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A NEW

FRENCH-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

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FAIT EN FRANCE

A NEW

FRENCH-ENGLISH

AND

ENGLISH-FRENCH

DICTIONARY

COMPOSED ON A NEW PLAN

COMPILED FROM THE ENGLISH DICTIONARIES OF OGILVIE, WORCESTER, WEBSTER,
LATHAM, JOHNSON, COOLEY, ETC., AND THE FRENCH DICTIONARIES OF THE "ACADÉMIE", OF BESCHERELLE,
LITTRÉ, ETC., AND THE MOST RECENT AND APPROVED TECHNICAL WORKS

By

C. Ebenezer Clifton

E. CLIFTON AND A. GRIMAUX

A new edition entirely remodelled and largely increased

By

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AND SEVERAL OTHER WORKS

FRENCH-ENGLISH PART

A NEW EDITION WITH SUPPLEMENT

PARIS

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PREFACE

Whoever considers the unceasing progress made during the last few years in all branches of science, art and industry, will easily understand what task lies before the publishers of any Dictionary to keep it as complete as possible, when so many new things have given rise to such a multitude of new words.

The task of the lexicographer is twofold when he has to deal with an international Dictionary, since each language has its new words. Frequent revisions are therefore necessary, and every important work of the kind would soon, unless remodelled from time to time, share the fate of many good, but now old-fashioned and for ever forgotten Vocabularies. Thus, a now excellent Dictionary could not, a few years hence, completely represent the language of the living generation, if it was not revised and modernized. It would, so to speak, be nothing but a fixed representation of the Past.

Such was now the great English-French Dictionary of Clifton and Grimaux, which was published about forty years ago, and had remained unrevised ever since.

VOCABULARY. — We have kept nearly all the words of the former vocabulary, even such of them as are now seldom used or obsolete. It is not, indeed, useless, it may even be interesting, to introduce into this vast repertory of two languages terms which may surprise or puzzle a reader who wishes to become acquainted with the authors of the past centuries. The addition of such uncommon or obsolete words does not materially modify the list of more frequently used terms, and may prove useful to explain them. Every word marked with a cross (+) is either a seldom used term, or an archaism.

Among the new words added to our Dictionary, we by no means scorned to introduce a host of familiar or popular expressions, and slang terms, now frequently used both in English and in French.

On the other side, it was necessary not to enlarge this work inordinately. We have gained a little space by suppressing the present and past participles which were found in the former text, and appeared to be superfluous.

We still, however, sometimes, and even not unfrequently, considered it as evidently useful to give them, whenever their spelling was irregular, or there was any obscurity in their meaning. We have also often brought under one head compound words which were formerly presented in their alphabetical order, so as to compress them into a narrower space.

We were also obliged to enlarge our text by adding the names of the chief French writers. The many literary quotations given as examples are always followed with the

indication of their sources. Proverbs are many; they are placed at the end of the articles to which they refer. In short, the reader may see to what extent we have enlarged the vocabulary when he knows that we enriched it with nearly six thousand words.

ETYMOLOGY. — Etymology is a new feature of this Dictionary. We give it from the most recent and authorized works. Nothing was easier to indicate than the etymology of words derived from Greek or Latin, chiefly when a whole family of words springs from one root. In such cases, we stated it only for the chief word of the group. It was quite another task with such words as are practically insulated, or borrowed from very different languages, so that each of them was to be separately accounted for.

As to some words, the origin of which is so dark that the best writers on the matter, in spite of patient and learned research, could not discover it, or show it without any possible doubt, we only state that it is unknown or doubtful.

TYPOGRAPHY. — We may unhesitatingly say that the letter press used makes our pages clear and easy to read. The whole work is printed with entirely new types, cast especially for it.

J. Mac Laughlin.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST EDITION

A knowledge of foreign languages has now become absolutely necessary to everybody, at a time when literary, scientific, commercial and industrial relations between all countries have developed to such an extent that frontiers are almost a thing of the past.

Among all languages now spoken on earth, French and English are unquestionably those it is most needful to know. In France, a knowledge of English is chiefly indispensable to scholars, to men of science, to tradesmen, to manufacturers, and finally to students of the great social or political problems. All of them must know a language spoken in the British Islands, in North America, in the Eastern and Western Indies, in Australasia, and in all commercial centres.

It is therefore of the highest importance, we dare say even of paramount national interest, to multiply the means by which the learning of English may be made easier to Frenchmen, and *vice versa.* A good Dictionary is certainly the most efficient of all those means; it is one the place of which no method of teaching can supply.

Messrs. Garnier frères, who, for the last few years, have been publishing a series of works most precious for the study of classical and foreign languages, now undertake to add to that series a complete Dictionary of the English language. As they did with the Dictionaries they had already published, they took care to entrust the work to one of the best and ablest lexicographers, to M. Clifton, the author of a smaller English-French and French-English Dictionary, which has met with such deserved success.

His gift of deep observation, his clear and alert mind, the comparative study of the two idioms which had been his constant employment for thirty years, besides many excellent and highly esteemed works on the English language, fully justifies their choice of him, the best that could possibly be made. Unfortunately, death overtook Mr. Clifton before he could bring his work to an end.

The publishers then entrusted to Mr. Grimaux, whose long and close collaboration with the author was, in their opinion, the best of recommendations, the task of completing this Dictionary, while adhering with scrupulous exactness to the plan adopted by Mr. Clifton.

We make bold to assert that this Dictionary is much more complete than any of those hitherto published.

Not only all the words used by the classical writers of both countries, but also all new words admitted into the best English or French Dictionaries, — besides some few which have not appeared yet in any of them, though they are frequently to be met with in the pages of the best writers of our time, — will be found in it. It also comprises a considerable number of technical terms belonging to art, science, trade and industry, which would be vainly looked for in all former works of the kind.

All the words in our Dictionary, even the names of persons, places, etc., are placed in a strictly alphabetical order. All compound nouns, however, are grouped immediately after the first of the words of which they were formed.

The different acceptations of words are generally placed in their natural order, beginning with the meaning nearest to the etymological sense of the word, down to those which time and use have sanctioned. Whenever a word in one language corresponds to more than one meaning of a word in the other, those different meanings are explained by means of definitions or synonymous terms, and distinguished by letters in italics : *a*, *b*, *c*, etc. In the French English part, which we are now publishing, such definitions are always given in English, so that the English reader may not be obliged previously to translate the Dictionary, in order to understand the meaning of a French word, and may see immediately what is the exact translation of the word the meaning of which he wants to find out. Many examples have been added wherever it appeared necessary.

The pronunciation has been represented in the most precise manner by means of signs easy to understand. The reader will find further on an account of the principles of French pronunciation.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INTRODUCTION

PRONUNCIATION.

The French orthography, founded mostly on etymology, does not correspond exactly to the pronunciation. Hence the necessity of representing the sound of each letter occurring in a word by an appropriate character, to which a conventional value has been ascribed. The system of notation, adopted in this dictionary, is intended to prevent any confusion. So, the French é « fermé » is figured by é and not by its English equivalent long *a*.

Here is a synopsis of the French sounds, with the correspondent phonotypes or characters used in this work.

VOWELS

PURE OR SIMPLE.

	a,	**â**;	**é**.	**è**		**ê**;	**e**,	**en**;	**eu**.
as in	*patte*,	*pâte*;	*dé*,	*fidèle*,	*dette*,	*fête*;	*de*,	*veuve*,	*feu*;
repr. by	a,	â;	é,	è,	.	ê;	œ,	œ,	œ;

i,	**î**;	**o**,	**o**,	**o**;	**ou**,	**ou**;	**u**,	**u**.
il,	*île*;	*botte*,	*nord*,	*beau*;	*foule*,	*voûte*;	*but*,	*buse*.
î,	î;	o,	ó,	ô;	ou, w,	oû;	u,	û.

NASAL.

			Œ
an,	**in**,	**on**,	**un**
enfant,	*vin*,	*bon*,	*un*.
ân,	an,	ôn,	œn.

CONSONANTS

LABIAL.

p,	**b**;	**f**, **ph**,	**v**:	**m**.
pain,	*bon*:	*fou*, *phare*,	*vin*:	*mer*.
p,	b;	f,	v;	m.

DENTAL.

t,	**d**,	**s** hard, **c** soft.	**z s** soft.
table,	*dans*;	*sur*, *ciel*,	*azur*, *rose*.
t,	d;	s,	z.

PALATAL.

l,	**ill**, **l** liquid,	**y**;	**n**,	**gn**;	**r**.
la,	*feuille*,	*yole*;	*non*,	*règne*;	*rue*.
l,	y,	y;	n,	ny;	r.

GUTTURAL.

k, **q**, **c** hard,	**g** hard;	**ch**,	**j**, **g** soft.
camarade,	*gant*;	*chaise*,	*joli*.
k.	g, gh;	sh,	zh.

ASPIRATE.

h.
hache.
h.

VOWELS

The French language has seven pure vowels, *a*, *e*, *eu*, *i*, *o*, *ou*, *u*, and four nasal vowels, *an*, *in*, *on*, *un*.

A

A has two sounds :

I. — Short or slender *a* (represented by a), in *patte*, *malle*, *canne*, *lame*, *la*, *ma*, etc., is pronounced somewhat like the English short *a* in the words *famine*, *machine*.

This sound of *a* is also figured by *e* in the words *femme*, *hennir*, *hennissement*, *solennel* and its compounds *solennité*, *solenniser*, *solennellement*, and also in the termination *emment* of adverbs : *ardemment*, *patiemment*.

II. — Long or broad *a* (â), in *pâte, mâle, las, âme*, etc., is rather less open than the English long or « Italian » *a*, in *far, farther, calf, father, bath.*

A is mute in *août, aoûteron, aoriste, Saône,* and in the nasal vowel *aim* or *ain.*

AI is pronounced è or é.

AU is equivalent to *ô.*

E

E has four sounds :

I. — Close or slender *é* (é) sounds shorter than the English long *a* in *fate, base, name.* It is generally marked with the acute accent, as in *été, pitié, aimé, bonté.*

This sound is also figured by the following letters :

ER, *a)* in the infinitive of many verbs : *aimer, chanter*, in which the *r* is mute, except when followed by a vowel;

b) in many nouns or adjectives, as *rocher léger.*

EZ, *a)* in the second person of the plural of all tenses of verbs, except the perfect tense : *vous aimez, vous chanterez :*

b) in some words, as *nez, chez, assez.*

EF, in *clef.*

AI, in the first persons of the singular, *a)* of the present of indicative of the verb *avoir : j'ai;*

b) of the perfect tense of all the verbs in *er : j'aimai, je trompai :*

c) of the future of all verbs : *j'aurai, je chanterai, je finirai, je recevrai, je rendrai.*

Œ, in *Œdipe, œsophage.*

II. — Open, long or broad *e* (ê) is nearly equivalent to the English *e* in *there, where.* It is figured by.

Ê, as in *tête, fête, même, être.*

È, as in *accès, thèse, ils chantèrent.*

E, as in *terre, guerre, mer, fer.*

ES, as in *les, des, mes, ses, tes.*

AI, as in *faîte faire, raison, maison, haine, aide, connaître, paix, faix, baigner, aimer, trait, laid.*

EI, as in *reine, Seine, peine.*

III. — Intermediate or middle e (è) is pronounced nearly as the English short *e* in *set, men, but longer.* This sound is figured by the following letters :

È, as in *fidèle, règle.*

E, as in *secte, ferme, renne, lettre, Noël, lacet, sujet, rets, respect, legs, nef, chef-d'œuvre, exode.*

AI, as in *fait, français, je chantais.*

IV. — Guttural or surd *e* (œ) belongs more properly to the vowel *eu*, and is nearly equivalent to the English vowel in the words *tun, sun.* It is distinctly heard in monosyllables, as *le, me, je, de,* and in the first syllable of polysyllables, as in *petit, venir, jeter, retourner, devenir.*

In other cases, it is less perceptible or entirely mute, especially at the end of polysyllables, as in *appeler, élever, âme, victoire,* etc.

It is written *ai*, in *faisant, bienfaisant.*

E mute is used after the letter *g* to give it a soft sound, before *a, o, u : il mangea, geôle, gageure.*

EY has the value of *e* mute in *Talleyrand (pron.* tal'rân*).*

EU

EU, besides the preceding sound, which is represented by *e* not accented, has two sounds :

I — Long and grave *eu* (œ) has no equivalent in English. This sound may be obtained by pressing the lips a little forward, in such a manner as to leave to the breath a narrower passage than for the *e* in *over*, and by dwelling longer upon it.

This sound occurs :

a) at the beginning of words : *eucharistie, eucologe, eudiste, Euménides, euphonie, euphraise ;*

b) in monosyllables, or at the end of words : *feu, cheveu, neuf, veuf, neveu, lieu, lieue, adieu, cieux, creux, deux, eux, gracieux, malheureux, périlleux, je veux, il peut, sieur, monsieur,* etc.;

c) before *tr : feutre, calfeutrer, neutre, neutraliser, neutralité,* etc.;

d) before *s* or *x*, when those letters have the sound of *z : creuse, creuser, gracieuse, yeuse, deuxième,* etc.;

e) generally, before mute syllables when final : *jeune, preuve, peuple, aveugle, neuve, veuve, ils veulent, que je veuille,* etc.

f) when *eu* is marked with the circumflex accent : *jeûne, jeûner ;*

g) in many other words, as in *jeudi, feudiste, feudataire, bleuir, rajeunir, rajeunissement, beugler, meunier, lieutenant, meule, veule, Teuton, Deutéronome,* etc.

II. — Open or middle *eu* (œ) is nearly equivalent to the vowel heard in the English words

furl burn, but lightly longer. This sound is figured by

EU, *a)* before *r: fleur, malheur, peur, seigneur, demeure, heure;*
b) before articulated final consonants : *filleul, tilleul, deuil.*

ŒU, as in *sœur, cœur.*

Œ, as in *œil, œillet.*

UE, as in *cueille, orgueil.*

Eu has the sound of *u* in *eu, j'eus, il eut, nous eûmes*, etc.

I

I. — I is either long (î) or short (i). The long sound of *i* is heard in the English words *marine, meet, seen, speak;* the short sound is somewhat longer than the English short sound of *i*, in *fig, pin.*
I is mute in *douairière, oignon, poignant, poignard, poignarder, poignée, poignet, Montaigne.*

O

O has three sounds :

I. — Short *o* (o), in the words *botte, hotte, sottise, police*, etc., is somewhat longer than the English short *o* in *not, rob.*

II. — Long and broad *o* (ô), in the words *nord, bord*, is nearly the same as the English *o* in *north, nor, lord.*

III. — Long and open ô (ô) rather less open than the English long *o* in *note, robe, bone, go, so.* It is very long in *côte, hôte, plutôt*, and less in *côtier, hôtel.* It generally bears the circumflex accent, as may be seen in the preceding examples.
This sound is also figured by the following combinaisons of letters :

AU, as in *vautrer, haut, faux, autel, hauteur.*

EAU, as in *eau, beau, beauté, nouveau.*

OU

OU has two sounds :

I. — Long *ou* (oû), in the words *voûte, goût, coût, toux*, is the English sound of long *oo* in *food, fool, moon, move, crude.*

II. — Short or common *ou* (ou *or* w) is nearly equivalent to the vowel heard in the English words *foot, good, wool, full, bull.*

U

I. — U has no equivalent in the English language; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long *e* and *oo*, partaking of both. This sound is long (û) in *vue, buse, dû*, and short (u) in *but, cru, du.*

U is generally mute after the consonant *q;* in some cases, it has the sound of *ou.* Following *g, u* is nearly always mute.

Y

I. — Y has the sound of *i*, except when it occurs between two vowels. In this case, *y* is pronounced like two successive *ii*, the first combining with the preceding vowel. *Pays, aboyer*, are pronounced as if they were written *pai-is* (that is, pè-i), *aboi-ier* (abwa-yé).

NASAL VOWELS.

AN

AN (â*n)* is a nasal sound that does not exist in English. If, in pronouncing the English word *taunt*, the speaker expels the air simultaneously through the nostrils and mouth, without allowing the tongue to touch the roof of the mouth, so as to articulate the *n*, he will pronounce the French words *tant* and *temps.*
This sound is represented by.

AN, as in *an, banc, grand, sang, lance, enfant.*

AM, as in *ambition, jambe, ample, Adam, Samson.*

EN, as in *en, rendre, enivrer, ennui, encore, entre, silence, hareng, éloquent.*

EM, as in *embarras, emploi, emmener.*
AEN, in *Caen.*

AON, in *faon, paon, Laon.*

IN

IN *(an)*, when final or followed by any consonant except *m* or *n*, represent a nasal vowel, the nearest approach to which, in English, is the sound of *a* as heard in *sank.*

This sound is written :

IN, as in *fin, vin, malin, je vins, il vint, instinct, cinq, incivil, inquiet.*

IM, as in *imbécile, important, limbe.*

YN, as in *lynx, larynx.*

YM, as in *thym, cymbale.*

AIN, as in *main, pain, saint, il craint, plaindre.*

AIM, as in *faim, essaim.*

EIN, as in *rein, sein, seing, ceinture, teint, peindre.*

EN, as in *agenda, appendice, doyen, moyen, examen, Européen, Benjamin, Mentor.*

EM, as in *sempiternel, Memphis, Wurtemberg.*

ON

ON (ô*n*) is a nasal sound, having no equivalent in English. It is written :

ON, as in *on, bon, ton, fond, tronc, long, fonds, mont, honte, raconter.*

OM, as in *nom, plomb, ombrer, tomber.*

UN

UN (œ*n*) has no equivalent in English. This sound is represented by

UN, as in *un, commun, défunt, emprunt, emprunter.*

UM, as in *parfum, humble.*

EUN, as in *jeun.*

DIPHTHONGS.

In the French diphtongs, the first element is always pronounced rapidly, whilst the second element is somewhat lengthened.

The following table contains all the diphthongs used in the French language. The pronunciation is figured by the letters that are between parentheses. It must be noted that in poetry diphthongs often disappear, and the two vowel-sounds are distinctly and separately pronounced.

IA (ya), in *fiacre, diable, naïade.*

IAN, IEN (yâ*n*), in *viande, négociant, patient.*

IÉ, IE, IER, IAI, IEZ (yé), in *amitié, pied, premier, portier, je priai, je négociai, vous chantiez.*

IÈ, IE, IAI (yè), in *lumière, première, pièce, ciel, miel, Vienne, Guienne, assiette, fier, tiers, biais, niais.*

IEN (ya*n*), in *bien, rien, mien, ancien, Amiens, Athénien.*

IEU, YEU (yœ), in *Dieu, pieu, cieux, mieux, yeux.*

IAU, (yô) in *miauler.*

IO (yo), in *fiole, pioche.*

ION (yô*n*), in *passion, lion, action, nous aimions.*

IOU (you), in *chiourme, Montesquiou.*

IU (yu), in *diurne, reliure.*

OUA, OA (wa), in *douane, moabite.*

OUÉ, OUER (wé), in *bouée, bafouer.*

OUE, OE, OE, OUAI, OUHAI (wè), in *fouet, poêle, ouais.*

OUI (wi), in *oui, baragouiner.*

OUAN, OUEN (wâ*n*), in *louange, Ecouen, Rouen* (but not in *rouennerie,* which is pronounced rwan'ri).

OUIN, OUEN, OIN, in *baragouin, Saint-Ouen, loin, soin.*

OI (wa), in *loi, moi, fois, oiseau, voix, froid.*

OI (wâ), in *trois, croître.*

UA (wa), in *équateur, aquatique.*

UE (uè), in *écuelle, équestre.*

UI (ui; after *g, ui*), in *huile, lui, aiguille, Guise.*

UIN (ua*n*), in *juin, quinquagésime.*

UAN (wâ*n*), in *quantum.*

There are also some double diphthongs, as :

AYA (èya), in *payable.*

AYAN (èyâ*n*), in *ayant, payant, effrayant.*

AYER (èyé), in *délayer, payer.*

AYEUR (èyœr), in *frayeur.*

OYAL (wayal), in *royal, loyal.*

OYAU (wayô), in *royauté, noyau.*

OYAN (wayâ*n*), in *voyant.*

OYER, OYEZ (wayé), in *employer, foyer, soyez.*

OYEN (waya*n*), in *moyen, doyen.*

OYON (wayô*n*), in *voyons.*

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the French consonants are the same as in the English. The following remarks contain the general rules.

B

B (b), as in English. It is mute when final, except in *radoub, rob, rumb,* and at the end of proper nouns, as *Job, Jacob,* etc.

Before *s* and *t,* the sound of *b* is nearly that of the letter *p.*

C

C has two sounds :

I. — Soft *c* (s) sounds like the English hard *s,* before *e, i, y,* and before the vowels *a, o, u,* when marked with a cedilla (ç) : *ceci, façade, leçon, reçu.*

II. — Hard *c* (k) is heard :

a) before *a, o, u: café, coq, vaincu;*

b) before another consonant : *climat, écrin,* etc.;

c) at the end of words : *lac, sec, avec, bouc, bloc, échec, Marc,* etc.; except in some words, as *accroc, banc, blanc, broc, clerc, cric, croc, échecs, escroc, estomac, franc, jonc, marc, porc, tabac,* etc.

In *second* and its derivatives, *c* is pronounced as *g.* In certain Italian words, it is pronounced *tsh.*

CH

CH has equally two sounds :

I. — Common or soft *ch* (sh) is equivalent to the English digraph *sh: charmer, chercher, chute.*

II. — Hard *ch* (k) is pronounced like *k:*

a) when followed by a consonant, o when at the end of a word : *Christ, chrétien, Utrecht, etc.;* except in *kirsch* (kirsh), *punch* (pônsh), *almanach* (almana), and *drachme* (dragm');

b) in the words beginning in *chir* or *chor: chiromancie, chirographaire, chorus, choriste,* etc.; except in *chirurgie* (shirurzhi), *chirurgien, chirurgical;*

c) in the final syllabe *chus* of proper nouns : *Antiochus, Bacchus;*

d) in Italian proper nouns : *Cherubini, Michel-Ange;*

e) in the words beginning by *psych,* as *psychologie,* except *Psyché* and *psychique;*

f) in the following words : *bacchanale, bacchante, brachial, chaos, catéchumène, chélidoine, chœur, choléra, écho, eucharistie, lichen, orchestre, orchis, synecdoche, trochaïque,* and some others;

g) in the prefix *arch* in the following words only : *archaïque, archaïsme, archange, archangélique, archéologie, archéologique, archéologue, archétype, archiépiscopal, archiépiscopat, archontat, archonte.*

h) in many proper nouns, as *Achab, Achaïe, Anacharsis, Calchas, Cham, Chanaan, Chéronée, Chersonèse, Machiavel, Melchisédec, Nabuchodonosor, Sanchoniaton, Tycho-Brahé,* etc.

D

D (d), as in English, but less explosive. D is mute at the end of a word (except in *sud* and *Talmud*), unless pronounced with the first vowel of the following word, when it takes the sound of *t*, as in *grand homme* (grântom).

F

F (f), as in English. When it is joined with the next word, it is sometimes pronounced as *v*. In many words derived from the Greek, *f* is represented by *ph.*

F is generally pronounced at the end of words : *chef, serf, neuf, veuf, vif,* etc.; but it is mute in *cerf, clef, œuf frais, œuf dur, bœuf gras, bœuf salé, nerf de bœuf, chef-d'œuvre,* and in the plural termination of several nouns : *des nerfs, des bœufs, des œufs,* etc.

G

G has two sounds :

I. — Hard *g* (g, or, before *e* and *i*, gh) is pronounced like the English *g* in *goi game,* before *a, o, u,* or a consonant : *gamme, gomme, grand, globe, gué, guise, guide,* etc., but somewhat less explosive. In the last three examples, the letter *u* has no sound, and serves only to indicate the hard sound of *g* before *e* or *i*. But, in many words, *u* forms a diphthong with *e* or *i*, as in *aiguille, arguer, ambiguïté, linguiste. Guise,* etc. In the conjugation of verbs in *guer, u* is always mute before *a* and *o* : *il brigua, nous voguons.*

G is generally mute at the end of words : *rang, hareng, coing, doigt, vingt, legs, Strasbourg, Wurtemberg,* etc.; except in certain proper nouns, as *Canning, Young, Berg.*

When followed by a noun beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, final *g* is pronounced like *k* : *de rang en rang (pron.* dœ rân-kân rân), *un sang illustre* (œn sân-kil-lustr'), *un long hiver* (œn lôn-kivèr).

II. — Soft *g* (zh), before *e, i* and *y*, has the sound of English *s* in *pleasure,* or *z* in *azure* : *gentil, manger, gymnase.*

The hard *g* is rendered soft before *a, o, u,* by inserting the letter e between *g* and *a, o, u* : *je mangeais, nous mangeons, geôle, gageure.* The *e* after the *g* is then not to be sounded, but is considered as a mark to show that the *g* must be pronounced soft.

In foreing proper nouns, the *g* has the hard sound : *Gellert* (ghellèrt), *Geruzez* (ghéruzèz), etc.

In *Bourg,* the *g* is pronounced like *k.*

Gl has the sound of liquid *l* in *imbroglio* (anbrolyo), and in some Italian proper nouns : *Broglie* (broly), *Saglio* (salyo).

GN

GN (ny) is pronounced like *ni* in *onion, minion* : *oignon, mignonne, vigne,* etc. There are some exceptions, in which the *g* is distinctly heard, as *diagnostic, igné, stagnant,* etc., and at the beginning of a word : *gnome, gnostique, Gnide.*

In *signet, gn* is pronounced like *n.*

H

H is either aspirate or silent.

When *h* is deemed aspirate (h), it only communicates to the vowel the properties of a consonant; that is to say, when the preceding word ends with a vowel, that vowel is always pronounced; if it ends with a consonant, that consonant is never connected with the vowel that follows.

In most of the words, *h* is absolutely silent.

J

J (zh) has always the sound of *s* in *pleasure,* or *z* in *azure;* it is however sounded : *i* in some Italian proper names : *Belgiojoso.*

K

K (k) has the sound of *k* or hard *c.*

L

L has two sounds :

I. — A proper sound (l), like the English *l.*

Final *l* is not pronounced in the following words : *baril, coutil, chenil, fournil, fusil, gril, gentil, nombril, outil, persil, sourcil,* and in *fils* (son).

II. — A liquid sound (y), like *l* in *brilliant.* The modern pronunciation, however, lets the *l* entirely disappear, and substitute a long *e* sound for it.

This sound is represented by *ill* or *ll* in the middle of words, and final *ille* or *il* : *meilleur, billet, fille, paille, bataille, travail, sommeil, seuil, œil, avril, babil, fenil, grésil, mil* (millet), *péril*, etc.

But the *l* is not liquid : 1° in the termination *illaire : armillaire, fritillaire*, etc.; 2° in the verbs *distiller, osciller, titiller*, and their derivatives; 3° in *billion, codicille, fibrille, imbécillité, mille, million, papille, pupille, pusillanime, squille, tranquille, ville*, and their derivatives; 4° generally in proper nouns : *Achille, Cyrille, Lille*, etc.

The *l* is liquid in *semoule*.

M

M (m), when not nasal, is pronounced like the English *m*.

M is mute in *damner, condamner*, and their derivatives, and also in *automne*.

M, preceded in the same syllable by a vowel, is nasal : *jambe, emporter, importuner, ombre*. When followed by another *m*, it preserves its natural sound : *immobile, immortel, mammifère, sommité, grammaire, homme*, etc.

N

N (n) is pronounced like the English *n*, with the following exceptions :

1° Preceded by *g* in the same syllable, it has a liquid sound, as may be seen above.

2° When preceded in the same syllable by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *n*, *n* serves as a sign that the preceding vowel is nasal : *roman, enfin, mon, un, aucun, examen*, etc. However, the *n* resumes its natural sound in *abdomen, amen, dictamen, gramen, hymen, lichen, Eden*.

There is no nasal sound in *annal, année, annexe, annihiler, honnir, inné, innocuité, septennat*, etc.

P

P (p), as in English.

When preceded by *m*, or followed by *t*, and also when final, *p* is generally silent, as in *temps, compter, sculpter, coup, trop, sept, septième*, etc. In the following words, *p* preserves its sound : *abrupt, concept, contempteur, contemptible, exemption, impromptu, présomptif, présomption, présomptueux, rédempteur, rédemption, rédemptoriste, sceptique, scepticisme, septennat, septentrion, symptôme, symptomatique, cap, cep, hanap, jalap, julep, salep, Alep, Gap*, and other proper nouns.

PH, as in English, is equivalent to the letter *f*.

Q

Q (k), as in English, like *k*.

Except when final, this letter is always followed of *u*, which is generally silent : *coq, cinq, qualité* (kalité), *que* (kœ), *qui* (ki), *quotidien, quelqu'un*, etc.

But in the following words, *qua, que, qui*, are diphthongs and must be pronounced *kwa, kué* or *kuè, kui :* 1° *adéquat, aquarelle, aquatique, équateur, équatorial, équation, exéquatur, in-quarto, liquation, loquace, quadragénaire, quadragésime, quadrature, quadruple, quaker, quarto, quartz, quaternaire, quatuor, quinquagésime, quinquagénaire ;* 2° *équestre, questeur, questure, liquéfaction ;* 3° *équiangle, équidistant, équilatéral, équimultiple, équitation, a quia, quibus, quiétisme, quiétiste, quinaire, quintuple, quintupler, Quirinal, quitus, requiem.*

R

R (r), as in English when initial in a word or syllable; when final, if pronounced at all, it is strongly trilled, and never has the semi-guttural sound heard in *cur, fir*, etc.

When preceded by *e*, final *r* is generally mute : *aimer, jouer, berger, léger*, etc. But it is pronounced in *amer, belvéder, cancer, cher, cuiller, enfer, éther, fer, fier, frater, gaster, hier, hiver, magister, mer, pater, stathouder, ver, Abner, Jupiter, Lucifer, Munster, Niger, Suger*, etc.

The *r* is mute in *monsieur, messieurs*.

S

S has two sounds :

I. — Hard *s* (s), like the English *s* in *sister*, is heard in the beginning and in the middle of a word, when preceded or followed by a consonant : *sang, sel, passant, penser, bourse, Christ*, etc.

S is silent in *Jésus-Christ, Duguesclin, Duquesne*, and generally at the end of words : *Paris, Judas, Thomas, armes, les, des, ses, mes, nos, leurs, tables, maisons, tu chantes, tu chantas, nous ferons, vous fûtes*, etc.

But the *s* is pronounced in *agnus, albinos, aloès, anus, as, blocus, cassis, cauris, cortès, dervis, fils, fœtus, en sus, gratis, hélas! ibis, iris, isatis, jadis, lampas, lapis, laps, las! lis* (but not in *fleur de lis*), *los, lotos, lotus, madras, maïs, mars, mérinos, métis, oasis, obus* (obuz), *ours, rachitis, sens* (but not in *sens commun, sens rassis*), *stras, vasistas, vis ;* in all nouns in *us* derived from the Latin, as *prospectus, omnibus, rébus, sinus ;* in many proper nouns, as *Adonis, Cérès, Joas, Lys, Madras, Pâris, Vénus*, etc.

II. — Soft *s* (z) is pronounced like the English soft *s* of *rose :*

a) between two vowels : *baiser, usage, Asie, rose, plaisir*, etc.; except in *asymétrie, asymptote, désuétude, monosyllabe, parasol, polysyllabe, préséance, présupposer, resaisir, resasser, vraisemblable, vraisemblance ;*

b) before *b* and *d* : *presbytère ;*

e) in the prefix *trans* when followed by a vowel : *transaction, transiger, transit, transitif*, etc.; except in *transir, transissement, Transylvanie ;*

d) in the following words : *Alsace, balsamine, balsamique, balsamite, balsamier, balsamum ;*

e) at the end of a word, when the following one begins with a vowel or a silent *h* : *nos amis, les hommes, leurs amis.* When preceded by *r*, the *s* is generally elided : *recours en grâce (pron.* recour-en grâce).

T

T has two sounds :

I. — Hard or proper *t* (t) is like the English *t* in *tit, table, turn. Th* has the sound of *t* hard.

Final *t* is generally silent, unless pronounced with the following word : *il allait à la ville, tôt ou tard, impatiemment attendu.* When preceded by *c* or *r* (except in the adverb *fort*), the *t* is always silent : *une mort affreuse* (*pron.* mor-affreuse), *l'art est difficile* (*pron.* l'ar-est), *à tort et à travers* (*pron.* à tor-et), *respect humain* (*pron.* respèc-humain).

Final *t* is, however, pronounced at the end of the following words : *abrupt, accessit, aconit, azimut, bismuth, brut, Christ* (except in *Jésus-Christ*), *chut, cobalt, débet, déficit, dot, est* (east), *et cætera, exact, exeat, fat, fret, granit, huit, indult, juillet, knout, lest, lut, luth, magnificat, malt, mat* (at chess), *net, obit, occiput, ouest, prétérit, prurit, rapt, rout, rut, sept, strict, tact, toast, transéat, transit, ut, vivat, whist, zénith, zest, zist,* and some others.

Formerly, the letters *ct* were always mute at the end of words, as they still are in : *abject, respect, suspect.* But now, they are generally sounded, as in : *direct, incorrect, intact,* etc.

II. — Soft *t* (s) is pronounced like *c* in the English words *cedar, civil,* in the following cases :

a) in the terminations *tial, tiel, tieux, tiaux,* or *tiaire,* as in *abbatial, impartial, initial, partial, primatial ; confidentiel, essentiel, partiel, pestilentiel, potentiel, substantiel ; ambitieux, captieux, factieux, prétentieux ; penitentiaux, sapientiaux ; pénitentiaire, plénipotentiaire, tertiaire,* and their derivatives;

b) in the terminations *atie, étie, eptie, ertie, itie, otie, utie,* of nouns, as in *aristocratie, autocratie, démocratie, diplomatie, primatie, théocratie, Croatie, Galatie ; prophétie ; ineptie ; inertie ; calvitie, impéritie, lithotritie ; épizootie, scotie, Béotie ; argutie, minutie ;*

c) in proper nouns ending in *tien : Dioclétien, Domitien, Titien, Egyptien, Vénitien ;* and in *tribunitien ;*

d) in the termination *tion* of nouns, as in *action, attention, affection, caution, édition, exception, invention, nation, notion, portion, réaction, station,* etc., and in all their derivatives, as *actionner, affectionner, cautionnement, exceptionnel, national, réactionnaire, stationnaire,* etc. ;

e) in the termination *tier* of some verbs : *balbutier, différentier, initier, transsubstantier ;* except *châtier ;*

f) in the terminations *tience, tient, tiemment, tienter : patience, impatience ; patient, impatient, quotient ; patiemment, impatiemment ; patienter, impatienter,* etc. ;

g) generally in the intermediate syllables *tia, tie, tié, tio : Spartiate, gentiane, initiation, insatiable, propitiation, propitiatoire, transsubstantiation ; balbutiement ; satieté ; gratiole ;* and in *initié, opuntia ;* but not in *étiage.*

The letter *t* preserves its hard sound :

a) when the syllables *tial, tiaux, tien, tion, tia, tio,* etc., are preceded by *s* or *x : bestial, bestiaux, Bastien, bastion, combustion, gestion, congestion, digestion, indigestion, suggestion, question, mixtion, immixtion, bestialité, bestiole ;*

b) in the terminations *tions* and *tiez* of verbs in *ter* or *tir : nous chantions, nous partions, vous chantiez, vous partiez ;*

c) in nouns ending in *tié : amitié, inimitié, pitié, moitié ;*

d) in the syllables *tien, tienne,* of common nouns, adjectives or verbs : *chrétien, chrétienne, chrétienté, entretien, maintien, tienne, antienne, il obtient, ils obtiennent ;*

e) in the terminations *tier, tière,* of nouns or adjectives : *abricotier, bénitier, charretier, entier, flibustier, laitier, miroitier, portier, tabletier ; charretière, entière, laitière, portière,* etc.

V

V (v), as in English.

W

W is pronounced : 1° like the English *w*, in words of English origin, as : *whig, whist, wilsonie, Washington, Westminster,* etc. ; 2° like *v*, in words of German origin, as : *wagon, Wauxhall, Wagram, Westphalie, Waterloo, Wurtemberg,* etc. ; 3° like *u*, in *Newton, New-York,* etc.

X

X has five sounds :

I. — That of *ks*, as in the words *axe, taxe, fixe, fluxion,* etc.

X is generally silent at the end of a word; but it is pronounced in *index, larynx, lynx, onyx, pharynx, phénix, préfix, silex, sphinx, storax, styrax,* and generally in all proper nouns, *Pollux, Styx.*

II. — The sound of *k* in words beginning in *exce, exci, exs : exception, excellent, exciter, exsangue,* etc., and in *xérès.*

III. — The sound of *gz*, in *xanthe* and its derivatives, in *Xante, Xavier, Xénophon, Xercès, Xipharès,* and in all words that begin with *ex* and are followed by a vowel or the letter *h : exact, exemple, exister, exaucer, inexorable, exhortation, exubérance.*

IV. — The sound of hard *s* or *ss*, in *Auxerre, Auxonne, Bruxelles, Cadix, dix, six, soixante.*

V. — The sound of *z* : *a)* in the derivatives of *deux, dix,* and *six* : *deuxième, dixième, dixièmement, sixième; b)* at the end of a word, when it is joined with the initial vowel of the following word : *une paix-inattendue, un choix-heureux, doux-à l'âme, deux-hommes, dix-enfants.*

Y

Y (hy). This letter is somewhat aspirated in certain cases, and then may be considered as a consonant. This sound is figured, in this dictionary, by hy.

Z

Z (z), as in English. Except in proper nouns, final *z* is generally silent : *assez, chez, nez, riz, vous aimez, vous chantiez, vous partirez,* etc., unless it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel : *chez-un tel, vous avez-aimé.*

ACCENTUATION.

The accent, properly so called, or tonic accent, that is a stress of voice on certain syllables of words, must not be confounded with the orthographic accents used in the French language (the acute accent, the grave accent, the circumflex accent).

In French, there is no mark to direct the accent; it is always on the last syllable, except when this syllable is mute, that is to say ends in mute *e*. Thus, in *marchons,* the accented syllable is *chons;* in *marche,* the accent is on the first syllable.

When the tonic accent is on the last syllable of a word and the penultimate syllable is mute, the latter is dropped in the rapid pronunciation of conversation. Thus, *charretier* is pronounced *charr'tier; pèlerin,* pèl'rin; *éperon,* ép'ron; *hallebarde,* hall'bard'; *hôtellerie,* hôtell'-ri', etc.

No word in French can end in two consecutive mute syllables. Tis explains why the mute *e* is changed into an open *e* in the verbs of the first conjugation, whose penultimate syllable is mute : *mener, je mène; acheter, j'achète; appeler, j'appelle; jeter, je jette.*

The sign of the plural in nouns and adjectives *(s)* and in verbs *(nt)* does not prevent the last syllable from being mute; therefore it cannot be accentuated.

Words of more than two syllables have, on the first syllable, a secondary accent, fainter than the tonic o, primary one; such are : *cavalier, cavalerie, belligérant,* *audacieux, circonvenir.*

Quantity, that is to say the determining of long and short syllables, is in French quite a secondary thing, for, as Mr. Quicherat says, in pronunciation accent predominates. In the words *bâton, vêtu, priera, evouera,* the penultimate syllable is long; but the tonic accent renders emphatical the last syllable on which it is placed.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Adj., adjective.
Adject., adjectively.
Adm., administration.
Adv., adverb; adverbial.
Adverb., adverbially.
Agr., ***agric.***, agriculture.
Alg., algebra.
Anat., anatomy.
Anc., ancient.
Angl., angling.
Antiq., antiquity.
Arboricult., arboriculture.
Arch., architecture.
Archæol., archæology.
Arith., arithmetic.
Art., article.
Artill., artillery.
Astrol., astrology.
Astron., astronomy.
Auscult., auscultation.
Aux., auxiliary.
Bak., baking, baker's trade.
Bank., banking.
Bell-foun., bell-founding.
Bill., billiards.
Blacksm., blacksmith's art.
Book-b., book-binding.
Book-k., book-keeping.
Books., bookseller's trade.
Bot., botany.
Brew., brewing.
Build., building.
Butch., butcher's term.
Cabinet-m., cabinet-making.
Callig., calligraphy, penmanship.
Can. law, canon law.
Card-pl., card-playing.
Carp., carpentry.
Cath., catholic.
Cath. Ch., Catholic Church.
Cath. Lit., Catholic liturgy.
Catopt., catoptrics.
Ch., church.
Chem., chemistry.
Civ. Eng., civil engineering.
Clock-mak., clockmaker's term.
Cloth-m., cloth-manufacture.
Coin., coining.
Collect., collectively.
Colloq., colloquially.
Com., commerce.
Comp., comparative degree.
Conch., conchology, conchyliology.
Conj., conjunction.
Conj., ***conjunc. phr.***, conjunctive phrase.
Cook., cookery.
Danc., dancing.
Defect., defective.
Demonst., demonstrative.
Dent., dentistry.
Diamond-cut., diamond-cutting.
Did., didactic.
Diopt., dioptrics.
Diplom., diplomatics.
Distil., distilling, distillery.
Draw., drawing.
Dress-m., dress-making.
Dy., dying.
Eccles., ecclesiastical.
Electr., electricity.
Engin., ***eng.***, engineering.
Engl., English.
Engrav., engraving.
Entom., entomology.
Equit., equitation.
F., ***fem.***, feminine.
Falc., falconry.
Fam., familiar.
Farr., farriery.
Fenc., fencing.
Feud., feudal, feudality.
Fig., figurative, figuratively.
Fin., finance.
Fish., fishing.
Forest., forest law.
Fortif., fortification.
Found., founding, foundery.
Fr., French.
Fut., future.
Gard., gardening.
Geneal., genealogy.
Geog., geography.
Geol., geology.
Geom., geometry.
Germ., German.
Gild., gilding.
Glass-bl., glass-blowing.
Glass-m., glass-making.
Goldsm., goldsmith's art.
Gr., Greek, Grecian.
Gram., grammar.
Gymn., gymnastics.
Hat-mak., hat-making.
Herald., heraldry.
Hist., history.
Horol., horology.
Horsem., horsemanship.
Hort., horticulture.
Hunt., hunting.
Hydraul., hydraulics.
Hydrog., hydrography.
Ichth., ichthyology.
Idiomat., ***idiom.***, idiomatical.
Imper., imperative mood.
Impers., impersonal, impersonally.
Indef., indefinite.
Indic., indicative mood.
Infin., infinitive mood.
Insur., insurance.
Interj., interjection.
Invar., invariable.
Ironic., ironically.
Irreg., irregular.
Jewel., jewelry.
Join., joinery.
Jurispr., jurisprudence.
Land-surv., land-surveying.
Lang., language.
Lat., Latin word.
Law-lang., in law language.
Law-t., law-term.
Leg., legislation.
Lit., literature.
Lit., liturgy.
Locksm., locksmith's art.

Log., logic.
Low Lat., low Latin.
M., *masc.*, masculine.
Mach., machinery.
Magn., magnetism.
Mak., making.
Man., manege.
Mar. Com., maritime commerce.
Mason., masonry.
Math., mathematics.
Mat. Med., materia medica.
Mech., mechanics.
Med., medicine.
Metall., metallurgy.
Metaphys., metaphysics.
Meteor., meteorology.
Mil., *Milit.*, military art.
Milit. Eng., military engineering.
Millin., millinery.
Min., mining.
Miner., mineralogy.
Mod., modern.
Mus., music.
Mythol., *myth.*, mythology.
N., noun.
N., neuter.
Nat. Hist., natural history.
Naut., nautical affairs, navigation.
Needle-w., needle-work.
Neut., neutrally.
Nf., feminine noun.
Nm., masculine noun.
Nom., nominative case.
Numis., numismatics.
Obj., *Object.*, objective case.
Obstet., obstetrics.
Opt., optics.
Ornith., ornithology.
Pag., pagan.
Paint., painting.
Palæog., palæography.
Pa. p., past participle.
Paper-mak., paper-making.
Parl., parliamentary language.
Past., pastry-cook's term.
Past. poet., pastoral poetry.
Pathol., pathology.
Pers., person, personal.
Perspect., perspective.
Pharm., pharmacy.
Philol., philology.
Philos., philosophy.
Phot., photography.
Phr., phrase, phrases.
Phrenol., phrenology.
Phys., physics, natural philosophy.
Physiol., physiology.
Pl., *plur.*, plural.
Pn., proper noun.
Pnf., proper noun feminine.
Pnm., proper noun masculine.
Poet., poetry; poetically.
Pol. econ., political economy.
Polit., politics.
Popul., popular.
Poss., possessive.
Post-off., post-office.
Pott., pottery.
Pr., *pron.*, pronounce.
Prep., preposition.
Prep., *prepos*, prepositional, prepositive
Pres., present tense.
Print., printing.
Pron., pronoun.
Prop., in the proper sense.
Pros., prosody.
Prov., proverb; proverbial; proverbially.
Pr. p., present participle.
Psychol., psychology.
Pyrotech., pyrotechny.
Railw., railways.
Rel., relative.
Rem., remark.
Rhet., rhetoric.
Road-mak., road-making.
Rom., Roman.
S., substantive, noun.
Script., Scripture.
Sculp., sculpture.
Semp., sempstressy.
Sf., feminine noun.
Sfpl., feminine plural noun.
Ship-b., ship-building.
Shoe-m., shoe-making.
Sing., singular.
Sm., masculine noun.
Smf., epicene noun, or noun with one termination only for both genders.
Sm. f., masculine noun, followed with the feminine termination.
Smpl., masculine plural noun.
Spinn., spinning.
Sport., sporting.
Station., stationery.
Statist., statistics.
St.-eng., steam-engine.
Stock-Ex., stock-exchange.
Subj., subjunctive mood.
Subst., substantively.
Sugar-m., sugar-making.
Superl., superlative degree.
Surg., surgery.
Surv., surveying.
Tail., tailoring.
Tal.-chandl., tallow-chandler's term.
Tann., tanning.
Tap., tapestry.
Technol., technology.
Theat., theatre; theatrical.
Theol., theology.
Trigon., trigonometry.
Turn., turnery.
Typ., typography.
Type-f., type-founding.
Univ., university
V., vide, see.
V., verb.
Va., verb active.
Verb., verbal.
Vers., versification.
Vet., *Veter. Surg.*, veterinary surgery.
Vn., verb neuter.
V. refl., reflected verb.
Vulg., vulgar.
Weav., weaving.
Wheelwr., wheelwright's term.
Wire-dr., wire-drawing.
Writ., writing.
Zool., zoology.
÷, old, antiquated.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A, à, *sm.* A, a. **Un grand A, un A majuscule,** a large **A,** a capital **A. Un petit a, un a minuscule,** a small **a,** a little **a. Des a mal formés,** ill-shapen, ill-formed Aes (or A's). **Deux a,** double A, two Aes (or A's). **Une panse d'a,** the first stroke of a small a. **Il n'a pas fait une panse d'a,** he has not done a stroke, he has done nothing. **Il n'en a pas fait une panse d'a,** he has had no hand in it has done nothing towards it. **Ne savoir ni A ni B,** not to know one's letters, to be utterly illiterate. **Etre marqué à l'A,** to be A 1., to be a man of eminent rank on merit : an allusion to the money coined at the Paris mint, which is marked with an **A,** and was long supposed to be superior to that struck at the provincial mints.

A, [abbreviation of **Altesse,** Highness]. H. For the plur., AA. **Altesses,** Highnesses. [The abbreviation is never used in English for the plural.]

A., 1. *acquitté,* paid ; **2.** *accepté,* accepted (of bills, etc.) ; **3.** *argent,* money, cash.

ABR., 1. *abrégé,* abridged, abbreviated ; **2.** abbreviation.

ABS., *Absolu,* Absolute.

ACAD., *Académie,* academy.

A. C. F., *Automobile Club de France,* automobile Club of France.

A. C. I., *Assuré contre l'incendie,* insured against fire.

a. l., *après livraison,* after delivery (of goods).

A. M., *Assurance mutuelle,* mutual insurance.

am., *amortissable,* redeemable.

A. M. D. G., *ad majorem Dei gloriam,* to the greater glory of God.

amp., *ampère,* ampère.

A. P., *à protester,* to be protested (of bills, etc.).

ARR., *arrivée,* arrival.

ARR., ARROND., *Arrondissement,* arrondissement, parish.

ASCENS., *Ascenseur,* lift, elevator.

A. S. L. V., *assurance sur la vie,* life insurance.

A. S. P., *accepté sous protêt,* accepted under protest.

AUJ., *aujourd'hui,* to-day.

av., 1. *avec,* with ; **2.** *avenue,* avenue.

AV. J.-C., *avant Jésus-Christ,* before Christ.

AV.-SC., *Avant-scène,* stage box (theatre).

AZ., *azote,* azote.

A, a, *prép.* The preposition **à** coalesces with the masculine definite article **le** when followed by a word beginning with a consonant or aspirated H, and with its plural **les,** being written **au,** instead of **à le,** in the former case, and **aux,** instead of **à les,** in the latter for both genders. This preposition is rendered into English in many different manners, the choice of the word being determined by the context as will be seen by the following examples :

1. at. **Demeurer à Tours, à Paris,** to reside at Tours, at (or in) Paris. **A six heures,** at six o'clock. **A dix jours de vue,** at ten days' sight. **Vendre à perte,** to sell at a loss. **Au premier coup de feu,** at the first shot.

2. to. **Aller à Rome,** to go to Rome. **De Paris à Rouen,** from Paris to Rouen. **Ecrire à son ami,** to write to one's friend. **Gloire à Dieu !** glory to God ! **A votre santé,** to your health. **Facile à apprendre,** easy to learn.

3. in. **A Londres, à Paris,** in London, in Paris. **Au faubourg Saint-Germain,** in the faubourg St. Germain. **Au mois de mars,** in the month of March. **Une blessure à l'épaule,** a wound in the shoulder. **L'argent à la main,** money in hand. **Dieu fit l'homme à son image,** God made man in his own image. **A mon avis,** in my opinion. **Cuit à l'eau,** boiled (in water). **Parler à son tour,** to speak in one's turn. **A la hâte,** in haste, hastily.

4. into. **Jeter au feu, à l'eau,** to throw into the fire, into the water.

5. by. **Vendre à la livre, à la douzaine,** to sell by the pound, by the dozen. **Payer au mois, à l'année,** to pay by the month, by the year. **A votre compte,** by (or according to) your account. **Un à un,** one by one. **Pas à pas,** step by step.

6. of. **Pensez à moi,** think of me. **Acheter à un marchand,** to buy of a tradesman. **Emprunter à un ami,** to borrow of a friend.

7. with. **A bras ouverts,** with open arms. **Se battre à l'épée,** to fight with a sword. **Pêcher à la ligne,** to fish with a rod and line. **Charger à balle,** to load (a gun) with ball. **Se mêler à la foule,** to mix with the crowd. **Je le dis à regret,** I say it with regret. **Une voiture à six places,** a carriage with seats for six persons. **Un cabriolet à quatre roues,** a four-wheeled (*or* four-wheel) cab.

8. on. **A pied, à cheval,** on foot, on horseback. **A genoux,** on one's knees, kneeling. **Aller à bord d'un vaisseau,** to go on board of a ship. **A cette occasion,** on that occasion. **Il porte un crêpe à son chapeau,** he has crape on his hat. **Elle portait des bracelets aux bras,** she wore bracelets on her arms.

9. from. **Otez le bâton à cet enfant,** take the stick from that child. **Prendre à un tas,** to take from a heap. **A ce que je vois,** from what I see.

10. for. **Traduire mot à mot,** to translate word for word. **Acheter au comptant,** to buy for ready money. **C'est à vous à** (or **de**) **parler,** it is for you (it is your turn, your duty) to speak. **A vie,** for life. **A jamais,** for ever **Quant à moi,** as for me.

11. under. **Être à couvert,** to be under cover. **A la peine** (generally **sous peine**) **de mort,** under pain of death. **Fouler aux pieds,** to tread underfoot.

12. till. **A demain,** till to-morrow. **Au revoir,** till we meet again.

13. within. **A dix pas de chez nous,** within ten steps of our house. **Le vaisseau est à** (more generally **en**) **vue de terre,** the ship is within sight of land. **Nous étions à portée de canon,** we were within canon-shot. **A portée de voix,** within speaking distance, within ear-shot. **A la portée de tout le monde, 1.** within every body's reach, obtainable by all ; **2.** intelligible to every body.

14. [preceded by *de*] between. **De vous à moi,** between you and me. **De nation à nation,** between nations, between one nation and another.

15. When used with *de,* expressed or understood, to indicate a number approximatively, **à** may be rendered in several manners : **Cinq à six cents hommes,** from five to six (between five and six) hundred men. **Dix à douze francs,** from ten to twelve francs, between ten and twelve francs, ten or twelve francs.

16. In phrases indicating ownership **à** is suppressed and the word following takes the possessive form. **Ce cheval est à moi, à lui, à nous, à vous, à eux, à Jean,** this horse is mine, his, ours, yours, theirs, John's. **Mon frère a une maison à lui,** my brother has a house of his own. **Un ami à moi,** a friend of mine.

17. When placed between two nouns or a noun and a verb, **à** is also suppressed, and the last word, or an adjective of similar meaning, is put first : **Terre à blé,** corn-

land, arable land. **Arbre à fruit,** fruit-tree. **Armes à feu,** fire-arms, **canne à sucre,** sugar-cane. **Moulin à eau, à vent, à vapeur,** water-mill, wind-mill, steam-mill. **La déesse aux yeux bleus,** the blue-eyed goddess. **Chapeau à larges bords,** broad-brimmed hat. **Chambre à coucher,** sleeping-room,bed-room.

18. In many idiomatic phrases, **à** is entirely suppressed or replaced by a totally different word : **Au secours** ! help ! **A l'assassin** ! murder ! **Une voiture à quatre chevaux,** a carriage and four, a four-in-hand. **J'ai ouï dire à mon père,** I have heard my father say. **J'ai trouvé à votre ami un air soucieux,** I thought your friend looked very full of care. **Tirons à qui jouera le premier,** let us draw for first play, to see who shall play first. **Une bonne à tout faire,** a general servant.

19. The à before an infinitive generally marks what is to be done : **J'ai à vous parler,** I have to speak to you (I have something to tell you). **Vous avez des lettres à écrire,** you have some letters to write. **Ils ont beaucoup d'argent à dépenser,** they have plenty of money to spend. **Ce n'est pas une question à faire,** that's not a question to ask. **La bibliothèque fut employée à attiser le feu,** the library served to feed the fire.

AARON, arôn ; *in poet.* aärôn, *pnm.* Aaron : brother of Moses.

ABACA, abaka, *sm.* abaca, Manilla hemp.

ABAISSANT, E, abèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* abasing, degrading.

ABAISSE, abès', *sf.* **1.** thin sheet of pie-paste ; **2.** thin crust (of a pie or tart).

ABAISSÉ, E, abèsé, *pa.p.* abased, etc. **Les yeux abaissés,** with downcast eyes. V. ABAISSER.

ABAISSE-LANGUE, abèse'lângue, *s. Med.* tongue-depressor, tongue-spatula.

ABAISSEMENT, abès'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** lowering : letting down, taking down, putting down, bringing down ; **2.** falling, subsiding (of water, etc.) ; **3.** fall, going down (of the barometer) ; **4.** abatement, decline, reduction (of price, etc.) ; **5.** humiliation, humbling (of persons or states) ; **6.** abasement, degradation (of persons) ; **7.** debasement (in races of men or animals) ; **8.** *Geom.* letting fall (of a perpendicular) ; **9.** *Alg.* reduction (of equations) ; **10.** *Astron.* depression ; **11.** *Naut.* dip (of the horizon) ; **12.** *Surg.* couching (of a cataract). — **volontaire,** self-abasement, self-humiliation.

ABAISSER, abèsé-r [à ; baisser], *va.* **1.** to lower : to reduce to a lower level, to let down, take down, put down, bring down, cast down (as the eyes) ; **2.** to abate, to diminish, to reduce (value or price) ; **3.** to sink, to lower (the voice) ; **4.** to abase, to humble ; **5.** to depress, to weaken ; **6.** to degrade (persons) ; **7.** to debase, to deteriorate (races or breeds) ; **8.** *Geom.* to let fall (a perpendicular) ; **9.** *Alg.* to reduce (an equation) ; **10.** *Surg.* to couch (a cataract) ; **11.** *Hort.* to cut short, to shorten (a branch) ; **12.** *Herald.* to abase ; **13.** to roll out, to roll thin (as pie-paste).

ABAISSER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to lower, to get lower ; **2.** to stoop ; **3.** to fall ; **4.** to sink ; **5.** to subside, to go down (as floods) ; **6.** to abase, to humble one's self ; **7.** to debase, to demean one's self ; **8.** to condescend, to stoop. **Je ne m'abaisserai point à me justifier,** I will not condescend (or stoop) to justify myself.

ABAISSEUR, abèsœr, *adj. Anat.* depriment : said of certain muscles.

ABAISSEUR, *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* depressor : depriment muscle ; **2.** *Med.* depressor : an instrument to hold down the tongue.

ABAJOUE, abazhou [à ; bas ; joue], *sf.* **1.** cheek-pouch of certain monkeys and other animals) ; **2.** [in the plural) jowls, flabby cheeks ; chaps (of a pig).

ABALIENATION, abalienâ'syôn, [Lat. : abalienatio], *sf. Law.-t.* cession, alienation (of land, cattle).

ABALOURDIR, abalourdir [balourd], *va.* to render dull or stupid (by ill-treatment), to stupefy.

ABALOURDISSEMENT,abalourdis'-man-t, *sm.* stupidness, dulness.

ABANDON, abândôn [Celt. ; O. Fr. : a, without ; bandon, power], *sm.* **1.** abandonment : *a*) act of abandoning ; *b*) state of being abandoned ; *c*) relinquishment of a vessel and cargo to the assurers ; *d*) renunciation of rights ; **2.** desertion : *a*) act of forsaking ; *b*) forsaken state ; **3.** quitting, leaving ; **4.** ease, freedom, unconstraint (in manners, speech, or style) ; **5.** unreserve, open-heartedness. **Faire — de,** to abandon, to surrender, to give up. **A l'—,** unprotected, neglected, uncared for. **Laisser à l'—,** to leave to rack and ruin.

ABANDONNATAIRE, abândonatèr', *smf.* abandonee : person to whom anything is abandoned.

ABANDONNÉ, E, abândoné, *pa. p.* **1.** abandoned, forsaken, deserted ; **2.** surrendered, given up ; **3.** addicted to vices ; **4.** given up, given over (as a patient, by a physician). V. ABANDONNER.

ABANDONNÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** abandoned, profligate, unprincipled, reckless ; **2.** forlorn, wretched ; **3.** obsolete (as usages, etc.) ; **4.** exploded (as errors).

ABANDONNÉ, E, *sm. f.* **1.** (in an ill sense) abandoned man or woman, wretch, reprobate, profligate ; **2.** (in a good sense) forlorn creature.

ABANDONNEMENT, abândon'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** abandonment : *a*) act of abandoning ; *b*) state of being abandoned ; **2.** renunciation, relinquishment (of claims or rights) ; **3.** assignment (of property for the benefit of creditors) ; **4.** surrender, giving up, resignation (of one's self to the guidance of others) ; **5.** forlornness, wretchedness ; **6.** profligacy ; **7.** *Mar. Com.* abandonment : surrender of wreck to insurers.

ABANDONNER, abândoné-r, [abandon], *va.* **1.** to abandon : *a*) to forsake, to leave, to quit, to desert ; *b*) to relinquish, to surrender, to renounce, to forego. — **sa maison, son pays,** to abandon, to leave one's house, to quit one's country. — **ses enfants, son drapeau,** to desert one's children, one's flag. — **un projet, un dessein,** to abandon, to relinquish a project, a design. — **un espoir trompeur,** to give up a deceitful hope. **Le courage l'abandonna,** his courage forsook him, failed him ; he lost courage.

2. to throw down, to throw away. — **ses armes,** to throw away one's arms.

3. to let go, to let loose, to loose hold of. **N'abandonnez pas cette corde,** do not let go that cord, do not loose hold of that cord. **N'abandonnez pas votre cheval,** do not loose the reins, do not give your horse his head.

4. to neglect : to cease to cultivate. **N'abandonnez pas votre voix,** do not neglect your voice.

5. to give up, to give over (a patient whose recovery is hopeless). **Les médecins ont abandonné ce pauvre homme,** the doctors have given up this poor man.

6. (with *à, to*), to give up, to cede. **Je vous abandonnerai ma maison,** I will give up my house to you, I will let you have **my** house.

7. (with *à, to*) to confide, to entrust, to consign. **Il a abandonné son fils à la conduite d'un sage gouverneur,** he has consigned his son to the care of a judicious tutor.

8. (with *à, to*) to give up, to leave. — **au pillage,** to give up to pillage. — **aux caprices du hasard,** to leave to the caprices of chance.

9. *Mar. Com.* to abandon : to give up (wreck to the insurer).

ABANDONNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *à*) to entrust, to resign, to commit one's self to ; **2.** (*à*) to give way to, to give loose to one's passions ; **3.** (*à*) to give one's self up to, to indulge in ; **4.** (*à*) to abandon one's self, to be addicted to (evil courses, ; **5.** (*à*) to yield to (counsels) ; **6.** to be disheartened, to prove false to one's self ; **7.** to neglect one's person ; to be slovenly ; **8.** to give free course, free scope (to one's talents) ; **9.** to be easy, unconstrained (in speech and demeanour) ; **10.** (in speaking of young children) to begin to walk unaided ; **11.** *Equit.* to slacken pace ; **12.** *Mar. Com.* to abandon (wreck to insurers).

ABAQUE, abak', [Lat. : abacus], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* abacus ; **2.** *Math.* abacus ; counting-frame, ball-frame.

ABASOURDIR, abazourdir, [sourd, deaf], *va.* **1.** to deafen, to stun (with noise) ; **2.** to astound.

ABASOURDISSANT, E, abazourdisân, ânt *adj.* stunning, deafening.

ABAT, ABAS, aba, [abattre], *sm.* **1** heavy rain ; **2.** avalanche of mud and stones.

ABATAGE, ABATTAGE, abatazh', *sm.* **1.** felling (of timber), cutting, cutting down (of underwood) ; **2.** slaughtering, killing (of oxen etc., for food) ; **3.** throwing (of horses, etc., for surgical operations) ; **4.** *Naut.* heaving down (for careening) ; **5.** *Fig. Fam.* slashing, cutting up (of a critic).

ABATANT, ABATTANT, abatan-t, *sm.* **1.** sinker : part of a stocking-frame ; **2.** flap (of a table or shop-counter) ; **3.** shutter.

ABÂTARDI, E, abâtardi, *adj.* V. ABATARDIR, **1.** degenerate, debased, deteriorated ; **2.** corrupt.

ABÂTARDIR, abâtardir, [de bâtard], *va.* **1.** to render degenerate, to debase, to deteriorate : said of men, animals and plants ; **2.** to corrupt (languages, doctrines).

ABATARDIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to degenerate, to deteriorate ; **2.** to become corrupt

ABÂTARDISSEMENT, abâtardis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** degeneracy, deterioration ; **2.** corruption (of languages, doctrines).

ABATÉE, abaté, *sf. Naut.* falling off. **Faire une —,** to fall off.

ABAT-FAIM, abafan, *sm,* [pl. des *Abat-faim*] large joint, heavy joint (of meat) ; substantial dish.

ABAT-FOIN, abafwân, *sm.* [pl. des *Abat-foin*] *Agr.* opening over a rack or crib through which hay is put down from the loft above.

ABATIS, ABATTIS, abati, *sm.* **1.** cutting down, felling (of timber) ; **2.** pulling down (of buildings) ; **3.** old building materials ; **4.** felled wood ; **5.** *Sport.* killing, slaughter (of game) ; **6.** giblets (of geese) ; **7.** offal (of oxen, etc., killed for food) ; **8.** *Mil.* abatais : extemporized breastwork of trees ; **9.** beaten track, run (used by young wolves). **On a fait un grand — de chênes dans cette forêt,** a great many oaks have been felled in this forest.

ABAT-JOUR, abazhour, *sm.* **1.** [pl. des *Abat-jour*] *Arch.* abat-jour : a window having the wall cut away slanting inside to admit more light ; **2.** trunk-light : a window from which the light passes through a kind of tunnel ; **3.** sky-light : slanting window in a roof ; **4.** lamp-shade ; **5.** sun-blind (of wood or linen) ; **6.** prison-blind : admitting light, but excluding all view except of the sky.

ABATS, aba, *sm. pl.* butcher's offals : liver, lights, etc.

ABAT-SONS, abasôn, *sm.* [pl. des *Abat-sons*] louver window (of a bell-tower).

ABATTEMENT, abat'mân-t, [abattre], *sm.* **1.** prostration (of bodily strength) ; **2.** depression, lowness of spirits, low spirits ; **3.** dejection, despondency ; **4.** *Med.* depression of vital powers, collapse, prostration ; *Her.*, abatement.

ABATTEUR, abatœr, *sm.* feller (of timber). **Grand — de besogne, d'ouvrage,** a hard-worker, a man who gets through a vast deal of work.

ABATTOIR, abat'war, [abattre], *sm.* slaughter-house.

ABATTRE, abatr', [irr. v. like battre], *va.* **1.** to pull, take, or throw down. **— une maison, un mur,** to pull down a house, a wall. **— des idoles, des statues,** to throw down idols, statues.

2. to fell, to cut, hew, or chop down (with a sharp instrument) ; to knock down (with a blunt one). **— des arbres,** to fell trees. **— un homme, un bœuf,** to fell, to knock down a man, an ox.

3. to cut, to cut down : to mow (with a scythe), to reap (with a sickle). **— les moissons,** to cut down the harvest.

4. to strike down, to lay low (in a fig. sense). **Un souffle est capable de nous —,** a breath suffices to lay us low.

5. to beat down, to lay, to lodge. **Un cruel aquilon abat les tendres moissons,** a fierce north-wind beats down the tender crops.

6. to lay. **La pluie abat la poussière,** the rain lays the dust. *Prov.* : **Petite pluie abat grand vent,** a little rain will lay a great dust.

7. to slay, to kill, to destroy (enemies, noxious animals) ; **8.** to slaughter, to kill (animals for food) ; **9.** to cast, to throw (horses, oxen, etc., for operations or shoeing ; **10.** to cut off, to cut away, to pare off ; **11.** to shut down (a trap-door) ; **12.** to prostrate (physical or moral energy) ; **13.** to depress, to deject ; **14.** to dishearten, to discourage. **Se laisser —,** to give way to discouragement, to despondency. **Le vrai courage ne se laisse jamais —,** true courage never allows itself to be cast down. *Fen. Tél.* xx. **La moindre chose l'abat,** the least thing discourages him. **Il était tout abattu,** he was quite dejected.

15. to overthrow, to subvert ; **16.** to bring down, to humble ; **17.** *Méd.* to couch (cataract) ; **18.** *Her.* to abate ; **19.** *Naut.* to heave down (for careening) ; to lower, to haul down (a yard, etc.).

ABATTRE, *vn. Naut.* to fall off. **Faire —,** to let swing.

ABATTRE (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to fall, to fall down ; **2.** (with *sur*) to fall upon, to come down upon ; to burst on *or* over (as a storm) ; **3.** (with *sur*) to alight on, to settle on (as birds) ; **4.** to stoop, to make a stoop ; **5.** (with *sur*) to pounce on ; **6.** to fall (as the wind) ; **7.** to abate (as a fever) ; **8.** to give way to despondency ; to become low-spirited, dejected, discouraged ; **9.** (in a reciprocal sense) to destroy each other.

ABATTU, E, abat'u, *adj.* V. ABATTRE. **1.** depressed, prostrated ; **2.** cast-down, dejected, down-hearted ; **3.** overcome, overthrown. **Courir bride abattue,** to ride full speed.

ABATTURE, abatûr', *sf.* **1.** beating down (of walnuts, acorns) ; **2.** *Sport.* (in the pl.) foils : traces left by a stag.

ABAT-VENT, abavân, *sm.* [pl. des *Abat-vent*] **1.** louver window (of a bell-tower or drying-room) ; louver board ; **2.** *Gard.* screen : mat to protect plants.

ABAT-VOIX, abavwâ, *sm.* [pl. des *Abat-voix*] sounding-board (of a pulpit).

ABBATIAL, E, abasial, al', *adj.* [pl. m. *Abbatiaux*, abasiô], abbatial.

ABBAYE, abéi, [Lat. : abbatia], *sf.* abbey : monastery for monks or nuns. *Prov.* : **pour un moine l'abbaye ne chôme pas,** the abbey does not fail for want of one monk.

ABBÉ, abé, [Lat. : abbas, father], *sm.* **1.** abbot : the superior of an abbey ; **2.** abbé : a title given to catholic ecclesiastics in general.

ABBESSE, abès, *sf.* abbess : superior of a nunnery.

ABC, abécé, *sm.* **1.** ABC : alphabet ; **2.** ABC-book, primer, spelling-book, horn-book ; **3**, ABC : rudiments of any art or science. [Written also ABCD].

ABCÉDER, absédé-er, *vn. Med.* to turn to (to become) an abscess.

ABCÈS, absè-z ; the final consonant is not heard before the following vowel in conversation, but in reading it often is, [Lat. : abcessus], *sm. Med.* abscess, apostheme.

ABCISSE, absis', V. ABSCISSE.

ABDÈRE, abdèr', *npr.* Abdera : a city of ancient Thrace now called ASPEROZA.

ABDIAS, abdias, *npr.* Obadiah : a Jewish prophet.

ABDICATION, abdikâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** abdication : said chiefly of sovereigns ; **2.** renunciation (of rights) ; **3.** disowning, disinheriting (of a son). **Faire —,** to abdicate.

ABDIQUER, abdiké-r, [Lat. : ab, from ; dicāre, — atum, to proclaim), *va.* **1.** to abdicate (sovereignty) ; **2.** to resign (power or office) ; **3.** to renounce (rights or possessions) ; **4.** to disinherit, to disown (a son) ; **5.** (in a neutral sense) to abdicate.

ABDIQUER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be abdicated ; **2.** to neglect, to be unmindful of one's rights or duties.

ABDOMEN, abdomèn, [Lat.], *sm.* abdomen : *a*) the lower venter or belly ; *b*) the hindermost section of the body of insects.

ABDOMINAL, E, abdominal, al', *adj.* abdominal. **Muscles abdominaux,** abdominal muscles. **Parois abdominales,** abdominal parietes (*or* walls).

ABDOMINAUX, abdominô, *sm. pl. Zool.* abdominals : said of certain fishes and insects.

ABDUCTEUR, abductœr, *adj. Anat.* abducent.

ABDUCTEUR, *sm. Anat.* abductor.

ABDUCTION, abduksyôn, [Lat. : abductio ; abducĕre, to draw from), *sf. Anat.* and *Log.* abduction.

ABEAUSIR, abôsir, *vn*, **S'ABEAU-sir,** [beau], *v. refl. Naut.* to clear up, to become fair.

ABÉCEDAIRE, abésédèr', *adj.* **1.** alphabetical ; **2.** abecedarian : said of series of hymns, etc., each beginning with a successive letter of the alphabet ; **3.** at the ABC. **Un enfant —,** a child learning his ABC.

ABÉCÉDAIRE, *sm.* ABC-book, primer, first reading-book, spelling-book.

ABECQUER, ABÉQUER, abéké-r, [bec], *va.* to feed (young birds that are unable to pick up ; sometimes said humorously in speaking of children).

ABÉE, abé, *sf.* **1.** penstock (of a mill) ; **2.** waste-gate (for superfluous water).

ABEILLE, abèy', [Lat. : apicula ; apis], *sf.* **1.** bee ; **2.** Apis, the Bee : a southern constellation, **— domestique, — de ruche,** honey-bee, hive-bee. **— mâle,** drone. **— femelle ou reine,** female *or* queen-bee. **— neutre,** working-bee, worker. **Essaim d'abeilles,** swarm of bees. **La reine des abeilles,** the queen-bee.

ABEL, abèl, *pnm.* Abel : second son of Adam.

ABÉLARD, abélar, *pnm.* Abelard.

ABELMOSCH, abèlmosk, *sm.* abel-moschus, Indian musk-seed.

ABERRATION, abèrâsyôn, [Lat. : aberratio], *sf.* aberration : *a*) deviation from the right line or course ; *b*) error, wandering, vagary. **— de la lumière, des étoiles,** aberration of light, of the stars. **— des fluides.** *Med.* aberration of fluids : passage of fluids out of their natural course. **— des sens, du jugement,** aberration of the senses, of the judgment. **Aberrations morales,** moral aberrations.

ABÊTIR, abêtir, [bête], *va.* to render dull *or* stupid, to stupefy, to embrute.

ABÊTIR, *vn.* s'ABÊTIR, *v. refl.* to get stupid, to grow more and more stupid.

ABÊTISSANT, E, abêtisân-t, ânt', *adj.* stupefying, embruting.

AB HOC ET AB HAC, abokétabak, [Lat.], *adv. phr.* of this, that, and the other ; confusedly, randomly, at random.

ABHORRANT, aborân-t, **ABHORREUR**, aborrœr, *sm.* abhorrer : a partisan of the court under Charles II. of England.

ABHORRER, aboré-r, [Lat. : ab, from ; horrēre], *va.* **1.** ro abhor, to regard with horror ; **2.** to loathe, to detest. **Se faire — de ses voisins,** to incur the abhorrence of one's neighbours.

ABIGAÏL, abigaïl, *pnf.* **1.** Abigail : wife of Naboth ; **2.** abigail : waiting-maid, lady's maid.

† **ABIGÉAT**, abizhéa, [Lat. : abigĕre]. *sm.* (old law) cattle-stealing.

† **ABIGOTI, E,** abigoti, [bigot], *adj.* become bigoted ; bigoted.

ABÎME, abîm', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; βυσσός, fond ; O. Fr. : abisme], *sm.* **1.** abyss ; **2.** the deep, the great deep ; **3.** gulf ; **4.** bottomless pit ; **5.** unfathomable depth ; **6.** mine, treasury (of wisdom, of science) ; **7.** sea (of pleasures) ; **8.** inscrutable mystery ; **9.** *Geol.* abyss : deep natural cavity ; **10.** *Tal.-chand.* tallow-vat. **Etre sur le bord de l'—,** to be on the point of ruin.

ABÎMER, abimé-r, *va.* **1.** to cast, to plunge into an abyss ; **2.** to overwhelm ; **3.** to engulf, to swallow up ; **4.** to ruin ; **5.** to destroy, **6.** to spoil, to injure ; **7.** to silence, to vanquish, to crush (in discussion). **La pluie a abîmé mon chapeau,** the rain has spoiled my hat.

ABÎMER (s'), *v refl.* **1.** to fall into an abyss ; **2.** to be overwhelmed ; **3.** to sink, to be swallowed up, to be engulfed ; **4.** (with *dans*) to be absorbed in, to be plunged into, to be lost in ; **5.** to spoil, to get spoiled.

AB INTESTAT, abantèsta, [Lat.], *adv. phr. Juris.* ab intestate. **1. Héritier —,** heir-at-law ; **2.** next of kin. **Succession —,** intestate's estate.

AB IRATO, abiratô, [Lat.), *adv. phr.* under the influence of anger, in anger.

ABJECT, E, abzhèkt *or* abzhè, abzhèkt', [Lat. : abjectus], *adj.* abject : mean, low, beggarly, base, vile, despicable.

ABJECTEMENT, abzhèkt'mân, *adv.* abjectly, meanly, basely, vilely.

ABJECTION, abzhèksyôn, *sf.* **1.** abjection ; **2.** abjectness, vileness, baseness, meanness ; **3.** self-humiliation ; **4.** rejected, out-cast.

ABJURATION, abzurhâsyôn, *sf.* abjuration : act of abjuring (religion, principles, friends). **Faire —**, to make abjuration, to abjure.

ABJURATOIRE, abzhuratwar, *adj.* abjuratory.

ABJURER, abzhuré-r, [Lat. : abjurāre], *va.* and *n.* to abjure, to renounce.

ABJURER (s'), *v. refl.* to be abjured, to be renounced. **Des erreurs peuvent s'—**, errors may be abjured.

ABLACTATION, ablaktâsyôn, [Lat. : ab, from ; lac, lactis, milk], *sf.* ablactation : ceasing to suckle.

ABLAIS, ablè, [Low Lat. : abladium], *sm. pl.* **1.** emblements : growing crops ; **2.** crops cut down but not housed.

† **ABLAQUÉATION**, ablakwéâsyôn, [Lat. : ab, from ; laqueāre], *sf*, ablaqueation : laying bare the roots of trees.

ABLATIF, ablatif, [Lat. : ab, out of ; latus, de ferre, to take], *sm. Gram.* ablative case, ablative.

ABLATION, ablâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** *Surg.* ablation ; **2.** *Gram.* aphaeresis.

ABLATIVO, ablativô, *adv.* promiscuously, higgledy-piggledy.

ABLE, abl', *sm.*, **ABLETTE**, ablèt', [Lat. : albus, white], *sf. Ichth.* bleak : ablen, ablet, blay.

ABLÉGAT, abléga, [Lat. : ablegatus], *sm.* vice-legate, apostolic messenger.

ABLERET, ablœrè, *sm.* bleak-net.

ABLUANT, E, abluân-, ânt', *adj. Surg.* abluent, detergent.

ABLUER, ablué-r, [Lat. : abluĕre], *va.* to wash (old manuscripts) with an infusion of gall-nuts.

ABLUTION, ablusyôn, *sf.* ablution, washing.

ABNÉGATION, abnégâsyôn, [Lat. : abnegatio], *sf.* abnegation, self-abnegation, self-denial.

ABOI, abwa, [imit. ; Rom. : abay. V. aboyer], *sm.* **1.** bark, barking, baying (of dogs) ; **2.** (in the plur.) bay, last extremity, last gasp. **Aux abois, 1.** at bay ; **2.** at the last extremity. **Jusqu'aux derniers abois,** to the last gasp, till death. **Être aux abois,** to be at bay, at extremity. **Mettre, réduire aux abois,** to bring to bay. **Tenir aux abois,** to hold at bay. **Tenir en —**, to delude with vain hopes. **Le cerf est aux abois,** the stag is at bay.

ABOIEMENT, ABOIMENT, abwamân-t, *sm.* **1.** bark, barking, baying (of dogs) ; **2.** *Fig.* barking (of envy).

ABOLIR, abolir, [Lat. : abolēre], *va.* **1.** to abolish : to do away with ; **2.** to repeal (laws) ; **3.** to annul, to cancel (a debt, an obligation) ; **4.** to wipe away, to efface (a crime).

ABOLIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be abolished ; **2.** to fall into desuetude.

ABOLISSABLE, abolisabl', *adj.* **1.** abolishable ; **2.** repealable.

ABOLISSEMENT, abolis-mân't, *sm.* **1.** abolishment, abolition ; **2.** *Med.* loss (of faculties).

ABOLITION, abolisyôn, *sf.* **1.** abolition ; **2.** repeal, repealing (of laws) ; **3.** annulling, cancelling (of debts, etc.). **Lettres d'—**, letters of indemnity (barring all legal proceedings against a criminal).

ABOLITIONNISTE, abolisyonist', *smf.* abolitionist : partisan of the abolition of slavery.

ABOMINABLE, abominabl', [Lat. : ab, out of ; omen, presage ; abominări, to turn from as of a bad omen). *adj.* abominable. **Une odeur —**, an abominable, an intolerable stench. **Il fait un temps —**, the weather is wretched.

ABOMINABLEMENT, abominablœ-mân-t *adv.* abominably.

ABOMINATION, abominasyôn, *sf.* abomination. **Avoir en —**, to hold in abomination, to abominate.

ABOMINER, abominé-r, *va.* to abominate.

À-BON-COMPTE, a-bônkônt', *sm.* [pl. des *A-bon-compte*] advance-money : money advanced on account to meet current expenditure.

ABONDAMMENT, abôndamân-t, *adv.* **1.** abundantly, in abundance ; **2.** plentifully, plenteously ; **3.** fully, amply ; **4.** copiously, unsparingly.

ABONDANCE, abôndâns', [Lat. : ab, from ; unda, wave], *sf.* **1.** abundance ; **2.** plenty, ampleness, plentifulness, plenteousness ; **3.** (of language) copiousness, **4.** (in an ill sense) diffuseness ; **5.** fulness (of the heart) ; **6.** excessive growth (of weeds) ; **7.** very weak wine and water (given to boys at boarding-schools). **Parler, écrire d'—**, to extemporize, to write, to speak off-hand. **Parler d'— de cœur, de l'— du cœur,** to speak from the fulness of the heart, from fulness of heart. **Corne d'—**, horn of plenty, cornucopia. *Prov.* : **Abondance de biens ne nuit pas,** store is no sore. **De l'abondance du cœur la bouche parle,** what the heart thinketh the mouth speaketh ; of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. *Bib. Luke*, VI, 45.

ABONDANT, E, abôndân, ânt', *adj.* **1.** (with *en*) abounding in (or with), rich in ; **2.** abundant : plentiful, plenteous ; ample, copious ; **3.** prolific, teeming ; **4.** fluent, voluble (in speech) ; **5.** diffuse, prolix (in speaking or writing) ; **6.** luxuriant. **Pays — en blé, en mines,** a country abounding with corn, rich in mines. **Le minerai de fer est —**, iron ore est abundant, plentiful. **Sol —**, teeming soil. **Auteur —**, a prolific author. **Orateur —, 1.** a fluent speaker ; **2.** (in an ill sense) a verbose, wordy *or* prolix speaker. **Faire un repas —**, to make an abundant, a hearty meal. † **D'abondant**, further, besides. **J'ajouterai d'—**, I will further add.

ABONDER, abôndé-r, [Lat. : abundāre], *vn.* to bound : to be abundant, to have abundance. **— en richesses,** to abound in riches. **Cet étang abonde en poissons,** this pond abounds in (*or* with) fish. **— dans son sens,** to have plenty to say in defence of one's own opinions. **— dans le sens de quelqu'un,** to chime in with any one's opinions, to defend any one through thick and thin. *Prov.* : **Ce qui abonde ne vicie pas,** excess of right is no wrong.

ABONNÉ, E, aboné, *smf.* **1.** subscriber (to a journal, a theatre, etc.) ; **2.** person who engages to pay a fixed sum per week, month, etc., for goods supplied or work done ; **3.** holder of a season-ticket (for a railway, concert, etc.).

ABONNEMENT, abon'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** subscription (to a journal, a theatre, etc.) ; **2.** contract (for goods or work for a term at a fixed rate) ; **3.** composition for taxes or dues.

ABONNER, aboné-r, (from à, and bonne, old form of *borne*, limit), *va.* **1.** to subscribe (to a journal) for (a person) to enter (any one) as subscriber ; **2.** to contract for ; **3.** to compound with. **Je vous ai abonné au Moniteur,** I have taken a subscription to the Moniteur for you.

ABONNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to subscribe (to a journal, etc.), to become a subscriber (to) ; **2.** to make a contract or composition with. **Je me suis abonné au Temps,** I have become a subscriber to the Temps.

ABONNIR, abonir, [bon], *va.* to ameliorate, to improve (a person or thing). **Une bonne cave abonnit le vin,** a good cellar improves wine.

ABONNIR (s'), *v. refl.* to improve, to become *or* grow better. **Le vin s'abonnit en bouteille,** wine improves in bottles.

ABONNIR, *vn.* to improve, to get better (as wine by keeping).

ABORD, abor ; the *d* is never pronounced before a vowel ; in the plural **abords**, the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel, but the *d* is mute (bord), *sm.* **1.** approach, access (of a port, etc.) ; **2.** access (of persons) ; **3.** arrival : **4.** (in the pl.) approaches ; **5.** concourse, influx, attendance (of persons). **A l'—, au premier —**, at first meeting, at first view, at first blush. **D'—**, at first. **Dans l'—**, at first beginning, in the first place. **Tout d'—, de prime —**, at once, immediately. **D'— que**, as soon as.

ABORDABLE, abordabl', *adj.* **1.** approachable, accessible ; **2.** accostable. **Homme très —**, a man of very easy access.

ABORDAGE, abordazh', *sm. Naut.* **1.** boarding (of an enemy's ship) ; **2.** fouling, running foul, collision : coming into violent contact, through accident or negligence. **Prendre à l'—**, to take by boarding.

ABORDER, abordé-r, *vn.* **1.** to arrive ; **2.** to land (at *or* on) ; **3.** to reach ; **4.** (with de) to approach.

ABORDER, *va.* **1.** to approach ; **2.** to accost (a person) ; **3.** to come to, to enter on, to broach a subject of discussion ; **4.** to march on, to advance against, to fall on ; **5.** *Naut.* to run foul of, to come into collision with ; **6.** *Naut.* to board, to close with (an enemy's vessel). **Vous, que je n'ai jamais abordé sans effroi,** you, whom I never approached without fear. *Volt.* **L'extrême hardiesse dont ils abordaient les malades,** the extreme boldness with which they approached the sick. *Fonten.* **Il m'a abordé dans la rue,** he accosted me in the street.

ABORDER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to accost each other ; **2.** to run against each other ; **3.** *Naut.* to run foul of, to come into collision.

ABORIGÈNE, aborizhèn', [Lat. : ab, from ; origo, origin], *adj.* aboriginal, indigenous.

ABORIGÈNES, aborizhèn-z, *smpl.* aborigines, aboriginals : primitive inhabitants.

ABORNEMENT, abôrn'mân-t, *sm.* marking of boundaries.

ABORNER, aborné'r, [borne], *va.* to place landmarks, to mark the boundaries (of fields).

ABORTIF, VE, abôrtif, tiv', [Lat. : abortivus], *abj.* abortive. **Fœtus abortif**, an abortive fœtus. **Fleur abortive**, an abortive flower.

ABORTIF, *sm.* abortive : drug producing abortion.

ABOT, abô, [Celt. : bot, foot], *sm.* hobble : a fetter to prevent horses from straying.

ABOUCHEMENT, aboûsh'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** bringing face to face; **2.** interview; **3.** insertion (of one tube in the end of another) **4.** *Anat.* anastomosis, inosculation (of veins, etc.).

ABOUCHER, aboushé-r [bouche, mouth], *va.* **1.** to bring together, to arrange an interview between; **2.** to joint, to join by insertion (as tubes, gas-pipes, etc.). **Il faut les — ensemble,** we must bring about an interview between them.

ABOUCHER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to come together, to have an interview, to confer together; **2.** *Anat.* to inosculate, to anastomose.

† **ABOUGRISSEMENT,** abougris'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** stunting; **2.** stuntedness. V. RABOUGRISSEMENT.

ABOUT, abou-t, [a; bout], *sm.* **1.** *Carp.* but-end (of a plank); **2.** eking-piece.

ABOUT (Edmond), novelist (1828-1885).

ABOUTAGE, aboutazh', *sm. Naut.* splicing (of ropes).

ABOUTEMENT, about'mân-t, *sm. Carp.* scarfing: joining end to end.

ABOUTER, abouté-r, *va.* to scarf: to join end to end.

ABOUTIR, aboutir, [bout, end], *vn.* **1.** (with **à**) to abut on: to end at, to border on; **2.** to end, to terminate in *or* at, to meet in *or* at; **3.** to tend, to converge to; **4.** to result in, to end in, to issue in; **5.** *Med.* to come to a head; to break, to suppurate (as a tumour or boil). **Faire —, 1.** to make (anything) tend to; **2.** *Med.* to bring to a head (a boil or abscess). **N'— à rien,** to lead to nothing, to come to nothing, to fail. **Voilà à quoi aboutit la folle vanité des hommes,** that is what the foolish vanity of men comes to. *Fén.* **Ses négociations ont abouti,** his negotiations have succeeded.

ABOUTISSANT, E, aboutisân-t, ânt, *adj.* **1.** (with **à**) abutting on: bordering on, ending at *or* in; **2.** (with **à**) leading into.

ABOUTISSANT, *sm.* **1.** abuttal: adjoining land; **2.** (in the plur.) details, particulars (of things); connexions, acquaintance (of persons). **Savoir tous les tenants et aboutissants d'une affaire,** to know the long and short, all the ins and outs, of an affair.

ABOUTISSEMENT, aboutis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** result, end, outcome; **2.** eking-piece; **3.** breaking, suppuration (of a tumour or boil).

AB OVO, abôvô, [Lat.], *adv. phr.* from the beginning, from the very first.

ABOYANT, E, abwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* barking, baying. **Gouffre —,** roaring gulf.

ABOYER, abwayé-r, [O. Fr.: abai, aboi; abayer, to gape], [the *y* is changed into *i* before a mute *e*: *j'aboie, j'aboierai*; the *y* remains and is followed by i as follows: *nous aboyions, vous aboyiez*; *que nous aboyions, que vous aboyiez*], *vn.* **1.** to bark, to bay; **2.** *Sport.* to give tongue; **3.** (with *à, après, contre*) to bark at or after; **4.** (with *après* or *contre*) to raise an outcry after or against; **5.** (with *après*, to hunt after, to solicit (place or pension); to dun (a debtor). **— à la lune,** to bay the moon, to make a useless outcry, *Prov.*: **Tout chien qui aboie ne mord pas,** barking dogs seldom bite. **Jamais bon chien n'aboie à faux,** a good dog never barks at fault.

ABOYER, *va.* **1.** to bark at, to bay; **2.** to decry; **3.** to dun.

ABOYEUR, abwayœr, *sm.* **1.** barker; **2.** *Hunt.* babbler: a dog apt to give tongue; **3.** snarler, grumbler; **4.** dun: importunate creditor; **5.** hawker (of ballads, etc.); **6.** *Ornith.* bar-tailed godwit.

ABRACADABRA, abrakad'abrâ, [magic word formed by Serenus, a doctor in the 2nd century], *sm.* abracadabra.

ABRACADABRANT, abrakad'abrânt, *adj. Colloq.* astounding, wonderful; incomprehensible.

ABRANCHES, abrânsh', [Gr.: ἀ, priv.; βράγχια, gills], *sfpl. Zool.* abranchia: an order of annelidæ having no gills or branchiæ.

ABRAQUER, abrak'ē-r, [Provenç. abracar], *vn. Naut.* to haul taut.

ABRASION, abrâzyô*n*, [Lat.: ab, off; radĕre, rasum, to scrape], *sf.* **1.** *Med.* abrasion (of the skin); **2.** scraping (of a decayed bone); **3.** scaling (of teeth, to remove tartar).

ABRÉGÉ, E, abrézhé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* abridged, short.

ABRÉGÉ, *sm.* **1.** abridgment (of a book); **2.** compendium, epitome (of an art or science); **3.** abstract, short account. **En —, par —,** briefly, concisely, in few words. **Écrire un mot en —,** to abbreviate a word in writing.

ABRÈGEMENT, abrèzh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** abridging; **2.** abridgment.

ABRÉGER, abrézhé-r, [O. Fr.: abregier; Lat.: abbreviāre], *va.* **1.** to abridge (a book); **2.** to abbreviate (a word); **3.** to cut short, to curtail (a narrative); **4.** to shorten (time or distance). **— un ouvrage,** to abridge a work. **Les excès abrègent la vie,** excesses shorten life.

ABRÉGER, *vn.* **1.** to be shorter; **2.** to be brief. **Prenez ce chemin, il abrège,** take this road, it is shorter. **Pour —,** to be brief; in short, in a word.

ABRÉGER (s'), *v. refl.* to be abridged, to be shortened, to be made shorter.

ABREUVAGE, abrœvazh, *sm.* **1.** watering (of horses); **2.** irrigating (of land); **3.** bingeing (of casks),

ABREUVÉ, E, abrœvé, *adj.* V. ABREUVER. **— de chagrins,** overfraught with grief. **— d'amertume,** full of bitterness. **— de larmes,** in a flood of tears, drowned (or bathed) in tears.

ABREUVEMENT, abrœv'mâ*n*, *sm.* watering (of animals).

ABREUVER, abrœvé-r, [Low Lat.: abeverāre; Lat.: ab; bibĕre, to drink], *va.* **1.** to water (horses, etc.); **2.** to give drink to, to treat, to regale (persons) with drink; **3.** to water (plants); **4.** to irrigate (meadows); **5.** to saturate, to soak, to drench (with water); **6.** to load, to overwhelm (with grief, affronts, etc.); **7.** *Technol.* to binge (casks: to fill them with water so as to swell the wood and prevent leakage); **8.** to prime, to size (preparatory to painting, on a porous material). **— les terres,** to drench the land. **Qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons,** let impure blood soak our furrows. *R. de Lisle. Marseillaise.*

ABREUVER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be watered, to go to water (as horses); **2.** to be soaked *or* saturated; **3.** to slake one's thirst, to drink one's fill. **S'— de larmes,** to be bathed (or drowned) in tears. **C'est dans cette mare que les bestiaux s'abreuvent,** it is at this pond the cattle drink. **Il s'est abreuvé de gloire,** he covered himself with glory. **Je ne me suis pas encore abreuvé de sa vue,** I have not yet glutted my eyes with the sight of him. *A. Karr.*

ABREUVOIR, abrœvwar, *sm.* **1.** watering-place for cattle: horse-pond, horse-trough; **2.** drinking-place (frequented by wild animals); **3.** drinking-pot (in a bird-cage); **4.** *Arboricult.* running sore (at the foot of a tree); **5.** *Mason.* abreuvoir: interval between stones to be filled with grout (liquid mortar). **— à mouches,** a deep gash in the face.

ABRÉVIATEUR, abréviatœr, *sm.* abbreviator, abridger.

ABRÉVIATIF, VE, abréviatif, tiv', *adj.* abbreviatory, indicating abbreviation.

ABRÉVIATION, abréviasyô*n*, (Lat.: ab, from; breviatio], *sf.* abbreviation.

ABRÉVIATIVEMENT, abréviativ'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* by abbreviation.

ABRÉYER, abréyé-r, *va.* V. ABRIER.

ABRI, abri, [Ety. obscure; seems to come from abre, an old form for arbre, tree], *sm.* **1.** shelter, cover; **2.** refuge; **3.** retreat; **4.** *Milit.* dug-out. **— contre la pluie,** shelter from rain. **Trouver un —,** to find shelter, to get under cover. **Cette rade est un — sûr,** this roadstead is a safe refuge. **Trouver un — dans sa dignité,** to take refuge in one's dignity. **Un — contre le malheur,** a refuge from misfortune. **Sous l'— d'un bois,** under shelter, under cover of a wood. **A l'—,** under shelter, under cover. **Se tenir à l'—,** to keep under shelter. **Mettons-nous à l'— ici,** let us take shelter here. **Se mettre à l'—,** to get under shelter. **A l'— de, 1.** under shelter, cover of; **2.** sheltered from, protected from, safe from. **A l'— du danger.** sheltered from danger. **A l'— d'une erreur si dégradante,** safe from so degrading an error. **Il est à l'— de la misère,** he is assured against poverty. **Sans —,** shelterless, homeless, houseless. *Prov.*: **Un homme sans abri est un oiseau sans nid,** a homeless man is a bird without a nest.

ABRICOT, abrikô, [Ar.: al-birquoq], *sm.* apricot. **Confiture d'abricots,** apricot jam. **—-pêche,** peach-apricot; a large species resembling a peach.

ABRICOTÉ, abrikoté, *sm.* candied apricots.

ABRICOTIER, abrikotyé, *sm.* apricot-tree.

ABRIER, abrié-r, [abri], *va. Naut.* to becalm, to take the wind out of (a ship's sails).

ABRITÉ, E, abrité, *pa. p.* sheltered, screened, harboured, protected. **— du vent,** sheltered from the wind. **— par des retranchements,** protected by entrenchments. **Non —,** unsheltered, etc.

ABRITER, abrité-r, *av.* **1.** to shelter; **2.** to screen; **3.** to protect.

ABRITER (s'). *v. refl.* **1.** to shelter one's self; **2.** to take shelter; **3.** to seek, to find protection. **Il s'abritait sous le nom d'un grand homme,** he sought protection under the name of a great man.

ABRIVENT, abrivân-t, [abri; vent], *sm.* **1.** shelter (from wind); **2.** **2.** *Milit.* hut (for bivouacking); **3.** screen, garden-mat (to protect plants, etc. from frost).

ABROGATION, abrogâsyô*n*, [abroger], *sf.* **1.** abrogation (of laws, edicts or usages); **2.** repeal (of acts of parliament).

ABROGEABLE, abrozhabl', *adj.* **1.** that may be abrogated; **2.** repealable.

ABROGER, abrozhé-r, [Lat.: ab, against; rogāre, — atum, to ask], *va.* **1.** to abrogate (laws, edicts); **2.** to repeal (statutes).

ABROGER (s'), *v. refl.* to be abrogated.

ABROUTI, E, abrouti, [a; brout], *adj.* browsed, cropped off (by cattle, said of young wood).

ABROUTISSEMENT, abroutis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* browsing, cropping off.

ABRUPT, E, abrupt, upt', [Lat.: abruptus], *adj.* abrupt: rugged, steep, craggy, precipitous. **Figures abruptes,** abrupt (start-

ling) figures. **Style —,** abrupt style. **Sur les flancs abrupts d'une montagne,** on a craggy mountains' side.

ABRUPTEMENT, abruptœmân-t, *adv.* abruptly.

ABRUTIR, abrutir, [brute], *va.* **1.** to brutalize, to embrute, to brutify; **2.** to stupefy; **3.** to besot (with drink).

ABRUTIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become brutalized, stupefied (by ill treatment); **2.** besotted (by excessive drinking).

ABRUTISSANT, E, abrutisân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** brutalizing, brutifying; **2.** stupefying; **3.** besotting.

ABRUTISSEMENT, abrutis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** brutishness, brutalization; **2.** besottedness.

ABRUTISSEUR, abrutisœr, *adj. m.* **1.** brutalizing; **2.** (used also substantively) brutalizer.

ABRUZZE, abruz', *pnf. Geog.* Abruzzo: the name of three Neapolitan provinces. **Les Abruzzes,** the Abruzze.

ABSCISSE, absis' or apsis'; in most of the words beginning with **abs,** the **b** is pronounced **p** in rapid speaking, [Lat. : ab, from; scissio, cutting], *sf. Geom.* absciss (pl. ABSCISSES), abscissa (pl. ABSCISSÆ, *or* ABSCISSAS).

ABSENCE, absâns', [Lat. : ab, from, esse, to be], *sf.* absence : *a*) non-presence of persons or things; *b*) inattention (of mind); *c*) loss of consciousness; *d*) non-existence; *e*) non-appearance. **— d'esprit,** absence of mind. **S'apercevoir de l'— de,** to miss, to feel the want of. **Il a souvent des absences,** he is subject to fits of absence. **Une—totale de goût,** a complete want of taste.

ABSENT, E, absân-t, ânt', *adj.* absent: *a*) not present; *b*) missing; *c*) wanting; *d*) inattentive. **— par congé,** absent on leave. **— de Paris,** absent from Paris. **Être — de chez soi,** to be absent (or away) from home, to be out.

ABSENT, E, *smf.* person absent or missing. *Prov.* : **Les absents ont toujours tort,** the absent are always in the wrong.

ABSENTÉISME, absântéism', *sm.* absenteeism : non-residence of landowners.

ABSENTER (S'), absânté-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to absent one's self; **2.** to be absent; **3.** to be away from home.

ABSIDE, absid', [Gr. : ἀψίς, voûte], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* apsis (of a church); **2.** shrine (for relics).

ABSINTHE, absânt', [Gr. : ἀψίνθιον], *sf.* absinthe, bitters; wormwood; bitterness. **Leur style est mêlé de fiel et d'absinthe,** their style is a mixture of gall and wormwood. **Grande —, — officinale,** wormwood, artemisia absinthium. **— marine,** sea wormwood.

ABSINTHÉ, E, absanté, *adj. Pharm.* absinthiated.

ABSALON, absalôn, *pnm.* Absalon.

ABSOLU, E, absolu, [Lat. : absolutus], *adj.* absolute : *a*) unlimited, unrestricted; *b*) complete; *c*) not relative; *d*) positive; *e*) peremptory; *Chem.* pure. **Pouvoir —,** absolute (arbitrary) power. **D'un ton —,** in a peremptory tone. **Promesse absolue,** a positive (unconditional) promise. **L'ablatif —,** *Gramm.* the ablative absolute. **Alcool —,** absolute (pure, anhidrous) alcohol.

ABSOLU, *sm. Metaph.* the absolute.

ABSOLUMENT, absolumân-t, *adv.* absolutely : *a*) unrestrictedly; *b*) positively; *c*) peremptorily; *d*) utterly; *e*) without appeal.

ABSOLUTION, absolusyôn, *sf.* **1.** absolution, pardon, forgiveness; **2.** discharge (of a prisoner), acquittal.

ABSOLUTISME, absolutism', *sm.* absolutism; despotic government.

ABSOLUTISTE, absolutist', *adj.* and *s.* absolutist.

ABSOLUTOIRE, absolutwar, *adj.* absolutory, absolvatory. **Jugement —,** absolutory judgment.

ABSORBABLE, absôrbabl', *adj.* absorbable.

ABSORBANT, E, absôrbân, ânt, *adj.* **1.** absorptive, absorbent; **2.** *Fig.* absorbing, engrossing. **Système —, vaisseaux absorbants.** *Anat.* absorbent system, absorbent vessels. **La magnésie est une terre absorbante,** magnesia is an absorbent earth. **Pensées absorbantes,** absorbing, all-engrossing thoughts.

ABSORBANT, *sm. Med.* absorbent.

ABSORBEMENT, absôrbœmân-t, *sm.* absorption.

ABSORBER, absôrbé-r, [Lat. : ab, from; sorbēre, — sorptum, to suck in], *va.* to absorb : *a*) to imbibe; *b*) to suck in or up; *c*) to soak up, to swallow up, to ingulf; *d*) *Fig.* to engross (attention).

ABSORBER (s'), *v. refl.* to be absorbed, swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, absôrpsyôn, *sf.* absorption. **— externe,** absorption of composition. **— interne,** internal, intestinal absorption.

ABSORPTIVITÉ, absôrptivité, *sf.* absorptive power or faculty.

ABSOUDRE, absoûdre, [Lat. : absolvĕre], *va.* **1.** to absolve; **2.** to excuse; **3.** to exonerate; **4.** to pardon; **5.** *Colloq.* to acquit (an accused person); **6.** (in a strictly legal sense) to discharge (prisoners); **7.** *Theol.* to absolve, to give absolution for, **— de,** to absolve of or from; to acquit of.

ABSOUDRE, *vn.* **1.** to absolve; **2.** to acquit; **3.** to give absolution.

ABSOUS, OUTE, absou, soût', *pa. p.* of ABSOUDRE.

ABSOUTE absoût', *sf. Cath. lit.* **1.** general absolution (given on Maunday-Thursday); **2.** absolution (given at a funeral).

ABSTÈME, abstêm', [Lat. : abstemius], *adj.* and *s.* **1.** abstemious; **2.** an abstemious person; an abstainer (from all intoxicating liquors.)

ABSTENANT, E, abstœnân-t, ânt', *s.* abstainer.

ABSTENIR (S'), abstœnir, [Lat. : abs, from; tenēre, to hold], *v. refl.* **1.** to abstain (from eating, drinking, etc.); **2.** to refrain; **3.** to forbear; **4.** to decline, to refuse (to take possession of an inheritance). **— de vin,** to abstain from wine. **Elle s'est abstenue d'écrire,** she refrained from writing. **Dans le doute, abstiens-toi,** when in doubt, abstain. **Cet héritier s'est abstenu de la succession,** the heir refused to accept the inheritance. **Deux des juges se sont abstenus,** two of the judges withdrew (from the bench).

ABSTENTION, abstânsyôn, *sf.* **1.** abstention (from exercising a right, as of voting at elections); **2.** withdrawal (of a judge from the bench); **3.** refusal (of an heir to administer to an estate).

ABSTERGENT, E, abstèrzhân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* abstergent, cleansing.

ABSTERGENT, *sm. Med.* abstergent.

ABSTERGER, abstèrzhé-r, [Lat. : abstergere, — tersum], *va. Med.* to absterge, to cleanse.

ABSTERSIF, IVE, abstèrsif, siv', *adj.* abstergent, abstersive.

ABSTERSION, abstèrsyôn, *sf.* abstersion, cleansing.

ABSTINENCE, abstinâns, *sf.* **1.** abstinence : *a*) the act of abstaining; *b*) low diet; **2.** fasting. **Jours d'—,** fast days.

ABSTINENT, E, abstinân-t, ânt', *adj.* abstemious, sober.

ABSTRACTEUR, abstraktœr, *sm.* person fond of abstractions.

ABSTRACTIF, IVE, abstraktif, tiv', *adj.* abstractive.

ABSTRACTION, abstraksyôn, [Lat. : abstractio], *sf.* **1.** abstraction; **2.** abstract idea. **Faire — de,** to abstract, to exclude, to set aside. **— faite des inconvénients,** to say nothing of the inconveniences.

ABSTRACTIVEMENT, abstraktiv'-mân-t, *adv.* **1.** abstractively; **2.** abstractly, in the abstract.

ABSTRAIRE, abstrêr', [Lat. : abs, away from; trahĕre; tractum, to draw], *va.* to abstract : to separate, to detach.

ABSTRAIT, E, abstrê-t, êt, *pa. p.* V. ABSTRAIRE.

ABSTRAIT, E, *adj.* **1.** abstract : opposed to *concrete*; **2.** abstruse, recondite, transcendental (as an argument, a question, a subject); **3.** abstracted, absent (in mind), rapt, engrossed (in thought).

ABSTRAITEMENT, abstrêt'-mân-t, *adv.* abstractly, abstractedly, in the abstract.

ABSTRUS, E, abstru-z, ûz', [Lat. : abstrusus] *adj.* abstruse : *a*) recondite, transcendental (as a science, an argument, a question); (in an ill sense) obscure. [Follows the noun]. **Raisonnement —,** abstruse reasoning.

ABSURDE, absûrd', [Lat. : absurdus; abs, from; surdus deaf], *adj.* absurd : *a*) opposed to reason; *b*) contrary to (*or* destitute of) common sense; *c*) preposterous. **Raisonneur —,** an absurd reasoner. **Il est — de croire que...,** it is absurd to believe that...

ABSURBE, *sm.* **1.** the absurd; **2.** absurdity, absurdities. **Tomber dans l'—,** to fall into the absurd, into absurdity. **Démonstration par l'—,** *Geom.* reductio ad absurdum. **Réduire à l'—, 1.** to drive (an antagonist) into absurdities; **2.** to demonstrate the absurdities of (an argument, etc.).

ABSURDEMENT, absurdœmân-t, *adv.* absurdly : *a*) preposterously; *b*) nonsensically.

ABSURDITÉ, absurdité, *sf.* **1.** absurdity : *a*) quality of being absurd; *b*) anything absurd; **2.** absurdness; *a*) quality of being absurd; *b*) preposterousness; *c*) nonsensicalness. **L'— d'un ouvrage,** the absurdity *or* absurdness of a work. **Mille absurdités,** a thousand absurdities. **Dire des absurdités,** to utter absurdities, to talk nonsense. **Cet homme est d'une — sans égale,** that man has no equal for absurdity.

ABUS, abu-z [Lat. : ab, away; usus, use], *sm.* **1.** abuse : *a*) misuse; *b*) abusive use, wrongful use *c*) perversion. **On a retranché ces abus,** those abuses have been suppressed. **C'est un — du texte,** it is a perversion of the text, **— d'autorité, de pouvoir,** abuse of authority, of power, **— de confiance, 1.** breach of trust : **2.** embezzlement by a servant. **— de jouissance,** waste, dilapidation (of a house, etc. by an occupier). **Appel comme d'abus,** *Law-t.* appeal against an abuse of power.

2 mistake, error. **C'est un abus de croire que...,** it is mistake, an error to believe that... **Vous comptez sur la justice des hommes : abus!** you rely on human justice : you are wrong, to make a mistake.

ABUSER, abuzé-r, [abus], *vn.* **1.** to abuse : to misuse, to waste. **Le droit d'user**

et d'abuser, the right of using and abusing, of using and misusing. **Usez, n'abusez pas**, use, but do not abuse.

2. (with *de*) to abuse : to make an ill use of, to misemploy. — **de ses avantages, de son loisir, de son temps**, to abuse one's advantages, to misemploy one's leisure or time.

3. (with *de*) to take unfair advantage of (a person's good qualities) ; 4. to put upon, to ill-treat (an inferior) ; 5. to overwork (a horse, etc.) ; 6. to seduce (a maiden).

ABUSER, *va.* 1. to deceive, to impose on ; 2. to mislead ; 3. to seduce (a girl). **Abusé par de vaines promesses**, deceived by vain promises. **Abusé par l'exemple**, misled by example.

ABUSER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to deceive one's self ; 2. to be deceived, deluded, mistaken.

ABUSEUR, abuzœr, *sm.* 1. deceiver, misleader ; 2. (adjectively) deceptive, deceitful.

ABUSIF, IVE, abuzif, ziv', *adj.* 1. abusive 2. *Gram.* improper.

ABUSIVEMENT, abuziv'-mân-t, *adv.* 1. abusively ; 2. improperly.

ABUTER, abuté-r, [a ; but], *va.* and *n.* 1. to abut ; 2. (at bowls or quoits) to throw for first play.

ABUTILON, abutilôn, *sm.* abutilon : a tropical plant of the order *Malvaceæ*.

ABYSSIN, E, abisan, in', *adj.* et *s.* Abyssinian.

ABYSSINIE, abisini, *sf.* *Geog.* Abyssinia : a country of Africa.

ACABIT, akabi, [Low Lat. : acapitum], *sm.* 1. taste, flavour, quality (of fruit, etc) ; 2. stamp, sort, nature (of persons). **Poires d'un bon —**, fine-flavoured pears. **Gens de même —**, people of the same stamp.

ACACIA, akasya, [Gr. : ἀκακία], *sm.* 1. acacia : gumtree of Senegal. — **blanc ou vulgaire, faux —**, common acacia, pseudacacia, locust-tree.

ACADÉMICIEN, akadémisyan, *sm.* 1. academic : academical *or* platonic philosopher ; 2. academician : member of an academy.

ACADÉMIE, akadémi, [Gr.: ἀκαδημία], *sf.* 1. Academe, Academus : name of the grove where Plato taught ; 2. the Academic or Platonic philosophy ; 3. academy : *a*) a literary or scientific society ; *b*) a superior school for teaching the arts and sciences ; *c*) division of the French University governed by a rector ; 4. riding-school, fencing-school ; 5. gaming-house ; 6 academy figure : drawing after a living model. — **des Beaux-Arts**, the Academy of Fine Arts. — **nationale de musique**, the Grand Opera of Paris.

ACADÉMIQUE, akadémik', *adj.* 1. Academic : belonging to Plato's philosophy or sect ; 2. academic, academical : of or relating to an academy, or body of learned men. **Figure —**, academy figure : a drawing from the life, for the purpose of study.

ACADÉMIQUEMENT, akadémik'mân-t, *adv.* academically.

ACADÉMISER, akadémizé, *vn.* to paint or sculpture from a model.

ACADÉMISTE, akadémist', *sm.* 1. pupil of a riding or fencing-school ; 2. riding or fencing-master.

ACADIE, akadi, *sf.* Acadia : an old name for Nova Scotia. V. NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

ACADIEN, NNE, akadyan, dyèn', *adj.* and *s.* Acadian.

ACAGNARDER, acanyardé-r [from caynard], *va.* *Colloq.* 1. to render indolent, lazy, sluggish ; 2. to habituate to a life of sensual indulgence.

ACAGNARDER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become indolent and self-indulgent ; 2. to give way to sensual enjoyments.

ACAJOU, akazhou, [Braz. : acajaba], *sm.* 1. mahogany ; 2. cashew-nut : fruit of the *anarcardium occidentale*. **Bois d'—**, mahogany. — **à noix, à pommes**, cashew, cashew-nut tree. **Meubles d'—**, mahogany furniture.

ACANTHE, akânt', [Gr. : ἄκανθα, thorn], *sf.* acanthus : *a*) *Bot.* brankursine, bear's-breech ; *b*) *Arch.* ornament resembling an acanthus leaf.

ACANTHOPTÉRYGIENS, akântoptérizhyan, [Gr. : ἄκανθα, thorn ; πτερύγιον, fins], *smpl.* acanthopterygians : an order of fishes having bony spines on the fins.

ACARE, akar', **ACARUS**, akarus, [Gr. : ἀκαρής, minute], *sm.* *Entom.* acarus. — **de la gale**, itch acarus, itch insect.

ACARIÂTRE, akariâtr', (from the old verb *acarier*, to oppose face to face), *adj.* crabbed, cross-grained, morose. **Une femme —**, a cross-grained woman, a vixen.

ACARIDES, akar'id, **ACARIENS**, akar'iœ, *mpl.* *Entom.* acardiæ.

ACATALEPSIE, akatalèpsi, [Gr. : ἀ, priv.: κατάληψις, comprehension], *sf.* *Med.* acatalepsy : uncertainty of diagnosis.

ACATALEPTIQUE, akatalèptik', *adj.* acataleptic.

ACAULE, akôl', [Gr. : ἀ, priv. : καυλός, tige], *adj.* *Bot.* acaulous : stemless.

ACCABLANT, E, akâblân-t, ânt, *adj.* 1. overwhelming, overpowering, crushing, oppressive ; 2. tiresome, annoying ; *Colloq.* boring. **Témoignage accablant**, overwhelming evidence.

ACCABLEMENT, akâblœmân-t, *sm.* 1. prostration : low state, extreme depression of body or mind ; 2. despondency, dejection ; 3. overwhelming burden or load (of cares, business, etc.) ; 4. indignity, outrage. **Etre dans l'— de la douleur**, to be prostrated by grief, to be overwhelmed with grief.

ACCABLER, akâblé-r, [Low Lat. : accabulāre, to throw down with stones], *va.* 1. to overwhelm (with blows, misfortunes, honours, favours, etc.) ; 2. to overthrow, to overpower ; 3. to crush ; 4. to weigh down, to oppress, to deject. **Je suis accablé de travail**, I am overwhelmed with work. **Des hommes que le poids d'années accable**, men borne down with the weight of years. *Fén.*

ACCABLER (s'), *v. refl.* to overwhelm, to overburden one's self.

ACCABLER, *vn.* to be overwhelming, to overwhelm.

ACCALMIE, akalmi, [calme], *sf.* *Naut.* lull (during a storm).

ACCAPAREMENT, akapar'mân-t, *sm.* 1. monopolizing, monopoly ; 2. engrossing, forestalling, speculative purchase. **Vu les accaparements de blés qu'il avait faits**, seeing his speculative purchase of corn.

ACCAPARER, akaparé-r, [O. Ital. : accaparrare], *va.* 1. to monopolize, to engross ; 2. to forestall, to buy up ; 3. to swallow up, to absorb

ACCAPAREUR, SE, akaparœr', œz', *s.* monopolizer, cornerer, engrosser, forestaller.

ACCASTILLAGE, akastiyazh', [Sp. : castillo], 1. *Naut.* upper works (of a ship) : 2. (formerly) the fore-castle and after-castle (of a ship).

ACCASTILLER, akastiyé-r, *vn.* to add the upper works (to a ship).

ACCÉDER, aksédé-r, [Lat. : accedĕre), *vn.* 1. to accede (to) ; 2. to acquiesce (in) ; 3. to comply (with). **J'accède à votre proposition**, I accede to your proposal.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR, TRICE, akséléraтœr tris', *adj.* accelerating, accelerative. **Force accélératrice**, accelerating power.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR, *sm.* *Autom.* accelerator.

ACCÉLÉRATION, aksélérasyôn, *sf.* 1. acceleration (of motion) ; 2. quickening (of the pulse) ; 3. hastening on (of works) ; 4. despatdch (of business).

ACCÉLÉRÉ, E, akséléré. *pa. p.* 1. accelerated, hastened, quickened ; 2. fast (as stage-carriages) ; 3. *Milit.* quick (as a march).

ACCÉLÉRER, akséléré-r, [Lat. : accelerāre), *va.* [the *é* in *érer* is changed into *è* before a mute syllable, as : *j'accélère* ; except in the future and the conditional, in which the é remains : *j'accélérerai, nous accélérerions*] 1. to accelerate ; 2. to hasten, to quicken.

† **ACCENSER**, aksânsé-r, *va.* *Anc. Law-t*, to lease (lands).

ACCENT, aksân-t, [Lat. : accentus], *sm.* 1. accent : *a*) stress laid on a particular syllable ; *b*) pronunciation, intonation ; *c*) strain, language ; *d*) diacritic mark employed to distinguish certain vowels. — **tonique**, tonic or syllabic accent. — **provincial**, provincial accent. — **très prononcé**, a very broad accent. — **anglais, italien, gascon**, English, Italian, Gascon accent. **N'avoir pas d'—**, to speak without any peculiar accent. **De tristes accents**, sad accents, sorrowful strain. — **monotone et traînant**, a monotonous drawling accent. **Les doux accents de sa voix**, the sweet sounds of her voice. **En francais on emploie trois accents, l'— aigu** (´), **l'— grave** (`) **et l'— circonflexe** (^), in French there are three accents, the acute, the grave, and the circumflex.

2. emphasis, stress (in oratory).

ACCENTEUR, aksântœr, *sm.* *Ornith.* accentor, warbler.

ACCENTUABLE, aksântuabl', *adj.* admitting an accent.

ACCENTUATION, aksântuasyôn, *sf.* accentuation, manner or action of accenting in speaking or writing.

ACCENTUÉ, E, aksântué, *pa. p.* 1. accented ; 2. accentuated. **Voyelle accentuée**, accented vowel. **Langue très accentuée**, strongly accented (or accentuated) language.

ACCENTUER, aksântué-r, *va.* 1. to accent (in speaking or writing), to accentuate (in speaking) ; 2. to lay emphasis or stress upon (words or phrases), to emphasize.

ACCEPTABLE, aksèptabl', *adj.* acceptable : worthy of acceptance.

ACCEPTANT, E, aksèptân-t, ânt', *s.* acceptant, acceptor (of a donation or legacy).

ACCEPTATION, aksèptasyôn, *sf.* acceptance. **L'— d'une lettre de change**, the acceptance of a bill of exchange. **Présenter un billet à l'—**, to present a bill for acceptance.

ACCEPTER, aksèpté-r, [Lat. : acceptāre], *va.* 1. to accept (a proposal, a condition, an offer, a present, an apology, a challenge, a bill of exchange) ; 2. to submit to, to consent to. **Je ne puis — une telle proposition**, I cannot accept such a proposal. — **une lettre de change**, to accept a bill of exchange. — **le débat**, to join issue, to agree to settle a difference by law. **Accepté pour la somme de**, accepted for the sum of.

ACCEPTER (s'), *v. refl.* to be accepted.

ACCEPTEUR, aksèptœr, *sm.* 1. accepter (in a general sense); 2. *Com.* acceptor (of a bill of exchange). **Dieu n'est point — de personnes**, God is no respecter of persons.

ACCEPTION, aksèpsyô*n*, *sf.* 1. acceptance, distinction, favour, preference; 2. acceptation, received meaning of words. **Ce mot a plusieurs acceptions**, this word has several acceptations. **— propre, figurée**, proper, figurative acceptation.

ACCÈS, aksè-z, [Lat. : accessus], *sm.* 1. (with *à*) access (to); 2. (with *dans*) entrance, admittance (into); 3. (with *auprès de*) access to (a person); 4. fit, outburst· paroxysm (of passion); 5. attack, fit (of disease); 6. paroxysm (of pain). **Place, île, côte de facile —**, place, island, coast of easy access. **Donner — à la pitié**, to give way to compassion. **Par —**, by fits.

ACCESSIBILITÉ, aksèsibilité, *sf.* accessibility, access. **Libre — à tous les emplois**, free access to all offices of trust.

ACCESSIBLE, aksèsibl', *adj.* accessible, approachable, easy of access.

ACCESSION, aksèsyô*n*, *sf.* 1. accession, act of acceding; 2. adhesion; 3. increase, addition. **Par une — de pairs**, by an addition of peers, by a new batch of peers. **Par droit d'—**, by right of accession.

ACCESSIT, aksèsit, [Lat.], *sm.* accessit : in college examinations, honourable mention accorded to a student who nearly obtained a prize. **Il a eu un prix et deux accessits**, he obtained one prize and two accessits.

ACCESSOIRE, aksèswar, *adj.* accessory : collateral, dependent.

ACCESSOIRE, *sm.* 1. accessory : *a*) dependency; *b*) collateral circumstance; *c*) detail, accompaniment (of a painting); 2. (in theatrical lang.) property : piece of furniture, etc. used on the stage; 3. conjuncture, emergency.

ACCESSOIREMENT, aksèswarmâ*n*-t, *adv.* accessorily.

ACCIDENT, aksidâ*n*-t, [Lat. : accidens; accidĕre, to happen], *sm.* 1. accident, mishap; incident; casualty. **Un — imprévu**, an unforeseen accident. **Un — de chemin de fer**, a railway accident. **Des accidents bons et mauvais**, lucky and unlucky accidents. **Tous les accidents de la vie**, all the vicissitudes of life. **Les infirmités et les accidents de la vie humaine**, the infirmities and mischances of human life. **Une chose d'—**, an accidental affair; a mere accident. **Par —**, by accident, accidentally. **— de lumière**, accident light (in a painting). **—de terrain**, an inequality of the soil.

2. *Med.* unexpected symptom; 3. *Philos.* accident, accidental. **Dans la cire la blancheur n'est qu'un —**, whiteness in wax is only an accident.

4. *Mus.* accidental : an occasional sharp, flat, or natural introduced in the course of a piece of music.

ACCIDENTALITÉ, aksidâ*n*talité, *sf.* accidentality, accidentalness.

ACCIDENTÉ, E, aksidâ*n*té, *adj.* undulating, uneven, rolling : said of a country diversified by hill and dale. **La campagne par ici est très —**, the country about here is very picturesque.

ACCIDENTEL, LE, aksidâ*n*tel, tèl', *adj.* 1. accidental; 2. *Med.* adventitious. **Une mort accidentelle**, accidental death. **Un tissu accidentel**, *Med.* an adventitious tissue.

ACCIDENTELLEMENT, aksidâ*n*tel'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* 1. accidentally; by accident'; 2. adventitiously.

ACCIDENTER, aksidâ*n*té-r, *vn.* to render uneven (as the surface of a park, etc.).

ACCIPITRIN, E, aksipitra*n*, trin', [Lat. : accipiter, hawk], *adj.* accipitrine : belonging to the hawk tribe.

ACCISE, aksiz', [Low Lat. : accisia], *sf.* excise : duty on the necessaries of life.

ACCLAMATEUR, aklamatœr, *sm.* applauder. **Des acclamateurs à gages**, hired applauders.

ACCLAMATION, aklamasyô*n*, *sf.* 1. acclamation : applause, cheers, cheering; 2. exclamation. **Par —**, by acclamation, unanimously.

ACCLAMER, aklamé-r, [Lat. : acclamāre], *vn.* 1. to cheer, to shout for joy; 2. (in an active sense) to acclaim, to cheer. **On acclama à cette proposition, cette proposition fut acclamée**, the motion was carried with cheers.

ACCLAMPER, aklâ*n*pé-r, *va.* *Mar.* to fish (a mast, etc.)

ACCLIMATATION, aklimatasyô*n*, *sf.* acclimation, acclimatization. **La société d'—**, the acclimatization society.

ACCLIMATÉ, E, aklimat,é *pa. p.* ; *adj.* acclimatized : inured to a climate; said of men, animals, and plants.

ACCLIMATEMENT, aklimat'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* acclimation, acclimatization.

ACCLIMATER, aklimaté-r, [climat], *va.* to acclimate, to acclimatize : to season, to inure, to accustom to a climate. **S'acclimater**, to become acclamatized, to get used to a climate.

ACCOINÇON, akwansô*n*, [a; coin], *sm.* furring : slip of timber nailed to rafters or joists to bring them to a level.

ACCOINTANCE, akwa*n*tâ*n*s', *sf.* 1. acquaintance; 2. intimacy, improper connéction (with a person of the opposite sex).

ACCOINTER (S'), akwa*n*té-r, [O. Fr. : acointer : Low Lat. : accognitāre], *v. refl.* to make acquaintance, to become acquainted, to be intimate (generally in an ill sense).

† **ACCOISER**, akwâzé-r, [coi, quiet], *va.* to calm, to quiet, to tranquilize.

ACCOLADE, akoad', [Lat. : ad collum, to the neck], *sf.* 1. accolade, : *a*) embrace; *b*) slight blow with a sword on the neck or shoulder [in conferring an order of knighthood] 2. *Print.* brace (⏟); 3. couple, brace (of young rabbits served on the same dish); 4. angular or segmental pediment (over a door or window). **Donner l'—**, to embrace, to dub a knight. **Recevoir l'—**, to be made a knight.

ACCOLADER, akoladé-r, *va.* *Print.* to join by a brace, to brace together.

ACCOLAGE, akolazh', *sm.* *Gard.* tying up, fastening (vine-branches, etc., to an espalier or prop.)

ACCOLER, akolé-r, *va.* 1. to embrace; 2. to tie up, to fasten (vines, etc., to props or espaliers); 3. *Print.* to brace, to join by a brace 4. to couple, to join together.

ACCOLURE, akolûr', *sf.* string, wire, bast, etc. (to fasten fruit-trees to espaliers).

ACCOMBANT, E, akô*n*bâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* *Bot.* accumbent : lying close together.

ACCOMMODABLE, akomodabl', *adj.* accommodable : that may be accommodated, settled, arranged.

ACCOMMODAGE, akomodazh', *sm.* 1. dressing, cooking (of food); 2. dressing (of a wig).

ACCOMMODANT, E, akomodâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* accommodating : compliant, complying, yielding, complaisant.

ACCOMMODATION, akomodâsyô*n*, *sf.* accommodation : adapting, adjusting.

ACCOMMODEMENT, akomod'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. arrangement, accommodation; 2. reconciliation (of litigants, adversaries, etc); 3. accommodation, settlement, adjustment (of differences, quarrels); 4. means of conciliation, accommodating expedient; 5. *Paint.* adaptation (of draperies, etc.). **Entrer en voie d'—**, to take steps towards an arrangement. **En venir à un —**, to come to terms, to effect a compromise. *Prov.* : **Un bon accommodement vaut mieux qu'un bon procès**, agree, for the law is costly.

ACCOMMODER, akomodé-r, [Lat. : accommodāre], *va.* 1. to accommodate : to supply with conveniences of any kind; 2. to suit : to be convenient to or for; 3. to arrange, to put in order (one's house or affairs); 4. to cook, to dress, to prepare (food); 5. to dress, to arrange (hair, etc,); 6. to accommodate, to treat. **Cet aubergiste accommode bien ses pratiques**, that innkeeper treats his customers well. [In this and similar acceptations **accommoder** is often used ironically in familiar language]. **Je l'accommoderai bien**, I will give it him well. **— de toutes pièces**, to say all sorts of bad things (of a person). **Cette maison m'accommode bien**, this house suits me well. **Il est étrangement accommodé**, he is quite an object. **Le voilà bien accommodé**, what a nice mess, what a pretty pickle he is in! **On l'a accommodé tout de rôti**, he was awfully maltreated.

7. to arrange, to settle (differences or disputes); 8. to conciliate (litigants or enemies); 9. (with *de*) to accommodate with, to oblige with, to give up to, to let (a person) have; 10. (with à) to conform, to bring into conformity with, to adapt to.

ACCOMMODER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to take one's ease, to make one's self comfortable; 2. to make one's way, to get rich; 3. to come to terms, to effect a compromise; 4. to compound (with one's creditors); 5. (with à) to adapt one's self to; 6. to agree to, to comply with; 7. to make shift with; 8. to bear with, to put up with, to endure; 9. to procure, to purchase. **Bien s'—**, to get rich, to make one's way in the world. **S'— de tout**, to take things easily, to make no trouble of anything. **Accommodez-vous**, make yourself quite at home : often said ironically to a person who makes too free.

ACCOMPAGNATEUR, *m.*, **TRICE**, *f.* akô*n*panyatœr, tris, *s.* *Mus.* accompanist.

ACCOMPAGNEMENT, akô*n*pany'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. accompagnying; 2. attendance, following; 3. concomitant; 4. accompaniment, accessory; 5. *Mus.* and *Herald*, accompaniment. **L'— soutient la voix**, the accompaniment keeps up the voice. **— à grand orchestre**, with full accompaniment.

ACCOMPAGNER, akô*n*panyé-r, [O. Fr. : a; compaignier], *va.* 1. to accompany; 2. to attend, to be in attendance on; 3. to escort; 4. to suit, to be in harmony, in keeping with, 5. *Mus.* to accompany; 6. (in a neuter sense) to play an accompaniment, to be an accompanist. **Il voulut m'— jusqu'à la porte**, he insisted on accompanying me to the door. **Il accompagne bien**, he is a good accompanist.

ACCOMPAGNER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. (with *de*) to take as companions, to join with; 2. *Mus.* to accompany one's self (on the piano, etc.); 3. to be accompanied by.

ACCOMPLI, E, akô*n*pli, *pa. p.* et *adj.* 1. accomplished; 2. perfect, highly finished; 3. thorough; 4. complete; 5. regular, out-and-out; 6. (in an ill sense) regular,

thorough-paced, arrant, out-and-out. **Trente ans accomplis**, full thirty years. **Un scélérat —**, a thorough-paced scoundrel.

ACCOMPLIR, akônplir, [Lat. : ad ; complēre ; to fill up], *va.* 1. to accomplish. 2. to complete ; 3. to fulfil ; 4. to finish ; 5. to achieve ; 6. to execute, to carry out ; 7. to realize ; 8. to serve, to serve out (an apprenticeship, a noviciate, a term of service).

ACCOMPLIR (s'), *v. refl.* to be accomplished, fulfilled, realized.

ACCOMPLISSEMENT, akônplis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. accomplishment ; 2. completion ; 3. fulfilment ; 4. achievement.

ACCON, akôn, *sm. Naut.* flat-bottomed boat, lighter ; punt.

ACCORAGE, akôrazh', *sm, sm. Naut.* 1. shoring up (a vessel, for repairs) ; 2. set of shores employed for the purpose.

ACCORD, akór, [O. Fr. : acord ; from Lat. ad, to ; cor, cordis, heart], *sm.* 1. accord : unity of sentiments or opinions. **D'un commun —**, with one accord, with one consent ; *Com.* by mutual agreement. **Dans un parfait —**, in full, perfect accord. **D'—**, agreed ; granted. **D'— avec**, in accord with, in harmony with, in keeping with. **Tomber d'—**, to agree. **Mettre d'—**, to reconcile.

2. agreement, arrangement. **L'— conclu entre la France et l'Angleterre**, the agreement concluded between France and England.

3. (in the *pl.*) marriage preliminaries ; 4. union ; 5. harmony, just proportion ; 6. *Mus.* chord. **— parfait**, perfect chord. **Accords consonants, dissonants**, consonant, dissonant chords.

7. tune. **Ce piano ne tient pas l'—**, this piano does not keep in tune.

8. (in the *pl.*) strains, lays. **De sublimes accords**, sublime strains.

9. *Paint. Archit.* etc. harmony, keeping ; 10. *Gram.* concord, concordance.

ACCORDABLE, akòrdabl', *adj.* 1. consonant, agreeable ; 2. capable, susceptible of reconciliation, of arrangement ; 3. allowable, admissible ; 4. *Mus.* tunable.

ACCORDAILLES, akòrdày', *sfpl.* betrothal : meeting to settle preliminaries of marriage.

ACCORDANT, E, akòrdân-t, ânt, *adj.* 1. accordant ; 2. *Mus.* in chord, consonant ; 3. concordant.

ACCORDE, akòrd', **ACCORDEZ**, akôrdé, *imper.* of ACCORDER. *Naut.* 1. pull together ! row in time ! 2. (substantively) : **Commander l'—**, to order rowers to pull in time, to keep time.

ACCORDÉ, E, akòrdé, *s.* person betrothed, engaged to be married ; future bride-groom, future bride.

ACCORDEMENT, akòrd'mân-t, *sm.* reconciliation.

ACCORDÉON, akordéôn, *sm. Mus.* accordion.

ACCORDER, akòrdé-r, *va.* 1. to reconcile : to bring into accord, to one accord, to establish an accord between (enemies, etc.) ; 2. to conciliate ; 3. to admit (a proposition) ; 4. to accord, to concede, to grant (demands, favours, privileges) ; 5. to award (damages, etc.) ; 6. to give (a maiden) in marriage ; 7. *Mus.* to accord, to adapt (one's voice to an instrument) ; 8. to tune (a violin, a piano, etc.) ; 9. *Paint.* to harmonize (colours) ; 10. *Gram.* (with *avec*) to make agree with, to put in concord with. **Il n'est pas facile d'— ces deux textes**, it is not easy to conciliate those two texts. **Accordez moi un petit moment**, grant me a moment. **Ce piano a besoin d'être accordé**, this piano wants tuning.

ACCORDER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be reconciled (as enemies, etc.) ; 2. to be conciliated (as differences) ; 3. (with *avec*) to accord with, to be in accord with ; 4. to conspire, to contribute (to) ; 5. (with *avec*) to be consistent, in keeping, in harmony with ; 6. to agree to, to consent to, to adhere to ; 7. to agree with, to coincide with ; 8. to be accorded, granted, conferred ; 9. *Gram.* to agree, to be in concord with ; 10. *Mus.* to accord, to be in unison (as instruments).

ACCORDEUR, akòrdœr, *sm.* 1. reconciler, peace-maker ; 2. tuner (of pianos, etc.).

ACCORDOIR, akòrdwar, *sm.* 1. tuning-hammer (for a piano) ; 2. tuning-key (for a harp).

ACCORE, akòr', [Eng. : ashore], *sm. Naut.* 1. edge (of a reef, etc.) ; 2. shore : prop for a vessel under repair.

ACCORE, *adj.* scarped, steep : said of rocks or coasts.

ACCORER, akoré-r, *va. Naut.* to shore, to shore up, to prop.

ACCORT, E, akòr, òrt', [Ital. : accorto], *adj.* 1. complaisant, easy-tempered ; 2. insinuating, engaging ; 3. sly, clever.

ACCORTEMENT, akòrt'mân-t, *adv.* cleverly, dexterously.

ACCORTISE, akòrtiz, *sf.* complaisance, easy temper, easiness of temper.

ACCOSTABLE, akostabl', *adj.* 1. accostable ; 2. approachable ; 3. easy of access.

ACCOSTE, ACCOSTEZ, akost', akosté, *imper.* of ACCOSTER, *Naut.* 1. come alongside ! lay her alongside ! 2. (substantively) : **Commander l'—**, to order a vessel to be laid alongside (of a quay, etc.).

ACCOSTER, akosté-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; costa, side], *va.* 1. to accost (a person) ; 2. *Naut.* to come, to lay alongside of (a quay, vessel, etc.)

ACCOSTER (s'), *v. refl.* (with *de*). 1. to accost each other ; 2. to keep company with, to associate with, to frequent.

ACCOTEMENT, akot'mân, *sm. Road-mak.* side-way, side-road, driftway.

ACCOTER, akoté-r, [à ; côte], *va.* 1. to prop up (on one side), to wedge up ; 2. to lean (anything) to one side.

ACCOTER (s') *v. refl.* (with *contre*). 1. to lean against ; 2. *Mech.* to catch against each other (as wheels, etc.).

ACCOTOIR, akotwar, *sm.* 1. prop ; 2. arm, elbow, arm-rest (of a chair, etc.) ; 3. learning-stock ; 4. *Shipb.* shore, prop, stay.

ACCOUCHÉE, akoushé, *sf.* a woman in childbed ; a lying-in woman. **Parée comme une —**, dressed up in all her finery. **Caquet d'—**, idle gossip.

ACCOUCHEMENT, akoush'mân-t, *sm.* 1. accouchement, delivery ; *Colloq.* confinement ; 2. the act of delivering a woman ; 3. a painful or difficult task. **Faire un cours d'—**, to deliver lectures on midwifery, on obstetrics. **L'art des accouchements**, midwifery, obstetrics. **Faire un —**, to deliver a woman.

ACCOUCHER, akoushé-r, [Lat. : accubāre], *vn.* 1. to lie in, to be delivered, to be brought to bed, to be confined ; 2. (with *de*) to lie in of, to be delivered of. **— avant terme**, to have a premature confinement. **Elle a accouché heureusement**, she has been safely delivered. **Elle est accouchée depuis un mois**, she was confined a month ago.

3. *Fig.* (with *de*) to give birth to, to be delivered of (a poem, a project) ; 4. to speak out, explain one's self. **Accouchez**, speak out, explain yourself, out with it ! **C'est la montagne qui accouche d'une souris**, *Colloq.*, it's making a great fuss about nothing.

ACCOUCHER, *va.* to attend (a woman) during childbirth, to deliver (a woman).

ACCOUCHEUR, akoushœr, *sm.* accoucheur, surgeon-accoucheur, man-midwife.

ACCOUCHEUSE, akoushœz, *sf.* midwife.

ACCOUDÉ, E, akoudé, *pa. p.* leaning on one's elbow, resting one's elbow (on a balustrade, etc.).

ACCOUDEMENT, akoud'mân-t, *sm.* 1. leaning on one's elbow ; 2. *Milit.* close position (elbow to elbow).

ACCOUDER (S'), s-akoudé-r, [coude, elbow], *v. refl.* 1. to lean on one's elbow ; 2. (with *sur*) to lean or rest one's elbow on.

ACCOUDOIR, akoudwar, *sm.* 1. arm or elbow (of a chair) ; 2. elbow-rest (of a carriage) ; 3. *Arch.* balustrade ; rail (across a window).

ACCOUER, akoué-r, *va.* to tie horses head and tail.

ACCOUPLE, akoupl', [a ; couple], *sf.* couple [for dogs).

ACCOUPLEMENT, akouplœmân-t, *sm.* 1. coupling : arranging in couples ; 2. yoking (of oxen) ; 3. pairing (of birds) ; 4. copulation (of animals for breeding ; 5. union, marriage ; 6. *Autom.* coupling. **— à ruban, à bande**, expanding band coupling or clutch. **Un âne et un bœuf font un mauvais —**, an ass and an ox make a bad pair, an awkward team.

ACCOUPLER, akouplé-r, *va.* 1. to couple ; to arrange in couples ; 2. to join, to put together ; 3. to pair (birds, etc., for breeding) ; 4. to yoke (oxen). **Mots mal accouplés**, ill-assorted words.

ACCOUPLER (s'), *v. refl.* to copulate (as animals).

ACCOURCIE, akour'si, *sf. Popul.* short cut, near way.

ACCOURCIR, akoursir, [court, short], *va.* 1. to shorten (space or time) ; 2. to curtail (a speech). **— son chemin**, to take a short cut.

ACCOURCIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to shorten, to become shorter ; 2. to contract, to shrink.

ACCOURCISSEMENT, akoursis'mân', *sm.* 1. shortening (of space or time); 2. contracting, contraction, shrinking.

ACCOURIR, akourir, [Lat. : ad, to ; currĕre, to run ; irr. v. like *courir*], *vn.* to run, to run up ; to hasten, to come running. **— de toutes parts**, to come running from all directions. **Elles ont accouru en hâte nous porter secours**, they ran up in haste to aid us. **Elles sont accourues en foule, et ont contemplé ce triste spectacle**, they came in crowds, and gazed at this sad sight. **Le prince Eugène accourut d'Italie**, Prince Eugène rushed back from Italy. *Volt.* **J'étais accouru à son secours**, I had hastened to his help.

ACCOURSE, akours', *sf. Arch.* outer gallery (leading to several rooms).

ACCOUTREMENT, akoutrœmân-t, *sm.* 1. attire, costume ; 2. (in an ill sense) accoutrement, uncouth costume, garb.

ACCOUTRER, akoutré-r, [Ety. uncertain], *va.* 1. to accoutre : to dress out or up ; 2. to abuse, to run down (in words) ; 3. to maltreat, to belabour (with blows).

ACCOUTUMANCE, akoutumâns', *sf.* custom, use, habit, habitude. **L'— nous**

rend tout familier, use makes everything familiar.

ACCOUTUMÉ, E, akoutumé, *adj.* accustomed : used, habituated ; customary, usual. — **aux luttes populaires**, accustomed to popular struggles. **Peu — à entendre la vérité**, unaccustomed (little used, unused) to hear the truth. **A l'heure accoutumée**, at the usual hour.

A l'accoutumée, *adv. phr.* **1.** as usual ; **2.** according to (my, his, her, etc.) wont or custom.

ACCOUTUMER, akoutumé-r, [à ; coutume], *va.* **1.** to accustom, to habituate ; **2.** to inure (to privations, to toil). **Il était trop accoutumé à**, he was too well accustomed (or used) to. **Avoir accoutumé**, (in a neutral sense) to be accustomed, to be used, to be wont. **Comme il avait accoutumé**, as he was wont, according to his wont or custom.

ACCOUTUMER (s'), *v. refl.* (with *à* or *avec*) to accustom one's self to ; to get used to, inured to.

ACCRÉDITER, akrédité-r, [à ; crédit], *va.* **1.** to bring into credit, to raise the credit of (a trader, etc.) ; **2.** to sanction, to countenance ; **3.** to bring into vogue ; **4.** to accredit (an envoy, an agent). **Un banquier accrédité**, a banker of high standing. **Une tradition accréditée**, a received tradition.

ACCRÉDITER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to get into credit ; **2.** to ingratiate one's self (with) ; **3.** to gain credit, to be received (as a report) ; **4.** to gain ground, to get into favour, into vogue (as an opinion, a fashion).

ACCRÉDITEUR, akréditœr, *sm. Com.* guarantor.

ACCRESCENT, akrèsân-t, ânt', [Lat. : accrescens], *adj. Bot.* accrescent.

ACCRÉTION, akrésyôn, *sf. Physiol.* accretion.

ACCROC, akrô, [croc], *sm.* **1.** rent (in a dress, etc.) ; **2.** snag : anything that causes a rent ; **3.** *Fig.* hitch, impediment, hinderance. **Faire un — à**, to make a rent in.

ACCROCHE-CŒUR, akrosh'-kœr, *sm.* heart-breaker ; kiss-curl : small curl laid flat on the temple. [Pl. des **Accroche-cœur**.]

ACCROCHEMENT, akrosh'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** hooking, catching ; **2.** collision, interlocking (of carriages).

ACCROCHE-PLAT, akrosh'plâ-t, *sm.* decoration plate-holder.

ACCROCHER, akroshé-r, *va.* **1.** to hang on a hook ; **2.** to suspend, to hang up ; **3.** to hook together ; **4.** to catch ; **5.** to snag, to tear (a coat, etc.) ; **6.** to run against, to run into (said of carriages) ; **7.** to shelve : to postpone, to adjourn, to delay ; **8.** to lay or get hold of ; **9.** *Naut.* to grapple (a vessel) ; **10.** *Popul.* to pawn. — **sa montre**, to pawn one's watch.

ACCROCHER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *à*) to catch in, on, or against ; **2.** to lay hold of each other ; **3.** to hold on to, to cling to ; **4.** to fasten one's self on (a person). **Nous nous accrochâmes aux branches**, we clung to the branches. **Les petits vaisseaux d'autrefois s'accrochaient soudain, et les soldats combattaient des deux parts**, the little ships of former times grappled together, and the soldiers fought on both sides. *Montesq. Gr. des Rom. 4.* **Cet homme s'accroche à moi**, that man fastens himself on me.

ACCROIRE, akrwâr, [croire], *va.* to believe : used in the infinitive only. **Faire —**, to make (a person) believe (a falsehood). **Il nous l'a fait —**, he made us believe it. **En faire —**, to impose upon, to deceive, to gull (by fine words). **S'en faire —**, to think too highly of one's self, to be self conceited, self-important, assuming.

ACCROISSEMENT, akrwas'mân-t, [croître], *sm.* **1.** growth of animals or plants) ; **2.** increase (in quantity, etc.) ; **3.** aggrandizement, enlargement, extension (of dominions) ; **4.** rise, rising (of rivers, etc.) ; **5.** *Miner.* accretion (of crystals). **Droit d'—**, *Law*, right of accretion, by alluvion. **Prendre d'—**, to grow, to increase.

ACCROÎT, akrwâ, *sm.* growth (of plants).

ACCROÎTRE, akrwâtr', [ac., augm. ; croître], *va.* **1.** to increase (wealth, power) ; **2.** to enlarge, to extend (possessions, etc.) ; **3.** to enhance (glory, reputation) ; **4.** to advance, to aggrandize.

ACCROITRE, *vn.* **1.** to grow ; **2.** to increase ; **3.** to extend ; **4.** *Law.* to accrue. **La part des absents accroît aux présents**, the share of the absent accrues to those who are present. **Ses richesses ont accru par une heureuse spéculation**, his wealth has increased through a lucky speculation. **Ses richesses sont accrues à un point incroyable**, his wealth has increased to an incredible extent.

ACCROITRE (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to increase ; **2.** to be increased ; **3.** to grow.

ACCROUPIR (S'), akroupir, [à ; croupe], *v. refl.* to squat, to crouch.

ACCROUPISSEMENT, akroupis'mân-t, *sm.* squatting, crouching.

ACCRU, akru, *sm.* sprig, shoot produced by roots.

ACCRUE, akru, *sf.* **1.** accretion : increase of land by alluvion ; **2.** extension (of a forest) by the spontaneous growth of wood ; **3.** *net-mak.* false loop, quartering.

ACCUEIL, akœy', *sm.* **1.** reception ; **2** welcome. **Bon —**, a kind reception, a hearty welcome. **Mauvais —**, a bad reception. **Etre d'un bon —**, to receive kindly, to welcome kindly. **Recevoir bon —**, to receive, to meet with a kind welcome. **Faire bon — à**, **1.** to welcome ; **2.** to honour (a bill or draft).

ACCUEILLANT, E, akœyân-t, ânt', *adj.* (of persons) accessible, easy of access.

ACCUEILLIR, akœyîr, [Lat. : ad, to ; cueillir, IRR. V.], *va.* **1.** to receive. — **bien ou mal**, to receive well or ill (a person, proposal, etc.).

2. (neutrally) to receive well, to welcome ; **3.** to encounter, to be assailed by. **Etre accueilli par une tempête**, to encounter, to be assailed by a storm. **Il n'est point de malheur qui ne m'ait accueilli**, I have been assailed by all kinds of misfortunes.

4. to honour (a bill of exchange).

ACCUL, akul, [à ; cul], *sm.* **1.** place without exit ; **2.** corner ; **3.** blind-alley ; **4.** *Fig.* issueless position, hopeless predicament ; **5.** earth (of a fox), burrow (of rabbits, etc.) ; **6.** *Naut.* narrow creek, small cove.

ACCULÉE, akulé, *sf. Naut.* pooping, heaving astern.

ACCULEMENT, akul'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** corner : position from which there is no escape ; **2.** hopeless predicament.

ACCULER, akulé-r, [accul : à ; cul], *va.* **1.** *Hunt.* to run home (a boar, a stag ; to run to earth (a fox or rabbit) ; **2.** to corner, to drive into a corner ; **3.** to bring to a stand ; **4.** to nonplus (an antagonist, a disputant).

ACCULER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *à*) to take one's stand against, to back against (a wall, tree, etc.) ; **2.** to jib, to back (said of horses) ; **3.** *Naut.* to heave astern.

ACCUMULATEUR, TRICE, akumulatœr, tris'), *s.* **1.** accumulator, engrosser, monopolizer (of merchandise, etc.) ; **2.** hoarder (of money) ; **3.** *Elect.* accumulator. **Batterie d'accumulateurs**, accumulator battery.

ACCUMULATION, akumulâsyôn, *sf.* accumulation.

ACCUMULER, akumulé-r, [Lat. : accumulāre ; ad, to ; cumulus, a heap], *va.* **1.** to accumulate : to heap up, to pile up, to hoard, to hoard up. — **faute sur faute**, to add fault to fault.

ACCUMULER, *vn.* to hoard. **Il ne songe qu'à—**, he thinks of nothing but hoarding.

ACCUMULER (s'), *v. refl.* to accumulate.

ACCUSABLE, akuzabl', *adj.* accusable, chargeable.

ACCUSATEUR, TRICE, akuzatœr, tris'. *s.* accuser. — **public**, public prosecutor.

ACCUSATIF, akuzatif, *sm. Gram.* accusative case, accusative.

ACCUSATION, akuzasyôn, *sf.* **1.** accusation ; **2.** impeachment (for state offences) ; **3.** charge (before a police magistrate) ; **4.** indictment (for larcenies, felonies, etc.) ; **5.** reproach, imputation ; **6.** *Theol.* avowal, self-accusation (of sins) ; **7.** prosecution : party prosecuting. **Chef d'—**, count of an indictment or impeachment. **Intenter une — contre**, to prosecute, to lay an information against, to bring a charge against, to prefer an indictment. **Dresser une —**, to draw up an indictment. **Prononcer la mise en —**, to find a true bill. **Former des accusations contre**, to make imputations against.

ACCUSÉ, E, akuzé, *s.* **1.** accused person ; **2.** (in a criminal court) prisoner. — **de réception**, acknowledgment of receipt (of a letter, parcel, etc.)

ACCUSER, akuzé-r, [Lat. : accusāre], *va.* **1** to accuse ; **2.** (with *de*). to accuse of, to charge with ; **3.** to arraign, to prosecute, to bring to trial ; **4.** (with *de*) to reproach with ; **5.** to blame ; **6.** to indicate, to betray ; **7.** to argue, to imply ; **8.** to complain (of ailments) ; **9.** to tell (one's age, etc.) ; **10.** to acknowledge (receipt of a letter, etc.) ; **11.** *Paint.* to make perceptible, to bring out (muscles, etc., when veiled by drapery) ; **12.** (at cards) to declare (one's game). — **vrai**, — **faux**, to state accurately, inaccurately.

ACCUSER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to accuse one's self ; **2.** to confess (to a sin).

ACEPHALE, aséfal, [Gr. : ἀ, priv. ; κεφαλή, head], *adj.* acephalous : headless. Substant. : **Les huîtres sont des acéphales**, oysters are acephala, acephalans.

ACÉPHALIE, asefali, [Gr. : ἀ, priv. ; κεφαλή, head], *sf.* acephalia : absence totale de la tête.

ACÉRAGE, asérazh', *sm.* steeling (of tools).

ACERBE, asèrb'. [Lat. : acerbus, acerb], *adj.* **1.** acerb ; **2.** harsh.

ACERBITÉ, asèrbité, *sf.* **1.** acerbity ; **2.** harshness ; **3.** bitterness.

ACÉRÉ, E, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** steeled, **A pointe acérée**, steeled at the point, with a steel point.

2. sharp, keen ; **3.** sharp-pointed ; **4.** *Fig.* cutting, piercing, stinging. **Plaisanteries acérées**, stinging jests.

ACÉRER, aséré-r. [acier, steel], *va.* **1.** to steel ; to edge or point with steel ; **2.** *Fig.* to give point to, to add a sting to.

ACÉREUX, SE, aserœ, rœz', *adj. Bot.* acerose.

ACÉRURE, asérûr', *sf.* steel welded

on the edge of cutting tools, steel edge or point.

ACESCENCE, asèsâns, *sf.* acescence, acescency.

ACÉTABULE, asétabûle, [Lat. : acetabulum, vase], *sm.* acetabulum.

ACÉTATE, asétat'. [Lat. : acetum, vinegar], *sm. Chem.* acetate. — **de plomb**, acetate of lead, sugar of lead, salts of Saturn.

ACÉTEUX, SE, asétœ, œz', *adj.* acetous.

ACÉTIFICATION, asétifikasyôn, *sf.* acetification.

ACÉTIQUE, asétik, *adj.* acetic.

ACÉTONE, asetōn, *sf. Chem.* acetone.

ACÉTYLÈNE, asetilen', [acétique], *sm.* acetylene. **Lampe à l'—**, acetylene lamp.

ACHALANDAGE, ashalândazh', *sm.* custom, connection (of a shop, etc.).

ACHALANDÉ, E, ashalândé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* accustomed : having customers. **Boutique bien achalandée**, well-connected shop. **Marchand bien achalandé**, tradesman having a good connection, thriving tradesman.

ACHALANDER, aschalândé, [chaland, customer], *va.* **1.** to obtain custom, to accustom ; **2.** to bring connection to (a shop).

ACHALANDER (s'), *v. refl.* to get custom.

ACHANTI, ashantī, *npm. Geog.* Achantee.

ACHANTIS, ashantī, *s.* and *adj.* Achantee. **Les Achantis**, the Achantees.

ACHARNÉ, E, asharné, [acharner], *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** ravening, ravenous, rabid ; **2.** fierce, ferocious, infuriate ; **3.** desperate ; **4.** relentless, ruthless, implacable ; **5.** inveterate. **Un animal — sur sa proie**, an animal ravening after its prey. **Ses ennemis acharnés**, his ruthless enemies. **Une lutte acharnée**, a desperate struggle. **Un persécuteur acharné**, a relentless persecutor. **Haine acharnée**, implacable hatred.

ACHARNEMENT, asharnœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** ravenousness, rabidness ; **2.** ferocity, fierceness ; **3.** unrelenting animosity ; **4.** desperation ; **5.** inveterateness, inveteracy ; **6.** passion (for any pursuit or amusement).

ACHARNER, asharné-r, [Lat. : caro, carnis, flesh], *va.* **1.** *Hunt*, to flesh (dogs, or hawks) ; **2.** to excite, to incite, to stir up ; **3.** to exasperate, to madden, to infuriate ; **4.** to embitter, to envenom.

ACHARNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be excited, fierce, rabid, infuriated ; **2.** to be implacable, relentless, inveterate. **On s'acharne quelquefois au jeu**, one gets excited sometimes in playing. **Il s'acharne à l'étude**, he is passionately attached to study.

ACHAT, asha-t, [Low Lat. : acatum], *sm.* purchase : *a)* act of buying ; *b)* anything bought. — **d'or et d'argent**, gold and silver bought here. **Livre d'achats**, invoice-book. **Prix d'—**, purchase money, purchase price **Faire l'— de**, to purchase, to make the purchase of.

ACHATE, akat', *pnm.* Achates : an ancient Greek ; *Fig.* faithful friend.

ACHE, ash', *sf. Bot.* smallage, wild celery. — **d'eau**, water parsley. — **de montagne**, skirret.

ACHÉE, ashé, [Lat. : esca, food], *sf.* red earth-worms (used as baits in angling). (V. AICHE.)

ACHEMINEMENT, ashœmin'mân-t, *sm.* first step, preliminary, preliminary measure, preparation. **Un — à la paix**, a first step towards peace. **Toute la vie est un — vers la mort**, all life is a preparation for death.

ACHEMINER, ashœminé-r, [chemin, way], *va.* **1.** to forward, to despatch, to send on (passengers, goods, etc.) ; **2.** to promote, to prepare the way for ; **3.** to train (a horse) for riding.

ACHEMINER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to set out, to start (for a journey) ; **2.** (with *vers*) to turn one's steps towards, to make for (a place) ; **3.** to advance, to make one's way, to make progress, to progress.

ACHÉRON, ashérôn, *pnm. Mythol.* Acheron : *a)* a river in the infernal regions ; *b) Poet.* hell, death.

ACHETABLE, ash'tabl', *adj.* purchasable : to be bought, obtainable with money.

ACHETER, ash'té-r, [Low Lat. : accapitāre], *va.* **1.** to purchase, to buy ; **2.** to bribe (a functionary, a voter, etc.) ; **3.** to suborn (witnesses). — **une maison**, . **un cheval**, to buy a house, a horse. — **cher**, to buy dear, to pay dear for. — **au poids de l'or**, to buy at a high rate. — **en gros, en détail**, to buy wholesale, to buy retail. — **pour son compte**, — **par commission**, to buy on one's own account, to buy on commission. — **comptant**, to buy for cash, for ready money. — **à crédit**, to buy on credit, on trust. — **en bloc**, to buy in the lump. — **par le travail**, to acquire by labour. **J'ai acheté ces honneurs au prix de mon repos**, I have obtained these honours at the cost of my repose, I have bartered my repose for these honours. — **au poids**, to buy by weight. *Prov.* : V. CHAT.

ACHETER, (*de and à*, are employed in the same sense : but the former is the more elegant and correct). **A qui, de qui avez-vous acheté ce cheval** ? of whom did you buy that horse ? **Acheter à**, in the sense of **Acheter pour**, is colloquial, nay almost vulgar, and is also equivocal : **J'ai acheté un cheval à mon fils**, I have bought a horse for (or of) my son. **S... m'a acheté un manchon**, S... has bought me a muff, or bought a muff of me.

ACHETER (s'), *v. refl* **1.** to buy for one's self ; **2.** to be bought, to be purchasable. **Je me suis acheté une maison**. I have bought myself a house. **C'est un bien qui ne s'achète pas**, it is a blessing not to be bought, a blessing money cannot buy.

ACHETEUR, ash'tœr, *sm.* **1.** buyer, purchaser ; **2.** chapman. **C'est un grand —**, he is a great buyer, he has a mania for buying.

ACHEVAGE, ash'vazh, *sm.* finishing (of pottery).

ACHEVALER, ash'valé-r, [formed from à cheval], *va.* and *n. Milit.* to occupy, to hold both sides of (a river, a road, etc.)

ACHEVÉ, E, ash'vé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** (in a good or ill sense) perfect, thorough, regular, out-and-out ; **2.** (in an ill sense) thorough-paced, downright, arrant, egregious ; **3.** well-trained (as a horse) ; **4.** worn-out. **Orateur —**, a perfect orator. **Fou —**, a perfect madman. **Scélérat —**, a regular scoundrel, a downright rascal. — **par tant de malheurs**, worn-out by so many misfortunes.

ACHÈVEMENT, ashèv'mân, *sm.* **1.** finishing, completion ; **2.** finish ; **3.** conclusion, final scene (of a drama).

ACHEVER, asch'vé-r, [Lat. : ad ; caput, chef, head], *va.* **1.** to finish : to bring to an end ; **2.** to complete ; to give the finishing touch or stroke to ; **3.** to kill, to dispatch (a person already wounded) ; **4.** to ruin, to undo ; **5.** *Colloq.* to do for. — **une entreprise**, to complete an undertaking. — **ses jours**, to end one's days. — **de dîner**, to finish dinner. — **d'écrire**, to leave off writing. **Le cruel hiver de 1709 acheva de désespérer la nation**, the cruel winter of 1709 completed the despair of the nation. *Volt. Louis XIV. Ch.* 21.

ACHEVER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to come to an end, to end ; **2.** to be completed, concluded. **Sa vie s'acheva en paix**, his life ended in peace.

ACHEVEUR, ash'vœr, *sm.* finisher.

ACHEVOIR, ash'vwâr, *sm.* **1.** finishing-tool ; **2.** finishing-room.

ACHILLE, ashil', *pnm.* Achilles : *Mythol.* a Greek hero. **Tendon d'Achille**, Achilles' tendon.

ACHILLÉE, achillé, *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* achillea : milfoil, yarrow. — **sternutatoire**, sneezewort.

ACHIT, ashi, *sm.* achith : wild-vine of Madagascar.

ACHOPPEMENT, ashop'mân-t, *sm.* stumbling. **Pierre d'—**, stumbling-block ; obstacle, impediment.

ACHOPPER, ashopé-r. [à ; chopper], *vn.* to stumble. **C'est là où tous ont achoppé**, that is where all have stumbled. *Pasc. Dispr.* 2.

ACHORES, akôr, *sm. pl. Med.* tinea. V. TEIGNE.

ACHROMATIQUE, akromatik', [Gr. : ἀ, priv ; χρωματικός, coloured ; χρῶμα, colour], *adj. Opt.* achromatic.

ACHROMATISER, akromatizé-r, *va. Opt.* to achromatize.

ACHROMATISME, akromatism', *sm. Opt.* achromatism.

ACHROMATOPE, akro-matōp, *s.* and *adj.* affected with achromatopsia.

ACHROMATOPSIE, akromatop'si, [Gr. : ἀ, priv.: χρῶμα, colour], *sf. Pathol.* achromotopsia : daltonism.

ACHTHÉOMÈTRE, aktéomètr', [Gr. : ἄχθος, weight ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* achtheometer : a weighing machine for carriages.

ACICULAIRE, asikulêr', [Lat. : acicula, small needle], *adj.* acicular : needle-shaped, said of crystals and leaves.

ACIDE, asid', [Lat. : acidus], *adj.* acid : sour, acetous. **Fermentation —**, acetous fermentation.

ACIDE, *sm. Chem.* acid.

ACIDIFIABLE, asidifiabl', *adj.* acidifiable.

ACIDIFIANT, E, asidifiân, ânt', *adj.* acidifying.

ACIDIFICATION, asidifikâsyôn, *sf.* acidification.

ACIDIFIER, asidifié-r, *va.* to accidify : to make sour.

ACIDIFIER (s'), *v. refl.* to become acid, to turn sour.

ACIDITÉ, asidité, *sf.* acidity : acidness, sourness.

ACIDULANT, E, asidulân-t, ânt, *adj.* acidulating.

ACIDULE, asidul' *adj.* acidulous, subacid.

ACIDULÉ, E, asidulé, *adj.* acidulated.

ACIDULER, asidulé-r, *va.* to acidulate.

ACIER, asyé, [Lat. : acies], *sm.* steel. — **damassé**, Damascus steel. — **fondu**, cast steel. — **poule**, blistered or blister steel. — **étiré**, — **corroyé**, shear steel, double-shear steel. — **en feuille**, sheet steel. **Fil d'—**, steel wire. **Ressorts d'—**, steel springs. **Cœur d'—**, *Fig.* heart of steel. **Jarrets d'—**, *Fig.* ironsides.

ACIÉRATION, asyérâsyôn. *sf.* conversion (of iron) into steel.

ACIÉRER, asyéré-r, *va.* to convert into steel; to make into steel.

ACIÉRER (s'), *v. refl.* to turn into steel; to be turned into steel.

ACIÉREUX, SE, asyérœ, œz', *adj.* fit for making steel.

ACIÉRIE, asyéri, *sf.* steelworks, steel-manufactory.

ACINACIFORME, asinasifòrm', [Lat. : acinax, sabre ; forme], *adj. Bot.* acinaciform : scimitar-shaped.

ACINIER, asinyé, *sm. Bot.* white thorn.

ACKERMAN, akerman' [Louise-Victorine Mme], poetess (**1813-1890**).

ACMÉ, akmé, [Gr. : ἀκμή, point], *sm. Med.* acme : crisis of a disease.

ACNÉ, akné, [Gr. : ἀκμή], *s. Med.* acne, acna.

ACOLYTE, akolit', [Gr. : ἀκόλυθος, an attendant], *sm.* **1.** acolyte, acolyth : *a*) in the Rom. cath. church, a clerk in minor orders, next under the sub-deacon ; **2.** (in an ill sense) confederate, accomplice.

ACOMPTE, akônt, [compte], *sm.* payment on account, instalment. **Il a reçu deux a-comptes**, he has received two instalments. V. COMPTE, for the adverbial phrase *à compte*, in two words.

ACON, V. ACCON.

ACONIT, akonit, [Gr. : ἀκόνιτος], *sm. Bot.* aconite : wolfsbane, monkshood.

ACONITINE, akonitin', *sf. Chem.* aconita, aconitine.

ACOQUINANT, E, akokinân-t, ânt', *adj.* captivating, attractive, enthralling.

ACOQUINER, akokiné-r, [Lat. : ad ; coquina, kitchen], *va.* **1.** to attract, to captivate ; **2.** to habituate, to accustom ; **3.** to grow into a habit, to become habitual to ; **4.** (neutrally) to be attractive, alluring, enthralling. **Je ne m'étonne qu'un si bon métier vous ait acoquiné**, I am not astonished that such a fine trade has attracted you. *Le Sage. Gil Blas.* **On s'acoquine à servir ces gredins-là, je ne sais pourquoi**, one gets accustomed to serving those rascals, I don't know why. *Regnard. La Sérén.* 9.

ACOQUINER (s'), *v. refl.* (with **à**) to become habituated, accustomed to, to contract a strong liking for.

ACOTYLÉDONE, akotilédon', [Gr. : ἀ priv. : κοτύλη, cavity], *adj. Bot.* acotyledonous : having no seed-lobes.

ACOTYLÉDONE, *sf. Bot.* acotyledon : acotyledonous plant.

ACOTYLÉDONÉ, E, akotilédoné, *adj. Bot.* acotyledonous.

ACOUMÈTRE, akoumètr', [Gr. : ἀκούω, I hear ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* acoumeter : an instrument for measuring the extent of hearing.

A-COUP, akou, *sm.* (pl. des *à-coups*), **1.** jerk ; **2.** *Milit.* sudden halt.

ACOUSTIQUE, akoustik', [Gr. : ἀκούω, I hear], *adj.* **1.** acoustic ; **2.** *Med.* auditory. **Cordon —**, speaking-tube. **Cornet —**, ear-trumpet ; (when small and attached to the head) ear-cornet. **Nerf, conduit —**, auditory nerve, auditory canal. **Voûte —**, whispering gallery.

ACOUSTIQUE, *sf. Phys.* acoustics : the science of sounds.

ACQUÉREUR, akèrœr, *sm.* **1.** purchaser (of an estate, a business, etc.) ; **2.** *Leg.* vendee, bargainee.

ACQUÉRIR, akérir. [Lat. : acquirère ; ad, to ; quærère ; IRR. V.], *va.* **1.** to purchase ; **2.** to become possessor of (by purchase, exchange, inheritance or conquest) ; **3.** to acquire ; **4.** (of persons) to gain over, to win over (in a good or an ill sense) ; **5.** to gain (affection, or favour) ; **6.** to obtain ; **7.** to incur (hatred, dislike). *Prov.* : **Bien mal acquis ne profite jamais**, ill-gotten goods seldom thrive.

ACQUÉRIR, *vn.* **1.** to acquire, to obtain ; **2.** to improve (as wines, etc., by keeping).

ACQUÉRIR (s'), *v. refl.* to be acquired, gained, obtained.

ACQUÊT, akè, [acquérir], *sm.* **1.** acquisition ; **2.** (used chiefly in the plural) *Leg.* acquest : property accruing to a husband or wife, and becoming their joint estate. *Prov.* : **Il n'y a si bel acquêt que le don**, no purchase like a gift.

ACQUIESCEMENT, akiès'mân-t, *sm.* (with *à*) **1.** acquiescence in ; **2.** submission to ; **3.** compliance with ; **4.** acceptance of.

ACQUIESCER, akiesé-r, [Lat. : adquiescère], *vn.* (with **à**) **1.** to acquiesce in ; **2.** to submit to ; **3.** to comply (with).

ACQUIS, E, aki, kiz', *pa. p.* of ACQUÉRIR. **1.** acquired ; **2.** gained, won over. **Bien mal —**, ill-gotten wealth. **Maladies acquises**, *Med.* acquired or adventitious diseases (being neither congenital nor hereditary). **Je vous suis acquis**, I am at your disposal, yours to command. **Un droit —**, an unquestionable right.

ACQUIS, *sm.* **1.** acquirement ; **2.** (generally used in the plural) acquired knowledge, acquirements, attainments. **Un — de facile étalage**, an acquirement easily displayed. **Il a beaucoup d'—**, he has great acquirements.

ACQUISITION, akisisyôn ; *in poet.* -siòn, *sf.* **1.** purchase : act of purchasing, thing purchased ; **2.** acquisition : act of acquiring, thing acquired ; **3.** acquirement ; **4.** conquest, annexation.

ACQUISIVITÉ, akizivité, *sf. Phrenol.* acquisitiveness.

ACQUIT, aki, *sm.* **1.** acquittance, discharge (of a debt, an obligation) ; **2.** receipt (of a bill) ; **3.** lead (at billards). **— de douane**, cocket : custom-house receipt. **Pour — de conscience**, for conscience' sake. **Par manière d'—**, perfunctorilly, for form's sake. **Pour —** (at the bottom of a bill), received, paid, settled. **Donner l'—**, to lead off (at billiards). **Jouer à l'—**, to play to decide who shall pay for all the company.

ACQUIT-A-CAUTION, aki-a-kôsyôn, *sm.* transire : custom-house permit ; excise bond.

ACQUITTEMENT, akit'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** discharge, payment (of debts) ; **2.** acquittal (of an accused person).

ACQUITTER, akité-r, *va.* **1.** to clear, to free (person or estates) from debt or incumbrance ; **2.** to pay, to pay off (debts) ; **3.** to receipt (a tradesman's bill, etc.) ; **4.** to perform, to fulfil (a promise, a duty) ; **5.** to satisfy, to relieve (one's conscience) ; **6.** to acquit (an accused person).

ACQUITTER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *de*) to clear, to free one's self from (debts), to pay, to pay off ; **2.** to acquit one's self (of an obligation, a performance) ; **3.** to fulfil, to perform (a duty) ; **4.** to recoup one's losses (at play), to be quits ; **5.** to lead off (at billiards).

ACRE, akr'. [Engl.], *sf.* acre : land measure in England.

ÂCRE, âkr', [Lat. : acer, sharp], *adj.* **1.** acrid ; **2.** acrimonious, bitter. **Saveur —**, an acrid taste. **Humeur —**, acrid, acrimonious temper. **Paroles âcres**, bitter words.

ÂCRETÉ, âkrœté, *sf.* **1.** acridity, acridness ; **2.** acrimony, bitterness.

ACRIDIE, akridi, [Gr. : ἀκρίς, grasshopper], *sf. Nat. Hist.* cricket.

ACRIMONIE, akrimoni, [Lat. : acrimonia), *sf.* acrimony.

ACRIMONIEUX, SE, akrimoniœ, œz', *adj.* acrimonious.

ACROBATE, akrobat', [Gr. : ἄκρος, high ; βατεῖν, to walk], *smf.* **1.** acrobate : rope-dancer ; **2.** turncoat (in politics).

ACROBATISME, akrobatizm, *sm.* acrobatism.

ACROCÉPHALIE, akrosef'ali, [Gr. : ἄκρος, haut ; κεφαλή, head], *sf. Anthrop.* acrocephalia.

ACROGÈNE, akrozhèn', [Gr. : ἄκρος, summit : γεννάω, I produce], *sm. Bot.* acrogen.

ACROGÈNE, *adj. Bot.* acrogenous.

ACROMIAL, E, akromial, *adj. Anat.* acromial : belonging to the acromion.

ACROMION, akromiòn, [Gr. : ἄκρος, summit ; ὦμος, shoulder], *sm. Anat.* acromion : the terminal process of the spine of the scapula.

ACRONYQUE, akronik', [Gr. : ἄκρος, high ; νύξ, night], *adj. Astron.* acronycal : said of stars when they rise as the sun sets or set as the sun rises.

ACROPOLE, akropol', [Gr. : ἄκρος, high ; πόλις, city], *sf.* acropolis : citadel.

ACROSPIRE, akrospir', [Gr. : ἄκρος, summit ; σπεῖρα, anything spiral], *sf. Bot* acrospire.

ACROSTICHE, akrostish', [Gr. : ἄκρος, extreme ; στίχος, line], *sm.* acrostic.

ACROSTICHE, *adj.* acrostic, acrostical.

ACROTÈRE, akrotèr', [Gr. : ἀκρωτήριον, extremity], *sm. Arch.* acroter, acroterium.

ACTE, akt', [Lat. : actum], *sm.* **1.** act : *a*) action, something done ; *b*) edict, decree, statute, law ; *c*) part of a play ; *d*) in universities, maintaining a thesis preparatory to taking a degree. **— glorieux**, glorious act. **— criminel**, criminal act. **— généreux**, act of generosity, generous action. **— de vertu**, act of virtue, virtuous action. **— de contrition**, act of contrition. **— de foi**, act of faith. **— d'hostilité**, act of hostility, hostile act. **Faire — d'autorité**, to show, to exert one's authority. **Faire — de bonne volonté**, to show one's good will (towards, a person). **Faire — de complaisance**, to show one's readiness to oblige. **Faire — de présence**, to make one's appearance, to present one's self, to be present. *b*) **— judiciaire**, judicial act. **— de parlement**, act of parliament. *c*) **Tragédie en cinq actes**, a tragedy in five acts. *d*) **Soutenir un —**, to keep an act, maintain a thesis.

2. deed : legal instrument, document. **— faux**, forged deed. **— valable**, deed good in law, valid deed. **— notarié**, deed drawn up by a notary and executed in his presence. **— sous seing-privé**, **— privé**, deed executed by private individuals without the intervention of a notary or other ministerial officer. **— de dernière volonté**, last will and testament. **— de société**, deed of partnership. **— d'accusation**, indictement, bill of indictment.

3. certificate. **— de naissance, de mariage, de décès**, certificate of birth, marriage, death.

4. official declaration, acknowledgment. **Demander, donner, prendre — de**, to demand, to give, to receive an official acknowledgment, a written certificate (of a fact). **Expédition d'un —**, copy of a deed, certificate, etc. **Rédiger un —**, to draw up a document. **Prendre — de**, (in colloq.lang.) to take note, a minute of (a fact, an admission, for the purpose of availing one's self of it at a future time.)

ACTES, *sm. pl.* **1.** acts, records, rolls, proceedings : register of the decisions of courts of law, councils. **Les actes des conciles,** the acts of the councils.

2. acts : annals, historical narratives. **Les Actes des Apôtres, des Saints,** the Acts of the Apostles, of the Saints.

3. transactions. **Les actes de la Société royale,** the Transactions of the Royal Society.

ACTÉE, akté, [Gr. : ἀκτέα, elder], *sf. Bot.* actæa.—**à épis,** herb christopher,. baneberry.

ACTEUR, aktœr, *sm.* actor : *a*) one who takes a part in any action or event ; *b*) player, performer. **Il a été le principal — dans cette grande révolution,** he was the chief actor in that great revolution. V. ACTRICE.

ACTIF, VE, aktif, tiv', *adj.* active. **Homme actif,** active man. **Vie active,** active life, life of activity. **Part active,** active part (in any affair). **Poison actif,** active poison. **Verbe actif,** active verb. **Voix active,** active voice. **Service actif,** active service.

ACTIF, *sm.* **1.** assets (of a trader) ; **2.** *Gram.* active voice. **L'actif et le passif d'un failli,** a bankrupt's assets and liabilities.

ACTINIE, aktini, [Gr. : ἀκτίς, ray], *sf. Nat. Hist.* actinia : sea-anemone, animalflower.

ACTINISME, aktinisme, *sm.* actinism : the chemical force of the sun's rays.

ACTINOMÈTRE, aktin'ometre, [Gr. : ἀκτίς, ray ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* actinometer : an instrument for measuring the heat intensity of the sun's rays, or the effect of light-rays.

ACTINOMORPHE, aktinomorf', [Gr. : ἀκτίς, ray ; μορφή, form], *adj. Nat. Hist.* actinomorphous.

ACTINOZOAIRES, aktinōzoair, [Gr.: ἀκτίς, ray ; ζῶον, animal], *smpl,* actinozoa *pl* animals of the class of cœlentarata.

ACTION, aksyôn ; *in poet.* aksiôn, [Lat. : actio], *sf.* **1.** action : *a*) state of acting ; *b*) act, deed, anything done ; *c*) movement, motion ; *d*) operation ; *e*) influence, effect ; *f*) lawsuit ; *g*) gesture, gesticulation ; *h*) engagement, encounter, battle ; *i*) *Paint.* attitude, expression, *j*) series of events forming the subject of a poem, drama, etc. , *k*) motion, step (of a horse). **L'— du feu sur les métaux,** the action of fire on metals. **— vitale, naturelle, mécanique,** vital, natural, mechanical action. **Mauvaise —,** evil deed, bad action. **Il nous faut des actions, et non pas des paroles,** we want deeds, not words. **Actions de grâce,** thanksgiving. **L'— du poison, de la médecine fut très rapide,** the action of the poison, of the medicine was very rapid. **— civile,** civil action. **Intenter une — à,** to bring an action against, to sue at law. **Etre en —, hors d'—,** to be in gear, out of gear. **Ce cheval a de l'—,** that horse has good action, steps out well. **L'— du temps,** the work of time. **Comme moyen d'— rien de plus souverain que l'exemple,** as a means of influence, nothing is more powerful than example. *Ste-Beuve. Prov.* : **Une bonne action trouve toujours sa récompense,** good actions always bring their reward.

2. share (of a bank, railway, joint-stock company, etc.). **— de capital,** preference share. **— de jouissance,** bonus share. **— nominative,** personal action. **— au porteur,** share to bearer, negotiable or transferable share. **— privilégiée,** preference share. **Les actions ont baissé, ont haussé,** shares have fallen, gone down, or declined ; have risen, gone up or advanced.

3. session (of a council).

ACTIONNAIRE, aksyonèr', *sm.* shareholder, stockholder (in a joint-stock company).

ACTIONNER, aksyoné-r, *va.* to bring an action against, to sue ; to put in motion, to act upon.

ACTIONNER (s'), *v. refl.* to bestir one's self.

ACTIVANT, E, aktivân-t, ânt', *adj.* stimulating.

ACTIVEMENT, activ'mân-t, *adv.* actively : *a*) in an active manner ; *b*) *Gram.* in an active sense.

ACTIVER, aktivé-r, *va.* **1.** to push on, to urge on, to hasten ; **2.** to accelerate (motion) ; **3.** to stir up, to brisk up (a fire).

ACTIVITÉ, aktivité, *sf.* **1.** activity : *a*) power of acting ; *b*) diligence ; *c*) activeness, rapid operation ; **2.** action ; **3.** rapid execution (of works) ; **4.** work. **L'— d'un poison,** the rapid action of a poison. **L'— des travaux,** the active progress of the works. **En —, 1.** in activity ; **2.** (of military men and functionaries) in active service. **En non-activité,** *Milit.* unattached. **Sphère d'—,** sphere of action. **Les fabriques sont en pleine —,** the manufactories are in full work, are working full time.

ACTRICE, aktris', *sf.* actress : female performer or player. V. ACTEUR.

ACTUALITÉ, aktualité, [actuel], *sf.* **1.** appropriateness to present circumstances ; **2.** present interest ; **3.** event of the day, passing event ; **4.** novelty, fashion of the day, of the hour. **Un ouvrage plein d'—,** a work replete with present interest. **Ces lois ont de l'—,** those laws are well adapted to present circumstances. **Le journalisme ne peut vivre que d'actualités,** journalism can live only on passing events. *Raym.*

ACTUEL, LE, aktuèl, èl', [Lat. : actualis ; actum, act], *adj.* **1.** actual : *a*) effective, real ; *b*) present ; **2.** (with a verb in any tense but the present) then, for the time being, of the day. **Le president — est,** the present president is. **La saison actuelle,** the present season. **La situation actuelle des affaires,** the present state of affairs. **La mode actuelle le demande,** the fashion at present requires it. **Le propriétaire — du château de Ferney a conservé la chambre de Voltaire telle qu'elle était à sa mort,** the present owner of Ferney has preserved Voltaire's room in the state it was in at his death. *A. Karr.*

ACTUELLEMENT, aktuèl'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** actually ; **2.** at present, at the present moment, now ; **3.** (after a verb in any tense but the present) then, at the moment, at that moment.

ACUITÉ, akuité, [Lat. : acutus ; acuĕre, to sharpen], *sf.* acuteness, sharpness (of a sound, of a pain).

ACULÉIFORME, akuléifòrm', [Lat. : aculeus, prick ; forme], *adj. Bot., Zool.* aculeate, aculeated.

ACUMINÉ, E, akuminé, [Lat. : acumen, point], *adj. Bot., Zool.* acuminate, acuminated : sharp-pointed.

ACUPONCTURE, akupônktur', [Lat. : acus, needle ; puncture], *sf. Surg.* acupuncture.

ACUPRESSURE, akupressure, [Lat. : acus, needle ; pressure], *sf. Surg.* acupressure.

ACUTANGLE, akutângl', *adj. Math.* acute-angled : having three acute angles.

ACUTANGULÉ, E, akutângulé, *adj. Bot* acutangular, acute-angled.

ADAGE, adazh', [Lat. : adagium], *sm.* adage. **Un vieil adage,** an old saw.

ADAGIO, adazhiô, [Ital.], **1.** *adv.* adagio ; **2.** *sm.* adagio. **Un bel —,** a fine adagio.

ADAM, adân, *pnm.* Adam : the first man. **Le vieil —,** *Theol.* the old Adam : man in a state of sin. **Je ne le connais ni d'Ève ni d'—,** he is no acquaintance of mine. **Il se croit de la côte d'—,** *Fam.* he thinks no small dirt of himself.

ADAMANTIN, E, adamântan, tin', [Gr. : ἀδαμάντινος], *adj.* **1.** adamantine : made of or resembling adamant ; **2.** adamantan : hard as adamant.

ADAPTATION, adaptàsyôn, *sf,* adaptation.

ADAPTER, adapté-r, [Lat. : adaptāre], *va.* **1.** to adapt ; **2.** to fit, to adjust ; **3.** to suit.

ADAPTER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to fit ; **2.** to suit ; **3.** to be applicable or suitable. **— mal, 1.** to fit badly ; **2.** to be very unsuitable.

ADDITIF, VE, aditif, tiv', *adj.* additive.

ADDITION, adisyôn, [Lat. : ad, to ; dāre, to give], *sf.* **1.** addition ; *a*) act of adding ; *b*) anything added ; *c*) a rule of arithmetic ; **2.** score, reckoning (at a tavern, etc.) ; **3.** *Print.* marginal note, side-note. **Faire l'— de,** to add up.

ADDITIONNEL, LE, adisyonèl, nèl', *adj.* additionnal. **Centimes additionnels,** a certain number of centimes per franc added to the usual taxes to meet extraordinary requirements. **Clause additionnelle,** rider : clause added to a legislative bill or other document.

ADDITIONNER, adisyonè-r, *va.* **1.** to add (one thing to another) ; **2.** (of number) to add together, to add up, to cast up. **Additionner de sucre un sirop,** to put more sugar into a syrup.

ADDUCTEUR, aduktœr, *adj. Anat.* adducent : said of muscles.

ADDUCTEUR, *sm. Anat.* adductor : adducent muscle.

ADDUCTION, aduksyôn, [Lat. : adducĕre ; ad, to ; ducĕre, to bring], *sf. Anat.* adduction : the action of adducent muscles.

ADELPHE, adèlf', [Gr. : ἀδελφός, brother], *adj. Bot.* adelphous, adelphic : having the stamens joined together.

ADEMPTION, adânsyôn, [Lat. : ademptio, taking ; adimĕre, to take], *sf. Leg.* ademption : suppression of a legacy .

ADÉNITE, adénit', [Gr. : ἀδήν, gland], *sf. Med.* adenitis : inflammation of a gland.

ADÉNOLOGIE, adénolozhi, [Gr. : ἀδήν, gland ; λόγος, science], *sf. Anat.* adenology : doctrine of the glands.

ADENT, adân-t, [Lat. : a, to ; dens, dentis, tooth], *sm. Carpent.* hook, tabling (of a scarf-joint).

ADEPTE, adèpt', [Lat. : adeptus], *smf.* adept.

ADÉQUAT, E, adékwa, kwat', [Lat. : adæquatus ; ad, to ; æquāre, to equal], *adj. Philos.* adequate.

ADHÉRENCE, adérâns', *sf. Phys. Surg.* and *Pathol.* **1.** adhesion : state of adhering : **2.** adherence (to principles or parties). **l'— du poumon avec la plèvre,** the adhesion of the lungs to the pleura.

ADHERENT, E, adérân-t, ânt, *adj.* adherent, adhering.

ADHÉRENT, *sm.* adherent.

ADHÉRER, adéré-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; hærēre, hæsum to stick], *vn.* (with *à*) to adhere to, to be attached to, to give in one's adhesion (to a party, etc.).

ADHÉSIF, VE, adézif, iv', *adj.* adhesive.

ADHÉSION, adézyôn, *sf.* **1.** adhesion :

in a general sense, and in *Surg.*; **2.** adherence (to parties or principles). **Donner son — à un projet,** to give in one's adhesion to a project.

ADIABATIQUE, adeabatik, [Gr. : ἀ priv.; διαβαίνω, I cross], *adj. Phys.* adiabatic : pertaining to change of air temperature, due to change of density. **Compression —,** a diabatic compression.

ADIANTE, adiânt, [Gr. : ἀδίαντος], *sm. Bot.* adianthum : maiden hair, a large kind of fern.

ADIEU, adyœ, [à; Dieu], *adv.* adieu, farewell, good-bye. **Dire —,** to bid adieu, to say farewell; to take leave. **Visite d'—,** farewell visit. **Je ne vous dis pas —; sans adieu,** I won't say good-bye. **Il a dit — à la poésie,** he has renounced, abandoned poetry. **Si la fièvre vient à redoubler, — le malade,** if the fever returns, good-bye to the patient. *Prov.* : **Adieu paniers, vendanges sont faites,** it's all up with us now. **Adieu la fortune, adieu l'amitié,** when good cheer is lacking, friends will be missing.

ADIEU, *sm.* adieu. **Un dernier —,** a last farewell. **Des adieux touchants,** an affecting farewell. **Dire un — à, faire ses adieux à,** to say good-bye to, to take a final, a last farewell of.

ADIEU-VA adyœ-va, *sm. Naut.* [an old naval command now replaced by **Envoyez!** helm a-lee].

ADIPEUX, SE, adipœ, œz', [Lat. : adeps, adipis, fat], *adj.* adipose.

ADIPOCIRE, adiposir', [Lat. : adeps, adipis, Lat; cira, wax], *sf. Chem.* adipocire : grave-wax.

ADIPOSE, adipô-ze, *sf. Med.* adiposes : the production of fat.

ADIPOSITÉ, adipôs'itē. *sf. Med.* adiposity : obesity.

ADIPSIE, adipsî, *sf. Med.* adipsia.

ADIRER, adiré-r, [à; dire], *va.* to lose, to mislay.

ADITION, adisyôn, [Lat. : aditio], *sf. Leg.* acceptance (of a succession).

ADJACENT, E, adzhasân-t, ânt, [Lat. : ad, to; jacēre, to lie], *adj.* adjacent, contiguous.

ADJECTIF, VE, adzhéktif, tiv', *adj.* adjective, adjectival.

ADJECTIF, *sm. Gram.* adjective.

ADJECTION, adzhèkzyôn, *sf. Didact.* objection : addition, junction.

ADJECTIVEMENT, adzhèktiv'mân-t, *adv.* adjectively.

ADJOINDRE, adzhwandr', [ad; joindre], *va.* **1.** to adjoin, to appoint (as a coadjutor; an assistant, an associate, a colleague to any functionary).

ADJOINDRE (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to take to one's self (an aid or assistant); (with *à*) to join (as an assistant). **Adjoignez-vous un aide,** get an assistant. **Il s'était adjoint à des voyageurs,** he had joined some travellers.

ADJOINT, E, adzhwân-t, ant', *adj.* adjunct; assistant; deputy. **Maire —,** deputy mayor. **Professeur —,** professor adjunct, or assistant professor.

ADJOINT, *sm.* **1.** associate, assistant : **2.** deputy (of a mayor, or other functionary); **3.** *Gram.* adjunct.

ADJONCTION, adzhônksyôn, *sf.* **1.** adjunction (of one person or thing to another); **2.** addition; **3.** *Gram.* zeugma. **L'— d'une lettre à un mot,** the addition of a letter to a word.

ADJUDANT, adzhudân-t, *sm. Milit.* adjutant.

ADJUDICATAIRE, adzhudikatêr', *smf.* **1.** purchaser, buyer (at sales); **2.** contractor : successful tenderer for contracts.

ADJUDICATEUR, adzhudikatœr, *sm.* **1.** auctioneer; **2.** awarder : person who decides on tenders for contracts.

ADJUDICATION, adzhudikâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** sale by auction; **2.** award, awarding granting (of contracts for army supplies, execution of public works, etc.). **— aux enchères.** **1.** selling by auction; **2.** awarding, granting (leases, etc.), to the highest bidder. **— au rabais,** awarding (contracts for supplies, execution of works, etc.), to the lowest bidder, by sealed tenders. **Obtenir des travaux publics par —,** to obtain a contract for public works (in a competition by sealed tenders). **Par —,** by contract.

ADJUGÉ, E, adzhuzhé, *pa. p.* **1.** adjudged; **2.** knocked down, sold (to the highest bidder); awarded, adjudged (to the lowest tender). **Une fois, deux fois, adjugé!** going, going, gone!

ADJUGER, adzhuzhé-r, [Lat. : ad, to; judicāre, to judge], *va.* **1.** to adjudge, to give judgment; **2.** (with *à*) to award; **3.** to sell, to knock down to (at auctions); **4.** to grant (a contract, etc.); **5.** to award (a prize). **La maison lui fut adjugée à tant,** the house was knocked down to him for so much. **On lui adjugea l'éclairage des rues,** the contract for lighting the streets was granted to him. **— le prix,** to award the prize.

ADJUGER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to award to one's self; **2.** to claim for one's self.

ADJURATION, adzhurâsyôn, *sf.* adjuration : *a*) exorcism; *b*) earnest entreaty.

ADJURER, adzhuré-r, [Lat. : adjurāre], *va.* to adjure.

ADJUTEUR, adzhutœr, *sm.* adjutor : helper, assistant.

ADJUVANT, E, adzhuvân-t, ânt', [Lat. : adjuvans, helping], *adj.* adjuvant : said of medicines.

ADJUVANT, *sm. Med.* adjuvant.

ADMETTRE, admètr', [Lat. : ad, to; mittĕre, to send], *va.* [conjugated like METTRE]. **1.** (with *dans*) to admit into : *a*) to give admittance into a place; *b*) to receive into; *c*) to receive an opinion; *d*) to grant, to concede, to allow of, to be capable of; **2.** to allow, to permit. **— dans sa maison,** to admit into one's house. **— dans sa confiance,** to admit (to receive) into one's confidence. **J'admets vos raisons,** I admit your reasons. **Ses excuses furent admises,** his excuses were received. **Cette proposition n'admet pas de preuve,** that proposition is incapable of proof. **Cette affaire n'admet point de retard,** that business will not admit (allow) of delay. **J'admets qu'il en est ainsi,** I admit (allow, grant) such to be the case. **Admettons que cela soit vrai,** let us suppose that to be true. **Il fut admis à se défendre,** he was allowed (permitted) to defend himself.

ADMINICULE, adminikul', [Lat. : adminiculum], *sm.* **1.** *Leg.* adminicle : presumtive proof; **2.** aid, help; **3.** *Med.* adjuvant; **4.** accessory ornaments (on a medal); **5.** *Bot.* support (of a plant).

ADMINISTRATEUR, administratœr, *sm.* **1.** administrator; **2.** manager, director (of any large establishment); **3.** trustee (of a charity); **4.** governor (of a hospital); **5.** guardian (of the poor).

ADMINISTRATIF, VE, administratif, iv', *adj.* administrative.

ADMINISTRATION, administrâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** administration : *a*) the act or art of administering public or private affairs; *b*) ministry, executive, government; *c*) managing body of a public department or trading company; **2.** trusteeship; **3.** guardianship; **4.** management, direction (of a business).

ADMINISTRATRICE, administratris', *sf.* administratrix. V. ADMINISTRATEUR.

ADMINISTRATIVEMENT, administrativ'mânt, *adv.* administratively.

ADMINISTRÉ, E, administré, *pa. p.* **1.** administered, etc. V. ADMINISTRER; **2.** (used substantively as the correlative of **administrateur**) citizen, inhabitant. **Le maire et ses administrés,** the mayor and his fellow-citizens. **Le préfet et ses administrés,** the prefect and the people (the inhabitants) of the department.

ADMINISTRER, administré-r, [Lat. : administrāre], *va.* **1.** to administer : *a*) to manage, to conduct (a government, an estate, a business, etc.); *b*) to dispense, to distribute (justice); *c*) to give (medecine to a patient); *d*) to give (the sacraments) to; *e*) to deal, to inflict (blows). **— des coups de poing,** to cuff, to strike with the fists. **— des coups de pied,** to kick. **— des coups de bâton,** to thrash with a stick, to cudgel. **2.** to administer the last sacraments to (a dying person); **3.** to produce (proofs, witnesses in a court of justice).

ADMINISTRER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be administered, managed; **2.** to administer to one's self, to take (medecine, wine, etc.)

ADMIRABLE, admirabl', *adj.* **1.** admirable; **2.** excellent; **3.** (ironically) extraordinary, surprising, strange, fine. **Vous êtes vraiment —,** you are a pretty fellow, really!

ADMIRABLEMENT, admirablœmân-t, *adv.* **1.** admirably, to admiration; **2.** excellently.

ADMIRANT, E, admirân-t, ânt', *adj.* admiring.

ADMIRATEUR, *m.* **TRICE,** *f.* admiratœr, tris', *n.* **1.** admirer; **2.** (used adjectively) admiring. **Un peuple admirateur,** an admiring nation.

ADMIRATIF, IVE, admiratif, iv', *adj.* **1.** inclined to admire; **2.** expressing or indicating admiration. **Point admiratif,** *Gram.* point of admiration. **D'un air admiratif,** with an admiring look.

ADMIRATION, admirâsyôn, *sf.* admiration : *a*) act of admiring; *b*) object admired; *c*) passion, flame. **Point d'—,** admiration, note or point of admiration. **Etre en — de, dans l'— de,** to admire. **Faire l'— de, être l'— de,** to be the admiration of, to be admired by.

ADMIRATRICE, admiratris', V. ADMIRATEUR.

ADMIRER, admiré-r, [Lat. : ad, at; mirari, to wonder], *va.* **1.** to admire; **2.** to wonder at, to be amazed, astonished at.

ADMIRER, *vn.* **1.** to admire; **2.** (with *de* followed by an infinitive, or *que* by a subjunctive) to wonder, to be astonished, amazed.

ADMIRER (s'), *v. refl.* to admire one's self. **Se faire admirer,** to make one's self admired, to win admiration.

ADMIS, E, admi, iz', *pa.* of ADMETTRE, **1.** admitted; **2.** received. **C'est un fait admis,** it is an acknowledged fact.

ADMISSIBILITÉ, admissibilité, *sf.* admissibility.

ADMISSIBLE, admissibl', *adj.* admissible : said of persons and things.

ADMISSION, admisyôn, [admettre], *sf.* admission, admittance.

ADMIXTION, admikstyôn, [Lat. : ad,

·o ; **mixtio, mixture**], *sf.* admixtion, admixture.

ADMONESTATION, admonèstâsyô*n*, *sf.* **1.** admonition ; **2.** reprimand, caution.

ADMONESTER, admonèsté-r, [Lat. : admonēre], *va* **1.** to admonish ; **2.** to reprimand, to caution.

ADMONITEUR, admonitœr, *sm.* **1.** admonisher ; **2.** monitor.

ADMONITION, admonisyô*n*, *sf.* **1.** admonition ; **2.** caution, reprimand.

ADMONITRICE, admonitris', *sf.* **1.** admonisher ; **2.** monitress.

ADNÉ, E, adné, [Lat. : ad natus], *adj.* *Nat. Hist.* adnate.

ADOLESCENCE, adolesàns', [Lat. : adolescĕre, to grow], *sf.* adolescence, youth.

ADOLESCENT, E, adolesâ*n*-t, ânt', *s.* **1.** adolescent : young person of either sex ; **2.** youth, stripling : said of the male sex only ; **3.** (sometimes used adjectively) : **Une âme adolescente**, a youthful soul. **Vigne adolescente**, a young vine (which has never borne fruit).

ADONIEN, adonian, **or ADONIQUE**, adonik', *adj.* and *sm.* adonic : said of a Greek or Latin verse containing a dactyl and a spondee.

ADONIS, adonis, *sm.* **1.** *Myth.* Adonis ; *a*) beautiful **youth** beloved by Venus ; *b*) *ironically*, a young man proud of his personal appearance ; **2.** *Bot.* adonis : a genus of plants including pleasant's-eye.

ADONISER, adonizé-r, *va.* **1.** to dress up or out, to over-dress ; **2.** to bedeck, to bedizen.

ADONISER (s'), *v. refl.* to bedizen, to over-dress one's self.

ADONNÉ, E, adoné, *adj.* **1.** (with *à*) given to ; **2.** (in an ill sense), addicted to.

ADONNER, adoné-r, *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* to serve, to become favourable (as the wind) ; **2.** to give, to stretch (as a rope).

ADONNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *à*) to apply, to denote one's self to ; to take to (in a good or ill sense) ; **2.** to addict one's self to, to be given or addicted to (generally in a bad sense ; **3.** to frequent (places or persons) ; **4.** to take a certain direction, **S'— à l'étude**, to apply one's self to study. **S'— à boire**, to take to drinking. **Ce chien s'est adonné à moi**, this dog has taken (become attached) to me.

ADOPTABLE, adoptâble, *adj.* that can be adopted.

ADOPTANT, adoptâ*n*-t, *sm.* adopter.

ADOPTER, adopté-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; optāre, to choose], *va.* **1.** to adopt : said of persons and things ; **2.** (in deliberative assemblies) to carry, to agree to (a resolution, a motion) ; **3.** to pass (a bill). **La proposition fut adoptée à l'unanimité**, the motion was carried unanimously.

ADOPTIF, IVE, adoptif, iv', *adj.* adoptive : applied indifferently to the *adopter* and the *adopted*. **Fils —**, adoptive son. **Parents adoptifs**, adoptive parents. **Père —**, foster-father.

ADOPTION, adopsyô*n*, *sf.* **1.** adoption ; **2.** carrying (of a motion, a resolution) ; **3.** passing (of a bill, a law). **Donner son fils en —**, to resign one's son to an adoptive parent. **Pays d'—**, adopted country. **Etude d'—**, favourite study.

ADORABLE, adorabl', *adj.* adorable.

[May precede the noun, except the latter be a monosyllable beginning with a vowel or mute *h*.]

ADORATEUR, TRICE, adoratœr, tris', *s.* **1.** adorer, worshipper ; in a religious sense ; **2.** adorer, in a religious or general sense. **— du feu**, fire-worshipper. **Peuple adorateur** (adjectively), an adoring people. **Un — de Bacchus**, a drunkard, toper.

ADORATION, adorâsyô*n*, *sf.* **1.** worship : religious homage ; **2.** adoration : in a religious or general sense ; **3.** homage (paid to the pope by the cardinals on his election).

ADORER, adoré-r, [Lat. : adorāre], *va.* **1.** to adore : in a general sense ; **2.** to worship, to adore : in a religious sense ; **3.** to be very fond of. **Il adorait sa fille**, he was very fond of his daughter.

ADOS, adô, [adosser], *sm.* *Gard.* sloping bed (backed against a wall).

ADOSSÉ, E, adosé, *adj.* **1.** backed (against a wall, etc.) ; **2.** set back to back ; **3.** *Herald.* addorsed.

ADOSSEMENT, ados'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** the being set back to back ; **2.** backing. **L'— de votre maison à un coteau**, your house being backed against a hill.

ADOSSER, adosé-r, [à ; dos], *va.* with *à* or *contre*]. **1.** to set a person's back against (a wall, etc.) ; **2.** to lean (anything) against ; to rest, to support. **Il endossa ses hommes à une muraille**, he set his men with their backs to (or against) a wall.

ADOSSER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to set one's own back (against) ; **2.** to be backed (by) ; **3.** to rest, to support one's self against. **Il s'adossa contre un arbre et se défendit**, he set his back against a tree and defended himself.

ADOUBER, adoubé-r, *vn.* to arrange, to adjust. **J'adoube**, I arrange (an expression used at chess, both in France and England, when a player touches a piece solely to arrange it.)

ADOUBER, *va.* *Naut.* to repair.

ADOUCIR, adousir, [doux], *va.* **1.** to sweeten ; **2.** to soften, to soften down (what is harsh, abrupt, or disagreeable) ; **3.** to render or make milder (as the temperature) ; **4.** to relieve, to alleviate, to allay (pain or anxiety) ; **5.** to soothe, to assuage (grief) ; **6.** to calm, to mollify, to appease (anger, fury) ; **7.** to extenuate (a fault, an offence) ; **8.** to mitigate, to diminish (a punishment) ; **9.** to smooth, to smooth down (anything rough or uneven) ; **10.** to polish (metals, etc.) ; **11.** to unruffle (the brow), to give a milder expression to (the physiognomy) ; **12.** to temper, to moderate, to modify.

ADOUCIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** *Prop.* and *Fig.* to become, to grow, to get sweeter, softer or milder ; **2.** to be assuaged, appeased, calmed down, or allayed ; **3.** to be relieved, alleviated ; **4.** to be mitigated.

ADOUCISSAGE, adousisazh', *sm.* **1.** first polish (given to metals, etc.) ; **2.** polishing powder ; **3.** *Dy.* reducing, softening down (of colours).

ADOUCISSANT, E, adoucisâ*n*-t, â*n*-t', *adj.* and *sm.* *Med.* emollient, demulcent, lenitive.

ADOUCISSEMENT, adousis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** sweetening (of what is sour, bitter, etc.) ; **2.** softening (of what is hard or harsh) ; **3.** making, rendering, growing milder (as the weather) ; **4.** making, rendering gentle (what is fierce or savage) ; **5.** relief, relieving, alleviation (of pain) ; **6.** soothing, assuaging (of grief, etc.) ; **7** calming, appeasing, appeasement, allayment (of anger, etc.) ; **8.** extenuating, extenuation (of a fault or offence) ; **9.** palliation ; mitigation, diminution (of a punishment) ; **10.** smoothing, smoothing down (of asperities) ; **11.** tempering, modifying, modification ; **12.** *Arch.* bed-moulding : a curved or sloping moulding connecting a projecting surface with a plane one ; **13.** *Paint.* softening, toning, shading down ; **14.** first polish (of metals).

† **ADOUÉ, E**, adoué, *pa. p.* of the obsolete verb ADOUER ; paired (as partridges).

AD PATRES, ad patrès, *Lat.* **Aller ad patres**, to sleep with one's fathers, to go to kingdom come, to die.

ADRAGANT, adragâ*n*-t, **ADRAGANTHE** adragânt', [corr. of *tragacanthe*], *adj.* **Gomme adragant, gomme d'adragant**, gum tragacanth, gumdragon.

ADRESSE, adrès', *sf.* **1.** address : *a*) direction, superscription (on a letter, parcel, etc.) ; *b*) indication of a person's residence ; *c*) written discourse presented to a prince or other person in the name of a public body or of private persons ; *d*) dexterity, adroitness. **L'— d'une lettre**, the address of a letter. **A l'— de**, addressed to. **Changer son —**, to change one's address. **Cela va à l'— d'un tel**, that is intended for, is a cut at such-a-one. **Vous vous trompez d'—**, *Fig.* you come to the wrong shop. **Bureau d'adresses**, inquiry or intelligence office. **— de félicitations**, congratulatory address.

2. cleverness, adroitness, skill (of mind or body), expertness (of the body), handiness (in manual operations). **Tour d'—**, clever manœuvre, sleight of hand trick. **Il avait l'— de**, he was artful enough to.

ADRESSER, adrèsé-r, (O. Fr. : adréchier, to make straight), *va.* **1.** to address ; *a*) to send a person, a letter, etc. *b*) to forward, to despatch (letters, parcels) ; *c*) to direct, to superscribe (letters, etc.) ; *d*) to speak to (a person) ; *e*) to make (a request), to put, to ask (questions), to offer up (prayers) ; *f*) to pay (attentions, devotions). **Je vous ai adressé à l'homme qui pouvait le mieux vous renseigner**, I sent you to the man best able to inform you. **Sans doute il m'adressait ce discours**, undoubtedly he meant that speech for me, he spoke at me. **Maladresser**, to misdirect. **Coup bien adressé**, a well aimed blow.

2. to direct, to turn (one's steps or thought).

ADRESSER (s'), *v. refl.* (with *à*) to address one's self to : to apply to, to have recourse to ; **2.** to tend (as steps, paths) ; **3.** to address, to speak to ; **4.** to be addressed to, to be meant for (a person). **S'— à**, to apply to (a person), to apply at (a place). **S'— ici**, apply, enquire within. **Je sais à qui je m'adresse**, I know whom I have to deal with. **Cela s'adresse à moi**, that is intended for me.

ADRESSER, *vn.* **1.** to hit the mark ; **2.** (with *à*) to aim at.

ADRIEN, adrian, *pnm.* Adrian.

ADRIATIQUE, adriatik', *adj.* and *sf.* Adriatic. **La mer —**, the Adriatic, the Adriatic sea.

ADROIT, E, adrwâ-t, adrwât', [à ; droit], *adj.* **1.** adroit, dexterous, clever, expert ; ready (in thought and act) ; **2.** (in a bad sense) artful. **Adroit tireur**, clever marksman. **— à tous les exercices**, expert at all exercises. **— à tromper**, clever at deception. **C'est un — fripon**, he is a cunning knave.

3. (of things), dexterous, clever ; **4.** (in a bad sense), cunning, artful. **Manœuvre —**, dexterous, clever manœuvre. **— mensonge**, artful lie. **Son adroite vertu ménage son crédit**, her dexterous virtue saves her credit.

ADROITEMENT, adrwât'mân-t, *adv.* 1. adroitly, cleverly, dexterously, expertly; 2. (in a bad sense) artfully.

ADULATEUR, TRICE, adulatœr, tris', *sm.* adulator, flatterer; sycophant.

ADULATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* adulatory, flattering, sycophantic.

ADULATION, adulâsyôn, *sf.* adulation: flattery, sycophancy.

ADULER, adulé-r, [Lat. : adulari], *va.* to adulate, to flatter.

ADULTE, adult', [Lat. : adultus; adolescĕre to grow], *adj.* 1. adult, full-grown, grown up; 2. (of plants) full-grown, of full growth. **Age —**, adult age.

ADULTE, *smf.* adult: a grown-up person of either sex.

ADULTÉRATION, adultérâsyôn, *sf.* 1. adulteration (of drugs, etc.); 2. debasement (of coin).

ADULTÈRE, adultèr', [Lat. : ad, to; alter, another], *smf.* 1. adulterer, *m*; 2. adulteress, *f*.

ADULTÈRE, *adj.* 1. adulterate, adulterous: said of persons and things; 2. impure.

ADULTÈRE, *sm.* adultery: violation of conjugal fidelity, called *criminal conversation* (*crim. con.*) in the English common-law courts. — **simple, double,** single adultery (when only one of the parties is married), double adultery (when both parties are married).

ADULTÉRER, adultéré-r, *va.* 1. to adulterate (drugs); 2. to debase (the coin); 3. to vitiate.

ADULTÉRIN, INE, adultéran, rin', *adj.* 1. adulterine adulterous: born of an adulteress; 2. *Bot.* hybrid.

† **ADURENT, E**, aduràn-t, ânt', [Lat. : ad, to; urĕre, to burn], *adj. Med.* burning: said of fevers.

ADUSTE, adust', [Lat. : adustus; adurĕre, to burn up], *adj.* adust: burnt up.

ADUSTION, adustyôn, *sf. Med.* adustion.

ADVENIR, advœnir, [Lat. : ad, to; venire, to come], *vn.* 1. to happen, to come to pass; 2. (with *à*) to befall. **Advienne que pourra**, come what come may, happen what may. **Mal advienne à qui...**, evil befall him who...

ADVENTICE, advântis', [Lat. : adventicius], *adj. Didact., Med., Bot.*, adventitious. **Maladies adventices**, adventitious or acquired diseases.

ADVENTIF, IVE, advântif, iv', *adj.* 1. adventive; 2. *Bot.* adventitious.

ADVERBE, advèrb', [Lat. : ad; verbum], *sm. Gram.* adverb.

ADVERBIAL, E, advèrbial, al', *adj. Gram.* adverbial.

ADVERBIALEMENT, advérbial'mân-t, *adv.* adverbially.

ADVERBIALISER, advèrbializé-r, *va.* 1. to add an adverbial termination (to a word); 2. to use adverbially.

ADVERBIALITÉ, advèrbialité, *sf.* adverbial quality or character.

ADVERSAIRE, advèrsèr', [Lat. : adversarius], *sm.* adversary: opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIF, VE, advèrsatif, iv', *adj. Gram.* adversative.

ADVERSE, advèrs', [Lat. : ad, to; vertĕre, to turn], *adj.* 1. adverse: contrary, opposing, opposite; 2. *Bot.* apposite, opposed. **Partie —**, [in law courts] opposite party, the other side. **Avocat —**, counsel for the other side, opposing counsel.

ADVERSITÉ, advèrsité, *sf.* 1. adversity: misfortune, adverse fortune; 2. *pl.* misfortunes, troubles, afflictions.

ADYNAMIE, adinami, [Gr. : ἀ neg.; δύναμις, strength], *sf. Med.* adynamia, debility.

ADYNAMIQUE, adinamik', *Med.* adynamic.

AÉRAGE, aérazh', *sm.* ventilation (of rooms, mines, etc.). **Puits d'—**, air-shaft (of a mine).

AÉRATION, aérâsyôn, *sf.* 1. aeration: impregnation with air or carbonic acid; 2. ventilation. V. AÉRAGE.

AÉRÉ, E, aéré, *adj.* 1. ventilated; 2. aerated (as water); 3. (adjectively) airy, open to the air.

AÉRER, aéré-r, [Gr.; Lat. : aer, air], *va.* 1. to ventilate: to renew the air of a room, etc.; 2. to aerate (water); 3. to air (corn stored in garners).

AÉRIEN, NE, aéryan, ryèn', *in poet.* aérian, rièn', *adj.* aerial: airy, of or in the air. **Armée aérienne**, aerial army. **Flotte aérienne**, aerial fleet, airships. **Perspective aérienne**, aerial perspective. **Voies aériennes, conduits aériens**, *Anat.* air-passages. **Cellule aérienne**, air-cell. **Vésicule aérienne**, air-bladder (of a fish). **Esprits aériens**, airial spirits. **Les champs aériens**, the fields of air.

AÉRIFÈRE, aérifer', *adj.* aeriferous, air. **Voies aérifères**, air-passages.

AÉRIFICATION, aérifikâsyôn, *sf. Chem.* aerification: conversion of solids or liquids into gases.

AÉRIFIER, aérifié-r, [Lat. : aer, air; ferre, to bear], *va.* to aerify, to transform into liquid.

AÉRIFORME, aérifòrm', *adj.* aeriform.

AÉRISER, aérizé-r, *va. Chem.* to aerify: to convert into a gaseous form.

AÉRODROME, aérodrome, [Gr.: ἀήρ, air; δρόμος, a running], *sm.* aerodrome, flying-ground.

AÉRODYNAMIQUE, aérodinamik', [Gr.: ἀήρ, air; δύναμις, strength], *sf.* aerodynamics: science treating of the motion of elastic fluids.

AÉROGRAPHIE, aérografi, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; γράφη, description], *sf.* aerography: description of the atmosphere.

AÉROHYDROPLANE, aéroidroplân, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; ὕδωρ, water; planer], *sm.* aerhydroplane: boat that sildes on the water, propelled by screws above.

AÉROLITHE, aérolite', [Gr.: ἀήρ, air; λίθος, stone], *sm.* aerolite, aerolith: meteoric mass falling from the atmosphere.

AÉROLOGIE, aérolozhi, [Gr. : ἀήο, air; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* aerology: theory of the air.

AÉROMANCIE, aéromânsi, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* aeromancy: divination by aerial phenomena.

AÉROMEL, aéromel, *sm.* manna.

AÉROMÈTRE, aéromètr', [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* aerometer: instrument for measuring the density of the air.

AÉROMÉTRIE, aérométri, *sf.* aero-metry: art of measuring the density of the air

AÉROMOTEUR, aéromœter, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; moteur], *sm.* motor worked by air.

AÉRONAUTE, aéronôt', [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; ναύτης, navigator], *smf.* aeronant.

AÉRONAUTIQUE, aéronôtik', *adj.* aronautic.

AÉRONAUTIQUE, *sf.* aeronautics: the art of navigating the air.

AÉRONEF, aéronef, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; nef, ship], *sm.* airship.

AÉROPHOBE, aérofob', [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; φόβος, fear], *smf.* person afflicted with aerophobia.

AÉROPHOBIE, aérofobi, *sf. Med.* aerophobia: dread of air.

AÉROPHORE, aérofor', *adj.* V. AÉRIFÈRE.

AÉROPLANE, aéroplân, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; planer; Lat. : planus, plane], *sm.* aeroplane, *sm.* flying-machine.

AÉROSPHÈRE, aérosfèr', *sf.* atmosphere.

AÉROSTAT, aérosta, [Gr. : ἀήρ, air; στάω, I stand; στάτος, standing], *sm.* aerostat: air-balloon.

AÉROSTATION, aérostâsyôn, *sf.* aerostation; navigation of the air.

AÉROSTATIQUE, aérostatik', *adj.* aerostatic: relating to aerostation or aerostatics.

AÉROSTATIQUE, *sf.* aerostatics: science treating of the equilibrium of the air and other gaseous fluids.

ÆSTHETIQUE, ÆTIOLOGIE. V. ESTHÉTIQUE, ETIOLOGIE.

AÉTITE, aétit', *sf.* aetites: eagle-stone.

AFATOMIER, afatomyé, *sm.* sloe-tree: the common black-thorn.

AFFABILITÉ, afabilité, *sf.* affability.

AFFABLE affabl', [Lat. : affabilis; ad, to; fari, to speak], *adj.* affable.

AFFABLEMENT, afabl'mân-t, *adv.* affably.

AFFABULATION, afabulâsyôn, [Lat. : affabulatio], *sf.* affabulation: moral of a fable.

AFFADIR, afadir, [à; fade], *va.* 1. to render insipid, to deprive of relish; 2. *Fig.* to render dull, tame, or spiritless; 3. to pall on (the stomach, the mind); 4. to disgust; 5. to deaden, to flatten (wines, etc.) — **le cœur**, to cause nausea.

AFFADIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to lose savour; 2. to become insipid, mawkish, nauseous.

AFFADISSANT, E, afadisân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. vapid, insipid; 2. mawkish, nauseous, sickening.

AFFADISSEMENT, afadis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. loss of savour, sapidness, insipidity; 2. mawkishness, nausea, sickening sensation.

AFFAIBLIR, aféblir, [à; faible], *va.* 1. to weaken: *a*) to enfeeble, to debilitate; *b*) to impair; *c*) to reduce, to diminish; 2. to abate (glory, authority); 3. to debase (coinage); 4. (in a neuter sense) to become weak, to grow feeble.

AFFAIBLIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become, to get, to grow weak or feeble; 2. to become impaired; 3. to grow faint (as hopes); 4. to decline; to fall off or away.

AFFAIBLISSANT, E, aféblisân-t, ânt', *adj.* weakening, debilitating, enfeebling.

AFFAIBLISSEMENT, aféblis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. weakening; 2. weakness; 3. debility, enfeeblement; 4. relaxation (of discipline); 5. diminution: falling-off; 6. debasement (of coinage).

AFFAINÉANTIR (S'), afféniântir (fainéant), *v. refl.* to become weak, effeminate.

AFFAIRE, afèr', [à: faire], *sf.* 1. affair: this English word, though derived from the French, does not render all the meanings of its original, but is often advantageously replaced by **matter, thing, concern, question,** and other expressions. — **agréable, difficile, importante**, agreeable, difficult, important affair. **Une — d'intérêt**, a money matter, a question of interest, **C'est une étrange —**, it is a strange affair, matter, business. — **de cœur**, love affair. — **de rien**, trifling affair, small matter. **Ce n'est pas une —**, it is a mere nothing. **Une mauvaise —**, a bad piece of business; a scrape. **Assou-**

tir une —, to hush up an affair, a scandal. **Le meilleur de l'—**, the best of the affair, the cream of the matter, of the joke. **C'est une bonne — de faite,** it is a good job over, done. **Une belle —**, a fine affair; *Ironic.* a pretty job, a fine mess. **Cela fera-t-il votre — ?** Will this suit your purpose ? **Cette maison fait mon —**, that house just suits me, is just what I wanted. **Point d'—**, all in vain, to no purpose; nothing of the kind; devil a bit. **Voyons, Monsieur, le temps ne fait rien à l'—**, you see sir, time does nothing in the matter. *Mol. Misan.* i. 2.

2. business : in a general sense. **C'est mon —**, that is my business. **J'en fais mon —**, I make that my business, my affair. **Il est en —**, he is busy, he is engaged. **Faire son — principale d'une chose,** to make a thing one's chief (main, principal) business (or occupation). **Faire —**, to do business, to deal, to come to terms, to make a bargain. **Parler d'affaires,** to talk about business. **Nous avons fait — ensemble,** we have done business together, we have had dealings with each other. **Son — est faite. 1.** his business is settled, he is ruined; **2.** (of a sick person) his fate is sealed, he is past recovery, it is all over with him. **J'ai — chez mon banquier,** I have business at my banker's, with my banker. **Un marchand a — à toutes sortes de gens,** a tradesman has business with, has to deal with, all sorts of people. **J'ai — à des gens difficiles,** I have to deal with impracticable people. **Il a — à forte partie,** he has to deal with a rough customer. **Evitez d'avoir — avec des fripons,** beware of dealing with rogues. **Je lui ferai son —, 1.** I will pay him out; **2.** I will do for him. **Mêlez-vous de vos affaires,** mind your own business.

3. (in the *pl.*), trade, business. **Se mettre dans les affaires,** to go into business, to set up in trade, to become a tradesman. **Il a quitté les arts pour les affaires,** he has abandoned the arts for mercantile pursuits. **Il s'est retiré des affaires,** he has retired from business, has left off business. **Dans les affaires,** in business. **Il a des affaires pardessus la tête,** he is over head and ears in business.

4. (in the *pl.*) affairs : employed in a general sense to signify all concerns of a public or private nature. **Affaires d'Etat,** state affairs, public business. **Affaires temporelles, spirituelles,** temporal, spiritual affairs. **Affaires ecclésiastiques,** ecclesiastical affairs, church affairs. **Un homme dont les affaires sont en bon état, en mauvais état,** a man in good circumstances, in bad circumstances. **Ses affaires vont mal, il est bien mal dans ses affaires,** his affairs are in a bad state, he is greatly embarrassed. **Il est au-dessus de ses affaires,** he is beforehand in the world, he is well off, he has capital enough and to spare. **Il est au-dessous de ses affaires,** he is behindhand in the world, is short of cash, is in a state of insolvency.

Hommes d'affaires, agent; business man; steward. **Cabinet, bureau d'affaires,** agency-office, agent's office.

5. occupation. **Les gens qui n'ont pas d'affaires,** people who have no occupations, who have nothing to do. **Méfiez-vous de l'homme qui n'a pas d'affaires,** beware of the man who has no occupation, nothing to do. **Il n'a d'autre — que de s'amuser,** he has no other occupation, nothing to do but to amuse himself.

6. enterprise, undertaking. **Le chemin de fer de L... a été une grande —**, the L... railway was a great undertaking, a great enterprise.

7. speculation, operation. **Une — d'or,** a profitable speculation. **Cette — peut réussir,** that speculation may succeed, turn out well. **J'ai fait hier une excellente —**, I made a good speculation yesterday. **Il se fait peu d'affaires à la Bourse,** there is but little business doing at the stock-exchange. **Faiseur d'affaires,** stock-jobber, jobber, jobbing-dealer.

8. fortune. **Son — est faite,** his fortune is made. **Il a faite son — en peu d'années,** he made his fortune in a few years.

9. question, matter. **C'est une — d'habitude, de goût,** it is a question, a matter of habit, of taste. **Cela ne fait rien à l'—**, that has nothing to do with the question.

10. difficulty, embarrassment; *Colloq.* scrape, predicament, mess. **Elle lui suscita mille affaires fâcheuses,** she involved him in a thousand difficulties, in a thousand embarrassments. **C'est toute une —**, that is a difficult matter, an embarrassing affair. **Se tirer d'—**, to get out of a scrape, out of a predicament.

11. danger, dangerous illness. **Tirer un malade d'—**, to cure a patient of a dangerous illness. **Ce malade est hors d'—**, that patient is out of danger.

12. quarrel, dispute. **Il se fait toujours des affaires,** he is always getting into quarrels, into disputes. **Vider une —**, to settle a dispute, a difference.

13. battle, engagement, encounter, skirmish. **Une — d'avant-poste,** an affair, a skirmish of outposts. **Quoiqu'il eût assisté à plusieurs affaires chaudes,** though he had taken part in many hot engagements.

14. duel. **C'était sa troisième —**, it was his third duel. **Il a plusieurs affaires sur les bras,** he has several duels on hand.

15. law-suit, cause, case, prosecution, trial. **— judiciaire,** a law-suit. **— civile,** civil suit, cause. **— criminelle,** criminal case, prosecution, trial.

16. need, occasion. **Avoir — d'une chose,** to stand in need of, to need a thing. **Avoir — d'une personne,** to have occasion for, to need a person's assistance.

17. intrigue, love-affair, amour. **Il a eu — à cette femme,** he has had an intrigue with that woman. *Prov.* : **Les affaires sont les affaires,** business is business. **Les affaires avant tout,** business before pleasure. **Il vaut mieux avoir — à Dieu qu'à ses saints,** never deal with the man when you can deal with the master.

AFFAIRÉ, E, aféré, *adj.* busy : engaged, occupied, full of business, bustling. **Trop —**, overwhelmed with business. **Faire l'—**, to pretend to be busy.

AFFAIREMENT, affair'mâ*n*-t. *sm.* great occupation : condition of being very busy.

AFFAISSEMENT, afès'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** sinking; **2.** settling, settling down, subsidence (as of the soil); **3.** depression; **4.** collapse; **5.** sagging (of an overloaded floor, etc.).

AFFAISSER, afèsé-r, [à; faix), *va.* **1.** to weigh down, to press down; **2.** to sink; **3.** to settle [the soil]; **4.** to weaken; **5.** to depress.

AFFAISSER (s'). *v. refl.* **1.** to sink, to sink down; **2.** to settle (as the soil); **3.** to subside; **4.** to crouch down; **5.** to give way; **6.** to collapse; **7.** to succumb; **8.** to sag as a floor).

AFFAITER, afaitē-r, [Lat. : affectāre], *va.* **1.** to tame (of birds of prey); **2.** to make supple, to form (of leather).

AFFALER, afalē-r, [Dut. : afhalen], *va.* **1.** *Naut.* to ease, to overhaul (a rope or takle; **2.** to lower (a boat, etc.); **3.** to drive towards, the coast (said of the wind); **4.** to exhaust, to lay prostrate. **Le navire est affalé,** the vessel is embayed.

AFFALER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to slide down a rope; **2.** to be driving towards a leeshore; **3.** to be embayed, entangled on a leeshore.

AFFAMÉ, E, afamé, *adj.* **1.** famishing, famished : pressed by hunger, hungry; **2.** starving, starved; **3.** (*de*) greedy of, hungering after, thirsting for : **4.** (*de*) eager for. **Etre — de,** to be greedy of. *Prov.* : **Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles,** a hungry belly has no ears; a hungry man, an angry man.

AFFAMER, afamé-r, [Lat. : fames, hunger], *va.* to famish, to starve.

AFFANURE, afanur', [Lat. : ad, to; fœnum, hay], *sf.* harvest-pay (in kind).

AFFECTATION, afèktasyô*n*, *sf.* **1.** affectation : artificial show, artifice; **2.** appropriation (of funds to a certain purpose); **3.** incumbrance : mortgage on an estate.

AFFECTÉ, E, afèkté, *adj.* **1.** affected : feigned, touched; appropriated : set apart; **3.** *Alg.* affected; **4.** *Med.* affected : afflicted.

AFFECTER, afèkté-r, [Lat. : affectāre], *va.* **1.** to affect; *a)* to aim at, to endeavour after, to seek; *b)* to have a preference, a predilection for; *c)* to be fond of; *d)* to make a parade, a show of; *e)* to feign, to assume; *f)* to touch (the feelings), to move (the passions); *g) Med.* to take effect on; *h) Leg.* (with *de*) to attaint (of), to charge (with).

2. (with *à*, *to*) to appropriate : to set apart, as funds for a certain purpose.

AFFECTER (s'), *v. refl.* to be affected : *a)* to be feigned or assumed; *b)* to be distressed or afflicted; *c)* to be injured.

AFFECTIF, VE, afèktif, iv', *adj.* **1.** affective : capable of affecting; **2.** emotional.

AFFECTION, afèksiô*n*, *sf.* **1.** affection : *a)* state of being affected; *b)* state of the body or mind; *c)* passion; *d)* love, fondness; **2.** liking, predilection, partiality, fancy (for persons or things); **3.** *Med.* affection, disease. **Par —**, out of affection. **Un témoignage d'—**, a mark, a token of affection. **Une — nerveuse,** a nervous complaint.

AFFECTIONNÉ, E, afèksioné, *adj.* devoted, attached; loving, affectionate. **Votre très — serviteur,** your most devoted servant, **Votre ami très —**, your most affectionate friend.

3. (substantively) adherent, partisan.

AFFECTIONNÉMENT, afèksionémâ*n*-t, *adv.* affectionately.

AFFECTIONNER, afèksioné-r, *va.* **1.** to like, to delight in: to have a liking, an affection, a fondness for; **2.** to win the favour of; **3.** to attach, to interest.

AFFECTIONNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *à*) to become attached to, to take to, to have a liking, a fancy, a passion for; **2.** (*à*) to be fond of, to delight in; **3.** to have a mutual affection, to love each other; **4.** to side with, to take sides with.

AFFECTUEUSEMENT, afektuœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* affectionately, lovingly.

AFFECTUEUX, SE, afèktuœ, œz', *adj.* affectionate : fond, loving.

† **AFFENAGE,** afœnazh', [Lat. : fænum, hay], *sm.* foddering (of cattle).

† **AFFENER,** afœné-r, *va.* to fodder.

AFFÉRENT, E, aférâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [Lat. : ad. to; ferre, to carry], *adj.* **1.** *Leg.* proper (to), belonging (to); **2.** *Med.* afferent : conveying, said of the lymphatic vessels. **Por-**

tion afférente, the part of an indivisible estate belonging to each co-parcener.

AFFERMABLE, afèrmâble, *adj.* farmable : which may be let out.

AFFERMAGE, afèrmazh', *sm.* 1. letting (as a landlord) ; 2. renting, taking (as a tenant) ; 3. farming or leasing (as the collection of taxes, dues, etc.).

AFFERMER, afèrmé-r, [ferme], *va.* 1. to let (as a landlord) ; 2. to take, to rent (as a tenant) ; 3. to farm out, to let, to lease (as the collection of taxes, tolls, etc.) ; 4. to farm, to take on lease (the collection of taxes, etc.).

AFFERMIR, afèrmir [Lat. : affirmāre], *va.* 1. to make firm, to give firmness to ; 2. to strengthen ; 3. to consolidate, (a throne, a government) ; to establish ; 4. to confirm (in a opinion), a resolution) ; 5. to fortify (courage) ; 6. to fix, to fasten (anything loose) ; 7. to harden, to impart firmness to as the gums).

AFFERMIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become firm, to get firm ; 2. to gain strength, to grow stronger ; 3. to become consolidated (as a throne) ; 4. to grow hard, to harden ; 5. to become fast or fixed.

AFFERMISSEMENT, afèrmis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. act of strengthening, of consolidating ; 2. consolidation ; 3. strengthening ; 4. hardening (of the gums, etc.).

AFFÉTÉ, E, afété, *adj.* 1. affected ; 2. finical. — **dans ses manières**, affected in one's manners, **Ce langage —**, this affected language. *Boil.*

AFFÉTERIE, afet'ri, *sf.* 1. affectation, finicalness. **Avec —**, affectedly, finically.

AFFICHAGE, afishazh', *sm.* posting (of bills), bill-sticking.

AFFICHE, afish',(à;fiche) *sf.* 1. posting-bill, poster : placard stuck on walls, etc. ; 2. stake (for fastening boats). — **de théâtre**, play-bill. **Petites affiches**, advertising sheet, advertiser : periodical containing advertisements. — **à la main**, handbill. **Faire — de**, to make a show, a parade of. **Homme- —**, sandwich-man.

AFFICHER, afishé-r, *va.* 1. to placard, to stick or post up (bills) ; 2. to publish, to announce ; 3. to gazette ; 4. to make parade or show of (real or feigned sufferings, virtues, vices, etc.) ; 5. to expose. **Défense d'—**, stick no bills. **Dévotion affichée**, ostentatious piety.

AFFICHER (s'), *v. refl.* (in a bad sense) to thrust one's self on public notice, to court notoriety ; to put one's self forward to make one's self notorious. **S'— pour homme sans mœurs**, to proclaim one's own immorality. **Cette femme s'affiche**, that woman forgets all decency.

AFFICHEUR, afishœr, *sm.* bill-poster, bill-sticker.

AFFIDÉ, E, afidé, [Lat. : fidus, faithful], 1. trusty, trustworthy, reliable ; 2. (substantively) faithful adherent.

AFFILAGE, afilazh', *sm.* setting, sharpening, whetting (of edge-tools).

AFFILÉ, E, afilé, *adj.* 1. sharp, keen (said of knives and other cutting instruments) ; 2. (of the tongue) well-hung, well-oiled, glib, ready ; 3. (of young wheat-plants) wiry, frost-nipped. **Cette femme a la langue bien affilée**, that woman has a pretty sharp tongue.

AFFILÉE, afilē, *sf.* Continuation. **D'—**, consecutive, without stopping. **L'alouette chante une heure d'—**, the lark keeps on singing for an hour at a stretch. *Michelet.*

AFFILER, afilé-r. [fil], *va.* 1. (in a general sense) to sharpen ; 2. to whet (a knife, a scythe) ; 3. to set (a razor, a penknife, a saw) ; 4. *Fig.* to give edge, point, or keenness to ; 5. to plant (trees) in rows ; 6. *Wire-dr.* to put into the drawplate.

AFFILEUR, afilœr, *sm.* setter, sharpener (of cutting instruments).

AFFILIATION, afiliâsyôn, *sf.* affiliation : act of admitting or being admitted to a society, an association, etc.

AFFILIÉ, E, afilié, *adj.* 1. affiliated ; 2. (substant.) member, associate.

AFFILIER, afilié-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; filius, son] *va.* to affiliate : to unite, to associate.

AFFILIER (s'), *v. refl.* to join, to become a member of (an association, etc.)

AFFILOIR, afilwâr, *sm.* steel [for sharpening knives, etc.), knife-sharpener.

AFFILOIRE, afilwâr', *sf.* *Join.* whetstones, oilstones (for sharpening chisels, etc.)

AFFILURE, afilur', *sf.* pointing (of horse-shoe-nails, by cold-hammering).

AFFINAGE, afinazh', *sm.* 1. refining (or metals, sugar, saltpetre, etc.) ; 2. final shearing (of woollen cloth) ; 3. pointing (of needles) ; 4. final heckling (of hemp and flax). *V. Raffinage.*

AFFINER, afiné-r, [fin], *va.* 1. to refine : to purify, as metals, etc. ; 2. to heckle (flax) ; 3. to ripen (cheese, by keeping) ; 4. *Fig.* to mature, to improve (the taste) ; 5. to point (nails, etc.) ; 6. *Naut.* to become fine, to clear up (as the weather). — **le goût**, to refine the taste.

AFFINER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become purer ; 2. to ripen (as cheese) ; 3. *Fig.* to mature, to improve (as the taste).

AFFINERIE, afin'ri, *sf.* 1. finery, refinery (for metals, etc.) ; 2. small forge (for wire-drawing). **Foyer d'—**, refining hearth.

AFFINEUR, afinœr, *sm.* refiner (of metals, etc.).

AFFINITÉ, afinité, [Lat. : affinitas, neighbourhood], *sf.* affinity : *a*) relationship by marriage ; *b*) relation, connection, resemblance, congeniality between persons or things ; *c*) *Chem.* tendency to combine. **Avoir de l'— avec**, to have some affinity with ; to be congenial to. **Il n'y pas d'— entre ces deux langues**, there is no affinity between those two languages.

AFFINOIR, afinwâr, *sm.* fine heckle (for hemp and flax).

AFFIQUET, afikè, [fiche], *sm.* 1. trinket, knick-knack, gewgaw (used nearly always in the plural to designate small personal ornaments) ; 2. knitting-sheath.

AFFIRMATIF, VE, afirmatif, tiv', *adj.* affirmative ; dogmatic, positive (said chiefly of persons) : *Log.* opposed to **negative.**

AFFIRMATION, afirmasyôn, *sf.* 1. affirmation : *a*) act of affirming ; *b*) averment, asseveration ; *c*) *Leg.* declaration on oath ; 2. *Log.* predication.

AFFIRMATIVE, afirmativ', *sf.* affirmative. **A l'—**, in the affirmative. **Répondre par l'—**, to answer in the affirmative, to say yes.

AFFIRMATIVEMENT, afirmativ'mân-t, *adv.* affirmatively : *a*) in the affirmative ; *b*) positively, dogmaticaly.

AFFIRMER, afirmé-r, [Lat. : affirmāre], *va.* 1. to affirm : *a*) to declare or assert positively, to aver ; *b*) *Leg.* to declare on oath ; 2. *Log.* to predicate.

AFFIXE, afiks', [Lat. : affixus, stuck to], *sm.* 1. affix, postfix, suffix : syllable added at the end of a word ; 2. prefix : syllable placed at the beginning of a word.

AFFLEURÉ, E, aflœré, *adj.* 1. *Carp.* and *Mas.* laid level, laid flush ; 2. level, flush.

AFFLEUREMENT, aflœr'mân-t, *sm.* 1. levelling ; 2. *Tech.* making flush or level ; 3. *Geol.* and *Min.* cropping-out (said of a stratum appearing at the surface) ; 4. crop-out : stratum showing at the surface.

AFFLEURER, aflœré-r, [à ; fleur], *va.* 1. *Carp.* and *Mas.* to make level or flush, to lay level or flush ; 2. *Phys.* to bring to the right level (as an areometer) ; 3. to rise to the level of (as a river with regard to its banks) ; 4. to be even with (as a plumb-line) ; 5. *Geol.* and *Min.* to crop out (said of a stratum which shows at the surface) ; 6. *Turn.* to smooth off ; 7. *Bak.* to mix barley-rye, and wheat-flour in certain proportions ; 8. (in a neuter sense) to be or to lie level or flush.

AFFLEURIE, aflœri, *sf.* whites : the very finest flour.

AFFLICTIF, VE, afflictif, iv', *adj.* affecting the person. **Peines afflictives**, corporal punishment (as distinguished from penalties or fines levied on the offender's property).

AFFLICTION, afliksyôn, *sf.* affliction : *a*) mental suffering, grief, sorrow, distress, trouble ; *b*) cause of suffering, calamity, misfortune.

AFFLIGÉ, aflizhé, *adj.* 1. afflicted ; 2. (with *de* or *par*) afflicted with or by, troubled with or by ; 3. sorry, distressed, grieved ; 4. affected by disease, diseased. **Je suis — de vous voir si malade**, I am grieved to see you so ill. **Je suis — que...**, I am sorry that...

AFFLIGEANT, E, aflizhân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. afflicting, distressing ; 2. grievous, sad. **Il est — de voir comme ils se conduisent**, it is sad to see how they behave.

AFFLIGER, aflizhé-r, [Lat. : affligĕre ; ad, to ; fligĕre, flictum, to dash down], *va.* 1. to afflict : to distress, to trouble, to grieve ; 2. (in an ascetic sense) to mortify. — **la chair**, to mortify the flesh (the body). **La peste affligea Londres en 1665**, London was afflicted by the plague in 1665.

AFFLIGER (s'), *v. refl.* (with *de* before the indirect regimen, if any). 1. to afflict, (distress, vex, torment) one's self (about) ; 2. to be afflicted (distressed, grieved, at or by) ; 3. to grieve (sorrow, mourn) over or at. **Pourquoi vous affligez-vous tant ?** why are you so grieved ?

AFFLOUAGE, aflouazh', *sm. Naut.* floating, getting afloat (a stranded vessel).

AFFLOUER, afloué, [à ; flot], *va. Naut.* to float, to get (or set) afloat (a vessel).

AFFLUENCE, afluâns', [Lat. : affluentia], *sf.* 1. (of fluids) afflux, abundant flow ; 2. (of people) affluence, concours, throng ; 3. (of things) influx, abundance, exuberance ; 4. *Med.* affluence, rush, determination (as of blood to the head, etc.).

AFFLUENT, E, afluân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. tributary (as streams) ; 2. *Med.* affluent ; flowing to a particular part. **Sang —**, affluent blood.

AFFLUENT, *sm.* tributary : said of streams. **Le Rhin et ses affluents**, the Rhine and its tributaries (or its tributary streams).

AFFLUER, aflué-r, [Lat. : ad, to : fluĕre, to flow], *vn.* 1. to flow, to run (as rivers to the sea) ; 2. (of people) to flock, to throng : to arrive in crowds, in throngs ; 3. (of things) to abound, to arrive in abundance ; 4. *Med.* to rush (as blood to the head).

AFFLUX, aflu, *sm. Med.* affluxus, afflux, affluxion, rush, determination (as of blood to the head).

AFFOLÉ, E, afolé, *adj.* 1. (with *de*)

infatuated with, madly in love with, dotingly fond of; 2. *Naut.* deranged, disturbed. **Une boussole affolée**, a deranged compass. **Etre — de**, to be infatuated with, to be dotingly fond of.

AFFOLEMENT, afol'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. madness insanity (caused by love); 2. *Naut.* disturbance, perturbation, error (of the magnetic needle).

AFFOLER, afolé-r, [fol, mad], *va.* 1. to drive mad, to infatuate (through love); 2. *Naut.* to perturb, to derange, to demagnetize (the needle of a compass); 3. to wound, to injure.

AFFOLER (s'). *v. refl.* (with *de*) to be infatuated with; to dote on or upon.

AFFORAGE, aforazh', [Lat. : ad, to; forum, market]. *sm.* 1. afforage : feudal due paid on wine sold by the grower; 2. judicial valuation (of anything to be sold).

AFFOUAGE, afouazh', [Lat. : ad, to; focus], *sm.* 1. estovers, firebote : right of cutting fuel in a forest; 2. supply of fuel (for iron-works); 3. (in feudal times) hearth-tax.

AFFOUAGEMENT, afouazh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* (in feudal times) hearth-tax.

AFFOUILLEMENT, afouy'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* undermining (of a bank or bridge by a watercourse).

AFFOUILLER, afouyé-r, [à; fouiller], *va.* to undermine, to wash away (the banks of a stream).

AFFOURCHE, afoursh', [fourche], *sf.* *Naut.* small bower. **Ancre, câble d'—**, small bower anchor, cable : the second anchor and cable when two are used.

AFFOURCHER, afourshé-r, [à; fourche], *va.* 1. to set, to place astride; 2. *Naut.* to moor across; 3. *vn.* to be mooring across.

AFFOURCHER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to get astride; 2. *Naut.* to be mooring across, to be moored across.

AFFOURRAGER, afourazhé-r, [à; fourrage] *va.* to fodder, to feed (as cattle).

AFFRAICHIE, afrèshi, *sf.* *Naut,* freshening wind.

AFFRAICHIR, afrèshir, [frais, fresh], *vn.* *Naut.* to freshen (as the wind).

AFFRANCHI, E, afrâ*n*shi, *adj.* 1. emancipated (from slavery); 2. delivered (from danger, oppression, or tyranny); 3. freed, relieved (from care or anxiety); 4. exempt, free (from paying customs or other dues); 5. paid, prepaid, postpaid; 6. carriage-paid (said of parcels). **S'adresser par lettre affranchie**, apply by letter postpaid. **Les lettres non affranchies seront refusées**, unpaid letters will be refused. **Insuffisamment affranchie**, insufficiently stamped (said of a letter).

AFFRANCHI, E, *s.* emancipated slave; freed man, *m.*, freed woman, *f.*

AFFRANCHIR, afrâ*n*shir, [franc, free], *va.* 1. to free from slavery or obligations of any kind; 2. to enfranchise : to confer civil or political rights; 3. to emancipate (as slaves from servitude, citizens from political thraldom); 4. to liberate, to release, to discharge (a prisoner); 5. to deliver, to relieve, to set free (from tyranny, care, anxiety, or any inconvenience); 6. to absolve (from blame, etc.); 7. to exempt (from payment of taxes, tolls, dues, etc.); 8. to frank, to prepay, to pay the postage of letters; 9. to pay the carriage (of parcels, etc.); 10. *Sport.* to clear, to jump over (a ditch, or fence); 11. to fire (new casks, by burning spirits of wine in them to prevent the wood from communicating any bad taste to the wine, etc.); 12. *Vet. Surg.* to castrate (horses, bulls, etc.); 13. *Naut.* to free, to keep (the pumps of a vessel).

AFFRANCHIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to free one's self, to purchase one's freedom; 2. to become independent (as states); 3. (with *de*) to get free from, to be delivered from (tyranny, servitude, obligations); 4. (with *de*) to shake off, to throw off (the yoke of a conqueror or tyrant).

AFFRANCHISSEMENT, afrâ*n*shis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. setting free; 2. enfranchisement, manumission, emancipation (from slavery, errors, etc.); 3. delivery, release, exemption (from taxes, etc.); 4. payment, prepayment (of postage); 5. payment of carriage (of parcels).

AFFRANCHISSEUR, afrâ*n*shisœr, *sm.* 1. deliverer, liberator, emancipator; 2. castrator, gelder, cutter (of horses, etc.)

AFFRE, âfr', [orig. unknown], *sf.* dread terror. **Les affres de la mort**, the terrors of death. [Chiefly used in the plural.]

AFFRÈTEMENT, afrèt'mâ*n*-t, [fret], *sm.* *Mar. Com.* freighting, chartering. **Contrat d'—**, charter-party.

AFFRÉTER, afrèté-r, *va.* *Mar. Com.* to freight, to charter (a vessel).

AFFRÉTEUR, afrétœr, *sm.* freighter, charterer (of a vessel).

AFFREUSEMENT, afrœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* frightfully, dreadfully, fearfully, horribly, horridly, shockingly, hideously. **— laid**, frightfully, hideously ugly.

AFFREUX, SE, afrœ-z, œz', [affre], *adj.* 1. frightful, dreadful, fearful, terrible, horrible, horrid, shocking; 2. hideous : excessively ugly; 3. odious, detestable, abominable. **Un spectacle —**, a frightful, terrible, horrible spectacle. **Misère affreuse**, dreadful poverty, fearful destitution. **Il fait un temps —**, it is abominable, shocking weather. **Cet homme est aussi — de caractère que de visage**, that man's character is as odious as his face is ugly.

AFFRIANDER, afriâ*n*dé-r, [à; friand], *va.* 1. to make *or* render dainty; 2. to entice, to allure, to tempt. **Rien n'affriande comme l'espoir du gain**, nothing is so alluring, so tempting as the hope of gain. **Affriandé par des promesses**, allured by promises. **Affriandé de butin**, eager for (after) booty.

AFFRIANDER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to indulge one's self in dainties; 2. (with *à*) to contract a liking for.

AFFRICHER, afrishé-r, [friche], *va* *Agr.* to fallow, to leave untilled.

AFFRIOLANT, afriolâ*n*-t, *adj.* enticing, alluring : ensnaring; exciting facinating; tasty, luscious (fruit, bit).

AFFRIOLEMENT, afriolmâ*n*-t *sm.* enticement, allurement; facination witchery.

AFFRIOLER, afriolé-r, [à; frioler, to fry slightly], *va.* 1. to allure, to entice; 2. to decoy (birds, etc.)

AFFRITER, afritē, [frit], *va.* *Cook.* to season a frying pan; to prepare for frying.

AFFRONT, afrô*n*-t; *pl.* afrô*n*-z, [Lat. : ad, to; frons, frontis, front *sm.* 1. affront, insult, wrong, outrage. **Dévorer, boire, avaler un —**, to pocket an affront. **Essuyer, recevoir un —**, to receive an affront. **Je ne puis digérer cet —**, I cant' get over that insult. **Subir un —**, to endure, to put up with an affront.

2 disgrace, dishonour, discredit. **Faire — à**, to disgrace, to dishonour. **Il fait — à toute sa famille**, he is a disgrace to his whole family.

3. disgraceful check, shameful defeat.

AFFRONTÉ, E, afrô*n*té, *adj.* 1. barved, defied; 2. deceived, cheated; 3. *Herald.* affrontee : placed front to front.

AFFRONTER, afrô*n*té-r, *va.* 1. to front, to face, to meet front to front; 2. (in a good and ill sense) to brave, to defy; 3. to deceive, to cheat, to take in; 4. *Surg.* to bring close together (as the parts of a fractured bone, the edges of a wound); *Technol.* to place on the same level, to join flush. **Il fallait de nouveau — la mer mugissante**, we were again obliged to brave the roaring sea. *Lamar.* **— la mort**, to face death.

AFFRONTER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to front each other, to stand face to face; 2. *Surg.* to meet.

AFFRONTEUR, EUSE, afrontœr, œz', *s.* deceiver, cheat, impostor.

AFFRUITER (S'), afruité-r, *v. refl.* *Hort.* to begin bearing : said of fruit-trees.

AFFUBLEMENT, afuble'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. muffler, wrapper; 2. (most frequently) a ridiculous dress.

AFFUBLER, afublé-r, [Low Lat. : affibulâre], *va.* to wrap up, to muffle up, to dress up (*or* out) : nearly always in a ridiculous sense. **Plaisamment affublé**, ludicrously dressed.

AFFUBLER (s'), *v. refl.* to muffle *or* dress one's self in any ridiculous manner. **— d'un long manteau**, to be wrapped up in a long cloak.

AFFUSION, afuzyô*n*, *sf.* *Med.* affusion : pouring of water, etc., on the body.

AFFÛT, afu, [fût : Lat. : fustis, stick], *sm.* 1. *Artill.* carriage (of a cannon); 2. *Sport.* hiding-place (for a sportsman to lie in wait for game); 3. (in a general sense) watch, catch, look-out. **Choisir un bon —**, to choose a good hiding-place. **Chasser à l'—**, to shoot from a hiding-place. **Etre à l'—**, 1. to lie in wait (for game, etc.) 2. to be on the watch, to catch, or look-out (for anything whatever). **Il a l'esprit à l'—**, he is on the alert.

AFFÛTAGE, afutazh', *sm.* 1. sharpening, whetting, setting (of edge-tools); 2. set *or* chest of tools; 3. re-dressing (of an old hat); 4. (formerly) place of a cannon in battery.

AFFÛTER, afuté-r, [affût], *va.* 1. to sharpen, to whet, to set (edge-tools); 2. to cut to a point, to point (a pencil); 3. to set, to give the proper pitch (to plane-irons); 4. (formerly) to place (a cannon) in battery.

AFFÛTIAU, afutiô, *sm.* knick-knack, gewgaw, trinket.

AFFÛT-TRAÎNEAU, afu-trènô, *sm.* *Artill.* sledge (for a cannon).

AFIN, afa*n*, [Lat. : ad, to; finis, end], *conj.* 1. (with *de* followed by the infinitive) to, in order to; 3. (with *que* followed by the subjunctive) in order that, so that. **Afin d'aller à son but**, to (*or* in order to) attain his end. **Afin d'obtenir cette grâce**, in order to obtain that favour. **Afin que cela soit plus facile**, in order that it may be easier. **Afin qu'il pût**, so that he might.

AFISTOLER, afistolé-r, *va.* *Pop.* to dress up, to make smart, or spruce.

AFRICAIN, E, afrika*n*, èn', *adj.* African.

AFRICAIN, E, *s.* African : a native of Africa, male or female.

AFRIQUE, afrik', *sf.* Africa.

AGAÇANT, E, agasâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* 1. provoking, annoying, teasing; 2. tantalizing; 3. bewitching, fascinating, enticing.

AGACE, AGASSE, agas', *sf.* *Orn.* magpie.

AGACEMENT, agas'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. setting

on edge (of the teeth); **2.** irritation (of the nerves).

AGACER, agasé-r, [Lat. : acuĕre, to sharpen], *va.* **1.** to set on edge. **Ce bruit agace les dents,** that noise sets one's teeth on edge.

2. to irritate (the nerves); **3.** to annoy, to tease, to plague, to torment, to tantalize; **4.** to provoke, to encourage, to incite, to stimulate; **5.** to excite (the passions). **Rien ne m'agace autant que sa langue,** nothing irritates me so much as her tongue. **Le chat était souvent agacé par l'oiseau,** the cat was often teased by the bird. *La Fontaine. Fables.*

AGACER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be set on edge (as the teeth); **2.** to be irritated (as the nerves); **3.** to provoke, to tease, to plague (each other).

AGACERIE, agas'ri, *sf.* enticement, allurement (by words, looks, or manners). **Elle lui fait des agaceries continuelles,** she is always trying to attract his notice, she is always setting her cap at him.

AGALACTIE, agalakti, [Gr. : ἀ, neg.; γάλα; γάλακτος, milk]; *sf. Med.* agalactia : absence of milk.

AGALLOCHE, agalosh, *sm. Bot.* agaluchin, agalochum.

AGAME, agam', [Gr. : ἀ priv.; γάμος, marriage), *adj. Bot.* agamous : said of plants without sexual organs.

AGAMI, agami, *sm. Ornith.* agami, (popularity) trumpeter.

AGAMIE, agami, *sf. Bot.* agamæ : class of agamous plants.

AGANTER, agân*t*é-r, *va. Naut.* **1.** to catch, to clutch (a rope, etc.); **2.** to forereach, to come up with (a ship).

AGAPE, agap', [Gr. : ἀγάπη, love], *sf.* **1.** love-feast (of the primitive christians); **2.** feast, banquet.

AGARIC, agarik, [Lat. : agaricus; Gr. : ἀγαρικόν], *sm. Bot.* agaric. **— champêtre,** common field-mushroom. **— des pharmaciens,** larch agaric : adrastic medicine.

† **AGASSE,** agas', *sf. Orn.* magpie.

AGATE, agat', [Gr. : ἀχάτης; Lat. : achates,] *sf.* **1.** agate; **2.** burnisher (made of agate).

AGATÉ, E, agaté, *adj.* agaty : containing agate.

AGATHE, agat', *pnf.* Agatha.

AGAVE, agav', **AGAVÉ,** agavé, *sm. Bot.* agave. **— d'Amérique,** American aloe.

AGE, azh', [Orig. unknown], *sm.* beam (of a plough).

ÂGE, âzh', [Lat. : ævum, age; O. Fr. : edage, edge], *sm.* age : *a)* ordinary duration of existence; *b)* any period of life; *c)* years, old age, decline of life; *d)* numerical term which a life or an existence has attained; *e)* period, epoch, century, time *or* times, day *or* days; *f)* generation, succession of men.

a) **L'âge de l'homme ne passe pas communément quatre-vingt ans,** the age of man does not commonly exceed eighty years. **L'âge des chevaux n'est guère que de trente ans,** the age of horses is rarely thirty years, horses seldom live thirty years. **Age d'homme, âge commun,** the ordinary age, the average age of man.

b) **Age avancé,** advanced age. **Bas âge,** childhood, tender age. **Le bel âge,** the spring time of life, youth. **Un bel âge,** a good old age. **Il a quatre-vingts ans. c'est un bel âge,** he is eighty, that is a good old age. **Le bas âge,** infancy. **La fleur de l'âge,** the prime of life. **Un homme d'âge moyen,** a middle-aged man. **Age de raison,** years of discretion. **Age nubile,** marriageable age. **Age viril,** manhood. **Age d'homme,** manhood, man's estate. **Age critique,** critical age, change of life. **Il ne paraît pas son âge,** he does not look his age. **Elle porte bien son âge,** she carries her age well; she does not look her age. **Sur l'âge,** elderly, rather old, getting old. **Retour de l'âge,** the turn of life, the downhill of life. **Etre d'un certain âge,** to be of a certain age, to be elderly, to be growing old. **Etre d'âge à, en âge de,** to be of an age to, to be old enough to. **Etre entre deux âges,** to be of middle age. **Plus nous avançons dans l'âge,** the older we get; the more we advance in years.

c) **Le poids de l'âge,** the weight of years. **C'est un homme d'âge,** he is an old man.

d) **Quel âge a-t-elle?** how old is she, what is her age? **Il est de mon âge,** he is of my age, of the same age as myself. **Quel est l'âge de ce cheval, de ce chien, de cet arbre?** what is the age of, how old is, that horse, that dog, that tree? **Hors d'âge,** aged : said of horses above seven years old, when their age can no longer be ascertained by their teeth. **Age de la lune,** the moon's age.

e) **L'âge de la chevalerie,** the age, the days of chivalry. **Les âges avant le déluge,** the age before the flood. **Les merveilles de notre âge,** the marvels of our age, century, days, times. **Le moyen âge,** the Middle Ages. **L'âge d'or,** the Golden Age. **L'âge d'airain, de fer,** the Bronze Age, the Iron Age. **Sa gloire se transmettra d'âge en âge,** his glory shall be handed down from age to age. *Prov.* : **Chaque âge a ses plaisirs,** every age has its pleasures. **L'âge n'est fait que pour les chevaux,** nothing's old but the devil. **On apprend à tout âge,** it is never too late to learn.

AGÉ, E. âzhé, *adj.* aged, old : *a)* having a certain age; *b)* advanced in years. **Un enfant âgé de dix ans,** a child ten years old, ten years of age. **Un homme âgé,** an old man, an aged man, a man stricken in years.

AGENCE, azhâ*n*s', [agent], *sf.* agency : business or office of an agent. **Bureau d'—,** agency office. **— de commission,** commission business.

AGENCEMENT, azhâ*n*s'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** arrangement, disposition; **2.** (in the arts) combination, ordering, grouping (of figures, etc.), adjustment, arrangement (of draperies); **3.** (in the plural) fittings, fixtures (of shops, etc.)

AGENCER, axhâ*n*sé-r, [Lat. : agĕre, to do), *va.* **1.** to arrange, to dispose; **2.** (in the arts) to combine, to group, to order; **3.** to fit up (an apartment, a shop); **4.** to bedeck, to bedizen, to dress up *or* out.

AGENCER (s), *v. refl.* to bedeck, to bedizen one's self.

AGENDA, azha*n*da, [Lat. : agendus], *sm.* **1.** memorandum-book, note-book; **2.** † agenda : ritual of a church.

AGÉNÉSIE, azhénézi, [Gr. : ἀ neg.; γένεσις, generation], *sf. Med.* agenesia : impotence.

AGENOUILLÉ, azh'nouyé, *adj.* kneeling, kneeling down. **Un pauvre pèlerin était — devant une châsse,** a poor pilgrim was kneeling before a shrine.

AGENOUILLEMENT, azh'nouy'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* kneeling.

AGENOUILLER (S'), s'azh'nouyé-r, [à; genou], *v. refl.* to kneel, to kneel down, to fall on one's knees.

AGENOUILLOIR, azh'nouywâr, *sm.* kneeling-stool, hassock.

AGENT, azhâ*n*-t, *sm.* agent : *a)* person or thing that has the power of acting, effective power; *b)* one who acts for others, deputy, substitute, factor, steward.

a) **— naturel,** natural agent. **— chimique,** chemical agent. *b)* **— de circulation,** circulating medium, currency. **— comptable, 1.** an accountant, actuary; **2.** *Naut.* purser. **— d'affaires,** agent, business man. **— de change,** stock-broker. **— diplomatique, — consulaire,** diplomatic agent, consular agent. **— de police,** policeman. constable.

AGGLOMÉRAT, aglomera, *sm. Mineral.* agglomerate.

AGGLOMÉRATION, aglomérâsyô*n*, *sf.* agglomeration.

AGGLOMÉRÉ, E, aggloméré, *adj.* **1.** agglomerated; **2.** *Bot.* agglomerate.

AGGLOMÉRER, agloméré-r, [Lat. : agglomerāre], *va.* to agglomerate.

AGGLOMÉRER (s'), *v. refl.* to agglomerate.

AGGLUTINABLE, aglutinabl', *adj.* agglutinable.

AGGLUTINANT, E, aglutinâ*n*-t, â*n*t, *adj.* agglutinant : *a)* uniting as with glue; *b)* *Physiol.* incorporative, intercalative.

AGGLUTINANT, *sm. Med.* agglutinant : adhesive plaster.

AGGLUTINATEUR, TRICE, aglutinatœr, tris', *adj. Med.* agglutinative, agglutinating.

AGGLUTINATIF, TIVE, aglutinatif, tiv', *adj.* **1.** *Med.* agglutinative : said of plasters and bandages; **2.** *sm.* agglutinant.

AGGLUTINATION, aglutinâsyô*n*, *sf.* agglutination : *a)* *Med.* union, cohesion; *b)* *Philol.* incorporation, intercalation.

AGGLUTINER, aglutiné-r, [Lat. : agglutināre ad, to; gluten, glue], *va. Med.* to agglutinate : to unite as with glue, to join together.

AGGLUTINER (s'), *v. refl.* to be agglutinated : *a)* *Med.* to be united, joined together; *b)* *Philol.* to be incorporated, intercalated.

AGGRAVANT, E, agravâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* aggravating.

AGGRAVATION, agravâsyô*n*, *sf.* aggravation : *a)* *Leg.* increase, augmentation (of the guilt of a crime, of the punishment inflicted); *b)* *Med.* getting worse. **L'— du mal, des symptômes,** aggravation of the disease, of the symptoms.

AGGRAVE, agrave, *sf.* second monitory threatening further pains to excommunicated persons.

AGGRAVÉ, agravé, *sf. Vet. Surg.* foothalt : inflammation of the foot in dogs, pigs, etc.

AGGRAVER, agravé-r, [Lat. : aggravāre; ad, to; gravis, heavy], *va.* **1.** to aggravate : to increase, to augment, to make worse.

AGGRAVER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** *Med.* to become aggravated, to get worse; **2.** (with *sur*) to bear more heavily on, to be laid more heavily on.

AGGRÉGAT, AGGRÉGATION, etc. **V.** AGRÉGAT, etc.

AGIAU, azhiô, *sm.* trinket, knick-knack.

AGILE, azhil', [Lat. : agilis], *adj.* agile : nimble, quick.

AGILEMENT, azhil'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* with agility, nimbly.

AGILITÉ, azhilité, *sf.* agility; nimbleness, quickness.

AGIO, azhio, [Ital. : aggio, convenience], *sm. Bank.* **1.** agio; **2.** stock-jobbing.

AGIOTAGE, azhiotazh', *sm.* stock-jobbing, jobbing in public securities or merchandise of any kind.

AGIOTER, azhioté-r, *vn.* to job, to speculate in public securities or merchandise.

AGIOTEUR, *m.*, **EUSE**, *f.*, azhiotœr, œz', *s.* stock *or* money jobber, speculator.

AGIR, azhir, [Lat. : agĕre, to do], *vn.* 1. to act : *a*) to be in action ; *b*) to operate, to work, to take effect ; *c*) to behave, to conduct one's self. **Le moment d'— est venu**, the time to act (*or* for action) is come. **— bien**, to act right, to do right. **— mal**, to act wrong, to do wrong. **Faire —**, to cause to act, to set in motion. **Laissez — le remède**, allow the remedy to take effect, to operate. **Le temps avait agi**, time had done its work. **— sur**, to take effect on (*or* upon), to act on. **Le feu agit sur les métaux**, fire acts on metals. **Vous avez agi en ami**, you have acted as a friend, behaved *or* conducted yourself as a friend. **Est-ce là — en père** ? is that acting like a father ? **Votre frère a mal agi envers moi**, your brother has acted badly towards me, behaved very ill to me, has treated me ill. **J'agirai selon mes idées**, I will act according to my own mind.

2. (with *contre*) to proceed against, to prosecute (an offender) ; to sue (a debtor, etc.) **— criminellement**, to prosecute criminally. **— civilement**, to sue, to proceed (against).

AGIR (s'), *v. refl.* [used only in the third person singular, and always followed by *de* before a noun, pronoun, or infinitive]. 1. to be the question, to be in question, the point (*or* matter) in question. **Voici ce dont il s'agit**, this is the point in question. **De quoi s'agit-il** ? what is the point (the matter) in question ? what is the matter ? **Il s'agit de vous dans cette affaire**, you are concerned in this business. **Il ne s'agit point de cela**, that is not the question. **L'affaire dont il s'agit**, the matter, the business in hand.

2. to be at stake. **Il s'agit de vos intérêts**, your interests are at stake. **Il s'agissait de notre honneur**, our honour was at stake.

3. (with *que* and the subjunctive) : **Il ne s'agit point que vous écriviez, il faut que vous y alliez vous-même**, this is no case for writing, you must go in person.

AGISSANT, E, azhisâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* active : *a*) busy, stirring ; *b*) effective, efficacious, as a remedy. **Homme —**, an active man, a stirring man, a man of action. **Remède —**, an active remedy.

AGITABLE, azhitabl', *adj.* agitable.

AGITATEUR, azhitatœr, *sm.* agitator : *a*) one who agitates ; *b*) *Chem.* glass-rod for stirring fluids. **— mécanique**, *Brew.* mashing apparatus.

AGITATION, azhitâsyô*n*, *sf.* 1. agitation : *a*) act of shaking ; *b*) state of being shaken ; *c*) commotion ; *d*) stirring. shaking (of liquids) ; *e*) tumult, disturbance, trouble ; *f*) emotion, flutter, ruffle ; *g*) ventilation, discussion (of any subject ; *h*) *Med.* restlessness, unrest. **L'— des vagues**, the commotion, the surging of the waves. **— populaire**, agitation of the people. **Calmer l'—**, to calm, to appease the agitation, the excitement, the tumult. **— morale**, mental agitation.

2. tossing (of a ship at sea) ; 3. waving (of a flag, etc.) ; 4. jolting (of a carriage) ; 5. quivering (of the lips).

AGITER, azhité-r, [Lat. : agitāre], *va.* 1. to agitate : *a*) to stake ; *b*) to move, to set in motion, to stir ; *c*) to disturb, to perturb, to trouble ; *d*) to discuss, to examine, to deliberate on, to ventilate (a question). **Il était très agité cette nuit**, he was very restless last night.

2. to toss (as the waves do a ship) ; 3. to jolt (as a carriage), to shake (dice in a box, fluid in a bottle) ; 4. to brandish (a sword, a lance) ; 5. to wave (a flag, etc.) ; 6. to throw about (one's arms or legs). **— les masses**, to move the mob. **Le jonc qu'agite le vent**, the reed shaken by the wind. **L'air agité par les vents, produit des orages**, the air agitated by the wind, produces a storm. **Le café m'agite trop**, coffee excites me too much.

AGITER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be agitated, to be in agitation ; 2. to agitate one's self ; 3. to exert one's self ; 4. to move, to be in motion ; 5. to toss about ; 6. to wave (as a flag, etc) ; 7. to be agitated, disturbed, perturbed ; 8. to fume, to fret, to fret one's self ; 9. *Med.* to be agitated, to be restless ; 10. to be agitated, to be under discussion. **Vous vous agitez inutilement**, you excite yourself in vain. **Les questions qui s'y agitent**, the questions that they discuss. **La mer s'agite**, the sea is getting rough.

AGLOMERATION, AGLUTINATION, etc. V. AGGLOMÉRATION, AGGLUTINATION, etc.

AGNAN, anyâ*n*, *sm. Naut.* burr (on which the end of a rivet is flattened).

AGNAT, agna, [Lat. : agnatus : ad, to ; nasci, to be born), *sm.* agnate : said of male descendants of the same father.

AGNATION, agnâsyô*n*, *sf.* agnation : descent from the same father.

AGNATIQUE, agnatik', *adj.* agnatic.

AGNEAU, anyô, [Lat. : agnus), *sm.* 1. lamb : *a*) the young of the ewe ; *b*) lamb's flesh. **Côtelette d'—**, lamb chop. **— pascal**, paschal lamb. **— sans tache**, lamb without spot or blemish, spotless lamb. **Laine d'—**, lamb's wool. **Il est doux comme un —**, he is as gentle as a lamb.

AGNEL, anyèl *sm.* agnel : an old French gold coin so called from its bearing the figure of a lamb.

AGNELAGE, any'lazh', *sm.* lambing, yeaning (of ewes).

AGNELER, any'lé-r, *vn.* to yean, to lamb : to bring forth lambs.

AGNELET, any'lé, *sm.* lambkin, little lamb.

AGNELIN, any'la*n*, *sm.* lambskin tawed with the wool on it.

AGNELINE, any'lin', *adj. f.* **Laine —**, lamb's wool.

AGNELLE, anyèl', *sf.* ewe-lamb.

AGNELLEMENT, AGNÈLEMENT, anyèl'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* lambing, yeaning.

AGNÈS, anyès, *sf.* 1. Agnes : *a*) a woman's name ; *b*) a very timid bashful girl. **Faire l'—**, to do Agnes : to play the innocent. **Ce n'est pas une —**, she is not so innocent as you think.

AGNOSTICISME, agnostisism, [Gr. : ἄγνωστος, unknown], *sm.* agnosticism : doctrine which declares the absolute to be inaccessible to the human mind.

AGNOSTIQUE, agnostik, *adj. smf.* agnostic : one who holds the doctrine of agnosticism.

AGNUS, agnus, *sm. Rom. Cath.* agnus (lamb) ; agnus Dei : a wafer (or an image) bearing the figure of a lamb.

AGNUS-CASTUS, ag-nus-kastus, *sm. Bot.* agnus-castus *or* chaste-tree.

AGNUS DEI, agnus-déi, *sm.* agnus Dei : (lamb of God) name of a prayer commencing with these words.

AGONIE, agoni, [Gr. : ἀγών, contest], *sf.* 1. agony : anguish, pang ; 2. death agony, death struggle, pangs of death. **Il a été à l'—**, he has been at death's door.

AGONIR, agonir, *va. Vulg.* to abuse, to load with abuse.

AGONISANT, E, agonizâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* 1. dying, expiring, at the point of death ; 2. (substantively) a dying person. **Les morts et les agoniasnts**, the dead and the dying.

AGONISER, agonizé-r, [agonie], *vn.* to be dying, expiring ; to be at the point of death.

AGONISTIQUE, agonistik', [Gr. : ἀγωνίζω, combat], *sf.* agonistics : athletic exercises.

AGORAPHOBIE, agorafobi, [Gr.: ἀγορά, assembly ; φόβος, fear], *sf. Pathol.* agoraphobia : folly which consists in being afraid of the crowd.

AGOUTI, agouti, *sm. Zool.* agouti : a small animal of the order *Rodentia*.

AGRAFE, agraf', [orig. doubtful ; Welsh : craff, hook ; All. : greifen, to size ; Old Ger : chrâpfo, hook], *sf.* 1. hook, hook-and-eye (to fasten dresses, etc.) ; 2. clasp (for book-covers, cloaks, etc.) ; 3. snap (of a necklace, bracelet, etc.) ; 4. *Arch.* cramp, cramp-iron (to fasten stones together) ; 5. bracket : keystone of an arch ; 6. hook and staple (to fasten window-shutters). **— et porte**, hook-and-eye. **— de diamants**, diamond clasp.

AGRAFER, agrafé-r, [agrafe], *va.* to hook, to clasp : to fasten with hooks and eyes, or with clasps.

AGRAIRE, agrêr', [Lat. : agrarius ; ager. field], *adj.* 1. agrarian ; 2. land. **La loi —**, the agarian law. **L'are est l'unité des mesures agraires en France**, the *are* is the unity of land-measure in France.

AGRANDIR, agrâ*n*dir, [grand], *va.* 1. to enlarge, to extend. **— une maison**, to enlarge a house. **— un parc, un domaine**, to extend, to enlarge a park, a domain. **— ses vues**, to enlarge one's views. **Je ferai — cette photographie**, I will have this photograph enlarged.

2. to aggrandize : *a*) to increase the power, rank or dignity of persons ; *b*) to exalt, to elevate, to ennoble. **Ce prince a agrandi sa nation**, that prince has aggrandized his nation **— la puissance de l'État**, to increase the power of the State. **— un sujet**, to aggrandize, to exalt, to ennoble a subject. **Il y a des passions qui agrandissent l'âme**, there are passions, which elevate, ennoble the soul. **Corneille a agrandi la scène française**, Corneille aggrandized, elevated, dignified the French stage.

3. to give an appearance of increased size, of stoutness : said of garments with regard to the human figure.

4. to raise, to increase, to augment. **— ses prétentions**, to raise one's claims, one's pretensions.

5. to magnify (as a microscope : in this sense, GROSSIR is more generally and more correctly employed.

AGRANDIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be enlarged, to enlarge : to become, to get (or grow) larger. **Cette ville s'agrandit rapidement**, this town is rapidly enlarging, growing larger. **Cette ouverture s'est trop agrandie**, this orifice has become too large.

2. to grow, to increase, to augment. **Son courage s'agrandissait avec les dangers**, his courage increased with the dangers.

3. to raise, to exalt, to elevate. **L'âme s'agrandit par la contemplation des œuvres de Dieu,** the soul is elevated by contemplating the works of God.

4. to aggrandize one's self. **Cet homme croit s'— avec son domaine qu'il étend,** that man fancies that he is aggrandizing himself while extending his domains.

AGRANDISSEMENT, agrândis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. enlargement : *a)* act of enlarging ; *b)* state of being enlarged ; *c)* widening, making larger. **L'— d'une ville, d'un domaine,** the enlargement, the growth of a town, the extension of an estate.

2. aggrandizement : increase in honour, rank, dignity, or importance.

3. elevation, ennobling, exaltation, raising, dignifying.

AGRANDISSEUR, agrândisœr, *s. m. Phot.* enlarger.

AGRAPHIE, agrafi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; γράφειν, to write], *sf. Med.* agraphia : incapability of writing.

AGRASSOLE, agrasol', *sm.* gooseberry-bush.

AGRÉABLE, agréabl', [agréer], *adj.* 1. agreeable : *a)* pleasant ; *b)* pleasing ; *c)* charming, delightful ; *d)* pleasurable ; *e)* grateful ; *f)* acceptable ; *g)* welcome ; *h)* comfortable, nice. **Lieu —,** agreeable, pleasant place. **Compagnon —,** agreeable, pleasant companion. **Physionomie, figure —,** pleasing physiognomy, countenance. **Une femme —,** a pleasant woman. **Une sensation —,** a pleasurable sensation. **— au goût,** grateful to the taste : palatable. **Des nouvelles agréables,** welcome news. **Si cela vous est —,** if that is agreeable to you, if that suits you. **Nous avons passé une soirée très —,** we have had a very pleasant evening. **Il est — de voir,** it is agreeable, pleasing, pleasant to see. **Avoir pour —, avoir —,** to allow, to permit, to think fit. **Nous prions Dieu d'avoir pour — nos oraisons,** we pray God to accept our supplications. *Bossuet.*

2. (substantively) agreeable. **Mêler l'utile à —,** to blend the useful with the agreeable. **Faire l'—,** to act, to play the agreeable. **Joindre l'— à l'utile,** to combine the useful with the agreeable.

AGRÉABLEMENT, agréablœmân-t, *adv.* agreeably : pleasantly, pleasingly, charmingly, acceptably. V. AGRÉABLE.

AGRÉÉ, E, *pa. p.* of AGRÉER, to agree, and of AGRÉER, to rig. 1. received, accepted, admitted, etc. ; 2. rigged. **Vaisseau complètement agréé,** ship fully rigged.

AGRÉÉ, *sm.* lawyer, attorney, solicitor : a person admitted to plead before a tribunal of commerce.

AGRÉER, agréé-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; gratus, pleasing], *va.* 1. to accept : to receive favourably. **Il agréa mes bons offices,** he accepted my good offices. **Veuillez — mes hommages, mes respects,** please to accept my homage, my respects. **Faire —,** to procure the acceptation of.

2. to approve, to sanction. **Le roi n'a pas voulu agréer sa nomination,** the king would not approve his appointment.

AGRÉER, *vn.* (with *à*) to please, to be acceptable to. **Cet homme m'agrée infiniment,** that man pleases me mightily. **Il ne lui agréait nullement de comparaître,** it, by no means, pleased him to appear. *V. Hugo.*

AGRÉGAT, agréga, *sm. Did.* and *Geol.* aggregate : united mass.

AGRÉGATIF, VE, agrégatif, iv', *adj.* aggregative.

AGRÉGATION, agrégâsyôn, *sf.* 1. aggregate, aggregation ; 2. admission into a public body, corporation, or company ; 3. *Univ.* fellowship ; examination, concursus or competition for a fellowship.

AGRÉGÉ, agrézhé, *sm.* 1. *Univ.* fellow, supplementary professor.

AGRÉGER, agrézhé-r, [Lat. : aggregāre, to bring together ; ad, to ; grex, gregis, a flock], *va.* 1. to admit, to receive (into a public body) ; 2. *Geol.* to aggregate.

AGGRÉGER (s'), *v. refl.* (with *à*) to be aggregated with, to be united to or with.

AGRÉMENT, agrémân-t, *sm.* 1. consent : approbation, approval. **Donner son — pour une chose,** to give one's consent to a thing. **Avec mon —,** with my consent.

2. favour. **Sa conduite lui a donné l'— du prince,** his conduct has won him the prince's favour.

3. pleasantness, agreeableness ; 4. charm, attraction, pleasing quality. **L'— des lieux,** the pleasantness, the charm of the place. **Un lieu d'—,** an agreeable, a pleasant place. **Un jardin d'—,** pleasure grounds. **Arts d'—,** accomplishments.

5. *Mus.* grace-note. **Ce chanteur fait trop d'agréments,** that singer inserts too many grace-notes. **Notes d'—,** grace-notes.

AGRENER, agrœné-r, [à ; graine], *va.* to feed with corn (pleasants, partridges, etc.)

AGRÉNER, agréné-r, *va. Naut.* to bale out : to free a vessel from water.

AGRÈS, agrê-s, *sm. pl. Naut.* rigging, fittings, furniture. [GRÉEMENT is the word now used].

AGRESSEUR, agrèsœr, *sm.* aggressor. **Il était l'—,** he was the aggressor.

AGRESSIF, VE, agrèsif, iv, *adj.* aggressive.

AGRESSION, agrèsyôn, [Lat. : aggredi, gressus ; ad, to ; gradi, to step], *sf.* aggression.

AGRESSIVEMENT, agrèsiv'mân-t, *adv.* aggressively.

AGRESTE, agrèst, [Lat. : agrestis ; ager, field], *adj.* agrestic : *a)* (of places) rustic, wild, rude, savage ; *b)* (of persons) rude, savage, rustic, boorish. **Manières agrestes,** boorish manners.

AGRICOLE, agrikol', [Lat. : agricola], *adj.* 1. agricultural ; 2. (substantiv.) agriculturist. **Pays —,** agricultural country. **Travail —,** farm labour, field labour. **Industrie —,** agriculture, farming, husbandry.

AGRICULTEUR, agrikultœr, [Lat. : agricola], *sm.* 1. agriculturist, farmer ; 2. (adject.) agricultural. **Peuple —,** agricultural nation.

AGRICULTURE, agrikultur', [Lat. : agricultura], *sf.* agriculture, farming, husbandry, tilling.

AGRIFFER (S'), agrifé-r, [griffe], *v. refl.* to cling (by means of claws). **Un chat agriffé à un arbre,** a cat clinging to a tree.

AGRION, agrion, [Gr. : ἄγριος, wild], *sm.* dragon-fly.

AGRIOTE, agriot, [Gr. : ἄγριος, wild], *sf.* wild cherry.

AGRIPAUME, agripôm', *sf. Bot.* motherwort : *leonurus cardiaca.*

AGRIPPER, agripé-r, [à ; gripper], *va. Pop.* to snatch, to snatch up. **Elle agrippe tout ce qu'elle voit,** she seizes hold of everything she sees.

AGRIPPER (s'), *v. refl. Pop.* to cling, to lay hold of.

AGROGRAPHIE, agrografi, [Gr. : ἀγρὸς, field ; γράφω, I write], *sf.* description of things bearing upon agriculture.

AGRONOME, agronom', *sm.* scientific agriculturist.

AGRONOMIE, agronomi, [Gr. : ἀγρός, field ; νόμος, law], *sf.* agronomy : the theory of agriculture.

AGRONOMIQUE, agronomik', *adj.* agronomic : relating to scientific agriculture.

AGROSTEMME, agrostem', [Gr. : ἀγρὸς, field ; στέμμα, crown, *sf. Bot.* agrostemma, corn-cockle.

AGROSTIDE, agrostid', [Gr. : ἄγρωστις], *sf. Bot.* bentgrass : agrostis.

AGROUPER, agroupé-r, *va.* to group together, to place in groups.

AGUERRI, E, aghèri, *ppa. p.* and *adj.* 1. inured to war ; 2. inured, seasoned, hardened. **— au froid,** inured to the cold.

AGUERRIR, aghérir, [guerre], *va.* 1. to inure to war ; 2. to season, to harden. **— une armée,** to inure an army to war.

AGUERRIR s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become inured to war ; 2. to get inured, seasoned, accustomed (to), hardened (against). **Tâchez de vous — contre les voluptés,** strive to harden yourself against voluptuousness. *Barthelemy.*

AGUETS, aghé, [à ; guet], *sm. pl.* 1. lying in wait, watch ; 2. *sing.* ambuscade, ambush. **Être aux —,** to be lying in wait, to be on the watch, on the look-out. **Mettre aux —,** to set (persons) on the watch.

AGUICHER, aghi'chě-r, *va. Pop.* to entice, to allure, to decoy.

† **AGUIMPÉ, E,** aganpé, *adj.* wimpled, wearing a wimple.

AH, â, *int.* ah !

AHAN, aân, *sm.* laborious effort. **Suer d'—,** to toil and moil.

AHANER, aané-r, *vn.* to moil : to labour hard.

AHEURTEMENT, aœrtœmân-t, *sm.* stubborness, pigheadedness.

AHEURTER (S'), aœrté-r, (à ; heurt, shock], *v. refl.* (with *à*) to be stubborn in, to be obstinately wedded to (an opinion, etc.).

AHURIR, aurir, [à ; hure], *va.* to dumfound, to dumfounder : to flurry, to confuse.

AHURISSEMENT, â-uris'mân-t, *sm.* dumfounding, flurry, confusion.

AÏ, , *sm. Zool.* ai : the three-toed sloth.

AICHE or **ÈCHE**, ésh', [Lat. : esca, food], *sm.* lob-worms : used as bait for fish.

AICHER, éshé-r, *va. Fish.* to bait (a hook with a worm).

AIDANT, E, èdân-t, ânt, *ppa. p. adj.* aiding ; (substant.) aid, aider, helper ; (in an ill sense) abettor.

AIDE, èd', *sf.* 1. aid : *a)* help, assistance ; *b)* succour, relief ; *c)* tax ; *d) Horsemansh,* action used in managing a horse ; 2. chapel of ease, church dependent on a parish church. **Leur — nous fut très utile,** their aid, help, assistance was very useful. **Donner —,** to aid, to help. **Être, venir en —,** to lend assistance. **Ainsi Dieu me soit en —,** so help me God. **A l'—,** help ! **A l'— de,** by the aid or help of. *Prov.* : **Un peu d'aide fait grand bien,** every little helps. **A qui se lève matin, Dieu aide et prête la main,** he who doth not rise early never does a good day's work ; it is the early bird that catches the worm.

AIDE, *smf.* 1. assistant, helper ; 2. (in composition) assistant-, under- ; 3. *Naut.* mate (of a merchantman). **Aide-de-camp,** aide-de-camp. **— des cérémonies,** assistant-master of the ceremonies. **— chirurgien,** assistant-surgeon. **— de cuisine,** under-cook. **— -maçon,** mason's labourer. **— major,** adjutant (of a regiment).

AIDER, èdé-r, [Lat. : adjutāre], *va.* 1. to aid, to help, to assist; 2. to succour, to relieve (the poor); 3. to promote, to conduce to, to contribute to (the success of anything); 4. (in an ill sense) to abet. **Aidé de son courage**, aided, supported by his courage. **Aider quelqu'un de ses conseils, de sa bourse**, to help any one with one's advice, with one's purse. **Aidez-moi à monter, à descendre**, help me to get up, to get down; help me up, help me down. **Aider quelqu'un à payer ses dettes**, to help any one to pay his debts.

AIDER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to help one's self; 2. to help, aid, assist one another *or* each other; 3. to bestir, to exert one's self; 4. (with *de*) to use, to employ, to make use of. **Aidez-vous les uns les autres**, help one another, **Aidez-vous**, be your own help; bestir, exert yourself. **Il ne peut s'aider de ses membres**, he cannot use his limbs, he has not the use of his limbs. *Prov.* : **Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera**, heaven helps those who help themselves.

AIDER, *vn.* (with *à*). 1. to aid, to help, to assist; 2. to promote, to conduce, to contribute (to). **Ils lui aidaient à tromper le roi**, they helped him deceive (*or* in deceiving) the king. **Aider à la lettre**, 1. to add to the letter: to supply what is wanting to render an obscure text intelligible; 2. *Fig.* to add to *or* pervert the meaning of a passage.

AÏE, ay', *interj.* oh! (a cry of suffering).

AIEUL, ayœl, [Lat. : avus. grandfather], *sm.* 1. grandfather, *Poet.* grandsire; 2. (sometimes, but rarely) ancestor, forefather. **Aïeul paternel, maternel**, paternal, maternal-grandfather. **Ses deux aïeuls ont assisté à ce mariage**, his two grandfathers were present at the marriage. V. AÏEUX.

AÏEULE, ayœl', *sf.* grandmother. **Aïeule paternelle**, paternal grandmother.

AÏEUX, ayœ-z, *sm. pl.* ancestors, forefathers; *Poet.* sires, fathers.

† **AIGAIRE**, éghêr', [O. Fr. : aigue, water], *sm. Agr.* deep furrow (to carry off water).

AIGLE, ègl', [Lat. : aquila], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* eagle. **Aigle impérial**, imperial eagle. **Aigle royal**, golden eagle (when young); ring-tailed eagle. **Petit aigle, aigle criard ou tacheté**, spotted eagle. **Aigle à tête blanche**, white-headed *or* bald-headed eagle. **Aigle pêcheur**, fishing eagle. **Crier comme un aigle**, to scream, to shriek, like an owl. **Avoir des yeux d'aigle**, to be eagle-eyed, to be keen-, or far-sighted. [In speaking of the female, **aigle** is often regarded as feminine]. *Prov.* : **L'aigle ne chasse point aux mouches**, eagles catch no flies.

2. (used figuratively to express superiority) eagle, genius, master-mind, paragon, oracle, star. **C'est un aigle**, he is a genius. **Aigle de Meaux**, Bossuet, bishop of Meaux.

3. eagle: an American gold coin worth 10 dollars; 4. reading-desk (in churches); 5. *Astron.* Aquila, the Eagle: a northern constellation.

AIGLE, *sf.*, eagle: in Heraldry, and when signifying a military standard. **Les aigles romaines**, the Roman eagles.

AIGLEFIN, égl'fan, *sm.* V. AIGREFIN.

AIGLETTE, églét', *sf. Herald.* eaglet.

AIGLON, èglôn, *sm.*, **AIGLONNE**, èglon', *sf.* eaglet, young eagle.

AIGRE, ègr', [Lat. : acer], *adj.* 1. acid, sour, tart, sharp (to the taste, or smell); 2. sharp, shrill, piercing (as sounds); 3. piercing, cutting (as the wind); 4. harsh (as colours); 5. eager, brittle (as metals); 6. *Fig.* acrimonious, sour, crabbed (of persons); 7. sour, tart, sharp, severe, harsh, acrimonious (as language).

AIGRE, *sm.* 1. acidity, sourness, tartness (in taste or smell); 2. sharpness; keenness (of cold); 3. lemon vinegar. **Sentir l'—**, to smell sour *or* stale.

AIGRE-DOUX, DOUCE, ègr'-dou, dous', *adj.* between sweet and sour, subacid; sourish, tartish. **Des oranges aigres-douces**, sourish oranges. **Il me reçut d'un air qui tient de l'aigre-doux**, he received me with a sourish look *or* air.

AIGREFIN, ègr'fan, *sm. sm.* 1. sharper; 2. *Ichth.* haddock.

AIGRELET, TE, ègr'lé, èt', *adj.* sourish, tartish, sub-acid. **Fruit aigrelet**, sourish, tartish, sub-acid fruit. **Paroles aigrelettes**, sourish tartish language.

AIGREMENT, ègr'mân-t, *adv. Fig.* sourly, tartly, harshly, acrimoniously.

AIGREMOINE, ègr'mwân', *sf. Bot.* agrimony.

AIGREMORE, ègrœmôr', *sm. Pyrotech.* charcoal powder, pulverized charcoal.

AIGRET, TE, ègrè-t, èt, *adj.* sub-acid, sourish, tartish.

AIGRETTE, ègrèt', [from *aigron*, pour *héron*], *sf.* egret *or* aigret: *a)* *Ornith.* the lesser white heron; *b)* crest, tuft, or top-knot of feathers on the head of certain birds; *c)* tuft *or* cluster of feathers, diamonds, etc., worn as an ornament on caps, hats, etc.; *d)* *Phys.* brush-light (emanating from electrified bodies); *e)* *Bot.* tuft of filaments on the seeds of plants; *f)* *Herald.* figure of the bird so called.

AIGRETTÉ, E, ègreté, *adj.* having an aigret.

AIGREUR, ègrœr, *sf.* 1. acidity, sourness, tartness (of taste or smell); 2. *Fig.* acrimony, sourness, sharpness, harshness, crabbedness (of tone or temper); 3. heart-burning, ill-feeling; 4. *pl. Med.* acid eructations, acidity of the stomach; 5. *pl.* harsh lines (in an engraving); 6. eagerness, brittleness (of metals). **Ce vin a de l'—**, this wine is sour. **L'— de la discussion**, the acrimony of the discussion. **Il y a de l'— entre eux**, there is some ill-feeling between them.

AIGRIÈRE, égrièr', *sf.* sour milk (for feeding pigs).

AIGRIR, ègrir, *va.* 1. to turn sour, to sour; 2. to irritate, to exasperate, to incense (persons); 3. to embitter, to aggravate (quarrels); 4. to increase, to augment, to aggravate (pains, sufferings, evils). **Si le mal vous aigrit que le bienfait vous touche**, if the injury embitters, let the benefit touch you. *Rac. Esth.* III, 1. **Ne savez-vous pas qu'un peu de levain aigrit toute la pâte?** know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? *Bib.* 1. *Cor.* V, 6. **Aigri par le malheur**, soured by misfortune. **Aigri par mes conseils**, irritated by my counsels.

AIGRIR, *vn.* to become *or* turn sour. **Le lait a aigri par l'influence du tonnerre**, the milk has turned owing to the thunder.

AIGRIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become *or* turn sour (as milk, wine, etc.); 2. to become irritated, exasperated, incensed; 3. to increase, to augment in violence or intensity. **Le vin s'aigrit à l'air**, wine turns sour in the air. **Sa douleur s'aigrit de jour en jour**, his grief increases daily. *Montesq.*

AIGRISSEMENT, ègris'mân-t, *sm.* 1. turning sour, turning (of milk, wine, etc.); 2. exasperation, embitterment.

AIGU, UË, ègu, [Lat. : acutus, sharp], *adj.* 1. sharp-pointed, sharp (as a needle, etc.); 2. well-pointed, stinging (as an epigram, satire, etc.); 3. acute: *a)* high and shrill, as sounds; *b)* violent, excessive (as pain); *c)* *Med.* violent and of short duration, opposed to *chronic*, said of diseases; *d)* *Geom.* said of angles less than 90 degrees; *e)* *Gram.* opposed to *grave*, said of accents. **Bâton —**, pointed stick. **Epigramme aiguë**, stinging epigram. **Voix aiguë**, shrill voice. **Maladie aiguë**, acute disease. **Angle —**, acute angle. **A angle —**, acute-angled. **Accent —**, acute accent ('). **Pousser un cri —**, to utter a shrill cry.

AIGUADE, ègad', [O. Fr. : aigue, water; Lat. : aqua], *sf. Naut.* 1. supply of fresh water; 2. watering-place (for ships). **Faire —**, to take in water.

AIGUAYER, ègayé-r, egéyé-r, *va.* 1. to wash (a horse's legs) in a pond or river; 2. to rinse, to rinse out (linen).

AIGUE-MARINE, èg'marin', *sf.* aquamarina: a precious stone.

AIGUIÈRE, èghièr', (O. Fr. : aigue, water], *sf.* ewer: water-jug.

AIGUIÉRÉE, eghieré, *sf.* ewerful, jugful.

AIGUILLADE, èguiyad', *sf.* goad, ox-goad.

AIGUILLAGE, èguiyazh', *sm. Railw.* switching.

AIGUILLAT, èguiya, *sm. Ichth.* common *or* picked dog-fish: the *acanthias vulgaris*, a kind of shark.

AIGUILLE, èguiy', [Lat. : acicula, small needle], *sf.* 1. needle: *a)* instrument used in sewing, knitting, etc.; *b)* the magnetized bar of a mariner's compass; *c)* *Surg.* instrument used in couching; *d)* *Min.* long and thin crystal; *e)* obelisk. *a)* **— à coudre**, sewing needle. **— d'emballeur**, packing needle. **— à passer**, bodkin. **— à repriser** (or **à reprises**), darning-needle. **— à tricoter**, knitting-needle. **Ouvrage à —**, needle-work, sewing. **Travailler à l'—**, to work with the needle, to do needle-work. **Enfiler une —**, to thread a needle. **Disputer sur la pointe d'une —**, to dispute about trifles. **De fil en —**, (passing) from one thing to another. **Conter de fil en —**, to relate things in natural sequence. **Passer par le trou d'une —**, to pass through the eye of a needle, to do impossibilities. **Chercher une — dans une botte de foin**, to look for a needle in a stack of hay. *b)* **— aimantée**, magnetic needle. **— de déclinaison**, declination needle. **— d'inclinaison**, dipping needle.

2. cock (of a common scale-beam), index (of philosophical scales); 3. hand (of a watch, clock, etc.). **Petite —**, hour hand. **Grande —**, minute hand. **— à secondes**, seconds hand *or* second hand.

4. *Arch.* spire (rising from the centre of a church tower), pinnacle (at the corners of towers); 5. king-post, central-post (of a pyramidal roof or wooden spire); 6. peak, mountain-peak.

7. *Railw.* point, switch. **— à contre-poids**, self-acting points.

8. *Ichth.* pipe-fish: *Syngnathus acus.*

AIGUILLÉE, èguiyé, *sf.* needleful.

AIGUILLER, éguiyé-r, *va. Railw.* to switch.

AIGUILLETAGE, èguiy'tazh', *sm. Naut.* seizing, frapping, lashing.

AIGUILLETER, eguiy'té-r, *va.* 1. to tag laces; 2. *Naut.* to seize, to frap, to lash.

AIGUILLETTE, èguiyèt', [aiguille], *sf.* 1. tagged lace; 2. shoulder-knot with tags: worn by military men, and sometimes by livery-servants; 3. slice (long and narrow; said of flesh); 4. narrow strip (of skin, etc.); 5. *Naut.* sennit, knittle (for seizing and lashing).

AIGUILLEUR, èguiyœr, *sm. Railw.* pointsman, switchman.

AIGUILLIER, èguiyé-r, *sm.* **1.** needle-maker : in this sense the fem. **Aiguillière** is also used ; **2.** needle-case.

AIGUILLON, èguiyôn, *sm.* **1.** goad, ox-goad ; **2.** *Fig.* spur, incentive, stimulus ; **3.** sting (of bees, etc) ; **4.** *Script. Lang.* prick, thorn : annoyance, temptation, molestation ; **5.** *Bot.* prickle : thorn adhering to the bark only ; **6.** spine, prickle (of a hedgehog). **La louange des belles actions sert d'— à la vertu,** the praising of noble actions is a stimulus to virtue. **L'— de la chair,** the thorn in the flesh. **L'— de la vanité,** the spur of vanity.

AIGUILLONNEMENT, èguiyon'mân-t, *sm.* goading.

AIGUILLONNER, èguiyoné-r, *va.* **1.** to goad ; **2.** to spur on, to incite, to stimulate. **— les bœufs,** to goad oxen. **Aiguillonné par la faim,** goaded, impelled by hunger. **Aiguillonné de désirs,** stimulated, incited by desires.

AIGUISAGE, èguizazh', **AIGUISEMENT**, èguiz'mân-t, *sm.* whetting, sharpening (of edge-tools).

AIGUISER, èguizé-r, [aigu, sharp ; Lat. : acuĕre], *va.* to whet, to sharpen, to give an edge or point to. **— un couteau,** to whet, to sharpen a knife. **— ses couteaux,** *Fig.* to prepare for battle. **Pierre à —,** hone, oilstone. [*Fig.*] : **Une promenade vous aiguisera l'appétit,** a walk will whet, will stimulate your appetite. **Certains jeux aiguisent l'esprit des enfants,** some games sharpen (*or* quicken) the wits of children. **— une épigramme,** to point (to give a point, a sting to) an epigram.

AIGUISERIE, èguiz'ri, *sf.* grinding-house (of a sword manufactory].

AIGUISEUR, èguizœr, *sm,* grinder (of swords, knives, etc,).

AIL, ay', *sm. pl.* **AULX**, ô, [Lat : allium], garlic. **— d'Ascalon,** shallot. **— d'Espagne,** rocambole. **Gousse d'—,** clove of garlic.

AILANTE, èlânte, *sm. Bot.* Ailanthus.

AILE, èl', [Lat. : ala], *sf.* **1.** wing : *a)* limb of a bird, insect, etc. ; *b) Fig.* protection ; *c) Arch.* lateral extension of a building ; *d) Fortif.* flank ; *e)* flank (of an army or fleet) *f) Bot.* side-petal ; *g) Clock-m.* half, the width of the fly or regulator of the striking train. **L'oiseau bat ses ailes, déploie ses ailes,** the bird claps its wings, spreads its wings. **Etre sur l'—,** to be on the wing. **Manger une — de poulet,** to eat the wing of a fowl. **Frapper à l'—,** to hit in the wing, to wing (a bird, in shooting). **Bouts d'ailes,** pinions, firsts : small quills from the end of the wing. **Sur les ailes du temps, du vent,** on the wings of time, of the wind. **Voler à tire-d'—,** to fly swiftly, to wing a rapid flight. **Tirer de l'—,** to make wing. **La peur donne des ailes,** fear gives wings. **Le mal a des ailes,** evil flies fast. **Battre des ailes,** to flap the wings. **Ne battre que d'une —,** to have lost some of one's advantages, to be crippled, to be half-ruined. **Il en a dans l'—,** he is winged : *a)* he is injured in health, credit, or reputation ; *b)* he is over head and ears in love. **Tirer une plume de l'— à quelqu'un,** to extort some sacrifice from a person. *Fig.* **Rogner les ailes à quelqu'un,** to clip one's wings. **Voler de ses propres ailes,** to stand on one's own legs, to depend on one's own resources. **Etre sous l'— de sa mère,** to be under one's mother's wings. **Sous les ailes du Seigneur,** under the Lord's protection. *Prov.* : **Sur les ailes du temps la tristesse s'envole,** sorrow will wear out in time.

2. side-aisle, aisle (of a church) ; **3.** *Anat.* outside wall (of the nostril) ; **4.** *Mach.* leaf (of a pinion) ; **5.** sweep, sail (of a windmill) ; **6.** *Autom.* wing. mud-guard. **— d'avant,** front mud-guard. **— d'arrière,** rear mud-guard, rear wing ; **7.** *Naut.* run : part of a ship. **— de dérive,** lee-board.

AILÉ, E, èlé, *adj.* winged : having wings. **Vis ailée,** thumb-nut (of a screw).

AILERON, èl'rôn, *sm.* **1.** pinion : end of a bird's wing ; **2.** *Ichth.* pectoral fin ; **3.** float (of a water-wheel).

AILETTE èlèt' *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* small wing (added to a house) ; **2.** side-lining (of a shoe etc.). **— de ventilateur** vane, fan blade.

AILLADE, ayad', [ail], *sf.* garlic sauce.

AILLER, ayé, *sm.* halier : lark-net.

AILLEURS, ayœr, [Lat. : aliorsum], *adv.* elsewhere : *a)* somewhere else, in another place, in some other place ; *b)* anywhere else, in any other place ; *c)* to another person, to some other person. **Votre esprit est —,** your mind is elsewhere. **Nous avons dit —,** we have said elsewhere. **Cette pensée se trouve dans Fénelon et —,** that thought is found in Fénelon and elsewhere. **Je tâcherai de l'avoir —,** I will endeavour to procure it elsewhere, from some other quarter. **Nulle part —,** nowhere else. **Vous ne le trouverez nulle part —,** you will find it nowhere else, you will not find it anywhere else. **Partout —,** everywhere else, in any other place. **Par —,** by some other means. **Je recevrai mes lettres par —,** I shall receive my letters by some other conveyance, through some other channel. **Son cœur était donné —,** his heart was given elsewhere, to another person. **S'il aimait — if** he loved elsewhere (another, some other, or any other person). **Son mécontentement vient d'—,** his dissatisfaction proceeds from another cause.

AILLEURS (D'), *adv. phr.* **1.** moreover, besides ; **2.** further, in addition to which ; **3.** otherwise, in other respects. **Deux capitaines d'— si sages,** two captains otherwise so prudent, in other respects so wise. *Fen. Tél.* xvi. **D'—, je vous dirai cela une autre fois,** besides, I will tell you that another time.

AIMABLE, èmabl', [Lat. : amabilis], *adj.* **1.** lovely : worthy of or exciting love, lovable. **Un enfant, un lieu, un objet —,** a lovely child, place, object. **La vertu est —,** virtue is lovely.

2. amiable : *a)* pleasing, agreeable ; *b)* gracious. **Une personne, un caractère —,** an amiable person, disposition. **Un homme —,** an amiable man. **Manières aimables,** amiable, pleasing, endearing manners. **Une conduite —,** endearing conduct. **Il s'est rendu — à toute la famille,** he has endeared himself to the whole family.

3. kind. **Vos attentions aimables,** your kind attentions. **Vous seriez bien aimable, de me rendre ce service,** you would be very kind, it would be very kind of you, to render me this service.

4. (*substant.*) amiable, pleasing. **Faire l'—,** to do, to affect the amiable.

AIMABLEMENT, èmablœ'mân-t, *adv.* amiably.

AIMANT, E, emân-t, ânt', [aimer], *adj.* loving. **Naturel —,** a loving disposition,

AIMANT, èmân-t, [Gr. : ἀδάμας, αντος, diamond], *sm.* **1.** loadstone ; **2.** magnet (natural or artificial). **Pierre d'—,** loadstone, natural magnet. **Les pôles d'un —,** the poles of a magnet. **— en fer à cheval,** horse-shoe magnet. *Fig.* **La douceur est un — qui attire tous les cœurs,** gentleness is a loadstone, a magnet that attracts all hearts.

AIMANTAIRE, émântèr', *adj.* magnetic. **Fer —,** magnetic iron.

AIMANTATION, emântásyôn, *sf.* magnetization.

AIMANTÉ, E, èmânté, *adj.* magnetic. **Aiguille aimantée,** magnetic needle.

AIMANTER, èmântér, *va.* to magnetize.

AIMANTER (s'), *v. refl.* to be magnetized, to become magnetic. **Le fer s'aimante par divers procédés,** iron is magnetized in various ways.

AIMANTIN, E, èmântan, in', *adj.* **1.** magnetic ; **2.** adamantine, adamantean.

AIMÉ, E, èmé, *adj.*, and *pa. p.* of AIMER. **1.** loved, beloved ; **2.** (*subst.*) beloved one, person beloved. **Aimé de Dieu,** beloved of God. **Aimé de tous,** loved by all. **Bien aimé,** well-beloved.

AIMÉE, èmé, *np. f.* Amy.

AIMER, èmé-r, [Lat. : amāre], *va.* **1.** to love ; **2.** to like, to have a partiality for, to be partial to, to be fond of, to delight in. **— son père, ses enfants, ses amis,** to love one's father, children, friends. **Cette jeune personne a épousé l'homme qu'elle aimait,** that young lady has married the man she loved. **Il aime les enfants,** he likes children, he is fond of children. **Il aime le théâtre, la musique, les chevaux,** he likes music, the theatre, horses. **J'aime le fruit, le lait, les huîtres,** I like fruit, milk, oysters. **Aimer le scandale, les querelles,** to take pleasure in scandal, in quarrelling. **La violette aime l'ombre,** the violet grows best in the shade. **Le saule aime l'humidité,** the willow likes moisture, flourishes most in moist (*or* damp) ground. **Aimer quelqu'un de...,** to like a person for... **Je vous aime d'avoir pris sa défense,** I like you for defending him, for having taken his part. **Faire aimer,** to cause to be loved. **Se faire aimer,** to make one's self beloved, to get friends. *Prov.* : **Qui aime bien, châtie bien,** spare the rod and spoil the child. **Qui m'aime, aime mon chien,** love me, love my dog. **Qui aime bien, tard oublie,** love me little, love me long. **Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a,** they that have no other meat, bread and butter are glad to eat. **C'est trop aimer quand on en meurt,** they love too much that die for love.

Aimer à, aimer de, (followed by an infinitive) to like, to be pleased with. **J'aime à voir comme vous l'instruisez,** I like to see, how you teach him. **Il aime à lire, à chasser,** he likes (*or* is fond of) reading, shooting.

Aimer mieux, to like better, to prefer. **Il aime mieux son argent que ses amis,** he prefers his money to his friends, he likes his money better than his friends. **J'aimerais mieux ne pas y aller,** I would rather (*or* I had rather) not go there.

Aimer que, followed by the subjunctive. **J'aime qu'on soit sincère avec moi,** I like people to be sincere with me.

AIMER, *vn.* to love, to be in love. **Il aima longtemps sans espoir,** he loved long without hope, he long cherished a hopeless passion.

AIMER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to love, to be fond of one's self ; **2.** to love, to like each other ; **3.** to delight (in), to like. **Cette personne s'aime trop,** that person is too found of herself. **Aimez-vous les uns les autres,** love one another. **Il s'aime à la campagne,** he loves the country, he delights in a country life. **La sarcelle s'aime dans les marécages** the widgeon delights in marshes. **Deux pigeons s'aimaient d'amour tendre,** two pigeons loved each other fondly. *La Font.*

AIMEZ-MOI, èmé-mwâ, *sf. Bo.* myosotis, forget-me-not.

AINE, èn, [Lat. : inguen], *sf.* groin : the hollow between the thigh and the abdomen.

AÎNÉ, E, èné, [O. Fr. : ains, before ; né, born], *adj.* 1. eldest ; 2. elder, senior. **Fils —, fille aînée**, eldest son, eldest daughter. **Mon frère —, ma sœur aînée**, my eldest brother, sister : **elder** is used when there is but one other brother or sister. **M. Lenoir aîné**, Mr. Lenoir senior (or the Elder). **Fils — de l'Église**, the eldest son of the Church : formerly said of the king of France.

AINÉ, E, *s.* eldest, elder, senior. **C'est là l'— de ses fils**, that is the eldest of his sons : the **elder** if there be only two. **C'est mon —**, he is my elder, my senior ; he is older than I am.

AÎNESSE, ènés, *sf.* primogeniture : priority of birth. **Droit d'—**, the law, the rights of primogeniture ; birthright. **Esaü vendit son droit d'—**, Esau sold his birthright.

AINSI, ansi, [Lat. : in sic, in this wise] *adv.* so, thus : in this or that manner, way, or state. **Il s'exprima —**, he expressed himself thus, in this wise, manner. **Les choses étant —**, things being in this state. **— va le monde**, so goes the world. **— dit, — fait**, so said, so done ; no sooner said than done. **Et — des autres choses, — du reste, — de suite**, and so forth, and so on. **S'il en est —, si c'est —**, if so, if such be the case. **— Dieu me soit en aide !** so help me God ! **— soit-il**, so be it ! **— donc, c'est donc — que**, thus then, in this way then. **Est-ce —, est-ce donc — que vous obéissez à votre maître ?** is it thus that you obey, is this then how you obey your master ? **Comme la lumière chasse les ténèbres, — la vérité chasse l'erreur**, as light dispels darkness, so does truth dispel error. **— dit le renard, et les flatteurs d'applaudir**, so said the fox, and the flatterers began to applaud. *La Font. Fab.*

AINSI, *conj.* 1. so thus ; 2. therefore. **— je conclus que**, so I conclude that. **—, il est évident que**, thus, it is evident that **— vous refusez mes services ?** so you refuse my services ? **Il vous a promis, — comptez sur lui**, he has promised you, therefore rely on him. **— donc**, so then.

Ainsi que, 1. as, even as, just as ; 2. as well as, likewise, in like manner, also. **— que je l'espère**, as I hope. **On se pique aux chardons — qu'aux envieux**, one is stung by thistles just as one is by the envious. *V. Hugo.* **La chose s'est passée — que je vous l'ai dit**, the thing happened in the way I told you. **S'il est ainsi que**, if so be that, if it so be that, if it be the fact that. **Quand ainsi serait que**, even were it so, even were it the fact that.

AIR, èr, [Gr. : ἀήρ], *sm.* 1. air : *a*) the atmosphere ; *b*) air in motion wind, breeze ; *c*) any aeriform fluid, gas. **— pur, vif, tempéré**, pure, keen, mild air. **— natal**, native air. **— infect, malfaisant**, infected, unhealthy air : malaria. **Mauvais —**, infection, contagion. **Changer l'—**, to renew, to change the air. **Prendre le mauvais —**, to catch the infection. **— libre, — renfermé**, open air, confined air. **— vicié**, 1. vitiated *or* foul air ; 2. choke-damp (in mines). **Arbres de plein —**, trees growing in the open air (without support or protection), standard trees, standards. **Prendre l'—**, 1. to take the air, to take an airing ; 2. to flee, to run away, to abscond. **Faire prendre l'— à**, to give an airing to. **Prendre l'— du bureau**, to ascertain the state of affairs, the state of feeling in official quarters, to see how the land lies, which way the wind blows. **Fendre l'—**, to cleave the air. **Le ballon s'enleva dans les airs**, the balloon rose into the air. **Battre l'—**, to beat the air, to make useless efforts. **Donner de l'— à une chambre**, to let the air into a room. **Donner de l'— à un tableau**, to give distinctness to a painting : to make the principal figures stand out well. **Il n'y a pas un souffle d'—**, there is not a breath of air. **Libre comme l'—**, as free as the air. **Courant d'—**, current of air, draught. **Coup d'—**, cold, swelled face, etc. (caused by having been in a draught). **Vivre de l'— du temps**, to live on air, to be utterly destitute. **— fixe**, fixed air : carbonic acid gas. **— vital**, oxygen gas. **Air inflammable**, hydrogen gas.

En l'air, 1. in the air ; 2. unfounded, imaginary, empty, vain, idle, silly ; 3. without cause ; 4. in a flutter, agitated, fluttered ; 5. in disorder, in confusion ; 6. unsupported. **Châteaux en l'—**, castles in the air. **Fortune en l'—**, imaginary wealth. **Contes en l'—**, idle stories. **Paroles, projets en l'—**, idle, empty words, wild talk, baseless projects. **Menaces en l'—**, idle threats. **Soupçons en l'—**, unfounded suspicions. **Personnages en l'—** imaginary persons. **Etre en l'—**, to be in a flutter, in a state of excitement. **Mettre en l'—**, to excite, to agitate, to get agog. **Il y a quelque chose dans l'—**, there is something brewing, something in the wind. **Avoir un pied en l'—**, to be ready to move, to act. **Dans son cabinet tout est en l'—**, in his study everything is in disorder. **L'aile droite de l'armée était en l'—**, the right wing of the army was unsupported.

2. *Naut.* V. AIRE, and ERRE.

3. air : look, appearance, mien, bearing. **Son — froid et réservé**, his cold reserved air, his air of cold reserve. **— gai**, cheerful air. **— timide**, timid, bashful air. **— majestueux**, majestic air, mien, bearing. **— de simplicité, de cordialité**, air of simplicity, of cordiality. **Elle a l'— d'une dame de province**, she has the look, the air, the appearance of a provincial. **Avoir l'—**, to look, to appear. **Elle a l'— fâchée**, she looks offended. [In phrases of this kinf when the participle or adjective does not agree in gender with air, the words *d'être* are understood]. **Cette poire a l'air mûre**, this pear looks ripe. **Il a l'— comme il faut**, he looks gentlemanlike. **Il a l'— grand**, he has a grand air, a noble bearing. **Il a mauvais —**, he has a low, an ungentlemanly appearance. **Il a l'— mauvais**, he looks crabbed, ill-tempered. **Il a bon —**, he has a gentlemanly appearance. **Il a l'— bon**, he looks good-natured, has a good-natured look.

4. likeness, resemblance. **Un — de famille**, a family likeness.

5. manner, way. **Ils traitent du même — l'honnête homme et le fat**, they treat honest men and coxcombs in the same manner. **Le bel —**, elegant manners. **Prendre des airs**, to assume airs. **Prendre les airs du monde**, to assume airs of distinction. **Il prend un — crâne**, he puts on a bold look. **Se donner de grands airs**, to assume lofty airs. **Vous avez l'— tout drôle**, how queer you look ! **Cela n'a l'— de rien**, it looks no how ; it has neither shape nor make.

6. welcome, reception. **Elle nous fit un — honnête**, she gave us a polite reception. **L'— gracieux que sa majesté m'a fait**, the gracious reception his majesty gave me.

7. *Paint.* air, attitude, turn (of the head.)

8. *Mus.* tune, air melody. **L'— va bien aux paroles**, the tune is well-suited to the words. **— à boire**, a drinking song, an anacreontic. **Un — national**, a national air.

9. gait, paces (of a horse, etc.).

AIRAGE, èrazh', *sm. Technol.* weathering : angle which the sails of a windmill make with their plane of revolution.

AIRAIN, èrân, [Lat. : æs, æris], *sm.* bronze, brass : *a*) copper alloyed with tin, zinc, etc. ; *b*) anything made of this metal ; *c*) want of feeling, ruthlessness ; *d*) impudence, effrontery. **Statue d'—**, bronze statue. **Ce climat fertile sous un ciel d'—**, this fertile clime under a brazen, a burning sky. **L'— tonne**, the cannon roars. **L'— sonnant**, *Script.* sounding brass. **Cœur d'—**, iron heart, ruthless, unfeeling heart. **Front d'—**, 1. (bad sense) brazen face ; 2. (good sense) bold front, unwavering attitude. **Avoir un front d'—**, to have a brazen face, to be brazenfaced. **Montrer un front d'—**, to show a bold front, to assume an unflinching attitude. **Mur d'—**, insurmountable obstacle. **Le siècle d'—**, the age of brass. *Prov.* : **Les injures s'écrivent sur l'airain, et les bienfaits sur le sable**, injuries are engraven on brass and benefits on the sand.

AIRE, èr', [Lat. : area], *sf.* 1. thrashing-floor, barnfloor ; 2. *Geom.* area : superficies ; 3. surface, space ; 4. platform (of a bridge, etc.) ; 5. table (of an anvil) ; 5. face (of a hammer) ; 7. aerie, eyrie *or* eyry (of an eagle, etc.). 8. *Archit.* pugging : coarse mortar under a floor to exclude noise from the floor below ; 9. bottom, bed (of a dock or basin) ; 10. smallest pan (of a saltmarsh). **— de vent**, *Naut.* point of the compass. **— d'un vaisseau**, way, speed of a ship. **Couper les bois à tire et à —**, to cut down all the underwood leaving only staddles for timber.

AIRÉE, èré, *sf.* floor, floorful (of wheat, etc., to be thrashed).

AIRELLE, èrél', *sf. Bot.* common whortleberry *or* bilberry.

AIRER, èré-, [aire], *vn.* to build an eyrie. **L'aigle avait airé sur un rocher**, the eagle had built its eyrie on a rock.

AIS, è [Lat. : axis, beam], *sm.* 1. board : thin plank of wood ; 2. stave (of a cask) ; 3. *Book-b.* press-board ; 4. *Print.* wetting-board; 5. butcher's block *or* board.

AISANCE, èzâns', [aise], *sf.* a. ease : *a*) facility ; *b*) freedom, unrestraint of body or mind ; 2. easy circumstances, competency. **Il est dans l'—**, he is in easy circumstances, he is well off. **Il jouit d'une honnête —**, he enjoys, possesses a decent competency.

3. *Jurispr.* easement : right of way, etc., over a neighbour's ground.

4. *pl.* water-closet, privy. **Fosse d'aisances**, cesspool.

AISCEAU, èsô, *sm.* howel : cooper's tool.

AISE, èz', [Bret. : eaz, easy], *sf.* 1. joy, gladness. **Sauter d'—**, to jump for joy. **Leur — a peu duré**, their joy, their gladness was of short duration. **Ne pas se sentir d'—**, to be beside one's self with joy.

2. enjoyment, gratification **Ils avaient toute l'— que la situation comportait**, they had every enjoyment that circumstances allowed.

3. ease. **Etre à son —**, 1. to be at ease ; 2. to be well off. **Il est à son — partout**, he is at his ease (*or* he feels at home) everywhere. **Etre mal à son —**, to be ill at ease : *a*) to be (*or* feel) embarrassed ; *b*) to be unwell, indisposed. **Mettre quelqu'un à son**

—, to put, to set any one at his ease. **Se mettre à son —**, to make one's self at home, to make free. **Etre, vivre à son —**, to be at ease, in easy circumstances, to lead an easy life. **En prendre à son —**, to do as one likes, to take things easy (*or* easily). **Parler à son —**, to talk flippantly, lightly (of other people's difficulties or troubles). **Elle lui dit qu'il en parlait fort à son —**, she told him that it was very easy for him to talk. **Je ne demande que paix et —**, all I ask is a quiet life.

4. *pl.* comforts, conveniences, enjoyments. **Dieu vous prive d'une partie de vos aises**, God takes away some of your comforts. **Les aises de vie**, the comforts, conveniences of life. **Aimer ses aises**, to indulge one's self, to be self-indulgent.

† AISE (A L'), *adv. phr.*, at ease, comfortably. **Assis à l'—**, comfortably seated. **Il tient six personnes à l'— dans cette voiture**, that carriage holds six persons comfortably. **Un cheval qui porte à l'—**, an easy-going horse.

AISE, èz, *adj.* glad; delighted. **Combien il sera — !** how glad he will be ! **J'en suis bien —**, I am very glad of it. **Je suis bien— de l'apprendre**, I am very glad, very happy to hear it. **Je suis aise de mon sort**, I am content with my lot.

AISÉ, E, èzé, *adj.* 1. easy. **Cela est bien—**, that is very easy. **Il est — de dire, de prouver cela**, it is easy to say, to prove that. **Rien n'est plus —**, nothing is easier. **Cela vous est bien — à dire**, it is very easy for you to say that. **Un homme — à vivre**, a man easy to live with, an easy-tempered man. **Une voiture aisée**, an easy carriage. **Une route aisée**, an easy road. **Des souliers aisés**, easy shoes. **Un air —**, an easy air, deportment. **Manières aisées**, easy manners. **Mouvements aisés**, easy movements. **Pinceau —**, *Paint.* easy pencil. **Vers aisés**, easy (flowing, smooth) verses. **Morale aisée**, easy morality, loose morals.

2. in easy circumstances, well off, well-to-do, of independent fortune. **C'est un homme —**, he is a man of independent fortune. **Une famille aisée**, a well-to-do family.

AISÉMENT, èzémân-t, *adv.* easily. **Ce cheval galope —**, this horse has an easy gallop.

AISNE, èn', Aisne : a department of France.

AISSADE, èsad', *sf. Agr.* mattock.

AISSANTE, èsânt', *sf.* **AISSEAU**, èsô, *sm.* shingle : thin board for covering roofs.

AISSELLE, èsél, [Lat. : axilla], *sf.* 1. arm-pit ; *Anat.* axilla ; 2. *Bot.* axil, axilla.

AISSIEU, èsiœ, *sm.* V. ESSIEU.

AITIOLOGIE, ètiolozhi, *sf.* V. ETIOLOGIE.

† **AÎTRES**, èytr', [Ety. doubtful ; Lat. : artium, porch ; used as *êtres*, persons), *sm. pl.* persons, beings. **Connaître les — d'une maison**, to know the ins and outs of a house.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, èx-la-shapel', *s.* Aix-la-Chapelle *or* Aachen : a town of Rhenish Prussia.

AJOINTER, azhwanté-r, [à ; joint], *va. Techn.* to join end to end.

AJONC, azhôn, [Low Lat. : adjotum, place planted with furze], *sm.* furze, gorse, whin. — **d'Europe**, furze.

AJOURNEMENT, azhournœmân-t, *sm.* 1. summons, citation (to appear before a tribunal) ; 2. adjournment (of a debate, etc.) ; 3. postponement.

AJOURNER, azhourné-r, [à ; jour], *va.* 1. to summon, to cite : to fix a day for a person to appear before a tribunal ; 2. to subpœna (witness) ; 3. to adjourn (a debate, etc.) ; 4. to postpone, to put off, to defer.

AJOURNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to adjourn ; 2. to be adjourned, to be postponed *or* deferred. **Le sénat s'est ajourné**, the senate has adjourned. **Cette affaire ne peut s'—**, this business cannot be post postponed.

AJOUTAGE, azhoutazh', *sm. Techn.* piece added, eking piece. — **réglable**, *Autom.* adjustable nozzle. — **à gouttes réglables**, adjustable drip nozzle.

AJOUTÉ, *sm.* addition : words added. **Il y a des ajoutes à toutes les pages**, there are additions on every page.

AJOUTER, azhouté-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; juxta, near], *va.* 1. to add (to). — **une aile à une maison**, to add a wing to a house. — **foi à**, to believe, to credit, to put faith in.

2. (in a neuter sense) to add. **Il ajoute tous les jours à son domaine**, he is every day adding (making additions) to his estate. **Vous avez tort, ajoute-t-il**, you are wrong, added he. — **au conte**, to embellish a story.

AJOUTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be added, to be superadded.

AJOUTOIR, azhoutwar, *sm.* V. AJUTAGE.

AJUST, azhu, **AJUS**, azhu, *sm. Naut.* sheet-bend, fisherman's knot.

AJUSTAGE, azhustazh', *sm.* 1. *Mint.* adjusting (of coins) ; 2. *Tech.* fitting.

AJUSTEMENT, azhustœmân-t, *sm.* 1. adjustment : *a*) the act or result of adjusting ; *b*) conciliation, reconciliation (of things apparently opposite) ; *c*) settlement, arrangement (of differences, disputes) ; 2. fitting (of the different parts of machines, etc.) ; 3. weighing, sizing (of blanks for coins) ; 4. arrangement, fitting up (of a house) ; 5. laying out (of a garden) ; 6. dress, toilet, attire ; 7. ornament, adornment (for the person).

AJUSTER, azhusté-r, [O. Fr. : adjuster ; à ; juste], *va.* 1. to adjust : *a*) to make exact ; *b*) to conciliate, to reconcile ; to bring into agreement (things apparently opposite) ; *c*) to settle, to arrange (difficulties, disputes) ; 2. to fit (one thing to another) ; 3. to weigh, to size (blanks for coins) ; 4. to arrange, to fit up (a house, etc.) ; 5. to lay out (a garden) ; 6. to dress, to ornament, to adorn ; 7. to bedizen, to trick out ; 8. to tune, to put in tune; 9. to aim (a shot, a blow) ; 10. to aim at, to take aim at (with a gun, etc.) ; 11. *Naut* to bend, to tie (one rope to another). — **une balance**, to adjust (to rectify) a balance *or* pair of scales. — **un habit à quelqu'un**, to fit a coat on any one. **Ajustez ce manche à la bêche**, fit this handle to the spade. **Ajustons un peu nos cheveux**, let us put our hair a bit in order. *Mol. Préc. rid.* 6. — **un différend**, to adjust, to settle a dispute. — **un tuyau d'orgue**, to put an organ pipe in tune. **Ajustez vos flûtes**. *Fig.* be consistent with yourself, with yourselves. **N'y a-t-il pas moyen d'— cela avec quelques pistoles ?** is there no way of adjusting this matter with the help of a few pistoles ? *Mol. Pourc.* iii. 6. **On l'a ajusté de toutes pièces**, he has been terribly abused (with words), bemauled, pummelled (with blows). **Vous voilà bien ajusté**, you are now in a pretty pickle. **Il ajuste bien**, he is a good marksman, a good shot. — **les rênes**, to hold the reins even (in riding or driving).

AJUSTER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be adjusted : *a*) to be reconciled ; *b*) to reconcile one's self ; *c*) to be adapted ; *d*) to adapt one's self ; *e*) to tally, to agree ; 2. to fit ; 3. to prepare, to get ready ; 4. to dress one's self ; (in an ill sense) to bedizen one's self, to trick one's self out. **Ces deux pièces s'ajustent bien**, those two pieces are well adjusted, fit well together. **Ces deux hommes ne sauront jamais s'—**, those two men will never agree. **Chacun s'ajuste de son mieux**, every one dresses (*or* dresses himself) as well as he can. **Ajustons-nous au temps**, let us adapt ourselves to the times.

AJUSTEUR, azhustœr, *sm.* 1. *Mint.* sizer (of coins) ; 2. *Technol.* fitter.

AJUSTOIR, azhustwar, *sm. Mint.* balance (for coins).

AJUTAGE, ajutazh', [ajouter], *sm. Hydraul.* ajutage : conducting-tube to facilitate the discharge of fluids.

ALAMBIC, alânbik, [Ar. : al, the ; Gr. : ἄμβιξ, cup], *sm.* 1. *Chem.* alembic : an old form of still now seldom used ; 2. still (for distilling). **Passer à** (or *par*) **l'—**, to examine minutely, to sift thoroughly. **Mettre à l'—**, to subtilize on.

ALAMBIQUÉ, E, alânbiké, *pa. p.* 1. distilled ; 2. (*adj.*) over-refined, fine-spun, fine-drawn, subtilized, strained.

ALAMBIQUER, alânbiké-r, *va.* and *n.* 1. to over-refine, to subtilize ; 2. to puzzle. — **son esprit, s'— l'esprit, la cervelle**, to puzzle one's head, one's brains.

ALANGUIR, alânghir, [à ; langueur], *va.* to render languid, to bring down, to weaken. — **par la fièvre**, to weaken by fever.

ALANGUISSEMENT, alânghis'mân-t, *sm.* languidness, languishment.

ALARGUER, alarghé-r, [Lat. : largus, wide], *va.* 1. *Naut.* to sheer off ; 2. to fall off (to leeward).

ALARMANT, E, alarmân-t, ânt', *adj.* alarming.

ALARME, alarm', [Ital. : all' arme, to arms], *sf.* alarm : *a*) cry or signal of danger ; *b*) terror, fright, sense of danger ; *c*) disquiet, uneasiness. **Canon, cloche d'—**, alarm-gun, alarm-bell. **Sonner l'—**, to sound an alarm. **Tenir en —**, to keep in constant alarm. **L'— est au camp**, *Fig.* the camp is roused.

ALARMER, alarmé-r, *va.* to alarm : *a*) to give a signal of danger ; *b*) to terrify, to frighten.

ALARMER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to alarm one's self, to be alarmed, to take alarm, the alarm ; 2. to be uneasy, disquieted. **Ne vous alarmez pas**, don't get into a fright.

ALARMISTE, alarmist', *smf.* alarmist : *a*) one easily alarmed ; *b*) one who spreads alarming reports.

ALATERNE, alatèrn', *sm. Bot.* alaterne, privet : rhamnus alaternus.

ALBANIE, alban'i, *sf. Geog.* Albania.

ALBÂTRE, albâtr', [Gr. : ἀλάβαστρον], *sm.* 1. alabaster ; 2. snowy whiteness. — **gypseux**, gypseous alabaster. — **calcaire**, calcareous alabaster. **Blanc comme —**, white as alabaster, white as snow. **Sein d'—**, snow-white bosom.

ALBATROS, albatros, [Lat. : albatus, clothed in white], *sm. Ornith.* albatross.

ALBERGE, albèrzh', *sf.* cling-stone-peach.

ALBERGIER, albèrzhié, *sm.* cling-stone-peach tree.

ALBINISME, albinism', [Lat. : albus, white], *sm.* albinism, albinoism : anomalous absence of colour in man, animals, or plants.

ALBINOS, albinos, *sm.* albinos : person affected with albinism.

ALBION, albiôn, [Lat. : albus, white], *nf.* Albion : Great Britain.

ALBRAN, albrân, *sm.* V. HALBRAN.

ALBUGINÉ, E, albuzhiné, *adj. Anat.* albugineous. **Tunique albuginée de l'œil,** the albuginea of the eye : the sclerotic.

ALBUGINEUX, EUSE, albuzhinœ, œz' [Lat. : albus, white), *adj.* albugineous, whitish.

ALBUGO, albugo, *sm. Med.* albugo, leucoma.

ALBUM, albom, [Lat. : albus, white], *sm.* album : *a*) blank book for autographs, poetry, sketches, etc.; *b*) sketch-book, scrap-book.

ALBUMEN, albumèn, [Lat. : white of egg], *sm.* albumen : *a*) perisperm of seeds; *b*) white of an egg.

ALBUMINE, albumin', *sf.* albumine : the immediate principle of the white of eggs.

ALBUMINÉ, E, albuminé, *adj. Bot.* albuminous.

ALBUMINEUX, EUSE, albuminœ, œz; *adj.* albuminous ; containing albumen.

ALBUMINOÏDE, albuminoïd', [albumine; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* albuminoid.

ALBUMINURIE, albuminurie, [albumine ; Gr. : οὐρεῖν, to urine], *sg. Med.* albuminuria.

ALCADE, alkad', [Ar. : al, the ; qaid, governor], *sm.* alcade, alcalde : Spanish magistrate.

ALCAÏQUE, alkaïk', *adj.* and *sm.* alcaic : kind of verse in Greek and Latin.

ALCALESCENCE, alkalèsâns', *sf. Chem.* alkalescence.

ALCALESCENT, E, alkalèsân-t, ânt, *adj. Chem.* alkalescent.

ALCALI, alkali, [Ar. : alkali], *sm. Chem.* alkali.

ALCALIFIANT, E, alkalifiâ-t, ânt', *adj. Chem.* alkalifying.

ALCALIMÈTRE, alkalimètr', [Ar. : alkali ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Chem.* alkalimeter.

ALCALIMÉTRIE, alkalimétri, *sf. Chem.* alkalimetry.

ALCALIN, E, alkalan, in', *adj. Chem.* alkaline. **Terres alcalines,** alkaline earths.

ALCALINITÉ, alkalinité, *sf. Chem.* alkalinity, alkalineness.

ALCALISATION, alkalizâsyôn, *sf. Chem.* alkalization.

ALCALISER, alkalizé-r, *va. Chem.* to alkalize.

ALCALOÏDE, alkaloid, [alkali ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *sm.* alkaloid. **La morphine est un —,** morphia is an alkaloid.

ALCARAZAS, alkaraza, [Span. from Ar. : al ; quaraz, jug], *sm.* alcarraza : a vessel of porous earth for cooling water.

ALCÉE, alsé. [Gr. : ἀλκή, remède], *sf. Bot.* hollyhock : althæa rosea.

ALCHIMIE, alshimi, [Ar. : al kimia ; al, the ; Gr. : χυμός, juice], *sf.* alchemy.

ALCHIMILLE, alshimiy', *sf. Bot.* lady's mantle. **— commune,** common lady's mantle : alchemilla vulgaris. **— des champs,** field lady's mantle : alchemilla arvensis.

ALCHIMIQUE, alshimik', *adj.* alchemical, alchemic.

ALCHIMISTE, alshimist', *sm.* alchemist.

ALCIDE, alsid', [Gr. : ἀλκή, strength], *sm.* **1.** Alcides, Hercules ; **2.** *Fig.* hercules, very strong man. **C'est un —,** he is a hercules.

ALCOOL, alkool, [Ar. : al, the : cohl, fine powder], *sm.* alcohol. **— absolu,** absolute, pure, *or* anhydrous alcohol.

ALCOOLAT, alkôola, *sm.* aromatized spirit.

ALCOOLATURE, alkôolatur', *sf.* tincture : alcoholic extract.

ALCOOLE, alkôolé, *sm.* tincture.

ALCOOLIQUE, alkôolik', *adj.* alcoholic.

ALCOOLISATION, alkôolizâsyôn, *sf. Chem.* alcoholization.

ALCOOLISER, alkôolizé-r, *va. Chem.* to alcoholise.

ALCOOLISME, alkôolism', *sm.* alcoholism : morbid state produced by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

ALCOOLOMÈTRE, alkôolomètr', [alcool ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* alcoholometer.

ALCORAN, alkôrân, [Ar. : al, the ; Koran], *sm.* Alcoran, Koran.

ALCOVE, alkôv', [Span. : alcoba, sleeping-room], *sf.* alcove : recess for a bed.

ALCYON, alsiôn, [Gr. : ἀλκυών; ἅλς, sea ; κύων, which breeds young], *sm. Orn.* halcyon, kingfisher. **Nids d'—,** edible swallows'nests.

ALCYONIEN, alsyônian, *adj. m.* **Jours alcyoniens,** halcyon (*or* happy) days.

ALDÉBARAN, aldébarân, [Ar., shining], *sm.* Aldebaran : the Bull's Eye, a star of the first magnitude, in Taurus.

ALÉA, alea, [Lat. : game with dice], *sm.* chance, hazard.

ALEATOIRE, aléatwar', [Lat. : alea, chance ; aleatorius], *adj.* aleatory : *a*) depending on chance ; *b*) hazardous. **Les assurances, les opérations de bourse à terme, les paris sont des contrats aléatoires,** insurances, time-bargains, and wagers, are speculations on contingencies. **Vente —,** aleatory sale. **Jeux aléatoires,** games of chance. **Tout cela est fort —,** all that is very uncertain, very hazardous.

ALEMBERT, alâmbĕr, (Jean-le-Rond d'), philosophe (1717-1783).

ALÊNE, alèn', [Span. : alesna, awl], *sf.* **1.** awl, shoemaker's awl ; **2.** *Ichth.* white skate. **En alêne,** *Bot.* awl-shaped, subulate : said of leaves.

ALÉNÉ, E, aléné, *adj. Bot.* awl-shaped, subulate.

ALÉNIER, alènié, *sm.* awl-maker.

ALÉNOIS, alénwâ, [alène, piquant], *adj. m.* **Cresson —,** garden-cress : *Lepidium sativum.*

ALENTIR, alântir, [lent, slow], *va.* **1.** to slacken (speed) ; **2.** to abate, to cool down (passion, ardour).

ALENTIR (s'), *v. refl.* to slacken : *a*) to flag ; *b*) to abate, to cool down.

ALENTOUR, alântour, [à l'entour], *adv.* around, about. **Les villages d'—,** the villages around, the neighbouring, the surrounding villages.

ALENTOURS, alântour, *sm. pl.* **1.** neighbourhood, vicinity, environs, places around ; **2.** persons about (a king, prince, etc.) ; familiars, intimates, connections. **Les — du château,** the environs of (the country round) the mansion. **Des hommes puissants par leurs —,** men powerful by their connections.

ALEP, alèp, *nm.* Aleppo.

ALÉPINE, alépin', [d'Alep], *sf.* bombazine : a tissue with a silk warp and worsted weft.

ALÉRION, alèriôn, [Lat. : ala, wing], *sm. Herald.* spread eaglet without beak or talons.

ALERTE, alèrt', [Ital. : all'erta, on the coast], *interj.* look out ! be on your guard ! *Milit.* to arms !

ALERTE, *sf.* alert, alarm. **Donner une —,** to give an alarm. **A la première —,** at the first alarm. **En —,** on the alert, on the look-out.

ALERTE, *adj.* **1.** alert : *a*) vigilant, watchful, wide awake ; *b*) sharp, smart, quick-witted, shrewd ; *c*) active, stirring, quick, nimble. **Domestique peu —,** slow *or* slow-going servant.

ALÉSAGE, alézazh', *sm.* boring smooth, inside-turning (of steam-cylinders, pump-barrels, cannon, etc.

ALÉSER, alézé-r, [lé, side], *va.* to bore smooth, to turn smooth (the inside of cannon, etc.).

ALÉSOIR, alézwâr, *sm.* boring machine.

ALESTER, alèsté-r, **ALESTIR,** alèstir, [lest], *va. Naut.* to lighten, to make lighter (a vessel or its rigging).

ALÉSURE, alézur', *sf.* scraps (of iron, etc., cut out by a boring machine).

ALETTE, alet' *sf.* V. AILETTE.

ALEUROMÈTRE, alerometr', [Gr. : ἄλευρον, flour ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* aleurometer : instrument intended to measure the quantity of gluten in flour.

ALEUTES, alœt', *nf.* **Iles Aleutes** *or* **les Aleutes,** Aleutian islands *or* Catherine Archipelago.

ALEVIN, ALVIN, al'van, [Gr. : ἁλιεύς, fisherman, from ; ἅλς, the sea], *sm.* fry, young fish (for stocking ponds, etc.).

ALEVINAGE, al'vinazh', *sm.* **1.** fish-breeding, rearing of fry ; **2.** young fish.

ALEVINER, al'viné-r, *va.* to stock (a pond, etc.) with fry.

ALEVINIER, al'vinyé, *sm.* breeding pond (for fish).

ALEXANDRE, aléksândr', *npm.* Alexander.

ALEXANDRIEN, NE, alèksândrian, drièn', *adj.* Alexandrian : of *or* from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIN, alèksândran, *adj.* and *sm.* Alexandrine : verse of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMAQUE, alèksifarmak', [Gr. : ἀλέξειν, to expel ; φάρμακον, venin], *adj* and *sm* alexipharmic : said of medicines suppose to expel morbific principles.

ALEXIS, alexis (Paul), dramatist et essayist (1847-1901).

ALEZAN, E, alzân, zan', [Ar. : halsa, cheval bai], *adj.* chestnut : applied chiefly to horses and mares. **— clair,** light chestnut. [Substantively :] **Un alezan,** a chestnut horse. **Une alezane,** a chestnut mare.

ALÈZE, alèz', [lé, side], *sf.* **1.** *Med.* bed-guard : an old sheet doubled several times ; **2.** widening piece : a narrow board joined to another ; **3.** *Gard.* osier band (to tie up a branch).

ALFA, alfa, [Ar.], *sm.* alfa, halfa : a gramineous plant, in Algeria.

ALFÉNIDE, alfenid, (Halphen *pn.*), *sm.* Britannia-metal : metallic alloy used in the manufacture of spoons, etc.

ALGALIE, algali, [Gr. : ἀργαλεῖον, instrument], *sf. Surg.* catheter : a tubular sound.

ALGANON, alganôn, [Low Lat. : arganum ; Lat. : organum, instrument], *sm.* chain (of a galley-slave).

ALGARADE, algarad', [Span. : algarada, a sudden attack], *sf.* a. military incursion ; **2.** rating, upbraiding, objurgation.

ALGAROTH, algarot, (from Victor Algarotti 1712-1764), **ALGEROTH,** alghœrot, *sm. Pharm.* **Poudre d'—,** algarot : an oxychloride of antimony.

ALGASELLE, algazél', *sf.* **ALGAZEL,** algazèl, *sm. Nat. Hist.* antelope, gazelle : *Antilope dorcas.*

ALGÈBRE, alzhèbr', [Ar. : al ; djebr, reduction], *sf.* algebra : *a*) literal arithmetic ; *b*) treatise on algebra ; *c*) anything difficult to understand. **C'est de l'— pour moi,** it is algebra to me, all Greek to me.

ALGÉBRIQUE, alzhébrik', *adj.* algebraical, algebraic.

ALGÉBRIQUEMENT, alzhébrik'mân-t, *adv.* algebraically.

ALGÉBRISTE, alzhébrist', *sm.* algebraist.

ALGER, alzhé, *pnm. Geog.* Algiers.

ALGÉRIE, alzhéri, *pnf. Geog.* Algeria.

ALGÉRIEN, NE, alzhéraiɴ, èn', *adj.* and *s.* Algerine, Algerian.

ALGIDE, alzhid', [Lat. : algidus, which freezes], *adj.* cold. **Fièvre —**, cold fever, ague.

ALGONQUIN, algônkaɴ, *sm.* **1.** Algonquin : Red Indian of Canada ; **2.** clown, boor, bumpkin.

ALGORITHME, algoritm', [Ar.], *sm. Math.* algorithm.

ALGUAZIL, algwazil, [Ar. : al; the ; wazir, vizier], *sm.* alguazil : police officer in Spain.

ALGUE, aig', [Lat. : alga], *sf. Bot.* alga, wrack. **— marine**, grass-wrack : alga marina. **Les algues**, the algæ.

ALIBI, alibi, [Lat. : alius, other ; ibi, there], *sm.* (*pl.* ALIBIS). *Law-t.* alibi. **Plaider l'—**, to plead an alibi.

ALIBIFORAIN, alibiforaɴ, [alibi ; forain], *sm.* evasion, evasive answer.

ALIBILE, alibl', [Lat. : alibilis, from alĕre, to nourish], *adj.* alible, nutritive.

ALIBILITÉ, alibilité, *sf.* nutritive quality.

ALIBORON, aliborôɴ, [Lat. : alibi, elsewhere], *sm.* ass, donkey ; wiseacre. **Maître —**, master long-ears. **C'est un maître —**, *Fig.* he is an ass, a stupid fellow.

ALIBOUFIER, aliboufié, *sm. Bot.* storax : styrax officinalis.

ALICHON, alishôɴ, *sm.* float (of a water-wheel).

ALIDADE, alidad, [Ar. : alidada, rule], *sf.* index (of a plane-table, sextant, etc.). **— à pinnules, à lunette**, index with sight-vanes, with a telescope.

ALIÉNABILITÉ, aliénabilité, *sf.* alienability : capacity of being alienated.

ALIÉNABLE, aliénabl', *adj.* alienable.

ALIÉNATAIRE, aliénatèr', *smf.* alienee : person to whom any property is sold.

ALIÉNATEUR, *m.*, **TRICE**, *f.* aliénatœr, tris', *s.* alienator.

ALIÉNATION, aliénasyôɴ, *sf.* alienation : *a*) sale of property ; *b*) estrangement, change of affection ; *c*) madness. **— d'esprit, — mentale**, mental alienation, insanity, lunacy, madness. **La colère est une courte —**, anger is a brief madness.

ALIÉNÉ, E, aliéné, *adj.* **1.** alienated : sold, transferred : said of estates ; **2.** alienated : *a*) estranged : *b*) separated ; **3.** insane, deranged, mad.

ALIÉNÉ, E, *sm. f.* lunatic : madman, madwoman. **Hôpital d'aliénés**, lunatic asylum, mad-house.

ALIÉNER, aliéné-r, [Lat. : alienāre : alienus, stranger ; alius, other], *va.* **1.** to alienate : *a*) to sell (estates or rights) ; *b*) to transfer, to turn over ; *c*) to estrange (affections), to render hostile. **— son bien**, to alienate, to sell, to dispose of one's property. **Il aliéna l'esprit de son peuple**, he alienated the mind of his people. **— l'esprit**, to derange, to deprive of reason.

ALIÉNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be alienated ; **2.** to alienate one's self ; **3.** to lose one's reason, to go mad, to become insane.

ALIÉNISTE, aliénist', *sm.* mad-doctor, alienist : specialist for insanity.

ALIFÈRE, alifèr', [Lat. : aliferus ; ala, wing ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* aliferous : having wings.

ALIFORME, aliform', [Lat. : ala, wing ; forme], *adj.* aliform : wing-shaped.

ALIGNEMENT, aliny'mâɴ-t, *sm.* **1.** setting in a straight line (as houses in streets) ; **2.** line, straight line ; **3.** *Milit.* alignment, dressing ; **4.** *Astron.* alieneation : a mode of indicating the position of stars ; **5.** squaring (of accounts), etc. ; **6.** *Print.* lining, ranging (of letters). **Etre d'—**, to be in line, in a straight line. **Prendre un —**, to trace out, to stake out a line. **Perdre l'—**, to get out of line. **Rentrer dans l'—**, to fall into line.

ALIGNER, alinyé-r, [ligne], *va.* **1.** to set, to arrange in a line, in a straight line ; **2.** to trace, to lay out, to stake out a line ; **3.** to square, to put into precise order (as words, phrases, figures, etc.) ; **4.** *Milit.* to dress : to put troops in line ; **5.** *Print.* to range (letters) ; **6.** *Hunt.* to line (a bitchwolf).

ALIGNER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be in line ; **2.** *Milit.* to fall into line ; **3.** to fight a duel ; **4.** *Print.* to line. **Ces lettres ne s'alignent pas bien**, these letters do not line (d. n. range) well.

ALIMENT, alimâɴ-t, [Lat. : alimentum ; alĕre, to nourish], *sm.* **1.** aliment, *colloq.* food : nutriment, nutrition, nourishment, sustenance ; **2.** supply (as of fuel and water for steam engines, oil for lamps, etc.) ; **3.** maintenance, sustenance ; **4.** *pl. Eng. Law-t.* alimony. *Scotch. Law-t*, aliment : allowance for maintenance. **Le bœuf est un — substantiel**, beef is substantiel food. **L'eau est le principal — des plantes**, water is the principal aliment of plants. **Des biens destinés à l'— des pauvres**, estates set apart for the maintenance of the poor. **La santé du corps fait trouver bons les aliments les plus simples**, the health of the body contents itself with the simplest food. *J.-J. Rouss.*

ALIMENTAIRE, alimâɴtèr', *adj.* **1.** alimentary : having the quality of aliments ; **2.** alimental : nourishing. **Canal —**, alimentary canal. **Substances alimentaires**, alimentary (*or* alimental) substances : all kinds of food. **Régime —**, dietary ; alimentary regimen. **Pension —**, alimentary allowance ; alimony (when given to a wife, son, etc.). **Provision —**, alimentary allowance. **Pompe —**, feed pump (of a steam-engine).

ALIMENTATION, alimâɴtâsyôɴ, *sf.* alimentation : *a*) nutrition in animals and plants ; *b*) diet, food ; **2.** supplying, supply (of a market, etc.). **3.** feeding (of a fire, an engine, etc.). **Avoir une bonne —**, to have plenty of good food. **Changer d'—**, to change one's diet. **L'— des plantes**, the nutrition, nutriment of plants. **— d'une ville, d'un marché**, the supplying, provisioning of a town, a market. **Appareil d'—**, feeding apparatus (of a steam-engine, boiler, etc.). **Tuyau d'—**, feed-pipe. **— d'un four à chaux, d'un poêle**, the feeding of a lime-kiln, of a stove.

ALIMENTATIVITÉ, alimâɴtativité, *sf. Phren.* alimentativity.

ALIMENTER, alimâɴté-r, *va.* **1.** to feed : *a*) to give food to, to nourish, to nurture ; *b*) to supply (rivers, engines, etc.), with water, a furnace with fuel ; *c*) to keep up (*or* alive) a fire, hatred, animosity, etc. ; **2.** to maintain, to support (a person) ; **3.** to supply (with provisions or merchandize).

ALIMENTER (s'), *v. refl.* to be fed, nourished, supplied, kept alive, etc.

ALIMENTEUX, TEUSE, alimantœ-z, tœz', *adj. Med.* alimental : nutritive, nourishing.

ALIMOCHE, alimosh', *sf. Zool.* tawny vulture.

ALINÉA, alinéa, [Lat. : ad, to ; linea, line), *sm. pl.* ALINÉA or ALINÉAS. **1.** paragraph : *a*) the beginning of a fresh paragraph ; *b*) the paragraph itself ; **2.** *Print* break. **Lisez jusqu'au premier —**, read down to the first break. **Cet — est trop long**, this paragraph is too long.

ALIPÈDE, alipèd', [Lat. : ala, wing ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Zool*, cheiropterous.

ALIQUOTE, aliko, ot', [Lat. : aliquot, some], *adj.* **1.** *Math.* aliquot ; **2.** (*Subst.*) aliquot part. **Méthode des parties aliquotes (des parties proportionnelles)**. *Arith.* practice.

ALISE, aliz', *sf.* beam-tree berry.

ALISIER, alizyé, *sm.* beam-tree : pyrus aria.

ALISME, alism', [Gr. : ἄλισμα], *sm. Bot.* water-plantain : alisma.

ALITER, alité-r, [à ; lit], *va.* **1.** to confine to one's bed, to compel to keep one's bed, (*Colloq.*) ; to lay up ; **2.** to pack, to arrange in layers (as herrings, etc.). **Il est alité depuis huit jours**, he has kept his bed for the last week. **Elle est alitée depuis plusieurs années**, she has been bedridden for years.

ALITER (s'), *v. refl.* to take to one's bed, to lay up (through illness or age).

ALITRONC, alitrôɴ, [Lat. : ala, wing ; truncus, trunk], *sm. Entom.* alitrunk.

ALIVRER, alivré-r, [livre, pound], *va.* to weigh out in pound packets.

ALIZARI, alizari, [Span. from Ar.], *sm.* madder-root.

ALIZARINE, alizarin', *sf.* alizarine : colouring principle of madder.

ALIZE, aliz', etc. V. ALISE, etc.

ALIZÉ, alizé, [O. Fr. : alis, reguler, smooth], *adj.* and *sm.* **Vents alizés**, *Naut.* trade-winds.

ALKEKENGE, alkékâɴzh', [Ar.], *sf. Bot.* winter-cherry : physalis alkekengi.

ALKERMÈS, alkèrmès, *adj.* and *sm.* alkermes. **Elixir — ou — liquide**, alkermes elixir.

ALLAISE, alèz', *sf.* sand-bank, (in a river).

ALLAITANTE, alètâɴt', *adj. f.* suckling, giving suck.

ALLAITEMENT, alèt'mâɴ-t, *sm.* suckling.

ALLAITER, alèté-r, [à ; lait], *va.* **1.** to suckle : to give suck ; **2.** to rear, to bring up.

ALLANT, alâɴ-t, âɴt', *adj.* **1.** fond of walking exercise ; **2.** stirring, bustling. **Il est encore très —**, he is still very active.

ALLANT, alâɴ-t, *sm.* goer. **Allants et venants**, goers and comers.

ALLANTOÏDE, alâɴtoid', [Gr. : ἀλλᾶς, ἄντος, saussage ; εἶδος, forme], *sf. Anat.* allantoid, allantois : membrane of the fœtus.

ALLÉCHANT, E, alèshâɴ-t, âɴt', *adj.* alluring, enticing.

ALLÈCHEMENT, alèsh'mâɴ-t, *sm.* **1.** allurement, lure, enticement ; **2.** *Engrav.* careful execution.

ALLÉCHER, alèshé-r, [Lat. : allicĕre, to attract], *va.* [*J'allèche, j'allécherai*], to allure, to lure, to entice.

ALLÉE, alé, *sf.* **1.** going. **L' — est facile, le retour est très difficile**, going is easy, coming (*or* getting) back again is very difficult. **Allées et venues**, going and coming : going backwards and forwards, to and fro, up and down, in and out ; useless applications, visits, attendance. **Il a perdu son temps en allées et venues**, he has lost his time in useless applications.

2. passage : narrow entrance to a house ; **3.** alley, walk, path (in a garden, park, wood, etc., generally between rows of trees). **— couverte**, **1.** a shady walk ; **2.** *Celtic Antiq.* cromlech.

ALLÉGATION, alégâsyôn, *sf.* 1. quoting, citing (of an authority); 2. allegation, assertion, fact asserted.

ALLÈGE, alèzh', [alléger], *sf.* 1. apron (of a window) : the thin wall between the sill and the door; 2. *Naut.* lighter; 3. *Railw.* tender (of a locomotive).

ALLÉGEABLE, alézhabl', *adj.* relievable : that may be alleviated.

ALLÉGEANCE, alézhâns', *sf.* a. (from alléger) alleviation, relief; 2. (from *Low Lat. allegientia*) allegiance, fealty. **Serment d'—**, *Eng. Law.* oath of allegiance.

ALLÉGEMENT, alézh'mân-t, *sm.* 1. lightening, easing, relieving (from weight), as of a floor, a ship, etc.), 2. alleviation, mitigation (of grief, pain, etc.); 3. alleviation : what alleviates *or* relieves; 4. *Engrav.* lightness of touch. **Un bien faible —**, a very slight alleviation.

ALLÉGER, allézhé-r, [léger, light], *va.* [*j'allège, j'allégeai, j'allégerai*], 1. to lighten, to ease, to relieve; 2. to lighten, to diminish (a load); 3. to relieve (from pain or trouble); 4. to alleviate, to ease, to allay (suffering); 5. to soothe (grief) **— les charges publiques**, to lighten the public burdens. **— le contribuable**, to relieve the taxpayer.

6. *Naut.* to buoy up (a cable); to ease, to slacken (a rope); 7. *Horsem.* to ease (a horse, by sitting back in the saddle).

ALLÉGER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to lighten one's self, to ease one's self (of a burden); 2. to get, to grow lighter; 3. to find relief, to be relieved.

ALLÉGIR, alézhir, *va.* 1. *Carp.* to reduce in size, to make less, to thin; 2. *Horsem.* to ease (a horse by sitting back in the saddle).

ALLÉGORIE, alégori, [Gr. : ἄλλος, other; ἀγορὰ, discourse], *sf.* allegory.

ALLÉGORIQUE, alégorik', *adj.* allegoric, allegorical.

ALLÉGORIQUEMENT, allégorik'mân-t, *adv.* allegorically.

ALLÉGORISER, alégorizé-r, *va.* to allegorize : to explain allegorically.

ALLÉGORISEUR, alégorizœr, *sm.* (in a bad sense) allegorizer.

ALLEGORISTE, alégorist', *sm.* allegorist.

ALLÈGRE, alègr', [Lat. : alacer, quick], *adj.* 1. active, brisk; 2. vivacious, sprightly lively; 3. gay, cheerful, jolly, lighthearted, joyful.

ALLÈGREMENT, alègr'-mân-t, *adv.* briskly, gailly cheerfully.

ALLÉGRESSE, alégrès', (allègre], *sf.* 1 activity, briskness; 2. sprightliness, vivacity; 3. cheerfulness, gaiety, lightheartedness, joy, glee.

ALLEGRETTO, alégrètô, [Ital.], *sm.* and *adv. Mus.* allegretto.

ALLÉGRO, alègrô, [Ital.], *sm.* and *adv. Mus.* allegro.

ALLÉGUER, alèghé-r, [Lat. : allegâre], *va.* 1. to cite, to quote (an authority); 2. to allege : to plead, to urge; 3. to adduce (a proof).

ALLÉLUIA, alléluya, [Heb.], *sm.* 1. alleluia, hallelujah; 2. *Bot.* common woodsorrel.

ALLEMAGNE, almany', *sf.* Germany.

ALLEMAND, E, almân, ând, *adj.* German.

ALLEMAND, E, *sm.f.* 1. German (man or woman); 2. *sm.* German language, German. **Une querelle d'—**, a groundless quarrel.

ALLEMANDE, almând, *sf.* allemande : a dance.

ALLER, alé-r, [Orig. unknown; Lat. : ambulâre], 1. to go : *a)* to proceed from one place, state, or condition to another; *b)* to run; *b)* to extend, to reach; *d)* to move to work (as machinery); *e)* to be propelled (as ships, etc.); *f)* to have recourse to; *g)* to touch, to affect. **— et venir**, to go and come, to go backwards and forwards, in and out, to and fro. *a)*. **— de Paris à Rome**, to go from Paris to Rome. **— en Italie**, to go to Italy. **— à l'église**, 1. to go to church (for divine service); 2. to go to the church (for any purpose except worship). **— au marché**, 1. to go to market (as a buyer or seller); 2. to go to the market (as a spectator merely). **— au bal, au concert, au spectacle**, to go to the ball, the concert, the theatre. **— chez son voisin**, to go to one's neighbour's. **— vite**, to go fast. **— doucement**, 1. to go gently; 2. to go softly, silently. **— par le chemin le plus court**, to go (to take) the shortest way. **— à travers champs**, to go across the fields. **— par monts et par vaux**, to go over hill and dale. **— à pied, à cheval, en voiture**, to go on foot, on horseback, in a carriage. **— à la chasse, à la pêche**, to go out walking, hunting, fishing; *Colloq.* to go a-walking, a-hunting, a-fishing. **— au feu**, to go under fire : to advance on an enemy when firing. **Ce cheval va très bien au feu**, that horse behaves well under fire. **Ce chien va à l'eau**, this dog takes the water. **— aux voix**, 1 to go to a vote, to count votes; 2. (*Parl.*) to go to a division, to divide. **— aux renseignements, aux informations**, to make inquiries, to seek information. **— la découverte**, to go on the look-out. **— au bois, à l'eau, à la provision**, to go for, to procure wood, water, provisions. **— au plus pressé**, to attend to the most urgent business first. **— son chemin**, to keep on one's course, to attend to one's business. **— son petit bonhomme de chemin**, to keep plodding on quietly and perseveringly. **Cela va tout seul**, that is an easy matter, that is easy sailing. **Cela va sans dire**, that is a matter of course. **Il va sans dire que**, it is unnecessary to say that. **Tout va à la débandade**, everything is falling into confusion, in going to ruin. **Les premiers vont devant**, first come first served. **A force de mal — tout ira mieux**, by dint of failures, we shall succeed at last; things will take a turn. **Cela va par-dessus le marché**, that goes, is given into the bargain. **Ce sentier va tout droit**, this path runs quite straight. **Les fleuves vont à la mer**, rivers run (flow) to the sea. **Cette allée va en pente**, this path slopes downwards. **Cette pièce d'étoffe va en biais, de biais**, that piece of cloth is cut on the cross. **Cette pièce de terre va en pointe**, this piece of land runs to a point. **La forêt va depuis la ville jusqu'à la rivière**, the forest reaches, extends from the town to the river. **Cette montagne va jusqu'aux nues**, that mountain reaches the clouds, reaches up to the clouds. **Son nom ira à la postérité**, his name will reach (go down, be handed down to) posterity. **Cette machine ne va pas bien**, that machine does not go, does not work well. **Ma montre va mal**, my watch goes wrong. **Cette horloge va trop vite**, that clock is too fast, goes too fast. **Ma pendule va quinze jours**, my time-piece goes a fortnight. **Les navires vont à voiles, à rames, à vapeur**, ships are propelled by sails, oars, or steam. **Une girouette va selon le vent**, a weathercock turns with the wind. **— en justice**, to go to law. **Ces paroles vont à l'âme**, those words affect the soul. **Ses accents vont au cœur**, his accents, his tones go to the heart, touch the heart.

2. to advance, to get on, to make progress. **Cet écolier va très vite, l'autre a bien de la peine à —**, this pupil advances very fast, the other finds great difficulty in getting on. **Ce travail va rapidement**, this work advances rapidly. **Ces arbres vont lentement**, those trees get on slowly, are of slow growth.

3. to move, to be in motion. **Les planètes vont toujours**, the planets are always in motion. **Le temps va toujours**, time is always moving on, never stands still.

4. to grow, to get, to become. **— mieux**, to get better, to be getting better. **— de mieux en mieux, de mal en pis**, to get better and better, to get, to grow, worse and worse. **Le commerce va mal, va bien**, trade is bad, is good. **Le commerce va plus mal, va mieux**, trade is getting worse, is getting better (is improving).

5. to be, to do (when inquiring about health). **Comment allez-vous ?** how are you ? how do you do ? **Je vais très bien**, I am quite well. **Son pouls va bien**, his pulse is good, is regular. **Comment va-t-il ce matin ?** how is he this morning ?

6. to travel. **— en poste**, to travel post, **— par mer, par terre, par le chemin de fer**, to travel by sea, by land, by rail.

7. to fit. **Cet habit ne vous va pas**, that coat does not fit you. **Ces bottes me vont bien**, these boots fit me well. **Cette clef ne va pas à la serrure**, this key does not fit the lock. **Votre chapeau va bien mal**, your hat fits badly, is a very bad fit. **— comme un gant**, to fit like a glove.

8. to become. **Cette toilette ne va pas à une dame âgée**, that toilet does not become, is not becoming for, an elderly lady.

9. to suit, to harmonize with, to agree with. **Cette dentelle va bien à votre robe**, that lace harmonizes well, agrees well with your dress. **Le rose va aux blondes et le rouge aux brunes**, pink suits fair complexions, and red suits dark ones. **Cela ne me va pas**, that does not suit me.

10. to last, to continue. **Ce travail-là ira à deux ans**, that work will last (occupy, extend over) two years. **La session ira jusqu'au mois d'août**, the session will last till August. **Cet habit n'ira pas jusqu'à l'hiver**, this coat will not last till the winter.

11. to aim at, to lead to. **— à la fortune**, (of persons) to aim at fortune; (of things) to lead to fortune. **Tous chemins vont à Rome**, all roads lead to Rome.

12. to obtain, to attain. **— aux emplois par la faveur**, to obtain places, offices by favour. **— à la fortune par des voies honorables**, to obtain wealth, to attain a high position, to make a fortune, by honourable means. **C'est un homme fait pour — à tout**, he is a man able to attain the highest position. **Cette tragédie est allée aux nues**, that tragedy has obtained a brilliant success.

13. to tend **Tous ses vœux vont à la paix**, all his wishes tend to (are in favour of) peace.

14. to amount. **Son amour va jusqu'à la folie**, his love amounts to madness. **Les dépenses vont jusqu'à mille francs**, the expenses amount (come) to a thousand francs.

15. to act. **Ce serait aller contre tous les usages reçus**, that would be acting contrary (going counter) to all received usages. **Un homme qui va droit en tout**, a man who acts uprightly, in everything. **— le droit chemin**, to act honourably, uprightly. **Il n'y va pas de main morte**, he goes at it in right earnest; he does not mince matters. **Il faudra bien que vous alliez droit**, you must be sure to act straightforwardly, to be upright in your

dealings. **Il va selon son caprice,** he acts according to his caprice.

16. to stand, to bear. **Ce vase va au feu,** that pot will stand the fire. **Cette robe va à la lessive,** this dress will bear washing, will wash.

17. to be going to, to be on the point of to be about to : expressing an immediate future, which is often rendered in English by the present participle, or the future with the adverb **soon**. **Je vais travailler,** I am going to work. **On va dîner,** they are going to dine. **Il va venir,** he is coming. **Nous allons voir ce qu'il dira,** we shall soon see what he will say. **Ces plantes vont périr si on ne les arrose pas,** these plants will wither away, if they are not watered. **Il s'imagine que cela va décider la question,** he fancies that that will settle the question. **J'allais me coucher lorsque vous êtes arrivé,** I was going to bed when you arrived. **Le combat allait cesser,** the fighting was drawing to a close, was nearly over.

18. (followed by a present participle) to go, to continue, to keep on. **Son mal, son inquiétude va croissant, va diminuant,** his disease, his anxiety, keeps on increasing, keeps on diminishing. **Il va criant par la ville,** he goes shouting about the town. **Ce ruisseau va en serpentant,** this brook goes on winding, goes meandering along.

19. (the imperative followed by an infinitive) mind (*or* take care that) you don't, beware of. **Ne va pas t'exposer au froid et à l'humidité,** mind you don't expose yourself to cold and damp. **Par de nouveaux refus n'allez pas l'irriter,** beware of irritating him by further refusals. [A similar sense is sometimes given to other moods and tenses :] **Je n'irai pas faire cette sottise,** I will take care not to commit that folly. **Je ne suis pas allé faire l'expérience,** I took care not to make the experiment.

20. (sec. pers. of the imperative) ; **1**. go ! begone ! away ! be off ! depart ! avaunt ! **2**. (to a coachman) go on ! drive on ! **3**. (as interjections) well !

21. (first pers. pl. of the imper.) **1**. come along ! let us go ! let us be off ! **2**. come ! come ! **Allons donc** ! pooh ! pshaw !

22. to go to stool, to go to the water-closet, to have an evacuation. **Faire —,** to purge. **Le remède qu'il a pris l'a fait —,** the medicine he took operated upon him.

Aller au-devant de, 1. to go to meet (a person) ; **2**. to meet, to anticipate (objections).

Aller ensemble, 1. to go together, to be a match, to match, to make (*or* form) a set, a pair. **Ces deux couleurs ne vont pas bien ensemble,** those two colours do not match well, do not harmonize. **La harpe et le violoncelle vont bien ensemble,** the harp and the violoncello go well together. **Ces gens-là sont faits pour — ensemble,** those people go well together, are made for each other. **Ces quatre estampes vont ensemble,** those four prints make a set. **Ces deux bas vont ensemble,** those two stockings make a pair, are fellows.

Aller de pair avec, to be equal to, to rank with. **Cicéron va de pair avec Démosthène,** Cicero ranks with Demosthenes.

Aller grand train, 1. to walk fast, to stride along ; **2**. to ride fast, to drive fast ; **3**. *Fig.* to live at great expense, to keep a large establishment.

Aller loin, to go far. **Cela va trop loin,** that is going too far. **Son imagination va si loin qu'elle se perd** his imagination goes so far, runs so wild, that it loses itself. **Cette vengeance est allée trop loin,** that vengeance went too far, was carried too far. **Cet homme ira loin dans les sciences,** that man will attain distinction in the sciences. **La dépense ira plus loin qu'on ne pense,** the expense will go beyond (will exceed) what is supposed.

Aller sur, to be about. **Cette dame va sur quarante ans,** that lady is not far from forty, is nearly forty years of age. **Ce cheval va sur quatre ans,** that horse is nearly four, (in stable language) is rising four.

Ne pas aller sans, not to be without. **Nos plus doux plaisirs ne vont point sans tristesse,** our sweetest pleasures are not without a dash of sorrow, our sweetest pleasures have some drawback.

Faire aller, 1. to make go ; **2**. to set going, to set in motion ; **3**. to drive ; **4**. to put a trick on, to catch, to take in. **Faire — un cheval,** to make a horse go. **Faire — une machine,** etc., to set going, to tart a machine, etc. **Cette roue hydraulique fait — six paires de meules,** that water-wheel drives six pairs of stones. **Ce drôle nous a fait —,** this rascal has tricked us.

Laisser aller, 1. to let go, to let loose, to loosen, to give free course to. **Je le laisse — où il veut,** I let him go wherever he pleases. **Laisser tout —,** to let things take their course, to neglect one's affairs.

Se laisser aller, 1. to give way to, to yield to ; **2**. to indulge one's self in ; **3**. to neglect one's person, to give way to slovenly habits ; **4**. to give way to discouragement.

En aller, to happen, to turn out. **Il n'en ira pas de cela comme vous pensez,** that matter will not turn out as you expect. **Il en va de cette entreprise comme de l'autre,** that business turns out like the other.

Aller en, to continue, with the present participle. **La fièvre, au lieu de diminuer allait en augmentant,** the fever instead of abating went on increasing. **Mon esprit diminue, au lieu qu'à chaque instant, on aperçoit le vôtre — en augmentant,** my faculties diminish, whereas at each moment, one may perceive that yours go on increasing. *La Font. Fab. XII*, **1**.

Y aller, 1. to set about, to proceed with (a thing) ; **2**. to stake, to play ; **3**. (impersonally) to be at stake. **Allez-y doucement,** set about it gently, go gently to work, proceed with precaution. **Ne pas y — de main morte,** to go at it tooth and nail, with all one's might. **Il y va de bonne foi,** he acts sincerely. **N'y pas — par quatre chemins,** not to beat about the bush ; to take the bull by the horns. **J'y vais de vingt francs,** I stake twenty francs. **Il y va de votre fortune,** your fortune is at stake. **Il y va de mon honneur,** my honour is concerned, is at stake. **Il y va de votre vie,** your life is at stake, you risk your life. **Quand il devrait y — de ma vie,** even were my life at stake.

ALLER, *sm.* going : journey to a place. **Aller et retour,** the journey there and back. **Billet d'— et retour,** return ticket. **Avoir l'— pour le venir,** to have one's trouble for one's pains. **Le pis —,** the worst that can happen. **Un pis —,** a last shift, last resource. **C'est votre pis —,** it is your last shift, your last resource. **Au pis —,** at the worst. *Prov.* : **Au plus long aller petit fardeau pèse,** the lightest burden becomes heavy in time.

ALLER (S'EN), *v. refl.* **1**. to go away, to go off, to be off, to take one's self off, to leave ; (in an ill sense) to slink, to sneak off *or* away. **Va-t'en, allez-vous-en !** be off with you ! begone ! get you gone ! take yourself off. **S'en — de Paris,** to go away from Paris, to leave Paris. **Ils s'en sont allés en France,** they are (*or* have) gone off to France. **Il s'en est allé au galop,** he galoped off. **Je m'en vais,** I am off, I am going off. **Elle s'en est allée hier,** she went away, she left yesterday. **Cette affaire s'en va au diable,** that business is going to the bad. **Il faut que nous nous en allions,** we must leave, go away.

2. to die, to be dying, to be sinking. **Ce malade est au plus mal, il s'en va,** this patient is extremely ill, he is dying. **Il s'en ira à la chute des feuilles,** he will die in the autumn, in the fall. **Ma tante est plus mal, elle s'en va tous les jours,** my aunt is worse, she is sinking every day.

3. to be carried off. **Son rhumatisme s'en est allé par les sueurs,** his rheumatism was carried off, was cured by sweating.

† **4**. (generally followed by a past participle) to be nearly, to be well nigh. **La chose s'en va faite,** the affair is nearly finished. **La messe s'en va dite,** mass is nearly over. **Il s'en va midi,** it is nearly noon.

5. to go, to disappear, to be wasted, frittered away. **Son argent s'en va personne ne sait comment,** his money goes, disappears, nobody knows how. **Sa vie s'en va en plaisirs,** his life is wasted, frittered away in pleasures.

6. to be going. **Je m'en allais vous trouver,** I was going to look for you. **Ce malade s'en va mourir,** this patient is near his end.

7. to fade away, to fade, to be on the decline. **Sa beauté s'en va, s'en est allée,** her beauty is fading, has faded away. **Tout s'en est allé en fumée,** it all came to nothing.

8. to leak, to rub (as a cask, etc.).

9. to leak out, to run out (as a liquid), to escape (as gas) ; to evaporate. **L'éther s'en ira si vous ne bouchez pas bien le flacon,** the ether will evaporate if you do not well cork the bottle.

10. (at cards) to throw away. **Vous avez eu tort de vous en aller de votre as,** you were wrong to throw away your ace.

ALLEU, alœ, [Celt. : all, all. ; od, property], *sm. Feud. Law.* **1**. allodium ; **2**. allodial tenure. **Franc-alleu,** freehold.

ALLIACÉ, E, aliasé, [Lat. : allium, garlic], *adj. Bot.* alliaceous.

ALLIAGE, aliazh', [allier], *sm.* **1**. alloy : *a*) *Chem.* a mixture of two or more metals, etc. ; *b*) the baser metal mixed with others ; *c*) any impure mixture. **Le bronze est un —,** bronze is an alloy. **Le cuivre sert d'— à l'or** copper is used as an alloy with gold. **Il y a peu de vertus sans quelque —,** there are few virtues without some alloy.

2. *Arith.* alligation. **— direct,** alligation medial. **— inverse,** alligation alternate.

ALLIAIRE, alièr, [Lat. : allium, garlic], *sf. Bot.* alliaria, Jack-by-the-hedge.

ALLIANCE, aliâns', *sg.* **1**. alliance : *a*) union between sovereign states ; *b*) match, matrimonial union ; **2**. wedding ring ; **3**. union, combination (in a general sense). **— offensive et défensive,** offensive and defensive alliance. **La Sainte —,** the Holy Alliance.

ALLIÉ, E, alié, *pa. p.* **1**. alloyed ; **2**. allied (by treaty or marriage) ; **2**. *s.* ally (by treaty or marriage) ; **4**. relation (by marriage).

ALLIER, alié-r, [Lat. : alligāre, lier], *va.* **1**. to alloy : to mix, to combine metals ; **2**. to match, to marry ; **3**. to unite, to blend together.

ALLIER (s'), *v. refl.* **1**. to combine (as

metals); **2.** to unite, to ally, to form an alliance; **3.** to intermarry; to harmonize with, to suit.

ALLIER, alyé, [Gr. : ἁλιεὺς, fisher], *sm.* ballier : net for partridges and quails.

ALLIGATOR, aligatôr, [Span. : el lagarto], *sm.* alligator : American and Australian crocodile.

ALLITÉRATION, alitérâshyô*n*, *sf.* alliteration.

ALLOBROGE, alobrozh', [Lat. : allobrox], *sm.* **1.** Allobroge (a warlike people); **2.** *Fig.* Hottentot; boor, lout, clown, country bumpkin. **Avez-vous jamais vu un pareil —** ? have you ever seen such a boor ?

ALLOCATION, alokâsyô*n*, [Lat. : allocatio; allocāre], *sf.* **1.** allocation : allowing a sum of money, an item in an account; **2.** marshalling (a bankrupt's assets); **3.** grant, allowance, supply, allotment.

ALLOCUTION, alokushyô*n*, [Lat. : allocutio; ad, to; loqui, to speak], *sf.* allocution : a formal address.

ALLODIAL, E, alodial, [alleu; formerly alleudial], *adj.* allodial.

ALLODIALITÉ, alodialité, *sf.* allodial tenure.

ALLONGE, alô*n*zh', [long], *sf.* **1.** lengthening piece, eking-piece; **2.** leaf (of a table); **3.** allonge, rider (of a bill of exchange).

ALLONGÉ, E, alô*n*zhé, *adj.* **1.** lengthened; **2.** long; **3.** *Bot.* elongated, elongate.

ALLONGEMENT, alô*n*zh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** lengthening; **2.** elongation; **3.** delay, procrastination.

ALLONGER, alô*n*zhé-r, [long], *va.* **1.** to lengthen; **2.** to prolong, to protract (a lawsuit); **3.** to spin out (a story); **4.** to let out (a strap); **5.** to extend, to stretch out (one's arm, etc.); **6.** *Fenc.* to allonge (a thrust); **7.** *Cook.* to thin (a sauce); **8.** (neutr.) to cause delays. **— le cou**, to stretch out the neck. **— le visage** (to pull *or* put on), a long face. **— le parchemin**, to protract a lawsuit. **— la ruade**, to kick out, to lash out (as a horse). **— un coup de poing**, to give a blow with the fist.

ALLONGER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to lengthen : to get, to become, to grow longer; **2.** to extend, to stretch out; **3.** to be extended, to be stretched out. **Les jours s'allongent**, the days are lengthening, getting longer.

ALLOPATHE, alopat', *sm.* *Med.* allopathist.

ALLOPATHIE, alopati, [Gr. : ἄλλος, other; πάθος, suffering], *sf.* *Med.* allopathy : opposed to *homœopathy*.

ALLOPATHIQUE, alopatik', *adj.* allopathic.

ALLOPATHIQUEMENT, alopatik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* allopathically.

ALLOTROPIE, alotropi, [Gr. : ἄλλος, other; τρόπος, change], *sf.* allotropy.

ALLOUABLE, alouabl', *adj.* allowable.

ALLOUER, aloué-r, [Lat. : allocāre; O. Fr. : alouer, to grant], *va.* **1.** to allow, to admit, to pass (an item in an account); **2.** to allow, to grant (extra-pay, an indemnity).

ALLUCHON, alushô*n*, *sm.* *Mach.* cog : wooden or iron tooth mortised in the rim of a large wheel; wiper (in a horizontal wheel).

ALLUMAGE, alumazh', *sm.* lighting (of lamps, etc.); *Autom.* ignition. **— spontané, automatique**, spontaneous, self ignition.

ALLUME-FEU, alume fœ, *sm.* fire-lighter.

ALLUME-GAS, alume gaz, *sm.* gas-lighter.

ALLUMER, alumé-r, [Lat. : ad, to; lumen, light], *va.* **1.** to light (a fire, a lamp) **2.** to kindle (a fire, hatred, anger, the flames of war); **3.** to light up (as a room); **4.** to excite, to fire, to inflame (the blood, the passions, etc.); **5.** to fetch; to put water into a pump to make it suck. **— sa pipe**, to light one's pipe. **La guerre était allumée entre les Français et les Iroquois**, war was kindled between the French and the Iroquois. *Chateaubriand.*

ALLUMER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to light, to take fire; **2.** to be lighted, to burn; **3.** to kindle; **4.** to light up; **5.** to be excited, fired, inflamed.

ALLUMETTE, alumèt', *sf.* match. **— -bougie**, wax vesta. **— -amorphe**, safety match. **— chimique**, lucifer, congreve. **Boîte d'allumettes**, box of matches. **Frotter une —**, to strike a match.

ALLUMETTIER, alumétyé, *sm.* match-manufacturer, match-maker.

ALLUMEUR, EUSE, alumœr, œz', *sm. f.* lamplighter.

ALLUMIÈRE, alumièr', *sf.* **1.** match manufactory; **2.** match-box.

ALLUMOIR, alumoir, *sm.* lighter : any apparatus used to give a light. **— électrique**, electric gas-lighter.

ALLURE, alur', [aller], *sf.* **1.** gait : carriage, bearing, air, way, manner, conduct; **2.** pace, gait (of a horse, etc.); **3.** turn, course (of things); **4.** amour, intrigue; **5.** *Naut.* course (of a vessel), trim (of the sails); **6.** *pl.* tracks (of a stag). **Cette affaire prend une mauvaise —**, that affair is taking a bad turn, has a bad look. **Je le connais à son —**, I know him by his gait.

ALLUSIF, IVE, aluzif, iv', *adj.* allusive.

ALLUSION, aluzyô*n*; *in poet*, aluziô*n*, [Lat. : allusio; ad, to; ludĕre, lusum, to play], *sf.* allusion : hint, suggestion, reference. **Faire — à**, to allude to, to have reference to, to refer to.

ALLUVIAL, E, aluvial, al', **ALLUVIEN, ENNE**, aluvya*n*, yèn', *adj.* alluvial.

ALLUVION, aluvyô*n*, [Lat. : alluvio; ad, to; luo, to wash], *sm.* alluvion, alluvium. **Terres d'—**, alluvial soil.

ALMAGESTE, almazhèst', [Ar. : al, eth; Gr. : μέγιστος, very large), *sm.* almagest : a collection of astronomical observations made by the ancients.

ALMANACH, almana, [origin unknown], *sm.* **1.** almanack, almanac : annual calendar, to which a variety of information respecting the sun, planets, etc., is sometimes annexed. **— du commerce.** Trade Directory. **C'est un — de l'an passé**, it is an old almanack, of no more value than an old almanack.

2. prediction, prognostication. **Faire des almanachs**, to make predictions, to set up for a prophet.

ALOES, aloès, [Gr. : ἀλόη], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* aloes; **2.** *Mat. Med.* aloes : a drastic drug. **Bois d'—**, aloe-wood; *more correctly*, agallochum-wood, eagle-wood.

ALOÉTINE, aloétin', *sf.* purified extract of aloes.

AOÉTIQUE, aloétik', *adj.* aloetic : extracted from aloes, containing aloes.

ALOI, alwa, [aloyer; à; loi], *sm.* **1.** standard : degree of purity of gold or silver; **2.** quality (of things in general), degree, condition (of persons). **Or de bon —, de mauvais —**, gold of a high, of a low standard. **Style de bas —**, low, debased style. **Homme de bas —**, a low fellow.

ALOPÉCIE, alopési, [Gr. : ἀλωπεκία; ἀλώπεξ, fox], *sf.* *Med.* baldness, alopecy, fox-evil : alopecia.

ALORS, alôr, [à · lors], *adv.* then : *a*) at that time, at that moment; *b*) in that case, **Les hommes d'—**, the men of the (*or* that) day, of the (*or* that) time. **Le ministère d'—**, the then ministry, the ministry of the day. **Jusqu'—**, till then, until then. **Alors comme —**, when that time comes we shall decide on the course to be taken, shall see what must be done. **— que**, (used in poetry instead of **lorsque**) when.

ALOSE, alôz', [Lat. : alausa], *sf.* *Ichth.* common shad, allice shad : clupea alosa.

ALOSIER, alozyé, *sm.* **ALOSIÈRE**, alozyér', *sf.* shad-net.

ALOUETTE, alouèt', [Lat. : alauda], *sf.* lark. **Se lever au chant de l'—**, to rise with the lark. **Terres à alouettes**, sandy soils. **— des bois**, wood-lark. **— commune**, **— des champs**, common lark, field-lark, skylark. **— à hausse-col noir**, shore-lark. **— huppée**, crested lark. **— des prés**, pipit, titlark. **— de mer**, dunlin, sandpiper. **Si le ciel tombait, il y aurait bien des alouettes prises**, if the sky were to fall, larks would be cheap. **Attendre que les alouettes tombent toutes rôties**, to wait till fortune comes wooing.

ALOURDIR, alourdir, [lourd], *va.* **1.** to render heavy, dull, inactive; **2.** to dull (the senses).

ALOURDIR (s'), *v. refl.* to grow *or* become heavy, dull, inactive.

ALOURDISSEMENT, alourdis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* heaviness, dulness.

ALOYAGE, alwoyage, [aloi], *sm.* mixture : action d'aloyer.

ALOYAU, alwâyô, [Ety. unknown], *sm.* surloin, sirloin (of beef).

ALOYER, alwâyé-r, [aloi; Lat. : alligāre], *va.* **1.** to bring (gold or silver) to the legal standard; **2.** to alloy (pewter).

ALPACA, alpaka, *sm.* *Zool.* alpaca.

ALPACA, alpaka, **ALPAGA**, alpaga, [Span.; Ar. : al, the; Peru. : paco], *sm.* alpaca : a tissue made with the wool of the alpaca.

ALPES, alp', *sf. pl.* **1.** the Alps; **2.** any high mountains.

ALPESTRE, alpèstr', *adj.* Alpine : of or belonging to the Alps. **Plantes alpestres**, Alpine plants.

ALPHA, alfa, *sm.* Alpha : first letter of the Greek alphabet. **L'— et l'oméga**, the alpha and the omega, the beginning and the end.

ALPHABET, alfabè-t, [alpha and beta], *sm.* **1.** alphabet · **2.** primer : first reading-book **Par —**, alphabetically. **N'en être qu'à l'—**, to be only at the alphabet, at the A B C (of a science, etc.). **Renvoyer à l'—**, to put back, to send back to the alphabet.

ALPHABÉTIQUE, alfabétik', *adj.* alphabetic, alphabetical. **Par ordre —**, alphabetically, in alphabetical order. **Répertoire —**, alphabetical index.

ALPHABÉTIQUEMENT, alfabétik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* alphabetically.

ALPHÉNIC, algénik, *sm.* *Pharm.* alphenic : white barley-sugar.

ALPIN, E, alpa*n*, in', *adj.* Alpine : belonging to the Alps or other high mountains.

ALPINISME, alpinizm, *sm.* alpinism : mountain climbing.

ALPISTE, alpist', [Alpes], *sm.* fox-tail grass. **— des Canaries**, Canary grass.

ALQUIFOUX, alkifou, *sm.* galena, lead-glance : a native sulphuret of lead.

ALSACE, alsas', *pnf.* *Geog.* Alsatia.

ALSACIEN, ENNE, alsasya*n*, syèn', *adj.* and *s.* Alsatian.

ALSINE, alsin'. [Gr. : ἀλσίνη], *sf.* chickweed.

ALTAÏQUE, altaïk', *adj.* Altaic, Altaian.

ALTAVELLE, altavèl', *sf. Ichth.* stingray.

ALTÉRABILITÉ, altérabilité, *sf.* alterability, alterableness.

ALTÉRABLE, altérabl', *adj.* alterable : liable to change, especially in a chemical sense.

ALTÉRANT, E, altérân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. *Med.* alterative; 2. thirst-producing, causing thirst; 3. *sm.* alterant, alterative medicine. **L'iode est un —.** iodine is an alterative, an alterant.

ALTÉRATIF, IVE, altératif, iv', *adj. Med.* alterative.

ALTÉRATION, altérasyôn, *sf.* 1. alteration : chemical change; 2. deterioration, change for the worse; 3. impairing, weakening (of health, strength. etc.); 4. perversion, misinterpretation (of a law); 5. falsification (of a text); misstatement, distortion, misrepresentation (of facts); 6. debasement (of coin); 7. tainting, spoiling (of meat); 8. discomposure, change (of countenance, voice, etc.); 9. thirst, thirstiness.

ALTERCATION, altèrkâsyôn, *sf.* altercation : wrangle, wrangling.

ALTÉRER, altéré-r, *va.* [Lat. : alterāre; alter, other], *va.* 1. to alter : *a)* to change the nature of a substance, in a chemical sense. **Une température trop élevée altère les liqueurs,** too high a temperature produces a chemical change in liquors. **Certains poisons altèrent la composition du sang,** some poisons alter (change) the composition of the blood.

2. to change for the worse, to spoil, to deteriorate, to injure, to damage, to impair. — **la beauté,** to spoil beauty. **Le soleil altérera ces couleurs,** the sun will spoil those colours, those colours will not stand the sun. — **la santé,** to injure health.

3. to debase (the coinage); 4. to taint, to spoil (meat); 5. to corrupt. — **les mœurs,** to corrupt morals. — **un texte, une langue,** to corrupt a text, a language.

6. to weaken, to impair, to mar. — **l'amitié,** to weaken friendship. — **le bonheur,** to mar happiness.

7. to agitate, to disturb, to discompose (the features). **Quel sujet inconnu vous altère ?** what unknown cause disturbs you ?

8. to falsify, to distort (the truth); 9. to misstate, to misrepresent (facts).

10. to make thirsty. **La chaleur altère tous les animaux,** heat makes all animals thirsty. **Je suis altéré,** I am thirsty. **Altéré de sang,** thirsting for (*or* after) blood, bloodthirsty.

11. (in a neuter sense) to excite thirst. **Les salaisons altèrent,** salt provisions excite thirst.

ALTÉRER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to alter, to be altered : to undergo a chemical change; 2. to be injured, damaged, spoiled; 3. to taint (as meat); 4. to spoil, become spoiled (as food, etc., through long keeping); 5. to be corrupted, debased (as morals); 6. to become discomposed (as the features); 7. to fall (as the countenance); 8. to degenerate, to deteriorate (as a race of men or animals.).

ALTERNANCE, alternâns', *sf.* 1. *Bot. Geol.* alternation; 2. succession.

ALTERNANT, E, alternân-t, ânt', *adj.* alternating, alternate.

ALTERNAT, alterna-t, *sm.* alternity : alternate exercise of a right or privilege.

ALTERNATIF, IVE, alternatif, iv', *adj.* 1. alternate; 2. alternative. **Mouvement —,** 1. alternate motion (as that of the heart); 2. *Mech.* reciprocating motion, backward and forward motion. **Culture alternative,** *Agr.* rotation (*or* succession) of crops. **Pétales alternatifs,** *Bot.* alternate petals. **Emploi —,** 1. alternate use; 2. office held in rotation (*or* in turns). **Proposition, obligation, alternative,** alternative, proposition, obligation.

ALTERNATION, alternâsyôn, *sf.* 1. alternation : change, vicissitude; 2. rotation, succession; 3. *Alg.* permutation. — **des produits,** *Agr.* rotation of crops.

ALTERNATIVE, altèrnativ', *sf.* 1. alternation : reciprocal succession; 2. alternative : choice, option; 3. dilemna. **La vie est une — de peine et de plaisir,** life is an alternation of pain and pleasure. **Il n'y a pas d'—,** there is no alternative. **Il se trouve dans une cruelle —,** he is in a sad dilemna.

ALTERNATIVEMENT, altèrnativ'mân-t, *adv.* alternately : by turns, in turns. **Sortir —,** to go out (of office) by rotation.

ALTERNE, altèrn', *adj.* 1. *Geom. Bot.* alternate. **Angles alternes internes,** alternate internal angles, **Feuilles alternes,** alternate leaves.

ALTERNER, altèrné-r, [Lat. : alternāre; alter, other], *vn.* 1. to alternate; 2. *Agr.* to farm on the rotation system. **On alterne chaque année,** the crops are changed every year. — **un champ,** (active sense) to change the crop of a field. **Dans cette avenue les ormeaux alternent avec les tilleuls,** elms alternate with lime-trees in this avenue.

† **ALTERQUER**, altèrké-r, *vn.* to altercate, to wrangle.

ALTESSE, altès', [Lat. : altus, high; Ital. : altezza], *sf.* highness; 2. prince, princess. **Son — royale, le prince de W.,** his Royal-Highness, the Prince of W. **Son — royale, la princesse de W.,** her Royal Highness, the Princess of W. **Leurs altesses royales, le prince et la princesse de W.,** their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of W.

ALTHÆA, altéa, *sm. Bot.* marshmallow : *Althœa officinalis.*

ALTIER, ÈRE, altyé, tyèr, *adj.* 1. haughty, proud; 2. lofty. **Un caractère —,** a haughty temper. **Une démarche altière,** a proud, haughty bearing. **Le cèdre —,** the lofty cedar. **Mine altière,** lofty look.

ALTIÈREMENT, altyèr-mân-t, *adv*, proundly, haughtily.

ALTIMÈTRE, altimètr', *sm.* altimeter, height indicator,

ALTIMÉTRIE, altimétri, [Lat. : altus, high; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* altimetry : measuring of heights.

ALTITUDE, altitud', [Lat. : altitudo], *sf.* altitude : height above the level of the sea.

ALTO, alto, [Ital.), *sm.* 1. viola, alto viola, tenor violin; 2. alto, counter-tenor.

ALTRUISME, altruism', [Lat. : alter, other; Ital. : altrui], *sm. Philos.* unselfishness, regard for others.

ALTRUISTE, altruist', *adj.* unselfish.

ALUDE, alud', *sf.* aluta : coloured sheepskin for binding books.

ALUDEL, aludèl, *sm. Chem.* aludel : a sublimating apparatus.

ALUMELLE, alumèl', [Lat. : lamella, blade], *sf.* 1. blade (of a sword or knife); 2. *Naut.* iron sheathing (of the capstan holes, etc).

ALUMINAIRE, aluminèr, *adj. Min.* aluminiferous.

ALUMINE, alumin', [Lat. : alumen, alum], *sf. Min.* alumina, alumine, alum.

ALUMINÉ, E, aluminé, *adj. Chem.* aluminous.

ALUMINER, aluminé-r, *va. Chem.* to mix with alum.

ALUMINEUX, EUSE, aluminœ, œz, *adj. Chem.* aluminous.

ALUMINIUM, aluminiœm, *sm. Chem.* aluminium.

ALUN, alœn, [Lat. : alumen], *sm.* alum. — **calciné,** burnt alum. — **de plume,** plume alum. — **de roche,** rock *or* roch alum.

ALUNAGE, alunazh', *sm. Dy.* aluming : steeping in a solution of alum.

ALUNATION, alunâsyôn, *sf.* alum-making.

ALUNER, aluné-r, *va. Dy.* to alum : to steep in alum-water.

ALUNERIE, alunœri, *sf.* alum-works.

ALUNIÈRE, alunièr', *sf.* alum-pit.

ALUNIFÈRE, alunifèr', [Lat. : alumen; ferre, to bear], *adj.* aluminiferous.

ALUNITE, alunit', *sf.* alunite, alumstone.

ALVÉOLAIRE, alvéolêr', *adj. Anat.* alveolar, alveolary.

ALVÉOLE, alvéol', [Lat. : alveolus, dim. of alveus. cavity], *sm.* 1. cell (of a honey-comb); 2. socket (of the teeth); 3. *Nat. Hist.* alveole, alveolus.

ALVÉOLÉ, E, alvéolé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* alveolate.

ALVIN, E, alvan, in', [Lat. : alvus, belly], *adj. Med.* alvine.

ALYSSE, alis', *sm. Bot.* alyssum, madwort.

AMABILITÉ, amabilité, *sf.* 1. amability, amiableness; 2. kindness, favour. **Il m'a fait l'— de,** he did me the favour of.

† **AMADIS**, amadis', *sm.* close-fitting sleeve (buttoned at the wrist).

AMADOU, amadou, [Ety. doubtful : O. Fr. ' amadour, amorous; Provençal : amadou, a name for amadouvier], *sm.* amadou, German tinder.

AMADOUER, amadoué-r, *va.* to coax, to wheedle, to cajole, to flatter.

AMADOUERIE, amadouœri', *sf.* amadou manufactory.

AMADOUEUR, EUSE, amadouœr, œz', *smf.* 1. coaxer, wheedler; 2. amadou-maker.

AMADOUVIER, amadouvyé, *sm.* the amadou fungus : polyporus igniarius.

AMAIGRIR, amègrir, [maigre, thin], *va.* 1. to make *or* render lean, lank, thin *or* spare; 2. to emaciate, to waste, to bring down (by fasting or sickness); 3. *Agr.* to impoverish (soil) · 4. *Arch.* to thin : to diminish or reduce the thickness of a stone, a piece of timber, etc. : 5. *Paint.* to reduce: to tone down (any too prominent part); 6. *vn.* to produce leanness : to remove stoutness or corpulence.

AMAIGRIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become, get *or* grow lean, thin, *or* spare : to lose flesh, to fall off, to waste away; 2. *Sculp,* to shrink (as a plaster model in drying).

AMAIGRISSEMENT, amègris'mân-t, *sm,* growing thin, lean, *or* spare : loss of flesh. falling off, wasting away.

AMALGAMATION, amalgamâsyôn, *sf. Chem.* amalgamation.

AMALGAME, amalgam', [Gr. : ἅμα, together; γαμῶ, I marry], *sm.* amalgam : *a)* combination of mercury with another metal; *b)* any mixture of discordant elements.

AMALGAMER, almagamé-r, *va.* to amalgamate : *a) Chem.* to combine mercury with any metal; *b)* to mix discordant elements.

AMALGAMER (s'), *v. refl.* to amalgamate : to unite, to combine.

AMANDAIE, amândé, *sf.* almond orchard.

AMANDE, amând', [Gr. : ἀμυγδάλη], *sf*. 1. almond ; 2. kernel (of stone fruit) ; 3. nucleus, embryo (of a seed). **Amande cassée**, shelled almond. — **en coques**, unshelled almond. — **douce**, — **amère**, sweet, bitter almond. — **pralinée**, **à la praline**, burnt almond, sugar-almond. — **lisse**, almond comfit. **En** —, almond-shaped. **Huile d'—s**, oil of almonds. **Pâte d'—s**, almond paste (used as a cosmetic).

AMANDÉ, amandé, *sm*. milk of almonds : a cooling beverage.

AMANDIER, amândyé, *sm*. almond-tree.

AMANT, amân-t, [Lat. : amans, from amāre, to love], *sm*. 1. lover, *colloq*. sweet heart ; 2. suiter, wooer, admirer ; 3. *Fig*. lover, votary, admirer (of the arts, of the Muses, of nature, etc.) ; 4. (in an ill sense) paremour, gallant, protector ; 5. *pl*. lovers (of bath sexes). **Un — fidèle**, a true, a faithful lover. **Cette femme a un** —, that woman has a paramour. **Ces deux amants vont se marier**, those two lovers are about to be married.

AMANTE, amânt', *sf*. 1. lover, *Colloq*. sweetheart ; 2. (in an ill sense) mistress, paramour. V. AMANT.

AMARANTE, amarânt', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; μαραίνειν, to fade], *sf*. 1. *Bot*. amaranth , 2. amaranth colour ; 3. *Adject*. amaranth, amaranth-coloured. — **blette**, amaranthus blitum. — **à queue**, love-lies-bleeding, amaranthus caudatus. — **des jardiniers**, cockscomb, velvet-flower.

AMARANTINE, amarântin', *sf*. *Bot*. globe amaranth, gomphrena globosa.

AMARESCENT, E, amarêsân-t, ânt', *adj*. bitterish.

AMARINAGE, amarinazh', *sm*. *Naut*. manning (of a prize).

AMARINER, amariné-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; mare, sea]. *va*. 1. *Naut*. to man (a prize) ; 2. to season, to inure to the sea.

AMARQUE, amark'; *sf*. *Naut*. buoy : a sea-mark.

AMARRAGE, amarazh', *sm*. 1. *Naut*. lashing, seizing (of ropes, etc.) ; 2. mooring (of a ship).

AMARRE, amar', [Lat. : ad, to ; mare, sea], *sf*. 1. *Naut*. mooring : rope or chain to moor a vessel ; 2. lashing (of a gun, etc.) ; 3. rope (thrown to a boat, or to a man falling overboard). — **de bout**, head-fact. — **de travers**, breast-fast. — **d'arrière** or **de poupe**, stern-fast. — **de touée**, towline, tow-rope. **Puits d'amarres**, *Civ. Eng*. tying-down well, mooring-shaft (of a suspension-bridge).

AMARRER, amaré-r, *va*. 1. *Naut*. to moor (a vessel) ; 2. to lash (a gun etc.) ; 3. to belay, to hitch, to make fast (a rope, etc.) ; **S'— à quatre**, to moor with four hawsers (two on each side of the vessel).

AMARYLLIS, amarilis, [Gr.], *sf*. *Bot*. amaryllis, daffodil, daffadowndilly.

AMAS, ama-z, [Lat. : ad, to ; massa; mass], *sm*. 1. heap (of stones, sand, ruins) ; 2. mass (of water, etc.) ; 3. store, hoard (of money, provisions, etc.) ; 4. accumulation, agglomeration ; 5. gathering, crowd, throng (of people) ; 6. (in an ill sense) mob, horde ; 7. *Min*. pipe-vein. **Faire amas**, to collect, to accumulate.

AMASSER, amassé-r, [amas], *va*. 1. to amass : *a*) to collect ; *b*) to heap up, to pile up, to accumulate ; *c*) to hoard, to hoard up ; 2. to gather up ; to gather, 3. (in a neuter sense) to hoard money, etc.) ; 4. to pick up (anything fallen). **L'avare n'amasse que pour** —, the miser only hoards for the sake of hoarding. *Massillon*.

AMASSER (s'), *v. refl*. 1. to be amassed ; 2. to heap up ; 3. to hoard ; 4. to collect, to throng around , 5 to gather.

AMASSETTE, amasset', *sf*. *Paint*. palette-knife, pallet-knife.

AMASSEUR, EUSE, amasœr, œz', *smf*. 1. hoarder (of money) ; 2. gatherer, picker-up.

AMATELOTAGE, amatœlotazh, *sm*. *Naut*. classing sailors in pairs.

AMATELOTER, amatœloté-r, [matelot], *va*. *Naut*. to class sailors in pairs.

AMATEUR, amatœr, [Lat. : amator ; amāre], *sm*. 1. amateur : lover, admirer ; 2. (adjectively) fond of, having a passion for (the arts, books, etc.) ; (in an ill sense) smatterer.

AMATI, amati, *sm*. an Amati : violin made by Amati, of Cremona.

AMATIR, amatir, [mat], *va*. 1. *Goldsm*. to deaden (gold, etc.) ; 2. *Mint*. to blanch (blanks for coinings).

AMATIVITÉ, amativité, *sf*. *Phrenol*, amativeness.

AMAUROSE, amorôz', [Gr. : ἀμαυρός, dark], *sf*. *Med*. amaurosis, gutta serena.

AMAUROTIQUE, amorotik, *adj*. 1. amaurotic ; 2. (substantively), person afflicted with amaurosis.

AMAZONE, amazôn', *or* amazôn', [Gr. : ἀ, neg., μαζός, mamelle], *sf*. 1. Amazon : *a*) one of the Amazons, a fabulous race of female marriors ; *b*) a courageous woman ; 2. riding-habit ; 3. horse-woman, female equestrian ; 4. *adject*. Amazonian.

AMBAGES, ânbazh', [Lat. : windings], *sf*. *pl*. ambages ; circumlocution, roundabout form of speech.

AMBALARD, anbalar', *sm*. *Technol*. barrow for the transport of the pulp in paper manufactories.

AMBASSADE, ânbassad', [Low Lat. ambactiāre ; ambactus, servant], *sm*. 1. embassy : *a*) functions of an ambassador ; *b*) person or persons sent with a message ; *c*) residence of offices (of an ambassador) ; 2. *Colloq*. message, errand. **Il fait partie de l'**—, he is attached to the embassy. **En** — as an ambassador.

AMBASSADEUR, ânbassadœr, *sm*. 1. ambassador ; 2. *Colloq*. messenger.

AMBASSADRICE, ânbasadris', *sf*. 1. ambassadress ; 2. *Colloq*. female messenger.

AMBATTAGE, ânbatazh, *sm*. *Wheelw*. shoeing (of a wheel). V. EMBATAGE.

AMBE, ânb', [Lat. : ambo, both, two], *sm* amb : a combination of any two of the numbers from 1 to 90 in the old French lotteries.

AMBESAS, ânbœzas, [Lat. : ambo, two ; Fr. : as], *sm*. ambsace, two aces, double ace (at backgammon and other games played with dice).

AMBIANT, E, anbiân-t, ânt', [Lat. : ambiens, ientis], *adj*. ambient, circumambient. **L'air** —, the circumambient air.

AMBIDEXTÉRITÉ, ânbidekstérité, [ambidestre], *sf*. ambidexterity, double dealing.

AMBIDEXTRE, anbidèkstr', [Lat. : ambo, two ; dextera, right hand], *adj*. 1. ambidextrous ; 2. *subst*. ambidexter.

AMBIEUX, EUSE, ânbiœ, œz', [Lat. : ambire, to go about], *adj*. winding, forming sinuosities.

AMBIGU, Ë, ânbigu, [Lat. : ambiguus ; ambi, about ; agĕre, to drive], *adj*. 1. ambiguous ; 2. *sm*. ambigu : a collation composed of a medley of dishes all served up at once. **Réponse ambiguë**, ambiguous answer.

AMBIGUITÉ, ânbiguité, *sf*. ambiguity, ambiguousness.

AMBIGUMENT, ânbigumân-t, *adv*. ambiguously.

AMBITÉ, E, ânbité, *adj*. *Technol*. not clear, untransparent (of glass).

AMBITIEUSEMENT, ânbisiœz'mân-t, *adv*. ambitiously. **Écrire** —, to write in a ambitious (*or* pretentious) style.

AMBITIEUX, EUSE, ânbisiœ, œz', *adj*. 1. ambitious : *a*) aspiring ; *b*) pretentious ; 2. *substant*. an ambitious person. — **du pouvoir**, ambitious of power, aspiring to power.

AMBITION, ânbisyôn, [Lat. : ambitio ; ambire, to seek ardently], *sf*. ambition. **Une — effrénée**, unbridled ambition, boundless ambition. **Noble** —, praiseworthy ambition. **Il est dévoré d'**—, he is eaten up with ambition, he is the slave of ambition. *Prov*. **L'ambition perd l'homme**, ambition is the ruin of a man.

AMBITIONNER, ânbisyôné-r, *va*. to ambition [*very rarely used*], to be ambitious of, to aspire to. — **les dignités**, to aspire to dignities. **Ce que j'ambitionne le plus, c'est...**, what I most aspire to is..., the great object of my ambition is...

AMBLE, ânbl', [Lat. : ambulāre, to walk about], *sm*. *Man*. amble. **Grand** —, fast amble. — **doux**, easy amble. **Aller l** —, to amble. — **rompu**, racking, racking pace.

AMBLER, ânblé-r, *vn*. to amble.

AMBLYGONE, ânbligon, [Gr. : ἀμβλύς, obtuse ; γωνία, angle], *adj*. amblygon : obtuse-angled.

AMBLYOPE, ânbliop', *sm. f*. 1. weak-sighted person ; 2. *Ichth*. amblyopsis : blind fish.

AMBLYOPE, *adj*. weak-sighted, amblyopic.

AMBLYOPIE, ânbliopi, [Gr. : ἀμβλυωπία], *sf*.-*Med*. amblyopia, amblyopy : incipient amaurosis.

AMBON, ânbôn, [Gr.: ἄμβων], *sm*. *Arch*. ambo, ambon.

AMBOUTISSOIR, ânboutiswar, *sm*. *Tech*. riveting punch. V. EMBOUTISSOIR.

AMBRE, ânbr', [Ar. : anbar], *sm*. amber. — **gris**, ambergris. — **jaune**, yellowamber.

AMBRÉ, E, ânbré, *adj*. 1. perfumed with ambergris ; 2. amber coloured, amber-yellow.

AMBRETTE, ânbrèt', *sf*. *Bot*. ambrette, musk-seed : *Abelmoschus moschatus*. **Graine d'**—, musk-seed.

AMBROISE, ânbrâwz', *pnm*. Ambrose ; Ambrosius.

AMBROISIE, ânbrwâzi, Gr. : ἀμβροσία], *sf*. ambrosia. — **du Mexique**, Mexican goosefoot, Mexican tea : *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

AMBROSIAQUE, ânbroziak, *adj*. ambrosial, fragrant, which has a perfume of ambrosia.

AMBROSIEN, NE, ânbrozani, èn', *adj*. Ambrosian : said of a chant and liturgy introduced by St-Ambrose, bishop of Milan.

AMBULACRE, ânbulakre, [Lat. : ambulacrum], *sm*. 1. *Conch*. ambulacrum : row of pores or spaces through which the tube-feet of sea-urchins protrude ; 2. *Hort*. place planted with regular rows of trees.

AMBULANCE, ânbulâns', [ambulant], *sf*. *Mil*. 1. ambulance, field-hospital ; 2. provisional hospital.

AMBULANCIER, ÈRE, ânbulânsié, èr ; *sm. f*. stretcher-bearer, ambulancier : person attached to an ambulance or field-hospital.

AMBULANT, E, ânbulân-t, ânt', [Lat. : ambulāre, to walk about], *adj*. 1. ambulant, ambulatory ; 2. itinerant, strolling. **Hôpital** —, ambulance, field-hospital, pro-

visional hospital. **Comédiens ambulants,** strolling players. **Musiciens ambulants,** itinerant musicians, wandering minstrels. **Mener une vie ambulante,** to lead a wandering life. **Marchand —,** pedlar, hawker. **Érysipèle —,** flying erysipelas.

AMBULATOIRE, â*n*bulatwâr', *adj.* **1.** ambulatory; **2.** itinerant; **3.** changing, liable to change.

AMBUSTION, â*n*bustiôn, [Lat. : ambustus, burnt about], *sf.* ambustion, burn, cauterisation.

AME, âm', [Lat. : anima], *sf.* **1.** soul : the spiritual and immortal part of man; *b*) the intellectual and moral faculties; *c*) heart, affections; *d*) a human being, a person; *e*) *Colloq.* thing, creature; *f*) animal existence, life, last breath; *g*) animating principle, prime mover; *h*) spirit, essence; *i*) courage, energy; *j*) generosity, nobleness of mind. **L'immortalité de l'âme,** the immortality of the soul. **Les âmes des trépassés,** the souls of the dead, of the departed. **Charge d'âmes,** cure of souls. **Donner son âme au diable,** to sell one's soul to the devil. **Dieu veuille avoir son âme,** God rest his soul, may God receive his soul. **Avoir la mort dans l'—,** to be grieved to death. **Une — en peine,** a tormented spirit. **Une âme noble, généreuse,** a noble, a generous mind. **Grande âme,** powerful mind. **Ame basse,** a low, grovelling mind. **Une — de boue,** a base, ungenerous soul. **L'— d'un laquais,** a grovelling soul. **Il se donne au ministre corps et âme,** he gives himself to the minister body and soul. **Il est l'âme damnée du prince,** he is the prince's tool, instrument. **Tranquillité d'âme,** peace of mind. **Chacun peut disposer de son âme,** every one can dispose of his heart, his affection. **Ville de dix mille âmes,** a town of ten thousand souls. **Il n'a vu âme vivante,** he did not see a single soul, a single creature. **Il n'y a pas — qui vive,** there is not a living soul. **Pauvre âme!** poor soul, poor thing, poor creature. **C'est une bonne âme,** he (*or* she) is a good soul, creature. **Venez et recevez l'âme de Mithridate,** come and receive the last breath of Mithridates. *Racine, Mithr.* v, 5. **Rendre l'âme,** to breath one's last, to give up the ghost, to die. **Il a l'âme sur les lèvres,** he is at his last breath, last gasp. **Sur mon âme,** on my life, on my soul. **Elle fut l'âme de l'entreprise,** she was the soul, the prime mover of the enterprise. **Cet homme était l'âme du parti,** that man was the soul, the leading mind, the master mind of the party. **L'ambition, l'âme de notre conduite,** ambition, the soul, the moving principle of our conduct. **La bonne foi est l'âme du commerce,** good faith is the soul, the essence of trade. **La sculpture donne de l'âme au marbre,** sculpture gives life, expression to marble. **Elle chante avec âme,** she sings with much feeling, expression. **Donner de l'âme à un ouvrage,** to give life, animation to a work (of art). **Cet habit n'a plus que l'âme,** this coat is worn threadbare, is but the ghost of its former self.

2. motto (of a heraldic device); **3.** sound-post (of a violin, etc.); **4.** valve, clack (of a pair of bellows); **5.** small wood (in the middle of a faggot); **6.** core (of a plaster model); **7.** chamber (of a cannon); **8.** middle strand (of a rope); **9.** pith (of a quil).

AMÉ, E, amé, *adj.* beloved, well-beloved : an old form of *aimé*, formerly used in royal proclamations, etc. **A nos âmés et féaux conseillers,** to our well-beloved and faithful councillors.

AMÉDÉE, amédé, *nm.* Amadeus.

AMEILHON, améilôn, (Hubert-Pascal), miscellaneous writer (1730-1811).

AMELET, am'lé, *sm. Arch.* small fillet (used in the capitals of columns).

AMÉLIORABLE, améliorable, *adj.* improvable, capable of improvement.

AMÉLIORANT, E, améliorân-t, â*n*t', *adj.* ameliorating, improving.

AMÉLIORATION, améliorasyô*n*, *sf.* amelioration, improvement (in the state of a patient, in the value of an estate, etc.).

AMÉLIORER, amélioré-r, [Lat. : ad, to; melior, better], *va.* **1.** to ameliorate : to improve, to make better; **2.** to purify (metals). **Terres améliorées par la culture,** land improved by cultivation. **— sa position,** to better one's position.

AMÉLIORER (s'), *v. refl.* to ameliorate : to get better, to improve, to mend.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE amelo de la ousé, (Nicolas), historien (1624-1706).

AMEN, amèn [Hebr.] *sm.* **1.** amen : so be it; **2.** end, conclusion. **Il dit — à tout,** he says amen (he consents) to everything. **De pater à —,** from first to last, from beginning to end.

AMENAGE, amœnazh', [amener], *sm.* carriage : *a*) the act of carrying; *b*) the price paid for it.

AMÉNAGEMENT, aménazh'mâ*n*-t, [aménager], *sm.* **1.** division of a forest into copses (*or* coppices) for successive cutting; **2.** disposition (of a house, grounds, etc.); **3.** *Naut.* V. EMMÉNAGEMENTS.

AMÉNAGER, aménazhé-r, [à : ménager], *va.* **1.** to divide (a forest) into coppices for cutting; **2.** to cut up, to saw (timber into boards, etc.); **3.** to arrange, to lay out in order. **Sa maison est bien aménagée,** his house is well furnished and in order.

AMENDABLE, amâ*n*dabl', *adj.* **1.** improvable (as land); **2.** liable to fine, punishable by fine.

AMENDE, amâ*n*d', [Lat. : menda, fault], *sf.* fine : a pecuniary penalty. **Me mettrait-on à l'— ?** would they fine me? **Mille francs d'—,** a thousand francs fine, a fine of a thousand francs. **— honorable,** amende honorable : *a*) a public penance formerly inflicted; *b*) in modern times an apology. **Faire — honorable,** to make an apology, to apologize. **Les battus payent l'—,** the vanquished pay the costs, the weakest go to the wall.

AMENDEMENT, amâ*n*d'mâ*n*-t, [amender], *sm.* **1.** amendment, improvement. **Le projet de loi a subi plusieurs amendements,** the bill has undergone several amendments.

2. improving *or* improvement of land (by warping, or the application of composts, marl, lime, sand, etc.); **3.** fertilizer : any substance organic or inorganic used for improving land.

AMENDER, amâ*n*dé-r, [Lat. : emandāre, to correct], *va.* **1.** to amend : to improve, to mend; **2.** to reclaim; **3.** to fine. **— le sol,** to bring land into a better heart, to improve land by the application of composts, parl, etc. **Les engrais amendent le sol,** manures improve the soil. **Les bons exemples ont amendé ce jeune homme,** good examples have reclaimed this young man. **On a amendé le projet de loi** the bill has been amended.

4. *vn.* to improve, to get better to mend.

AMENDER(s'), *v. refl.* to amend, to improve, to mend. *Prov.* : **Mal vit qui ne s'amende,** it is a poor soul that does not mend; it is a long lane that has no turning.

AMENER, âmené-r [à; mener], *va.* to bring; to draw; to introduce; to bring in, on over, to; to cause; to throw (at dice); (*mar.*) to lower; to strike. **La guerre amène bien des maux,** war brings in its train many evils. **Il faut nous — votre fils, la prochaine fois,** you must bring us your son, next time. **Les marchandises sont amenées par train jusqu'ici,** goods are brought here by train. **Quel bon vent vous amène?** *Fam.* what favourable wind blows you this way? **Ils ont amené leur pavillon,** they have lowered their colours. **— la conversation sur un sujet,** to turn the conversation upon a subject.

AMÉNITÉ, aménité. [Lat. : amœnitas amœnus pleasant] *sf.* amenity : *a*) agreeableness (of situation); *b*) mildness (of temperature); *c*) urbanity (of manners).

AMÉNOMANIE aménomani [Lat. : amœnus, pleasant; Gr. : μανία, mania], *sf. Med.* amenomania : form of insanity characterized by morbid gaiety.

AMÉNORRHÉE, aménorré, [Gr. : ἀ, neg.; μήν, μηνὸς, month; ρεῖν, to flow], *sf. Med.* amenorrhœa : absence or suppression of menstruation.

AMENTACÉES, amântasé, [Lat. : amentun, catkin], *sf. pl. Bot.* amentaceæ, *pl.* : an order of plants bearing amenta *or* catkins).

AMENTIFÈRE, amântifèr', *adj. Bot.* amentaceous.

AMENUISER, amœnuizé-r, [à; menuiser], *va.* to reduce (in size), to make thin *or* slender. **— une planche,** to thin down, to plane down a board.

AMENUISER (s'), *v. refl.* to become thin to get thinner.

AMER, ÈRE, amer, êr; [Lat. : amarus], *adj.* **1.** bitter : *a*) hot and acrid; *b*) sharp, poignant; *c*) biting, cutting, stinging; *d*) painful; *e*) excessive, intense. **L'absinthe est amère,** wormwood is bitter. **Avoir la bouche amère,** to have a bitter taste in one's mouth. **Douleur amère,** poignant grief. **Larmes amères,** bitter tears. **Une raillerie amère,** cutting, stinging raillery. **Reproche —,** a bitter (sharp, severe) reproach. **Il est d'une bêtise amère,** he is excessively foolish, he is an arrant fool, an out-and-out blockhead.

2. briny. **L'onde amère,** the briny waves, the salt sea waves.

3. *sm.* bitter, anything bitter. **Les amers,** *Med.* bitters, bitter medicines.

4. gall, gall-bladder (of the ox, also of the carp and some other fish). **— de bœuf,** gall-bladder of the ox, ox-gall.

5. *sm. Naut.* sea-mark, land-mark.

AMÈREMENT, amèr-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* bitterly. **Pleurer —,** to weep bitterly.

AMÉRICAIN, E, amérika*n*, kèn', *adj.* and *smf.* American : often applied in a limited sense to the United States. **Le continent américain,** the American continent. **Les côtes américaines,** the American coasts. **Les Américains des États-Unis,** the Americans of the United States. **Une Américaine, une dame américaine,** an American lady. **A l'américaine,** in the American fashion. **Vol à l'américaine,** the confidence-thrick, swindle. **Avoir l'œil —,** to have a keen eye, to be wide-awake.

AMÉRICANISER, amérikanizé-r, *va.* to Americanize.

AMÉRICANISME, amérikanism, *sm.* Americanism.

AMÉRIQUE, amérik', *sf. Geog.* America. **— centrale,** central America. **— du Nord,** North America. **— du Sud,** South America.

AMERTUME, amertum', [amer], *sf.*

bitterness : *a)* bitter taste ; *b)* sorrow, affliction, vexation, distress ; *c)* sharpness, severity. **L'— de l'absinthe**, the bitterness of wormwood. **Dans l'— de son âme**, in the bitterness of his soul. **Le calice d'—**, the cup of bitterness. **Abreuver d'—**, 1. to embitter (life, etc.) ; 2. to overwhelm (a person) with bitterness, trials, vexations. **Il y a trop d'— dans ses écrits**, there is too much bitterness, (severity, causticity) in his writings.

AMÉTHYSTE, amétist', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; μέθη, drunkenness], *sf. Min.* amethyst : a precious stone of a violet-blue tint. **Fausse —**, fluor spar, Derbyshire spar, **— orientale**, oriental amethyst : violet corindon.

AMÉTROPIE, ametropi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; μέτρον, measure ; ὤψ, eye], *sf. Med.* ametropia.

AMEUBLEMENT, amœbl'mân-t, [meuble], *sm.* furniture. set of furniture. **Un — de velours, de damas**, a suite of furniture upholstered with velvet, with damask.

AMEUBLIR, amœblir, [meuble], *va.* 1. *Jurispr.* to give realty (real property) the character of personalty (personal property) ; 2. *Agr.* to pulverize, to loosen (soil, so as to render it mellow).

AMEUBLISSEMENT, amœblis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. *Jurispr.* conversion of realty into personalty ; 2. mellowing, loosening, pulverizing (of soil).

AMEULONNER, amœloné-r, [à ; meulon, meule], *va. Agr.* to cock (hay, in the field).

AMEUTER, amœté-r, [meute], *va.* 1. to train (hounds) to hunt in a pack, to hunt together ; 2. collect, to bring together ; 3. to raise, to stir up, to excite. **Il ameuta les faubourgs**, he raised the faubourgs, he got up a riot in the suburbs.

AMEUTER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to rise (in rebellion), to rebel. **Le peuple s'ameuta contre les patriciens**, the people rose against the patricians.

AMI, E, ami, [Lat. : amicus, friend], *smf.* 1. friend : *a)* one who is attached to another by affection and intimacy ; *b)* favourer, promoter ; *c)* supporter, adherent ; *d)* companion ; *e)* ally (in speaking of states) ; *f)* an animal or plant evincing a preference or predilection ; *g)* anything producing a pleasant effect. **— de cœur**, bossom friend. **— à toute épreuve**, well-tried friend. **— de collège**, college friend. **— d'enfance**, friend of one's young days, of one's youth. **— de la vielle roche**, staunch friend. **— jusqu'à la bourse**, friend in all things but lending money. **Chambre, lit d'—**, spare bedroom, spare bed. **— des lettres, des arts**, favourer, patroniser, amateur of letters, of the arts. **Parler, agir en —**, to speak, to act as a friend, like a friend. **Traiter quelqu'un en —**, to treat one as a friend. **Je vous demande de faire cela pour lui en —**, I beg you to do him that favour as a friend (i. e. for nothing). **Le ministère et ses amis**, the ministry and their friends, supporters, adherents. **— de table, de bouteille**, table friend, pot companion, boon companian. **La France tira peu de secours de ses amis**, France obtained but little help from her friends, her allies. **Le chien est l'— de l'homme**, the dog is the friend, the companian of man. **Le concombre est l'— de l'eau**, the cucumber likes water, requires a great deal of water. **Le vin est — du cœur**, wine gladdens the heart. **Il est fort — de la bouteille**, he is very fond of the bottle. **Le vert est — de l'œil**, green is pleasant to the eye. **Odeurs amies du cerveau**, scents good for the head.

2. (in an ill sense, generally accompanied by the adjective **bon, bonne**). **Bon —, *galant***, lover, protector, paramour. **Bonne amie**. sweetheart, mistress, paramour.

3. (used as an endearing, familiar, or contemptuous compellation). **Mon —, mon cher —**, my friend, my dear friend. [**Mon amie**, is often familiarly contracted into **m'amie**, in adressing a near relation or an inferior.] **L'ami, ferez-vous ce message pour moi** ? friend, my good fellow, will you do this errand for me ? *Prov.* : **Ami au prêter, ennemi au rendre**, quick to borrow, slow to repay. **Ami à pendre et à dépendre**, a friend through thick and thin. **Il est bon d'avoir des amis partout**, it is good to have friends every where. **L'ami de tout le monde n'est l'ami de personne**, everybody's friend is nobody's friend. **Aujourd'hui amis, demain rivaux**, friends to-day, to morrow rivals. **Les bons comptes font les bons amis**, short reckonings make long friends. **On connait l'ami au besoin**, a friend in need is a friend indeed. **Mieux vaut l'ami en voie que denier en courroie**, a friend at court is better than a penny in the purse. **Rien n'est plus dangereux qu'un ignorant ami**. save me from my friends.

AMI, E. *adj.* 1. friendly ; 2. propitious ; 3. beloved ; 4. harmonious ; 5. courteous. **Sentiments d'amis**, friendly feelings. **— lecteur**, gentle reader. **Visage ami**, friendly countenance. **Une divinité amie**, a propitious deity. **Peuples amis**, friendly nations. **Couleurs amies**, harmonious colours. **Pôles amis**, *Magn.* poles that mutually attract each other.

AMIABLE, amiabl', *adj.* amicable : friendly, kind, courteous. **Accueil —**, a kind reception. **A l'—**, amicably, as between friends, in a friendly manner, without going to law. **Vente à l'—**, sale by private contract. **— compositeur**, friendly arbitrator or referee (for settling disputes without going to law.)

AMIABLEMENT, amiabl'mân-t, *adv.* amicably : kindly, courteously.

AMIANTE, amiânt', [Gr. : ἀμίαντος, incorruptible], *sm. Min.* amianth, amianthus : a kind of asbestos.

AMICAL, E, amikal, al', *adj.* amicable : friendly. **Relations amicales**, friendly relations, friendly terms.

AMICALEMENT, amikal'mân-t, *adv.* amicably : like a friend, like friends.

AMICT, ami, [Lat. : amictus], *sm.* amice, amict or amess : part of a priest's robes.

AMIDE, amid', *sf. Chem.* amide.

AMIDOL, amidol, *sm. Chem.* amidol : developer employed in photography.

AMIDON, amidôn, [Fr. : ἀ, neg. ; μύλη, millstone ; ἄμυλος, cake of fine meal], *sm.* starch : *a)* a fecula used to stiffen linen ; *b)* *Chem.* the amylaceous substance of plants.

AMIDONNER, amidoné-r, *va.* to starch : to stiffen with starch.

AMIDONNERIE, amidonœri, *sf.* starch-manufactory, starch-works.

AMIDONNIER, amidonyé, *sm.* 1. starch-maker, or manufacturer ; 2. dealer in starch.

AMIEL, amiel [Henri-Frédéric], Swiss poet and moralist (1821-1881).

AMIGDALE. V. AMYGDALE.

AMINCI, E, amansi, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. become or made thin ; 2. sharpened, emaciated (as the features) ; 3. drawn in (as the waist) ; 4. slim, slendor.

AMINCIR, amansir, [à ; mince, thin], *va.* 1. to make thin or thinner ; 2. to plane down (a board, etc.) ; 3. to make (a person) look slim or slender, to give an appearance of slimness or slenderness. **Cette toilette amincit la taille**, that toilet gives an appearance of slimness to the figure.

AMINCIR (s'), *v. refl.* to become or grow thin.

AMINCISSEMENT, amansis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. thinning : making thin, slim or slender ; 2. planing down (a board) ; 3. filling down (metals) ; 4. thinness.

AMIRAL, amiral, [Ar. : amir, chief], *sm.* 1. admiral : *a)* the flag-officer of a fleet ; *b)* the admiral's flag-ship ; 2. guard ship (in a military port). **Grand —**, lord-high-admiral. **Vice- —**, vice-admiral. **Contre- —**, rear-admiral. **Vaisseau —**, flag-ship. [*Pl.* des AMIRAUX].

3. *Conch.* admiral, cone-shell.

AMIRALAT, amirala-t, *sm.* admiralship.

AMIRALE, amiral', *sf.* 1. admiral's wife ; 2. (formerly) galley carrying the admiral's flag.

AMIRAUTÉ, amirôté, *sf.* 1. (formerly) admiralship ; 2. admiralty, admiralty court : for trying maritime causes ; 3. admiralty. **Conseil d'—**, board of admiralty. **Bureaux de l'—**, admiralty offices.

AMISSIBLE, amisibl', [Lat. : amissibilis], *adj. Theol.* and *Law-t.* amissible : losable.

AMISSION, amisyôn, [Lat. : amissio ; amittĕre, to lose], *sf. Theol*, amission : loss.

AMITIÉ, amityé, [Lat. : amicitia], *sf.* 1. friendship : *a)* intimacy arising from mutual esteem ; *b)* affection, fondness, love ; *c)* friendly feeling. **Les liens d'une étroite —**, the bonds of close friendship. **Mon — pour vous**, my friendship for you. **Si je ne vous aimais que d'—**, if I loved you only from friendship, only as a friend. **Par bonne —, de bonne —**, out of pure friendship, with the best intentions. **— de vieille date**, friendship of long standing. **Par pure —**, out of true friendship. **Burke se lia d' — avec Samuel Johnson**, Burke contracted a friendship with Samuel Johnson. *Villem.* **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to show one's friendship for a person. **Avoir de l' — pour**, to feel friendship for, to have a friendly feeling for. **Une — de père**, a fatherly friendship, fondness, affection. **Pour gagner l'— des dames**, to win the friendship, the friendly feeling, the favour of the ladies. **Rompre l'—**, to break off one's friendship. *Prov.* : **L'amitié rompue n'est jamais bien soudée**, broken friendship is never well mended.

2. amity (between states, nations etc.). **Il y avait paix et — entre ces puissances**, there were peace and amity between those powers.

3. attachment : affection, fondness. **Le chien a de l'— pour son maître**, the dog is attached to, is fond of, his master.

4. liking. **Prendre — pour**, to take a liking to. **Le capitaine prit — pour moi**, the captain took a liking to me. **Prendre quelqu'un en —**, to take a great liking to any one, to be partial to any one.

5. friendly act, kindness, favour, pleasure. **Capable de tout faire, hormis une —**, capable of anything, except a friendly act, kind action. **Faites-moi l'— de m'écrire**, do me the favour, the kindness of writing to me.

6. attraction, sympathy. **Il y a de l'— entre le fer et l'aimant**, there is an attraction between iron and the loadstone. **L'— du lierre pour l'orme**, the sympathy, the friendship of ivy for the elm.

7. harmony, congruity. **L'— des couleurs**, the harmony of colours.

8. *pl.* regards, compliments, respects,

love, **Ils se firent beaucoup d'amitiés,** they gave each other many marks of friendship. **Faites mes amitiés à ma sœur, à tous mes amis,** give my love to my sister; my kind regards, compliments, respects to all my friends.

9. *pl.* kind attentions. **Il nous fait mille amitiés,** he pays us a thousand kind attentions.

AMMAN, ammân, *sm.* amman : the chief of certain Swiss cantons.

AMMI, ammi, *sm. Bot.* ammi : bishops-whort, bishopsweed : a medicinal plant.

AMMODYTE, amodit', [Gr. : ἄμμος, sand ; δύω, I go in], *adj.* ammodyte : burrowing in the sand, said of a genus of fishes which includes the launce and sand-eel.

AMMON, am'on, [Gr. : ἄμμος, sand], *sm.* **1.** surname of Jupiter in Upper Egypt; **2.** *Conch.* ammonite. **Corne d'—,** cornu ammonis ; fossil-shell like a ram's horn.

AMMONIAC, AQUE, amoniak, ak', *adj. Chem.* ammoniacal, ammoniac. **Gaz —,** ammoniacal gas. **Gomme ammoniaque,** ammoniacum, gum ammoniac. **Sel —,** salt ammoniac.

AMMONIACAL, E, ammoniakal, kal, *adj.* ammoniacal.

AMMONIAQUE, ammôniak', [Gr. : Ἄμμων, Ammon : surname of Jupiter], *sf. Chem.* ammonia. **— liquide,** spirits of hartshorn, sal volatile.

AMMONIQUE, ammonik', *adj. Chem.* ammoniacal.

AMMONITE, ammonit', *sf. Conch.* ammonite : a fossile shell.

AMMONUIM, ammoniœm, *sm. Chem.* ammonium : a hypothetical metal.

AMMONIURE, ammoniur', *sf.* **AMMONIATE,** ammoniat', *sm. Chem.* ammoniuret.

AMNÉSIE, amnézi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg ; μνῆσις, memory], *sf. Med.* amnesia : loss of memory.

AMNIOS, amnios, [Gr. : ἀμνίος], *sm. Anat.* amnios : caul covering the fœtus.

AMNISTIE, amnistie, [Gr. : ἀμνηστία, forgetfulness], *sf.* amnesty : act of oblivion, general pardon granted by sovereign authority. **Il fut compris dans l'—,** he was included in the amnesty.

AMNISTIÉ, E, amnistié, *pa. p.* **1.** amnestied, pardoned ; **2.** *subst.* person amnestied, pardoned rebel : person included in an amnesty.

AMNISTIER, amnistié-r, *va.* to amnesty : to pardon by amnesty, to grant an amnesty to.

AMODIATEUR, amodiatœr, [Lat. : ad, to ; modium, measure], *sm.* leaseholder, tenant holding a farm on lease.

AMODIATION, amodiasyôn, *sf.* leasing, letting on lease.

AMODIER, amodié-r, *va.* to let on lease, to lease out. [**Amodier** and its derivatives are especially used when the tenant does not pay rent in cash but gives the landlord a certain *modus* or portion of the produce in kind].

AMOINDRIR, amwandrir, [à ; moindre], *va.* **1.** to lessen, to diminish ; to extenuate a fault) ; to curtail (privileges, prerogatives).

2. *vn.* to lessen, to diminish, to decrease to grow less, to fall off (as income).

AMOINDRIR (s'), *v. refl.* to grow less, to decrease, to fall off.

AMOINDRISSEMENT, amwândris'mân-t, *sm.* diminution, lessening, decrease, falling off ; curtailment (privileges, etc.).

AMOLLIR, amolir, [à ; mou ; Lat. : mollire ; mollis, soft], *va.* **1.** to soften ; **2.** to mollify ; **3.** to unnerve, to enervate ; **4.** to weaken ; **5.** to damp, to cool (courage). **La chaleur amollit la cire,** heat softens wax. **La pluie amollit la terre,** rain softens the ground. **Rien ne peut — cet esprit implacable,** nothing can mollify that implacable spirit. *Volt.* **La volupté amollit le corps et l'âme,** pleasure unnerves, enervates both body and mind. **Les guerriers amollis laissent dormir leurs armes,** the warriors unmanned let their arms rest. *Delille.*

AMOLLIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to soften, to become soft ; **2.** to be mollified ; **3.** to become unnerved, enervated ; **4.** to become effeminate ; **5.** to get weak *or* feeble ; **6.** *Naut.* to fall (as the wind).

AMOLISSANT, E, amollissân-t ânt', *adj.* enervating. **Des voluptés amollissantes,** enervating pleasures.

AMOLLISSEMENT, amolis-mân-t, *sm.* **1.** softening flagging ; **2.** mollification ; **3.** enervation ; **4.** weakening (of courage, etc.).

AMOME, amôm, [Gr. : ἄμωμον], *sm. Bot.* amonum : a genus of plants including those which yield cardamoms, ginger, grains of paradise.

AMONCELER, amônsœlé-r [à ; monceau], [the *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *j'amoncelle, j'amoncelai, j'amoncellerai, amoncelant*], **1.** to heap up : to pile up (stones or wood) ; to amass (riches) ; to collect, to accumulate (proofs, authorities) ; **2.** to lay in heaps (as corn in the field) ; **3.** to drift, to drive into heaps. **— des richesses,** to heap up, to amass, to accumulate riches. **Le vent amoncelle la neige et le sable,** the wind drifts snow and sand.

AMONCELER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be heaped *or* piled up ; **2.** to gather, to collect ; **3.** to be gathering *or* collecting ; **4.** to accumulate. **Les nuages s'amoncellent,** the clouds are gathering.

AMONCELLEMENT, amonsèl'mân-t, *sm.* accumulation : *a*) the act of heaping or pilling up ; *b*) heap, pile ; *c*) collection, gathering ; *d*) drifting, drift (of snow, sand, etc.).

AMONT, amôn, [à ; mont], *sm.* upper part (of a river). **Pays d'—, en —,** the countries up the river, on the upper part of the river. **Aller en —,** to go up the river. **Venir d'—,** to come from the upper part of the river, to come down the river. **Vents d'—,** easterly winds : a term applied by French coasting sailors in the Bay of Biscay and British Channel to winds blowing from any point between N. E. and S. E. **En — du pont,** above the bridge. **Bercy est en — de Paris,** Bercy is up the river above Paris.

AMORÇAGE, amorsâge, *sm.* **1.** priming of small arms ; **2.** *Angl.* baiting ; catching on (of people).

AMORCE, amôrs', [O. Fr. : amors, *pp.* of *amordre*], *sf.* **1.** bait : *a*) anything used to attract fish to a hook, or animals to a trap ; *b*) lure, allurement ; **2.** priming (of a fire-arm) ; **3.** train (of powder, to fire a mine) ; **4.** water put into a dry pump to make it suck. **Mettre l'— à l'hameçon,** to bait the hook. **Les amorces du plaisir,** the allurements of pleasure. **Sans brûler une —,** without firing a shot. **Craignez d'un vain plaisir les trompeuses amorces,** beware of the deceitful allurements of an idle pastime. *Boil. Art. p.* I.

AMORCEMENT, amôrs'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** baiting (of a fish-hook, etc.) ; **2.** ground-baiting : bait thrown into the water.

AMORCER, amôrsé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes the cedilla before *o* and *a*, *amorçons, j'amorçai,*] **1.** to bait (a hook or trap) ; **2.** to lure, to allure, to decoy ; **3.** to prime (fire-arms) ; **4.** to fetch (a pump) ; **5.** to exhaust (a siphon) ; **6.** *Technol.* to begin : to make a small hole, with a gouge or centre-bit for an auger, with a prich-punch for a drill ; **7.** to thin, to flatten, the ends of iron-bars ready for welding. **— un hameçon,** to bait a hook. **— une souricière,** to bait a mouse-trap. **Quand le pêcheur amorce l'eau,** when the angler throws ground-bait into the water.

AMORCER (s'), *v. refl.* **Ces fusils s'amorcent seuls,** those guns are self-priming.

AMORCEUR, EUSE, amorsœr, œs, *smf.* tempter : one who allures, baits or tries to catch.

AMORÇOIR, amôrswar, *sm. Technol.* wimble ; instrument for beginning holes : the gouge or centre-bit for augers, the prickpunch for drills.

AMOROSO, amoroso [Ital.], *adv. Mus.* amoroso, con amore : tenderly.

AMORPHE, amorf', [Gr. : ἀ, neg., μορφή, form]. *adj.* amorphous : devoid of regular form. **Phosphore —,** amorphous (*or* red) phosphorus. **Allumettes amorphes,** safety matches.

AMORPHIE, amôrfi, [amorphe], *sf.* amorphy : absence of regular form.

AMORTIR, amôrtir, [à ; mort], *va.* **1.** to deaden : *a*) to weaken, to break (the force of a stream, blow, fall, or shock) ; *b*) to calm down, to assuage (the passions) ; *c*) to reduce, to abate (inflammation, etc.) ; *d*) to blunt (the senses, the feelings) ; *e*) to slacken (a fire) ; *f*) *Paint.* to tone down, to soften down (the glare of colours) ; *g*) to diminish, to subdue (the intensity of light) ; *h*) to take off the rank taste (of herbs, vegetables, etc., by immersion in boiling water) ; *i*) to slacken the speed of a vessel. **— l'aire d'un bâtiment,** to deaden a ship's way. **Le temps amortit les afflictions,** time diminishes one's afflictions. **Il rencontra, en tombant, une branche qui amortit sa chute,** when falling he met with a branch which deadened his fall. **Les passions non amorties s'éveillent encore pour brûler,** passions unsubdued, burst forth again with renewed vigour. *G. Sand.* **Une balle amortie,** a spent ball. **Un coup amorti,** a deadened blow.

2. to pay, to liquidate (a debt) ; **3.** to buy up, to redeem (an annuity) ; **4.** to sink (money or property, in the purchase of a life-annuity) ; **5.** *Law-t.* to amortize : to alienate land in mortmain ; **6.** *Cook.* to make (meat) tender by long keeping ; **7.** *Autom.* to damp.

8. *vn. Naut.* to get neaped *or* beneaped.

AMORTIR (s'), *v. refl.* to be deadened, weakened. V. AMORTIR.

AMORTISSABLE, amôrtisabl', *adj.* redeemable : said of annuities, etc.

AMORTISSEMENT, amôrtis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** deadening, weakening, diminishing ; **2.** liquidation, paying off, payment (of a debt) ; **3.** redemption : buying up (of annuities, etc.) ; **4.** *Arch.* any ornament that finishes the upper part of a building : coping (of a wall), pediment (over a window or door), finial (of a pinnacle, pyramid, spire) ; **5.** *Naut.* the state of a vessel beneaped. **Caisse d'—,** sinking-fund. **Fond d'—, 1.** fund for paying off a debt ; **2.** depreciation fund (for renewing the plant and rolling stock of a trading company).

AMORTISSEUR, amòrtis'œr, *sm. Mech., Autom.* buffer. — **à air,** air-buffer, dashpot. — **à air comprimé,** air cushion shock absorber. — **de choc,** shock absorber. — **pneumatique,** pneumatic shock absorber.

AMOUILLE, amouy', *sf. Agr.* biestings.

AMOUILLER, amouyé-r, [à ; mouiller], *vn. Agr.* to be down-calving.

AMOULER, amoulé-r, [à ; meule], *va. Techn.* to grind (on a grindstone). — Pneumatique, pneumatic shock absorber.

AMOUR, [Lat. : amor], *sm.* love : *a)* passionate affection between persons of different sexes, the tender passion ; (in an ill sense) amour ; *b)* strong affection (for persons), fondness, passion ; *c)* darling, person or thing beloved ; *d) Myth.* Love (Cupid, the god of love) ; *pl.* the Loves ; *e)* any very pretty person or thing.

a) **L'— est un tyran qui n'épargne personne,** love is a tyrant who spares no one. **Mourir d'—,** to die of love. **Se marier par —,** to marry for love. **Avoir de l'— pour,** to be in love with. **Languir d'—,** to be love-sick. **Un véritable — brave tous les dangers,** true love will brave all dangers. [In this acceptation the plural *amours* is feminine, whether taken in a good or an ill sense]. **Mes premières amours,** my first love. **Ses amours scandaleuses,** his scandalous amours. **Faire l'— à,** to make love to, to court, to woo. **Filer le parfait —,** to make love long and faithfully. **C'est un parfait remède d'—,** she is a perfect antidote for love: she is a very ugly woman **Etre en —,** to be proud : said of female animals in their coupling season. **La terre est en —,** the land is in a state favourable to vegetation. **Maison d'—,** house of ill-fame, a brothel.

b) **L'— des parents pour leurs enfants,** the love of parents for their children. — **paternel, maternel, filial,** paternal, maternal filial love. **L'— des sciences,** the love of the sciences. — **du plaisir, du jeu,** love of pleasure, love of gaming. **Deux pigeons s'aimaient d'— tendre,** two pigeons loved each other tenderly. *La Font. Fab. IX,* **2. Ce général avait gagné l'— de ses soldats,** this general had won the love, the hearts of his soldiers. **Il sentit renaître son courage et son — pour la vertu,** he felt his courage and his love for virtue revive. *Fén.* **Il le fit pour l'— de moi,** he did it for my sake. **Pour l'— de Dieu, 1.** for the love of God, for God's sake : without any interested motive ; **2.** (in an ironical sense) carelessly, negligently, reluctantly, grudgingly. **Il l'a fait comme pour l'— de Dieu,** he did it reluctantly, with an ill grace.

Amour de soi, love of self, self-love : the instinct of self-preservation. **L'— de soi est irrépréhensible et même nécessaire,** self-love is blameless and even necessary.

Amour-propre, 1. self-love, love of self, self-esteem ; **2.** self-conceit. **Il faut avoir un peu d'— -propre,** a little self-love is indispensable. **Il a trop d'— -propre pour se rendre jamais coupable d'une bassesse,** he has too much self-esteem ever to be guilty of a mean action. **L'— -propre est le père des illusions,** self-love is the source of self-deception. **Selon La Rochefoucauld, l'—, propre est le mobile de toutes nos actions,** according to Rochefoucauld, self-love (*or* self-interest) is the motive of all our actions. **Il est pétri d'— -propre,** he is eaten up with self-conceit.

c) **J'ai vu mon —,** I have seen my love, my lady-love. **Cet enfant est l'— de sa mère,** this child is his mother's darling. (Sometimes *pl.* in this sense : **Il a quitté ses amours,** he has left his lady-love.] **Et fussiez-vous du monde et l'amour et l'effroi,** and were you both the love and the dread of the world. **Mon amour** (sometimes contracted into *m'amour*), my love, my darling : an endearing expression addressed to a husband, wife, daughter, etc. **Lacs d'—,** love-knot.

d) **L'Amour est aveugle,** Love is blind. **Porte surmontée d'Amours nus,** a door surmounted by naked Cupids. **Le carquois de l'—,** Cupid's quiver.

e) **Quel — d'enfant !** what a lovely child ! **Cette montre est un —,** this watch is a beauty. — **en cage,** *Bot.* wintercherry, alkekengi. **Pomme d'—,** love-apple, tomato.

[REM. — *Amour* was considered as both masculine anf neuter by the great writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. At present it never takes both genders, except when it signifies the passion of one sex for the other, and even then its singular is feminine only in poetry. In the plural it is feminine both in poetry and in colloquial language). *Prov.* : **L'amour est plus fort que la mort,** love is stronger than death. **On revient toujours à ses premières amours,** we always return to our first love. **On ne badine pas avec l'amour,** those who play bowls must expect rubbers. **Au battre faut l'amour,** come blows, love goes. **On ne vit pas d'amour et d'eau fraîche,** lips however rosy must be fed. **Amour, toux et fumée en secret ne font demeurée,** love, smoke and a cough cannot be hid. **Amour et seigneurie ne veulent point de compagnie,** love and lordship like no fellowship. **Froides mains, chaudes amours,** a cold hand, a warm heart.

AMOURACHÉ, E, amourashé, *adj.* (*de,* with) enamoured, in love.

AMOURACHER, amourashé-r, *va.* (in an ill sense) to enamour, to inflame with love.

AMOURACHER (s'), *v. refl.* (*de,* with) to be (*or* become) enamoured, to fall in love, to be smitten.

AMOURETTE, amourèt', *sf.* **1.** amourette, love-affair, intrigue ; **2.** *pl. Cook.* spinal marrow of veal or mutton. — **des prés,** *Bot.* quaking-grass.

AMOUREUSEMENT, amourœz-mân-t, *adv.* **1.** lovingly ; **2.** (ill sense) amorously ; 3. (with painters) **con amore. Ce petit tableau est peint —,** or — **peint,** this little picture is painted **con amore.**

AMOUREUX, EUSE, amourœ, rœz, *adj.* **1.** in love. **Il est — de cette femme,** he is in love with that woman. **Eperdument —,** desperately in love, over head and ears in love.

2. amorous : inclined to love ; arising from love. **Certaines nations sont plus amoureuses que les autres,** some nations are more amorous than others. **Transports —,** amorous transports.

3. amatory. **Lettres amoureuses,** love-letters, amatory correspondence. **Chanson —,** love song.

4. (*de*) enamoured (with), fond (of). **J'étais — de la poésie,** I was enamoured with poetry. — **de la gloire,** fond of, enamoured with glory.

5. *Paint.* delicate, soft, mellow.

6. *s.* lover, spark, sweetheart.

AMOUR-PROPRE, V. AMOUR.

AMOVIBILITÉ, amovibilité, *sf.* **1.** removability : liability to removal or dismissal, said of officials ; **2.** uncertain tenure (of an office, etc.).

AMOVIBLE, amovibl', [Lat. : amovēre, to move), *adj.* **1.** removable : liable to dismissal ; **2.** held during pleasure : in speaking of appointments, pensions, etc. not permanent or for life.

AMPELOTHERAPIE, ânpelotérapi, [Gr. : ἄμπελος, vine ; thérapie], *sf. Med.* ampelotherapy : method of cure by grapes.

AMPÈRE, ânpair [Ampère, French electrician, died 1836], *sm. Phys.* ampere : unit of current. — **-heure,** ampere-hour.

AMPÈREMÈTRE, ânpérmèt're, *sm.* ampere-meter.

AMPHIBIE, ânfibi, [Gr. : ἀμφί, doubly ; βίος, life], *adj.* **1.** amphibious : said of animals and plants that can exist either in water or on dry land ; it is also applied figuratively to men. **Ils sont amphibies, ils vivent de l'église et de l'épée,** they are amphibious, living both by the grown and the sword. *La Bruy.* 8.

2. *sm.* amphibian (*pl.* amphibians *or* amphibia) : an amphibious animal ; *Fig.* a man who joins in turns two opposite parties, or practises two different trades.

AMPHIBIEN, ENNE, ânfibiœ, en, *adj.* amphibious, *smpl.* amphibians.

AMPHIBOLE, ânfibol, [Gr. : ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous], *sm. Med.* **1.** amphibole : period in sickness which is intermediary between the stationary period and that of defervescence ; **2.** *Miner.* the name given to hornblende.

AMPHIBOLOGIE, ânfibolozhi, [ἀμφίβολος ; λόγος, speech], *sf.* amphibology.

AMPHIBOLOGIQUE, ânfiboloshik', *adj.* amphibological.

AMPHIBOLOGIQUEMENT, ânfiboloshik'mân-t, *adv.* amphibologically.

AMPHIBRAQUE, ânfibrak', [Gr. : ἀμφί, around ; βραχύς, short], *sm. Pros.* amphibrach : a foot of two short syllables.

AMPHICTYONIDE, ânfiktionid', *adj.* entitled to be represented in the Amphictyonic council.

AMPHICTYONIE, ânfiktioni, *sf.* the league, the council of the Amphictyons.

AMPHICTYONIQUE, ânfiktionik', *adj.* Amphictyonic.

AMPHICTYONS, ânfiktiôn, [Gr. : ἀμφικτύων], *sm. pl.* Amphictyons.

AMPHIGOURI, ânfigouri, [Gr. : ἀμφί, around ; γῦρος, circle], *sm.* **1.** burlesque composition ; **2.** farrago of nonsense, rigmarole.

AMPHIGOURIQUE, ânfigourik', *adj.* unintelligible, nonsensical, ludicrous.

AMPHIGOURIQUEMENT, ânfigourik'mân-t, *adv.* unintelligibly, nonsensically.

AMPHIMACRE, ânfimakr', [Gr. : ἀμφί, around ; μακρός, long], *sm. Pros.* amphimacer : a foot composed of a short syllable between two long ones.

AMPHISBÈNE, ânfizbèn'. [Gr. : ἀμφισβαίνα], *sm. Nat. Hist.* amphisbœna : a kind of serpent that can go either head or tail first.

AMPHISCIENS, ânfisiân, [Gr. : ἀμφί, around ; σκιά, shadow], *sm. pl. Geogr.* amphiscians, amphiscii : a term applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because their shadows at noon point to the north during one part of the year and to the south during the other part.

AMPHITHÉATRAL, E, ânfitéâtral, al' *adj.* amphitheatrical.

AMPHITHÉÂTRE, ânfitéâtr', [Gr. : ἀμφί, round about ; θέατρον, theatre], *sm.* **1.** amphitheatre : *a)* an oval or circular theatre with seats gradually rising all round ; *b)* the spectators therein contained ; **2.** (in a modern theatre) the higher seats behind the different tiers of boxes fronting

the stage; **3.** theatre, lecture-room (of a college, etc.). **Le terrain va, s'élève en —**, the ground rises in the form of an amphitheatre.

AMPHITRITE, ânfitrit', [Gr.], *nf. Mythol.* Amphitrite : Neptune's wife ; *Fig.* the sea.

AMPHITRYON, ânfitriôn, [Gr.], *sm.* amphytrion : host, entertainer, the giver of a feast.

AMPHORE, ânfor', [Lat. : amphora], *sf. Antiq.* amphora.

AMPHORIQUE, ânforik', *adj. Auscult.* amphoric. **Résonance —**, amphoric resonance.

AMPLE, ânpl', [Lat. : amplus, large, wide], *adj.* ample : *a)* large, wide, extended, spacious ; *b)* full (as a garment) ; *c)* abundant, plenteous, plentiful, copious ; *d)* liberal (as a reward, etc.). **Dans l'— sein de la nature**, in nature's ample bosom (womb, lap). **Un plus — théâtre**, a wider stage. **Une — moisson**, an abundant, a plentiful harvest. **Un manteau — et flottant**, an ample, flowing cloak, a full and flowing cloak. **Une — récompense**, a liberal reward. In law language : **Plus — informé**, further inquiry. **Renvoyer un accusé jusqu'à plus — informé**, to remand a prisoner for further inquiry, for additional evidence.

AMPLECTIF, IVE, ânplèktif, iv', [Lat. : amplecti, to embrace], *adj. Bot.* amplective.

AMPLEMENT, ânpl'mân-t, *adj.* amply : largely, widely, at large, abundantly, copiously, fully.

AMPLEUR, ânplœr, *sf.* **1.** ampleness : breadth ; **2.** (of garments) fulness ; **3.** (of style) breadth. **L'— d'un manteau**, the fulness of a cloak. **— du front**, breadth of forehead. **L'— de la pensée et du style**, breadth of thought and of style.

AMPLEXICAULE, ânplèksikôl', [Lat. : amplexus, embrace caulis, stem], *adj. Bot.* amplexicaul.

AMPLIATIF, IVE, ânpliatif, iv', *adj.* ampliative.

AMPLIATION, ânpliâsyôn, [Lat. : ampliatio], *sf.* **1.** office copy, duplicate [of a deed, etc] ; **2.** expansion (as of the chest in breathing) **Pour —**, (words placed at the bottom of a duplicate), true copy.

AMPLIER, ânplié-r, [Lat. : ampliāre], *va.* **1.** *Law-t.* to defer, to postpone ; **2.** *Nat. Hist.* to amplify, to make wider.

AMPLIFIANT, E, ânplifiân-t, ânt', *adj. Opt.* magnifying.

AMPLIFICATEUR, ânplifikatœr, *sm.* **1.** (in an ill sense) amplifier : exaggerator ; **2.** *Phot.* amplifier, enlarger.

AMPLIFICATIF, IVE, ânplifikatif, iv', *adj. Opt.* magnifying.

AMPLIFICATION, ânplifikâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** amplification ; **2.** development (of a subject) ; **3.** (in an ill sense) exaggeration; **4.** magnifying (by means of a lens).

AMPLIFIER, ânplifié-r, [Lat. : amplificāre], *va.* **1.** to amplify : to develop, to expiate upon, to enlarge upon (a subject) ; **2.** to exaggerate (a statement, a narrative, sometimes used neutrally in this sense) ; **3.** to magnify (as a lens). **Les voyageurs ont l'habitude d'—**, travellers are apt to exaggerate.

AMPLITUDE, ânplitud', [ample], *sf.* **1.** amplitude : *a)* largeness, extent ; *b) Artill.* point-blank range, horizontal range (of a cannon-ball ; *c) Naut.* arc of the horizon between the point where the sun, etc., rises or sets and the true east or west points ; **2.** *Astron.* diurnal arc (the arc described by any heavenly body between its rising and setting). **L'— est ortive ou occase, nord ou sud**, amplitude is ortive or occiduous, north or south. **— magnétique**, magnetic amplitude : counted from the magnetic east or west points.

AMPOULE, ânpoul', [Lat. : ampulla], *sf.* **1.** ampulla : a bellied phial ; **2.** blister : especially applied to those produced on the feet by long walking, or on the hands by rowing, etc. ; **3.** *Bot.* ampulla, spongiole ; **4.** *Elect.* bulb, bulb lamp ; **5.** *Anat.* ampulla. **La Sainte —**, *Ampulla Remensis* : the bottle which formerly contained the sacred oil used in anointing the kings of France.

AMPOULÉ, E, ânpoulé, *adj.* (in speaking of language) turgid, bombastic, inflated. **Discours —**, fustian, bombast. **Un style —**, bombast.

AMPOULÉMENT, ânpoulémân-t, *adv.* turgidly, bombastically.

AMPOULETTE, ânpoulèt', *sf.* **1.** *Artill.* wooden fuse *or* fusee (of a shell) ; **2.** *Naut.* half-minute glass.

AMPULLACÉ, E, ânpulasé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* ampullaceous.

AMPUTATION, ânputâsyôn, *sf. Surg.* amputation. **Faire l'— de**, to amputate, to cut off. **— circulaire, — à lambeaux**, circular amputation, flap amputation.

AMPUTER, ânpute-r, [Lat. : amputāre], *va. Surg.* to amputate : to take off, to cut off.

AMULETTE, amulet', [Lat. : amuletum], *sf.* amulet : charm, talisman. [Some few authors make *amulette* masculine].

AMUNITIONNER, amunisyoné-r, [munetion], *va.* to provide with stores, to provision.

AMURE, amur', [Lat. : ad murum, to the wall], *sf. Naut.* tack (of a sail **Amures à tribord**, starboard tacks aboard.

AMURER, amuré-r, *va. Naut.* to haul aboard a tack.

AMUSABLE, amuzabl', *adj.* amusable : capable of being amused.

AMUSANT, E, amuzân-t, ânt', *adj.* amusing : entertaining, diverting, pleasing.

AMUSEMENT, amuz'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** amusement : *a)* entertainment, diversion, pastime ; *b)* trifling ; **2.** deception, pretext **3.** loss of time, delay, put-off. **Doux —**, pleasing amusement **Vain —**, futile amusement. **— innocent**, innocent amusement. **Le travail est pour lui un véritable —**, occupation is for him real amusement. **Tout ce que vous me dites là n'es qu'un —**, al you say is a mere deception, pretext. **Pas tant d'—, allez-y de suite**, have done with trifling (loitering *or* delay), go at once. **J'ai assez de vos amusements je veux être payé**, you have put me off long enough, I wish to be paid. **Être l'— d'une société**, to be the butt, the laughing-stock of a company.

AMUSER, amusé-r, [à ; muser], *va.* **1.** to amuse : *a)* to occupy the mind agreeably ; *b)* to keep in expectation, to play with, to trifle with (a person) ; *c)* to idle away, to trifle away, to waste (time, etc.) ; **2.** to deceive, to mislead ; **3.** to beguile (sorrows, sufferings). **Ce roman m'a fort amusé**, this novel has greatly amused me. **Cette aventure a amusé tout Paris**, this adventure has been amusing all Paris. **Quand il s'aperçut qu'on l'amusait**, when he perceived they were trifling with him. **Après avoir ainsi amusé sa vie**, after thus idling away his life. **— l'ennemi**, to deceive, to mislead the enemy **— sa tristesse**, to beguile one's sorrow. **— le tapis**, to talk for talking's sake, to talk against time.

AMUSER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to amuse, to enjoy one's self, to divert one's self ; **2.** to be amused ; **3.** to waste (to loiter, idle, or trifle away) one's time ; **4.** to make fun *or* sport (of a person or thing). **Il s'amuse à faire des vers**, he amuses himself with writing verses. **Elle s'est fort amusée à cette soirée**, she greatly enjoyed herself at that party. **Vous êtes-vous bien amusée ?** did you enjoy yourself ? **Amusez-vous bien**, enjoy yourself well. **S'— de quelqu'un, aux dépens de quelqu'un**, to make fun, to make sport of a person, to amuse one's self at any person's expense. **Il s'est amusé trop en chemin**, he has been loitering too long on the way. **S'— à la moutarde**, to be amused with (devote one's attention to) trifle **S'— aux bagatelles de la porte**, to be amused with trifles, to strain at gnats, to fool away one's time.

AMUSETTE, amuzèt', *sf.* **1.** toy, plaything ; **2.** petty amusement, child's play ; **3.** amuzette : a small cannon invented by Marshal Saxe. **Les poupées sont les amusettes des jeunes filles**, dolls are girl's playthings. **Ce n'est pour lui qu'une —**, it's only child's play to him.

AMUSEUR, EUSE, amuzœr, œz', *smf.* amuser.

AMYGDALE, amigdal', [Gr. : ἀμυγδάλη, almond], *sf. Anat.* tonsil : either of the two glands commonly called the *almonds of the ears.*

AMYGDALIN, E, amigdalan, n', *adj. Chem.* amygdaline.

AMYGDALINE, amigdalin', *sf. Chem.* amygdalin.

AMYGDALITE, amigdalit', *sf. Med.* amygdalitis ; inflammation of the tonsils.

AMYGDALOÏDE, amigdaloïd', [Gr. : ἀμυγδάλη, almond; εἶδος, forme], *sf. Min.* amygdaloid.

AMYLACÉ, E, amilasé, [Gr. : ἄμυλον, starch], *adj.* amylaceous resembling starch.

AMYLE, amil', [Gr. : ἄμυλον, starch], *sm. Chem.* amyl *or* amyle.

AMYLÈNE, amilèn', *sm. Chem.* amylene.

AMYLIQUE, amilik', *adj. Chem.* amylic.

AN, ân, [Lat. : annus, year] *sm.* **1.** year : twelve months, a twelvemonth. **Il y a un —**, a year ago, a twelvemonth ago. **Il reviendra dans un —**, he will return in a year, a year hence. **Avoir soixante ans**, to be sixty (years of age). **Elle n'a pas encore vingt ans**, she is not yet twenty, she is still in her teens. **Agé d'un —**, a year (*or* one year) old ; (in speaking of horses, etc.) yearling. **Un poulain d'un —**, a yearling colt (or simply a yearling). **Tous les ans**, every year. **Tous les deux ans**, every two years, every other year, biennially. **De trois en trois ans**, every third year, every three years, triennially. **Le premier jour** (or simply **le jour**) **de l'—**, New Year's Day. **Le jour de l'—**, New Year's Day. **Bon —, mal —**, one year with another, on an average of years. **Il a dix mille francs par —**, he has ten thousand francs a year. **Une fois, deux fois par —**, once, twice a year. **Un — et un jour**, a year and a day. **Bout de l'—**, anniversary mass (celebrated a year after a person's death). **L — du monde, l'— de grâce, l'— de Notre-Seigneur**, the year of the world, of grace, of our Lord. **L'an mil huit cent soixante-huit**, the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. **Bon jour et bon —**, a happy New Year to you. **Il va sur ses cinquante ans**, he will soon be fifty. **Je m'en moque comme de l'— quarante**, I don care a rap for it.

2. *pl.* years, days ; (when used absolutely) old age. **Dès ses jeunes ans**, from his young days, from his early youth. **La fleur des ans**, the prime of youth, the springtime of life. **Dans** (or **sur**) **ses vieux ans**, in

his old age, his old days. **Le poids, le fardeau des ans,** the weight, the burden of years, of age. **L'injure des ans,** the wear and tear of years, the ravages of time. V. ANNÉE.

ANA, ana, **1.** a Latin suffix added to names with the sense of *belonging to, as*: *Menagiana,* the thoughts or sayings of Ménage.

2. *nm.* ana : a collection of thoughts, sayings, etc.

3. (from the Greek ἀνά, of each) ana : in physicians' prescriptions abridged into A A, signifying that an equal quantity of each ingredient mentioned is to be used.

ANABAPTISME, anabatism', [Gr. : ἀνά, anew ; baptisme], *sm.* anabaptism.

ANABAPTISTE, anabatist', *sm.* **1.** anabaptist ; **2.** *adj.* anabaptistic, anabaptist.

ANABLEPS, anablepss, [Gr. : ἀναβλέπω, I raise my eyes], *sm. Ichth.* anableps : a sort of bony fishes with projecting eyes.

ANACAMPTIQUE, anakânptik', [Gr. : ἀνά, anew ; κάμπτειν, to reflect], *adj. Phys.* and *Geom.* anacamptic.

ANACARDE, anakard', [Gr. : ἀνά ; καρδία, heart], *sm. Bot.* cashew-nut, cashew-apple : the fruit of the *anacardium occidentale.*

ANACARDIER, anakardyé, *sm.* anacardium, cashew-nut tree.

ANACATHARTIQUE, anakatartik', [Gr. , ἀνά, above ; καθαιρεῦν, to purge], *adj.* and *sm. Med.* anacathartic.

ANACHORÈTE, anakorèt', [Gr. : ἀνά, aside ; χωρέω, I go], *sm.* **1.** anchoret, anchorite ; **2.** recluse. **Mener une vie d'—,** to lead the life of an anchorite, of a recluse.

ANACHRONISME, anakronism', [Gr. : ἀνά, backwards ; χρόνος, time], *sm.* anachronism ; error in chronology.

ANACOLUTHE, anakolut', [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; ἀκόλουθος ; companion], *sf. Gram.* anacoluthon : want of sequence in the construction of a sentence.

ANACONDA, anakon'da, *sm. Nat. hist.* anaconda : a large South American Python.

ANACOSTE, anakost', *sf.* anacosta : a kind of serge.

ANACRÉONTIQUE, anakréôntik', *adj.* anacreontic : in the manner of Anacreon.

ANAÉROÏDE, anaéroïd', **ANÉROÏDE,** anéroïd', *adj.* aneroid. **Le baromètre —,** the aneroid barometer. V. ANÉROÏDE.

ANAGALLIS, anagalis, [Gr.], *sm. Bot.* anagallis, pimpernel. V. MOURON.

ANAGLYPHE, anaglif', [Gr. :ἀνάγλυφος; ἀνά, up; γλύφειν, to carve], *sm.* anaglyph : ornament carved in low relief.

ANAGOGIE, anagozhi, [Gr.], *sf. Theol.* anagogy : rapture, ecstasy.

ANAGOGIQUE, anagozhik', *adj. Theol.* anogogical : spiritual.

ANAGRAMMATIQUE, anagramatik', *adj.* anagrammatical.

ANAGRAMMATISER, anagramatizé-r, *vn.* to anagrammatize.

ANAGRAMMATISTE, anagramatist', *sm.* anagrammatist.

ANAGRAMME, anagram', [Gr. : ἀνά, again ; γράμμα, letter], *sf.* anagram.

ANAGYRE, anazhir', **ANAGYRIS,** anazhiris, [Gr. : ἀνά, up ; γυρός circle], *sm. Bot.* bean-trefoil, anagryis fœtida.

ANAL, E, anal, anal', [Lat. : anus], *adj. Anat.* anal. **Veine —,** anal veine. **Nageoire anale,** anal fin.

ANALECTES, analèkt' [Gr. : ἀνάλεκτα], *sm. pl. Philol.* analecta, analects.

ANALEMME, analèm', [Gr. : ἀνάλημμα, height], *sm. Astron., Geom.* analemma.

ANALEPSIE, analépsi, [Gr. : ἀνάληψις], *sf. Méd.* analepsy.

ANALEPTIQUE, analèptik', *adj.* et *sm. Méd.* analeptic. **Un bon —,** an excellent analeptic.

ANALGÉSIE, analzhézi, **ANALGIE,** analzhi,[Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* analgesia, analgia : absence of pain.

ANALOGIE, analozhi, [Gr. : ἀναλογία, proportion], *sf.* analogy. **— frappante, remarquable, évidente,** striking, remarkable, evident analogy. **Il y a — entre le cheval et l'âne,** there is some analogy between the horse and the ass. **Raisonner par —,** to reason by (*or* from) analogy, by way of analogy ; to reason analogically.

ANALOGIQUE, analozhik', *adj.* analogical. **Raisonnement —,** reasoning by analogy, analogical reasoning.

ANALOGIQUEMENT, analozhik'mân-t, *adv.* analogically.

ANALOGUE, analog', *adj.* **1.** analogous, similiar. **L'italien et le français sont des langues analogues,** Italian and French are analogous languages.

2. *sm.* analogue ; *Colloq.* like, fellow, counter-part. **Ce mot n'a point d'— en anglais,** this word has nothing corresponding to it in English.

ANALYSABLE, analizable, *adj.* analysable.

ANALYSE, analiz', [Gr. : ἀνάλυσις], *sf.* analysis : *a)* resolution of a body or subject into its component parts ; *b)* synopsis, abstract, precis, digest, summary of a letter or other composition) ; critical examination, review, critique (of a literary work) ; *d) Gram.* parsing. **— chimique,** chemical analysis. **— qualitative, quantitative,** qualitative, quantitative analysis. **L'— est opposée à la synthèse,** analysis is the opposite of synthesis. **Je ferai l'— de cette eau,** I will analyze this water. **Ce journal donne l'— de toute les nouvelles publications,** this journal gives reviews of all new publications. **Faire l'— de,** *Chem.* to analyse ; *Gram.* to parse. **En termes de mathématiques, l'analyse est l'algèbre,** in the language of mathematics, analysis signifies algebra. **L'— transcendentale,** transcendental analysis : the differential and integral calculus. **En dernière —,** after mature examination, in conclusion, after all. **Je crois, en dernière —, que ce problème est insoluble,** I think, after all, that this problem is insolvable.

ANALYSER, analizé-r, *va.* to analyse (*or* analyze) : to make an analysis of ; to review ; to parse. V. ANALYSE. **— une substance,** to analyse a substance. **— une phrase,** to parse a sentence. **— un livre, une pièce de théâtre,** to criticize, to review a book, a play.

ANALYSEUR, analizœr, *sm.* analyser. **Locke, ce profond — de l'esprit humain,** Locke, that profound analyser of the human mind.

ANALYSTE, analist', *sm.* analizer, analyst, one skilled in mathematical analysis.

ANALYTIQUE, analitik', *adj.* **1.** analytic, analytical ; **2.** *sf.* analytics. **J'ai suivi la voie —,** I have followed the analytical process (*or* method). **Géométrie —, mécanique —,** analytical geometry, analytical mechanics (in which algebra or the infinitesimal calculus is employed).

ANALYTIQUEMENT, analitik'mân-t, *adv.* analytically.

ANAMNÉSIE, anamnezy, [Gr. : ἀνάμνησις], *sf. Pathol.* anamnesis : the recallnig of things to the memory.

ANAMORPHOSE, anamôrfôz', [Gr. : ἀνά, back ; μορφή, form], *sf. Perspect.* and *Bot.* anamorphosis.

ANANAS, anana, [Peruvian origin], *sm.* **1.** pine-apple, ananas : names of both plant and fruit ; **2.** pine-strawberry. **Serre à ananas,** pinery.

ANANIE, anani, *nm.* Ananias.

ANANDRAIRE, anândrair, **ANANDRE,** anândr', [Gr. : ἀν, neg.; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *agj. Bot.* anandrous.

ANANTHE, anânt', [Gr.: ἀν, neg; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* anathous : without flowers.

ANAPESTE, anapèst', [Lat. : from Gr. : ἀνάπαιστος], *sm.* anapest : a foot of two short syllables and one long.

ANAPESTIQUE, anapèstik', *adj.* anapestic.

ANAPHONÈSE, anafonêz', [Gr. : ἀνά, up ; φωνή, voice], *sf. Med.* anaphonesis : exercise of the voice.

ANAPHORE, anafor', [Gr. : ἀνά, up ; φέρω, I bear], *sf. Rhet.* anaphora : repetition.

ANAPHRODISIAQUE, anafrodiziak', [Gr.: ἀν, neg ; aphrodisiaque], *adj.* and *sm. Med.* anaphrodisiac.

ANAPHRODISIE, anafrodizi, *sf. Med.* anaphrodisia.

ANAPHRODITE, anafrodit', [Gr. : ἀν, neg ; aphrodite], *adj. Med.* anaphroditic, impotent.

ANAPLASTIE, anaplasti, [Gr. : ἀνάπλασις ; ἀνά, again ; πλάσσειν, to form], *sf. Surg.* anaplastics.

ANAPLASTIQUE, anaplastik', *adj. Surg.* anaplastic.

ANAPLÉROTIQUE, anaplérotik', [Gr. : ἀνά, again ; πληροῦν, to fill], *adj. Med.* anaplerotic.

ANAPNÉOGRAPHE, anapneograf, [Gr. : ἀναπνοή, breathing ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* anapnograph : instrument to measure and register the breathing movements.

ANARCHIE, anarshi, [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; ἀρχή, government], *sf.* anarchy : absence of government ; confusion, disorder.

ANARCHIQUE, anarshik', *adj.* anarchical, anarchic. **Etat —,** a state of anarchy.

ANARCHISER, anarshizé-r, *va.* to anarchize : to throw into disorder, to disorganize.

ANARCHISTE, anarshist', *sm.* anarchist.

ANARCHISME, anarshism, *sm.* anarchism : the negation of government.

ANARRHIQUE, anarrik', *sm. Ichth.* anarrhichas, wolf-fish.

ANASARQUE, anazark', [Gr. : ἀνά, against ; σάρξ, flesh], *sf. Med.* anasarca : diffused dropsy.

ANASTATIQUE, anastatik', [Gr. : ἀναστατικός] *sf. Bot.* anastatica : rose of Jericho.

ANASTIGMAT, anastigna, *sm. Phot.* anastigmat.

ANASTOMOSE, anastomôz', [Gr. : ἀναστόμωσις ; ἀνά ; στόμα, mouth], *sf. Anat.* anastomosis : inosculation (as of veins, etc.).

ANASTOMOSER (S'), anastomosé-r, *v. refl. Anat.* to anastomose, to inosculate.

ANASTOMOTIQUE, anastomotik', *adj. Anat.* anastomotic.

ANASTROPHE, anastrof', [Gr. : ἀνά, back ; στρέφω, I turn], *sf. Gram.* anastrophe.

ANATHÉMATISER, anatématisé-r, *va.* **1.** to anathematize : to declare accursed ; **2.** to reprobate, to blame severely.

ANATHÉMATISME, anatématism, [Gr. :

ἀναθεματισμός], *sm.* anathematism, anathema.

ANATHÈME, anatèm, [Gr. : ἀνάθεμα], *sm.* 1. anathema : *a)* person or thing accursed and consigned to perdition, by ecclesiastical authority ; *b)* curse accompanying or following excommunication ; *c)* reprobation, blame, opprobrium, malediction (in a general sense). **Frapper d'—**, to declare accursed, to anathematize. **Lancer un — contre**, to launch an anathema against. **Tout l'— des malheurs publics tombe sur vous seul**, all the blame, the opprobrium of the public calamities falls on you alone.

2. *adj.* anathema : accursed. **Qu'il soit — et un objet d'horreur**, let him be anathema, let him be accursed, and an object of horror.

ANATIFE, anatif', [Lat. : anas, anatis, duck ; ferre, to bear], *sm. Nat. His*, barnacle anatifa.

ANATOCISME, anatosism, [Gr. : ἀνατοκισμός, the renewing of interests], *sm.* anatocism : compound interest.

ANATOMIE, anatomi, [Gr. : ἀνά, asunder ; τομή, cutting], *sf.* anatomy : *a)* the art of dissecting ; *b)* a skeleton ; *c)* analysis, examination. **— descriptive**, descriptive anatomy. **— pathologique, médicale, chirurgicale, artificielle**, pathological (*or* morbid) medical, surgical (*or* topographical), artificial anatomy. **— comparée**, comparative anatomy. **L'— d'une plante**, the anatomy of a plant. **L'— d'un discours**, the analysis of a speech.

ANATOMIQUE, anatomik', *adj.* anatomical.

ANATOMIQUEMENT, anatomik'mân-t, *adv.* anatomically.

ANATOMISER, anatomisé-r, *va.* to anatomize : *a)* to dissect (a dead body) ; *b)* to examine minutely ; *c)* to analyse (a book, etc.).

ANATOMISTE, anatomist', *sm.* anatomist.

ANATROPE, anatrop', [Gr. : ἀνά, again ; τρέπειν, to turn]. *adj. Bot.* anatropous.

ANCELOT, anselō, [Jacques], dramatist and essayist (1794-1854).

ANCESTRAL, ALE, ânsestral, *adj.* ancestral.

ANCÊTRE, ânsètr', [Lat. : antecessor], *smf.* ancestor, ancestress.

ANCÊTRES, ânsètr', *sm. pl.* ancestors : forefathers. **Un de ses —**, one of his ancestors, an ancestor of his. **Homme qui compte une longue suite d'—**, a man who counts a long line of ancestors, of ancestry.

ANCHE, ânsh', [O. H. Ger. : ancha, chin-bone], *sf.* 1. reed (of a clarinet, oboe, etc.) ; 2. reedpipe (of an organ). **Jeu d'anches**, reedstop (of an organ).

ANCHER, ânshé-r, *va.* to put a reed to (an instrument).

ANCHILOPS, ânkilops, [Gr. : ἄγχι, near ; ὤψ, eye], *sm. Med.* anchilops.

ANCHISE, ânshiz', *pnm.* Anchises.

ANCHOIS, ânshwâ, [Span. : anchoa], *sm. Ichth.* anchovy. **Beurre d'—**, anchovy paste.

ANCHOITÉ, E, ânshwâté', *adj.* cured, prepared anchovy-fashion.

ANCHUSE, ânkuz', *sf. Bot.* bugloss.

ANCIEN, NE, ânsyan, syen', [Lat. : ante, before], *adj.* 1. ancient : old, belonging to a remote past ; long existent, long known, not new.— **palais, monument**, ancien (*or* old) palace, monument. **Anciennes coutumes, traditions, erreurs**, ancient (*or* old) customs, traditions, errors. **Histoire ancienne et moderne**, ancient and modern history. **Date plus ancienne**, older (*or* more ancient) date. **Les anciens Grecs**, the ancient Greeks. **Les langues anciennes**, the ancient languages. **Notre ancienne amitié**, our old friendship. **Les temps anciens**, ancient, old (*or* olden) times ; days of yore.

2. old : not new, belonging to the past. **L'Ancien et le Nouveau Testament**, the Old and the New Testament. **L'ancienne alliance**, the Old Covenent (the Mosaic Dispensation, opposed to **la nouvelle alliance**, the New Covenant, the Gospel Dispensation). **Elles savent tous les Noëls anciens et nouveaux**, they know all the Christmas carols, old and new. **Une invention ancienne**, an old invention. [In scripture lang. : **l'— homme**, the old man, unregenerated man.]

3. old : former, late (in speaking of retired officials, professional man or tradesmen). **Un — préfet**, an old prefect, an ex-prefect. **L'— maire et son successeur**, the ex-mayor (*or* the late mayor) and his successor. **L'— président**, the former, the late president. **Mon — maître**, my old master. **Un — épicier**, a retired grocer. **Un — ami**, an old friend, a former friend : a person with whom we have ceased to be intimate. **Un ami —**, an old friend, a friend of long-standing : one with whom we have long been, and still are, intimate.

4. old-looking, old-fashioned. **Elle est grande avec une figure longue et ancienne**, she is tall with a long old-fashioned face.

ANCIEN, NE, *sm. f.* 1. ancient : one who lived long since ; 2. elder : an aged person, used as a title of dignity in some nations and in certain religious bodies ; 3. senior : in speaking of functionaries or officers ; 4. (in colloq. lang.) old fellow, old boy ; 5. *in pop. lang.* the Old One, the devil. **Les anciens étaient persuadés**, the ancients were persuaded. **Un — a dit**, an ancient (*or* an ancient writer) has said. **Nous devons respect à nos anciens**, we owe respect to our elders. **Les anciens du canton**, the elders of the canton. **Les anciens du peuple d'Israël**, the elders of the people of Israel. **A l'armée, à grade égal, le plus — commande**, in the army, among officers of equal rank, the senior (he whose commission bears the earliest date) takes the command. **Le conseil des anciens**, the council of the ancients (under the French republican constitution of the year III, 1795-96). **Comment cela va-t-il, mon — ?** how are you, old boy, old fellow ?

ANCIENNEMENT, ânsyén'mân-t, *adv.* anciently, of old, formerly, in the days of yore.

ANCIENNETÉ, ânsyèn'té, *sf.* 1. ancientness ; anciency [little used] ; 2. ancientry (of families) ; 3. seniority : older date of reception into a body, or of appointment to office ; 4. antiquity. **L'— d'une famille**, the ancientness of a family. **Ils ont rang selon leur —**, they rank according to seniority (of reception or appointment, not of age). **Par —**, by seniority. **De toute —**, from all antiquity, from time immemorial.

ANCILE, ânsil', [Lat.], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* ancile : the shield of Mars supposed to have fallen from heaven.

ANCILLAIRE, ânsilair [Lat. : ancilla, maid-servant], ancillary, subservient, subordinate (with *to*).

ANCIPITÉ, E, ânsipité, [Lat. : anceps, ancipitis, two-edged], *adj. Bot.* ancipital, ancipitous : two-edged.

ANCOLIE, ânkoli, [Lat. : aquilegia], *sf. Bot.* columbine : *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

ANCONE, ânkôn', *pn.* Ancona.

ANCÔNE, E, ânkoné, [Gr.: ἀγκών, elbow], *adj.* 1. anconal ; 2. *sm.* anconal muscle.

ANCRAGE, ânkrazh', *sm. Naut.* anchorage, anchoring-ground.

ANCRE, ânkr', [Low Lat. : ancora], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* anchor : *fig.* anything that gives security ; 2. *Arch.* brace ; 3. grapnel (of an air-balloon) ; 4. *Horol.* crutch, anchor (of a clock) ; lever, detached lever (of a watch). **— de poste**, bower-anchor, bower. **— de veille**, spare *or* waist anchor. **Maîtresse —, grande —**, (formerly — *de Miséricorde*), sheet anchor. **— d'affourche**, small bower anchor. **— de flot, de jusant, de terre, du large**, flood, ebb, shore, sea anchor (so called from the direction in which they are cast). **— borgne**, anchor with only one arm (*or* blade). **— à jet, de touée**, stream anchor, kedge. **— de cape** or **— flottante**, floating anchor. **Jeter, mouiller l'—**, to cast anchor, to anchor. **Lever l'—**, to weigh anchor. **Brider l'—**, to shoe anchor. **Chasser sur ses ancres**, to drag one's anchors. **Etre à l'—**, to lie, to ride at anchor. **Fatiguer à l'—**, to ride hard at anchor. *Fig.* : **C'était mon — de salut**, it was my sheet anchor (last hope *or* resource). **Une dernière —**, a last shift. **Echappement à —**, anchor *or* crutch escapement (of a clock), detached lever (of a watch).

ANCRÉ, E, ânkré, *pa. p.* 1. anchored ; *Fig.* firmly established, fixed ; 2. *Mason.* braced. **Vaisseau bien —**, ship well-anchored. **Pierres ancrées de fer**, stones joggled (joined together) with iron. **La vanité est si ancrée dans le cœur de l'homme**, vanity is so firmly fixed, so deeply rooted in the human heart. *Pascal. Pensées*, Part. I. 5.

ANCRER, ânkré-r, *vn.* 1. to cast anchor, to anchor.

2. to fix, to establish, to take root in ; 3. to brace (walls).

ANCRER (s'), *v. refl.* to anchor one's self : to fix, to establish, to install one's self, to get a firm footing.

ANCRURE, ânkrur', [ancrer], *sf.* 1. clamp of iron fixed between the stones of a building to hold them fast ; 2. *Technol.* crease in cloth) ; 3. S-iron, T-iron (at the end of a tie-rod, used to keep walls from bulging).

ANCYLE, ânsile, [Gr. : ἀγκύλος, bent], *sm. Ichth.* ancylus : sort of freshwater snail.

ANDAIN, ândan, [Ital. : andare, to walk], *sm.* swath (in mowing).

ANDALOU, ândalou *sm* Andalusian horse.

ANDALOUS, OUSE, ândalou, ouz', **ANDALOUSIEN, ENNE**, ândalouzyan, èn', *adj.* and *s.* Andalusian.

ANDALOUSIE, ândalouzi, *sf. Geogr.* Andalusia.

ANDANTE, ândânté ou ândânt. [Ital.], *adv.* and *sm.* andante.

ANDELLE, ândèl', *sm.* Andelle beech : the best kind of firewood brought to Paris.

ANDOUILLE, ândouy', [Low Lat. s. inductilis, pudding, from inducĕre, to bring into], *sf.* 1. chitterling stuffed with hashed meat ; 2. roll, twist (of tobacco-leaves) ; 3. *Slang.* muff. **Faire l'—**, to play the fool. **S'en aller en brouet d'—**. to come to nothing. **Vêtu comme une —**, well muffled up.

ANDOUILLER, ândouyé, [Lat. : ante, before ; French : œil, eye], *sm.* antler (of a stag, etc.).

ANDOUILLETTE, ândouyèt', [andouille], *sf.* veal force-meat in the form of a sausage, forced-meat ball.

ANDRÉ, ândré, *pnm.* Andrew.

ANDRIEUX, ândriœ (François), poet (1759-1833).

ANDRINOPLE, ândrinopl', *pn.* **1.** Adrianople; **2. Rouge d'—**, Turkey red.

ANDROGÉNIE, ândrozhiny, [Gr. : ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man ; γένος, race],*sf.* androgyny: succession of male to male.

ANDROGYNE, ândrozhin', [Gr. : ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,man, male ; γυνή, woman, female], *sm.* **1.** androgyne, androgynus, hermaphrodite ; **2.** *adj. Anat.* and *Bot.* androgynous.

ANDROÏDE,ândroïd',[Gr.:ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man ; εἶδος, form], *sm.* android : an automaton in the form of a man.

ANDROMAQUE, ândromak', *pnf.* Andromache.

ANDROMÈDE, ândromèd', *sf. An*-dromeda : *a*) *Myth.* the daughter of king Cepheus ; *b*) *Astron.* a northern constellation.

ANDROPHOBE, ândrofôbe, [Gr. : ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, φόβος, fear], *sm.* and *adj.* misanthrope.

ANDROPHOBIE, ândrofoby, *sf.* misanthropy : aversion to men.

ANDROPHORE, ândrofor', [Gr. : ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man ; φορός, which bears], *sm. Bot.* androphorum.

ANDROPOGON, ândropogôn, [Gr.: ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,man ; πώγων, beard], *sm. Bot.* andropogon, lemon-grass.

ANE, ân', [Lat. : asinus ; O. Fr. : asne], *sm.* ass, jack-ass, donkey : *Fig.* dolt, stupid fellow, blockhead. **Têtu comme un —** as obstinate (*or* stubborn) as an ass, a donkey. **C'est un — bâté,** he is a very stupid, ignorant fellow. **Bonnet d'—,** fool's cap. **Oreilles d'—,** ass's ears. **Dos d'—,** ass's back, a steep ridge. **Pont en dos d'—,** an ogival bridge (with a steep descent from the middle to each end). **Une promenade à l'—,** a donkey-ride. **Pont aux ânes,** pons asinorum : a very easy problem. **C'est le pont aux ânes,** every fool knows that. **Tête d'—, 1.** ass's head ; **2.** *Ichth.* miller's-thumb, bull-head. **Sérieux comme un — qu'on étrille,** as serious as a judge. **C'est l'— revêtu de la peau du lion,** it is the daw in peacock's feathers. **Il cherche son —, il est dessus,** he is looking for his knife and it is in his hand. **Il fait l'— pour avoir du son,** he affects simplicity to get what he wants. **Il y a plus d'un — à la foire qui s'appelle Martin,** there's more than one jack at the fair. **Le plus — des trois n'est pas celui qu'on pense,** the greatest fool of the three is not the one that is supposed. *La Font. Fab.*, XI, 3. *Prov.* : **Faute d'un point, Martin perdit son âne,** a miss is as good as a mile. **C'est brider son âne par la queue,** it is putting the cart before the horse ; it is going against the grain. **Un âne ne trébuche pas deux fois sur la même pierre,** it is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait. **On ne peut faire boire un âne s'il n'a pas soif,** a man may lead his horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink. **A laver la tête d'un âne, on perd sa lessive,** there is no washing a blackamoor white.

ANÉANTIR, anéântir, [à ; néant], *va.* **1.** to annihilate, to ruin, to crush ; **2.** to annul (a document); **3.** to suppress, to abolish (privileges, etc.). **Les barbares ont anéanti l'empire romain,** the barbarians destroyed the Roman empire. **Le feu a tout anéanti,** the fire has destroyed everything. **L'homme ne peut pas plus créer qu'—,** man can no more create than he can utterly destroy. *De Bonald.*

4. to prostrate, to paralyse ; to be thunderstruck, to dumbfound. **J'ai vu des femmes que la crainte de la douleur anéantissait,** I have seen women whom the fear of pain would paralyse (*or* prostrate).

ANÉANTIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be annihilated, destroyed ; to come to nothing; **2.** to prostrate one's self, to humble one's self. **Comment se sont anéantis tant de travaux ?** how have so many great works got effaced ? *Volney.*

ANÉANTISSEMENT, anéântis-mân-t, *sm.* **1.** annihilation : reducing to nothing, destruction, ruin ; **2.** abolition, suppression (of privileges, etc.) ; **3.** self-humiliation, self-abasement ; **4.** prostration (of body or mind).

ANECDOTE, anèkdot', [Gr. : ἀνέκδοτος, not published], *sf.* anecdote.

ANECDOTIER, anèkdotyé, *sm.* anecdotist : relater of anecdotes.

ANECDOTIQUE, anèkdotik', *adj.* anecdotival, anecdotic. **Pièce —,** a dramatized anecdote. **Histoire —,** history in anecdotes.

ANECDOTISER, anèkdotizé-r, *va.* To relate in anecdotes, to collect anecdotes.

ÂNÉE, âné, *sf.* ass load.

ANÉLECTRIQUE, anélèktrik', [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; electric], *adj.* anelectrical : said of substances in which electricity may be developed but cannot be retained.

ANÉMIE, anémi, [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* anæmia : deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood, poorness of blood.

ANÉMIQUE, anémik', *adj.* affected with anæmia.

ANÉMIQUE, *smf.* person affected with anæmia.

ANÉMOGRAPHE, anémograf, [Gr.] *sm.* anemograph : an instrument for measuring and recording the direction and force of the wind.

ANÉMOGRAPHIE, anémografi, [Gr. : ἄνεμος, wind; γραφή, description], *sf.* anemography.

ANÉMOMÈTRE, anémomètr' [Gr. : ἄνεμος, wind ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* anemometer : an instrument to measure the strength and velocity of the wind.

ANÉMONE, anémon', [Gr. : ἄνεμος, wind], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* anemone : wind-flower. **— des fleuristes,** garden anemone. **— pulsatille,** anemone pulsatilla, pasque-flower **—. hépatique,** noble liverwort, anemone hepatica. **Greffe, patte d'—,** anemone bulb *or* root.

2. *Zool.* **— de mer,** sea anemone, actinia.

ANÉMOSCOPE, anémoskop', [Gr. : ἄνεμος, wind ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* anemoscope : weather-cock, wind-vane, with a dial to mark the direction of the wind.

ANENCÉPHALE, anânséfal', [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; ἐγκέφαλον], **1.** *adj.* anencephalous : said of a fœtus born without a brain ; **2.** *sm.* anencephalus.

ÂNERIE, ân'ri, [âne], *sf.* **1.** gross stupidity, gross ignorance ; **2.** gross blunder, piece of gross stupidity. **Dire des âneries,** to say foolish things ; *Fam.* to make an ass of one's self.

ANÉROÏDE, anéroid, [Gr. : ἀν, neg. : νηρός, wet], *adj.* aneroid. V. BAROMÈTRE.

ÂNESSE, ânès', *sf.* she-ass, she-donkey. **Lait d'—,** ass's milk.

ANESTHÉSIE, anèstézi, [Gr. : ἀν, neg. : αἴσθησις, sensibility], *sf. Med.* anæsthesia, anæsthesis : loss of feeling.

ANESTHÉSIQUE, anèstézik', *adj. Med.* anstæhetic.

ANETH, ané, *sm. Bot.* dill, anethum. **— odorant,** common dill, anethum graveolens.

ANÈTHOL, anètol, *sm.* anethol : essence of anise solidified.

ANEVRISMAL, anévrismal, al', *adj. Med.* aneurismal.

ANÉVRISME, anévrism', [Gr. : ἀνεύρυσμα dilatatkon], *sm. Med.* aneurism. **— vrai,** true aneurism. **— du cœur,** aneurism of the heart.

ANÉVRISMATIQUE, anévrismatik', *adj. Med.* aneurismal.

ANFRACTUEUX, EUSE, ânfraktuœ, œz', *adj.* anfractuous.

ANFRACTUOSITÉ, ânfraktuôzité, [Lat. : anfructus, anfructuosus], *sf.* anfractuosity : *a*) sinuosity, cavity ; *b*) *Anat.* sinuous depression.

ANGARIE, angary, [Gr. : ἀγγαρία, constraint], *sf. Naut.* exaction of service of ships in time of war.

ANGE, ânzh, [Gr.: ἄγγελος, messenger], *sm.* **1.** angel *a*) a spiritual being ; *b*) a very pious person ; *c*) a charming woman ; **2.** *Artill.* chain-shot ; **3.** *Ichth.* angel-fish. **— exterminateur,** destroying angel. **— déchu,** fallen angel. **— gardien,** guardian angel. **Cette femme est un — de piété,** that woman is an angel for piety. **Avant le mariage anges si gracieux,** before marriage such charming angels. **Être aux anges,** to be in raptures, to be in high glee. **Rire aux anges, 1.** to laugh heartily ; **2.** (in an ill sense) to laugh without knowing why. **Lit d'anges,** bedstead with a canopy. **Manches d'anges,** very wide sleeves reaching only to the elbow. **La voix d'un —,** the voice of an angel. **Chanter comme un —,** to sing like an angel.

ANGÈLE, ânzhèl', *pnf.* Angela.

ANGÉLIQUE, ânzhélik', *adj.* angelical, angelic : *a*) of or belonging to angels ; *b*) perfect. **Les chœurs angéliques,** the angelic choirs. **Résignation, beauté —,** angelic resignation, beauty. **Le docteur —,** the angelical doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas.

ANGÉLIQUE, *sf. Bot.* angelica, archangelica officinalis. **— confite,** candied angelica.

ANGELIQUE, *pnf.* Angelica.

ANGÉLIQUEMENT, ânzhélik'mân-t, *adv.* angelically, like an angel.

ANGÉLOLATRIE, ânzhélolatry, [Gr. : ἄγγελος, angel ; λατρεία, worship), *sf.* angelolatry : angel-worship.

ANGELOT, ânzhœlo, *sm.* **1.** angel : a gold coin issued under Louis IX. ; **2.** angelot : a kind of cheese made in Normandy ; **3.** *Ichth.* angel-fish.

ANGÉLUS, ânzhélus, *sm.* **1.** angelus ; *Rom. Cath. Lit.*, a prayer beginning with the word *angelus* ; **2.** angelus bell (rung three times a day). **Sonner l'—,** to ring the angelus.

ANGINE, ânzhin', [Lat. : angina], *sf. Med.* angina. **— tonsilaire,** quinsy, amygdalitis. **— couenneuse, pseudo-membraneuse,** croup. **— diphtéritique,** diphtheria, diphtheritis. **— maligne** ou **gangréneuse,** malignant sore-throat. **— de poitrine,** breast-pang ; heart-stroke, angina pectoris.

ANGINEUX, EUSE, ânzhinœ, œz', *adj. Med.* anginal, anginose.

ANGIOCARPE,ânzhiocarp',[Gr.:ἀγγεῖον, case ; καρπός, fruit],*adj. Bot.* angiocarpous.

ANGIOGRAPHIE, ênzhiografi, [Gr. : ἀγγεῖον,case; γράφω, I describe], *sf. Ana.* angiography.

ANGIOLOGIE, ânzhiolozhi, [Gr. : ἀγγεῖον, vessel ; λόγος, speech], *sf. Anat.* angiology.

ANGIOSPERME, ânzhiospèrm', [Gr. : ἀγγεῖον, vase ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* angiospermous.

ANGIOSPERMIE, ânzhiospèrmi, *sf. Bot.* angiosperms : a class of plants having their seeds inclosed in a distinct pericarp.

ANGLAIS, E, ânglé, èz, [Angle, name of a Germanic people], *adj.* English, British. **La langue anglaise**, the English language.

ANGLAIS, *sm.* **1.** Englishman, English-boy ; **2.** English language ; **3.** an English horse ; **4.** *Slang.* dummy : with drapers, etc., a sham package to imitate rolls of cloth, etc. **Il montait un bel —**, he rode a handsome English horse.

ANGLAISE, *sf.* **1.** English woman, girl *or* lady ; **2.** anglaise : a dance ; **3.** a kind of binding used in upholstery ; **4.** running hand (in writing) ; **5.** ringlet : long loose curl. **A l'—**, in the English fashion *or* style. **Filer à l'—**, *Fam.* to give the slip, to take French leave. **Porter des anglaises**, to wear curls.

ANGLAISER, ânglèzé-r, *va.* to nick (a horse) : to sever the depriment muscles of the tail.

ANGLE, ângl', [Lat. : angulus], *sm.* **1.** *Geom.* angle ; **2.** corner : the point where two lines meet ; **3.** bend, turn, elbow (in a river, street, etc.). **L'— d'incidence est égal à l'— de réflexion**, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. **— optique ou visuel**, optival *or* visual angle. **— facial**, facial angle. **— droit, aigu, obtus**, right, acute, obtuse angle. **— sphérique**, spherical angle. **Abattez les angles de cette planche**, cut off the corners of that plank. **La maison se trouve à l'— de cette rue**, the house stands at the corner of that street.

ANGLER, ânglé-r, *va. Technol.* to shape to an angle.

ANGLET, ânglé, *sm. Mason.* channel, splay (in rusticated work).

ANGLETERRE, ângl'tèr', *sf.* England. **Dentelle de point d'—**, English point lace.

ANGLEUX, EUSE, ângloe, œz', *adj.* lobed, wrinkled : many-cornered, as the kernel of a walnut.

ANGLICAN, E, ânglikân, an', *adj.* **1.** Anglican : chiefly said of the established Church of England ; **2.** *smf.* Anglican : a member of the Church of England. **L'Église anglicane**, the Church of England.

ANGLICANISME, ânglikanism', *sm.* anglicanism : doctrine of the Church of England.

ANGLICISER ânglisizé-r, *va.* to anglicize : to give an English form to (words).

ANGLICISME, ânglicism,' *sm.* anglicism.

ANGLO-AMÉRICAIN, E, ânglo-amérikan, èn', *adj.* and *s.* Anglo-American.

ANGLO-DANOIS, ânglo-danwâ, *adj.* **1.** Anglo-Danish ; **2.** *smf.* Anglo-Dane.

ANGLO-FRANCAIS, E, ânglo-frânsé, èz', *adj.* and *s.* Anglo-French.

ANGLOIS, ânglwâ, *sm.* a kind of plum tart.

ANGLOMANE, ângloman', *adj.* **1.** madly fond of English fashions, etc., English-mad ; **2.** *smf.* anglomaniac : person prejudiced in favour of everything English.

ANGLOMANIE, ânglomani, [anglo ; Gr. : μανία], *sf.* anglomania.

ANGLOPHOBE, ânglofob', *adj.* **1.** holding the English in hatred , **2.** *smf.* anglophobist.

ANGLOPHOBIE, ânglofobi, [anglo ; Gr. : φόβος, hatred], *sf.* anglophobia : hatred of the English.

ANGLO-SAXON, ONNE, ânglosaksôn, on', *adj.* and *smf.* Anglo-Saxon.

ANGOISSE, ângwâs', [Lat. : angustia, strait ; Low-Breton, angou, narrow], *sf.* **1.** anguish : pang, agony, violent pain (of body or mind) ; **2.** spasm. **Ce malade éprouve des angoisses très douloureuses**, this patient experiences most painful spasms. **Poire d'—**, **1.** choke-pear : a hard unpalatable fruit ; *Fig.* anything extremely disagreeable ; **2.** an iron gag. **Avaler des poires d'—**, to undergo extreme mortifications. **Faire avaler des poires d'—**, to give a bitter pill to swallow. **Les angoisses du remords**, the anguish of remorse. *Bossuet.*

ANGOISSER, ângwâsé-r, *va.* to anguish : to put to great pain.

ANGON, ângôn, *sm.* **1.** javelin, short pike (used by the old Franks), **2.** *Fish.* lobster-hook.

ANGORA, ângora, *s. Geog.* **1.** Angora : a town of Asia Minor ; **2.** *adj.* Angora : of or from Angora. **Chat —**, or simply **un —**, an Angora cat.

ANGOUMOIS, ângoumwâ, *nm.* **1.** Angoumois : a province of France ; **2.** angoumois : a subacid species of apricot.

ANGROIS, ângrwâ, *sm.* wedge for a hammer-head.

ANGUICHURE, ânghuishur, *sf. Hutn.* huntsman's horn-belt.

ANGUIFORME, ânguiform', [Lat. : anguis, snake ; forme], *adj.* anguilliform : in the form of a snake.

ANGUILLADE, ânghiyad', [anguille), *sm.* cut, lash, lashing (with an eelskin, a whip, or rope's end).

ANGUILLE, ânghiy', [Lat. : anguilla, a small snake], *sf.* **1.** *Ichth.* eel ; **2.** *Artill.* groove-board ; **3.** *Naut. pl.* bilge-ways, launching-ways. **— argentée**, silver eel. **— commune**, common eel. **— long-bec**, sharp-nosed eel. **— plat-bec**, the grig. **— de mer**, conger-eel, conger. **— de sable**, sand-eel. **— de Surinam or torpille**, the electrical eel. **Échapper comme une —**, to be as slippery as an eel. **Il ressemble à l'— de Melun ; il crie avant qu'on l'écorche**, he cries out before he is hurt. **Il y a quelque — sous roche**, there is a snake in the grass, some secret manœuvring on foot. **Nœud d'—**, slipknot. **Il veut rompre l'— au genou**, he is trying to do impossibilities. *Prov.* : **Pour trop presser l'— on la perd**, grasp all, lose all.

ANGUILLER, ânghiyé, *sm. Naut.* limber-hole.

ANGUILLÈRE, ânghièr, *sf.* **1.** eel-basket (for catching eels) ; **2.** eel-pond.

ANGULAIRE, ângulèr', [angle], *adj.* angular. **Figure —**, angular figure. **Mouvement —**, *Mech.* angular motion. **Vitesse —**, angular velocity. **Pierre —**, corner-stone. **Dent —**, corner-tooth, canine tooth.

ANGULAIREMENT, ângulèr'mân-t, *adv.* angularly.

ANGULÉ, E, ângulé, *adj. Bot.* angulate, angulated.

ANGULEUX, EUSE, ânguloe, œz', *adj.* **1.** angular : having many angles or corners ; **2.** rough, rugged. **Visage —**, angular features, harsh features, strongly marked features, hatchet face.

ANGUSTICLAVE, ângustiklav', [Lat. : angustus, narrow ; clavus, knot in form of a nail], *sm.* angusticlave : robe of the ancient Roman knights.

ANGUSTIE, ângusti', [Lat. : angustus, narrow], *sf. Med.* stricture.

ANGUSTIFOLIÉ, E, ângustifolié, [Lat. : angustus, narrow ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* angustifoliate, angustifolious : narrow-leaved.

ANGUSTURE, ângustur', [Angustura, a town in South America], *sf. Mat., Med.* angostura bark. **Fausse —**, false angostura bark : the bark of the strychnos nux vomica.

ANHÉLATION, anélâsyôn, *sf. Med.* anhelation : short-breathing.

ANHÉLER, anelé-r [Lat. : anhelāre], *vn.* to breathe with difficulty.

ANHÉLEUX, EUSE, anéloe, œz', *adj. Med.* anhelose : panting.

ANHYDRE, anidr', [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; ὕδωρ, water], *adj. Chem.* anhydrous. **Chaux —**, quick lime.

ANHYDRITE, anidrit, *sf. Geol.* anhydrite.

ANICROCHE, anikrosh', [croche], *sf.* impediment, obstacle, hinderance ; *Colloq.* hitch, a screw loose. **Pourvu qu'il ne survienne pas d'anicroches**, provided we meet with no obstacle.

ÂNIER, ÈRE, ânièr', *smf.* ass-driver, donkey-driver.

ANIL, anil, [Port., indigo], *sm. Bot.* anil : indigofera anil.

ANILINE, anilin', *sf. Chem.* aniline.

ANIMADVERSION, animadvèrsyôn, [Lat. : animadversio ; anima, soul ; ad, against : vertĕre, to turn], *sf.* animadversion : censure, blame.

ANIMAL, animal, [Lat. : animal, from *anima*, life], *sm.* (*pl. Animaux*). **1.** animal **L'homme est un — raisonnable**, man is a reasoning, a rational animal, an animal endowed with reason. **L'homme sait dominer sur tous les animaux**, man has dominion over all animals, over the whole brute creation. **— domestique**, tame, domestic animal. **Animaux sauvages**, wild animals.

2. (in an ill sense) animal, creature ; stupid fellow, blockhead, dolt, boor, lout. **Quel —**, what an animal, what a stupid fellow ! **C'est un assez mal plaisant —**, he is a rather disagreeable creature. **Un sot —**, a foolish creature. **Un vilain —**, a beastly fellow.

ANIMAL, E, animal, al', *adj.* animal : *a*) belonging to animals ; *b*) sensual : opposed to intellectual, spiritual, or rational. **Vie animale**, animal life. **Règne —**, animal kingdom. **Chimie animale**, animal chemistry **Nourriture animale**, animal food (flesh meat). **Noir —**, animal charcoal, bone black. **Personnes qui ont les esprits animaux fort agités** persons whose animal spirits are very lively. *Malebr. Recher. de la Vérité* II. I, I.

ANIMALCULE, animalkul', [Lat. : animalculum, *pl.* animalcula], *sm.* animalcule. **Les animalcules des madrépores**, the animalcules (*or* animalcula) of the madrepores.

ANIMALCULISME, animalkulism', *sm.* animalculism, spermatism.

ANIMALCULISTE, animalkulist', *sm.* animalculist.

ANIMALIER, animalyé, **ANIMALISTE**, animalist', *sm.* painter (*or* sculptor) of animals.

ANIMALISABLE, animalizabl', *adj.* animalizable.

ANIMALISATION, animalizâsyôn, *sf.* animalization.

ANIMALISER, animalizé-r, *va.* to animalize : to convert into animal substance. **La digestion et la respiration animalisent les aliments**, digestion and respiration animalize food.

ANIMALISER(s'), *v. refl.* to be animalized (assimilated to the substance of an animal).

ANIMALITÉ, animalité, *sf.* **1.** animality : *animal* nature as opposed to *human* nature ; **2.** the animal kingdom. **L'— des éponges est douteuse**, the animality (the animal nature) of sponge is doubtful.

ANIMATEUR, TRICE, animatœr, tris, *adj.* animating, animative : life-giving. **Principe —**, the animating principe.

ANIMATION, animasyôn, *in poet.* siôn,

sf. 1. **animation** : *a*) the state of being animated; *b*) **liveliness**, life, spirit; *c*) ardour, vigour; *d*) **activity, bustle**; 2. *Med.* quickening (of the fœtus).

ANIMÉ, E, animé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. animated : *a*) endowed with life, quickened, vivified; *b*) inspirited, inspired, excited, stimulated; *c*) lively, sprightly, spirited, vivid, busy, stirring, bustling. **Corps animés**, animated bodies. **Chaque particule de matière organique contient des milliers d'atomes animés**, every particle of organic matter contains thousands of animated atoms. **Le corps est — par l'âme**, the body is animated (quickened, vivified) by the soul. **Ce missionnaire est — d'un saint zèle**, that missionary is animated (inspired, actuated) by a holy zeal. **— de sentiments bienveillants**, animated with (actuated, under the influence of) kindly feelings. **— par le succès**, inspirited, encouraged by success. **Discours —**, an animated speech. **Débat —**, an animated (warm, spirited) debate. **Description animée**, animated, lively, vivid description. **Scène animée**, an animated (busy, stiring) scene. **Rue animée**, busy street. **Ville animée**, busy, bustling town.

2. **angry**, incensed, exasperated. **Il paraissait — et parlait avec chaleur**, he appeared angry and spoke with warmth. **Je me sentais — à chaque instant**, I felt more incensed every moment. **Il était — contre son frère**, he was incensed against his brother.

3. **high**, heightened [as the colour of the complexion when under emotion]; bright. **Son teint — par l'émotion**, his colour heightened by his emotion. **Ses yeux animés**, her bright eyes.

4. eager (for), bent (on). **— au carnage, à l'étude**, eager for bloodshed, bent on study.

5. (in the Fine Arts) life-like. **Ce marbre, ce bronze semble —**, this marble, this bronze looks life-like, seems to be endowed with life.

6. *Herald.* **animé** : said of the horse when represented in action, or of a horse's head when the eyes are borne of a different colour from the head itself.

7. impelled, driven. **Un projectile — d'une grande force**, a projectile impelled with great force.

ANIMÉ, animé, *sm. Pharm.* anime *or* animi, gum animi : a resin procured from the hymenæa courbaril.

ANIMER, animé-r, [Lat. : anima, life], *va.* 1. to animate : *a*) to endow with life, to quicken, to vivify; *b*) to enliven, to give animation *or* life to; *c*) to fill with ardour, to encourage, to stimulate; *d*) to inspire. **Le principe qui anime tous les corps vivants**, the principle which animates all living bodies. **Le soleil anime tout par sa chaleur**, the sun vivifies, quickens all nature with his heat. **Jadis une multitude vivante animait cette enceinte**, formerly a living multitude animated (enlivened, gave animation to) this spot. **— la conversation**, to enliven conversation. **— un discours**, to enliven (to give life, animation, spirit to) a speech. **Une même passion anime tous les cœurs**, one and the same passion animates, actuates every heart. **César animait ses soldats par son exemple**, Cæsar animated, encouraged, stimulated, inspirited his soldiers by his own example. **— quelqu'un de son esprit**, to inspir a person with one's own sentiments.

2. (in an ill sense) to incense, to irritate, to excite, to incite, to exasperate, to stir up. **Il anima le peuple contre la noblesse**, he stirred up the people against the nobility. **— les passions**, to excite the passions.

3. to impart colour, brightness, vivacity, life. **— le teint**, to heighten the colour, the complexion. **— les yeux**, to impart brightness, animation to the eyes.

4. to propel, to impel. **La force qui anime le boulet**, the force which impels the cannon-ball.

5. (in the Fine Arts) to render life-like, to give life *or* animation to. **C'est un sculpteur qui anime ses figures**, he is a sculptor who gives life to his figures, who makes his figures life-like.

6. to brisk up (a horse); 7. to stimulate, to keep open (a blister); 8. to quicken (a step, in dancing).

ANIMER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become (get *or* grow) animated; 2. to cheer up, to take courage, to be encouraged; 3. to get (*or* grow) warm; 4. to be incensed (*or* exasperated), to chafe; 5. *Paint.* to become life-like, to assume the appearance of real life. **Ses traits se sont animés**, his features became animated. **La nature s'anime sous son pinceau**, nature starts into life under his pencil. **Il s'est animé contre moi**, he got much excited against me.

ANIMISME, animism', *sm. Med.* animism.

ANIMISTE, animist', *sm.* animist.

ANIMOSITÉ, animôzit,é [Lat. : animositas], *sf.* animosity : *a*) violent enmity; *b*) passion, heat. **Agir par —, avec —**, to act from (*or* with *or* out of) animosity. **Avoir de l'— contre**, to feel animosity towards (*or* against).

ANIS, ani-z, [Gr. : ἄνισον], *sm.* 1. anise, pimpinella anisum; 2. aniseed comfits. **Graine d'—**, aniseseed, aniseed. **— étoilé**, star aniseed.

ANISER, anizé-r, *va.* to flavour with aniseed.

ANISETTE, anizèt', *sf.* anisette : a cordial flavoured with aniseed.

ANKYLOSE, ânkilôz', [Gr. : ἀγκύλωσις], *sf. Surg.* ankylosis. **Vrai —**, complete, bony, *or* true ankylosis. **— fausse**, incomplete, spurious, *or* false ankylosis.

ANKYLOSER, ânkilozé-r, *va. Surg.* to ankylose : to make stiff. **Genou ankylosé**, stiff, ankylosed knee.

ANKYLOSER (s'), *v. refl.* to become ankylosed, to grow stiff (as a joint).

ANNAL, E, annal, al', [Lat. : annalis, annual], *adj.* (*pl. m. annaux*) yearly, for a year. **Location annale**, yearly letting.

ANNALES, annal, [Lat. : *pl.* of annalis; annus, year], *sf. pl.* annals.

ANNALISTE, annalist', *sm.* annalist.

ANNAMITE, annamit, *s.* and *adj.* Annamite : native of Annam.

ANNATE, annat', [Low Lat. : annata; annus, year], *sf.* annals *pl.* the first year's income of a bishopric or living formerly paid to the pope.

ANNEAU, anô, [Lat. : annellus, ring], *sm.* 1. ring; 2. link (of a chain); 3. bow (of a key, or of a watch); 4. curl, ringlet, curly look (of hair); 5. coil (of a serpent) **— brisé**, split-ring (for keys, etc.) **— nuptial**, wedding ring. **— pastoral**, pastoral (*or* bishop's) ring. **— du pêcheur**, the Fisherman's ring (used for sealing papal bulls). **Anneaux de Saturne**, Saturn's rings. **— ombilical**, *Anat.* umbilical ring. **— astronomique**, astronomical ring (formerly used in taking the sun's or moon's altitude). **— solaire (or horaire)**, ring-dial. **Greffe en —**, flute-grafting.

ANNÉE, ané, [Lat. : annus], *sf.* 1. year; period or the earth's revolution in its orbit; *Colloq.* twelvemonth. **Les quatre saisons de l'—**, the four seasons of the year. **— bissextile**, bissextile, leap-year. **— civile**, civil year. **— julienne, grégorienne**, Julian year, Gregorian year. **—, solaire ou tropique**, solar *or* tropical year. **— républicaine**, year of the French republic (beginning at the autumnal equinox). **— scolaire ou scolastique**, school year, academic year. **— pluvieuse, chaude, sèche**, wet (*or* rainy), year, hot, dry year. **— abondante**, abundant year. **— de disette**, year of scarcity. **Bonne, mauvaise —**, good, bad year (with regard to crops). **— commune ou moyenne**, average year, on an average of years. **Une — dans l'autre**, one year with another. **L'— prochaine, l'— qui vient**, next year. **L'— suivante**, the next year, the following year. **D'— en —**, from year to year. **L'— qui court**, the present year. **Il y a bien des années que nous ne nous sommes vus**, it is many years since we saw each other. **A l'—**, by the year. **Plein d'années**, full of years, well stricken in years, of (*or* at) a ripe old age. **Perdre les plus belles années de sa vie**, to lose the best years of one's life. **Dans ses dernières années**, in the latter part of his life. **Je vous souhaite la bonne —**, I wish you a happy new year.

2. yearly income or pension, rent (of a house, etc.). **Je suis d'une — en retard**, I am a year's income in arrears, I am a year behindhand. **Son locataire lui doit trois années**, his tenant is three years' rent behindhand, in arrear.

3. year : period of any planet's revolution. **L'— de Jupiter est près de douze fois plus longue que la nôtre**, Jupiter's year is nearly twelve times the length of ours.

Syn. AN. ANNÉE. — These two words have generally the same meaning, but nevertheless cannot be used indifferently. *An* is preceded by an adjective only in a few stereotyped phrases which we have given. (V. AN.), and is chiefly used in dates and calculations. In the following sentences *An* cannot be substitued for *Année* : **Une belle année, une mauvaise année, une année abondante. La première année, la seconde année, J'ai reçu une année de mon revenu.**

ANNELÉ, E, an'lé, *pa. p* 1. annulated 2. curled, curly (as hair); 3. *Zool.* and *Bot.* annulate, annulated, ring-streaked; 4. *sm. pl.* **Les annelés**, annelides, earthworms. **Colonne annelée**, annulated column.

ANNELER, an'lé-r, *va.* [*J'annelle, j'annelais, j'annelai, j'annellerai*; *annelant.*] 1. to curl (hair); 2. *Agr.* to ring (pigs).

ANNELET, an'lè, *sm.* annulet : *a*) *Arch.* flat moulding, fillet; *b*) *Herald.* small ring.

ANNÉLIDES, anélid', *sm. pl. Zool.* annelida, annelides : earthworms.

ANNELURE, anœlur', *sf.* curling (of hair).

ANNEXATION, anèksâsyôn, *sf.* anexation.

ANNEXE, anèks', [Lat. : ad, to; nectère, to tie], *sf.* 1. annex, annexation : anything annexed; 2. district-church, chapel of ease (dependent on a parish church); 3. rider, schedule, voucher (annexed to a report, etc.); 4. dependency, appurtenance (of an estate).

ANNEXER, anèksé-r, *va.* to annex.

ANNEXER (s'), *v. refl.* to be annexed.

ANNEXION, anèksyôn, *sf.* annexation, annexment : the act of annexing.

ANNEXIONNISTE, anèksyonist, *adj.* 1. annexionist : tending to or favouring

annexation; **2.** *s.* annexionist : partisan of annexation.

ANNIHILATION, anniilâsyôn, [annihiler], *sf.* annihilation, annulment.

ANNIHILATIONNISME, anniilâsyonism, *sm.* annihilationism : the belief that the soul dies with the body.

ANNIHILER, anniilé-r, [Lat. : annihilāre; ad, to; nihil, nothing), *va.* to annihilate, to annul.

ANNIHILER (s'), *v. refl.* to be annihilated.

ANNILLE, aniy', [Lat. : anellus, little ring], *sf.* **1.** rynd (*or* rind) : iron receiving the spindle of the upper millstone; **2.** *Herald.* millrind.

ANNIVERSAIRE, anivèrsèr', [Lat. : anniversarius; annus, year], *adj.* anniversary. **Fête —,** anniversary festival.

ANNIVERSAIRE, *sm.* **1.** anniversary; **2.** *Cath. Lit.* anniversary service (*or* mass) for the dead. **Un glorieux —,** a glorious anniversary. **— de naissance,** birthday.

ANNOMINATION, anominâsyôn, [Lat. : ad, to; nomināre, to name], *sf. Rhet.* annomination.

ANNONCE, anôns', *sf.* **1.** announcement : notice, notification; **2.** banns (of marriage); **3.** advertisement (in newspapers, etc.); **4.** sign. **Faire une — dans les journaux,** to advertise in the public papers. **Cette apparente stupidité est souvent l'— des âmes fortes,** that apparent stupidity is often the sign of strong minds. *J. J. Rousseau.*

ANNONCER, anônsé-r, [Lat. : annuntiāre], *va.* **1.** to announce : to make known, to declare, to give notice of, to inform (a person of a thing); **2.** to presage, to forebode; **3.** to foretell, to predict; **4.** to be the precursor, the harbinger of; **5.** to preach (the gospel); **6.** to publish (the banns of marriage); **7.** to advertise (in the public journals). **— une victoire,** to announce a victory. **Les journaux ont annoncé la paix,** the papers have announced peace. **Il ne m'annonce pas même par lettre ce qu'il fait,** he does not even inform me (let me know) by letter what he is doing. **Annoncez-vous,** introduce yourself, announce yourself. **— la compagnie,** to announce the company, the guests. **Sans se faire —,** without sending in his (or her) name. **Ce vent annonce la tempête,** this wind forebodes a storm. **Cela ne m'annonce rien de bon,** that bodes me no good. **On a annoncé la vente dans les journaux,** the sale has been advertised in the papers. **Une dépêche nous annonce l'arrivée du bateau,** a telegram informed us of the arrival of the boat.

8. to give proof, to show, to manifest, to evince. **Ceux qui annoncent de l'instruction,** those who give proof of (show, manifest *or* evince) some education, instruction, *or* learning.

ANNONCER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to announce one's self, to make one's self known, to present one's self; **2.** to reveal, to manifest one's self. **S'annonçant comme consul,** announcing himself as consul. **Dès que le printemps s'annonce,** as soon as spring makes its appearance. **Il y a des caractères qui s'annoncent presque en naissant,** there are characters which manifest themselves almost from their birth. **S'— bien,** to promise well, to look (*or* to be) promising, to make a good beginning. **Cette entreprise s'annonçait bien, mais elle a mal tourné,** that enterprise looked promising, but it has turned out badly.

ANNONCEUR, anônsœr, *sm.* announcer : *a*) one who announces; *b*) formerly, in theat. lang., the performer who announced the pieces to be played on the following day.

ANNONCIADE, anônsiad', *sf.* Annunciade : *a*) the name of several orders of nuns; *b*) a nun of any of the said orders; **3.** *sm.* Annunciation : the name of an order or knighthood founded in 1362 by Amadeus VI.

ANNONCIATION, anônsiâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** annunciation, announcement; **2.** the Annunciation : *a*) the Archangel Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; *b*) festival kept on the 25th of March, popularly called *Lady-day.*

ANNOTATEUR, anotatœr, *sm.* annotator.

ANNOTATION, anotâsyôn, *sf.* annotation.

ANNOTER, anoté-r, [Lat. : annotāre], *va.* to annotate. **Texte annoté par un habile critique,** text annotated (*or* with notes) by a skilful critic.

ANNUAIRE, annuèr', [Lat. : annuus, annual], *sm.* year-book, annual, annuary. **— du commerce,** Trade Directory. **— de la marine,** Navy List. **— militaire,** Army List. **— du clergé,** Clergy List. **— du Bureau des Longitudes,** an almanac published by the astronomers of the Paris Observatory.

ANNUALITÉ, annualité, *sf.* quality of being annual.

ANNUEL, LE, annuèl, èl', [Lat. : annualis; annus, year], *adj.* annual, yearly : *a*) occurring every year; *b*) lasting one year only). **Plantes annuelles,** annuals. **Dignité annuelle,** annual dignity (dignity held for one year only). **Mouvement — de la terre,** the annual revolution of the earth.

ANNUEL, *sm.*, annual : daily mass for a year after a person's death.

ANNUELLEMENT, annuèl'mân-t, *adv.* annually *a*) yearly; *b*) a-year, per annum. **Son domaine rend — dix mille francs,** his estate brings in ten thousand francs a-year.

ANNUITÉ, annuité, *sf.* annuity : a sum paid or received annually for a term of years or for life.

ANNULABLE, annulabl', *adj.* voidable : that may be annulled, cancelled, or reversed.

ANNULAIRE, annulèr', [Lat. : annularius], *adj.* annular : *a*) having the form of a ring; *b*) adapted to receive a ring. **Eclipse —,** annular eclipse. **Doigt —,** ring-finger : the fourth finger.

ANNULATIF, VE, annulatif, iv', *adj.* annulling, cancelling, reversing.

ANNULATION, annulâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** annulment, voidance (of a contract, etc.); **2.** cancelling (of a deed); **3.** reversal (of a judgment).

ANNULÉ, E, annulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* annulate, annulated : having rings or annulations.

ANNULEMENT, annul'mânt, *sm. Naut.* annulling, annulment (of a signal).

ANNULER, annulé-r, [Lat. : annulāre; ad, to; nullus, none], *va.* **1.** to annul : to void, to render null and void; **2.** to cancel (a deed, a contract); **3.** to reverse, to quash, to set aside (a judgment); **4.** to nullify, to baffle, to quash, to foil. **— une commande,** to cancel an order.

ANNULER (s'), *v. refl.* to become null.

ANOBLI, E, anobli, *smf.* person ennobled (by royal favour). **Les nouveaux anoblis** the newly made nobles.

ANOBLIR, anoblir, [Lat. : à; noble], *va.* to ennoble : to confer on a person the rank and privileges of nobility.

[*Anoblir* was also formerly employed in the sense of *to make illustrious* but has long ceased to have that meaning. **On peut être anobli sans être ennobli,** a man may be made a noble, without being made illustrious, V. ENNOBLIR.]

ANOBLISSEMENT, anoblis'mân-t, *sm.* ennoblement. **Lettres d'—,** letters of nobility.

ANODE, anod, [Gr. : ἄνοδος, rising way], *sf. Phys.* anode.

ANODIN, E, anodan, in', [Gr. : ἀν, neg.; ὀδύνη, pain], *adj.* **1.** anodyne : assuaging pain; **2.** palliative; **3.** dull, tame, spiritless. **Un remède —,** anodyne remedy, an anodyne. **Dans l'état actuel des choses, il ne faut pas de remèdes anodins,** in the present state of affairs, we want something more than palliatives. **Des vers anodins,** tame, spiritless verses

4. *sm.* anodyne. **On emploie les anodins contre les névralgies,** anodynes are employed against neuralgia.

ANODONTE, anodont, [Gr. : ἀνόδους], *adj.* anodontous, toothless.

ANOMAL, E, anomal, al', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ὁμαλός, equal]., *plm.* ANOMAUX, anomô, *adj.* **1.** anomalous : deviating from rule; **2.** *Gram.* irregular.

ANOMALIE, anomali, *sf.* anomaly : *a*) irregularity; *b*) the angular distance of a planet from its last perihelion as seen from the centre of the sun.

ANOMALISTIQUE, anomalistik', *adj. Astron.* anomalistic. **Année —,** anomalistic year.

ANOMIE, anomi, [Gr. : ἀνωμία, irregularity], *sf. Zool.* anomia : beaked cockle.

ÂNON, ânôn, *sm.* ass's foal, young ass. **L'ânesse et son —,** the ass and her foal

ANONE, anon', *sf. Bot.* anona : custard-apple.

ÂNONNEMENT, anon'mân-t, [ânonner] *sm.* boggling : hemming and hawing, hesitation in reading or speaking.

ÂNONNER, anoné-r, [ânon], *vn.* **1.** to boggle : to hem and haw, to hesitate, in reading or reciting; **2.** *va.* to boggle over *or* through (a piece of poetry, etc.).

ANONYMAT, anonima, *sm.* anonymousness, anonymity.

ANONYME, anonim', [Gr. : ἀ, ἀν, neg.; ὄνομα, name], **1.** *adj.* anonymous. **Auteur —,** anonymous author. **Pamphlet —,** anonymous pamphlet. **Société —,** an incorporated joint-stock company. **La Banque de France est une société —,** the Bank of France is an incorporated company.

2. *smf.* anonymous person; **3.** *sm.* anonymousness : the state of being anonymous. **Ce libelle est d'un —,** this libel is by an anonymous writer.

ANONYMIE, anonimi, *sf.* anonymity.

ANOPLOTHÉRIUM, anoplotèriœm, [Gr. : ἄνοπλος, unarmed; θηρίον, animal], *sm. Zool.* anoplotherium.

ANORDIE, anròdi, [Nord], *sf. Naut.* northerly wind.

ANORDIR, anòrdir, *vn. Naut.* to veer to the north (as the wind).

ANOREXIE, anoreksi, [Gr. : ἀν, neg.; ὄρεξις, appetite], *sf. Med.* anorexy, anorexia : absence of appetite.

ANORMAL, E, anòrmal, al', [Gr. : ἀ, neg.; normal), *pl. m* ANORMAUX, anòrmô, *adj.* abnormal, anormal : irregular.

ANORTHOSCOPE, anortoscop, [Gr : ἀν, neg.; ὀρθός, right; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* anorthoscope : an instrument to produce certain optical illusions.

ANOSMIE, anosmi, [Gr. : ἀν, neg.; ὀσμή, odour], **ANOSPHRÉSIE,** anos-frézi, *sf. Med.* anosmia : loss of smell.

ANOTTO, anotto, *sm.* anotto : a dye-stuff.

ANOURE, anour', [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; οὐρά, tail], *adj.* 1. anourous : tail-less ; 2. *sm.* tail-less animal.

ANOXÉMIE, anoksemy, [Gr. : ἀν, neg. ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Pathol.* anoxyemia, anoxæmia.

ANQUETIL, ankêtil (Louis-Pierre), historian (**1723-1806**).

ANSE, ans', [Lat. : ansa], *sf.* **1.** handle (of a basket) ; **2.** ear, handle (of a pot, a bomb, etc.) ; **3.** bight, cove, creek, inlet, small bay ; **4.** bight, loop (of cord, etc.), — **de panier**, **1.** basket-handle ; **2.** *Arch.* surbased (*or* elliptical) arch. **Faire danser l'— du panier**, to make illicite profits : said of servants who cheat their employers in marketing. **Faire le pot à deux anses**, to set one's arms a kimbo. **Faire le panier à deux anses**, to have a lady hanging on each arm.

ANSE, ANSÉATIQUE. V. HANSE, HANSÉATIQUE.

ANSÉ, E, ansé, *adj.* **1.** ansated ; **2.** *Herald.* anserated.

ANSER, ansé-r, *va.* to put a handle to (a basket, etc.).

ANSÉRINE, ansérin', [Lat. : anser goose], *adj.* **Peau —**, *Med.* goose-skin.

ANSERINE, *sf. Bot.* goose-foot : wild-spinage, English mercury.

ANSETTE, ansèt', *sf.* **1.** small handle (as of a cup etc.) ; **2.** bow, loop (through which the ribbon of a knight's cross is passed) ; **3.** *Naut.* hem (of a sail).

ANSPECT anspèk [Engl. : handspike] *sm. Naut.* handspike.

ANSPESSADE anspèsad' [Corrup. of Ital. : lancia spezzata], *sm.* lance-corporal.

ANTAGONISME, antagonism, [Gr. : ἀνταγώνισμα, ἀντί ; ἀγωνίζομαι, I struggle] *sm.* antagonism.

ANTAGONIST, antagonist', *sm.* **1.** antagonist ; **2.** *Anat.* antagonist, antagonistic.

ANTAGONISTE, *adj.* **1.** antagonist ; **2.** *Anat.* antagonist, antagonistic.

ANTAN, antan, [O. Fr. ! ant ; Lat. : ante, before], *sm.* last year. **Les neiges d'—**, last year's snows. **Je m'en soucie comme des neiges d'—**, I care naught for it. **Où sont les neiges d'— ?** where are the snows of last year ? Here to-day, gone to morrow.

ANTANACLASE, àntanaklaz', [Gr.: ἀντί, against ; ἀνάκλασις, repercussion], *sm. Rhet.* antanaclasis.

ANTARCTIQUE, antarktik', [Gr. : ἀντί, opposite ; Arctic], *adj.* antarctic, **Pôle —**, the antarctic (*or* south) pole.

ANTARÈS, antarès, *sm.* Antares : star of the first magnitude in the constellation Scorpio.

ANTE, ant', [Lat. : hasta ; O. Fr. : hanste, anste], *sf.* handle (of a painter's pencil).

ANTE, ant', [Lat. : anta], *sf.* **1.** piece of wood placed in front of the wing of a wind mill, to support it ; **2.** *pl. Arch.* facings (of a doorway, etc.) ; antæ, pilasters.

ANTE-BOIS, antœbwa, *sm.* chair-rail : a rail laid on the wall to keep chairs from injuring paper-hangings.

ANTÉCÉDEMMENT, antésédaman, *adv.* antecedently, previously.

ANTÉCÉDENCE, antésédans, [Lat. : ante, before ; cedĕre, cessum, to go], *sf.* antecedence : *a*) precedence ; *b*) the apparent western motion of a planet.

ANTÉCÉDENT, E, antésédân-t, *adj.* antecedent : preceding, precious, anterior.

ANTÉCÉDENT, *sm.* **1.** antecedent : *a*) anything that goes before ; *b*) *Math.* first term of a ratio ; *c*) *Gram.* the noun to which a relative refers ; *d*) the first term of a hypothetical proposition.

2. *pl.* antecedents : previous conduct, past life *or* character (of a person). **Il a de bons antécédents**, he has good antecedents ; his character is good. **Il est sans antécédents**, nothing is known of his antecedents, of his previous (*or* past) conduct.

ANTÉCHRIST, antékrist, [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; Christ], *sm.* **1.** Antichrist ; **2.** a wicked wretch.

ANTÉDILUVIEN, NE, antédiluvian, èn, [Lat. : ante, before ; diluvium, deluge], *adj.* antediluvian.

ANTÉFIXE, antéfiks, [Lat. : antefixa], *sf. Arch.* antefixa (*pl.* antefixæ), Greek tile.

ANTÉHISTORIQUE, antéhistorik, [Lat. : ante, before ; historique], *adj.* prehistoric.

ANTENNE, antèn', [Lat. : antenna], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* lateen-yard ; **2.** sprit *or* spar (of a sheer-hulk) ; **3.** cross-row (of casks, etc., in a ship's hold) ; **4.** *Nat. Hist.* antenna (*pl.* antennæ) : horn, feeler (of insects).

ANTENNIFIÈRE, antènnifèr', [Lat. : antenna, feeler ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* antenniferous.

ANTENNULE, antènul', *sf.* palp : small antenna of insects.

ANTENOIS, E, antœnwâ, wâz, **ANTENAIS, E**, antenê, êz, [antan], *adj.* and *s.* yearling, year-old : said of lambs, etc.

ANTÉNUPTIAL, E, anténupsial, al', [Lat. : ante, before ; nuptial], *adj.* antenuptial : before marriage.

ANTÉOCCUPATION, antéokupâsyôn, [Lat. : ante, before ; occupation], *sf. Rhet.* prolepsis : anticipation of objections.

ANTÉPÉNULTIÈME, antépénultyèm', [Lat. : ante, before ; pénultième], *adj.* **1.** antepenultimate ; **2.** *sf.* antepenultima, antepenult.

ANTÉRIEUR, E, antériœr, œt', [Lat. : anterior], *adj.* **1.** anterior : *a*) prior, previous, in point of time ; *b*) *Anat.* being in front. **Un fait —**, an anterior, a previous fact. **Ce fait est — de six mois à celui dont je vous parle**, that fact was six months anterior (was anterior by six months) to that of which I speak. **Le muscle — du nez**, the anterior muscle of the nose.

2. fore, front (wtih regard to position) ; 3. *Bot.* frontal. **La partie antérieure d'une maison, d'un vaisseau**, the front part of a house, the fore part of a ship. **Stigmate —**, frontal stigma (of a flower).

ANTÉRIEUREMENT, antériœr'mân-t, *adv.* anteriorly, previously.

ANTÉRIORITÉ, antériorité, *sf.* anteriority, priority (with regard to time).

ANTÉVERSION, antévèrsyôn, [Lat. : ante before ; version], *sf. Surg.* anteversion (of the uterus).

ANTHÉLIE, antéli, [Gr. : ἀνθήλιον, little flower], *sf. Meteorol.* anthelion (*pl.* anthelia).

ANTHÉLIX, antéliks, [Gr. : ἀντί, before ; ἕλιξ, helix], *sm. Anat.* anthelix.

ANTHELMINTIQUE, antèlmantik', [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, worm], *adj.* and *sm. Med.* anthelmintic, helminthic, vermifuge.

ANTHÉMIS, antémis, [Gr. : ἀνθεμίς, little flower], *sm. Bot.* anthemis, camomile.

ANTHÈRE, antèr', [Gr. : ἀνθηρός, flowered), *sf. Bot.* anther.

ANTHÉRIDIE, antéridi, *sf. Bot.* antheridium (*pl.* antheridia).

ANTHÉRIFÈRE, antérifér', [anthère ; [Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* antheriferous.

ANTHÉROLOGIE, antérology, [Gr. : ἀνθηρός, flowered ; λόγος, speech], *sf.* ornamented style of language.

ANTHOLOGIE, antolozhi, [Gr. : ἄνθος, flower ; λέγειν, to gather], *sf.* anthology : *a*) a collection of flowers ; *b*) *Fig.* a selection of poetry.

ANTHRACIFÈRE, antrasifèr', [Gr. : ἄνθραξ, coal ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Mineral.* anthraciferous, anthracitic.

ANTHRACITE, antrasit', [Gr. : ἄνθραξ, coal], *sm. Mineral.* anthracite, glance-coal, blind-coal.

ANTHRACOTHÈRE, antrakotèr', [Gr. : ἄνθραξ, αχος, coal ; θήρ, animal] *sm. Paleontol.* anthracotherium.

ANTHRAX, antraks, [Gr. : coal], *sm.* **1.** *Med.* anthrax. **— malin**, carbuncle ; **2** dipterous insect : black-bodied fly.

ANTHROPOGRAPHIE, antropografi, [Gr.: ἄνθρωπος, man ; γράφω, I describe], *sf.* anthropography.

ANTHROPOLITHE, antropolit', [Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man ; λίθος, stone], *sf. Paleont.* anthropolite.

ANTHROPOLOGIE, antropolozhi, [Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGIQUE, anthropolozhik', *adj.* anthropological.

ANTHROPOLOGISTE, antropolozhist, *sm.* anthropologist : one who treats of anthropology.

ANTHROPOMÈTRIE, antropométri, [Gr. : ἄνθρωπος, man ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* anthropometry : the art of measuring the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOMORPHE, antropomôrf, *adj.* anthropomorphous.

ANTHROPOMORPHISME, antropomôrfism, [Gr. : ἄνθρωπος, man ; μορφή, form] *sm.* antropomorphisme : the representation of the Deity in the form of man, or as having human passions and affections.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, antropomôrfit', *sm.* anthropomorphist, anthropomorphite.

ANTHROPOPATHIE, antropopati, [Gr. : ἄνθρωπος, man , πάθος, passion], *sf.* anthropopathy. V. ANTHROPOMORPHISME.

ANTHROPOPHAGE, antropofazh', *adj.* **1.** anthropophagous ; **2.** *smf.* man-eater, cannibal. **Les antropophages**, the anthropophagi.

ANTHROPOPHAGIE, antropofazhi, [Gr. : ἄνθρωπος, man ; φαγεῖν, to eat), *sf.* anthropophagy, cannibalism.

ANTHYLLIDE, antilid', *sf. Bot.* kidney-vetch, lady's-fingers (Anthyllis vulneraria).

ANTI, anti, [Gr. : ἀντί], a prefix in some cases representing the Greek *anti* (agajnst), in others the Latin *ante* (before), which are always distinguished in English, as : **antiscorbutique**, antiscorbutic ; **antichambre**, **antidate**, antechamber, antedate.

ANTIACIDE, antiasid, [anti ; acide], *adj.* and *s.* antiacid, antacid.

ANTIAPHRODISIAQUE, antiafrodiziak, [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; aphrodisiaque], *adj.* antiaphrodisiac : antivenereal.

ANTIAPOPLECTIQUE, antiapoplèktik', [anti ; apoplectique], *adj. Med.* anti-apoplectic.

ANTIAR, antiar, *sm. Bot.* antiaris, the upas-tree. V. UPAS.

ANTIARINE, antiarin', *sf. Chem.* antiarine : the poisonous principle of the upas-tree.

ANTIARISTOCRATE, antiaristokrat', *smf* antiaristocrat.

ANTIARTHRITIQUE, ântiartritik', *adj* and *sm.* antiarthritic.

ANTIBILIEUX, ântibiliœ, [anti; bilieux], *adj. Med.* antibilious.

ANTIBRACHIAL, E, ântibrakial, al', [anti; brachial], *adj. Anat.* antibrachial: pertaining to the fore-arm.

ANTICARDE, antikard, **ANTICARDIUM**, anticardiœm, [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; καρδία, heart], *sm. Med.* anticardium: pit of the stomach.

ANTICHAMBRE, ântishâmbr', [Lat.: ante, before; chambre], *sf.* antechamber: waiting-room, outer room. **Faire —**, to dance attendance. **Faire faire —**, to keep (a person) waiting. **Propos d'—** idle gossip.

ANTICHRÈSE, ântichrèz', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; χρῆσις, ready], *sf. Law-t.* assignment of the revenue of real estate (for the payment of a debt).

ANTICHRÉTIEN, ENNE, ântikrétiaṅ, tièn *adj.* antichristian.

ANTICHRISTIANISME, ântikristianism', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; christianisme], *sm.* antichristianism.

ANTICIPANT, E, ântisipân-t, ânt, *adj. Med.* anticipating, anticipant.

ANTICIPATION, ântisipâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** anticipation: the act of anticipating. **— de payement**, anticipation of payment. **Par —**, by anticipation, beforehand, before the regular (*or* appointed) time. **Il dépense son revenu par —**, he spends his income before he receives it.

2. *Com.* advance (or money, on a consignment of merchandise); **3.** *Law-t.* encroachment. **— sur un droit, sur une terre**, encroachment on a right, on an estate.

4. *Rhet.* prolepsis; **5.** (in Kant's philosophy) judgment *à priori.*

ANTICIPÉ, E, ântisipé, *pa. p.* anticipated; (adject.) anticipative anticipatory; premature.

ANTICIPER, ântisipé-r, [Lat.: anticipāre, atum; ante, before; capĕre, to take], *va.* **1.** to anticipate: to take, enjoy, suffer or realize beforehand; **2.** to forestall; **3.** to antedate.

ANTICIPER, *vn.* (with *sur*) **1.** to anticipate: to pay, spend, or receive beforehand. **— sur ses revenus**, to anticipate (to spend beforehand) one's income.

2. to encroach on, to usurp; **3.** to forestall; **4.** to antedate. **— sur son voisin**, to encroach on one's neighbour, **— sur les droits, sur les terres d'autrui**, to encroach on (to usurp) the rights, the estates of others.

ANTICIVIQUE, ântisivik', *adj.* anti-civic.

ANTICIVISME, ântisivism', *sm.* anticivism: hostility to the civic state or condition.

ANTICLINAL, E, ânticlinal, al', *adj. Geol.* anticlinal.

ANTICONSTITUTIONNEL, ELLE, ântikônstitusyonèl, èl' *adj.* anticonstitutional.

ANTICRÉPUSCULE, ântikrépuskul', *sm. Astron.* after-glow, second-twilight.

ANTIDARTREUX, EUSE, ântidartrœ, trœz', *adj.* antiherpetic, antidartrous.

ANTIDATE, ântidat', *sf.* antedate, prochronism.

ANTIDATER, ântidaté-r, *va.* to antedate. **— un contrat**, to antedate a contract.

ANTIDÉRAPANT, antidérapân, [anti; déraper], *sm.* and *adj.* clogging, non skidding anti-slipping (of covers of automobile tyres). **Protecteur — à rivets**, non-skid cover with studs.

ANTIDIARRHÉIQUE ântidiaréik', *adj. Med.* antidiarrhœtic.

ANTIDOTAIRE, ântidotèr', *sm.* antidotary: book of antidotes.

ANTIDOTE, ântidot', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against, δίδωμι, to give], *sm.* antidote: *a)* counter-poison; *b)* remedy, cure. **Un — infaillible**, an infallible antidote. **Le travail est le meilleur — contre l'ennui**, work, study, occupation) is the best antidote for listlessness.

ANTIDRAMATIQUE, ântidramatik', *adj* antidramatic: contrary to the rules of dramatic art.

ANTIDYSENTÉRIQUE, ântidisântérik', *adj. Med.* antidysenteric.

ANTIENNE, ântyèn', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; φωνή, voice, chant], *sf.* anthem. **Entonner une —**, to intone (to strike up, to sing) an anthem. **Chanter toujours la même —**, to be always harping of the same string, saying the same thing. **Annoncer une triste —**, to announce, to bring bad news.

ANTIÉPILEPTIQUE, ântéepileptik', *adj.* and *sm.* antiepileptic.

ANTIÉVANGÉLIQUE, ântiévânzhélik', *adj.* antievangelical.

ANTIFÉBRILE, ântifébril', *adj.* and *sm. Med.* antifebrile.

ANTIGOUTTEUX, EUSE, ântigoutœ, œz', *adj. Med.* antiarthritic.

ANTILAITEUX, EUSE, ântilètœ, tœz' *adj.* and *sm. Med.* antigalactic.

ANTI-LIBAN, ânti-libân, *nm.* Anti-Lebanon.

ANTILLES, ântiy', *sf. pl.* the Antilles. **Les Grandes —**, the Greater Antilles. **Les Petites —**, the Lesser Antilles. **La mer des —**, the Caribbean Sea.

ANTILOÏMIQUE, ântiloïmik'. [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; λοιμὸς, plague), *adj.* and *sm. Med.* antiloimic.

ANTILOGIE, ântilozhi, [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* antilogy, contradiction.

ANTILOPE, ântilop', [English], *sf. Zool* antelope. **La gazelle, le chamois, le bubale des anciens sont des antilopes**, the gazelle, the chamois and the hubalis of the ancients are antelopes.

ANTIMIGRAINE, ântimegren, *sm. Med.* antimegrim: remedy against headache.

ANTIMILITAIRE, ântimilitèr', *adj.* antimilitary.

ANTIMILITARISME, ântimilitarizm, *sm.* antimilitarism: feeling against military service or the exces of the military spirit.

ANTIMOINE, ântimwan', [Lat.: antimonium], *sm. Mineral* and *Chem.* antimony. **— diaphorétique**, flowers of antimony. **Foie d'—**, liver (*or* crocus) of antimony.

ANTIMONARCHIQUE, ântimonarshik', *adj.* antimonarchical.

ANTIMONIAL, E, ântimonial, al', *adj.* and *sm.* antimonial. **Les antimoniaux**, antimonial medicines.

ANTIMONIATE, ântimoniat, *sm. Chem.* antimoniate.

ANTIMONIÉ, E, ântimonié, **ANTIMONIFÈRE**, ântimonifèr', *adj.* antimonial: containing antimony. **Vin antimonié**, antimonial wine.

ANTIMONIQUE, ântimonik', *adj.* antimonic. **Acide —**, antimonic acide.

ANTINATIONAL, E, ântinasyonal, al', *adj.* antinational.

ANTINOMIE, ântinomi [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; νόμος, law], *sf.* antinomy: contradiction between laws.

ANTINOMIEN, ântinomian, *sm.* Antinomian: sectary of the 16th century.

ANTIOCHE, ântyosh, *pn. Geog.* Antioch.

ANTIPAPE, ântipap', *sm.* antipope.

ANTIPAPISME, ântipapism', *sm.* antipapism.

ANTIPAPISTE, ântipapist', *sm.* antipapist.

ANTIPARLEMENTAIRE, ântiparlœmantair, *sm.* antiparliamentary, not parliamentary.

ANTIPATHIE, ântipati, [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; πάθος, feeling], *sf.* antipathy: *a)* natural contrariety; repugnance, aversion; *b)* want of affinity. **Une — naturelle**, a natural antipathy. **— pour une personne ou une chose**, antipathy to (*or* against) a person or thing. **Avoir une — pour quelqu'un**, to have a dislike for a person. **Il y a — entre ces couleurs**, there is disagreement between those colours. **Par —**, from (*or* out of) antipathy.

ANTIPATHIQUE, ântipatik', *adj.* **1.** antipathetic, antipathetical: having an antipathy; averse, repugnant; **2.** *Med.* antipathic: opposite, unlike, contrary. **Cet homme m'est —**, that man is my antipathy, my aversion.

ANTIPATRIOTIQUE, ântipatriotik', *adj.* antipatriotic.

ANTIPÉRIODIQUE, ântipériodik', *adj.* and *sm. Med.* antiperiodic: said of medicines which put a stop to the periodicity of diseases.

ANTIPÉRISTALTIQUE, ântipéristaltik', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; péristaltique], *adj. Med.* antiperistaltic.

ANTIPÉRISTASE, ântipéristaz', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against, περίστασις, circumstance], *adj.* antiperistasis: reaction of opposite qualities.

ANTIPESTILENTIEL, ELLE, ântipèstilânsièl, èl], *adj.* antipestilential.

ANTIPHERNAUX, ântifèrnò, [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; φερνή, dowry], *adj. m. pl. Law-t* **Biens —**, property given to a wife by her marriage settlement.

ANTIPHILOSOPHIQUE, ântifilozofik' *adj.* antiphilosophical.

ANTIPHLOGISTIQUE, ântiflozhistik', *adj.* and *sm. Chem.* antiphlogistic.

ANTIPHONAIRE, ântifonèr', **ANTIPHONIER**, ântifonyé, *sm. Rom. Cath. Lit.* antiphonar *or* antiphonary.

ANTIPHONE, ântifon', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; φωνή, voice], *sm. Rom. Cath. Lit.* antiphon *or* antiphony.

ANTIPHRASE, ântifras', *sf. Rhet.* antiphrasis.

ANTIPHYSIQUE, ântifisik', *adj.* antiphysical: contrary to nature.

ANTIPIED, ântipyé, *sm. Zool.* forefoot (of a quadruped).

ANTIPODE, ântipod', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, opposite; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm.* antipode: *a)* one of the antipodes; *b)* hence, any person, place, *or* thing diametrically opposed to another. **Les habitants de la Nouvelle-Zélande sont nos antipodes**, the inhabitants of New-Zeeland are our antipodes. **Je voudrais qu'il fût aux antipodes**, I wish he were at the antipodes (at the devil, at Jericho).

ANTIPOÉTIQUE, ântipoètik', *adj.* antipoetical.

ANTIPSORIQUE ântipsorik', [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; ψώρα, itch], *adj.* and *sm. Med.* antipsoric: said of remedies for the itch.

ANTIPUTRIDE, ântiputrid', *adj.* and *sm.* antiputrefactive, antiseptic: counteracting putrefaction.

ANTIPYRETIQUE, ânperetik, *adj.* and *s. Med.* antipyretic.

ANTIPYRINE, ântipirin [Gr.: ἀντὶ, against; πῦρ, fire, fever], *sf. Med.* antipyrine.

ANTIPYROTIQUE, ântipirotik', *adj.* and *sm.* antipyrotic : curing burns.

ANTIQUAILLE, ântikiy', [Ital. : anticaglia ; Lat. : antiquus, antique], *sf.* **1.** worthless antique, old curiosity, piece of antiquity ; **2.** *pl.* worthless antiquities ; old furniture, lumber, rubbish ; **3.** antiquity, the ancients. **Sa chambre est remplie d'antiquailles**, his room is full of old lumber. **Un chercheur d'antiquailles**, a hunter after antiques, antiquities. **Les Latins, les Hébreux et toute l'—**, the Latins, the Hebrews, and all antiquity, all the ancients.

ANTIQUAIRE, ântikèr', *sm.* antiquarian, antiquary.

ANTIQUE, ântik', [Lat. : antiquus], *adj.* **1.** antique : *a*) ancient, not modern ; *b*) worthy of the ancients ; *c*) past, former. **Médaille, vase —**, antique medal, antique vase. **Usage —**, antique (*or* ancient) custom. **Ouvrage d'une simplicité —**, a work of antique simplicity, of a simplicity worthy of the ancients.

2. antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, quaint-looking. **Vêtements, meubles antiques**, old-fashioned garments, furniture. **Une — beauté**, an antiquated beauty. **Il a l'air —**, he has an old-fashioned look, a quaint look.

ANTIQUE, *sm.* the antique : the masterpieces of ancient art. **Beau comme l'—**, as beautiful as the antique. **Étudier, copier l'—**, to study, to copy the antique.

ANTIQUE, *sf.* antique : antiquity (seldom used in the singular in this sense) relic of old times. **Une belle —**, a fine antique. **Le cabinet des antiques**, the museum of antiquities.

A antique, *adv. phr.* **1.** after the antique, in the antique style ; **2.** in an old-fashioned manner.

ANTIQUEMENT, ântik'mân-t, *adv.* antiquely : *a*) in ancient times ; *b*) in an old-fashioned manner ; *c*) quaintly.

ANTIQUER, ântiké-r, *va.* *Book-b.* to apply antique ornaments (on the edges of books).

ANTIQUITÉ, ântikité, [Lat. : antiquitas], *sf.* antiquity : *a*) times long past ; *b*) the ancients ; *c*) relic of ancient times ; *d*) old age. **L'— d'une ville**, the antiquity, the ancientness of a town. **Les héros de l'—**, the heroes of antiquity, of ancient times. **De toute —**, from the remotest antiquity, from the most ancient times. **L'— raconte**, antiquity relates, the ancients relate. **L'— grecque et romaine**, Greek and Roman antiquity. **Les antiquités de Rome et d'Athènes**, the antiquities of Rome and of Athens. [In this sense, the plural is more used than the singular both in French and English.] **Avoir un air d'—**, to look old, to have the appearance of great age.

ANTIRAISONNABLE, ântirèzonabl', *adj.* contrary to reason.

ANTIRATIONALISME, ântirasyonalism', *sm.* antirationalism.

ANTIRÉALISME, ântiréalism, *sm.* antirealism.

ANTIRÉFORMISTE, ântiréformist', *sm.* antireformist, antireformer.

ANTIRELIGIEUX, EUSE, ântirœlizhiœ, œz', *adj.* antireligious.

ANTIRÉPUBLICAIN, E, ântirépublikan, èn', *adj.* and *s*, antirepublican.

ANTIRÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, ântirévolusyonèr', *adj.* **1.** antirevolutionary ; **2.** (subst.) antirevolutionist.

ANTISCIENS, ântissyan, [Gr. : ἀντί, opposite ; σκία, shadow], *sm. pl.* antiscii, antiscians : having opposite shadows, persons living in countries respectively north and south of the place where the sun is vertical, and whose shadows consequently fall in opposite directions at noon.

ANTISCORBUTIQUE, ântiskòrbutik', *adj.* and *sm.* *Med.* antiscorbutic.

ANTISCRIPTURAIRE, ântiskripturèr', [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; Lat. : scriptura, writing], *sm.* antiscripturist : one who denies the authenticity of the Scriptures.

ANTISCROFULEUX, EUSE, ântiskrofulœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** antiscrofulous ; **2.** *pl.* antiscrofulous medicines.

ANTISÉMITE, ântisémit, [anti ; sémite], *smf.* anti-Semite.

ANTISÉMITIQUE, ântisémitik, *adj.* antisemitic . hostile to the Jews.

ANTISÉMITISME, ântisémitism, *sm.* antisemitism : system of those hostile to the influence of the Jews.

ANTISEPTIQUE, ântisèptik', *adj.* and *sm.* antiseptic.

ANTISOCIAL, E, ântisocial, al', *adj.* antisocial.

ANTISOCIALISTE, ântisosialist, *smf.* and *adj.* antisocialist ; unfriendly to socialism.

ANTISPASMODIQUE, ântispasmodik', *adj* and *sm.* *Med.* antispasmodic.

ANTISPASTE, ântispast', [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; σπάω, I draw], *sm.* *Pros.* antispast : a foot of four syllables, composed of an iambus and a trochee.

ANTISPIRITUALISME, ântispiritualism, *sm.* antispiritualism.

ANTISTROPHE, ântistrof', [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; στρέφω, I turn], *sf.* *Pros.* antistrophe : *a*) stanza opposed to the strophe ; *b*) *Rhet.* interversion of words in repeating a sentence.

ANTISYPHILITIQUE, ântisifilitik, *adj.* and *sm.* *Med.* antisyphilitic.

ANTITHÉNAR, ântiténar, [anti ; thénar], *sm.* *Anat.* antithenar ; palm of the hand, sole of the foot.

ANTITHÈSE, ântièz', [Gr. : ἀντίθεσις], *sf.* *Rhet.* antithesis.

ANTITHÉTIQUE, ântitétik', *adj.* antithetic, antithetical.

ANTITOXIQUE, ântitoksik, [Gr. : ἀντί, against, τοξικόν, poison], *adj.* antitoxic, antidotal.

ANTITRINITAIRE, ântitrinitèr, *sm.* antitrinitarian.

ANTITROPE, ântitrop', [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; τρέπω, I turn], *adj.* *Bot.* antitropous, antitropal.

ANTIVÉNÉRIEN, ENNE, ântivéněryan, èn', *adj.* and *sm.* antiveneral, antisyphilitic.

ANTIVERMINEUX, EUSE, ântivèrminœ, œz', *adj.* and *sm.* anthelmintic, vermifuge.

ANTIVIVISECTION, ântiviviseksyon, *sf.* antivivisection.

ANTIZYMIQUE, ântizimik, [Gr. : ἀντί, against ; ζύμη, yeast], *adj.* antizimic : preventing fermentation.

ANTLIE, ântli, *sf.* *Zool*, antlia.

ANTOINE, ântwan', *pnm.* Antony, Anthony.

ANTOISER, ântwosé-r, [toiser], *va.* to heap up manure ; to form a dung-hill.

ANTOIT, ântwâ, *sm.* bent-lever (used by shipwrights).

ANTONIN, ântonan, *pnm.* Antoninus. **— le Pieux**, Antoninus Pius.

ANTONOMASE, ântonomaz', [Lat. : Gr. : ἀντονομασία], *sf.* *Rhet.* antonomasia.

ANTRE, ântr', [Lat. : antrum], *sm.* **1.** cave, cavern : natural cavity in rocks ; **2.** den (of wild beasts, of thieves, etc.) ; **3.** *Anat.* antrum : cavity in certain bones.

ANUER, anué-r, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from Lat. : annuĕre, to approve], *va.* to choose the right moment for firing at (partridges, etc. when on the wing).

ANUITER (S'), anuité-r, [a ; nuit], *v. refl.* to be benighted : to be overtaken by the night.

ANURIE, anuri, [Gr. : ἀν, neg ; οὖρον, urine], *sf.* *Med.* anuria : suppression of urine.

ANUS, an'us, [Lat. :], *sm.* *Anat.* anus.

ANVERS, ânvèr, *pn.* *Geog.* Antwerp.

ANXIÉTÉ, ânksiété, [Lat. : anxietas], *sf.* **1.** anxiety, anxiousness uneasiness ; 2. *Med.* restlessness. **Inquiétude, — et angoisse sont trois degrés du même état**, restlessness, anxiety and anguish are three degrees of the same state.

ANXIEUSEMENT, ânksiœz'mân-t, *adv.* anxiously.

ANXIEUX, EUSE, ânksiœ, œz', [Lat. : anxiosus], *adj.* *Med.* anxious. **Un regard —**, an anxious look.

AORISTE, aorist', [Gr. : ἀόριστος], *sm.* *Gr. Gram.* aorist.

AORTE, aòrt., [Gr. : ἀορτή], *sf.* *Anat.* aorta. **L'— pectorale, abdominale**, the thoracic aorta, the abdominal aorta. **La crosse de l'—**, the arch of the aorta.

AORTIQUE, aòrtik, *adj.* *Anat* aortic *or* aortal.

AORTITE, aòrtit', *sf.* *Med.* aortitis : inflammation of the aorta.

AOÛT, ou, [Lat. : Augustus], *sm.* **1.** August : the eight month of the Gregorian year ; **2.** harvest : harvest-time. **L'— n'a pas commencé**, harvest has not begun. **Dès qu'on aura fait l'—**, as soon as harvest is over. **La mi-août** (*pron.* mi-ou), the middle of August. **Je vous paierai avant l'—**, I will pay you before next harvest *La Font. Fab.* I, 1.

† **AOÛTAGE**, aoutâge, *sm.* harvest work, harvest.

AOÛTEMENT, a-out-mân-t, *sm.* **1.** ripening (of fruit) ; **2.** lignification (of young shoots).

AOÛTER, -aoûté-r, *va.* and *vn.* **1.** to ripen (fruit) ; **2.** to lignify.

AOUTER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to ripen ; **2.** to lignify.

AOÛTERON, out'ròn. *sm.* harvest-man, monthsman.

APACHE, apash, [name given to red Indians in the West United States and in Mexico), *sm.* bandit in Paris, hooligan, bully, debauched ruffian. **Une bande d'apaches**, a gang of hooligans, of thieves.

APAGOGIE, apagozhi, [Gr.: ἀπαγωγή], *sf.* *Rhet.* apagogy : reductio ad absurdum.

APAISEMENT, apèz-mân-t, *sm.* appeasement.

APAISER, apèzé-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; pacem, peace], *va.* to appease : *a*) to pacify, to quiet ; *b*) to assuage, to allay, to moderate ; *c*) to soothe, to compose ; *d*) to calm, to hush, to still ; *e*) to lay, to lull (the wind) ; *f*) to satisfy, to stay (hunger) ; *g*) to allay, to slake, to quench (thirst) ; *h*) to reconcile (enemies) ; *i*) to make up (a quarrel, etc.) ; *j*) to quell, to put down, to suppress (a revolt, rebellion, etc.). **— un père irrité**, to appease an angry father. **— le peuple**, to appease the people. **— un chien**, to still, to quiet a dog. **— une révolte**, to put down a revolt. **— les flots, la mer, la tempête, le vent**, to still the waves, to calm the sea, to lull the storm, the wind. **La pluie a apaisé le vent**, the rain has laid the wind. **Apaise ta douleur**, moderate thy grief.

APAISER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be appeased

calmed, quieted, assuaged, etc. : in speaking of persons or things personified ; 2. to subside (as anger) ; 3. to abate, to remit (as fevers) ; 4. to lull, to moderate, to abate (as winds or storms) ; 5. to compose one's self. **Il s'apaisera bientôt**, he will soon be appeased, will soon calm down. **Cette grande colère s'apaisera**, this violent anger will subside. **La douleur physique s'apaise**, physical (*or* corporal) pain abates, subsides. **L'incendie s'apaisa peu à peu**, the conflagration gradually subsided.

APAISEUR, apèzœr, *sm.* appeaser, peace-maker.

APALACHES, apalash', *sf. pl.* 1. the Appalachian *or* Alleghany mountains (in North America) ; 2. (adject.) : **Les monts Apalaches**, the Appalachian mountains.

APALACHINE, apalashin', *sf. Bot.* Appalachian tea, emetic holly.

APANAGE, apanazh', [Low Lat. : apanāre, apaner, to give bread], *sm.* 1. appanage *or* apanage : an allowance or domain granted to the younger branches of a sovereign house ; 2. attribute, prerogative ; 3. lot, portion. **La toute-puissance est l'— de Dieu**, omnipotence is the attribute *or* prerogative of God. **Les infirmités sont l'— de la vieillesse**, infirmities are the lot (*or* portion) of old age. **Le présent seul est de notre —**, the present alone is ours.

APANAGER, apanazhé-r, [apanage], *va.* to endow with an apanage.

APANAGISTE, apanazhist', *adj.* et *s.* apanagist.

APANTHROPIE, apântropi, [Gr. : ἀπὸ, far, from; ἄνθρωπος, man], *sf.* apanthropy : aversion to human society.

APAPELARDIR (S'), apap'lardir, [à ; papelard], *v. refl.* to become a canting hypocrite.

APARINE, aparin', *sf. Bot.* cleavers, goose-grass, galium aparine.

APARITHMÈSE, aparitmèz', [Gr. : ἀπαρίθμησις], *sf. Rhet.* aparithmesis : enumeration of particulars.

APARTÉ *ou* **A-PARTÉ**, aparté, *adv. Theat.* aside. **Ce vers doit être dit —**, that verse must be spoken aside (so as to be supposed inaudible to the other performers).

APARTÉ, *sm. Theat.* an aside : words spoken aside.

APATHIE, apati, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πάθος, passion], *sf.* apathy : want of feeling, indifference. **Tomber dans l'—**, to sink into apathy, to become apathetic. **On ne peut le tirer de son —**, it is impossible to rouse him from his apathy, his indifference.

APATHIQUE, apatik', *adj.* apathetic, apathetical : without feeling, insensible, passionless. **— humeur**, apathetic humour.

APENNINS, apènan, *sm. pl.* the Apennines.

APENS, apân, V. GUET-APENS.

APEPSIE, apèpsi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πέψις, cooking], *sf. Med.* apepsy : indigestion.

APERCEPTIBILITÉ, apèrsèptibilité, *sf.* perceptibility : *a*) quality of being perceptible ; *b*) faculty of perceiving.

APERCEPTIBLE, apèrsèptibl', *adj.* perceptible : capable of being perceived.

APERCEPTIF, IVE, apèrsèptif, iv', *adj.* apperceptive : capable of perceiving.

APERCEPTION, apèrsèpsyôn, [Lat. : ad, to ; percipĕre, to receive by the senses], *sf. Psychol.* apperception : perception which reflects on itself.

APERCEVABLE, apèrsœvab'l, *adj.* perceivable, perceptible.

APERCEVANCE, apèrsœvâns', *sf.* perception : faculty of perceiving.

APERCEVANT, apèrsœvân-t, *adj. m.* **Cheval —**, a horse with ears too prominent.

APERCEVOIR, apèrsœvwar, [Lat. : ad, to ; percipĕre, to perceive], *va.* [*J'aperçois, tu aperçois, il aperçoit, nous apercevons, vous apercevez, ils aperçoivent ; j'apercevais, nous apercevions ; j'aperçus, nous aperçûmes ; j'apercevrai, nous apercevrons ; j'apercevrais, nous apercevrions ; aperçois, apercevez ; que j'aperçoive, que tu aperçoives, qu'il aperçoive, que nous apercevions, que vous aperceviez, qu'ils aperçoivent ; que j'aperçusse, que nous aperçussions ; apercevant, aperçu.*] to perceive : *a*) to catch sight of, to catch a glimpse of, to descry ; *b*) to discern ; *c*) to notice, to remark, to observe. **Nous vous aperçûmes de loin**, we perceived (caught sight of, descried) you at a distance. **Une vapeur si subtile qu'on ne peut l'—**, a vapour so thin as not to be perceived (*or* discerned). **En passant par telle rue il aperçût la personne qu'il cherchait**, on passing such a street he caught sight of the person he was looking for. **J'aperçois venir sa mortelle ennemie**, I see his (*or* her) mortal enemy approach (*or* approaching). **Bacon est le premier qui ait aperçu cette vérité**, Bacon was the first to perceive (see, observe) that truth. **J'aperçois bien son intention**, I clearly perceive (see, discern) his intention.

APERCEVOIR (s'), *v. refl.* (with *de*) to perceive : *a*) to see, to become (*or* to be) aware (*or* sensible) of ; *b*) to notice, to observe, to remark. **Il s'aperçut du piège qu'on lui tendait**, he perceived the snare laid for him. **Elle s'est aperçu de son erreur**, she perceived (become aware *or* sensible of) her mistake.

APERÇU, E, apèrsu, *sm.* 1. rapid view, glance ; 2. rough (*or* approximative) estimate ; 3. sketch, outline, summary view, brief statement (*or* description). **Les aperçus d'un homme d'Etat**, statesmanlike views. **Je n'en ai qu'un —**, I have but a faint knowledge of the matter. **Un — de la dépense**, a rough estimate of the outlay. **Donner un — de la cause**, to give a brief statement (sketch, outline) of the cause. **Pavillon d'—**, *Naut.* made-out flag (to show that a signal has been seen and understood). **Un — des prix**, a list of prices.

APÉRITIF, IVE, apéritif, iv', *adj. Med.* aperient, aperitive : opening, laxative.

APERITIF, *sm.* 1. *Med.* aperient : opening or laxative medicine ; 2. appetizer ; *Fam.* pick-me-up : alcoholic liqueur taken before meals, such as a vermouth or an absinthe, with the notion that it gives an appetite.

APERTEMENT, apèrt'mân-t, [Lat. : apertus, open), *adv.* openly, manifestly.

APERTISE, apèrtiz;, *sf.* feat (of skill, etc.).

APÉTALE, apétal;, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* apetalous.

APÉTALÉ, E, apétalé, *adj. Bot.* apetalous.

APÉTALIE, apétali, *sf. Bot.* absence of petals.

APETISSEMENT, apœtis'mân-t, *sm.* lessening, diminution.

APETISSER, apœtisé-r, [à ; petit ; Low Lat. : ad, to ; pittittum, small], *va.* 1. to lessen, to diminish, to reduce (in size) ; 2. *vn.* to diminish, to shorten (*or* get shorter.) [*Apetisser* is now rarely used, being replaced by *rapetisser* in the first acceptation, and by *raccourcir*, in the second. See those words.]

APETISSER (s'), *v. refl.* to get smaller, to shrink, to contract (V. rétrécir, the verb most commonly used in this sense).

APEURÉ, apœré, [neol., à ; peur], *adj.* frightened.

APEUREMENT, apœrmân-t, *sm.* fear, fright.

APEX, apèks, [Lat., the peak of the flamen's cap], *sm.* apex : summit.

APHANIPTÈRES, afaniptèr', [Gr. : ἀφανής, obscure ; πτερόν, wing], *sm. pl. Ent.* aphaniptera : an order of insects, of which the flea is the type.

APHANITE, afanit', *sf. Geol.* aphanite.

APHASIE, afazy [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πάσις, speech], *sf. Pathol.* aphasia : speechless.

APHÉLIE, aféli, [Gr. : ἀπό, from; ἥλιος, sun], *sm.* 1. *Astron.* aphelion ; 2. (adject.) as its aphelion (*or* greatest distance from the sun) : said of a planet. **L'— est l'opposé du périhélie**, aphelion is the opposite of perihelion.

APHÉRÈSE, aférèz', [Gr. : ἀφαίρεσις], *sf.* 1. *Rhet.* aphæresis ; 2. *Surg.* ablation.

APHIDIEN, ENNE, afidyan, èn', [Gr. : ἄφις, ιδος, plant-louse], *adj.* and *s. Entom.* aphidian, aphis, *pl.* aphides : plantlice.

APHLOGISTIQUE, aflozhistik', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; φλόξ, flame], *adj.* aphlogistic : flameless.

APHONE, afon', *adj.* aphonous : without voice.

APHONIE, afoni, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; φωνή, voice], *sf. Med.* aphony : loss of voice.

APHORISME, aforism', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ἀφορίζω, I separate], *sm.* aphorism : maoxim, adage, proverb.

APHORISTIQUE, aforistik', *adj.* aphoristic, aphoristical.

APHRODISIAQUE, afrodiziak', [Gr. : ἀφροιδισιακός; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus], *adj.* 1. *Med.* aphrodisiac, aprodisiacal ; 2. *sm.* aphrodisiac.

APHTE, aft', [Gr. : ἄπτω, I inflame], *sm. Med.* aphta : a small ulcer or sore on the mucous membrane of the mouth ; 2. *pl.* aphtæ, infantile sore mouth, [in pop. lang.) thrush.

APHTEUX, EUSE, aftœ, œz, *adj. Med.* aphtous.

APHYLLE, afil', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* aphyllous : leafless.

API, api, [Lat. : apium, from Appius, a Roman who obtained apples by grafting], *sm. Hort.* api : malum appianum, a very small dessert apple, of a bright red on one side and greenish white on the other. **Pomme d'—**, api. **Ses joues sont comme des pommes d'api**, her cheeks are like two rosy apples.

APIAIRE, apièr, [Lat. : apis, bee], *adj.* 1. *Zool.* apiarian : relating to bees ; 2. *pl.* the bee-tribe.

APICAL, E, apikal, al', [Lat. : apex, point], *adj.* apical.

APICULE, apikul', *sm. Bot.* apiculus.

APICULÉ, E, apikulé, *adj. Bot.* apiculate, apiculated.

APICULTEUR, apikultœr, [Lat. : apis, bee] *sm.* apiarist, bee-master.

APICULTURE, apikultur', [Lat. : apis, bee ; culture], *sf.* apiculture, bee-keeping.

APIQUAGE, apikazh', *sm. Nau.* placing apeak (a yard, etc.)

APIQUER, apiké-r, [à ; pic], *vn.* 1. *Naut.* to be apeak : said of the anchor when the vessel is directly over it ; 2. *va.* to top : to lay apeak (the yards, etc.).

APIS, apis, *sm. Astrom.* Apis : a small southern constellation.

APITOYER, apitwâyé-r [à ; pitié], *va.* [*J'apitoie, j'apitoierai ; j'apitoierais* ; in all the other tenses the *y* is retained.] to move to compassion (*or* to pity), to excite the pity *or* compassion of (a person).

APITOYER (s') *v. refl.* to be moved to pity (by), to feel pity (for). **S'— sur les malheurs de quelqu'un**, to feel pity for, to compassionate the misfortunes of a person.

APIVORE, apivor', [Lat. : apis, bee ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* apivorous : feeding on bees.

APLAIGNER, aplènyé-r, **APLANER**, a-plané-r, [plan ; Lat. : ad, to ; planus], *va.* to lay the nap of (woollen cloth).

APLANI, E, aplani, *adj.* 1. made even, level, flat, smooth ; 2. *Fig.* removed (as difficulties).

APLANIR, aplanir, (à ; plan). *va.* 1. to render even, flat, level, *or* smooth ; 2. to smooth down, to remove (difficulties).

APLANIR (s'), *v. ref.* 1. to become even *or* level ; 2. to be removed, to disappear. **Le terrain s'aplanit vers le nord**, the ground becomes level towards the north. **On promit que toutes les difficultés s'aplaniraient**, they promised that all the difficulties should be removed, should disappear.

APLANISSEMENT, aplanis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. making even *or* level, levelling, smoothing ; 2. levelness, evenness, smoothness ; 3. removal, disappearances (of difficulties or obstacles).

APLATER, aplaté-r, [à ; plat], *va. Naut.* to divide (sailors) into messes.

APLATIR, aplatir, à ; plat], *va.* 1. to flatten : to make flat, to beat flat ; 2. to lower, to depress, to debase ; 3. to hush up. **— une surface bombée**, to flatten a convex surface. **— un bifteck**, to beat flat a beafsteak. **— un chapeau d'un coup de poing**, to flatten a hat with a punch. **L'intérêt aplatit l'âme**, self-interest debases the soul. **La terre est aplatie vers les pôles**, the earth is flattened at the poles. **Plaques de fer aplaties sur l'enclume**, iron plates flattened on the anvil. **Intelligences aplaties**, debased intellects. **Courage aplati**, depressed courage. **L'affaire des poisons est tout aplatie**, the affair of the poisonings is quite hushed up. **Sphéroïde aplati**, oblate spheroid. **Il s'est aplati devant eux**, *Fig.* he crouched down before them. **— quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to make mince meat of any one.

APLATIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be flattened : to flatten, to become (get *or* grow) flat ; 2. to become depressed, to lower, to sink, to fall. **Les balles s'aplatissent sur la plaque d'un tir**, balls are flattened against an iron target. **Mon courage se hérisse au lieu de s'—**, my courage bristles up instead of sinking. *Montaigne*. **La tumeur s'aplatit**, the tumour is sinking.

APLATISSAGE, aplatisazh', *sm.* 1. flattening : 2. *Fig.* crushing defeat. **Quel — !** what a crushing defeat !

APLATISSEMENT, aplatis-mân-t, *sm.* 1. flattening : *a*) making or becoming flat, flatness ; 2. oblateness (of a spheroid) ; 3. *Fig.* depression, crushing, silencing.

APLATISSERIE, aplatisœri, *sf. Metal.* flatting-mill.

APLATISSEUR, aplatisœr, *sm.* flatter, flattener : one who flattens metals, etc. **— de corne**, horn-presser.

APLATISSOIR, aplatiswâr', *sm.* flatting- (*or* flattening-) tool.

APLATISSOIRE, aplatiswâr', *sf. Metal.* flatting-mill, rolling-mill.

APLET, aplè, *sm.* herring-net.

APLOMB, aplôn, [à ; plomb, lead], *sm.* 1. perpendicular, perpendicularity. *Technol.* plumb ; 2. equilibrium : equipose, balance ; 3. assurance, self-possession, self-command self-control. **Ce vieux clocher a bien conservé son —**, that old steeple has well preserved its perpendicular, perpendicularity (*or* plumb) **Ce balcon est hors d'—**, this balcony is out of plumb. **Il répondit avec —**, he replied with assurance, with self-possession. **Avec un — imperturbable**, with a brazen face. **Ce jeune homme a beaucoup d'—**, that young man has plenty of assurance. **Il ne manque pas d'—, celui-là**, *Fam.* that fellow has face enough for anything.

D'aplomb, *adv. phr.* 1. perpendicular, upright ; (with mechanics) plumb ; 2. perpendicularly, in plumb ; 3. in equilibrium. **Cette pendule ne va pas, parce pu'elle n'est pas —**, this clock does not go, because it is not perpendicular.

APLUSTRE, aplustr', [Lat. : aplustrum], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* aplustre : top ornament of the poop on ancient ships ; 2. a sort of moth.

APLYSIE, aplizi, [Gr. : ἀπλυσία, dirt], *sf. Zool.* sea-hare, aplysia depilans.

APNÉE, apné, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πνεῖν, to breathe], *sf. Med.* apnœa : suspension of breathing.

APOCALYPSE, apokalips', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; καλύπτω, I cover], *sf.* apocalypse : revelation. L'—, the Revelation of St. John. **Style d'—**, obscure style. **Le cheval de l'—**, the pale horse of the apocalypse ; *Fig.* a wretched hack, a sorry jade.

APOCALYPTIQUE, apokaliptik', *adj.* apocalyptic, apocalyptical. **Style —**, obscure style.

APOCO, apoko, [Ital. : a, of ; poco little], *sm.* ninny, nincompoop, simpleton.

A POCO A POCO, apokoapoko, [Ital.], *adv. Mus.* by little and little, gradually.

APOCOPE, apokop', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; κόπτω, I cut], *sf. Gram.* apocope : elision of a letter or syllable at the end of a word.

APOCOPÉ, E, apokopé, *adj. Gram.* apocopated.

APOCRISIAIRE, apokriziér', [Gr. : ἀπό, from : κρίσις, judgment], *sm.* apocrisary : *a*) chancellor (of the Byzantine emperors ; *b*) envoy (of a church) ; *c*) administrator (of a monastery) ; *d*) high-almoner (of Charlemagne).

APOCRYPHE, apokrif', [Gr. : ἀποκρύπτειν, to hide]. *adj.* 1. apocryphal, apocryphical : not canonical, of doubtful authority. **Auteur —**, apocryphal author : one of doubtful authority. **Nouvelle —**, false news. **Livres apocryphes**, the apocrypha.

2. *sm.* apocryphal : any non-canonical writing.

APOCYN, aposin, [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; κύων, dog], *sm. Bot.* apocynum. **— gobe-mouches**, dogsbane.

APOCYNACÉ, ÉE, aposinasi, *adj. Bot.* apocynaceous : relating to the genus apocynum.

APOCYNACÉES, aposinasé, **APOCYNÉES**, aposiné, *sfpl. Bot.* apocynaceæ family of apocynaceous plants, the dogbane family.

APODE apod' [Gr. : ἀ, neg. : πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm. Zool.* apode, apodon (*pl.* apoda) : said of certain animals without feet, and of fishes without ventral fins.

APODE, *adj. Zool.* apodal : without feet, without ventral fins.

APODICTIQUE, apodiktik', [Gr. : ἀποδεικτικός], *adj.* apodictic, apodictical : evident beyond contradiction.

APODOSE, apodoz', [Gr. : ἀπόδοσις, narration], *sf. Rhet.* apodosis : second member of a phrase.

APOGÉE, apozhé, [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; γῆ, earth], *sf.* 1. *Astron.* apogee : the point at which a heavenly body is farthest from the earth, opposed to *perigee* ; 2. *Fig.* zenith, height, greatest height. **Sa puissance est à son —**, his power is at its greatest height. **A l'— de sa gloire**, in the zenith of his glory. **L'— de la félicité**, the height of felicity.

APOGÉE, *adj. Astron.* at the apogee : said chiefly of the moon. **La lune est —**, the moon is at her apogee.

APOGRAPHE, apograf', [Gr. : ἀπόγραφον, copy], *sm.* apograph : transcript, copy.

APOJOVE, apozhov', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; Lat. : Jove, abl. of Jupiter], *sm. Astron.* apojove : the point in the orbit of any of Jupiter's moons which is farthest from the planet.

APOLLON, apollôn, [Gr.], *pn.* 1. *Myth.* Apollo ; 2. A man handsome like Apollo. **L'— du Belvedère**, Apollo Belvidere. **Les Fils d'—**, the sons of Apollo : the poets.

APOLOGÉTIQUE, apolozhétik', *adj.* 1. apologetic, apologetical ; 2. *sm.* Apologeticus: Tertullian's apology for the Christians ; 3. *sf. Theol.* apologetics : a systematic exhibition of the evidences of Christianity.

APOLOGIE, apolozhi, [Gr. : ἀπολογία], *sf.* apology : *a*) defence, vindication ; *b*) excuse, exculpation. **Ecrire une —**, to write an apology. **Faire l'— de**, to make an apology. **Faire l'— de**, to make an apology for, to apologize for (a person).

APOLOGISTE, apolozhist', *sm.* apologist.

APOLOGUE, apolog', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* apologue. **L'— du Loup et de l'Agneau**, the apologue (*or* fable) of the Wolf and the Lamb.

APONEVROSE, aponévrôz', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; νεῦρον, nerve], *sf. Anat.* aponeurosis : tendon by which musles are fastened to a bone.

APONÉVROTIQUE, aponévrotik', *adj. Anat.* aponeurotic.

APONEVROTOMIE, aponévrotomi, [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; νεῦρον, nerve ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* aponeurotomy.

APOPHTEGME, apoftègm', [Gr. : ἀπόφθεγμα], *sm.* apophthegm (frequently, but less correctly, spelt APOTHEGM).

APOTHYGE, apofizh', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; φυγή, escape], *sf. Arch.* apophyge : the scape or spring of a column.

APOPHYSE, apofiz', [Gr. : ἀπό, from ; φύομαι, to be born], *sf.* apophysis : *a*) *Anat.* process of a bone ; *b*) *Bot.* a swelling beneath the theca of certain mosses.

APOPLECTIQUE, apoplèktik', *adj.* 1. *Med.* apoplectic. **Complexion —**, apoplectic constitution. **Symptôme —**, apoplectic symptom.

2. *smf.* apoplectic : person affected by, or liable to, apoplexy.

APOPLEXIE, apoplèksi, [Gr. : ἀποπληξία ; ἀπό, from ; πλήσσειν, to strike], *sf. Med.* apoplexy. **— cérébrale**, cerebral apoplexy. **— sanguine**, sanguineous (*or* sanguine) apoplexy. **— séreuse**, serous apoplexy. **— pulmonaire**, pulmonary apoplexy. **— fulminante**, apoplexia fortissima (*or* fulminans). **Il fut frappé d'—**, he was struck with apoplexy, he had an attack of apoplexy, an apoplectic fit (*or* stroke). **Tomber en —**, to have an apoplectic fit.

APOSTASE, apostaz', [Gr. : ἀπόστασις], *sf. Med.* apostasis : formation of an abscess

APOSTASIE, apostazi, [Gr. : ἀποστασία], *sf.* apostasy : abandonment of one's religion, opinions, or party.

APOSTASIER, apostazié-r, *va.* to apostatize : to abandon one's religion, opinions, or party.

APOSTAT, aposta, *pl.* aposta-z, [Gr. : ἀποστάτης, deserter], 1. *adj. m.* apostate, apostatical ; 2. *sm.* apostate.

APOSTÈME, apostèm', *sm.* V. APOSTUME.

APOSTER, aposté-r, [à ; poste), *va.* to post : to place or set on the watch, for some nefarious purpose. — **des espions**, to set spies. — **des témoins**, to suborn (false) witnesses.

A POSTERIORI, apostériori, [Lat. :] *adv. phr.* a posteriori.

APOSTILLATEUR, apostiyatœr, *sm.* annotator, commentator.

APOSTILLE, apostiy', [Low Lat. : apostilla ; Lat. : ad posita, placed near], *sf* 1. apostil : rider, side-note, marginal note ; 2. postcript (of a letter) ; 3. recommendatory note (supporting the prayer of a petition, etc.).

APOSTILLER, apostiyé-r, *va.* 1. to add a rider *or* recommendatory note (to a petition, memorial, etc.) ; 2. to add a post-script (to a letter).

APOSTOLAT, apostola, [Gr. : ἀποστολή, departure], *sm.* apostleship, apostolate.

APOSTOLICITÉ, apostolisité, *sf.* *Theol.* apostolicity, apostolicalness, apostolicism.

APOSTOLIQUE, apostolik', [Gr. : ἀποστολικός ; ἀπὸ, from ; στέλλω, I send], *adj.* apostolic, apostolical.

APOSTOLIQUEMENT, apostolik'mân-t, *adv.* apostolically.

APOSTIS, aposti-z, *sm.* *Naut.* gunwale *or* gunnel (of a boat).

APOSTROPHE, apostrof', [Gr. : ἀπόστροφος ; ἀπὸ, from ; στρέφω, I turn], *sf.* 1. apostrophe : *a)* *Rhet.* sudden address ; *b)* *Gram.* the mark of elision ['] ; 2. (in an ill sense) reproach, sarcasm ; 3. violent blow (leaving a mark on the face).

APOSTROPHER, apostrofé-r, *va.* to apostrophize ; to address, to rebuke severely, to fly at. — **quelqu'un d'un soufflet**, to give a person a punch on the head.

APOSTUME, apostum', [Gr. : ἀπὸ, from ; ἵστημι, to put], *sm.* *Med.* aposteme, imposthume : abscess.

APOSTUMER, apostumé-r, *vn.* *Med.* to imposthumate : to come to a head, to form an abscess.

APOTHÈME, apotèm', [Gr. : ἀποτίθημι, to lower], *sm.* 1. *Geom.* apothem : a perpendicular from the centre to any side of a regular polygon ; 2. *Chem.* apothema : an insoluble substance formed by the oxidation of vegetable extractive matter.

APOTHÉOSE, apotéôz', [Gr. : ἀπὸ, from θεός, God], *sf.* apotheosis : the act of placing among the gods. **On lui décerna l'—**, his apotheosis was decreed.

APOTHÈSE, apotèz', [Gr. : ἀπόθεσις, preservation], *sf.* *Surg.* apothesis : propre position of a fractured limb after being set.

APOTHICAIRE, apotikèr', [Gr. : ἀποθήκη, store-house ; ἀπὸ, away], *sm.* apothecary. **Mémoire d'—**, an extravagant bill. — **sans sucre**, a fiddler without a fiddle, a cobbler without an awl. [*Pharmacien* is now used instead of *apothicaire*].

APOTHICAIRERIE, apotikèrœri, *sf.* 1. apothecary's shop ; 2. dispensary.

APÔTRE, apôtr', [Gr. : ἀπὸ, from ; στέλλω, I send ; Lat. : apostolus ; O. Fr : apostle], *sm.* apostle. **Les douze apôtres**, the twelve apostles. **Le Symbole des Apôtres**, the Apostles' Creed. **Le Grand — des Gentils**, the great Apostle of the Gentils (St. Paul). **Il s'est fait l'—, de cette nouvelle doctrine** he made himself the apostle of this new doctrine. *Ironical* : **Bon —**, 1. pretended saint, sanctimonious rascal ; 2. cunning knave. **Faire le bon —**, to act *or* sham the honest man. **Les Actes des Apôtres**, the Acts of the Apostles.

APOZÈME, apozèm', [Gr. : ἀπόζεμα], *sm.* *Med.* apozem, apozesis : decoction.

APPARAÎTRE, aparètr', [Lat. : apparēre], *vn.* [*J'apparais* ; *j'apparaissais* ; *j'apparus* ; *j'apparaîtrai* ; *apparaissant* ; *apparu*] to appear : *a)* to be (*or* to become) visible ; *b)* to be plain *or* evident *c)* to seem. **Dieu apparut à Moïse**, God appeared to Moses. **Il lui apparut un spectre**, a spectre appeared to him. **Une voile apparut à l'horizon**, a sail appeared in the horizon. **Cela apparaît**, that is clear (*or* evident). **Il m'apparaît**, it appears (*or* seems) to me. **La mort lui apparaissait glorieuse**, death appeared (*or* seemed) glorious to him. **Faire — de ses pouvoirs**, *Diplom.* to show, to produce one's powers. **S'il vous apparaît que cela soit**, *Law-lang.*, if it appears to you that such be the case.

[*Apparaître* is conjugated with both *avoir* and *être* : **Ces spectres m'ont apparu** ou **me sont apparus**, those spectres have appeared to me. *Avoir*, however, signifies an action, and *être* a state].

APPARAT, apara, [Lat. : ad, to ; paratus], *sm.* 1. pomp : state, solemnity ; 2. (in an ill sense) parade, display, ostentation, showing off. **Discours d'—**, a set, formal, *or* studied speech delivered on the occasion of some solemnity. **Festin d'—**, a grand banquet. **Avec grand —**, with great pomp, in great state. **Il fait tout avec —**, he does everything with great parade, with great ostentation *or* display.

APPARAUX, aparô, *sm. pl.* *Naut.* furniture : all the apparatus necessary for the working of a ship.

APPAREIL, aparèy', [Lat. : apparatus, prepared], *sm.* 1. preparation, preparative (for any grand occasion or solemnity) ; 2. pomp, magnificence ; 3. equipment, apparel, attire. **L'— d'une fête, d'une cérémonie**, the preparations, preparatives for a festival, for a ceremony. **On fait de grands appareils pour son entrée**, great preparatives are making for his entry. — **de guerre**, warlike preparations, the pomp and circumstance of war. — **de pointage**, *Milit.* sighting gear. — **à signaux**, signalling stores.

4. apparatus : *a)* a machine, instrument, or appliance used for performing operations in the sciences, arts, etc. ; *b)* *Physiol.* a collection of organs all ministering to the same functions ; *c)* *Surg.* said of the different modes of cutting for the stone. — **simple, compliqué**, a simple, a complicated apparatus. — **de chimie**, chemical apparatus. — **digestif**, digestive organs. — **respiratoire**, respiratory organs. — **de locomotion**, locomotive apparatus. *Phot.* — **de photographie**, photographic apparatus. — **photographique d'agrandissement**, enlarging photographic apparatus. — **de chauffage**, heating apparatus. *Electr.* — **commutateur**, switch board. — **à gaz**, gas apparatus.

5. *Surg.* case of instruments and appliances for dressing wounds ; bandage, dressing (of a wound). **Faire un premier —**, to apply a first dressing. **Lever un —**, to take off, to remove a dressing.

6. *Arch.* draughting and dressing of stones (for walls, arches, etc.) ; 7. course : layer of stones. **Grand —**, course of large stones. **Petit —**, courses of small stones. — **réglé**, regular courses (all of the same thickness). — **oblique**, oblique bond. — **en épi, en feuille de fougère ou en arête de hareng**, herring-bone bond.

8. *Naut.* purchase : capstan, windlass, tackle, lever, etc.

9. *Mach.* gear, gearing.

Prov. phr. **Faute de bon — ou autrement**, for want of propre care or otherwise.

APPAREILLADE, aparèyad', *sf.* *Sport.* pairing (of partridges).

APPAREILLAGE, aparèyazh', *sm.* 1. *Naut.* getting under sail : preparing to set sail ; 2. *Agric.* pairing *or* matching (of horses or other beasts of draught, for working together).

APPAREILLEMENT, aparèy'mân-t, *sm.* matching, pairing (as domestic animals for working or breeding).

APPAREILLER, aparèyé-r, [à : pareil], *va.* 1. to match ; 2. *Arch.* to mark stones for cutting and dressing (so as to fit well together) ; 3. to prepare, to make ready ; 4. to dress (cloth, etc.) ; 5. *Naut.* to set (a sail), to clear (an anchor, etc.) — **des gants, des souliers, des vases**, to match gloves, shoes, vases. — **des chevaux**, to match horses (for working together or for breeding).

6. *vn.* *Naut.* to sail, to get under sail, to set sail. **Nous appareillâmes le lendemain**, we sailed the next day.

APPAREILLER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to join one's self to one's like ; 2. to pair (as birds). **Ils sont dignes de s'—**, they are worthy of each other, they are a good match, a good pair.

APPAREILLEUR, aparèyœr, *sm.* 1. *Arch.* stone-dresser ; 2. *Technol.* forwarder, dresser.

APPAREILLEUSE, aparèyœz', *sf.* (in an ill sense) procuress, go-between.

APPAREMMENT, aparamân-t, *adv.* apparently : *a)* evidently, manifestly ; *b)* seemingly, in appearance ; *c)* probably.

APPARENCE, aparâns', [Lat. : apparēre], *sf.* 1. appearance : *a)* external aspect, outward show, look ; *b)* semblance, show, not reality ; *c)* likelihood, probalibity. **L'— d'un objet**, the appearance of an object. **Il ne faut pas toujours juger sur l'—**, we must not always judge by appearances, *La Font. Fab.* XI, 7. **Toutes les apparences sont contre vous**, all appearances are against you. **Avoir l'—**, to have the appearance, to seem. **Avoir de l'—**, to appear to advantage. **Ne pas avoir d'—**, to appear to disadvantage, to make no show, no appearance. **La récolte a une belle —**, the harvest looks promising. **Il tâche de sauver les apparences**, he endeavours to save appearances. **Je vois trop d'— à tout ce qu'il dit**, I see too much probability in all he says.

En —, apparently, in appearance. **Pour les apparences**, for appearance' sake. **Selon les apparences**, according to appearances.

2. trace, vestige. **Il ne reste plus à cette femme aucune — de beauté**, that woman no longer retains any trace of beauty.

APPARENT, E, aparân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. apparent : *a)* visible, plain, evident, manifest ; *b)* seeming, not real. **Son droit est —**, his right is apparent. **Une tache apparente**, a visible stain. **L'horizon —**, the visible horizon. **Une piété apparente**, seeming (*or* sham) piety. **Le mouvement — du soleil autour de la terre**, the apparent (seeming) motion of the sun round the earth. **La hauteur apparente du soleil**, the apparent altitude of the sun.

2. (of things) noticeable, conspicuous,

remarkable. **La maison la plus apparente de la ville**, the most noticeable house in the town.

3. (of persons) notable, conspicuous, remarkable, eminent, distinguished : in this acceptation *apparent* is often used substantively. **La personne la plus apparente d'une société**, the most eminent, *or* distinguished person in a company.

4. specious, plausible. **Voilà ce qu'on pouvait dire de plus — pour soutenir cet état**, such are the most plausible arguments in support of this position.

APPARENTÉ, E, aparânté, *adj.* [nearly always qualified by *mal* or *bien*] related, connected (by birth or marriage). **Bien —**, well-related, of good family. **Mal —**, of low birth. **Elle est fort bien apparentée**, she is well-connected, she belongs to a good family.

APPARENTER aparânté-r [Lat. : parens, parentis, parent], *va.* to marry, to give relations by a matrimonial alliance. **Bien — ses enfants** to marry one's children well, to marry one's children into good families.

APPARENTER (s'), *v. refl.* (with *à*) to marry into. **S'— à la noblesse**, to marry into a noble family.

† **APPARESSER**, aparèsé-r, [à ; paresse], *va.* to render lazy *or* indolent (in body or mind). **La chaleur apparesse**, hot weather makes (people) indolent.

APPARIEMENT, APPARÎMENT, aparimân-t, *sm.* matching, pairing.

APPARIER, aparié-r, [à ; paire ; Lat. : par], *va.* to pair : to match in pairs. **— les chevaux de carrosse**, to match carriage-horses. **— des gants, des bas**, to pair gloves, stockings : to arrange them in pairs. **— les oiseaux**, to match birds (for breeding).

APPARIER (s), *v. refl.* to pair, to couple : said chiefly of birds.

APPARIEUR, EUSE, aparieur, œz', *s. f.* matchmaker : matrimonial agent.

APPARITEUR, aparitœr, [Lat. : apparitor], *sm.* **1.** apparitor of an ecclesiastical court) ; **2.** bedel, beadle (of a university).

APPARITION, aparisyôn, [apparaître], *sf.* **1.** appearing, appearance ; **2.** apparition : angel, ghost, spectre, phantom. **A l'— de la nouvelle lune**, on the appearing (*or* appearance) of the new moon. **Alors notre ami fit son —**, then our friend made his appearance. **Sa brusque — les surprit**, his sudden appearance surprised them. **Il ne fit qu'une courte —**, he made but a short appearance (*or* stay). **Bien des gens croient encore aux apparitions**, many people still believe in apparitions, in ghosts.

APPAROIR, aparwâr, *vn.* [*Law-t.* used only in the infinitive and the third pers. sing. pres. ind. : *il appert.*] to appear, to be apparent. **Comme il appert par jugement du tribunal**, as appears from a judgment of the tribunal. **Il a fait — de son bon droit**, he has shown, has established his just right.

APPARTEMENT, apartœmân-t, [Ital. : appartamento ; Low Lat. : appartimentum; partitio, division), *sm.* **1.** apartments, suite (*or* set) of apartments ; **2.** (under the old French monarchy) drawing-room : evening reception at Court. **— à louer meublé ou non meublé**, apartments to let (*or* to be let) furnished or unfurnished. **Un — de quatre pièces**, an apartment, a flat of your rooms. **— de garçon**, apartments (or lodging) for a single gentleman (generally consisting of two or three rooms without a kitchen).

APPARTENANCE, apartœnâns', [ap-partenir), *sf.* appurtenance, appertenance. **Une maison et ses appartenances**, a house and its appurtenances.

APPARTENANT, E, apartœnân-t, ânt', *adj.* appertaining, belonging. **Une maison à lui appartenante**, a house belonging to him.

APPARTENIR, apartœnir, [Lat. : ad, to ; pertinere], *vn.* [*J'appartiens, nous appartenons, ils appartiennent ; j'appartenais, j'appartins ; j'appartiendrai ; appartenant, appartenu*]. **1.** to appertain, to belong ; *a)* to be the property, the attribute of ; *b)* to be in the service of : to be related to, connected with. **L'Algérie appartient à la France**, Algeria belongs to France. **Tout cet argent m'appartient**, all that money belongs to me. **Je m'appartiens**, I am my own master, I am free to act as I please. **Le droit de grâce appartient au souverain**, the right of pardon belongs to the sovereign. **Cet homme vous appartient**, that man belongs to you (is in your service). **Il n'appartient d'aucun côté à la famille H.**, he does not in any way belong (is in no way related) to the H... family. **Choses qui appartiennent à la philosophie**, things appertaining, belonging to (*or* connected with) philosophy.

2. *v. imp.* **Il appartient**, **1.** it is the duty, office, province of, it is for ; **2.** it becomes, it behoves, it is meet, it is fit. **Il appartient à un bon juge de...**, it is the duty, the province, of an upright judge to... **Il ne m'appartient point de,...** il is not for me to... it ill becomes me to... *Ironically* : **Il vous appartient bien de parler de générosité**, it is all very fine for you to talk of generosity ! you are a fine fellow to talk of generosity ! **Ainsi qu'il appartiendra**, as shall be (*or* may be) deemed advisable. **A tous ceux qu'il appartiendra**, to all whom it may concern.

APPAS, apâ'z, [appât], *sm. pl.* **1.** attractions, charms ; **2.** (in an ill sense) attractions, allurements, seductions. V. APPAT.

APPÂT, apâ ; *pl.* apâ'z, *sm.* **1.** bait to attract fish or wild animals) ; **2.** *Fig.* bait, lure, allurement, enticement. **Mettre l'— à un piége, à un hameçon**, to bait a trap, a hook. **Cette promesse n'est qu'un —**, that promise is only a bait, a lure. **L'— du gain, des honneurs**, the lure, the allurement of gain, of honours

APPÂTER, apâté-r, [appât], *va.* **1.** to bait : to lay baits for ; **2.** to feed (birds that cannot pick up, or children and persons unable to feed themselves. **Il faut l'— comme un enfant**, he has to be fed like a child.

3. to attract, to allure, to draw on.

APAUMÉ, E, apômé, [à ; paume], *adj. Herald.* appaumee.

APPAUVRIR, apôvrir, [à ; pauvre, poor], *va.* to impoverish : *a)* to make poor ; *b)* to exhaust (soil), **— un pays**, to impoverish, to pauperize a country. **— une langue**, to impoverish a language. **Une alimentation insuffisante appauvrit le sang**, an insufficiency of food impoverishes the blood. **Ce système d'éducation appauvrit l'intelligence**, that system of education impoverishes, starves the mind. **Un pays appauvri par la guerre**, a country impoverished by war. **Sang appauvri**, impoverished blood.

APPAUVRIR (s), *v. refl.* to impoverish one's self, to become impoverished : to grow *or* become poor. **Les riches qui se sont appauvris**, the rich who have impoverished themselves, *or* have sunk into poverty. **Cette terre s'appauvrit d'année en année**, that land grows (*or* gets) more and more impoverished every year.

APPAUVRISSEMENT, apôvris'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** impoverishment (of a person, state, country, language, etc.) ; **2.** degeneration, deterioration (of a breed of animals).

APPEAU, apô, [form of *appel*], *sm.* **1.** call : an instrument for imitating the cries of birds or animals, bird-call, quail-pipe, partridge-call ; **2.** decoy, decoy-bird, decoy-duck ; **3.** *Horol.* bell for striking the quarters and half-hours.

APPEL, apèl, [Lat. : appellatio, call], *sm.* **1.** call. **Il n'a pas entendu votre —**, he did not hear your call. **Ce cri est un — au secours**, that cry is a call for help. **La cloche sonne l'— au dîner**, the bell is ringing the dinner-call, is ringing for dinner.

2. calling over (of names). **Faire l'— des jurés, des témoins**, to call over the names of jurymen, of witnesses. **— nominal**, (in political and other deliberating assemblies) calling over the names of members : call of the House (in the English parliament). **Manquer à l'—**, to be absent.

3. appeal : recourse, petition, entreaty. **Faire un — à la charité publique, à la générosité, au patriotisme d'une personne**, to make an appeal to public charity, to the generosity, the patriotism of an individual. **Il restait sourd a mon —**, he remained deaf to my appeal. **Faire — à la bourse de quelqu'un**, to make an appeal to a man's purse.

4. challenge : calling out to fight a duel ; defiance. **Les appels sont défendus comme les duels**, challenges are forbidden as well as duels. **Il n'a pas répondu à l'—**, he did not answer the challenge.

5. *Sport.* call, cry (to encourage or direct dogs or horses).

6. *Com.* and *Bank.* call (for funds). **Cette société a déjà fait un second — de fonds à ses actionnaires**, that company has already made a second call on its share-holders.

7. *Fenc.* appel, appeal : a beat with the right foot.

8. *Law-lang.* calling on (of a cause for trial) ; **9.** appeal (to a higher court against the judgment of a lower). **Cour d'—**, court of appeal. **Acte d'—**, notice of appeal. **Causes et moyens d'—**, grounds of appeal. **Aller interjecter —**, to lodge an appeal, to give notice of appeal. **Sans —**, without appeal. **Sujet à —**, open (*or* liable) to appeal ; appealable. **— à minima**, an appeal made by the public prosecutor against a judgment of a police tribunal on the ground of the insufficiency of the punishment awarded.

10. *Milit.* roll-call ; **11.** calling out (of conscripts, to join the army) ; **12.** beat *or* ruffle of the drum, sound of bugle (for roll-call or to fall in for duty). **A l'—**, at muster. **Battre l'—**, to beat the assembly. **Faire l'—**, to call the roll. **Feuille d'—**, muster-roll.

13. *Naut.* growing : direction of a cable or rope.

APPELABLE, ap'labl', *adj. Law-t.* appealable.

APPELANT, E, ap'lân-t, ânt', *adj. Law-t.* **1.** *adj.* appellant, appealing ; **2.** *s.* appellant. **La partie appelante**, the party appellant (*or* appealing), the appellant. **L'— et l'intimé**, the appellant and the appellee (*or* respondent) **3.** decoy, decoy-bird.

APPELÉ, E, ap'lé, *pa. p.* called, named, etc. V. APPELER. **Octave ensuite — Auguste**, Octavius afterwards called Augustus. **Beaucoup d'appelés et peu d'élus**, many are called, but few chosen.

APPELER, ap'lé-r, [Lat. : appellāre], *va.* [takes a double *l* before a mute syllable : *J'appelle, nous appelons, vous appelez, ils*

appellent; *j'appelais, nous appelions*; *j'appelai, nous appelâmes*; *j'appellerai, nous appellerons*; *j'appellerais, nous appellerions*; *appelle, appelons, appelez*; *que j'appelle, que nous appelions, que vous appeliez, qu'ils appellent*; *que j'appelasse*; *appelant, appelé*.] **1.** to call : *a*) to ask, command, or beckon to come; *b*) to invite, to summon; *c*) to designate (for), to appoint (to); *d*) to attract; *e*) to direct; *f*) to name, to style.

a) **Appelez votre ami,** call your friend. **— chacun par son nom,** to call each person by name. **— de la main, des yeux, du geste,** to beckon with the hand, with a look, with a gesture. **— le garcon,** to call (*or* call for) the waiter. **— au secours, à son secours,** to call for help, to call to one's aid. **Il appela la ruse à son secours,** he called cunning to his aid. **Louis XIV appela Colbert à ses conseils,** Louis XIV, called Colbert to his councils. **— son chien,** to call one's dog. **La brebis appelle son agneau,** the ewe calls for her lamb. **Le coq appelle les poules, la poule ses poussins,** the cock calls (clucks *or* chucks) the hens, the hen her chickens.

b) **Les cloches appelaient les chantres à matines,** the bells were calling the chanters to matins. **La patrie est en danger, l'honneur nous appelle,** our country is in danger, honour calls us. **Mes affaires m'appellent ailleurs,** my business calls me elsewhere. **Je vais où les destins m'appellent,** I go where the fates call me. **Dieu vient de l'— à lui.** God has just called (*or* taken) him to Himself (said of a person deceased). **Quand il plaira à Dieu de m'—,** when it shall please God to call me. **Dieu l'appela à la vie religieuse,** God called him to the religious life.

c) **Il fut appelé au trône,** he was called to the throne. **— quelqu'un à siéger dans le Sénat,** to call a person to a seat in the Senate, **— à une chaire un habile professeur.** to call (*or* appoint) an able professor to a chair. **Le génie de Turenne l'appela au commandement des armées,** Turenne's genius designated him for the command of armies.

d) **Un bruit extraordinaire appela notre attention,** an unusual noise attracted our attention. **Elle appela le regard par sa beauté peu commune,** she attracted notice by her uncommon beauty.

e) **Je veux — votre attention sur cette affaire,** I wish to call (*or* direct) your attention to that matter.

f) **Comment appelez-vous cet homme?** what is that man's name? **On l'appelle Jean,** his name is John. **Comment appellerez-vous votre premier enfant?** what shall you call (what name shall you give to) your first child? **Cette ville fut ainsi appelée du nom de son fondateur,** that city was so called from the name of its founder. **— les choses par leur nom,** to call things by their right names : to be plain-spoken. **J'appelle un chat un chat, et Rollet un fripon,** I call a spade a spade, and Rollet a rascal. *Boil. Sat.* **1. Elle l'appela voleur,** she called him a thief. **Hérodote, qu'on appelle le père de l'histoire,** Herodotus who is called the father of history. **J'appelle un véritable ami celui qui...!** I call a true friend one (*or* him) who... **C'est ce qu'on appelle franchir les bornes de la décence,** that is what we call overstepping the bounds of decency. **Voilà ce qu'on peut — de la peinture, de la poésie, etc.,** that is what may truly be called painting, poetry, etc.

2. to call over (a list of names).

3. to call in : to send for. **— un médecin,** to call in a doctor. **— la police,** to call in the police. [In some phrases *to call out* has a similar meaning : **— la garde, la troupe, les pompiers,** to call out the guard, the military, the fireman.]

4. to call for : *a*) to summon to one's presence; *b*) to demand, to require, to claim. **— un médecin,** to call for a doctor. **Ces abus appellent une réforme,** those abuses call for (require) a reform. **Ce crime appelle toute la sévérité des lois,** this crime calls for (demands) all the rigour of the laws. **Cette question appelle toute votre attention,** that question demands all your attention. **Un mensonge en appelle un autre,** one lie calls for another.

5. to call down : to invoke. **— sur quelqu'un le mépris public,** to call down public contempt on a person. **— les bénédictions du ciel sur un pays,** to call down (to invoke) the blessing of heaven on a country. **— des malédictions sur,** to call down curses on.

6. to call on (*or* upon) : to invoke. **Il appela en témoignage le ciel et la terre,** he called on (*or* called) heaven and earth to witness, he invoked the testimony of heaven and earth.

7. to call out : to challenge (for a duel).

8. to excite. **Ces colifichets sont propres à — les respects de la multitude,** these bawbles (*or* gewgaws) are calculated to excite the respect of the multitude. **Ni les fleurs, ni les forêts, ni le torrent n'appelaient vos regards,** neither the flowers, nor the forests, nor the torrent excited your attention. *G. Sand.*

9. to announce. **La corneille appelle la pluie,** the crow announce rain. **Le coq appelle le jour,** the cock announces the dawn.

10. *Law-lang.* to call, to call on (a cause for trial); **11.** to call up, to cite, to summon (before a tribunal); **12.** to subpœna (a witness). **— en justice.** (in civil causes) to sue; (in criminal causes) to prosecute. **— en témoignage** ou **comme témoin,** to subpœna (*or* to call) as a witness.

13. *Milit.* to call over (the muster-roll); **14.** to call out. **— les vétérans, la réserve,** to call out the veterans, the reserve. **On a appelé le contingent de cette année,** this year's levy (of conscripts, or recruits) has been called out. **Être appelé sous les drapeaux,** to be called into the service.

APPELER, *vn.* **1.** to call. **Il appela et personne ne vient,** he calls but no one comes.

2. to appeal : *a*) *Law-t,* to have recourse to a superior tribunal against the judgment of an inferior court; *b*) *Fig.* to demur, to object to an opinion, etc. **Il a appelé de ce jugement,** he has appealed from (*or* against) that judgment. **— d'abus ou comme d'abus,** to appeal to a civil tribunal against a judgment or act of an ecclesiastical authority on the ground of abuse of power. **J'appelle de votre décision,** I appeal from (*or* demur to) your decision. **En —,** to appeal (against). **Il en a appelé, 1.** he has given notice of appeal, has lodged an appeal; **2.** *Colloq.* he has got over it, has recovered (said of a person who has recovered from a dangerous illness). **Vauban est infaillible, on n'en appelle point,** Vauban is infaillible, there is no appeal from his decision. *La Bruy,* 12. **J'en appelle à votre conscience,** I appeal to your conscience (on the point). **En — à la postérité,** to appeal to posterity. **Il pouvait en — à l'épée,** he might have appealed to the sword.

3. *Sport.* to give tongue (as a dog when on the scent of game).

4. *Naut.* to grow : to stretch out (as a cable or rope).

APPELER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be called *or* named. **La mort ne peut s'— un mal,** death cannot be called an evil. **Comment vous appelez-vous?** what is your name? **Comment s'appelle cette plante?** what is this plant called, what is the name of this plant? **Parce que je m'appelle Lion,** because my name is Lion. **Voilà ce qui s'appelle parler,** that is something like speaking.

2. to call *or* style one's self. **Le monarque de la Perse s'appelle le roi des rois,** the Persian monarch calls (*or* styles) himself the king of kings.

3. to call *or* shout to each other. **Pour ne pas se séparer dans le bois, ils s'appelaient de temps en temps,** in order not to get separated in the wood, they called (*or* shouted) to each other at intervals.

APPELLATIF, IVE, apèllatif, iv', *adj. Gram.* appellative. **Nom —,** appellative *or* noun appellative.

APPELLATION, apèllasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** calling; **2.** naming, **3.** appellation; **4.** *Law-t.* appeal. **— des lettres,** naming the letters (in spelling). **Mille appellations charmantes,** a thousand pretty appellations, **La cour a mis l'— à néant,** the court has dismissed the appeal.

APPENDANT, E, apândân-t, ânt', *adj.* appendant.

APPENDICE, apandis', [Lat. : appendix], *sm.* **1.** appendix : *a*) supplement to a book; *b*) *Nat. Scien.* a part in continuity or connection; **2.** appendage (as the tail of an animal); **3.** *Anat.* apophysis, process.

APPENDICIFORME, apandisifòrm', *adj.* appendiciform.

APPENDICITE, apandiscit, *sf. Med.* appendicitis : inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.

APPENDICULAIRE, apandikulèr', *adj.* appendicular.

APPENDICULE, apandikul', *sm.* appendicule : small appendage.

APPENDICULÉ, E, apandikulé, *adj. Hist. Nat.* appendiculate.

APPENDRE, apândr, [Lat. : ad, to; pendĕre, to hang], *va.* to append : to hang up against). **Une offrande appendue aux colonnes du temple,** an offering appended to the columns of the temple.

APPENTIS, apânti, *sm.* pent-house, lean-to : a shed built against a main wall.

APPERT, apêr, *impers. v.* V. APPAROIR.

APPESANTI, E, apœzânti, *pa. p.* **1.** made heavy; **2.** weighed down; **3.** (adject.) heavy, dull, sluggish.

APPESANTIR, apœzântir, [à; pesant, heavy], *va.* **1.** to make *or render heavy*; **2.** to weigh down, to oppress; **3.** (with *sur*, on) to lay heavy, to bear hard; **4.** to impair, to dull (the mental powers). **La pluie avait appesanti ses habits,** the rain had made his clothes heavy. **Le sommeil appesantit ses yeux, ses paupières,** sleep made his eyes, his eye-lids heavy. **L'oisivveté appesantit le corps et l'esprit,** idleness impairs the powers of both body and mind. **Chaque jour le tyran appesantit son joug,** the tyrant made his yoke heavier every day.

APPESANTIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become, to get, or grow heavy; **2.** to be weighed down *or* oppressed; **3.** (with *sur*, on, upon), to be heavy, to lie (*or* be laid) heavy; **4.** to be impaired, to get *or* grow dull (in speaking of the mind. **Le drap s'appesantit lorsqu'on le trempe dans l'eau,** cloth becomes heavy when dipped in water. **La main de Dieu s'appesantit sur Israel,** the hand of God lay heavy on Israel.

5. (with *sur*) to dwell on *or* upon, to

expatiate on, to insist on. **L'auteur s'appesantit trop sur son sujet,** the author dwells too long on his subject. **Il s'appesantit trop sur les détails,** he dwells too much on details. *La Bruy.* **Je veux bien ne pas m'appesantir là-dessus,** I am quite willing (*or* well pleased) not to insist on that point.

APPESANTISSEMENT, apœzântis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. heaviness (of body or mind) ; 2. dulness (of the mental faculties) ; 3. chastisement.

APPÉTENCE, apétâns', *sf.* appetence, appetency : an instinctive craving. **Dans certaines gastralgies on observe une vive — pour les acides,** certain gastralgies cause an eager craving for acids.

APPÉTER, apeté-r, [Lat. : appetĕre, to desire], *va.* [*J'appète ; j'appéterai*] to crave or desire (instinctively).

APPÉTIBILITÉ, apétibilité, *sf.* appetibility desirability.

APPÉTIBLE, apétibl', *adj.* appetible, desirable.

APPÉTISSANT, E, apètisân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. appetizing : exciting appetite ; 2. tempting. **Mets —,** an appetizing dish. **Elle est gentille et fort appétissante,** she is pretty and very tempting.

APPÉTIT, apéti, *pl.* apéti-z, [Lat. : appetitus, desire], *sm.* 1. appetite : *a*) natural desire to gratify any of the senses ; *b*) desire for food, stomach ; *c*) object of eager desire. **— sensuel, charnel, dépravé,** sensual, carnal, depraved appetite. **Un bon —,** a good appetite. **Un — de cheval,** a wolf's appetite. **Exciter, éveiller, aiguiser l'—,** to excite, to rouse, to whet the appetite. **Gagner de l'—,** to get an appetite. **Manger avec —,** to eat with appetite, with relish. **Oter, émousser l'—,** to take away. to spoil one's appetite. **Demeurer, rester sur son —,** to leave off eating while able to eat more ; to check one's appetite.

A l'— de, *adv phr.* for the sake of. **Il a fait des bassesses à l'— de quelques francs,** he has been guilty of mean actions for the sake of a few francs. *Prov.* : **Il n'est chère que d'appétit ; à bon appétit il ne faut pas de sauce,** hunger is the best sauce. **L'appétit est le meilleur cuisinier,** hunger makes hard bones sweet beans. **L'appétit vient en mangeant,** appetite comes with eating ; much would have more.

APPÉTITIF, VE, apétitif, iv', *adj.* appetitive.

APPÉTITION, apétisyôn, *sf.* appetition, ardent desire.

APPIÈCEMENT, apiès'mân-t, *sm.* piecing. V. RAPIÈCEMENT.

APPIEN, ENNE, appyan, pyèn, *adj.* Appian : of Claudius Appius (312 B.C.)

APPLAUDIR, aplôdir, [Lat. : ad, to ; plaudĕre, plausum, to applaud], *vn.* 1. to applaud : *a*) to praise by clapping the hands or by cheering *b*) to praise, to approve, to commend. **A son entrée tout le monde applaudit,** at his entrance everybody applauded (*or* cheered). **— aux acteurs,** to applaud the performers.

2. *va.* to applaud. **— une pièce, une scène, un acteur, un orateur,** to applaud a play, a scene, an actor ; to applaud *or* cheer an orator. **Il est applaudi de tout le monde,** he is applauded by everybody.

APPLAUDIR (s'), *v. refl.* (with *de*). 1. to applaud *or* praise one's self (for) ; 2. to glory (in) ; 3. to congratulate one's self (on), to rejoice (*at* or *over*). **Les sots s'applaudissent sans cesse,** fools are always praising themselves. **Il s'applaudit de ce qu'il a fait,** he glories in what he has done.

APPLAUDISSEMENT, aplôdis'mân-t, *sm.* applause : *a*) clapping of hands, cheers, plaudits ; *b*) praise, commendation. **Un tonnerre d'applaudissements,** a thunder of applause. **Longs applaudissements,** prolonged cheers, continued cheers. **Salve d'applaudissements,** round of applause, round of cheers, of cheering.

APPLAUDISSEUR, aplôdisœr, *sm.* (generally in a ill sense) applauder. **Des applaudisseurs à gages,** hired applauders.

APPLICABILITÉ, aplikabilité, *sf.* applicability, applicableness.

APPLICABLE, aplikabl', *adj.* applicable, appliable : *a*) that may be applied ; *b*) intended (for). **Une amende — aux pauvres,** a fine applicable to (*or* for the benefit of) the poor. **Argent — à cette dépense,** money applicable to that expense. **Cette règle n'est pas — à tous les cas,** that rule is not applicable to (does not apply in) all cases. **Cette loi n'est pas — aux mineurs,** that law is not applicable (does not apply) to minors.

APPLICATION, aplikâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn) *sf.* application : *a*) the act of applying, laying or putting on ; *b*) the thing applied ; *c*) the act of directing or referring a remark, criticism, law, etc., to a particular person or case ; also, of applying a principle or a process to a particular purpose ; *d*) the act of fixing the mind, intentness of thought, intense study, mental effort, attention ;) appropriation of funds, etc. ; *f*) *Geom.* laying of one figure on another to prove equality or inequality ; *g*) *Theol.* imputation.

a) **L'— d'une couche de vernis sur un tableau, d'un emplâtre sur une plaie,** the application of a coat of varnish to a painting, of a plaster to (*or* on) a sore.

b) **On me tint deux jours avec des applications sur le bras,** I was kept two days with applications (dressings) on my arm. **Je suis tenté d'étrange sorte de lui faire sur le mufle une —,** I am strangely tempted to give him a slap on the chops. *Mol. Dépit am.* II. 7.

c) **L'— d'une fable,** the application (the moral) of a fable. **L'— que vous faites de ce principe,** the application you make of this principle. **Cette loi n'a point ici d'—,** that law has no application, does not apply, in this case. **L'— rigoureuse d'une loi,** the strict application (*or* enforcement) of a law. **Les juges ont été trop indulgents dans l'— de la peine,** the judges have been too indulgent in the application of (in awarding) the punishment. **L'— de l'astronomie à la géographie, de la chimie à la médecine, de l'algèbre à la géométrie,** the application of astronomy to geography, of chemistry to medicine, of algebra to geometry. **Dentelle d'—,** applique lace. **— d'Angleterre,** Honiton lace. **Cette méthode est susceptible d'une multitude d'applications,** this method is capable of numerous applications. **L'— de ce procédé n'a pas réussi,** the application of this process did not succeed.

d) **Il est capable d'une — soutenue,** he is capable of persistent application. **Cela ne peut se faire sans quelque — de mémoire,** that cannot be done without some effort of memory. **Cette étude demande une grande —,** that study requires intense application. **Il met toute son — à vous plaire,** he spares no effort to please you.

e) **Cet argent a son —,** this money has its appropriation. **On a détourné ces fonds de leur —,** these funds have been diverted from their proper application.

f) **Les chrétiens seront justifiés par l'— des mérites de Jésus-Christ,** Christians will be justified by the imputation (*or* application) of the merits (*or* righteousness) of Christ.

APPLIQUE, aplik', *sf. Tech.* 1. setting, charging, mounting (of ornaments on plate or jewellerie) ; 2. bracket, wall-bracket. **— à gaz,** gas bracket. **Pièce d'—,** a separate part of a piece of plate joined to it by a hinge, a rivet, etc.

3. *Cabinet-m,* inlaid work ; 4. triangular lamp, bracket lamp (used to light passages, etc.).

APPLIQUÉ, E, apliké, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. applied. V. APPLIQUER. **Un emplâtre — sur une tumeur,** a plaster applied to a tumor. **Soufflet bien —,** a well-applied blow. **Argent — à des dépenses utiles,** money applied (employed *or* devoted) to useful expenses. **Science appliquée aux arts,** science applied to the arts.

2. attentive, sedulous ; 3. studious. **Votre enfant est — à son devoir,** your child is attentive to his duty. **Un élève —,** a studious pupil.

APPLIQUÉE, *sf. Geom.* applicate-ordinate, double ordinate.

APPLIQUER, apliké-r, [Lat. : applicāre], 1. to apply : *a*) to put, lay, set, place on, to, *or* against ; *b*) to put to a particular use ; *c*) to appropriate, to convert to use, to employ ; *d*) to make use of, as suitable or fitting ; *e*) to attribute, to impute, *f*) to enforce (a law), to award (a punishment ; *g*) to give, to devote, (one's attention, etc.).

a) **— un cataplasme, un emplâtre sur une plaie,** to apply a poultice, a plaster to a sore **— des ventouses à,** to apply cupping-glasses to, to cup (a person). **des couleurs sur une toile,** to apply colours to canvas, to lay colours on canvas. **— un patron sur l'étoff que l'on veut tailler,** to apply a pattern to (to lay a pattern on) the stuff to be cut. **Appliquez votre main sur mon cœur,** apply your hand to (lay *or* place your hand on *or* against) my heart. **Il prit la coupe et l'appliqua sur ses lèvres,** he took the cup and applied (put *or* raised) it to his lips. **— un sceau sur la cire,** to apply a seal to wax. **— un fer chaud à l'épaule,** to brand on the shoulder with a hot iron. **— des échelles contre la muraille,** to set (*or* place) ladders against the wall.

b) **— un système, une science,** to apply a system, a science. **— l'algèbre à la géométrie, la chimie à l'agriculture,** to apply algebra to geometry, chemistry to agriculture. **On peut — ce procédé dans une foule de cas,** this process may be applied in many cases. **On a appliqué la force expansive de la vapeur à la locomotion,** the expansive force of steam has been applied to locomotion.

c) **— une somme d'argent,** to apply (*or* employ) a sum of money. **Il s'est appliqué tous les goûts de l'entreprise,** he appropriated to himself (*or* converted to his own use) all the profits of the enterprise.

d) **— un vers à quelqu'un,** to apply a verse to any one. **— un proverbe à propos,** to apply a proverb appropriately. **Ne vous appliquez pas ce reproche,** do not apply that reproach to yourself. **Il s'applique à lui-même tout ce qu'on dit,** he applies to himself everything that people say. **Pour — cette maxime à mon sujet,** to apply this maxim to my subject.

e) **S'— une qualité, un avantage,** to attribute (*or* apply) to one's self a quality, an advantage. **Ce professeur s'applique tous les éloges qu'on donne à ses élèves,** that professeur applies (*or* attributes) to himself all the praise given to his pupils.

f) — **un homme à la torture,** to put a man to the rack. **Le maximum de la peine lui fut appliqué,** the maximum punishment was applied (*or* awarded) to him.

g) — **son esprit à la recherche de la vérité** to apply (*or* give) one's mind to the search for truth. — **son attention à,** to devote one's attention to.

2. (in a neuter sense) to require close application or study. **Les échecs appliquent beaucoup,** chess requires very close application **3.** to stick, to stick up, to post (bills, placards); **4.** to give, to deal, to administer (a blow, kick, or beating). — **des affiches contre un mur,** to stick bills on a wall. **5.** to administer (the sacraments).

APPLIQUER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be applied: to be put, laid, set, placed, on, to, *or* against. **Les emplâtres qui s'appliquent sur la peau,** plasters which are applied to (*or* laid on) the skin.

2. to apply one's self, to devote, to give one's mind *or* attention (to a thing), to make it one's study, to strive, to endeavour (to). **Je me suis appliqué à,** I applied myself to, I made it my study to. **Ceux qui s'appliquent trop aux petites choses,** those who devote their attention (give their minds) too much to trifles. **S'— à l'étude des sciences,** to apply one's self to the study of the sciences. **Cet enfant ne veut pas s'—,** that boy will not study, has no application.

3. to apply: to be applicable, to suit. **Cette loi ne s'applique pas au cas dont il s'agit,** that law does not apply (is not applicable) to the case in question.

APPOGIATURE, apodzhyatur', [Ital.: appogiatura], *sf. Mus.* apoggiatura.

APPOINT, apwan-t, [Lat.: ad, to; punctus, salary), *sm.* **1.** *Com.* appoint: balance due on an account; **2.** old money (to complete a payment made in banknotes or large coins). **Faire l'—,** to make up a sum with small change.

APPOINTÉ, E, apwanté, *adj.* **1.** *Law-t.* referred (for further deliberation); **2.** salaried: having a salary; **3.** *Herald.* appointee: placed point to point; **4.** *sm. Milit.* soldier or officer receiving extra pay.

APPOINTEMENT, apwant'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* order, rule (for further examination of a cause); **2.** *pl.* salary: yearly stipend. **Recevoir de faibles, de gros appointements,** to receive a low, a high salary. **Il a mille écus d'appointements,** he has a salary of one thousand crowns. [Fam. lang.:] **C'est lui qui fournit à l'—,** it is he who supplies the needful.

APPOINTER, apwanté-r, *va.* **1.** *Law-t.* to refer (for further inquiry); **2.** to salary, to give a salary (a clerk, etc.); **3.** *Milit.* to punish (a soldier with extra drill or fatigue duty); **4.** to point, to cut to a point; **5.** to tack, to stitch together.

APPOINTEUR, apwwantœr, *sm. Law-t.* referee.

APPOINTIR, apwantir, [à; pointe], *va,* to give a point to. — **des aiguilles,** to point needles.

APPONTEMENT, apônt'mân-t, [à; pont], *sm.* **1.** wooden stage *or* bridge; **2.** *Naut.* gang-board, landing stage.

APPORT, apôr, [apporter], *sm.* **1.** market: formerly said of the Grand Chatelet market in Paris; **2.** *Law-t.* property (real or personal) which a husband or wife brings to the common estate (V. COMMUNAUTÉ); **3.** (in partnerships) share of capital (contributed by each partner); **4.** *Law-t.* deposit (of documents). **Acte d'—,** deposit receipt: acknowledgment of documents deposited.

APPORTER, apòrtè-r, [Lat.: ad, to; portāre], *va.* **1.** to bring: *a*) to carry anything to a person or place; *b*) to have in one's self; *c*) to contribute, to furnish, to supply; *d*) to cause, to produce, to give rise to.

a) — **de Lyon à Paris,** to bring from Lyons to Paris. **Apportez-moi le livre qui est sur la table,** bring me the book that lies on the table. — **du dehors, de loin,** to bring from abroad, from afar. — **des marchandises par eau,** to bring goods by water.

b) **Les vices que nous apportons en naissant,** the vices we bring with us at our birth. — **des consolations,** to bring consolation.

c) **Dans cette société les uns apportent leur industrie, les autres leurs capitaux,** in that company (*or* partnership) some contribute their personal exertions, others their cash. **Elle apporte en mariage dix mille livres de rente,** she brings her husband an income of ten thousand francs. **La vieillesse apporte souvent des infirmités,** old age often brings (is often attended with) infirmities. **La guerre apporte bien des calamités,** war brings *or* causes many calamities. **Cette entreprise a apporté de grands bénéfices,** that undertaking brought (yielded *or* produced) large profits.

2. to bring forward, to adduce, to allege, to cite (an author), to produce (proofs. — **de bonnes raisons,** to bring forward (*or* adduce) good reasons.

3. to apply. — **remède** or **un remède,** to apply a remedy.

4. to bestow, to use, to employ. — **une grande attention à une affaire,** to bestow great attention on an affair. **Il faut que vous y apportiez beaucoup de précaution,** you must use great precaution in that matter. **Il a apporté beaucoup de soins à l'examen de cette affaire,** he examined that affair with the most minute care.

APPORTIONNER, aporsyoné-r, *va.* to apportion.

APPOSER, apôzé-r, [à; poser; Lat.: ad, to; ponĕre, to put), *va.* **1.** to affix: to put, to set (a seal on anything). — **un sceau sur un acte,** to affix (to set, *or* put) a seal to a document. — **les scellés,** *Law-t.* to seal up, to put under seal (as the property of a deceased person).

2. to append, to put (one's signature to a document); **3.** to insert, to add. — **une clause, une condition à un contract,** to add a clause to (*or* insert a clause in) a contract.

APPOSITION, apôzisyôn, *sf.* **1.** affixing: setting or putting to (as of seals); **2.** appending (of a signature, etc.); **3.** addition, insertion: anything added to a document; **4.** *Mineral and Gram.* apposition. **Les minéraux croissent par —,** minerals grow by apposition.

APPRÉCIABILITÉ, aprésiabilité, *sf.* appreciability.

APPRÉCIABLE, aprésiabl', *adj.* appreciable. **Quantité à peine — aux sens,** a quantity scarcely appreciable by the senses.

APPRÉCIATEUR, TRICE, aprésiatœr, tris', *smf.* **1.** appreciator; **2.** valuer, appraiser. **Il trouva des appréciateurs de son talent,** he found appreciators of his talent.

APPRÉCIATIF, IVE, aprésiatif, iv', *adj.* appreciative. **Dresser un état appréciatif,** to draw up an estimate, a valuation.

APPRÉCIATION, aprésiasyòn, *sf.* **1.** valuation, estimate; **2.** appreciation: the act of appreciating. — **d'une propriété,** the valuation of an estate. **L'— du mérite d'un homme,** the appreciation of a man's merits.

APPRÉCIE, aprési, *sf.* official average (of the prices of grain).

APPRÉCIER, aprésié-r, [Lat.: appreciāre; ad, to; pretium, price], *va.* **1.** to value: to estimate the value of merchandize or property in general. **Ce diamant a été apprécié à mille livres,** this diamond has been valued at one thousand pounds.

2. *Fig.* to appreciate. — **les qualités, le mérite, les services de quelqu'un,** to appreciate the qualities, the merits, the services of a person. — **un livre, un auteur,** to appreciate a book, an author. **J'apprécie vos avis,** I appreciate (set a high value on) your counsels, your opinions. **Se faire — par les honnêtes gens,** to win, to obtain the good opinion of all honest men.

APPRÉCIER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to appreciate one's self; **2.** to set a value on. **Les hommes d'un réel mérite savent s'—,** men of real merit know their own value. **Ces deux nobles cœurs surent s'—,** these two noble hearts knew how to appreciate each other. **Ce tableau ne saurait s'—,** this picture is beyond all price, is invaluable.

APPRÉHENDER, apréandé-r, [Lat.: apprehendĕre; ad, to; prehendĕre, -hensum, to lay hold of], *va.* to apprehended: *a*) to take up, to take into custody, to arrest (for a criminal offence); *b*) to arrest (for debt); *c*) *Fig.* to be apprehensive, to be under the apprehension; to fear, to dread. **On l'a appréhendé au corps,** he has been apprehended, arrested, *or* taken up. **J'appréhende un conflit,** I am apprehensive of a conflict. — **le froid,** to fear, to dread the cold. — **les suites d'une faute,** to fear (to dread, to be apprehensive of) the consequences of a fault. **J'appréhende qu'il ne vienne pas,** I apprehend (fear, am apprehensive, *or* am under the apprehension) that he will not come. **J'appréhende qu'il ne vienne,** I fear (am under the apprehension) that he will come. [These last two examples show that when the thing apprehended is not desired, the verb in the subjunctive requires *ne... pas* and only *ne* when the thing is desired.]

APPRÉHENSIBILITÉ, apréansibilité, *sf.* apprehensibility

APPRÉHENSIBLE, apréansibl', *adj.* apprehensible.

APPRÉHENSIF, IVE, apréansif, iv', *adj.* apprehensive: fearful.

APPRÉHENSION, apréansyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* apprehension: *a*) the faculty of conceiving ideas; *b*) *Log.* the first idea conceived of anything; *c*) fear, dread. **Il avait l'— vive, le discernement bon,** he was a man of quick apprehension, of good discernment. **Avoir des appréhensions,** to be under apprehension.

APPRENDRE, aprândr', [conj. like the verb *craindre*: Lat.: apprehendĕre], *va.* [*J'apprends, j'apprenais, j'appris, j'apprendrai, que j'apprenne, apprenant, appris.*] **1.** to learn: *a*) to obtain a knowledge of, to make one's self acquainted with (an art, a science, etc.); *b*) to acquire the habit of; *c*) to be informed (*or* apprized) of, to hear; *d*) to know, to be assured.

a) **J'apprendrai l'allemand.** I shall learn German. — **à jouer du piano,** to learn to play (*or* to play on) the piano. **Est-ce que les gens de qualité apprennent aussi la musique?** do people of quality also learn music? *Mol. B. Gen.* 1, 2. — **par cœur,** to learn by heart, by rote: to commit to memory. — **à fond** to learn thoroughly. — **des nouvelles,** to hear news.

b) **Il a appris à ses dépens,** he has learned to his cost. **J'ai appris à supporter le malheur,** I have learned how to bear misfortune.

c) **J'ai appris par votre lettre** I have learned from (*or* by) your letter. **Apprends le reste,** hear the rest. **J'ai tout appris de lui et par lui,** I have heard (*or* learned) everything about him and from himself. **Dès que César eût appris par ses éclaireurs que,..,** as soon as Cæsar had learned from (*or* been apprized by) his scouts, that... **Quelles nouvelles avez-vous apprises** ? what news have you heard? **Il vient d'— la mort de son fils,** he has just heard (been apprized *or* informed) of his son's death.

d) **Il apprendra qui je suis,** he shall learn *or* know) who I am. **Qu'est-ce que j'apprends** ? what do I hear ?

2. (in a neuter sense) to learn. **Il apprend continuellement,** he is always learning. — **facilement,** to learn easily (*or* with ease). **On apprend à tout âge,** one may learn at any age ; it is never too late to learn. **Je l'ai appris de bonne part,** I have it on good authority.

3. to teach. [*To learn* was very generally employed in this sense till near the end of 18th century, but it is now incorrect and vulgar.] — **la grammaire à un enfant** to teach a child grammar, to teach grammar to a child. **J'ai appris à lire à mon fils.** I have taught my son to read. — **un métier à quelqu'un,** to teach a person a trade. **L'histoire nous apprend que...,** history teaches us that... **Les bêtes nous apprennent à vivre,** animals teach us how to live. **Je lui apprendrai bien à vivre, à parler,** I will teach him better manners (how to conduct himself properly). **Je veux — à vivre à votre mère,** I will teach your mother good manners. *Mol. Fem. sav.* v. 2.

4. to apprize, to inform, to tell. **On m'a appris la mort de votre oncle,** I have been informed (*or* apprized) of your uncle's death. **L'histoire ou la tradition nous apprend que...,** history or tradition informs (tells *or* teaches) us that. *Prov.* : **On apprend à tout âge,** it is never too late to learn ; live and learn. **On apprend à hurler avec les loups,** he who lives with cripples learns to limp. **Ce qu'on apprend au ber** (for berceau) **dure jusqu'au ver,** what is bred in the bone won't come out of flesh.

APPRENDRE (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to teach one's self ; 2. to teach each other ; 3. to be learned ; 4. to know, to come to one's knowledge. **Cette dame s'est appris à filer,** that lady has taught herself to spin. **Ils se sont appris à tourmenter les gens,** they have taught each other to torment people. **Les arts s'apprennent par la pratique,** the arts are learned by practice. **Une bonne nouvelle ne s'apprend jamais assez vite,** good news is never known (never comes) too soon.

APPRENTI, E, aprànti, [from apprendre], *smf.* 1. apprentice : *a*) boy or girl learning a trade. *Fig.* novice, tyro, beginner. **Un apprenti menuisier,** a joiner's apprentice. **Cette couturière a trois apprenties,** this dress-maker has three apprentice girls, three apprentices.

2. *adj.* apprenticed (to a shopkeeper or artisan) ; articled (to an artist or professional man).

APPRENTISSAGE, apràntisazh', *sm.* apprenticeship : *a*) the act of learning an art or a trade ; *b*) the time served by an apprentice ; *c*) *Fig.* first steps in any career. **Faire son —,** to serve one's apprenticeship. **Contract** (or **police**) **d'—,** indentures of apprenticeship. **Mettre en —,** to put apprentice, to bind apprentice, to apprentice. **Sortir d'—,** to complete one's apprenticeship, to be out of one's time. **Au sortir d'—,** on completing one's time. *Fig.* **Faire l'— de la guerre, de la politique,** to learn the art of war, of statesmanship.

APPRESSÉ, E, aprèsé, (presser), *adj. Bot.* appressed *or* apprest.

APPRET, aprè-t, *pl.* aprè-z, [Lat. : ad, to ; paratus, prepared], *sm.* 1. preparation : *a*) the act of preparing ; *b*) anything prepared. **L'— de tout ce qui était nécessaire pour son voyage,** the preparation (*or* preparing) of everything necessary for his voyage.

2. preparative : precious measure, anything prepared. **Les apprêts d'un bal, d'un voyage,** the preparatives (*or* preparations) for a ball, for a voyage.

3. *Fig.* affectation, affectedness : stiffness in manner, style, or language. **L'— de ses manières,** the affectation of his manners ; his affected manners.

4. cooking, dressing, preparing (of food, etc.) ; 5. dressing : finishing of cotton and linen tissues ; 6. hot-pressing (of woollens) ; 7. dress, dressing : the solution of gum, starch, etc., used to stiffen cottons and linen ; 8. *Paint.* priming : the first coat of colour applied ; 9. painting on glass.

APPRÊTAGE, aprètazh', *sm.* dressing : the application of a stiffening or glaze to tissues.

† **APPRÊTE,** aprèt', *sf.* sippet : long and narrow slice of bread.

APPRÊTÉ, E, aprèté, *pa. p.* 1. prepared, made ready ; 2. cooked, (dressed as food) ; 3. packed (as cards, for the purpose of cheating) ; 4. studied. **Un ragoût bien —,** a well-made ragout. **Exorde apprêtée,** a studied (*or* cut and dry) exordium, **Grâces apprêtées,** studied graces.

APPRÊTER, aprèté-r, [Low Lat. : ad, to ; præsto, ready ; O. Fr. : aprestar, aprester], *va.* 1. to prepare : *a*) to make or get ready. — **le dîner,** to prepare (*or* get ready) the dinner. **Il apprêtait ses armes,** he was preparing his arms (*or* weapons). **Vous vous apprêtez bien des désagréments,** you are preparing many annoyances for yourself.

2. to cook, to dress (food). **Comment faut-il — ce lièvre,** how must this hare be dressed ?

3. to dress : to finish calicos, leather, etc., by applying a dressing, glaze, or varnish ; 4. to hot press (woollens).

APPRÊTER, *vn.* 1. to cook : to dress food. **Cette cuisinière apprête bien,** this cook is clever at her business. — **à manger,** to cook.

2. — **à rire,** to give cause for laughter, to set people laughing, **Vous allez — à rire à tout le monde,** you will make everybody laugh at you, will make yourself a general laughing-stock.

APPRÊTER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to prepare one's self, to prepare, to get ready ; 2. to be preparing (*or* in preparation) ; 3. to be gathering *or* brewing (in speaking of a storm) ; 4. to be near at hand, to approach. **Je m'apprête à partir,** I am preparing myself to start. **Le dîner s'apprête,** the dinner is preparing *or* in preparation. **Un orage s'apprête,** a storm is gathering, is brewing.

APPRÊTEUR, EUSE, aprètœr, œz', *smf.* dresser, finisher.

APPRIMÉ, E, aprimé, *adj. Bot.* appressed.

APPRIS, E, apri, iz', *pa. p.* V. APPRENDRE. 1. learned ; 2. taught, instructed ; 3. brought up, trained. **Une leçon apprise par cœur,** a lesson got by heart, learned by rote. **Mal —,** ill-bred, unmannerly. **C'est un mal —,** he is an ill-bred fellow. **En homme bien —,** like a well-bred man.

APPRIVOISABLE, aprivwazab'l, *adj.* tamable.

APRIVOISEMENT, aprivwaz'mân-t, *sm.* taming, domestication (chiefly said of wild animals).

APPRIVOISER, aprivwazé-r, [Low Lat. : apprivitiāre, formed from ad, to ; privus, private], *va.* to tame : *a*) to domesticate, to reclaim from wildness ; *b*) to make (*or* render) docile, familiar, or sociable ; *c*) to subdue, to conquer (as pride, passion, etc.). — **un lion, un ours,** to tame a lion, a bear. **C'est un homme d'une humeur sauvage, on a bien de la peine à l'—,** he is a man of a savage humour, it is no easy matter to tame him, to render him sociable. — **l'orgueil de quelqu'un,** to tame, to subdue a person's pride.

APPRIVOISER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be tamed; 2. to grow, get *or* become tame (in speaking of animals) ; 3. (*avec*, with) to get familiar *or* sociable (in speaking of persons), familiar (with), used or accustomed to (things). **L'ours s'apprivoise facilement,** the bear is easily tamed, soon gets tame. **Cet enfant s'est apprivoisé peu à peu avec nous,** this child has gradually become familair, sociable with us. **S'— avec le vice ou le danger,** to become familiar with (*or* accustomed to) vice or danger.

APPROBATEUR, TRICE, aprobatœr, tris', *s. mf.* 1. approver : one who approves or sanctions. **L'— du médisant devient son complice,** the approver of the slanderer becomes his accomplice.

2. *adj.* approving. **Regard approbateur,** an approving look, a look of approval (*or* of approbation).

APPROBATIF, IVE, aprobatif, iv', *adj.* approving, approbatory. **Geste approbatif,** an approving gesture, a gesture of approbation *or* approval.

APPROBATION, aprobàsyon ; *in poet.* sion, [Lat. : approbatio ; approbāre, to approve], *sf.* approbation, approval. **Donner son —,** to give one's approbation. **Je n'en ferai rien sans votre —,** I will do nothing without your approbation. **Livre imprimé avec — et privilège du roi,** a book printed with the royal approbation and privilege. **Ce discours eut l'— générale,** that speech met (*or* was received) with general approbation.

APPROBATIVEMENT, aprobativ'mân-t, *adv.* approvingly, with approbation.

APPROCHABLE, aproshabl', *adj.* 1. approachable (as places) ; 2. accessible (as persons or places).

APPROCHANT, E, aproshân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. like, akin, near akin, not unlike. **La manière de ce peintre est fort approchante de celle du Titien,** this painter's manner is very like (*or* near, akin to) Titian's. **Un barbare — de la brute,** a barbarian akin to the brute. **Je n'ai pas dit cela ni rien d'—,** I did not say that or anything like it (*or* akin to it).

2. approximate, approximative. **Les calculs astronomiques, quoique extrêmement approchants,** astronomical calculations, though closely approximative. **Ce n'est pas cela, mais quelque chose d'—,** it is not that, but something like it.

3. near, close at hand. **La nuit, de plus, était fort approchante.** moreover night was close at hand.

4. *adv.* **Il a vingt ans —,** he is nearly, twenty. **Il avait cinq cents hommes ou —,**

he had five hundred men or thereabouts. **Il est huit heures ou —**, it is eight o'clock or thereabouts.

5. *prep.* about, near to. **Nous partîmes — six heures,** we started about six o'clock.

APPROCHE, aprosh', [à ; proche, near], *sf.* 1. approach : *a*) drawing, getting, or coming near ; *b*) access, means of access ; *c*) *Milit.* (in the plural) covered trenches, etc., made by besiegers. *a*) **L'— des ennemis,** the approach of the enemy. **A notre — il prit la fuite,** on our approach he took to flight. **L'— de la nuit lui fit doubler le pas,** the approach of night made him quicken his pace. **A l'—, aux approches de l'hiver,** on the approach of winter. **A l'— du danger son courage l'abandonna,** on the approach of danger his courage failed *or* forsook him. *b*) **L'— ou les approches d'une ville, d'un camp,** the approach *or* approaches to a town, to a camp. **Défendre l'— d'un poste.** to defend the approach to a post. **Il est aisé de défendre les approches de ce camp,** it is easy to defend the approaches of that camp. **Nettoyer les approches,** to clear the trenches *or* approaches : to drive back the besiegers.

2. access. **Ces notaires sont des gens d'approche difficile,** notaries (*or* lawyers) are persons of difficult access. *Regn. Légat.* II, 7.

3. conflict. **A voir de tels amis venir aux mortelles approches,** to see such friends come into mortal conflict. *Corn. Horace.* III. 2.

4. *Hort.* **Greffé par —, en —,** inarching, grafting by approach.

5. *Opt.* **Lunette d'—,** spy-glass, field-glass : a portable refracting telescope.

6. *Print.* erroneous joining of words or letters ; 7. approaching words too widely spaced.

8. *Type f.* spacing. **Les lettres de cette fonte sont de bonne —** the letters of this fount space well (*i. e.* stand at equal distances form each other.

APPROCHER, aproshé-r, *va.* 1. to bring, put, place *or* draw near, nearer *or* close (*to approach* is scarcely English in this sense, but examples of it may be found in good authors]. — **une chose d'une autre,** to put *or* place one thing nearer to another. **Approchez cette table,** draw the table near *or* nearer. **Approchez cet enfant de mon lit,** bring the child close to my bed. **Cette lunette approche les objets,** that telescope brings objects nearer.

2. to approach : *a*) to draw or come near to ; *b*) to have access to. **Ne vous approchez pas,** do not approach (*or* come near) us. **Le gardien n'approchait ce lion qu'en tremblant,** the keeper did not approach (*or* go near) the lion without trembling. **Si vous m'approchez je fais feu,** if you approach me (*or* come nearer to me), I will fire. **Il fait le bonheur de tous ceux qui l'approchent,** he makes all those who approach him happy.

APPROCHER, *vn.* to approach : *a*) to draw, come, go, *or* be near (in space or time) ; *b*) to resemble, to be like. **L'heure, le temps approche,** the hour, the time approaches (*or* is approaching). *a*) **La tempête approchait,** the storm was approaching (*or* was coming on). **Le bruit approche,** the noise approaches, is getting nearer. — **de la porte,** to approach (*or* go nearer to) the door. **Celui qui approchait le plus de lui,** he who was nearest him. — **de la vérité,** to approach (*or* come near) the truth. — **de sa fin, de sa mort,** to be near one's end, one's death. **N'approchez pas de ce chien, il vous mordra,** do not go near (*or* approach) that dog, he will bite you. — **du but,** to shoot close to the bull's eye, to be near the mark ; *Fig.* to make a good guess, to be near attaining one's object. **Regardez la cible, vous verrez que j'ai approché du but,** look at the target, you will see that I went very near the bull's eye.

b) **Ces nuances approchent beaucoup l'une de l'autre,** those shades are very nearly alike. **Son style approche de celui de Cicéron,** his style resembles (*or* is not unlike) that of Cicero. **Aucune de ses sœurs n'approche de sa beauté,** not one of her sisters approaches her for beauty (is equal to her in beauty).

APPROCHER (s'), *v. refl.* to approach : *a*) to draw, go, come, *or* get near (*or* nearer), close (*or* closer) ; *b*) to be near *or* at hand. **Il s'approcha d'elle avec respect,** he approached her with respect. **Approchez-vous de moi,** come nearer (*or* closer) to me. **Approchez-vous du feu,** draw nearer the fire (*or* to the fire).

c) **L'éternité s'approche,** eternity is approaching, is at hand. **La vieillesse s'approche,** old age is coming on, is at hand.

[**S'approcher de quelqu'un,** signifies the mere act of going to him. **Approcher quelqu'un,** implies a certain degree of intimacy.]

APPROFONDIR, aprofôndir, [à ; profond], *va.* 1. to deepen : to make deeper. — **un puits, un canal,** to deepen a well, a canal.

2. to dive deep into, to fathom ; to examine (*or* search) thoroughly, to make a profound (*or* an exhaustive) study of. — **une science, une question,** to dive deep into (to make an exhaustive study of) a science, a question. — **un mystère,** to fathom a mystery. — **les hommes,** to make a profound study of man. **Notre cœur devient un abîme que nous ne pouvons plus —,** our heart becomes an abyss that we can no longer fathom.

APPROFONDIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to deepen, to get deeper. **Le lit de ce fleuve s'approfondit tous les jours,** the bed of that river gets deeper every day.

2. to be thoroughly examined, scrutinized, *or* investigated. **Les mystères de la vie humaine ne doivent pas trop s'—,** the mysteries of human life must not be too deeply scrutinized.

3. to learn to know one's self thoroughly. **Que l'homme s'examine, s'analyse, et s'approfondisse,** let man, by self-examination and analysis, learn to know himself thoroughly.

APPROFONDISSEMENT, aprofôndis'-mân-t, *sm.* 1. deepening ; 2. elaborate research, profound investigation.

APPROPRIATION, apropriasyôn, *sf.* appropriation : *a*) adaptation or application to a particular use ; *b*) conversion to one's own use or benefit ; (in a bad sense) embezzlement ; *c*) any operation which facilitates the combining of substances with each other. **L'— d'un local au service des malades,** the appropriation of premises for the use of the sick. **Cet homme n'a pas craint de se faire l'— d'un dépôt,** that man did not shrink from the appropriation (*or* embezzlement) of a trust (*or* deposit).

APPROPRIER, aproprié-r, [Lat. : appropriāre], *va.* 1. to appropriate : *a*) to consign to a particular person or use ; *b*) to adapt, to suit. — **un champ à la production des céréales,** to appropriate a field to the production of bread-corn. **On a mal approprié cet édifice à sa destination,** this house has been badly adapted to its destination. — **son langage aux circonstances, son style au sujet qu'on traite,** to adapt one's language to circumstances, one's style to the subject treated. **Un marais approprié à la culture,** a marsh appropriated to cultivation. **Des remèdes appropriés,** suitable (*or* proper) remedies.

2. (as a pronominal verb) to appropriate (to one's self) · *a*) to make one's own, to claim or consider as one's own ; *b*) to convert to one's own use, to embezzle. **Ce tuteur s'est approprié les biens de sa pupille,** this guardian has appropriated (converted to his own use, embezzled) his ward's property. **S'— une pensée,** to make a thought one's own (by novelty or propriety of expression).

3. to clean, to put in order, to set to rights (as clothes, a room, a house).

APPROPRIER (s'), *v. refl.* to adapt *or* accommodate one's self (to). **Cet auteur songe peu à s'— à ses lecteurs,** that author cares little about adapting himself to his readers.

APPROUVER, aprouvé-r, [Lat. : approbāre ; ad, to ; probāre, to test], *va.* 1. to approve : *a*) to consent to ; *b*) to like, to be pleased with, to admit the propriety of [in this sense *approve of* is much used on colloquial language] ; *c*) to commend, to signify approbation ; *d*) to sanction officially. **Le père n'a pas voulu — ce mariage,** the father was unwilling to approve (would not consent to) that marriage. **Je n'approuve pas cette clause,** I do not approve that clause.

b) **J'approuve cette manière d'écrire,** I approve (*or* approve of) that way of writing. **Tout le monde approuve sa conduite,** everybody approves of his conduct.

c) — **du regard, de la tête,** to approve with a look, with a nod ; to look, to nod approbation ; *d*) **Le conseil de l'Université a approuvé son ouvrage,** the council of the University has approved his work. **Lu et approuvé,** read and approved. **Son avis fut fort approuvé,** his opinion was highly approved (*or* approved of).

2. (in a neuter sense). **Ils approuvent et désapprouvent souvent sans raison,** they often approve and disapprove without reason.

APPROVISIONNEMENT, aprovizion'mân-t *sm.* 1. supplying, supply (of provisions and necessaries), victualling (of an army *or* fleet) ; 2. provisions, supply, store, stock (of provisions). **L'— de Paris,** the supplying of Paris with provisions, the supply of Paris. — **en munitions,** *Milit.* ammunition supply. **Un grand — de blé,** a large stock, store, *or* supply of corn. **Cette place a un — suffisant pour six mois,** that fortress has provisions sufficient for six months. **Nos approvisionnements sont épuisés,** our stores (*or* supplies) are exhausted. **Faire un — de bois pour l'hiver,** to lay in a stock of wood for the winter.

APPROVISIONNER, aprovizioné, [à ; provision], *va.* 1. to supply (with provisions or stores of any kind) ; 2. to victual (a fleet, an army).

APPROVISIONNER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to provide one's self (with) ; 2. to lay in a stock *or* store (of) ; 3. *Naut.* to take in a supply of. **S'— de bois pour l'hiver,** to provide one's self with wood (*or* to lay in one's stock of wood) for the winter. **S'— de charbon,** *Naut.* to take in a supply of coal ; to coal. **L'armée s'était approvisionnée de tout ce qui était nécessaire,** the army had been supplied with everything necessary.

APPROXIMATIF, IVE, aproksimatif, iv', [Lat. : **approximāre,** — atum, to approach], *adj.* approximative.

APPROXIMATION, aproksimàsyôn, *sf.* approximation : *a*) *Math.* continual approach ; *b*) rough guess or calculation. **Par —,** approximatively, at a rough guess. **Méthode d'—,** method of approximation (of approaches).

APPROXIMATIVEMENT, aproksimativ'mân-t, *adv.* approximatively, by approximation : *Colloq.* by a rough guess *or* calculation, there or thereabouts.

† **APPROXIMER,** aproksimé-r, *va.* to approximate, to approach.

APPUI, apui, [Lat. : ad, to ; podium, pied, du Gr. : πούς, ποδός], *sm.* **1.** support : *a*) prop. ; *b*) stick, cane, *or* staff (for walking) ; *c*) prop *or* shore (for a wall, etc.). **Il faut un — à cet arbre,** that tree requires a prop. **Ce vieillard ne peut pas marcher sans un —,** this old man cannot walk without a stick. **Ce bâton me sert d'—,** this stick serves me as a support. **Mur d'—,** bearing-wall (to support a beam, etc.) ; retaining-wall (of an embankment).

2. rail, hand-rail (of a balcony, staircase, window, etc.) ; **3.** *Arch.* sill (of a window) ; **4.** balustrade, parapet (of a roof, etc.). **L'— de cette croisée est dangereux, il est trop bas,** the hand-rail of that window is dangerous, it is too low. **Mettre des pots de fleurs sur l'— de la fenêtre,** to set flower-pots on the window-sill. **— évidé,** a perforated *or* open-work parapet, a balustrade. **A hauteur d'—,** breast-high. **Mur à hauteur d'—,** a breast-high wall. *Fig.* : **Remettre quelqu'un à hauteur d'—,** to bring a person down to the ordinary level.

5. *Fig.* support : *a*) aid, help ; *b*) protection ; *c*) protector, supporter, prop, staff, stay. *a*) **Vous avez tort de compter sur son—** you do wrong to rely on his support (help, aid). **Donnez-lui votre —,** give (*or* lend) him your support. **L'argent est un puissant —,** money is a powerful support ; *b*) **La vertu trouve — contre la tyrannie,** virtue finds protection against tyranny. *Corn.* ; *c*) **Sois mon —, mon guide,** be my support (*or* stay), my guide. **Cet homme est l'— de toute sa famille,** that man is the support, the stay of all his family. **Ses enfants sont les appuis de sa vieillesse,** his children are the supporters, the stay of his old age.

6. *Arch.* support : buttress, pillar, pier ; **7.** corbel : piece of stone or timber projecting from a wall to support the end of a beam.

8. rest (of a lathe) ; **9.** *Horsem.* appui, mouth (of a horse). **Ce cheval n'a pas d'—** this horse has no mouth, is tender-mouthed **Ce cheval a l'— lourd,** that horse is heavy in hand.

10. *Mech.* fulcrum (of a lever). **Point d'—,** fulcrum, point of support.

11. *Gram.* emphasis, stress.

ADV. AND PREPOS. PHRASES : **A l'—,** in support, in corroboration. **Pièces à l'—, d'un compte, pièces à l'—,** vouchers, justificative documents. **A l'— de mon dire,** to support my assertion. **Sans —,** unsupported unaided, friendless, helpless. **Aller à l'— de la boule, 1.** to drive one's partner's bowl nearer the jack ; **2.** *Fig.* to help (a person), to support *or* second (a motion, a proposal).

APPUI-LIVRES, apui-livre, *sm.* book-holder, book-rest.

APPUI-MAIN, apui-man, *sm.* [*pl.* APPUIS-MAIN.] *Paint.* maulstick *or* hand-rest.

APPUI-QUEUE, apui-kœ, *sm.* jigger, bridge, rest (for the cue at billiards).

APPUI-TÊTE, apui-tét', *sm.* [*pl.* APPUIS-TÊTE.] *Photog.* head-rest.

APPULSE, apuls', [Lat. : appulsus ; ad, to ; pellĕre, to drive], *sf.* *Astron.* appulse: the near approach of the moon to a star, etc.

APPUYER, apuyé-r, [Low Lat. : appodiāre, from *podium*], *va.* [*J'appuie, nous appuyons, ils appuient* ; *j'appuyais* ; *j'appuierai,* etc., the *y* being always changed into *i* before *e* mute.] **1.** to support : *a*) to sustain, to prop ; *b*) to aid, to help ; *c*) to second, to back ; *d*) to enforce. **— une muraille par des piliers, un édifice par des arcs-boutants,** to support a wall by pillars, a building by buttresses. **— un arbre,** to prop (*or* prop up) a tree. **— une échelle contre un mur,** to prop (*or* set) a ladder against a wall. **Je vous appuierai de tout mon pouvoir,** I will support (aid *or* help) you with all my might. **— une demande,** to support, (*or* second) a demand (*or* application). **— un avis, une proposition,** to support (*or* uphold) an opinion, to second a motion. **Il appuya ses leçons par son exemple,** he enforced his lessons by his own example.

2. to lean, to rest. **— ses coudes, ses mains sur une table,** to lean one's elbows, one's hands on a table. **Appuyé sur un coude il semblait fermer les yeux,** leaning on one elbow he seemed to close his eyes. **Je la vis appuyée contre la muraille,** I saw her leaning against the wall.

3. to clap (to *or* against), to bring into contact (with). **Il lui appuya le genou sur la poitrine,** he clapped one knee on his breast. **— l'éperon à un cheval,** to clap the spur to (to spur on) a horse. **— des deux,** to clap spurs (to a horse).

4. to base, to found, to ground. **Sur quoi appuyez-vous ces assertions ?** on what do you base (*or* found) these assertions ? **Son droit est appuyé sur de bons titres,** his right (*or* claim) is grounded (*or* founded) on good titles.

5. *Milit.* to support ; to rest. **Il envoya un régiment de dragons pour — son infanterie,** he sent a regiment of dragons to support his infantry. **Il appuya l'aile droite de son armée au fleuve, et la gauche à un bois,** he rested the right wing of this army on the river and the left on a wood.

6. *Sport.* to encourage (dogs with horn or voice).

7. *Fenc.* **— la botte, 1.** to remain on the lunge after having hit ; **2.** *Fig.* to urge *or* press a point, to drive home an argument.

8. *Naut.* to haul taut. **— les bras du vent,** haul taut the weather braces.

APPUYER, *vn.* **1.** (with *sur*) to rest on, to be supported by *or* on. **Cette voûte appuie sur des piliers,** this vault rests on pillars, *or* is supported by pillars. **La poutre appuie sur ce mur,** the beam is supported by (*or* bears on) this wall.

2. (with *sur*) to bear *or* press hard on. **Appuyez davantage sur le cachet,** bear harder on the seal. **Pour bien écrire il ne faut pas —,** to write well, you must not bear hard (on the pen). **N'appuyez pas, l'endroit est sensible,** do not bear hard, the place is tender.

3. (with *sur*) to insist on, to dwell on, to lay stress on (a fact, an argument), to lay stress *or* emphasis on (a word). **Cet argument sur lequel on appuie avec tant de force,** this argument on which they insist so vehemently, on which they lay so much stress. **Il avait appuyé un peu trop sur ce dernier article,** he had insisted rather too much (had laid rather too much stress) on this last article. **— sur un mot,** to lay stress (*or* emphasis) on a word, to emphasize a word.

4. *Mus.* to hold (on a note).

5. *Milit.* **— sur la droite** ou **à droite,** to bear (keep *or* go) to the right.

6. *Horsem.* to bear on the bit, to be heavy in hand : said of a horse that holds down its head.

APPUYER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be supported *or* sustained. **L'édifice s'appuie sur de hautes colonnes,** the building is supported by (*or* on) lofty columns. **Une maison qui s'appuie contre une colline,** a house backed (*or* built) against a hill.

2. (with *sur*) to lean on : to support one's self with ; (with *contre*) to lean against : to recline on, to toil on *or* against. **S'— sur un bâton,** to lean on a stick. **Son bras s'appuie sur le mien,** his arm leans on mine. **S'— contre une muraille, un arbre,** to lean against a wall or a tree. **Ne vous appuyez-vous sur cette table,** Don't lean on that table. **Appuyez-vous sur moi,** lean on me.

3. (with *sur*) to rely *or* depend on *or* upon ; to trust to, to confide in. **S'appyuant sur la faveur du ministre,** relying on (*or* trusting to) the minister's favour, protection *or* countenance. **S'— sur soi-même,** to rely on one's self. **S'— sur un roseau,** to lean on (*or* trust to) a broken reed. **S'— sur une autorité, un passage, un usage,** to ground one's opinions (*or* arguments) on an authority, a passage, a custom.

4. (with *de*) to rely on, to obtain the support or aid of. **S'— de la protection, du crédit, de l'amitié de quelqu'un,** to rely on the protection, credit, or friendship of a person.

5. (with *contre*) to strengthen one's self against. **Pour s'— contre Galérius, il donne à Constantin sa fille,** to strengthen himself against Galerius he gave Constantine his daughter. *Bossuet, His. univ.*

6. *Milit.* (with *à*). **L'aile gauche de l'armée s'appuyait à un marais,** the left wing of the army rested on (*or* was protected by) a marsh.

APPUYOIR, apuiywar, *sm.* **1.** leaning-stock ; **2.** tinman's tool to press plates together while soldering.

ÂPRE, âpr', [Lat. : asper), *adj.* **1.** harsh : rough to the touch : gruff or grating to the ear ; rough, sharp or tart to the taste. **Un corps — au toucher,** a substance harsh *or* rough to the touch. **Une voix —,** a harsh *or* gruff voice. **Vin —,** harsh (acid *or* acrid) wine. **Fruit —,** harsh *or* sour fruit.

2. rough, uneven, rugged. **Chemin —,** a rough road. **Côte —,** a rugged coast.

3. rude, inclement (as a climate). **Une température —,** a raw temperature.

4. *Fig.* harsh : *a*) rigorous, severe, strict, austere. **— déplaisir,** harsh (severe *or* stern) displeasure. **— réprimande,** a harsh *or* severe reprimand. **— vertu,** harsh (stern *or* austere) virtue.

5. *Fig.* violent, fierce. **Une — jalousie,** a violent jealousy. **Leur haine devenait plus —,** their hatred became more violent, more intense. **Un combat —,** a fierce struggle.

6. eager, greedy, grasping. **— au gain,** greedy of (*or* grasping after) gain. **Homme —,** a greedy *or* grasping man. **— à la curée,** eager for prey. **Un homme — à la curée,** a man greedy (eager *or* grasping) after money, office, or power.

ÂPREMENT, apr'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** harshly : roughly, severely, rigorously ; **2.** acridly, tartly ; **3.** fiercely, violently ; **4.** eagerly, greedily, graspingly. **Réprimander —,** to reprimand harshly. **Le froid a commencé**

bien —, the cold has set in with great severity.

APRÈS, aprè-z, [à ; près], *prep.* **1.** after : *a*) indicating posteriority in time or place ; *b*) next to, in rank or order ; *c*) on pursuit of. *a*) **— son départ**, after his departure. **Six mois — le siège de P**, six months after the siege of P. — **le coucher du soleil**, after sunset ; after the sun has gone down. **— le dîner il est sorti**, after dinner he went out, [Often without the article]. **— déjeûner, dîner, souper**, after breakfast, dinner, supper. [With regard to place, APRÈS may sometimes be rendered by *behind*, *beyond*, *further on*, or *next to* :] **— ce vestibule est un magnifique salon de réception**, after (next to *or* beyond) this vestibule, there is a splendid reception room. **Marcher — quelqu'un**, to tread in a person's steps. **— cela il ne faut s'étonner de rien**, after that we must not be surprised at anything. **— coup**, too late. **Nous allons déjeuner, — quoi nous nous mettrons en route**, we will now go to breakfast, after which we will set off. **— tout**, after all, all things considered.

b) **Le premier — le roi**, the first after the king. **Immédiatement — ceux-là**, immediately after those. **— l'or et le platine, l'argent est le plus cher des métaux**, after gold and platinum, silver is the dearest metal.

c) **Les chiens courent — le lièvre**, the dogs are running after the hare. **Les gendarmes courent — un voleur**, the police are running after (are in pursuit of) a thief. **Nous courons — un bonheur que nous ne saurions trouver**, we seek after happiness which we cannot find. **Être — une personne**, to be after a person ; to importune, to be at a person's elbow. **Il est toujours — nous**, he is always after us. **Il crie — moi sans cesse**, he is always chiding me. **Mettre une personne — une autre**, to set a person to watch (*or* to act as a spy on) another. **Se mettre — quelqu'un**, to fall upon, to attack, to maltreat a person.

2. about, at. **Etre — une chose**, to be about *or* after a thing, to be busy with a thing. **Etre — sa toilette**, to be at one's toilet. **Il y a longtemps que nous sommes — ce travail**, we have been about this job a very long time. **Mettre quelqu'un — un ouvrage**, to set one about a job, to set one to work at a job. [In this sense the complement is frequently understood :] **Avez-vous lu ce livre ? Je suis —**, have you read that book ? I am reading it now.

3. behind. **Le fleuve qui était — notre camp**, the river which was behind (*or* beyond) our camp. **Fuir sans regarder — soi**, to flee without looking behind, without looking back.

4. for. **Attendre — quelqu'un**, to wait for a person. **J'attends — vos ordres**, I am waiting for (*or* I await) your orders. **Languir —**, to pine for (*or* after). **On est venu demander — vous**, somebody has been here asking for (after) you.

5. against. **Crier —**, to cry out against. **Ce n'était qu'un cri — lui**, there was but one cry against him ; everybody was crying out against him.

6. on, upon. **Plusieurs médecins ont déjà épuisé leur science — elle**, several doctors have already exhausted their skill on her.

7. (used with the past and sometimes the present tense of the infinitive mood). **— avoir chanté il se retira**, after having sung (*or* after singing) he withdrew. **— avoir bu** ou **— boire**, after having drunk, after drinking. **— boire il n'est plus capable de rien**, after drinking, he is fit for nothing. **— avoir lu la lettre, il la déchira**, after reading the letter he tore it up. **— s'être promené il est rentré déjeuner**, after taking a walk, he returned to breakfast.

8. (followed by *que* and a verb :). **— que vous aurez parlé il parlera**, after you have (*or* shall have) spoken, he will speak. **— que je fus arrivé**, after I had arrived.

D'APRÈS, *prep. phr.* **1.** from ; **2.** after ; **3.** according to, in conformity with. **Peindre d'— nature**, to paint from nature. **D'— son extrême bonté**, from his extreme kindness. **Tableau d'— Raphael**, a painting after Raphael. **D'— l'avis du conseil**, according to the council's opinion. **D'— votre ordre**, in conformity with your order.

APRÈS, *adv.* **1.** after : *a*) afterward *or* afterwards, with regard to time ; *b*) next, with regard to place or order ; *c*) about V. APRÈS, *prep.* 2d accep. *a*) **Vingt ans —**, twenty years after *or* afterwards. **Peu de temps —**, shortly after, not long after *or* afterwards. *b*) **Il plaça mon frère le premier et me mit immédiatement —**, he placed my brother first and put me next *or* immediately after. **Vous irez devant et lui —**, you will go first and he next. **Vous trouverez l'antichambre et — l'escalier**, you will find the antechamber and next the stairs. **— tout, quel mal y a-t-il ?** after all, what harm is there ? **Si alors, je ne viens pas, — ?** suppose then I don't come, when then ? **Il vous a dit qu'il nous avait vus, — ?** he told you he had seen us, what next ? **Eh bien, —**, well, what of that ? *Prov.* : V. MANCHE, PANSE, PLUIE.

CI-APRÈS, *adv. phr.* further on, below ; (in law style) hereinafter. **Vous verrez ci- —**, you will see further on (*or* below). **Ci- — mentionné**, hereinafter-mentioned.

D'APRÈS, *adv. phr.* next, following. **L'année d'—**, the next (*or* following) year.

APRÈS-DEMAIN, aprè-dœma*n*, *adv.* the day after to-morrow. [Sometimes used substantively :] **Quand cette — sera passée**, when that day after to-morrow shall have passed.

APRÈS-DÎNÉ, **APRÈS-DÎNER**, aprè-diné, *sm.* [*pl.* APRÈS-DÎNÉS, APRÈS-DÎNERS.] after dinner, V. APRÈS-DÎNER.

APRÈS-DÎNÉE, apré-diné, *sf.* [*pl.* APRÈS-DÎNÉES] after-dinner : afternoon, *or* evening, according as the dinner is early or late. [Most properly written APRÈS-DÎNER.]

APRÈS-MIDI, aprè-midi, *sf.* or *sm.* afternoon.

APRÈS-SOUPÉ, **APRÈS-SOUPER**, aprè-soupé, *sm.* [*pl.* APRÈS-SOUPÉES, APRÈS-SOUPERS.] after-supper, V. APRÈS-SOUPPÉE.

APRÈS-SOUPÉE, après-soupé, *sf.* after-supper : evening *or* night, according to the souper-hour. [Now written APRÈS-SOUPER.]

APRETÉ, âprœté, [âpre], *sf.* **1.** harshness : *a*) roughness to the touch ; *b*) gruffness to the ear ; *c*) roughness, sharpness, tartness to the taste.

2. roughness, uneveness, ruggedness (of a road, etc.). **L'— des chemins**, the roughness of the roads. **L'— d'une côte**, the ruggedness of a coast.

3. rudeness, inclemency. **L'— de la saison**, the inclemency of the season.

4. *Fig.* harshness : asperity, rigour, severity, sterness, austerity. **Une — de nature**, an asperity of temper, a sternness of character *or* disposition. **— des reproches**, harshness oi reproach.

5. violence, fierceness ; **6.** eagerness, greediness, avidity. **— à l'argent**, lust of gold.

À PRIORI, a priôri, *adv.* V. PRIORI.

À PROPOS, a propo, *adv.* V. PROPOS.

APSIDE, apsid', [Gr. : ἀψίς, ἴδος, arch], *sf.* **1.** *Astron.* apsis : the point in the orbit of a planet or satellite nearest to, or furthest from, its primary. **— supérieure**, the superior apsis : aphelion (of the earth) ; apogee (of the moon). **— inférieure**, inferior apsis : perihelion, perigee.

2. *Arch.* V. ABSIDE.

APSYCHIE, apsishi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; ψυχή, soul], *sf.* *Med.* syncope : fainting-fit ; swoon.

APTE, apt', [Lat. : aptus, fit], *adj.* **1.** *Law-t*, capable. **— à succéder**, capable of inheriting.

2. qualified, fit, capable. **Il est — à remplir cet emploi**, he is qualified (*or* fit) for, capable of, filling that office.

APTÈRE, aptèr', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πτερόν, wing], *adj.* *Entomol.* and *Bot.* apterous : wingless, said of insects and certain seeds.

APTERYX, aptériks, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πτερόν, wing], *sm.* *Ornith.* apteryx.

APTITUDE, aptitud', *sf.* aptitude : *a*) aptness, fitness ; *b*) capacity, inclination, disposition, tendency. **Il n'a guère d'— aux mathématiques**, he has little aptitude (capacity, inclination) for mathematics.

APUREMENT, apur'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* auditing, final passing (of accounts).

APURER, apuré-r, [à ; pur], *va.* to audit : to verify and pass (an account).

APYRE, apir', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πῦρ, fire, *adj.* *Chem.* and *Min.* apyrous : infusible.

APYRÈNE, apirèn', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πυρήν, grain], *adj.* *Bot.* apyrene : bearing fruit without kernels.

APYRETIQUE, apirétik', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; πυρετός, fever], *adj.* *Med.* apyretic : free from fever.

APYREXIE, apireksi, *sf.* *Med.* apyrexia : absence of fever.

AQUAFORTISTE, akwafortist, [Lat. : aqua, water fortis, strong], *sm.* aquafortist.

AQUAPUNCTURE, akwapunktur, [Lat. : aqua, water ; punctura, puncture], *sf.* *Surg.* aquapuncture.

AQUARELLE, akwarèl', [Lat. : aqua, water], *sf.* aquarelle : *a*) drawing in water colours ; *b*) a water-colour drawing.

AQUARELLISTE, akwarèlist', *sm.* water-colourist.

AQUARIUM, akwarium, [Lat. : aqua, water], *sm.* aquarium, vivarium.

AQUATILE, akwatil', *adj.* aquatile.

AQUATINTA, akwatanta, *or* **AQUATINTE**, akwatant', [Lat. : aqua, water ; tinta, coloured ; tingĕre, tinctum, to wet, to colour], *sf.* aquatinta, aquatint : an engraving imitating Indian ink drawings.

AQUATIQUE, akwatik', *adj.* aquatic : *a*) watery, marshy (as land) ; *b*) inhabiting water, growing in water. **Animal, plant —**, an aquatic : aquatic animal *or* plant.

AQUEDUC, ak'duk, *or* **AQUÉDUC**, akéduk, [Lat. : aqua, water ; ducĕre, ductum, to lead], *sm.* aqueduct : *a*) a conduct for conveying water to a town, etc. ; *b*) *Anat.* a canal, said of certain passages in the body ; *c*) improperly, a culvert, or arched drain under a road. **Pont — (or pont-canal)**, a canal aqueduct (for carrying a canal over a river or valley).

AQUEUX, EUSE, akœ, œz', [Lat. :

aquosus], 1. aqueous : consisting of or containing water; 2. watery, waterish : having the appearance or taste of water. **La partie aqueuse du sang**, the aqueous portion of the blood. **Légumes, fruits aqueux**, watery vegetables or fruits.

A QUIA, akuia [à ; Lat. : quia, because], *phrase used adverbially*, embarrassed ; nonplussed, stumped. **Il est à quia**, he is nonplussed.

AQUICHER, akwishé-r, *va. Slang. Pop.* to decoy, to allure.

AQUIFÈRE, akuifèr', [Lat. : aqua, water ; ferre, to carry], *adj.* water-bearing. **La couche —**, the water-bearing stratum.

AQUIFOLIACÉES, akuifoliasé, [Lat. : aquifolium, kind of holly], *sf. pl. Bot.* aquifoliaceæ : a family of plants including the holly.

AQUILANT, akilân-t, [Lat. : aquila, eagle], or **AQUILAIN**, akilan, *adj.* 1. eagle-coloured ; 2. *sm.* eagle-coloured horse.

AQUILIN, akilan, [Lat. : aquilinus ; aquila, eagle], *adj.* aquilline. **Nez —**, aquiline (*or* Roman) nose.

AQUILON, akilôn, [Lat. : aquilo, — onis, north wind], *sm.* 1. Aquilon : the north wind, Boreas ; 2. cold wind ; 3. the north ; 4. storm, tempest.

AQUITAINE, akitèn', *sf.* Aquitania : a province of ancient Gaul.

AQUOSITÉ, akôzité, [Lat. : aquositas], *sf.* aquosity, aqueousness.

ARA, ara, [abbreb. of araraca, in Guarani], *sm. Orn.* arara, Carolina parrot.

ARABE, arab', [Lat. : arabus], *adj.* 1. Arabian ; 2. Arabie : said of language, writing, and literature. **Les chiffres arabes**, Arabian figures, ciphers, or numerals.

3. grasping, greedy, sordidly selfish.

ARABE, *smf.* 1. Arab, Arabian : a native of Arabia : 2. *Fig.* usurer, miser, hunks, grasping curmudgeon ; 3. Arabian horse, an Arab.

ARABESQUE, arabèsk', [arabe ; Ital. : arabesco], *adj.* 1. *Paint. Sculp.* arabesque : 2. *sm.* arabesque : a fanciful style or ornament used in Arabian and Moorish architecture ; 3. *pl. f.* arabesques : ornaments consisting of foliage, flowers, etc.

ARABIE, arabi, *sf. Geog.* Arabia.

ARABINE, arabin', *sf.* arabine : the essential principle of gum Arabic and Senegal gum.

ARABIQUE, arabik', *adj.* Arabic, Arabian. **Gomme —**, gum Arabic. **Golfe —**, the Red Sea.

ARABLE, arabl', [Lat. : arabilis ; arāre, to plough], *adj.* arable : ploughed land, as opposed to pasture.

ARACHIDE, arashid', [Gr. : ἀραχίδνα, vetch], *sf.* ground-nut, earth-nut, peanut ; arachis hypogæa.

ARACHNIDE, araknid', [Gr. : ἀράχνη, spider], *sf. Entom.* arachnidan ; *pl.* arachnida.

ARACHNITIS, araknitis, **ARACHNOÏDITIS**, araknoïditis, *sf. Med.* arach-nitis arachnoiditis : inflammation of the arachnoides *or* arachnoid membrane.

ARACHNOÏDE, araknoid', [Gr.: ἀράχνη, spider ; εἶδος, form], *sf. Anat.* arachnoïdes, arachnoid membrane (of the brain).

ARACK, arak, [Arab. : araca], *sm.* arrack : spirit distilled from rice or palm juice.

ARAGON, aragôn, *sm. Geog.* Aragon : a province of Spain.

ARAGONAIS, E, aragoné, èz, *adj.* and *s.* Aragonese.

ARAIGNÉE, arenyé, [Gr. : ἀράχνη ; Lat. : aranea], *sf.* 1. spider ; 2. spider's web, cobweb ; 3. *Milit. Eng.* small branch (of a mine) ; 4. well-drag : a kind of grapnel for recovering buckets ; 5. *Naut.* crowfoot. **Toile d'—**, cobweb ; *Fig.* flimsy sophistries. **Pattes d'—**, spider's legs ; *Fig.* long lean fingers. **— de mer**, crab. **Avoir une — dans le plafond**, to have a tile loose ; to have a bee in one's bonnet.

ARAIRE, arèr', [Lat. : aratrum, plough], *sm.* swing-plough.

ARAMÉEN, ENNE, araméan, èn', *adj.* Aramæan, Aramaic : of Syria.

ARAMER, aramé-r, [à ; rame], *va. Technol.* to stretch cloth on a roller, to tenter.

ARANÉEUX, EUSE, aranéœ, œz', *adj.* araneous : resembling a spider or a cobweb.

ARANÉIFORME, aranéifòrm', *adj.* araneiform : spiderlike.

ARANÉOLOGIE, aranéolozhi, [Lat. : aranea, spider ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], araneology : treatise on spiders.

ARANÉOLOGUE, aranéolog, *sm.* araneologist, arachnologist.

ARASEMENT, araz'mân-t, *sm. Arch.* 1. levelling : making level or flush ; 2. flush shoulder (of a tenon).

ARASER, arazé-r, [à ; ras], *va.* 1. *Arch.* to level, to bring to a level (as the top of a wall, etc.) ; 2. *Milit.* to level, to demolish (buildings, etc.).

ARASES, araz', *sf. pl. Arch.* levelling-stones, levelling course (on the top of a wall).

ARATOIRE, aratwar', [Lat. : arator ; arāre, to plough], *adj.* agricultural, farming. **Instruments aratoires**, agricultural (*or* farming) impliments. **Travaux aratoires**, farm (*or* field) work ; husbandry, tillage.

ARBALÈTE, arbalèt', [Lat. : arcus, bow ; balista, machine for throwing missiles], *sf.* 1. cross-bow, arbalist *or* arbalest ; 2. trap (for moles, etc,). **Cheval en —**, a trace-horse before two wheelers (shaft-horses).

ARBALÉTRIER, arbalétrié, *sm.* 1. cross-bow-man, arbalister ; 2. *Carp.* principal rafter ; 3. *Orn.* swift, deviling.

ARBALÉTRIÈRE, arbalétriair, *sf.* loop-hole for cross-bow shooting.

ARBITRAGE, arbitrazh', [Lat. : arbitrium], *sm.* arbitration. **— de change**, abritration of exchange.

ARBITRAIRE, arbitrèr', [Lat. : arbitrarius], *adj.* arbitrary : *a*) dependent on the will only ; *b*) voluntary, optional ; *c*) despotic. **La plupart des noms donnés aux choses ne sont pas des signes arbitraires**, most of the names given to things are not arbitrary designations. **Qu'on soit juste, il suffit ; le reste est —**, be just, that is enough ; the rest is optional. **Cet ennemi du pouvoir —**, this enemy of arbitrary (*or* despotic) power.

ARBITRAIRE, *sm.* 1. arbitrariness : mere will and pleasure ; 2. despoticalness, despotism.

ARBITRAIREMENT, arbitrèr'mân-t, *adv.* 1. arbitrarily ; 2. despotically.

ARBITRAL, E, arbitral, al', *adj.* arbitral : decided by arbitrators, by arbitration. **Jugement —**, judgment by arbitrators, arbitral award.

ARBITRALEMENT, arbitral'mân-t, *adv.* by arbitration, by arbitrators.

ARBITRATION, arbitrâsyôn, *sf. Law-t* rough estimate, approximate valuation.

ARBITRE, arbitr', [Lat. : arbiter], *sm.* 1. arbitrator : arbiter, referee, person chosen to decide disputes. **Choisir pour —**, to choose as arbitrator. **S'en rapporter à des arbitres**, to submit (a dispute) to arbitrators. **Tiers —**, umpire : one who decides between arbitrators. **— rapporteur**, referee.

2. *sm. f.* arbiter, arbitress ; supreme ruler, master *or* mistress. **Vous êtes l'— de mon sort**, you are the arbiter of my fate. **Dieu est l'— du monde**, God is the arbiter, the supreme ruler of the world.

3. *Metaphys.* will. **Libre —**, free will. [**Franc —**, is sometimes, but rarely, used in the same sense.]

ARBITRER, arbitré-r, *va.* 1. to arbitrate : to award as an arbitrator, to decide, to settle ; 2. to estimate, to value, to fix (the amount of costs, damages, etc.).

ARBORÉ, E, arboré, *pa. p.* V. ARBORER, *adj.* 1. *Bot.* arboreous ; 2. *Zool.* living in trees or bushes. **Tige arborée**, ligneous stalk.

ARBORER, arboré-r, [Lat. : arbor, tree], *va.* 1. to erect : to raise, to set up. **— un étendard**, to raise a standard. **— l'étendard de la révolte**, to raise the standard of revolt, to revolt against established authorities.

2. to don, to wear, to use ; *Colloq.* to sport. **— un chapeau à larges bords**, to sport a broad-brimmed hat.

3. to declare in favour of, to make an open profession of. **Il arbora le spinozisme**, he made a public profession of Spinozism.

4. *Naut.* to hoist (a flag) ; to set up (a mast).

ARBORESCENCE, arborèsans', *sf. Bot.* arborescence.

ARBORESCENT, E, arborèsân-t, ânt', *adj. Bot.* arborescent.

ARBORICOLE, arborikol', [Lat. : arbor, tree ; colère, to dwell], *adj. Zool.* perching, living in trees.

ARBORICULTEUR, arborikultœr, *sm.* arboriculturist.

ARBORICULTURE, arborikultur', [Lat. : arbor, tree ; cultura, culture], *sf.* arboriculture : planting and management of forest trees.

ARBORISATION, arborizasyôn, *sf.* arborization : figure of a tree or plant in minerals, or on windows during frosty weather.

ARBORISÉ, E, arborizé, *adj. Min.* arborized : presenting arborizations.

ARBORISTE, arborist', *sm.* 1. arborist : nursery-man ; 2. † herbalist.

ARBOUSE, arbouz', [Provençal : arbossa ; Lat. : arbutus], *sf.* arbute-berry : the fruit of the arbutus *or* strawberry tree.

ARBOUSIER, arbouzyé, *sm.* arbute, arbutus or strawberry-tree. **— traînant**, black bearberry tree. **— des Alpes** or **raisin d'ours**, red bearberry tree.

ARBRE, arbr', [Lat. : arbor], *sm.* 1. tree. **— forestier**, forest tree. **— fruitier**, fruit tree. **— d'ornement**, ornamental tree. **— en espalier**, espalier tree, wall tree. **Jeune —**, sapling. **— en** (*or* **de**) **plein vent**, standard tree, standard. **— de haute futaie**, timber tree. **Un beau brin d'—**, a fine stick of timber. **— sur pied**, standing tree. **— nain, — en buisson**, dwarf-tree. **— vert**, evergreen. **— à pain**, bread-fruit tree. **— à cire**, wax-tree. **— à suif**, tallow-tree. **— de Judas**, Judas-tree. **— de Sainte-Lucie**, mahaleb cherry-tree. **— à la vache**, cow-tree. **— à vermillon**, kermes oak. **— de Noël**, Christmas-tree. **L'— de vie**, the tree of life. **L'— de la science du bien et du mal**, the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

2. *Fig.* **Ce grand — de la maison**

d'Autriche, that mighty tree (*or* stem) of the house of Austria. **Se tenir au gros de l'—,** to side with the strongest party, to go with the majority. **Entre l'— et l'écorce il ne faut pas mettre le doigt,** never interfere in a quarrel between man and wife. **Il ne faut pas juger de l'— sur l'écorce,** one must not hang a man by his looks. **— de Jessé, — généalogique,** genealogical tree : pedigree drawn up in the form of a tree. *Prov.* : **Chaque arbre se connaît à son fruit ; tel arbre, tel fruit,** the tree is known by its fruit. **L'arbre ne tombe pas du premier coup,** an oak is not felled with one blow. **Quand l'arbre est bas, chacun court aux branches,** he that is down, down with him.

3. *Machin.* shaft. **— coudé, — en manivelle, — en villebrequin,** cranked shaft. **— horizontal, — de couche,** lying *or* horizontal shaft. **— intermédiaire,** middle *or* intermediate shaft. **— moteur,** driving shaft. **— vecteur,** upright millshaft, main shaft. **— à cames,** cam shaft, tumbling shaft. **— oscillant,** rocking *or* oscillating shaft. **— de parallélogramme,** parallel-motion shaft. **— des roues, — extérieur,** paddle-shaft. **— d'hélice,** screw shaft. **— du tiroir,** eccentric shaft. **— de mise en marche,** starting shaft. **— d'embrayage** ou **d'enclanchement,** control shaft. **— de distribution,** cam shaft.

4. *Horol.* arbor : spindle, axis of a wheel. **— du grand ressort ou du barillet,** arbor of the main-spring barrel. **— de la fusée,** arbor of the fusee.

5. *Naut.* mast (of lateen-rigged vessels). **— de mestre,** mainmast. **— de trinquet,** fore mast.

ARBRISSEAU, arbrisô, *sm.* shrub : small tree. **Lieu planté d'arbrisseaux,** shrubbery.

ARBUSTE, arbust', *sm.* bush, shrub. **Lieu d'arbustes,** shrubbery.

ARC, ark ; in the *pl.* the *s* is always mute ; **des arcs attachés** is pronounced dezarkatashé, [Lat. : arcus], *sm.* **1.** bow, long-bow (to shoot with). **Tirer de l'—,** to shoot with the bow. **Tireur d'—,** archer. **L'art de tirer de l'—,** archery. **A portée d'—,** within bow-shot. **Bander un —,** to bend, to string a bow. **Débander un —,** to unbend, to unstring a bow ; *Fig.* **Il faut débander l'—,** relaxation is a necessity. **Tendre l'—,** to string the bow. **Détendre l'—,** to unstring the bow ; *Fig.* to unbend the mind, to take relaxation. **Avoir plusieurs cordes à son —,** to have several strings (*or* two strings *or* more than one string) to one's bow ; *Fig.* to have more than one resource. *Prov.* : **Débander l'arc ne guérit pas la plaie,** unstringing the bow does not heal the wound.

2. *Arch.* arch. **— de triomphe, arc triomphal,** triumphal arch. **— angulaire, — en mitre, en fronton,** mitre arch : formed of two straight lines. **— déprimé,** depressed *or* Saxon arch. **— en plein cintre,** semicircular arch. **— en plein cintre brisé,** drop arch. **— en plein cintre exhaussé,** stilted arch : having the centre above the impost. **— bombé** or **en cintre surbaissé,** or **en segment de cercle,** segmental arch : having the centre below the impost. **— gothique, — en talon,** ogee. **— en tiers point, arc pointu** (V. OGIVE), pointed arch, Gothic arch. **— outrepassé,** horseshoe arch. **— surbaissé, arc en anse de panier,** surbased *or* elliptical arch. **— surhaussé,** stilted arch. **— trilobé,** trefoil arch. **— polylobé,** multifoil arch. **— Tudor** (ou **gothique surbaissé**), Tudor arch. **— zigzagué,** zigzag arch. **— renversé,** inverted arch. **— de décharge,** relieving arch.

3. *Meteorol.* bow. V. ARC-EN-CIEL.

4. *Geom.* arc : any part of a curved line. **— de cercle, d'ellipse, de parabole,** arc of a circle, of an ellipse, of a parabola. **L'— est plus long que sa corde,** the arc is longer than its chord.

5. *Astron.* arc. : **— diurne, nocturne,** diurnal arc, nocturnal arc : the arcs which any heavenly body describes from rising to setting or from setting to rising.

6. *Anat.* arch. **L'— du colon, de l'aorte,** the arch of the colon, of the aorta.

7. *Naut.* camber, cambering (of a timber).

ARCADE, arkad, *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* arcade : an opening in the form of an arch ; **2.** piazza : a gallery or walk inclosed by a series of such arches. **Les arcades du Palais-Royal,** the arcades of the Palais-Royal. **— borgne** *or* **aveugle,** sham arcade, decorative arcade. V. ARCATURE. **Cet aqueduc se compose de deux rangées d'arcades superposées,** that aqueduct is composed of two rows of arcades superposed. **— de verdure,** arbor, bower : an arcade formed of foliage.

3. *Anat.* arch. **— palmaire,** palmar arch. **— sourcilière,** superciliary arch.

4. straddle (of a pair of spectacles) ; **5.** horse-shoe curve (of the balustrade of a balcony or staircase).

ARCANE, arkan', [Lat. : arcanus, secret], *sm.* **1.** *Alch.* arcanum ; **2.** nostrum, quack medicine.

ARCANNE, arkan', *sf.* red chalk, ruddle.

ARCANSON, arkànsôn, *sm.* black colophony, black rosin *or* resin.

ARCASSE, arkas', [Lat. : arca, chest], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* stern-frame ; **2.** cheek (of a block or pulley).

ARCATURE, arkatur', [arc], *sf.* *Arch.* a series of blind *or* sham arcades : used to decorate the face of walls.

ARC-BOUTANT, arboutàn, *pl.* **ARCS-BOUTANTS,** arboutàn, *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* flying-buttress, arch-butment ; **2.** *Fig.* buttress, mainstay : principal supporter of any cause. **Ce ministre a été longtemps l'— de l'État,** that minister has long been the mainstay, the buttress of the state.

3. *Naut.* boom, carling, stanchion ; **4.** *Carp.* spur ; **5.** stretcher (of an umbrella). **— de misaine,** fore-sail boom.

ARC-BOUTER, arbouté-r, *va.* **1.** to buttress ; **2.** to prop *or* set against.

ARC-DOUBLEAU, ardoublô, *pl.* **ARCS-DOUBLEAUX,** ardoublô, *sm.* projecting arch : a massive rib projecting from the inner surface of a straight vault, and dividing it into bays.

ARCEAU, arsô, [arc], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* arch, vault ; **2.** *Surg.* arculus : a kind of cradle, to keep bed-clothes from touching a sick-person.

ARC-EN-CIEL, arkànsyèl, *pl.* **ARCS-EN-CIEL,** arkànsyèl, *sm.* rainbow.

ARCHAÏQUE, arkaik', *adj.* archaic, archaical : old, antiquated.

ARCHAÏSME, arkaism', [Gr. : ἀρχαῖος, ancient], *sm.* archaism : an antiquated form of speech.

ARCHAL, arshal, [Lat. : orichalcum, brass], *sm.* latten, brass. **Fil d'—,** small, wire (whether brass or iron).

ARCHANGE, arkànzh', [Gr. : ἀρχάγγελος], *sm.* archangel.

ARCHANGÉLIQUE, arkànzhélik', *adj.* **1.** archangelic, archangelical ; **2.** *sf.* *Bot.* garden angelica ; archangelica officinalis.

ARCHE, arsh', [Lat. : arca, a chest], *sf.* **1.** arch (of a bridge) ; **2.** ark : *a)* a kind of ship ; *b)* a chest or coffer. **L'— de Noë,** Noah's ark. **L'— d'alliance,** the Ark of the Covenant. **L'— sainte, l'arche du Seigneur,** the ark of the Lord. **C'est l'— sainte.** *Fig.* that is forbidden ground, a forbidden subject. **L'— du témoignage,** the Ark of the Testimony. **La maîtresse — du pont,** the middle arch of the bridge.

3. *Naut.* pump-box, pump-casing.

4. *Antiq.* sarcophagus.

ARCHÉE, arshé, [Gr. : ἀρχή, beginning], *sf.* archeus : *a)* in ancient philosophy, the immaterial principle presiding over all natural phenomena ; *b)* *Alch.* the central fire.

ARCHÉE, *sf.* *Arch.* span (of an arch).

ARCHELET, arsh'lè-t, [dim. of archet, bow], *sm.* **1.** small drill-bow ; **2.** hoop (of a fishing-net).

ARCHÉOGRAPHIE, arkéografi, [Gr. : ἀρχαῖος, ancient ; γράφω, I describe], *sf.* archæography : the description of ancient monuments.

ARCHÉOLOGIE, arkéolozhi, [Gr. : ἀρχαῖος, ancient ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* archeology, archæology.

ARCHÉOLOGIQUE, arkéolozhik', *adj.* archeological, archæological.

ARCHÉOLOGUE, arkéolog', *sm.* archeologist, archæologist.

ARCHER, arshé ; *pl.* arshé-r, [arc], *sm.* **1.** archer : *a)* one armed with a bow ; *b)* formerly, a police officer, thief-taker ; *c)* tipstaff (of a court of law).

ARCHEROT, arsh'rô, *sm.* little archer : Cupid.

ARCHET, arshè-t ; *pl.* arshè-z, *sm.* **1,** bow (of a violin or other stringed instrument) ; *Pop.* fiddle-stick ; **2.** *Surg.* arculus : hoops to keep the bed-clothes from touching a sick person ; **3.** head, arched top (of a child's cradle) ; **4.** drill-bow ; **5.** wire-saw (for cutting precious stones, etc.) ; **6.** spring (of a type-founder's mould).

ARCHÉTYPE, arkétip', [Gr. : ἀρχή, beginning ; τύπος, type], *sm.* **1.** archetype ; **2.** original standard (of weights and measures) ; **3.** *adj.* archetypical, archetypal.

ARCHEVÊCHÉ, arshœvèshé, *sm.* **1.** archbishopric : jurisdiction, dignity of an archbishop ; **2.** archbishop's palace.

ARCHEVÊQUE, arshœvèk', [Gr. : ἀρχή, principality ; ἐπίσκοπος, bishop], *sm.* archbishop.

ARCHI, arshi, [Gr. : ἀρχή], **1.** a prefix added to nouns and adjectives, chiefly in colloquial and burlesque language, to indicate an excessive degree, as : **Archifou,** stark mad, utterly mad. **Archipédant,** archpedant ; **2.** before nouns and adjectives relating to high offices, it signifies : chief, high, grand, head ; and in some few instances is pronounced *arki*.

ARCHIABBÉ, arshiabé, *sm.* archabbot.

ARCHIATRE, arshiatr', [Gr. : ἀρχίατρος, ἰατρός, doctor], *sm.* archiater, head physician.

ARCHICAMÉRIER, arshikamérié, *sm.* arch-chamberlain (of the Roman Court).

ARCHICHANCELIER, arshishànselyé, *sm.* arch-chancellor, high chancellor.

ARCHIDIACONAT, arshidiakona, [Gr. : ἀρχή ; diaconat], *sm.* archdeaconship (dignity).

ARCHIDIACONÉ, arshidiakoné, *sm.* archdeaconry (jurisdiction).

ARCHIDIACRE, arshidiakr', *sm.* archdeacon.

ARCHIDUC, arshiduk, *sm.* arshduke : an Austrian title.

ARCHIDUCAL, E, arshidukal, al', *adj* archducal.

ARCHIDUCHÉ, arshidushé, *sm.* **1.**

archduchy (territory); 2. archdukedom (dignity).

ARCHIDUCHESSE, arshidushes', *sf.* archduchess.

ARCHIÉPISCOPAL, E, arkiépiskopal, al', *adj.* archiepiscopal.

ARCHIÉPISCOPAT, arkiépiskopa, *sm.* 1. archiepiscopacy (dignity); 2. archiepiscopate (jurisdiction). [ARCHBISHOPRIC is used in both these senses.]

ARCHIÈRE, arshièr', [arc], *sf.* 1. loop-hole (for bowmen); 2. a narrow window.

ARCHIFAUX, arshifō, *adj.* absolutely false.

ARCHILUTH, arshilut, *sm.* archluth : formerly, an instrument for thorough-bass.

ARCHIMAGE, arshimazh, *sm.* archimage : chief magician or enchanter.

ARCHIMANDRITAT, arshimàndrita, *sm.* functions *or* dignity of an archimandrite.

ARCHIMANDRITE, arshimàndrit', [Gr. : ἀρχή, supremacy; μάνδρα, fold, enclosure], *sm.* archimandrite : the title given to the superiors of certain convents in the Greek Church.

ARCHIMILLIONNAIRE, arshimilionèr, *sm.* and *adj.* multimillionaire.

ARCHINE, arshin', [arche], *sf.* small wooden arch (to support the earth in a quarry.)

ARCHIPEL, arshipèl, [Gr. : ἀρχή, chief; πέλαγος, sea], *sm.* 1. *Geog.* archipelago; 2. (when preceded by the definite article only) the Archipelago : the Greek Archipelago.

ARCHIPOMPE, arshipônp', *or* **ARCHE DE-POMPE**, artsdœpónp', *sf.* *Naut.* pump-box.

ARCHIPRESBYTÉRAL, E, arshiprèsbitéral, al', *adj.* of *or* belonging to an arch-presbyter *or* archpriest.

ARCHIPRESBYTÉRAT, arshiprèsbitéra-t, *sm.* archpresbytery (dignity).

ARCHIPRÊTRE, arshiprêtr', *sm.* arch presbyter, archpriest.

ARCHIPRÊTRÉ, arshiprêtré, *sm.* arch-presbytery (jurisdiction).

ARCHITECTE, arshitèkt', [Gr. : ἀρχός, chief; τέκτων, builder], *sm.* architect.

ARCHITECTONIQUE, arshitèktonik', [Gr.: ἀρχιτεχτονικός], *adj.* 1. architectionic: relating to the technical processes of architecture; 2. *sf.* architectonics : the art of building.

ARCHITECTONOGRAPHE, arshitèktonograf', [Gr.: ἀρχός, chief; τέκτων, builder; γράφω, I describe], *sm.* architectonographer, describer of buildings.

ARCHITECTONOGRAPHIE, arshitèktonografi, *sf.* architectonography : description of buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL, E, arshitèktural, al', *adj.* architectural. **Termes architecturaux**, architectural terms.

ARCHITECTURE, arshitèktur', [Lat. : architectura, from Gr.], *sf.* architecture. — **civile, militaire, navale, hydraulique**, civil, military, naval, hydraulic architecture. — **ogivale** or **gothique**, pointed *or* Gothic architecture.

ARCHITRAVE, arshitrav', [Gr. : ἀρχός, chief; Lat. : trabs, beam], *sf.* *Arch.* architrave.

ARCHITRAVÉ, E, arshitravé, *adj.* architrave. **Corniche architravée**, or simply, **une architravée**, an architrave cornice.

ARCHITRÉSORIER, arshitrézoryé, *sm.* arch-treasurer, high-treasurer : a dignity under Napoleon I.

ARCHITRICLIN, arshitriklan, [Gr. : ἀρχός, chief, τρεῖς, three; κλίνη, bed, dining-room], *sm.* *Rom. Ant.* architriclinus : organizer of a banquet.

ARCHIVES, arshiv', [Lat. : archivum, from Gr. : ἀρχαῖος, ancient], *sf. pl.* 1. archives : records, state-papers; 2. record-office, state-paper office. — **publiques** ou **nationales**, public or national archives *or* records. — **privées**, private *or* family archives *or* records.

ARCHIVISTE, arshivist', *sm.* archivist, keeper of records.

ARCHIVOLTE, arshivolt', [Lat. : arcus, arch; volutus, vaulted], *sf.* *Arch.* archivolt.

ARCHONTAT, arkônta, *sm.* archonship.

ARCHONTE, arkônt', [Gr. : ἄρχων, a chief], *sm.* archon : chief magistrate of ancient Athens.

ARCHURE, arshur', [arche], *sf.* hoof, casing (of millstones).

ARCIFORME, arsifôrm', [Lat. : arcus, arch; forme], *adj.* arciform : arched, curved.

ARÇON, arsôn, [Lat. : arcus, arch], *sm.* 1. saddle-bow : the arched part of a saddle-tree. — **de devant**, pommel. — **de derrière**, cantle. **Etre fermé dans** (ou **sur**) **les arçons**, 1. to be firm in the saddle, to have a good seat on horse-back; 2. *Fig.* to be staunch to one's principles; to be true as steel. **Perdre, vider les arçons**, to lose one's seat : 1. to be unhorsed, to be thrown from one's horse; 2. *Fig.* to be disconcerted, non-plussed, embarrassed. **Se remettre dans les arçons**, to regain one's seat, to remount : to regain favour.

2. felting-bow. — **mécanique**, felting-machine.

ARÇONNAGE, arsonazh', *sm.* felting.

ARÇONNER, arsoné-r, *va.* to felt.

ARÇONNEUR, arsonœr, *sm.* felter.

ARCTATION, arktàsyôn, [Lat. : arctatio], *sf.* *Med.* arctation : contraction.

ARCTIQUE, arktik'. [Lat. : articus, from Gr. : ἀρκτικός], *adj.* arctic. **Pôle** —, the arctic (*or* north) pole.

ARCTURUS, arkturus; *in poet.* **ARCTURE**, arktur', *sm.* *Astron.* Arcturus : a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Bootes.

ARCUATION, arkuâsyôn, [Lat. : arcuatio, arcus], *sf.* *Med.* arcuation : curving of the bones in rickety children.

ARCURE, arkur', *sf.* *Gard.* arcuation : layering of vines, etc.

ARDÉLION, ardéliôn, [Lat. : ardelio], *sm.* busybody, meddler.

ARDEMMENT, ardamân-t, *adv.* ardently : *a*) fervently, passionately; *b*) intensely, violently; *c*) earnestly, eagerly, zealously.

ARDENT, E, ardân-t, ânt, [Lat. : ardens, from ardēre, to burn], *adj.* 1. burning : *a*) flaming, fiery, blazing, glowing; *b*) producing heat or fire; *c*) burning-hot, intensely hot. **Charbon** —, live-coal, burning-coal. **Fournaise ardente**, fiery furnace. **Chandelle ardente**, burning (*or* lighted) candle. **Torche ardente**, blazing, flaming torch. **Miroir** —, burning mirror : concave lens. **Verre** —, burning-glass : convex lens. **Le soleil est** — **aujourd'hui**, the sun is burning-hot to-day. **Fièvre ardente**, burning fever. **Les ardentes fureurs de l'été**, the burning heats of summer. **Chapelle ardente**, chamber of death : a place fitted up with numerous lighted tapers as a repository for a corpse during the interval between death and burial. **Chambre ardente**, an exceptional tribunal formerly instituted in France for the trial of great criminals, and so called because its capital sentences were carried into execution by burning at the stake.

2. *Fig.* ardent : *a*) burning, violent, intense, fierce; *b*) eager, earnest; *c*) sanguine; *d*) hot, hot-headed; *e*) spirited. **Passion ardente**, ardent passion. **Une ardente vengeance**, fierce vengeance. **Un naturel** —, an ardent (*or* sanguine) temperament. **Amour, zèle, désir** —, ardent love, zeal, desire. — **à la poursuite de la gloire**, ardent (*or* eager) in the pursuit of glory. **L'ardente soif du gain**, an ardent thirst for gain. *Boil.* **Une haine ardente**, burning (*or* intense) hatred. **Une ardente jeunesse**, impetuous, hot-headed youth. — **à nous défendre**, eager in our defence. **Vous les verrez toujours ardents à vous complaire**, you will ever find them eager (*or* anxious) to please you. **Je le trouvais** — **pour mes intérêts**, I found him ardent (*or* zealous) for my interest.

3. (of animals, especially horses) fiery, high-mettled, mettlesome, spirited; 4. (of colours) bright, vivid, glaring.

5. (of the hair) red, sandy, carroty. **Cheveux d'un blond** —, sandy hair.

6. *Naut.* griping : said of a ship whose head tends to come up to the wind when sailing close-hauled.

ARDENT, *sm.* ignis fatuus; *Colloq.* will-o'-the wisp, jack-a-lantern.

ARDER, ardé-r, **ARDRE**, ardr', **ARDOIR**, ardwâr, *va.* and *vn.* to burn.

ARDEUR, ardœr, [Lat. : ardor, oris], *sf.* 1. ardour, heat, burning heat, intense heat (as of the sun, fire or fever). **L'— du soleil**, the intense heat of the sun. **L'— de la fièvre**, the burning heat of the fever. [ARDOUR is seldom used in any but the figurative sense.]

2. *Fig.* ardour : *a*) fervour, fervidness (of love, affection, zeal); *b*) passion, intense desire; *c*) intensity, intenseness (of application); *d*) eagerness, earnestness; *e*) sanguineness; *f*) courage, fire, spirit. **L'— de son zèle, de son affection, de sa dévotion**, the ardour of his zeal, of his affection, of his devotion. **L'— de la jeunesse**, the ardour (*or* impetuousness) of youth. **Ses paroles enflammèrent l'— de ses soldats**, his words excited the ardour of his soldiers.

3. love, passion, flame. **Il lui cacha son** —, he concealed his passion from her.

4. fierness, spirit, mettle (in speaking of horses); 5. vividness, glare (of colours). **Un cheval plein d'**—, a high-spirited horse, a horse of mettle.

6. *Med.* sensation of heat. — **d'estomac**, heart-burn. — **d'entrailles**, a sensation of heat in the bowels.

† **ARDEZ**, ardé, for REGARDEZ, look!

ARDILLON, ardiyôn, [O. Fr. : hardillon; Celtic origin, *ard*, point], *sm.* 1. tongue (of a buckle); 2. *Print.* point (laid on the tympan to secure a good register). **Cette boucle a deux, a trois ardillons**, this buckle has a double, a triple tongue. **Boucle sans** —, a tongueless buckle. **Il n'y manque pas un** —, *Fig.* everything is complete.

ARDISIE, ardizi, *sf.* *Bot.* ardisia.

ARDOISE, ardwaz', [Etym. unknown], *sf.* 1. slate; 2. slate-colour. — **de toiture**, roofing slate. **Toiture en** —, slated roof, slating. **Couvreur en** —, slater. — **à écrire**, writing slate. **Carrière d'**—, slate quarry. **Crayon d'**—, slate pencil.

ARDOISÉ, E, ardwazé, *adj.* 1. slated; 2. slate-coloured.

ARDOISER, ardwazé-r, *va.* 1. to slate (a roof); 2. to paint, stain, *or* dye of a slate-colour.

ARDOISEUX, EUSE, ardwazœ, œz', *adj.* slaty : of slate, resembling slate.

ARDOISIER, ÈRE, ardwazié, èr', *adj. Miner.* slate-like, slaty.

ARDOISIER, *sm.* slate-digger, slate quarry-man.

ARDOISIÈRE, *sf.* slate-quarry.

ARDU, E, [Lat. : arduus], *adj.* arduous; *a*) steep, hard to climb ; *b*) *Fig.* hard to perform, difficult. **Montagne ardue**, a steep mountain. **Sentier —**, an arduous (steep *or* difficult) path. **Matière ardue**, a difficult matter.

ARDUITÉ, arduité, *sf.* arduity, arduousness.

ARE, ar', [Lat. : area, surface], *sm.* are : the unit of land measure in the French metrical system ; it contains 100 square metres, equal to 119.603329 square yards.

ARÉAGE, aréazhe, [are], *sm.* surface of land measuring so many ares.

AREC, arèk, **ARÉCA**, aréka, [Lat. : areca], *sm. Bot.* areca. — **catechu**, pinang palm, betel-nut palm. — **d'Amérique**, cabbage-palm (of the West Indies). **Noix d'—**, areca-nut, betel-nut.

ARÉFACTION, arékfasyôn, [Lat. : arefacère, to make dry ; arēre, to be dry; facère, to make], *sf.* arefaction, desiccation (of drugs).

ARÉNACÉE, arénasé, [Lat. : arenaceus], *adj. Geol.* arenaceous : sandy.

ARÉNAIRE, arénèr', *adj. Bot.* arenarious : growing in sandy soils.

ARÉNATION, arénâsyôn, *sf. Med.* arenation : the application of a sand-bath.

ARÈNE, arèn', [Lat. : arena, sand], *sf.* **1.** sand, sands ; **2.** arena (of an amphitheatre). **Les brûlantes arènes de la Libye**, the burning sands of Libya. **Entrer, descendre dans l'—**, **1.** to enter the arena (*or* the lists) ; **2.** *Fig.* to accept a challenge, to take part in a dispute *or* controversy.

3. *pl.* amphitheatre. **Les arènes de Nîmes**, the amphitheatre of Nîmes.

ARÉNER, aréné-r, *vn.* to sink, to sag : said of a floor. [**S'aréner**, is also used in the same sense.]

ARÉNEUX, EUSE, arénœ-z, œz', *adj.* arenose, sandy.

ARÉNULEUX, EUSE, arénulœ-z, œz, [arène], *adj.* arenulous.

ARÉOLAIRE, aréolèr', *adj.* areolar. **Tissu —**, areolar *or* cellular tissue.

ARÉOLATION, aréolâsyôn, *sf.* areolation.

ARÉOLE, aréol', [Lat. : areola, dim. of area], *sf.* **1.** areola : *a*) *Bot.* and *Anat.* interstice between fibres or vessels ; *b*) dark circle round the nipple ; *c*) inflamed circle round pustules ; **2.** halo (round the moon).

ARÉOLÉ, E, aréolé, *adj. Bot.* and *Entom.* areolate.

ARÉOMÈTRE, aréomètr', [Gr. : ἀραιός, thin ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* areometer : an instrument to measure the density of fluids.

ARÉOMÉTRIE, aréométri, *sf. Phys.* areometry.

ARÉOMÉTRIQUE, aréométrik', *adj. Phys.* areometric, areometrical.

ARÉOPAGE, aréopazh', [Gr. : ἀρειόπαγος ; Ἄρης, Mars ; πάγος, hill], *sm.* Areopagus : *a*) a tribunal of ancient Athens ; *b*) *Fig.* any assembly of wise or learned men.

ARÉOPAGITE, areopazhit', *sm.* Areopagite : member of the Areopagus.

ARÉOSTYLE, aréostil', [Gr. : ἀραιός, rare ; στῦλος, column], *sm. Arch.* areostyle : an edifice with columns more than three diameters apart.

ARÉOTECTONIQUE, aréotektonik, [Gr. : ἄρειος, warlike ; τεκτονική, architecture], *sf.* areotectonics : the art of fortifying, of attacking and defending fortresses.

ARÉOTIQUE, aréotik, [Gr. : ἀραιός, rare], *adj. Med.* areotic ; attenuant.

ARER, aré-r, [Lat. : arāre, to plough], *vn. Naut.* to drive (as a ship that drags her anchors).

ARÊTE, arèt', [Lat. : arista, spine ; ear of corn], *sf.* **1.** bone (of a fish), fish-bone ; **2.** skeleton (of a fish) ; **3.** *Bot.* awn : beard, glume of barley, wheat, etc. ; **4.** *Geom.* edge : line of meeting of two planes forming a dihedral angle ; **5.** *Arch.* and *Carp.* arris : sharp edge formed by the meeting of two flat or curved surfaces. **Avaler une —**, to swallow a fish-bone. **Poutre à vive arête**, square beam with sharp arrises *or* edges. — **mousses**, rounded edge. — **abattue**, canted *or* chamfered edge. — **de voûte**, groin of an arch. **Appareil en — de poisson**, *Mason.* herring-bone bond. **Voûte d'—**, groined vaulting.

6. ridge (of a bayonet or sword blade).

7. ridge, dividing ridge : the crest of a mountain dividing two water-sheds.

8. border of an anvil.

9. *Veter.* rat's-tails, grease : mangy tumours on a horse's legs.

ARÉTHUSE, arétuz', *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Arethusa ; **2.** *Bot.* arethusa. — **bulbeuse**, arethusa bulbosa.

ARÊTIER, arètyé, [arête], *sm. Arch.* hip-rafter.

ARÊTIÈRE, arètyèr, *sf.* layer of plaster or mortar, on roofs.

ARGALE, argale, *sm. Ornith.* argala, Indian adjudant : a kind of stork.

ARGALI, argali, *sm. Zool.* argali : wild sheep of central Asia.

ARGANEAU, arganô, *sm.* V. ORGANEAU.

ARGÉMA, arzhéma, **ARGÉMON**, arzhémôn, [Gr. : ἄργεμα], *sm. Med.* a superficial ulcer of the cornea.

ARGÉMONE, arzhémon', *sf. Bot.* argemone : Mexican poppy.

ARGENT, arzhân-t, [Lat. : argentum, silver], *sm.* **1.** silver : one of the precious metals. — **en lingot, en barre**, silver in ingots, in bars, bar silver, silver bullion. — **orfévré** or **travaillé**, silver plate. — **monnayé**, coined silver. **Blanc comme l'—**, white as silver. — **vierge** or **natif**, virgin *or* native silver. — **bas**, inferior silver, silver of a low standard. — **de bon aloi**, standard silver. — **battu** or **en feuille**, silver leaf *or* foil. — **fulminant**, fulminate of silver, fulminating silver. — **rouge**, silver glance, argentite. — **corné**, horn silver, chloride of silver. **Vif —**, quicksilver, mercury. **D'—**, silverwhite, silvery, white as silver. **La lune jetait un voile d'— sur la campagne**, the moon threw a silvery veil over the country.

2. silver, silver coin. **Voulez-vous être payé en or, en — ou en billets de banque ?** will you be paid in gold, in silver, or in banknotes ? — **blanc**, silver coin.

3. money, cash : any currency, whether metallic or paper. **Avoir beaucoup d'—**, to have a great deal of money, to be rich *or* wealthy. **Etre en —**, to have plenty of money, to be in funds. — **comptant**, cash, ready money. — **courant**, current money. **Un — fou**, no end of money. — **mort**, — **qui dort**, money lying dead, unemployed capital. — **en caisse**, cash in hand. — **mignon**, money reserved for purposes of pleasure. — **frais**, money just received. **Quoi ! tu prends pour de bon — ce que je viens de dire**, what ! you take for ready-money what I have just said ! *Mol. D. Juan.* V, 2. **Etre à court d'—**, to be short of money, of cash. **Il en veut pour son —**, he is determinated to have his money's worth. **Etre cousu d' —, avoir de l' — à gogo**, to have any amount of money. **Faire — de tout**, to turn everything into money, to make the most of everything. **Jeter de l'— par la fenêtre**, to throw money away. **Manger son —**, to squander money. **Payer — sec, — bas, — sur table**, to pay in hard cash, to pay money down. **Une affaire d'—**, a money matter. **Placer de l'—**, to invest money. **Trouver de l'—**, to find, to raise money. **Un bourreau d'—**, a spendthrift. **L'— est un bon passe-partout**, money is a golden key to open every lock. **Il est chargé d'— comme un crapaud de plumes**, all the money he has he may put in his eye.

Prov. : **Mettre de bon argent contre du mauvais**, to throw good money after bad ; to persevere in a losing speculation. **Argent comptant porte médecine**, ready money is a panacea. **Point d'argent, point de Suisse**, no penny, no paternoster. **Argent fait rage, amour, mariage**, money is all-powerful. **Qui n'a pas argent en bourse, ait miel en bouche**, he that has no silver in his purse, should have silver on his tongue. **Qui a de l'argent a des coquilles**, where money, there friends. **L'argent est un bon serviteur et un méchant maître**, money is a good servant but a bad master. **L'argent est le nerf de la guerre**, money makes the mare to go. V. PLAIE, TEMPS.

4. *Herald.* argent. **Cette maison porte d'— au lion de sable**, that family bears argent with a lion sable. [*Pearl* is used instead of *argent* in describing the arms of British peers.]

ARGENTAGE, arzhantâge, *sm.* silvering, silver-plating.

ARGENTAL, E, arzhântal, al', *adj.* argental : containing silver.

ARGENTÉ, E, arzhânté, *pa. p.* **1.** silvered **2.** *adj.* silver-white, silvery, silver ; *in poet.* argent.

ARGENTER, arzhânté-r, *va.* to silver : *a*) to cover with silver, to plate or wash with silver ; *b*) *Fig.* to whiten, to make white like silver.

ARGENTERIE, arzhanteri, *sf.* silver plate, plate.

ARGENTEUR, arzhântœr, *sm.* silverer : silver-plater, silver-washer.

ARGENTEUX, EUSE, arzhantœ-z, œz', *adj. Pop.* moneyed : rich, wealthy.

† **ARGENTIER**, arzhântyé, *sm.* **1.** treasurer (of a princely or royal household) ; **2.** finance minister, minister of finance.

ARGENTIFÈRE, arzhântifèr', [Lat. : argentum, silver ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* argentiferous : containing or yielding silver.

ARGENTIN, E, arzhântan, in', *adj.* **1.** silvery, silver ; **2.** silver-toned, silvery ; *in poet.* argentine ; silver-tinted, white as silver, silvery-white. **Gris —**, silver-gray.

ARGENTINE, arzhântin', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* argentina : wild tansy, potentilla anserina ; **2.** *Ichth.* argentine : a small fish of the salmon family ; **3.** *Min.* argentine : nacreous carbonate of lime.

ARGENTINE, *adj. f.* **République argentine**, the Argentine Republic (of Rio de la Plata).

ARGENTURE, arzhântur', *sf.* silvering : *a*) silver-plating or washing ; *b*) the art of silvering.

ARGILE, arzhil', [Gr. : ἄργιλλος, *sf.* **1.** clay, argil (seldom used) ; **2.** *Fig.* clay,

dust of the earth : the material part of man. — **réfractaire**, fire-clay. — **compacte**, stiff, tenacious clay. — **figuline**, loamy clay. — **plastique**, plastic clay, potter's clay. — **smectique**, fuller's earth. — **à porcelaine**, porcelain clay, kaolin. **Tous les hommes sont faits de la même argile**, all men are made of the same clay, same dust of the earth.

ARGILEUX, EUSE, arzhilœ-z, œz', *adj.* argillous, clayey.

ARGILIÈRE, arzhiliér, *sf.* clay-pit.

ARGILIFÈRE, arzhilifèr', [argile ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* argilliferous.

ARGILIFORME, arzhiliform', **ARGILOÏDE**, arzhiloïd, [argile ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* argilloid : resembling clay.

ARGILITE, arzhilit', *sf.* argilite, clayey slate.

ARGILLACÉ, E, arzhilasé, *adj. Geol.* argillaceous.

ARGILOLITHE, arzhilolit', [argile ; Gr. : λίθος, stone], *sm. Geol.* clay-stone.

ARGO, argô, [Gr. : Ἀργώ), *sm. Astron.* Argo, Argo navis : a southern constellation.

ARGON, argôn, *sm. Sport.* springe (for taking woodcocks, etc.).

ARGON, argôn, [Gr.], *sm. Chem.* argon : a simple gas : a constituent element of the atmosphere.

ARGONAUTE, argonôt', [argo], *sm.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Argonaut ; **2.** argonaut, (commonly called) paper argonautilus (the *argonaute papyracé* of French naturalists).

ARGOT, argo [Ety. unknown], *sm.* **1.** slang, cant, flash language : the gibberish spoken by thieves, beggars, etc. ; **2.** slang : terms peculiar to certain professions. — **des coulisses**, — **du théâtre**, stage slang, theatrical slang.

ARGOT, *sm. Hortic.* stub : the part of a branch left in pruning, which always dies as far as the next eye or bud.

ARGOTER, argoté-r, *va.* and *vn.* to cut off the stubs left in pruning.

ARGOTIER, IÈRE argotié-r, ièr, *smf.* slang talker.

ARGOTIQUE argotik' *adj.* slangy, canting.

ARGOTISER, argotizé-r *vn.* to talk slang.

ARGOUSIER, argouzyé, *sm. Bot.* sea-buck-thorn.

ARGOUSIN, argouzan, [for algousin, corr. from Span. Al quazil] *sm.* convict-warder ; *Pop.* policeman, bobby, peeler ; *Slang*, boss, foreman.

ARGUE, arg', [for orgue, from Lat. : organum], *sf.* **1.** rough draw-bench (for wire) ; **2.** a public office where gold ingots were rough-drawn, assayed, and stamped.

ARGUER, arghé-r, *va.* to rough-draw (an ingot).

ARGUER, argué-r, [Lat. : arguĕre, to prove], *va.* (*J'argue, tu argues, il argue*, etc., the *gu* always forming a syllable.) **1.** to accuse, to charge with. — **une pièce de faux**, to allege that a document is forged.

2. to argue : to draw an inference, to infer, to conclude. **Qu'arguez-vous de cela ?** what do you argue (infer *or* conclude) from that ? (Sometimes used in a neuter sense :) **Vous arguez à tort de ce principe**, you wrongly argue (infer, conclude) from this principle.

ARGUMENT, argumân-t, [Lat. : argumentum], *sm.* argument : *a*) reason, plea ; *b*) proof, evidence ; *c*) summary of the subject of a poem, etc. ; *d*) *Astron.* a quantity on which another quantity depends. — solide, sound argument. — **captieux**, captious argument. — **en forme**, formal argument, a syllogism. — **ad hominem**, argumentum ad hominem. **Tirer un — de**, to draw an argument, a proof from.

† **ARGUMENTANT**, argumântân-t, *sm.* arguer, wrangler, disputant.

ARGUMENTATEUR, argumântatœr, *sm.* (in all ill sense) arguer, reasoner.

ARGUMENTATION, argumântâsyôn, *sf.* argumentation : the art or act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTER, argumânté-r, *vn.* **1.** to argue, to discuss : to hold an argument. — **selon les règles**, to argue according to rule.

2. (with *de*, from) to argue (infer *or* conclude) from.

3. (in an active sense) to argue with (a person), to press (a person) with arguments.

ARGUMENTEUR, argumântœr, *sm.* arguer, disputant.

ARGUS, argus, *sm.* **1.** Argus : *a*) *Myth.* a fabled personage with a hundred eyes ; *b*) a vigilant person ; *c*) a spy, a person set to watch. **Avoir des yeux d'Argus**, to have a hundred eyes, to be very watchful.

2. *Ornith.* argus pheasant ; **3.** *Entom.* argus : a kind of spotted butterfly ; **4.** *Conch.* argus-shell.

ARGUTIE, argusi, [Lat. : argutia], *sf.* quibble, quirk.

ARGUTIEUX, EUSE, argusiœ-z, œz', *adj.* quibbling.

ARGYROSE, arzhirôz', [Gr. : ἄργυρος, silver], *sf. Min.* silver-glance : a sulphide *or* sulphuret of silver.

ARIA, aria, [O. Fr. : harier, to worry], *sm.* bother, mess, row. **Quel aria !** what a bother.

ARIANISER, arianizé-r, *vn.* to incline to arianism.

ARIANISME, arianism', [arien, from Arius of Alexandria, died 336], *sm.* Arianism : the doctrines taught by Arius.

ARIDE, arid', [Lat. : aridus], *adj.* arid : *a*) dry ; *b*) dried up, parched with heat ; *c*) barren, sterile. **Terre —**, arid soil. **Sujet —**, dry (*or* uninteresting) subject. **Esprit —**, barren mind.

ARIDITÉ, aridité, *sf.* aridity : *a*) dryness ; *b*) barrenness, sterility (of soil, of mind, of a subject ; *c*) insensibility, absence of unction (in a religious sense). — **de la peau**, dryness of the skin.

ARIEN, NE, arian, èn, [Arius], *adj.* and *s.* Arian. **Les Vandales étaient Ariens**, the Vandals were Arians (followers of Arius).

ARIETTE, ariètt, [Ital. : arietta], *sf.* *Mus.* arietta.

ARILLE, ariy', [Lat. : arillus], *sf. Bot.* aril, arillus : the seed-coat of certain plants. **L'— du muscadier**, mace.

ARILLÉ, E, aryé, *adj. Bot.* arillate, arillated.

ARISTARQUE, aristark', *pnm.* **1.** Aristarchus : a famous Greek critic ; **2.** aristarch : a severe and just critic.

ARISTÉ, E, aristé, [Lat. : arista], *adj.* *Bot.* awned, bearded, glumed (as barley, etc.).

ARISTOCRATE, aristokrat', *smf.* **1.** an aristocrat ; **2.** *adj.* aristocratic.

ARISTOCRATIE, aristokrasi, [Gr. : ἄριστος, best ; κράτος, power], *sf.* aristocracy. **L'— est toute puissante ici**, the aristocracy is all powerful here. **L'— des talents**, the aristocracy of talent.

ARISTOCRATIQUE, aristokratik', *adj.* aristocratic, aristocratical.

ARISTOCRATIQUEMENT, aristokratik'mân-t, *adv.* aristocratically.

ARISTOCRATISER, aristokratizé-r, *va.* to aristocratize.

ARISTOLOCHE, aristolosh, Gr. : ἄριστος, best ; λοχεία, child-birth], *sf. Bot.* aristolochia, birthwort. — **clématite**, aristolochia clematitis. — **serpentaire**, Virginian snake-root, aristolochia serpentaria.

ARISTOPHANE, aristofan, *pnm.* Aristophanes.

ARISTOPHANESQUE, aristofanesk', *adj.* Aristophanic.

ARISTOTÉLICIEN, NE, aristotélisyan, èn, *adj.* **1.** Aristotelian ; **2.** *sm.* Aristotelian.

ARISTOTÉLIQUE, aristotélik', *adj.* Aristotelic.

ARISTOTÉLISME, aristotélism', *sm.* Aristotelianism.

ARITHMÉTICIEN, arithmétisyan, *sm.* arithmetician.

ARITHMÉTIQUE, aritmétik', [Gr. : ἀριθμός, number ; τέχνη, art.], *sf.* **1.** arithmetic. — **universelle**, universal arithmetic : algebra. — **politique**, political arithmetic.

2. *adj.* arithmetical. **Rapport** (or **raison**) **—**, arithmetical ratio. **Proportion —**, arithmetical proportion. **Moyen —**, arithmetical mean. **Progression —**, arithmetical progression.

ARITHMÉTIQUEMENT, arithmétik'mân, *adj.* arithmetically.

ARITHMOGRAPHIE, arithmografi, [Gr. : ἀριθμός, number ; γραφή, writing], *sf.* arithmography : the art of expressing by conventional signs quantities the composition of which is known.

ARITHMOMANCIE, arithmomansi, [Gr. : ἀριθμός, number ; μαντεία, divination] arithmomancy : divination by means of numbers.

ARITHMOMÈTRE, arithmomètr', [Gr. : ἀριθμός, number ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* arithmometer : a calculating machine.

ARLEQUIN, arlœkan, [Ital. : arlecchino], *sm.* **1.** harlequin : *a*) a buffoon clothed in a many-coloured dress ; *b*) *Fig.* a turn-coat, a person who is ever changing sides in politics ; **2.** *Ornith.* gambet, spotted redshank ; **3.** broken victuals, a plate of remnants of meat.

ARLEQUINADE, arlœkinad', *sm.* harlequinade : a piece of buffoonery.

ARMADA, armada, [Span., navy], *sf.* armada.

ARMADILLE, armadiy', [Span. : armadillo], *sf.* **1.** armadilla : a small fleet ; **2.** armadillo : *a*) *Zool.* armadillo, tatou ; *b*) *Entom.* pill-beetle.

ARMAND, armân, **1.** *pnm.* Armand ; **2.** *sm. Vet. Surg.* spiced mash.

ARMATEUR, armatœr, [Lat. : armator, from arma, arms], *sm.* **1.** ship-owner ; **2.** owner *or* captain of a privateer ; **3.** † privateer (vessel).

ARMATURE, armatur', [Lat. : armatura], *sf* **1.** iron-work, braces : to strengthen masonry, etc.) ; **2.** fittings (as of a pump, etc.) ; **3.** *Electr.* collecting plate (of a condenser) ; **4.** *Magn.* armature : *a*) the capping and casing of a natural magnet ; *b*) a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a horse-shoe magnet ; **5.** *Geol.* crust (of organic fossils) ; **6.** *Mus.* signature : the flats or sharps placed immediately after the clef. — **de chaudière**, boiler fittings.

ARME, arm', [Lat. : arma, arms], *sf.* **1.** arm : any instrument intended for attack or defence (in this sense, the plural *arms* is mostly used) ; **2.** weapon. **Armes offensives, défensives**, offensive, defensive arms. — **à feu, armes à feu**, fire-arm, fire-arms.

Armes blanches, swords sabres, bayonets; *Milit.* side-arms. **Armes piquantes,** stabbing arms. **Armes tranchantes,** cutting weapons. **Armes tranchantes et piquantes,** cut and thrust arms. **Le choix des armes,** the choice of arms (in duelling). **Homme d'armes,** man-at-arms : a man armed cap-a-pie. **Armes courtoises,** arms of courtesy, blunt arms : used formerly in tournaments. **Place d'armes,** parade, exercise-ground. **Salle d'armes,** armoury : a place in which arms are kept. **Port d'armes, 1.** *Milit.* carryring arms : the soldier's first position : **2.** *Sport.* license to kill game, game certificate. **Appeler le peuple aux armes,** to call the people to arms. **Porter les armes,** to bear *or* carry arms, to be a soldier. **Il n'a jamais porté les armes contre notre pays,** he has never borne arms against our country. **Prendre les armes,** to take up arms, to take arms. **Poser les armes, mettre les armes bas,** to lay down one's arms *Fig.* to give in, to yield, to submit. **Rendre les armes,** to give up, to surrender one's arms (to a conqueror); *Fig.* to acknowledge one's self vanquished, to avow one's defeat. **Faire tomber les armes des mains de quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to disarm, to pacify, to appease a person. **Les armes lui tombèrent des mains,** he was disarmed, pacified, appeased. **Être sous les armes ou en armes, 1.** to be under arms *or* in arms; **2.** *Fig.* to be prepared (*or* ready) for action; **3.** (in speaking of ladies) to be in full toilet, in grand array, to be elaborately dressed; *Colloq.* to be in high feather, to be dressed in one's best. **Les dames de la cour étaient sous les armes,** the Court ladies were in grand array, in full toilet. **Passer par les armes,** to put to the sword, to shoot. **Faire passer par les armes,** to condemn to military execution. **Les espions furent saisis et passés par les armes,** the spies were seized and shot.

3. *Milit.* arm : each of the different kinds of troops composing an army. **Chacun choisit l'— qu'il voulut; il entra dans l'— de la cavalerie,** every one chose what arm he pleased; he entered the cavalry arm. **Troupes de toutes armes,** troops of all arms.

4. *Fig.* arm, weapon : means of attack or defence. **Les armes de la prudence, de l'éloquence,** the arms of prudence, of eloquence. **Cette loi leur mettait à la main une — terrible,** that law placed a terrible arm (*or* weapon) in their hands, that law gave them a terrible power. **Ils ont fourni des armes contre eux-mêmes,** they furnished weapons, arms, against themselves. **Contre un pareil malheur ma constance est sans armes,** against such a misfortune my constance is unarmed, defenceless. *Mol. Psy.* I. I. **Faire — de tout,** to use every available weapon, to employ every means that can serve one's purpose. **Le ridicule est l'— favorite des Français,** ridicule is the favourite weapon of the French. *Mass.* **Battre quelqu'un de ses propres armes,** to fight a man with his own weapons. **Passer l'— à gauche,** *Colloq.* to go to kingdom come; to kick the bucket. **Haut les armes!** lodge arms! **Portez armes!** shoulder arms! **Présentez armes!** present arms! **Arme au bras!** stand at ease! **Arme à terre!** ground arms! **Arme à volonté!** slope arms!

5. *Nat. Hist.* arm : as the teeth, horns, claws, stings, etc., of animals and insects; thorns, prickles, etc., of plants.

6. *Technol.* hand-saw (used by pianoforte manufacturers).

ARMES, *sf. pl.* **1.** arms : war, military enterprise; army, troops. **Les lois sont muettes au milieu des armes,** the laws are silent in the midst of war. **Nos armes ont été heureuses,** our arms, our troops have been successful. **Affermir l'État par les armes,** to strengthen the state by war, by military exploits. **Suspension d'armes,** suspension of hostilities, an armistice (*or* truce). **Faire ses premières armes,** to make one's first campaign. **Un fait d'armes,** a feat of arms, a brilliant exploit. **Les armes sont journalières,** the fortune of war is uncertain.

2. armour. **Endosser ses armes,** to put on one's armour.

3. fencing. **Salle d'armes,** fencing-school. **Maître d'armes,** fencing-master. **Faire, tirer des armes,** to fence. **Tireur d'armes,** fencer. **Assaut d'armes,** a fencing-match. **Tout le secret des armes ne consiste, qu'en deux choses : à donner et ne point recevoir,** the great secret (*or* art) of fencing consists in two things : in giving and not receiving. *Mol. Bourg.* II. 3.

4. *Herald.* arms, armorial bearings, coat of arms. **Les armes de France,** the arms of France. **Quelles sont vos armes?** what are your arms, your armorial bearings? **La lettre fut scellée du sceau de ses armes,** the letter was closed with a seal bearing his arms. **Armes parlantes,** canting (*or* punning) arms. **Armes fausses** or **à enquerre,** irregular arms.

ARMÉ, E, *adj.* armed. *V. Armer.* **— à la légère,** light-armed. **Pesamment —,** heavy (*or* heavily) armed. **La force armée,** the troops, the military. **— jusqu'aux dents,** armed to the teeth. **A main armée,** by force of arms, by force. **Insectes armés d'aiguillons,** insects armed with stings. **Vaisseau — en guerre,** a ship equipped for war. **Bâton — de fer,** an iron-shod stick, a stick tipped with iron.

ARMÉE, armé, *sf.* **1.** army; *Bibl.* host; **2.** host, multitude. **— navale,** fleet (consisting of three squadrons). **Les armées de terre et de mer,** the land and sea forces. **Un corps d'—,** an army corps. **— permanente,** standing army. **Mettre l'— sur le pied de la guerre,** to put the army on a war footing. **— de campagne,** field army. **Le Dieu des armées,** the Lord of hosts. **Une — de jeunes écrivains,** a host of young writers. **L'— du crime,** the army of criminals. **L'— du salut,** the Salvation Army.

ARMELINE, armœlin', *sf.* hermine skin (*or* pelt).

ARMEMENT, armœmân-t, [Lat. : armamenta], *sm.* **1.** arming : the act of supplying with arms; **2.** accoutrements (of troops); **3.** armament : levying of troops, preparation for war; **4.** *Naut.* equipment, fitting out (of ships); **5.** a small fleet; **6.** *Mus.* signature : the flats or sharps place after the clef; **7.** slate covering (of a wall). **L'— d'une place, d'une troupe,** the arming of a fortress, of a troop.

ARMENGAUD, armaingò, [Désiré], historian and critic (1797-1869).

ARMÉNIE, arméni, *sf.* Armenia.

ARMÉNIEN, ENNE, arménian, èn', *adj.* and *s.* Armenian.

ARMER, armé-r, [Lat. : armāre]. *va.* **1.** to arm : *a*) to supply with arms; *b*) to cover with armour; *c*) to rouse, to excite to arms; *d*) to fortify; *e*) *Magn.* to apply an armature. **— un soldat, un régiment,** to arm a soldier, a regiment. **— de toutes pièces, de pied en cap,** to arm (a man) cap-a-pie. **— une place de guerre,** to arm a fortified town (with cannon). **Le fer homicide n'armera plus sa main,** murderous steel will no longer arm his hand. **Le fanatisme a souvent armé les peuples les uns contre les autres,** fanaticism has often armed nations against each other. **Il faut d'un noble orgueil — votre courage,** a noble pride must fortify your courage. *Racine.* **— un aimant,** to arm a magnet, a loadstone.

2. *Fig.* to excite, to provoke, to set (against), to render hostile. **— le père contre le fils, l'ami contre l'ami,** to set father against son, friend against friend. **Ses vices ont armé tous les honnêtes gens contre lui,** his vices have set (*or* excited) all honest men against him.

3. to dub (a knight); **4.** to cock (a gun or pistol); **5.** to shot (a cannon); **6.** *Hort.* to protect (a young tree, by placing thorns, etc., round it); **7.** to clamp (a beam, a millstone, etc.) with iron hoops; **8.** to shoe (a stick, a pile). **— un pieu, un pilot d'une pointe en fer,** to shoe a stake, a pile with iron.

9. *Naut.* to equip, to fit out (a ship); **10.** to man (a boat, a pump); **11.** to rig (a capstan); **12.** to ship (oars).

13. *Mus.* to put the signature to (the clef)

ARMER, *vn.* **1.** to arm : to take arms, to prepare for war. **Les circonstances devenant menaçantes, la France arma,** the situation having become menacing, France armed, began to arm.

2. *Naut.* to ship, to embark **Il arma sur le Terrible,** he shipped on board the *Terrible.*

ARMER (s'), *refl.* **1.** to arm one's self. **S'armant aussitôt,** arming himself immediately. **Il s'arma d'une épée,** he armed himself with a sword. [*Fig.* :] **S'— de patience,** to take patience. **S'— de résignation,** to become resigned. **S'— de courage** ou **de résolution,** to take (*or* summon up) courage or resolution. **S'— d'effronterie,** to put on a brazen face, to have recourse to impudence.

2. to take (*or* take up) arms. **Il s'arma contre sa patrie,** he took arms against his country.

3. to protect (*or* secure) one's self; to take, wear, *or* carry (as a protection or security); to take (one's precautions). **S'— d'un manteau contre le froid,** to wear a cloak as a protection against the cold. **S'— contre la pluie, contre le mauvais temps,** to take precautions against the rain, against bad weather.

4. *Man.* to be unmanageable : said of a horse that resists the action of the bit.

ARMET, armè, [arme], *sm.* **1.** helmet, head-piece : **2.** head, brains. **Quand le vin lui barbouille l'—,** when wine muddles his brains.

ARMILLAIRE, armillèr', *adj.* armillary. **— sphère,** armillary sphere.

ARMILLE, armiy', [Lat. : armilla, bracelet], *sf. Arch.* annulet, fillet.

ARMINIANISME, arminianism', *sm.* Arminianism : the doctrines of Arminius (1560-1609).

ARMINIEN, arminian, *sm.* Arminian : a follower of Arminius.

ARMISTICE, armistis', [Lat. : arma, arms; Low Lat. : armistitium], *sm.* armistice : temporary cessation of hostilities.

ARMOIRE, armwar', [Lat. : armarium], *sf.* **1.** cupboard; **2.** wardrobe, press, hanging-press (for clothes). **— à glace,** wardrobe with looking-glass door.

ARMOIRIES, armwari, [Lat. : arma, arms], *sf. pl. Herald.* arms, coat of arms, armorial bearings (*or* ensigns); (when represented in a lozenge at a funeral) hatchment, achievement.

ARMOISE, armwaz', [Low Lat. : artemesia], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* artemisia absinthium : wormwood. V. ARTEMISE; **2.** armosine : a kind of black silk.

ARMOISIN, armwazan, *sm.* armosine, armozeen : a plain black silk, sarsenet.

ARMON, armôn, [Lat. : artemo], *sm.* futchel, fore-guide (of a four-wheeled carriage].

ARMORIAL, armorial, *adj.* 1. armorial ; 2. *sm.* armorial register, book of heraldry.

ARMORIER, armorié-r, *va.* to emblazon, to put a coat of arms on (a carriage, a seal, etc.). **Cachet armorié**, a seal with a coat of arms on it. **Ecu armorié**, an emblazoned shield.

ARMORISTE, amorist', *sm.* armorist, emblazoner.

ARMURE, armur', [Lat. : arma, arms], *sf.* 1. armour : defensive clothing of metal ; 2. *Fig.* defence ; 3. armature (of a magnet) ; 4. *Technol.* braces, clamps : pieces of iron used to strengthen anything ; 5. *Naut.* fish (of a beam, etc.). — **à l'épreuve**, proof armour. **Revêtir son —**, to put on one's armour.

ARMURERIE, armurœri, *sf.* 1. gunmaking, gunsmith's trade ; 2. gunsmith's shop.

ARMURIER, armurié, *sm.* 1. gunsmith ; 2. sword-cutler ; 3. *Naut* armourer.

ARNAULD, arnō (Antoine), theologian and writer (1612-1694).

ARNICA, arnika, **ARNIQUE**, arnik', [Apparently a Corrup. of Gr. : πταρμική], *sf. Bot.* arnica, leopard's bane.

ARNICINE, arnisin', *sf. Chem.* arnicine : the bitter principle of arnica.

ARNOTTO, arnotô, *sm. Bot.* arnotto.

AROMATE, aromat', *sm.* aromatic : flagrant vegetable substance.

AROMATIQUE, aromatik', *adj.* aromatic, aromatical.

AROMATISATION, aromatizâsyôn, *sf.* aromatization.

AROMATISER, aromatizé-r, *va.* to aromatize : to flavour with aromatics.

AROME, arôm', [Gr. : ἄρωμα]. *sm.* aroma : spicy flavour or smell.

ARONDE, arônd', *sf.* [the old form of HIRONDELLE]. 1. swallow (bird) ; 2. *Ichth.* (or HIRONDELLE DE MER) flying-gurnard ; 3. *Moll.* pearl-oyster, avicula margaritifera ; 4. *Fortif.* the re-entering angle of a crown- or horn-work. **Queue d'—**, *Carp. and Join.* dove-tail, swallow-tail. **Assemblage queue d'—**, dove-tail joint, dove-tailing. **Queue d'— recouverte** (or **à recouvrement**), lap (*or* lapped) dove-tail. **Queue d'— perdue**, mitred dove-tail.

ARONDELLE, arondel, *sf. Fish.* large ground fishing-line.

ARPAILLEUR, arpayœr, *sm.* [a corruption of ORPAILLEUR.] gold-finder, gold-digger.

ARPÈGE, arpèzh', [Ital. : arpeggio], **ARPÈGEMENT**, arpèzh'mân-t, *sm. Mus.* arpeggio.

ARPÉGER, arpézhé-r, *vn. Mus.* to play in arpeggio : to strike the notes of a chord in rapid succession.

ARPENT, arpân-t, [Lat. : arvus, field ; pendĕre, to value], *sm.* 1. arpent : an old French land-measure varying in different provinces from 3 roods to 2 acres English ; 2. cross-cut saw.

ARPENTAGE, arpântazh', *sm.* land-measuring, land-surveying. **Faire l'— d'un champ**, to measure a field.

ARPENTER, arpânté-r, *va.* 1. to measure, to survey (land) ; 2. to stride along ; to walk with long steps and rapidly. **Il arpenta sa chambre**, he strode up and down (*or* about) his room. **Il arpenta les champs**, he strode along (*or* across) the fields. [*Neutr.* :] **Voyez comme il arpente !** see how he strides along :

ARPENTEUR, arpântœr, *sm.* 1. land-measurer, land-surveyor ; 2. *Ornith.* golden plover.

ARPENTEUSE, arpântœz', *sf. Entom.* geometer, looper : a name given to the larvæ of certain night-moths.

ARPON, arpôn, *sm.* cross-cut saw.

ARQUÉ, E, arké, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. arched, curved ; 2. cambered (as a beam, etc.) ; 3. bend, crooked ; 4. *Bot.* fornicate, fornicated ; 5. *Arch.* fornicated, arched. **Cheval —**, weak-kneed horse.

ARQUEBUSADE, arkœbuzad', *sf.* arquebusade : shot of an arquebuse. **Eau d'—**, *Phar.* arquebusade water, arquebusade.

ARQUEBUSE, arkœbuz', [Ital. : archibuso], *sf.* arquebuse : old fashioned hand-gun.

ARQUEBUSERIE arkœbuzœri, *sf.* gunsmith's trade.

ARQUEBUSER, arkœbuzé-r, *va.* to shoot (with an arquebuse or other fire-arm).

ARQUEBUSIER, arkœbuzyé, *sm.* 1. gunsmith ; 2. arquebusier : a soldier-armed with an arquebuse.

ARQUER, arké-r, [Lat. : arcuāre, to bend over ; arcus, arch], *va.* 1. to arch ; 2. to curve, to bend round ; 3. to camber (timber).

ARQUER, *vn.*, ARQUER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to curve, to arch ; 2. to bend, to give way. **Cette poutre commence à —**, (or *à s'arq.*), that beam is beginning to bend, to give way. **Les jambes de cet enfant se sont arquées**, that child's legs are bent (*or* bowed).

ARRACACHE, arakash, *sm. Bot.* arracacha : an esculent resembling the par nip.

ARRACHAGE, arashazh', *sm.* 1. *Agr.* pulling up (of hemp, flax, turnips) ; 2. digging up (of potatoes, trees, etc.).

ARRACHÉ, E, arashé, *adj.* 1. pulled out, torn off *or* away, etc. V. ARRACHER ; 2. *Herald. Arrachée* : *a*) erased (said of the head or limb of an animal) ; *b*) eradicated (said of a tree or plant with the roots exposed).

ARRACHE-BOUCHON, arachbush'on, *sm.* cork-grip, cork-puller.

ARRACHE-CLOU, arash-clew, *sm.* nail-puller.

ARRACHEMENT, arash'mân-t, *sm.* 1. pulling up (by the roots) ; 2. plucking out, off, *or* away ; 3. tearing off, down, *or* away ; 4. grubbing *or* stocking up (of stumps, roots, etc.) ; 5. digging up (potatoes, etc.). — **des mauvaises herbes**, weeding.

6. *Arch.* pulling out (of stones, so as to make a toothing to join a new wall to an old one) ; 7. the lower stones of a vault, engaged in the wall from which it springs.

ARRACHE-PIED, arash'pye, used only in the *adv. phr.* D'ARRACHE-PIED, without intermission, uninterruptedly, continuously, consecutively, together. **J'ai travaillé six heures d'—**, I have worked (or stuck to my work for) six hours without intermission.

ARRACHER, arashé-r, [Lat. : ex radicāre, to root up], *va.* 1. to pull up by the roots. — **des pommes de terre**, to pull up potatoes.

2. to pull *or* draw out (a nail) ; 3. to draw, pull out, *or* extract (a tooth) ; 4. to tear *or* pull out (the hair) ; 5. to tear *or* pluck out (the eyes), to scratch out (with nails or claws). **Elles étaient prêtes à s'— les yeux**, they were ready to tear *or* scratch each other's eyes out. **Je me ferai — cette mauvaise dent**, I will have this bad tooth pulled out.

6. to stock, grub, *or* stub up (roots or stumps of trees).

7. to tear *or* tear away. — **un enfant à sa mère, des bras de sa mère**, to tear away a child from its mother, from its mother's arms. — **quelqu'un de sa retraite**, to tear a man from his retreat. **On s'arrachait les journaux hier soir**, people scrambled (there was a regular rush) to get the newspapers last night.

8. to snatch *or* snatch away, to snatch off (by a sudden movement). **Il arracha le livre de ma main**, he snatched the book from my hand. — **le chapeau à quelqu'un**, to snatch off a person's hat. — **la victoire à l'ennemi**, to snatch the victory from the enemy.

9. to wrest, to wrench (by continued efforts). **On lui arracha le poignard des mains**, they wrenched the dagger from his hands. **On lui arrachera le pouvoir**, they will wrest the power from him. **La plèbe arracha cette loi aux patriciens**, the common people wrested this law from the patricians.

10. *Fig.* to eradicate, to root out. **Arrachez-lui du cœur ce dessein**, eradicate that design from his heart.

11. *Fig.* to extort, to draw out, to get (a thing) out of (a person). **On ne peut lui — un mot**, one cannot get a word out of him. — **de l'argent à une personne**, to get money out of a person.

12. to wring, to draw. **Ces soupirs que la tristesse m'arrache**, these sighs which sorrow wrings from me. — **des larmes à quelqu'un**, to draw tears from a person. **Arrachez-lui son secret**, wring his secret from him. **La douleur de cet enfant m'arrache le cœur**, that child's grief wrings my heart.

13. to take, to take away. — **la vie à quelqu'un**, to take a person's life. **On lui arracherait plutôt la vie que de le faire consentir à une lâcheté**, he would rather die than concent to a base action.

14. to save, to rescue. — **quelqu'un à la misère, à la captivité, à la mort**, to rescue (*or* save) any one from misery, from captivity, from death.

15. to force away, to drive *or* draw away. **La vieillesse m'arrache aux affaires**, old age compels me to retire from business.

16. to pull, tear, *or* strip off. — **la peau à un animal, l'écorce à un arbre**, to strip off the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree.

17. *Hatmak.* to pull *or* pick out (the coarse shining hairs of beaver's fur) ; 18. *Engrav.* to scrape out (the lines of a plate that require altering).

[*Arracher* is followed by *de* when a person or thing is separated from anything or place : **Arracher un clou d'une muraille** ; **arracher un enfant des bras de sa mère** ; **arracher un homme d'un lieu** ; but by *à* when anything is forcibly taken from a person or thing personified : **arracher un œil à un homme** ; **arracher un enfant à sa mère, de l'argent à un avare** ; **arracher quelqu'un à la mort, à la vengeance de ses ennemis**. *Prov.* : **Il vaut mieux laisser son enfant morveux que de lui arracher le nez**, of two evils choose the least.

ARRACHER (s'), *v. refl.* to tear *or* force one's self away. **Je me suis arraché à mes livres**. I have torn myself from my books. **J'ai résolu de m'— de Paris**, I have resolved to tear (*or* force) myself away from Paris. **S'— au sommeil**, to rouse one's self from sleep. **Arrachez-vous de ce lieu funeste**, fly from this fatal spot. **Elle s'est arraché les cheveux**, she tore her hair.

ARRACHEUR, arashœr, *sm.* 1. extirpator,

extractor; 2. potato-digger : an agricultural implement. — **de dents**, tooth-drawer : a mountebank who draws teeth. **Mentir comme un — de dents**, to lie like a mountebank. — **de cors**, corn-cutter.

ARRACHEUSE, arashœz', *sf.* fur-picker : one who picks the coarse hairs out of beaver's fur.

ARRACHIS, arashi, *sm.* 1. a young tree pulled up by the roots; 2. the crime of stealing young trees.

ARRACHOIR, arashoir, *sm.* rooter, eradicator.

ARRAISONNER, arèzoné'r, [à; raison], *va.* 1. to reason *or* argue with (a person); 2. *Naut.* to hail and interrogate (a vessel as to her name, destination, etc.).

ARRANGÉ, E, arân*zh*é, *adj.* 1. arranged, etc. V. ARRANGER; 2. steady, staid, sedate.

ARRANGEANT, E, arân*zh*ân-t, ânt', *adj.* accommodating, obliging.

ARRANGEMENT, arân*zh*'mân-t, *sm.* 1. arrangement : *a*) the act of arranging; *b*) the orderly disposition of things; *c*) preparation, measure; *d*) adjustment, settlement (of disputes); *e*) compounding (with one's creditors); *f*) adapting of music for other instruments than those for which it was composed; *g*) fitting up (of rooms, etc.); *h*) repairing (of watches, etc.); *i*) planning, laying out (of gardens, etc.). **Il s'est chargé de l'— de mes livres**, he has undertaken the arrangement of (*or* to arrange) my books. **L'— des mots, des idées**, the arrangement (*or* proper order) of words, of ideas. **Leur procès s'est terminé par un — à l'amiable**, their lawsuit has been terminated by an amicable arrangement. **Aucun d'eux n'a voulu entrer en —**, not one of them was willing to come to an arrangement, to come to terms. **Prendre des arrangements avec ses créanciers**, to make arrangements (*or* to compound) with one's creditors.

2. economy, management, order. **Il faut mettre plus d'— dans vos affaires, dans vos dépenses**, you must introduce better order *or* greater economy into your expenditure.

ARRANGER, arân*zh*é-r, [à; ranger], *va.* 1. to arrange : *a*) to put in regular order; *b*) to reduce to order; *c*) to adjust, to settle (differences, etc.); *d*) to make arrangements for; *e*) to contrive (a plan, etc.); *f*) to repair, clean, or put in order (a watch, or anything broken, or out of order); *g*) *Mus.* to adapt a piece of music for other instruments than those for which it was composed. *a*) — **des livres**, to arrange books. — **une maison, une chambre**, to arrange (fit up, *or* put in order) a house, a room. — **sa barbe**, to arrange, (to shave *or* trim) one's beard. — **sa cravate**, to arrange (*or* adjust) one's cravat. *b*) — **ses idées, ses paroles**, to arrange one's ideas, one's words. **L'art d'— les mots**, the art of arranging words. **Arrangez les chaises autour de la table**, put the chairs round the table. — **ses affaires**, to arrange (*or* put in order) one's affaires. *c*) — **une affaire, un différend, une querelle**, to arrange, settle, *or* adjust an affair, a difference, a quarrel. — **un procès à l'amiable**, to settle *or* terminate a lawsuit in a friendly manner, to come to an amicable adjustment. *d*) — **un voyage**, to make arrangements for a journey. — **un mariage**, to arrange (*or* make arrangements for) a marriage. *e*) — **un plan, un projet**, to contrive a plan, a scheme. *f*) — **une montre**, to repair *or* clean a watch.— **une lampe**, to repair a lamp (when broken), to trim a lamp (after it has been used). **La bonne n'a pas arrangé la lampe**, the servant has not trimmed the lamp. *g*) **Hummel a arrangé en quatuors deux symphonies de Beethoven**, Hummel has arranged as quartetts two of Beethoven's symphonies.

2. to regulate, to order. **Cet homme a bien arrangé sa vie**, that man has well regulated his life, has led a well-ordeed life.

3. to suit : to satisfy, to please, to accommodate. **Il n'est aucune loi qui arrange tout le monde**, there is no law that suits (*or* satisfies) everybody. **Il répondit qu'un tel mariage ne l'arrangeait pas**, he replied that such a marriage did not suit him. **Cela m'arrange à bien des égards**, that suits me in many respects. **Cela ne m'arrange pas**, that will not suit me, will not do for me. **Je ferais tout pour vous —**, I would do anything to accommodate you.

4. to dress, to trim up, to adorn : (in an ill sense) to trick out, to dress up *or* out, to bedizen. **Tandis qu'elles se font arranger**, while they are getting dressed.

5. *Ironic.* to give (one) his desserts, to give it one well; *Fam.* to serve (one) out. **Il a fait l'impertinent, mais je l'ai bien arrangé**, he was impertinent, but I gave him his deserts.

6. *Colloq.* to maltreat, to treat badly, to put (one) into a sad plight. **Comme l'orage vous a arrangé**, what a plight the storm has put you in.

7. to lay out (a garden, pleasure grounds, etc.).

ARRANGER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be arranged. **Tout s'arrangea parfaitement**, everything was perfectly arranged. **Quinze cents chambres s'arrangeaient autour de douze salles**, fifteen hundred chambers were arranged round twelve halls. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* **Si les choses peuvent s'—**, if matters can be arranged.

2. to place one's self, to range one's self. **Arrangez-vous près du feu**, place yourself near the fire. **Arrangez-vous autour de la table**, place *or* range yourselves round the table.

3. to settle one's self, to settle down. **Il s'arrangea dans son fauteuil pour dormir**, he settled himself in his armchair to take a nap.

4. to make arrangements *or* preparations. **Je m'arrangerai pour vous payer dans un mois**, I will make arrangements for paying you in a month. **Arrangez-vous comme vous voudrez**, take your own course, do as you like. **Arrangez-vous**, settle it together.

5. to put one's house in order. **S'— chez soi**, to make one's house comfortable, to get *or* put one's house to rights.

6. to enter into arrangements, to come to terms; to compound with creditors. **Ils n'ont voulu s'—, ils plaideront**, they have refused to enter into arrangements, they will go to law.

7. to agree. **Ils se sont arrangés pour partir ensemble**, they have agreed (*or* arranged) to start together.

8. to manage : *a*) to make shift (with); *b*) to find means, *or* to make shift (to); *c*) to order *or* conduct one's affairs. **Je m'arrangerai de peu**, I shall manage (make shift, *or* be content) with little.

9. to adapt one's self to. **Les grandes âmes sont celles qui s'arrangent le mieux dans la situation présente**, great minds are those which adapt themselves best to existing circumstances.

ARRANGEUR, arân*z*hœr, *sm.* arranger.

ARRENTEMENT, arânt'mân-t, *sm.* renting (land, etc.) : *a*) letting on rent; *b*) taking on rent.

ARRENTER, arânté-r, [à; rente], *av.* to rent : *a*) to let (as landlord); *b*) to take (as tenant).

ARRÉRAGER, arèrazhé-r, *vn.* to be *or* get in arrear *or* arrears (in speaking of rent or interest). **Laisser —**, to let arrears run on *or* accumulate. **Se laisser —**, to allow one's arrears to run on.

ARRÉRAGES, arérazh', [Lat. : ad, to; retro, behind], *sm. pl.* arrears : rent, interest, *or* dividends overdue.

ARRESTATION, arèstâsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. arrest : the seizure of a person on any legal process; 2. apprehension (on criminal process only : in this sense *apprehension* has no plural); 3. custody. **On a fait de nombreuses arrestations**, numerous arrests have been made. **Il a été trois mois en —**, he has been three months in custody.

ARRÊT, arê-t, *sm.* 1. judgment, award (of a civil court); 2. sentence (of a criminal court). **Rendre, prononcer un —**, to give, to pronounce judgment. **Prononcer un — de mort**, to pass sentence of death. **Casser un —**, to quash, to reserve a judgment.

3. decree (of a sovereign or supreme authority). **Les arrêts du sénat de Rome**, the decrees of the Roman senate.

4. decision, order (of an administrative authority). **Par un — du ministre de l'intérieur**, by a decision of the Home department.

5. attachment (seizure of either persons or property); 6. arrest (of persons). **On a fait — sur sa personne et sur ses biens**, an attachment has been issued against both his person and his property. **Il a fait — sur l'argent qui revient à son débiteur**, he has laid an attachment on the money due to his debtor. [*Saisie-arrêt* or *opposition* are the terms at present used in this sense.] **Maison d'—**, prison, jail, lock-up.

7. *Milit.* (generally in the plural) arrest. **Arrêts forcés ou de rigueur**, close arrest. **Arrêts simples**, open arrest. **Mettre un militaire aux arrêts**, to put a soldier under arrest. **Lever les arrêts**, to release from arrest. **Forcer les arrêts**. to break (one's) arrest.

8. *Man.* the act of stopping. **Un cheval rude sur l'—**, a hard-mouthed horse, a horse hard to stop.

9. *Fig.* fixedness, fixity, steadfastness (of purpose, opinion, or principle.)

10. stoppage, halt, pause, cessation, interruption. **L'— des affaires commerciales**, the stoppage *or* interruption of business transactions. **Le médecin a reconnu un — dans la marche de la maladie**, the physician has observed a halt in the progress of the disease. **Temps d'—**, pause, temporary cessation *or* interruption. **Il y eut un temps d'— dans les persécutions**, there was a temporary cessation of the persecutions. **Point d'—**, *Mus.* pause.

11. *Sport.* pointing, making a point, **Chien d'—**, pointer, setter. **Être à l'— ou en —**, to be pointing, *or* making a point. **Tenir le gibier en —**, to remain on the point. **Forcer l'—**, to run in on the game, to flush *or* put up the game.

12. breeching, backing-strap (of a horse's harness); 13. rest (of a lance); 14. stop (of a gun-lock, watch, or other mechanism); 15. *Technol.* catch, scotch, stay; 16. fastening stitch (at the end of a seam). **Robinet d'—**, stop-cock. **Mettre une lance en —**, to couch a lance.

17. *Naut.* embargo (on vessels).

ARRÊTÉ, E, arêté, *pa. p.* stopped, arrested, checked, hindered, detained, fixed. V. ARRÊTER. **Au temps arrêté**, at the appointed time. **Dessein —**, fixed purpose. **Ouvrage —**, *Paint.* completed, finished work.

ARRÊTÉ, *sm.* 1. resolution (of a deliberative assembly); 2. decision, order (of an administrative or judicial authority). **Par — du ministre,** by a decision of the minister. — **de compte,** account agreed on, account stated · final statement of an account.

ARRÊTE-BŒUF, arèt'bœf, *sm. Bot.* rest-harrow, ononis spinosa.

ARRÊTE-NEF, arèt'nèf, *sm. Ichth.* sucking-fish, remora.

ARRÊTE-PORTE, arèt'port', *sm.* door-scotch, prop, *or* hook. — **en caoutchouc,** india rubber door-spring.

ARRÊTER, arêté-r, [Lat. : ad, to; restāre, to stand still), *va.* 1. to stop : *a*) to put an end to any motion or action; *b*) to stanch (the flow of blood, etc.); *c*) *Mach.* to throw out of gear. — **un homme, un cheval,** to stop a man, a horse. — **une pendule,** to stop a clock. **Rien ne peut — le temps,** nothing can stay the hand of time. — **ses pas,** to come to a stand. **A cet endroit il arrêta l'orateur,** at this point he interrupted the speaker. — **le carrosse,** to stop the carriage. — **une hémorragie,** to stop, stanch *or* arrest a hæmorrhage. — **une machine,** to stop (to throw out of gear) a machine.

2. to hinder, to prevent. **Il allait faire une mauvaise spéculation, mais je l'ai arrêté à temps,** he was going to make a bad speculation but I prevented (*or* stopped) him in time. **Quel est l'obstacle qui vous arrête ?** what is the obstacle that hinders (stops *or* prevents) you ? **Cela m'a arrêté d'écrire,** that prevented me from writing.

3. to delay, to detain. **La flotte était arrêtée par le mauvais temps,** the fleet was detained by the foul weather. **La foule l'arrêta quelque temps,** the crowd delayed him for some time. **La galerie de Florence vous arrêtera longtemps,** the gallery at Florence will detain you a long while.

4. to restrain : to hold back. **Aucune considération ne peut l'—,** no consideration can restrain him. **C'était un jeune homme qu'il était difficile d'—,** he was a young man whom it was difficult to restrain (to curb, to keep within bounds).

5. to obstruct. **Ces nombreux incidents retardent et arrêtent l'action du drame,** these numerous incidents retard and obstruct the action of the play.

6. to arrest : *a*) to stop; *b*) to seize the person of a debtor; to take up, to apprehend, to take in (*or* into) custody (on criminal process). *a*) — **les progrès d'une insurrection,** to arrest the progress of a insurrection. — **l'incendie,** to arrest (*or* stop) the progress of a fire, of a conflagration. *b*) — **un homme pour dettes,** to arrest a man for debt. — **un voleur,** to arrest (apprehend, take up, *or* take into custody) a thief. — **prisonnier,** to take prisoner.

7. *Law-t.* attach : to seize the person or goods on civil process. — **un débiteur,** to attach (*or* arrest) a debtor. **Ses créanciers ont arrêté sa voiture et ses chevaux,** his creditors have attached (*or* seized) his carriage and horses.

8. to seize. — **les exemplaires d'un pamphlet,** to seize the copies of a pamphlet.

9. to check. — **l'avance de l'ennemi,** to check the enemy's advance. — **l'ardeur des combattants,** to check the ardour of the combatants. **On arrêta ce généreux élan,** they checked that generous outburst. **Cette maladie a arrêté sa croissance,** that illness has checked his growth. — **le désordre, la sédition,** to check (*or* repress) disorder, sedition.

10. to fix, to fasten. — **un volet que le vent agite,** to fasten a shutter swayed about by the wind. — **une planche avec des clous,** to fasten *or* fix a board with nails. — **un point,** to fasten a stitch (in sewing) [*Fig.*] — **ses yeux, ses regards sur une personne ou une chose,** to fix one's eyes, one's look on a person or thing. — **ses pensées sur un sujet,** to fix one's thoughts on a subject. **Il a essayé de tout, rien n'a pu l'—,** he has tried everything, nothing has been able to fix him.

11. to resolve to decide. **Qu'a-t-on arrêté dans cette assemblée ?** what has been resolved in this assembly? **J'ai arrêté de donner ma démission,** I have decided (*or* determined) to resign (*or* to give in my resignation). **Nous avons arrêté de partir ensemble,** we have decided to start together. — **un plan de conduite,** to decide (*or* determine) on a line of conduct. **Voulez-vous que nous arrêtions les conditions par écrit ?** shall we settle the terms in writing ?

12. to agree on. — **un compte,** 1. to agree on (the amount of) an account; 2. to balance an account. — **les parties,** to agree on the items (of an account).

13. to conclude, to strike. — **un marché,** to conclude (strike *or* make) a bargain. **Nous n'avons qu'à — le prix,** the only point to settle is the price.

14. to engage, to hire (a servant, a lodging); 15. to book, to take *or* secure beforehand (one's place in a stage-coach, etc.). **J'ai fini par — un appartement,** I have at length taken an apartment.

16. *Sport.* to set, to point, to make a point at. **Mon chien arrête les perdrix et les cailles,** my dog sets partridges and quails.

17. *Agr.* to stop the growth of (a shoot or branch by pinching or cutting off the end).

ARRÊTER, *vn.* 1. to stop : *a*) to halt; *b*) to pull (*or* draw) up (in speaking of a horse or carriage); *c*) to stay, to remain. **Mes affaires ne me permettent pas d'— en chemin,** my business will not allow me to stop (*or* loiter) by the way. **Je ne puis — qu'un temps fort court,** I can stop (stay *or* remain) but a very short time. **Nous arrêtâmes quelques jours à Bordeaux,** we stopped (*or* stayed) a few days at Bordeaux. **Arrêtez ! ne dites pas un mot de plus !** stop ! (hold ! *or* forbear !) don't say another word.

2. to cease, to leave off (speaking, working, etc.), to pause (in speaking). **Ces paroles firent — l'autre,** these words made the other pause. **Il n'arrête pas,** he does not cease, his tongue is continually going.

ARRÊTER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to stop : *a*) to come to a stand *or* standstill; *b*) to break *or* leave off, to pause (in speaking). **Il courait; à ce bruit, il s'arrêta tout à coup,** he was running; at this noise, he stopped suddenly (*or* all of a sudden). **Il s'est brusquement arrêté au milieu de son récit,** he stopped (he broke off) abruptly in the middle of his narrative. **Nous nous arrêtâmes à une auberge sur la route pour faire boire nos chevaux,** we stopped (*or* halted) at a wayside inn to water our horses. **Il y a des hommes qui peuvent parler trois heures d'horloge sans s'—,** some men there are who are capable of talking for three hours, by the clock, without stopping. *P.-L. Courier.* **Il s'arrêta un instant et puis il reprit,** he stopped (*or* paused) a moment, and then he resumed. **Ma montre vient de s'—,** my watch has just stopped. **Arrêtez-vous !** stop ! hold ! forbear ! **S'— en beau chemin,** to stop in the midst of success; to relinquish (*or* desist from) a promising enterprise.

2. to stay, to remain. **Nous nous sommes arrêtés quinze jours à Genève,** we stayed a fortnight at Geneva. [*Fig.* :] **Il faut que l'histoire s'arrête dans ses propres limites,** history must remain within its proper limits. *P.-L. Courier.*

3. to loiter. **Il s'arrête à tous les coins de rue,** he loiters at the corner of every street.

4. to be stanched *or* arrested (as a hæmorrhage).

5. (with *à*) to fly on, to choose, to make choice of. **Après avoir écouté diverses propositions, il s'arrêta à la première,** after hearing divers proposals, he fixed on the first.

6. to pay attention (to), to limit (*or* confine) one's attention (to); to mind. **Quoi ! vous vous arrêtez aux songes d'une femme,** what ! you pay attention to a woman's dreams ? *Corn. Poly.* I. 4. **Il s'arrête à des apparences,** he limits his attention to appearances, he looks to appearances only. **S'— à des bagatelles,** to limit one's attention to trifles; to stick at (*or* to stand upon) trifles. **Ne vous arrêtez pas à ce qu'il dit,** pay no attention to (*or* never mind) what he says.

7. to dwell (on), to insist (on), to expiate (on). **Il s'arrêta longtemps sur les services qu'il vous avait rendus,** he dwelt long on the services he had rendered you. [V. ARRÊTER, *va.* which is used with the personal pronoun in most of its acceptations.]

ARRÊTISTE, arêtist', *sm.* compiler of, and commentator on, the judments and decrees of supreme tribunals. [In England, the word *Reporter* is commonly used in this sense.]

ARRÊTOIR, arêtwar, *sm.* stop (of a bayonet).

† **ARRHEMENT,** arèmânt, *sm.* the giving of earnest money.

ARRHER, aré, *va.* to give earnest *or* earnest-money, to handsel.

ARRHES, ar', [Lat. : arrha, pledge], *sf. pl.* 1. earnest : *a*) handsel : money given to bind a bargain; *b*) pledge; 2. deposit, gage. **Donner des —,** to give a deposit. **Si le marché est conclu, donnez-moi des arrhes,** if the bargain be concluded, give me some earnest *or* earnest-money.

ARRIAN, ariân, *sm. Orn.* cinereous vulture.

ARRIÈRE, aryèr', [Lat. : ad, to; retro, behind], *adv.* 1. avaunt ! begone. —, **Satan ! Satan,** avaunt ! Get thee behind me, Satan !

2. (with a complement) away with, out upon, have done with. — **ceux dont la bouche souffle le chaud et le froid,** away with (*or* out upon) those whose mouth blows hot and cold ! *La Font. Fab.* V. 7. — **la raillerie,** have done with raillery !

3. *Naut.* astern. **Avoir vent —,** to have the wind astern. **Filer vent —,** to run before the wind. **Droit —,** right abaft.

ARRIÈRE, *sm.* 1. rear, back part, hind part (of anything); 2. *Naut.* stern : the after part of a ship; 3. *Sport.* : **Prendre les arrières,** to try back : to endeavour to recover the scent when the dogs are at fault. **Les canons de l'—,** the stern guns. **Les voiles de l'—,** the after-sails. **Le bâtiment est trop sur l'—,** the ship draws too deep (*or* has too deep a draught) at the stern.

EN ARRIÈRE, *adv. phr.* 1. back, backwards. **Il fit un pas en —,** he made a step backwards, he stepped back. **Retourner en —,** to turn *or* return back. **Cette affaire ne va ni en avant ni en —,** that business goes neither forward nor backward.

2. behind (as to place); behind, behindhand; late, as to time. **Il est resté bien loin**

en —, he remained very far behind (*or* in the rear).

3. behind one's back. **Il me loue en présence et me déchire en —**, he praises me to my face and abuses me behind my back.

4. behindhand, backward, in arrear *or* arrears (in speaking of payments, work, etc.). **Être en —**, to be behindhand. **Ce fermier est en — pour ses payements**, that farmer is behindhand (*or* in arrear) in his payments. **Il ne s'est pas mis au courant de son travail, il est en —**, he is not well up to his work, he is in arrears *or* behindhand.

5. *interj.* stand *or* keep back! begone! avaunt! away!

EN ARRIÈRE DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. behind; 2. behindhand, in arrear *or* arrears. **Un objet placé en — d'un autre**, an object placed behind another. **En — des gens**, behind people's backs. **Il est en — de trois termes**, he is three quarters in arrear. **Ce jeune homme est bien en — de ses camarades**, that young man is far behind (*or* less advanced than) his companions. **Ces gens-là sont en — de leur siècle**, those people are behind their age.

ARRIÉRÉ, E, aryéré, *pa. p.* delayed, deferred. V ARRIÉRER.

ARRIÉRÉ, E, *adj.* 1. backward: behindhand, behind in progress; 2. in arrear *or* arrears: overdue (as payments); not done, not executed (as work, etc.). **Province arriérée**, backward province (where education is at a low ebb). **Enfant —**, a backward child. **Cet employé est toujours —**, that clerk is always behindhand *or* in arrears (with his work). **Payement —**, payment in arrear *or* overdue.

ARRIÉRÉ, *sm.* arrear, arrears (of payments, work, etc.). **Payer l'—**, to pay the arrears. **J'ai beaucoup d'— dans ma correspondance**, I am greatly in arrears with my correspondence; I have a great arrear of correspondence.

ARRIÈRE-BAN, aryêr'-bân, *sm.* *Feud.* **arrière-ban** [*pl.* ARRIÈRE-BANS.]

ARRIÈRE-BEC, aryêr'-bèk, *sm.* *Arch.* downside cut-water (of bridge piers in tidal rivers). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-BECS.]

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, aryêr'-boush', *sf.* *Anat.* pharynx: fauces, back of the mouth. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-BOUCHES.]

ARRIÈRE-BOUTIQUE, aryêr'-boutik', *sf.* back-shop. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-BOUTIQUES.]

ARRIÈRE-CABINET, aryêr'-cabinè, *sm.* back-closet. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-CABINETS.]

ARRIÈRE-CADET, aryêr'-cadè-t, *sm.* son of a cadet (*or* younger son). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-CADETS.]

ARRIÈRE-CAUTION, aryêr'-kôsyôn, *sf.* surety of a surety. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-CAUTIONS.]

ARRIÈRE-CHANGE, aryêr'-shânzh', *sm.* interest on interest. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-CHANGES.]

ARRIÈRE-CHŒUR, aryêr'-kœr, *sm.* choir behind the high altar.

ARRIÈRE-CORPS, aryêr'-kôr, *sm.* 1. *Arch.* recess: recessed portion of a house front, opposed to AVANT-CORPS, projection; 2. *Join.* sunk panel, coffer (in wainscoting); 3. receding portion (of any work). [*Pl.* ARRIRÈE-CORPS.]

ARRIÈRE-COUR, aryêr-kour, *sf.* back-court, back-yard. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-COURS.]

ARRIÈRE-DOS, aryêr'-dô, *sm.* reredos (of an altar). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-DOS.]

ARRIÈRE-ESSAIM, aryêr'-èsan, *sm.* cast *or* after-swarm (of bees).

ARRIÈRE-FAIX, aryêr'-fè, *sm.* *Anat.* after-birth, placenta, secundine; *Agr.* cleaning (of cows, ewes, etc.). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-FAIX.]

ARRIÈRE-FENTE, aryêr'-fânt', *sf.* slit (on the palm-side of a glove). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-FENTES.]

ARRIÈRE-FIEF, aryêr-fiéf, *sm.* rere-fief *or* rerefeud: fief held under a mesne lord. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-FIEFS.]

ARRIÈRE-FLEUR, aryêr'- flœr,*sf.* second blossom. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-FLEURS.]

ARRIÈRE-FOIN, aryêr'-fwan, *sm.* *Agr.* after-math, latter-math: second crop of hay. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-FOINS.]

ARRIÈRE-GARANT, aryêr-garân-t, *sm.* surety of a surety. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GARANTS.)

ARRIÈRE-GARDE, aryêr'-gard', *sf.* 1. *Milit.* rear-guard; 2. *Naut.* rear division; 3. guardship (in a port). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GARDES.]

ARRIÈRE-GORGE, aryêr-gorzh, *sf.* back of the throat: the pharynx behind the tonsils.

ARRIÈRE-GOÛT, aryêr'-gou, *sm.* aftertaste. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GOUTS.]

ARRIÈRE-GRAISSE, aryêr-grès', *sf.* *Agr.* unexhausted manure (left in land after a crop).

ARRIÈRE-GRAND'MÈRE, aryêr'-grân-mer, *sf.* great-grandmother. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GRAND'MÈRES.]

ARRIÈRE-GRAND-ONCLE, aryêr'-grânt onkle, *sm.* brother of great grandfather or great-grandmother. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GRANDS-ONCLES.]

ARRIÈRE-GRAND-PÈRE, aryêr'-grân-pêr, *sm.* great-grandfather. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GRANDS-PÈRES.]

ARRIÈRE-GRAND'TANTE, aryêr'-grantant, *sf.* sister of great-grand father of great-grandmother. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-GRAND'-TANTES.]

ARRIÈRE-MAIN, aryêr'-man, *sf.* 1. the back of the hand. **Avoir l'— belle**, to play the back-stroke well (at tennis).

2. *sm.* back-stroke, back-handed stroke (at tennis); 3. *sm.* hind quarters (of a horse). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-MAINS.]

ARRIÈRE-NARINES, aryêr'-narin', *sf.* *pl.* *Anat.* posterior orifices of the nostrils; (*Lat.*) nares posteriores.

ARRIÈRE-NEVEU, aryêr'-nœvœ, *sm.* 1. grand-nephew: grandson of a brother or sister; 2. *pl.* latest posterity, latest descendants. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-NEVEUX.]

ARRIÈRE-NIÈCE, aryêr'-niès', *sf.* grand-niece: grand-daughter of a brother or sister.

ARRIÈRE-PENSÉE, aryêr'-pânsé, *sf.* 1. by-end, by-purpose, ulterior design; 2. reserve, reticence, mental reservation. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-PENSÉES.]

ARRIÈRE-PETITE-FILLE, aryêr'-pœtit'-fiy', *sf.* great-grand-daughter. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-PETITES-FILLES.]

ARRIÈRE-PETIT-FILS, aryêr'-pœti-fis, *sm.* great-grandson. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-PETITS-FILS.]

ARRIÈRE-PETITS-ENFANTS, aryêr'-pœtizânfân, *sm.* *pl.* great-grandchildren.

ARRIÈRE-PLAN, aryêr'-plân, *sm.* background (of a painting or landscape). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-PLANS.]

ARRIÈRE-POINT, aryêr'-pwan, *sm.* back-stitch, back-stitching. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-POINTS.]

ARRIÈRE-POINTEUSE, aryêr'pwantœz', *sf.* back-stitcher, stitcher. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-POINTEUSES.]

ARRIÈRE-PORT, aryêr'-por, *sm.* inner harbour or port. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-PORTS.]

ARIÉRER, aryéré-r, *va.* to delay, to defer, to postpone, to put off (a payment, etc.).

ARRIÉRER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to stay behind, to lag behind; 2. to get *or* fall into arrears; 3. to be *or* get behindhand. **Dans une marche longue et rapide beaucoup de soldats s'arrièrent**, in a long and rapid march many soldiers lag behind. **Ce fermier s'arrière d'année en année**, that farmer gets farther in errears every year. **Malgré mes efforts, ma besogne s'arrière**, in spite of my efforts, my work is behindhand.

ARRIÈRE-RANG, aryêr'-rân, *sm.* *Milit.* rear-rank. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-RANGS.]

ARRIÈRE-SAISON, aryêr'-sèzôn, *sf.* 1. latter end of the season: *a*) in a general sense, the latter part of autumn; *b*) in speaking of corn and wine, the time immediately preceding the harvest or the vintage; 2. *Fig.* decline (*or* autumn): the latter years of life. **Les fruits de l'—**, the later autumnal fruits. **Le blé se vend plus cher dans l'—**, wheat is dearer just before harvest. **Ce vin ne se boit que dans l'—**, this wine is not drinkable till the end of the season (*or* till just before the vintage). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-SAISONS.]

ARRIÈRE-SENS, aryêr'sân, *sm.* concealed sense, by-sense, by-meaning. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-SENS.]

ARRIÈRE-TRAIN, aryêr'-tran, *sm.* 1. hind-carriage: the hind wheels, etc., of a four-wheeled vehicle; 2. hind-quarters (of an animal). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-TRAINS.]

ARRIÈRE-VASSAL, aryêr'-vasal, *sm.* under-vassal: one who holds lands under a mesne lord (vassal *in capite*). [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-VASSAUX.]

ARRIÈRE-VIEILLESSE, aryêr-vièyèss', *sf.* extreme old age. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-VIEILLESSES.]

ARRIÈRE-VOUSSURE, aryêr'-vousur', *sf.* arch on the inner-face of a wall over a door or window. [*Pl.* ARRIÈRE-VOUSSURES.]

ARRIMAGE, arimazh', *sm.* 1. *Naut.* stowage, stowing (of cargo); 2. trimming (of the hold, to give the vessel proper stability). **Bois d'**, stowage billets, fathom-wood.

ARRIMER, arimé-r, [origin doubtful; Span.: arrumar; Dan.: rummet, bottom of the hold], *va.* 1. *Naut.* to stow (cargo); 2 to trim (the hold). **— en breton**, to stow (casks, etc.) a-burton (*or* athwart-ships).

ARRIMEUR, arimœr, *sm.* *Naut.* stevedore: stower of cargo.

ARRISER, arizé-r, *va.* 1. *Naut.* to lower (the yards); 2. to frap *or* reef (sails).

ARRIVAGE, arivazh', *sm.* arival: said of ships, boats, or the goods they carry.

ARRIVANT, E, arivân, [pres. part. of arriver], *sm.* one coming, comer. **Les arrivants et les partants**, comers and goers.

ARRIVÉ, E, arivé, *pa. p.* 1. arrived, come, happened. V. ARRIVER. 2. *smf.* comer, arrival: person arrived. **Le dernier —**, the last comer (*or* arrival).

ARRIVÉE, arivé, *sf.* 1. arrival: the act of arriving at, or coming to, a place; 2. *Fig.* coming, advent. **Son — m'a fait grand plaisir**, his arrival gave me gr at pleasure. **A l'— du train**, on the arrival of the train. **A mon — en Angleterre**, on my arrival in England. **L'— du printemps**, the advent (*or* coming) of spring.

3. *Naut.* falling off, lee-lurch.

D'ARRIVÉE, *adv. phr.* 1. on arriving; 2. at first; 3. immediately, at once.

ARRIVER, arrivé-r, [à; rive; Lat.: ripa, bank], *vn.* 1. to arrive: *a*) to come to

shore ; *b*) to come to any place whatever. **Nous arrivâmes à une plage déserte,** we arrived at (or off) a dessert coast. **La flotte arriva devant Alger,** the fleet arrived at (*or* off) Algiers. **Tous les vaisseaux arrivèrent heureusement en Afrique,** all the ships arrived safe (*or* safely) in Africa. **Le blé arrivera par la Seine,** the wheat will arrive by the Seine. **Le paquebot vient d'—,** the steamer has just arrived. **— à bon port,** to arrive safe (in speaking of persons or things) ; to come to hand (of things only). **Nous sommes arrivés à bon port,** we reached home in safety ; we got there all right. **— à Paris,** to arrive at (*or* in) Paris. **Nous arriverons à Londres à sept heures,** we shall arrive at *or* in London at seven o'clock. **Vous arrivez bien à propos,** you arrive (*or* come) very opportunely. **Il n'était pas encore arrivé,** he had not yet arrived. **Les convives commencent à —,** the guests are beginning to arrive. **Les hirondelles arrivent au printemps,** swallows arrive in (*or* with) the spring. **Avant que la nouvelle de cette défaite arrivât,** before the news of that defeat arrived. **Arrivez !** come on ! come along ! **Il arrive à grands pas,** he comes striding along, he approaches with rapid strides. **Nous arrivons,** we are almost there, almost at the end of our journey.

2. to approach, to come (to). **On arrive au moulin par une chaussée étroite,** you approach the mill by (*or* along) a narrow causeway. **Cet enfant arrive à l'âge de puberté,** this boy is approaching the age of puberty. **J'arrive au point le plus difficile,** I now come to the most difficult point.

3. to reach : *a*) to arrive (at), to come (to) ; *b*) to amount (to). **La lettre n'est pas arrivée à son adresse,** the letter did not reach its address. **Une dépêche m'est arrivée de Rome,** a despatch has reached me from Rome. **Voici des présents qui vous arrivent,** here are some presents arrived (*or* come) for you. **Les bruits arrivèrent aux oreilles de la police,** the rumours reached (*or* came to) the ears of the police. **La dépense n'arrivera pas à mille francs,** the expense (*or* outlay) will not reach (*or* amount to) one thousand francs.

4. to come, to come on, to approach ; to be coming, coming on, *or* approaching. **La vieillesse arrive,** old age approaches, is coming on. **La nuit arrivait,** night was coming on (*or* approaching). **Le temps des élections arrivait,** election time was approaching, was near at hand.

5. to come, to flow : to present itself, as an idea or a word. **Les idées m'arrivaient en foule,** the ideas came to me in crowds. **Les idées lui arrivent plus vite que les paroles,** his ideas flow faster than his words.

6. to get (at). **Voulant — à la vérité,** wishing to get at (*or* arrive at) the truth.

7. to gain *or* obtain access (to). **Il n'a pu — jusqu'au ministre,** he could not gain access to the minister ; he could not get to see the minister.

8. to attain. **— aux plus grands honneurs,** to attain the highest honours. **Peu d'hommes arrivent à la vieillesse,** few men attain old age. **Il arriva à ses fins,** he attained his ends. **— bon premier,** *Fam.* to carry all before one, to beat hollow.

9. to succeed. **Avec de la persévérance il est rare qu'un homme n'arrive pas,** with perseverance it is seldom that a men does not succeed, does not make his way in the world. **Il est arrivé à jouer assez bien dans ce concert,** he succeeded in playing (*or* he managed to play) pretty well in that concert. **L'homme est arrivé à découvrir les lois qui régissent le système planétaire,** man has succeeded in discovering the laws which govern the planetary system.

10. to happen, to occur ; to come to pass, to take place. **Voici tout ce qui vient d'— devant moi,** this is all that has just occurred (happened, come to pass, *or* taken place) in my presence. **De grands événements arrivent,** 1. great events are taking place, are coming to pass ; 2. great events are approaching, are near at hand.

11. to befall, to happen *or* occur (to). **S'il avait su ce qui devait lui — dans sa vieillesse,** if he had known what was to befall him in his old age. **Cela peut — à tout le monde,** that may happen to everybody. **Cela ne m'arrivera jamais,** that will never happen to me, that will never be my case. **Que cela ne vous arrive plus,** never let that happen to you again, never do so again. **C'est une chose qui arrive tous les jours,** that is a thing which happens every day, it is a thing of daily occurrence.

12. (with *de*) to become of. **Je ne sais ce qui arrivera de votre ami.** I do not know what will become of your friend.

13. *Naut.* to bear away, to pay *or* fall off, to veer ; 14. to bear up ; 15. (with *sur*) to near, to bear down upon. **Laissez —,** let her pay off. **N'arrivons pas !** or **sans —,** don't fall off. **Arrive un peu !** weather the helm ! **N'arrivons plus,** veer no more ! **— vent arrière,** to bear up before the wind. **Ces deux frégates arrivèrent l'une sur l'autre et se lâchèrent leur bordée,** those two frigates bore down on each other and poured in their broadsides.

IL ARRIVE, *v. impers.* 1. to arrive, to reach ; 2. to happen, to chance ; 3. to be the lot *or* fate of. **Il arriva des gens que nous n'attendions pas,** some people a r e l whom we did not expect. **Il m'est arrivé de Londres un paquet,** a parcel has reached me from London. **Il est arrivé des nouvelles d'Espagne,** news has arrived from Spain. **Comme il arrive ordinairement,** as it commonly happens, as it usually happens. **Il arriva que je le rencontrai,** it happened that I met him, happened to meet him. **S'il vous arrive jamais de venir par ici,** if you ever chance to pass this way. **Il ne m'arrivera plus de parler inconsidérément,** I shall never again speak inconsiderately. **Or, il arriva que le pauvre homme mourut,** now it came, to pass that the poor man died. *Bib. Luc.* xvi, 22. **Quoi qu'il arrive,** whatever may happen. **Il en arrivera ce qu'il pourra,** whatever may come of it, whatever the consequences may be. **Arrive qui plante !** come what may ! **Cela arrive bien,** that comes in the nick of time. V. MALHEUR, MARÉE, MARS.

ARRIVISTE, arivist', *sm. Neol.* a push-ahead, an scrupulous competitor : one determined to succeed.

ARROBE, arob', [Span. : arroba], *sf.* arroba : *a*) a weight used in the Spanish and Portuguese settlements equal to 25 lb. avoirdupois ; *b*) a liquid measure equal to 3.54 imp. gal. for wine, and to 2.78 for oil.

ARROCHE, arosh', *sf. Bot.* arache. **— des jardins. — cultivée,** garden orache, *or* mountain spinach. **— puante,** stinking goose-foot.

ARROGAMMENT, arogamân-t, *adv.* arrogantly.

ARROGANCE, arogâns', [Lat. : arrogantia], *sf.* arrogance. **C'est le comble de l'—,** it is the height of arrogance.

ARROGANT, E arogân-t, ânt', [Lat. : arrogans, antis], *adj.* 1. arrogant : haughtily pretentious, over-bearing. **Homme —,** arrogant man. **Ton —,** arrogant tone. **Paroles arrogantes,** arrogant language.

2. *s.* an arrogant person. **L'arrogant !** the arrogant fellow ! **L'arrogante !** the arrogant creature !

ARROGER (S'), arozhé-r, [Lat. : arrogāre ; ad, to ; rogāre, to ask, to claim], *v. refl.* [takes an *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous nous arrogeons* ; *je m'arrogeais* ; *je m'arrogeai* ; *arrogeant.*] to arrogate to one's self, to claim. **Ils se sont arrogé ce privilège,** they have arrogated that privilege.

† **ARROI,** arwâ, [Lat. : ad, to ; Germanic, rāt, provision ; Ger. : gerät, utensil], *sm.* array ; 2. plight, pickle. **Être en mauvais —,** to be in a wretched plight, in a sad pickle. V. DÉSARROI.

ARRONDI, E, arôndi, *pa. p.* 1. rounded. **Des galets arrondis par le frottement,** pebbles rounded by friction. **Une période bien arrondie,** a well-rounded period.

2. *adj.* round, roundish ; 3. *Bot.* rotund, rounded. **Visage —,** round (*or* full) face.

ARRONDIR, arôndir, [à ; rond], *va.* 1. to round : *a*) to make circular, globular, or cylindrical ; *b*) to make full and flowing, as periods. **— une boule, une meule,** to round a bowl, a millstone. **— ses phrases,** to round one's phrases.

2. *Colloq.* and *Fig.* to enlarge (landed estates), to increase (riches). **Il a bien arrondi sa pelote,** he has well feathered his nest.

3. *Paint.* and *Sculp.* to round off : to give relief to ; 4. *Technol.* to round ; 5. *Naut.* to double (a cape, etc.) to weather (when sailing to windward). **— un cap,** to double *or* weather a cape. **— une île,** to sail round an island.

ARRONDIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become, get, *or* grow round ; 2. to assume a spherical form (as drops of any liquid). **Même l'ivoire s'arrondit sous la main du tourneur,** ivory even grows round under the turner's hand. **Sa taille s'arrondit,** she is getting stout : *a*) she is getting fat ; *b*) she is in the family way. **Toutes les gouttes s'arrondissent,** all drops assume the spherical form.

3. to round off (*or* to enlarge) one's possessions, to increase one's wealth. **J'ai acheté ce coin de terre pour m'—,** I have bought that patch of land to round off my own. **Le plaisir de s'—,** the pleasure of adding field to field (*or* house to house). **Sa fortune s'arrondit,** his wealth is increasing.

ARRONDISSAGE, arôndisazh', *sm. Technol.* rounding : the act of making round.

ARRONDISSEMENT, arôndis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. rounding : the act of making round ; **L'— de ce globe m'a coûté beaucoup de temps,** the rounding of that globe took me a long time. **L'— de ces figures est parfait,** *Paint.*, the rounding (*or* relief) of those figures is perfect.

2. roundness (of a plane surface or of a solid) ; rotundity, sphericity (of a ball, globe, etc.). **L'— de la terre est l'effet de la gravité,** the sphericity of the earth is the effect of gravity.

3. arrondissement : district (of a department), ward (of a city). **Paris est divisé en vingt arrondissements,** Paris is divided into twenty wards or districts.

ARRONDISSEUR, arondisœr, *sm. Technol.* rounding-tool (for the teeth of combs).

ARROSAGE, arôzazh', [arroser], *sm.* 1. watering (of fields, by means of canals or trenches). V. IRRIGATION ; 2. *Technol.* sprinkling, wetting. V. ARROSEMENT.

ARROSEMENT, arôz'mân-t, *sm.* 1. watering (of plants, streets, etc., by hand or

engines) ; 2. sprinkling (of the floor of a room) ; 3. basting (of meat while roasting) ; 4. paying all round (at lansquenet and other games, when the dealer has to pay all to players, or all have to pay him). **Pompe d'—**, watering-engine, garden-engine.

ARROSER, arôzé-r, [Lat. : ad, to · ros, roris, dew ; Low Lat. : arrosāre], *va.* 1. to water. — **une plante, un jardin,** to water a plant, a garden. — **les rues,** to water the streets. **Le Danube arrose bien des pays,** the Danube waters (*or* flows through) many countries. [*Fig.* :] — **la terre de ses sueurs,** to work hard for a bare living. — **son pain de ses larmes,** to lead a life of privations and suffering — **la terre de son sang,** to shed one's blood (on the battle field). — **ses créanciers,** to quiet one's creditors by partial payment.

2. (in a neuter sense ; to water. **Voici le moment d'—**, now is the time for watering (*or* to water). [*Fig.*] : **Pendant que Saint-Bernard plante et arrose, Dieu donne l'accroissement,** whilst Saint-Bernard planted and watered, God gave the increase. *Fén.*

3. to sprinkle. — **une chambre,** to sprinkle (the floor of) a room. — **l'autel du sang de la victime,** to sprinkle the altar with the blood of the sacrifice (*or* victim).

4. to shower down on. **En nous arrosant de sa grâce invisible,** by showering down on us his invisible grace.

5. to wet, to soak. **J'ai été bien arrosé,** I have been thoroughly soaked (by the rain).

6. to bedew, to bathe, to lave, to wash. **Elle lui arrosa la main de quelques larmes,** she dropped a few tears on his hand. **La Madeleine arrosa de ses larmes les pieds de Notre Seigneur,** Mary Magdalen washed the feet of our Lord with her tears. **Arrosé de larmes,** bathed in tears.

7. to wash down. **Il arrosa le tout d'une bouteille de vin,** he washed down the whole with a bottle of wine. *Brill.-Sav. Physiol.*

8. to moisten, to wet. **Le plasma, boisson miellée, arrose sa gorge desséchée,** plasma, a beverage sweetened with honey, moistens his parched throat. *M.-Brun.*

9. *Agr.* to irrigate. — **une prairie,** to irrigate a meadow.

10. to baste (meat while roasting) ; 11. to pay all round (said at lansquenet and other games when the banker has to pay all the players, or all the players have to pay him).

ARROSOIR, arôzwar, *sm.* watering-pot.

ARROW-ROOT, arôroot, [Engl.], *s.* arrow-root.

ARRUGIE, arruzhi, [Lat. : arrugia], *sf.* *Min.* drain, channel (for carrying off water).

ARS, ar, [Lat. : artus, members], *sm. pl.* 1. *Veter.* the fold at the junction of the shoulder and chest of a horse ; 2. plat-veins : the vein on the inner side of the shoulder. **Cheval frayé aux —**, horse galled on the inner side or the shoulder. [The word *ars* is sometimes but, improperly, applied to the corresponding veins of the hind quarters :] **Saigner aux quatre —**, to bleed a horse in all four legs.

ARSENAL, arsœnal, (of doubtful origin ; Ital. : arsenale), *sm.* arsenal. — **maritime,** naval arsenal, government dock-yard.

ARSÉNIATE, arséniat', *sm. Chem.* arseniate.

ARSENIC, arsœnik, [Lat. : arsenicum, from Gr. : ἄρσην, male, man ; νικάω, I kill), *sm. Chem.* arsenic : *a*) the metal ; *b*) arsenious acid. — **blanc,** white arsenic, arsenious acid.

ARSENICAL, E, arsœnikal, *adj.* arsenical.

ARSENICAUX, arsœnikô, *sm. pl.* arsenical compounds, arsenical medicines.

ARSÉNIÉ, E, arsénié, **ARSENIFÈRE** arsœnifèr', **ARSÉNIQUÉ, E,** arsénikė, *adj. Chem.* arsenized, arsenicated.

ARSÉNIEUX, EUSE, arséniœ, œz', *adj. Chem.* arsenious.

ARSÉNIQUE, arsénik', *adj. Chem.* arsenical.

ARSÉNITE, arsénit', *sm. Chem.* arsenite.

ARSÉNIURE, arséniur', *sm. Chem.* arseniuret.

ARSIS, arsis, (Gr., elevation), *sm. Gram.*, arsis : accented syllable.

ARSOUILLE, arsuil, *sm. Fam. Pop.* debauchee, libertine, low cad.

ART, ār ; the *t* is never pronounced before a vowel ; in the plural the *s* is also generally mute, but some few persons pronounce it as *z* before a following vowel, [Lat. : ars, artis], *sm.* 1. art : *a*) practical skill guided by rules ; *b*) by extension, the instinctive ingenuity of animals; *c*) a profession or trade ; *d*) skill, address, talent, contrivance, ingenuity ; *e*) human skill, as opposed to nature ; *f*) a set of rules for practical guidance ; *g*) artifice, cunning.

a) **L'— de la poésie, de la peinture, de l'architecture,** the art of poetry, of painting, of architecture. **La Vénus de Milo est un chef-d'œuvre de l'—**, the Venus of Melos is a master-piece of art. **L'— de la médecine, l'— de guérir,** the art of mecidine, the art of healing (*or* the therapeutic art). **Sa maladie est au-dessus des ressources de l'—**, his complaint is beyond the resources (*or* the reach) of art. **L'— de l'éloquence, l'— oratoire, l'— de la parole,** the art of eloquence, the orator's art, the art of speaking. **L'— typographique,** the art of printing. **Les maîtres de l'—**, the masters of the art : the leading men in any art. **Les hommes, les gens de l'—**, professional men. **Termes de l'—**, terms of art, technical terms.

b) **L'— merveilleux avec lequel les abeilles construisent leurs cellules,** the marvellous art with which bees construct their cells.

c) **Les arts utiles à l'homme,** the arts useful to man. **Les Beaux-Arts,** the fine arts. **Les arts libéraux,** the liberal arts *or* professions. **Les arts mécaniques,** the mechanical arts. **Les arts industriels,** the industrial *or* manufacturing arts. **L'— militaire,** military art. **L'— du forgeron, du potier,** the smith's, the potter's art *or* trade. **Chez ce peuple tous les arts sont encore dans l'enfance,** in that country all the arts are still in their infancy.

d) **Une fourmi, un moucheron montrent cent fois plus d'art que l'horloger le plus parfait,** an ant, a gnat exhibits a hundred times more contrivance than the most perfect clock-maker. **Je voudrais avoir l'— de vous plaire,** I would fain possess the art of pleasing you. **Agir, se conduire avec —**, to act, to conduct one's self with address (skill, *or* judgment) ; (in an ill sense) with artfulness, artifice, cunning, *or* craft.

e) **Un lieu fortifié par la nature et l'—**, a place fortified both by nature and art. **Demosthène devait plus à l'art, Cicéron à la nature,** Demosthenes was more indebted to art, Cicero to nature.

f) **L'art poétique d'Horace,** Horace's Art of Poetry. **L'art d'aimer d'Ovide,** Ovid's Art of Love.

g) **Il y a dans la grâce de cette femme plus d'— que de naturel,** the gracefulness of that woman is owing to art more than to nature, is more artificial than natural. **L'— perce dans toutes ses paroles,** artifice is apparent in his every word.

2. *pl.* **Les arts,** (unaccompanied by any qualifying word) the *fine* **arts. Les arts d'agrément,** accomplishments.

3. a kind of fishing net.

ARTABAN, artaban, *nm.* Artaban : a Persian king, remarkable for pride. **Fier comme —**, as proud as Lucifer.

ARTÉMISE, artémiz', *sf. Bot.* artemesia ; wormwood. V. ARMOISE.

ARTÈRE, artèr, [Gr. : ἀρτηρία], *sf. Anat.* artery ; *Fig.* great thoroughfare : any principal means of communication, whether road, river, or canal. **Trachée-artère,** the trachea *or* windpipe.

ARTÉRIALISATION, artérializâsyôn, *sf. Physiol.* arterialization : hæmatosis of the blood.

ARTÉRIALISER, artérializé-r, *va. Physiol.* to arterialize (the blood).

ARTÉRIEL, LE, artériel, èl', *adj.* arterial. **Sang —**, arterial blood. **Tunique artérielle,** the middle coat of an artery. **Trachées artérielles,** breathing-tubes *or* tracheas (of (insects).

ARTÉRIOLE, artériol', *sf.* small artery.

ARTÉRIOLOGIE, artériolozhi, [Gr. : ἀρτηρία, artery ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* arteriology.

ARTÉRIOTOMIE, artériotomi, [Gr. : ἀρτηρία, artery ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* arteriotomy.

ARTÉRITE, artérit', *sf. Med.* arteritis : inflammation of an artery.

ARTÉSIEN, NE, artésyan, èn', [Lat. : artesianus, of Artois, from having been first sunk there in 1126], *adj.* Artesian. **Puits —**, Artesian well. **Fontaine artésienne,** Artesian fountain.

ARTHRALGIE, artralshi, [Gr. : ἄρθρον, articulation ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* arthralgia : articular neuralgia.

ARTHRITE, artrit', [Gr. : ἀρθοῖτις, gout ; ἄρθρον, articulation], *sf. Med.* arthritis : inflammation of a joint.

ARTHRITIQUE, artritik', *adj. Med.* arthritic, arthritical : affecting the joints.

ARTHRODIE, artrodi, [Gr. : ἀρθρωδία, articulation], *sf. Anat.* arthrodia.

ARTHROPODES, artropod, [Gr. : ἄρθρον, articulation ; πούς, ποδὸς, foot], *sm. pl. Zool. Bot.* arthopoda.

ARTHROPYOSE, artrôpioz, [Gr. : ἄρθρον, articulation ; πύον, pus], *sf. Med.* arthropyosis : suppuration of a joint.

ARTHROSE, artrôz, [Gr. : ἄρθρωσις], *sf. Anat.* arthrosis : articulation.

ARTICHAUT, [Ital. : articiocco], artishô : Low Lat. : articactus, articoctus ; the *t* is always mute ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel), *sm.* 1. *Gard.* artichoke ; 2. thistle-headed spike (placed on the top fences). — **d'hiver,** Jerusalem artichoke, topinamburi. — **des Indes,** batata, sweet potato. — **des toits,** houseleek. **Cul d'—**, bottom (*or* cheese) of an artichoke.

ARTICHAUTIÈRE, artishôtièr', *sf.* 1. artichoke-bed, artichoke-plot ; 2. artichoke-kettle.

ARTICLE, artikl', [Lat. : articulus, a little joint], *sm.* 1. joint : *a*) *Anat,* a movable articulation ; *b*) part of an animal's limb, or of the limb or body of an insect ; *c*) *Bot.* the length of stem between two knots in grasses, canes, etc. **Amputation dans l'—**, *Surg.* amputation at the joint. **Il a été**

blessé à l'un des articles du petit doigt, he has been wounded in one of the joints of his little finger. **Les antennes et les pattes sont divisées en un plus ou moins grand nombre d'articles,** the antennæ and feet are divided into a greater or less number of joints. **Le corps des insectes est divisé en un nombre très variable d'articles,** the body of insects is divided into a very variable number of joints (rings *or* segments). **La tige et les branches de la prêle sont composées de plusieurs articles,** the stem and branches of horse-tail grass are composed of several joints.

2. conjuncture, point (of time). **A l'— de la mort,** at the point of death.

3. article : *a)* a distinct portion of a book, newspaper, or other composition ; *b)* clause, section (of a law, contract, treaty, etc.) ; *c)* particular point, detail [of a statement] ; *d)* item of an account) ; *e)* object of trade, commodity ; *f)* *gram.* one of the parts of speech.

a) **Avez-vous lu l'— qui a paru ce matin dans le « Moniteur » ?** have you read the article which appeared in this morning's *Moniteur* ? — **de fond,** leading article. — **Londres,** — **Paris,** London leader, Paris leader.

b) **L'— 6 de cette loi porte que...,** the sixth clause of that law provides (*or* enacts) that... **Cet — du traité est clair,** that article (clause, stipulation) of the treaty is clear.

c) **Interroger sur faits et articles,** *Law-t.* to interrogate as to facts and circumstances (particulars, details) : to subject to a searching examination.

d) **Examiner un compte — par —,** to examine an account item by item. — **de dépense, de recette,** an item of expenditure, of receipts. **Débattre, contester, allouer, rayer un —,** to discuss, to dispute, to allow, to strike out an item.

e) **Beaucoup d'articles de toilette, de bijouterie,** many articles of toilet, of jewelry. **La soie est un — sur lequel il y a peu à gagner,** silk is an article on which there is little profit, little to gain. **Le tabac est un grand — de commerce,** tobacco is a great article of trade. **Faire l'—,** to puff up one's goods, to be a good salesman. **Cet — s'écoule facilement,** this article sells well, is of ready sale. — **de Paris,** Paris article.

3. subject, matter, affair, point, head, score, business. **Cet — est difficile,** that is a difficult matter (*or* subject). **Je passerai sur cet —,** I will pass over that point. **Sur cet — j'ai bien des choses à dire,** on that subject (point, head, score) I have many things to say. **C'est un — à part,** that is quite a distinct affair. **C'est un autre —,** that is another thing, a different matter. **Il était d'une délicatesse extrême sur l'— du point d'honneur,** he was excessively fastidious on the subject of the point of honour. — **de foi,** article of faith. *V.* FOI.

ARTICULAIRE, artikulèr', *adj. Med.* articular : belonging to or affecting the joints.

ARTICULATION, artikulâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** articulation : *a)* *Anat.* joint, arthrosis ; *b)* *Entomol.* joint, junction ; *c)* *Bot.* joint ; *d)* *Mechan.* working *or* movable joint ; *e)* *Physiol.* the act of uttering articulate sounds ; *f)* *Gram.* a consonant ; *g)* pronunciation, enunciation (of words). **Maladies des articulations,** articular affections, diseases of the joints. **L'— de la tête avec le corselet (d'un insecte),** the articulation (junction, *or* joining) of the head with the corselet (of an insect). — **labiale, dentale, linguale, labial,** dental, lingual, articulation. **Avoir l'— nette,** to have a distinct pronunciation. — **embarrassée,** embarrassed articulation. **Les voix et les articulations,** the vowels and the consonants.

2. *Law-t.* declaration : allegation, formal pleding or stating of facts.

ARTICULÉ, E, artikulé, *pa. p.* **1.** articulated : *a)* *Anat.* jointed, joined *b)* *Zool.* having articulations ; *c)* *Bot.* jointed, vertebrated ; *d)* uttered, pronounced. **Deux os articulés l'un avec l'autre,** two bones articulated one with the other. **Animaux articulés,** V. ARTICULÉS. **La tige des graminées est articulée,** the stem of grasses is articulated (jointed *or* knotted). **Débit bien —,** a delivery well articulated. **Paroles mal articulées,** words badly articulated, indistinctly pronounced.

2. articulate : articulated, distinct. **Voix articulée,** articulate voice.

3. *Law-t.* declared : formally pleaded or stated.

ARTICULÉS, *sm. pl. Zool.* articulata, articulated animals : Cuvier's first division of invertebrate annelida.

ARTICULER, artikulé-r, *va.* to articulate : *a)* *Anat.* to join together the bones of a skeleton ; *b)* *Paint. Sculp.* to show the joints (of a figure) ; *c)* *Mech.* to connect by movable joints ; *d)* to utter articulate sounds. — **les mots,** to articulate, to utter words. **J'entendais — votre nom,** I heard your name pronounced (*or* uttered). [In a neuter sense :] **Elle articule mal,** she articulates badly.

2. *Law-t.* to declare : to allege, to set forth, to state in pleading ; **3.** to advance, to affirm, to assert. — **un fait,** to allege a fact.

ARTICULER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** *Anat.* and *Entom.* to be articulated ; **2.** to become distinct. **Le fémur s'articule avec l'os de la hanche,** the thigh-bone is articulated with the hip-bone. **Les rochers se dressent et s'articulent,** the rocks rise and become distinct.

ARTIFICE, artifis, [Lat. : artificium ; ars, artis, art ; facĕre, to make], *sm.* **1.** artifice ! *a)* art ; *b)* artistic skill ; *c)* ingenuity, contrivance ; *d)* device, expedient, stratagem. **Cette pièce n'est pas conduite sans —,** this play is not destitute of artifice, of artistic skill. **L'— qui fait mouvoir cet automate,** the contrivance which sets in motion this automaton. **L'innocent — dont je me sers pour soulager mes peines,** the innocent artifice (device, expedient) which I employ to relieve my sufferings. **Cette famille se soutient par —,** this family is put to shifts *or* expedients for a living *or* livelihood.

2. (in a bad sense) artifice : cunning, craft, guile, wile, deceit. — **grossier, détestable,** gross, detestable artifice. **Avoir recours à l'—,** to have recourse to artifice (cunning *or* craft). **Un homme sans —,** a man without guile. **Les artifices d'une coquette,** the artifices (wiles, devices, *or* stratagems) of a coquette.

3. fire-work, fireworks. **Pièce d'—,** a firework, piece of fireworks. **Feu d'—,** fireworks, a pyrotechnic display. **Il y aura un feu d'—,** there will be a display of fireworks ; fireworks will be let off. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un feu d'—,** it is only a transient blaze, it is only fire and noise : said of a brilliant speech or literary composition possessing no real merit.

ARTIFICIEL, LE, artifisièl, èl', *adj.* artificial : opposed to *natural.* **Des fleurs artificielles,** artificial flowers. **Des dents, des cheveux artificiels,** artificial (*or* false) teeth, false hair. **Jour —,** artificial day : the time from sunrise to sunset, as opposed to the natural day of twenty-four hours.

ARTIFICIELLEMENT, artifisièl'mân-t, *adv.* artificially.

ARTIFICIER, artifisyé, *sm.* fire-work-maker, pyrotechnist.

ARTIFICIEUSEMENT, artifisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* artfully : cunningly, craftily.

ARTIFICIEUX, SE, artifisiœz, œz', *adj.* artful : wily, guileful, sly, cunning, crafty. **Discours —,** an artful speech. **Femme artificieuse,** an artful (*or* wily) woman. **C'est un — coquin,** he is a cunning rogue (*or* rascal). **Ces artificieuses fictions de l'éloquence,** those artful fictions of eloquence. **Paroles artificieuses,** crafty words.

ARTILLÉ, E, artiyé, *adj. Naut.* armed : mounted, provided with cannon.

ARTILLERIE, artiyœri ,[Lat. : artilluns, engine, dim. of ars, artis, art], *sf.* artillery : *a)* formerly, all kinds of missile weapons ; *b)* at present : ordnance, cannon, guns, with their ammunition ; *c)* an arm of the military service. **Pièce d'—,** piece of ordnance (*or* of artillery) : cannon, mortar, etc. **Grosse —,** heavy artillery. **Un régiment d'—,** a regiment of artillery. — **de campagne,** field artillery. — **à cheval,** horse (*or* mounted) artillery. — **à pied,** foot artillery. — **de siège,** siege artillery.

ARTILLEUR, artiyœr, *sm.* artilleryman : artillerist, gunner.

ARTIMON, artimôn, [Lat. : artemo, onis], *sm. Naut.* mizzen (*or* mizen) : mizzen mast, mizzen-sail. **Mât, voile d'—,** mizzen-mast, mizzen-sail.

ARTISAN, artizân, [Ital, : artigiano, from Lat. artitus, skilled in the arts ; ars, artis, art], *sm,* **1.** artisan : *a)* formerly, artist ; *b)* at present, mechanic, handicraftsman, operative, workman ; **2,** *Fig.* architect, artificer, author, originator, cause. **Les grands artisans de la parole,** the great artists of eloquence **Il a été l'— de sa fortune,** he has been the architect of his own fortune. **Un — de désordres, de calomnies, d'impostures,** an originator of disorder, of calumnies, of impostures.

ARTISON, artizôn, *sm.* (a popular name for all insects that destroy clothes, paper, wood, etc.), moth, worm, woodfretter.

ARTISONNÉ, E, artizonné, *adj.* moth-eaten, worm-eaten. **Bois —,** worm-eaten wood.

ARTISTE, artist', [art], *smf.* **1.** artist : *a)* a person skilled in the fine arts ; *b)* *Fig.* an adept in anything ; **2.** artiste : this French form is restricted in English use to persons practising any arts except the fine arts. **Ce peintre, ce sculpteur est un grand —,** this painter, sculptor is a great artist. **Une jeune —, 1.** a young artist (painter, etc.) ; **2.** a young artiste (actress, singer, etc.): — **dramatique,** artiste : actor, actress ; player, performer. **Les artistes de l'Opéra,** the artistes, the performers of the Opera. — **capilaire,** — **en cheveux,** hair-dresser, hair-worker.

3. *adj.* artist. **Cet homme est né —,** this man was born an artist. **Le monde —,** the artistic world.

ARTISTEMENT, artist'mân-t, *adv.* artistically : skilfully, cleverly, dexterously.

ARTISTIQUE, artistik', *adj.* artistic, artistical.

ARTOCARPE, artokarp', [Gr. : ἄρτος, bread ; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* breadfruit tree : artocarpus incisa.

ARUM, arom, *sm. Bot.* arum. *Arum maculé* ou *tacheté,* cuckoo-pint, wake-robin.

ARUSPICE, aruspis', [Lat. : aruspex, icis ; ara, altar ; inspicĕre, to observe], *sm*, aruspex, aruspice : in ancient Rome, a diviner by the entrails of victims.

ARUSPICINE, aruspisin', *sf.* aruspicy.

ARYEN, NE, ary*an*, aryèn', [Sans. : arya, noble], *adj.* Aryan. **Les langues aryennes**, the Aryan (*or* Indo-European) languages.

ARYTÉNOÏDE, aritenoïd, [Gr. : ἀρύταινα, funnel ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* and *sm. Anat.* arytenoid : said of two small cartilages of the larynx.

ARZEL, arzèl, [Ar. : ardjel], *sm.* white-foot : a horse having one or both of the hind feet white.

AS, às, [Lat. : as, from Gr. : εἷς, one], *sm.* 1. ace (of cards, dice, and dominoes) ; 2. as : a weight and coin of ancient Rome. **As de pique**, ace of spades ; *Fig.* a bitter tongue, a spiteful person.

ASARET, azarè-t, [Lat. : asarum], *sm. Bot.* asarabacca, asarum Europæum : a plant possessing emetic properties.

ASBESTE, asbest', [Gr. : ἄσβεστος], *sm. Mineral.* asbestos *or* asbestus.

ASBOLINE, asbolin', [Gr. : ἀσβόλη, soot], *sf. Chem.* asboline : an extract of wood soot.

ASCAGNE, ascany', *npm.* Ascanius : the son of Eneas.

ASCARIDE, askarid', [Gr. : ἀσκαρίς], *sm. Entom.* ascaris [*pl.* ascarides] : a genus of entozoa, or intestinal worms.

ASCÈLE, asèl', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; σκέλος, leg], *adj.* legless : having no legs.

ASCENDANCE, asâ*n*dâ*n*s', *sf.* 1. ascending line (of kindred) ; 2. rising (of a star, etc.) ; 3. ascendency, predominating influence.

ASCENDANT, E, asâ*n*dâ*n*-t, [Lat. : ascendĕre, ascensum, to climb], *adj.* 1. ascending : *a*) tending upwards, rising ; *b*) *Astron.* appearing above the horizon, crossing the ecliptic towards the elevated pole, as the moon or a planet ; approaching the elevated pole, as the sun ; *c*) *Law* and *Geneal.* preceding in lineal descent ; *d*) *Math.* increasing ; *e*) *Bot.* running upwards, as branches from a trailing stem ; *f*) *Mus.* rising from lower to higher notes. **Mouvement —**, ascending (*or* upward) motion. **Marée ascendante**, ascending (*or* rising) tide. **Aorte ascendante**, the ascending aorta. **Astre —**, rising star. **Latitude ascendante**, ascending latitude : said of a star, etc., between the ecliptic and its elevated pole. **Nœud —**, ascending node : the point where the moon or a planet crosses the ecliptic towards the elevated pole. **Signes ascendants**, ascending signs : the six signs of the zodiac in which the sun approaches the elevated pole. **Ligne ascendante**, the ascending line : as son, father, grandfather, etc. **Progression ascendante**, ascending (*or* increasing) progression.

2. *Astrol.* ascendant. **Astre, signe —**, ascendant sign, planet (that which is rising at the moment of a person's birth).

ASCENDANT, *sm.* 1. ascendant : *a*) *Astron.* the point of the ecliptic just rising ; *b*) *Astrol.* the sign or planet rising at a person's birth ; *c*) ascendency, controlling influence, authority ; *d*) *Law* and *Geneal.* lineal predecessor, as a father, grandfather, etc. **L'— qu'il a pris sur moi**, the ascendant (*or* ascendency) he had gained over me. **Pour prendre l'— sur eux**, to gain ascendency (*or* the ascendant) over them. **L'aïeul est l'— au deuxième degré**, the grandfather is the ancestor in the second degree.

3. *Fig.* predominating inclination, propensity, proclivity ; ruling passion. **On a de la peine à vaincre son —**, it is difficult to overcome one's ruling passion. **Cet — malin qui nous force à rimer**, that malignant propensity (*or* proclivity) which impels us to rhyme. *Boileau, Sat.* IX.

ASCENSEUR, asâ*n*sœr, *sm.* lift ; in *America*, elevator. *Boileau, Sat.* IX.

ASCENSION, asâ*n*syô*n*, *sf.* 1. ascent : *a*) the act of rising ; *b*) motion upwards ; 2. rise, rising. **L'— d'un aérostat**, the ascent of a balloon. **L'— du mercure dans le baromètre**, the rise *or* rising of mercury in the barometer. **L'— de l'eau dans une pompe**, the ascent *or* rising of water in a pump. **L'— de la sève dans la tige**, the ascent *or* rising of the sap in the stem.

3. *Astron.* ascension. **— droite**, right ascension : the point of the equinoctial which rises with a heavenly body in a right sphere or comes to the meridian with it in a right or oblique sphere. **— oblique**, oblique ascension : the point of the equinoctial which rises with a star, etc., in an oblique sphere.

4. ascension : *a*) the visible rising of Christ to heaven ; *b*) Ascension-day, Holy Thursday : the festival commemorating that event. **L'— du Christ**, the ascension of Christ. **L'— est quarante jours après Pâques**, Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday is forty days after Easter. **Une belle ascension de ce peintre**, a fine Ascension by that painter.

ASCENSIONNEL, LE, asâ*n*syonèl, èl', *adj.* ascensionel. **Force ascensionnelle**, ascensional power. **Mouvement —**, ascensional *or* upward motion ; up-stroke (of a steam piston).

ASCÈTE, asèt', [Gr. : ἀσκητής, exercising], *smf.* ascetic : hermit, recluse.

ASCÉTIQUE, asétik', *adj.* 1 ascetic. **Vie, auteur, ouvrage —**, ascetic life, author, work.

2. *smf.* ascetic. **Les extases des ascétiques**, the ecstasies of the ascetics.

3. *sf.* the doctrine of asceticism ; 4. *sm. pl.* treatise on ascetics. **Les Ascétiques de Saint-Basile**, St. Basil's Ascetics.

ASCÉTISME, asétism', *sm.* asceticism.

ASCHÉE, ashé, *sf. Sport.* red-worms (used as bait by anglers).

ASCIDIE, asidi, [Gr. : ἀσκίδιον, leathern bag], *sf. Zool.* ascidian [*pl.* ascidians *or* ascidia] : a kind of mollusk.

ASCIENS, asy*an*, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; σκιά, shadow], *sm. pl.* Ascians, Ascii : without shadow, applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITE, asit', [Gr. : ἀσκός, pouch], *sf.* 1. *Med.* ascites : abdominal dropsy ; 2. *adj.* ascitic. **Elle mourut d'une hydropysie —**, she died of ascitic dropsy.

ASCITIQUE, asitik', *adj. Med.* ascitic.

ASCLÉPIADE, asklépiad', [from the Greek poet Asclepiades], *sm.* 1. *Pros.* asclepiad : a verse of four feet ; 2. *adj.* asclepiadic.

ASCLÉPIAS, asklépias, *sm.* **ASCLÉPIADE**, asklépiad', *sf. Bot.* asclepias : milk-wort, swallow-wort.

ASEPSIE, asepsi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; σηπτός, rotten], *sf. Med.* asepsis.

ASEPTIQUE, aseptik, *adj.* aseptic.

ASEPTOL, aseptol, *sm. Chem.* aseptol : an antiseptic solution.

ASIARCAT, aziarka, *sm. Anc. Hist.* asiarchate.

ASIARQUE aziark', [Gr. : ἀσιάρχης], *sm. Anc. Hist.* asiarch.

ASIE, azi, *sf. Geog.* Asia. **— Mineure**, Asia-Minor.

ASIATIQUE, aziatik', *adj.* Asiatic : *a*) of *or* belonging to Asia ; *b*) luxurious (as manners), extravagant, exaggerated (as language).

ASILE, azil', [Lat. : asylus], *sm.* 1. asylum : *a*) place of refuge ; sanctuary, when a church or other consecrated building ; *b*) refuge, any place affording concealment (*or* protection from pursuit or danger) ; *c*) a charitable establishment for the indigent, sick, or helpless. **Les temples païens et autrefois les églises étaient des asiles**, pagan temples, and churches formerly, were asylums (places of sanctuary or of refuge). **Droit d'—**, right of sanctuary. **Dans le temple voisin chacun chercha un —**, all took refuge in the neighbouring temple. **Il trouva un — à l'étranger**, he found an asylum (*or* a refuge) abroad. **— des indigents**, asylum for the poor : poor-house, work-house. **— pour la vieillesse**, alms-house for the aged poor. **Salle d'—**, infant school.

2. home, abode, house, dwelling-place. **Sans —**, homeless, houseless. **— de nuit**, night refuge. **Il trouva un — chez un de ses amis**, he found a home with one of his friends.

3. retreat. **Un — champêtre**, a rural retreat. **Un doux —**, a pleasant retreat. **Le dernier —**, the last abode : the grave. **Nous l'avons accompagné à son dernier —**, we followed him to his last abode.

4. refuge, protection · said of both persons and things. **Vous êtes mon —**, you are my refuge, my protection. **La solitude est un — contre les passions**, solitude is a refuge from the passions. **La justice des tribunaux est l'— des faibles**, the justice of the tribunals is the protection (*or* refuge) of the weak.

ASILE, asil', *sm. Entom.* hornet-fly.

ASINE, azin', [Lat. : asinus, ass], *adj.* of the ass kind. **Bête —**, an ass. **Race —**, the ass breed.

ASITIE, azisi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. : σῖτον, food], *sf. Med.* asitia : absence of appetite.

ASMODÉE, asmodé, *pnm.* Asmodæus.

ASPARAGINE, asparazhin', [Lat. : asparagus], *sf. Chem.* asparagine : a crystalized extract of asparagus.

ASPECT, aspè, *or* aspè-k ; *pl.* aspè-z, [Lat. : aspectus ; ad, to ; specĕre, to look], *sm.* 1. sight : seeing a person or thing. **Trembler à l'— d'une chose terrible**, to tremble at the sight of any thing terrible. **A l'— du bourreau elle s'évanouit**, at the sight of (*or* on seeing) the executioner she fainted. **Au premier —**, at first sight. **A l'— de ces ruines il s'arrêta**, at the sight of (*or* on seeing) these ruins, he halted. **A l'— de la mort, du danger**, at the sight (*or* in the presence) of death, of danger.

2. aspect : *a*) view ; *b*) appearance, look (of persons or things) ; mien, air, presence (or persons) ; *c*) point of view, side, phase, bearing ; *d*) frontage towards any point ; *e*) *Astrol.* relative position of the planets : *a*) **J'ai acheté un château agréable dans le plus bel — de la nature**, I have bought a pleasant mansion (*or* country-seat) in the finest aspect of nature.

b) **Son — et son langage inspiraient la vénération**, his aspect (appearance) and his language inspired veneration. **L — farouche du bandit**, the ferocious aspect (*or* looks) of the bandit. **Ce vallon a un — pittoresque**, this valley has a picturesque aspect. **Cette femme a un — imposant**, that lady has an imposing presence. **L'inondation donna à la plaine l'— d'un lac immense**, the flood gave the plain the aspect (*or* appearance) of an immense lake.

c) **Envisager tous les aspects d'un sujet,** to view a subject in all its bearings. **L'avenir se présente sous un heureux —,** the future presents itself under a favourable aspect. **Vous n'avez considéré cette entreprise que sous l'— le plus favorable,** you have only looked at the brightest side of this speculation. **Je l'ai examiné sous tous les aspects,** I have examined it from every point of view (*or* in all its phases *or* bearings).

d) **En sorte que la maison fût tournée à un — sain,** so that the house might have a healthy aspect. *Fén. Télem.* 12.

e) **Les astrologues comptaient cinq aspects, qu'ils nommaient conjonction, sextil, quartil, trin et opposition,** astrologers used to count five aspects, which they called conjunction, sextile, quartile, trine, and opposition.

ASPERGE, aspèrzh', [Lat. : asparagus], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* asparagus ; 2. head (*or* shoot) of asparagus ; the French word is generally used in the plural, the English word has no plural. **Manger des asperges,** to eat asparagus. **Botte d'asperges,** bundle of asparagus. **Fosse d'asperges,** asparagus bed. **Pointe d'asperges,** the tip (*or* top) of asparagus shoots. **C'est une — montée,** *Fig.* he is as thin as a lath.

ASPERGEMENT, aspèrzh'mân-t, *sm.* V. ASPERSION.

ASPERGER, aspèrzhé-r, [Lat. : aspergere, to sprinkle], *va.* (*Aspergeons, aspergeâtes, aspergeant.*) to sprinkle. **Elle s'est évanouie ; on l'aspergea d'eau froide pour la faire revenir,** she fainted, they sprinkled her with cold water to restore her. **Le prêtre aspergea les fidèles d'eau bénite,** the priest sprinkled the congregation with holy water.

ASPERGÈS, aspèrzhès, *sm.* 1. sprinkler, holy-water sprinkler, aspergillum ; 2. sprinkling of holy water (during mass).

ASPERGIÈRE, aspèrzhyèr', **ASPERGERIE,** aspérzhœri, *sf.* asparagus bed *or* plot ; (if on a large scale) asparagus field.

ASPERGILLIFORME, aspèrzhilifôrm', *adj. Bot.* aspergilliform.

ASPÉRIFOLIÉ, E, aspérifolié, [Lat. : asper, rough ; folium, leaf], *Bot.* asperifoliate, asperifolious.

ASPÉRITÉ, aspérité, [Lat. : asperitas ; asper, rough], *sf.* 1. asperity : *a*) roughness, uneveness, inequalities (of a surface) ; *b*) harshness, crabbedness, moroseness (of temper) ; *c*) harshness ruggedness (of style) ; 2. ruggedness, roughness (of a road, etc.).

ASPERME, aspèrm', *adj. Bot.* aspermous seedless.

ASPERSION, aspèrsyôn ; *in poetry,* aspèrsiôn, *sf.* 1. aspersion : sprinkling ; 2. *Theol.* affusion.

ASPERSOIR aspèrswar, [asperger], *sm,* holy-water sprinkler *or* brush.

ASPÉRULE, aspérul', [Lat. : asper, rough], *sf. Bot.* asperula, woodruff.

ASPHALTE, asfalt', [Gr. : ἄσφαλτος], *sm.* asphalt, asphaltum : mineral pitch Jew's pitch.

ASPHODÈLE, asfodèl', [Gr. : ἀσφόδελος], *sm. Bot.* asphodel.

ASPHYXIANT, E, asfiksiân-t, ânt, *adj.* asphyxiating : suffocating.

ASPHYXIE, asfiksi, [Gr. : ἀσφυξία ; ἀ, neg. ; σφύξις, pulse], *sf. Med.* asphyxia, asphyxy : *a*) syncope, suspension of pulsation [little used in this sense] ; *b*) suspended animation caused by submersion, suffocation, strangling, or irrespirable gases.

ASPHYXIÉ, E, asfiksié, *pa. p.* asphyxiated, suffocated. **— par la vapeur du charbon,** suffocated by the fumes of charcoal [Sunstant.] **Secours pour les asphyxiés,** assistance for suffocated *or* drowned persons.

ASPHYXIER, asfiksié-r, *va.* to asphyxiate : to suffocate.

ASPHYXIER (s'), *v. refl.* to asphyxiate *or* suffocate one's self : to commit suicide by means of charcoal fumes.

ASPIC, aspik, [Gr. : ἀσπίς], *sm.* 1. asp, aspic : a venomous serpent ; 2. *Fig.* slanderer, backbiter. **Une langue d'—,** a serpent's tongue, a spiteful tongue.

3. *Bot.* spike-lavender, broad-leaved lavender ; 4. *Culin.* a dish of cold meat or fish with jelly.

ASPIRAIL, aspiray', *sm. Technol.* airhole, draught-hole (in a furnace).

ASPIRANT, E, aspirân-t, ânt', *adj.* sucking, suction. **Pompe aspirante,** suction pump.

ASPIRANT, E, *smf.* 1. aspirant (to) ; 2. candidate (for). **— au doctorat,** aspirant to the doctor's degree. **Une aspirante au brevet d'institutrice,** a candidate for the diploma of governess. **Un — aux emplois académiques,** an aspirant to academic functions. **Aspirant de marine,** a midshipman.

ASPIRATEUR, TRICE, aspiratœr, tris', *adj.* inhaling. **La force aspiratrice des végétaux,** the inhaling power of plants.

ASPIRATEUR, *sm. Chem.* aspirator : an apparatus used to draw air or gases through bottles or other vessels.

ASPIRATION, aspiràsyôn ; *in poet.* aspiràsiôn, *sf.* 1. inspiration : inhalation, drawing of air into the lungs ; 2. inhaling, inhalation (of smoke, etc.) ; 3. suction, sucking (of water or other fluids as in pumps) ; 4. *Phys.* exhausting *or* drawing out (air or gases) ; 5. aspiration : *a*) breathing after, ardent wish or desire ; *b*) *Gram.* rough breathing (of a vowel or consonant). **L'— de l'air dans les poumons,** the inspiration (*or* inspiring) of air into the lungs. **L'— de la fumée du tabac,** the inhaling of tobacco smoke. **Tuyau —,** suction-pipe *or* feed-pipe (of a pump). **Les aspirations continuelles de l'âme vers un monde meilleur,** the constant aspirations (*or* yearnings) of the soul after a better world). *Th. Gaut.*

ASPIRÉE, *sf. Gram.* aspirate. **Le chi grec est une aspirée,** the Greek *chi* is an aspirate.

ASPIRER, aspiré-r, [Lat. : aspirāre ; ad, to ; spirāre, to breathe], *va.* 1. to inspire : to inhale, to draw in (the air) ; 2. to inhale (air, smoke, gases, etc.) ; 3. to sniff, to snuff up (the air, etc.) ; 4. to suck in *or* up (as water or any fluid) ; 5. *Phys.* to exhaust, to draw out. **— l'air,** to inhale the air. **Les poumons qui aspirent et exhalent l'air,** the lungs which inhale and exhale the air. **Le cheval aspire** l'air de ses larges naseaux, the horse snuffs up the air with his wide nostrils. **Cette pompe aspire l'eau avec beaucoup de force,** this pump sucks (*or* draws) up the water with great power. **L'eau aspirée par les végétaux,** the water inhaled (sucked in) by plants. **Une h aspirée,** an aspirated *h*.

6. *Fig.* to drink in : to listen eagerly to. **Comme autrefois, quand vous aspiriez ma voix,** as formerly, when you drank in (*or* hung upon) my words.

7. *Gram.* to aspirate. **Aspirez cette h,** aspirate that *h*.

ASPIRER (s'), *v. refl.* to be aspirated. **Cette h s'aspire,** that *h* is aspirated.

ASPIRER, *vn.* 1. to draw breath, to breathe. **— fortement,** to draw a long breath to breathe hard.

2. to aspire : to desire eagerly, to long for, to aim at. **— à la couronne, aux honneurs,** to aspire to the crown, to honours. **— à l'immortalité,** to aspire to (*or* after) immortality. **— à commander,** to aspire to command.

ASPIRINE, aspirin, *sf. Pharm.* aspirine.

ASPLENIE, aspleni, [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; σπλήν, spleen], *sf. Bot.* asplenium : spleenwort, a genus of ferns.

ASPRE, aspr', *sm.* asper : a Turkish coin.

ASSA, assa, *sm.* assa : a gum resin. **Assa-dulcis,** benzoin. **Assa-fœtida,** assa-fœtida.

ASSAGIR, asazhir, [à ; sage], *va.* to render wise ; to calm, to moderate.

ASSAGIR, *vn.* to become wise.

ASSAILLANT, asayân-t, *sm.* assailant : assaulter, aggressor.

ASSAILLIR, assayir, [Lat. : ad, to ; salire, to leap], *va.* (*J'assaille, nous assaillons ; j'assaillis, nous assaillîmes ; j'assaillirai ; que j'assaille, que nous assaillions ; que j'assaillisse.*) to assail : to fall upon with violence, to attack, to assault. **— les ennemis dans leurs retranchements,** to assail (attack *or* assault) the enemy in their entrenchments. **— un camp,** to attack a camp. **Être assailli d'une grêle de pierres,** to be assailed with a shower of stones. **Une tempête nous assaillit au sortir du port,** a tempest assailed us on leaving the port. **Nous fûmes assaillis par un vent épouvantable,** we were assailed (*or* overtaken) by a fearful gale.

ASSAILLIR (s'), *v. recip.* to attack each other.

ASSAINIR, asènir, [à ; sain], *va.* to make *or* render healthy (*or* salubrious). **Les habitants ont assaini le pays en desséchant les marais,** the inhabitants have rendered the country healthy by draining its marshes. **— une ville,** to improve the sanitary condition of a town.

ASSAINISSEMENT, asènis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. improving the sanitary condition, rendering *or* making healthy *or* salubrious (by cleansing, draining, etc.) ; 2. healthiness, salubrity, improved sanitary condition (of a place.)

ASSAISONNANT, E, asèzonân-t, ânt, *adj.* seasoning, flavouring. **Plantes assaisonnantes,** *Agr.* plants giving an improved relish to herbage.

ASSAISONNEMENT, asèzon'mân-t, *sm.* 1. seasoning ; 2. seasoner, condiment, sauce : anything used as seasoning ; 3. *Fig.* seasoning, zest, relish. **Le poivre est un —,** pepper is a seasoner (*or* condiment). **La viande était bonne, mais l'— ne valait rien,** the meat was good but the sauce was good for nothing.

ASSAISONNER, asèzoné-r, [à ; saison], *va.* 1. to season : to give a relish to, to render palatable ; 2. to give a zest to (conversation, etc.), **— une salade,** to season (*or* dress) a salad. **Les mauvais cuisiniers ne savent rien — avec justesse,** bad cooks do not know how to season anything properly. **L'appétit assaisonne tout,** appetite give a relish to everything ; a good appetite is the best sauce. **L'art d'— les plaisirs,** the art of giving a zest to pleasures. **Légumes assaisonnés à l'huile,** vegetables seasoned with oil.

ASSAISONNEUR, asèzonœr, *sm.* seasoner.

ASSASSIN, asasan, [Ar. : haschischin, nom de brigands connus en Orient à l'époque des croisades], *sm.* 1. assassin ; (in a more general sense) murderer, *m.* murderess, *f.* ; 2. beauty-spot : small black patch formerly worn by women under the eye. **A l'—!** murder ! **Crier à l'—,** to cry *or* shout « murder ! » **— gagé,** hired assassin.

ASSASSIN, E, assasan, in', *adj.* 1.

murderous, murdering; 2. killing. **Fer —,** murderous steel. **Poignard d'—,** a murderer's dagger. **Des yeux, des regards assassins,** killing eyes, killing glances. **Mouche assassine,** beauty-spot : black patch stuck under the eye.

ASSASSINANT, E, asasinân-t, ânt, *adj.* 1. tiresome, wearisome, annoying, boring; 2. cruel, ruthless. **Des redites assassinantes,** wearisome repetitions.

ASSASSINAT, asasina-t; *pl.* asasina-z, *sm.* 1. assassination : murder; 2. *Law-t.* wilful murder; 3. murderous attack (*or* assault), brutal outrage, ruffianly act; 4. moral murder (*or* assassination) : said of an atrocious calumny. **— juridique,** judicial murder : injust capital punishment.

ASSASSINER, asasiné-r, *va.* 1. to assassinate : to murder (by secret assault, with malice prepense). **On l'assassina dans son lit,** he was murdered in his bed. **Faire —,** to assassinate, to cause (*or* compass) the assassination of. **Henri III fit — les Guise,** Henry III assassinated the Guises (*or* caused the Guises to be assassinated).

2. to commit a murderous assault on, to assault in a ruffianly manner. **C'est — un homme que de le calomnier de la sorte,** it is murdering a man to calumniate (slander *or* libel) him in such a manner.

3. to torment *or* to plague (a person) to death; 4. to pester, to bore. **Leur vicieuse coutume d'— les gens de leurs ouvrages,** their abominable habit of plaguing people to death with their books. *Mol. Critique,* 8. **Il m'a cent fois assassiné de la lecture de ces vers,** he has bored me a hundred times by reading his verses.

ASSATION, assâsyon, [Lat. : assatio; assāre, to roast], *sf. Med.* assation : boiling of food or drugs in their own juices.

ASSAUT, asô-t; *pl.* asô-z, [Lat. : assaltus; ad, to; salire, to leap], *sm.* assault : *a*) storming of a fortified place, as apposed to *sap* or *siege*; *b*) *Fig.* attack, shock, violence, fury; *c*) urgent solicitation; *d*) fencing-math; *Fig.* struggle for superiority in anything whatever. *a*) **Donner l'— à une ville,** to storm a town. **Emporter d'—,** to carry by storm. **Condé fut pris d'—,** Condé was taken by storm. **Livrer à une place un — furieux,** to make a furious assault on a place. *b*) **Les assauts de la tempête,** the shocks, the violence (*or* fury) of the tempest. **Sa fortune a essuyé un rude —,** his fortune has experienced a severe shock. **Résister aux assauts des passions, des tentations,** to resist the assaults of the passions, of temptations. *c*) **Sa vertu a eu à soutenir de rudes assauts,** her virtue has been exposed to severe assaults. *d*) **— d'armes,** assault of arms, fencing-match. **Faire — de,** to struggle for superiority in, to vie with, to rival (any one) in. **Faire — d'esprit, de science, de plaisanterie,** to vie with, to rival (another) in wit, science, humour (*or* jesting).

† **ASSAVOIR,** assavwar [à; savoir], *va.* to know. **Je te fais —,** I have to inform you, to let you know.

ASSE, âss, (Louis-Eugène-Auguste), historian and essayist (1830-1891).

ASSEAU, asô, *sm.* slater's hammer.

ASSÉCHAGE, aséshazh, **ASSÈCHEMENT,** asèsh'mân-t, *sm.* draining (of mines, etc.).

ASSÉCHER, aséché-r, [à; sécher], *va.* (*J'assèche, j'assécherai,* etc.) 1. to drain : to draw off water from; 2. *vn. Naut.* to be dry, to be left dry (at low water).

ASSELINE, âselin (Gilles-Thomas], poet (1682-1767); (Louis), essayist and historian (1829-1878).

ASSELINEAU, aselinô, [François-Alexandre-Charles), critic, novelist and essayist (1821-1874).

ASSEMBLAGE, asânblazh', *sm.* 1. assemblage : *a*) collection, gathering (of persons or things); *b*) union, combination (of things); *c*) jumble : always in an ill sense. **Cette société est un — de gens de toute espèce,** that company is an assemblage (*or* gathering) of all sorts of people. **Tout — de parties peut être désuni,** every union *or* assemblage of parts may be dissolved. **Ce mot est formé par l'— de plusieurs syllabes,** this word is formed by the assemblage *or* union of several syllables. **L'— des qualités qui font l'homme d'État,** the combination of the qualities which make the statesman. **Ce discours n'est qu'un — de phrases incohérentes,** this speech is only a jumble of incoherent phrases.

2. *Carp.* and *Join.* framing : joining together of timbers, etc.; 3. scarfing : joining longitudinally; 4. joint, scarf. **— à repos, à paume,** single step scarf. **— à mi-bois,** single step scarf in which half the thickness of each timber is out away. **— à mortaise et à tenon,** mortise and tenon joint. **— à enfourchement,** double mortise and tenon joint. **— à trait de Jupitre,** French scarf. **— à queue d'aronde,** dove-tail joint. **— par entailles,** tabling, notched scarf. **— à rainures et à languettes,** plough and tongue joint. **Porte d'—,** framed door. **— à bouement,** scribing, **— à onglet,** mitre clamp.

5. *Book-b.*; *Print.* gathering : putting together the sheets of a work in the order of their signatures.

ASSEMBLÉE, asânblé, *sf.* 1. assembly : *a*) persons met together for any purpose; *b*) a congregation of persons for public worship; *c*) a deliberative body; *d*) company, party met for social enjoyment. **— choisie,** select assembly. **Grande, nombreuse —,** great, numerous assembly. **Une — délibérante,** a deliberative assembly. **— nationale,** national assembly. **— constituante,** constituent assembly. **— de famille,** family party. **— publique,** public assembly. **Salle d'—,** assembly-room.

2. meeting (of shareholders, of creditors, of the members of literary, scientific or other societies). **Convoquer une —,** to convene *or* call a meeting. **Dissoudre une —,** to dissolve a meeting.

3. *Sport.* rendez-vous, place of meeting.

4. fair, feast (in certain provinces).

5. *Milit.* assembly : call for the men to fall in by companies. **Lieu, quartier, place d'—,** place of assembly.

ASSEMBLER, asânblé-r, [Lat. : ad, to; similis, like; simul, together], *va.* 1. to collect : to gather, bring, *or* get together. **— des matériaux pour bâtir,** to collect materials for building. **— les parties éparses,** to bring together the scattered parts.

2. to assemble : *a*) to convene, to convoke a deliberative assembly; *b*) to call (a meeting); *c*) to muster (soldiers). **— les chambres,** to convoke the chambers. **Constantin assemble à Nicée le premier concile général,** Constantine assembled the first general council at Nicæa.

3. to put *or* join together (as the different parts of a machine, of a garment, etc.); 4. *Book-b.* to gather : to put together the sheets of a book in the order of their signatures; 5. *Carp.* to join together (as timbers by mortising, scarfing, etc.); 6. *Join.* to frame together (by mortising, dove-tailing, etc.). 7. *Autom.* — **la jante,** to fit on the rim.

ASSEMBLER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to assemble : to meet, to come together; 2. to join, to combine. **Le conseil s'assemble,** the council is assembling. **Les actionnaires de cette compagnie s'assemblent deux fois par an,** the shareholders of that company meet twice a year, hold two meetings every year. **La haine, le mépris, contre moi tout s'assemble,** hatred, contempt — everything combines against me. *Volt. Prov.* : **Qui se ressemble s'assemble,** birds of a feather flock together.

ASSEMBLEUR, EUSE, asânblœr, œz', *smf.* 1. *Book-b.* gatherer (of sheets into books); 2. collector, compeller. **L'— des nuages jura par le Styx,** the cloud-compeller (*or* cloud-compelling Jove) swore by the Styx. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 20.

ASSENER, asœné-r, *va.* [Lat. : assignāre; ad, to; signāre, to mark], *va* (*J'assène, j'assènerai,* etc.), to deal, to apply. **Il lui assena un coup de bâton sur la tête,** he dealt (*or* gave) him a blow on the head with a cudgel. **Un coup de langue bien assené,** a well-aimed sarcasm.

ASSENTEMENT, asânt-mân-t, [assentir], *sm. Sport.* scent (of game).

ASSENTIMENT, asântimân-t [assentir], *sm.* assent : *a*) voluntary consent; *b*) approbation. **Ne donnez point votre — à cette décision,** do not give your assent to that decision. **L'— de tous les peuples de l'antiquité consacra l'esclavage,** the approbation of all the nations of antiquity sanctioned slavery.

ASSENTIR, asântir, [à; sentir], *vn.* (*J'assens, j'assentais, j'assentis, j'assenterai, que j'assente, assentant*). 1. to assent. **— à une proposition,** to assent to a proposition.

2. *Sport.* to scent, to trace by the acent.

ASSEOIR, aswar, [Lat. : assidēre; ad, near; sedēre, to sit], *va.* (*J'assieds, tu assieds, il assied, nous asseyons, vous asseyez, ils asseyent*; *j'asseyais, nous asseyions*; *j'assis, nous assîmes*; *j'assiérai, nous assiérons*; or *j'asseyerai, nous asseyeons*; *j'assiérais, nous assiérions*; or *j'asseyerais, nous asseyerions*; *assieds, asseyons, asseyez* : *que j'asseye, que nous asseyions*; *que j'assisse, que nous assissions*; *asseyant*; *assis, assise.* The following forms are also used *but* less commonly : *j'assois, tu assois, il assoit*; *j'assoyais*; *j'assoirai*; *j'assoirais*; *assois, assoyons, assoyez*; *que j'assoie, que nous assoyons*; *assoyant.*)

1. to seat : to set on a seat. **— un malade, un enfant,** to seat a sick person, a child. **Asseyez-le sur le gazon,** seat him on the grass. **Faire —,** to cause to be seated : to ask (one) to take a seat. **L'ayant fait —,** having made him sit down (*or* take a seat). **Il les fit — sur un banc de gazon,** he made them sit down on a turf-covered bank. **Faire — quelqu'un à sa table,** to seat a person at one's table.

2. to place, to set. **— une statue sur son piédestal, une colonne sur sa base,** to set a statue on a pedestal, a column on its base.

3. to establish, to found. **— un trône,** to establish a throne. **— un empire, un gouvernement,** to found (*or* establish) an empire, a government.

4. to ground, to base, to found. **— son opinion sur l'événement,** to base (*or* ground) one's opinion on the event. **Avant d'— son jugement,** before founding one's judgment.

5. to lay. **— les fondements d'une maison,** to lay the foundations of a house **— un impôt sur,** to lay (*or* impose) a tax on. **— les impôts sur le superflu des richesses,** to lay *or* impose taxes on the superfluities of wealth.

6. *Milit.* to pitch (a camp).

7. to charge, to secure. — **une dot, une rente sur un bien-fonds,** to charge (*or* secure) a dowry, an annuity on landed estate.

8. *Man.* — **un cheval,** to pull a horse back (so as to bring his hind legs well under him).

ASSEOIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to seat one's self, to take one's seat; to be seated, to sit down, to take a seat. **Asseyez-vous, je vous prie,** pray be seated, pray sit down (*or* take a seat). **Asseyez-vous sur le canapé,** take a seat on the sofa. **Nous nous assîmes dans un pré,** we sat down in a meadow. **Venez vous — à côté de moi,** come and sit down beside me. **Allez vous —,** *Fam. Vulg.* be off, shut up.

2. to perch (as a bird). **Le rossignol s'assoit sur une branche,** the nightingale perches on a branch.

3. to be seated *or* situated. **Le château de Villiers s'asseyait au revers d'une colline boisée,** Villier's castle stood on the farther side of a wooded hill.

ASSERMENTÉ, E, asèrmânté, *pa. p.* sworn. **Interprète —,** sworn interpreter. **Prêtre —,** a priest who took the oath to the civil constitution (in 1790).

ASSERMENTER, asèrmânté-r, [à; serment], *va.* to swear (*or* swear in). — **un fonctionnaire public,** to swear in a public functionary.

ASSERTIF, IVE, asèrtif, iv', *adj.* assertive.

ASSERTION, asèrsyô*n*; *in poét.* asèrsiô*n*, [Lat. : assertio], *sf.* assertion. — **vraie, fausse,** a true, a false assertion.

ASSERVIR, asèrvir, [à; servir; Lat. : servus, serf], *va.* (*J'asservissais, asservissant.*) 1. to reduce to a state of servitude *or* dependency (as a country or nation); 2. to enslave, to inthral; 2. to subdue, to subjugate, to conquer. **Ce conquérant avait asservi plusieurs nations,** that conqueror had subjugated several nations. **César asservit son pays,** Cæsar enslaved his country. **Les sciences exactes nous ont asservi les éléments,** the exact sciences have subdued the elements to our use.

ASSERVIR (s'), *v. refl.* to be the slave (of); to submit (to). **S'— à l'étiquette,** to be the slave of etiquette. **Je ne saurais m'— à tous vos caprices,** I cannot be the slave of (*or* submit to) all your caprices.

ASSERVISSABLE, asèrvisabl', *adj.* susceptible of being enslaved *or* inthralled.

ASSERVISSANT, E, asèrvisâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. enslaving; 2. slavish, servile. **Joug —,** enslaving yoke. **Conditions asservissantes,** slavish (degrading, humiliating) conditions.

ASSERVISSEMENT, asèrvis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. enslavement; 2. servitude, slavery, bondage; 3. slavish subjection; 4. subservience. **L'— de la Grèce par les rois macédoniens,** the enslavement of Greece by the kings of Macedon. **Tenir un peuple dans l'—,** to hold a people in slavery. — **aux usages, aux idées reçues,** slavish subjection to custom, to received notions.

ASSERVISSEUR, asœrvisœr, *sm.* enslaver.

ASSESSEUR, asèsœr, [Lat. : assessor], *sm.* assessor : an assistant judge.

ASSEZ, asé-z; some few persons, however, do not pronounce the *z* on the following vowel in familiar conversation [Lat. : ad, to; satis, enough], *adv.* 1. enough. **L'avare n'a jamais —,** the miser never has enough. **Vous avez — fait,** you have done enough. — **bon,** good enough. **Vous n'êtes pas — fort pour lui tenir tête,** you are not strong enough to hold your own against him. **Il est — riche pour acheter ce domaine,** he is rich enough to purchase that domain. **J'ai — d'argent, — d'amis,** I have money enough, friends enough, plenty of money, plenty of friends. **A-t-il — de biens pour vivre ?** has he property enough to live on ? **C'est — parlé, — disputé,** we have talked enough, disputed enough. **C'est — parler, — disputer,** there has been talking enough, disputing enough. — **peu,** little enough. **C'est un homme d'— peu d'esprit,** he is a man of little wit, not overdone with wit. — **souvent,** often enough : too often. **Assez !** enough ! **C'en est —,** that is enough of it, that is enough. **J'en ai —,** I have had enough of it.

2. sufficiently. **On ne peut — estimer un tel avantage,** we cannot sufficiently prize (*or* we cannot overvalue) such an advantage. **On l'a — puni,** he has been sufficiently punished.

3. plenty. — **d'autres,** plenty of others. — **de livres sont pleins de toutes les minuties des actions de guerre,** plenty of books are full of all the particulars of martial deeds.

4. rather, pretty, somewhat, tolerably. **Cette femme est — jolie,** that woman is rather pretty. **Cet ouvrage est — bien fait,** this work is pretty well done. **Une lettre — longue,** a rather long letter. — **petit,** rather (*or* somewhat) small. — **bien,** pretty well, tolerably well. — **douteux,** somewhat doubtful.

5. long enough. **J'ai bien — vécu,** I have lived quite long enough. — **et trop longtemps,** long enough and too long.

6. *sm.* enough. — **vaut festin,** enough is as good as a feast. **Séparer le peu d'avec le beaucoup, l'— d'avec le trop,** to separate little from much, enough from too much. — **n'y a, si trop n'y a,** there is never enough when nought is left.

ASSIDU, E, asidu, [Lat. : assiduus], *adj.* assiduous : *a*) punctual in attendance; *b*) diligent, industrious; *c*) unremitting, unceasing. **Ce médecin est — auprès de son malade,** that physician is assiduous in attending his patient. **Un élève —,** an assiduous (diligent, industrious) pupil. — **à l'étude,** assiduous in study. **Ces plaintes assidues,** these assiduous (unceasing) complaints. **Rendre des soins assidus à quelqu'un,** to render assiduous (unremitting) attentions to a person. **Visites assidues,** assiduous visits.

ASSIDUITÉ, asiduité, *sf.* 1. assiduity : *a*) punctual attendance; *b*) application, diligence, industry. **L'— de cet employé lui valut de l'avancement,** the assiduity (diligence) of that clerk procured him promotion. **Son goût pour s'instruire, son — à l'étude,** his taste for learning, his assiduity in his studies.

2. *pl.* assiduities, assiduous attentions : often taken in an ill sense. **Je n'aime pas les assiduités de mon fils dans cette maison,** I do not like my son's assiduities in that house. **Avoir des assiduités auprès d'une femme,** to pay assiduous attentions to a woman.

ASSIDÛMENT, asidumâ*n*-t, *adv.* assiduously : sedulously; diligently, industriously.

ASSIÉGÉ, E, asiézhé, *pa. p.* 1. besieged; 2. beset. **Nous sommes assiégés de soucis,** we are beset with cares.

3. *sm.* person besieged. **Les assiégés,** the besieged.

ASSIÉGEANT, E, asiézhâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. besieging; 2. *sm.* besieger. **Troupes assiégeantes,** besieging troops. **Parmi les assiégeants,** among the besiegers.

ASSIÉGER, asiézhé-r, [Low Lat. : assediâre; Lat. : ad, to; sedes, siege], *va.* (*J'assiège, nous assiégeons; j'assiégeais; j'assiégeai; j'assiégerai; j'assiégerais.*) 1. to besiege : *a*) to lay siege to; *b*) to beset, to environ; *c*) to throng or crowd round, to wait or linger about. *a*) **On va — cette ville,** they are going to besiege that town. **Le roi fut assiégé dans sa capitale,** the king was besieged in his capital. *b*) **L'incendie nous assiégeait de tous les côtés,** the conflagration (*or* fire) surrounded us (was approaching us) on all sides. **Mille ennuis m'assiègent,** a thousand cares besiege (*or* beset) me. *c*) **La foule assiégeait les portes du tribunal,** the crowd thronged round the doors of the tribunal. **Je n'assiège pas la porte des grands,** I do not wait about the doors of the great. *Boss.* III. *Vêtur.* 3.

2. to beset, to dun, to importune, to harass. **Les créanciers l'assiègent à toute heure,** his creditors beset (dun, *or* importune) him at all hours.

ASSIETTE, asyèt', [verbal noun from asseoir; Lat. : ad, to; situs, placé], *sf.* 1. position : *a*) posture of a person or animal; *b*) resting-place, support, firm placing (of one thing on another). **Ce malade ne peut se tenir longtemps dans la même —,** this patient cannot remain long in the same position (*or* posture). **Déranger quelqu'un de son —,** to derange a person from his position. **L'— d'une pierre, d'une poutre,** to firm placing (*or* laying) of a stone, of a beam. — **de pied,** firmness of foot, good foot-hold.

2. seat : balance of the body, in riding on horseback. **Perdre son —,** to lose one's seat (*or* balance). **Un bon cavalier ne perd jamais son —,** a good rider never loses his balance.

3. *Naut.* trim. **L'— d'un vaisseau dépend en grande partie de son arrimage,** the trim of a vessel chiefly depends on the stowing of the cargo.

4. site, situation. **L'— de cette maison, de cette ville est très avantageuse,** the site (situation, *or* position) of that house, of that town is very advantageous. **Choisir l'— d'un camp,** to choose the site of a camp.

5. assessment : the act of laying taxes on persons or property; 6. basis (of taxation). **L'— d'un impôt,** the assessment (levying *or* imposition) of a tax. **L'— la plus solide de l'impôt c'est la propriété foncière,** real estate (land and houses) is the most assured basis of taxation. **Faire l'— des impôts,** to assess taxes. **Changer l'— des impôts,** to change the incidence of taxation. **L'— d'une rente,** the property (real or personal) on which an annuity is charged.

7. *Woods and Forests.* **Faire l'— des ventes,** to mark out lots of wood for sale.

8. state (of the mind) : temper, humour. **Il n'a pas l'esprit dans une bonne —,** his mind is not in its proper state, in its usual equilibrium; he is rather out of sorts; he is not quite himself. **N'être point dans son — ordinaire,** not to be in one's usual temper (*or* disposition of mind) to be unhinged; (*or* out of sorts). **Tant il est aisé de démonter l'esprit de son — ordinaire,** so easy is it to throw the mind off its usual balance.

9. plate : *a*) small dish to eat of; *b*) plateful. — **d'or, d'argent, de porcelaine, de terre,** a gold, silver, porcelain, earthenware plate. — **plate, creuse,** a shallow plate, a deep plate. — **à potage,** soup plate. — **de dessert,** a dessert plate. — **Assiettes blanches,** clean plates. — **de fruits,** plate (*or* dish) of fruit. **Manger une — de soupe,** to eat a plate (*or* plateful) of soup. **Piquer l'—** to dine out habitually, to be a spunger

Piqueur d'—, ou pique—, diner-out, spunger, trencher-friend, hanger-on. **Son — dîne pour lui**, he pays whether present or not.

ASSIETTÉE, asyètè, *sf.* plateful. **Manger une — de soupe**, to eat a plateful of soup.

ASSIGNABLE, asinyabl', *adj.* assignable. **Une durée sans limite —**, a duration without assignable limit.

ASSIGNANT, E, asinyân-t, ânt', *smf.* plaintiff (in a law-suit).

ASSIGNAT, asinya, *sm.* 1. assignment (of property to secure the payment of an annuity, etc.); 2. assignat : paper-money issued during the first French revolution.

ASSIGNATION, asinyâsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. assignment : assignation, transfer of property for the payment of a debt, etc.; 2. cheque (on a banker), draft, order for the payment of money; 3. *Law-t.* writ of summons, writ : notice of action in a civil court; summons (before a police court); subpœna (to compel the appearance of witness). **Faire donner une —**, to serve notice of action; to serve a summons (on a defendant), a subpœna (on a witness).

4. assignation : appointment to meet; 5. rendezvous : place of meeting.

ASSIGNÉ, E, asinyé, *pa. p.* 1. charged (on), secured (on); 2. summoned, cited (before a tribunal, as defendant); 3. subpœnaed (as a witness); 4. appointed, fixed. **Une rente assignée sur un bien-fonds**, an annuity charged on landed estate; a rent-charge. **Être — sur un bon, sur un mauvais fonds**, to be charged on a good, a bad security. **Ce payement est — sur les brouillards de la Seine**, that payment has no better security than a draft on Aldgate pump. **Se trouver au lieu —**, to be present at the place appointed.

5. *s.* defendant (in any civil cause).

ASSIGNER, asinyé-r, Lat. : assignāre; ad, to; signum, sign], *va.* 1. to assign : *a*) to charge on, to make payable at, out of, *or* by; *b*) to indicate, to specify, to determine; *c*) to fix, to appoint; *d*) to allot, to allow, to attribute. *a*) **Sur quel fonds cette dépense sera-t-elle assignée ?** on what fund will that expenditure be charged ? **Il m'assigna une rente sur ses biens patrimoniaux**, he assigned me a rent-charge on his paternal estates. *b*) **— une différence**, to assign a difference. **— les motifs d'une détermination**, to assign the reasons of a determination. *c*) **— un jour pour le payement d'une dette**, to assign (fix *or* appoint) a day for the payment of a debt. **— des limites à**, to assign (*or* fix) limits to. *d*) **— à chacun son rang, sa tâche**, to assign to each his rank, his task. **— un traitement**, to assign a salary (to a person).

2. *Law-t.* to serve a writ (*or* notice of action) on, to cite (before a court of law); to summon (before a police tribunal); to subpœna (a witness). **Faire —**, to serve a writ on, to give notice of action to, to summon. **Plusieurs témoins furent assignés**, several witnesses were subpœnaed.

ASSIMILABILITÉ, asimilabilité. *sf. Physiol.* assimilability (of food). **— des substances**, the assimilability of substances.

ASSIMILABLE, asimilabl', *adj.* assimilable : *a*) that may be likened, comparable; *b*) *Physiol.* capable of assimilation.

ASSIMILATEUR, TRICE, assimilatœr, tris', *adj.* assimilating, assimilative. **Organes assimilateurs**, assimilating organs. **Forces assimilatrices**, assimilative (*or* assimilating) powers.

ASSIMILATIF, IVE, asimilatif, iv', *adj.* assimalitive.

ASSIMILATION, asimilàsyôn, *sf.* assimilation : *a*) comparison, the act of likening or comparing; *b*) *Physiol.* the faculty of appropriating substances for nutrition, possessed by all organized beings, whether plants or animals; the act of assimilating; *c*) *Gram.* the euphonic change of the final consonant of a prefix, as *illisible* instead of *in-lisible*. **L'— n'est qu'un des actes de la nutrition**, assimilation is only one of the acts of nutrition.

ASSIMILÉ, E, asimilé, *pa. p.* assimilated; *a*) compared; *b*) appropriated (as a means of nutrition). **Alexandre — par Boileau à un fou furieux**, Alexander, compared by Boileau to a raving madman. **Substances assimilées**, assimilated substances.

ASSIMILER, asimilé-r, [Lat. : assimilāre; ad, to; similis, like], *va.* to assimilate : *a*) to bring to the likeness (of) or to a resemblance (with); *b*) to liken, to compare (to); *c*) *Physiol.* to appropriate extraneous substances as a means of nutrition, said both of animals and plants. *a*) **L'ivrognerie assimile l'homme à la brute**, drunkenness assimilates man to the brute. *b*) **Comment — des choses si contraires ?** how assimilate (liken *or* compare) things so different ? *c*) **L'animal ne peut s'— que les substances animales ou végétales**, animals can assimilate only animal or vegetable substances. **La plante seule peut s'— les matières inorganiques**, plants alone can assimilate inorganic substances.

ASSIMILER (s'), *v. refl.* to assimilate one's self : *a*) to bring one's self to the likeness (of); *b*) to liken or compare one's self (to); *c*) *Physiol.* to assimilate, to be assimilated. *a*) **Par ses vices cet homme s'assimile à la brute**, by his vices that man assimilates himself to (degrades himself to the level of) the brute. *b*) **Pensez-vous que j'ose m' — à ce grand homme ?** do you think that I dare compare myself to that great man ? *c*) **Les substances nutritives s'assimilent plus ou moins facilement**, nutritive substances assimilate (*or* are assimilated) with greater or less facility.

ASSIS, E, asi, iz', *pa. p.* V. ASSEOIR. 1. seated, sitting (of persons or animals); 2. seated, situated (of things); 3. laid, imposed (as taxes). **— dans un bon fauteuil** seated in a good arm-chair. **Ville assise sur une colline**, a town seated (*or* situated) on a hill. **On gagne peu par des impôts mal assis**, little is gained by taxes injudiciously imposed.

ASSIS, *sm.* sitting. **Voter par — et levé**, to vote by sitting down or standing up.

ASSISE, asiz', [asseoir], *sf.* 1. *Mason.* course (of stones or bricks). **Maçonnerie par assises**, coursed masonry, coursed work. **Assises réglées**, regular courses (all of the same height, with joints properly broken). **Mur sans assises**, a rubble wall. **Une — de parpaings**, a thorough course. **— de moteur.** *Autom.* engine foundation *or* bed.

2. *Geol.* stratum (of rocks, etc.); 3. *Geol.* layer : said of the courses of denuded rocks in mountains which do not rise with a regular slope; 4. *Law-t.* court. V. ASSISES.

ASSISES, asiz', *sf. pl.* 1. assizes, court of assize ! *a*) a court for the trial of persons accused of murder, felony, etc.; *b*) a code of laws; 2. (in feudal times) court-leet, court-baron. **Être renvoyé devant la cour d'—**, to be committed for trial at the assizes. **Les assises de Jérusalem**, the assizes of Jerusalem : a code of laws enacted by the crusaders for the kingdom of Jerusalem. **Tenir ses — dans une maison, dans une société**, to be the oracle of a house, of a company.

ASSISTANCE, asistâns', *sf.* 1. presence, attendance : personal presence (of a public functionary, etc.). **Droit d'—**, fee for attendance, attendance fees.

2. auditory, audience, company : persons present at any place; 3. congregation (of persons assembled for public worship). **Son discours ravit toute l'—**, his speech delighted the whole auditory. **Le prédicateur toucha l'—**, the preacher moved (*or* affected) the congregation.

4. council (of a religious order); 5. (among the Jesuits) country *or* province confided by the general of the order to the management of an assistant.

6. assistance : aid, help, succour. **Donner ou prêter — à quelqu'un**, to give or lend assistance to a person. **A qui refusa-t-elle jamais son —**, to whom did she ever refuse assistance ? **— publique**, relief board, poor-law relief : in France, a constitued body for administering to the relief of the poor.

ASSISTANT, E, asistân-t, ânt, *adj.* assistant. **Prêtre —**, assistant priest. **Évêque —**, assistant bishop.

ASSISTANT, E, *smf.* assistant : *a*) a monk or nun who assists a superior in the exercise of his or her functions; *b*) one who accompanies an inmate of a religious house in interviews with externs.

ASSISTANTS, *sm. pl.* by-standers, lookers-on : persons present. **Un des assistants**, one of the bystanders, a looker-on.

ASSISTÉ, E, assité, *pa. p.* 1. attended : accompanied; 2. assisted : aided, helped; 3. relieved : receiving relief. **— de son avocat**, attended by his counsel. **— de vos conseils**, assisted by your advice. **Les pauvres qui ne sont pas assistés**, the poor who do not receive public relief. **Hospice des enfants assistés**, the Foundling Hospital (of Paris).

ASSISTER, asisté-r, [Lat. : assistĕre, to stand by : formed from ad, to and sistĕre), *vn.* 1. to attend, to be present (at). **Il assistait en personne**, he attended (*or* was present) in person. **— à un mariage**, to be present at a wedding. **Tout Paris assista à ses funérailles**, all Paris was present at (*or* attended) his funeral. **— à la messe**, to attend mass. **— à un jugement**, to be on the bench during a trial (to be one of the judges).

2. to witness. **Racine, Molière, Boileau ont assisté aux orages de la Fronde**, Racine, Molière, Boileau witnessed the troubles of the Fronde.

ASSISTER, *va.* 1. to assist : *a*) to aid, to help; *b*) to succour or relieve (a person in distress). **J'assistais comme avocat le prévenu**, I assisted the accused as his counsel. **Dieu vous assiste !** God help you !

2. to attend, to accompany. **Se faire — de**, 1. to obtain, to procure the assistance (of a friend, etc.); 2. to procure the attendance of (an official). **Il était assisté du commissaire de police**, he was attended (accompanied) by the commissary of police. **Il se fit — par des sergents de ville**, he obtained the assistance of some police officers. **— un malade à la mort**, to attend a dying person (as spiritual adviser).

ASSOCIABLE, asosiabl', *adj.* associable, sociable.

ASSOCIATION, assosiâsyôn, *sf.* association : *a*) union of persons for a particular purpose; *b*) *Comm.* partnership, copartners; *c*) confederacy, league; *d*) combination (of things); *e*) connection (of ideas). **— religieuse, scientifique, littéraire**, religious,

scientific, literary association. — **commerciale,** trading company. **Acte, contrat d'—,** deed of partnership, partnership deed. — **illicite,** an illicit (unauthorized) association. — **de malfaiteurs,** band, confederacy of criminals *or* evil-doers. — **en participation,** *Comm.,* joint adventure. **Les ouvriers forment des associations pour se secourir,** the working classes form associations (societies, clubs, *or* unions) for mutual assistance. [*Fig.* :] **L'— des mots, des idées,** the association of words, of ideas.

ASSOCIÉ, E, asocié, *sm.* **1.** associate : *a*) companion ; *b*) an honorary member of certain learned societies ; *c*) confederate (in a good or ill sense) ; *d*) accomplice (in an ill sense).

2. *Comm.* partner, copartner. **J'ai pris un —,** I have taken a partner. — **commanditaire,** a sleeping partner. — **principal,** head partner, principal, senior partner (of a trading firm).

ASSOCIER, assosié-r, [Lat. : associāre : ad, to ; socius, a companion], *va.* **1.** to make (a person) one's associate, partner, colleague, companion ; accomplice (in an ill sense). **Il associa son fils à son commerce,** he made his son partner in his business, he took his son into partnership. **Il refusa de m'— à cette noble entreprise,** he refused to make me his associate in that noble entreprise. **S'— quelqu'un,** to make a person one's colleague, partner, assistant.

2. to make (a person) participate *or* share (in a good or ill sense) ; to make (a person) a party to (generally in an ill sense). **Associez les pauvres à vos biens,** make the poor participators of (*or* sharers in) your wealth. **A ses secrets desseins il voulut m'—,** he wished to make me a party to his secret designs.

3. (in speaking of academies, etc.), to elect as an associate (*or* member). **L'Académie ne pouvait manquer de s'— un écrivain aussi distingué,** the (French) Academy could not fail to elect so eminent an author as one of its members.

4. to associate : to link together, to connect, to join, to unite. **C'est l'intérêt qui associe ces deux individus,** self-interest is the link which unites those two individuals. — **l'agréable avec l'utile,** to associate *or* join the agreeable with the useful. **Il associe avec facilité ses idées,** he easily associates (links together *or* connects) his ideas.

ASSOCIER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become (a person's) associate, partner, colleague, assistant, companion, etc., to enter into partnership with. **Nous nous sommes associés pour cette entreprise,** we have entered into partnership for that enterprise. **Quoi ! vous vous associez à un pareil homme ?** what ! do you enter into partnership with such a man ? **Les animaux qui s'étaient associés avec le lion,** the animals who had entered into partnership with the lion.

2. to share, to join, participate (*or* take part) in, to be a party to, a sharer *or* participator in. **Nous nous associerons à votre fuite,** we will share (*or* join you in) your flight.

3. to associate (with) : to frequent, to keep company (*or* make friends) with. **Il ne faut pas qu'un jeune homme s'associe avec toute espèce de gens,** a young man must not associate with all sorts of people.

4. to be associated *or* connected with each other ; to join, to go together, to harmonise with each other. **Voilà deux mots qui s'associent bien,** those two words go well together. **Ces deux idées ne peuvent s'—,** those two ideas cannot be associated (*or* do not harmonize) with each other.

ASSOLEMENT, asol'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Agr.* rotation of crops ; **2.** dividing of a farm into *soles* (distinct portions) to receive a succession of different crops. — **triennal avec jachère,** two corn-crops and a fallow. — **triennal,** the three shift (*or* course) rotation : peas beans *or* roots, wheat, barley or oats, and clover. — **quadriennal,** the four course rotation : consisting of corn, roots, and green crops alternately. — **simultané,** any white crop with clover.

ASSOLER, asolé-r, [à ; sole], *va. Agr.* to divide a farm into *soles* (distinct portions) for the rotation of crops, to apply the rotation system to (a farm).

ASSOMBRIR, asônbrir, [à ; sombre], *va.* **1.** to make sombre, to overshade : to darken, to obscure ; **2.** *Fig.* to throw a gloom over. **Ces arbres assombrissent notre maison,** these trees overshade (*or* darken our house. **Les nuages assombrissent le ciel** the clouds darken, obscure the sky.

ASSOMBRIR (s'), *v. refl.* to become *or* get sombre *or* gloomy ; to be overcast (in speaking of the sky). **Le ciel s'assombrit,** the sky is overcast, has become gloomy. **Dans la maladie les idées s'assombrissent,** in sickness one's thoughts become gloomy.

ASSOMMANT, E, asomân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** knocking-down, crushing (in speaking of maces, clubs and other blunt weapons) ; **2.** overwhelming, overpowering ; **2.** tiresome, tedious, boring. **La masse antique était une arme assommante,** the ancient mace was a skull-crushing weapon. **Travail —,** overwhelming toil *or* labour. **Bavard —,** tiresome babbler *or* prater.

ASSOMMEMENT, asomœmân-t, *sm.* knocking down, slaughtering (of an ox, etc.)

ASSOMMER, asomé-r, [à ; somme], *va.* **1.** to knock down, to fell to the ground, to knock on the head : to kill with a club or other blunt weapon. — **un bœuf,** to knock down (*or* slaughter) an ox.

2. to beat *or* belabour unmercifully.

3. to stun, to crush, to overwhelm. **La mort de mon ami m'a assommé,** the death of my friend has stunned (*or* overwhelmed) me. **Il croyait m'— avec saint Augustin et les autres Pères,** he exspected to crush (*or* overwhelm) me with St. Augustine and the other Fathers.

4. to pester, to bore, to weary out, to tire to death. **Ce saint homme qui m'assommait de latin,** this holy man, who pestered (*or* bored) me with Latin. **Je suis assommé de ses bavardages,** I am bored with his babbling.

ASSOMMEUR, asomœr, *sm. Butch.* slaughter-man : one who knocks down or kills oxen.

ASSOMMOIR, asomwâr, *sm.* **1.** bludgeon, loaded cane ; **2.** life-preserver : a short elastic weapon loaded at the end, often carried for self-defence ; **3.** pole-axe (for slaughtering oxen) ; **4.** dead-fall : a sort of trap for destroying stoats, weasels, etc. ; **5.** low bar, wine-shop. **Coup d'—,** a knock-down blow (with a bludgeon, etc.) *Fig.* stunning *or* crushing blow (said of any great affliction or calamity).

ASSOMPTIF, VE, asônptif, iv', *adj. Log.* and *Herald.* assumptive : assumed. **Proposition assomptive,** assumptive proposition. **Armes assomptives,** assumptive arms.

ASSOMPTION, asônpsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, Lat. : assumptio], *sf.* **1.** assumption : *a*)] *Log.* the second proposition of a syllogism ; *b*) any thing taken for granted.

2. Assumption : *a*) taking up to heaven, said especially of the Virgin Mary ; *b*) the festival commemorating that even (Aug. 15) ; *c*) a painting representing it.

ASSONANCE, asonâns', *sf.* assonance : an imperfect rhyme, as *perde* and *superbe,* in which the last consonant differs.

ASSONANT, E, asonân-t, ant', [Lat. : assonans, from assonāre, ad to ; sonāre, to sound], *adj.* assonant : resembling, but not identical, in sound.

ASSORTI, E, asòrti, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** assorted. **Un mari et une femme bien assortis,** a well-matched husband and wife ; a well-assorted couple. **Ce mariage lui paraissait mal assorti de toutes les manières,** this marriage appeared to him ill-assorted (*or* unsuitable) in every respect. **Couleurs mal assorties,** ill-assorted colours.

2. matched, paired. **Un attelage bien —,** a well-matched team (of horses, etc.).

3. stocked : having an assortment of goods. **Magasin bien —,** well-stocked shop.

ASSORTIMENT, asortimân-t, *sm.* assortment : *a*) suitableness, harmony, matching of things put together ; *b*) set, collection of things which usually go together ; *c*) diversified stock of the same kind of goods. **L'— de ces couleurs est agréable,** the harmony of those colours is pleasing. **Un — de diamants, de bijoux, de vaisselle,** a set of diamonds, of jewels, of plate. — **d'outils,** a set of tools. **Ce marchand a un bel — de soieries, de dentelles,** this tradesman has a fine assortment of silks, of lace. [In the book-trade :] **Livres d'—,** books purchased for sale : as opposed to *livres de fonds,* which a bookseller publishes himself.

ASSORTIR, asòrtir, [à ; sort], *va.* [*J'assortis, nous assortissons* ; *j'assortissais* ; *j'assortis* ; *j'assortirai* ; *assortissons* ; *que j'assortisse* ; *assortissant.*] **1.** to assort : to select and bring together things in some respects alike or suited to each other ; sometimes said of persons also. — **des couleurs, des fleurs,** to assort colours, flowers : to select such as harmonize with each other.

2. to match, to suit. **Son esprit et son humeur étaient faits pour — le reste,** his mind and temper were made to match the rest. *Hamilt. Gramm.* 4. — **des chevaux,** to match *or* pair horses (for a carriage).

3. to stock (a shop) ; to supply with an assortment of goods. — **un magasin,** to stock a shop. **Allez chez ce marchand, il vous assortira,** go to that shop-keeper, he will suit you.

ASSORTIR, *vn.* to match, to suit : to harmonize with. **Ce tableau n'assortit point à son pendant,** this painting does not match (harmonize with) its pendant (fellow).

ASSORTIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be assorted, to harmonize with, to suit. **Ces couleurs s'assortissent bien,** those colours are well assorted, harmonize well. [*Fig.* :] **Leurs humeurs ne s'assortissent point,** their tempers do not harmonize (or agree), are ill assorted.

2. to supply, provide *or* to suit one's self (with). **Je m'assortis de quelques livres,** I provided myself with a few books.

ASSORTISSANT, E, asòrtisân-t, ânt', *adj.* suitable, suited (to *or* for) ; matching, suiting ; harmonizing, in harmony *or* keeping (with). **Cette doublure n'est pas assortissante à la robe,** this lining is not in harmony with (does not match) the dress. **On prend des manières assortissantes aux choses qu'on dit,** people assume manners

suited to (*or* harmonizing with) what they say. *J.-J. Rouss. Hél.* 11, 21.

ASSORTISSOIRE, asòrtisswar, *sf.* box of various articles assorted.

ASSOTER, asoté-r, [à ; sot], *va.* to infatuate : to befool, to make a fool of.

ASSOTER (s'), *v. refl.* to be (*or* become) infatuated. **Il s'est assoté d'une femme qui le ruinera**, he has become infatuated with a woman who will ruin him.

ASSOUCHEMENT, asoush'mân-t, [souche], *sm. Arch.* base (of the triangle of a pediment).

ASSOUPI, E, asoupi, *pa. p.* 1. rendered sleepy *or* drowsy ; 2. allayed, lulled (as pain) ; 3. appeased, quieted, hushed (as quarrels, etc.) ; 4. hushed up (as a scandal, etc.) ; 5. *adj.* drowsy, sleepy, somnolent, heavy with sleep ; sleepy-headed, drowsy-headed. **Si dans notre querelle à jamais assoupie**, if in our quarrel for ever hushed. *Volt. Tancr.* 1. 2. **L'affaire n'est pas tout à fait assoupie**, the affair is not quite hushed up (not quite forgotten). **Il n'est qu'—**, he is only dozing.

ASSOUPIR, asoupir, [Lat. : assopire], *va.* [*J'assoupis, j'assoupissais ; j'assoupis ; j'assoupirai ; assoupissant.*] 1. to render *or* make drowsy. **Les fumées du vin l'assoupissent**, the fumes of wine make him drowsy. **Un livre ennuyeux assoupit le lecteur**, a dry (*or* dull) book makes the reader drowsy (sends the reader to sleep).

2. to allay, to lull. **Les narcotiques assoupissent la douleur**, narcotics allay (*or* lull) pain.

3. to appease, to quiet, to hush. **— une querelle**, to appease a quarrel. **— un bruit**, to hush (*or* silence) a rumour, a report.

4. to hush up. **On cherchait à — cette affaire**, they endeavoured to hush up that affair (*or* to keep that affair secret).

ASSOUPIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become drowsy ; 2. to doze, to slumber, to take a nap ; 3. to be lulled *or* allayed (as pain) ; 4. to diminish, to die away, to be hushed up (as a scandal, etc.). **Il s'assoupit chaque jour après son dîner**, he takes a nap (*or* doze) every day after dinner. **Sa douleur va bientôt s'assoupir**, his pain will soon be lulled.

ASSOUPISSANT, E, asoupisân-t, ânt', *adj.* soporific : causing sleep, sleepy, sleeping. **Potion assoupissante**, sleeping (*or* sleepy) draught. **Remède —**, soporific (*or* sleeping) medicine, a soporific. **Lecture assoupissante**, sleepy reading : reading that sends one to sleep.

ASSOUPISSEMENT, asoupis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. drowsiness, sleepiness ; 2. slumber ; 3. *Fig.* supineness, carelessness, indolence. **Je tombai dans un profond —**, I fell into a deep slumber. **Il est tombé dans un honteux —**, he has sunk into disgraceful supineness. **L'— d'une querelle, d'un scandale**, the appeasing of a quarrel, the hushing up of a scandal.

ASSOUPLIR, asouplir, [à ; souple], *va.* 1. to supple : *a*) to make supple, soft, or flexible ; *b*) *Fig.* to make yielding, compliant, submissive ; 2. to train (as persons or animals) ; to break (*or* break in) horses. **— une étoffe**, to supple a textile fabric. **— un caractère violent**, to supple (*or* tame down) a violent character.

ASSOUPLIR (s'), *v. refl.* to become supple, soft *or* flexible, yielding *or* compliant. **Le cuir s'assouplit dans l'eau**, leather becomes supple in water. **Son caractère altier n'a pu s'—**, his haughty spirit could not be made to yield.

ASSOURDIR, asourdir, [à ; sourd], *va.* 1. to deafen : to make deaf, to stun (said of noises), to prevent from hearing ; 2. to deaden (the sound of a bell, etc., by muffling). **Trop de bruit nous assourdit**, too much noise deafens us, prevents us from hearing. **Je suis assourdi par le bruit**, I am deafened by the noise.

3. *Paint.* to tone down (colours that are too glaring) ; 4. *Naut.* to muffle (oars).

ASSOURDISSANT, E, asourdisân-t, ânt', *adj.* deafening. **Bruit —**, deafening noise.

ASSOURDISSEMENT, asourdis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. deafness, dulness of hearing ; 2. din, deafening noise. **Cet — dura longtemps**, this deafness lasted for a long time. **N'ai-je pas assez de l'— des flots** ? have I not enough with the din of the waves ? *V. Hugo, Orient.* 35.

ASSOUVI, E, assouvi, *pa. p.* satiated : *a*) satisfied, sated ; *b*) gorged, glutted. **Sa faim n'est pas encore assouvie**, his hunger is not yet satiated. **Son ambition n'étant pas encore assouvie**, his ambition not being yet satiated, his ambition being still unsated. **— de sang, de carnage**, sated *or* glutted with blood, with carnage.

ASSOUVIR, asouvir, [Low Lat. : assopire], *va.* [*J'assouvis ; j'assouvissais ; j'assouvis ; j'assouvirai ; assouvissant.*] to satiate : *a*) to sate, to glut, to gorge ; *b*) to sate, to gratify, to satisfy. **Il ne peut — sa faim**, he cannot satiate, satisfy his hunger. **— sa cupidité, son avarice**, to satiate (*or* satisfy) one's cupidity, one's avarice. **— sa colère**, to gratify one's anger. **— ses yeux d'une chose**, to sate one's eyes with a thing ; (in an ill sense) to gloat over a thing.

ASSOUVIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to satiate one's self ; 2. to be satiated ; 3. to gorge one's self ; 4. to be gorged *or* glutted. **Cette bête vorace ne peut s'—**, this voracious beast can never be satiated. **S'— de sang, de carnage**, to sate one's self with blood, with carnage. **Ils ne peuvent s'— de l'hyperbole**, they can never be satiated with hyperbole (can never have enough of hyperbole).

ASSOUVISSEMENT, assouvis'mân-t, *sm.* satiating : *a*) glutting ; *b*) satisfying, gratifying, gratification. **L'— de la faim**, the satiating (*or* satisfying) of hunger. **L'— des désirs, des passions**, the gratifying of desires, of the passions.

ASSUJÉTIR, ASSUJETTIR, asuzh-étir, [à ; sujet], *va.* 1. to subject : to subdue, to reduce to subjection. **— une province**, to subject (*or* subdue) a province. **Les Gaulois furent assujettis par les Romains**, the Gauls were subjected by the Romans. **Carthage fut assujettie aux Romains**, Carthage was subjected to the Romans. **— les passions**, to subdue the passions. **Il assujettissait ses désirs au joug de la raison**, he subjected his desires to the yoke of reason.

2. *Fig.* to bind, to tie down, to confine. **Les règles de l'art assujettissent l'ouvrier**, the rules of art bind (*or* are binding on) the workman.

3. to fix, to fasten, to make fast : to tie *or* bind fast. **— une planche**, to fasten down a plank.

ASSUJETTIR (s'), *v. refl.* to subject one's self, to submit. **S'— aux lois**, to submit to the laws. **S'— aux caprices de quelqu'un**, to submit to the caprices of a person.

ASSUJETTISSANT, E, asuzhètisân-t, ânt', *adj.* requiring assiduous attention : tying, confining : said of things only. **Cette profession est assujettissante**, that profession requires assiduous attention.

ASSUJETTISSEMENT, asuzhètis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. subjection : slavery, thraldom, dependence ; 2. *Fig.* subjection : constraint.

ASSUMER, assumé-r, [Lat. : assumère : ad, to ; sumère, sumptum, to take], *va.* to assume. **— (ou — sur soi) la responsabilité d'une chose**, to assume (*or* take on one's self) the responsibility of a thing.

ASSURANCE, asurâns', *sf.* 1. assurance : *a*) certainty, certain expectation ; *b*) confidence, reliance, trust ; *c*) formal promise, protestation ; *d*) self-confidence, boldness, spirit ; *e*) insurance (against risks of any kind). **On ne peut plus douter de cette nouvelle, on en a une entière —**, that news can no longer be doubted, we have full assurance of it. **J'ai l'—d'obtenir cette place**, I have the certainty (*or* assurance) of obtaining that place.

b) **J'ai la ferme — qu'il vous aidera**, I have full confidence that he will help you. **Vous pouvez prendre ce drap en toute —**, you may take that cloth in full confidence.

c) **Je vous donne l'— que je ferai mon possible**, I give you the assurance that I will do my best.

d) **Il parle avec —**, he speaks boldly (*or* with boldness). **Cet orateur n'a pas assez d'—**, this speaker has not sufficient assurance (*or* self-confidence). **Une noble —**, a noble self-confidence. **Une mâle —**, a manly boldness.

e) **— maritime**, marine insurance. **— mutuelle**, mutual insurance. **— contre la grêle**, insurance against hail. **— contre l'incendie**, fire insurance. **— sur la vie**, life assurance *or* insurance. **— contre les accidents**, insurance against accidents. **Compagnie d'— contre l'incendie, sur la vie**, fire insurance company, life insurance (*or* assurance) company. **Compagnie d'— mutuelle**, mutual insurance company. **Association d'— mutuelle**, mutual assurance association. **Bureau d'—**, insurance-office. **Courtier d'—**, insurance broker. **Police d'—**, policy of insurance. **Prime d'—**, premium of insurance. **Annuler une —**, to cancel an insurance. **Sans —**, uninsured.

2. security : guarantee. **Ne traitez pas si l'on ne vous donne une solide assurance**, do not treat, unless they give you good security. **Je vous donnerai une bonne —**, I will give you ample security.

3. safety, security. **Pourrais-tu dormir en — ?** could you sleep in safety ? **C'est ce qui fait l'— du pays**, that is what constitutes the security of the country.

ASSURÉ, E, assuré, *adj.* 1. secure. **Une retraite assurée**, a secure (*or* safe) retreat. **Un rempart —**, a secure rampart.

2. sure, certain : positive, indubitable. **Présage —**, a sure presage. **Il est — que**, it is certain that. **Tenez-le pour —**, consider it certain. **Des nouvelles assurées**, positive news.

3. firm, steady. **Il ira au supplice d'un pas —**, he will go to execution with a firm step. **Des pas mal assurés**, tottering steps. **D'une main mal assurée**, with a trembling hand.

4. bold, confident ; (in an ill sense, and before the noun) impudent, shameless. **Contenance assurée**, bold mien (*or* bearing). **Un — menteur**, an impudent liar.

ASSURÉ, E, *s.* insured. **Tous les assurés ont été indemnisés**, all the insured have been indemnified.

ASSURÉMENT assurémân-t, *adv.* 1. assuredly : certainly, surely, to be sure ; 2. securely ; 3. boldly, confidently, with assurance. **Oui, —**, yes, certainly. **— non**, assuredly (*or* certainly) not. **Croyez-vous qu'il pense ce qu'il dit ? — —**, do you believe

that he thinks what he says? — To be sure (*or* assuredly), I do.

ASSURER, asuré-r, [à; sûr], *va.* 1. to secure: *a*) to make firm, steady, stable, or fast, to fasten; *b*) to provide for the security of, to give safety to; *c*) to make sure; *d*) to guarantee.

a) — **un mur qui menace ruine**, to secure (*or* shore up) a wall which threatens to fall. — **un plancher**, to secure (*or* prop up) a floor. — **un vaisseau avec ses ancres**, to secure a vessel with her anchors. **Le vent agite ce volet, il faut l'—**, the wind blows that shutter about, it must be fastened. — **une table**, to steady a table.

b) **Il assure sa vie par cette précaution**, he secures his life by that precaution. — **sa fortune, sa puissance**, to secure one's fortune, one's power.

c) **Il s'assura par là votre amitié**, he thereby secured your friendship. **Elles se sont assuré d'avance une loge à l'Opéra**, they secured (*or* engaged) beforehand a box at the Opera. — **des vivres et des munitions à l'armée**, to secure (*or* make sure of) provisions and ammunition for the army.

d) **Ce traité assure la paix**, that treaty secures (guarantees *or* is a guarantee of) peace. **Ce mariage assure le bonheur de sa fille**, this marriage secures his daughter's happiness.

2. to reassure. **Un oracle m'assure, un songe me travaille**, an oracle reassures me; a dream troubles me.

3. to settle (on). **Il a assuré par son testament tous ses biens à son neveu**, by his will he has settled all his property on his nephew. — **à quelqu'un une rente, une pension**, to settle an annuity, a pension on a person.

4. to assert, to declare. **Il assure un mensonge aussi hardiment que la vérité**, he asserts a falsehood as boldly as the truth. **Cette femme assure qu'elle n'a que vingt ans**, that woman declares that she is only twenty.

5. to assure. **Assurez-le de ma reconnaissance de mon respect**, assure him of my gratitude, of my respect. **Vous pouvez l'— que je lui suis très dévoué**, you may assure him that I am most devoted to him. **Nous sommes assurés du succès**, we are assured (*or* certain) of success. **Je vous en assure**, I assure you of it. [In a neuter sense:] **Je lui assurais que...**, I assured him that... **J'ai assuré à votre ami qu'il n'y avait rien à craindre**, I assured your friend that there was nothing to fear.

6. to insure: to secure against risk. **J'ai assuré** (ou **fait assurer**) **mon navire**, I have insured my ship. **La compagnie des assurances mutuelles a assuré cette maison contre l'incendie**, the mutual insurance company has insured this house againt fire. — **pour l'aller**, to insure out. — **pour le retour**, to insure home. **Maison assurée contre l'incendie**, house insured against fire. **Je suis assuré**, I am insured (*or* I have insured my house, etc.). **Cette poutre est mal assurée**, that beam is not secured (*or* is badly fixed *or* fastened).

7. *Naut.* — **son pavillon**, to fire a gun on hoisting a ship's national colours.

8. *Horsem.* — **un cheval**, to train a horse to go through all his movements with ease and precision. — **la bouche d'un cheval**, to get a horse a good mouth, to accustom a horse to the bit.

ASSURER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to secure one's self: *a*) to make firm or stable; *b*) to take precautions (against). *a*) **Assurez-vous bien dans cette position**, secure yourself well in that position. **Il faut d'abord vous — sur votre cheval**, you must first get a good seat on horseback. *b*) **Il s'assura contre cet événement**, he secured himself against that event.

2. (with *dans, en, sur, à*) to rely on, to put trust (*or* one's trust) in, to trust in *or* to. **Malheur à celui qui ne s'assure que dans ses richesses**, woe to him who trusts only in his riches. **S'— en quelqu'un**, to rely on (*or* trust in) a person. **Celui qui s'assure en son innocence**, he who trusts to his innocence. **Ne vous assurez point sur ce cœur inconstant**, do not trust (*or* put your trust, in that inconstant heart. *Rac. Mithr.* I. 5. **Je m'assure encore aux bontés de mon frère**, I still rely on my brother's kindness. *Racine.* **Faut-il que je m'assure au rapport de mes yeux?** must I trust to the evidence of my own eyes? *Mol. D. Gar.* IV. 7.

3. to ascertain, to satisfy (*or* convince) one's self. **Je m'assurerai s'il a dit la vérité**, I will ascertain whether he has told the truth. **Il s'est assuré que tout cela était faux**, he has satisfied himself that all that was false.

4. to feel assured, to be certain, to make, to be, *or* feel sure. **Assurez-vous que je viendrai**, be sure that I will come. **Qui peut s'— d'être toujours heureux?** who can be (*or* make) sure of being always happy? *La Font.* V. 17.

5. (with *de*) to seize, to make one's self master of, to take possession of; to secure, seize, *or* arrest (a person). **Il s'assura de cette ville**, he made himself master of that town, he took (*or* secured) possession of that town. **Ils s'assurent d'une barque**, they get hold (*or* possession) of a boat.

6. (with *de*) to secure the aid *or* support of. **Il faut vous — d'un journal accrédité**, you must secure the support of an influential newspaper. **S'— de la faveur du préfet**, to secure the prefect's favour.

ASSUREUR, assurœr, *sm.* 1. insurer; 2. underwriter: one who signs a marine insurance policy.

ASSYRIE, asiri, *sf. Geog.* Assyria.

ASSYRIEN, ENNE, asiriœn, en, *adj.* Assyrian.

ASSYRIOLOGIE, asiriolozhi, [Assyrie: Gr.: λόγος, discourse], *sf.* assyriology; the science of Assyrian antiquities.

ASTARTE, astarte, *sf.* 1. *Myth.* Astarte: a Syrian goddess; 2. *Zool.* astarte: a genus of mollusks.

ASTATIQUE, astatik', [Gr.: ἄστατος, unstable], *adj. Phys.* astatic. **Aiguille —**, astatic needle.

ASTER, astèr, [Gr.: ἀστήρ, star], *sm. Bot.* aster, starwort.

ASTÉRIE, astéri, *sf.* 1. *Zool.* asterias, starfish; 2. *Min.* star-stone, asteria, asteriated sapphire. — **fossile**, asteriatite.

ASTÉRISME, astérism', *sm. Astron.* constellation.

ASTÉRISQUE, asterisk', *sm. Print.* asterisk (*).

ASTERNAL, E, astèrnal, al', [Gr.: ἀ, neg. + στέρνον, the chest], *adj. Anat.* asternal: said of the ribs which do not meet the sternum.

ASTÉROÏDE, astéroïd', [Gr.: ἀστήρ, star: εἶδος, form], *sm.* 1. *Astron.* asteroid *or* planetoid: a small planet; 2. *Meteorol.* aerolite.

ASTHÉNIE, asténi, [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; σθένος, strength], *sf. Med.* asthenia, debility.

ASTHÉNIQUE, asténik', *adj. Med.* asthenic.

ASTHMATIQUE, asmatik, [asthme], *adj.* 1. *Med.* asthmatic, asthmatical; 2. (substantively) asthmatic.

ASTHME, asm', [Gr.: ἆσθμα, from ἄημι, to breathe].

ASTI, asti, **ASTIC**, astik, *sm.* 1. *Shoem.* longstick: an tool made of bone, wood, or metal, to smooth the surface of leather; 2. *Technol.* polisher, polishing-stick.

ASTICOT, astiko, *sm.* [ety. unknown], gentle: flesh maggot used for bait.

ASTICOTER, astikoté-r, *va. Colloq.* to tease, to plague, to annoy.

ASTIQUER, astiké-r, [astic], *va.* 1. to smooth, to polish; 2. *Colloq.* to trim up (one's person).

ASTOME, astom', [Gr.: ἀ, neg, στόμα, mouth], *adj. Nat. Hist.* astomous, astomatous: having no mouth.

ASTRACAN, ASTRAKAN, astrakân, *sm.* Astracan lamb's fur.

ASTRAGALE, astragal', [Gr.: ἀστράγαλος, jointure], *sm.* 1. astragal: *a*) *Arch.* a semicircular moulding; *b*) *Milit.* a bead or convex moulding on cannon; *c*) *Black-sm.* convex bar on the top of an iron balustrade.

2. astrogalus: *a*) *Anat.* the ankle-bone; *b*) *Bot.* the sweet milk-vetch, wild liquorice.

ASTRAL, E, astral, al', *adj.* astral. **Influences astrales**, astral influences. **Année astrale**, sidereal year.

ASTRE, astr', [Lat.: astrum; Gr.: ἀστήρ], *sm.* 1. any heavenly body: sun, moon, star, planet, comet; 2. *pl.* skies; 3. *Astrol.* planet, star. **L'— du jour**, the orb of day, the sun. — **de la nuit**, the orb of night, the moon. **Votre gloire montera aux astres**, your glory will reach the skies. *Fén. Tél.* II. **Sous quel — faut-il que je sois né?** under what planet must I have been born? *Racine, Mithr.* I. 2. — **bénin**, benignant planet *or* star. **Il est né sous un — malheureux**, he was born under an unlucky planet. **Consulter les astres**, to consult the planets.

ASTRÉE, astré, [Gr.: ἀστήρ; Lat.: astræa], *sf.* 1. Astræa: *a*) *Myth.* the daughter of Zeus and Themis, the goddess of justice; *b*) *Astron.* the constellation now called Virgo; also the name of a minor planet (discovered by Hencke in 1845).

2. astræa: a genus of reef-building corals.

ASTREINDRE, astrandr', [Lat.: astringĕre, to bind], *va.* [*J'astreins, nous astreignons; j'astreignais; j'astreignis; j'astreindrai; que j'astreigne; que j'astreignisse; astreignant, astreint.*] 1. to bind (*or* tie) down, to constrain, to force, to compel; 2. to restrict, to limit. **On l'astreignit à observer la règle**, they compelled him to observe the rule.

ASTREINDRE (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to bind *or* tie one's self; 2. to bind *or* tie one's self down; to force one's self. **Cet homme ne peut s'— au moindre travail**, that man cannot force himself to do the least work. **Il est astreint à un rude labeur**, he is bound to a toilsome task.

ASTRICTIF, IVE, astriktif, iv', *adj. Med.* astrictive: binding, astringent.

ASTRICTION, astriksyôn, *sf.* astriction: *a*) *Med.* the action of an astringent; *b*) *Surg.* contraction.

ASTRINGENCE, astranzhâns', *sf. Med.* astringency.

ASTRINGENT, E, astranzhân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. astringent; 2. *sm.* astringent. **Le perchlorure de fer est un bon —**, the perchloride of iron is a good astringent.

ASTROBOLISME, astrobolism', [Gr.: ἄστρον, star; βάλλειν, to throw], *sm. Med.* astrobolismus, astroblesia: *a*) sudden paralysis attributed to the influence of some heavenly body; *b*) appoplexy, sun-stroke.

ASTROÏTE, astroït, [Gr.: ἄστρον, star], *sf.* astroite: *a*) *Nat. Hist.* a species of madrepore: *b*) *Mineral.* asteria, starry-stone.

ASTROLABE, astrolab', [Gr.: ἄστρον, star; λαβή, apprehension], *sm.* astrolabe:

a) *Anc. Astr.* a circular instrument long since disused; *b*) a kind of armillary sphere; *c*) a celestial planisphere.

ASTROLÂTRIE, astrolatri, [Gr.: ἄστρον, star; λατρεία, worship], *sf.* astrolatry: star-worship.

ASTROLOGIE, astrolozhi, [Gr.: ἄστρον, star: λόγος, discourse], *sf.* astrology: *a*) formerly astronomy, or the science of the stars: *b*) in modern use, the chimerical art of predicting future events by the planets. — **judiciaire**, judicial astrology.

ASTROLOGIQUE, astrolozhik', *adj.* astrologic, astrological.

ASTROLOGIQUEMENT, astrolozhik'-mân-t, *adv.* astrologically.

ASTROLOGUE, astrolog', *sm.* astrologer, star-gazer: one who predicts future events. [*Fig.* :] **Ce n'est pas un grand —**, he is no conjurer.

ASTRONOME, astronom', [Gr.: ἄστρον, star; νόμος, law], *sm.* **1.** astronomer; **2.** (in a disparaging sense) star-gazer.

ASTRONOMIE, astronomi, [Gr.: ἀστρονομία], *sf.* astronomy: *a*) the science of the stars; *b*) a book explaining its principles. — **mathématique, physique, nautique**, mathematical, physical, nautical astronomy.

ASTRONOMIQUE, astronomik', *adj.* astronomical; astronomic (rarely used, except in poetry).

ASTRONOMIQUEMENT, astronomik'-mân-t, *adv.* astronomically.

ASTUCE, astus', [Lat.: astutia; astus, crafty], *sf.* **1.** artfulness, low cunning, deepness, craft, craftiness: always in an ill sense; **2.** wile: crafty, artful *or* cunning trick. **Vous connaissez l'— de votre adversaire**, you are aware of the craft (low cunning *or* deepness) of your adversary. **Employer de petites astuces**, to have recourse to crafty tricks.

ASTUCIEUSEMENT, astusiœz'mân-t, *adv.* artfully, cunningly, craftily.

ASTUCIEUX, EUSE, astusiœ-z, œz', *adj.* artful, deep, cunning, crafty, wily: always in an ill sense. **Homme —**, artful *or* crafty man. **Conduite astucieuse**, artful conduct. **Question astucieuse**, artful (*or* insidious) question.

ASYLE, azil, *sm.* V. ASILE.

ASYMÉTRIE, azimétri, [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; σὺν, with; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* asymmetry: *a*) want of proportion: *b*) *Math.* incommensurability.

ASYMÉTRIQUE, azimétrik', *adj.* asymmetral, assymmetrical.

ASYMPTOTE, azanptot', [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; σὺν, with; πίπτω, I fall], *sf. Geom.* asymptote.

ASYMPTOTIQUE, azanptotik', *adj.* asymptotical, asymptotic.

ATAGHAN, atagân, *sm.* ataghan, yataghan: a Turkish dagger.

ATALANTE, atalânt', *sf.* Atalanta: *a*) *Gr. Myth.* the daughter of Jasus and Clymene; *b*) a minor planet discovered in 1855.

ATARAXIE, arataksi, [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; τάραξις, emotion], *sf. Philos.*, *Pathol.* ataraxy: apathy.

ATAVIQUE, atavik, *adj.* atavistic.

ATAVISME, atavism', [Lat.: atavus, avus, grandfather], *sm. Physiol.* and *Bot.* atavism: **1.** reversion of certain characteristics from ancestors; **2.** tendency of hybrids to return to the primitive type.

ATAXIE, ataksi, [Gr.: ἀταξία, imperfection], *sf. Med.* ataxy, ataxia: irregularity.

ATAXIQUE, ataksik', *adj. Med.* ataxic.

ATELIER, atœlyé, [attelle; O. Fr.: astelle, splinter of wood], *sm.* **1.** workshop: factory, manufactory, mill, any place where artisans or operatives work; **2.** workmen, workwomen, hands, employed in a workshop, factory, etc. **L'— d'un menuisier**, joiner's workshop. **Les ateliers d'une imprimerie**, the composing-rooms, press-rooms, etc., of a printing-office. **Les ateliers d'un arsenal**, the gun-factories, smitheries, laboratories of an arsenal. **L'— demande une augmentation de salaire**, the hands (workmen, workwomen) demand higher wages. **Un chef d'—**, a foreman, overseer. — **de modiste**, milliner's work-room.

3. studio (of an artist); **4.** pupils, assistants (engaged in a studio). **Personne n'est admis à visiter son —**, no one is allowed to see his studio. **Cet artiste a congédié tout son —**, this artist has dismissed all his pupils. **Il est sorti de grands artistes de l'— de ce sculpteur**, that sculptor's studio has turned out some eminent artists.

5. gang (of labourers, navvies, etc., employed in earth-works).

6. *Naut.* shed, loft. — **de construction**, building-shed (in a dockyard). — **de gréement** rigging-loft. — **des poulies**, block-shed.

7. lodge (of Freemasons).

8. *Astron. Apparatus Sculptoris*, Sculptor's Workshop: a southern constellation.

ATERMOIEMENT, atèrmwâmân-t, *sm.* **1.** delay, time (allowed to an embarrassed debtor by his creditors); **2.** (when a percentage of the debt is remitted) compounding, composition; **3.** (in an ill sense) put-off, evasion. [Written also *Atermoîment.*]

ATERMOYER, atèrmwâyé-r, [à; O. Fr.: termoyer; terme), *va.* **1.** to delay, to put off (the payment of a debt); **2.** *vn.* to put off, to delay, to procrastinate.

ATERMOYER (s'), *v. refl.* to compound (*or* arrange) with one's creditors.

ATHALAME, atalam', [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; θάλαμος, bed], *adj. Bot.* athalamous.

ATHALIE, atali, **1.** *pnf.* Athaliah. **2.** *sf. Entom.* saw-fly.

ATHALLE, atal', [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; θάλλος, leafage], *adj. Bot.* athallous, leafless.

ATHANASE, atanaz', *pnm.* Athanasius. **Le symbole de saint Athanase**, the Athanasian creed.

ATHÉE, até, [Gr. ἀ, neg.; Θεός, God], *sm.* **1.** atheist; **2.** *adj.* atheistical, atheist. **C'est un —**, he is an atheist. **Sentiment —** atheistical sentiment.

ATHÉISME, atéism, *sm.* atheism.

ATHÉISTIQUE, atéistik', *adj.* atheistical, atheistic.

ATHÉNÉE, aténé, *sm.* **1.** Athenæum: the temple of Minerva at Athens; **2.** Athenæum: a literary institution.

ATHÈNES, atèn', *pn.* Athens: the capital of Greece.

ATHÉNIEN, NE, aténian, èn, *adj.* and *s.* Athenian.

ATHERMANE, atèrman', **ATHERMIQUE**, atèrmik, [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; θερμός, heat], *adj. Phys.* athermanous: impervious to heat.

ATHÉROME, atérom', [Gr.: ἀθήρα, boiled], *sm. Surg.* atheroma: an encysted tumour.

ATHLÈTE, atlèt', [Gr.: ἀθλητής], *sm.* **1.** athlete: wrestler; **2.** *Fig.* champion. **Les athlètes de la foi**, the champions of the faith.

3. *Fig.* antagonist, adversary. **Vous aurez affaire à un rude —**, you will have to deal with a formidable antagonist (*Colloq.* with a rough customer).

ATHLÉTIQUE, atlétik', *adj.* **1.** athletic: stalwart, stalworth, lusty, robust. **Taille —**, † stalworth build.

2. *sf.* athletics: athletic exercises, wrestling, etc.

ATHLÉTIQUEMENT, atlétik'-mân't, *adv.* athletically.

ATHLÉTISME, atlétism', *sm.* athleticism: devilion to athletics.

ATHORACIQUE, atorasik', [Gr.: ἀθωράκιστος], *adj. Nat. Hist.* athoracic: having no thorax.

ATINTER, atanté-r, *va.* to dress up *or* out, to dress showily. **Une jeune fille tout atintée**, a young girl showily dressed.

ATLANTE, atlânt', *sm. Arch.* atlas (*pl.* atlantes): a male figure used instead of a column.

ATLANTIDE, atlântid', *pnf.* Altantis: a large island supposed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic ocean.

ATLANTIQUE, atlântik', [Gr.: ἀτλαντικός, of Atlas], *adj.* **1.** Altantic; **2.** atlas: said of certain large-sized paper; **3.** *sf.* the Atlantic, the Atlantic ocean.

ATLAS, atlas, *pnm.* **1.** Altas: a range of mountains in Africa; **2.** *sm.* atlas: *a*) volume of maps, plates, tables, etc.; *b*) *Anat.* the first vertebra of the neck; *c*) a richly embroidered Indian satin.

ATMIDOMÈTRE, atmidomètr', *sm. Phys.* atmometer: an instrument to measure the rate of evaporation.

ATMOMÈTRE, atmomètr', [Gr.: ἀτμίς, ιδος, vapour; μέτρον, measure].

ATMOSPHÈRE, atmosfèr', [Gr.: ἀτμός, vapour; σφαῖρα, sphère], *sf.* atmosphere: *a*) the gaseous fluids surrounding the earth, sun, planets, etc.; *b*) the air of a country, town, room, etc.; *c*) *Phys.* any stratum of fluid surrounding an isolated body; *d*) *Mechan.* the unit of measure for the pressure of steam, etc. *a*) **L'— est chargée de vapeurs**, the atmosphere is charged with vapours. — **nuageuse**, cloudy atmosphere. **L'— du soleil**, the atmosphere of the sun. **La lune n'a pas d'—**, the moon has no atmospheré. *b*) **L'— viciée d'une salle encombrée**, the vitiated atmosphere of a crowded room. [*Fig.* :] **Une — de vice, de corruption**, an atmosphere of vice, of corruption. *c*) **L'— électrique**, the electric atmosphere.

ATMOSPHÉRIQUE, atmosférik', *adj.* atmospheric, atmospherical. **Phénomène —**, atmospheric phenomenon. **Pression —**, atmospheric pressure. **Soupape —**, atmospheric valve air *or* vacuum valve (of a steam engine).

ATOCIE, atosi, [Gr.: ἄτοκος, sterile), *sf. Med.* atocy: sterility.

ATOME, atom, [Gr.: ἄτομος, not divided], *sm.* atom: *a*) an indivisible particle of matter; *b*) mote in a sunbeam; *c*) *Fig.* anything extremely small: iota, jot, mite, speck. — **chimique, — physique**, chemical atom, physical atom. **Les hommes sont des atomes sur ce globe qui n'est lui-même qu'un — dans l'immensité**, men are atoms on this globe which is itself but an atom in the immensity of space.

ATOMIQUE, atomik', *adj. Chem.* atomic, atomical. **Théorie —**, atomic theory. **Poids —**, atomic weight.

ATOMISME, atomism', *sm. Philos.* atomism: atomic philosophy.

ATOMISTE, atomist', *sm. Philos.* atomist, atomician.

ATOMISTIQUE, atomistik', *adj. Chem.* atomic, atomical. **Théorie —**, atomic theory.

ATONE, aton, [Gr.: ἄτονος], *adj.* want of tone, in vitality.

ATONIE, atoni, [Gr.: ἀ, neg.; τόνος, tone], *sf. Med.* atony: debility want of tone.

ATONIQUE, atonik', *adj. Med.* atonic.

ATOUR, atour, [from atourner], *sm.*

(chiefly used in the *pl.*) attire : personal ornament. **Elle avait ses plus beaux atours,** she was dressed in her best, in all her finery. **Dame d'—,** lady of the bedchamber. **Femme d'—,** bedchamber woman.

ATOURNER, atourné-r, [à ; tourner], *va.* (generally in a disparaging or ironical sense) to bedizen, to dress up *or* out, to deck (*or* trick) up *or* out.

ATOUT, atou, [à ; tout], *sm. Card.-pl.* **1.** trump, trump-card, **Jouer —,** to play a trump, to lead trumps. **Couper avec l'—,** to trump (a card).

2. *Fig.* and *Colloq.* blow, slap, cuff ; **3.** rebuff, reverse. **Donner** ou **appliquer un —,** to punch any one's head. **Il a reçu un fameux —,** he has received a stunning blow ; he has experienced a sad reverse.

ATOXIQUE, atoksik', [Gr. : ἀ, neg. ; τοξικόν, poison], *adj.* non-poisonous.

ATRABILAIRE, atrabilèr, **ATRABILIEUX, EUSE,** atrabilioe, œs, *adj.* **1.** atrabiliary, atrabiliarious : *a*) *Anc. Med.* full of black bile ; *b*) in modern use, malencholic, hypochondriacal ; **2.** *s.* atrabilarian, hypochondriac. **Capsules atrabilaires,** atrabiliary capsules : the renal capsules.

ATRABILE, atrabil', [Lat. : ater, atra, black ; bilis, bile, gall], *sm. anc. Med.* atrabilis : black bile.

ÂTRE, ât'r, [Lat. : ater, atra, black], *sm.* hearth : *a*) fireplace, hearthstone ; *b*) floor or bottom of an oven, kiln, blast-furnace, etc. **Il n'y a rien de si froid que cet âtre,** the hearth is always cold (there is never a fire) in that house.

ATRÉSIE, atrézi, [Gr. : ἀ, neg ; τρῆσις, perforation], *sf. Surg.* imperforation : occlusion of natural orifices.

ATRIUM, atriom', *sm. Rom. Arch.* atrium.

ATROCE, atros', [Lat. : atrox, ocis], *adj.* **1.** atrocious : *a*) extremely cruel or wicked ; *b*) outrageous, heinous (in speaking of crimes, etc.) ; *c*) *Poet.* felon. **Homme —,** an atrocious man. **Crime —,** heinous (*or* atrocious) crime. **Son âme —,** his felon soul. **Injure —,** outrageous insult.

2. excruciating, exquisite (as pain, tortures) ; **3.** most disagreeable, horrid, horrible. **Il fait un temps —,** it is horrid weather.

ATROCEMENT, atros'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** atrociously : cruelly, outrageously ; **2.** excruciatingly ; **3** horribly, horridly.

ATROCITÉ, atrosité, *sf.* **1.** atrocity : *a*) atrociousness, atrocious character or quality ; *b*) anything atrocious ; **2.** wickedness, cruelty, inhumanity. **L'— d'une action, d'un crime,** the atrocity (*or* atrociousness) of an action, of a crime.

ATROPHIE, atrofi, [Gr.: ἀ, neg. ; τροφή, food], *sf. Med.* atrophy : wasting away.

ATROPHIER, atrofié-r, *va. Med.* to cause atrophy. **La compression atrophie les muscles,** compression causes atrophy of the muscles.

ATROPHIER (s'), *v. refl. Med.* to be atrophied, to waste away.

ATROPINE, atropin', [Lat. : atropa, nightshade], *sf. Chem.* atropia : the active principle of atropa belladona.

ATROPOS, atropos, *pnf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Atropos : one of the Fates ; **2.** *sf. Zool.* atropos, death's-head moth.

ATTABALE, atabal', [Ar. : al, the ; thabol, drum], *sm.* attabal : a Moorish tabor or drum.

ATTABLER, atablé-r, [à ; table], *va.* to set (*or* seat) at table (for eating, drinking or playing).

ATTABLER (s'), *v. refl.* to seat one's self at table, to sit down to table. **Ils se sont attablés pour jouer aux échecs,** they sat down to play at chess.

ATTACHANT, E, atashân-t, ânt', *adj.* attaching, interesting, engaging. **Lecture, étude attachante,** interesting study, pleasant reading.

ATTACHE, atash', *sf.* **1.** tie : anything used as a fastening ; halter (to tie up a horse, etc.) ; tether (cord or chain to fasten a horse, cow, etc., to graze) ; chain (to fasten up a dog) ; leash (to lead a dog). **Mettre un chien à —,** to tie (*or* chain) up a dog. **Chien d'—,** yard-dog, bandog. **Prendre des chevaux à l'—.** to take in horses at livery, to keep a livery stable. **Payer tant pour l'—,** to pay so much for stabling. [*Fig.* :] **Être toujours à l'—,** to be tied down to business, to work like a slave. **Sans nulle — et sans souci,** having no tie *or* care.

2. *Anat.* attachment (of a muscle) ; **3.** *Build.* tie, brace ; **4,** string, lace (of shoes) ; **5.** rivet, clamp (wire used in mending earthenware) ; **6.** cluster (of diamonds), diamond brooch with pendants ; **7** post (of a windmill) ; **8.** *Civ. Engin.* fastening, fixture. **Puits d'—,** tie-well of a suspension-bridge.

9. *Naut.* **Port d'—,** port of register ; port where a ship is registered.

10. *Fig.* attachment : *a*) tie, bond ; *b*) liking, inclination. **Pour cette enfant leur — est visible,** their attachment to that child is evident. **Il aura bien de la peine à rompre cette —,** he will find great difficulty in breaking that tie (bond *or* connection). **Il a de l'— pour sa maison, pour ses livres,** he is attached to his house, to his books. **Avoir de l'— au jeu, pour le jeu, à l'étude, pour l'étude,** to be fond of play, of study.

11. *Fig.* adhesion, assent, consent. **Je ne veux rien faire sans votre —,** I will do nothing without your adhesion (*or* consent). **Lettres d'—,** royal letters patent sanctioning the execution of a decree, a papal bull, etc.

ATTACHÉ, E, atashé, *pa. p.* V. ATTACHER. **1.** attached : fixed, fastened, joined, in a general sense, particular modes of fastening being expressed by the words tied, bound, (with a cord, etc.) ; chained (with a chain) ; nailed, screwed, rivetted, bolted (fastened with nails, screws, rivets, or bolts) ; sewed (with a needle), pinned (with a pin) ; stuck, pasted, glued, gummed, etc. **— au poteau,** chained to the stake. **— au pied du mât,** *Naut.* lashed to the foot of the mast. **Il avait les mains attachées derrière le dos,** his hands were tied behind his back. **— à la croix,** nailed to the cross. **Bancs attachés avec des clous, des vis,** benches fastened with nails *or* screws, nailed down, screwed down. [*Fig.* :] **— à l'Église par les liens de paix et de charité,** attached (*or* bound) to the Church by the bonds of peace and charity. **Un homme — à ses pas le suivait partout,** a man, dogging his steps, followed him everywhere. **Tenir les yeux attachées à la terre,** to keep one's eyes fixed (*or* rivetted) on the ground. **Je restai à genoux les yeux attachés à la pierre,** I remained on my knees, gazing at the stone.

2. *Fig.* attached : *a*) bound by affection, habit, conviction, duty, or interest ; *b*) faithful, devoted (to) ; *c*) attaching (to), dependent (on) ; *d*) attendant (on), inseparable (from) ; *e*) wedded (to), tenacious (of). *a*) **Être — à sa famille,** to be attached to one's family. **Il m'est très —,** he is much attached to me. **Je suis fort — à sa personne,** I am strongly attached to his person. **— au parti de la noblesse,** attached to the party of the nobles. **C'était un espion — à la haute police,** he was a spy attached to the secret police. **Être trop — à la vie,** to be too much attached to life. **— au jeu,** addicted to gaming. *b*) **Comme ils voulaient demeurer attachés à l'Évangile,** as they were resolved (*or* determined) to remain faithful to the Gospel. *c*) **Leur fortune est attachée à celle de l'État,** their fortune is dependent on [is attached to *or* bound up with) that of the state. *d*) **Contre la défiance attachée au malheur,** against the mistrust attaching to (*or* inseparable from) misfortune. *e*) **Être — à ses opinions, à ses préjugés,** to be wedded to (*or* tenacious of) one's opinions, one's prejudices.

3. (adjectively) earnest (in), eager (to), intent (on), bent (on) ; **4.** absorbed ; **5.** fond (of). **— à l'étude,** earnest in study. **Vous m'avez vue attachée à vous nuire,** you have seen me eager to injure you, intent (*or* bent) on injuring you. *Rac. Phèd.* II. 5. **C'est Vénus tout entière à sa proie attachée,** it is Venus all intent on her prey. *Rac. Phèd.* II, 3. **— selon sa coutume, il ne vit pas son ami s'avancer,** absorbed as was his wont, he did not see his friend approach.

ATTACHÉ, *sm.* **1.** attache (of an embassy) ; **2.** follower, adherent. **Le secrétaire d'ambassade et les attachés,** the secretary to the embassy and the *attachés*. **Il y a tantôt quarante ans que je me compte parmi vos attachés,** for nearly forty years I have counted myself among your followers *or* adherents.

ATTACHEMENT, atash'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** attachment : *a*) passion or affection that binds a person ; *b*) tie or bond of affection ; *c*) adherence, fidelity. **Elle me sert depuis vingt ans avec l'— d'une fille à son père,** she has served me for twenty years with a daughter's attachment to a father. **Avoir de l'— pour sa femme, pour ses enfants,** to be attached to one's wife, one's children. **L'— qu'il a auprès du prince est une vraie servitude,** his attachment to the prince is real slavery. **Il a un grand — pour elle,** he has a strong attachment (affection) for her. **Avoir de l'— à un parti,** to be attached to a party. **Renoncer à toute espèce d'—,** to renounce every kind of attachment. **Leur — inviolable aux intérêts du peuple,** their inviolable attachment (*or* fidelity) to the interests of the people. **Avoir de l'— à l'étude,** to be attached to (*or* to have a great liking for) study.

2. *pl. Archit.* memoranda of work done or materials employed in those parts of a building which will not be visible when the whole is finished.

ATTACHER, atashé-r, [à ; attache ; O. Fr. : atachier], *va.* **1.** to attach : *a*) to fasten, to fix (in a general sense) ; *b*) to tie, to bind, to chain. *Naut.* to lash ; *c*) to nail, tack, screw, bolt or pin ; *d*) to sew (with needle and thread) ; *e*) to stick (with any adhesive substance), to glue, to paste, to gum. **— un cheval à un poteau,** to fasten (*or* tie) a horse to a post. **— des chevaux à une voiture,** to put horses to a carriage. **On lui attacha les mains,** they tied (*or* bound) his hands. **— au gibet,** to hang on a gallows. **— un martyr au poteau,** to chain a martyr to the stake. **— les vignes aux échalas,** to tie vines to their props. **— avec des clous, des vis, des boulons, des chevilles, des épingles, etc.,** to fasten together with nails, screws, bolts, pegs, pins, etc. to nail, screw, bolt, peg, pin together. **— avec une courroie,** to strap, to fasten with a strap. **— une tapisserie à une muraille,** to tack *or* nail a piece of tapestry to a wall. **— un ruban avec une épingle,** to pin on a ribbon. **— un bouton à un habit,** to sew a button on a coat. **— une étiquette avec de la colle de pâte,** to stick on a label with paste, to paste on a label.

2. *Fig.* to attach : *a*) to join, to unite, to

connect; *b*) to make dependant (on); *c*) to attribute *or* assign (to); *d*) to bind by passion, affection, interest or duty; *e*) to associate, to adjoin. *a*) **L'hymen qui nous attache en une autre famille,** the marriage which unites (*or* connects) us with another family. **On lui conféra ce titre avec toutes les prérogatives qui y sont attachées,** they conferred on him that title and all the prerogatives attached to (*or* connected with) it. *b*) **J'attache ma destinée à la vôtre,** I attach my fate to yours, I make my fate dependant on yours. **Cette mère attachait son bonheur à celui de ses enfants,** this mother attached her happiness to (made her happiness dependant on) that of her children. *c*) **— de l'importance à quelque chose,** to attach importance to a thing. **J'attache beaucoup de prix à votre estime,** I set a high value on (I highly prize) your esteem. **— un sens, une idée à un mot,** to attach a meaning, an idea to a word. **Il attache à ce mot un tout autre sense,** he attaches to that word a very different meaning. *d*) **Tout ce qui nous attache à la vie,** all that attaches (*or* binds) us to life, all that makes us cling to life. **Il ne faut pas — tant d'importances à ce qu'il dit,** you must not attach so much importance to what he says. **L'ambition l'attache à ce parti,** ambition attaches (*or* binds) him to that party. *e*) **— son nom à un événement,** to attach one's name to (*or* associate one's name with) an event. **Ce jeune homme sera attaché au ministère,** that young man will be attached to the ministry.

3. to fix. **— les yeux sur quelqu'un,** to fix one's eyes (looks *or* gaze) on a person. **Il attachait les regards de la foule,** he fixed the attention (attracted the notice) of the crowd.

4. to apply. **— son esprit à l'étude,** to apply (*or* give) one's mind to study. **Rien de ce que je vois ne saurait m'—,** nothing that I see has any charm for me.

5. to interest, to please, to captivate. **Ce roman n'attache point le lecteur,** this novel does not interest the reader.

ATTACHER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to attach one's self: *a*) to fasten, to cling (on *or* to); *b*) to stick, *or* stick close (to *or* by). **La vigne s'attache à tout ce qu'elle rencontre,** the vine attaches itself to (fastens on *or* clings to) everything that comes in its way. **Votre chien s'est attaché à mon habit,** your dog laid hold of my coat. **La poix s'attache à la main,** pitch sticks to the hand. [*Fig.* :] **S'— aux pas de quelqu'un,** to stick close to a person's steps. **Un mouchard s'était attaché à ses pas,** a police spy had dogged his steps. **S'— au barreau,** to become a barrister.

2. to be attached, to attach. **Une grande gloire s'attache à cette action,** great glory attaches (*or* is attached) to that action. **Un puissant intérêt s'attache à ces souvenirs,** a powerful interest is attached to those memories.

3. to be fixed (*or* rivetted). **Mes regards s'attachèrent longtemps sur elle,** my eyes were long rivetted on her.

4. to cleave, to cling. **Les vieillards s'attachent à ce qu'ils craignent de perdre,** old people cling to what they fear to lose. **Plus nous nous attachons à la vie, plus la fin en sera amère,** the more we cling to life, the bitterer its end will be. *Fén.*

5. to become attached (by affection, habit, etc.). **Nous nous attachâmes l'un à l'autre,** we become attached to each other. *Le Sage.* **Je m'attachai à lui, et il s'attachait à moi,** I became attached to him and he to me. **Tout enfant s'attache à sa nourrice,** every child becomes attached to its nurse. **Le chien s'attache, le chat ne s'attache pas,** the dog becomes attached (shows attachment), the cat does not. *Buffon. Le chat.*

6. to secure attachment, to win. **On s'attache les bons serviteurs par les bons traitements,** the attachment of good servants is secured by good treatment. **Germanicus s'était attaché les cœurs de ses soldats,** Germanicus had won the hearts of his soldiers.

7. to apply one's self (to), to devote one's attention (to), to set one's mind (on), to be intent (on). **S'— à l'étude,** to apply one's self to study. **Il ne s'attache qu'à des bagatelles,** he devotes his attention to nothing but trifles. **Cet écrivain s'attache particulièrement à être clair,** this author is chiefly intent on being clear. **Je m'attache à remplir mon devoir,** I make it my endeavour to fulfil my duty.

8. to be wedded to (*or* tenacious of). **Il s'attache trop à ses opinions,** he is too obstinately wedded to his opinions. **S'— aveuglément à ses premières idées,** to adhere blindly to one's first ideas.

9. *Paint.* **Les objets s'attachent dans ce tableau,** the objects are too close together (are too crowded) in this picture.

ATTAQUABLE, atakabl', *adj.* attackable, assailable: *a*) liable to attack; *b*) questionable, open to attack or dispute, as a judgment, a decision, an opinion, a document.

ATTAQUANT, atak*ân*-t, *sm.* attacker, assaillant. **Les attaquants furent repoussés,** the assaillants (*or* the attacking party) were driven back.

ATTAQUE, atak', *sf.* **1.** attack: *a*) onset, onslaught, charge (of combatants); *b*) *Milit.* assault (of a fortress, etc.); *c*) aggression (on persons or things, by speech or writing); *d*) *Med.* fit; touch, twinge (of pain). **— vigoureuse, imprévue,** vigourous, unforeseen attack. **On donnera l'— au point du jour,** the attack will be made at dawn. **Les attaques de la critique,** the attacks of the critics. **Les attaques contre la société, contre le gouvernement,** the attacks on society, on the government. **— de goutte, d'apoplexie,** an attack (*or* fit) of gout, of apoplexy, an apoplectic fit. **— de nerfs,** nervous attack, hysterical fit, fit of hysterics.

2. *Milit.* approach (of besiegers).

ATTAQUÉ, E, ataké, *pa. p.* attacked. V. ATTAQUER. **Bien —, bien défendu,** that was a Rowland for an Oliver; he gave him as good as he brought.

ATTAQUER, ataké-r, [Ital. attaccare; doublet of attacher], *va.* **1.** to attack: *a*) to commence an act of hostility upon, to assail, to assault, to fall on *or* upon; *b*) to invade, to encroach on; *c*) to deteriorate, to injure, to corrode; *d*) to impugn (an opinion, statement or decision), to dispute the authenticity or validity of (documents, wills, contracts, etc.); *e*) to affect, to seize on (as diseases or pains). *a*) **— l'ennemi,** to attack the enemy. **— une place forte,** to attack (*or* assault) a fortress. **Des voleurs l'attaquèrent sur la grand'route,** robbers attacked him on the highway. **— un pâté, un gigot,** to attack (to make an attack, an onslaught on) a pie, a leg of mutton. **— une maladie,** to attack, combat, or counteract a disease. **Cet ouvrage attaque la religion, les mœurs,** that work attacks (makes an attack on) religion, on morals. **Le ministère fut vivement attaqué dans les chambres,** the ministry was fiercely attacked in parliament. **— en justice,** to sue, to enter an action against, to prosecute. *b*) **— les droits de quelqu'un,** to attack (*or* invade) a person's rights. *c*) **La rouille attaque le fer,** rust attacks (eats away) iron. **Les acides attaquent la plupart des métaux,** acids will attack (corrode *or* eat away) most of the metals. **Le blé fut attaqué par des charançons,** the wheat was attacked (*or* injured) by weevils. *d*) **Cette définition a été attaquée par plusieurs philosophes,** that definition has been impugned by several philosophers. **C'est une opinion qu'on attaquera vivement,** it is an opinion that will be fiercely attacked (impugned *or* disputed). **Les héritiers attaquèrent le testament,** the heirs disputed the validity of the will. *e*) **Le scorbut attaqua la flotte,** the scurvy attacked the fleet. **Il fut subitement attaqué d'une paralysie,** he was suddenly attacked with paralysis. **Le croup attaque principalement les enfants,** the croup chiefly affects children. **Il est attaqué de la poitrine,** his lungs are attacked, he is consumptive.

2. to commence, to begin, to enter upon, to open (a conversation, discussion, etc.) **— quelqu'un de conversation,** to begin, to open a conversation with a person. **Le sujet que j'attaquerai,** the subject I shall discuss. **— d'amitié,** to make friendly advances (to a person).

3. to strike (a note, in singing); **4.** to spur (a horse); **5.** *Naut.* to stand in for, to near, to bear down upon (a cape, an island).

ATTAQUER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to attack: *a*) to fall upon, to fall foul of: *b*) to affect, to seize (as a disease). **S'— à plus fort que soi,** to attack a person stronger than one's self, to meet with more than one's match. **S'— aux honnêtes gens,** to attack (*or* fall foul of) honest people. **Un valet qui s'attaque à son maître,** a valet who falls foul of (*or* bandies words with) his master. *Mol. Amph.* III. 2. **Le mal s'attaqua si fort aux poumons,** the disease attacked the lungs so violently.

2. to be attacked. **Le poumon s'attaque,** the lungs are attacked.

3. to attack one another *or* each other. **Ils s'attaquèrent l'un l'autre avec violence,** they attacked each other with violence.

ATTAQUEUR, atakœr, *sm.* attacker.

ATTARDER, atardé-r, [à; tarder], *va.* to delay. **Je ne sais ce qui a pu l'— ainsi,** I do not know what can have delayed him so, can have made him so late.

ATTARDER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be belated; **2.** to linger behind. **Ne vous — pas,** do not be late.

† **ATTEIGNEMENT,** atèny'm*ân*-t, *sm.* attainment.

ATTEINDRE, at*a*ndr', [Lat.: attingĕre; ad, to; tingĕre, to touch], *va.* [*J'atteins, nous atteignons, ils atteignent*; *j'atteignais*; *j'atteignis*; *j'atteindrai*; *j'atteindrais*; *atteins, atteignons*; *que j'atteigne, que nous atteignions*; *que j'atteignisse*; *atteignant, atteint.*] **1.** to attain: *a*) to reach, to arrive at, to get at, to get to; *b*) to gain. [*Attain*, in modern usage, is chiefly employed in a figurative sense.] **Cet enfant brise tout ce qu'il peut —,** that child breaks everything he can reach (*or* get at) everything within his reach. **La vigne atteint le premier étage,** the vine reaches to the first floor. **Vous n'avez pas encore atteint l'âge exigé,** you have not yet attained the age required. **Le blé a, cette année, atteint un prix très élevé,** wheat has this year attained (reached) a very high price. **Il atteindra son but,** he will attain (*or* gain) his end.

2. to hit, to strike. **— le but,** to hit the mark. **Un éclat d'obus l'atteignit à la jambe,** a splinter (*or* fragment) of shell struck him in the leg. **Il l'atteignit d'un coup de pierre, d'un coup de fusil,** he hit him with a stone, with a gun-shot.

3. to injure, to harm, to hurt. **Ces calomnies ne peuvent m'—,** those calumnies cannot hurt me. **Les maux de la guerre atteignent toute la population,** the evils of war injure (*or* affect) the whole population. **Ce danger ne peut m'—,** that danger cannot injure (touch, reach, *or* affect) me. **Il a été atteint dans sa fortune par les événements politiques,** he has been injured in his fortune (his fortune has suffered) by political events.

4. to reach, to arrive at, to get to. **Nous atteindrons la ville avant la nuit,** we shall arrive at (*or* reach) the town before night. **Il atteignit le but avant vous,** he reached the goal before you. **Pouvez-vous — ce livre sur ce rayon ?** can you reach that book on the shelf ?

5. to overtake, to come up with; to catch. **On eut beau courir, on ne put — le voleur,** they ran in vain, they could not overtake (*or* catch) the thief. **Nous ne pûmes — le bâtiment anglais,** we could not overtake (*or* come up with) the English vessel. — **l'ennemi par une marche forcée,** to overtake the enemy by a forced march. **Tôt ou tard la peine atteint le coupable,** sooner or later punishment overtakes the guilty.

6. to equal, to come up to. **Pour — ceux que nous regardons comme supérieurs,** to equal those whom we regard as superiors. **Cette traduction n'atteint pas l'énergie de l'original,** this translation does not come up to (does not equal) the energy of the original.

7. to attack. **Il fut atteint d'une maladie dangereuse,** he was attacked by a dangerous disease.

ATTEINDRE, *vn.* 1. to attain ; 2. to reach : *a*) to get at ; *b*) to get to. — **à la perfection,** to attain (*or* attain to) perfection. **Vous ne pourrez — au dernier rayon de cette bibliothèque,** you cannot reach (*or* get at) the highest shelf of that book-case. — **au but,** to reach (*or* get to) the goal, the winning-post ; *Fig.* to succeed. **Il n'est pas permis à un mortel d'—de plus près à la divinité,** it is not vouchsafed to mortals to attain near to (*or* unto) divinity. *Volt. L.* XIV. 34. [*Atteindre à* always implies difficulty and effort.]

ATTEINT, E, ata*n*-t, a*n*t', *pa. p.* V. ATTEINDRE. 1. attained : gained 2. struck : *a*) hit, wounded ; *b*) affected, seized, afflicted ; 3. sharged (with), accused (of) : 4. overtaken. **Le but ayant été —,** the end (*or* object) having been attained. **Mortellement — d'une flèche empennée,** mortally wounded with a feathered arrow. — **de la peste,** struck (*or* seized) with the plague. **Les frayeurs dont vous êtes —,** the fears by which you are affected (*or* assailed). **Il est — et convaincu d'avoir volé,** he has been accused and convicted of theft. **Les troupes qui fuyaient, atteintes par la cavalerie, furent taillées en pièces,** the flying troops, being overtaken by the cavalry, were cut to pieces.

ATTEINTE, ata*n*t', *sf.* 1. reach ; 2. anything that reaches, touches or affects a person or thing injuriously : blow, stroke, attack, fit, touch ; (hence, the effect produced) pain, suffering, shock, harm, injury wrong, offence. **Hors d'—,** 1. beyond reach, out of reach ; 2. unassailable ; 3. irreproachable. **Le fugitif est à cette heure hors d'—,** the fugitive is at this moment out of reach. **Porter — à la réputation de quelqu'un,** to injure the reputation of any one. **Sa réputation est hors d'—,** his reputation is unassailable. **Je maintiens que ce décret est hors d'—,** I maintain that this decree is unassailable. **Tout ce qu'il y a de plus hors d'— à l'infidélité,** all that is most beyond the reach (safest from the attacks) of infidelity. **Femme sage, honnête et hors d'—,** a woman prudent, virtuous, and irreproachable. — **mortelle,** mortal wound, death-wound ; *Fig.* violent (mental) shock. **La vigne se ressent encore des atteintes de la gelée,** the vine is still suffering from the effects of the frost. **Sa santé n'a jamais reçu aucune —,** his health has never been affected (*or* impaired). **Une légère — de goutte,** a touch (twinge *or* slight attack) of the gout. **Il a déjà éprouvé quelques atteintes de l'apoplexie,** he has already experienced several slight attacks of apoplexy.

3. *Vet. Surg.* attaint : confusion or cut on the heel of a horse's forefoot caused by his over-reaching, or on the hind-foot when struck by a horse behind him.

ATTELABLE, at'labl', *adj.* fit for harness : (said of horses).

ATTELAGE, at'lazh', *sm.* 1. team (of horses or other beasts of draught) ; 2. pair of horses (for a carriage). — **de bœufs,** a yoke of oxen : two oxen yoked together.

ATTELER, at'lé'r, [Lat. : ad, to ; telum, trace ; O. Fr. : astelet, the wooden part in a horse's collar] ; V. ATTELLE, *va.* [*J'attelle, j'attelais ; j'attellerai, j'attellerais, attelant, attelé.*] 1. to put to (as horses to a carriage) ; 2. to put horses to a carriage. — **des chevaux à un carrosse, — une voiture,** to put horses to a carriage. **C'est ordinairement le cocher qui attelle,** the coachman usually puts the horses to. **Attelez !** put the horses to ! **Nous fîmes —,** we had the horses put to. **Bœufs attelés à la charrue,** oxen yoked to the plough. **Voitures attelées de deux chevaux, de quatre chevaux,** carriage and pair, coach (*or* carriage) and four. **Napoléon attelait des rois au char de ses victoires,** Napoleon made kings draw his triumphal car. *V. Hugo, Odes.* II. 4.

3. to associate, to link (*or* couple) to (*or* with). **Pourquoi m'avez-vous — à un pareil homme ?** why have you associated (*or* coupled) me with such a man ? **Il fit — à son char les rois qu'il avait vaincus,** he linked to his car kings that he had overcome. *Fén. Tél.* XIX.

ATTELER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to harness one's self (to) ; 2. to be harnessed *or* coupled with. **Les animaux ne doivent s'— qu'avec des compagnons d'égale force,** animals should be harnessed only with companions, of equal strength. **Le peuple s'attelait à la place des chevaux et traînait sa voiture en triomphe,** the people took the place of the horses and drew his carriage in triumph. *A. Karr.*

ATTELLE, atèl', [O. Fr. : astelet, astelle ; from Lat. : hasta, lance], *sf.* 1. hame : the part of a horse-collar to which the traces are attached ; 2. *Surg.* splint.

ATTELOIRE, atèlwâr, *sf.* draught-peg, draught-staple (of a cart-shaft).

ATTENANT, E, at'nâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [part. of the old verb : attenir, tenir à], *adj.* adjoining : contiguous, next. **La maison attenante,** the adjoining (*or* next) house. **Son jardin est — au mien ou du mien,** his garden joins mine, is contiguous *or* next to mine.

ATTENANT, *adv.* close by. **Je demeure tout —,** I live close by.

ATTENANT, *prep.* adjoining, close to. **Une chambre — à la galerie,** a room adjoining the gallery. **Le mur — à (ou *de*) la porte,** the wall adjoining (*or* close to) the door.

ATTENDANT, atândân-t, *pr. p.* V. ATTENDRE. **En — mieux,** till something better turns up. **En — l'heure,** till the time comes.

EN ATTENDANT, *adv. phr.* in the mean time, in the interim (*or* interval), meanwhile, meantime. **En — il s'est reposé,** meanwhile he rested himself. **Je lisais le journal en —,** I read the newspaper whilst waiting.

EN ATTENDANT QUE, *conj. phr.* till, until. **En — qu'il vienne,** till he comes. [In poetry the *en* is often suppressed.]

ATTENDRE, atândr', [Lat. : attendĕre], *va.* [*J'attends, tu attends, il attend, nous attendons ; j'attendais ; j'attendis ; j'attendrai ; j'attendrais ; que j'attende ; que j'attendisse ; attendant ; attendu.*] 1. to wait for : to stay or stop for. **Il y a plus d'une heure que je vous attends ici,** I have been waiting for you here above an hour. **Je vous attendrai chez moi jusqu'à dix heures,** I will wait (stay *or* stop) at home for you till ten o'clock. **Le dîner vous attend,** dinner is waiting for you. **Il attendait le beau temps,** he waited for fine weather. **J'attendais le train à la station,** I was waiting at the station for the train. **Ma voiture m'attendait à la porte,** my carriage was waiting for me at the door. **Le temps se passe, les années ne t'attendront pas,** time runs apace, you have no time to lose. *G. Sand.* **Un coup n'attendait pas l'autre,** one blow did not wait for the next ; the blows came in rapid succession. **Je suis las de vous —,** I am tired of waiting for you. — **sous l'orme,** to wait till doomsday, for an event that will never happen. **Attendez-moi sous l'orme,** *Colloq. and ironic.* I wish you may get it. **Faire — une personne,** to make a person wait, to keep a person waiting. **Se faire —,** to keep people waiting for one, to arrive late. **Faire — une chose à quelqu'un,** to keep a person waiting for a thing.

2. to await : *a*) to look forward to : *b*) to be in reserve for. — **l'ennemi de pied ferme,** to await the enemy unflinchingly. — **la mort avec courage,** to await death with courage. **Ce voleur attend la punition de son crime,** this robber awaits the punishment of his crime. **Voilà le sort qui vous attend,** such is the fate that awaits you. **La misère attend le dissipateur,** poverty (*or* destitution) awaits the spendthrift. **Je n'en attends rien de bon,** I exspect no good of him.

3. to expect : to look for, to count on, to hope. **J'attends son retour depuis longtemps,** I have been long expecting his return. **L'armée attend des renforts,** the army is expecting reinforcements. **J'attends ce service de votre complaisance,** I expect this service from your complaisance. **Les apôtres attendaient que leur maître délivrerait Israël du joug des nations,** the apostles expected that their master would deliver Israel from the yoke of the Gentiles. *Mass. Car. fausse confiance.* **N'attendez pas de trouver son livre sans imperfections,** do not expect to find his book without imperfections. *Fén. Tél.* XII.

4. *Man.* to put off, to postpone (the breaking in or training of a horse).

5. to keep. — **de la viande,** to keep meat (*or* let meat hang) till tender. — **du vin, des fruits,** etc., to keep wine, fruits, etc., till best fit for consumption.

ATTENDRE, *vn.* to wait : *a*) to be waiting ; *b*) to stay, to stop. **Attendez ici un moment,** wait (stay, stop) here a moment. **Il est las d'—,** he is tired of waiting. **Vous ne perdez rien pour —,** you will lose nothing by waiting. **Attendez ! il me vient une idée,** hold ! (stay ! wait a bit !) a thought strikes me. **Il attend que son fils revienne,** he waits (*or* is waiting) till his son shall return, waits for his son's return. **Faire —,** to keep (one) waiting, to make (one) wait. **Il fait — ses créanciers,** he makes his creditors wait. He keeps his creditors waiting. **Se faire —,** to be late

(*or* long) in coming. — **à**, to wait till (*or* for). **Il attend à la belle saison, au printemps,** he waits (*or* is waiting) till the fine season, till the spring. — **après**, to wait for. **Le Messie était attendu par les juifs,** the Messiah was expected by the Jews. **Ce sont des honneurs longtemps attendus,** these were honours long waited for. **Apportez-lui ce livre, il attend après,** take that book to him, he is waiting for it. **J'attends après cet argent pour payer ce billet,** I am waiting for that money to take up (*or* pay) that bill of exchange. *Prov.*: **Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre,** time and patience conquer all things. **Il ennuie à qui attend,** waiting is tiresome.

ATTENDRE (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to wait for each other *or* for one another. **Nous nous sommes attendus et nous sommes partis ensemble,** we waited for each other and set off together.

2. to expect : *a*) to look forward to, to look for ; *b*) to be aware of ; *c*) to hope, to fear, to apprehend. *a*) **Je m'attends à vous voir demain,** I expect to see you to morrow. **Il s'attend à rencontrer bien des obstacles,** he expects to encounter a great many obstacles. **Plus tôt qu'on s'y attendait,** sooner than was expected. **Je m'attends qu'il viendra,** I expect he will come. **Ne vous attendez pas que je le fasse,** do not expect me to do it. *b*) **Il s'attend bien à ce qui doit arriver,** he is well aware of what must happen. *c*) **Tous s'attendent à retourner dans leur patrie,** all expect (*or* hope) to return to their own country. **Après cela, on peut s'— à tout,** after that, anything may be expected, we may expect (*or* fear) the worst. **Je ne m'attendais pas à cela,** I did not expect that.

3. to rely on, to count on, to trust to. **Ne t'attends qu'à toi seul,** rely on thyself alone. *La Font. Fab.* **Après ce coup, à qui dois-je m'—,** after this blow, on whom shall I rely ? *Rac. Brit.* II, 6. **Il ne faut pas vous — à lui,** you must not rely on him. **Attendez-vous-y,** expect nothing of the kind ; *Colloq.* I wish you may get it ! *Prov.* : **Qui s'attend à l'écuelle d'autrui, dine souvent par cœur,** he that waits on another man's trencher makes many a late dinner.

ATTENDRI, E, atândri, *pa. p.* **1.** softened, made *or* become tender ; **2.** kept *or* hung, till tender (as poultry, game, etc.) ; **3.** *Fig.* moved, touched, affected, excited to pity. **Pour que le fer soit —, il n'y a que de le chauffer,** to soften iron, you have only to heat it.

ATTENDRIR, atândrir, [à ; tendre], *va.* **1.** to make tender *or* soft, to soften. **Cela attendrit la viande,** that makes meat tender. **On attendrit le fer à force de chaleur,** iron is softened by means of heat. **Avant d'avoir attendri sa vue en se tenant en un lieu obscur,** before making one's sight more sensitive by remaining in a dark place. *Desc. Diopt.* 9.

2. to excite to pity, to move, to affect, to touch. **La vertu souffrante attendrit tous les cœurs,** suffering virtue moves (touches, affects) every heart. **D'un luth joyeux, il attendrit les sons,** he softened the sounds of a merry lute. *Béranger, Bonne Vieille.*

ATTENDRIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become *or* get tender. **La viande s'attendrit à la cuison,** meat becomes tender by being cooked. **Les choux s'attendrissent à la gelée,** cabbages get tender in frosty weather.

2. to be mollified, softened, moved (to pity), touched, affected, melted ; to relent. **Son père s'est attendri en voyant son repentir,** his father relented (was touched, moved to pity) on seeing his repentance. **S'— sur le sort des malheureux,** to feel compassion for the lot of the unfortunate. **S'— pour quelqu'un,** to feel disposed to assist a person. **Elle feignit de s'— pour Ulysse,** She feigned to be affected for Ulysses, *Fén. Tél.* I.

ATTENDRISSANT, E, atândrsân-t, ânt', *adj.* touching, moving, affecting. **Spectacle —,** an affecting sight. **Paroles attendrissantes,** touching words.

ATTENDRISSEMENT, atândris'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** making tender, tenderness.

2. feeling (of pity or compassion), tenderness, sensibility, emotion (caused by the gentler passions). **Ces paroles lui causèrent un grand —,** these words deeply moved him. **Verser des larmes d'—,** to shed tears of emotion. **Je profitai de l'— où je le trouvai,** I took advantage of the melting mood in which I found him.

ATTENDU, E, atându, *prep.* considering, an account of, on the ground of, owing to. **Il fut exempt de cette charge — ses infirmités,** he was exempted from that duty on account of his infirmities.

ATTENDU QUE, *conj. phr.*, considering that, seeing that ; *Law lang.* whereas, considering that, on the ground that. — **qu'il n'était pas gentilhomme,** on the ground that he was not of gentle birth. — **que l'acte ne renferme pas cette clause, le tribunal déclare...** whereas (*or* considering that) the deed does, not contain this clause, the court declares...

ATTENIR, atenir, [tenir ; à], *vn.* to adjoin, to be contiguous to.

ATTENTAT, atânta-t ; *in the pl.* atânta-z, [Lat. : attentatum, part. of attentāre], *sm.* attempt (to commit an offence or a crime), attack *or* assault (on persons or property), outrage. **C'est un — contre les libertés publiques,** it is an attempt against (*or* an attack on) the public liberties. — **à la pudeur,** criminal (*or* indecent) assault. **Il s'est rendu capable de plusieurs attentats,** he has been guilty of several criminal attempts, of several crimes.

ATTENTATOIRE, atântatwâr', *adj.* that makes an attempt *or* attack (on), attacking, assailing. **Mesure — à la propriété,** a measure assailing the rights of property. **Cette sentence est attentatoire à l'autorité du parlement,** this judgment is an attack on the authority of the parliament.

ATTENTE, atânt', (attendre), *sf.* **1.** waiting : the act of waiting, the time waited. **Etre dans l'— de,** to be waiting for. **Il a passé huit jours dans l'—,** he waited a whole week. **Salle d'—,** waiting-room. **Pierre d'—,** toothing : stone left projecting at the end of a wall intended to be lengthened ; *Fig.* any partial commencement of a work intended to be executed at a future time. **Table d'—,** tablet of stone or wood intended to receive an inscription, a painting, or sculptured ornament. *Fig.* **Ce jeune homme est une table d'—,** this young man is one of great promise. **Ligature d'—,** *Surg.*, provisional *or* temporary ligature.

2. expectation : *a*) the act of expecting ; *b*) the person or thing expected. **Être dans l'— d'un événement,** to be in expectation of an event. **Ce prince a répondu à l'— qu'on avait de lui,** that prince has fulfilled the expectations entertained respecting him. **Tromper, frustrer l'—,** to deceive, to disappoint expectations. **Contre l'— de tout le monde,** contrary to the universal expectation. **Contre toute —,** against all exspectation. **Mon bonheur surpassait mon —,** my joy exceeded my expectations. *Rac. Baj.* VI. 1. **Dans l'— de vous lire,** awaiting your reply.

ATTENTER, atânté-r, [Lat. : attentāre], *vn.* to make an attempt (on *or* against). — **à la vie de quelqu'un,** to make an attempt on a person's life. **Ils avaient déjà attenté sur sa vie,** they had already made an attempt on (*or* attempted) his life. — **à ses jours,** to make an attempt on one's own life, to attempt suicide.

ATTENTER, *va.* to attempt. **Ils ne voulaient rien — contre le roi ni contre la reine,** they were unwilling to attempt anything against the king or the queen. *Boss. Var.* 10. **Guise attenta trop peu pour un tyran, mais trop pour un sujet,** Guise attempted too little for a tyrant, but too much for a subject. *Volt. Henr.* III. **Ayant attenté le plus grand de tous les crimes,** having attempted the greatest of all crimes.

ATTENTIF, IVE, atântıf, iv', *adj.* attentive : *a*) heedful, mindful ; *b*) vigilant, watchful. **Rendre son auditoire —,** to make one's hearers attentive. **Prêter une oreille attentive,** to lend an attentive ear. **Porter un œil — sur toutes les parties de l'État,** to keep a watchful eye over all parts of the state. **Il fut fort — à ce que rien ne nous manquât,** he was very careful that we should want for nothing. **Le berger, soigneux et —, est debout auprès de son troupeau,** the shepherd, careful and vigilant, is standing near his flock. *La Bruy.* — **à ses études,** attentive to (*or* intent on) one's studies. **C'est un homme très —,** he is a man full of attentions, he is a very polite man. **Soins attentifs,** assiduous attentions. **Etre — auprès d'une femme,** to pay attentions (*or* make one's court) to a woman.

ATTENTION, atânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : attention—em], *sf.* attention : *a*) application of the mind to anything ; *b*) heed, care ; *c*) notice ; *d*) regard, consideration ; *e*) act of courtesy, of civility. **Cette étude exige une grande —, une — continuelle,** that study requires great attention, assiduous attention. **Donner, prêter son — à,** to give one's attention to, to pay attention to. **Ayez — à votre langue,** take heed to your tongue, be watchful over your tongue. **Il n'a d'— à rien,** he heeds nothing, he minds (*or* pays attention to) nothing. **Vous aurez de l'— à votre santé,** you will pay attention to (*or* take care of) your health. *Sév.* 292. **Il voulait qu'on eût de l'— pour sa femme,** he was desirous that they should take some notice of his wife. *Hamil. Gramm.* 4. **Faire — à,** to take heed of, to mind, to take care of, to be mindful of. **Ils ne firent pas assez — à un avis si salutaire,** they did not pay sufficient attention to a warning so salutary. *Fén. Tél.* XVI. **Il s'est attiré l'— du public,** he has attracted public notice. **Sans qu'on y fît —,** without any one's noticing, heeding *or* observing it ; unnoticed, unobserved. **Il lui fit faire une — particulière sur...,** he made him bestow particular attention on... **Cela mérite —,** that deserves notice. **On n'a pas plus d'— pour lui que pour les autres,** no more consideration is paid to him than to others. **Je fus touché de cette délicate —,** I was touched by that delicate attention. **Faites-y bien —,** mind what you are about. **Plein d'—,** mindful, all attention. **N'y faites pas —,** take no notice of that. **Attention !** attention ! mind, *or* be attentive ! look out ! — **! je vais donner le signal,** look out ! I am about to give the signal.

FAUTE D'ATTENTION, *adv. phr.*, for want of attention, through inattention, inadvertently.

ATTENTIONNÉ, E, atânsioné, *adj.* attentive, full of attentions.

ATTENTIVEMENT, atântiv'mân-t, *adv.* attentively, with attention, intently. **J'ai suivi — les leçons du professeur,** I have attentively followed the professor's lessons.

Quand je considère — cette parabole, when I attentively consider that parable.

ATTÉNUANT, E, aténuân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* **1.** attenuant, diluent; **2.** *Law-t,* extenuating. **Circonstances atténuantes,** extenuating circumstances.

ATTÉNUANT, *sm. Med.* attenuant, diluent: a medicine supposed to thin the humours.

ATTÉNUATION, aténuâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** attenuation: *Med.* the act of making thin, the state of being thin; **2.** *Law-t,* extenuation. **L'— du corps par le jeûne,** the attenuation of the body by fasting.

ATTÉNUÉ, E, aténué, *pa. p.* and *adj.* attenuated; weakened, wasted away (as persons); diluted (as fluids); *Bot.* tapering, taper. **Un corps — par les jeûnes,** a body debilitated by fasting. V. ATTÉNUER.

ATTÉNUER, aténué-r, [Lat.: attenuâre, atum; ad, to; tenuis, thin], *va.* **1.** to attenuate: *a)* to make thin or weak; *b)* to debiliate, to weaken (as persons), to dilute (fluids). **Les jeûnes, les veilles, les fatigues l'ont atténué,** fasting, watching, and fatigue have debilitated (*or* emaciated) him. **— les humeurs,** *Med.* to attenuate humours: to render them less viscous.

2. to extenuate: to render less grave, to palliate. **Son repentir a atténué sa faute,** his repentance has extenuated his fault. **Les circonstances ont atténué le délit,** the circumstances extenuated the offence.

ATTÉNUER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become attenuated (weakened *or* debilitated); **2.** to be extenuated. **Le délit s'atténue ou s'aggrave par les circonstances,** the offense is extenuated or aggravated by the circumstances attending it.

ATTERRAGE, atèrazh', *sm.* **1.** proximity to land; **2.** landfall, making land; landing. V. ATTERRISSAGE.

ATTERREMENT, atèr'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** throwing to the ground, overthrow; **2.** prostration.

ATTERRER, atèré-r, [à; terre; Lat.: ad, to; terra, land], *va.* **1.** to throw to the ground, to throw down; (with wrestlers) to throw; (with pugilists) to floor. **Après un moment de lutte il l'atterra,** after a moment's struggle he threw him. **Il saisit le taureau par les cornes et l'atterra,** he seized the bull by the horns and threw (*or* brought) him to the ground.

2. to overthrow, to overturn, to subvert. **Les Goths achevèrent d'— la puissance romaine,** the Goths definitively subverted the power of Rome (*or* completed the overthrow of the Roman power).

3. † to cast down, to overwhelm. **Ce dernier malheur l'atterra,** this last misfortune overwhelmed him.

ATTERRER, *vn. Naut.* to make the land, to make land: to come in sight of land. [*Atterrir* is the word mostly used in this sense at present.]

ATTERRIR, atèrir, [à; terre], *vn. Naut.* **1.** to make land (*or* the land); **2.** to land. (of a ship, a balloon). **La chaloupe a atterri à marée montante,** the long-boat reached the land at high water. **La chaloupe est atterrie dans une crique,** the long-boat is ashore (*or* aground) in a creek.

ATTERRISSAGE, atèrizazh', *sm. Naut.* landfall, making land. **Nous avons fait notre — un tel jour,** we made land (came in sight of land) on such a day. **Faire un bon —,** to make a good land-fall: to make land at the point desired. **— d'un ballon,** landing of an airship.**—facile,** smooth landing. **Terrain d'—,** landing-place, landing-ground (for aeroplan).

ATTERRISSEMENT, atèris'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Geol.* alluvium: deposit of earthy matters by rivers or the sea; **2.** *Law-t.* alluvion, accretion of land by the retreat of water.

ATTESTATION, atèstâsyon; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: attestatio], *sf.* attestation: a written or *vivâ voce* testimonial as to character, etc. **— de bonne vie et mœurs,** a certificate of good morals. **Muni des meilleures attestations,** holding the very best testimonials. **— du médecin, du maire,** doctor's, mayor's certificate. **— sous serment,** an affidavit.

ATTESTER, atèsté-r, [Lat.: attestâri; ad, to; testis, witness], *va.* to attest: *a)* to certify; to bear witness to; *b)* to call *or* take to witness; *c)* to give proof of, to prove. *a)* **Il a attesté sous serment que...,** he has attested (*or* certified) under oath that..., he has made a declaration upon oath that... **Il nous attesta le fait,** he bore witness to the fact. *b)* **J'atteste les dieux que...,** I call the gods to witness that... **— le ciel,** to take Heaven to witness. **Les ruines de Palmyre attestent son ancienne splendeur,** the ruins of Palmyra attest (prove *or* bear witness to) its ancient splendour.

ATTICISME, atisism', [Gr.: ἀττικισμός; Ἀττικός, Athenian, Attic], *sm.* atticism: *a)* an elegant, concise, or witty manner of expression; *b) Gr. Gram.* an Attic idiom or phrase.

ATTICISTE, atisist', *sm.* atticist: writer who affects the Attic style.

ATTIÉDI, E, *adj.* and *pa. p.* of ATTIÉDIR, tepid, luke-warm.

ATTIÉDIR, atyédir, [à; tiède], *va.* **1.** to make tepid *or* lukewarm: as water, etc., **— de l'eau chaude en y mêlant de l'eau froide,** to make hot water lukewarm by the admixture of cold. **— de l'eau en la mettant au feu,** to take the chill off (*or* to warm) water by setting it on the fire. **L'absence attiédit l'amitié,** absence is apt to cool friendship. **Eau attiédie,** tepid *or* lukewarm water.

2. *Fig.* to make lukewarm: *a)* to cool down, to cool, to chill; *b)* to weaken, to diminish, to abate. **Le temps attiédit leur amour,** time cooled down (*or* chilled) their love. **Ce revers attiédit leur ardeur, leur zèle,** this check cooled their ardour, abated their zeal. **Zèle attiédi,** abated zeal. **Je ne trouve partout que des cœurs attiédis,** I find everywhere none but lukewarm hearts. *Créb. Elect.* III. 5.

ATTIÉDIR (s'), *v. refl.* to get, grow, *or* become lukewarm (*or* tepid); to get warm, to get cool. **Cette eau s'est attiédie au soleil,** this water has got warm in the sun. **Éloignez cette eau du feu pour qu'elle s'attiédisse,** remove that water from the fire that it may cool. [*Fig.*:] **Son zèle s'est attiédi,** his zeal has abated (*or* cooled), has grown lukewarm. **Les plus fervents s'attiédissent quelquefois,** the most fervent grow lukewarm at times.

ATTIÉDISSEMENT, atyédis'mân-t, *sm.* **1** the state of becoming lukewarm (*or* cooling down); **1.** lukewarmness, coolness; abatement, diminution (of ardour, zeal, etc.).

ATTIFER, atifé-r, [à; the old verb tiffer, to adorn the head], *va.* to dizen, to bedizen, to bedight, to dress up (*or* out), to trick out (*or* up). **Elle aime à — sa petite fille,** she is fond of tricking out her little girl. **Qui vous a ainsi attifé,** who has bedizened you in this way?

ATTIFER (s'), *v. refl.* to bedizen one's self, to dress *or* trick one's self up (*or* out).

ATTIFET, atifè, *sm.* top-knot: formerly a kind of head-dress for women.

ATTIQUE, attik', [Gr.: ἀττικός], *adj.* **1.** Attic: *a)* belonging to Athens, the capital of Attica; *b)* pure, elegant, classic. **Goût —,** Attic taste. **Dialecte —,** Attic dialect. **Sel —,** Attic salt, wit.

2. *Arch.* attic: said of a low story generally at the stop of a house. **Base —,** attic base. **Ordre —,** attic order.

ATTIQUE, *sm. Arch.* attic: a low story above the entablature of the main elevation of a building **— continu,** an attic continued round the four sides of a house. **— interposé,** an attic story between two lofty ones.

ATTIQUEMENT, attik'mân-t, *adv.* in the Attic manner or dialect. [The Latin word *atticè* is often used by English writers.] **S'exprimer —,** to speak with Attic purity.

† **ATTIRABLE,** atirabl', [attirer], *adj.* attractable. **Le fer est — à l'aimant,** iron is attractable by the magnet.

ATTIRAGE, atirazh, **ATTIRAIL,** atiray', [attirer], *sm.* **1.** apparatus, appliances, requisites, equipage, accoutrements, luggage: the tools, implements, utensils, instruments, tackle, etc., necessary for the practise of any trade, art, profession, or occupation. **— de chasse,** hunting equipage; shooting, tackle; sportsman's tackle, equipments, accountrements. **— de cuisine,** kitchen utensils, requisites, *or* appliances. **— de guerre,** appliances of war. **Tout l'— d'une imprimerie,** all the apparatus, working-stock, *or* plant of a printing-office. **— de ménage,** household goods. **— de pêche,** fishing tackle. **L'attirail de la mort,** the trappings of death. *La Font. Fab.,* III, 7. **— de toilette,** toilet requisites. **— de voyage,** travelling requisites, equipage, equipment, accoutrements; a traveller's luggage.

2. *Fig.* pageant, pageanty, show, parade. **Qu'était-il besoin de tout cet attirail,** what need was there for all this parade? *Mol.* **L'attirail de vos vanités et vos pompes mondaines,** the pargeantry of your vanities and worldly pomp. *Fléch.* I. 328.

ATTIRANT, E, atirân-t, ânt', *adj.* attractive: engaging, inviting, alluring, winning, fascinating. **Manières attirantes,** attractive (*or* engaging) manners. **Politesse attirante,** winning politeness.

ATTIRER, atiré-r, [à; tirer], *va.* **1.** to attract, to draw. **L'aimant attire le fer,** the magnet attracts iron. **L'ambre frotté attire certains corps légers,** amber when rubbed attracts certain light substances. **La laine attire l'humidité de l'air,** wool attracts the dampness of the air. [*Fig.*:] **Ceux que la nouvelle avait attirés,** those whom the news had attracted *or* drawn together. **Cette tragédie attire beaucoup de monde,** that tragedy attracts (*or* draws) great numbers of people. **— les regards de la foule,** to attract (*or* draw) the attention of the crowd. **Je ne sais quel charme m'attire vers elle,** I do not know what charm attracts (*or* draws) me towards her. **Attiré par la beauté du site,** attracted by the beauty or the site, of the spot. **Je sentais dans cet inconnu je ne sais quoi qui m'attirait à lui,** I felt consciousof something in this stranger which attracted (*or* drew) me to him. *Fén. Tél.* 18.

2. to draw *or* lead on, to allure, to invite, to entice. **Il nous attire par des promesses trompeuses,** he draws (*or* lures) us on (allures *or* entices us) by deceptive promises.

3. to lead to, to bring on. **Un malheur en attire un autre,** one misfortune brings on (*or* leads to) another. **Une déception en attire une autre,** one deception leads to another.

4. (with the personal pronoun) to draw

on one's self, to bring down on one's self. **S'— la haine du public,** to draw on one's self the hatred of the public, to incur the public hatred. **S'— beaucoup d'ennemis,** to draw many enemies on one's self, to make one's self many enemies. **Votre conduite vous attirera le mépris des honnêtes gens,** your conduct will bring down on you (*or* will expose you to) the contempt of honest people. **Il s'attirait sans cesse de méchantes affaires,** he was always bringing troubles on himself, always getting into scrapes.

5. to win, to gain. **Il sut attirer ma confiance,** he managed (*or* found means) to win my confidence.

ATTIRER (s'), *v. refl.* to attract each other *or* one another. **Les corps célestes s'attirent les uns les autres,** the heavenly bodies mutually attract each other.

ATTISE, atiz', *sf.* log, billet (of fire wood chez les brasseurs).

ATTISER, atisé-r, [Lat. : ad, to ; titio, fire brand], *va.* **1.** to mend *or* make up (a wood fire), to poke *or* stir up (a coal fire), to enliven (a fire) ; **2.** *Fig.* to stir up, to inflame, to excite. — **le feu,** to stir up the fire ; **3.** *Fig.* to add fuel to the fire, to throw oil on the flames. **Nous attisons le feu dévorant de la convoitise,** we stir up (*or* make fiercer) the devouring fire of our desires. *Boss. Nécess. 2.* — **les passions,** to stir up the passions.

ATTISEUR, atizœr, *sm.* **1.** fire-maker ; **2.** any one who is always poking (*or* meddling with) the fire.

ATTISOIR, atizwâr, **ATTISONNOIR,** atiszonwâr, *sm.* fire-rake ; poker.

ATTITRÉ, E, atitré, *adj.* **1.** regularly appointed. **2.** bribed, mercenary, hired. **Les fournisseurs attitrés de la maison du prince,** the purveyors in ordinary to the prince's household. **Témoin —,** bribed (*or* suborned) witness ; a knight of the post. **Assassin —,** a hired assassin.

ATTITRER, atitré-r, [à ; titre ; used almost exclusively in the past part., as an adjectif], *va.* to assign a title or functions to, to give preference to (a person for a particular purpose) — **les chiens,** *Sport.* to place dogs in convenient positions for pursuing game.

ATTITUDE, atitud', [Ital. : attitudine, from the Lat. : aptitudinem from aptus], *sf* attitude : posture of the body ; also applied figuratively to things personified. **Belle —** a fine attitude. — **forcée,** forced *or* constrained attitude. — **du respect, de la soumission,** attitude of respect, of submission ; respectful, submissive attitude. — **imposante,** imposing attitude. **Être toujours en —,** to affect attitudes, to artitudinize. [*Fig.* :] **Le gouvernement par son attitude a rassuré les amis de la paix,** the attitude of the government reassured the friends of peace. **L'Allemagne avait pris une — peu rassurante pour le continent,** Germany had assumed an attitude anything but reasuring for the continent.

ATTOUCHEMENT, atoush'mâ*n*-t, [attoucher], *sm.* **1.** touch, touching, feeling **2.** *Geom.* contact. **Notre Seigneur guérissait les malades par le seul —,** Our Lord healed the sick by merely touching them. **Point d'—,** point of contact.

ATTOUCHER, atoushé-r, [à ; toucher], *va.* to touch.

ATTRACTEUR, TRICE, atraktœr, tris', *adj.* attracting. **Corps —,** attracting body.

ATTRACTIF, IVE, atraktif, iv', *adj.* **1.** attractive : *a*) having power to attract, *b*) inviting, alluring. **Force attractive,** attractive force *or* power. **Aspect —,** attractive aspect. **Air —,** attractive (inviting, engaging) air *or* mien.

2. *Med.* attrahent. **Remèdes attractifs,** attrahent medicaments.

ATTRACTIF, *sm. Med.* attrahent.

ATTRACTION, atraksyô*n*, *sf.* **1.** attraction. **L'— paraît adhérente à la matière,** attraction appears inherent in matter. — **moléculaire,** molecular attraction, attraction of cohésion. — **magnétique,** magnetic attraction. — **locale,** local attraction : the effect produced on a ship's compasses by the iron used in her construction.

2. side-show.

ATTRACTIONNAIRE, atraksyonèr', *sm.* attractionist : name given formerly to the partisans of the system propounded by Newton.

ATTRAIRE, atrêr', [Lat. : attrahère, to draw], *va.* [*J'attrais, nos attrayons, vous attrayez, ils attraient, j'attrayais*, no perfect, *j'attrairai* ; *j'attrairais* ; *attrais, qu'il attraie, attrayons, attrayez, qu'ils attraient* ; *que j'attraie, que nous attrayions, que vous attrayiez, qu'ils attraient* ; no imperfect subj. ; *attrayant, attrait.*] to attract, to draw, to allure, to entice.

ATTRAIT, atrè-t ; *pl.* atrè-z, [Lat. : attractus ; ad, to ; trahère, to draw], *sm.* **1.** attraction : *a*) the state of being attracted, inclination, liking, taste, disposition ; *b*) attractive quality, allurement, charm. *a*) **Se sentir de l'— pour la musique, pour la danse,** to feel an attraction *or* inclination for music, for dancing. **Je me sens de l'— pour lui,** I feel an attraction *or* liking for him. **Je sentais un — violent vers la même carrière,** I felt a strong attraction (*or* felt strongly attracted) towards the same career. *b*) **L'— du plaisir, de la gloire, de la richesse,** the attractions *or* the allurements of pleasure, of glory, of wealth. **Elle était parée de tous les attraits de la jeunesse et de la beauté,** she was adorned with all the attractions (*or* charms) of youth and beauty. **Les attraits de la grâce,** the consolations, the joys of divine grace.

2. *Fish.* bait.

ATTRAPE, atrap', *sf.* **1.** trap, gin (for catching pigeons or game) ; **2.** *Fig.* catch, trick, take-in. **Une boîte d'attrapes,** a box of sugar-plums, lozenges, etc., each of which contains some bitter or acrid substance. **3.** *Technol.* crucible-tongs ; **4.** *Naut.* relieving-rope *or* tackle.

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUD, atrap'lourdô, **ATTRAPE-NIAIS,** atrap'-nié, **ATTRAPE-NIGAUD,** atrap'nigô, *sm.* **1.** fool-trap, catch-flat, take-in : any trick to deceive simpletons ; **2.** catch-penny : any worthless article offered for sale. [These three words are by many authors written the same both in the sing. and pl. ; but some add an s to the first and third in the plural.]

ATTRAPE-MOUCHE, atrap-moush', *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* fly-trap ; **2.** *Ornith.* fly-catcher. *V.* GOBE-MOUCHE. **Dionée —,** Venus's fly-trap, Carolina catch-fly plant. [Pl. ATTRAPE-MOUCHE *or* ATTRAPE-MOUCHES.]

ATTRAPE-PARTERRE, atrap'partèr', *sm.* (in theatrical language) claptrap.

ATTRAPER, atrapé-r, [à ; trappe], *va.* **1.** to trap, to entrap : to catch with a trap, snare, or other contrivance. — **un renard dans un piège, des oiseaux avec de la glu,** to trap a fox, to catch birds with lime-twigs. [*Fig.*] **Il s'est laissé — au piège,** he has fallen into the trap *or* snare.

2. to catch : *a*) to seize so as to hold or stop from motion ; *b*) to seize by pursuit, to overtake ; *c*) to come upon, to surprise ; *d*) to take, as a contagion or disease ; *e*) to seize, to apprehend, to hit on, to hit off ; *f*) to acquire ; *g*) to trick, to take in, to over-reach, to deceive, to dissappoint. *a*) — **un papillon,** to catch a butterfly. **Je vais vous jeter une orange, attrapez,** I will throw you an orange, catch it. **Attrape qui peut,** catch who catch can! *b*) **Nous l'attraperons à la première halte,** we shall catch him at the first halt. **On a couru après le voleur sans l'—,** they ran after the thief without overtaking him. *c*) **Je l'ai attrapé à me voler des fruits,** I caught him stealing my fruit. **Que je vous attrape encore !** don't let me catch you again ! **Vous prétendiez ne jamais lire de romans, je vous y attrape,** you pretended that you never read novels, I have caught you at it. *d*) — **un rhume,** to catch a cold, to take cold. — **la fièvre,** to catch a fever. *e*) — **le sens d'un passage,** to hit on, catch *or* seize the sense of a passage. **Le peintre a bien attrapé votre ressemblance,** the painter has successfully caught *or* hit off your likeness. **La ressemblance est bien attrapée,** the likeness is hit off to the life. *f*) **Cet écrivain croit avoir attrapé la manière de Tacite,** that writer thinks he has caught (*or* acquired) the style of Tacitus. **Cet artiste a bien attrapé la manière hollandaise,** this artist has thoroughly well caught the Dutch style. *g*) **Ce charlatan a attrapé bien du monde,** that charlatan has taken in a great many people. **Etre attrapé,** to be caught, taken in, disappointed. **Bien fin qui pourrait l'—,** he will be pretty sharp the one who catches him. **Il vous attrapera, prenez-y garde,** look out for yourself, or he will do you.

3. to cheat, to dupe, to deceive. **Les plus fins y sont attrapés,** the most cunning are taken in *or* deceived by it.

4. to cheat, cozen, dupe, bilk, *or* do out of. **Cet escroc lui a attrappé beaucoup d'argent,** that swindler has cheated him out of a great deal of money. **Ce pendard de Scapin m'a attrapé cinq cents écus,** that rascally Scapin has done me out of five hundred crowns. *Mol. Fourb.* III, 7.

5. to get *or* catch hold of, to reach. **Tâchez d'— cette branche,** try to reach that branch.

6. to get, to obtain. **Il a enfin attrapé l'emploi qu'il sollicitait,** he has at last got the place he solicited. **Ce conscrit a attrapé un bon numéro,** that conscript has drawn *or* got a lucky number. **Il attrape toujours le meilleur lot,** he always gets the best prize. **J'ai attrapé la plus mauvaise place,** I got the very worst place.

7. to receive, to get. — **un coup d'épée,** to receive a sword wound.

8. to hit, to strike. **La balle l'a attrapé au bras,** the ball struck him in the arm. **Je l'ai attrapé d'un coup de pierre,** I hit him with a stone, I threw a stone and hit him.

IDIOM. AND PROV. PHR. — **le bout de l'année,** to be all right at the year's end, to make both ends meet. **Attrapé !** caught ! you are caught ! you are in for it. **Attrapez-moi toujours de même,** take me in like that as often as you like. **Il fallait voir comme elle m'a attrapé !** you should have seen how she let me have it !

ATTRAPER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to run against ; **2.** to over-reach one another ; **3.** to over-reach : said of horses when they strike the hind feet against the fore-feet in walking. **Je me suis attrapé à une porte,** I ran against a door. **Les deux filous se sont attrapés l'un l'autre,** the two rogues overreached each other. **Ils se sont rudement attrapés,** they abused each other finely.

ATTRAPEUR, EUSE atrapœr, œz',

smf. deceiver, deluder. **C'est un — de successions,** he is a legacy-hunter, a fortune-hunter.

ATTRAPOIRE, atrapwâr, *sf.* **1.** trap, gin, snare (for catching animals); **2.** trick, take-in, swindling dodge.

ATTRAYANT, E, atréyân-t yânt', *adj.* attractive : alluring, engaging, enticing. **Une physionomie peu attrayante,** a repulsive physiognomy.

ATTREMPER, atrânpé-r, [à ; tremper], *va.* **1.** to anneal (glass); **2.** to temper (steel).

ATTRIBUABLE, atribuabl', *adj.* attributable.

ATTRIBUER, atribué-r, [Lat. : ad, to, tribuĕre, to give], *va.* **1.** (with *à*) to assign to, to confer on, to invest with. **— au Conseil d'État la connaissance de telles et telles affaires,** to assign to the Council of State (*or* to invest the Council of State with) the cognizance of such and such affairs. **Les fonctions attribuées au préfet de police sont très nombreuses et très diverses,** the functions assigned to (*or* vested in) the prefect of police are very numerous and diverse. **On a attribué de beaux émoluments à cet emploi,** handsome emoluments have been assigned (attached *or* annexed) to that office.

2. to attribute : to ascribe, to impute. **Il attribuait tous ses succès au hasard,** he attributed all his success to chance. **On lui attribua la victoire,** the victory was attributed to him. **On lui attribue le pamphlet qui vient de paraître,** they attribute (ascribe *or* impute) to him the pamphlet which has just appeared. **On lui attribue des vices qu'il n'a pas,** they impute to him vices which he has not. **On attribuait jadis à ce remède des propriétés merveilleuses,** marvellous properties were formerly attributed (*or* ascribed) to that remedy.

ATTRIBUER (s'), *v. pron.* to attribute to one's self, to arrogate, to claim. **S'— des droits, des titres,** etc., to arrogate (*or* claim) rights, titles, etc. **De sorte que des deux côtés on s'attribua la victoire,** so that each side claimed the victory. **Le nom de Père du peuple s'attribue justement à Louis XII,** the name of Father of the people is justly attributed (*or* given) to Louis XII.

ATTRIBUT, atribu-t ; *pl.* atribu-z, *sm.* **1.** attribute : *a*) power or quality belonging to or inherent in a person or thing ; *b*) *Fine Arts.* emblem, symbol ; *c*) *Log.* predicate. **La toute-puissance est un des attributs de Dieu,** omnipotence is one of the attributes of God. **Ce droit est un des attributs de ma charge,** that right is one of the attributes of my office. **Le trident est l'— de Neptune,** the trident is the attribute of Neptune. **Les attributs de la musique, d'un art, d'une science,** the attributes of music, of an art, of a science. **Dans la phrase : « Dieu est tout-puissant, » Dieu est le sujet,** tout-puissant l'attribut, in the phrase : « God is all-powerful » *God* is the subject, *all-powerful* the attribute.

2. ATTRIBUT, *sm. technol.* sign, shop-sign. **Peintre d'attributs,** sign-painter.

3. *Milit.* insignia (pl. on uniform, but not of rank).

ATTRIBUTIF, IVE, atributif, iv' *adj.* attributive.

ATTRIBUTION, atribusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** conferring. **— de jurisdiction,** the conferring of jurisdiction.

2. prerogative, privilege, powers. **Ces charges ont de grandes attributions,** those offices confer extensive privileges, powers, rights.

3. province, department, functions, powers (of a public functionary, etc.) ; **4.** cognizance (of a judge or tribunal). **Ceci entre dans les attributions du préfet,** this is comprised in the prefect's functions. **Il empiète sur mes attributions,** he encroaches on my province. **Cette affaire est dans les attributions de tel magistrat, de tel tribunal,** that affair falls under the cognizance of (*or* is cognizable by) such and such a magistrate or tribunal.

ATTRISTANT, E, atristân-t, ânt', *adj.* saddening : sad, sorrowful, melancholy, afflicting. **Nouvelles attristantes,** sad news. **Souvenirs —,** melancholy recollections.

ATTRISTER, atristé-r, [à ; triste], *va.* to sadden : to make sad, sorrowful, or melancholy ; to grieve, to afflict. **Cette nouvelle attrista tous les cœurs,** that news saddened (*or* grieved) every heart. **Cela attriste,** that is saddening (*or* makes one sad). **Il a l'air bien attristé,** he looks very sad.

ATTRISTER (s'), *v. refl.* to grieve, to sorrow ; to give way to grief *or* sorrow ; to distress one's self, to be grieved *or* distressed. **Vous vous attristez sans motif,** you distress yourself (or you grieve) without cause. **Il s'attrista beaucoup de cet événement,** he was greatly distressed by that event.

ATTRIT, E, atrit-t, it', [Lat. : attritus], *adj. Theol.* attrite.

ATTRITION, atrisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* attrition : *a*) *Phys.* friction ; *b*) *Surg.* slight abrasure of the cuticle ; also, the complete crushing of any part ; *c*) *Theol.* sorrow for sin, arising solely from the fear of punishment.

ATTROUPEMENT, atroup'mân-t, *sm.* mob : a disorderly and tumultuous assembly in the public streets. **La sédition commença par des attroupements,** the sedition began by the assembling of mobs. **La force armée eut ordre de dissiper l'—,** the military received orders to disperse the mob. **La loi contre les attroupements,** the Riot Act.

ATTROUPER, atroupé-r, (à ; troupe), *va.* to assemble (people in a crowd or mob) ; to collect, bring, *or* draw together.

ATTROUPER (s'), *v. refl.* to troop, assemble *or* collect together ; to form a mob ; to flock together. **On s'attroupa dans les rues,** crowds gathered together in the streets.

ATYPIQUE, atipik',[Gr. : ἀ, neg.; τύπος, type], *adj. Med.* atypic : having no regular type, irregular.

AU (ô) *sing.,* **AUX,** ô-z, *pl.* contractions of the preposition *à* and the definite article *le, les. Au* is employed before singular nouns masculine beginning with a vowel or a mute *h* : *au temple, au seigneur, au héros. Aux* is used with plural nouns whether masculine or feminine : *aux champs, aux hommes, aux femmes. V.* à.

AUBADE, ôbad', (aube, break of day], *sf.* **1.** morning serenade : music played, as a compliment, under a person's windows in the early morning ; **2.** (in an ironical sense), mock music, marrow-bones and cleavers : any offensive noise intended to annoy or insult ; **3.** lecture, abuse, reproach.

AUBADER, ôbadĕr, *Pop.* to scold severely.

AUBAGE, ôbazh', *sm.* thin boards (for the panels of carriages).

† **AUBAIN,** ôbain, [Low Lat. : albanus, from albi, elsewhere], *sm.* alien : in old law, a foreigner subject to the *droit d'aubaine.* V. AUBAINE.

AUBAINE, ôbèn, [from aubain], *sf.* **1.** succession to the estate of a deceased alien. **Droit d'—,** an old feudal right by which the French kings claimed the property of aliens dying in their dominions.

2. *Fig.* god-send, windfall : any unexpected advantage. **C'est là pour vous une —,** that is a regular god-send for you. [*Ironic*]. **Une mauvaise —,** a bad affair, an unlucky chance.

AUBE, ôb', [Lat. : albus, white], *sf.* **1.** dawn, daybreak. **L'— du jour,** break of day, day-break. **Se lever avant l'—,** to rise before day-break.

2. alb : a long white tunic worn by Catholic priests.

AUBE, ôb, [Lat. : alvus, belly], *Hydraul.* **1.** float, float-board (of a water-wheel).

2. *Naut.* float, paddle-board. **Aubes mobiles,** feathering paddles *or* floats. **Roues à aubes mobiles,** feathering paddle-wheels.

AUBE, *sf. Geogr.* Aube, a river and department of France.

AUBÉPIN, ôbépan, *sm.* V. AUBÉPINE.

AUBÉPINE, ôbépin', (Lat. : alba spina, white thorn], *sf.* hawthorn, whitethorn. **Fleurs d'—,** May, Maybloom.

AUBÈRE, ôbĕr', [Ety. doubtful ; Lat. : albidus, whitish : Span : overo, egg-coloured], *adj.* and *sm.* fleabitten, dappled : said of the colour of a horse. **L'— clair,** dapple-gray. **L'— rougeâtre,** dapple-bay.

AUBERGE, ôberzh', [Ger. : Herbergè], *sf.* inn : public-house, tavern. **Descendre à l'—,** to put up at an inn. **Vivre à l'—,** to live at an inn. **Tenir —, 1.** to keep an inn ; **2.** to keep open house ; to receive a great number of guests. **Une — de village,** a village inn. **Une — sur la route,** a road-side (*or* way-side) inn.

AUBERGINE, ôbèrzhin', [Span., from Ar. : al badindjan, which has furnished the Span. word *alberengena* and the French *aubergine*], *sf. Bot.* aubergine, solanum melongena : egg-plant, a plant of the same kind as the mad-apple.

AUBERGISTE, ôbèrzhist', *sm.* inn-keeper : publican, tavern-keeper ; *Colloq.* host, *m.* hostess, *f.* ; landlord, *m.* landlady, *f.* **Appelez l'—,** call the landlord, the landlady.

AUBERON, ôbœrôn, [Ety. unknown], *sm.* catch (of a lock).

AUBERY, ôberi [Antoine], historian (1616-1695).

AUBE-VIGNE, ôb'-viny', *sf. Bot.* traveller's joy : clematis vitalba.

AUBIER, ôbyé, [Lat. : albus, white], *sm.* sap-wood, sap ; (in Bot. language) alburnum.

AUBIFOIN, ôbifwan, [Lat. : albus, white ; fænum, hay), *or* **AUBITON,** obitôn, *sm.* blue-bottle, blue centaury.

AUBIGNÉ, ôbinyé, [Théodore-Agrippa d'], historian (1552-1630).

AUBIN, ôban, [from English hobby], *sm. Horsem.* Canterbury gallop, hand-gallop ; canter.

AUBINER, ôbiné-r, *vn. Horsem.* to canter.

AUBINER, ôbiné-r, [orig. unknown], *Hortic.* to strike (vine-cutting) : to plant them in trenches for propagation.

AUBOUR, ôbour, [Lat. : albus, white], *sm.* **1.** sap-wood, sap ; **2.** *Bot.* laburnum : cytisus laburnum.

AUBRIER, ôbrié, [Low Lat. : hoberarius], *sm. Ornith.* hobby : a small species of falcon.

AUBRYET, ôbrié, [Xavier], essayist and humorist (1827-1883).

AUCUN, ôkœn ; before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h* : oku-n ; as, **aucun ami,** ôku-n ami ; but only when the word after *aucun* is a noun ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound [Ital. : alcuno, from Lat. : aliquis unus], *adj. m.* **AUCUNE,** ôkun', *adj. f.* **1.** any. **Avez-vous entendu aucun discours qui vous fît croire ?** have you heard any speech which made you

believe ? **Je n'ai jamais fait aucun mal,** I have never done any harm. **Je ne me mêlais plus d'aucunes affaires,** I no longer took part in any affairs, in any business. *Montes. L. pers.* 8. **Sans exception aucune,** without any exception. **Il a obtenu ce qu'il demandait sans aucun frais,** he obtained what he wanted without any expense. **Le parlement défendit qu'on prît aucuns deniers dans les recettes publiques pour les soudoyer,** the parliament forbade that any of the public money should be taken to pay them. *Volt. L.* XIV. 5. **La république n'avait ni aucunes troupes régulières ni aucun officier expérimenté,** the republic had neither any regular troops nor any experienced officer. *Volt. L.* XV. 21.

2. (preceded or followed by the negative particle *ne*) no, not any. **Aucun philosophe n'ignore que...,** no philosopher is ignorant that... **Il ne manquait d'aucunes choses,** he wanted for nothing. **N'ayant aucun emploi qu'à passer une vie douce et innocente,** having no occupation but to live a pleasant and innocent life. **N'ayant aucuns soins ni passions qui me troublassent,** having no cares or passions to trouble me. *Desc.* II. I. **Le bon historien n'est d'aucun temps ni d'aucun pays,** the good historain is of no time and of no country. *Fén.* **Aucun poète, aucun historien de cette nation ne peut être comparé aux nôtres,** no poet, no historian of that nation can be compared to ours.

AUCUN, E, (pronounced the same as the adjective above, except that the masculine singular always retains its nasality before a word beginning with a vowel sound) *indef. pron.* **1.** any, any one : *pl.* some, some persons, some few. **Je ne crois pas qu'aucun puisse y parvenir,** I do not believe that any one can attain it. **Cela me défend de penser qu'aucun me lo dispute,** that forbids me to think that any one disputes it with me. **Je doute qu'aucun de vous le fasse,** I doubt that any of you will do it. **De tous ceux qui se disaient mes amis, aucun m'a-t-il secouru ?** of all those who called themselves my friends, has any one helped me ? **Aucuns ont assuré comme chose positive,** some have asserted as a positive fact. **Aucuns disent, et je n'ai pas de peine à le croire,** some say, and I can easily believe it. **Phèdre était si succinct qu'aucuns l'en ont blâmé,** Phædrus was so succinct (brief) that some have found fault with him on that head. *La Font. Fab.* VI. I.

2. (with the negative particle *ne*) none (*sing.* or *pl.*), no one, not one. **Je ne connais aucun de vos juges,** I do not know one (*or* any one) of your judges ; I know none (*or* I do not know any) of your judges. **Aucun n'est content de son sort,** no man is satisfied with his lot. **Aucun d'eux n'assouvit la soif qui me dévore,** not one of them assuages the thirst which devours me. **Aucun de nos grands écrivains n'a travaillé le genre de l'épopée,** none of our great writers have (*or* has) attempted the epopee (*or* epic style). *Volt. Essaie, poesie ép. chap.* IX. **Il n'y aucun de ses amis qui ne partageât sa fortune avec lui,** not one of his friends but would have shared his fortune with him. **Aucun n'est prophète chez soi,** no one is a prophet in his own country. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 26.

3. (used absolutely) none, not one, none whatever. **Y avait-il là quelqu'un de vos amis ? Aucun,** was any one of your friends there ? Not one. **Quels faits peut-il alléguer à l'appui de son opinion ? Aucun,** what facts can he allege in support of his opinion ? Not one (*or* none whatever).

† **AUCUNEFOIS,** ôkun'fwâ, *adv.* sometimes, at times.

AUCUNEMENT, ôkun'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** any way, in any way (*or* wise), by any means, at all. **Est-il — question de...,** is there any question of... **Je ne crois pas qu'on puisse — soutenir,** I do not think it can be in any way maintained. **Je ne puis le souffrir —,** I cannot suffer it on any account (*or* by any means).

2. (when directly affected by the negative particle *ne*, or when used alone in reply to an assertion or question) in no way (*or* wise), by no means ; not in any way, not in the least, not at all. **Cela ne modifie — mon opinion,** that does not in any way modify my opinion. **Je ne le connais —,** I do not know him at all, I have no knowledge of him whatever. **Est-ce que je vous incommode ? —, monsieur,** do I inconvenience you ? Not in the least, sir.

AUDACE, ôdas', [Lat. : audacia, from audax, which from audeo], *sf.* **1.** audacity : *a*) daring, boldness, hardihood, intrepidity ; *b*) presumption, impudence ; **2.** audaciousness, impudent presumption. [*Audacity* is sometimes used in a bad sense ; *audaciousness* always.] **Etre plein d'—,** to be full of daring (*or* hardihood). **— héroïque,** heroic daring. **Madame, excusez mon —,** Madam, escuse my boldness, my presumption. **Pour excuser l'— de ces figures,** to excuse the boldness of these (rhetorical) figures. **Avec —,** insolently. **Se payer d'—,** to face it out.

3. daring act, bold expression; bold stroke.

AUDACIEUSEMENT, ôdasiœz'mân-t, *adv.* audaciously : *a*) daringly, boldy ; *b*) impudently.

AUDACIEUX, EUSE, odasiœ-z, œz', (audace) *adj.* **1.** audacious : *a*) bold, daring ; *b*) impudent, brazen-faced · **2.** *sm.* **Un projet —,** a bold project. **Un jeune —,** a daring youth.

AU DEÇA, ô-dœsa, *adv. phr.* on this side. **Au deça des Alpes,** on this side of the Alps. **Rester au deça de ses prétentions,** to stop short of one's claims. V. Deça.

AU DEDANS, ô-dœdân, *adv. phr.* inside, within. **Le glaive au dehors, le remords au dedans,** the sword without, remorse within. **Il est au dedans de la maison,** he is inside the house. V. DEDANS.

AU DEHORS, ô-dœôr, *adv. phr.* outside, without : abroad. **Au dehors de la maison,** outside the house. **Formidable au dehors, méprisable au dedans,** formidable abroad, contemptible at home. V. DEHORS.

AU DELA, ô-dœla, *adv.* on that side, beyond. V. DELA.

AU-DESSOUS, ô-dœsou-z, *adv. phr.* below, beneath. V. DESSOUS.

AU-DESSUS, ô-dœsu-z, *adv. phr.* above, over, upwards. V. DESSUS.

AU-DEVANT, ô-dœvân, *adv. phr.* before, etc. V. DEVANT.

AUDIENCE, ôdiâns', [Lat. : audientia], *sf.* **1.** audience : *a*) hearing, the act of hearing ; *b*) liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before any one *c*) auditory, persons collected to hear ; *d*) in Spain and Spanish America, a supreme court ; the district over which its jurisdiction extends. **Donnez-moi un moment d'—,** give me a moment's audience (*or* hearing). **Il a obtenu une — favorable,** he obtained a favourable hearing. **Demander, accorder une —,** to request, to grant an audience. **Les ambassadeurs furent admis à l'— du roi,** the ambassadors were admitted to the king's audience. **Salle d'—,** audience-chamber. **— particulière,** private audience. **— publique,** public audience. **— solennelle,** solemn audience. **Toute l'— en fut scandalisée,** the whole audience (assembly) was scandalized by it.

2. sitting (of a court or tribunal). **— publique,** open court. **— à huis clos,** closed court, sitting with closed doors, in camera. **En pleine —,** in open court. **L'— est levée,** the sitting is ended. **Tenir l'—,** to be sitting (of a judge), to preside. **Cette affaire occupera trois audiences,** that affair wil occupy three sittings.

3. court, sessions-hall. **On le mit hors de l'—,** he was turned out of court.

AUDIENCIER, ôdiânsyé, *sm.* crier (of a court of law).

AUDITEUR, ôditœr, *sm.* **1.** hearer, auditor, *m. or f.*, auditress, *f.* **Les auditeurs l'ont applaudi,** his auditors (*or* hearers) applauded him.

2. auditor : *a*) a person charged to examine accounts ; *b*) a kind of ecclesiastical functionary.

AUDITIF, IVE, ôditif, iv', *adj. Anat.* auditory. **Nerf —,** auditory nerve.

AUDITION, ôdisyôn, [Lat. : auditio] *sf.* **1.** hearing : the act of hearing ; **2.** *Physiol.* audition : the sense, the act of hearing ; **3.** auditing (of an account). **Il est difficile de juger d'une pièce de théâtre à la première —,** it is difficult to judge of a play at the first hearing (*or* after hearing it only once). **L'— des témoins,** the hearing (*or* examination) of witnesses. **— musicale,** musical perfomance.

AUDITOIRE, ôditwâr, *sm.* **1.** auditory : *a*) lecture-room, hall (of a tribunal, etc.) ; *b*) audience : persons assembled to hear ; **2.** congregation : persons assembled in a place of worship. **Ce professeur a toujours un nombreux —,** that professor always has a good audience, a good many hearers.

AUDITORAT, ôditora-t, *sm.* auditorship : an ecclesiastical office.

AUGE, ôzh', [Lat. : alveus, whence aljo, alge, auge), *sf.* **1.** trough : a vessel to hold food or water for animals ; horse-trough, pig-trough, etc. ; **2.** *Mason.* tray, hod (for mixing plaster of Paris or carrying mortar) ; **3,** the cavity between the branches of a horse's lower jaw ; **4.** pentrough, penstock (of a water-mill) · **5.** (more correctly AUGET) bucket (of an overshot water-wheel) ; **6.** trough (of a grind-stone) ; **7.** *Naut.* tarbucket. **— galvanique, pile à —,** galvanic trough. **— de rafraîchissement,** *Metall.* cooling-trough.

AUGÉE, ôzhé, *sf.* trayful, hodful, bossful (of plaster or mortar).

AUGELOT, ozhœlo, *sm. Agr.* trench (in which vine-cuttings are planted).

AUGER, ôzhé, (Louis-Simon), essayist and critic (1772-1829).

AUGET, ozhè, [auge], *sm.* **1.** small trough ; **2.** seed-trough *or* drawer (of a bird-cage) ; **3.** spout (of a mill-hopper) ; **4.** bucket (of an over-shot water-wheel). **Roue à augets,** overshot water-wheel.

AUGIER, ôzhié, [Emile], dramatic poet (1820-1699).

AUGMENT, ôgmân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Gr. Gram.* augment ; **2.** *Med.* augmentation, augment : the period during which the symptoms of a disease continue to increase ; **3.** (in old French law) increase (of jointure).

AUGMENTABLE ôgmântabl', *adj.* augmentable.

AUGMENTATEUR, TRICE, ôgmântatœr, tris', *smf.* augmenter.

AUGMENTATIF, IVE, ôgmântatif, iv', *adj. Gram.* augmentative.

AUGMENTATION, ôgmântâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** augmentation : increase, accession, addition, enlargement, growth ; **2.** increase,

rise (of salaries, wages); 3. rise, advance (of prices).

AUGMENTER, ôgmânté-r, [Low Lat. : augmentāre, from augēre; augmentum, increase], *va.* to augment : *a*) to increase, to enlarge, to make larger or more numerous; *b*) to raise rents, prices, wages, etc. **Chaque jour il augmente sa fortune**, he augments (*or* increase) his fortune every day. — **le prix des denrées**, to raise (*or* advance) the price of provisions. — **sa maison, ses terres**, to enlarge one's house, one's estate. **Cela augmentait la discorde**, that increased the discord. — **les gages de ses ouvriers** (or simply — **ses ouvriers**), to raise the wages of one's work-people. — **un employé**, to raise a clerk's salary. **Ces ouvriers veulent qu'on les augmente**, these workmen demand higher wages. **Vous allez être augmenté**, they are going to raise your salary, your wages.

AUGMENTER, *vn.* 1. to augment : *a*) to increase (in size, number, amount, *or* intensity); *b*) to rise, advance, improve (in speaking of prices). **Sa fortune a augmenté du double cette année**, his fortune has doubled this year. **Le froid va en augmentant**, the cold keeps increasing. **Ses forces augmentent**, his strength increase. **Le prix du blé augmente**, the price of wheat is rising.

2. to rise, advance, *or* improve in price. **Le sucre augmente**, sugar is rising.

3. *Naut.* — **de voiles**, to set (*or* clap on more sail.

AUGMENTER (s'), *v. refl.* to augment : to increase in size, length, number, or intensity; 2. to be augmented *or* increased. **Leurs richesses s'augmentent**, their wealth augments *or* increases. **Son courage s'augmentera par les difficultés**, his courage will be increased by the difficulties.

AUGURAL, E, ôgural, al', *adj.* augural. **Bâton** —, augural staff, augur's staff. **Science augurale**, the science of augury. **Collège** —, the college of augurs.

AUGURE, ôgur', [Lat. : augur, augurium], *sm.* 1. *Rom. Hist.* augur : soothsayer, diviner. **César fut désigné le souverain des augures**, Cæsar was appointed chief of the augurs.

2. augury : omen, sign (of a future event). **De bon** —, of good augury *or* omen. **De mauvais** —, ill-omened, ominous (of evil). **Cet événement est un bon —, ou d'un bon** —, that event is a good omen (*or* bodes well). **Je tire bon — de cette réponse**, I augur well from that reply. **C'est un oiseau de mauvais** —, he (in speaking of a man) is a bird of ill omen. **Être de bon —, de mauvais — pour**, to bode well, to bode ill to *or* for. **Allez, Catilina, ne craint pas les augures**, Go, Catilina has no fear of omens. *Volt. Catil.* I, 3.

AUGURER, ôguré-r, *va.* to augur. — **Mieux de l'avenir**, to augur better of the future. **De ce soupir que faut-il que j'augure?** what most I augur (*or* what omen must I draw) from that sigh? *Rac. Iphig.* I. 3. — **bien d'une chose**, to augur well (to have a favourable opinion) of a thing.

AUGUSTE, ôgust', [Lat. : augustus], *adj.* august : imposing awe or veneration, majestic, noble, grand. **Air, présence** —, majestic air, august presence. **Un — personnage**, an august personage : said of any member of a sovereign family.

AUGUSTE, *pnm.* Augustus : a title given to Octavius by the Roman senate, now used as a man's name; *Fig.* patron of learning and the arts.

† **AUGUSTE**, *pnm.* August : the month of August. **Le roi ordonna du cardinal de Bouillon, par ses lettres du mois d'Auguste (que nous nommons si mal à propos août)**, the king ordered Cardinal de Bouillon by his letters of the month of August (which we so inappropriately call août). *Volt. Louis* XIV. *Quiétisme.*

AUGUSTEMENT, ôgust'mân-t, *adv.* augustly, majestically.

AUGUSTIN, ôgustan (dimitive of Auguste), *pnm.* 1. Augustine; 2. *sm.* Augustine (*or* Austin) friar, Augustinian. **Saint-Augustin**, *Print.* English : a size of type next larger than pica.

AUGUSTINE, ôgustin', *pnf.* 1. Augustina; 2. *nf.* Augustinian nun; 3. spirit-lamp foot-warmer : a foot-stool with a spirit-lamp inside.

AUJOURD'HUI, ôzhourdui, [abbrev. au, jour de hui · hui, Lat., hodie, to-day], *adv.* 1. to-day, this day. **Elle arrivera** —, she will arrive to-day. **Je l'ai vu** —, I have seen him to-day. **Il fait bien chaud** —, it is very hot to-day. **On a remis l'affaire à** —, the affair had been put off (*or* postponed) till to-day. **Le jour d'**—, this day. **Il part dès** —, he starts (*or* leaves) this very day. **D'— en huit, en quinze**, this day week, this day fortnight. **Il y a** — (ou *d'auj.*) **huit jours, quinze jours**, a week, a fortnight ago to-day; a week back, a fortnight back. **Jusqu'**—, (ou *jusqu'à* —), till to day (*or* this day). [*Jusques* — was the form used by the great writers of the 17th century, but is now obsolete.] **A dater, à partir d'**—, from to-day, from this day forth (*or* forward). **D'— seulement je jouis de ma gloire**, from this day only do I enjoy my glory. *Rac. Andr.* II, 5. **Ce n'est pas d'— que je le connais**, I have known him longer than to-day.

2. the present day *or* time, at the present day *or* time, now, nowadays. **Les hommes d'**—, the men of the present day, the men of the day, of the period. **Les modes d'**—, the fashions of the day. **Vous êtes — ce qu'autrefois je fus**, you are now what I rmerly (*or* once) was. **Au siècle d'**—, in the present century. — **que la vapeur abrège les distances**, now that steam shortens distances. — **où ce vice a infecté tous les âges**, now that (or nowadays when) this vice has infected persons of every age. *Mass. Prod.*

3. one day, to-day. — **elle dit blanc et demain elle dit noir**, one day she says white, another day black. — **sur le trône, demain dans un cachot**, to day on the throne. tomorrow in a dungeon. *Corn.*

4. *sm.* to-day. **Les hommes n'ont qu'un** —, men have but one day. — **passé, ce sera trop tard**, after to-day it will be too late. *Prov.* : **Aujourd'hui chevalier, demain vacher**, to-day a man, to morrow a mouse. **Aujourd'hui en chère, demain en bière**, here to-day and gone to-morrow, to-day me tomorrow thee. **Aujourd'hui en fleurs, demain en pleurs**, to day in gold, too-morrow in the mould.

AULARD, ôtar [François-Victor-Alfonse], historian (b. 1849).

AULIQUE, ôlik', [Lat. : aulicus; aula, court; Gr. : αὐλή], *adj.* Aulic. **Conseil** —, Aulic Council; the supreme court of the old German Empire. **Conseiller** —, Aulic councillor.

† AULIQUE, *sf.* thesis.

AULNAIE, ôné, etc. V. AUNAIE, etc.

AULOFFÉE, ôlofé, *sf. Naut.* luffing up.

AULX, ô, *pl.* of AIL, which see.

AULOSTOME, ôlostom', [Gr. : αὐλός, flute; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Ichth.* flute-mouth, trumpet-fish.

AUMAILLES, ômay', [Lat. : animalia, animals], *sf. pl.* horned cattle, black cattle.

AUMÔNE, ômôn', [Lat., from Gr. : ἐλεημοσύνη, compassion, alms], *sf.* 1. alms; 2. alms-giving : the practice of giving alms; 3. alms-deed : the act of giving alms. **Faire l'**—, to give alms (*or* an alms, the word being properly of the singular number, though often used as if plural). **Demander l'**—, to ask an alms, to beg. **Donner l'— à**, to give alms to, to bestow charity on. **Vivre d'**—, to live on charity. **Mettre, réduire à l'**—, to reduce to beggary. **Une femme forte, pleine d'aumônes et de bonnes œuvres**, a strong-minded woman, full of alms deeds and good works. *Boss. Le Tellier.* **La petite — est la bonne**, the smallest gratuity is thankfully received. **Il a l'air de demander l'— au coin d'un bois**, he looks like a highwayman. **Il semble qu'on lui demande l'**—, it is like drawing money out of him, he pays what he owes as if he were making a present of it.

4. (in feudal times) land held for charitable purposes. — **fieffée**, real estate held in frankalmoigne.

AUMÔNER, ômôné-r, *va. Old Law.* to fine, *or* to pay a fine, for the benefit of the poor.

AUMÔNERIE, ômônœri, *sf.* almonry : the office *or* residence of an almoner.

AUMÔNIER, ÈRE, ômônyé, yèr', *adj.* charitable, almsgiving.

AUMÔNIER, *sm.* 1. almoner; 2. chaplain (of a college, hospital, regiment, or ship). **Grand** —, grand almoner; lord high almoner (in England).

AUMÔNIÈRE, *sf.* 1. almoner (of a nunnery, etc.); 2. alms-bag : purse suspended from the waist.

AUMUCE, AUMUSSE, ômus', [Origin doubtful; Ger. : Mütze, cap, from Lat. : almucia], *sf.* amice, amess, almuce : originally a fur cap worn by certain ecclesiastics; at present, a fur ornament worn on the arms.

AUNAGE, ônazh', [auner], *sm.* alnage : *a*) measuring (cloth, etc.) by the ell; *b*) properly, measure in ells, but often used in speaking of other units of length; *c*) a duty on cloth formerly paid by dealers. **Vérifiez l'— de cette pièce de velours**, verify the measure of that piece of velvet.

AUNAIE, ônè, [aune], *sf.* alder-plot, alder-grove, plantation of alders.

AUNÂTRE, ônâtr', *sf. Bot.* gray *or* white alder.

AUNE, ôn', [Lat. : ulna], *sf.* ell : *a*) an old French measure for cloth, etc., equal to 1 m. 183 mill., or 46.5 English inches; *b*) an ell length of anything; *c*) ell-wand, ell-stick (to measure with). **Une — de soie**, an ell of silk. **Large d'une** —, ell-wide. **Savoir ce que vaut l'**—, to know the cost of a thing. **Je sais ce qu'en vaut l'**—, I know it to my cost. **Avoir le visage allongé d'une** —, to pull a long face, to look disappointed. **Tant du long de l'**—, excessively, to excess. **On y babille tout du long de l'**—, there is no end to the chattering there. **Il en aura tout du long de l'**—, he will catch it finely, he will have a bad time of it. **Les hommes ne se mesurent pas à l'**—, men are not to be judged by their height or size. **Mesurer les autres à son** —, to measure other people's corn by one's own bushel. **Au bout de l'— faut le drap**, all things come to an end, there is an end to all things.

AUNE, ôn, [Lat. : alnus], *sm. Bot.* 1. alder, alder-tree, alder-bush; 2. alder-wood. — **commun**, common *or* black alder.

AUNÉE, ôné, *sf. Bot.* elecampane : inula helenium.

AUNER, ôné-r, *va.* to measure (by the

ell). **Une pièce d'étoffe bien aunée,** a piece of cloth accurately measured ; *Fam.* — **l'habit de quelqu'un,** to measure a man's jacket (with a stick).

AUNEUR, ônœr, *sm.* alnager : formerly an official measurer. — **juré,** sworn alnager.

AUPARAVANT, ôparavân-t, [au, par, avant], *adv.* **1.** before, previously ; **2.** first. **Quelques mois —,** some months before. **L'hiver d'—,** the previous winter. **Si vous voulez partir, dites-nous — ce qu'il faut faire,** if you are resolved to go, first tell us what must be done. [*Aup.* is now always used absolutely : such forms as. — **l'année prochaine,** — **de faire,** and — **qu'il fit,** though found in the great authors of the 17th century, have become obsolete.]

AUPRÈS, ôprè-z, [au, près], *adv.* near, close by, hard by ; at hand, near *or* close at hand. **Être tout —,** to be quite near *or* close at hand. **Tout — coule une petite rivière,** close by runs a rivulet. **Si vous n'êtes pas —, nous ne pourrons le faire,** if you are not near at hand, we shall not be able to do it.

AUPRÈS de, *prep. phr.* **1.** near, near to, close to *or* by. **Venez — de moi,** come near *or* close to me. **Il est logé — du palais,** he lodges (*or* lives) near the palace. **Sa maison est tout — de la mienne,** his house stands quite close to mine. **Une maison de campagne — de Paris,** a country-house near Paris. **Je l'ai vu périr — de moi,** I saw him perish by (*or* at) my side. *Fén. Tél.* xvii.

2. about (a person) : in attendance on, in the service of. **Ce malade a — de lui un médecin très habile,** this sick man is attended by a very skilful physician (*or* has a very skilful physician in attendance on him). **Je ne voudrais pas avoir un tel homme — de moi,** I would not have (*or* keep) such a person about me.

3. to : *a*) to the presence of ; *b*) *Fig.* in the opinion of. **Etre admis — du prince,** to be admitted to the prince (*or* to the prince's presence). **Avoir libre accès — de quelqu'un,** to have free access to a person. **L'ambassadeur d'Espagne, — de l'Empereur d'Autriche,** the ambassador of Spain to the Emperor of Austria. **Elle l'a noirci — de sa sœur,** she calumniated him to her sister. **Il s'est justifié — de moi,** he has justified himself to me.

4. with : *a*) under the care of ; *b*) *Fig.* in the opinion or esteem of. **Cette jeune personne a toujours vécu — de ses parents,** this young lady has always lived with her parents. **Trouver grâce — de,** to find favour with. **Etre bien — d'une personne puissante,** to be in high favour with a powerful person. **Usant de son autorité — du maître de la maison,** using his authority with the master of the house. **Il cherche à me nuire — de vous,** he seeks to injure me with you (*or* in your esteem).

5. to, in comparaison (*or* compared) with *or* to. **Il est heureux — de nous,** he is happy compared with us. **Votre malheur n'est rien — du mien,** your misfortune is nothing to mine, nothing in comparison with *or* to mine. **La terre n'est qu'un atome — du reste de l'univers,** the earth is but an atom compared with the rest of the universe.

AURA, ora, [Lat., vapour], *sf. Med.* aura : a vapour or an emanation from the body. — **épileptique, hystérique,** the aura of epilepsy, of hysteria.

AURANTIACÉES, orânsiase, [Lat. : aurantium, orange-tree], *sf. pl. Bot.* aurantiaceæ : an order of plants including the orange-tree.

AURATE, ôrat', *sm. Chem.* aurate.

AURÉLIE, ôréli, *pnf.* Aurelia.

AURÉLIEN, ôrélyan, *pnm.* Aurelian.

AURÉOLE, ôréol', [Lat. : aureolus, gold colour ; aurum, gold], *sf.* **1.** aureola : *Paint.* the luminous circle represented round the head of saints ; **2.** halo of glory (in speaking of heroes, etc.) ; **3.** *Med.* areola : the dark circle round the nipple, V. ARÉOLE ; **4.** *Astron.* corona : a luminous circle round the sun during an eclipse.

AURÉOLER, ôréolé-r (auréole) *va.* to encircle, to form a halo round.

AURICULAIRE, ôrikulèr', [Lat. : auricularius ; auricula, dim. of auris, the ear], *adj.* **1.** auricular : *a*) belonging or related to the ear ; *b*) relating to the auricles of the heart. **Artère, veine —,** auricular artery, vein. **Conduit, nerf —,** (in this case *auditif* is more correct), auditory conduit, nerve. **Témoin —,** ear witness. **Confession —,** auricular confession. **Doigt —,** the little finger. **Plumes auriculaires,** *Ornith.* auricular feathers. **Diphtongue —,** ear diphthong (in which two vowel sounds are heard).

2. *sm.* the little finger.

AURICULE, ôrikul', [Lat. : auricula, little ear], *sf.* **1.** auricle : pavillon of the ear, the outer ear ; **2.** *Bot.* auricula : *a*) small appendage at the base of a petal, leaf, etc. ; *b*) a flower, also called *bear's ear* ; **3.** *Ornith.* auricular : tuft of feathers about the ear of a bird.

AURICULÉ, E, ôrikulé, *adj. Bot.* auricled, auriculated.

AURIFÈRE, ôrifèr', [Lat. : aurum, gold, ferre, to bear], *adj.* auriferous : containing gold.

AURIFICATION, ôrifikâsyôn, *sf. Dent.* stopping *or* plugging (decayed teeth) with gold.

AURIFIER, ôrifié-r, *va.* to stop *or* plug (decayed teeth) with gold.

AURIFIQUE, ôrifik', *adj.* aurific, auriferous : gold-producing.

AURIFORME, ôrifòrm, *adj. Nat. His.* auriform : ear-shaped.

AURILLARD, ôriyar'. V. ORILLARD.

AURIPENNE, ôripèn, [Lat. : aurum, gold ; penna, feather], *adj. Ornith.* golden-winged.

AURIQUE, ôrik', [Lat. : auris, ear], *adj. Naut.* trapezoidal : quadrilateral, but not square, said of sails. **Voile —,** shoulder-of-mutton sail, Bermuda sail, lug-sail.

AURIQUE, ôrik, [Lat. : aurum, gold], *adj. Chem.* auric : obtained from gold. **Acide —,** auric acid.

AURISCALPE, ôriskalp', [Lat. : auris, ear ; calpĕre, to scratch], *sm.* auriscalp : a surgical instrument for the ear.

AURISCOPE, ôriskop, **OTOSCOPE,** ôtoskōp, [Lat. : auris, ear ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to look], *sm. Med.* auriscope : instrument for examining the Eustachian massage of the ear.

AURISTE, ôrist, [Lat. : auris, ear], *sm.* aurist : ear-doctor : specialist for diseases of the ear.

AUROCHS, ôrocks, [Ger. : Auerochs], *sm. Zool.* aurochs : *Bos urus*, a kind of wild ox.

AURONE, ôron', *sf. Bot.* southernwood : *Artemisia abrotanum.*

AURORE, ôrôr', [Lat. : aurora], *pnf.* **1.** Aurora : *Myth.* the goddess of the dawn.

2. *sf.* dawn : *a*) day-break *or* peep of day, morning twilight ; *b*) *Fig.* dawning, commencement, beginning. **Avant l'—,** before dawn. **A l'—,** at day break. **C'est un plaisir de voir lever l'—,** it is a pleasure (*or* it is pleasant) to see (*or* watch) the rising dawn. *Sév. lett.* 200. **L'— commençait à paraître,** the dawn was beginning to appear. **L'— aux doigts de rose,** rosy-fingered dawn (*or* morn). *Fén.* **Les pleurs de l'—,** morning-dew. [*Fig.*:] **L'— de la vie,** the dawn (*or* dawning) of life. **C'est l'— d'un beau jour,** it is the dawning of brighter days, of happier times. **L'— d'un beau règne,** the dawn (*or* beginning) of a glorious reign. **Une beauté dans son —,** a dawning beauty, a beauty in her dawn.

3. morning, day. **Dès ma première —,** from the day of my birth. **Jusqu'à sa dernière —,** to his latest (his dying) day. **Comme une fleur qui n'a vu qu'une —,** like a flower which has seen but a single day. *Rac. Esth.* i, 5.

4. *Poet.* the east. **Qu'un vent vienne à souffler du soir ou de l'—,** if a breeze happen to blow from the setting or the rising sun, from the west or the east. *Lamar. Harm.* i. 5.

5. *Meteorol.* aurora : the polar lights. **Aurore boréale,** aurora borealis, northern lights. — **australe,** aurora australis, southern lights.

AURORE, *invar. adj.* saffron, reddish yellow : the colour of the sky at dawn. **De la soie —,** saffron, (*or* reddish yellow) silk. **Ruban —,** saffron ribbon. **Garnitures —,** saffron trimmings.

AURORE, *sm.* saffron colour : reddish yellow.

AURURE, ôrur', [Lat. : aurum, gold], *sm. Chem.* a combination of gold and another metal.

AUSCULTATION, ôskultâsyôn, *sf. Med.* auscultation. **L'— est directe (ou immédiate) et indirecte (ou médiate),** auscultation is direct (*or* immediate) and indirect (*or* mediate)

AUSCULTER, ôskulté-r, [Lat. : auscultāre, to listen], *va. Med.* to auscultate, to practise auscultation.

AUSONIE, ôzoni, [Lat. : ausonia], *sf. Anc. Geog.* Ausonia : a poetical name for Italy.

AUSPICE, ôspis', [Lat. : auspicium ; avis, bird ; spicĕre, to observe ; auspex, auspicis, a bird-seer], *sm.* auspice : *a*) *Rom. Hist.* divination by the flight of birds ; *b*) *Fig.* omen ; *c*) generally in the plural, influence, protection, favour. **Sous de bons, sous de mauvais auspices,** under good, under evil auspices. **Heureux —,** a happy omen. **Jamais hymen fut formé sous un plus noir auspice,** never was a marriage celebrated under a more gloomy auspice (*or* omen). *Rac. Mithr.* i. 2. **Né sous les plus heureux auspices,** born under the most happy auspices. **Nous sommes en sûreté, sous ses auspices,** we are safe under his auspices. *Sév.* 225. **J'entreprendrai cette affaire sous vos auspices,** I will undertake this business under your auspices.

AUSSI, ôsi, [Lat. : aliud sic, later *alsi*, and then, aussi), *adv.* **1.** also, too, likewise. **Il y avait — un de mes amis,** one of my friends was also there. **Je l'aurais trompé —,** I should have deceived him also (*or* likewise). **Lui et les autres —,** him (*or* he) and the others also (*or* as well). **Comptez — les dépenses accessoires,** reckon (*or* count) the accessory expenses also *or* likewise. **Dites-lui — que je ne veux plus le voir,** tell him also (likewise, further, *or* besides) that I will see him no more. **Il dit — qu'il avait du poisson chez lui,** he also said, that he had some fish at home.

2. as (before an adjective or adverb followed by *que*), as much (before a past participle) ; so *or* so much (after a negative). **Si le soleil est — grand qu'il paraît,** if the sun is as large as it looks (*or* appears). **J'ai — soif que vous,** I am as thirsty as you are. **Vous les connaissez — bien que moi,** you know them as well as I do. **L'âne est — humble, aussi**

patient, **aussi tranquille que le cheval est fier, ardent, impétueux,** the ass is as humble, patient, and quiet as the horse is spirited, fiery, and impetuous. *Buffon. Âne.* **Cette maison est — fréquentée que jamais,** that house is as much frequented as ever.

3. neither (generally with inversion of the verb and subject). **Comme je ne sais d'où je viens, — je ne sais où je vais,** as I do not know whence I come, neither do I know whither I am going. *Pascal. Pensées,* IX. I. [In such constructions modern writers always use *non plus* instead of *aussi*.]

4. so : used with adjectives and adverbs. **Dans une patrie — glorieuse,** in a country so glorious. **Avec une sagesse — rare,** with wisdom so rare, so unusual. **La voyant dans une position — brillante,** seeing her in a position so brilliant, in so brilliant a position. **— peu encourageant,** so disheartening, so discouraging. **Il est bon ; — tout le monde l'aime,** he is good, therefore every body likes him.

AUSSI, *conj.* so, and so, therefore : for that reason, consequently. **Il sert un maître qui le maltraite, — le veut-il quitter,** he serves a master who ill-treats him, and so he wishes to leave him. **Ces étoffes sont belles, — coûtent-elles cher,** these stuffs (*or* tissues) are handsome, and therefore dear (*or* expensive). **Il m'a prié de t'écrire ; — le fais-je,** he requested me to write to you ; therefore (consequently *or* accordingly) I do so.

AUSSI BIEN, *adv. phr.* indeed, in fact, for, as. **Je ne veux point aller au spectacle, — bien est-il trop tard,** I do not want to go to the play, indeed it is too late. **Il ne s'agit pas de réfuter ces rêveries qui, — bien tombent d'elles-mêmes,** there is no occasion to refute these idle dreams, which, indeed, refute themselves. **Vous êtes, aussi bien, le véritable roi,** you are, in fact, the true king. *Corn. Nicom.* II. 2. **Peut-être que tu mens aussi bien comme lui,** perhaps you are as untruthful as he is. *Corn. Ment.* IV, 7.

AUSSI BIEN QUE, *conj. phr.* as well as, equally. **Que l'univers s'étonne du supplice — bien que du crime,** let the universe be astounded by the punishment as well as by the crime. **Perdez-en la mémoire — bien que le vue,** let it pass from your memory as well as from your sight. [The verb following two substantives connected by *aussi bien que* may be either in the singular or plural :] **Cela n'empêche pas que toute sa divinité — bien que toute son humanité ne soit...,** that does not prevent all his divinity as well as all his humanity from being... *Pascal, Prov.* 16. **Celui qui parle — bien que celui qui écoute seront enveloppés dans une même ruine,** he who speaks as well as he who hears will be involved in one and the same ruin. *Fléch. Serm.* I.

AUSSIÈRE, ôsiêr', *sf. Naut.* hawser. V. HAUSSIÈRE.

AUSSITÔT, ôsitô, [aussi ; tôt], *adv.* **1.** immediately, at once. **J'irai —, tout —,** I will go at once (*or* immediately). **— après votre départ,** immediately (*or* directly) after your departure. **— dit, — fait : — pris, — pendu,** no sooner said than done.

2. (with *or* without *que*) as soon as. **Votre père y sera — que vous,** your father will be there as soon as yourself. **— la lettre reçue, vous partirez,** as soon as (*or* directly) the letter comes, you will start. **— le jour paraît,** as soon as daylight appears. **— fait que dit,** done as soon as said, no sooner said than done. **— que la nouvelle se répandit...,** as soon as the news spread.... **— qu'il aura fait son travail,** as soon as he has done his work. *Prov.* : V. VEAU.

AUSTER, ôstêr, [Lat. : auster], *sm.* auster : the south wind.

AUSTÈRE, ôstêr', [Lat. : austerus], *adj.* austere : *a*) harsh, rough, sharp (to the taste) ; *b*) stern, strict, rigid (in a moral sense) ; *c*) *Fine Arts,* stern, severe. *a*) **Le coing a une saveur —,** the quince has a harsh taste. **Vins austères,** rough wines. *b*) **Un homme —,** an austere (*or* stern) man. **Jeûne —,** rigid fast. **— fierté,** stern haughtiness. **Austères pour les autres, doux pour eux-mêmes,** austere (*or* strict) towards others, indulgent to themselves. *c*) **Le genre — est opposé au genre gracieux,** the severe style is opposed to the graceful. **Mener une vie —,** to lead an austere life.

AUSTÈREMENT, ôstêr'mân-t, *adv.* austerely: *a*) sharply, roughly; *b*) sternly, severely, strictly. **Il a vécu —,** he lived austerely : he led an austere life.

AUSTÉRITÉ, ôstérité, [Lat. : austeritas] *sf.* **1.** austereness : roughness, sharpness (of taste) ; **2.** austerity; *a*) austereness, sterness, severity ; strictness ; *b*) an act of mortification. **L — de ses mœurs,** the austereness of his morals. **— républicaine,** republican austerity. **L'— de la règle de saint Bruno,** the austerity (*or* strictness) of St. Bruno's rule. **Son corps est affaibli par les austérités,** his body is debilitated by austerities.

AUSTRAL, E, ôstral, al', *adj.* austral : *pl. m.* **AUSTRAUX,** ôstrô, [Lat. : australis : auster, the south wind], southern, antartic. **Terres australes,** austral (*or* antartic) regions. **Latitude australe,** south latitude. **Signes austraux,** the southern signs : those south of the equator.

AUSTRALASIE, ôstralazi, *sf.* Australasia.

AUSTRALIE, ôstrali, *sf.* Australia.

AUSTRALIEN, ENNE, ôstralyân, en', *adj.* et *s.* Australian.

AUTAN, ôtân, [Provençal : autan, from Lat. : altanus ; altum, the sea], *sm.* **1.** southwind ; **2.** *Poet.* Auster : southern blast. **L'— furieux,** the furious southern blast.

AUTANT, ôtân-t, [Lat. : aliud, other ; tantum, so much], *adv.* **1.** as much, as many. **Mettez une pierre à sa place, elle vous vaudra tout autant,** put a stone in its place, it will be worth quite as much to you. **Je vous en rendrai mille fois —,** I will return you a thousand times as much. **Prêtez-moi une douzaine de plumes, je vous en rendrai —,** lend me a dozen pens, I will return you as many. **Cela vaut cent francs ; j'en veux tout —,** it is worth a hundred francs, and I will have just so much for it. *Prov.* : **Autant vaut être mordu d'un chien que d'une chienne,** it is all one whether you are bit by a dog or a bitch.

2. as well, as good. **Cela est fini ou — vaut,** it is finished or as good (as finished). **C'est un homme mort, ou — vaut,** he is a dead man or as good (as dead). **— vaudrait parler à un sourd,** you might as well talk to a deaf person. **— faire cela sur-le-champ,** you may as well do it immediately. **Ce cheval me coûte neuf cent quatre-vingts francs, — dire mille francs,** this horse costs me nine hundred and eighty francs, as well say a thousand francs.

3. (with *de*) so much, so many. **C'est — d'épargné, de gagné,** it is so much saved, so much gained. **— de têtes, — d'avis,** so many men, so many minds. **— de trous, — de chevilles,** as many pegs as holes ; a peg for every hole.

4. (with *que*) as much as, as many as ; as good as, as well as. **Vous avez — d'argent, — d'amis, que nous,** you have as much money, as many friends, as we have. **Je vous aime — que vous m'aimez,** I love you as much as you love me. **Travaillez — que vous voudrez,** work as much as you like.

5. however much *or* many. **— qu'il y a, de toile dans votre magasin, je prends tout,** however much linen you may have in your shop, I will take it all. **— que vous êtes, venez avec nous,** however many you may be, come with us.

6. (before an adjective or adverb, and followed by *que*) as... as. **— bien,** as well as. **— mal,** as ill (*or* badly) as. **Il s'en est acquitté — bien qu'il pouvait,** he has acquitted himself of it as well as he could.

7. (repeated in comparisons) : **— il a de vivacité, — vous avez de lenteur,** he is as brisk as you are sluggish. **— que les armées navales étaient disciplinées, — les troupes de terre étaient mal tenues et méprisables —,** just in the same degree as the naval forces were well disciplined, the land army was ill-appointed and contemptible. *Volt. L.* XIV. 10. **— que ce dessein était utile, — l'exécution en était pénible,** the design was just as useful as its execution was difficult.

8. (with *que*) in so far as, in as much as. **Une juste action n'a ce caractère qu'autant qu'elle est volontaire,** a just action can claim that character only in so far as it is voluntary. **— qu'il est en moi,** as far as in me lies. **— que je puis me rappeler,** as far (*or* as well) as I can remember. **— que l'a permis le malheur des circonstances,** in so far as the untowardness of the circumstances permitted. **Cornelius Nepos, auteur ancien et judicieux — qu'élégant,** C. N. an ancient author, judicious as he is elegant. *Boss. His.* I. 52. **Ce livre est bon — que je puis en juger,** this book is good, so far as I can judge.

D'AUTANT, *adv. phr.* by as (*or* so) much, in the same proportion, to the same extent, **Augmenter d'— la somme,** to increase the sum by so much. **Donnez-moi cent francs, vous serez quitte d'—,** give me a hundred francs, you will be quit (clear) to that extent. **Cela vous soulagera d'—,** that will relieve you by so much. **A la charge** (or *à charge*) **d'—,** on condition of a return (*or* of a like return). **Je vous rendrai ce service à la charge d'—,** I will do you that service on condition of a return (*or* on condition that you do as much for me). **Il fallait rester à table une partie de la journée, et boire d'—.** *J. J. Rouss. Hél.* I. 23.

D'AUTANT QUE, *conj. phr.* as, for as much as, in as (*or* so) much as. **D'— qu'elle est la seule chose qui nous rend hommes,** as (*or* in so much as) it is the only thing that makes us men. *Desc. Méth.* I. 2. **D'— qu'il m'a semblé inutile de...,** or (*or* for) as much as it semed to me useless to.... **D'— que je sache,** as far as I know, for aught that I know.

D'AUTANT PLUS, D'AUTANT MOINS, D'AUTANT MIEUX, *adv. phr.* all the more, all the less, all the better. **Il fut d'— plus facile à le repousser,** it was all the easier to repulse him. **Montrez-vous désintéressé vous en serez d'— plus estimé,** show yourself desinterested, you will be all (so much) the more esteemed. **Je suis d'— moins disposé à le servir,** I am so much the less disposed to serve him.

D'AUTANT PLUS, MOINS, or MIEUX QUE, *conj. phr.* so much the more (*or* less *or* better) as, all the more (*or* less *or* better) as. **D'— plus que nous savons fort bien que...,** all the more (*or* so much the more) as we know very well that... **Le philosophe est d'— plus coupable qu'il pêche sciemment,** the philosopher is all the more guilty as (*or*

because)he sins knowingly. **L'air est d'—plus épais qu'il se trouve plus près de la terre,** the air is all the denser as it is nearer to the earth. **Il est d'— moins formidable qu'il est sans armes,** he is all the less formidable as (*or* because) he has no arms. **Je l'estime d'—plus qu'il est pauvre.** I esteem him so much the more as he is poor.

AUTEL, ôtèl, [Lat. : altare, from altus, high], *sm.* **1.** altar : *a) Antiq.* a stone structure for sacrifices ; *b)* extraordinary honours ; *c) Rom. Cath.* table at which mass is celebrated ; *d) Fig.* religion. *a)* **Dans Rome les autels fumaient des sacrifices,** in Rome the altars smoked with the sacrifices. **Conduire une victime à l'—,** to lead a victime to the altar. **Conduire à l'—,** *Fig.* to marry a person. **Dresser, élever, consacrer un —,** to set up, to raise, to consecrate an altar. *b)* **Ce héros mérite qu'on lui élève des autels,** that hero deserves to have altars erected to him, deserves the highest honours. *c)* **Le prêtre monte à l'—,** the priest goes up to the altar. **Le saint sacrifice de l'—,** the mass. **Le saint sacrement de l'—,** the holy sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist. **Qui sert à l'—, doit vivre de l'—,** every one must live by his profession ; the labourer is worthy of his hire. *d)* **Respectez les autels,** respect religion. **Cet homme prendrait jusque sur l'—,** that man would rob a church. **Les ministres des autels,** the ministers of religion. **L'— et le trône,** the altar (*or* religion) and the throne ; church and king. **Élever — contre —, 1.** to raise altar against altar, to set up one religion against another ; **2.** to struggle for superiority. **Le maître —, le grand —,** the high altar. **Nappe d'—,** altar-cloth. **Pierre d'—,** altar stone.

2. *Astron.* Ara : a southern constellation ; **3.** *Metall.* fire-bridge (of a furnace).

AUTEUR, ôtœr, [Lat. : auctor *or* autor ; augêre, auctum, to increase], *sm.* **1.** author : *a)* first cause, creator, maker, originator, founder ; *b)* producer of any original composition, literary or artistic ; *c)* inventor of any new contrivance ; *d)* discoverer of anything previously unknown ; *e)* perpetrator (of a crime) ; *f)* printed or manuscript book. *a)* **L'— de toutes choses, Dieu,** the author of all things, God. **L'— de cette guerre,** the author, the originator of that war. **Il est l'— de sa fortune,** he is the maker of his own fortune. **Une femme fut l'— de l'entreprise,** a woman was the originator of the enterprise. **Les auteurs de mes jours,** the authors of my being ; my parents. **L'— d'une conspiration,** the author (*or* originator) of a plot (*or* conspiracy). **L'— d'un faux bruit,** the originator of a false report. **L'amour, le doux — de mes cruels supplices,** Love, the sweet cause of all my sufferings. *Corn. Cid.* v. 4. *b)* **L'— d'un livre,** the author *or* authoress of a book. [*Author* may be applied to a man or a woman ; *authoress* to a woman only.] **L'— du Cid,** the author of the *Cid.* **Mme Deshoulières — de poésies pastorales,** Mme. Deshoulières, the author *or* authoress of some pastoral poems. **Il ou elle est l'— de ce tableau,** he or she is the painter of this picture. **Les auteurs grecs et latins,** the Greek and Latin authors. **Les auteurs anciens et modernes,** ancient and modern authors. **Il est —,** he is an author. **Un — dramatique,** a dramatic author. *c)* **L'— d'un procédé, d'une machine,** the inventor of a process, of a machine. **L'— d'une invention,** the author of an invention, an inventor. *d)* **L'— d'une découverte,** the author of a discovery, a discoverer. *e)* **Les auteurs de ce crime atroce furent tous arrêtés,** the perpetrators of this atrocious crime were all arrested. *f)* **Lire, citer, commenter, expliquer, critiquer un —,** to read, quote, annotate, explain, criticize an author.

2. informant, authority. **Si vous doutez de ce que je raconte, je vous nommerai mon —,** if you doubt what I relate, I will name my authority, I will give you the name of my informant. **Mes droits d'—,** my copyright.

3. *Law-t.* vouchee : person cited in guarantee. **On lui disputait la possession de sa terre, il appela ses auteurs en garantie,** his possession of the estate was disputed, he cited his vouchees to support his title.

AUTEUR, *adj.* **Une femme —,** a female author, an authoress. **Une de mes chances était d'avoir toujours dans mes liaisons des femmes auteurs,** a chance I had was to be always connected with women writers. *J. J. Rous. Conf.* IX.

AUTHENTICITÉ, ôtantisité, *sf.* authenticity : genuineness, authenticalness. **L'— d'un acte, d'un écrit,** the authenticity of a deed (legal instrument), of a document.

AUTHENTIQUE, ôtântik', *adj.* authentic, authentical ; *a)* property attested ; *b)* resting on sufficient authority. **Contrat, acte —,** authentic contract, authentic deed. **Copie —,** authentic *or* office copy. **Ce passage n'est pas —,** this passage is not authentic.

AUTHENTIQUE, *sf.* **1.** original, original text (of any document) ; **2.** pl. Authentics : a Latin version of Justinian's *Novella.*

AUTHENTIQUEMENT, ôtântik'mân-t, *adv.* authentically.

AUTHENTIQUER, ôtântiké-r, *va. Old Law-t.* to authenticate. **Faire — un acte,** to have a deed authenticated (to get it attested by the proper official). **Acte authentique,** authenticated deed (document).

AUTOBIOGRAPHIE, ôtobiograf', *sm.* autobiographer.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIE, ôtobiografi, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, one's self ; βίος, life ; γράφω, I write], *sf.* autobiography.

AUTO, ôto, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self], auto : familiar abbrev. of automobile.

AUTOBUS, ôtobüs, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self, auto ; bus, abbrev. of omnibus], *sm.* autobus, motor-bus.

AUTO-CAMION, ôto-kam'ion, *sm.* motor lorry.

AUTOCARPIEN, ôtokarpian, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; καρπὸς, fruit], *adj. Bot.* autocarpous : of such fruit as consists only of the pericarp.

AUTOCHTONE, ôtokton, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; χθών, the soil], *sm.* autochthon : an aboriginal inhabitant.

AUTOCHTONE, *adj.* autochthonal, autochthonous : aboriginal.

AUTOCINÉSIE, ôtosinesi, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, sef ; κίνησις, movement], *sf.* autocinesis self-movement of living matter, as of spermatozoids.

AUTOCLAVE, ôtoklav', [Gr. : αὐτὸς self ; Lat. : clavis, key], *adj.* and *sm.* **Autoclave,** or **Marmite —,** autoclave, Papin's digester.

AUTOCOPIE ôtocopi, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; copie], *sf.* copier : copying apparatus self copier, hectograph.

AUTOCOPISTE, ôtokopist', *sm.* **1.** hectograph : machine to produce copies ; **2.** a person who produces from a hectograph.

AUTOCRATE, ôtokrat', [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; κράτος, strength], *sm.* autocrat.

AUTOCRATIE, ôtokrasi, *sf.* autocracy *a)* government by one person ; *b) Med.* the vital principle.

AUTOCRATIQUE, ôtokratik', *adj.* autocratic.

AUTOCRATRICE, ôtokratis', *sf.* auto cratix : female autocrat.

AUTOCYCLE, ôtosîkle, [Gr.: αὐτὸς, self ; cycle], *sm.* motor cycle : bicycle or tricycle mechanically worked.

AUTODAFÉ, ôtodafé, [Port. : auto da fe, act of faith], [*Pl.* DES AUTODAFÉS], *sm.* auto-da-fé (*pl.* autos-da-fé) : execution by burning at the stake. [*Fig.* :] **Faites un autodafé de ces papiers compromettants,** make an auto-da-fé (a bonfire *or* a fire) of those compromising papers.

AUTODIDACTE, ôtodidakt', *sm.* a self-taught person.

AUTODIDAXIE, ôtodidaksi, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; διδάσκειν, to teach], *sf.* self-teaching, self-instruction.

AUTODIDACTIQUE, ôtodidaktik', *adj.* autodidactic : self-teaching. **Méthode —,** self-teaching method. **Tenue des livres —,** book-keeping without a master

AUTODYNAMIQUE, ôtodinamik', [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; δύναμις, power], *adj.* autodynamic : moved by its own force.

AUTOGÈNE, ôtozhene, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; γένομαι, to be born], *adj.* autogenous : self-generated.

AUTOGNOSE, ôtognose, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* that which is acquired by a study of one's self.

AUTOGRAPHE, ôtograf', [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; γράφειν, to write], *adj.* autographic, autographical : written by one's own hand **Lettre —,** autograph letter.

AUTOGRAPHE, *sm.* autograph : an original signature or manuscript. **Une collection d'autographes précieux,** a collection of valuable autographes.

AUTOGRAPHIE, ôtografi, *sf.* auto-graphy : the reproduction of facsimiles of manuscript by lithography or other processes.

AUTOGRAPHIER, ôtografié-r, *va.* to autograph : to produce facsimiles of a writing by lithography, a copying-press, etc.

AUTOGRAPHIQUE, ôtografik', *adj.* autographic, autographical.

AUTOMATE, ôtomat', [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; μάτος, effort], *sf.* automaton : *a)* a self-acting machine (especially those which imitate the actions of men or animals) ; *b) Fig.* machine, tool, instrument. **Cet homme n'est qu'un —, 1.** that man is a mere machine : he acts mechanically, without thinking **2.** that man is a mere tool *or* instrument (in other people's hands).

AUTOMATE, *adj.* **1.** automaton ; **2.** automatic. **Canard —,** automaton duck. **Dans sa vie — l'habitude lui tient lieu de raison,** in his automatic life, habit takes the place of reason.

AUTOMATIE, ôtomasi, *sf.* automatic condition, automatic power, spontaneity.

AUTOMATIQUE, ôtomatik', *adj.* automatic, automatical, spontaneous. **Le mouvement — du cœur,** the automatic action of the heart.

AUTOMATIQUEMENT, ôtomatik'mân, *adv.* automatically, like an automaton.

AUTOMATISER, ôtomatizé-r, *va.* to automatize : to reduce to the state of an automaton or machine.

AUTOMATISME, ôtomatism', *sm.* automatism : *a) Physiol.* action independent or the will ; *b) Philos.* spontaneity ; *c)* (in general language) automatic state or action.

AUTOMÉDON, ôtomédôn, *pnm.* **1.** Automedon : **2.** charioteer of Achilles ; **2.** charioteer, coachman, driver ; *Colloq.* Jehu.

AUTOMNAL, E, ôtomnal, nal' *adj.*

autumnal, autumn. **Fièvres automnales,** autumnal fevers, autumn fevers.

AUTOMNATION, ôtomnàsyô*n* (automne), *sf. Agr.* autumnation : the influence of autumn on plants.

AUTOMNE, ôton-, [Lat. : autumnus], *smf.* autumn : *a*) the fall of the year, the fall ; in the northern hemisphere, the peroid between the September equinox and the winter solstice ; *b*) *Fig.* the period preceding old age ; *c*) decline, decadence. **Un — chaud et sec,** a hot and dry autumn. **L'— orageux,** the stormy autumn. **Les fruits d'une éternelle —,** the fruits of an eternal autumn. **J'allai à Bruxelles l'— dernière,** I went to Brussels last autumn. **L'— de la vie,** the autumn of life. **Nous sommes dans l'— du bon goût,** we are now in the decline (*or* decadence) of good taste. [*Automne,* is generally regarded as masculine, but good writers of the present day, as well as of past centuries, sometimes make it feminine, especially in poetry and when it precedes an adjective : **cette automne délicieuse.**]

AUTOMOBILE, ôtomobil, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; Lat. : mobilis, mobile], *sm.* motor-car.

AUTOMOBILE, *adj.* automobile, self-acting. **Canot —,** motor-boat.

AUTOMOBILISME, ôtomobilism, *sm.* motoring.

AUTOMOBILISTE, ôtomobilist, *sm.* motor-carist.

AUTOMOTEUR, TRICE, ôtomotœr, tris', *adj.* self-acting, self-moving : said of machines

AUTONOME, ôtonom', [Gr : αὐτὸς ; ὄ-μος, law], *adj.* autonomous : self-governing, independent. **Faites des principautés des puissances libres et autonomes,** make the principalities free and self-governing (*or* independent) powers. **Quelques penseurs autonomes, La Bruyère, Fénelon et autres,** some independent thinkers, La Bruyère, Fénelon, and others.

AUTONOMIE, ôtonomi, *sf.* autonomy : home-rule, self-government, independence.

AUTONOMISTE, ôtonomist, *sm.* autonomist : supporter of home-rule.

AUTONYME, ôtonim, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; ὄνυμα, name] *adj.* autonym : of a book published with the author's name.

AUTOPLASTIE, ôtoplasti, [Gr. : αὐτὸς, self ; πλάσσειν, to form], *sf. Surg.* autoplasty, morioplasty.

AUTOPLASTIQUE, ôtoplastik', *adj.* autoplastic.

AUTOPSIE, ôtopsi, [Gr. : αὐτοψία ; αὐτὸς, self ; ὄψις, sight], *sf.* autopsy : *a*) intuitive vision, self-examination ; *b*) *Surg.* post-mortem examination. **— cadavérique,** post-mortem examination.

AUTOPTIQUE, ôtoptik, *adj.* autoptical, autopsic, autopsical.

AUTORISABLE, ôtorizabl', *adj.* authorizable.

AUTORISATION, ôtorizàsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* authorization : authority. **Il a agi sans mon —,** he acted without my authorization (*or* authority). **L'— du gouvernement est nécessaire pour cela,** the authorization of the government is necessary for that.

AUTORISER, ôtorizé-r, [Lat. : auctor, author], *va.* **1.** to commission : to invest authority. **C'est le roi qui autorise les magistrats,** the king commissions the magistrates, invests the magistrates with their authority.

2. to authorize : *a*) to empower, to give authority, power, or right (to a person) ; *b*) to sanction (things) ; *c*) to warrant, to justify (persons or things) ; *d*) to afford a pretext for, to render justifiable or excusable (as acts, etc.). *a*) **Je vous autorise à parler en mon nom,** I authorize you to speak in my name. **— une société anonyme,** to authorize (*or* give legal sanction to) a joint-stock company. **Elle voulait hypothéquer son bien, son mari ne l'avait pas autorisée,** she wanted to mortgage her estate, her husband had not authorized her. *b*) **Comment un général peut-il — de semblables violences ?** how can a general authorize (*or* sanction) such violent deeds ? **— des abus,** to sanction abuses. *c*) **Rien ne peut vous autoriser à violer vos promesses,** nothing can justify you in breaking you promises. **La loi autorise ce refus,** the law authorizes (sanctions *or* justifies) this refusal. **Les lois de ce pays autorisent encore l'esclavage,** the laws of that country still sanction slavery. *d*) **L'exemple des chefs autorisait les soldats à se livrer à toute sortes d'excès,** the example of their officers afforded the soldiers a pretext for all sorts of excesses. **L'inconduite de la mère autorise celle de la fille,** the mother's misconduct is some excuse for the daughter's. **Manufacture non autorisée,** unauthorized manufacture. **Une pratique autorisée par l'Écriture,** a practice authorized (*or* sanctioned) by the Scriptures.

AUTORISER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to acquire authority. **Ces magistrats, pour s'— nourrissaient la division entre les deux ordres,** these magistrates, to acquire authority (*or* to establish their own authority), fomented divisions between the two orders. *Boss. His.* III. 7.

2. to become authorized ; to get, obtain, *or* acquire authority. **Les coutumes s'autorisent par le temps,** customs become authorized (*or* acquire authority) by time, in course of time.

3. (with *de*) to allege *or* cite as an authority, justification or pretext. **Il s'autorise de votre exemple pour parler ainsi,** he alleges your example as his authority (*or* justification) for speaking thus. **Je ne m'autorise du nom de personne,** I shelter myself under no man's name : I act on my own responsibility.

AUTORITÉ, ôtorité, [Lat : auctoritas, from aucto, I increase], *sf.* authority : *a*) legal power, dominion, rule, or sway ; *b*) government ; *c*) in the pl., agents of government ; *d*) influence, consideration, weight ; *e*) evidence, testimony ; *f*) precedent, act or decision worthy to be followed ; *g*) authorization. *a*) **L'— divine,** divine authority. **— royale,** royal authority. **L'— spirituelle, temporelle,** temporal, spiritual authority. **L'— des lois des magistrats,** the authority of the laws of the magistrates. **L'— d'un père sur ses enfants,** the authority of a father over his children. **Usant de son — sur ses subordonnés,** using his authority over his subordinates. **Coup d'—,** an act af authority, an imperious act. **Par — de justice,** under an execution. **La vente eut lieu par — de justice,** the sale was effected under an execution. **Faire une chose de son — privée,** to do a thing by one's own authority. **Etre en —,** to be in authority (in office *or* in power). **D'—,** with a high hand, authoritatively. **Prendre un ton d'—,** to assume an authoritative, an imperious tone. **Il veut tout emporter d'—,** he wants to carry things with a high hand. *b*) **L'— supérieure,** the executive government. **Les agents de l'—,** the government agents. *c*) **Les autorités constituées,** the constituted authorities. **Les autorités civiles et militaires,** the civil and military authorities. *d*) **Il a bien de l'— dans son corps, dans sa famille,** he has great authority (*or* influence) in his corps, in his family. **Ses talents et sa probité lui ont acquis une grande — dans son pays,** his talents and his probity have given him great authority in his country. **Quelles — dans ses paroles !** what authority (*or* weight) in his words! **Avoir de l'— auprès de quelqu'un,** to have authority (*or* influence) with a person. *e*) **Un historien dont l'— est imposante,** an historian of imposing authority. **D'après l'— de Villehardouin,** on Villehardouin's authority *or* testimony. **Des bruits sans —,** rumours without authority. *f*) **Les historiens anciens me fournissent cent autorités pour prouver ce que j'avance,** the ancient historians afford me a hundred authorities in support of what I put forth. **Faire —,** to be an authority, to form a precedent. *g*) **J'osai l'employer sans votre —,** I ventured to employ it without your authority (*or* authorization). **Sous votre — souffrez qu'on le publie,** allow it to be published under your authority, with your authorization.

AUTO-TAXI, ôtotaksi, *sm.* taxi-cab.

AUTOUR, ôtour, [Lat. : astur], *sm. Ornith.* goshawk.

AUTOUR, ôtour, [au ; tour], *adv.* around, round, round about. **La campagne — est couverte d'hommes,** the country around (*or* round about) is covered with people. **Tout —,** all round. **Il regarda tout — si on le suivait,** he looked all round to see if any one was following him. **Ici —,** hereabout, hereabouts. **Il demeure ici —,** he lives hereabouts, he lives somewhere here.

AUTOUR DE, *prep. phr.* round, around, about. **Il y a de très belles promenades — de la ville,** there are fine walks round the town. **Tourner — de la montagne,** to turn round the mountain. **Tourner — du pot,** to beat about the bush. **— de la tête, du bras,** round the head, the arm. **Il ne sait pas ce qui se passe — de lui,** he does not know what is passing around him. **Il n'a — de lui que des gens de mauvaise réputation,** he has none about him but people of evil repute. **Vous tournez — de la question,** you beat about the bush ; you avoid the question.

AUTOURSERIE, ôtoursœri, [autour], *sf. Falc.* goshawk-training.

AUTOURSIER, ôtoursyé, *sm.* goshawk-trainer, falconer.

AUTRAN, ôtrân [Joseph], poet (1813-1877).

AUTRE, ôtr', [Lat. : alter], *adj.* **1.** other. **Je n'ai jamais vu son — frère,** I have never seen his other brother. **Il m'a invité avec deux autres personnes,** he invited me with two other persons. **Entre autres choses il exigea que ...,** among other things he required that... **L'une et l'—,** both. **D'une ou d'— manière, cela se fera,** one way or other, it shall be done. **L'une et l'— saison est favorable,** both seasons are favourable. **Des cris se firent entendre dans l'un et l'— camp,** cries were heard in both camps. **D'autres temps, d'autres mœurs,** other times, other manners ; manners change with the times. *Volt. Orph.* v. 2. [Often used with a noun understood :] **Je garde ce cheval, et je vous cède l'—,** I will keep this horse, and let you have the other. **Mon chapeau est usé, je vais en acheter un —,** my hat is worn out, I will buy another. **Des deux livres que vous demandez, voici l'un, voilà l'—,** of the two books you want, here is one and there is the other. **C'est tout un ou tout —,** it is all one or the other ; all oil or all vinegar. **De temps à —,** from time to time, sometimes, at times. **D'année à —, de jour à —,** from year to year, from day to day ; every year, every day. **Il augmente d'année à — sa réputation,** he increases his

fame from year to year (*or* every year). — **part**, elsewhere. **D'une part... et d'— part**, on the one hand... and on the other hand. [*Autres* is sometimes expletive :] **Vous autres Français vous n'êtes pas...**, you Frenchmen are not... **Vous autres Américains**, you Americans.

2. second, new. **Il le regarde comme un — lui-même**, he regards him as a second self. **Il parle comme un — Élie devant cette — Jézabel**, he speaks like a second (*or* another) Elisha before this second (*or* this new) Jezebel. *Racine. Ath.* II. 9.

3. different. **C'est bien un — homme**, he is quite a different (*or* another) man. **Ce vin est bien un — vin que celui d'hier**, this wine is very different from what we had yesterday. **Il est devenu tout —**, he is quite changed.

AUTRE, *indef. pron.* other. **J'aime mieux que vous l'appreniez d'un — que de moi**, I would rather you should learn it from another than from me. **Je prends celui-ci, et je vous laisse l'—**, I will take this, and leave the other to you. **Prendre quelqu'un pour un —**, to form an erroneous opinion of a person. **Vous voulez me faire votre dupe ; vous me prenez pour un —**, you want to make me your dupe ; you have mistaken your man. *Volt. lett.* **Ils s'aiment l'un et l'—**, they love each other (*or* one another). **Ils se poursuivent les uns les autres**, they pursue one another. **L'un et l'—**, both. **L'un ou l'—**, either. **Ni l'un, ni l'—**, neither. **Ni l'un, ni l'—, ne savent ce qu'ils disent**, they neither of them know what they are talking about. **Qui voit l'un voit l'—**, if you see one you see the other ; they are both alike. **J'ai donné dix francs à l'un et à l'autre**, I have given ten francs to each of them. **Il y en a des uns et des autres**, the are some of all sorts, there are good and bad **L'un vaut l'—**, one is as good (*or* as bad as the other ; there is no difference between them. **L'un dans l'—, l'un portant l'—**, one with another, on the average. **Comme dit l'—**, as they say, as people say, as the saying is. **D'autres vous diront**, others will tell you. **Il se méfie toujours des autres**, he always mistrusts others (*or* other people). **Ne parlez pas de cela à d'autres qu'à vos amis**, do not speak of it to any but your friends. **A d'autres** tell that to your granny ! tell that to the marines ! (an expression of disbelief). **Parler de choses et d'autres**, to talk of this and that. **Il en sait bien d'autres**, he knows many another trick (*or* dodge). **Il n'en fait jamais d'autres**, he is capable of nothing else that's just like him. **J'en ai vu bien d'autres** I have seen (endured) worse than that. **Tu n'es pas au bout, tu en verras bien d'autres** there is more yet (that is not all), you will see stranger things than that. *Le Sage. Gil. Blas.*

AUTREFOIS, ôtr'fwa, [autre ; fois], *adv.* formerly, in the olden time, of yore, in days of yore. **C'était — l'usage**, it was the custom formerly. **Les hommes d'—**, the men of former times, of the olden time.

AUTREMENT, ôtr'mân-t, *adv.* otherwise : *a*) differently ; *b*) else, or else. *a*) **Je pense —**, I think otherwise. **Il en est bien —**, it is far otherwise. **Il écrit — qu'il ne pense**, he writes otherwise than he thinks ; he thinks one thing and writes another. **Tout —**, very differently, quite otherwise. *b*) **Faites ce que je vous dis, — tout est fini entre nous**, do as I tell you, otherwise (*or* else, *or* if not) all is over between us ; do as I say, or I will have nothing more to do with you. **Je ne m'en inquiète pas —**, I do not trouble myself much about it. **C'est un homme qui n'est pas — riche**, he is not a very rich (*or* not an over rich) man. **Est-il malade ? Pas —**, is he ill ? Not very. **Sans se contraindre — dans leurs passions**, without putting much constraint on their passions. **Tout —**, quite differently, quite otherwise. **Cet historien rapporte le fait bien (tout) —**, that historien relates the fact quite otherwise.

AUTRICHE, ôtrish, *pnf.* Austria.

AUTRICHIEN, ENNE, ôtrishyan, shyièn', *adj.* and *s. mf.* Austrian.

AUTRUCHE, ôtrush', [Lat.: avis struthio, from Gr.: στρουθός, bird], *sf. Ornith.* ostrich. **Duvet d'—**, ostrich, ostrich down. **Plumes d'—**, ostrich feathers. **Il — un estomac d'—**, he has the stomach of an ostrich.

AUTRUCHON, ôtrushon, *sm.* young ostrich.

AUTRUI, ôtrui, [autre : Lat. : alterius, gen. of alter], *sm.* other, others, other people, one's neighbour. **Remarquant les fautes d'—**, remarking other people's failings. **Souffrir des maux d'—**, to feel for other's woes. **Ne fais pas à — ce que tu ne voudrais pas qu'on te fît à toi-même**, do not do to others what you would not have them do unto you. **Il ne faut pas désirer le bien d'—**, we must not covet our neighbour's goods (*or* the goods of others). *Prov.* : **Mal d'autrui n'est que songe**, other people's misfortunes are easily borne. **Qui s'attend à l'écuelle d'autrui, a souvent mal dîné**, he that waits for another man's trencher, eats many a late dinner.

AUVENT, ôvân-t, [au ; vent], *sm.* 1. penthouse, lean-to : shed projecting over a door, etc. ; 2. peak (of a cap).

AUVERGNAT, E, ôvernya, nyat', *adj.* and *s.* Auvergnat.

AUVERGNE, ôvèrny', *sf.* 1. Auvergne : an ancient province of France ; 2. tan-liquor.

AUVERGNER, ôvèrnyé-r, *va.* to soak skins in tan-liquor.

AUVERNAT, ôvèrna, [for auvergnat], *sm.* Auvernat : a strong-bodied red wine, produced near Orleans.

AUX, ô-z, contraction of A LES. V. AU.

AUXANOMÈTRE, ôksanomètr', [Gr. : αὐξάνω, I increase ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* auxanometer : instrument for taking the measurement of the growth of plants.

AUXILIAIRE, ôksiliêr', [Lat. : auxilium, help], *adj.* auxiliary. **Troupes auxiliaires**, auxiliary troops. **Verbes auxiliaires**, auxiliary verbs. **Muscles auxiliaires**, auxiliary muscles. **Vents auxiliaires**, favourable winds.

AUXILIAIRE, *sm.* 1. auxiliary : aid, assistant : 2. *Gram.* auxiliary verb.

AUXOMÈTRE, ôksomètr', [Gr. : αὔξω, I increase ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Opt.* an instrument to measure the magnifying power of lenses.

AVACHIR, avashir, [à : Ger. : weich, soft], *va.* to distort, to pervert, to impair. **Nous avons avachi notre jugement en le frottant de folles opinions et de mauvaises mœurs**, we have distorted our judgment by constant contact with foolish notions and bad morals. *Montaigne.* **Des souliers avachis**, shoes worn (*or* trodden) out of shape.

AVACHIR (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to get to become flabby *or* to wear out of shape (as shoes, clothes, etc.) ; 2. to get *or* become flabby : said of persons. **Cette femme s'est avachie**, that woman has lost all shape.

AVAL, aval, [Lat. : ad, to ; vallis, valley], *sm.* the lower part of a river. **J'ai marché à l'— de l'Anio jusqu'à un champ d'oliviers**, I walked down the Anio as far as an olive-grove. *Chat. Italie*, 22. **Pays d'—**, the down-stream country. **Vent d'—**, westerly wind, sea-breeze (on the west coast of France). **En —**, down stream, downwards. **Rouen est en — de Paris**, Rouen is lower down the river than Paris.

AVAL, *adv.* down-stream, down the river, downwards. **Un des bateaux allait amont, l'autre —**, one of the boats was going up-stream, the other down-stream. **En — de**, below. V. A VAU-L'EAU.

AVAL, *sm. Com.* guaranty, surety : a signature at the bottom of a bill of exchange to guarantee its payment. **Donneur d'—**, guarantor. [*Pl.* AVALS.]

AVALAGE, avalazh', [avaler], *sm.* 1. cellaring, lowering of wine, etc., into a cellar ; 2. *Naut.* navigating down stream.

AVALAISON, avalèzon, [aval], *sf.* 1. torrent, freshet (caused by melted snow) ; 2. *Naut.* (in the west of France) a persistent wind from the west ; 3. a heap of stones brought down by a torrent.

AVALANCHE, avalânsh', aval ; [Lat. : ad, to ; vallis, valley], *sf.* avalanche : snow-slip.

AVALANT, E, avalân-t, ânt', *adj.* going down stream. **Bateaux montants ou avalants**, boats going up or down stream, up or down the river. **Arche avalante**, arch (of a bridge) through which the current is strongest.

AVALASSE, avalas', *sf.* V. AVALAISON.

AVALÉ, E, avalé, *adj.* pendant, hanging down, flabby ; sloping (in speaking of the shoulders of a man, of the rump of a horse). **Joues avalées**, flabby cheeks. **Oreilles avalées**, pendant *or* pendulous ears (of a dog, rabbit, etc.).

AVALER, avalé-r, [aval], *va.* 1. to lower (as wine into a cellar) ; 2. to vail, to take off (one's cap, bonnet, etc., as a mark of respect) ; 2. *Hort.* to lop *or* cut off (a branch close to the trunk) ; 4. *Sport.* to slip off (a dog's collar when starting him after game).

5. to swallow ; *a*) to perform the act of deglutition ; to gobble up, to tuck in *or* down (food) ; to toss down one's throat, to swill, to drink *or* drain off, to quaff liquids) ; *b*) *Fig.* to look at with eargerness, avidity or fury ; *c*) to endure, to put up with, to pocket (an affront, or anything disagreeable). *a*) **— une tasse de bouillon**, to swallow (*or* take) a basin of broth. **— une arête, une épingle**, to swallow a fishbone, a pin. **Il avalerait la mer et les poissons**, nothing could satisfy his appetite ; *Fig.* his greed is insatiable. **J'ai cru qu'il m'avalerait, tellement il était en colère**, I thought be would swallow me (would eat me up), he was in such a rage. **On lui fera — cela**, they will make him swallow that, make him believe that. **— sa langue**, to yawn incessantly, to be bored to death. **— sa cuiller**, to decamp. **— sa gaffe**, (in sailor's slang) to lose the number of one's mess, to kick the bucket ; to die. **— le calice**, to drain the cup of sorrow to the dregs. **— des couleuvres**, to sip sorrow, to be exposed to mortifications. *b*) **Il avalait à longs traits le plaisir de la voir**, with long draughts he drank in the pleasure of seeing her. *Hamil. Gramm.* 8. **Ils avalaient l'huître des yeux**, they devoured the oyster with their eyes. *La Font. Fab.* IX. 9. **On avale la calomnie comme du champagne**, they drink down calumny like champaign. *Vol. Lett.* *c*) **Pour nous fa're — nos tristes destinées**, to make us endure our sad lot. **— un affront**, to pocket an affront. **Pour lui fa.re — le soufflet**, to make him put up with the blow. **On lui en fera — bien d'autres**, there's much more that he will have yet to put up with. **Ils ne connaissent pas les horreurs que vous avalez**

comme l'eau, they know nothing of the horrors which you endure so patiently (*or* make so light of). *Mass. Ferv.* **Les Mailly trouvèrent cette place avec raison bien mauvaise, mais il la fallut avaler**, The M. with reason found this place very bad, but they had to put up with it, *St. Simon.* 3. 55.

6. *Comm.* to guarantee (a bill of exchange by adding one's signature).

AVALER, *vn.* to swallow. **Il ne peut plus —**, he is no longer able to swallow. **Ne faire que tordre et avaler**, to give one's food a twist and bolt it ; to eat ravenously.

AVALER (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be swallowed ; **2.** to hang down ; **3.** *Naut.* to go down stream.

AVALEUR, avalœr, *sm.* swallower. **— de gens, — de charrettes ferrées**, braggadocio, braggart. **— de pois gris**, a glutton, an enormous eater.

AVALIES, avali, *sf. pl.* mortling, pelt-wool : wool from the skins of slaughtered sheep.

AVALISTE, avalis', *sm. Comm.* guarantor : endorser of a bill of exchange.

AVALOIRE, avalwâr, *sf.* **1.** swallow. **Quelle — il a !** what a swallow he has !

2. breeching (of a draught-horse's harness) ; **3.** weir (to catch fish) fish-trap.

AVANÇAGE, avânsazh', (avancer), *sf.* stand, cabstand, coach-stand (for hackney carriages).

AVANCE, avâns', [avancer], *sf.* **1.** projection : *a*) the state of jutting out, as one part of a building before another, one house before another in a street ; *b*) the part so jutting, a jutty, a jutting out. **Faire (ou former) une —**, to project, jut out, *or* stand out, to make a projection. **Une petite — qu'avait un toit**, a small projection formed by a roof.

2. advance : *a*) distance (*or* time) in advance, start ; *b*) advance-money, money paid in advance. *a*) **Ce coureur a gagné une — de vingt-cinq pas sur son concurrent**, this runner has got twenty-five paces in advance (*or* head) of his competitor. **Il a deux lieux d'— sur nous**, he is two leagues in advance (*or* ahead) of us. **Prendre l'— sur quelqu'un**, to get the start of a person : to start before him, or to get ahead of him after starting together. **Prendre ou gagner de l'— sur**, to get ahead of, *or* to be in advance of (in time or espace). **Donner de l'— à quelqu'un**, to give a person a start (in time or space). **Avoir une heure, une lieue d'— sur quelqu'un**, to have an hour's start, a league's start of a person. **Déterminer l'— ou le retard d'une montre marine**, *Naut.* **1.** to rate a chronometer : to ascertain whether it gains or loses ; **2.** to ascertain whether a chronometer is fast or slow (too fast or too slow). *b*) **Faire une — de mille francs**, to make an advance of a thousand francs, to advance a thousand francs. **Je lui ai fait une — considérable sur mon loyer**, I made him a considerable advance on my rent. **J'en serai pour mes avances**, I shall be in for (or lose) all the money I have advanced. **Être en —**, to be in advance (in one's payments) ; to have a balance in one's favour (in a current account).

3. work done, step in advance, point gained. **J'ai fait mes recherches pour écrire mon livre, c'est une grande —, c'est autant d'—**, I have made my researches to write my book, that is a great step in advance, that is so much to the good. **Avoir rassemblé ses matériaux c'est une véritable —**, to have collected one's materials is a great step in advance. **C'est une grande — que d'avoir son esprit en repos**, to have one's mind at ease is a great point gained. *Sév. lett.*

4. *pl.* advances. **Répondre aux avances d'amitié qu'on nous fait**, to respond to the friendly advances made to us. **Je veux faire les premières avances pour nous réconcilier**, I wish to make the first advances towards our reconciliation.

D'AVANCE, PAR AVANCE, *adv. phr.* in advance, beforehand. **Payer quelqu'un par —**, to pay a person beforehand. **Payer d'— une année de son loyer**, to pay a year's rent in advance. **Il a payé par —**, he has paid in advance, paid beforehand. **Il faut le prévenir d'—**, you must inform him beforehand, give him notice beforehand.

[A L'AVANCE is sometimes used in the same sense, but less correctly.]

AVANCÉ, avânsé, *pa. p.* advanced, etc. V. AVANCER. **Poste avancé**, advanced post, out-post. **Ouvrages avancés**, advanced works, outworks. **Argent —**, money advanced. **La proposition avancée**, the proposition advanced. **— en âge**, advanced in age, stricken in years. **Ils se croient bien avancés**, they think themselves well advanced. **Je ne suis pas bien avancé dans mes études**, I am not well advanced (I am rather backward *or* behindhand) in my studies. **Élève —**, an advanced (*or* forward) pupil. **Élève peu —**, a backward pupil. **Un démocrate —**, an advanced (ultra *or* extreme) democrat. **Leur civilisation est assez avancée**, their civilization is rather advanced. **Je n'en suis pas plus avancé**, I am not any more advanced (none the forwarder, richer, wiser, or better) for it. **Le voilà bien — !** *Iron.* much good has that done him ! much the better is he for it ? **Être — dans un travail**, to be well advanced in a work. **L'été était fort —**, the summer was far advanced, it was late in the summer. **Ouvrage fort —**, work well (or fairly) advanced. **La nuit était fort avancée**, the night was far advanced (was well nigh spent *or* was drawing to a close).

AVANCÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** forward, precocious, early. **Un jeune —**, a forward (*or* precocious) youth. **Les arbres, les fruits, les fleurs sont fort avancés**, the trees, fruit, flowers, are very forward.

2. late. **Jusqu'à une heure avancée du jour, de la nuit**, till a late hour of the day, of the night.

3. spoilt (as meat, fish, fruit, by over-keeping). **Viande avancée**, spoilt (*or* tainted, meat. **Poisson —**, spoilt (stale *or* stinking, fish. **Figue avancée**, over-ripe (*or* rotten) fig. **Ce faisan était bien assez —**, that pheasant was quite high enough.

AVANCÉ, *sm.* zealot, ultra. **Les avancés de la secte, du parti**, the zealots (*or* ultras) of the sect, of the party.

AVANCÉE, *sf. Milit.* **1.** advanced (*or* advance) guard, advanced post, out-post ; **2.** *Angling.* part of a line bearing the leads.

AVANCEMENT, avâns'mân-t, (avancer), *sm.* advancement : *a*) progress, improvement, advance ; *b*) promotion (in the army, in an administration) ; preferment (in speaking of ecclesiastics) ; *c*) rise in social position, success in the world ; *d*) *Law-t.* an advance of money, etc. *a*) **Je remarque un grand — dans cet élève**, I observe great progress in this pupil. **Il est plein de zèle pour l'— des sciences**, he is full of zeal for the advancement of the sciences. **L'— de cet édifice n'est pas sensible**, the progress of this building is not perceptible. *b*) **Je vous souhaite l'— que vous méritez**, I wish you the promotion you deserve. *Volt. Lett.* 25 Juillet, 1762. **Cet officier a eu un — très rapide**, that officer has met with very rapid promotion. **Solliciter, obtenir de l'—**, to solicit, to obtain promotion (in the army, in office, etc.), preferment (in the church). **Travailler à l'— de sa famille**, to labour for the advancement of one's family. **Un art que j'ai cultivé aux dépens de ma fortune et de mon —**, an art which I have cultivated to the detriment of my advancement (rise *or* success) in the world. *Volt. Lett. d'Argental.* 21 juin 1761. *d*) **— d'hoirie**, advancement of inheritance : assignment of personal or real estate to a child, in anticipation of the share falling to him on his parents' decease.

AVANCER, avânsé-r ; the *c* is always pronounced as *s* in all the inflections of *avancer*, and takes the cedilla (ç) before terminations beginning with *a* or *o* [Low Lat. : abante ; ab, from ; ante, before], *va.* to advance : *a*) to move, put, push, thrust bring, *or* draw forward ; to hold out (as the hand) ; *b*) to raise in rank or dignity ; *c*) to promote, to forward ; *d*) to accelerate, to hasten ; *e*) to put on (as a watch or clock) ; *f*) to propose, to hold forth *or* out, to propound, to broach, to bring to view or notice ; *g*) to pay beforehand, to supply with funds ; *h*) to gain, *a*) **— un lit, un fauteuil**, to push (*or* pull) forward a bed, an arm-chair. **— la main**, to hold out, to put forth, one's hand. **Avancez cette table vers moi**, push that table towards me. *b*) **Il a été avancé par le ministre**, he has been promoted by the minister. *c*) **— un ouvrage**, to forward a work. **Ses travaux ont fort avancé la science**, his labours have greatly promoted science. **Cela ne m'avance guère**, that does not advance (help *or* forward) me much. *d*) **— la mort de quelqu'un**, to hasten a person's death. **La paresse avance la vieillesse**, idleness hastens old age. **— le jour ou l'époque**, to hasten the day or the epoch. **Le chagrin avança la mort de mon père**, grief hastened the death of my father (*or* my father's death). **La chaleur avance la végétation**, heat hastens (accelerates *or* promotes) vegetation. *e*) **— le diner**, to hasten the dinner. **— l'horloge**, to put the clock on. **J'ai avancé son départ**, I hastened his departure. **Votre montre retarde, avancez-la de dix minutes**, your watch is too slow, put it on ten minutes. *f*) **Il prouve ce qu'il avance**, he proves what he advances (says *or* asserts). **Je n'avance rien que je ne prouve**, I assert nothing I cannot prove. *Pascal. Prov.* 7. **— une nouvelle doctrine**, to broach *or* propound a new doctrine. **— une fausseté**, to advance a falsehood. **Quand j'avance un fait c'est que j'en suis sûr**, when I advance an opinion, it is because I am sure of it. *g*) **J'ai avancé trois mois de gages à mon domestique**, I have advanced my servant three months' wages **Je lui ai avancé vingt mille francs pour s'établir**, I have advanced him twenty thousand francs to set him up in business. *h*) **Qu'aurais-je avancé jusque-là**, what should I have gained (*or* profited) so far ? *J. J. Rouss. Em.* V. **Vous n'avancez rien de ne pas avaler le poison**, you gain nothing by not taking the poison.

AVANCER, *vn.* to advance : *a*) to go (come, get, move, push) forward, onward *or* on, to go ahead ; *b*) to make progress, to progress ; *c*) (with *vers*) to go (come *or* move) towards ; *d*) to go, to proceed ; *e*) to project, to jut (stick, stand, *or* run) out ; *f*) to encroach ; *g*) to be promoted ; *h*) to be fast (*or* too fast), to gain (as watches, etc.). *a*) **Aimer mieux retourner qu'—**, to prefer turning back to going on. **L'ennemi avançait**, the enemy was advancing, was pushing forward. **L'armée avance dans le pays**, the army is advancing in the country. **Faites — cet homme**, make that man come (*or* step)

forward. *b*) — **dans ses études,** to advance (*or* make progress) in one's studies. — **en âge, en sagesse,** to advance in years, in wisdom. **Ce travail avance lentement,** this work advances slowly. **L'impression de cet ouvrage n'avance guère,** the printing of that book makes little progress. *c*) **Elle avance vers nous,** she is advancing towards us. *d*) **Ses vaisseaux n'ont avancé qu'un mille,** his vessels have advanced only a mile. *e*) **Le môle avance bien loin dans la mer,** the mole (the pier) advances (runs) out a long way into the sea. **Un toit qui avance,** a roof that projects, a projecting roof. **Le balcon n'avance pas assez,** the balcony does not project enough, does nor stand out far enough. *f*) **Vous avez avancé d'un mètre sur mon terrain,** you have encroached a metre on my ground. *g*) **Cet officier est trop vieux, il n'a plus l'espoir d'—,** that officer is too old, he no longer has the hope of being promoted. *k*) **Cette horloge avance de dix minutes,** this clock is ten minutes fast (*or* too fast). **Ma montre avance d'une minute par jour,** my watch gains a minute a day.

AVANCER (s'), *v. refl.* to advance : *a*) to go (come, move, *or* push) forward, onward *or* on ; *b*) to get on, to make progress, to progress ; *c*) (with *vers*) to go, come, *or* proceed towards ; *d*) to go, to proceed ; *e*) to approach ; *f*) to project, to jut (stick, stand, *or* run) out. *a*) **S'— sur la scène,** to come forward on the stage. **Il s'avança jusqu'au mur,** he advanced as far as the wall. [*Fig.* :] **Il y en avait même qui s'avançaient jusqu'à dire,** there were some even who went so far as to say. **Je reconnais que je me suis trop avancé,** I acknowledge that I have gone too far. *b*) **S'— dans la carrière des honneurs,** to advance in the career of honours. **Cependant Moïse s'avançait en âge,** meanwhile Moses was advancing in years. *Boss. His.* I. 3. **L'hiver s'avance,** the winter is getting on, is far advanced. *c*) **Sans attendre une réponse, je m'avançais hardiment,** without waiting for an answer, I advanced boldly. *d*) **S'— hors du port,** to proceed out of port. **S'— au combat,** to advance to battle. *e*) **Ne vous — pas trop avec lui,** do not go too far with him. *f*) **Le cap s'avance dans la mer,** the cape juts out (projects *or* runs out) into the sea. **Le mont Taurus qui s'avance vers l'ouest,** Mount Taurus, which runs to the west.

AVANCEUR, avânsœr, *sm.* advancer, forwarder.

AVANIE, avani, [Late Gr. : ἀβανία, calumny], *sf.* 1. molestation, annoyance, exaction : a word originally employed in the Levant to designate the vexatious proceedings of Turks towards Christians ; 2. outrage, insult, affront. **Une sanglante —,** an atrocious outrage, a gross insult.

AVANT, avân-t, [Lat. : ad, to ; ante, before], *prep.* 1. before : *a*) marking priority in position or order ; *b*) priority in time. *a*) **Il marchait — moi,** he walked on before me. **Mettre la fin — le commencement,** to put the end before the beginning. **La maison où il loge est — l'église,** the house in which he lives is before the church **Il faudrait mettre ce chapitre — l'autre,** this chapter should be placed before the other. **L'article se place toujours — le substantif,** the article is always placed before the substantive. *b*) **L'homme fut créé — la femme,** man was created before woman. **On vous a nommé — moi,** you were appointed before me (*or* before I was). — **la fin de l'année,** before the end of the year. — **Jésus-Christ,** before Christ. **Je suis parti — le jour,** I started before daylight. **Je partirai — un mois,** I shall set off in less than a month. **Elle est accouchée — terme,** she was confined permaturely (*or* before her time). **Les hommes d'— le déluge,** the men before the flood : the antediluvians. **Je vous prie de remarquer — tout,** I beg you to observe before anything. [*D'avant* is often used with the noun understood :] **Le jour d'—,** the day before ; the preceding [*or* previous] day. **La nuit d'—,** the provious night. V. *Avant de,* etc.

2. above : marking preference. **Mettre Alexandre — Annibal,** to place Alexander above Hannibal. — **tout il faut prendre nos précautions,** above all, we must take our precautions. **Posons — toutes choses cette vérité,** let us above (*or* before) all things lay down this truth.

AVANT DE, AVANT QUE DE, *prep. phr.* (followed by a verb in the infinitive) before. — **de** or — **que de partir,** before starting. — **que d'écrire, apprenez à penser,** before writing (*or* before you write) learn to think. — **de louer ce livre, lisez-le,** before you praise this book, read it. (In the single sentence following in Racine the *de* is suppressed). **Mais — que partir, je me ferai justice,** but before leaving I will right myself. *Racine. Mithr.* III. 1. — **de faire** or **dire droit.** *Law-t.* before giving final judgment.

AVANT QUE, *conj. phr.* (followed by a verb in the subjunctive) before. **Venez me voir — que je parte,** come and see me before I start. **J'irai en Italie — qu'il soit un an,** I shall go to Italy, before a year has passed. — **que vous parliez, daignez m'écouter un moment,** before you speak, deign to hear me a moment (*or* for a moment). [*Avant que* is sometimes used with the expletive *ne* :] — **que sa soif ne s'éteigne,** before his thirst is slaked.

AVANT, *adv.* 1. far : in space or time ; in this sense *avant* is nearly always preceded by one of the adverbs *si, bien, trop, plus, assez, fort.* **N'allez pas si —,** do not go so far. **Creuser bien — dans la terre,** to dig far (*or* deep) into the ground. **Nations qui habitent bien — dans les terres,** nations that live far inland (*or* far from the sea). **Bien — en mer,** far out at sea, well out at sea. **Bien — dans l'hiver,** far into the winter, in the depth of winter. **La balle n'avait pas pénétré bien —,** the ball had not penetrated very far (*or* very deep). **N'allez pas trop — dans les bois,** do not go too far into the woods. **N'allons pas plus —,** let us not go farther, let us go no farther. **Assez —,** far enough. **On combattit fort — dans la nuit,** they fought far into the night (till late at night). [*Fig.* :] **Cette maxime avait pénétré bien — dans son esprit,** this maxim had penetrated (*or* sunk) deep into his mind. **Vous poussez les affaires trop —,** you push matters too far. **Pénétrer fort — dans les sciences,** to make great advances in the sciences. **Mais je vais trop —, et deviens indiscrète,** but I am going too far, and becoming indiscreet. **Je puis passer plus avant et dire...,** I may go farther, and say... **Pour ne pas entrer trop — dans la question,** not to go too far (*or* too deep) into the question. **Quelques-uns passant plus —, ont déclaré que...,** some persons, going farther, have declared that... [*Naut.*] — **partout !** pull away, all oars !

2. before. **Quelques jours —,** some days before. **Vous vous y êtes pris trop tard, j'avais parlé —,** you are too late, I had spoken before. **Elle est plus libre qu'—,** she is freer than before.

EN AVANT, *adv. phr.* 1. on, onward, forward, ahead, in advance. **Aller en —,** to go onward (forward *or* ahead). **Pousser son cheval en —,** to push (urge *or* spur) on one's horse. **Se pencher en —,** to lean forward. **Ce cheval est beau de la main en —,** that horse has a fine fore-hand (*or* fine fore-quarters). **Faire marcher son armée en —,** to march one's army forward. **Allez en —, et cette lecture vous attachera,** go on, and that reading will interest you. **Marcher en —,** to walk in advance of *or* before (a person, etc.). **Envoyer en —,** to send forward. **Mettre en —,** to put, push, or bring forward ; [*Fig.* :] to propound, to put forth, to advance, to allege. **Mettre quelqu'un en —,** to bring a person into notice ; to make a person act or speak. **Se mettre trop en —,** to be too forward, to make one's self too forward. **Tels étaient les motifs de guerre qu'on mettait en —,** such were the reasons alleged for the war. **Une des causes qui poussaient les Gracques à mettre en — la loi agraire,** one of the causes which induced the Gracchi to bring forward (*or* to propose) the agrarian law.

2. *Milit.* on ! forward ! **En —, marchez !** on ! onward ! march !

EN AVANT DE, *prep. phr.* before, in advance of, beyond. **S'étant porté à huit lieues en — de Metz,** having advanced to eight leagues beyond Metz. **Il était à dix pas en — de nous,** he was ten paces in advance of (*or* before) us. **Cet homme est fort en — de son siècle,** that man is far in advance of his age (of his contemporaries).

AVANT, *sm.* 1. front, forepart (of a carriage, etc.). **Décharger l'—,** to lighten the forepart, to lighten the load in front.

2. *Naut.* forepart, head, stem. **Les voiles de l'—,** the fore-sails. **Ce navire est sur l'—** (*or* **sur le nez**), that ship is trimmed by the head : *i. e.* she draws deeper at the head than at the stern. **De l'— en arrière,** from stem to stern. **Aller à l'—,** to have head-way, to go ahead ; (*Fig.* of persons) to be precipitate *or* hasty (in one's proceedings). **Aller de l'—,** to be under way. **C'est un navire qui va de l'—,** she is a good sailer. **Être de l'— de son estime,** to be ahead of one's reckoning. **Gagner l'— de,** to get ahead of. **Être de l'—, de,** to be ahead of.

AVANTAGE, avântazh', [avant], *sm.* 1. advantage : *a*) state, quality, circumstance, or opportunity favourable to success ; *b*) superiority ; *Colloq.* whip-hand upper-hand ; *c*) success. *a*) **Offrir, présenter ou procurer des avantages,** to offer, present, or procure advantages. **Les avantages de la paix,** the advantages (*or* the blessings) of peace. **Un grand, un considérable —,** a great, a considerable advantage (*or* benefit). **Tirer — de,** to turn to account, to take advantage of, to profit by. **Chacun voulait tirer — des circonstances** each wished to profit by the circumstances, to turn the circumstances to account. **Quel — y a-t-il ?** what advantage is there ? **Quel — pourriez-vous en tirer ?** what profit could you reap from it ? **Au plus grand —,** to the best advantage. **Tirer — de tout,** to turn everything to account, to make the best of everything. **Parler à l'— d'une personne,** to speak highly of a person. **Être habillé à son —,** to be dressed to advantage. *b*) **Les avantages de la figure, de la jeunesse, de la naissance, de la fortune, de l'esprit, du pouvoir,** the advantages of personal appearance, of youth, of birth, of fortune, of the mind, of power. **Avantages naturels et acquis,** natural and acquired advantages. **Il avait un port majestueux, avantage qui a un grand prix,** he had a majestic presence (bearing *or* deportment), an advantage of inestimable value. **J'ai l'— de connaître M. votre père,** I have the advantage

(*or* the honour) of knowing your father. *c*) **Comme l'— de l'ennemi était dans sa cavalerie,** as the enemy's advantage (*or* superiority) lay in his cavalry. **Avoir l'— sur quelqu'un,** to have the advantage (the upper-hand *or* whip-hand) of a person. *d*) **Avoir l'— dans une bataille,** to have the best of a battle. **De part et d'autre, on s'attribua les avantages de la journée,** both sides claimed the victory. **Poursuivre ses avantages,** to follow up one's advantages, one's successes.

2. *Jurispr.*, donation, voluntary gift. **A titre d'—,** as a gift, *or* donation.

3. (in games of chance or skill) odds : points given by the stronger player to his antagonist.

4. *Naut.* — **du vent, du dessous le vent,** weather-gage, lee-gage. **Avoir l'— du vent,** to have the weather-gage.

AVANTAGER, avâ*n*tazhé-r ; the *g* always retains its soft sound, and an *e* is inserted before terminations beginning with *a* or *o* : *avantageai, avantageons, va.* to advantage : to give an advantage or give advantage or advantages to. **Il a été avantagé par la nature des dons les plus précieux,** he has been advantaged (endowed *or* favoured) by nature with the most precious gifts. **Anciennement la loi avantageait les aînés,** formerly the law gave advantages to (was all in favour of) the eldest son.

AVANTAGER (s') *v. refl.* 1. to give each other mutual advantages (by settlement or will) ; 2. to turn to one's own advantage. **Les deux époux se sont avantagés,** the husband and wife have made settlements (*or* wills) in each other's favour.

AVANTAGEUSEMENT, avâ*n*tazhœz'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* advantageously : well, highly. **L'armée — postée** the army advantageously posted. **Se marier —,** to marry well. **Parler — d'une personne,** to speak highly of a person. **S'habiller —,** to dress to the best advantage.

AVANTAGEUX, EUSE, avâ*n*tazhœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. advantageous : *a*) of advantage, profitable, beneficial, useful ; *b*) favourable ; *a*) **La manière de cultiver la plus avantageuse,** the most advantageous (*or* profitable) mode of cultivation. **Ses exploits furent avantageux à l'Empire,** his exploits were advantageous (beneficial *or* serviceable) to the empire **Il est — de prendre ses précautions,** it is advantageous (*or* useful) to take one's precautions. **Proposition avantageuse,** an advantageous offer *or* proposal. **Sa fille a trouvé un parti —,** his daughter has found an advantageous (*or* excellent) match. *b*) **Avoir de quelqu'un une opinion avantageuse,** to have a favourable (*or* a high) opinion of a person. **L'issue avantageuse de votre affaire,** the favourable issue of your affair. **Il en avait fait un portrait fort —,** he had given a very favourable portrait of her.

2. noble, commanding, imposing. **Pythagore était d'une taille avantageuse,** Pythagoras was a man of noble stature.

3. (of dress) becoming : enhancing or improving a person's appearance. **Une coiffure très avantageuse,** a very becoming head-dress.

4. presuming, pretentious, priggish. **Prendre un ton, un air —,** to assume a pretentious (or priggish) tone or air. **C'est un homme —,** he is a presuming (pretentious *or* priggish) fellow.

AVANT-BASSIN, avâ*n*-bassâ*n*, *sm.* fore-dock : advanced basin of a port. (*Pl. avant-bassins*).

AVANT-BEC, avâ*n*-bèk, *sm. Engin.* up-stream cut-water (of a bridge), [*Pl. avant becs.*]

AVANT-BOUCHE, avâ*n*-boush', *sf. Anat.* front of the mouth (between the lips and the teeth). [*Pl. avant-bouches*].

AVANT-BRAS, avâ*n*-brâ, *sm. Anat.* fore-arm. [*Pl. avant-bras.*]

AVANT-CALE, avâ*n*-kal', *sf. Naut.* launch-ways (extending from a building slip to the water). [*Pl. avant-cales*].

AVANT-CŒUR, avâ*n*-kœr, **ANTI-CŒUR,** ânti-kœr, *sm. Vet. surg.* tumour on a horse's chest. [*Pl. avant-cœurs, anti-cœurs.*]

AVANT-CORPS, avâ*n*-kor, *sm. Arch.* fore-part, fore-front : part of a building projecting from the general line of the front ; opposed to *arrière-corps,* [*Pl. avant-corps.*]

AVANT-COUR, avâ*n*-kour, *sm. Arch.* front-yard, front-court, entrance-court : opposed to *arrière-cour.* [*Pl. avant-cours.*]

AVANT-COUREUR, avâ*n*-kourœr, *sm.* 1. fore-runner, precursor, harbinger : said of both persons and things ; 2. *Milit.* advanced guard ; 3. *Med.* precursory (*or* premonitory) symptom ; 4. (*adject.*) precursory, premonitory [*Pl. avant-coureurs.*]

AVANT-COURRIER, IÈRE, avâ*n*-kouryé, yèr', *smf.* 1. fore-runner, precursor, harbinger. **L'aurore, l'avant-courrière du soleil,** dawn, the harbinger of the sun [*Pl. avant-courriers, ières.*]

AVANT-DERNIER, IÈRE, avâ*n*-dèrnyé, yèr', *adj.* 1. last but one ; 2. (*subst.*) the last but one. **L'avant-dernier paragraphe,** the last paragraph but one. **Il est l'avant-dernier.** he is the last but one.

AVANT-FOSSÉ, avâ*n*-fossé, *sm. Fort.* advance fosse. [*Pl. avant-fosses.*]

AVANT-GARDE, avâ*n*-gard', *sf.* 1. van guard (of an army); 2. van (of a fleet) ; 3. guard-ship (of a port). [*Pl. avant-gardes.*]

AVANT-GOÛT, avâ*n*-goû, *sm.* foretaste, taste by anticipation. **Un — de la béatitude du ciel,** a foretaste of heavenly bliss [*Pl. avant-goûts*].

AVANT-HIER, avâ*n*-tyèr, *adv.* and *sm.* the day before yesterday. **Je l'ai vu —,** I saw him the day before yesterday. **Vous aviez tout — pour prendre un parti,** you had all the day before yesterday to make up your mind. **— au soir,** the evening before last.

AVANT-JEU, avâ*n*-zhœ, *sm.* prelude, preparation, preliminary. [*Pl. avant-jeux.*]

AVANT-MAIN, avâ*n*-mâ*n*, *sm.* 1. fore-hand stroke (at tennis) ; 2. fore-handed blow ; 3. (at cards) lead : the player having the right to play first ; 4. fore-hand *or* fore-quarters (of a horse). [*Pl. avant-mains.*]

AVANT-MUR, avâ*n*-mur, *sm.* 1. *Arch.* a wall backed against another ; 2. *Fort.* outer *or* outmost wall. [*Pl. avant-murs.*]

AVANT-PÊCHE, avâ*n*-pesh', *sf. Hort.* early Anne peach.

AVANT-PIED, avâ*n*-pyé, *sm.* 1. *Anat.* metatarsus ; the front part of the boot ; 2. *Shoe-m.* vamp (of a shoe, etc.]. [*Pl. avant-pieds.*]

AVANT-PIEU, avâ*n*-piœ, *sm. Agr.* hedger's iron-bar. [*Pl. avant-pieux.*]

AVANT-POIGNET, avâ*n*-pwânyé, *sm. Anat.* metacarpus : the part of the hand between the fingers and the wrist. [*Pl. avant-poignets.*]

AVANT-PORT, avâ*n*-pôr, *sm. Naut.* outer-port, tide-harbour, [*Pl. avant-ports*].

AVANT-PORTAIL, avâ*n*-portï, *sm.* fore-portal. [*Pl. avant-portails*].

AVANT-PORTE, avâ*n*-port, *sf.* outer door : door preceding the entrance door.

AVANT-POSTE, avâ*n*-post', *sm. Milit.* out-post. [*Pl. avant-postes.*]

AVANT-PREMIÈRE, avâ*n*-prœmière, *sm.* meeting of critics and amateurs to hear a piece before the first performance. [*Pl. avant-premières*].

AVANT-PROJET, avâ*n*-prozhè, *sm.* first draft (of a law, etc.). [*Pl. avant-projets.*]

AVANT-PROPOS, avâ*n*-propô, *sm.* 1. preface, introduction (of a book) ; 2. preamble, introductory remarks (preceding a speech or conversation). [*Pl. avant-propos*].

AVANT-QUART, avâ*n*-kar, *sm. Clock-mak.* warning : a single stroke given a short time before striking the hours or quarters [*Pl. avant-quarts.*]

AVANT-SCÈNE, avâ*n*-sèn', *sf.* 1. proscenium : in ancient theatres, the part of the stage on which the actors appeared ; in modern theatres, the front of the stage between the footlights and the curtain ; 2. *Fig.* the events which preceded and led to the action of a play. **Loges d'—,** stage-boxes, [*Pl. avant-scènes.*]

AVANT-TOIT, avâ*n*-twâ, *sm Arch.* projecting roof. [*Pl. avant-toits.*]

AVANT-TRAIN, avâ*n*-trâ*n*, *sm.* 1. fore-carriage : the fore-part of any four-wheeled vehicule ; 1. fore-hand *or* fore-quarters (of a horse). [*Pl. avant-trains.*]

AVANT-VEILLE, avâ*n*-vèy', *sf.* the day before the eve, two days before. **L'— de Noël,** the day before Christmas eve, two days before Christmas. [*Pl. avant-veilles.*]

AVAOUSSÉ, avaoussé, **AVAUX,** avô, *Bot. sm. the* kermes-oak.

AVARE, avar', [Lat. : avarus, greedy], *adj.* 2. avaricious : miserly, stingy, penurious, niggardly. **Homme, femme —,** an avaricious (miserly, stingy, penurious, *or* niggardly) man, woman. **Ces deux époux sont aussi avares l'un que l'autre,** that man and his wife are equally avaricious. **Caractère —, humeur —,** miserly character, miserly disposition, *Prov.* : **A père avare, enfant prodigue,** niggard father, spendthrift son.

2. sparing : not lavish or wasteful ; careful. **Être — de son temps,** to be sparing of one's time. **Ce général est — du sang de ses soldats,** that general is sparing of his soldier's blood. **Être — de louanges, de compliments,** to be sparing of praise, of compliments. **Le ciel lui a été — de ses dons,** heaven has been sparing of its gifts to him. **Pour qui la nature semble — de ses richesses,** for whom nature seems sparing of her bounties.

3. greedy : grasping. **Et l'— Achéron ne lâche pas sa proie,** and the greedy Acheron does not release (let go *or* give up) its prey. *Racine. Phèd.* II. 5.

AVARE, *smf.* miser. **Un — est toujours misérable,** a miser is always miserable. **Un — parfait,** a thorough miser. *Prov.* : **L'avare et le cochon ne sont bons qu'après leur mort,** the miser and the pig are of no use till dead.

AVAREMENT, avar'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* avariciously, stingily, with a niggard hand. **Il est juste qu'il ne dépense ses grâces —,** it is just that he should dispense his favours with no niggard hand.

AVARICE, avaris', [Lat. : avaritia], *sf.* 1. avarice : avariciousness, penuriousness, stinginess, niggardliness ; 2. an act of avarice, or a niggardly act, meanness. **— insatiable, sordide,** insatiable, sordid avarice. **L'— est un des sept péchés capitaux,** avarice is one of the seven capital sins. **L'— est la mère de tous les maux,** covetousness is the root of all evil. **Il se refuse tout par —,** he denies (*or* refuses) himself everything out of (from *or* through) avarice. **Tant de médisances mordantes, tant d'avarices sordides,** so many stinging slanders, so many sordid meannesses.

AVARICIEUSEMENT, avarisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* avariciously, stingily, greedily.

AVARICIEUX, EUSE, avarisiœ-z, siœz', *adj.* avaricious : miserly, stingy ; greedy, covetous. **Un homme —**, an avaricious man. [Sometimes used as a substant. :] **Un — qui aime devient libéral**, a miser becomes generous when in love.

AVARIE, avari, [of doubtful origin. ; Ital. : avaria], *sf.* **1.** damage : injury done to any goods during conveyance by land or water ; **2.** (in maritime commerce and assurance) average. **— ordinaire**, damage to goods conveyed by land or inland navigation. **Sans —**, undamaged. **— maritime**, damage suffered by a ship or her cargo. **Avaries grosses ou communes**, general average : any sacrifice made or expense incurred for the general safety of ship and cargo. **Avaries simples ou particulières**, particular average : damage or partial loss suffered by the ship alone, or by the cargo alone. **Régler les avaries**, to state the averages. **Règlement d'avaries**, statement of averages. **Franc d'—**, free of average.

3. *Neol.* euphemism for syphilis.

AVARIÉ, E, avarié, *adj.* **1.** damaged ; **2.** syphilitic. **Des marchandises avariées**, damaged goods. **Le vaisseau est fort avarié**, the ship is much damaged.

AVARIER, avarié-r, *va.* to damage : to spoil, to injure. **La pluie a avarié les foins**, the rain has damaged (*or* spoilt) the hay.

AVARIER (s'), *v. refl.* to spoil, to become spoilt. **Ces blés se sont avariésdans le grenier**, this wheat has become spoilt in the granary.

A VAU-DE-ROUTE, a vô-d'-rout' [vau, old form of *aval*], *adv. phr.* in disorder, helter-skelter. **La cavalerie s'en allait à vau-de-route**, the cavalry fled helter-skelter.

A VAU-L'EAU, a-vô-lô, *adv. phr.* down stream. **Le corps du noyé s'en allait à vau-l'eau**, the body of the drowned man was carried away by the current.

AVÉ, avé, **AVE MARIA**, avé maria, [Lat.], *sm.* Ave, Ave Maria : *a*) the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary ; *b*) a prayer beginning with this word ; *c*) the time necessary to say this prayer ; *d*) bead indicating an Ave on a rosary or chaplet ; *e*) the part of the sermon at which the preacher invokes the Virgin's aid. *a*) **Récitez cinq Pater et cinq Avé**, say five Paternosters and five Aves. *b*) **Je reviendrai dans un Avé**, I will be back in a moment. *c*) **Je suis arrivé avant l'Avé**, I arrived before the Ave Maria.

AVEC, avèk, [O. Fr. : avuec, avecque, formed from Lat. av = ad, apud ; nec from hoc], *prep.* **1.** with : *a*) noting junction, connection, association, being *or* acting together in space or time ; *b*) nothing the cause, instrument, means or manner (in this sense *avec* is sometimes equivalent to *by* ; *c*) as regards, in respects to, on the side of, towards ; *d*) against, in opposition to ; *e*) in spite of, notwithstanding, for ; *f*) considering, taking into account ; *g*) noting some peculiarity about a person or thing ; *h*) to, noting comparison ; *i*) accompanied by ; *j*) according to.

a) **Il se promenait — ses enfants**, he was walking out with his children. **S'entretenir — quelqu'un**, to converse with a person. **Il s'est marié — ma sœur**, he has married my sister. **Nous étions l'un — l'autre**, we were together. **Vin mêlé — de l'eau**, wine mixed with water. **Il parviendra — le temps**, he will succeed with (*or* in) time, in the course of time. **Nos goûts changent — les années**, our tastes change with years, with the lapse of years. **Il est — les royalistes**, he is with the royalists. **Je pense — Platon que...**, I think with Plato that... **Je vous ai envoyé mon domestique — une lettre**, I have sent my servant to you with a letter. **Le soldat marche — son sac et ses armes**, the soldier marches with his knapsack and arms. **— ces gens-là il faut toujours être en discussion**, with those people one must always be disputing.

b) **Frapper — une hache**, to strike with an axe. **Tuer — une épée**, to kill with a sword. **Attacher — des chaines**, to bind with chains. **Il ne marche qu'— un bâton**, he walks only with a stick, he cannot walk without a stick. **Carreler — de la brique**, to floor with bricks. **Bâtir — du bois**, to build with (*or* of) wood. **Ce papier a été fabriqué — du coton**, this paper is made of (*or* with) cotton. **Écrire — une plume, — un crayon**, to write with a pen, with a pencil. **Écrivez ce mot — un seul r**, write that word with one *r* only. **— le secours du ciel**, with the help of heaven, with God's help. **Je dirai — votre permission**, with (*or* by) your leave (*or* permission) I will say. **— courage, audace, ruse, zèle**, with courage, daring, cunning, zeal. **— le moindre effort, il pourrait...**, with the least effort, he might... **Et tu crois m'éblouir — cet artifice** ? and you expect to dazzle (*or* blind) me with (*or* by) this artifice ? **Les ennemis furent repoussés — perte**, the enemy was repulsed with loss.

c) **Être en paix — les autres et — soi-même**, to be at peace with others and with one's self. **Etre bien ou mal — quelqu'un**, to be on good or bad terms with a person. **Il ne procède pas de bonne foi — nous**, he does not act honestly with *or* towards us. **N'êtes-vous pas à merveille — Bancel** ? are you not on the best of terms with Bancel ? **Comment êtes-vous — M. d'Aix**, how do you stand with M. d'Aix ?

d) **Faire la guerre — quelqu'un**, to make war with (on *or* against) a person. **Combattre — un ennemi**, to fight with an enemy. **Être en dissentiment — quelqu'un**, to be at odds (*or* at variance) with a person. **L'ours a-t-il la guerre — les ours** ? does the bear make war with (*or* against) bears ?

e) **— cela**, in spite of that. **— ça !** *Coll.* nonsense ! what next ! **— tout cela**, notwithstanding all that, for all that. **— tout cela vous n'en êtes pas moins sa dupe**, for all that (*or* in spite of that) you are none the less his dupe. **— tout le respect que je vous dois**, with all (*or* in spite of all) the respect I owe you.

f) **J'ai peine à croire qu'— son orgueil insupportable il ait pu...**, I hardly (*or* scarcely) think that with all his intolerable pride he can have... **Vous, — votre habitude de ne rien négliger...**, you, with (*or* taking into account) your habit of neglecting nothing...

g) **Que veut cet homme — son air sévère**, what does that man want with his stern look ? **Le bonhomme, — sa face enluminée, nous faisait l'éloge de la tempérance**, the worthy man, with his carbuncled face, gave us a speech in praise of temperance. **Où est-elle allée — sa belle robe** ? where did she go with her fine dress ?

h) **Oserez-vous vous comparer — un savant aussi distingué** ? will you venture to compare yourself with (*or* to) a scholar so eminent ?

i) **Mon frère — son ami est allé au bois de Boulogne**, my brother with his friend has gone to the Bois de Boulogne. **Presque toute la Livonie, — l'Esthonie entière, avait été abandonnée par la Pologne au roi de Suède**, almost all Livonia, with the whole of Esthonia, had been given up by Poland to the king of Sweden. *Volt. Ch.* XII. [In the 17th century, the plural verb appears to have been employed in phrases of this kind. La Fontaine says : **Le singe — le léopard gagnaient de l'argent à la foire**, the monkey and the leopard made money at the fair.]

j) **— vous il n'y a jamais rien de bien fait**, with you (*or* according to you) there is never anything well done.

2. (used adverbially) with it. **Il a pris mon manteau et s'en est allé —**, he has taken my cloak and gone off with it.

D'AVEC, *prep. phr.* from. **Distinguer le maître d'— le serviteur**, to distinguish the master from the servant. **Distinguer l'ami d'— le flatteur, la fausse monnaie d'— la bonne**, to distinguish the friend from the flatterer, false money from good. **Séparer l'or d'— l'argent**, to separate gold from silver (*or* the gold from the silver).

AVECQUE, AVECQUES, åvèk', *prep.* V. *Avec.* [This old form of *avec* is still occasionally used in burlesque poetry for the sake of an additional syllable.]

† **AVEINDRE**, avandr', [Lat. : ad, to ; venire, to come to, at], [*J'aveins, nous aveignons, ils aveignent* ; *j'aveignais* ; *j'aveignis* ; *j'aveindrai* ; *aveins* ; *que j'aveigne* ; *que nous aveignions* ; *que j'aveignisse* ; *avenant, aveint.*] *va.* to fetch *or* take (from, off, *or* out of). **Aveignez-moi une serviette de l'armoire**, fetch me a napkin from (*or* out of) the cupboard.

AVEINE, avèn', *sf.* the Norman form of *Avoine*, which see.

AVEINIÈRE, avénièr', *sf.* oat-field, field of oats.

AVELANÈDE, av'lanèd', *or* **VELANÈDE**, vœlaned', *sf.* valonia : the commercial name for the acorn-cups of the *quercus œgilops*, much used in tanning.

AVELINE, av'lin', [Lat. : avellana, or abellana : noix d'Abella, in Campania], *sf.* *Bot.* filbert.

AVELINIER, av'linyé, *sm.* filbert-tree : corylus avellana.

AVELLE, avèl', *sf.* *Ichth.* bleak.

AVÉNACÉ, E, avénasé, [Lat. : avena, oat], *adj.* avenaceous : belonging to, or like oats.

AVENAGE, av'nazh', [Lat. : avena, oat], *sm.* *Law-t.* avenage : rent paid in oats.

† **AVENAMMENT**, av'namân-t, *adv.* engagingly, pleasingly.

AVENANT, E, rv'nânt, ânt', [avenir ; Lat. : ad, to ; veniens, coming], *adj.* **1.** [of the person) personable, comely, good-looking ; **2.** (of persons, manners, etc.) engaging, prepossessing, pleasing. **Un homme —**, a personable (*or* good-looking) man. **Une femme très avenante**, a very engaging woman. **Air —**, prepossessing (*or* engaging) air. **Manières avenantes**, engaging, pleasing *or* prepossessing manners. **Homme mal —**, an ill-looking (*or* unprepossessing) man. **Manières mal avenantes**, forbidding (repulsive *or* repellent) manners.

A L'AVENANT, *adv. phr.* in keeping, in conformity, in the same proportion *or* degree ; to correspond, to match. **Mme H. amusante au possible, méchante à l'—**, Mme H. extremely amusing (*or* entertaining), satirical in the same degree. *St. Simon.* 89. 207.

A L'AVENANT DE, *prep. phr.* answering to, corresponding with, in conformity with, in keeping with. **Être à l'— de**, to correspond with, to match, to be in conformity *or* keeping with. **Et tout à l'—**, and everything to match. **Le dessert fut à l'— du repas**, the dessert was in keeping with the repast.

AVENANT, *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* a daughter's

share in an intestate parent's estate; **2.** *Insur.* rider, *or* ryder : an addition or change made in a policy of insurance.

AVÈNEMENT, aven'mân-t, [avenir], *sm.* **1.** arrival, approach; *Fig.* advent. **L'— de la Réforme au XVI^e siècle**, the advent of the reformation in the sixteenth century.

2. *Theol.* coming, advent. **Le premier, le second — du Christ**, the first, the second coming (*or* advent) of Christ.

3. accession (to an office or dignity). **Charles XII à son —**, Charles XII. on his accession (to the throne) **A son — au pontificat**, on his accession to the pontificate.

AVÈNERON, avèn'rôn [aveine], *sm. Bot.* wild oats.

† **AVENIR**, av'nir, [Lat. : advenire], [*J'aviens, j'avins, j'aviendrai, avenant, avenu.*] *vn.* to happen, to occur, to befall. V. *Advenir*, the only form used.]

AVENIR, *sm.* future. *a*) futurity, time *or* times to come; *b*) future lot, fate, destiny *or* prosperity; *c*) posterity. **Dans un — prochain**, in an early future, at no distant day. **L'humanité qui ignore l'—**, man who is ignorant of the future. **Lire dans l'—**, to read the future, to have an insight into futurity. **Prédire l'—**, to foretell (*or* predict) future events. **Sur l'— insensé qui se fie**, mad is he who trusts to the future. *b*) **Quel que soit l'— que le ciel nous réserve**, whatever the future (lot, destiny *or* fate) heaven may have in store for us. **Nul espoir d'un meilleur —**, no hope of a happier future. **Assurer l'— de ses enfants**, to secure the future of one's children. **Se faire un —**, to secure one's future welfare. **N'avoir plus d'—**, to have no hopes for the future (*or* no hopes of future success). **Un jeune homme d'—**, a promising young man, a youth of good promise. **Cette entreprise a beaucoup d'—**, that undertaking is very promising (*or* promises great success). *c*) **Que dira l'—**, what will posterity (*or* the future) say ?

A L'AVENIR, *adv. phr.* in future, for the future, henceforth, from this time forth.

A-VENIR, av'nir, *sm. Law-t.* writ of summons addressed to a defendant in a civil suit.

AVENT, avân-t, [Lat. : adventus; O. Fr. : advent], *sm.* Advent : the four weeks preceding Christmas. **Le troisième dimanche de l'—**, the third Sunday in Advent. **Prêcher l'—**, to preach the Advent sermons. **L'Avent de Bossuet**, Bossuet's *Advent sermons.*

AVENTURE, avântur', [Lat. : adventurus, about to happen], *sf.* **1.** adventure. **— heureuse, malheureuse, étrange**, a fortunate, an unfortunate a strange adventure. **Il lui arrive toujours quelque — singulière**, some singular adventure always happens (*or* is always happening) to him. **Raconter ses aventures**, to relate one's adventures. **Chercher —**, to be on the look-out for something. **Je fus témoin d'une — amusante**, I was witness to an amusing adventure. [Often used in the pl. as the title of a book :] **Les aventures de Don Quichotte**, the Adventures of Don Quixote. **Courir après les aventures**, to seek adventures; to run into hazardous enterprises.

2. chance : fortuitous circumstances *or* event, hazard. **La vie est sujette à bien des aventures**, life is subject to many chances. **Dit-on quelle — a terminé ses jours**, do they say what chance has cut short his life ? *Rac. Phèd.* II. 1. **Par quelle — il était sur ces côtes**, by what chance he was on those coasts.

3. fortune, fate, luck. **Cherchez votre — ailleurs**, seek your fortune elsewhere. **Circé pleurait sa funeste —**, Circe bewailed her unhappy fate. **Dire la bonne —**, to tell fortunes. **Se faire dire sa bonne —**, to have one's fortune told. **Il faut que je me fasse dire par elles ma bonne —**, I must have my fortune told by them. *Mol. Mar. f.* 9. **Diseur, diseuse de bonne aventure**, fortune-teller. **Tenter l'—**, to try one's luck.

4. venture, enterprise, speculation. **Pour avoir part en si belle —**, to share in so promising a venture. **Ce que je considère comme le dernier bonheur de son —**, what I consider as the final success of his enterprise (*or* speculation). **Homme d'—**, an adventurer.

5. intrigue, love-affair. **Cette femme a eu des aventures**, that woman has had several intrigues.

6. (ou *Grosse aventure*) *Naut.* bottomry. **Contrat à la grosse —**, bottomry bond. **Mettre à la grosse —**, to lend money on bottomry.

7. *Surg.* **Mal d'—**, whitlow.

A L'AVENTURE, *adv. phr.* **1.** as chance may decide, hap-hazard, at hap-hazard : without plan or purpose. **La plupart des gens, n'ayant pas de principes, vivent à l'—**, the greater part of mankind, having no fixed principles, live at hap-hazard.

2. at a venture, at random. **J'ai fait mes ordonnances à l'—**, I gave my prescriptions at a venture. **Chacun a la liberté de dire à l'— ce qu'il pense**, every one has the liberty of saying at random what he thinks. **Lâcher à l'—**, to blurt out (a word, a reply).

D'AVENTURE, PAR AVENTURE, *adv. phr.* by chance, peradventure, perchance, haply. **Si d'—, si par —, il arrivait quelqu'un**, if perchance, by chance, any one should come. **Le moindre vent qui d'— fait rider la face de l'eau**, the least breeze which happens (*or* chances) to ripple the surface of the water. *La Font. Fab.* I. 22. **Accourus d'—**, met (*or* brought together) by chance.

AVENTURÉ, E, avânturé, *pa. p.* **1.** ventured : risked, hazarded; **2.** (adject.) hazardous. **C'est de l'argent bien —**, that is money well ventured. **Argent — dans une spéculation douteuse**, money risked *or* hazarded in a doubtful speculation. **Une affaire aventurée**, a hazardous affair.

AVENTURER, avânturé-r, *va.* to venture : to risk, to hazard. **— une somme**, to venture a sum. **— sa fortune**, to risk, to hazard one's fortune. **— sa vie**, to expose *or* risk one's life. **— sa personne**, to expose one's life.

AVENTURER (s'), *v. refl.* to venture one's self, to venture, to risk, to hazard. **S'— dans un pays inconnu**, to venture into (*or* venture one's self in) an unknown country. **S'— dans une affaire**, to venture on an affair. **Craignez de trop vous —**, mind you do not venture too far.

AVENTUREUSEMENT, avânturœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** adventurously **2.** by chance.

AVENTUREUX, EUSE, avânturœ, œz, *adj.* **1.** adventurous, venturous; **2.** venturesome : foolishly adventurous, apt to run into danger; **3.** hazardous : full of risk. **Esprit, caractère —**, adventurous mind, character. **Vie, existence aventureuse**, an adventurous life *or* existence. **Une humeur aventureuse**, a venturesome disposition. **C'est un homme extrêmement — au jeu**, he is very venturesome at play. **projet —**, a hazardous project (*or* scheme)

AVENTURIER, RIÈRE, avânturyé, r'; the final *r* of the masculine is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel, *adj.* adventurous, ent resome; *Fig.* interloping. **Des gens av turiers et hardis**, bold adventurous peo..e. **Vie aventurière**, a life of adventures. V. *Aventureux.*

AVENTURIER, *sm.* adventurer : *a*) a person fond of hazardous enterprises; *b*) soldier of fortune; *c*) buccanier, rover, free-booter; *d*) a merchant vessel without escort in time of war; *e*) a man who lives by trickery and intrigue. *a*) **On vit bientôt arriver dans cette colonie des aventuriers de tous les pays**, adventurers from all countries were soon seen in the colony. *b*) **Au moyen âge les aventuriers étaient en grand nombre dans les armées des nations occidentales**, in the middle ages adventurers were numerous in the armies of the western nations. *e*) **Il ne faut pas se fier à cet —**, you must not trust (*or* put confidence in) that adventurer.

AVENTURIÈRE, *sf.* adventuress : always in an ill sense. **Cette femme n'est qu'une —**, that woman is nothing but an adventuress.

AVENTURINE, avânturin', *sf.* **1.** avanturine *or* aventurine : *a*) an artificial gem; *b*) *Mineral.* a species of quartz; **2.** (used as an invariable adject.) avanturine-coloured.

AVENU, E, av'nu, *pa. p.* V. *Avenir.* **1.** happened, occurred; **2.** having happened, having occurred. **Ce qu'on craignait est —**, what was apprehended has happened (occurred *or* come to pass). **Il faut regarder ce crime comme non —**, this crime must be regarded as not having occurred (*or* as non-existent).

3. **Non avenu**, *Law-t.* null and void : in speaking of a document, law proceedings.

AVENUE, av'nu, *sf.* avenue : *a*) way leading to a place, approach; *b*) road or path bordered by trees; vista. **Ils ont occupé toutes les avenues du port**, they have occupied (*or* seized) all the avenues *or* approaches to the port. **On arrive au château par une grande —**, the approach to the mansion is by a grand avenue. **Planter une — de châtaigniers**, to plant an avenue of chesnut-trees. **Ouvrir des avenues dans un parc, dans une forêt**, to open vistas in a park, in a forest. **De longues et fraîches avenues**, long and verdant avenues. [*Fig.* :] **Les avenues de la fortune**, the road to fortune.

AVÉRAGE, avérazh, [avérer], *sm.* average : mean *or* medium of given quantities. **Sur trois ans l'— a été de...**, for three years the average was.

AVÉRÉ, E, avéré, *adj.* proved (to be true) : demonstrated, established. **C'est un fait — par l'histoire de M. de Thou**, it is a fact proved by the history of M. de Thou. **Voilà un fait — et public**, that is a fact proved and known to everybody. **Vous êtes convaincu, le crime est avéré**, you are convicted, the crime is proved.

AVÉRER, avéré-r, [Lat. : ad; verus, true], (*J'avère, j'avérerai.*) *va.* to prove *or* establish by evidence, to ascertain the truth of. **Il avéra le fait**, he proved the fact. **J'ai su par mes yeux — aujourd'hui le commerce secret de ma femme et de lui**, I have this day had ocular proof of the secret intercourse between my wife and him. *Mol. Sgan. Sc.* 16.

AVÉRER (s'), *v. refl.* to be proved.

AVERNE, avèrn', *sm.* **1.** Avernus : a lake in Campania; **2.** *Poet.* the infernal regions, hell.

AVÉRON, avérôn, *sm. Bot.* wild-oats, V. *Avéneron.*

AVERSE, avèrs', [verser], *sf.* shower, a sudden and heavy shower. V. *Verse.*

AVERSION, avèrsyôn; *in Poet.* siôn, [Lat. : aversio; ab, from; vertère; to turn], *sf.* **1.** aversion : dislike, disinclination (for persons or things). **Avoir de l'— pour**, to have an aversion for (to *or* towards). **Le**

peuple l'avait en —, the people held him in aversion. **Prendre quelqu'un en —**, to take a dislike to (*or* to conceive an aversion for) a person. **Elle avait une grande — contre lui**, she had a great aversion for (to *or* towards) him. **Une condition qui me livre à l'objet de mon —**, a condition which delivers me up to the object of my aversion. **Vous n'en avez pas d'—**, you have no aversion to *or* for it. (*Colloq.* :) **Bête d'—**, aversion : object of aversion. **C'est ma bête d'—**, he (*or* she) is my aversion : the person I most dislike.

2. averseness. **Son — pour le travail**, his averseness (*or* aversion) to work.

AVERTI, E, avèrti, *pa. p.* and *adj.* informed, apprised, advised ; warned, cautioned. **— par ses amis de la disgrâce qui le menaçait**, informed. (advised *or* apprised) by his friends of the disgrace which threatened him. **— de se tenir sur ses gardes**, having been advised (*or* warned) to keep on his guard. **Être bien —, mal —**, to be well informed, to be misinformed. **Tenez-vous pour —**, consider yourself warned, take this as a warning. *Prov.* : **Un bon —, en vaut deux**, forewarned, forearmed.

AVERTIN, avèrta*n*, [Lat. : vertex, giddiness ; vertĕre, to turn], *sm. Vet. Surg.* sturdy, turn-sick, *or* gid : a disease of sheep caused by a hydatid on the brain.

AVERTIR, avèrtir, [Lat. : ad ; vertĕre, to turn], *va.* to apprize, to inform : to warn, to give warning *or* notice. **— une personne de quelque chose**, to inform (*or* apprize) a person of a thing. **Je vous avertis que votre ami est arrivé**, I have to inform you that your friend has arrived. **Je l'ai averti de la conduite de son fils**, I have apprized him of his son's conduct. **Avertissez votre ami du danger auquel il s'expose**, warn your friend of the danger to which he is exposed. **Avertissez-le de venir**, tell him to come. **Les chiens avertissent de l'approche des voleurs**, dogs give warning of the approach of thieves. **Les infirmités m'avertissent de songer à la mort**, my infirmities warn (*or* admonish) me to think of death. **Sans menacer, sans —**, without threat or warning. **Faire —**, to send word, to let know.

AVERTIR (s'), *v. recip.* to warn each other.

AVERTISSEMENT, avèrtismâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1**. warning, hint, caution. **— utile, salutaire**, useful salutary warning. **Avertissements réitérés**, repeated warnings. **C'est un — du ciel**, it is a warning from heaven.

2. advertisement : short notice prefixed to a book by the publisher or editor. **Lisez l'— avant de parcourir l'ouvrage**, read the advertisement before perusing the work. **C'est un — au lecteur**, it is a hint, a notice to the reader.

3. warning : an official caution addressed to a journal which has exceeded the limits of tolerated discussion.

4. notice : call *or* summons to pay taxes.

AVERTISSEUR, avèrtisœr, *sm.* **1**. callboy (of a theatre) ; **2**. alarm-signal. **— de bicyclette**, cycle bell. **— d'incendie**, fire-alarm. **— pour voiture, magasin**, reflecting mirror for a carriage, a shop. **— télégraphique**, telegraphic alarm.

AVET, avè-t, *sm. Bot.* silver-fir.

AVETTE, avèt', [Lat. : apis, bee], *sf.* the hive-bee.

AVEU, avœ, [avouer], [*pl. Aveux*], *sm.* **1**. consent : approbation, authorization. **Il ne fait rien sans mon —**, he does nothing without my consent. **Il a obtenu l'— de son père pour ce mariage**, he has obtained his father's consent to this marriage. **C'est de votre — qu'il a fait cela**, he did that with your authorization.

2. *Law-t.* acknowledgment. **L'— d'une dette**, the acknowledgment of a debt.

3. avowal, confession, acknowledgment, admission. **Faire l'— d'une erreur, d'une faute, d'un crime**, to make an avowal *or* confession of (to avow *or* confess), an error, a fault, a crime. **Rétracter un —**, to retract a confession. **Arracher ou tirer des aveux**, to extort confessions *or* avowals. **Après l'— de sa faute**, after acknowledging his fault. **Leur silence paraissait un —**, their silence appeared an admission. **De l'— de tout le monde, Molière est le plus grand poète comique qui ait jamais paru**, it is admitted by everybody that Molière is the greatest comic poet that has ever appeared. **Il est certain, de l'— des Juifs, que...**, it is certain, from the admission (*or* testimony) of the Jews, that..., **Il est certain, de leur propre —, que**, it is certain, from their own admission, that...

4. declaration. **Je lui fis l'— de ma flamme**, I made her a declaration of my love, of my passion.

5. *Feud. Law.* act establishing the character of a vassal. **Homme sans —**, a man whom no lord owns as his vassal ; *Fig.* (in modern phrase) a vagabond, a vagrant.

AVEUGLANT, E, avœglâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* blinding. **— comme l'éclair**, blinding like lightning. **La passion la plus aveuglante, c'est l'amour**, love is the most blinding passion.

AVEUGLE, avœgl', [Lat. : ab, without ; oculus, eye], *adj.* **1**. blind : *a*) deprived of sight, sightless ; *b*) without perception, discernment, *or* judgment ; *c*) ignorant, unenlightened ; *d*) not based on reason, unreasoning, unreflecting ; *e*) thoughtless, reckless, headlong. *a*) **Être —**, to be blind. **Devenir —**, to become blind. **Il fut — dans sa vieillesse**, he was blind in his old age. **Ce n'est pas l'amour qu'il fallait peindre —, c'est l'amour-propre**, it is not love, but self-love, that should be painted blind. *b*) **Être — sur ses défauts**, to be blind to one's own defects. **Les amants sont aveugles**, lovers are blind. **Changer son cheval borgne contre un —**, to change from bad to worse. **Il faut qu'il soit bien — pour ne pas voir ce qui se passe chez lui**, he must be very blind not to see what is going on in his own house. **L'ambition et la colère rendent les hommes aveugles**, ambition and anger make men blind. *c*) **— sur mon sort**, blind as to my future fate. *d*) **Presque toutes les religions demandent une foi —**, nearly all religions exact a blind belief. **Il a en son père une confiance —**, he has a blind confidence (*or* has implicit confidence) in his father. **Soumission —**, blind submission. **Complaisance —**, blind (unreflecting) compliance *or* complaisance. **Il fut l'— instrument de leur vengeance**, he was the blind (*or* unconscious) instrument of their vengeance. *e*) **Fureur —**, blind rage *or* fury. **Passion —**, blind (*or* reckless) passion.

2. **Hémorroïdes aveugles**, *Med.* blind (*or* dry) piles. **L'intestin —**, *Anat.* the cæcum.

3. **Tapis —**, *Com.* Smyrna carpets in which the patterns are imperfectly executed. **Fenêtre —**, blind window.

4. **Serpent —**, *Nat. Hist.* cæcilia : blind worm. slow-worm.

AVEUGLE, *smf.* blind man, blind woman. blind person ; *pl.* blind persons, the blind. **Un pauvre —**, a poor blind man. **Une vieille —**, a blind old woman. *Prov.* : **Au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois**, in the kingdom of the blind, one-eyed men are kings. **Crier comme un aveugle qui a perdu son bâton**, to make a great noise, a great outcry over a trifle. **C'est un aveugle qui en conduit un autre**, it is one blind man leading another. **Un aveugle y mordrait**, one may see it with half an eye. **Il n'est pire aveugle que celui qui ne veut pas voir**, none so blind as those who will not see.

AVEUGLE, *sm. Nat. Hist.* cæcilia : blind-worm..

A L'AVEUGLE, EN AVEUGLE, *adv. phr.* blindly : without knowledge, judgment *or* reflection.

AVEUGLE-NÉ, NÉE, *adj.* and *s.* born blind, blind from birth. **Un enfant —**, a child born blind. **Une femme —née**, a woman born blind. **Les aveugles-nés**, the born-blind.

AVEUGLEMENT, avœgl'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* blindness : *a*) privation of sight : in this sense *cécité* is most generally used ; *b*) darkness ; *c*) intellectual darkness, ignorance, error, delusion, illusion. *a*) **Son — même ne lui avait rien ôté de sa gaieté ordinaire**, even his blindness in no way diminished his habitual cheerfulness. *b*) **Quel — de ne pas se laisser convaincre !** what blindness not to allow one's self to be convinced ! *La Bruy.* **Quel étrange — !** what strange infatuation ! *c*) **L'— où l'idolâtrie les avait plongés**, the blindness into which idolatry had plunged them.

AVEUGLÉMENT, avœglémâ*n*-t, *adv.* blindly : without exercising reason or judgment. **Il s'est — jeté dans le péril**, he blindly rushed into danger (*or* the danger). **Croire, obéir —**, to believe, to obey blindly. **Suivre — ses caprices**, to follow blindly one's caprices.

AVEUGLER, avœglé-r, *va.* **1**. to blind : *a*) to deprive of sight ; *b*) to render unable to see ; *c*) to dazzle ; *d*) *Fig.* to deprive of discernment *or* judgment, to delude. *a*) **L'impératrice Irène fit — son fils Constantin l'an 797 de notre ère**, the empress Irene caused her son Constantine to be blinded in the year 797 of our era. *b*) **La poussière nous aveugle**, the dust blinds us. *c*) **La trop grande lumière nous aveugle**, too much light dazzles our eyes. **L'éclat du soleil m'aveugle**, the brightness (*or* glare) of the sun blinds me. *d*) **L'amour-propre l'aveugle**, self-love blinds him. **La prospérité aveugle l'homme**, man is blinded by prosperity. **La superstition qui aveugle l'esprit de l'homme**, superstition which blinds the mind of man. **Être aveuglé par la passion**, to be blinded by passion. **Aveuglé par la poussière**, blinded by the dust. **Aveuglé par la passion de l'or**, blinded by the love of gold. **Ôte-lui cette nue dont la sombre épaisseur aveugle sa raison**, remove from him that cloud whose gloomy density obscures his reason. **L'ambition peut m'éblouir, mais non pas m'—**, ambition may dazzle but cannot blind me. *Corn. Pom.* II. 3.

2. *Naut.* to fother : to stop a leak. **Deux voies d'eau qu'on s'efforça vainement d'—**, two leaks which we vainly attempted to fother.

AVEUGLER, *vn.* to cause blindness, to destroy the sight. **A la longue, le grand soleil, le grand éclat de la neige peut —**, exposure to a blazing sun or to the dazzling whiteness of snow may, in time, cause blindness.

AVEUGLER (s'), *v. refl.* **1**. to blind one's self, to deprive one's self of sight. **Œdipe, selon la fable, s'aveugla de ses propres mains**, according to the fable, Œdipus blinded himself (tore out his eyes) with his own hands.

2. (with *sur*) to be blind, to shut *or* close one's eyes against *or* to. **S'— sur ses défauts**, to be blind to one's own defects. **Ce père**

s'aveugle sur la conduite de son fils, that father is blind to his son's conduct. **Ils s'aveuglaient sur l'évidence de ces prodiges,** they closed (*or* shut) their eyes against the evidence of these prodigies.

AVEUGLETTE, avœglèt', [aveugle], *sf.* used only in the adverbial phrase. : **A l'aveuglette,** groping *or* feeling about (as in the dark). **Chercher à l'—,** to grope (*or* feel) about for a thing. **Aller à l'—,** to feel one's way.

AVIATEUR, aviatœr, *sm.* aviator, flying-man, airman.

AVIATION, aviason, [Lat. : avis, bird], *sf.* aviation, flying. **Champ d'—,** enclosure, aviation course.

AVIATIK, aviatik, [Lat. : avis, bird], *sm.* aeroplane.

AVICOLE, avikol, [Lat. : avis, bird ; colère, to dwell], *adj. Zool.* living on birds (of parasites.)

AVICULAIRE, avikulèr', *adj Naut. Hist.* avicular : *a*) eaten by birds ; *b*) living on birds. **Polygomme —,** knot-grass **Mygale —,** bird-catching spider. **Hippobosque —,** forest-fly.

AVICULE, avikul', [Lat. : avicula, little bird], *sf. Nat. Hist.* avicula : the pearl-oyster. [V. *Aronde.*]

AVICULTEUR, avikültœr, *sm.* bird-fancier, bird-breeder ; aviarist.

AVICULTURE, aviküItur, [Lat. : avis, bird ; cultura, culture], *sf.* aviculture.

AVIDE, avid', [Lat. : avidus], *adj.* **1.** greedy, eager ; avid. **Cet homme est si —, qu'il dévore plutôt qu'il ne mange,** that man is so greedy that he devours rather than he eats. **Des enfants avides,** greedy children. **— de carnage,** greedy of carnage. **— de sang,** greedy of blood, thirsting *or* thirsty for blood, blood-thirsty. **Être — de gloire, d'honneurs, de richesses,** to be avid of (*or* eager for) glory, honours, riches : **Une — espérance,** an eager hope. **Leurs mains de sang avides,** their hands eager for blood. **Un regard —,** an eager look. **Des yeux avides,** eager eyes.

2. covetous, grasping. **Un homme —,** a covetous man. **Il ne faut pas être si —,** you must not be so covetous. **Des hommes avides qui se revêtent de toutes les conditions pour en avoir les avantages,** grasping men who assume all conditions in order to enjoy their advantages. *La Bruy.* 8.

AVIDEMENT, avid'mân-t, *adv.* greedily, eagerly, covetously. **Manger, boire —,** to eat, to drink greedily. **Contempler —,** to contemplate eagerly. **L'amour — croit tout ce qui le flatte,** love eagerly believes whatever flatters it.

AVIDITÉ, avidité, [Lat. : aviditas], *sf.* avidity : *a*) greediness ; *b*) eagerness ; *c*) covetousness. **Manger avec —,** to eat with avidity (*or* greediness). **L'— du gain,** avidity *or* greediness of gain. **Il lut ce livre avec —,** he read this book with avidity (*or* eagerness). **Ecouter avec —,** to listen with avidity, with eagerness. **Et sous un faux semblant de libéralité, soûler ma vengeance et votre —,** and under a false show of liberality, glut my vengeance and your covetousness.

AVILIR, avilir, [vil], *va.* **1.** to debase, to degrade : to dishonour, to disgrace. **Ses habitudes l'ont avili aux yeux de tout le monde,** his habits have degraded him in everybody's opinion. **Il avilit son rang,** he disgraces his rank. **— son nom,** to disgrace (*or* dishonour) one's name. **Est un homme plus avili ?** is there a more degraded man ?

2. to depreciate : to diminish the money value of (goods, etc.). **L'encombrement sur le marché avilit les marchandises,** an overstocked market depreciates goods, brings down the prices of goods. **Des marchandises avilies,** depreciated merchandise.

3. to disparage. **Le burlesque, si justement avili depuis, était alors fort à la mode,** burlesque, so justly disparaged since, was then in great favour. *D'Alemb.* II. 168.

AVILIR, *vn.* to be degrading. **L'avarice avilit,** avarice is degrading.

AVILIR (s'), *v. refl.* **1.** to debase, degrade, dishonour, *or* disgrace one's self. **Qu'est-ce que la noblesse, si l'on peut s'avilir sans la perdre ?** what is nobility, if a man can degrade himself without losing it ?

2. to depreciate, to become of less value (as goods) ; to fall (as prices).

AVILISSANT, E, avilisân-t, ânt', *adj.* debasing, degrading. **Conduite avilissante,** degrading (*or* debasing) conduct.

AVILISSEMENT, avilis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** debasement, degradation ; **2.** depreciation (of goods, etc.) ; **3.** disparagement, discredit.

AVILLON, aviyon, [from aiguillon], *sm.* hind claw in birds of prey.

AVINÉ, E, aviné, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** seasoned with wine (as casks). **Une futaille avinée,** a seasoned cask.

2. soaked *or* stained with wine ; **3.** drunken, drunk, intoxicated. **Tables avinées,** tables stained with wine. **Un homme —,** a drunken fellow. **Il est —,** he is drunk *or* intoxicated. **Avoir les jambes avinées,** to have crooked legs, to stagger from intoxication.

AVINER, aviné-r, [à ; vin], *va.* to season with wine. **Aviner une cuve, une futaille,** to season a vat, a cask.

AVION, aviôn, *sm. Neol.* for aéroplane, *sm.* aeroplane, airplane.

AVIRON, avirôn, [à ; viron ; virer, to turn], *sm.* oar (for rowing boats). **Avirons montés à pointe, à couple,** single-banked oars, double-banked oars. **— de galère,** sweep : a large oar used in small sailing vessels.

AVIRONNERIE, aviron'ri, *sf.* oarmaker's shed *or* shop.

AVIRONNIER, avironyé, *sm.* oarmaker.

AVIS, avi-z, [Lat. : ad, to ; visum, what is seen], *sm.* **1.** opinion : what is thought *or* opined, mind, sentiment. **Donner son —,** to give one's opinion. **C'est mon —,** it is my opinion. **Ils étaient d'— différents, d'— contraires,** they were of different opinions, of contrary opinions. **Il m'est —,** or (in colloq. lang.) **m'est —,** I am of opinion, in my opinion, to my thinking, to my mind. **Il lui est— que,** he is of opinion that. **Son —, a prévalu, a été rejeté,** his opinion prevailed, was rejected. **Être de l'— de quelqu'un,** to be of some one's opinion, to agree in opinion with some one. [In many colloquial phrases *mind* is the exact synonyme of *opinion* :] **A mon —,** to my mind, in my opinion. **Dire son —,** to speak one's mind. **Selon mon —,** according to my opinion, to my mind (*or* thinking), as I think. *Prov.* : **Autant de têtes, autant d'—,** so many men, so many minds. **Deux avis valent mieux qu'un,** two heads are better than one. **Un bon avis vaut un œil dans la main,** good advice is as good as an eye in the hand ; good counsel never comes amiss.

2. opinion, decision *or* vote (expressed or given by a member of a tribunal, council or any deliberative body). **Les — des membres de la commission furent unanimes,** the opinions of the members of the commission were unanimous. **Prendre les —,** to take the votes. **Aller aux —,** to proceed to a vote. **— du conseil d'État,** decision (*or* declaration) of the Council of State (as to the interpretation of a regulation or oridinance). **— de parents,** decision of a family-council (respecting a minor's or a lunatic's person or estate). **— de médecins,** the decision of a consultation of physicians.

3. counsel, advice : in this sense *advice* has no plural **Donner des —,** to give advice (*or* counsel). **S'il veut suivre vos —,** if he will follow your advice, your counsel (*or* counsels). **Sauf meilleur —,** if nothing better be proposed, if no better counsel be given. **Faute d'—,** for want of advice. **Il y a jour d'—,** there is no hurry, there is time. **Prendre des lettres d'—,** *Fig.* to act with all due reflection. **— amical, paternel,** friendly, paternal advice. **Il a profité des — de sa mère,** he has profited by his mother's advice (*or* counsels). **Donneur d'—,** an officious adviser : one who is always proffering advice unasked. **Je n'ai que faire de vos —,** I want none of your advice.

4. notice ; warning. **— important,** important notice. **— au public,** notice to the public, public notice. **Il ne faut pas que les vieillards négligent les — que la nature leur donne,** old *or* aged men (persons *or* people) must not neglect the warnings which nature gives them.

5. advertisement : a short notice perfixed to a book by the publisher or editor. **— au lecteur,** advertisement to the reader ; *Fig.* hint, caution, a word to the wise.

6. intelligence, information, news notice ; *Comm.* advice. **Je vous donnerai — de tout ce qui se passera,** I will keep you informed of all that takes place. **Il m'a transmis des — sûrs,** he has sent me reliable intelligence (*or* information). **Je serai prêt à partir au premier —,** I shall be ready to start at the first notice. **On a reçu — de Rome,** intelligence has (letters *or* advices have) been reveived from Rome. **Suivant l'— de,** as per advice. **Lettre d'—,** letter of advice.

AVISÉ, E, avizé, *pa. p.* **1.** perceived, espied, seen ; imagined, devised. **Ce fut à lui bien —,** that was well imagined on his part ; that was a good idea (*or* a bright thought) of his.

AVISÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** prudent, circumspect, cautious ; **2.** (preceded by *well* or *ill*) advised. **C'est un homme sage et —,** he is a wise and prudent (*or* cautious) man. **Il est fort —,** he is very circumspect. **Un — compère,** a deep (*or* cunning) fellow. [*Substant.* :] **C'est un mal —,** he is an imprudent (*or* ill-advised) man. [Generally written *Malavisé,* which see.]

AVISER, avisé-r, [à ; viser], *va.* **1.** *Colloq.* to espy : to see or perceive, to catch sight of. **Je l'avisai dans la foule,** I espied (*or* caught sight of) him in the crowd. **Si pour mon infortune il ne m'eût avisé,** if, to my sorrow, he had not espied me.

2. to inform. **Va le faire — que je suis ici,** go and inform him (*or* let him know) that I am here.

3. to advise : *a*) to give advice ; *b*) *Comm.* to send a letter of advice to. **Un fou avise bien un sage,** a fool may give a useful hint to a wise man. **Un verre de vin avise bien un homme,** a glass of wine brightens up a man's ideas.

AVISER, *vn.* **1.** (with à) to think of, on *or* about, to reflect on, to see to *or* about, to take care. **— à un moyen,** to think of a means. **Avisez à ce que vous devez faire,** think (*or* think of) what you ought to do. **Il est temps d'— à cela,** it is time to think of it (to see to it *or* about it). **On avisa à ce qu'il fût bien logé,** they took care that he should be well lodged. **Avisez-y bien,** consider

it well. **Avisez-y**, see to it. **Il est temps d'y —**, it is time to see to it. **J'aviserai que...**, I will see (*or* take care) that...

2. to think, to be of opinion, to decide. **Les États avisèrent qu'il fallait mettre un terme à la guerre**, the States decided that the war must be brought to a close. **Qui vous a fait — de ce tour ?** who made you think of that trick ? who put that trick into your head ?

AVISER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to bethink one's self. **Comme un homme qui s'avise tout à coup**, like a man who suddenly bethinks himself. **Je me suis avisé trop tard que**, I too late bethought myself that. **On s'avisa à la fin de lui donner de l'émétique**, they at last bethought themselves of giving him an emetic. *Mol. Le Fest.* III. I.

2. to think of : *a*) to imagine, to devise ; *b*) to reflect on, to consider ; *c*) to take it into one's head. *a*) **S'— d'un bon expédient**, to imagine a good expedient. **J'ai ajouté tous les ornements dont j'ai pu m'—**, I have added all the ornaments I could think of. *b*) **Je ne m'en suis pas avisé**, I did not think of it. **Il ne s'avise de rien**, he thinks of nothing. *c*) **Il s'avisa de se marier**, he took it into his head to marry. *Prov.* : **On ne s'avise jamais de tout**, we cannot think of everything.

3, to venture, to dare, to presume. **Si vous vous avisez de parler mal de moi, vous vous en repentirez**, if you venture (*or* dare) to speak ill of me, you shall repent it.

AVISO, avizo, *sm*, advice-boat, dispatch boat.

AVITAILLEMENT, avitay'mân-t, *sm*, victualling : *a*) supplying with provisions ; *b*) stock or store of provisions.

AVITAILLER, avitayé-r, (O. Fr. : vitaille for victuaille], *va*, to victual : to supply a ship or fortress with provisions.

AVITAILLER (s'), *v, réfl*, to victual : to lay in a store of provisions,

AVITAILLEUR, avitayœr, *sm*, victualler, contractor for victualling (of a place, a camp, a ship, etc.)

AVIVAGE, avivazh', *sm*. 1. brightening, polishing (of metals) ; 2. bringing-out, heightening (of colours) ; 3. applying mercury to the tinfoil (in looking-glass making).

AVIVER, avivé-r, [à ; vif] *va*. 1. to brighten : to give colour, or polish to ; 2. to quicken *or* brisk up (a fire) ; 3. to heighten, to freshen (a colour) ; 4. to polish (metals, marble, etc.) ; 5. to hew, to square (round timber) ; 6. *Fig.* to quicken, to enliven, to give freshliness *or* life to. — **un tableau**, to heighten the colours of a painting. — **une statue de bronze**, to polish a bronze statue. — **le marbre**, to polish marbre. **Le vent avive le feu**, the wind quickens (*or* brisks up) a fire. **La marche a quelque chose qui avive mes idées**, walking has the effect of quickening my ideas.

AVIVER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to become brighter, to brighten ; 2. to revive, to become animated ; 3. to become sharper *or* more acute (as pain). **Une couleur qui s'avive**, a coolur that becomes brighter. **Sa douleur s'aviva**, his pain became more acute.

AVIVES, aviv', *sf. pl. Vet. Surg.* 1. the parotid glands (of a horse) ; 2. vives : swelling or congestion of the said glands.

AVIVOIR, avivaw, *sm*. burnisher : tool used by gilders for spreading good leaf.

AVOCASSER, avokasé-r, [avocat], *vn*. 1. to practise as a barrister ; 2. (in modern usage always taken in an ill sense) to be a pettifogging lawyer, to pettifog.

AVOCASSERIE, avokas'ri, *sf*. (always in an ill sense) ; 1. pettifoggery, pettifogging ; 2. chicanery.

AVOCASSIER, ÈRE, avokasyé, ér', *adj.* (always in an ill sense) pettifogging. **La gent avocassière**, the pettifogging crew.

AVOCASSIER, *sm*. pettifogger.

AVOCAT, avoka-t ; the *t* is pronounced before a vowel in oratory only ; in the pl. it is always mute, and the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel or mute *h* : **Avocats habiles**, avokazabil, [Lat. : advocatus ; ad, to ; vocāre, to call], *sm*. 1. barrister, barrister-at-law counsellor ; counsel (*sing.* and *pl.*) : all these words have the same meaning in England and Ireland, but cannot be employed indifferently ; (in Scotland) advocate. — **fameux, célèbre, éloquent**, famous, celebrated, eloquent barrister (*or* lawyer). **Votre — a, vos avocats ont bien plaidé**, your counsel have pleaded well. — **plaidant**, barrister who pleads in court. — **consultant**, chamber-counsel ; one who gives opinions on points of law. — **principal**, leading barrister. — **général**, — **du roi**, advocate-general, king's advocate : law-officers of the crown having functions in some degree resembling those or the attorney-general and solicitor-general in England. — **de Ponce-Pilate**, — **sans cause**, — **de causes perdues**, a briefless barrister.

2. advocate : upholder, defender ; intercessor. **Il ne faut pas se faire l'— de l'injustice**, one must not become the advocate (*or* defender) of injustice. — **du diable**, devil's advocate : *Rom. Cath. Rel. advocatus diaboli* : the person appointed at Rome to show reason why any one proposed for canonization should not receive it. **Se faire l'— du diable**, to defend a bad cause. **Je serai votre — auprès de votre père**, I will be your advocate (*or* intercessor) with your father. *Prov.* : **Bon avocat, mauvais voisin**, a good lawyer, a bad neighbour.

AVOCATE avokat' *sf*. (female) advocate, defender, intercessor. **Sa mère fut son —**, his mother was his advocate ; his mother defended him, interceded for him. **La sainte Vierge l'— des pécheurs**, the Holy Virgin, the intercessor for sinners.

AVOCATIER, avokatyé, *sm*. *Bot.* persea gratissima, avocado-pear, alligator-pear.

AVOCETTE, avoset', *sf*. *Ornith.* avocet *or* avoset.

AVOINE, avwan', [Lat. : avena], *sf*. 1. oat : the oat plant ; oats : the grain ; 2. *pl.* the oat-crop. **L'— commune**, the common oat, common oats. **La folle —**, the wild oat, wild oats. **Un picotin d'—**, a feed of oats. **L'— sur pied**, standing (*or* growing) oats. **Les avoines sont belles cette année**, the oat-crop is good this year. **Couper, faucher, faire les avoines**, to cut down, to mow, to house (*or* get in) the oat-crop. [The old form, *aveine*, survives in a few proverbial phrases : **Cheval d'aveine, cheval de peine**, a wellfed horse can work hard : a labourer well paid, of work is not afraid. **Cheval faisant la peine ne mange pas l'aveine**, the hardest-worked horse is not always the best fed ; those who work hardest are not always the best paid.]

AVOIR, avwar, [Lat. : habēre ; O. Fr. : aveir, to have], *va*. [*J'ai, tu as, il a* ; *nous avons, vous avez, ils ont* ; *j'avais* ; *j'eus, nous eûmes, vous eûtes, ils eurent* ; *j'aurai* ; *j'aurais* ; *aie, ayons, ayez* ; *que j'aie, que tu aies, qu'il ait, que nous ayons, que vous ayez, qu'ils aient* ; *que j'eusse, qu'il eût, que nous eussions* ; *ayant* ; *eu, eue*, in this verb, the diphthong *eu* has the sound of the vowel *u*.] 1. to have : *a*) to possess ; *b*) to possess as quality or characteristic, and, in a more extended sense, to be in any way connected with or affected by, in speaking of persons or things ; *c*) to hold, to carry ; *d*) to wear, to have on ; *e*) to obtain, to get, to procure : *f*) to know ; *g*) to entertain, to hold, to feel ; *h*) (with *à* followed by a verb in the infinitive) to be under the necessity or obligation of, to be compelled by duty to ; *i*) (with *ne... qu'à* to have but to, to need only ; *j*) as an auxiliary verb, *avoir* indicates the completion of an action.

a) — **du bien**, to have property. — **un emploi**, to have a situation. — **de l'argent**, to have money. — **une maison, une terre**, to have a house, an estate. — **de la fortune**, to have a fortune. — **de grands appointements** to have a handsome salary. **N'— rien**, to have nothing. — **un revenu de tant par an**, to have an income of so much a year (*or* to be worth so much a year). **Il a dix mille francs de rente**, he has ten thousand francs a year. — **de quoi vivre**, to have enough to live on, to have a competency. [*Colloq.* :] — **de quoi**, to have ample means, to be rich. **C'est un homme qui a de quoi**, he is well off, he is a man of ample means. — **des parents, des enfants, des amis, des voisins, des élèves**, to have parents, children, friends, neighbours, pupils. **Il avait des enfants de ses deux femmes**, he had children by both his wives. **Elle avait un fils du roi**, she had a child by the king. **Nous avons de belles promenades dans notre ville**, we have some fine walks in our town. **N'— pas d'enfants**, to have no children — **abondance de beaux habits**, to have plenty of fine clothes.

b) **L'homme a une tête, des bras, des jambes**, etc., man has a head, arms, legs, etc. — **de beaux yeux**, to have fine eyes. — **le bras cassé**, to have a broken arm. — **une bonne tête**, to have a good head. — **de la force, de l'agilité, de l'intelligence**, to have (*or* possess) strength, agility, intelligence. — **des vertus, des vices**, to have virtues, vices. **Les hommes qui ont de la prudence**, men who have prudence. — **connaissance de**, to have a knowledge of, to know, to be acquainted with. — **des soupçons de**, to have suspicions of, to suspect. — **des droits**, to have rights. **Ils ont pour eux la justice**, they have justice on their side. — **la fièvre typhoïde, la petite vérole**, to have the typhus fever, the small-pox. — **mal à la tête, mal aux yeux, mal au doigt**, to have the head-ache, bad eyes, a bad (*or* sore) finger. — **la parole**. V. *Parole*. **Votre chien a de longues oreilles**, your dog has long ears. **Cette vache n'a pas de cornes**, that cow has no horns. **Cet oiseau a un chant très agréable**, that bird has a pleasing song. **Le chien a beaucoup d'attachement à son maître**, the dog is much attached to his master. **Cette ville a de beaux édifices**, that town has some fine buildings. **Votre château a un parc magnifique**, your mansion stands in a splendid park. **Votre maison a cinq étages**, you house has five stories. **Cette table a deux tiroirs**, this table has (*or* contains) two drawers. **Ma montre a une aiguille à secondes**, my watch has a seconds hand. **Ce fruit a une forme allongée et une belle couleur**, that fruit has an elongated form and a fine colour. **L'architecture de cette maison a un caractère imposant**, the architecture of that house has (*or* is of) an imposing character. **Un tel accident peut — des suites fâcheuses**, such an accident may have very disagreeable consequences.

c) — **à la main une coupe, une boîte**, to have (*or* hold) in one's hand a cup, a box. **Il n'avait pas de canne en venant**, he had no stick when he came.

d) **Il avait ce jour-là un habit bleu,** he that day wore a blue coat. — **une bague au doigt,** to wear a ring on one's finger. **Ayant un casque sur la tête,** having a helmet on his head.

e) **On n'a pas ce livre facilement,** it is not easy to procure (*or* obtain) that book. **J'ai eu ce cheval très bon marché,** I had this horse very cheap. **Il a eu tout ce qu'il demandait,** he has had (obtained *or* got) all he asked for. **Elle aura le prix,** she will have (*or* obtain) the prize. **On a deux livres de pommes pour dix sous** ? we have (*or* get) two pounds of apples for ten sous. **On ne peut rien — de cet ouvrier,** one can get nothing from that workman. **Ce n'est pas un homme que vous aurez facilement,** he is a man whom you will not have (*or* gain over) easily.

f) **Trouvant que j'avais peu de latin, il entreprit de m'en enseigner davantage,** finding that I knew but little Latin, he undertook to teach me more. *J. J. Rous. Conf.* 3.

g) **J'ai une opinion tout à fait opposée,** I entertain a quite opposite (*or* contrary) opinion. **Je n'ai aucune estime pour lui,** I have (*or* feel) no esteem for him. **J'ai l'intention de,** I have the intention to, I intend to.

h) **J'ai à faire une visite,** I have a visit to make (*or* to pay). **J'ai à vous remercier,** I have to thank you. **Il a une maison à vendre,** he has a house to sell. **Avoir un champ à cultiver,** to have a field to cultivate. **Le sénat lui ayant fait dire qu'il eût à retirer ses troupes de toutes les provinces,** the senate having intimated to him that he must withdraw his troops from all the provinces. *Vertot. Révol. rom.* x. **Le décret du sénat ordonnait qu'on eût à les poursuivre aux dépens du public,** the decree of the senate ordered that they should be prosecuted at the public expense. *Vertot. Révol. rom.* 1.

i) **N'— qu'à,** to have but (*or* only) to, to need but (*or* only). **Vous n'avez qu'à lever les yeux,** you have only to (*or* you need only) raise your eyes. **Vous n'avez qu'à dire un mot, et la chose sera faite,** you have but to say the word and the thing will be done.

j) **J'ai dit que...,** I have said that... **Je crois — entendu dire,** I think that I have heard say. **Ce qui a été dit par vous,** what has been said by you.

2. when followed by a noun without an article, *avoir* is often rendered by *to be* and the noun by an adjective : — **faim, soif, chaud, froid,** to be hungry, thirsty, hot, cold. — **honte, peur, raison, tort,** to be ashamed, afraid, right, wrong. — **coutume de,** to have the habit of, to be accustomed to. — **familiarité avec,** to be familiar (*or* intimate) with.

3. to be : in speaking of age, length, breadth, etc. — **quinze ans,** to be fifteen years old (*or* years of age), to be fifteen. — **de l'âge,** to be aged (*or* old). **Cette planche a six pieds de long et dix pouces de large,** this plank is six feet long and ten inches wide. **Une rue qui a douze mètres de large,** a street that is twelve metres wide.

4. to be the matter with, to ail. **Qu'avez-vous que vous ne mangez pas** ? **Je n'ai rien,** what ails (*or* what is the matter with) you that you do not eat ? Nothing ails me, *or* there is nothing the matter with me. **Les médecins n'ont pu dire encore ce qu'il a,** the physicians have not yet been able to say what ails him.

Idiomat. phr. **En —,** to be angry, offended *or* vexed with, to be irritated (*or* to have a spite) against ; to meet with a reverse *or* disappointment. **Je ne sais à qui il en avait,** I don't know whom he was offended with. **Je lui demandais à qui elle en avait,** I asked her whom she was offended with (*or* had a spite against). **Vous en aurez,** you shall get your deserts, you will catch it. **En — dans l'aile,** to be winged ; *Fig.* to meet with a loss, reverse, or disappointment. **En — pour son argent,** to have one's money's worth. **Il n'en a pas pour longtemps,** he has not long to live. **J'en ai bien assez,** I have had quite enough of it. **En avez-vous pour longtemps** ? will it take you long to finish ? **J'en ai encore pour plus d'un mois,** I have enough for more than a month still.

— beau (followed by a verb in the infinitive) to be in vain, to be useless. **Il a beau se remuer, il ne réussira pas,** it is useless for him to exert himself, he will not succeed. **J'ai beau faire et beau dire afin de l'irriter,** all I can do or say fails to irritate him. **Ils ont beau se cacher,** it is useless for them to hide themselves, they hide themselves in vain. **On a beau avoir des troupes,** it is useless to have troops. **J'avais beau crier, personne ne m'entendait,** I shouted in vain (*or* shouting was useless), no body heard me.

Y AVOIR, IL Y A, etc. *v. impers.* **Il y a,** there is, there are. **Il y avait, il y eut,** there was, there were. **Je sens qu'il y a un Dieu,** I feel that there is a God. *La Bruy.* **Il y a lieu de croire, de craindre,** there is reason to think, to fear. **Il y eut beaucoup de sang versé,** there was a great deal of blood shed. **Il y a trois jours,** three day ago *or* since. **Il y a un an,** a year ago. **Il y a longtemps que je suis ici,** I have been here a long time. **Il y a deux heures que nous attendons ici,** we have been waiting here these two hours. **Il y aura des vices tant qu'il y aura des hommes,** there will be vices as long as there are men. **Il y en a qui disent,** there are people (*or* persons) who say. **Il y avait au moins deux mille personnes,** there were at least two thousand persons. **Y a-t-il rien de plus indigne** ? is there anything more disgraceful ? **Pourvu qu'il y ait assez d'argent,** provided there be (*or* there is) money enough. **Peut-il y avoir des doutes sur cette question** ? can there be any doubts on that question ? **Ces juifs sont des hommes comme il n'y en a point,** those Jews are men whose likes (*or* whose fellows) are not to be found. *Did. Nouv. Max. Phil.* 25. **Il n'y a qu'à parler,** it is only necessary to speak, you have only to speak. **Y ayant,** there being. **N'y ayant qu'une vérité de chaque chose,** there being but one truth of each thing. **Y ayant des gens qui gagnaient leur vie de cette manière,** there being people who gained their living in that manner.

TO BE, to express a distance. **Combien y a-t-il de Paris à Orléans,** how far is it from Paris to Orleans ? **Il n'y a pas très loin,** it is not very far.

AVOIR, *sm.* **1.** fortune, property : whatever a person possesses. **Tout son — était chez ce banquier,** his whole fortune (*or* all his property) was in the hands of that banker. **Cette maison, cette terre est un bel —,** that house, that estate is a fine property. **Ce n'est pas beaucoup, mais c'est tout mon —,** it is not much, but it is all I have.

2. *Book-keep.* credit, creditor ; credit-side, creditor-side (of an account). **Doit et —,** debtor and creditor sides. **Établir un compte par doit et —,** to make out a debtor and creditor account.

AVOISINANT, E, avwazinân-t, ânt', *adj.* neighbouring, adjoining, adjacent. **Les maisons avoisinantes,** the neighbouring (*or* adjoining) houses. **Les champs avoisinants,** the neighbouring (*or* adjacent) fields.

AVOISINÉ, E, avwaziné, *pa. p.* **Être bien —, mal —,** to have good neighbours, bad neighbours ; to be in a good neighbourhood, in a bad neighbourhood.

AVOISINER, avwaziné-r, [voisin], *va.* to border on (*or* upon) ; to be contiguous *or* adjacent to. **Les terres qui avoisinent la forêt,** the lands bordering on (*or* adjacent to) the forest. **Les provinces qui avoisinent la France,** the provinces which border on France. [*Poet.*] : **Cet arbre avoisine le ciel de son vaste branchage,** that tree rears its mighty branches to the sky. **Une tour qui avoisine les cieux,** a tower reaching to the skies. [*Fig.* :] **Une uniformité qui avoisine l'ennui,** a wearisome uniformity.

AVOISINER (s') *v. refl.* **1.** to be contiguous *or* adjoining. **Maisons qui s'avoisinent,** adjoining houses.

2. to approach, to be approaching, to get near. **Le jour de Pâques s'avoisine,** Easter is approaching.

AVORTÉ, E, avòrté, *adj.* abortive. **Fruit —,** abortive fruit. [*Fig.* :] **Talent —,** abortive talent. **Desseins avortés,** abortive designs.

AVORTEMENT, avòrtœmân-t, *sm.* abortion : *a*) *Physiol.* expulsion of an imperfect fœtus ; *b*) (in speaking of women) miscarriage caused by criminal means ; *c*) *Bot.* imperfect development. ; *d*) *Fig.* miscarriage, failure. **Cette entreprise a abouti à un —,** that entreprise has ended in failure.

AVORTER, avòrté-r, [Low Lat. : abortâre ; Lat. : ab, from ; oriri, to rise], *vn.* **1.** *Med.* to abort, to miscarry (said of women only). **Faire —,** to procure (*or* cause) abortion.

2. (of animals in general) to cast *or* drop young prematurely ; (of mares) to slip foal ; (of cows) to slip calf ; (of ewes) to slip lamb. **Les brebis avortent fréquemment,** ewes often slip lamb.

3. to be abortive : to fall off prematurely. **Cette année presque tous les boutons des poiriers ont avorté,** this year nearly all the fruit-buds of the pear-trees have fallen off.

4. *Fig.* to prove abortive : to fail, to come to nothing. **Le projet venant à —,** the scheme happening to fail. **L'entreprise avorta faute de fonds,** the undertaking failed (*or* came to nothing) from want of money. **Faire —,** to frustrate, to cause the failure of ; to nip in the bud. **Cet accident fit — l'entreprise,** that accident caused the failure of the undertaking. **Les talents que la misère fait —,** the talents which poverty nips in the bud.

[*Avorter* is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act : **Cette femme a avorté hier,** that woman aborted (miscarried *or* had a miscarriage) yesterday. **Ses projets ont avorté par sa faute,** his schemes have failed through his own fault. *Être* is used to indicate a state : **Cette femme est avortée,** this woman is suffering from a miscarriage. **Leurs desseins sont avortés,** their designs are frustrated.]

AVORTON, avòrtôn, *sm.* abortion : *a*) the produce of an untimely birth ; *b*) animal, plant, or fruit imperfectly developed ; *c*) stunted, ill-formed person ; *d*) *Fig.* anything imperfect in design or execution. **Un informe —,** a shapeless abortion. **Ces pêches sont des avortons,** those peaches are abortions. **Ce n'est qu'un —,** he is a mere abortion (*or* is but half a man). **Cet ouvrage n'est qu'un —,** that work is a mere abortion. **Un auteur de mérite n'aurait pas dû mettre au jour un pareil —,** a talented author ought not to have published such an abortion.

AVOUABLE, avouabl', *adj.* avowable.

AVOUÉ, E, avoué, *sm.* **1.** attorney, attorney-at-law, solicitor ; *Colloq.*, lawyer ;

2. *Feudal law-t.* patron, defender (of a church or abbey). **Charge d'—**, an attorney's practise. **Acheter une charge d'—**, to buy an attorney's practice. **Étude d'—**, an attorney's office. **Clerc d'—**, attorney's (*or* lawyer's) clerk, law-clerk.

AVOUER, avoué r; in the future and conditional tenses *j'avouerai*, *j'avouerais*, the *e* is always mute even in poetry [à; vouer], *va.* 1. to avow : *a*) in feudal language, to own as one's lord; *b*) in modern usage, to approve or sanction persons or things; *c*) to confess, to acknowledge, to own; *d*) to recognise as one's own; *e*) to admit, acknowledge. *b*) — **une personne**, to avow a person : to acknowledge as one's agent. **Des moyens que l'honneur avoue**, means which honour can avow. *c*) — **sa faute, ses méfaits**, to acknowledge (avow *or* confess) one's fault, one's misdeeds (*or* bad actions). **Il avoue l'avoir dit**, he admits having said it. **Vous avouerez que votre conduite a été blâmable**, you will own that your conduct has been blamable. *d*) — **un enfant**, to recognize (*or* own) a child. **Mon père ne peut plus l'— pour sa fille**, my father can no longer acknowledge her as his daughter. **Il n'avoua jamais ce pamphlet**, he never avowed (owned *or* acknowledged himself the author of) that pamphlet. — **une dette**, to acknowledge a debt; *Fig.* to confess one's error, to acknowledge one's self in the wrong. **Le but avoué de son départ**, the avowed object of his departure. **C'est un fait avoué**, it is an acknowledged *or* admitted fact.

AVOUER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. (with *de*) to name (*or* give a reference to) as a guarantee; 2. to confess *or* acknowledge one's self; 3. to be avowed, confessed *or* acknowledged. **S'— coupable**, to confess one's guilt. **Cela ne peut s'—**, that cannot be avowed, that is not avowable.

AVOUERIE, avoûri, *sf.* *Feudal law-t.* avowry.

AVOYER, avwâyé, [Lat. : advocâre, to call), *sm.* advoyer, avoyer : a chief magistrate in several Swiss cantons.

AVRELON, avrœlòn, *sm.* *Bot.* rowan-tree, mountain-ash.

AVRIL, avriy' *or* avril; the former is the pronunciation given by the Academy, but the latter is very general, [Lat : aprilis], *sm.* April; *Fig.* the spring-time of life. **La mi-avril**, mid-Avril; the middle of April. **Poisson d'—**, 1. *Pop.* mackerel fish; 2. April fool's errand *or* trick. **Donner un poisson d'— à quelqu'un**, to make a person an April fool. **Recevoir un poisson d'—**, to be made an April fool. **Petit —**, *Sport.* the rutting time of stags, etc. *Prov.* : **Jamais Avril n'est sans épi**, never did April pass without corn in the blade. **En Avril, s'il tonne, c'est nouvelle bonne**, when April blows his horn, 'tis go d for hay and corn. **En Avril, n'ôtez pas un fil**, till April's out, don't cast a clout. **Avril pleut aux hommes, mai pleut aux bêtes**, April showers bring forth May flowers.

AVRILLÉ, E, avriyé, *adj.* *Agr.* sown in April. **Blé —**, spring (*or* spring-sown) wheat (as opposed to winter wheat, which is sown in autumn).

AVRILLET, avriyé, *sm.* *Agr.* spring-wheat (*or* summer wheat).

AVUER, avué-r, [à; vue], *va.* *Sport.* to mark down (partridges, etc.).

AVULSION, avulsyôn, Lat. : avulsio], *sf.* *Surg.* avulsion : evulsion, extraction (of a tooth, etc.).

AVUNCULAIRE, avœnkulèr', [Lat. : avunculus, uncle], *adj.* avuncular : of or pertaining to an uncle.

AXE, aks', [Lat. : axis], *sm.* 1. axis : *a*) the line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of any body, on which it revolves or may be supposed to revolve; *b*) *Math.* a straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; *Bot.* the stem or caudex of a plant. **Si le soleil est fixe ou tourne sur son —**, whether the sun be fixed or turn on its axis. — **de rotation**, axis of rotation : the line round which a body revolves. **L'— d'un cône, d'un cylindre**, the axis of a cone, of a cylinder, **Axes coordonnés**, axes of coordinates, — **optique**, axis of the eye, optical axis. — **d'un cristal**, axis of a crystal (a line round which the different faces are symmetrically arranged). — **d'un édifice**, axis of a building : a line dividing a building into two equal and symmetrical parts. — **d'une rue**, the axis of a street : a line down the middle of a street dividing it into two equal parts. — **de soulèvement ou axe anticlinal**, *Geol.* anticlinal axis. — **synclinal**, synclinal axis. — **magnétique**, magnetic axis : the line uniting the two poles of a magnet. — **tournant**, axle-tree. 2. *Mech.* axle. — **coudé**, cranked axle. — **moteur**, driving axle. — **à deux leviers**, ou — **en T**, cross axle. — **du secteur**, spindle of segment. — **de vis**, screw arbor.

AXIAL, E, aksial, *adj.* axial : pertaining to an axis.

AXIFÈRE, aksifèr', [Lat. : axis; ferre, to bear], *adj.* *Bot.* axiferous : having an axis or stem.

AXIFUGE, aksifuzh, [Lat. : axis; fugĕre, to flee from), *adj.* axifugal, centrifugal

AXILE, aksil', *adj.* *Bot.* axile : lying in the axis.

AXILLAIRE, aksillèr', [Lat. : axilla, armpit], *adj.* axillary : *a*) *Anat.* belonging to the axilla (armpit); *b*) *Bot.* situated in the axil *or* axilla (the angle formed by a branch and stem or by a leaf and branch). *a*) **Nerf —**, axillary nerve. **Glandes axillaires**, axillary glands. *b*) **Fleurs axillaires**, axillary flowers. **Plante à fleurs axillaires**, axil-flowering plant.

AXIOMATIQUE, aksiomatik', *adj.* axiomatic, axiomatical.

AXIOME, aksiôm', [Gr. : ἀξίωμα], *sm.* axiom a self-evident truth.

AXIOMÈTRE, aksiomètr', [Gr. : ἄξων, axis; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* *Naut.* tell-tale (of the tiller).

AXIS, aksis, [Lat.], *sm.* axis : *a*) the second vertebra of the neck; *b*) *Zool.* the Bengal (*or* Indian) stag.

AXONGE, aksônzh, [Lat. : axungia; ungĕre, to anoint], *sf.* *Pharm.* axunge, axungia; hog's lard; prepared fresh lard; in the British Pharmacopœia, *adeps præparata*.

AXILE, aksil', *adj.* *Bot.* non-ligneferous.

AYANT, éyân-t, *pr. p.* V. *Avoir.* **N'— pas d'armes**, having no weapons, being unarmed. — **faim**, being hungry. — **les pieds nus**, having bare feet, being barefoot. [Used as an auxiliary :] — **ainsi parlé**, having spoken thus.

AYANT CAUSE, *pl.* *Ayants cause*, *sm.* *Law t.* assign : person to whom property rights have been assigned by will, deed of gift *or* of sale. **Les héritiers et les ayants cause**, the heirs and assigns.

AYANT DROIT, *pl.* *Ayants droit*, *sm.* party interested, claimant. **Chacun des ayants droit**, each of the parties interested.

AYE-AYE, âi-âi, *sm.* *Zool.* aye-aye : a small quadruped found in Madagascar.

AYLANTHE, élânt', *sm.* *Bot.* ailanto, ailantus.

AZALEA, azaléa, **AZALÉE**, azalé [Gr. : ἀζαλέος], *sf.* *Bot.* azalea, false honeysuckle.

AZÉDARAC, AZÉDARACH, azédarak, [from Ar.], *sm.* *Bot.* melia azedarach : bead-tree, pride of India.

AZEROLE, az'rol', [Span. : azarolia, from Ar. azral], *sf.* *Bot.* azarole, Neapolitan medlar : fruit of the cratægus azarolus.

AZEROLIER, az-rolié, *sm.* *Bot.* azarole-tree : cratægus azarolus.

AZIMUT, azimut, [Ar. : al, the; semt, way], *sm.* azimuth : an arc of the horizon between any vertical circle and the meridian. — **magnétique**, magnetic azimuth : the arc of the horizon between the true meridian of a place and the magnetic meridian.

AZIMUTAL, E, azimutal, al', *adj.* azimuthal azimuth. **Erreur azimutale**, azimuthal error, error in azimuth (in speaking of a transit instrument). **Cercle —**, azimuth circle. **Cadran —**, azimuth dial.

AZIMUTAL, *sm.* *Naut.* azimuth compass.

AZOOTIQUE, azoôtik', [Gr. : ἀ, neg.; ζῷον, animal], *adj.* *Geol.* azote, azootic : having no organic remains.

AZOTATE, azotat', *sm.* *Chem.* azotate nitrate (the latter word is most used by English chemists).

AZOTE, azot', [Gr. : ἀ, neg.; ζωή, life], *sm.* azote, nitrogen. **Gaz —**, (*adject*,) nitrogen.

AZOTÉ, E, azoté, *adj.* *Chem.* azotized.

AZOTEUX, EUSE, azitœ, œz', *adj.* *Chem.* azotous, nitrous.

AZOTIMÈTRE, azotimetr', azote; [Gr. : μέτρον, measure], azotimetre : apparatus for dosing out azote.

AZOTIQUE, azotik', *adj.* *Chem.* azotic, nitric.

AZOTITE, azotit', *sm.* *Chem.* azotite, nitrite.

AZOTURE, azotur', *sf.* *Chem.* nitride.

AZTÈQUE, aztèk', *sm.* Aztec : one of the aboriginal inhabitants of Mexico.

AZUR, azur, [Ar. : al-azurd, bleu], *sm.* 1. smalt : a pigment composed of glass fused with cobalt; 2. (a colour) azure, sky-blue; 3. *Herald.* azure : a tincture denoted by horizontal lines. — **de Hollande**, Dutch blue. **Pierre d'—**, lazulite, azure-stone. — **de cuivre**, blue carbonate of copper, blue verditer. **Boules d'—**, blue-balls (used to tinge linen blue). **Le soleil se couchait dans une nuée d'or et d'—**, the sun was setting in a cloud of gold and azure. *Voiture, lettr.* 10. **Là de plus beaux soleils dorent l'— des cieux**, there brighter suns gild the azure of the skies. *A. Chen.* 99. **L'écu de France était à trois fleurs de lis or en champ d'—**, the shield of France was three fleurs de lis gold in a field azure.

AZURÉ, E, azuré, *adj.* azure, azured. **La voûte azurée**, the azure vault, the blue sky.

AZURER, azuré-r, *va.* to azure : to tint with blue. **Le regard n'y voit rien que le ciel et l'onde qu'il azure**, the eye there sees nothing but the sky and the sea which it azures. *La Mart. Médit.* 24.

AZURESCENT, E, azurèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* azurescent.

AZURIN, E, azurân, in', *adj.* pale-azure, pale-blue. [*Azurn* was used by Milton in this sense, but is now obsolete].

AZY, AZI, azi, *sm.* rennet made of skim milk and vinegar.

AZYGOS, azigos, [Gr. : ἀ, neg.; ζυγός pair, yoke], *adj.* 1. *Anat.* azygous; 2. *sf.* azygos. **La veine azygos ou l'azygos**, the azygous vein, the azygos.

AZYME, azim, [Gr. : ἄζυμος; ἀ, neg.; ζύμη, yeast, leaven], *adj.* 1. azymous, unleavened; 2. *sm.* azym or azyme : unleavened bread. **Pain —**, unleavened bread, **La fête des azymes**, the feast of unleavened bread.

B

B, bé, *sm.* B : the second letter of the alphabet. **Un B majuscule,** a capital B. **Un B minuscule,** a small (*or* little) B. **Être marqué d'un B (être borgne, bigle, bossu, boiteux,** etc.), to be one-eyed, cross-eyed, humpbacked, lame, etc. **Ne parler que par B et par F,** to be a hard swearer, to be always swearing : B and F being the initials of two vulgar French (bougre ; foutre).

B., **1.** *boréal,* boreal, northern ; **2.** *boulevard,* boulevard ; **3.** *basse,* bass ; **4.** *Rouen (frappée à),* Rouen (struck at) ; **5.** *bénéfice,* profit ; **6.** *bore,* boron (chem.).

BA., *baryum,* Barium.

B. A., *Balneum arena,* (bain de sable), sand-bath.

BAG., *bagages,* baggage.

B.-ALPES, *Basses-Alpes,* Lower-Alps.

BANQ., *Banque,* Bank.

B. A. P., *billets à payer,* bills payable.

B. A. R., *billets à recevoir,* bills receivable.

Bard., *Boulevard,* Boulevard.

B.-ARTS, *Beaux-Arts,* Fine Arts.

BAS.-PYR., *Basses-Pyrénées,* Lower-Pyrenees.

BAT., *bataillon,* battalion.

BB., *Strasbourg (frappée à),* Strasburg (struck at).

B.-D.-R., *Bouches-du-Rhone,* Bouches-du-Rhône.

BÉN , BÉNÉF., *bénéfice,* profit.

BIBLIOGR., *bibliographie,* bibliography.

BI-MENS., *bi-mensuel,* fortnightly.

B. M., **1.** *Beata Maria, Bienheureuse Marie,* Blessed Virgin ; **2.** *Balneum Mariæ, Bain-Marie,* bain-marie.

B. P. F., *Bon pour francs,* good for... francs, cheque.

B.-PYR., *Basses-Pyrénées,* Lower-Pyrenees.

BR., **1.** *broché,* stitched ; **2.** *brochure,* brochure, pamphlet.

B.-RHIN, *Bas-Rhin,* Lower-Rhine.

B. S. G. D. G., *breveté, sans garantie du gouvernement,* patented without government guarantee.

BUR., *bureau,* office.

B. V., *Balneum vaporis, bain de vapeur,* Vapour-bath.

BABA, baba, [Pol. : baba], *sm.* bun : a plum (*or* currant) cake.

BABEL, babèl, [Heb., confusion, the oriental name of Babylon], *sf.* Babel, Tower of Babel : *a)* Babylon ; *b)* a scene of confusion and uproar. **Cette assemblée est la Tour de Babel,** that assembly is a Babel,is a scene of utter confusion.

BABEURRE, babœr, [bas ; beurre], *sm.* buttermilk.

BABICHE, babish', *sf.* **BABICHON** ba-, bishôn, [Corr. of barbichon], *sm.* a lapdog.

BABICHE, *sf.* a short beard : a corruption of BARBICHE, which see.

BABIL, babiy', [imit.], *sm.* **1.** (in a good sense) prattle, chatter ; **2.** (in an ill sense) babble, prate, prating, twaddle, twaddling ; **3.** chatter (of birds) ; **4.** babble babbling (of a dog that has lost the scent). **Je ne hais pas le babil des enfants,** I do not dislike the prattle of children. **L'éternel babil des soi-disant philosophes,** the everlasting twaddle of self-styled philosophers. **Il n'a que du —,** he is all talk. **On entendait au loin le — d'un ruisseau,** in the distance the babbling of a rivulet was heard, *G. Sand.*

BABILLAGE, babiyazh', *sm.* babbling, prattling, chatter, chattering, twaddle, twaddling.

BABILLARD, E, babiyar, ard' ; in the masc. the *d* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel, *adj.* **1.** prattling, babbling, chattering ; **2.** twaddling, prating ; **3.** talkative, loquacious. **Enfant —,** a prattling child. **Pie babillarde,** a chattering pie, a talking magpie. **Chien —,** a babbling dog, a dog that gives tongue without occasion.

BABILLARD, E, *smf.* **1.** babbler, prater, chatterer, twaddler. **C'est un franc —,** he is a great babbler (*or* chatterer). **Quelle incommode babillarde que cette femme !** what a tiresome babbler that woman is !

2. *sm.* mill-clack : part of the hopper of a mill.

BABILLEMENT, babiy'mân-t, *sm.* babbling, babblement ; loquacity, talkativeness.

BABILLER, babiyé-r, *vn.* **1.** to prattle, to chatter ; to babble, to prate ; **2.** to babble, to gossip, to give tongue (as a hound that has lost the scent). **Cet enfant ne fait que babiller,** that child does nothing but chatter.

BABILLERIE, babiyœri, *sf.* babbling, chattering.

BABINE, babin', **BABOUINE**, babouin', [Lat. : labina, dim. of labia, lips], *sf.* pendant lip (of certain animals) *pl.* chops. **Ne tirez pas la — de ce chien,** don't pull that dog's lip. **Les babines d'une vache, d'un chien,** the lips (*or* chops) of a cow, of a dog. [Sometimes used colloquially in speaking of persons :] **Il s'en lèche les babines,** he is smacking his lips (*or* gills) over it. **Il s'en est donné par les babines,** he has had a good blowout (*or* a hearty meal) ; *Fig.* he has got through all his property.

BABIOLE, babiol', [of doubtful origin ; Ital. : babbola], *sf.* **1.** plaything, toy ; **2.** (anything of little value or importance) bauble, trifle, gew-gaw, gimcrack, knick-knack. **Donner des babioles à un enfant,** to give toys (*or* playthings) to a child. **Il ne s'amuse qu'avec des babioles,** he finds amusement only in trifles. **Son cabinet n'est rempli que de babioles,** his cabinet is full of nothing but knick-knacks.

BABION, babiôn, *sm.* babian : a small baboon.

BABIROUSSA, babirousa, **BABIRUSSA**, babirusa, [Malay : bâbi, hog ; rûsa, deer], *sm.* babiroussa : the horned hog of Java.

BÂBORD, bâbôr, [Fr. : bas ; bord], *sm.* *Naut.* **1.** larboard, port : the left side of a vessel ; the latter word is now always used in the British navy ; **2.** the port *or* larboard watch. **Faire feu — et tribord,** to fire both broadsides ; *Fig.* to leave no stone unturned, to use all the means at one's command.

BÂBORD, *adv. Naut.* larboard, to port, a-port. **— la barre !** port the helm ! helm a-port ! **— tout** ! hard a-port !

BÂBORDAIS, bâbôrdè-z, *sm.* man belonging to the port *or* larboard watch. **Les bâbordais,** the port watch.

BABOUCHE, baboush', [Ar. : bâboudj, from Persian], *sf.* babouche : Turkish slipper.

BABOUIN, babouan [uncertain orig. ; apparently from babine, lip], *sm.* **1.** baboon ; **2.** monkey : a mischievous *or* tiresome child (boy). **C'est un petit —,** he is a tiresome monkey. **Baiser le —,** to humiliate one's self. **Faire baiser le —,** to exact submission from.

BABOUINE, babouin', *sf.* **1.** monkey, jade, hussy (in speaking of a girl) ; **2.** a pimple on the lip. V. BABINE.

BABOUVISME, babouvism', *sm.* Babouvism : the doctrine of absolute equality, so called from Babeuf, a zealot of the great French revolution (1760-1797).

BABOUVISTE, babouvist', *sm.* Babouvist : a partisan of absolute equality, as advocated by Babeuf.

BABYLONE, babilon', [Heb. : babel, confusion], *sf.* **1.** Babylon : **2.** *Fig.* Babel : a scene of confusion and uproar.

BABYLONIE, babiloni, *sf. Anc. Geog.* Babylonia.

BABYLONIEN, ENNE, babiloniân, ien, *adj.* Babylonian : pertaining to Babylon.

BAC, bak, [Celtic ; Dut. : trough], *sm.* **1.** ferry-boat ; **2.** *Brew.* bac, cooler, cooling-vat ; **3.** tank (to receive rain-water) ; **4.** fish-tank.

BACCALAURÉAT, bakalôréa, [Low Lat. : baccalaureus], *sm.* baccalaureate : bachelorship, bachelor's degree.

BACALIAU, bakaliô, *sm.* salt ling, salt codfish.

BACCARA, bakara, [orig. unknown], *sm* baccara : a game at cards.

BACCHANAL, bakanal, [Lat. : bacchanalis ; Bacchus], *sm. Colloq.* row, shindy, uproar. **Faire du —,** to kick up a row.

BACCHANALE, bakanal', *sf.* **1.** bacchanal : a tumultuous dance ; **2.** *Fig.* noisy revel ; **3.** *pl. Antiq.* bacchanalia : feast in honour of Bacchus ; **4.** *sing.* **La Bacchanale de Poussin,** Poussin's Bacchanalian dance : a famous painting.

BACCHANALISER, bakanalizé-z, *vn.* to make a noise, to revel, to riot.

BACCHANTE, bakânt', [Bacchus], *sf.* bacchante : *a)* priestess of Bacchus, a bacchanal ; *b) Fig.* a disreputable woman, a termagant.

BACCHUS, bakus, *sm.* Bacchus : *a)* the god of wine ; *b) Fig.* wine.

BACCIFÈRE, baksifèr, [Lat. : bacca, berry ; ferens, bearing], *adj. Bot.* bacciferous : berry-bearing.

BACCIFORME, baksifôrm, [Lat. : bacca, berry ; forme], *adj. Bot.* berry-shaped.

BACCIVORE, baksivor', [Lat. : bacca, berry ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* baccivorous : feeding on berries.

BACHAT, bascha, [bac], *sm.* hog-trough, pig-trough.

BACHAUMONT, bashōmon, (François Le Coigneux de), poet and essayist (1624-1702) ; — (Louis Petit de) prose-writer (1690-1771).

BÂCHE, bâsh', [bac], *sf.* **1.** *Gard.* forcing-frame, hot-bed frame ; **2.** cistern (of a pump) ; **3.** *Fish.* drag-net (for shallow-water) ; **4.** cart-, waggon-, or rick-cloth ; (when covered with tar or paint) tarpauling ; (when stretched over hoops) tilt ; **5.** tank, cistern. **— alimentaire,** feeding cistern. **— à eau froide,** cold water cistern. **— du condenseur,** hot-well.

† **BACHELETTE**, bash'lèt', *sf.* spinster : young girl, lass, damsel.

BACHELIER, bash'lyé, [O. Fr. : bas ; chevalier], *sm. Feud.* **1.** knight bachelor ; **2.** bachelor : *a)* one who has taken the first

university degree; *b*) an unmarried man. **— ès lettres, ès sciences,** bachelor of letters, of sciences.

BACHELIÈRE, bash'lyière, *sf.* woman provided with the degree of bachelor.

BÂCHER, bâshé-r, *va.* to cover with a tarpauling *or* water-proof cloth; to tilt.

BACHIQUE, bashik', [Bacchus], *adj.* bacchic, bacchical: jovial, convivial. **Chanson —,** a drinking song, an anacreontic.

BACHON, bashon, **BACHOU,** bashou, [bac], *sm.* wooden vessel, a tub.

BACHOTTE, bashot', [bachot], *sf.* copper skillet *or* hand-bowl (used by papermakers).

BACHOT, basho-t, [from bac], *sm.* **1.** wherry: flat-bottomed small boat, passage-boat; **2.** *School cant.* baccalaureate. **Il a passé son —,** he has passed his bachelor exam.

BACHOTEUR, bashotœr, *sm.* ferryman, boatman.

BACILE, basil', *sf.* *Bot.* samphire; crithmum maritimum.

BACILLAIRE, basilair, [bacille], *adj.* bacillary, bacillar: consisting of little rods.

BACILLE, basil, [Lat.: bacillus, little rod], *sm.* *Biol.* bacillus: microbe of a vegetable character in the form of little rods. **— du choléra,** the cholera bacillus. Pl. *Bacilli.*

BACILLIFORME, basiliform, *adj.* bacilliform.

BACILLOSCOPIE, basiloskopi, [Lat. bacillus; Gr.: σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* bacterioscopy: microscopic examination of bacteria.

BÂCLAGE, bâklazh', *sm.* **1.** arranging of boats, etc., in tiers near a quay; **2.** closing of a port by chains, etc.; **3.** stoccado, stockade (across a river); **4.** hasty, scamped work.

BÂCLER, bâklé-r, [of doubtful origin], *va.* **1.** to bar up (a door or window); **2.** to close with chains or cables (as the entrance of a port); **3.** to stockade (a river, to erect a stockade across it); **4.** to moor (a boat near a quay); **5.** *Colloq.* to patch up, to cobble up, to knock up, to hurry through, to slubber (work of any kind). **Il ne fait que — sa besogne,** he only slubbers his work. **Il a bâclé sa tragédie en quinze jours,** he botched, cobbled *or* patched up his tragedy in a fortnight. **C'est une affaire bâclée,** it is a patched up affair. **Cette affaire est bâclée,** that affair is settled.

BACTÉRICIDE, baktērisid, [Gr.: βακτηρία, stick; Lat.: cædere, to kill], *sm* and *adj.* bactericide, bactericidal.

BACTÉRIDIE, baktéridi, *sf.* bacteridium.

BACTÉRIE, baktéri, [Gr.: βακτηρία, stick], *sf.* *Med.* bacterium, *pl.* bacteria.

BACTÉRIEN, ENNE, baktérian, *adj.* bacterial: pertaining to bacteria.

BACTÉRIOLOGIE, baktériolozhi, [Gr.: βακτηρία; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* *Med.* bacteriology: the scientific study of bacteria.

BACULITE, bakulit, [Lat.: baculum, stick], *sf.* baculite: genus of fossil shells, allied to the ammonites.

BADAUD, E, badô, badôd', the final *d* of the masculine is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel, [Lat.: badāre, to gape; Provençal: bādau; Fr.: bayer], *smf.* a gaping simpleton; cockney, saunterer, booby, sawney: the first is said almost exclusively of Londoners. **Un franc —, une vraie badaude,** a regular nunny *or* simpleton (male or female). **Les badauds de Paris,** the cockneys of Paris.

BADAUD, E, *adj.* silly, foolish.

BADAUDAGE, badôdazh', *sm.* sauntering, cockneyism.

BADAUDER, badôdé-r, *vn.* to go sauntering about, to gape with wonder or curiosity (like a simpleton).

BADAUDERIE, badôd'ri, *sf.* sauntering, acting *or* talking like a simpleton; cockneyism (in speaking of a Londoner); idle talk.

BADE, bad', *pn.* *Geog.* **1.** Baden: a grand duchy; **2.** Baden-Baden: a watering place in Baden.

BADELAIRE, bad'lêr', [Ety. unknown] *sm.* *Herald.* short scimetar.

BADERNE, badèrn', [Breton: badern], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* dolphin (of a mast); **2.** fender: matting, mat (made of old rope or spun yarn) used to prevent chafing, or laid on the deck to prevent horses, etc., from slipping); **3.** *Fig.* a worn-out person or thing. *Fig.* rubbish.

BADIANE, badian', [Pers.; badian], *sf.* *Bot.* aniseed-tree: illicium anisatum (producing star *or* Chinese aniseed).

BADIGEON, badizhôn, [orig. unknown,] *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* whitewash, limewash (white *or* coloured); **2.** badigeon: *a*) a cement of powdered stone and plaster; *b*) putty, for wood-work.

BADIGEONNAGE, badizhonazh', *sm.* **1.** whitewashing, lime-washing (of walls); **2.** *Med.* painting on the skin as with a tincture of iodine.

BADIGEONNER, badizhoné-r, *va.* **1.** to lime-wash, to whitewash, to colour: to wash walls with a solution of lime, whiting, or colour; **2.** to badigeon: to fill holes or remedy defects in a statue, etc. V. *Badigeon.*

BADIGEONNEUR, badizhonœr, *sm.* **1.** whitewasher, lime-washer, colour-washer: mason or plasterer who washes walls with white or colour; **2.** dauber: a sorry painter.

BADIN, E, badan, in', [same as badaud], *adj.* **1.** merry, playful, sportive; **2.** jocular, jocose, jesting. **Cet homme est —,** he is a merry fellow. **Elle est fort badine,** she is very playful. **Il a l'humeur badine,** he is of a playful (*or* merry) disposition. **Esprit —,** a sportive wit. **Air, ton —,** playful air, playful tone. **Style —,** playful, jocose style. **Des vers badins,** playful poetry; (in an ill sense) licentious poetry.

3. foolish, silly. **Dieu me garde d'être assez — pour...,** God keep me from being foolish enough (or such a fool as) to... *Mol. Dép. am.* I. 2.

4. *s.* jester, joker. **C'est un —,** he is a joker.

BADINAGE, badinazh', *sm.* **1.** playfulness, sportiveness; **2.** jesting, joking, jest, joke; **3.** trifle, child's play; **4.** foolery, fooling. **Le — de son humeur,** the playfulness of his humour. **Un innocent —,** an innocent jest. **Ceci n'est point un —,** this is no joke. **Imitez de Marot l'élégant —,** imitate the elegant playfulness of Marot. *Boil. Art. p.* I. [*Colloq.*:] **Ce travail n'est pour lui qu'un —,** that work is only child's play for him. **Que prétendez-vous avec tout ce — ?** what do you mean by all this fooling?

BADINANT, badinan-t, *sm.* spare horse (accompanying a team).

BADINE, badin', [from badiner], *sf.* **1.** switch: a small flexible walking stick, a riding stick; **2.** *pl.* *Smith.* a light pair of tongs.

BADINEMENT, badin'mân-t, *adv.* playfully, sportively.

BADINEMENT, *sm.* V. *Badinage.*

BADINER, badiné-r, *va.* **1.** to play, to frolic. **— avec ses compagnons tout le jour,** to play all day with one's companions. **Laissez — les enfants,** let the children play. **Ce cheval badine avec son mors,** this horse plays with his bit. **On ne badine pas avec l'amour,** there should be no trifling with love. *A. de Muss.*

2. to trifle: to be playful or sportive. **Il badine agréablement dans ses lettres, dans sa conversation,** he trifles agreeably in his letters, in his conversation.

3. to joke, to jest. **C'est un homme qui aime à —,** he is a man who likes to joke, to have his joke. **Ne voyez-vous pas qu'il badine ?** do you not see that he is joking? **Vous badinez; ce que vous dites n'est pas croyable,** you are joking (*or* jesting), what you say is incredible. **C'est assez —,** enough of joking, have done with joking. **C'est un homme qui ne badine pas,** he is a man that never jokes: he is always in earnest, serious *or* stern.

4. *Fig.* to flutter *or* wave about, to play freely, to hang loose. **Laissez — le voile,** let the veil hang loose. **Cette dentelle est trop tendue, il faut qu'elle badine,** that lace is stretched too tight, it must play freely, must be left loose. *Acad.*

BADINER, *va.* to have one's joke with, to joke, to rally, to banter. **Elle a bien badiné les autres, mais aussi elle a été badinée à son tour,** she has freely joked others, but she has been bantered in her turn.

BADINERIE, badin'ri, *sf.* joke, jest, pleasantry, trifling, idle talk. **Ce n'est qu'une —,** it is only a jest.

BADOURS, badour, *sm.* *pl.* *Smith.* middle-sized tongs.

BADROUILLE, badrouy', [orig. unknown], *sf.* *Naut.* swab: a large mop.

BAFFETAS, bafta, [Pers.: baft, woven], *sm.* baffetas: a kind of coarse Indian cotton piece goods.

BAFOUER, bafoué-r, [of uncertain orig., perhaps from *bab*, an abbreviation of babine], *va.* to scout, to flout, to scoff at. **On l'a bafoué,** they scouted (*or* scoffed at) him.

BÂFRE, bâfr', *sf.* *Pop.* **1.** blow-out, tuck-out: a copious meal; **2.** guttling, gormandizing.

BÂFRER, bâfré-r, *vn.* to guttle, to gormandize.

BÂFREUR, bâfrœr, *sm.* guttler, gormandizer.

BAGACE, bagas', *sf.* cane-trash. *V. Bagasse.*

BAGAGE, bagazh', [O. Fr.: bague, a bundle], *sm.* **1.** baggage (of an army, etc.); **1.** luggage (of travellers). **Voyageur sans —,** a traveller without luggage. **Plier, trousser,** to pack off, to be off, bag and baggage, to decamp; *Fig.* to die, to make one's exit. **Il faut que vous fassiez enregistrer votre —,** you must have your luggage registered. **Il n'a qu'un mince —,** his stock is not very great. **— littéraire,** literary knowledge.

BAGARRE, bagar', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** hubbub, row; **2.** brawl, squabble, confusion, tumult; **3.** crowd, crush. **Être dans une —,** to be in a fray. **Se tirer, se sauver de la —,** to get out of the crush.

BAGASSE, bagas', [Span.: bagazo], *sf.* **1.** bagasse, cane-trash; **2.** refuse (of indigo), indigo waste.

BAGASSE, [Provençal: bagassa], *sf.* slut, hussy, jade: a loose woman.

BAGATELLE, bagatèl', [of doubtful origin; Ital.: bagatella, a trifle, a charlatan's trick], *sf.* **1.** bagatelle: *a*) trifle, anything of little value or importance; *b*) gimcrack, knick-knack, bauble, trinket. **Mille francs : c'est une — pour un homme aussi riche,** a thousand francs! that is a trifle for so rich a man. **Cette boutique n'est pleine que de bagatelles,** that shop is full of nothing

but knick-knacks (gimcracks *or* trinkets). **Les bagatelles qu'on porte sur soi autant pour la vanité que pour l'usage,** the trinkets (baubles *or* gimcracks) that people wear as much from vanity as for use. **Il se fâcha pour une —,** he took offence about a trifle.

2. frivolity, trifling, nonsense. **S'amuser à des bagatelles,** to amuse one's self with trifles (*or* frivolities); to trifle away one's time. **Bagatelles de la porte,** trifles (fooleries imagined by showmen to induce the public to go in). **S'amuser aux bagatelles de la porte,** to be amused with trifles, to fiddle-faddle. **La bagatelle à part,** trifling apart. **— que tout cela!** that is all nonsense! **Bagatelle!** stuff and nonsense.

BAGNE, bany. [Ital. : bagno, bath], *sm.* 1. bagnio, convict prison, hulks; 2. *Gard.* tub containing sifted mould for flower-pots.

BAGNOLE, bagnol, [bagne], *sf.* 1. box for the transport of horses on the railway; 2. *Pop.* dim. of bagne, hulks; convict settlement; 3. wretched dwelling, tumble-down house; bad, or rickety barrow or cart.

BAGNOLET, banyolé, *sm.* 1. *Naut.* tarpauling (to cover the cables in undecked vessels); 2. ancient head-dress of women.

BAGOU, bagou, [argot : gueule], *sm. Cant.* gab, gift of the gab, tongue well hung. **Il a du —,** he has the gift of the gab; his tongue is well hung. **Quel —** what a gab!

BAGUAGE, bagazh', [bague], *sm. Gard.* circling, girdling: making a circular incision through the bark of a branch.

BAGUE, bag', [Lat. : bacca, round pearl, ring], *sf.* 1. finger-ring, ring; 2. *Fig.* ring. **Une — garnie de diamants,** a diamond ring. **Une — en or,** a gold ring. **C'est une — au doigt,** it is as good as money; it is a great advantage, a ready resource. **Ce n'est qu'une — au doigt,** it is a post with nothing to do. **Bagues et joyaux,** *Law-t.* rings and jewels: the personal ornaments belonging to a wife and which she can claim on her husband's decease.

3. *pl. Milit.* baggage. **Sortir vie et bagues sauves,** to get away from a captured fortress with what baggage one can carry. [*Fig.* :] **Sortir, revenir bagues sauves,** to get *or* come off without loss or injury.

4. ring. **Jeu de —,** 1. running at the ring: an old game of skill, in which persons riding at full speed endeavoured to pass a lance through a suspended ring; 2. merry-go-round, roundabout. **Courir la —,** to run at the ring; *Fig.* to make a rapid excursion *or* trip.

5. *Naut.* grommet, hank. **— à dégréer,** traveller.

BAGUENAUDE, bag'nôd', [origin unknown], *sf. Bot.* bladder-nut; trifle.

BAGUENAUDER, bag'nôdé-r, *vn.* to trifle away one's time, to fiddle-faddle. **Il ne fait que —,** he does nothing but trifle.

BAGUENAUDERIE, bag'nôd'ri, *sf.* idle talk, nonsense.

BAGUENAUDIER, bag'nôdyé, *sm.* 1. trifler. 2. ring-puzzle: a toy.

BAGUENAUDIER, *sm.* bladder-nut tree, bastard senna-tree. **Feuilles de —,** bladder-senna.

BAGUER, baghé-r, [bague], *va.* 1. *Tail.* to tack in the lining of a coat, to baste, to stitch, etc.; 2. *Gard.* to girdle, to circle: to make a circular incision round a branch.

BAGUETTE, baghèt', [Ital. : bacchetta, from Lat. baculus, stick], *sf.* 1. switch; 2. rod, wand: official or professional emblem; 3. ramrod (of a gun, etc.); 4. stick (of a rocket); 5. *Chem.* glass-rod; 6. *Arch.* baguette, filet. **— de fée,** fairy's wand. **— à gants,** glove-stretcher. **— d'huissier,** usher's rod. **— magique,** a magician's *or* conjuror's wand. **— divinatoire,** 1. divining-rod; 2. dowsing-rod: used by those who pretend to find underground springs **— de tambour,** drum-stick. **— à mèche,** candle-rod. **Mener à la —,** to rule despotically. **Obéir à la —,** to obey slavishly, to yield passive obedience. **Passer un soldat par les baguettes,** *Milit.* to make a soldier run the gantlet.

BAGUEUR, baghœr, *sm. Gard.* knife for girdling a tree.

BAGUIER, baghyé, *sm.* ring-case, ring-box, ring-stand.

BAH, bâ, *interj.* bah! pshaw!

BAHUT, bahu-t, (origin unknown), *sm.* trunk: chest, generally with a convex lid. **En —,** presenting a curved section or surface (as the top course of a parapet or wall, the beds or walks of a garden).

BAHUTIER, bahutyé, *sm.* trunk-maker **Faire comme les bahutiers,** to be like a trunk-maker, more noise than work.

BAI, E, bé, [Lat. : badius, chestnut coloured], *adj.* 1. bay: used only in speaking of horses. **Un cheval —,** a bay horse. **Une jument baie,** a bay mare. [The words *fauve, clair, cerise, foncé, châtain, marron, brun,* etc., are often added to qualify the adj. *bai,* and the compound word so formed is invariable: **Des chevaux — clair, — brun.** light-bay, dark-bay horses.]

2. *sm.* a bay horse. **Un beau —,** a beautiful bay (*or* bay horse).

BAIE, bè, [Low Lat. : baia], *sf. Geog.* bay: properly, a golf with a narrow entrance.

BAIE, *sf. Arch.* bay: an opening in a wall or partition for a door or window.

BAIE, [bayer], *sf.* trick, hoax. **J'ai donné cette baie à bien d'autres qu'à vous,** I have played (*or* put) this trick on many others besides you, *Corn.* **Donneur de baies,** a trickster, a hoaxer.

BAIE, [Lat. : bacca, berry], *sf. Bot.* berry. **Plante à baies,** berry-bearing plant. **Dimanche des Baies,** (Or **des Rameaux**), Palm Sunday.

BAIGNADE, bènyad, *sf.* bathing, bath: *Fam.* dousing, ducking.

BAIGNÉ, E, bènyé, *pa. p.* bathed, suffused. V. *Baigner.* **Ses beaux yeux étaient baignés de larmes,** her beautiful eyes were suffused with tears. **Il avait les yeux baignés de larmes,** his eyes were full of tears, he was all in tears. **Elle paraît baignée dans l'excès de la joie,** she seems to swim in an excess of joy, *Mme de Sév.* **Baigné de sueurs,** in a profuse perspiration, dripping with perspiration. **On le laissa baigné dans son sang,** they left him weltering in his blood. **Les plaines baignées par l'Euphrate,** the plains bathed (washed *or* watered) by the Euphrates. **Un magnifique panorama baigné d'air et de lumière,** a magnificent panorama suffused with air and light.

BAIGNER, bènyé-r, [Lat. : balneāre], *va.* to bathe: *a*) to lave in water: *b*) *Med.* to foment or lave with any fluid; *c*) to wet, to bedew; *d*) to wash, to lave (in speaking of rivers or seas). **— un enfant,** to bathe a child. **— un chien,** to bathe a dog, to give a dog a bath (*or* a swim). **Se — les yeux, les pieds, etc.,** to bathe one's eyes, one's feet, etc. **— une plaie,** to bathe, to foment a sore. **— son visage de larmes,** to bathe one's face in (*or* with) tears. **Les pleurs baignaient son visage,** tears bedewed his face. **— son lit de larmes,** to bathe one's bed with tears. **Le Nil baigne l'Ethiopie,** the Nile bathes (*or* waters) Ethiopia. **Le fleuve qui baigne ces parages,** the river which bathes those shores. **La rivière baignait les murailles de la ville,** the river washed the walls of the town.

BAIGNER, *vn.* to float, to swim: *a*) to soak, to be steeped, soaked *or* immersed; *b*) to dip. **Il faut que ces herbes baignent dans l'alcool, dans le vinaigre,** those herbs must soak (be soaked, steeped *or* immersed) in alcohol, in vinegar. **Des olives qui baignent dans la saumure,** olives that soak (*or* float) n pickle. **Cet arbre baigne dans l'étang,** that tree dips (*or* bathes) in the lake. **— dans son sang,** to welter in one's blood.

BAIGNER ((SE), *v. refl.* to bathe, to bathe one's self, to take a bath. **Se — dans la rivière,** to bathe in the river. **Mon chien aime beaucoup à se —,** my dog is very fond of bathing (*or* of being in the water) [*Fig.* :] **Se — dans le sang,** to bathe in blood, to revel in blood. **Il se baigne dans la confiance,** he is full of confidence, he is over-confident.

BAIGNEUR, EUSE, bènyœr, yœz', *s.* 1. bath-keeper, bath-man, bath-woman; 2. bathing man: one who helps others to bathe, to swim; 2. bather: one who takes baths. **Nos bains de mer attirent une foule de baigneurs et de baigneuses,** our sea-bathing places attract a crowd of bathers, male and female.

BAIGNEUSE, *sf.* 1. a kind of cap formerly worn by women; 2. bathing-dress.

BAIGNOIR, bènywâr, *sm.* bathing-place (in a river, etc.).

BAIGNOIRE, bènywâr' *sf.* 1. bath: bath-tub; 2. *Theat.* box on a level with the pit. **— grillée,** a latticed box.

BAIL, bay, *pl.* **BAUX,** bô, [Low Lat. : ballium], *sm.* lease. **— à ferme,** farm lease. **— de maison, à loyer,** lease of a house. **— à cheptel,** lease of a farm with its live stock. **Baux de trois, six ou neuf ans,** leases for three, six, or nine years. **— à vie,** lease for life. **— à terme,** lease for years, for a term of years. **— emphytéotique,** building-lease, improving-lease (generally for ninety-nine years). **Faire ou passer un —,** to execute a lease. **Rompre ou résilier un —,** to cancel a lease. [*Fig.* and *Colloq.* :] **Cela n'est pas de mon —,** that is not in my bond, I am not bound (*or* responsible) for that. **Je n'ai pas fait de —,** I am under no engagement. **C'est comme si je renouvelais un — de vie,** it is as if I took a new lease of my life, *Mme de Sév.*

BÂILLANT, E, bâyân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. gaping, yawning; 2. *Bot.* dehiscent: gaping. **Péricarpe —,** dehiscent pericarp.

BÂILLANTS, *sm. pl. Ornith.* fissirostres: a class of wide-mouthed birds of the order Passeres, including the swallow and the goat-sucker.

BAILLARD, bayar, *sm.* **BAILLARGE,** bayarzh', *sf. Agr.* sprat (*or* battledore) barley.

BAILLE, bay', [Low Breton : balek, tub], *sf. Naut.* bucket, small-tub. **— de combat,** match-tub.

BAILLE-BLÉ, bay-blé, *sm.* spout (of the hopper of a corn-mill).

BÂILLEMENT, bây'mân-t, *sm.* 1. yawning, gaping; a yawn, a gape. **Un long —,** a long yawn. **Avoir de fréquents bâillements,** to be subject to yawning. **Manifester son ennui par des bâillements,** to show one's weariness by yawning.

2. chink: gap or opening between things that should fit close together.

3. *Pros.* hiatus: harshness of pronunciation caused by the concurrence of a final and an initial vowel.

BAILLER, bayé-r, [Low Lat. : bajulāre, to carry], *va.* 1. to give. **— des coups,** to give (*or* deal) blows. **Comme vous bailles des**

soufflets, how free you are with your blows, *Mol. Amph.* 1. 2. **Je m'en vais te — une comparaison**, I will give you a comparison. **— sa foi**, to pledge one's faith, one's troth. **En — d'une belle, la — bonne ou belle**, to try to impose on (*or* humbug) a person. **— le lièvre par l'oreille**, to deceive with fair promises.

2. *Law-t.* to give, to grant, to serve with (a writ, etc.). **— à ferme**, to give (*or* grant) a lease, to let on lease. **Pourquoi ne veut-il pas vous — sa fille** ? why will he not give you his daughter ? *Mariv.*

BÂILLER, bâyé-r, [O. Fr. : baaillier ; Lat. : batāre, to open the mouth], *vn.* **1.** to yawn : to gape from weariness, listlessness, or drowsiness. **Nous bâillons en voyant — les autres**, we yawn through seeing others yawn. **On bâillait à cette comédie**, that play made people yawn. **— de sommeil**, to yawn with sleep.

2. to gape : to chink, to show chinks or crevices ; **3.** (in speaking of a door, etc.) to be a-jar (*or* on the jar). **Les ais de cette cloison bâillent**, the boards of that partition are badly joined (*or* do not fit close).

BAILLERESSE, bayœrès', *sf.* *Law-t.* lessor (female). V. *Bailleur.*

† **BAILLET**, bayé, *adj. m.* sorrel (in speaking of the colour of a horse).

† **BAILLEUL**, bayœl, *sm.* bone-setter.

BAILLEUR, bayœr, [bail, lease], *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* lessor (male). **Le — et le preneur**, the lessor and the lessee.

2. **— de fonds**, **1.** capitalist, money-lender ; **2.** *Com.* sleeping-partner.

3. **— de bourdes**, hoaxer, mystifier.

BÂILLEUR, EUSE, bâyœr, œz', *sm.* yawner, gaper. **Un bon — en fait bâiller deux**, gaping is catching.

BAILLI, bayi, [Low Lat. : bajulus, protector], *sm.* bailiff : a judicial functionary.

BAILLIAGE, bayazh', *sm.* bailiwick : *a*) tribunal presided by a bailiff ; *b*) jurisdiction of a bailiff ; *c*) bailiff's residence.

BAILLIAGER, ÈRE, bayazhé, -èr', *adj.* belonging to a bailiwick.

† **BAILLIE**, bayi, *sf. Feud. law-t.* power, authority. **Mais la fortune qui m'a en —**, but fortune which has me in her power.

BAILLIVE, bayiv', [bailli], *sf.* bailiff's wife.

BÂILLON, bâyô*n*, [bâiller], *sm.* **1.** gag : anything put into the mouth to prevent speech ; **2.** muzzle (to keep a horse, a dog, etc., from biting) ; **3.** *Surg.* a piece of cork or other substance to keep the mouth open during an operation. **Mettre un — à**, to gag ; *Fig.* to silence. **L'argent est le —, le plus en usage dans nos temps**, money is the gag most used now-a-days.

BÂILLONNER, bâyoné-r, *va.* to gag. **— une personne**, to gag a person. [*Fig.* :] **— la presse**, to gag (*or* silence) the press. **Il fut bâillonné par les voleurs**, he was gagged by the thieves. [*Fig.* :] **La presse bâillonnée par des lois rigoureuses**, the press gagged (silenced) by severe laws.

BAILLOQUE, bayôk, *sf. Com.* bayock : speckled ostrich feather (brown and white).

BAILLOTTE, bayot, [baille], *sf.* tub.

BAIN, ba*n*, [Lat. : balneum], *sm.* **1.** bath : *a*) bathing, the act of immersing the body in water or other fluid ; *b*) the fluid used ; *c*) tub or vessel to bathe in ; *d*) *Chem.* a medium for communicating heat ; *e*) *Phot.* immersion or washing in certain liquids, the liquids used ; *f*) metal in a fused state.

a) **— entier**, a complete bath. **— local ou topique**, local *or* topical bath. **Demi-—**, half-bath : immersion to the waist only. **— de siège**, hip-bath. **— de pieds**, foot-bath. **— de propreté**, bath for ablution. **— russe**, Russian bath. **— de santé**, bath taken medecinally. **— turc**, Turkish bath. **— chaud, froid, tiède**, hot, cold, tepid bath. **— d'air chaud**, hot air bath. **Bains sur place, bains à domicile**, baths on the premises, baths sent to persons' own houses. **— de natation**, swimming bath.

c) **— simple**, bath in pure water. **— composé ou médicamentaux**, medicated bath. **— de lait**, milk bath. **— gélatineux**, gelatine bath. **— sulfureux**, sulphureous (*or* sulphur) bath. **— de son**, bran bath. **— d'eau minérale**, mineral water bath. **— de vapeur**, vapour bath. **Chauffer un —**, to heat a bath. **Se mettre au —, entrer dans le —**, to get into a bath. [*Fig.* :] **— de grenouilles, de crapauds**, a frogs' *or* toads' bath : a pool of foul water. **C'est un — qui chauffe**, (said of a dark threatening cloud) there is a storm brewing.

c) **— de zinc, de marbre**, zinc bath, marble bath. **Remplir, vider un —**, to fill, to empty a bath. **La chambre ou salle de —**, the bath room. **Fond de —**, bath linen (to cover the bottom of a bath).

d) *Chem.* **Bain-marie** (pl. *des bains-marie*), a water-bath. **— de sable, de cendres**, sand-bath, ash-bath. **— de vapeur**, steam bath. **— de son**, bran-bath. **— de boue, — de vase**, mud bath.

e) *Phot.* **— réducteur**, (ou de *chlorure*). toning bath. **— à sensibiliser**, sensitizing (*or* exciting) bath. **— d'albumine**, albumen bath. **— d'argent**, silver bath. **— de chlorure de sodium**, salt bath. **— d'hyposulfite de soude**, fixing bath. **— fixateur**, fixing bath. **— de virage**, toning bath.

f) **Mettre un métal en —**, to melt or fuse a metal. **Argent en —**, fused *or* melted silver.

2. bathing. **C'est le meilleur endroit de la rivière pour le —**, that is the best place in the river for bathing. **Ce matin le — était excellent**, the bathing was excellent this morning.

3. *pl.* baths : *a*) bath-house, bathing establishment ; *b*) watering-place, spa, mineral waters ; *c*) bathing. **Bains publics**, public baths. **Entreprise de bains**, bath-house, bathing-establishment. **Les bains de Cauterêts, de Vichy**, etc., the baths, the waters of Cauterêts, of Vichy, etc. *c*) **— de mer**, **1.** sea-bathing ; **2.** sea-side costume **3.** bathing costume. **Son médecin lui a recommandé les bains de mer**, his physician has prescribed sea-bathing. **Les bains sont fort utiles dans certaines affections nerveuses**, bathing is (*or* baths are) very beneficial in some nervous affections.

BAIN-MARIE, ba*n*-mari, [*pl. Bains-Marie.*] *sm. Chem.* bain-marie, water-bath.

BAÏONNETTE, bayonèt, [from Bayonne, in France], *sf.* bayonet. **Charger à la —**, to charge with the bayonet. **Croiser la —**, to bring the bayonet to the charge. **Enlever à la —**, to carry with the bayonet, at the point of the bayonet. **Mettre la — au canon**, to fix bayonet. **Remettre la —**, to unfix bayonet.

BAÏOQUE, bayok, [Ital. : baiocco], *sf.* bajocco : formerly a copper coin in the Papal States, worth about a half penny.

BAIRAM, BEIRAM, bèram, *sm.* Bairam : a religious festival among Mussulmans.

BAISEMAIN, bèz-ma*n*, [baise ; main], *sm.* **1.** kissing of hands, kissing hands : *a*) homage paid by a vassal to his lord in feudal times ; *b*) homage paid to the sovereign in the English and other courts ; **2.** *pl.* compliments, respects. **Faites mes baisemains à vos sœurs**, present my compliments to your sisters. [In the following adverbial phrase this wood is feminine :] **A belles baisemains**, with slavish humility, cringingly, crouchingly.

BAISEMENT, bèz-mâ*n*-t, [baiser, to kiss], *sm.* **1.** kissing, kissing of the foot ; **2.** † *Geom.* osculation. **— de la mule pontificale**, the kissing of the Pope's toe.

BAISER, bèzé-r, [Lat. : basiāre, to kiss], *va.* to kiss : *a*) to salute by applying the lips ; *b*) to touch gently or slighty : *a*) **— quelqu'un à** (ou *sur*) **la bouche, à** (ou *sur*) **la joue, au** (ou *sur le*) **front**, to kiss a person on the lips, on the cheek, on the forehead ; to kiss a person's lips, cheek, forehead. **— la main d'une femme**, to kiss a lady's hand. **Son père le baisa et le congédia**, his father kissed and dismissed him ; his father dismissed him with a kiss. **Elle portait un reliquaire qu'elle baisait avec effusion**, she carried a reliquary which she kissed fervently. **— la main**, to kiss one's hand, to send a kiss (to a person). **— les mains**, to pay compliments or respects. **Je vous baise les mains**, my compliments (*or* respects) to you. [*Ironic.* :] **Oh ! pour cela, je vous baise les mains**, oh ! on that point I must beg to be excused ; in that case, I cannot agree with you. **Vous devriez — les traces de ses pas**, you ought to kiss the very ground he walks on ; you ought to be extremely grateful to him. **— la terre**, to kiss the ground, to humiliate one's self. **— la croix**, to kiss the cross.

b) **Les flots qui baisent sans murmure les flancs de ce rocher**, the waves which noiselessly kiss (*or* lave) the sides of that rock.

BAISER (SE), *v. refl.* to kiss one another (*or* each other) *a*) to bill (as pigeons) ; *b*) to touch (as things). **Ces deux enfants se baisent souvent**, those two children often kiss each other. **Ces deux pigeons sont toujours à se —**, those two pigeons are always billing each other. **Ces deux arbres se baisaient et s'entrelaçaient**, those two trees touched and intertwined their boughs.

BAISER, *sm.* **1.** kissing : saluting with the lips ; **2.** kiss : a salute with the lips. **Le — était chez les anciens une manière fort ordinaire de se saluer**, among the ancients kissing (*or* a kiss) was a very common mode of salutation. **Un — d'amitié**, a kiss of friendship, frienldy kiss. **Donner, recevoir, rendre, prendre, refuser, dérober un —**, to give, receive, return, take, refuse, steal a kiss. **Elle lui a laissé prendre un —**, she allowed (*or* suffered) him to take a kiss. **Elle lui a refusé un —**, she refused him a kiss. **Un doux —**, a sweet kiss, **— de paix**, kiss of peace. **Un — de Judas** (ou **de traître**), a Judas's kiss, treacherous kiss. [*Poet.*:] **Les baisers du zéphyr**, the kisses (*or* caresses) of the zephyr.

BAISEUR, EUSE, bèzœr, œz', *smf.* kisser.

BAISOTER, bèzoté-r, *va.* to kiss frequently, to be always kissing.

BAISOTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be always kissing one another.

BAISSE, bès', [bas ; Low Lat. : bassus], *sf.* **1.** fall, decline (in price). **Les sucres, les cafés ont éprouvé de la —**, sugars and coffees have undergone a decline. **Cette nouvelle produisit une grande — à la Bourse**, this news caused a great fall on the Stock-exchange. **Être en —**, to be falling (*or* declining), to have a downward tendency. **Les fonds publics et les actions de chemins de fer sont en —**, the public funds (*or* government stock) and railway shares are falling, are declining. **Jouer à la —**, to speculate for the (*or* a) fall. **Joueur à la —**, bear (on the Stock-exchange).

2. fall, subsidence, going down (of the

waters of a river; **3.** reflux, ebb (of the tide).

BAISSÉ, E, bèsé, *pa. p.* **1.** lowered, etc. V. *Baisser*; **2.** bowed down, hanging down; drooping (as the head); **3.** downcast, cast down (as the eyes); **4.** broken, declining (through old age). **L'œil morne et la tête baissée,** with lustreless eye and drooping head. **Les yeux baissés vers la terre,** with down-cast eyes. **Revenir les oreilles baissées,** to return crestfallen. V. *Oreille.*

TÊTE BAISSÉE, *adv. phr.* headlong : *a)* fearlessly, regardless of danger; *b)* with all one's might; *c)* thoughtlessly, blindly. **Nos troupes fondirent sur l'ennemi tête baissée,** our troops rushed headlong on the enemy. **Quand quelqu'un nous emploie, on doit, tête baissée, se jeter dans ses intérêts,** when any one employs us, we ought to throw ourselves headlong (heart and soul *or* with all our might) into his interests. **Donner tête baissée dans un piège,** to run headlong into a snare. **Il n'est pas homme à donner tête baissée dans le mariage,** he is not a man to rush headlong into wedlock.

BAISSEMENT, bès'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** lowering; **2.** bowing, bending, drooping (of the head).

BAISSER, bèsé-r, [bas; Lat. : bassiāre, bassus, low], *va.* **1.** to lower : *a)* to diminish the height of; *b)* to move downwards; *c)* to put down, to let down, to pull down; *d)* to drop, to let fall; *e)* to bring down, to humble; *f)* to sink, to let fall (one's voice in speaking); *g) Mus.* to flatten the pitch of an instrument; *h)* to diminish, to reduce, to bring down (prices).

a) **— une maison, un toit, une clôture,** to lower a house, a roof, a fence.

b) **— un tableau, une glace,** to lower a painting, a looking-glass. **— un pont-levis,** to lower or let down a drawbridge. **— la lance devant quelqu'un,** to lower one's lance to a person; *Fig.* to yield, to give way to a person. **— l'épée, le drapeau,** to lower one's sword, to lower *or* dip one's flag (as a salute). **— la main à un cheval,** to loose the reins, to give a horse his head.

c) **— un store,** to lower a blind. **— un voile,** to put, draw *or* let down a veil.

d) Theat. **— le rideau,** to drop (*or* let fall) the curtain.

e) **— l'orgueil d'une personne,** to bring down, lower, *or* humble a person's pride. **— ses prétentions,** to lower one's pretentions.

f) **— la voix,** to sink, to lower one's voice. **— le ton,** to lower one's voice; *Fig.* to lower one's tone, to speak less loudly, less arrogantly.

g) **— le ton d'un morceau de musique,** to transpose a piece of music into a lower key. **— un instrument,** to lower (*or* flatten) the pitch of an instrument.

h) **Les boulangers ont baissé le prix du pain,** the bakers have lowered *or* reduced the price of bread.

2. *Naut.* **— le drapeau,** to strike : to haul down one's colours, as an acknowledgment of defeat; *Fig.* to yield, to surrender, to give in.

3. to bow (the head, in token of submission). **Saint Augustin baissait la tête sous l'autorité de l'Église,** St. Augustine bowed his head (*or* submitted) to the authority of the Church. *Boss. Instr.* I. **Il faut — la tête et souffrir,** we must bow our heads and suffer.

4. to hang *or* hang down (one's head from sorrow or shame). **Il baissait la tête comme une fleur qui se penche sur sa tige,** he hung down his head like a flower drooping on its stem. **Après cet échec il s'en alla baissant l'oreille,** after that check, he went off crestfallen.

5. to cast down (the eyes), to look down. **Tu pleures et tu baisses les yeux,** you weep and cast down your eyes. **La modestie fait — les yeux,** modesty makes one look down.

BAISSER, *vn.* **1.** to fall : to subside, to go down, to get low (*or* lower) (as the waters of a river, etc.), to ebb (as the sea). **La rivière a baissé de trois pieds,** the river has fallen three feet. **Le vin baisse dans le tonneau,** the wine is getting low in the cask. **Le soleil baisse,** the sun is getting low, is going down.

2. to decline : *a)* to decrease, to diminish; *b)* to fall, to sink, to go down (as prices); *c)* to break, to fail, to get impaired; *d)* to wane, to fall off, to decay, to sink. *a)* **Le froid, la chaleur baisse,** the cold, the heat is decreasing *or* diminishing. *b)* **Les huiles et les savons baissent,** oils and soaps are declining (falling in price *or* going down). **La rente baisse,** the funds (*or* stocks) are falling. **Les fonds baissent,** stocks are falling. **Les actions de cette compagnie baissent,** the shares of that company are falling. *c)* **Ce vieillard baisse rapidement,** that old man is breaking fast. **Le malade baisse à vue d'œil,** the patient is perceptibly sinking. **Sa vue baisse,** his sight is failing. **Sa mémoire baisse,** his memory is failing (*or* getting impaired). *d)* **Le jour baisse,** the day is waning *or* on the wane. **Dès ce moment Carthage commença à —,** from that moment Carthage began to decline.

3. to deteriorate : to lose flavour or strength. **Ce vin commence à —,** this wine is deteriorating (*or* spoiling).

4. *Mus.* to get flat, to get out of tune. **Une corde neuve baisse presque toujours,** a new string nearly always gets flat (*or* lower in pitch).

BAISSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to stoop. **Il faut se — beaucoup pour entrer dans cette caverne,** one must stoop low to get into that cavern. **Baissez-vous davantage,** stoop lower. **Il n'y a qu'à se — et en prendre,** you have only to stoop and take it; you have only to ask and have. [*Ironic.* :] **On dirait, à l'entendre, qu'il n'y a qu'à se — et en prendre,** to hear him, one would suppose that it might be had for asking.

2. to drop, to fall. **A cette nouvelle sa tête se baissa sur sa poitrine,** at this news his head dropped on his breast.

3. to be depressed *or* dejected. **C'est un homme qui ne se hausse ni ne se baisse,** he is a man who is never excited or depressed; he is a man of equable temperament.

BAISSER, *sm.* setting (of the sun). **Averti par le — du soleil,** warned by the setting of the sun. **Vers le — du soleil,** towards sunset (*or* sundown). **Plusieurs vaisseaux avaient appareillé au — du soleil,** several vessels had set sail at sunset.

BAISSIER, bèsyé, *sm. Stock-Ex.* bear : seller, speculator for the fall.

BAISSIÈRE, bèsyèr', *sf.* **1.** bottom, foot (of a cask of wine, ale, etc. : the thicker fluid resting on the dregs or sediment); **2.** *Agr.* hollow : low place in which water collects on ploughed land.

BAISSOIR, bèswar, [baisser], *sm.* brine-tank (in salt-works).

BAISURE, bèzur [baiser], *sf.* kissing-crust.

BAJOIRE, bazhwar', *sf.* double-headed coin *or* medal (with two heads facing each other or superposed).

BAJOUE, bazhou, [bas; joue], *sf.* chap : cheek of a pig.

BAJOYER, bazhwayé, [orig. doubtful; perhaps from bajoue], *sm.* chamber wall (of a canal lock).

BAL, bal, [Low. Lat. : ballāre, to dance], *sm.* ball : assembly for dancing. **— public,** public ball. **— champêtre,** country ball. **— costumé** ou **travesti,** fancy ball. **— paré,** dress bal. **— de bienfaisance, de charité,** charity ball. **Aller au —,** to go to the ball. **Donner un —,** to give a ball. **Courir le —,** to frequent balls. [*Fig.* :] **Donner le — à quelqu'un,** to ill-treat, to abuse a person. **Mettre le — en train,** to commence a discussion. **Mettre une carte au —,** to stake money on a card.

BALADE, balad, *sf. Pop.* stroll, walk. **Se payer une —,** to take a stroll.

BALADER, (se), baladé, *v. refl. Pop.* to walk about, to stroll about, to gallivant. **Il est allé se — par là,** he's gone strolling somewhere about there.

BALADEUR, EUSE, baladœ, œs, *smf.* stroller : one who takes a walk, flâneur.

BALADEUR, *adj. Autom.* shifting. **Arbre à cames —,** shifting cam shaft. **Train —,** sliding double change speed wheels.

BALADEUSE, baladœz, *sf.* **1.** trailer : a carriage trailed behind another (tramway, bicycle, etc.); **2.** a street hand-barrow for fruit, vegetables etc.

BALADIN, E, baladan, in', [bal], *smf.* **1.** dancer; **2.** *sm.* buffoon, jack-pudding, merry-andrew, zany; **3.** simpleton, ninny.

BALADINAGE, baladinazh', *sm.* **1.** coarse jesting; **2.** sorry joke *or* jest.

BALAFRE, balafr', [Lat. : bis labrum, double lip], *sf.* **1.** gash : slash, especially on the face; **2.** scar, cicatrice (left by a gash).

BALAFRÉ, E, balafré, *pa. p.* gashed, scarred. **Guise le Balafré,** Guise the Scarred.

BALAFRER, balafré-r, *va.* to gash : to wound on the face.

BALAI, balè, [Low Breton : balan, the shrub : broom], *sm.* **1.** broom, besom (when made of twigs); **2.** broom, long-brush, house-brush (when made of bristles). **— de bouleau,** birch-broom. **— de cheminée,** hearth-brush. **— de crin,** hair-broom, house-brush, long-brush. **Donnez un coup de — dans cette pièce,** give a sweep in this room, give this room a sweep. **— de plume,** feather-broom, feather-duster. **— à laver,** a mop. **Manche à —,** **1.** broom-stick, besom-stick; **2.** brush-handle; **3.** *Fig.* a thin person. **Nettoyer un plancher avec un —,** (*à laver*), to mop a floor. **Enlever de l'eau avec un —,** to mop up water. **Faire — neuf,** to do one's work well at first, to be very attentive to one's duties : said of new servants, etc. **C'est le — neuf,** a new broom sweeps well. **Rôtir le —,** to lead a life of drudgery, a life of privations. **Brûler le —,** to lead a wild and disorderly life, a life of debauchery.

3. *Falc.* tail (of a hawk); **4.** *Sport.* brush : hairy tip of a dog's tail.

5. *Naut.* **— du ciel,** north-east wind.

BALAIEMENT, balèmân-t, *sm.* V. *Balayage.*

BALAIS, balè, [Low Lat. : balascus, from Pers. badakchān, a place near Samarcand], *adj. m.* balas. **Rubis —,** balas ruby, *Fig.* grog-blossom : a red blotch or carbuncle on a drunkard's nose.

BALANCE, balâns', [Lat. : bilanx; bis, double; lanx, lancis, a dish, scale], *sf.* **1.** balance : *a)* pair of scales, scales; *b)* equilibrium, equiponderance of powers; *c)* the difference between a debtor and creditor account. *a)* **— juste, injuste,** just balance, unjust balance. **Les bassins, le fléau, la languette d'une —,** the scales (dishes, pans, *or* plates), beam, index (cock *or* tongue) of a balance. **Le trait de la —,** the turn of the scales. **— d'essai,** assay-balance. **— de précision,** philosophical balance. **— romaine,** steelyard. **— à bascule,** weighing-machine.

— **à lettres,** letter-scales (*or* balance). — **à ressort,** spring balance. — **de torsion,** torsion balance. [*Fig.* :] **Cette considération emporte la —,** that consideration preponderates *or* turns the scale. **Tenir la — juste,** to hold the scales (*or* balance) even. **Faire pencher la —,** to turn the scale. **Tenir la — égale entre deux parties,** to hold the balance even between two parties ; to be impartial. **Mettre dans la — les actions de deux grands hommes,** to weigh, to compare the actions of two great men. **Mettre en — les raisons de part et d'autre,** to weigh the reasons on both sides,on either-side. **Ses droits peuvent-ils entrer en — avec les miens ?** can his rights be compared with (*or* weighed against) mine ?

b) **La — de l'Europe était en péril,** the balance (*or* the equilibrium) of Europe was in danger. **Le gouvernement parlementaire vise à établir la — des pouvoirs,** the parliamentary government aims at establishing the balance of powers.

c) **La — de son compte, en ma faveur, est de deux mille francs,** the balance of his account is two thousand francs in my favour. **Faire la —,** to strike a balance, to draw out a balance-sheet. — **du commerce,** balance of trade : the difference between the value of imports and exports.

2. suspense. **Être en —,** to be in suspense, to fluctuate, to waver, to be doubtful. **La victoire a été longtemps en —,** the victory was long in suspense was long doubtful, *Vertot. Rév. rom.* XI. **Il est en —, il ne sait à quoi se résoudre,** he is in suspense, and does not know what resolution to take. **Tenir l'esprit en —,** to keep the mind in suspense.

3. *Astron.* Libra, the Balance : the sign of the zodiac into which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox.

BALANCÉ, balansé, *sm. Danc.* 1. balancing : setting to one's partner ; 2. step in dancing.

BALANCELLE, balansèl', *sf. Naut.* felucca.

BALANCEMENT, balâns'mân-t, *sm.* 1. balancing : movement up and down or backwards and forwards ; 2. swaying, swinging (of a carriage or anything suspended) ; 3. rocking (of a boat on the water) ; 4. waving (of the branches of a tree by the wind) ; 5. nodding (of a plume or an aigrette), 6. waddling (swaying of the body from side to side in walking) ; 7. hesitation ; 8. *Astron.* libration (of the moon) ; 9 *Paint.* balance, balancing : symmetrical arrangement of figures in a picture, etc. ; 10. *Med.* compensation, as between hypertrophy and atrophy.

BALANCER, balansé-r ; the *c* takes the cedilla when followed by a termination beginning with *a* or *o* : *il balançait, nous balançons, va.* 1. to balance : *a*) to hold or put in equilibrium, to poise ; *b*) to equal in weight, importance, authority, or influence ; to be a match for : to counterbalance. *a*) **Un danseur de corde qui ne balance pas bien son corps risque de tomber,** a rope-dancer who does not well balance his body is in danger of falling. — **un javelot, une épée,** to poise a javelin, to brandish a sword. — **un compte,** to balance an account. — **une composition,** *Paint.* to balance a composition ; to arrange its different groups in equilibrium. — **une figure,** to balance, to dispose the limbs in accordance with the centre of gravity. *b*) — **les pertes par le gain,** to balance the losses by the gain. **Lanfranc balançait la réputation de Bérenger,** Lanfranc's reputation equalled Berenger's. **Condillac ne peut seul — Locke, Descartes, Malebranche et Leibnitz,** Condillac cannot himself alone equal L., D., M. and L. *Chateaub. Gén.* III. 2. 3. **Quels que soient ses forfaits, sa gloire les balance,** whatever his crimes, his glory counterbalances (*or* outweighs) them. **Ses vertus balancent tous ses vices,** his virtues counterbalance all his vices.

2. to swing, to sway, to wave, to rock. — **ses bras,** to swing one's arms. — **son corps à droite et à gauche,** to sway one's body to the right and left.

3. to weigh : to examine, to compare. — **les avantages de la guerre et de la paix,** to weigh the advantages of war and of peace. **Après avoir tout balancé, on résolut...,** after mature consideration, they resolved... — **les raisons de part et d'autre,** to weigh the reasons on both sides. **Les arbres balancés par les vents,** trees swayed about by the winds. **La victoire est balancée,** the victory is undecided (*or* doubtful). **La joie est balancée par la peine,** joy is counterbalanced by suffering. **Mais, tout bien balancé, j'ai reconnu que...,** but, all things well considered I have decided that...

4. *Colloq.* 1. to cheat, to overmatch, to hoax ; 2. to dismis, to give the sack, to get rid of. **Le malheureux a été balancé dans cette circonstance,** the poor fellow was overmatched on that occasion. **On l'a tout simplement balancé,** he has been simply turned off.

BALANCER, *vn.* 1. to oscillate. **Toutes les causes physiques et tous les effets qui en résultent balancent entre certaines limites,** all physical causes and all the effects resulting therefrom oscillate between certain limits.

2. *Fig.* to hesitate, to waver, to fluctuate : to be in suspense, undecided *or* doubtful. **Il consentit sans —,** he consented without hesitation. **Tandis que le cœur balance entre ces objets,** while the heart hesitates (*or* wavers) between these objects. **Voilà ce qui me fait —,** that is what makes me hesitate. **Il balance à prendre le parti que vous conseillez,** he hesitates to take the resolution you advise. **Ne balançons plus à prévenir le coup,** let us no longer hesitate to anticipate the blow. **Il n'y avait plus à —,** there was no longer room for hesitation. **La victoire balançait,** the victory was in suspense, was undecided.

3. *Danc.* to set to one's partner ; 4. *Sport.* to dodge about (in speaking of dogs *or* game) ; 5. to hover (as a hawk).

BALANCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to swing *or* sway (backwards and forwards, up and down, or from side to side). **Cette femme se balance trop en marchant,** that woman swings too much (has too much of a swing) in walking.

2. to swing *or* sway (on an apparatus called *a swing*).

3. to balance, to be counterbalanced, to counterbalance each other, to be equal. **Pour que les recettes et les dépenses se balancent,** so that the receipts and the expenditure may balance *or* counterbalance each other. **Ce compte se balance par mille francs au crédit, au débit,** this account shows a balance of a thousand francs on the creditor side, on the debtor side. **Nos comptes se balancent,** our accounts show an even balance ; our accounts are square.

BALANCIER, balânsyé, *sm.* 1. scale-maker, scale-and-weight-maker, balance-maker ; 2. pendulum (of a clock) ; 3. balance, balance-wheel (of a watch, chronometer or portable clock). — **compensateur.** 1. compensation pendulum (*for* clocks) ; 2. compensation balance-wheel *or* balance (for chronometers, etc.

4. coining-press, coining-machine ; 5. balancing-pole (used by rope-dancers).

6. *Naut.* gimbals : a contrivance for suspending the mariner's compass, a lamp, etc.,at sea, so as always to retain the proper position ; 7. fly (of a cutting or punching-press), — **à vis,** fly-press, cutting-press.

8. *Mechan.* fly, flier (to regulate the movement of certain machines) ; 9. *Civ. Eng.* sweep *or* swipe (of a lock-gate) ; 10. *St. Eng.* beam (of a land engine) ; side-lever (of a marine engine). **Grand —,** main beam. — **transversal,** cross-beam. — **porte-balai,** *Autom.* brush-holder segment.

BALANCINE, balansin', *sf. Naut.* lift (of a sail). — **de grande vergue, — de misaine,** main lift, fore lift.

BALANÇOIRE, balâns'war', *sf.* 1. sway : a plank placed on a fulcrum to sway up and down, 2. swing : a suspended seat to be swung backwards and forwards [In this last sense *escarpolette* is the old and proper French word) ; 3. *Fam.* chaff. **Quelle —,** what stuff ! what a fib !

BALANÇON, balânsôn, *sm.* deal batten : a small plank.

† **BALANDRAN,** balândrân, *ou* **BALANDRAS,** balândra, [Ital. : palandrana], *sm.* balandran : *a*) formerly, a cloak of state ; *b*) a rough cloak or overcoat.

BALANDRE, balândr', [Low Lat. : palandaria], *sf. Naut.* bilander : a small transport vessel.

BALANE, balan', [Gr. : βάλανος, acorn], *sm. Conch.* balanus, sea-acorn, acorn-fish.

BALANIFÈRE, balanifèr', [balane ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* acorn-bearing.

BALANITE, balanit, [Gr. : βάλανος, acorn], *Med.* balanitis : inflammation of the glans penis.

BALAUSTE, balôst', [Gr. : βαλαύστιον], *sf. Bot.* balausta, pomegranate.

BALAUSTIER, balôstyé, *sm. Bot.* pomegranate tree.

BALAYAGE, balèyazh', **BALAYEMENT,** [balai], balèmân-t, *sm.* sweeping (of streets and roads).

BALAYÉ, E, balèyé, *pa. p.* swept. V. *Balayer.* **Les nuages balayés par les vents,** the clouds swept away by the winds.

BALAYER, balèyé-r, [balai], *Je balaye* ou *balaie, tu balayes* ou *balaies, il balaye* ou *balaie, nous balayons, vous balayez, ils balayent* ou *balaient* ; *je balayais, nous balayions, vous balayiez* ; *je balayerai* ou *balaierai* ; *je balayerais* ou *balaierais* ; *balaye, balayez* ; *que je balaye, que nous balayions, que vous balayiez, qu'ils balayent* ; *que je balayasse* ; *balayant, balayé. va.* to sweep : *a*) to clean with a broom, to sweep out ; *b*) to remove with a broom : to sweep away, off, down, up, or out. — **une rue, une chambre,** to sweep a street, to sweep *or* to sweep out a room. — **la poussière,** to sweep up the dust. **Balayez ces immondices,** sweep up (out *or* away) this filth. [*Fig.*]:**Le vent a balayé le ciel,les nuages du ciel,** the wind has swept (*or* cleared) the sky, has swept away the clouds from the sky. **Le vent balaya en quelques minutes la brume répandue sur la campagne,** the wind, in a few minutes, dispersed the mist hanging over the country, *Chateaub.* **Les rues furent balayées par la fusillade,** the streets were swept (*or* cleared) by volleys of musketry. — **les corsaires,** to sweep away freebooters (from the sea). — **les mers.** to scour the seas. **Sa robe balaye la terre,** her dress sweeps along the ground.

BALAYETTE, balèyèt', *sf.* small broom.

BALAYEUR, EUSE, balèyœr, œz', *smf.* sweeper. — **de rue,** street sweeper, scavenger.

BALAYEUSE, balèœz, *sf.* sweeping-machine.

BALAYURES, balèyur', *sf. pl.* 1. sweepings; 2. *Fig.* refuse. **Les — des rues**, the sweepings of the streets. **Les — de la mer**, sea-ware: weeds and other refuse left by the sea. **Cet homme, rejeté comme les — du monde**, this man, rejected as the rubbish (*or* scum) of the world. [The singular *balayure* is sometimes but rarely used in the 2nd acceptation.]

BALBUTIANT, balbusiân-t, *pa.* and *adj.* balbutient, stammering, stuttering. **En —**, stammeringly, stutteringly. **Fillettes balbutiantes**, stuttering girls.

† **BALBUTIE**, balbusi', *sf.* stammering, stuttering; lisping (in speaking of children): imperfect speech. **La — de l'enfance**, the lisping of childhood.

BALBUTIEMENT, balbusimân-t, *sm.* stammering, stuttering, lisping.

BALBUTIER, balbusié-r, [Lat.: balbutire, from balbus, stuttering], *vn.* 1. to stammer, to stutter, to lisp (as children); 2. *Fig.* to hem and haw. **Quand la mémoire vacille, la langue balbutie**, when the memory fails, the tongue stammers. **Il a voulu parler sur cette affaire, mais il n'a fait que —**, he wanted to speak on that matter, but he only hemmed and hawed. **Elle balbutia et ne répondit rien**, she stammered and answered nothing. *G. Sand.*

BALBUTIER, *va.* to stammer, to stammer out. **— un compliment**, to stammer out a compliment.

BALBUTIEUR, balbusiœr, *sm.* stammerer, stutterer.

BALBUZARD, BALBUSARD, balbuzar, [Eng.: bald-bazzard], *sm. Ornith.* osprey, fishing eagle *or* bald-buzzard.

BALCON, balkôn, [Ital.: balcone; of German origin.: Balken beam], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* balkony: *a*) a projecting gallery in the front of a house; *b*) in theatres dress-circle; *c*) *Naut.* the stern gallery of a ship; 2. balustrade (across the lower part of a window).

BALDAQUIN, baldakan, [Ital.: baldacchino], *sm.* baldachin: *a*) tester of a bed; *b*) canopy (over a throne, altar, etc.).

BALE, bal', *sf. Bot.* glume: husk of certain grasses. V. *Balle.*

BÂLE, bâl', *sf. Geog.* Basle, Basel: a canton and town of Switzerland.

BALÉARES, baléar', *adj. pl.* **Les îles —** *Geog.* the Belearic isles.

BALEINE, balèn' [Lat.: balæna], *sf.* 1. *Zool.* whale. **Pêche de la —**, whale-fishery. **Blanc de —**, spermaceti. **Fanon** (*ou* **barbe**) **de —**, whale-bone, whale-fin. **Huile de —**, whale oil.

2. whale-bone. **Les baleines d'un parapluie, d'un corset**, the whale-bones (or ribs) of an umbrella, of a corset (*or* pair of stays).

3. *Astron.* Cetus: a southern constellation.

BALEINÉ, balèné, *adj.* whale-boned: stiffened with whale-bone, as stays, etc.

BALEINEAU, balènô, *sm. Zool.* whale-calf, young whale.

BALEINIER, ÈRE, balènyé, yèr', *adj.* whaling: appertaining to the whale-fishery. **Navire —**, whaling-ship, whaler, whale-ship. **Industrie baleinière**, whale-fishing industry.

BALEINIER, *sm.* 1. whaler: *a*) person engaged in the whale-fishery; *b*) whale-ship; 2. whalebone-dealer.

BALEINIÈRE, balènyèr', *sf.* whale-boat.

BALEINOPTÈRE, balènoptèr', [baleine; Gr.: πτερὸν, wing], *sm. Zoolog.* balænoptera, rorqual, fin-backed whale, finner-whale.

BALENAS, bal'nâ, [baleine] *sm.*, whale's pizzle.

† **BALÈVRE**, balèvr', [ba; Lat.: bis, double; lèvre; V. *Balafre*], *sf.* 1. the lip (in popular lang.), the under-lip: an expression of contempt; 2. *Arch.* over-plus lip: accidental projection of a stone in a wall caused by excessive pressure; 3. *Found.* projection on the surface of a casting.

BALINE, balin', *sf.* coarse woollen wrapping *or* packing-cloth.

BALISAGE, balizash', [baliser], *sm. Naut.* erecting of beacons, laying of buoys; buoying (for the guidance of vessels).

BALISE, baliz', [origin unknown], *sf. Naut.* 1. beacon, sea-mark, buoy; 2. tow-path, towing-path. **Bâtiment —**, light-ship. **— de sauvetage**, safety-beacon. **Droit de —**, beaconage: dues paid for the maintenance of beacons.

BALISE, *sf. Bot.* Indian shot: the seed of the Indian-shot plant.

BALISEMENT, baliz'mân, *sm.* erecting and maintaining of beacons, laying of buoys.

BALISER, balizé-r, *va. Naut.* to put up beacons in, to lay down buoys in. **— une passe**, to mark a passage (*or* channel) with beacons or buoys.

BALISEUR, balizœr, *sm.* 1. an officer charged with the erection and maintaining of beacons, laying of buoys, etc.; 2. overseer of towing-paths.

BALISIER, balizyé, [origin unknown], *sm. Bot.* Indian-shot plant.

BALISTE, balist', [Lat.: ballista], *sf.* 1. balista *or* ballista: an ancient engine of war for throwing stones, etc.; 2. *Ichthyol.* balistes, file-fish.

BALISTIQUE, balistik', *sf.* ballistics: the science of projectiles.

BALIVAGE, balivazh', [baliveau], *sm. Forest.* staddling: selecting and marking young trees to be left standing.

BALIVEAU, balivô, [Low Lat.: bayvellus], *sm.* 1. *Forest.* staddle; 2. *Hort.* a young tree raised from seed not grafted; 3. *Mason.* scaffold-pole.

BALIVER, balivé-r, *va.* to reserve young trees from being cut down in a forest.

BALIVERNE, balivèrn', [origin unknown], *sf.* 1. trifle, fiddle-faddle; 2. nonsense, stuff, fudge, bosh. **S'occuper de balivernes**, to devote one's attention to trifles, to fiddle-faddle. **Je n'entends rien à ces balivernes**, that is all stuff (*or* bosh) to me. **Balivernes que tout cela**, that's all stuff.

BALIVERNER, balivernérr, *vn.* to fiddle-faddle, to faddle (*or* trifle) one's time away. [may be used actively:] **Êtes-vous folle de me — avec vos contes bleus ?** are you mad, to banter me with your cock and bull stories? *Regnard. Ménech.* II. 3.

BALLADE, balad', [Low Lat.: ballāre, to dance; Proven.: ballade, from ballar, to dance], *sf.* ballad: *a*) a song; *b*) a narrative in verse; *c*) an air sung by dancers. **Le refrain de la —**, the burden (*or* chorus) of a ballad. [*Fig.*:] **C'est le refrain de la —**, it is the old story over again.

BALLAGE, balazh', *sm. Metal.* balling (of iron).

BALLANT, E, balân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. swinging; 2. *Naut.* loose: forming a bight. **Aller les bras ballants**, to swing one's arms in walking. **Corde ballante**, a loose rope, a rope hanging in bights.

BALLAST, balast, [Eng.], *sm.* ballast: *a*) *Naut.* stone, iron, etc., to steady a ship; *b*) *Railw.* gravel to cover the sleepers.

BALLASTAGE, balastazh', *sm. Railw.* ballasting (of the permanent way).

BALLE, bal', [origin doubtful; Gr.: βάλλω, I throw], *sf.* 1. **ball**: *a*) a small globe of elastic material used to play with, also the game played; *b*) a bullet or shot for fire-arms; *c*) *Print.* instrument for inking the type. *a*) **Jouer à la balle**, to play with a ball, to play at ball. **Lancer la —**, to throw the ball. **Avoir la — belle**, to receive a good ball; *Fig.* to have a good opportunity, a good chance. **Renvoyer la —**, to return the ball; *Fig.* to return a compliment, to give tit for tat. **Son adversaire lui a bien renvoyé la —**, his adversary gave him as good as he brought. **Se renvoyer la —**, to keep up the ball; to keep up a conversation; to bandy compliments or jokes. **Prendre la — au bond**, to take the ball on the rebound, on the bounce; *Fig.* to seize on (*or* profit by) an opportunity. **Juger la —**, to know where a ball will fall; *Fig.* to foresee the issue of an affair. **Enfant de la —**, the son of a tennis-court keeper; *Fig.* anyone who follows his father's trade or profession. **A vous la —**, the ball is yours, it is your turn to play; *Fig.* it is your turn now (to speak or act), that was meant for you, that was a hit at you. **C'est ma —**, that's my business.

b) **— de fusil, de pistolet**, musket ball, pistol ball. **Fusil chargé à —**, musket (*or* gun) loaded with ball. **— de calibre**, regulation ball (of muskets), ball of the right caliber, ball of the right size. **Une — l'atteignit au front**, a ball struck him in the forehead. **— ramée**, two or three balls fastened together with wire. **— perdue**, wasted ball, random ball; *Fig.* useless effort. **— morte**, spent ball. *Milit.* **Balle de feu**, fire-ball. **Tirer à —**, to fire ball cartridge. **— à queue**, *Naut.* loggerhead.

2. *Slang.* a franc, a franc-piece.

3. bale: package; 4. pack (of a pedlar). **— de coton**, bale of cotton; *Naut.* a white fleecy cloud. **Marchandises de —**, goods of inferior quality; packman's, pedlar's, *or* hawker's goods (these being generally of bad quality). **Un rimeur de —**, a sorry rhymester. **Homme de —**, man of little talent *or* influence. **Choses de —**, things of no value.

BALLE, BALE, bal, [Ger. Balg], *sf. Bot.* glume: floral envelop or corn, and grasses; 5. chaff (of oats); 6. husk (of certain seeds).

BALLE-QUEUE, bal-kœ, *sf. Ornith.* wagtail.

† **BALLER**, balé-r, *vn.* to dance, to jig.

BALLERINE, balœrin', *sf.* ballet-girl, ballet-dancer.

BALLET, balé-t; the *t* is heard in the sing. before a vowel; in the pl. it is mute and the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel, *sm.* ballet. **Maître de ballets à l'Opéra**, ballet master at the Opera. **— pantomime**, ballet.

BALLIER, balyé, *sm. Agr.* chaff-house.

BALLON, balôn, [balle], *sm.* balloon: *a*) windball (driven by the hand), foot-ball to be kicked); *b*) air-balloon, aerostat; *c*) *Naut.* a Siamese brigantine-rigged vessel; *d*) the round top of a mountain. **— dirigeable**, air-ship. *b*) **— captif**, captive balloon. **— d'essai**, pilot balloon: small balloon sent up to show the direction of the atmospheric currents; *Fig.* a feeler. **Envoyer un — d'essai**, to send out a feeler. *d*) **Le — de Guebwiller a 1426 mètres de hauteur au-dessus du niveau de la mer**, the Guebwiller balloon is 1426 metres above the level of the sea. **Enfler, gonfler un —**, to fill a balloon.

BALLONET, baloné, *sm.* air-bag. **— à empennage**, stabilizing ballonet.

BALLONNÉ, E, baloné, *adj.* 1. swelled

out, distended (as the abdomen by gases); 2. (in speaking of cows, etc.) hoven.

BALLONNEMENT, balon'mân-t, *sm.* 1. *Med.* tympanites *or* tympany : distension of the abdomen; 2. *Vet. Surg.* hoven.

BALLONNER, baloné-r, [ballon], *va.* to swell, to distend. **Les fourrages verts ballonnent les bestiaux**, green food will swell cattle (will cause hoven in cattle).

BALONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to swell, to distend. **Le ventre se ballonne dans cette maladie**, the abdomen swells in that disease.

BALLONNIER, balonyé, *sm.* ball-maker, football-maker.

BALLOT, balo; the *l* of the sing. is heard only in oratory; it is always mute in the plur. and the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel [dim. of balle], *sm.* bale : pack, package. **Ouvrir un — de marchandises**, to open a bale of goods. [*Fig.* :] **Voilà votre vrai —**, that is just your affair, just what you want, just the thing for you. **Elle eut bientôt trouvé le vrai —**, she had soon found what she wanted.

BALLOTE, balot' [Gr. : βαλλωτή], *sf. Bot.* ballota, horehound.

BALLOTIN, balotan, *sm.* small bale, parcel.

BALLOTADE, balotad', [ballotter], *sf. Horsem.* ballotade.

BALLOTTAGE, balotazh', [ballotter], *sm.* 1. balloting, ballot; 2. second ballot : in elections when no candidate has obtained the absolute majority, or more than half the number of votes given. **Scrutin de —**, vote by ballot.

BALLOTTE, balot', *sf.* 1. ballot-ball, ball [*Boule* is now used instead of *Ballotte*.]; 2. *Bot.* horehound. [In this sense *Ballote* is the more correct orthography.]; 3. vessel or tub in which the gathered grapes are put.

BALLOTTEMENT, balot'mân-t, *sm.* 1. tossing, tossing (*or* shaking) about; 2. *Obstet.* ballottement.

BALLOTTER, baloté-r, *va.* to toss, to toss (*or* shake) about; *Fig.* to knock about. **La mer nous a ballottés trois jours et trois nuits**, the sea tossed us about (*or* we were tossed about on the sea) for three days and nights. **Voilà comme les hommes sont ballottés par la fortune**, see how men are knocked about by (*or* are the sport of) fortune. *Volt, Lettres, Mariott.* 20 fév. 1767.

2. *Tennis.* to bandy (the ball); to knock *or* drive the ball backwards and forwards without playing a regular game; *Fig.* to toss *or* send about, to toss, drive, *or* send from pillar to post (said of persons), to make sport of. **Après avoir été ballotté de la mort à la vie**, after having been bandied (*or* tossed) about between life and death. *Mme de Sév.*

3. to ballot between : to subject to election by ballot. **— deux candidats**, to ballot between two candidates. **Il a été ballotté avec un tel**, there was a ballot between him and such a one.

4. to pack in bales *or* parcels.

BALLOTTER, *vn.* 1. to shake about (as a door or window ill-fastened); 2. to shuffle about, to turn from one thing to another.

BALLUCHON, balushôn, [ballot], *sm. Fam.* packet, bundle.

BALNÉAIRE, balnéair, [Lat. : balneum, bath], *adj.* balneal : pertaining to a bath or to bathing. **Station —, ville —**, bathing, watering place or resort. **Saison —**, bathing season.

BALNÉATION, balnéazyon, *sf.* bathing the act of bathing.

BALNÉOLOGIE, balnéolozhi, [Lat. : balneum, bath; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* balneology : the scientific study of bathing and of mineral springs.

BALNÉOTHÉRAPIE, balnéotérapi, [Lat. : balneum, bath; Gr. : θεραπεύω, I cure], *sf. Med.* balneotherapy : medical treatment by a method of baths.

BALOURD, E, balour, ourd', [orig. unknown; Ital. : balordo], *smf.* thick-head, thick-skull, dunder-head, dullard, dolt, dunce.

BALOURDISE, balourdiz', *sf.* 1. stupid blunder (in act or speech); 2. doltishness, dulness.

BALSAMIER, balzamyé, *sm.* V. *Baumier.*

BALSAMIFÈRE, balsamifèr', [Lat. : balsamum, balsam; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* balsamiferous.

BALSAMINE, balzamin', [Gr. : βάλσαμον, balsam], *sf. Bot.* garden balsam : impatiens balsamina. **— des bois**, yellow balsam, touch-me-not : impatiens noli-metangere.

BALSAMIQUE, balzamik', *adj.* balsamic, balsamical; balmy. **Odeur —**, balsamic odour. **Respirant l'air — du printemps** breathing the balmy air of spring.

BALSAMIQUE, *sm.* balsamic.

BALSAMITE, balzamit', *sf. Bot.* costmary, ale-cost : pyrethrum tanacetum.

BALTIQUE, baltik, *adj. Geog.* Baltic. **La mer —**, the Baltic sea. **Les provinces baltiques**, the Baltic provinces : Livonia, Esthonia, Courland.

BALUSTRADE, balustrad', *sf.* 1. balustrade : a row of balusters; 2. breast-high railing.

BALUSTRE, balustr', [Gr. : βαλαύστιον, pomegranate flower], *sm.* 1. baluster; 2. balustrade : row of balusters, railing; 3. *Arch.* baluster : the lateral part of the Ionic volute.

BALUSTRER, balustré-r, *va.* to balustrade : to enclose with balusters.

BALZAC, balzak [Honoré de], novelist (1799-1850).

BALZAN, balzân, [Ital. : balzano], *adj. m.* **Cheval —**, white-footed horse.

BALZANE, balzan', *sf.* white mark round a horse's leg.

BAMBELLE, bânbèl', *sf. Mech.* connecting-rod. V. *Bielle.*

BAMBIN, E, bânban, in', [Ital. : bambino], *smf.* little boy, little girl : brat, baby, bantling.

BAMBOCHADE, bânboshad', [Ital. : Bamboccio, a Italian painter], *sf.* 1. *Paint.* low-life; 2. low-life painting *or* drawing, scene from low life.

BAMBOCHE, bânbosh', [Ital. : bamboccio], *sf.* 1. large puppet; 2. *Fig.* (disparagingly, of persons), little imp, bit of a thing, grub; 3. spree, rig, lark; drinking bout. **Faire des bamboches**, to go (*or* be) on the spree, to be larking, to have a lark.

4. small bamboo cane.

BAMBOCHER, bânboshé-r, *vn.* to go (*or* be) on the spree.

BAMBOCHEUR, EUSE, bânboshœr, œz', *smf.* dissolute person (of either sex); loose fellow, rake; loose woman.

BAMBONNER, bânbonné-r, [Gr. : βαμβαίνω, I stutter], to mumble, to speak between the teeth.

BAMBOU, bânbou [Mal. : bambu] : *sm.* 1. *Bot.* bamboo : the tallest of the arborescent grasses; 2. bamboo, bamboo cane *or* walking-stick.

BAMBOULA, bânboula, *smf.* 1. sort or primitive drum among the negroes; 2. nigger dance; 3. *Pop.* negro, nigger, blackamoor.

BAN, bân, [bannir], *sm.* ban : *a*) public notice or proclamation; *b*) in feudal times, convocation of the chief vassals for military service; the vassals assembled; *c*) sentence of banishment, of outlawry or of enforced residence in a particular place; *d*) fine inflicted for breaking a ban; *e*) the governor of certain provinces. *a*) **Battre un —**, to beat a ban, to make a proclamation with beat of drum. **— de vendange**, vintage ban (fixing the day for vintage to begin). **Four à — (ou four banal)**, town oven : public oven belonging to the lord of the manor. **— de mariage**, bans (*or* banns) of marriage. **Dispense de bans**, marriage license. **Publier les bans**, to publish the banns. **Faire publier les bans**, to put up the banns; to have the banns published, to be asked in church. *b*) **Il ne leva que le —**, he convoked only the ban (the feudal barons). **Le — et l'arrière-ban**, the feudal barons and their vassals, the whole military force of a district or country. *Fig.* **Convoquer le — et l'arrière-ban**, to collect all one's supporters, to make a general appeal for help. *c*) **Le — qui a mis l'exilé hors de son pays**, the ban which has driven the exile from his country. **Rompre son —**, to break one's ban : to return from exile : to leave one's assigned place of abode. **Mettre au —**, to evict, to turn out of society; *Fam.* to send to Coventry. **Mettre au — de l'empire**, (in Germany) to put under the ban of the empire. *d*) **Le comte pouvait faire payer aux vassaux le ban**, the count could exact a fine from the vassals. *e*) **Jellachich, — de Croatie**, Jellachich, ban of Croatia.

BANAL, E, banal, al', [ban], *adj.* 1. banal : belonging to a manor or township. **Four —**, town oven. **Taureau —**, town bull.

2. common, at every one's disposal. **Témoin —**, a knight of the post : a witness ready to depose to anything for money.

3. hackneyed, trite, common-place. **Expression banale**, a hackneyed (*or* common-place) expression. **Excuse banale**, a trite (*or* common) excuse. **Des consolations banales**, common-place consolations.

BANALEMENT, banal'mân-t, *adv.* tritely, in a common-place manner.

BANALITÉ, banalité, *sf.* 1. *Feudal law.* banality : socome, bond socome; 2. common-place. **Les compliments ne sont que des banalités**, compliments are but common-places (*or* stereotyped forms of speech).

BANANE, banan', [Span. and Port. banana, from the native name in Guinea], *sf. Bot.* banana : fruit of the banana-plant, a variety of the plantain.

BANANERIE, banan'ri, *sf.* bananery : banana plantation.

BANANIER, bananyé, *sm.* banana-plant, banana : a perennial herbaceous plant; *musa sapientium.*

BANAT, bana, *sm.* banat : *a*) dignity of a ban; *b*) province governed by a ban.

BANC, bân; [Ger. : Bank], the final *c* is always mute; the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel. *sm.* 1. bench : a long seat for several persons; 2. form (in schools), 3. bank (of turf); 4. pew (enclosed seat in a place of worship). **— de bois**, wooden bench. **— de pierre**, stone bench. **Un — à dos**, seat or bench with a back. **Un petit —**, a foot stool. **Un — de gazon**, a turf seat. **Les bancs d'un théâtre**, the benches (*or* seats) of a theatre. **Bancs dégarnis**, empty benches. **— des ministres**, the ministerial bench, the treasury bench. **Bancs de l'opposition**, the opposition benches. **Le — des évêques**, the bishops' bench, the episcopal bench (in the British

parliament). **Banc du Roi (ou de la Reine)**, the King's (*or* the Queen's) Bench : a supreme tribunal in England. **Le — de l'œuvre**, the churchwarden's pew (in a church). **Les bancs des avocats**, the barristers' benches. **Le — des accusés**, the prisoners' bench ; (in England) the dock : the place where accused persons stand before a tribunal, seats not being allowed except in case of illness. **Les bancs d'une école**, the benches *or* forms of a school. **Être encore sur les bancs**, to be still at school, at college. **Se mettre sur les bancs**, to commence one's studies (at school or college).

5. *Naut.* bank (of oars, in a row-galley), thwart (seat for rowers in a small boat) ; **6**. bank (of sand, rock, or coral) ; **7**. field (of ice) ; **8**. shoal (as fish). **Ce navire a échoué sur un — de sable**, that ship has stranded on a sand bank. **Le — de Terre-Neuve**, the bank of Newfoundland. **Un — de corail**, a coral bank (*or* reef). **— de harengs**, a shoal of herrings. **Un — d'huîtres**, an oyster-bed.

9. bed, stratum (of stone in a quarry). **Le — du ciel**, the uppermost bed.

10. *Techn.* bench, frame, bed. **— à river**, rivetting bench. **— à tirer**, draw-bench. **— de forerie**, boring bench. **— à broches**, spinning frame. **— d'un tour**, bed of a lathe.

11. *Autom.* carrier, stand. **— d'essai**, **— d'épreuve**, brake carrier.

12. *Agr.* balk : strip of land left unploughed.

BANCAL, E, bânkal, al', [orig. doubtful ; perhaps from banc], *adj.* bandy-legged. **C'est une bancale**, she is bandy-legged.

BANCAL, E, *smf.* bandy-legs, bandy-legged person. **Des bancals**, bandy-legged people.

BANCAL, *sm.* a curved (*or* scimitar-shaped) sabre.

BANCHE, bânsh', [banc], *sf. Geol.* a bank of argillaceous marl visible at low water.

BANCO, bânko, [Ital.], *adj. Exch.* banco : said of money of account as distinct from currency.

BANCROCHE, bânkrosh', [perhaps Ger. : Bein, leg ; Fr. : croche], *adj.* **1**. bandy-legged, crooked-legged, baker-legged ; **2**. rickety, rachitic.

BANDAGE, bândazh', [bande], *sm.* **1**. *Surg.* bandage ; **2**. truss (for a rupture) ; **3**. bandaging : the art or act of applying bandages. **Appliquer un —**, to apply a bandage. **Ce chirurgien entend très bien le —**, this surgeon has great skill in bandaging. **— herniaire**, a truss for a rupture.

4. tyre (of a wheel) ; **5**. hoop (to strengthen a beam, etc.). **Le — de ces roues ne vaut plus rien**, the tyre of those wheels is good for nothing, is worn out. **— à talons**, flanged tyre. **— en caoutchouc**, rubber tyre. **Pneu avec — en caoutchouc plein**, pneumatic tyre with auxiliary solid tyre. **— creux**, pneumatic tyre.

BANDAGISTE, bândazhist, *sm.* **1**. bandage-maker ; **2**. truss-maker.

BANDE, bând', [Teutonic origin ; Ger. : Band ; binden, to bind], *sf.* **1**. band : a long and narrow piece of cloth, paper, metal, etc. ; strip, slip, stripe, streak, strake, are synonyms of band but cannot be used indifferently. **— de toile, de drap de broderie**, a band *or* strip of linen, of cloth, of embroidery. **— de papier**, strip, slip, band of paper. **— de cuir, de fer**, copper band, iron band. **Mettre des bandes à une roue**, to put strakes (or a tyre) on a wheel ; to shoe a wheel. **La — d'un billard**, the cushion of a billiard-table. **Toucher la —**, to touch the cushion. **Mettre un journal sous —**, to put a newspaper under cover (for despatch by post). **Une — de terre**, a strip of ground, of land. **Une — de gazon**, a strip of turf, a turf border. **L'azur du ciel traversé par des bandes verdâtres**, the azure of the sky traversed by greenish streaks. **Une — lumineuse s'élevait à l'horizon**, a luminous streak arose in the horizon.

2. *Surg.* bandage ; **3**. *Astron.* fascia, belt (of the planets Jupiter and Saturn) ; **4**. *Arch.* band, fascia : a plain moulding ; **5**. cushion (of a billiard-table) ; **6**. string (of saveloys or sausages) ; **7**. *Herald.* bend. **Porter argent à la — sable**, to bear argent with a bend sable ; **8**. stair-tread.

8. *Naut.* heeling, lying along ; **9**. side, shore. **— de l'est**, the east side (of a ship or line of battle) ; the east shore (of an island). **— de ris**, reef-band. **Donner de la —, être à la —**, to heel, to lie along, to be heeled down (for careening). **Demi —**, parliament-heel.

BANDE, *sf.* band : troop, company ; gang, crew, set ; flight (of birds). **Des bandes armées couraient la campagne**, armed bands were scouring the country. **La — des conjurés**, the band of conspirators **Je rencontrai une — de jeunes gens qui se rendaient à la foire**, I met a company (*or* troop) of young people who were going to the fair. **Une — joyeuse**, a jovial crew, a merry set. **Toute cette — de débauchés qu'il traîne à sa suite**, all that band (set *or* crew) of debauchees who follow in his train. **Une — de voleurs**, a band (*or* gang) of thieves. **Une — de loups, de poissons, d'oiseaux**, a pack of wolves, a shoal of fish, a flight of birds. **Faire — à part**, to form a separate band. **Les bandes noires**, the black bands : **1**. companies of speculators who, during the first French revolution, bought up the estates of the nobles to sell them in small lots, also houses, churches, etc., to pull them down and sell the materials ; **2**. a gang of dealers frequenting sales whose object is to bid so as to dupe honest buyers; **3**. any gang of swindlers who procure goods on false pretences.

BANDÉ, E, bândé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1**. bound up, bandaged ; **2**. bent, strung (as a bow) ; **3**. *Her.* bendy : of a shield divided into an equal number of bends. **La blessure étant bandée**, the wound being bound up (*or* bandaged) **Il avait les yeux bandés**, he was blindfolded.

BANDEAU, bândó, [bande], *sm.* **1**. head-band, frontlet : fillet to encircle the head. **Un — royal**, a royal diadem. **Un — de veuve**, a widow's band (*or* cap). **Les cheveux en —**, the hair worn smooth and a plat, parted in the middle.

2. bandage (over the eyes). **Mettre un — sur les yeux de quelqu'un**, to blindfold a person. **La justice est représentée avec un — sur les yeux**, justice is represented with a bandage over her eyes. [*Fig.*] **Il a un — sur les yeux**, he is blind to what is passing. **Faire tomber le — de dessus les yeux de quelqu'un**, to open a person's eyes. **Dans cet âge où la maturité fait tomber le — de la crédulité**, at the age, when maturity dissipates the blindness of credulity. *Volt. Fanat.* II. 6.

3. *Arch.* band, fillet ; string-course (in masonry) ; **4**. valance (of window or bed curtains).

BANDELETTE, bând'lèt', [dim. of bande], *sf.* **1**. bandelet, bandlet : *a*) narrow band ; *b*) *Surg.* small bandage ; *c*) *Arch.* fillet, a small flat moulding. *Surg.* **Bandelettes agglutinatives**, strips of adhesive plaster.

2. flat bar-iron.

BANDER, bândé-r, *va.* **1**. to bind up, to bandage. **— une blessure**, to bind up (*or* bandage) a wound. **— les yeux**, to put a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold.

2. to bend (a bow), to set (*or* wind up) a spring, to cock (a gun *or* pistol) ; **3**. to tighten (a cord) ; **4**. *Naut.* to draw taught *or* taut (a cable or rope) ; **5**. *Arch.* to key up *or* in (an arch). **— son esprit**, to bend (or apply) one's mind.

BANDER, *vn.* to be tight. **Cette corde bande trop**, this cord is too tight.

BANDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to bind up *or* bandage any part of one's person. **Se — la jambe**, to bind up (bandage *or* apply a bandage to) one's own leg. **Se — les yeux**, to blindfold one's self ; *Fig.* to shut one's eyes, to refuse to see.

2. to withstand, to resist, to stand stiff against ; **3**. to band against. **Il se bande contre ma volonté, mais je viendrai à bout de lui**, he resists my will, but I shall manage him. **Ils se sont tous bandés contre leur supérieur**, they have all banded themselves against their superior.

BANDEREAU, bând'rô, *sm.* trumpet-sling, bugle-sling.

BANDEROLE, bând'rol', *sf.* **1**. *Naut.* pendant, pennant ; **2**. streamer, bandrol : flag used in public rejoicings ; **3**. shoulder-belt, cross-belt ; **4**. sling (of a musket). **— de Montfaucon**, gallows-bird : a rascal that deserves hanging.

BANDEROLÉ, E, bând'rolé, *adj. Zool.* striped, streaked.

BANDIÈRE, bândièr', *sf.* V. *Bannière*. **En front de —**, in battle array.

BANDINE, bândin', *sf. Agr.* buckwheat.

BANDIT, bândi ; the *t* is seldom pronounced in conversation ; in the pl. the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel (Ital. : bandito), *sm.* **1**. bandit : ruffian, robber ; **2**. vagrant, vagabond. **Il fut attaqué par quatre bandits**, he was attacked by four robbers. **Courir comme un — qui n'a ni feu ni lieu**, to wander about like a vagabond without house or home. **Être fait comme un —**, to be dressed like a vagabond.

BANDOIR, bândwâr, *sm.* spring (of certain mechanisms used to tighten).

BANDOLIER, bândolyé, **BANDOULIER**, bândoulyé, [bande ; Span. : bandolero], *sm.* highwayman, brigand.

BANDOULIÈRE, bândoulyèr', [Span. : bandolera], *sf.* **1**. *Milit.* bandoleer : cross-belt, formerly worn by infantry ; **2**. shoulder-belt, belt (worn in France by game-keepers, beadles, etc.). **Porter en —**, to carry by a belt passing over one shoulder and under the opposite arm.

BANDURE, bândur', *sf. Bot.* pitcher-plant, nepenthes distillatoria.

BANIAN, baniân, [Eng. from Sans.), *sm.* **1**. Banian : a Hindoo of the Banian (*or* trading) caste ; **2**. (in France) a naval officer who engages in trade contrary to the rules of the service ; **3**. *Bot.* banyan.

BANLIEUE, bânlyœ, [ban ; lieue], *sf.* outskirts, environs, dependencies (of a town).

BANNE, ban', [Lat. : benna], *sf.* **1**. hamper (a large basket) ; **2**. coal-cart ; **3**. cart-, waggon-, boat-, *or* rick-cloth, tarpauling, tilt (when raised on hoops) ; **4**. awning (to protect from the sun) ; **5**. *Min.* corf *or* corb : a basket to draw up coal, ore, etc.

BANNEAU, banó, [banne], *sm.* **1**. small hamper **2**. cart, tumbril.

BANNER, bané-r, *va.* to cover (a cart, etc.) with a cloth or tarpauling to tilt.

BANNERET, ban'rè, the *t* is not heard in conversation ; in the pl. the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel *sm.* banneret. [*Adject.* :] **Chevalier- —**, knight-banneret.

BANNETON, ban'tô*n*, *sm.* cauf : a perforated chest to keep fish in.

BANNETTE, banet', *sf.* small hamper *or* basket.

BANNI, E, bani, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* banished : *a*) sent into exile ; *b*) driven away, expelled, excluded. **Ayant été — par un acte arbitraire**, having been banished by an arbitrary act. **— de la cour**, banished (driven, excluded *or* dismissed) from the court.

BANNI, E, *smf.* exile : a banished person ; pl. the banished. **Obtenir le rappel d'un —**, to obtain the recall of an exile. **Les bannis furent rappelés**, the banished (*or* the exiles) were recalled.

BANNIÈRE, banyêr', (bande ; Low Lat. : bandum flag]. *sf.* banner : standard, flag, colours, streamer. **Se ranger sous la — de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to side with (*or* take sides with) a person. **Déployer sa —**, to prepare for the fight. **— de partance**, *Naut.* blue-peter : flag announcing the immediate sailing of a vessel. **La — d'une confrérie, d'une corporation**, the banner of a confraternity, of a corporation. **Les processions se battaient les unes contre les autres pour l'honneur de leurs bannières**, the processions would fight each other for the honour of their banners. *Volt. L.* xiv. 2. V. *Croix.*

BANNIR, banir, [from O. Fr. ban, banishment], *va.* to banish : *a*) to exile ; *b*) to drive or send away, to dismiss, to exclude. **Les Tarquins furent bannis**, the Tarquins were banished (*or* exiled). **Un décret le bannissait de l'Italie**, a decree banished him from Italy. **Vous le bannissez de votre présence**, you banish him from your presence. **— de son âme tout souci**, to dismiss all care from one's mind. **Il a banni le souvenir de vos bienfaits**, he has banished the memory of your benefits. **La crainte bannit la pitié**, fear drives away pity (*or* compassion). **L'inquiétude bannissait le sommeil**, anxiety banished (*or* drove away) sleep. **Mais il ne put sitôt en — la pensée**, but he could not so soon banish (dismiss *or* drive away) the thought, *Racine, Esther*, I. 1.

BANNIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to banish (*or* exile) one's self ; 2. to keep aloof, to sever one's self from. **Se — de la société, du monde**, to keep aloof from society from the world.

BANNISSABLE, banisabl', *adj.* liable to be banished, deserving banishment.

BANNISSEMENT, banis'mân-t, *sm.* banishment : *a*) the act of banishing ; *b*) exile. **Six ans après son —**, six years after his banishment. **Le — des Stuarts ne devait jamais finir**, the banishment (*or* exile) of the Stuarts was destined never to end. *Voltaire.*

BANQUAIS, bâ*n*ké, [banc], *sm. Naut.* banker : vessel or seaman engaged in the Newfoundland fishery.

BANQUE, bâ*n*k', [Ital. : banca, bench on which the changers sat], *sf.* 1. banking business, banking. **Faire la —**, to carry on a banking business, to be a banker, to keep a bank.

2. bank : banking-house, banking-firm. **Maison de —**, banking-house (*or* firm). **La maison de — Coutts et Cie est une des plus anciennes en Angleterre et en Europe**, the banking-house (banking-firm *or* bank) of Coutts and Co, is one of the oldest in England and in Europe. **Porter, mettre de l'argent à la —**, to carry money to (*or* to put money in) the bank. **Avoir un compte en —**, to have an account open at a bank. **Ouvrir un compte en —**, to open a bank-account. **Action de la —**, bank share ; (in England) bank stock. **Carnet de —**, bank-book. **— de circulation** (or **d'émission**), bank of issue. **— de dépôt**, deposit bank. **— d'escompte**, discount bank. **Billet de —**, bank-note (payable on demand) ; bankbill, bank-post bill (payable at a certain date or at so many days' sight). **Mandat sur une —**, draft, cheque *or* order on a bank.

3. bank : among gamesters, the money deposited on the table by the player who stands against all the other players. **Faire la —**, to be banker. **Faire sauter la —**, to break the bank.

4. (in printing offices) payment (of wages). **Jour de —**, pay-day. **Livre de —**, wages-book, pay-book.

5. *Naut.* banker : vessel engaged in the Newfoundland fishery.

BANQUEREAU, bâ*n*krô, *sm. Naut.* small sand-bank.

BANQUEROUTE, bâ*n*krout', [Ital. : banca rotta], *sf.* bankruptcy. **Faire —**, to be (*or* to become) bankrupt. **Faire — à**, 1. to be bankrupt in, to fail in, to forfeit ; 2. to disappoint. **Faire — à l'honneur**, to be bankrupt in honour, to forfeit one's honour. **Il devait être de notre partie, mais il nous a fait —**, *Fam.* he ought to be of our party, but he has disappointed us. [*French-law-t.* :] **— simple**, bankruptcy caused by reckless trading or extravagance. **— frauduleuse**, fraudulent bankruptcy. **La — simple est punie par un emprisonnement qui ne peut dépasser deux ans**, simple bankruptcy is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. **La — frauduleuse est punie de travaux forcés**, fraudulent bankruptcy is punished by penal servitude. V. *Faillite.*

BANQUEROUTIER, ÈRE, bâ*n*k'routyé, tyèr ; the *r* of the masc. is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel, *smf.* 1. bankrupt. **— frauduleux**, fraudulent bankrupt. V. *Banqueroute.*

2. *adj.* bankrupt. **Gouvernement —**, bankrupt government.

BANQUET, bâ*n*ké ; the *t* is heard only in oratory ; in the pl. it is always mute and the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel, [Ital. : —banchetto, dim. of banco], *sm.* banquet. **— nuptial**, nuptial banquet, wedding dinner. **Salle de —**, banquet-hall, banqueting-house. **Le — sacré** (or **divin**), the holy communion, the Lord's supper. **Le — des élus**, the banquet of the elect, the heavenly banquet. [*Poet.* :] **— de la vie, de la nature**, the banquet of life, the banquet (*or* feast) of nature.

BANQUETER, bâ*n*k'té-r, [*Je banquète* or *banquette* ; *je banquèterai* or *banquetterai.*] *vn.* to banquet : to feast, to fare daintily. **Il aime à —**, he likes good cheer.

BANQUETEUR, bâ*n*k'tœr, *sm.* banqueter : a lover of good cheer.

BANQUETTE, bâ*n*ket', [dim. de banc], *sf.* 1. bench : long seat generally covered and stuffed. **Jouer devant les banquettes**, *Theat.* to play to empty benches.

2. seat on the top of a coach, etc., knife-board (of an omnibus) ; 3. foot-path, foot-pavement (raised path by the side of a carriage-road) ; 4. *Civ. Eng.* service-path (by the side of a canal, railway, etc. ; in this sense the technical word is *banquet* or *banquette*) ; 5. *Fort.* banquette : foot-bank for musketeers behind the parapet ; 6. *Arch.* the wall between a window-sill and the floor ; 7. *Join.* wain-scoting, casing (of a window).

BANQUIER, bâ*n*kyé ; the *r* is always mute ; in the pl. the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel, [banque] *sm.* banker : *a*) one who keeps a bank, money-dealer, money-agent, bill discounter ; *b*) the player who keeps the bank in games of chance *c*) *Naut.* banker : a vessel engaged in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

BANQUISE, bâ*n*kiz', [banc ; Eng. : ice], *sf.* *Naut.* fast-ice, land-ice ; floating ice bank, iceberg.

BANQUISTE, bâ*n*kist', [banque, bench], *sm.* mountebank, juggler.

BANS, banz, *sm. Hunt.* litter for hounds.

BANSE, bâ*n*s', [Ger. : Banse, barn], *sf.* flat : a large square wicker basket.

BANTAM, bâ*n*tam, *pr. n. Geog.* Bantam : a kingdom in Java.

BANTAM, *adj.* bantam. **Coq —, poulet —**, bantam cock, bantam hen. **Des bantams**, bantams.

BANVILLE, bâ*n*vil, (Théodore de), poet (1823-1891).

† **BANVIN**, bâ*n*va*n*, [ban ; vin], *sm.* *Feudal-t.* wineban : *a*) a feudal lord's exclusive right to sell wine for a certain time after the vintage ; *b*) a proclamation fixing the date for the vassals to begin selling.

BAOBAB, baobad, *sm. Bot.* baobab, monkey-bread tree ; adansonia digitata.

† **BAPAUME**, bapôm, [orig. not known], *sf. Nav.* condition of a ship when unable to advance. **En —**, at a standstill.

BAPTÊME, batêm, [Gr. : βαπτίζω, I wash], *sm.* 1. baptism : a Christian sacrament, the administration of which to infants is colloquially styled *christening* by the members of the Anglican church. **Nom de —**, baptismal name, Christian name. **Extrait de —**, certificate of baptism. **— de feu** baptism of fire : the martyrdom of catechumens or unbaptized converts. **— par immersion** baptism by immersion, by dipping. **— par aspersion**, baptism by sprinkling. **— du sang**, baptism of blood : martyrdom. **— de la ligne** or **des tropiques**, *Naut.* baptism of the line given as a ducking : a practical joke and performed by sailors on persons who cross the Line (the equator) for the first time. **— sous condition**, hypothetical baptism : when administered to a person who may possibly have been previously baptized. **Recevoir le —**, to be baptized.

2. christening : a religious ceremony performed on naming bells, ships, etc.

BAPTISER, batizé-r, [Gr. : βαπτίζειν], *va.* 1. to baptize, *Colloq.* to christen. **— par immersion, par aspersion**, to baptize by immersion, by sprinkling. [*Fig. and proverb.*] **Voilà un enfant bien difficile à —**, that is no easy matter ; that is a difficult piece of business.

2. to christen : to name a ship, etc. with a certain ceremonial ; 3. to nickname (a person or thing) ; 4. to water, to mix water with (one's wine).

BAPTISEUR, baptizœr, *sm.* baptiser.

BAPTISMAL, E, batismal, al', *adj.* baptismal *a*) of or pertaining to baptism. **Fonts baptismaux**, the baptismal font. **Eau baptismale**, the water of baptism.

BAPTISTAIRE, batistêr, *adj.* 1. of baptism. **Registre —**, register of baptisms. **Extrait —**, certificate of baptism.

2. *sm.* certificate of baptism ; church (*or* parish) register.

BAPTISTE, batist', *pnm.* Baptist. **Saint Jean —**, St. John the Baptist.

BAPTISTÈRE, batistêr', *sm.* baptistery : place where baptism is administered.

BAQUET, baké-t ; the *t* is not heard in conversation ; the *s* of the pl. is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [dim. of bac], *sm.* 1. tub ; 2. *Mason.* tray (for mixing plaster) ; 3. *Print.* wetting-trough. **— magnétique**, magnetic tub ; Mesmer's tub.

BAQUETER, bak'té-r, *va.* to bale (water out of a tub, etc.

BAQUETURES, bak'tur', *sf. pl.* drippings (of wine, etc., in a tap-tub).

BAR, bar, [Ger. : Barsch, perch], *sm.* **1.** *Ichth.* maigre, sciæna aquila ; **2.** *Herald.* mullet.

BAR, bar, [Eng. : bar], *sm.* bar, drinking bar.

BARAGOUIN, baragwan, [forged from Low Breton : bara, bread ; gwin, wine], *sm.* gibberish : jabber, jargon. **Je ne puis rien comprendre à ce —**, I cannot understand a word of that gibberish.

BARAGOUINAGE, baragwinazh, *sm.* gibberish, jabber, jabbering.

BARAGOUINER, baragwiné-r, *vn.* **1.** to talk gibberish. **Ces étrangers croient parler français, ils ne font que —**, those foreigners fancy they are speaking French, they are only talking gibberish.

2. to jabber applied contemptuously to persons speaking a foreign tongue. **J'ai voyagé avec des étrangers qui n'ont fait que —**, I have been travelling with foreigners who did nothing but bber.

BARAGOUINER, *va.* to jabber. **Cet Allemand baragouine le français**, that German mangles French, speaks French incorrectly. **— un discours**, to jabber a speech. **Je ne me souviens jamais comment diantre ils baragouinent ce nom-là**, I can never recollect how the deuce they pronounce that name. *Mol. G. Dan.* 1. 2.

BARAGUINEUR, EUSE, baragwinœr, œz, *smf.* jabberer.

BARANDAGE, barândazh', [perhaps from Proven. baranda, weir], *sm. Fish.* to net (a river) : to place a net across.

BARAQUE, barak', [Ital. : baraca, from barra, bar], *sf.* **1.** barrack hut : temporary building to shelter soldiers, fishermen, etc. ; **2.** booth, covered stall (in a fair) ; **3.** hovel ; a paltry house. **Sa maison n'est qu'une —**, his house is but a hovel, a wretched hole. **Quelle —**, what a hovel !

BARAQUEMENT, barak'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** hutting : *a*) erecting of huts ; *b*) lodging in huts ; **2.** camp of huts.

BARAQUER, baraké-r, *va.* to hut : to lodge soldiers in huts.

BARAQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to hut *or* house one's self. **Les soldats se baraquèrent comme ils parurent**, the soldiers housed themselves as best they could.

BARATE, barat', *sf. Naut.* strip of canvass (to strengthen a sail).

BARATERIE, barat'ri, *sf. Naut.* barratry : fraud committed by the captain of a ship to the prejudice of owners or insurers.

BARATTAGE, baratazh', *sm.* churning (milk *or* cream).

BARATTE, barat', [Celt. : barax, tub], *sf. Agr.* churn. **— commune**, plunge churn. **— flamande**, barrel churn.

BARATTER, baraté-r, *va.* to churn.

BARBACANE, barbakan', [Ar. : barbak-kaneh, a towered gateway], *sf.* **1.** *Fort.* barbican (*or* barbacan) : *a*) loop-hole in the wall of a fortress ; *b*) tower *or* outwork to defend a town-gate or a bridge ; **2.** *Civ. Eng.* weeping-hole : small opening like a loop-hole in a retaining wall to allow water to escape from behind it ; **3.** slit (in a cellar-door, for ventilation).

† **BARBACOLE**, barbacol, [from Barbacola, schoolmaster in the Carnaval of Lulli (1675), *sm.* pedagogue, pedant.

BARBACOU, barbakou, [barbe à cou], *sm. Ornith.* barbacou, monasa.

BARBADE, barbad', *s. Geogr.* Barbadoes, Barbados : one of the windward Islands belonging to the Lesser Antilles. **Jambe de —**, Barbadoes leg : a disease similar to the elephantiasis of the Arabs.

BARBARE, barbar', [Gr. : βάρβαρος, stranger], *adj.* **1.** barbarian : *Greek and Roman Hist.* foreign to Greece or Rome. **Les rois barbares**, the barbarian kings. [*Subst.* :] **Les barbares de la Germanie**, the barbarians of Germany. **Il se réfugia dans le pays des barbares**, he took refuge in the country of the barbarians.

2. barbarous : *a*) uncivilized, savage, barbarian ; *b*) incorrect, uncouth (as language or style) ; *c*) cruel, inhuman, savage, brutal. *a*) **Peuples sauvages et barbares**, savage and barbarous nations. *b*) **Cette manière de parler est —**, that mode of speech is barbarous. **Un style —**, a barbarous (*or* barbaric) style. **Ces peuplades parlent une langue —**, those hordes speak a barbarous language. *c*) **Un homme —**, a barbarous (*or* cruel) man.

BARBARE, *sm.* barbarian. **Ces gens-là sont sans pitié, ce sont des barbares**, those people have no pity (feeling *or* compassion), they are barbarians. **Cet homme est sans goût et incapable d'apprécier les beautés de l'art, c'est un —**, that man is destitute of taste and incapable of appreciating the beauties of art ; he is a barbarian, a Goth, a Vandal.

BARBARÉE, barbaré, [Lat. : barbara], *sf. Bot.* treacle mustard, erysimum babarea.

BARBAREMENT, barbar'mân-t, *adv.* barbarously, cruelly.

BARBARESQUE, barbaresk', [Ital. : barbaresco], *adj.* Barbary, of Barbary. **Les Etats barbaresques**, the Barbary States. **Corsaire —**, a Barbary (*or* Moorish) corsair.

BARBARESQUES, *sm. pl.* the Moors (of Barbary). **Ils sont en guerre, avec les —** they are at war with the Moors, with the Barbary States.

BARBARIE, barbari, [Lat. : Barbaria], *sf.* **1.** barbarism : barbarousness, absence of civilization, learning or refinement. **Les siècles de —**, the ages of barbarism, the barbarous ages. **Charlemagne lutta contre la —**, Charlemagne struggled against barbarism. **Vivre dans un temps de —**, to live in barbarous times. **— de language**, barbarousness (*or* barbarism) of language.

2. barbarity : *a*) barbarousness, cruelty, inhumanity ; *b*) a barbarous act. **Ils exercèrent leur — sur les vaincus**, they exercised their barbarity on the vanquished. **Faire un acte de —**, to commit a barbarous act. **Tant de barbaries l'avaient rendu la terreur de ses sujets**, so many barbarities had made him the terror of his subjects. **Les barbaries commises par les Espagnols dans le nouveau monde**, the barbarities committed by the Spaniards in the new world.

3. *Geog.* Barbary, the Barbary States.

BARBARIN, barbarân, *sm. Ichth.* surmullet.

BARBARINE, barbarin', *sf. Bot.* warted (*or* Barbary) gourd, cucurbita verrucosa.

BARBARISER, barbarizé-r, *vn.* to barbarize : to use barbarisms in speaking or writing.

BARBARISME, barbarism', *sm.* barbarism : *a*) *Gram.* a form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of language ; *b*) an offence against, or infringement of any rule. **De fréquents barbarismes déshonorent les ouvrages de ce grand orateur**, frequent barbarisms disfigure the works of this great orator. *Chateaub. Gén.* III. 4. 2. **— de phrase**, incorrect form of speech.

BARBE, barb', [Lat. : barba], *sf.* **1.** beard : *a*) the hair on the chin, lips and cheeks or men ; *Fig.* the face, a person with a beard ; *b*) hair hanging from the under-jaw of the goat, bison, etc. ; *c*) bristles on the muzzle of cats, tigers, etc., whiskers, smellers ; *d*) bristles or feathers about the beak of certain birds ; *e*) chuck, the underside of a horse's jaw against which the curb-chain presses ; *f*) the brushy end of a plate of whalebone, whale-fin ; *g*) vane, web (of a quill or feather) ; *h*) minute fungi forming masses of mould on the surface of organic bodies ; *d*) awn of barley, wheat, etc. ; *j*) *Bot.* barb, a bristly growth on certain plants ; *k*) *Astron.* a luminous train issuing from the nucleus of a comet on the side opposite to the tail. *a*) **— blanche, — grise**, a white beard, a gray beard. **— vénérable**, a venerable beard. **— rase**, a shaven beard. **Porter la — longue**, to wear a long beard. **Porter toute sa —**, to wear a full beard. **Faire la — à quelqu'un**, to shave a person ; *Fig.* to beard, to get the better of (*or* have the advantage over) a person. **Se faire la —, faire sa —**, to shave one's self, to trim one's beard. **Se faire faire la —**, to get shaved, to get one's self shaved. **Se teindre la —**, to dye one's beard. **Un bassin (or plat) à —**, a barber's bassin, a shaving dish. **Brosse à —**, shaving-brush. **Jours de —**, shaving days. [*Fig.* :] **Faire** (or **dire**) **quelque chose à la — de quelqu'un**, to do (or say) a thing to a person's face, to beard a person. **Rire dans sa —**, to laugh in one's sleeve, in one's beard ; to rejoice in secret. **Une jeune —**, a young man, a downy-cheeked youth. **Une —-bleue**, a blue-beard. **Une — grise, une vieille —**, a gray beard, an old man. *b*) **La — d'un bouc, d'un singe, d'un bison**, the beard of a goat, of a monkey, of a bison. **Avoir une — de bouc**, to wear a billy goat, a pointed beard. *f*) **Barbes de baleine**, whale's beard, whalebones, whale fins : this last, though incorrect, is the common name in the trade. *h*) **Ces confitures ont de la —**, these preserves are mouldy, are covered with mould, [*Fig.* :] **Prendre de la — en route**, to get mouldy by the way : to be a long time on the way. *Prov.*: **A barbe de fou, on apprend à raire** (raser), on a fool's beard the barber learns to shave. **Barbe rousse et noirs cheveux, ne t'y fie si tu ne veux**, trust not a man with a red beard and black hair. **Barbe bien étuvée est à demi rasée**, a beard lathered is half shaved. **Du côté de la barbe est la toute-puissance**, man rules the roost.

2. gill, wattle (of a cock, of a turkey, etc.) ; **3.** barbel, barbule, wattle (filament hanging from the lower jaw of other fishes) ; **4.** fin (of the turbot and other flat-fish) ; **5.** lappel, barb (of a woman's head-dress) ; **6.** ear-lap- [pet of a travellingcap) ; **7.** curtain (of a velvet half-mask) : a row of lace falling over the mouth and chin ; **8.** *Technol.* rough edge (of castings and other metal work) ; **9.** deckle : rough edge of uncut paper ; **10.** barb : the recurved point of arrows, fish hooks, etc. ; **11.** *pl. Vet. surg.* barbels : folds of mucous membrane under the tongue of a horse or an ox.

12. *Bot.* (the first element in the name of many plants) : **— à Dieu**, clematis vitalba, traveller's joy. **— de bouc, de chèvre**, purple goal's beard. **— de capucin**, wild chicory *or* succory. **Petite — de chèvre**, meadow-sweet, queen of the meadow. **— de Jupiter**, Jupiter's beard, houseleek. **— de moine**, dodder. **— de renard**, astragalus, sweet milk vetch, wild liquorice.

13. *Naut.* end (of a plank) ; head (of a ship. **Etre mouillé en — d'un vaisseau**, to be moored ahead of a vessel. **Faire — au vent**, to

meet, face (*or* go against) the wind. **Tirer en —**, (ou à **barbette**), to fire over a parapet *or* bulwark (not through an embrasure or porthole).

BARBE, *sm.* **1.** barb, Barbary horse ; *Poet.* barbary ; **2.** *adj.* Barbary, **Cheval —**, barb, Barbary horse.

BARBÉ, E, barbé, *adj.* **1.** *Herald.* barbed, wattled : in speaking of a cock with wattles of a different tincture ; **2.** *Bot.* barbate, barbated, barbellate : bearded, ringent.

BARBEAU, barbô, *sm.* **1.** *Ichth.* barbel ; **2.** *Bot.* blue-bottle, blue-centaury. [*Adjectiv.* :] **Bleu —**, light blue : colour of the blue-bottle. **Soie —**, light-blue silk.

BARBELÉ, E, barb'lé, *adj.* barbed, bearded. **Des flèches barbelées,** barbed arrows. **Réseaux de fils de fer barbelés,** barbed wire entanglement.

BARBERIE, barbœri, **1.** *sf.* the barber's trade ; **2.** barber's shop.

BARBERON, barb'rô*n*, *sm. Bot.* salsify.

BARBET, ETTE, barbè-t, bèt', [barbe], *smf.* and *adj.* **1.** barbet, water dog, poodle. **Un chien —**, a poodle dog, **Une chienne barbette**, a poodle bitch. **Être crotté comme un —**, to be all over dirt.

2. *Fig.* police spy ; **3.** *Ichth.* red gurnet.

BARBETTE, barbèt', *sf.* **1.** whimple (worn by certain nuns) ; **2.** *Milit.* barbette a platform from which guns can be fired over a parapet. [*Fig.* :] **Coucher à la —**, to sleep on a mattress laid on the floor. **Tirer en —**, to fire in barbette.

BARBEY D'AUREVILLY, barbé d'orevyi (Jules), novelist (1808-1889).

BARBEYER, barbèyé-r, *vn. Naut.* to shiver (as a sail in the wind).

BARBICHE, barbish, [barbe], *sf.* **1.** a small beard, a billy-goat beard ; **2.** *Bot.* nigella, devil-in-a-mist, devil-in-a-bush ; **3** bitch barbet (*or* poodle).

BARBICHET, barbishè-t, **BARBICHON,** barbishô*n*, [dim. of barbet], *sm.* **1.** little barbet, barbet pup ; **2.** a superstitious and ignorant ecclesiastic.

BARBIER, barbié, [barbe], *sm.* barber : shaver. **Garçon —**, a journeyman barber. **Chirurgien- —**, barber-surgeon. *Prov.* : **Un barbier rase l'autre,** claw me and I'll claw thee.

BARBIER, (Antoine-Alexandre), biographe (1763-1825) ; — (Henri-Auguste), poet (1805 1882) ; — (Jules), dramatic author (1825-1901).

BARBIER D'AUCOUR, barbié dôcour, prose-writer (1641 1694).

BARBIFÈRE, barbifèr', [Lat. : barbe, beard ; ferre, to bear), *adj. Bot.* bearded, barbate, barbellate.

BARBIFIÉ, E, barbifié, *adj.* barbified, shaven, trimmed.

BARBIFIER, barbifié-r, [*Je barbifiais, nous barbifiions* ; *que je barbifie, que nous barbifiions.*] *va.* to barbify, to shave. **Se faire —**, to get shaved.

BARBIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to shave one's self.

BARBILLE, barbiy', *sf.* burr : rough edge of blanks for coins.

BARBILLON, barbiyô*n*, [barbe], *sm.* **1.** *Ichth.* young barbel ; **2.** gill *or* wattle (of a cock), wattle (of a turkey) ; **3.** barbule, barbel, wattle : a vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes ; **4.** barb : the recurved point of an arrow, fish-hook, etc. ; **5.** *pl. Vet. Surg.* barbels, barbles : membranous folds under a horse's or an ox's tongue : **6.** *Falc.* a disease of the tongue (in hawks).

BARBILLONNER, barbiyoné-r, *va.* to raise the barb (of a fish-hook).

BARBIROSTRE, barbirostr', [Lat. : barba, beard ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* barbirostral : having bristles about the beak.

BARBITON, barbitô*n*, [Gr.], *sm. Mus.* barbiton : a kind of lyre.

BARBON, barbô*n*' [barbe], *sm.* **1.** (always in a disparaging sense) graybeard, dotard, fogey : all these words are generally qualified by *old.* **Lui déjà vieux —, elle jeune et jolie,** he already an old graybeard, she young and pretty. *La Font.* **Enfant au premier acte et — au dernier,** a child in the first act, a dotard, in the last, *Boileau, Art. p.* 3. **Faire le —**, to play the old man, to set up for a sage : to be grave or serious beyond one's years.

2. *Bot.* andropogon, sweet-flag.

BARBOTAGE, barbotazh', [barboter], *sm.* **1.** dabbling, paddling, splashing (in water *or* mud) ; **2.** *Agr.* mash : bran and water for horses, etc.

BARBOTE, barbot', *sf.* **1.** *Ichth.* burbot, eel-pout ; **2.** *Bot.* vetch.

BARBOTEAU, barbotô, *sm. Ichth.* loach, loche.

BARBOTEMENT, barbot'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** dabbling, paddling, splashing about ; **2.** sputtering, spluttering.

BARBOTER, barboté-r, [onoma.], *vn.* **1.** to dabble, paddle (in water *or* mud). **Les canards aiment à —**, ducks like to dabble (*or* grope about) in mud.

2. to puddle, dabble, wade *or* splash about (in water or mud). **On barbote dans les rues,** one has to wade in the streets ; the streets are very muddy.

3. *Naut.* to duck : to bob up and down without making way ; *Fig.* to make little progress.

4. to sputter, to splutter, to mumble : to speak indistinctly.

BARBOTER, *va.* **1.** to sputter *or* splutter out, to mumble ; **2.** *Slang.* to pilfer, to steal. **Grondant entre mes dents, je barbote une excuse,** grumbling between my teeth, I mumble an excuse. *Réynier, Sat.* 10.

BARBOTEUR, barbotœr, *sm.* the common duck.

BARBOTEUSE, barbotœz', *sf.* drab, draggle-tail, street-walker.

BARBOTIÈRE, barbotyèr', *sf.* duckpond.

BARBOTIN, barbotâ*n*, *sm. Slang.* **1.** thing stolen, theft ; **2.** stealing, thieving.

BARBOTINE, barbotin', *sf.* wormwood flowers ; santonica (in the British Pharmacopœia).

BARBOUDE, barboud', *sf. Geog.* Barbuda : one of the Carribee Islands.

BARBOUILLAGE, barbouyazh', *sm.* **1.** daubing, coarse painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. ; **2.** daub : a worthless painting or picture ; **3.** scrawl, scribble : illegible writing, **4.** rigmarole : a disconnected speech or literary composition. **Ce tableau n'est qu'un affreux —**, that picture is only a hideous daub. **Je ne puis déchiffrer ce —**, I cannot decipher this scrawl. **Je ne comprends rien à tout ce —**, I can make nothing of all this rigmarole.

BARBOUILLÉ, E, barbouyé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** daubed, smeared, besmeared ; **2.** bescrawled, bescribbled ; **3.** blotted (with ink). **Tout — de boue,** all bedaubed with dirt. **Un nez — de tabac,** a nose begrimed with snuff, a snuffy nose.

BARBOUILLER, barbouyé-r, [origin uncertain ; perhaps bar as a prefix ; bouille ; O. Fr. for bourbier], *va.* **1.** to daub : *a*) to bedaub, to besmear, to soil, to dirty, to begrime, to blot (paper with ink) ; *b*) to paint coarsely. **Ses camarades l'ont barbouillé de boue,** his companions have daubed, (bedaubed *or* besmeared) him all over with mud. **Il se barbouilla le front avec des mûres,** he bedaubed his forehead with mulberries. **— d'encre une page,** to blot (daub, bedaub *or* besmear) a page with ink. **Cet écolier barbouille tous ses cahiers,** this pupil blots all his copybooks. **Je me suis barbouillé les mains,** I have soiled my hands. **Il a fait — de jaune toutes les portes de sa maison,** he has had all the doors of his house daubed with yellow.

2. to scrawl, to scribble ; to spoil *or* waste (paper, with worthless writing). **— du papier,** to scrible over (to spoil) paper. **Cet auteur a barbouillé bien du papier dans sa vie et n'a jamais écrit une bonne page,** that author has spoilt a vast deal of paper in his day, and has never written one good page, *Trévoux.*

3. to blacken, to disparage, to run down. **Elle se croit offensée, et elle est femme à vous — terriblement dans le monde,** she thinks herself offended (*or* injured) and she is a woman to blacken you terribly in the world, *Dancourt, Chev. à la mode* III. 2.

4. to sputter, to splutter, to mumble : all these words may be followed by *out.* **Il nous barbouilla je ne sais quelle excuse,** he sputtered (*or* mumbled) out I do not know what excuse. **— un discours, un compliment,** to splutter (*or* mumble) out a speech, a compliment.

5. to muddle, to jumble, to bungle : *a*) to state or relate confusedly ; *b*) to bemuddle, to render muddle or confused. **Je ne sais pas comment il a barbouillé cette histoire, mais je n'y ai pas compris un mot,** I do not know how he muddled up that story, but I did not understand a word of it. **Il nous a barbouillé une théorie à laquelle personne n'a rien compris,** he gave us a muddled sketch of a theory which no one could understand.

BARBOUILLER, *vn.* **1.** to daub : to paint badly. **Il barbouilla longtemps sans rien faire de reconnaissable,** he daubed a long while without producing any thing worth owning.

2. to scrawl. to scribble : *a*) to write a bad hand, to write without order or method. **Il n'écrit pas, il barbouille,** he does not write, he scrawls.

3. to sputter, to splutter, to mumble : to speak indistinctly *or* confusedly. **Il ne peut pas dire quatre mots sans —**, he cannot say four words without spluttering, without making a muddle of them. **Il a barbouillé tout le long de son discours,** he spluttered all through his speech ; he made a muddle of his speech.

BARBOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to daub one's self : to bedaub, to smear, besmear, *or* begrime one's self. **L'enfant s'est barbouillé de confiture,** the child has besmeared himself with jam. **Je me suis bien barbouillé les doigts,** I have bedaubed my fingers finely.

2. *Fig.* **Se — de grec et de latin,** to cram one's self with Greek and Latin, *Mol. F. Sav.* IV. 3.

3. to compromise one's self. **Cet homme s'est bien barbouillé,** that man has sadly compromised himself, sadly injured his reputation.

4. to lower, to get cloudy (as the sky). **Le ciel, le temps se barbouille,** the sky, the weather is getting cloudy : the weather is changing to rain.

BARBOUILLEUR, barbouyœr, *sm.* **1.** dauber : *a*) coarse painter, lime *or* whitewasher ; *b*) sorry painter (of pictures), **J'ai fait venir un — pour blanchir ce mur,** I have sent for a painter to whiten that wall.

2. scribber, scrawler : *a*) one who writes

a bad hand ; *b*) a sorry author. **Allez, petit grimaud, — de papier,** go you little scribbler, pitiful quill-driver, *Mol. F. Sav.* III. v.

3. babbler, driveller : idle talker. **Faites taire ce —** ! silence that driveller !

BARBOUILLON, barbouyô*n*, *sm.* smatterer. **Il était vraiment musicien, et je n'étai qu'un —,** he was really a musician, and I only a smatterer.

BARBOUTE, barbout', *sf.* moist sugar over-charged with syrup.

BARBU, E, barbu, [barbe], *adj.* **1.** bearded ; **2.** *Bot.* barbate, barbated, bearded. **Homme —,** bearded man. **Comète barbue,** bearded comet. **Blé —,** bearded wheat.

BARBU, *sm. Ornith.* barbet : a tropical bird of the order scansores.

BARBUE, barbu, *sf. Ichth.* brill.

BARBULE, barbul, [dim. of barbe], *sf. Nat. Hist.* barbule : said of the small hooks on the barb of feathers.

BARBURE, barbur', [barbe], *sf. Found.* beard : rough edges of a casting.

BARCAROLLE, barkarol', [Ital. : barca, boat], *sf. Mus.* barcarolle (boat-song).

BARCASSE, barkas', *sf. Naut.* an old tub : a wretched ship.

BARCELONE, barsœlon', *s. Geogr.* Barcelona : the chief town of Catalonia, in Spain.

BARCELONNETTE, barsœlonèt', *sf.* V. BERCELONNETTE.

BARD, bar, [Ger. : Bahre, stretcher, *sm.* hand-barrow, a sort of stretcher.

BARDAGE, barddazh', [bard], *sm.* conveyance, conveying on a hand-barrow.

BARDANE, bardan, [Low Lat. : bardana], *sf. Bot.* burdock..

BARDE, bard', [Ital. : barda, caparison], *sf.* **1.** barb *or* bard : armour for a horse ; **2.** bard : thin sheet of bacon wrapped round a fowl, etc., for roasting.

BARDE, [Celtic origin ; Lat. : bardus], *sm.* bard ' *a*) a Celtic minstrel ; *Fig.* a poet.

BARDÉ, E, bardé, *pa. p.* **1.** barded : *a*) covered with defensive armour, as a horse ; *b*) larded, covered with a thin broad slice of bacon, as a fowl for roasting. **Un poulet — de lard,** a pullet larded with (*or* wrapped) in bacon.

2. covered (*or* loaded) with. **— de cordons,** covered with knightly orders.

3. *Fig.* interlarded. **Un ouvrage — de proverbes, de latin et de grec,** a work interlarded with proverbs, with Latin and Greek.

4. *Herald.* caparisoned : said of a horse.

5. carried on a hand-barrow.

BARDEAU, bardô, [bard], *sm.* **1.** shingle : thin board used for covering roofs instead of tiles ; **2.** *Bot.* wayfaring tree, viburnum lantana ; **3.** *Print.* case for spare sorts, fount-case.

BARDELLE, bardèl', [dim. of bard], *sf.* **1.** pannel : a kind of rustic saddle ; **2.** bullion-bar : the arm of a glass-maker's table.

BARDER, bardé-r, *va.* **1.** to bard : to put armour on a horse ; **2.** *Cook.* to lard : to envelop with *bards* (slices of bacon) ; **3.** to load (stone) on a barrow or lorry.

BARDEUR, bardœr, *sm.* barrow-man, lorry-man (in a stone-yard).

BARDIS, bardi, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* partition (in a ship's hold, to separate different kinds of corn laden in bulk) ; **2.** water-board (to widen a gangway).

BARDIT, bardit, [barde], *sm.* bardit : war-song of the ancient Germans.

BARDOIRE, bardwâr, *sf.* cockchafer.

BARDOT, bardo, [barde, sort of saddle ; Ital. : bardotto], *sm.* **1.** hinny : the off spring of a she-ass by a stallion ; **2.** drudge : a workman on whom all disagreeable jobs are thrust by his companions ; **3.** butt, laughing-stock : object of ridicule ; **4.** *Print.* waste paper.

BARÈGE, barèzh', [from Barèges, a village in the pyrenees], *sm.* barege : a thin tissue for ladies' dresses.

BAREGES, barézh', *s. Geog.* Bareges : a watering-place in the pyrenees.

BARÈGINE, barégin', *sf. Chem.* baregine : a substance found in the sulphurous springs of Bareges.

BARÊME, barêm', [from François Barrême, author of *Comptes faits* or ready reckoner ; 1640-1703], *sm.* ready-reckoner.

BARET, baré, **BARRIT,** *sm.* the roar of the elephant.

BARET, [Eugène], prose-writer and translator (1816-1887).

BARETTE, barèt, *sf. Crochet* and *Needle-w.*, small bar (connecting two adjacent parts).

BARFOUL, barfoul, [Span. : barfol], *sm.* coarse calico used by negroes for waist-cloths.

BARGE, barzh', [Low Lat. : barga, boat], *sf.* **1.** barge : a large boat with a square sail used on the Loire ; **2.** *Agr.* hayrick.

3. *Ornith.* godwit : limosa. **— commune** ou **— à queue noire,** black-tailed godwit. **— rousse, — aboyeuse,** ou **— à queue rayée,** bar-ailed godwit.

BARGUETTE, barghèt, [barge], *sf.* ferry-boat (for cattle).

BARGUIGNAGE, barghinyazh', *sm.* **1.** bargaining, haggling, chaffering ; **2.** *Fig.* wavering, hesitating, hesitation.

BARGUIGNER, barghinyé-r, [Low Lat. : barcaniâre to bargain], *vn.* **1.** to bargain. to higgle *or* haggle, to chaffer ; **2.** *Fig.* to hesitate, to waver ; *Colloq.* to boggle, to hang fire, to hum and haw. **— avec un marchand,** to haggle (*or* chaffer) with a dealer. **— pour dire son opinion,** to hesitate in giving one's opinion. **A quoi bon tant — et tant tourner autour du pot** ? what is the good of so much haggling and beating about the bush ?

BARGUIGNEUR, EUSE, barghinyœr, œz', *smf.* higgler, haggler, boggler.

BARGUILLE, barghiy', *sf. Agr.* reed, boon *or* shove : the woody fibre of hemp.

BARIGOULE, barigoul', [Proven. : barigoulo], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* a kind of edible mushroom ; **2.** *Cook.* : **Artichauts à la —,** artichokes fried in oil.

BARIL, bari ; the *l* is always mute ; the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel, (of doubtful origin,), *sm.* **1.** barrel, cask, keg. **Un — d'huile, d'anchois,** a barrel of oil, of anchovies. **Mille harengs font un —,** a thousand herrings make a barrel. **Le — de poudre contient 50 kilogrammes,** a barrel of powder contains 50 kilogr. (110lb. 40 z. avoirdupois).

2. *Milit.* fire-barrel : a cask filled with grenades, etc. ; **3.** barrel-spring (to make a door shut) · **4.** box of tin-plate : 450 sheets.

BARILLAGE, bariyazh', *sm.* **1.** barrel-making, cask-making : **2.** *Naut.* casks containing stores.

BARILLE, bariy', [Span. : barilla], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* saltwort, salsola soda ; **2.** *Comm.* barilla : crude soda ash, impure carbonate of soda.

BARILLERIE, bariyœri, *sf.* cask *or* barrel-making.

BARILLET, bariyè, [baril], *sm.* **1.** small barrel, rundlet, cask or keg : **2.** *Horol.* barrel : the round box containing the mainspring of a watch or clock ; **3.** *Jewel.* casket (in the form of a barrel) ; **4.** barrel *or* chamber (of a pump, in which the piston works) ; **5.** *Anat.* middle-ear : the cavity of the tympanum ; **6.** cylinder of a revolver. **Un — d'huîtres,** a keg of oysters. **Un — de rhum,** a rundlet of rum. **Un — de figues,** a drum of figs.

BARILLON, bariyô*n*, [baril], *sm.* **1.** small barrel ; **2.** tank (for fish).

BARIOLAGE, bariolazh', *sm.* medley, mixture (of various colours) : variegation, variegatedness. **Le — des plumes de cet oiseau,** the medley of colours in the feathers of that bird. [*Fig.* :] **Un — d'expressions étranges, d'idées incohérentes,** a medley (*or* patchwork) of strange (odd, ill-assorted) expressions, of incoherent ideas.

BARIOLÉ, E, bariolé, *adj.* motley, piebald ; many-coloured, many-hued, party-coloured, divers-coloured ; variegated, checkered, diapered : presenting a variety of contrasting (*or* ill-assorted) colours. **Des champs bariolés comme un riche tapis,** fields diapered like a rich carpet. **— de rouge, de bleu et de blanc, comme le valet de carreau,** variegated with red, blue, and white, like the knave of diamonds. **Les murs étaient bariolés d'hiéroglyphes,** the walls were checkered with hieroglyphs. **Style —,** a checkered (*or* piebald) style.

BARIOLER, bariolé-r, [origin unknown], *va.* to paint *or* colour with contrasting (*or* ill-assorted) tints ; to daub with a motley mixture of colours ; to variegate, to checker, to diaper.

BARITEL, baritèl, *sm. Technol.* whim elevator, hoisting machine. **— à chevaux,** a horse-whim.

BARIUM, BARYUM, bariœm, *sm. Chem.* barium.

BARLE, barl', *sf. Min.* fault (in a seam of coal).

BARLONG, GUE, barlô*n*, ông', [bar, as a prefix ; long], *adj.* **1.** oblong : (said of an elongated parallelogram, and more especially of a quadrangle having two parallel and unequal sides) ; **2.** lopsided : (in speaking of garments) having one side longer than the other.

BARLOTIÈRE, barlotyer, *sf. Technol.* thin cross bar to strengthen window frames.

BARNABÉ, barnabé, *pnm.* Barnabas.

BARNABITE, barnabit', *sm.* barnabite : a monk of an order so called.

BARNACHE, barnash', **BARNACLE,** barnakl', **BARNICLE,** barnikl', (perhaps from Irish *bairneach*), *sf. Ornith.* barnacle *or* bernicle, barnacle (*or* bernicle) goose ; anser bernicla *or* leucopsis. **— à collier,** brent goose brent barnacle. V. *Bernacle.*

BAROLOGIE, barolozhi, [Gr. : βάρος, weight ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Phys.* barology : the science of weight or gravity.

BAROMÈTRE, baromètr', [Gr. : βάρος, weight ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* barometer : *a*) *Phys.* an instrument to measure the pressure of the atmosphere ; *b*) *Fig.* the whole of the symptoms indicating the state of individual or public feeling or opinion. **— à cuvette,** cistern barometer **— à siphon,** siphon barometer. **— a tube incliné ou en équerre,** diagonal barometer. **— à cadran** ou **à poulie,** wheel-barometer. **— anéroide,** aneroid barometer. **— métallique** ou **de Bourdon,** Bourdon's barometer, the metallic barometer (constructed on the principle of the metallic manometer or steam-gauge). **Le — est à pluie, à beau fixe,** the barometer is (*or* stands) at rain, at set fair. **Le — de l'opinion publique,** the barometer of public opinion.

BAROMÉTRIQUE, barométrik', *adj.* barometric, barometrical. **Vide —,** Torricellian vacuum.

BAROMÉTROGRAPHE, barométrograf', [Gr. : βάρος, weight ; μέτρον, measure ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* barometrograph : self-registering barometer.

BARON, barõn [ety. doubtful ; Low Lat. : baro, —onem ; O. Fr. : barum ; Celt. : bar, hero], *sm.* **1.** baron : a title of nobility ; **2.** *Fig.* prince, leading-man, chief. **Les hauts barons de la finance, du commerce, de l'industrie,** the princes of the moneyed, the mercantile and manufacturing interests.

3. *Old-law-t.* husband. **Il fallait qu'une femme fut autorisée par son —,** it was necessary for a wife to be authorised by her husband. *Montesq. Esp. des Lois.* xxviii. 25.

BARON, (Michel Beyron), comic writer and actor (1653-1729).

BARONNAGE, baronazh', *sm.* baronage : *a*) the whole body of the barons ; *b*) the dignity of baron.

BARONNE, baron', *sf.* baroness : *a*) formerly, a noble lady possessing a barony ; *b*) in modern usage, the wife of a baron.

BARONNET, baronè-t, *sm.* baronet : an English title.

BARONNIAL, E, baronial, al', *adj.* baronial. **Droits baronniaux,** baronial rights.

BARONNIE, baroni, *sf.* barony : an estate giving the title of baron.

BAROQUE, barok', [Span. : barrueco], *adj.* **1.** irregular ; rough, ill-shaped, in speaking of pearls : **2.** *Fig.* odd, strange, queer, queer-looking, uncouth ; whimsical, fantastic. **Perle —,** an ill-shaped (*or* imperfect) pearl. **Un collier de perles baroques,** a necklace of irregular pearls. **Un meuble —,** a queer-looking piece of furniture. **Un costume —,** an uncouth costume. **Un chapeau —,** a queer-looking hat ; (in slang language) a queer tile. **Expression, style —,** strange expression, odd (queer *or* whimsical) style.

BAROQUERIE, barok'ri, *sf.* **1.** oddness, queerness ; **2.** oddity, whimsicality.

BAROSCOPE, baroskop', [Gr. : βάρος, weight ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* baroscope : a sort of barometer.

BAROSME, barosm', [Gr. : βάρυς, heavy ; ὀσμή, smell], *sm. Bot.* barosma : a genus of S. African strong-scented evergreen rutaceous shrubs.

BAROT, báro (François-Odysse), novelist (b. 1830).

BAROTHERMOGRAPHE, barotermograf, [Gr. : βάρος, weight ; θερμός, hot ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* barothermograph : instrument for recording both temperature and pressure, in the atmosphere.

BARQUE, bark', [Ital. : barca], *sf.* **1.** boat : barge, lighter, small sailing vessel ; **2.** *Fig.* and *Poet.* bark. **— de pêcheur,** fishing-boat. **— pontée,** decked boat. **Les marins donnent le nom de — aux bâtiments qui jaugent moins de 150 tonneaux,** sailors apply the word *barque* to vessels of less than 150 tons' burden. **Conduire la —,** to steer the boat ; *Fig.* to conduct (*or* manage) an enterprise. **Il a bien conduit sa —,** he has well managed his affairs. **La — de Saint-Pierre,** the Catholic church. **La — de Caron,** (in pop. lang., — *à Caron*), Charon's bark (*or* ferryboat). **Passer la — à Caron,** to pass the Styx, to die.

BARQUÉE, barké, *sf.* boat-load, boat-ful.

BARQUEROLLE, bark'rol', *sf.* **1.** canal boat, barge, lighter ; **2.** (in the Adriatic) boat, wherry.

BARQUETTE, barkèt *sf.* **1.** small boat ; **2.** piece of pastry in the shape of a boat ; **3.** box *or* tray (for carrying hot viands).

BARRAGE, barazh', [barre], *sm.* **1.** barrier (across a street or road) ; **2.** toll-bar, toll-gate ; **3.** toll : money paid to pass a toll-gate ; **4.** bar (of rocks across a river) ; **5.** barrage : dam *or* weir to raise the level of a river for navigation.

BARRAS, barà, *sm. Comm.* barras, galipot : a kind of resin which exudes from the white pine.

BARRE, bar', [orig. apparently Celt., but unknown, common to all European languages), *sf.* **1.** bar : *a*) a piece of wood, iron or other substance, long in proportion to its breadth and thickness ; *b*) a fastening for a door, etc. ; *c*) ingot of gold or silver ; *d*) a piece of wood placed across the middle of the heads of wine-casks to strengthen them ; *e*) swing-bar (to separate horses in a stable) ; *f*) lever of a coining *or* cutting press, etc. ; *g*) a barrier separating the part of a hall occupied by the judges, etc. of a tribunal, or the members of a political assembly from the space allotted to strangers, etc. ; *h*) *Herald.* a line drawn diagonally across the shield ; *i*) *Mus.* a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, the space included between two such lines ; *j*) obstacle, hinderance, barrier ; *k*) *Old-law-t.* peremptory exception entirely cutting off a plaintiff's claim ; *l*) *Hydrog.*, a line of sandbanks or rocks obstructing the entrance of a river or port.

a) **— de bois, de fer,** a wooden bar, an iron bar. **— d'appui,** a hand-rail : a breast-high bar across a window. **Une — de cheminée,** cross-bar, fire-bar (laid across dog-irons to keep the fire from falling). **Donner des coups de — à quelqu'un,** to cudgel a person soundly. **Jeter, lancer la —,** to throw the bar ; to play at throwing the bar. [*Fig.* :] **Cet homme est une — de fer,** that man is as inflexible, as unyielding, as an iron bar.

b) **Il serait malaisé d'enfoncer cette porte il y a une bonne — derrière,** it would be no easy matter to burst open that door, there is a strong bar behind it.

e) **— d'or, d'argent,** bar of gold, of silver ; gold bar, silver bar. **Or en —, argent en —,** bar gold, bar silver. [*Fig.* :] **C'est de l'or en —,** it is as good as hard cash, as good as ready money. **Oh ! s'il n'était pas mort, c'était de l'or en —,** oh ! if he were not dead, it would be gold for me. *Reg. Joueur,* III. 3.

d) **Il faut percer ce muid au-dessus de la —, au-dessous de la —,** that cask must be tapped above the bar, below the bar. **Etre au-desous de la —,** to be more than half gone ; *Fig.* to be on the decline, to be deteriorating, to be getting the worse for wear. **Il a soixante-dix-neuf ans : l'esprit n'est-il pas au-dessous de la — à cet âge ?** he is seventy-nine years old ; is not the mind getting the worse for wear, getting below par (*or* below the mark) at that age ?

g) **Les comparutions en personne ont lieu à la — de la cour,** appearance in person is made at the bar of the court. **Il a parlé à la —,** he spoke at the bar. **Se présenter à la — d'un tribunal,** to appear at the bar of a tribunal.

h) **Il porte de gueules à la — d'argent,** he bears gules with a bar argent. **— de bâtardise,** bastard bar, bend sinister. **Ces bâtards de Bourbon ont changé leur — de bâtards en bande comme les princes de cette maison,** these Bourbon bastards have changed their bastard bar into a bend like the princes of that house. *St.-Simon,* 44. 6.

j) **Qui voulait mettre — entre cette canaille,** who wished to oppose a bar (barrier *or* obstacle) to this rascaldom. **Bien semble être la mer une — assez forte,** the sea indeed seems a sufficient barrier.

l) **Attendant un vent favorable pour franchir la — (du Nil) et remonter à Rosette,** waiting for a favourable wind to cross the bar (of the Nile) and run up to Rosetta. *Chateaub. Itin.* III. 61.

2. stroke, line (made with a pen or pencil). **Tirer une — sur les passages que l'on veut retrancher,** to draw a line through the passages to be suppressed. **Faites une — sous ces trois mots, c'est une citation,** draw a line under (*or* underline) those three words, they are a quotation. **On met une — sous les mots qui doivent être imprimés en italiques,** we draw a line under (*or* we underline) the words which are to be printed in italics. **Cet enfant ne fait encore que des barres,** that child as yet makes only straight strokes.

3. stripe (of colour, across the ends of a blanket, etc.).

4. *Poet.* streak. **Cependant une — d'or se forma dans l'Orient,** meanwhile a golden streak appeared in the East.

5. *Naut.* bar, handspike, lever. **— de pompe,** pump-brake (*or* handle). **— d'arcasse,** transom. **— de hune,** cross-tree, trestle-tree. **— d'écoutille,** hatch bar. **— de cabestan, de virevaut,** capstan bar, windlass bar, handspike.

6. *Naut.* helm, tiller. **— au vent !** weather the helm ! up with the helm ! **— sous le vent !** helm a-lee ! down with the helm ! **— à tribord !** starboard the helm ! **Bâbord la — !** port the helm ! **Droit la — !** right the helm ! **Change la — !** shift the helm !

7. *Hydrog.* bore : a high wave caused at the entrance of some rivers by the rushing of the tide.

BARRES, *sf. pl.* **1.** prison-bars, prisoner's base (a game). **Jouer aux —,** to play at prisoner's base ; *Fig.* to run after a person without finding him ; to miss one another. **Toucher —,** to get safe to a place. **Ne faire que toucher —,** to call at a place without stopping. **Avoir — sur quelqu'un,** to have the advantage (whip-hand *or* upper hand) of a person. **Tenir — à quelqu'un,** to oppose (*or* resist) a person.

2. bars (of a horse's mouth) : the interval between the tusks and grinders where the bit acts.

3. hip straps (of a horse's harness).

BARRE, [Joseph], historian (1692-1764).

BARRÉ, E, baré, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* ; **1.** barred ; **2.** crossed out, struck out. **Portes barrées de fer,** doors barred with iron. **Rue barrée,** a barred street, no thoroughfare. **Trois mots barrés,** three words struck out (*or* crossed out). **Dents barrées,** barred teeth : teeth with crooked fangs, which cannot be extracted without breaking away part of the jaw. **Écu —,** barred shield. **Chèque —,** crossed cheque.

BARRÉ [Pierre-Yves], vaudevillist (1749-1832) ; — (Léopold), actor and dramatic author (1819-1899).

BARREAU, barô, [barre], *sm.* **1.** bar (of wood or metal). **Les barreaux d'une chaise,** the bars (*or* cross-bars) of a chair. **— aimanté,** a magnetized bar, a bar-magnet. **Le — d'une presse typographique,** the bar of a printing press. **Fenêtre garnie de barreaux,** a window secured by bars, by a grating. **Regarder à travers les barreaux,** to look through the bars *or* grating (of a prison). **Etre sous les barreaux,** to be in prison.

2. bar : *a*) the place set apart for barristers in a court of justice ; *b*) the profession, of barrister ; *c*) the whole body of barristers. **Fréquenter le —,** to plead at the bar, to practise at the bar. **Il se destine au —,** he intends to be a barrister. **Etre appelé au —,**

to be called to the bar. **Tout le — est de cet avis**, the whole bar is of this opinion. **Il faut consulter le —**, you must consult the bar. **L'éloquence du —**, the eloquence of the bar, forensic eloquence.

BARRÉOLES, baréol', *sf. pl. Gymnast.* parallel bars.

BARRER, baré-r, [barre], *va.* **1.** to bar : *a*) to fasten with a bar, to close, stop up, or obstruct (with bars *or* any other obstacle), to intercept ; *b*) to strengthen with a bar, as the head of a cask, *c*) *Fig.* to thwart, to hamper, to cut off, to intercept ; *d*) to mark with a bar, line or stroke, to cancel, to cross, strike or dash out (with a pen, etc.] ; *e*) *Herald.* to add a bar or bend to a coat of arms.

a) **— une porte**, to bar a door. **— une fenêtre**, to bar a window : to put iron bars (*or* a grating) to a window. **— une rue**, to bar (stop *or* block up) a street. **On a barré le passage avec des planches**, the passage has been barred (*or* stopped up) with planks, with a boarding. **Les décombres des maisons démolies barraient la rue**, the materials of the houses pulled down blocked up the street. **Des sables barrent l'entrée du port**, sand banks bar the entrance of the port. **— le chemin à quelqu'un**, to stop a person, to stop a person's progress.

b) **— un tonneau,une table**, to bar a cask, a table : to strengthen the head of a cask or a table by putting a bar across it.

c) **— quelqu'un, — le chemin à quelqu'un**, to stop a person, to thwart a person. **On l'a barré dans tous ses projets**, he was barred (thwarted *or* obstructed) in all his designs.

d) **J'ai barré ces deux lignes**, I have crossed out those two lines. **On barra deux clauses dans l'acte**, they cancelled two clauses of the deed. **Barrez ces trois mots**, strike out those three words. **Ce billet est barré**, this bill is cancelled.

2. *Vet. Surg.* **— une veine**, to bar a vein, to tie up (*or* apply a ligature to) a vein.

3. *Sport.* to beat : to traverse a field in all directions, as a dog in search of game.

BARRER (SE), *v. refl.* to close against one's self, to exclude one's self from.

BARRETTE, barèt', [Ital. : baretta], *sf.* berretta : *a*) a kind of flat cap ; *b*) a red square cap worn by cardinals. **A Venise les nobles portaient la — dans les rues**, at Venise the nobles wore the berretta in the streets. **Recevoir la —**, to be raised to the cardinalate. [*Fig.* :] **J'ai bien parlé à sa —**, I have given him a good wigging ; I have given him a bit of my mind.

BARRICADE, barikad, [barre ; barrique, barrel ; Ital. : barricata], *sf.* barricade. **Il y avait des barricades dans toutes les rues**, there were barricades in all the streets.

BARRICADER, barikadé-r, *va.* to barricade. **— une rue**, to barricade a street. **— une porte**, to barricade a door, to place furniture, etc. against a door, to prevent its being forced open.

BARRICADER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to barricade one's self ; **2.** *Fig.* to shut one's self up. **Il se barricade tout le jour dans sa chambre et n'en sort que le soir**, he shuts himself up in his room all day, and goes out in the evening only.

BARRIÈRE, barièr', [barre], *sf.* **1.** barrier : *a*) bars placed to close an entrance to a place ; *b*) any material obstacle ; *c*) *Fig.* hinderance, obstacle ; *d*) limit, bound.
a) **Franchir une —**, to pass a barrier. **Il força les barrières**, he forced the barriers. *b*) **Les Alpes présentaient leur —**, the Alps presented their barrier. **Ile trouvèrent l'Océan pour —**, they found the Ocean for a barrier. **Il s'était fait de morts une noble —**, he had made himself a noble barrier (*or* rampart) of dead enemies. *Rac. Mithr.* v. 4. *c*) **L'indolence est la seule — qui vous arrête**, indolence is the only barrier which stops you, is the only obstacle in your way. *d*) **Les barrières du devoir**, the bounds of duty. **Mettre des barrières à la licence**, to set bounds to licentiousness.

2. lists, tilt-yard (for tournaments). **Combat à la —**, a combat in the lists.

3. town-gate ; **4.** town toll-house (where town dues are paid on goods entering). **Il fut arrêté à la —**, he was arrested at the town gate. **Les barrières furent incendiées lors de l'émeute**, the town toll-houses were burnt down during the riot. **Commis de la —**, collector of town dues.

5. *Agr.* post-and-rail fence ; field-gate ; stile (for foot-passengers to pass a fence).

6. toll-gate, toll-bar (on a road, bridge etc.).

BARRIÈRE, (Théodore), dramatic author (1823-1877).

BARRIQUAUT, barikô, [barrique], *sf.* cask, keg : little barrel.

BARRIQUE, barik', [Proven. : barrica ; baril], *sf.* **1.** barrel, cask. **Descendre une — à la cave**, to let down a barrel into the cellar. **Une — de vin**, a hogshead of wine. **La — de Bordeaux contient 228 litres**, the Bordeaux cask contains 228 litres (50 imperial gallons).

2. *Fish.* lamprey-net.

BARRIT, bari, **BARRISSEMENT**, barismân, [Lat. : barritus], *sm.* the cry, the roar of the elephant.

BARROT, baro, [barre], *sm. Naut.* small beam.

BARROTER, baroté-r, [barrot], *va.* to load a vessel up to the bars.

BARROTIN, barotan, *sm. Naut.* ledge (between the beams of a deck).

BARS, bar, *sm. Ichth.* basse, sea perch. V. *Bar.*

BARTAS, baretas (Guillaume de Saluste), poet (1544-1590).

BARTAVELLE, bartavèl', *sf. Ornith.* red partridge, Guernsey partridge.

BARTHÉLEMY, Bartél'mi, *pnm.* Bartholomew. **La Saint- —**, the festival of St. Bartholomew, St. Bartholomew's day, the massacre of St. Bartholomew (24 Aug. 1572) ; *Fig.* massacre, destruction, suppression. **Faire une Saint- — de...**, to destroy, to suppress, to put down, to annihilate.

BARTHÉLEMY (Auguste-Marseille), poet (1796-1867) ; — (L'abbé Jean-Jacques), antiquary and prose-writer : *Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce* (1716-1795).

BARYTE, barit', [Gr. : βαρύς, heavy], *sf. Chem.* baryta.

BARYTON, baritôn, [Gr. : βαρύς, heavy ; τόνος, tone], *sm.* **1.** *Mus.* barytone : a voice intermediate between bass and tenor ; **2,** *Gr. Gram.* barytone : a word not marked with an accent on the last syllable.

BARYTONE, baryton', *adj. Gram.* barytone.

BARYUM, BARIUM, bariœm, [Gr. : βαρύς, heavy], *sm. Chem.* barium : a white metal.

BAS, BASSE, bâ-z, bâs', [Lat. : bassus, thick], *adj.* **1.** low : *a*) not high or elevated, below the usual height ; *b*) placed or situated below adjacent or related things : in this sense the French positive is often more elegantly rendered by the English comparative *lower* (see No. **2** below) ; *c*) below the usual rate, price, value or standard ; *d*) not deep, shallow, in speaking of water, etc. ; *e*) inferior in rank, circumstances or importance (see No **2** below) ; *f*) not loud or noisy, as sounds ; *g*) *Mus.* not acute or high, grave ; flat, below the true pitch ; *h*) mean, abject, base, vile, contemptible ; *i*) vulgar, common ; *j*) corrupt, as language ; *k*) early.

a) **Maison basse**, low (*or* low-built) house. **Siège —**, low seat. **Table basse**, low table. **Porte basse**, low door. **Plafond —**, low ceiling. **Cette partie de la côte est fort basse**, this part of the coast is very low. **Un homme de basse stature**, a man of low stature, a short man. **Les bas-côtés d'une église**, the aisles (*or* side-aisles) of a church. **Basse mer, basse marée**, low water, low tide, ebb tide. **La rivière est basse**, the river is low. **Le vin est —**, the wine is low, is nearly out. **Le soleil est —**, the sun is low. **Le jour est —**, the day is declining, is drawing to a close. **La basse température de ce climat**, the low temperature of that climate.

b) **Basses terres**, lowlands, low-lying lands (as opposed to *uplands*). **Tout le pays — est inondé**, all the low country is (all the lowlands are) flooded. **Lieux — et marécageux**, low and marshy places (grounds *or* lands).

c) **— prix**, low price. **Acheter à — prix**, to buy cheap, to buy at a low rate. **La rente est basse**, the funds (*or* stocks) are low. **Les fonds publiques sont —**, the public funds are low. **Le change est —**, the exchanges are low. **Or de — aloi**, gold of a low standard. **Le — commerce**, the retail trade, the petty traders, the small tradesmen.

d) **La mer est basse en cet endroit**, the sea is shallow at that spot. [*Fig.* :] **Les eaux sont basses chez lui**, he is at a low ebb, he is short of money.

e) **Les basses classes de la société**, the lower ranks *or* classes of society. **Le — peuple**, the populace, the mob. **Un homme de — lieu, de basse naissance, de basse condition**, a man of mean origin, of low (*or* humble) birth, of mean condition. **Le — clergé**, the inferior (*or* lower) clergy. **Reprocher à quelqu'un sa basse extraction**, to reproach a person with his low birth *or* origin. **Les basses cartes**, the low (*or* small) cards. **Maître des basses œuvres**, a nightman.

f) **A voix basse, d'un ton —**, in a low voice *or* tone, in a whisper. **Ils s'entretenaient à voix basse**, they conversed in low tones, in a whisper. **Répondre d'un ton —**, to answer in a low tone. [*Fig.* :] **Vous avez parlé d'un ton trop —**, you have spoken too gently, too mildly. **Forcer quelqu'un à parler d'un ton plus —**, to make a person assume a lower (*or* humbler) tone, to make a person sing small.

g) **Une des plus basses notes de la gamme**, one of the lowest notes of the gamut. **Vous l'avez pris sur un ton trop —**, you began in too low a key, at too low a pitch. **Ce morceau est écrit d'un ton trop — pour ma voix**, this piece is written in too low a key for my voice. **Cet instrument est trop —**, this instrument is too flat (is of too low a pitch), **Chanter à basse note**, to sing in an under-tone, in a low tone. **Messe basse**, low mass. **— -dessus, basse-contre, basse-taille**, see these words in their alphabetical order.

h) **Avoir des sentiments —**, to entertain low thoughts (*or* sentiments). **Une basse flatterie**, vile flattery. **Faire des actions basses**, to do mean actions. **Il a des inclinations basses**, he has abject inclinations. **Des goûts —**, low tastes. **Une basse jalousie**, contemptible jealousy. **Une vengeance basse et cruelle**, a mean and cruel vengeance. **V'ce —**,

a low (*or* degrading) vice. **Un homme — et servile**, a low and servile fellow. **Avoir l'âme basse**, to have a mean soul. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be of a low mind, to be low-minded. **Figure, physionomie basse**, a mean looking face, physiognomy.

i) **Terme —**, a low (*or* vulgar) word. **Expressions basses**, low expressions. **Style —**, low style. **Le — comique**, low comedy. **Plaisanterie basse**, a vulgar pleasantry.

j) **La basse latinité**, low Latinity. **Le — latin**, low Latin : the Latin of the Lower Empire and middle ages. **Le — allemand**, low German : an inferior dialect of the Germany language.

k) **Le carême est — cette année**, Lent is (comes *or* falls) early this year.

2. lower : not upper or higher, used when the position, rank, or importance of one thing is tacitly compared with that of another. **La basse région de l'air**, the lower region of the air. **Le — -ventre**, the lower belly, the abdomen. **Le — étage, la partie basse d'une masion**, the lower story, the lower part of a house. **Le — bout de la table**, the lower end of the table. **Les basses voiles d'un vaisseau**, the courses (*or* lower sails) of a ship. **La basse chambre**, the Lower House, the House, of Commons (in England). **Les basses classes d'une école**, the lower forms (*or* classes) of a school. **Les basses classes de la société**, the lower classes of society. **Dans** (ou **en**) **ce — monde**, in this lower (*or* nether) world, here below. **La basse Autriche**, Lower Austria. **La basse Égypte**, Lower Egypt. **La basse Normandie**, Lower Normandy. **La basse Bretagne**, Lower Brittany. **Un — -Breton, un — -Normand**, a native of Lower Brittany, of Lower Normandy. **Le — -breton**, the dialect of Lower Brittany. **Les basses Pyrénées, les basses Alpes**, the lower Pyrenees, the lower Alps : the parts nearest the sea. **Les Basses-Pyrénées, les Basses-Alpes**, the Lower-Pyrenees, the Lower-Alps : the departments so called. **Le — Danube**, the lower Danube. **Le — Rhin**, the lower Rhine. **Les Pays-Bas**, the Netherlands, Holland. **Le préfet du Bas-Rhin**, the prefect of the Lower-Rhine (the department so called). **La basse Seine**, the lower Seine : the part of the river between Paris and the sea. **Le Bas-Empire**, the Lower Empire : the Roman Empire from the time of Constantine to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks.

3. down, hanging down (as the head ears, etc.) : downcast (as the eyes). **Marcher la tête basse**, to walk with one's head hanging down (*or* drooping). **Un front triste, un œil —**, a gloomy brow, a downcast eye. **Ce chien porte les oreilles basses, la queue basse**, that dog hangs down his ears, his tail. **Avoir l'oreille basse**, *Fig.* to be crestfallen, to be disconcerted, ashamed, *or* mortified.

4. short, near (in speaking of the sight). **Avoir la vue basse**, to be short-sighted (*or* near-sighted).

5. cloudy, lowering. **Le temps est —**. the weather is cloudy.

6. **— âge**, infancy, tender age.

7. **Faire main basse sur**, to lay violent hands on ; to seize, to steal, to carry off ; to kill, to slay, to put to the sword, to give no quarter ; *Fig.* to lash severely. **Les écoliers entrèrent dans le jardin et firent main basse sur tous les fruits**, the school-boys got into the garden and stole all the fruit. **Les vainqueurs firent main basse sur tout ce qui se présenta les armes à la main**, the victors killed every one that appeared in arms. **Dans le monde on épargne souvent les vices, mais on fait toujours main basse sur les ridicules**, in the world (*or* in society) vices are often spared, but follies are always severely lashed.

8. **Au — mot**, at the least, at least, at the lowest. **Cette terre a coûté, au — mot, cent mille francs**, this estate cost, at the least, one hundred thousand francs. **Il y a eu dans ce combat, au — mot, deux cents tués**, there were at least (at the very least) two hundred killed in that engagement.

BAS, *sm.* **1.** bottom, lower part ; **2.** foot, bottom (of a mountain, ladder, page, list, etc.) ; **3.** small (of the leg) ; **4.** *Mus.* lower register, lower notes (of the human voice). **Il venait du — du pays**, he came from the lower part of the country. **Le — de l'escalier**. the foot of the staircase. **Il le saisit par le — du corps**, he seized him by the lower part of his body. **Le — du pavé**, the lower side of the pavement, the kennel, the gutter. **Il y avait au — de la lettre trois lignes d'une écriture différente**, there were at the bottom (*or* end) of the letter three lines in a different hand. **Son nom se trouvait au — de la liste**. his name was at the bottom of the list. **Le — d'une robe**, the bottom, hem *or* lower edge of a robe *or* dress **Notre argent est au —**, our funds are low, we are out of cash. **La voix de ce chanteur est belle dans le —**, this singer's voice is fine in the lower register.

5. *Fig.* down. **Il y a des hauts et des — dans la vie**, there are ups and downs in life. **La vie est mêlée de haut et de —, de blanc et de noir**, life is checkered with ups and downs, with white and black. **Avoir du haut et du — dans l'humeur**, to be of an uneven (*or* capricious) temper.

6. the low. **Le trivial et le — défigurent la tragédie**, the trivial and the low disfigure tragedy.

BAS, *adv.* low : *a*) not high ; *b*) not loud. *a*) **Cet oiseau vole —**, that bird flies low. **Descendre plus —**, to go down lower. **Cela est placé trop —**, that is placed too low. **Le coup est parti de plus —**, the shot came from below. **Cette petite fille est assise trop —**, that little girl is seated too low, has too low a seat. **Après cette grande marée la mer est descendue fort —**, after that high tide the sea went down very low, ebbed very low. **Trois étages plus —**, three stories lower. **Il demeure trois portes plus —**, he lives three doors lower down. **Etre bien — percé**, to be tapped very low, to be drawn almost to the dregs (as a cask of wine, etc.) ; *Fig.* to be in very low circumstances, to be almost ruined. **Boiter tout —**, to be very lame. **Etre bien —**, to be very low : *a*) to be very weak, as a sick person ; *b*) to be short of money. **Ses pertes multipliées l'ont mis bien —**, his repeated losses have brought him very low. **Jouer argent —**, to play money down, to play for ready money, **Plus —**, farther on, below. **Comme nous verrons plus—**, as we shall see farther on.

b) **Parler —**, to speak low. **Parlez plus —**, speak lower. **La voix de ce chanteur ne peut descendre plus — qu'une telle note**, that singer's voice cannot go lower than such a note.

COULER BAS, *verb. phr.* **1.** *Naut.* to sink, to send to the bottom ; **2.** (*Neut.*) to sink, to founder. **Couler — un navire**, to sink a ship. **La chaloupe coula**, the boat sank, foundered.

METTRE BAS, *verb. phr.* (in an active sense). **1.** to lay down. **Mettre les armes —, mettre — les armes, mettre armes —**, to lay down one's arms ; *Fig.* to yield, to give in, to submit.

2. to take off (one's coat, hat, etc.). **Il mit habit —**, he took (pulled *or* stript) off his coat. **Mettre chapeau —**, to take off one's hat, to uncover one's self. [In this phrase the verb is often suppressed.] **Chapeau bas !** take off your hats ! hats off !

3. to overthrow, to put down. **De l'Orient mettant — l'empire** overthrowing the empire of the East. **Il a mis — les puissants**, he has put down the mighty.

4. *Fig.* to lay aside, to put away. **Mettez — toute rancune**, lay aside all rancour. **Mettant leur haine —**, laying aside their hatred.

5. *Naut.* to haul down *or* strike (one's colours), to strike *or* lower (sails). **Mettre pavillon —**, to strike one's colours ; *Fig.* to surrender, to yield. **Ses trois vaisseaux en rade avaient mis voiles —**, his three vessels in the roadstead had struck sail.

METTRE BAS, *verb. phr.* (in a neuter sense) **1.** to bring forth young : said of the females of all mammalia, but particular terms are applied to some animals : to cub, to whelp (as lions, tigers, bears, foxes and other beasts of prey) ; to litter (as rabbits and other animals that produce many young at once) ; to foal (as mares, asses, etc.) ; to calve (as cows) ; to yean, to lamb (as sheep) ; to yean, to kid (as goats) ; to pup, to whelp (as dogs) ; to kitten (as cats) ; to pig, farrow, *or* litter, (as swine) ; to calve *or* cub (as whales) ; to fawn (as deer).

2. to shed *or* cast horns. **Le cerf a mis —**, the stag has cast *or* shed its horns.

TENIR BAS, *verb. phr.* to keep down *or* under : to keep in subjection. **Le peuple a besoin qu'on le tienne — pour son propre bien**, the populace requires to be kept under for its own good. *Fén. Tél.* 13.

A BAS, *adv. phr.* **1.** down. **Tous mes arbres sont à —**, all my trees are down (cut down *or* felled). **Son crédit est à —**, his credit has gone down (*or* is low). **Ils mirent tous les privilèges à —**, they put down (suppressed *or* did away with) all privileges. **Ma fortune est à —**, my fortunes are low, at a low ebb. **Mettre ou jeter à —**, to pull *or* throw down ; *Fig.* to overthrow. **Cette maison n'est bonne qu'à mettre à —**, that house is good for nothing but to be pulled down. **Il le veut élever, il le peut mettre à bas**, he is pleased to exalt him, he may bring him low. **Son système est à —**, his system is overthrown (is exploded).

2. off with. **A bas les chapeaux** ! off with your hats : hats off !

3. down, come *or* get down : a command. **A bas ! à bas ! Messieurs, il est défendu de monter sur les bancs**, come down, gentlemen, it is forbidden to get on the benches.

4. down with : a cry of disapprobation. **A bas les ministres** ! down with the ministers !

A BAS DE, *prep. phr.* down from, off, out of. **Se jeter à — d'un mur**, to jump down from (*or* jump off) a wall. **Sauter à — de cheval**, to jump off one's horse. **Il la mit à — de son cheval**, he helped her off her horse ; he helped her to alight from her horse. **Sauter à — du lit**, to jump out of bed, to get out of bed.

EN BAS, *adv. phr.* **1.** below. **Où est votre père ? Il est en bas.** Where is your father ? He is below, down-stairs. **Les émanations qui viennent d'en —**, the emanations that come from below. **Chercher une chose en haut et en —**, to seek *or* search for a thing above and below (*or* up-stairs and down). **Tirer en — or par en —**, to pull from below, to pull at the bottom.

2. downwards. **Tomber la tête en —**, to fall head downwards (*or* head first). **Rouler**

de haut en —, to roll downwards. to roll from top to bottom. [*Fig.* :] **Traiter** or **regarder quelqu'un de haut en —**, to treat, look at (*or* eye) a person with contemptuous arrogance.

EN BAS DE, *prep. phr.* at the bottom *or* foot of. **Il était en — de la colline,** he was at the foot (*or* bottom) of the hill. **On le trouva évanoui en — de l'échelle,** they found him in a swoon at the foot of the ladder.

PAR BAS, *adv. phr.* 1. below; 2. *Med.* downwards. **Il est logé par —,** he lodges below (*or* on the ground floor). **Il a quatre chambres par —,** he has four rooms on a lower floor, on the ground floor. **Cette drogue fait aller par haut et par —,** that drug operates upwards and downwards.

ICI-BAS, *adv. phr.* here below, in this lower (*or* nether) world. **Le bonheur se rencontre rarement ici-bas,** happiness is seldom found here below. **D'ici-bas,** of this lower world.

LÀ-BAS, *adv. phr.* down yonder, yonder. **Il est —,** he is yonder, down yonder. **Allez voir ce qui se passe —,** go and see what is going on yonder.

BAS, bâ-z, [bas, the lower part; formerly bas-de-chausses], *sm.* stocking. **Une paire de —,** a pair of stockings. **Des — de soie, de coton, de laine,** silk, cotton, worsted stockings. **— drapés,** milled stockings. **— à côtes,** ribbed stockings. **— à jour,** stockings with open-work clocks, open-work stockings. **Etre sans — et sans souliers,** to be without shoes and stockings. **Les coins, la couture, le talon, le pied d'un —,** the clocks, the seam, the heel, the foot of a stocking. **Ravauder des —,** to mend (*or* darn) stockings. **Ressemeler des —,** to new-foot stockings. **Cela lui va comme un — de soie,** that fits him like a glove, that is just the thing for him.

BASAL, E, bazal, al', [base], *adj. Zool.* basal: pertaining to the base.

BASALTE, bazalt' [Lat. : basaltes], *sm. Geol.* basalt.

BASALTIFORME, bazaltifôrm', *adj.* basaltiform.

BASALTIQUE, bazaltik', *adj.* basaltic.

BASANE, bazan', [Span. : badana, from Ar. bithana, lining], *sf.* 1. basil: tanned sheep-skin; 2. *Book-bind.* sheep. **Relié en —,** bound in sheep-skin.

BASANÉ, E, bazané, *pa. p.* 1. tanned sunburnt, embrowned; 2. (*adject.*) swarthy, tawny. **Un teint — par le grand air,** a complexion tanned by exposure to the sun and air. **Ses mains basanées,** his tanned (*or* sunburnt) hands.

BASANER, bazané-r, *va.* to tan : to embrown by exposure to the sun.

BASANER (SE), *v. refl.* to become tanned *or* sunburnt.

BAS-BLEU, bâ-blœ, *sm.* blue-stocking : a term applied offensively to literary ladies. **Cette femme est un bas-bleu,** that lady is a blue-stocking. **Ces femmes sont des bas-bleus,** those ladies are blue-stockings.

BASCONETTE, baskonèt', **BASCOUETTE,** baskouèt', *sf. Ornith.* the long-tailed titmouse.

BASCULE, baskul', [battre; cul], *sf.* 1. a poise; 2. swipe, sweep, plier (of a drawbridge); 3. sweep *or* swipe (of a well); 4. see-saw : sway for children. **Faire la —,** to sway up and down; to tip up, down *or* over. **Il marcha sur une planche qui a fait la — et il est tombé** he walked on a plank which tipped up, and down he went. **Couteaux à —,** balance-handle table-knives. [*Fig.* :] **Système de —,** seesaw policy : that which consists in alternately seeking support from opposite parties.

5. *Mech.* reciprocating, see-saw (*or* up and down) motion; or **pont à —,** weigh-bridge, weighing machine for heavy goods, cart-steelyard; 6. crank (of a bell); 7. *Lock-m.* lever : the piece that throws out the bolts of a lock; 8. rocker : the piece of curved wood on which a cradle or chair-rests. **Chaise à —,** rocking-chair. **Des enfants qui jouent à la —,** children playing at see-saw.

BASCULER, baskulé-r, *vn.* to see-saw, to tip up, to sway up and down.

BAS-DESSUS, bâ-dœsù, *sm. Mus.* second (*or* low) treble voice, second soprano, mezzo-soprano.

BASE, baz', [Gr. : βάσις], *sf.* 1. base : *a*) lowest part of anything, foundation, bottom, foot; *b*) *Fig.* basis, foundation, fundamental principle, ground-work, grounds; *c*) *Math.* the side opposite to the summit of any figure; the radix or basis of logarithms, of a system of notation; *d*) *Geog.* base-line; *e*) *Anat.* and *Bot.* the part opposite to the apex; *f*) *Mus.* the fundamental note; *g*) *Chem.* the electro-positive ingredient of a salt, oxide, etc.; *h*) the principal ingredient in any compound substance.

a) **La — d'une montagne, d'un rocher,** the base of a mountain, of a rock. **La — d'un clocher,** the base (*or* foot) of a steeple. **La — d'une colonne, d'un piédestal,** base of a column, of a pedestal. **— corinthienne,** Corinthian base. **Poser une colonne sur sa —,** to place a column on its base. **La — de la muraille, du rempart,** the base (*or* foot) of the wall, of the rampart. [*Poet.* :] **La terre tremble sur ses bases,** the earth trembles (*or* totters) on its foundations.

b) **Cette règle qui est la — de tout jugement,** this rule, which is the basis of all judgment. **Jeter les bases d'un traité,** to lay down the bases of a treaty. **La — d'un système,** the basis (fundamental principle *or* groundwork) of a system. **La justice est la — de toute autorité,** justice is the basis (the main **support) of all authority. Tout ce raisonnement porte sur une — fausse, all this argumentation (or reasoning) rests on a false basis. Cela pèche par la —, it is fundamentaly wrong.**

c) **La — d'un triangle,** the base of a triangle. **La — d'un cône, d'un cylindre, d'une pyramide,** the base of a cone, of a cylinder, of a pyramid. **La surface d'un parallélogramme est le produit de sa base par sa hauteur,** the superficies (*or* area) of a parallelogram is the product of its base by its height (*or* breadth). **La — de notre système de numération est dix,** ten is the base (basis *or* radix) of our system of notation. **Les logarithmes ordinaires n'ont pas la même — que ceux de Napier,** the common logarithms have not the same radix as Napier's.

e) **La — de la triangulation française a été prise sur la route de Melun à Lieusaint,** the base (*or* base-line) of the French trigonometrical survey was measured along the road from Melun to Lieusaint.

f) **La — du cœur,** the base (*or* wider end) of the heart. **La — du cerveau,** the base of the brain. **La — d'une feuille,** the base of a leaf.

g) **La plupart des bases ne sont que des oxydes métalliques,** most of the bases are metallic oxides. **La — d'un sel,** the base of a salt.

h) **La — de ces pilules est l'aloès,** aloes is the base of these pills. **Le cacao est la — du chocolat,** cacao [*or* cocoa] is the base of chocolate.

2. *Mus.* tonic, key-note.

BASELLACÉ, ÉE, bazelassé, *adj. Bot.* basellaceous.

BASELLACÉS, [Low Lat.], *spl. Bot.* basellaceæ : a small family of climbing plants.

BASELLE, bazèl', *sf. Bot.* basella.

BASER, bazé-r, *va.* to base : to ground, to found. **— un système sur des faits,** to base (*or* found) a system on facts.

BASER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be based, grounded, *or* founded; 2. to take one's stand. **Ce système se base sur des faits incontestables,** this system is based on indisputable facts. **C'est là-dessus qu'il se base,** he takes his stand on that, he makes that his basis.

BAS-FOND, bâ-fôn *sm.* 1. bottom : low alluvial, soil, dale, dell; 2. *Naut.* shallow water : water deep enough for navigation, as opposed to *haut-fond*, which is not navigable. [*Pl. bas-fonds.*]

BASICITÉ, bazisité, *sf. Chem.* basicity : capability of forming a base.

BASIFICATION, bazifikâsyôn, *sg. Chem.* basification, basifying.

BASIFIXE, bazifiks', *adj. Bot.* fixed at the base.

BASIGÈNE, bazizhèn', [Lat. : basis; genus], *adj. Chem.* basigenous.

BASILAIRE, bazilèr', [base], *adj. Anat.* basilar, basilary.

BASILE, bazil', *pnm.* Basil; *Fig.* a vile slanderer (a meaning derived from a character in the *Barbier de Séville*).

BASIL, bazil, *sm.* basil : the slope given to the iron of a joiner's plane.

BASILIC, basilik, [Gr. : βασιλικός, royal], *sm. Bot.* sweet-basil (a pot-herb).

BASILIC, [Gr. : βασιλίσκος, little king], *sm.* basilisk, cockatrice : *a*) a fabulous serpent or lizard whose look was supposed by the ancients to be fatal to life; *b*) *Hist. Nat.* a saurian reptile; *c*) a large cannon formerly used. **Elle le regardait avec des yeux de —,** she looked as if she could kill him.

BASILICON, bazilikôn, [Gr.], *sm. Med.* basilicon, yellow basilicon : a suppurating ointment.

BASILIQUE, bazilik', [Gr. : βασιλικός, royal; Lat. : basilica], *sf.* basilic, basilica : *a*) formerly a royal palace, *or* a court of justice; *b*) in modern use, a large church built in the form of the ancient basilica.

BASILIQUE, *adj.* and *sf.* **La veine —, la —,** *Anat.* the basilic vein, the basilica.

BASILIQUES, *sm. pl.* Basilica, Basilics : a digest of laws written in Greek by order of the emperor Basil I.

BASIN, bazan, [corr. from bombasin], *sm.* dimity : a twilled fabric of cotton and linen.

BASIQUE, basik', *adj. Chem.* basic.

BAS-LATIN, bâ-latan, *sm.* low Latin. V. *Bas, adj.*

BAS-MÂT, bâ-mâ, *sm. Naut.* lower mast. [Pl. *Bas-mâts*].

BASOCHE, bazosh', [Lat. : basilica, tribunal], *sf.* basoche : *a*) a court established by the clerks of the proctors practising in the old parliament of Paris for enforcing discipline and settling differences among themselves; *b*) the whole corporation of law-clerks.

BASOCHIEN, bazoshyan, *sm.* member of the basoche.

BASQUE, bask', [Ety. doubtful; apparently from Lat. : Vasco, Vascones, whence by a change of V into B and G, have come Bascos, Basconia and Gasconia], *sf.* 1. skirt (of a coat of any kind); 2. tail *or* skirt (of a dress-coat or jacket); 3. flap, lappet (of

any material). [*Fig.* :] **Il est toujours pendu à mes basques,** he is always clinging to my skirts, he is always at my heels.

BASQUE, *sm.* 1. Basque : *a*) a native of the Basque country in France or Spain ; *b*) the language spoken by the Basques. **Le pays — français,** the Basque province of France : part of the department of the Lower-Pyrenees. **Les provinces basques espagnoles,** the Basque provinces of Spain : the provinces of Biscay, Alava and Guipuzcoa. **Courir comme un —,** to run like a lamp-lighter. **Tambour de —,** tambourine.

2. *adj.* Basque. **La langue —,** the Basque language.

BASQUINE, baskin', *sf.* basquine : a kind of bodice or corsage with a short skirt all round, so called from being part of female costume among the Basques.

BAS-RELIEF, bâ-rœliěf, [*Pl. Bas-reliefs.*] *sm. Sculpt.* bass-relief, low-relief, basso-relievo, basso-rilievo. [This last is pure Italian, and its plural is *bassi-rilievi.*]

BASSE, bâs', [bas, low), *sf. Mus.* 1. bass : the lowest part of a musical composition ; 2. bass-voice : 3. bass-string (of any instrument) ; 4. bass, bass-viol, violoncello ; 5. bass-viol player, violoncellist. **— chiffrée,** figured bass. **— continue,** thorough bass. [*Fig.* :] **C'est la — continue de son discours,** that is the burthen of his song, he is always harping on that string. **Cet homme a une belle —,** that man has a fine bass-voice. **Ce piano a de belles basses,** this piano has fine bass-strings. **Jouer de la —,** to play the bass-viol *or* violoncello. **C'est une bonne —,** he is a good violoncellist.

BASSE, *sf. Naut.* ridge *or* reef : rocks rising nearly to the surface and over which the sea breaks.

BASSE-CONTRE, bâs'-kôntr', *sf. Mus.* 1. the lowest bass-voice ; 2. the part written for such voice. [Pl. *Basses-contre.*]

BASSE-COUR, bâs-kour, *sf.* 1. *Agr.* farm-homestead, farm-yard ; 2. (of a dwelling-house) back-yard : the court containing the stables, coach-houses, etc. **Nouvelles de —,** servants' gossip, unreliable news.

BASSE-COURIER, IÈRE, bâs'kouryé, tyèr', *smf. Agr.* farm-servant (male or female) employed about the homestead. [*Pl. Basse-couriers, Basse-courières.*]

BASSE-ÉTOFFE, bâs-étof, *sf.* a mixture of lead and tin.

BASSE-FOSSE, bâs'-fos', *sf.* dungeon. **Cul de —,** the deepest dungeon.

BASSE-LISSE, bâs'-lis', *sf.* 1. low-warp ; 2. low-warp tapestry. [*Pl. Basses-lisses.*]

BASSE-MARCHE, bâs'marsh, *sf. Technol.* treadle of a loom.

BASSEMENT, bâs'mân-t, *adv.* 1. basely, meanly, vilely, scurvily, sordidly. **Il a agi —,** he has acted basely. **Il s'est — conduit,** he has behaved vilely (*or* scurvily).

2. meanly, humbly, lowly. **Ceux qui sont nés —,** those who are lowly born, the low-born ; (in a disparaging sense) the base-born.

3. vulgarly. **S'exprimer —,** to express one's self vulgarly, to use low (*or* vulgar) language.

BASSESSE, bâsès, *sf.* 1. lowness; opposed *to height* ; 2. *Fig.* baseness, meanness. **— d'âme,** meanness of soul. **Il y a de la — à faire le bien pour en tirer bénéfice,** there is meanness in doing good with a view to gain. **L'homme est rempli de — et de vanité,** man is full of meanness and vanity.

3. a base, mean *or* scurvy action ; meanness. **Commettre une —,** to commit a mean action, to be guilty of meanness. **Ce qui me paraît la dernière des bassesses,** which appears to me the meanest of actions ! **Faire une —,** to do a base action. **Faire des bassesses,** to behave rudely.

4. abasement, depression, inferiority ; (in a good sense) humility. **Ce n'est pas là ce que l'apôtre appelle la douceur du zèle et de la charité ; c'est plutôt une — de courage que rien ne réveille ni n'élève,** that is not what the apostle calls the meekness of zeal and of charity, but rather a depression of courage which nothing can rouse or elevate. *Mass. Confér, Vices.*

5. meanness, lowness, humbleness (of birth, etc.). **Reprocher à quelqu'un la — de sa naissance,** to reproach a person with his low birth.

6. vulgarity, lowness, meanness (of thought, style, *or* language).

BASSET, bassè-t, [bas], *sm.* 1. basset : a short-legged, sporting dog ; 2. *Fig.* a short bandy-legged man. **— à jambes torses,** a turnspit-dog.

3. **Cor de basset,** basset horn : a kind of curved clarinet.

BASSE-TAILLE, bâs'-tay', *sf.* 1. bass-voice ; 2. bass-singer ; 3. *Sculpt.* V. *Bas-relief.* [*Pl. Basses-tailles.*]

BASSETTE, basèt', *sf.* basset : a game at cards.

BASSIN, basan, [Celt. : bac, cavity], *sm.* 1. basin : *a*) a kind of deep dish or bowl ; *b*) the contents of such a dish ; *c*) reservoir ; *d*) piece of water in a park or garden ; *e*) port, pool (of a river where ships are moored) ; *f*) part of a river or canal included between two bridges ; *g*) *Geog.* and *Geol.* the whole surface drained by a river ; *h*) a plain surrounded by hills ; *i*) *Anat.* pelvis. **— à laver les mains,** wash-hand basin, hand-basin (*or* basin). **— à barbe,** shaving-dish. **— de marbre,** a marble basin. **— de la mer,** the basin of the sea. **— de la Seine,** the basin of the Seine. **Cette ville est située dans un magnifique —,** that city is situated in a magnificent basin. **— de partage,** *Civ. Eng.* summit level reservoir (of a canal).

2. plate : used for collecting contributions in churches, etc. **Il mit quelques pièces de monnaie dans le —,** he put a few coins on the plate. [*Colloq.* :] **Cracher dans le —,** to contribute, to make a contribution, to club, to fork out.

3. pan (of a water-closet, etc.) ; 4. bed-pan (for sick persons) ; 5. hand-bowl (used by bakers, etc.).

6. *Naut.* dock. **— d'échouage,** careening dock, dry-dock. **— de radoub,** graving dock. **— à flot,** wet dock. **Droits de —,** dock dues.

BASSINAGE, basinazh', *sm. Gard.* syringing (of plants).

BASSINANT, basinân, *adj. Fam.* boring, annoying.

BASSINE, basin', [bassin], *sf.* 1. large pan (of copper or other metal), preserving-pan ; 3. *Chem.* evaporating-pan *or* dish.

BASSINÉE, basiné, *sf.* panful.

BASSINEMENT, basin'mân-t, *sm.* 1. warming (with a warming-pan) ; 2. bathing, washing.

BASSINER, basiné-r, *va.* 1. to warm (as a bed) ; 2. to foment, to bathe (as the eyes, a sore, etc.) ; 3. *Fam.* to bore, to annoy ; 4. to damp *or* sprinkle (with water) ; 5. *Gard.* to syringe (plants, etc.). **Ses yeux ayant été bassinés avec une décoction de mauves,** his eyes having been bathed (*or* fomented) with a decoction of mallows. **Il me bassine avec ses histoires,** he pesters me with his tales.

BASSINET, basinè-t, [bassin], *sm.* 1. pan (of a flint-lock gun, etc.) ; 2. a steel head-piece ; 3. *Anat.* calyx ; 4. *Bot.* creeping crow-foot.

BASSINOIRE, basinwâr', *sf.* warming-pan.

BASSIOT, basiô, *sm.* a small tub used by distillers for brandy.

BASSISTE, basist', *sm.* bass-viol player, violoncellist.

BASSON, basôn, *sm.* 1. *Mus.* bassoon : a bass wind-instrument ; 2. bassoon player, bassoonist ; 3. bassoon-stop (of an organ).

BASSORINE, basorin', [from Bassora], *sf. Chem.* bassorine : a principle found in Bassora gum.

BASSOTIN, basotan, [dim. of bassin], *sm. Dye-w.* indigo vat.

BASTANT, E, bastân-t, ânt', [baster], *adj.* sufficient.

BASTE, bast', *interj.* 1. enough of that ! ; 2. pooh ! pshaw ! nonsense ! ; 3. *Naut.* belay ! make fast ! **— pour cela !** let that pass !

BASTE, *sm.* basto : the ace of clubs at quadrille.

† **BASTER,** basté-r, [Lat. : bastāre, to suffice], *vn.* to suffice.

BASTERNE, bastèrn', [Lat. : basterna], *sf.* bastern : car drawn by oxen.

BASTIDE, bastid', [Provenç. : bastir, to build], *sf.* 1. country-house ; 2. small fortress.

BASTILLE, bastiy', *sf.* 1. a fortress ; 2. the Bastille : a fortress of Paris used as a state prison till destroyed by the people in 1789 ; 3. a prison.

BASTILLÉ, E, bastyé, *adj. Herald.* having reversed crenels.

BASTIN, bastan, *sm. Naut.* coir rope.

BASTINGAGE, bastangash', *sm. Naut.* barricading, netting, bulwark netting. **Filets de —,** boarding netting.

BASTINGUE, bastang', [Ital. : bastinga], *sf. Naut.* waist cloth.

BASTINGUER, bastanghé-r, *va. Naut.* to barricade (with hammocks, etc.), to rig the boarding netting.

BASTION, bastiôn, [Ital. : bastione], *sm. Fort.* bastion. **— casematé,** casemated bastion. **— coupé,** detached bastion.

BASTIONNÉ, E, bastioné, *adj.* bastioned, defended with bastions.

BASTIONNER, bastionné-r, *va.* to bastion, to provide with bastions.

BASTONNADE, bastonad', [O. Fr. : baston, bâton, stick], *sf.* bastonade, bastinado, cudgelling. **Donner, recevoir la —,** to give, to receive a cudgelling.

BASTRINGUE, bastrang', [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. public-house ball ; 2. *Pop.* row, shindy uproar ; 2. *Wheelwr.* spokeshave.

BAS-VENTRE, bâ-vântr' *sm. Anat.* abdomen : the lower belly.

BAT, bat, [battre], *sm.* tail (of a fish). **Ce poisson a tant de pouces entre l'œil et le —,** this fish measures so many inches from the eye to the tail (*or* is so many inches long).

BÂT, bâ, [Low Lat. : bastum, from Gr. : βαστάζειν, to carry a load], *sm.* pack-saddle. **Cheval de bât,** a pack-horse ; *Fig.* a drudge. **Chacun sait où le bât le blesse,** every man best knows where his own shoe pinches.

BATACLAN, bataklân, [onomat.], *sm.* traps, rattle-traps, equipage. **Et tout le —,** the whole bag of tricks ; and the rest of it.

BATAIL, batay', [battre], *sm. Herald.* clapper of a bell, when of a different tincture from the bell itself.

BATAILLE, batay', [Low Lat. : battualia, from battuěre, to beat], *sf.* 1. battle : fight, engagement, action. **Clovis gagna la — de Tolbiac,** Clovis won the battle of Tolbiac. **— navale,** naval battle, action *or* engagement, sea-fight. **Donner** (or **livrer**) **—,** to give battle. **Présenter la —,** to offer battle. —

rangée, pitched battle. **Corps de —**, main body (of an army), centre (of a fleet). **Cheval de —**, charger, war-horse ; *Fig.* main argument, favourite subject of discussion. **Champ de —**, field of battle, battle-field. [*Fig.* :] **Le champ de — lui est resté**, he remained master (*or* in possession) of the field ; he had the best of it. **Choisir son champ de —**, to choose the subject of debate, to choose one's ground.

2. order of battle, battle-array. **Ranger une armée en —**, to draw up an army in battle-array, in order of battle. **Marcher en —**, to march in order of battle. [*Fig.* :] **L'armée que Jésus-Christ a mise en — contre les erreurs**, the army which J. C. has arrayed against error. *Bossuet. Instr.* 2.

3. battle-piece, battle-scene : painting of a battle. **Les Batailles d'Alexandre par Le Brun**, Alexander's battles by Le Brun.

4. struggle, conflict, effort. **Il a bien fallu donner des batailles pour...**, it cost many a struggle to...

5. beggar-my-neighbour : a game at cards.

BATAILLÉ, E, batayé, *adj. Herald.* **Cloche bataillée**, a bell having a clapper of a different tincture.

BATAILLER, batayé-r, *vn.* **1.** to give battle, to battle ; **2.** *Fig.* to battle, to fight *or* struggle hard. **Il n'est rien de si beau que tomber bataillant**, there is nothing so glorious as to fall fighting. **Il a bien fallu — pour lui arracher cette concession**, we had a hard struggle to extort from him that concession.

BATAILLEUR, EUSE, batayœr, œz', *smf.* 1. fighting man *or* woman, person fond of fighting : **2.** disputer, disputatious person.

BATAILLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* disputatious.

BATAILLON, batayô*n*, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* battalion : *a*) properly, a troop of infantry composed of several companies and forming part of a regiment ; *b*) any body of armed men. **Le front d'un —**, the front of a battalion. **— carré**, hollow-square, battalion formed in square. **École de —**, battalion drill (*or* exercise). **Chef de —**, major. **Les bataillons français franchissaient déjà les Alpes**, the French battalions (*or* troops) were already crossing the Alps.

2. (in an ill sense) troop, regiment ; flight (of birds). **Elle a un — d'enfants**, she has a regiment (*or* troop) of children. **Comme on voit dans les airs ces bataillons de grues**, as these flights of cranes are seen in the air, *Boileau.*

BÂTARD, E, bâtar, ard' [O. Fr. : bastard, from bast, bât, pack-saddle], *adj.* 1. bastard : illegitimate, natural, born out of wedlock. **Un enfant —**, a bastard child, a natural (*or* an illegitimate) child. **Fille bâtarde**, a bastard daughter, a natural daughter. **Ligne, race bâtarde**, bastard line *or* race : the descendants of an illegitimate ancestor.

2. mongrel (of animals) ; wild (of plants) ; hybrid (of animals, plants, etc.). **Lévrier —**, mongrel greyhound, lurcher : a mixed breed of the greyhound and some other dog **Olivier —**, wild olive-tree.

3. degenerate. **Les critiques regardent le drame comme un genre —**, the critics regard melodrama as a degenerate kind of dramatic composition.

4. intermediate : not belonging to any regular or recognized class or order. **Porte bâtarde**, house-door : intermediate in size between those large enough to admit carriages and an ordinary door. **Vache bâtarde**, a cow that gives less milk when again in calf. **Écriture bâtarde**, a slanting round-hand. **Marées bâtardes**, neap tides.

BÂTARD, E, *sm.* bastard (male *or* female) : natural son, natural daughter, illegitimate child.

BÂTARD, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* parrel, parrel-truss.

BÂTARDE, *sf.* **1.** a kind of cannon, long since disused ; **2.** a half-fine file ; **3.** *Callig.* sloped round hand.

BATARDEAU, batardô, *sm.* **1.** embankment (of a river or moat) ; **2.** *Civ. Eng.* cofferdam ; **3.** *Fort.* batardeau.

BÂTARDEAU, bâtardô, *sm.* a little bastard.

BÂTARDIÈRE, bâtardyêr', *sf.* nursery of grafted fruit-trees.

BÂTARDISE, bâtardiz', *sf.* **1.** bastardy : the state of a bastard ; **2.** *Feud. Law-t.* the right of the lord to an intestate bastard's estate.

BATATE, batat', *sf.* patate : Carolina potato, the sweet potato. V. *Patate*, the more correct orthography.

BATAVE, batav', *adj.* Batavian.

BATAVE, *smf.* Batavian, Hollander, Dutchman, Dutchwoman.

BATAVIE, batavi, *sf.* Batavia : *a*) *Anc. Geog.* the country of the Batavi, now called Holland *or* the Netherlands ; *b*) *Mod. Geog.* the capital of the Dutch East Indies.

BATAVIQUE, batavik', *adj.* only used in the expression : **Larmes bataviques** Rupert's drops. V. *Larme.*

BATAYOLE, batéyol', *sf. Naut.* stanchion.

BÂTÉ, E, bâté, *pa. p.* saddled. **C'est un âne —**, *Fig.* he is a stupid donkey, a stupid fellow. *Prov.* : **L'âne du commun est toujours le plus mal bâté**, what belongs to everybody is always badly cared for.

BATEAU, batô, [Celt. : bat, boat], *sm.* **1.** boat : the generic term for wherries, barges, lighters and other small craft, but sometimes applied to large vessels. **— à voiles**, sailing boat. **— à vapeur**, steam-packet, steam-boat, steamer. **— de passage**, wherry, passage boat. **— poste**, mail-boat, **— brise-glace**, ice-boat. **— lesteur**, ballast-lighter. **— pêcheur** (or **de pêcheur**), fishing-boat *or* smack. **— pilote**, pilot boat. **— sous-marin**, submarine boat. **— de provisions**, bumboat. **— drageur**, dredging-machine. **— de sauvetage**, life-boat. **— d'agrément**, pleasure-boat. **— plat**, flat-bottomed boat. **Pont de bateaux**, bridge of boats. **Aller en —**, to go for a sail, a row. **Être du même —**, *Fig.* to row in the same boat. **Etre dr dernier —**, to be up to date, of the latest fashion. **Porter —**, to be navigable (of a river). **Être encore tout étourdi du —**, to be still giddy with the motion of the boat ; *Fig.* to be still suffering from past fatigue, trouble or anxiety. [*Ironic.*]: **Il n'en vient que deux en trois bateaux**, it takes three boats to carry two such important persons. **Arriver en trois** (**or en quatre**) **bateaux**, to arrive with great fuss, to arrive in great state.

2. *Slang.* deception. **Monter un —**, to try to take in, to deceive. **Monter un — à quelqu'un**, to play a trick (a joke) on any one. **Quel — !** what a joke !

3. boat-load, boatful ; **4.** boat-shaped dish (for radishes, etc.) ; **5.** shell *or* body (of a carriage).

BATELAGE, bat'lazh', *sm.* **1.** boating, conveyance by boat ; **2.** boat-hire, boatman's fare.

BATELAGE, *sm.* juggling, juggler's tricks.

BATELÉE, bat'lé, *sf.* **1.** boatload, boatful ; **2.** *Colloq.* lots, oceans : a great quantity or number.

BATELET, bat'lè, [dim. of bateau), *sm.* little boat, punt.

BATELEUR, EUSE bat'lœr, œz', [Low Lat. : bastellus, stick, rod] *smf.* **1.** juggler, mountebank ; **2.** buffoon, make-fun make-sport.

BATELIER, ÈRE, bat'lyé, lyèr', [bateau], *smf.* boatman, boatwoman ; (on the Thames) waterman.

BATELLERIE, batèl'ri, *sf.* boating, water-carriage, inland navigation. **Les chemins de fer pour les transports font concurrence à la —**, the railways compete with the boating trade for the carriage of goods.

BÂTER, bâté-r, [bât], *va.* to put a pack-saddle on, to saddle (a beast of burden).

BÂTER, *vn.* to succeed, to go on, to turn out. **Cela bâte mal**, that does not go on well. **La campagne de Portugal n'avait pas bien bâté**, the campaign of Portugal had not succeeded well.

BATHOMÈTRE, batometr', [Gr. : βαθύς, deep ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* bathometer : an instrument for measuring depths in the water.

BATHYMÉTRIE, batimétri', *sf.* bathymetry : measuring or sounding of depths.

BÂTI, E, bâti, *pa. p.* **1.** built : *a*) construcked, founded ; *b*) formed, made, shaped. *a*) **Maisons mal bâties**, ill-built houses. **Une terre bâtie**, ground built on. **Terrain non —**, ground not built upon. **Villes bâties sur la mer**, towns built on the sea, on the sea-coast. *b*) **Un homme bien —**, a well-built (well-made *or* well-shaped) man. **Un grand mal —**, a tall gawky, a lanky awkward fellow. [*Fig.* :] **Il est ainsi —**, such is his nature (temper, character, habit, way, *or* disposition). **Je ne sais pas si vous êtes — comme moi**, I don't know whether you are like me (*or* whether you resemble me).

2. basted : tacked *or* run together as the parts of a garment before being properly sewed.

BÂTI, *sm.* **1.** *Build.* stud-work : brick-nogging (when the intervals of the studs are filled up with bricks); **2.** *Technol.* frame, frame-work ; **2.** *Join.* styles (of a panelled door, etc.) ; **4.** bed (of a lathe) ; **5.** basting, basting-threads.

BÂTIER, bâtyé, [bât], *sm.* pack-saddle maker, saddler.

BATIFOLAGE, batifolazh', *sm.* frolicking, rollicking, romping.

BATIFOLANT, batifolân, *adj.* gamesome, frolicsome, playful.

BATIFOLER, batifolé-r, [Ital. : battifolle, rampart ; place to amuse one's self], *vn.* **1.** to frolick, to rollick, to romp ; **2.** to jest, to make fun.

BATIFOLEUR, batifolœr, *sm.* rollicker, funny fellow.

BÂTIMENT, bâtimân-t, [bâtir], *sm.* **1.** building : *a*) structure, edifice ; *b*) act of building, building trade. *a*) **Les bâtiments publics de cette ville sont de beaux édifices**, the public buildings of that town are fine edifices. **Une ferme, une grange sont des bâtiments rustiques**, a farm-house, a barn are rustic buildings. **Ce — qui menace ruine**, this building that threatens ruin. *b*) **Entrepreneur de bâtiments**, master-builder, building contractor. **Le — est sorti de terre**, the building has got above ground. **Le — va à ce moment**, the building trade is brisk just now. **Les ouvriers en —**, the building-trades. **Peintre en —**, house painter.

2. *Naut.* vessel : a ship of any kind. **— de guerre**, ship of war, war-ship, (when larger than a frigate) man of war. **— marchand** (**ou de commerce**), merchant-ship, merchantman. **— de transport**, transport vessel, transport. **— à rames, à voiles, à vapeur**, row-boat, sailing-vessel, steam-vessel, -ship, -boat, *or* -packet. **— mixte**, sailing

vessel with auxiliary screw. **Construire, équiper, armer un —,** to build, equip, arm a ship *or* vessel.

3. *Pl.* buildings : administration of the crown buildings. **Villacerf eut les bâtiments à la mort de Louvois,** Villacerf became superintendent of the crown buildings after the death of Louvois. *St. Simon.* 33. 131.

BÂTIR, bâtir, [bât ; Low Lat. : bastîre], *va.* **1.** to build : *a)* to construct, to erect ; *b)* to cause to be built ; *c)* to found ; *d) Fig.* to raise, to establish, to rest. *a)* — **une maison, une église, un palais,** to build a house, a church, a palace. — **sur pilotis,** to build on piles. **L'hirondelle bâtit son nid avec une patience admirable,** the swallow builds its nest with admirable patience. **Faire —,** to build, to have built, to cause to be built. **A cause d'une maison qu'il faisait —,** on account of a house he was building. *b)* **Louis XIV a bâti le château de Versailles,** Louis XIV built the palace of Versailles. *c)* **La ville d'Alexandrie fut bâtie par Alexandre,** the city of Alexandria was built (*or* founded) by Alexander. *d)* — **sa fortune sur la ruine d'un tel,** to build one's fortune on the ruin of such a one. — **un système sur une hypothèse,** to build a system on a hypothesis.

2. (with tailors and semptresses) to baste, to run *or* tack together (the different parts of a garment).

BÂTIR, *vn.* to build, etc. [V. *Bâtir, va.*] **Aimer à — (ou à faire —),** to be fond of (*or* to have a mania for) building, to be building mad. — **à chaux et à ciment,** to build with good materials ; *Fig.* to build on a good foundation, on a rock. — **en l'air,** — **sur le sable,** to build castles in the air, to build on the sand ; *Fig.* to form vain projects. **C'est — sur un faux principe,** that is building on a false principle. — **sur le devant,** *Fam.* to grow stout (*or* corpulent).

BÂTIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be built ; **2.** to build for one's self. **Les maisons qui se bâtissent aujourd'hui,** the houses which are built now. **Il se bâtit une maison de campagne,** he built himself a country house. **Il se bâtit beaucoup de maisons dans notre quartier,** many houses are building in our neighbourhood.

BÂTIS, bâti-z, *sm.* V. *Bâti, sm.*

BÂTISSE, bâtis', *sf.* the maconry (of a building), the shell *or* outer walls (of a house).

BÂTISSEUR, bâtisœr, *sm.* **1.** builder : one who has a mania for building ; **2.** a sorry (poor *or* incompetent) architect. **C'est un grand —,** he is always building.

BATISTE, batist', *sf.* cambric : a fine linen tissus first made by Baptiste, a weaver of Cambrai. **Toile de —,** cambric. **Mouchoir de —,** cambric handkerchief. — **d'Écosse,** Scotch cambric.

BATITURES, batitur', *sf.* V. *Battitures.*

BÂTON, bâtô*n*, [O. Fr. : baston, from Low Lat. bastum, from Gr. : βαστάζειν, to support], *sm.* **1.** stick, : a piece of wood, or other substance, long and of small diameter. **Gros —,** thick stick. — **noueux,** knotty stick. — **de fagot,** faggot stick. — **de cire, de réglisse, de sucre d'orge,** stick of sealing-wax, of liquorice, of barley-sugar. [*Fig.* :] **Mettre des bâtons dans les roues,** to raise up obstacles, to create difficulties, to put a spoke in (one's wheel). **Battre l'eau avec un —,** *Fig.* to beat the air. **Faire sauter le — à quelqu'un,** to make a person do a thing in spite of himself, to compel anyone to do a thing willy-nilly. **A bâtons rompus,** by fits and starts, desultorily, off and on.

2. walking-stick, staff, cane ; (when intended as a weapon) cudgel, club, single-stick. **Coup de —,** blow with a stick. **Une volée de coups de —,** a shower of blows, a good beating (*or* drubbing). **Jouer du —,** to play at single-sticks, to fence with sticks. **Mener le — haut,** to rule with a high hand. — **à deux bouts,** quarter-staff. — **de vieillesse,** the support (staff *or* prop) of old age. **Cet enfant sera un jour le — de votre vieillesse,** that child will one day be the support of your old age. **Sortir d'une place le — blanc à la main,** to eave a fortress without arms or baggage. **Sortir d'un emploi le — blanc à la main,** to leave an employment (*or* office) without a penny in one's purse. **Tour du —,** perquisites, by-gains, sly pickings.

3. (a symbol of authority, office, profession) baton, batoon, staff, rod, wand. — **de maréchal,** marshal's baton *or* truncheon — **pastoral,** a bishop's crosier. **Le roi lui a donné le —,** the king gave him the marshal's staff, made him marshal of France. — **de mesure,** the baton of the conductor of an orchestra.

4. staff (of a flag, banner, processional crucifix, etc.) ; **5.** bar, cross-bar, splat (of chair ; **6.** perch (for a parrot) ; **7.** (in writing) straight down-stroke.

8. *Math.* **Bâtons de Napier,** Naper's rods (*or* bones) : a contrivance for facilitating multiplication and division. — **astronomique,** — **de Jacob,** cross-staff, forestaff : an instrument for taking altitudes, long since disused. — **d'arpenteur,** surveying cross.

9. *Naut.* — **de foc,** gib-boom. — **de flamme,** stock of a pendant. — **de girouette,** vane-spindle. — **de pavillon,** flag-staff, — **à mèche,** linstock.

10. *Herald.* baton, batoon.

11. *Bot.* — **de Saint-Jean,** polygonum orientale. — **de Jacob,** — **royal,** yellow asphodel. — **d'or,** yellow wall-flower. — **de Saint-Jacques,** hollyhock.

BÂTONNAGE, bâtonazh, *sm.* the putting into sticks certain liquified substances as wax, liquorice, etc.

BÂTONNAT, bâtona-t, *sm.* president-ship of the corporation of barristers. V. *Batonnier.*

† **BÂTONNÉE,** bâtoné, *sf.* the quantity of fluid raised by each stroke of a pump piston.

BÂTONNER, bâtoné-r, *va.* **1.** to beat with a stick, to cane, to thwack, to cudgel ; **2.** to cross (*or* strike) out, to suppress (a word, a line, a paragraph).

BÂTONNET, bâtoné, *sm.* **1.** cat, tipcat : a boy's game ; **2.** *Vet. Surg.* a small mallet (to strike the fleam in bleeding horses).

BÂTONNIER, bâtonyé, *sm.* **1.** staff-bearer (of a confraternity) ; **2.** chief *or* president of the corporation of barristers.

BÂTONNISTE, bâtonist', *sm.* singlestick player, cudgel-player.

BATRACHITE, batrakit',[Gr.: βάτραχος, frog], *sf. Min.* batrachite, frogstone.

BATRACIEN, batrasyan, *sm. Nat. Hist.* batrachian : an animal of the order Batrachia.

BATTAGE, batazh', [battre], *sm.* **1.** *Agr.* threshing *or* thrashing (of corn) ; **2.** beating (of cloth, etc.) ; **3.** churning (of butter).

BATTANT, E, batâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** fighting, inclined to fight. **Je ne suis point — de peur d'être battu,** I am no fighter (I am averse to fighting) for fear of being beaten. *Mol.* **Mener —,** to pursue a beaten enemy ; *Fig.* to press hard, to follow up on's advantage. **Dans la discussion il eut le dessus et fut mené — par son adversaire,** in the discussion he had the worst of it and was driven from pillar to post by his opponent. [*Subst.*.] **Les battants et les battus,** the beaters and the beaten.

2. going, at work, working. **Métier —,** a loom at work. **Porte battante,** swing-door, pulley-door, self-shutting door.

3. pelting, driving, pattering. **Une pluie battante,** a pelting rain.

4. beating. **Tambour —,** with beat of drum, with drums beating. **Mener quelqu'un tambour —,** to press hard (*or* to be hard) on a person. **Faire une chose tambour —,**to do a thing openly.

5. *Naut.* fit for fighting. **Vaisseau bien —,** a vessel well adapted for combat, a good fighting ship.

6. bran-new, bran-fire new, spick-and-span new. **Un habit tout — neuf,** a bran-new coat.

BATTANT, *sm.* **1.** clapper (of a bell) ; **2.** leaf (of a folding-door) ; **3.** flap (of a shop-counter) ; **4.** batten (of a loom) ; **5.** bird-trap ; **6.** *Naut.* fly : the free end of a flag.

BATTANT-L'ŒIL, batâ*n*-lœy, *sm.* woman's morning cap with a broad border. [*Pl. Battant-l'œil.*]

BATTE, bat', [battre], *sf.* **1.** beater : an instrument for beating ; **2.** wooden-sword (of a harlequin) ; **2.** *Agr.* churn-staff, plunger (of a plunge-churn) ; **4.** bung-starter : a long-handled mallet, used to extract the bung of a cask ; **5.** turf-beetle (used in forming grass-plots) ; **5.** bat to strike a ball.

BATTÉE, baté, *sf.* **1.** quantity that the beater, binder, comber, etc. can form at one time ; **2.** part of the door-frame against which the door strikes when closing.

BATTE-LESSIVE, bat'-lèsiv', **BATTE-MARE,** bat'-mar', **BATTE-QUEUE,** bat'-kœ, *sf. Ornith.* wagtail. [All three words have the plural the same as the singular.]

BATTELLEMENT, batèl'mâ*n*, *sm. Arch.* the doubled row of tiles at the eaves of a roof.

BATTEMENT, bat'mâ*n*-t, [battre], *sm.* **1.** beat, beating ; **2.** clapping (with the hands) ; **3.** stamping (with the feet) ; **4.** flapping (of wings) ; **5.** shuffling (of cards) ; **6.** *Danc.* battement ; **7.** *Med.* beating (of the heart, etc.) ; throb, throbbing palpitation : these last three words imply an abnormal action. **Les battements du cœur,** the beating of the heart. **Il est sujet aux battements du cœur,** he is subject to palpitation of the heart

8. beat, beating, oscillation (of a pendulum) ; **9.** *Mus.* trill, shake ; **10.** *Join.* ledge *or* flange covering the junction of the leaves of a folding door.

11. *Naut.* shivering (of a sail).

BATTE-QUEUE, bat kœ, *sm. Ornith.* wag-tail.

BATTERAND, bat'râ*n*, **BATTRANT,** bat-râ*n*, *sm.* stone-digger's maul.

BATTERIE, bat'ri, [battre], *sf.* **1.** fight, fighting : scuffle, fray, affray (between quarrelsome and disorderly persons). **Il y a toujours dans cette rue quelque —,** there is always fighting in that street.

2. *Milit.* beat, beating (of the drum). **Quelle est cette — ? C'est l'assemblée, la retraite,** what beat is that ? It is the assembly (*or* long roll); the tattoo (when in garrison or quarters), the retreat (when in the field).

3. battery : *a) Artill.* a place constructed to mount cannon or mortars for action ; *b)* the ordnance placed therein ; *c)* a company of artillerie with their guns, etc. ; *d) Fig.* attack, means of attack ; *e) Elect.* a number of Leyden jars connected together ; *f) Galv.* a pair or series of pairs of excited plates ; *g) Hat-m.* felting-room.

a) **Dresser, établir une —,** to erect a battery. **Mettre les pièces en —,** to place ordnance in battery. — **de canons, d'obusiers, de mortiers,** battery of cannon, of howitzers,

of mortars. **Démonter une —**, to dismount a battery. **— blindée, cachée** ou **couverte,** covered *or* concealed battery. **— flottante,** floating battery. **— à barbette,** barbet battery. **— à ricochet,** ricochet battery. **— à redans,** indented battery. **— de brèche,** breaching battery. **— de bricole** ou **d'écharpe,** oblique battery. **— de campagne,** field battery. **— d'enfilade,** enfilading (*or* raking) battery. **— de plein fouet,** direct battery. **— de niveau,** horizontal battery. **— de revers à dos,** battery for reverse fire.

b) **Il commande la première —,** he commands the first battery. **Toutes les batteries de ce régiment sont sur le pied de guerre,** all the batteries of that regiment are on a war footing.

c) *Fig.* **Dresser ses batteries,** to erect one's batteries, to prepare one's means of action. **Avoir de bonnes batteries,** to have powerful means at command. **Changer ses batteries,** to change one's batteries (*or* one's tactics). **Démonter les batteries à quelqu'un,** to baffle (*or* frustrate) a person's schemes (*or* plans).

4. *Naut.* tier *or* deck (of guns), broadside (of a ship). **— flottante,** floating battery block-ship. **Première** ou **basse —,** the lower (*or* the lowest) deck guns. **Vaisseau qui a sa — noyée,** ship that carries her lower deck guns too near the water-line. **Ce vaisseau a six pieds de —,** that vessel carries her lowest tier of guns six feet above the water-line

5. hammer : the pan cover of flint-lock, fire-arms **6.** *Metal.* flatting-mill ; **7.** stamping *or* pounding apparatus **8.** *Civ. Eng* pile-driver ; **9.** *Mus.* beating : *a*) a peculiar manner of striking on a guitar , *b*) a series of arpeggio notes ; **10.** a set of instruments or utensils. **— d'orchestre,** the percussive instruments (drum, cymbals, etc.) of an orchestra. **— de cuisine,** kitchen utensils (pots, saucepans, skillets, fryingpans, etc.).

11. *Elect.* and *Autom.* **— d'accumulateurs** accumulator battery. **— d'allumage,** ignition battery. **— de réserve,** spar battery. **— de renfort auxiliaire,** auxiliary battery. **d'éclairage,**lighting battery, storage battery for electric lamps.

12. jingle (of words). **Chercher un détour pour trouver une — de mots,** to go out of one's way to find a jingle of words.

BATTEUR, batœr, *sm.* beater: *a*) a person who beats or thrashes another *b*) one who beats or crushes any substance *c*) *Sport.* one who beats woods, etc. for game. **Un — de gens,** a cudgeller *or* fustigator. **en grange,** thresher (of corn). **— d'or,** gold-beater. **— de fer,** an inveterate fencer *or* swordsman. **— de pavé,** rambler, great walker : one who is always running about the streets. **— d'estrade, 1.** *Mil.* scout ; **2.** foot-traveller , (in an ill sense) tramp.

BATTEUSE, batœz', *sf.* **1.** beater ; **2.** thresher (of corn). **— mécanique,** thrashing machine. **— d'œufs,** egg-beater. V. *Batteur.*

BATTITURES, batitur', *sf. pl.* blacksmith's cinders : the scales that fall from hot iron when forged, the protoxide of iron.

BATTOIR, batwâr, *sm.* **1.** beater : any tool or instrument to strike with ; **2.** battledore, racket (used at tennis, etc.); **3.** beetle, bat : a flat wooden beater used by washerwomen ; **4.** *Fig.* clapper, applauder (at a theatre, etc.). **Des mains comme des battoirs,** hands like washerwomen's bats ; shoulder-of-mutton hands.

BATTOIRE, batwâr', *sf.* churn. V. *Baratte.*

BATTOLOGIE, batolozhi, [Gr. : βάτος, Battus, king of Cyrene who stuttered; λόγος, word], *sf.* battology : tautology, useless repetition.

BATTOLOGIQUE, batolozhik', *adj.* battological, tautological.

BATTRE, batr', [Lat. : battuĕre], [*Je bats, tu bats, il bat, nous battons, vous battez, ils battent* ; *je battais* ; *je battis, nous battîmes* ; *je battrai je battrais* ; *bats, battons, battez* ; *que je batte, que nous battions* ; *que je battisse, que nous battissions* ; *battant, battu.*] *va.* **1.** to beat : *a*) to strike repeatedly, to ply with blows ; *b*) to play on (a drum) *c*) to break smaller, to pound, to pulverize *d*) to extend by beating, to hammer (as a metal) ; *e*) to agitate, to mix by beating , *f*) to thrash, to drub, to belabour, to bemaul ; (with a stick or cane) to cane, (with a cudgel) to cudgel ; (with a whip) to whip, to lash ; *g*) to conquer, to overcome, to defeat, to worst ; *h*) to go about, to traverse, to scour.

a) **— des habits, des chaises, des tapis,** to beat clothes, chairs, carpets (to get out the dust). **— l'air, l'eau,** to beat the air, the water *Fig.* to make vain *or* useless efforts. **— une rivière,** to beat a river (in fishing with nets). **— les buissons,** to beat the bushes (to drive out game). **— le sol,** to beat the ground (in order to make it firm or level). **— le fer,** to fence, to practise fencing ; *Fig.* to study or work hard, to practise any trade or profession.

b) **— le tambour, la grosse caisse,** to beat the drum, the big drum. **— le rappel,** to beat the roll-call. **— l'assemblée, la générale,** to beat the assembly, the general. **— la retraite,** to beat the tattoo (for soldiers on garrison to return to quarters) ; to beat the retreat (for soldiers to retire from action). **— la chamade,** to beat a parley ; *Fig.* to yield, to surrender ,to give in *or* up to acknowledge one's self defeated (in argument, etc.). **— la mesure,** to beat time (in music). **— les cartes,** to shuffle the cards.

c) **— du plâtre,** to beat plaster (of Paris). **— du poivre, de la cannelle,** to pound.pepper, cinnamon *d*) **— de l'or, de l'argent,** to beat gold, silver (into thin leaves).**—le fer à chaud,** to hammer, to forge iron. **— le fer à froid,** to coldhammer iron ; *e*) **— des œufs,** to beat (*or* beat up) eggs. **— une sauce,** to beat a sauce. **— du beurre,** to churn, to make butter.

f) **On le battit de verges,** he was beaten with rods. **Battez ce chien qui veut mordre,** beat (*or* flog) that dog for offering to bite. **Elle le fit battre par ses gens,** she made her servants give him a thrashing (*or* drubbing). **— quelqu'un comme plâtre,** to give a person a good (*or* sound) beating (flogging *or* drubbing). **—le chien devantle lion,** to reprimand an underling in the presence of a person of higher rank who has been guilty of the same fault. **— à plates coutures,** to beat to a mummy, to beat black and blue, to rib-roast.

g) **— les ennemis,** to beat (defeat *or* rout) the enemy. **Notre aile gauche battit l'aile droite de l'ennemi,** our left wing beat the enemy's right. **Il me bat toujours aux échecs,** he always beats me at chess. **— quelqu'un de raisons sans réplique,** to beat a person with irrefutable arguments.

h) **— le pavé,** to run about the streets, to be always walking about. **— l'estrade,** (an old military phrase) to go on the scout, on the look-out. **— la campagne, 1.** to beat up, to scour, to ramble over a country ; *Fig.* to ramble (*or* to be desultory) in one's speech ; to rave ; **2.** to give an evasive answer, to reply evasively ; **3.** to be lightheaded *or* delirious. **Nous avons battu la plaine, le bois, sans trouver de gibier,** we have beaten the plain, the wood without finding any game. **— le pays,** *Milit.* to explore, to scour a country. **— du pays,** to go over a great deal of ground, to travel about. **Dans cette conversation nous avons battu bien du pays en peu de temps,** in this conversation we have gone over a deal of ground in a short time. **— la mer,** to beat *or* cruise about. **Nous avons battu la mer longtemps sur les côtes occidentales de l'Afrique,** we cruised a long while off the west coast of Africa. **— la semelle. 1.** to strike the soles of one's shoes against another person's, to get warm ; **2.** to beat hoof, to tramp, to be on the tramp.

2. to batter, to beat down. **— en brèche,** to batter in breach, to breach. **— une place en ruine.** to batter down a fortress. [*Fig.* :] **— quelqu'un en ruine,** to overwhelm a person in argument. **— en ruine un système,** to overthrow (*or* demolish) a system. **— en ruine un argument,** to utterly refute an argument.

3. to strike. **— le briquet** (or **le fusil**), to strike the steel, to strike a light. **Il faut — le fer pendant qu'il est chaud,** we must strike the iron while it is hot ; To make hay while the sun shines. **— la ligne,** to strike a line (with a chalked or coloured cord).

4. to coin. **Le droit de — monnaie n'appartient qu'à l'État,** the right of coining belongs only to the State. **— monnaie,** to coin money; *Fig.* to raise money, to procure funds ; *Colloq.* to raise the wind. **Il a battu monnaie en vendant ses livres,** he has raised money by selling his books.

5. to beat against, to dash against. **Les vagues battent le rocher,** the waves beat against the rock. **Le fleuve grossi vint — les murailles de la ville,** the swollen river beat against (washed *or* bathed) the walls of the town. **Les voiles battent les mâts,** the sails beat (*or* flap) against the mats.

6. to thrash, to beat out (corn) ; **7.** to tew (hemp) , **8.** to swingle (flax) **9.** to shuffle (cards) ; **10.** to hit (at back-gammon *or* trictrac).

11. *Civ. Eng.* to drive (piles). **— jusqu'à refus de mouton,** to drive (a pile) till it will go no further, to drive home.

BATTRE, *vn.* **1.** to beat : *a*) to strike *or* dash (against) *b*) to be beaten (as a drum) ; *c*) to throb, to palpitate, to go pit-a-pat (as the heart), to throb (as the pulse) ; *d*) to flap (as a sail against a mast). *a*) **La grêle bat contre les toits, contre les fenêtres,** the hail beats against the roofs, beats (*or* patters) against the windows. **Les flots battaient contre la digue,** the waves beat (*or* dashed) against the embankment. *b*) **Le tambour bat,** the drum beats (*or* is beating). **La générale bat,** the general is beating, the drums are beating the general. **— aux champs,** to beat a salute. *c*) **Les artères battent,** the arteries beat (throb *or* pulsate). **Tant que le cœur me battra,** so long as my heart shall beat, so long as I live. **Il vous faisait — le cœur,** he made your heart beat (*or* go pit-a-pat). **— du flanc,** *Vet. Surg.* to pant, to be short-winded.

2. to clap (with the hands), to stamp (with the feet) ; **3.** to flap *or* clap (wings), to flutter. **— des mains,** to clap with the hands, to clap, to applaud. **— des ailes,** to clap (*or* flap) its wings. **— d'une aile,** to use only one wing. [*Fig.* :] **Ne — que d'une aile,** to be almost done over, to have lost one's strength, credit, or influence.

3. to clink, to be loose (as a horse's shoe).

4. — en retraite, *Milit.* to beat a retreat, to fall back ; *Fig.* to give way, to yield.

5. to work, to be working (as looms etc.).

6. to fight. **On les fit —** they made them

fight, they set them fighting. — **froid à quelqu'un,** to fight shy of, to behave coldly towards, to turn *or* give the cold shoulder to a person.

BATTRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to beat one's self. **Le lion irrité se battait de la queue,** the irritated lion beat (*or* lashed) himself with his tail. **Se — à la perche,** *Hawk.* to be restless on the perch ; *Fig.* to torment one's self uselessly.

2. to fight. **Se — à coups de poing,** to fight with fists, to go to fisticuffs. **Se — à l'épée, au pistolet,** to fight with swords, with pistols. **Se — en duel,** to fight a duel. **Les deux armées se battirent avec un courage égal,** both armies fought with equal courage.

BATTU, E, batu, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* V. *Battre.* **1.** beaten ; **2.** thrashed ; **3.** battered ; **4.** dinned ; **5.** scoured, explored. **L'enfant — par le maître,** the child beaten (*or* flogged) by the master. **— de verges,** beaten with rods. **Les Francais battus en 1557 par les Espagnols,** the French beaten in 1557 by the Spaniards. **Grain —,** thrashed corn. **Il y a longtemps que j'ai les oreilles battues de ces discours,** I have long had my ears dinned with this talk. **Chemin —,** beaten path *or* track. **On n'ose pas s'écarter du chemin —,** they dare not deviate from the beaten track. **Le mur — en brèche,** the wall battered in breach. **Rocher — par les vagues,** a rock beaten by the waves. **La tempête dont la flotte fut battue,** the storm by which the fleet was assailed. **La campagne battue par un parti de cavalerie,** the country scoured by a troop of cavalry. *Prov.* : **Autant vaut bien — que mal —,** in for a penny, in for a pound ; one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb.

BATTU, *sm.* a person beaten. **Les batteurs et les battus,** the beaters and the beaten.

BATTUE, batu, *sf. Sport.* battue. **Faire une —,** to make a battue : to beat a game preserve, a wood, etc. ; *Fig.* to make an exploring excursion.

BATTURE, batur', [battre], *sf.* **1.** gold lacquer, gold lacquering ; **2.** *Naut.* reef, coral reef.

BAU, bó, [O. Fr. : balc, from Ger. Balken, beam], *sm. Naut.* beam. **Maître** (or **grand**) **—,** midship beam. **Faux-baux,** orlop beams. **— de force,** knee.

BAUBI, BAUBIS, bôbi, *sm. Sport.* hound trained to run hares, foxes, and wild-boars.

BAUD, bó, *sm.* Barbary hound, staghound.

BAUDELAIRE, bôdelair (Charles), poet (1821-1867).

BAUDER, bôdé-r, *va. Sport.* to bay, to bark, to give tongue (as dogs).

BAUDET, bôdé, [O. Fr. : bald, baud, gay, proud], *sm.* **1.** jackass, ass, donkey : *a*) a male ass ; *b*) *Fig.* a very stupid person ; **2.** *pl.* horses : trestles used by sawyers to support timber while being sawn.

BAUDIR, bôdir, [O. Fr. : baud], *va. Sport.* to excite *or* encourage (dogs) by voice or horn.

BAUDRIER bôdrié [O. Fr. : baudrei from O. H. Ger. Balderich girdle] *sm.* baldrick cross belt, shoulder-belt. **— d'Orion,** *Astron.* Orion's belt.

BAUDROIE, baudrwâ, *sf. Ichth.* angler, fishing-frog, sea devil : lophius piscatorius.

BAUDRUCHE, bôdrush', [origin. unknown), *sf.* gold-beater's skin, court-plaster.

BAUGE, bôzh', [Low Lat. : baugium], *sf.* **1.** lair (of a wild-boar) ; *Fig.* a miserable bed ; **2.** mortar made of loam and chopped straw ; **3.** a kind of coarse drugget.

BAUGUE, bôg', **BAUQUE,** bôk', [Low Lat. : batcha, reed], *sf.* sea-weeds thrown up by the sea (on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

BAUME, bôm', [Lat. : balsamum; Gr. : βάλσαμον], *sm.* **1.** balsam, balm : a fragrant resinous substance used as medicine. **— de Giléad ou de la Mecque,** balm (*or* balsam) of Gilead, Mecca balsam. **— de copahu,** balsam of copaiba. **— du Pérou,** balsam of Peru. **— de soufre,** balsam of sulphur. **— de Tolu,** balsam of tolu. **— universel,** elixir, universal remedy. **Bois de —,** balsam wood. **— d'acier,** steel balsam : a balsam containing steel filings ; (in pop. lang.) dentist's instrument for extracting teeth. **Votre dent est gâtée, il n'y a que le — d'acier qui vous guérira,** your tooth is decayed, nothing but cold steel will cure you. **Fleurer comme —,** to have a pleasant smell. **Sa réputation fleure comme —,** he is in good repute, in good odour.

2. *Fig.* balm : anything that soothes care, grief, sorrow, or suffering. **Ces quelques lignes semblaient distiller un — salutaire sur sa blessure,** these few lines seemed to pour a salutary balm into his wound. **Quand la paix répand son — sur les maux qu'ils ont endurées,** when peace pours its balm over the sufferings they have endured. *Béranger, Ménétr.* **Je n'ai point de foi dans son —,** I put no faith in his promises.

3. *Bot.* balm, garden-balm, balm-mint.

BAUMIER, bômyé', *sm. Bot.* balsam-tree : amyris.

BAUQUE, bôke, V. *Baugue.*

BAUQUIÈRE, bôkièr, [bau], *sf. Shipb.* clamp, sea-craft.

BAUX, bô-z, *pl.* of *Bail* and *Bau,* which see.

BAVARD, E, bavar, ard' ; the *d* of the masculine is always mute and the *s* of its plural is not generally pronounced before a vowel (bave), *adj.* **1.** talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious, garrulous ; **2.** blabbing, tale-telling, tattling, gossiping.

BAVARD, E, *smf.* **1.** prater, chatterer, chatter-box ; **2.** blab, tell-tale.

BAVARDAGE bavardazh' *sm.* **1.** talkativenesss, loquacity, garrulity ; **2.** idle talk, babble, babbling, prating, prate, gossip ; **3.** blabbing, tattling.

BAVARDER, bavardé-r [bavard], *vn.* **1.** to chatter, to prate ; **2.** to gossip, to talk uncautiously.

BAVARDERIE, bavard'ri, *sf.* **1.** talkativeness, garrulity ; **2.** prate, prating, tattling, chatter, chattering.

BAVARDINER, bavardiné-r, *vn.* to prattle, to tattle, to gossip.

BAVARDISE, bavardiz', *sf.* prate, chatter, gossip, idle talk.

BAVAROIS, E, bavarwâ-z, wâz', *adj.* and *smf.* Bavarian. **Les Bavarois,** the Bavarians.

BAVAROISE, *sf.* bavaroise : a drink made of milk, tea, or any other infusion and sweetened with any aromatized syrup instead of sugar.

BAVE, bav', [onomat.], *sf.* **1.** drivel, slaver : saliva escaping from the mouth involuntarily ; **2.** slabber, slobber ; slaver (of babies) ; **3.** foam (from the mouth of a dog, etc.) ; **4.** slime (of a snail, and other reptiles).

BAVÉOLE, bavéol', *sf. Bot.* blue cornflower, blue centaury.

BAVER, bavé-r, [bave], *vn.* **1.** to drivel, to slaver : to let saliva escape from the mouth ; **2.** to slabber *or* slobber ; to slaver (as babies) ; **3.** to foam (at the mouth) ; **4.** (in an active sense) to beslobber ; **5.** to dribble.

6. *Fig.* (with *sur*) to beslaver.

BAVETTE, bavèt', *sf.* **1.** slabbering-bib (for a baby) ; **2.** bib (of an apron). **Être encore à la —,** to be still a baby. **Tablier à —,** an apron with a bib, a bibbed apron. **Tailler une bavette,** *Fam.* to gossip.

3. *Butch.* **— d'aloyau,** thin flank (of veal or beef).

BAVEULE, bavœl', *sf.* V. *Bavéole.*

BAVEUSE, bavœz, *sf. Ichth.* blenny.

BAVEUX, SE, bavœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** drivelling, slabbering, slavering (as of babies) ; **2.** moist (said of an omelette when the white of the eggs is not set) ; **3.** *Surg.* proud. **Chair baveuse,** proud flesh, fungous flesh (in a wound or ulcer) ; **4.** *Print.* slabbery, slabbered (said of letters) : not printed clearly.

BAVIÈRE, bavyèr', *sf. Geog.* Bavaria.

BAVOCHÉ, E, bavoshé, *adj.* **1.** *Print.* blurred, mackled : printed in a slovenly manner ; **2.** *Engr.* not clear, slovenly.

BAVOCHER, bavoshé-r, [baver], *vn.* **1.** *Print.* to print indistinctly, to be full of monks *or* blots ; **2.** *Engr.* to be blurred *or* indistinct (as the lines of an engraving).

BAVOCHURE, bavoshur', *sf. Print.* blur.

BAVOIR, bavwar, *sm.* V. *Bavette.*

BAVOLET, bavolé, [bas ; volet], *sm.* **1.** cap, headgear (of a peasant woman) ; **2.** curtain (of a woman's bonnet) ; **3.** *Fig.* country-girl, peasantess.

† **BAVOLETTE,** bavolet, [bavolet], *sf.* woman wearing a bavolet : old-fashioned closed-in bonnet.

BAVURE, bavur', [bave], *sf.* fash, seam (of metal castings or plaster casts).

BAYADÈRE, bayadèr' [Port. : bailadeira], *sf.* bayadere : an East-Indian dancing-girl.

BAYARD, beyar [Jean-François-Alfred], dramatic author (1796-1821).

BAYART, BAYART bayar, *sm.* hand-barrow.

BAYAUDIER, bayôdyé, *sm.* V. *Bajoyer.*

BAYER, bèyé-r, *formerly* bayé-r [O. Fr. : béer ; Low Lat. : baāre or batāre to be open] [conj. like *balayer.*] *vn.* **1.** to gape, to stand gaping and staring. **— aux corneilles,** to gape in the air, to stand gaping like a simpleton. **Vous rêvez et bayez aux corneilles,** you dream and gape like a fool, *Mol. Tart.* I. I.

2. *Fig.* (with *après*) to gape after, to hanker after, to long for.

BAYEUR, SE, bèyœr, œz' ; *formerly* bayœr, œz', *smf.* gaper, gaping simpleton.

BAYEUX, bayœ (Georges), historien and essayist (1752-1792).

BAYLE, bail (Pierre), philosopher (1647-1706).

BAYONNETTE, bayônèt', [Pers., market], *sf.* V. *Baïonnette.*

BAZAR, bazar, [Pers.], *sm.* bazaar, bazar.

BAZARDER, bazardé, *va. Fam.* to sell, to get rid of at any price.

BDELLIUM, bdèliœm, [Gr. : βδέλλιον], *sm.* bdellium : a resinous gum.

BDELLOMÈTRE, bdèlomètr', [Gr.: βδάλλω, I suck ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Surg.* bdellometer : an instrument that draws blood like a leech and measures the quantity drawn.

BÉANT, E, bé*an*-t, ânt', [O. Fr. : béer, to be open], *adj.* gaping, open-mouthed ; yawning. **Rester, demeurer bouche béante,** to stand gaping. **Une troupe béante,** a gaping crowd. **Un gouffre —,** a yawning gulf.

BÉARN, béarn, *sm. Geog.* Bearn : an old province of France near the Pyrenees.

BÉARNAIS, E, béarnè-z, èz', *adj.* and *smf.* Bearnese : *a*) of or belonging to Bearn ; *b*) a native of Bearn. **Le —,** the Bearnese : Henry the Fourth of France.

BÉAT, E, béa-t, at', [Lat. : beatus, happy], *smf.* **1.** devotee : a very devout person ; **2.** (in an ill sense) a sanctimonious

person, a hypocrite ; 3. *Cath. Rel.* a beatified person.

BÉAT, E, *adj.* (in an ill sense) sanctimonious, affectedly religious.

BÉATEMENT, béatmàn, *adv.* peacefully ; santimoniously.

BÉATIFICATION, béatifikàsyôn, *sf.* beatification.

BÉATIFIER, béatifié-r, *va.* to beatify : *a*) *Cath. rel.* to rank a person with the blessed ; *b*) *Colloq.* to make happy. **Cette nouvelle l'a béatifié,** this news has made him happy.

BÉATIFIQUE, béatifik', *adj.* beatific. **Vision —,** beatific vision.

† **BÉATILLES,** béatiy', [Lat. : beatus, happy], *sf. pl.* tit-bits, dainties (such as cocks' combs, sweet-breads, etc. used in pies and stews).

BÉATITUDE, béatitud', [Lat. : beatitudo ; beatus, happy], *sf.* beatitude, blessedness : *a*) bliss, unalloyed, happiness ; *b*) a blessing ; *c*) an ecclesiastical title of honour. **Les neuf béatitudes,** the nine beatitudes : the blessings pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount.

BEAU, bô, *or* **BEL,** bèl, **BELLE,** bèl', *mpl.* **BEAUX,** bô-z, [Lat. : bellus], *adj.* [*Bel* is used instead of *Beau* before nouns beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, and in several adverbial phrases, which will be found further on.] 1. beautiful ; *in Poet.* beauteous ; presenting qualities that please any of the senses or the intellect. **Un bel enfant,** a beautiful child. **Une femme belle à ravir,** an exquisitely beautiful woman. **Avoir l'air beau,** to look beautiful. **Un beau visage,** a beautiful face. **De beaux bras,** beautiful arms. **De belles couleurs,** beautiful (*or* fine) colours. **Un beau rouge, bleu** ou **vert,** a beautiful red, blue, *or* green. **Un bel oiseau,** a beautiful bird. **Un beau cheval,** a beautiful horse. **Un beau paysage,** a beautiful landscape. **Une belle vue.** a beautiful view. **Un beau lac,** a beautiful lake. **Un bel arbre,** a beautiful tree. **Un beau jardin,** a beautiful garden. **Un beau palais,** a beautiful palace. **Une belle statue,** a beautiful statue. **Un beau tableau,** a beautiful picture. **Une belle pensée,** a beautiful thought. **Une belle symphonie,** a beautiful symphony. **Une belle composition,** a beautiful composition.

2. fine : *a*) lofty, elevated, exalted ; *b*) noble, generous ; *c*) glorious, palmy ; *d*) honourable ; *e*) accomplished, clever, skilful ; *f*) good-looking, handsome ; *g*) elegant, fashionable ; *h*) smart, spruce ; *i*) happy, fortunate, favourable ; *j*) great, large, good ; *k*) pleasant, nice, agreeable ; *l*) *Ironic.* pretty, nice, precious ; *m*) fair, beautiful.

a) **Un beau génie,** a fine genius. **Il a un beau talent,** he has fine talents. **Belle imagination,** a fine imagination. **Un beau discours,** a fine speech. **Une belle pensée,** a fine (*or* beautiful) thought. **De très belles expressions,** very fine expressions. **Il laisse de beaux ouvrages,** he leaves some fine works. **Il y a dans ce livre de beaux passages,** there are some fine passages in that book. **Les beaux-arts,** the fine arts. **Bel-esprit.** V. *Esprit.* **Les belles-lettres,** polite literature.

b) **De beaux sentiments,** fine (generous *or* noble) sentiments. **Un beau caractère,** a fine character, a noble (*or* generous) disposition. **Conduisez ou suivez une fureur si belle,** lead or follow so noble a rage. **Vous ne souffrirez pas que le fils d'un Scythe commande au plus beau sang de la Grèce,** you will not suffer the son of a Scythian to command the noblest blood of Greece. *Rac. Phèd.* I. 3.

c) **Les beaux temps de notre histoire,** the glorious times of our history. **Les plus beaux temps de son règne,** the palmiest days of his reign. **Ce sera un beau jour pour lui,** that will be a glorious day for him.

d) **Une belle conduite,** honourable conduct. **Une belle victoire,** a glorious victory. **C'est la plus belle page de son histoire,** it is the finest page of his history. **Un beau nom,** a glorious (*or* honourable) name.

e) **Un beau danseur,** a fine (*or* accomplished) dancer. **Un beau diseur,** a fine (*or* clever) talker, a good conversationist.

f) **Un bel homme,** a fine (*or* handsome) man. **Une belle femme,** a fine woman. *g*) **Un beau monsieur,** a fashionable gentleman, a well-dressed man. **Une belle dame,** an elegant lady. **Le beau monde,** the world of fashion, the fashionable world. *h*) **Comme vous voilà beau** (or **belle**) **aujourd'hui** ! how smart (*or* spruce) you are to-day ! **Se faire beau,** to smarten (*or* spruce) one's self up.

i) **Un très beau succès,** a very happy success. **Un bel emploi,** a fine situation. **Être en belle passe,** to be in a favourable position ; *Ironic.* to be in a fine (*or* nice) mess, in a pretty scrape. **Un beau commencement,** a fine beginning. **L'occasion est belle,** the opportunity is favourable. **Avoir, donner beau jeu,** to have, to give good cards (*or* a good hand) ; *Fig.* to have, to give a good chance, a good opportunity.

j) **De belles pommes,** fine apples. **Une belle quantité d'or,** a large quantity of gold. **Une belle somme d'argent,** a good sum of money. **Une belle fortune,** a fine (handsome *or* large) fortune. **Belle provision de livres,** a good store (*or* stock) of books. **De belles promesses,** fine promises. **Une belle et bonne fluxion de poitrine,** a serious inflammation of the lungs. **Vous ne l'aurez jamais plus belle,** you will never have a finer opportunity. **Il y a beau temps qu'il est parti,** he has been gone a great while, he went away long ago. **Un beau mangeur,** a great eater.

k) **Il ferait beau chanter tant d'illustres merveilles,** it would be fine to sing so many famous marvels. **Il fait beau voir deux armées se disposer au combat,** it is a fine sight to see two armies preparing for battle. **Il fait beau voir un orage quand on est à l'abri,** it is pleasant to see a storm from a safe retreat.

l) **Me voilà dans un bel état,** here I am in a nice mess. **Vous avez fait un beau coup,** you have performed a fine feat, you have made a nice job of it. **Être dans de beaux draps,** to be in a fine pickle (mess). **C'est un beau fripon,** he is a precious rascal. **Tout cela est beau et bon, mais,** all that is very nice and fine, but. **Le chat et le renard, comme beaux petits saints, s'en allaient en pèlerinage,** the cat and the fox, like nice little saints, went on a pilgrimage. *La Font. Fab.* IX. 13. **Mourir de sa belle mort,** to die a natural death. **En dire** (or **en conter**), **en faire de belles,** to say, to do foolish things. **Je vous ferai chanter de belle sorte,** I will make you sing to a fine tune. **On lui en fera voir de belles,** they will give it him finely (*or* nicely). **L'échapper belle,** to have a narrow escape. **Vous me la donnez** (or **baillez**) **belle,** you are deceiving me

m) **Un beau jour,** a fine day. **Par un beau temps,** in fine (*or* fair) weather. **Quel beau ciel** ! what a beautiful sky ! **Il fait beau temps, il fait beau, le temps est beau,** it is fine, the weather is fine. **Une belle mer,** a smooth (*or* calm) sea. **Les beaux jours,** the fine season. [*Fig.* :] **Les beaux jours, les belles années, le bel âge,** the palmy days of youth, the springtime of life. **Il partit un — jour et on ne l'a jamais revu depuis,** he went away one fine day, and has never been seen since. **Il fera beau quand il reviendra,** it will be a long time before you see him again. **Un beau jour il pourra se sauver avec votre caisse,** some fine day he may run away with your cash-box. *Fig.* **Faire la pluie et le beau temps,** to have great influence ; to do wonders.

3. handsome : *a*) somewhat beautiful or elegant ; *b*) ample, large (as an estate) ; *c*) liberal, generous (as a gift or action).

a) **Un bel homme,** a handsome man. **Une belle femme,** a fine (*or* handsome) woman. **Charles le Bel** (de France), Charles the Fair. **Philippe le Beau,** Philip the Handsome (the father of the Emperor Charles V, of Germany). **De beaux traits,** fine (*or* handsome) features. **Une belle jambe,** a handsome leg. **Un beau chien,** a handsome dog. **De beaux meubles,** handsome furniture.

b) **Un beau revenu,** a handsome income. **Une belle fortune,** a handsome fortune. **De beaux bénéfices,** handsome profits. *c*) **Un beau cadeau,** a handsome present.

4. fair. **Le beau sexe,** the fair sex, the softer (*or* gentler) sex, the fair. **Une belle personne,** a fair maid, a fair lady. **Ma belle amie, ma belle enfant, ma belle,** my fair one, my beauty, my belle.

5. fit, fitting, proper, becoming, suitable, **Il y a un langage qui est beau pour les vieillards,** there is a mode of speech which becomes elderly persons. **Il n'est pas — que vous ayez pris sa place,** it is not well fitting, that you should have taken his place. *Prov.* : **La belle plume fait le bel oiseau,** fine feathers make fine birds. **Beau est qui bien fait,** handsome is that handsome does. **Quand il fait beau, prends ton manteau,** in fair weather prepare for foul. **Beau parler n'écorche pas la bouche,** fair words break no bones. **Ce qui est beau de loin ne l'est pas toujours de près,** what looks well at a distance is not always so when near. **A beau jour, beau retour,** one good turn deserves another. **Qui vient est beau, qui apporte est encore plus beau,** promises are all very fine but actions are better. **A beau mentir qui vient de loin,** travellers may tell lies with impunity.

6. (in compound words) step-, -in-law. V. *Beau-père, Belle-mère,* etc. in the alphabetic order.

BEAU, *sm.* 1. the best. **Quand on achète il faut prendre du beau,** when you buy, choose the best (*or* what is really good of its kind). **Je vous ai dit le beau de l'aventure, mais voici le laid,** I have told you the best of the adventure, but now comes the worst.

2. beauty. **Voilà le beau de l'affaire,** that is the beauty (the cream) of the affair. **Le beau de cette victoire est que...,** the beauty of this victory is that... **Où est le beau dans un monceau d'or** ? where is the beauty of a heap of gold ? **Faire le beau,** to assume fine manners and graces ; to try fascination. **Ce petit chien fait le beau,** this little dog sits up and begs.

3. (in literature and art) the beautiful. **Inspirer le goût du beau,** to instil a taste for the beautiful. **Ce qu'on appelle beau idéal est le plus haut degré de beauté que la raison puisse concevoir ou que l'imagination puisse s'imaginer,** what we call the beau ideal is the highest degree of beauty that the mind can conceive or the imagination fancy.

4. fop, coxcomb. **Je me défie de tous ces beaux,** I mistrust all those fops.

5. fair. **Le baromètre se tient au beau, au beau fixe,** the barometer stands at fair, at set fair.

BEAU, BEL, BELLE, *adv.* **Ce cheval porte beau,** this horse carries his head handsomely. **En beau,** under a favourable aspect, flatteringly. **Cette affaire se présentait en**

beau, that affair presented itself under a favourable aspect. **Voir tout en beau**, to see the bright side of everything. **Peindre en beau**, to give a favourable (*or* flattering) description (*or* picture). **Tout beau**, gently, softly, fairly and softly. **Bel et beau, bel et bien, bien et beau**, fully and fairly, entirely, thoroughly, completely, fully, roundly. **Je lui répondrai bel et bien**, I will answer him roundly. **Il l'a fait bel et bien**, he did it fully and fairly. **Dites-lui bien et beau**, tell him roundly (*or* plainly). **J'ai beau dire et faire**, I have said and done all in vain.

BEAUCOUP, bôkou-p, [beau ; coup], *adv.* **1.** (with *de*) a great deal, a good deal (followed by a sing. noun or pronoun) ; a great many, a good many (with a plural noun or pronoun) ; much (with the sing.), many (with the pl.) ; (in speaking of time long, a long while. **— d'argent**, a great deal of money. **Il n'a pas — d'argent**, he has not much money. **— de livres**, a great many books. [*Much* and *many* are always followed by *of* before a pronoun :] **Prenez-moi quelques-uns de ces crayons, j'en ai —**, take some of those pencils, I have a great many of them (*or simply* a great many). **Il me faut du papier, et vous en avez —**, I want some paper and you have a great deal (of it). **— de gens pensent ainsi**, many people think so. **— s'en plaignent**, many complain of it. **C'eût été — d'avoir mérité son estime**, it would have been a great thing to have merited his esteem. **Il a — d'autorité sur moi**, he has great authority over me. **Un homme qui sait —**, a man who knows a great deal. **Manger —**, to eat a great deal. **Il ne mange pas —**, he does not eat much. **Il reste — à faire**, much remains to do (*or* to be done). **On lui promit —**, they made him great promises. **C'était — pour moi, ce n'était rien pour vous**, it was a great deal for me, it was nothing for you. **C'est — s'il vous regarde**, it will be a great deal if he even looks at you.

2. far, much (before an adjective or adverb in the comparative). **Un chemin — plus facile**, a much (*or* far) easier road. **Je l'aimerais — mieux**, I should like it much better. **— plus**, much more, far more.

À BEAUCOUP PRÈS, *adv. phr.* nothing like, near ; by far, by a great deal. **Il n'est pas, à — près aussi riche que vous**, he is nothing like (he is not nearly) so rich as you ; he is not so rich as you by a great deal. **Je suis son aîné à — près**, I am his elder by a great deal (*or* by far).

DE BEAUCOUP, *adv. phr.* by much, by far. **Vous êtes plus savant de —**, you are more learned by far. **De — le plus riche**, by far the richest. **Il s'en faut de —**, far from it. **Il s'en faut de — que vous m'ayez payé tout ce que vous me devez**, you have not paid me all you owe, far from it ; you are far from having paid me all you owe. **Il s'en faut de — que la somme y soit**, the sum is far from being made up. **Il s'en fallait de — que la Russie fût aussi puissante**, Russia was far from being so powerful. [Without *de* :] **Il s'en faut — qu'il soit aussi habile que son frère**, he is far from being as clever as his brother.

BEAUCOURT, bocour, [Marquis de, Gaston du Fresne], historian (b. 1833).

BEAU-FILS, bôfis, *sm.* **1.** son-in-law : the husband of one's daughter ; **2.** step-son : the son of one's wife or husband by a previous marriage.

BEAU-FRAIS bô-frè *sm. Naut.* fresh breeze.

BEAU-FRÈRE, bô-frèr', *sm.* **1.** brother-in-law : the brother of one's wife or husband ; **2** step-brother, half-brother : said of brothers who have only one parent in common.

BEAUMARCHAIS, bômarshé, [Pierre-Augustin, Caron de], dramatic author (1732-1799).

BEAU-PÈRE, bô-pèr, *sm.* **1.** father-in-law : the father of one's wife or husband ; **2.** step-father : the second husband of one's mother.

BEAUPRÉ, bôpré, [Eng. : bowsprit], *sm. Naut.* bowsprit. **Mât de —**, bowsprit.

BEAUTÉ, bôté, [beau], *sf.* beauty : *a*) that assemblage of properties in persons or things which pleases the senses, especially the eye, and delights the mind ; when used in an abstract sense : beautifulness, beauteousness, loveliness ; *b*) a particular grace or feature ; *c*) a beautiful person. *a*) **La — idéale**, ideal beauty. **— morale**, moral beauty. **— virile**, manly (*or* masculine) beauty. **— féminine**, womanly (*or* feminine) beauty. **La — d'un paysage, d'une forêt, d'une fleur, d'une couleur**, the beauty of a landscape, of a forest, of a flower, of a colour. **La — d'un lion, d'un cheval**, the beauty of a lion, of a horse. **La — d'une pensée, d'une doctrine, d'une expression**, the beauty of a thought, of a doctrine, of an expression. **Sa — est déjà fanée**, her beauty is already on the wane. **Conserver sa —**, to keep one's beauty. **La — de sa taille**, the beauty (*or* elegance) of her figure. **Tache, grain de —**, beauty spot. **Miracle de —**, a paragon of beauty (*or* loveliness). *Prov.* : **Beauté n'est qu'image fardée**, beauty is only skin deep.

b) **Les beautés de la nature**, the beauties of nature. **Les beautés de l'éloquence**, the beauties of eloquence. **Lorsque dans un poème les beautés prédominent**, when beauties predominate in a poem. **Cela est de toute —**, it is perfectly beautiful. **C'est une des grandes beautés de son ouvrage**, that is one of the chief beauties of his work. **Les beautés de l'histoire romaine**, the beauties (finest passages) of Roman history.

c) **Une jeune —**, a young beauty. **Heureuse la — que le poète adore**, happy the beauty whom the poet adores. **Toutes les beautés de la ville assistaient au concert**, all the beauties (*or* belles) of the town attended the concert. **Une — sur le retour**, an antiquated beauty.

BÉBÉ, bébé, [Eng. : baby], *sm.* **1.** baby ; **2.** a baby-doll ; **3.** a dwarf. [Nicholas Ferry, the celebrated dwarf of Stanislas, king of Poland, was called *Bébé*.]

BEC, bèk, [of Celt. origin.], *sm.* **1.** beak : *a*) bill or a bird, turtle, tortoise, etc. : *b*) *Fig.* the mouth of a person ; *c*) *Bot.* a process terminating the fruit of certain plants. *a*) **Long —**, long beak *or* bill. **Oiseau à — long**, a long-beaked (*or* -billed) bird. **Le héron au long —**, the heron with a long beak. *La Font. Fab.* vii. 4. **— crochu**, hooked beak. **Donner un coup de bec**, to peck, to give a peck ; *Fig.* to give a sly wipe. **Avoir — et ongles**, to have both beak and claws ; *Fig.* to have the means of self-defence ; to be well able to defend one's self. **Montrer à quelqu'un son — jaune**, to show a person his ignorance. V. *Béjaune*. **Blanc —**, a beardless boy. **Tenir quelqu'un le — dans l'eau**, to keep one in suspense. **Mener quelqu'un par le —**, to lead anyone by the nose. **Passer la plume par le — à quelqu'un**, to balk *or* thwart a person. **Se laisser passer la plume par le —**, to allow one's self to be taken in. **— à —**, face to face, in private confab. **Avoir bon —**, to have one's tongue well hung, to be a fluent talker. **Avoir le — affilé**, to have a sharp tongue. **N'avoir que du —**, to be all tongue, all chatter. **Avoir une prise de —**, to have a dispute. **Se prendre de — avec quelqu'un**, to dispute, to bandy words with anyone. **Être pris par le —**, to be convicted out of one's own mouth, to be caught by one's own words. **S'humecter le —**, *Fam.*, to wet one's whistle. **Clore le —, donner sur le — à quelqu'un**, to silence a person, to make one shut up. **Pincer le —**, to put on a sulky look. **Faire le — à une personne**, to give one his cue, to tell one what to say. **Caquet bon —**, a magpie : *Fig.* a chattering woman. **Mon pauvre petit —, tu la peux si tu veux**, my little chick, you can do it if you wish, *Mol. Éc. des f.* v. 4.

2. snout (of certain insects, fishes, and other animals) ; **3.** spout (of a jug) ; **4.** rostrum, neck (of an alembic or still) ; **5.** nib (of a pen) ; **6.** rostrum, beak, prow (of a galley or ship) ; **7.** mouth-piece (of a clarinet, or other wind-instrument) ; **8.** burner (of a lamp or gas light) ; **9.** *Arch.* drip (of a moulding) ; **10.** *Civ. Eng.* cutwater, starling (of a bridge) ; **11.** *Geog.* point (of land, formed by the confluence of two rivers). **Le — Auer**, the incandescent Auer gas-burner. **— d'âne.** V. *Bédane*.

BÉCABUNGA, békabœnga. V. *Beccabunga*.

BÉCANE, bekan, *sf.* bike, bicycle.

BÉCARD, békar. V. *Beccard*.

BÉCARRE, békar, *sm.* and *adj. Mus.* natural. **Ré —**, D natural.

BÉCASSE, békas', [bec], *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* woodcock, scolopax rusticola ; **2.** *Fig.* goose, ninny, idiot. **— de mer**, *Ornith.* oyster-catcher. **C'est une —**, she is a goose, a simpleton. **Brider la —**, to snare the bird ; *Fig.* cozen, to deceive, to cheat a person.

BÉCASSEAU, békasô, *sm.* a young woodcock.

BÉCASSINE, békasin', *sf. Ornith.* snipe. **Petite —**, judcock, jack-snipe. **Tirer la —**, to conceal one's skill (at cards)

BÉCASSONIER, békasonyé, *sm.* duck-gun (for shooting water-fowl).

BÉCAU, békô, *sm.* young snipe. [*Pl. Bécaux.*]

BECCABUNGA, békabœnga, *sm. Bot.* beccabunga : veronica beccabunga, brook-lime speedwell.

BECCARD, békar, *sm. Ornith.* merganser.

BEC-CORNU bèk-kôrnu. V. *Becque-cornu*.

BEC-COURBE bèk-kourb' *sm. Ornith.* avocet. [*Pl. Becs-courbes.*]

BEC-D'ÂNE, bèdân', *sm. Carp.* mortise chisel, cross-cut chisel. [*Pl. Becs-d'âne.*]

BEC-D'ARGENT, bèk-darzhân', *sm. Ornith.* tanager. [*Pl. Becs-d'argent.*]

BEC-DE-CANE, bek-dœ-kan', *sm. Surg.* duck's-bill forceps. [*Pl. Becs-de-cane.*]

BEC-DE-CICOGNE, bèk-de-sigony', *sm. Bot.* stinking crane's-bill, herb Robert. [*Pl. Becs-de-cigogne.*]

BEC-DE-CORBIN, bèk-de-kôrban, *sm.* **1.** pointed hook (in the form of a raven's bill) ; **2.** halberd (with a hook on one side of the head and an axe on the other) ; **3.** *Naut.* rave-hook (used by calkers). **Canne à —**, hooked walking-stick. **Gentilhomme au —**, gentleman halberdier of the guards. [*Pl. Becs-de-corbin.*]

BEC-DE-FAUCON, bèk-dœ-fôkôn, *sm. Nat. Hist.* hawk-bill turtle ; caretta imbricata.

BEC-DE-GRUE, bèk-dœ-gru, *sm. Bot.* crane's-bill, stork's bill ; the *geranium gruinum* of Linnæus. [*Becs-de-grue.*]

BEC-DE-HACHE, bèk-dœ-ash', *sm. Ornith.* oyster-catcher. [*Pl. Becs-de-hache.*]

BEC-DE-HÉRON, bèk-dœ-érôn, *sm. Bot.* heron's-bill, geranium arduinum. [*Pl. Becs-de-héron.*]

BEC-DE-LIÈVRE, bèk-dœ-lyèvr', *sm.* **1.**

1. hare-lip ; 2. hare-lipped person. [*Pl. Becs-de-lièvre.*]

BEC-DE-PERROQUET bèk-dœ-pèroké, *sm. Ichth.* parrot-fish. [*Pl. Becs-de-Perroquet.*]

BEC-DE-PIGEON bèk-dœ-pizhôn, *sm. Bot.* pigeon's-bill, geranium columbinum. [*Pl. Becs-de-pigeon.*]

BEC-D'OIE, bek-dwâ, *sm. Ichth.* dolphin. [*Pl. Becs-d'oie.*]

BEC-D'OISEAU, bèk-dwâzô, *sm. Nat. Hist.* duck-bill, water-mole, ornithorhynchus. [*Pl. Becs-de'oiseau.*]

BEC-DUR, bèk-dur, *sm. Ornith.* gross-beak. [*Pl. Becs-durs.*]

BEC-EN-CISEAUX, bèk-ân-sizô, *sm. Ornith.* skimmer, sheer-water, rhynchops. [*Pl. Becs-en-ciseaux.*]

BEC-EN-SCIE, bèkânsi, *sm. Ornith.* merganser, goosander.

BECFIGUE, bèfig', *sm. Ornith.* beccafico, pettychaps, fig-pecker.

BEC-FIN, bèk-fan, *sm. Ornith.* warbler : the popular name of the sylviadæ.

BÉCHAMELLE, béshamèl, [from Louis Béchamel, epicure XVII, c.], *sm. Cook.* bechamel : a sauce made of flour, butter and cream or milk.

BÊCHARD, béshar, [bêche], *sm. Agr.* strong double-headed hoe (used instead of a spade).

BÉCHARU, bésharu, *sm. Ornith.* flamingo.

BÊCHE, bèsh', [Low Lat. : besca, from Celt. bec], *sf.* 1. *Gard.* spade ; 2. *Entom.* vine-weevil. **Bêche de mer,** *Nat. Hist.* trepang, sea-slug.

BÊCHER, bèshé-r, *va.* and *vn.* 1. to dig ; 2. *Fam. Pop.* to criticise severely, to speak ill of, to slander. **— un jardin,** to dig a garden. **— autour d'un arbre,** to dig round (*or* about) a tree.

BÊCHETON, bèsh'ton, *sm.* **BÊCHETTE,** bèshèt', [bêche], *sf.* a small spade, trowel (for loosening the soil round plants).

BÊCHEUR, bèshœr, *sm.* digger ; hard-worker.

BÉCHIQUE, béshik', [Gr. : βηχικός, from βήξ, cough], *adj.* and *s. Med.* bechic. **Des béchiques adoucissants,** emolient bechics.

BÊCHOIR, béschwâr, [bêcher], *sm. Agr.* mattock : a strong square hoe for turning the soil.

BEC-PLAT, bèk-pla, *sm. Ornith.* shoveller. [*Pl. Becs-plats.*]

BEC-POINTU, bèk-pwantu], *sm. Ichth.* white skate. [*Pl. Becs-pointus.*]

BECQUABO, bèkabo, **BECQUEBOIS,** bèk'-bwâ, [bec ; bois], *sm. Ornith.* woodpecker.

BECQUE-CORNU, BEC-CORNU, bèk-kôrnu, *sm.* oaf, fool, blockhead.

BECQUÉ, bèké, *adj. Herald.* beaked : having the beak of a different tincture.

BECQUÉE, bèké, *sf.* beakful, billful. **Donner la — à un oiseau,** to feed a bird with a stick.

BECQUEROLLE, bèk'rol *sf. Ornith.* snipe.

BECQUETER, bèk'té-r, *va.* [*Je becquète, je becquèterai,*] to peck (as a bird).

BECQUETER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to peck each other ; 2. to bill (caress) each other. **Raisins becquetés par les oiseaux,** grapes pecked by the birds.

BEC-TRANCHANT, bèk-trânshân, *sm. Ornith.* auk, razor-bill [*Pl. Becs-tranchants.*]

BÉCUNE, békun', [bec], *sf. Ichth.* becuna, sphyrœna vulgaris.

BEDAINE, bœden, [O. Fr. : boudine, from *boude,* big belly], *sf. Colloq.* paunch, belly, guts. **Remplir sa —,** to stuff one's belly.

BÉDANE, bédan', [countraction of *Bec-d'ane, sm.* mortise-chisel.

BEDEAU, bœdô, [Low Lat. : bidellus ; Ger. : Büttel], *sm.* 1. beadle (of a church) ; 2. (formerly, a university official) bedel.

BEDEAUDE, BEDAUDE, bœdôd', *sf. Ornith.* Royston crow, hooded crow.

BÉDEGAR, BÉDEGUAR, béd'gar, *sm. Bot.* bedeguar : rose-gall, sweet-brier sponge : an excrescence found on rose-bushes.

BEDON, bœdôn, [like bedaine), *sm.* (formerly) drum ; *Fig.* fat-sides. **— de Biscaye,** a tambourine. **Un gros —,** a great fat fellow.

BEDONDAINE, bœdôndèn', *sf.* 1. paunch, big belly ; 2. fat-pipes ; 3. (formerly) a catapult (for throwing large stones).

BÉDOUIN, bédwan, [Ar. : bedoui, dweller in the desert], *sm.* 1. Bedwin *or* Beduin : a nomadic Arab ; 2. *Fig.* a savage, a brute ; 3. *adj.* Bedwin.

BÉE, bè, [O. Fr. : béer, to be open], *adj.* **Futaille à gueule bée,** a cask with the head taken out ; an open cask.

BÉE, bé, *sf.* bay : *a*) an opening in a wall ; *b*) opening of a race-course.

BÉER, béé-r, V. *Bayer.*

BEELZÉBUTH, belzébu, [Heb. : baal, lord ; zebub, a fly], *nm.* Beelzebub : the devil.

BEFFROI, bèfrwâ, [O. Fr. : berfroi, beffroi, from High Ger. berc, protection ; fride, state of peace], *sm.* 1. bell-tower, belfry ; 2. alarm-bell , 3. timber framing (of a wooden steeple or windmill).

BÉGAUD, E, bégô, ôd', [bègue], *adj.* silly, foolish.

BÉGAYANT, E, béghèyân, ânt', *adj.* 1. stuttering, stammering ; 2. lisping (as children).

BÉGAYEMENT, béghèy'mân, **BÉGAIEMENT,** béghèmân, *sm.* 1. stammering, stuttering, 2. lisping (of children).

BÉGAYER, béghèyé-r, [bègue, from Low Lat. bigāre, to repeat], [conj. like *balayer.*] *vn.* 1. to stammer, to stutter. **Il bégaye si fort que l'on ne peut l'entendre,** he stutters so much that one cannot understand him.

2. to lisp (as children). **Les enfants commencent à — à douze ou quinze mois,** children begin to lisp a few words when twelve or fifteen months old.

3. to speak vaguely, confusedly, falteringly.

BEGAYER, *va.* 1. to stammer, to stammer out ; 2. to lisp (as children). **Il s'est mis à — un compliment,** he attempted to stammer out a compliment. **Le francais ne fut plus la première langue bégayée par les enfants des nobles,** French was no longer the first language lisped by the children of the nobles. *A. Thierry. Angleterre.*

BÉGONIA, bigonia, [from Michel Begon, 1638-1710], *sm. Bot.* begonia.

BÉGU, bégu, [orig. unknown], *adj.* **Cheval —,** a horse that never razes (never loses the mark indicating seven years of age).

BÉGUARD, bégar, **BÉGUIN,** bégan, [from Lambert le Bègue, founder in the XIIth century], *sm.* 1. Beghard, Beguin : a name given to certain heretics of the 12th century ; 2. lay-brother (in certain orders of monks).

BÈGUE, bèg', [Low Lat. : bigāre, to repeat], *adj.* 1. stammering, stuttering ; 2. (*subst.*) stammerer, stutterer.

BÉGUEULE, béghœl', [bée ; gueule], *sf.* haughty (*or* disdainful), prude. **Faire la —,** to play (*or* act) the prude.

BÉGUEULE, *adj.* haughtily (*or* disdainfully) prudish, squeamish.

BÉGUEULERIE, béghœl'tri, *sf.* prudery, prudishness.

BÉGUIN, bégan, *sm.* 1. beguine : a kind of cap so called from that worn by the Beguines. **Je lui ai bien lavé son —,** I have given him a good rating. V. *Béguard.*

2. infatuation. **Avoir un — pour,** *Fam.* to be in love with, to be gone on.

3. biggin : *a*) a baby's first cap ; *b*) a kind of pipkin for boiling water, etc.

BÉGUINAGE, béghinazh', *sm.* 1. a convent of Beguines ; 2. superstitious devotion, puerile devotion.

BÉGUINE, béghin', *sf.* Beguine : *a*) formerly, woman holding the heresy of the Beguins or Beghards ; *b*) a kind of nun in Belgium and Holland ; *c*) *Fig.* an affectedly devout woman. V. *Béguard.*

BÉHEN, béhèn, [Ar.], *sm. Bot.* behen, bladder-campion, spattling poppy.

BEIGE, bèzh', [Ital. : biglio, grey], *adj.* raw, natural : not dyed, in speaking of wool. **Laine —,** raw wool. **Serge —, drap —,** serge, cloth of raw wool.

BEIGE, *sf.* serge of raw wool.

BEIGNET, bènyè ; the *t* is always mute ; but the *s* of the pl. is pronounced *z* before a vowel. [O. Fr. : bigne, swelling], *sm.* fritter. **— de pommes,** apple fritter.

BÉJAUNE, bèzhôn', [bec ; jaune], *sm.* 1. *Falc.* eyess *or* eyeas : a young hawk, with the beak still yellow ; 2. *Fig.* a silly young fellow, ninny, sawney ; 3. apprentice, beginner (in any trade or profession). **Montrer à quelqu'un son —,** to show a person his ignorance. **Payer son —,** to pay one's footing (as a beginner).

BEL, bèl, *adj. m.* V. *Beau.* **Charles le Bel,** Charles the Fair. **Philippe le Bel,** Philip the Fair.

BÉLANDRE, bélândr', [Dutch : bylander], *sf. Nav.* bilander : a vessel used on the canals in Holland.

BÊLANT, E, bèlan-t, ânt', *adj.* bleating. **Les brebis bêlantes,** the bleating ewes. *Prov.* : **Bœuf saignant, mouton bêlant,** beef and mutton are best when underdone.

BÊLEMENT, bèl'mân-t, [bêler], *sm.* bleating (of sheep).

BÉLEMNITE, bélèmit', [Gr. : βελεμνίτης, arrow-shaped stone], *sf. Paleol.* belemnite, thunderstone : the fossile shell of an extinct cephalopod.

BELER, bèlé-r, [Lat. : balāre], *vn.* to bleat, to baa (said of sheep). *Prov.* V. *Brebis.*

BEL-ESPRIT, bèl-èspri, *sm.* a wit, a fine genius.

BELETTE, bœlèt, [beau], *sf. Nat. Hist.* weasel, mustela vulgaris.

BELGE, bèlzh', *adj.* and *s.* Belgian. **Les Belges,** the Belgians.

BELGIQUE, bèlzhik', *sf. Geog.* Belgium.

BELGIQUE, *adj.* Belgic.

BÉLIAL, bélial, [Heb. hurtful], *sm. Bib.* Belial : evil spirit, the demon. **Les enfants de —,** the sons of Belial.

BÉLIER, bélyé ; the *r* is always mute : but the *s* of the pl. is pronounced *z* before a vowel, [Flem. : bel, bell : the ram bearing the bell], *sm.* 1. ram : a male sheep ; 2. *Milit.* battering-ram ; 3. *Astron.* the Ram, Aries : the first sign of the zodiac. **— hydraulique,** hydraulic ram. **Le retour du —,** the return of spring.

BELIÈRE, bélyèr', *sf.* clapper-ring : the ring supporting the clapper of a bell.

BELÎTRE, bélitr', [Ger. : Bettler, beggar], *sm.* rascal, scamp, varlet.

BELLADONE, bèladon', [Ital. : bella, fair, donna, lady], *sf. Bot.* belladonna, deadly-nightshade ; atropa belladonna.

BELLÂTRE, bèlâtr', [bell], *smf.* 1. faded beau, *m,* faded belle, *f.* ; 2. (*adject.*) beauish.

BELLE, bèl', *adj. f.* V. *Beau.*

BELLE, *sf.* belle fair lady; (in the pl.) the fair, the fair sex.

BELLE-DAME, bèldam', *sf.* 1. *Bot.* orache. V. *Arroche*; 2. *Entom.* thistle-butterfly, cynthus cardui. [*Pl. belles-dames.*]

BELLE-DE-JOUR, bèl'-dœ-zhour, *sf. Bot.* convolvulus tricolor. [*Pl. belles-de-jour.*]

BELLE-DE-NUIT, bèl-dœ-nui, *sf. Bot.* marvel of Peru, mirabilis jalapa. [*Pl. belles-de-nuit*].

BELLE-D'ONZE-HEURES, bèldônz'œr', *sf. Bot.* star-of-Bethlehem, ornithogalum umbellatum. [*Pl. belles-d'onze-heures.*]

BELLE-D'UN-JOUR, bèl'-dœn-zhour, *sf. Bot.* day-lily, hemerocallis, [*Pl. belles-d'un-jour.*]

BELLE-FILLE, bèl'-fiy', *sf.* daughter-in-law: *a*) the wife of one's son; *b*) step-daughter: the daughter of one's wife (or husband) by a previous marriage. [*Pl. belles-filles.*]

BELLES-LETTRES. bèl'lettr', *sf. pl.* polite literature; belles-lettres.

BELLEMENT, bèl'mân-t, [beau, bel], *adv.* gently: softly, slowly.

BELLE-MÈRE, bèl'-mèr, *sf.* mother-in-law: *a*) the mother of one's wife or husband; *b*) step-mother: the wife of one's father who has remarried. [*Pl. belles-mères.*]

BELLE-SŒUR, bèl-'sœr, *sf.* sister-in-law: *a*) the wife of one's brother or the sister of one's wife; *b*) step-sister: half-sister. [*Pl. belles-sœurs.*]

BELLIGÉRANT, E, bèlizhérân-t, ânt', [Lat.: belligerāre; bellum, war; gerĕre, to carry on], *adj.* belligerent. **Puissances, parties belligérantes**, belligerent powers, or parties.

BELLIGÉRANTS, *sm. pl.* belligerents.

BELLIQUEUX, EUSE, bèlikœ-z, kœz', [Lat.: bellicosus], *adj.* 1. warlike, martial: inclined to war; 2. bellicose: quarrelsome.

BELLIS, bèlis, [Lat.], *sm. Bot* daisy, field daisy.

BELLISSIME, bèlisim', [Ital.: bellissimo], *adj.* most beautiful, very beautiful.

BELLONE, bèlon', *sf.* 1. *Myth.* Bellona the goddess of war; 2. *Fig.* war.

BELLOT, OTTE, bèlo, lot', [beau], *adj.* pretty, good-looking, handsome. [*Subst.*:] **Mon petit bellot, ma petite bellotte**, my pretty dear.

BELLOY, belwa (Pierre-Laurent Buirette de), poet. (1727-1775).

BELOCE, bœlos', *sf. Bot.* bullace: a kind of wild plum.

BÉLOMANCIE, bèlomansi, [Gr.: βέλος, dart; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* belomancy: a kind of divination by means of arrows.

BÉLOSTOME, bèlostôm, [Gr.: βέλος, arrow; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Entom.* belostoma: a genus of very large aquatic bugs, also called fish-killer.

BELVÉDER, bèlvédèr, **BELVÉDÈRE**, bèlvédèr, [Ital.: bel, beautiful; vedere, view], *sm.* belvedere: *a*) *Arch.* a construction on the top of a house or of a hill, commanding an extensive view; *b*) *Bot.* summer cypress, salsola scoparia.

BELVISIACÉES, bèlviziasé, **BELVIZIÉES**, bèlvizié, *sf. pl. Bot.* belvisia: a family of plants.

BELZÉBUTH, bèlzébu, *sm.* Beelzebub. V. *Beelzebuth.*

BÉMOL, bémol, [bé; mol], *sm. Mus.* flat. [*Adject.*:] **Le ton de si —**, the key of B flat.

BÉMOLISER, bémolizé-r, *va. Mus.* to mark with a flat.

BEN, bèn, [Ar.: bân], *sm. Bot.* ben, the horse-radish-tree, moringa pterygosperma. **Huile de —**, ben-oil, ben-nut-oil. **Noix de —**, ben-nut.

BÉNACE, bœnas', [Low Lat.: bena, sort of plough], *sf. Agr.* 1. plough used in Touraine; 2. plot (of land). **Chacun a maintenant sa goulée de —**, every one now has a bit (mouthful) of land.

BÉNARDE, bénard', [O. Fr.: bernard, a fool, a dolt, derived from one Bernard], *sf.* door-lock with a key hole on each side.

BÉNÉDICITÉ, bénédisité,* [Lat.], *sm.* grace (before meat). **Dire le —**, to say grace, to ask a blessing, [*Pl. bénédicités.*]

BÉNÉDICTIN, E, bénédiktan, tin', [Lat.: benedictus], *s.* and *adj.* Benedictine (monk *or* nun). **L'ordre des Bénédictins**, the Benedictine order. [*Fig.*:] **C'est un —**, he is a ripe scholar, a very learned and laborious student. **C'est un travail de —**, that's a long work of patience and learning.

BÉNÉDICTION, bénédiksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: benedictio, from benedicĕre, to bless], *sf.* 1. consecration: *a*) the act of blessing and setting apart for holy use; *b*) *Milit.* the religious ceremony performed on presenting colours to a regiment. **La — d'une église, d'un cimetière**, the consecration of a church, of a cemetery (*or* burial-ground). **La — des drapeaux**, the presentation and consecration of colours (*or* flags).

2. benediction: *a*) in churches, etc., the act of invoking the blessing of God on a congregation, or on persons married; *b*) blessing, prayer or kind wishes uttered in favour of a person or thing. *a*) **Nous entrâmes en l'église au moment où le prêtre donnait la —**, we entered the church just as the priest was pronouncing the benediction. **— nuptiale**, nuptial benediction, the religious ceremonial of marriage. *b*) **Mon père me donna sa —**, my father gave me his blessing (*or* benediction).

3. blessing: *a*) grace, favour, or advantage conferred by a blessing; *b*) thanks, expression of gratitude, respect or veneration. *a*) **Dieu l'a comblé de bénédictions**, God has loaded him with blessings. **Maison de —**, house of plenty. **Pays de —**, land of plenty, land flowing with milk and honey. **Les vignes, cette année, sont chargées de grappes, c'est une —**, the vines this year are loaded with fruit, it is a blessing! **Il engraissait, que c'était une —**, he was blessed by growing amazingly stout. [This expression is often used ironically:] **Le temps était affreux, il pleuvait que c'était une —**, the weather was awful, it rained famously. **Je lui ai donné des bénédictions**, I blessed him, I can tell you; didn't I curse him nicely.

b) **Sa charité lui attirait les bénédictions des pauvres**, his charity drew down on him the blessings of the poor. **Sa mémoire est en —**, his memory is blessed (*or* is held in respect, in veneration).

BÉNÉDICTIONNAIRE, bénédiksyonèr', *sm.* benedictionary: a book containing forms of benedictions.

BÉNÉFICE, bénéfis', [Lat.: beneficium; bene, well; facĕre, to make], *sm.* 1. benefit: *a*) advantage; *b*) favour, privilege. **Nous recevons double grâce et — de notre Dieu au baptême**, in baptism we receive a twofold benefit from our God. *Fén.* **— de temps**, the benefit of time. **— de nature**, *Med.* relief (of the bowels, etc.) by a spontaneous effort of nature. **— de loi**, benefit (privilege or advantage) of the law. **— d'inventaire**, *Law-t.* the benefit of exemption from liability for debts exceeding the assets of a deceased person whose estate one inherits. **Hériter par** (or **sous**) **— d'inventaire**, to accept a succession on condition of not being liable for debts in excess of the assets. **J'accepte tout cela sous — d'inventaire**, *Fig.* I admit (*or* accept) all that for what it is worth. **— de cession**, assignment of goods in payment of one's debts. **— d'âge**, the favour (*or* privilege) of being allowed to hold an office or manage one's property before the age fixed by law. **Représentation à —**, *Theat.* benefit, benefit night (*or* performance). **Il croit en Dieu sous — d'inventaire**, *Fig. Fam.* he is religious when it suits his interest.

2. *Comm.* profit, gain. **— brut**, gross profit. **— net**, net profit, clear gain. **A —**, with a profit. **Bénéfices très considérables**, large profits. **Il ne faut pas faire du bien pour en tirer —**, we must not do good for the sake of gain.

3. benefice: *a*) *Feudal.* fee, a grant of lands for life; fief, an hereditary grant; *b*) living, the estate or revenue attached to ecclesiastical functions. **— à charge d'âmes**, benefice with cure of souls. **— sécularisé**, impropriated benefice: one that may be held by a layman. *Prov.*: **Les chevaux courent les bénéfices et les ânes les attrapent**, horses compete for benefices, but asses get them. **Il faut prendre le bénéfice avec les charges**, you must take the good with the bad. **Ce n'est pas un bénéfice sans charge**, it is not all profit.

4. parsonage, rectory: the residence attached to a benefice.

5. *Diamond-cut.* diamond waste.

BÉNÉFICENCE, bénéfisâns', *sf.* beneficence.

BÉNÉFICIAIRE, bénéfisièr', *adj.* 1. beneficiary: *Feudal.* held as a fee for life; 2. *Law-t.* not liable for debts beyond the amounts of the assets.

BÉNÉFICIAIRE, *sm.* 1. *Feudal.* beneficiary: the holder of a fee; 2. *Law-t.* heir who accepts a succession without liability for debts in excess of the assets; 3. actor (*or* other person) for whom a benefit is given.

BÉNÉFICIAL, E, bénéfisial, al', *adj.* of (*or* belonging to) a benefice *or* living. **Les revenus bénéficiaux**, the revenues of benefices.

BÉNÉFICIER, bénéfisié, *sm.* beneficed clergyman, incumbent of a benefice.

BÉNÉFICIER, *vn. Comm.* (with *sur*) to make a profit (by *or* on).

BÉNÉFICIER, *va. Min.* to work with a profit.

BÉNÉFICIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be worked with a profit.

BENÊT, bœnè; the *t* is mute, but the *s* of the pl. is heard as *z* before a vowel, [from Lat. benedictus, blessed], *adj.* and *sm.* 1. foolish, silly; 2. a booby, simpleton, fool, dolt, numskull.

BÉNÉVOLE, bénévol', [Lat.: benevolus], *adj.* benevolent, kind, gentle. **Lecteur —**, gentle, kind reader. **Auditeur, spectateur —**, hearer, spectator present from pure good-will.

BÉNÉVOLEMENT, bénévol'mân-t, *adv.* benevolently: kindly, from pure goodwill.

BENGALE, bangal, *sm. Geog.* Bengal. **Feu de —**, Bengal light (*or* fire), blue light. **Rose de —**, Bengal rose.

BENGALI, E, bangali, *adj. Geog.* Bengali *or* Bengalee; Bengalese.

BENGALI, *sm.* 1. Bengali *or* Bengalee (language of Bengal); 2. *Ornith.* bengaly, Bengal finch.

BÉNI, E, béni, *pa. p.* blessed. **— soit le ciel**, blessed be Heaven. **Enfant — par son père**, a child blessed by his father. V. *Bénit.*

BÉNIGNEMENT, béniny'mân-t, *adv.* benignly, benignantly.

BÉNIGNITÉ, béninyité, [Lat.: benignitas], *sf.* benignity: *a*) kindness, graciousness; *b*)

mildness (of seasons, medicines, or diseases).

BÉNIN, IGNE, bénan béniny', [Lat. : benignus ; bene, well], *adj.* benign, benignant : *a*) kind, benevolent, gracious ; *b*) *Ironic.* easy, easy-going, tame, spiritless ; *c*) favourable, mild, of a mild nature. **Il n'est pas d'homme plus —**, there is no man more benignant. **Humeur bénigne**, benignant humour. **Ciel —**, benignant Heaven. **Influences bénignes**, benign influences. **Une saison plus bénigne**, a milder season. **Un astre plus —**, a more benignant (*or* favourable) star. **Petite vérole bénigne**, benign small pox. **Remède —**, a benign (mild *or* gentle) remedy.

BÉNIR, bénir, [Lat. : benedicĕre], *va.* to bless : *a*) to consecrate, to hallow (for religious uses) ; *b*) to consecrate (flags, colours) ; *c*) to pronounce a benediction or blessing on, to give one's blessing to ; *d*) to praise (God) ; *e*) to load with favours. **— une église**, to consecrate a church. **— une cloche**, to bless (*or* christen) a bell. **— un abbé, une abbesse**, to consecrate (to instal) an abbot, an abbess. **— des époux, un mariage**, to bless a married couple, to, give the nuptial benediction. **— les assistants**, to give the benediction to a congregation. **Il a béni ses enfants à son lit de mort**, he blessed his children on his death bed. **— le Seigneur**, to bless the Lord. **Nous bénissons notre aventure**, we bless (glory in *or* rejoice in) our adventure. **Trop heureux en mon mal, je bénis ma défaite**, too happy in my misfortune, I bless my defeat. **Les pauvres bénissent sa mémoire**, the poor bless his memory. **C'est pourquoi Dieu le bénit**, therefore God blesses him, loads him with blessings. **Dieu vous bénisse !** God bless you !

BÉNISSABLE, bénissabl', *adj.* worthy to be blessed.

BÉNIT, E, béni, bénit', **BÉNI, E**, béni, *p. pa. adj.* blessed, consecrated, hallowed. V. *Bénir.* **Chandelles bénites**, blessed *or* consecrated candles. **Pain bénit**, consecrated bread. **Eau bénite**, holy water. **C'est pain bénit**, that is just as it should be ; he has got what he deserved. **Eau bénite de cour**, vain promises. [The forms *Benit, bénite*, are at present used only with regard to a ceremonial blessing pronounced by a priest, bishop, etc.]. **Marie était bénie entre toutes les femmes** Mary was blessed above all woman. **Ce roi est béni par son peuple**, that king is blessed by his people. **Des armes qui ont été bénites par l'Église ne sont pas toujours bénies du ciel sur le champ de bataille**, arms blessed by the Church are not always favoured by Heaven on the field of battle.

BÉNITIER, bénityé, [bénir], *sm.* holy-water vase, vessel, basin *or* pot.

BENJAMIN, banzhaman, *pnm.* Benjamin : *a*) *Bibl. Hist.* the youngest son of Jacob ; *b*) *Fig.* youngest son, darling, favourite.

BENJOIN, banzhwan, [Port. : beijoim ; from Ar.], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* benjamin-tree, styrax benzoin ; **2.** benzoin, gum benjamin.

BENNE, bèn, [Lat. : benna] *sf.* **1.** skip scuttle : a broad shallow basket ; **2.** measure of capacity with vintagers.

† **BENOÎT, E**, bœnwâ, wat', [O. Fr. : from Lat. : benedictus], *adj.* **1.** blessed ; **2.** (in an ill sense) sanctimonious.

BENOÎT, *pnm.* Benedict, bennet.

BENOÎTE, bœnwat', *sf. Bot.* bennet, avens.

BENOÎTEMENT, benwat'mân, *adv.* sanctimoniously.

BENSERADE, banserad (Isaac), poet (1612-1691).

BENZINE, banzin', [from Low. Lat. : benzoe, like benjoin], *sf. Chem.* benzine.

BENZOATE, banzoat', *sf. Chem.* benzoate.

BENZOIQUE, banzoik', *adj. Chem.* benzoic.

BÉOTIEN, béosyan, [from Béotie, Bœotia in Greece whose inhabitants were reputed for being dull or stupid], *sm.* Bœotian : block-head, dullard, dunce. **Tu n'as pas, je t'assure, l'oreille béotienne**, you are by no means dull of hearing, I assure you. *Lesage, Gil. B.* VII, 3.

BÈQUE-BOIS, bèk'bwâ, *sm. Ornith.* nut-hatch. [*Pl. Bèque-bois.*]

BÉQUÉE, béké, *sf.* V. *Becquée.*

BÈQUE-FLEUR, bèk'-flœr, *sm. Ornith.* humming-bird. [*Pl. Bèque-fleurs.*]

BÉQUETER, bék'té- V. *Becqueter.*

BÉQUILLARD, békiyard, [béquille], *sm.* an old cripple who walks with a crutch.

BÉQUILLE, békiy', [bec], *sf.* **1.** crutch (to walk with) ; **2.** *Agr.* spud, Dutch hoe ; **3.** crutch- *or* T-handle (of a lock) ; **4.** *Naut. pl.* shores (to prop a stranded vessel. **Marcher avec des béquilles**, to walk with [*or* go on) crutches ; **2.** *Fig.* to be on one's last legs.

BÉQUILLER, békiy,ér, *vn.* to walk with a crutch *or* with crutches.

BÉQUILLER, *va.* **1.** *Agr.* to loosen the soil with a Dutch hoe ; **2.** *Naut.* to shore up (a ship).

BÉQUILLON, békiyôn, *sm.* crutch-handled walking-stick.

BER, bèr, [berceau], *sm. Naut.* cradle.

BÉRANGER, beranzhé, [Pierre-Jean de], poet, song-writer (1780-1857).

BÉRAUD, bérô, [Antoine], dramatic author (1792-1860).

BERBÈRE, bèrbèr, *adj.* and *s.* Berber : said of certain hordes inhabiting the north coasts of Africa.

BERBÉRIDÉES, bèrbéridé, *sf. pl. Bot.* berberideæ, berberidaceæ : an order of plants of which the barberry (*berberis vulgaris*) is the type.

BERBERIS, berberis, *sm. Bot.* berberis, barberry.

BERCAIL, bèrkay', [Low Lat. : berbicalium, from berbex, sheep], *sm.* sheepfold, fold. **Ramener au — une brebis égarée**, to bring back a stray sheep to the fold *Fig.* to bring a heretic within the pale of the Church ; to turn a person from the error of his ways.

BERCE, bèrs, *sf. Bot.* cow-parsnip, heracleum sphondylium.

BERCEAU, bersô, [Low Lat. : berciolum, from bersa, osier hurdle], *sm.* **1.** cradle : *a*) baby's bed ; *b*) childhood, infancy, beginning, origin ; *c*) birth-place ; *d*) *Shiph.* cradle : frame on which a ship is built ; *e*) an instrument used in mezzotinto engraving. *a*) **Un enfant couché dans son —** a child lying in its cradle. **Dans les salles de cet hôpital les berceaux sont trop rapprochés**, the cradles are too celos together in the wards of that hospital. *b*) **Les enfants apprenaient dès le — à...**, from their infancy, children learned to... **Les arts sont encore au — dans ce pays**, the arts are still in their infancy in that country. **Étouffer le monstre au —**, to stifle the monster at its birth, to nip the evil in the bud. *c*) **Florence a été le — de la peinture moderne**, Florence was the cradle of modern painting. **La Saxe a été le — du luthéranisme**, Saxony was the cradle of Lutheranism.

2. *Arch.* semicircular vault ; **3.** *Gard.* arbour, bower. **Allée en —**, an arcade of verdure. **— de la Vierge**, *Bot.* traveller's joy, clematis vitalba.

4. *Typ.* table (of a printing-press).

BERCELLE, bersel, *sf. Technol.* pincers used by enamellers.

BERCELONNETTE, bèrsœlonèt, *sf.* child's cot, swing-cot.

BERCEMENT, bèrsmân-t, *sm.* rocking.

BERCER, bersé-r, [berceau]. [takes a cedilla (ç) before *a* and *o*. *Nous berçons, je berçais, je berçai, que je berçasse, berçant*] *va.* **1.** to rock : to move backwards and forwards as in a cradle ; **2.** to lull (to sleep). **On berce les enfants pour les apaiser et les endormir**, we rock children to quiet them and send them to sleep. **Plus ils sont bercés par les orages, plus ils dorment profondément**, the more they are rocked by the storms, the sounder they sleep. *Chateaub. Génie*, I. V. 3. [*Fig.* :] **Pour bercer leurs soucis**, to lull their cares.

3. to rear, to bring up. **Avoir été bercé d'idées généreuses**, to have been reared (*or* brought up) in generous sentiments.

4. to delude : to deceive, to lull with vain hopes or promises. **On le berça de vaines promesses**, he was lulled (*or* deluded) with vain promises. **Un espoir frivole le berça longtemps**, a frivolous hope long deluded him.

5. *Engr.* to cradle : to hack a copper-plate with a cradle, for mezzotinto.

BERCER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to rock one's self ; **2.** *Fig.* to lull, to delude (*or* deceive) one's self. **Il se berce d'idées chimériques**, he deludes himself with chimeras.

BERCEUSE bèrsœz' *sf.* **1.** rocker : a baby's nurse ; **2.** lullaby (song).

BÉRENGER berangé [Laurent-Pierre] prose-writer (1739-1822).

BÉRET, BERRET, beré', [Low Lat. : bereta, from birrus, red stuff], *sm.* **1.** berret : a flat woollen cap worn by the Basque peasants **2.** a woman's cap.

BERGAME, bèrgam', [from Bergamo, in Italy], *sf.* a coarse kind of tapestry.

BERGAMOTE, bèrgamot', [Ital. : bergamotta], *sf. Bot.* **1.** bergamot pear ; **2.** bergamot orange, mella rosa ; **3.** comfit-box lined with the rind of the bergamot orange.

BERGAMOTIER, bèrgamotyé, *sm.* bergamot-orange-tree.

BERGAT, berga, *sm. Fish.* eel-basket : net for catching eels.

BERGE, bèrzh', [perhaps Ger. : Berg, elevation], *sf.* **1.** bank (of a river or canal) ; **2.** a large boat **3.** *Naut.* steep rock rising above the surface of the water.

BERGELADE, bèrzh'lad', *sf. Agr.* oats and vetches sown together for fodder.

BERGER, bèrzhé ; the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the pl. is heard as *z* before a vowel, [Low Lat. : berbicarius, from berbex, sheep], *sm.* **1.** shepherd ; **2.** *Past. Poet.* swain : lover, suiter, wooer. **L'heure du —**, the happy moment, the golden hour. **L'étoile du —**, the planet Venus.

BERGERAC, bergherak, [Cyrano de], comic writer (1620-1655).

BERGÈRE, bèrzhèr', *sf.* **1.** shepherdess ; **2.** *Past. Poet.* lover, lass, nymph ; **3.** easy chair : cushioned arm-chair ; **4.** (formerly) a kind of morning cap ; **5.** *Ornith.* wagtail.

BERGERETTE, bèrzhœrèt', [bergère], *sf.* **1.** shepherd-girl, young shepherdess ; **2.** œnomel : a beverage made of wine and honey.

BERGERIE, bèrzhœri, *sf.* **1.** sheepfold, sheepcot ; **2.** sheep-farm : an establishment for improving the breed of sheep. **Enfermer le loup dans la —**, to shut up the wolf, with the sheep ; *Fig.* to leave a person in a place where he may do mischief ; *Med.* to heal a sore prematurely.

3. (generally in the pl.) pastorals, pastoral poems.

BERGERON, bèrzhœrôn, *sm.* short smock frock.

BERGERONNETTE, bèrzhœronèt', [bergère], *sf.* 1. shepherd-girl ; 1. *Ornith.* wagtail. V. *Bergerette.*

BÉRIBÉRI, bèribéri, [Singhalese], *sm. Med.* beriberi : a disease peculiar to Malabar and Ceylon.

BÉRICHON, bérishô*n*, **BÉRICHOT**, bérisho, *sm. Ornith.* the wren.

BÉRIL, V. *Beryl.*

BERLE, bèrl', [Lat. : berula], *sf. Bot.* skirret, sium sisarum.

BERLINE, bèrlin', [from Berlin, where first made], *sf.* berlin : a kind of double-seated travelling carriage.

BERLINOIS, E, bèrlinwà, wâz', *adj.* 1. of Borlin 2. *smf.* Berliner.

BERLINGOT, bèrla*n*go, [berline], *sm.* 1. single-seated berlin, sort of gig ; 2. a caramel sweetmeat.

BERLOQUE, bèrlok', [for breloque], *sf. Milit.* breakfast drum, dinner-drum ; **Battre la —**, 1. to beat the dinner-drum ; 2. to beat the dismissal after an alert ; *Fig.* to talk wildly, to ramble in one's speech.

BERLUE, bèrlu, [ety. doubtful ; perhaps from Lat. : bis, double ; lux, lucem, light], *sf.* dim *or* dazzled sight, dimness of sight, purblindness. **Avoir la —**, 1. to be dim-sighted *or* purblind ; 2. *Fig.* to have a confused *or* imperfect notion. **Il a la —**, he is a hare-brained fellow.

BERME, bèrm', [Dutch : breme, edge], *sf.* 1. *Fortif.* berm ; 2. *Civ. Eng.* berm, surf-beam (of a canal).

BERMUDES, bèrmud', *sf. pl. Geog.* the Bermudas, Sommers's Isles.

BERMUDIENNE, bèrmudièn', *sf. Bot.* bermudiana.

BERNABLE, bèrnabl', [berner], *adj.* deserving to be laughed at, ridiculous.

BERNACHE, bèrnash', **BERNACLE**, bèrnakl', *sf.* 1. *Ornith.* barnacle goose ; 2. *Moll.* barnacle, anatifa.

BERNARD, bèrnar', *pnm.* Bernard.

BERNARDIN, E, bèrnarda*n*, in', *smf.* Bernardine *or* Cistercian : monk or nun of St. Bernard.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE, bèrnarda*n* de sâ*n*-pierr [Jacques-Henri], prose-writer and naturalist : author of *Paul et Virgini* (1737-1814).

BERNARD-L'HERMITE bèrnar-lèrmit', *sm. Crust.* hermit-crab.

BERNE, bèrn', *s. Geog.* Bern, Berne.

BERNE, *sf.* blanketing : tossing in a blanket.

BERNE, *sf. Naut.* waft. **Pavillon en —**, ensign half-mast high.

BERNÉ, E, bèrné, *pa. p.* 1. blanketed ; 2. *Fig.* derided, ridiculed, flouted.

BERNEMENT, bèrn'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. blanketing : tossing in a blanket ; 2. *Fig.* bantering, ridicule, flouting.

BERNER, berné-r, [Span. : bernia, woollen stuff], *va.* to toss in a blanket, to ridicule, to make a fool of, to flout.

BERNEUR, bèrnœr, *sm.* 1. blanketer : one who tosses a person in a blanket ; 2. derider, flouter.

BERNICLE, bèrnikl', *sf.* V. *Bernacle.*

BERNIQUE, bèrnik, *interj. Pop.* (expressing disappointment) deuce (*or* devil) a bit, not a bit of it !

† **BERNIQUET**, bèrnikè, [origin unknown], *sm.* box to contain bran. **Etre au —**, to be brought to beggary. **Mettre au —**, to reduce to beggary (only used in these expressions).

BERNIS, bèrnis, [François-Joachim de], prelate and poet (1715-1794).

BÉROALDE DE VERVILLE, béròald de vervil, [François], tale-writer (1558-1623).

BERQUIN, berka*n*, [Arnauld], essayist, (1749-1791).

BERNOUS, bèrnous. V. *Burnous.*

BERRET, bèré. V. *Bérel.*

BERRI, BERRY, béri, *sm.* Berry, a province of France.

BERRICHON, ONNE, bèrishô*n*, on', *adj.* and *s.* 1. of *or* belonging to Berry ; 2. a native of Berry.

BERS, bèr, *sf. pl.* side-ladders (of a hay-cart, etc.

BERTAUDER, bèrtôdé-r, *va.* V. *Bretauder.*

BERTAVELLE, bèrtavèl', *sf.* V. *Bartavelle.*

BERTHE, bèrt', [from queen Berthe], *pnf.* Bertha. *Prov.* : **Au temps où — filait**, long ago, in days long past.

BERTHE, *sf.* berthe, bertha : cape or flounce round the top of a corsage.

BERTIN, berta*n*, [chevalier Antoine de], poet (1752-1790) ; — [Louis-François], essayist (1766-1841).

BERUBLEAU, bérublô, [corr. of Ger. Bergblau], *sm.* green bice, mountain green.

BÉRYL, béril, [Lat. : beryllus ; Gr. : βήρυλλος], *sm. Min.* beryl.

BESACE, bœzas', [Ital. : bisaccia ; bis, double ; saccus, bag], *sf.* wallet, beggar's wallet. **Être à la —**, to be reduced to beggary. **Mettre, réduire à la —**, to reduce to beggary, to beggar, to ruin. *Prov.* : **Chacun porte sa besace avec soi**, no one is faultless.

BESACIER, bœzasyé, *sm.* wallet-bearer, beggar, tramp.

BESAIGRE, bœzegr', [bis ; aigre], *adj.* tart, sour. **Tourner au —**, to turn sour.

BESAIGUË, bœzègu, [bis ; aigue), *sf.* twibill : *a*) *Carp.* holing axe, one end shaped like a mortise chisel, the other like a firmer ; *b*) *Agr.* a double-headed mattock ; *c*) *Mil.* a kind of halberd.

BESANT, bœzâ*n*-t, [Lat. : Byzantium], *sm.* 1. bezant, besant, byzantine : a coin struck at Byzantium ; 2. *Herald.* bezant.

BEZANTÉ, E, bœzâ*n*té, *adj. Herald.* bezanty.

BESAS, bezas, **BESET**, bœsé, [Lat. : bis, double ; Fr. : as], *sm.* ambsace, double ace (at dice).

BESI, bezi, *m.* kind of pear.

BESICLES, bœzikl', [Lat. : bis, twice : oculus, eye], *sf. pl.* spectacles : a doube eye-glass. **Mettez vos —**, put on your spectacles ; *Fig.* look well into it, consider the matter well.

BÉSIGUE, bézig', **BÉSY**, bézi, [origin unknown], *sm.* bezigue : a game at cards.

BESOCHE, bezosh [Gascon : besoch], *sf. Agr.* kind of spade for planting trees.

BESOGNE, bœzony', [besoin], *sf.* work : *a*) labour, occupation, business, employment ; *b*) piece of work, business, job, affair. *a*) **J'ai beaucoup de —**, I have a great deal of work. **Une rude —**, a hard job. **Je vais à ma —**, I am going to my work. **Abattre de la —**, to get through a lot of work. **Mettre la main à la —**, to set to work. **Mettre quelqu'un en —**, to set a person to work, to find work for a person. **— de commande**, work done to order. **— d'affection**, work that one likes, a labour of love, a favourite occupation. **Être âpre à la —, mou à la —**, to be eager at one's work, to be languid *or* remiss at one's work. **Ne songer qu'à sa —, être tout à la —**, to think of nothing but one's work, to be absorbed in one's work, one's occupation. **Elle fait la grosse —**, she does the hard work. **Aller vite en —**, to be quick at work ; to be precipitate *or* hasty. **Il faut lui mâcher la —**, everything must be got ready for him. **Il s'endort sur la —**, he goes to sleep over his work. **Donner, tailler de la — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to cut out work for a person, to throw difficulties *or* obstacles in a person's way.

b) **Voilà de la bonne —**, that is good work. **— délicate, grossière**, delicate work, coarse work. **Aimer la — faite**, to have an aversion to work. **Plus de bruit que de —**, more noise than work. **Faire plus de bruit que de —**, to talk much and do little. **Faire de bonne** (or **de la bonne**) **—**, to do one's work well, to make a good job of a thing. [*Ironic.* :] **Vous avez fait là une belle —**, you have made a fine piece of work (a fine mess) of it. *Prov.* : **Selon l'argent la besogne**, like saint like incense ; the work is according to the pay.

BESOGNER, bœzonyé-r, *vn.* to work. **Nous avons bien besogné**, we have worked well. **C'est à lui mal besogné**, it is ill done on his part.

BESOGNEUX, EUSE, bœsonyœ, yœz', [besoin], *adj.* needy, necessitous. **Une famille besogneuse**, a needy family.

BESOIN, bœzwa*n*, [doubtful ; perhaps soin with the prefix], *sm.* 1. want : *a*) need, necessity, demand ; *b*) indigence, poverty ; *c*) craving (of the natural appetites) ; *d*) desire, longing (of the mind). *a*) **Le — de secours était pressant**, the want *or* need of help was urgent. **Le — d'argent où il se trouvait**, the want of money which he experienced. **Le — d'argent sur la place était grand**, the demand for money in the market was great. **Les besoins publics**, the public necessities (*or* requirements). **On apportait le blé à mesure des besoins de la consommation**, corn was brought in proportion to the wants (*or* demands) of consumption. *b*) **Être dans le —**, to be in want, to be needy *or* necessitous. **Tous les deux étaient tombés dans le —**, both had come to want, had fallen into poverty. **Il est au-dessus du —**, he is above want. *c*) **Les besoins du corps**, the wants of the body. **— de nourriture**, want of food, craving for food. **Épuisé de fatigue et de —**, exhausted by fatigue and hunger. **Les besoins de l'âme, de l'esprit, du cœur**, the wants (desires *or* longings) of the soul, of the mind, of the heart.

2. need : *a*) want, necessity ; *b*) occasion for something ; *c*) exigency, emergency. *a*) **Boire sans —**, to drink without need, without necessity. **Exposer franchement ses besoins**, to state frankly one's needs (necessities *or* wants). **Subvenir aux besoins de quelqu'un**, to supply a person's wants *or* needs. **Faire —**, to be wanted *or* needed. **Cela me fait bien —**, I greatly want (*or* need) that. *b*) **Ce que le — demande**, what occasion requires. **Il n'y a pas —**, there is no need *or* occasion for it.

3. emergency, pinch. **En de si grands besoins**, in such great emergencies. **Ainsi donc, au —, ton courage abat**, so then your courage fails you at the pinch. **Mourir de —**, to die of want (*or* starvation), to be starved to death.

4. necessary, necessity. **Le tabac est devenu pour lui un —**, tobacco has become a necessary for him. **Des chemises et autres besoins semblables**, shirts and other necessaries.

AU BESOIN, *adv. phr.* in case of need, if need be, if necessary *or* needful ; at need. **Cela servira au —**, that will be useful in case of need. **On connaît ses amis au —**, a friend in need is a friend indeed. **Au — nous en ferons usage**, if needful (*or* necessary) we will make use of it.

AVOIR BESOIN DE, *verb. phr.* to want ;

to need, to be in want of, to stand in need of, to require, to have occasion for (*or* to). **J'ai — de vous,** I want you. **J'ai — que vous lui parliez,** I want you to speak to him. **J'ai — d'air et de marcher,** I want (*or* stand in need of) air and walking exercise. **Cet arbre a — d'être arrosé,** that tree wants watering. **Avez-vous — de quelque chose ?** do you want anything ? **Je n'ai plus — de rien,** I no longer want for (*or* stand in need of) anything. **J'en ai assez —,** I want it badly enough. **J'ai — d'aller à un tel endroit,** I have occasion to go to such a place. **Il n'avait aucun — de fermer la porte,** he had no occasion to shut the door. **Il n'a pas — qu'on lui dise deux fois la même chose,** he does not require to be told the same thing twice ; there is no necessity to tell him the same thing twice. **Merci, je n'ai — de rien pour le moment,** thank you, I am in want of nothing for the present.

IL EST BESOIN, *verb. phr.* it is necessary *or* needful. **Il est — que je parte bientôt,** it is necessary for me to start soon, I must start soon. **Qu'est-il — de tant de paroles ?** what need (necessity *or* occasion) is there for so many words ? **Qu'est-il — que nous allions à Paris ?** what need (occasion *or* necessity) is there for us to go to Paris ? why need we go to Paris ? **Toutes les fois que — sera,** whenever necessary. **Mourez s'il est — pour eux,** die for them, if necessary (*or* if needs be). *Corn.* — *Prov.* : **On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que soi,** a mouse may be of service to a lion. **C'est dans le besoin qu'on connait ses amis,** a friend in need is a friend indeed. **Besoin fait la vieille trotter,** necessity makes the old wife trot.

BESSON, ONNE, bèsô*n*, son'. [Lat. : bis, twice], *adj.* twin. **Enfants, agneaux bessons,** twin children, twin. **Deux bessons,** two twins.

BESTIAIRE, bèstièr', [Low Lat. : bestiarius, from bestia, wild beast], *sm.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* bestiarius, beast-fighter **2.** bestiaire : a book about beasts, especially certain fables and apologues written in the middle ages.

BESTIAL, E, bèstial, al', [Lat. : bestialis], *adj.* bestial : beastlike, beastly, brutish. **Penchants bestiaux,** bestial (*or* beastly) propensities.

BESTIALEMENT, bèstial'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* bestially : beast-like, brutishly.

BESTIALISER, bestializé, *va. Neol.* to bestialize. **Se —,** to become bestialized.

BESTIALITÉ, bèstialité, *sf.* bestiality.

BESTIASSE, bèstias', *sf.* dolt, simpleton, a very stupid person.

BESTIAUX, bèstiô-z, *sm. pl.* cattle, stock of cattle, live-stock (of a farm) : never said of sheep and goats alone. V. *Bétail.*

BESTIOLE, bèstiol', [Lat. : bestiola, dim. of bestia], *sf.* **1.** small animal, insect ; **2.** simpleton, fool.

BESTION, bèstiô*n*, [Lat. : bestia], *sm.* **1.** small animal ; **2.** *pl.* figures of animals on tapestry ; **3.** *Naut.* figure-head of a ship representing an animal.

BÊTA, béta, [bête], *sm.* numskull, stupid fellow.

BÉTAIL, bétay', [Lat. : bestia, animal ; O. Fr. : bestail], *sm.* cattle, live-stock (of a farm). **Gros —,** large cattle : horses, mules, asses, cows, oxen. **Petit —,** small cattle : sheep, goats, pigs.

BÊTE, bèt', [Lat. : bestia], *sf.* **1.** beast, brute, dumb creature : any animal except man. **La — est privée de raison,** the brute is destitute of reason. **Bêtes à corne,** horned cattle, black cattle : oxen, cows, etc. **Bêtes à laine,** sheep. **Bêtes à poil,** goats and pigs. **Bêtes de somme,** beasts of burden. **Bêtes de trait,** draught animals. **— épaulée,** a shoulder-shotten (*or* worn-out) animal ; *Fig.* an unchaste woman, a soiled dove. **Bêtes féroces,** beasts of prey, carnivorous beasts. **Bêtes farouches,** shy beasts. **Bêtes sauvages,** wild animals. **Bêtes fauves,** fallow deer : stags roebucks. **Bêtes noires,** wild boars. **Bêtes puantes,** foxes, badgers, pole-cats, weasels etc. **Bêtes rousses ou carnassières,** wolves, foxes, badgers, pole-cats. **— à Dieu, à bon Dieu, ou à Martin,** ladybird, ladybug, coccinella. **— à feu,** glow-worm. **— noire,** cockroach, black-beetle. **Remonter sur sa —,** *Fig.* to get on one's legs again. **Il faut prendre la — par les cornes,** one must take the bull by the horns. **C'est chercher la petite —,** that's trying to pick holes in a man's coat. *Prov.* : **Morte la bête, mort le venin,** dead dogs don't bite, dead men tell no tales. **Qui se fait bête le loup le mange,** one may be too good to live ; make yourself a sheep and the wolf will eat you.

2. fool, simpleton. **Je n'ai été qu'une —,** I was but a fool. **C'est une bonne —,** he is a good-natured simpleton, a poor easy fool. **Faire la —,** to play the fool, to act like a fool.

3. creature ; (in speaking of a male), fellow, dog ; (of a female) jade, gipsy. **Une fine, une maligne —,** a sly (*or* cunning) creature ; a sly (deep *or* cunning) fellow (*or* dog) ; a sly (*or* cunning) jade *or* gipsy.

4. aversion, antipathy. **C'est ma — noire,** that is my aversion. **Pour les femmes, elles étaient toutes ses bêtes,** as for women, they were all his aversion. **Je hais la révolution, qui est ma — noire,** I detest revolution, it is my aversion.

5. loo : *a*) a game at cards ; *b*) the sum paid by a loser. **Faire sa —,** to pay one's loo.

BÊTE, *adj.* foolish, silly, stupid. **Le vin ne tue pas l'homme, il le rend —,** wine does not kill men, it makes them beasts, brute beasts. **Avoir un air —,** to have a stupid look, to look like a fool. **Vraiment nous sommes bien bêtes,** truly we are very stupid. **Pas si —,** I am not such a fool. **Il est — comme une oie, un pot, comme une cruche,** he is as silly as a goose ; he is a regular fool. **Il est plus méchant que —,** he is more rogue than fool. **Qu'il a l'air — !** what a fool he looks !

BÉTEL, bétèl, [Malay, through Port.], *sm.* **1.** betel-pepper, pawn ; **2.** betel : a masticatory composed of areca-nut, betel-pepper leaves and shell-lime.

BÊTEMENT, bèt'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* foolishly, like a fool, stupidly. **Il a agi —,** he acted like a fool.

BETHLÉEM, bètléem, *s. Geog.* Bethlehem.

BÉTILLE. bétiy', *sf.* Indian muslin.

BÊTISE, bétiz' *or* bètiz', [bête], *sf.* **1.** folly, foolishness, stupidity : want of sense ; **2.** foolery, piece of folly, foolish thing ; nonsense, piece of nonsense. **Il est d'une rare —,** his foolishness (*or* stupidity) is something uncommon. **Faire et dire des bêtises,** to do and say foolish things, to indulge in fooleries. **Quelle — !** what nonsense ! **Vous avez fait une grande —,** you have done a very foolish thing. **Il ne dit que des bêtises,** he talks nothing but nonsense. **J'ai eu la — de le croire,** I was foolish enough to believe him.

BÉTOINE, bétwan', [Lat. : betonica], *sf. Bot.* betony. **— officinale,** common (*or* wood) betony, woundwort. **— de montagne,** leopard's bane, arnica montana.

BÉTON, bétô*n*, [Proven. : betum, putty, from Lat. bitumen], *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* concrete ; **2.** *Med.* colostrum : the first milk after delivery.

BÉTONNAGE, bétonnazh, *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* laying of concrete ; **2.** concrete masonry.

BÉTONNER, bétoné-r, *va. Mason.* to lay (*or* cover with) concrete.

BETTE, bèt', [Lat. : beta], *sf. Bot.* white-beet, beta cicla. V. *Betterave.*

BETTERAVE, bet'rav', *sf. Bot.* beet, beet-root. **— champêtre,** mangold wurzel, mangel-wurzel. **— rouge,** red beet.

BÉTULACÉ, ÉE, bétulasé, *adj. Bot.* betulaceous.

BÉTULACÉES, betulasé, **BÉTULINÉES,** betuliné, *sf. Bot.* betulaceæ : trees and shrubs of the birch family.

BÉTUSE, bétuz', *sf.* **1.** *Fish.* cask for conveying live fish ; **2.** *Agr.* oat-bin.

BÉTYLE, betil, [Gr. : βαίτυλος], *sm. Myth.* bætulus : sacred stone worshipped as an idol.

BEUGLANT, bœglâ*n*, *sm. Pop.* a low music-hall or café.

BEUGLANT, *adj.* lowing, bellowing. **Des vaches beuglantes,** lowing cows.

BEUGLEMENT, bœgl'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* bellowing : *a*) lowing of cows and oxen, roaring of a bull ; *b*) *Fig.* loud roaring *or* shouting of persons.

BEUGLER, bœglé-r, [Lat. : buculus, dim. of bos, ox ; O. Fr. : beugle, bugle, bœuf], *vn.* to bellow : *a*) to low, as of bulls, cows, etc. ; *b*) *Fig.* to roar, to shout. **Cet acteur ne parle pas, il beugle,** that player does not speak, he roars (bellows *or* shouts). **Il se mit à —,** he set to (began) roaring. [*Actif.*:] **— une chanson,** to roar (*or* bellow) out a song.

BEURRE, bœr, [Lat. : butyrum, thence but're, beurre], *sm.* butter : *a*) the fatty part of milk ; *b*) any substance resembling butter ; *c*) an old chemical term for any deliquescent substance. **— frais,** fresh butter. **— salé,** salt butter. **— en livre,** lump *or* roll butter. **Motte de —,** tub or lump of butter. **— en pain,** butter in pats. **— noir,** *Cook.* browned *or* burnt butter. **— fondu,** melted, clarified butter. **— fort, rance,** strong, rank *or* rancid butter. **Lait de —** butter-milk. **Tartines de —,** slices of bread and butter. **— de cacao,** butter of cacao. **— de cire,** butter of wax. **— d'antimoine, de zinc, d'étain, de bismuth,** butter (*or* chloride) of antimony, zinc, tin, bismuth. **— de montagne, de pierre, de roche,** rock butter. **Promettre à quelqu'un plus de — que de pain,** to promise any one what cannot be performed. **C'est promettre plus de — que de pain,** much bran, little meal. **Cela met du — dans les épinards,** that helps to make the pot boil. **Jamais — ne veut tenir sur mon pain,** no butter will ever stick to my bread. *Prov.* : **On ne peut manier le beurre qu'on ne s'en graisse les doigts,** one cannot touch pitch, without soiling one's fingers.

BEURRÉ, E, bœré, *pa. p.* buttered. **Du pain bien —,** well buttered bread. **Il sait de quel côté son pain est —,** he knows when his bread is well buttered.

BEURRÉ, *sm. Bot.* butter-pear.

BEURRÉE, *sf.* slice of bread and butter.

BEURRER, bœré-r, *va.* to butter : *a*) to cover with butter ; *b*) *Pastry-e.* to dip in butter. **— du pain,** to butter bread.

BEURRERIE, bœrœri', *sf.* butter-dairy, buttery.

BEURRIER, bœryé, *sm.* **1.** butter-man, dealer in butter ; **2.** butter-dish.

BEURRIÈRE, bœryêr', *sf.* **1.** butter-woman, dealer in butter ; **2.** butter-boat.

Ce livre n'est bon que pour la —, this book is fit only for the trunk-maker.

BÉVUE, bévu, [bé = bis : vue], *sf.* blunder : error caused by ignorance or inattention. **Grosse —**, gross blunder. **Une étrange —**, a strange blunder. **Faire de pareilles bévues**, to make such blunders.

BEY, bè, [Turk. ; bey, lord.], *sm.* bey : in Turkey, governor of a province.

BEYLIK, bélik, *sm.* beylick : province governed by a bey.

BEYLIER, bélyé, *sm. Technol. weav.* slubbing-billy, slubbing-machine.

BEYLIEUR, bélyœr, *sm. Technol. weav.* slubber.

BÉZOARD, bézoar, [Pers. : padzehr, through Port. bezuar], *sm.* bezoar.

BEZOCHE, bézosh', [besoche], *sf.* sharp spade (for cutting the roots of trees).

BIAIS, biè-z, [Low Lat. : bifax ; bis, twice ; facies, face], *sm.* **1.** slope, slant, obliquity ; **2.** *Fig.* bias, bent. **Ce mur présente un —**, that wall presents a slant, slants all awry. **Cette allée a un —**, that alley runs slanting. **Le mauvais goût est une fausseté de jugement, un — naturel dans les idées**, bad taste is a perversion of the judgment, a natural bent (*or* bias) in the ideas. *Chateaub. Génie.* III. v. 5.

3. way, manner. **Vous avez pris le bon — pour toucher son cœur**, you have taken the right way (*or* course) to touch his heart. *Mol. B. Gent.* III. 6. **Prendre le bon —**, to go the right way to work. **User de —**, to employ subterfuges.

4. shift, expedient. **Prendre des —**, to use shifts, to have recourse to indirect means. **On a cent — pour le rendre public**, they have a hundred expedients for making it public. **Je ne sais quel — ils ont imaginé**, I do not know what expedient they have imagined.

EN BIAIS, DE BIAIS, *adv. phr.* aslant, askew, sloping, slopingly, obliquely across. **Couper une étoffe de —**, to cut a piece of stuff on the bias, on the cross (both as to the warp and the weft). **Couper du bon —, du mauvais —**, to cut with the right slope, with the wrong slope.

BIAIS, *sm. Dress-m.* cross-strip : a strip cut obliquely across the piece, on the bias.

BIAIS, *adj.* skew, awry, sloping, slanting. **Un pont —**, a skew-bridge.

BIAISEMENT, bièz'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** slanting, sloping ; **2.** evasion, shift, shuffling, expedient, indirect means.

BIAISER, bièzé-r, *vn.* **1.** to slant, to slope, to go aslant ; **2.** *Fig.* to shuffle, to shift. **Ce mur biaise**, this wall runs aslant, on a slant. **S'il trouve une barrière de front, il biaise naturellement, et va à droite ou à gauche**, if he finds an obstacle in front, of course he slopes off to the right or left. **Nous ne pouvons souffrir qu'on biaise sur les principes de la religion**, we can not tolerate any shuffling on the principles of religion. *Boss. Relat.* **C'est un homme qui biaise**, he is a shuffler.

3. to temporize : to have recourse to indirect or dilatory means. **Il est des circonstances où l'on doit savoir —**, there are circumstances in which it is advisable to temporize.

BIAISEUR, EUSE, bièzœr, œz, *smf.* shuffler, trickster.

BIATOMIQUE, biatomik', [Lat. : bis, twice ; atomus, atom], *adj. Chem.* biatomic.

BIBASIQUE, bibazik', [Lat. : bis, twice ; basis], *adj. Chem.* bibasic.

BIBELOT, bib'lo, [origin doubtful], *sm.* gew-gaw, knick-knack : trifling ornament, gimcrack, toy. **Toute espèce de bibelots**, all sorts of knick-knacks.

BIBERON, ONNE, bib'rôn, ron', [Lat. : bibère, to drink], *smf.* bibber, bibler, wine-bibber ; tippler, toper.

BIBERON, *sm.* **1.** drinking-glass with a short spout (for the use of paralytics who cannot hold a common glass steady) ; **2.** feeding-bottle (for babies). **Élever un enfant au —**, to bring up a child by hand.

BIBI, bibi, *sm.* **1.** woman's bonnet worn formerly ; **2.** *Fam.* chickabiddy : familiar term of affection ; **3.** *Pop.* myself. **C'est pour — cette fois-ci**, it's for number one this time.

BIBICHE, bibish, *sm. Fam.* word of endearment, ducky.

BIBLE, bibl', [Gr. : βιβλίον, book], *sf.* Bible : the Old and New Testaments.

BIBLIOGRAPHE, bibliograf', *sm.* bibliographer.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, bibliografi, [Gr. : βιβλίον, book ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE, bibliografik', *adj.* bibliographic, bibliographical.

BIBLIOLOGIE, bibliolozhi, [Gr. : βιβλίον, book ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* bibliology : an account of books, bibliographical science.

BIBLIOMANE, biblioman', *sm.* bibliomaniac, bibliomanist.

BIBLIOMANIE, bibliomani', [Gr. : βιβλίον, book ; μαίνομαι, to be mad ; μανία, folly], *sf.* bibliomania, book-madness.

BIBLIOPHILE, bibliofil', [Gr. : βιβλίον, book ; φιλέω, I love], *sm.* bibliophile, bibliophilist.

BIBLIOPHILIE, bibliofili', *sf.* bibliophilism.

BIBLIOPOLE, bibliopol, [Gr. : βιβλίον, book ; πωλεῖν, to sell], *sm.* bibliopolist : a book-seller.

BIBLIOTHÉCAIRE, bibliotékèr', [Lat. : bibliothecarius], *sm.* librarian.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE, bibliotèk', [Gr. : βιβλίον, book ; θήκη, casket], *sf.* **1.** library : *a*) room in which books are kept ; *b*) a collection of books ; **2.** book-case, set of book-shelves. **— bleue**, folklore books : collection of folklore books. **— vitrée**, glazed book-case. **— à coulisse**, book-slide. **— tournante**, revolving book-case. **— publique**, free, public library. **— municipale**, town, municipal library. **C'est une — vivante** he is a walking library.

BIBLIQUE, biblik', *adj.* **1.** biblical ; **2.** bible. **Style —**, biblical style. **Société —**, Bible Society.

BIBLISTE, biblist', *sm.* biblist.

BIBLISTIQUE, biblistik', *sf.* biblistics : knowledge of the different editions of the Bible.

BIBLORHAPTE, biblorapt, [Gr. : βίβλος, paper ; ῥάπτω, I sew], *sm.* box-file : box in form of a book (to certain papers).

BIBREUIL, bibrœy, *sm. Bot.* cow-parsnip.

BIBUS, bibus, [orig. unknown], *sm.* trifle. **Une affaire de —**, a trifling (insignificant *or* paltry) affair.

BICAPSULAIRE, bicapsulèr', [Lat. : bis, twice : capsula, capsule], *adj. Bot.* bicapsular.

BICARBONATE, bikarbonat', [Lat. : bis, twice ; carbonate], *sm. Chem.* bicarbonate.

BICARBONÉ, E, bikarboné, *adj. Chem.* bicarbonated, bicarburetted.

BICARBURE, bikarbur', [Lat. : bis, twice ; carbure], *sm. Chem.* bicarburet.

BICEPS, bisèps, [Lat.], *adj.* and *sm. Anat.* biceps ; the biceps muscle.

BICÊTRE, bisêtr', *sm.* **1.** Bicêtre : the name of a village near Paris and of a lunatic asylum there situated ; **2.** bedlam. **Envoyer un fou à —**, to send a lunatic to bedlam. **Un échappé de —**, a bedlamite, a man mad enough for bedlam.

BICHE, bish', [orig. unknown], *sf. Zool.* **1.** hind : the female for the stag ; **2.** (a term of endearment) dear, love, dove, darling. **Ma —, ma petite —**, my love, my little darling. V. *Pied-de-biche.*

3. *Herald.* serpent. V. *Bisse.*

BICHET, bishè-t, [bixa, scientific name for rocouyer], *sm.* arnotto, annotto, *or* roucou : a dye-stuff.

BICHETTE, bishèt', [biche], *sf.* little dear, little darling. **Ma —**, my little darling.

BICHOF, BISCHOF, [Ger. : Bischof], *sm.* bishop : a hot spiced wine.

BICHON, ONNE, bishôn, shon', [abbrev. of barbichon], *smf.* **1.** Maltese dog, lap-dog ; **2.** (term of endearment for a child) little dear, darling, love.

BICHONNER, bishoné-r, *va.* **1.** to curl, to frizz, to frizzle ; **2.** *Fig.* to dress up, to bedizen.

BICHONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to curl, frizz, *or* frizzle one's hair ; **2.** *Fig.* to dress one's self up.

BICIPITAL, E, bisipital, tal', [biceps], *adj. Anat.* bicipital. **Les tendons bicipitaux**, the bicipital tendons.

BICONCAVE, bikônkav', [Lat. : bis, twice ; concave], *adj. Opt.* concavo-concave.

BICONVEXE, bikônvèks', [Lat. : bis, twice ; convexe], *adj. Opt.* convexo-convex.

BICOQ, bikok, *sm. Technol.* prop or strut (of a gin for raising heavy weights).

BICOQUE, bikok', [Ital. : bicocca, little castle], *sf.* **1.** paltry fortress ; **2.** a small town ; **3.** a wretched little house ; shed, hovel.

BICORNE, bikòrn', [Lat. : bicornis; two-horned], *adj.* bicorn, bicornous.

BICUSPIDÉ, E, bikuspidé, [Lat. : bis, twice ; cuspis, point], *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* bicuspid ; **2.** *Bot.* bicuspidate.

BICYCLE, bisilk', [Lat. : bis, twice ; Gr. : κύκλος, circle], *sm.* bicycle : velocipede with two wheels ; *Fam.* bike.

BICYCLETTE, bisiklet, *sf.* bicycle, safety bicycle. **— sans chaîne**, chainless bicycle. **— de course, de route**, roadster bicycle. **— de course sur piste**, path racer.

BICYCLISME, bisiklism', *sm.* cycling.

BICYCLISTE, bisiklist, *smf.* cyclist.

BIDAUCT, bidòkt, *sm. Technol.* soot used in dyeing.

BIDENT, bidân, *sm.* **1.** a two-pronged fork ; **2.** *Bot.* water-hemp ; bidens tripartita.

BIDENTÉ, E, bidânté, [Lat. : bis, twice ; dens, dentis, tooth], *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* bidental ; **2.** *Anat.* and *Bot.* bidentate, bidentated.

BIDET, bidè, [Ital. : bidetto], *sm.* **1.** cob, pony, nag : a small horse ; **2.** bidet : a toilet article. **Pousser son —**, to make one's way, to get on in the world.

BIDON, bidôn, [orig. uncertain ; perhaps a corr. of bedon, an old word signifying drum], *sm.* **1.** large pitcher (of wood or metal) ; **2.** can (for oil, etc.) ; **3.** *Milit.* canteen; **4.** *Naut.* grog- *or* wine-tub.

BIEF, byé *or* byèf, **BIEZ**, biez, *sm. Civ. Eng.* **1.** reach (of a canal). **— supérieur**, upper reach : the reach above a lock. **— inférieur**, lower reach : the one below a lock. **— de partage**, summit level reach.

2. race (of a mill). **— d'amont**, upper race, mill-pond, mill-dam. **— d'aval**, lower race.

BIELLE, byèl', [orig. unknown], *sf. Mach.* connecting-rod, side-rod. **— d'accouplement**, coupling-rod. **— de commande**, driving

rod. — **de parallélogramme**, motion-rod. — **de parallélogramme à double bride**, main link. — **de tiroir**, valve-rod. — **pendante**, cylinder *or* piston side-rod. **Grande** —, main connecting-rod. **Tête de** —, cross-head **Corps de** —, body of connecting-rod. **Pied de** —, top end of connecting-rod.

BIEN, bya*n*; the *n* is always mute, [Lat. : bene], *sm.* 1. good : *a*) the opposite of *evil* and of *harm*; *b*) goodness, righteousness, virtue; *c*) benefit, welfare, well-being, prosperity. **Le — et le beau**, the good and the beautiful. **La science du — et du mal**, the knowledge of good and evil. **Le souverain** —, the sovereign good, the summum bonum. **Le — suprême**, the supreme good. **Cela fit plus de mal que de** —, that did more harm than good. **Il y a du — et du mal dans cet ouvrage**, there are both good and bad in that work. **Ce voyage lui a fait du** —, that voyage has done him good. **Cet homme fait du — sans ostentation**, that man does good without ostentation. **Faire le** —, to do good. **Qui fait — à tous peut dormir sûrement**, he who does good to all may sleep in security. **Dire du — de quelqu'un**, to speak well of a person. **Rendre le — pour le mal**, to render good for evil. **Vouloir du — à quelqu'un**, to wish well to a person, to wish a person well. **Grand — leur fasse**, much good may it do them.

b) **Le — et la justice régnaient alors**, virtue (*or* goodness) and justice then reigned. **Homme de** —, a good (*or* vituous) man. **Gens de** —, honest people. **Femme de** —, a virtuous woman. **Se porter au** —, to incline towards good, towards virtue. **Un pas vers le** —, a step in the right direction. **Il voit cette fille en tout — et en tout honneur**, he visits that young lady with the best and most honourable intentions.

c) **Un homme à qui vous avez fait tant de** —, a man to whom you have done so much good, on whom you have conferred so many benefits. **Faire du — à quelqu'un**, to do good to a person, to promote a person's welfare. **Il ne cesse de faire du — à ses sujets**, he never ceases to do good to (to promote the welfare of) his subjects. **Faire du — à quelque chose**, to do good to a thing. **La paix fera du — au commerce**, the peace will do good to trade, will improve trade. **Le — public**, the public good (weal *or* prosperity). **Travailler au — public**, to labour for the public good. **Le — particulier doit céder au — général**, the good (*or* the interests) of individuals must yield to the public good (*or* interests).

2. gift, good thing, boon, blessing, pleasure, advantage, treasure, possession. **Les biens de l'esprit**, the gifts of the mind. **Les biens du corps**, the gifts of the body : health and strength. **Les biens de l'âme**, the gifts of the soul : the virtues. **Les biens temporels**, the good things of this world, temporal blessings. **Biens éternels**, eternal treasures, the bliss of heaven. **La santé est le plus précieux des biens**, health is the most precious of boons. **J'ai le — d'être de vos voisins**, I have the pleasure of being one of your neighbours. **Le temps est contraire aux biens de la terre**, the weather is unfavourable for the fruits of the earth.

3. property, estate; (in the plural) goods possessions. — **patrimonial**, patrimonial estate. — **substitué**, entailed estate, estate tail. **Lorsqu'on a du** —, when one has property. **Biens fonciers** (ou *immeubles*), lands, landed estate (*or* property), real estate. **Biens meubles**, personal estate (*or* property), moveable goods. **Avoir du — au soleil**, to have real property : buildings or land. — **de campagne**, an estate in the country. **Il a mangé son** —, he has lavished away his property. **Il a dépensé le plus clair de son** —, he has run through the best part of his fortune. **Faire une cession de biens**, to make an assignment of one's property. *Prov.* : **Le mieux est l'ennemi du** —, leave well alone. **Bien mal acquis ne profite jamais**, ill-gotten wealth never prospers. **Le bien vient en dormant**, fortune comes when least expected. **Nul bien sans peine**, no pleasure without pain. **Qui bien fera, bien trouvera**, do well and have well. V. *Tout*, *Aimer*.

À BIEN, *adv. phr.* successfully. **Mener une entreprise à** —, to conduct an undertaking successfully. **Aller à** —, **venir à** —, **se terminer à** —, to end well, to come to a happy issue, to succeed.

EN BIEN, *adv. phr.* 1. honestly; 2. in a favourable light (*or* point of view). **On ne trompe point en** —, there is no cheating honestly. **Prendre en** —, to put a favourable construction on, to take in good part, to receive favourably. **Ce mot peut être pris en — comme en mal**, that word may be taken in a good sense, as well as in a bad sense. **Cela ne me touche ni en** —, **ni en mal**, that does not concern me in the least.

BIEN, bya*n*; byè-n, before a vowel *or* a mute *h* : as, *bien écrire*, *bien honorable*, biénékrir, biènonorabl'; but some persons retain the nasal sound, and pronounce these words : bia*n* nékrir', bia*n*nonorabl') *adv.* 1. well : *a*) not ill, in a proper manner; *b*) rightly, aright, justly; *c*) correctly, accurately, skilfully; *d*) perfectly, thoroughly; *e*) right, proper; *f*) *Ironic.* fine; *g*) formally, clearly, expressly, fully; *h*) copiously, abundantly.

a) **Il a — employé son temps**, he has made good use of his time. **Il se conduit** —, he behaves well. **Une chose — ou mal faite**, a thing well *or* ill done. **Champ — cultivé**, a well cultivated field. **Aller** —, 1. (of persons) to be well, to be in good health; 2. (of things) to go (*or* get) on well, to prosper, to succeed, to flourish. **Il va aussi — qu'il est possible**, he is as well as a man can be. **Tout va** —, all's well. **Tout cela va** —, that's all right. **Ses affaires vont fort** —, his business is prospering, is going on well. **Venir** —, to grow well, to flourish (as plants). **Tourner** —, to turn out well, to take a favourable turn. [*Bien* sometimes precedes the verb :) **Bien lui a pris de s'en aller**, it was well for him that he went away. **Comme — vous savez**, as you well know. — **lui prit de son indifférence**, his indifference was a lucky circumstance for him.

b) **J'avais — jugé cet homme-là**, I had rightly judged that man. **Est-ce que j'ai — entendu** ? have I heard aright ?

c) **Il parle** —, he speaks well. **Il écrit** —, he writes well. **Il chante** —, he sings well. **Voilà qui est — pensé**, — **imaginé**, that is well thought, well imagined. *d*) **Connaître — quelqu'un**, to know a person thoroughly. **Je vois — que...**, I see well that... **Je sais fort — que ...**, I know perfectly well that... **Je comprends — que...**, I perfectly understand that... *e*) **Cela est** —, that is well. **Croyez-vous que cela soit** — ? do you think that that is well (right *or* proper) ? **C'est** —, **c'est très bien**, good, very good; that is right, very right. **C'est** —, **on fera ce que vous désirez**, very good, we will do as you wish. **Il est — de garder une certaine dignité**, it is well to maintain a certain dignity. **Il serait — que vous lui fissiez des excuses**, it would be well (right *or* proper) for you to apologize to him. *f*) **C'est — à vous de parler ainsi**, it is all very fine for you (it ill becomes you) to talk in that manner.

g) **Il est — entendu que...**, it is well understood that... **Cela est — établi dans le contrat**, that is expressly stated in the contract. **Il est — et dûment investi de cette magistrature**, he is fully and duly invested with that magistracy.

h) **Il mange** —, he eats well. **Il boit** —, he drinks well.

2. *Ironic.* in a fine plight (pretty pickle *or* nice mess). **Nous voilà** —, we are in a nice mess ! **Le voilà** — ! he is in a pretty pickle !

3. (before an adjective or an adverb) very; (before a comparative) much, far; (before a participle) much, very much, well, very well **Il est — savant**, he is very learned. **Elle est — malheureuse**, she is very unhappy. **J'en suis — aise**, I am very glad of it. **Il est déjà — loin**, he is already very far off. **Il est arrivé — à propos**, he arrived very opportunely. **Il est — mal**, he is very bad, in a very bad state. **Il est — malade**, he is very ill, very unwell. **Il fut — surpris**, he was much (very much *or* greatly) surprised. **Il a été — attrapé**, he has been finely taken in. **Il est — plus âgé que vous**, he is much older than you. **Il y va de — plus**, much more is at stake. — **moins**, much (*or* far) less.

4. comfortable, at one's ease. **Il se trouve — dans son lit**, he is very comfortable in his bed. **Nous sommes très — ici**, we are very comfortable here. **On est très — dans ce fauteuil**, one is very comfortable in this armchair.

5. on good terms, in favour. **Être** (ou **vivre**) — **avec quelqu'un**, to be (*or* to live) on good terms with a person. **Être — avec soi-même**, to be on good terms with one's self, to have a quiet conscience. **Il est — auprès du roi**, he is in favour with the king.

6. good-looking, handsome. **Cette femme est** —, that woman is good-looking. **Il a deux filles qui sont fort** —, he has two daughters who are very handsome.

7. (with *de* and the definite article) many, a great (*or* good) many : followed by a noun plural; much, a great (*or* good) deal : followed by a noun singular. — **de la peine**, much trouble, a great deal of trouble. — **des gens**, many people, a great many people. **Cette contrée renferme — des prairies fertiles**, that country contains a great many fertile meadows (*or* a great deal of fertile meadow land). [In some instances the articles is suppressed :] — **d'autres**, many others. — **d'autres que vous**, many others besides you.

8. full, quite. **Il y a — trois ans que je ne l'ai vu**, it is full three years since I saw him. **Il y a — deux lieues d'ici là**, it is full two leagues (*or* a good two leagues) from here to there. **Vous avez — raison**, you are quite right. **Voulez-vous — venir demain** ? would you mind coming to-morrow ? **Je le veux** —, willingly; I have no objection whatever. *Prov.* : **Bien est venu qui apporte**, a bribe will enter without knocking. **Tout est bien qui finit bien**, all's well that ends well.

BIEN ET BEAU, *adv. phr.* V. *Beau.*

BIEN QUE, *conj. phr.* (with the subj. mood) though, although. — **que leur naissance les destine au trône**, although their birth destines them for the throne. — **qu'il change d'état, il ne change point d'âme**, though he changes his condition, he does not change his soul. — **que renversé à terre, il se défendait encore**, though thrown to the ground, he defended himself still.

SI BIEN QUE, *conj. phr.* (with indic. when the action is present *or* past; with subj. when future) 1. so that, in such sort that; 2. however, however much, how much so ever. **La nuit nous surprit si — qu'il fallut nous arrêter en route**, night overtook us, so

that we were obliged to stop by the way. **Je ne puis m'empêcher de croire, si — que je résiste,** I cannot help believing, however much I resist.

EH BIEN, HÉ BIEN, *interj. phr.* well. **Eh —, que faites-vous ?** well, what are you doing ?

AUSSI BIEN, etc. V. *Aussi.*

BIEN-AIMÉ, E, byènèmé ; less correctly bian-nèmé, *adj.* **1.** well-beloved, beloved ; **2.** *subst.* darling, fondling. **Fils —,** well-beloved son. **Jean, le disciple —,** John the beloved disciple. **Benjamin était le — de son père,** Benjamin was his father's darling. **C'est ma bien-aimée,** she is my darling.

BIEN-DIRE, byân-dir', *sm.* **1.** elocution : the art of speaking well ; **2.** *Ironic.* fine speaking, fine talking. **Pour disputer le prix de —,** to dispute the prize of elocution. **Être sur son —,** to affect fine talking. [In such phrases as the following the hyphen is suppressed :] **Le bien faire vaut mieux que le bien dire,** it is better to do well than to speak well ; actions are better than words.

BIEN-DISANT, E, byan-dizân-t, ânt', **1.** *adj.* fair-spoken ; **2.** *subst.* fair-speaker (in opposition to *médisant,* evil-speaker).

BIEN-ÊTRE, byènètr' ; less correctly, bian-nêtr', *sm.* **1.** welfare, well-being ; **2.** comfort ; **3.** comforts, comfortable existence. **Le gouvernement veille au — du public,** the government watches over the welfare of the public. **La fièvre ayant cessé, il éprouva du —,** the fever having ceased, he felt comfortable, felt relieved. **Il regrette le — qu'il a perdu,** he regrets the comforts (*or* the comfortable existence) he has lost. **Accuser le —,** *Comm.* to pass, to state in conformity.

† **BIEN-FAIRE,** byan-fêr, *vn.* to do good, to benefit. **Il se plaît à — à tout le monde,** he delights in doing good to everybody.

BIENFAISANCE, byanfœzâns' *ou* byanfèzâns', *sf.* **1.** beneficence : active benevolence, doing good ; **2.** charity. **Une — éclairée,** enlightened beneficence. **La véritable grandeur est dans la —,** true greatness consists in doing good. **Œuvre de —,** work of charity. **Bureau de —, 1.** charity board : a committee for relieving the poor ; **2.** relief office : an office where the poor are relieved. **Société de —,** benevolent society. **Contrat de —,** a benefaction : deed of gift.

BIENFAISANT, E, byanfœzân-t, ânt' ; less correctly, byanfèzânt', [bien ; faire], *adj.* **1.** beneficent : bounteous, bountiful, benevolent, kind ; **2.** beneficial, salutary, helpful, serviceable. **La bienfaisante nature,** beneficent (bounteous *or* bountiful) nature. **Des soins bienfaisants,** helpful (kindly) attentions. **Une pluie bienfaisante,** a genial rain.

BIENFAIT, [bien ; faire], byanfè-t ; in the pl. the *t* is silent and the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound, *sm.* benefit : *a*) boon, favour conferred ; *b*) kind act ; *c*) profit, advantage. **On ôte du mérite au — qu'on retarde,** a benefit delayed loses half its merit. **Les bienfaits de la science,** the benefits of science. **Un — n'est jamais perdu,** a benefit (*or* kind action) is never lost. **Combler de bienfaits,** to load with favours, with benefits. **Rendre un —,** to repay a benefit, a kindness. **Les bienfaits s'écrivent sur le sable et les injures sur l'airain,** benefits are traced in the sand and injuries are graven on brass.

BIENFAITEUR, TRICE, byanfètœr, tris', *sm.f.* **1.** benefactor, *m.,* benefactress *f.* ; **2.** *adject.* beneficent.

BIEN-FONDS, byanfôn, *sm.* real estate : property in land or houses. **Placer son argent en —,** to invest one's money in land, in houses, in real estate. [*Pl. Biens-fonds.*]

BIENHEUREUX, EUSE, byènœrœ, œz' ; *or* byan-nœrœ, œz', with the nasal vowel, *adj.* **1.** blessed, blest : said of persons and things ; **2.** blissful : said of things only ; **3.** blessed : beatified. **— qui peut vivre en paix,** blessed is he who can live in peace. **Ce — moment n'est pas encore venu,** that blessed *or* blissful moment is not yet come. **État —,** blissful state. **Séjour —,** blissful abode. **Les esprits —,** the blessed spirits. **Celui qui obtient les honneurs de la béatification s'appelle Bienheureux,** he who obtains the honours of beatification is styled Blessed.

BIENHEUREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* blessed spirit ; *pl.* the blest. **Le séjour des —,** the abode of the blest.

BIEN-INTENTIONNÉ, E, byènantânsyoné, *adj.* **1.** well-intentioned, well-minded, well-meaning ; **2.** *pl. subst.* the well-intentioned.

BIENNAL, E, byènal, al', [Lat. : bis, twice ; annus, year], *adj.* biennial : lasting two years.

BIENSÉANCE, byansééâns', [Lat. : bene ; sedēre, to sit], *sf.* **1.** decorum : propriety of speech or conduct, seemliness. **Cela choque la —,** that is an offence against decorum. **Observer, négliger les bienséances,** to observe, to neglect the proprieties. **Les lois, les règles de la —,** the laws the rules of decorum (*or* propriety). **Bienséances oratoires,** rhetorical proprieties.

2. convenience. **Être à la — de quelqu'un,** to suit a person's convenience. **Par droit de —,** solely to suit one's own convenience.

BIENSÉANT, E, byanséânt, ânt', *adj.* proper, becoming, decorous, decent.

BIEN-TENANT, ANTE, byantenân, ant, *sm. f. adj. Law-t.* person in possession. [*Pl. Bien-tenants, antes*].

BIENTÔT, byantô-t, [bien ; tôt], *adv.* soon : *a*) shortly, before long, ere long ; *b*) speedily ; *c*) easily. **Je reviendrai —,** I shall soon come back. **Cela est — dit,** that is soon said ; it is easy talking ; that is sooner (*or* more easily) said than done. **A —,** good bye for the moment.

BIENVEILLANCE, byanvèyâns', [Lat. : benevolentia], *sf.* **1.** kindness : kind feeling, goodwill ; **2.** benevolence : willingness to do good. **La — avec laquelle vous m'écoutez,** the kindness with which you listen to me. **Avoir de la — pour quelqu'un,** to have a kind feeling towards a person. **Gagner, se concilier la — de quelqu'un,** to gain, to conciliate a person's goodwill. **Reçu avec — par le ministre,** received with kindness by the minister. **Une marque de —,** a mark of kindness.

BIENVEILLANT, E, byanvèyân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** kind, kindly disposed, well disposed ; **2.** benevolent. **Il s'est montré fort — pour moi,** he showed himself very kindly disposed towards me. **Accueil —,** a kind welcome, a kind reception. **Paroles bienveillantes,** kind words.

BIENVENIR, byanvœnir, [bien ; venir], *vn.* to be welcomed, to be welcome, to be well-received. **Se faire — de,** to ingratiate one's self into the favour of, to manage to make one's self be welcomed.

BIENVENU, E, byanvœnu, *adj.* welcome : welcomed, well-received. **Il est — partout,** he is welcome everywhere. **Vous ne seriez pas —, si vous lui disiez cela,** you would not be well-received if you told him that ; he would not thank you for that information.

BIENVENU, E, *sm. f.* welcome person ; anything welcome. **Soyez le —, la bienvenue,** welcome ; you are welcome. **Toutes vos lettres seront les bienvenues,** all your letters will be welcome.

BIENVENUE, byanvœnu, *sf.* **1.** welcome : *a*) first arrival at a place ; *b*) entrance, admission (of a person into a society, corporation, etc. ; **2.** footing : money paid by a new member of a society, etc. ; **3.** garnish money : payment formerly exacted from prisoners. **Souhaiter la —,** to welcome (on arrival *or* admission). **Donner un repas pour sa —,** to give a treat (to stand treat) on one's admission. **Payer sa —,** to pay one's footing.

BIÈRE, byêr', [orig. unknown ; Eng. : beer ; Ger. : Bier], *sf.* beer : malt liquor. **Double —,** double beer. **— forte,** strong beer. **Petite —,** small beer. **— de table,** table beer. **— en fûts,** beer in casks. **— en bouteilles,** bottled beer. **— détaillée du fût,** beer sold on draught. **Débit de —,** beer-shop, beer-house. **Ce n'est pas de la petite —,** that's no small matter.

BIÈRE, [Germanic orig., Ger. : Bahre ; Eng. : bier], *sf.* **1.** bier, coffin ; **2.** shell : a rough coffin made of cheap wood.

BIÈVRE, byèvr', *sm.* beaver. V. *Castor.*

BIEZ, bié, *sm.* V. *Bief.*

BIFÈRE, bifèr', [Lat. : bis, twice ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* biferous : bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFFACE, bifas', *sm.* erasure (of writing).

BIFFER, bifé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* **1.** to erase, to strike *or* cross out ; **2.** *Law-t.* to cancel. **— une ligne,** to cross out a line. **— une clause d'un contract,** to cancel a clause of a contract.

BIFIDE, bifid', [Lat. : bis, twice ; findĕre, to split], *adj. Nat. Hist.* and *Bot.* bifid : cleft in two parts, forked.

BIFLORE, biflôr', [Lat. : bis, twice ; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* biflorous : two-flowered.

BIFOLIÉ, E, bifolyé, [Lat. : bis, twice ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* bifoliate : two-leaved.

BIFORÉ, E, biforé, [Lat. : bis, twice ; foratus, pierced], *adj. Bot.* biforate.

BIFTECK, biftèk, [Eng. : beef ; steak], *sm.* beef-steak.

BIFURCATION, bifurkâsyôn, *sf.* bifurcation : forking, division into two branches or forks. **La — d'une route, d'un chemin de fer, du tronc d'un arbre, de la racine d'une dent,** etc., the bifurcation of a road, of a railway, of the trunk of a tree, of the root of a tooth.

BIFURQUÉ, E, bifurké, *adj.* **1.** bifurcated, forked ; **2.** *adj.* bifurcate, dichotomous.

BIFURQUER (SE), [Lat. : bis, twice ; furca, fork], sœ-bifurké-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to bifurcate : to fork, to divide into two branches ; **2.** to be bifurcated.

BIGAME, bigam', [Lat. : bis, twice ; Gr. : γάμος, marriage], *adj. mf.* **1.** bigamous : married to two persons; **2.** *subst.* bigamist.

BIGAMIE, bigami, *sf.* bigamy : *a*) the crime of having two wives or two husbands ; *b*) *Canon-l.* the act of marrying a second wife after the death of the first or of marrying a widow. **— spirituelle,** the holding of two incompatible ecclesiastical benefices.

BIGARADE, bigarad', [Proven. : bigarrado], *sf.* Seville (*or* bitter) orange.

BIGARADIER, bigaradyé, *sm.* Seville (*or* bitter) orange-tree.

BIGARRÉ, E, bigaré, *adj.* party-coloured, motley, piebald. **Habit —,** a party-coloured coat. **Une livrée bigarrée,** a motley (*or* piebald) livery. **Style —,** motley, piebald style.

BIGARREAU, bigarô, [bigarrer], *sm.* red-and-white-heart cherry.

BIGARREAUTIER, bigarôtyé, *sm.* red-and-white-heart cherry-tree.

BIGARREMENT, bigar'mân-t, *sm.* mixture of contrasting colours.

BIGARRER, bigaré-r, [origin doubtful; Lat. : bis, twice; variāre, to vary; varellus, dim. of varius], *va.* 1. to make *or* render party-coloured; 2. to make a motley (*or* medley) of; 3. *Fig.* to checker, to diversify; 4. *Fig.* to interlard, to intersperse. **Elle a trop bigarré son ajustement**, she has introduced too many colours into her dress. **Toutes les nuances qui bigarrent la vie commune**, all the shades that checker (*or* diversify) common-life. **Sans — son discours de citations**, without interlarding one's speech with quotations.

BIGARRURE, bigarur', *sf.* 1. party-colour; 2. medley, motley.

BIGÉMINÉ, E, bizhéminé, [Lat. : bis, twice; geminus, twin], *adj.* 1. *Bot.* bigeminate; 2. *Arch.* of a window divided into four parts. **Fenêtre —**, double gemel window.

BIGLE, bigl', [Lat. : bis, twice; oculus, eye], *adj.* squinting, cock-eyed; *subst.* squinter, squinting person.

BIGLE, [Eng. : beagle], *sm. Sport.* beagle: a small kind of hare-hound.

BIGLER, biglé-r, *vn.* to squint.

BIGNE, biny', [for buigne], *sf.* 1. bump on the head (caused by a blow); 2. *Agr.* a pronged mattock.

BIGNONIACÉES, binyoniasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* bignoniaceæ : family of plants of which the bignonia is the type.

BIGNONIE, binyoni, [from Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV], *sf. Bot.* bignonia, trumpet-flower.

BIGORNE, bigôrn', [Lat. : bicornis, two-horned], *sf.* 1. *Tech.* beak-iron : a kind of anvil with two beaks, one round, the other square; 2. beak (of a common anvil); 3. *Naut.* calker's cold chisel.

BIGORNEAU, bigórnô, [dim. of bigorne], *sm.* 1. hand-anvil (usually fixed in a vice); 2. *Moll.* periwinkle; *Pop.* winkle. **Manger des bigorneaux**, to eat periwinkles.

BIGORNER, bigórné-r, *va. Tech.* to forge (*or* shape) on a beak-iron.

BIGOT, E, bigo-t, got', [origin unknown], *adj.* bigot, bigoted. [*Subst.* :] **Un —, une bigote**, a bigot.

BIGOTERIE, bigot'ri, *sf.* bigotry.

BIGOTISME, bigotism', *sm.* bigotry.

BIGOUDI, bigoudi, *sm.* hair-curler.

BIGRE, bigr', **BIGREMENT**, bigremân, (euphemism for bougre), *adj. adv. Fam.* awful, awfully, terribly.

BIGUE, big', [Low Lat. : biga, rafter, beam], *sf.* sheers, *pl.* : an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

BIHOREAU, biorô, *sm. Ornith.* night-heron, ardea nycticorax.

BIJOU, bizhou, [Low Breton : bizou, ring for the finger; Lat. : bis, twice; jocus, joke, game], *sm.* jewel : *a)* trinket; *b) Fig.* anything elegant and ornate; *c)* love, darling. **Elle a vendu tous ses bijoux**, she has sold all her jewels. **Cette maison est un —**, that house is a jewel. **Un — de montre**, a love of a watch. **Cet enfant est le — de la famille**, that child is the jewel, the darling of the family.

BIJOUTERIE, bizhout'ri, *sf.* 1. jewellery *or* jewelry; 2. jeweller's trade.

BIJOUTIER, IÈRE, bizhoutyé, tyèr', *smf.* jeweller : one who makes or sells jewellery.

BIJUGUÉ, E, bizhughé, [Lat. : bis, twice; jugum, pair], *adj. Bot.* bijugate, bijugous.

BILABIÉ, E, bilabyé, [Lat. : bis, twice; labium, lip], *adj. Bot.* bilabiate.

BILAMELLÉ, E, bilamèlé, [Lat. : bis, twice; lamella, plate], *adj. Bot.* bilamellate.

BILAN, bilân, [Lat. : bilanx, balance], *sm.* 1. balance-sheet (of a trader or merchant); 2. schedule (of an insolvent's debts and assets). **Déposer son —**, to file one's schedule; *Colloq.*, to stop payment, to suspend one's payments.

BILATÉRAL, E, bilatéral, al', [Lat. : bis, twice; lateral], *adj.* 1. bilateral : having symmetrical sides; 2. *Law-t*, synallagmatic : said of contracts imposing reciprocal obligations.

BILBAO, bilbao, *s. Geog.* Bilboa.

BILBOQUET, bilbokè, [bille; bocquet, an old word signifying head), *sm.* 1. cup and ball; 2. little tumbler : a puppet so formed and loaded as always to recover its upright position; 3. *Print.* job-work; 4. *Mason.* rubble-stone.

BILE, bil', [Lat. : bilis, bile], *sf.* bile : *a) Physical.* gall, the fluid which collects in the gall-bladder; *b) Fig.* ill-humour, choler, spleen. **Un débordement de —**, an overflow of bile. **— de bœuf**, ox-gall. **Émouvoir, échauffer la — de quelqu'un**, to stir up a person's bile. **S'émouvoir, s'échauffer la —**, to put one's self into a passion. **Décharger sa — sur quelqu'un**, to vent one's bile (ill-humour *or* spleen) on a person. **— noire**, melancholy, low spirits. **Se faire de la —**, to irritate one's self, to make one's self uneasy.

BILIAIRE, bilièr', *adj. Anat.* biliary. **Calculs biliaires**, biliari calculi, gall-stones. **Canaux, conduits biliaires**, bile-ducts, gall-ducts. **Vésicule —**, gall-bladder.

BILIEUX, EUSE, biliœ, œz', *adj.* 1. bilious : *a) Med.* pertaining to, consisting of, *or* caused by bile; *b) Fig.* choleric, passionate, splenetic. **Fièvre bilieuse**, bilious fever, gall-fever, gall-sickness. **Tempérament —, complexion bilieuse**, bilious temperament *or* constitution. **Maladies bilieuses**, bilious complaints *or* affections. **C'est un homme —**, he is a bilious (ill-tempered, morose *or* choleric) fellow.

2. *subst.* bilious person. **Les — sont sujets à de graves maladies**, the bilious are subject to serious diseases.

BILIGULÉ, E, biligulé, [Lat. : bis, twice; ligula, strap], *adj. Bot.* biligulate.

BILIMBI, bilanbi, [Mal. : bimbing], *sm. Bot.* bilimbi *or* blimbing : averrhoa bilambi, a tropical fruit.

BILINGUE, bilang, [Lat. : bilinguis; bis, twice; lingua, language, tongue], *adj.* bilingual, bilinguous : *a) Nat. Hist.* having two tongues; *b) Philol.* speaking two languages, *or* written in two languages. **Inscription —**, bilingual inscription.

BILLARD, biyar, [bille], *sm.* 1. billiards : a well-known game; 2. billiard-table; 3. billiard-room; 4. (formerly) mace : a peculiar kind of cue for striking the balls. **— de terre**, lawn billiards.

BILLARDER, biyardé-r, *vn.* 1. to make a foul stroke (by striking one's ball twice or hitting two balls at once; *queuter* is now the word used); 2. *Man.* to make an outward sweep with the fore legs : said of a horse; 3. to spread wide (as the horns of an ox, etc.)

BILLAUT, [Adam], poet, called the *Virgile au rabot* (d. 1662).

BILLE, biy, [orig. uncertain; Lat. : pila, ball; bulla, bubble], *sf.* 1. billiard-ball; 2. marble (to play with); taw : marble used to shoot with; 3. log (of timber); 4. wring-staff (for wringing skins, etc.); 5. packing-stick (for tightening the cords of bâles); 6. rolling-pin (for pastry); 7. *Agr.* cutting, set : a branch cut for planting; 8. sucker : shoot springing from the root of a tree; 9. square piece of steel, length of steel ready for forging; 10. *Naut.* becket. **Blouser ou faire une —**, *Bill.* to hole (*or* pocket) a ball, to make a hazard. **Une — collée**, a ball laid close to the band. **Être à billes égales** (or **pareilles**), to be even, to be on equal terms. **Jouer aux billes**, to play at marbles.

BILLEBARRER, biy'baré-r, [bille; barre], *va.* to streak, to stripe : to mark with streaks of a different colour.

BILLEBAUDE, biy'bôd', [bille; O. Fr. : baude, lively], *sf.* confusion, disorder. **A la —**, in confusion, confusedly.

BILLEBAUDER, biy'bôdé-r, *vn. Sport.* to straggle in hunting (said of hounds).

BILLER, biyé-r, [bille], *va.* 1. to wring (skins, etc.); 2. to roll out (paste *or* dough).

BILLET, byé-t, [Low Lat. : bulla, or from Eng., bill], *sm.* 1. note : short letter, billet, paper folded as a letter. **Écrire, recevoir un —**, to write, to receive a note. **— doux**, love-letter, billet-doux.

2. bill, hand-bill : a written *or* printed paper containing an announcement to the public; 3. circular letter, circular : an announcement addressed to certain individuals. **— de naissance, de mariage, d'enterrement**, circular announcing a birth, a marriage, a funeral. **— de faire part**, circular announcing some family event, as a birth, marriage *or* death; invitation to attend a marriage or funeral. **Faire courir le —**, to send round circulars. **— d'invitation pour un dîner**, an invitation to dinner.

4. ticket. **— d'entrée**, admission ticket. **Prenez vos billets**, take your tickets. **Montrez vos billets**, show your tickets. **— d'aller et retour**, return ticket. **— de loterie**, lottery ticket. **— blanc**, a blank. **— gagnant**, a prize. **Tirer au —**, to draw lots.

5. order : a gratuitous ticket admitting to a theatre, etc. **Je ne puis disposer que de dix billets pour cette représentation**, I can dispose of no more than ten orders for that performance.

6. note of hand, promissory note, bill (of exchange), note (of a bank). **— de banque**, bank-note. **Un — de mille francs**, a thousand franc note. **— à ordre**, bill payable to order; bill transferable by endorsement. **— simple**, note of hand, promissory note, bill of exchange payable to only the person in whose favour it is drawn. **— à vue**, bill payable at sight. **— à présentataion**, bill payable on demands. **— au porteur**, bill payable to bearer. **— de complaisance**, accommodation bill. **— échu**, bill due. **— périmé**, ticket overdue. **— à courte échéance**, short-dated bill. **— à longue échéance**, long bill, long-dated bill.

7. voting paper, ballot; 8. certificate. **— de confession**, *Rom. Cath. Rel.* certificate of confession. **— blanc**, blank paper, a blank. **— de santé**, bill (*or* certificate) of health.

9. *Milit.* **— de logement**, billet. **— de garde**, order to mount guard.

BILLETÉ, E, biyœté. *adj. Herald.* billeted, charged with billets.

BILLETER, biœté-r, [*Il billette, il billettera.*] *va.* 1. to ticket (goods); 2. *Milit.* to billet (soldiers).

BILLETTE, biyèt', [billet], *sf.* 1. toll table or notice of tolls to be paid; 2. custom-house receipt for duties paid; 3. billet : *a)* a log of fire-wood; *b) Herald.* an oblong rectangular figure; *c) Arch.* an ornament consisting of a round moulding interrupted at intervals.

BILLEVESÉE, bilvœzé, [O. Fr. : bille, ball; vezé, full of wind], *sf.* 1. silly stuff,

trash, nonsense ; **2.** crotchet, whimsical notion. **Tous les propos qu'il tient sont des billevesées,** all he says is mere trash. *Mol. F. Sav.* II, 7. **Il tient à publier ses billevesées,** he is bent on publishing his crotchets.

BILLION, bilyôn, [Lat. : bis, twice ; million], *sm.* billion : a thousand millions (1,000,000,000), according to the French and American system of numeration ; according to the old system, which still prevails in England a *billion* is a million millions (1,000000,000000).

BILLON, biyôn, (bille ; Low Lat. : billio], *sm.* **1.** copper coin ; **2.** debased coin ; silver or gold below the legal standard ; **3.** public office where base or light coin is purchased for recoining. **Monnaie de —,** copper coin.

4. *Agr.* ridge (of ploughed land) ; **5.** short stem (of a vine) ; **6.** *Carp.* balk : a log of deal timber.

BILLONNAGE, biyonazh', *sm.* **1.** illegal traffic in base or light coins ; **1.** *Agr.* ridging (of ploughed land).

BILLONNEMENT, biyon'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** illegal traffic in coin ; **2.** debasing of coin.

BILLONNER, biyoné-r, *vn.* **1.** to trafic in base coin ; **2.** to buy up coin for exportation or melting down.

3. *Agr.* to ridge (ploughed land) ; **4.** to castrate (horses, bulls, etc.).

BILLONNEUR, biyonœr, *sm.* utterer of (or dealer in) debased coin.

BILLOT, biyo, [bille], *sm.* **1.** block. **— d'enclume,** anvil-block. **— de cuisine,** chopping-block. **On lui a coupé la tête sur le —,** he lost his head on the block ; he was beheaded. **J'en mettrais ma tête sur le —,** I would lay (*or* stake) my life on it.

2. yoke : a stick attached to the neck of a dog to prevent it from hunting, or of a cow, etc. to prevent it from straying.

BILOBÉ, E, bilobé, [Lat. : bis, twice ; lobus, lobe], *adj. Bot.* bilobed, bilobate, bilobated : two-lobed.

BILOCULAIRE, bilokulêr', [Lat. : bis, twice ; loculus, cell, from locus, place], *adj. Nat. Hist.* bilocular : two-celled.

BILOQUER, biloké-r, [Lat. : bis, twice ; locāre, to place] *va. Agr.* to break up (land) for winter fallow.

BIMANE, biman', [Lat. : bis, twice ; manus, hand], *adj. Nat. Hist.* bimanous : two-handed.

BIMANES, biman', *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* bimana : two-handed animals.

BIMARGINÉ, E, bimarzhiné, [Lat. : bis, twice ; margo, marginis, margin], *adj. Conch.* bimarginate.

BIMBELOT, ban͡b'lo, [formed from bibelot], *sm.* plaything, toy.

BIMBELOTERIE, ban͡b'lotœri, *sf.* **1.** toy-manufacture, toy-trade ; **2.** toys, gew-gaws.

BIMBELOTIER, ÈRE, ban͡b'lotyé, tyèr', *smf.* toy-man : toy-maker, toy-dealer.

BIMENSUEL, ELLE, bimanzuel, *adj.* half-monthly, fortnightly. **Une revue bimensuelle,** a fortnightly review.

BIMESTRE, bimèstr', [Lat. : bis, twice ; mensis, month], *adj.* bimensal, bimonthly, bimestrial.

BIMÉTALLIQUE, bimétalik, *adj.* bimetallic : referring to bimetallism.

BIMÉTALLISME, bimétalism', [Lat. : bis, twice, double ; metallum, metal], *sm.* bimetallism : name given to a monetary system in which gold and silver are standard coin.

BINAGE, binazh', [biner], *sm.* **1.** *Agr.* hoeing, hand-hoeing, horse-hoeing ; **2.** second tillage ; **3.** *Rom. Cath. Rel.* saying mass in two places on the same day.

BINAIRE, binèr', [Lat. : binarius, bini, two by two], *adj.* binary : *a*) *Arith.* consisting of two figures only ; *b*) *Chem.* composed of two elements ; *c*) *Mus.* containing two minims or two crotchets on a bar. **Nombre —,** binary number. **Système —,** binary scale (of notation). **L'eau, l'acide carbonique, la potasse sont des composés binaires,** water, carbonic acid, potash are binary compounds.

BINARD, binar, *sm.* lorry, truck : a carriage having four low wheels of equal height.

BINÉE, biné, *sf.* trough, crib (for oxen).

BINER, biné-r, [Lat. : bini, two by two], *va.* **1.** *Agr.* to give (land) a second tillage ; **2.** *Rom. Cath. Rel.* to celebrate mass at two places in the same day.

BINET, binè, [biner], *sm.* save-all. **Faire —,** to use the save-all ; *Fig.* to make the most of what remains.

BINETTE, binèt', [biner], *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* hoe, horse-hoe ; **2.** *Pop.* an ugly face, mug, gib.

BINOCLE, binokl', [Lat. : bini, two by two ; oculus, eye], *sm.* **1.** double eye-glass, double-opera-glass ; **2.** binocle, binocular telescope.

BINOCULAIRE, binokulêr', *adj.* binocular.

BINÔME, binôm', [Lat. : bis, twice ; Gr. : νομός, law], *sm. Alg.* binomial.

BINOT, bino, *sm. Agr.* a light plough for loosening the surface soil.

BINOTER, binoté, *va.* to plough with a light plough.

BIOCHIMIE, bioshimi, [Gr. : βίος, life ; chimie], *sf.* biochimia : vital chemistry.

BIODYNAMIQUE, biodinamik', [Gr. : βίος, life ; δύναμις, force], *sf.* biodynamics : the doctrine of vital forces.

BIOGÉNÈSE, biogenès, [Gr. : βίος, life ; γένισις, generation], *sf.* biogenesis : the process of generation of life from life, as opposed to spontaneous generation.

BIOGNOSE, biognose, [Gr. : βίος, life ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* biognosis : the investigation or knowledge of life.

BIOGRAPHE, biograf', *sm.* biographer.

BIOGRAPHIE, biografi, [Gr. : βίος, life ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* biography.

BIOGRAPHIQUE, biografik', *adj.* biographical, biographic. **Dictionnaire —,** biographical dictionary.

BIOLOGIE, biolozhi, [Gr. : βίος, life ; λόγος, word, discourse], *sf.* biology : the science of life.

BIOLOGIQUE, biolozhik', *adj.* biological.

BIOLOGISTE, biolozhist', *sm.* biologist.

BIOTAXIE, biotaksi, [Gr. : βίος, life ; τάξις, order], *sf.* biotaxy : classification according to the sum of the morphological nature.

BIOXYDE, bioksid', [Lat. : bis, twice ; oxyde], *sm. Chem.* bioxide.

BIPARTI, E, biparti, [Lat. : bis, twice ; pars, part], *adj. Bot.* bipartite.

BIPÉDAL, E, bipédal, al' ,[Lat. : bis, twice ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* bipedal : two feet in length.

BIPÈDE, bipèd', [Lat. : bis, two ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* bipedal : two-footed, two-legged.

BIPÈDE, *sm.* **1.** biped : animal with two legs ; **2.** *Man.* any two of a horse's legs. **— antérieur,** the two fore-legs (of a horse) ; **— postérieur,** the two hind-legs. **— latéral,** one hind-leg and one gore-leg on the same side. **— diagonal,** one hind-leg and one fore-leg on opposite sides.

BIPELTÉ, E, bipèlté, [Lat. : bis, twice ; pelta, shield], *adj. Zool.* bipeltate : having a double shield.

BIPENNE, bipèn', **BIPENNÉ, E,** bipêné, [Lat. : bipennis], *adj. Entomol.* **bipennate,** dipteral, two-winged.

BIPENNE, *sm. Entomol.* dipteran. **Les bipennes,** the diptera.

BIPÉTALÉ, E, bipétalé, [Lat. : bis, twice ; pétale], *adj. Bot.* bipetalous.

BIPLAN, biplàn, *sm. Aviat.* biplane, two-deck aeroplane.

BIPOLAIRE, bipolêr', [Lat. : bis, twice ; polaire], *adj. Phys.* bipolar : having two poles.

BIPOLARITÉ, bipolarité, *sf.* bipolarity. **La — d'un aimant, de la pile voltaique,** the bipolarity of a magnet, of a voltaic pile.

BIQUADRATIQUE, bikuadratik', [Lat. : bis, twice ; quadratique], *adj. Alg.* biquadratic : involving the fourth power, of the fourth degree.

BIQUE, bik', [Gr. : βήχη, she-goat], *sf.* she-goat, nanny-goat.

BIQUET, bikè, *sm.* **1.** kid : young he-goat ; **2.** money-scales : balance to weigh coins.

BIQUETER, bik'té-r, **1.** *vn.* to kid : to yean, as a goat ; **2.** *va.* to weigh (money).

BIQUETTE, bikèt', *sf.* kid : young she-goat.

BIRIBI, biribi, [Ital. : biribisso], *sm.* **1.** biribi : a game of chance ; **2.** *Milit. slang* : companies of discipline in Algeria ; **3.** jemmy used by house-breakers.

BIRLOIR, birlwâr, *sm.* button, catch (to fasten up a sash-window).

BIROSTRÉ, E, birostré, [Lat. : bis, double ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* birostrate.

BIS, E, bi, biz', [Low Lat. : bisus, dark brown], *adj.* **1.** brown (as bread, pastry, etc.) ; **2.** dark, dark-skinned, swarthy as persons]. **Pain —,** brown bread, thirds. **Pain bis-blanc,** household bread, seconds. **Cette femme est bise, a la peau bise,** that woman is dark-skinned, has a dark skin.

BIS, bis, [Lat. : bis, twice], *interj.* encore, twice : a word used in theatres, to demand the repetition of a song, etc. **Tout le parterre a demandé, a crié — !** all the pit cried encore ! **Cet air a eu les honneurs du —,** that air had the honour of an encore.

BIS, *adv.* **Numéro [No.] 10 bis,** number (*or* No.) 10A, No. 10 1/2 : expedients to avoid changing the following numbers of a series when a fresh number is added.

BISAGE, bizazh', [bis], *sm.* second dyeing.

BISAÏEUL, bizayœl, [bis ; aïeul], *sm.* great-grandfather.

BISAÏEULE, bizayœl', *sf.* great-grandmother.

BISAILLE, bizay', *sf.* **1.** coarse flour : thirds ; **2.** mixed peas and vetches (for pigeons).

BISANNUEL, ELLE, bizannuèl, èl', [Lat. : bis, twice ; annual], *adj. Bot.* biennial. **Plantes bisannuelles,** biennial plants, biennials.

BISBILLE, bisbiy', [Ital. : bisbiglio, murmuring], *sf.* wrangling, jangling, bickering. **Ces gens sont toujours en —,** those people are always at odds, at variance, always wrangling.

BISCAÏEN, biskayan, [from Biscaye, Biscay in Spain], *sm.* **1.** wall-piece : a large musket fired from a stand ; **2.** a grape-shot.

BISCHOF, bishof, *sm.* bishop. V. *Bichof.*

BISCORNU, E, biskòrnu, [bis, twice ; cornu], *adj.* **1.** irregular, ill-shaped ; **2.** *Fig.* odd, uncouth, queer, outlandish. **Esprit —,** ill-constituted intellect, crotchety mind. **Style —,** queer, uncouth style.

BISCOTIN, biskotan, [Ital. : biscottino], *sm.* sweet-biscuit.

BISCOTTE, biscot, [Ital. : biscotto ; Lat. : bis, twice ; coctus, baked], *sf.* rusk.

BISCUIT, biskui, [bis; cuit], *sm.* biscuit: *a*) sea-bread *b*) a kind if light cake; *c*) unglazec porcelain, parian. — **à la cuiller**, finger biscuit. **S'embarquer sans biscuits**, to go to sea without biscuit; *Fig.* to commence an enterprise without due preparations. **Statuette de —**, biscuit (*or* parian) statuette. — **de mer**, 1. sailor's biscuit; 2. cuttle-fish bone.

BISE, biz', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. north-wind: said of any cold wind coming from the north or north-east; 2. *Fig.* winter; 3. *Ichth.* bonito, auxis bisus.

BISEAU, bizô, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. bevel: sloping edge of a board, etc.; 3. basil: *a*) slant given to the edge of a chisel, etc. basil-edged chisel; *b*) slanting facet of a table diamond. **Taillé en —**, bevilled (as a board, etc.), basilled (as the edge of a chisel, plane-iron, etc.). **Instruments à —**, *Mus.* wind instruments in which the current of air is made to vibrate by impinging on a slanting edge, as in the flute, flageolet, etc.

3. Kissing-crust: soft crust produced by loaves just touching each other;

4. *Typog.*: foot-stick, side-stick.

BISEAUTAGE, bizôtazh', *sm.* bevelling.

BISEAUTER, bizôté-r, *va.* to bevel (cards at the edge). **Cartes biseautées**, bevel-edged cards. **Les fripons seuls se servent de cartes biseautées**, none but sharpers use bevel-edged cards. **Glace biseautée**, bevelled looking-glass.

BISER, bisé-r, [bis], *vn.* *Agr.* to turn orown or rusty (said of cereals).

BISER, *va.* to re-dye, to dye a second time.

BISET, bizê, [bis], 1. *sm.* *Ornith.* rock-pigeon; 2. *adj.* **Pigeon —**, rock-pigeon.

3. a national guard doing duty without uniform: 4. a course gray cloth.

BISETTE, bizèt', [bis], *sf.* 1. edg.ng: a narrow lace; 2. *Ornith.* scoter, black-diver.

BISEXE, bisèks', etc. V. *Bissexe*, etc.

BISMUTH, bismut, [orig. unknown], *sm.* bismuth: a metal, tin-glass.

BISON, bizôn, [Lat.], *sm.* *Zool.* bison.

BISONNE, bizon', [bis], *sf.* a gray fabric used for linings.

BISQUAIN, biskan, *sm.* sheepskin dressed with the wool on.

BISQUE, bisk', *sf.* bisk: *a*) odds of fifteen points given at tennis; *b*) cullis, fish-soup.

BISQUER, biské-r, *vn.* to go wild (with vexation), to be vexed.

BISSAC, bisak, [bis; sac], *sm.* wallet. V. *Besace*.

BISSECTION, bisèksyôn, [Lat.: bis, twice section], *sf.* *Geom.* bisection.

BISSER, bisé-r, [bis], *va.* to encore. **Cet air a été bissé**, that air was encored.

BISSEXE, bisèks', *adj.* V. *Bissexuel*.

BISSEXTE, bisèkst', [Lat.: bissextus], *sm.* bissextile: the extra day added to February in leap year.

BISSEXTIL, E, bisèkstil, il', [Lat.: bis, twice; sextus, sixth], *adj.* bissextile. **Année bissextile**, leap year, bissextile.

BISSEXUEL, ELLE, bisèksuèl, èl', [Lat.: bis, twice; sexus, sex], *adj.* *Bot.* bisexual.

BISSOC, bisok', [Lat.: bis, twice soc], *sm.* *Agr.* plough with two shares, double-plough

† **BISSUS**, b.sus. V. *Byssus*.

† **BISTOQUET**, bistoké, *sm.* sort of billiard-mace.

BISTORTE, bistôrt', [Lat.: bis, twice; tortus, twisted], *sf.* *Bot.* bistort, snake-weed.

BISTORTIER, bistôrtyé, **BISTOTIER**, bistotyé, *sm.* a wooden pestle.

BISTOURI, bistouri, [orig. unknown; perhaps Lat.: bis and tortus, twisted], *sm.* *Surg.* bistoury.

BISTOURNAGE, bistournazh', *sm.* *Vet. Surg.* castration (of animals by twisting the spermatic cords).

BISTOURNÉ, E, bistourné, *adj.* 1. twisted; 2. crooked.

BISTOURNER, bistourné-r, [Lat.: bis, twice; tourner], *va.* 1. to twist; 2. *Vet. Surg.* to castrate (by twisting the spermatic cords).

BISTOURNER (SE), *v. refl.* to become twisted *or* crooked.

BISTRE, bistr', [orig. unknown], *sm.* bistre, bister: a browri pigment.

BISTRÉ, E, bistré, *adj.* 1. coloured with bistre; 2. tanned, swarthy, tawny.

BISTRER, bistré-r, [bistre], *va.* 1. to colour with bistre; 2. to make brown, t embrown, to tan.

BISULCE, bisuls', **BISULQUE**, bisulk, [Lat.: bis, twice sulcus, furrow], *adj.* *Zool.* bisulcate: cloven-footed.

BISULFATE, bisulfat, [Lat.: bis; sulfate], *sm.* *Chem.* bisulphat.

BITERROIS, E, bitérwa, was, *smf.* *Geog.* of Béziers, native of Béziers; 2. *adj.* belonging to the town of Béziers.

BITORD, bitôr, [Lat.: bis, twice; tortus, twisted), *sm.* *Naut.* spun yarn.

BITTE, bit', [Scand.: biti, rafter], *va.* *Naut.* bit, bitt.

BITTER, bité-r, *va.* *Naut.* to bit (a cable, etc.).

BITTER, bittère, [Dut., Eng.: bitter], *sm.* bitters: a spirituous liquor.

BITTON, bitôn, *sm.* *Naut.* small bits, sheet-bits.

BITTURE, bitur', *sf.* *Naut.* range (of a cable).

BITUME, bitum', [Lat.: bitumen], *sm.* bitumen. — **élastique**, mineral caoutchouc, elaterite, or elastic mineral pitch.

BITUMINER, bituminé-r, *va.* to cover with bitumen.

BITUMINEUX, EUSE, bituminœ, œz', *adj.* bituminous.

BITUMINIFÈRE, bituminifêr', [Lat.: bitumen; ferre, to bear], *adj.* bituminiferous.

BITUMINISATION, bituminizâsyôn, *sf.* *Chem.* bituminization.

BITUMINISER, bituminizé-r, *va.* to bituminate, to bituminize: to convert into (*or* to combinee with) bitumen; 2. to cover with bitumen.

BIVAC, bivak, *sm.* V. *Bivouac*.

BIVALVE, bivalv', [Lat.: bis: twice; valva, valve], *adj.* bivalve: bivalved, bivalvous. **Coquille —**, bivalve shell.

BIVALVE, *sm.* bivalve. **Les huîtres sont des bivalves**, oysters are bivalves.

BIVALVULAIRE, bivalvulêr', *adj.* bivalvular.

BIVEAU, bivô, [O. Fr.: bever, to slant], *sm.* bevil.

BIVOUAC, bivwak, [Ger.: Beiwache, Beiwacht], *sm.* *Mil.* bivouac.

BIVOUAQUER, BIVAQUER, biv-waké-r, *vn.* 1. *Milit.* to bivouac; 2. *Colloq.* to pass the night in the open air. **Quand je bivouaquais sur les bords du Danube**, when I bivouacked on the banks of the Danube. *P. L. Cour.*

BIXA, biksa, *sf.* *Bot.* old name for rocou, rocouyer, bixa.

BIXACÉES, biksasé, *sf. pl.* *Bot.* bixaceæ: a family of shrubs of the genus bixa.

BIZARRE, bizar',[Span.: bizarro, brave], *adj.* odd: *a*) whimsical, fantastical; *b*) uncouth, strange, singular. **Un homme —**, an odd sort of man. **Opinion —**, whimsical, fantastic notion. **Habit —**, an uncouth garment. **Quelle — destinée!** what a strange fate!

BIZARRE, *sm.* 1. an oddity; 2. the whimsical, the fantastical. **C'est un —**, he is an oddity. **Cet auteur se plaît dans le —**, that author delights in the fantastical.

BISARREMENT, bizar'mân-t, *adv.* oddly: *a*) fantastically, whimsically; *b*) uncouthly, strangely. **Il est toujours — habillé**, he is always oddly dressed.

BISARRERIE, bizarœri, *sf.* oddity: *a*) whimsicalness, fantasticalness; *b*) oddness, strangeness. **La — des modes**, the oddity (oddness, fantasticalness) of the fashions. **La — de son humeur**, the oddness (oddity) of his humour. **Cet homme est sujet à de grandes bizarreries**, that man is subject to great oddities.

BLAFARD, E, blafar, ard', [Ger.: Blei, lead; bleich, pâle; O. Ger.: faro for farbig), *adj.* 1. palish, dim, dull: deficient in brightness or colour; 2. wan: sallow, palish, pallid (as the complexion). **Couleur blafarde**, dim colour. **Ciel —**, dull sky, leaden sky. **Lumière blafarde**, lurid light. **Visage teint —**, pale face, wan (*or* sallow) complexion.

BLAGUE, blag', [Ger.: Balg, pouch], *sf.* 1. tobacco-pouch; 2. *Vulg.* or *Fam.* humbug, gammon, fudge, bounce, bouncer, lie, falsehood; 3. gift of the gab. — **en caoutchouc**, indian rubber pouch. **Dire des blagues**, to draw the long bow, to throw the hatchet. **Avoir de la —**, to have the gift of the gab. **Quelle bonne —!** what a joke! **Une mauvaise —**, a bad joke. — **dans le coin**, all joking aside.

BLAGUER, blaghé-r, *vn.* 1. to draw the long bow: to tell extravagant stories; 2. (actively) to humbug, to gammon, to hoax.

BLAGUEUR, EUSE, blaghœr, ghœz, *smf.* humbug, humbugger, hoaxer.

BLAIREAU, blèro, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* badger; 2. badger's-hair pencil (for painting in water-colours); 3. badger's-hair brush (for applying varnish); 4. shaving-brush.

BLÂMABLE, blâmabl', *adj.* blamable: deserving blame, censurable, reprehensible. **Je n'y vois rien de —**, I see nothing blamable (nothing to blame, nothing to be blamed) in it. **Être —**, to be blamable, to be to blame, to deserve blame.

BLÂME, blâm', *sm.* 1. blame: *a*) imputation of a fault, censure, dispraise; *b*) fault: reproach. **Le — et l'éloge**, blame and praise. **Encourir un — sévère**, to incur severe blame. **Il ne mérite pas le —**, he does not deserve blame, he is not to blame. **Sans —**, blameless. **Éviter le —**, to avoid being blamed. **Porter tout le —**, to bear all the blame. **Donner le — de quelque chose à une personne**, to lay the blame of a thing on a person. **Tout le — en tombe, en retombe sur lui**, all the blame falls on him. **Rejeter sur un autre tout le — d'une chose**, to throw all the blame of a thing on another person. **Prendre sur soi le — d'une affaire**, to take on one's self the blame of an affair.

2. reprimand: formal censure pronounced by a tribunal.

BLÂMER, blâmé-r, [Lat.: blasphemâre; early Fr. blasmer], *va.* 1. to blame: *a*) to express disapprobation of, to find fault with, to censure; *b*) to reproach with. **La première chose dont il fut blâmé**, the first thing for which he was blamed. **On le blâma d'avoir ainsi parlé**, he was blamed (*or* they blamed him) for having so spoken. **Ne blâmez pas de fausseté ceux qui...**, do not reproach with falseness those who... *Pascal*.

2. to reprimand. **Il fut blâmé en justice,** he was judicially reprimanded.

BLANC, BLANCHE, [O. H. Ger.: blanch, shining], blân, blânsh'; the *c* of the masculine is always mute except in the phrase *du blanc au noir,* which is pronounced: du blan-kô-nwâr;, *adj. mf.* **1.** white: *a*) of the colour of snow or milk; *b*) having less colour than other things of the same kind; *c*) gray, hoar, hoary (with age): hoar (as frost); *d*) pale. *a*) **— comme neige,** (ou **comme la neige**), white as snow. **Satin —,** white satin. **Sel —,** white salt: as opposed to *bay-salt.* **Papier —,** white: as opposed to *coloured* or *soiled.*

b) **Vin —,** white wine. **Bière blanche,** pale beer, pale ale. **Poivre —,** white pepper. **Des mûres blanches,** white mulberries. **Sauce blanche,** white sauce, melted butter. **Avoir le teint —, la peau blanche, les mains blanches,** to have a white (*or* fair) complexion, a white skin, white hands. **L'homme est — en Europe, noir en Afrique** man is white in Europe, black in Africa. **Pain —,** white bread. **Il a mangé son pain — le premier,** he has eaten the best first; *Fig.* he has come down in the world; he is not so well off as he was. **Viande blanche,** white meat: poultry, veal, etc., as opposed to *beef, mutton, game,* etc. **Argent —,** silver money: **Arme blanche,** side arms, swords. **Monnaies blanches,** silver coins. **De la monnaie blanche,** small change in silver. **Eau blanche, 1.** bran mash: bran and water for horses; **2.** Goulard's water (*or* extract): acetate of lead dissolved in water. **Carets blanches,** the lower cards of the pack: as opposed to *court-cards* or *honours,* **Avoir carte blanche** (subst.), to hold none but low cards.

c) **Barbe blanche,** white (*or* gray) beard. **Cheveux blancs,** white hair. **Il est tout — de vieillesse,** he is quite white (*or* hoary) with age. **Les cheveux blancs du sage,** the sage's hoary head. **Gelée blanche,** hoar frost.

d) **Être — de colère,** to be pale with anger. **— comme un linge** white as a sheet, pale as death. **Cette encre est blanche,** this ink is pale.

2. blank: *a*) not written *or* printed void, containing nothing; *b*) *Poet.* not rhymed. **Papier —,** blank paper. *a*) **Un livre —,** a book of blank paper. **Billet —,** blank ticket, a blank. **Page blanche,** blank page. **Une ligne blanche,** a blank line; *Typog.* a white line. **Nuit blanche,** a sleepless (*or* blank) night. *b*) **Vers blancs,** blank verse. **Carte blanche,** V. *Carte.*

3. clean: not soiled. **Linge —,** clean linen. **Chemise blanche,** a clean shirt. **Assiette blanche,** a clean plate. **Verre —,** a clean glass. **— de lessive,** just clean from the wash perfectly clean. **Mettre quelqu'un en** (or **dans de**) **beaux draps blancs,** *Ironic.* to place difficulties (*or* obstacles) in a person's way **Vous vous êtes mis dans de beaux draps blancs,** you have got yourself into a pretty hobble, into a nice mess.

4. *Fig.* clear: unsullied, innocent. **Sortir d'une accusation, d'une affaire, — comme neige,** to get clear of an accusation, to leav the court without a stain on one's repu tation; to get out of on affair with unsullied honour. **Vous n'êtes pas —,** you are not blameless. *Prov.*: **C'est bonnet blanc et blanc bonnet,** it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

BLANC, BLANCHE, *smf.*, white (man, woman, child). **Fils d'un blanc et d'une négresse,** son of a white (*or* white man) and a negress **Fille d'une blanche et d'un nègre,** daughter of a white (*or* white woman) and a negro. **Dans ce pays il y a moins de blancs que d'hommes de couleur,** in that country there are fewer white than coloured people.

BLANC, *sm.* **1.** white: *a*) the colour opposed to black; *b*) white garments; *c*) the white part of anything; *d*) mark to shoot at; *e*) chalk; any white substance employed as a pigment, etc.; *f*) *Typog.* a blank space.

a) **Un beau —,** a fine (*or* beautiful) white. **Distinguer le — du noir,** to distinguish white from black. **Voir tout en —,** to see everything in a favourable light. **— mat,** a dead (*or* dull) white. **— sale,** a dingy (*or* dirty) white. **— de lait,** milkwhite, milky white. **— de perle,** pearl white, pearly white (*or* whiteness). **Mettre du noir sur du —,** to put pen to paper, to write, to set up for an author. **Saigner quelqu'un jusqu'au —,** to bleed a person freely (*or* to the last drop of blood); *Fig.* to drain a person of all his money, of all his resources. **Mettre un homme au —,** to win all a man's money (at play); to ruin a man. **Aller, passer, changer du — au noir,** to go from one extreme to the other, to be always in extremes. **Dire — et noir,** to say first one thing and then the contrary, to contradict one's self. **Si vous dites —, il dira noir,** if you say white, he will say black; say what you may, he will contradict you.

b) **S'habiller de —,** to dress in white. **Être en —,** to be in white. **Ne porter que du —,** to wear nothing but white. **Vouer un enfant au —,** to make a vow that a child (from its birth till a certain age) shall wear nothing but white. **Magasin de —,** linen warehouse, white-goods warehouse. **Il y aura lundi prochain une vente de —,** there will be a sale of white goods next Monday.

c) **Le — de l'œil,** the white of the eye. [*Fig.*:] **Regarder quelqu'un dans le — des yeux,** to look a person full in the face. **Ils se sont mangé le — des yeux,** they have had a fierce dispute (*or* a serious quarrel). **Il rougit jusqu'au — des yeux,** he blushed up to his very eyes. **— d'œuf,** the white of an egg, white of egg. **Prenez six blancs d'œufs,** take six whites of eggs, the whites of six eggs. **— de poulet, de chapon,** etc., slice from the breast of a fowl, of a capon, etc. **— de baleine,** spermaceti.

d) **Tirer au —,** to shoot at a mark. **Donner dans le —,** to hit the mark, to strike the white. **De but en —,** pointblank, straight for the mark *Fig.* pointblank, bluntly, inconsiderately. **Il alla lui dire de but en — que...** he went and told her point-blank that...

e) **Faire une croix sur une porte avec du —,** to make a cross on a door with chalk. **— d'Espagne, — de Meudon,** Spanish white, whiting, purified chalk. **— de chaux,** lime-wash, white-wash. **Donner un — de chaux à un mur,** to lay a coat of white-wash on (to white-wash) a wall. **— de céruse** (or **de plomb**), white-lead, ceruse. **— de zinc,** zinc white. **— de fard** (or **blanc**), pearl-powder: subnitrate of bismuth (for the face).

f) **Laissez beaucoup de — entre le titre et la matière,** leave plenty of white between the title and the text. **Une ligne de —,** a white line, of blank space. **Laisser plus de —,** to leave more space.

2. blank: space left vacant in a written or printed paper. **Le notaire a laissé des blancs dans le contrat pour y mettre les noms des contractants,** the notary has left blanks in the contract to insert the names of the contracting parties. **Le copiste a réservé un — pour une ligne qu'il n'a pu lire,** the copyist has left a blank for a line which he could not decipher. **Laisser une ligne en —,** to leave a line blank (*or* a blank line). **Procuration en —,** a power of attorney in which a blank is left for the name of the party to be appointed. **Endossement en —,** a blank indorsement. *Blanc-signé.* V. *Blanc-seing.*

3. *Cook.* white sauce: melted butter or any sauce containing flour not browned **Mets au —,** a dish served with white sauce.

4. blank: an old French coin. **Six blancs valaient deux sous et demi,** six blancs were worth two sous and a half (five-farthings).

5. *Bot.* **— d'eau,** the water-lily, nenuphar. **— de Hollande,** white poplar.

À BLANC, *adv. phr.* **Chauffer à —,** to give a white heat to, to raise to a white heat (as iron, etc.). **Il a gelé à —,** it is a white (*or* hoar) frost. **Poudre à —,** full powdered (so as to hide the natural colour of the hatr).

BLANC, [Louis], historian (1811-1882); — (Charles), historian, brother of the preceding (1813-1882).

BLANCARD, blânkar, **BLANCHARD,** blânshar, *sm.* a kind of white linen made in Normandy and Silesia.

BLANC-AUNE, blânkôn, *sm. Bot.* gray (*or* white) alder. [*Pl. Blancs-aunes*].

BLANC-BEC, blânbèk, *sm.* green-horn: a raw inexperienced youth. [*Pl. Blancs-becs.*]

BLANC-BOURGEOIS, blân-bourzhwâ, *sm. Bak.* firsts: best white flour.

BLANC-CUL, blân-kul, *sm. Ornith.* bulfinch. [*Pl. blancs-culs.*]

BLANCHAILLE, blânshay, [blanc], *sf. Ichth.* small fry, white-bait.

BLANCHÂTRE, blânshâtr', *adj.* whitish.

BLANCHE, blânsh', *sf.* **1.** the white ball (at billiard); **2.** *Mus.* minim. V. *Blanc.*

BLANCHEMENT, blânsh'mân-t, *adv.* cleanly, clean.

BLANCHERIE, blânsh'ri, *sf. Metall.* blanching-house. V. *Blanchisserie.*

BLANCHET, blânshè, *sm.* blanket: *a*) *Pharm.* woollen strainer *or* fillter; *b*) cloth put in the tympan of a printing-press.

BLANCHET, [l'abbé François], prose-writer (1707-1784).

BLANCHET, ETTE, blânshé-t, èt', *adj.* rather white, whitish.

BLANCHEUR, blânshœr, [blanc], *sf.* **1.** whiteness; **2.** purity, innocence; **3.** cleanliness; **4.** *Astron.* white spot. **La — de la neige,** the whiteness of snow. **De petites blancheurs de la même nature que la voie lactée,** small white spots of the same nature as the milky way.

5. white, covered with white. **Des flots blanchis d'écume,** waves white with foam, white-created waves.

BLANCHIE, blanshi, *sf. Carp.* board *or* plank smoothed with the jack-plane.

BLANCHIMENT, blânshimân, *sm.* **1.** bleaching (of fabrics, wax, tallow, etc.); **2.** blanching: *a*) cleansing of metals; *b*) *Gard.* whitening of celery, lettuces, etc. by earthing or tying up; **3.** white-washing (of walls or ceilings).

BLANCHIR, blânshir, [blanc], *va.* **1.** to whiten: to white, to make or render white, to cover with white. **— les dents,** to whiten the teeth. **Le soufre blanchit la laine,** sulphur whitens wool. **L'âge a blanchi ses cheveux,** age has whitened his hair. **Elle s'est blanchi le visage,** she has whitened her face (with pearl-powder or other cosmetic). **Quand les neiges viennent — les Alpes,** when the snows whiten the Alps. **Sa tête blanchie par les années,** his head grown gray with age. **Blanchi sous les armes,** grown gray in arms (in military service). **Blanchi dans les affaires,** grown gray in business, in affairs of State, in public business. **Une muraille blanchie,** a white-washed wall. **Sépulcres blanchis,** *Script.* whited sepulchres; *Fig.* hypocrites. **Des**

éclairs de chaleur blanchissaient de temps en temps l'horizon, flashes of heat lightning illuminated the horizon from time to time. *G. Sand.*

2. to bleach (textile fabrics, wax, tallow, etc.) ; **3.** to wash (soiled linen, etc.) ; **4.** to wash for (a person), to do washing for. **— des draps, des serviettes, des chemises,** to wash sheets, napkins, shirts. **Donner du linge à —,** to give linen to be washed, to send linen to the wash. **— quelqu'un,** to do person's washing, to wash for a person. **Chemise mal blanchie,** a shirt badly washed. **Il est logé, nourri et blanchi,** he has his lodging, board, and washing.

5. *Fig.* to disculpate : do clear from blame or reproach ; (in an ironical sense) to whitewash. **Ses amis sont venus à bout de le —,** his friends have succeeded in disculpating him, in clearing him of all blame. **Il est parvenu à se —,** he has managed to prove his innocence.

6. (in various arts) to dress, to trim, to give a first dressing, filing, *or* grinding to. **— une planche avec la varlope,** to smooth a plank (*or* board) with the jack-plane.**—avec la lime une pièce forgée,** to rough-file forged iron. **— à la meule,** to rough-grind. **— la sole d'un cheval,** to pare the sole of a horse's foot.

7. to clean, to polish (silver plate, etc.) ; **8.** *Metal.* to decarbonize (cast-iron) ; **9.** *Forest.* to blaze (trees for felling) ; **10.** *Typog.* to white out : to put more space between the lines ; **11.** to blanch : *a*) *Cook.* to parboil, to scald [vegetables, meat, etc.) ; *b*) *Gard.* to whiten by earthing or tying up, as celery, lettuce, etc. ; **12.** to tin (sheets of iron, etc.).

BLANCHIR, *vn.* **1.** to whiten : to get white ; **2.** to bleach (as textile fabrics, wax, etc.) ; **3.** to fade (as colours) ; **4.** to blanch (as celery, lettuce, etc.) ; **5.** to wash. **Mettre des toiles sur l'herbe pour —,** to lay linen on the grass to bleach. **Cette couleur jaune n'est pas solide, elle blanchit promptement,** that yellow colour is not fast, it soon fades. **Ma barbe a bien blanchi,** my beard has grown very grey. **Cette femme blanchit bien le linge,** that woman washes well, is a good laundress. **Faire —,** to whiten, to bleach, to blanch. **Faire — à la rosée, avec du chlore,** to bleach by exposure to sun and air, to bleach with chlorine. **Faire — des légumes, de la viande,** to scald, to parboil vegetables, meat.

6. to turn, grow *or* become white *or* gray. **Vos cheveux ont un peu blanchi,** your hair has become rather gray. **Cet homme commence à —,** that man is beginning to turn gray (*or* is getting old). **— dans le service,** to grow gray in the service. **— sur ses livres,** to grow gray over one's books.

7. to graze : to touch slightly ; *Fig.* to miss, to fail, to be of no avail. **La balle n'a fait que — sur sa cuirasse,** the ball merely grazed his cuirass. **Voilà des raisons qui ne valent rien, tout cela ne fait que —,** those are reasons of no value, they are all beside the mark. *Prov.* : **Tête de fou ne blanchit pas,** a fool's head never grows gray. **A blanchir la tête d'un nègre on perd sa lessive,** one cannot get blood out of a stone.

BLANCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be bleached : to whiten, to bleach, to become white ; **2.** to do one's own washing ; **3.** to white (*or* whiten) one's self. **Cette toile ne se blanchit pas facilement,** that linen is not easily bleached, does not bleach easily. **Se — contre une muraille,** to white one's self against a wall.

4. to disculpate one's self, to prove one's innocence, to clear one's character. **On m'accusait, je suis parvenu à me —,** they accused me, I have succeeded in proving my innocence.

BLANCHIS, blâ*n*shi, *sm. Forest.* blaze : mark on a tree to be felled.

BLANCHISSAGE, blâ*n*shisazh', [blanchir], *sm.* **1.** washing ; **2.** wash. **Le — use le linge,** washing wears out linen. **Payer le —,** to pay the washing. **Envoyer au —,** to send to the wash.

BLANCHISSANT, E, blâ*n*shisâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** whitening ; **2.** covered with foam or froth, foaming, foamy, frothing, frothy. **La mer blanchissante,** the foam-covered sea.

BLANCHISSERIE, blâ*n*shis'ri, *sf.* **1.** bleach-works, bleaching-establishment ; **2.** bleaching-trade, washing-trade. **— de fin,** laundry for clear-starching.

BLANCHISSEUR, EUSE, blâ*n*shisœr, œz', *smf.* **1.** washerman, *m.* ; washerwoman, *f.* laundress ; **2.** bleacher. **Blanchisseuse de gros,** washerwoman for house-linen. **Blanchisseuse de fin (or en fin),** clear-starcher. **Blanchisseuse de dentelle,** lace-cleaner.

BLANCHŒUVRIER, blâ*n*shœvrié, [blanc ; œuvre], *sm.* whitesmith, edge-tool maker.

BLANC-MANGER, blâ*n*-manzhé, *sm. Cook.* blanc-mange : white jelly, made of milk and other ingredients.

BLANC-RHASIS, blâ*n*-razis, **BLANC-RAISIN,** blâ*n*-rèzan, *sm. Pharm.* white ointment (for burns).

BLANC-SEING, blâ*n*-san, **BLANC-SIGNÉ,** blâ*n*-sinyé, *sm.* blank signature : a signature on blank paper to be filled up by the person to whom it is confided. [*Pl. blancs-seings, blancs-signés.*]

BLANC-SOUDANT, blâ*n*-soudâ*n*, *sm.* white-heat, welding-heat.

BLANDICES, blandis', [Lat. : blanditia], *sf. pl.* blandishments.

BLANQUE, blâ*n*k', [Ital. : blanca], *sf.* **1.** lucky-bag : a game of chance, played by drawing numbers out of a bag or box ; **2.** blank : losing number or ticket. **A la —,** at all hazards.

BLANQUET, blâ*n*kèt', [blanc], *sm.* small fry · fish for bait.

BLANQUETTE, blâ*n*kèt', [blanc], *sf.* **1.** blanquette : *a*) a kind of white pear ; *b*) a white wine of Languedoc ; *c*) hashed lamb, mutton, or veal with white sauce ; **2.** a kind of white grapes (commonly called *chasselas doré*) ; **3.** kelp : the ashes of calcined seaweed ; **4.** *Distil.* low wines : the produce of the first distillation for brandy.

BLAPS, blaps, [Gr. : βλάψις]. *sm. Entom.* blaps, darkling beetle, churchyard beetle.

BLAQUET, blakè, *sm. Ichth.* whitebait.

BLASÉ, E, blazé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** palled : *a*) blunted, dulled, deadened ; *b*) surfeited, cloyed, sickened ; *c*) used up ; **2.** hardened, case-hardened. **— par les voluptés,** palled by sensual pleasures. **Il est — sur tout,** he has lost all relish for enjoyment, he is used up. **C'est un homme —,** he is a man that is surfeited with pleasure.

BLASER, blazé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* **1.** to pall : *a*) to blunt, to deaden, to impair (the taste, appetite, senses, feelings, etc.) ; *b*) to cloy, to surfeit, to sicken ; **2.** to harden ; *Colloq.* to case-harden : to render insensible to (shame). **Les excès blasent le goût,** excesses pall the taste. **Je suis blasé sur tout,** I am sick of everything. **L'habitude du vice l'a blasé, il ne sait plus rougir,** habitual vice has case-hardened him, he has forgotten how to blush.

BLASER (SE), *v. refl.* to be palled, cloyed, *or* surfeited. **Se — sur (or de),** to be palled with ; to have no relish for ; to be insensible of (*or* indifferent to). **Se — sur les vrais plaisirs,** to have no relish for true pleasures. **Il ne se blase pas sur vos souffrances,** he is not indifferent to your suffering *G. Sand.*

BLASON, blazô*n*, [orig. unknown ; perhaps Ger. blasen, to blow, to give renown to], *sm.* **1.** coat of arms, armorial bearings ; **2.** heraldry, blazon, blazonry, emblazonry : all these words are used to signify the art of drawing, describing and explaining coats of arms.

BLASONNEMENT, blazon'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* blazoning : the art of describing and explaining armorial bearings.

BLASONNER, blazoné-r, *va.* **1.** to emblason : to blazon, to draw or paint armorial bearings ; **2.** to blazon : *a*) to describe coats of arms, by explaining their metals, colours, charges, etc. in methodical order ; *b*) *Engr.* to indicate the metals and colours by lines in certain prescribed directions.

3. *Fig.* to blame, to criticize, to censure. **C'est un homme qui blasonne tout le monde,** he is a man who censures (*or* has something to say against) everybody.

BLASONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to be blazoned. **Les armes de France se blasonnent ainsi,** the arms of France are blazoned as follows.

BLASONNEUR, blazonœr, *sm.* **1.** blazoner : one who explains armorial bearings ; **2.** censor, critic ; slanderer.

BLASPHÉMATEUR, TRICE, blasfématœr, tris', *smf.* **1.** blasphemer ; **2.** *adj.* blaspheming, blasphemous.

BLASPHÉMATOIRE, blasfématwâr, *adj.* blasphemous.

BLASPHÈME, blasfèm', [Lat. ; Gr. : βλασφημία βλάπτειν, to hurt], *sm.* blasphemy : *a*) outrage in language against God or religion ; *b*) atrocious calumny. **Dire, proférer des blasphèmes,** to utter blasphemies. **C'est un — de parler de lui comme vous faites,** it is blasphemy (*or* an atrocious calumny) to speak of him as you do. **Quel — !** what blasphemy !

BLASPHÉMER, blasfémé-r, *vn.* [*Il blasphème, il blasphémera, il blasphémerait.*] to blaspheme. **C'est — contre la Providence,** that is blaspheming against Providence. **C'est — que de médire de cet homme,** it is blasphemy to speak evil of that man.

BLASPHÉMER, *va.* to blaspheme. **— le saint nom de Dieu,** to blaspheme God's holy name. **— ce qu'on ignore,** to blaspheme (revile *or* disparage) knowledge one does not possess.

BLASTE, blast, [Gr. : βλαστός, germ], *sm. Bot.* tigel ; bud part of the vegetable embryon which develops by germing.

BLASTÈME, blastèm', [Gr. : βλάστημα, sprout], *sm. Anat. Bot.* blastema.

BLATIER, blatyé, [Low Lat. : bladum, wheat], *sm.* corn-tranter : petty dealer in corn.

BLATTE, blat', [Lat. : blatta], *sf. Entom.* cock-roach.

BLAUDE, blôd', [Provin.,], *sf.* V. *Blouse.*

BLAVELLE, blavèl', **BLAVÉOLE,** blavéol' *sf.* corn-flower, blue-bottle.

BLÉ, blé, [Low Lat. : bladum, wheat], *sm.* **1.** corn : grain, any of the cereals, as wheat, rye, barley, etc. ; **2.** (when used without a qualifying word) wheat. **Blé-froment,** wheat (of any kind). **Blé-siegle,** rye. **— barbu,** bearded wheat. **— ergoté** (or **cornu**), spurred (*or* ergoted) corn. V. *Seigle.* **Grands blés,** wheat and rye. **Petits blés,** oats and barley. **— méteil,** meslin : wheat and rye mixed. **— noir, — rouge, — sarrasin,** buckwheat. **— de Turquie, d'Espagne, de l'Inde,** maize, Indian corn ; (in America) corn. **— d'abondance (or de Smyrne),** Egyptian wheat, mummy wheat (bearing several ears on one

stalk). **Un épi de —**, an ear of wheat, a wheat ear. **— en vert**, growing (*or* standing) corn. **Un sac de —**, a sack of wheat. **La halle au —**, the corn exchange, the corn-market. **Un tas de —**, a heap of wheat. *Fig.* **Crier famine sur un tas de —**, to cry famine in the midst of plenty. **Manger son — en vert, en herbe**, *Fig.* to spend one's money before receiving it ; to eat the calf on the cow's belly. *Prov.* : **Bon champ semé bon blé rapporte**, as you sow so shall you reap.

3. corn-field, wheat-field. **Se cacher dans un —**, to hide one's self in a cornfield. **Être pris comme dans un —**, to be caught without the possibility of escape.

BLEIME, blèm', [blême), *sf. Vet. Surg.* bleyme : inflammation of the sensitive sole of a horse's foot.

BLÊME, blêm', [orig. doubtful ; Ger. : bleich, pale ; O. Fr. : blesmir, to make livid], *adj.* 1. wan, pale, pallid ; 2. pale-faced ; 3. dim, dull. **Avoir le visage —**, to have a pale face. **Teint —**, pale complexion. **Il devint — de frayeur**, he turned pale with fright. **Jour —**, dull day.

BLÊMIR, blêmir, *vn.* to turn, become (*or* grow) pale ; to blanch.

BLÊMISSEMENT, blêmissmâ*n*, *sm.* turning pale, livid.

BLÉMOMÈTRE, blémomètr', [Gr. : βλῆμα, throwing ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Milit.* spring-gage : an instrument for testing the strength of gun-lock springs.

BLENDE, bla*n*d', [Ger. : Blende], *sf. Mineral.* blende : sulphuret of zinc, black jack.

BLENNOPHTALMIE, blènoftalmi, [Gr. : βλέννα, mucus ; ὀφθαλμία], *sf. Med.* blennophthalmia : purulent ophthalmia.

BLENNORRAGIE, blènorrazhi, [Gr. : βλέννα, mucus ; ῥήγνυμι, to thrust out ; ῥαγή, eruption], *sf. Med.* blennorrhagia.

BLENNORRHÉE, blènorré, [Gr. : βλέννα, mucus ; ῥέειν, to flow], *sf. Med.* blennorrhœa, gleet.

BLÉPHARITE, bléfarit', [Gr. : βλέφαρον, eye-lid], *sf. Med.* blepharitis.

BLÉPHAROPLASTIE, blefaroplasti, [Gr. : βλέφαρον, eye-lid ; πλάσσειν, to form], *sf. Med.* blepharoplasty.

BLÉPHAROPLÉGIE, blefaroplegi, [Gr. : βλέφαρον, eye-lid ; πλήσσειν, to strike], *sf. Med.* blephepharoplegia : paralysis of the muscles of the eye-lids.

BLÈSEMENT, blêz'mâ*n*, *sm.* lisping.

BLÉSER, blézé-r, [Lat. : blæsus], *va.* to lisp.

BLÉSITE, blézite, *sf.* lisping : a vicious mode of speaking which consists in substituting one consonant for another, as in pronouncing *gerbe*, *chavel*, zèrb', z'val instead of zhèrb', shavœl.

BLESSANT, E, blèsa*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* offensive : causing anger, pain, or disgust. **Un propos —**, an offensive remark.

BLESSÉ, E, blèsé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. wounded ; 2. hurt, injured ; 3. *Fig.* wounded, smitten ; hurt, offended, shocked ; 4. diseased, disordered. **— en duel par son adversaire**, wounded by his antagonist in a duel. **— gravement par une tuile**, seriously hurt (*or* injured) by a tile. **Cœur — profondément**, a heart deeply wounded. **— d'un langage si dur**, hurt by language so harsh. **— dans son honneur**, injured in his honour. **Sa réputation blessée par la calomnie**, his reputation injured by calumny.

BLESSÉ, E, *smf.* wounded person. **Le — fut porté à l'hôpital.** the wounded man was carried to the hospital. **Les morts et les blessés**, the killed and the wounded.

BLESSER, blèsé-r, [orig. doubtful], *va.* 1. to wound : *a*) to hurt or injure by any cutting, thrusting, or crushing instrument or weapon ; *b*) to hurt in any way physically, mentally, or morally ; to cut, to gall. *a*) **— quelqu'un légèrement, sévèrement, à mort**, to wound anyone slightly, severely, mortally. **— d'un coup de pierre, d'un coup d'épée, d'un coup de feu**, to wound with a stone, with a sword, with a fire-arm. **Il fut blessé au bras**, he was wounded in the arm. *b*) **Il est tombé sur une pierre qui l'a blessé à la tête**, he fell on a stone which wounded him in the head (which wounded *or* cut his head). [*Fig.* :] **Son orgueil en fut blessé**, his pride was wounded (hurt *or* galled) by it. **— quelqu'un**, to wound (*or* hurt) a person's feelings. **— quelqu'un au cœur**, to wound (*or* cut) one to the heart. **L'ingratitude de son fils l'a blessé au cœur**, his son's ingratitude has wounded (cut *or* stung) him to the heart. **— quelqu'un dans ses sentiments les plus chers**, to wound a person in his dearest affections.

2. to hurt : *a*) to cause pain by bodily harm ; *b*) to cause harm or injury, to be injurious, harmful or prejudicial to ; *c*) to pinch (by pressure), to gall (by abrasion). *a*) **Le coup n'était pas assez fort pour me —**, the blow was not hard enough to hurt me. **Il a été grièvement blessé par une chute**, he has been severely hurt by a fall. *b*) **Une lumière trop vive blesse la vue**, too bright a light hurts the eyes (*or* is injurious to the sight). *c*) **Ces souliers me blessent**, these shoes hurt (*or* pinch) me. **Vous ne savez pas où le soulier le blesse**, *Fig.* you do not know where the shoe pinches him. **Cette selle blesse mon cheval**, this saddle galls my horse. **Le joug blesse les jeunes bœufs**, the yoke pinches (*or* galls) young oxen. [*To gall* is used only when the skin is abraded.]

3. to injure : *a*) to hurt or wound, literally or figuratively ; *b*) to be injurious or prejudicial to, to wrong, to harm ; *c*) to damage, to lessen. *a*) **Connaître quel organe intérieur a été blessé**, to know what internal organ has been injured. **—, en bêchant les racines d'un arbre**, to injure the roots of a tree in digging. *b*) **Les clauses de ce contract blessent mes intérêts**, the clauses of that contract injure (are prejudicial to) my interests. **Cela ne blesse personne**, that injures (wrongs *or* offends) nobody. **— l'honneur, la réputation de quelqu'un**, to injure (*or* wound) the honour, to injure (*or* damage) the reputation of a person.

4. to offend : *a*) to offend against, to be an offence against, to infringe ; *b*) to shock, to annoy. *a*) **— les règles**, to offend (*or* offend against, *or* infringe) the rules. **— la pureté de la langue**, to offend against the purity of the language. **En agissant ainsi vous blessez les convenances**, in so acting you offend against propriety, against decorum. **Une telle conduite blesse les convenances**, such conduct is an offence against decorum. *b*) **— l'oreille**, to offend (*or* grate upon) the ear. **— les oreilles par des paroles désagréables**, to offend the ear by disagreeable language. **S'il y a quelque chose dans ma lettre qui vous blesse**, if there be anything in my letter that offends (hurts *or* shocks) you. **Ici tous les objets vous blessent, vous irritent**, here, every object annoys and irritates you.

BLESSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to wound, injure *or* hurt one's self ; 2. to wound each other (*or* one another) ; 3. to be hurt *or* offended, to take offence. **C'est un homme susceptible qui se blesse facilement**, he is a sensitive man and easily takes offence.

BLESSURE, blèsur', [blesser], *sf.* 1. wound : *a*) hurt caused by a weapon ; *b*) *Fig.* grief, sorrow, chagrin ; 2. hurt, injury (from accidental causes). **— légère, grave, mortelle**, slight, severe, mortal wound. **Il mourut de ses blessures**, he died of his wounds. **Coups et blessures**, *Law-t.* assault and battery. **Rouvrir une —**, to reopen a wound. **Un seul mot suffit pour rouvrir sa —**, a single word sufficed to revive his grief. **Vos regards vont rouvrir mes blessures**, your looks will reopen my wounds (*or* revive my sorrows).

BLET, TTE, blê, blèt', (orig. unknown]. *adj.* bletted : over-ripe, half-rotten, sleepy. **Poire blette**, sleepy pear. **Les nèfles ne sont bonnes que quand elles sont blettes**, medlars are not good till they are bletted (sleepy *or* half-rotten). **A l'état —**, in a bletted (*or* over-ripe) state.

BLETTE, blèt', *sf. Bot.* strawberry-blite, blitum virgatum.

BLETTIR, blètir, *vn.* to blet : to become over-ripe or sleepy, as certain fruits.

BLETTISSEMENT, blètis'mâ*n*-t, *sm*, bletting : over-ripeness, sleepiness (of medlars, etc.).

BLEU, E, blœ, [Ger. : blau], *adj.* 1. blue, **Une robe bleue**, a blue dress. **Des yeux bleus** blue eyes. **Pierre bleue**, blue-stone, blue vitriol. **Cordon —**, 1. the blue ribbon of the order of the Holy Ghost ; 2. a Knight of the Holy Ghost ; 3. *Colloq.* good cook, thorough cook. **Conte —**, silly (*or* absurd) story. **Bas bleu.** V. *Bas.*

2. blue, purple, livid, black and blue (in speaking of the skin). **Maladie bleue**, the blue disease, cyanosis. **Quand le sang lui porte à la tête, il devient —**, when the blood rushes to his head (*or* when he has a determination of blood to the head) he turns blue (*or* livid). **L'endroit de la contusion est encore bleu**, the place bruised is still black and blue. **En être —, rester —**, *Fam.* to be thunder-struck. **Une colère bleue**, a violent rage.

BLEU, *sm.* 1. blue : the colour ; 2. bruise, pinch : dark mark on the skin produced by a pinch or a blow. **— de roi**, King's blue. **— turquin**, a dark shade of blue. **— de ciel**, sky-blue. **— d'azur**, azure blue. **— de Prusse**, Prussian blue. **— de cobalt**, cobalt blue. **— de montagne**, mountain blue ; natural carbonate of copper. **N'y voir que du —**, *Fam.* to be puzzled, to be unable to make anything out of it.

BLEUÂTRE, blœatr', [bleu], *adj.* bluish.

BLEUET, blœê, *sm.* V. *Bluet.*

BLEUIR, blœir, [bleu], *va.* to blue. **— un métal**, to blue a metal. **Un métal bleui**, blued metal. **Des mains bleuies par le froid**, hands blue with cold.

BLEUIR, *vn.* 1. to turn blue ; 2. to shine with a blue lustre.

BLEUIR (SE), *v. refl.* to blue one's self. **Il s'est tout bleui contre cette peinture**, he has blued himself all over against that paint.

BLEUISSAGE, blœisazh, *sm.* bluing.

BLEU-MANTEAU, blœ-mântô, *sm. Ornith.* sea-gull. [*Pl. bleus-Manteaux.*]

BLEUISSOIR, blœisswar, *sm.* watchmaker's tool to shade with blue.

BLEUTAGE, blœtazh, *sm.* the act of giving a blue tint, tinting with blue.

BLEUTÉ, blœté, *adj. Paint.* bluish.

BLIN, bla*n*, [de belin, O. Fr. for ram], *sm. Naut.* ram : an apparatus used to knock away the shores in launching a ship

BLINDAGE, bla*n*dazh', [blinder], *sm.* blindage : *a*) *Milit.* timber disposed so as to protect a wall, etc. against cannon ; *b*) *Naut.* blinde, fenders, iron-plates to protect

a ship ; *c*) *Civ. Eng.* hoarding ; *Autom.* dust casing, dust cover, steel sheeting.

BLINDER, bla*n*dé-r, [from blinde], *va.* 1. *Milit.* to blind : to protect with blinds or screens ; 2. *Naut.* to protect (a ship) with fenders or sheeting ; to cover with iron plates (so as to render a ship shot-proof), to iron-clad. **Train blindé,** armour-plated train. **Vaisseau blindé,** an iron-clad vessel, an iron-clad.

BLINDES, bla*n*d', [Ger. : blind, blind], *sf. pl. Milit.* blinds.

BLOC, blok, [Ger. : Block as in Eng. block and extended to many languages], *sm.* 1. block : mass (of wood, stone, iron, etc.) ; 2. log, (of wood) ; 3. stock (block set on end) ; 4. lump : a mass of things thrown together ; (in trade) a job-lot ; 5. stocks : an instrument of punishment. **Un — de marbre,** a block of marble, of stone. **Blocs erratiques,** *Geol.* erratic boulders. **— de bois,** block (*or* log) of wood. **— de fer, de plomb,** block (lump *or* mass) of iron, of lead. **Ces blocs déifiés, ces métaux qu'on adore,** these deified stocks and stones, these metals which they adore. **Faites un — de ces marchandises,** put those goods into one lump, make a job-lot of those goods. **Moteur d'un seul —,** *Autom.* motor with cylinders all in one piece. **Visser à —,** to screw tight. **— réversible,** reversing block.

EN BLOC, *adv. phr.* in a lump, in the lump. **Acheter en —,** to buy in the lump. **Passer un marché avec un entrepreneur en —,** to make a bargain with a contractor by the lump.

A BLOC, *adv. phr. Naut.* block and block, close together (as the two pulleys of a tack'e.)

BLOCAGE, blokazh', *sm. Mason.* 1. rubble-stones, rubble-work ; 2. *Typog.* turning : putting letters upside-down to replace sorts that are wanting.

BLOCAILLE, blokay', *sf. Mason.* rubble-stones, rubble-work.

BLOCHET, bloshé, *sm. Carp.* intertie.

BLOCKHAUS, blokôs, [Ger. : Block ; Haus], *sm. Milit.* block-house.

BLOCUS, blocus, [from Blockhause], *sm.* blockade : investment of a town by troops, or of a port by ships. **Faire le — d'une place, d'un port,** to blockade (*or* invest) a fortress, to blockade a port.

BLOND, E, blô*n*-t, blônd', [orig. unknown], *adj.* 1. fair : *a*) fair complexioned ; *b*) light-flaxen (as the hair), fair-haired, golden haired. **Il est —,** he is fair, fair-complexioned, fair, (*or* light-) haired. **Cette dame est blonde,** that lady is fair, fair-complexioned. **Le — Apollon,** the flaxen haired (*or* golden-haired) Apollo. **Cheveux blonds,** fair (light *or* flaxen) hair. **Perruque blonde,** flaxen wig (*or* peruke). **La blonde aurore,** the whitening dawn, the golden dawn. **Il est — et délicat,** he is dainty and over-nice (over-particular, difficult to please),

2. light-coloured ; 3. white. **Sauce blonde,** white sauce.

BLOND, *sm.* 1. fair (*or* light) colour (said chiefly of the hair and complexion.) **Ses cheveux étaient d'un — parfait,** her hair was beautifully fair. **D'Antin était d'un fort beau —,** D'Antin was of a beautifully fair complexion. *St. Simon.* 294. 2. **— ardent,** fiery red, carroty. **— hasardé.** *Ironic.* red, sandy. **Une barbe blond ardent,** a fiery-red beard. **— cendré,** pale auburn [*Blond ardent,* etc. are invariable, whatever the gender or number of the noun they qualify.] **Blond de veau,** 1. pale veal gravy ; 2. blond-lace : a kind of pillow-made silk lace, of the colour of raw silk. 3. fair-complexioned man or boy. **Un beau —,** a handsome fair-complexioned man.

BLONDASSE, blô*n*das', *adj.* sallow, tallow-faced. **Un petit homme goussant et —, qui paraissait hébété,** a short thick set tallow-faced man, who looked scarcely half-sharp. *St. Sim.* 114. 266.

BLONDE, blônd', *sf.* 1. fair woman *or* girl : the English frequently use the word *blonde* in this sense, especially as opposed to *brunette* ; 2. blonde (*or* blond) : a fine kind of silk lace. V. *Blond.*

BLONDELET, ETTE, blônd'lè, lèt', *adj.* rather fair, fairish.

BLONDIER, ÈRE, blô*n*dyé, dyêr', [blond], *smf.* blond-lace maker, blond-maker.

BLONDIN, E, blô*n*da*n*, din', *smf.* 1. a fair person, a light-haired person (of either sex) ; 2. *Fig.* beau, spark, gallant. **Et de ces blondins écouter les sornettes,** and to listen to the flummery of those gay gallants. *Mol., Ec. des f.* II, 5. **Une petite blondine,** a fair little lass.

BLONDIR, blô*n*dir, *va.* to whiten, to turn (*or* become) white. **Les blés commencent à —,** the wheat is turning white, is assuming a golden hue.

BLONDISSANT, E, blô*n*disâ*n*-t, ant', *adj.* 1. whitening, white ; 2. *Poet.* whitening, golden. **Les campagnes blondissantes,** the fields white for harvest. **Les épis blondissants,** the golden ears.

BLOQUER, bloké-r, *va.* 1. *Milit.* to blockade (a fortress or port) ; 2. *Bill.* to drive a ball straight into a pocket ; 3. *Typog.* to turn (of letter) ; 4. *Mason.* to dub out : to fill up holes in the face of a wall. **— une place, un port,** to blockade *or* invest a fortress, to blockade a port. **Une ville bloquée par terre et par mer,** a town blockaded by land and sea. **Bloqué par un adversaire habile,** thwarted by an able adversary. **Une bille bloquée, un bloqué** (subst.), a ball pocketed, a winning hazard.

BLOSSIR, blosir, *vn.* V. *Blettir.*

BLOTTIR (SE), blotir, *v. refl.* to squat, to crouch ; to squat down, to crouch down, to skulk. **Se — dans un coin,** to skulk in a corner. **Un renard blotti dans son terrier,** a fox crouching (*or* skulking) in his hole.

BLOUSE, blouz', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. round frock, blouse ; 2. smock-frock (worn by peasants, etc.] ; 3. round pinafore (for children) ; 4. pocket (of a billiard table).

BLOUSÉ, E, blouzé, *adj.* 1. *Bill.* holed, pocketed ; 2. *Fig.* misled, deceived.

BLOUSER. blouzé-r, *va.* 1. to hole, to pocket (a ball at billiards) ; 2. *Fig.* to mislead, to deceive, to dupe ; 3. to beat (the kettle-drum).

BLOUSER(SE), *v. refl.* 1. *Bill,* to hole (*or* pocket) one's own ball ; 2. to mistake, to make a mistake, to go wrong, to take a wrong course.

BLUET, bluè, [bleu], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* blue-centaury, blue corn-flower, blue-bottle ; 2. *Bot.* common whortleberry, bilberry ; 3. *Ichth.* blue-shark.

BLUETTE, bluèt', [Norm. : berluette, beluette, spark], *sf.* 1. spark, sparkle ; 2. *Fig.* spark, flash (of wit or humour) ; 3. literary trifle. **Il y a quelques bluettes d'esprit dans cet ouvrage,** there are a few flashes of wit in that work. **Il a écrit des bluettes amusantes,** he has writen some amusing trifles.

BLUTAGE, blutazh', [bluter], *sm.* bolting *or* dressing (of flour).

BLUTEAU, blutô, [bluter], *sm.* bolting *or* dressing machine (for flour).

BLUTER, bluté-r, [O. Fr. : bulcter, for bureter, from bure, hair-cloth], *va.* to bolt *or* sift flour.

BLUTERIE, blut'ri, *sf.* bolting-house, bolting-mill. **Huche à —,** bolting-hutch.

BLUTOIR, blutwâr, *sm.* bolting *or* sifting machine.

BOA, boa, [Lat.], *sm.* 1. *Nat. Hist.* boa boa constrictor ; 2. boa : a fur wrapper for the neck. **Un boa de putois,** a fitch boa.

BOBÊCHE, bobèsh', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. sconce : a concave piece of metal or glass placed on the top of a candlestick to catch tallow that runs down ; 2. socket (of a candlestick) ; 3. thin piece of steel welded with iron to form the edge of chisels, axes, etc.

BOBINE, bobin', [orig. unknown], *sf.* bobbin : spool or reel on which cotton, silk, etc., are wound ; *Elect.* coil, bobbin. **— de Ruhmkorff,** sparking coil. **— d'inducteur,** induction coil, field coil. **— à enroulement conique,** conically wound field coil. **— d'induction à étincelles,** induction coil.

BOBINER, bobiné-r, *va.* to reel (silk), etc.).

BOBINETTE, bobinèt', *sf.* wooden latch (of a door).

BOBINEUR, EUSE, bobinœr, œz', *smf.* reeler, winder (of silk, etc.).

BOBINEUSE, *sf.* reeling-machine.

BOBO, bobo, [onomat.], *sm.* (in nursery language) trifling ailment, hurt, *or* sore, sore place.

BOCAGE, bokazh', [for boscage ; Low Lat. : boscus], *sm.* grove : a shady wood of small extent.

BOCAGER, GÈRE, bokazhé, zhêr's *adj.* 1. woodland, wood : of or belonging to groves and woods ; 2. covered with groves or woods. **Nymphes bocagères,** wood nymphs. **La grotte bocagère,** the woodland grot. **Flûtes bocagères,** rustic pipes. **Ces rives bocagères,** those shady banks. **Le pays est frais et —,** the country is green and well-wooded.

BOCAL, bokal, [Ital. : bocale], *sm.* 1. wide-mouthed bottle, carboy, glass jar ; 2. vase, globe (for gold fish) ; 3. glass globe (used by engravers, shoemakers, etc. to concentrate light on their work) ; 4. mouth-piece (of a bugle, or other brass instrument). **Les bocaux de pharmacien,** apothecary's globes.

† **BOCANE,** bokân, [Bocan, a well-known dancing-master in the XVIIth c.], old dance in vogue in the 17th c.

BOCARD, bokar, [Ger.: pochen, to knock; O. Ger. : bochen, to crush], *sm. Metal.* stamp-mill, stamping-mill, crushing-machine (*or* mill).

BOCARDACE, bokardazh', *sm. Metal.* stamping, crushing (of ores).

BOCARDER, bokardé-r, [bocard], *va.* to stamp *or* crush (as metallic ores).

BOCHE, bosh, [of uncert. origin ; probably an abbrev. of caboche, contemptuously used for head]. *sm.* German. **C'est un —,** he is a German, a square-headed German.

BOCK, bok, [Ger. : Bockbier, sort of beer], *sm.* glass of beer.

BODIN, bodâ*n*, [Jean], French prose-writer (1520-1596).

BODRUCHE, bôdrush', V. *Baudruche.*

BOËTTE, BOUETTE, bœwet, [from Low Breton : boued], *sf. Fish.* bait for codfishing.

BŒUF, bœf ; *pl.* bœ-z ; the *f* of the *sing.* is always pronounced except in *bœuf gras* and *bœuf salé,* and by some persons even in those phrases ; in the *pl.* the *f* is always mute and the *s* heard as *z* before a vowel sound [Lat. : bos, bovis], *sm.* 1. ox : *a*) bullock, castrated bull ; *b*) the generic name for the bovine genus of animals. **— de labour** (or **de trait**), working-ox, draught-ox. **Un attelage de bœufs,** a team of oxen. **Accoupler les bœufs,** to yoke oxen. **Travailler comme un —,** *Fig.* to work like an ox, to work hard. **Un troupeau de bœufs,** a herd of oxen

(when in the field), a drove (when on the road to market). **Mettre la charrue** (or **la charrette**) **devant les bœufs**, to put the cart before the horse. **Le — gras**, the fat ox : a prize ox formerly taken in procession round Paris at Shrovetide. **Les bœufs sauvages**, wild oxen. **— à bosse**, the zebu (Indian *or* Brahmin ox). **— musqué**, musk ox. **— de mer, bœuf marin**, manatee, lamantin, sea-cow. *Prov.* : **Donner un œuf pour avoir un bœuf**, to throw a sprat to catch a herring.

2. *Fig.* a big powerful man ; a great lubberly fellow. **C'est un —**, he is as big (*or* as strong) as an ox. **Moustapha n'était qu'un gros — appelé sultan**, Mustapha was nothing but a great lubberly fellow called a sultan.

3. beef : the flesh of any animal of the ox kind. **Aloyau de —**, rib of beef. **Conserve de —**, potted, canned beef. **Culotte de —**, buttock of beef. **Extrait de —**, extract of beef. **— épicé**, spiced beef. **Jarret de —**, shin of beef. **Gîte de —**, leg of beef. **Graisse de —**, beef suet. **Une langue de —**, an ox tongue, a neat's tongue. **Un filet de —**, a tender loin of beef. **Paleron de —**, aitch bone of beef. **Surlonge de —**, sirloin of beef. **Un — aux choux**, a plate of beef and cabbage. **— à la mode**, boiled beef : beef stewed with carrots. **— bouilli**, boiled beef. **— en daube**, spiced beef. **— salé**, salt (*or* corned) beef. **— fumé**, hung beef. **— saignant**, under-done roast beef.

BŒUF, *adj. Pop.* great, stunning, enormous. **C'est un succès —**, it is an enormous success.

BOG, bog, *sm.* Pope Joan : a game at cards.

BOGHEI, boghé, [Eng. : buggy], *sm.* buggy : a kind of gig or dog-cart.

BOGUE, bog', [Provençal : boga], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* husk (of a chestnut) ; **2.** *Ichth.* sea-bream.

BOHÉ, boé, **BOHEA**, boeha, [Chinese], *adj. adj.* **Thé bohé**, bohea tea, bohea.

BOHÊME, boêm', *sf. Geog.* Bohemia ; *Fig.* **La Bohême**, the world of unsuccessful, improvident, or incapable artists, authors, and professional men.

BOHÊME, *smf.* **1.** gipsy, wanderer, vagrant ; **2.** dissolute *or* disorderly person. **Une troupe de bohêmes**, a band of gipsies. **Mener une vie de bohême**, to lead a disorderly *or* dissolute life. V. *Bohémien, smf.*

BOHÉMIEN, ENNE, boémian, èn', *adj.* Bohemian : *a*) of or belonging to Bohemia ; *b*) a native of Bohemia.

BOHÉMIEN, NNE, *smf.* **1.** gipsy, vagrant, vagabond ; **2.** idle, dissolute, *or* improvident person.

BOIARD, boyar, V. *Boyard.*

BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX, boilô-dépréô [Nicolas], poet and critic (1636-1711).

BOINDIN, boindân, [Nicolas], dramatic author (1676-1751).

BOIRE, bwâr, [Lat. : bibĕre, O. Fr. : beivre, boivre, boire], [*Je bois, tu bois, il boit, nous buvons, vous buvez, ils boivent* ; *je buvais* ; *je bus, tu bus, il but, nous bûmes, vous bûtes, ils burent* ; *je boirai* ; *je boirais* ; *bois, buvons, buvez* ; *que je boive, que tu boives, qu'il boive, que nous buvions, que vous buviez, qu'ils boivent* ; *que je busse, que tu busses, qu'il bût, que nous bussions, que vous bussiez, qu'ils bussent* ; *buvant, bu.*] *va.* **1.** to drink : *a*) to swallow a liquid ; *to drink* is often followed by the adverbs: *in, off, up, down*; *b*) to spend in drink. **Il boit du vin**, he drinks wine. **Vous buvez de la bière**, you drink beer. **Il but du poison**, he drank poison. **Buvez un verre d'eau**, drink a glass of water. **— une rasade, un rouge bord**, to drink a bumper, a brimmer. **— son vin à petits coups**, to sip one's wine. **— un doigt de vin**, to drink a thimbleful of wine, to take a sip (*or* sup) of wine. **— son soûl, tout son soûl**, to drink one's fill. **— la santé de quelqu'un**, to drink a person's health. **— le vin du marché**, to drink a glass of wine over a bargain. **— le vin d'étrier**, to drink the stirrup-cup, to take a parting glass. **Ce n'est pas la mer à —**, that is not such a difficult matter. [*Fig.* :] **Une riante troupe semblait — la joie à pleine coupe**, a gay company seemed to quaff joy from brimming cups. **— le calice jusqu'à la lie**, to drain the cup (of sorrow *or* humiliation) to the dregs. *b*) **Il but ainsi son héritage**, he thus drank away all his patrimony : he spent his all in drink. **Il a toute honte bue**, he has drained shame to the dregs ; he is shameless.

2. to swallow (shame), to pocket, endure *or* put up with (an affront). **Ayant bu la première honte**, having swallowed the first shame. **Il faut que je boive l'affront**, I must pocket the affront. *Mol. Préc. rid. sc.* 16. **Il boit, en expirant, le plus horrible affront**, he endures, when expiring, the most horrible affront.

3. to imbibe, to drink in, to suck up *or* in, to soak up, to absorb. **L'éponge boit l'eau**, the sponge sucks up water. **La terre, brûlée par le soleil, but la pluie**, the ground, parched by the sun, drank (*or* sucked) in the rain.

BOIRE, *vn.* **1.** to drink : *a*) to swallow liquor ; *b*) to tipple, to be addicted to drinking strong liquors. *a*) **— à la fontaine**, to drink at the fountain. **— dans un verre, dans le creux de sa main**, to drink out of a glass, out of the hollow of one's hand. **Ils ont passé la nuit à —**, they passed the night in drinking. **Chanson** (or **air**) **à —**, drinking (*or* convivial) song, an anacreontic. **— à longs traits, à la régalade**, to drink deep. **— sec**, to drink hard ; to drink neat spirits. **— à tire-larigot, — comme un templier, comme un trou, comme une éponge**, to drink hard ; to be a great drinker, to drink like a fish. **Verser à —**, to pour out drink. **Donnez-moi à —**, give me some drink, something to drink. **A — !** some drink ! give us some drink ! **Donner à —**, to sell drink, to keep a public-house, wine-shop, beer-shop, etc. **Ici on donne à — et à manger**, victuals and drink sold here. **Faire — un cheval**, to water a horse. **Mener — un cheval**, to lead a horse to water. **— à la santé** (or **— la santé**) **de quelqu'un**, to drink to the health of a person, to drink a person's health. **— au prompt retour, à l'heureux voyage de quelqu'un**, to drink to a person's speedy return, to his pleasant journey. **Donner quelque chose pour —** (or **donner un pour- —**) **à un ouvrier, à un cocher**, to give drink-money (*or* something to drink) to a workman, to a coachman. *b*) **Il est sujet à —**, he is addicted to drink (*or* to drinking). **Alors, il se mit à — de plus belle**, after that, he set to drinking more than ever. **Il a renvoyé son cocher parce qu'il buvait**, he has discharged his coachman because he drank (*or* was given to drink). **Il boira après vous**, *Fig* he will live longer than you. *Prov.* : **Qui a bu boira**, once a drunkard, always a drunkard. **On ne saurait si peu boire qu'on ne s'en sente**, when the liquor is in the wit's out. **Plus on boit, plus on veut —**, ever drunk, ever dry. **On ne saurait faire boire un âne s'il n'a soif**, a man may lead his horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink. **Il ne faut pas dire : fontaine je ne boirai pas de ton eau**, we can never say, that we shall not be obliged to do a thing. V. *Vin.*

2. to blot, to run, to sink. **Ce papier boit parce qu'il n'est pas collé**, this paper blots (*or* runs) because it is not sized.

3. *Technol.* **Faire — les peaux**, to soak skins. **Faire —**, *Needle-w.*, to full in, to hold in : to sew together two widths of silk, etc. of unequal length, so that they shall be even at each end.

BOIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be drunk. **Ce vin se boit au dessert**, this wine is drunk with the dessert. **Il se boit beaucoup de vin dans ce pays**, there is a great deal of wine drunk in that country.

BOIRE, *sm.* **1.** drink, drinking. **Le — et le manger**, victuals and drink, food (*or* meat) and drink. **Il est tellement préoccupé de cette affaire qu'il en oublie** (or **qu'il en perd**) **le boire et le manger**, he is so absorbed in that business that he forgets his meals (*or* forgets to eat and drink). **C'est elle qui lui apprête son boire et son manger**, she it is who prepares his meals for him.

2. creek, inlet (of a river) ; **3.** *Fish.* intake : channel connecting ponds, moats, etc. with a river.

BOIS, bwâ-z, [Low Lat. : boscum ; O. Fr. : bosc, bogs, bois], *sm.* **1.** wood : *a*) the hard substance of trees and shrubs ; *b*) timber for building and other uses ; *c*) fire-wood, fuel ; *d*) an extent of land covered with trees, bushes, etc. ; *e*) *Agr.* branches, shoots. *a*) **— vert, sec, résineux**, green, dry, resinous wood. **— dur, blanc, vermoulu**, hard, white (tender *or* soft), worm-eaten wood. **— mort sur pied**, dead wood. **— de chêne, de sapin, de châtaignier, d'acajou**, oak, deal, chestnut, mahogany. **— de palisandre**, rose-wood, violet ebony. **— de senteur**, perfumed wood. **— de tuya**, tuya wood. **En —, de —**, of wood, wooden. **— médicinaux, — sudorifiques**, medicinal woods, sudorific woods. **Ustensiles en —**, wooden utensils. **Meubles de —**, wooden furniture. **Jambe de —**, wooden leg. **Pont de —**, wooden bridge.

b) **— de construction, de charpente** (or **à bâtir**), timber, building timber. **— de sciage**, sawn timber. **— d'équarrissage**, square timber : said of trees that square six inches and upwards. **— de charronnage**, wheel-wright's timber. **— d'ébénisterie, de menuiserie**, timber (*or* wood) for cabinet-work, for joinery. **— rond, — en grume**, unhewn timber. **— en état** or **en étant**, standing (*or* growing) timber. **— gisant** or **abattu**, felled timber. **— cru**, unpainted wood-work. **— déchiré**, wood of vessels broken up. **— de refend**, cleft timber. **— de démolition**, old timber.

c) **— à brûler** (or **de chauffage**), fire-wood, wood fuel. **— sec**, dry wood. **— vert**, green wood. **Menu —**, small wood. **— neuf**, wood with the bark on conveyed by boat or by land carriage [as opposed to *bois flotté*]. **— pelard**, barked wood. **— flotté**, floated wood. **— rond, fendu**, round wood, split wood. **Mettre du — au feu**, to put wood on the fire. **On lui fournit le — et la chandelle**, they give him firing and light. **Un stère de —**, a stere (one cubic metre) of fire-wood. **Une voie de —**, a load (two steres) of wood. **Aller au —**, to fetch wood, to get in a stock of wood. **Faire sécher le —**, to season wood. **Faire du —**, *Naut.* to take fire-wood on board. *Fig.* and *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas mettre le doigt entre le bois et l'écorce**, never interfere in family quarrels. **Faire flèche de tout bois**, to make use of all the means at one's disposal, to leave no stone unturned. **Ne savoir plus de quel bois faire flèche**, not to know what to do (*or* which way to turn) ; to be reduced to shifts, to one's last shift. **Il est du bois dont on fait les flûtes**, he is of an easy temper, of a yielding character. **Il n'est pas ministre, général, etc., mais il est du bois dont on les fait**, he is not a minister, general, etc., but

be is of the right stuff (*or* material) for making them. **Trouver visage de bois,** to find the door shut, to find no one (*or* nobody) at home. **On verra de quel bois je me chauffe,** they shall see what sort of man I am. **Voyant de quel bois il se chauffait,** seeing what kind of man he was. **Je ne me chauffe pas du même bois que lui,** we are not chips of the same block. **Il n'est bois si vert qui ne s'allume,** the most patient will lose their temper sometimes. **Le bois tordu fait le feu droit,** crooked wood makes a straight fire. **Il ne faut juger du bois sur l'écorce,** one must not hang a man by his looks ; the proof of the pudding is in the eating. V. *Doigt, faim.*

d) **Un — de chênes, de châtaigniers,** a wood of oaks, of chestnuts, an oak wood, a chestnut wood. **Un — d'oliviers,** an olive wood *or* grove. **— épais,** thick wood. **— de haute futaie,** wood of timber trees. **— taillis,** coppice, copse, underwood. **Traverser un —,** to go through a wood. **En plein —,** in the middle of a wood. **Un — infesté de loups,** a wood infested by wolves. **Un bouquet de —,** a small wood, a cluster *or* clump of trees. **— marmenteau,** trees left for ornament, ornamental timber (in parks). **Les hôtes des bois,** the inhabitants of the woods : wild animals, especially birds. **Être volé comme dans un —,** to be robbed audaciously. *Prov.* : **N'aille au bois qui a peur des feuilles,** he that is afraid of wounds must not go to war.

e) **Le vieux — de la vigne,** the old wood of the vine. **De peur que la vigne ne jette trop de —,** for fear the vine should run too much to wood. **Pousser beaucoup de —,** to put forth a great many branches, shoots *or* suckers.

2. (of beds) bedstead ; 3. (of fire-arms) stock ; 4. staff (of a lance, etc.) ; the lance itself. **Rompre un — avec quelqu'un,** to break a lance with a person. **Charger un homme de —,** to load a man with blows, to rub him down with an oaken towel. **Les bois de justice,** the gallows : the wood-work of the guillotine.

5. horns, head (of a stag) ; 6. pins (at skittles). **Abattre bien du —,** to knock down lots of pins ; *Fig.* to get through a great deal of work in a little time.

7. *Naut.* hull (of a ship). **Tirer en plein —,** to fire at the hull of (*or* to hull) a ship. **— d'arrimage,** stow-wood, stowage billets.

8. [forms part of the popular names of a great variety of plants :] **— d'absinthe** or **— amer,** quassia, bitter-wood, staves-wood. **— d'aigle** or **d'aloès,** agila-wood, eagle-wood, agallochum. **— d'amarante,** amaranth. **— d'amourette (grand et petit),** mimosa (tamarin difolia and tenuifolia). **— de Brésil,** brazil, Brazil wood. **— de campêche,** logwood. **— de Chypre** (or **de cyprès**), prince-wood. **— doux,** cascarilla. **— de lance,** lance-wood. **— de lessive** (or **de lièvre**), laburnum. **— marbré** (or **satiné**), satin-wood. **— néphrétique,** horse-radish tree. **— de perdrix,** partridge wood. **— à poudre,** black alder. **— puant,** stink wood. **— saint,** guaiacum. **— de Sainte-Lucie,** mahaleb. **— de teck,** teak. **— de trompette** or **de canon,** trumpet-wood.

BOISAGE, bwâzazh', *sm.* **1.** wood-work (of a house, etc.) ; 2. *Shipb.* framing (of a ship) ; the frame-timbers ; 3. *Min.* casing, planking, propping (of the shafts and cuttings in mines).

BOISÉ, E, bwâzé, *adj.* **1.** wainscoted, panelled : lined with boards *or* planks ; **2.** wooded, covered with wood (as a country). **Pays —,** well-wooded country, woodland country.

BOISEMENT, bwâz'mân-t, *sm.* planting of woods (for timber or fuel).

BOISER, bwâzé-r, [bois], *va.* **1.** to wainscot : to cover a wall with boarding ; 2 *Shipb.* to put together the frame-timbers ; 3. to plant with trees (for timber or fuel).

BOISERIE, bwâz'ri, *sf.* **1.** wainscot, wainscoting ; 2. *Eccles. Arch.* wainscot screen. **— en panneaux,** panelled wainscotting.

BOISETTES, bwaset, *sfpl.* sticks ; small dry branches picked up by the poor.

BOISEUX, EUSE, bwâzœ, œz', *adj.* woody, ligneous ; of the nature of wood.

BOIS-ROBERT, bwarôbêr, [François le Métel de), poet and dramatic author (1592-1662).

BOISSEAU, bwasô, [Low Lat. : bussulus ; Fr. : boîte], *sm.* **1.** bushel : an old measure now replaced by the *décalitre* ; **2.** plug-hole (of a tap or stop-cock) ; 3. the cylindrical part of a bark-mill. **Vendre au —,** to sell by the bushel. **Un — de blé,** a bushel of wheat. V. *Lumière.* [*Pl. Boisseaux.*]

BOISSELAGE, bwâs'lazh', *sm.* measuring (of corn).

BOISSELÉE, bwâs'lé, *sf.* bushelful, bushel. **— de blé,** bushel of corn. **— de terre,** space of land requiring a bushel of seed.

BOISSELIER, bwâs'lyé, [boisseau], *sm.* bushel-maker, white-cooper.

BOISSELIÈRE, bwâse'lyèr', *sf. Ornith.* shrike *or* butcher-bird.

BOISSELLERIE, bwâsèl'ri, *sf.* **1.** white-cooper's trade, white cooperage : the making or selling of wooden measures, etc. ; **2.** wooden ware : buckets, bowls, measures for dry goods, etc.

BOISSON, bwâsôn, [boire], *sf.* **1.** drink : *a*) beverage, any liquid to be swallowed ; *b*) liquor of any particular kind, especially those that intoxicate ; *c*) drinking, drunkenness, habitual intoxication. **Sa — ordinaire n'est que de l'eau,** his usual drink (*or* beverage) is water only. **Il a toujours de la — en cave,** he always has wine (cider, ale, etc.) in his cellar. **Être adonné à la —,** to be given to drinking (*or* to drink), to be an habitual drunkard. **Être pris de —,** to be in liquor ,to be fresh, tipsy, intoxicated *or* drunk.

2. a weak drink extracted from the residue of grapes or from certain kinds of fruit ; 3. *Naut.* water acidulated with vinegar.

BOITE, bwat' ; the vowel is short, [Lat. : bibita, from bibĕre, to drink], *sf.* **1.** maturity, ripeness (of wine or other liquor). **Ce vin n'est pas encore en —,** this wine is not yet fit to drink.

2. *Vet, Surg.* foot-sore, foot-soreness ; foot-halt (in sheep). **Avoir la —,** to be foot-sore.

BOÎTE, bwât', the vowel is long, [Low Lat. : buxida ; Lat. : buxus], *sf.* **1.** box. **— de chêne,** oak box. **— de fer-blanc, tin box** ; (when the opening is small and round) tin-canister. **— à double fond,** box with a false bottom. **— garnie de diamants,** box set with diamonds. **Le couvercle, le fond d'une —,** the lid, the bottom of a box. **— de la poste** or **— aux lettres,** letter-box. **— à charbon,** coal-box, coal-scuttle. **Jeter une lettre à la —,** to post a letter. **— -borne,** pillar letter-box. **— de quartier,** district pillar-box. **— à clous,** nail-box. **— à couleurs,** box of colours. **— à farine,** flour dredger. **— à faux-cols,** collar-box. **— au lait,** milk-can. **— à glace,** *Phot.* plate-box. **— à sécher les clichés,** drying-box. **— à médicaments,** medicine chest. **— à musique,** musical box. **— à thé,** tea-caddy ; (when of tin or other metal) tea-canister. **— à ouvrage,** work-box. **— d'outils,** tool-box ; (if large) tool-chest. *Prov.* and *Fig.* : **Dans les petites boîtes sont les bons onguents,** the best goods are packed in small parcels (flatteringly said of persons of small stature). **Il faudrait que cette dame fût toujours dans une —,** that lady (is so delicate that she) ought always to be kept in a band-box (*or* under a glass-shade). **Il semble qu'il sorte d'une —,** he (is so daintily dressed that he) looks as if he had just stept out of a band-box.

2. case. **— de montre,** watch-case. **— de violon,** violin-case.

3. boxful, box. **— de prunes,** box (*or* carton) of plumes. **— de pilules,** box of pills. **— de bonbons,** box of sweet-meats, or comfits.

4. snuff-box. **J'ai oublié ma —,** I have forgotten my snuff-box.

5. *Pyrotch.* chamber, mortar : a short cannon fired in public rejoicings.

6. *Technol.* **— à vent,** wind-chest (of an organ). **— à essieu,** axle-box (of a wheel). **— de secours, — fumigatoire,** apparatus for reviving persons asphyxiated by submersion, strangling or noxious gases.

7. *St. Eng.* **— à clapet** or **à soupape,** valve-box. **— à étoupes** or **à garniture,** stuffing-box, gland and collar-box. **— à feu,** fire-box. **— à fumée,** smoke-box. **— à soupape d'arrêt,** stop-valve (*or* shut-off valve) box. **— à soupape alimentaire,** feed-valve, feed-box *or* feed-chest. **— à tiroir,** slide-valve nozzle.

8. *Autom.* box. **— de condensateur,** condenser box. **— de direction,** box for steering gear. **— d'essieu,** axle sleeve. **— d'embrayage,** clutch casing. **— d'échappement,** exhaust silencer. *Anat.* **La — du crâne, — crânienne,** the brain-pan, the skull.

9. *Naut.* **— du gouvernail,** rudder-case.

BOITEMENT, bwât'mân, [boiter], *sm* **1.** halting, limping ; **2.** irregular working (of a machine).

BOITER, bwâté-r, [boite, articulation], *vn.* to be lame, to halt, to limp (in walking). **Il boite du pied gauche,** he is lame of the left foot. **Mon mal de pied me fait —,** my bad foot makes me limp. **— des deux pieds,** to be lame of both feet. **Un cheval qui boite,** a lame horse. **— tout bas,** to be very lame.

BOITERIE, bwât'ri, *sf. Vet. Surg.* ameness, halting, limping.

BOITEUX, EUSE, bwâtœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** lame : halt, limping. **Cette femme est très boiteuse,** that woman is very lame.

2. *Fig.* halting, limping. **La marche lente et boiteuse de l'esprit humain,** the slow and halting march of the human intellect. **Phrase boiteuse,** a halting phrase. **Des vers —,** halting (*or* lame) verses : not having the proper number of syllables. **Le diable —,** the Devil on two sticks.

3. bordered at one end or one side only (as shawls, ribbons, etc.) ; **4.** *Typog.* **Colonne boiteuse,** column shorter than the others.

BOITEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* lame person, a cripple. **Un —, une boiteuse,** a lame man, a lame woman. **Les boiteux et les aveugles,** the lame (*or* the halt) and the blind. **Il ne faut pas clocher devant les boiteux,** never halt before cripples ; never do anything to remind people of their natural infirmities.

BOÎTIER, bwâtyé, [boîte], *sm.* **1.** box or surgical instruments, amputating-case ; **2.** watch-case maker.

BOIT-TOUT, bwâ-tou, *sm.* **1.** conical drinking glass without a foot so that it cannot be set down till emptied ; **2.** one who spends all his money in drink, an invet-erate toper.

BOL, boll, [Gr. : βῶλος, sod of earth], *sm.* **1.** *Mineral.* bole. **— d'Arménie** or **— oriental,** Armenian bole.

2. bolus : *a*) *Med.* a large pill ; *b*) *Physiol.* the pellet into which food is formed previous

to deglutition. **— alimentaire,** bolus (*or* pellet) of masticated food.

BOL, bol, [Eng. : bowl], *sm.* a hemispherical basin. **Un — de punch,** a bowl of punch. **Un — de lait,** a bowl (*or* basin) of milk.

BOLAIRE, bolèr, *adj. Mineral.* bolary.

BOLÉRO, boléro, [Span.], *sm.* bolero : a Spanish dance.

BOLET, bolê-t, [Lat. : boletus], *sm, Bot.* boletus. **— comestible,** esculent boletus boletus edulis. **— amadouvier,** hard amadou, polyporus igniarius,

BOLÉTIQUE, bolétik', [bolet), *adj.* boletic. **Acide —,** boletic acid.

BOLICHE, bolish', *sf. Fish.* kind of drag-net.

BOLIDE, bolid', [Gr. : βολίς, ἰδος], *sm.* aerolite : meteoric stone, fire-ball.

BOLIVIE, bolivi, *sf. Geog.* Bolivia.

BOLIVIEN, ENNE, bôliviœn, ien, *adj Geog.* Bolivian : pertaining to Bolivia. Bolivian : a native of Bolivia.

BOLLANDISTE, bolandist, *smpl.* Bollandist : one of those Jesuit writers who continued the lives of the saints *Acta Sanctorum*, commenced by John Bolland (1596-1665).

BOLOGNE, bolony', *pn. Geog.* Bologna (in Italy).

BOLONAIS, E, bolonè, èz', *adj.* and *s.* Bolognese.

BOLUS, bolus, V. *Bol.*

BOMBAGE, bô*n*bazh, [bomber], *sm. Technol.* blowing of glass-shades, bell-glasses, etc. ; glass-bending.

BOMBANCE, bô*n*bâ*n*s', [orig. doubtful ; Lat. : bombus, noise , O. Fr. : bobance, pride], *sf.* **1.** feasting, good cheer, good living ; **2.** jollification, merry-making, revelry. **Faire —,** to feast, to lead a merry life. **Au milieu de ces bombances nocturnes,** in the midst of these nocturnal revelries, *Hamil. Gramm.*

BOMBARDE, bô*n*bard', [Lat. : bombus, noise ; Low Lat. : bombarda], *sf.* **1.** *Milit.* catapult (used in the middle ages) ; **2.** *Mil.* bombard : a piece of ordnance formerly used ; **3.** *Mus.* bombardo : *a*) a reed instrument of the same category as the bassoon and hautbois ; *b*) the swell of the reed stops in an organ ; **4**. the mouth of a brick-kiln ; **5.** *Naut.* bomb-ketch, bomb-vessel.

BOMBARDEMENT, bô*n*bardœmâ*n*-t, *sm. Milit.* bombardment. **Le — dura trois jours,** the bombardment lasted three days.

BOMBARDER, bô*n*bardé-r, *va.* to bombard. **— une ville,** to bombard a town.

BOMBARDIER, bô*n*bardyé, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* bombardier ; **2.** *Entom.* bombardier-beetle.

BOMBASIN, bô*n*baza*n*, *sm.* **BOMBASINE,** bô*n*bazin', [Lat. : bombyx, silkworm], *sf.* bombazine : a mixed fabric of silk and wool for ladies' dresses.

BOMBE, bô*n*b', [Ital. : bomba ; Lat. : bombus, noise], *sf.* **1.** bomb, bomb-shell, shell. **Tomber comme une —,** to fall like a bomb ; to happen suddenly *or* unexpectedly. **Gare la — !** Look out for squalls !

2. a bomb-shaped bottle with a very short neck ; **3.** *Naut.* **Bombe de signaux,** black signal ball.

BOMBÉ, E, bô*n*bé, *adj.* **1.** bulged : swelled out, convex ; **2.** barrelled (as the surface of a road or gravel walk). **Verre bombé,** bent glass, a glass shade (of clocks, etc.).

BOMBEMENT, bô*n*bœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* bulging, swelling out, convexity ; barrelling (of roads).

BOMBER, bô*n*bé-r, *va.* **1.** to render convex ; **2.** to cause to bulge (swell *or* jut out) ; **3.** to barrel (a road, etc.) ; **4.** to give fuller relief (*or* greater convexity) to ; **5.** to bend (glass). **— une route,** to barrel a road. **— un ouvrage de sculpture,** to give fuller relief to sculpture. **— un panneau,** to give greater convexity to a pannel.

BOMBER, *vn.* **1.** to become convex ; **2.** to bulge (swell *or* jut) out. **Ce mur bombe,** this wall bulges out.

BOMBER (SE), *v. refl.* to grow convex ; to curve, to bend.

BOMBERIE, bô*n*b'ri, *sf.* bomb (*or* shell) foundry.

BOMBEUR, bonbœr, *sm.* glass-bender, glass-shade maker.

BOMBYCIDÉS, bô*n*bisidé, **BOMBICIENS,** bô*n*bisiâ*n*, *sm. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* bombycidæ ; family of the silk worms of the genus bombyx.

BOMBYX, bô*n*biks, [Lat. : from Gr. : βόμβυξ], *sm.* bombyx : silkworm.

BÔME, bôm', [Dutch. : boom], *sf. Naut.* boom, spanker-boom.

BOMERIE, bom'ri, [Dutch. : bodemrye ; bodem, keel of a ship], *sf. Mar. Naut.* bottomry.

BON, BONNE, bô*n*, bon' ; the *n* of the masculine is pronounced only when the following word is a substantive beginning with a vowel sound : *bon* et *brave*, bô*n* è brave ; *un bon ami*, œn b*n*ami, [Lat. : bonus, good], *adj. m.* and *f.* [*Comp. meilleur.*] **1.** good : *a*) profitable, wholesome, salutary, beneficial ; suitable, fit, proper, right ; favourable, fortunate, happy ; *b*) merciful, clement, benignant, benevolent, humane, kind ; good-natured, affectionate ; *c*) zealous in the performance of duties, functions, etc. ; *d*) possessing the qualities that constitute excellence (said of persons and things) ; *e*) excelling in the knowledge or practice of any science, study, art, accomplishment, etc. ; *f*) considerable, great, long, high, hard ; *g*) distinguished, honourable, worthy, respectable, loyal ; high, elevated ; *h*) full, complete ; *i*) safe, solvent, able to fulfil engagements (as traders, trading companies, etc.) ; valid, safe (as bills or securities) ; available ; *j*) witty, pleasing, amusing ; *k*) pleasing to the taste or smell, nice, palatable ; *l*) strict, accurate.

a) **On lui a fait une très bonne proposition,** they have made him a very good (*or* advantageous) offer. **C'est une bonne affaire pour vous,** it is a good affair for you. **Pourrai-je vous être — à quelque chose ?** can I be useful (of any use) to you? **A quoi — ?** what is the use (*or* the good) ? **C'est un — métier,** it is a good (profitable, lucrative) trade. **Une bonne nourriture,** good (wholesome) food. **L'air est très — ici,** the air here is good (pure *or* salubrious). **L'exercice est — pour la santé,** exercise is good for the health. **Il m'a donné de bons conseils,** he has given me good (salutary) advice. **Le quinquina est — contre la fièvre,** Peruvian bark is good against fever. **Il est — que vous sachiez,** it is proper (*or* right) that you should know. **Manteau — pour toutes les saisons,** a cloak proper (suitable *or* fit) for all seasons. **Terrain — pour la vigne,** soil suitable for the vine. **Moisson bonne à couper,** crop fit (*or* ready) to cut. **Homme qui est — à tout,** a man fit for anything. **Trouver tout —,** to be easily satisfied *or* pleased. **Tout lui est —,** nothing comes amiss to him. **Cela n'est — à rien,** that is good (fit *or* useful) for nothing. **— compte,** cheap. **J'ai acheté cela à très — compte,** I bought that very cheap. **La bonne route,** the right road. **Vous arrivez au — moment,** you arrive at the right moment. **Trouver —,** to think right, good *or* proper ; to allow, to permit. **Trouvez — que je vous assure que...,** allow (*or* permit) me to assure you that... **Comme — vous semble,** as seems good to you, as you think good, right, *or* proper ; as you like. **Voulez-vous que je vous dise votre bonne aventure ?** shall I tell you your fortune ? **Bonne nouvelle,** good (*or* favourable) news).**—résultat,** good (fortunate *or* favourable) result. **Cela n'est pas de — augure,** that is not of good omen, that bodes no good. **Prendre les choses en bonne part,** to take things in good part. **Avoir bonne opinion de quelqu'un,** to have a good (*or* favourable) opinion of a person. **— an, bonne année,** V. *An, Année.*

b) **Prier le — Dieu,** to pray to God, to pray God. **S'il plaît au — Dieu,** please God if it please God, God willing. **Vous êtes mon — ange,** you are my good (*or* guardian) angel. **Mon — génie,** my good genius. **Un — roi,** a good (*or* benignant) king. **Une femme bonne et charitable,** a good (*or* benevolent) and charitable woman. **Elle est aimable et bonne,** she is amiable and good-natured. **Il est — pour tous,** he is good (*or* kind) to all. **Ce sont de bonnes gens,** they are good (*or* kind-hearted) people. **C'est une bonne âme,** she is a good soul. **Il a un — cœur** (or **le cœur bon**), he has a good heart. [*Ironic.* :] **Il est — là, avec les propositions qu'il nous fait,** it is very kind of him to make us such proposals ; I like his making us such proposals. V. *Bonhomme.*

c) **— chrétien,** good christian. **— père, — fils,** good father, good son. **Bonne mère,** good mother. **Un — magistrat,** a good magistrate. **Un — administrateur,** a good administrator. **Un — domestique,** a good servant.

d) **De bonnes troupes,** good troops. **— cheval,** good horse. **Bonne monnaie,** good money. **Bonne terre,** good (*or* fertile) land. **Bonne vue,** good sight. **Avoir l'oreille bonne,** to have a good ear. **Une bonne constitution, un — naturel,** a good constitution, a good disposition. **Avoir — pied, — œil,** to be sound of wind and limb (*or* as sound as a roach) ; to be active and vigilant. **Un — voilier,** a good sailer ; a fast-sailing vessel. **Une bonne montre,** a good watch.

e) **— chimiste, médecin, géomètre,** good (skilful *or* clever) chemist, physician, geometrician. **— avocat,** able (*or* clever) lawyer (barrister *or* advocate). **— orateur, poète, auteur,** good orator, poet, author. **— pilote,** a good (*or* skilful) pilot. **— architecte,** clever architect. **C'est une bonne épée** or **une bonne lame, une bonne plume,** he is a good swordsman, a good writer. **Apprendre la législation sous un bon maître,** to learn legislation under an able master. **— nageur, danseur, marcheur,** good swimmer, dancer, walker.

f) **Une bonne provision de livres,** a good stock (*or* store) of books. **Une bonne partie de ces contrées,** a good (*or* considerable) part of those countries. **Boire de bons coups,** to drink good (long *or* deep) draughts. **J'ai bonne envie de voir...,** I have a great desire (*or* mind) to see... **Un — nombre de voyageurs,** a good number of travellers. **Avoir — courage,** to have great courage, to be very courageous. **Elle lui infligea une bonne correction,** she gave him a sound flogging. **Une bonne fièvre,** a high fever. **Un — soufflet,** a good (*or* hard) blow. **J'ai une bonne course à faire,** I have a good (*or* long) way to go.

g) **Bonne famille,** good family. **La bonne société,** good company. **Homme de bonne compagnie,** a well-bred man ; a man moving in good society. **Votre sang est trop —, n'en craignez rien de lâche,** your blood is too noble, fear no meanness from it. **Un — bourgeois,** a good (worthy *or* respectable) citizen. **Une députation supplia le roi de revenir**

dans sa bonne ville de Paris, a deputation prayed the king to return to his good (*or* loyal) city Paris.

h) **Il en a augmenté le nombre d'une bonne moitié**, he has increased the number by a good half. **J'ai fait quatre bonnes lieues**, I have done (walked *or* ridden) four good leagues. **Un — quart d'heure**, a good quarter of an hour.

i) **Une bonne maison de commerce**, a safe (substantial *or* solvent) mercantile firm. **Être — pour pouvoir payer**, to be well able to pay. **Vous savez que je suis — pour cette somme**, you know that I am good (*or* safe) for that amount. **Une bonne caution**, valid security, substantial bail. **Faire une dette bonne**, to garantee a debt. **Faire bonne garantie**, to give good security. **— pour mille francs**, good for a thousand francs. **Billet — pour deux personnes**, ticket (*or* order) available for (*or* admitting) two persons (to a theatre, concert, etc.).

j) **Un — mot**, a witty remark, a witticism. **Bonne répartie**, a good repartee (*or* retort). **— conte**, a good story. **Vous dites des bons mots et moi j'écris de mauvais contes**, you converse wittily, and I write stupid stories. *Volt. Lett. 7 mars* 1764.

k) **Ce gâteau est très —**, this cake is very good or nice. **Ce fruit a — goût**, this fruit has a nice taste. **Bonne odeur**, nice (*or* pleasant) smell. **Sentir —**, to smell good (*or* nice).

l) **Puisqu'on fait bonne garde aux murs**, since they keep good (*or* strict) watch on the walls. **Exécutez cet ordre, et m'en rendez — compte**, execute this order, and give me a strict account of it.

2. (in a disparaging sense) foolishly good-natured, simple, silly, innocent, credulous. **Vous êtes bien — de croire ce que dit chacun**, you are very silly (foolish, innocent) to believe what every one says. **Vous êtes —, vous !** how nice you are ! **Voilà mille et mille bonnes gens qui n'en voient pas l'importance**, there are thousands on thousands of simple folks who do not see its importance. **C'est —, vous n'avez pas besoin de me le répéter**, that will do, you have no need to repeat it. **Je l'ai dit une bonne fois pour toutes**, I have said it once for all.

3. (in an ill sense), regular, thorough. **C'est un — vaurien**, he is a regular scamp. **Un — coquin**, a thorough rascal, an arrant knave.

4. **Bon à tirer**, *Typogr.* ready *or* fit for press : a formula written on proof sheets to indicate that no further changes or corrections will be made by the author, editor, etc. [Subs. :] **Un — à tirer, des bons à tirer**, press proof, press proofs.

Idiom. phr. **La donner, la bailler bonne**, to deceive (*or* take in). **Vous me la donnez bonne**, you are trying to deceive me, to impose on me. **La garder bonne**, to bear malice, to have a grudge. **En voilà une bonne !** that 's a good one (a lie) ! **En dire de bonnes à**, to give (a person) a good rating, a good lecture. **A la bonne**, innocently, artlessly. **Je la lui garderai bonne**, I owe him a grudge. *Prov.* : **Bon jour, bonne œuvre**, the better the day, the better the deed. **Courte et bonne**, short and merry, said of a life of sensual indulgence. **Il fait bon vivre et ne rien savoir**, when ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise. **Il est bon de parler, et meilleur de se taire**, speaking is good, but silence is better. *La Font. Fab.* VIII, 10. **Ce qui est bon à prendre est bon à garder**, what is good to take is good to keep. *Beaumarchais. Bar. de Sév.* VI, 1. V. *Chat, Compte, Entendeur, Fuite, Maître, Malheur, Mine, Vin.*

BON, *sm.* 1. good : *a*) the opposite of *evil*, often in an abstract sense ; *b*) good qualities, good points. **Il a préféré le — à l'utile**, he preferred the good to the useful. **Raisonner avec eux sur le —, sur le beau**, to reason with them on the good and the beautiful. **Le — et le mauvais**, the good and the bad. **Cet homme a du —**, that man has good qualities, there is some good in that man. [*Colloq.* :] **Hier nous avons bu du —**, yesterday we drank some good wine. **Avoir du —**, to have the advantage, to have the best of it. **Il faut prendre le — avec le mauvais**, you must take the good with the bad. **Prendre son —**, to seize one's advantage.

2. best, best of it. **Le — de l'affaire**, the best of the business, the fun of the affair, the cream of the joke. **Le — est qu'en courant il a perdu sa botte**, the fun of the thing is that in running he lost his boot. **Le mari ne se doute point de la manigance, voilà ce qui est de —**, the husband has no suspicion of the trick ; that is the best of it.

3. comfort, ease, rest. **L'accès de fièvre passé, on a deux jours de —**, the fit of ague past, the patient is at ease for two days. **Quelques jours de —**, a few days' enjoyment (*or* comfort). **Il fait —**, it is good, nice, comfortable, pleasant, advantageous ; it is nice (*or* pleasant) weather. **Il fait — pour se promener**, it is pleasant weather for walking. **Il ne fait pas — avoir affaire à cet homme**, it is not pleasant to have anything to do with that man. **Il fait — l'entendre là-dessus**, it does good to hear him talk on that subject. **Il y fait —**, it is a good opportunity. **Il fait — ici**, it is good to be here ; one is comfortable here.

4. *sm. pl.* the good. **Tous les bons**, all good men (*or* people). **Dieu récompensera les bons et punira les méchants**, God will reward the good and punish the wicked. *Prov.* : **Les bons paient souvent pour les méchants**, all are not thieves whom dogs bark at. **Aux derniers les bons**, the last are the best ; the last comers are sometimes the best served.

5. order (for the payment of money) ; cheque, draft (on a bank) ; debenture ; any written acknowledgment of indebtedness ; ticket (entitling the holder to receive something). **— d'un banquier**, order, cheque, *or* draft on a banker. **— du trésor**, treasury bond (in France), exchequer bill (in England). **— de chemin de fer**, railway debenture (payable at short date). **— de pain, de soupe**, ticket for bread, for soup. **— à tirer**. V. *Bon, adj.* **Mettre son — à tout**, to be easy-going yielding, complaisant ; to consent to everything.

BON, *adv.* good. **Sentir —**, to smell good *or* nice. **Tenir —**, to hold out, to stand firm (in speaking of persons) ; to hold good (of things). **Coûter —**, to cost dear.

2. good, right. **— vous arrivez bien**, good ! you come just in time. **—, vous voulez me faire accroire**, all right ! you want to deceive me.

TOUT DE BON, *adv. phr.* in earnest, in good earnest, really, seriously, downright. **Se quereller tout de —**, to quarrel downright. **Il vit bien qu'elle lui parlait tout de —**, he saw clearly that she spoke in good earnest. **Parlez-vous tout de — ?** are you speaking seriously ? **Tout de —, votre doctrine est bien commode**, really, your doctrine is very convenient.

BONACE, bonas', [Ital. : bonaccia], *sf. Naut.* calm, smooth sea ; *fig.* calm. **Nous eûmes une grande —**, we had a dead calm. **Je changeai d'un seul mot la tempête en —**, by a single word I changed the tempest into a calm. *Corn. Ment.* II. 5.

BONALD, bonald [Vicomte Louis de], philosopher and writer (1754-1840).

BONAPARTISME, bonapartism', *sm.* Bonapartism.

BONAPARTISTE, bonapartist', *adj.* and *smf.* Bonapartist.

BONASSE, bonass', [bon], *adj.* foolishly-good-natured, soft, silly.

BONASSEMENT, bonas'mân-t, *adv.* foolishly, sillily.

BONBANC, bônban, [bon ; banc], *sm.* a soft free-stone dug near Paris.

BONBEC, bônbèk, [bon ; bec], *sf.* talkative (*or* gossiping) woman.

BONBON, bônbôn, [bon repeated as in English goody goody], *sm.* sweetmeat : sugar-plum, comfit, succade.

BONBONNE, bônbon', [Provençal : boumbouno, changed into bombonne], *sf.* 1. carboy : large bottle for acids, etc. ; tin oil-van.

BONBONNIÈRE, bônbonyêr, *sf.* 1. box for sweetmeats, comfit-box ; 2. *Fig.* an elegant little house ; a kind of carriage.

BON-CHRÉTIEN, bôn-krétian, *sm.* bon-chrétien : a kind of winter pear. [Pl. *bons-chrétiens.*]

BOND, bôn, [bondir], *sm.* 1. bound : *a*) leap, spring, skip, bounce (of persons or animals) ; *b*) rebound, bounce (of a ball etc.). **Il s'élança d'un seul — par-dessus la muraille**, he cleared the wall at a single bound. **En trois bonds, il fut en bas de l'escalier**, in three bounds he was at the bottom of the stairs. **La course du chat n'est qu'une succession de bonds**, the pace of the cat is only a succession of bounds (*or* leaps). **Son cheval a fait un —**, his horse gave a bound. **Par sauts et par bonds**, *Fig.* by fits and starts, in a desultory manner, desultorily. **Prendre la balle au —**, to strike the ball on the rebound, on the bounce ; *Fig.* to do anything at the right moment (*or* in the very nick of time) ; to improve an opportunity. **Faire faux —**, to turn from the right course. **Il m'a fait faux —**, he gave me the slip. **Faire faux — à quelqu'un**, to disappoint (*or* fail) a person. **Faire faux — à son honneur**, to forfeit one's honour.

BONDE, bônd', [O. Dutch : bonge, provincial Ger. : Bunde], *sf.* 1. sluice : *a*) opening or vent for the escape of water, as from a pond, etc. ; *b*) penstock, flood-gate, water-gate (of a mill) ; 2. *Fig.* vent, free course. **Lever, hausser, lâcher la —**, to raise, to open the sluice.

3. bung-hole : the opening through which a cask is filled ; 4. bung : the stopple of a bung-hole ; in this sense *bondon* is also used.

BONDER, bôndé-r, [bonde], *va. Naut.* to load (a ship) cram-full : to overload. **Un navire bondé**, a ship laden to the utmost. **Le théâtre était bondé de spectateurs**, the threatre was crowded with spectators.

BONDIR, bôndir, [Lat. : bombitāre, to make a noise], *vn.* 1. to bound : *a*) to leap, to jump, to skip, (as persons or animals) ; *b*) to rebound, to bounce (as balls, etc.) ; *c*) *Fig.* to leap. **Voyez ce cheval — dans la prairie**, look at that horse bounding (capering, gambolling or frisking) in the meadow. **Mon chien bondit de joie en me voyant**, my dog bounded with (*or* for) joy on seeing me. **— de rage**, to bound with rage, to give a furious start. **Cette balle est trop molle, elle ne bondit pas**, this ball is too soft, it will not bounce. **Le cœur me bondit de joie**, my heart leaped for joy. **Faire — le cœur**, 1. to make one's heart leap (for joy) ; 2. (in a bad sense) to make one's stomach rise, to turn one sick, to make one sick at heart. **Une saleté qui faisait — le cœur**, a filthiness that turned one sick.

BONDISSANT, E, bô*n*disa*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* bounding : *a*) leaping, skipping, frisking ; *b*) rushing (as water). **Les torrents bondissants**, the rushing torrents.

BONDISSEMENT, bô*n*dis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** bounding : *a*) leaping, skipping (of animals) ; *b*) bouncing, rebounding (of a ball, etc.) ; **2.** leaping, bounding (of the heart, with joy) ; **3.** rising, turning (of the stomach, from nausea, disgust, or loathing).

BONDON, bô*n*dô*n*, [bonde], *sm.* **1.** bung : stopper or stopple of a cask ; **2.** bung-hole ; **3.** a Neufchâtel cheese in the form of a bung.

BONDONNER, bô*n*doné-r, *va.* to bung (a cask).

BONDONNIÈRE, bô*n*donyêr', *sf.* bung-borer : a cooper's tool.

BONDRÉE, bô*n*dré, *sf. Ornith.* pern, honey-buzzard : *Pernis apivorus.*

BONDUC, bô*n*duk, *sm. Bot.* bonduc, nicker-tree, Molucca-bean plant : *Guilandina bonducella.*

BON-HENRI, bonâ*n*ri, *sm. Bot.* good-henry, wild spinach, English mercury.

BONHEUR, bonœr, [bon ; heur], *sm.* **1.** good fortune, good luck ; fortune, luck (in a general sense). **Il a eu le — d'éviter ce danger,** he had the good fortune to avoid that danger. **Il s'en est tiré avec le plus grand — du monde,** he has got through it with the greatest good luck. **Avoir du —,** to be lucky. **Il a eu un — constant,** he has always been lucky. **Avoir plus de — que de prudence,** to be more lucky than wise. **Porter — à,** to bring good luck to. **Un coup de —,** a lucky hit (stroke, throw, *or* cast). **Jouer de —,** to play luckily, to be in luck. **Il abuse de son —,** he presumes on his good fortune his good luck makes him presumptuous. **Son — semble l'abandonner,** his good luck seems to be forsaking him ; he seems to be out of luck.

2. piece of good luck, of good fortune ; lucky event, circumstance, *or* thing. **Un — inespéré,** an unexspected piece of luck. **Il lui est arrivé un grand —,** a piece of great good luck has befallen him.

3. prosperity, welfare, well-being. **Le — de l'État,** the prosperity (*or* welfare) of the state.

4. success. **Le — des armes françaises,** the success of the French arms.

5. happiness, felicity. **La vertu seule fait le — ici-bas,** virtue alone is happiness here-below. **Véritable —,** true happiness. **Jouir du — de la vie,** to enjoy the happiness of life. **Rien ne trouble son —,** nothing disturbs his happiness.**—sans mélange,**happiness without alloy, unalloyed happiness. **— éternel,** everlasting happiness, eternal felicity. **Le comble du —,** the height of happiness. **Il a eu le — de conserver longtemps sa mère,** he had the happiness of seeing his mother long preserved to him. **Depuis que j'ai eu le — de vous voir,** since I had the happiness (*or* pleasure) of seeing you. **Au petit —,** come what may.

6. Bonheur-du-jour, what-not : a piece of furniture in which papers and other articles are kept for convenient use.

PAR BONHEUR, *adv. phr.* luckily, fortunately. **Par — pour lui, je me trouvai là,** luckily for him I was at hand.

BONHOMIE, bonomi, [bonhomme], *sf.* **1.** (in a good sense) good-nature, easy temper, primitive simplicity ; **2.** (in an ill sense) foolish simplicity, credulity. **Une douce, une aimable —,** a sweet, an amiable simplicity of character. **Il a la — de croire tout ce qu'on lui raconte,** he is simple enough to believe everything that is told him.

BONHOMME, bonom', [bon ; homme], *sm.* **1.** (in a favourabke sense) good-natured man, worthy man, simple easy man. **Le moine trouva un — qui, gagné par la compassion, alla avertir M. de...,** the monk found a worthy man, who, moved by compassion, went and told M. de... **Faire le —,** to affect simplicty of character, to pretend to be a good easy man. **Faux —,** one who affects to be a good easy man, a hypocritical old fellow. [*Pl. Bonshommes.*]

2. a simple, credulous, easy-going man. **C'est un — qui se laisse mener,** he is an easy-going man who lets himself be led by the nose. **Son — de mari ne se doutait de rien,** her husband, good easy man, suspected nothing.

3. old man, old fellow, old fogey, old codger, good-man. **Le — est bien vert,** the old fellow is very vigorous. **Un vieux —,** an old fellow, an old fogey, an old codger.

4. (formerly applied by soldiers to the peasantry). **Vivre aux dépens du —,** to live on the peasantry. **Jacques Bonhomme,** a collective name for the French peasantry.

5. man, fellow (in speaking of or to a boy). **Ce petit — travaille bien,** this little fellow works well, studies well. **Aller son petit — de chemin,** to get along joggingly ; to go jog-trot. *Prov.* : **Petit — vit encore,** almost was never banged ; a creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

6. ill-drawn figure of a man ; **7.** manikin, puppet : a toy for children ; **8.** *Bot.* mullen.

† **BONHOMMEAU.** bonhomō; [bonhomme], *sm.* an old diminutive of bonhomme, a pitiable man. V. *Bonhomme.*

BONI, boni, [Lat. : genitive of bonus, good], *sm.* bonus : overplus, surplus : *a*) *Fin.* what remains of a vote or appropriation of money after the purpose for which it was intended has been accomplished ; *b*) *Pawnbr.* the sum returned to a pawner when his pledge sells for more than the amount of the loan with the interest thereon.

BONIFACE, bonifas, [Lat. : bona facies, good face], *adj. Pop.* simple, aetless, credulous.

BONIFACE, *sm. Pop.* simple-minded man, green-horn, flat.

BONIFICATION, bonifikâsyô*n*, [bonifier], *sf.* **1.** improvement (of land by tilling, of wine by keeping) ; **2.** *Com.* extra tare.

BONIFIER, bonifié-r, [bon], *va.* [*Je bonifiais, nous bonifiions*; *que je bonifie,que nous bonifiions*], *va.* **1.** to improve (as land by tillage, etc.). **— les terres en les fumant, en les marnant,** to improve land by manuring, by marling.

2. to make good : to make up *or* supply what is wanting. **Si la somme n'y est pas, je vous bonifierai ce qui manque,** if the sum fall short, I will make good the deficiency.

BONIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to improve, to get better. **Plusieurs choses se bonifient lorsqu'on les garde,** many things improve by keeping.

BONIMENT, bonimâ*n*-t, [bon], *sm.* **1.** mountebank's speech or tricks (to attract spectators) ; **2.** *Fig.* puffing, claptrap, humbug.

BONISSEUR, bonisseur' [bon], *sm.* mountebank, charletan. **— de théâtre,** showman.

BONITE, bonit', [Low Lat. : boniton], *sf. Ichth.* bonito, stripe-bellied tunny.

BONJOUR, bô*n*zhour, [bon ; jour], *sm.* **1.** good-day, good morning ; **2.** morning call, short visit. **Je vous souhaite le —,** I wish you good-day. **—, monsieur,** good morning, sir. **— à M. le docteur,** my compliments to the doctor. **Vol au —,** theft by a person who enters a house under pretence of calling on a inmate. **C'est simple comme —,** *Fam.* it is as easy as kissing my hand.

BONJOURIER, bô*n*zhouryé, *sm.* a thief who enters a house under pretence of visiting a resident.

BONNE, bon', [fem. form of bon], *sf.* **1.** maid-servant, servant-maid, servant-girl ; **2.** nurse-maid, nursery-maid, child's maid. chilfdren's maid. **— à tout faire,** general servant, maid of all work. **— d'enfants,** nursery maid. **Contes de —,** nursery tales.

BONNE-DAME, bon'dam', *sf. Bot.* orache, mountain spinach.

BONNEMENT, bonmâ*n*-t, [bon, bonne], *adv.* **1.** simply, fairly, frankly, sincerely ; **2.** precisely, exactly, really : in this sense always accompanied by a negative. **Elle convient — de sa faute,** she frankly avows her fault. **Il dit tout — ce qu'il sentait dans le moment,** he simply expressed his feelings at the moment. **Un honnête homme vous dit une chose — et comme elle est,** an honest man tells you a thing plainly and as it is. **Il a tout — menti,** he just simply told a lie. **Je ne puis — oublier cette offense,** I really cannot forget that offence.

BONNEMÈRE, bon'mère, [Joseph- Eugène), historian (1813-1891).

BONNET, bonè ; the *t* is never heard in conversation ; in the pl. the *s* is pronounced as *z* with the following vowel : *bonnets élégants*, bonē-z-élégâ*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** cap : *a*) head-covering for men and boys, generally without brim or peak ; *b*) head-dress for women ; *c*) the ensign of certain dignities or professions.**— de coton, de laine, de soie,** cotton, woollen, silk cap. **— de nuit,** night-cap. **— du matin, — de dentelle,** morning cap, dress cap (worn by women). **Monter un —,** to trim a cap. **— de police,** *Milit.* foraging cap. **— à poil,** bear-skin cap, grenadier's cap. **— d'âne,** dunce's cap, fool's cap. **— phrygien, — rouge,** Phrygian cap ; cap of liberty : the symbol of revolution. **— de docteur,** doctor's cap. **— carré,** cap of a doctor of divinity. **Prendre le —,** to take a doctor's degree. **Les gros bonnets,** the bigwigs, the dons, the nobs : the heads of a corporation or profession. V. *Chapeau.*

Proverbs and idiomat. phrases. — **Être triste comme un — de nuit,** to be sad *or* down in the dumps ; to be as dull as ditch water. **Mettre son — de travers,** to be cross, ill-humoured, waspish. **Avoir la tête près du —,** to be hot-headed, hasty, passionate. **Prendre une chose sous son —,** to take a thing into one's head, to take up with an idle whim. **Parler à son —,** to talk to one's self. **Consulter son —,** to consult one's pillow. **Ce sont deux têtes dans un —,** they are hand and glove together, they have but one mind between them. **C'est — blanc et blanc —,** there are six of one and half a dozen of the other ; they are just alike. **Mettre la main au —,** to touch (*or* raise) one's cap (in salutation). **Coup de —,** touching one's cap. **Le — à la main,** cap in hand. **Avoir toujours le — à la main,** to be always bowing and scraping. **Opiner du —,** to signify assent or adhesion without stating one's reasons. **Cette affaire a passé du — au —,** that affair was decided (*or* settled) without discussion, without opposition. **Y jeter son —,** to give it up, to avow one's self beaten (*or* nonplussed). **Tous les avocats, après avoir tourné le cas en mille manières, y jettent leur —,** all the lawyers, after viewing the case in a thousand ways, give it up as insolvable. *La Font. Fab.* II. 20. **Jeter son — par-dessous les moulins,** to throw off all moral restraint, all sense of propriety ; to defy public opinion.

[This expression often occurs in the conclusion of old nursery tales with a very different meaning :] **Et je jette mon — par-dessus les moulins**, and so my story ends ; and that is all I know about it.

2. *Bot.* **— d'électeur**, elector's hat, Turk's cap, squash : a kind of pumpkin. **— de prêtre**, spindle-tree.

3. *Anat.* honeycomb-bag, reticulum : the second stomach of ruminants.

† **BONNETADE**, bon'tad', *sf.* raising (*or* taking off) one's hat or cap.

BONNETAGE, bon'tazh', *sm.* *Artill.* cap (covering the vent of a cannon).

BONNETEAU, bonetô, *sm.* the three-card trick, card-sharper's game.

† **BONNETER**, bon'té-r, *va.* 1. to salute by taking off one's cap ; 2. to pay servile court to (a person), to cringe to, to fawn upon.

BONNETERIE, bonètri, bon'tri, *sf.* 1. hosiery : stockings and all knitted goods, made by hand or machinery ; 2. hosiery-trade *or* manufacture.

BONNETEUR, bon'tœr, *sm.* 1. toad-eater, toady : a fawning knave ; 2. card-sharper, sharper.

BONNETIER, IÈRE, bon'tyé, tyêr', *smf.* hosier (man *or* woman).

BONNETTE, bonèt;, *sf.* 1. *Fortif.* bonnet ; 2. *Naut.* studding-sail ; 3. *Fort.* fortified outwork ; 4. *Phot.* cap : extra lens to modify the focussing of distance. **— maillée**, bonnet-sail. **— lardée**, a sail covered with tarred oakum (used to fother a leak).

BON-PLEIN, bôn-plan, *sm.* *Naut.* **Porter —**, to keep the sails full (of wind).

BON-QUART, bôn-kar. V. *Quart.*

BONSOIR, bônswâr, [bon ; soir], *sm.* good-evening, good-night. **Donner, dire, souhaiter le — à quelqu'un**, to bid, to wish a person good-night. **— à M. votre frère**, say good-night to your brother for me. **Dire — à la compagnie**, to wish the company good-night ; *Fig.* to take leave of the world, to die. **Tout est dit, bonsoir**, there is nothing more to be said, let us drop the subject.

BONTÉ, bônté, [Lat. : bonitas, goodness], *sf.* 1. goodness : *a*) the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection ; *b*) the moral qualities which constitute excellence, moral virtue, justice ; *c*) kindness of heart, benevolence ; *d*) active kindness, acts of kindness, kind acts ; *e*) good-nature. *a*) **— des terres**, goodness (fertility) of land. **— d'une marchandise, d'un vin**, the goodness (good quality) of merchandise, of wine. **— de l'air**, purity (*or* salubrity) of the air. *b*) **La — de Dieu**, the goodness of God. **La bonté est un des attributs de Dieu**, goodness is one of the divine attributes. **La — d'une cause**, the goodness (*or* justice) of a cause. **Plein de —**, full of goodness (benevolence, kindness). **Il a tant de —**, he is so good, so kind. **Traiter quelqu'un avec —**, to treat a person with kindness. **— divine, — de Dieu !** gracious goodness ! good gracious ! (exclamations of surprise). *d*) **Il vous a comblé de bontés**, he has loaded you with kindness, with favours. **Vous avez eu la — de m'écrire**, you have had the kindness to write to me. **Il nous a reçus avec beaucoup de —**, he received us with great kindness. [*Ironic.* :] **Ayez la — de ne plus revenir ici**, have the kindness never to come here again. **Ayez la — de vous taire**, have the kindness (*or* be so good as) to keep silent. *e*) **Homme d'une extrême —**, a man of extreme good-nature. **Vous avez trop de — pour lui**, you are too easy, too indulgent with him. **C'est pousser la — trop loin**, that is being over-indulgent.

2. *Phrenol.* benevolence : an organ placed in the middle of the upper part of the brain.

BONZE, bônz', [Jap.], *sm.* bonze : a Buddhist priest.

BONZERIE, bônzœri, *sf.* monastery of bonzes.

BOOTÈS, boōtês, *sm.* *Astron.* Bootes : a northern constellation.

BOQUET, boké, *sm.* a wooden shovel, used by salters.

BOQUETEAU, bokœtô, [dim. of bosquet], *sm.* spinney : a grove or small wood.

BOQUETTIER, bokètyé, *sm.* wild apple tree ; wilding, crab-tree.

† **BOQUILLON**, bokiyôn, [O. Fr. : bosquillon], *sm.* woodman.

BORACIQUE, borasik', [borax], *adj.* *Chem.* boracic.

BORATE, borat', *sm.* *Chem.* borate.

BORAX, boraks, [Ar. : bauraq], *sm.* *Chem.* 1. borax : a biborate of soda ; 2. (in an impure state) tincal.

BORBORYGME, bôrborigm', [Gr. : βορβορυγμός, murmur], *sm.* *Med.* borborigmus : rumbling in the bowels.

BORD, bor ; the *d* is always mute ; the *s* of the pl. may be pronounced as *z* before a vowel, but such is not the general usage. [Celt. : bord ; Eng. : board], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* board : *a*) side of a ship ; *b*) stretch sailed on one tack ; *c*) the ship itself. **Le — du vaisseau fut enfoncé par une lame furieuse**, the ship's side was driven in by a heavy sea. **Le — du vent**, the weather side. **Le — sous le vent**, the lee side. **Rouler — sur —**, to roll from side to side. **Changer de —, virer de —**, to tack about, to veer. **Vaisseau de haut- —**, (formerly) a ship fit to navigate the high seas as opposed to **vaisseau de bas- —**, one fit only for coasting and river navigation ; 2. man of war, ship of the line : a vessel having several decks. **Bord à —**, board and board, board to board, alongside, side by side. **Les deux vaisseaux étant — à —**, the two vessels being alongside each other (*or* being yard-arm and yard-arm). *b*) **Le navire courait des bords**, the ship was beating to windward, was sailing on alternate tacks. **Courir — sur —**, to tack and tack about : so as to keep always about the same place. **Le bon —**, a good board. **Le mauvais —**, a stern board. **Courir le bon —**, *Fig.* to be a pirate, to practise piracy ; (by extension) to lead a life of debauchery. [*Fig.* :] **Être du — de quelqu'un**, to adopt a person's opinions or party. **Il est seul de son —**, he is alone of his opinion. *c*) **Étant passé de son — sur celui de l'amiral**, having gone from his own ship to the admiral's. **Aller (or monter) à —**, to go on board. **Aller à — de**, to go aboard of. **Coucher à —**, to sleep on board. **Hors le —, par-dessus le —**, overboard. **Jeter par-dessus le —**, to heave (*or* throw) overboard.

2. border, edge : extremity of a surface. **Le — d'une table**, the edge of a table. **Le — d'une robe, d'un vêtement**, the border (*or* hem) of a robe (*or* gown), of a garment. **Le — d'une plaie**, the edge of a sore. **Les bords d'une blessure**, the edges, the lips of a wound (cut *or* gash). **Le — de l'aile de ce papillon est échancré**, the edge (*or* border) of this butterfly's wing is scalloped. **Mouiller le — de ses lèvres**, to wet the edge of one's lips. **Avoir un mot sur le — des lèvres**, *Fig.* to have a word on the tip of the tongue, at one's tongue's end. **Avoir l'âme sur le — des lèvres**, to be near breathing one's last, to be at one's last gasp.

3. brim (of a hat), rim *or* brim (of a glass, of a vase, etc.). **Chapeau à larges bords, à petits bords, à bords retroussés**, broad-brimmed, narrow-brimmed hat ; hat with brims turned up, cocked hat. **Le — d'un verre**, the rim of a glass. **Un rouge —**, a brimmer, a bumper : a glass filled to the brim. **La rivière coule à pleins bords**, the river is full to the brim. **La démocratie coule à pleins bords**, democracy has full sway.

4. shore : flat coast, beach, margin (of the sea, of an island). **Il s'avança jusqu'au — de la mer**, he advanced as far as the sea-coast, the sea-side. **Venir au —**, to come to the shore, to get to land. **Les bords africains**, the African coasts. **Il regagna le — à la nage**, he swam to the shore. **Les bords sombres**, *Poet.* the gloomy shores (of Acheron, Cocytus, Styx) : the infernal regions.

5. bank (of a river) ; margin, border, edge (of any piece of water). **Sur le — d'un fleuve, d'un ruisseau**, on the bank (*or* margin) of a river, of a brook. **Les bords du Rhin**, the banks of the Rhine. **En suivant les bords du lac de Genève**, in followng the borders *or* shores of the lake of Geneva. **Sur le — d'une onde pure**, on the margin of a crystal pool.

6. brink (of a well, precipice, etc.) : *Fig.* verge, eve (of the tomb, of an event, etc.) **Le — d'un puits**, the brink, curb, margin of a well ; *Mason.* puteal : low wall round the mouth of a well. **Le — d'un précipice**, the brink (*or* edge) of a precipice ; *Fig.* the brink (*or* verge) of ruin. **Être au — du tombeau, de la fosse**, to be on the verge of the tomb, on the brink of the grave ; to have one leg in the grave. **Quand nous sommes au — d'une pleine victoire**, when we are on the verge (*or* on the eve) of a complete victory.

7. side (of a road, street, field, etc.). **Maison de campagne qui est au — de la route**, a country-house by the road-side.

8. binding, border, lace (to trim garments). **Six mètres de —**, six metres of binding.

9. *Bell-foun.* sound-bow ; the thickest part of the rim of a bell.

BORDAGE, bôrdazh', *sm.* 1. *Naut.* planking : the plank covering the frame timbers. **— à clin**, clinker-work. **— à joints carrés**, carvel-work.

2. bordering, binding (of shoes, hats, coats, etc.) ; 3. *Civ. Eng.* sheathing, poling (of a coffer-dam).

BORDAILLE, bôrday', *sf.* *Naut.* rough plank.

BORDAILLER, bôrdayé-r, *vn.* *Naut.* to beat up to windward.

BORDÉ, E, bôrdé, *adj.* 1. *Naut.* planked : covered with planks ; 2. *Naut.* boarded *or* hauled aboard (as the tacks of a sail) ; 3. bordered : surrounded ; 4. *Her.* fringed, bordered. **— à clin**, clinker-built. **— à joints carrés**, carvel-built. **Cette île est bordée de rochers affreux**, this island is surrounded by frightful rocks. **Un petit sentier tout — de ronces**, a narrow path all bordered by briars.

BORDÉ, *sm.* border, binding (of clothes).

BORDEAUX, bôrdô, *n.* 1. *Geog.* Bordeaux ; 2. *sm.* Bordeaux wine ; (when red) claret.

BORDÉE, bôrdé, [bord], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* broadside *a*) all the guns on one side of a ship ; *b*) volley fired from them ; 2. *Fig.* volley. **Lâcher une —**, to fire a broadside. **Une — à boulets rouges**, a broadside of redhot shot. **Une — d'injures**, a volley of abuse.

3. *Naut.* board : the stretch which a vessel makes on each tack in beating to windward.

BORDEL, bôrdèl, [O. Fr. : borde, little house, cabin], *sm.* brothel : house of ill fame.

BORDELAIS, AISE, bordelê, ais, *smf.* 1. *Geog.* native of Bordeaux ; 2. *adj.* of Bordeaux.

BORDEMENT, bôrd'mân-t, *sm.* 1. *Herald.* border, bordure ; 2. *Paint.* border.

BORDER, bôrdé-r, [bord], *va.* 1. *Ship-b.* to plank (the sides of a vessel). — **à clin**, to plank with lap-joints. — **à joints carrés**, to plank with jump-joints. **Vaisseau bordé à clin**, clinker-built (*or* lap-jointed) vessel. **Vaisseau bordé à joints carrés**, carvel-built (*or* jump-jointed) vessel.

2. to dorder : *a*) to extend along the sides or extremities of, to surround, to skirt, to bound ; to put a border along ; *b*) to apply a border, binding, or edging for strength or ornament ; to arrange the edges or borders of anything. *a*) **Des gazons fleuris bordaient son île**, flowery meads bordered her island. *Fén. Tél.* 1. **Le quai qui borde la rivière**, the quay which borders the river. **Un ruisseau borde ce jardin**, a brook borders (*or* runs along) the side of this garden. **Une allée de peupliers borde l'étang**, an avenue of poplars borders the lake. **Les précipices qui bordent la route**, the precipices which border (*or* skirt) the road. — **un champ de fossés, de haies de murs**, to border (*or* fence) a field with ditches, with hedges, with walls. — **une allée, une plate-bande**, *Gard.* to border a walk, a bed (with trees, flowers, etc.)

b) — **d'hermine un manteau**, to border a cloak with ermine. — **une robe d'un volant, d'une frange**, to border a robe (dress, gown *or* frock) with a flounce, with fringe ; to flounce, to fringe a dress. — **un volant de dentelle**, to border (*or* edge) a flounce with lace. — **à plat**, to border with galloon, ribbon, etc., sewed on flat. — **à cheval**, to bind with galloon *or* ribbon turned over the edge. — **un filet**, to put a cord along the edge of a net. — **un lit**, to tuck in the bed-clothes. — **des souliers**, to bind shoes. — **un rideau de bleu**, to border a curtain with blue.

3. to line : *a*) to stand in line along ; to place in a line ; to man (fortifications). **La foule bordait les rues par où il devait passer**, the crowd lined the streets through which he was to pass. **On borda toutes les rues de soldats**, they lined all the streets with soldiers. — **un retranchement**, to line (*or* man) an entrenchment. **Les défenseurs ne furent plus assez nombreux pour — les brèches**, the defenders were no longer in number sufficient to man the breaches

4. *Paint.* — **un tableau**, to border a painting : to paint the outer parts of a lighter *or* darker shade to give relief to the subject.

5. *Engr.* to bank up (a plate) : to put a rim or border of wax round it before applying the aquafortis to bite in.

6. *Naut.* — **une côte**, to run along a coast. — **une voile**, — **les écoutes**, to haul aft a sail, the sheets (of a sail). — **Un vaisseau ennemi**, to follow an enemy's vessel tack for tack in order to watch its motions. — **les ponts**, to lay a ship 's decks. — **les avirons**, to ship the oars.

BORDEREAU, bôrd'rô, [bord], *sm.* 1. note, detailed statement *or* memorandum (of receipts, payments, etc.) ; 2. *Law-t.* account stated ; 3. *Typ.* note *or* bill (of work done). **Faire un — des dépenses**, to make a memorandum of expenses.

† **BORDERIE**, bôrd'ri, *sf.* 1. small farm ; 2. quantity of land that can be tilled with two oxen.

BORDEYER, bôdèyé-r, *vn.* *Naut.* to beat *or* ply to windward, to ply by boards.

BORDIER, bôrdyé, *adj.* 1. *Naut.* lop-sided *or* lap-sided ; 2. *sm.* a lop-sided vessel ; 3. farmer who shares the produce of land with the owner.

BORDIER, [Henri-Léonard], historian (1817-1888).

BORDIGUE, bòrdig', [Low Lat. : bordigala, dim. of borda], *sf.* *Fish.* crawl (for catching fish).

BORDURE, bòrdur', [border], *sf.* 1. border : *a*) edging, binding (of hats, clothes, etc. ; *b*) row of trees, flowers, etc., along a walk ; *c*) frame of a picture or engraving ; *d*) *Typ.* ornamental lines or figures round a page ; *e*) *Herald.* bordure. **La — d'un manteau, d'un chapeau, d'un soulier**, the border of a cloak, the binding of a hat, of a shoe. **La — d'un bois**, the skirts, the edge of a wood. **Une — de buis, de thym**, *Gard.* a border of box, of thyme ; a box border, a thyme border. — **de pavé**, kerb *or* curb, kerb-stone *or* curb-stone of a pavement.

2. *Naut.* foot : lower edge of a sail.

BORDURÉ, E, bòrduré, *adj.* bordered : having a border.

BORE, bor', [borax], *sm.* *Chem.* boron.

BORÉAL, E, boréal, al', [Borée ; Lat. : borealis], *adj.* boreal : north, northern. **Le pôle —**, the north pole. **Les climats boréaux**, the northern climates. **Latitude, déclinaison boréale**, north latitude, north declination. **Aurore boréale**, aurora borealis, northern lights.

BORÉE, boré, [Lat. : and Gr. : Boreas], *sm.* *Poet.* Boreas ; the north wind, personified.

BORGNAT, bòrnya, *sm.* *Ornith.* the wren.

BORGNE, bòrny' [orig. unknown], *adj.* 1. one-eyed : having but one eye, blind of one eye. **Homme, femme, cheval —**, a one eyed man, woman, horse. **Jaser comme une pie —**, to chatter like a one-eyed magpie ; to be always prating. *Prov.* : **Changer son cheval — contre un aveugle**, to change a one-eyed horse for a blind one ; to have the worst of a bargain.

2. *Fig.* deficient in some necessary or desirable quality (nearly always in an ill sense) : mean, shabby, paltry ; obscure, dark, blind ; lame, silly ; muddled, confused. **Maison, appartement —**, mean, shabby house, apartment. **Cabaret —**, low public-house, hedge ale-house. **Fenêtre —**, window that admits light, but afforts no external view. **Conte —**, silly, unmeaning, *or* unintelligible story. **Compte —**, confused *or* muddled account. **Chou —**, a cabbage deprived of its terminal bud and therefore incapable of boiling (*or* forming a head). **Ancre —**, *Naut.* 1. anchor with only one arm ; 2. anchor without a buoy to mark its position. **Fistule —**, *Med.* fistula with only one orifice or opening.

BORGNE, *sm.* one-eyed person : man blind of one eye. *Prov.* : **Au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois**, the one-eyed are kings among the blind.

BORGNESSE, bornyès', *sf.* one-eyed woman : always used in an offensive sense.

BORIN, boran, *sm.* pitman, collier.

BORINAGE, borinazh', *sm.* 1. coal-digging ; 2. gang of pitmen (*or* colliers).

BORIQUE, borik', [bore], *adj.* *Chem.* boric. V. *Boracique.*

BORNAGE, bòrnazh', [borner], *sm.* 1. setting of landmarks : marking of boundaries in unenclosed fields ; 2. *Nav.* limited coast sailing.

BORNE, bòrn', [Low Lat. : bodina, whence bodne and borne], *sf.* 1. landmark : stump, post (of wood or stone) to mark the boundaries of land in open fields ; 2. pillar, column, post (to mark the boundary of a state). **Maudit soit celui qui transporte les bornes de son prochain**, cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmarks. *Fén.*

3. goal : *a*) winning post (of an ancient circus) ; *b*) starting-post ; 4. post (of iron, wood, or stone to mark distances on roads), mile-stone (in England) ; 5. post, street-post (to keep carriages off the foot-pavement in streets) spur post, guard-post (to keep wheels from injuring entrance-gates). — **kilométrique**, mile-stone (in England). **Borne-fontaine**, street-post containing a water plug for flushing the kennels. **Il est là planté comme une —**, he stands there like a post.

6. *Fig.* limit, bound. **Les bornes que je me suis fixées**, the bounds I have set myself. **Rester dans de justes bornes**, to remain within due bounds. **Son orgueil s'éleva au delà de toutes bornes**, his pride went beyond all bounds. **Lorsque les passions ont passé toute —**, when the passions have passed all bounds. **Cette grandeur sans —**, this grandeur without bounds. **Mettre des bornes à l'ambition**, to set bounds to ambition. **Sortir des bornes**, to pass all bounds.

BORNER, bôrné-r, *va.* 1. to mark the bounds (of a field, etc., with posts, stumps, stakes) ; 2. *Gard.* to press the soil round the root of a plant with the dibble ; 3. to bound : to be or form the boundary of. **Ma propriété est bornée par un cours d'eau**, my property is bounded (*or* I am bounded) by a water course. **Le Rhin bornait l'empire romain**, the Rhine bounded (*or* was the boundary of) the Roman empire. **La France est bornée au midi par les Pyrénées**, France is bounded on the south by the Pyrenees. **Borné par mon sujet**, confined, restricted by my subject. **L'instruction bornée des paysans**, the limited *or* restricted education of the peasants.

4. limit : to bound, to confine, to circumscribe, to restrict, to restrain. **Ce bois, devenu grand, bornera votre vue**, that wood, as it grows up, will limit (bound *or* confine) your view. **Nous avons borné l'enseignement aux premières règles du calcul**, we have limited (*or* restricted) the instruction to the first rules of arithmetic. — **son discours**, to limit one's speech. **Henri le Grand borna la fortune de ce prince**, Henry the Great set bounds (*or* put an end) to the successes of that prince. **Une fortune bornée**, a narrow fortune, limited means. **Intelligence bornée**, stunted (narrow *or* shallow) intellect. **Homme d'un esprit borné**, a narrow-minded man. **Un homme borné**, a man of mean capacity.

BORNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to limit, confine, content, *or* restrict one's self, one another, each other ; 2. to keep within bounds, to practise self-restrain. **Je me suis borné à demander, à exiger...**, I contented mys lf with asking, with requiring... **Se — au strict nécessaire**, to confine *or* restrict one's self to bare necessaries, to what is absolutely necessary. **C'est un homme qui sait se —**, he is a man who knows how to keep within bounds, how to practise self-restraint.

BORNIER, bornié, [Vicomte Henri de], dramatic poet (1825-1891).

BORNOYER, bòrnwâyé-r, [O. Fr. : borgnoyer, from borgne], *va.* [conj. like *aboyer*.] 1. to bone : to look with one eye (the other being closed) along a line, edge, or surface, to ascertain whether it is straight or even ; 2. to stake *or* stump out a line for building a wall, planting trees, etc.

BORRAGINÉES, borazhiné, *sf. pl.* *Bot.* boragineæ, boraginaceæ.

BORRAGINÉ, ÉE, *adj.* *Bot.* boraginaceous : belonging to the genus *Borago* or its allies.

BORURE, borur', [bore], *sm.* *Chem.* boride.

BOSAN, bōzan, [Ar. : bouza], *sm.* bosa : a Turkish drink.

BOSEL, bozel, [perhaps from O. Fr. : bossel, bushel], *sm. Arch.* torus.

BOSNIE, bosni, *pnf. Geog.* Bosnia.

BOSPHORE, bosfor, *pnm. Geog.* Bosphorus. **Le — de Thrace,** the Thracian Bosphorus : strait of Constantinople **Le — Cimmérien,** the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the strait of Yenikale.

BOSQUET boskè-t, [Lat. : boscus, wood], *sm.* **1.** grove : thicket (of bushes), clump (of trees) ; **2.** *Fig.* bush. **Sa barbe en — s'élevait,** his beard grew like a bush.

BOSSAGE, bòsazh, [bosse], *sm. Arch.* bossage. **— rustique,** rustic bossage, rustic work. **— vermiculé, — à chanfrein,** vermiculated bossage, channelled bossage.

BOSSE, bos', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** bump : *a*) swelling caused by a blow or fall ; *b*) *Phrenol.* a protuberance on the skull indicating an organ of the brain. **S'il tombe, s'il se fait une — à la tête,** if he falls, if he gets a bump on the head. **Ne demander, ne chercher que plaies et bosses,** to be always ready for a fight. **Avoir la — de la musique,** to have the bump of music, to have a natural talent for music.

2. hump, hunch : a protuberance caused by a deviation of the spine or of the breastbone. **Avoir une — devant, une — derrière,** to have a hump in front, a hump behind.

3. hump : natural protuberance on certain animals. **Le chameau a deux bosses, le dromadaire n'en a qu'une,** the camel has two humps, the dromedary only one.

4. dint, dent, bruise (*or* metal vessels) ; **5.** knoll, hillock : a small round eminence of the soil ; **6.** *Anat.* prominence, protuberance (on a flat bone) ; **7.** boss : an ornamental knob ; **8.** *Tennis.* boss. **Donner dans la —,** to fall into the snare, to be taken in.

9. *Sculp. and Paint.* relief, relievo ; **10.** the round, plaster casts. **Ouvrages de ronde —,** sculptures in alto-relievo, in the round : statues. **Ouvrages de demi- —,** sculptures in mezzo-relievo : figures projecting half their thickness from the background. **Peindre, dessiner d'après la —,** to paint, to draw from the round, from plaster models or statues.

11. embossment (of gold or silver plate) ; **12.** *Naut.* stopper ; **13.** carouse, revel ; **14.** *Pop.* tuck-out : hearty meal. **Se donner une —,** to have a good tuck-out. **Se donner une — de rire,** to split one's sides with laughing.

15. *Slang.* head. **Rouler sa —,** to roam about the world **Tomber sur la — de quelqu'un,** to pitch into, to attack anyone.

BOSSELAGE, bos'lazh', [bosseler], *sm.* embossing (of gold or silver plate).

BOSSELÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** embossed ; **1.** bruised, dinted, dented ; **3.** *Bot.* torous, torose. **Argenterie bosselée,** embossed silver plate. **Soupière d'argent toute bosselée,** silver souptureen bruised all over.

BOSSELER, bos'lé-r, [bosse], *va.* takes a second *l* before a mute syllable: *Je bosselle, je bosselais ; je bosselai ; je bossellerai ; je bossellerais ; que je bosselle ; que je bosselasse ; bosselant, bosselé.*) **1.** to emboss (gold or silver plate) ; **2.** to dent (*or* dint), to bruise (any hollow metal vessel]. **Vous avez bosselé cette cafetière d'argent,** you have bruised this silver coffee-pot. [*Bossuer* is more correctly used in the latter acceptation.)

BOSSELER (SE), *v. refl.* to be (*or* get) dinted, *or* bruised. **Cette écuelle s'est bosselée en tombant,** this porringer has got bruised (dented in) in falling.

BOSSELURE, bos'lur', *sf.* **1.** embossing, embossment (of gold or silver plate) ; **2.** bump ; **3.** *Bot.* embossment.

BOSSEMAN, bos'màn, [prob. from Eng. boatswain], *sm. Naut.* boatswain's mate.

BOSSER, bosé-r, *va. Naut.* to stopper ; to stow the cable.

BOSSETTE, bosèt', [bosse], *sf.* boss : *a*) *Arch.* sculptured keystone, etc. ; *b*) ornament of a bridle bit.

BOSSOIR, boswâr, [bosse], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* cat-head ; **2.** bow. **— du vent,** weather bow. **— sous le vent,** lee-bow. **Ancre de —,** bower anchor. **Avoir l'œil au —,** to keep a sharp look out.

BOSSU, E, bosu, *adj.* **1.** humped (on the back or chest) ; **2.** hump-backed, hunch-backed, crook-backed ; **3.** pigeon-breasted. **Rire comme un —,** to laugh heartily.

4. hillocky, humpy, uneven (as the surface of the ground). **Faire des cimetières bossus,** to make fat grave-yards ; to cause a great mortality.

BOSSU, E, *smf.* hunch-back, hump-back, crook-back.

BOSSUER, bosué-r, *va.* to dent *or* bruise (silver plate, etc.).

BOSSUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be (*or* get) dented, indented *or* bruised.

BOSSUET, bosué, [Jacques-Bénigne, Bishop of Meaux], church orator and writer (1627-1704).

BOSTON, bostôn, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Boston ; **2.** boston : a game played with cards.

BOT, bo, [perhaps Ger. Butt], *adj. m.* **Pied —,** club-foot. **Un pied —,** a club-footed person. **Des pieds bots,** club-feet. **Les deux frères sont pieds bots,** both the brothers are club-footed (*or* have club-feet).

BOTANIQUE, botanik', [Gr. : βοτάνη, herb], *sf.* botany.

BOTANIQUE, *adj.* botanical, botanic. **Nos recherches botaniques ne furent pas heureuses,** our botanical researches were not successful. **Jardin —,** botanical garden.

BOTANISER, botanizé-r, *vn.* to botanize, to herborize.

BOTANISTE, botanist', *sm.* botanist.

BOTARGUE, botarg', *sf.* V. *Boutargue.*

BOTHNIE, botni, *pnf. Greg.* Bothnia.

BOTHRIOCÉPHALE, botriosèfal', [Gr. : βόθριον, dimple ; κεφαλή, head], *sm. Nat. Hist.* bothriocephalus : an intestinal worm.

BOTHRION, botriòn, [Gr. : βόθριον, small cell], *sm. Med.* bothrion : an ulcer of the cornea.

BOTRYOÏDE, botrioïd', [Gr. : βότρυς, bunch ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Mineral.* botryoidal : botryoïd, clustered.

BOTTE, bot', [Celt. : bótel, bunch], *sf.* **1.** bottle, truss (of hay, straw, etc.) ; **2.** bundle (of celery, lettuce, asparagus, etc.) ; **3.** bunch (of carrots, turnips, or radishes) ; **4.** roll [of parchment, three dozen skins) ; **5.** hank (of silk). **Une — de foin,** a truss or bundle of hay. **Une — de paperasses,** a bundle of old papers. **Avoir, mettre du foin dans ses bottes,** to have ample resources ; to feather one's nest.

BOTTE, bot, [of dubious origin ; Low Lat. : botta], *sf.* **1.** boot ; Wellington boot. **Une paire de bottes,** a pair of boots. **Des bottes fortes, molles, vernies,** strong (*or* heavy), limp, varnished (*or* patent leather) boots. **Bottes à revers,** topboots. **Bottes à l'écuyère,** riding boots, military boots. **Bottes de sept lieues,** seven-league boots. **Coup de —,** a kick. **A propos de —,** irrelevantly, nothing to the purpose, without rhyme or reason ; by the by. **Graisser ses bottes,** to grease one's boots, to prepare for a journey ; *Fig.* to prepare for death. **Il y a laissé ses bottes,** he died there, he left his bones there.

2. *Man.* **Serrer la —,** to grip a horse with one's legs in riding. **Ce cheval va à la —,** this horse snaps at his rider's legs. **Aller à la —,** *Fig.* to say sharp things, to make stinging remarks.

3. step (of an old-fashioned family coach) ; **4.** clod (of earth or snow that adheres to the boot or shoe in walking) ; **5.** butt : a large barrel for wine, oil, etc.

BOTTE, bot, [Ital. : botta], *sf. Fenc.* lunge, thrust. **— en tierce, en quarte,** lunge in tierce, in carte. **Pousser, porter une — à quelqu'un,** to make a thrust at a person : to attack a person with sharp words.

BOTTÉ, E, boté, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* booted : in boots, wearing boots. **Chat —,** puss in boots. **C'est un singe —,** he is like a monkey dressed up.

BOTTELAGE, bot'lazh', [botteler], *sm.* **1.** bottling, trussing (of hay, straw, etc.) ; **2.** bundling : tying up in bundles.

BOTTELER, bot'lé-r, [O. Fr. : bottel, dim. of botte, bundle], *va.* [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable ; *Je bottelle, je bottellerai.*] **1.** to bottle, to truss (hay, or straw) ; **2.** to bundle : to tie up in bundles.

BOTTELEUR, bot'lœr, *sm.* **1.** trusser (of hay) ; **2.** binder (of wheat-sheaves).

BOTTER, boté-r, [botte, boot], *va.* **1.** to make boots for, to supply with boots ; **2.** to put on (a person's) boots, to help (a person) on with his boots ; **3.** *vn.* to make boots. **— un régiment de cavalerie,** to supply a cavalry regiment with boots. **Ce cordonnier botte bien,** that shoemaker makes good boots (makes boots that fit well). [*Fig.* :] **Cela me botte bien,** that just suits me, that is just the thing for me.

BOTTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to boot one's self, to put on one's boots ; **2.** to get clods on one's feet in walking ; [in speaking of horses) to ball. **Sans être obligé de me —,** without being obliged to put on my boots. **Se — bien,** to wear good, handsome or well-fitting boots. **Se — mal,** to wear shabby or ill-fitting boots.

BOTTERIE, bot'ri, *sf.* bootmaker's shop, boot-trade.

BOTTIER, botyé, *sm.* bootmaker.

BOTTILLON, botiyòn, *sm.* bunch, small bundle (or vegetables, herbs, etc.).

BOTTINE, botin', [botte], *sf.* **1.** half-boot, ankle-boot : a short or low boot or high shoe for men and boys ; **2.** boot : a high shoe for women and girls fastened with laces, buttons, or side springs. **— de chevreau,** kid boot. **— de chevreau glacé,** patent kid boot. **— cousue à la main,** hand sewn boot. **— de cuir verni,** patent leather boot. **— de cycliste,** cyclist shoe. **— à double semelle,** double-soled boot. **— à élastiques,** side spring boot. **— de fatigue,** walking boot. **Bottines pour jeunes gens,** boys' boots. **Bottines pour fillettes,** girls' boots.

BOUBOULER, bouboulé-r, [Lat. : bubo, owl], *vn.* to hoot (as an owl).

BOUC, bouk, [Ger. : Bock], *sm.* **1.** male goat, he-goat, goat ; **2.** goatskin bottle, skin (for holding wine, etc.) ; **3.** *Fig.* bad (*or* wicked) man. **Barbe de —,** **1.** goat's beard : a pointed beard on the chin only ; **2.** *Bot.* purple goat's-beard, tragopogon pratense. **— émissaire,** scape-goat. **Un — d'huile,** a skin of oil. **Les brebis et les boucs,** the sheep and the goats : the just and the injust, the righteous and the wicked.

BOUCAGE, boukazh', [bouc], *sm. Bot.* pimpinella, anise. **— anis,** pimpinella anisum, burnet. **— mineur,** burnet saxifrage.

BOUCAN, boukân, [of Caribean or Indian origin], *sm.* **1.** buccan : *a*) smoking-house for meat ; *b*) grating on which meat is smoke-

dried ; 2. *Vulg.* uproar, row. **Faire du —**, to kick up a shindy.

BOUCANAGE, boukanazh', *sm.* smoke-drying (of meat, etc.).

BOUCANER, boukané-[boucan], *va.* and *n.* to buccan : *a*) to smoke-dry meat ; *b*) to hunt the wild ox.

BOUCANIER, boukanyé, *sm.* buccaneer : *a*) one who kills wild oxen for their flesh ; *b*) gun used by buccaneers ; *c*) pirate.

BOUCAUT, boukô, [from bouc : formerly goat skins used as bottles], *sm.* hogshead : a cask for sugar and other dry goods.

BOUCHAGE, boushazh', [boucher, to stop up], *sm.* 1. stopping, stopping-up (of an opening or hole) ; 2. corking (of bottles).

BOUCHARDE, boushard', *sf. Technol. Mason.* scappling-hammer.

BOUCHE, boush', [Lat. : bucca, mouth], *sf.* 1. mouth : *a*) the cavity situated between the jaws ; *b*) the outward orifice of that cavity, the lips, the face ; *c*) the lips, tongue, etc., considered as the organs of speech ; *d*) the cavity considered as the receptacle for food ; *e*) the parts of a horse's mouth on which the bit acts ; *f*) orifice, opening, entrance; muzzle (of a fire-arm). *a*) **Se rincer la —**, to rinse one's mouth. **Il a toujours la pipe à la —**, he always has a pipe in his mouth. **Ouvrir, fermer la —**, to open, to shut one's mouth. **Flux de —**, an excessive flow of saliva ; *Fig.* loquacity, talkativeness. **Faire venir l'eau à la —**, to make one's mouth water ; *Fig.* to make one long for (*or* desire to possess) anything. **Avoir la — sèche, la — amère**, to have a parched mouth, a bitter taste in one's mouth. **Bonne —**, a pleasant taste in one's mouth. **Cela donne bonne bouche**, that leaves the mouth sweet, leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth. **Garder pour la bonne —**, to leave something nice for a finish ; *Fig.* to keep the best of a story for the last. **Avoir mauvaise —**, to have a disagreeable taste in one's mouth, to have foul breath. **L'excès de boisson donne la mauvaise —**, excess in drinking leaves a bad taste in the mouth (*or* causes foul breath). **Demeurer sur la mauvaise —**, to leave off eating or drinking with an unpleasant taste in the mouth ; *Fig.* to put up with a reverse, a check, an affront.

b) **Une grande —**, a large mouth. **Une — fendue jusqu'aux oreilles**, a mouth stretching from ear to ear. **Faire la petite —**, to purse up one's mouth ; *Fig.* to be fastidious, difficult to please, disdainful. **Faire la — en cœur**, *Fig.* to be all smirks and smiles. **Je le vis arriver un jour la — en cœur au ministère**, I saw him as he came one day with smiling mien to the ministry. *Cluseret, Mém.* 61. **Les coins de la —**, the corners of the mouth. **Elle a la — bien meublée**, she has a fine set of teeth. **Cette homme est fort en —**, he is a man of violent language. **Il avait le sourire sur la —**, he had a smile on his lips, a smile played about his lips. **Embrasser sur la —**, to kiss on the lips.

c) **Je le tiens de sa propre —**, I have it from his own mouth ; from his own lips. **Dire tout ce qui vient à la —**, to say whatever comes into one's head. **Avoir la menace à la —**, to use threatening language, to speak menacingly. **Dire quelque chose de — et non de cœur**, to say a thing with the lips and not with the heart, to say one thing and think another. **Avoir la — sur le cœur**, to speak from one's heart. **A pleine —**, fully, roundly, in plain terms. **Ouvrir la —**, to speak. **Ne pas ouvrir la —**, not to open one's mouth, to remain silent. **Être dans la — de tout le monde**, to be in everybody's mouth, to be town talk. **Par la — du prophète Isaïe**, by the mouth of the prophet Isaiah. **Le Saint-Esprit l'explique par la — de saint Paul**, the Holy Ghost explains it by the mouth (preaching, writings), of Saint Paul. **Fermer la —**, to close, to shut the mouth. **Fermer la — à quelqu'un**, to stop a person's mouth. **On s'efforça en vain de me fermer la —**, they vainly attempted to silence me. **Aller** (*passer* or *voler*) **de — en —**, to go (pass *or* fly) from mouth to mouth. **Être fort en —**, to be a bold talker. **Dans sa —, dans leur —**, according to him, to them. **La déesse aux cents bouches**, the hundred-mouthed goddess (Fame). **Saint Jean — d'or**, Saint John Chrysostom (Saint John the Golden-mouthed ; so called from his eloquence). **C'est un saint Jean — d'or**, he is a fine speaker.

d) **Provisions** (or *munitions*) **de —**, provisions for the table ; victuals, meat and drink, eatables and drinkables. **Assez friand pour la — d'un roi**, dainty enough for a royal mouth. **Être sur sa —, être sujet à la —**, to be a slave to one's belly, to be a great eater. **Prendre sur sa —, ôter les morceaux de la —**, to stint one's self in eating, to pinch one's belly. **C'est une fine —**, he (*or* she) is a dainty eater (*or* an epicure). **Avoir — à cour** (or *en cour*) to eat at the royal tables ; *Colloq.* to have a knife and fork at court. **Traiter quelqu'un à — que veux-tu ?** to regale one with the best of cheer, with all sorts of dainties. **Être à — que veux-tu ?** *Fig.* to live on the best of everything, to live in clover. **On fit sortir de la place assiégée toutes les bouches inutiles**, all useless mouths were compelled to leave the besieged town.

e) **Ce cheval a une bonne** (or *belle*) **—**, this horse has a good mouth. **— sensible** (or *tendre*), tender mouth. **— dure** (or *forte*), hard mouth. **Assurer la — d'un cheval**, to accustom the horse to the bit. **Ce cheval est fort en —**, this horse is hard-mouthed, has no mouth. **N'avoir ni — ni éperon**, to mind neither bit nor spur ; *Fig.* to be as stupid as an ass. [*Bouche* is also used in speaking of the ass, mule, camel, elephant, etc. ; but not of carnivorous animals, for which *gueule* is employed except in natural history : **Le lion montra une gueule menaçante**, the lion showed his threating jaws. **La — du lion est garnie de dents incisives**, the lion's mouth is furnished with incisors.

f) **La — d'un volcan**, the mouth (*or* crater) of a volcano. **La — d'un four**, the mouth of an oven. **La — d'un canon**, the mouth (*or* muzzle) of a cannon. **— à feu**, a piece of ordnance : cannon, mortar, etc. **— de chaleur**, hot air vent (*or* hole). **La — d'un fleuve**, the mouth of a river. **Les bouches du Nil**, the mouths of the Nile. *Prov.* : **Bouche de miel, cœur de fiel**, a honey tongue, a heart of gall. **On le dit de bouche, le cœur n'y touche**, speak fair and think what you will. **La bouche parle de l'abondance du cœur**, out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. **Il arrive beaucoup de choses entre la bouche et le verre**, between the cup and the lip there is many a slip.

BOUCHÉ, E, boushé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* 1. stopped, stopped up ; 2. corked, stoppered (as bottles, etc.) ; 3. stupid, stolid ; 4. *Mus.* stuffed ; said of certain notes of the French horn produced by thrusting the hand into the bell. **Le trou dans la haie est —**, the gap in the hedge is stopped (*or* stopped up). **Bouteille bien bouchée**, a well-corked (stoppered *or* stopped) bottle. **Bouteille bouchée à l'émeri**, bottle with a ground glass stopper. **Être —**, to be stupid, dull of comprehension. **Avoir l'esprit, l'entendement —**, to be dull-witted, thick-headed. **Je n étais pas assez — pour ne pas sentir cela**, I was not dolt (*or* fool) enough not to perceive that.

BOUCHE-BOUTEILLES, boush-bouteil, *sm.* bottle-corker : machine for corking bottles.

BOUCHÉE, bouché, *sf.* 1. mouthful ; 2. small tart *or* patty. **— de pain**, mouthful of bread. **Il n'en ferait qu'une —**, he would make but one mouthful of it ; *Fig.* it would be nothing to him.

BOUCHEMENT, boush'mâ*n*-t, *sm. Arch.* stopping up, walling up (a door-way or window.)

BOUCHER, boushé-r, [O. Fr. : bousche, bundle of branches], *va.* to stop (*or* to stop up) : *a*) to fill up a hole or opening ; *b*) to block up ; to obstruct a passage, a road, a view ; *c*) to cork, to stopper (a bottle). **On boucha les fenêtres**, they stopped (walled *or* boarded) up the windows. **— la vue**, to obstruct, to intercept the view. **Les arbres nous bouchent la vue**, the trees obstruct our view. **Des chariots bouchaient le passage**, waggons blocked up the way. **— un trou**, to stop up a hole ; *Fig.* to pay a debt. **— une bouteille**, to cork a bottle. **Se — le nez**, to hold (*or* stop up) one's nose. **Se — les yeux, les oreilles**, to close one's eyes, to stop up one's ears ; *Fig.* to refuse to see, to hear.

BOUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to be (*or* get) stopped up. **L'égout s'est tout à fait bouché**, the drain is quite stopped up.

BOUCHER, boushé ; the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the pl. is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [from bouc. : originally, a killer of goats], *sm.* butcher. **Garcon —**, journeyman butcher, butcher's boy. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular butcher (said of a very cruel man ; of a bungling surgeon ,or of a general lavish of his soldiers' blood).

BOUCHERAIE, boush'rè, *sf. Orn.* goat-sucker.

BOUCHÈRE, boushêr', *sf.* butcheress ; butcher's wife, female butcher.

BOUCHERIE, boush'ri, *sf.* butchery : slaughter-house, butcher's-shop; 2. butcher-row, shambles, meat-market ; 3. butcher's meat ; 4. corporation of butchers ; 5. butchering trade ; 6. *Fig.* slaughter, butchery, massacre, carnage. **Viande de —**, butcher's meat. **Toute la — fut sur le point de prendre les armes**, all the butchers were on the point of taking arms. **Ce ne fut point un combat, ce fut une —**, it was not a fight, it was a butchery, a massacre. **La — de plus de 600 citoyens**, the massacre of more than 600 citizens. *Volt. Mœurs*, 130. **Mener, envoyer des soldats à la —**, to lead, to send soldiers to almost certain death.

BOUCHE-TROU, boush'-trou, [bouche, boucher, to stop up ; trou, hole], *sm.* 1. stop gap : *a*) anything used to stop a hole or supply a deficiency ; *b*) a casual substitute (in any post or office) ; 2. padding : matter introduced to swell the bulk of a book, etc. [*Pl. Bouche-trous.*]

BOUCHOIR, boushwâr, *sm.* oven-block (when of wood), oven-door (when of iron).

BOUCHON, boushô*n*, [O. Fr. : bousche, bundle of branches], *sm.* 1. stopper *or* stopple : a round plug to stop a bottle, cask, etc. ; 2. cork : a plug of bark of the cork-oak ; 3. cap, cover, lid (of an inkstand, hot-air vent, etc.) ; 4. a game played by throwing at copper coins placed on a cork : pitch *or* chuck-farthing, pitch and toss ; 5. float (of fishing line) ; 6. knot *or* inequality in the fibre of silk ; 7. wad, wadding (for cannon). **— de liège**, cork (for a bottle). **— de cristal**, glass stopper *or* stopple. **— à l'émeri**, ground glass

stopper. — **de bois, de papier** ou **de filasse**, a wooden, paper, or tow plug. **Mettre un — à**, to cork, to stopper (a bottle). **Oter le — à**, to uncork, to unstopper (a bottle). **Faire sauter le —**, to let fly the cork ; to uncork a bottle of sparkling champagne or any effervescing beverage. **Il aime à faire sauter le —**, he likes to crack a bottle, he is given to drinking. **Ce vin a un goût de —**, this wine tastes of the cork. **Jouer au —**, to play at chuck-farthing.

8. bush : used as a sign for a wine-shop, public-house, etc. ; 9. a wine-shop, public-house, tavern. *Prov.* : **Les rouliers s'arrêtent à tous les bouchons**, carriers stop at every public-house. **A bon vin il ne faut point de bouchon**, good wine needs no bush.

10. wisp (of straw *or* hay) ; 11. bundle, packet (of linen, etc., roughly rolled or twisted up). **Frotter un cheval avec un — de paille**, to rub down a horse with a wisp of straw. **Mettre du linge en —**, to bundle (roll *or* twist up) linen.

12. (term of endearment) dear, darling, pet. **Mon petit —**, my little darling.

BOUCHONNEMENT, boushon'mân-t, *sm.* rubbing down (of a horse, with a wisp of straw).

BOUCHONNER, boushoné-r, *va.* 1. to bundle, crumple, roll, *or* twist up (as linen, etc.) ; 2. to rub down (a horse) ; 3. to caress, to fondle (a child).

BOUCHONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to rumple, to crumple ; to get rumpled *or* crumpled. **Des étoffes qui se bouchonnent facilement**, stuffs that crumple easily, that soon get crumpled.

BOUCHONNIER, boushonyé, *sm.* cork-cutter dealer in corks.

BOUCHOT, bousho, [O. Fr. : bousche, bundle of branches], *sm.* 1. *Fish.* crawl, fishing hurdles (for catching fish at the ebb of the tide) ; 2. pond for feeding or breeding mussels, etc.

BOUCHOTTEUR, boushotœr, [bouchot], *sm.* one occupied with the breeding or feeding of mussels for production.

BOUCHURE, boushyur, [boucher], *sf.* 1. whatever serves to stop up ; 2. a quickset edge.

BOUCIROLLE, bousirol', *sf. Ornith.* judcock, jack-snipe.

BOUCLE, boukl', [Low Lat. : buccula, part of a shield into which the arm passed], *sf.* 1. buckle ; 2. ear-ring, ring ; 3. door-knocker (in the form of a ring) ; 4. curl (of hair) ; 5. *Vet. Surg.* ring (for mares, etc.) ; 6. *Arch.* annulet : a flat ornament on a round moulding ; 7. *Nat. Hist.* spine, thorn (on the thornback *or* raia clavata) ; 8. *Naut.* staple, hank, ring. — **de ceinture**, belt buckle, waist-buckle. — **de jarretières, de souliers**, knee-buckle, shoe-buckle. **Des boucles d'oreilles**, ear-rings. **Boucles de diamant**, diamond ear-rings. **Mettre en boucles**, to put (hair) in curl, to curl. **Boucles anglaises, boucles en tire-bouchon**, ringlets.

BOUCLÉ, E, bouklé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* 1. buckled : fastened with a buckle ; 2. curled, curly (as the hair) ; 3. *Ichth.* armed with spines (as the ray or skate). **Aux cheveux bouclés**, with curly hair, with hair in curls ; curly-headed.

BOUCLEMENT, boukl'mânt, *sm. Vet. Surg.* ringing, infibulation (of a man).

BOUCLER, bouklé-r, [boucle], *va.* 1. to buckle, to buckle up : to fasten with a buckle ; 2. to curl (hair) ; 3. to curl (in a neutre sense). — **sa ceinture, sa cravate**, to buckle one's belt, one's cravat. — **sa chevelure**, to curl one's hair. — **une personne**, to curl a person's hair. **Ses cheveux bouclent naturellement**, his hair curls naturally.

4. *Naut.* to close (a port) ; 5. to lock up (prisoners) ; 6. *Vet. Surg.* to ring *or* infibulate (a mare) ; 7. *Agr.* to ring (pigs) : to pass an iron wire through the snout to prevent them from rooting up the soil.

BOUCLER, *vn.* to bulge, to bulge out (as a wall not properly bonded).

BOUCLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to buckle one's self : to gird one's self; 2. to curl one's hair ; 3. to buckle, to be buckled. **Prenez votre ceinture et bouclez-vous**, take your belt and buckle yourself. **Elle est, tous les soirs, une heure à se —**, she takes an hour to curl her hair every night. **Ces guêtres se bouclent par le côté**, these gaiters buckle at the side.

BOUCLERIE, boukløeri, *sf.* buckle-making, buckle-trade.

BOUCLIER, bouklié, [from boucler ; boucle, the boss of a shield], *sm.* 1. buckler : *a)* shield, a piece of defensive armour borne on the left arm ; *b) Fig.* person or thing that protects or defends ; protection, defence. **Des soldats armés de boucliers**, soldiers armed with shields. **Faire un — de son corps à quelqu'un**, to be a person's shield (*or* buckler), to interpose one's own body between a person and danger. **Levée de boucliers**, a revolt, rising in arms, demonstration of attack, opposition or resistance. **Qui fut tantôt le —, tantôt l'épée de son pays**, who was in turns the shield and the sword of his country. **Le — de la foi**, the shield of faith. **Son âge, sa faiblesse est son —**, his age, his weakness protects him.

2. *Min.* : a moveable frame-work used as a protection in underground work ; 3. *Conch.* patella, limpet.

BOUCON, boukôn, [Ital. : boccone], *sm.* poisoned food or drink. **Donner le — à quelqu'un**, to poison a person.

BOUDDHIQUE, boudhik, *adj.* Buddhist, Buddhistic.

BOUDDHISME, bousdim', [Sans. :buddha. wise], *sm.* Buddhism : the religion of Buddha,

BOUDDHISTE, boudist', *sm.* Buddhist : a follower of Buddha.

BOUDER, boudé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* to pout : to thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt or displeasure ; 2. to sulk, to be sulky *or* sullen. **Un enfant qui ne fait que —**, a child that is always pouting, always sulky (sullen, *or* in the sulks). **Ils boudent l'un contre l'autre**, they are sulky with each other. — **contre son ventre**, to sulk over one's food, to spite one's belly, to refuse to eat from ill-humour ; *Fig.* to spite one's self : to refuse (through ill-humour) what one would like to have.

3. to be unable to play (said of a person who, at dominos, has no tablet with the right number of pips). **Je boude**, I cannot play. [In England a player so situated simply says (Go !)]

4. to shrink from, to avoid. **C'est un homme qui ne boude pas**, he is a man always ready to act, to speak. (Actively). **Cet officier passe pour — le feu**, that officer is reputed to be shy of getting under fire.

5. *Gard.* to be stunted (*or* arrested) in growth, not to thrive. **Ces jeunes pommiers boudent**, those young apple-trees do not thrive.

BOUDER, *va.* to pout at, to be sulky (*or* sullen) with. **D'où vient que vous me boudez** ? why are you sulky with me ?

BOUDER (SE), *v. refl.* to sulk with each other. **Ces deux amants se boudent**, those two lovers are in the sulks ; there is a coolness between those two lovers.

BOUDERIE, boud'ri, *sf.* 1. pouting : thrusting out of the lips in sullenness or ill-humour ; 2. sulking, sullenness, sulkiness, sulks, coolness. **Leurs bouderies continuelles sont impatientantes**, their continual sulking (*or* sulky fits) are annoying.

BOUDEUR, EUSE, boudœr, œz', *adj.* and *s.* 1. pouting 2. sulky, sullen ; 3. sulky person. **Un enfant —**, a pouting (*or* sulky) child. **Une mine boudeuse**, a sulky look. **C'est un —, une boudeuse**, he is a sulky fellow ; she is a sulky creature.

BOUDIN, boudan, [ety. unknown], *sm.* 1. pudding : an intestine stuffed with edible ingredients. — **noir**, hog's-pudding, black-pudding. — **blanc**, white-pudding (made of milk and minced fowl). **S'en aller en eau de —**, to come to nothing ; to end in smoke, to fail. **Envoyer de son — à quelqu'un**, to play a person a scurvy trick.

2. large curl (in the form of a sausage) ; 3. roll (of cloth, tobacco, etc.) ; 4. cloak-bag : round valise strapped behind a saddle ; 5. spiral (*or* helical) spring (coiled in the form of a cylinder) ; 6. *Arch.* torus (of a column) ; 7. flange (of a railway carriage wheel).

BOUDINADE, boudinad', [boudiner], *sf Cook.* quarter of lamb stuffed with force-meat and roasted.

BOUDINAGE, boudinazh', *sm. Spinn.* roving, slubbing.

BOUDINE, boudin', *sf.* bull's eye : knob in the centre of a sheet of window glass.

BOUDINER, boudiné-r, [boudin], *va. Spinn.* to rove, to slub.

BOUDINIÈRE, boudinyèr', *sf.* filler : small funnel for filling hog's-puddings, etc.

BOUDINOIR, boudinwâr, *sm. Spinn.* slubbing-billy, roving machine.

BOUDOIR, boudwâr, [bouder], *sm.* boudoir : a lady's private sitting-room.

BOUE, bou, [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. mud, dirt (of streets, roads, etc.) ; 2. mire : the mud *or* sediment in ponds, ditches, etc. **Des rues pleines de —**, streets covered with mud, muddy streets. **Un tas de —**, a heap of dirt. **J'ai été couvert de — par un fiacre**, I have been covered with mud by a hackney-coach. **Tirer quelqu'un de la —**, to raise anyone from the dunghill. **Traîner dans la —**, to drag in (*or* through) the dirt, mud *or* mire ; *Fig.* to defame, to run down, to blacken. **Une âme de —**, a grovelling mind. *La Bruy.* 6.

3. mud ; clay or loam used in building. **Des cahutes de — et de paille**, huts of mud and straw. **Maison faite de — et de crachat**, house built of wattle and dab, of lath and plaster. [*Fig.* :] **Cet amas de —, ce tas de —**, this earthly ball, this lower world.

4. dirt : anything of no value. **Je n'en fais plus de cas que de la — de mes souliers**, I value it no more than the dirt on my shoes.

5. (in a religious mystical sense) dirt, dust of the earth, the human body. **Dieu avait d'abord animé notre — d'un souffle d'immortalité**, in the beginning God animated our clay with the breath of immortality. *Mass. Car.* **Il sent que cette maison de — s'écroule**, he feels that this earthly house is crumbling away.

6. *Fig.* mire, dunghill, miserable condition. **Aujourd'hui dans le trône et demain dans la —**, to-day on the throne to-morrow on the dunghill.

7. *pl.* **Boues minérales**, mineral mud-baths. **Prendre les boues de Barbotan**, to use the Barbotan mud-baths.

8. *Geol.* dirt-bed ; 9. sediment, deposit (at the bottom of inkstands) ; 10. *Med.* matter, pus (of a boil or abscess).

BOUÉE, boué, [orig. unknown], *sf. Naut.* buoy. — **en baril**, nun buoy. — **conique**, can-buoy *or* cone-buoy. — **de sauvetage**,

lifebuoy. **Marcher comme une —,** to sail like a tub, to be a bad sailer (of a ship).

BOUEMENT, bouman-t, *sm. Join.* franking (of sash joints).

BOUEUR, bouœr, *sm.* dustman, scavenger.

BOUEUX, EUSE, bouœ'z, œz', *adj.* 1. dirty, muddy (as streets, roads, etc.). **Chemin —,** a muddy road. **Des eaux noires et boueuses,** black-muddy water.

2. foul : not clear, as letter-press or engravings ; 3. badly executed (as masonry or joinery).

4. *Naut.* **Ancre boueuse (or de boue),** kedge : a small anchor for warping.

BOUFFANT E, boufân-t, ânt', [bouffer], *adj.* 1. puffing, standing out well (as stout silks, etc.) ; 2. puffed, ample, full (as a lady's dress). **Étoffe bouffante,** stuff that stands out well (that does not cling to the figure).

BOUFFANT, *sm.* puff (of a sleeve or skirt).

† BOUFFANTE, *sf.* hoop, farthingale.

BOUFFARDE, boufard', *sf.* tobacco-pipe, pipe.

BOUFFE, bouf', [Ital. : bouffa], *adj.* comic : used only with regard to the Italian operatic stage. **Chanteur —,** buffo comico, comic opera singer.

BOUFFE, *sm.* Buffo comico, comic opera singer. **Les Bouffes,** the Bouffes theatre (of Paris).

BOUFFÉE, boufé, *sf.* 1. puff : *a*) a sudden emission of breath from the mouth, of steam from a boiler, of smoke from a chimney. *b*) a whiff of smoke, hot air, or gaseous fluid ; *c*) a gust of wind. **Il m'envoyait des bouffées de tabac à m'étouffer,** he blew out puffs (*or* whiffs) of tobacco enough to suffocate me. **Il nous empoisonnait par des bouffées d'ail,** he poisoned us with whiffs of garlic. **— de vent,** puff (*or* gust) of wind. **Une — de fumée,** a puff of smoke. **Une — de chaleur,** a gust (*or* puff) of warm air. **Le vent soufflait par bouffées,** the wind blew in gusts.

2. fit, touch, outburst : sudden and transient attack of disease, etc. **Une — de fièvre,** a fit of fever. **Une — d'humeur, de colère,** a fit of ill-humour, of anger. **Ne faire une chose que par bouffées,** to do a thing only by fits, by spurts, by fits and starts.

3. *Med.* **— de chaleur,** flush : sudden heat and redness of the face.

BOUFFER, boufé-r, [onomat.], *va.* 1. to puff, to swell, to puff out, to swell out : *a*) to distend, as the cheeks in blowing ; *b*) to stand out, as stout silks, starched muslin etc. **— de colère,** to be ready to burst with suppressed anger. **Ce taffetas bouffe,** this silk stands out well.

2. to rise (as bread in the oven) ; 3. *Mason.* to puff, to blister as plaster that becomes detached) ; 4. to budge out (as a wall).

BOUFFER, *va. Butch.* to blow up (a calf, etc., before skinning).

BOUFFETTE, boufet', [bouffe], *sf.* 1. tuft ; 2. favour, knot of ribbons.

BOUFFI, E, boufi, *pa. p., adj.* 1. [with *up* or *out*) puffed, swelled ; 2. puffy ; 3. bloated ; 4. *Fig.* bombastic, inflated, puffy, turgid. **Chair bouffie,** puffy flesh. **Un chérubin à la face bouffie,** a chubbyfaced cherub. **Corps —,** bloated body. **Être — de colère, de rage,** to be bursting with anger, with fury. **— d'orgueil, de vanité,** puffed up with pride, with vanity. **Style —,** inflated *or* turgid style.

BOUFFIR, boufir, [V. *Bouffer*], *va.* to puff *or* swell up *or* out. **L'hydropisie lui a bouffi le corps,** dropsy has bloated (*or* puffed up) his whole body.

BOUFFIR, *vn.* 1. to swell, to puff up *or* out; 2. to be puffed, to get *or* become bloated *or* puffy. **Le visage lui bouffit tous les jours,** his face gets more bloated *or* puffy every day.

BOUFFIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get *or* become bloated *or* puffy.

BOUFFISSURE, boufisur', *sf.* 1. *Med.* intumescence : swelling, bloatedness, puffiness. **— du visage,** swelling of the face, a swelled face.

2. *Fig.* vanity, vain glory ; 3. puffiness, turgidness, bombast, fustian : in speaking of style or language.

BOUFFOIR, boufwâr, *sm.* butcher's bellows (used to blow up calves, etc., before skinning them).

BOUFFON, boufôn, [bouffe ; from Ital. bouffone), *sm.* 1. buffoon : fool, jester ; merry-andrew, jack-pudding ; clown ; droll *or* funny fellow ; 2. laughing-stock, butt. **Faire le —,** to play the buffoon. **Cet acteur est un — amusant,** that player is an amusing buffoon. **Le — du roi,** the king's fool *or* jester ; the court fool. **Servir de —,** to be a butt, a laughing-stock. [Sometimes used in the feminine :]**C'est une petite bouffonne,** she is a droll little creature.

BOUFFON, ONNE, boufôn, fon', *adj.* 1. guffoonish : droll, funny ludicrous, farcical ; 2. *sm.* the low comic, the ludicrous, the funny, the farcical. **L'opéra — (or *bouffe*),** the comic opera. **Avoir une mine bouffonne,** to have a ludicrous air.

BOUFFONNER, boufoné-r, *vn.* to play the bouffoon, to indulge in drollery.

BOUFFONNERIE, boufonœri, *sf.* 1. buffoonery ; 2. piece of drollery, practical joke.

BOUFFRON, boufrôn, *sm. Ichth.* cuttlefish.

BOUGE, bouzh', [Low Lat. : bugia, a little dwelling], *sm.* 1. closet, lumber room : 2. hole, kennel : a paltry lodging. **Il est logé dans un mauvais —, un vrai —,** he lives in a miserable hole, in a regular hovel. **Des bouges les plus noirs, des figures pâles sortaient,** pale figures came out of the blackest hovels, *Flaubert.*

3. bulge : the swell or belly of a cask ; 4. *Shipb.* camber, convexity (of timbers, etc.) ; 5. cowry : shell used for money in Africa.

BOUGEOIR, bouzhwâr, [from bougie], *sm.* 1. taper-stand ; 2. flat candlestick, bedroom (*or* chamber) candlestick.

BOUGER, bouzhé-r, [Ital. : bulicare, to boil, from Low Lat. bullicāre ; Provençal : bolegar, to agitate], [takes an *e* mute after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous bougeons* ; *je bougeais* ; *je bougeai* ; *que je bougeasse* ; *bougeant.*] to stir : *a*) to move, to budge ; *b*) to make a hostile movement. **Si vous bougez vous tomberez,** if you stir you will fall. **Ne bougez pas de là,** do not stir from there. **Il ne bouge pas du cabaret,** he is always at the public-house. **Les mécontents n'osèrent pas —,** the malcontents durst not stir, durst not make a move. **Il ne bouge pas d'un doigt,** he will not budge a step, an inch. **Nous n'avons pas bougé d'ici,** we have not moved from there.

BOUGETTE, bouzhèt', [bouge], *sf.* budget : small bag or sack.

BOUGIE, bouzhi, [from the town *Bougie,* in Algeria, where great quantities of wax were produced], *sf.* 1. candle, taper (made of wax, stearine or spermaceti) wax-taper, wax-candle, wax-light. **— de stéarine,** stearine candle. **— de paraffine,** paraffin candle. **Pain de —,** wax-taper (about the thickness of a quill and wound like a ball of string). **Aux bougies,** by candle-light. **Cette femme paraît très belle aux bougies,** that woman looks very beautiful by candle-light. V. *Chandelle.*

2. *Elect.* spark. **— à étincelle double, plug** with double spark. **— avec électrode en forme d'étoile,** sparking plug with star shaped electrode. **Allumage par —,** sparking plug ignition.

3. *Surg.* bougie : an instrument of metal, wax, gutta-percha, etc., used for distending mucous canals. **— médicamenteuse,** medicated bougie.

BOUGIER, bouzhié-r, [bougie], *va.* to wax.

BOUGILLON, bougzhiôn, *sm. Pop.* person all on the move, a fidget.

BOUGON. bougôn, *sm.* growler, grumbler.

BOUGONNER, bougoné-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* 1. to grow, to grumble ; 2. *va.* to scold.

BOUGRAN, bougrân, [from Boukhara, a city in Asia], *sm.* buckram : a strong canvass used to stiffen collars of coats, etc.

BOUGRE, bougr', [like *bugger* in English, derived from Lat. Bulgarus, Bulgarian. The Bulgarians are accused of being given to Sodomy], *sm. Vulg.* bugger, buggerer ; blackguard, ruffian ; *Fam.* fellow, chap. **Ce n'est pas un mauvais —,** he is not a bad fellow. **C'est un bon —,** he is a brick. **C'est un vilain —, un mauvais —,** he is a nasty fellow.

BOUGREMENT, bougr'mân, *adv. Pop. Vulg.* extremely, awfully. **Il est — fort,** he is awfully strong. **C'est — difficile,** it's awfully hard.

BOUHOURS, bououœr, [Le Père Dominique, a jesuit], prose-writer (1628-1702).

BOUI-BOUI, boui-boui, *sm. Pop.* Gaff. a low theatre, low pot-house.

BOUILLABAISSE, bouyabais, [from Provençal : bouiabaisso], *sf.* 1. *Cook.* bouillabaisse : sort of provençal fish soup ; 2. confused medly of things.

BOUILLANT, E, bouyân, ânt', *adj.* 1. boiling : scalding *or* boiling hot ; 2. *Fig.* fiery, impetuous, hot-headed. **Eau bouillante,** boiling water. **Caractère —,** fiery, impetuous temper. **Homme —,** hasty man. **— de colère,** boiling with anger. **Bouillante jeunesse,** fiery youth. **S'il est prompt et —,** if he is hasty and hot-headed. [*Cook.* :] **Chaud et —,** piping hot, all hot.

BOUILLE, bouy', [boule], *sf.* fisherman's pole (for beating the water) ; a basket carried on the back for bringing the grapes to the vats.

BOUILLER, bouyé-r, [bouille], *vn. Fish.* to beat (the water with a pole).

BOUILLERIE, bouy'ri, *sf.* brandy distillery.

BOUILLEUR, bouyœr, [bouillir], *sm.* 1. boiler tube (of a steam-engine) ; 2. brandy-distiller. **— de cru,** one who distils the products of his own growing.

BOUILLEUR, *adj.* **Tube —,** boiler tube.

BOUILLI, E, bouyi, *pa. p.* 1. boiled ; 2. waxed (as leather). **Un visage de cuir —,** a face like parchment skin.

BOUILLI, *sm.* boiled beef : beef that has been used to make soup.

BOUILLIE, bouyi, *sf.* 1. pap (for babies) ; 2. thickened milk ; 3. hasty-pudding ; 4. rag pulp (to make paper). **Cette viande s'en va en —,** this meat is boiled to rags. **Une âme de —,** *Fig.* a milk-sop. **Faire de la — pour les chats,** to lose one's labour, to take pains for no gains.

BOUILLIR, bouyir, [Lat. : bullīre, to boil], [*Je bous, tu bous, il bout, nous bouillons, vous bouillez, ils bouillent* ; *je bouillais* ; *je bouillis* ; *je bouillirai* ; *je bouillirais*; *bous, bouillons, bouillez* ; *que je bouille, que nous bouillions* ; *que je bouillisse, que nous bouillissions* ; *bouillant, bouilli.*] *vn.* to boil : *a*) to be in a state of ebullition; to be agitated as if boiling ; *b*) to be boiling or burning hot ;

c) to ferment, to effervesce ; *d*) to be boiling, or cooking ; *e*) *Fig.* to be fiery, fervid, vigorous. **L'eau bout**, the water is boiling. **Le pot bout**, the pot boils. **La tête me bout**, my head is burning hot. **Le vin bout dans la cuve**, the wine ferments in the vat. **Quand les olives auront assez bouilli**, when the olives have boiled enough. **La viande bouillait lentement**, the meat was boiling slowly. **— du lait à quelqu'un**, to do *or* say anything to please a person : this is the only phrase in which *bouillir* is used in an active sense. **Faire —**, **mettre —**, to cause to boil, to set to boil. **En faisant — de la viande**, in boiling meat. **Faire — la marmite** (or **le pot**), to make the pot boil, to keep the pot boiling. **Cela fait — le pot**, that keeps the pot boiling, that supplies the means of living. [*Fig.* :] **Le sang lui bout dans les veines**, he is of a fiery temperament. **Cela fait — le sang**, that makes one's blood boil (causes impatience, irritation, indignation). **Il n'est bon ni à — ni à rôtir**, he is neither fowl nor good red herring : he is good for nothing. **Si la mer bouillait, tous les poissons seraient cuits**, if my aunt had been a man, she would have been my uncle.

BOUILLOIRE, bouywâr', *sf.* boiler : any vessel for boiling water ; kettle, tea-kettle.

BOUILLON, bouyôn, [bouillir], *sm.* **1.** bubble (of steam in a boiling liquid, of air in any liquid) ; **2.** bubbling, ripple : small wave *or* billow of falling, running or gushing water. **Bouillir à petits bouillons, à gros bouillons**, to boil gently, to simmer ; to boil fast, to wallop. **L'eau sort à gros bouillons**, the water is gushing out. **Il n'y faut qu'un ou deux bouillons**, it must only just boil.

3. *Fig.* ebullition, burst, outburst. **Les bouillons de la colère**, the ebullitions of anger. **Dans les premiers bouillons de l'impatience**, in the first ebullitions of impatience.

4. broth (of beef or other meat) ; **5.** *Cook.* stock : broth used for making soups. **— de veau, de poulet**, veal broth, chicken broth. **— coupé**, broth (*or* stock) weakened by the addition of water. **— aux herbes**, herb soup. **Une tasse de —**, a cup *or* basin of broth. **Être au —**, to eat nothing but broth, but spoonmeat ; to be on low diet. **Boire un —**, *Fig.* to swallow a pill, to experience a heavy loss (in speculating). **— pointu**, an enema (*or* clyster)

6. air-bubble, blob (in glass or metal castings) ; **7.** *Dress-m.* puff, puffing : hollow plait **8.** *Agr.* liquid manure.

BOUILLON-BLANC, bouyôn-blân, *sm. Bot.* mullein, cow's lungwort : *Verbascum thapsus.*

BOUILLONNANT, E, bouyonân-t, ânt', *adj.* bubbling, boiling.

BOUILLONNEMENT, bouyon'mân-t, *sm.* ebullition : *a*) boiling, bubbling, rippling ; *b*) *Fig.* agitation, excitement.

BOUILLONNER, bouyoné-r, [bouillon], *vn.* **1.** to bubble up *or* forth (as water, etc.) ; **2.** to gush out *or* forth (as water, from a spring, blood from a vein) ; **3.** to boil over, to boil, to be boiling (with anger or passion). **— de colère**, to be boiling with anger.

4. *va. Dress-m.* to puff, to trim with puffings, to full (a frill).

BOUILLOTTE, bouyot', *sf.* **1.** kettle, boiler (for water) ; **2.** hot water foot-warmer ; **3.** bouillotte : a game at cards.

BOUJARON, bouzharôn, *sm. Naut.* tot : a small tin measure for grog, about a gill, or one eighth of an imperial pint.

BOULAGE, boulazh, [from old boulir for bouillir], *sm.* boiling, as of linen in the wash.

BOULAIE, boulé, [O. Fr. : boul, for bouleau], *sf.* birch plantation, birch-wood.

BOULAINVILLERS, boulânvillé, [Comte Henri de], historian (1658-1722).

BOULANGE, boulânzh', *sf.* baking (of bread), bakery. **Bois de —**, oven fuel, wood for heating ovens.

BOULANGER, boulânzhé-r, *sm.* baker. **Garçon —**, journeyman baker. **Il vaut mieux payer le — que le médecin**, better pay the baker than the doctor.

BOULANGER, boulânzhé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* to bake : to make bread. **Elle ne sait ni — ni traire**, she can neither bake (bread) nor milk (cows).

BOULANGÈRE, boulanzhèr', *sf.* **1.** baker's wife ; **2.** female baker.

BOULANGERIE, boulânzhri, *sf.* **1.** bakery, baker's-shop, bake-house ; **2.** baking, baking-business.

BOULE, boul', [Lat. : bulla, bubble], *sf.* **1.** ball : *a*) a round body in the form of a sphere ; *b*) *Fig.* the earth. **— de bois**, wooden ball. **— creuse**, hollow ball. **Cette — terrestre**, this earthly ball : the world. **Une — de neige**, a snow-ball ; *Bot.* guelder rose. **— d'amortissement**, *Arch.* finial in the form of a ball. **Faire la — de neige**, to gather like a snowball ; to go on increasing. **Un obélisque surmonté d'une —**, an obelisque with a ball at the top (*or* surmounted by a ball). **Être rond comme une —**, to be as round as a ball. **Cet enfant est rond comme une —**, that child is as round as a ball, as plump as a partridge. **Le hérisson se met tout en une —**, the hedgehog rolls itself up into a ball. **Perdre la —**, *Fam.* to lose one's head.

2. ballot-ball : a ball used for secret voting in deliberative bodies, boards of examiners, etc. **— blanche**, favourable *or* affirmative vote. **— noire**, negative *or* unfavourable vote. **La — blanche, la — noire**, the winning ball, the losing ball (in certain games of chance). **La — noire lui tombe toujours**, he is always unlucky.

3. bowl (to play at bowls or skittles) ; **4.** bowls (the game) ; **5.** bowling-green, bowling-alley. **Le jeu de boules**, the game of bowls. **Un jeu de boules**, a bowling alley. **Aller à la —**, to go to the bowling-green. **Avoir la —**, to hold the bowl, to be the first to play. **Aller à l'appui de la —**, to drive one's partner's bowl near the jack ; *Fig.* to second, to aid, to assist. **Tenir le pied à —**, to toe the mark, to stand fair (at skittles) ; *Fig.* to stand firm, to hold one's ground. **Faire tenir pied à —**, to keep a person close to his work. **A la — vue**, hastily, precipitately. **Aussitôt la — vue**, without considering *or* reflecting. **Après — vue**, after due consideration *or* reflection.

6. *Pharm.* **Boules de Mars, d'acier,** or **de Nancy**, steel-balls (made of bitartrate of potass and iron). **L'eau de — est bonne pour les contusions**, steel-ball water is good for bruises.

7. **Meubles de boule**, buhl-work : cabinet-work incrusted with brass and tortoise-shell.

[BOULE, the inventor of this style of work, lived in the reign of Louis XIV.]

BOULEAU, boulô, [from O. Fr. boul ; Lat. : betula], *sm.* birch-tree, birch.

BOULEDOGUE, boul'dog', [Eng.], *sm.* bull-dog.

BOULÉ, boulé, *sm. Ornith.* plover.

BOULÉE, boulé, [boule], *sf.* graves : refuse of tallow.

BOULER, boulé-r, [boule], *vn.* **1.** to swell *or* puff out the crop (as the pouter pigeon) ; **2.** to swell, to rise (as bread in the oven).

BOULER, *va.* **1.** *Vulg.* to floor : to throw or knock down (a person) ; **2.** *Fish.* to beat the water. V. *Bouiller, va.*

BOULET, boulè-t ; the *t* is rarely pronounced in conversation, but the *s* of the pl. is heard as *z* before a vowel (boule), *sm.* **1.** cannon-ball, round shot (as distinguished from shells or hollow-shot). **— ramé, à deux têtes**, chain-shot, barshot. **Tirer à boulets rouges**, to fire red-hot shot. **Être condamné au —**, to be condemned to penal servitude with a cannon ball chained to one leg. **Tant qu'il me restera un — dans le caisson**, *Fig.* whilst I have a shot in the locker.

2. fetlock-joint (of a horse's leg).

BOULETÉ, E, boul'té, [boulet], *adj. Vet. Surg.* crowned, swelled *or* dislocated (said of the fetlock-joint).

BOULETTE, boulèt', [boule], *sf.* **1.** small ball ; **2.** pellet (of paper, etc.) ; **3.** *Cook.* ball of forcemeat ; **4.** poison-ball : poisoned meat laid about the streets to destroy stray dogs ; **5.** blunder, mistake. **Faire une —**, to make a blunder.

BOULEUR, boulœr, *sm. Fish.* beater.

BOULEUX, boulœ, [boule], *sm.* **1.** cob, stout back, roadster : a strong saddle-horse ; **2.** plodder : a man who works well. **C'est un bon —**, he is an industrious man.

BOULEVARD, boul'var ; the *d* is always mute ; but the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel. [Ger. : Bollwerk, fortification], *sm.* **1.** (formerly) bulwark : *a*) the rampart of a fortress ; *b*) *Fig.* protection, defence ; **2.** boulevard : properly, a street on the site of old ramparts, but now commonly applied to any wide street lined with trees. **Malte fut longtemps le — de la chrétienté contre les Turcs**, Malta was long the bulwark (*or* rampart) of Christendom against the Turks. **L'union des citoyens est le plus fort — de l'État**, the union of the citizens is the surest bulwark of the state. **Se promener sur le —**, to walk on the boulevard. **L'animation est très grande sur les grands boulevards**, the animation is very great on the principal boulevards.

BOULEVARDER, boul'vardé, *vn.* to stroll about the boulevards of Paris.

BOULEVARDIER, ÈRE, boul'vardié, ère, *smf.* frequenter of the boulevards, one who leads the life of the boulevards.

BOULEVARDIER, ÈRE, *adj.* of the character of the boulevards ; referring to the boulevards.

BOULEVARI, boul'vari, *sm. Vulg.* rumpus, row, shindy.

BOULEVERSANT, E, boul'vèrsân-t, ânt', *adj.* overwhelming, prostrating, distracting.

BOULEVERSEMENT, boul'vèrs'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** overthrow, destruction, ruin, wreck ; **2.** commotion, turmoil, confusion, disorder ; **3.** consternation, panic. **Le — d'un rempart par une mine**, the overthrow (*or* destruction) of a rampart by a mine. **Le — des éléments**, the commotion of the elements. **Cette nouvelle occasionna un grand —**, this news caused great consternation, a treat panic. **Le — des idées**, the confusion of ideas.

BOULEVERSER, boul'vèrsé-r, [boule ; verser], *va.* **1.** to throw down, to overturn : to demolish, to destroy. **L'ouragan, le tremblement de terre a tout bouleversé**, the hurricane, the earthquake has thrown down (demolished, destroyed) everything.

2. to agitate, to toss about. **Quand la surface des mers est bouleversée par la tempête**, when the surface of the seas is agitated by the tempest.

3. to derange, to turn upside down (*or* topsy-turvy). **— tout dans une maison, dans une chambre**, to turn everything topsy-turvy in a house, in a chamber.

4. *Fig.* to upset, to unsettle, to throw into confusion (*or* disorder), to derange, to

distract. **Cet événement bouleversa toute l'Europe,** that event unsettled (*or* convulsed) all Europe. **Ce ministre a bouleversé l'État,** that minister has thrown the state into disorder. **— l'ancienne législation,** to subvert the old laws. **— les règles de la justice,** to subvert the rules of justice. **Cette nouvelle lui a bouleversé l'esprit,** that news deranged his intellect. **Cela bouleverse toutes mes idées,** that unsettles all my ideas. **Cela m'a tout bouleversé,** that has quite upset (*or* unhinged) me. **Vous avez bouleversé toutes mes affaires,** you have upset all my things.

BOULEVERSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be turned upside down (*or* topsy-turvy); **2.** to give way to painful emotions, to go into hysterics, to take on. **On dirait que le monde entier doit se—pour nous ménager un plaisir,** as if the whole world must be turned upside down to procure us a pleasure. **Cette femme va encore se —,** that woman is again going into hysterics.

BOULEVUE, boul'vu. V. *Boule.*

BOULIER, boulyé, [boule], *sm.* **1.** *Fish.* a kind of net; **2.** *Infant sch.* ball-frame : an abacus for teaching children to count.

BOULIMIE, boulimi, [Gr. : βούλιμος, βοῦς, ox; λιμὸς, hunger], *sf. Med.* boulimia, bulimy : an unnaturally voracious appetite.

BOULIMIQUE, boulimik', *adj. Med.* bulimic.

BOULIN, boula*n*, [perhaps boule; Low Lat. : bolinus, embossed work], *sm.* **1.** pigeon-hole : cell in a dovecote; **2.** *Mason.* putlog-hole; **3.** putlog : the cross-bar on which the planks of a scaffold lie.

BOULINAGE, boulinazh', [bouliner], *sm.* *Naut.* sailing on a bowline.

BOULINE, boulin', [Eng. : bowline], *sf. Naut.* bowline. **Aller à la —,** to stand on a bowline : to sail close to the wind. **Courir la —,** to run the gantlet : a punishment now abolished.

BOULINER, bouliné-r, [bouline], *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* to stand on a bowline : to sail close to the wind; **2.** *Fig.* to slouch : to walk with a slouching gait. **Il va boulinant,** to have a slouching gait.

BOULINETTE, boulinèt', *sf. Naut.* the foretopsail bowline.

BOULINGRIN, boula*n*gran, [Eng. : bowling-green], *sm.* **1.** bowling-green; **2.** lawn; grass-plot (in a pleasure garden).

BOULINIER, boulinyé, [bouliner], *sm.* plyer. **Bon —,** a good plyer : a vessel that stands well to windward.

BOULOIR, boulwar, [bouler], *sm. Technol.* **1.** perch, pole; **2.** *Mason.* rake; tool for mixing lime, mortar.

BOULON, boulô*n*, [boule], *sm.* bolt. **— taraudé,** [or **à** vis), screw-bolt. **— à clavette,** keyed bolt, cotter-pin *or* bolt).

BOULONNER, bouloné-r, *va.* to pin, to bolt : to fasten together with bolts.

BOULOT, OTTE, boulo, lot', [boule], *adj.* **1.** dumpy : short and thick, said of persons; **2.** a dumpy person.

BOULOTTAGE, boulotazh, *sm. Pop.* grub, food; feeding.

BOULOTTER, bouloté. *vn.* **1,** to get, to jog along; *Pop.* to grub along; **2.** *Pop. va.* to feed, to grub. **— beaucoup de pain,** to eat a lot of bread.

BOUQUE, bouk', [bouche; Lat. : bucca], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* narrow channel; **2.** *Fish.* tunnel net.

† **BOUQUER,** bouké-r, *va.* and *vn.* **1.** to force to kiss; **2.** to kiss unwillingly; **3.** to knock under, to submit; **4.** *Sport.* to unearth (a fox, badger, etc.). **Faire —,** to compel a person to do what he or she would fain avoid; to compel (a person) to submit (*or* to knock under). **Moi seul j'ai fait — toute la faculté,** unaided, I made all the faculty knock under. *Reynard, Lég.* II. 10. **Je le ferai bien —,** I will make him submit.

BOUQUET, boukè, [form of bosquet], *sm.* **1.** cluster, clump (of trees, shrubs, or bushes forming a grove *or* wood of small extent). **Il y a un — de bois derrière cette ferme,** there is a small wood behind that farm-house.

2. nosegay, posy : a bunch of flowers tied together; **3.** bouquet : a large bunch of flowers artistically arranged. **Un — de violettes de roses,** a nosegay of violets, of roses. **Ramasser des fleurs pour faire un —,** to gather flowers for a nosegay, for a bouquet. **— de mariée,** bride's bouquet. **— de ceinture,** waist *or* breast bouquet. **Donner le —,** to invite to dinner, etc. **Rendre le —,** to return an invitation, to give a return invitation. **Avoir le — sur l'oreille,** to have a bouquet on the ear : an allusion to an old custom of attaching a bouquet to anything for sale; in ludicrous style, said of persons. **Cette fille a le — sur l'oreille,** that girl is on the look-out for a husband (*or* is in the matrimonial market). **Cette maison a le — sur l'oreille,** this house is for sale, is to be disposed of.

4. bouquet : the peculiar aroma of choice wines. **Ce vin à un — délicieux,** this wine has a decilious bouquet.

5. birthday ode, sonnet, *or* madrigal; **6.** birth-day present. **Je lui offre chaque année des livres pour —,** I give him some books every year as a birthday present. **J'ai donné à ma sœur un châle pour son —,** I have given my sister a shawl as a birthday compliment.

7. bouquet : a number of rockets, etc., fired simultaneously at the end of a pyrotechnical display; **8.** *Fig.* finish : crowning stroke *or* incident. **Le — fut magnifique,** the bouquet was magnificent. **C'est le —, voilà le —,** that is the finish, the crowning stroke, that is the best of all; *Iron.* that is the worst of all. **Réserver une chose pour le —,** to reserve a thing for the finish.

9. bunch (of cherries, parsley, etc. tied together); **10.** cluster (of fruit, etc. growing on one stem). **Un — de cerises,** a cluster *or* bunch of cherries. **Mettez un — de persil, de fines herbes, dans la sauce,** put a bunch (*or* faggot) of parsley, of sweet herbs, in the sauce.

11. tuft (of hair, etc.) **La queue de l'éléphant est terminée par un — de soies rudes,** the tail of the elephant is terminated by a tuft of coarse bristles. **— de plumes,** tuft *or* plume of feathers. **Il porte au menton un — de barbe,** he wears a tuft of beard on his chin. **— de paille,** wisp of straw : used to indicate that a thing is for sale [*Typog.* :] **Cette feuille vient par bouquets,** this sheet comes in patches : when the ink is unequally distributed.

12. *Vet. Surg.* a scabby affection of a sheep's nose and face.

BOUQUETIER, bouk'tyé, *sm.* flower-vase.

BOUQUETIÈRE, bouktyèr', flower-girl, flower-woman.

BOUQUETIN, bouk'ta*n*, [dim. of bouc], *sm. Zool.* bouquetin; ibex or the Alps.

BOUQUETON, bouk'tô*n*, **BOUQUE-TOUT,** bouk'tou, *sm. Fish.* shrimp-net.

BOUQUIN, bouka*n*, [bouc], *sm.* **1.** old he-goat. **Cornet à —,** goat's horn trumpet. **Sentir le —,** to smell rank.

2. satyr, demon. **Pied de —,** cloven foot.

3. buck hare, buck rabbit; **4.** *Vet. Surg.* V. *Bouquet,* Nº **12**; **5.** tip *or* mouth-piece (of a tobacco-pipe).

BOUQUIN, bouka*n*, [Flem. : boeckin : Ger. : Buch, livre], an old book. **Ce n'est qu'un —,** it is a worthless old book.

BOUQUINER, boukiné-r, *vn.* **1.** to hunt after old books, to rummage old book stalls. **2.** to pore over old books); **3.** *va.* to buck (said of hares and rabbits).

BOUQUINERIE, boukin'ri, *sf.* **1.** lot *or* heap of old books; **2.** old (second-hand) book trade.

BOUQUINEUR, boukinœr, *sm.* book-hunter, person fond of old books.

BOUQUINISTE, boukinist', *sm.* dealer in old books; second-hand bookseller.

BOURACAN, bourakâ*n*, [Ar. : barrakan], *sm.* barracan : a kind of coarse camlet.

BOURBE, bourb', [orig. unknown], *sf.* mire, mud (in stagnant water).

BOURBEUX, EUSE, bourbœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** muddy, miry; **2.** sloppy, splashy (as a road)

BOURBIER, bourbyé, *sm.* **1.** slough, mud-hole, quagmire; **2.** *Fig.* scrape, mess. **Tomber dans un —,** to fall into a mud-hole. **Il s'est mis dans le —,** he has got into a scrape.

BOURBILLON, bourbiyô*n*, [bourbe], *sm.* **1.** *Med.* core (of a boil or furuncle); **2.** dab (of mud, thick ink, etc.).

BOURBONNIEN, ENNE, bourbonian, yèn' *adj.* Bourbon : belonging or peculiar to the Bourbon family. **Nez —,** a Bourbon nose.

BOURBONNAIS, bourbonè, *sm. Geog.* Bourbonnais : an old province of France, now forming the Allier and part of the Cher.

BOURCET, boursè, *sm. Naut.* **Voile à —,** lug-sail.

BOURCETTE, boursèt', *sf.* corn-salad, lamb's lettuce.

BOURDAINE, bourdèn', **BOURGÈNE,** bourzhèn', *sf. Bot.* alder-buckthorn, berry-bearing alder; rhamnus frangula.

BOURDALOU, bourdalou, *sm.* **1.** hat-band; **2.** slipper : an oblong urinal.

BOURDALOUE, [Louis], pulpit orator (1632-1704).

BOURDE, bourd', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** fib : lie falsehood, whapper, bouncer; **2.** sham, humbug; **3.** *Fam.* blunder, bull. **Donneur de bourdes,** hoaxer. **Il nous conte de jolies bourdes,** he tells us some pretty stories. **Faire des bourdes,** to make blunders, to say foolish things.

BOURDE, *sf. Naut.* shore : spar used as a prop.

BOURDER, bourdé-r, *vn.* **1.** to fib, to tell lies **2** to hoax, to sham.

BOURDEUR, bourdœr, *sm.* fibber, liar.

BOURDIGUE, bourdig', *sf. Fish.* a kind of labyrinth constructed to catch fish.

BOURDILLON, bourdiyô*n*, [bourdon), *sm.* stave-wood : oak staves for casks.

BOURDON, bourdô*n*, [Low Lat. : bordonus, long stick], *sm.* **1.** walking-staff, pilgrim's staff; **2.** lance (formerly used by knights). **— de Saint-Jacques,** *Bot.* marsh-mallow, althæa officinalis.

BOURDON, bourdô*n*, [bourde], *sm. Typ.* out : words omitted by the compositor. **Il y a plusieurs bourdons dans cette feuille,** there are several outs in this sheet.

BOURDON, bourdô*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** bourdon : double dispason of an organ; **2.** drone : continuous base note of the hurdy-gurdy, etc.; **3.** bass *or* G-string (of a violin); **4.** great-bell. **Le — de Notre-Dame,** the great bell of Notre-Dame. **Faux —,** (in plain-song) counterpoint note for note.

BOURDON, *sm.* **1.** humble-bee; **2.** (or *faux bourdon*) drone : male of the hive -bee.

BOURDONNANT, E, bourdonân-t, ânt', *adj.* humming, buzzing. **Des essaims bourdonnants** buzzing swarms.

BOURDONNÉ, E, bourdoné, *adj. Herald.* pommettee : rounded off. **Croix bourdonnée,** pommettee (*or* pomel) cross.

BOURDONNEMENT, bourdon'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** humming, buzzing ; buzz, hum ; **2.** murmur: confused noise. **— d'oreilles,** *Med.* singing *or* humming in the ears. **— amphorique,** *Med.* amphoric resonance.

BOURDONNER bourdoné-r, [bourdon], *vn.* **1.** to hum : *a*) to buzz as flying insects ; *b*) to drone, to make a humming or buzzing noise ; **2.** to murmur. **Une mouche bourdonne à ses oreilles,** a fly buzzes about his ears. **Les abeilles viennent en bourdonnant,** the bees come buzzing. **On bourdonnait contre lui,** they murmured against him.

BOURDONNER, *va.* **1.** to hum. **Il bourdonne toujours quelques vieux airs,** he is always humming some old tunes.

2. to bore, to bother, to pester. **Ne cesserez-vous point de nous — de pareilles bêtises,** will you never cease pestering us with such nonsense ?

BOURDONNET, bourdonè, *sm. Surg.* dossil : tent or plug of lint.

BOURDONNEUR, bourdonœr, *sm.* humming-bird.

BOURDONNEUR, *adj.* humming.

BOURG, bour-k, [Lat. : burgus ; Ger. : Burg], *sm.* town, market-town, borough.

BOURGADE, bourgad', *sf.* small town *or* large village.

BOURGAGE, bourgazh, *sm. Law-t.* an estate held by burgage tenure.

BOURGELAS, bourzh'la, *sm.* a kind of white grape.

BOURGÈNE, bourzhèn', *sf.* V. *Bourdaine.*

BOURGEOIS, E, bourzhwâ, wâz', [bourg], *sm. s.* **1.** burgher, burgess ; citizen *mf.* citizeness *f.* [in ludicrous lang., cit, citess] ; townsman, townswoman. **Un — considéré,** a respected burgher, (*or* citizen). **Une riche bourgeoise,** a wealthy citizen (citizen's wife *or* daughter).

2. (in a collective sense) the whole body of citizens. **Le — a pris les armes,** the citizens have taken arms.

3. citizen : townsman, townswoman of the middle classes ; **4.** master *m.*, mistress *f.*, employer *mf.*; *Fam.* governor. **Un bon —,** a worthy citizen. **Les bourgeois et les ouvriers,** masters and men, the employers and the employed. **Où voulez-vous aller, mon —** ? where do you want to go, governor ?

5. commoner (not a noble) ; **6.** civilian (not a soldier) ; **7.** (in an ill sense) an ill-bred *or* vulgar man *or* woman. **Il est sans goût, c'est un —,** he has no taste, he is a vulgar (*or* common) sort of person. **Un petit —,** simple individual. **En dépit de leurs manières, ce ne sont que des bourgeois,** in spite of their manners, they are only shopkeepers. **Le bourgeois-gentilhomme,** the shopkeeper turned gentleman. **Ils sont toujours en —,** they are always in plain clothes.

BOURGEOIS, E, *adj.* **1.** of *or* belonging to a citizen ; **2.** substantial, valid.

3. private. **Comédie bourgeoise,** private theatricals : in which the actors are not players by profession. **Maison bourgeoise,** plain well-kept house (as opposed to a mansion or palace) ; private house *or* residence (as opposed to an hotel or lodging-house). **Pension bourgeoise,** private boarding-house. **Une famille bourgeoise,** a good middle-class family. **Cuisine bourgeoise,** good plain cookery. **Habit —,** private *or* plain clothes (as opposed to uniform or court dress). **A la bourgeoise,** in a plain *or* simple manner. **Vin —,** pure wine, good sound wine.

4. common, vulgar : unrefined, indignified. **Avoir l'air —,** to have a common (*or* vulgar) air (said of one not up with modern ideas, old-fashioned, behindhand with the world). **Je n'aime pas leurs manières bourgeoises,** I don't like their simple, commonplace manners.

5. (used substantively) common-place. **Ce que vous dites là est du dernier —,** what you say is of the lowest common-place, *Mol. Préc. rid.* 4.

BOURGEOISE, *sf. Bot.* a bright red tulip.

BOURGEOISEMENT, bourzhwâzmân-t, *adv.* **1.** in a citizenlike manner : plainly, simply, unpretendingly, unostentatiously ; **2.** respectably ; **3.** as a private individual. **Il a toujours vécu —,** he has always lived respectably, plainly, unostentatiously. **Se mettre —,** to dress plainly. **La maison est à louer —,** the house is to be let to private residents (not for purposes of trade).

BOURGEOISIE, bourzhwâzi, *sf.* **1.** citizenship : the rights and immunities of a citizen. **Droits de —,** freedom of a city, municipal privileges. **Avoir droit de —,** to be free of a city ; to enjoy the rignts of a citizen. **Obtenir le droit de —,** to take up one's freedom.

2. (collectively) the citizens *or* burgesses, the middle classes. **S'allier à la —,** to marry into a city family. **La haute —,** gentry, middle-class people.

BOURGEON, bourzhôn, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* bud (of a tree, plant, etc. **— à fleur** (or *florifère*), flower-bud. **— à fruit** (or *fructifère*), fruit bud. **— à bois, à feuilles,** germ, leaf-bud.

2. young shoot (of the vine) ; **3.** *Fig.* pimple (on the face), grog-blossom (when produced by excessive drinking) ; **4.** *Surg.* **Bourgeons charnus,** healing granulations.

5. *pl. Comm.* long-staple wools.

BOURGEONNÉ, E, bourzhoné, *adj.* pimpled, pimply ; covered with pimples.

BOURGEONNEMENT, bourzhon'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* budding ; **2.** budding time.

BOURGEONNER, bourzhoné-r, *vn.* **1.** to bud (as trees, plants, etc.) ; **2.** to put forth pimples, to become pimpled (as the face) ; **3.** *Agr.* to tiller (as wheat, etc.)

BOURGEONNIER, bourzhonyé, *sm. Orn.* bullfinch.

BOURG-ÉPINE, BOURGUE-ÉPINE, bourghépin', *sf. Bot.* alatern, rhamnus alaternus.

BOURGERON, bourzh'rôn, *sm.* round frock, smock-frock.

BOURGMESTRE, bourgmèstr', [Ger. : Burg, Meister ; Burgermeister], *sm.* burgomaster.

BOURGOGNE, bourgoin', *sf.* **1.** *Geog.* Burgundy ; **2.** *Bot.* sainfoin, onobrychis sativa. **Vin de —,** Burgundy wine, burgundy.

BOURGOGNE, *sm.* burgundy : Burgundy wine. **Une bouteille de — vieux,** a bottle of old burgundy.

BOURGUIGNON, ONNE, bourghinyôn, yon, *adj.* and *smf.* Burgundian.

BOURGUIGNOTTE, bourghuignot, *sf.* **1.** helmet worn formerly ; **2.** barrel of Burgundy wine. **A la —,** in the Burgundy manner.

BOURIGNON, bourinyôn, *sm. Fish.* minnow-net.

BOURLE, bourl', [Lat. : burra, coarse woollen stuff], *sf.* sham, deception, hoax, mystification.

BOURLET, bourlé, *sm.* V. *Bourrelet.*

BOURLINGUER, bourlanghé-r, *vn. Naut.* to labour, to be laboursome : to work hard, to strain, as a ship in a heavy sea.

BOURNOUS, bournoù, [Ar.], *sm.* burnous : an Arab cloak. V. *Burnous.*

BOURRACHE, bourash', [Low Lat. : borago], *sf. Bot.* borage.

BOURRADE, bourad', [bourrer], *sf.* **1.** *Sport.* snap, snapping (of a dog at a hare while running) ; **2.** blow, thump (with the but-end of a musket), buffet, cuff (with the fist) ; **3.** *Fig.* sly hit (thrust *or* punch), home-thrust. **Brissac donnait à Fagon des bourrades devant le roi,** B. gave F. some sly thrusts in the king's presence, *St. Sim.* IX, 423.

BOURRAGE, bourazh', [bourrer], *sm.* **1.** *Min.* tamping (of a charge for blasting) ; **2.** stuffing.

BOURRAS, boura, [bourre], *sm.* coarse hempen cloth.

BOURRASQUE, bourask', [Ital. : borrasca], *sf.* **1.** squall : sudden and violent gust of wind. **Le canot, à peine en mer, fut assailli d'une —,** the boat had scarcely got out to sea when it was assailed by a squall.

2. *Fig.* fit, outburst, explosion of passion, anger, ill-humour, etc. ; **3.** paroxysm : sudden and violent attack or relapse of disease.

BOURRE, bour', [Low Lat. : burra], *sf.* **1.** short hair (of cows, horses, etc. used for saddle pads, making mortar, etc.) ; **2.** tag-wool, flocks (used for beds). **— de laine** or **— lanice,** refuse wool, tagwool. **— tontisse,** flock-wool (shearings of woollen cloth). **— de soie, 1.** floss silk : the external envelope of the cocoon ; **2.** silk waste : waste silk or refuse silk.

3. trash, rubbish ; **4.** padding : (irrelevant matter inserted to swell the bulk of a book, etc. **Il y a bien de la — en cet ouvrage,** there is a great deal of padding in that work.

6. wad, wadding (of fire-arms) ; **7.** chaff (of clover) ; **8.** fibrous down (covering the buds of certain plants) ; **9.** goat's hair boiled in madder.

BOURREAU, bourô, (orig. unknown), *sm.* **1.** executioner : headsman, hangman, Jack Ketch. **Fouetté par la main du —,** flogged by the public executioner, by the common hangman. **Valet** (now *aide*) **de —,** hangman's assistant. **Un — d'argent,** a spendthrift.

2. *Fig.* tormentor, torturer. **Le remords sera son —,** remorse will be his tormentor. **Le vice est lui-même son —,** vice is its own punishment, its own Nemesis. **Être le — de quelqu'un,** to be a person's plague *or* torment. **Être le — de soi-même,** to kill one's self with work.

3. brutal fellow, cruel wretch, brute. **Voyez comme il maltraite son cheval, c'est un vrai —,** see how he ill-treats his horse ; he is a regular brute.

4. villain, rascal, scoundrel.

BOURRÉE, bouré, [bourrer], *sf.* **1.** faggot of twigs or brushwood (without any large sticks) ; **2.** *Mus.* boree : *a*) a dance tune ; *b*) the dance itself ; **3.** *Sport.* netting (of quails). *Prov.* : **Fagot cherche bourrée,** like to like ; birds of a feather flock together.

BOURRÈLEMENT, bourèl'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** spasm : violent pain ; **2.** *Fig.* pang, anguish. **Avoir un — dans l'estomac,** to have spasms in the stomach. **Le — de la conscience,** the pangs of conscience.

BOURRELER, bourœlé-r, [bourreau], [takes an *è* before a mute syllable : *Il bourrèle je bourrèlerai* ; *je bourrèlerais.*] *va.* to torment, to torture. **La conscience bourrèle les méchants,** conscience torments (*or* stings) the

wicked. **L'ambition le bourrèle sans cesse,** ambition is ever goading him. **Une conscience bourrelée de remords,** a conscience tortured with remorse.

BOURRELLERIE, bourèl'ri, *sf.* collar-making, harness-making (for draught-horses).

BOURRELET, bour'lè, **BOURLET**, bourlè, [bourre], *sm.* **1.** pad : generally round with a hole in the middle ; **2.** porter's pad (for burden on the head) ; **3.** porter's knot (for burdens on the shoulders ; **4.** chair-pad (with a hole in the middle) ; **5.** padded cap (for children, to protect the head) ; **6.** padding : listing put round doors and windows to keep out the cold) ; **7.** circular excrescense (round the stem of a tree) ; **8.** *Artill.* swell of the muzzle (of a cannon) ; **9.** *Med.* swelling round the loins (in dropsy) ; **10.** *Vet. Surg.* cutidure : a swelling round a horse's foot just above the hoof.

BOURRELIER, bour'lyé, *sm.* **1.** collar-maker, harness-maker (for draught-horses).

BOURRER, bouré-r, [bourre], *va.* **1.** *Sport.* to tear fur from (a running hare) ; **2.** to wad, pad, *or* stuff ; **3.** to ram down *or* home (the charge of a fire-arm) ; **4.** to push, to strike, to belabour. **— à coups de crosse,** to strike *or* push with the but-end of a musket. **— une pipe,** to fill a pipe (with tobacco). **Un matelas bien bourré,** a well stuffed mattress. **On le bourra de coups de poing,** they belaboured him with their fists. **—quelqu'un,** (dans une dispute), *Fig.* **1.** to hit (*or* press) a person hard (in a dispute) ; **2.** to rate (reprimand, abuse, *or* taunt) a person.

5. to stuff, to cram (with food, etc.). **— un enfant de pâtisserie,** to cram (*or* stuff) a child with pastry. **— un enfant de grec et de latin,** *Fig.* to cram a boy with Greek and Latin.

6. *Min.* to tamp (a blast-hole).

BOURRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to rate (abuse *or* taunt) each other ; **2.** to cram *or* stuff one's self (with food, etc.).

BOURRER, *vn.* to bolt, to run away (as a horse).

BOURRETTE, bourèt', *sf.* floss silk : the envelope of the cocoon.

BOURRICHE, bourish', [of doubtful origin ; perhaps from bourre], *sf.* basket (long and narrow, for carrying game, fish, etc.). **— de volaille, de gibier,** a basket of poultry, of game. **— d'huîtres,** basket of oysters (containing 12 or 25 dozen).

BOURRICHON, bourishôn, *sm.* *Slang.* head. **Se monter le —,** to get excited.

BOURRIER, bourryé, *sm.* **1.** chaff, straw : anything of little value ; **2.** wheat thrashed but not winnowed ; **3.** shavings, parings (of leather).

BOURRIQUE, bourrik', [from Provençal : bourrico ; Lat. : burricus, little horse], *sf.* **1.** she-ass ; **2.** half-starved ass (male or female ; **3.** a wretched hack ; **4.** *Fig.* ass, donkey : a stupid person.

BOURRIQUET, bourrikè, *sm.* **1.** ass's foal, young ass ; **2.** shear-bench (of tinmen) ; **3.** *Technol.* horse ; **4.** *Min.* whim, windlass ; **5.** boss (of a slater or tiler).

BOURRIQUIER, bourrikyé, *sm.* ass-driver.

BOURRIR, bourir, *vn.* *Sport.* to whizz (as partridges in rising).

BOURROIR, bourwâr, *sm.* *Min.* tamping iron.

BOURRON, bourôn, [bourre], *sm.* wool in bags.

BOURRU, E, bouru, [bourre], *adj.* **1.** crabbed, crusty ; **2.** churlish, boorish, morose, surly ; **3.** peevish, testy, waspish ; **4.** *Engr.* rough, indistinct ; **5.** unfermented (as wine). **Un homme —,** a crabbed man. **Un esprit —,** a morose, surly, waspish spirit. **Avoir l'humeur bourrue,** to be of a crusty temper (*or* humour). **Si Dieu m'a créé —, — je dois vivre et mourir,** if God made me churlish, churlish I must live and die. *P. L. Cour.* **Moine —,** a phantom monk (according to popular superstition) ; a bugbear.

BOURRU, *sm.* **1.** churl, morose, crabbed *or* surly man ; **2.** *Mason.* rough ashlar. **Un fieffé —,** a regular churl.

BOURSAULT, boursô, [Edme], poet and dramatist (1638-1701).

BOURSE, bours', [Low Lat. : bursa ; Gr. : βυρσα, hide], *sf.* **1.** purse : *a*) small bag for money carried about the person ; *b*) pocket ; *c*) money, riches ; *d*) fund for some particular purpose ; *e*) in Turkey, a sum of 500 piasters. **Une — en acier,** a steel purse, **— en argent,** silver purse. **— de fantaisie,** fancy purse. **— filet,** net purse. **— en soie,** silk purse. **Une — pleine d'or,** a purse full of gold. **— lourde, bien garnie,** heavy, well-lined (*or* well-filled) purse. **— plate, — légère,** an empty purse, a light purse. **Coupeur de bourse,** cut-purse, thief. **N'avoir, ne faire qu'une bourse, faire bourse commune,** to have but one purse, to have a common fund. **Les disciples de Pythagore ne faisaient qu'une même —,** the disciples of Pythagoras put all their money in one common fund. **Tenir la —, les cordons de la —,** to hold the purse strings. **Je l'ai payé de ma —,** I paid it out of my own pocket. **Sans — délier,** without any outlay, without spending a penny. **Avoir la — bien garnie,** to have one's purse well-lined. **Faire — à part,** to keep one's own money. **Avoir toujours la — à la main,** to be always paying money. **Disposez de ma —,** draw on my purse. **Loger le diable dans sa —,** to have the devil in one's purse ; to have no money. **La bourse ou la vie,** your money or your life. *Prov.* : **Selon ta bourse, gouverne ta bouche,** cut your coat according to your cloth.

2. small bag (for any purpose). **— à jetons,** bag for counters.

3. exchange, stock-exchange, change : *a*) money-market, for the sale of public stock or other negotiable securities ; *b*) place, building in which the market is held ; *c*) business hours on the exchange. **Aller à la —,** to go to the exchange. **Bruits de —,** stock-exchange rumours. **Qu'a fait la — ?** what has been done on change ? **Le cours de la —,** stock-list, list of prices, quotation of prices. **La — a monté, a baissé,** the funds have risen, have declined. **Après la —,** after change hours. **Jouer à la —,** to speculate in the funds. **Faire un coup de —,** to make a lucky hit by speculating in the funds.

4. (in public schools or colleges) exhibition, scholarship, bursary (in Scotland) : a sum of money granted to pay, wholly or in part, the expenses of a pupil's education. **Une — entière,** free scholarship (which covers the whole cost of education). **Demi- —,** scholarship (covering only half the costs). **Des places gratuites qu'on appelle en France des bourses,** free admissions which in France are called *bourses*.

5. saddle-bag ; **6.** *Sport.* purse-net, bag-net [for rabbits] ; **7.** *Zool.* pouch (of marsupials) ; **8.** *Bot.* vulva : wrapper of certain fungi ; **9.** *Anat.* sac : pouch, bag ; **10.** *Surg.* suspensory : a kind of bandage ; **11.** *pl. Anat.* scrotum ; **12.** *Bot.* **— à pasteur,** shepherd's purse *or* pouch, cass-weed ; bursa pastoris.

BOURSEAU, boursô, *sm.* *Build.* ridge-moulding (for slated roofs).

BOURSETTE, boursèt', *sf.* *Bot.* shepherd's purse, cass-weed ; bursa pastoris.

BOURSICAUT, boursikô, *sm.* **1.** small purse ; **2.** savings, hoard. **Il s'est amassé un petit —,** he has accumulated a little hoard, he has laid by a trifle.

BOURSICOTER, boursikoté-r, [bour-se], *vn.* **1.** to lay by, to save, to hoard money ; **2.** to speculate in the funds (on a small scale).

BOURSICOTIER, boursikotyé, *sm.* petty stock-jobber.

BOURSIER, ÈRE, boursyé, syèr', *smf.* purse-maker.

BOURSIER, *sm.* pupil who holds a scholarship (*or* exhibition) in a public school. [*Adj.* :] **Les élèves boursiers,** the scholars, exhibitioners *or* bursaries. **— de la marine** naval cadet.

BOURSILLER, boursiyé-r, *vn.* **1.** to club together, to contribute (small sums) ; **2.** to empty one's purse.

BOURSILLON, boursiyôn, *sm.* small purse.

BOURSON, boursôn, *sm.* fob : small pocket.

BOURSOUFLAGE, boursouflazh', *sm.* bombast, fustian. **Discours plein de —,** speech full of bombast.

BOURSOUFLÉ, E, boursouflé, *adj.* **1.** swollen, swoln, swelled ; **2.** bloated, puffed up *or* out, puffy. **Visage —,** swollen face. **Chair boursouflée,** puffy *or* bloated flesh.

3. *Fig.* inflated, tumid, turgid, bombastic, (in style or language). **Un mélange du style poétique et boursouflé,** a mixture of the poetic and bombastic styles.

BOURSOUFLÉ, *sm.* **1.** bloated man ; **2.** the bombastic, bombast, fustian. **Ce gros —,** that great bloated fellow. **Je ne puis souffrir le —,** I cannot endure bombast.

BOURSOUFLEMENT, boursouflœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** tumidness, bloatedness, puffiness ; **2.** expansion (of a substance by heat or chemical action).

BOURSOUFLER, boursouflé-r, [bourse ; souffler], *va.* **1.** to swell : to cause to swell ; to puff up *or* out, to bloat.

BOURSOUFLER (SE), *v. refl.* *Chem.* to expand : to swell, to increase in volume. **Le sulfate de soude se boursoufle par la chaleur** sulphate of soda expands when heated.

BOURSOUFLURE, boursouflur', *sf.* **1.** swelling *or* rising of the soil through volcanic agency ; **2.** *Med.* bloatedness, puffiness (of the cellular tissue) ; **3.** *Fig.* turgidness, tumidness ; bombast, fustian, rant. **Son style n'est pas exempt de —,** his style is not free from bombast.

BOUSAGE, bouzazh', [bouse], *sm.* dunging (in calico-dyeing).

BOUSCULEMENT, bouskul'mân, *sm.* **1.** turning upside-down (*or* topsy-turvy) ; **2.** bustling, jostling (as in a crowd).

BOUSCULER, bouskulé-r, [alteration from O. Fr. bouteculer], *va.* **1.** to turn upside down (*or* topsy-turvy), to tumble, toss *or* throw about ; **2.** to hustle, to jostle. **Quand il entre dans cette chambre il bouscule tout,** when he goes into that room he turns everything topsy-turvy. **La foule nous bouscule horriblement,** the crowd hustles us horribly.

BOUSCULER (SE), *v. refl.* to hustle *or* jostle each other (*or* one another) to push one another about **Ils se pressent, se bousculent sans s'avancer,** they crush and jostle each other without getting any forwarder.

BOUSE, bouz', [orig. unknown], *sf.* ox-dung, cow-dung.

BOUSER, bouzé-r, *va.* *Agr.* to floor (a barn) with a mixture of cow-dung and clay.

BOUSIER, bouzyé, [bouse], *sm.* *Zool.* dung-beetle.

BOUSILLAGE, bouziyazh', [bousiller], *sm.* **1. cob** : a mixture of clay and straw for **building** ; **2. cob-wall** *or* mud-wall ; 3. *Fig.* **botch, bungle** ; botched *or* bungled work : any work badly executed.

BOUSILLER, bouziyé-r, [bouse], *vn.* 1. to build with cob, clay *or* mud ; 2. *va.* to botch, to bungle : to slubber *or* scamp (work).

BOUSILLEUR, EUSE, bousiyœr, yœz', *smf.* cob *or* mud-wall builder ; 2. botcher, bungler. **Cette couturière n'est qu'une bousilleuse**, that dress-maker is only a bungler.

BOUSIN, bouzan, *sm.* 1. sandvent : the soft outside of freestone ; 2. inferior turf *or* peat (for fuel).

BOUSIN, bouzan, [seems to be derived from Eng. bousing], *Vulg.* boozing *or* bousing crib : a low public-house ; 4. noise, row, rumpus.

BOUSINGOT, bouzango, *sm.* 1. sailor's hat ; 2. *Pop.* drinking-place, pot-house.

BOUSQUER, bouské-r, *va.* *Naut.* to compel to work.

BOUSSARD, bousar, *sm.* *Fish.* shotten herring.

BOUSSOLE, bousol', [Ital. : bossolo, small box, from Lat. : buxus, box-wood], *sf.* 1. compass, mariner's compass ; 2. *Astron.* Pixis Nautica, the Compass : a southern constellation. **— de marine** (or **compas de route**), mariner's compass, sea compass. **— d'arpenteur** (or **à lever les plans**), surveyor's compass. **— de poche**, pocket compass. **— de mineur**, miner's compass (*or* dial). **— à prisme**, prismatic compass.

3. *Fig.* guide, director ; rule (of conduct). **Vos conseils me serviront de —**, your counsels shall be my rule of conduct. **Perdre la —**, *Fam.* to lose one's head.

BOUSTIFAILLE, boustifaï, *sf.* *Pop.* tuck-out, feast ; *Fam.* grub, food.

BOUSTIFAILLER, boustifaïyé, *va.* *Pop.* to grub, to stuff, to tuck in ; to guzzle drink.

BOUSTROPHÉDON, boustrofédon, [Gr. : βοῦς, ox ; στρέφω, I turn], *sm.* *Antiq.* boustrophedon : manner of writing alternatively from right to left, and from left to right (turning about as oxen do in ploughing).

BOUT, bou-t, [bouter], *sm.* 1. end : *a*) the extremity ; *b*) last or remotest part, in a general sense ; *c*) close, conclusion ; *d*) tip (of the ear, nose, tongue, etc.) ; *e*) bit, scrap, fragment ; *f*) way, manner, side. *a*) **Le —, les deux bouts d'un bâton**, the end, the two ends of a stick. **Le — d'une rue, d'une galerie, d'un jardin**, the end of a street, of a gallery, of a garden. **Le mot qui est au — de la ligne**, the word at the end of the line. **Le haut — d'une table**, the upper end of a table : the place of honour.

b) **Il est logé à l'autre — de la ville**, he lodges at the other end of the town. **Aux deux bouts de la terre**, to *or* at the ends of the world, all the world over. **D'un — du monde à l'autre**, from one end of the world to the other. **Être logé au — du monde**, to live in a remote quarter, in an out-of-the-way place. **C'est le — du monde, c'est tout le — du monde**, it is the very most, the very utmost. **S'il a cent écus chez lui, c'est tout le — du monde**, if he has a hundred crowns in hand, that is the very utmost. **Si je vous écris lundi, c'est tout le — du monde**, if I write to you on Monday, that will be the utmost I can do.

c) **Le — de l'année**, the end (*or* close) of the year. **Au — de huit jours**, at the end of a week, in a week's time. **Être au — de sa carrière**, to be near one's end, near the close of one's life. **Joindre les deux bouts de l'an**, to make both ends meet, to live within one's income. **Il est à peu près au — de son travail**, he is near the end of his work. **Le — d'un sermon, d'un discours**, the end (*or* close) of a sermon, of a speech. **Il faut l'entendre jusqu'au —**, you must hear him to the end, must hear him out. **Au — du compte**, after all, when all is said and done. **Il est au — de son argent**, he has got through his money. **Quand il aurait un million, il en trouverait bientôt le —**, had he a million, he would soon see the last of it. **Être au — de son rôle, de son rôlet, de son rouleau**, to be at the end of one's tether, at one's wit's end. **Il n'est pas au —**, he is not at the end of his troubles, he has more to suffer yet. **— de l'an, service de — de l'an**, anniversary mass for the dead (celebrated a year after death).

d) **Le — de la langue**, the tongue's end, the tip of the tongue. **Le — de l'oreille, du nez**, the tip (*or* end) of the ear, of the nose. **Il a tout cela au — de la langue, de la plume**, he has all that at his tongue's end, at his finger's end ; he speaks and writes on that subject with the utmost ease. **Avoir un mot sur le — de la langue**, to have a word at one's tongue's end. **Dire une chose du — des dents**, (or *des lèvres*), to say a thing without really meaning it. **Rire du — des dents**, to force a laugh. **Montrer le — de l'oreille**, to betray one's self, one's real intentions or feelings. **Toucher du — du doigt**, to touch lightly. **Toucher à une chose du — du doigt**, to be near attaining one's object, to be within a touch. **Des bouts d'ailes**, 1. fowl's wings (considered as a viand) ; 2. pinions, firsts : the quills from the end of a goose's wing. **Mener quelqu'un par le — du nez**, to lead a person by the nose. **Il ne voit pas plus loin que le — de son nez**, he sees no farther than the end of his nose.

e) **Un — de lettre**, a bit of a letter, a short letter. **Un — de sermon**, a short sermon. **Des bouts de ruban, de corde**, odds and ends of ribbon, of string. **Un — de corde**, *Naut.* a rope's end. **Un — de chandelle**, a candle's end. **Des bouts de chandelle**, candle-ends. **Une économie de bouts de chandelle**, paltry savings. **Un — d'homme**, a bit of a man, a diminutive man. **Nous avons encore un bon — de chemin à faire**, we have still a good bit of ground to get over. V. *Chandelle.*

f) **Le bon —**, the right end *or* way. **Prendre une chose par le bon —**, to take a thing by the right end, to get the right way to work. **Par quelque — que vous preniez cette affaire**, whichever way you take (*or* view) this affair. **Prendre quelqu'un par tous les bouts**, to circumvent a person on all sides. **On ne sait par quel — le prendre**, one does not know how to have (*or* take) him. **Se mettre sur le bon —**, to establish one's self on a grand footing, in grand style.

2. nipple (of the breast. V. *Sein*) ; 3. ferrule, tip (of a walking-stick, etc.) ; 4. button (of a foil) ; 5. muzzle (of a fire-arm). **Appuyer le — d'un pistolet sur la poitrine de quelqu'un**, to clap the muzzle of a pistol to a person's breast. **A — portant**, with the muzzle close to the object fired at ; *Fig.* point blank.

6. *Ichth.* sunfish, orthagoriscus mola ; 7. *Naut.* head ; bows (of a ship). **Ce bâtiment a le — à terre**, that vessel stands head to land. **— au vent**, head to wind.

À BOUT, *adv. phr.* at an end, exhausted. **Être à —**, to be exhausted, knocked up, done over. **Ma patience est à —**, my patience is exhausted, I am out of patience. **Mon cheval était à —**, my horse was knocked up. **Être au — de ses peines**, to be out of one's troubles. **Vous n'êtes pas encore au —**, you have not done yet. **Nous sommes à — de ressources**, our resources are quite exhausted. **Il était bientôt au — de son rouleau**, *Fig.* he was soon at his wit's end. **Mettre à —**, to overcome, to subdue ; to tire out, to put out of patience. **Il me met à —, il met ma patience à —**, he puts me out of patience, he tires out my patience. **Pousser à —**, to drive (*or* push) to extremity, to extremes ; to nonplus. **Le peuple poussé à — par tant d'injustices**, the people driven to extremity by so much injustice. **Pousser à — ses maximes**, to carry one's maxims to extremes. *Prov* : **Au bout du fossé la culbute**, a short life and a merry one ; let the worst come to the worst. **Au bout le bout**, the worst must come to an end.

À BOUT DE, *pr. phr.* **Venir à — de**, to overcome, to subdue, to get the better of, to succeed in : to manage. **Il croit que son remède viendra à — de tout**, he believes that his remedy will cure everything. **Sans pouvoir venir à — de cette difficulté**, without being able to overcome that difficulty. **En viendrez-vous à — ?** shall you be able to manage it ? **Je n'ai jamais pu venir à — de ce livre**, I have never been able to get to the end of that book. **J'ai eu bien de la peine à en venir à —**, I had a hard job to get through it.

À TOUT BOUT DE CHAMP, *adv. phr.* at every turn, every moment, incessantly, continually.

BOUT À BOUT, *adv. phr.* end to end. **Tuyaux assemblés — à —**, tubes joined end to end. **Mettre — à —**, to join together, to put *or* add together. **Mettez — à — ces morceaux de ruban**, join these bits of ribbon end to end. **Si l'on mettait — à — toutes les heures qu'on perd**, if we were to put together all the hours we lose.

D'UN BOUT A L'AUTRE, DE BOUT EN BOUT, *adv. phr.* from one end to the other, from end to end, from beginning to end. **J'ai parcouru le parc d'un — à l'autre**, I have gone over the park from end to end. **J'ai entendu son discours d'un — à l'autre**, I heard his speech from beginning to end. **Elle lui dit de — en — toute la vérité**, she told him the whole truth from beginning to end.

BOUTADE, boutad', [bouter], *sf.* 1. sally : sudden spurt or outburst of wit or humour ; 2. whim, freak, caprice. **Poussez jusqu'à l'excès ma critique —**, to carry to extremes my critical sally. **Gens à boutades**, whimsical people. **D'où vient cette — ?** whence this whim ? **Par boutades**, by fits and starts.

BOUTAGE, boutazh', *sm.* *Pin-mak.* papering (of pins).

BOUTANT, boutân, *adj. m.* *Arch.* V. *Arc-boutant.*

BOUT-À-PORT, BOUTE-À-PORT, bout à pôr, *sm.* *Naut.* harbour-master : person charged with the berthing of vessels in port.

BOUTARGUE, boutarg', **BOTARGUE**, botarg', [through Provençal boutargo, from Ar. boutarka], *sm.* botargo : pickled spawn of fish.

BOUT-DEHORS, boudœôr, *sm.* *Naut.* boom, studding-sail boom. **— de beaupré**, bowsprit boom.

BOUTE, bout', [Provençal : bouto], *sf.* 1. cask (for wine) ; 2. hogshead (for tobacco) ; 3. tub.

BOUTÉ, E, bouté, *adj.* 1. turned ropy (as wine) ; 2. *Vet. Surg.* straight-legged (as a horse).

BOUTE-CHARGE, bout-sharge, *sm.* *Milit.* bugle call for loading waggons and horses.

BOUTÉE, bouté, *sf.* *Arch.* abutment (of a bridge, arch or terrace).

BOUTE-DEHORS, boutdœôr, *sm.* 1. *Naut.* boom ; 2. puss-in-a-corner : a childish game. [*Fig.* :] **Ils jouent à —**, *Fig.* they are trying to supplant each other.

BOUTE-EN-TRAIN, boutântran, *sm.* [*Pl. Boute-en-train*]. 1. teaser : an old stallion kept near brood mares ; 2. piper : a bird that excites others to sing ; 3. exciter of mirth and gaiety. **C'est le — de la compagnie**, he is the life and soul of the company.

BOUTEFEU, bout'fœ, [bouter ; feu], *sm.* 1. *Artill.* linstock ; 2. gunner ; 3. incendiary ; 4. *Fig.* fire-brand, make-bate.

BOUTE-HORS, bout'hôr, *sm. Naut.* outrigger.

BOUTEILLE, boutèy, [Low Lat. : butticula, dim. of butta, a vase], *sf.* 1. bottle : *a*) a vessel with a narrow neck ; *b*) bottleful, the contents of a bottle. **— de verre, de grès, de cuir,** a glass, stone, leather bottle. **Boucher, déboucher, décoiffer,** to cork, uncork, to crack a bottle. **Mettre en —**, to bottle. **Vider une —** to empty, to drain a bottle. **Laisser sa raison, ses sens au fond de la —**, to leave one's reason, one's senses, at the bottom of the bottle. **La — est sur le côté**, the bottle is empty. **Mettre une — sur le côté**, to drink a bottle of wine. **N'avoir rien vu que par le trou d'une —**, *Fig.* to have taken only a very narrow view of things, to be ignorant of the world. **La dive —**, the divine bottle ; Rosy Bacchus. **C'est la — à l'encre**, *Fig.* it is a very obscure affair. **Être dans la —**, to be in the secret, in the intrigue, *or* plot. **Je ne suis pas dans la — à l'encre**, I am not in the secret. **Porter les bouteilles**, *Fig.* to walk gingerly (cautiously, as if carrying bottles). **Il était avec moi dans la — du mariage**, he was with me in the secret of the marriage.

b) **— de vin, de bière**, bottle of wine, beer. **Ils avaient bu une — ensemble**, they had drunk a bottle together. **Aimer la —**, to like the bottle, to be addicted to drinking. **Payer —**, to treat with a bottle. **Payer une — à quelqu'un**, to stand a bottle ; to treat a person to a bottle. **Maison de —**, small country house, lodge.

2. † bubble. **— de savon**, a soap-bubble ; 3. *Electr.* **— de Leyde**, Leyden jar *or* phial. 4. *Vet. Surg.* soft tumour between the branches of the lower jaw (of an animal) ; 5. bucket (of a chain pump).

6. *pl. Naut.* necessary, privy (of a ship).

BOUTEILLER, boutéyé-r *nm.* butler.

BOUTEILLER, *vn. Glass-bl.* to become full of air-bubbles.

BOUTE-LOF, bout'lof, *sm. Naut.* tack-boom, tack-piece.

BOUTER, bouté-r, [bout ; O. Fr. : bouter for mettre, to put], *va.* 1. to put ; 2. to paper (pins) ; 3. to flesh (a hide) ; 4. *Naut.* to push off (a boat) ; 5. *Sport.* to star, to put up (game). **Quelle fantaisie s'est-il boutée dans la tête**, what whim has he got into his head ?

BOUTER, *vn.* to get thick or ropy (as wine)

BOUTEROLLE, bout'rol', [bouter], *sf.* 1. chape (of a scabbard) ; 2. button-makers punch ; 3. lapidary's drill.

BOUTE-SELLE, bout'sèl, *sm. Milit.* trumpet sound to saddle ; boot and saddle.

† **BOUTE-TOUT-CUIR**, bout'toukuir', *sm.* spendthrift.

BOUTEUSE, boutœz', *sf.* pin-sticker.

† **BOUTILLIER**, boutiyé, [bouteille], *sm.* butler, cup-bearer. V. *Bouteiller.*

BOUTIQUE, boutik', [from Lat. : apotheca ; Gr. : ἀποθηκή, shop], *sf.* 1. shop : *a*) retail trader's place of business ; *b*) workshop : place where an artisan works, and *Fig.* where anything whatever is done ; *c*) stock of merchandise or of tools. **Grande et belle —**, large and handsome shop. **— bien garnie**, well-stocked shop. **— de mercier, d'épicier, de cordonnier**, mercer's, grocer's, shoemaker's shop. **Tenir** or **avoir —**, to keep shop, to be a shopkeeper. **Ouvrir, fermer sa —**, to open, to shut up one's shop. **Se mettre** or **s'établir en —, ouvrir** or **lever —**, to open a shop, to set up a shop. **Fermer —**, to shut up shop, to retire from business. **Garçon de —**, shop-boy, shopman. **Fille de —**, shop-girl, shop-woman. **Il a vendu sa —, son fonds de —**, he has sold his shop, his business, his stock and good-will. *b*) **Il a chez lui toute une — de menuisier**, he has quite a joiner's shop in his house, he has a complete set of joiner's tools at home. [*Fig.* :] **Ce pamphlet sort d'une — que l'on connaît**, that pamphlet comes from a well-known shop, a well-known pen. **Cela vient (part** or **sort) de la — d'un tel**, that comes or preceeds from so-and-so. **Tenir — de philanthropie**, to keep a philanthropy shop, to make a trade of philanthropy. **Moi qui ne lève point — de philosophie**, I who do not set up for a philosopher. **Appeler cela un collège, ce n'est qu'une —**, call that a college, it's a mere shop. *Iron.* **Quelle — !** what a crib ! **Toute la —**, *Fam.* the whole lot, the whole bag of tricks. **Je me suis débarrassé de toute la —**, I have got rid of the whole lot.

2. stall, booth, standing (in a fair or market), stall (in a bazaar) ; 3. pedlar's pack ; 4. *Fish.* well-boat. **Une arrière- —**, a back shop.

BOUTIQUIER, ÈRE, boutikyé, yèr', *smf.* 1. shop-keeper ; tradesman, tradeswoman ; 2. (in an ill sense) petty tradesman *or* dealer ; huckster, chandler. **Ce n'est qu'un —**, he is only a pretty tradesman.

BOUTIS, bouti, [bouter], *sm. Sport.* rooting (*or* rootling) place (of wild-boars).

BOUTISSE, boutis', [bouter], *sf. Mason.* header : brick or stone placed end-wise to the face of a wall.

BOUTOIR, boutwâr, [bouter, to push], *sm.* 1. groin : snout of a wild-boar ; 2. paring *or* fleshing knife (used by curriers) ; 3. butteris (tool for paring horses' hoofs). **Coup de —**, *Fig.* angry remark, cross (*or* savage) reply.

BOUTON, boutôn, [bouter], *sm.* 1. bud : *a*) the germ of leaves *or* flowers ; *b*) an unexpanded flower. **— à bois, à fleurs, à fruit**, wood-bud, flower-bud, fruit-bud. **— de rose**, rose-bud : an unblown rose. [*Bot.* :] **— d'or**, crowfoot, butter-cup, king-cup. **— d'argent**, sneezewort, ptarmica vulgaris.

2. pimple, ruby, carbuncle ; *Med.* pustule. **Il a le visage tout couvert de boutons**, his face is covered with pimples. **Boutons de variole**, pocks : pustules of small pox.

3. nipple (of a woman's breast).

4. button : *a*) fastening for coats and other garments ; *b*) sight (of a gun) ; *c*) *Bot.* bud, gem, germ ; *d*) *Chem.* globule of metal, in assaying ; *e*) anything in the form of a button. **— d'or, d'argent, de soie, de drap**, gold, silver, silk, cloth button. **— de chemise**, shirt-button. **— de devant de chemise**, stud. **— de nacre**, mother-of-pearl button. **— à queue**, shank button. **— uni**, plain button. **— d'oreille**, ear-drop. **Boutons de manchettes**, wristband buttons, sleeve links. **— façonné**, figured button. **— ciselé**, chased button. **Moule à —**, button mould. **Ne tenir qu'à un —**, to hold only by one button, to be uncertain, precarious. **Mettre le — bien haut**, to render anything difficult. **Mettre un cheval sous le —**, to shorten the reins of a horse, to rein a horse tight. [*Fig.*:] **Serrer le — à quelqu'un**, to put the screw on a person. **Un — de fleuret**, the button of a foil. **Le — de culasse**, *Artill.* cascabel *or* the knob of the breech (of a cannon). **— de feu**, *Surg.* actual cautery, cauterizing iron.

5. knob, handle (of a door, lock, bolt, etc.) ; 6. *Naut.* wale-knot, pomiglion.

7. *Electr.* push. **— allumeur**, electric button push. **— poussoir**, electric push. **— de sonnette**, electric bell push. **— de tirage**, electric pull. **— transmetteur**, switch button. **— de commutateur, d'interrupteur**, button switch.

BOUTONNANT, E, boutonân, ânt', *adj.* buttoning. **Une robe boutonnante**, a dress *or* gown that buttons.

BOUTONNÉ, E, boutoné, *adj.* 1. pimpled : covered with pimples, as the face ; 2. buttoned : provided or fastened with buttons, as garments. **Cet homme est toujours — jusqu'à la gorge**, *Fig.* that man is very close, reserved.

BOUTONNEMENT, bouton'mânt, *sm. Bot.* budding : putting forth buds.

BOUTONNER, boutoné-r, *vn.* to bud : to be in bud, to put forth buds. **Les poiriers ont boutonné de bonne heure**, the pear-trees have budded early. **Les poiriers sont déjà boutonnés**, the pear-trees are already in bud.

BOUTONNER, *va.* and *vn.* to button (as coats, etc.). **— son habit**, to button one's coat. **Un habit qui boutonne jusqu'au menton**, a coat that buttons up to the chin. **— la bonnette**, *Naut.* to lace the bonnet (to a sail).

BOUTONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to button one's clothes ; 2. to button, to be buttoned. **Cet enfant ne sait pas se —**, that child cannot button his clothes. **Cet habit ne peut se —**, that coat cannot be buttoned (*or* will not button). **Cette robe se boutonne**, that dress buttons, closes with buttons.

BOUTONNERIE, bouton'ri, *sf.* button-making, button-trade.

BOUTONNET, boutoné, *sm.* small bud.

BOUTONNIER, boutonyé, *sm.* button-maker (*or* manufacturer).

BOUTONNIÈRE, boutonyèr', *sf.* 1. button-hole ; 2. *Fig.* gash, incised wound ; *Surg.* deep incision. **— fermée**, false (*or* sham) button-hole. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to give one a deep gash.

BOUT-PERDU, boupèrdu, *sm. Naut.* short treenail (that does not go through the side of a ship). **A bout-perdu**, short-drove. [*Pl. Bouts-perdus.*]

BOUT-SAIGNEUX, bousènyœ, *sm. Butch.* sticking piece : scrag-end of a neck of mutton or veal. [*Pl. Bouts-saigneux.*]

BOUTS-RIMÉS, bourimé, *sm. pl.* bouts-rimés, rhymed endings : a social amusement resembling the English game of *crambo.* **Un bout-rimé**, a stanza made with given rhymes.

BOUTURAGE, bouturazh', *sm. Hort.* propagating by cuttings or slips.

BOUTURE, boutur', [bouter], *sf.* 1. *Hort.* slip, cutting ; 2. sucker : shoot from the root of a tree.

BOUTURER, bouturé-r, *vn. Hort.* 1. to put forth suckers ; 2. *va.* to propagate by cuttings or slips.

BOUVARD, bouvar, *sm.* hammer formerly used for striking coins.

BOUVEAU, bouvô, **BOUVELET**, bouvlè, [bœuf from Lat. bos, bovis], *sm.* steer : young ox.

BOUVEMENT, bouv'mân, [bouvet], *sm.* *Join.* moulding-plane.

BOUVERET, bouv'rè, *sm.* African bull-finch, pyrrhula peregrina.

BOUVERIE, bouv'ri, *sf.* ox-house, ox-hovel.

BOUVET, bouvè, *sm. Join.* plough. **— à deux pièces,** tongue and plough.

BOUVIER, bouvyé, [bœuf, from Lat. bos, bovis], *sm.* **1.** neatherd : ox-driver, ox-keeper ; **2.** *Fig.* boor : coarse ill-mannered fellow ; **3.** *Astron.* Bootes : a northern constellation. **C'est un vrai —,** he is a perfect boor.

BOUVIÈRE, bouvyèr', *sf.* **1.** neatherd (female) ; **2.** *Ichth.* bull-head, miller's-thumb.

BOUVILLON, bouviyôn, *sm.* young bullock, steer, young ox.

BOUVREUIL, bouvrœy', *sm. Ornith.* bullfinch.

BOUVREUX, bouvrœ, *sm.* V. *Bouvreuil.*

BOVIDÉ, bovidé, [Lat. : bos, bovis, ox], *sm. Zool.* **Les bovidés,** the bovidæ.

BOVINE, bovin', *adj. f.* bovine. **La race —,** the bovine race : the cow-kind, the ox-kind. **La peste —,** the cattle plague.

BOXE, boks', [Eng. : box], *sf.* boxing, pugilism.

BOXER, boksé-r, *va.* and *vn.* to box : to fight with the fists.

BOXER (SE), *v. refl.* to box. **Ils se sont boxés,** they boxed each other.

BOXEUR, boksœr, *sm.* boxer : pugilist, prize-fighter.

BOYARD, BOIARD, boyar, [Russ., nobleman], *sm.* boyar : a title of nobility in Russia.

BOYART, boyar, *sm.* hand-barrow. V. *Bayart.*

BOYAU, bwâyô *or* boyô, [Lat. : botellus, sausage], *sm.* **1.** gut : intestine, bowel. **Les aliments passent de l'estomac dans les boyaux,** the food passes from the stomach into the intestines *or* bowels. [In this sense the pl. *guts* is obsolete and vulgar). **Les petits boyaux, les grands boyaux,** the small intestine, the large intestine. **Descente de —,** abdominal hernia, rupture. **Il a failli rendre tripes et boyaux,** he well nigh brought his heart up. **Boyaux de porc,** chitterlings. **Aimer quelqu'un comme ses petits boyaux,** to love a person as the apple of one's eye.

2. flank (of a horse). **Cheval étroit de —,** thin- (*or* narrow-) flanked horse.

3. catgut : cord made of the entrails of animals. **Corde à** (or **de**) **—,** catgut. **Râcler le —,** to play badly on the violin, etc.

4. *Milit.* zigzag : branch of a trench running zigzag ; **5.** long narrow passage or room ; **6.** hose (of a fire-engine) ; **7.** *Bot.* **— pollinique,** pollen tube.

8. *Vet. Surg.* **Boyau violet,** contagious typhus (in domestic animals).

BOYAUDERIE, bwâyôdri, *sf.* catgut manufactory, gut-works.

BOYAUDIER, bwâyôdyé, *sm.* gut-spinner, catgut-maker.

BOYCOTTER, boycot'e, [Engl. : Boycott], *va.* to boycott.

BRABANÇON, ONNE. brabânsôn, on', *adj.* Brabantine ; of or belonging to Brabant (in Belgium).

BRABANÇON, ONNE, *smf.* **1.** Brabanter, Brabanson : a native of Brabant ; **2.** *sm.* **Le —,** the Brabanson : the dialect of Brabant.

BRABANT, brabân, *sm.* a kind of plough.

BRACELET, braslé, [from bras, arm], *sm.* bracelet, armlet.

BRACHET, brashè, *sm.* brache : a sporting dog.

BRACHIAL, E, brakial, al', [Lat. : brachialis ; brachium, arm], *adj. Anat.* brachial. **Nerfs brachiaux,** brachial nerves.

BRACHIÉ, E, brakiè, adj. *Bot.* brachiate.

BRACHIOTOMIE, brakiotomi, [Gr. : βραχίων, arm ; τομή, amputation], *sf. Surg.* brachiotomy.

BRACHISTOCHRONE, brakistokron', [Gr. : βραχίστος, the shortest ; χρόνος, time], *sf. Geom.* brachistochrone : the curve of swiftest descent.

BRACHMANE, brakman', *sm.* V. *Brahmane.*

BRACHYCÉPHALE, brakisefal, [Gr. : βραχύς, short ; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Nat. Hist.* brachycephalic : short-headed.

BRACHYPTÈRE, brakiptèr', [Gr. : βραχύς, short ; πτερόν, wing], *adj. Entom.* brachypterous : short-winged.

BRACONNAGE, brakonazh', *sm.* poaching.

BRACONNER, brakoné-r, [braque, kind of hound], *vn.* to poach : to kill game illegally.

BRACONNIER, brakonyé, *sm.* poacher.

BRACTÉAL, E, braktéal, al', [Lat. : bractea, thin plate of metal], *adj. Bot.* bracteal.

BRACTÉATE, braktéat', *adj.* and *sf.* bracteate. **Monnaie —, une —,** bracteate a thin coin with the figure in relief on one side and hollow on the other.

BRACTÉIFÈRE, braktéifèr', [Lat. : bractea ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* bracteiferous : bearing bracts.

BRACTÉOLAIRE, braktéolèr', *adj. Bot.* bracteolate.

BRACTÉOLE, braktéol', *sf. Bot.* bracteole : a small bract.

BRACTÉOLÉ, E, braktéolé, *adj. Bot.* bractelolate.

BRADYPE, bradip', [Gr. : βραδύς, slow ; πούς, foot], **BRADYPODE,** bradipod', *sm. Zool.* bradypus, bradipod : the sloth.

BRADYPEPSIE, bradipèpsi, [Gr. : βραδύς, slow ; πέψις, coction], *sf. Med.* bradipepsy : slow and difficult digestion.

BRAGUE, brag', *sf.* **1.** flap (of breeches) ; **2.** cod-piece (of ancient armour) ; **3.** *Naut.* breeching (of cannon) ; **4.** brach : a sporting dog.

BRAGUETTE, braghèt', *sf.* V. *Brayette.*

BRAHMA, brâma, *sm. Hind. Mythol.* Brahma : the post-vedic Hindu deity.

BRAHMANE, braman', *sm.* Brahman, Brahmin.

BRAHMANIQUE, bramanik', *adj.* brahminical.

BRAHMANISME, bramanism', *sm.* Braminism.

BRAI, brê, [Scand. : brâk ; tar], *sm.* rosin *or* resin. **— sec,** colophany, black rosin. **— liquide,** tar.

BRAI, BRAY, brè, *sm.* winter barley, bigg : *or* bere *Hordeum hexastichon.*

BRAIE, brè, [Lat. : braca, breeches], *sf.* **1.** napkin, clout (for babies) ; **2.** *Naut.* piece of terred cloth ; **3.** *Typ.* frisket-paper.

4. *pl.* breeches ; drawers. **Il en est sorti, il s'en est tiré les braies nettes,** he got off unharmed, he escaped scot-free.

BRAILLARD, E, brayar, yard', [brailler], *adj.* **1.** brawling : speaking in a loud quarrelsome tone ; **2.** bawling, squalling. **Une femme braillarde,** a brawling woman. **Un enfant —,** a bawling *or* squalling child.

3. *Naut.* speaking-trumpet.

BRAILLE, bray, [orig. unknown], *sf. Agr.* wheat-chaff.

BRAILLEMENT, bray'mân-t, [brailler], *sm.* **1.** whinnying (of a horse) : **2.** whining (of a dog) ; **3.** bawling (of men, etc.) ; **4.** squalling, *or* bawling (of children).

BRAILLER, brayé-r, [Low Lat. : bragulâre], *vn.* **1.** to bawl : to shout ; **2.** to brawl : to bawl importunately ; **3.** *Sport.* to give tongue falsely (as a dog when not on the scent). **Cet homme ne cause pas, il braille,** that man does not talk, he bawls. **— en chœur à l'opéra,** to bawl in chorus at the opera.

BRAILLEUR, EUSE, brayœr, œz, *adj.* **1.** bawling ; **2.** squalling ; **3.** brawling ; **4.** whinnying (as a horse) ! **Quel enfant —,** what a squalling child !

BRAILLEUR, EUSE, *smf.* bawler; squaller ; brawler. **Diable soit des brailleurs,** devil take the bawlers, the brawlers.

BRAIEMENT, brêmân-t, *sm.* bray, braying (of an ass).

BRAIRE, brèr', [Low Lat. : bragĕre, bragire, of Celt. orig.], *vn.* to bray. **L'âne se mit à —,** the ass began to bray. [*Fig.* :] **Cet homme ne chante pas, il brait,** that man does not sing, he brays.

BRAIRE, *sm.* bray, braying. **Un rire qui tient du —,** a laugh that resembles braying.

† **BRAIRÈTE,** brèrèt', (from braie], *sf. Bot.* primrose.

BRAISE, brèz', [braiser], *sf.* braise, embers : *a*) live or burning coals (of wood) ; *b*) dead or extinguished wood coals, used for lighting charcoal fires, etc. **La — donne beaucoup de chaleur,** embers give a good heat. **Gigot à la —,** braised leg of mutton. V. *Braisier, Braisière.* **Tomber de la poêle dans la —,** to fall (*or* jump) out of the frying-pan into the fire. **Le rendre chaud comme —,** to take instant vengeance. **Être chaud comme —,** to be hot-headed, of a fiery temperament. **Être sur la —,** to be on thorns, on tenter-hooks : to be ill at ease. **Il a passé là-dessus comme un chat sur —,** he passed that matter over very lightly ; he handled that matter like a hot iron.

BRAISER, brèzé-r, [O. Fr. : braser, to burn ; Low Lat. : brasa : O. H. Ger. : brasen ; Ger. : braten, to roast], *va.* to braise : to cook in a braising pan with fire above and below. V. *Braisière.*

BRAISIER, brèzyé, *sm.* iron bin *or* box for quenched embers.

BRAISIÈRE, brèzyèr', *sf.* **1.** *Cook.* braising pan : a stew-pan with a lid to hold live embers ; **2.** douter : a sheet-iron vessel for extinguishing live embers.

BRAISINE, brèzin', *sf.* mixture of clay and horse-dung used for tempering steel.

BRAMEMENT, bram'mân-t, [bramer], *sm.* troating : the cry of stags and deer.

BRAMER, bramé-r, [H. Ger. : brähmen], *vn.* to troat (as stags, etc.).

BRAMIN, E, braman, min', V. *Brahmane.*

BRAN, brân, [Celt. : bran], *sm.* **1.** bran : the coarsest part of wheat meal ; **2.** saw-dust ; **3.** excrement, fæces. **— de Judas,** freckle (on the skin). **— de lui,** (an exclamation of contempt) he be hanged ! a fig for him !

BRANCARD, brânkar, [Provençal : brancal, from branco, branch], *sm.* **1.** hand-barrow, stretcher litter (for carrying) the sick or wounded). **Formant à la hâte un — de verdure,** hastily making a litter of boughs.

2. shafts (of a cart, waggon, etc.) ; **3.** pole (of a four-wheeled carriage). **Cheval de —,** shaft-horse, thill-horse, thiller ; wheel-horse, wheeler (of four-horse carriages when placed two abreast).

BRANCARDIER, brânkardyé, *sm.* **1.** stretcher-bearer ; **2.** barrow-man : one who carries a hand-barrow ; **3.** shaft-horse, thiller, wheeler. V. *Brancard.*

BRANCHAGE, brânshazh', [branche], *sm.* **1.** branches, boughs, lop (of trees) ; **2.** horns (of a stag).

BRANCHE, brânsh', [Low Lat. : branca, branch ; Celt. : brac, arm], *sf.* **1.** branch :

a) shoot or bough of a tree ; *b*) offshoot of a root ; *c*) any arm or extended part proceeding from the main body of a thing ; *d*) a stream running into or parting from a larger one ; *e*) any part, section or subdivision of a main body or system ; *f*) a person or family descending from a common stock or parent ; g) leg of compasses ; *h*) the part of a bridle bit outside the horse's mouth ; *i*) *Geom.* either leg of a hyperbola.

a) **— d'olivier,** olive branch. **Menues** (or **petites**) **branches,** small branches ; branchlets. **Mère** (or **grosse**) —, principal branch *or* arm (of a tree). **Sauter de — en —,** to hop (or *jump*) from branch to branch ; *Fig.* to pass rapidly from one subject to another. **S'accrocher à toutes les branches,** to have recourse to all sorts of expedients, to leave no stone unturned. **Se prendre, s'attacher aux branches,** to pay more attention to trifles than to essentials. **Il vaut mieux se tenir au gros de l'arbre qu'aux branches,** it is better to deal with superiors than subalterns, with principals rather than underlings *or* agents. V. *Oiseau.*

b) **C'est une racine qui étend ses branches par tous les sens,** it is a root which spreads its branches in all directions.

c) **Les branches d'un bois de cerf,** the branches (*or* antlers) of a stag's horns. **Les branches d'un lustre,** the branches of a lustre, sconce *or* chandelier. **Le chemin se partage en deux branches,** the road divides into two branches ; the r ad forks.

d) **Le Nil se divise en plusieurs branches,** the Nile divides into several branches. **Les branches du fleuve des Amazones sont presque innombrables,** the branches (*or* tributaries) of the Amazon are almost innumerable. **La Marne est une — de la Seine,** the Marne is a branch (*or* tributary) of the Seine. **Les branches d'une artère, d'une veine, d'un nerf,** the branches of an artery, of a vein, of a nerve. **Les branches d'une mine,** the branches (strings *or* feeders) of a lode (mineral vein). **Les branches d'une tranchée,** *Milit.* the branches of a trench.

e) **Une des branches de la littérature,** one of the branches of literature. **Les différentes branches des sciences, de l'administration, du commerce, etc,,** the different branches of the sciences, of administration, of trade, commerce, etc. **De là l'Église étendait ses branches par toute la terre,** thence the Church spread its branches over all theearth. *Bossuet. His.* II. 7.

f) **— aînée,** elder branch. **— cadette,** younger branch. **Ils sont issus de deux branches différentes,** they sprang from two different branches. **La couronne passa à la — cadette,** the crown passed (*or* devolved) to the younger branch. **Ma vieille —,** *Fam.* my old chap, old fellow.

2. *Archit.* rib (of a groined vault) ; 3. bow (of a sword hilt) ; 4. sprig (of embroidery.)

BRANCHÉ, E, branshé, *pa. p.* 1. perched (as a bird, etc.) ; 2. hanged. **Un mousse — sur une vergue,** a sailor-boy perched on a yard-arm. V. *Brancher.*

BRANCHEMENT, brânsh'mân-t, *sm.* branching : division into branches, as of pipes for water or gas.

BRANCHER, brânshé-r, *vn. Sport.* to perch : said of feathered game, as pheasants, etc.

† BRANCHER, *vn.* 1. to hang (on the branch of a tree). **Jadis on branchait les faux-sauniers,** formerly they used to hang contraband salt-makers.

2. to divide into branches ; 3. to add a branch to (a gas or water main).

BRANCHETTE, brânshèt', *sf.* branchlet : a small branch.

BRANCHE-URSINE, brânshursin', **BRANC-URSINE,** brânkursin', [transcription of the Lat. of the middle ages : branca ursina, bear's foot], *sf. Bot.* brankursine, bear's-breech : *Acanthus mollis.* **— bâtarde,** cow-parsnip.

BRANCHIAL, E, brânshial, al', *adj. Anat.* branchial : relating to the branchiæ (gills) of aquatic animals.

BRANCHIATES, branshiat, *smpl. Zool.* branchiata : any of the several groups of animals provided with gills.

BRANCHIÉ, E, brânshie, *adj. Anat.* having gills.

BRANCHIER, brânshyé, *adj. m. Falc.* **Oiseau —,** brancher : a hawk that can hop from bough to bough, but cannot fly well.

BRANCHIES, brânshi, [Gr. : βράγχια], *sf. pl. Anat.* branchiæ : gills of aquatic animals.

BRANCHIFÈRE, brânshifĕr', [branchies ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Zool.* having gills.

BRANCHIOPODE, brânshiopod', [Gr. : βράγχια, branchiæ ; ποῦς, πόδος, foot], *sm. Hist. Nat.* branchiopod, branchiopoda.

BRANCHIOSTÈGE, brânshiostèzh', [Gr. : βράγχια, branchiæ ; στέγω, I cover], *adj. Nat. Hist.* branchiostegous. [*Subst.* :] **Les branchiostèges,** the branchiostegans : cartilaginous fishes having a branchial membrane but no gill-covers.

BRANCHIOSTOME, brânshiostom', [Gr. : βράγχια, branchiæ ; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Anat.* gill opening.

BRANCHIS, brânshi, *sm. Falc.* block.

BRANCHU, E, brânshu, *adj.* 1. branchy, ramose : full of branches ; 2. *Fig.* branching, offering two alternatives. **Canard —,** the musk-duck : an American duck which perches on trees.

† **BRAND,** brân, *sm.* brand : a two-handed sword formerly used.

BRANDADE, brândad', [Provençal : brandar, to agitate], *sf. Cook.* brandade : cod prepared with cream, oil, and garlic, a Provençal dish.

BRANDE, brând', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. heath : *a*) ling, or heather, a plant ; *b*) a place overgrown with heather ; 2. *Naut.* dipped bavin : faggot of heather or furze covered with inflammable matter, for fireships.

BRANDEBOURG, brând'bour, [from the province in Germany], *sm.* frog : coarse braid *or* galloon crossing the breasts of a coat. **Habit orné de brandebourgs,** frogged coat.

BRANDEBOURG, *sf.* 1. a jacket with long sleeves ; 2. arbour, summer-house (in a garden).

† **BRANDEVIN,** brând'van, [Ger. : Branntwein], *sm.* brandy : alcohol distilled from wine.

† **BRANDEVINIER, ÈRE,** brând'vinyé, yĕr', *smf.* 1. canteen-keeper : sutler, brandy-seller ; 2. brandy-distiller.

BRANDILLE, brândiy', *sf. Carp.* pin-hole, peg-hole (in a rafter, etc.).

BRANDILLEMENT, brândiy'mân, *sm.* swinging, swaying *or* shaking about.

BRANDILLER, brândiyé-r, [brandir], *va.* and *vn.* 1. to swing *or* shake about ; 2. to dangle, to swing about.

BRANDILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to swing one's self, to swing one another (on a sway or swing).

BRANDILLOIRE, brândiywâr', *sm.* 1. swing *or* sway (for children) ; 2. *Agr.* swing-plough : one without wheels.

BRANDIR, brândir, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from O. Fr. brand, sword], *vn.* 1. to brandish : to flourish, to wield ; 2. *Carp.* to peg *or* pin (rafters, etc.). **— un bâton, une épée,** to brandish a stick, a sword. **L'épée brandie d'un bras vigoureux,** the sword wielded by a brawny arm.

BRANDON, brândôn, [Ger. : brennen, to burn; gebrannt, burnt; Brand, a fire-brand], *sm.* 1. wisp *or* bundle of burning straw carried for a light ; 2. brand, fire-brand, fire-stick ; *Fig.* fire-brand. **Les brandons de guerre civile,** the fire-brands of civil war. **Un — de discorde,** a brand of discord. **Dimanche des brandons,** Quadragesima Sunday : the first Sunday in Lent.

3. brand : small flag or wisp of straw placed on a stick in a cornfield, etc. to show that the growing crops have been seized for debt. **Saisie- —,** distraint *or* seizure of growing crops.

BRANDONNER, brândoné-r, *va.* to place brands in a field (to indicate that the crops have been seized for debt).

BRANÉE, brané, *sf.* fine bran *or* pollard mixed with water as food for pigs.

BRANLANT, E, brânlân-t, ânt', [branler], *adj.* shaky, shaking, tottering. **Une poutre branlante,** shaking beam. **Avoir la tête branlante,** to have a shaking head. **C'est un château —,** it is a tottering *or* shaky affair.

BRANLE, brânl', [branler], *sm.* 1. swinging, swing ; swinging, swaying or rocking motion. **Le — d'une cloche,** the swinging (*or* ringing) of a bell. **Sonner en —,** to ring a peal, to keep the bells going full swing. **Mettre la cloche en —,** to set the bell going. **Le — d'un pendule,** the swing (arc of vibration) of a pendulum.

2. impulse, impetus. **Quel moteur a donné ce premier — à la machine de l'univers** ? what moving power gave the first impulse to the machine of the universe ? *Fén. Exis. de Dieu,* I. 3. **Ce sont eux qui donnent le — à la réputation,** they are the persons who give the first start to fame. *Mol. Préc. rid. sc.* 9. **Ce que je me propose pourrait donner un grand — à la chose,** what I purpose might give a great impulse to the affair. **Il donnait le — et le mouvement à tout,** he gave impulse and activity to everything. **Être en —, se mettre en —,** to be in motion,to be put in motion, to be set going. **Quand une fois il est en —,**when once he is sets to work; when once he begins. **Mettre quelqu'un en —, lui donner le —,** to put one in motion, to set one going, to give one a start.

3. brawl : *a*) an old dance ; *b*) the music played to it, [*Fig.* :] **— de sortie,** a hasty retreat. **Mener, ouvrir, commencer le —,** to lead (or open) the dance ; *Fig.* to take the lead.

4. chap (of a vice) ; 5. *Naut.* hammock.

BRANLE-BAS, brânl'bâ, *sm.* 1. *Naut.* clearing (for action) ; 2. confusion, disorder, disarray. **Branle-bas** ! up all hammocks ! **Faire —,** to clear for action. **C'est un — dans cette maison,** that house is all in an uproar, all in confusion. [*Pl. Branle-bas*].

BRANLE-QUEUE, brânl'kœ, *sf. Orn.* wagtail. [*Pl. Branle-queue.*]

BRANLER, brânlé-r, [from brandeler, derived from brandir], *va.* 1. to swing ; 2. to shake, to wag ; 3. to brandish (a weapon). **— les jambes, les bras,** to swing one's legs, one's arms. **— un dard,** to swing (*or* brandish) a dart. **— la tête,** to shake one's head ; *Fig.* to refuse, to dissent. **Je branlais la tête à chaque somme,** I shook my head at each sum. *Hamil. Gramm.* 3.

BRANLER, *vn.* **1.** to swing; **2.** to shake, to sway; **3.** to totter; **4.** to give way, to waver (as troops). **Ce plancher branle,** this floor shakes. **La tête lui branle,** his head shakes. **Les dents lui branlent,** his teeth are loose. **— dans le manche** (or **au manche**), to shake (*or* be loose) in the handle; *Fig.* to be shaky *or* tottering. **Ce ministre branle au manche,** this minister is in a tottering state. *Prov.* : **Tout ce qui branle ne tombe pas,** a creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

5. to budge, to stir, to move. **Ne branlez pas de là,** do not stir from there. **Ces écoliers n'osent — devant le maître,** these scholars dare not stir in their master's presence.

BRANLOIRE, brã*n*lwâr, [branler], *sm.* **1.** see-saw : a sway for children; **2.** handle *or* lever (of forge bellows).

BRAQUE, brak', [orig. doubtful; O. Fr. : brachet], *sm.* **1.** brach : a sporting-dog; **2.** *Fig.* madcap, giddy-brained (for hare-brained) person; **3.** *adj.* giddy, hare-brained.

† **BRAQUEMART**, brak'mar, [Wallon : brakète, short sword], *sm.* cutlass; a short and broad sword.

BRAQUEMENT, brak'mã*n*-t, *sm.* pointing, levelling, aiming (of guns, etc.).

BRAQUER, braké-r, [orig. unknown], *va* **1.** to point (a gun or telescope); **2.** to direct, to bend, to turn (one's looks). **— un canon,** to point, level (*or* lay) a cannon. **Les canons étaient braqués sur la ville,** cannon were pointed at the town. **— une lunette,** to point a telescope (at an object). **— ses regards sur un objet,** to bend one's eyes, one's looks on an object, to stare at an object. **— les yeux sur,** to stare at.

BRAQUES, brak', [Lat. : brachium, arm], *sf. pl.* claws, pincers (of lobsters and crayfish).

BRAS, bra-z, [Lat. : brachium, arm], *sm.* **1.** arm : *a*) in pop. lang., the limb extending from the shoulder to the wrist; in *Anat.* the part from the shoulder to the elbow, the continuation to the wrist being the *avant-bras*, fore-arm; *b*) *Fig.* strength, power, might; *c*) the extremity of a lever, scale-beam, ship's yard, anchor, etc., anything resembling an arm; *d*) branch of a river, inlet, strait of a sea; *e*) tentacle of a polypus, or poulpe.

a) **— droit, — gauche,** right arm, left arm. **Elle portait un enfant sur** (entre or dans) **ses bras,** she carried a child in her arms. **Porter un paquet sous le —,** to carry a parcel under one's arm. **A — tendu,** with outstretched arm, at arm's length. **Frapper à — raccourci,** to strike *or* hit with all one's might. **Il va les bras pendants, les bras ballants,** he swings his arms in walking, he has a swinging walk (*or* gait). **Il mourut entre mes bras,** he died in my arms. **Voir tout ce qu'on aime entre les bras d'autrui,** to see all that one loves in another's arms. **Arrêter, retenir le — à quelqu'un,** to arrest, to stay, to hold back a person's arm. **Avoir des bras,** to carry one's arms gracefully (in dancing). **Avoir les bras retroussés jusqu'au coude,** to have one's arms bare to the elbows, one's sleeves tucked up to the elbows. **Couper bras et jambes à quelqu'un,** to render a person powerless *or* helpless. **Demeurer les bras croisés,** to remain with folded arms, to make no effort. **Donner, offrir le —,** to give, to offer one's arms. **Se donner le —,** to take each other's arm, to be, go, *or* walk arm in arm. **Être dans les bras de Morphée,** to be in the arms of Morpheus, to sleep. **Passer des bras du sommeil dans ceux de la mort,** to die (*or* be killed) in one's sleep. **Faire les beaux bras,** to affect grand airs. **Faire les grands bras,** to pretend to great credit, power *or* influence. **Prendre le —,** to take one's arm. **S'appuyer sur le — de quelqu'un,** to lean on a person's arm, to look to a person for assistance. **Recevoir à bras ouverts,** to receive with open arms. **Tendre les bras (à quelqu'un),** to put forth (to hold *or* stretch out) one's arms (to a person); to help, to welcome a person; to raise (*or* hold) up one's hands (in supplication). **Dans cette conversation il le traita de monseigneur gros comme le —,** in this conversation he mylorded him incessantly. **Les bras m'en tombent,** I am amazed, astounded at it. *Prov.* : **Selon les bras, la saignée,** set your sail according to the wind.

b) **Toutes les choses humaines sont sous le — de Dieu,** all human things are under the arm (power, government) of God. **Un tyran appesantissait sur la ville un — de fer,** a tyrant oppressed the city with an iron arm (*or* hand). **Le — séculier,** the secular (*or* civil) power (as distinct from the ecclesiastical). **Dérober un criminel au — de la justice,** to withdraw a criminal from the arm (reach *or* grasp) of justice. *Corn. Hor.* v. 3. **Avoir les bras longs,** to have far-reaching power (*or* extensive influence).

c) **Les bras d'une machine,** the arms of a machine. **Les bras d'une équerre,** the arms of a square. **Les bras d'un fauteuil,** the arms of an easy-chair. **Siège à bras,** arm-chair. **Le — d'une vergue,** the yard-arm. **Le — d'une ancre, d'un aviron,** the arm of an anchor, of an oar. **— de balance,** the arms of a scale-beam, *or* balance. **— de levier,** the arm of a lever. **— de chèvre,** the arms of a gin *or* derrick.

d) **La Meuse reçoit un — du Rhin,** the Meuse receives an arm of the Rhine. **La rivière ayant réuni ses deux bras,** the river having united its two arms. **Ils sont séparés par un — de mer,** they are separated by an arm of the sea.

2. hand : agent, person employed, workman, operative, labourer. **Être le — droit de quelqu'un,** to be a person's right hand (principal agent *or* factotum). **Il n'a été que le — de quelqu'un,** he was only the agent (instrument *or* tool) of another person. **Cette terre exige un grand nombre de bras pour son exploitation,** this estate requires a great number of hands to cultivate (*or* work) it. **Des bras inutiles,** useless hands. **Les bras manquent,** there is a deficiency of labourers, of labour. **Avoir sur les bras,** to hang on one's hands, to be burdened, troubled, *or* embarrassed with; to have the care *or* management of. **Avoir beaucoup d'affaires sur les bras,** to have many affairs (*or* much business) on (*or* in) hand. **Un malheureux neveu m'est tombé sur les bras,** an unlucky nephew has fallen on my hands. **Cette pauvre veuve a cinq enfants sur les bras,** that poor widow has five children to maintain.

3. flipper : pectoral fin of a whale; **4.** pincers, claws (of a lobster or crayfish); **5.** spur : offshoot of a mountain chain; **6.** *Naut.* brace (of a yard-arm); **7.** *Mach.* web (of a crank); **8.** whip (of a windmill); **9.** *St. Eng.* rod, side-rod. **— de rappel,** radius-rod. **— d'excentrique,** eccentric-rod.

A BRAS, A FORCE DE BRAS, *adv. phr.* by hand, by main force. **Ils montèrent le canon à —,** they mounted the cannon by hand. **Moulin à —,** hand-mill. **Civière à —,** hand-litter. **Presse à —,** hand-press. **Voiture** (or **charette**) **à —,** hand-cart, truck.

A TOUR DE BRAS, *adv. phr.* with all one's strength, with might and main.

A BRAS-LE-CORPS, *adv. phr.* by (*or* round) the waist. **Il le prit à —-le-corps,** he seized him round the waist.

BRAS-DESSUS, BRAS-DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* arm-in-arm. **Bras-dessus, bras-dessous, s'en vont Colin et Colette,** Colin and Colette go off arm-in-arm. **Être bras-dessus, bras-dessous,** to be very intimate. **S'embrasser bras-dessus, bras-dessous,** to embrace each other, to fall into each other's arms.

BRASAGE, brazâzh, *sm.* brazing : the operation of brazing metals.

BRASEMENT, braz'mã*n*-t, *sm.* brazing : joining with spelter (hard solder).

BRASER, brazé-r, [from braise], *va.* to braze : to join with spelter (hard solder).

BRASERO, brazéro [Span.], *sm.* brazier or brasier (to hold hot coals).

BRASIER, brazyé, [braise], *sm.* **1.** fire of wood, coals, clear bright fire; **2.** *Fig.* passion, flame; **3.** brazier, chafing-dish : a vase to hold burning coals. **Son corps est un —,** he has a burning fever. **Sa tête est un —,** he is very fiery, very hot-headed.

BRASILLEMENT, braziy'mã*n*-t, *sm.* phosphorescence : luminosity *or* sparkling of the sea.

BRASILLER, braziyé-r, [braise], *va.* braize : to broil over live embers.

BRASILLER, *vn.* to sparkle : to be phosphorescent (as the sea).

BRASQUAGE, braskâzh, *sm.* operation of cementing with brasque.

BRASQUE, brask', [orig. unknown], *sf.* a mixture of loam and powdered charcoal for lining crucibles.

BRASQUER, braské-r, *va.* to line a crucible with loam and charcoal dust.

BRASSAGE, braszah', [brasser], *sm.* **1.** mixing (*or* stirring) up; **2.** mashing (of malt); **3.** brewing (of beer, etc.); **4.** brassage : charge for coining.

BRASSARD, brasar, [bras], *sm.* **1.** brassart: armour for the arm; **2.** armlet : anything worn round the arm to indicate rank or functions.

BRASSE, bras', [bras], *sf.* **1** *Naut.* the French fathom, equal to 5 f. 3.77 in. English rather more than 8 inches shorter than the English fathom. **Être sur les brasses,** to be in soundings.

2. † **Pain de —,** large loaf weighing from 20 to 25 pounds.

3. stroke (in swimming). **Il sait à peine nager; il ne fait que deux ou trois brasses,** he is no swimmer, he can only take two *or* three strokes.

BRASSÉE, brasé, *sf.* **1.** armful : what the two arms can encircle or contain; **2.** stroke (in swimming); **3.** the quantity of land one man can plough in a day; **4** the quantity of silk warp required for one loom. **— de bois,** armful of wood.

BRASSEÏER, braséyé-r, *va.* *Naut.* to brace. V. *Brasser.*

BRASSER, brasé-r, [Low Lat. : braciāre, from brace, Celt. for fermented corn], *va.* **1.** to mix, to stir up; **2.** to tousle (a bed or mattress). **— de l'or et de l'argent dans le creuset,** to stir up gold and silver in the crucible. **— une paillasse,** to tousle a straw mattress.

3. to mash (malt); **4.** to brew : *a*) to make beer, ale, etc.; *b*) *Fig.* to concoct, to contrive, to plot. **— une trahison,** to plot treason (*or* treachery). **L'empereur ne savait rien de ce qu'on brassait contre sa famille,** the emperor knew nothing of what was plotting (*or* being plotted) against his family. *Perrot d'Abl.*, trans. of *Tacitus.*

Naut. to brace, to haul in the braces. **— au vent, sous le vent,** to haul in the

weather braces, the lee braces. **Brasse!** or **brassez!**) brace up, haul in the braces.

BRASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be brewing. **Il se brassait une conspiration**, there was a plot brewing.

BRASSERIE, bras'ri, *sf.* **1.** brewery, brew-house; **2.** beer-shop.

BRASSEUR, EUSE, brasœr, œz', *smf.* brewer.

BRASSEYAGE, braséyayh', *sm. Naut.* bracing.

BRASSEYER, braséyé-r, *va. Naut.* to brace. V. *Brasser.*

BRASSIAGE, brasiazh', *sm. Naut.* **1.** length (of a cable); **2.** depth (of water); **3.** sounding.

BRASSICAIRE, brasikèr', [Lat. : brassica, cabbage], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* relating to the brassica (or cabbage) genus; **2.** *Subst. Entom.* **Les brassicaires**, the cabbage butterflies.

BRASSICOURT, brasikour, [bras; court], *adj. m.* **Cheval —**, bandy-legged horse.

BRASSIÈRE, brasyèr', [bras], *sf.* **1.** shoulder-strap, brace; **2.** bodice with shoulder-straps; **3.** *pl.* leading-strings (for children learning to walk). [*Fig.* :] **Être en brassières**, to be in leading-strings; to be under constraint, not to have full liberty of action.

BRASSIN, brasan, [brasser], *sm.* **1.** mash-tub, mash-vat; **2.** brewing : quantity of beer etc. brewed at once; **3.** boiling : quantity of soap boiled at once.

BRASURE, brazur', [braser], *sf.* brazing : brazed joint.

BRAVACHE, bravash', [Ital. : bravaccio], *sm.* hector, bully, blusterer.

BRAVACHERIE, bravash'ri, *sf.* bullying, blustering, hectoring.

BRAVADE, bravad', [Ital. : bravata], *sf.* bravado : brag, bragging, blustering, boasting. **Par —**, out of bravado, in bravado. **Faire — à**, to brave, to defy. **Sans vous faire —**, without any disparagement to you.

BRAVADER, bravadé-r, *vn.* to brag, to boast.

BRAVE, brav', [Low Lat. : bravus; Ital. : bravo], *adj.* **1.** brave : *a*) courageous, bold, valiant, intrepid; *b.* † fine, showy, spruce, smart. *a*) **C'est un homme —**, he is a brave man. **Un — soldat**, a brave (*or* gallant) soldier. **L'éclatante vertu de leurs braves aïeux**, the signal virtue of their brave ancestors. *Corn. Cid.* I. I. **Il est fort —, — comme l'épée qu'il porte**, he is very brave, brave as the sword he wears. **Il n'est — qu'en paroles**, he is brave only in words. **Il est brave jusqu'au dégaîner**, he is brave till it comes to the pinch, to the scratch. *b*) **Vous voilà bien — aujourd'hui**, how smart, how fine you are to day! **— comme une noce, comme un jour de Pâques**, as fine as fippence (five-pence), as fine as carrot fresh-scraped.

2. (when placed before the noun), worthy, honest; kind, obliging. **C'est un — homme**, he is a worthy man, an honest fellow. **De braves gens**, good sort of people. **Vous êtes un brave homme d'être venu me voir**, you are a good fellow for coming to see me.

3. *Man.* clever : said of a horse equally good for the saddle and for harness.

BRAVE, *sm.* **1.** a man of spirit, a valiant, (gallant *or* courageous) man; *pl.* the brave. **Se battre en —**, to fight like a man of spirit, to fight bravely, gallantly. **Un vieux —**, a brave veteran. **Faux —**, hector, bully, braggart. **Faire le —**, to affect bravery, to hector, to bluster. **C'est un — à trois poils**, he is brave to the backbone; he is true blue, true as steel. [*Colloq.* :] **Mon —**, my good fellow.

2. (in an ill sense) bravo : hired assassin; ruffian. **Il le fit assassiner par un brave qu'il paya**, he hired a bravo to assassinate him.

BRAVEMENT, brav'mân-t, *adj.* bravely : *a*) valiantly, gallantly, courageously; *b*) cleverly, ably, finely. **Il monta — à l'assaut**, he bravely stormed the breach. **Il s'est — tiré de cet embarras**, he has cleverly extricated himself from that scrape. **C'est — crié! dit le lion**, superbly brayed! resumed the lion. *La Font. Fab.* II. 19. **Il en a — pris son parti**, he made his decision very wisely.

BRAVER, bravé-r, *va.* to brave : *a*) to defy, to set at defiance (*or* at nought), to beard; *b*) to face, to encounter fearlessly. **Il alla le — jusque chez lui**, he went and braved (defied *or* bearded) him even in his own house. **— l'autorité**, to brave (set at defiance) authority, *or* the authorities. **Il bravait du regard son adversaire**, he looked defiance at his adversary, he gave his adversary a look of defiance. **Il vient — les morts, il vient — les dieux**, he comes to brave the dead, to brave (*or* defy) the gods. **Il brave l'effort de la tempête**, he braves the violence of the storm. **— le danger, — la mort**, to brave, to face danger; to brave death.

BRAVER (SE), *v. refl.* to brave *or* defy each other (*or* one another).

BRAVISSIMO, bravisimo, *interj.* bravissimo!

BRAVO, bravo, [Ital.], **1.** *interj.* bravo! capital! excellent! **2.** *sm.* bravo : hired assassin, cut-throat [*Pl. Bravi.*]

BRAVOURE, bravour', [brave], *sf.* **1.** bravery : valour, gallantry, courage; **2.** *pl.* exploits, feats. **Il montra beaucoup de —**, he displayed great bravery. **Il fatigue tout le monde du récit de ses bravoures**, he wearies (*or* bores) everybody with the recital of his exploits.

3. *Mus.* **Air de —**, bravura. **Genre de —**, the bravura style.

BRAYER, bréyé-r, [brai], *va. Naut.* to pay : to cover with pitch or tar.

BRAYER, *sm. Surg.* truss (for hernia).

BRAYETTE, bréyét', [braie], *sf.* **1.** slit or front opening (in modern trowsers); **2.** flap, fall, † codpiece (in breeches and old fashioned trowsers).

BRAYON, bréyôn, [from broyer], *sm.* dead-fall : trap for polecats, weasels, etc.

BRAZIER, braziè, [Nicolas], vaudevillist, play-writer (1783-1838).

BREAK, brèk, [Eng.], *sm.* break, brake : carriage.

BRÉBEUF, brēbœf, [Guillaume de], poet (1617-1661).

BREBIS, brœbi-z, [Low Lat. : berbex, from Lat. vervex], *sf.* **1.** ewe; female sheep, **2.** *Fig.* sheep. **Lait de —**, ewe's milk. **— pleine**, ewe in (*or* with) lamb. **— égarée**, stray sheep. **Le bon pasteur donne sa vie pour ses brebis**, the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep. *Bib. John.* x. II. **— galeuse**, scabby sheep; *Fig.* black sheep : a person of questionable reputation. **On le fuit comme une — galeuse**, all flee from him as from a scabby sheep. **Il faut tondre les brebis et non les écorcher**, one must not kill the hen with the golden egg. **Donner la — à garder au loup**, to commit the sheep to the care of the wolf. **La — du bon Dieu**, a meek *or* inoffensive person. **Faire un repas de —**, to make a dry meal, to eat without drinking. *Prov.* : **Il ne faut qu'une brebis galeuse pour gâter tout un troupeau**, one scabbed sheep will taint a whole flock. **A brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent**, God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. **Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange**, make yourself a lamb and the wolf will eat you. **Brebis comptées, le loup les mange**, excessive prudence sometimes defeats its own end. **Brebis qui bêle perd sa goulée**, the ass that brays most eats least.

BRECCIOLAIRE, brèksiolèr', *adj. Geol.* brecciated. V. *Brèche* **4**.

BRÈCHE, brèch', [Ger. : brechen, to break, as in all Teut. languages], *sf.* **1.** gap : break or opening in a wall, etc. **Réparer les brèches d'une clôture**, to stop the gaps in a fence.

2. *Milit.* breach : gap made in the walls of a fortress, etc. **Battre en —**, to batter in breach (a fortress); *Fig.* to attack, assail *or* ruin (an argument, a person's credit or influence). **Pratiquer une —**, to effect a breach. **Mourir sur la —**, to die on the breach.

3. notch (in the edge of a cutting instrument); (in a general sense) breach, gap, opening, hole, break. **Faire des brèches à un couteau**, to make notches in a knife. **Faire — à un pâté**, to make a hole *or* gap in a pie. **On a abattu cent arpents de bois dans cette forêt, c'est une grande —**, they have cut down a hundred acres of wood in this forest, that is a great opening (*or* clearing). [*Fig.* :] **Il a fait une — à son honneur**, he has made a breach in his honour. **Cela fait — à sa fortune**, that makes a breach (*or* hole) in his fortune. **Faire — aux immunités, aux privilèges d'une ville, etc.**, to make a breach in (to encroach on, invade, *or* infringe) the immunities, the privileges of a city, etc.

4. *Geol.* breccia : a kind of black marble with white or yellow spots; **5.** conglomerate, pudding-stone. **— osseuse**, ossiferous conglomerate.

BRÈCHE-DENT, brèsh'dân, *adj.* gap-toothed, broken-mouthed : having lost one or more of the front teeth.

BRECHET, brœshè-t, [of doubtful origin; O. Fr. : brichet; Celt. : Eng. : brisket; Ger. : Brust], *sm. Anat.* breastbone, brisket: xiphoid cartilage. **Avoir mal au —**, to have a pain in the stomach.

BRÉCHIFORME, bréshifòrm', *adj. Geol.* having the form or appearance of breccia.

† **BRÉDALER**, brédalé-r, *vn.* to make a humming noise like a spinning-wheel.

BREDI-BREDA, brœdi-brœda, [onomat.], *adv.* hastily, hurry-skurry.

BREDINDIN, brœdandan, *sm. Naut.* garnet, stay-tackle.

BRÉDISSURE, brédisur', *sf. Med.* trismus capistratus : inability to open the mouth owing to the adherence of the gums and cheeks after ulceration.

BREDOUILLAGE, brœdouyazh', *sm.* sputtering, spluttering.

BREDOUILLE, brœdouy', *sf.* gammon (at trick-track or backgammon). **Être —, en —**, to be gammoned. *Fig.* to be crest-fallen. **Revenir —**, to return (from shooting) with an empty bag; to have failed in any affair. **Sortir —**, to go away as one came.

BREDOUILLEMENT, brœdouy'mân-t, *sm.* spluttering : speaking thick and hastily; jabbering.

BREDOUILLER, brœdouyé-r, [orig. unknown; O. Fr. : bredeler], *vn.* to splutter : to speak fast and indistinctly. **On n'entend rien à ce qu'il dit, il ne fait que —**, one can understand nothing of what he says, he only splutters.

BREDOUILLER, *va.* to sputter *or* splutter out; to jabber, to sputter, to gabble **Il me bredouille mille protestations**, he spluttered me a thousand protestations.

BREDOUILLEUR, EUSE, brœdouyœr, yœz', *smf.* splutterer. **Quel —!** what a splutterer!

BREF, brèf, **BRÈVE**, brèv', [Lat. : brevis, short], *adj.* **1.** brief: *a)* short, of little duration or extent; *b)* curt, prompt, quick (as speech); *c)* concise, laconic (as style). **Dans un — délai**, very soon, in a short tune. **A—délai**, at short notice. **Les circonstances présentes me rendent —**, present circumstances make me brief. **Être —**, to be curt, brief, concise *or* laconic (in speaking *or* writing). **Avoir le parler —, la parole brève**, to be curt *or* laconic in speech. **Une réponse brève**, a curt reply. **L'accent — de la colère**, the curt accents of anger. **Pour le faire —, pour faire —**, to be brief.

2. short: *a)* *Gram.* opposed to *long*; *b)* opposed to *tall*. **Une voyelle brève**, a short vowel. **Cette syllabe se prononce brève**, this syllabe is pronounced short. **Pépin le Bref**, Pepin the Short.

BREF, *adv.* short. **Parler —**, to speak curtly (*or* sharply). **En —**, in short, briefly.

BREF, *sm.* **1.** brief, breve : an official pontifical letter sealed with the fisherman's ring; **2.** church calendar (indicating the daily services).

BREGIN, brœzhan, [Low Lat. : broginus], *sm. Fish.* a net with fine meshes.

BREGMA, brègma, [Gr. : βρέγμα], *sm. Anat.* bregma : the top of the head.

BRÉHAIGNE, bréèny, [orig. unknown], *adj.* barren : said of animals. **Une jument —**, a barren mare.

BRÉHAIGNE, *sf.* a sterile (*or* barren) woman.

BRELAN, brœlân, [O. Fr. : brelenc; Ger. : Brettling] *sm.* **1.** brelan : a game played with three cards dealt to each player; **2.** pair-royal, prial : three cards of the same value. **Un — d'as**, a pair-royal (*or* triplet) of aces.

3. gambling *or* gaming-house.

BRELANDER, brœlândé-r, *vn.* to play at cards, to be addicted to gaming.

BRELANDIER, ÈRE, brœlândyé, yêr', *smf.* gambler, gamester.

BRELÉE, brœlé, *sf. Agr.* winter fodder (for sheep).

BRELIQUE-BRELOQUE, brœlik', brœlok', *adv.* at random, slap-dash.

BRELLE, brèl', *sf.* raft (of timber).

BRELOQUE, brœlok', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** trinket; **2.** charm : amulet, fancy ornament appended to watch-chains, etc.; **3.** *Milit.* dinner-drum, breakfast-drum. **Battre la —**, *Fam.* to wander (in one's mind). **V.** *Berloque*.

BRELUCHE, brœlush', *sf.* coarse linsey-woolsey.

BRÊME, brêm', *s. Geog.* Bremen.

BRÈME, brèm', *sf. Ichth.* bream, abramis brama. **— de mer**, sea bream, common sparus centrodontus.

BRENEUX, EUSE, brœnœ-z, œz', [from bren, old form for bran], *adj.* dirty, filthy : covered with excrement.

BRÉSIL, brézil, *sm. Geog.* Brazil.

BRÉSIL, *sm.* Brazil-wood, brazil. **Sec comme —** (or **du Brésil**), as dry as dust.

BRÉSILIEN, ENNE, brézilian, èn, *adj.* and *sm. f.* Brazilian.

BRÉSILLER, bréziyé-r, [Brésil], *va.* **1.** to dye red (with brazil-wood); **2.** to break small (*or* to shivers), to shiver, to shatter; **3.** *vn.* to fall into dust (from dryness). **Une glace brésillée**, a looking-glass broken to shivers.

BRÉSILLET, brésiyé, *sm.* braziletto, Pernambuco wood : an inferior kind of Brazil-wood. **— des Indes**, sapan wood.

BRETAGNE, brœtàny', *sf. Geog.* Bretagne, Brittany. **La basse —**, Lower Brittany. **La Grande —**, Great Britain.

BRÉTAILLER, brétayé-r, [brette], *vn.* (always used in an ill sense) to fight, to fence (with the sword).

BRÉTAILLEUR, brétayœr, *sm.* (in an ill sense) fighter, fighting man : bully, fire-eater.

BRETAUDER, brœtôdé-r, [Lat. : bistondĕre, to crop twice], *va.* to crop : to cut too short. **— les cheveux de quelqu'un**, to crop a person's hair too close, to cut one's hair unevenly. **— un cheval**, to crop a horse's ears.

† **BRETÈCHE**, bretesh, [Low Lat. : bretachia], *sf. Milit.* advanced work of a fortress, of a castle, machicolated battlements.

BRETELLE, brœtèl', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** strap (to carry a knapsack, pack, etc.); **2.** strap, sling, (of a musket or rifle). **3.** brace (to hold up breeches or trowsers). **Les bretelles d'un havre-sac**, the straps of a knapsack. **Une paire de bretelles**, a pair of braces (*or* suspenders). **Il en a jusqu'aux bretelles, par dessus les bretelles**, **1.** he is in great difficulties, in a terrible scrape; **2.** he has more than he can carry : he is intoxicated.

BRETESSÉ, E, brœtèsé, *adj. Herald.* embattled : crenellated.

BRETON, ONNE, brœtôn, on', *adj.* and *smf* **1.** Breton : of Brittany **2.** *smf.* Breton : a native of Brittany. [*Naut.* :] **En breton**, a-burton, athwart-ship. **C'est du bas- — pour moi**, it's Greek to me.

BRETONNANT, E, brœtonân-t, ânt', *adj.* speaking the Celtic dialect of Lower Brittany. **Un Breton —**, a Briton to the backbone.

BRETTE, brèt', [O. Fr. : britto, Breton, a sword made in Brittany], *sf.* rapier : a long sword.

BRETTELER, brètœlé-r, [bretter], [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable : *Je brettelle, je brettelais, je brettelai, je brettellerai, je brettellerais, brettelant, bretteté*; *or* with the grave *è* : *je brettèle, je brettèlerai, je brettèlerais*] *va.* **1.** to cut stones (*or* scrape walls) with toothed instruments; to chase (gold or silver plate).

BRETTEUR, brètœr, [brette, sword], *sm.* (in a bad sense) bully, fighter, fighting-man.

† **BREUIL**, brœy', [Low Lat. : brogilum], *sm.* **1.** *Sport.* coppice enclosed for a game preserve; **2.** *Naut.* brail, garnet.

BREUILLER, brœyé-r, *va. Naut.* to brail up, to haul up the brails.

BREUVAGE, brœvazh', [Lat. : bibĕre, to drink; O. Fr. : boivre], *sm.* **1.** beverage : anything to drink **2.** draught (of wine, etc.); **3.** *Naut.* bever : extra wine given to sailors; **4.** *Vet. Surg.* drench : dose of liquid medicine for animals.

BRÈVE, brèv', [Lat. : brevis, short], *sf.* **1.** *Gram.* short, short syllable; **2.** *Mus.* note shorter than the preceding one; (formerly) breve : a note equal to two semi-breves of four minims. V *Bref*.

BREVET, brœvè-t, [bref], *sm.* **1.** brevet : formerly, royal letters patent conferring some privilege or distinction. **Ducs à —**, dukes by letters patent (whose title was not hereditary). **Il a reçu le — de sa pension**, he has received the brevet (*or* warrant) for his pension. **— de la Légion d'honneur**, brevet of the Legion of Honour.

2. commission. **— d'officier**, officer's commission.

3. certificate, diploma. **— de capacité**, certificate of ability for teaching, etc. [*Fig.* :] **Donner à quelqu'un —, son — d'étourdi, d'extravagant**, to declare a person a madcap, an extravagant fellow. **— d'apprentissage**, indentures.

4. patent. **— d'invention**, patent for an invention. **— d'importation de perfectionnement**, patent for importation, for improvement (of an invention).

5. talisman, charm. **Il vendit des brevets à chasser la fièvre**, he sold talismans for curing fever.

6. decoction of woad and bran added to an indigo dye-vat.

BREVETABLE, brèv'tabl', *adj.* patentable capable of being patented.

BREVETÉ, E, brèv'té, *adj.* **1.** patented; **2.** appointed by letters patent. **Invention brevetée**, patent (*or* patented) invention. **Fournisseur —**, purveyor by appointment.

BREVETER, brèv'té-r, [takes an *è* before a mute syllable : *Je brevète, je brevetais, je brevetai, je brevetterai, je brevetterais, brevetant.*] *va.* **1.** to grant a patent licence, or certificate to (a person); **2.** to patent (an invention). **Faire —**, to patent, to take out a patent for (an invention). **Se faire — par le gouvernement**, to obtain a patent appointment (*or* an appointment by letters patent).

BREVEUX, brœvœ, [orig, unknown], *sm.* hook for catching lobsters and crabs.

BRÉVIAIRE, brévièr', [Lat. : breviarum, abridgement; brevis, short], *sm.* **1.** breviary : Roman catholic prayer-book; **2.** *Fig.* favourite book or author, vade-mecum. **Tacite est mon —**, Tacitus is my favourite author.

BRÉVICAUDE, brévikôd', [Lat. : brevis, short; cauda, tail], *adj. Nat. Hist.* short-tailed.

BRÉVICAULE, brévikôl', [Lat. : brevis, short; caulis, stem], *adj. Bot.* short-stemmed.

BRÉVIPÈDE, brévipèd', [Lat. : brevis, short; pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Nat. Hist.* breviped, short-footed.

BRÉVIPENNE, brévipèn', [Lat. : brevis, short; penna, feather], *adj. Nat. Hist.* brevipennate, short-winged. [*Subst.* :] **Les brévipennes**, the brevipennes : an order of birds including the ostrich.

BRÉVIROSTRÉ, ÉE, brevirostré, [Lat. : brevis, short; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* brevirostral, brevirostrate : short-billed.

BRÉVITÉ, brévité, [bref], *sf. Gram.* shortness of syllables.

BRIBE, brib', [O. Fr. : briber, to beg], *sf.* **1.** hunch, hunk (of bread); **2.** *pl.* scraps (of food), broken victuals, leavings (of meals); **3.** scrap, odd bit (*or* end). **Des bribes fort jolies d'un petit poème**, very pretty scraps from a short poem.

BRIBRI, bribri, *sm. Orn.* yellow-hammer.

BRIC brik. V. *Broc*.

BRIC-A-BRAC, brikabrak, [onomat.,] *sm.* bric-à-brac, curios : old furniture, curiosities. **Marchand de —**, dealer in old furniture, in curiosities. **Boutique de —**, broker's shop, curiosity shop.

BRICK, brik, **BRIG**, brig, [Eng. : brig], *sm. Naut* brig : a two-masted vessel.

BRICOLE, brikol', [Ital. : briccola], *sf.* **1.** breast-band, trace-band : the band placed across a horse's breast instead of a collar. **2.** shoulder-straps (to carry a hand-barrow, etc.) **3.** window-strap (of a carriage).

4. rebound (of a tennis ball) **5.** bricole : rebound of a ball from the band at billiards. **Coup de —**, rebound *or* back-stroke. **Jouer de —**, to play the bricole game, *Fig.* to use indirect means. **N'allez que par —**, to use only

ndirect (*or* underhand) means. **De —, par —,** indirectly, unexpectedly.

6. *Naut.* tendency to heel over for want of sufficient ballast.

7. *Sport. pl.* toils, nets (for deer, etc.).

8. *Fam.* odd job, small work, fadding work.

BRICOLER, brikolé-r, *vn.* 1. to play the bricole game (at billiards); 2. *Fig.* to use indirect (*or* underhand) means; 3. *Fam.* to do odd jobs; to potter about, to trifle about.

BRICOLEUR, brikolœr, *sm.* one who does odd jobs or small work. *Pop.* savetier.

BRICOLIER, brikolyé, *sm.* 1. off-horse: a horse harnessed to a two-wheel carriage abreast of the shaft-horse, 2. *Fig.* shuffling fellow, man who lives by expedients.

BRIDE, brid', [O. H. Ger.: Brittil], *sf.* 1. bridle (for a horse); 2. rein, reins (of a bridle); 3. *Fig.* curb check, restraint. **Mettre une — à un cheval,** to put a bridle on a horse. **La main de la —,** the bridle hand: the left hand. **Serrer la — à un cheval,** to hold in (*or* rein in) a horse. **Tenir la — haute** (or **courte**), to ride with a tight rein; *Fig.* to keep a strict hand over a person. **Lâcher ou rendre la —,** to loose *or* slacken the rein. **Mettre** (or **laisser**) **la — sur le cou,** to ride with a loose rein; *Fig.* to leave a person full liberty of action. **Aller, courir à — abattue,** to go at full gallop, at full speed; *Fig.* to do anything hastily, precipitately, without reserve or restriction. **Je lui ai mis la — sur le cou,** I let him take his own course. **Lâcher la — à ses passions,** to give the rein (*or* to give free course) to one's passions. **Tenir en —,** to rein in, to keep tight in hand; *Fig.* to curb, to hold in check. **Pour tenir en — un peuple sans raison,** to curb (*or* restrain) an unreasonable people (*or* nation). **S'ils tiennent la — à leur impatience,** if they curb their impatience. **Une fureur sans —,** unbridled fury. **Aller — en main,** *Fig.* to proceed cautiously. **Il a plus besoin de — que d'éperon,** he needs the curb rather than the spur. **Brides à veaux,** foolish arguments *or* reasons, absurd news, silly stories. *Prov.*: V. *Cheval.*

4. string (of a bonnet or cap); 5. loop used instead of a button-hole; 6. the stitches across the ends of a button-hole to keep it from tearing; 7. connecting thread (between the flowers of point lace); 8. *Med.* frænulum, frænum: a membranous filament connecting certain parts; 9. cramp, cramp-iron. **— d'étrier,** *Mach.* coupling-plate.

BRIDÉ, E, bridé, *pa. p.*; *adj.* 1. bridled; 2. *Fig.* curbed, restrained, restricted. **Cheval sellé et —** a horse saddled and bridled. **Oison —,** bridled gosling (*or* goose): gosling with a feather stuck in its nostrils to prevent it from getting through fences; *Fig.* a silly person, simpleton, noddle, booby.

BRIDER, bridé-r, *va.* 1. to bridle: *a*) to put a bridle on (a horse, etc.); *b*) to bind or gird tight, to confine; *c*) *Fig.* to curb, (restrain or hold in check). **— un cheval,** to bridle a horse. **— son cheval, son âne, par la queue,** to go the wrong way to work, to begin at the wrong end. **Chacun bride sa bête,** every one does as he pleases. **— la bécasse,** to make a fool of (to catch, trick *or* dupe) a person. **La bécasse est bridée,** the fool is caught. **— la figure à quelqu'un d'un coup de fouet,** to give one a cut across the face with a whip. **Le béguin de cet enfant le bride trop,** that child's cap confines it too much, is tied too tight. **Il bride la fureur de la mer,** he controls the fury of the sea.

2. to truss (a fowl for roasting).

BRIDER, *vn.* 1. to bridle; 2. to crease, to pucker (as clothes, from being too tight). **Il est temps de —,** it is time to bridle. **Cet habit bride sous les bras,** this coat puckers under the arms.

BRIDOIR, bridwâr, [bride], *sm.* 1. throat-lash (of a bridle); 2. lappet *or* string (of a woman's cap).

BRIDOISON, bridwâzôn, [bride; oison], *sm.* simpleton, booby, noodle.

BRIDOLE, bridol', *sf.* *Shipb.* wring-staff (for bending planks).

BRIDON, bridôn, *sm.* bridoon: snaffle-bridle.

BRIE, bri, [old form of broie from broyer, to pound], *sf.* brake (for kneading paste for macaroni, biscuits, etc.).

BRIE, *sm.* Brie cheese: a kind of soft cheese, so called from Brie, a province of France where it is made. **Donnez-moi du brie,** give me some Brie cheese.

BRIEF, ÈVE, brièf, èv', [Lat.: brevis, short], *adj.* brief, short. **Description brieve,** brief description.

BRIER, brié-r, [brie], *va.* to knead (paste for biscuits, etc.).

BRIEUX, briœ [Eugène], play-writer (b. 1858).

BRIÈVEMENT, briév'mân-t, *adv.* 1. briefly: concisely, succinctly, in few words; 2. soon, shortly, in a short time.

BRIÈVETÉ, briév'té, *sf.* brevity: *a*) shortness, briefness; *b*) conciseness, succinctness. **La — de la vie, du temps,** the brevity (*or* shortness) of life, of time. **Cet auteur recherche la —,** that author aims at conciseness, affects the laconic style.

BRIFAUD, BRIFAU, brifô, [brifer], *sm.* 1. glutton, gormandizer; 2. rude ill-mannered boy.

BRIFAUD, [Charles], poet and dramatist (1781-1857).

BRIFAUDER, brifôdé-r, *va.* to give wool the first combing.

BRIFE, brif', *sf.* hunch of bread.

BRIFER, brifé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* to eat greedily, to devour.

BRIFEUR, EUSE, brifœr, œz', *smf.* gormandizer, ravenous eater.

BRIFIER, brifyé, *sm.* *Build.* ridge-lead (of a slated roof).

BRIG, brig, *sm.* V. *Brick.*

BRIGADE, brigad', [Ital.: brigata], *sf.* 1. brigade: corps of troops composed of two regiments; 2. body, troop, band; 3. gang (of carpenters, calkers, in a dockyard). **Un général de —,** brigadier-general, brigadier. **— de gens-d'armes,** two or more gendarms under an officer. **— de sergents de ville,** body (*or* detachment) of policemen. **— de sûreté,** police night watch.

BRIGADIER, brigadyé, *sm.* *Milit.* 1. corporal (of cavalry); (in the gendarmery) non-commissioned officer commanding a detachment; 2. *Naut.* bowman: foreman of a boat's crew; 2. *Milit.* (formerly) brigadier, brigadier-general.

BRIGAND, brigân-t, [Ital.: brigante], *sm.* 1. ruffian, brigand, bandit: armed robber, plunderer; 2. peculator, extertioner.

BRIGANDAGE, birgândazh', *sm.* 1. brigandage: robbery, plunder, with violence; 2. robbery, plunder (in a general sense); 3. peculation, extortion.

BRIGANDEAU, brigândô, [brigand], *sm.* 1. rogue, knave (said of agents and pettifogging lawyers who plunder their clients); 2. young rogue, scamp, rascal.

BRIGANDER, brigândé-r, *vn.* to act like a brigand: to plunder, to rob, to peculate.

BRIGANDINE, brigândin, *sf.* brigandine: a coat of mail.

BRIGANTIN, brigântan, [Ital.: brigantino], *sm.* *Naut.* brigantine: a hermaphrodite brig, having the mainmast of a schooner and the foremast of a brig.

BRIGANTINE, brigântin', *sf.* *Naut.* brigantine: the fore and aft mainsail of a hermaphrodite brig.

BRIGAUT, brigô, [O. Fr.: brigot], *sm.* large lop (for firewood).

BRIGITTE, brizhit', *pmf.* Bridget: a woman's name.

BRIGNOLE, brinyol', [*Pn.*: Brignole, from Brugnole], *sf.* Brignoles prune: a French plum.

BRIGUE, brig', [Low Lat.: briga, quarrel], *sf.* 1. manœuvre, intrigue (most frequently used in the sense of *corrupt practices* employed for obtaining office, preferment, etc.); 2. (in a good sense) canvassing, soliciting (of votes at elections); 3. competition (for office); 4. love-suit, courtship; 5. (in an ill sense) faction, cabal, party. **Brigues dans les élections,** election manœuvres. **Les candidats commencèrent leurs brigues,** the candidates began their manœuvres. **Convaincu de —,** convicted of corrupt practices. **La — est nombreuse et puissante,** the party (faction, cabal) is numerous and powerful.

BRIGUER, brighé-r, *va.* 1. to intrigue for (*or* after): to endeavour to obtain by indirect or corrupt practices; 2. (in a good sense) to canvass (sue *or* seek) for, to solicit (a favour, office or preferment). **— les honneurs,** to intrigue for honours (*or* distincions). **Ces princes qui briguaient l'empire et votre main,** those princes who aspired to the throne and your hand. *Volt.* **Toutes les nations de l'Europe briguaient l'alliance de l'Angleterre sous le protecteur,** all the nations of Europe sought the alliance of England under the protector. *Volt. Siècle de L. XIV.* vi. **— le consulat,** to canvass (*or* stand for) the consulship. **— la faveur d'une personne,** to court a person's favour.

BRIGUEUR, EUSE, brighœr, œz', *smf.* 1. petitioner, solicitor, suitor (for favour); 2. candidate (for office, etc.) 3. (in an ill sense) intriguer, plotter schemer.

BRILLAMMENT, briyamân-t, *adv.* brilliantly: *a*) brightly, glitteringly, *b*) splendidly.

BRILLANT, E, briyân-t, ânt', [briller], *adj.* brilliant: *a*) bright, shining, shiny, glittering, sparkling; *b*) radiant, beaming, flourishing; *c*) splendid, showy, dazzling, resplendent; *d*) remarkably skilful, ingenious or successful. *a*) **Tout — d'or,** all brilliant (glittering) with gold. **Couleur brillante,** bright (*or* brilliant) colour. **Des yeux brillants,** sparkling eyes. **Son plumage est alors plus —,** its plumage is then brighter (*or* more brilliant). **De brillantes espérances,** bright hopes. **Un — avenir,** a brilliant future. **Au moment le plus — de ma vie,** at the brightest moment of my life. *b*) **— de santé,** beaming with health. **Une santé brillante,** flourishing health. *c*) **Un — spectacle,** a brilliant spectacle, a splendid sight. **Un bal —,** a splendid ball. **Le prince avait une suite brillante,** the prince had a brilliant suite (*or* following). **Le général était entouré d'un — état-major,** the general was surrounded by a brilliant staff. *d*) **Un orateur —,** a brilliant orator. **Un officier —,** a brilliant officer. **Un — exploit,** a brilliant exploit. **Un — mariage,** a splendid match. **Un style —,** a brilliant style. **Les passages qui vous ont paru les plus brillants,** the passages which appeared to you the most brilliant.

BRILLANT, *sm.* briLiancy: *a*) dazzling brightness; *b*) lustre, splendour; *Fig.* glory; *c*) diamond cut in facets. **Donner du — à**

l'acier, to give brilliancy (or brightness) to steel. **Le — d'une pierre précieuse,** the lustre (or brilliancy) of a precious stone. **Son frère aîné n'avait pas tant de —,** his elder brother had fewer brilliant qualties. **Il y a du — dans ce poème,** there is something brilliant in that poem. **J'avais un — de cinq cents livres,** I had a brilliant worth five hundred pounds. **Faux brillants,** imitation diamonds; *Fig.* meretricious splendour of language, tinsel ornaments.

BRILLANTÉ, E, briyânté, *adj.* 1. cut as a brilliant; 2. (of style) florid, ornate; (in an ill sense) meretricious.

BRILLANTÉ, *sm.* 1. dimity : a cotton tissue with inwoven figures; 2. a kind of machine-made lace.

BRILLANTER, briyânté-r, *va.* 1. to cut (a diamond) as a brilliant; 2. *Fig.* to honour, to dignify : to render florid *or* ornate (as style). **Le syndicat n'était point alors brillanté par une place permanente dans les États,** the syndicate was not then honoured by a permanent place in the states. *Mirabeau.*

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, briyat-saverân, [Anthelme], author of the *Physiologie du gout* (1755-1826).

BRILLEMENT, briy'mân-t, *sm.* brilliancy, shining, lustre.

BRILLER, briyé-r, [Lat. : beryllus, beryl; Ital. : brillare], *vn.* 1. to shine : *a*) to emit or reflect light; *b*) to be luminous,bright, or brilliant; *c*) to beam, to radiate; *d*) to glitter, glisten, or sparkle; *e*) to be conspicuous. **La lune brille d'une lumière empruntée,** the moon shines with a borrowed light. **Les étoiles brillent,** the stars glitter (*or* shine). **— de l'éclat de l'or,** to glitter like gold. **Le feu brille dans ses yeux,** fire sparkles in her eyes. **Et d'un œil où brillait sa joie et son espoir,** and with an eye beaming (*or* radiant) with her joy and hope. **Il trouva le moyen de — par mille petits recits,** he contrived to be brilliant with a thousand short stories. *Hamil. Gramm.* 4. **Pour le voir — à la cour de France,** to see him shine at the court of France. **— par son absence,** to be conspicuous by one's absence. **Elle brillait dans toutes ses réponses,** she was brilliant in all her answers. **Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier,** a man may be very conspicuous in the second rank, and a nobody in the first. *Volt. Hen.* 1. **Le désir de — nuit au talent de plaire,** the desire of show is hurtful to the talent of pleasing. *La Harpe. Prov.* : **Tout ce qui brille n'est pas or,** all is not gold that glitters.

2. *Sport.* 1. to beat (a field) for game : said of a pointer; or setter 2. to net birds by torchlight.

BRILLOTTER, briyoté-r, *vn.* to shine in small matters, to be brilliant on a small scale.

BRIMADE, brimad', [brimer], *sf.* practical joke : vexation that new comers are made to endure in schools, especially St-Cyr, or in the army : a system of fagging; kicks and blows.

BRIMBALE, branbal', *sf.* brake : handle of a pump.

BRIMBALEMENT, branbal'mân-t, *sm.* jangling (of bells).

BRIMBALER, branbalé-r, [orig. doubtful; Fr. : brimber, to go and come], *va.* 1. to jingle(bells); 2. to sway (*or* swing) backwards and forwards.

BRIMBELLE, branbèl', *sf. Bot.* whortle-berry or bilberry.

BRIMBORION, branboriôn, [Lat. : breviarium ?], *sm.* 1. bawble, gimcrack, knick-knack; 2. *pl.* fooleries, trumpery, trash, rubbish. **Une espèce de pyramide sur la tête, garnie de cent mille brimborions,** a kind of pyramid on her head decked with thousands of bawbles. **Que voulez-vous faire de tous ces brimborions ?** what do you mean to do with all these fooleries,all this trumpery? *Hamil. Gramm.* 7.

BRIMER, brimé-r, [appears to be for brumer, brume, fog], *vn.* (in military schools) to play tricks on, to make (a pupil) the object of practical jokes.

BRIN, bran, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. *Arboricult.* stool : sucker of a tree. **Quand on coupe les taillis, on laisse les brins les plus hauts et les plus droits pour venir en haute futaie,** in cutting copse-wood, they leave the tallest and straightest stools to grow for timber. **Arbre de —,** tree with a single straight stem. **Bois de —,** whole timber (either round or squared with the axe only, as opposed to timber split or quartered with the saw). **Un chêne de —,** a fine stick of oak, a fine grown-oak — **d'estoc,** iron-shod staff, leaping-pole. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un beau — d'homme,** he is a tall well grown well-shaped *or* well-made) man. **Un beau — de fille, de femme,** a tall well-shaped girl, woman.

2. blade (of grass, wheat, etc.); sprig, spray, twig, slip, cutting (of a plant, shrub, etc.). **Un — d'herbe,** a blade of grass. **Un — de bouleau,** sprig *or* twig of birch. **Un — de romarin, de sauge,** a sprig of rosemary, of sage. **Les brins d'un éventail,** the sticks (*or* stretchers) of a (lady's) fan.

3. staple : fibre (of textile substances). **Cordage de premier —,** ropes made with the best quality of hemp. **A — long, à — court,** long-stapled, short-stapled (as cotton, wool, etc.).

4. morsel, bit, scrap; *Fig.* bit, jot, tittle, whit. **Il n'a pas un — de paille pour se coucher, pas un — de bois pour se chauffer,** he has not a bit of straw to lie on, not a bit of wood to warm himself. **Il n'y en a —,** there is nothing at all. **Il fait chaud, il n'y a pas un — de vent,** it is hot there is not a breath of air. *Mme de Sév.* **Sans qu'il se doute — de ce que,** without his having the least suspicion, the least inkling of what... *La Font.* **Un — d'impétuosité,** a touch of impetuosity. **Un — de pain, de feu,** a morsel of bread, a bit of fire.

BRINASSE, brinas', [brin], *sf.* hemp combings : refuse hemp.

BRINDE, brand', [Ger. : bringen; ich bringe dir's, I drink to your health], *sf.* toast, health. **Porter, boire des brindes,** to propose, to drink toasts. **Il est dans les brindes,** he is half-seas over (*or* three sheets in the wind); he is drunk *or* intoxicated.

BRINDILLE, brandiy', [brin], *sf. Gard.* fruit branch (*or* branchlet); sprig, twig.

BRINGUE, brangh', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. an ill-shaped horse; 2. *Pop.* an awkward ill-shaped woman. **En bringues,** all in pieces, in bits; in disorder.

BRINGUEBALE, brângh'bal', *sf.* handle (of a pump). V. *Brimbale.*

BRIO, brio, [Ital.], *sm. Mus.* sprightliness, spirit.

BRIOCHE, briosh', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. brioche : a sort of bun or sponge-cake; 2. *Fig.* blunder, mistake. **Quelle —!** what a blunder!

BRION, briôn, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* bryum, tree-moss; 2. *Naut.* forefoot (of a vessel).

BRIQUAILLONS, brikayôn, [brique], *sm. pl.* brickbats, broken bricks.

BRIQUE, brik', [Eng. : brick], *sf.* 1. brick : a rectangular mass of burnt clay. **Un cent de briques,** a hundred bricks. **— crue,** unburnt brick. **Cuire des briques,** to burn bricks. **Fours à briques,** brick-kiln. **Terre à briques,** brick clay. **— réfractaire,** fire-brick. **Couleur de —,** brick colour : a dull red. **— anglaise,** bath-brick. **— vernissée,** glazed brick.

2. bar, stick (of soap); 3. block, ingot (of tin).

BRIQUET, brikè-t, *sm.* 1. steel (for striking a light); 2. tinder-box; 3. short infantry sabre. **Battre le —,** to strike a light. **— phosphorique,** phosphorus box. **— pneumatique, — à air,** pneumatic tinder-box, fire syringe : producing fire by the sudden compression of air.

4. *Sport.* fox-terrier.

BRIQUETAGE, brik'tazh', [brique], *sm.* 1. brick-work; 2. imitation brick-work : plaster coloured and lined to imitate bricks.

BRIQUETÉ, E, brik'té, *adj.* 1. made of bricks; 2. imitating bricks; 3. brick-coloured; 4. *Med.* lateritious.

BRIQUETER, brick'té-r, *va.* 1. to brick; 2. to colour and line in imitation of brick-work.

BRIQUETERIE, brik'tri, *sf.* 1. brick-making; 2. brick-yard.

BRIQUETIER, briktyé, *sm.* brick-maker.

BRIQUETTE, brikèt', [brique], *sf.* artificial fuel, patent fuel (made of compressed coal dust and other substances).

BRIS, bri, [briser, to break], *sm.* 1. breaking (of seals placed on doors, etc., by legal authority); 2. breaking open (a door, etc.). **Il est accusé de — de scellé,** he is accused of breaking seals. **Le juge ordonna le — des portes,** the judge ordered the doors to be broken open. **— de prison,** breaking (out of) prison. **— de marché,** violent interference with persons bringing goods to market. **Nous sommes assurés contre le — des glaces,** we are insured against the breakage of our plate glass.

3. *Naut.* wreck, wreckage : fragments of a ship.

BRISANT, brizân-t, [briser], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* breaker : *a*) a reef, rock, or sandbank rising nearly to the surface of the water, *b*) wave or surf caused by the same; 2. breakwater (to protect constructions).

BRISAUDER, brizôder, *va. Technol.* to make the first carding (of wool).

† **BRISCAMBILLE,** briskânbiy', *sf.* V. *Brusquembille.*

BRISCARD, briskar, *sm.* an old soldier with stripes.

BRISE, briz', [orig. doubtful; O. Fr. : brize; Ital. : brezza; Eng. : breeze], *sf. Naut.* breeze. **— de terre,** land breeze. **— de mer** or **du large,** sea breeze. **Jolie —,** gentle (*or* moderate) breeze. **— carabinée,** stiff breeze.

BRISÉ, E, brizé, *pa. p.*; *adj.* 1. broken : *a*) shattered, wrecked; *b*) tremulous, faltering; *c*) bent, crooked, zigzag (as a line). **Navire — par la tempête,** a ship broken to pieces (*or* wrecked) by the tempest. **Une branche brisée,** a broken branch. **Les idoles brisées par les chrétiens,** the idols broken by the Christians. **Une existence brisée,** a wrecked life : life without hope, bowed down with sorrow or care. **Caractère —,** a moral wreck, a spirit-broken man. **Accents brisés,** broken (faltering) accents. **Voix brisée,** tremulous voice. **Ligne brisée,** bent, crooked line : formed of two or more straight lines joined at any angle.

2. knocked up, worn out, done over (with fatigue). **Je suis si fatigué d'avoir été au lit que j'en suis —,** I am so tired with lying in bed, that I man quite knocked up.

3. bowed down, broken down, overwhelmed. **— par les souffrances,** bowed down

by suffering, by pain. **Il avait le cœur — par la douleur,** he was heart-broken with grief.

4. *Archit.* curbed. **Comble —,** curbed roof.

5. folding (as doors, etc.). **Porte brisée,** folding doors. **Chaise brisée,** folding chair, camp chair.

6. *Her.* rompu.

BRISE-BISE, briz-biz, *sm.* 1. list or anything laid on windows to keep out the wind ; 2. short window curtain.

BRISE-COU, briz'kou, *sm.* breakneck. **Cet escalier est un vrai —,** that staircase is a regular breakneck. [*Pl. Brise-cou.*]

BRISÉES, brizé, [briser], *sf. pl.* 1. *Sport.* blinks : boughs broken or cut to mark the run of game or a path in a wood ; 2. *Fig.* traces, track, trail, footsteps. **Suivre les brisées de quelqu'un,** to follow in a person's track (trail, *or* footsteps), to follow a person's lead *or* example. **Aller, courir sur les brisées de quelqu'un,** to tread in a person's steps, to rival *or* compete with a person (in any course of action). **Revenir sur ses brisées,** to retrace one's steps. **Reprendre ses brisées,** to resume an abandoned design, to renew one's efforts.

BRISE-GLACE, briz'glas', *sm.* 1. *Naut.* ice beam : to protect a ship against ice ; 2. *Archit.* starling (of a bridge). **Bateau —,** ice-boat (to break ice in canals, etc.). [*Pl. Brise glace* ou *Brise-glaces.*]

BRISE-JET, briz-djé, *sm.* stop-cock antiwaste tap.

BRISE-LAMES, briz'lam', *sm.* breakwater. **— flottant,** floating breakwater.

BRISE-LUNETTE, briz'lunèt', *sf. Bot.* euphrasia, eyebright.

BRISEMENT, briz'mân-t, [briser], *sm.* breaking. **Le — des images,** the breaking of images. **Le — des flots contre la côte,** the breaking of waves against the coast. **— de cœur,** contrition of heart.

BRISE-MOTTES, briz'mot', *sm. Agr.* clod-crusher : a heavy iron roller.

BRISE-OS brizô, *sm. Orn.* osprey, fishing-eagle.

BRISE-PIERRE, briz'pièr', *sm. Surg.* stone-crusher ; lithoclast, lithotrite.

BRISER, brizé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to break : *a*) to part or divide by violence ; *b*) to break to pieces, to shatter, to shiver, to smash, to crush ; *c*) to ruin, to destroy ; *d*) to violate, to infringe. **— un roseau,** to break a reed. **— tout ce qu'on ne peut emporter,** to break (*or* destroy) all that cannot be taken away. **Le coup lui brisa l'os,** the blow broke the bone (of his arm, etc.) **— une porte,** to break (*or* break open) a door. **— les mottes d'un champ labouré,** to break (*or* crush) the clods of a ploughed field. **— un miroir,** to break a looking-glass. **— en mille pièces,** to break (shiver, shatter, smash) into a thousand pieces. **Le navire échoua et fut complètement brisé,** the ship ran ashore and was totally wrecked. **— quelqu'un de coups,** to belabour a person with blows. **Les cahots de la voiture l'ont brisé,** the jolting of the carriage has shaken him terribly. [*Fig.* :] **— les ressort de l'âme et du corps,** to break (*or* crush) the energies of both soul and body. **— les liens d'amitié,** to break (*or* sever) the bonds of friendship. **— un traité,** to break (violate *or* annul) a treaty. **— son avenir, sa carrière,** to ruin one's prospects, one's career. **— l'effort des vents,** to break the strength (*or* violence) of the wind. **— ses fers, — le joug,** to break one's chains, to throw off the yoke, to free one's self from tyranny or oppression. **— notre espérance,** to fustrate our hope. **— l'orgueil de quelqu'un,** to break (*or* bring down) a person's pride. **— le cœur,** o break one's heart.

2. to knock up, to weary, to harass, to annoy. **Je suis brisé,** I am knocked up (worn out, *or* done over). **— le tympan à quelqu'un,** to din one to death. **Les cahots de la voiture sur ces pierres m'ont brisé,** the jolting of the carriage over those stones has made me quite sore.

3. to break off, to interrupt, to discontinue. **— un discours,** to break off a speech. [In this sense often neuter :] **Brisons là, brisons là-dessus,** let us leave off there ; let us have no more on the subject.

4. *Herald.* to break, to diminish, **— un écu,** to diminish *or* rebate (a shield) with marks of cadency.

BRISER, *vn.* 1. to break (as waves against rocks) ; 2. to break to pieces 3. *Sport.* to mark down game by breaking branches. **Le fracas des vagues qui brisent au loin sur les récifs,** the roar of the waves breaking on the reefs in the distance. **— avec quelqu'un,** to break off with any one.

BRISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to break (to be broken *or* dashed) to pieces ; 2. *Fig.* to break (as the heart) ; 3. to fold (as a door, shutter, chair, etc.) ; 4. to take to pieces ; 5. to be refracted (as rays of light). **Vaisseaux en danger de se — contre les rochers,** vessels in danger of breaking (*or* of being broken) on the rocks. **Les vagues qui vont se — contre ces écueils,** the waves which break against these reefs. *Fén. Tél.* 9. **Combien à cet écueil se sont déjà brisés,** how many have been dashed to pieces (*or* wrecked) on these rocks ! [Sometimes without the pronoun :] **Il a vu — son navire contre vos rochers,** he has seen his vessel broken to pieces on your rocks. **Les rayons lumineux se brisent en passant de l'air dans l'eau,** the rays of light are refracted in passing from the air into the water.

BRISE-RAISON, briz'rèzôn, *sm.* wrong-headed person, [*Pl. Brise-raison.*]

BRISE-SCELLÉ, briz'sèlé, *sm.* seal-breaker : one who breaks open a door officially sealed. [*Pl. Brise-scellé.*]

BRISE-TOUT, briz'tou, *sm.* breaker, demolisher of one who easily breaks everything. [*Pl. Brise-tout.*]

BRISEUR, brizœr, *sm.* breaker. **Les briseurs d'images,** the iconoclasts.

BRISE-VENT, briz'vân, *sm. Gard.* screen : anything that shelters plants, etc., from the wind.

BRISIS, brizi, [O. Fr. : briseïs, from briser], *sm. Arch.* the angle of a curbed roof.

BRISKA, briska, [Russian], *sm.* britzska : a travelling carriage in Russia.

BRISOIR, brizwâr, *sm.* brake : a machine for breaking flax and hemp.

BRISOU, brizou, *sm.* V. *Grisou.*

BRISQUE, brisk', [orig. uncertain ; not an old word, perhaps from Welsh brysg, swift of foot, through Eng. brisk], *sf.* brisque : *a*) a game at cards *b*) trump, in this and some other games.

BRISSOTIN, brisotân, *sm.* partian of Brissot, a girondin, in 1793.

BRISURE, brizur' [briser], *sf.* 1. break : broken part, crack, flaw 2. folding joint (of a door, shutter, etc.) ; 3. *Herald.* rebatement, diminution : insertion of signs of cadency in coats of arms.

BRITANNIQUE, britanik, [Lat. : Britannia], *adj.* Britannic, British.

BRIZE, briz, [Gr. : βρίξα,] *sf. Bot.* quaking-grass, briza media.

BRIZEUX, brizœ, [Auguste], poet (1806-1858).

BROC, bro ; the final consonant is always mute, except in verse when rhymed with *roc, froc,* etc. [Low Lat. : brocchum, a man with projecting teeth], *sm.* 1. jug, pitcher : a vessel of wood or pewter, containing from 4 to 8 quarts, used by wine dealers ; 2. jugful.

BROC, brok, [broque, in Picardy for broche, spit], *sm.* spit. **De — en bouche,** hot from the spit ; *Fig.* quickly, promptly without loss of time. **Manger une perdrix de — en bouche,** to eat a partridge the moment it is taken from the spit. **De bric en —,** one (*or* some) way or other, by hook or by crook. **De bric et de —, il s'est fait une jolie fortune,** he has got rich by hook or by crook.

BROCAILLE, brokay', [for blocaille. *sf.* refuse paving-stones.

BROCANTAGE, brokântazh', [brocanter], *sm.* brokery, broker's trade ; dealing in old furniture, second-hand goods, etc.

BROCANTE, brokânt', *sf.* 1. extra work, odd job (done by a workman on his own account at meal times, etc.) ; 2. trifling sale, small bargain. **Je n'ai fait que deux ou trois petites brocantes aujourd'hui,** I have made only two or three small sales to-day.

BROCANTER, brokânté-r, [Eng. : broke, brokering], *vn.* to carry on the brokery trade, to buy and sell secondhand goods. **Il allait toujours brocantant,** he was always buying some old thing or other.

BROCANTEUR, EUSE, brokântœr, œz', *smf.* broker : dealer in second-hand goods, old furniture, etc.

BROCARD, brokar, [from broquer in Normand Fr. of Picardy, for brocher], *sm.* gibe, scoff, sneer, taunt. V. *Broquart.* **Vous n'entendrez partout qu'injurieux brocards,** you will hear nothing anywhere but insulting gibes. *Boil Épît.* x.

BROCARDER, brokardé-r, *va.* and *vn.* to gibe, to scoff, to sneer, to taunt. **C'est assez —,** we have had scoffing enough.

BROCARDEUR, EUSE, brokardœr, œz', *smf.* giber, scoffer, sneerer, taunter.

BROCART, brokar, Ital. : broccato], *sm.* brocade. **— d'or,** gold brocade. **Habit de —,** a coat of brocade.

BROCATELLE, brokatèl', [from O. Fr. : brocat, for brocart], *sf.* brocatelle : *a*) an imitation of brocade ; *b*) *Min.* a kind of coloured marble.

BROCHAGE, broshazh', [brocher], *sm.* *Book-b.*, sewing : said only of books the sheets of which are sewed without back-bands, and put in paper covers.

BROCHANT, broshân-t, *pr. p.* **— sur le tout,** *Herald.* over all : passing over all ; *Fig.* overtopping all, surpassing all (as a finisher, as a climax). **Il porte d'azur au lion d'or, à la fasce de gueules — sur le tout,** he bears argent with lion or and fess gules over all. **Il vient de faire une nouvelle sottise brochant sur le tout,** he has just committed another folly surpassing all the rest. V. *Brocher.*

BROCHE, brosh', [Low Lat. : brocca, pointed thing], *sf.* 1. spit (for roasting). **Mettre un gigot à la —,** to spit a leg of mutton. **Six broches chargées de gibier devant le feu,** six spits loaded with game before the fire. *Hamil. Gramm.* II. **Il faut encore un tour de — à ce morceau de bœuf,** that piece of beef must have another turn on the spit. **Faire un tour de —,** to have a warm before the fire. **Rognon à la —,** kidney roasted on a skewer.

2. spindle (of a jenny). **Filature à deux cents broches,** a spinning mill with two hundred spindles. **Drap à double —.** thick cloth.

3. knitting-needle ; 4. spile, wind-peg, spigot (of a cask). **Couper — à quelque chose,** to put a stop to a thing.

5. *Locksm.* axis : the pin which enters the pipe of the key ; 6. *Tal.-chandl.* rod on which the wicks of candles are strung ; 7. skewer (used by butchers in dressing meat) ; 8. *Jewel.* brooch ; 9. tusk (of a boar) ; 10. broach : first shoot of a stag's horns ; 11. *Bank.* bills of exchange for small sums.

BROCHÉE, broshé, *sf.* 1. *Cook.* spitful (of meat) ; 2. *Tal.-Chandl.* rodful, stickful (of candles).

BROCHÉ, E, broshé, *adj.* 1. sewed *or* sewn (as books said only of those in paper covers or thin boards) ; 2. figured (as silk fabrics) ; 3. embossed (as linen fabrics) ; 4. badly executed, done hurriedly.

BROCHER broshé-r, Low. Lat. : broccāre, from brocca, spit ; O. Fr. : brochier then brocher], *va.* 1. to figure : to weave in patterns. — **une étoffe d'or et d'argent**, to figure (*or* work) a tissue with gold or silver.

2. to sew (books) : to sew the sheets together and put them in a paper wrapper. **Il n'est pas nécessaire de relier ces livraisons, il suffit de les —**, it is not necessary to bind those numbers, just sew them and put them in a paper wrapper.

3. *Fig.* to hurry through (*or* over), to execute hurriedly, carelessly, *or* negligently ; *Colloq.* to scamp (work). **Cet écolier broche ses devoirs**, that pupil hurries through his tasks.

4. *Farr.* to drive (a nail, in shoeing a horse, etc.) 5. to head (pins).

BROCHET, broshè-t, [broche], *sm. Ichth.* pike (*or* jack), esox lucius. — **carreau**, a four-year-old pike.

BROCHETER, brosh'té-r, [broche], *va.* to skewer : to fasten with skewers.

BROCHETON, brosh'tôn, *sm. Ichth.* pickerel : a small pike.

BROCHETTE, broshèt', [dim. of broche], *sf.* 1. skewer (to fix meat on a spit) ; 2. brochette : a small spit or large skewer for roasting or broiling small birds or fish. **Une brochette d'éperlans, d'alouettes**, a brochette of whitings, of larks.

3. *Tech.* pin (to fasten or hold anything) ; 4. stick (for feeding birds). **Élever des oiseaux à la —**, to bring up birds by hand. **Élever un enfant à la —**, to bring up a child daintily.

5. *pl.* clippings of skins (used to make size).

BROCHEUR, EUSE, broshœr, œz', *smf.* book-sewer.

BROCHOIR, broshwâr, [brocher, to clench] *sm. Farr.* shoeing-hammer.

BROCHURE, broshur', *sf.* 1. sewing (of books) ; 2. book-sewer's trade ; 3. pamphlet : a book not exceeding twelve sheets, sewed and put in a paper wrapper ; 4. inwoven pattern (on textile fabrics).

BROCOLI, brokoli, [Ital. : broccolo], *sm. Gard.* 1. broccoli : purple cauliflower ; 2. cabbage-sprout.

BRODÉ, E, brodé, *pa. p.* embroidered : worked with the needle ; *Fig.* embellished, overcharged, highly coloured (as a story). **Un mouchoir —**, an embroidered handkerchief. — **au jour**, embroidered in openwork open-worked.

BRODEQUIN, brod'kan, [Dutch and Flem. : brosekin], *sm.* 1. brodekin : a kind of half-boot ; 2. sock : the *soccus* of the ancients, a low-heeled shoe worn by comedians ; *Fig.* comedy ; 3. buskin : boot (laced or buttoned, worn by women and children) ; 4. redness of the feet caused by a foot-bath ; 5. *pl.* boots, boot, *or* bootikin : an instrument of torture. **Chausser le —**, to write (*or* play) a comedy. **Mais quoi ! je chausse ici le cothurne tragique, reprenons au plutôt le — comique,** but I am now strutting in the tragic buskin, let me at once resume the comic sock. *Boil. Sat.* 10.

BRODER, brodé-r, [Celt. and Germ. languages : brozd, point], *va.* 1. to embroider, to ornament with figures in needlework ; 2. to embellish, to overdraw, to overcharge, to amplify (a narrative or description) ; 3. to write like copperplate. — **de soie, d'or**, to embroider (or work) with silk, with gold. — **un chiffre, une fleur**, to embroider a cipher, a flower. — **au crochet**, to embroider in chain-stitch. **Elle s'use la vue à —**, she is ruining her eyes by embroidering. — **une histoire, un conte**, to embellish, to make up a story, a tale. **Ne se permettre aucune fiction, ne — aucune circonstance**, to indulge in no fiction, to overdraw *or* amplify no circumstance.

BRODERIE, brod'ri, *sf.* 1. embroidery ; 2. embellishment, exaggeration, amplification : 3. *Mus.* grace notes. — **de soie**, silk embroidery. **Comment dans ce récit, distinguer du fond la —?** how can we, in this narrative, distinguish exaggeration from fact ?

BRODEUR, EUSE, brodœr, œz', *smf.* embroiderer ; 2. embellisher (of a story, etc.) — **de dentelles, de mousseline**, lace-runner, muslin-sewer. **Autant pour le —** making handsome deductions for embellishments (*or* exaggerations).

BRODOIR, brodwar, *sm.* small bobbin around which silk to be embroidered is twisted.

BROIE, brwà, [broyer], *sf.* brake (for breaking hemp, etc.)

BROIEMENT, BROIMENT, brwàmân-t, *sm.* 1. grinding (colour) ; 2. pounding (with a pestle) ; 3. *Metal.* crushing, stamping (of ores, etc.) ; 4. *Surg.* crushing (of a limb, etc.) V. *Broyer.*

BROMATE, bromat', *sm. Chem.* bromate.

BROMATOLOGIE, bromatolozhi, [Gr. : βρῶμα, food ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* bromatology : treatise on food.

BROME, brom, *sm.* 1. *Chem.* bromine ; 2. *Bot.* brome-grass.

BROMÉLÉES, bromélé, *sf. pl. Bot.* bromeliaceæ : a large family of monocotyledonous plants.

BROMÉLIACÉE, broméliasé, *adj. Bot.* bromeliaceous : resembling bromelia.

BROMÉLIE, broméli, [from Bromelius, a botanist], *sf. Bot.* bromelia, the pine-apple.

BROMIQUE, bromik', [brome], *adj. Chem.* bromic.

BROMURE, bromur', *sm. Chem.* bromide.

BRONCHADE, brônshad', [broncher], *sf.* stumble, trip.

BRONCHE, brônsh', [Gr. : βρόγχια], *sf. Anat.* bronchus. **La ramification des bronches**, the ramification of the bronchi, of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHEMENT, brônsh'mân-t, *sm.* stumbling, tripping.

BRONCHER, brônshé-r, [O. Fr. : bronche, branch], *vn.* to stumble : *a*) *Lit.* or *Fig.* to trip, to make a false step ; *b*) *Fig.* to hesitate, to falter, to boggle, to flinch. **Un cheval qui bronche**, a stumbling horse. **Une pierre m'a fait —**, a stone made me stumble (*or* tripped me up). **Les enfants ne bronchent pas devant lui**, the children never falter before him. **Jamais au bout d'un vers on ne te voit —**, you are never seen to hesitate (*or* falter) at the end of a verse. *Boil. Sat.* 2. **Il a reçu le coup sans —**, he received the blow without flinching. *Prov.* : **Il n'y a si bon cheval qui ne bronche**, it is a good horse that never stumbles ; *Fig.* the best of men may err at times.

BRONCHIAL, E, brônshial, al', bronche]. *adj. Anat.* bronchial. **Les arcs bronchiaux**, the bronchial arches.

BRONCHIES, brônshi, *sf. pl.* V. *Branchies.*

BRONCHIQUE, brônshik, *adj. Anat.* bronchial, bronchic.

BRONCHITE, brônshit', *sf. Med.* bronchitis.

BRONCHOCÈLE, brônkosèl', [Gr. : βρόγχος, throat ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Med.* bronchocele ; *Pop.* goitre, Derbyshire neck.

BRONCHOLITHE, bronkolit, [Gr. : βρόγχος, throat; λίθος, stone], *sf. Med.* broncholith : calculus which forms in the branchiæ.

BRONCHOPHONIE, brônkofoni, [Gr. : βρόγχος, throat ; φωνή, voice], *sf. Auscul.* bronchophony.

BRONCHORRHÉE, brônkoré, *sf. Med.* bronchorrhœa : pituitous catarrh.

BRONCHOTOMIE, brônkotomi, [Gr. : βρόγχος, bronchus ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* bronchotomy.

BRONTOLITHE, brôntolit', [Gr.: βροντή, thunder ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* brontolite, thunderstone.

BRONTOMÈTRE, bôntomètre', [Gr. : βροντή, thunder ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* brontometer : an instrument to measure the intensity of atmospheric electricity in storms.

BRONZAGE, brônzazh, [bronze], *sm. Technol.* bronzing, browning (of copper goods).

BRONZE, brônz', [Ital. : bronzo from Lat. Brundusium, modern Brindisi], *sm.* bronze : *a*) an alloy of tin and copper ; *b*) *Fig.* iron, steel, flint, adamant, anything hard and insensible ; *c*) *Sculp.* a bronze statue ; *d*) *Arch.* monumental brass *or* bronze; *e*) bronze medal or coin ; *f*) *Poet.* cannon, ordnance. — **d'ornement**, ornamental bronze. — **d'imitation**, imitation bronze. **Une colonne de —**, a bronze column. **Canons de —**, bronze cannons : more generally, but incorrectly, called *brass* cannons. **Le — sonore**, the sounding bronze : bells. **Avoir un cœur de —**, to have a heart of flint, to be hard-hearted (*or* unfeeling). **Âmes de —**, intrepid souls. **Un beau —**, a fine bronze : a statue or other work of art. **Les courtisans du cheval de —**, the pickpockets of Pont-Neuf (so called from the bronze statue of Henri IV, on that bridge). — **jaune**, bronze powder ; Dutch gold-leaf reduced to powder.

BRONZÉ, E, brônzé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* bronzed : *a*) coloured to imitate bronze ; *b*) tanned, sunburnt ; *c*) casehardened : insensible to danger, shame, or disgrace. **Une statuette bronzée**, a bronzed statuette. **Des souliers bronzés**, bronzed leather shoes. **Un teint —, Visage—**, a tanned, a sunburnt complexion. **C'est un homme —**, he is case-hardened ; he is insensible to danger, shame, etc.

BRONZER, brônzé-r, [bronze], *va.* to bronze : *a*) to colour like bronze ; *b*) to brown (a gunbarrel) ; *c*) to tan, to sun-burn (the complexion). — **une statue de plâtre**, to bronze a plaster statue. **Bronzé par le hâle, par le soleil**, sunburnt, tanned by the sun. **Il a plu à la Providence de bronzer les hommes aux Grandes-Indes**, Providence has been pleased to give the Hindoos a bronzed *or* tawny skin. *Volt. Relat.* 179.

BRONZER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become of a bronze colour ; 2. to be tanned *or* sunburnt ; 3. to steel, to grow hard. **Son cœur s'est bronzé**, his heart is steeled, has grown hard.

BROQUART, brokar, *sm.* brocket : a stag in its second year.

BROQUE, brok', *sm. Gard.* savoy (cabbage) sprout.

BROQUER, broké-r, [broche], *va. Fish.* to put a live fish on the hook (as a bait).

BROQUETTE, brokèt', [broche], *sf.* 1. ler's tack (when black), tin rack (when tinned); 3. (as a collective) tacks. **Clouer avec de la —**, to fasten with tacks.

BROSSAGE, brosazh', [brosse], *sm.* brushing (of clothes, etc.).

BROSSAILLES, brosay', *sf. pl.* V. *Broussailles.*

BROSSE, bros', [Low Lat. : brustia, what bristles; Ger. : Borste, Bürste, brush], *sf.* brush : *a*) an instrument made of bristles, etc., for cleaning, applying colours, etc.; *b*) a coarse pencil of bristles used by artist painters; *c*) brushwood, bushes, scrub; *d*) tuft of long hair growing on the legs of deer and other ruminants. **— à chapeau**, hat-brush. **— à habits**, clothes-brush. **— à tête, à dents, à ongles**, hair-brush, tooth-brush, nail-brush. **— à barbe**, shaving brush. **— à peindre**, painting brush, paint brush. **Brosses pour la chaussure**, shoe-brushes. **— rude, — douce**, hard brush, soft brush, **— pour la peau, — à friction**, flesh brush, friction brush. [*Fig.* :] **Ce tableau est d'une belle —**, this painting is by a good brush, is well executed.

BROSSÉE, brosé, *sf.* 1. brushing, scrubbing; 2. *Fig.* beating, drubbing. **Donner au parquet une forte —**, to give the floor a good scrubbing. **Donner une bonne — à quelqu'un**, to give any one a good beating, a sound thrashing.

BROSSER, brosé-r, *va.* 1. to brush; 2. to thrash, to drub; 3. to beat (at play). **— un habit**, to brush a coat. **Se — la tête**, to brush one's own hair. **— un cheval**, to brush (*or* rub down) a horse. **Se faire — par son domestique**, to be flesh-brushed by one's servant. **— quelqu'un**, to brush a person's clothes; *Fig.* to dust a person's jacket, to thrash a person.

BROSSER (SE), *v. refl.* to brush one's self, to brush one's own clothes. **Se — le ventre**, *Fam.* 1. to go without food; 2. to be obliged to do without something.

BROSSER, *vn.* 1. *Sport.* to brush, to scour; 2. to brush through, to pass hastily through. **— dans les bois**, to brush through the woods. **Le cerf brosse**, the stag is on the move. **Il brossa à travers la compagnie et disparut**, he brushed through the company and disappeared.

BROSSERIE, bros'ri, *sf.* 1. brush-making, the brush-trade; 2. a brush-manufactory. **Il est dans la —**, he is in the brush-trade.

BROSSES, bros [Charles de], historian (1709-1777).

BROSSEUR, brosœr, *sm. Milit.* brusher officer's servant.

BROSSIER, brosyé, *sm.* brush-maker brush-manufacturer.

BROSSURE, brosur', [brosse], *sf.* colour applied to skins with a brush.

BROU, brou, [brouter], *sm.* 1. walnut husk; the green outer shell on sarcocarp of the walnut; 2. husk, sarcocarp of almonds, etc. **— de noix**, or **ratafia de — de noix**, walnut cordial.

BROUAILLES, brouây, [O. Fr. : brueille, from Low Lat. : burbalia; burba. mire], *sf. pl.* guts, entrails (of fish, etc.)

BROUE, brou, *sf.* mist, fog.

BROUET, brouè-t, [Low Lat. : brodium], *sm.* 1. porridge, gruel; 2. (in an ill sense) bad broth; pot-liquor, dish-water; 3. caudle (for lying-in women). **— noir**, the back broth of the Spartans. **— d'andouille**, tripe liquor. **Cela s'en est allé en — d'andouille**, it all came to nothing; it ended in smoke.

BROUETTE, brouèt', [O. Fr. : berouette; Low Lat. : birota : Lat. : bis, twice, rota, wheel], *sf.* 1. wheelbarrow; barrow; 2. † bath-chair : a two or three-wheeled carriage for invalids, etc., propelled or drawn by hand. **Etre condamné à la —**, to be condemned to hard labour, to penal servitude. **— à sacs**, (diable), wool-sack barrow.

BROUETTÉE, brouété, *sf.* barrowful : the load of a wheel-barrow.

BROUETTER, broueté-r, *va.* 1. to wheel in a barrow; 2. to push *or* draw in a bath-chair.

BROUETTEUR, brouètœr, *sm.* 1. barrowman; 2. chair-man.

BROUETTIER, brouètyé, *sm.* barrowman.

BROUHAHA, brouaa, [onamat.], *sm.* 1. cheers (of approbation); 2. groans, shouts (of disapprobation); 3. uproar, hubbub, hullabaloo. **Quel —!** what an uproar.

BROUI, brouy, *sm.* blow-pipe (of an enameller).

BROUILLAGE, brouyazh', [brouiller], *sm.* 1. *Agr.* spreading of weeds to dry; 2. *Min.* interruption in the direction of a lode or vein (of ore).

BROUILLAMINI, brouyamini, [corr. of Bol d'Arménie, from Lat. boli armenii], *sm.* 1. *Vet. Surg.* plaster of Armenian bole; 2. *Fig.* hubbub, confusion, disorder, pother.

BROUILLARD, brouyar, [brouiller], *sm.* 1. fog; mist, haze : *a*) watery vapour; *b*) *Fig.* mistiness, haziness, obscurity. **Un — épais**, a dense fog. **Il fait du —**, it is foggy. **N'y voir qu'à travers un —**, to be dim- (*or* weak-) sighted. **Je n'y vois que du —**, it is all as mist to me; I can make nothing of it. **Une créance hypothéquée sur les brouillards de la Seine**, an unsecured (*or* worthless) debt; a draft on Aldgate pump. **Etre dans les brouillards**, to be in liquor, to be tipsy. **Un esprit plein de brouillards**, a muddle-headed person.

2. *Book-k.* waste-book. [*Adject.* :] **Papier —**, blotting paper.

BROUILLASSE, brouyas', [O. Fr. : brouillas, fog], *sf. Naut.* mist, slight fog.

BROUILLASSER, brouyasé-r, *vn.* to be misty *or* foggy. **Il brouillasse**, it is foggy, it drizzles. Used only impersonally.

BROUILLE, brouy' [brouiller], *sf.* disagreement, discord, variance. **Il y a de la — dans cette maison**, there is discord in that house. **Etre en — avec une personne**, to be at variance (*or* on ill terms) with a person.

BROUILLÉ, E, brouyé, *pa. p.* 1. mingled, mixed; beaten up; 2. embroiled, jumbled together, disordered, troubled, confused : mixed confusedly. **Des œufs brouillés**, eggs beaten up together. [*Fig.* :] **Mes idées sont toutes brouillées là-dessus**, my ideas are all in a jumble on that subject. **On dit que son timbre est —**, they say that his brains are muddled, that he is crack-brained. **Les cartes sont bien brouillées**, *Fig.* things are terribly embroiled, are in a terrible jumble.

3. fallen out (with), disunited; at variance, on ill terms. **Amis brouillés**, friends disunited, at variance. **Etre — avec quelqu'un**, to have fallen out (*or* disagreed) with a person. **Etre — avec la justice**, to have a bone to pick with the law, to be liable to prosecution for some offence. **— avec le sens commun**, at odds with common sense. **Etre — avec l'argent comptant**, to have no money, to be penniless.

BROUILLEMENT, brouy'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* mixing, mingling; (in an ill sense) jumbling.

BROUILLER, brouyé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to mix *or* mingle (confusedly), to mix up together, to beat up (as eggs); to jumble, to throw into confusion; to confuse, to embroil. **— plusieurs vins les uns avec les autres**, to mix *or* mingle several kinds of wine. **Il a brouillé tous mes papiers**, he has mixed *or* jumbled together all my papers. **— du vin**, to make wine thick by disburbing the sediment. **— les cartes**, to shuffle the cards; *Fig.* to embroil matters, to cause confusion, discord, or disorder. **— le teint**, to spoil one's complexion. **— une serrure**, to hamper a lock (by forcing the wards). **— les affaires**, to embroil matters, to throw things into confusion. **— la vue**, to impair, to dim the sight. **— l'esprit, les idées**, to confuse one's mind, one's ideas. **L'amour lui a brouillé la cervelle**. love has turned his brain (*or* head). **L'empereur Constance brouilla tout dans l'Église**, the emperor Constantius threw the Church into confusion. *Boss. His.* II. 12. **— quelqu'un**, to puzzle, embarras *or* perplex a person. **— du papier**, to spoil paper, to scribble nonsense.

2. to set at variance, to cause discord *or* misunderstanding (between *or* among), to make mischief. **Il s'efforçait de me brouiller avec vous**, he endeavoured to set me against you (*or* at variance with you). **— les gens**, to make mischief between (*or* among) people, to set people at loggerheads.

BROUILLER, *vn.* 1. to blunder, to bungle, to fumble; 2. to make mischief, to cause trouble, confusion *or* disorder. **Elles filaient si bien que les sœurs filandières ne faisaient que — au prix de celles-ci**, they spun so well that the Fatal Sisters were but bunglers in comparison. *La Font. Fab.* V. 6. **Il saisit avidement toute occasion de —**, he was eager to seize every opportunity of making mischief.

BROUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become (grow *or* get) confused, perplexed, embroiled. **Les affaires de l'empire se brouillaient d'une terrible manière**, the affairs of the empire becoming terribly embroiled, were falling into terrible confusion. *Boss. His.* I. 10. **Ma mémoire se brouille**, my memory gets confused. **Cela s'était brouillé dans ma tête**, that had become confused in my head. **Le temps se brouille**, the weather looks threatening, is changing for the worse; *Fig.* things look threatening, are assuming an unfavourable aspect. **Se — en parlant**, to get confused in speaking, to lose the thread of one's discourse.

2. to fall out, to disagree (*or* quarrel); to be at variance, on ill terms. **Il se brouilla avec tous ses parents**, he quarrelled with all his relations. **Se — avec la justice**, to come within the clutches of the law, to expose one's self to a criminal prosecution.

BROUILLERIE, brouy'ri, *sf.* 1. disagreement : difference, misunderstanding, quarrel, falling out 2. trouble : commotion, disturbance. **Je prévois une — entre nous**, I foresee a disagreement between us. **Il connaît le fond et les causes de la — des deux frères**, he knows the ground and the causes of the misunderstanding between the two brothers. **Manassès excita des brouilleries parmi les Juifs**, Manasses excited troubles among the Jews. **En faisant la comparaison des lettres, je trouvais de la — avec les autres**, on comparing the letters, I found some disaccord with the others.

BROUILLON, ONNE, brouyô*n*, yon', *adj.* 1. meddlesome, meddling, intermeddling, mischief-making; 2. blundering, bungling. **Je ne saurais aucunement approuver ces humeurs brouillonnes**, I cannot in any way

approve these meddlesome, mischief-making humours. **Le démon — dont il est possédé**, the mischief-making devil which possesses him.

BROUILLON, ONNE, *smf.* 1. meddler, intermeddler, mischief-maker, busybody, makebate, marplot; 2. muddler, blunderer, blunderhead. **Un séditieux et un —**, a sower of sedition and mischief-maker. **C'est une brouillonne,** she is a busy-body, a mischief-maker.

BROUILLON, *sm.* 1. first (*or* rough) draft (of a writing); 2. scribbling paper; 3. *Book-k.* waste-book. **Le — d'une lettre,** the rough draft of a letter. **Un cahier de —**, a book of scribbling paper.

BROUILLONNER, brouyoné-r, *va.* to draft: to draw up, to make a first sketch (of a letter, etc.).

BROUIR, brouir, [O. Fr.: bruir, to burn], *va.* to blast, to blight (as young shoots or leaves by the sun after a frost).

BROUISSURE, brouisur', [brouir], *sf.* blight (of young shoots, etc., caused by the sun after a frost).

BROUSSAILLE, brousay', [brosse], *sf.* 1. thicket, brushwood, underwood; scrub (in Australia); 2. *pl.* bushes, briars, brambles. **Son cheval s'écarte et fuit dans la —**, his horse bolts and rushes into the thicket. **Les sots sont la — du genre humain,** fools are the scrub (*or* the brambles) of mankind. **Des sourcils en broussailles**, shaggy eye-brows.

BROUSSAILLEMENT, brousia'mán, *sm.* the spreading, the growing of brush-wood.

BROUSSE, brous', *sf.* a kind of soft cheese.

BROUSSIN, brousàn, *sm.* 1. gnarl: a knotty, and often beautifully veined excrescence of maple and other trees, used for veneers; 2. a dish of soft cheese prepared with vinegar and pepper.

BROUSSURE, brousur', *sf. Agr.* bunt, dust-brand, uredo segetum: caries of wheat.

BROUT, brou, [brouter], *sm.* browse, browse-wood. **Mal de —**, *Vet. Surg.* browsing disease.

BROUTANT, E, broután-t, ánt', *adj.* browsing.

BROUTEMENT, brout'mán-t, *sm.* browsing.

BROUTER, brouté-r, [O. Fr.: brouster], *va.* and *vn.* to browse: to eat grass or the shoots of trees. **L'agneau broute le serpolet**, the lamb browses on wild thyme. *Prov.*: **Où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broute**, where the goat is tethered, there it must browse; *Fig.* we must accommodate ourselves to our circumstances. **L'herbe sera bien courte s'il ne trouve de quoi brouter**, the grass must be very short indeed if he cannot find wherewith to browse.

BROUTILLES, broutiy', *sf. pl.* 1. young shoots *or* twigs (of trees, etc.); 2. knick-knacks, trifles. **Il n'est occupé qu'à des broutilles**, he thinks of nothing but trifles.

BROUTURE, broutyur, *sf.* 1. browsing; 2. fresh shoots or branches nibbled at the ends.

BROYAGE, brwazh, [broyer], *sm.* pounding, crushing, grinding. V. *Broyer*.

BROYE, brwá, *sf.* 1. brake (for dressing hemp or flax); 2. V. *Braye*.

BROYEMENT, bråwmán-t *or* broy'mán-t, pounding, grinding, crushing.

BROYER, brwâyé-r, *or* broyé-r, [orig. uncertain; perhaps Ger.: brechen; Eng.: break], conj. like *aboyer*, *va.* 1. to pound: to bray with a pestle; 2. to grind: *a*) to chew, masticate, crunch or crush (with the teeth); *b*) to prepare paint with a muller or a mill; 3. to pulverise: to reduce to powder; 4. to crush, to smash. **— une drogue dans un mortier**, to pound a drug in a mortar. **Les dents molaires broient les aliments**, the molar teeth grind the food. **— les couleurs**, to grind colours. **— la pierre dans la vessie**, to crush the stone in the bladder. **La roue lui broya la jambe**, the wheel crushed his leg. **— du noir**, *Fig.* to have the blue devils; to give way to melancholy; to be in a brown study.

BROYEUR, brwâyœr, *or* broyœr, *sm.* 1. pounder, grinder 2. hemp-dresser: breaker of hemp. **— d'ocre**, a sorry painter.

BROYON, brwâyòn *or* broyòn, *sm.* 1. *Typogr.* brayer (for ink); 2. *Sport.* deadfall: trap for polecats and other vermin.

BRU, bru, [O. H. Ger.: Brût; Ger.: Braut, fiancée], *sf.* daughter-in-law: the wife of one's son.

BRUANT, bruán-t, [bruire], *sm. Ornith.* yellow-hammer.

BRUANTIN, bruántan, *sm. Ornith.* rice-bird, bobolink.

BRUCELLE, brusèl', *sf. Bot.* brown-wort.

BRUCELLES, brusèl', *sf. pl.* pliers, tweezers: small spring pincers.

BRUCHE, brush', [Lat.: bruchus; Gr.: βροῦχος, May-bug.], *sf. Entom.* pea-weevil.

BRUCINE, brusin', *sf. Chem.* brucia, brucine.

BRUEYS, bruyès, [David-Augustin de], poet and prose-writer (1640-1723).

BRUGNON, brunyòn, *sm.* nectarine, clingstone nectarine.

BRUINE, bruin', [Lat.: pruina], *sf.* drizzle, drizzling rain, Scotch mist. **La — argentée des roues du bateau à vapeur**, the silvery spray from the paddles of the steamer.

BRUINÉ, E, bruiné, *adj.* mildewed: spoiled by humidity, said of corn only.

BRUINER, bruiné-r, [bruine], *vn. impers.* **Il bruine**, it drizzles *or* mizzles. **Il a bruiné toute la matinée**, it has drizzled (*or* has been drizzling) all the morning.

BRUINEUX, EUSE, bruinœ, œz', *adj.* drizzly, drizzling.

BRUIRE, bruir', [orig. unknown; prob. imitative, also Low Lat.: brugitus from brūgĕre], *vn. defect.* [*Je bruis, tu bruis, il bruit; je bruyais* or *bruissais; je bruirai, je bruirais; bruit.*] *vn.* 1. to rustle; 2. to rattle; 3. to rumble; 4. to clatter; 5. to hum, to buzz. **Le vent bruit dans la forêt**, the wind rustles through the forest. **On entend bruire les vagues, le vent, le tonnerre**, we hear the waves roar, the wind howl (*or* whistle), the thunder roll (*or* crash). **Les insects bruissaient dans l'herbe**, the insects were buzzing in the grass. **Les serpents à sonnettes bruyaient de toutes parts**, the rattle snakes were hissing all around. *Chateaub. Atala.* **Faire — les fuseaux**, to make the spindles whirl; *Fig.* to make a great noise in the world.

BRUISINER, bruiziné-r, [O. Fr.: bruisier, for briser], *va.* to bruise *or* grind (as malt for brewing).

BRUISSANT, E, bruisán-t, ánt', *adj.* noisy, rattling, brawling. **Les longs roulements du — tambour**, the long rolling of the noisy drum.

BRUISSEMENT, bruis'mán-t, [bruire], *sm.* 1. noise; 2. roaring; 3. rattle, rattling; 4. rumbling; 5. buzzing, humming. **— d'oreilles**, noise in the ears, in the head. **— d'une voiture**, rumbling of a carriage. **Le — des feuilles**, the rustling of the leaves. **Le — du vent**, the soughing of the wind.

BRUIT, brui-t, [bruire], *sm.* 1. noise: *a*) sound of any kind, but chiefly when loud, confused, or disagreeable; din, rattle, rumbling, clatter, patter, pattering, particular kinds being distinguished by a great variety of words, as: roaring, whistling, rustling (of the wind); report (of a gun); bang, slam (of a door); crack, smack (of a whip); *b*) public talk, fuss, ado, sensation; *c*) quarrel, quarrelling; *d*) trouble, disturbance, riol, commotion. **Grand —**, a great noise. **— éclatant**, a loud noise, stunning noise. **Un — à fendre la tête**, a noise loud enough to stun one. **Entendre du —**, to hear a noise. **Faire du —**, to make a noise. **Ce n'est point là de la musique, ce n'est que du —**, that is not music, it is only a noise. **Sans —**, quietly, silently, without any fuss. **Au — des cloches**, at the sound of the bells. **Le — du tambour**, the roll of the drum. **Le — de la guerre**, the din of war. **Se retirer loin du —**, to withdraw (*or* retire) from the world, from the turmoil of life. **Vivre loin du —**, to live in retirement, in privacy. **Faire plus de — que de besogne**, to make more noise than work, to be all talk and little work. **Mener grand —**, to keep up a clatter.

b) **Il n'est — que de cela**, that is all the talk. **Le commun —**, the public voice. **— public**, common report (*or* talk). **La beauté de Mlle Stewart commençait à faire du —**, Miss Stewart's beauty began to be the talk (*or* to make a sensation). *Hamil. Gram.* 6. **Cette nouvelle ne fit aucun — à Versailles**, that news made no sensation at Versailles. **Ce livre fait du —**, that book makes a great noise (*or* sensation), that book is all the talk. **Faire grand — de quelque chose**, to make a great noise (fuss *or* ado) about a thing, to set a high value on a thing. **Ces vertus dont vous faites tant de —**, these virtues about which you make such a fuss.

c) **Ils ont eu du — ensemble**, they have had a quarrel. **Il y a grand — dans ce ménage**, there is great quarrelling in that house. **Je ferai beau —**, I shall make a fine noise. **Là-dessus nous n'aurons point de —**, we will not quarrel about that.

d) **Il y a du — dans la ville**, there is a disturbance in the town. **On craint pour ce soir du — dans la ville**, it is feared there will be rioting in the town to-night.

2. report, rumour. **Bruits de Bourse**, stock-exchange rumours. **J'ai fait semer ce —**, I set that rumour afloat. **Les mauvais bruits qui courent de lui**, the evil reports current about him. **Un — assez étrange est venu jusqu'à moi**, a rather strange report has come to my ears *or* to my knowledge, *Rac. Iph.* IV, 6.

3. fame, reputation; repute. **Ils ont à soutenir le — de leurs exploits**, they have to sustain the fame of their exploits. **Il ne faut pas que mon nom paraisse, je n'ai pas bon —**, my name must not appear, I am not in good repute.

4. sound, mention, echo. **Les peuples tremblaient au seul — de son nom**, the nations trembled at the mere mention of his name. *Fén. Tél.* 8. **La gloire des armes est un vain —**, the glory of arms is an empty sound

A GRAND BRUIT, *adv. phr.* 1. noisily, loudly; 2. with pomp, parade *or* ostentation; ostentiously. **Chasser à grand —**, to hunt with hound and horn.

A PETIT BRUIT, *adv. phr.* without ostentation, noise, *or* fuss; quietly, silently. **Je me divertirai à petit —**, I shall divert myself quietly.

SANS BRUIT, *adv. phr.* without noise or fuss; quietly, softly, gently. **On le fit sortir sans —**, they turned him out quietly. *Prov.*: **Beaucoup de bruit pour rien**, much ado about nothing. **Beaucoup de bruit, peu de besogne**, great cry, little wool. **Le bruit pend l'homme**, he that has an ill name is half-

hanged. **A beau se lever tard, qui a bruit de se lever matin,** a good reputation will cover a multitude of sins. **L'un a le bruit, l'autre lave la laine,** the one has the name, the other the work.

BRÛLABLE. brulabl', *adj.* 1. burnable; 2. deserving to be burnt. **Le livre le plus dangereux et le plus —,** the most dangerous book, most deserving to be burnt by the hangman (*or* public executioner.)

BRÛLAGE, brulazh', *sm. Agr.* burning (of weeds, etc.)

BRÛLANT, E, brulân-t, ânt, *adj.* 1. burning : *a*) flaming, on fire; *b*) burning-hot, hot as fire, scorching, parching; *c*) fervid, fervent, ardent, glowing; *d*) inflamed, impassioned. **Du bois —,** burning wood. **A la lueur de nos palais brûlants,** by the light of our burning palaces. **Des marrons brûlants,** chestnuts burning hot. **L'air est —,** the air is suffocating, burning hot. **Question brûlante,** *Fig.* a burning question. **Terrain —,** *Fig.* dangerous ground. **Fièvre brûlante,** a burning fever. **La peau de ce malade est brûlante,** this patient's skin is burning hot. **— d'amour,** burning (*or* inflamed) with love. **Un zèle—,** burning (fiery, fervent *or* ardent) zeal. **Piété brûlante,** fervent piety. **Une éloquence brûlante,** burning (fervid, glowing) eloquence. **Style —,** glowing style. **Les sables brûlants du désert,** the hot, the burning sands of the desert.

2. *Bot.* stinging. **L'ortie est une plante brûlante,** the nettle is a stinging plant.

BRÛLÉ, E, brulé, *pa. p.*; *adj.* 1. burnt; 2. *Fig.* burning, fired, inflamed; 3. sunburnt, tanned. **Une terre brûlée par le soleil,** land burnt (*or* parched) up by the sun. **— du désir de rentrer dans sa patrie,** burning with the desire to return to his own country. **Un cerveau —, une cervelle brûlée,** a fanatic, an enthusiast. **Avoir le teint — par le soleil,** to be tanned *or* sun-burnt.

BRÛLÉ, *sm.* burn, burning. **Cela sent le —,** that smells of burning *Fig.* that looks suspicious, that has a bad look. **Avoir un goût de —,** to taste of burning, of burnt-to.

BRÛLE-AMORCE, brul amorse, *sm. Mar.* primer : apparatus for firing off a charge, as a signal at sea.

BRÛLE-BOUT, brul'bou, *sm.* save-all.

BRÛLE-GUEULE, brûl'gœl', *sm.* cutty-pipe : short pipe for smoking. [*Pl. Brûle-gueule.*]

BRÛLEMENT, brûl'mân-t, *sm.* burning : *a*) act of burning; *b*) sensation of burning.

BRÛLE-POURPOINT (A), brûl'-pour'-pwan, *adv. phr.* close to. **Tirer un coup de feu sur quelqu'un à —,** to fire at a person with the muzzle (of the gun, etc.) so near as to burn his clothes; *Fig.* to say a thing to a person's face, to his teeth; to give a home-thrust, to strike home. **Raison, argument à —,** a convincing reason, an irrefutable argument; a settler, a clincher.

BRÛLE-QUEUE, brûl'kœ, *sm. Vet. Surg.* cauting-iron, searing-iron. [*Pl. Brûle-queue* or *Brûle-queues.*]

BRÛLER, brulé-r, [Low Lat. : brustalāre, by degrees, brustlar, brusler, brûler], *va.* 1. to burn : *a*) to consume, wound or injure with fire; *b*) *Fig.* to inflame, to fire, to consume; *c*) to destroy, hurt or injure by intense cold; *d*) to corrode (as acids); *Surg.* to cauterize with fire, or any caustic substance; *e*) to use for fuel or lighting; *f*) to scorch, parch *or* dry up; to tan (the skin); *g*) to heat, to cause a sensation or heat, to parch. *a*) **La maison a été brûlée de fond en comble,** the house has been burnt to the ground. **Les Romains brûlèrent Carthage,** the Romans burnt Carthage. **Les Grecs et les Romains brûlaient les morts,** the Greeks and the Romans burned the dead. **Il fut condamné à être brûlé vif,** he was condemned to be burnt alive, to be burnt at the stake. **— à petit feu,** to burn with a slow fire. **Cette étincelle m'a brûlé la main,** that spark has burned my hand. **J'ai touché un fer chaud qui m'a brûlé,** I touched a hot iron and it burnt me. **— des parfums,** to burn perfumes. **En vain sur ses autels ma main brûlait l'encens,** in vain did my hand burn incense on his altars. *Rac.* **Il n'a pas daigné — de l'encens sur mes autels,** he did not deign to burn incense on my altars, *Fén. Tél.* 8. **— l'encens devant,** to burn ncense before, to flatter egregiously, to pay fulsome court to. **— l'amorce d'un fusil, d'un pistolet,** to fire a gun, a pistol. **La ville fut prise sans — une amorce,** the town was taken without firing a shot. **— les métaux,** to burn metals : to injure metals by overheating. *b*) **Mille convoitises le brûlent,** *Fig.* a thousand greedy desires consume (*or* torment) him. **Quelque amour qui me brûle,** whatever love inflames *or* fires me. **La même ardeur me brûle,** the same ardour fires me.

c) **La gelée a brûlé les bourgeons, les racines des arbres,** the frost has burnt (killed *or* blasted) the buds, the roots of the trees. **La neige brûle les souliers,** snow burns one's shoes. **Le mercure solidifié par le froid brûle la peau,** quicksilver solidified by cold burns the skin.

d) **L'acide sulfurique brûle la peau,** sulphuric acid burns the skin. **— une verrue avec la pierre infernale,** to cauterize a wart with lunar caustic. **L'eau-forte brûle le linge,** aqua fortis (nitric acid) burns linen.

e) **— du bois, du charbon de terre, du coke,** to burn wood, coal, coke. **— des bougies, de la cire, de l'huile, du gaz,** to burn candles, wax, oil, gas. **— la chandelle par les deux bouts,** *Fig.* to burn the candle at both ends; to be wasteful, extravagant.

f) **Le soleil ardent brûlait les pâturages,** the blazing sun burnt up the pastures. **Le soleil lui a brûlé le teint** the sun has tanned his complexion, has burnt his skin.

a) **Cela brûle le sang,** that heats (*or* inflames) the blood. **Cette liqueur me brûle le palais, le gosier,** that liquor burns my palate, my throat. **La soif les brûlait,** they were parched with thirst. **Il a une fièvre qui le brûle,** he is burnt up with fever. [*Agr.* :] **Cet engrais brûle la terre,** that manure overheats the soil. **Les céréales brûlent la terre,** cereals exhaust (*or* impoverish) the soil.

2. to roast (coffee, etc.); 3. to distil (wine for brandy).

Idiomat. phr. **— une carte,** to put (*or* throw) out to reject a card. **— la cervelle à quelqu'un,** to blow out a person's brains. **— l'étape, un gîte, une poste,** to pass a halting-place, sleeping-place, post town, without stopping. **Peu à peu elle brûla quelques-uns de ses cercles, et à la fin ils cessèrent tout à fait,** she gradually omitted her receptions and at last they ceased altogether. **— ses livres,** to burn one's books, *Fig.* to do one's utmost, to exhaust all one's resource. **Je romprai ce mariage ou j'y brûlerai mes livres,** I will do my utmost to break off that marriage. *Mol., Pourc.* I. 4. **— le papier,** to write with great warmth and spirit. **— le pavé,** to go, walk, *or* ride very fast; to tear along (the road, etc.). **— la politesse (à),** to dispense with all politeness (towards). **— les planches,** to play with spirit, to put life into one's play. **— ses vaisseaux,** to leave one's self no means of retreat from an entreprise. **— les yeux,** to hurt the eyes by excess of light.

BRÛLER, *vn.* to burn : *a*) to be on fire; to give heat or light; *b*) to scorch (as meat roasting), to burn to (as milk, etc., in a saucepan); *c*) to be very hot, burning hot; *d*) *Fig.* to be inflamed (with passion, etc.); *e*) to long, to desire ardently, to be eager, impatient, ardent; *f*) to make a near approach, to be near (at certain games); *g*) to overdraw (at vingt-et-un and other games). *a*) **Quand la maison du voisin brûle,** when one's neighbour's house is burning, is on fire. **La bûche continuait à —,** the log continued to burn, kept on burning. **Tandis que sa maison brûlait de tous côtés,** *Fig.* while his interests were in jeopardy, in danger on all sides. **Le feu brûle,** the fire burns, is burning up. **Une lampe brûlait dans le sanctuaire,** a lamp was burning in the sanctuary. **Ce bois brûle bien,** that wood burns well (gives a good heat). **Cette lampe brûle bien,** this lamp burns well (gives a good light).

b) **Le rôti brûle,** the meat is burning (*or* scorching); *Fig.* time presses, there is no time to lose (*or* to be lost). **Le linge devant le feu a brûlé,** the linen before the fire has got scorched.

c) **La tête lui brûle,** his head is burning hot. **Les pieds lui brûlent,** *Fig.* he is impatient to start, to be off, to go out. **Les mains lui brûlent,** he is eager to be doing. **Le tapis brûle,** (at cards) pay your stakes, down with your stakes!

d) **— d'amour,** to burn with love. **Elle brûla de jalousie,** she burned with jealousy. **Il brûle du désir de se signaler,** he burns with the desire to distinguish himself. **Il brûle pour elle,** he burns with love for her. **Il brûle de se venger,** he is burning with revenge; he breathes nothing but vengeance. **Je brûle d'impatience de la voir,** I am longing to see her.

e) **Il brûle d'être à Paris,** he longs (*or* is impatient) to be at Paris. **Je brûle de vous revoir,** I am impatient to see you again. **Vous brûlez que je ne sois parti,** you are impatient because I am not gone. *Rac. Iphig.* II. 5.

f) **Vous n'y êtes pas encore, mais vous brûlez** you have not succeeded yet, but you burn (you are very near it). *g*) **J'ai brûlé, j'ai deux points de trop,** I have overdrawn, I have two pips too many.

BRÛLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to burn one's self; 2. to be burnt, scorched, *or* parched; 3. to scald one's self (with a hot fluid). **Les papillons viennent se — à la chandelle,** moths fly at the candle and burn themselves. **Se — à la chandelle,** to blow one's brains out; *Fig.* to suffer loss or injury through deceitful appearances, to burn one's fingers. **Tout un côté de sa perruque s'est brûlé,** all one side of his wig was burnt. **Se — à la main, à la jambe,** to burn (*or* scald) one's hand, one's leg.

BRÛLERIE, brul'ri, *sf.* burning; distillery (for brandy).

BRÛLE-TOUT, brûl'tou, *sm.* save-all. [*Pl. Brûle-tout.*]

BRÛLEUR, EUSE, brulœr, œz', *smf.* 1. incendiary, fire-raiser; 2. brandy-distiller. **Être fait comme un — de maisons,** to have a ruffianly appearance, to look like a blackguard.

BRÛLIS, bruli, *sm.* 1. part of a wood or forest that has been burnt; 2. *Agr.* burning (of weeds, etc.)

BRÛLOT, brûlo-t, *sm.* 1. *Naut.* fire-ship; 2. *Fig.* party zealot, fire-brand, incendiary; 3. highly spiced dish; over-salted meat; 4. burnt brandy; 5. cutty pipe : short pipe (for smoking).

BRÛLURE, brulur', *sf.* 1. burn : injury caused by fire or any heated solid; 2. scald :

injury caused by a hot fluid ; **3.** *Agr.* brand, blast, blight (of corn-crops).

BRUMAILLE, brumay', [brume], *sf. Naut.* haze slight fog.

BRUMAIRE, brumêr', [brume], *sm.* Brumaire : the second month of the French republican calendar (from 23rd Oct. to 21st Nov. inclusive). **Le dix-huit —,** the day on which Bonaparte overthrew the French republic. **Un dix-huit brumaire,** a revolution in favour of absolutism.

BRUMAL, E, brumal, al', *adj.* brumal : belonging to winter.

BRUMASSER, brumasé-r, *vn. impers. Il brumasse,* it is rather hazy *or* misty.

BRUME, brum', [Lat. : bruma, winter], *sf.* mist, fog.

BRUMER, brumé-r, *vn. impers. Il brume,* it is foggy *or* misty.

BRUMEUX, EUSE, brumœ, œz', *adj.* foggy, misty.

BRUN, brœn', **BRUNE,** brun', [O. H. Ger. : brün ; Ger. : braun], *adj. m. f.* brown : *a*) dusky, dark ; *b*) dark-skinned, dark-haired. **Teint —,** brown (*or* dark) complexion. **Drap —,** brown cloth. **Cheval bai —,** brown-bay horse. [*Brun* is invariable in such phrases as the following : **Des étoffes — foncé, — clair,** dark brown, light brown stuffs *or* tissues.] **Beauté brune,** a dark beauty. **Elle est brune.** she is dark-haired, dark-skinned, dark-complexioned.

BRUN, *sm.* **1.** brown (the colour) ; **2.** dark (dark-haired, dark-skinned) man *or* boy. **Ce drap tire sur le —, est d'un beau —,** this cloth inclines to brown, is of a fine brown. **Il commence à faire —,** it is getting dusk (*or* dark). **— de montagne,** umber, brown umber. **— rouge,** brown-ochre.

BRUNE, *sf.* **1.** dusk (of the evening) ; **2.** dark (dark-haired, dark-complexioned) woman *or* girl. **Sur la —, à la —,** about dusk, at dusk. **L'aurore et la brune le retrouvaient toujours dans ce chemin perdu,** dawn and dusk always found him in this straggling path. *A. de Musset.* **Une petite brune vive et piquante,** a little dark-haired woman, sprightly and engaging. **Aller de la — à la blonde,** to stray from dark to fair, to be inconstant in one's loves, to be a general lover.

BRUNÂTRE, brunât-r, *adj.* brownish : inclining to brown.

BRUNE, brun'. *adj.* V. *Brun.*

BRUNELLE, brunèl', [brun], *sf. Bot.* prunella vulgaris, self-heal.

† **BRUNET,** brunè, *sm.* **1.** dark man *or* boy ; **2.** *Ornith.* fieldfare.

BRUNETIÈRE, brun'tière, [Ferdinand], critic (1849-1907).

BRUNETTE, brunèt', *sf.* **1.** brunette : dark woman or girl ; **2.** *Ornith.* whimbrel, pigmy curlew, numenius phæopus ; **3.** love-ditty, love-song. **Une jolie —,** a pretty brunette. **Autant qu'une plus blanche, il aime une —,** he loves a brunette as much as a fairer dame. *Régnier. Sat. 7.*

BRUNI, E, bruni, *adj.* browned : *a*) bronzed, darkened, tanned (as the complexion) ; *b*) burnished (as metals). **Un teint — par le soleil,** a complexion browned (*or* tanned) by the sun. **De l'or —,** burnished gold.

BRUNI, *sm.* **1.** burnish : lustre, high polish (of metals) ; **2.** burnished part (of plate, etc.) **Le mat et le — d'une pièce d'orfèvrerie,** the unburnished (*or* dead) and the burnished parts of a piece of plate.

BRUNIR, brunir, [brun], *va.* **1.** to brown : to make (*or* paint) brown, to bronze, to darken ; to tan (the complexion) ; **2.** to burnish : to polish (gold, etc.). **— le teint,** to tan the complexion. **— une voiture,** to paint a carriage brown. **— de l'acier,** to bronze steel. **— de l'or, de l'argent,** to burnish gold, silver. **Le cerf brunit son bois,** the stag polishes (*or* rubs) his horns.

BRUNIR, *vn.* to become brown *or* tanned. **Il a bruni,** he has become tanned.

BRUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* to burnish, to be burnished. **Cette sorte d'or se brunit mieux,** this kind of gold burnishes better.

BRUNIS, bruni, *sm.* burnish, polish.

BRUNISSAGE, brunisazh', *sm.* burnishing, polishing.

BRUNISSANT, brunissân, *adj.* becoming dark, brown.

BRUNISSEUR, EUSE, brunisœr, œz', *smf.* burnisher : one who polishes gold or silver.

BRUNISSOIR, bruniswàr, *sm.* burnisher : polishing tool.

BRUNISSURE, brunisur', *sf.* **1.** *Dye.* browning ; **2.** burnishing, polishing (of metals).

BRUSQUE, brusk', [Ital. : brusco], *adj.* **1.** blunt : abrupt, bluff ; **2.** abrupt, sudden, unexpected. **Homme —,** a blunt (*or* bluff) man. **Style —,** abrupt style. **Une — repartie,** a blunt reply. **— départ,** abrupt (sudden) departure. **Prenant de brusques résolutions,** taking sudden resolves. **Une — attaque d'apoplexie,** a sudden attack of apoplexy.

BRUSQUEMBILLE, bruskânbiy', [from a proper name], *sf.* **1.** brusquembille : a game at cards ; **2.** the ace and ten at this game.

BRUSQUEMENT, brusk'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** bluntly : bluffly, offensively, harshly ; **2.** abruptly : suddenly, unexpectedly.

BRUSQUER, bruské-r, [brusque], *va.* **1.** to treat rudely, offensively, harshly ; to speak or act with rudeness or harshness towards a person. **Je n'aurais pu m'empêcher de le —,** I could not have helped being rude (*or* offensive) to him. [*Neut.* :] **Il semble toujours commander et —,** he seems to be always imperious and abrupt.

2. to press *or* push on, to hasten. **C'était le moment de — l'entreprise,** it was the moment to push on the undertaking. **— la victoire,** to make a bold stroke for victory. **— la fortune,** to court fortune at all risks, to make a short cut to fortune. **— une affaire.** to hurry on an affair. **— l'aventure,** to run the risk. **— un dénouement,** *Theat.* to precipitate the catastrophe, the conclusion. **— une place de guerre,** to attack a fortress by surprise. **Ce soir même je brusque ma déclaration,** this very evening I mean to risk (make) my declaration, *Méry.*

3. *Naut.* to bream (a vessel's bottom) ; **4.** *Cook.* to singe (a fowl), before roasting.

BRUSQUERIE, brusk'ri, *sf.* **1.** abruptness : *a*) bluntness, rudeness, bluffness *b*) suddenness, unexpectedness ; **2.** offensive language, action, *or* manner. **Sa — le rend insupportable,** his rudeness renders him unbearable. **La — de cette réponse me déconcerta,** the bluntness of this reply disconcerted me.

BRUSQUET, ETTE, bruskè, èt', *adj.* rather blunt, bluff, *or* abrupt.

A BRUSQUIN, BRUSQUET, *adv. phr.* tit for tat, a Rowland for an Oliver.

BRUT, E, bru, brut', [Lat. : brutus], *adj.* **1.** brute, brutish : void of reason. **De tous les quadrupèdes, le cochon paraît être l'animal le plus —,** of all quadrupeds the hog appears the most brutish. **Une bête brute,** a brute beast ; *Fig.* a stupid person, a stupid fool.

2. rough : *a*) unpolished, uneducated, rude, uncivil, (as persons) ; *b*) uncut (as diamonds), unhewn (as stones, timber, etc.). **Un homme —,** an uneducated man. **Un caractère —,** an uncivil disposition. **Un diamant —,** a rough (*or* uncut) diamond. **Pierres brutes,** rough (*or* unhewn) stones.

3. raw : not manufactured. **Matière brute,** raw material.

4. in the rough : unfinished. **Cette statue est encore brute,** this statue is still in the rough.

5. crude (as metals). **Fer —,** crude iron.

6. uncultivated (as land) ; **7.** *Nat. Hist.* inorganic. **Terrain —,** land that has never been cultivated. **Corps bruts,** inorganic bodies (as minerals, etc.).

8. *Comm.* gross. **Produit —,** gross proceeds (of a farm, business, etc.). **Recette brute.** gross receipts. **Poids —,** gross weight.

BRUT, *adv.* **Ce boucaut de sucre pèse — 100 kilogr.,** the gross weight of this hogshead of sugar is 100 kilograms.

BRUTAL, E, brutal, al', [Lat. : brutalis], *adj.* **1.** brute, brutish : brutal, pertaining to the brute. **Qui se laissent entraîner à leurs appétits brutaux,** who indulge their brutish appetites. **Vivant au gré d'un instinct —,** living in accordance with a brutal instinct.

2. brutal : savage, cruel, inhuman, violent. **Il fallut satisfaire à son — désir,** it was necessary to satisfy his brutal desire. **Leur brutale insolence,** their brutal insolence. **Ils se sont laissés aller à des actions brutales,** they allowed themselves to proceed to brutal acts, to acts of brutality.

BRUTAL, *sm.* brute, brutal person.

BRUTALEMENT. brutal'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** brutishly : like a brute ; **2.** brutally : cruelly, savagely.

BRUTALISER, brutalizé-r, [brutal], *vn.* to treat brutally, to maltreat, to illtreat.

BRUTALITÉ, brutalite, *sf.* **1.** brutishness : the quality of being brutish. **En se laissant conduire par la — de leurs appétits,** suffering themselves to be led by the brutishness of their appetites, by their brutish propensities.

2. brutality : *a*) violence, cruelty ; *b*) brutal action or language, ill-treatment. **Sa — lui a fait beaucoup d'ennemis,** his brutality (*or* violence) has made him many enemies. **Il y a de la — à cela,** there is brutality in that. **Faire une —,** to do a brutal action. **Elle a bien à souffrir des brutalités de son mari,** she has much to suffer from her husband's brutalities. **Dire des brutalités à une personne,** to say brutal things to a person.

3. brutal passion. **Assouvir sa —,** to satisfy a brutal passion.

BRUTE, brut', [Lat. : bruta. V. *Brut*], *sf.* **1.** brute : a mere animal ; **2.** *Fig.* stupid person.

BRUTIER, brutyé, *sm. Ornith.* bald-buzzard.

BRUTIFIER, brutifié-r, [brute], *va.* to brutify ; to render brutish.

BRUXELLES, brusèl', *Geog. pn.* Brussels. **Point, dentelle de —,** Brussels point, Brussels lace.

BRUXELLOIS, SE, brusèlwa, wâz', *adj.* and *s.* of Brussels. **Les —,** the natives (or inhabitants) of Brussels.

BRUYAMMENT, bruyamânt, *adv.* noisily : with great noise, fuss, *or* ado ; **2.** clamorously, obstreperously.

BRUYANT, E, bruyân-t, ânt', [bruire], *adj.* **1.** noisy ; **2.** obstreperous ; **3.** clamorous ; **4.** boisterous, blustering. **Musique bruyante,** noisy music. **Fuyons leurs bruyantes villes,** let us fly their noisy cities. **Homme —,** boisterous man, loud talker. **Sa gaité n'est point bruyante,** his gaiety is not boisterous.

BRUYANT, bruyân-t, *sm.* V. *Bruant.*

BRUYÈRE, bruyèr', Low Lat. : brugaria], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* heath, heather, ling ; 2. heath, moor. **Terre de —**, heathy soil, peat mould. **Coq de —**, heath-cock, grouse. **Pipe de —**, briar (brier) pipe.

BRYACÉ, E, briasé, [bryon], *adj.* *Bot.* relating to mosses. **Les bryacées** (*sf. pl.*), the mosses.

BRYOLOGIE, briolodji, [Gr. : βρύον, moss ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Bot.* bryology : the branch of botany which treats of mosses.

BRYON, BRION, briôn, [Gr. : βρύον, moss ; βρύω, I grow fast], *sm. Bot.* bryum, tree-moss.

BRYONE, brion', [Gr. : βρυωνία], *sf. Bot.* bryonia, bryony.

BRYONINE, brionin', *sf. Chem.* bryonine the active principle of bryony.

BRYOPHYLLE, briofil, [Lat. : bryophyllum from Gr. βρύω, I grow in abundance ; φύλλον, leaf], *sf. Bot.* bryophyllum.

BU, BUE, bu', *pa. p.* of **BOIRE**.

BUANDERIE, buând'ri, [buandier], *sf.* wash-house, laundry.

BUANDIER, ÈRE, buândyé, dyèr', [buée], *smf.* 1. washerman, launderer ; 2. washerwoman, laundress ; 3. bleacher (of new linen).

BUBALE, bubal', [Gr. : βούβαλος ; βοῦς, ox], *sm. Zool.* bubalis, antilope bubalus.

BUBE, bub', [Lat. : buba, from Gr. βουβών, tumour], *sf.* pimple.

BUBON, bubôn, [Gr. : βουβών, tumour], *sm. Med.* bubo.

BUBONOCÈLE, bubonosèl', Gr. : βουβών, the groin ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* bubonocele : inguinal hernia.

BUCAILLE, bukay', *sm. Bot.* buckwheat.

BUCARDE, bukard', Gr. : βοῦς, ox ; καρδία, heart], *sm. Conchol.* heartshell, cockle.

BUCARDIER, bukardyé, *sm. Conchol.* bucardium, cockle.

BUCCAL, E, bukal, al', [Lat. : bucca, mouth], *adj. Anat.* buccal. **Les muscles buccaux**, the buccal (*or* cheek) muscles.

BUCCIN, buksan, [Lat. : buccina, trumpet], *sm. Conchol.* buccinum, whelk.

BUCCINAL, E, buksinal, al', *adj.* buccinal, trumpet-shaped.

BUCCINATEUR, buksinatœr, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* buccinator : a muscle of the cheek.

BUCENTAURE, busântôr, Gr. : βοῦς, ox ; κένταυρος, a centaur], *sm.* Bucentaur : state barge at Venice.

BUCÉPHALE, buséfal', [Gr. : βοῦς ; κεφαλή, head], *sm.* Bucephalus : Alexander's horse ; *b*) steed, charger, battle horse ; *c*) *Ironic.* a sorry hack.

BÛCHE, bûsh', Low Lat. : busca, becoming by degrees busche, buche], *sf.* 1. log, billet, block (of fire-wood), lump (of coal) ; 2. stock, block : piece of wood ; 3. *Fig.* blockhead, loggerhead : thickhead, dolt. **— de Noël**, Christmas log, yule log. **Elle s'émeut autant qu'une — de bois**, she is as unfeeling as a stock. **Cet homme est une vraie —**, that man is a thorough blockhead, a regular stupid.

4. block (for wire-drawing, etc.)

BÛCHEMENT, bush'mân-t, [bûcher], *sm.* rough-hewing (timber or stone).

BÛCHER, bushé, [bûche], *sm.* 1. woodhouse wood-barn *or* -shed ; wood-pile (stack or wood) ; 2. funeral-pile (for burning the dead) ; 3. pile of faggots (for burning persons condemned to death by fire). **Les honneurs du —**, the honours of the funeral-pile. **Monter sur le —**, to be burnt at the stake. **Les bûchers s'allumaient partout**, the fires of persecution were kindled on all sides.

BÛCHER, *va.* 1. to hew (timber or stone) ; 2. to cut away (defective timber and replace it by sound) ; 3. to beat, to thrash, to drub (a person) ; 4. *vn.* to work hard, to hammer away, to drudge on.

BÛCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to beat one another.

BÛCHERON, bush'rôn, *sm.* woodman, wood-cutter.

BÛCHETTE, bushèt', *sf.* bit of stick, small wood. **Les pauvres ramassent des bûchettes dans les bois**, the poor pick up sticks in the wood. **Tirer à la —**, to draw lots with bits of stick.

BUCOLIQUE, bukolik', [Gr. : βουκολικός], *adj.* bucolic, pastoral. **La poésie —**, bucolic poetry.

BUCOLIQUE, *sf.* 1. bucolic : a pastoral poem ; 2. *pl. Colloq.* rattle-traps, traps, sticks, things : trifling personal effects. **J'ai cela parmi mes bucoliques**, I have it among my rattle-traps.

BUCRANE, bukran', [Gr. : βοῦς, ox κρανίον, skull], *sm. Arch.* bucrane : bull's skull sculptured on friezes.

BUDGET, budzhé-t, [Eng., from O. Fr. bougette, from bouge, pouch], *sm.* budget : *a*) the prospective annual statement of the national income and expenditure ; *b*) income and expenses of a family, etc. **Le — doit être voté tous les ans**, the budget must be voted every year. **Le — d'une famille d'ouvrier**, the budget (ways and means) of an artisan's family. **Le — d'un ménage**, household expenses. **Boucler le —**, to make both ends meet.

BUDGÉTAIRE, budzhétêr', *adj.* of (*or* belonging to) the budget.

BUÉE, bué, (buer), *sf.* 1. V. *Lessive*, the word now used ; 2. reek : damp vapour, steam on windows.

BUER, bué-r, (orig. doubtful ; perhaps Provin. Ger. büken ; Ger. bäuchen, to wash (linen)], *vn.* to reek (as bread in the oven).

BUFFET, bufé-t, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. cupboard, closet (for table-linen, plate, etc.) ; 2. side-board (in a dining-room) ; 3. service of plate ; 4. staff of servants for the table ; 5. refreshment-room (at balls, railway stations, etc.) 6. case (of an organ) ; 7 fountain in which the water falls in sheets from one basin to another ; 8. *Milit.* the parts of a helmet covering the cheeks. **Son — était couvert d'argenterie**, his side-board was covered with silver plate. **Vins du —**, dessert wines. **— d'orgues**, organ-case. **Danser devant le —**, *Fam.* to have nothing more in the locker : of one who has run through his money.

BUFFETER, buf'té-r, [*Je buffète* or *buffette*], *vn.* to drink wine from the cask : said of carriers who thus rob their employers.

BUFFETEUR, buf'tœr, *sm.* wine-stealer : a carrier who drinks part of the wine he is employed to carry.

BUFFETIER, ÈRE, buf'tyé, yère, *smf.* bar-keeper (in a hall, station, etc.).

BUFFLE, bufl', [Ital. : buffalo, through Lat. from Gr. βούβαλος], *sm.* 1. buffalo ; 2. *Fig.* stupid fellow, dullard, blockhead : 3. buff : leather of buffalo hide ; 4. buff-jacket. **Se laisser conduire par le nez comme un buffle**, to submit, to be led by the nose like a bull. **On dit que vous vous êtes fait peindre à cheval, avec un buffle**, they say that you have had your portrait taken on horse-back, in a buff-jacket. **Repasser le — à quelqu'un**, to give any one a thrashing.

BUFFLETERIE, bufl'tri *or* buflétri, *sf.* buff belts : cross-belts, shoulder-belts, of a soldier's uniform.

BUFFLETIN, bufl'tan, *sm.* 1. buffalo calf, young buffalo ; 2. buff-jacket.

BUFFLON, buflôn, *sm.* young buffalo (male).

BUFFLONNE, buflon', *sf.* cow (*or* female) buffalo.

BUFFON, bufon, [Georges-Louis, Leclerc, comte de), eminent naturalist (1707-1788).

BUGLE, bugl', [Eng. which is O. French for a horn instrument ; Lat. : buculus, dimin. of bos, an ox], *sm. Mus.* bugle-horn, bugle, key-bugle.

BUGLE, [Lat. : bugula], *sf. Bot.* bugle. **— rampante**, common bugle, ajuga reptans. **Petite — rampante**, middle consound.

BUGLOSSE, buglos', (Lat. : buglossa from Gr. : βοῦς, ox ; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf. Bot.* bugloss, alkanet, anchusa officinalis.

BUGRANE, bugran', [Lat. : bucranium], *sf. Bot.* rest-harrow : *ononis arvensis.*

BUHOTIER, buotyé, [Provin. : buhot, shrimp], *sm. Fish.* prawn-net.

BUIE, bui, **BUIRE**, buir', [Provin.], *sf.* beaker, flagon : jug, pitcher, ewer.

BUIRETTE, buirette, *sf. Agr.* small cock of fresh-cut hay.

BUIS, bui-z, [Lat. : buxus], *sm. Bot.* 1. box : *a*) box-tree, box-bush ; *b*) box-wood ; 2. branch of box ; 3. *Poet.* flute, pipe (made of box-wood) ; 4. *Shoemak.* heel-stick. **Le — arborescent, le grand —**, box-tree. **Le — humble, le — nain**, dwarf box. **Faux —, — piquant**, butcher's broom. **Le — est très dense et très dur**, box-wood is very heavy and very hard.

BUISAIE, buisè, **BUISSIÈRE**, buisyèr', *sf.* box plantation, wood of box-trees.

BUISSON, buisôn, [buis], *sm.* 1. bush ; thicket, thorn-brake ; 2. spinny : a wood of small extent. **Dieu apparut à Moïse dans un — ardent**, God appeared to Moses in a burning bush. **Battre les buissons**, to beat the bushes (in search of game). **Trouver — creux**, to find the game flown ; *Fig.* not to find the person or thing one seeks. **Guerre de buissons**, bush-fighting, guerilla warfare. **Ce n'est pas une forêt, ce n'est qu'un —**, it is not a forest but only a spinny. **Se sauver à travers les buissons**, *Fig.* to back out of a discussion, to find a loop-hole, a means of escape (when hard pressed in argument). **Il a battu les buissons, un autre a pris les oiseaux**, he has been beating the bush and another has caught the hare. **— ardent**, *Bot.* evergreen thorn, pyracantha, cratægus pyracantha. **— d'or**, *Min.* a kind of agate.

BUISSONNAIE, buisoné, *sf.* place covered with bushes.

BUISSONNER, buisoné-r, *vn.* 1. to bush : to grow as a bush ; 2. *Sport.* to take to the bushes (as a stag).

BUISSONNEUX, EUSE, buisonœ, œz', *adj.* bushy : covered with bushes.

BUISSONNIER, ÈRE, buisonyé, èr', *adj.* living among bushes. **Lapin —**, bush rabbit : one that has no burrow. **École buissonnière**, hedge school : formerly said of unlicensed schools kept by persecuted sects. **Faire l'école buissonnière**, to play the truant : to run away from school ; to absent one's self from one's occupation.

BUISSONNIER, *sm.* tree trimmed as a bush.

BULBE, bulb', [Lat. : bulbus], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* bulb : onion-shaped root. **Le — du lis**, the bulb of the lily.

2. *Anat.* bulb. **Le — d'un poil**, the bulb (*or* root) of a hair. **Le — de l'œil**, the eye ball, the globe of the eye. **Le — de l'urèthre**, the bulb

of the urethra. [As a botanical term *bulbe* has long been considered feminine, but it is now made masculine, as it always has been in its anatomical senses.]

BULBEUX, EUSE, bulbœ, œz', *adj.* bulbous, bulbose : *a*) *Bot.* bulbous-rooted ; *b*) *Anat.* having the form of a bulb.

BULBIFÈRE, bulbifèr', [Lat. : bulbus ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* bulbiferous.

BULBIFORME, bulbifòrm' (bulbe ; forme), *adj.* bulbiform.

BULBILLE, bulbiy', *sf. Bot.* bulbule, bulblet : small bulb.

BULBULE, bulbul', [dimin. of bulbe], *sf. Bot.* cyperus esculentus : earth-almond *or* rush-nut.

BULGARE, bulgar, *smf.* and *adj. Geog.* Bulgarian, Bulgar. **Les Bulgares**, the Bulgars or Bulgarians.

BULGARIE, bulgari, *sf. Geog.* Bulgaria.

BULLAIRE, bulèr', [bulle], *sm.* 1. bullary : copyist of papal bulls ; 2. bullary, bullarium : collection of papal bulls.

BULLE, bul', [Lat. : bulla], *sf.* 1. bubble : vesicle filled with air, air-bubble ; 2. *Surg.* bulla, bleb : vesicle containing a watery fluid ; 3. *Archœol.* bulla : metal ball worn as a neck ornament by young patricians of Rome. **— d'air**, air-bubble. **— de savon**, soap bubble. **Les bulles du pemphigus**, *Med.* the bullæ (*or* vesicles) of pemphigus.

4. bulla : leaden seal appended to papal bulls ; 5. bull : *a*) papal letters patent ; *b*) formerly, an ordinance of the emperor of Germany. **Les bulles sont désignées par les premiers mots du texte**, bulls are designated by the first words of the tectx as :*Unigenitus, In cœna Domini*, etc.).

BULLE, *adj.* and *sm.* **Du papier —, du —**, coarse paper, wrapping paper.

BULLÉ, E, bulé, *adj.* sealed with the bulla (pope's seal). **Bénéfice bullé**, benefice conferred by a bull. **Être —**, to have received a bull appointing to a benefice.

BULLETIN, bul'tan, [bulle, ball used formerly for voting ; Ital. : bulletino], *sm.* 1. voting paper. **Mettre son — dans l'urne**, to deposit one's vote in the urn (*or* ballot-box)

2. bulletin : official report of military events, of the health of sovereigns, etc.) **Le prince va mieux, on ne donnera plus de —**, the prince is better, no more bulletins will be published. **— des lois**, official journal in which all new laws are published.

3. ticket, receipt : acknowledgment of a notice, demand or deposit. **— de demande en remboursement**, ticket acknowledging that notice has been given to draw money (out of a savings-bank, etc.). **— de bagages**, luggage ticket.

BULLEUX, EUSE, bulœ, œz', [bulle], *adj. Med.* vesicular : presenting bullæ *or* vesicles.

BULLULÉ, E, bululé, *adj. Bot.* bullate.

BULTEAU, bultò, [bulle], *sm. Forest.* dotterel, dottard : a tree that has been topped.

BUNIADE, buniad', [Lat. : bunias, adis], *sf. Bot.* bunias orientalis, hill-mustard.

BUNION, buniôn, [Lat. : Gr.], *Bot.* earth-nut.

BUPHTALME, buftalm, *sm. Bot.* buphthalme, ox-eye.

BUPHTALMIE, buftalmi, [Gr. : βοῦς, ox ; ὀφθαλμός, eye], *sf Med*, buphthalmia : marked enlargement of the eye.

BUPLÈVRE, buplèvr', [Gr. : βούπλευρον], *sm. Bot.* hare's-ear.

BUPRESTE, buprèst', Gr. : βοῦς, ox ; πρήθω, I enflame], *sm. Nat. Hist.* buprestis, golden beetle.

BUPRESTIADES, buprestiades, *smpl. Entom.* buprestidæ : large family of golden beetles.

BURALISTE, buralist', *smg.* office-keeper. V. *Bureau.*

BURAT, bura, [Ital. : buratto], *sm.* a coarse woollen fabric.

BURATIN, buratan, *sm.* a coarse poplin (of silk and wool).

BURBOT, burbo, *sm. Ichth.* burbot, eelpout, lota vulgaris,

BURE, bur', [Low Lat. : burra], *sf.* 1. frieze, baize : a coarse woollen fabric formerly worn by the common people ; it was also called *bureau* and used for table covers, hence the modern acceptations of that word. V. *Bureau* ; 2. *Fig.* the poor. **Le pourpre et la —**, the rich and the poor.

3. *Min.* the shaft (of a mine).

BUREAU, burò, [from bure], *sm.* 1. writing-table, desk, bureau. **— à tiroirs**, writing-table. **— ministre**, knee-hole writing-table. **Cette affaire est sur le —**, that affair is under consideration. *V. Bure.*

2. counter : table on which money is counted, in a bank, counting-house, etc. **Payer à — ouvert**, to pay over the counter, to pay on demand.

3. office : *a*) place where government officials, public companies, or private individuals, transact business ; *b*) the staff of clerks employed therein. **Les bureaux du ministère de la guerre**, the offices of the ministry of war. **Les bureaux de l'administration d'un chemin de fer**, the offices of the directors of a railway company. **Chef de —**, head-clerk, first clerk (in a government office). **Garçon de —**, office messenger. **L'air du —**, the disposition, opinion, tendencies of persons in authority or charged with the management of affairs. **Prendre l'air de —**, to see how the land lies, which way the wind blows, what turn things are likely to take. **Connaître l'air du —**, to foresee the probable issue of any affair. **L'air du — nous est contraire**, things do not look favourable for us, the public opinion (*or* feeling) is against us. **— des hypothèques**, mortgage registration office. **— de tabac**, tobacconist's shop. **— de poste**, post-office. **— des billets du chemin de fer**, railway ticket-office. **— de renseignements**, inquiry office, information office. **— d'arrondissement**, district (*or* branch) post-office. **— de bienfaisance**, municipal relief for the poor. **— de papier timbré**, stamp-office ; shop of a person licensed to sell stamped paper. **— des messageries**, coach-office, waggon-office ; parcels-office (at a railway station, etc.) **Le — de location d'un théâtre**, the ticket-offices, the box-office. **— de placement**, registry-office for servants, clerks, etc. **— de nourrices**, register-office for wet-nurses. **— d'adresse**, intelligence-office, private inquiry office. **— de télégraphe**, telegraph office.

4. board : persons charged with the management of certain matters. **— des longitudes**, board of longitude : the astronomers charged with the compilation of the *Connaissance des Temps*, the French *Nautical Almanack.*

5. *Collect.* the president, vice-presidents and secretaries of a legislative body ; 6. standing committee. **L'assemblée fut partagée en tant de bureaux**, the assemply was divided into so many committees. **Le rapporteur du premier —**, the reporter of the first standing committee.

7. *Collect.* the president (*or* chairman) and secretaries of an academy, association or public meeting.

BUREAUCRATE, burôcrat', *sm.* bureaucrat, bureaucratist : a red tapist, an advocate of bureaucracy.

BUREAUCRATIE, burôkrasi, [bureau ; Gr. : κράτος, strength], *sf.* bureaucracy : red-tapism, a government in which underling clerks exercise undue power and influence.

BUREAUCRATIQUE, burôkratic', *adj.* bureaucratic.

BURETTE, burèt', [buirette ; from buire], *sf.* 1. cruet ; 2. feeding-can, oil-can, oil-feeder (for machines) ; 4. *Chem.* burette : a graduated measuring-glass.

BURGANDINE, burgândin'. V. *Burgaudine.*

BURGAU, burgô, [orig. unknown], *sm.* mother-of-pearl oyster.

BURGAUDINE, burgôdin', [burgau], *sf.* and *adj.* mother-of-pearl.

BURGRAVE, burgrav', [Ger. : Burg, town ; Graf, count], *sm.* ; 1. burgrave : hereditary governor of a castle or town ; 2. *Fam.* **Les burgraves**, sages with old-fashioned notions.

BURGRAVIAT, burgravia-t, *sm.* burgraviate : dignity of a burgrave.

BURIN, buran, [Ger. : bohren, to bore through], *sm.* 1. burin, graver : *a*) tool for engraving ; *b*) style of engraving ; 2. *Fig.* pen. **Gravure faite au —**, an engraving executed with the graver, a line engraving. **Ce graveur a le — fin, ferme**, this engraver has a fine, vigorous style. **Le — de l'histoire**, the pen of history. **— de plâtrier**, plasterer's parting-tool. **— de dentiste**, dentist's burin.

BURINER, buriné, *va.* 1. to engrave ; 2. *vn.* to write like copperplate. **— une planche de cuivre**, to engrave a copper-plate. **Ce maître d'écriture burine**, that writing-master writes a fine hand. **— les dents d'un cheval**, *Vet. Surg.* to make false marks on a horse's teeth.

BURINEUR, burinœr (burin), *sm.* 1. borer, engraver : one who works with a burin ; 2. *Pop* hard-worker, plodder. V. *Bûcheur.*

BURLESQUE, burlèsk', [Ital. : burlesco ; burla, mockery], *adj.* burlesque : ludicrous. **Vers burlesques**, burlesque verses. **Termes burlesques**, burlesques (*or* ludicrous) terms.

BURLESQUE, *sm.* burlesque. **Le — n'est plus à la mode**, burlesque is no longer in vogue.

BURLESQUEMENT, burlèsk'mân-t, *adv.* in a burlesque manner, ludicrously.

BURNOUS burnous, [Ar.], *sm.* burnoos : cloak with a hood worn by the Arabs.

BURON, burôn, [Provin.], *sm.* hut, cabin.

BURSAIRE, bursèr', [Low Lat. : bursa, purse] *adj.* having the form of a purse or pouch.

BURSAL, E, bursal, al', *adj.* fiscal. **Édit —**, fiscal edict imposing extraordinary taxes.

BUSARD, buzar, [buse], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* buzzard 2. wooden pipe (for water).

BUSC, busk, [orig. uncertain ; Ital. : busto, bust], *sm.* 1. busk (for women's stays) ; 2. *Civ. Eng.* clap-sill, mitre-sill (of a lock gate).

BUSE, buz', [Lat. : buteo, onis, a kind of falcon], *sf.* 1. *Ornith.* buzzard. **— pattue**, rough-legged buzzard. **— bondrée**, honey buzzard. *Prov.* : **On ne saurait faire d'une — un épervier**, one cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

2. *Fig.* numskull, blockhead, dunce, dolt, fool. **C'est une —**, he is a fool.

BUSE, buz', [Flem. : buis, conduit], *sf.*, 1. tew-iron, tewel (of furnace bellows) ; 2. pentrough (of a water-wheel) ; 3. wooden water-pipe ; 4. *Naut.* buss : small craft used in the herring fishery.

BUSNACH, buznak, [William-Bertrand], dramatic author (1832-1907).

BUSON, buzôn, [buse], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* Guyana buzzard · 2. *Fig.* blockhead, dolt.

BUSQUÉ, E, buské, *pa. p.* 1. busked : having or wearing a busk ; 2. arched (as the face of a horse, etc.) ; 3. aquiline (as the human nose) ; 4. *Needel-w.* fulled, drawn up ; 5. meeting at an angle (as the gates of a canal lock).

BUSQUER, buské-r, [busc], *va.* 1. to busk. **— un corset,** to put a busk in stays, **La mère a busqué cette petite fille,** the mother has given the little girl a busk.

2. *Needle-w.* to draw up, to shorten ; 3. *Civ. Eng.* to cover with planks.

BUSQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to wear a busk.

BUSQUIÈRE, buskyêr', *sf.* busk-case (of stays).

† **BUSSARD,** busar, [O. Fr. : busse], *sm.* an old measure for liquids equal to 268 litres (60 imp. gallons).

BUSSY-RABUTIN, buzi-rabutan (Roger de), miscellaneous writer (1618-1693).

BUSTE, bust', [Ital. : busto], *sm.* 1. bust : *a*) sculptured or painted representation of the upper half of the human figure , *b*) the same parts of the real figure. **Un — de plâtre,** a plaster bust. **Il s'est fait peindre en —,** he has had his portrait taken half-length. **Cet homme a un beau —,** that man has a fine bust.

2. box of Damascus raisins.

BUT, bu-t ; the *t* is always heard in the sing. before a vowel sound ; it is silent in the pl. and the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound, [for bout ; buter], *sm.* 1. butt (*or* but) : *a*) mark to shoot at ; *b*) *Fig.* aim, object of attack. **Viser un — avec une flèche,** to aim at a butt with an arrow. **Frapper le —,** to hit the mark. **Manquer son —,** to miss one's aim *or* mark,to fail in one's purpose. **Il était le — de tous les coups,** he was the butt for all the blows. **Il m'a choisi pour le — de ses invectives,** he has made me the butt of his invectives. **Ce sera le — des efforts de l'ennemi,** that will be the object of the enemy's efforts. **Toucher au —, frapper au —,** to hit the mark ; *Fig.* to guess right, to hit the right nail on the head.

2. goal : winning-post (for a race) ; 3. *Fig.* design, end, aim, object. **Il arriva le premier au —,** he arrived first at the goal. **Le — de la course était à cinq cents pas,** the winning-post was at five hundred paces. **Aller au —,** to come to (*or* to be to) the point. **Quel était donc ton — ?** what then was your object, your aim ? *Cor. Cinna.* v. 1. **Pour parvenir à ce —,** to attain this end (*or* object).

3. intent, purpose, view. **Remplir** (more correctly **atteindre**) **son —,** to fulfil one's purpose, to attain one's end (*or* object). **Il agissait ainsi dans le — de,** he acted thus with the purpose (*or* intention) of, with a view to, with intent to. **Dans le même —,** with the same intent (object *or* purpose) **Le — de mes désirs,** the object of my desires.

BUT A BUT, *adv. phr.* even-handed : *a*) without special advantage to either party ; *b*) without giving or taking odds (in games of chance or skill. **Troquer — à —,** to make an even exchange. **Jouer — à —,** to play without giving or taking odds. **Nous sommes — à —,** we are even.

DE BUT EN BLANC, *adv. phr.* 1. *Artill.* point-blank ; 2. *Fig.* bluntly, abruptly, without preamble or preparation **Tirer de — en blanc,** to fire point-blank, at point-blank range **Venir de — en blanc à l'union conjugale,** to rush abruptly into wedlock. **Je ne le rebutais pas de — en blanc,** I did not give him a point-blank refusal.

BUTANT, E, butân-t, ânt', *adj.* abutting, propping. **Arc-butant,** a flying-buttress. V. *Arc-boutant,* which is most used.

BUTE, but', [from buter], *sf. Farr.* butteris (for paring a horse's hoof).

BUTEAU, butô, *sm. Ornith.* buzzard.

BUTÉE, buté, [buter], *sf. Mason.* abutment, land-pier (of a bridge).

BUTER, buté, [form of boute·], *vn.* 1. to hit (the mark) ; 2. (with *à*) to aim (at), to have in view ; 3. † to tend (to *or* towards). **Il a buté,** he has hit (the mark). **C'est à quoi je bute,** that is what I am aiming at. **Je bute à cet emploi,** I have that place in view.

BUTER, *va.* 1. to butt : to push, to run against ; 2. *Fig.* to cross, to oppose ; 3. to prop, to prop up ; to buttress (a wall) ; 4. *Guard.* to earth (*or* hill) up (trees, etc.). **Il est buté à cela,** he is bent upon that. **C'est un homme sans raison qui vous bute en tout,** he is an unreasonable man who crosses (*or,* thwarts) you in everything. **— un mur,** to prop up a wall.

BUTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to butt (*or* run against) each other ; 2. *Fig.* to oppose each other 3. to be set, fixed, bent, *or* determined on ; to be obstinate. *Fig.* **Ils se sont butés l'un contre l'autre dans l'obscurité,** they ran against each other in the dark. **Se — contre quelqu'un,** to oppose a person. **Il se bute,** he shows his obstinacy.

BUTIN, butan, [Scand. ; Isl. : byti, share], *sm.* booty : *a*) spoil taken in war ; *b*) plunder, proceeds of a robbery ; *c*) prey (of wild beasts) ; *d*) spoils, prize profits, stores, gleanings, any thing gained by persevering industry. **Les soldats revinrent chargés de —,** the soldiers returned laden with booty. **Faire du —,** to plunder, to pillage. **Partager le —,** to divide the spoils, the booty. **Il y a un riche — à faire dans ces vieux manuscrits,** there are rich gleanings to be made in those old manuscripts. **Le — de l'abeille, de la fourmi,** *Poet.* the honeyed spoils of the bee,the stores of the ant.

BUTINER, butiné-r, [butin], *vn.* 1. to get, make *or* gather booty ; 2 to pilfer, to spoil, to plunder. **Les soldats se dispersèrent pour —,** the soldiers dispersed in search of booty. **Les abeilles vont — sur les fleurs,** the bees go and pilfer the flowers.

BUTINER, *va* to despoil, to pilfer. **Les fleurs butinées par les abeilles,** the flowers despoiled (*or* sucked) by the bees.

BUTINEUR, EUSE, butinœr, œz', *adj.* despoiling, pilfering, plundering. **L'abeille butineuse,** the pilfering bee.

BUTOIR, butwâr, [buter], *sm.* 1. *Railw.* buffer : an artificial apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion ; 2. currier's knife (for shaving leather) ; 3. clapstump : a stone, etc., set in the middle of a gateway for double gates to shut against.

BUTOME, butom', *sm. Bot.* gladiolus, flowering-rush.

BUTOR, butor, [Low Lat. : bitorius, butorius], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* bittern ; 2. booby, lout, blockhead, dolt. **Un gros — de valet,** a great lout of a lackey.

BUTORDE, butòrd', *sf.* spooney, blockhead, dolt ; stupid girl or woman.

BUTORDERIE, butòrd'ri, *sf.* stupid blunder.

BUTTAGE, butazh , [buter], *sm.* 1. *Gard.* earthing up, hilling up (of plants or trees) ; 2. trenching (of ground to make it mellow).

BUTTE, but', [but], *sf.* 1. knoll, hillock, rising ground ; 2. butt : *a*) an embankment thrown up behind the targets at the end of a shooting range ; *b*) *Fig.* object attacked. **Être en — à,** to be the butt of, to be exposed to. **Être en — aux coups de la fortune,** to be exposed to the frowns of fortune. **Son élévation l'a mis en — aux traits de l'envie,** his rise has exposed him to the shafts of envy.

BUTTÉE, buté, *sf.* V. *Butée.*

BUTTER, buté-r, [butte], *va.* 1. *Gard.* to hill up, to earth up (a tree, etc.) ; 2. *Agr.* to trench (land) · 3. *vn.* to strike *or* stumble against. **Cheval sujet à —,** a horse apt to stumble. **Le vieillard butta contre une pierre et tomba,** the old man stumbled against a stone and fell. V. *Buter.*

BUTTOIR, butwâr, [butter], *sm.* 1. *Agr.* double-mould-board plough (used to earth up potatoes, etc.) ; 2. *Mach.* tappet, catch (of an eccentric).

BUTYRACÉ, E, butirasé, [Lat. : butyrum, butter], *adj. Chem.* butyraceous : resembling butter.

BUTYREUX, EUSE, butirœ, œz', *adj.* butyrous.

BUTYRINE, butirin', *sf. Chem.* butyrine : a fatty principle extracted from butter.

BUTYRIQUE, butirik', *adj. Chem.* butyric. **Acide —,** butyric acid.

BUTYROMÈTRE, butiromètr', [Gr. : βούτυρον, butter ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* galactometer.

BUVABLE, buvabl', [boire], *adj.* drinkable. **Ce vin est —,** this wine is drinkable, fit to drink.

BUVANT, E, buvân-t, ânt', *adj.* drinking. **Les cabarets sont pleins de chanteurs buvants,** the taverns are full of drinking (toping) choristers. **Être bien mangeant et bien buvant,** to eat and drink well, to be in good health. **Ils sont tous bien buvants et bien mangeants,** they are all hearty eaters and drinkers !

BUVARD, buvar, *sm.* blotting book, blotting pad.

BUVEAU, buvô, *sm.* mason's bevil.

BUVETIER, buv'tyé, *sm.* tavern-keeper, coffeehouse-keeper.

BUVETTE, buvèt', *sf.* 1. tavern, refreshment-room, refreshment-bar ; 2. taproom : third-class refreshment-room at railway stations ; 3. draught (of any liquor) ; 4. drinking-party, carouse.

BUVEUR, EUSE, buvœr, œz', *smf.* drinker : *a*) one who drinks ; *b*) in a bad sense, one given to drinking, toper, drunkard. **Buveur, buveuse d'eau,** a water-drinker : a teetotaler. **Elle est buveuse,** she is addicted to drinking. **Francs buveurs,** jolly topers.

BUVOTER, buvoté-r, *vn.* 1. to sip : to drink little at a time ; 2. to tipple : to drink incessantly.

BUXACÉES, buksasé, [Lat. : buxus, box-tree], *sf. pl. Bot.* buxacæ : shrubs of the box family.

BUXINE, buksi'n, *sm. Chem.* buxine : an alkaloid extracted from boxwood.

BY, bi, [bief, from Flem. buis, canal], *sm.* draining-channel (of a small lake or fish-pond).

BYRONIEN, ENNE, byronyan, nyèn', *adj.* Byronian, of Byron (1788-1824).

BYSSACÉ, E, bisasé, *adj. Bot.* byssaceous.

BYSSE, bis', *sm.* V. *Byssus.*

BYSSUS, bissus, [Lat. from Gr. βύσσος], *sm.* byssus : *a*) *Antiq.* fine flax or fine linen ; *b*) *Conchol.* beard of the pinna and other mollusks , *c*) *Bot.* a kind of filamentous fungus.

BYZANCE, bizans, *Anc. Geogr.* Byzantium : old name for Constantinople.

BYZANTIN, E, bizântan, tin', [Lat. : bysantinus], *adj.* Byzantine, Byzantian.

BYZANTIN, *sm.* rose-colour, pink.

BYZANTINE, *sf.* the collection of Byzantine historians.

C

C, sé, sœ, *sm.* C : the third letter of the alphabet. **Un grand C, un C majuscule,** a capital C. **Un petit c, un c minuscule,** a small *c*, a little *c*. **Le c marqué d'une cedille (ç) se prononce comme l's,** the cedilla *ç* is pronounced like an *s*. (Ex. **façade, garçon, reçu.**)

C', contraction of *Ce* V. *Ce*.

C **1.** *chimie*, chemistry ; **2.** *caisse*, case of goods ; **3.** *coupon*, coupon ; **4.** *coupure*, cutting ; **5.** *consul*, consul ; **6.** *centigrade*, centigrade ; **7.** *citoyen*, citizen ; **8.** *chant*, canto ; **9.** *cent*, hundred ; **10.** *comman eur*, commander ; **11.** *centime*, centime.

C.-à-D., *c'est-à-dire*, that is to say.

CAP., *Capitaine*, captain.

C. A. P. *Cercle Athlétique de Paris*, Paris athletic Club.

CART., **1.** *cartonné*, in paper covers ; **2.** *cartonnage*, boards.

C. ATT., *coupon attaché* with coupon.

C. C. **1.** *deux-cents*, two hundred ; **2.** *Besançon* (*frappée à*), struck at Besançon (of money) ; **3.** *Compte-courant*, current account.

C. CIV., *Code civil*, civil code.

C. COMM., *Code commercial*, commercial code.

C.-D.-N., *Côtes-du-Nord*, *Geog.* Côtes-du-Nord.

C.-D'OR, *Côte-d'Or*, *Geog.* Côte-d'Or.

CENT., *Centigrade*, centigrade.

C. F. A., *coût, frêt, assurance*, cost, freight, assurance.

C. G. T., **1.** *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, General Transatlantic Company ; **2.** *Confédération Générale des Travailleurs*, General Confederation of workers.

CHAM. SYND., *Chambre syndicale*, syndics, council.

CHAR.-INF., *Charente-Inférieure*, *Geog.* Charente-Inférieure.

CH.-L. D'ARR., *Chef-lieu d'arrondissement*, chief town in an arrondissement.

CH.-L. DE C., *Chef-lieu de canton*, chief town of a canton.

Cie, *Compagnie*, company, Co.

CONF., *Conferatur, comparez*, compare.

CPT., *comptant*, cash, for cash.

C. R., *Calendrier républicain*, Republicain calendar.

C. T., *Cabine Téléphonique*, Telephone box.

Çà, sa, *adv.* here. **Viens çà, Venez çà,** come hither ! come here ! **Çà et là,** here and there, hither and thither, to and fro, up and down. **Qui çà, qui là,** some here, some there ; some this way, some that ; some one way, some another. **De çà,** V. *De-çà*. **En çà,** till now. **Depuis deux ans en çà,** from two years back till now, for the last two years.

Çà, *interj.* now ! so ! come ! **Çà, travaillons,** come, let us work ; come, work away ! **Çà, voyons,** now let us see. **Or çà, que gagnez-vous par an** ? come now, how much a year do you get ?

ÇA, sa, *pron.* (contraction of *Cela*, which see) that. **Donnez-moi ça,** give me that. **Il faut que vous preniez ça,** you must take that. **C'est ça,** that is it. **Il n'y a pas de mal à ça,** there is no harm in that. **Comme ça,** so, like that ; so so, middling ; *Naut.* right so ! **Ça ira,** that will do ! that is the thing ! that is the go ! **Il ne faut pas parler comme ça,** you must not speak like that (must not speak so *or* in that way). **Comment vous portez-vous** ? **Comme ça,** how do you do ? So so, (*or* middling).

CABALANT, kabalân, *adj.* caballing.

CABALE, kabal', [Heb.], *sf.* **1.** cabala : *a*) the traditional and secret science of the Jewish rabbins ; *b*) magical or supernatural science , **2.** cabal : *a*) plot, intrigue *b*) set of men leagued for some party *or* sinister purpose. **Les docteurs de la —,** the doctors of the cabala. **Former des cabales,** to form cabals. **C'est un homme de —,** he is an intriguer, a plotter. **On a monté une — contre cette tragédie,** they have got up a cabal against that tragedy. **La — remplissait le parterre,** the cabal filled the pit. **Il sortit du Sénat suivi de sa —,** he left the senate-house followed by his cabal.

CABALER, cabalé-r, [cabale], *vn.* to cabal. **Vous cabalez ensemble,** you are caballing together. **On cabale pour lui, contre lui,** they are caballing for him, against him. **L'évêque de P. avait cabalé contre le roi,** the bishop of P. had caballed against the king.

CABALETTE, kabalèt', [Ital. : cabaletta], *sf.* *Mus.* cabalette : a light and pleasing melody.

CABALEUR, kabalœr, *sm.* caballer : intriguer, plotter.

CABALISER, cabalizé-r, *vn.* to cabalize.

CABALISTE, kabalist', *sm.* cabalist : one skilled in the cabala.

CABALISTIQUE, kabalistik', *adj.* cabalistic, cabalistical : relating to magic or supernatural science.

CABALISTIQUEMENT, kabalistik'mân-t, *adv.* cabalistically.

CABALLIN, kabalan, [Lat. : caballus, horse], *adj.* *Mat. Med* **Aloès —,** horse aloes, caballine.

CABAN, kabân, [Span.], *sm.* **1.** caban ; a kind of cloak with a hood and sleeves : **2.** *Naut.* pilot-coat, dreadnaught.

CABANAGE, kabanazh (cabane), *sm.* camp place where huts are raised.

CABANE, kaban', [Low Lat. : capanna], *sf.* **1.** cabin : *a*) hut, hovel ; *b*) a temporary shelter in the fields ; *c*) *Naut.* small room on shipboard. **— de berger,** shepherd's cabin. **— à lapins,** rabbit-cub, rabbit-hutch.

2. *Poet.* cot, cottage ; **3.** (formerly) passage-boat (with a cabin in the middle of its length).

CABANEAU, kabanô, *sm.* cabin (of a fishing-boat).

CABANER, kabané-r, *va.* **1.** to cabin : to live in a cabin ; **2.** *Naut.* to capsize : to overturn while under sail. **Le chasseur cabané sous une feuillée épaisse,** the hunter, sheltered (hidden) under thick foliage.

CABANON, kabanôn, *sm.* **1.** small cabin ; **2.** dark hole, dark cell, dungeon (for refractory prisoners) ; **3.** padded dark room (for raving madmen). **Il est fou à mettre au —,** he is mad enough to require a straight jacket.

CABARET, kabarè', [orig. unknown ; Ménage gives as possible *caparetun*, in Low Lat.], *sm.* **1.** public-house, tavern, wine-shop, wine-vaults ; ale-house, beer-house, pothouse (in England). **Hanter le —,** to frequent the public-house. **Pilier de —,** a constant frequenter of the public-house. **— borgne,** low public-house, hedge-alehouse. **Garçon de —,** potman, tapster.

2. tea-table ; **3.** tea-board ; **4.** tea-service, tea-things : teapot, cups, saucers, etc. ; **5.** liquor stand. **On était auprès de plusieurs cabarets de thé et de café,** they were at several tables on which tea and coffee were served. **Un beau —,** a handsome tea-service. **— à liqueurs,** liquor case, liquor a service : set of glasses, decanters etc.

6. *Bot.* asarabacca, asarum Europæum ; **7.** *Ornith.* redpole : a kind of linnet.

CABARETIER, ÈRE, kabar'tyé, tyèr', *smf.* publican, tavern-keeper ; landlord *m*, landlady *f*, keeper *or* manager of a public-house.

CABARRE, kabar', *sf.* V. *Gabarre.*

CABAS, kaba'z, [Lat. : capax, which contains], *sm.* **1.** frail : rush basket for figs, dried fruit, etc. ; **2.** flat hand-basket (made of straw plait, used by women when marketing) ; **3.** large flat basket formerly used by market porters ; **4.** basket : an old-fashioned carriage ; **5.** coal-scuttle bonnet : bonnet with the front not raised ; **6.** *Jest.* an old straw hat. **Cent paquets de raisins secs et deux cents — de figues** a hundred packages of raisins and two hundred frails of figs. **Je repris mon premier métier, j'endossai le —,** I resumed my old occupation, and took to my porter's basket again. **Nous sommes venus dans un méchant —,** we arrived in a wretched old carriage *Acad.*

CABASSER, kabasé-r, [cabas], *vn.* **1.** to chatter to babble ; **2.** to cheat, to rob.

CABASSEUR, EUSE, kabasœr, œz', *smf* cheat ; thief.

CABASSET, kabasè, [cabas], *sm.* a kind of small helmet.

CABÉLIAU, kabéliô, *sm.* V. *Cabillaud.*

CABESTAN, kabèstân, [Span. : cabestante], *sm.* *Naut.* capstan (*or* capstern). **— volant,** crab : portable (*or* movable) capstan.

CABIAI, kabiè, *sm.* *Zool.* capybara water-hog.

CABILLAUD, kabiyô, **CABLIAU**, kabliô [Dutch : kabeljau], *sm.* *Ichth.* codfish, cod.

CABILLOT, kabiyo, [provin. : cabilhot], *sm.* *Naut.* toggle.

CABINE, kabin', [Eng., word modified from cabane to Eng. cabin], *sf.* (in merchant vessels) cabin.

CABINET, kabinè-t, [cabine], *sm.* **1.** closet : *a*) small room dependent on a larger room or set of rooms ; *b*) small bedroom without a fire-place ; *c*) room in which a sovereign gives private audiences to his ministers, etc. **— d'aisance,** water-closet. **— de bains,** bathroom. **— de toilette,** toilet-room, dressing-room. **— noir,** dark closet. **Avoir son entrée dans le — du roi** (or **dans le —**), to have access to the king's closet, to the royal closet.

2. study : room for literary or scientific labour. **Homme de —,** a studious man. **— de lecture,** reading-room, news-room ; circulating-library.

3. office : *a*) room in which professional men, agents, etc., transact their business ; *b*) consultation-room (of a surgeon, physician, etc. ; *c*) chambers (of a judge or barrister). **Le — d'un avoué, d'un notaire,** an attorney's, a notary's office. **— d'affaires,** an agent's office, an agency office.

4. connection, practice, business (of a professional man). **Cet avoué a un très bon —,** that attorney has a very good connection (*or* practice). **Cet agent d'affaires a vendu son —,** that agent has sold his business. **Il se fait de son — quarante mille francs par an,** he

makes forty thousand francs a year by his practices.

5. cabinet : *a*) piece of ornamental furniture with drawers and compartments, for keeping curiosities or valuables ; *b*) room or set of rooms for pictures, works of art, philosophical instruments, etc. ; *c*) collection kept in such rooms. **— de tableaux**, cabinet of paintings, picture-room, small picture gallery. **— d'anatomie**, cabinet of anatomy, anatomical museum. **— d'histoire naturelle**, cabinet (*or* museum) of natural history : a collection of stuffed annimals, etc. **— de médailles**, cabinet of medals. **Il fait, il forme un —**, he is making a collection (of works of art, etc.). **— de physique**, collection of instruments used in natural philosophy (experimental physics).

6. cabinet-council, cabinet : the principal minister of state, forming the executive government ; the ministry. **Le — de Saint-James**, the cabinet of St. James : the British government. **La politique des cabinets européens**, the policy of the European cabinets. **Tenir —**, to hold a cabinet-council. **Le — tout entier donna sa démission**, the whole cabinet (all the cabinet ministers) resigned. **On a fait de l'adoption de cette proposition une question de —**, the carrying of that motion is made a cabinet question.

7. (formerly) boudoir, conversation room ; conversazione. **La place, Madame, que vous me laissiez prendre dans votre —**, the place, madam, which you allowed me to take in your boudoir.

8. case (of an organ) ; **9**. arbour, summer-house (in a garden).

CABIOU, kabiou, *sm. Cook.* cassareep.

CABIRES, kabir, *smpl.* Cabiri : ancient divinities of Semitic origin.

CÂBLE, kâbl', [Low Lat. : caplum, halter ; Lat. : capĕre, to hold], *sm. Naut.* **1**. cable ; **2**. cable's length : 200 metres, 100 fathoms. **Câble-chaîne**, chain-cable. **Maître- —**, sheet cable. **— d'affourche**, small-bower cable. **— de remorque**, tow-rope. **— d'ajût**, spliced cable. **Cordage commis en —**, cable-laid rope. **Filer du —**, to pay out more cable ; *Fig.* to gain time, to procrastinate. **Filer le —, son — par le bout**, to slip the cable ; *Fig.* to start in haste, to hurry off (*or* away). **Son vaisseau était à deux câbles de l'écueil**, his vessel was two cables' length from the rock.

3. telegraphic cable, submarine wire ; **4**. submarine telegraphic message, cablegram.

5. *Autom.* cable. **— d'acier**, steel cable, **— d'allumage**, ignition cable. **— compensateur**, cable brake.

CÂBLÉ, E, *pa. p.* cabled : *a*) *Naut.* having a cable ; *b*) *Arch.* in form of a cable ; *c*) *Herald.* formed of or encircled by a cable. **Ancre câblée**, anchor with its cable. **Moulure câblée**, cable-moulding. **Croix câblée**, cabled cross.

CÂBLÉ, *sm.* cable-cord (for curtain loops and bell-pulls).

CÂBLEAU, kablô, **CÂBLOT**, kâblo, *sm. Naut.* cablet : *a*) boat's painter ; *b*) warp (for towing).

CÂBLÉE, kablé, *sf. Naut.* a cable's length.

CÂBLER, kablé-r, *va.* **1**. to lay (*or* twist) ropes into a cable ; **2**. to wire, to telegraph by cable. **Je vous câblerai la nouvelle aussitôt**, I will cable you the news immediately.

CABLIAU, kabliô, *sm.* V. *Cabillaud.*

CÂBLIÈRE, kabliêr', **CÂBLURE**, kablur', [câble], *sf.* a large stone used by fishermen instead of an anchor.

CABLOGRAMME, kablogram, [câble ; Gr. : γράμμα, letter], *sm.* cablegram : a message sent by submarine cable.

CABOCHE, kabosh', [Lat. : caput, head], *sf.* **1**. pate, noddle, mazard (in ludicrous style) ; **2**. *Fig.* head, head-piece ; a hobnail (for shoes) ; **4**. *Ornith.* sparrow-owl. **Je me heurtai la — contre la porte**, I knocked my noddle against the door. **Une bonne —**, a good head-piece. **Une grosse —**, a thick-head, a logger-head. **Vous avez la — un peu dure**, you are rather dull-pated (*or* thick-headed). *Mol. Étourdi* IV. 1.

CABOCHÉ, E, kaboshé, *adj. Herald.* caboshed, caboched : said of an animal's head cut off close behind the ears.

CABOCHON kaboshôn, *sm.* cabochon : a precious stone polished but not cut.

CABOCHON, *adj.* **Rubis —**, a ruby polished but not cut.

CABOSSE, kabos', [caboche], *sm.* **1**. *Bot.* cocoa (*or* cacao) capsule ; **2**. *Pop.* bruise, lump.

CABOT, kabo, *sm. Ichth.* miller's-thumb, bull-head.

CABOT, kabo, *sm. Slang.* **1**. low actor ; **2**. a dog.

CABOTAGE, kabotazh', [caboter], *sm. Naut.* coasting. **Petit —**, navigation from headland to headland without losing sight of the coast. **Grand —**, navigation of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, or other narrow seas. **Vaisseau de —**, coasting-vessel. **Commerce de —**, coasting-trade.

CABOTER, kaboté-r, [from cabo, Span. for cape], *vn.* to coast ; to be employed in the coasting-trade.

CABOTEUR, kabotœr, *sm. Naut.* coaster : sailor engaged in the coasting trade.

CABOTIER, kabotyé, *sm. Naut.* coaster, coasting-vessel : any craft engaged in the coasting trade.

CABOTIN, E, kabotan, in, [cabot], *sm.* **1**. strolling player ; **2**. a sorry player. **Tous les cabotins de la politique**, all the petty meddlers in politics.

CABOTINAGE, kabotinazh', *sm.* the state *or* condition of strolling players.

CABOTINER, kabotiné-r, *vn.* **1**. to be a strolling player ; **2**. to play badly.

CABOULOT, kaboulô, *Slang. sm.* **1**. a small café ; **2**. a small lodging, a room spoken of with disdain. **Quel — !** what a box !

CABRE, babr', [Lat. : capra, she-foat], *sf. Naut.* sheers : a hoisting apparatus.

CABREMENT, kabr'mân [cabre], *sm.* rearing ; rearing up.

CABRER, kabré, [Lat. : capra, she-goat], *vn.* to rear ; to prance : to stand on the hind legs, as a horse. **Ne tirez pas sur la bride de ce cheval, vous le ferez —**, do not pull that horse's rein, you will make him rear.

CABRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to rear, to prance about ; **2**. to fly into a passion, to put one's self into a passion. **Il se cabre du moindre mot**, he fires up at the least word ; the least word puts him into a passion.

CABRER, *va.* to put (a person) into a passion ; *Colloq.* to rile, to irritate. **Prenez garde, vous allez le —**, mind, you will get him into a passion.

CABRI, kabri, [Lat. : capra, she-goat], *sm.* kid : young goat.

CABRILLON, kabryôn, *sm.* goat's milk cheese.

CABRIOLE, kabriol', [Ital. : capriola ; Lat. caper, capra, a goat], *sf.* **1**. caper : frolicsome skip leap, or jump **2**. *Danc.* capriole **3**. (of horses) cabriole, capriole. **Faire des cabrioles**, to cut capers.

CABRIOLET, kabriolé, [cabriole], *sm.* cabriolet, cab : a two-wheeled vehicle with a hood. **— de maitre**, private cab, gentlemen's cab. **— de place**, hackney cab. **— de remise**, job cab. **Place de cabriolets**, cab stand.

CABRIOLEUR kabriolœr, *sm.* caperer, dancer.

CABRION, kabriôn, *sm.* **1**. *Naut.* proppet : strut, short shore ; **2**. scotch (for casks, etc.).

CABRON, kabrôn, *sm.* **1**. kid-skin ; **2**. burnishing tool.

CABUS, kabus, *adj. m.* bolled, headed. **Des choux —**, headed cabbages.

CACA, kaka, [Gr. : κάκκη ; Lat. : cacāre], *sm.* cack : excrement. **Faire —**, to cack. **Fi ! c'est du —**, fie ! that's nasty.

CACADE, kakad', [caca], *sm. Vulg.* **1**. cacking ; **2**. *Fig.* failure, miscarriage, abortive effort. **Faire une vilaine —**, to make a miserable failure.

CACAHUETTE, kakakuet, **CACAHUATE**, kakauat ; *sp.* popular name for the pistachio-nut, *Fam.* monkey-nut.

CACAO, kakao, [Span. ; Mex. : cacauatl], *sm.* **1**. cocoa. [The botanical name is *theobroma cacao* as in French, but *cocoa* is the form in general use.] **— caraque**, Caraccas cocoa. **Amande de —**, cocoa bean ; (when stripped of the husk and crushed) cocoa-nib. **Beurre de —**, cocoa-butter. V. *Chocolate.*

2. the cocoa- (*or* cacao-) tree.

CACAOTIER, kakaotyé, *sm. Bot.* cocoa-tree (*or* plant), chocolate-tree.

CACAOTIÈRE, kakaotyèr', *sf.* cocoa plantation.

CACAOYER, kakaoyé, *sm.* **CACAOYÈRE**, kakaoyêr', *sf.* V. *Cacaotier, Cacaotière.*

CACARDER, kakardé-r, *vn.* to quack, to cry (of the goose). **L'oie cacarde**, the goose quacks.

CACATOA, kakatoa, **CACATOÈS**, kakatoès, *sm.* V. *Cacatois.*

CACATOIRE, kakatwâr', [caçāre, to have a stool], *adj. Med.* **Fièvre —**, fever accompanied by diarrhœa.

CACATOIS, kakatouâ, [Malay : kakatûa], *sm.* **1**. *Ornith.* cockatoo ; **2**. *Naut.* royal (sail). **Grand —** main royal. **Petit —** fore royal. **— de perruche**, mizen royal. **— volant**, flying royal.

CACCABER, CACABER, kakabé-r, *vn.* to cry (of partridges).

CACHALOT, kashalo, [orig. unknown], *sm. Nat. Hist.* cachalot (*or* cacholot), spermaceti whale, sperm whale.

CACHE, kash', [cacher, to hide], *sf.* **1**. hiding-place (for persons or things), lurking-hole (for a person).

CACHE, kash, *sm. Phot.* mask.

CACHÉ, E, kashé, *pa. p.* **1**. hidden, concealed, secreted ; **2**. unseen, unperceived ; **3**. secret. **Serpent — sous l'herbe**, a snake hidden under the grass. **Ecueils cachés**, hidden rocks. **Sentiers cachés**, by-paths, secret paths. **Douleurs cachées**, secret griefs. **Cette homme est un trésor —**, that man is a hidden treasure : he is a person of great merit, though little known. **N'avoir rien de — pour quelqu'un**, to have no secrets from a person. **C'est un esprit —**, he is a secret (reserved, uncommunicative) person. **C'est un jeu —**, it is an underhand trick or game.

CACHE-CACHE, kash'-kash', *sm.* hide-and-seek, whoop-and-hide : a juvenile game.

CACHE-COU, kash-kou, *sm.* neckerchief : article of female costume.

CACHE-CORSET, kash-korsé, *sm.* corset-cover, under-bodice, camisole.

CACHECTIQUE, kashektik', [Lat. : cachecticus ; Gr. : καχεκτικός], *adj. Med.* cachectic.

CACHE-ENTRÉE, kash'ântré, *sm.* shield, drop (to cover a key-hole). [*Pl. Cache-entrée.*]

CACHEMENT, kash'mân-t, [cacher], *sm.* concealing, hiding.

CACHEMIRE, kash'mir', *sm.* cashmere : *a*) a fine tissue of goat's hair, etc. ; *b*) cashmere shawl. **C'est du — de l'Inde,** it is Indian cashmere. **Un —, un châle de —,** a cashmere, a cashmere shawl. **— français,** French cashmere. **Laine de —,** cashmere wool.

CACHE-MISÈRE, kash-mizère, *sm. Fam.* sack-coat buttoned up to the chin to hide shabby clothes, or the absence of linen.

CACHE-NEZ, kash'-né, *sm.* 1. neck-wrapper, comforter ; 2. nose-band (of a bridle). [*Pl. Cache-nez.*]

CACHE-PEIGNE, kash'pèny', *sm.* curls, ribbons, pearls, etc., to conceal the comb at the back of a woman's head. [*Pl. Cache-peigne.*]

CACHE-POT, kash'po, *sm.* pot-case : an ornamental cover or exterior for a flower-pot. [*Pl. Cache-pot.*]

A CACHE-POT, *adv. phr.* **Vendre du vin à —,** to sell wine secretly without paying the duty.

CACHE-POUSSIÈRE, kash pousière, *sm.* 1. travelling dust-coat ; 2. *Bicycl.* gear-case ; 3. oil-hole clip.

CACHER, kashé-r, [Low Lat. : coacticāre ; Lat. : coactāre, to press in], *va.* 1. to hide : *a*) to conceal, to cut into a secret place (a person or thing) ; to secrete (said of things only) ; *b*) to keep from view, to keep out of sight ; *c*) to cover up, to veil ; *d*) to mask, to obstruct (the light, or a view). *a*) **— quelqu'un,** to hide a person. **— de l'argent,** to hide *or* conceal money. *b*) **— son jeu,** (at play) not to show one's cards ; *Fig.* to conceal one's projects or designs. **Cachez vos cartes,** hide your cards. **Quel pays reculé le cache à mes regards,** what distant land hides him from my view ? **La prospérité cache les défauts,** prosperity hides defects. *c*) **— un tableau,** to veil (*or* cover up) a picture. **— sa gorge,** to cover one's bosom. **— sa figure dans ses mains,** to hide (*or* cover) one's face with one's hands. **Sous cet air d'indifférence il cachait une ambition démesurée,** under that seeming indifference he concealed a boundless ambition. *d*) **Ce mur cache la vue de la campagne,** that wall hides (obstructs *or* masks) the view of the country. **Vous me cachez la lumière,** you hide (*or* mask) my light ; you stand in my light. **— le vent à un vaisseau,** to keep the wind from (*or* to take the wind out of) a ship's sails.

2. to conceal : to keep close or secret ; to make a secret of ; to forbear to disclose. **— un bruit,** not to mention a report. **Je voudrais vous — une triste nouvelle,** I would fain conceal some sad news from you. **Il cacha son départ à tous ses amis,** he kept his departure concealed from all his friends. **— sa marche,** to conceal one's plans, one's proceedings. **— sa vie,** to live in retirement. **Ils ne me cachèrent pas leurs pensées,** they did not conceal their thoughts from me. **Je ne cache pas que mon intention est de réclamer,** I make no secret of my intention to lodge a complaint. **— son nom, son âge,** to conceal (*or* keep secret) one's name, one's age. **Il ne cache rien,** he has no secrets. *Prov.* : **Qui cache peut trouver,** hiders are good finders.

CACHER (SE). *v. refl.* to hide (or conceal) one's self : *a*) to be hidden from view ; to be hiding (*or* in hiding), to lie snug (*or* close) ; *b*) to keep out of the way (of creditors, duns, etc.) ; *c*) to live retired ; to shun society ; *d*) to lurk, to skulk (for some evil purpose). **Il se cache derrière un arbre,** he is hiding behind a tree. **Ces animaux se cachent dans des tanières,** those animals conceal themselves in holes. **Les étoiles se cachent,** the stars are hidden from view. **Ceux qui s'étaient cachés dans les bois,** those who had hidden themselves in the woods. **Aller se —,** to go and hide one's self, to be ashamed to show one's self. **Allez vous — pour jamais,** go and hide your head for ever. **Se — à ,**to shun, to avoid. **Dans son chagrin, il se cachait à ses amis,** in his grief, he refused to see (he shunned *or* avoided) his friends. **Se — de quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to conceal one's sentiments, etc., from a person. **Se — de quelque chose,** to keep a thing secret, not to confess (avow, own *or* admit) a thing. **Il ne se cache pas de dire que,** he makes no secret of (he does not shrink from) saying that... **Il ne s'en cache point,** he acts openly. **C'est un dessein dont on ne se cache pas,** it is a scheme which no one need be ashamed to own.

CACHERIE, kash'ri, *sf.* affectation of secrecy.

CACHET, kashè, [cacher], *sm.* 1. seal : *a*) an engraved stamp for letters ; *b*) wax impressed with a seal. **Un — bien gravé,** a well engraved seal. **— de chiffres,** cipher seal. **— d'armes,** seal with coat of arms. **Le — d'un fabricant,** a manufacturer's seal (*or* stamp). **Le — est rompu,** the seal is broken. **— volant,** flying seal. **C'est bien là son —,** that is really his seal. **Mettre un — sur la bouche à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to seal up a person's mouth, to enjoin secrecy.

2. signet, privy-seal (of the French king before the Revolution). **Lettre de —,** a letter under the king's signet (*or* privy-seal) : an arbitrary order of arrest, imprisonment or exiles. **La lettre de — que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire,** the royal letter which you did me the honour to write. **Être exilé par lettre de —,** to be exiled by royal order. **Une lettre de — l'envoya à la Bastille,** a royal order consigned him to the Bastille.

3. ticket (for lessons, etc.) : card bearing a seal or signature. **Ce maître de danse prend cinquante francs pour douze cachets,** that dancing-master charges fifty francs for twelve tickets (*or* lessons). **Nous payons au —,** we pay by the lesson. **On a quinze cachets pour vingt-cinq francs chez ce restaurateur,** you get fifteen tickets (*or* meals) for twenty-five francs at that eating-house. **Courir le —** to give private lessons at a low price.

4. *Fig.* stamp : peculiar character, cast, make, kind, form. **Son style a un — particulier,** his style has a peculiar (*or* characteristic) stamp. **Le — d'originalité est empreint sur cet ouvrage,** this work bears the stamp of originality. **Cet ouvrage porte le — de l'époque où il fut composé,** this work bears the stamp of the period in which it was composed. **Il a beaucoup de —,** he is distinguished in his manners.

5. *Pharm.* cachet. **Un — d'antipyrine,** a cachet or capsule of antipyrine.

CACHE-TAMPON, kash-tànpôn, *sm.* hunt-the slipper : a juvenile game. *Pl.* cache-tampon.

CACHETÉ, E, kash'té, *pa. p.* sealed. **Une lettre cachetée avec de la cire verte,** a letter sealed with green wax. **Soumissions cachetées,** sealed tenders.

CACHETER, kash'té-r, [cachet], [takes a double *t* before a mute syllable : *Je cachette* ; *je cachetais* ; *je cachetai* ; *je cachetterai* ; *je cachetterais* ; *cachette, cachetons* ; *que je cachette.*] *va.* to seal : properly, to close *or* mark with a seal ; to close (a letter) with wax, a wafer, gum, etc. **— une lettre, un paquet, une bouteille,** to seal a letter, a parcel, a bottle. **Cire à —,** sealing wax. **Pain à —,** a wafer.

CACHETTE, kashèt', [cache], *sf.* hiding-place (for persons or things) ; (in an ill sense) lurking-place. **Il avait mis son argent dans une —,** he had put his money in a hiding-place.

EN CACHETTE, *adv. phr.* 1. in secret, secretly, in concealment, clandestinely ; 2. underhand, underhandedly. **Faire quelque chose en —,** to do a thing in secret. **Être en —,** to be in hiding, to be in concealment, to lie concealed. **Agir en —,** to act underhandedly.

CACHEUR, kashœr, *sm.* hider.

CACHEVEAU, kash'vô, *sm. Ornith.* diver, didapper.

CACHEXIE, kakèksi, [Gr. : καχεξία, κακός, bad], *sf. Med.* cachexia, cachexy : vitiated habit of body. **— cancereuse,** cancerous cachexia. **— aqueuse,** *Vet. Surg.* rot (in sheep).

CACHIBOU, kashibou, *sm. Bot.* cachibou resin (obtained from the *bursera gummifera*).

CACHOLONG, kasholòn, *sm. Mineral.* cacholong, pearl opal, mother-of-pearl opal.

CACHOT, kasho-t, [cacher], *sm.* 1. dungeon ; 2. black-hole : dark cell for refractory prisoners ; 3. (in a general sense) prison. **Le condamné, s'étant révolté, fut mis au —,** the convict having rebelled, was put into the dungeon. **Le — des condamnés à mort,** the condemned cell. **Tirer quelqu'un des cachots,** to deliver a person from prison.

CACHOTTE, kashot', *sf.* tobacco-pipe without a spur at the bottom of the bowl.

CACHOTTER, kashoté-r, [dimin. of cacher], *va.* to make secret (*or* mystery) of.

CACHOTTER (SE), *v. réfl.* to affect secrecy.

CACHOTTERIE, kashot'ri, *sf.* 1. affectation of secrecy, slyness ; 2. sly trick (*or* habit).

CACHOTTIER, ÈRE, kashotyé, èr', *smf.* person who affects secrecy about trifles.

CACHOU, kashou, [catechu], *sm.* catechu : cutch, gambier, formerly called Japan earth.

CACIQUE, kasik', [Haytian], *sm.* cacique, cazique, a chief among the native Indians of America.

CACOCHOLIE, kakokoli, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; χολή, bile], *sf. Med.* cacocholia : depraved state of the bile.

CACOCHONDRITE, kakokôndrit', *sm. Nat. Hist.* cacochondrite : a kind of venomous serpent.

CACOCHYLIE, kakokili, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; χυλός, chyle], *sf. Med.* cacocholy : depraved chylification.

CACOCHYME, kakokim', *adj.* 1. *Med.* cacochymic, cacochimical : suffering under a depraved state of the humours ; ill-conditioned, sickly ; 2. *Fig.* ill-conditioned, ill-humoured ; odd, eccentric, queer. **Mon âme est très mal à son aise dans mon corps —,** my soul is very ill at ease in my sickly body. *Volt. Lett. Cideville,* 10 *mai* 1764. **C'est un esprit —,** he has an ill-conditioned (*or* ill-balanced) mind. [*Subst.* :] **C'est un pauvre —,** he is a poor ill-conditioned creature.

CACOCHYMIE, kakokimi, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; χυμός, humour], *sf. Med.* cacochymia, cacochymy : a depraved state of the humours.

CACODYLE, V. *Kakodyle.*

CACOÈTHE, cakoet, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; ἦθος, nature], *sm. adj. Med.* cacoethes. **Ulcère —,** malignant ulcer.

CACOGRAPHIE, kakografi, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; γραφή, writing], *sf.* cacography : incorrect spelling.

CACOGRAPHIQUE, kakografik', *adj.* cacographic, cacographical.

CACOLET, kakolé, [provin.], *sm.* 1. pair of panniers *or* peds for beasts of burden ;

2. *Milit.* mule ambulance (for carrying two sick or wounded soldiers).

CACOLOGIE, kakolozhi, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* cacology : a vicious form of speech.

CACOLOGIQUE, kakolozhik', *adj.* cacological.

CACOPHONIE, kakofoni, [Gr. : κακός, bad ; φωνή, voice], *sf.* cacophony : *a*) *Rhet.* harsh or uncouth sound of words ; *b*) *Mus.* jarring or discordant combination of sounds ; *c*) *Med.* depraved state of the voice.

CACTACÉES, kaktasé, **CACTÉES,** kakté, *sf. Bot.* cactaceæ : a family of plants of which the *cactus opuntia* is the type.

CACTIER, kaktyé, **CACTUS,** kaktus, [Gr. : κάκτος], *sm. Bot.* cactus. — **cochenillière,** cochineal-tree, nopal. — **opuntia** (or **raquette**), Indian fig-tree.

CADASTRAL, E, kadastral, al', *adj.* cadastral : referring to the register of lands, to land estates for fiscal purposes.

CADASTRE, kadastr', [Low Lat. : capitastrum, register for a poll-tax ; Lat. : caput, head], *sm.* cadastre, cadastral survey : plans and registers of the area and valuation of all the land of a township, province, kingdom, etc.

CADASTRER, kadastré-r, *va.* to make the cadastre of : to survey and value.

CADAVÉREUX, EUSE, kadavérœ, œz', *adj.* cadaverous : corpse-like. **Un teint —,** a corpse-like paleness.

CADAVÉRIQUE, kadavérik', *adj.* cadaveric. **Autopsie —,** cadaveric autopsy, post mortem examination. **Rigidité —,** cadaveric rigidity, rigor mortis.

CADAVRE, kadavr', [Lat. : cadaver], *sm.* corpse : dead body ; (in a contemptuous sense) carcass. **C'est un — ambulant,** he is a walking corpse, he is like a walking ghost. **Sentir le —,** to have a presentiment of coming evil. **Il y a un — entre eux,** they have a skeleton in the cupboard. **Savoir où est le —,** to know the great secret of an affair.

CADE, kad', *sm. Bot.* Spanish juniper. juniperus oxycedrus. **Huile de —,** cade oil (extracted from *cade* by destructive distillation).

CADE, kad, [Lat. : cadus, cask], *sm.* barrel made use of by salters.

CADEAU, kadô, [provin. capdel ; O. Fr. : cadel from Lat. catellus, a little chain], *sm.* 1. *Callig.* ornamental flourish ; 2. flourished initial (in manuscripts) ; 3. pleasure party, treat, pic-nic. In those acceptations *Cadeau* is now seldom used.]

4. present : complimentary gift, compliment. **Les petits cadeaux entretiennent l'amitié,** small presents are the momentos of friendship. **Il me fit — d'un beau libre,** he made me a present of a beautiful book. **Un riche —,** a costly present. — **nuptial,** wedding present.

† **CADELER,** kad'lé-r, *va. Callig.* to flourish.

CADENAS, kad'na-z, [Lat. : catena, chain ; Provenç. : cadenat], *sm.* 1. padlock ; 2. clasp, snap : fastening of a bracelet, necklace, etc. ; 3. (formerly) gold or gilt case containing a knife, fork, and spoon. — **à secret,** puzzle-lock. — **automatique,** automatic padlock. — **à combinaison à lettres,** combination letter padlock. **Mettre un — aux lèvres de quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to shut up a person's mouth ; to gag a person.

CADENASSER, kadnasé-r, *va.* to padlock : to fasten with a padlock. **Une porte cadenassée,** a padlocked door.

CADENCE, kadàns', [Ital. : cadenza; Lat. : cadère, to fall], *sf.* cadence : *a*) fall of the voice according to the rhythm, in prose or verse ; *b*) rhythmical or measured succession of sounds of any kind ; *c*) close of a musical phrase ; *d*) embellishment, trill, quaver, preceding the close of a phrase in music ; *e*) measure of the steps in dancing or marching. — **harmonieuse,** harmonious cadence. **Des cadences nombreuses,** rhythmical cadences. **Battre la —,** to make a trill, shake *or* quaver (in vocal or instrumental music). **Danser en —,** to dance in cadence : to keep time in dancing. **Ajuster ses pas à la — de l'air,** to adjust one's steps to the cadence of the music. **De lourds marteaux qui tombent en —,** heavy hammers striking in regular succession. **Des rameurs qui frappent les flots en —,** rowers who strike the waves in cadence, in regular succession. **La — du pas,** the regularity of the step (in marching).

CADENCER, kadànsé-r, *va.* to cadence : *a*) to regulate by rythmical measure ; *b*) *Mus.* to quaver, shake or trill a note near the close of a phrase. **Un air bien cadencé,** a well cadenced air. **Une prose nombreuse et cadencée,** rhythmical and cadenced prose.

CADÈNE, kadèn', [Lat. : catena. chain], *sf.* chain to which convicts were fettered.

CADENETTE kad'nèt, *sf.* 1. long drooping curl ; 2. long plait of hair (formerly worn by soldiers).

CADET, ETTE, kadè-t, èt', [Low Lat. : capitettum, small head ; provin. : capdet], *adj.* 1. younger : said of a son or daughter born after another (when there are only two) ; 2. youngest (when more than two of either) ; 3. (in a more restricted sense) second (son or daughter), eldest but one ; 4. junior (in a general sense). **Frère —,** a younger brother, the youngest brother. **Sœur cadette,** the younger (*or* youngest) sister. **La branche cadette d'une maison,** the younger branch of a house (*or* family). **La branche cadette des Bourbons,** the younger branch of the Bourbon family.

CADET, *sm.* 1. younger brother, younger son (if there be two only) ; 2. (with the definite article) youngest brother or son (the last born if there be three or more) ; 3. junior : younger man ; 4. *Milit.* cadet. **Il était —, il fut destiné à l'Église,** he was a younger son and was intended for the church. **Je suis son —, mais dans l'armée il est mon —,** I am younger than he, but in the army he is my junior. **C'est le — de mes soucis,** *Fig.* that is the least of my cares. **C'est un — de haut appétit,** he is an extravagant young fellow.

CADETTE, *sf.* 1. younger (*or* youngest) daughter or sister ; 2. hewn paving-stone ; 3. the shorter of the two long cues used at billiards.

CADETTER, kadèté-r, *va.* to pave with hewn stones.

CADI, kadi [Ar. : qādhi], *sm.* cadi : Mussulman judge.

CADIL, kadil, *sm.* cadil : a name formerly given to the litre measure.

CADIS, kadi, *sm.* cadis : a kind of serge.

CADIX, kadis, *pn. Geog.* Cadiz.

CADMÉEN, ENNE, kadméan, èn', [from Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, 1566 years B. C. who introduced the original Greek alphabet], *adj.* Cadmean.

CADMIE, kadmi, [Gr. : καδμεία], *sf. Chem.* cadmia. — **naturelle** (or **fossile**), fossile cadmia — **artifielle** (or **des fourneaux**), sublimated oxide of zinc.

CADMIUM, kadmiom [cadmie], *sm. Chem.* cadmium.

CADOGAN, kadogàn, *sm.* V. *Catogan.*

CADOLE, kadol', [Provenç. : cadaulo], *sf.* latch (of a door).

CADOREUX, kadorœ, Provin.], *sm. Ornith.* goldfinch.

CADRAN, kadràn, [Lat. : quadrans, antis : quadrāre, to be square], *sm.* 1. dial : *a*) properly, a sun-dial, or plane on which hour lines are traced ; *b*) dial-plate, face (of a clock or watch). **Un — solaire,** a sun-dial. — **horizontal, vertical, incliné,** hortizontal vertical, inclined dial. — **méridional,** south dial. — **d'une horloge, d'une montre,** dial-plate, dial, face of a clock or watch. **Faire le tour du —,** to go all round the clock ; *Fig.* to make a complete circuit, to go the whole round (of opinions, etc.). **Je me suis couché à huit heures, et j'ai fait le tour du —,** I went to bed at eight and slept all round the clock (*or* till eight in the morning).

2. vice (used by lapidaries) ; 3. *Agr.* V. *Cadranure.*

CADRANÉ, E, kadrané *adj. Agr.* bark-cracked : said of trees attacked by a disease which causes the bark to crack in diverging lines.

CADRANNERIE, kadran'ri, *sf. Naut.* 1. compass-loft : workshop where marine compasses, barometers, etc. are made ; 2. the art of making compasses, etc.

† **CADRANURE,** kadran'yure, (cadran), *sf. Agr* disease in trees, which shows itself by cracks in the wood.

CADRAT, kadra, *sm. Typog.* quadrat.

CADRATIN, kadratan, *sm. Typog.* M-quadrat. **Demi- —,** N-quadrat.

CADRATURE, kadratur', *sf. Horolog.* dial-train : hour, minute, and second wheels of a watch or clock placed next the dialplate.

CADRE, kadr', [Lat. : quadrum, square], *sm.* 1. frame (of a picture, looking-glass, etc.). **Un beau —,** a beautiful frame. **Un — doré,** a gilt frame. — **oval ou rond,** round or oval frame. [*Fig.*] **La mer d'un côté, les forêts de l'autre formaient le — de ce grand tableau [le champ de bataille],** the sea on one side, the forests on the other, formed the frame of this grand picture [the battle-field]. *Chateaub. Martyrs.*

2. *Arch.* frame : ornamental border inclosing a space ; 3. *Build.* frame-work : a combination of timber, etc. ; 4. deckle : frame used in making paper.

5. *Fig.* outline : plan, arrangement of a work ; 6. compass ; limits. **C'est un — heureux, mais il n'est pas bien rempli,** the outline is happily conceived, but it is not well filled in (*or* up). **On fait entrer bien des choses dans un tel —,** many things may be comprised in such an outline. **Renfermer dans un — étroit,** to inclose within narrow limits, to reduce to a narrow compass.

7. *Milit.* skeleton, staff (of a regiment, etc.) : complement of officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) ; list of officers (of a company, regiment, etc.). **Conserver les cadres forts et bien organisés,** to keep the staffs of officers complete and well organized. **Figurer sur les cadres d'une compagnie,** to be on the muster-roll of a company. — **de réserve,** list, body of reserve officers.

8. *Naut.* cot : sleeping-place ; 9. sick list. **La moitié de l'équipage était sur les cadres,** half the crew was on the sick-list.

CADRER, kadré-r, *vn.* (*avec, a,* with) to square, to tally, to agree : to be in keeping or in harmony, to harmonize, to suit, to fit, to fall in with. **Toutes choses cadrent au juste à vos desseins,** every thing squares (*or* tallies) exactly with your designs. **Votre comparaison ne cadre pas,** your comparison does not suit. **Les explications ne cadrent pas avec le texte,** the explanations are not in harmony (*or* do not agree) with the text.

CADUC, kaduk, *m.*, **CADUQUE**, kaduk', [Lat. : caducus; cadĕre, to fall], *adj.* 1. decaying, falling, crazy, crumbling, tumble-down (as a house, etc.); 2. decrepit, frail, declining, worn-out (as persons, animals, health, etc.) **Maison vieille et caduque**, an old tumble-down house. **Santé caduque**, declining health. **Age caduc**, declining age. **Mal caduc**, falling sickness, epilepsy.

3. *Law-t.* lapsed : null, void. **Legs —**, lapsed legacy. **Donation caduque**, void donation. **Voix caduque**, a vote that does no-count.

4. *Bot.* caducous : falling *or* dropping off early. **Corolle, feuille caduque**, caducous corolla, caducous leaf.

5. *Anat.* deciduous. **Membrane caduque**, deciduous membrane (of the uterus), membrana decidua.

CADUCÉE, kadusé, [Lat. : caduceum], *sm.* caduceus : *a*) the attribute of Mercury ; *b*) a rod carried by the king at arms and heralds in state ceremonies.

CADUCITÉ, kadusité, [caduc], *sf.* 1. caducity : *a*) tendency to fall, frailness, perishableness, craziness (of a building, etc.) ; *b*) decay, decline (caused by age) ; senility. **— d'une maison**, the crazy state of a house. **Le vice le plus inséparable des choses humaines, c'est leur propre —**, the defect most inseparable from human things is their intrinsic perishableness. *Boss. His.* II. 5. **Dans la vie de l'homme la — précède la décrépitude**, in the life of man caducity precedes decrepitude. **La — commence à soixante-dix ans**, senility begins at three score and ten.

2. *Law-t.* lapse, lapsing (of a legacy) ; nullity (of a donation, vote, etc.).

3. *Bot.* falling-off, deciduousness (of leaves, etc.).

CÆCAL, E, sekal, al', *adj. Anat.* cœcal.

CÆCUM, sékom, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* cœcum : the first of the large intestines.

CÆSIUM, séziom, [Lat. : cœsius, blue], *sm. Chem* cæsium : an alkaline metal.

CAFARD, kafar, *sm. Entom.* cockroach blackbeetle : the common name for blatte *f.*

CAFARD, E, kafar, ard', [orig. unknown ; *caphardum*, Low Lat for a sort of disguise has been suggested], *smf.* hypocrite, sneak : canter, canting bigot. **Faire le —**, to play the hypocrite.

CAFARD, E, *adj.* hypocritical, sneaking, canting.

CAFARDER, kafardé-r, *vn.* to sneak, to play the hypocrite, to spy, to tell tales.

CAFARDERIE, kafard'ri, *sf.* canting, cant, hypocrisy.

CAFARDISE, kafardiz', **CAFARDAGE**, kafardazh, *sf.* cant, act of hypocrisy, piece of cant (*or* hypocrisy).

CAFÉ, kafé, [Turk. : qahweh ; Ar. : quahwah.], *sm.* 1. coffee : *a*) the fruit of the coffee-tree, coffee-beans (commonly, but incorrectly, called *berries*) ; *b*) a beverage made by infusing roasted coffee beans ; *c*) any infusion used as a substitute for coffee. **— de Bourbon** (or **— Bourbon**), Bourbon coffee. **— de Moka** (or **— Moka**), Mocha coffee, Mocha. **— en poudre**, ground coffee. **— en grains**, unground, whole coffee. **Il prenait du — pour s'empêcher de dormir**, he used to take coffee to keep himself from sleeping (*or* to keep himself awake). **Tasse à —**, coffee-cup. **Tasse de —**, a cup of coffee. **Une demi-tasse de —**, a small cup of black coffee. **— au lait**, coffee and milk. **Couleur de —** (or **couleur —**), coffee colour. **Couleur de — au lait** (or **couleur — au lait**), cream-colour. **— de chicorée**, chicory coffee.

2. coffee-time ; 3. coffee-house ; 4. (of hotels) coffee-room. **Il tient un —** he keeps a coffee-house. **— concert, — chantant**, music-hall. **Garçon de —**, waiter.

CAFÉIER, kaféyé, **CAFIER**, kafié, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* coffee-tree ; 2. coffee-planter, coffee-grower.

CAFÉIÈRE, kaféyêr', *sf.* coffee-plantation.

CAFÉINE, kaféin', *sf. Chem.* caffeine, theine : a crystalizable principle found in coffee and tea.

CAFÉIQUE, kaféik', **CAFIQUE**, kafik', *adj.* caffeic : said of an acid extracted from coffee.

CAFETAN, kaf'tân, [Turk. : qaftān], *sm.* caftan : pelisse of honour in Turkey and Persia.

CAFÉTERIE, kafét'ri, *sf.* coffee-plantation.

CAFETIER, kaf'tyé, *sm.* coffee-house-keeper.

CAFETIÈRE, kaf'tyèr', *sf.* coffee-pot.

CAFIER, kafyé, *sm. Bot.* coffee-tree.

CAFRE, kafr', *adj.* and *smf.* Caffre, Kaffir, *or* Kafir : *a*) of or belonging to Caffraria ; *b*) a native of Caffraria.

CAFRERIE, kafrœri, *sf. Geog.* Caffraria, Kaffraria.

CAFTAN, kaftân, *sm.* V. *Cafetan.*

CAGE, kazh', [Lat. : cavea, cavia, a hollow place), *sf.* 1. cage : *a*) an enclosure of wire, twigs, etc. for birds ; *b*) den, for wild beasts ; *c*) coop, for poultry ; *d*) *Colloq.* prison for offenders ; *e*) timber frame on which church bells are hung. **On mettra les oiseaux en —**, the birds will be caged. **Don Quichote fit ouvrir la — des lions**, Don Quichote opened the lions' cage (*or* den). **Le duc de Nemours fut enfermé dans une — de fer à la Bastille**, the duke of Nemours was shut up in an iron-cage at the Bastille. **Il est en —**, he is in durance vile, he is under lock and key. **— à poulets**, hen-coop. **La — d'un clocher**, the cage (*or* frame-work) of a belfry. **Mettre un homme en —**, to put a man in prison, to cage a man. *Prov.* : **La belle cage ne nourrit pas l'oiseau**, fair words butter no parsnips. **Il vaut mieux être oiseau de campagne qu'oiseau de cage**, liberty is better then splendid servitude. **Ce n'est pas quand les oiseaux sont envolés qu'il faut fermer la cage**, it is too late to shut the stable door when the horse is gone.

2. frame, frame-work (of a clock, watch, etc.) ; 3. *Technol.* case, casing ; 4. *Arch.* carcass, shell : the outer walls and roof of a house ; 5. glass-shade (of a chimney clock, etc.) ; 6. coffer, trunk (for live fish) ; 7. leap : a wicker apparatus for catching fish ; 8. grating (placed near the sluice of a fish-pond.) **La — d'un moulin à vent**, the carcass (*or* frame-work) of a windmill. **— d'escalier**, staircase : the space containing the stairs.

CAGÉE, kazhé, *sf.* cageful (of birds).

CAGEROTTE, kaz'hrot' [cage] *sf.* wicker strainer (for cheese).

CAGETTE kazhèt' *sf.* 1. small cage ; 2. bird-trap.

CAGIER, ÈRE, kazhyé zhyèr', *smf.* cage-maker, cage-seller.

CAGNARD, E, canyar, ard', [O. Fr. : caignard ; V. *Cagne*], *adj.* 1. lazy, slothful ; 2. skulking, cowardly. **Un homme —**, a lazy dog (*or* fellow), a lazy-bones.

CAGNARD, E, *smf.* lazy fellow *m.* ; lazy jade *f.*

CAGNARD, *sm. Naut.* weather-cloth.

CAGNARDER, kanyardé-r, *vn.* to laze, to lead a lazy life.

CAGNARDISE, kanyardiz', *sf.* laziness, slothfulness.

CAGNE, kany', [Ital. : cagna, bitch], *sf.* 1. bitch : female of the dog ; 2. slut, wench, loose woman.

CAGNEUX, EUSE, kanyœ, œz', *adj.* 1. knock-kneed, crook-kneed, in-kneed ; 2. crooked : said of the legs only ; 3. *Subst.* a knock-kneed person.

CAGNOT, kanyo, [provin.], *sm. Ichth.* tope, miller's dog, penny dog.

CAGNOTTE, kanyot', [orig. unknown], *sf.* (with gamesters) the portion of the stakes set apart for the keeper of a private gaming-house.

CAGOLER, kagōlé-r, [provin.], *va. Naut.* to let go with the stream (a boat).

CAGOT, OTE, kago, kagot', [provin.], *smf.* canting bigot.

CAGOT, OTE, *adj.* 1. bigoted, canting ; 2. Cagot : said of a tribe of outcasts resembling gipsies, inhabiting the Pyrenees, many of whom are afflicted with cretinism.

CAGOTERIE, kagot'ri, *sf.* 1. bigotry ; 2 piece (*or* act) of bigotry.

CAGOTISME, kagotism', *sm.* bigotry, pharisaism.

CAGOU, kagou (from Low Breton, a leper), *sm.* ; *adj.* 1. leper, leprous ; 2 *Slang.* expert thief, trainer of young thieves.

CAGOULE, kagoul', [Lat. : cuculla], *sf.* 1. cloak worn by monks ; 2. *Milit.* gas mask.

CAGUE, kag', [Dutch : kaag], *sf. Naut.* small sloop (used by the Dutch).

CAHIER, kayé, [of doubtful origin ; perhaps Lat. quaternum, a union of four sheets], *sm.* 1. paper book : a few sheets or leaves of blank or written paper stitched in a wrapper ; 2. quarter quire (six sheets of writing paper) **— de papier**, blank paper book. **— d'écriture**, writing-book, copy-book. **— d'arithmétique**, summing book, ciphering-book. **— de papier réglé**, ruled paper book **— d'exemples**, book (*or* sheet) of writing models. **— de philosophie, de théologie**, written lectures of philosophy, of theology. **— de musique**, manuscript music-book.

2. cahier : *a*) memorial, bill or statement addressed to a sovereign by a public body ; *b*) statement of conditions of a contract, etc. ; *c*) instructions given to representatives. **— des doléances**, bill, memorial *or* statement of grievances. **Les cahiers de l'assemblée du clergé**, the cahiers of the assembly of the clergy. **— des charges**, specifications : conditions of a contract for supplies, work, etc. **— de frais**, bill (*or* statement) of costs.

CAHIN-CAHA, kaan-kaa, [seems to be from Lat. *qua-hinc, qua hac*], *adv.* somehow, so so : not over well, poorly, lamely, indifferently. **L'affaire va —**, the affair gets on lamely. **Il se porte —**, he is so so ; he is poorly. **Il a fait son devoir, mais —**, he has done his task, but not over well.

CAHOT, kao, [orig. unknown, presumably, an onomat.], *sm.* jerk, jolt, jolting : unequal motion of a carriage on a rough road ; *Fig.* difficulty, obstacle. **Un grand —**, a great jolt. **Je n'aime pas le — d'une voiture**, I do not like the jolting in a carriage. **Un chemin plein de cahots**, a road full of jolts ; a jolting road. **C'est une affaire difficile et qui aura bien des cahots**, it is difficult business and will be attended with many ups and downs.

CAHOTAGE, kaotazh', *sm.* jolting : succession of jolts. **Le — de cette voiture m'a brisé**, the jolting of that carriage has shaken me to pieces.

CAHOTANT, E, kaotân-t, ânt, *adj.* jolting. **Voiture cahotante**, jolting carriage. **Chemin —**, jolting road.

CAHOTEMENT, kaot'mân, *sm.* jolting.

CAHOTER, kaoté-r, *va.* 1. to jolt; 2. *Fig.* to toss, beat *or* buffet about. **Cette voiture nous a bien cahotés**, that carriage has jolted us finely. **Il fut longtemps cahoté par la fortune**, he was long tossed (*or* buffeted) about by fortune.

CAHOTER, *vn.* to jolt. **Une voiture mal suspendue cahote toujours**, a carriage badly suspended always jolts.

CAHOTEUX, kaotœ, *adj.* jolting, shaking; uneven, rough (of a road).

CAHUTE, kaüt-, [Dutch : koje, kajuit; Ger. : Kajüte], *sf.* cabin : *a*) hut, hovel, shed; *b*) *Naut.* small room.

CAICHE, kèsh', *sf. Naut.* ketch : a small two-masted vessel.

CAÏD, kaid, [Ar. qāid], *sm.* Arab judge or magistrate.

CAÏEU, kayœ, [orig. unknown], *sm. Bot.* 1. offset-bulb (of a tulip); 2. clove (of garlic); 3. corm (of saffron).

CAIGNEZ, kaigné, [Louis-Charles], dramatist (1762-1842).

CAILHAVA, kailava, [Jean-François], dramatic author (1730-1818).

CAILLAGE, kayazh (cailler), *sm.* curdling (as of milk).

CAILLE, kay', [Low Lat. : quaquila; Low Ger. : Quackel], *sf. Ornith.* quail. **Être chaud comme une —**, to be ardent, eager, zealous, [*Fig.* :] **Caille coiffée**, kept mistress, lady of easy virtue.

CAILLÉ, E, kayé, *adj.* 1. curdled : turned to curds, as milk; 2. curdled, clotted (as blood). **Lait —**, curds. **Sang —**, clotted blood.

CAILLÉ, *sm.* 1. curd, : milk turned by rennet, acids, etc. (chiefly used in the pl.), curds; 2. (milk coagulated by heat) clotted (*or* clouted) cream.

CAILLEBOT, kaybot, *sm. Bot.* guelder-rose,

CAILLEBOTIS, kay'boti, *sm. Naut.* gratings (of the hatches).

CAILLEBOTTE, kay'bot', [cailler], *sf.* 1. curds; 2. clotted (*or* clouted) cream.

CAILLEBOTTER, kay'boté-r, *va.* 1. to curdle; 2. to clot, to clout.

CAILLEBOTTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to curdle; 2. to clot, to clout.

CAILLE-LAIT, kay-lè, *sm. Bot.* cheese-rennet, yellow bedstraw : *Gallium verum*. **— grateron**, cleavers, goose-grass : *Gallium aparine*.

CAILLEMENT, kay'mân-t, *sm.* 1. curdling; 2. clotting.

CAILLER, kayé-r, [Lat. : coagulāre], *va.* 1. to curdle; 2. to clot. **La présure caille le lait**, rennet curdles milk.

CAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to curdle; 2. to clot. **Le lait se caille**, milk curdles, turns to curds. **Le sang se caille**, blood curdles *or* clots. [With ellipsis of the pronoun :] **Cela fait — le lait**, that curdles (*or* turns) milk.

CAILLER, kayé'r, [caille, quail], *sm.* 1. quail-net; 2. quail-call.

CAILLETAGE, kay'tazh', [caille, quail], *sm.* twaddle; tattle, gossip, tittle-tattle, cackle, cackling : frivolous talk.

CAILLETEAU, kay'tô, [dimin. of caille, quail], *sm. Ornith.* young quail.

CAILLETER, kay-té-r, [caille, quail], *vn,* to twaddle : to cackle, to gossip, to prate.

CAILLETTE, kayèt', [cailler], *sf.* rennet . the inner lining of the fourth or true stomach of the sucking calf, used for curdling milk.

CAILLETTE, kayèt, [caille, quail], *sf.* gossip, twaddler, cackle, cackler : a person fond of tittle-tattle. **C'est une —**, she is a gossip. **Cet homme est une franche —**, that man is an arrant gossip, is a mere cackler.

CAILLIAUD, kayliô [Frédéric], traveller and naturalist (1787-1869).

CAILLOT, kayo, [cailler, to curdle], *sm.* 1. clot (as of milk, blood, or any coagulable substance); 2. *Med.* coagulum.

CAILLOTIS, kayoti, *sm. Technol.* kelp : a crude alkaline substance obtained from the combustion of sea-weeds.

CAILLOT-ROSAT, kayo-roza, *sm. Gard.* a kind of hard pear with a rose flavour. *Pl. Caillots-rosats.*

CAILLOU, kayou, [Lat. : calculus], *sm.* 1. flint, flintstone; 2. (when rounded by the action of running water) pebble; 3. *Geol.* boulder. **— d'Égypte**, Egyptian jasper. **Un cœur de —**, a stoney heart. **Il a le cœur dur comme un —**, his heart is as hard as a flint.

CUILLOUTAGE, kayoutazh, *sm.* 1. *Mason.* pebble-work; 2. *Pott.* flint-ware : the finest earthen-ware; 3. *Road-mak.* the stoning, the flinting of a road.

CAILLOUTÉE, kayouté, *sf.* 1. ornamental pebble-work (*or* rock-work); 2. flint pottery.

CAILLOUTER, kayouté-r, *va. Road-mak.* to cover with flints.

CAILLOUTEUR, kayoutœr, *sm.* 1. road-man : one who makes or repairs roads; 2. gunflint-cutter.

CAILLOUTEUX, EUSE, kayoutœ-z, œz', *adj.* pebbly, flinty : abounding in pebbles or flints. **Sol —**, a flinty soil.

CAILLOUTIS, kayouti, *sm.* road metal : flints or stones broken small. **En —**, metalled, macadamized (as a road).

CAÏMACAN, kaïmakân, [Ar.], *sm.* caïmacan : in Turkey, lieutenant of the grand vizir.

CAÏMAN, kaïmân, Span.], *sm. Nat. Hist.* cayman : a sub-genus of the alligator or merican crocodile **— à lunettes**, the eye-browed cayman, alligator palpebrosus.

CAIMANDER, kémandé-r, etc. V. *Quémander*, etc.

CAÏN, kain, *sm. pn.* Cain.

CAÏQUE, kaïk', [Ital. : caicco], *sm. Naut.* caïc *or* caïque : *a*) formerly, skiff *or* launch of a galley; *b*) small boat used in the Levant.

CAIRE, kèr', [Malay : kāyar, cord], *sm.* coir : the fibrous husk of the cocoa-nut, used for ropes, etc.

CAIRE (LE), lœ kèr', *sm. Geog.* Cairo. **Le Caire est la capitale de l'Égypte**, Cairo is the capital of Egypt. **Il s'établit au Caire, dans les environs du Caire**, he settled at Cairo, in the environs of Cairo.

CAISSE, kes', [Lat. : capsa; capĕre, to take], *sf.* 1. packing-case : a rough box or case in which goods are packed for carriage; 2. chest (of tea, sugar, soap, etc.); 3. case (of wine, etc. in bottles); 4. box, tub (for plants). **Charger les caisses sur un camion**, to load packing cases on a truck (or lorry). **Emballer des objets dans une —**, to pack up objects in a case. **Il y a un bois entier d'orangers dans de grandes caisses**, there is quite a forest of orange-trees in large boxes (if rectangular), in large tubs (if round or oval). **J'ai acheté une — de pruneaux**, I bought a case (or a box) of prunes. **— d'emballage**, packing-case. **— à amputation, à trépan**, case of amputating instruments, of trepanning instruments. **— à médicaments**, medicine chest. **— à claire-voie**, crate (for glass, earthenware, etc.).

5. any receptacle for money or valuables; cash-box (when portable); till, money-drawer (in a shop-counter); coffer, strong-box, iron-chest, safe (of a banker, merchant, etc.); 6. any office or place where money is paid or deposited : bank, counting-house, pay-office, cashier's office, cash-office, 7. cash in hand; 8. fund (for any special purpose). **Avoir de l'argent en —**, to have cash in hand. **Tirer de l'argent de sa —**, to take money out of one's cash-box. **La — de la banque fut forcée par des voleurs**, the bank safe was broken open by thieves. **— contre le vol et l'incendie**, burglar-and fire-proof safe. **Les caisses de l'État**, the coffers of the state. **Allez à la — et vous serez payé**, go to the cashier (*or* the cashier's office), and you will be paid. **La — est fermée**, the cash-office is closed. **Livre de —**, cash-book. **Tenir la —**, to be cashier, to keep the cash. **— d'amortissement**, sinking-fund. **— de secours mutuels**, sick fund. **— militaire**, military chest. **— des pensions**, pension-fund. **— d'épargne**, savings-bank. **— de dépôts et de consignations**, a government office (in France) where trust-moneys or funds under litigation may be deposited for safe keeping.

9. the body of a drum; the drum itself. **Battre la —**, to beat the drum. **Grosse —**, big drum. **— du tambour**, *Anat.* the drum of the ear : the cavity of the tympanum. **Battre la grosse —**, *Fig.* to make a noise, to advertise showily.

10. body (of a coach, etc.); 11. *Naut.* tank (for water); 12. shell (of a block); 13. *Civ. Eng.* caisson : a kind of small coffer-dam.

CAISSETIN, kes'tan, *sm.* small box.

CAISSIER, kesyé, *sm.* cashier (in a bank or counting-house).

CAISSIÈRE, késyêr', *sf.* cashier : a woman who acts as cashier, or money-taker in a shop.

CAISSON, kèsôn, *sm.* 1. caisson : *a*) *Milit.* military waggon, ammunition waggon, *b*) *Civ. Eng.* small coffer-dam. *c*) *Arch.* sunk panel (of a ceiling); *d*) *Naut.* cradle (for lifting a vessel out of the water for repairs); 2. *Naut.* locker; 3. boot, seat, box (of a carriage). **Les — des vivres**, the provision waggons.

4. *Slang.* head. **Se faire sauter le —**, to blow one's brains out.

CAJEPUT, kazh'put, [Malay], *sm. Bot.* cajeput *or* cajuput : *a*) tree of the order Myrtaceæ; *b*) a volatile oil extracted from its leaves.

CAJOLABLE, kazholabl', *adj.* cajolable : liable to be cajoled.

CAJOLER, kazholé-r, [O. Fr. : cageoler, to sing like a bird in a cage], *va.* to cajole : to wheedle, to coax, to fawn upon, to delude by flattery.

CAJOLER, *vn.* 1. *Naut.* to make short tacks in beating up against the wind; 2. to drive with the tide; 3. to chatter like the jay, to jabber.

CAJOLERIE, kazhol'ri, *sf.* cajolery : wheedling, coaxing, fawning.

CAJOLEUR, EUSE, kazholœr, œz, *sm. f.* cajoler, flatterer, wheedler, fawner.

CAJUTE, hazhut', [V. Cahute], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* cabin; 2. bureau bedstead.

CAL, kal, [Lat. : callus, hard skin], *sm.* 1. callosity : horny skin, indurated skin; 2. callus : *a*) *Surg.* new bony matter uniting a fractured bone; *b*) *Bot.* hard protuberance on a plant.

CALADE, kalad', [Ital. : calata], *sf. Man.* calade : slope, descent or declivity on a manege ground.

CALAGE, kalazh', *sm. Naut.* 1. striking, lowering (of a mast); 2. draught. V. *Calaison.*

CALAISON, kalèzôn, caler], *sm. Naut.* ship's gauge, draught of water : the depth that a vessel sinks into the water.

CALAMBAC, kalânbak, **CALAMBAR**, kalânbar, **CALAMBOUC**, kalânbouk, **CALAM-**

BAUR, kalàmbour, [Malay. : kalambak], *sm. Bot.* aloes-wood : called also *agila-wood, eagle-wood* and *agallochum*.

CALAMENDRIER, kalamàndrié, *sm. Bot.* common (*or* wall) germander, teucrium chamædrys.

CALAMENT, kalamàn't, [Gr. : καλαμίνθη], *sm. Bot.* calamint, melissa calamintha.

CALAME, kalam, [Lat. : calamus], *sf.* calamus : the reed with which the ancients used to write.

CALAMINAIRE, kalaminèr', *adj.* **Pierre —**, *Mineral.* calamine, lapis calaminaris.

CALAMINE, kalamin', *sf. Mineral.* calamine : native carbonate of zinc.

CALAMISTRER, kalamistré-r, [Gr. : καλαμίς, curling-iron], *va.* to curl (the hair). **Cheveux calamistrés**, curled hair, curly hair.

CALAMITE, calamit', [Lat. : calamus, reed], *sf.* calamite : *a*) *Mineral.* a fossil plant ; *b*) storax calamita, a gum-resin ; *c*) the load-stone.

CALAMITÉ, kalamité, [Lat. : calamitas], *sf.* calamity : disaster. distress, misfortune. **— publique**, public calamity. **La mort de ce jeune homme est une — pour sa famille**, the death of that young man is a calamity for his family.

CALAMITEUSEMENT, kalamitœz'-mânt, *adv.* calamitously.

CALAMITEUX, EUSE, kalamitœ-z, œz', *adj.* calamitous. **Des temps —**, calamitous times.

CALANDRAGE, kalândrazh', *sm.* **1.** calendering (hot-pressing of new tissues); **2.** mangling (of household linen, etc.).

CALANDRE, kalândr', [Low Lat. : calendra; Gr. : κύλινδρος, cylinder], *sf.* calender : a press for smoothing cloth, etc.; mangle for smoothing household linen.

CALANDRE, kalândr', [Low Lat. : caliendrum, bonnet ; Provenç. : calandra], *sf.* **1.** calandra : *a*) *Ornith.* bunting; *b*) *Entom.* corn-weevil.

CALANDRELLE, kalândrèl', *sf. Ornith.* shore-lark.

CALANDRER, kalândré-r, *va.* **1.** to calender (linen or cotton goods) ; **2.** to mangle (household linen).

CALANDREUR, kalândrœr, *sm.* calenderer : hot-presser.

CALANQUE, kalanke, **CALANGUE**, kalângue, *sf.* small creek or cove in the Mediterraneum.

CALAO, kalao, *sm. Ornith.* hornbill.

CALCAIRE, kalkèr', [Lat.: calcarius], *adj.* calcareous : containing lime, resembling lime. **Terrain —**, calcareous soil. **Pierre —**, lime-stone. **Spath —**, calcareous spar *or* calc-spar. **Tufa —**, calcareous tufa, calc-tufa, tufaceous lime-stone.

CALCAIRE, *sm.* lime-stone. **— hydraulique**, hydraulic lime-stone. **— primitif**, primitive lime-stone. **—ancien ou de transition**, transition lime-stone. **— coquillier**, shelly lime-stone.

CALCANÉEN, ENNE, kalkanéan, èn', *adj. Anat.* calcaneal.

CALCANÉUM, kalkanéom, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* calcaneum ; heel-bone, os calcis.

CALCARÉUX, EUSE, kalkaréœ, œz', [calcaire], *adj. Min.* calcareous.

CALCÉDOINE, kalsédwân', [Gr. : Καλχηδών], *sf. Min.* chalcedony.

CALCÉDONIEUX, EUSE, kalsédoniœ, œz', *adj. Min.* chalcedonic.

CALCEIFORME, kalséifòrm', [Lat. : calceus, shoe ; forme], *adj. Bot.* calceiform : slipper-shaped.

CALCÉOLAIRE, kalséolèr', [Lat. : calceolus, little shoe], *sf. Bot.* calceolaria, slipperwort.

CALCIFÈRE, kalsifèr', [Lat. : calx, lime ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* calciferous.

CALCIFICATION, kalsifikâsyôn, [Lat. : calx, lime], *sf. Pathol.* calcification, cretefaction.

CALCILITHE, kalsilit', [Lat. : calx, cis, chalk ; Gr. : λίθος, stone], *sf. Min.* compact lime-stone.

CALCIN, kalsân, *sm.* calcined glass ; bits of glass roughly broken up.

CALCINABLE, kalsinabl', *adj.* calcinable.

CALCINATION, kalsinâsyôn, *sf.* calcination, calcining : *a*) formerly, burning of lime ; *b*) in modern use, roasting of ores. **Four de —**, calciner, calcinatory, calcining furnace.

CALCINE, kalsin', *sf.* metalic oxide for enameing.

CALCINER kalsiné-r, [Lat. : calx, calcis, chalk], *va* to calcine : *a*) to burn (as lime) ; *b*) to roast (as ores). **Rocs calcinés sous un soleil ardent**, rocks calcined by a blazing sun. **Un rôti calciné**, roast meat burnt to a cinder. **Mon sang est calciné**, my blood is burnt up with fever.

CALCINER (SE), *v. refl.* to calcine : to become calcined.

CALCIUM, kalsiom, [Lat. : calx, calcis, chalk], *sm. Chem.* calcium : the metallic base of lime.

CALCIVORE, kalsivor, [Lat. : calx, calcis, chalk] ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* calcivorous : said of lichens which eat into their limestone matrix.

CALCUL, kalkul, [Lat. : calculus, pebble], *sm.* **1.** calculus : *a*) among the ancients, a stone or pebble used in counting ; *b*) *Med.* a stony concretion formed in the bladder, gall-ducts, or any part of the body , *c*) *Math.* mode of computation. **— biliaire**; biliary calculus, gall-stone. **Calculs urinaires**, urinary calculuses (*or* calculi). **Avoir le —**, to have the stone. *V. Pierre.*

2. calculation, reckoning : *a*) the act, art *or* result of calculating ; *b*) *Fig.* mental estimation of facts, measures, designs. **— exact**, accurate calculation. **— faux**, erroneous calculation, false reckoning. **— intégral**, integral calculus. **— différentiel**, differential calculus. **— infinitésimal**, infinitesimal calculus. **Sauf erreur de —**, errors excepted. **Au delà de tout —**, beyond all calculation. **De — fait il aura perdu dix mille francs**, taking everything into account (*or* counting everything) he will have lost ten thousand francs. **Il avait fait d'avance son —**, he had made his calculations (*or* laid his plans) beforehand. **Se tromper dans son —**, to be out in one's reckoning, to be mistaken. **Cet homme est tout —**, that man is guided by nothing but his own interest.

3. arithmetic : summing, ciphering, casting of accounts. **Dans cette école on apprend le français, l'histoire et le —**, in that school they learn French, history and arithmetic.

CALCULABLE, kalkulabl', *adj.* calculable.

CALCULANT, E, kalkulân-t, ânt', *adj.* calculating.

CALCULATEUR, kalkulatœr, *sm.* calculator, reckoner, computer. **Un bon —**, a good calculator (reckoner, computer, arithmetician.) **Un prompt —**, a quick reckoner.

CALCULATEUR, *adj. m.* calculative, calculating. **Esprit —**, calculating mind, schemer.

CALCULATOIRE, kalkulatwar, *adj.* calculatory, calculating. **Opérations calculatoires**, calculatory operations. **Machine —**, calculating machine.

CALCULER, kalkulé-r, *va.* to calculate : *a*) to compute, to suppute, to reckon ; *b*) to meditate, to weigh, to estimate (probabilities, facts, consequences, circumstances) ; *c*) to combine, to forecast, to adapt. **— les distances des astres**, to calculate (*or* compute) the distances of the heavenly bodies. **— une éclipse**, to calculate an eclipse. **Il calcula combien son argent lui rapporterait**, he reckoned how much his money would bring him in. **— les événements**, to calculate (*or* forecast) events. **Les plans les mieux calculés**, the best laid plans. **Les éclipses calculées longtemps d'avance**, eclipses calculated long beforehand. **Calculé pour frapper les imaginations**, calculated (*or* adapted) to strike the imagination. **Tout bien calculé**, taking everything into account. **Avec une méchanceté calculée**, with malice aforethought, with premeditated malice.

CALCULER, *vn.* **1.** to calculate : *a*) to reckon, to suppute ; *b*) to plan, adjust, combine *or* forecast ; **2.** (with *sur*) to count on, to reckon on. **— bien**, to calculate well (*or* correctly) ; to lay one's plans well. **— mal**, to make a wrong calculation, to calculate ill, to be out in one's reckoning. **— odieusement sur la mort d'un frère**, to odiously reckon on a brother's death. **Il avait dépensé sans —**, he had been spending without reckoning.

CALCULER (SE), *v. refl.* to be calculated : *a*) to be reckoned *or* counted; to be ascertained or determined ; *c*) to be combined, adjusted, devised. **Cela peut se — de tête**, that may be calculated mentally. **Les opinions des hommes se calculent souvent d'après leur position sociale**, men's opinions may often be ascertained by their social position. **Des mesures qui se calculent longtemps d'avance**, measures which are devised long beforehand.

CALCULEUX, EUSE, kalkulœ, œz', *adj. Med.* calculose, calculary. **Affection calculeuse**, a calculose affection (*or* disorder). **Ce vieillard est —**, this old man is afflicted with calculi, with the stone. **La diathèse calculeuse**, the calculary (*or* calculose) diathesis. [*Subst.* :] **Un pauvre —**, a poor creature afflicted with the stone.

CALE, kal', [Ital. : cala, from calare, to bring down], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* hold (of a ship). **La — était pleine d'eau**, the hold was full of water. **Fond de —**, the lowest part of the hold. **Creux de la —**, depth of hold. **Être à fond de —**, *Fig.* to be penniless.

2. sloping quay *or* landing-place (for boats) ; **3.** *Shipb.* slip. **— de construction**, building slip. **— couverte**, building shed : slip covered by a roof.

4. *Naut.* keel-hauling, ducking : a punishment formerly inflicted on sailors. **Donner la —**, to keel-haul, to duck.

5. creek, cove : small bay.

CALE, kal', [Ger. : Keil, wedge], **1.** wedge, prop : a piece of wood put under a table, etc., to keep it level or steady ; **2.** *Naut.* chock, quoin.

3. a flat-crowned cap formerly worn by both sexes) ; **4.** girl, wench.

CALÉ, E, kalé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** *Naut.* lowered (as a sail or mast) ; **2.** wedged *or* propped up (as so as to be level or steady) ; **3.** *Colloq.* well-settled, in a good position, well-off ; well-up, smart, clever. **Il est — en latin**, he's well-up in Latin. *V. Caler.*

CALEBASSE, kal'bas, [Span. : calabaza], *sf.* **1.** calabash : the gourdlike fruit of the *crescentia cujete*. **Les calebasses vidées et séchées servent à contenir des liquides**, calabashes emptied and dried are used to hold liquids.

2. *Pop.* head, pate, chump.

CALABASSIER, kal'basyé, *sm. Bot.* calabash- tree, crescentia cujete.

CALÈCHE, kalèsh', [orig. doubtful ; Pol. : kolaska ; Ger. : Kalesche], *sf.* calash : an open carriage with a hood, frequently called a *barouche* in England ; *b*) a kind of hood worn by females.

CALEÇON, kal'sô*n*, [Ital. : calzoni breeches], *sm.* a pair of drawers, drawers. — **de bain ou de natation**, bathing *or* swimming drawers.

CALEÇONNIER, IÈRE, kal'sônié, ièr', *smf.* one who makes drawers.

CALÉDONIE, kalédoni, *sf. Geog.* Caledonia. **La Nouvelle-** — New Caledonia.

CALÉFACTEUR, kaléfaktœr, *sm.* calefactor : a kind of portable kitchen for cooking several dishes at once.

CALÉFACTION, kaléfaksyô*n*, (Lat. : calefactio ; calidus, hot ; facĕre, to make], *sf.* calefaction : the act of heating ; heat caused by fire.

CALÉIDOSCOPE, kaléidoskop', *sm. V. Kaléidoscope.*

CALEMBOUR, kalâ*n*bour, [Orig. uncertain ; probably from one Calemberg, a facetious character in German tales]. *sm.* pun : a play on words. **Faire un** —, to make a pun.

CALEMBOURISTE, kalâ*n*bourist, *smf.* punster.

CALEMBREDAINE, kalâ*n*brœdè*n*', *sf.* gammon, quibble, subterfuge. **Répondre par des calembredaines**, to give evasive answers.

CALENCAR, kalâ*n*kar, *sm.* calencart : a printed Indian calico.

CALENDAIRE, kalâ*n*dèr', [Lat. : calendarium, an account book], *sm.* church register.

CALENDER, kalâ*n*dèr'(Pers.: kalandar), *sm.* kalender *or* calender : a Mahometan monk.

CALENDES, kalâ*n*d', [Lat. : calendæ], *sf. pl.* 1. kalends : the first day of each month, among the ancient Romans ; 2. meeting of rural clergy convoked by the bishop : equivalent to a *visitation* in the Anglican church. **Renvoyer aux calendes grecques**, to put off indefinitely (*or* till to-morrow come never).

CALENDRIER, kalâ*n*drié, [O. Fr. : calendier, Lat. : calendarium], *sm.* calendar, **Vieux** —, the old (*or* Julian) calendar, old style. **Nouveau** —, the new (*or* Gregorian) calendar, new style. — **républicain**, the republican calendar (the one adopted by the first French republic in 1793 and abandoned in 1806). — **perpétuel**, perpetual calendar *or* almanac.

CALENDULE, kalâ*n*dul', [Lat. : calendula], *sf. Bot.* calendula : the marigold.

CALENDULINE, kalâ*n*dulin', *sf. Chem.* calenduline : an extract from the marigold.

CALENTURE, kalâ*n*tur', [Lat. : calēre, to be hot], *sf. Med.* calenture : a violent fever to which mariners are liable between the tropics.

CALEPIN, kal'pa*n*, [from Ambroise Calepino, a learned Italian and author of a Latin-Italian Dictionary (1436-1511)], *sm.* memorandum-book, note-book. **Cela n'était pas dans son** —, that was not in his note-book, he little expected that. **Mettez cela dans votre** —, *Fam.* take note of that.

CALER, kalé-r, [Ital. : calare, to lower], *va. Naut.* to strike, to lower (a sail, etc.) ; *Fig.* (in a neuter sense) to yield, to give way, to knock under, to show the white feather. — **la voile**, *Fig.* to lower one's tone, one's pretensions. **Il fut obligé de** —, he was obliged to yield, to submit. **Il calera**, he will give way, — **des billes**, (game at marbles) to shoot marbles.

CALER, *vn. Naut.* to sink into the water. **Le navire cale trop, ne cale pas assez**, the ship sinks too deep, has too great a draught of water ; the ship does not sink deep enough, has too slight a draught of water.

CALER, kalé-r, [cale, wedge], *va.* to wedge (*or* prop) up ; 3. to level, to bring to a level. **Vis à** —, levelling screw (of a theodolite, etc.).

CALFAIT, kalfè, *sm. Naut.* caulking-iron.

CALFAT, kalfa, *sm. Naut.* caulker.

CALFATAGE, kalfatazh', *sm. Naut.* caulking.

CALFATER, kalfaté-r, [orig. uncertain ; seems to be derived from Ar. Kalafat, of the same signification ; O. Fr. : cauquer, to tread ; Lat. : calcāre, to tread,] to trample (as of grapes). *va. Naut.* to caulk.

CALFATIN, kalfata*n*, *sm.* cauker's boy (*or* apprentice).

CALFEUTRAGE, kalfœtrazh', *sm.* stopping up (of chinks,) listing (of doors or windows).

CALFEUTRER, kalfœtré-r, [changed from calfater), *va.* 1. to stop up the chinks of, to list (doors or windows) ; 2. to keep close *or* snug. **Chambre bien calfeutrée**, a well-closed room. **Il se tient bien tranquille, bien calfeutré**, he keeps himself very quiet, very close.

CALFEUTRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to keep one's self warm (by stopping out cold and wind), to shut one's self up closely *or* snugly ; 2. *Fig.* to be secret, close, uncommunicative.

CALIBRAGE, kalibrazh' [calibrer], *sm.* gauging (*or* measuring) the calibre of shot, cannon, etc.

CALIBRE, kalibr', [orig. doubtful ; Ital. : calibro ; Ar. : qâlib, mould, model, perhaps Lat. *quā librā*, with what weight], *sm.* 1. calibre, caliber : *a*) the capacity of a pipe, tube, vein, etc. measured by its diameter ; *b*) the bore of fire-arms ; *c*) diameter of a bullet, cannon-ball, etc. ; *d*) *Fig.* compass or capacity of mind. **Tuyau de dix centimètres de** —, pipe (*or* tube) of ten centimetres in calibre. **Le calibre de l'aorte était rétréci par une tumeur**, the calibre of the aorta was narrowed by a tumor. **Le — d'un canon, d'un fusil**, the calibre (*or* bore) of a cannon, of a gun. **Une pièce de gros** —, a piece of ordnance of large calibre. **Fusil de** —, a musket of the regulation bore. **Balle de** —, a ball of the regulation calibre (*or* size). **Compas de** —, calipers, caliper-compasses. **Il n'est pas du même — que vous**, he is not of the same calibre as you, he has not your talent, he is no match for you.

2. *Artill.* shot-gauge ; 3. model, pattern (of a moulding) ; 4. mandril (of a potter) ; 5. gauge (used by turners) ; 6. mould (for bricks or tiles).

7. *Archit.* diameter (of a column).

CALIBRER, kalibré, *va.* 1. to give the calibre to (balls) ; 2. to measure the calibre of. **Des balles bien calibrées**, balls of the right calibre.

CALIBREUR, kalibrœr, *sm.* calibrator : instrument for measuring the diameter of tubes, etc.

CALICAL, E, kalikal, al', *adj. Bot.* calical ; belonging to the calyx of flowers.

CALICE, kalis', [Lat. : calix, calicis; Gr. : κάλυξ, envelop of the flower], *sm.* 1. chalice : *a*) formerly, any kind of drinking cup; *b*) in modern use, the communion cup ; 2. *Fig.* cup : *a*) anything received or endured (of good or evil); *b*) draught; *c*) sufferings, afflictions. **Il faut que nous participions de son** —, we must drink of his cup. **Boire le** —, to drink the cup ; to swallow the pill : to suffer anything painful *or* disagreeable. **Boire le — jusqu'à la lie**, to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs. **Le — amer de la vie**, the bitter cup of life. **Il faut avaler ce** —, we must drink this cup, endure this affliction.

3. *Bot.* calyx : cup of a flower.

CALICHE, kalish', *sf. Chem.* caliche : an impure nitrate of soda found in guano beds.

CALICIFLORE, kalisiflor, [Lat. : calix, calicis, calyx ; flos, floris, flower], *adj, Bot.* calycifloral, calyciflorous : having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx.

CALICINAL, E, kalisinal, *adj. Bot.* calycinal : pertaining to a calyx.

CALICIFORME, kalicifòrm', [calice ; forme], *adj. Bot.* **caliciform** : having the form of a calix.

CALICOT, kaliko, [from Calicut, in India], *sm.* 1. calico : a plain cotton tissue ; 2. (in an offensive sense) a counter-jumper : a draper's shopman.

CALICULE, kalikul', *sm. Bot.* calycle : a row of leaflets at the base of a calyx.

CALICULÉ, E, kalikulé, *adj. Bot.* calycled, calyculate, calyculated.

CALIFAT, kalifa-t, *sm.* caliphate, caliphship.

CALIFE, kalif'[*Ar.*: Khalifah, a successor] *sm.* calif, caliph : the name assumed by the successors of Mahomet.

CALIFORNIE, kalifòrni, *sf. Geog.* California.

CALIFOURCHON, kalifourshô*n*, [Lat. : calofurcium, fork ; æqualis, equal ; fourchon], *sm.* hobby-horse, hobby : mania, favourite pursuit. **C'est son** —, that is his hobby.

A CALIFOURCHON, *adv. phr.* astride, astraddle. **Être à — sur un bâton, sur un banc**, to be astride *or* astraddle on a stick, a bench. **Se mettre à — (sur)**, to stride, to bestride, to straddle. **Se tenir à** —, to sit astride (on), to bestride.

CALIGINEUX, EUSE, kalizhinœ, œz', [Lat. : caliginosus ; caligo, inis, fog], *adj.* caliginous : misty, dim.

CALIMANDE, kalimâ*n*d, *sf. Ichth.* dab : *platessa limanda.*

CÂLIN, E, kâla*n*, in', [orig. unknown ; perhaps Walloon, calin, rascal], *smf.* 1. booby, ninny ; 2. cajoler, coaxer, wheedler.

CÂLIN, E, *adj.* cajoling, coaxing, wheedling. **Je n'aime pas ses manières câlines**, I don't like his fawning manners.

CALIN, kala*n*, [Port, : calaim], *sm.* calin, tea-lead : an alloy of tin and lead used for packing tea.

CÂLINER, kâliné-r, *va.* 1. to fondle, to cajole, to wheedle, to coax ; 2. to coddle ; 3. *vn.* to cajole, etc.

CÂLINER (SE), *v. refl.* to coddle one's self, to give way to self-indulgence.

CÂLINERIE, kâlin'ri, *sf.* 1. coaxing, wheedling ; 2. coddling, self-indulgence.

CALINO, kalino, *sm.* Calino : name of a personage figuring in vaudeville as a simpleton, a noodle.

CALINOTADE, kalinotad, *sf.* naïveté, simplicity worthy of Calino.

CALIORNE, kaliòrn', *sf. Naut.* hoisting tackle.

CALLEUX, EUSE, kalœ, œz', [Lat. : callus, ; callus, hard skein), *adj.* callous ; hard, indurated, horny. **Les paysans avec leurs mains calleuses**, the peasants with their horny hands. **Corps calleux**, *Anat.* corpus callosum : the great commissure of the brain. **Ulcère** —, an indurated ulcer.

Une conscience calleuse, a hardened conscience.

CALLICHROME, kalikrôm, [Gr. : καλός, beautiful ; χρῶμα, colour], *sm. Entom.* callichroma : musk-beetle.

CALLIGRAPHE, kaligraf', *sm.* calligrapher, calligraphist : a fine penman.

CALLIGRAPHIE, kaligrafi, [Gr. : κάλλος, beauty ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* calligraphy : fine penmanship.

CALLIGRAPHIQUE, kaligrafik', *adj.* calligraphic.

CALLIOPE, kaliop', *pnf.* Calliope : *a) Myth.* the muse of epic poetry ; *b) Astron.* a minor planet between Mars and Jupiter.

CALLIPYGE, kalipizh', *adj.* **Vénus —**, the Callipygian Venus : a famous antique statue of that goddess.

CALLISTHÉNIE, kalisténi, [Gr. : καλός, beautiful ; σθένος, strength], *sf.* callisthenics : gymnastic exercises for improving health and beauty.

CALLOSITÉ, kalosité, [Lat. : callositas ; callosus, hard], *sf.* callosity : *a)* callousness, the state of being hard or indurated ; *b) Med.* induration of the skin ; *c) Bot.* a hard excrescence on plants ; *d) Fig.* callousness, insensibility. **— morale,** moral callousness, hardness of conscience.

CALLOT, kalo, *sm.* **1.** rough block of slate (from the quarry) ; **2.** boss : a large marble to play with.

CALMANDE, kalmând', *sf.* **1.** calamanco : a glossy woollen tissue ; **2.** *Ichth.* whiff : a fish allied to the turbot.

CALMANT, E, kalmân-t, ânt', [calmer], *adj.* **1.** *Med.* calmative : soothing, composing ; **2** *Fig* soothing, composing. **Potion calmante,** a calmative (*or* composing) draught. **Paroles calmantes et consolatrices,** soothing and consoling words.

CALMANT, *sm. Med.* calmative, anodyne ; composing draught.

CALMAR kalmar, [Lat. : calamarium], calamus, reed-pen], *sm.* **1.** pencase ; **2.** *Ichth.* calamary, squid, sleeve-fish.

CALME, kalm', [Ital. : calma, perhaps, from Gr. καῦμα, heat], *adj.* calm : *a)* unagitated, quiet, serene, tranquil (as the elements, the passions, etc.) ; *b)* unruffled, composed, sedate (in manner or deportment) ; *c)* dull, flat, inactive (as trade). **Une mer —,** a calm sea. **Une humeur —,** a calm (*or* quiet) temper. **La ville est redevenue —,** the town is calm (*or* quiet) again. **Les affaires sont calmes,** business is flat, there is little business doing.

CALME, *sm.* calm : *a)* cessation of (or freedom from) motion, agitation or disturbance ; quietness, quietude, stillness ; *b)* calmness, composure, sedateness. **— soudain,** sudden calm. **— plat,** dead calm. **Le — de la nuit,** the stillness of night. **En cette circonstance ayez du —,** in this conjuncture, be calm. **Il rendra quelque — à son cœur magnanime,** it will restore some composure to his magnanimous heart. *Corn. Nicom.* IV. 2.

CALMER, kalmé-r, *va.* to calm : *a)* to free from motion or agitation, to still, to lull ; *b)* to tranquillize, to appease, to pacify, to quiet ; *c)* to allay, to assuage, to soothe. **— les flots,** to calm the waves. **— les esprits,** to calm (*or* tranquillize) men's minds. **Il calma l'émotion populaire,** he calmed the popular agitation *or* excitement. **Elles calment un peu l'ennui qui me dévore,** they soothe, in some degree, the weariness which consumes me. *Rac. Mithr.* IV. I. **Des présents calmeraient son courroux,** presents would appease his wrath. *Rac. Ath.* II. 5 **— la fièvre,** to calm (*or* allay) the fever. **Cela n'est pas propre à —,** (in a neut. sense) that is not very tranquillizing. **— les douleurs physiques,** to allay physical pains. **Le peuple était répandu çà et là et paraissait calmé,** the populace was spread about here and there and seemed calmed down. *Thiers.* **La douleur est calmée par l'opium,** the pain is calmed (allayed) by opium.

CALMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to calm one's self : to become (*or* get) calm, quiet, or composed ; **2.** to be calmed, to calm down ; **3.** to be allayed, assuaged, soothed. **Calmez-vous, mon ami,** be calm (be composed) my friend. **La tempête s'est calmée,** the storm has calmed down, has blown over. **La douleur s'est calmée,** the pain has been assuaged, allayed.

CALMER, *vn. Naut.* to become (*or* fall) calm, to calm down. **Le vent commence à —,** the wind is beginning to calm down. **La mer a beaucoup calmé,** the sea has become much calmer.

CALMIR, kalmir, *vn. Naut.* to calm down, to fall calm.

CALOMEL, kalomèl, **CALOMÉLAS**, kalomélas, Gr. : καλός, beautiful ; μέλας, black], *sm. Mat. Med.* calomel : the subchloride of mercury.

CALOMNIATEUR, TRICE, kalomniatœr, tris', *smf.* calumniator : slanderer, detractor, traducer ; libeller (if by writing). **Un lâche —,** a vile slanderer. **C'est une calomniatrice,** she is a slanderer, detractor, detractress. [*Adj.* :] **Tous ces écrivains mercenaires et calomniateurs,** all those mercenary and libellous writers.

CALOMNIE, kalomni, [Lat. : calumnia], *sf.* calumny : slander, detraction ; libel (if in writing). **Une noire —,** a vile calumny. **Repousser une —.** to repel a calumny. **Publier une — contre quelqu'un,** to publish a calumny, a slander, a libel against a person. **Être en butte à la —,** to be exposed to calumny, to calumniators (slanderers, libellers).

CALOMNIER, kalomnié'r, [Lat. : calumniari], *va.* to calumniate : to slander, to traduce ; to libel. **On l'a indignement calomnié,** they slandered him shamefully. **Justifiez-vous sans le —,** justify yourself without calumniating him. **Il ne parle que pour —,** his very word is slanderous.

CALOMNIEUSEMENT, kalomniœz'mân, *adv.* calumniously, slanderously.

CALOMNIEUX, EUSE, kalomniœ, œz', *adj.* calumnious, slanderous, libellous.

CALOMNIOGRAPHE, calomniograf', [calomnie ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm.* libeller : writer of calumnies.

CALONIÈRE, kalonyèr', [for canonnière], *sf.* pop-gun, pellet-gun.

CALOPHYLLE, kalofil', [Gr. : καλός, beautiful ; φύλλον, leaf], *sm. Bot.* calophyllum : which has beautiful leaves.

CALORICITÉ, kalorisité, [Lat. : calor, heat], *sf. Physiol.* caloricity : faculty of developing caloric.

CALORIE, kalori, [Lat. : calor, heat], *sf. Phys.*, calory : thermal unit : the unit of heat, being the quantity required to raise by one centigrade degree the temperature of a kilogram of water.

CALORIFÈRE, kalorifèr', [Lat. : calor, heat : ferre, to bear], *adj.* heat-conveying. **Tuyau —,** tube conveying heat, hot-air pipe, hot-water pipe.

CALORIFÈRE, *sm.* general heating apparatus or stove. **— à air chaud,** hot air stove. **— à eau chaude,** hot-water heating apparatus. **— à vapeur,** steam-heating stove.

CALORIFICATION, kalorifikâsyôn, [Lat. : calor, heat ; facĕre, to make], *sf. Physiol.* calorification : production of animal heat.

CALORIFIQUE, kalorifik', *adj.* calorific. **Rayons calorifiques,** calorific rays.

CALORIMÈTRE, kalorimètr', [Lat. : calor, heat ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* calorimeter : instrument to measure the heat given out by a body in cooling.

CALORIMÉTRIE, kalorimétri, *sf. Phys.* calorimetry : the measuring of free caloric.

CALORIMÉTRIQUE, kalorimétrik', *adj.* calorimetric.

CALORIMOTEUR, kalorimotœr, [Lat. : calor, heat ; movēre, motum, to move], *sm. Phys.* calorimotor : an electric apparatus for developping intense heat.

CALORIQUE, kalorik', *sm. Phys.* caloric, heat. **— libre,** sensible heat. **— latent,** latent heat. **— spécifique,** specific heat.

CALOT, kalo, [cale], *sm.* **1.** the crown of a soldier's shako (cap) ; **2.** plain skull-cap ; **3.** prop, wedge (to keep anything level or steady).

CALOTIN, kalotan [from calotte], *sm.* (a contemptuous name for priests or monks) shaveling.

CALOTTE, kalot', [perhaps from cale, bonnet], *sf.* **1.** calotte : *a)* coif, close-fitting skull-cap ; *b)* in a special sense, the cap worn by priests and monks to cover the tonsure ; formerly also, the biretta or cardinal's cap ; *c)* anything in the form of a cap. **— à oreilles.** a skull-cap with ear lappets. **Porter la —,** to be in holy orders. **Le pape lui a donné la —,** the pope has made him a cardinal. **Le gouvernement de la —,** priestly government. **L'influence de la —,** priestly (*or* clerical) influence. **A bas la — !** down with the priests !

2. *Anat.* the brain-pan : the upper part of the skull ; **3.** *Surg.* skull-cap : a plaster covering the skull ; **4.** *Geom.* segment of the sphere : more especially said of the smaller of the two parts into which a sphere is divided by a plane ; **5,** rap on the head, box on the ear ; **6.** lampoon, libel. **Il mérite une paire de calottes,** he wants his ears well-boxed.

7. *Arch.* calotte : the top of a spherical or spheroidal vault, small dome. [*Fig.* :] **La — des cieux,** the canopy of heaven. **On ne trouverait pas son pareil sous la — des cieux,** you would not find his match under the sun.

CALOTTER, kaloté-r, *va.* to box the ears of, to punch the head of.

CALOTTIER, kalotyé, *sm.* **1.** calotte-maker, cap-maker ; **2.** the walnut-tree (in certain provinces).

CALOTYPIE, kalotypi, [Gr. : καλός, beautiful ; τύπος, stamp], *sf. Phot.* calotype : kind of photography.

CALQUAGE, kalkazh, [calque], *sm.* tracing, the act of tracing.

CALQUE, kalk', *sm.* **1.** tracing (of a drawing). **Prendre un —,** to copy a drawing on tracing paper.

2. *Fig.* servile copy (of any work or art), imitation.

CALQUER, kalké-r, [Lat. : calcāre, to tread], *va.* **1.** to trace (a drawing], to copy by tracing ; to rub down (an engraving) ; **2.** to imitate servilely, to copy. **— une estampe,** to copy a print. **— à la vitre,** to trace against the window. **— à la pointe,** to trace with a point. **Un dessin calqué,** a copied drawing. **Des modes calquées sur les modes parisiennes,** fashions copied from those of Paris.

CALQUOIR, kalkwâr, [calquer], *sm.* tracing-point.

CALUMET, kalumé, [chalumeau ; provin. : chalumet ; Lat. : calamus, reed], *sm.* calumet : *a) Bot.* a kind of reed used for

pipes; *b*) the pipe of peace, among the Red Indians of North America.

CALUS, kalus, [Lat.: callus, hard skin], *sm.* **1.** callosity: *a*) indurated skin, an induration; *b*) *Fig.* callousness, obduracy. **Des mains laborieuses, endurcies de —**, laborious hands hardened with callosities. **Le méchant se fait un — contre le remords**, the wicked man opposes callousness to remorse.

2. callus: *a*) *Surg.* new bony matter thrown out to unite the broken ends of a bone; *b*) *Bot.* hard protuberance where a branch has been injured.

CALVAIRE, kalvèr', [Lat.: calvaria, skulls], *sm.* **1.** Calvary: *a*) Mount Calvary, where Christ was crucified; *b*) in Catholic countries, a hill with a chapel or cross on the top; *c*) in churches, a representation of the Passion and Crucifixion.

2. *Fig.* punishment, expiation, suffering.

CALVILLE, kalvil', [from Calville, a village in Normandy,] *sm. Bot.* calville: a kind of apple.

CALVIN, kalvân, [Jean], theologian and writer (1509-1564).

CALVINIEN, ENNE, kalvinyan, nyèn', *adj.* Calvinistic, Calvinist. **Les églises calviniennes**, the Calvinist churches.

CALVINISME, kalvinism', *sm.* Calvinism: the doctrine of Calvin.

CALVINISTE, kalvinist', *smf.* Calvinist, a follower of Calvin.

CALVITIE, kalvisi, [Lat.: calvities; calvus, bald], *sf.* baldness; *Med.* alopecia. **Une — précoce**, premature baldness.

CAMAÏEU, kamayœ, [Low Lat.: camateum or camahotus, from *camœus*, sardonyx], *sm.* **1.** cameo: gem cut in relief out of a stone having two strata of different colours; **2.** *Paint.* camayeu: *a*) the art of monochrome painting; *b*) a monochrome painting; *c*) in an ill sense, a painting deficient in colour.

CAMAIL, kamay', [O. Fr.: cap, head; mail, armour], *sm.* **1.** camail: *a*) short cloak and hood worn by the catholic clergy in winter; *b*) bishop's cloak worn over the rochet or surplice; **2.** cardinal: a short cloak worn by women.

CAMALDULE, kamaldul', *adj.* and *smf.* **1.** Camaldolite; **2.** Camaldolite monk or nun.

CAMARADE, kamarad', [Gr.: χαμάρα; Lat.: camera, chamber, room], **1.** comrade: fellow soldier; **2.** *smf.* comrade: companion, applied to persons of either sex (in the feminine compagne is mostly used), and often rendered into English by the words: mate, fellow. **— d'aventure**, fellow-adventurer. **— de bouteille**, bottle- (*or* boon-) companion, fellow-toper. **— de chambre**, chamber-fellow, chum. **— de classe**, class-fellow. **Camarades de collège**, fellow-collegians, chums (when occupying the same bed-room). **— d'école**, school-fellow. **— d'enfance**, comrade, companion from childhood. **— d'étude**, fellow-student. **— de jeu**, play-fellow, play-mate. **— de lit**, bed-fellow. **— de malheur, d'infortune**, fellow-sufferer. **Un — de pension**, a boarding-school mate. **— de service**, fellow-servant. **— de table**, messmate table-companion. **— de voyage**, fellow-traveller. **Il court embrasser son ancien —**, he runs to embrace his old comrade. **C'est bien vous qui aiderez un — à sortir d'un mauvais pas**, *Iron.* you are a good one to help a lame dog over the stile.

3. good friend, good fellow, good man: in addressing an inferior, even when unknown. **Mon —, enseignez-moi, je vous prie, le chemin de...**, my good fellow, pray, tell me the way to...

CAMARADERIE, kamarad'ri, *sf.* **1.** companionship, intimacy; **2.** (in an ill sense) clan, set, clique, coterie; **3.** clanship. **Cette — de vous et de Mlle Duplessis**, this intimacy between you and M^{lle} D. *Mme de Sév.* 70. **Son succès n'est pas de bon aloi, il est dû à la —**, his success is not of the right stamp, it is owing to a clique, to party spirit.

CAMARD, E, kamar, ard', [camus], *smf.* a snub-nosed (*or* flat-nosed) person. **La camarde**, (in burlesque lang.) Death.

CAMARD, E, *adj.* **1.** flat, snub: said of the nose; **2.** flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

CAMARILLA, kamarilla, [Span.], *sf.* camarilla: a body of secret intriguers.

CAMARINE, kamarin', *sf. Bot.* crowberry, crake-berry.

CAMBISTE, kânbist', [Lat.: cambire, to exchange], *sm.* cambist: money-changer.

CAMBIUM, kânbiom, [Low Lat.], *sm. Bot.* cambium: viscid matter between the bark and wood of trees.

CAMBOUIS, kânboui-z, [provin.: camois, boue], *sm.* coom: old cart-grease.

CAMBRAI, kânbré, [Cambrai, where made], *sm.* **1.** cambric: a very thin linen tissue; **2.** machine-made lace, imitation-lace.

CAMBRE, kânbr', [Lat.: camerāre, to vault], *sf.* camber, cambering (of timber).

CAMBREMENT, kânbr'mân, *sm.* cambering, curving.

CAMBRER, kânbré-r, *va.* **1.** to camber: to bend; **2.** to give a curve *or* sweep to; **3.** to block (leather for boot-legs). **— une pièce de bois**, to camber a place of timber; to make its upper surface convex. **Une taille cambrée**, slender waist. **Jambes cambrées**, bow legs.

CAMBRER (SE), *v. refl.* to camber: to become curved or bent, to arch slightly.

CAMBRÉSINE, kânbrézin', *sf.* a kind of cambric formerly made at Cambrai.

CAMBREUR, kânbrœr, *sm.* blocker (of boot-legs).

CAMBRIEN, ENNE, kânbrian, èn', [Eng. Cambrian; Welsh: Cymry; Cymru; of Wales], *adj.* Cambrian: of or belonging to Wales.

CAMBRIEN, ENNE, *smf.* Cambrian: a native of Wales.

CAMBRILLON, kânbryon, *sm.* stiffener (of a shoe).

CAMBRIOLAGE, kânbriolazh, [cambriole slang for room], *sm.* burglary, house-breaking.

CAMBRIOLER, kambriolé-r, *va.* to break into houses, to burglar.

CAMBRIOLEUR, kâmbriolœr, *sm.* burglar, house-breaker.

CAMBRURE, kânbrur', cambrer], *sf.* **1.** camber, cambering; **2.** curve, curving.

CAMBUSE, kânbuz', [Dutch: kabuys, ship-kitchen], *sf. Naut.* **1.** steward's room (of a mercant) or passenger vessel; **2.** (In an ill sense) low tavern *or* public-house.

CAMBUSER, kânbuzé-r, [cambues], *va.* to rinse (a cask).

CAMBUSIER, kânbuzyé, *sm. Naut.* **1.** steward's mate (of a merchant vessel); **2.** purser's steward (of a war vessel).

CAME, kam', [Ger.: Kamm, comb], *sf. Mechan.* cam, cog, wiper. **Arbre à cames**, cam-shaft. **— de détente**, tappet. **— à déplacement**, sliding-cam. **— de distribution** make-and-break cam **— d'allumage**, ignition cam. V. *Chame.*

CAMÉE, kamé, [Ital.: cameo], *sf.* **1.** cameo: stone or shell of two colours sculptured in relief; **2.** painting in camayeu. V. *Camaïeu.*

CAMÉLÉE, kamèlé, [Gr.: χαμέλαια, sort of plant], *sf. Bot.* widow-wail, cneorum tricoccum.

CAMÉLÉON, kaméléôn, [Gr.: χαμαιλέων], *sm.* **1.** chameleon: *a*) *Nat. Hist.* a species of lizard; *b*) *Fig.* weather-cock, changeable person, **2.** *Astron.* Chameleon Chamæleon: a southern constellation. **— minéral**, *Chem.* manganate of potash.

CAMÉLÉOPARD, kaméléopar, *sm.* V. *Girafe.*

CAMÉLIA, kamélia, [from Kamel, Jesuit father, latinised into Camellus], *sm. Bot.* camelia.

CAMÉLINE, kamélin', *sf. Bot.* camelina, gold-of-pleasure.

CAMELOT, kam'lo, [chameau], *sm.* **1.** camlet: a textile fabric; **2.** hawker, small dealer, news-vendor; **3.** tramp, vagrant, cadger.

CAMELOTE, kam'lot', *sf.* **1.** ill-executed work, worthless merchandise; **2.** trash, rubbish. **Ce n'est que de la —**, it's nothing but cheap rubbish.

CAMELOTER, kam'loté-r, *va.* to weave in imitation of camlet.

CAMELOTER, *vn.* to make, to sell trashy merchandise.

CAMELOTIER, kam'lotié, *sm.* maker, seller of cheap and worthless articles.

CAMELOTINE, kam'lotin, *sf.* variety of camlet.

CAMEMBERT, kamanbèr, *sm.* Camembert cheese (made at Camembert (Orne).

CAMÉRIER, kaméryé, [Lat.: camera, chamber, room], *sm.* chamberlain (to the pope or to a cardinal).

CAMÉRIÈRE, kaméryèr', **CAMÉRISTE**, kamérist', *sf.* lady of the chamber to a princess; lady's maid.

CAMÉRISTE, kamérist, [Span.: camarista; Lat.: camera, chamber], *sf.* maid of honour, waiting-woman; maid to a lady of high rank.

CAMERLINGAT, kamèrlanga, *sm.* chamberlainship (at the papal court).

CAMERLINGUE, kamèrlang', *sm.* camerlingo: chamberlain to the pope.

CAMILLE, kamiy', *pnmf.* Camilius *m.*, Camilla *f.*

CAMION, kamiôn, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** minikin: a very small sort of pin; **2.** lorry, truck, dray; **3.** wooden shoe (for a child); **4.** vase in which house-painters mix their colours.

CAMIONNAGE, kamionazh', *sm.* cartage, carting, carriage.

CAMIONNER, kamioné-r, *va.* to carry on a truck, dray, etc., to carry.

CAMIONNEUR, kamionœr, *sm.* carter, drayman.

CAMISADE, kamizad', [Ital.: camiciata; Lat.: camisa, shirt], *sf Milit.* camisade: *a*) camisado or shirt; *b*) a night attack by men with shirts over their uniform; *c*) any sudden attack by night.

CAMISARD, kamizar, *sm. Fr. Hist.* Camisard: an insurgent Calvinist of the Cevennes.

CAMISOLE, kamizol', [Lat.: camisa, shirt], *sf.* under-bodice; sleeved-jacket, short night-gown. **— de force**, strait waistcoat (*or* jacket).

CAMOMILLE, kamomiy', [Lat.: camomilla, from Gr.: χαμαίμηλον], *sf. Bot.* camomile, chamomile. **— romaine**, common camomile, anthemis nobilis. **— puante**, stinking camomile, anthemis cotula. **— pyrèthre**, pellitory of Spain. **— ordinaire**, wild camomile.

† **ÇAMON**, samôn, *interj.* yes, indeed!

CAMOUFLAGE, kammouf'lazh, [camou-

flet], *sm. Milit.* concealing, hiding (troops, etc. by means of smoke, branches, etc).

CAMOUFLER, kamouf'lér, *va. Milit.* to conceal, to hide.

CAMOUFLEMENT, kamouflemân, *sm. Thieves' arg.* disguise (in dress).

CAMOUFLET, kamouflé, [orig. : doubtful : O. Fr. : chaumoufflet : chaud moufflet], *sm.* 1. puff of smoke blown into a person's face from a tube of lighted paper ; 2. *Fig.* affront, mortification ; 3. *Milit.* camouflet : a small mine. **Recevoir un —,** to receive an affront, to get a rap on the knuckles.

CAMOURLOT, kamourlo, *sm. Technol.* cement to fill up the joints of flagstones.

CAMP, kân, [Lat. : campus, field], *sm.* 1. camp : *a*) the space occupied by the tents of an army, in the field ; *b*) the army encamped ; *c*) *Fig.* party, faction. *a*) **Établir** (or **asseoir**) **son —,** to pitch one's camp **Lever** (*Pop*, ficher) **un —,** to raise (*or* break up) a camp : to quit an encampment ; *Fig* to decamp, to be off, to get away. **Déserter son —,** to abandon one's party. **Prendre le —,** to decamp, to be off : in this phrase *camp* has its original sense of *champ*, field. **Lit de —,** camp bedstead. **La vie des camps,** camp life, military life. *b*) **Le — prit les armes,** the camp flew to arms. **Tout le— s'oppose à notre fuite,** the whole camp is opposed to our flight. **Mettre l'alarme au —,** to alarm the camp ; *Fig.* to spread alarm among a faction (party, etc.). *c*) **Se partager en deux camps,** to divide into two camps, to split into two factions *or* parties. **Il avait été dans notre —,** he had been in our camp, he had been one of us. **Le — d'Aristote,** Aristotle's camp, the followers of Aristotle. **Le — du drap d'or,** *His.* the field of the cloth of gold.

2. lists : formerly, a space enclosed for combat. **Demander le —,** to demand trial by single combat. **Juge du —,** judge of the lists.

CAMPAGNARD, E, kânpanyar, yard', *adj. mf.* country : *a*) provincial ; *b*) rustic, rude, clownish. **Gentilhomme —,** country squire. **Des manières campagnardes,** clownish manners. **Avoir l'air —,** to have a countrified look.

CAMPAGNARD, E, *smf.* 1. countryman, country woman : person residing in a rural district ; 2. (In an ill sense) rustic. **Les mœurs simples des campagnards,** the simple manners of country people. **Deux nobles campagnards,** two country (*or* provincial) noblemen. **Quel — !** what a clown !

CAMPAGNE, kânpany', [Ital. : campagna, from Lat. : campus, field], *sf.* 1. flat, open country as opposed to mountainous and wooded districts. **Les campagnes de l'air,** *Poet.* the fields of the air, the aerial plains. [*Milit.* :] **Tenir la —,** to hold possession of the open country. **Les armées sont en —,** the armies have taken the field. **Être maître de la —,** to be master of the country ; *Fig.* to have the advantage, the upperhand.

2. country : *a*) the fields, an extent of land in a general sense ; *b*) rural district, as opposed to towns ; provinces, as opposed to town (the metropolis). *a*) **Errer dans la —,** to wander in the country, *or* about the fields. **Ils vantent les richesses de leurs campagnes,** they extol the fertility of their fields. **Dévaster les campagnes,** to ravage the country, the country districts. **Battre la —,** to beat the country, the fields (in search of game) ; to beat up, to explore (for military purposes) ; *Fig.* to beat about the bush, to wander from one's subject (in speaking), to seek subterfuges ; to be delirious (as one in a fever). **Vous avez fait là une belle —,** *Fig.* You have been on a fine wild goose chase. *b*) **Les gens de la —,** country people. **Les travaux de la —,** country (*or* rural) occupations. **Aller à la —** to go into the country. **Faire une partie de —,** to form a party for the country, to go on a country party. **Quand irons-nous à la — ?** When shall we go to the country ? **Maison de —,** country-house. **Biens de —,** landed property. **Curé, gentilhomme, médecin de —** a country parson, gentleman, physician. **Comédiens de —,** provincial (*or* country) comedians, players.

3. country-house, country-seat. **Il n'est pas en ville, étant parti hier pour sa —,** he is not in town, having left yesterday for his country-seat. **Nous avons une — agréable sur les bords de la Seine,** we have a pleasant country-house on the banks of the Seine.

4. *Milit.* campaign : *a*) series of uninterrupted military operations ; *b*) the whole duration of a military expedition. **Arrêter un plan de —,** to decide on the plan of a campaign. **Ouvrir la —,** to open the campaign. **Il a fait la — d'Égypte,** he went through (*or* served in) the Egyptian campaign. **Dans cette première —,** in this first campaign. **Ce fut la troisième bataille de cette —,** that was the third battle of the campaign. **Il y aura deux campagnes cette année,** there will be two campaigns this year.

5. *Milit.* field. **Canons de —** field guns. **Four, forge de —** field oven, field forge.

6. *Naut.* cruise, voyage. **Je m'appliquerai fortement cette—à la conversion des matelots,** during this cruise I will labour hard to convert the sailors. *D'Estrees à Seignelay in Jal.*

7. season, year. **Cette maison sera bâtie dans trois campagnes,** that house will be built in three seasons, in three years.

EN CAMPAGNE, *adv. phr.* in the field, afield, at work, on the move, in operation. **Allons, chasseur, vite en —,** come, sportsman, hasten to the field. **Il n'est en — de si bon matin que pour...,** he is afield (*or* on the move) so early only to... **Son imagination est en —,** his imagination is at work. **Tous les esprits sont en —,** all heads are at work. **On croit qu'il y a quelque ambassade en —** it is believed that some embassy is in preparation. **Le beau temps a remis tous les ouvriers en —,** the fine season has set all hands to work again. **En rase —, en pleine —,** in the open country.

CAMPAGNOL, kânpanyol, [campagne], *sm. Nat. Hist.* vole, meadow-mouse, short-tailed field-mouse.

CAMPANE, kânpain, [Low Lat. : campana, bell], *sf.* 1. *Arch.* bell : ornament in the form of a bell in a capital ; 2. common name for flowers in the form of a bell.

CAMPANELLE, CAMPANETTE, kânpanèl', kânpanèt', [Lat. : campanella, little bell], *sf. Bot.* bindweed, corn-bine, convolvulu arvensis.

CAMPANILE, kânpanil', *sm.* **CAMPANILLE,** kânpaniy', [Ital., campanille : bell-tower.]

CAMPANULACÉES, kânpanulasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* campanulaceæ.

CAMPANULE, kânpanul', Low Lat. : campanula], *sf. Bot.* campanula : bell-flower. **— blanche,** Canterbury bell, campanula medium. **— gantelée,** throat-wort, trachelium. **— raiponce,** rampion, campanula rapunculus. **— à feuilles rondes,** harebell, bluebell, campanula rotundifolia.

CAMPANULÉ, E, kânpanulé, *adj. Bot.* campanulate, bell-shaped.

CAMPÉ, E, kânpé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* 1. encamped, camped ; 2. *Fig.* placed, set. **Bien — sur ses jambes,** firm on one's legs, well set, well built. **Un homme bien —,** a man in a good position of fortune, reputation, etc.

CAMPÊCHE, kânpèsh', [Campêche], *Geog.* Campeachy in Yucatan], *sm. Bot.* logwood. **Bois de —,** Campeachy wood, logwood.

CAMPEMENT, kânp'mânt, [camper], *sm.* 1. camping, encamping ; 2. encampment, camp ; 3. day's march (from one encampment to another). **Effets de —,** camp equipage. **L'ennemi n'était plus qu'à deux campements de la ville,** the enemy was only two days from the town.

CAMPENON, kânpenon, [François-Nicolas-Vincent], poet (1772-1843).

CAMPER, kânpé-r, [camp], *vn.* 1. to camp, to encamp ; 2. *Fig.* to make but a short stay. **Nous n'avons fait que — dans cet endroit,** we made but a short stay at that place. **Il campe,** he has no settled abode, he is always moving from place to place.

CAMPER, *va.* 1. to camp, to encamp ; 2. *Fig.* to place, to set, to fix, to impute, to attribute. **Villeroi avait campé son armée près de M.,** Villeroi had encamped his army near M. , *Volt.* **— là quelqu'un,** to leave one in the lurch, to give one the slip. **Il campa son chapeau sur sa tête et partit,** he clapped his hat on his head, and went off. **Vous me la campez belle,** you give it me finely.

CAMPER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to encamp, to pitch one's camp ; 2. *Fig.* to place (*or* post) one's self, to clap one's self down, to instal one's self. **Les Philistins vinrent se camper à Machmas,** the Philistines pitched their camp in Michmash. *Bib.* 1 *Sam.* XIII. 5. **Il se campa dans un fauteuil,** he installed himself (clapped himself down) in an arm-chair. **Il se campa devant moi,** he posted himself before me. **Il se campe bien,** he stands well on his legs. **Il se campe bien à cheval,** he holds himself well on horseback he sits a horse well.

CAMPHÈNE, kânfèn' *sf. chem.* camphene : an artifical variety of camphor.

CAMPHINE kânfin' *sf. Chem.* camphine : carburet of hydrogen.

CAMPHOLIQUE kânfolik *adj.* campholic of a crystalline acid obtained from camphor.

CAMPHORATE kânforat' *sm. Chem.* camphorate.

CAMPHORIQUE kânforik' *adj.* camphoric.

CAMPHRE kânfr' [Low Lat. : camphora] *sm. Bot.* camphor. **— raffiné,** purified camphor.

CAMPHRÉ, E, kânfré, *adj.* camphorated camphorate.

CAMPHRÉE, kânfré, *sf. Bot.* camphorosma.

CAMPHRER, kânfré-r, *va.* to camphor, to camphorate.

CAMPHRIER, kânfrié, *sm. Bot.* camphor-tree.

CAMPHRONE, kânfron', *sf. Chem.* camphrone.

CAMPINE, kânpin', *sf.* campine : a fat pullet, from Campine in Flanders.

CAMPOS, kânpô, [from Lat. : campus], *sm.* 1. holiday (in schools) ; 2. rest, relaxation. **Le maître a donné — à sa classe,** the master has given his scholars a holiday. **Prenez — aujourd'hui,** take a rest (a holiday) to-day.

CAMUS, E, kamu-z, muz', [orig. uncertain ; Lat. : camurus, curved ; Span. : camusa, chamois, on account of the form of its nose], *adj.* 1. camous : snub, pug, flat (as the nose) ; 2. snub-nosed pug-nosed, flat-nosed (as persons or animals) ; 3. *Fig.* disappointed ; 4. non-plussed, dumfounded.

CAMUS, E, *smf.* snub- (*or* pug-) nosed person. **Un vilain —,** an ugly flat-nose l

fellow. **Une petite camuse,** a little snub-nosed woman.

CAMUS, *sm. Ichth.* the dolphin.

CAMUSON, kamuzôn, [camus], *sf.* **1** snub-nosed woman *or* girl.

CAN, CANT, kân, *sm.* adge : the narrowest dimension of a piece of timber. V. *Champ.*

CANADIEN, ENNE, kanadiân, enne, *smf. Geog.* Canadian : native of Canada.

CANADIEN, *adj.* referring to Canada.

CANAILLE, kanay', [Ital. : canaglia, from Lat. canis, dog], *sf.* **1.** rabble, riff-raff : *a)* the lowest of the populace ; *b)* vulgar or disreputable persons of any class ; **2.** (in speaking of an individual) low-lived fellow ; rascal, scoundrel, scamp ; **3.** *pl.* (jestingly, of children) brats ; **4.** (adjectively) low, vulgar. **Acheter les suffrages de la —,** to buy the votes of the rabble. **La — littéraire est ce que je connais de plus abject,** I know nothing more abject that the rabble of literature. *Volt. Lett.* 24 Sept. 1766. **C'est une —,** he is a low fellow, a scamp. **Des manières canailles,** vulgar manners. **Un propos canaille,** a vulgar remark. **Il a l'air bien —,** he has a very villainous look.

CANAILLERIE, kanayeri, *sf.* black-guardism, villainy.

CANAL, kanal, [Lat. : canalis], *sm.* **1.** canal : *a)* an artificial water-course for navigation, irrigation or water-supply ; *b)* a long sheet of ornamental water in a park ; *c) Anat.* duct, tube, meatus ; *d) Bot.* channel, duct. *a)* **— navigable, — de navigation,** navigable canal canal for navigation. **Un pays coupé de canaux,** a country intersected by canals. **Le — de Suez,** the Suez canal. **Le — du Panama,** the Panama canal. **— latéral,** lateral canal : one that follows the course of a river. **— à point de partage,** summit-level canal : one that passes across the ridge dividing two watersheds. **— d'irrigation,** canal for irrigating land. **— de dérivation,** a canal for conveying a supply of water. **— de dessèchement,** canal for draining (a marsh), main drain. *c)* **— alimentaire,** the alimentary canal : the stomach and intestines. **— thoracique,** thoracic duct. **Le — de l'urèthre,** the canal of the urethra. **— vertébral,** vertebral canal. **— médullaire,** the medullary canal : in bones, the hollow containing the marrow ; in exogenous plants, the hollow containing the pith. **Le sureau a un large — médullaire,** the elder has a large medullary canal. **Creuser un —,** to dig a canal.

2. channel : *a)* the hollow bed of a river, brook, etc. ; *b)* any passage for water whether on or below the surface ; *c)* pipe, tube, spout, conduit (for conveying water or other fluids) ; *d) Arch.* flute, fluting (of a column, etc.) ; *e) Geog.* a narrow sea, straits ; *f) Fig.* means, medium, instrumentality. *a)* **On voit de là le — de la rivière,** from there we see the bed of the river. **Le fleuve s'est creusé un nouveau —,** the river has made itself a new bed, has changed its course. *b)* **Les eaux du puits artésien de Paris arrivent de Bourgogne par des canaux secrets,** the waters of the Paris Artesian well come from Burgundy by hidden channels. **On pense que de secrets canaux unissent les foyers de plusieurs volcans,** it is thought that secret channels unite the fires of several volcanoes. *c)* **Les canaux de la fontaine sont rompus,** the pipes (*or* conduits) of the fountain are burst (*or* broken). **— de bois, de plomb, de pierre,** a wooden, leaden or stone pipe (*or* tube). *e)* **Le — de Mozambique,** the Mozambique Channel. **Le — de la Manche,** the English (*or* British) Channel. **Le — d'Irlande,** St. George's Channel. **Le — de Bristol,** the Bristol Channel. **Faire —,** *Naut.* (in the Mediterranean) to cross a channel. *f)* **La prière, le canal des grâces,** prayer, the means of grace. **Vous ne réussirez que par le — d'un tel,** you will succeed only through the medium (*or* instrumentality) of so and so. **Je suis le — par où passent les instructions.** I am the channel (*or* medium) through which the instructions pass. *Bossuet.*

3. race (of a water-mill) ; **4.** *Technol.* groove. **— de baguette,** ramrod groove (of a musket). **— du canon,** the groove of a gun-stock (to receive the barrel). **— de larmier,** *Arch.* channel of a coping.

CANALICULE, kanalikul', *sm. Anat.* canaliculus · small channel.

CANALICULÉ, E, kanalikulé, *adj. Bot.* canaliculate, channelled, furrowed.

CANALIFÈRE, kanalifèr, [Lat. : canalis, canal ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* canaliferous : having canals or vessels.

CANALISABLE, kanalizabl', *adj.* canalizable.

CANALISATION, kanalizâsyôn, *sf.* canalization.

CANALISER, kanalisé'r, *va.* to canalize : *a)* to make (a river) navigable ; *b)* to make a canal through.

CANAMELLE, kanamel, [Lat. : canna, cane ; mel, mellis, honey], *sf. Bot.* sugar-cane.

CANANÉEN, ENNE, kananéân, ene, *smf. Geog.* Canaanite : a native of Canaan. *adj.* canaanitish.

CANAPÉ, kanapé, [Gr. : κωνωπεῖον, curtain, bed surrounded with curtains ; O. Fr. : conopé], *sm.* sofa, couch. **Lit —,** sofa bed-stead.

CANAPSA, kanapsa, [Ger. : Knapp-sack]. *sm.* **1.** knapsack ; **2.** man with a knapsack.

CANAQUE, kanak, *smf* ; *adj* Kanak : savage of the Polynesian Islands ; *Fig.* a wild man of the woods.

CANARD, kanar, [from cane, duck], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* duck (genus) ; **2.** (in a limited sense) drake : the male-duck. **— domestique,** common *or* domestic duck. **— sauvage,** wild duck, mallard. **— privé,** tame-duck, decoy-duck ; *Fig.* decoy : a sharper's confederate. **Mouillé comme un —,** wet through, dripping wet. **Plonger comme un —,** to dive like a duck ; *Fig.* to dodge like a duck, to get out of harm's way. **Chasse aux canards,** duck-shooting.

3. hoax, mystification, false news, idle or absurd story ; **4.** *Mus.* quack : false note of a reed instrument ; **5.** lump of sugar dipped in brandy, coffee, etc. ; **6.** net for wild ducks ; **7.** *Pyrotech.* water-rocket ; **8.** air-passage (in mines) ; **9** *Naut.* pile-driver : a ship that pitches or plunges. **Dire des canards,** to hoax.

CANARD, E, *adj.* **Bâtiment —,** labour-some ship, pile-driver. **Chien —,** water spaniel, retriever for duck-shooting.

CANARDEAU, kanardô, *sm.* duckling : young duck or drake

CANARDER, kanardé-r, *va.* to fire at, to shoot from under shelter. **Les soldats furent canardés des fenêtres de chaque maison,** the soldiers were fired at from the windows of every house.

CANARDER, *vn.* **1.** *Mus.* to quack : to blow a false note on a reed instrument ; **2.** *Naut.* to pitch, to plunge.

CANARDIER, kanardié, *sm.* **1.** wild-duck shooter ; **2.** hoaxer.

CANARDIÈRE, kanardièr', *sf.* **1.** decoy-pond (for catching wild ducks) ; **2.** hiding-place to shoot from ; **3.** loop-hole ; **4.** duck-gun, wild-goose gun **5.** duck-pond (in a park).

CANARI, kanari, *sm. Orn.* canary-bird, canary.

CANARIES, (Îles), kanari, *sfpl. Geog.* The Canary Islands.

† **CANASSE,** kanas, **CANASTRE,** kanastr', [Lat. : canistrum : a wicker-basket], *sf.* canister, tin case for tea.

CANCALE, kankal, *Geog.* Cancale ; **2.** cancale oyster.

CANCAN, kânkân, [Lat. : quamquam, whence in O. Fr. quanquan], *sm.* **1.** pother, fuss, noise ; **2.** tittle-tattle, scandal ; **3.** cancan : an extravagant (and often indecent) dance. **Il fit un grand — de peu de chose;** he made a great pother (*or* fuss) about a trifle. **Il est en butte aux cancans d'une petite ville,** he is exposed to the tittle-tattle of a country town.

CANCANER, kânkané-r, *vn.* **1.** to tittle-tattle, to deal in scandal ; **2.** to dance the cancan.

CANCANIER, ÈRE, kânkanyé, nyêr', *adj.* **1.** addicted to tittle-tattle (*or* scandal) ; **2.** (subst.) scandal-monger.

CANCEL, kânsèl, **CHANCEL,** shânsèl, [Lat. : cancellus], *sm.* **1.** chancel (of a church) ; **2.** the office where the great-seal used to be kept.

CANCELLER, kansèlé-r, [Lat. : cancellāre, from *cancelli,* bars railings] *va. Law t.* to cancel : to cross-bar, to cross out, to annul. **Acte cancellé,** cancelled deed.

CANCER, kânsèr, [Lat. for crab], *sm.* **1.** *Astron.* Cancer : *a)* the Crab, a northern constellation ; *b)* the fourth sign of the zodiac on which the sun enters at the summer solstice. **Le tropique du —,** the tropic of Cancer.

2. *Med.* cancer. **— des ramoneurs,** soot-wart : an epithelial cancer of the scrotum.

CANCÉREUX, EUSE, kânséræ, œz', *adj.* cancerous.

CANCÉRIFORME, kansérifôrm', *adj. Med.* canceroid, canceriform.

CANCRE, kânkr', [cancer], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* crab ; **2.** miser, skin-flint, hunks, curmudgeon ; **3.** (in schools) dull scholar, dunce ; **4.** poor fellow, poor devil.

CANCRELAR, kânkrœla, [Dutch : kakerlak], *sm.* kakerlach, an American cockroach.

CANCRIFORME, kânkrifôrm', *adj. Zool.* cancrine, cancriform, crablike.

CANCROÏDE, kankroïd, [cancer ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj. Med.* cancroid.

CANDÉLABRE, kândélabr', [Lat. : candelabrum ; candela, candle], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* candelabrum ; **2.** chandelier : branch-candlestick, sconce.

CANDELETTE, kând'lèt', *sf. Naut.* anchor-stock tackle.

CANDEUR, kândœr, [Lat. : candor, whiteness], *sf.* **1.** purity (of mind), moral purity ; **2.** candour : sincerity, frankness, openness, freedom from disguise.

CANDI, E, kândi, [Ar. : qandah, cane-sugar], *pa. p.* **1.** candied ; **2.** *adj.* candy. **Fruits candis,** candied fruit. **Sucre —,** sugar candy.

CANDI, *sm.* **1.** candy, sugar candy ; **2.** candied fruit.

CANDIDAT, kândida, [Lat. : candidatus, from candidus, white], *sm.* candidate : one who aspires to, or is proposed for any office, functions, title, or dignity. **Il se présentera, se portera, comme — aux élections prochaines,** he will offer himself as candidate, will come forward as candidate at the next elections. **— au doctorat,** candidate for the degree of doctor.

CANDIDATURE, kândidatur', *sf.* candidateship, candidature.

CANDIDE, kândid', [Lat. : candidus, white], *adj.* **1.** pure, pure-minded ; **2.** candid : sincere, frank, open, free from disguise or reserve. **Un homme —**, a candid man. **Physionomie —**, candid physiognomy. **Paroles candides**, candid words.

CANDIDEMENT, kândid'mân-t, *adv.* candidly ; sincerely, without disguise.

CANDIR (SE), sœ kândir, [candi], *v. refl.* to candy, to become candied. **Ce sucre ne se candit pas bien**, this sugar does not candy well. **Faire candir des fruits**, to candy fruit.

CANE, kan', [orig. unknown], *sf. Ornith.* duck : the female of the drake. **Marcher comme une —**, to waddle like a duck. **Faire la —**, to dive, to plunge, to duck ; *Fig.* to get out of harm's way : to sneak off.

CANEFICIER, kan'fisyé, *sm.* V. *Casse.*

CANEPETIÈRE, kan'pœtyêr', *sf. Ornith.* little bustard, otis tetrax.

CANÉPHORE, kanéfor', [Gr. : κανηφόρος, basket-carrier], *sf. Arch.* canephora : statue of a girl with a basket on her head.

CANER, kané-r, [cane], *vn* to duck, to run away (from danger), to show the white feather.

CANEPIN, can'pan, *sm.* split lambskin (for testing the point of lancets).

CANETER, kan'té-r, *vn.* to waddle (like a duck).

CANETON, kan'tôn, *sm. Ornith.* duckling, young drake.

CANETTE, kanèt', *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* duckling, young duck (female) ; **2.** common teal querquedula crecca ; **3.** pot, jug (for beer containing about a pint).

CANEVAS, can'vâ, [Lat. : cannabis, hemp], *sm.* canvas *or* canvas : *a*) an open tissue for needle-work tapestry ; *b*) *Naut.* sailcloth ; *c*) groundwork, sketch, outline, skeleton of literary work, speech, song, etc. **Elle n'avait au monde sa pareille à manier un —**, she had not her equal in the world for embroidering on cancass, for needle-work tapestry. *La Font.* **Broder le —**, to embellish a story : to amplify, to exaggerate. **Tracer son —**, to prepare one's groundwork. **Le — d'un discours**, the groundwork (outline *or* sketch), of a speech, the skeleton of a sermon. **Ce conte a servi de — à un fort joli opéra bouffon**, that story has been made the subject (*or* groundwork) of a very pretty comic opera. *Volt. Mœurs, Joseph.*

CANEVETTE, kan'vêt', [Lat. : canava, cellar], *sf. Naut.* cellaret : case of bottles for liqueurs.

CANEZOU, kan'zou, *sm.* body (*or* corsage) without sleeves, generally made of muslin or net.

CANGRÈNE, kângrèn', *sf.* V. *Gangrène.*

CANGUE, kang, *sf.* cangue : a Chinese portable pillory.

CANICHE, kanish', [Lat. : canis, dog], *smf.* poodle, water-dog. **Un —**, a poodle-dog. **Une —** poodle bitch.

CANICULAIRE, kanikulêr', [canicule], *adj.* canicular. **Jours caniculaires**, canicular days, dog-days. **Chaleur —**, sultry heat (as in the dog-days).

CANICULE, kanikul', [Lat. : canicula], *sf.* **1.** the dog-star, Sirius (in Canis Major, which constellation as well as the star itself were formerly called *canicular* in English) ; **2.** the dog-days.

CANIF, kanif, [corrup. of Eng. knife], *sm.* penknife. **Donner un coup de — dans le contrat**, to be faithless to one's marriage vow.

CANIN, E, kanan, in', [Lat. : caninus ; canis, dog], *adj.* canine. **L'espèce canine**, the canine species. **Faim canine**, canine appetite. **Dents canines**, *Anat.* the canine (*or* eye) teeth. **Ris —**, sardonic smile.

CANINE, *sf.* **1.** canine, dog-tooth, eye-tooth ; **2.** fang, tusk (of certain animals).

CANINS, *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* canina : the dog-tribe.

CANITIE, kanisi, [Lat. : canities ; canus, white], *sf.* whiteness, hoariness (of the hair).

CANIVEAU, kanivô, [canneau], *sm.* kennel-stone, gutter-stone. **— d'écoulement d'eau**, gutter.

CANNABIN, E, kanaban, in', [Lat. : cannabis, hemp], *adj. Bot.* cannabine, hempen.

CANNAGE, kanazh', [canner], *sm.* **1.** measuring with the cane ; **2.** caning, cane-bottoming (of chairs, etc.).

CANNAIE, kané, *sf.* cane-field, cane-brake.

CANNE, kan', [Lat. : canna, reed], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* cane : *a*) the name of various kinds of reeds, as the bamboo, the ratan, etc. ; *b*) walking-stick ; *c*) measure used in Italy.**— à sucre**, sugar-cane, **— d'Inde**, Indian shot, canna indica. **Donner des coups de — à**, to cane, to beat with a cane. **Lever la — sur**, to threaten with a cane. **Vivre la — à la main**, to walk about doing nothing ; to lead an idle life. **— à vent**, air-cane, air-gun walking-stick. **— à épée**, sword-stick. **— à pêche**, fishing-rod.

2. *Glass-bl.* blow-pipe, blowing pipe.

CANNEAU, kanō [canne], *sm. Arch.* fluting of a friese.

CANNEBERGE, kan'bèrzh', *sf. Bot.* cranberry.

CANNELAS, kan'la, *sm.* cinnamon comfit, candied cinnamon.

CANNELÉ, E, kan'lé, *pa. p., adj. Arch.* channelled, fluted.

CANNELÉ, *sm.* ribbed (*or* corded) silk.

CANNELER, kan'lé-r, [*Je cannelle ou cannèle* ; *je cannelais* ; *je cannelai* ; *je cannellerai* ou *cannèlerai* ; *que je cannelle* ou *cannèle* ; *que je cannelasse* ; *cannelant*.] *va.* **1.** to channel, to flute (as a column, etc); **2.** *Technol.* to groove.

CANNELIER, kanœlyé, *sm. Bot.* cinnamon-tree.

CANNELLAGÉ, ÉE, kanelasé, [Lat. : canna, reed], *adj. Bot.* canellaceous : pertaining to the cinnamon family.

CANNELLE, kanèl, [Lat. : canna, reed], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* cinnamon. **— blanche**, wild cinnamon, cannella alba. **— giroflée**, clove bark. **Mettre en —**, to break to pieces, to shivers ; *Fig.* to pull to pieces (a person's reputation, etc.).

2. tap (for a cask, etc.) ; **3.** spile, faucet, spigot and faucet ; **4.** groove, channel (of the eye of a needle).

CANNELURE, kan'lur', [canneler], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* fluting (of a column) ; **2.** *Technol.* groove **3.** *Bot.* stria, groove, fluting.

CANNER, kané-r, [canne] *va.* **1.** to measure (with a cane) ; **2.** to cane-bottom, to cane (chairs, etc.).

CANNETILLE, kann'tiy', [Ital. : cannatiglia], *sf.* **1.** purl : silver or gold embroidery ; **2.** silvered wire (to cover violin strings, etc.) ; **3.** *Millin.* wire ribbon.

CANNETTE, kanèt', *sf.* **1.** tap for a cask, etc. ; **2.** spile, spigot and faucet ; **3.** fuse (for firing a mine.)

CANNEUR, EUSE, kanneur, œz, (canne), *sm.* chair-caner.

CANNIBALE, kanibal', [Span. : canibal or caribal, varying forms for Carribees or Caribs], *sm.* cannibal : *a*) man-eater ; *b*) savage, ferocious man.

CANNIBALISME, kanibalism', *sm.* cannibalism : *a*) anthropophagy ; *b*) savageness, ferocity.

CANNIER, kanyé, *sm.* **1.** cane-worker; **2.** walking-stick maker.

CANON, kanôn, [Lat. : canna, reed], *sm.* **1.** cannon : *a*) great gun, piece of artillery ; *b*) in a collective sense, artillery, ordnance, guns ; *c*) cannon-bone, shank (of a horse's leg) ; *d*) mouth-piece of a bridle-bit. **— de bronze**, bronze (*or* brass) cannon. **— rayé**, rifled cannon. **— de campagne**, field gun. **— revolver**, revolving cannon. **— se chargeant par la culasse**, breech-loading cannon. **— a tir rapide**, quick-firing gun. **Le gros —**, siege guns, siege artillery. **Un coup de —**, a cannon-shot. **Fonderie de —**, cannon foundry. **A portée de —**, within gun-shot. **Le bruit du —**, the roar of the cannon. **Hors de portée de —**, beyond (*or* out of) gun-shot. **Braquer, pointer un —**, to point, to level a gun. **Enclouer un —**, to spike a cannon. **Tirer un —**, to fire a cannon, let off a gun. **Chair à —**, *Fig.* food for cannon : troops recklessly exposed to slaughter. **Poudre à —**, gun-powder. **Cannon-harpon**, *Whale-fish.* gun-harpoon.

2. barrel : the tube of a fire-arm, of a quill, of a spring-balance, syringe, etc. **— de fusil**, gun-barrel. **— rubané** (or **tordu**), twisted barrel.**— fusil, à — rayé**, gun with a rifled barrel, a rifle.

3. pipe (of a key) : **4.** nozzle, pipe (of bellows) ; **5.** spout (of a water-pot) ; **6.** jar (of a cylindrical form) ; **7.** reel (for thread or yarn) ; **8.** roll, stick (of brimstone) ; **9.** canion, cannon : *a*) the thigh-part of old-fashioned hose ; *b*) the deep-flounce formerly appended to breeches ; **10.** quill of a pen ; **11.** an old liquid measure equal to half a quarter of a pint ; **12.** (in modern usage) a glass. **Voulez-vous boire un —?** will you take a glass ?

CANON, *sm.* **1.** canon : *a*) rule, decree, decision, especially in matters ecclesiastical ; *b*) catalogue of saints acknowledged by the Roman Catholic Church ; *c*) list of books regarded as inspired ; *d*) table of movable festivals ; *e*) formula of prayers for special occasions ; *f*) *Math.* formula, method, table ; *g*) *Mus.* canon, round : a kind of perpetual fugue ; *h*) *Old. Law-t.*, ground-rent ; *i*) *Print.* a large kind of type. **Les canons de l'Eglise**, the canons of the Church. [*Adject.* :] **Droit —**, canon law, ecclesiastical law. **Le — des Écritures chez les Juifs, chez les chrétiens**, the canon of Scripture among the Jews, among the Christians. **— à trois voix**, *Mus.* canon, round for three voices. **— emphytéotique**, ground-rent.

CÃNON, kágnon (Span.) *sm.* cãnon : a deep gorge or ravine formed by watercourses.

CANONIAL, E, kanonial, al', [Lat., : canonicalis], *adj*, **1.** canonical : regulated by the canon ; **2.** prebendal : of or concerning a canon or prebendary. **Heures canoniales**, canonical hours. **Offices canoniaux**, canonical (prebendal *or* cathedral) services.

CANONICAT, kanonika, (Low Lat. : canonicus, canon). *sm.* **1.** canonicate, canonry, canonship ; **2.** *Fig.* sinecure. **C'est un vrai —**, it is an absolute sinecure.

CANONICITÉ, kanonisité, *sf.* canonicalness, canonicity.

CANONIQUE, kanonik', *adj.* canonical, canonic. **Les livres canoniques**, the canonical books, the canon of Scripture. **Droit —**, canon law. [*Fig.* :] **Cela n'est pas —**, that is not canonical, is contrary to rule.

CANONIQUEMENT, kanonik'mân-t, *adv.* canonically.

CANONISABLE, kanonizabl', *adj.* canonizable : worthy to be canonized.

CANONISATION, kanonizàsyôn, *sf.* canonization.

CANONISER, kanonizé-r, [Gr. : κανονίζειν, through Church Lat. canonizāre], *va.* 1. to canonize : *a)* to put in the catalogue of saints; *b)* to include (a book) in the canon of Scripture; 2. to praise, to extol, to glorify.

CANONISTE, kanonist', *sm.* canonist : one versed in the canon law.

CANONNADE, kanonad', *sm.* cannonade, cannonading.

CANONNAGE, kanonazh', *sm.* gunnery (the art).

CANONNER, kanoné-r, *va.* 1. to cannonade : to batter with cannon ; 2. *Naut.* to roll up a sail.

CANONNER (SE), *v. refl.* cannonade each other.

CANONNERIE, kanon'ri, *sf.* cannon foundry.

CANONNIER, kanonyé, *sm.* 1. gunner, cannoneer ; 2. cannon-founder. **Maître —**, *Naut.* master-gunner.

CANONNIÈRE, kanonyèr', *sf.* 1. loophole (for cannon) ; 2. (formerly) gunner's tent ; 3. (in modern usage) a tent with all its sides sloping to the ground ; 4. popgun, pellet-gun ; 5. *Naut.* gun-boat.

CANOPE, kanop, **CANOPUS**, kanopus, *sm. Astron.* Canopus : a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argo-Navis.

CANOT, kano, [Span. : canoa, from Haytian canoa ; Eng. : canoe], *sm.* 1. ship's boat, yawl ; 2. canoe : small boat used by savages. **Grand —**, long-boat. **— major**, barge. **— du commandant**, captain's pinnace *or* gig. **— de la provision**, bumboat. **— de sauvetage**, lifeboat. **— de plaisance**, pleasure boat. **— automobile**, motor-boat. **— de course**, pleasure launch.

CANOTAGE, kanotazh' *sm.* boating (for amusement).

CANOTIER, kanotyé, *sm.* 1. rower, boatman ; 2. the owner of a pleasure-boat ; 3. boater (straw hat), yachting hat.

CANT, kân, *sm.* edge (of a plank, etc.). *V. Champ.*

CANTABILE, kântâbilé, [Ital.], *sm. Mus.* cantabile : an easy graceful melody.

CANTAL, kântal, *sm.* 1. *Geog.* Cantal : a department of France, in Auvergne ; 2. Cantal cheese, cantal.

CANTALABRE, kantalabr', *sm. V. Chambranle.*

CANTALOUP, kântalou (from Cantalupo, a town near Rome),*sm. Gard.* cantaloup : the large ribbed musk-melon.

CANTATE, kântat', [Ital., cantate, from Lat. cantatus, sung], *sf. Mus.* cantata.

CANTATILLE, kântatiy', *sf. Mus.* cantatilla.

CANTATRICE, kântatris', [Lat. : cantatrix], *sf.* cantatrice by profession : a female vocalist.

CANTER, kânté-r (cant), *va. Technol.* to place edgewise.

CANTHARELLE, kântarèl', [dimin. of Gr. κάνθαρος, cup], *sf. Bot.* cantharellus : an edible mushroom.

CANTHARIDE, kantarid', [Lat. : cantharis, idis, from Gr. κανθαρίς], *sf. Entom.* cantharis (*pl.* cantharides), Spanish fly, blister-fly.

CANTHARIDER, kântaridé-r, *va.* to sprinkle with cantharides.

CANTHARIDINE, kântaridin', *sf. Chem.* cantharidine : the active principle of cantharides.

CANTHARUS, kantarüs, **CANTHÈRE**, kantèr, [Gr. κάνθαρος, cup], cantharus : large two-handled drinking cup.

CANTILÈNE, kântilèn', [Lat. : cantilena, song], *sf. Mus.* cantilena : a ballad or sentimental melody.

CANTILEVER, kântilevœr, [from Eng.], *sm. adj. Neol.* cantilever : bracket used for supporting enormous weights, as in bridges.

CANTINE, kântin', [Ital. : cantina, a cellar], *sf.* 1. canteen : a place for the sale of liquors in barracks, prisons, etc. : 2. case of bottles, bottle-case.

CANTINIER, ÈRE, kântinyé, yèr', *smf.* canteen-keeper ; canteen-woman, sutler.

CANTIQUE, kântik', [Lat. : canticum ; cantus, song], *sm.* 1. canticle [obsolete], song of praise ; 2. hymn, psalm (sung in divine worship). **Le — de Moïse, de Siméon,** the song of Moses, Simeon's song. **— des cantiques,** the Song of songs, Solomon's Song. **Cantiques spirituels,** spiritual songs. **— de Noël,** Christmas carol. [*Colloq.* :] **Vous avez échappé belle, vous pouvez chanter un bon —,** you have had a narrow escape, you ought to sing for joy.

CANTON, kântôn, [Ital. : cantone], *sm.* canton : *a)* a small territorial district ; hundred (in England), cantred (in Wales and Ireland) ; *b)* each state of the Swiss confederation ; *c) Herald.* small square compartment in a coat of arms. **En France, les arrondissements sont divisés par cantons, et les cantons par communes,** in France, arrondissements are divided into cantons, and cantons into parishes (*or* townships). **Le — de Genève**, the canton of Geneva.

CANTONADE, kântonad', *sf. Theat.* slips, side-scenes. **Parler à la —,** to speak to a person behind the scenes.

CANTONAL, kântonal, al', *adj.* cantonal. **Les comités cantonaux**, the cantonal committees.

CANTONNÉ, E, kântoné, *adj.* 1. cantoned : *a)* established, isolated ; *b) Milit.* quartered in villages ; *c) Arch.* faced with pilasters, rustic quoins, etc. **Toute la noblesse cantonnée à la campagne** all the nobility isolated in the rural districts. **Bâtiment —**, cantoned building.

2. *Herald.* cantoned, cantonnée 3. *Cook.* flanked. **Croix cantonnée de quatre étoiles,** cross cantoned with four stars. **Un gros dindon — de pigeonneaux,** a large turkey flanked with young pigeons.

CANTONNEMENT, kânton'mân-t, *sm.* 1. cantonment : *Milit.* quartering of troops in villages ; country quarters ; 2. portion, section ; 3. field set apart for diseased cattle. **— de pêche,** portion of a river in which the right of fishing is let on lease.

CANTONNER, kântoné-r, *va.* 1. *Milit.* to canton : to lodge troops in villages ; 2. *Fig.* to separate, to divide ; 3. to isolate. **— les troupes**, to canton troops. **Les troupes vont bientôt —,** (in a neuter sense) the troops will soon go into cantonments. **Luther et Calvin on cantonné la chrétienté,** Luther and Calvin have divided Christendom *Bossuet.* **— des bestiaux malades,** to isolate diseased cattle.

CANTONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to canton *or* fortify one's self ; 2. *Fig.* to isolate one's self. **Sertorius se cantonna en Espagne,** Sertorious cantoned (*or* fortified) himself in Spain. **Ils se cantonnent et se divisent en des partis contraires,** they isolate themselves and divide into hostile parties.

CANTONNIER, kântonyé', *sm.* 1. roadman, road-labourer ; 2. *Railw.* plate-layer ; way-keeper, watchman.

CANTONNIÈRE, kântonyèr', *sf.* 1. valance (of a bed or window); 2. corner iron (of a chest) ; 3. *Naut.* winding tackle (for the anchor) ; 4. *Railw.* signal-woman, gate-keeper.

CANULANT, kanulân, *adj. Pop.* tedious, boring.

CANULE, kanul', [Lat. : canula, small tube], *sf.* 1. spigot and faucet ; 2. pipe *or* nozzle (of a syringe) ; 3. *Surg.* canula.

CANULER, kanulé-r, *va. Pop.* to annoy, to bore.

CANZONE, kântson', [Ital.], *sf.* canzone : a short lyrical poem. **Les canzones de Pétrarque,** Petrarch's canzones

CAOUTCHOUC, kaoutshou, [Ind. : cahuchu], *sm.* caoutchouc, India-rubber. **— vulcanisé,** vulcanized India-rubber. **Un —,** 1. a waterproof ; 2. India-rubber shoe ; 3. tyre. **Des caoutchoucs creux,** hollow tyres. **— plein,** cushion tyre.

CAOUTCHOUTER, kaoutshouté, *va.* to cover with caoutchouc.

CAP, kap, [Lat. : caput, head], *sm* 1. † head. **De pied en —,** cap-a-pie, from head to foot. **Cheval — de maure,** a roan horse with a black head.

2. *Geog.* cape, headland. **Le Cap Nord,** the North Cape. **Doubler un —,** *Naut.* to double a cape. **Le Cap de Bonne Espérance**, the Cape of Good Hope.

3. *Naut.* ship's head. **Mettre le — sur,** to steer for. **Avoir le — au large,** to stand off, to stand for the open. **Porter le — à terre,** to turn a ship's head to land. **Où est le — ?** how is her head ? **Le vent a changé — pour —,** the wind has turned to the opposite quarter. **— de boussole,** lubber's point.

CAPABLE, kapabl', [Lat. : capax ; capĕre, to hold, to take ; Low Lat. : capabilis], *adj.* 1. capable : *a)* capacions, able or sufficient to contain, to admit, to receive etc. ; *b) Fig.* able to do, to execute ; qualified (for *or* to) ; *c)* calculated, likely ; *d)* able, clever. *a)* **De toutes les figures c'est le cercle qui est le plus —,** of all figures the circle is the most capacious (the perimeters being equal). **La brèche était — de deux bataillons de front,** the breach was capable of admitting (wide enough to admit) two battalions abreast. **Segment — d'un angle donné,** segment capable of containing a given angle. *b)* **De quel crime un enfant est il — ?** of what crime is a child capable ? **Il était — des affaires,** he was capable of (*or* qualified for) business. **Quelque — que fût son esprit pour toutes sortes d'affaires,** however capable (*or* qualified) his mind was for all sorts of affairs. **Être — de tout,** to be capable of anything : to stick at nothing; to be utterly unscrupulous. **Est-ce que l'honnête homme est — de mentir ?** is an honest man capable of lying ? [In a legal sense :] **— de tester,** capable of making a will. *c)* **Partout où sa présence est — de nuire,** wherever his presence is calculated (*or* likely) to be injurious. **Ce sont des livres capables de vous amuser,** they are books calculated to amuse you. *d)* **Hommes capables et judicieux,** capable (*or* able) and judicious men. **Air —,** a knowing air. **Prendre un air—,** to assume a knowing air.

2. *sm.* **Faire le —,** to pretend to ability, to have a high opinion of one's own capacity.

CAPABLEMENT, kapabl'mân-t *adv,* capably, with capacity, ably.

CAPACE, kapas', [Lat. : capax, acis]. *adj.* capacious : large, comprehensive.

CAPACITÉ, kapasité, [Lat. : capacitas], *sf.* capacity : *a)* capaciousness power of containing or receiving ; *b) Fig.* capability, parts, talents, intellectual power ; *c)* legal

competency. *a)* **Cuve d'une grande —**, a vat of great capacity. **La — d'un vaisseau**, the capacity (burden) of a ship. **La — du cerveau**, the capacity (volume) of the brain. **La — de l'estomac**, the capacity of the stomach. **Vous remplissez toute la — de son cœur**, you fill the whole capacity of his heart, you fill every corner of his heart. **Mesures de —**, measures of capacity. **Le litre est l'unité des mesures de — en France**, the litre is the unit of French measures of capacity. **— pour le calorique**, *Phys.* capacity of heat, specific heat. **— de saturation**, capacity of saturation : the quantity of acid necessary to saturate a base. *b)* **Selon la — de son esprit**, according to his intellectual capacity (his ability *or* talents). **Un homme d'une si grande —**, a man of such great capacity (great parts *or* intellectual power). **Il ne manque pas de —**, he is not wanting in capacity, in parts. **Les capacités**, *Polit. lang.* the capacities : persons capable of exercising political rights. *c)* **Il a — pour tester**, he is capable of making (*or* competent to make) a will. **Les titres et les capacités d'un ecclésiastique**, the titles and certificates (*or* qualifications) of an ecclesiastic. **— de l'accumulateur**, *Autom.* efficiency of the storage battery.

CAPARAÇON, kaparasô*n*, [Span. : caparazon : augment. of capa, a cape, cover], *sm.* caparison : *a)* ornamental clothing for a horse ; *b)* formerly, horse armour.

CAPARAÇONNER, kaparasoné-r, *va.* to caparison.

CAPARAÇONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to bedizen *or* bedeck one's self, to deck one's self out.

CAPARASSE, kaparas', *sf.* boat-cloak.

CAPE, kap', [form of chape ; Low Lat. cappa], *sf.* **1.** cape (*or* short-cloak) with a hood ; **2.** hood, riding-hood. **N'avoir que la — et l'épée**, *Fig.* (of persons) to be of noble birth, but fortuneless ; (of things) to be all outside show, to have no real value. **Rire sous —**, to laugh in one's sleeve (*or* in secret). **Dire sous —**, to tell as a secret to insinuate secretly.

2. *Naut.* trysail, storm trysail. **Mettre à la —**, to bring to (*or* lie to). **Être à la —**, to be lying to. **Ancre de —**, floating anchor (used for lying to in a gale).

CAPÉER, CAPEYER, kapéé, [cape], *vn. Naut.* to lie to, to bring to.

CAPELAGE, kap'lazh', *sm. Naut.* top-rigging.

CAPELAN, CAPLAN, kaplâ*n*, [Provenç : capelan for chapelain], *sm.* **1.** (in contempt) sorry chaplain (*or* priest) ; **2.** *Ichth.* capelin *or* caplin : small fish of the smelt family.

CAPELER, kap'lé-r, *va. Naut.* to fix the top-rigging.

CAPELET, cap'lè, [O. Fr. : capel, for chapeau], *sm. Vet. Surg.* capellet : capped hock.

CAPELINE, kap'lin', [dimin. of cape], *sf.* **1.** (formerly) broad-brimmed hat worn by ladies on horse-back ; **2.** capeline : *a)* garden-hood, to protect the head and neck from the sun ; *b)* hood to cover the head and neck on leaving a ball-room ; **3.** a kind of helmet. **Homme de —**, a soldier, a military man.

CAPENDU, kapâ*n*du, *sm. Hort.* short-start *or* short-shank : a kind of apple.

CAPENDU [Ernest], novelist and miscellaneous writer (1825-1868).

CAPERON, kap'rô*n*, *sm. V. Capron.*

CAPÉTIEN, ENNE, kapésya*n*, syèn', *adj.* Capetian : belonging to Hugh Capet, the founder of the third dynasty of French kings. *Subst.* **Les Capétiens**, the Capetian kings.

CAPHARNAÜM, kafarnaœm', [from Capernaum, a town in Galilee], *sm.* **1.** lumber-room ; **2.** house of ill fame, disorderly house.

CAPILLACÉ, E, kapilacé, [Lat. : capillus, hair], *adj. Bot.* capillaceous : resembling a hair.

CAPILLAIRE, kapilèr', [Lat. : capillaris], *adj.* capillary : fine as a hair. **Les tubes capillaires d'une plante**, the capillary tubes of a plant. [*Phys.* :] **Attraction —**, capillary attraction. **Action —**, capillary action. [*Anat.* :] **Vaisseaux capillaires, les capillaires**, capillary vessels, the capillaries : minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

CAPILLAIRE, *sm. Bot.* maiden-hair, asplenium adiantum nigrum. **— du Canada**, Canada maiden-hair, adiantum pedatum. **— de Montpellier**, Venus's hair, adiantum capillus Veneris. **Sirop de —**, capillaire.

CAPILLARIMÈTRE, kapilarimetr', [Lat. : capillus, hair ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* capillarimeter : instrument to measure the capacity of hair-tubes.

CAPILLARITÉ, kapilarité, *sf.* capillarity : *a)* the being as fine as a hair *b)* *Phys.* capillary action.

CAPILOTADE, kapilotad', [Span. : capirotada], *sm. Cook.* hash of cold roast meat. **Mettre en —**, *Fig.* to beat to a jelly, to pummel soundly.

CAPITAINAT, kapitena, *sm.* captaincy.

CAPITAINE, kapitèn', [Lat. : caput, head ; Low Lat. : capitaneus, chief], *sm.* captain : *a)* commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, of a company of foot ; *b)* warrior, officer well versed in the art of war ; *c)* chief, leader of any body of men. *a)* **— de vaisseau**, captain of a ship of the line. **— de frégate**, captain of a frigate. **— de pavillon**, flag-captain. **— d'un vaisseau marchand**, master (*by courtesy*, captain) of a merchantman. **— de long cours**, captain of a merchant vessel navigating the high seas (as opposed to one amployed in the coasting trade). **— d'infanterie, de cavalerie**, captain of foot, of horse, of infantry, of cavalry. *b)* **Tant de renommés capitaines qui se sont élevés aux premiers honneurs militaires**, so many renowned warriors who have risen to the highest military honours. **Ce général était plus soldat que —**, that general was a soldier rather than a captain. **Quel grand — que Napoléon !** what a great captain Napoleon was ! *c)* **— de louveterie**, master of the wolf-hounds. **— de brigands**, captain *or* chief of brigands.

CAPITAINERIE, kapitèn'ri, *sf.* captaincy the office, residence, or jurisdiction of a captain of a royal hunt ; *b)* *Milit.* district under the command of a captain.

CAPITAL, E, kapital, al', [Lat. : capitalis ; caput, head], *adj.* capital : *a)* affecting the head or life ; *b)* chief, first in importance, principal, essential. *a)* **Procès —** capital prosecution, trial for life and death. **Une accusation capitale**, a capital charge. **Condamner quelqu'un à la peine capitale**, to condemn a person to capital punishment. **Crime —**, a capital crime. **C'est un défaut —**, it is a striking defect. *b)* **La ville capitale, la capitale**, the capital city, the capital. *V. Capitale, sf.* **Le point —**, the main point. **Clause capitale**, the capital (*or* most important) clause. **Les hommes les plus expérimentés font quelquefois des fautes capitales**, the most experienced men sometimes make capital (*or* fatal) blunders. **Tableau —**, the principal (*or* most important) painting (of a master). **Dans une affaire qui lui serait capitale à lui et aux siens**, in a matter that would be essential to him and his. **Les sept péchés capitaux**, the seven deadly (*or* mortal) sins. **Ennemi —**, mortal (*or* deadly) enemy. [*Print.* :] **Lettre capitale**, capital letter. *V. Capitale, sf.* **La lettre capitale a été ainsi nommée parce qu'elle se met en tête d'un alinéa**, the capital letter was first so called because it begins the first word of a paragraph.

CAPITAL, *sm.* **1.** the chief concern, the principal thing, the capital *or* main point. **Le — est d'avoir de quoi se pousser**, the main point is to have the means of making one's way. **Le — pour moi est de**, the principal thing for me is to. **Vous en faites sérieusement le — de votre défense**, you seriously make it the main point of your defence.

2. capital : *a)* the principal of a debt, loan, etc. ; *b)* accumulated wealth *or* means of action, stock in trade, money, cash, etc. **J'ai perdu le — et les intérêts**, I have lost both capital and interest. **Le — d'un artiste est son talent**, an artist's capital is his talent, his professional skill. **— productif**, productive capital. **— improductif**, inactive, unproductive, unemployed capital. **— social**, social capital : the money and stock of a trading company. **Les capitaux sont rares**, capital is scarce, money *or* cash is scarce. **Il a mangé son —**, he has run (gone) through his capital.

CAPITALE, *sf.* **1.** capital : chief town of a province, etc., metropolis of a country ; **2.** capital, capital letter : large letter ; *Print.* upper-case letter.

CAPITALEMENT, kapital'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* capitally, chiefly, absolutely.

CAPITALISABLE, kapitalizabl', *adj.* capitalizable : realizable, capable of being converted into capital.

CAPITALISATION, kapitalizasyô*n* *sf.* capitalization, capitalizing.

CAPITALISER, kapitalizé-r, *va.* to capitalize : *a)* to add to the capital ; *b)* to realize, to convert into capital. **— les intérêts**, to capitalize interets. **— un revenu**, to capitalize revenue *or* income.

CAPITALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to be capitalized, to be realized, to be converted into cash.

CAPITALISTE, kapitalist', *sm.* capitalist ; possessor of capital, moneyed man.

CAPITAN, kapitâ*n*, [Span. ; Ital. : capitano], *sm.* hector, bully.

CAPITANE, kapitan', [Ital. : capitana], *sf.* admiral's galley, principal galley.

CAPITAN-PACHA, kapitâ*n*- pasha, [Ital.] *sm.* **1.** capitan-pacha, great Turkish admiral; **2.** admiral's vessel (in Turkey).

CAPITATION, kapitâsyô*n*, [Lat. : caput, head], *sf.* capitation, capitation-tax, poll-tax.

CAPITÉ, E, kapité, *adj. Bot.* capitate, headed : growing to a head.

CAPITEL, kapitèl, *sm.* lye of ashes and lime (used in making soap).

CAPITEUX, EUSE, kapitœ, œz', [Lat. : caput, capitis, head], *adj.* heady : said of wines apt to affect the head, intoxicating.

CAPITILUVE, kapitiluv', [Lat. : caput, itis, head ; lavāre, to wash], *sm.* head-bath : washing of the head.

CAPITOLE, kapitol', [Lat. : capitolium], *sm.* Capitol : *a)* temple of Jupiter in ancient Rome ; *b)* in the United States, the building where the congress meets ; *c)* government or state-house, seat or government.

CAPITOLIN, E, kapitola*n*, in', *adj. Rom. Hist.* Capitoline. **Jeux capitolins**, the Capitoline games.

CAPITON, kapitô*n*, [Ital. : capitone], *sm. Technol.* cappadine : waste or floss silk.

CAPITONNAGE, kapitonazh, *sm.* padding, stuffing.

CAPITONNER, kapitoné-r, [capiton], *va.* **1.** to pad : to stuff with waste cotton, wool, etc. ; **2.** to wad (a garment). **Fauteuil capitonné,** a stuffed (*or* padded) arm-chair.

CAPITOUL, kapitoul, *sm* capitoul : formerly the chief magistrate of Toulouse.

CAPITOULAT, kapitoula, *sm.* office, dignity of capitoul (at Toulouse).

CAPITULAIRE, kapitulèr', [Low Lat. : capitulatum ; capitulāre, to arrange under heads], *adj.* capitulary : relating to the chapter of a cathedral or to the chapters of books. **Lettres capitulaires,** *Paleog.,* Illuminated capital letters at the beginning of chapters (in old manuscripts).

CAPITULAIRE, *sm.* capitulary : the laws and decrees of the Merovingian and Carlovingian monarchies (so called from being divided into chapters). **Les capitulaires de Charlemagne,** the capitularies of Charlemagne.

CAPITULAIREMENT, kapitulèr'mâ*n*, *adv.* capitulary. **Décision prise —,** decision taken in secret.

CAPITULANT, kapitulâ*n*-t, *adj. m.* **1.** having a voice in chapter ; **2 Les cantons capitulants,** (in Switzerland) the cantons that supplied troops to foreign states.

CAPITULANT, *sm.* capitular : member of a chapter.

CAPITULATION, kapitulâsyô*n*, *sf.* capitulation : *a*) *Milit.* act of surrendering to an enemy on stipulated terms ; *b*) treaty containing the conditions of surrender ; *c*) conciliation, yielding, giving way ; *d*) convention assuring to the subjects of one power certain privileges in the States of another ; *e*) *Germ. Hist.* contract made by the Emperor with the electors. **Accorder une — honorable,** to grant an honourable capitulation. **N'attendez de moi aucune —,** do not expect any yielding on my part. **— de conscience,** capitulation of conscience, compromise with conscience.

CAPITULE, kapitul', *sm.* **1.** capitulum ; *a*) *Bot.* head of flowers ; *b*) *Anat.* protuberance of a bone ; **2.** *Rom. Lit.* capitule : a short prayer.

CAPITULÉ, E, kapitulé, *adj. Bot.* capitular, capitulate, capitellate.

CAPITULER, kapitulé-r, [Low Lat. : capitulāre ; capitulum, a chapter], *va.* to capitulate : *a*) *Milit.* to surrender on conditions ; *b*) *Fig.* to yield, to come to terms. **La ville capitula,** the town capitulated. **Vous ne me ferez pas —,** you will not make me capitulate. **— avec sa conscience,** to capitulate, with one's conscience, to stifle one's scruples. *Prov.* : **Ville qui capitule est à demi rendue,** a town that capitulates is a town surrendered.

CAPLAN, kaplâ*n*, *sm.* V. *Capelin.*

CAPNOFUGE, kapnofuzh', [Gr. : καπνός, smoke ; Lat. : fugĕre, to flee from], *adj.* smoke-preventing.

CAPNOMANCIE, kapnomansi, [Gr. : καπνός, smoke ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* capnomancy : divination by means of smoke.

CAPOLIN, kapola*n*, *sm. Bot.* capolin : sweet Indian cherry.

CAPON, kapô*n*, [Lat. : capon-em ; Gr. : κόπτειν, to cut ; for chapon, a castrated cock, capon], *sm.* **1.** cajoler, hypocrite ; **2.** cheat (at play) ; **3.** dabster, adept (at cards, etc.) **4.** sneak, coward ; **5.** tell-tale (in schools). **Tu as beau faire le —, tu perds ta peine,** your cajolery is in vain, you lose your labour. **Il est — à ce jeu-là,** he is a dabster at that game.

CAPON, kapon, [provenç. : capon], *sm. Naut.* cat, cat-fall : tackle for catting the anchor.

CAPON, ONNE, *adj.* **1.** cowardly, sneaking, mean ; **2.** nominal : said of titles and offices without salary or functions. **Quoi de plus — qu'une pareille conduite** ? what can be more sneaking than such conduct ? **Charge caponne,** an official appointment without any salary or duties. **Clefs caponnes** sham keys : formerly, the insignia of nominal chamberlains at the Court of Spain.

CAPONNER, kaponé-r, *vn.* **1.** to cheat, to play the cheat (at cards, etc.) ; **2.** to play the sneak *or* tell-tale (at school) ; **3.** to show the white feather, to show one's self a coward.

CAPONNER, *va.* **1.** to coax, to cajole ; **2.** *Naut.*, to cat (the anchor).

CAPONNIÈRE, kaponyèr', *sf. Fortif.* caponiere : covered passage from the body of the place to an outwork.

CAPORAL, kaporal, [Lat. : caput, head], *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* corporal ; **2.** sort of common tabacco.

CAPOT, kapo, [cape, from Lat. caput, head], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* storm-coat, watch-coat ; **2.** *Naut.* hood : *a*) a cover for a companion hatch, fire-engine, mortar, etc. ; *b*) small cape worn by knights of the Holy Ghost.

3. (cards) capot : the losing of every trick at piquet. **Une série de capots,** a series of capots.

4. *Autom.* bonnet, engine bonnet : cover for the machine.

5. *Naut.* **Faire —,** to capsize (while under sail).

CAPOT, *adj.* (invariable for gender and number.) **1.** capot : said of a player (at piquet) who has lost every trick. **Je suis capot,** I am capot. **Elle est capot,** she is capot. **Nous avons été capot,** we have lost every trick. **Faire quelqu'un —,** to gain a great advantage over a person.

2. disconcerted, embarrassed, foolish. **Être, demeurer, rester —.** to be, to feel disconcerted (*or* embarrassed).

CAPOTAGE, kapotazh, *sm.* arranging of the hood or bonnet of an open carriage.

CAPOTE, kapot', [capot], *sf.* **1.** capot : a long cloak with a hood worn by women ; **2.** *Milit.* rough cloak (*or* great coat) worn by sentinels ; **3.** long frock-coat (especially that worn by the French infantry in winter) ; **4.** capote, drawn bonnet : female head-dress mounted on wire or whalebone and drawn in gathers ; **5.** hood, head (of a cabriolet) ; **6.** sheet-iron chimney pot.

CAPOTER, kapoté-r, *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* to capsize ; **2.** to put up the hood of a carriage.

CAPPARIDACÉES, kaparidasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* capparidaceæ : an order deriving its name from the caper-plant.

CÂPRE, kapr', [Lat. : capparis], *sf. Bot.* caper. **Sauce aux câpres,** caper sauce.

CAPRÉOLÉ, E, kapréolé, [Lat. : capreolus vine-tendril], *adj. Bot.* capreolate : having tendrils or claspers.

CAPRICANT, kaprikâ*n*, [Lat. : capra, she-goat], *adj. m. Med.* (of the pulse) capricant : uneven, leaping.

CAPRICE, kapris', [Ital. : capriccio, from Lat. capra, she-goat], *sm.* **1.** caprice : *a*) fancy, humour ; *b*) freak, whim ; *c*) flight, sally (of the fancy) ; *d*) fit, sudden impulse. **Suivez votre—,** follow your caprice. **Il a un — pour cette femme,** he has a fancy, a caprice for that woman. **Il faut que je m'en passe le —,** I most indulge myself in that whim. **Ce poète ne compose guère que de —,** that poet seldom writes but from caprice. **Les caprices de la fortune.** the freaks of fortune. **Les caprices de la mode,** the changeableness of fashion. **Le — de notre humeur est encore plus bizarre que celui de la fortune,** the caprice of our humour is more whimsical still than that of fortune. *La Rochef. Max.* 45.

2. *Mus.* capriccio, voluntary. **Ce pianiste a joué un fort beau —,** this pianist has played a very fine capriccio.

3. *Min.* straggling vein (of coal).

CAPRICER (SE), kaprisé-r, *v. refl.* to indulge in a caprice.

CAPRICIEUSEMENT, kaprisiœz'mâ*n*, *adv.* capriciously, whimsically.

CAPRICIEUX, EUSE, kaprisiœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** capricious : whimsical, freakish ; **2.** *subst.* a capricious person.

CAPRICORNE, kaprikòrn', [Lat. : capricornus], *sm.* **1.** *Astron.* Capricorn : a southern constellation, and the tenth sign of the Zodiac; **2.** *Nat. Hist.* capricorn beetle. **Le tropique du —,** the tropic of Capricorn.

CÂPRIER, kâprié, [câpre], *sm. Bot.* caper-bush, caper-plant, capparis spinos.

CÂPRIÈRE, kâprièr', *sf.* **1.** caper-bed ; **2.** caper jar *or* pot.

CAPRIFICATION, kaprifikâsyô*n*, [Lat. : caprificus, wild fig-tree], *sf.* caprification : a process to hasten the ripening of figs.

CAPRIFIGUIER, kaprifighyé, *sm. Bot.* the wild-fig tree.

CAPRIFOLIACÉES, kaprifoliasé, *sfp. Bot.* caprifoliaceæ : plants of the honey-suckle family.

CAPRIMULGE, kaprimulzh', [Lat. : capra, she-goat ; mulgēre, to suck], *sm. Nat. Hist.* goatsucker.

CAPRIN, E, kapra*n*, in', [Lat. : capra, she-goat], *adj.* caprine. **Bête caprine,** a goat. **La race caprine,** the goat kind.

CAPRIPÈDE, kapripèd', [Lat. : capra, she-goat ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* capriped goat-footed.

CAPRIQUE, kaprik, *adj. Chem.* capric.

CAPRISANT, kaprizâ*n*, *adj. m. Med.* caprizant . uneven, leaping, said of the pulse.

CAPRON, CAPERON, kaprô*n*, [câpre] *sm. Gard.* hautboy : a large kind of strawberry.

CAPRONE, kaprọn', *sf.* forelock : tuft of hair over the forehead of certain animals.

CAPRONIER, kapronyé, *sm. Gard.* hautboy plant. V. *Capron.*

CAPSELLE, kapsèl', [Lat. : capsella, little box], *sf. Bot.* capsella, shepherd's purse.

CAPSULAGE, kapsulazh', *sm.* capsuling, capping : the application of capsules.

CAPSULAIRE, kapsulèr', [capsule], *adj.* capsular. **Fruit —,** *Bot.* capsular fruit [*Anat.* :] **Ligaments capsulaires,** capsular ligaments **Cataracte —,** capsular cataract.

CAPSULE, kapsul', [Lat. : capsula], *sf.* **1.** capsule : *a*) *Bot.* pod, a seed-vessel which bursts at maturity ; *b*) *Chem.* small evaporating dish ; *c*) *Anat.* capsula, a membranous sac ; *d*) *Pharm.* a soluble envelope for certain nauseous medicines ; *e*) metallic cap for bottles, etc.

2. percussion-cap, copper-cap (priming for fire-arms).

CAPTAGE, kaptazh', *sm.* catchment, collecting (of mineral waters).

CAPTAL, kaptal, *sm.* captal : chief : formerly applied to certain governors of towns in the south of France.

CAPTATEUR, TRICE, kaptatœr, tris, *smf.* one who obtains some personal advantage

by the use of flattery, deception or undue influence; inveigler; legacy-hunter.

CAPTATION, kaptâsyôn, [capter], *sf.* captation: in law, the obtaining of favour by enveigling flattery, deception, or undue influence. **Testament obtenu par —**, a will obtained by intrigue or undue influence.

CAPTATOIRE, kaptatwâr', *adj.* catching or taking in by intrigue. **Manœuvres captatoires**, intrigues, deceptions, undue influence to captivate favour. **Testament —, legs —**, a will, a legacy made with a view to captation.

CAPTER, kaptè-r, [Lat.: captāre, from capĕre, to take], *va.* 1. to captivate; 2. (in an ill sense) to obtain by underhand manœuvres. **Ses manières captèrent l'attention**, his manners captivated attention. — **les suffrages**, to bribe, to obtain by unfair means.

3. to collect (the waters of mineral springs).

CAPTEUR, kaptœr, *adj.* and *sm. Naut.* capturing. **Un vaisseau —**, or **un capteur**, a vessel that has taken a prize, a captor.

CAPTIEUSEMENT, kapsiœz'mân-t, *adv.* captiously.

CAPTIEUSETÉ, kapsiœz'té, *sf.* captiousness.

CAPTIEUX, EUSE, kapsiœ-z, œz', [Lat.: captiosus], *adj.* captious: misleading, deceptive, insidious. **Des oracles ambigus et captieux**, ambiguous and misleading oracles. **Un discours —**, a captious discourse. **Un raisonneur —**, a captious reasoner.

CAPTIF, IVE, kaptif, iv', [Lat.: captivus], *adj.* captive: *a*) taken in war and made a slave; *b*) enslaved; *c*) imprisoned, confined, under constraint. **Ils emmenèrent les femmes captives**, they led the women away captive. **Racheter des Chrétiens captifs**, to ransom captive Christians. **La Grèce si longtemps captive**, Greece so long enslaved. **Un oiseau —**, a captive *or* caged bird. **Il ne faut point tenir les vérités captives**, truths must not be held captive. **Ballon —**, a captive balloon.

CAPTIF, IVE, *smf.* captive, prisoner, slave.

CAPTION, kapsyôn, *sf.* captious argument.

CAPTIVANT, kaptivân, *pa. p.* and *adj.* captivating, charming. **Ce roman est fort —**, this novel is most captivating.

CAPTIVER, kaptivé-r, [Lat.: capĕre, captum, to take], *va.* 1. to captivate: *a*) to keep in confinement (obsolete in this sense); *b*) *Fig.* to take captive, to charm, to win over. **Pour — un peuple inquiet et jaloux**, to captivate (*or* win over) a restless and jealous people. **Il captiva son auditoire**, he captivated his audience. — **l'attention**, to captivate attention.

2. to bring under (*or* hold in) subjection, to subject, to master. **L'amour captive l'homme**, love subjects a man.

CAPTIVER (SE), *v. refl.* to bring one's self under subjection; to be attentive, submissive, obedient.

CAPTIVITÉ, kaptivité, *sf.* captivity: *a*) bondage, slavery; *b*) constraint, confinement. **Racheter de —**, to ransom from captivity. **La — dans laquelle nous tiennent les passions**, the bondage in which the passions hold us. **Cette place me tient en —**, this office (employment) confines me closely.

CAPTURE, kaptur', *sf.* capture. **Les gendarmes ont fait deux captures ce matin**, the gendarmes have made two captures this morning. **La — d'un débiteur**, the capture (arrest) of a debtor. **La — d'un vaisseau marchand**, the capture of a merchantman. **Il conduisit ses captures à Brest**, he took his captures (his prizes) into Brest. **Une belle —**, a fine capture; *Ironic.* a fine catch.

CAPTURER, kapturé-r, [Lat.: capĕre, captum, to take], *vn.* to capture, to succeed in taking. — **un vaisseau, un débiteur, des marchandises**, to capture a vessel, to capture (*or* arrest) a debtor, to capture contraband goods.

CAPUCE, kapus', [Ital.: cappuccio], *sf.* 1. cowl (of a Capuchin friar); 2. hood.

CAPUCHE, kapush', *sf.* capeline: a kind of hood worn by females.

CAPUCHON, kapushôn, *sm.* 1. hood; 2. cowl (of a monk); 3. *Bot.* hood (of certain flowers). **Prendre le —**, to take the hood, to become a monk.

CAPUCHONNÉ, E, kapushoné, *adj. Bot.* hooded: in the form of a hood, having a hood.

CAPUCIN, kapusan, *sm.* 1. Capucnin, Capuchin friar; 2. a canting hypocrite. **Barbe de —**, a long beard; *Bot.* wild chicory blanched for salad. **Parler comme un —**, to speak with a nasal twang. **Tomber comme des capucins de cartes**, to tumble over one another.

CAPUCINADE, kapusinad', *sm.* 1. a dull sermon; 2. affectation of piety.

CAPUCINE, kapusin', [capuce], *sf.* 1. Capuchin nun. **A la —**, cantingly, with affected piety.

2. *Bot.* nasturtium, Indian cress. **Câpres capucines**, pickled nasturtiums. **Couleur —**, nasturtium colour.

3. *Milit.* slide of a musket.

CAPUCINIÈRE, kapusinyèr', *sf.* 1. (in an offensive sense) Capuchin convent; 2. *Fig.* hotbed, nursery of bigotry, of fanaticism.

CAPULET, kapulè, *sm.* hood.

CAPUT-MORTUUM, kaput-mòrtuom, [Lat.: dead head], *sm. Chem.* caput-mortuum: worthless residuum after distillation. [*Pl. Caput-mortuum.*]

CAPVIRADE, kapvirad', [Lat.: caput, head · virer], *sf. Agr.* headland.

CAQUAGE, kakazh', [caquer], *sm.* 1. curing and barrelling (of herrings); 2. barrelling (of gunpowder or saltpetre).

CAQUE, kak', [caquer], *sf.* barrel, keg *Prov.*: **La caque sent toujours le hareng**, what is bred in the bone will never be got out of the flesh; cat after kind.

CAQUER, kaké-r, [Dutch: kaaken], *va.* 1. to cure and barrel (herrings, etc.); 2. to barrel (gunpowder or saltpetre).

CAQUEROLLE, kak'rol', [dimin. of caque], *sf.* a skillet with three legs

CAQUET, kaké-t, [caqueter], *sm.* 1. cackle, cackling: *a*) the cry of a hen, of a goose, etc. *Fig.* idle talk, babble, prate, prating, chatter, tattle, tattling · 2. *pl.* tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal. **C'est un ignorant qui n'a que du —**, he is an ignorant fellow, with nothing but cackle (babble *or* talk). **Le grand — vient de la prétention à l'esprit**, great loquacity proceeds from pretention to wit. **Son — indiscret**, her foolish babbling. **Avoir du —**, to be a great talker. **Vous avez le — bien affilé**, you have a good (well-hung) tongue of your own. **Rabattre le — à quelqu'un**, to stop a person's babble. — **bon bec**, the magpie (in La Fontaine's fables); *Fig.* a prating, gossipping woman. **A tous les sots caquets n'ayons donc nul égard**, let us take no notice of all silly tittle-tattlers, *Mol. Tart.* 1. 1.

CAQUETAGE, kak'tazh', *sm.* 1. cackling (of hens); 2. *Fig.* prattling, chattering, babbling; 3. tittle-tattle, gossip.

CAQUÈTE, kakèt', *sf.* carp-tub (of a fish-monger).

CAQUETER, kak'te-r, *vn.* [*Je caquette* or *caquète*; *je caquetterai* or *caquèterai*; *je caquetterais* or *caquèterais*.] to cackle: *a*) to make a noise as a hen or goose; *b*) *Fig.* to prate, prattle, chatter *or* babble); to tittle-tattle, to gossip.

CAQUETERIE, kakettri, *sf.* 1. cackling, prating, prattle, prattling; 2. tittle-tattle, gossip.

CAQUETEUR, EUSE, kak'tœr, œz', *smf.* cackler: tattler, prater.

CAQUETOIRE, kak'twâr', *sf.* 1. a low chair with a high back. V. *Causeuse*, the word now used.]; 2. cross-bar between the handles of a plough.

CAQUEUR, EUSE, cakœr, œz', *smf.* herring-curer.

CAQUEUX, EUSE, kakœ, œz', *sm.* gipsy, outcast: said of a degraded race in Brittany.

CAR, kar, [Lat.: quare, wherefore], *conj.* for: because, forasmuch as, inasmuch as. **Vous ne le trouverez pas chez lui, — je viens de le voir dans la rue**, you will not find him at home for I have just seen him in the street. **Avec lui il y a toujours des si et des car**, with him there are always *ifs* and *buts*; he is always full of objections.

CARABA, karaba, *sm.* cashew-nut oil.

CARABE, karab', [Gr.: κάραβος, crab], *sm. Entom.* carabus: a kind of beetle.

CARABÉ, karabé, [Port., from Ar. kahraba], *sm.* yellow amber.

CARABIN, karaban, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. skirmisher: *a*) light-horseman of the 16th century; *b*) at play, one who risks a stake or two and then quits the game. **Tirer son coup en —**, to fire one's shot and make off.

2. (disparagingly) saw-bones: a surgical student. — **de St-Côme**, barber-surgeon: St-Côme was formerly the Paris school of surgery. **On vend le corps aux carabins**, they sell the body to the surgeons.

† **CARABINADE**, karabinad, *sf.* 1. discharge of carbines; 2. student's trick.

CARABINAGE, karabinazh', *sm.* rifling (of a gun-barrel).

CARABINE, karabin', carabin], *sf.* 1. carbine *or* carabine: a short rifled musket for cavalry; 2. rifle: any gun with a rifled barrel.

CARABINÉ, E, karabiné, *adj.* 1. rifled (as a gun-barrel); 2. *Naut.* **Brise carabinée**, a stiff gale.

CARABINER, karabiné-r, *va.* to skirmish: *a*) *Milit.* to fight in small parties or detachments; *b*) at play, to risk a stake and quit the game.

CARABINER, *va.* to rifle (a gun-barrel).

CARABINEUR, karabinœr, *sm.* 1. rifler (of gun-barrels); 2. skirmisher (at play).

CARABINIER, karabinyé, *sm.* 1. carbineer; 2. rifleman.

CARACAL, karakal, [Span.], *sm. Nat. Hist.* caracal: a kind of lynx.

CARACARA, karakara, *sm. Ornith.* caracara: a Brazilian eagle.

CARACO, karako, *sm.* caraco: a short jacket formerly worn by women.

CARACOL, karacol, *sm. Arch. Caracole.*

CARACOLE, karakol', [Span.: caracol, snail], *sf* 1. *Arch* caracol: a spiral (winding) staircase; 2 caracole: *a*) *Man.* semicircular motion made by a horse; *b*) *Milit.* half-wheel of a squadron of cavalry.

CARACOLER, karakolé-r, *vn.* 1. *Man.* to caracole (as a horse); 2. to dodge about, to go first one way then another.

CARACOULER, karakoulé-r, *vn.* to coo (as pigeons).

CARACTÈRE, karaktèr, [Gr.: χαρακτήρ, mark], *sm.* 1. character: *a*) mark, sign, figure engraved or traced in any way; letter used in writing or printing. (V. No 2

below), handwriting, hand ; *b*) quality, title, capacity ; *c*) characteristic, peculiar quality, distinctive quality of mind, temper, disposition, or manners ; *d*) description or representation of the distinctive qualities of a person or thing ; *e*) the peculiar qualities impressed on a person by nature or habit ; the moral faculties, decision, firmness, energy of will ; *f*) expression, originality, individuality. *a*) **Gravé en gros caractères,** engraved in large characters. **Les lettres de l'alphabet, les signes de ponctuation, les chiffres, sont des caractères,** the letters of the alphabet, the stops, and figures are characters. **Caractères symboliques, hiéroglyphiques,** symbolical, hieroglyphic characters. **Écrit en petits caractères,** written in small characters. **En algèbre, en astronomie, en chimie, on emploie un grand nombre de caractères de convention,** a great many conventional characters are used in algebra, astronomy, and chemistry. **J'ai reconnu votre —,** I recognized your hand-writing.

b) **Il dépouille le — d'ami quand il prend celui de juge,** he lays aside the character of friend when he assumes that of judge. **Les députés viennent ici avec un — public,** the deputies come here in a public character. **Il est sans — officiel,** he is without any official character [quality *or* capacity).

c) **Le — distinctif de la vérité,** the distinctive character (characteristic *or* stamp) of truth. **C'est un des caractères du génie,** that is one of the characteristics of genius. **L'imprévoyance est le — de la jeunesse,** improvidence (want of foresight) is the characteristic of youth. **Conserver le — des différents genres de littérature,** to preserve the distinctive character of the different kinds of literature. **La différence des caractères,** the difference of characters (tempers, dispositions). **D'un — irascible,** of an irascible character (*or* temperament). **Dompter les caractères intraitables,** to subdue intractable characters (*or* tempers). **C'est un bon — d'homme,** he is a good sort of man, a well-disposed man. **Les mauvais caractères sont toujours malheureux,** ill-tempered people are always unhappy.

d) **Les Caractères de Théophraste, de La Bruyère,** the Characters of Theophrastes, of La Bruyère.

e) **C'est le — qui domine en lui,** in him the moral qualities predominate. **Grand de génie et grand de —,** great in genius and great in moral qualities. **— décidé,** decision of character, strength of mind. **Comme il convenait à des hommes de —,** as became men of strong mind. **Dans cet entretien il fit preuve de —,** in that conversation he gave proofs of character. **La plupart des femmes manquent entièrement de —,** most women have no character at all. *Traduit de Pope.* **N'avoir pas de —,** to be a common-place sort of person. **C'est un homme à —,** he is a man with a mind, a will of his own. **C'est un —,** he is a character(said of a man distinguished by some prominent moral quality).

f) **Il a une physionomie sans —** he has no expression in his face. **La tête de ce portrait a un grand —,** the head of that portrait is full of character, is very expressive. **Cette comédie, cette musique, n'a point de —,** that comedy, that music has no character, no originality.

2. *Print.* type, letter. **Fondeur en caractères,** type-founder. **Ces caractères sont usés,** this type (*or* letter) is worn out. **Cet ouvrage est imprimé en beaux caractères,** this work is printed in beautiful type.

3. talisman, amulet, charm, spell (consisting of written characters). **On dit qu'il a un — à se faire aimer de toutes les femmes,** they say he has a talisman (amulet, charm, *or* spell), to make all women love him.

CARACTÉRISANT, E, karaktérizân, ânt', *adj.* characterizing, characteristic.

CARACTÉRISER, karactérisé-r, *va.* 1. to characterize : to give a distinctive character to ; to individualize. **Ce fait caractérise parfaitement notre homme,** this fact perfectly characterizes our man. **Ce qui caractérise cette maladie,** what characterizes this disease. **Les passions si bien caractérisées par Molière,** the passions so well characterized by Molière. **Le peintre n'a pas suffisamment caractérisé ses figures,** the painter has not sufficiently individualized his figures.

CARACTÉRISTIQUE, karaktéristik', *adj.* characteristic.

CARACTÉRISTIQUE, *sf.* characteristic : *a*) distinctive character or sign ; *b*) *Math.* index of a logarithm. **Une des caractéristiques des siècles de corruption,** one of the characteristics of the corrupt ages. **En francais, l's est la — du pluriel dans les noms,** in French, the letter *s* is the characteristic of the plural in nouns.

CARACUL, karakul, [Russ.], *sm.* caracul : in reality the finest sort of Astrakhan fur, but generally the commoner sort sold under this name in Westhern Europe.

CARAFE, karaf', [Ital. : caraffa, from Ar. gharafa, to draw water], *sf.* decanter : glass bottle for wine, water, etc. at table. **J'ai bu une — d'eau,** I have drunk a decanter of water.

CARAFON, karafôn, *sm.* 1. small decanter (usually containing a quarter of a bottle of wine) ; 2. wine-cooler.

CARAGNE, karany', [Span. : caraña], *sf.* carana : a resinous gum. **Gomme —,** carana-resin.

CARAÏBE, karaïb, *smf. Geog.* Carribbee : a native of the Carribee Islands. [*Adj.* :] **Langue —,** the Carribean language.

CARAMBOLAGE, karânbolazh', [carambole], *sm. Bill.* carambole *or* cannon : the making one's own ball strike both the others. **Un — difficile,** a difficult cannon. **Jouer le —,** to play the carambole game.

CARAMBOLE, karânbol', [Span. : carambola], *sf. Bill.* the red ball.

CARAMBOLER, karânbolé-r, *vn. Bill.* to carambole *or* cannon, to make a cannon.

CARAMBOLEUR, karânbolœr, *sm.* a good cannon-player.

CARAMEL, karamèl, [Span. : caramelo from Ar.]. *sm.* caramel : burnt sugar.

CARAMÉLISER. karamélizé-r, *va.* 1. to convert (sugar) into caramel ; 2. to sweeten (*or* colour) with caramel, to mix with caramel.

CARAPACE, karapas' [Span. : [carapacho]. *sf.* 1. carapace : the dorsal shell of tortoises and turtles 2. *Fig.* armour.

CARAQUE, karak', [Ital. : caracal] *sf. Naut.* carrack : galleon, a large ship of burden formerly used.

CARAT, kara, [Gr. : κεράτιον, a seed used as a little weight], *sm.* 1. carat : *a*) each of the 24 parts into which a mass of metal is supposed to be divided in order to express the quantity of pure gold contained therein ; *b*) a weight of four grains used for pearls and small diamonds **De l'or à 24 carats est de l'or pur,** gold of 24 carats (*or* 24 carat gold) is pure gold. **De l'or à 20 carats** (or **au vingtième carat**), 20 carat gold (containing one sixth of alloy). **Sot à 24 carats,** an absolute fool. **Ignorant à 23 carats,** extremely ignorant.

2. small diamond (not exceeding a carat in weight). **Une parure de carats,** a set of small diamonds. **Ce n'est que du —,** it is showy but not worth much.

CARATURE, karature, [carat], *sf.* allo of gold and silver or of gold, silver and copper

CARAVANE, karavan', Pers. : kārwān], *sf.* 1. caravan : *a*) a company or troop of travellers in the East ; *b*) formerly, cruise of the knights of Malta against the Turks ; 2. body, band, company, troop (of persons on an excursion in the country). **Nous partîmes en —,** we set off in a body. **Faire ses caravanes,** to lead a dissipated life, to travel a great deal.

CARAVANEUR, karavanœr, *sm. Naut.* Levant merchantman.

CARAVANIER, karavanyé, *sm.* conductor of a caravan.

CARAVANSÉRAI, karavânséré, **CARAVANSÉRAIL,** karavânséray, [Pers. : kār wān ; serāi, inn], *sm.* caravansary : in the East, an inn for travellers.

CARAVELLE, karavèl , [Ital. : caravella], *sf. Naut.* carvel, caravel : in Turkey, a large war-vessel ; in Portugal, a small lateen-rigged vessel.

CARBATINE, karbatin', [Gr. : καρβατίνα], *sf.* 1. shoe made of raw hide ; 2. green hide, green skin.

CARBAZOTIQUE, karbazotik', *adj. Chem.* carbazotic, picric.

CARBET, karbè, *sm.* 1. large cabin (for slaves) ; 2. *Naut.* shed (to shelter boats).

CARBONARISME, karbonarizm', [carbonaro], *sm.* carbonarism.

CARBONARO, karbonaro, [Ital. : charcoal-burner], *sm.* carbonaro : a member of a secret revolutionary society in Italy. [*Pl. Carbonari.*]

CARBONATE, karbonat', *sm. Chem.* carbonate.

CARBONATÉ, E, karbonaté, *pa. p. adj.* carbonated.

CARBONATER, karbonaté-r, *va. Chem.* to carbonate : to saturate with carbonic acid.

CARBONATER (SE), *v. refl.* to become carbonated.

CARBONE, karbon', [Lat. : carbo, carbonis, coal], *sm. Chem* carbon.

CARBONÉ, E, karboné, *adj. Chem.* carburetted. **Gaz hydrogène —,** carburetted hydrogen gas. V. *Carburé.*

CARBONEUX, karbonœ, *adj. Chem.* carbonaceous. **Acide —,** oxalic acid.

CARBONIFÈRE, karbonifèr, [Lat. : carbo, onis, charcoal ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Geol.* carboniferous : containing coal. **Terrains carbonifères,** coal measures.

CARBONIQUE, karbonik', *adj. Chem.* carbonic. **Acide —,** carbonic acid.

CARBONISATION, karbonizâsyôn, *sf. Chem.* carbonization : charring.

CARBONISER, karbonizé-r, *va.* to carbonize : to char. **Se —,** to become carbonized.

CARBONITE, karbonit', *sm. Chem.* carbonite : an explosive having a base of carbon.

CARBONNADE, karbonad', *sf Cook.* † carbonado : broiled meat.

CARBONOMÉTRIE, karbonométri, [Lat. : carbo ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sf.* carbonometry : determination of the amount of carbonic given off by a living animal.

CARBOSULFURE, karbosulfur', *sm. Chem.* carbosulphuret.

CARBOUCHE, karboush, **CARBOUILLE,** karbouy', *sf. Agr.* burnt-ear : a disease of wheat.

CARBURATEUR, karburatœr, *sm.* carburetor : an apparatus for charging gases with carbon ; *Autom.* carburettor, vaporiser. **— alimenté sous pression,** pressure-fed carburettor.

CARBURATION, karburâsȯn, [carbure], *sf. Metall.* carburation : combining with carbon.

CARBURE, karbur', [Lat. : carbo, charcoal], *sm. Chem.* carburet. **Le gaz d'éclairage est un — d'hydrogène**, common coal gas is a carburet of hydrogen.

CARBURÉ, E, karburé, *adj. Chem.* carburetted. **Hydrogène —**, carburetted hydrogen.

CARBUROMÈTRE, karburometr', [carbone ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], carburometer : an instrument used in estimating the quantities of carbon and hydrogen contained in food.

CARCAJOU, karkazhou, *sm. Nat. Hist.* carcajou : an American badger : meles Labradorica.

CARCAN, karkân, [Low Lat. : carcannum, from Scand.], *sm.* **1.** carcan : an iron collar for attaching a criminal to a post, as in a pillory ; **2.** carcanet : *Jewel.* collar (*or* neck chain) of precious stones ; **3.** yoke (to prevent pigs from passing through hedges).

CARCASSE, karkas', [orig. uncertain ; Ital. : carcassa, a bomb or shell], *sf.* **1.** carcass : *a*) body of a dead animal ; and, contemptuously, the body of a man, alive or dead ; *b*) *Arch.* frame-work, shell, skeleton : walls and roof of a building unfinished or partially destroyed ; *c*) *Naut.* ribs and timbers of a ship ; *d*) *Technol.* frame, frame-work ; *e*) *Milit. Pyrotech.* a hollow shot filled with combustibles ; **2.** skeleton : a very lean man ; **3.** shape, : wire frame or mounting of a cap, bonnet, etc. **Tout le champ de bataille était encore couvert de carcasses de chevaux**, the whole field of battle was still covered with the carcasses of horses. **Prends garde que je ne te tombe sur la —**, take care that I don't fall on your carcass, don't give you a drubbing. **C'est une —, il n'a que la —**, he is a mere skeleton, he is nothing but skin and bone.

CARCASSIÈRE, karkasyèr', *sf. Naut.* gun-boat.

CARCEL, karsèl, [from Carcel, the inventor], *sm.* Carcel : a kind of oil-lamp.

CARCHARIAS, karkarias, [Gr.], *sm. Ichth.* carcharias : shark.

CARCINOLOGIE, karsinolozhi, [Gr. : καρκίνος, crab ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* carcinology : natural history of the crustaceæ.

CARCINOMATEUX, EUSE, karsinomatœ, œz', *adj. Med.* carcinomatous, cancerous.

CARCINOME, karsinom', [Gr. : καρκίνος, crab], *sm. Med.* carcinoma : cancer.

CARCINOSE, karsinoz, [Gr. : καρκίνος, crab], *sf. Med.* carcinosis.

CARDAGE, kardazh', [carder], *sm.* carding (of wool, etc.).

CARDAMINE, kardamin', [Gr. : καρδαμίνη, cress], *sf. Bot* cardamine, bitter cress **— des prés**, lady's smock, cuckoo-flower : the common bitter cress.

CARDAMOME, kardamom', [Lat : cardamomum, from Gr.], *sm. Bot.* cardamom : the capsules of certain tropical plants, which produce an agreeable aromatic spice.

CARDASSE, kardas', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* nopal ; **2.** card *or* comb (for floss silk).

CARDE, kard', [Lat. : carduus, thistle], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* chard : the edible part of cardoons, white beet, etc. : **2.** card : fuller's teasel, clothier's teasel (for raising a nap on woollen cloth) ; **3.** carding-machine, gig-mill (for raising nap on cloth) ; **4.** hand-card (for carding mattresses, etc.).

CARDÉE, kardé, *sf.* cardeful (of wool).

CARDER, kardé-r, [carde], *va.* **1.** to card (wool) ; **2.** to teasel (cloth). **Le crin se carde difficilement**, horse hair is not easily carded.

CARDÈRE, kardèr', *sf. Bot.* fuller's (*or* clothier's) teasel : dipsacus fullonum.

CARDERIE, kard'ri, *sf.* carding-house (for wool).

CARDEUR, EUSE, kardœr, œz', *smf.* carder (of wool, etc.).

CARDIA, kardia, [Gr. : καρδία, heart]. *sm. Anat.* cardia : the upper orifice of the stomach.

CARDIAIRE, kardièr', *adj.* cardiax **Ver —**, cardiarus : a worm said to have been found in the heart.

CARDIALGIE, kardialzhi, [Gr. : καρδία, heart ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* cardialgia, heartburn.

CARDIALGIQUE, kardialzhik', *adj.* cardialgic.

CARDIAQUE, kardiak', [Gr. : καρδία, heart], *adj. Anat.* and *Med.* cardiac, cardiacal. **Vaisseaux, nerfs cardiaques** cardiac vessels, nerves. **Médicaments cardiaques**, cardiac medicines.

CARDIAQUE, *sm. Med.* cardiac : medicine for heart diseases. **Un bon —**, a good cardiac.

CARDIER, kardyé, *sm.* card-maker : one who makes or sells cards for carding.

CARDINAL, kardinal, [Lat. : cardinalis ; cardo, inis, hinge], *adj.* cardinal : *a*) principal, chief ; *b*) *Gram.* primary, not secondary or derived. **Les points cardinaux**, the cardinal points : east, west, north, and south. **Les quatre vertus cardinales**, the four cardinal virtues. **Nombre —**, cardinal number (one, two, three, etc. ; as opposed to *ordinal*, first second, third). **Autel —**, principal altar, high altar.

CARDINAL, *sm.* **1.** cardinal : one of the seventy prelates of the Sacred College at Rome ; **2.** *Ornith.* cardinal bird (*or* finch), the Virginian nightingale.

CARDINALAT, kardinala, *sm.* cardinalate cardinalship.

CARDINALE, kardinal', *sf. Bot.* cardinal flower, lobelia splendens or cardinalis.

CARDINALISER, kardinalizé-r, *va.* **1.** to raise to the dignity of cardinal ; **2.** *Paint.* to paint red.

CARDINE, kardin', *sf. Ichth.* whiff, rhombus megastoma.

CARDINEAU, kardinô, *sm. Ichth.* plaice.

CARDIOGRAPHE kardiograf [Gr. : καρδία, heart ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* cardiograph : **1.** a writer on heart diseases **1.** an apparatus for registering the movements of the heart.

CARDITE, kardit', [Gr. : καρδία, heart], *sf. Med.* carditis : inflammation of the heart.

CARDITIQUE, karditik', *adj. Med.* carditic. **Fièvre —**, carditic fever.

CARDON, kardôn [Lat. : carduus, thistle], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* cardoon, **2.** *Nat. Hist.* prawn.

CARDONNETTE, kardonèt', *sf.* V. *Chardonnette*.

CARÊME, karêm', [Lat. : quadragesima ; Low Lat. : quaresima, forty], *sm.* **1.** Lent : the interval between Shrove Tuesday and Easter ; **2.** fast, fasting (in general) ; **3.** Lent sermons. **Faire —, faire observer le —**, to keep Lent. **Rompre le —**, to cease keeping Lent. **Provisions de —**, Lenten food. **La mi-carême**, mid-Lent : the fourth Thursday in Lent. **Le — est bas**, Lent begins early, falls early. **Le — est haut**, Lent begins (*or* falls) late. **Mettre le — bien haut**, to be very exacting in one's requirements ; to fix a very distant date for conferring a favour, etc. **Visage de —**, thin pale face. **Ils font de la vie un —**, they make life one long fast. **Amoureux de —**, a timid (*or* bashful) lover. **Arriver comme Mars en —**, to be sure to happen. **Arriver comme marée en —**, to arrive opportunely, in the nick of time, to be as welcome as fish in Lent. **Ce prédicateur a fait imprimer deux carêmes**, that preacher has published two series of Lent sermons.

CARÊME-PRENANT, karêm-prœnân, *sm.* **1.** Shrovetide : the three days preceding Ash Wednesday ; **2.** Shrovetide (*or* carnival) : mummeries *or* revels ; **3.** Shrovetide mummer : person masked or disguised ; **4.** *Fig.* an ill-dressed person, a regular guy. [*Pl. Carêmes-prenants.*]

CARÉNAGE, karénazh', [carène], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* careening ; **2.** careening-dock.

CARENCE, karâns', [Lat. : carêre, to fail], *sf. Law-t*, total absence of assets.

CARÈNE, karen', [Lat. : carina], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* keel ; **2.** bottom (of a ship from the water line to the keel) ; **3.** careening, heaving down (for breaming or repairing) ; **4.** *Bot.* carina : the keel-shaped part of a papilionaceous flower.

CARÉNÉ, E, karéné, *pa. p., adj.* **1.** *Naut.* careened, hove down ; **2.** *Bot.* carinate, carinated : keel-shaped.

CARÉNER, karéne-r, [carène], *va. Naut.* to careen, to heave down.

CARESSANT, E, karesân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** caressing : fondling, fond ; **2.** fawning (of animals, and also of persons, but always in a bad sense.) **Un enfant —**, a caressing child. **Un chien —**, a caressing *or* fawning dog. **Un ton —**, a caressing (*or* fondling) tone. **De caressantes paroles**, caressing words. **Un regard —**, a caressing (*or* fond) look.

CARESSE, karès, [Ital. : carezza ; Lat. : carus, dear], *sf.* **1.** caress : act of endearment or affection ; **2.** fawning. **De perfides caresses**, treacherous caresses. **Ses caresses n'ont point effacé cette injure**, his caresses have not effaced that insult. **Les caresses de la fortune**, the caresses (smiles *or* favours) of fortune. **Faire des caresses à**, to caress ; to show favour to. **Manger quelqu'un de caresses**, to kill any one with kindness.

CARESSER, karèsé-r, *va.* to caress : *a*) to treat with affection, to embrace tenderly, to fondle ; *b*) to stroke, to pat (a dog) ; *c*) in a bad sense, to fawn upon, to flatter ; *d*) with artists and authors, to make (a work) a labour of love, to execute *con amore* ; *e*) to cherish, to pamper. **— un enfant**, to caress a child. **— un chien**, to stroke (*or* pat) a dog. **Le zéphyr caresse les fleurs**, the zephir caresses the flowers. **— un amour, un espoir**, to cherish a love, a hope. **Par des soumissions — son orgueil**, to pamper one's pride by submission.

CARET, karè, *Nat. Hist.* hawk-bill, turtle, caretta imbricata.

CARET, karè, [O. Fr. : charet], *sm.* reel (used by rope-makers). **Fil de —**, rope-yarn.

CAREX, karéks, [Lat. : reed-grass], *sm. Bot.* carex : sedge, seg.

CARGAISON, karghézôn, [carguer], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* cargo : freight, load (of a ship) ; **2.** shipping, lading. **C'est le temps de la — des vins, des huiles, etc.**, it is the time for shipping wines, oils, etc.

CARGUE, karg', [carguer], *sf. Naut.* brail (of a sail).

CARGUER, kargé-r, [Provenç. : cargar, for charger], *va. Naut.* to brail, to clew up (a sail).

CARI, kari, [Tamil : kari, sauce], *sm. Cook* curry : *a*) an Indian condiment ; *b*) any dish prepared with it. **Manger un —**, to eat a curry.

CARIATIDE, kariatid', **CARYATIDE**, [Lat. : caryaris, from Gr. : Καρυάτις,

woman of Caryæ, in L·coni], *sf. Arch.* caryatis, caryatid; *pl.* caryatides.

CARIBOU, karibou, *sm. Zool.* cariboo: the Canadian name of the reindeer.

CARICATURE, karikatur', [Ital.: caricatura; carricare, to load], *sf.* caricature: *Paint.*; *a*) an overcharged painting, a distorted representation or description of a person; *b*) a grotesquely dressed person.

CARICATURER, karikaturé-r, *va.* to caricature.

CARICATURISTE, karikaturist', *sm.* caricaturist.

CARIE, kari, [Lat.: caries, rotting], *sf.* 1. *Med.* caries: cariosity, decay of bones; 2. *Bot.* rot, decay (of trees); 3. *Agr.* smut, pepper-brand, stinking rust: a disease of wheat.

CARIÉ, E, karié, *adj.* 1. attacked by caries; carious, decayed, rotten; 2. *Agr.* smutty (as wheat). **Dent cariée**, a decayed (*or* rotten) tooth. **Cœur —**, *Fig.* a corrupt heart.

CARIER, karié-r, *va.* 1. *Med.* to attack with caries, to make (*or* render) carious; 2. to rot: to cause to rot or decay; 2. *Agr.* to affect with smut, to make smutty. **Une affection scrofuleuse lui a carié plusieurs os**, a scrofulous affection has caused caries in several of his bones. **Une dent cariée suffit pour en — plusieurs autres**, one decayed tooth is enough to spoil several others.

CARIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become carious, to decay, to rot; 2. *Agr.* to become smutty.

CARIEUX, EUSE, kariœ, œz', *adj.* 1. *Med.* carious: rotten, decayed; 2. *Agr.* smutty

CARILLON, karivôn, [Low Lat.: quadrilio, quaternary], *sm.* 1. chimes: *a*) set of bells tuned to the musical scale; *b*) tune played on such bells; 2. chime, peal (of church bells). **Les carillons sont fort communs en Flandre**, chimes are very common in Flanders. **Les carillons de la Samaritaine**, the chimes of the Samaritan (formerly standing on the Pont-Neuf in Paris). **Horloge, montre, boîte à —**, musical clock, watch, box (in which steel springs produce the sounds). **Sonner le —**, to chime, to ring the bells. **Sonner à double —**, to ring a loud peal. **A double, à triple —**, *Fig.* loudly, violently. **Il fut sifflé à double —**, he was loudly hissed. **— électrique**, electric chimes.

3. noise, uproar, racket, pother. **Ces enfants font un — insupportable**, those children make an intolerable noise (uproar, racket). **Sa femme lui fera un beau —**, his wife will give him a fine scolding. **Faire du —**, to kick up a row. **Le — des verres**, the jingling of glasses.

CARILLONNEMENT, kariyon'mân, *sm.* chiming.

CARILLONNER, kariyoné-r, *va.* to chime, to play a chime; to ring a peal. **J'ai eu beau — à sa porte, on ne m'a pas ouvert**, in vain did I ring a loud peal at his door, no one came to open it.

CARILLONNEUR, kariyonœr, *sm.* chimer, bell-ringer ringer.

CARINAL, E, karinal, al', [carène], *adj.* carinate keel-shaped.

CARINÉ, E, kariné- *adj. Bot.* carinate, carinated.

CARISTADE, karistad', [Gr.: χάρις, grace], *sf.* charity: alms. **Demander, donner la —**, to ask, to bestow charity.

CARIVE kariv', *sm. Bot.* Guinea pepper.

CARLETTE, karlet, [provin.], *sf.* a sort of slate a square form of slate.

CARLIN, karlan, [Carlin, an Italian name], *sm.* 1. pug-dog: a kind of diminutive bulldog; 2. carlin, carline: an Italian coin worth about four pence.

CARLINE, karlin', [Ital.: carlina], *sf. Bot.* carline thistle.

CARLINGUE, karlang', *sf. Naut.* 1. kelson *or* keelson; 2. step (of a mast).

CARLISME, karlism', *sm.* Carlism: the political opinions held by the partisans of Charles X of France or Don Carlos of Spain.

CARLISTE, karlist', *sm.* Carlist: partisan of Charles X or of Don Carlos.

CARLOCH, karlok, *sm.* carlock: isinglass obtained from the sturgeon.

CARLOVINGIEN, ENNE, karlovanzhyan, zhyèn', *adj.* and *s.* Carlovingian: of Charlemagne. V. *Carolingien.*

CARMAGNOLE, karmanyol, [probab. from Carmagnola in Piedmont], *sf.* 1. carmagnole: *a*) a kind of jacket in vogue during the revolution of 1793; *b*) a revolutionary song and dance of the same period.

CARMAGNOLE, *sm.* carmagnole: *a*) a soldier of the first French republic; *b*) a violent Jacobin.

CARME, karm', [from Mount Carmel], *sm.* Carmelite: monk of Mount Carmel. **Carme déchaussé**, barefooted Carmelite.

CARME, *sm.* double four (on the dice, at trick-track). **Un — me ferait gagner**, double four would win me the game.

CARMELINE, karmœlin', [Span.: Carmelina], *sf.* the wool of the vicugna.

CARMÉLITE, karmélit', *sf.* Carmelitess: Carmelite nun.

CARMÉLITE, *adj.* Carmelite.

CARMIN, karman, [Low Lat.: carminium], *sm.* carmine: the colouring principle obtained from the cochineal insect. **Des lèvres de —**, *Fig.* cherry lips. [invariable as an adjective:] **Le colibri à gorge carmin**, the red-breasted colibri. **Des robes carmin**, carmine coloured robes.

CARMINATIF, IVE, karminatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* carminative.

CARMINATIF, *sm.* carminative.

CARMINE, karmin', [carmin], *sf. Chem.* cochenillin: carminic acid, the colouring matter of cochineal.

CARMINÉ, E, karminé, *adj.* carmine-coloured carmine.

CARNAGE, karnazh'. [Ital.: carnaggio: Lat.: caro, carnis, flesh], *sm.* carnage: *a*) slaughter, massacre, butchery; *b*) the flesh of animals killed. **Sylla fit des carnages effroyables**, Sylla made dreadful massacres. **Quel — de toutes parts**, what carnage on all sides! **On a fait un grand — de gibier**, they have made a great slaughter of game. **Les lions, les tigres, etc., vivent de carnage**, lions tigers, etc. live on carnage.

CARNASSIER, karnèr', *adj.* living on flesh. **Mouche —**, flesh-fly.

CARNASSIER, ÈRE, karnasyé, yêr', *adj.* 1. flesh-eating, voracious: ravenous after flesh (in speaking of animals); 2. over-fond of meat of animal food (in speaking of persons). **Comme une bête carnassière**, like a ravenous beast.

CARNASSIERS, *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* the carnaria: carnivora.

CARNASSIÈRE, karnasyêr', *sf.* game-bag.

CARNATION, karnâsyon; *in poet.*, siôn [Lat.: carnatio, fleshiness], *sf.* carnation: flesh-colour, flesh tint. **Les carnations de ces tableaux sont fort belles**, the carnations of this painting are very fine.

CARNAVAL, karnaval, [Lat.: carnevale; Lat.: carmen levāre, to put away meat], *sm.* carnival: shrovetide. **Les carnavals des deux dernières années**, the carnivals of the last two years.

CARNE, karn', [Lat.: cardo, inis, hinge] *sf.* corner (of a table, stone, etc.).

CARNE, karn', [Ital.], *sf. Pop.* bad meat.

CARNÉ, E, karné, *adj.* flesh-coloured, carnationed.

CARNET karné, [from Lat.: quaternio], *sm.* memorandum- *or* note-book. **Carnet des échéances**, bills-due book. **— de banque**, bank pass-book.

CARNIER, karnyé, *sm.* game-bag. V. *Carnassière.*

CARNIFICATION, karnifikâsyôn, *sf. Med.* carnification: the acquiring of a fleshy or muscular consistence.

CARNIFIÉ, E, karnifié, *adj.* carnified: changed into flesh. **Un poumon —**, a carnified lung.

CARNIFIER (SE) karnifié-r, *v. refl. Med.* to carnify: to acquire the appearance of flesh.

CARNIVORE, karnivor', [Lat.: caro, carnis, flesh, vorāre, to devour], *adj.* carnivorous.

CARNIVORES, *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* the carnivora: flesh-eating animals.

CARNIVORITÉ, karnivorité, *sf.* carnivoracity, carnivorous propensity.

CARNOSITÉ, karnozité, *sf. Surg.* carnosity: a fleshy excrescence.

CAROGNE, karony', [provin. corr. of charogne], *sf. Pop.* hag, vixen.

CAROLIN, E, karolan, in', [Lat.: Carolus, Charles], *adj.* of *or* relating to Charlemagne or to Charles VI of Germany.

CAROLINE, *sf.* 1. Caroline, Carolina: woman's name; 2. *Geog.* Carolina. **Caroline du Nord ou du Sud**, North *or* South Carolina.

CAROLINGIEN, ENNE, karolânzhiân, èn [Lat.: Carolus, Charles], *adj.* Carolingian: of Charlemagne.

CAROLUS, karolus, [Lat.], *sm.* carolus: a gold coin issued by Charles VIII of France.

CARON, karôn, *sm. Myth.* Charon: the Stygian ferryman. **La barque à —**, Charon's boat.

CARONADE, karonad', [Eng. from Carron in Scotland where first made], *sf. Artill.* carronade: a short cannon of large bore.

CARONCULE, karônkul', [Lat.: caruncula; dimin. of caro, flesh], *sf.* caruncle: *a*) *Med.* a small fleshy excrescence; *b*) *Bot.* a small protuberance on certain seeds.

CAROSSE, karos', *sm.* rope-maker's sledge.

CAROTIDE, karotid', [Gr.: καρωτίς, ίδος,], *adj.* and *sf. Anat.* carotid. **Artère —, or la carotide**, the carotid artery, the carotid.

CAROTIDIEN, ENNE, karotidyan, dyèn', *adj.* carotid. **Canal —**, the carotid canal (by which the internal carotid passes through the temporal bone).

CAROTIQUE, karotik', *adj. Med.* carotic: relating to carus, the last stage of coma.

CAROTTAGE, karotazh, *sm. Pop. Slang.* swindling trick.

CAROTTE, karot', [Gr.: καρωτὸν], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* carrot: the plant and root; 2. roll (of leaf tobacco); 3. *Fig.* paltry stake (at play); 4. *Fig.* knavish trick, swindling trick. **Ne vivre que de carottes**, to live on next to nothing, to live badly. **Jouer la —**, to play paltry stakes. **J'ai compris la —**, I saw through the trick. *Fam.* **Tirer une carotte à quelqu'un**, to swindle (*or* cheat) a person out of something.

CAROTTER, karoté-r, *vn.* 1. to play paltry stakes; 2. *va.* to swindle (*or* dupe).

CAROTTEUR, EUSE, karotœr, œz'.

CAROTTIER, ÈRE, karotyé, èr', *smf.* 1. paltry player (at cards, etc.) ; 2. swindler, cheat.

CAROTTINE, karotin', *sf. Chem.* the colouring principle in carots.

CAROUB, karoub, *sm.* **— de Judée,** gall of the turpentine-tree.

CAROUBE, karoub', **CAROUGE,** karouzh', *sf.* [Late Lat. : carrubia, from Ar. kharrūbah], *sf. Bot.* carobbean, locust-bean, St. John's bread.

CAROUBIER, karoubyé', *sm. Bot.* carob, carob-tree, algaroba : locust-tree of the Levant.

CARPE, karp', [Lat. : carpa], *sf. Ichth.* carp. **Faire la — pâmée,** to sham fainting, to fall into a sham swoon. **Muet comme une —,** as mute as a maggot. **Saut de —,** a somersault.

CARPE, karp, [Gr. : καρπός, wrist], *sm. Anat.* carpus : the wrist. **Les huit os du —,** the eight bones of the wrist.

CARPEAU, karpô, *sm. Ichth.* young carp.

CARPELLAIRE, karpèlèr', *adj. Bot.* carpellary.

CARPELLE, karpèl', [Gr. : καρπός, fruit], *sf. Bot.* carpel.

CARPETTE, karpèt' (Eng. : carpet ; O. Fr. : carpit), *sf.* 1. a small carpet (for the middle of a room) ; 2. a young carp.

CARPHOLOGIE, karfolozhi, [Gr. κάρφος, flock ; λέγειν, to gather], *sf. Med.* carphology : morbid agitation of the hands.

CARPIE, karpi, *sf. Cook.* hashed carp.

CARPIEN, ENNE, karpyà*n*, pyèn', *adj. Anat.* carpal.

CARPIER, karpyé', *sm.*, **CARPIÈRE,** karpyèr, *sf.* carp stew : store-pond for carps.

CARPILLON, karpiyô*n*, *sm.* a very small carp.

CARPOBALSAME, karpobalsam, [Gr. : καρπός, fruit, βάλσαμον, balsam], *sm. Bot.* carpobalsamum : the fruit of the Mecca balm-tree.

CARPOCRATIEN, ENNE, karpokrasyà*n*, syèn', *smf.* and *adj.* Carpocratian. : a follower of Carpocrates, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the 2*nd* century.

CARPOLITHE, karpolit', [Gr. : καρπός, fruit ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* 1. *Paleontol.* carpolite : fossil fruit ; 2. stone : hard part of certain pears.

CARPOLOGIE, karpolozhi, [Gr. : καρπός, fruit ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* carpology : branch of plant anatomy which relates to the structure of fruits and seeds.

CARQUOIS, karkwâ-z, [altered from Low Gr. : ταρκάσιον, from Pers.] *sm.* quiver. **Le — se portait sur le dos,** the quiver was carried at the back. **Vider son —,** *Fig.* to empty one's quiver ; to shoot all one's bolts ; to say all one has to say.

CARRAPLE, karapl', [carré], *adj. Geom.* quadrable : squarable, that may be squared. **La parabole est —, le cercle ne l'est point,** the parabola may be squared, the circle cannot.

CARRARE, karar', *sm.* Carrara marble, carrara.

CARRE, kar', [Lat. : quadra, square], *sf.* 1. crown : flat top of a hat ; 2. shoulders and back (of the human bust, or of a coat, etc.) ; 3. square toe (or a shoe) ; 4. stake (at play) ; 5. corner (of a wood) ; 6. square : each side or face of the three-square blade of the small-sword or bayonet. **Cet homme a une bonne —** that man has a broad back and shoulders. **Dans ce tripot on est volé comme à la — d'un bois,** in that gaming-house people are robbed as at the corner of a wood.

CARRÉ, E, karé, d*a*. *p.* squared : *a*) cut or reduced to a quadrangular form ; *b*) *Geom.* quadrated, estimated in square units. **Le bloc de marbre ayant été —,** the block of marble having been squared. **L'ellipse ayant été carrée,** the elipse having been squared : its area (*or* square contents) having been found.

CARRÉ, E, [Lat. : quadratus], *adj.* 1. square : *a*) having four equal sides and four right angles ; quadrangular. **Jardin —,** square garden. **Tour carrée,** square tower. **Table —,** square table. **Tous les soldats avaient le bouclier — long,** all the soldiers had oblong square bucklers. **Bonnet —,** square cap worn by doctors of law, doctors of divinity, judges, and certain church dignitaries. [*Naut.* :] **Voiles carrées,** square sails. **Poupe carrée,** square poop *or* stern. **Brassé —,** braced square (as sails, when at right angles with the line of the keel). [*Milit.* :] **Bataillon —,** square battalion : formerly said of battalions having the men arranged in equal numbers in rank and file. *V. Carré, sm.* **Le muscle — du menton, etc.** *Anat.* the quadratus (*or* square muscle) of the chin, etc. [*Math.* :] **Un mètre —,** a square metre. **Seize mètres carrées,** sixteen square metres. **Un nombre —,** a square number : the product of two equal factors. **Seize est un nombre —, étant le produit de quatre multiplié par lui-même,** sixteen is a square number, being the product of four by itself. **Racine carrée,** square root. **Cinq est la racine carrée de vingt-cinq,** five is the square root of twenty-five.

2. square-shouldered, square-built, well-set. **Garçon —, robuste,** a robust square-shouldered youth. **On vit avec étonnement ses épaules carrées,** they were surprised on seeing his square (*or* broad) shoulders.

3. *Rhet.* well-turned, well-constructed ; full, flowing. **Faire des périodes carrées,** to form well-turned periods.

4. perpendicular, square, straight. **Faire le trait —,** to draw a line perpendicular to (*or* square with) another line. **Le corsage est coupé — du haut,** the body (of the dress) is cut square (*or* straight) across at top.

5. *Fig.* **C'est une tête carrée,** he is a man of sound judgment ; (in a bad sense) he is a stubborn fellow. **Réponse carrée,** a straight forward, firm *or* decided answer.

6. **Une partie carrée,** a party of four persons (two of each sex).

7. Royal, straightforward. **Il l'a dit d'une façon carrée,** he said so in a straightforward manner.

8. Demy, medium : said of a particular size of printing and drawing paper.

CARRÉ, *sm.* 1. square : *a*) a figure having four equal sides and four right angles ; *b*) a square piece of paper, etc. ; *c*) *Arith.* second power of a number ; *d*) *Milit.* troops arranged in the form of a square. *a*) **Le côté, la diagonale d'un —,** the side, the diagonal of a square. **Un — long,** an oblong square, a parallelogram. *b*) **Donnez moi un — de papier que je prenne votre adresse,** give me a bit (*or* scrap) of paper that I may take down your address. **Tailler des carrés de lard,** to cut bacon into squares *or* dice. *c*) **Cent est le — de dix,** one hundred is the square of ten. *d*) **Former le —,** to form troops into a hollow square. **Enfoncer un —,** to break through a square (of troops).

2. *Gard.* bed ; 3. basin : square sheet of water in a park ; 4. landing, landing-place (of a staircase) ; 5. breast (of mutton) ; 6. dressing-case (of a lady's toilet table) ; 7. die (for coining medals) ; 8. *Paper-mak* demy, medium : the size of paper most generally used for printing books. **Grand —,** double demy. **Un — de fleurs,** a bed of flowers. **Ces deux locataires habitent sur le même —,** these two tenants live on the same floor.

9. *Naut.* ward-room : common room for the officers on board of a ship of war ; 10. *Naut.* a square-rigged vessel ; 11. *Naut.* opening of a hatchway ; 12. sledge (used by rope-makers) ; 13. *Fish.* dipping-net (for minnows and other small fish ; 14. *Arch.* fillet : flat space between mouldings) ; 15. *Anat.* square muscle, quadratus (*V. Carré, adj.*) : 16. *Goldsm.* base, foot (of a piece of plate.

CARRÉ, [Michel], dramatist (1819-1872).

CARREAU, karô, [Lat. : quadrum, square], *sm.* 1. a thin slab of burnt clay, stone on marble used for flooring apartments, churches, etc., usually square, but sometimes rhomboidal or hexagonal : flooring- *or* paving tile ; (when made oblong and thicker) paving-brick ; 2. tile-, brick-, *or* marble-floor, floor (of any kind). **— de terre-cuit,** floor-tile. **— vernissé,** glazed tile. **— de Hollande,** Dutch tile. **Coucher sur le —,** to lie on the floor. **Jeter les meubles sur le —,** to throw furniture into the street. **Jeter, coucher quelqu'un sur le —,** to knock (*or* throw) one down, to strike one down (*or* throw) one down, to strike one down (*or* strike one to the ground), to lay one sprawling. **Rester, demeurer sur le —,** to be killed on the spot.

3. pane, square (of glass) ; 4. squab : a square cushion (to sit on) ; 5. hassock : a cushion to kneel on) ; 6. rubber-file : a coarse four-sided file ; 7. goose : tailor's pressing iron ; 8. *Gard.* bed (of onions, carrots, etc.). *V. Carré* ; 9. *Mason.* stretcher : stone laid lengthwise in the face of a wall ; 10. *Fish.* square dipping-net (for minnow and other small fishes); 11. housewife : a pocket-case for needles, thread, etc.

12. diamond (at cards). **As de —,** ace of diamonds. **Je n'ai pas de —,** I have no diamonds. **Valet de —,** the knave of diamonds ; *Fig.* contemptible fellow, mean wretch. **Avoir toujours garde à —,** to be always prepared for any emergency, to be never at a loss for an expedient. *Fam.* **Se garder à —,** to take serious precautions against an accident.

13. check, chequer : a cross-barred pattern of tissues. **Pantalon à carreaux,** check trowsers.

14. square. **Carreaux de réduction,** the method of squares (for reducing drawings, plans, etc.).

15. bolt : a square-headed arrow for a cross-bow ; 16. *Fig.* thunderbolt, bolt. **Les carreaux de Jupiter,** the bolts (shafts) of Jupiter.

17. *Med.* tabes mesenterica : tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands.

CARREAU, *adj.* **Brochet —,** *Ichth.* a very large pike (esox lucius).

CARRÉE, karé, *sf.* tester (of a bed), half-tester (when only half the lenght of the bed).

CARREFOUR, kar'four, [Low Lat. : quadrifurcum ; quatuor, four ; furca, fork], *sm.* 1. cross-road ; 2. (in towns) square, circus *or* open space where several streets meet *or* cross each other. **Langage de —,** low language.

CARREL, kar'el, [Armand], miscellaneous writer and historian (1800-1836).

CARRELAGE, kar'lazh', *sm.* 1. flooring with tiles or bricks ; 2. cobbling (of shoes).

CARRELÉ, kar'lé, *sm.* check silk : silk of a cross-barred pattern.

CARRELER, kar'lé-r, [carreau], *va.* **1.** to floor with tiles or bricks ; **2.** to cobble (old shoes). **Chambre carrelée**, room with a tile floor.

CARRELET, car-lè, *sm.* **1.** *Ichth.* plaice, platessa vulgaris : **2.** square dipping-net (for minnows, etc.) **3.** small sword (with a three-square blade) ; **4.** packing-needle ; **5.** needle (with a lozenge-shaped blade).

CARRELETTE, kar'lèt, *sf.* polishing file.

CARRELEUR, kar'lœr, *sm.* **1.** pavior (for brick or tile floors) ; **2.** tramping cobbler.

CARRELIER, kar'lyé, *sm.* floor-tile maker.

CARRELURE, kar'lur', *sf.* **1.** new-soling re-soling (of boots, etc.) ; **2.** hearty meal.

CARRÉMENT, karémân, *adv.* **1.** square, squarely ; **2.** flatly. **Tracer un plan —**, to draw a plan square. **Il me refusa —**, he refused me flatly, he gave me a flat refusal.

CARRER, karé-r, [Lat. : quadrāre], *va.* **1.** to square : *a*) to make square, to give a square form to ; *b*) *Geom.* to affect the quadrature of a curve ; *c*) *Arith.* to multiply a number by itself, to raise to the second power ; **2.** *Milit.* to form (troops) into a square.

CARRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to strut along *or* about ; **2.** to attitudinize : to affect grand airs. **Se — dans un fauteuil**, to seat one's self in an arm-chair quite at one's ease.

CARRICK, karik, [Eng.], *sm.* boxcoat : a coat with one long cape or several short ones.

CARRIER, karyé, [carrière, quarry], *sm.* quarry-man, stone-digger.

CARRIÈRE, karyèr', (Lat. : carrus, chariot ; Ital. carriera), *sf.* **1.** race-course, race-ground, course ; **2.** lists, arena : field of action. **Il excelle à conduire un char dans la—**, he excels in driving a chariot on the race-course. **Le bout de la —**, the end of the course, the goal, the winning-post. **Parcourir la —**, to go (walk, run *or* drive) over the course. **Lorsque Bossuet descendit dans la —, la victoire ne demeura pas longtemps ncertaine**, when Bossuet entered the lists, the victory did not long remain doubtful. *Chateaub. Génie.* i 1. 1.

3. career : *a*) course, race ; *b*) *Fig.* scope, vent, play ; *c*) walk, path, line or mode of life ; *d*) profession, trade , *e*) voyage, cruise (of a ship). **Ce cheval a bien fourni sa —**, that horse has run his career (race *or* course) with ease. **Donner — à son cheval**, to give a horse his head, to try a horse's mettle. **Fournir sa —**, to run one's race, one's career. **Finir sa —**, to (end *or* close) one's career. **Les planètes fournissant toujours la même —**, the planets always running the same career (course). **Le soleil commence sa —**, the sun is beginning his daily course. **Donner — à son esprit, à son imagination**, to give full scope (full play *or* free course) to one's wit, to one's imagination. **Se donner —**, to indulge in merriment, etc. **Se donner — aux dépens de quelqu'un**, to indulge one's wit at another person's cost, to make fun of a person. **Nous entrerons dans la —, quand nos aînés n'y seront plus**, we will enter into the strife, when our elders have ended theirs, *R. de Lisle. Marseil.* **Il a recommencé la — de ses anciennes amours**, he has recommenced the carreer (the course) of his old amours. **Il a fourni la — de plusieurs carêmes**, he has preached several courses of sermons in Lent. **Choisir (or se choisir) une —**, to choose (*or* make choice of) one's career, profession, *or* trade. **Entrer dans la — politique**, to enter on a political career. **La — du barreau**, the legal profession. **La — militaire** (or **des armes**), the military career, the profession of arms. **Les navires qui partent pour fournir une longue —**, the ships that sail on a long voyage *or* cruise.

4. quarry, stone-pit. **— de marbre, d'ardoise**, marble quarry, slate quarry.

5. choke : a stony concretion in the middle of certain pears, and other fruit.

CARRIOLE, kariol', [Lat. : carrus, chariot], *sf.* **1.** cariole : a light covered cart ; jaunting car ; **2.** (in a bad sense) a wretched carriage.

CARROSSABLE, karosabl', *adj.* fit for carriages. **Route —**, carriage road.

CARROSSE, karos', [Ital. : carrozza], *sm.* **1.** coach : a large closed carriage, family carriage. **— de remise**, livery-coach. **Avoir, rouler —**, to keep a coach ; to live in great style. **Il est stupide comme un cheval de —**, he is as stupid as a coach-horse, as a mule. **— de voiture** (as transport formerly), a coach. **— de diligence**, stage-coach for passengers.

2. *Naut.* canopy : a cabin in the stern of a xebeck or other small craft.

CARROSSÉE, karosé, *sf.* coachful, coachload, carriageful.

CARROSSER, karosé-r, *va.* **1.** to carry in a coach ; **2.** *vn. Naut. V. Charrier.*

CARROSSERIE, karos'ri, *sf.* **1.** coach-building, coach-building trade ; **2.** the corporation of coach-builders.

CARROSSIER karosyé, *sm.* **1.** coach-builder, coachmaker ; **2.** (formerly) coachman ; **4.** coach-horse, carriage-horse. [*Adj.*:] **Ouvrier —**, journeyman coach-builder.

CARROUSEL, karouzèl', [Ital. : carosello, tournament, from gara, strife, quarrel], *sm.* **1.** carrousel : *a*) tournament, tilting match ; *b*) tilt-yard; **2.** roundabout, in a fair.

† **CARROUSSE**, karous', *sf.* carousal, carouse : revel, drinking-bout. **Faire —**, to carouse : to drink to excess.

CARRURE, karur', [carré], *sf.* **1.** width of back (measured across the shoulders) ; **2.** back (across the shoulders). **Homme d'une belle —**, a broad-backed man. **Cet habit est trop étroit, trop large de —**, this coat is too narrow, too wide across the shoulders.

CARTABLE, kartabl', [carte], *sm.* satchel for papers, school-books, etc. **2.** portefolio (for drawings, etc.).

CARTAHU, kartahu, *sm. Naut.* whip : a purchase formed by a rope roved through a single block.

CARTAYER, kartéyé-r, *vn.* to quarter : to drive with one wheel between the ruts.

CARTE, kart', [Lat. : charta], *sf.* **1.** paper, a sheet of paper. **— blanche**, carte blanche : a blank paper (or with only the signature of the giver to be filled up as the receiver pleases ; *Fig.* full authority, unlimited powers in order to act for another person. **Charles donna — blanche à son ministre**, Ch. gave his minister carte blanche. **J'ai — blanche là-dessus**, I have carte blanche (I can do as I please) in that matter. [Formerly, **offrir la — blanche**, signified ɑ to challenge, to call out ɔ (for a duel)].

2. cardboard, pasteboard. **On fait des ornements de plafonds avec la — dorée**, gilt paste-board is used for ornamenting ceilings. **— en deux, en trois feuilles**, two-sheet, three-sheet paste-board. **Mettre un dessin en —**, *Silk.-w.* to prick a pattern on cards or paper for Jacquard's apparatus. **Une — d'échantillons**, pattern card.

3. address; card ; **4.** ticket : a card proving a person's identity, or giving the right of admission to a theatre, etc. **— de visite** visiting card. **— d'adresse**, trade card, tradesman's card. **— d'électeur, d'étudiant**, voter's card, student's card. **— de spectacle**, ticket (*or* order) for the theatre. **J'ai laissé ma — chez lui**, I left my card at his house. **— postale**, post-card, postal card.

5. playing-card, card ; **6.** *pl.* the old cards and other perquisites given to servants by card-players. **Un jeu de cartes**, a pack of cards. **Cartes tarotées**, cards with a designs printed on the back. **Cartes de couleur, cartes peintes**, court cards. **Cartes basses** or **blanches**, low cards, small cards. **Château de cartes**, card-house (built by children in play) ; *Fig.* gingerbread house : one that is showy but not substantial. **— préparée**, marked card (for cheating). **Battre, mêler les cartes**, to shuffle the cards. **Brouiller les cartes**, to mix all the cards together (so as to prevent the game from being finished); *Fig.* to embroil matters, to sow discord. **Connaître, voir le dessous des cartes**, to know what is on the cards ; to be in the secret. **Aller aux cartes, demander des cartes**, (at écarté, etc.) to propose, to ask for cards. **Donner, faire les cartes**, to deal (the cards). **Filer la —**, to smuggle *or* secrete a card (in order to cheat). **Jouer aux cartes**, to play cards. **Jouer cartes sur table** to deal above board, to act honestly, straightfordwardly. **Jouer sa dernière —**, to play one's last card : to make one's last effort. **Faire des tours de cartes**, to play tricks with cards. **Tirer les cartes**, to tell fortunes by cards. **Les domestiques ont les cartes**, the servants have the old cards. **Les cartes valent beaucoup aux domestiques de cette maison**, the servants get large perquisites from the card-players in that family. **Il ne perd pas la —**, *Fig.* he keeps his head ; he has great presence of mind.

7. bill of fare (at an eating-house, tavern, etc.) ; **8.** bill : account, reckoning, score. **La — de ce restaurant est tres variée**, the bill of fare at that eating-house presents great variety. **Diner à la —**, to dine by the bill of fare, to choose one's dishes. **La — à payer** (or **payante**), the bill, the reckoning, the score.

9. *Geog.* map (of a country) ; **10.** *Naut.* chart (of a sea coast). **Dresser, faire la — d'un pays**, to map (*or* to make a map of) a country. **— universelle**, map of the world. **Étudier la — d'Allemagne**, to study the map of Germany. **Connaître la — du pays**, to be well acquainted with a country (city, town *or* place). **Il connaissait trop bien la — de la cour pour ignorer ce fait**, he knew the court too well to be ignorant of that fact. **Perdre la —**, *Fig.* to be disconcerted, to lose one's presence of mind. **— marine** or **hydrographique**, sea chart (for mariners). **— d'État-major**, ordnance map. **— astronomique, — du ciel**, map of the stars.

CARTEL, kartèl', [Ital. : cartello], *sm.* **1.** challenge (to a duel), defiance ; **2.** cartel : *a*) a writing containing stipulations between belligerents relating to exchange of prisoners, etc. : *b*) *Naut.* a ship carrying prisoners to be exchanged.

3. an ornamental case for a dial or clock suspended to a wall ; wall-clock ; **4.** *Herald.* shield, escutcheon. **Un — en bronze**, a bronze wall-dial.

CARTE-LETTRE, kart-lettr', *sf.* post letter-card. pl. **cartes-lettres**.

CARTELLE, kartèl', [Ital. : cartella], *sf.* **1.** the wood-work supporting the nether

or bed-stone of a corn-mill ; 2. veneer : wood for veneering.

CARTE-POSTALE, kart-postal', *sf.* postal card post-card.

CARTERIE, kart'ri, *sf.* 1. card-making ; 2. card-manufactory.

CARTERON, kart'rôn, *sm. V. Quarteron.*

CARTÉSIANISME, kartézanism', [Lat. : Cartesius, Descartes], *sm.* Cartesianism the philosophy of Descartes.

CARTÉSIEN, ENNE, kartézyan, zyèn [from Descartes 1596-1650], *adj.* Cartesian. **Philosophie cartésienne,** Cartesian philosophy.

CARTHAGE, kartazh', *pr. n. Geog.* Carthage.

CARTHAGINOIS, E, kartazhinwâ-z, wâz', *adj.* and *smf.* Carthaginian.

CARTHAME, kartam', [from Ar. qartum, safflower ; Low Lat. : carthanus], *sm. Bot.* safflower, carthamus tinctorius.

CARTHAMINE, kartamin', *sf.* carthamine : a dye obtained from safflower.

CARTIER, kartyé, [carte], *sm.* card-maker.

CARTILAGE, kartilazh', [Lat. : cartilago], *sm. Anat.* cartilage ; gristle.

CARTILAGINEUX, EUSE, kartilazhinœ-z, œz', *adj. Anat.* cartilaginous : gristly. **Les poissons cartilagineux,** the cartilaginous fishes, the chondropterygians.

CARTISANE, kartizan', [carte], *sf.* card-paper *or* thin parchment (used to give relief to embroidery]. **Dentelle à —,** vellum-lace.

CARTOGRAPHIE, kartografi, [carte ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sf.* 1. map-making, mapping ; 2. collection of maps.

CARTOMANCIE, kartomânsi, [carte ; Gr. : μαντεία, divination], *sf.* fortune-telling by cards.

CARTOMANCIEN, ENNE, kartomânsyan, syèn,' *smf.* fortune-teller by means of cards.

CARTON, kartôn, [carte], *sm.* 1. paper pulp : mashed *or* pulped paper (commonly called *papier mâché* in England, as are also articles made of it) ; 2. board, mill-board : sheets of this pulp used for booklids, band-boxes, hat-boxes, etc.) ; 3. pasteboard : coarse cardboard used for boxes and made of several sheets of paper stuck together. **Reliure en —,** boarding (of books), binding in boards. **Moulures de —,** papier-mâché mouldings. **— de montagne, minéral,** a kind of asbestos. **— de dessin,** portfolio. **— pâte,** papier-maché, mill-board. **— bitumé,** roofing-felt. **— cuir,** leather-cloth. **— pierre,** statuary pasteboard. *Fig.* **homme de —,** a man of straw.

4. pasteboard box *or* case. **— à chapeau,** hat-box bonnet-box. **— de marchande de modes,** milliner's band-box. **— de bureau,** cartoon : box for papers, etc. **Cette pièce de théâtre est restée longtemps dans les cartons,** that play remained in the cartoons, in the drawer ; it was not played). **Cette affaire est ensevelie dans les cartons du ministère,** that affair is shelved (is interred in the ministerial pigeon-holes.

5. cartoon : large sketch on pasteboard for a fresco or piece of tapestry. **Plusieurs cartons de Raphaël sont conservés à Hampton Court,** several of Raphael's cartoons are preserved at Hampton Court.

6. *Print.* cancel : two, four or more pages reprinted on account of misprints. **Il y a beaucoup de fautes dans ce livre, mais on fera des cartons où il en faut,** there are many errata in this book, but cancels will be reprinted where necessary.

7. cards. **Il passe des journées entières à battre le —,** he passes whole days in playing at cards.

CARTONNAGE, kartonazh', *sm.* 1. boarding (of books) ; 2. boxes, etc. made of pasteboard or mill-board.

CARTONNÉ, E, kartoné, *pa. p.* boarded, put in boards. **Un livre —,** a book in boards.

CARTONNER, kartoné-r, *va.* to board : to put (books) in boards.

CARTONNERIE, karton'ri, *sf.* pasteboard *or* mill-board manufactory.

CARTONNIER, ÈRE, kartonyé, yèr', *smf.* 1. band-box-maker ; manufacturer : of articles in mill-board or pasteboard ; 2. nest of cardboard drawers.

CARTOUCHE, kartoush', [Ital. : cartoccio, roll of paper], *sm.* 1. cartouch : *a*) *Sculp.* modillion : a shield with a scroll or border to receive an inscription ; *b*) inset : a scroll or border to hold an engraving, the title of a map, etc. ; *c*) a similar ornament on a manuscript ; *d*) an elliptical border in hieroglyphic inscriptions ; *e*) escutcheon, ring. 2. *Pyrotech.* case, pot.

CARTOUCHE, *sf.* 1. cartouch : formerly a wooden case or shell containing 200 or 300 musket balls, now replaced by grape-shot, case-shot, or shrapnel shells. **Tirer à —** (or **à mitraille**), to fire grape-*or* case-shot ; *Fig.* to speak ill (of a person); to load (a person) with abuse.

2. cartridge : a cylinder of paper or other material containing the charge of a gun, pistol, etc. ; 3. soldier's discharge or leave of absence. **— à balle,** ball-cartridge, **— jaune,** discharge with ignominy.

CARTOUCHERIE, kartoush'ri, *sf.* cartridge-manufactory.

CARTOUCHIER, kartoushyé, *sm.* cartridge-belt, cartridge-box.

CARTULAIRE, kartulèr', [Low Lat. : cartularium ; Lat. : chartula, document] *sm.* cartulary : records of a church or monastery.

CARUS, karus, [Gr. : κάρος, stupor], *sm. Med.* carus : the last stage of coma.

CARVELLE, karvèl', [Dutch : karveel], *sf. Naut.* single deck nail.

CARVI, karvi, [Ar. : karwia ; Gr. : κάρυον], *sm. Bot.* caraway : carum carui. **Graines de —,** caraway seeds.

CARYATIDE, kariatide. V. *Cariatide.*

CARYOCAR, kariokar, [Gr. : κάρυον, nut], *sm. Bot.* caryocar : pekea tuberculosa, the tree producing the souari- *or* butter-nuts.

CARYOPHYLLÉE, kariofilé, [Gr. : κάρυον, nut ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. f. Bot.* caryophyllaceous, caryophyllous : resembling the caryophyllaceæ. **Les caryophyllées,** *sf. pl. Bot.* the caryophyllaceæ : a family of plants of which the pink is the type.

CARYOPHYLLINE, kariofilin', *sf. Chem.* caryophillin : clove-camphor.

CARYOPSE, kariops', [Gr. : κάρυον, nut ; ὄψις, aspect], *sm. Bot.* caryopsis.

CARYOTA, kariota, [Gr. : καρυωτίς, kind of date], *sm. Bot.* caryota : the jaggery (sugar) palm

CAS, kâ-z, [Lat : casus, fall, from cadĕre, casum, to fall], *sm* 1 case : *a*) any thing that happens or may happen, circumstance, fact, hypothesis ; *b*) state or position of a legal question, cause, suit, crime, offence ; *c*) any circumstance or fact involving questions for discussion or decision ; *d*) *Med.* a particular instance of disease ; *e*) *Gram.* varying termination of nouns in Latin, Greek, etc. *a*) **— fortuit,** a fortuitous circumstance, an accidental event, a mere accident. **En — de guerre,** in case of war. **Le — advenant** (or **échéant**), should such be the case, should it so happen. **L'exigence du —,** the requirements (*or* necessities) of the case. **En ce —, je n'irai pas,** in that case I shall not go. **C'est le — ou jamais,** now is the time or never. **Cela change bien le —,** that quite changes the case. **Posons le — que vous ayez tout ce qu'il faut,** let us put the case so (*or* let us suppose) that you have everything requisite. **C'est le — de se montrer,** it is the moment to show one's self. **C'est bien le — de parler,** it is the right time to speak. **C'est le — de le dire,** it is just to say so ; you may very well say that. **Dans tous les cas, vous viendrez,** in any case, at all events, you will come. **Des cartes en — de besoin,** cards in case of need. **En — de fruits, je n'en mange pas de crus,** as to (*or* with regard to) fruit, I never eat any raw. [Obsolete : **en fait de, en matière de,** are the modern phrases.]

b) **Les cas que la loi n'a pas prévus,** cases (crimes, offences) for which the law has not provided. **Ce n'est pas là le — de la loi que vous citez,** the law you cite does not apply to the case. **On lui soumèttait le — suivant,** they laid the following case before him. **Quand les deux parties eurent exposé leurs cas,** when both parties had stated their case (*or* cases). **La polygamie est un — pendable,** polygamy is a capital crime, is a hanging matter. **Cas privilégiés,** privileged causes to be heard only by the royal courts. **Son — va mal,** his case is in a bad way. **Il sent son — véreux,** he feels that his cause is a scurvy one (a bad one).

c) **— de conscience,** case of conscience. **Vous avez entrepris de décider les cas de conscience d'une manière accommodante,** you have undertaken to decide cases of conscience in an accommodating manner. *Pascal. Prov.* 13. **Je me ferais un — de conscience de déranger un homme aussi occupé,** I should scruple to disturb a man so busy.

d) **Il y a eu dans la ville des cas nombreux de choléra,** there have been several cases of cholera in the town. **Le — est grave,** the case is grave (*or* serious) ; it is a serious case. **Un — très digne d'être observé attentivement,** a case that well deserves to be attentively watched. **— rare,** an extraordinary (*or* an unusual) case.

e) **La série des cas forme ce qu'on appelle déclinaison,** the series of cases forms what is called declension.

2. state, position. **Ils ne seraient pas dans le — de vous secourir,** they would not be in a position (they would not be able) to assist you. **Mon — est embarrassant,** my position is embarrassing. **Il n'était pas dans le — de se tenir debout,** he was not able to stand up.

3. affair, thing wanted. **N'allez point chercher plus loin, c'est là votre —,** seek no farther, that is your affair, that is what you want.

4. matter, thing, affair. **C'est un grand —,** it is an important matter. **Ce n'est pas peu de — de faire un si long voyage,** it is no trifling matter to make such a long journey. **En — de besoin,** in case of need.

5. **Faire — de,** to set a value on, to value, to esteem, to prize, to think much of, to think highly of. **Je ne peux pas faire grand — de cette règle,** I cannot set any great value on that rule. **De sa propre gloire il fait trop peu de —,** he thinks too lightly of his own glory. **Il ne fit pas grand — de cette promesse,** he did not set any great value on that promise. *Prov.* : **Tout mauvais cas est niable,** denial is easy in every bad affair ; one is never obliged to plead guilty.

EN-CAS, *sm.* 1. any thing prepared to be

ready in case of need; 2. cold meat (for a nocturnal repast); 3. a sunshade large enough to be used as an umbrella. **Le prince s'étant levé avec appétit, se fit servir son en-cas de nuit,** the prince having risen with an appetite, ordered his nocturnal repast to be served.

EN CAS QUE, *adv. phr.* in any case, in case. **En — qu'il vienne,** in case he should come. **En pareil —,** in such a case.

EN TOUT CAS, *adv. phr.* in any case, at all events, whatever may happen. **En tout —, comptez sur moi,** in any case, rely on me.

EN-TOUT-CAS, *sm.* a sort of umbrella, sunshade. V. *En cas.*

† **CAS, CASSE,** kà, kas', *adj.* broken (in speaking of the voice). **D'une voix rauque et casse,** in a hoarse and broken voice.

CASANIER, ÈRE, kazanyé, nyêr' [Lat : casa; O Fr : case, house], *adj.* and *smf.* 1. domestic, domesticated : *a*) home-keeping, fond of home; *b*) relating to home 2. domesticated person. **Les gens casaniers et sédentaires,** domestic and sedentary people. **Profession casanière,** home-keeping profession. **La vie casanière,** domestic (*or* stay-at-home) life. **C'est un vrai casanier,** he is a regular stay-at-home, a home-bird.

CASAQUE, cazak', [Ital. : casacca], *sf.* 1. cassock : a loose coat formerly worn by soldiers; 2. a long coat; 3. long jacket : a woman's outdoor garment. **Tourner —,** *Fig.* to turn one's coat; to change sides, to desert one's party, to be a turn-coat.

CASAQUIN, kazakan, [casaque], *sm.* short jacket : formerly said of a garment worn by men, but now applied only to a short garment worn by women.

CASCADE, kaskad', [Ital. : cascata, water-fall], *sf.* 1. cascade : *a*) water-fall, natural or artificial; 2. fall, tumble, leap, bound; 3. *Fig.* fall, blunder, slip. **L'eau bondit en limpides cascades,** the water fell in limpid cascades. **La — de Saint-Cloud,** the cascade of St-Cloud. **Il est arrivé à la fortune par cascades,** he became rich by series of lucky hits. **De — en —,** by leaps, by bounds, from one thing to another. **Ce discours va par cascades, est plein de cascades,** his speech is very desultory, is full of abrupt transitions.

CASCADER, kaskadé-r, *vn.* *Pop.* to tumble, to be of irregular conduct.

CASCARET. kaskarè, *sm.* whipper-snapper: insignificant fellow.

CASCARILLE, kaskariy', [Span. : cascarilla], *sf.* *Pharm.* cascarilla-bark.

CASCATELLE, kaskatèl', [Ital. : cascatella], *sf.* small cascade *or* water-fall.

CASE, kaz', [Ital. : casa, house], *sf.* 1. house : dwelling; 2, hut, cabin (of negroes in the West Indies). **Le patron de la —,** the master of the house.

3. compartment, division (in a drawer or box, or in the page of a register); 4. pigeon-hole (of a bureau, desk, etc.); 5. point of a backgammon-board), square (of a chess-board), 6. stall, box : each division of a railway van for horses.

CASÉ, E, kazé, *pa. p.* 1. placed, settled, established; 2. chequered : marked with squares of different colours. **Un homme bien —,** a man in good circumstances, well-established. well-provided for.

CASÉEUX, EUSE, kazéœ-z, œz', [Lat. : caseus, cheese], *adj.* caseous : having the qualities of cheese.

CASÉIFORME, kazéifòrm'. *adj.* caseiform, cheesy, cheeselike. **Précipité —,** a cheeselike precipitate.

CASÉINE, kazéin', [Lat. : caseus, cheese], *sf.* *Chem.* casein, caseine, caseum : the nitrogenized principle of milk.

CASÉIQUE, kazéik' *adj.* *Chem.* caseic, lactic. **Acide —,** lactic acid.

CASEMATE, kaz'mat', [Ital. : casamatta; casa, house; matta, mad], *sf.* *Fortif.* casemate.

CASEMATÉ, E, kaz'maté', *adj.* casemated, having casemates.

CASEMATER, kaz'maté-r, *va.* to casemate.

CASER, kazé-r, [case], *va.* to place : *a*) to stop or put away (a thing); *b*) to find a place, situation, or berth (for a person), to instal. **Casez cela avec soin,** put that by (*or* away) with care. **Il a bien casé ses enfants,** he has placed his children well, has found good berths *or* situations for his children. **Casez bien cela dans votre tête,** bear that well in mind.

CASER, *vn.* to make *or* secure a point (at backgammon).

CASER, (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to find room for one's self, to find one's self a seat, a place, berth *or* situation; 2. to be placed, to be put *or* stowed away. **La salle est pleine, casez-vous là comme vous pourrez,** the room is full, find a seat (*or* place) wherever you can. **Il n'y a pas de chambre disponible, casez-vous là provisoirement,** there is no room disengaged, take up your quarters there for the moment. **Tous les emplois sont tellement recherchés, qu'on ne sait où se —,** all situations are so eagerly sought after. that one does not know where to find a berth.

CASERNE, kazèrn', [Lat. : casa, house], *sf.* 1. barrack, barracks (for soldiers); 2. soldiers in barracks. **On a fait prendre les armes à toute la caserne,** the whole barracks was put under arms.

CASERNEMENT, kazèrn'mânt, *sm.* 1. lodging *or* quartering in barracks; 2. the whole of the buildings forming the barracks; 3. compulsory residence in public schools, the pupils of which are allowed to go out on certain days only. **Le — n'a pas toujours eu lieu aux écoles normale et polytechnique,** compulsory residence has not always been the rule in the Normal and Polytechnic Schools.

CASERNER, kazèrné-r, *va.* 1. to lodge or quarter (troops) in barracks; 2. *vn.* to live in barracks. **Nous avons été casernés tout l'hiver par les neiges,** we have been kept indoors all the winter by the snow.

CASERNET, kazerné, [Provenç. : cazernet, from Lat. quaternum], *sm.* *Naut.* log-book.

CASERNIER, kazérnyé', *sm.* door-porter (of barracks).

CASÉUM, kazéom, *sm.* V. *Caséine.*

CASIER, kazyé, [case], *sm.* 1. rack, set of pigeon-holes (for papers, account-books, etc.); 2. devonport : a small writing-desk with drawers and pigeon-holes. **— à musique,** music-case : a kind of whatnot to hold music. **Les casiers d'une bibliothèque,** the drawers of a book-case. **— judiciaire,** *Law-t.* extract of condemnations pronounced against anyone.

CASILLEUX, EUSE, kazyœ-z, yœz', [casser], *adj.* brittle. **Verre —,** brittle glass (that breaks under the diamond).

CASIMIR, kazimir, *sm.* 1. Casimir : a man's name; 2. kerseymere : a twilled woollen fabric.

CASINO, kazino, [Ital.], *sm.* casino : assembly-room.

CASOAR, kazoar, *sm.* *Ornith.* cassowary.

CASPIEN, ENNE, kaspyân, pyén', *adj.* Caspian. **La mer Caspienne,** the Caspian sea.

CASQUE, kask', [Span. : casco, skull], *sm.* 1. helmet : *a*) defensive armour for the head; *b*) *Herald.* figure of a helmet; *c*) *Zool.* tubercle on the head of certain birds; *d*) *Bot.* galea, helm, hood; *e*) *Conchol.* helmet-shell; 2. *Poet.* helm, casque; 3, *Fig.* head. **— de dragon, de pompier,** dragoon's, fireman's helmet. **Porter le — de front,** *Herald.* to bear the helmed full-faced. **Fleur de —,** galeated helmet-shaped flower **S'en donner dans le —,** to get a drop too much, to get drunk. **— à mèche,** cotton night-cap.

CASQUÉ, E, kaské, [casque], *adj.* helmeted, wearing a helmet.

CASQUER, kaské-r, *vn.* *Pop.* to pay, to fork out, to come down with the dust. **Faire — quelqu'un,** to oblige any one to pay, to fork out.

CASQUETTE, kaskèt', [dimin. of casque], *sf.* cap : peaked cap. **— de chasse,** hunting-cap. **— de voyage,** travelling cap. **Il est un peu —** he has taken a drop too much, he is groggy.

CASSABLE, kassabl', *adj.* breakable : that may be easily broken.

CASSADE, kasad', [Ital. : caciata], *sf.* 1. fib, flam; 2. sham, subterfuge. **Donneur de cassades,** shammer, cheat.

CASSAGE, kasazh', *sm.* breaking. **Le — des minerais,** the breaking of ores.

CASSAILLE, kasay', *sf.* *Agr.* breaking up (of a fallow).

CASSANDRE, kasândr', *sm.* 1. a ridiculous personage of the Italian stage; 2. a ridiculous old man, a dotard.

CASSANDRE, *sf.* 1. Cassandra : the daughter of Priam, king of Troy; 2. the name of an old French dance.

CASSANT, E, kasân-t, ânt', [casser], *adj.* 1. brittle : *a*) apt to break; *b*) in speaking of metals, opposed to *malleable* and *ductile*; 2. hard, crunching (as certain pears); 3. *Fig.* dictatorial, trenchant; abrupt, snappish, short. **— à chaud,** *Metall.* hot-short.

CASSATION, kasasyôn, *sf.* cassation : quashing, annulling. **Cour de —,** court of Cassation : the supreme court of appeal in France, but only on the ground of informality in the proceedings *or* misinterpretation of the law. **Se pourvoir en —,** to appeal to the court of Cassation.

CASSAVE, kasav', *sf.* cassava : a kind of starch obtained from the manioc root, in the West Indies.

CASSE, kâs', [Lat. : capsa, coffer], *sf.* 1. *Typog.* case; 2. pen-case (of a pocket-inkstand). **Haut de —,** the upper case (containing the capitals). **Bas de —,** the lower case (containing the small letters).

3. *Found.* ladle (to receive melted metal from the furnace); 4. copper hand-bowl (for lading liquids); 5. copper, boiler: 6. cupel : a basin shaped vessel used in assaying gold, etc.; 7. **— à rôt,** dripping-pan.

CASSE, kâs, [Gr. : χασία, cinnamon-tree], *sf.* *Bot.* cassia. **— aromatique,** cassia bark, China cinnamon. **— vraie, — du Brésil,** cassia pods, pipe cassia, purging cassia, cassia fistula. *Prov.* : **Passez-moi la casse, je vous passerai le séné,** one good turn deserves another.

CASSE, kâs, [casser], *sf.* breaking : breakage. **Le voiturier ne répond pas de la —,** the carrier is not responsible for breakage. **La — est à la charge des domestiques,** the servants have to pay for breakage (for what they break).

Milit. breaking : reducing of a non-commissioned officer to a lower grade for misconduct. **Donner de la —,** *Fig.* to oust (a person) from a post or employment.

CASSEAU, kasô, *sm. Typ.* fount-case, drawer for sorts.

CASSE-BRAS, kas'-brâ, *sm.* sudden reverse *or* misfortune. [*Pl. Casse-bras.*]

CASSE COU, kas'kou, *sm.* **1.** break-neck, break-neck place; **2.** *Man.* rough-rider; **3.** a fool-hardy fellow [*Pl. Casse-cou* or *Casse-cous.*]

CASSE-CROUTE, kas'krout', *sm.* crust-breaker, crust-crusher. [*Pl. Casse-croute* or *Casse-croutes.*]

CASSE-CUL, kas'-kul, *sm.* **1.** a boy's game; **2.** fall backwards. [*Pl. Casse-cul* or *Casse-culs.*]

CASSE-GUEULE, kâs-gœl, *sm. Slang.* **1.** brandy, any strong spirit; **2.** low ball, where the dance often ends with a fight.

CASSE-LUNETTE, kas'-lunêt', *sm. Bot.* euphrasia, blue-centaury, eyebright.

CASSEMENT, kas'mân-t, [casser], *sm.* **1.** breaking; **2.** *Gard.* breaking off (young branches). — **de tête**, head-splitting: fatigue of the brain caused by over-study, anxiety, or continuous noise.

CASSE-MOTTE, kas'mot', *sm. Agr.* clod-breaker, clod-crusher, [*Pl. Casse-motte* or *mottes.*]

CASSE-MUSEAU, kas'muzô, *sm.* **1.** punch on the nose, dab *or* slap on the chops; **2.** a kind of cake. [*Pl. Casse-museau* or *museaux.*]

CASSE-NOISETTE, kas'nwâzèt', *sm.* nut-cracker, nut-crackers. **Menton de** —, nut-cracker chin. [*Pl. Casse-noisette* or *noisettes.*]

CASSE-NOIX, kas'nwâ, *sm.* **1.** nut-crackers; **2.** *Ornith.* nut-cracker, nucifraga. [*Pl. Casse-noix.*]

CASSE-PIERRE, kas'pyêr', *sm.* **1.** stone-hammer; **2.** *Bot.* saxifrage; none-so-pretty, London-pride. [*Pl. Casse-pierre* or *-pierres.*]

CASSE-POITRINE, kas'pwatrin', *sm. Fam.* adulterated brandy.

CASSER, kasé-r, [Lat.: quassāre, to shake], *va.* **1.** to break: *a)* to part or divide by violence; to shatter, crack, rend, split or cleave; *b) Milit.* to reduce (a non-commissioned officer) to the ranks, to cashier (an officer), to discharge from the service; *c)* to discard or dismiss (a servant or dependant; *d)* to impair, to weaken, to debilitate. — **du sucre**, to break sugar. — **des pierres**, to break stones. **La chute d'un arbre lui cassa la jambe**, the fall of a tree broke his leg. — **des noix, des noisettes**, to crack walnuts, nuts. — **la tête à quelqu'un, d'un coup de pistolet** to shoot a person in the head, to lodge a ball in the head of any one, to shatter a man's head with a pistol-shot. **Se — la tête**, to break one's head. to fracture *or* split one's skull (by a fall etc.); *Fig.* to puzzle one's brains, to make a great mental effort. — **sa pipe, — sa canne**, *Fam.* to stick one's spoon in the wall; to kick the bucket. **Il se casse la tête d'application**, he studies much too hard.— **la tête à**, to importune, to din, to bother. **Ce bruit me casse la tête**, this noise bewilders me. — **les os à quelqu'un**, to break a person's bones, to give any one a sound drubbing. **Ce vin casse la tête**, that wine gets into (*or* affects)the head. **Se — le cou**, to break one's neck (by a fall, etc.]; *Fig.* to ruin one's self. **Se — le nez**, to break one's nose (by running or falling against something); *Fig.* to fail in any undertaking. — **les vitres**, to break the windows; *Fig.* to be extremely violent or abusive. **Cela me casse bras et jambes**, *Fig.* that paralyses all my efforts, leaves me helpless. — **la croûte** (or **une croûte**), to break bread, to take a crust, to eat a bit. **Cassez la croûte avec nous**, take a crust with us. **Qui casse les verres les paie**, *Fig.* he pays for the glasses who breaks them. **On ne fait pas d'omelettes sans — d'œufs**, you cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. **Il faut — l'amande pour avoir le noyau**, there is no pleasure without pain. **La comédie classique a cassé les vitres**, the comedy of the ancients spared no vice. *Nodier.* **A tout** —, with a vengeance.

b) — **un sous-officier**, to break a non-commissioned officer. — **un officier**, to break *or* cashier an officer: to dismiss him from the service. **Cela est défendu sous peine d'être cassé**, that is forbidden under pain of being cashiered. *c)* — **un magistrat**, to dismiss a magistrate (from office). — **aux gages**, to pay off, dismiss *or* discharge (a clerk, servant, etc.); to discard (a dependant). *d)* **Des corps que les fatigues ont cassés**, bodies broken (*or* debilitated) by fatigue. **Des rôles fatigants ont cassé la voix à ce chanteur**, fatiguing parts (*or* characters) have broken (*or* impaired) that singer's voice.

2. *Law-t.* to quash, annul *or* reverse, to declare null and void, to invalidate. — **une condamnation**, to annul a condemnation, a sentence. — **un testament**, to declare a will null and void. — **un mariage**, to annul a marriage.

3. *Naut.* to deaden, to slacken. — **l'erre à un vaisseau**, to deaden (*or* slacken) a ship's way.

CASSER, *vn.* to break. **Le verre casse aisément**, glass breaks easily. **La corde cassa**, the string broke *or* snapped.

CASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to break: *a)* to part, to separate, to be broken to pieces, to be shattered; *b)* to wear out, to get debilitated. **Le pot se cassa en tombant**, the pot broke (was shattered) in falling. **S'il se casse quelque chose, je le rabatterai sur vos gages**, if anything gets broken, I shall deduct it from your wages. **Il commence à se** —, he is beginning to break. **C'est un homme qui se casse**, he is a man that is breaking, is wearing out. **La voix de ce chanteur s'est cassée promptement**, that singer's voice soon broke (*or* cracked).

CASSEROLE, kas'rol', [casse,]*sf.* **1.** saucepan, stewpan, skillet; **2** *Ironic.* turnip: a large watch. — **de cuivre bien étamée**, a well tinned copper saucepan. **Passer à la** —, *Slang.* to undergo a mercurial treatment for syphilis. **Passer à** —, *Slang.* to be informed against.

CASSEROLÉE, cas'rolé, *sf.* saucepan-ful.

CASSETÉE, kas'té, *sf.* casketful, box-ful.

CASSE-TÊTE, kas'tèt', *sm.* **1.** club (used by savages); **2.** tomahawk (of the Red Indians), **3.** life-preserver: a short loaded weapon for self-defence; **4.** heady wine; **5.** head-splitting: tedious calculations, puzzling studies, etc.; **6.** deafening noise, din, clatter, racket; **7.** *Naut.* overhead-netting (to protect sailors from falling blocks, etc., in action). **Ce jeu de patience est un vrai** —, this puzzle is a regular head-breaker. — **chinois**, Chinese puzzle. [*Pl. Casse-tête* or *-têtes.*]

CASSETIN, kas'tan, [dimin. of casse, or caisse], *sm. Typog.* box, compartment (of a type-case). **Chaque lettre a son** —, every letter has its box.

CASSETTE, kaset', [dimin. de caisse; Ital.: cassetta], *sf* **1.** casket: jewel-box: **2.** cash-box; **2.** privy-purse (of a sovereign); **4.** a little box. **Biens de la** —, the private domains of the crown.

CASSEUR, EUSE, kasœr, œz', *smf.* breaker: one who breaks things through awkwardness or negligence. — **d'assiettes**, brawler, quarrelsome fellow. — **de raquettes**, strong brawny fellow.

CASSE-VESSIE, kas'vèsi, *sm. Pneum.* an apparatus to show the effect of atmospheric pressure. [*Pl. Casse-vessie* or *vessies.*]

CASSIDOINE, kasidwan', *sf.* cassidony. V. *Calcedoine.*

CASSIER, kasyé, [casse], *sm.* **1.** *Typog.* case-rack; **2.** *Bot.* cassia-tree. V. *Casse.*

CASSINE, kasin', [dimin. of case], *sf.* **1.** *Milit.* cassine: a house surrounded by a ditch for defence; **2.** summer-house, pleasure-house (in the country); **3.** a paltry little house, hovel; **4.** *Bot.* South-sea tea.

CASSIOPÉE, kasiopé, *sf. Myth. Astron.* Cassiopeia: a northern constellation.

CASSIS, kasi *or* kasis, [orig. unknown],, *sm.* **1.** black-currant bush *or* tree; **2.** black-currants; **3.** black-currant cordial (*or* ratafia).

CASSOLETTE, kasolèt', [Span.: cazoleta, from cazuela, vase], *sf.* **1.** perfume-burner; **2.** perfume, scent; **3.** (in an ill-sense) stink, stench; **4.** *Arch.* an ornamental vase from which flames or smoke appear to rise.

CASSON, kasôn, [casse], *sm.* **1.** broken sugar-loaf, lump (of sugar), **2.** broken cocoa-nibs; **3.** fragment of glass.

CASSONADE, kasonad', [caisse, from its being carried in cases], *sf.* moist sugar: unrefined or cask-sugar.

CASSURE, kasur', [casser], *sf.* **1.** break, crack; **2.** facture (of minerals, metals, etc.). — **vitreuse, résineuse, metallique**, vitreous, resinous, metallic fracture.

CASTAGNETTE, kastanyêt', [Span.: castañeta; castanea, chestnut], *sf.* castanet; *Pop.* clapper. **Une paire de castagnettes**, a pair of castanets.

CASTE, kast', [Port.: casta, breed], *sf.* caste: *a)* each or the classes into which the Hindoos are divided; *b)* any class or set of people. **Les Hindous sont divisés en castes**, the Hindoos are divided into castes. **Il a les préjugés de sa** —, he has the prejudices of his caste.

† **CASTEL**, kastèl, *sm.* castle.

CASTEL, [René-Richard], poet and naturalist (1758-1832).

CASTELANE, kastœlan', *sf.* a kind of green plum.

CASTILLAN, E, kastiyân', yan', *adj.* Castilian: of or belonging to Castile.

CASTILLAN, E, *smf.* **1.** Castilian: a native of Castile; **2.** *sm.* Castilian: *a)* the Spanish language; *b)* a Spanish gold coin worth about 5 shillings.

CASTILLE, kastiy', *sf. Geog.* Castile: a province of Spain.

† CASTILLE, *sf.* **1.** (formerly) jousting, tilting; **2.** altercation, squabble, quarrel, dispute. **Chercher** —, to pick a quarrel. **Ils sont toujours en** —, they are always quarrelling, always at odds, at variance.

CASTILLE [Charles-Hippolyte], historian (1820-1886).

CASTINE, kastin', [perhaps from Ger. Kalkstein, lime-stone], *sf.* lime-stone (used as a flux in smelting iron).

CASTOR, kastòr, [Lat.: from Gr. κάστωρ], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* castor, beaver; **2.** beaver-hat, beaver; **3.** *Astron.* Castor: a bright star in the contellation Gemini. **Demi-castor**, beaver-hat of inferior quality; *Fig.* a man of doubtful reputation.

CASTORÉUM, kastoréum, [castor], *sm. Mat. Med.* castoreum.

CASTORIN, kastoran *sm.* racoonda, *or* nutria: the fur of the coypu, an amphibious American animal.

CASTORINE, kastorin' [castor], *sf. Chem.* castorin: the crystallizable principle of

castoreum ; 2. stuff made of beaver hair and wool.

CASTRAMÉTATION, kastramétasyô*n*, [Lat. : castramentari, to form a military camp ; castra, camp], *sf.* castrametation the act or art of encamping.

CASTRAT, kastra, [Ital. ; castrato ; Lat. : castratus ; castrāre, to castrate], *sm.* castrato : a male soprano, an emasculated singer.

CASTRATION, kastrasyô*n*, *sf.* castration: *a*) *Surg.* emasculation of a male animal ; *b*) *Bot.* excision of the anthers of a flower.

CASUALITÉ, kazualité, Low Lat. : casualitas], *sf.* 1. casuality : *a*) any thing casual ; *b*) incidental profits ; 2. casualness : the quality of being casual.

CASUEL, ELLE, kasuèl, èl', [Lat. : casualis ; casus, accident], *adj.* 1. casual, precarious, uncertain ; 2. fortuitous, incidental, contigent. **Recette casuelle,** chance takings. **Cela est fort —,** that is very casual (*or* precarious). **Emplois casuels, charges casuelles,** offices, posts held during pleasure. **Droits casuels,** casual dues. **Parties casuelles,** casual revenue. **Trésorier des parties casuelles,** treasurer of the casual revenue.

CASUEL, *sm.* 1. casual income, chance business ; fees, perquisites ; 2. surplice fees (of a church living). **Le — de cette terre vaut mieux que le revenu fixe,** the casual income of this estate exceeds the fixed.

CASUELLEMENT, kazuel'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* casually : fortuitously, incidentally.

CASUISTE, kazuist', [Lat. : casus, case] *sm.* casuist : one who studies and resolves cases of concience. **— relâché,** lax casuist. **Le meilleur de tous les casuistes est la conscience,** conscience is the best of all casuists.

CASUISTIQUE, kazuistik', [casuist], *sf.* casuistry.

CASUISTIQUER, kazuistiké-r, *vn,* to deal in casuistry, to discuss cases of conscience.

CASULAIRE, kazulêr', [Lat. : casa, house], *adj. V. Cellulaire.*

CATACHRÈSE, katakrèz', [Lat. ; Gr. : κατάχρεσις], *sf. Rhet.* catachresis.

CATACLYSME, kataklism', [Gr. : κατακλυσμός, deluge], *sm.* cataclysm : *a*) deluge, great inundation ; *b*) *Fig.* overwhelming disaster.

CATACLYSMIQUE, kataklismik', *adj. Geol.* cataclysmic.

CATACOI, CATACOUA, katakwâ, *sf. V. Catogan.*

CATACOMBES, katakô*n*b', [Gr. : κατά, down ; κύμβος, hollow], *sf. pl.* catacombs.

CATACOUSTIQUE, katakoustik', Gr. : κατακούειν, to listen], *sf. Phys.* catacoustics : the science of reflected sounds.

CATACOUSTIQUE, *adj.* catacoustic.

CATADIOPTRIQUE, katadioptrik', *sf. Phys.* catadioptrics : the science of reflected or refracted light.

CATADIOPTRIQUE, *adj.* catadioptric : reflecting light.

CATADOUPE, katadoup', **CATADUPE**, katadup', [Gr. : κατα, below ; δουπέω, I make a noise], *sf.* catadupe : cataract, water-fall.

CATAFALQUE, katafalk', [Ital. : catafalco], *sm.* catafalco : a tomb-shaped stand on which a coffin is placed during the funeral service.

CATAGMATIQUE, katagmatik', [Gr. : κάταγμα, fracture], *adj. Surg.* catagmatic promoting the consolidation of fractures.

CATAIRE, katêr', [Low Lat. : catus, cat], *sf. Bot.* catmint, nepeta cataria.

CATAIRE, *adj. Med.* purring. **Frémissement —,** *Auscult.* purring sound (heard in dissease of the heart).

CATALAN, E, katalâ*n*, an', *adj.* and *s.* Catalan, Catalonian : *a*) of *or* relating to Catalonia ; *b*) a native of Catalonia.

CATALA, *adj. Metall.* **Couteau —,** Catalonian knife. **Fourneau —,** Catalan furnace : a kind of bloomery producing wrought iron from the ore by the Catalan process.

CATALECTES, katalèkt, [Gr. : καταλέγειν, to stop], *sm. pl.* catalecta, catalects ; a collection of poetic fragments.

CATALECTIQUE, katalèktik, *adj.* catalectic : wanting a syllable, said of Latin and Greek verses.

CATALEPSIE, katalèpsi, [Gr. : κατάληψις], *sf. Med.* catalepsy : sudden cessation of motion and sensation.

CATALEPTIQUE, katalèptik', *adj. Med.* cataleptic.

CATALEPTIQUE, *smf.* cataleptic patient, person affected by catalepsy.

CATALOGNE, katalony', *sf. Geog.* Catalonia : a province of Spain.

CATALOGUE, katalog', [Lat. ; Gr. : κατάλογος, list], *sm.* catalogue : list, series. **— alphabétique de livres,** alphabetical catalogue of books. **Hipparque a fait le premier — des étoiles,** Hipparchus made the first catalogue of the stars. [*Fig.*] : **Rayez cela de votre —,** strike that out of your catalogue ; do not believe that, do not count on that. **Inscrivez cela sur votre —,** take note of that. **Le — de ses tribulations,** the catalogue (list, series) of his troubles.

CATALOGUEMENT, katalog'mâ*n*, *sm.* cataloguing. **Le — de cette bibliothèque,** the cataloguing of this library.

CATALOGUER, katalogué-r, *va.* to catalogue : to make a catalogue or list.

CATALOGUEUR, kataloghœr, *sm.* catalogue-maker.

CATALPA, katalpa, *sm. Bot.* catalpa, bignonia-catalpa.

CATALYSE, kataliz', [Gr. : κατάλυσις, dissolution], *sf. Chem.* catalysis.

CATALYTIQUE katalitik', *adj. Chem.* catalytic.

CATAPLASME, kataplasm', [Gr. : κατάπλασμα], *sm.* cataplasm : poultice.

CATAPUCE, katapus', *sf. Bot.* caper-spurge, euphorbia lathyris.

CATAPULTE, katapult', [Lat. : catapulta], *sf.* catapult : a machine for throwing stones.

CATARACTE, katarakt', [Gr. : καταρακτης, from καταράσσειν, to break down], *sf.* 1. cataract : *a*) *Fortif.* a kind of portcullis ; *b*) a great waterfall ; *c*) *Surg.* gutta opaca, suffision. **Les cataractes du Nil,** the cataracts of the Nile. **Abaisser, abattre une —,** *Surg.* to couch à cataract.

2. *pl.* (in Biblical language) windows, floodgates. **Les cataractes du ciel furent ouvertes,** the windows (*or* flood-gates) of heaven were opened.

3. *Fig. pl* wrath, ire, indignation. **Lâcher les cataractes,** to let loose one's ire, to give vent to one's wrath.

CATARACTÉ, E, katarakté, *adj. Surg.* affected by cataract.

CATARACTER (SE), see katarakté, *v. refl.* to become affected with cataract.

CATARRHAL, E, kataral, al', *adj. Med.* catarrhal.

CATARRHE, katar', [Gr. : κατάρροος ; κατα, down ; ῥέω, I flow], *sm. Med.* catarrh : a bad cold. **— pulmonaire,** bronchitis, cold on the lungs. **— vésical,** catarrh of the bladder.

CATARRHEUX, EUSE, kataroe-z, œz' *adj.* 1. *Med.* catarrhous : liable to take cold ; 2. catarrhal. **Une épidémie catarrheuse,** a catarrhal epidemic.

CATARRHINIEN, katarinia*n*, [Gr. : κατὰ, against ; ῥίν, nose], *sm. Zool.* catarrhine, catarrhinus.

CATARRHINIENS, katarinia*n*, *smpl.* the catarrhina : quadrumana with the nostrils close together.

CATASTROPHE, katastrof', [Gr. : καταστροφή ; κατὰ, down ; σρτοφή, turn], *sf.* catastrophe : *a*) the great final event of a drama or romance ; *b*) disaster, calamity. **— bien préparée,** a catastrophe skilfully bruoght about. **Ce tremblement de terre fut une épouvantable —,** that earthquake was a terrible catastrophe (*or* calamity). **Une — de chemin de fer,** a railway catastrophe.

CATÉCHÈSE, katéshès, [Gr. : κατήχησις, instruction], *sf.* catechesis : primary oral instruction.

CATÉCHISATION, katéshizâsyô*n*, *sf.* catechizing.

CATÉCHISER, katéshizé-r *va.* 1. to catechize : *a*) to teach religious doctrines by question and answer ; *b*) to lesson, to teach a person what he is to say or do, to give one his cue. **— les enfants,** to catechize children. **On l'a catéchisé, il est impossible d'en rien tirer,** he has been cathechized (lessoned, taught what to say), it is impossible to get any thing out of him. **Il n'y a zèle que de nouveau catéchisé,** there is none so zealous as a new convert.

2. to try to persuade. **Vous avez beau me —, je n'en croirai, je n'en ferai rien,** it is no use trying to persuade me, I will believe, I will do nothing of the kind.

3. to lecture, to scold. **Il a été rudement catéchisé pour son étourderie,** he has been well lectured (scolded) for his throughtlessness.

CATÉCHISME, katéshim', [Gr. : κατηχισμός], *sm.* 1. catechism : *a*) elementary instruction by question and answer, especially on religious subjects ; *b*) catechism-book ; *c*) lesson, preparatory instruction of any kind. **Faire le — à,** to teach (any one) the catechism. **Aller au —,** to go to be catechized. **Savoir, dire son —,** to know, to say one's catechizm. **On lui a fait le —,** they have given him his cue, have told him what to say (*or* do). **Il sait son —,** he knows his lesson, his part. **— poissard,** Billingsgate vocabulary.

2. lecture, scolding, grumbling. **Ennuyé de vos éternels catéchismes,** tired of your everlasting lectures.

CATÉCHISTE, katéchist', *sm.* catechist, catechizer.

CATÉCHUMÉNAT, katékuména, *sm.* catechumenate : the state of a catechumen.

CATÉCHUMÈNE, katékumèn', [Gr. : κατηχούμενος, orally instructed], *smf.* catechumen : one learning the rudiments of Christianity.

CATÉGORIE, katégori, [Gr. : κατηγορία], *sf.* category : *a*) *Log.* predicament ; *b*) class, order ; *c*) kind, nature. **Les catégories des péripatéticiens sont les prédicaments des scolastiques,** the categories of the Peripatetics are the predicaments of the Scholastics. **Ces deux choses ne sont pas de la même —,** those two things are not in (do not belong to) the same category (*or* class). **Ces gens-là sont de la même —,** those people are of the same category, are of the same kidney, are birds of a feather. **Mettre tout en même —,** to make no distinctions.

CATÉGORIQUE, katégorik', *adj.* categorical : *a*) absolute, not hypothetical ; *b*) direct, explicit. **Tout homme est un animal, est une proposition —**, every man is an animal, is a categorical proposition. **Une réponse —**, a categorical (*or* an explicit) answer. **Cela n'est pas —**, that is not explicit, is not clear.

CATÉGORIQUEMENT, katègorik'-mân-t, *adv.* categorically.

CATÉGORISER, katégorizé-r, *va. Log.* to categorize : to class in categories.

CATEL, katel', *sm.* heriot. **Droit de —**, the right of heriot : the right of a feudal lord to seize the best horse or other article of personal property belonging to the estate of a deceased vassal.

CATÉNIÈRE, katényèr' [Lat. : catena, chain], *sf. Fish.* drag to recover lost nets.

CATEROLE, katérol', [from O. Fr. se catir, to hide], *sf. Sport.* wild rabbit's nest.

CATHARTE, kartırt', [Gr. καθαρτής, which purifies], *sm. Ornith.* black vulture, gallinazo.

CATHARTINE, katartin', [Gr. : κάθαρσις, purification], *sf. Mat. Med.* cathartine, bitter of senna.

CATHARTIQUE, katartik', *adj. Med.* carthartic : purgative. **Médicaments cathartiques**, cathartics.

CATHARTIQUE *sm.* cathartic : a purgative medicine.

CATHÉDRALE, katédral', [Lat. : cathedra ; Gr. : καθέδρα, a seat], *adj.* and *sf.* cathedral : said of the episcopal church of a diocese. L'église —, the cathedral church (of a diocese). **Nos vieilles cathédrales**, our old cathedrals.

CATHÉRÉTIQUE, katérétik', [Gr. : καθαιρεῖν, to bring down]. *adj.* and *sm.* catheretic : mildly caustic. **Un médicament —, un —**, a catheretic : a mild caustic.

CATHERINE, kat'rin', *nf.* Catherine, Catharina, Katharine : *Fam.* Kate, Kitty.

CATHÉRINETTE, katérinèt, *sf. Bot.* spurge.

CATHÈTE, katèt', [Gr. : κάθετος], *sf. Geom.* cathetus : perpendicular. **— d'incidence, de réflexion**, *Catopt.* cathetus of incidence, of reflection.

CATHÉTER, katétér, [Gr. :], *sm. Surg.* catheter.

CATHÉTÉRISER, katétérisé-r, *va. Surg.* to catheterize : to introduce a catheter into the bladder.

CATHÉTÉRISME, katétérism', *sm. Surg.* catheterism.

CATHÉTOMÈTRE, katétometr', [Gr. : κάθετος, vertical ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* cathetometer : an instrument for measuring the difference in the level of planes in any two given places.

CATHODE, katod [Gr. : κατά, down ; ὁδός, away], *sm.* Electr. and *Phys.* cathode.

CATHODIQUE, katodik', *adj.* cathodic. **Rayons cathodiques**, cathodic rays.

CATHOLICISME, katolisism', *sm.* catholicism : *a*) the (Roman) Catholic Religion; *b*) the catholic opinions of an individual. **Son — n'est pas tellement austère** ...., his catholicism is not so rigid.

CATHOLICITÉ, katolisité, *sf.* 1. catholicity : catholicness, conformity to (Roman) catholic doctrine ; 2. the world of catholicism, the whole catholic world. **C'est un usage répandu dans toute la —**, it is a usage common to the whole catholic world, to all catholic countries.

CATHOLICON, katolikôn, [Gr. : κατά, down ; ὅλος, alone], *sm.* 1. *Pharm.* catholicon : electuary of senna and rhubarb, formerly supposed to be a universal medicine ; 2. *Fig.* salmagundi, rigmarole,

CATHOLIQUE, katolik', [Gr. : καθολικός, universal] , *adj.* 1. catholic : belonging to the Church of Rome, to the universal church. **L'Église —**, the Catholic Church. **Des opinions très catholiques**, strictly catholic opinions. **Le roi —, sa Majesté —**, the Catholic king, his Catholic Majesty : the king of Spain.

2. orthodox, right, correct : conformable to religion or morality. **Cela n'est pas —**, that is not orthodox, is not correct.

CATHOLIQUE, *smf.* catholic. **Un bon —, une bonne —**, a good catholic. **Les catholiques d'Angleterre**, the catholics of England, the English catholics. **Les vieux Catholiques**, the Old Catholics. **— à gros grains**, a lax catholic, an unscrupulous man (*or* woman).

CATHOLIQUEMENT, katolik'mân-t, *adv.* catholicly, like a good catholic.

CATI, E, kati, *adj.* glossed, lustred. **— à chaud**, hot pressed.**—à froid**, cold-pressed.

CATI, *sm.* gloss, lustre (imparted to cloth by pressing).

CATILINA, katilina, *nm. Rom. Hist.* Catiline ; *Fig.* conspirator, plotter. **Des Catilinas imberbes**, beardless Catilines, youthful conspirators.

CATILINAIRE, katilinèr', *sf.* any one of Cicero's orations against Catiline ; *Fig* a diatribe, violent speech

CATIMARON, katimarôn, *sm. Naut.* catamaran : *a*) a kind of raft used in Brazil and the East Indies ; *b*) a fire-raft.

CATIMINI, katimini, [O. Fr. : se catir, to huddle]. **En —**, by stealth, secretly, clandestinely.

CATIN, katan. [abbrev. of Catharine], *sf.* 1. (in a good sense) country girl, country wench ; 2. (in an ill sense) prostitute, loose woman.

CATIR, katir, [O. Fr. : quatir, from Low Lat. coactire ; Lat. : coactus, pressed], *va* to lustre, to gloss (cloth). **— à chaud, à froid**, to hot-press, to cold-press.

CARIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be glossed *or* lustred. **Ces sortes de draps ne se catissent pas bien**, those kinds of cloth do not take a good lustre.

CATISSAGE, katish', *sm.* glossing, lustring (of cloth, by hot- or cold-pressing).

CATISSEUR, katisœr, *sm.* hot-presser, cold-presser (of cloth).

CATISSOIR, katiswar, *sm.* tool used by pressers of cloth.

CATOGAN, katogân, [for Cadogan, an English name], *sm.* club : a massive knot into which a woman's back hair is gathered. **Relever en —**, to club the hair. **Le — n'est plus à la mode**, it is no longer the fashion to club the hair.

CATON, katôn, *nm.* Cato : *a*) the name of a noble Roman ; *b*) *Fig.* a man of rigid virtue. **C'était le — de son temps**, he was the Cato of his day.

CATONIEN, ENNE, katonyan, nyèn', *adj.* Catonian : like Cato, sternly virtuous.

CATONISME, katonism', *sm.* catonism : stern virtue.

CATOPTRIQUE, katoptrik', [Gr. : κατοπτρικός, from κάτοπτρον, mirror] *adj.* catoptric, catroptrical.

CATOPTRIQUE, *sf.* catroptrics : the science of reflected *or* refracted light.

CATOPTRIQUEMENT, katoptrik'mân-t, *adv.* catoptrically.

CATUS, katus, [Lat. : casus, case], *sm.* mishap, misadventure.

CAUCASE, kôkaz, *pnm. Geog.* Caucasus.

CAUCASIEN, ENNE, kókazyan, zyèn', **CAUCASIQUE**, kôkazik', *adj.* Caucasian : belonging to the Caucasus.

CAUCHEMAR, kôsh'mar, [O. Fr. : cauquemare, witch], *sm.* 1. incubus : *Med.* nightmare, a sense of oppression on the epigastrium during sleep ; 2. nightmare : *a*) a frightful dream ; *b*) a distressing thought or idea not to be dismissed from the mind ; *c*) bore, an annoying and wearisome person. **Avoir le —**, to have an incubus (*or* the nightmare). **Ma nuit a été troublée par des cauchemars horribles**, my night has been disturbed by horrible dreams. **Vous tirez mon âme endormie du — de mes mauvais jours**, you deliver my drowsy soul from the nightmare of my unhappy days. *Bérang.* **Cet homme donne le —**, that man gives one the nightmare. **Cet homme-là est mon —**, that man is a very nightmare, a bugbear to me.

CAUCHER, kôshè, *sm. Technol. Gold-b*, book of gold leaf.

CAUCHOIS, E, kôshwâ, wâz', *adj. and s.* 1. Caux : of or from Caux in Normandy ; 2. a native of Caux. **Pigeon cauchois**, Caux pigeon. **Coiffe cauchoise**, Caux cap : a very high muslin head-dress worn by the women of Caux.

CAUDAL, E, kôdal, al', [Lat. : cauda, tail], *adj.* caudal : belonging to or resembling a tail. **Nageoire caudale** (*or* simply **la caudale**), caudal fin, tail fin.

CAUDATAIRE, kôdatèr' [Lat. : cauda tail], *sm.* 1. train-bearer (to a cardinal) ; 2. toad-eater, lickspittle : a very obsequious man.

CAUDÉ, E, kôdé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* caudate, caudated : having a tail.

CAUDEBEC, kod'bèc *sm.* felt hat : so called from Caudebec, a place formerly famous for hatmaking.

CAUDIMANE, kaudiman, [Lat. : cauda, tail ; manus, hand], *adj.* caudimanous (of monkeys) with a prehensile tail.

CAUDEX, kôdeks, [Lat., stem], *sm. Bot.* stock, stem (of a tree). **— ascendant**, trunk. **— descendant**, main root.

CAUDICULE, kôdikul', [Lat. : caudicula, little tail], *sf. Bot.* caudicle, caudicula.

CAUDINES, kôdin', [Lat. : caudinæ, from caudium, town of Samnites], *adj. f. pl.* **Fourches —**, Caudine forks : *furcæ* or *furculæ Caudinæ*, two narrow defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was taken prisoners by the Samnites. **Passer sous les fourches —**, *Fig.* to be compelled to submit to a painful humiliation.

CAUDRETTE, kodret, [provin.], *sf. Fish.* pocket-shaped net.

CAULESCENT, E, kôlèsân-t., sânt', [Lat.: caulis, stem], *adj. Bot.* caulescent : having a stem.

CAULET, kôlè, (dimin. of Lat. caulis, stem], *sm. Agr.* cow-cabbage.

CAULICOLES, kôlikol', [Lat. : cauliculus, little stem], *sf. pl. Arch.* caulicoles : slender stems or stalks amongst the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian capital.

CAULICULE, kôlikul', *sf. Bot.* caulicule.

CAULIFÈRE, kôlifèr', [Lat. : caulis, stem ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* cauliferous.

CAULINAIRE, kôlinèr', *adj. Bot.* cauline : produced on the stem. **Feuilles caulinaires**, cauline leaves.

CAULOCARPE, kôlokarp', [Gr. : καυλός, stem ; καρπός, fruit], *adj. Bot.* caulocarpous : producing flowers and fruits year after year.

CAURIS, CORIS, côri, [Hin. : kauri, shell], *sm.* cowri : a shell used as money in

Africa, India, etc. **Payer en —**, to pay in cowries.

CAUSAL, E, kôzal, al', [cause] *adj. Gram.* causal, causative. **Les particules causales**, the causal particles.

CAUSALITÉ, kôzalité, *sf.* causality : *a*) the agency of a cause; *b*) *Phren.* one of the reflecting faculties of man.

CAUSANT, E, kôzân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** causative : causing, acting as a cause.

2. chatty, conversative.

CAUSATIF, IVE, kôzatif, iv', *adj.* causative : causal. **Conjonctions causatives**, causative conjunctions.

CAUSATION, kôsâsyôn, *sf.* causation.

CAUSATIVEMENT, kôzativ'mân-t *adv.* causatively.

CAUSE, kôz', [Lat. : causa], *sf.* **1.** cause : *a*) that which produces or accomplishes anything; correlative to *effect*; *b*) reason, motive, ground; *c*) *Law-t.* suit, action, legal process; *d*) interest, party, side. **— efficiente**, efficient cause. **— physique, morale**, physical, moral cause. **— éloignée, prochaine**, remote, proximate (*or* immediate) cause. **— première, — des causes**, the Great First Cause : God. **Causes secondes**, secondary causes. **— finale**, final cause : *Colloq.* the objet in view. **Voilà quelle doit être la — finale de nos actions**, such is what ought to be the final cause (*or* object) of our actions. **Cet événement fut — (or la —) de son bonheur**, that event was the cause of his good fortune. **Être — (or la —) involontaire d'un malheur**, to be the involuntary cause of a misfortune.

b) **Vous connaissez la — qui me fait agir**, you know the cause that makes me act. **Quelle était la — de leur voyage**? what was the cause (motive *or* reason) of their voyage? **Pour une — légère**, for a trifling cause. **Sans —**, causeless, without cause. **Et pour —**, and for good reasons. **Je laisse la distribution à votre discrétion, et pour —**, I leave the distribution to your discretion, and for good reasons. **Il ne veut pas venir et pour —**, he will not come and for good reasons (I know why). **Pour — de**, in consequence of, on account of. **Pour quelle —**? wherefore? on what score (*or* ground)? for what reason? **A ces causes**, for these reasons, wherefore, accordingly.

c) **Plaider une —**, to plead a cause. **Gagner sa —**, to gain one's cause (*or* suit). **Avoir gain de —**, to gain one's cause; to have the advantage (in a discussion). **Donner gain de —**, to decide in favour of a person (in a suit, discussion, etc.). **Il faut remettre cette — à un autre jour**, this cause (*or* suit) must be postponed to another day. **En tout état de —**, in any stage of the suit; *Fig.* under any circumstances whatever, however the case may be. **En tout état de —, je saurai bien prendre mon parti**, in any case I shall know what resolution to take. **Cet avocat sans — nommé D.**, that briefless barrister, named D. **Cela est hors de —**, that is beside the question, has nothing to do with the case (matter *or* business). **— célèbre**, cause célèbre : celebrated, sensational trial or lawsuit.

d) **La fortune se déclara pour la bonne —**, fortune declared for the good cause (the cause of right *or* justice). **Prendre en main la — du peuple**, to take in hand the people's cause. **Il suffit que votre cause est la — de Dieu**, it is enough that your cause is the cause of God. **Attirer à sa —**, to draw (*or* win) over to one's cause, to one's party. **Prendre fait et — pour quelqu'un**, to take a person's part, to make common cause with a person. **Mettre en —**, to mix up with. **Pourquoi voulez-vous me mettre en —**? why do you wish to bring me into the affair?

2. *Jurispr.* consideration : the moral or material advantage for which a person enters into a contract, signs a bond, bill of exchange, etc. **Pas d'obligation valable sans —**, no bond (contract *or* obligation) is valid without a consideration. **— d'un billet**, the consideration given for a bill of exchange. **— fausse, illicite**, false, illegal consideration. **Ses héritiers ou ayants —**, his heirs or assigns. **L'obligation dont la — est contraire aux bonnes mœurs est nulle**, the obligation contracted for a consideration contrary to morality is null and void. *Prov.*: **Les petites causes produisent souvent de grands effets**, a small spark will kindle a great fire. **Il n'y a pas d'effet sans cause**, there is no effect without a cause; no smoke without fire.

A CAUSE DE, *prepos. phr.*, for the sake of, on account of. **A — de son ami**, for the sake of his friend, for his friend's sake. **A — de cela**, on account of that, because of that.

† A CAUSE QUE, *conjunc phr.* because, for the cause (*or* reason) that. **Ils ne découvrent pas la lumière à cause qu'ils détournent les yeux**, they do not see the light because they turn away their eyes.

CAUSER, kôzé-r, *va* to cause : to be the cause of, to produce, to occasion, to give (pleasure, pain, etc.). **Il a pensé — un grand malheur**, he was near causing a great misfortune. **Cela causa leur malheur**, that caused (*or* was the cause of) their misfortune. **— du dommage**, to cause damage. **— la guerre**, to cause war. **— de la joie, du chagrin**, to cause (*or* give) joy, grief. **— du scandale**, to cause scandal, to give offence. **Toutes choses étant causées ou causantes**, all things being either caused or causing. **Un incendie causé par un accident**, a fire, caused (*or* occasioned) by an accident.

CAUSER, kôsé-r, [Lat. : causari], *vn.* **1.** to chat, to talk, to converse familiarly; **2.** (in a bad sense) to chatter, to blab, to babble. **Ils causent ensemble**, they are chatting together. **Nous causerons de cette affaire**, we will talk over that affair. **— de choses et d'autres**, to chat first of one thing then of another, to talk of things in general. **— de la pluie et du beau temps**, to talk about the weather, the news of the day, etc. **— littérature, voyages, etc.**, to chat about literature travels, etc. **C'est assez causé**, enough has been said, say no more about it. **Ne lui dites rien de vos affaires, car il aime à —**, tell him nothing about your affairs, for he is given to babbling, to chattering.

CAUSERIE, kôz'ri, *sf.* **1.** chat, chatting, chit-chat : familiar talk; **2.** (in a bad sense) chattering, prating, babbling. **Je ne finirai pas cette — sans vous dire...**, I will not finish this chit-chat without telling you... **C'est une — perpétuelle**, it is endless chattering. **Ses causeries finiront par nous compromettre**, his babbling will end by compromising us.

CAUSETTE, kôzèt', *sf.* a short chat, a bit of chat. **J'aime une bouteille de champagne et la —**, I like a bottle of champagne and a bit of chat. **Nous avons fait la — ensemble**, we have had a chat together.

CAUSEUR, EUSE, kôzœr, œz', *adj.* chatty, talkative : conversing freely. **Quel homme —**! what a talkative man!

CAUSEUR, EUSE, *smf.* **1.** talker : conversationist. **C'est un agréable —**, he is a pleasing talker, an agreeable conversationist. **Pour éviter la rencontre de ces grands causeurs**, to avoid encountering these great talkers.

2. (in a bad sense) blab, gossip, tattler, **Ne lui confiez rien, c'est un —**, confide nothing to him, he is a blab. **C'est une causeuse, ne vous y fiez pas**, she is a gossip, put no confidence in her.

CAUSEUSE, *sf.* a small sofa, for two persons only.

CAUSTICITÉ, kôstisité, *sf.* causticity : caustic quality or character. **La — des acides**, the causticity of acids.

CAUSTIQUE, kôstik', [Lat. : causticus; Gr. : καυστικός, from καίειν, to burn], *adj.* caustic, caustical : *a*) *Chem.* burning, corrosive; *b*) *Fig.* biting, stinging, satirical. **Potasse —**, caustic potash. **Langage —**, caustic language. **Le — Boileau**, the caustic Boileau.

CAUSTIQUE *sm.* caustic : *a*) any burning or corrosive substance; *b*) *Surg.* potential cautery. **Employer des caustiques**, to employ caustics.

CAUSTIQUE, *sf. Diopt.* and *Catopt.* caustic curve, caustic. **— par réflection**, catacaustic curve. **— par réfraction**, diacaustic curve.

CAUSTIQUEMENT, kôstik'mân-t *adv.* caustically.

CAUSUS, kôzus [Gr. : καίειν, to burn], *sm. Med.* causus : highly ardent fever.

† **CAUT, E**, kô, kôt', [Lat. : cautus, prudent, artful], *adj.* cautious, wary.

CAUTÈLE kôtèl', *sf.* cautel : *a*) caution; *b*) craft, wile. [*Can. Law.* :] **Absolution à —**, precautionary absolution.

CAUTELEUSEMENT, kôtèlœz'mân-t, *adv.* cautelously : *a*) cautiously; *b*) cunningly.

CAUTELEUX, EUSE, kôtèlœ-z, œz', [cautèle], *adj.* cautelous : *a*) cautious, artful, wary; *b*) wily, cunning. **Un homme —**, a cautious (*or* cunning) man. **Une réponse cauteleuse**, a wary answer.

† **CAUTEMENT**, kôt'mân-t, *adv.* cautiously, warily.

CAUTÈRE, kôtêr', [Gr. : καίειν, to burn], *sm.* **1.** cautery : *a*) any chemical agent that destroys living organised tissues; *b*) cauterizing-iron, searing-iron. **— actuel**, *Surg.* cauterizing-iron; *Vet. Surg.* firing-iron. **— potentiel**, potential cautery; any drug that burns the organized animal tissues. **Pierre à —**, common (*or* caustic), potash.

2. *Surg.* issue : a small ulcer produced by cauterizing. **Panser, supprimer un —**, to dress an issue, to dry up an issue. **Pois à —**, issue-peas. **C'est un — sur une jambe de bois**, it is a poultice (*or* plaster) on a wooden leg; it is a useless application.

CAUTÉRÉTIQUE, kôtérétik', *adj.* V. *Cathérétique*.

CAUTÉRISATION, kôtérizâsyôn, *sf.* **1.** *Surg.* cauterization, cauterizing; **2.** *Vet. Surg.* firing.

CAUTÉRISER, kôtérizé-r, *va.* to cauterize : *Surg.* to burn (a sore, etc.) with a hot iron or a caustic. **Une plaie cautérisée avec un fer rouge**, a sore (*or* wound) cauterized with a red-hot iron. **Une conscience cautérisée**, a seared (hardened) conscience.

CAUTION, kôsyôn; in poet siôn [Lat. : cautio, from cavēre, cautum, to beware], *sf.* **1.** security, surety : *a*) engagement or bond to secure the payment of a debt, the performance of a contract, etc.; *b*) bondsman, the person so binding himself; **2.** *Law-t.* bail : *a*) security or bond given for a person's appearance in a court of law, civil or criminal; *b*) person giving such security (in Scotland, *caution* and *cautioner* are used in these

acceptations). **Donner, fournir —**, to give security. **Être — de quelqu'un,** to be a person's surety. **Il a trouvé une — capable de payer pour lui,** he found a surety able to pay for him. **Admettre, recevoir une —**, to accept, to receive security; to admit, to accept (*or* take) bail. **Mettre en liberté sous** (or **moyennant**) **—**, to liberate on bail. **— bourgeoise,** good *or* substantial security. **— judicatum solvi,** security for the payment of damages and costs, in case of an adverse judgment in an action brought by a foreigner in France against a Frenchman.

3. (in a general sense) surety, guarantee, pledge. **Sujet à —**, requiring guarantees, unreliable; doubtful, suspicious. **Un homme sujet à —**, a man not to be trusted. **Une nouvelle sujette à —**, a doubtful (*or* suspicious) piece of news.

CAUTIONNAIRE, kôsyonêr', *adj.* cautionary.

CAUTIONNEMENT, kôsyon'man-t, *sm.* **1.** security: *a*) surety-bond; *b*) money deposited as a guarantee for the honesty of accountants, clerks, etc.; **2.** bail (for the liberation of a prisoner); **3.** caution-money. **Signer un —**, to sign a surety-bond. **Tous les comptables du trésor fournissent un —**, all the accountants (clerks) of the treasury have to give security. **Mettre un détenu en liberté moyennant un —**, to liberate a prisoner on bail.

CAUTIONNER, kôsyoné-r, *va.* **1.** to give security for, to be *or* become surety for, to be bound for; **2.** to be responsible for, to answer for, to guarantee. **Je le cautionne,** I will be his surety. **Le caissier que vous avez cautionné,** the cashier for whom you became surety. **Je ne vous cautionne pas cela,** I will not guarantee you that.

CAVAGE, kavazh', [cave], *sm.* cellarage: hire or rent of a cellar.

CAVALCADE, kavalkad' [Lat.: caval-cāre, to ride; Low Lat.: caballus, a horse], *sf.* **1.** cavalcade: procession of persons on horseback; **2.** ride, equestrian exercise; **3.** equestrian party. **Faire une —**, to take a ride.

CAVALCADER, kavalkadé-r, *vn.* to cavalcade: to ride, to take equestrian exercise.

† **CAVALCADOUR,** kavalkadour, *adj.* **Écuyer —**, chief equerry of a prince's household.

CAVALE, kaval', [Ital.: cavalla], *sf.* mare: the female of the horse; **2.** *Pop.*, a great awkward woman. **Une — pleine,** a mare in foal.

CAVALERIE, kaval'ri, [cavalier], *sf.* cavalry: mounted troops, horse-soldiers, horse. **Un régiment de —**, a regiment of cavalry (*or* of horse). **Grosse —**, heavy cavalry. **— légère,** light cavalry, light-horse. **Cet officier entend bien la —**, that officer is well versed in the training and handling of cavalry.

CAVALIER, ÈRE, kavalyé, yêr', *smf.* rider *m.* and *f.*; horseman *m.* horsewoman *f.* **Être bon —**, to be a good horseman, a good rider. **Elle est bonne, mauvaise cavalière,** she is a good, a bad horsewoman.

CAVALIER, *sm.* **1.** horse-soldier, cavalry man, trooper. **Il était escorté par un piquet de cavaliers,** he was escorted by a piquet of horsesoldiers.

2. cavalier: *a*) nobleman or gentleman following the profession of arms; *b*) gentleman (as opposed to *lady*); *c*) partner (in dancing); *d*) *Hist. of Eng.* royalist, a partisan of the Stuarts, opposed to *Roundhead*; *e*) *Fortif.* a raised work for cannon. **Un — très accompli,** a most accomplished gentleman. **Il n'y avait pas assez de cavaliers à ce bal,** there were not enough gentleman at that ball. **Cette dame n'a pas de —**, that lady has no partner. **Servir de — à une dame,** to escort a lady. **Chaque — conduisait une dame,** each gentleman escorted a lady. **— servant,** cicisbeo.

3. (at Chess) knight; **4.** (a size of paper) printing demy; **5.** *Civ. Eng.* spoil-bank.

CAVALIER, ÈRE, *adj.* cavalier: *a*) sprightly, free and easy; *b*) (in a bad sense) disdainful, haughty, flippant, supercilious. **Avoir l'air —**, to have a sprightly air. **Propos cavaliers,** free-and-easy language. **Des façons cavalières,** haughty, off-handed manners. **Ce procédé est un peu trop —**, this mode of proceeding is rather too supercilious.

A LA CAVALIÈRE, *adv. phr.* **1.** cavalierly: *a*) like a trooper; *b*) haughtily, disdainfully, superciliously; **2.** in riding costume.

CAVALIÈREMENT, kavalyêr'mân-t, *adv.* cavalierly: *a*) like a cavalier (or gentleman); *b*) disdainfully, flippantly, superciliously.

CAVATINE, kavatin', [Ital.: cavatina], *sf. Mus.* cavatina.

CAVE, kav', [Lat.: cavus, hollow], *sf.* **1.** cellar: *a*) any subterranean cavity under a building; *b*) an underground storeroom for wine, ale, spirits, etc.; *c*) the wines, etc. contained in a cellar. **Le sol des caves de l'Observatoire de Paris est à 26 mètres sous terre,** the floor of the cellars of the Paris Observatory is 26 metres below the surface of the soil. **Avoir du vin en —**, to have wine in one's cellar. **Maison élevée sur caves,** a house built on vaulted cellars. **Rat de—**, a wax-taper in the form of a cord; *Fig.* (in contempt) an exciseman. **Monter, faire sa —**, to stock, to fill one's cellar. **Il a une excellente —**, he has a good stock of wine, a good cellar. **Aller de la — au grenier, du grenier à la —**, *Fig.* to ramble in one's speech, to talk rigmarole.

2. cellaret: case of liqueurs for the table; **3.** case of scent-bottles (for a toilet table); **4.** well: secret receptacle of a bureau, etc.; **5.** boot (of a carriage); **6.** (at cards) bank, pool: stock of money; **7.** vault (in a church). **Il parle de la — où il doit être enterré,** he talks about the vault in which he is to be burried.

CAVE, *adj.* **1.** hollow, sunken; **2.** *Chronol.* incomplete, deficient. **Des joues caves,** hollow cheeks. **Œil —**, sunken eye. **Année —**, Jewish lunar year of 353 days; an incomplete year. **Lune —, mois —**, month of 29 days (the months of the lunar year being made by the Greeks of 29 and 30 days alternately.

4. *Anat.* **Veine cave,** vena cava. **Veine — supérieure** (or **thoracique**), superior vena cava. **Veine — inférieure** (or **abdominale**), inferior vena cava.

CAVEAU, kavô, [cave], *sm.* **1.** wine-cellar, wine-vault, wine-bin: a small cellar constructed in a larger one; **2.** caveau: *a*) shades, wine-vaults; originally a tavern where men of letters and singers held convivial meetings; *b*) singing club, the persons frequenting such a place. **Clef du —**, a collection of songs. **Je suis d'un —**, I belong to a singing club.

3. vault (for the dead). **Un — de famille,** a family vault. **Aux caveaux des vieilles basiliques,** in the vaults of the old churches. **Il faut prendre un billet pour visiter les caveaux de l'Église,** a ticket must be taken in order to visit the vaults of the church.

4. *Naut.* store room (of the captain or commander).

CAVECÉ, E, kav'sé, [Span.: cabeza, head], *adj.* **Cavecé de noir,** having a black head, black-headed. **Jument rouan cavecée de noir,** a black-headed roan mare.

CAVEÇON, kav'sôn, [Ital.: cavezzone; Lat.: capitium, a head covering], *sm.* cavesson: a nose-band for breaking-in horses. **Donner un coup de — à quelqu'un,** to mortify, to humiliate a person. **Avoir besoin de —**, to require bridling (*or* curbing).

CAVÉE, kavé, *sf. Hunt.* hollow way, sunken road or path.

CAVER, kavé-r, [Lat.: cavāre; cavus, hollow], *va.* **1.** to hollow: to make hollow; **2.** to hollow out; **3.** to mine; to undermine; **4.** (in a neuter sense) to make a hollow; **5.** *Fig.* to intrigue, to manœuvre in secret. **Les austérités lui avaient cavé les joues,** austerities had hollowed his cheeks. **La mer a cavé ce rocher,** the sea has undermined that rock. **Avec le temps l'eau cave la pierre,** with time water will hollow out stone. **La rivière a cavé sous la pile du pont,** the river has made a hollow under the pier of the bridge. **Malgré ses yeux cavés,** in spite of his sunken eyes.

CAVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to become hollow *or* sunken (as the cheeks, etc.); **2.** (at cards) to stake. **Je me cave de vingt francs,** I stake twenty francs.

CAVER, *vn,* **1.** *Fenc.* to draw back the body and advance the head in lunging.

2. (at cards) to make a bank, to stake. **— au plus fort,** to play high; *Fig.* to go to extremes, to exaggerate. **— au plus bas,** to play low; *Fig.* to take the worst view of things.

3. *va.* to stake, to risk. **Ils ne cavaient d'abord que trois ou quatre pistoles,** at first they staked only three or four pistoles. *Hamilton. Gram.* 31.

CAVERNAIRE, kavèrnêr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* living in caverns.

CAVERNE, kavêrn', [Lat.: caverna; cavus, hollow], *sf.* **1.** cavern: cave, grot; underground hollow in a rock or mountain; **2.** *Fig.* den (of thieves, etc.); **3.** *Med.* cavity (of the lungs, etc., caused by the evacuation of a tubercle). **Cette maison est une — de brigands,** that house is a den of thieves.

CAVERNEUX, EUSE, kavèrnœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** cavernous: *a*) caverned, hollow, presenting caverns, cavities, or hollows, as mountains, rocks, etc.; *b*) hollow, sepulchral, said of sounds reverberated from cavities. **Pays —**, a country abounding in caverns. **Montagnes caverneuses,** cavernous mountains. **Arbres —**, hollow trees. **Voix caverneuses,** sepulchral (hollow) voice. [*Med.*:] **Râle —**, cavernous rhonchus, gurgling. **Respiration caverneuse,** cavernous respiration.

2. *Anat.* cavernulous: cavernous, full of small cavities. **Ganglion —**, cavernulous ganglion. **Corps —**, cavernulous (*or* cavernous) body.

CAVERNOSITÉ, kavèrnosité, *sf.* cavernosity, cavernousness.

CAVET, kavè, [Ital.: cavetto], *sm. Archit.* cavetto: a concave moulding.

CAVIAR, kaviar, [orig. obscure; Ital.: caviale; *Turk.*: khāvyar], *sm.* caviare: salted roes of the sturgeon.

CAVICORNE, kavikôrn', [cave; corne], *adj. Zool.* cavicorn: hollow-horned.

CAVIÉ, kavié, **CAVIEN,** kavian, *sm. Nat. Hist.* cavy, guinea-pig.

† **CAVILLATION,** kavilâsyon, [Lat.: cavillatio; cavillāri, to practise jesting], *sf.* cavillation, cavilling.

CAVIN, kavan, [Lat.: cavus, hollow], *sm. Milit.* cavin: small ravin or hollow way serving as a trench.

CAVIROSTRE, kavirostr', [Lat.: cavus, hollow; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* hollow-beaked.

CAVITÉ, kavité, *sf.* cavity, hollow. **Les cavités d'un rocher,** the cavities (*or* hollows) in a rock. **Les quatre cavités du cœur,** the four cavities of the heart.

CAYE, kaï, [Span. : cavo], *sf. Geog.* key : ledge of rocks or low islands nearly on a level with the sea, said of the islets in the West Indies.

CAYENNE, kayèn', *sf. Geog.* **1.** Cayenne : a French colony in South America.

2. *Naut.* tender : an old vessel fitted up as barracks for sailors in port; **3.** cuddy : cooking-place (for sailors in port).

CAYEU, kayœ. V. *Caieu.*

CAYLUS, kaylus, [Madame, Marquise de], the authoress of some interesting souvenirs (1623-1729).

CAZOTTE, kazote, [Jacques], miscellaneous, writer (1720-1792).

CE, sœ, **CET**, sèt, *m.*, **CETTE**, sèt', *f.*, **CES**, cè-z, *mf. pl.*, [Lat. : ecce iste; O. Fr. : icest, cest; cet, ce], *demonstr. adj.* **1.** this, *pl.* these. **Ce héros,** this hero. **Cet homme, cet homme-ci,** this man. [In this sense the adverb *-ci* is often added to the noun : **Ce cheval, ce cheval-ci,** this horse. **Cet oiseau, cet oiseau-ci,** this bird. **Cette femme** (or **femme-ci**), this woman. **Ces animaux** (or **animaux-ci**), these animals.] **Je n'ai pu dormir cette nuit,** I could not sleep (this) last night. **Je vais** (or **j'irai**) **à l'opera ce soir,** I am going (*or* I shall go) to the opera to-night.

2. that *pl.* those : often with the adverb *-là* after the noun. **Ce livre, ce livre-là,** that book. **Ce homard,** that lobster. **Cet officier** (or **officier-là**), that officer. **Cette armée,** that army. **Ces plumes-là,** those pens. **Ce mien cousin que vous avez vu chez moi,** that cousin of mine whom you have seen at my house. (The above examples show that *ce, cet, cette* may be rendered by either *this* or *that* according to the sense of the phrase, but when the noun they qualify is followed by the adverbs *-ci* or *-là*, the former absolutely requires *this*, the latter *that*; in the same manner, the plural *ces* must be translated by *these* or *those*.)

CE, C', Ç' (when followed by the vowel) *a*) *demonstr. pron.* **1.** this, these; that, those; it, they. **Il avait dessein d'attaquer, et pour ce** (or **pour ce faire**), **il commanda...,** he intended to make an attack, and for that he commanded... **Je lui ai dit telle ou telle chose, et ce pour le persuader de...,** I told him such and such a thing, and that to persuade him to... **C'est vrai,** this (*or* that) is true. **C'est malheureux,** it (this *or* that) is unfortunate. **C'est un malheur,** it (this *or* that) is a misfortune. **Ce sont des malheurs,** they (these *or* those) are misfortunes. **Sont-ce vos enfants ? Oui, ce sont eux,** are those your children? Yes, they are. **Est-ce là votre voiture? Oui, ce l'est,** is that your carriage? Yes, it is. **Sont-ce là vos souliers ? Oui, ce les sont,** are those your shoes ? Yes, they are. [In legal and official language : **Et ce, conformément à ...** and this (*or* that) in conformity (*or* in accordance) with... **Nonobstant lettres à ce contraires,** notwithstanding letters thereto contrary (*or* letters to the contrary). **A ce qu'il n'en prétendit cause d'ignorance,** to the and that (*or* so that) he may not plead ignorance].

2. (personal) he, she, they. **Bossuet est plus qu'un historien, c'est un père de l'église, c'est un prêtre inspiré,** Bossuet is more than a historian, he is a Father of the Church, he is an inspired priest. **Je lis Bossuet et Fénelon, ce sont de grands écrivains,** I am reading Bossuet and Fénelon, they are great writers. **La jolie petite fille que c'est,** what a pretty little girl she is !

3. it. **C'est vous que je cherche,** it is you whom I seek. **C'est le roi qui vient de passer,** it is the king who has just passed. **Ce doit être ma tante et mon oncle,** it must be my aunt and uncle. **Ç'aurait peut-être été le signal d'une révolte,** it would perhaps have been the signal for a revolt. **C'est moi qui le dis,** it is I who say so. **C'est nous qui le disons,** it is we who say it. **C'est vous qu'on demande, voulez-vous venir ?** it is you who are wanted, will you come ? **C'est vous qui le faites,** it is you who do it. **Ce sont eux qui le veulent,** it is they who wish it. **Ce sont les vices qui dégradent l'homme,** it's man's vices that degrade him. **Qui racontera ces détails ? Ce n'est pas les journaux,** who will relate these particulars ? it is not the journals. [Modern usage requires a plural verb when *ce* is followed by a plural noun, but the singular is employed when there are two or more singular nouns connected by a conjunction, and one noun may even be plural, provided it does not immediately follow the verb. However, many eminent authors follow the example of the great writers of the past in using the singular verb with a plural noun, especially when the phrase is thereby made more euphonious ; it is always proper to say : c'est nous, c'est vous]. **C'est le nombre du peuple et l'abondance des aliments qui font la force d'un royaume,** it is the number of inhabitants and the abundance of food that make the strength of a kingdom. **C'était un grand orateur que Bossuet,** Bossuet was a great orator ; a great orator was Bossuet. **C'est un péché que de mentir,** lying is a sin. **C'est la gloire et les plaisirs qu'il a en vue,** it is glory and pleasures that he has in view. **C'est pour eux que je travaille,** it is for them that I am working. **Chez les Anciens, c'étaient les vieillards qui gouvernaient,** among the ancients it was the old men who governed. **C'est de ces hommes que j'attends du secours,** it is from those men that I expect help. **C'est onze heures qui sonnent,** it is eleven a'clock that is striking.

4. (in the interrogative form *ce* may be rendered by *it*, or by the personal pronouns, singular or plural according to the noun). **Est-ce vous ?** is it you? **Est-ce moi ?** is it I ? **Étaient-ce nos amis ?** was it our friends ? (*or* were they our friends ?) **Sont-ce là vos amis ?** are those your friends ? **Sont-ce ces moments que vous accordez à la religion ?** is it those moments (*or* are those the moments) that you devote to religion ? **Est-ce Dieu, sont-ce les hommes dont les œuvres vont éclater ?** is it God, is it men whose works are about to be manifested ? *Rac. Esth.* II, 9. **On frappe ; qui est-ce ?** there is a knock ; who is it ? **On crie là-bas ; qu'est-ce ?** they are shouting yonder ; what is it ? what's the matter ? **Qu'est-ce là ?** what is there yonder ? what is the matter here ? what have we here ?

5. (followed by *qui, que, dont* or *de quoi*) that which, what. **Ce qui se passe,** what's doing, what's going on. **Ce que vous voyez,** what you see. **C'est ce que je disais,** that is what I was saying. **Je ferai tout ce qui vous plaira,** I will do whatever you please. **A ce que je vois,** from what I see. **A ce qu'il me semble,** as it seems to me. **A ce qu'il m'a dit,** from (*or* according to) what he said to me. **Faites ce dont je vous ai parlé,** do what I spoke to you of. **C'est ce dont** (or **c'est de quoi**) **je voulais vous parler,** that is what I wanted to speak to you of. **C'est à quoi j'ai fait allusion,** that is what I alluded to. **Tout ce que j'ai vu de beau,** all the fine things I have seen. **Tout ce que j'ai d'argent,** all the money I have, what money I have. **Qu'est-ce que c'est ?** what is it ? **Qu'est-ce que c'est que vous m'apprenez là ?** what is that you tell me ? **Je vous demande ce que c'est,** I ask you what it is. **Vous voyez ce que c'est que d'aimer,** you see what it is to love. **Voyez ce que c'est d'avoir étudié,** see what it is to have studied !

6. (after *ce qui, ce que,* the *ce* may be repeated to give energy to the phrase). **Ce qui me fâche, c'est que je suis arrivé trop tard,** what vexes me is, that I arrived too late. **Ce que je crains, c'est d'être surpris,** what I am afraid of is a surprise. **Vous voyez maintenant ce que c'est de ne pas obéir,** you now see what it is not to obey. **Ce qu'il demande, c'est une pension,** what he asks for is a pension. **Ce qu'on vous a dit, ce sont des contes,** what they told you were idle stories. **Ce qui m'attache à la vie, ce sont mes enfants,** what makes life dear to me is my children. **Ce qui me console, c'est vous,** you are my consolation.

7. C'est à vous de..., it is for you to, it is your turn, your duty to... **C'est à vous de** (or **à**) **parler,** it is for you to speak. **C'est à lui de décider,** it is for him to decide. **Si c'était à moi à recommencer, je ne ferais pas cela,** if I had to begin again, I would not do that. **La confusion était à son comble ; c'était à qui parlerait le plus fort,** the confusion was at its height ; they outdid each other in speaking the loudest.

8. Ce vous est, ce lui est, it is on your part, on his part. **Ce leur fut une erreur dont ils se repentirent,** it was an error of their part of which they repented. **Ce m'est avis,** it is my opinion. **Ce leur est avis,** it is their opinion. **Ce me fut une grande joie,** *or* **ce fut une grande joie pour moi,** it was a great joy for me.

9. Quand ce vient, quand ce vint, quand ce viendra, when the time comes, came, shall come. **Quand ce vint à payer,** when it came to paying, when the day of payment came.

10. C'est pourquoi, that is why. V. *Pourquoi.* **C'est à savoir.** V. *Savoir.* **C'est à dire,** that is to say, that is. V. *Dire.*

11. C'est pour, c'est à, c'est pour ne crever de rire, c'est à mourir de rire, it is enough to make one die with laughing.

CÉANS, séan, [ça, formerly çai, and ens, from Lat. intus, within], *adv.* within, in here, in this house. **Qu'est-ce qu'on fait céans ?** what are they doing in here ? **La dame de céans,** the lady of the house. **Il dînera céans,** he will dine here.

CÉBIEN, sépian, *sm. Nat. Hist.* cebus, the name of a genus of American monkeys.

CECI, sœsi, [ce ; ci], *dem. pron.* this : generally used in opposition to *cela.* **Ceci est à moi, cela est à vous,** this is mine, that is yours. **Ceci est beau, cela est laid,** this is beautiful, that is ugly. **C'était ceci, c'était cela,** it was this, that, and the other. **Un ignorant vous eût été dire c'est ceci, c'est cela,** an ignoramus would have gone and told you, it is this, or it is that. *Mol. Méd. Mal. Lui* II. 6 [Used without *cela* :] **Quant à ceci, c'est autre chose,** as to this, it is quite different. **Que veut dire ceci ?** what does this mean ? **Retenez bien ceci,** bear this well in mind. **Tout ceci n'annonce rien de bon,** all this bodes no good. V. *Cela.*

CÉCIRÈGLE, sésirègl, [Lat. : cæcus, blind ; règle], *sm.* an apparatus for enabling the blind to write.

CÉCITÉ, sésité, Lat. : cæcitas ; cæcus, blind], *sf.* cecity, blindness, privation of sight. **Frapper de —,** to strike blind, with blindness.

CÉCOGRAPHE, sékograf, [Lat. : cæcus, blind ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm.* cecograph : an apparatus to enable the blind to write.

CÉCUBE, sékub' *sm.* 1. a famous wine of the ancients from a vineyard et Cæcubum in Campania ; 2. *Poet.* wine (in general.)

CÉDANT, E, sédân-t, ânt', [céder], *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* transferring, granting ; 2. *smf.* transferror, grantor. **Le — et le cessionnaire**, the transferror and the transferree, the grantor and the grantee.

CÉDAT, séda, *sm.* native steel.

CÉDER, sédé-r, [Lat. : cedĕre, cessum, to yield ; conj. like accélérer], *va.* 1. to cede : to yield, to yield up ; to give, to give up. — **sa place à un autre**, to give up one's place to another. — **le pas à**, to give precedence to. — **le haut du pavé**, to give the wall to. **Il céda la victoire à l'ennemi**, he yielded up the victory to the enemy. **Je vous en cède la moitié**, I will spare you (*or* let you have) one half of it.

2. to transfer, to make over, to part with, to sell. — **son fonds de commerce**, to sell one's business and good will. — **une créance**, to transfer an outstanding debt. — **un bail**, to sell (transfer *or* make over] a lease.

CÉDER, *v. n.* 1. to yield ; to give way (under pressure, physical or moral). **La porte céda à nos efforts**, the door yielded to our efforts. **Cette voûte cédera**, this arch *or* vault will give way. **Ses greniers cédaient sous le poids du grain**, his granaries gave way under the weight of the corn. — **aux circonstances**, to yield to circumstances. **J'ai cédé à mon penchant**, I have yielded to my inclination. **Je cédai au sommeil**, I gave way to sleep. **A la fin il céda**, at last he gave way. **La violence du mal ne cédant pas aux remèdes**, the violence of the disease not yielding to the remedies. **Quand la douleur vient à —**, when the pain begins to give way (yield, *or* diminish).

2. to cede, to yield, to submit, to give in. **Tout cède à un travail opiniâtre**, everything cedes (*or* gives way) to persevering labour. **Je vois que la raison cède à la violence**, I see that reason cedes to violence. **Comme j'ai fait — ma passion au devoir**, as I have made my passion give way to duty.

3. to acknowledge one's self inferior ; to be inferior. **Et comme ses rivaux lui cèdent en mérite**, and as his rivals are inferior to him (yield to him) in merit. **Les Gaulois ne leur cédaient pas en courage**, the Gauls are not inferior to them in courage. **Le roi ne cédait à personne, ni pour la taille ni pour la mine**, the king was inferior to none, either as to stature or personal beauty. *Hamil. Gramm.* 6. [*Ceder* is sometimes preceded by *le* :] **Il le cède en habileté à son frère**, he is less clever than his brother. **Il ne le cède à personne en vertu**, in virtue he yields the palm to none, he is inferior to none for virtue. **Il ne le cédait à aucun en savoir**, he was second to none in learning.

CÉDILLE, sédiy', [Span. : cedilla], *sf. Gram.* cedilla : a mark added to the *c* when it is to be pronounced as *s* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *Ex.*, *ça*, *garçon*, *reçu*.

CÉDRAT, sédra, [Ital. : cedrato ; cedro, citron-tree], *sm. Bot.* cedrate : *a*) the fruit of the citrus Medica ; *b*) the tree itself. — **confit**, candied cedrate, candied citron. **Essence de —**, essence (*or* essential oil) of cedrate.

CÉDRATIER, sédratyé, *sm. Bot.* cedrate, citrus Medica : citron-tree, lemon-tree originally from Media or Persia.

CÈDRE, sèdr', [Lat. : cedrus : Gr. : κέδρος], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* cedar, cedar-tree ; 2. *Fig.* eminent person *or* thing. — **d'Afrique**, cedar of Algiers. — **des Bermudes**, Bermuda cedar. — **blanc**, white cedar : correctly speaking this is not a cedar, but a cypress, and its botanical name is *cupressus thyoides*. — **de l'Himalayah**, deodar, Himalayan cedar. — **du Liban**, cedar of Lebanon — **rouge**, red cedar *or* Virginian cedar. — **de Sibérie**, Siberian cedar, Cembra pine, Siberian stone-pine. **Il connait tout depuis le cèdre jusqu'à l'hysope**, he knows everything from the cedar to the hyssop ; he is well versed in natural history ; he knows everybody from the highest to the lowest.

CÉDRIE, sédri, *sf.* cedria, cedar resin.

CÉDULE, sédul', [Lat. : schedula, sheet], *sf.* 1. schedule, cedule : *Law-t.* note, memorandum, notice, list ; 2. note of hand, a written acknowledgment of indebtedness. **Plaider contre sa —**, to disavow one's own signature.

CEINDRE, saNdr', [Lat. : cingĕre, cinctum to encircle], *va.* (conj. like craindre : *Je ceins, je ceignais, je ceignis, que je ceigne, que je ceignisse, ceignant, ceint*). 1. to surround : to border, to encompass, to fence. — **une ville de murailles**, to surround a town with walls. — **un parc d'une haie vive**, to surround (*or* fence round) a park with a quickset hedge. **Sa tiare est ceinte d'un bandeau de pourpre**, his tiara was bordered by a purple fillet *or* band.

2. to gird (the waist) ; to bind, encircle *or* wreathe (the head) ; to gird on (a sword, etc.). **Une corde lui ceint les reins**, a cord girds his loins. **Le diadème qui ceint la tête des rois**, the diadem which encircles the head of kings. **Il le ceignit d'une écharpe**, he girded him with a scarf. **Se —les reins**, to girl (*or* gird up) one's loins. **Ceignez vos reins**, *Fig.* gird up your loins, prepare for strenuous efforts. — **le diadème**, to assume the diadem ; to ascend the throne. **Etre ceint de lauriers**, to be crowned *or* wreathed with laurels.

CEINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to gird one's self with, to gird *or* put on ; 2. to wreathe *or* bind one's brow. **Le commissaire se ceignit de son écharpe**, the commissary girded himself with his scarf.

CEINT, E, saN-t, saNt', *pa. p.* of ceindre 1. surrounded, inclosed ; 2. bound, wreathed, encircled. **Une place ceinte de murailles**, a place surrounded with walls. **Front ceint de lauriers, de gloire**, brows (*or* forehead) wreathed *or* encircled with laurels, with glory.

CEINTE, saNt, [ceindre], *sf. Naut.* ship's girdle.

CEINTRAGE, saNtrazh', *sm. Naut.* frapping, swifting, lashing (of the cordage used for girding a ship).

CEINTRE, saNtr', *sm. Naut.* wale, swifter.

CEINTRER, saNtré, *va. Naut.* to frap.

CEINTURE, saNtur', [Lat. : cinctura], *sf.* 1. girdle, belt ; *Poet.* zone : strap, ribbon, etc., worn round the waist ; 2. (when of silk or other tissue and tied in a bow with long ends) sash ; 3. band : waist-ribbon, waistband (for ladies). — **de cuir**, leather girdle *or* belt. **Détachant son poignard de sa —**, taking his poniard from his belt. — **de soie**, silk waistband. — **à longs-bouts**, sash with long ends. — **à franges d'or**, a sash with gold fringe. — **de commandement**, *Milit.* the sash of commanding officers. **Une — de sauvetage**, life-belt. — **de natation**, a swimming-belt. — **orthopédique**, orthopedic belt. *Prov.* : **Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée**, a good name is better then riches.

4. money-belt ; 5. waistband (of trowsers, petticoats, etc.). **Porter son argent dans sa —**, to carry one's money in one's belt. **La — de ce pantalon est trop étroite**, the waistband of these trowsers is too short.

6. waist : the middle of the body. **Ayant l'eau jusqu'à la —**, having water up to the waist. **De la — en haut**, from the wais upwards.

7. zone, enclosure, fence, screen. **La — du chœur, d'une église**, the screen round the choir of a church. **Une — de murailles et de fossés**, a zone of walls and ditches.

8. *Archit.* square moulding (of a column) ; 9. *Surg.* bandage, belt ; 10. *Naut.* swifter.

CEINTURÉ, E, saNturé, *adj.* 1. belted : *a*) wearing a belt or sash ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* having a band of a different colour round the body ; 2. surrounded, fenced in, confined.

CEINTURER, saNturé-r, [ceinture], *va.* to girdle, to gird, to surround.

CEINTURETTE, saNturèt', *sf.* the strip of leather wound round the French horn.

CEINTURIER, saNturyé, *sm.* girdler, girdle-maker, belt-maker.

CEINTURON, saNturôn, [ceinture], *sm.* sword-belt, belt.

CELA, s'la, [ce ; la], **ÇA**, sa, *demonst. pron.* 1. that : often used in opposition to *ceci*, to indicate the more remote of two things. **Je n'aime point ceci, donnez-moi —**, I do not like this, give me that. — **est bon, mais ceci vaut encore mieux**, that is good, but this is still better ; 2. (without *ceci*). — **est fort beau**, that is very fine. **Que dites-vous de —** ? what do you say to that ? **Faites comme —**, do like that. — **fait, — dit, je m'éloignai**, having done that, having said that (so doing, so saying) I went away. — **ne fait rien**, that makes no difference. — **ne me regarde pas**, that is nothing to me, that does not concern me. **Je vous dis — comme il m'a été dit**, I tell you that as it was told to me. — **viendra, peut-être, mais il n'est pas venu**, that will come, perhaps, but it has not come yet. **Point de —**, (or **de ça**), none of that. **Voilà parler**, —, that is talking, that is ; that is something like talking. **C'est —, c'est bien —**, that is it, that is just it, that is the very thing. **C'est bien —**, that is well done, that is well done, that ! **C'est — même**, that's the very thing. — **va sans dire**, that goes without saying ; it follows as a matter of course. **N'est-ce que —** ? is that all ? **Commen. —** ? how so ? **Haut comme —** ? **grand comme —**, so high, so tall (accompanied by a gesture indicating the height). **Je vous ai vu quand vous n'étiez pas plus grand que —**, I saw you when you were no taller than that. **Comme —, comme ça**, so, so, middling, not over well, indifferently. **Comment allez-vous ? comme —**, how are you ? So so, not over well. **Comment vont les affaires ? Comme ça**, how is business ? So so, middling. **Que voulez-vous ? il est comme —**, what can you expect ? he is like that ; that is his way (nature *or* habit).

3. (applied to persons, with something of contempt and familiarly) he, she ; him, her ; they, them. — **est heureux**, he (*or* she) is happy. **Cette fille n'est qu'une sotte, — ne sait pas dire un mot**, that girl is only a simpleton, she has not a word to say. **Comme — dort, ces jeunes gens**, how they sleep, these young folks.

4. **Avec —**, **avant tout —**, nevertheless, notwithstanding. **Sans —**, but for that. **Avec —** ? *Fam.* what next, I should like to know.

CÉLADON, sèladôn, *sm.* Celadon : languishing swain, sentimental lover : *Célando* is the name of a character in *Astrée*, an old pastoral romance. **Faire le —**, to be a sentimental lover.

CÉLADON, *sm.* and *adj.* pale-green. **Vert —**, pale-green. **Taffetas —**, pale-green silk. (as an adjective, *céladon* is invariable whatever the gender or number of the noun).

CÉLADONIQUE, séladonik, *adj.* lackadaisical.

CÉLADONISME, séladonism', *sm.* affected sentimentality, lackadaisicalness.

CÉLATION, sélasyôn, [Lat. : celatio, onis, celāre, to hide], *sm.* concealment. — **de grossesse,** *Med. Jurisp.* concealment of pregnancy.

CÉLÉBRANT, sélébrân-t, *sm.* and *adj.* **Le —,** or **le prêtre —,** the officiating priest (at mass).

CÉLÉBRATION, sélébrâsyôn; *in Poet.* siôn, *sf.* celebration (of mass); celebration *or* solemnization (of a marriage, a festival, etc.).

CÉLÈBRE, sélèbr', [Lat. : celeber], *adj.* celebrated : renowned, far-famed, famous. **Ce fut un avocat très —,** he was a very celebrated (*or* famous) barrister.

CÉLÉBRER, sélébré-r, [Lat. : celebrāre], *va.* to celebrate : *a*) to solemnize; *b*) to extol, to glorify, to praise; to sing (as a poet). *a*) **— la messe,** to celebrate mass, to say mass. **Le prêtre n'a pas encore célébré,** the priest has not said mass yet. **— un mariage,** to celebrate (*or* solemnize) a marriage. **Lorsque de leur naissance on célébrait la fête,** when they celebrated their birthday. **— l'arrivée de quelqu'un,** to celebrate a person's arrival. **— l'anniversaire d'une victoire,** to celebrate (*or* keep) the anniversary of a victory. *b*) **— les louanges de quelqu'un,** to sing the praises (of a person). **Chacun célébrait les vertus de César,** every body extolled Cæsar's virtues. **Fête célébrée avec beaucoup de pompe,** a festival celebrated with great pomp.

CÉLÉBRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be celebrated *or* solemnized.

CÉLÉBRITÉ, sélébrité, *sf.* celebrity : *a*) renown, fame; *b*) solemnity; *c*) distinguished person. **La — d'un nom,** the celebrity of a name. **Viser à la —,** to aim at celebrity. **Une honteuse —,** a shameful (*or* scandalous celebrity. **Les célébrités de notre temps,** the celebrities of our day. **Il jouit d'une grande —,** he enjoys great celebrity.

CELER, sœlé-r, [Lat. : celāre, to hide], [takes an open è before a mute syllable : *Je cèle, je cèlerai.*] *va.* to conceal : to keep secret, to hide. **A ne vous rien —,** to conceal nothing from you, to have no secrets from you. **Se faire —,** to deny one's self, to refuse to see (a visitor, a creditor, etc.); to absent one's self, to abscond. **Il n'a rien de celé pour moi,** he has no secrets from me. **Grossesse celée,** concealed pregnancy.

CÉLÉRETTE, séléret, [Lat. : celeritas, speed], *sf.* sort of velocipède for children.

CÉLERI, sél'ri, [Gr. : σέλινον, parsley], *sm. Bot.* celery. **— -rave,** celeriac, turnip rooted celery. **— sauvage** or **des marais,** smallage. **Botte de —,** bunch of celery.

CÉLÉRIFÈRE, sélérifèr', *sm.* 1. fast coach 2. old wooden velocipede.

CÉLÉRIMÈTRE, sélérimètr', [Lat. : celer, rapid; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* speedometer : speed indicator (of a vehicle).

CÉLÉRITÉ, sélérité, [Lat. : celeritas, speed], *sf.* celerity : speed, swiftness, rapidity, quick despatch.

CÉLESTE, sélèst', [Lat. : cœlestis; cœlum, heaven], *adj.* celestial : *a*) relating to the skies or heavens; *b*) heavenly in place, state, or quality. **Les globes célestes,** the celestial spheres. **La voûte —,** the celestial vault, the vault of heaven. **Notre père —,** our Heavenly Father. **Patrie —,** heavenly home, paradise. **Sphère —,** the celestial globe. **Bleu —,** sky-blue. **Don —,** heavenly (*or* divine) gift. **Beauté —,** heavenly (superhuman) beauty. **Le — Empire,** the Celestial Empire : China.

CÉLESTIN, E, sélèstan, in', *adj.* and *s.* Celestine : said of an order of monks and of nuns.

CÉLIAQUE, sélyak, *adj.* V. *Cœliaque.*

CÉLIBAT, séliba, [Lat. : cœlibatus, from cœlebs, single], *sm.* celibacy : unmarried state, single life. **Le — des prêtres,** the celibacy of priests. **Vivre dans le —,** to live single (*or* unmarried), to lead a single life. **Garder le —,** to remain single.

CÉLIBATAIRE, sélibatèr', *sm.* 1. unmarried man, single man, bachelor; 2. *sf.* maid, single woman, unmarried woman, (in legal phrase) spinster; (when of a certain age) old maid. **Un vieux —,** an old bachelor. **Est-elle mariée ou —?** is she married or single?

CÉLIBATAIRE, *adj.* of *or* relating to a bachelor. **Un vieillard riche et —,** a rich old bachelor. **Une vie —,** a single life, a bachelor's life. **Goûts célibataires,** bachelor's tastes.

CELLE, sèl, V. *Celui.*

† **CELLE,** sèl', [Lat. : cella], *sf.* cell : *a*) cave of a hermit; *b*) small monastery dependent on a larger one.

CELLÉRIER, ÈRE, sèlléryé, ryèr', [cellier], *smf.* cellarer, cellarist : monk or nun having the care of the cellar.

CELLIER, sèlyé, [Lat. : cellarium, from cella], *sm.* cellar (on the ground-floor, as opposed to *cave,* an underground vaulted cellar).

CELLULAIRE, sèlulèr', [cellule], *adj.* cellular : *a*) *Anat.* and *Bot.* having little cells or cavities; *b*) in speaking of prisons having separate cells. **Tissu —,** cellular tissue (of animals or plants). **Théorie —,** cellular theory. **Système —,** the separate system (of prison discipline). **Voiture —,** police van : prison van (having a separate cell for each prisoner).

CELLULE, sèlul', [Lat. : cellula, dim. of cella, chamber], *sf.* 1. cellule : a small cell; 2. cell : *a*) small chamber or room, as in a convent, prison, etc.; *b*) small cavity, as in a honey-comb, etc.; *c*) *Bot.* small cavity in which certain seeds are enclosed; *d*) *Anat.* primary microscopic vesicle. **La — d'une religieuse,** a nun's cell. **La — d'un cardinal,** a cardinal's cell (during a conclave). **Chaque prisonnier a une — à part,** each prisoner has a separate cell.

3. snug cottage, snuggery. **C'est ma —,** that is my snuggery.

CELLULÉ, E, sèlulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* cellular : containing cells, divided into cells.

CELLULEUX, EUSE, sèlulœ, œz', *adj. Anat.* and *Bot.* cellular, cellulated.

CELLULIFÈRE, sèlulifer', [Lat. : cellula, cell; ferre, to bear], *adj. Nat. Hist.* celluliferous.

CELLULOÏDE, sèluloid, *sm. Chem.* celluloid.

CELLULOSE, sèluloz', *sf. Chem.* cellulose : the principle of organised bodies.

CÉLOSIE, sélozi, *sf. Bot.* cockscomb, celosia cristata.

CELSITUDE, sèlsitud', [Lat. : celsitudo, elevation], *sf.* celsitude : height, eminence; exaltation.

CELTE, sèlt', *smf.* Celt : the name of the primitive inhabitants of Gaul, Britain, etc.

CELTE, *sm.* Celtic : the language of the Celts.

CELTIQUE, sèltik', *adj.* Celtic.

CELTIQUE, *sm.* Celtic, the language of the Celts.

CELUI, sœlui, *m. sing.,* **CELLE,** sèl', *f. sing.* **CEUX,** sœ, *m. pl.* **CELLES,** sèl', *f. pl.* [formed from ce lui; Low Lat.: ecce, ille, illa, later on, ice lui, etc.], *démon. pron.* 1. (of persons), he, him, she, her; *pl.* they, them, those; one, the one; (of things) the one, that, those. **Celui qui,** he who, the one who. **Celui que** (person) he whom; (thing) that which, the one which. **Celle qui** (person), he who; (thing) that which, the one which. **Celle qui** (person), she who; (thing) that which, the one which. **Celle que,** she whom; (thing) that which, the one which. **Ceux qui, celles qui,** (persons) they *or* those who; (things) those which. **Celui qui vous parlait,** he who was speaking to you. **Celui à qui je parlais,** he to whom I was speaking. **Celui qui a écrit cette lettre est bien téméraire dans ses assertions,** he who wrote that letter was very rash in his assertions. **Ceux qui ont vécu avant nous,** those who lived before us. **Il a récompensé ceux de ses domestiques qui l'avaient bien servi,** he rewarded those of his domestics who had served him well. **Aimer ceux qui vous haïssent, ceux qui vous persécutent, c'est l'esprit de la religion chrétienne,** to love those who hate and persecute you, is the spirit of the christian religion. **Voici plusieurs livres intéressants, choisissez celui que vous préférez,** here are several interesting books, choose the one you like best. **Ma lettre, et celle écrite par mon ami, qui vous sera remise,** my letter, and the one written by my friend, which will be handed to you. **Ces sentiments sont ceux d'un père,** these are a father's feelings. **Ses défauts étaient ceux d'un enfant,** his faults were those of a child. **La meilleure leçon est celle des exemples,** the best lesson is that of example.

CELUI-CI, CELLE-CI, CEUX-CI ET CELLES-CI, 1. this, this one; he, him, she, her; they, them, these; 2. (when used in opposition to *celui-là,* etc., in reference to persons or things already mentioned) this, the latter, the last. CELUI-LA, CELLE-LA, 1. that, that one; he, him; she, her; they, them, those; 2. (used in opposition to *celui-ci*) that, the former, the first. **De tous ses domestiques celui-ci est le plus fidèle,** of all his servants this (*or* this one) is the most faithful. **Il n'y a pas de mot plus magique que celui-ci : l'argent,** there is no word more magical than this : money. **Celui-ci est plus beau que celui-là,** this is more beautiful than that (one). **Vous parlez de gens désintéressés, ceux-là sont rares,** you talk of disinterested people, they are scarce. **Entre tous ces tableaux, celui-ci seul me plaît,** of all these paintings, this one alone pleases me. **Celui-là est riche qui reçoit plus qu'il ne consomme,** he (*or* that man) is rich who receives more than he consumes. **Turenne et Condé commandèrent des armées l'un contre l'autre : celui-ci était plus impétueux, celui-là plus réfléchi,** T. and C. commanded armies one against the other; the latter was the more impetuous, the former the more circumspect.

CEMENT, sémân-t, [Lat. : cæmentum], *sm.* cement.

CÉMENTATION, sémântasyôn, *sf. Metall.* 1. cementation; 2. case-hardening. **Acier de —,** steel made by heating iron with charcoal.

CÉMENTATOIRE, sémântatwar', *adj. Metal.* cementatory.

CÉMENTER, sémânté-r, *va. Metall.* 1. to cement : to convert iron into steel; 2. to case-harden.

CÉNACLE, sénakl', [Lat. : cœnaculum], *sm.* cœnaculum : *a*) supper-room of the ancient Romans; *b*) in Scriptural language,

guest-chamber : the supper-room where Christ instituted the sacrament of the Lord's supper (V. *Cène*) ; *c*) *Fig.* club, private meeting. — **politique, littéraire,** political, literary club.

CENDRE, sândr', [Lat. : cinis], *sf.* 1. ashes : *a*) the dust remaining after the combustion of wood, coal, etc. ; in a more general sense, cinders (of coal), embers (of wood) ; *b*) dust, the remains or the memory of the dead. — **chaude,** hot ashes. **Faire cuire sous la —, sous les cendres,** to bake *or* roast in the ashes. **Lessive de cendres,** lye made with ashes. **Mettre, réduire en —,** to lay in ashes, to reduce to ashes. **Le feu couve sous la —,** the fire smoulders in (*or* under) the ashes. [*Fig.* :] **Faire pénitence dans le sac et la —, prendre la — et le cilice,** to do penance, to repent in sackcloth and ashes. **Jour** (or **mercredi**) **des Cendres,** Ash-Wednesday. **Recevoir, prendre les cendres,** to receive, to take the ashes (from the hands of a priest). **Renaître de ses cendres,** to rise from one's ashes. **Cette ville renaît enfin de ses cendres,** that town is at last rising from its ashes.

b) **La — des morts,** the ashes of the dead. **Nous respectons les cendres de nos ancêtres,** we respect the ashes (*or* the remains) of our ancestors. **Mêler sa — aux cendres de ses pères,** to mingle one's ashes with kindred dust, to sleep with one's fathers. **Il ne faut pas remuer** (or **troubler**) **la — des morts,** we must not disturb the ashes of the dead ; *Fig.* we must not speak ill of the dead. **Je dois des larmes à ses cendres,** I owe my tears to his ashes (*or* to his memory). *Prov.* : **Il faudrait le brûler pour en avoir de la cendre,** such a pearl is worth diving for : we shall never see his (her) like again. **Les cendres ne peuvent pas couvrir le feu,** he has more debts than he can pay. V. *Feu.*

2. *Chem.* — **bleue,** Sanders blue. **Cendres gravelées,** crude potash. — **verte,** verditer.

3. — **de plomb,** dust shot (for shooting small birds).

CENDRÉ, E, sândré, *adj.* ash-coloured, ashy. **Couleur cendrée,** ash-colour.

CENDRÉE, sândré, *sf.* 1. lead ashes ; 2. *Sport.* dust shot. — **de Tournay,** coal dust and lime used as a hydraulic cement.

CENDRER, sândré-r, *va.* 1. to mix ashes with ; 2. to make of an ash-colour, to give an ash-colour to.

CENDREUX, EUSE, sândrœ-z, œz', *adj.* ashy, covered with (*or* full of) ashes. **Un habit tout —,** a coat all over ashes.

CENDRIER, sândrié, *sm.* 1. ash-hole, ash-pit (of a furnace) ; 2. ash-box (of a locomotive) ; 3. ash-pan (of a stove) ; 4. ash-bucket, ash-scuttle (for carrying ashes) ; 5. ash-tray (for smokers).

CENDRIÈRE, sândrièr', *sf.* turf, peat (for fuel).

CANDRILLARD, sândriyar, *sm.* *Orn.* cowbird : the American cuckoo.

CENDRILLE, sândri, *sg.* common name for the tomtit.

CENDRILLON, sândriyôn, *sf.* 1. Cinderella : the name of a girl in the well-known fairy tale ; 2. *Fig.* a girl that always remains by the fire-side ; 3. a slut : dirty servant-girl.

CÈNE, sèn', [Lat. : cœna, supper], *sf.* 1. the Lord's supper : the Eucharist, the Holy Communion ; 2. (in catholic countries) the ceremony of washing the feet of pilgrims, etc. on Maundy-Thursday. **Participer à la sainte —,** to partake of the Lord's supper, to take the sacrament.

CENELLE, sœnèl', *sf.* *Bot.* haw : the fruit of the white-thorn.

CÉNOBITE, sénobit', [Gr. : κοινός, common ; βίος, life], *sm.* cenobite : a member of a community of monks. **Vivre en —,** to lead a secluded life.

CÉNOBITIQUE, sénobitik', *adj.* cenobitic.

CÉNOBITISME, sénobitizm, *sm.* cénobitism.

CÉNOTAPHE, sénotaf', [Gr. : κενός, empty ; τάφος, tomb], *sm.* cenotaph : a monument in memory of a person who is buried elsewhere.

CENS, sâns, [Lat. : census], *sm.* 1. census : *Rom. Hist.*, counting of the population ; 2. *Feud. Law* quit-rent, rent ; 3. *Rom. Hist.* the amount of direct taxes paid by each citizen. — **électoral,** electoral qualification : the amount of taxes, income, or property that entitles a person to vote at parliamentary elections. — **d'éligibilité,** the amount of taxes, income, etc., that qualifies a person to be elected member of a legislative body.

CENSE, sâns', [Lat. : censa, form of census], *sf.* farm, farm-house.

CENSÉ, E, sânsé [O. Fr. : censer, from Lat. censēre, to count], *adj.* reputed, considered, regarded, supposed. **Vous êtes — l'avoir fait,** you are reputed to have done it. **Si le prince est prisonnier, il est — mort,** if the prince be a prisoner, he is regarded (*or* considered) as dead. **Je ne suis pas — savoir cela,** I am not supposed to know that.

CENSÉMENT, sensémân, *adv.* presumably, supposedly.

CENSEUR, sânsœr, [Lat. : censor], *sm.* 1. censor : *a*) magistrate of ancient Rome ; *b*) critic, judge ; in an ill sense, censurer ; *c*) a functionary appointed to examine books, journals, etc. before publication. **Un — équitable,** a just censor. **Un — sévère,** a severe censor. **C'est un —,** he is a fault-finder. **Le — refusa son approbation,** the censor refused his approval. — **dramatique,** examiner of plays.

2. proctor : an official who enforces discipline in a college, etc.

CENSEUR, *adj. m.* censorious.

CENSIER, sânsyé, *adj.* **Seigneur —,** the lord of a manor. **Papier —,** rent-roll of a manor.

CENSIER, ÈRE, *sm. f.* 1. vassal : person owing suit and service to a feudal lord ; 2. farmer.

CENSITAIRE, sânsitér, *sm.* vassal copy-holder.

CENSITAIRE, *adj.* **Électeur —,** duly qualified elector.

† **CENSIVE,** sânsiv', [cens], *sf.* *Feud. Jurisp.* 1. manor ; 2. fee-farm ; 3. quit-rent.

CENSORIAL, E sânsorial, al', [censeur], *adj.* censorial : relating to the functions of a censor.

CENSUEL, ELLE, sânsuèl, èl', *adj.* **Tenure censuelle,** *Feud.* copyhold tenure.

CENSURABLE, sânsurabl', *adj.* censurable : blamable, open to censure.

CENSURE, sânsur', [Lat : censura], *sf.* 1. censorship : *a*) *Rom. Hist.* the office and functions of a censor ; *b*) the official examination of books, journals, etc., previously to publication ; *c*) the censors, are persons appointed to make such examination ; 2. censure : *a*) reprehension, blame, condemnation ; *b*) diciplinary measures of ecclesiastical and other authorities. **Les journaux furent soumis à la —,** the newspapers were subjected to a censorship. **La — refusa son approbation,** the censorship (*or* the censors) refused its (*or* their) approval. **Tels abus méritent —,** such abuses deserve censure. **Censures ecclésiastiques,** ecclesiastical censures.

CENSURER, sânsuré-r, [censure], *va.* 1. to censure : to blame, to find fault with, to criticize ; *b*) to condemn (doctrines, opinions) ; 2. to pass a vote of censure on. — **un livre,** to censure a book. **Toujours prompt à nous —,** ever ready to censure (blame, *or* find fault with) us. **Chacun censurait son ouvrage,** everybody found fault with his work. **La Sorbonne censura cette proposition,** the Sorbonne censured (*or* condemned) that proposition. **Cet avocat a été censuré par son ordre,** that barrister has been censured by the benchers.

CENT, sân-t ; the *t* is heard before a word beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, excepting the words, *un*, *huit*, *onze* and their derivatives. ; cent takes an *s*. in the plural when preceded by a numeral *adj.*, but it is invariable, when followed by another. [Lat.: centum, hundred], *adj.* 1. hundred. — **ans,** a hundred years. **Deux cents hommes,** two hundred men. **Deux cent vingt-cinq moutons,** two hundred and twenty-five sheep. **Dans — et un ans,** in a hundred and one years. **Le cent-unième,** the hundred and first. **Cent-vingt-unième,** hundred and twenty-first. **Neuf cents livres pesant,** nine hundred pounds' weight. **Dix-neuf cents,** nineteen hundred. **Parier — contre un,** to lay (*or* bet) a hundred to one. **C'est — fois pire,** that is a hundred times worse. **En — et mille manières,** in hundreds and thousands of ways. **Page —,** page one hundred, the hundredth page. **Je vous le donne en —,** I will give you a hundred times to guess it.

2. cent. : abbreviation of the Latin *centum*, a hundred. **Prêter à cinq pour — d'intérêt,** to lend at five per cent interest. **Rente cinq pour —, le cinq pour cent,** five per cent stock, the five per cents. **Il y a — pour — à gagner dans cette affaire,** there is a gain of a hundred per cent, in that affair. **Le tant pour —,** the percentage, **Le cinq pour — a été converti en quatre et demi,** the five per cents have been converted into four-and-a-half per cents.

CENT, *sm.* a hundred. **Le produit de — multiplié par —,** the product of a hundred multiplied by a hundred. **Deux cents d'œufs,** two hundred eggs. **Un — pesant,** a hundred pounds, a hundred-weight. **Un — de piquet,** a game at piquet of a hundred points. **Il a des mille et des cents,** he has hundreds and thousands. **Le grand —,** the long hundred, six score.

CENTAINE, sântèn', *sf.* 1. hundred (in a vague sense). **Une — d'années,** a hundred years. **Par centaines,** in hundreds, by hundreds. **Je vous souhaite la — au moins de Fontenelle,** I wish you Fontenelle's hundred years at least.

2. tie (of a skein of thread). **Perdre la —,** to lose the end of the thread, to lose the clue ; *Fig.* to become bewildered *or* embarrassed.

CENTAURE, sântôr', [Gr. : κένταυρος ; ταῦρος, bull], *sm.* 1. centaur : *Mythol.* a fabulous monster, half man, half horse ; 2. *Astron.* Centaurus, Centaur a southern constellation.

CENTAURÉE, santôré, *sf.* *Bot.* centaury. **Grande —,** greater centaury, larger blue-bottle. **Petite —,** lesser centaury, blue-bottle, corn blue-bottle. — **chaussetrape** star-thistle. — **jacée,** knapweed.

CENTENAIRE, sânt'nèr', [cent ; Lat. : centenarius], *adj.* 1. centenary, centenarian, secular : of a hundred ; 2. centenial : of a hundred years (*or* century). **Possession —,** centenary *or* centennial possession. **Personne —,** person a hundred years old.

CENTENAIRE, *smf.* centenarian : man or woman aged one hundred years.

CENTENIER, sânt'nyé. *sm.* 1. *Rom. Hist.* centurion ; 2. *Feud.* hundreder : chief of a hundred, or territory containing one hundred families.

CENTENNAL, E, sentenal, [Lat. : centum, hundred ; annus, year], *adj.* centennial.

CENTÉSIMAL, sântézimal, al', [Lat. : centesimus, hundredth], *adj.* centesimal : by hundredths. **Fraction centésimale**, centesimal fraction. **Division centésimale**, centesimal division (as of the centigrade thermometer, or of the circle, when each quadrant is divided into one hundred degrees, and each degree again into hundredths).

CENT-GARDE, sân-gard, *sm.* body guardsman : under Napoleon III one of a hundred guards, called the cent-gardes.

CENTI, sânti, *prefix signifying* hundredth, used to designate the hundredth part of the unit in the metrical system : **centimètre, centigramme**, etc., which see.

CENTIARE, sântiar', [Lat. : centum, hundred ; area, superficies], *sm.* centiare : in land measure, a square metre, the hundredth part of an *are*, equal to 1.196033 square yards English.

CENTIÈME, sântyèm', *adj.* hundredth. **La — année**, the hundreth year. **Il est le — sur la liste**, he is the hundredth on the list. **La — partie**, the hundredth part.

CENTIÈME, *sm.* hundredth, hundredth part. **Prenez le — de cette somme**, take the hundredth of that sum. **Trois centièmes**, three hundredths.

CENTIGRADE, sântigrad', [Lat. : centum, hundred ; gradus, degree], *adj.* centigrade : divided into a hundred degrees. **Thermomètre —**, the centigrade thermometer, in which a degree is the hundredth part of the distance between the freezing and boiling points.

CENTIGRAMME. sântigram', [centi ; gramme], *sm.* centigram : the hundredth part of a gram (0.154325 of a grain troy).

CENTILITRE, sântilitr', [centi ; litre], *sm.* centilitre : one hundredth of a litre (equal to 0.61027 of a cubic Eng. inch).

CENTIME, sântim', [Lat. : centesimus, hundredth], *sm.* 1. centime : the hundredth part of a franc, a French coin, worth nearly one tenth of a penny ; 2. *Fig.* farthing, doit : any very small coin. **Centimes additionnels**, additional centimes : so many centimes per franc added to the assessed taxes.

CENTIMÈTRE, sântimètr', [centi ; metre], *sm.* centimetre, the hundredth part of a metre (0.393708 Eng. inch).

CENTINODE, sântinod', [Lat. : centum, hundred ; nodus, knot], *sf. Bot.* knotgrass, polygonum aviculare.

CENTIPÈDE, sântipèd', [Lat. : centum, hundred ; pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* centipede, centiped : said of insects having above fifty and less than two hundred feet.

CENTON, sântón, [Lat. : cento, patchwork coat], *sm.* cento : a literary or musical patchwork made up of passages from various authors.

CENTRAL, E, sântral, al', *adj.* 1. central : at, near, or relating to the centre ; 2. centric, centrical : acting on, or proceeding from the centre. **Les points centraux**, the central points. **Bureau —**, head office. **L'administration centrale**, the central administration. **Province centrale**, central (*or* midland) province. **Fusils à percussion centrale**, central-fire guns.

CENTRALISATEUR, TRICE, sântralizatœr, tris', *adj.* centralizing : tending to centralization.

CENTRALISATION, sântralizâsyôn, *sf.* centralization.

CENTRALISER, sântralizé-r, *va.* to centralize : to render central, to bring to a centre. **La fabrication de la monnaie a été centralisée à Paris**, the coining of money has been centralized at Paris.

CENTRALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become centralized. **L'action du pouvoir s'est centralisée**, the action of power (*or* authority) has been more and more centralized.

CENTRALITÉ, sântralité *sf.* centrality, centralism.

CENTRE, sântr, [Lat. : centrum from Gr. : κέντρον], *sm.* centre : *a*) the point in which the diameters of a circle or sphere intersect each other ; *b*) the internal point farthest from the boundaries of any figure or space ; the middle, midst, or central part of anything; the central benches of a legislative assembly, occupied by the supporters of the ministry ; *c*) the point to which any force or action tends or from which it emanates. *a*) **Le — d'un cercle**, the centre of a circle. **Le — de la terre, du soleil**, the centre of the earth, of the sun. *b*) **Le — d'une ellipse, d'un carré, d'un polygone**, the centre of an ellipse, of a square, of a polygon. **Le — d'un tableau**, the centre (*or* middle) of a picture. **Cette église est au — de la ville**, that church is in the centre (*or* middle) of the town. **Les provinces du —**, the provinces of the centre, the central provinces. **Siéger au —**, to sit on the treasury benches. **— droit**, the moderate conservative party. **— gauche**, the moderate liberal party. **La Bourse de Paris est le — de cette sorte d'affaires**, the Paris stock-exchange is the centre of that kind of affairs. **L'égoïste se fait le — de tout**, the selfish man makes everything centre in himself. **Au — de la corruption, des plaisirs**, in the midst of corruption, of pleasures. **Le — d'une armée**, the centre (*or* main body) of an army : in opposition to the wings. **Le drapeau est au — du bataillon**, the colours are in the centre of the battalion. *c*) **— politique**, political centre. **— industriel**, industrial *or* manufacturing centre. **— de production, de consommation**, centre of production, of consumption. **Les grands centres**, the great centres, the large towns. **Être dans son —**, to be in one's element. **N'être pas dans (or être hors de) son —**, to be out of one's element. [In the sciences :] **— de gravité**, centre of gravity. **— d'inertie**, centre of inertia. **— dynamique**, (or **de mouvement**) dynamic centre. **— d'oscillation**, centre of oscillation. **— de pression**, centre of pressure. **— d'allumage**, *Autom.* point of ignition. **— du volant**, wheel spider. [*Anat.* :] **— nerveux**, nervous centre. **Le cerveau, la moelle épinière sont des centres nerveux**, the brain, the spinal marrow are nervous centres. **— ovale**, oval centre (of the brain).

CENTRÉ, E, sântré, *adj. Opt.* centered, centred. **Lentille centrée**, centered lens.

CENTRER, sântr'é-r, *va.* (arts and trades) to centre.

CENTRIER, sântrié, *sm.* (term of reproach) government hack : a member who always votes with ministers.

CENTRIFUGE, sântrifuzh', [Lat. : centrum, centre ; fugère, to flee from], *adj.* centrifugal : *a*) *Phys.* receding from the centre ; *b*) *Bot.* expanding first at the summit, then at the base.

CENTRIPÈTE, sântripèt', [Lat. : centrum, centre ; petère, to seek], *adj.* centripetal : *a*) *Phys.* tending to the centre ; *b*) *Bot.* expanding first at the base and then at the summit.

CENTRISQUE, sântrisk', *sf. Ichth.* trumpet-fish.

CENT-SUISSE, sân-suis', *sm.* Swiss bodyguardsman : formerly, one of the royal guard called *les Cent-suisses*, the Swiss guard.

CENTUMVIR, sântœmvir, [Lat. : centum, hundred ; vir, man], *sm. Rom. Hist.* centumvir.

CENTUMVIRAT, sântomvira, *sm. Rom. Hist.* centumvirate.

CENTUPLE, sântupl', [Lat. : centuplex], *adj.* and *sm.* centuple : hundredfold, hundred times. **Mille est un nombre — de dix**, a thousand is a number the centuple of ten. is a hundred times ten. **La terre produisait au — du grain semé**, the land produced a hundredfold the seed sown.

CENTUPLER, sântuplé, *va.* to centuple : to increase a hundredfold, to multiply by a hundred.

CENTURIATEUR, sânturiatœr, *sm*, centuriator : the author of a history in centuries.

CENTURIE, sânturie. [Lat. : centuria] *sf.* century : *a*) *Rom. Hist.* a hundred men, a hundred families ; *b*) a literary composition divided into hundreds of stanzas, verses, etc. ; *c*) history extending over one hundred years.

CENTURION, sânturiôn, [Lat. : centurio], *sm. Rom. Hist.* centurion : the commander of a hundred men.

CEP, sè, sè-p ; *pl.* sè-z, [Lat. : cippus, stem], *sm.* stock : *a*) the stem of a vine, vine-plant ; *b*) the part of a plough to which the share is fastened ; *c*) *Naut.* the crossbar of an anchor.

CEPS *sm. pl.* stocks : shackles, fetters for the feet or hands. *V. Cèpe.*

CÉPAGE, sèpazh', [cep], *sm.* any variety of the vine (in a collective sense). **Un bon, un mauvais —**, a good, a bad variety of vine.

CÈPE, sèp', **CEPS**, sèps, *sm. Bot.* boletus edulis : an edible fungus.

CÉPÉE, sépé, *sf.* 1. cluster of young shoots from the stools of copse-wood ; 2. young wood (under two years old).

CEPENDANT, sœpândân. [ce ; pendant], *adv.* meantime, meanwhile ; in the meanwhile. **Que faisaient — nos braves janissaires ?** what were our brave janissaires doing meanwhile ?

CEPENDANT, *conj.* still, yet, nevertheless ; however, for all that. **On disait qu'il ne viendrait pas, — le voici**, they said he would not come, nevertheless here he is.

CEPENDANT QUE, *conj. phr.* while, whilst. **— qu'ils sont en danger**, whilst they are in danger. [This expression is now used only in poetry ; in prose it is replaced by *pendant que.*]

CÉPHALALGIE, séfalalzhi, [Gr. : κεφαλή, head ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf.* cephalalgia : cephalalgy : head-ache.

CÉPHALALGIQUE, sèfalazhik', *adj.* cephalalic.

CÉPHALÉE, sefalé, *sf. Med.* chronic cephalalgia : violent head-hache.

CÉPHALINE, séfalin, *sf.* sephaline : phosphorus matter extracted from the brain.

CÉPHALIQUE, séfalik', *adj. Med.* cephalic. **Remèdes céphaliques**, cephalic medicines, cephalics. **Veine —**, or **la céphalique**, *Anat.* the cephalic vein.

CÉPHALOMÉTRIE, séfalométri, [Gr. : κεφαλή, head ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.*

Surg. cephalometry : the measurement of the head of living persons.

CÉPHALOPODES, séfalopod, [Gr. : κεφαλή, head ; ποῦς, ποδός, foot], *smpl.* cephalopoda : the highest class of molluscs.

CÉPHÉE, séfé, *sm. Astron.* Cepheus : a northern constellation.

CEPS, sèps, *sm. V. Cèpe.*

CÉRACÉ, E, sérasé, [Lat. : ceraceus ; cera, wax], *adj.* ceraceous, waxy.

CÉRAME, seram, [Gr. : κέραμος, clay], *sm.* terra cotta vase, Greek vase.

CÉRAMIE, serami, [Gr. : κεράμιον], *sf Bot.* ceramium : a genus of seaweed.

CÉRAMIQUE, séramik', [Gr. : κέραμος, clay], *adj.* ceramic : plastic, fictile relating to pottery.

CERAMIQUE, *sf.* ceramics : the ceramic arts.

CÉRAMISTE, séramist', *sm.* ceramist : a worker in ceramics.

CÉRASTE, sérast', [Gr. : κεράστης, horny], *sm Hist. Natur.* cerastes : the horned viper.

CÉRAT, séra, [Lat. : cera, wax], *sm. Pharm.* cerate.

CERBÈRE, sèrbèr', [Lat. : cerberus], *sm.* Cerberus : *a) Myth.* Pluto's three-headed watch-dog ; *b)* a surly door-porter, stern guardian : *c) Astron.* a northern constellation, *d) Anc. Chem.* nitre.

CERCEAU, sèrsô, [Lat. : circellus, dim. or circus, circle], *sm.* 1. hoop : *a)* a circular band of wood or metal for barrels, etc. ; *b)* a plaything for children ; 2. hoopnet (for catching birds) ; 3. *Surg.* circulus : cradle to keep the pressure of bed-clothes from a wounded limb, etc. ; 4. pinion feather (of a hawk). **Mettre des cerceaux à une cuve**, to put hoops round a vat. **Jouer au —**, to trundle a hoop. **Il a le dos fait comme un —, fait en —** he stoops very much, he is bent double. **Des jambes en —**, bow legs, crooked legs.

CERCELLE, sérsèl', *sf. V. Sarcelle.*

CERCLAGE, sèrklazh', *sm.* hooping (of barrels). **Bois de —**, wood for making hoops.

CERCLE, sèrkl', [Lat. : circulus, dim. of circus, circle], *sm.* 1. circle : *a)* a plane surface bounded by a curve called the *circumference*, every part of which is equidistant from a point called the *centre* ; *b)* the circumference itself ; *c) Fig.* sphere, bounds, limits ; *d)* round, endless series or succession ; *e)* persons or things arranged round a centre ; drawing-room (at court) party, company ; *f) Log.* vicious mode of reasoning ; *g)* a territorial division ; *h) Astron. Navig.* etc. an instrument for measuring angles. *a)* **Les cercles sont entre eux comme les carrés de leurs diamètres**, circles are to each other as the squares of their diameters. **La quadrature du —**, the squaring of the circle. **Chercher la quadrature du —**, *Fig.* to aim at impossibilities.

b) **Faire, tracer, décrire des cercles**, to make, draw, describe circles. **Arc de —**, arc of a circle. **Grand —**, great circle : one whose plane passes through the centre of the sphere. **L'équateur, l'écliptique et tous les méridiens sont de grands cercles**, the equator, the ecliptic, and all meridians are great circles. **— polaire**, polar circle. **Petit cercle**, small circle : one whose plane does not pass through the centre of the sphere. **Demi-cercle**, semicircle.

c) **Étendre le — du devoir**, to enlarge the circle (*or* sphere) of duty. **Enfermer dans un — étroit**, to inclose in a narrow circle. **Cet homme n'est jamais sorti du — de ses occupations habituelles**, that man has never gone beyond the narrow circle (*or* limits) of his habitual occupations. *d)* **Tout le — des connaissances humaines**, the whole circle (*or* round) of human knowledge. **Tourner dans le même —**, *Fig.* to go on in the same old way. **Les années roulent dans le même —**, years roll on in the same circle. **Le laboureur recommence le — de ses travaux**, the husbandman begins again the round of his labours. **La vie est pour vous un — de douleur**, life is to you one round of grief. **Le — des saisons**, the circle of the seasons.

e) **Arbres plantés en —**, trees planted in a circle. **Les bâtiments sont disposés en —, en demi-cercle**, the buildings are disposed in a circle, in a semicircle. **Les soldats formèrent le — pour entendre l'ordre du jour**, the soldiers formed a circle to hear the order of the day. **Nous avons un petit — d'amis**, we have a little group of friends. **Il s'insinua dans un — de personnes respectables**, he insinuated himself into a circle of respectable persons. **Il n'est jamais du nombre de ceux qui forment un — pour discourir**, he is never one of those who form a circle for discussion. *f)* **Raisonner ainsi c'est faire un — vicieux**, to reason thus is arguing in a circle. *g)* **Nuremberg était dans le — de Franconie**, Nuremberg was in the circle of Franconia.

h) **— mural**, mural circle. **— répétiteur**, repeating circle. **— de réflexion**, reflecting circle. **— d'arpenteur**, surveying circle, circumferentor. **Un quart de —**, a quadrant.

2. hoop (of a cask, etc.) ; 3. binding-hoop band, clamp (of a beam, etc.). **— à tonneaux**, barrel hoop. **Vins en cercles**, wine in the cask, in the wood. **On ne connaît pas le vin en cercles**, *Fig.* one must not judge by appearances. **Une poutre reliée de cercles de fer**, a beam bound with iron bands.

4. ring (of a manege or riding-school).

5. club : an association of persons who meet for some commom objects. **— politique**, political club. **— littéraire**, literary club.

CERCLÉ, E, sèrklé, *adj.* 1. hooped (as a cask) ; 2. encircled ; 3. *Nat. Hist.* ringed.

CERCLER, sèrklé-r, *va.* to hoop (a cask, etc.)

CERCLIER, sèrklié, *sm.* hoop-maker.

CERCOPITHÈQUE, sèrkopitèk', [Gr. : κέρκος, tail ; πίθηξ, πίθηκος, monkey], *sm. Nat. Hist.* circopithecus : a kind of long-tailled monkey.

CERCUEIL, sèrkœy', [Gr. : σαρκοφάγος ; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh], *sm.* 1. coffin ; (when roughly made) shell ; 2. *Fig.* grave. **Le corps fut déposé dans un triple —**, the body was enclosed in three coffins. **La douleur aurait pu les conduire au —**, grief might have brought them to the grave.

CÉRÉALE, séréal, [Lat. : cerialis, from Ceres, the goddess of tillage and corn], *adj. f.* cereal. **Plantes céréales**, cereal plants.

CÉRÉALE, *sf.* cereal. **L'orge est une —**, barley is a cereal. **Le prix des céréales**, the price of corn, of cereals, of bread-stuffs. **Les céréales**, *Rom. Hist.* cerealia : the festival of Ceres.

CÉRÉATINE, séréatin', *sf. Chem.* cereatine : the coagulable principle of cereals.

CÉRÉBELLITE, sérébèlit', [Lat. : cerebellum], *sf. Med.* cerebellitis : inflammation of the cerebellum.

CÉRÉBRAL, E, sérébral, al', [Lat. : cerebrum, brain], *adj. Anat.* and *Med.* cerebral : belonging to the brain. **Artères cérébrales**, the cerebral arteries. **Fièvre cérébrale**, brain fever.

CÉRÉBRIFORME, sérépriform, [Lat. : cerebrum, brain ; forme], *adj.* cerebriform : brain-shaped.

CÉRÉBRINE, serebrin, [Lat. : cerebrum, brain], *sf.* cerebrin : substance of a nitrogenous phosphorized nature contained in the brain.

CÉRÉBRITE, sérébrit', *sf. Med.* cerebritis : inflammation of the brain.

CÉRÉBRO-SPINAL, E, *adj. Anat.* cerebro-spinal : relating to the brain and spinal cord together.

CÉRÉMONIAL, E, sérémonial, al', *adj.* ceremonial. [*Pl. m. Cérémoniaux.*]

CÉRÉMONIAL, *sm.* ceremonial : *a)* formalities prescribed by authority ; *b)* ritual : book of ecclesiastical ceremonies ; *c)* formalities required by etiquette. **Le — varie selon les pays**, the ceremonial varies according to the country. **Être fort sur le —**, to be well versed in ceremonials ; *Fig.* to be very punctilious.

CÉRÉMONIALISME, sérémonialism', *sm.* ceremonialism.

CÉRÉMONIE, sérémoni, [Lat. : cærimonia, sanctity], *sf.* ceremony : *a)* religious formalities ; *b)* outward forms of state ; *c)* form of civility. **Les cérémonies de l'Église**, the ceremonies of the Church. **La — du mariage**, the marriage ceremony. **Maître des cérémonies**, master of the ceremonies. **En —**, in state. **Je suis un homme sans —**, I am a man without ceremony. **Faire des cérémonies**, to stand upon ceremony. **Avec mes amis je ne fais point de cérémonies**, I make no ceremonies with my friends.

CÉRÉMONIEUX, EUSE, sérémoniœ-z, œz', *adj.* ceremonious. **Il est civil et —**, he is civil and ceremonious. **Des manières cérémonieuses**, ceremonious manners.

CÉRÈS, sérès, *sf.* 1. Ceres : *a) Myth.* the goddess of tillage and corn ; *b) Astron.* a planetoid between Mars and Jupiter ; 2. *Fig.* corn harvest. **La blonde Cérès**, the yellow corn.

CERF, sèr, sèrf ; the *f* is not pronounced except when final in a phrase, [Lat. : cervus], *sm.* stag, deer ; *Fig.* coward. **— dix cors**, hart : a stag six years old *or* upwards. **— commun**, red deer, stag. **— au Canada**, the wapiti (sometimes erroneously called the *elk* and *gray moose*). **Il a des jambes de —**, he has the legs of a deer, he runs like a deer. **Bois de —**, the horns of the stag. **Le — est aux abois**, the stag is at bay.

CERFEUIL, sèrfœy', [Lat. : cærefolium], *sm. Bot.* chervil. **— musqué**, sweet chervil, sweet cicely.

CERF-VOLANT sèr-volân, *sm.* 1. *Nat. Hist.* stag-beetle lucanus cervus ; 2. paper-kite : boy's plaything ; 3. *Tann.* skin with the belly part cut away. **— électrique**, electric kite. [*Pl. Cerfs-volants.*]

CERISAIE, sœrizè, [cerise], *sf.* cherry-orchard.

CERISE, sœriz', [Lat. : cerasus], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* cherry ; 2. coffee-berry. **Rouge-cerise**, cherry red.

CERISETTE, sœrizèt', *sf.* dried cherry.

CERISIER, sœrizyé, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* cherry-tree, cherry ; 2. cherry-wood, cherry. **Meuble en cerisier**, cherry-wood furniture.

CÉRITE, sérit, *sf.* cerite : the natural hydrated silicate of cerium.

CÉRIUM, sériom, *sm.* serium : a rare metal found in the mineral cerite.

CERNE, sèrn', [Lat. : circinum, compass], *sf.* ring ; *a)* a circle drawn round any thing ; *b)* the livid circle round an unhealthy sore, or round the eye caused by a blow or ill-health ; *c) Bot.* each of the concentric circles

seen in the transverse section ot a tree. **Un arbre a autant d'années que de cernes,** a tree is as many years old as it presents rings.

CERNEAU, sèrnô, [cerne], *sm.* green walnut : the kernel of a green walnut. **Éplucher des cerneaux,** to shell green walnuts.

CERNER sèrné-r, [cerne], *va.* **1.** to encircle : to surround, to make a circle or ring round ; **2.** to surround, to hem in, to beleaguer *or* invest (a town) ; **3.** to beset, to circumvent (a person) ; **4.** to girdle : to cut away the bark round a tree ; **5.** *Horticul.* to dig round (a tree) ; **6.** *Fig.* to cut round (a tumour, etc.). **Les bois épais qui cernent les remparts,** the thick woods, which encircle the ramparts. **La ville fut cernée,** the town was surrounded (*or* invested). **Il fut immédiatement cerné et désarmé,** he was immediately surrounded and disarmed. **— une personne,** to beset, to circumvent a person. **— un arbre,** to girdle a tree. **— des noix,** to shell green walnuts. **Ses yeux caves, cernés par un sillon d'azur,** his sunken eyes surrounded (*or* bordered) by a blue circle. **Yeux cernés,** black eyes : surrounded by a livid mark caused by illness or a blow. **Une armée cernée de tous côtés,** an army surrounded on all sides.

CERNER (SE), *v. refl.* to become encircled by a dark ring (as the eyes).

CÉROCOME, sérokôm, [Gr. : κέρας, horn ; κόμη, hair], *sm. Entom.* cerocoma,

CÉROINE, CÉROÈNE, sérwân', [Gr. : κηρός, wax ; οἶνος, wine], *sm. Pharm.* cerine : a resolutive plaster made of Burgundy pitch, bees'-wax and tallow. [This word is also written. *Cerouène* and *cirouène.*]

CÉRON, sérôn, *sm. Comm.* seron, seroon : bale wrapped up in a green hide.

CÉROPLASTIQUE, séroplastik', [Gr. : κηρός, wax ; πλάσσειν, to mould], *adj. Fine-A.* ceroplastic : relating to modelling in wax.

CÉROPLASTIQUE, *sf.* ceroplastics : the art of modelling in wax.

CÉROTIQUE, sérotik;, [cire], *adj. Chem.* **Acide —,** cerotic acid : a constituent principle of wax.

CÉROXYLE, séroksil' [Gr. : κηρός, wax ; ξυλον, wood], *sm. Bot.* wax-palm, ceroxylon.

CERRE, ser, [Lat. : cerrus], *sm.* bitter-oak.

CERTAIN, E, sèrtan, tèn', [Lat. : certus], *adj.* certain : *a*) (of things) sure, indubitable, positive ; *b*) (of persons) undoubting, assured, positive ; *c*) settled, stated, fixed ; *d*) some, in a vague or restrictive sense. *a*) **Il est — que,** it is certain that. **Tenir pour —,** to hold for certain, to know to (*or* for) a certainty. **La nouvelle est certaine,** the news is certain. **C'est un fait —,** it is a certain fact. **Nous avons reçu des nouvelles certaines du fait,** we have received certain (positive) news of the fact. *b*) **Êtes-vous bien — de cela ?** are you very sure of that ? **J'en suis très —,** I am very sure of it. **Je suis — que vous vous trompez,** I am positive that you are mistaken. **Je suis — de réussir,** I am certain to succeed (*or* of succeeding). **Je suis — qu'il réussira,** I am certain that he will succeed.

c) **On se réunira à un jour —,** they will assemble on a certain (stated, fixed, *or* appointed) day. **Ces marchandises n'ont pas de prix —,** these goods have no certain (fixed *or* settled) price.

d) **Certaines gens pensaient,** certain (*or* some) people thought. **L'insolence de certains hommes,** the insolence of certain (*or* some) men. **Durant un — temps,** for a certain time, for some time, for some little time. **À certaines époques de l'année,** at certain times of the year. **J'ai oui dire à — homme, à un — homme,** I have heard a certain man say. **Il y avait un — nombre de personnes,** there was a certain number of persons. **Dans certains cas,** in certain cases. **Cet homme jouit d'une certaine réputation,** that man enjoys a certain reputation. **Cet homme est d'un — âge,** that man is of a certain age, is rather elderly. **Il est d'un — mérite,** he has a certain (*or* some little) merit. [When used in these senses *certain* always precedes the noun in French.]

CERTAIN, *sm.* **1.** the certain : *a*) any thing that is certain ; *b*) in exchange operations, the fixed unit which serves as the term of comparison between the moneys of different countries ; **2.** *pl.* some, certain. **Quitter le — pour l'incertain,** to leave the certain for the uncertain. **Certains vous diront que,** certain, some persons will tell you that...

CERTAINEMENT, sèrtèn'mân-t, *adv.* certainly : *a*) assuredly, surely, to be sure : *b*) to (*or* for) a certainty ; for certain. **— les hommes sont bien aveugles,** certainly (assuredly) men are very blind. **Viendrez-vous ? — non,** shall you come ? Certainly not. **Bien —,** most certainly. **Le savez-vous — ?** do you know it for a certainty (*or* for certain) ?

CERTES, sèrt', [Lat. : certus], *adv.* certainly : surely, indeed. **Oui, —,** yes, certainly. **Non, —,** certainly not. **Et — ce fut avec beaucoup de raison,** and certainly it was with good reason.

CERTIFICAT, sèrtifika, [Lat. : certificāre ; certus ; facĕre, to make], *sm.* **1.** certificate : a written attestation of any fact ; **2.** testimonial (as to fitness for any function) ; **4.** character : written statement as to a servant's honesty, etc. **Donner un —,** to give a character (to a domestic servant). **— de vie,** certificate of a person's existence, an affidavit. **— de capacité,** testimonial of capacity. **— d'étude,** certificate of studies. **— d'origine,** *Custom-h.* certificate of origin. **Vous serez sévèrement puni, je vous en donne mon —,** *Fam.* you shall be severely punished, take my word for it.

CERTIFICATEUR, sèrtifikatœr, *sm.* **1.** certifier ; **2.** guarantee (of a surety, promise to pay, *or* bill of exchange).

CERTIFICATIF, IVE, sertifikatif, iv, *adj.* certificatory : serving to certify. **Des pièces certificatives,** certificatory writings : testimonials.

CERTIFICATION, sertifikasyôn, *sf.* certification.

CERTIFIER, sèrtifié, *va.* **1.** to certify : to testify, to attest, to assure ; **2.** *Law-t.* to guarantee (the solvency of a surety, the fulfilment of an engagement, etc.) **Je vous certifie que cela est,** I assure you that it is so, that such is the case. **— une caution,** to guarantee the solvency of a surety. **Fait certifié par un témoin oculaire,** a fact certified by an eye-witness.

CERTITUDE, sèrtitud', *sf.* **1.** certainty : *a*) certitude, freedom from doubt ; *b*) stability ; **2.** steadiness, firmness, sureness (of hand, in engraving, or other manual operation). **— morale, mathématique,** moral, mathematical certainty. **Il n'y a nulle — dans les choses de ce monde,** there is no certainty in the things of this world. **De —,** asauredly, for a certainty, for certain.

CÉRULÉ, E, sérulé', [Lat. : cæruleus, sky-blue], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cerulean, blue.

CÉRULÉEN, ENNE, séruléan, en', *adj.* cerulean ; bluish, sea-green.

CÉRULINE, sérulin', *sf. Chem.* soluble indigo blue.

CERUMEN, serumèn, [Lat. : cera, wax] *sm. Physiol.* cerumen : ear-wax.

CERUMINEUX, EUSE, séruminœ-z, œz', *adj.* ceruminous : waxy.

CÉRUSE, séruz', [Lat. : cerussa, from Gr. : κηρός, wax], *sf.* ceruse, white-lead carbonate of lead. **Blanc de —,** white-lead.

CERVAISON, sèrvèzôn, [cerf], *sm.* buck-season, stag-season : the time for hunting the male of the deer.

CERVEAU, sèrvô, [Lat. : cerebrum], *sm.* **1.** brain. **Le — est regardé comme l'organe de la pensée,** the brain is regarded as the organ of thought. **La substance, les ventricules, les membranes du —,** the substance, the ventricules, the membranes of the brain. **Ce vin monte (or porte) au —,** thos wine gets into one's head. **Avoir le — attaqué,** to have a diseased brain. **Transport au —,** fit of delirium. **Rhume de —,** cold in the head ; *Med.* coryza. **Avoir le — pris, être pris au —,** to have a cold in the head. **Ramollissement du —,** softening of the brain.

2. *Fig.* brains intellect, mind, understanding : in this sense *brains,* in the plural is mostly used. **Un homme à fort peu de —,** a man with very little brains ; a narrow *or* weak-minded man. **— vide,** a brainless (*or* empty-headed) man. **Se creuser, s'alambiquer le —,** to puzzle (tax, cudgel *or* rack) one's brains. **Avoir le — timbré, fêlé, mal timbré,** to be crack-brained. **— malade,** diseased mind, disordered brain. **Un — timbré,** etc., a crack-brained person. **C'est un — troublé,** he is an addle-headed (*or* muddle-headed) fellow. **— creux,** a visionary, a dreamer **— brûlé,** a hot headed *or* extravagant person ; a hare-brain, a mad-cap. V. *Cervelle.*

CERVELAS, sèrv'la-z, [Ital. : cervellata], *sm. Cook.* saveloy : a kind of dried sausage.

CERVELET, sèrv'lè, *sm. Anat.* cerebel, cerebellum : the little brain, the posterior part of the brain.

CERVELLE, sèrvèl;, [Lat. : cerebellum], *sf.* **1.** brains : the substance of the brain. **La — jaillit sur le pavé,** the brains gushed (*or* spirted) out on the pavement. **Il s'est fait sauter (or s'est brûlé) la — d'un coup de revolver,** he has blown out his brains with a revolver. **Faire sauter la — à quelqu'un,** to blow out a person's brains. **Belle tête, dit-il, mais de — point,** a fine head, said he, but without brains. *La Font. Fab.* IV. 14. **— de veau,** calf's brains. **Manger des cervelles frites,** to eat fried brains. **— de palmier,** the (edible) pith of the palm.

2. *Fig.* brain, brains : head, head-piece ; mind, intelligence, intellect, sense. **Tête, sans —,** an empty head, a brainless head. **C'est une bonne —,** he (*or* she) has a good head (*or* head-piece), is a sensible person. **A — légère,** hare-brained. **A — éventée,** dull-brained. **Corrigez-vous, dira quelque sage —,** reform yourself, some wise head will say. **S'alambiquer, se creuser la —,** to rack (*or* puzzle) one's brains. **L'émotion lui tourna la —,** the shock turned his brain (*or* brains). **Cela lui trotte depuis longtemps dans la —,** that has long been running in his head. **Mettre, tenir en —,** to make anxious *or* uneasy, to disquiet, *Prov.* : **Cervelle inoccupée, le diable y trouve tente dressée,** an empty brain is the devil's workshop. **Petite cervelle, prompte colère,** a little pot is soon hot.

[*Cerveau* and *cervelle* are etymologically the same ; but the former is rather the organ considered as a whole, while the latter means the substance composing i ; as may be seen by the examples given, both

words have the same calue in the figurative acceptations.]

CERVICAL, E sérvikal, al', [Lat. : cervix, cervicis, the neck], *adj. Anat.* cervical : pertaining to the neck.

CERVIDÉS, servidé-z, [Lat. : cervinus ; cervus, stag], *smpl.* cervidæ : animals of the deer family.

CERVIER, sèrbyé. V. *Loup-Cervier.*

CERVIN, E, sèrvân, in', [Lat. : cervus, stag], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cervine : relating to the deer family.

CERVINS, *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* the cervidæ, the deer family.

CERVOISE, sèrvwâz', [Lat. : cerevisia], *sf.* cervisia : the beer of the ancients.

CES, sè-z, V. *Ce, Cette.*

CÉSAR, sézar, *sm.* Cæsar : *Rom. Hist.* the conqueror of Gaul, and first emperor of Rome ; hence, *Fig.* great captain, emperor, prince. **Les douze Césars**, the twelve Cæsars. **Il faut rendre à — ce qui appartient à —**, we must render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's ; we must give every one his due.

CÉSARIEN, ENNE, sézaryan, ryèn', *adj.* 1. of *or* belonging to Cæsar ; 2. *Surg.* cæsarean. **L'opération césarienne**, the cæsarean operation : the popular name for hysterotomy.

CÉSARISME, sézarism', *sm.* cæsarism : the government of a despot raised to power by a democracy ; the theory of such a government.

CESPITEUX, EUSE, séspitœ-z, œz', [Lat. : cespes, cespitis, tuft], *adj. Bot.* cespitose, cespitous : turfy, growing in tufts.

CESSANT, E, sèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* ceasing, giving way. **Tous empêchements cessants**, if nothing intervenes, if there be no obstacle, no hinderance. **Toutes affaires cessantes**, to the suspension of all other business.

CESSATION, sèsasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. *sf.* 1. cessation : discontinuance ; 2. suspension (of payments). — **d'hostilités**, cessation of hostilities. **Pour cause de — de commerce**, on account of leaving off (*or* retiring from) business.

CESSE, sès', *sf.* ceasing. **Avoir —**, to come to an end. **N'avoir pas de —**, to have no rest. **Il n'a ni repos ni —**, he has no rest, no intermission. **Sans —**, without ceasing, unceasingly, incessantly, without end. **Parler sans —**, to keep on talking, to talk without ceasing.

CESSER, sèsé-r, [Lat. : cessāre, to give over], *vn.* to cease : to stop, to come to an end ; to discontinue, to desist, to give over, to break off, to leave off, to have done, to abstain from. — **de parler**, to cease speaking (*or* to speak). **Le bruit a cessé**, the noise has ceased. **Il a cessé de pleuvoir**, it has ceased (has given over *or* left off) raining. **Il ne cesse de les rappeler à la pénitence**, he ceases not to call them to repentance. *Boss.* **Faire —**, to cause to cease, to put an end (*or* stop) to, to stop, to discontinue ; to abate (a nuisance). **Faire — une querelle**, to put an end (*or* stop) to a quarrel. **Faire — un scandale**, to put down a scandal. **Des poursuites judiciaires cessées par autorité supérieure**, judicial proceedings stopped by superior orders.

CESSER, *va.* to cease : to put an end (*or* a stop) to, to discontinue, to leave off, to give over. **Cessez vos plaintes**, cease your complaints, leave off complaining. **Vous avez cessé vos désordres, mais vous ne les avez pas expiés**, you have ceased your disorders, but you have not expiated (*or* atoned for) them.

CESSIBILITÉ, sésibilité, *sf. Law-t.* transferability.

CESSIBLE, sèsibl', [Lat. : cedĕre, cessum, to yield], *adj. Law-t.* transferable.

CESSION, sèsyôn, *sf. Law-t.* transfer (of property, of a right, etc.) ; assignment, surrender (of property to creditors). — **de biens**, assignement for the benefit of creditors. — **d'un bail**, transfer of a lease.

CESSIONNAIRE, sèsyonêr', *sf. Law-t.* transferee, assignee, grantee.

CESTE, sèst', [Lat. : cæstus], *sm.* cestus : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.*, a kind of gantlet used in pugilistic combats ; *b*) *Mythol.* the girdle of Venus or Juno.

CESTOÏDE, séstoïd', [Gr. : κεστός, ribbon, band ; εἶδος, form), *adj.* cestoid : having the form of a ribbon. **Le ténia est un ver —**, the tœnia (or tape-worm) is a cestoid worm.

CÉSURE, sézur', [Lat. : cæsura, cutting], *sf. Prosod.* cæsura : pause, rest (in a verse).

CET, sè t. V. *Ce.*

CÉTACÉ, E, sétasé, [Gr. : κῆτος, whale, sea-monster], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cetacean, cetaceous. **Les animaux cétacés**, cetaceous animals, the cetacea.

CÉTACÉ, *sm. Nat. Hist.* cetacean ; cetaceous animal. **Les cétacés**, the cetacea.

CÉTÉRAC, CÉTÉRACH, sétérak, *sm. Bot.* ceterach. — **officinal**, common spleenwort, asplenium ceterach.

CÉTINE, sétin', [Gr. : κῆτος, whale], *sf. Chem.* cetin : the fat principle of spermaceti.

CÉTOINE, sétwan', *sf. Nat. Hist.* cetonia, rose-beetle.

CÉTRARINE, sétrarin'. *sf. Chem.* cetrarine, cetrarium : the bitter principle of Iceland moss.

CETTE, sèt'. V. *Ce, Cet.*

CEUX, sœ. V *Celui.*

CÉVADE, sévad', [Span. : cebada, barley ; Lat. : cibus, food], *sf.* oats.

CÉVADILLE, sévadiy', [Span. : cebadilla], *sf. Bot.* cevadilla *or* sabadilla : sabadilla græa officinarum.

CEYLAN, sélân, *pn. Geog.* Ceylon.

CHABLE, shabl', **CHABLEAU**, shablô, *sm.* tow-rope, tow-line (of a boat).

CHABLER, shablé-r, [Lat. : capulāre, to strike], *va.* 1. to knock down. — **les noyers**, to bring down walnuts with a pole.

2. *Naut.* to lash, to fasten, to attach a cable (a boat, etc.).

CHABLIS, shabli, *sm.* 1. Chablis wine, chablis : a white wine grown near Chablis (Yonne) · 2. wind-fallen wood.

CHABOT, shabo, [provin., from de *chevot*, from *chef*, head], *sm. Ichth.* bullhead, miller's thumb, cottus gobio.

CHABOTTE, shabot', *sf.* anvil-block (of a tilt-hammer.)

CHABRAQUE, shabrak'. V. *Schabraque.*

CHABUISSEAU, shabuisô, *sm. Ichth.* sea-scorpion.

CHACAL, shakal, [Turk. : tchakâl], *sm. Nat. Hist.* jackal. **Une troupe de chacals**, a troop (*or* pack) of jackals.

CHACONNE, shakon', [Span. : chacona], *sf.* chaconne : a kind of old dance and its music.

CHACUN, E, shakœn, un', [chaque un], *pron. mf.* 1. each (person or thing), each one, every one. — **de nous**, each of us. — **d'eux a refusé**, each of them has refused. **Il faut mettre ces livres — à sa place**, these books must be put each in its place. — **avait sa chacune**, each (*or* every) gentleman had his lady ; (in pop. lang.) every Jack had his Gill. **Donnez à — sa part**, give each his (*or* her) share. **On se retira — chez soi**, they retired, each to his (*or* her) own home. *Prov.* ; **Chacun est maître chez soi**, every man's house is his castle. V. *Charbonnier.*

[The French possessive adjective of the third person following *chacun* or *chacune* may be either singular or plural ; in the first and second person it is always plural ; in English, the singular possessive is considered, by most grammarians, as indispensable after *each*, but as it must exclude one of the sexes, the plural (*their*) is very frequently used to avoid saying *his* or *her* : **Ils ont pris — son (or leur) chapeau**, each of them took his hat. **Ils sont sortis — de son (or leur) côté**, they went out each his own way. **Ils m'ont apporté — leur offrande**, they each brought his or her offering (*or* their offering). **Nous avons pris — notre chapeau**, we each took our hats.]

2. everybody, every one : in this sense, the masculine *chacun* includes both genders. — **en parle**, everybody talks about it. — **pense à soi**, every one thinks of himself (*or* herself). — **pour soi, et Dieu pour tous**, every one for himself and God for us all. **Rendre à — ce qui lui appartient**, give to every one his due. **A — le sien n'est pas trop**, to every one his own is but fair. **A — sa marotte**, every man has his hobby. **Un chacun**, each, everybody, every one : this expression is now obsolete. **Un — doit mourir**, everybody must die.

† **CHACUNIÈRE**, shakunyêr', *sf.* one's own home (*or* house). **Les filles s'en vont chacune à sa —**, the girls go away, each to her own home.

CHAFÉE, shafé, *sf.* the refuse of wheat after extracting all the starch from it.

CHAFOUIN, E, shafouan, in', [provin.], *smf.* weazan-faced (*or* weasel-faced) person, mean-looking wretch ; a mean person.

CHAFOUIN, E, *adj.* weasel-faced, mean-looking. **L'abbé Dubois était un petit homme maigre, chafouin, à perruque blonde**, the abbé Dubois was a spare weasel-faced little man with a flaxen wig. *St. Simon.* 390, 13.

CHAGRIN, shagran, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. grief, sorrow, affliction, trouble. **Profond —**, deep grief. — **cuisant**, poignant grief. **Noyer son — dans le vin**, to drown one's grief, one's trouble, in wine.

2. concern, uneasiness. **Ce mal de côté me donnait bien du —**, that stitch (*or* pain) in the side caused me great uneasiness.

3. chagrin : vexation, fretfulness, peevishness. **La moindre contradiction excite son —**, the least contradiction excites his chagrin, vexes him, makes him peevish. **Mourir de —**, to die of grief. *Prov.* : **Cent heures de chagrin ne payent pas un sou de dettes**, a pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

CHAGRIN, shagran, [Turk. : saghri], *sm.* shagreen : green leather presenting granulations on the surface, formerly much used for small cases ; shark-skin. **Peau de —**, shagreen leather. **Étui de —**, a shagreen case. **Avoir une peau de —**, to have a rough skin.

CHAGRIN, E, shagran, in', *adj.* 1. sorrowful sad, down-cast, down-hearted, melancholy 2. peevish, fretful, tetchy ; 3. morose, moody, surly. **Vous paraissez bien —**, you appear very sorrowful. **Quel esprit —**, what a peevish (*or* fretful) soul ! **Un vieillard —**, a peevish old man. **Il a l'humeur chagrine**, he is of a tetchy humour. **Air —**, down-cast air.

CHAGRINANT, E, shagrinân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. distressing, sad, melancholy ; 2. vexing, provoking. **Une nouvelle chagrinante**, distressing news. **Cet homme-là est bien —**, that man's humour is painful to bear.

CHAGRINEMENT, shagrin'mân, *adv.* with chagrin, sorrowfully, melancholily.

CHAGRINER, shagriné, *va.* 1. to grieve,

to afflict, to distress; 2. to chagrin : to vex, to torment, to fret, to make peevish *or* tetchy. **Cette perte le chagrine beaucoup,** that loss grieves him much. **Il se plaît à — les gens,** he delights in vexing (*or* plaguing) people.

3. to shagreen (skins) : to dress (skins) shagreen fashion.

CHAGRINER (SE), *v. refl.* to grieve, to afflict, to fret; to torment one's self. **Il n'y a pas de quoi se tant —,** there is no ground for grieving so much. **Ne vous en chagrinez pas,** do not take it to heart.

CHAGRINIER, shagrinyé, *sm.* shagreen-manufacturer.

CHAHUT, shâhu, [chat huant, screech owl], *sm. Pop.* disturbance, noise, row, shindy. **Faire du —,** to kick up a noise. **Quel —!** what a din!

CHAHUTER, shâhuté-r, *va. vn.* 1. *Pop.* to make a noise, to upset; 2. to rock, to tumble, to shake about.

CHAHUTEUR, EUSE, shâhutœr, œse, *sm. Pop.* noisy fellow, disturber.

CHAI, shè, [provin.], *sm.* (in wine-growing countries) shed for storing brandy or wine.

CHAÎNAGE, shênaz', [chaîne], *sm.* 1. *Landsurv.* measuring with the chain; 2. *Arch.* a system of tie-beams or tie-rods (for binding together the front and back walls of a building).

CHAÎNE, shèn', [Lat. : catena], *sf.* 1. chain: *a*) series of connected links or rings, mostly of metal; *b*) anything that holds, restrains or binds; manacle, fetter, bond; *c*) *Fig.* bondage, slavery, affliction; *d*) penal servitude; gang of convicts, chain-gang; *e*) any continuous series of persons or things, range (of mountains, etc.); *f*) warp : the longitudinal threads of a woven fabric. **— de fer,** iron chain. **— de porte, — de sûreté,** door-chain, safety-chain. **— d'or,** gold chain. **— de montre,** watch-chain. **— de cou,** neckchain. **— de gilet,** Albert-chain (for a watch carried in the waistcoat pocket). **— d'une montre,** *Watch-mak.* chain (of a watch movement, connecting the spring barrel with the fusee) **— de Vaucanson, — sans fin,** *Mach.* pitch chain. **— d'arpenteur,** surveyor's chain, land chain : a lineal measure of a double decametre (20 meters), equal to 65618 English feet.

b) **Chargé de chaînes,** loaded with chains. **Briser** (or **rompre**) **ses chaînes,** to break one's chains. **Chien à la —,** a dog chained up. *c*) *Fig.* **Secouer ses chaînes,** to shake off one's chains. **Rompre sa—,** to break (*or* burst) one's bonds. **Tant d'années étaient des chaînes qui me liaient à ces deux hommes,** so many years were chains which bound me to those two men. *Fén. Tél.* XIII. **Rompez, brisez de si honteuses chaînes,** burst, break such shameful bonds. **Tendre des chaînes,** to put chains across. **Ils tiennent tout un peuple à la —,** they keep a whole nation in bondage. **Être rivé à sa —,** to be in hopeless subjection (*or* bondage).

d) **Il fut condamné à la —,** he was condemned to the galleys, to penal servitude. **La — était escortée par un piquet de gendarmes,** the gang of convicts was escorted by a picket of gendarmes.

e) **La — de montagnes qui bordent l'Océan,** the chain (*or* range) of mountains which borders the Ocean. **Faire la —,** to form a chain : to place persons in line for passing anything from one to another, as buskets of water at fires, etc. **— anglaise,** *Danc.* right and left.

[*Fig.* :] **La — des causes,** the chain (*or* concatenation) of causes. **Je serais bien aise de faire voir toute la — des autres vérités,** I should be happy to show the whole chain of the other truths.

f) **Étoffe à chaîne de coton et trame de laine,** a tissue with a cotton warp and a woollen weft.

2. *Mason.* belting-course.

CHAÎNER, shêné-r, *va.* to measure with the chain.

CHAÎNETIER, shên'tyé, *sm.* chain-maker.

CHAÎNETTE, shênèt', *sf.* 1. small shain; 2. backing-chain (of a carriage); 3. *Math.* catenary curve, catenary; 4. *Arch.* catenary arch *or* vault. **Point de —,** chain-stich (in needle-work).

CHAÎNEUR, shênœr, *sm.* surveyor's assistant, chain-bearer.

CHAÎNON, shênôn, *sm.* 1. link (of a chain); 2. slide-ring, link (of smith's tongs.)

CHAIR, shèr, [Lat. : caro, carnis], *sf.* 1. flesh : *a*) the softer solid substance of all animal bodies; *b*) meat, animal food as distinct from vegetables and fish; *c*) human nature, the material part of man as distinct from the spiritual, all living beings; *d*) the bodily appetites, carnality, carnal state. *a*) **La — est constituée par le tissu musculaire,** flesh is constituted by the muscular tissue. **— vive,** live flesh, living flesh. **— morte,** dead flesh. **— bonne,** good *or* healthy flesh. **— mauvaise,** bad *or* unhealthy flesh. **On guérit aisément les blessures qui ne sont que dans les chairs,** flesh wounds are easily cured. **En — et en os,** in flesh and bone, in person. **On le disait mort, mais le voilà en — et en os,** he was said to be dead, but there he is in person, *in propria personâ.* **Il éprouvait des élancements entre cuir et —,** he felt shooting pains between the skin and the flesh (subcutaneous pains). **Rire entre cuir et —,** to laugh inwardly (*or* in one's sleeve), to chuckle. **Être en —,** to be in flesh, in good condition. **Chairs baveuses,** proud flesh.

b) **— de bœuf,** beef, ox-flesh. **— de mouton,** mutton, sheep's flesh. **— de veau,** veal, calf's flesh. **— crue, cuite, tendre, salée, fraîche,** raw, cooked tender, salt, fresh meat. **— blanche,** white meat (veal, poultry, etc., as opposed to mutton, beef, venison, game). **— à saucisse,** sausage meat, minced pork. **Vendredi — ne mangeras,** thou shallt not eat meat on Fridays. [*Chair* is, however, said of fish and also of fruit in natural history : **La — du saumon est ferme et fine,** the flesh of the salmon is firm and fine **La — de la pêche, du melon, de l'abricot,** the flesh (*for* pulp) of the peach, the melon, the apricot.] **Il n'est ni — ni poisson,** he is neither flesh nor fowl : he is undecided in character or opinion. **Jeune —, vieux poisson,** animals are best to eat when young, fish when old. **Hacher menu comme — à pâté,** to make mince-meat of.

c) **Le Verbe s'est fait —,** the Word was made flesh, became incarnate. **Ceux qui vivaient selon la —,** those who lived according to the flesh. **Se fier à un bras de —,** to trust in a fleshly arm, in human aid. **Toute — n'est que de l'herbe,** all flesh is grass. **Le mariage ne fait qu'une — de l'homme et de la femme,** marriage makes man and wite one flesh.

d) **Le monde, le démon et la —,** the world, the flesh and the devil. **Mortifier sa —,** to mortify one's flesh. **La — se révolte contre l'esprit,** the flesh rebels against the spirit **L'œuvre de la —,** the work of the flesh. **La résurrection de la —,** the resurrection of the body. **Le péché de la —,** the sin of incontinence. **Être de —,** to be of the flesh, to be subject to human weaknesses. **L'esprit est prompt, mais la — est faible,** the spirit truly is ready, by the flesh is weak. *Bib. Mark.* XIV. 38.

2. skin : the outer surface of flesh. **Avoir la — douce, rude, blanche,** to have a soft, rough, white (*or* fair) skin. **Avoir la — fraîche,** to have a rosy complexion. **Avoir la — courte,** to have the skin liable to chap (*or* crack). **— de poule,** goose-skin : rough state of the skin caused by a chill. **Cela fait venir la — de poule,** that makes one shudder, make's one's flesh creep (*or* one's blood run cold). *Prov.*: **A chair de loup, sauce de chien,** for wolf's flesh, dog sauce. **Entre la chair et la chemise, il faut cacher le bien qu'on fait,** let not thy right hand know what they left hand doth.

3. *Pl.* flesh-parts : *a*) *Paint.* carnations, flesh-tints; *b*) *Sculp.* nude parts, muscular parts. **Les chairs sont mal rendues dans ce tableau,** the flesh-parts (*or* carnations) are badly rendered in this painting. **Ce sculpteur traite bien les chairs,** that sculptor executes the nude parts skilfully. **Couleur de —,** flesh colour, flesh-tint, carnation.

4. *Tann.* flesh-side : the side opposed to the *grain* or *hair side* of a skin or hide; 5. *Metall* fibre (of iron). **Ce fer a de la —,** this iron is fibrous (*or* tough).

6. *Mineral.* **— fossile,** amianthus.

CHAIR, [Eng. : chair], *sm. Railw.* chair : a cast-iron socket to receive the rails.

CHAIRE, shèr', [Lat. : cathedra, from Gr. : καθέδρα], *sf.* 1. pulpit : *a*) in churches, etc., raised structure for the preacher; *b*) *Fig.* preaching. **Dès que le prédicateur fut en —,** as soon as the preacher ascended the pulpit. **Il fit cette déclaration en pleine —,** he made this declaration from the pulpit. **Tonner du haut de la — évangélique,** to thunder from the pulpit of the gospel. **L'éloquence de la —,** pulpit eloquence. **Il a du talent pour la —,** he has a talent for preaching.

2. chair : *a*) the seat of the pope, the holy see; *b*) the desk or rostrum of a professor, in colleges, etc.; *c*) professorship, the functions of a professor. **La — de Saint-Pierre, la — apostolique,** St-Peter's chair, the apostolic see. **Le professeur est en —,** the professor is in his chair (has begun his lecture). **Être nommé à une —,** to be appointed to a professorship, to a chair.

3. throne (of a bishop, placed near the alter); 4. *Naut.* lighter : a flat-bottomed boat for lading ships.

CHAIS, shè, *sm.* V. *Chai.*

CHAISE, shèz', [corr. of chaire], *sf.* 1. chair : *a*) a seat with a back; *b*) sedan-chair; *c*) night-commode, close-stool. **— rembourrée,** a stuffed (*or* padded) chair. **— à bascule,** rocking-chair. **— à bras,** arm-chair. **— cannée,** caned chair, cane-bottomed chair. **— à dos,** high-backed chair. **— de chœur,** stall (in a choir). **— longue,** settee, couch. **— percée,** night-stool, night convenience. **— à porteurs,** sedan-chair. **Porteur de —,** chairman. **— roulante,** Bath-chair, invalid's chair.

2. chaise : a carriage with two *or* four wheels. **— de poste,** post-chaise.

3. *Build.* curb, kerb : timber frame, frame-work.

CHAISIER, shèzyé, *sm.* chair-maker, chair-turner.

CHALAN, CHALAND, shalân, [Gr. : χελάνδιον], *sm. Naut.* barge (for inland navigation).

CHALAND, E, shalân, ând', *smf.* 1. customer : *a*) purchaser, buyer; *b*) suitor, follower; 2. acquaintance, friend, crony; 3. *sm.* household bread. **Il a force chalands,** he has plenty of customers. **Une nouvelle**

chalande, a new customer. **Attirer les chalands**, to attract customers. **C'est un — dont je me soucie guère**, he is an acquaintance I do not much care for, or fancy.

CHALAND, *adj. m.* **Pain —**, household bread.

CHALANDEAU, sahlâ*n*dô, **CHALANDOU**, shalâ*n*dou, *sm.* barge-man, lighterman.

† **CHALANDISE**, shalâ*n*diz', [chaland, customer], *sf.* 1. custom; 2. customer, customers. **Vous n'aurez pas ma —**, you shall not have my custom.

CHALASTIQUE, kalastik', [Gr. : χαλαστὸς, loosened], *adj. Med.* chalastic : relaxing.

CHALAZE, kalaz', [Gr. : χάλαζα, hailstone], *sf. Bot.* and *Anat.* chalaza.

CHALCÉDOINE, kalsédwan', *sf.* chalcedony. V. *Calcédonie.*

CHALCOGRAPHE, kalkograf', *sm.* chalcographer : engraver on metals.

CHALCOGRAPHIE, kalkografi, [Gr. : χαλκος, copper; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* chalcography : *a*) engraving on steel *or* copper ; *b*) engraving on metals ; *c*) engraver's workshop ; *d*) printing-office in the Vatican.

CHALCOGRAPHIQUE, kalkografik, *adj.* chalcographic.

CHALDAÏQUE, kaldaïk', *adj.* 1. Chaldaic ; 2. *sm.* Chaldaic (language), Chaldee.

CHALDÉEN, E, kaldéa*n*, déèn', *smf.* Chaldean : a native of Chaldea ; *sm.* Chaldee : the Chaldean language.

CHÂLE, shâl, [Eng. : shawl, from Ar. schâl], *sm.* shawl. — **de soie**, silk shawl. — **long**, long shawl. — **de l'Inde**, Indian shawl.

CHALET, shalé-t ; *pl.* shalé-z, [contr. of châtelet], *sm.* chalet : *a*) cheese dairy in the Swiss mountains ; *b*) Swiss cottage.

CHALEUR, shalœr, [Lat. : calor], *sf.* 1. heat : *a*) the sensation caused by the proximity of fire or anything hot ; *b*) the cause of the said sensation ; *c*) hottest part of the day or year ; *d*) glow, flush ; *e*) *Phys.* caloric, the principle of heat; *f*) *Fig.* ardour, fire, zeal, vehemence ; *g*) œstruation, heat, rut (in speaking of female animals). **Forte —, douce —**, strong, gentle heat. **La — du feu, du soleil, du corps**, the heat of fire, of the sun, of the body. — **animale**, animal heat. **Une — de vingt degrés**, a heat *or* temperature of twenty degrees. — **tropicale**, tropical heat. **Durant les grandes chaleurs**, during the great heats (of summer). **La — des jours, et la fraîcheur des nuits**, the heat of the days and the coolness of the nights. **Accablé par la — du jour**, overcome by the heat of the day. **Pendant la — de la fièvre**, during the heat of the fever. **Une — de tête**, a flush of heat to the head. — **de foie, de sang**, *Fig.* sudden fit of anger, of passion. **La — des passions**, the heat of the passions. **Dans la — de la guerre, de la dispute**, in the heat of the war, of the dispute. **Il embrassa avec — l'intérêt de la reine**, he embraced with zeal (*or* ardour) the queen's interest. **Il n'y a pas de — dans son style**, there is no warmth in his style. **Il y met trop de —**, he goes at it with too much zeal. **Dans la — d'un premier mouvement**, in the ardour of a first impulse. **Être en —**, to rut (as a deer) ; to go to horse (as a mare). **Chienne en —**, a bitch that goes to heat, a proud bitch.

2. warmth : a gentle heat.

CHALEUREUSEMENT, shalœrœz'-mâ*n*, *adv.* warmly, with warmth.

CHALEUREUX, EUSE, shalœrœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. hot-blooded : having great animal heat ; 2. *Fig.* warm : *a*) warm-hearted, cordial ; *b*) ardent, zealous, animated, impassioned. **Il parla d'un ton —**, he spoke warmly, in a warm tone. **Il nous fit un — accueil**, he gave us a warm (*or* cordial) reception.

† **CHÂLIT**, shâli-t, [Low Lat. : calclitus, stretcher], *sm.* bedstead. — **de noyer, de fer**, a walnut bedstead, an iron bedstead.

† **CHALOIR**, shalwâr, [Lat. : calēre, to be hot], [*Il chaut, il chalait, il chalut, il chaudra, il chaudrait, qu'il chaille, il a chalu.*] *v. imp.* to matter, to signify, to be of importance. **Il ne me chaut de cela, it** is no matter to me ; I care nothing about it. **Non pourtant qu'il m'en chaille**, not that I care anything about it.

CHALON, shalô*n*, *sm.* 1. trawl-net, drag-net ; 2. shalloon : a light woollen fabric.

CHALOUPE, shaloup', [Span. : chalupa ; O. Fr. : chaluppe], *sf. Naut.* launch *or* long-boat. — **canonnière**, gun-boat. — **de pêche**, fishing-boat.

CHALUMEAU, shalumô, [Lat. : calamus, reed], *sm.* 1. tube : pipe made of straw or reed, of glass or metal, for sucking up liquids ; 2. blow-pipe (used by chemists, enamellers, etc.) 3. *Bot.* hollow stem : (of a plant) ; 4. shepherd's pipe *or* flute : a rude musical instrument originally made of a reed ; 5. *Mus.* † shawm, chalumeau : the lower register of a clarinet ; 6. lime-twig (to catch birds). — **à souder**, blow-pipe.

CHALUMET, shalumé, *sm.* end, mouth-piece of a pipe.

CHALUT shalu, [chalon], *sm.* drag-net.

CHALUTER, shaluté-r, *va.* to fish with a drag net.

CHALUTIER shalutyé *sm.* fishing-smack, trawler.

CHALUTIER, ÈRE, shalutyé, èr, *adj.* trawling. **Pêche chalutière**, trawling, fishing with drag-nets.

CHALYBÉ, E, kalibé, [Lat. : chalybs ; Gr. : χάλυψ, steel], *adj.* chalybeate : holding iron *or* steel in solution. **Vin —**, chalybeate *or* steel wine. **Eau chalybée**, chalybeate water.

CHAMADE, shamad', [Lat. : clamāre, to cry out ; Ital. : chiamata, call], *sf. Milit.* chamade : trumpet or drum signal for a parley. **Battre la —**, to sound a parley ; *Fig.* to yield, to give in ; *Fam.* to knock under.

CHAMAILLARD, shamayar, *sm.* wrangler, jangler, brawler : quarrelsome fellow.

CHAMAILLER, shamayé-r, *vn.* to squabble : to scuffle, to wrangel.

CHAMAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to squabble, to scuffle, to bicker, to wrangle.

CHAMAILLERIE, shamayœri, *sf.* wrangling, squabbling, bickering.

CHAMAILLES, shamay', *sm.* squabble, scuffle, fray.

CHAMARRAS, shamara, *sm. Bot.* water germander.

CHAMARRE, shamar', [O. Fr. : chamarre, and simarre : a kind of dress], *sf.* lace *or* braid ornament ; braiding, embroidery.

CHAMARRER, shamaré, *va.* 1. to trim with lace, braid, etc. ; to lace, to braid ; 2. (in an ill sense) to belace, to bedizen, to bedeck, to tinsel. — **un habit**, to lace *or* braid a coat. — **quelqu'un de ridicule**, to cover a person with ridicule. **Style chamarré**, a tinselled (*or* meretricious) style. **Discours chamarré de grec et de latin**, a speech tinselled (*or* interlarded) with Greek and Latin.

CHAMARRURE, shamarur', *sf.* 1. lacing, braiding ; 2. lace, braid ; 3. bedizening, tinselling.

CHAMBARD, shâ*n*bar, *sm. Slang.* disturbance, damage ; tumult, breaking and smashing of everything.

CHAMBARDEMENT, shâ*n*bardœmâ*n*, *sm. Pop.* destruction, upset of everything.

CHAMBARDER, shâ*n*bardé-r, *va. Pop.* to disturb, to hustle, to break and smash. **Ici on a tout chambardé**, they have upset everything in the place.

CHAMBELLAGE, shâ*n*bèlazh, [chambellan], *sm.* chamberlain's fee (paid by new tenants to the chamberlain of a feudal superior).

CHAMBELLAN, shâ*n*bèlân, [O. Fr. : chambrelenc, from O. H. Ger. ; Ger. : Kâmmerling ; Kammer, chamber], *sm.* chamberlain. **Grand —**, Lord High Chamberlain.

CHAMBELLANIE, shâ*n*belani, *sf.* chamberlainship.

CHAMBERTIN, shâ*n*bèrta*n*, *sm.* chambertin : a choice kind of Burgundy wine.

CHAMBOURIN, shâ*n*boura*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. a kind of flint used in making strass (paste for imitation gems) ; 2. common green glass.

CHAMBRANLE, shâ*n*brâ*n*l', [orig. unknown], *sm.* casing, case : the jambs and lintel of a door, window or fire-place. — **de porte, de croisée, de cheminée**, doorcase, window-case, chimney-piece or mantel-piece.

CHAMBRE, shâ*n*br', [Lat. : camera, vault, room], *sf.* 1. chamber : *a*) room, apartment ; in this sense, the English word *chamber* usually signifies *bed-chamber, bed-room* ; *b*) the king's chamber, apartments occupied by the king in person ; *c*) the hall occupied by a legislative body, court of justice, or any deliberating assembly ; *Fig.* the persons composing such a body, court or assembly ; *d*) the name of the sections of certain tribunals ; *e*) *Artill.* and *Eng.* the part of a cannon, mortar, or mine containing the charge ; *f*) *Anat.* hollow or cavity of the eye ; *g*) *Opt.* camera ; *h*) *Metall.* cell, cavity, hollow (in castings) ; *i*) pound of a canal lock : the space between the gates.

a) — **à coucher**, chamber, bed-chamber, bed-room. — **à parade**, state-room. — **à feu**, bed-room with a fire-place. **Louer une —**, to hire, to take a room. — **meublée**, furnished room. — **à louer**, room to let. **Travailler en —**, to work at home, on one's own room. **Faire la —**, to do the room. **Garder la —**, to keep one's room, to be confined to one's room (through illness) ; to keep within doors (owing to bad weather). — **noire**, dark room ; dark cell (in monasteries). — **claire**, light room (see below). **Mettre, tenir en —**, to circumvent *or* sequestrate (a person) for the purpose of winning his money at play. **Musique de —**, chamber (*or* drawing-room) music (as distinct from church, operatic and concert music). **Valet de —**, valet, gentleman's personal attendant. **Femme de —**, lady's maid. **Fille de —**, chamber-maid, house-maid. *b*) **Gentilhomme de la —**, gentleman of the king's bed chamber : the groom of the stole. **Huissier de la —**, groom of the chambers. *Prov.* : **Vides chambres font femmes folles**, bare walls make giddy housewives.

c) **Je vais à la — des députés**, I am going to the chamber of deputies. **Dans les États-Généraux, le clergé, la noblesse et le tiers-état formaient trois chambres**, in the States-General, the clergy, the nobility and the commoners formed three chambers. **Convoquer, dissoudre une —**, to convoke, to dissolve a chamber. **Adresser une pétition à la —**, to present a petition to the chamber. — **étoilée**, Star-Chamber (formerly a tribunal in England). — **ardente** (in France), a court that took cognizance of heresy and crimes punishable by burning at the stake. — **de commerce, d'agriculture**, chamber of commerce,

of agriculture. — **des notaires,** chamber of notaries. — (or **cour**) **des comptes,** court of accounts.

d) **Chambres de la cour de cassation, des cours d'appel, de la police correctionnelle,** chambers of the Court of Cassation, of the courts of appeal, of the correctional police. — **civile,** court for civil causes, nisi prius court. — **des vacations,** court that sits during the long vacation.

g) *Opt.* — **noire,** camera obscura. *Phot.* camera. — **claire,** camera lucida.

2. *Eng. Hist.* house. — **haute,** — **des pairs,** Upper House, House of Peers (*or* Lords). — **basse,** — **des Communes,** Lower House, House of Commons.

3. study : *cabinet* is the word now used 4. floor, story. **Les savants sont toujours logés à la troisième** —, scholars are always lodged on the third floor (*or* in garrets).

5. *Artill.* honeycomb : internal defect in the bore of cannon, guns, etc. ; 6. *Glaz.* groove (to hold the glass in window leads ; 7. *Hunt.* lair, lodge (of a stag in the daytime).

8. *Autom. Bicycl.* tube. — **à air,** air tube, inner tube. — **à air de rechange,** reserve inner tube. — **d'allumage,** combustion chamber. — **de carburation,** vaporising chamber.

CHAMBRÉ, E, shânbré, *adj.* 1. *Artill.* honeycombed ; 2. *Conchol.* camerated.

CHAMBRÉE, shânbré, *sf.* 1. chamberful (of persons, etc.) ; 2. a number of workmen *or* soldiers sleeping in one room ; *Milit.* squad-room ; 3. *Theat.* house, houseful. **Comme j'étais de — avec lui,** as I slept in the same room (as I was chamber-fellow) with him. **Bonne —,** a good house, a full house.

CHAMBRER, shânbré, *vn.* 1. to lodge, to sleep in the same room ; 2. *Hunt.* to lie in covert during the day (as a stag).

CHAMBRER, *va.* 1. to seclude (a person) by force or craft ; 2. to take aside, to closet (a person).

CHAMBRER (SE), *v. refl. Artill.* to become honeycombed (as a cannon).

CHAMBRETTE, shanbrèt', *sf.* small room (*or* chamber).

† **CHAMBRIER,** shânbrié, *sm.* chamberlain (of a monastery, etc.). **Grand —,** Lord Great Chamberlain : *a*) a high officer of the crown ; *b*) a judge of the old French parliaments.

CHAMBRIÈRE, shânbrièr', *sf.* 1. lady's maid, chamber-maid ; 2. longe-whip (used in riding-schools) ; 3. prop for the shaft of a cart ; 4. forge-poker.

CHAMBRILLON, shânbriyôn, *sf.* under house-maid.

CHAMBRULE, shânbrul', [champ ; brûler], *sf. Agr.* rust : a disease of wheat.

CHAME, sham', **CAME,** kam, [Lat. : chama], *sf. Nat. Hist.* chama, heart-cockle : a genus of bivalve shells.

CHAMEAU, shamô, [Lat. : camelus], *sm.* camel : *a*) *Nat. Hist.* an Arabian ruminant ; *b*) *Naut.* an apparatus composed of two pontoons for helping ships over sandbanks, etc. — **à deux bosses,** the Bactrian camel. — **à une bosse,** the dromedary *or* Arabian camel. — **du Pérou,** the lama. — **de rivière,** the pelican. **Rejeter le moucheron et avaler le chameau,** to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

CHAMELÉE, sham'lé, *sf.* camel-load.

CHAMELIER, sham'lyé, *sm.* camel-driver.

CHAMELLE, shamèl', *sf.* female camel.

CHAMÉLON, shamélon, *sm.* young camel.

CHAMFORT, shânfort, [Nicolas-Sébastien Roch, de], novelist and miscellaneous writer (1741 1794).

CHAMOIS, shamwâ-z, [of Teuton. orig.], *sm.* 1. *Nat. Hist.* chamois ; 2. shamoy, shammy : leather made of the skin of the chamois. **Gants de —,** shammy leather gloves. **Couleur —,** shammy colour, buff. **Passer au —,** to strain through shammy leather.

CHAMOISER, shamwâzé, *va.* to chamois-dress, to shamoy-dress.

CHAMOISERIE, shamwâz'ri, *sf.* 1. shamoy-leather manufactory ; 2. shammy leather. **Commerce de —,** the shammy leather trade.

CHAMOISEUR, shamwâzœr, *sm.* chamois *or* shammy-dresser.

CHAMP, shân ; *pl.* shân-z, [Lat. : campus], *sm.* 1. field : *a*) land not covered with wood, expanse, open space ; *b*) extent of cultivated land ; *c*) country, fields (as opposed to towns) ; *d*) lists, arena ; *e*) *Fig.* room, ground ; *f*) *Fig.* career, scope, opportunity for action ; *g*) *Fig.* theme, subject ; *h*) *Opt.* space in which objects are visible through a telescope ; *i*) *Paint.* ground, back-ground ; *Herald.* the whole surface of the escutcheon. *a*) **Un — immense s'étend devant les yeux,** a wide field, a vast expanse, extends before the eye. — **de foire,** field (*or* green) on which a fair is held. — **de course,** race-ground (*or* race-course). — **du repos,** cemetery, graveyard. — **de Mars.** 1. Campus Martius (of ancient Rome) ; 2. exercise-ground for troops (as in Paris). — **de mars, de mai,** field of March, of May : political assemblies of the ancient Franks. **Champs Élysées,** *Mythol.* Elysian Fields. **En plein —,** in the open country. — **de bataille,** field of battle, battle-field, field. — **d'honneur, de gloire,** field of honour, of glory.

b) — **de blé,** field of wheat, wheat-field. — **labouré,** a ploughed field. *c*) **Maison des champs,** country-house. **Travaux des champs,** field labour, rural occupations. **Mener les bêtes aux champs,** to drive the cattle afield. **Avoir la clef des champs,** to be at liberty, to go where one pleases to have full liberty of action. **Le — est libre,** the coast is clear. **Prendre la clef des champs,** to run away, to take to flight. **A travers champs,** across the fields ; *Fig.* without order or method. **Aller à travers champs,** to go across the fields, to make a short cut. **Se sauver à travers —,** *Fig.* to have recourse to evasion *or* subterfuge. **Courir les champs,** to wander *or* ramble about the country. **Il est fou à courir les champs** he is as mad as a March hare. **Être aux champs** *Fig.* to be in a passion ; to be in great perplexity. **Mettre aux champs,** to put into a passion. **Se mettre aux champs,** to fly into a passion. **La moindre chose le met aux champs,** the least thing makes him fly into a passion.

d) — **clos,** lists, tilt-yard. **Ouvrir le —,** to open the lists. **Comme deux braves en — clos,** like two champions in the lists. **Prendre du —,** to retire a few steps (preparatory to an onset). **Avoir du — devant soi,** *Fig.* to have time (*or* means) at one's disposal. **Être à bout de —,** to have no resource left.

e) **Le — est ouvert aux soupçons,** there is room (*or* ground) for suspicion. *f*) **Un vaste — s'ouvre à votre activité,** a wide field opens for your activity. **Vous avez le —,** you have a clear stage, a fair field. *g*) **Voilà un beau — pour étaler son éloquence,** there's a fine field for the display of his eloquence.

h) **Tachez de mettre ces deux objets dans le — de la lunette,** endeavour to bring those two objects into the field of the telescope. *i*) **Le — d'une médaille,** the ground, the face of a medal.

2. *Milit.* **Battre aux champs,** to beat the general ; *Fig.* to take the field. — **de feu,** range (of artillery). — **de lumière, vent-field** (of a cannon).

3. **Sur le champ,** immediately, directly, instantly, instanter, at once. **A tout bout** (ou **à chaque bout**) **de —,** every instant, every moment, on every occasion.

CHAMP, [O. Fr. : cant, side], *sm,* edge (of a brick, stone, plank, etc). **De —,** edgewise, edgeways : on the longest and narrowest side, as opposed to *debout,* on end, endwise, and *de plat,* flatwise. **Mettre, poser de —,** to place (set *or* lay) edgewise. **Roue de —,** *Mechan.* crown wheel, contrate wheel (of a watch or clock) : a wheel having its teeth parallel with the axis [Mr Littré says that *Champ,* in this sense, being derived from the Norman-French *cant,* side, ought to be spelt *chant.*]

CHAMPAGNE, shânpany'. *sf.* Champagne: a province of France noted for its wines.

CHAMPAGNE, *sm.* 1. Champagne wine, champagne : — **mousseux,** sparkling (effervescent) champagne. — **non mousseux,** still champagne. — **frappé,** iced champagne. **Fine —,** brandy.

2. *Herald.* the lower third part of the escutcheon.

† **CHAMPART,** shânpar, [Lat. : campi pars, part of the field], *sm. Feud. Jurisp.,* a certain proportion of the produce of land claimed by the feudal lord.

† **CHAMPARTER,** shânparté-r, *va. Feud. Jurisp.* , to take part of the produce of a vassal's land.

CHAMPÉAGE, shânpéazh', *sm.* right of common.

CHAMPEAUX, shânpô, *smpl.* fields, meadows.

CHAMPENOIS, OISE, shânpenwa-z, *adj.* of Champagne, *smf.* native of Champagne.

CHAMPÊTRE, shânpêtr', [Lat. : campestris ; campus, champ], *adj.* rural, country, belonging to the country. **Vie —,** rural life. **Mœurs champêtres,** country manners. **Garde —,** game-keeper, rural garde.

CHAMPFLEURY, shânflœri, [Jules-Fleury), novelist (1811-1889).

† **CHAMPI, ISSE,** shânpi, pis', [champ], *adj.* and *s.* 1. foundling : said of a child not recognized by its parents ; 2. (in an ill sense bastard.

CHAMPIGNON shânpinyôn [Low Lat. : campinolius] *sm.* 1. *Bot.* mushroom : the popular name of various fungi as well edible as poisonous ; 2. fungus, toadstool] ; 3. thief, waster (of a candle-wick) ; 4. mother (of vinegar and other liquids) ; 5. *Med.* fungosity, fungus ; a fungoid excrescence ; 6. hat-, cap-, *or* wig- stand (used in shop-windows) ; 7. knob (at the end of a sheath). **Un plat de champignons,** a dish of mushrooms. — **comestible,** champignon : edible (*or* common) mushroom. — **vénéneux,** poisonous mushroom. **Blanc de —,** mushroom-spawn. **Couche de champignons,** mushroom-bed. **Pousser,** *ou* **venir comme un —,** to shoot up like a mushroom.

CHAMPIGNONNIÈRE, shânpinyonièr', *sf.* mushroom-bed.

CHAMPIGNONNISTE, shân-pignoniste', *sm* mushroom-grower.

CHAMPION, shânpiôn, [champ], *sm.* champion : *a*) one who fights in single combat ; *b*) any combatant ; *c*) earnest defender. **Tandis que nos champions songeaient à se défendre,** whilst our champions were thinking of defending themselves. *La Font. Fab.* I. 13. **Il fut un des plus fermes champions de la foi,** he was one of the staunchest champions of the faith.

CHAMPIONNAT, shâ*n*pionâ, *sm.* championship.

CHAMPLÉ, E, shâ*n*plé, *adj.* frost-bitten (said of the vine).

CHAMPLURE, shâ*n*plur', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* destructive frost-bite (of the vine) ; **2.** tap-hole (of a cask, etc.).

CHAMPSAUR, shâ*n*sour, [Félicien], chronicler and novelist (B. 1839).

CHANÇARD, shansar, [chance], *adj.* and *Pop.* lucky, ; one in luck's way.

CHANCE, shâ*n*s, [Lat. : cadentia ; cadĕre, to fall ; O. Fr. : cheance], *sf.* **1.** chance: *a*) fortune, good or evil ; misfortune ; *b*) risk, hazard ; *c*) probability, possibility. **La — des armes**, the fortune of war. **Nous en courrons la chance**, we will run the risk (*or* stand the chance). **Pousser la —**, to make the best of one's opportunities. **Rompre la —**, to break the run of luck **Bonne —!** good luck to you ! **Je vous souhaite bonne —**, I wish you luck. **Conter sa —**, to recount one's adventure, *or* misadventure. **La théorie, le calcul des chances**, the theory, the calculation of probabilities. **Il a toutes les chances contre lui**, odds are greatly against him. **Risquer les chances**, to take one's chance.

2. luck, good luck. **Je n'ai pas de — au jeu**, I have no luck at play. **Il aura de la — s'il s'en tire**, he will be lucky if he gets out of it. **On peut dire qu'il a de la —**, he may consider himself very lucky.

3. hazard : a game with dice. **Donner, livrer la —**, to throw a main (at hazard): *Fig.* to challenge a person to a discussion. *Prov.* : **Il n'est chance qui ne retourne**, luck will have a change.

CHANCELANT, E, shâ*n*s'lâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* tottering : *a*) staggering ; *b*) wavering, hesitating ; *c*) unsteady, unsettled. **Ses genoux chancelants**, his tottering knees. **Un pas —**, tottering (*or* staggering) step. **Un pont —**, a tottering bridge.

CHANCELER, shâ*n*s'lèr, [Low Lat. : cancellāre, to turn to one side, then another], *vn.* [takes a double it before a mute syllable : *Je chancelle, je chancelais, je chancellerai.*] to totter : *a*) to stagger ; *b*) *Fig.* to waver ; to hesitate ; *c*) to be unsteady or unsettled. **Nous le vîmes — et tomber**, we saw him totter (*or* stagger) and fall. **Il chancela du coup**, he staggered under the blow. **La terre semblait — sur ses fondements**, the earth seemed to totter on its foundations. **Un trône qui chancelle**, a tottering throne. **Ce coup le fit —**, that blow staggered him.

CHANCELIER, shâ*n*s'lyé, [Lat. : cancellarius], *sm.* chancellor : *a*) the keeper of the seal ; *b*) the keeper of the records of a consulate. **Le grand —**, the Lord High Chancellor.

CHANCELIÈRE, shâ*n*'lyèr', *sf.* **1.** wife of a chancellor ; **2.** foot-muff : a furred receptable for the feet.

CHANCELLEMENT, snâ*n*sèl'mâ*n*, *sm.* tottering, staggering.

CHANCELLERIE, shâ*n*sĕl'ri, *sf.* **1.** chancellor's office, chancery, seal-office ; **2.** chancellor's residence. **Grande —** , 1. office of the great seal ; **2.** chancery (administration of the Legion of Honour). **Petite —**, privy-seal office. **Style de —**, legal *or* court style.

CHANCEUX, EUSE, shâ*n*sœ-z, œz', [chance], *adj.* **1.** hazardous : said of things attended with risk : uncertain, doubtful, slippery, r sky ; **2.** (of persons) lucky, fortunate ; (used ironically) unlucky. **C'est une affaire très chanceuse**, it is a very hazardous affair. **Un homme bien —**, a very lucky man. **Je suis bien — d'avoir cette chambre**, I am very lucky in having this room.

CHANCI, E chânci, *adj.* mouldy. **Pain —**, mouldy bread.

CHANCI, *sm. Gard.* mouldy dung producing mushroom-spawn.

CHANCIR, shâ*n*sir, [Lat. : canutus, white], *vn.* to get (grow, turn *or* become) mouldy. **Ces jambons chancissent**, these hams are getting mouldy. **Ce lard a chanci**, this bacon has turned mouldy. **Ce lard est chanci**, this bacon is mouldy.

CHANCISSURE, shâ*n*sisur', *sf.* mould, mouldiness.

CHANCRE, shâ*n*kr'. [Lat. : cancer, crab], *sm.* **1.** canker : *a*) a cancerous ulcer ; *b*) *Fig.* anything that corrupts or consumes ; *c*) *Bot.* disease affecting the bark of trees ; *d*) *Vet. Surg.* ulcer in the nostrils of glandered horses ; **2.** *Med.* chancre ; a primitive venereal ulcer.

CHANCREUX, EUSE, shâ*n*krœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** cankerous : of the nature of canker or cancer ; *b*) canker-bitten ; **2.** *Med.* chancrous.

CHANCROÏDE, shâ*n*kroïd', [chancre ; Gr.: εἶδος, form], *sm. Med.* chancroid.

CHANDAIL, shandai, *sm.* jersey undervest, jersey, sweater.

CHANDELEUR, shâ*n*d'lœr, [Lat. : candela, *Gen. pl.* candelarum], *sf.* Candlemasday, Candlemas : the festival of the purification of the Virgin, 2nd of February. **A la —, grande douleur**, Candlemas is in the depth of winter.

CHANDELIER, ÈRE, shâ*n*d'lyé, lyèr', *smf.* tallow-chandler, chandler (man *or* woman).

CHANDELIER, *sm.* **1.** candlestick ; **2.** *Fig.* high position, high office. **— à manche**, flat candlestick, chamber candlestick. **— d'église**, candlestand (for tapers, in catholic churches). **Être sur le —**, to be in a conspicuous position. **— d'eau**, a kind of water jet.

3. *Naut.* crutch, stanchion.

CHANDELLE, shâ*n*dèl', [Lat. : candela, candle], *sf.* **1.** candle (of tallow, wax, etc.), **2.** (more generally) tallow-candle ; **3.** candle-light ; artificial light as opposed to *daylight* ; **4.** *Tech.* shore, prop, stay ; **5.** icicle. **Chandelles de six à la livre**, candles of six to the pound, sixes. **Bout de —**, bit of candle, candle-end. **Économie de bouts de—**, penny-wise economy, paltry saving. **A la —**, by candle- light. **Travailler à la —**, to work by candlelight. **— de glace**, icicle. **Voir trente-six chandelles**, to see all the colours of the rainbow (as from the effects of a blow in the face). **S' en aller comme une —**, to go off like the snuff of a candle. **Adjuger à — éteinte**, to sell by inch of candle. **Se brûler à la —**, to burn one's wings, to run into danger. **Éteindre la —**, to put out the candle. **Le jeu ne vaut pas la —**, the game is not worth the candle. **Brûler la — par les deux bouts**, to light the candle at both ends : to be ruinously extravagant. **Brûler une — au diable**, to hold a candle to the devil. **Souffler la—**, to blow out the candle. **Il vous dois une belle —**, he was cause to be very thankful to you. *Prov.* : **Une chandelle qui va devant vaut mieux que celle qui va derrière**, it is better to give generously during one's life-time, than to leave all behind to charity. **A chaque saint sa chandelle**, to every saint his candle.

CHANDELLERIE, shâ*n*dèl'ri, *sf.* chandlery, chandler's shop : a shop where candles are made or sold.

CHANFREIN, shâ*n*fran, [orig. obscure ; perhaps Lat. : chamus, halter ; frenum, bridle], *sm.* **1.** chamfron, chamfrain : *a*) armour for a horse's head ; *b*) face of a horse, from the eyes to the nostrils ; **2.** face (of animals) ; **3.** *Arch.* chamfer : a bevilled edge.

CHANFREINER, shâ*n*frêné-r, *va. Arch.* to chamfer ; to bevil the edge of stone or wood-work.

CHANGE, shâ*n*zh', [Low Lat. : cambium; cambiāre], *sm.* **1** change : *a*) succession of things, variety ; *b*) barter, exchange, interchange. **Nos fortunes prospères ont un — bien apparent**, our prosperous fortunes have undergone a very evident change. **J'aime le —**, I like a change, I like variety. **Vous auriez sans doute perdu au —**, you would no doubt have lost by the change. **Rendre le —, à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to give one like for like (*or* as good as he brings), to pay one in kind.

2. exchange : *a*) the trade of buying, selling, or exchanging coin, bullion, banknotes, etc. ; *b*) agio : sum paid for changing money ; **3.** exchange-office, money-changer's. **— de monnaies**, money-changing, exchange-office. **Combien vous a-t-on pris pour le — de votre billet ?** how much did they charge for changing your note ? **Aller au —**, to go to the money-changer's, **Payer comme au —**, to pay on the nail. **Agent de —**, stock-broker.

4. exchange : *Bank.* process by which accounts between distant parties are settled by bills instead of money. **Cote de —**, current rate of exchange. **— du jour**, current exchange. **— extérieur**, foreign exchange. **— intérieur**, inland exchange. **Lettre de —**, bill of exchange. **Lettre de — avec seconde et troisième**, set of bills. **Première, seconde et troisième de —**, first, second, third of exchange. **Bureau de —**, exchange office. **Commerce de —**, exchange business. **Pair du —**, par of exchange. **Le — est au pair**, the exchange is at par. **Taux de —**,exchange, rate of exchange. **Arbitrage de —**, arbitration of exchanges. **Courtier de —**, bill-broker.

5. *Sport.* the substitution of a new chase for the one first started. **Les chiens prirent le —**, the dogs took the wrong scent. **Faire prendre le —, donner le —**, to put on the wrong scent ; *Fig.* to give (one) the slip, to impose on (a person). **Je sais l'affaire et ne prends point le —**, I know the affair, and am not to be imposed on. **Le monde ne prend point le — sur vos sentiments**, the world is not mistaken (is not to be deceived) as to your sentiments.

CHANGEANT, E, shâ*n*zhâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** changeable ; *a*) variable, alterable, liable to change ; *b*) unsteady, fickle, wavering, as persons ; *c*) variable, iridescent, as colours seen under different lights ; *d*) unsettled, variable, as the weather. **Humeur changeante**, changeable humour. **Esprit —**, fickle mind. **Temps —**, unsettled weather. **Couleur changeante**, variable colour, shot colour ; appearing to be of different colours, from different points of view, as the breast of a pigeon. **Taffetas —**, shot silk.

2. *Astron.* variable (as to apparent magnitude). **Étoile changeante, une changeante** (subst.), a variable star.

CHANGEMENT, shâ*n*zh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* change ; alteration, variation, mutation. **— de domicile**, change of residence. **— de conduite**, change of conduct. **— d'avis**, change of opinion. **Plusieurs changements ont eu lieu**, several changes (*or* alterations) have been made. **— de décors**, *Theat.* change of

scenes, of scenery; *Fig.* change in the aspects of affairs. **Il y a encore un —de temps,** there is another change in the weather. **— de voie,** *Railw.* change of line, shunting. **Que de changements dans Paris depuis vingt ans!** What changes there have been in Paris within the last twenty years!

CHANGER, shâ*n*zhè, *va.* **1.** to change: *a*) to exchange, to barter; *b*) to get change (smaller money) for gold or notes; *c*) to replace one thing by another, to take or use one thing instead of another; *d*) to modify, to alter; *e*) with *en,* into) to convert, to transform, to metamorphose; *f*) to change the linen clothes, etc. (of a child or sick person). **— son habit pour celui d'un autre,** to change coats with a person. **Il a changé ses tableaux contre des meubles,** he has exchanged his paintings for furniture. *b*) **Il faut que je change ce billet pour vous payer,** I must change this note to pay you. [With the noun understood: **Il faut que je change,** I must change *or* get some change.] *c*) **Il a changé sa résidence,** he has changed his residence, he has removed. **Il faut — les aiguilles de main,** the needles must be changed from one hand to the other. *d*) **— ses habitudes,** to change one's habits. **Cela change bien les affaires,** that greatly changes (*or* alters) matters. **Il a changé tout son plan,** he has changed his whole plan. **J'ai trouvé votre frère bien changé,** I found your brother very much altered. **Combien il est changé!** how much changed he is! *e*) **Circé changea en bêtes les compagnons d'Ulysse,** Circe changed the companions of Ulysses into beasts. **La femme de Lot fut changée en une statue de sel,** Lot's wife was changed into a pillar of salt. **Cela change mes soupçons en certitude,** that changes my suspicions into certainty. *f*) **Changez cet enfant,** change that child, change that child's linen (*or* clothes). **Tout est changé,** everything is changed.

2. *Naut.* to shift. **— la barre,** to shift the helm.

CHANGER, *vn.* **1.** (with *de*) to change. **Changez d'habits avec moi,** change coats with me. **— de linge,** to change one's linen. [In this last sense the noun is often understood: **Je suis trempé, il faut que je change,** I am wet through, I must change my clothes. **Il n'a pas de quoi —,** he has not a change of clothes.] **Il changea de ton, de résolution,** he changed his tone, his resolution. **— de couleur,** to change colour. **Il a changé d'avis,** he has changed (altered) his mind. **— de visage, de face,** to change countenance. **— de batterie,** to change one's batteries, to have recourse to other measures. **— de note,** to change one's note, to adopt a different mode of speaking or acting. **— d'armures,** *Naut.* to tack, to tack about. [In all these acceptations *changer* is conjugated with *avoir.*]

2. to change: *a*) to undergo change, to alter; *b*) to turn (as the wind, etc.). **Combien les mœurs ont changé!** how manners have changed! **Tout change,** everything changes. **Voyez comme les choses ont changé,** see how things have changed. **Le vent venant à —,** the wind happening to change (*or* turn). **La fortune est changée,** fortune has taken a change. **— du blanc au noir, — du tout au tout,** to change from white to black, to undergo a total change. **Tout a bien changé depuis cette époque,** everything has greatly changed since that time. **Un amant jure de ne jamais —,** a lover vows never to change. [*Changer* in these acceptations is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act of changing: and with *être* to signify a state: **La fortune a changé en cette journée,** fortune changed on that day. **La fortune est changée depuis cette journée,** fortune is changed (remains changed) since that day.]

CHANGER (SE), *v. refl.* to change: *a*) to be changed; *b*) (with *en*) to be transformed *or* converted; to change one's clothes. **Je ne puis me —,** I cannot change. **Se — en bien, en mal,** to change for the better, for the worse. **Toute cette joie s'est promptement changée en deuil,** all that joy was soon changed into mourning. **Par le feu, l'eau se change en vapeur,** by heat water is converted into steam. **Vous êtes bien mouillé, changez-vous,** you are very wet, change your clothes.

CHANGEUR, EUSE, shâ*n*zhœr, zhœz', *smf.* money-changer. **Payer comme un —,** to pay ready money.

CHANLATE or **CHANLATTE,** shâ*n*lat, [champ, side; latte, lath], *sf.* **1.** *Build.* chantlatte: a triangular lath to support eave tiles or slates; **2.** a lath frame on which herrings are smoked.

CHANOINE, shanwan, [Lat.: canonicus], *sm.* canon, prebend (of a cathedral). **Mener une vie de —,** to lead a quiet easy life.

CHANOINESSE, shanwonès, *sf.* canoness.

† **CHANOINIE,** shanwani, *sf.* *V. Canonicat.*

CHANSON, shâ*n*sôn, [Lat.: cantio; cantāre, to sing], *sf.* **1.** song: ballad, ditty, carol, glee. **Vieille —,** an old song. **— bachique,** bacchanalian song. **—amoureuse** or **d'amour,** love-song, amorous ditty. **— à boire, — de table,** drinking song, convivial song. **— à danser,** dancing song. **Recueil de chansons,** collection of songs, song-book. **Il n'a (or il ne sait) qu'une —,** he is always harping on the same string. **Toujours la même —,** always the old story. **C'est une autre —,** that is another story, that is a very different affair. **Je lui ferai chanter une autre —,** I'll make him sing to another tune. *Prov.*: **l'air ne fait pas la chanson,** one must not mistake the appearance for the reality.

2. idle story, stuff, nonsense. **Tout ce qu'il vous dit là est une —,** all he says is mere nonsense. **Je ne me paye pas de chansons,** I am not to be put off with idle stories. **Chansons que tout cela!** that is all stuff!

CHANSONNER, shâ*n*soné-r *va.* to lampoon: to make a song *or* ballad about (a person), to ridicule (a person) in a song or ballad.

CHANSONNET shâ*n*sonè, *sm.* *Orn.* starling. *V. Sansonnet.*

CHANSONNETTE, shâ*n*sonèt', *sf.* canzonet: short song.

CHANSONNIER, ÈRE, shâ*n*sonyé, èr', *smf.* song-writer, ballad-maker.

CHANSONNIER, *sm.* song-book.

CHANT, shâ*n*, [Lat.: cantus], *sm.* **1.** singing: the act of musically modulating the voice. **L'art du —,** the art of singing. **Leçon de —,** singing lesson. **Maître, maîtresse de —,** singing-master, singing-mistress. **Cahier de —,** singing-book.

2. song: *a*) words set to music; air *or* tune of vocal music; *b*) *pl.* (of poetry) lays, strains; *c*) song, warbling (of birds). **— mélodieux,** melodious song. **Chants sacrés,** sacred (*or* spiritual) songs. **— triste, lugubre,** plaintive, lugubrious, mournful song; (in burlesque lang.) doleful ditty. **— de nourrice,** lullaby. **— de sirène,** syren's song; *Fig.* deceitful language. **Mettre un air en —,** to compose words to an air. **Il a fait les paroles, un autre a fait le —,** he wrote the words, another composed the music. *b*) **Chants sublimes,** sublime strains. **Mes chants rediront tes exploits,** my lays shall celebrate your exploits. *c*) **Le — du rossignol,** the song of the nightingale. **Le — du cygne,** the song of the dying swan: *Fig* the last effort of a poet, composer, or orator.

3. chant, chanting (in churches). **— grégorien, plain —,** Gregorian chant, plain-song. **Chants d'église,** church music, chanting. **— funèbre,** dirge.

4. melody. **L'harmonie ne doit point étouffer le —,** the harmony should not overpower the melody. **Cette ouverture manque de —,** that overture is deficient in melody.

5. *Mus.* theme, subject; **6.** canto, book: division of an epic poem. **Le onzième — du Paradis perdu,** the eleventh book of Paradise Lost. **Le 1er — de la Henriade,** the first book of the Henriade. **Byron dit dans le 2ième — de Don Juan,** Byron says in the second canto of *Don Juan.*

7. crowing, crow (of the cock); **8.** chirping, screeching (of the grasshopper or cricket).

CHANTABLE, shâ*n*tabl', *adj.* fit or worthy to be sung.

CHANTAGE, shâ*n*tazh', [chanter], *sm.* blackmailing: extortion of hush-money by threatening a scandalous exposure.

CHANTANT, E, shâ*n*tâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** lyrical: fit to be set to music; **2.** easily sung; **3.** musical, tuneful **4.** melodious, full of melody. **Musique chantante,** vocal music. **Déclamation chantante,** sing-song declamation. **L'italien est une langue chantante,** Italian is a musical language. **Cette sonate est chantante,** this sonata is full of melody. **Un café-chantant,** a music-hall.

CHANTEAU, shâ*n*tô, [Low Lat.: cantellus, from cantus, side], *sm.* **1.** piece of a loaf, hunch of bread; **2.** a cut loaf. **Passez-moi le —,** hand me the loaf.

3. gore, eking-piece: cloth added to give fulness to the skirt of a cloak, etc.

CHANTECLAIR, shant'clair, (chanter; clair) *sm.* chanticleer, the cock.

CHANTELAUZE, shâ*n*t'lôze, [François-Regis], historian (1821-1888).

CHANTEPLEURE, shâ*n*t'plœr', [chanter; pleurer], *sf.* **1.** funnel with a long tube full of small holes; **2.** drip-hole (in the retaining wall of a terrace); **3.** tap, stopcock (of a cask); **4.** outlet (for water).

CHANTER, shâ*n*té-r, [Lat.: cantāre], *vn.* **1.** to sing: *a*) to warble, to carol; *b*) to read or speak in a sing-long tone; *c*) to say, to speak, to bid; *d*) to be in song (as birds). **—juste,** to sing in tune. **— faux,** to sing out of tune. **— à livre ouvert,** to sing at sight, to sing off-hand. **C'est comme si vous chantiez,** you might as well talk to the wind, your talking is of no use. **Pain à —,** consecrated wafer (of the Eucharist). **Je le ferai — sur un autre ton,** I will make him sing to another tune (will make him act or speak differently). **Il faudra qu'il chante plus haut pour avoir cela,** he must bid higher to get that. **Faire — quelqu'un,** to make a person sing; *Fig.* to induce a person to do a thing, to bring to reason; (*in slang lang.*) to make a person pay hush-money by means of threats. **Ce criminel a chanté à la question.** *Fam.* that prisoner has been splitting (has let the cat out of the bag). *Prov.*: **Qui bien chante et qui bien danse, fait un métier qui peu avance,** he that sings on Friday shall weep on Sunday.

2. to chant (as in churches); **3.** to crow

(as the cock); **4.** to chirp (as the grasshopper, etc.); **5.** to warble (as the lark); **6.** (of musical instruments) to play the air *or* melody of a tune.

CHANTER, *va.* **1.** to sing : *a*) to utter with musical modulations; *b*) to celebrate, to extol; *c*) to warble, to carol (as birds). — **une chanson**, to sing a song. — **toujours la même chanson**, *Fig.* to be always harping on the same string. — **à quelqu'un sa gamme**, *Fig.* to give one a good scolding, a good ear-wigging. — **palinodie**, to retract, to eat one's own words. **Que chantes tu là**, *Fig* what are you saying there? **Qu'est-ce que vous chantez**? what are you talking about? what do you mean? *b*) **La guerre de Troie qu'Homère a chantée**, the Trojan war which Homer sung. **Je chante ce héros qui...**, I sing the hero who...

2. to chant (the church service). **Un refrain chanté en chœur**, a burden sung in chorus. **Une messe chantée en musique**, a mass chanted to music.

CHANTERELLE, shâ*n*t'rèl', [chanter], *sf.* **1.** the first string (of a violin, etc.); **2.** anaclastic glass *or* phial; musical bottle; **3.** *Sport.* decoy-bird; **4.** *Bot.* agaricus cantharellus : an edible mushroom; **5.** *Technol.* bevil (tool).

CHANTEUR, shâ*n*tœr, *sm.* **1.** singer, vocalist : songster, singing-man; **2.** chanter (in churches); **3.** singing-bird, song-bird, songster; **4.** extorter of hush-money. **Maître** —, expert blackmailer.

CHANTEUR, *adj.* **Oiseau** —, song-bird.

CHANTEUSE, shâ*n*tœz, *sf.* singer, vocalist : songstress, singing woman. **Une — des rues**, a street-singer.

CHANTIER, shâ*n*tyé, [Lat. : canterium], *sm.* **1.** gawn-tree : stand for barrels, in a cellar; **2.** block (to hold stone or timber while hewed into shape); **3.** *Shipb.* keel-block (of a building slip). **Avoir du vin en** —, to have wine in one's cellar.

4. yard for storing fire-wood, timber, stone, coal, etc.; hence called *wood-yard, timber-yard, stone-yard, coal-yard, work-yard*, etc.; **5.** ship-building yard, dock-yard; **6.** stocks, slip (for building ships). **Avoir un ouvrage sur le** —, to have a work in hand, *or* on the stocks. — **d'équarissage**, knacker's yard (for slaughtering worn-out horses).

CHANTIGNOLE, shâ*n*tinyol', *sf.* *Carp.* bracket (to support the purlins of a roof).

CHANTONNÉ, E, shantoné, *adj.* **Papier** —, defective paper. V. *Chantonner*.

CHANTONNER, shâ*n*toné-r, [chanter], *vn.* to hum : to sing in a low voice.

CHANTONNER, *va.* — **les paroles d'un air**, to hum the words of an air.

CHANTOURNAGE, shâ*n*tournazh', *sm.* *Technol.* sawing to a curved outline.

CHANTOURNER, shâ*n*tourné'r, [champ or chant, side; tourner], *va.* **1.** to saw *or* cut in profile, to saw in a curve with a turning saw. **2.** to bring out the prominent features of a painting.

CHANTRE, shâ*n*tr', [Lat. : cantor], *sm.* **1.** singer : *a*) one who sings or celebrates, bard; *b*) songster, songstress. **Le — de la Thrace**, the Thracian bard, the poet Orpheus. **Le — d'Ilion**, the bard of Troy, the poet Homer. **Le — du printemps**, the songstress of spring, the nightingale. **Les chantres ailés, les chantres des bois**, the feathered songsters, the songsters of the grove.

2. (in churches) chanter; **3.** (among Protestants) leader of the singing. **Le grand** —, the precentor (of a cathedral).

CHANTRERIE, châ*n*trœri, *sf.* **1.** chantry : an endowed chapel; **2.** precentorship.

CHANVRE, shâ*n*vr', [Lat. : cannabis], *sm.* *Bot.* hemp. **Cueillir, faire rouir, tiller** (or **teiller**), **broyer du** —, to pull, to ret, to scutch, to break hemp. — **de la Nouvelle-Zélande**, New-Zealand flax, phormium tenax. **Cravate de** —, *Fig.* hempen cravat, halter, hangman's cord.

CHANVREUX, EUSE, shâ*n*vrœ-z, œz', *adj.* hempen.

CHANVRIER, ÈRE, shâ*n*vrié, èr', *smf.* hemp-dresser, hemp seller.

CHANVRIÈRE, shâ*n*vrièr, *sf.* hemp-field.

CHAOLOGIE, kaolozhi, [Gr. : χάος; λόγος], *sf.* chaology : speculations on chaos.

CHAOS, kaô'z, [Gr. : χάος], *sm.* chaos : *a*) *Pag. Theol.* general confusion of the elements; *b*) *Fig.* confusion of any kind. **L'univers rentrant dans son premier** —, the universe returning to its primitive chaos. **Nous déménageons et je suis dans le** —, we are removing and I am all in confusion.

CHAOTIQUE, kaotik', *adj.* chaotic.

CHAPARDER, shapardé-r, *va.* *Slang.* to purloin, to prig, to steal.

CHAPE, shap', [Low Lat. : capa], *sf.* **1.** cope : pluvial : an ecclesiastical garment; **2.** † cloak, cape. **Se disputer de la — à l'évêque**, to dispute about things that do not concern one. **Sous** —, secretly, in secret. [*Sous cape* is the modern phrase.].

3. *Mason.* coat of mortar laid on the extrados of an arch or vault; **4.** bed of mortar in which paving stones are set; **5.** capital, head (of an alembic or still); **6.** cap, agate cap (of a magnetic needle); **7.** chape (of a scabbard, of a buckle, etc.); **8.** dish-cover; **9.** outer cask (inclosing a barrel of gunpowder, wine, etc.); **10.** *Technol.* cover, lid, cap.

CHAPÉ, shapé, *adj. m.* **1.** wearing a cope; **2.** *Her.* striped.

CHAPEAU, shapô, [chape], *sm.* **1.** hat : *a*) head covering with a brim all round, for men or women; *b*) *Fig.* man, gentleman. *a*) — **de soie, de feutre, de paille**, silk-hat, felt-hat, straw-hat. — **à grand bord**, broad brimmed hat. — **à haute forme**, tall hat, silk-hat. — **à cornes**, cocked-hat. — **de cardinal**, cardinal's hat; *Fig.* cardinalship. — **mou**, — **de feutre**, felt hat. — **d'évêque**, bishop hat, shovel hat; *Bot.* barren-wort. — **chinois**, *Mus.* Chinese bells. — **galonné**, laced hat. — **de paille d'Italie**, leghorn hat. **Ôter son** —, to take off one's hat. **Porter la main au** —, to touch one's hat (in saluting). **Enfoncer son** —, to place one's hat firmly on one's head; to take courage, to assume a hold air, to look defiant. **Mettre son — de travers**, to set one's hat on one side; *Fig.* to assume a knowing, an insolent, or an arrogant air. **Mettre — bas**, to take off one's hat. — **bas**, hats off! **Il y avait là plusieurs femmes et pas un** —, several women were there but not one man.

2. bonnet, hat : head-covering for women. — **de velours, de soie, de paille**, a velvet, a silk, a straw hat. **Brides de** —, bonnet strings. **Forme de** —, hat-shape. — **de fleurs**, chaplet, wreath, garland of flowers. — **de mariée**, bride's coronet (of orange-flowers).

3. *Naut.* hat-money, primage; **4.** capital, cap, head (of a still). **5.** head (froth on a cask of wine, cider, etc.); **6.** *Bot.* pileus : cap of a mushroom or other fungus; **7.** skull-cap (of a bird); **8.** *Mus.* slur : *liaison* is the word now used; **9.** top, head (of a tree).

† **CHAPE-CHUTE**, shap'shut', [O. Fr. : chape; chute for tombé], *sf.* wind-fall; godsend, bit of luck.

CHAPE-CHUTER, shap-shuté-r, *vn.* to make a rustling-noise.

CHAPELAIN, shap'la*n*, [Low Lat. : capellanus; capella, chapelle], *sm.* chaplain : *a*) priest attached to a chapel in a cathedral; *b*) priest who says mass in private chapels.

CHAPELAIN, [Jean], poet (1595-1674).

CHAPELER, shap'lé-r, [Low Lat. : capulâre, to cut, to hurt], *va.* **1.** to rasp *or* chip (the crust of bread); **2.** to hack, haggle, mangle (in carving). **Pain chapelé**, rasped bread.

CHAPELET, shap'lè-t, [chapeau; O. Fr. : chapelet], *sm.* **1.** chaplet : *a*) formerly, a wreath or garland for the head; *b*) rosary, a string of beads used by catholics and mussulmans in praying; also the prayers said; *c*) anything resembling a string of beads; *d*) *Arch.* a round moulding cut into beads, olives, etc.; *e*) *Med.* malignant pustules on the forehead; *f*) *Man.* a pair of stirrup leathers with stirrups. *b*) **Dire son** —, to tell one's beads. **Il n'a pas gagné cela en disant son** —, he did not get that through saying his prayers : said of a person who has been punished. **Le — se défile, commence à se défiler**, the company (*or* party) is breaking up *or* separating, is beginning to fall off. **Défiler un** (or **son**) —, to have one's say, to speak one's mind; to repeat mechanically without understanding. *c*) **Les enfants font des chapelets de marrons d'Inde**, children make chaplets (*or* strings) of horse-chestnuts. **Un — d'oignons**, a string of onions. **Un — de tonneaux vides**, *Naut.* a string of casks to raise an overladen boat, etc. **Pompe à** —, *Naut.* chain-pump.

2. beads : bubbles that form on the surface of brandy, etc., when shaken, formerly regarded as a means of ascertaining its alcoholic strength; **3.** *Med.* chaplet : string of enlarged lymphatic glands; **4.** *Vet. Surg.* cradle : an apparatus put round a horse's neck to prevent it from biting its legs when blistered.

5. *Bot.* **Arbre à** —, bead-tree pride of India, melia azedarach.

CHAPELIER, ÈRE, shap'lyé, lyèr', *smf.* hatter : man or woman who makes or sells hats.

CHAPELLE, shapèl [O. Fr. : capele; Low Lat. : cappella, from cappa, cope], *sf.* **1.** chapel : *a*) place of worship in a palace, private house, hospital, prison, etc.; *b*) small church dependent on a larger; *c*) part of a church containing an altar and dedicated to some particular saint; *d*) the clergy attached to a chapel; *e*) the choir (musicians) of a chapel; *f*) communion plate (of a chapel); *g*) *Print.* meeting of all the compositors of an office for trade regulations. **La — de la Vierge**, the chapel of the Virgin, the Lady chapel. **Maître de** —, chapel-master, maestro di cappella : chief organist of a chapel. **Tenir** —, to attend divine service in state : said of the pope, and of certain monarchs. — **blanche**, *Fig.* bed. **Conduisez cet enfant à la — blanche**, put that child to bed. **Jouer à la** —, to play at chapel (as children); *Fig.* to occupy one's self seriously about trifles. — **de vermeil**, silver gilt altar-service. — **ardente**, tapers burning around a catafalco or coffin.

2. head (of a still); **3.** crown (of an oven); **4.** agate cap (of a magnetic needle); **5.** *Naut.* **Faire** —, to broach to, to be brought by the lee.

CHAPELLE, [Claude-Emmanuel Lhuillier, dit], poet (1626-1686).

CHAPELLENIE, shapèl'ni, *sf.* chaplaincy, chaplainship.

CHAPELLERIE, shapèl'ri, [chapelier], *sf.* 1. hat-making; 2. hat-trade; 3. hatter's shop.

CHAPELURE, shap'lur', [chapeler, to rasp], *sf.* raspings, chippings (of bread crust).

CHAPERON, shap'rô*n*, [chape], *sm.* 1. hood: *a*) a covering for the head formerly worn by both sexes; *b*) chaperon of a knight of the garter; *c*) *Falc.* covering for the head of a hawk; 2. a shoulder-knot: ornament on the robes of doctors of law, etc. 3. *Arch.* coping (of a wall); 4. holster-cap (of a military saddle); 5. *Print.* (now called *main de passe*) surplus sheets to replace such as may be spoiled. — **de voyage**, travelling (*or* riding) hood. **Le petit — rouge**, little Red Riding-hood.

6. chaperon: an elderly woman who accompanies a young lady. **Elle a pour — une vieille tante qui la suit partout**, for chaperon she has an old aunt who accompanies her everywhere.

CHAPERONNER, shap'roné, *va.* 1. to hood (a hawk); 2. *Arch.* to cope, to put a coping on (a wall); 3. to chaperon (a young lady). **Faucon caperonné**, hooded hawk. **Jeune fille chaperonnée par une tante**, a young lady chaperoned by an aunt.

CHAPIER, shapyé, [chape], *sm.* 1. priest *or* chanter wearing a cope; 2. cope-maker; 3. hanging-press for copes.

CHAPITEAU, shapitô, [Lat.: capitellum, dim. of caput, head], *sm.* 1. head: top of a still, etc; 2. *Arch.* capital (of a column); 3. *Mach.* dome: turning top of a smock-windmill; 4. *Technol.* cap; 5. cover (of the vent of a cannon).

CHAPITRE, shapitr', [Lat.: capitulum, dim. of caput, head], *sm.* chapter: *a*) division of a book, treatise, etc.; *b*) *Fig.* head, subject, matter; *c*) body of canons or prebends attached to a cathedral church; *d*) assembly of canons, of knights of royal or military orders, and generally of any persons whatever; *e*) chapter-house of a cathedral. *a*) **Chaque livre de la Bible est divisé en chapitres**, each book of the Bible is divided into chapters. *b*) **Soyez donc sages sur ce —**, so be wise on that chapter (head, subject, matter). **Je ne puis avoir de tort avec lui sur ce —**, I cannot be wrong with him on that score. **En voilà assez sur ce —**, that's quite enough on that subject; enough of that. *c*) **Le demeurant des rats tint — dans un coin**, the remainder of the rats held a meeting in a corner. *La Font.* **Nous tînmes hier — chez M. de L.**, we held a meeting, a council yesterday at M. de L's. **Avoir voix au —**, to have a voice in the matter, credit (influence, authority) in a company or meeting, with a person or party.

CHAPITRER, shapitré, *va.* 1. to chapter: to reprimand in full chapter; 2. to reprimand, to censure, to rebuke, to lecture (a person). **Je l'ai chapitré sur le peu de respect qu'il portait à son père**, I lectured him (*or* read a lecture) on his want of respect toward his father. *Mol. Fourb.* I. 6.

CHAPON, shapô*n*, [Low Lat.: capo], *sm.* 1. capon: a castrated cock fattened for the table. **Il a les mains faites en — rôti**, he has hooked fingers; *Fig.* he is light-fingered; he is a thief. **Le vol du —**, homestead, land round a manor-house, supposed to be the extent that the flight of a capon would cover. **Il en porte le nom, mais n'en mange pas les chapons**, he bears the title (of an estate), but does not receive the income. *Prov.*: **Qui chapon mange, chapon lui vient**, money begets money. **Qui chapon donne, chapon lui vient**, a present given brings one in return.

2. (or — **de Normandie**) hunch of bread boiled in soup; 3. (or — **de Gascogne**) a crust of bread rubbed with garlic and put into a salad; 4. clove of garlic; 5. *Agr.* vine-cutting (for planting); 6. young vine-plant that has not begun to bear fruit. **Des chapons de trois ans** (or **de trois feuilles**), three-year old vine-plants.

CHAPONNEAU, shaponô, *sm.* young capon.

CHAPONNER, shaponè-r, [chapon], *va.* 1. to capon, to caponize: to castrate a cock; 2. to castrate (any male animals).

CHAPONNIÈRE, shaponyèr', *sf.* stew-pan (for capons or fowls).

CHAPPÉ, E, shapé, *adj.* **Blé —**, wheat to which chaff adheres after being winnowed.

CHAQUE, shak, [chacun; Lat.: quisque], *adj.* each, every. — **âge a ses devoirs**, each (*or* every) age has its duties. — **tête**, — **avis**, so many men, so many minds. — **pays a ses coutumes**, every country has its customs. **Mettez un point après — phrase**, put a stop at the end of every sentence. — **fois**, every time, whenever. *Prov.*: V. *Jour.*

CHAR, shar, [Lat.: carrus], *sm.* 1. car; 2. chariot; 3. cart, waggon. — **de triomphe**, triumphal car. — **armé de faux**, chariot armed with scythes. — **funèbre**, funeral car, hearse.—**de deuil**, state hearse (for the funerals of kings, princes, etc.). **Attaché au — du vainqueur**, bound to the victor's car. **Le — du soleil, de la lune, de la nuit**, the chariot of the sun, of the moon, of night. **Un — à foin**, a hay-waggon. **Char-à-bancs**, char-a-bancs: a waggonnette (for pleasure parties).

CHARA, kara, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* chara: a family of aquatic plants.

CHARABIA, sharabya, [Span.: algarabia, the Arabic language], *sm.* jargon, gibberish: *a*) a popular term for the Auvergnat dialect; *b*) any unintelligible language. **Ce n'est pas du français, c'est un —**, that is not French, it's a gibberish.

CHARACÉE, karasé, *sf. Bot.* characeæ: plants of the chara family.

CHARADE, sharad', [Provenç.: charrado, chat, talk], *sf.* charade. — **en action**, acting charade.

CHARANÇON, sharâ*n*sô*n*, [orig. unknown; perhaps from Lat.: calandrus], *sm.* weevil; corn-weevil, pea-weevil. — **de vigne**, vine-weevil.

CHARANÇONNÉ, sharansoné, *adj.* attacked by weevils.

CHARBON, sharbô, [Lat.: carbon], *sm.* 1. charcoal: coal made from wood; 2. any substance carbonized; 3. embers of a wood fire. — **de bois**, charcoal. — **animal**, animal charcoal: charred bones. **Cuire le —**, to char wood: to convert wood into charcoal. **Cette viande est en —**, this meat is burnt to a cinder. **Rallumer les charbons**, to relight the embers. **Faire des moustaches avec du —**, to imitate moustaches with charcoal. — **ardent**, hot embers, burning coal. **On lui assemblera des charbons sur la tête**, *Bibl.* they will heap coals of fire on his head. **Être sur les charbons**, *Fig.* to be on burning coals, to be on thorns: to be impatient, restless, uneasy.

4. coal. V. *Houille.* — **de terre.** — **minéral**, pit-coal. — **incombustible**, anthracite, stone-coal. — **sourd**, close-burning coal. **Gare aux charbons**, station for discharging coals (on a railway).

5. *Med.* anthrax carbuncle. — **blanc**, *Vet. Surg.* anasarca (in horses).

6. *Agr.* smut, black rust: a disease of wheat; 7. *Bot.* fire-blast.

CHARBONNAGE, sharbonazh', *sm.* 1. coal-pit, coal-mine; 2. working of a coal-mine.

CHARBONAILLE, sharbonay', *sf.* a mixture of sand, clay, and cinders for the sole or bed of reverberatory furnaces.

CHARBONNÉE, sharboné, *sf.* 1. grilled, broiled *or* devilled rib of pork or beef; 2. charcoal drawing; 3. layer of coal (in a brick-or lime-kiln).

CHARBONNER, sharboné, *va.* 1. to char (wood); 2. to blacken (with charcoal); 3. *Fig.* to blacken (a person's character), to lampoon, to run down; 4. *Fig. Paint.* to draw badly, to daub; 5. *Technol.* to polish (copper) with charcoal. **Se — le visage**, to blacken one's face. — **une muraille**, to scribble or draw with charcoal on a wall. **Ce tableau est charbonné, il n'est pas teint**, that picture is daubed, not painted.

CHARBONNER, *vn.* to char, to become charred *or* carbonized. **Ce bois charbonne**, that wood chars (smoulders without flaming).

CHARBONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to char, to become carbonized. **Le bois se charbonne dans l'acide sulfurique**, wood chars in sulphuric acid.

CHARBONNERIE, sharbon'ri, *sf.* 1. coal-yard, coal-shed, coal-store; 2. a secret political society under the Restoration. V. *Carbonarisme.*

CHARBONNEUX, EUSE, sharbonœ-z, œz', *adj. Surg.* carbuncular. **Tumeurs charbonneuses**, malignant pustules.

CHARBONNIER, sharbonéy, *sm.* 1. charcoal-burner; 2. charcoal-dealer, coal-dealer, coal-man; 3. coal-hole, coal-cellar; 4. coke-oven; 5. stoker, fireman (of a furnace); 6. *Naut.* coal-ship, collier (in this sense *charbonnier* is also used adjectively: **bâtiment —**, collier). **Les centres charbonniers**, the coal districts; 7. *Ichth.* coal-fish, merlangus carbonarius. *Prov.*: **Charbonnier est maître en sa maison**, every man's house is his castle; a man is free in his own house.

CHARBONNIÈRE, sharbonyèr', *sf.* 1. charcoal-dealer, coal-woman, coal-dealer; 2. place where charcoal is made, charcoal-oven; 3. *Ornith.* tit, titmouse. **Petite —**, coal-tit.

CHARBOUILLER, sharbouyé-r, [charbon] *va. Agr.* to blight (corn). **Des blés charbouillés**, blighted corn.

CHARBUCLE, sharbukl', *sf. Agr.* a common name for nielle or blackrot, blight in corn.

CHARCUTER, sharkuté-r, *va.* 1. to cut meat into small pieces; 2. (in carving) to mangle, to hack to pieces; 3. to cut and slash (as an awkward surgeon). **Cette volaille est charcutée**, this fowl is hacked to pieces. **On lui a charcuté une heure le bras pour en extraire la balle**, they cut and slashed his arm for an hour to extract the ball.

CHARCUTERIE, sharkut'ri, [chair; cuit], *sf.* 1. pig-meat, hog-meat, sausages, etc.; everything sold by a pork-butcher; 2. pork-and ham-shop, pork-burcher's shop.

CHARCUTIER, ÈRE, sharkutyé, yér', *smf.* pork-butcher (man or woman). [*Adj.*] **Garçon —**, journeyman pork-butcher.

CHARDIN, shardan, [Jean], traveller (1643-1713).

CHARDON, shardô*n*, [Lat.: carduus], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* thistle; 2. spike-thistle: a combination of spikes like the head of a thistle, placed on walls, gates, etc.; 3. *Ichth.* thornback: a kind of ray. — **bénit**, blessed (*or* holy) thistle. — **à bonnetier, à foulon**, teasel: clothier's *or* fuller's thistle. — **laité**, sow-thistle, milk-thistle.

CHARDONNER, shardoné-r, *va.* to teasel (cloth).

CHARDONNERET, shardon'ré, [chardon], *sm. Ornith.* goldfinch.

CHARDONNET, shardonè, *sm. Civ. Eng.* hollow-coin *or* quoin.

CHARDONNETTE, shardonèt', *sf. Bot.* prickly artichoke, Spanish cardoon.

CHARDONNIÈRE, shardonyèr', [chardon], *sf.* 1. teasel-plot : field planted with fuller's thistles ; 2. field covered with thistles.

CHARGE, sharzh', [charger], *sf.* 1. load : *a*) burden (*or* burthen) laid on a man, horse, etc., or on a cart or other carriage ; *b*) *Naut.* cargo : load, lading, freight of a ship or other vessel ; *c*) measure, certain quantity of anything ; 2. lading : the act of loading. **Il avait une — de bois sur son dos,** he had a load of wood on his back. **Les chevaux et les autres bêtes de —,** horses and other beasts of burden. **On a mis trop de — sur cette charrette,** they have over-loaded this cart. **Une — de blé, de fagots,** a load of corn, of faggots. **Rompre —,** to unload for the purpose of reloading on another carriage ; *Naut.* to tranship (a cargo). **Être en —,** to be lading, taking in cargo, to be on the berth. **Surveiller la — d'un navire,** to superintend the lading of a vessel. **Ligne de —,** water-load-line, water-line (of a ship). **Morte —,** excessive lading, overload. **Il a sa —,** *Fig.*, he has as much as he can carry : he has taken a drop too much. **Une — de coups de bâton,** a shower of blows, a goods cudgelling.

3. burden *or* burthen : *a*) trouble, encumbrance, embarrassment ; *b*) cost, expense ; *c*) tax, impost. *a*) **Cet office ne sera pas une — pour moi,** that office will be no encumbrance for me. **Être à — à quelqu'un,** to be a burden to a person. **La vie m'est à —,** my life is a burden to me. *b*) **Réparations qui devaient être à ma —,** repairs which were to be at my expense. **Être à la — de quelqu'un,** to be a burden to a person, to live at a person's expense. **Ce vieillard est à la — de ses enfants,** that old man is maintained by his children. *c*) **Les charges publiques, les charges de l'État,** public charges, the expenses of the state. **Le peuple gémit sous le poids des charges,** the nation groans under the weight of the taxes. V. *Cahier.*

4. (in Eccles. Lang.) cure. **Avoir — d'âmes,** to have the cure of souls. **Bénéfice à — d'âmes,** benefice with cure of souls. **Les bénéfices qui n'ont pas — d'âmes,** benefices without cure of souls.

5. trust conferred, office, public functions, employment, post. **Entrer en —,** to take office, to enter on public functions. **Les charges publiques,** public functions ; post *or* employment under government. **Ils furent obligés de se défaire de leurs charges et de quitter la cour,** they were obliged to give up their posts (places *or* employments) and to leave the court. **— de notaire, d'agent de change,** office, functions of a notary, of a stock-broker. **Il a acheté une — de notaire,** he has purchased the office and goodwill of a notary public. **Faire l'acquit de sa —,** to fulfil one's trust (*or* to perform one's duties) faithfully. **Se démettre de sa —,** to resign one's functions.

6. charge : *a*) commission, precept, mandate, order ; *b*) accusation, count of in andictment, imputation ; *c*) *Milit.* impetuous attack, onset, signal for an onset; *d*) quantity of powder and projectiles for loading a cannon or other fire-arm ; *e*) *Elect.* the quantity of electricity accumulated in a battery ; *f*) *Metall.* the ore and coals required to fill a furnace ; *g*) *Paint.* exaggeration in form, colour, or expression ; overcharge, caricature ; *Popul. lang.* improbable story, exaggerated description, etc., *Theat.* overacting ; *h*) *Vet. Surg.* topic : plaster, ointment, poultice. *a*) **Il a — de diriger la guerre,** he has the charge of conducting the war. **Elle m'a donné — de vous dire,** she has charged me to tell you. **Le héraut ayant exposé sa —,** the herald having explained his charge, commission *or* mandate. **Aller au delà de sa —,** to go beyond one's commission. **Cela est de ma —,** that is in my charge. **Je prends cet enfant à ma —,** I take that child to maintain on my own responsibility. **Femme de —,** house-keeper.

b) **Repousser les charges,** to repel the charges. **Il y avait contre l'accusé une forte —,** there was a formidable charge against the accused (*or* the prisoner). **Témoin à —,** witness against the prisoner, witness for the prosecution.

c) **Une — de cavalerie dispersa la foule,** a charge of cavalry dispersed the mob. **Commander la —,** to order a charge. **Revenir à la —,** to return to the charge. *Fig.* to make fresh efforts. **On bat la —,** they are beating the charge. **On sonne la —,** they are sounding the charge.

d) **La — d'un fusil, d'un canon, d'une mine,** the charge of a musket, of a cannon of a mine. **Mettre double —,** to put in a double charge, to double-load. **Une petite — sans bourre,** a small charge without wadding. **Apprendre la —,** to learn how to charge (a fire-arm). *e*) **La — d'une bouteille de Leyde, d'une batterie,** the charge of a Leyden phial, of a battery.

g) **Ce portrait est peint en —,** this portrait is painted as a caricature. **Faire la — d'une personne,** to caricature a person. **Cet acteur a fait une — de son rôle,** that actor has overdone (*or* caricatured) his part. **Quelle — !** what an absurd story. **C'est une bonne —,** that's a fine take-off.

A LA CHARGE DE, A CHARGE DE, *adv. phr.*, on condition of. **Nous recevons la vie à la — de mourir,** we receive life on condition of dying. **A la — d'autant,** or **à — de revanche,** on condition of returning the like, of doing the same.

A LA CHARGE QUE, A CHARGE QUE, *conj. phr.* on condition that, provided that. **A la — qu'il ne joue point,** on condition that he shall never play (gamble *or* game).

CHARGÉ, E, sharzhé, *pa. p.* 1. charged ; 2. loaded, laden (as ships) ; burdened ; 3. charged, loaded (as a gun, etc.) ; 4. *Med.* coated, furred (as the tongue, etc.) ; foul (as the stomach) ; 5. *Print.* foul : full of faults, as a proof ; 6. *Post-off.* registered (as a letter or parcel) ; 7. covered, overcast (as the sky) ; 8. thick : turbid, not clear, as a liquid. [For other acceptations, see the verb *charger.*] **Les épaules chargées d'un lourd fardeau,** his shoulders loaded with a heavy burden. **Les marchandises chargées sur la charrette,** the goods loaded on the cart. **Un navire très chargé,** a ship heavily laden. **Dés chargés,** loaded dice. **Des buffets chargés de provisions,** sideboards laden with viands. **Arbre — de fruits,** tree laden with fruit. **— de vin,** intoxicated, drunk. **Pipe chargée,** a pipe filled with tobacco. **— de dettes,** *Fig.* loaded with debt. **Temps —,** cloudy weather. **Province chargée de taxes,** province burdened with taxes. **Lettre chargée,** a registered letter.

CHARGÉ, *sm.* **— d'affaires,** chargé d'affaires : a diplomatic agent. **— de cours,** *Univers.* deputy (*or* substitute) of a professor, one who lectures in the absence of the titular professor.

CHARGEANT, E, sharzhân-t, zhânt', *adj.* 1. heavy : difficult of digestion ; 2. *Fig.* burdensome, tiresome, wearisome. **Cette viande est très chargeante,** that meat lies very heavy on the stomach.

CHARGEMENT, sharzh'mân-t, *sm.* 1. loading : the act of loading a cart, etc. ; 2. cargo, lading, loading, shipping, shipment : the act of putting goods on board a ship ; 3. load (of a card, etc.) ; 4. ship-load, lading, freight, cargo ; 5. *Post.* registration, registry (of letters, etc.). **Bureau des chargements,** office for registering letters. **Voie de —,** *Railw.* siding.

CHARGER, sharzhé-r, *va.* 1. to load : *a*) to lay on *or* in, as a burden, etc. ; *b*) to lie heavy on, to burden. *a*) **— un cheval, une charrette,** to load a horse, a cart. **On le chargea d'un lourd paquet,** they loaded him with a heavy parcel. **— un fagot sur ses épaules,** to load (*or* lay) a faggot on one's shoulders. **— des pierres sur une charrette,** to load a cart with stones. **— de chaînes,** to load with chains. **— sa mémoire de bagatelles,** to load one's memory with trifles. **— trop,** to overload, to overburden. **Il ne faut pas trop — la mémoire des enfants,** we must not overload the memory of children. **— de coups,** to load with blows, to belabour, to bemaul. **— d'injures, de malédictions,** to load with insults, with curses. **— sa conscience d'une chose,** to load (*or* burden) one's concience with something. **— une table de friandises,** to load a table with delicacies.

b) **Cette poutre charge trop la muraille,** that beam lies (*or* bears) too heavy on the wall. **Cette malle chargerait trop la voiture,** that trunk would overload the carriage. **Cette nourriture charge trop l'estomac,** that food burdens (*or* lies too heavy on) the stomach. **— un pays d'impôts,** to burden a country with taxes.

2. *Naut.* to lade : to load a ship, etc. **— un navire de charbon,** to lade a ship with coal. **— des marchandises sur un navire,** to lade a ship with merchandise, to put merchandise on board a ship. **— en grenier,** to lade in bulk. **— en cueillette,** to take in a mixed cargo (belonging to various owners). **— en vrac** (*or* **en vrague**), to lade pell-mell (without regular stowing). **Il est chargé d'argent comme un crapaud de plumes,** he has as much money as he can put in his eye.

3. to inscribe, to enter (in a ledger or register) ; 4. *Post-off.* to register (a letter, etc.).

5. to charge : *a*) to load a fire-arm ; *b*) to fill a pipe, etc. ; *c*) *Fig.* to commission, to entrust ; *d*) to impute, to accuse, to impeach; *e*) *Milit.* to fall on, to rush on, to attack impetuously ; *f*) *Phys.* to accumulate electricity (in a Leyden phial etc.). *a*) **— un revolver, un fusil,** to charge (*or* load) a revolver, a gun. **— à balle,** to load with ball. **Vous chargez trop ce canon,** you overload that cannon. *b*) **— une pipe,** to fill a pipe. **— une plume,** to fill a pen (with ink). **— toutes les voiles d'un navire,** to clap on all the sails of a ship. **— de soie une bobine** to fill a reel with silk. *c*) **On l'a chargé de porter la parole,** he was engaged to speak. **— un avocat d'une cause,** to charge a barrister with a cause. **Elle me chargea de venir vous dire que...,** she charged me to come and tell you that... *d*) **— quelqu'un de ses propres torts,** to charge a person with (*or* to impute to a person) one's own wrongdoings. *e*) **Nous chargeâmes si vigoureusement l'aile droite, que nous la fîmes plier,** we charged the right wing so vigorously that we made it give way.

6. to overcharge, to exaggerate, to amplify. — **un compte**, to overcharge an account. — **un récit, une histoire**, to exaggerate a narrative, a story. **Un poète charge ses descriptions**, a poet overcharges, exaggerates his descriptions.

7. *Paint.* to overdraw, to caricature; 8. *Theat.* to overact; 9. *Med.* to make think *or* turbid (as the urine); to fur (the tongue). **Un accès de fièvre charge l'urine**, an attack of fever makes the urine turbid. **Un embarras gastrique charge la langue**, a disordered stomach furs the tongue.

CHARGER, *vn.* 1. to load; 2. *Milit.* to charge; 3. to exaggerate, to embellish, to amplify. — **à la baïonnette**, to charge with the bayonet. — **à la tête de la cavalerie**, to charge at the head of the cavalry. **Ce que vous dites n'est pas possible, vous chargez**, what you say is impossible, you exaggerate.

CHARGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to load, to load one's self; 2. to load, burden *or* charge (one's memory, etc.); 3. to undertake, to take on one's self, to take charge of; 4. to charge one's self (with), to accuse one's self (of); 5. *Milit.* to charge each other; 6. *Med.* to become turbid *or* thick (as urine after fever); to become furred (as the tongue); 7. to become overcast (as the sky). **Se — d'un fardeau**, to load one's self with a burden. **Ce fusil se charge par la culasse**, this gun loads at the breech. **C'est un canon qui se charge par la culasse**, this is a breech-loading gun. **Se — d'une dette**, to take a debt upon one's self, to become responsible for a debt. **Se — d'un crime**, to accuse one's self of a crime. **Se — d'une cause, d'une ambassade**, to undertake a cause, an embassy. **Se — de quelqu'un**, to undertake to maintain a person. **Les deux troupes se chargèrent avec vigueur**, the two troops charged each other vigorously. **Le ciel se chargea peu à peu**, the sky gradually became overcast. **Voulez-vous être assez bon pour vous — de ma commission?** Will you please undertake to transmit my message? **Ne vous chargez pas trop l'estomac**, don't overload your stomach.

CHARGEUR, sharzhœr, *sm.* 1. loader; 2. *Naut.* shipper, freighter; 3. stoker (of a furnace); 4. *Artill.* gunner.

CHARIOT, shario, [char], *sm.* 1. waggon: a four-wheeled vehicle; 2. *Antiq.* chariot (for war); 3. car, funeral car; 4. gocart (for children). — **de bagage**, baggage waggon. — **armé de faux**, war-chariot. — **de foin**, hay-waggon.

5. *Astron.* **Le grand —**, Charles's Wain, the Great Bear, Ursa Major. **Le petit —** the Little Bear, Ursa minor.

6. *Technol.* sledge (for rope-making). — **de forerie**, boring bench. — **de machine à raboter**, planing-machine table. — **de parallélogramme**, *St. Eng.* shifting pedestal. — **de tour** slide-rest (of a lathe).

CHARITABLE, sharitabl', [charité], *adj.* charitable: *a*) benevolent, kind; *b*) bountiful in giving alms, beneficent; *c*) pertaining to charity. **Il faut être — envers tout le monde**, we must be charitable (*or* kind) to all. **Une famille —**, a charitable family. **Une institution —**, a charitable institution.

CHARITABLEMENT, sharitabl'-mân, *adv.* charitably.

CHARITÉ, sharité, [Lat.: caritas], *sf.* charity: *a*) love of one's neighbour, kindness, benevolence; *b*) active goodness, liberality to the poor; *c*) alms, gift or benefaction to the poor. — **fraternelle**, brotherly love. **La — est la plus parfaite des vertus théologales**, charity is the most perfect of the theological virtues. **Nos pères ont eu plus de — que cela**, our forefathers had more charity than that. **Demander la —**, to ask charity, to ask alms, to beg. **Sœur de —**, sister of Charity. **Faire la —**, to give alms. — **de cour**, treachery. **Prêter des charités à quelqu'un**, (ironically) to father a thing upon any one. *Prov.*: **La charité bien ordonnée commence par soi-même**, charity begins at home.

CHARIVARI, sharivari, [Low Lat.: carivarium], *sm.* 1. charivari: a serenade made in derision with horns, kettles, drums, etc.; 2. discordant music; 3. uproar, row, hubbub; 4. trousers with leather facings (for riding).

CHARIVARIQUE, sharivarik', *adj.* noisy, uproarious, brawling.

CHARIVARISER, sharivarizé-r, *vn.* to make a noise with rough music, to kick up a row.

CHARLATAN, sharlatân, [Ital.: ciarlatano; ciarlare, to talk much], *sm.* 1. quack: mountebank who sel s universal medicines; 2. charlatan: *a*) quack-doctor; *b*) any one making unwarrantable pretensions. — **politique**, a political charlatan. **Il y a des charlatans dans tous les états**, there are charlatans in all trades.

CHARLATAN, E, *adj.* charlatanical, charlatanic: quackish, empirical.

CHARLATANER, sharlatané-r, *va.* 1. to gull, to dupe; 2. *vn.* to play the quack *or* charlatan.

CHARLATANERIE, sharlatan'ri, *sf.* charlatanry; quackery, charlatan's trick.

CHARLATANESQUE, sharlatanèsk', *adj.* charlatanical, quackish.

CHARLATANISME, sharlatanism', *sm.* charlatanism.

CHARLEMAGNE, sharlœmany', *pnm.* Charlemagne. **Faire —**, to win (at cards, etc.) and leave off playing when winning.

CHARLOT, sharlō, [dim. of Charles], 1. *pnm.* Charley; 2. *Ornith.* curlew sea-lark

CHARLOTTE, sharlot', *pnf.* Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, *sf.* charlotte: *Cook.* apple-marmalade garnished with toast. — **russe**, whipped cream garnished with finger biscuits.

CHARMANT, E, sharmân-t, ânt', *adj.* charming: *a*) highly pleasing, delightful, pleasant; *b*) fascinating, enchanting. **Une femme charmante**, a charming woman.

CHARME, sharm', [Lat.: carmen, song], *sm.* charm: *a*) magic spell, incantation; *b*) anything that pleases irresistibly, charmingness, delight. **Mettre sous le —**, to throw a charm on. **Rompre, ôter, lever un charme**, to break, remove, take off a spell. **Le — est rompu**, the charm is broken, the illusion is destroyed. **Un — puissant**, a powerful charm (*or* attraction). **Il fait le — de ma vie**, he is the charm (*or* delight) of my life. **Cela n'a aucun — pour moi**, that has no charm for me. **Comme un —**, to perfection. **Se porter comme un —**, to be in (to enjoy) perfect health. **Cela vous va comme un —**, that suits (fits) you to a tee. [Chiefly used in the pl.:] **Les charmes d'une belle femme**, the charms of a beautiful woman. **La mélancolie a des charmes**, melancholy has its charms.

CHARME, sharm, [Lat.: carpinus], *sm* *Bot.* yoke-elm, hornbeam: carpinus betulus. **Bois de —**, hornbeam.

CHARMÉ, E, sharmé, *adj.* girdled: said of trees cut round the roots or stripped of a ring of bark in order to kill them.

CHARMER, sharmé-r, *va.* to charm: *a*) to subdue by magic or incantations, to place under a spell, to fascinate; *b*) to subdue by some secret power; (with *away*, in speaking of pain, etc.) to allay, soothe, appease; *c*) to give exquisite pleasure, to delight, fascinate, captivate: *d*) to beguile, to while away. **Les villageois croient que ce berger charme les loups et les vipères**, the villagers believe that this shepherd can charm wolves and vipers. **Le serpent charme le rossignol**, the snake fascinates the nightingale. — **la douleur, la peine, l'ennui**, to charm away pain, trouble, self-weariness. — **les loisirs de quelqu'un**, to beguile (*or* while away) a person's leisure. **Cet acteur vous charmera**, that performer will delight you. — **les yeux, l'oreille**, to charm (*or* delight) the eyes, the ear. **Je suis charmé de vous voir**, I am delighted to see you.

CHARMEUR, sharmœr, *sm.* charmer. — **de serpents**, serpent charmer.

CHARMEUSE, sharmœz', † **CHARMERESSE**, sharm'rès', *sf.* charmer: charming woman.

CHARMILLE, sharmiy', [charme, hornbeam]. *sf.* 1. dwarf hornbeam (*or* yoke-elm) 2. hedge, bower of hornbeam; wall of verdure, live-wall (of clipped hornbeam).

CHARMOIE. sharmwà, *sf.* hornbeam grove (*or* plantation).

CHARNAGE, sharnazh', [Lat.: caro, carnis, flesh], *sm.* time in which flesh diet is permitted, flesh-days.

CHARNALITE, sharnalité, *sf.* carnality: sensuality.

CHARNEL, ELLE, sharnèl, nèl', [Lat.: caro, carnis, flesh], *adj.* 1. carnal: sensual, opposed to *spiritual*; 2. *Fig.* carnal-minded.

CHARNELLEMENT, sharnèl'mân, *adv.* carnally: *a*) sensually; in a carnal sense.

CHARNEUX, EUSE, sharnœz, œz', *adj.* fleshy: carneous, composed of flesh.

CHARNIER, sharnyé, [Lat.: carnarium], *sm.* 1. † larder: place for keeping meat; 2. charnel-house, bone-house; in churches, place for disinterred bones; 3. pile of human bones; 4. *Naut.* scuttled cask, water-butt.

CHARNIÈRE, sharnyèr', [Lat.: cardo, cardinis, hinge], *sf.* 1. hinge (of a box, of a shell-fish, etc.); 2. joint (of compasses); 3. burin: used by engravers of precious stones. — **universelle**, *Mech.* universal joint.

CHARNU, E, sharnu, [chair], *adj.* fleshy: *a*) well-fleshed; muscular, brawny; *b*) composed of flesh; *c*) *Bot.* pulpy, pulpous, having a firm pulp, as fruit. **Bras —**, a brawny arm. **Les parties charnues du corps**, the fleshy parts of the body. **Fruits charnus**, fleshy fruit. **La pêche est un fruit —**, the peach is a fleshy fruit.

CHARNURE, sharnur', *sf.* flesh, skin (of persons). — **ferme**, firm flesh.

CHAROGNE, sharony', [Lat.: caro, flesh], *sf.* carrion.

CHARON, karôn, *pnm.* *Myth.* Charon.

CHARPENTE, sharpânt', [Lat.: carpentum], *sf.* 1. carpentry: timberwork, timber-framing, carpenter's work; 2. frame, frame-work (of any structure). **Bois de —**, building timber. **La — osseuse du corps**, the bony frame of the body. **La — d'un poème**, the frame-work, the skeleton (*or* plan) of a poem.

CHARPENTÉ, sharpênté, *adj.* 1. constituted, built; 2. framed, planned. **Il est bien —**, he is a well-built man.

CHARPENTER, sharpânté-r, [Low Lat.: carpentāre], *va.* 1. to cut (timber) for framing; 2. to hack, to haggle, to mangle; 3. to plan: to arrange the plot (of a play,

etc.). — **une volaille**, to hack a fowl to pieces. **Bien — une pièce de théâtre**, to plan a play well. **Un homme solidement charpenté**, a strongly built man.

CHARPENTER, *vn.* to hammer (*or* hack) away at.

CHARPENTERIE, sharpânt'ri, *sf.* 1. carpentry : *a*) the carpenter's art ; *b*) carpenter's work, wood-work ; 2. *Naut.* timber-yard. **La — de cette église est fort belle**, the wood-work of that church is very fine.

CHARPENTIER, sharpântyé, *sm.* 1. carpenter ; 2. *Whale-fish.* flenser : one who cuts the blubber from whales. — **de navire**, ship-carpenter. **Maître —**, master carpenter. **Garçon —**, journeyman carpenter.

3. *Ornith.* ivory-billed woodpecker.

CHARPI, sharpi, *sm.* cooper's block (for trimming staves).

CHARPIE, sharpi, [Low Lat. : carpia ; O. Fr. : charpir, to cut up small], *s.* *Surg.* lint : ravelled or scraped linen for dressing wounds. **Cette viande est en —**, *Fig.* this meat is done to rags.

CHARRÉE, sharé, [Low Lat. : cinerata], *sf.* 1. lye-ashes ; 2. *Soda-Mak.* exhausted black-ash.

CHARRETÉE, shar'té (charrette, cart), *sf.* cart-load, cartful.

CHARRETIER, ÈRE, shar'tyé, tyèr', [sharrette, cart], *sm.* 1. carter : man or woman that drives a cart ; 2. (in some provinces) ploughman. **Jurer comme un —**, to swear like a trooper. *Prov.* : **Il n'y a si bon — qui ne verse**, it is a good horse that never stumbles. *V. Cheval.*

3. *Astron.* the Charioteer, Auriga : a northern constellation.

CHARRETIER, ÈRE, *adj.* **Chemin —**, card-road, cart-way. **Porte charretière**, cart-gateway. **Voie charretière**, gauge (*or* gage) of a cart : the distance between two wheels on the same axle-tree.

† **CHARRETON**, shar'tôn, **CHARTON**, shartôn, *sm.* 1. carter. ; 2. a little low cart.

CHARRETTE, sharèt', [char], *sf.* cart. — **à bras**, hand-cart, truck. — **à ressorts**, spring-cart. **Mettre une — à cul**, to tip up a cart. **Mettre la — devant les bœufs**, to put the cart before the horse. **Avaleur de charrettes ferrées**, a braggart : a vain boaster. *Prov.* : **Mieux vaut être cheval que charrette**, better to lead than be led. *V. Cheval.*

CHARRIAGE, shariazh', *sm.* cartage : *a*) act of carting; *b*) charge for carting, carriage.

CHARRIER, sharyé-r, *va.* 1. to cart : to carry in a cart or waggon ; 2. to drift : to carry down gold, ice, sand, etc., as rivers. **Cette rivière charrie beaucoup de sable**, that river drifts (*or* carries down) a great quantity of sand. **Le fleuve charrie d'énormes glaçons**, the river drifts great sheets of ice. — **de la voile**, *Naut.* to crowd sail.

CHARRIER, *vn.* to drift ice.

CHARRIER, *sm.* lye-cloth, bucking cloth.

CHARROI, sharwâ, *sm.* carriage : *a*) carrying in a cart or waggon ; *b*) charge for carting.

CHARRON, sharôn, [char], *sm.* wheelwright, cart-wright, plough-wright.

CHARRON, [Pierre], moralist (1541-1603).

CHARRONAGE, sharonazh', *sm.* wheel cart-, *or* plough-wright's work. **Bois de —** timber for wheel wrights, etc.

CHARRONNERIE, sharoneri, *sf.* the wheelwright industry.

CHARROYER, sharwâyé, [conj. like aboyer], *va.* to cart : to convey heavy goods by waggon.

CHARROYEUR, sharwâyœr, *sm.* carter, carrier.

† **CHARRUAGE**, sharuazh', *sm.* carucate : quantity of land that can be tilled with one plough.

CHARRUE, sharu, [Lat. : carruca], *sf.* 1. plough ; 2. carucate. *V. Charruage.* — **à effondrer**, trenching-plough. — **à avant-train**, wheel-plough. — **sans avant-train**, swing-plough. — **tilbury**, tilbury plough, sulky plough : plough provided with a seat. **C'est une — mal attelée, une — de chiens**, *Fig.* it is an ill-assorted match ; they are an ill-matched pair. **Tirer la —**, *Fig.* to toil and moil. **Mettre la — devant les bœufs**, to put the cart before the horse, to begin at the wrong end. **Un cheval de —**, a plough-horse ; *Fig.* a heavy-headed, stupid-fellow.

CHARTE, shart', [Gr. : χάρτης, paper ; Lat. : charta], *sf.* charter : *a*) document according privileges to private persons or corporations ; *b*) constitution granted by a sovereign ; *c*) legislative act constituting a corporation. **La grande —**, the Great Charter, Magna Charta (granted by King John of England in 1215).

CHARTE-PARTIE, shart'parti, *sf.* *Marit. Com.* charter-party.

CHARTIER, shartié, [Alain], poet (1399-1441).

CHARTOGRAPHIE, kartografi (charte; Gr. : γράφειν, to describe), *sf.* cartography : science or art of those who make charts or maps.

CHARTON, sharton [Edouard-Thomas], historian and miscellaneous writer (1807-1890).

CHARTRE, shartr', [Lat. : carcer, prison], *sf.* 1. † prison ; 2. charter (*V. Charte*); 2. *Med.* tabes mesenterica. **Tenir quelqu'un en — privée**, to sequestrate a person without legal authority.

CHARTRÉ, E, chartré, *adj.* chartered. **Villes chartrées**, chartered cities.

CHARTREUSE, shartrœz', *sf.* 1. Carthusian convent : charter-house ; 2. Carthusian nun ; 3. lodge : lone-house in the country ; 4. chartreuse : *a*) a dish composed of mixed vegetables ; *b*) a liqueur distilled by the monks of the Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble.

CHARTREUX, shartrœ-z, *sm.* 1. Carthusian monk *or* friar ; 2. a bluish gray cat. **Poudre des —**, Carthusian powder, kermes mineral.

CHARTRIER, shartrié, [chartre], *sm.* 1. charter-room, charter-chest, muniment-room ; 2. collection of charters ; 3. keeper of charters.

CHARYBDE, karibd', *sm.* Charybdis : a whirlpool near Messina, and opposite to Scylla. **Tomber de — en Scylla**, to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

CHAS, shâ-z, [Low Lat. : capsum, coffer], *sm* 1. eye (of a needle), 2. *Technol.* square plate of metal at the top of a plumb-line.

CHAS, shâ-z. [orig. unknown), *sm.* starch size (used by weavers).

CHASLES, shâl (Philarèle) critic and essayist (1798-1873).

CHASSE, shas', [chasser], *sf.* 1. chase : *a*) pursuit of any object whatever ; hunting, sporting, field sports, especially when dogs are employed, shooting when guns are used ; *b*) the game killed or pursued ; *c*) hunting-ground, *d*) hunt : huntsmen, hunters, with their dogs and hounds ; *e*) certain division of a tennis-court. *a*) — **à courre**, or **aux chiens courants**, hunting with hounds. — **au levrier**, coursing : hunting hares with greyhounds. —**à l'oiseau**, hawking. — **aux oiseaux**, fowling. — **au furet**, ferreting (rabbits). — **au tir**, shooting. — **aux perdrix**, partridge shooting. **La — du renard, du sanglier**, fox-hunting, boar-hunting. **Grande —**, deer-, stag-, *or* boar-hunting. **Maison de —**, hunting-lodge, hunting-box. **Permis de —**, shooting licence. **Sonner une —**, to sound a chase (on the hunting-horn). **Garde —**, game-keeper. **Habit de —**, hunting costume, shooting-dress. [*Fig.* :] **Donner la —**, to chase, to hunt, to pursue ; to run down ; to drive away. **Donner la —, aux ennemis**, to chase, to pursue the enemy. **Il donne la — aux vices**, he pursues vice. **Marquer une —**, to score up a chase ; *Fig.* to take note of a favorable circumstance. *Prov.* : **Il n'est chasse que de vieux chiens**, grey hairs bring counsel. **Qui va à la chasse perd sa place**, if you leave your place you lose it.

b) **Il vit de sa —**, he lives on the game he kills. **Je vous enverrai de ma —**, I will send you some game of my killing. **Faire bonne —**, to have good sport, to kill plenty of game. **Faire mauvaise —**, to have bad sport, to kill little or no game.

c) **Les chasses royales**, the royal chases *or* hunting-grounds. **Droit de —**, right of shooting. **Louer une —**, to rent a chase, a hunting-ground, the right of shooting (over an estate). *d*) **La — a passé par ici**, the hunt has passed this way. **Suivre la —**, to follow in the chase. *e*) — **morte**, (at tennis) lost stroke ; *Fig.* useless effort, an abandoned undertaking.

2. *Naut.* chase ; 3. chase-gun, chaser ; 4. space round a vessel at anchor. **Donner — à**, to chase a vessel. **Prendre —**, to sheer off. **Lever, abandonner la —**, too cease chasing. **Canons de —**, chase-guns, chasers. — **de proue**, bow-chaser.

5. play (of machinery) ; 6. easy swinging (of a carriage) ; 7. *Civ. Eng.* flushing. **Écluse de —**, flushing sluices (to clear a channel of mud, etc.).

8. cheeks (of a balance) ; 9. screen (of a glass-blower's furnace) ; 10. mason's level ; 11 *Print.* driving out.

CHÂSSE, shâs', [Lat. : capsa, chest, box], *sf.* 1. reliquary : shrine inclosing relics ; 2. frame (of spectacles, etc.) ; 3. scales *or* handle (of a lancet).

CHASSÉ, E, shasé, *pa. p.* 1. chased : hunted, pursued ; 2. expelled, driven away ; 3. discharged, discarded (as a servant).

CHASSÉ, *sm.* 1. *Danc.* chasse ; 2. *Naut.* chase : vessel chased.

CHASSE-AVANT, shas'avân, *sm.* overlooker.

CHASSE-BOSSE, shas'bos', *sf.* *Bot.* loosestrife : lysimachia vulgarise.

CHASSE-CHIEN, shas'shyan, *sm.* porter, beadle, street-keeper.

CHASSE-CLOU, shas-klou, *sm.* nail-driver : a tool for sending a nail right into the wood.

CHASSE-COQUIN, shas'kokan, *sm.* beadle, street-keeper.

CHASSE-COUSIN, shas'kouzan, *sm.* 1. anything that keeps away troublesome dependents ; 2. bad wine.

CHASSÉ-CROISÉ, shase-kroisé, [chasser ; croiser], *sm.* 1. chassé-croisé : sort of step in a dance ; 2. *Fig.* crossing, sparring, cross fire (in disputation). [*Pl.* *Chassés-croisés.*]

CHASSELAS, shas'lâ, [a village in the

Saône-et-Loire], *sm. Hort.* chasselas : fine kind of white grapes.

CHASSE-MARÉE, shas'maré, *sf.* 1. fish cart ; 2. driver of a fish-cart ; 3. *Naut* lugger. [*Pl. Chasse-marée.*]

CHASSE-MOUCHES, shas'moush', *sm.* 1. fly flap ; 2. fly-net. *Pl. Chasse-mouches.*

CHASSE-NEIGE, shas'nège, *sm.* snow-plough. *Pl. Chasse-neige.*

CHASSE-PIERRES, shas'pyèr', *sm. Railw.* clearing-iron, life-guard, guard-iron [of a locomotive) ; *Amer.* cowcatcher. *Pl. Chasse-pierres.*

CHASSEPOT, shas'po, *sm.* chassepot : a musket so called from its inventor.

CHASSER, shasé-r, [Lat. : captāre ; Low Lat. : capitāre, to take], *va.* 1. to chase : *a*) to pursue any object whatever ; *b*) to hunt (game, etc.). — **le renard**, to hunt the fox. **Le lion chasse les gazelles**, the lion hunts gazelles. [*Naut.*:] — **un navire**, to chase a ship. — **la terre**, to make for land.

2. to drive. — **les vaches aux champs**, to drive the cows afield. — **un troupeau de moutons**, to drive a flock of sheep. — **les sangliers dans les toiles**, to drive wild-boars into the toils (*or* nets), — **l'ennemi devant soi**, to drive the enemy before one. **Le vent chasse la pluie, la neige de ce côté**, the wind drives the rain, the snow this way. — **un clou, un boulon**, to drive out a nail, a bolt. — **à force** (or simply **chasser**) **un clou**, to drive (*or* drive in) a nail. **Les tonneliers chassent à force les cerceaux pour serrer les douves**, coopers drive down the hoops to tighten the staves.

3. to propel, to drive. **La poudre chasse le plomb**, the powder drives the shot.

4. to drive out *or* away, to expel. — **les ennemis du royaume**, to drive the enemy out of the kingdom. **Il fut chassé du sénat**, he was expelled from the senate. **La nuit nous chassa de la forêt**, the night drove us from (forced us to leave) the forest. **Chassez ces mauvaises pensées**, banish those evil thoughts. **Il fut chassé du théâtre au milieu des sifflets**, he was hissed off the stage. — **les mouches**, to drive away the flies ; *Fig.* to parry at random (in fencing).

5. to discharge, to turn off, to discard. — **un domestique**, to turn off a servant. *Prov.* : **Un clou chasse l'autre**, one nail drives out another, everything in its turn. **Qui deux choses chasse, ni l'une ni l'autre ne prend**, between two stools one falls to the ground ; one must not have too many irons in the fire at one time. **Les bons chiens chassent de race**, true blue will never stain. **Qui bien chasse bien trouve**, whoever seeks well will find. V. *Aigle*

CHASSER, *vn.* 1. to hunt. — **au renard**, to hunt the fox, to go a-fowhunting. — **au fusil**, to shoot, to go a-shooting. — **au lévrier**, to course (hares). — **au furet**, to ferret (rabbits). — **à cor et à cri**, to hunt with horn and hound. **Ce chien chasse bien**, that dog hunts well. — **de gueule**, to give tongue (said of dogs that bark when running). — **de haut vent**, to run against the wind. — **de race**, (of dogs), to be of a hunting breed, to hunt from instinct; *Fig.* to inherit the qualities, habits or propensities of one's ancestors ; to be a chip of the old block. — **de loin**, *Fig.* to be of ancient descent. — **sur les terres d'autrui**, to hunt on another man's grounds ; *Fig.* to encroach on the rights of another. — **bien au plat**, to be good dinner-hunter, to like eating at other people's expense. **Leurs chiens chassent ensemble**, *Fig.* they are hand and glove together ; they are as thick as thieves.

2. to drive (as clouds, etc.) ; 3. *Naut.* to drag (the a chor). **Les nuages chassent du Nord-Ouest**, the clouds are driving from the NW. **Le vent chasse du Nord**, the wind is blowing from (stands in) the north. **Ce bâtiment chasse sur ses ancres**, that ship is dragging her anchors. **Cette ancre chasse**, that anchor drags (does not hold). — **à la côte**, to drive (*or* drift) towards the coast. — **sur un navire**, to drift against (*or* fall foul of) another vessel.

4. to swing, to hang easy (as a carriage) ; 5. *Print.* to drive out.

CHASSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to drive out one another ; 2. to be hunted, to be taken in the chase. **Les alouettes se chassent au miroir**, larks are caught by twirling.

CHASSE-RAGE, shas'-razh', *sf. Bot.* pepperwort.

CHASSERESSE, shas'rès', *s.* and *adj. f.* huntress. **Diane —**, Diana the huntress.

CHASSE-RIVET, shas-rivé, *sm. Tech.* rivet-set. *Pl. Chasse-rivet* or *chasse-rivets.*

CHASSEUR, EUSE, shasœr, . œz, *adj.* chasing, hunting. **La chasseuse Doris**, Doris the huntress. **Vaisseau —**, *Naut.* chaser, ship in chase.

CHASSEUR, *sm.* 1. hunter : sportsman, huntsman, shooter ; 2. chasseur : *a*) a footman in hunting livery ; *b*) light-infantry man, light-cavalry man : chasseur in the French army ; 3. *Naut.* chaser.

CHASSEUSE, *sf.* 1. huntress ; 2. *Nat. Hist.* prowling spider.

CHASSIE shasi [Lat. : cæcus, blind], *sf.* 1. yellow rheum *or* mucus secreted by the glands or the eye-lid; 2. blearedness. **Des yeux pleins de —**, bleared eyes.

CHASSIEUX, EUSE, shasiœ, œz', *adj.* 1. bleared : having sore eyes ; 2. *s.* blear-eyed person.

CHASSIS, shâsi, [châsse], *sm.* 1. sash : frame of a window containing the glass ; 2. sash-frame : fixed part of a window-frame ; 3. frame, frame-work (of wood or iron) ; 4. *Paint.* stretcher : frame on which canvass is stretched ; 5. *Print.* chase : iron frame to hold type ; 6. *Theat.* slip, side-scene. 7. *Phot.* frame, plate-holder. — **-presse**, printing-frame. — **magasin à répétition**, changing-box. — **positif**, positive frame. — **négatif**, negative frame. — **de papier, de verre**, paper frame, glazed-frame.— **dormant**, fixed part of a window-frame. — **de paravent**, frame of a screen. — **de jardin**, garden-frame, glass-frame.

CHASSOIR, shaswär, *sm.* driver : a cooper's tool.

CHASTE, shast', [Lat. : castus, pure], *adj.* chaste : *a*) untainted by lewdness ; *b*) *Fig.* pure, uncorrupt, refined ; *c*) pure in taste or style. — **épouse**, chaste wife. **Il est chaste de corps et d'esprit**, he is chaste in body and mind. **Un style —**, a chaste style.

CHASTEMENT, shast'mân, *adv.* chastely, purely.

CHASTETÉ, shastœté, *sf.* 1. chastity : purity of body or mind, continence ; 2. chasteness : purity of style. — **conjugale**, conjugal chastity.

CHASUBLE, shazubl', [Low Lat. : casubla ; Lat. : casula; dim. of casa, case], *sf.* chasuble : vestment worn by the priest in celebrating mass.

CHASUBLERIE, shazubl'ri, *sf.* 1. vestments worn by priests ; 2. trade of the makers of chasubles and of church ornaments in general.

CHASUBLIER, shazublié, *sm.* chasuble-maker.

CHAT, CHATTE, sha, shat', the *t* of the masculine is heard only in certain proverbial phrases noticed below (Lat. : catus], *smf.* 1. cat, *mf.* : any animal of the feline genus, but especially the domestic cat ; 2. (in speaking of the male) he-cat, tom-cat, *or* gib-cat ; (of the female) she-cat. 3. *Famil.* puss, pussy (for either male or female]. **Petit —**, kitten. — **botté**, puss in boots. **Le lion, le tigre, le lynx appartiennent tous au genre chat**, the lion, tiger, and lynx all belong to the cat tribe. — **domestique**, house (*or* domestic) cat. — **sauvage**, wild cat. — **tigre**, tiger-cat. — **musqué**, musk-cat, musk, civet. — **chartreux**, chartreuse : a cat with bluish fur. — **bon aux souris**, a good mouser. **Votre chatte est pleine**, your cat is in (*or* with) kitten. **Friande comme une chatte**, as dainty as a cat. **S'accorder, vivre comme chiens et chats**, to agree, to live like cats and dogs : to be always quarrelling. **Comme — sur braise**, like a cat on hot bricks. **Avoir un — dans la gorge**, to have something in one's throat. **Écrire comme un —**, to write a regular scrawl. **Musique de chats**, caterwauling. **Je ne connais pas un — dans cette ville**, I do not know a single soul in this town. **Se servir de la patte du —**, to make a person one's cat's paw (dupe *or* tool). **Appeler un — un —**, to call a spade a spade ; to call things by their right names ; not to mince matters. **Il n'y a pas de quoi fouetter un —**, it is a mere nothing. **Il n'y a pas un —**, there's not a soul stirring. **Retomber comme un — sur ses pattes**, *Fig.* to fall on one's feet. **Emporter le —**, to steal away unperceived. **Donner sa langue aux chats**, to give it up (in guessing). **Aller comme un — maigre**, to run very fast. **Bailler le — par les pattes**, to present a thing by the wrong (*or* worst) end. [Proverbial phrases : **Acheter, vendre chat en poche**, to buy, to sell a pig in a poke. **Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide**, a burnt child dreads the fire. **Jeter le chat aux jambes d'une personne**, to put a spoke in one's wheel.] **Quand les chats n'y sont pas, les souris dansent**, when the cats are away, the mice will play. **Chat emmitouflé ne prit jamais souris**, muffled cats are bad mousers. **Qui naquit chat court après les souris**, cat after kind. **Il ne faut pas réveiller le chat qui dort**, let sleeping dogs lie. **La nuit tous les chats sont gris**, when candles are away all cats are grey. **A bon chat, bon rat**, tit for tat, a Rowland for an Oliver. V. *Chien Ecuelle, Marron, Œil, Patte, Souris.*

4. an over-dainty woman ; 5. (as a term of endearment) duck, ducky, dovey, darling ; 6. *Artill.* searcher : an instrument used to ascertain whether a gun is honey-combed.

7. *Bot.* catkin. **Herbe aux chats**, valerian. **Pied de chat**, cat's foot, cotton-rose.

CHÂTAIGNE, shâtèny', [Lat. : castanea], *sf.* chestnut : the fruit of the chestnut-tree. — **commune**, sweet (*or* Spanish) chestnut. — **d'eau**, water caltrop. — **de cheval** (or **d'Inde**), horse-chestnut. — **du Brésil**, Brazil-nut. — **de terre**, earth-nut, pig-nut, bunium bulbocastanum.

CHÂTAIGNERAIE, shatèny'rè, *sf.* chestnut grove *or* plantation.

CHÂTAIGNIER, shatènyé, *sm.* chestnut-tree. V. *Châtaigne.*

CHÂTAIN, shâtan, *adj. m.* chestnut : auburn, nut-brown. **Cheveux châtains**, chestnut (*or* auburn) hair. [*Subst.*] **Les châtains**, men having auburn hair. [When qualified by an adjective, *châtain* is invariable : **des cheveux châtain clair**, light auburn-hair.]

CHÂTAIRE, shatèr', *sf. Bot.* catmint.

CHAT-BRÛLÉ sha-brulé, *sm. Hort.* a hard winter-pear.

CHAT-CERVIER, sha-sêrvyé, *sm. Nat. Hist.* caracal : a species of Persian lynx.

CHÂTEAU, shâtô, [Lat. : castellum, fortress], *sm.* **1.** castle : *a*) a fortress surrounded with walls and ditches ; *b*) an old fortress converted into a modern residence ; **2.** palace : royal or princely residence ; **3.** the Court ; **4.** country-house, country-seat. [In England the country-seats of the nobility and gentry bear a great variety of names, as : castle (only when of a castellated structure or when built on the site of old feodal castles) ; abbey, priory (when old ecclesiastical buildings) ; lodge, manor, park, grange, etc.] **Le — fort de Vincennes,** the castle of Vincennes. **Le — de Windsor,** Windsor castle. **Le — des Tuileries,** the palace of Tuileries. **Le — de Fontainebleau, de Versailles,** the palace of Fontainebleau, of Versailles. **Il a été bien reçu au —,** he was well received at Court. **Il se retira dans son —,** he retired to his country-house. **La vie de —,** country life. **— ailé,** *Poet.* a ship. **— en Espagne,** a castle in the air. **Faire** (or **bâtir**) **des châteaux en Espagne,** to build castles in the air, to form chimerical projects. **— de cartes,** a house built with cards (by children). **— de carte** (or **carton**), a pretty but unsubstantial country-house. **— d'eau,** a reservoir of water for fountains; (in railway-stations) water-tank (for locomotives).

5. *Naut.* **— de proue, — d'arrière,** forecastle, poop-castle. (Modern ships have no castle, but *forecastle* is still used to signify the fore part of a ship].

CHATEAUBRIAND, shatobriân [Vicomte François-René de], essayist, moralist and historian (1768-1848).

CHÂTEAUBRIANT shâtôbriân *sm. Cook.* a beef-steak with fried potatoes, mushrooms and truffles.

CHATÉE, shaté [chat], *sf.* litter of kittens.

CHÂTELAIN, E, shât'lin, èn', [Lat. : castellanus ; O. Fr. : châtel, castle], *s.* and *adj.* castellan : *Feud. lang.* lord or lady of a manor. **Se gneur —, dame châtelaine,** lord, lady castellan.

CHÂTELAINE, *sf.* **1.** chatelaine : chain hanging from a lady's waistband, with keys, scissors, etc., attached to it ; **2.** a jewel suspended from the waistband ; **3.** lady's cravat.

CHATELÉ, E, shât'lé, *adj. Herald,* castellated turreted.

CHÂTELET, shât'lé, [dim. of château], *sm.* **1.** small castle ; **2.** Châtelet : formerly the name of a prison and a court of justice. in Paris.

CHÂTELLENIE, shâtèl'ni, *sf.* castellany, feudal lordship and juri diction.

CHAT-HUANT, sha-uân, [chat ; huer ; O. Fr. : chahuan], *sm.* screech-owl. [*Pl. Chats-Huants.*]

CHÂTIER, shâtie-r, [Lat. : castigāre], *va.* **1.** to chastise : to correct, to punish, to castigate ; **2.** to chasten : *a*) to correct, to punish in order to reclaim ; *b*) to make correct, as style ; **3.** *Script.* to mortify (the flesh) ; **4.** to whip (a horse, etc.). **— les rebelles,** to chastise the rebellious. **Le Seigneur châtie celui qu'il aime,** whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. *Bib. Heb.* XII, 6. **Les saints qui châtient leurs corps,** the saints who mortify their bodies. **— son style,** to chasten one's style. *Prov.* : **Qui aime bien châtie bien,** spare the rod and spoil the child.

CHATIÈRE, shatyêr, [chat], *sf.* **1.** cat's hole, cat-hole (in the door of a barn, etc.) ; **2.** trap for cats ; **3.** back-stairs, back entrance.

CHÂTIMENT, shâtimân, [châtier], *sm.* chastisement : *a*) castigation, correction, punishment ; *b*) *Script.* chastening ; *c*) whipping (of animals). **Infliger un —,** to inflict chastisement.

CHATOIEMENT, *or* **CHATOÎMENT,** shatwâmân, *sm.* chatoyment : play of colours, iridescence.

CHATON, shaton, [chat], *sm.* **1.** kitten ; **2.** *Bot.* catkin amentum.

CHATON, shaton, [Lat. : cista, casket ; Gr. : κίστη, basket], bezel (of a ring) ; stone, gem (set in a ring).

CHATONNEMENT, shaton'mân, *sm.* setting (of a stone in a ring).

CHATONNER, shatonné, [chat], *vn.* **1.** to kitten (said of cats) ; **2.** *va.* to set (a gem in a ring).

CHATOUILLANT, E, shatouyân, ânt', *adj.* tickling, titillating.

CHATOUILLEMENT, shatouy'mân-t, *sm.* tickling, titillation.

CHATOUILLER, shatouyé-r, [orig. obscure ; perhaps from chat], *va.* to tickle : *a*) to titillate ; *b*) to please, to gratify ; *c*) to prick slightly, as a horse with the spur. **Ne le chatouillez pas,** do not tickle him. **La musique chatouille l'oreille,** music tickles the ear. **Le vin chatouille le palais,** wine tickles the palate. **— la curiosité,** to tickle the fancy. [*Neut.*] : **Il n'y a rien qui chatouille davantage que...,** there is nothing more pleasing than...

CHATOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to tickle one's self.

CHATOUILLEUX, EUSE, shatouyœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** ticklish : *a*) sensible to titillation ; *b*) *Fig.* tottering, unsteady ; *c*) *Fig.* nice, delicate, critical, hazardous ; **2.** touchy (of person) ; **3.** skittish (as a horse). **Vous êtes —,** you are ticklish. **Cette affaire, cette question est très chatouilleuse,** that affair, that question is very ticklish (delicate or hazardous). **Sensibilité chatouilleuse,** morbid sensitiveness.

CHATOYANT, E, shatwâyân, ânt, *adj.* chatoyant : iridescent, presenting a play of colours.

CHATOYER, shatwâyé, [chat ; in allusion to the effect produced by the cat's eyes], *vn.* (conj. like aboyer), to be chatoyant or iridescent : to present a play of colours.

CHAT-PARD, sha-par, [chat ; leopard], *sm. Nat. Hist.* European lynx : lynx pardina, [*Pl. Chats-pards.*].

CHÂTRÉ, E, shâtré, *pa. p.* castrated : gelt, emasculated. **Un taureau —,** a castrated (*or* gelt) bull.

CHÂTRÉ, *sm.* **1.** eunuch ; **2.** *Mus.* male soprano.

CHÂTRER, châtré-r, [Lat. : castrāre], *va.* **1.** to castrate : *a*) to emaculate ; *b*) to purify, to expurgate, to suppress licentious or extravagant passages of a book ; **2.** to take part of the honeycombs from a hive ; **3.** to thin, to prune (a tree, etc.) ; **4.** to cut away part of a felly (so as to bring the spokes of a wheel nearer together) ; **5.** *Vet. Surg.* to castrate, to geld (male animals) ; to spay, to geld (female animals). **— un cheval,** to castrate (geld *or* cut) a horse. **— une truie, une génisse,** to spay a sow, a heifer. **— des concombres,** to cut off the runners of cucumbers. **— une vigne,** to clear the sprigs from the root of a vine.

CHÂTREUR, shâtrœr, *sm.* castrator (of animals), sow-gelder.

CHATRIAN, shatriân, [Alexandre], novelist (1826-1890).

CHAT-ROCHIER, sha-roshyé, *sm. Ichth.* spotted dogfish.

CHÂTRURE, shatrur', *sf. Vet. Surg.* castrating (animals) by the use of a caustic.

CHATTE, shat', *sf.* **1.** she-cat (V. *Chat*) ; **2.** *Naut.* grapnel, graplin ; **3.** cat : a kind of fishing boat.

CHATTÉE, shater, *sf.* litter of kittens, cat's litter.

CHATTEMITE, shat'mit', [chatte ; Lat. : mitis, gentle], *sf.* demure-looking person, dissembler, hypocrite.

CHATTER, shaté-r, *vn.* to kitten.

CHATTERIE, shat'ri, [chat], *sf.* **1.** daintiness ; **2.** sweetmeats, dainty viands ; **3.** coaxing, winning ways ; **4.** false caress.

CHAT-TIGRE, sha tigr', *sm. Nat. Hist.* tiger-cat [*Pl. Chats-tigres.*].

CHAUD, E, shô, shôd', [Lat. : calidus], *adj.* **1.** hot : *a*) having heat, opposed to *cold* ; *b*) ardent in temper, hasty, hot-headed, easily excited ; *c*) violent, furious ; *d*) eager, animated ; *e*) pungent, biting, heating (as spices, alcoholic liquors, etc.). **Tout —,** quite hot, burning hot. **Le feu est —,** fire is hot. **Climat —,** hot climate. **Eau chaude,** hot water. **Bain —,** warm bath. **Le rendre tout — à quelqu'un,** to reply with warmth, to make a quick retort. **Ce gâteau est encore tout — du four,** this cake is still hot from the oven. **Cet ouvrage est tout — de la forge,** *Fig.* this work has but just appeared. **Être — de vin,** to be heated with wine, to be intoxicated. **Fièvre chaude,** a burning fever. **Être chaude,** to be proud, to go to heat (as a bitch) ; to rut (as a doe), to go to horse (as a mare). **Chaudes larmes,** scalding tears. **Elle pleurait à chaudes larmes,** she was crying most bitterly. **Il a la tête chaude,** he is very hot-headed. **Tempérament —,** hot temper. **Avoir le sang un peu —,** to be rather hot-headed (*or* passionate). **Un — partisan,** a hot (*or* zealous) partisan. **Être — dans une affaire,** to be zealous in an affair. **N'être ni — ni froid,** to be neither hot nor cold : to be indifferent. **Attaque chaude,** a sharp attack. **Affaire, action chaude,** sharp (*or* hot) affair, action. **Alarme chaude,** sudden alarm. **Les épices sont chaudes,** spices are hot (biting *or* pungent). **Les liqueurs alcooliques sont chaudes,** alcoholic liquors are heating.

2. warm : *a*) having or giving a moderate degree of heat ; *b*) *Fig.* zealous, ardent ; *c*) animated, glowing (as style, etc.) ; *d*) *Paint.* having a predominance of deep yellow or orange. **Un climat —,** a warm climate. **Une chambre chaude,** a warm room. **Ce manteau est bien —,** this cloak is very warm. **Un ami —,** a warm friend. **Coloris —,** warm colouring. **Avoir les pieds chauds,** to have warm feet ; *Fig.* to be well off, to be rich.

[*Warm* and *hot* are not perfectly synonymous, though often used one for the other : *hot* may be said of any degree of heat, however intense, *warm,* implies only a moderate, genial, or agreeable heat ; figuratively, *hot* generally implies excess, whereas *warm* has a favourable meaning : *a hot temper, a warm heart.*]

3. prompt, quick ; **4.** new, fresh, recent. **Les récompenses toutes chaudes ont un prix merveilleux,** prompt rewards are doubly prized. **Cela est encore tout —,** that is still quite recent. **Ce petit conte est tout —,** this little story is quite fresh. *Prov.* : **Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud,** one must strike the iron while it is hot.

CHAUD, *adv.* hot, warm. **Servir —, boire —, manger —,** to serve, drink, eat hot. **Tenir —,** to keep warm. **Cette robe vous tiendra —,** that dress will keep you warm. **Ils se tiennent — au poêle,** they keep themselves warm with a stove. **Tout —, instantly,**

immediately. **Chaud : chaud ! quick ! quick ! quick !** look sharp !

CHAUD, *sm.* 1. heat ; 2. hot *or* warm work. **Le — du jour,** the heat (*or* hottest part) of the day. **Avoir —,** to be hot : to be unpleasantly hot ; to be warm : to be comfortably warm. **Il fait —,** it is hot. **Il faisait très — dans cette chambre,** it was very hot in that room. **Il faisait — à cette bataille,** it was warm work in that battle. **Souffler le — et le froid,** to blow hot and cold ; *Fig.* to praise and blame the same thing. **Cela ne fait ni — ni froid,** that is neither here nor there. **Cela ne lui fait ni — ni froid,** it is all the same to him. **Arrière ceux dont la bouche souffle le — et le froid,** away with those whose mouths blow both hot and cold. *La Font. Fab.* V. 7.

CHAUDE, *sf.* 1. a. brisk fire ; 2. heat : act of heating iron, etc. **Donnez-nous une —,** give us a good fire, a good warming. **Une — grasse,** a melting heat. **Il faut plusieurs chaudes pour faire un fer à cheval,** several heats are required to make a horse-shoe. **— suante,** welding heat. **A la —,** when hot ; in the heat of the moment.

CHAUDEAU, shôdô, [chaud], *sm.* caudle : a warm drink of wine, spices, etc.

CHAUDELAIT, shôd'lè, *sm.* batter-pudding.

CHAUDEMENT, shôd'mân-t, *adv.* 1. hot, warm ; 2. hotly, warmly, briskly, actively. **Se vêtir et se tenir —,** to wear plenty of clothes and keep one's self warm. **Tenir la viande —,** to keep the meat hot. **On est fort — dans cette chambre,** we are very warm in this room. **Ils poursuivirent — l'ennemi,** they hotly pursued the enemy.

CHAUDER, shôdé-r, *va. Agr.* to lime (land). V. *Chauler.*

CHAUDE-PISSE, shôde-piss, *sf. Vulg.* clap, gonorrhea.

CHAUD-FROID, shô'frwa, [chaud · froid], *sm. Culin.* chaud-froid : a dilicate dish of game, poultry etc. served cold in jelly.

CHAUDIÈRE, shôdyèr', [Lat. : caldaria ; calda, hot water], *sf.* 1. copper : large boiler for brewing, washing, etc. ; 2. boiler, caldron, large kettle. **— de cuisine,** kitchen-boiler. **— à vapeur,** steam-boiler.

CHAUDRON, shôdrôn, *sm.* kettle, boiler (for cooking). *Fig.* a bad piano. **Ce piano n'est qu'un —,** *Fam.* this piano is nothing but an old tin kettle.

CHAUDRONNÉE, shôdroné, *sf.* kettleful, boilerful.

CHAUDRONNERIE, shôdron'ri, [chaudron], *sf.* 1. coppersmith's, tinman's, and brazier's business ; hollow-ware trade ; 2. copper goods : pots, kettles, saucepans, etc.

CHAUDRONNIER, ÈRE, shôdronyé, yèr', *smf.* 1. coppersmith, brazier ; 2. dealer in pots and kettles. **Garçon —,** journeyman coppersmith.

CHAUFFAGE, shôfazh', *sm.* 1. warming : heating of houses, etc. ; 2. fuel, firing : wood, coal or other combustible ; 3. firebote : right of cutting fire-wood in a forest ; 4. *Steam. Eng.* getting up steam. **Méthode de —,** system of warming *or* heating. **— à l'eau,** hot-water heating. **— à la vapeur,** heating by steam. **— par radiateur,** heating by incandescent bodies, heating by radiators. **— central,** central heating. **Ils ont le — central,** their house is heated throughout. **Bois de —,** fire-wood. **Je paye vingt francs pour le —,** I pay twenty francs for firing.

5. *Naut.* breaming ; 6. *School-Slang.* cramming.

CHAUFFE, shôf', *sf.* 1. *Metall.* heat, heating ; 2. furnace (of a foundry). [*St. Eng.*] **Surface de —,** heating surface. **Heures, jours de —,** hours', days' working (of an engine).

CHAUFFE-ASSIETTES, shôf'asyèt', *sm.* plate-warmer. [*Pl. Chauffe-assiettes.*]

CHAUFFE-BAIN, shôf'bân, *sm.* bath-heater. *pl. Chauffe-bains.*

CHAUFFE-CHEMISE, shof'shœmiz', **CHAUFFE-LINGE,** shôf'lanzh', *sm,* linen-warmer, clothes-horse. [*Pl. invar.*].

CHAUFFE-CIRE, shôf'sir', *sm.* chafe-wax. [*Pl. Chauffe-cire.*]

CHAUFFE-LIT, shôf'li, *sm.* warming-pan. [*Pl. Chauffe-lits.*]

CHAUFFE-PIEDS, shôf'pyé, *sm.* foot-warmer. [*Pl. Chauffe-pieds.*]

CHAUFFE-PLATS, shôf'plâ, *sm.* plate-warmer. [*Pl. Chauffe-plats.*]

CHAUFFER, shôfé-r, [Lat. : calefacĕre], *va.* 1. to heat : to make hot ; 2. to warm : to make warm. **— au rouge, au blanc,** to heat (iron, etc.) to a red heat ; a white heat (*or* to incandescence). **— une chambre,** to warm a room. **— une personne,** to find a person in firing, in fuel. **— les pieds,** to torture (a person) by applying fire to the feet. **Faire — de l'eau,** to boil water. **Faire — un bain,** to heat a bath. **Du fer chauffé à blanc,** iron raised to a white heat. **Pièce chauffée par un poêle,** room warmed by a stove.

3. *Fig.* to urge (push *or* press) on ; 4. to attack (with arguments) ; to roast, to chaff *or* chafe : to banter ; 5. *School Slang.* to coach. **— une affaire,** to push on an undertaking. **— les élèves,** to coach up pupils.

6. *Naut.* to bream (a vessel's bottom) ; 7. *Milit.* to open a brisk fire on (an enemy's post).

CHAUFFER, *vn.* 1. to heat, to warm ; 2. to get hot (*or* warm) ; 3. to be heated ; 4. *Fig.* to be preparing *or* brewing. **Le charbon de terre chauffe plus que le bois,** coal gives more heat than wood. **Le bain chauffe,** the bath is heating, is being heated. **C'est un bain qui chauffe,** *Fig.* there is a storm brewing.

5. *St. Eng.* to get up steam.

CHAUFFER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to warm one's self ; 2. to get hot *or* warm. **Chauffez-vous,** warm yourself. **Se chauffer les mains,** to warm one's hands. **S'il m'attaque, je lui ferai voir de quel bois je me chauffe,** if he attacks me, he shall see what I am made of.

CHAUFFERETTE, shôf'rèt', *sf.* 1. foot-stove, foot-warmer ; 2. chafing-dish.

CHAUFFERIE, shof'ri, *sf. Metall.* chafery.

CHAUFFE-THÉIÈRE, shôf-téièr, *sm.* cosy, tea-cosy. [*Pl. Chauffe-théières.*]

CHAUFFEUR, shôfœr, *sm.* 1. stoker : fireman of a steam-engine, etc. ; 2. chauffeur : a name given to the brigands of La Vendee, who tortured their victims with fire, to make them confess where their money was hidden ; 3. *Autom.* chauffeur : driver of a motor-car. **— amateur,** private chauffeur. **— professionnel,** professional driver or chauffeur.

CHAUFFEUSE, shôfœs, *sf.* low seat near the fire to warm one's self.

CHAUFFE-VIN, shôf-vân, *sm.* wine-muller, wine-warmer. (*Pl. invar.*)

CHAUFFOIR, shôfwâr, *sm.* 1. warming-room (in a monastery) ; 2. (formerly) green-room of a theatre (now called *le foyer*) ; 3. hot napkin (applied to the sick). **— public,** well-warmed room for the use of the poor in winter.

CHAUFOUR, shôfour, *sm.* limekiln.

CHAUFOURNIER, shôfournyé, *sm.* lime-burner.

CHAUFFURE, shôfur, *sf.* flaw in steel or iron.

CHAULAGE, shôlazh', [chauler], *sm. Agr.* liming : *a*) dressing of seed-wheat with lime ; *b*) *Gard.* lime-washing (of trees) ; *c*) manuring with lime.

CHAULER, shôlé-r, [chaux, lime], *va.* 1. *Agr.* to lime (seed-wheat or land) ; 2. to lime-wash (trees).

CHAULIER, shôlié, *sm.* lime-burner.

CHAUMAGE, shômazh', *sm.* 1. *Agr.* bagging : cutting of stubble ; 2. bagging-time.

CHAUME, shôm', [Lat. : calamus], *sm.* 1. *Agr.* haum *or* haulm : stubble straw ; 2. stubble, stubble-field ; 3. thatch ; 4. *Bot.* culm, haulm : hollow stem of plants. **Couvrir de —,** to thatch. **Les perdrix se réfugient dans les chaumes,** the partridges take to the stubble field, the stubbles. **Habiter sous le —,** to live in a thatched cottage.

CHAUMER, shômé-r, *va.* 1. to bag (a stubble-field) ; 2. *vn.* to bag (*or* cut) stubble.

CHAUMIÈRE, shômyèr', [chaume], *sf.* 1. thatched cottage ; 2. cot, cottage.

CHAUMINE, shômin', *sf.* hut, hovel : a wretched cottage.

CHAUSSANT, E, shôsân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. easy to put on, slipping on easily (said of stockings, shoes, etc.) ; 2. *Fig.* tractable, accommodating.

CHAUSSE, shôs', [Lat. : calceus, shoe, sock], *sf.* 1. bag-filter, jelly-bag (for straining jellies, etc.) ; 2. *Univers.* shoulder-knot of certain graduates). **— d'aisances,** waste pipe (of a privy).

CHAUSSÉE, shôsé, [Lat. : calciatus, trodden], *sf.* 1. embankment : bank, dike ; 2. causeway : raised road ; 3. road (for carriages, horses, etc.), road-way ; 4. ground-floor (of a house). **— bombée,** barrelled road (highest along the middle). **Rez-de-chaussée,** ground-floor, ground-level. **Les rez-de-chaussée sont ordinairement humides,** ground-floors are usually damp. **Ponts et chaussées,** V. *Pont.* **La — des Géants,** the Giants' Causeway (in Ireland).

CHAUSSÉE, *sf.* 1. sleeve (for flour, in a mill) ; 2. *Horol.* hollow-spindle (of the minute-hand).

CHAUSSE-PIED, shôs'-pyé, *sm.* 1. shoeing-horn, shoe-horn, shoe-lift ; 2. *Fig.* stepping-stone : anything that facilitates a scheme.

CHAUSSER, shôsé r, [Lat. : calceāre], *va.* 1. to put on (boots, shoes, stockings etc.). **— ses souliers,** to put on one's shoes. **— la cothurne,** *Fig.* to assume the buskin: to write a tragedy ; to become a tragedian. **— le brodequin,** *Fig.* to assume the sock : to write a comedy ; to play in a comedy. **— les étriers,** to thrust one's feet too far through the stirrups. **— quelqu'un, — à quelqu'un ses souliers, etc.,** to put on a person's shoes, etc. **— les éperons,** to put on the spurs (in conferring knighthood). **— une opinion, — sa tête,** to become wedded to (*or* infatuated with) an opinion. **Elle est toute des mieux chaussées,** she is a lady of the highest fashion, a tip-top lady. **S'enfuir sur un pied chaussé, l'autre nu,** to run away with only one shoe on, to flee precipitately. **Être chaussé d'une opinion,** to be wedded to (*or* infatuated with) an opinion. *Prov.* : **Les cordonniers sont les plus mal chaussés,** the shoemaker's wife is the worst shod.

2. to make shoes for, to supply with shoes. **Ce cordonnier me chausse depuis bien des années,** that shoemaker has made my shoes for many years. **N'être pas aisé à —,** *Fig.* not to be easily suited (persuaded, *or* managed).

3. to fit (as shoes, etc.). **Ce bas, ce soulier me chausse bien,** this stocking, this shoe fits

me well. **Cela me chausse**, *Fig.* that suits me.

CHAUSSER, *vn.* **Ce cordonnier chausse bien**, that shoemaker is a good fit, makes well-fitting shoes. **Cette botte chausse bien, chausse mal**, this boot fits well, fits badly; is a good, a bad fit. **— à tant de points**, to wear shoes of such and such a size. **— à même point**, to be of like temper; to agree well together.

CHAUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to put on one's stockings, shoes, etc.; **2.** to become wedded to (*or* infatuated with). **Il ne peut plus se —**, he can no longer put on his own shoes, etc. **Se — d'une opinion**, to become infatuated with an opinion.

CHAUSSES, shôs', [Lat. : calceus, shoe, sock], *sf. pl.* (formerly) hose, trunk-hose; (in modern times) breeches, small-clothes, **— de velours**, velvet breeches. **N'avoir pas de —**, to be badly off. **Tirer ses—**, to make off, to scamper away. **Sa femme portait les —**, *Fig.* his wife wore the breeches. **Avoir la clef de ses —**, to be too old to be whipped.

CHAUSSETIER, shôs'tyé, *sm.* hosier.

CHAUSSE-TRAPE, shôs-trap', *sf.* **1.** trap (for wolves, etc.); **2.** *Bot.* star-thistle centaurea calcitrapa; **3.** *Milit.* caltrop [*Pl. Chausse-trapes.*]

CHAUSSETTE, shôsèt', *sf.* **1.** sock : a short stocking; **2.** under stocking.

CHAUSSINE, shôs'n, [chaux], *sf.* culm : anthracite, stone-coal.

CHAUSSON, shôsô*n*, *sm.* **1.** sock [worn under or over the stocking]; **2.** list-shoe, list-slipper; **3.** shoe (with a low heel worn in fencing and athletic games); **4.** chausson : a mode of self-defence in which the feet are most used. **Chaussons de danse, de bal**, dancing pumps.

5. *Past.* puff, turn-over. **— de pommes**, apple-puff.

CHAUSSURE, shôsur', [chausser], *sf.* **1.** covering for the feet; shoes, boots, sandals, etc.; **2.** cost of boots, etc. **Magasin de —**, boot and shoe-war house, shoe-shop. **Trouver — à son point**, (or **à son pied**), to find just what one wants, to meet with one's match. **Il a trouvé — à son pied**, he has met his match. **Ma — me coûte 100 frs. par an**, boots and shoes cost me 100 fr. a year.

CHAUVE, shôv', [Lat. : calvus], *adj.* bald-headed : (in ludicrous style) bald-pated. **Tête —**, bald-head, bald-pate.

CHAUVE, *sm.* a bald-headed person, bald-head, bald-pate.

CHAUVE-SOURIS, shôv'-souri, *sf.* **1.** *Nat. Hist.* bat, flitter-mouse; **2.** *Naut.* upper-band *or* hinge (of a rudder). [*Pl. Chauve-souris.*]

† **CHAUVETÉ**, shôv'té, *sf.* baldness.

CHAUVIN, shôvà*n*, [from one Nicolas Chauvin, a soldier under Napoleon I], *sm.* **1.** (originally) ultra-Bonapartist; **2.** a zealot, an ultra (in any cause); jingo.

CHAUVINISME, shôvinizm', *sm.* **1.** ultra-Bonapartism; **2.** ultraism, fanaticism (in any cause); jingoism.

CHAUVIR, shôvir, [O. Fr. : chouir; choue, chowe for chouette, owl], *vn.* to prick up the ears (said of horses, mules, etc.) **Ce cheval chauvit des oreilles**, that horse pricks up its ears.

CHAUX, shô, [Lat. : calx], *sf.* **1.** lime **2.** *Chem.* calx. **Pierre à —**, lime-stone, **— grasse, maigre**, rich lime, poor lime. **— hydraulique**, hydraulic lime. **— vive, éteinte**, quick lime, slaked lime. **Blanc de —**, lime wash. **Lait de —**, milk of lime. **Bâtir à — et à sable, à — et à ciment**, to build substantially. **Être fait à — et à sable**, to be solid, substantial, valid.

CHAVIREMENT, shavir'mà*n*, *sm. Naut.* capsizing (of a boat, etc.).

CHAVIRER, chaviré-r, [Lat. : caput, head; virer], *vn. Naut.* **1.** to capsize : to turn upside down, to upset; **2.** *Fig.* to make shipwreck, to fail (in an enterprise).

CHAVIRER, *va. Naut.* to capsize : to turn upside down, to turn the other way upwards.

CHEBEC, shœbèk', [Ital. : sciabecco], *sm. Naut.* xebec.

CHEF, shèf, [Lat. : caput, head], *sm.* **1.** head : *a*) the highest part of the body, in man; the highest or foremost in animals : *b*) *Fig.* principal, chief, founder, eldest member, or representative of a family; *c*) article, division of a subject, leading point.

a) **Le — de saint Jean-Baptiste**, the head of St John the Baptist. **Son — couronné de lauriers**, his head crowned with laurels. **De son —**, of one's own head, on one's own authority. *b*) **Le pape est le — de l'Église**, the pope is the head of the church. **Les chefs des douze tribus**, the heads of the twelve tribes. **— de parti**, leader of a party. **Le — de la famille de Montmorency**, the founder of the Montmorency family. *c*) **J'ai réduit ce grand sujet à trois chefs**, I have reduced this great subject to three heads. **Voilà comme il parle sur tous ces chefs**, that is how he speaks on all these points.

2. chief : *a*) head, principal, superior; *b*) *Milit.* superior officer, general; *c*) leader : (in an ill sense) ringleader; *d*) chieftain (of a clan; *e*) *Herald.* the upper part of the escutcheon. *a*) **Il est du devoir d'un bon —**, it is the duty of a good general. **Obéir à ses chefs**, to obey one's officers, one's superior officers. **— de bataillon, d'escadron**, major of infantry, of cavalry. **— d'état-major**, chief of the staff. **— de poste**, commandant (*or* chief officer) of a post. **— de parti**, party-leader. **— de pièce**, *Artil.* first (*or* head) gunner, captain of a gun. **— de file**, leader of a file; *Naut.* leading ship; *Fig.* ringleader. **C'est lui qui est le — de file de tous ces gens-là**, he is the ringleader of all those fellows. **C'est le — des brigands qu'on a pris**, it is the chief of the brigands that has been captured. [In Administ., etc.) **— de division, de bureau**, head *or* chief clerk of a section, of an office. **— industriel** (ou **d'industrie**), manufacturer, head of a manufactory. **— d'atelier**, headman, foreman (of a workshop). **— d'orchestre**, leader, conductor of an orchestra. **— de cuisine**, head-cook.

3. *Law t.* count (of an indictment); **4.** degree (of guilt); **5.** *Law-t.* right. **L'accusation se réduisait à deux chefs**, the indictment was limited to two counts. **Au premier —**, in the highest (*or* worst) degree. **Au second —**, in the second degree. **Crime de lèse-majesté au premier —**, high treason against the king's person; **au second —**, against the king's authority. **Il a eu cette terre de son —, du — de son père, de sa femme**, he had that estate in his own right, in right of his father, of his wife. **De son —, il ne devait rien**, on his own account, he owed nothing.

6. *Surg.* tail : end of a bandage; **7.** head-end : show-end of a piece of linen, etc.

EN CHEF, *adv. phr.* **1.** in chief; **2.** *Feud. jurisp.* in capite. **Commandant en —**, commander in chief. **Un ingénieur en —**, engineer in chief, head *or* chief engineer. **Être, travailler en —**, to have the chief management, to be the chief manager.

CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, shèdœvr', [chef; œuvre], *sm.* **1.** trial-piece : formerly, work executed by a young artisan to prove his right to the privileges of a craftsman; **2.** master-piece : an excellent work of any kind; **3.** (ironically), fine job, fine piece of work. **Un — d'architecture**, a masterpiece of architecture. **Les chefs-d'œuvre de Corneille**, Corneille's master-pieces.

CHEF-LIEU, shèfliœ, *sm.* **1.** principal residence *or* seat (of a government, administration, etc.); **2.** chief-town (of a province, department, etc.); country-town (in England).

CHÉGROS, shégrò, [for chef : gros, big end], *sm. Shoemak.* wax-end, waxed thread.

CHEIK, shék, *sm.* sheik, chief of an Arab tribe.

CHEIROPTÈRES, kéiroptèr, [Gr. : χεὶρ, hand; πτερὸν, wing], *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* cheiroptera.

CHELEM, shlèm, [Eng. : slam], *sm.* slam : at cards, gaining all the tricks.

CHÉLIDOINE, kélidwà*n*', [Gr. : χελιδὼν, swallow], *sf. Bot.* celandine, swallow-wort.

CHÉLONE, kélon', [Gr. : χελώνη, tortoise], *sf. Bot.* tortoise-flower.

CHÉLONÉE, kéloné, *sf. Nat. Hist.* turtle, sea tortoise. **Les chélonées**, chelonia : the turtle family.

CHÉLONIENS, kélonia*n*, *sm. pl. Nat. Hist.* chelonia : turtles, tortoises.

† **CHÊMER, (SE)**, shêmé, [Low Lat. : semâre, to mutilate], *v. refl.* to waste away, to get lean *or* thin.

CHEMIN, sh'man, [Celt. : camen, from cam, step], *sm.* **1.** way : *a*) road, passage, path, track, course; *b*) space passed, or to be passed, advance, progress; *c*) *Fig.* means, method, path. *a*) **Enseigner, montrer à quelqu'un son —**, to tell, to show, a person his way. **Le bon, le mauvais —**, the right, the wrong way, road, *or* course. **Elle est dans le bon — de convalescence**, she is in the right way to convalescence. **Courir par voie et par —**, to run this way and that, to be always on the move. **Se mettre en —**, to start, to set off. **Passer son —**, to go one's way. **Tenir, prendre le — de**, to go towards, to take the road to. **Rebrousser —**, to turn back. **Il tient le — de la ruine**, he is on the road to ruin. **Le — est encore ouvert au repentir**, the way to repentance is still open. **Couper — à**, to intercept, to cut off. **Ne pas aller par quatre chemins**, to be straightforward; to be outspoken, not to beat about the bush. **Il ne va pas par quatre chemins**, he does not beat about the bush; he goes straight at it. **Prendre le — de l'école** (or **des écoliers**), to take the longest way. **S'arrêter en beau —**, to stop short in the midst of success. **Il me trouvera en son —**, he will find me in his way. **Je lui ferai voir bien du —**, I will lead him a fine dance. **L'affaire est en bon —**, the business is in a fair way. **Aller toujours son —**, to hold on one's way, one's course. **Aller son petit bonhomme de —**, to go plodding on. **— de Saint-Jacques**, *Astron.* the Milky way, Via lactea.

b) **Nous ne sommes pas encore à moitié —**, we are not yet (*or* have not yet got) half-way. **Faire la moitié du —**, to meet half-way : to make advances. **Faire du —**, to advance, to make progress. **Je croyais avoir fait un peu de — dans son cœur**, I thought I had made some little advance in her affections. **— faisant, en — faisant**, by (*or* on) the way. **Nous devisions — faisant**, we conversed by the way. **Je vais laisser cette lettre en — faisant**, I will leave this letter there by the way. **En — de**, in the way to. **Tromper le —**, to beguile the way. **Faire son —**, to make one's way, to get on in the world.

c) **Il a trouvé le — de me plaire**, he has found the way (*or* means) to please me. — **de velours**, grass walk, path on greensward; *Fig.* easy way (*or* means).

2. road: way leading from one place to another. **Grand —**, high road, highway. **Suivre le grand —, le — battu**, to follow the highway, the beaten track. — **détourné**, out of the way road or course. **Ce — va à la ville**, this road leads to the town. — **de Lyon**, the Lyons road, the road to Lyons. **Le grand — des vaches**, the common road. *Fig.* the usual course (*or* mode of proceeding). — **de traverse**, cross-country road. — **vicinal**, parish road, village road. — **d'exploitation**. *Agr.* occupation road. — **ferré**, metalled (*or* macadamised) road. — **de fer**, railway, railroad. **Par — de fer**, by rail. — **de halage**, tow-path, towing-path. — **de ronde**, round-way (between the rampart and walls of a town, *or* between the buildings and outer wall of a prison). — **couvert**, covered way, covered passage. — **de la Croix**, the way to Calvary; stations of the Cross. **Le — de l'hôpital**, the way to the workhouse; the road to rack and ruin. *Prov.* **Tout chemin mène à Rome**, there are more ways than one to the wood. **Qui trop se hâte, reste en chemin**, slow and sure wins the race.

3. *Naut.* rate of sailing; distance run. **Ce bâtiment fait beaucoup de —**, that ship sails fast. **Nous avons fait six lieues de —**, we have done six leagues. — **au Nord, à l'Ouest**, northing, westing.

CHEMINEAU, shœminō, [chemin], *sm.* 1. navvy, road mender; 2. tramp.

CHEMINÉE, shœminé, [Lat.: caminus, a stove, from Gr.: κάμινος], *sf.* 1. chimney: *a*) fire-place; *b*) flue for the smoke; *c*) lamp-glass; 2. chimney-piece, mantel-piece; 3. nipple (of a percussion gun). **Le foyer d'une —**, the hearth of a fire place. **Manteau de —**, mantel-piece. **Tuyau de —**, chimney flue. **Un feu de —**, a chimney on fire. **Cette — fume**, this chimney smokes. **Coin de —**, chimney-corner, fire-side. **Garniture de —**, chimney ornaments. **Sous la —**, under the rose: secretly, clandestinely. **Mariage fait sous la —**, a clandestine marriage. — **à coulisse**, *Naut*, telescope funnel (of a steamer). — **d'appel**, draught-flue. **Il faut faire une croix à la —** we must chalk that up.

CHEMINEMENT, shœmin'mân, [chemin], *sm.* walking, moving onwards, progress.

CHEMINER, shœminé, *vn.* 1. to go on *or* along, to walk; 2. to travel, to journey; 3. *Fig.* to get on, to make one's way; 4. (of persons or things) to advance, to progress; 5. to flow *or* roll on (as water). **Deux mulets cheminaient**, two mules were going along the road. — **lentement**, to trudge (*or* jog) on slowly. **Il sait —** he knows how to get on, how to make his way. — **droit**, *Fig.* to live uprightly, to lead an honest life. **L'affaire chemine**, the affair is progressing. **Ce poème chemine bien**, that poem reads well. **Style qui chemine**, easy flowing-style.

CHEMINOT, shœminō, [chemin], *sm.* 1., 2. V. *chemineau*; 3. worker on the railway. **Les cheminots**, railway operatives, workers on the line. **Une grève des cheminots**, a railway strike.

CHEMISE, shœmiz', [Low Lat.: camisia], *sf.* 1. under clothing, body-linen, shirt (for a man), chemise, shift (for a woman). — **de toile, de calicot**, linen, calico shirt, chemise, *or* shift. **Le devant de la —**, the shirt-front. — **blanche**, clean shirt, clean linen. **Changer de —**, to change one's shirt. **Passer une —**, to put on, to slip on a shirt. — **de laine**, knitted, worsted shirt. — **de maille**, shirt of mail. **Être en —, en manches de —**, to be in one's shirt-sleeves, to have no coat on. **N'avoir pas de —**, not to have a shirt to one's back, to be destitute. **Vendre jusqu'à sa —**, to sell one's shirt off one's back. **Mettre quelqu'un en —**, to ruin a person. **La peau est plus proche que la —**, near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin. **Il change de domestiques comme de —**, he changes his servants as often as his shirt. **Toile pour chemises**, shirting. *Prov.*: **Que ta chemise ne sache ta guise**, tell your secret to your servant, and you make him your master.

2. wrapper (for papers); 3. tillet; inner wrapper of silk bales; 4. *Mason.* facing; revetment-wall, revetment; 5. *St. Eng.* jacket, casing (of a boiler, etc.). — **de cylindre**, cylinder-jacket.

CHEMISER, shœmizé, *va. Chem.* to lute: to coat (a retort) with luting.

CHEMISERIE, shœmiz'ri, [chemise], *sf.* shirt-shop *or* manufactory, under-clothing ware-house.

CHEMISETTE, shœmizèt', *sf.* 1. shirt-front; (in pop. Eng.) dickey; 2. chemisette habit-shirt (for women).

CHEMISIER, ÈRE, shœmizyé, zyèr', *smf.* shirt-maker, shirt-tailor.

CHÉMOSIS, kémōzis, [Gr.], *sm. Med.* chemosis.

CHÊNAIE, shènâ, [chêne, oak], *sf.* oak-plantation, oak-grove.

CHENAL, shœnal, [canal], *sm.* 1. channel: narrow passage leading to a river, port, etc.; 2. mill-race; 3. gutter (of a roof) 4. *Found.* gate-hole, tedge (of a mould). [*Pl. Chenaux.*]

CHENALER, shœnalé-r, *vn.* to pass, to sail through a channel.

CHENAPAN, shœnapân, [Ger.: Schnapphahn; schnappen, to snap at; Hahn, cock], *sm.* scamp, worthless fellow.

CHÊNE, shên', [Low Lat.: chaisnus, casnus, oak] *sm. Bot.* oak: *a*) oak-tree; *b*) oak wood, oak timber. — **mâle**, — **rouvre**, the common oak. — **blanc ou femelle**, white *or* Quebec oak. — **quercitron**, quercitron oak. — **yeuse** — **vert**, holm oak, ever-green oak. — **liège**, cork-oak cork-tree. — **saule**, willow oak. **Bois de —**, oak wood, oak timber. **Pomme de —**, oak apple. **Un buffet de —**, an oak buffet *or* side-board. **Je ne brûle que du —**, I burn nothing but oak. — **de Charles II**, *Astron.* Charles's Oak, Robur Caroli: a southern constellation. *Prov.*: **Les petits coups font tomber les grands chênes**, little strokes fell great oaks.

CHÊNEAU, shénō, [chéne], *sm.* 1. oak, sapling, young oak; 2. *Bot.* common *or* wall germander.

CHÉNEAU, chénō, [chenal], *sm.* 1. leaden pipe *or* spout; 2. gutter, valley (of a roof).

CHÊNEDOLLE, shen'dol, [Charles-Lucien-Lioult de], poet (1796-183.).

CHENET, shœnè, [chien, dog], *sm.* 1. andiron, fire-dog; 2. cramp (for bending planks). **Avoir les pieds sur les chenets**, to lead an easy life.

CHÊNETEAU, shên'tō, [chêne], *sm.* oak plant, oak sapling.

CHÊNETTE, shènèt', [chêne], *sf. Bot.* germander.

CHENEVIÈRE, shèn'vyèr', *sf.* hemp-field.

CHÈNEVIS, shèn'vi-z, [Gr.: κάνναβις, hemp], *sm.* hemp seed.

CHÈNEVOTTE, shèn'vot', [dim. of chènevis], *sf.* reed, boon, shove: hemp stalk when stripped.

CHÈNEVOTTER, shèn'voté, *vn.* to put forth weak shoots.

CHÉNIER, shèn'ié, [André de], poet. (1762-1794); — (Marie-Joseph de], brother of the preceding, dramatic poet (1764 1811).

CHENIL, shœni, [chien], *sm.* 1. kennel (for hounds); 2. hovel, hole: wretched dwelling.

CHENILLE, shœniy', [chien], *sf.* 1. *Nat. Hist.* caterpillar, worm: larva (of a butterfly or moth); 2. chenille: a silk trimming; 3. plush, shag: a rough tissue; 4. bristling crest (of a helmet); 5. troublesome *or* mischievous person; 6. a kind or morning gown formerly worn by men. — **velue**, hairy caterpillar. — **du chou**, cabbage caterpillar. **Une méchante —**, a mischievous person, a spiteful wretch: said of either sex. **Être laid comme une —**, to be as ugly as sin (*or* as a toad).

CHENILLÈRE, shœniyêr', *sf.* nest *or* cluster of caterpillars.

CHENILLETTE, cheniyèt', *sf. Bot.* caterpillar, scorpion's tail, scorpiurus.

CHÉNOPODE, kénopod', [Gr.: χήν, goose; πούς, foot], *sm. Bot.* chenopodium.

CHENU, E, shœnu, [Lat.: canutus, whitened by age], *adj.* 1. hoar, hoary; 2. hoary-headed; 3. snow-clad (as mountains); 4. foaming, foamy, white with foam (as the sea); 5. antiquated, obsolete (as language, etc.); 6. improved by age (as wine). **Voilà du vin qui est —**, that is good old wine.

CHEPTEL, shœtèl', [Low Lat.: capitale, capital], *sm.* 1. lease or live stock let to a farmer along with the land; 2. live stock leased to a farmer.

CHEPTELIER, shèt'lyé, *sm.* lessee of live stock.

CHÈQUE, shèk [Eng.: check], *sm. Bank* cheque. — **barré**, crossed cheque. **Carnet de chèques**, cheque book.

CHER, CHÈRE, shèr, shêr', [Lat.: carus, dear], *adj.* dear: *a*) beloved; *b*) highly prized, cherished; *c*) valuable, precious; *d*) high in price, costly. *a*) **Un homme — à sa famille**, a man dear to his family. **Mes chers enfants**, my dear children. **Si je vous suis chère**, if I am dear to you. **Mon —, ma chère**, my dear. **Bonjour, chers**, good morning, my dear one's, my dears. *b*) **Son estime m'est chère**, his esteem is dear to me. **Leur mémoire nous est chère**, their memory is dear to us. **C'est mon vœu le plus —**, it is my dearest (most cherished) wish. *c*) **C'est mon vœu le plus —**, it is my most ardent wish. *d*) **Les moments me sont chers**, moments are valuable to me. **Ce drap est fort —**, that cloth is very dear. **Le vin est — cette année**, wine is dear this year. **La vie est chère**, living is dear. **Un voyage —**, an expensive journey. **C'est chère épice**, that is a dear bargain, that is as dear as fire. **Ce marchand est très —**, that dealer is very dear. **Un magasin très —**, a very dear shop.

CHER, *adv.* dear, dearly. **Acheter bon marché, vendre —**, to buy cheap and sell dear. **Ces étoffes coûtent —**, those tissues cost dear. **Il fait — vivre à Paris**, it costs dear to live (living is dear) in Paris. **La victoire leur coûtera bien —**, the victory will cost them very dear (will be very dearly bought by them). **Il me payera — cet ouvrage**, he shall pay me dear (*or* dearly) for that affront. **Vendre sa vie bien —**, to sell one's life very dearly.

CHERBULIEZ, sherbulié, [Victor], novelist (1829-1899).

† **CHERCHE**, shèrsh', [chercher], *sf.* 1. search; 2. *Arch.* a curve described from more than one point. **Être en — de**, to be in search of, on the look-out for (a person or thing).

CHERCHÉ, E, shêrshé, *pa. p.*; *adj.* 1.

sought, sought for *or* after; **2.** *Fig.* far-fetched, affected, elaborately studied. **Rien de — dans son style,** nothing far-fetched (*or* affect d) in his style.

CHERCHER, shèrshé-r, [Lat. : circâre, to go about], *va.* to seek : *a*) to search for, after *or* out; to look for, to look out for; *b*) to fetch; (with *à* or *de* followed by a verb infinitive) to try, to endeavour. *a*) **Que cherchez-vous** ? what are you looking for ? **— quelqu'un par mer et par terre, par monts et par vaux, à droite et à gauche,** to be looking for a person everywhere. **— midi à quatorze heures,** to seek for impossibilities : to look for a knot in a bulrush. **— une aiguille dans une botte de foin,** to look for a needle in a bundle of hay. **Il cherchait l'occasion de gagner de l'argent,** he was looking out for a chance of making money. **— dans sa tête,** to ransack one's memory. **— une place,** to look out for a situation. **— son salut dans la fuite,** to seek safety in flight. **— un mot dans un dictionnaire,** to look for a word in a dictionary. **— femme,** to look out for a wife.**— la petite bête,** *Fig.* to be over nice about trifles. **— sa vie** to seek a livelihood. **— querelle,** (ou **noise**), to pick a quarrel. **— querelle à,** to pick a quarrel with. **— à** (ou **pour**) **quelqu'un,** to seek anything for a person. **Je l'ai prié de me — un appartement,** I have requested him to f n l an apartment for me. **Je cherche un logement pour Frédéric,** I am looking for a lodging for Frederick. **Cherchez-lui un secrétaire,** seek him a secretary, find him a secretary.

b) **Cherchez mon habit,** fetch my coat. **Aller —,** to go and fetch, to go to fetch. **Allez — le médecin,** go and fetch the doctor. **On est allé — un agent,** they have gone for (*or* gone to fetch) a policeman. **Venir —,** to come and fetch, to come to fetch. **Il viendra vous —,** he will come and fetch you. **Je viens vous —,** I have come to fetch you. **Il envoya — ses amis,** he sent for (*or* sent to fetch) his friends.

c) **Nous cherchons à lui plaire,** we endeavour to please him. **Elle cherche à se placer,** she is looking out for (*or* trying to find) a situation. **Ce cheval cherche à démonter son cavalier,** that horse is trying to throw his rider. **C'est là un chien qui cherche à mordre,** that's a dog that will bite. **L'eau cherche à s'ouvrir un passage,** the water is trying to find an issue. **L'aiguille aimantée cherche le nord,** the magnetic needle turns to the north. **Le cœur affligé cherche d'être allégé,** the afflicted heart endeavours to find relief.

CHERCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to seek each other; **2.** to examine one's self, to search one's own heart; **3.** to be self-seeking, to indulge in self-love.

CHERCHEUR, EUSE, shèrshœr, œz', *smf.* **1.** seeker, hunter; **2.** *Astron.* finder : a small telescope attached to a large one; **3.** *adj.* inquiring, inquisitive. **— de curiosités,** curiosity hunter. **— de franches lippées,** diner-out, sponger, parasite. **Esprit —** inquiring mind.

CHÈRE, shèr', [Low Lat. : cara, face; Gr : κάρα head], *sf.* **1.** † face, countenance; **2.** reception, welcome; **3.** cheer, fare, eating and drinking. † **— d'homme fait vertu,** the master's eye does more than his hands; there is nothing like attending to one's business in person. **Ne sachant quelle — me faire,** nor knowing how to welcome me, how to make enough of me. **Tant pour la bonne —,** so much for good cheer. **Faire bonne —,** to fare well, to live well. **Être homme de bonne —** to enjoy good cheer to live well **Faire maigre —,** to have bad fare, to fare ill **Faire grande — et bon feu,** to live at a grand rate. **Faire — lie,** to live in clover, to lead a merry life. *Prov* : **Il n'est chère que de vilain,** there is nothing like a miser's feast.

CHÈREMENT, shèr'mân-t, *adv.* dearly: *a*) tenderly, lovingly, affectionately; *b*), dear, at a high price. *a*) **Il m'aimait —,** he loved me dearly. **Conservez ce livre —,** preserve that book lovingly. *Mol. Ec. des F.* III. 2. *b*) **Payer —,** to pay dear (*or* dearly) for. **Acheter, vendre —,** to buy, to sell dear (*or* dearly). **Il paya cette courte joie —,** he paid dearly for that brief joy. **Vendre — sa vie,** to sell one's life dearly, to make a desperate resistance.

CHÉRI, E, shéri, *pa. p.* **1.** cherished : beloved, dear, darling; **2.** *smf.* darling. **Une image chérie,** cherished (*or* beloved) image. **Mon —,** my darling.

CHÉRIF, shérif, [Ar. : charif], *sm.* sherif : prince descended from Mahomet.

CHÉRIMOLIER, shérimolyé, *sm. Bot.* cherimoyer : the Peruvian custard-apple.

CHÉRIR, shérir, [cher], *va.* to cherish : *a*) to treat with tenderness and affection, to love dearly, to idolize, to make much of; *b*) to cling to, to hug. **— le souvenir de quelqu'un,** to cherish the remembrance of any one. **— ses enfants,** to cherish one's children. **Aimé des grands, chéri des belles,** beloved by the great, idolized by the fair. *Boil. Sat.* 8. **— sa patrie,** to love one's country. **— son erreur,** to hug, to cling to one's error.

CHÉRIR (SE), *v refl.* **1.** to cherish each other; **2.** to idolize one's self; **3.** to be cherished. **La vertu ne peut trop se —,** virtue cannot be cherished too much.

CHÉRISSABLE, shérisabl', *adj.* worth cherishing, worthy to be cherished.

CHERSONESE, kèrsonez', *sf. Geog.* Chersonese : a peninsula.

CHERTÉ, shèrté, [cher], *sf* dearness : *a*) high price; *b*) higher price than usual. **Mettre la — aux vivres,** to make provisions dear.

CHÉRUBIN, shérubin, [Heb.], *sm.* cherub. **Rouge comme un —,** as ruddy, as cherry-cheeked as a cherub.

CHÉRUEL, shéruel [Adolphe], historian (1809-1891).

CHERVILLE, shervil, [Georges], novelist (1819-1898).

CHERVIS, shèrvi form of carvi, *sm. Bot* skirret : sium sisarum.

CHESTER shèstœr, shèstèr, *sm.* Cheshire cheese.

CHÉTIF, IVE, shétif, iv', [Lat. : captivus, prisoner], *adj.* mean : *a*) sorry, mean-looking, wretched, paltry; *b*) thin, puny, lean; *c*) sickly, weak (as plants). **La chétive pécore,** the wretched animal, the pitiful creature. **Une chétive récolte,** a wretched crop. **Une pension assez chétive,** a rather scanty pension.

CHÉTIVEMENT, shétiv'mân, *adv.* **1.** meanly, sorrily, wretchedly; **3.** thinly, leanly.

CHEVAL, shoval, [Lat : caballus, horse], *sm.* [*Pl.* *Chevaux.*] **1.** horse : nag, steed. **— de bataille,** war horse, charger, **— de carrosse, de charrette,** carriage horse, cart horse : *Fig.* a brutal (*or* stupid) fellow, a coarse, rude fellow **— de selle, de trait, de charrue,** saddle-horse, draught-horse, plough-horse **— de brancard,** shaft-horse. **de chasse de course,** hunter, racer, race-horse. **— à deux mains, à deux fins,** ou **à toutes mains,** horse for either riding or driving for saddle or harness **— pur sang, — de race,** blood horse thorough bred horse. **— de main, de conduite,** led-horse, **— de bât,** pack-horse; *Fig.* a boorish fellow; a blockhead; a drudge, **— entier,** stallion, stone-horse. **Un — à tous crins** a horse with a flowing mane. **— hongre,** gelding. **Homme de —,** horseman, rider, horse-soldier. **Gens de —,** horse-soldiers, cavalry. **Bon homme de —,** good rider. **Bel homme de —,** graceful rider. **Le premier homme de —, de son siècle,** the best rider (*or* horseman) of his time **N'avoir ni — ni mule,** to be very poor. **Changer son — borgne contre un aveugle,** to change for the worst; to make a bad bargain. **C'est un — échappé,** *Fig.* he is a wild youth. **C'est un vrai — à la besogne,** he is a devil to work; he works like a horse **C'est son grand — de bataille,** that is his main argument **Monter sur ses grands chevaux,** *Fig.* to ride the high horse, to be haughty, imperious, overbearing. **Aller à — sur un bâton,** to ride on a broom-stick. **Fièvre de —,** a violent fever. **Médecine de —,** very violent med cine. **Un travail de —,** very hard work. **Brider son — par queue,** to begin at the wrong end, to go the wrong way to work. **Fermer l'écurie quand les chevaux sont sortis,** to shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen **Je lui ferai voir que son — n'est qu'une bête,** I will let him know that he is grievously mistaken. **Il est bon — de trompette,** he is not to be frightened by mere noise (big words or threats). *Prov.* : **On ne peut peigner un cheval qui n'a pas de crins,** one cannot get blood out of a stone. **A cheval donné on ne regarde pas à la bride,** one must not look a gift-horse in the mouth. **On touche toujours sur le cheval qui tire,** the smallest boy always carries the biggest fiddle. **Il n'est si bon cheval qui ne bronche,** it is a good horse that never stumbles. **Il n'est cheval qui n'ait sa tare,** every bean has its black. **Il n'est si bon cheval qui ne devienne rosse,** the best horse must be jaded at last. **Cheval qui a faim a bientôt nettoyé la mangeoire,** a hungry horse makes a clean manger. **Après bon vin bon cheval,** a spur in the head is worth two in the heels. **L'œil du maître engraisse le cheval,** things prosper under the master's eye. *V Charrette Bouche.*

2. *pl.* horse, cavalry. **Il avait 10,000 hommes de pied avec 2,000 chevaux,** he had 10,000 foot (*or* infantry) with 2,000 horse (*or* cavalry).

3. — de bois, wooden horse : *a*) *Gymn.* a contrivance to teach jumping; *b*) *Milit.* an instrument of punishment formerly used. **— à bascule,** rocking-horse (for children). **— ou chevaux de frise,** *Fortif.* chevaux de frise. **— fondu,** saddle-my-nag : a boy's game.

4. (ou **Cheval-vapeur**) horse-power : a conventional unit for expressing the power of steam-engines. **Une machine de 200 chevaux,** an engine of 200 horse-power. **Petit— donkey** engine.

5. *Zool.* **— marin** sea-horse, morse *or* walrus. **— cerf,** gnu, antilope gnu. **— du Cap,** quagga. **— de rivière,** hippopotamus.

6 *Astron.* Pegasus : the Horse, a northern constellation. **Petit —,** Equuleus : the Horse's Head, a northern constellation.

A CHEVAL, *adv. phr.* **1.** on horseback; **2.** astride, astraddle. **Monter à —,** to ride on horseback, to take horse; to learn to ride. **Se promener à —,** to take a ride. **Mettre quelqu un à —,** to teach a person to ride, to give one lessons in horsemanship. **A cheval, Messieurs** ! to horse gentlemen ! **Être à —,** to be on horseback; *Fig.* to be well established to be well off. **Être mal à —,** to have

a bad seat on horseback; to be badly off. **Être à cheval sur une rivière, une route, etc.**, *Milit.* to be encamped or drawn up on each side of a river, road, etc. **Être à — sur un mur,** to sit astride on a wall. **Être à — sur,** *Fig.* to be all agog for, to be infatuated with. **Il a écrit une lettre très à —,** he wrote a letter couched in very strong terms, in violent terms.

CHEVALÉE, shœvalé, *sf.* horse-load.

CHEVALEMENT, shœval'mân, *sm. Build.* bearing-up, shoring up, under-pinning.

† **CHEVALER**, shœvalé *vn.* 1. to run about, to run hither and thither; 2. to use a horse *or* trestle (instead of a pit in sawing).

CHEVALER, *va.* 1. *Build.* to bear up, to shore up, to underpin; 2. *Curr.* to work hides on the beam *or* horse.

CHEVALERESQUE, shœval'rèsk, [chevalier], *adj.* knightly, chivalrous.

CHEVALERIE, shœval'ri, *sf.* 1. chivalry; 2. knighthood : *a*) military institution; *b*) knightly quality or rank; 3. nobility. **Les siècles de la —,** the ages of chivalry. **Aux beaux temps de la —,** in the good old times; when chivalry flourished. **— errante,** knight-errantry. **Romans de —,** romances of chivalry, of knighthood. **Être décoré de plusieurs ordres de —,** to be decorated with several orders of knighthood.

CHEVALET, shœvalè, [cheval], *sm.* 1. horse : a kind of bench used by artisans; 2. *Paint.* easel. **Tableau du —,** easel painting, easel-piece. **— de peintre,** *Astron.* Equuleus Pictoris, the Painter's Easel : a southern constellation. **— pliant,** folding easel. **— à inclinaison variable,** book-rest, book-stand.

3. wooden horse : (formerly) an instrument of torture; 4. bridge (of a stringed instrument); 5. *Build.* trestle; 6. clothes horse; 7. *Milit.* rack (for muskets); 8 *Naut.* post supporting the steering-wheel.

CHEVALIER, shœvalyé, [cheval], *sm.* 1. knight : *a*) in ancien Rome, a member of the equestrian order; *b*) in the Middle Ages, one who had been knighted; *c*) a member of any religious, military or civil order of knighthood; *d*) *Chess. V. Cavalier.* **Armer —,** to knight a person. **— errant,** knight-errant. **Se faire le — de quelqu'un,** to take up the defence of a person. **Le — d'une dame,** the cavalier of a lady. **Les chevaliers du Temple, de Malte,** the knights of the Temple, the Templars, the knights of Malta. **— de la Légion d'honneur,** knight of the Legion of Honour. **— des ordres du roi,** knight of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost. **— de l'ordre du roi,** knight of St. Michael. **— de l'ordre,** knight of the Holy Ghost. **— du guet** (formerly), commander of the mounted city guard. **Un — d'industrie,** a sharper, swindler.

2. *Ornithol.* sand-piper, gambet. **— gambette,** redshank. **— cul-blanc, ou pied-vert,** green sand-piper. **— guignette,** common sand-piper, summersnipe. **— sylvain,** wood sand-piper.

CHEVALIÈRE, shœvalyèr', *sf.* 1. a lady invested with an order of knighthood, a knight's lady; 2. **Bague à la —,** or simply. **Une —,** a signet-ring.

CHEVALINE, shœvalin', [cheval], *adj. f.* equine : of the horse-family. **Bête —,** an animal of the horse-family; horse, mare. **Les races chevalines,** the different breeds of horses. **Boucherie —,** butcher's shop where horse-flesh is sold. **Faire la —,** (subst.), to deal in horses, to breed horses.

† **CHEVANCE**, shœvâns', [O. Fr. : chevir, to possess], *sf.* goods and chattels, fortune, effects, belongings.

CHEVAUCHANT, E, shœvôshân-t, ânt', (chevaucher), *adj.* 1. riding, lapping over or crossing each other; 2. *Bot.* equitant.

CHEVAUCHÉE, shœvôshé, (chevaucher) *sf.* 1. ride (on horseback); 2. round, circuit (of certain functionaries); 3. distance travelled by a beast of burden; 4. raid, inroad, incursion.

CHEVAUCHEMENT, shœvôsh'mân-t, *sm.* riding : *a*) crossing, overlapping of one thing on another; *b*) *Surg.* overlapping of the ends of a broken bone.

CHEVAUCHER, shœvôshé-r, [cheval], *vn.* 1. to ride on horseback, to ride along; 2. to sit astride; 3. to ride : to lap over, to overlap; said of the ends of a broken bone, of the teeth, lines of type, etc. **Ces ardoises ne chevauchent pas régulièrement,** those slates do not lap over regularly. **Ces lignes chevauchent,** those lines ride one on the other.

CHEVAUCHER, *va.* to mount, to ride (a horse).

CHEVAUCHONS (A), shœvôshôn, *adv. phr.* **A —**, astride, astraddle.

CHEVAU-LÉGERS, shœvô-lézhé, *smpl.* light horse, light cavalry (formerly part of the king's guard). **Un chevau-léger,** a light horseman (of the guard).

CHEVÊCHE, shœvêsh, [O. Fr. : chevèce, head-covering], *sf. Ornith.* sparrow-owl.

CHEVECIER, shœvsyé, [Low Lat. : capitium, apsis of a church], *sm.* dean (in certain cathedrals).

CHEVELÉE, shœv'lé, [cheveu], *sf. Gard.* wine-plant raised by layering.

CHEVELU, E, shœv'lu, [cheveu,] *adj.* 1. long-haired; 2. *Astron.* hairy, bearded (as of comets); 3. *Bot.* comate, comose : hairy, bearded, as certain seeds and roots. **Les rois chevelus,** the long-haired kings : the Merovingians. **Le cuir —,** *Anat.* the scalp (of the head). **Comète chevelue,** bearded *or* hairy comet. **Racine chevelue,** bearded root. **Graine chevelue,** hairy seed.

CHEVELU, *sm. Bot.* beard (of a root).

CHEVELURE, shœv'lur, [cheveu], *sf.* 1. head of hair, hair; 2. foliage (of trees); 3. hair, coma (of a comet); 4. *Bot.* coma (of a seed); crown (of a pine-apple). **Avoir une belle —,** to have a fine head of hair. **Les arbres ont perdu leur —,** *Fig.* the trees have become quite bare. **Enlever la — à,** to scalp. **La — de Bérénice,** *Astron.* Coma Berenice : a northern constellation.

CHEVER, shœvé, [Lat. : cavāre], *va. Technol.* to hollow out. **Verre chevé,** lunette. watch-glass : a glass hollowed out instead of being blown.

CHEVET, shœvé-t, [Lat. : capitium], *sm* 1. bed's head : head (of a bed); 2. bolster, pillow; 3. *Arch.* apse, apsis (of a church). **Mme de M. est à son —,** Mme de M. is at his bedside. **Il a trouvé cela sous son —,** he dreamed (*or* imagined) that. **Être brouillé avec le —,** to be sleepless, to be unable to sleep. **Un sac de blé lui servait de —,** a sack of corn was his pillow. † **Épée de —,** a sword always in readiness by the bed; *Fig,* a trustly friend : something that may be relied upon. **Toujours parler de l'argent! Voilà leur épée de —, de l'argent!** they can only speak of money! It's their pillow companion, money! *Mol. Av.* III. 5.

CHEVÊTRE shœvètr' [Lat. : capistrum halter] *sm.* 1. head-stall (of a halter); 2. *Surg.* head-bandage (for fracture of the lower jaw); 3. *Carp.* trimmer : binding joist.

CHEVÊTRIER shœvêtryé *sm. Carp.* trimming-joist.

CHEVEU shœvœ, *pl.* **CHEVEUX**, shœvœ-z, [Lat. : capillus] *sm.* 1. hair : a filament growing on the human head. **Fin comme un —,** as fine as a hair. **Fendre, couper un — en quatre,** to split a hair; to split hairs, to quibble, to subtilize. **Il ne s'en faut pas de l'épaisseur d'un —,** it is within a hair's breadth. **Il ne lui a pas touché un —,** he has not touched a hair of his (*or* her) head.

2. *pl.* hair : *a*) the natural covering of the human head; *b*) *Bot.* hair-like processes on plants. **Se faire couper les cheveux,** to have one's hair cut. **De beaux cheveux,** fine, beautiful hair. **Cheveux bouclés,** curly hair, curled hair. **Touffe, poignée, mèche de cheveux,** tuft, handful, lock of hair. **Boucles, tresses de cheveux,** curls, tresses (of hair). **Cheveux d'ébène,** ebon (*or* raven) locks. **Grands cheveux,** long hair. **Ils portent les cheveux courts,** they wear short hair. **Être en cheveux,** to be without a hat, bonnet *or* cap. **Cette femme ne se tient pas bien, elle sort en cheveux,** that woman is not very particular, she goes out of doors without bonnet or cap. **Faux cheveux, cheveux postiches,** false hair. **Se prendre aux cheveux,** to seize each other by the hair, to come to blows. **Prendre l'occasion aux cheveux,** to take time by the forelock. **S'arracher les cheveux,** to tear one's hair; *Fig.* to be a prey to despair. **Faire dresser les cheveux,** to make one's hair stand on end, to horrify (a person). **Les cheveux me dressent à la tête,** my hair stands on end, I am horrified (*or* horror-struck). **Tiré par les cheveux,** *Fig.* forced, farfetched. **Avoir mal aux cheveux,** *Fam.* have a headache after hard drinking, *Pop.* to have one's copper hot.

3. *Bot.* **Cheveux d'évêque,** rampion. **Cheveux de Vénus,** adiantum, maiden-hair.

4. *Naut.* **Lever une ancre par les cheveux,** to weigh an anchor by its buoy-rope.

CHEVEUR, shœvœr, *sm.* watch-glass grinder.

CHEVILLAGE, shœviazh', [cheville], *sm.* 1. pegging; 2. *Naut.* bolting.

CHEVILLARD, shœviyar, [cheville], *sm.* carcass-butcher, meat-salesman.

CHEVILLE, shœviy', [Lat. : clavicula, small key], *sf.* 1. peg : a wooden pin or nail; *b*) plug to stop a hole; 2. pin, bolt (of wood or metal); 3. *Naut.* treenail (when of wood); bolt (when of metal); 4. antler (of a stag). **Ficher une —,** to drive in a peg. **Il n'y manque pas une —,** there is not a peg wanting. **— d'un violon,** violin peg, **— à assembler.** *Carp.* draw-bore. **— à fiche,** rag-bolt. **— à virole,** clench-bolt. **— d'attelage,** tug-bolt, draught-staple (of a cart, etc.). **— maîtresse,** master bolt. **— ouvrière,** main-spring, bolster-bolt (of a four-wheel vehicle); *Fig,* prime mover, principal agent, chief actor (in any business). **— à tourniquet,** wring-staff, packing-staff. **Voiture attelée en —,** a tandem : a carriage with one horse before the other (instead of abreast). **Vendre à la —,** to sell meat wholesale (by the carcass or half-carcass). **Pour un trou il a vingt chevilles,** he has twenty pegs for every hole, he is full of expedients. **L'argent est la — ouvrière de tout,** money is the nerve of war.

5. ankle. **La — du pied,** the ankle. **Il ne lui va pas à la —,** he does not reach up to his ankle, he is far inferior to him.

6. *Fig.* expletive : useless word. **Cette épithète n'est qu'une —,** that epithet is a

mere expletive (it adds nothing to the sen e.)

CHEVILLÉ, shœviyé, *adj.* 1. pegged, pinned; 2. *Naut.* bolted, fastened; 3 *Hunt.* antlered; 4. *Herald.* branched, attired : having antlers. **Navire — en cuivre**, a vessel copper-bolted *or* copper-fastened. **Tête de cerf bien chevillée**, the head of a stag well branched. **Avoir l'âme chevillée dans le corps**, to be hard lived,to outlive dangerous wounds or illnesses. **Cheval—**,a narrow-shouldered horse. **Vers chevillés**, verses full of expletives.

CHEVILLER, shœviyé, *vm.* 1. to peg, to pin, to bolt; 2. *Naut.* to fasten, to bolt; 3. *Fig.* to cobble (verses) : to introduce useless expletives.

CHEVILLER, *sm.* head (of a violin, etc., containing the pegs).

CHEVILLETTE, shœviyèt', (cheville), *sf.* 1. small peg *or* pin; 2. *Carp.* draw-bore; 3. (formerly) latch-pin.

CHEVIOTE, shœviot, *sf.* cheviot wool, cheviot.

† **CHEVIR**, shœvîr, [chef, end], *vn.* to dispose of.

CHÈVRE, shèvr', [Lat. : capra], *sf.* 1. she-goat, goat; 2. *Astron.* Capella : the brightest star in the constellation Auriga. **Lait de —**, goat's milk. **Prendre la —**, to take offence, to go into a pet, to fly into a passion. **Vin qui fait danser les chèvres**, sour wine. **Ménager la — et le chou**, to keep on good terms with two opposite parties; to hold with the hare and run with the hounds. **Barbe de —**, goatee, billy-goat : long pointed beard. **Pied de —**, clawed bar. **Il serait amoureux d'une — coiffée**, he would fall in love with any thing in a petticoat. *Prov.* : **Où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broute**, where the goat is tethered, there it must browse; where the king, there the court.

3. *Technol.* gin *or* gyn. sheers, pair of sheers, derrick.

CHEVREAU, shœvrô, *sm.* kid : *a*) a young goat; *b*) kid-leather. **Gants de —**, kid gloves.

CHÈVREFEUILLE, shèvr'fœy', [Lat. : caprifolium], *sm. Bot.* honeysuckle. **— des bois**, wild honeysuckle, woodbine.

CHÈVRE-PIED *or* **CHÈVRE-PIEDS**, shèvr'pyé, *adj. m.* 1. goat-footed; 2. *sm.* satyr. **Dieux chèvre-pieds**, goat-footed gods: satyrs.

CHÈVRETER, shèvr'té', *vn.* to kid : to bring orth young, said of the goat.

CHEVRETTE, shœvrèt', *sf.* 1. small goat; 2. doe : female of the roebuck; 3. small fire-dog *or* andiron; 4. *Nat. Hist.* prawn; 5. jack (for carts, carriage, etc.).

CHEVREUIL, shœvrœy', [Lat. : capreolus, dim. of caper, he-goat], *sm.* roebuck, roe. **Quartier de —**, haunch of venison.

CHEVRIER, ÈRE, shœvryé, ryêr', (chèvre), *sm. f.* goatherd.

CHEVRILLARD, shœvriyar, (for chevreuillard), *sm.* fawn (of the roe), young roe.

CHEVRON, shœvrôn, [from chèvre], *sm.* 1. *Build.* rafter; 2. batten : scantling of timber squaring less than 17c. (7 inches); 3. chevron : *a*) *Archit.* zigzag moulding; *b*) *Herald.* an ordinary in the form of coupled rafters; *c*) *Milit.* stripe or band of lace worn by non-commissioned officers; 4. *Gram.* the circumflex accent. **Vétéran tout chargé de chevrons**, a veteran covered with chevrons, with good-ervice stripes. **— de croupe** hip-rafter. **— cintré** arched rafter. **— de travers** cross-springer.

5. *Fish.* spawn (of fish).

CHEVRONNAGE shœvronazh' *sm. Build.* raftering.

CHEVRONNÉ shœvroné *pa. p. Herald.* chevroned.

CHEVROTAIN, shœvrotan, **CHEVROTIN**, shœvrotan (chèvre), *sm.* 1. kid-leather; dressed kid-skin for gloves; 2. fawn (of the roe); 3. musk-deer, chevrotain.

CHEVROTANT, E, shœvrotân-t, ânt', *adj.* tremulous : quavering. quivering, as the voice.

CHEVROTEMENT, shœvrot'mân, *sm.* tremulousness, quavering, shaking (of the voice from old age or fatigue).

CHEVROTER, shœvroté, [chèvre], *vn.* 1. to kid, to bring forth young, said of the goat; 2. to speak or sing in a tremulous voice; 3. *Mus.* to break down in a trill.

CHEVROTINE, shœvrotin', *sf.* buck-shot, small shot.

CHEVROTINER, shœvrotiné, *vn.* to caper (like a kid).

CHEZ, shè-z, [Lat. : casa, hut, house; O. Fr. : chesa, chesal], *prep.* 1. at the house of; (with a personal pronoun) at home; (when preceded by a verb of motion) to the house of. **Souper — un ami**, to sup at a friend's house, at the house of a friend. **J'ai dîné — mon frère**, I have dined at my brother's. **Il est allé — lui**, he has gone home. **Vous êtes — vous**, you are at home. **Se renfermer — soi**, to shut one's self up at home. **Aller — le médecin**, to go the doctor's. **Il est — le libraire**, he is at the bookseller's. **Chez M. Lefèvre**, at M. Lefevre's. [Chez is sometimes preceded by *de* et *par* : **Je viens de chez ma sœur**, I am coming from my sister's. **J'entendais cela de — moi**, I heard that from my own place. **Loin de — moi, de — lui**, far from home. **Près de — nous**, near our house. **Passer par — quelqu'un**, to pass by a person's house.

2. in the country of, at the home of; among, with. **Ce qui se passait — les ennemis**, what was passing in the enemy's country. **Porter la guerre — les ennemis**, to carry war into the enemy's country. **— les Grecs**, among (*or* with) the Greeks. **— les anciens**, among (*or* with) the ancients. **— la postérité**, with posterity.

3. in, with. **— le même poète**, in the same poet. **C'est une conviction — lui**, it is a conviction with (*or* in) him. **C'est une habitude — moi**, it is a habit with me, it is a habit of mine. **On a remarqué la même chose — les animaux**, the same thing has been observed in animals.

CHEZ-SOI, CHEZ-LUI, etc. *sm.* **Un chez-moi**, a home of my own. **Son chez-lui**, his own home. **On en aime mieux son chez-soi**, one likes one's home all the better for it. **Il est bon d'avoir un chez-soi**, it is good to have a home of one's own. **Il n'y a pas de petit — soi**, home is home, be it ever so humble.

CHIAOUX, shiaou, *sm.* government messenger (in Turkey).

CHIASSE, shias', [chier], *sf.* 1. fly-speck, fly-spot : the excrement of flies; 2. *Fig.* trash, rubbish, off-scourings, scum, refuse 3. scum (of metals).

CHIBOU, shibou, *sm.* cachibou-resin, cachibou.

CHIBOUQUE, shibouk', [Turk.], *sf.* chibouk : Turkish pipe.

CHIC, shik, [Abbr. of chicane), *sm.* 1. chicane : trick, ruse; 2. knack : skill, address (in doing anything); 3. (in pop. lang.) stylishness. **Ce peintre a (ou entend) le chic**, that painter has the knack (of painting rapidly and well). **Il a le —**, he is a clever fellow. **Cette toilette a du —**, that toilet is very stylish. **Il manque de —**, he is wanting in taste.

CHIC, *adj. Fam.* spruce, fine, smart dashing. **C'est un homme —**, he is fine fellow. **Ce n'est pas bien —**, it's not up to much; it's not very grand.

CHICANE, shikan', [orig. unknown], *sf.* chicanery : chicane, pettifogging, litigation, pettifoggery; cavilling, quibbling) quibble, petty artifice. **Soulever une —**, to raise a quibble, to cavil. **Guerre de —**, *Milit.* desultory warfare. **Chercher — à quelqu'un**, to seek (to pick) a quarrel with any one.

CHICANER, shikané, *vn.* 1. to chicane, to pettifog, to prolong a contest by tricks; 2. to cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

CHICANER, *va.* 1. to chicane : to go to law with; 2. to cavil at (*or* with); 3. to wrangle over (*or* about); to plague, to pester, to puzzle (a person); 4. to dispute. **— le terrain**, *Milit.* to dispute every inch of ground. **— le vent**, *Naut.* to hug the wind.

CHICANER (SE), *v. refl.* to go to law with one another; 2. to wrangle with one another.

CHICANERIE, shikan'ri, *sf.* 1. chicanery : pettifogging trick; 2. cavilling; 3. wrangling.

CHICANEUR, EUSE, shikanœr, œz', *sm.* chicaner : *a*) pettifogger, caviller, wrangler; *b*) shuffler, trickster.

CHICANEUR, EUSE, *adj.* chicaning : shuffling, quibbling, cavilling.

CHICANIER, ÈRE, shikanyé, nyèr', *s. mf.* chicaner, shuffler, quibbler, caviller.

CHICANIER, ÈRE, *adj.* shuffling, quibbling, cavilling.

CHICARD, shikar, [chic], *adj. Slang.* swellish, pretentious, tip-top, smart, slap-up.

CHICHE, shish', [orig. unknown], *adj.* 1. (of things) scanty; 2. (of persons) stingy, niggardly; 3. *Fig.* chary, sparing. **La moisson sera —**, the harvest will be scanty. **Qu'il est —!** how stingy he is! **Être — de ses paroles, de ses promesses**, to be chary (*or* sparing) of one's words, of one's promises. *Prov.* : **Il n'est festin que de gens chiches**, nothing like a miser's feast.

CHICHE, shish, [Lat. : cicer, pea], *sf.* chick-pea. V. *Pois.*

CHICHEMENT, shish'mân, *adv.* stingily, niggardly.

CHICHETÉ, shish'té, [chiche], *sf.* stinginess, niggardliness.

CHICON, shikôn, [chicot], *sm.* cosslettuce.

CHICORACÉE, shikorasé, *sf. Bot.* any plant of the chicory family. **Les chicoracées**, the chicoraceæ.

CHICORÉE, shikoré, [Lat. : cichorium, succory], *sf.* chicory : *a*) *Bot.* wild succory, cichorium intybus; *b*) the roasted and powdered root of the same, used as coffee. **— endice ou des jardins**, endive. **Café de —**, chicory coffee.

CHICOT, shiko-t, [orig. unknown], *sm.* stump : *a*) stub, the remains of a tree or plant cut down or broken off; *b*) snag, remains of a branch cut or broken off, a dead branch; *c*) remains of a broken tooth. **Mon cheval a pris un — dans le pied**, my horse has been stubbed *or* stumped (lamed by treading on a stump.)

CHICOTER, shikoté, *vn.* to dispute (*or* wrangle) about trifles.

CHICOTIN, shikotan, [corr. of socotrin : aloès sucotrin], *sm.* 1. powder *or* juice of socotrine aloès; 2. extract of colocynth *or* bitter-apple.

CHIE-EN-LIT, shyânli, *sm.* Shrove-tide mummer, jack-pudding.

CHIEN, shyan, [Gr. : κύων ; Lat. : canis], *sm.* [*Fem. Chienne.*] 1. dog, *m.* ; bitch, *f.* [The word *dog* is applied to any individual of the canine genus ; in a special sense, it signifies the male animal, and its correlative, for the female, is *bitch*, a word seldom used. — **d'attache**, watchdog, bandog. — **du grand Saint-Bernard**, great Saint-Bernard dog. — **de berger**, shepherd's dog, colly. — **de ferme, de basse-cour**, yard-dog. — **basset**, basset. — **de garde**, watch-dog, house-dog. — **de chasse**, sporting dog. — **courant**, grey-hound, harrier, hare-hound, beagle. — **caniche**, poodle. — **épagneul**, spaniel, spaniel dog. — **loup**, wolf-dog. — **à grandes oreilles**, long-eared dog. — **métis**, mongrel, cur. — **Danois**, Danish dog. — **de Malte**, Maltese dog. — **de Terre-Neuve**, Newfound-land dog. — **carlin**, pug-dog, pug. — **d'arrêt**, pointer. — **couchant**, setter ; *Fig.* a cringing obsequious person. **Un petit —**, a puppy. **Une meute de chiens**, a pack of hounds. **Lâcher les chiens**, to let the dogs loose. **Hâler les chiens**, to set the dogs on. **Rompre les chiens**, to call the dogs off. **Faire le — couchant**, to cringe, to fawn ; to be a toad-eater (*or* lick-spittle). **Être comme un — à l'attache**, to be lied to business, to be always slaving. **Jeter sa langue aux chiens**, to give up guessing, to give it up. **Droit comme la jambe d'un —**, as crooked as a dog's leg. **Battre quelqu'un comme un —**, to beat one like a dog, to give one a good thrashing. **Cela ne vaut pas les quatre fers d'un —**, it is not worth a fig's end, it is not worth anything. **Fréquenter le — et le chat**, to associate with all sorts of people. **Battre le — devant le lion**, to reprimand an inferior in presence of a superior (as an indirect lesson to the latter). **Entre — et loup**, at dusk. **Leurs chiens ne chassent point ensemble**, they cannot set their horses together, they cannot agree together. **Mener une vie de —**, to lead a dog's life of it, a miserable life. **Je lui garde un — de ma chienne**, I owe him a grudge. **Ils s'accordent comme chiens et chats**, they agree like cats and dogs. **Il est comme le — du jardinier**, he is like the dog in the manger. **On l'a reçu comme un — dans un jeu de quilles**, he was welcome like a dog at a wedding. **C'est saint Roch et son —**, they are inseparable; like Darby and Jones ; like Toby and his dog. **Il fait comme le — de Jean de Nivelle : il s'enfuit quand on l'appelle**, he turns you a deaf ear when you call him. *Prov.* : **Qui m'aime, aime mon chien, qui aime Bertrand aime son chien**, love me love my dog. **Chien qui aboie ne mord pas**, barking dogs don't bite. **Bons chiens chassent de race**, like father, like son. **Chien hargneux a toujours l'oreille déchirée**, snarling curs never want sore ears. **A bon chien il ne vient jamais un os**, a good dog never gets a good bone. **Chien sur son fumier est hardi**, every cock crows on his own dung-hill. **Il vaut autant être mordu d'un chien que d'une chienne**, as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. **Chien en vie vaut mieux qu'un lion mort**, a living dog is better than a dead lion. **A méchant chien, court lien**, a spiteful cur must be tied short. **Quand on veut noyer son chien on dit qu'il a la rage**, give a dog a bad name and he will be hanged for it. **Quand le chien se noie, tout le monde lui apporte de l'eau**, any stick will do to beat a dog. **Lavez chien, peignez chien ; toujours n'est chien que chien**, an ape is an ape, a varlet's a varlet, though he be clad in silk and scarlet. **Qui se couche avec des chiens, se lève avec les puces**, he that lies down with dogs must expect to rise with fleas.

2. (of persons, in contempt) dog, cur, hound ; 3. cruel, hard-hearted man. **Quel — !** what a hound ! **Il n'est pas trop — avec (ou pour) ses ouvriers**, he is not a bad master. **Cela n'est pas tant —**, that is not so very bad. **De chien**, miserable, wretched, **Temps de —**, miserable weather.

4. **Chien de** (with a noun masculine), **chienne de —**, (with a noun feminine), wretched, sorry, miserable, contemptible. **Un — d'homme**, a wretch of a man, a vile wretch. **Une chienne de femme**, a wretch of a woman, a vile jade. **Quel — de commerce !** what a miserable trade !

5. *Astron.* Canis, Dog. **Grand —, petit —**, Canis Major, Canis Minor : two southern constellations. **Chiens de chasse**, Canes Venatici : a northren constellation.

6. cock (of flint-lock, fire-arms], hammer (of percussion fire-arms) ; 7. scouring-brush (for cloth, linen, etc).

8. (popular name of many animals not really dogs). — **crabier**, crab-dog, crab-eating racoon. — **-rat**, ichneumon. — **-d'eau**, capybara, water-dog. — **de mer**, dog-fish.

CHIENDENT, shyandân, [chien ; dent], *sm. Bot.* couch-grass : triticum repens, a very troublesome weed, generally called *squitch* or *quitch* by farmers. — **queue de renard**, foxtail grass. — **marin**, wrack, sea-wrack. — **fossile**, amianthus, earth-flax.

CHIENNE, shyên',]*sf.* 1. bitch : the female of the dog : the English always use the generic word *dog*, instead of *bitch*, unless there be some particular reason for mentioning the sex of the animal ; 2. *Fig.* wretch, vile creature. **Petite —**, a bitch pup. **Une — de maison**, a wretched (*or* miserable) house. V. *Chien.*

CHIENNE, *adj. f.* **La gent —**, the canine race.

CHIENNÉE, shyené, [chien], *sf.* a litter of pups.

CHIENNER, shyené-r, [chien], *vn.* to pup, to litter, to whelp.

CHIER, shié-r, [Gr. : χέζειν ; Lat. : cacāre], *vn. Low exp.* to shit : to discharge excrements.

CHIFFE, shif', [orig. obscure ; O. Fr. : chipe, rag], *sf.* 1. old rag ; 2. thin and worthless tissue, flimsy stuff, **Mou comme une —**, as limp as a rag.

CHIFFON, shifôn, [chiffe], *sm.* 1. rag : bit of old linen, cotton, etc. ; 2. scrap (of paper) ; 3. fallal : any small article of female dress ; 4. *pl.* dress, toilet, fashions. — **de laine, de toile, de coton**, woollen, linen, cotton rag. — **de papier**, torn paper. *Fig.* a mere scrap of paper. **Marchand de chiffons**, rag-dealer, rag-man. **Un — d'enfant**, a chit of a girl, a young girl. **Parler chiffons**, to talk of dress, of the fashions.

CHIFFONNAGE, shifonazh', *sm.* 1. crumpling, rumpling (of a dress) ; 2. *Paint.* crumpled drapery ; 3. *Fig.* tousling.

CHIFFONNER, shifoné, *va.* 1. to crumple; to rumple, to tumble (a dress or linen, etc.) ; 2. to crumple up (paper) ; 3. to ruffle (one's temper). **Son mari a pris la lettre et l'a chiffonnée**, her husband took the letter and crumpled it up. **Cela vous chiffonne**, that ruffles you. **Robe chiffonnée**, crumpled dress. **Une mine chiffonnée**, irregular but agreeable features.

CHIFFONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to crumple, to rumple. **Cette étoffe se chiffonne facilement**, that stuff easily crumples, is easily crumpled.

CHIFFONNIER, ÈRE, shifonyé, nyèr', *smf.* 1. rag-picker, bone-grubber : a person who picks up rags, bones, or other refuse in the streets ; 2. chiffonnier : a kind of work-table used by ladies. [In this last sense the feminine. **Chiffonnière**, was formerly used both in France and England.]

CHIFFRE, shifr', [Ar. : cifre], *sm.* 1. figure : *a*) one of the ten digits, numeral ; *b*) total, sum total ; 2. private mark (secret characters used by tradesman, to note the price of goods). **Chiffres arabes**, Arabic (*or* Hindu) figures. **Les dix chiffres**, the ten digits (1, 2, 3, etc.). **Chiffres romains**, Roman numerals. **C'est un zéro en —**, he is a mere cipher, a nullity. **Le — du budget s'élève de plus en plus**, the figure (sum total) of the budget is always increasing. **En chiffres connus**, *Comm.* in plain figures.

2. cipher : *a*) secret mode of writing ; *b*) intercalated initials, monogram. **La clef d'un —**, the key of a cipher. **Écrire en chiffres**, to write in cipher. **Faire graver son —**, to have one's cipher engraved.

CHIFFRÉ, E, shifré, *adj.* 1. figured, numbered ; 2. written in cipher. **Basse chiffrée**, *Mus.* figured bass.

CHIFFRER, shifré, *vn.* to cipher : to calculate with figures. **Elles devraient apprendre à — avant tout**, they should learn to cipher (*or* learn ciphering) above all.

CHIFFRER, *va.* 1. to number : to mark with a number ; 2. to value in figures, to express in figures ; 3. *Mus.* to figure (a bass). — **les feuillets d'un registre**, to number the leaves of (*or* to page) a register. — **une dépêche**, to cipher a despatch, to write a despatch in cipher.

CHIFFREUR, shifrœr, *sm.* cipherer, calculator, reckoner. **Être bon —**, to be quick at figures, at accounts.

CHIGNARD, E, shignar, de, *adj. sm. Pop.* grumbling, grumbler.

CHIGNER, shigné, *vn. Pop.* to be continually grumbling, to snivel.

CHIGNON, shinyôn, [chaîne], *sm.* 1. nape (of the neck) ; 2. chignon : back hair of a woman. **Un coup sur le —**, a blow on the nape of the neck. **Un — frisé**, a curled chignon. — **natté**, plaited chignon.

CHILI, shili, *sm. Geog.* Chili *or* Chile.

CHILIADE, kiliad', [Gr. : χιλιάς, a thousand], *sf.* chiliad : a thousand.

CHIMÈRE, shimêr', [Gr. : χίμαιρα], *sf.* 1. *Myth.* chimera : *a*) a fabulous monster ; *b*) *Fig.* idle fancy, absurd notion ; 2. *Ichth.* king of the herrings, chimæra monstrosa.

CHIMÉRIQUE, shimérik', *adj.* 1. fond of chimeras, given to wild fancies ; 2. chimerical : founded on chimeras, wild, fanciful. **Un homme —**, a man fond of chimeras. **Toutes vos raisons sont chimériques**, all your reasons are chimerical.

CHIMÉRIQUEMENT, shimérik'mân, *adv.* chimerically.

CHIMIE, shimi, [Gr. : χημεία], *sf.* chemistry. — **inorganique ou minérale**, inorganic *or* mineral chemistry. — **organique**, organic chemistry. — **agricole**, agricultural chemistry.

CHIMIQUE, shimik', *adj.* chemical. **Arts chimiques**, chemical arts. **Produits chimiques**, chemicals, chemical products.

CHIMIQUEMENT, shimik'mân, *adv.* chemically.

CHIMISTE, shimist', *sm.* chemist : one versed in chemistry.

CHIMOINE, shimwân', *sm.* stucco imitating marble.

CHIMPANZÉ, CHIMPANSÉ, shanpânzé, *sm. Nat. Hist.* chimpanzee : a kind of large ape.

CHINA, shina, *sm.* V. *Squine* and *Quinquina.*

CHINAGE, shinazh', [chiner], *sm.* printing *or* colouring the warp (of textile fabrics).

CHINCHE, shansh', *sm. Nat. Hist.* the Brazilian skunk.

CHINCHILLA, shanshila, [Span.], *sm.* 1. *Nat. Hist.* chinchilla : *a*) a South American rodent ; *b*) chinchilla fur ; 2. chinchilla colour : a whitish gray.

CHINE, shin', *sf. Geog.* China.

CHINÉ, E, shiné, *adj.* chiné : said of tissues having a pattern produced by a warp of different colours.

CHINER, shiné, [Chine, China), *va.* to weave with a warp of several colours.

CHINFRENEAU, shanfrœnô, [chan-frein], *sm.* wipe : sharp blow on the face or head.

CHINOIS, E, shinwâ-z, nwâz', *adj.* Chinese. **A la chinoise**, in the Chinese fashion.

CHINOIS, E, *smf.* Chinese ; Chinaman, Chinawoman ; 2. an oddity : a singular person. **Quel chinois !** what an oddity !

CHINOIS, *sm.* small green orange preserved in spirits.

CHINOISERIE shinwâz'ri *sf.* 1. Chinese knick-knacks ; 2. *Fig.* nonsense piece of folly ; 3. complication, embarrassment.

CHINT shan *sm.* chintz : an Indian tissue.

CHIOURME, shiourm', [Ital. : ciurma], *sf.* 1. crew of galley-slaves ; 2. convicts : persons condemned to penal servitude ; 3. convict-establishment.

CHIPAGE, shipazh', [chiper], *sm. Tann.* infiltrating with tan-liquor.

CHIPER, shipé-r, [O. Fr. : chipe. V. *Chiffe*], *va.* 1. *Tann.* to infiltrate (skins) with tan-liquor ; 2. *Pop.* to filch, to prig, to crib.

CHIPEUR, EUSE, shipœr, œz',*smf.*prig : filcher, petty thief.

CHIPIE, shipi, *sf. Pop.* proud disagreeable woman.

CHIPOLATA, shipolata, [Ital. : cipolla, onion], *sf. Cook.* ragout with onions and eschalots.

CHIPOTER, shipoté, [O. Fr. : chipe, scrap, rag], *vn. Fam* 1. to faddle : to dally, to dawdle, to trifle away one's time ; 2. to higgle *or* haggle (in bargaining).

CHIPOTIER, ÈRE, shipotyé, èr', *smf.* 1. faddler, dawdler, trifler ; 2. higgler, haggler, shuffler.

CHIQUE, shik', *sf. Entomol.* chigoe, jigger, pulex penetrans.

CHIQUE, shik, [O. Fr., rag], *sf.* 1. quid (of tobacco) ; 2. marble (to play with).

CHIQUENAUDE, shik'nôd', [orig. unknown], *sf.* fillip : a knock given with the middle finger. **Donnez-lui une bonne —**, give him a good fillip.

CHIQUER, shiké, [chique], *vn.* 1. to chew tobacco. **Tabac à —**, pig-tail tobacco, twist.

CHIQUER, *va.* to chew ; 2. *Pop.* to eat fast. **— du tabac**, to chew tobacco.

CHIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to chew ,to be chewed. **Ce tabac se chique très bien**, this tobacco chews well.

CHIQUET, shikè, *sm.* drib, driblet. **Un — de vin**, driblet (*or* drop) of wine. **Payer — à —**, to pay in dribblets.

CHIQUEUR, shikœr, *sm.* chewer (of tobacco).

CHIRARGRE, kirargr', [Gr. : χειράγρα; χείρ, hand ; ἄγρα, capture], *sf. Med.* chiragra, gout in the hand.

CHIRARGRE, *adj.* having gout in the hand, gouty-handed.

CHIROGRAPHAIRE, kirografèr, *adj.* chirographic. **Créancier —**, creditor by simple contract or note of hand, not by bond. **Créance —**, simple contract debt.

CHIROGRAPHE, kirograf', [Gr. : χείρ, hand ; γράφω, I write], *sm.* chirograph : *a*) *Diplom.* any deed bearing a signature ; *b*) deed with a counter part.

CHIROLOGIE, kirolozhi, [Gr. : χείρ, hand ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* chirology : the art of using the dumb alphabet.

CHIROMANCIE, kiromânsi, [Gr. : χείρ, hand ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* chiromancy, palmistry.

CHIROMANCIEN, NE, kiromân-syan, syèn', *smf.* chiromancer : one who tells fortunes by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMÈTRE, kirometr', [Gr. : χείρ, hand ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* chirometer : an instrument to take the size of gloves.

CHIROPTÈRE, kiroptèr', [Gr. : χείρ, hand ; πτερόν, wing], *sm. Zool.* cheiropter. **Les chiroptères**, the cheiroptera.

CHIRURGICAL, E, shirürzhikal, al', *adj.* surgical. **Opération chirurgicale**, surgical operation.

CHIRURGIE, shirurzhi, [Lat. : chirurgia from [Gr. : χείρ, hand ; ἔργον, work], *sf.* surgery.

CHIRURGIEN, shirurzhian, *sm.* 1. surgeon. **Aide- —**, assistant surgeon. **— major**, surgeon-major. **— en chef**, head-surgeon.

CHIRURGIQUE, shirurzhik', *adj.* surgical.

CHISTE, kist. V. *Kyste.*

CHIURE, shiur', [chier], *sf.* fly-speck, fly-spot : the droppings of flies.

CHLAMYDE, klamid', [Gr. : χλαμὺς ; Lat. : chlamys], *sf.* chlamys : cloak worn by the ancients.

CHLORAL, kloral, *sm. Chem.* chloral : a compound of chlorine and alcohol.

CHLORATE, klorat', *sm. Chem.* chlorate.

CHLORE, klor', [Gr. : χλωρός, greenish], *sm. Chem.* chlorine. **— liquide**, bleaching liquid.

CHLORÉ, E, kloré, *adj. Chem.* chlorinated : impregnated with chlorine.

CHLOREUX, klorœ, *adj. Chem.* chlorous.

CHLORHYDRATE, kloridrat', *sm. Chem.* hydrochlorate, muriate.

CHLORHYDRIQUE, kloridrik', [chlore ; Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *adj. Chem.* hydro chloric.

CHLORIQUE, klorik', *adj. Chem.* chloric.

CHLORITE, klorit', *sm. Chem* chlorite.

CHLOROFORME, klorofòrm', [chlore ; formique], *sm. Chem.* chloroform.

CHLOROFORMER, klorofòrmé, *va.* V. *Chloroformiser.*

CHLOROFORMISER, klorofòrmizé, *va.* to chloroform : to anæsthetize with chloroform.

CHLOROMÈTRE, kloromètr', [chlore ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* chlorometer.

CHLOROMÉTRIE, klorométri, *sf.* chlorometry.

CHLOROSE, klorôz', [Gr. : χλωρός, greenish], *sf. Med.* chlorosis ; green-sickness.

CHLOROTIQUE, klorotik', *adj. Med.* chlorotic : affected by or pertaining to chlorosis. [*Subst.* :] **Un —**, a chlorotic patient.

CHLORURE, klorur', [chlore], *sm. Chem.* chloride, chloruret. **— de chaux**, chloride of lime.

CHLORURÉ, E, kloruré, *adj.* chlorurretted : impregnaged with chloride.

CHOC, shock, [choquer], *sm.* shock : *a*) collision, clashing together of two bodies ; *b*) conflict, onset, brunt of an encounter ; *c*) blow, sudden stroke, disaster ; *d*) *Mechan.* impact. **Le — le renvoya**, the shock threw him down. **— en retour**, counter-shock. **Le — de deux escadrons**, the shock (conflict) of two squadrons. **Le — des intérêts, des opinions**, the conflict (*or* clashing) of interests, of opinions. **Ce — ébranla sa fortune**, that shock (blow *or* disaster) impaired his fortune. **Sa santé a reçu un rude —**, his health received a severe shock. **Soutenir un —**, to stand a shock.

CHOCOLAT, shokala, [Span. ; Mex. : choco, fruit ; latte, water], *sm.* chocolate. **Une tablette de —**, a tablet of chocolate. **Une tasse de —**, a cup of chocolate. **Couleur chocolat**, chocolate colour. **Teinte chocolat**, chocolate tint. **Drap chocolat**, chocolate-coloured cloth.

CHOCOLATIER, shokolatyé, *sm.* chocolate dealer, maker *or* manufacturer ; dealer in chocolate.

CHOCOLATIÈRE, shokolatyèr', *sf.* chocolate pot.

CHŒUR, kœr, [Gr. : χορός, dance], *sm.* 1. chorus : *a*) originally a band of singers and dancers ; *b*) in the Greek drama, person or persons who sang or declaimed lyrical verses between the acts ; *c*) the verses so sung ; *d*) on the modern stage, persons singing together ; *e*) *Mus.* a composition in several parts with one or more singers to each ; *f*) song executed by numerous singers. **Chanter en —**, to sing in chorus. **On répéta le refrain en —**, they repeated the burden in chorus. **Il y a quelques jolis chœurs dans cet opéra**, there are several fine choruses in that opera.

2. choir : *a*) band of choristers or singers in a church ; *b*) the part of a church where the choristers are placed ; *c*) the corporate body of a cathedral. **Enfant de —**, chorister, choir boy, singing boy.

CHOIR, shwâr', [Lat. : cadĕre, to fall], [*Je chois, tu chois, il choit* ; *il chut* ; *il cherra* ; *chu, chue* ; conjugated with *être*.] *vn.* to fall. **Laisser —**, to drop, to let fall. **Se laisser — dans**, to fall into.

CHOISI, E, shwâzi, *p. pa.* and *adj.* 1. chosen : selected ; 2. select, choice. **Le terrain — par le général**, the ground chosen by the general. **Le peuple — de Dieu**, God's chosen people. **Société choisie**, select society. **Œuvres choisies**, select works. **Morceaux choisis**, elegant extracts, choice pieces.

CHOISI, E, *smf.* 1. person chosen ; 2. choice thing, choice article. **C'est du choisi**, it is of the best.

CHOISIR, shwâzir, [orig. obscure ; Goth. kaujan, kiusan, to examine], *va.* 1. to choose : *a*) to make choice of, to take by way of preference ; *b*) to select, to pick out, to single out ; *c*) to choose between two things. **Je l'ai choisi entre mille**, I chose it from (*or* out of) a thousand. **Il choisit les plus belles cerises**, he chose (*or* picked out) the finest cherries. **Ils le choisirent pour leur chef** (ou **pour chef**), they chose him as their chief (*or* for their chief). **Il sait — ses amis**, he knows how to choose his friends. **Se —**, to choose for one's self. **Celle qu'il s'est choisie pour sa compagne inséparable**, she whom he has chosen as his lifelong companion. **Il faut lui — les meilleurs morceaux**, you must choose the best pieces for him. **— un parti, une profession**, to choose a party, a profession. **— de l'œil**, to fix one's eye on, to single out. **C'est à vous de — mon amour ou ma haine**, it is for you to choose between my love and my hatred. *Corn. Rodog.* III. 4. **Il n'y a point à —**, there is no choice. **Il y a de quoi —**, there is abundant choice. **Je vous donne à —**, I give you the choice.

2. (with *de* before a noun or the infinitive) to choose between, to choose. **— d'une chose ou d'une autre**, to chose one or the other.

Choisissez de partir ou de rester, choose to go or to stay, choose between going and staying. **Choisis d'épouser, dans quatre jours, monsieur ou un couvent,** choose either to marry this gentleman in four days or to enter a convent. *Mol. Mal. im.* II. 8. *Prov.* : **Quand on emprunte on ne choisit pas,** beggars must not be choosers. **Souvent choisit qui prend le pire,** one often picks the worst by choosing.

CHOISIR (SE), *v. refl.* to choose one another *or* each other.

CHOISISSABLE, shwâzisabl', *adj.* eligible : fit to be chosen.

CHOIX, chwâ-z, [choisir], *sm.* choice : *a)* act of choosing, selection ; *b)* power or faculty of choosing, option ; *c)* care in choosing, discrimination ; *d)* person or thing choosen ; *e)* best part of anything ; *f)* collection to choose from. **Faire son —,** to make one's choice. **J'ai fait — de vous,** I have made choice of you. **Faire un bon —,** to make a good choice, a good selection. **Le — de cet homme,** the choice of that man : *a)* the choice made of that man ; *b)* that man's choice, the thing chosen by him. **Sans —,** without discrimination, indiscriminately, without judgment *or* discernment. **A son —,** at one's choice *or* option, at one's own will *or* pleasure. **N'avoir pas de —,** to have no choice, no alternative ; to have Hobson's choice : the thing offered or nothing at all. **Il a le rebut aussi bien que le —,** he has the refuse as well as the best. **Le — de ces tableaux,** the best of these paintings. **Ce sont des pêches de premier —,** these peaches are of the very first quality. **Des fleurs de —,** choicest flowers. **C'est au —,** at one's choice ; all at one price.

CHOLAGOGUE kolagog', [Gr. : χολή, bile ; ἄγω, I drive away], *sm. Med.* cholagogue.

CHOLÉDOQUE, kolédok', [Gr. : χολή, bile ; δοχός, containing], *adj. Anat.* **Canal —,** choledochus : the tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts.

CHOLÉLOGIE, kolélozhi, [Gr. : χολή, bile ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* cholelogy, choledology.

CHOLER, sholé, [Adolphe], dramatic author (1824-1880).

CHOLÉRA, koléra, **CHOLÉRA-MORBUS,** koléra-morbus, [Lat. ; Gr.], *sm. Med.* cholera, cholera-morbus.

CHOLÉRIFORME, kolériform', *adj.* choleriform.

CHOLÉRINE, kolérin', *sf. Med.* cholerine : first stage of cholera.

CHOLÉRIQUE, kolérik, *adj. Med.* choleraic, choleric : *a)* appertaining to cholera ; *b)* affected with cholera.

CHOLÉSTÉRINE, kolestérin', *sf. Chem.* cholesterine.

CHOLIAMBE, koliamb, [Lat. : Gr. : χωλίαμβος], *sm.* choliamb : choliambic verse.

CHÔMABLE, shômabl', [chomer], *adj.* to be kept *or* observed. **Jour —,** a holiday.

CHÔMAGE, shômazh', [chômer], *sm.* 1. stoppage, cessation (of labour) ; 2. standing still (of mills, etc.) ; 3. dead season (in certain trades. — **d'un canal,** stoppage of a canal (for repairs, etc.). **Le — du dimanche,** the Sunday rest.

CHÔMER, shômé, [Low Lat. : caumāre, to rest during the heat ; Gr. : καῦμα, heat], *vn.* 1. to cease from work : to stand still, as factories, etc. ; 2. to be out of work : to remain idle, for want of work ; 3. (with de) to be in want of. **Les dimanches on chôme,** they (we, people, etc.) do not work on Sundays. **Un bon ouvrier chôme rarement** a good workman is rarely out of work. **Ce canal chôme,** that canal is stopped ; traffic is suspended on that canal. — **de besogne,** to stand still for want of work. **Le moulin chôme,** the mill is at a stand-still. **Il ne faut pas laisser — son argent,** one must not let one's money lie idle.

CHÔMER, *va.* to keep : to observe as a holiday by desisting from work. **Au lieu de — les saints et de faire pénitence,** instead of keeping saints' days and doing penance. *P. L. Cour.* **L'honneur est un vieux saint qu'on ne chôme plus,** honour is an old-fashioned saint no longer revered. *Régnier, Sat.* 13.

CHÔMEUR, shômœr, *sm.* operative out of employment.

CHONDRILLE, kôndriy', *sf. Bot.* chondrilla : gum-succory, wall lettuce.

CHONDROLOGIE kondroloji, [Gr. :, χόνδρος, cartilage ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Anat.* chondrology : knowledge of the cartilages.

CHOPE shop', [Ger. : Schoppen, half a liter of beer], *sf.* 1. beer-glass containing nearly an English pint) ; 2. glass of beer.

CHOPINE, shopin', *sf.* chopin : an old measure nearly an English pint. **Mettre pinte sur —,** to drink to excess.

CHOPINER, shopiné, [chopine], *vn.* to tipple. **Il s'amuse à —,** he is fond of tippling.

CHOPPER, shopé, [O. Fr. : chope, stump], *vn.* 1. to stumble ; 2. to blunder.

CHOQUANT, E, shokân, ânt', *adj.* shocking : offensive, disgusting, dreadful. **Paroles choquantes,** shocking (*or* offensive) language. **Avoir des manières choquantes,** to have offensive manners. **Sa figure n'a rien de —,** his countenance has nothing forbidding.

CHOQUER, shoké, [orig. doubtful ; Low Ger. : schokken ; Dutch : schokken ; Eng. : to shock], *va.* 1. to strike against : to come into collision with, to run upon or against ; to fall upon : to attack, to join battle with. — **un écueil,** to strike on (*or* against) a rock. — **un navire,** to come into collision with (*or* to foul) a ship. — **le verre,** to hobnob : to touch glasses in drinking.

3. to shock : *a)* to offend, to be offensive to ; *b)* to wound, to hurt or grate upon the feelings of a person ; *c)* to clash with, to run counter to, to be contrary to. **Rien de votre part, ne saurait me —,** nothing on your part can shock (*or* offend) me. **Ce qui me choque de ces beaux esprits,** what offends me in these witty fellows. **S'ils choquent les bonnes mœurs,** if they clash with good morals. — **l'oreille,** to shock (*or* offend) the ear.

4. *Naut.* to surge : to slack up suddenly, as a cable or rope.

CHOQUER, *vn.* 1. to be offensive, to hurt one's feelings ; 2. to hobnob : to touch glasses in drinking together. **Voulez-vous — avec moi,** will you drink with me ?

CHOQUER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to come into collision with (*or* strike against) each other ; 2. to come to blows ; 3. to join battle as troops ; 4. *Fig.* to be shocked *or* offended, to take offence ; 5. to clash with. **Ces deux voitures se sont choquées,** those two carriages have run against each other. **Deux armées prêtes à se —,** two armies ready to join battle. **C'est un homme qui se choque de tout,** he is man who takes offence at everything.

CHORAL, E, koral, [Lat. : chorus, choir] *adj. Mus.* choral.

CHORAL, *sm. Mus.* choral.

CHORÉE, koré, [Gr. : χορεία, dance], *sf. Med.* chorea, St. Vitus's dance.

CHORÉE, *sm. Prosod* choreus : trochee.

CHORÈGE, korèzh', *sm. Antiq.* choragus : the leader of the chorus.

CHORÉGRAPHE, korégraf', *sm.* choregrapher : composer of ballets.

CHORÉGRAPHIE, korégrafi', [Gr. : χορεία, dance ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* choregraphy : *a)* art of dancing ; *b)* composing of dances.

CHORÉGRAPHIQUE, korégrafik', *adj.* choregraphic.

CHORÉMANIE korémani [Gr. : χορεία, dance ; μανία, folly], *sf. Med.* dancing mania, chorea.

CHORIAMBE, koriânb', *sm.* choriambus : *Prosod.* foot composed of a choreus and an iambus.

CHORION, koriôn, [Gr. : χωρίον, envelop ; χωρεῖν, to contain], *sm. Anat.* chorion.

CHORISTE, korist', [Lat. : chorista], *sm.* chorist, chorister : chorus singer.

CHOROGRAPHE, korograf', *sm.* chorographer.

CHOROGRAPHIE, korografi,[Gr. : χώρα, country ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* chorography : description of a country.

CHOROGRAPHIQUE, korografik', *adj.* chorographic ; chorographical.

CHOROÏDE, koroïd', [Gr. : χόριον, derm ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* and *sf. Anat* choroid.

CHOROÏDITE, koroïdit', *sf. Med.* choroiditis : inflammation of the choroid.

CHORUS, korus, [Lat. : Gr. : χόρος, choir], *sm.* chorus. **Faire —,** to chorus, to repeat in chorus, to chime in ; *Fig.* to chime in with, to approve unanimously.

CHOSE, shôz', [Lat. : causa, cause] *sf.* 1. thing : *a)* whatever exists, object, action, deed, event ; *b)* matter, affair, business, case ; *c) Gram.* opposed to *person* ; *d)* fact, reality, substance, as opposed to words, names, appearances. *a)* **Les belles choses de la terre,** the fine things of the earth. **Il fit de grandes choses,** he did great things. **Ne point errer est — au-dessus de mes forces,** not to err is a thing above my powers. **Les choses d'en haut,** things of the world above, heavenly things. **Les choses d'en bas,** things of this world, worldly things. **L'auteur de toutes choses,** the Author of all things. **Choses de flot,** flotsam : things floating at sea. **Choses de la mer,** wreck, things thrown on shore. **Appeler les choses par leur nom,** to call things by their names, to speak plainly. **Dire bien des choses à quelqu'un,** to present (pay *or* make) one's compliments to a person. **C'est la même —,** it is the same thing, it is all the same, it is all one. **Chaque — a son temps,** there is a proper time for everything. **Chaque — en son temps,** all in good time. **Mettre les choses au pis,** to suppose the worst that can happen. **Il ne faut pas faire deux choses à la fois,** one thing at a time. **Il faut prendre les choses comme elles sont,** people must take things as they are. **Autre —,** another thing ; anything else, something else. **Quelque autre —,** something else. **Rien autre —,** nothing else. **Faire bien les choses,** to do things well. **Autre — est de parler, autre — d'agir,** it is one thing to talk and another to act. **Il ne fait autre — que,** he does nothing but. [When used in an indeterminate sense. **Autre chose** is of the masculine gender]: **C'est autre — qu'il m'a dit,** it is something else he said **Demandez-lui autre —. il ne vous le refusera pas,** ask him for something else, he will not refuse it you. **Donnez-moi autre — de bon,** give me some else that is good. **Quelque — que,** anything whatever. **Quelque — que vous fassiez pour moi,** whatever you do

for me. *Prov.* : **A chose faite, conseil pris,** it is too late to consult to-day about what was done yesterday. **Chose qui plaît est à demi vendue,** pleasing ware is half sold. **Plus on désire une chose, plus elle se fait attendre,** he lacks most that longs most. **Mieux vaut peu de chose que rien,** half a loaf is better than no bread.

b) **Ce n'est pas grand'—,** 'tis no great matter. **Peu de —,** a small matter, trifling matter, a trifle. **Au point où en sont les choses,** as matters stand. **Voilà quel est l'état des choses,** such is the state of things. **En toute — il faut considérer la fin,** in all things the end must be considered.—**jugée,** *Law-t.* res judicata. **C'est — jugée,** that is a settled matter. **Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs,** other things being the same. **La chose publique,** the common weal, the commonwealth.

d) **Le mot et la —,** the word and the thing itself. **Ce ne sont là que des mots, nous voulons des choses,** those are mere words, we want facts. **Aller au fond des choses** to sift things thoroughly. **Un livre plein de choses,** a book full of facts.

2. *Law-t.* property, goods ; chattel ; one's own. **L'esclave était la — du maître,** the slave was the property of his master. **Vendre la — d'autrui,** to sell the goods of others. **— corporelle,** corporeal property.

SUR TOUTE CHOSE, AVANT TOUTE CHOSE, *adv. phr.* above all things, above all.

QUELQUE CHOSE, *sm.* something, anything : *a*) a thing ; *b*) contention, dispute, words ; *c*) important, momentous, of consequence ; *d*) about. **J'ai quelque — à vous dire,** I have something to tell you. **On croit que c'est quelque —, mais ce n'est rien,** it is thought to be something and yet it is nothing. **Faites quelque —,** do something. **Il y a quelque — là-dessous,** there is some mystery in that. [The prep. *de* between *quelque chose* and an adjective is never rendered in English :] **Quelque — de bon,** something good. **Quelque — de beau, de solide,** something fine, strong. **La pauvreté est quelque — de bien dur,** poverty is very hard to bear. **Il y a quelque — entre eux,** there is something between them. **Ce que vous dites-là est quelque chose,** there is something in what you say. **Il y a quelque — comme un mois qu'il est parti,** it is about a month since he left. *Prov.* **A quelque chose malheur est bon,** it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. **Chose promise, chose due,** if one promises, one must perform.

CHOSE, *smf. Fam.* what do you call him, her *or* it; what's his (her *or* its) name: used instead of a name or term forgotten. **Monsieur —,** Mr. what do you call him. **Madame —,** Mrs. what's her name. **Être tout —,** *Vulg.* to be out of sorts.

CHOSETTE, shôzèt, [chose], *sf.* trifling thing, little thing.

CHOU, shou, [Lat. : caulis], *sm.* [*pl. Choux*] **1.** cabbage : *a*) a garden vegetable ; cole ; kale ; **au** *pl. Cook.* greens ; *b*) name of various plants resembling cabbage. **— potager,** cabbage, **— cabus, — pommé,** headed cabbage. **— blanc,** white-heart cabbage. **— crépu,** Scotch kale. **— rouge,** red cabbage. **— vert,** cole cabbage, borecole, kale. **— branchu du Poitou, — à mille têtes,** thousand-headed cabbage. **— frisé, — de Savoie,** Savoy cabbage. **— de Milan,** Milan kale. **— à vache,** cow cabbage. **Choux de Bruxelles,** Brussels sprouts. **— -rave,** kohlrabi : turnip-cabbage. **— -navet,** turnip-cabbage. **— marin,** sea-kale. **— poivré,** cuckoo-pint, wake-robin : *Arum maculatum.* **— bâtard,** navew : wild turnip. **— palmiste,** cabbage-tree, cabbage-palm. **Graine de —,** cabbage-seed, cole-seed. **Pomme de —,** cabbage-head. **Trognon de —,** cabbage-stump. **Cela ne vaut pas un trognon de —,** that is not worth a farthing. **Soupe aux choux,** cabbage-soup. **Aller à travers choux,** *Fam.* to go hand over head : to act negligently, inconsiderately. **Bête comme —,** *Vulg.* very dull, blockish, stupid. **Aller planter ses choux,** *Fig.* to go and live in the country. **Envoyer quelqu'un planter ses choux,** *Fig.* to send a person away ; to remove some one from office or employment. **Il est allé planter ses choux,** he has removed into the country. **S'entendre à une chose comme à ramer des choux,** not to be able to make head or tail of a thing. **Faites-en des choux, des raves,** do what you like with it. **Faire ses choux gras de quelque chose,** to feather one's nest with a thing. **Il a été trouvé sous un —,** he was born under a hedge. **Ménager la chèvre et le —,** V. *Chèvre.* **Faire — blanc,** (at ninepins) to miss one's stroke ; *Fig.* to fail, to miss one's aim ; to come to nothing. **— pour —,** *Fig.* it is all one, it is all the same. **— pour —, Aubervilliers vaut bien Paris,** in its way one place is as good as another.

2. darling, duck, dear : a term of endearment. **Mon petit —,** my little darling.

3. large bow (of ribbons) ; **4.** *Past.* puff, light cake.

CHOU, CHOU-LÀ, *adv. Hunt.* at it, go to it.

CHOUAN, shouân, [Late Lat. : cavannum] *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* long-eared owl ; **2.** *Fr. Hist.* Chouan : one of the royalist insurgents on the river Loire, during the French Revolution.

CHOUANNER, shouané-r, *vn.* to carry on a guerilla warfare.

CHOUANNERIE, shouan'ri, *sf.* **1.** guerilla, partisan warfare ; **2.** chouannerie, insurrection of the chouans ; **3.** chouans *pl.*, party of the chouans.

CHOUCAS, shoukâ, *sm. Ornith.* jackdaw : a species of crow : *Corvus monedula.*

CHOUCHEMENT, shoush'mân-t, *sm.* screech : the cry of a screech-owl.

CHOUCHETTE, shoushèt', *sf.* V. *Choucas.*

CHOU-CHOU, shou-shou, *sm.* darling, dear, duck : a term of endearment.

CHOUCROUTE, shoukrout', [confusion of two words : chou, cabbage ; Ger. : Kraut, cabbage ; Sauer-kraut], *sf.* sauer-kraut, sour-kraut : cabbage pickled with salt and kept until it becomes sour.

CHOUDET, shoudè, *sm. Ornith.* owl.

CHOUE, shou, *sf. Ornith.* owl.

CHOUETTE, shouèt', [choue ; Eng. : chough], *sf. Ornith.* owl : a nocturnal carnivorous bird of the genus *Strix.* **— des clochers,** barn, white *or* screech-owl. **— des bois,** brown *or* tawny owl. **Faire la —,** (at play) to be one against two. **Il est leur —,** *Fig.* he is their laughing-stock.

CHOUETTE, [orig. unknown], *adj. Pop.* fine, superb, proper. **Être —,** to be very good, to be very pretty.

CHOU-FLEUR, shou-flœr, *sm.* [*pl. Choux-fleurs*], **1.** cauliflower : a vegetable of the cabbage family ; **2.** *Med.* cauliflower excrescence : a species of condyloma.

CHOU-PILLE, shou-piy', *adv. Hunt.* seize him !

CHOU-PILLE, *sm. Hunt.* shooting-dog.

CHOUQUET, shouké, *sm. Naut.* cap (of a mast-head).

CHOUQUET, [Adolphe-Gustave], poet and prose writer (1819-1886).

CHOURIN, shourân, *sm. Thieves' slang.* knife.

CHOURINER, shouriné-r, *va. vn. Thieves' slang,* to play with the knife (to murder).

CHOURINEUR, shourinœr, *sm. Thieves' slang.* murderous ruffian.

CHOYER, shwâyé-r, [orig. unknown ; perhaps Ital. soiare, to flatter], *va.* [*Je choie, nous choyons, vous choyez, ils choient ; je choyais ; je choyai ; je choierai ; je choyerais ; que je choie, que nous choyions, que vous choyiez, qu'ils choient ; que je choyasse ; choyant ; choyé.*] **1.** to fondle, to nurse tenderly, to pet, to cocker, to pamper, to coddle : to treat with tenderness, to cherish ; to make much of. **Vous choyez trop votre enfant,** you cocker your child too much. **On le choie beaucoup dans cette maison,** he is made much of in that house.

2. (of things) to take great care of : to manage carefully.

CHOYER (SE), *v. refl.* to nurse one's self up, to coddle one's self, to take care of one's self.

CHRÉMATISTIQUE, krématistik', [Gr. : χρηματιστική, from ; χρήματα, wealth], *sf. Did.* chrematistics : the science of wealth.

CHRÉMATOLOGIE, krématologi, [Gr. : χρήματα, wealth ; λόγος, discourse.] *sf.* chrematology : treatise on riches.

CHRÊME, krêm', [Gr. : χρίσμα], *sm. Cath. and. Gr. Lit.* christm : consecrated oil used in baptism, ordination, and extreme unction. **Le saint —,** the chrism. **Du —** chrismal.

CHRÉMEAU, krémô, [chrême], *sm.* chrisom, chrisom-cloth.

CHRESTOMATHIE, krèstomati, [Gr. : χρηστός, useful ; μαθεῖν, to teach], *sf.* chrestomathy : a book of extracts useful in learning a language.

CHRÉTIEN, IENNE, krétyan, tyèn', [Christ], *adj.* Christian : *a*) professing the religion of Christ ; *b*) relating to Christ, belonging to the religion of Christ. **Les peuples chrétiens,** the Christian nations. **Une âme chrétienne,** a Christian soul. **Ére chrétienne,** Christian era. **La religion chrétienne,** the Christian religion. **Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne,** His Most Christian Majesty, the king of France. **Peu —,** unchristian. **Cela n'est pas —,** that is unfair. [*Adverb.* et *Fam.*:] **Parler —,** to speak like a Christian. **Il faut parler —, si vous voulez que je vous entende,** you must talk like a Christian if you wish me to understand you. *Mol. Préc. rid.* 7.

CHRETIEN, IENNE, *sm.f.* Christian : a disciple of Christ, a person professing Christianity. **En —, comme un —,** Christianlike, like a Christian. **Vivre en bon —,** to live like a Christian.

CHRÉTIENNEMENT, krétièn'mân-t, *adv.* christianly : in a Christian manner, like a Christian.

CHRÉTIENTÉ, krètyanté, *sf.* Christendom : *a*) the countries inhabited by Christians; *b*) the whole body of Christians. **Marcher sur la —,** *Fig.* to go barefoot, to be barefooted.

CHRIE, kri, [Lat. : chria; Gr. : χρεία], *sf. Rhet.* theme : dissertation on assigned topics.

CHRISMAL, krismal, *sm. Cath. Lit.* chrismatory : a vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

CHRIST, krist, [Gr. : χριστός, anointed], **1.** *pnm.* Christ. [*Jésus-Christ* is pronounced zhézu-kri, and abbreviated J.-C.]. **Cinquante ans avant J.-C.,** fifty years B. C.

2. *sm.* crucifix : a cross with the figure of Christ upon it.

CHRISTE-MARINE, krist'-marin', *sf. Bot.* **1.** samphire, sea-samphire : *Crithmum maritimum,* a fleshy herb which grows on rocks near the sea-shore ; **2.** saltwort, glasswort, marsh-samphire : *Salicornia herbacea,* a plant used for making soda.

CHRISTIANISER, kristianizé-r, *va.* to christianize : to render Christian.

CHRISTIANISME, kristianism', *sm.* Christianity : the religion of Christians. **Convertir au —**, to christianize, to convert to Christianity.

CHRISTINE, kristin', *pnf.* Christina.

CHRISTOLOGIE, kristolozhi, [Christ ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* christology : a treatise concerning Christ.

CHRISTOPHE, kristof', *pnm.* Christopher ; *Fam.* Kitt.

CHROMATE, krômat', [chrome], *sm. chem.* chromate : a salt composed of chromic acid and a base.

CHROMATIQUE, kromatik', *adj.* chromatic : *a)* relating to colours ; *b) Mus.* relating to the scale of semitones. **Gamme —**, chromatic scale.

CHROMATIQUE, *sm.* chromatic : *a) Mus.* a kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones ; *b) Paint.* the science of colours.

CHROMATIQUEMENT, kromatik'mân-t, *adv.* chromatically.

CHROME, krôm', [Gr. : χρῶμα, colour], *sm. Chem.* chrome, chromium : a whitish metal.

CHROMIQUE, krômik', *adj. Chem.* chromic : pertaining to chromium. **Acide —**, chromic acid.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIE, krômolitografy, [Gr. : χρῶμα, colour ; λίθος, stone ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* chromolithography : coloured lithography.

CHROMULE, krômul', *sf. Bot.* chromule : the colouring matter of plants.

CHRONICITÉ, kronisité, [chronique], *sf. Med.* chronic character (of a disease).

CHRONIQUE, kronik', [Gr. : χρόνος, time], *sf.* **1**. chronicle : an historical register of events, in the order of time ; *b)* annals ; **2**. reports. **La — scandaleuse**, the scandal of the day, an account of follies and vices. (In newspapers :) **— politique**, political chronicle. **— musicale**, musical chronicle.

3. (in the plur.) Chronicles : the protestant name of two books of the kings of the Old Testament.

CHRONIQUE, *adj. Med.* chronic, chronical : of long duration, as a disease.

CHRONIQUEUR, kronikœr, *sm.* **1**. chronicler : a writer of chronicles ; **2**. (in newspapers) reporter.

CHRONOGRAMMATIQUE, kronogramatik', *adj.* chronogrammatic : containing a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMME, kronogram', [Gr. : χρόνος, time ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* chronogram : an inscription in which a certain date is expressed by numeral letters.

CHRONOGRAPHE, kronograf, [Gr. : χρόνος, time ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* **1**. chronographer ; **2**. chronograph : an instrument for taking exact measurements of time, or for recording the moment or duration of an event.

CHRONOLOGIE, kronolozhi, [Gr. : χρόνος, time ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* chronology : *a)* the science of computing and adjusting dates ; *b)* a table of events and dates.

CHRONOLOGIQUE, kronolozhik', *adj.* chronologic, chronological : relating to chronology.

CHRONOLOGIQUEMENT, kronolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* chronologically.

CHRONOLOGISTE, kronolozhist', *sm.* chronologer, chronologist : one versed in chronology.

CHRONOMÈTRE, kronomètr', [Gr. : χρόνος, time ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* chronometer : *a)* an instrument that measures time ; time-keeper ; *b)* a portable watch of superior construction and accuracy.

CHRONOMÉTREUR, kronométrœr, *sm.* time-keeper (in sports, etc.).

CHRONOMÉTRIE, kronométri, *sf.* chronometry : the art of measuring time.

CHRONOMÉTRIQUE, kronométrik', *adj.* chronometric, chronometrical, pertaining to a chronometer.

CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHIE, kronofotografie, [Gr. : χρόνος, time ; photographie], *sf.* chronophotography : the art of photographing moving objects.

CHRONOSCOPE, kronoskop, [Gr. : χρόνος, time ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* chronoscope : an instrument for measuring very short spaces of time.

CHRYSALIDE, krizalid, [Gr. : χρυσαλλίς ; χρυσὸς, gold], *sf. Entom.* chrysalis, nymph, pupa, aurelia, grub : the form which larva of butterflies, moths and other insects assume before they reach their perfect form.

CHRYSANTHÈME, krizântêm', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; ἄνθεμον, flower], *sm. Bot.* chrysanthemum ; a genus of composite plants. **— grande marguerite des prés**, ox-eye daisy, ox-eye. **— des blés**, corn-marigold, golden-flower. **— de l'Inde**, Indian *or* Chinese chrysanthemum. **— inodore**, corn *or* scentless fever-few.

CHRYSÉLÉPHANTIN, E, krizéléfântin', ine, [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; ἐλέφας, ivory], *adj.* chryselephantine : noting a kind of statue made of gold and ivory.

CHRYSIDIDES krizidid' **CHRYSIDIENS**, krizidyan. *smpl. Entom.* chrysididæ, ruby-tailed flies : a family of hymenopterous insects.

CHRYSIPPE, krizip', *pnm.* Chrysippus.

CHRYSOBALANE, krizobalan', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; βάλανος, gland], *sm. Bot.* chrysobalanus, cocoa-plum : a plant of the order chrysobalanaceæ.

CHRYSOBALANÉES, krizobalané, *sfpl. Bot.* Chrysobalanaceæ, *pl.* : an order of tropical plants.

CHRYSOBÉRIL, krizobéril, [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; béryl], *sm.* chrysoberil : a yellowish green gem.

CHRYSOCALE, krizokal', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; καλὸς, fine], *sm.* pinchbeck : an alloy of copper and zinc resembling gold.

CHRYSOCHLORE, krizoklor', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; χλωρὸς, greenish], *sm. Nat. Hist.* **1**. chrysochlore : a species of mole ; **2**. chrosochlora : a genus of dipterous insects.

CHRYSOCOLLE, krizokol', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; κόλλα, glue], *sf.* chrysocolla : a name given by the Greeks to borax.

CHRYSOCOME, krizokom', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; κομή, hair], *sf. Bot.* chrysocoma, goldylocks : a genus of composite plants.

CHRYSOGRAPHIE, krizografi, [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* chrysography : the art of writing in gold letters.

CHRYSOLITHE, krizolit', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; λίθος, stone], *sf.* chrysolite : a mineral of a yellowish or greenish colour.

CHRYSOLOGIE, krizolozhi, [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* chrysology : that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

CHRYSOMÈLE, krizomèl', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; μῆλον, apple], *sm. Entom.* chrysomela, golden-beetle : a genus of coleopterous insects.

CHRYSOPHANE, krizofan, [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; φανή, brilliancy], *sf.* chrysophane : an orange-coloured bitter substance found in rhubarb.

CHRYSOPRASE, krizopraz', [Gr. : χρυσὸς, gold ; πράσος, leek], *sf. Min.* chrysoprase : an apple-green variety of chalcedony.

CHRYSOSTOME, krizostom', *pnm.* Chrysostom.

CHU, CHUE, shu, *pa. p.* of *Choir*, fallen.

† **CHUCHETER**, shush'té-r, [onomat.], *vn.* [*Je chuchette, tu chuchettes, il chuchette, nous chuchetons, vous chuchetez, ils chuchettent; je chuchetais ; je chuchetai ; je chuchetterai ; je chuchetterais ; chuchette, chuchetons, chuchetez ; que je chuchette ; que je chuchetasse ; chuchetant, chucheté.*] **1**. † to whisper (V. *Chuchoter*) ; **2**. to shirp (as a sparrow).

† **CHUCHILLEMENT**, shushiy'mân-t, *sm.* whispering.

CHUCHOTEMENT, shushot'mânt, (chuchoter), *sm.* whispering, whisper : the act of one who whispers.

CHUCHOTER, shushoté-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to whisper : to speak with a low, sibilant voice. **En chuchotant**, whisperingly. **Elles chuchottent entre elles**, they whisper together.

CHUCHOTER, *va.* to whisper : to address in a low voice. **— quelques mots à l'oreille**, to whisper something in the ear.

CHUCHOTERIE, shushot'ri, *sf.* whispering.

CHUCHOTEUR, EUSE, shushotœr, œz', *sm. f.* whisperer.

CHUINTANT, shuantân-t, [chuinter], *adj. Philol.* whispering : said of the sound of the French consonants *j.* and *ch*, and of the English *sh.*

CHUINTER, shuanté-r (onomat.), *vn.* **1**. to cry like a crow ; **2**. *Philol.* to pronounce certain vowels as with the letter *h.* chac for sac.

CHUT, shut', *interj.* hush ! be still !

CHUTE, shût', [O. Fr. *pa. p.* of choir, to fall], *sf.* **1**. fall : *a)* the act of falling ; the act of dropping from an erect posture ; tumble ; falling, falling down ; *b) Phys.* the act of descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity ; *c) Physiol.* separation of some parts from the body ; falling off, falling out ; *d) Surg.* descent of an organ below its ordinary seat ; *e)* a rapid descent of water down a steep place ; cascade, cataract ; *f) Gard.* slope, declivity ; *g) Theat.* dropping of the curtain ; *h)* close of the day ; *i) Fig.* downfall, degradation, declension from high rank, loss of power ; ruin ; overthrow ; *j) Theol.* apostasy, transgression, sin ; *k)* depreciation, sudden decrease of price, of value. *a)* **Faire une —**, to fall ; to have a fall. **La — d'une tour**, the falling of a tower. **Il s'est cassé la jambe dans sa —**, he broke his leg in falling. *b)* **— des corps**, fall of bodies ; descent of falling bodies under gravity. *c)* **La — des feuilles**, the fall of the leaf, the fall : the act, and also the season when leaves fall from the trees ; autumn. **La — des cheveux**, the falling of the hair. **La — des dents**, the falling of the teeth. **La chute des ongles**, the falling of the nails. **— des cils**, *Med.* deplumation. *d)* **La — de la luette**, the falling of the uvula *e)* **Une — d'eau**, a waterfall. **La — du Niagara**, the falls of Niagara. *h)* **A la — du jour**, at nightfall, at the close of day. *i)* **J'avais prévu ma — en montant sur le faîte**, I foresaw my fall as I rose in rank. **Il ne se relèvera jamais de sa —**, he will never get over his degradation. **La — d'un empire**, the fall

of an empire. **La — du premier homme**, the fall of the first man. **La — des anges**, the fall of the angels.

2. *Theat.* **La — d'une pièce**, the failure of a play. **J'ai soixante et six ans, et je ne veux plus mourir de la — d'une pièce de théâtre**, I am sixty-six years old and am unwilling to die for the failure of a play. *Volt. Lett.* 11 *Janv.* 1760.

3. *Rhet.* end, conclusion (of songs, madrigals, sonnets); sting, point (of an epigram); **4.** cadence (of a period).

5. *Civ. Eng.* lift (of a canal); **6.** *Naut.* drop : the depth of a sail, from head to foot.

CHUTER, shuté-r, *vn. Fam.* to fall (in speaking of a theatrical play).

CHUTER, *va. Theat.* to hiss (a play).

CHYLE, shil', [Gr. : χυλός, humour], *sm. Physiol.* chyle : a milky fluid derived from the chyme, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

CHYLEUX, EUSE, shilœ-z, œz' *adj. Physiol.* **1.** chylaceous : belonging to chyle; **2.** chylous ; consisting of chyle.

CHYLIFÈRE, shilifèr', [Lat. : chylus, chyle ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Physiol.* chyliferous : transmitting chyle.

CHYLIFICATION, chilifikasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* chylifaction, chylification : the process by which chyle is formed.

CHYLIFIER, shilifié-r, (Lat. : chylus ; facère, to make), *va.* to convert into chyle.

CHYLIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be converted into chyle.

CHYLOSE, shilōze, [Lat. : chylosis], *sf. Physiol.* chylification.

CHYME, shîm', [Gr. : χυμός, chyme], *sm. Physiol*, chyme : the pulp formed by the food after it has been mixed with the gastric secretions.

CHYMIFICATION, shimifikasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* shymification : the process of forming chyme.

CHYMIFIER, shimifiè-r, [chyme ; Lat. : facère, to make], *va.* to chymify : reform into chyme.

CHYMIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be chymified, to be converted into chyme.

CHYPRE, shîpr', *pnf. Geog.* Cyprus.

CHYPRIOT, shipriot, *adj.*; *smf.* of Cyprus, Cyprian : a native of Cyprus.

CI, si, [a brev. of ici, here], *adv.* **1.** here : in this place ; opposed to *là*. **Ci-gît un tel**, here lies such a one. **Ci-gît Piron qui ne fut rien, Pas même académicien**, here lies Piron who was nothing, not even an academician. *Piron. Epitaphe.* **Ci-inclus**, inclosed, herein. **Ci-joint**, hereunto annexed. [In book-keeping, *ci* is put before the sum : **2 kilog. de laine blanche à 16 francs, ci 32 francs**, 2 kilograms of white wool at 16 francs, 32 francs.]

2. *Ci*, with a noun preceded by *ce*, *cette* or *ces*, expresses actuality or proximity, and is not rendered in English. **Cet homme-ci**, this man. **Ces enfants-ci**, these children. **A cette heure-ci**, at this hour, now. **Cette vie-ci n'est qu'un songe**, this life is nothing but a dream. *Volt.*

3. For *ci* preceded by a demonstrative pronoun, *V. Celui, celle,* etc. ; **4.** this time, now. **Entre ci et demain**, between this time and to-morrow. **Entre ci et là**, between this and then.

CI-APRÈS, *adv. phr.* further on, below, afterwards ; *Law-t.* hereafter.

CI-CONTRE, *adv. phr.* opposite, on the other side, in the margin.

CI-DESSUS, *adv. phr.* above, aforesaid. **Comme il est dit —**, as aforesaid.

CI-DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* below, beneath, underneath : hereafter, hereunder.

CI-DEVANT, **1.** *adv. phr.* formerly, heretofore, before, previously ; **2.** *adj.* former, late, once, ex. **Le ci-devant gouverneur**, the ex-governor.

3. *sm. Fr. Hist.* a ci-devant, a noble. [*Pl.* des *Ci-devant.*]

DE-CI DE-LÀ, *adv. phr.* here and there.

PAR-CI PAR-LÀ, *adv. phr.* **1.** here and there, hither and thither ; **2.** now and then, occasionally, at one time and another.

CIBAIRE, sibèr' [Lat. : cibarius ; cibāre to feed], *adj. Entom.* cibarious : relating to food.

CIBLE, sibl', [Ger. : Scheibe], *sf.* target : a mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice. **Tirer à la —**, to shoot at a target.

CIBOIRE, sibwar', [Lat. : ciborium ; cibus, food], *sm.* ciborium : *a*) *Cath.* — pyx, the box in which the host is kept ; *b*) *Arch.* a canopy raised over the high altar.

CIBOULE, siboul', [Lat. : cæpul'a, dim. of cæpa, onion], *sf. Bot.* cibol, Welsh onion: *Allium fistulosum*, a sort of small onion.

CIBOULETTE, siboulèt', [dim. of ciboule], *sf. Bot.* chives *pl.* : *Allium schœnoprasum*, a plant cultivated in kitchen-gardens.

CICADAIRES, sikadèr', [Lat. : cicada, grasshopper], *sfpl. Entom.* cicadidæ : a family of hemipterous insects.

CICATRICE, sikatris', [Lat. : cicatrix], *sf.* **1.** scar : *a*) seam, cicatrix, cicatrice, a mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed ; *b*) *Fig.* mark ; **2.** resentment. **Faire une —**, to scar, to make a scar.

CICATRICULE, sikatrikul', [dim. of cicatrice], *sf. Anat.* cicatricle : the fœtal point in the yolk of an egg.

CICATRISANT, E, sikatrizân-t, ânt', *adj. Surg.* cicatrizing : tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CICATRISANT, *sm.* cicatrizant : an application that induces a cicatrix.

CICATRISATION, sikatrisasyôn, *sf. Surg.* cicatrization : the process of healing or forming a cicatrix.

CICATRISER, sikatrizé-r, *va.* **1.** to cicatrize, to heal, to induce the formation of a cicatrix in wounded or ulcerated flesh; to close, to skin over ; **2.** to scar : to mark with a scar or scars ; to seam.

CICATRISER, (SE) *v. refl.* to cicatrize, to close, to be skinning over.

CICÉRO, siséro *sm. Print.* pica : a printing type.

CICÉROLE, sisérol', [Lat. : cicer], *sf. Bot.* chick-pea : *Cicer*, a genus of plants of the order leguminosæ.

CICÉRON, sisérôn, *pnm.* Cicero.

CICÉRONE, chichéroné, *or* siséron', [Ital.], *sm.* cicerone : a guide who shows curiosities. [*Pl.* des *Ciceroni.*]

CICÉRONIANISME, siséronianism', *sm.* ciceronianism : imitation of the style of Cicero.

CICÉRONIEN, IENNE, siséronyan, yèn', *adj.* ciceronian : resembling Cicero in style.

CICÉRONIEN, *sm.* ciceronian : an imitator of Cicero.

CICINDÈLE, sisandèl', [Lat. : cicindela], *sf. Entom.* cicindela, tiger-beetle : a genus of coleopterous insects.

CICISBÉE, sisisbé, *sm.* cicisbeo. *V. Sicisbée.*

CICOGNAT, sikonya, **CICONNEAU**, sikonô, (cigogne), *sm.* young stork.

CICURATION, sikurasyôn, [Lat. : cicurāre, to tame], *sf. Did.* cicuration : act of taming.

CICUTAIRE, sikutèr', [Lat. : cicuta], *sf. Bot.* water-hemlock, cowbane : *Cicuta virosa*, a poisonous plant.

CICUTÉ, ÉE, sikuté, *adj. Pharm.* of hemlock, of cicuta : containing hemlock.

CID, sid, [Ar.], cid : lord.

CIDRE, sidr', [Lat. : sicera ; Gr. : σίκερα, fermented drink], *sm.* cider : liquor made from the juice of apples. **— doux**, new cider. **— piquant**, rough cider. **Petit —**, ciderkin. **Fabricant de —**, ciderist. **Pressoir à —**, cide -press.

CIEL, syèl', *pl.* **CIEUX**, syœz, [Lat. : cœlum], *sm.* **1.** heaven : *a*) the arch which, overhangs the earth ; the celestial sphere, firmament, sky ; *b*) paradise, the abode of the blessed ; *c*) the souvereign of heaven, God ; Providence. *a*) **La voûte des cieux**, the canopy of heaven, the vaulted sky. **On ne voit ni — ni terre**, neither heaven nor earth is to be seen. **Entre terre et —**, between heaven and earth. **Sous le —**, beneath the sky, on the earth. **Le — et la terre**, Heaven and earth. **Élever quelqu'un jusqu'au —**, to praise any one up to the skies. **Le Fils du —**, the Son of Heaven, the Emperior of China. **Ce secours tombait véritablement du —**, *Fig.* this help was a real godsend. **Je connais un homme qui fut ravi jusqu'au troisième —**, I know a man caught up to the third heaven. *Bib.* 2 Cor. XII. 2. **Être ravi au troisième, au septième—**, *Fig.* to be filled with joy. **Remuer — et terre**, *Fam.* to move heaven and earth, to leave no stone unturned : to do everything that can be done to produce an effect. *Prov.* : **Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera**, God helps those who help themselves. **Ciel rouge au soir et blanc au matin, c'est la journée du pèlerin**, evening red and morning gray are the signs of a fair day. *V. Alouette.*

b) **Les joies du —**, the joys of heaven. **Le royaume des cieux**, the kingdom of heaven. **Gagner le —**, to gain heaven. **Voir les cieux ouverts**, to be filled with joy.

c) **Le — est juste et sage, et ne fait rien en vain**, Heaven is just and wise and does nothing in vain. **Que le — m'en préserve!** God forbid ! **Offenser le —**, to offend God ! **Conduit par le —**, heaven-directed, heavenly guided. **Donné par le —**, heaven-gifted. **Grâce** or **grâces au —**, thanks to Heaven. **Plût au —**, would to God that ! **Le — vous soit propice!** Heaven prosper you! **Prendre le — à témoin**, to call Heaven to witness.

2. sky : *a*) the blue aerial region which surrounds the earth ; the air, the atmosphere ; *b*) the weather ; *c*) climate. clime. **— pur**, clear sky. **— bleu, — azuré**, blue sky. **— serein**, serene sky. **— couvert, chargé de nuages**, cloudy sky. **Beau —**, bright sky. **Bleu de —**, sky-blue. **Couleur bleu de —**, sky-blue colour. **Monter jusqu'aux cieux**, to go up to the sky. **Le — étoilé**, the starry sky. **— d'airain**, dry weather ; *Fig.* unrelenting heaven, implacable fate. **Un — tempéré**, a temperate climate. **Le — de l'Italie**, the climate of Italy. [In this sense, the plural of *Ciel* is *Cieux* or *Ciels.*] **Vivre sous un — plus heureux**, to live in a more genial clime.

CIEL ! Ô CIEL, JUSTE CIEL ! *interj.* O Heavens !.

CIEL, syèl', *sm.* [*pl. Ciels*] **1** *Paint.* sky : the part of a picture which represents the sky ; **2.** tester : the top covering of a bed ; **3.** canopy ; **4.** *St.-Eng.* roof, crown, top : the upper part of the fire-place of a steam-engine ; **5.** roof (of a quarry). **Carrière à — ouvert** open quarry.

CIERGE, syèrzh', [Lat. : cereus ; cera, wax], *sm.* **1.** wax-candle, wax-taper, taper

(used in religious rites). **Se tenir droit comme un —**, to be as stiff as a poker.

2. *Bot* cereus : a genus of plants of the order cacteæ. **— magnifique**, cereus speciosissimus. **— du Pérou**, torch-thistle.

3. *Bot.* mullein : name of two plants of the genus Verbascum : **la molène noire**, the black mullein, and **le bouillon blanc**, great mullein.

CIERGÉ, syèrzhé, *adj. Naut.* upright (as a mast).

CIERGER, syèrzhé-r, *va. Technol.* to wax (a stuff).

CIERGIER, syèrzhyé, *sm.* wax-chandler.

CIGALE, sigal', [Lat. : cicada], *sf.* 1. *Entom.* grasshopper, cicada : a genus of hemipterous insects ; 2. *Naut.* ring (of an anchor).

CIGARE, sigar', [Span. : cigarro], *sm.* cigar : a small roll of tobacco for smoking. **Coupe- —**, cigar-cutter. **Fume- —** cigar-holder. **Porte- —**, cigar-case.

CIGARETTE, sigaret', *sf.* cigarette : fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking like cigars. **Fume- —**, cigarette-holder. **Porte- —**, cigarette-case.

CIGOGNE, sigony', [Lat. : ciconia], *sf.* 1. *Ornith.* stork : *Ciconia*, a genus of wading birds. **La — est le symbole de la piété et de la reconnaissance**, the stork is an emblem of piety and gratitude. **Contes de la —**, **Contes à la —**, ridiculous and absurd stories.

2. *Naut.* handle, crank (of a grind-stone); 3. *Mech.* cranked lever.

CIGOGNEAU, sigoniō, *sm.* young stork.

CIGUË, sigu', [Lat. : cicuta], *sf.* hemlock : *a*) *Bot. Conium maculatum*, a poisonous, umbeliferous plant ; *b*) a poison. *a*) **Grande —**, hemlock, common hemlock. **— vireuse**, water hemlock, cowbane. **— des jardins, petite —**, fool's —, parsley. *b*) **Boire, avaler la —**, to drink the hemlock.

CIL, sil', [Lat. : cilium], *sm.* 1. eyelash : one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid. **Les cils**, the eyelashes ; (*collect.*) the eyelash.

2. (in the pl.) cilia : *a*) *Bot.* long hairs on the margin of a vegetable body ; *b*) *Zool.* minute filaments which project from animal membranes.

† **CIL**, sil, *demonstr. pron., m. sing.* he. [The feminine, still used, is *celle. V. Celui.*]

CILIAIRE, siliêr', (cil), *adj.* ciliary : *a*) belonging to the eyelids ; *b*) *Nat. Hist,* pertaining to the cilia.

CILICE, silis', [Lat. : cilicium], *sm.* haircloth, (worn in mortification).

CILICIE, si isi, *pnf. Geog.* Cilicia.

CILIÉ, E, sili', (cil), *adj. Bot.* ciliated, ciliated : furnished with hairs.

CILIFÈRE, silif'r, [Lat. : cilium ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* ciliferous : having cilia.

CILIFORME, siliform, *adj.* ciliform.

CILIOGRADE, siliograd', [Lat. : cilium ; gradi, to go], *adj. Zool.* ciliograde : which swim by means of cilia.

CILIOGRADE, *sm. Zool.* ciliograde (*pl.* ciliograda) : one of an order of acephalans.

CILLEMENT, siy'mân-t, (ciller), *sm.* twinkling, winkling (of the eyes).

CILLER, siyè-r, [cil], *va.* 1. to close and open, to open and shut (the eyes) ; *Colloq.* to wink ; 2. *Falc.* to seel : to sew the eyelids together to blindfold (a wild hawk).

CILLER *vn.* 1. to wink to twinkle, to blink : to shut the eye rapidly. **A ce coup de tonnerre, tout le monde a cillé**, at this clap of thunder everybody blinked. **Personne n'ose — devant lui**, nobody dares move a finger in his presence.

2. *Vétér.* (of a horse) to have white eye brows.

CIMAISE, simêz', *sf. V. Cymaise.*

CIMBRES, sanbr', *nmpl.* Cimbri : an ancient people of Germany.

CIMBRIQUE, sanbrik', *adj.* Cimbric : pertaining to the Cimbri.

CIME, sim', [Lat. : cyma, end], *sf.* 1. top summit : the highest point of a tree, a mountain, a rock, a steeple. **Le mont à double —, la double—**, *Poet.* the two-peaked, the two-crowned hill : Parnassus.

2. *Bot. V. Cyme.*

CIMENT simân-t [Lat. : cæmentum], *sm.* 1. cement, calcareous cement : a kind of mortar made of lime, water, sand or brick-dust, etc., used in building. **— romain**, Roman cement. **— hydraulique**, water-cement, hydraulic cement, mortar. **Cela est fait à chaux et à —**, *Fig.* that is solidly build.

2. *Fig.* cement : bond of union, that which unites. **La vertu est le meilleur — qui puisse lier les amis ensemble**, virtue is the best bond of union between friends.

CIMENTER, simânté-r, *va.* to cement : *a*) *Mason.* to unite by the use of cement, to cover with cement ; *b*) *Fig.* to unite firmly, to bind together ; to strengthen ; to confirm. *b*) **— la paix par des alliances**, to secure peace by alliances. **— l'amitié**, to strengthen friendship.

CIMENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to strengthen, to be strengthened.

CIMETERRE, sim'tèr', [Ital. : scimitarra, from Pers.), *sm.* scimitar, cimeter : a short sword with a convex edge.

CIMETIÈRE, sim'tyèr', [Lat. : cemiterium from Gr. κοιμητήριον, place of rest], *sm.* 1. cementery, burial-ground, burial-place, burying ground burying-place, grave-yard ; (around a church) churchyard; 2. *Fig.* cemetery, necropolis. *a*) **Les cimetières ne sont plus permis dans le sein des villes**, cemeteries are no more allowed in the heart of towns. *b*) **La ville était devenue un vaste —**, the town had become a vast cemetery.

CIMICAIRE, simikêr', [Lat. : cimex, bug), *s.* Bot. bugwort, cimicifuga : a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ.

CIMIER, simyé ; the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [cime], *sm.* 1. crest : the plume on a helmet ; 2. *Herald.* helmet (placed over the arms) ; 3. *Butch.* buttock (of beef), 4. haunch (of venison).

CIMMÉRIEN, IENNE, siméryan, yèn', *sm. f.* Cimmerian : *a*) in the poems of Homer, the name of the people dwelling « beyond the ocean-stream » ; *b*) historically, a people whose country lay between the Borysthenes and the Tanais.

CIMMÉRIEN, IENNE, *adj.* Cimmerian : a) relating to the Cimmerians ; *b*) *Fig.* extremely dark.

CIMOLÉE, simolé, [Lat : cimolia ; Gr : κιμωλία], *sf.* cimolite, cimolian earth : a species of clay used by the ancients as a remedy for inflammations.

CIMOSSE, simos', *sf. Com.* selvedge of Genoa taffety.

CINABARIN, INE, sinabaran, rin', *adj.* vermilion.

CINABRE, sinabr', [Lat. : cinnabaris], *sm.* cinnabar. (in the Fine Arts) vermilion : red sulphuret of mercury.

CINCENELLE sans'nèl' *sf.* 1. track-rope tow-line : a rope for towing ; 2 rope (for pulling a ferry-boat).

CINCHONACÉ E sankonasé *adj.* cinchonaceous : relating to cinchona, of quinquina.

CINCHONINE, sankonin', *sf. Chem.* cinchonine : an alkaloid found in cinchona.

CINCLE, sankl', [Lat. : cinclus], *sm. Ornith.* water-ousel, dipper : a genus of birds of the thrush family.

CINÉFACTION, sinéfaksyôn, [Lat. : cinis, ashes ; facĕre, to make], *sf. Did.* cinefaction, cineration : reduction to ashes.

CINÉMATIQUE, sinématik', [Gr. : κινηματικός; κίνημα, movement], *sf. Mech.* kinematics, kinetics : the doctrine of the effects of motion without reference to its causes.

CINÉMA, cinéma, **CINÉMATOGRAPHE**, cinématograf [Gr. : κίνημα, movement ; γράφειν to write) *sm.* cinemotograph, kinematograph : apparatus by means of which photographic views of moving things are represented on a screen.

CINÉRAIRE, sinérêr', [Lat. : cinis, cineris, ashes] *adj.* 1. cinerary : relating to ashes ; 2. cindery, cindrous : resembling ashes. **Urne —** cinerary urn.

CINÉRAIRE *sf. Bot.* cineraria, fleawort : a genus of plants of the order compositæ.

CINÉRATION, sinérâsyôn', [Lat. : cinis, cris, ashes], *sf.* cineraticn.

CINÉRIFORME, sinériform', [Lat. : cinis, eris, ashes ; forme] *adj.* cineritious having the colour and consistence of ashes.

CINGALAIS E syngalé, eze, *adj. Geog.* Cingalese ; belonging to Ceylon ; *smf.* Cingalese ; a native of Ceylon.

CINGLAGE, sanglazh', [cingler], *s.* 1. *Naut.* sailing ; ship's course ; 2. *Naut.* run in twenty-four hours ; 3. † *Naut.* seaman's pay ; 4. *Metall.* shingling : the process of expelling the impurities from blooms of puddled iron by hammering, and converting it into malleable iron.

CINGLANT, E, sanglân, *adj.* [cingler], cutting, stinging, scathing.

CINGLER, sanglé-r [O. H. Ger. : segelen ; Ger. : segeln, to sail], *vn. Naut.* to sail, to steer.

CINGLER, sanglé-r, [Lat. : singulum, strap], *va.* 1. to lash : to strike with a lash ; to scourge ; to switch. **Il lui cingla le visage d'un coup de houssine**, he struck him accross the face with a switch. **Le vent leur cinglait le visage**, the wind cut their faces.

2. *Metall.* to shingle : to purify puddled iron in converting it into malleable iron.

CINNABRE, sinabr', *sm. V. Cinabre.*

CINNAME, sinam', **CINNAMOME**, sinamom', *sm.* cinnamon : the aromatic bark of cinnamomum

CINNAMYLE, sinamil', *sm. Chem.* cinnamyle : the hypothetical radical of oil of cinnamon.

CINQ sank or san ; the *q* is never heard before a consonant but is pronounced in all other cases [Lat: quinque]. *adj.* 1 five: one more than four. **— ans**, five years. **— hommes**, five men. **— femmes**, five women. **Ils étaient —**, there were five of them. **Venez entre — et six heures**, come between five and six. **Le denier —**, twenty per cent. **Prêter à — pour cent**, to lend at five per cent.

2. the fifth. **Henri —**, Henry the Fifth. **Chapitre —**, chapiter the fifth.

CINQ, *sm.* 1. five : *a*) the sum of four and one ; *b*) a symbol representing that number [5 or *V*] ; 2. (at games) five ; (of dice) cinque ; 3. fifth. **J'ai le — de pique**, I have the five of spades. **Le — octobre**, the fifth of October.

CINQUANTAINE, sankânten', *sf.* 1. fifty

a) a number of fifty or about; *b*) the age of fifty. **Il y avait une — de personnes**, there were about fifty persons. **Il a passé la —**, he is over fifty.

2 the fiftieth year. **Les époux X, ont fêté la — de leur mariage**, Mr. and Mrs. X have kept the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

CINQUANTE, sankânt', [Low Lat. : cinquanta; Lat. ; quinquaginta], *adj.* 1. fifty : five times ten. **— hommes**, fifty men. 2. fiftieth. **Page —**, the fiftieth page.

CINQUANTE *sm.* fifty ; *a*) five tens ; *b*) a symbol representing fifty units [50 or L].

CINQUANTENAIRE, sankântenair, *adj. sm.* of fifty : a person fifty years old.

† **CINQUANTENIER**, sankântœnyé, *sm* captain of fifty men.

CINQUANTIÈME, sankântiêm,' *adj.* fiftieth : the ordinal of *Cinquante*.

CINQUANTIÈME, *sm.* fiftieth : one of fifty equal parts.

CINQUIÈME, sankyêm', *adj.* fifth : the ordinal of *Cinq*.

CINQUIÈME, *sm.* 1. fifth : *a*) one of five equal parts ; *b*) the fifth day of the month ; 2. fifth story ; 3. a pupil of the fifth class.

CINQUIÈME, *sf.* fifth form *or* class (of a college).

CINQUIÈMEMENT, sankyêm'mân-t, *adv.* fifthly : in the fifth place.

CINTRAGE, santrazh', *sm.* *V. Ceintrage.*

CINTRE, santr', [cintrer], *sm.* 1. semicircle ; 2. arch : *a*) *Arch.* a work in the form of an arch ; *b*) *Fig.* a vaulted roof. **En plein —**, semi-circular. **— surbaissé**, surbased arch.

3. *Build.* centering, centre : a framework, usually of timber, for sustaining an arch while it is building ; 4. *Theat.* **Loges du —**, the highest tiers of boxes.

CINTRÉ, E, santré, *adj.* arched.

CINTRER, santré-r, [a form of ceintrer) *va. Arch.* to curve, to arch : to form into an arch.

CIONITE, sionit', [Gr. : κίων, uvula], *sf. Med.* cionitis : inflammation of the uvula.

CIPAYE, sipay', *sm.* sepoy : a native of India employed as a soldier in the British service

CIPOLIN, sipo'an, [Ital : cipollino], 1. *adj. m.* **Marbre —**, cipolin : a green marble ; 2. *sm.* cipolin.

CIPPE, sip', [Lat : cippus. a post], *sm* ; *Arch* cippus : a small pillar or column, usually bearing an inscription.

CIRAGE, sirazh', [cire], *sm.* 1. waxing : the act of one who waxes ; 2. blacking : *a*) the act of blacking shoes ; *b*) a composition for blacking shoes.

CIRCASSIE, sirkasi, *pnf. Geog.* Circassia.

CIRCASSIEN, IENNE, sirkasyan, yèn, ; 1. *adj.* Circassian : belonging to Circassia ; 2. *s.* Circassian : a native of Circassia.

CIRCASSIENNE, sirkasyèn', *sf.* circassian : a kind of woollen cloth.

CIRCÉ, sirsé, *pnf.* Circe : *a*) *Mythol*, a fabulous sorceress ; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid.

CIRCÉE, sirsé, *sf. Bot.* circæa, enchanter's nightshade : a plant of the order onagraceæ.

CIRCELLE, sirsèl', **CERCELLE**, sèrsèl', *sf.* V. *Sarcelle.*

CIRCINAL, E, sirsinal, **CIRCINÉ, E**, sirsiné, [Lat. : cercinäre, to roll round], *adj. Did.* circinal, circinate : rolled in spirally downwards.

CIRCOMMÉRIDIEN, IENNE, sirkômméridyan, yèn', [Lat. : circum, around ; méridien], *adj. Astron.* circummeridian : situated near or around the meridian.

CIRCOMPOLAIRE, sirkônpolèr', [Lat. : circum, around ; polaire], *adj.* circumpolar about the pole.

CIRCONCIRE, sirkônsir', [Lat. : circumcidĕre, from circum, about ; cædĕre, to cut] *va.* [*Je circoncis, nous circoncisons* ; *je circoncis, nous circoncîmes* ; *je circoncirai* ; *que je circoncise* ; *que je circoncisse* ; *circoncisant* ; *circoncis.*] to circumcise.

CIRCONCIS, sirkônsi-z, *sm.* person circumcised.

CIRCONCISION, sirkônsiziôn, [Lat. : circumcisio], *sf.* circumcision.

CIRCONFÉRENCE, sirkônférâns', [Lat. : circum, about ; ferre, to carry], *sf.* circumference ; *a*) the line which surrounds a figure ; *b*) the line that encompasses a circular figure ; a periphery ; *c*) a circle ; *d*) the external surface.

CIRCONFLEXE, sirkônflèks', [Lat. : circum, about ; flectĕre, flexum, to bend], *adj.* 1. crooked ; 2. *Gram.* circumflex. **Marquer de l'accent —, mettre un accent — à**, to circumflect, to circumflex.

CIRCONFLEXE, *sm. Gram.* circumflex.

CIRCONJACENT, sirkônzhasân-t, [Lat. : circum, about ; jacĕre, to lie], *adj.* circumjacent : lying round.

CIRCONLOCUTION, sirkônlokusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : circum, about ; loqui, locutus, to speak], *sf.* circumlocution : circuit or compass of words, the use of indirect or roundabout expressions ; periphrase, periphrasis.

CIRCONSCRIPTION, sirkônskripsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. circumscription : the exterior line of a body, bound ; limitation ; 2. department, district, circuit ; 3. *Geom.* circumscribing : the act of drawing a line round another.

CIRCONSCRIRE, sirkônskrir', [Lat. : circum, about ; scribĕre, to write], *va.* [*Je circonscris, nous circonscrivons* ; *je circonscrivais* ; *je circonscrivis* ; *je circonscrirai* ; *je circonscrirais* ; *que je circonscrive* ; *que je circonscrivisse* ; *circonscrivant* ; *circonscrit.*] to circumscribe : *a*) to draw a line around ; *b*) to encircle, to enclose, to encompass ; *c*) to limit, to bound, to stint.

CIRCONSPECT, ECTE, sirkônspè, spèkt' ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [Lat. : circum, about ; specĕre, spectum, to look], *adj.* 1. circumspect : prudent, cautious, guarded, wary, shy ; watchful on all sides, vigilant. **Être — dans sa conduite, dans ses paroles**, to be prudent in speech, to be circumspect in conduct. **L'honnête homme est modeste et —**, an honest man is both modest and prudent.

2. (of things) cautious, prudent. **Conduite circonspecte**, cautious conduct. **Démarche circonspecte**, a cautious proceeding. **Langage —**, cautious language. **Peu —**, incautious, heedless, unguarded, unwary.

CIRCONSPECT, *sm.* circumspect, cautious *or* prudent man.

CIRCONSPECTION, sirkônspèksyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* circumspection : caution, circumspectness, watchfulness, deliberation, wariness, guardedness, cautiousness. **User de —**, to be cautious. **Apporter, mettre beaucoup de — dans une affaire**, to manage an affair with great cautiousness. **Parler avec —**, to speak cautiously.

CIRCONSTANCE, sirkônstâns, [Lat. : circonstantia ; stans, stāre, to stand], *sf.* 1. circumstance : *a*) a fact, occurrence, incident, or event attending something else ; particular, particularity ; *b*) *Law-t.* one of the adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal ; *c*) things that happen presently ; case, occasion ; conjuncture. *a*) **Avoir égard aux circonstances**, to make allowance for circumstances. **Concours de circonstances**, a concurrence of circumstances. **Le choix des circonstances**, the choice of circumstances. *b*) **Circonstances aggravantes**, aggravating circumstances. **Circonstances atténuantes**, extenuating circumstances. *c*) **Se plier aux circonstances**, to submit to circumstances. **Les circonstances sont graves**, the circumstances are serious. **Dans une — imprévue**, in an unexpected occurrence. **En pareilles circonstances**, under such circumstances. **Suivant les circonstances**, as the case may be ; according to circumstances. **Pièce de —**, piece composed for the occasion. **Loi de —**, law decreed for the occasion.

2. *Law-t.* **Circonstances et dépendances**, appurtenances.

CIRCONSTANCIEL, ELLE, sirkônstânsièl, èl', *adj. Gram.* circumstantial : accidental, not essential ; indirect.

CIRCONSTANCIER, sirkônstânsié-r, *va.* to circumstantiate : to describe minutely, to detail, to state the circomstances of. **Il ne parle point en l'air, il particularise, il circonstancie toutes choses**, he does not speak at random, he describes minutely and gives every detail. **Une relation bien circonstanciée**, a statement with all its circumstances. **D'une manière circonstanciée** circumstantially.

CIRCONVALLATION, sirkônvalasyôn, [Lat. : circumvallāre, to surround ; vallum, rampart], *sf. Fortif.* circumvallation : a wall or trench which surrounds the camp of the besiegers. **Ligne de —**, line of circumvallation.

CIRCONVENIR, sirkônv'nir, [Lat. : circum, about ; venir], *va.* [*Je circonviens, nous circonvenons* ; *je circonvenais* ; *je circonvins* ; *je circonviendrai* ; *circonviens, circonvenons* ; *que je circonvienne* ; *que je circonvinsse* ; *circonvenant* ; *circonvenu.*] 1. to surround, to encompass, to environ ; 2. to circumvent : to surround with snares, to deceive, to cheat, to impose upon, to delude, to overreach : *Fam.* to get round, to get over. **Il a circonvenu ses juges**, he has deceived his judges. **Il s'est laissé —**, he allowed himself to be imposed upon.

CIRCONVENTION, sirkônvânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* circumvention : the act of circumventing ; fraud, imposture, deceit ; cheat, delusion.

CIRCONVOISIN, INE, sirkônvwazan, zid', [Lat. : circumvicinus ; circum ; vicinus, neighbour], *adj.* circumjacent : lying round, surrounding ; adjacent, adjoining, neighbouring. **Les peuples circonvoisins**, the neighbouring nations. **Les provinces circonvoisines**, the neighbouring provinces. [Chiefly used in the plural.]

CIRCONVOLUTION, sirkônvolusyôn, [Lat : circum, about ; volvĕre, volutum, to roll], *sf.* circumvolution : *a*) that which is rolled around something ; *b*) *Arch.* a turn in the spiral line of the Ionic capital.

† **CIRCUIR**, sirkuir, *va.* to take a turn round.

CIRCUIT, sirkui ; the *t* is always silent ; the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [Lat. : circuitus], *sm.* 1. circuit : *a*) the boundary line ; circumference, compass ; *b*) circuitous road, roundabout way ; winding ; *c*) circumlocution, circuity ; *d*) in England, the journey of judges for holding courts. *a*) **Le — entier de la terre**, the whole compass of the earth. **Cette ville a quatre kilomètres de —**, the circuit of that town is of four kilometers. *b*) **Les circuits d'une ri-**

vière, the windings of a river. **Faire un long —,** to go a roundabout way. *c*) **Un long — de paroles,** a rigmarole, a long preamble. **— d'actions,** *Jurispr.* circuit of actions.

2. Electr. circuit. **Fermeture de —,** closing of circuit. **Coupe- —,** fuse, cut-out. **— d'allumage,** ignition circuit. **Mise en —, de l'allumage,** switching in the ignition circuit.

CIRCULAIRE, sirkulèr', [Lat. : circularis ; circulus, circle], *adj.* circular : *a*) having the form of a circle ; round ; *b*) inconclusive, ending in i self ; *c*) addressed to several persons on some common affair ; *d*) successive in order, always returning. *a*) **Mouvement —,** circular motion. **Scie —,** circular saw. **Demi- —,** semicircular. *b*) **Argument —,** circular paralogism. *c*) **Lettre —,** circular letter. *d*) **Fonctions circulaires,** *Math.* circular lines : lines of sines, tangents and secants. **Nombres circulaires,** *Arith.* circular numbers : numbers whose powers end in the same figures as the roots.

CIRCULAIRE, *sf.* circular, circular letter. **Expédier des circulaires,** *Com.* to send out circulars.

CIRCULAIREMENT, sirkulèr'mân-t, *adv.* circularly : in a circular manner.

CIRCULANT, E, sirkulân-t, ânt', *adj.* circulating, in circulation, current : passing from one to another. **Espèces circulantes,** circulating money, specie.

CIRCULARITÉ, sirkularité, *sf.* circularity : state of being circular.

CIRCULATION, sirkulâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** circulation : *a*) the act of moving round ; motion in a circle ; *b*) regular flow, as of blood ; *c*) currency of money, bills, etc. ; *d*) diffusion, dissemination ; *e*) the act of going and returning, or of passing from place to place ; *f*) motion by which the air is renewed in rooms ; *g*) *Chem.* operation by which a vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times. *b* **La — du sang a été découverte par Harvey,** the circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey. **La — de la sève,** the circulation of the sap. *b*) **La monnaie est un agent de —,** money is a medium of circulation *or* a circulating medium. **— monétaire,** currency. **Jeter dans la —,** to bring into circulation, to issue. **Mettre en —,** to put into circulation. **Retirer de la —,** to withdraw from circulation, to call in (money). *d*) **Arrêter la — d'un écrit dangereux,** to stop the circulation of a dangerous writing. **La — des idées,** the diffusion of ideas. **Mettre une idée nouvelle en —,** to diffuse a new idea. *e*) **Des barricades empêchaient la — dans les rues,** barricades prevented all circulation in the streets.

2. *Com.* traffic : goods or persons passing or carried to and fro, particularly along a road, railway or canal. **Livré à la —,** opened for traffic.

CIRCULATOIRE, sirkulatwar', *adj. Physiol.* circulatory.

CIRCULER, sirkulé-r, [Lat. : circulāre], *vn.* **1.** to circulate : *a*) to move round, to move in a circle ; *b*) to flow in a circuitous channel ; to run ; *c*) to pass from place to place, from person to person, from hand to hand ; to pass ; to be current, to have currency ; *d*) to be diffused, to spread. *a*) **La terre circule autour du soleil,** the earth moves round the sun. *b*) **Le sang circule dans le corps,** the blood flows in the veins. **La sève circule dans les plantes,** sap circulates in plants. **L'air circule facilement dans ce théâtre,** that theatre is well ventilated. *c*) **L'argent circule,** money circulates. *d*) **Des bruits alarmants ont circulé dans le public,** alarming reports have spread among the public.

2. to move on, to go on ; to move about, to walk about, to be stirring. **Circulez, messieurs,** move on, gentlemen. **Les voitures circulent jour et nuit dans Paris,** in Paris, carriages are stirring both day and night.

Faire circuler, 1. to circulate, to put about, to spread ; **2.** to hand, to hand round, to pass round ; **3.** *Com.* to circulate, to put into circulation ; **4.** to make (a person) go on, move on.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sirkôndduksyôn, [Lat.: circumductio ; circum ; ducĕre, to lead], *sf.* circumgyration : *a*) *Did.* the act or turning or whirling round an axis or a central point ; *b*) *Anat.* the turning of a limb or a bone in its socket.

CIRCUMFUSA, sirkônfuza, [Lat. : circum ; fundĕre ; fusum, to pour], *smpl. Med.* surroundings : ambient *or* circumambient medium (as the atmosphere, climates and human dwellings).

CIRCUMINCESSION, sirkomansèsyôn, *sf. Théol.* circumincession : the reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

CIRCUMNAVIGATEUR, sirkônnavigatœr, *sm.* circumnavigator : one who circumnavigates.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sirkônnavigâsyôn, *sf.* circumnavigation : the act of sailing round. **Faire un voyage de —,** to circumnavigate.

CIRCUMNAVIGUER, sirkônnavighé, [Lat.: circum, about ; naviguer], *va.* circumnavigate : to sail round.

CIRE, sir', [Lat. : cera, wax], *sf.* wax : *a*) bees' wax ; *b*) wax-candle, wax-light ; *c*) sealing-wax, † Spanish wax ; a wax-like composition used for uniting surfaces ; *d*) cerumen : a thick substance secreted in the ear ; *e*) *Bot.* **— végétale,** wax, vegetable wax : a tenacious substance found on the leaves of certain plants ; *f*) *Minér.* **— minérale,** wax, ozocerite. *a*) **— vierge,** virgin, pure wax. **— blanche,** white *or* bleached wax. **De — jaune,** yellow *or* unbleached wax. **De —,** of wax, waxen, wax ; [*Fig. and adverb.* :] opportunely, in good time ; perfectly well. **Cela va comme de —,** that fits in well. **— molle,** *Fig.* a very tractable person. *c*) **— à cacheter,** sealing wax, † Spanish wax. **— à frotter,** floor-polishing wax. **— à modeler,** modeller's wax. **— à sceller,** stamping-wax. **Bâton de —,** stick of wax. *e*) **— de palmier,** vegetable wax of the Andes. **— de cirier, — de myrica,** myrtle wax.

CIRÉ, E, siré, *adj.* **1.** waxed : smeared or rubbed with wax. **Toile cirée,** oil-cloth.

2. blacked (as shoes), clean, polished.

CIRER, siré-r, [cire], *va.* **1.** to wax : *a*) to smear with wax ; *b*) to rub with wax. **— un parquet,** to wax a floor.

2. to black, to clean (shoes, boots, etc.)

CIRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be waxed ; **2.** to clean one's shoes.

CIRIER, siryér, *sm.* **1.** wax-chandler, wax-maker ; **2.** *Bot.* wax-myrtle, bayberry candleberry tree : *Myrica cerifera.*

CIRON, sirôn, [Low Lat. : siriones], *sm. Entom.* mite : siro, a species of acarus which is found in cheese and flour.

CIRQUE, sirk', [Lat. : circus], *sm.* circus (*pl.* circuses) : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* a long, oval edifice in which were exhibited games and shows ; *b*) a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship and dexterity ; *c*) *Geol.* a species of circular valley.

CIRRE, sir', [Lat. : circus], *sm. Bot.* cirrus, tendril : a clasper, a long spiral body, issuing from various parts of plants.

CIRRÉ, E, sirré, *adj. Bot.* cirrous : having a tendril.

CIRREUX, EUSE, sirrœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* cirrous, cirrose : terminating in a tendril.

CIRRHE, sir', *sm.* V. *Cirre.*

CIRRHOSE, sirrôz', [Gr. : κιῤῥός, red], *sf. Med.* cirrhosis : *a*) a yellow colouring matter frequently found in the liver ; *b*) a disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver.

CIRRIFÈRE, sirrifèr', **CIRRIGÈRE,** sirrizhèr', [Lat. : cirrus ; ferre, gerĕre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* cirriform.

CIRRIFORME, sirriform, *adj. Bot.* cirriform.

CIRRIPÈDES, sirripèd', [Lat. : cirrus, fibre ; pes, pedis, foot], *smpl. Zool.* cirripeds : bristle-footed animals, as the barnacle. [formerly but erroneously written *cirrhopodes* or *cirropodes.*]

CIRRO-CUMULUS, sirro-kumulus, *sm. Meteor.* cirro-cumulus : a cloud presenting a fleecy appearance.

CIRRO-STRATUS, sirro-stratus, *sm. Meteor.* cirro-stratus : a cloud having the characters of the stratus in its main body, but of the circus on its margin.

CIRRUS, sirrus, [Lat.], *sm. Meteor.* cirrus : a cloud having a fibrous appearance, like carded wool. [Written also *cirrhus.*]

CIRSE, sirs, [Gr. : κίρσιον, sort of thistle], *sm. Bot.* thistle, horse-thistle : *Cnicus* or *cirsium*, a genus of prickly plants. **— sans tige,** dwarf thistle.

CIRSOCÈLE, sircosèl', [Gr. : κιρσός, varix ; κήλη, tumour], *sm. Surg.* cirsocele.

CIRURE, sirur', [cirer], *sf.* preparation of wax.

CISAILLE, sizây', [ciseau], *sf.* **1.** clippings, parings (of metal, coin) ; **2.** (in the *pl.*) shears : a cutting instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge movable on a pin, used for cutting metallic plates.

CISAILLER, sizâyé-r, [cisaille], *va.* to clip, to cut off (base coin).

CISALPIN, INE, sizalpan, pin', [Lat. : cis, on this side ; alpin], *adj.* cisalpine : on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome.

CISEAU, sizô, [Low Lat. : cisellus, from cæsus, cutting], *sm.* [*pl. Ciseaux.*] **1.** chisel : an instrument sharpened to a cutting edge, for paring, gouging or hollowing out wood, stone, etc. **— à froid,** cold chisel. **Au —,** with a chisel. **Coup de —,** stoke of a chisel. **Ouvrage de —,** sculpture. [*Fig.* :] **Ce sculpteur a le — hardi,** this sculptor has a firm hand

2. scissors (of the Fates). V. *Ciseaux.*

CISEAUX, sizô, *smpl.* scissors *pl.* ; small shears. **Une paire de —,** a pair of scissors. **— à ongles,** nail-scissors. **— pliants de poche,** folding pocket scissors. **Les — de la Parque, qui coupent le fil délicat de la vie,** the scissors of the Fates, which cut the tender thread of life. [Sometimes used in the singular.]

CISELER, sizlé-r, *va.* to chase : to engrave plates with decorative figures ; to chisel.

CISELET, siz'lé, *sm.* **1** chasing-tool graving-tool, small-chisel ; **2.** *Coin.* paring tool.

CISELEUR, siz'lœr, *sm.* chaser, sculptor.

CISELURE, siz'lur, *sf.* **1.** chasing ; sculpture ; **2.** chiselled work, chased work.

CISJURAN, E, sis'zhurân, ran', [Lat. : cis, on this side], *adj.* on this side of the Jura Mountains, with regard to Paris.

CISOIR, sizwar, *sm.* graver, chasing-chisel.

CISOIRES, sizwar, [ciseau], *sfpl.* bench-shears.

CISPADAN, E, sispadân, dan', [Lat. : cis, on this side ; Padus, Po], *adj.* cispadane : on the south side of the Po.

CISSAMPÉLOS, sisâ*n*pélos, [Gr.], *sm. Bot.* cissampelos : a genus of climbing plants.

CISSE, sis', [Gr. : κισσός, ivy], *sm. Bot.* cissus, wild grape : a plant of the order vitaceæ.

CISSOÏDAL, E, sisoïdal, *adj.* cissoidal, relating to the cissoid.

CISSOÏDE, sisoïd', [Gr. : κισσός, ivy ; εἶδος, form], *sf. Geom.* cissoid : a curve invented by Diocles.

CISTE, sist', [Gr. : κίστος], *sm. Bot.* cistus, rock-rose : a genus of plants of the order cistaceæ. **— de Crête**, ladanum-bush.

CISTE, sist', [Gr. : κίστη, box, case], *sf. Antiq.* cist : *a)* a chest or basket ; *b)* a basket used in the Eleusinian mysteries.

CISTÈLE, sistèl', [Lat. : cista, basket], *sf. Entom.* cistela : a coleopterous insect.

CISTERCIEN, IENNE, sistèrsya*n*, yèn', *adj.* Cistercian : pertaining to the religious order of Cîteaux.

CISTERCIEN, *sm.* Cistercian : a monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CISTOPHORE, sistofor, [Gr. : κίστη, basket ; φορός, bearer], *sf. Antiq.* cistophorus : an ancient silver coin of Asia Minor.

CITABLE, sitabl', [citer], *adj.* citable : that may be cited.

CITADELLE, sitadèl', [Ital. : citadella], *sf.* citadel : a fortress or castle in a city ; place of arms.

CITADIN, INE, sitada*n*, din', [Ital. : citta, town], *smf.* citizen : one who dwells in a city or town ; townsman ; *Fam.* cit, citess.

CITADINE, sitadin', *sf.* fly, hackney-coach, of former times in Paris.

CITATEUR, sitatœr, *sm.* quoter, citer.

CITATION, sitasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* [Lat. : citatio, from citāre, to cite, to call], citation : *a) Law-t.* summous, cital ; a call to attend a court ; subpœna of witnesses ; *b)* quotation ; passage or words quoted. **Lancer une —**, to issue a summons. **Faire une — de Molière**, to make a citation from Molière, to quote from Molière.

† **CITATOIRE**, sitatwar', *adj. Law-t.* citatory.

CITÉ, sité, [Lat. : civitas], *sf.* city : *a) Antiq.* a town with its surrounding district ; *b)* the collective body of citizens ; *c)* a town particularly a town invested with certain rights ; *d)* the most ancient part of a town ; *e)* in some towns, several houses connected with particular regulations. *a)* **Les cités de la Grèce**, the cities of Greece. *b)* **Droit de —**, freedom of the city, citizenship. *c) Fig.* **La — sainte, la — céleste**, the heavenly city, Heaven. **La sainte —, la reine des cités**, the holy city, the queen of cities, Jerusalem. *d)* **Notre-Dame de Paris est dans la —**, Notre-Dame of Paris is in the city.

CITER, sité-r, [Lat. : citāre, atum, to call], *va.* to cite : *a)* to summon, to call upon authoritatively ; *b)* to quote ; to name, to mention the words of another or a passage from a book ; to mention ; to record ; *c)* to mention as deserving attention. *a)* **— à comparaître**, to summon, to appear. **— un témoin**, to cite, to summon a witness. *b)* **— un passage**, to quote a passage. **— des autorités**, to cite authorities. **— son auteur**, to name one's author. **Il a la manie de —**, he has a mania for quoting. *c)* **Il a été cité pour sa bravoure**, he has been mentioned for his bravery.

CITÉRIEUR, E, sitériœr, [Lat. : citerior ; cis, on this side], *adj. Geog.* hither, hithermost.

CITERNE, sitèrn', [Lat. : cisterna], *sf.* cistern, tank : a reservoir for gathering and storing the rain-fall.

CITERNEAU, sitèrnô, *sm.* small cistern.

CITHARE, sitar', [Gr. : κιθάρα, harp] *sf. Antiq.* cithara, cithern, cittern : a stringed instrument of music among the ancients.

CITIGRADE, sitigrad', [Lat. : citus, quick ; gradus, step], *adj. Nat. Hist.* citigrade : that runs with great speed.

CITOYEN, ENNE, sitwaya*n*, yèn', [cité ; Lat.: civis], *sm. sf.* **1.** citizen: *a)* a freeman of a city ; one entitled to the privileges of a city or of a country ; *b)* a native or an inhabitant of a republic who enjoys political rights. *a)* **Droits de —**, citizenship. **Un — romain**, a Roman citizen. **Un bon —**, a good patriot ; a worthy citizen. **Un grand —**, a great patriot. **Un mauvais —**, an unpatriotic man. *b)* **Un riche —**, a rich citizen. **Un simple —**, a plain citizen, a mere citizen. **Un soldat —**, a citizen soldier.

2. (*adject.*) citizen, patriotic.

CITRATE, sitrat', [Lat. : citrus, citron], *sm. Chem.* citrate : a salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base.

CITRÈNE, sitrèn', *sf. Chem.* citrene : a compound obtained from the essential oil of lemons.

CITRIN, INE, sitra*n*, trin', *adj.* citrine : of a lemon colour.

CITRINE, sitrin', *sf. Chem.* essential oil of lemons.

CITRIQUE, sitrik', *adj. Chem.* citric : noting an acid existing in the juice of lemons, citrons, etc.

CITRON, sitrô*n*, [Lat. : citrus], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* citron, lemon : the fruit of the lemon-tree or citron-tree. **Jus de —**, lemon-juice. **Écorce de —**, lemon-peel.

2. (*adject.*) lemon-coloured.

CITRONNADE, sitronade, *sf.* lemon-squash.

CITRONNAT, sitrona, *sm.* candied lemon-peel.

CITRONNÉ, E, sitroné, *adj.* flavoured with lemon.

CITRONNELLE, sitronèl', [citron], *sf.* **1.** citron-water : a liquor distilled with the rind of citrons ; **2.** *Bot.* southernwood : the *Artemisia abrotanum*, a fragrant plant ; **3.** *Bot.* balm : the *Melissa officinalis.*

CITRONNIER, sitronyé ; the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, *sm. Bot.* citrus, citron-tree : a genus of plants including the orange, lemon, lime, bergamot, shaddock, and citron.

CITROUILLE, sitrouiy', [Lat. : citrullus], *sf. Bot.* pumpkin, pompion, pumpion, common gourd : a well-known plant and its fruit, *Cucurbita pepo.*

CIVADIÈRE, sivadyèr', [Ital. : civadiera], *sf. Naut.* sprit-sail : a sail formerly used under the bowsprit.

CIVE, siv', **CIVETTE**, sivèt', [Lat. : cæpa, onion], *sf. Bot.* chives, cives : *Allium schænoprasum*, a species of leek.

CIVET, sive ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [cive], *sm. Cook.* jugged hare.

CIVETTE, sivèt', [Ar. : zabad], *sf.* civet : *a) Zool.* civet-cat, *Viverra civetta*, a carnivorous quadruped ; *b)* a fatty substance secreted by the civet-cat and used as a perfume. V. *Cive.*

CIVIÈRE, sivyèr', [orig. obscure ; Low Lat. : cibaria, from cibum, food, a vehicle for the transport of provisions], *sf.* **1.** hand-barrow ; litter, stretcher ; **2.** *Naut.* sling : a kind of rope.

CIVIL, E, sivil, [Lat. : civilis ; civis, citizen], *adj.* civil : *a)* pertaining to a state or city ; *b)* pertaining to a citizen and his rights ; *c) Law-t.* opposed to *criminal* ; *d)* opposed to *military* ; lay ; opposed to *ecclesiastical* ; *e)* intestine ; opposed to *foreign* ; *f)* not savage or wild ; implying some refinement of manners ; *g)* courteous, polite, complaisant, affable, gentle and obliging. *a)* **La vie civile**, civil life. **Liste civile**, civil list. **Année civile**, civil year. **Mort civile**, civil death. *b)* **Droits civils**, civil rights, citizenship. **État —**, civil condition. **Des actes de l'état —**, authentic documents referring to one's civil condition. **Officier de l'état —**, registrar of births, deaths and marriages. *c)* **Droit —**, civil law. **Tribunal —**, civil court. **Procédure civile**, civil proceedings. [*Subst.* :] **Poursuivre au —**, to prosecute in civil causes. *d)* **Génie —**, civil engineering. **Ingénieur —**, civil engineer. **Un mariage, un enterrement —**, a civil marriage, a civil interment : a marriage or burial unaccompanied by religious ceremony. *e)* **Guerre civile**, civil war. *f)* **Transporter de l'état sauvage à l'état —**, to change from a wild state to a civilized state. **En —**, in plain clothes.

g) **— à ceux à qui il ne pouvait être favorable**, polite to those to whom he could not be favourable. **Il faut être — envers tout le monde**, we must be polite to everybody. **Recevoir quelqu'un d'une manière fort civile**, to make any one welcome.

CIVILEMENT, sivil'mâ*n*'t, *adv.* civilly : *a)* in a manner relating to private rights ; *b)* not naturally, but in law ; *c)* politely, in a courteous manner, gently. **Il est — responsable des dommages**, he is legally responsible for damages. *b)* **Etre mort —**, to be dead in law. *c)* **Il m'a reçu fort —**, he received me very politely.

CIVILISABLE, sivilizabl', *adj.* civilizable : that may be civilized.

CIVILISATEUR, TRICE, sivilisatœr, tris', *adj.* civilizing.

CIVILISATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* civilizer.

CIVILISATION, sivilizâsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* civilization : *a)* the act of civilizing ; *b)* the state of being civilized.

CIVILISER, siviliz -r, [civil], *va.* **1.** † *Law-t.*, to render a criminal process civil ; **2.** to civilize : to reclaim from a savage state, to introduce civility of manners among a people.

CIVILISER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** † to soften down ; **2.** to become civilized. **Le monde se civilise lentement**, civilization makes very slow progress.

CIVILITÉ, sivilité, *sf.* **1.** civility : the quality of being civil ; good breeding, courtesy, politeness, urbanity. **User de —**, to be very polite. **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in politeness. **La politesse flatte les vices des autres, la — nous empêche de mettre les nôtres au jour**, politeness flatters the vices of others, and good breeding prevents us from bringing ours to light. *Montesq. Espr.* 19 16. **La — puérile et honnête**, the child's book of civility, rules of good manners. **Il n'a pas lu la — puérile et honnête**, *Colloq.* he has no manners.

2. (in the pl.) civilities : acts of politeness, of courtesy ; attentions, compliments. **Combler quelqu'un de civilités**, to overwhelm any one with attentions. **Faire des civilités à quelqu'un**, to show a person civility. **Je lui dis, après les premières civilités, que**, I told him after greeting him, that.

CIVIQUE, sivik', [Lat. : civicus ; civis, citizen], *adj.* civic : relating to a city or citizen. **Devoirs civiques**, civic duties. **Couronne —**, civic crown.

CIVISME, sivism', *sm.* civism : citizenship ; patriotism.

CLABAUD, klabô, [Ger. : kläffen, to

yelp], *sm.* **1.** *Hunt.* noisy hound. *Fig.* : † **Ce chapeau fait le —, est —,** that hat is flapping down.

2. babbler : an idle talker ; bawler, ranter.

CLABAUDAGE, klabôdazh', *sm.* **1.** barking (of dogs) ; **2.** brawling, clamour.

CLABAUDER, klabôdé-r, *vn.* **1.** *Hunt.* to open false, to give tongue falsely ; **2.** to bawl, to bawl out, to brawl, to clamour.

CLABAUDERIE, klabôd'ri, *sf.* bowling, brawl, brawling, clamour.

CLAUBAUDEUR, EUSE, klabôdœr, dœz', *sm. f.* brawler, clamourer.

CLADEL, kladel [Léon], novelist 1834-1892).

CLAIE, klè, [Gr. : κλῆδος, hedge], *sf.* **1.** hurdle : *a*) a kind of wicker-work ; a texture of twigs, osiers or sticks ; *b*) a frame of wood or of iron used for gates, fences, etc. ; *c*) a sledge on which criminals were drawn to execution ; *d*) *Fortif.* clayes *pl.* : a structure of pickets interwoven with twigs, used as a substitute for fascines or gabions in revetment ; **2.** kind of fishing net ; **3.** eel-pot : **4.** screen : a kind of wire sieve for sifting sand. **Passer à la —,** to screen.

CLAIR, E, klèr, [Lat. : clarus], *adj.* **1.** bright : reflecting light ; luminous, shining, sparkling. **Le soleil est le plus — de tous les astres,** the sun is the brightest of the heavenly bodies. **Le bois sec fait un feu très —,** dry wood makes a bright fire.

2. light : *a*) full of light, lightsome, bright, clear, not dark, not obscure ; *b*) pale, whitish. *a*) **Cette chambre est fort claire,** this room is very light. **Il fait à peine — en plein midi,** it is scarcely light at noon. **Il commence à faire —,** day is dawning. *b*) **Couleur claire,** light colour. **Rouge —,** light red. **Brun —,** light brown.

3. clear : *a*) transparent, bright, pellucid ; *b*) unclouded, serene, fair ; *c*) pure, limpid ; unmixed ; *d*) free from spots ; *e*) acute, easily heard, sounding distincly ; shrill, charp ; *f*) *Fig.* plain, perspicuous ; lucid, not obscure ; *g*) plain, evident, manifest, obvious, conspicuous, indisputable. *a*) **Des vitres bien claires,** transparent windows. **— comme du cristal,** as clear as crystal. *b*) **Le ciel est — et serein,** the sky is fair. **Par un temps —,** in fair, in clair weather. *c*) **Eau claire,** clear water. **Un — ruisseau,** a limpid stream. **Ce vin n'est pas encore —,** that wine is not clear yet. [*Fig.* :] **Faire de l'eau claire,** to make no hand of it. *d*) **Teint —,** clear complexion. *e*) **La voix des femmes est plus claire que celle des hommes,** women's voices are sharper than men's. *f*) **Des idées claires,** clear ideas. **Il s'est exprimé en termes fort clairs,** he expressed himself very clearly. **Cela est — et net,** that is evident. **Cet auteur n'est pas — dans ses définitions,** that author's definitions are not clear. **Avoir l'esprit —,** to have a lucid mind. *g*) **Mon droit est — comme le jour,** my right is indisputable. **La conséquence en est claire,** the consequence is obvious. **Les lois doivent être claires et précises,** the laws must be plain and precise. **C'est un profit tout —,** it is clear profit.

4. polished, shining, bright. **Des armes claires,** polished weapons. **Vaisselle claire,** bright plate.

5. (of money) available. **Argent —,** available funds ; cash in hand ; ready money.

6. thin : *a*) not dense or consistent ; *b*) scarce ; sparse ; not close, not dense ; *c*) flimsy, of loose or slight texture. *a*) **Ce sirop est trop —,** that syrup is too thin. **Sauce claire,** thin sauce. **Un œuf —,** an addle egg. *b*) **Ce bois est trop —,** that wood is not dense enough. **Les blés sont clairs,** the corn comes up thin. *c*) **De la gaze claire,** flimsy gauze.

CLAIR, *sm.* **1.** light. **— de lune,** moonlight, moonshine. **Il fait — de lune,** it is moonlight. **Cette nuit-là, il faisait un beau — de lune,** it was a fine moon-light night. **Le plus — de son bien,** the best part of his fortune.

2. (in the pl. *Paint.* lights : the illuminated parts of a picture ; **3.** thin part (of a stuff).

CLAIR. *adv.* clearly, distinctly, plainly, clear. **Voir —,** to see clearly ; to be clear-sighted. **Je n'y vois pas —,** I can't see it, I don't make it out. **A présent j'y vois —,** now I understand it. **Parler —** , to speak with a clear voice. **Parler —, parler — et net,** to speak out plainly. **— et net,** clear, clearly, plainly.

A CLAIR, AU CLAIR, *adv. phr.* **Tirer à —, tirer au —, 1.** to draw off, to bottle off (liquors) ; **2.** to clear up, to elucidate, to unravel (a difficulty). **Cette affaire n'a pas été tirée au —,** that matter has never been cleared up.

CLAIRÇAGE, klèrsazh', [claircer], *sm.* decolouring (of sugar).

CLAIRCER, klèrsé-r, [clair], *va.* [The second *ç* takes the cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous clairçons* ; *je clairçais, etc.*] to decolour, to clarify.

CLAIRE, klèr', *pnf*, Clara.

CLAIRE, klèr, *sf.* **1.** burnt bones used in cupellation ; **2.** sugar-baker's boiler.

CLAIRE-ÉTOFFE, klèr'-étof', *sf.* *V. Claire-soudure.*

CLAIREMENT, klèr'mân-t, *adv.* clearly, plainly.

CLAIRER, klèré-r, [clair], *va. Found.* to wash.

CLAIRE-SOUDURE, klèr'-soudur', *sf.* composition of tin and lead.

CLAIRET, klèrè, [clair], *adj. m.* (of wine) pale, pale-coloured, light.

CLAIRET, *sm.* **1.** pale wine ; **2.** infusion of aromatic plants with wine, honey and sugar ; **3.** *Jewel.* pale stone.

CLAIRETTE, klèrette, *sf.* **1.** sort of white grapes ; **2.** wine made from those grapes.

CLAIRE-VOIE, klèr'vwa, *sf.* **1.** opening (in a garden-wall) ; **2.** lattice ; **3.** *Naut* sky-light (of a ship). **Une caisse à —,** a crate : frame-work case for packing (*Pl. Claires-voies.*]

A CLAIRE-VOIE, *adv. phr.* **1.** in openwork, latticed ; **2.** *Weav.* open ; **3.** *Agr.* thin. **Semer à —,** to sow thin.

CLAIRIÈRE, klèrièr', [clair], *sf.* **1.** glade: a cleared space in a forest ; **2.** thin place (in cloth).

CLAIR-OBSCUR, klèr-obskur, *sm. Paint.* clare-obscure, chiaro-oscuro : *a*) the art of distributing light and shade ; *b*) a painting executed in two colours ; **2.** light and shade. [*Pl. Clairs-obscurs* (klèr-obscur).]

CLAIRON, klèrôn, [Lat. : clarus, clear, shrill], *sm.* **1.** *Mus.* clarion, bugle : a kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone ; **2.** *Naut.* clear spot in a cloudy sky ; **3.** clarion-player, bugler.

CLAIRSEMÉ, E, klèrsœmé, *adj.* **1.** thin-sown ; thin. **Des arbres clair semés,** scattered trees. **Des fleurs clair semées,** scattered flowers.

2. thinly-scattered, scarce, rare. **Les beautés sont clair semées dans cet ouvrage,** there are but few beauties in this work.

CLAIRVILLE, klèrvil, [Louis-François-Nicolas, dit], vaudvillist (1811-1879).

CLAIRVOYANCE, klèrvwayâns', *sf.* **1.** clear-sightedness, perspicacity : acute discernment ; **2.** clairvoyance : the pretended power of seeing things not present to the senses.

CLAIRVOYANT, E, klèrvwayân-t, yânt', [clair ; voyant], *adj.* clear-sighted : *a*) seeing with clearness, clear seeing ; *b*) perspicacious, discerning.

† **CLAMER,** klamé-r, [Lat. : clamâre, to cry out] to cry out, to bawl, to shout.

CLAMEUR, klamœr, [Lat. : clamor], *sf.* clamour : *a*) outcry, vociferation ; a loud cry ; *b*) long and continued noise. **Il s'éleva une — universelle,** there was a general outcry. **La — publique,** the public clamour.

CLAMEUX, EUSE, klamœ, œz', *adj. Hunt.* noisy.

CLAMP, klân, [Scand. : klampi ; Dutch : klamp], *sm. Naut.* clamp, fish (of a mast).

CLAMPIN, klânpan, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* straggler ; **2.** *Vulg.* loiterer, idler [In this sense, *Clampin* has a feminine *clampine*] ; **3.** cripple.

CLAMPONNIER, klânponyé, *sm. Horsem.* a long loose-jointed horse.

CLAN, klân, [Gael.], *sm.* **1.** clan : a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain. **Chef de —,** chieftain of a clan. **Membre d'un —,** clansman. **Association de clans,** clanship.

2. *Naut.* sheave-hole : sheave placed in a mortise for a rope to run through.

CLANDESTIN, INE, klândestan, tin', [Lat. : clandestinus, secret], *adj.* clandestine, underhand, clancular, concealed. **Mariage —,** clandestine marriage.

CLANDESTINEMENT, klândèstin'mân-t, *adv.* clandestinely.

CLANDESTINITÉ, klândèstinité, *sf.* clandestineness, clandestinity.

CLANGUEUR, klânghœr, [Lat. : clangor, loud cry], *sf.* clang, clangour : a loud shrill sound.

CLAPET, klapé, [Ger. : Klappe ; klappen, to shut to with a noise], *sm. Hydraul.* valve, clack-valve.

CLAPIER, klapyé ; in the plural, the *s* is heard as *z* before a vowel, [Ger. : Klappe]. *sm.* **1.** rabbit-burrow ; clapper ; **2.** rabbit-hutch. **Un lapin de —,** or **un clapier,** a tame rabbit.

CLAPIR, klăpir, *vn.* to squeak : to cry as rabbits.

CLAPIR (SE), *v. refl.* to squat (as a rabbit).

CLAPOTAGE, klapotazh', [clapoter), *sm. Naut.* rippling : the flow, the breaking, or the noise of little waves.

CLAPOTANT, E, klapotân-t, ânt', *adj.* rippling.

CLAPOTER, klapoté-r, [Ger. : Klappen, to knock together], *vn.* to plash, to ripple : to be covered with small waves.

CLAPOTEUX, EUSE, klapotœ-z, œz', *adj.* rippling, chopping.

CLAPOTIS, klapoti, *sm.* *V. Clapotage.*

CLAPPEMENT, klap'man-t, [clapper], *sm.* smacking (of the tongue) ; chucking.

CLAPPER, klape-r, [Ger. : klappen], *vn.* to clack, to smack : to make a noise by the sudden separation of the tongue from the palate ; to chuck.

CLAQUE, klak', [claquer], *sf.* **1.** slap, smack : a blow given with the open hand. **Donner une —,** to give a slap, to slap.

2. *Theat.* claque, clappers, hired applauders ; **3.** clog : a kind of overshoe or sandal. **Partir avec ses cliques et ses claques,** *Pop.* to make one's self scarce ; to pack off bag and baggage.

CLAQUE, *sm.* opera-hat.

CLAQUEDENTS, klak'dân, [claquer; dent], *sm.* 1. starveling, beggar; 2. boaster, braggart.

CLAQUEMENT, klak'mân-t, [claquer], *sm.* 1 clap : collision of bodies with noise; 2. clapping (of hands); 3. chattering (of the teeth); 4. crack, cracking, smack, smacking, snap (of a whip).

CLAQUEMURER, klak'muré-r, [claquer; mur], *va.* to confine, to immure, to shut up, to imprison.

CLAQUEMURER (SE), *v. ref.* to shut one's self up.

CLAQUE-OREILLE, klakorèy', *sm.* flapped hat. [*Pl.* des *Claque-oreilles.*]

CLAQUER, klaké-r, [imitative], *vn.* to crack, to clack, to clap, to smack; to chatter. — **des mains**, to clap hands, to clap, — **des dents**, to chatter. **On claque des dents quand on a froid**, one's teeth chatter when one is cold. **Faire — ses doigts**, to crack, to snap one's fingers. **Faire — ses lèvres**, to smack one's lips. **Faire — un fouet**, to crack, to smack, to snap a whip. [*Fig.* :] **Faire — son fouet**, to affect authority; to make a noise, a bustle in the world. *Pop.* to die, to croak, to kick the bucket.

CLAQUER, *va.* 1. to slap, to smack, to give a slap to : to strike with the palm of the hand; 2. to clap : to applaud by striking the hands together.

CLAQUET, klaké, [claquer], *sm.* clapper, clack (of a mill-hopper).

CLAQUEUR, klakœr, *sm. Theat.* clapper : hired applauder.

CLARETIE, klar'ti, [Jules], chronicler, dramatist and novelist (1840-1913).

CLARIÈRE, klariêr', *sf. Naut.* clear passage (between two floating ice-bergs).

CLARIFICATION, klarifikasyôn, [clarifier], *sf.* clarification.

CLARIFIER, klarifié-r, [Lat. : clarificāre; clarus, clear; facĕre, to make], *va.* to clarify, to clear, to make clear; to purify, to fine (of liquids).

CLARIFIER (SE), *v. refl* to clarify, to clear up : to grow clear, to become pure; to settle (of liquids).

CLARINE, klarin', [clair], *sf.* bell (tied to the neck of cattle).

CLARINETTE, klarinèt', [clarine; clair], *sf.* 1. *Mus.* clarinet, clarionet; 2. clarinet-player.

CLARISSE, klarish, 1. *pnf.* Clarissa. 2. *sf.* Clare : nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLARTÉ, klarté, [Lat. : claritas], *sf.* 1. light : *a*) that which shines and makes objects perceptible; *b*) state in which things become visible; opposed to *darkness*; *c*) candle; *d*) *Fig.* life; *e*) illumination of mind; instruction, knowledge; enlightenment. *a*) **Suivez-moi, s'il vous plaît, avec votre —**, follow me, if you please, with your light. *Mol. Ec.* des *F.* III. 5. *b*) **La — du jour**, the light of day, daylight. **La — du soleil**, the light of the sun. **La — de la lune**, moonlight, the light of the moon. **Lire à la — des réverbères**, to read by the light of the street-lamps. **Une trop grande — éblouit**, too much light dazzles. *d*) **Jouir de la — du jour**, to live. *e*) **De fausses clartés les égarent**, false notions lead them astray.

2. clearness : *a*) the state of being clear; brightness; *b*) transparency, limpidity; *c*) perspicuity, distinctness. *b*) **La — de l'eau**, the limpidity of water. *c*) **Avec —**, clearly. **Il s'exprime avec —**, he expresses himself with clearness. **Avoir de la — dans l'esprit, dans les idées**, to be clear-minded, to have clear ideas.

CLASSE, klâs', [Lat. : classis], *sf.* 1. class: *a*) an order or division of persons; a number of persons on an equality in society; rank, order; *b*) a number of things of the same kind; *c*) rank, rate, sort, kind; *d*) scientific division containing the subordinate divisions of order, genus and species. *a*) **Au moyen âge, il y avait trois classes de personnes : les nobles, les vilains et les serfs**, in the middle ages there were three classes of men : noblemen, villains, and serfs. **Les hautes classes**, the high classes, the upper classes. **La — ouvrière**, the working class. *c*) **Cet ouvrage convient à toutes les classes de lecteurs**, that work will suit all kinds of readers. **Médaille de première —**, first prize medal. **Place de première, de seconde —**, *Railw.* a first, a second class ticket.

2. class, form : a set of students, in a college or school, who pursue the same studies. **En France, le cours des études classiques est divisé en sept classes**, in France, the course of classical education is divided into seven classes. **La quatrième —, la — de quatrième**, (or elliptically) **la quatrième**, the fourth form. **Les basses classes**, the lower classes.

3 school-room, class-room; 4 school-time; school-hours *pl.*; class; lesson. **Suivre une —**, to attend a class. **La rentrée des classes**, the re-opening of the classes. **La — du soir**, the afternoon class. **Aller en —**, to go to school. **Faire ses classes**, to have a regular college education.

5. *Milit.* enrolment, conscription. **Il est de la — de 1916**, he belongs to the category of the recruitement of 1916.

CLASSEMENT, klâs'mân-t, *sm.* classing; classification.

CLASSER, klâsé-r, [classe], *va.* to class : to arrange in classes; to classify; to rank.

CLASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be classed; to be ranked.

CLASSEUR, klassœr, *sm.* 1. portfolio with compartments; 2. sorter; 3. letter-rack, stationery-box.

CLASSIFICATION, klasifikâsyôn, *sf.* classification : the act of forming into classes, distribution into sets or sorts.

CLASSIFIER, klasifié-r, *va.* to classify.

CLASSIQUE, klasik, [Lat. : classicus], *adj.* classic, classical : *a*) relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank, or to the places of which they wrote or in which they lived; *b*) of the first rank in literature or art; *c*) standard, whose authority is generally acknowledged; *d*) pertaining to classes; class; school; *e*) opposed to romantic. **Terre —**, classic ground. **Les auteurs classiques**, the classics, the standard authors. **Livre —**, class-book, school-book. **Poésie —**, classic poetry. [*Subst.* :] **Les classiques latins**, the Latin classics. **Édition —**, school edition.

† **CLATIR**, klatir [form of glatir], *vn. Hunt.* to blab (of dogs.)

CLAUDE, klôd', 1. *pnm.* Claudius; 2. *sm.* simpleton, blockhead. [*Adject.* :] † silly, foolish.

CLAUDICANT, klôdikân, [Lat. : claudicāre, to halt], *adj.* lame, limping, halting.

CLAUDICATION, klôdikasyôn, [Lat. : claudicatio; claudus, lame], *sf.* claudication, lameness, halting, limping.

CLAUSE, klôz', [Lat. : clausus; claudĕre, to shut], *sf.* clause : a particular stipulation; an article of a contract, will, agreement, law, etc, — **expresse**, express clause. — **conditionnelle**, proviso.

CLAUSOIR, klôzwar, *sm Build.* keystone (of an arch).

CLAUSTRAL, E, klôstral, [Lat. : claustrum, cloister], *adj* claustral, monastic : relating to a cloister.

CLAUSTRATION, klôstrasyôn, *sf* confinement, clausure.

CLAVAIRE, klavêr', *sf. Bot.* clavaria : club-shaped fungas.

CLAVÉ, E, klavé, [Lat : clava, club], *adj. Bot* clavate : clavated, club-shaped : having the form of a club.

CLAVEAU, klavô, [Lat. : clavus, nail], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* keystone : the wedge-shaped stone on the top of an arch; 2. *Arch*, crown (of a cornice); 3. *Veter.* claveau, sheep-pox : a disease in sheep.

CLAVECIN, klav'san, [Low Lat. : clavicymbalum], *sm. Mus.* harpsichord : a keyed musical instrument, superseded by the pianoforte.

CLAVECINISTE, klav'sinist, *smf.* player of a harpsichord.

CLAVELÉ, E, klav'lé, *adj. Veter.* infected with the sheep-pox.

CLAVELÉ, E, klav'lé, *sf. Veter.* sheep-pox, scab-rot.

CLAVELEUX, EUSE klav'lœ œz, *adj. Veter.* pertaining to scab-rot.

CLAVET, klavé, [Lat. : clavus, nail], *sm. Naut.* chisel.

CLAVETTE, klavèt', *sf. Techn.* key, peg : a flat piece of iron used for fastening a bolt.

CLAVICORDE, klavikord', [Lat. : clavis, key; corde], *sm. Mus.* clavichord : an old instrument of music; clarichord.

CLAVICORNES, klavikórn', [Lat : clava, a club; cornu, horn], *smpl. Entom.* clavicornes : a family of pentamerous coleoptera.

CLAVICULAIRE, klavikulêr', *adj. Anat.* clavicular : pertaining to the clavicle.

CLAVICULE, klavikul', [Lat. : clavicula, small key], *sf. Anat.* clavicle, collarbone : a bone which joins the shoulder-bone and the breast-bone.

CLAVIER, klavyé; the *r* is mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [Lat. : clavis, key], *sm.* 1, key-chain, key-ring : a chain or ring for collecting keys; 2. *Mus.* key-board, finger-board, clavier : the whole range of the keys of an organ, a harpsichord, a pianoforte, etc.; 3. *Mus.* claviary : an index of keys.

CLAVIFORM, klavifòrm' [Lat. : calva, a club; forme], *adj. Bot.* claviform, club-shaped.

CLAVIGÈRE, klavizhêr', [Lat. : clava, a cub; gerĕre, to bear], *sm. Entom.* claviger : a genus of coleoptera.

CLAYER, kleyé, [claie], *sm.* large hurdle.

CLAYMORE, klèmòr', [Eng.) *sf.* claymore.

CLAYON, klèyôn, [dim. of claie], *sm.* 1. cheese-drainer; wicker stand (for cheese and pastry); 2. small hurdle; 3. *Civ. Eng.* wattle : a flexible rod.

CLAYONAGE, klèyonazh', *sm. Civ. Eng.* wattling, wattle-fence, wicker-work.

CLÉ, klé, *sf. V. Clef.*

CLÉCHÉ, E, kléshé, [chef], *adj. Herald.* cleche : open.

CLEF, klé; the *f* is always mute; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel : *les clefs étaient*, lèklé-zété, [Lat. : clavis, key], *sf.* 1. key : *a*) an instrument which serves to shut or open a lock; *b*) a passage or a fortress which gives access to a country; *c*) the power of the pope; ecclesiastical jurisdiction; *d*) that which serves to explain anything difficult; guide, clue; *e*) the index or letters interpreting a cypher; *f*) a book which gives the corrections,

answers, etc., to exercises, problems or questions contained in a school-book; *g*) *Mus.* key-note, the fundamental note of any scale; clef; *h*) *Technol.* an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; wrench; *i*) a fastener, that which fastens; *j*) *Arch.* the highest central stone of an arch; keystone. *a*) **La — d'une porte**, the key of a door. **Fausse —**, false key. **— forée**, piped key. **Un trousseau de clefs**, a bunch of keys. **Fermer à —, à la —**, to lock. **Être enfermé à —**, to be under lock and key. **La — est à la porte**, the key is in the door. **La — est après**, they key is in. **Donner un tour de —**, to turn the key. **Mettre, jeter les clefs sur la fosse**, *Fig.* to renounce an inheritance. **Mettre la — sous la porte, déménager à la cloche de bois**, to remove secretly; **Prendre la — des champs**, to scamper away. **Donner la — des champs**, to let go, to set at liberty; to let (birds) fly away. **Être sous —**, to be locked up; to be concealed. **Tenir sous —**, to keep under lock and key.

d) **Les langues sont la — ou l'entrée des sciences, et rien davantage**, languages are merely a key to sciences. **Avoir la — d'une affaire**, to have the clue to an affair. **La — d'or ouvre toutes les portes**, a golden key open every bock; bribes can get in without knocking.

g) **Il y a trois clefs, la — de fa, la — de sol et la — d'ut**, there are three key-notes, F. G. C.

h) **— de robinet**, plug of a cock; tap-key, tap-plug. **— de montre**, watch-key. **— d'accordeur**, *Mus.* tuning-hammer. **Clefs d'un instrument à vent**, keys of a wind-instrument. **— de pressoir**, screw-key, screw of a press. **— de lit**, bed-wrench. **— de voiture**, coach-wrench. **— anglaise**, screw-wrench, wrench, monkey-spanner, split-key, **— à écrou**, screw-key, screw-wrench. **— à desserrer les écrous**, spanner. **— à vis**, turnscrew. **— d'étau**, vice-pin. **— de serrage**, key for tightening. **— de chaîne**, fetter-key. **— à bouton**, spanner. **— à levier**, spanner. **— d'arbalète**, gaffle of a cross-bow. **— d'arquebuse à rouet, de mousquet**, etc., spanner of a wall-piece, matchlock, etc. *i*) **— de poutre**, key of a beam. **— à cheville**, key-and-cotter.

2. *Naut.* chock; fid; hitch. **— de beaupré**, chock of the bowsprit. **— de varangue**, cross-chock. **— de mât**, mast-fid. **Demi-clef**, half hitch. **Deux demi-clefs**, clove hitch.

3. *Hunt.* **Clefs de meute**, leading dogs.

CLÉIDOMANCIE, kléidomanci, [Gr. : κλεῖς, key; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* clei-domancy : divination by means of a key.

CLÉMATITE, klématit', *sf. Bot.* clematis : a genus of climbing plants. **— odorante**, sweet virgin's-bower. **— des haies**, **— brûlante**, traveller's joy.

CLÉMENCE, klémans', [Lat. : clementia], *sf.* clemency, leniency, mercy : disposition to moderate or to remit punishment; willingness to forgive. **Un acte de —**, a merciful action.

CLÉMENCE *pnf.* Clementia.

CLÉMENCET, klémansé, [Dom Charles], historian (1703-1778).

CLÉMENT, E, klémân-t, mânt', *adj.* clement, merciful.

CLÉMENT, *pnm.* Clement.

CLÉMENT, [Dom-François], historian (1714-1793); — [Jean-Pierre], historian and economist (1809-1870).

CLÉMENTINE, klémântin', *pnf.* Clementina.

CLENCHE, klânsh', [Ger. : Klinke, latch], *sf.* thumb-bit (of a latch).

CLÉOBULE, kléobul', *pnm.* Cleobulus.

CLÉOMÈNE, kléomèn', *pnm.* Cleomenes.

CLÉOPÂTRE, kléopâtr', *pnf.* Cleopatra.

CLEPSYDRE, klèpsidr', [Gr. : κλεψύδρα; κλέπτω, I hide; ὕδωρ, water], *sf. Antiq.* clepsydra : water-clock.

CLEPTOMANE, kleptoman, *smf.* kleptomaniac.

CLEPTOMANIE, kleptomani, [Gr. : κλέπτης, thief; μανία, passion], *sf.* cleptomania, kleptomania : a mania for stealing.

CLERC, klèr, [Lat. : clericus], *sm.* clerk : *a*) clergyman; *b*) scholar; learned man; *c*) articled clerk of attorneys, notaries, lawyers. *d*) **Maître —**, head-clerk, first clerk. **Petit —**, junior clerc. **Ce n'est pas un grand —**, he is no great scholar. **Un pas de —**, a blunder.

CLERGÉ, klèrzhé, *sm.* clergé : the body of ecclesiastics of a church, a country or a town. **— séculier**, secular clergy. **— régulier**, regular clergy; the monks. **Le haut —**, the higher clergy. **Le bas —**, the lower clergy.

† **CLERGIE**, klèrzhi, [clerc], *sf.* learning, scholarship. **Bénéfice de —**, benefit of clergy.

CLÉRICAL, E, klérikal, [Lat. : clericalis], 1. *adj.* clerical : belonging to the clergy; 2. *sm.* clerical.

CLÉRICALEMENT, klérikal'mân-t, *adv.* clerically, clergymanlike.

CLÉRICALISME, klérikalism', *sm.* clericalism : overdue influence or power of the clergy.

CLÉRICATURE, klérikatur', *sf.* holy orders, priesthood, ministry.

CLÉROMANCIE, kléromânsi, [Gr. : κλῆρος, lot; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* cleromancy : divination by dice.

CLÉRONOMIE, kléronomi, [Gr. : κλῆρος, lot; νόμος, law] *sf. Antiq.* cleronomy : heritage.

CLIC-CLAC, klik-klak, [onomat.], clacking of a whip; *Fig.* the continual clatter of a person's tongue.

CLICHAGE, klishazh', [clicher], *sm. Print.* stereotyping, stereotype : the art or the act of making fixed metallic plates from types.

CLICHÉ, klishé, *sm.* 1. stereotype, stereotype-plate : a plate of type-metal cast from a page of imposed type; 2. *Phot.* negative.

CLICHER, klishé-r, [O. Fr. : cliquer, to fix, to bring under], *va. Print.* to stereotype : *a*) to make stereotypes of; *b*) to print by the use of stereotype-plates. **— un livre**, to stereotype a book.

CLICHEUR, klishœr, *sm.* stereotyper, stereotype-founder.

CLIENT, kliyân, [Lat. : cliens, clientis for cluens, from cluēre, to hear], *sm.* † client : one who puts himself under the protection of a patron; dependant.

CLIENT, E, *sm.f.* 1. client : one who applies to a lawyer for advice, or commits his cause to his management; 2. patient (of a physician); 3. customer (of a trader).

CLIENTÈLE, kliyântèl, [Lat. : clientela], *sf.* 1. *Antiq.* clients, clientelage : the body of clients or dependants; 2. clientship, clientele : the condition of a client; 3. patronage, protection, 4. clients, practise [of a lawyer]; 5. practise, connexion [of a physician]; 6. business, custom (of a trader). **Se faire une —**, to get clients, to get a connexion, to get customers.

CLIFOIRE, klifwar', [for cliquefoire], *sf.* wooden squirt : a child's toy.

CLIGNEMENT, kliny'mân, [cligner], *sm.* wink, winking, twinkle, twinkling, blinking : act of half closing the eyelids.

CLIGNE-MUSETTE, kliny'-muzèt', *sf.* hide and seek : a childish game.

CLIGNER, klinyé-r, [Lat. : clināre, to incline], *va.* to wink. **— les yeux, to wink** to twinkle, to blink : to gaze with the eyes half-closed. [*Neut.* :] **— de l'œil**, to wink, to blink.

CLIGNOTANT, E, klinyotân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. winking, twinkling, blinking; 2. *Zool.* nictitating : noting a thin membrane, with which some birds can protect their eyes, without total obstruction of vision.

CLIGNOTEMENT, klinyot'mân-t, [clignoter], *sm.* winking, twinkling, blinking.

CLIGNOTER, klinoyté-r, [cligner], *vn.* to wink, to twinkle, to blink.

CLIMAT, klimâ-t; *pl.* klimâ-z, [Lat. : clima, climatis; Gr. : κλίμα], *sm.* climate : *a*) *Geog.* a part of the surface of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator; *b*) a region of the earth in which the temperature is about the same; *c*) clime, region, country. **Un — chaud**, a warm climate. **Des climats brûlants**, hot climates. **Changer de —**, to go into another country.

CLIMATÉRIQUE, klimatérik', [Gr. : κλῖμαξ, scale, degree], *adj.* climacteric, climacterical : relating to critical periods of life. **An —, année —**, climacteric year. [*Subst.* :] **La grande —**, the grand climacteric : the 63d year.

[*Rem.* — *Influence climatérique* is sometimes and erroneously said instead of **influence de climat**, climatic influence.]

CLIMATOLOGIE, klimatolozhi, [Gr. : κλίμα, climate; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* climatology : the science which treats of climates.

CLIMATOLOGIQUE, klimatolozhik', *adj.* 1. climatological : pertaining to climatology; 2. climatic, climatical : relating to climate.

CLIMAX, klimaks, [Gr.], *sm. Rhet.* climax, gradation.

CLIN, klan, [cligner], *sm.* wink (of the eye). **— d'œil**, wink, twinkling of an eye. **Faire un — d'œil à quelqu'un**, to give a wink to a person. **En un — d'œil**, in the twinkling of an eye, in a trice.

CLIN, *sm. Naut.* clincher-work : a disposition of the planks in the side of a vessel. **Bordé à —**, clincher-built.

CLINCAILLE, klankây', **CLINCAILLERIE**, klankây'ri. V. *Quincaille*, *Quincaillerie*.

CLINCHE, klansh', *sf.* V. *Clenche*.

CLINFOC, klanfok, [Ger. : klein Fock], *sm. Naut.* flying jib : a sail of the bowsprit.

CLINIQUE, klinik', [Gr. : κλινικός; κλίνη, bed], *adj.* clinic, clinical : pertaining to the sick-bed. **Leçon —**, clinical lecture : a lecture delivered at the bedside of the sick. **Médecine —**, clinical medicine.

CLINIQUE, *sf.* 1. clinical medicine; 2. clinical surgery.

CLINOMÈTRE, klinomètr, [Gr. : κλίνω, I incline; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* 1. *Min.* clinometer : an instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata; 2. batter-rule : instrument for measuring the inclination of a wall.

CLINOPODE, klinopod', [Gr. : κλίνη, bed; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm. Bot.* field-basil : *Clinopodium*, a genus of plants of the order labiatæ.

CLINQUANT, klankân, [Dutch : klinken, to resound], *sm.* tinsel : *a*) thin plate or foil of Dutch-gold; *b*) spurious gold or silver lace; *c*) false glitter; anything shining with false lustre.

CLIO, kliô, *pnf. Myth.* Clio.

CLIPPER, klipèr, *sm.* V. *Klipper*.

CLIQUART, klikâr, *sm.* building stone.

CLIQUE, klik', [O. Fr. : cliquer, to make a noise], *sf.* (in a bad sense) clique, clan, set, gang, coterie. **Il est de la —**, he is one of the gang.

CLIQUET, klikè, *sm.* 1. *Technol.* click : a piece of iron falling into a notched wheel ; catch ; 2. clicket (of mill).

CLIQUETER, klik'té-r, [O. Fr. : cliquer, to make a noise], *vn.* [*Je cliquette, nous cliquetons ; je cliquetais ; je cliquetai ; je cliquetterai ; je cliquetterais ; que je cliquette ; que je cliquetasse ; cliquetant, cliqueté.*] to clack, to clash, to click : to make a sudden, sharp noise by striking. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

CLIQUETIS, klik'ti, [cliqueter], *sm.* 1. clang, clank : the loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies ; clash, clashing ; 2. gingle, jingle, gingling (of glasses). **— d'épées**, clank, clanking, clashing of swords. **— de chaînes**, clang, clashing of chains. [*Fig.* :] **— d'antithèses**, clash, jingle of antitheses.

CLIQUETTE, klikèt', *sf.* snappers : sort of clappers, bones used as clappers.

CLISSE, klis', [éclisse, splinter of wood], *sf.* 1. cheese-drainer, wicker mat ; 2. wicker (set round a bottle) ; 3. *Surg.* V. *Eglisse.*

CLISSÉ, klisé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* wicker, wickered : covered with twigs or osiers. **Une bouteille clissée**, a wicker bottle.

CLISSER, klisé-r, [clisse], *va.* 1. to cover with wickers ; 2. *Surg.* to splint : to fasten with splints a broken limb.

CLITORIS, klitori, [Gr. : κλειτορίς], *sm. Anat.* clitoris.

CLIVABLE, klivabl', *adj.* cleavable.

CLIVAGE, klivazh', [cliver], *sm.* cleavage : the act of cleaving or splitting.

CLIVER, klivé-r, [Ger. : klöben, klieben, to split], *va.* to cleave (crystal, a diamond).

CLOAQUE, kloak', [Lat. : cloaca], *sm.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* cloaca, sewer : a subterraneous aqueduc for drainage [In this sense, *Cloaque* is also feminine] ; 2. sink : *a*) cesspool ; a receptacle for filth ; filthy hole ; *b*) any place where corruption is gathered ; 3. filthy creature ; 4. *Anat.* cloaca : the excrementory cavity in birds and reptiles.

CLOCHE, klosh', [Low Lat. : clocca, bell], *sf.* 1. bell : *a*) a hollow vessel of metal, which gives forth sounds on being struck ; *b*) anything in the form of a bell. *a*) **Coup de —**, stroke of a bell. **Tinter la —**, to toll the bell. **Sonner les cloches**, to ring the bells. **On sonnait la — à toute volée**, they were ringing a peal. *Fig.* : **N'être pas sujet au coup de —**, to be master of one's time. **Faire sonner la grosse —**, *Fig.* to bring out the big gun; to bring forward the most influential man. **Fondre la —**, to resolve at last, to cast the die. **Quand il fallut fondre la —**, when it came to the push, to the decision. **Être étonné, surpris** *or* **penaud comme un fondeur de —**, to be astounded at a misfortune. **Déménager à la — de bois**, to shoot the moon : to remove secretly. *Prov.* : **Qui n'entend qu'une cloche, n'entend qu'un son**, one tale is good till another is told. **On ne saurait sonner les cloches et aller à la procession**, it is hard to sip and blow at the same time.

b) **— à plongeur**, diving-bell. **En —**, *Bot.* campanuliform, bell-shaped, (de jardinier) bell-glass, hand-glass ; propagation glass.

2. cover, dish-cover ; 3. stew-pan (for fruit) ; 4. *Chem.* receiver (for gas) ; 5. *Med.* blister : a watery bladder on the skin. **Se former en cloches**, to blister.

6. *Naut.* rundle (of a capstern) ; 7. *Pott.* bubble ; 8. bell-shaped ornament (on a candlestick).

CLOCHEMENT, klosh'mân-t, [clocher], *sm.* halt, halting, limp, hobble : the act of limping.

CLOCHE-PIED (A), aklosh'pyé, *adv. phr.* on one foot ; hopping. **Sauter à —**, to hop. **Aller à —**, to hobble, to walk on one foot. *sm.* hop-scotch : a children's game which consists in hopping over lines marked.

CLOCHER, kloshé ; *pl.* kloshé-r, [cloche], *sm.* 1. steeple, bell-tower : a tower of a church, in which bells are hung. **Course au —**, steeple-chase. **N'avoir vu que le — de son village**, to have never been away from home. **Il faut placer le — au milieu de la paroisse**, whatever is intended for all must be within the reach to all. 2. parish.

CLOCHER, kloshé-r, [Lat. : claudicāre, to limp ; Low Lat. : cloppicāre], *vn.* 1. to limp, to halt, to hobble, to walk lamely. **— des deux côtés**, *Fig.* to halt between two opinions.

2. to halt, to be lame, to hitch : to be defective, imperfect. **Ce vers cloche**, that line halts. **Il n'y a point de comparaison qui ne cloche**, no comparison is perfect. **Et que ceux qui veulent gloser doivent bien regarder chez eux s'il n'y a rien qui cloche**, and that those who are ready to find fault should see if nothing is wrong with themselves. *Mol. Scapin.* II. I.

CLOCHER, kloshé-r, [cloche], *va. Gard.* to cover with hand-glasses.

CLOCHETON, klosh'tôn, [clocher], *sm. Arch.* bell-turret.

CLOCHETTE, kloshèt', [cloche], *sf.* 1. little bell, hand-bell ; 2. *Bot.* bell-flower **— des murs**, common bell-flower, round-leaved bell-flower. [This name is also given to other plants : **— des blés**, small bindweed : *Convolvulus arvensis.* **— des bois**, common daffodil : *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.*]

CLOISON, klwazôn, [Lat. : claudĕre, to shut ; clausus, closed], *sf.* 1. partition : a separation in wood or an interior wall dividing one part of a house from another. **— de briques**, nogging. **Mur de —**, partition-wall. **Séparer par une —**, to partition.

2. septum, partition : *a*) *Anat.* membrane which separates two adjacent cavities ; *b*) *Bot.* a partition dividing a fruit into cells ; 3. *Bot.* dissepiment : a partition found in ovaries ; 4. *Naut.* bulk-head : a wooden partition. **— étanche**, water-tight bulk-head. **— de collision, d'abordage**, collision bulkhead. **— d'arrêt**, *St. Eng.* steam trap.

CLOISONNAGE, klwazonazh, [cloison], *sm. Arch.* 1. partition-work ; 2. wood-partition.

CLOISONNÉ, E, klwazonné, *adj.* 1. wainscotted, separated by partitions ; 2. *Nat. Hist.* chambered, having compartments ; 3. *Bot.* septiferous.

CLOÎTRE, klwâtr', [Lat. : claustrum, from claudĕre, to shut], *sm.* cloister : *a*) a covered arcade, surrounded by monastic buildings, and enclosing an open space within ; *b*) convent, monastery ; *c*) *Arch.* a colonnade round an open court ; *d*) houses where prebendaries live ; *b*) **Se retirer dans un —**, to retire to a cloister. **Elle alla finir ses jours dans un —**, she retired to a convent for the rest of her life. **La vie des cloîtres**, the monastic life.

CLOÎTRÉ, E, klwâtré, *adj.* cloistered, shut up in a convent.

CLOÎTRER, klwâtré-r, *va.* to cloister : *a*) to confine to a cloister ; *b*) to shut up, to immure.

CLOÎTRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to enter a cloister ; 2. to shut one's self up.

CLOÎTRIER, klwâtrié, *sm.* cloisterer, cloistered monk.

CLONIQUE, klonik', [Gr. : κλόνος, tumult], *adj. Med.* clonic : shaking, irregular.

CLOPIN-CLOPANT, klopan-klopân, [O. Fr. : clopin, lame ; clopant, cloper, to limp], *adv. phr.* haltingly, limpingly.

CLOPINER, klopiné-r, [O. Fr. : clopin, lame], *vn.* to hobble along, to limp. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

CLOPORTE, kloport', [orig. unknown], *sm.* woodlouse [*pl.* woodlice) : *Oniscus*, a genus of crutacea.

CLOQUE, klok', [O. Fr. : cloque, bell], *sf.* 1. *Agr.* rust, blight ; 2. *Vulg.* blister.

CLOQUER, kloké-r, *vn.* to blister.

CLORE, klôr', [Lat. : claudĕre, to shut], *va. defect.* [*Je clos, tu clos, il clot ; je clorai ; je clorais ; que je close ; clos, close.*] 1. to close : *a*) to shut to shut up ; *b*) to end, to finish, to conclude. *a*) **— les yeux d'un mourant**, to close the eyes of a dying person. **— l'œil, — la paupière**, to shut one's eyes ; to go to sleep, to sleep. **Je n'ai pu — l'œil de la nuit**, I could not sleep a wink this night. **— la bouche à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to shut a person's mouth.

b) **— un marché**, to close a bargain. **— un compte**, to close an account. **— une discussion**, to end a discussion.

2. to enclose, to fence. **— une ville**, to enclose a town. **— de murailles**, to close in with a wall.

CLORE, *vn.* to close, to shut. **Cette porte ne clôt pas bien**, that door does not close well.

CLORE (SE), *v. refl.* to be closed.

CLOS, E, klô-z, klô-z', [clore], *adj.* closed, shut, shut up, close]. **Jardin — de murs**, garden closed in with a wall. **Un propriétaire doit tenir son locataire — et ouvert**, a landlord must see that his tenant's abode is wind and water tight. [*Fig.* :] **Se tenir — et couvert**, to keep snug ; to conceal one's thoughts ; to keep one's self close. **Se tenir — et coi**, to remain at home, not to stir. **Les yeux —**, with one's eyes shut ; *Fig* blindly **Avoir les yeux —**, to be dead. **Champ —**, lists, tilt-yard. **A huis —**, *Law-t.* with closed doors, in camera. **C'est lettre close, ce sont lettres closes**, it is a secret. **Avoir la bouche close**, to hold one's tongue, to keep silence, to be silent, to be mum. **Bouche close !** keep your own counsel ! mum ! silence ! **A la nuit close**, at nightfall.

CLOS, klô-z, *sm.* close, enclosure : a field surrounded by a fence or walls. **— de vignes**, vineyard. **— attenant**, croft.

CLOSEAU, klôzô, [clos], *sm.* little close, small enclosure.

CLOSERIE, klôz'ri, (clos], *sf.* small garden

CLOSIER, klôzyé, *sm.* tenant of a close.

CLOSSEMENT, klos'mân-t, *sm.* V. *Gloussement.*

CLOSSER, klosé-r, *vn.* V. *Glousser.*

CLOTHON, klotôn, *pnf. Myth.* Clotho.

CLOTILDE, klotild', *pnf.* Clotilda.

CLÔTURE, klôtur', [Lat. : claudĕre, to shut], *sf.* 1. enclosure, fence. **La rivière sert de — à notre jardin**, the river encloses our garden. **Faire une — autour d'un bois**, to fence in a wood. **Mettre une — à**, to enclose, to fence in.

2. seclusion, reclusion, retirement (of nuns) ; 3. close, closing : end, conclusion. **La — d'un compte**, the closing of an account. **La — de la discussion**, the end of the discussion. **Demander la —**, to ask for the closing. **Prochainement la —**, the closing shortly. **La — de la saison théâtrale**, the closing of the theatre season.

CLÔTURER, klôturé-r, *va.* to close (an account, a ledger, a discussion).

CLOU, klou, [Lat. : clavus], *sm.* **1.** nail : a small pointed piece of metal, with a head ; **2.** stud : an ornamental nail with a large head. **Tête de —**, nail-head. **— à ardoise**, slater's nail. **— de bouche, de soufflet**, tack. **— à caboche**, hobnail ; stud. **— de carvelle**, shingle deck-nail. **— à crochet**, tenter-hook. **— de cuivre**, copper nail. **— d'enclouage**, gun-spike. **— à ferrer**, horse-nail hobnail. **— en fonte**, cast nail. **— à glace**, frost-nail. **— à lattes**, lath-nail. **— à maugère**, scupper-nail. **— à plomb**, lead-nail. **Clous au poids**, weight-nails. **— à river**, rivet, rivetting nail. **— de rose**, rudder-nail. **— de serrure**, dog-nail, jobbent-nail. **— à tapissier**, bullen-nail. **— à tête perdue**, brad-nail. **— à tête piquée**, clasp-headed nail. **— à tête plate**, clout-nail. **— à tête ronde**, round-headed nail. **— de tillac**, double deck-nail. **— de demi-tillac**, sheathing nail. **— de tuile**, tile-pin. **— à vis**, clincher-nail, screw-nail. **Enfoncer, ficher un —**, to drive in a nail. **Arracher un —**, to pull out a nail. **Attacher avec un —**, to nail up. **Attacher, pendre quelque chose à un —**, to hang anything on a nail. *Fam.* **Cela ne vaut pas un — à soufflet, je n'en donnerais pas un —**, I would not give a pin's head for it. **Compter les clous de la porte**, to be tired of waiting at the door ; to dance attendance. **River un —**, to rivet, to clinch a nail. **River à quelqu'un son —**, *Fig.* to clinch an argument so as to shut any one's mouth. **Mettre quelque chose au —**, *Fam.* to pawn something. **Sa montre est au —**, his watch is up the spout. **Maigre comme un —, comme un cent de clous**, as thin as a lath. **Cela ne tient ni à fer ni à —**, it is quite loose. *Prov.* : **Un clou chasse l'autre**, old things must make way for the new.

3. *Veter.* **— de rue**, kennel-nail ; **4.** *Bot.* **— de girofle** clove : the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree : an aromatic spice ; **5.** *Med.* boil : furuncle, a hard tumour.

6. *Fam.* the chief point, point of attraction ; **7.** *Slang. Pop.* prison. **Le — de la pièce** the highest point of interest in the piece. **Le — de l'exposition**, the finest thing in the show, in the exhibition. **On l'a arrêté et fourré au —**, he had been nabbed and shoved in quad.

CLOUAGE, klouazh', [clouer], *sm.* nailing.

CLOUEMENT, kloumân-t, [clouer], *sm.* nailing.

CLOUER kloué-r, [clou], *va.* **1.** to nail : *a)* to fasten with nails ; to nail down, to nail up, to nail on ; *b)* to fix ; **2.** to rivet, to pin, to pin down ; **3.** to confine. **Être cloué à son bureau**, to be rivetted to one's desk. **La maladie le cloue dans son lit**, illness makes him keep his bed.

CLOUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be nailed.

CLOUIÈRE, klouyér', *sf.* nail-iron.

CLOUTER, klouté-r, [clou], *va.* to nail, to stud : to adorn with studs. **— une tabatière**, to stud a snuff-box.

CLOUTERIE, klout'ri, *sf.* **1.** nailery, nail-manufactory ; **2.** nail-manufacture ; **3.** nail-trade.

CLOUTIER, kloutyé-r, *pl.* kloutyé-z, *sm.* **1.** nailer, nail-smith, nail-maker; **2.** nail-seller, nail-dealer.

CLOUTIÈRE, kloutyér', *sf.* **1.** nail-box : a box in which nails are kept ; **2.** nail-mould : stamp or mould for forming the heads of nails.

CLOWN, kloun' *or* klôn', [Eng.], *sm.* clown : a buffoon in a circus.

CLOYÈRE, kloyér', [O. Fr. : cloie for claie], *sf.* **1.** oyster-basket : a basket containing three hundred oysters ; **2.** basket (of oysters). **On a mangé hier deux cloyères d'huîtres**, six hundred oysters were eaten yesterday.

CLUB, klub, [Eng.], *sm.* club : *a)* an association which meets for the promotion of some common object ; *b)* a political association.

CLUBISTE, klubist', *sm.* clubbist.

CLUNISTE, klunist', *sm.* cluniac : a monk of the order of Cluny.

CLUPÉE, klupé, *sf. Ichth.* clupea : a genus of fishes including the herring.

CLUSE, kluz', *sf. Falc.* falconer's call to his dogs.

CLUSER, kluzé-r, *va. Hunt.* **— la perdrix**, to set the dogs at a partridge.

CLYPÉACÉ, E, klipéasé, [Lat. : clypeus, buckler], *adj. Nat. Hist.* clypeate, shield-shaped : shaped like a buckler.

CLYPÉASTRE, klipéastr', [Lat. : clypeus, buckler ; aster, star], *sm. Zool.* clypeaster : a genus of sea-urchins.

CLYPÉIFORME, klipéifòrm', [Lat. : clypeus, shield ; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* clypeiform, shield-shaped.

CLYSMIEN, IENNE, klismyan, myèn', [Gr. : κλύζω I wash], *adj.* clysmian : carried by the water.

CLYSOIR, klizwar, [Gr. : κλύζω, I wash], *sm* clyster-pipe : a tube used for injections.

CLYSOPOMPE, klizopônp', [clyoir ; pompe], *sf.* injecting syringe, clyster-pump.

† **CLYSTÈRE**, klistèr', [Gr. : κλύζειν, to wash], *sm.* clyster, enema.

CLYSTÉRISER, klistérizé-r, *va.* to clysterize : to apply a clyster.

CLYTEMNESTRE, klitèmnèstr', *pnf.* Clytemnestra.

CNIQUE, knik', [Gr. : κνῆκος], *sm. Bot.* cnicus : genus of composite plants. **— bénit**, blessed thistle.

CO, ko, [Lat. : cum with], co, a prefix indicating with, in union with, together with.

COACCUSÉ, E, koakuzé, [co ; accusé], *sm. f. Law-t.* fellow-prisoner : person accused of the same offence with another.

COACQUÉREUR, koakérœr, *sm.* joint-purchaser.

COACTIF, IVE, koaktif, tiv', *adj.* coactive, coercive : having the power to compel ; compulsory.

COACTION, koaksyôn, [Lat. : coactio], *sf.* coaction, coercion : compulsory force ; compulsion.

COADJUTEUR, koadzhutœr, *sm.* coadjutor : the assistant of a bishop or any other prelate.

COADJUTORERIE, koadzhutor'ri, *sf.* coadjutorship (of a prelacy).

COADJUTRICE, koadzhutris', *sf.* coadjutress, coadjutrix : a nun appointed to succeed to the abbess.

COADJUVANT, E, koadzhuvân-t, ânt', *adj. Did.* coacting ; concurrent.

COADNÉ, E, koadné, [Lat. : coadunatus, assembly], *adj. Bot.* coadunate : united at the base.

COAGULABLE, koagulabl', *adj. Did.* coagulable : capable of being concreted or congealed.

COAGULANT, E, koagulân-t, ânt' *adj. Did.* coagulative, coagulatory : producing coagulation.

COAGULATEUR TRICE, koagulatœr, tris', *adj. Chem.* coagulatory.

COAGULATION, koagulasyôn, *sf.* coagulation : the act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state.

COAGULER, koagulé-r, [Lat. : coagulāre], *va.* to coagulate : to curdle, to concrete, to change from a fluid into a fixed substance.

COAGULER (SE), *v. refl.* to coagulate, to curdle, to concrete.

COAGULUM, koagulom, [Lat.], *sm.* coagulum : *a)* a substance that causes coagulation ; *b)* a curdled substance.

COAILLE, kwày', [Lat. : cauda, tail] *sf. Com.* coarse wool.

COALESCENCE, koalèsâns', *sf. Did.* coalescence : union, act of coalescing.

COALESCENT, E, koalèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* coalescent : united, joined.

COALISER, koalizé-r, [Lat. : cum, with ; alescĕre, to grow up], *va.* to unite in a coalition ; to combine ; to league.

COALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to form a coalition ; to league, to confederate.

COALITION, koalisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf* **1.** coalition : union of persons, parties or states ; alliance, confederacy, league ; **2** combination : the uniting together of employers to keep up prices or keep down wages, or of workmen to keep up wages.

COALTAR, kôltar, [Eng.], *sm.* coaltar : tar made from coal.

COAPTATION, koaptasyôn, *sf. Surg.* coaptation : the adaptation of parts to each other ; the act of setting a bone.

COARCTATION, koarktasyôn, *sf. Med.* coarctation : the contraction in the width of a canal.

COARCTÉ, E, koarkté, *adj. Med.* coarctate.

COASSEMENT, koas'mân-t, [coasser], *sm.* croak, croaking : the harsh sound uttered by a frog, a toad.

COASSER, koasé-r, [Lat. : coaxāre ; from Gr. : κόαξ, onomat.], *vn.* to croak (as a frog). [*Rem.* — **La grenouille** (frog) *coasse*, **et le corbeau** (raven) *croasse*.]

COASSOCIÉ, koasosyé, *sm. Com.* copartner, joint partner.

COATI, koati, [Braz.], *sm. Zool.* coati : an animal of South America.

COBÆA, kobéa, [Lat.], *sm.*, **COBÉE**, kobé, *sf. Bot.* cobæa : a genus of climbing plants.

COBALT, kobalt', [Ger. : Kobalt], *sm. Chem. Miner.* cobalt : a metal of a reddish-gray colour and very infusible. **Fleur de —, arséniate aciculaire de —**, cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt. **Bleu de —**, cobalt-blue. **Vert de —**, cobalt-green. **— d'outremer**, cobalt-ultra-marine.

COBALTIFÈRE, kobaltifér', [cobalt ; Lat. : ferre, to carry], *adj. Geol.* cobaltiferous, cobaltic : containing cobalt.

COBALTIQUE, kobaltik', *adj. Chem.* cobaltic : relating to cobalt.

COBALTISER, kobaltizé, kobaltizé-r, *va.* to cover with cobalt (musical instruments).

COBAYE, kobay', [form of cabiai], *sm. Zool.* cavy, Guinea-pig : *Cavia cobaya*, a small quadruped.

COBE, kob', *sm. Naut.* cringle : end of the bolt-rope.

COCA koka, [Span.], *sm.* coca : a Peruvian plant.

COCAÏNE, kokéin, *sf. Phar.* cocaine.

COCAGNE, kokany, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from Lat. coquĕre, to cook ; i e, of things all cooked, prepared], *sf.* **1.** feast ; **2. Pays de —**, cocagne : an imaginary country of idleness, luxury and delight ; land of plenty. **Mât de —**, greasy pole.

3. *Com.* pastel-cake.

COCARDE, kokard', [O. Fr. : coquard, vain], *sf.* cockade : a knot of ribbon worn on the hat as a badge. **— tricolore**, tricoloured cockade. **A la —**, cockaded. **Prendre la —**, to enlist.

COCASSE, kokas', [orig unknown], *adj*

Fam. odd, droll, funny, comical, laughable.

COCÂTRE, kokâtr', [coq], *sm* half-castrated cock.

COCATRIX, kokatriks, [Span. : cocotriz ; O. Fr. : cocatrice], *sm.* cockatrice : a fabulous serpent.

COCCIFÈRE, koksifêr', [Gr. : κόκκος, red ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* cocciferous : bearing red berries.

COCCINELLE, koksinèl', [Lat. : coccinus, scarlet colour], *sf. Entom.* coccinilla : a genus of collopterous insects ; lady-bird, lady-cow, lady-bug, lady-fly.

COCCOLITHE, kokolit', [Gr. : κόκκος, berry ; λίθος, stone], *sm. Min.* coccolite, coccolith : a mineral of granular texture.

COCCULE, kokul', [Lat. : coccus, seed], *sm. Bot.* cocculus : a genus of climbing plants.

COCCUS, kokuss, [Lat.], *sm. Med* coccus : microbe in the form of a sphere, like the insect cochineal.

COCCYX, koksis, [Gr. : κόκκυξ, cuckoo], *sm. Anat.* coccyx, coccygis os : the lower end of the spine.

COCHE, kosh', [Hung. : kotsi, kocsi, a travelling carriage, from the name of a place, when the word spread to many other languages : Ger. : Kutsche ; Eng. : coach ; French : coche] *sm.* **1.** † passage boat, barge ; **2.** coach, stage-coach. **Prendre le —**, to take the coach. [*Fig.* :] **Faire la mouche du —**, to make a useless bustle. *La Font. Fab.* **Manquer le —**, to lose an opportunity.

3. passengers (in a stafe-coach).

COCHE, kosh', [orig. unknown], *sf.* sow : the female of the hog kind.

COCHE, kosh', [orig. unknown], *sf.* notch nick, score : a cut, an indentation ; (for bread) tally. **Faire une — à**, to notch, to make a notch in.

EN COCHE, *adv. phr. Naut.* a trip: said of the sails when hoisted to the top of the mast ; close.

COCHELET, kosh'lé, [dim. of coq], *sm.* small cock ; cokerel.

COCHÈNE, koshèn', *sm. Bot.* rowan-tree ; European mountain ash, quicken-tree, fowler's service-tree : *Sorbus aucuparia.* V. *Sorbier.*

COCHENILLAGE, kosh'niyazh', [coche-, niller], *sm.* cochineal-dye.

COCHENILLE, kosh'niy, [Span. : cochinella, from Lat. coccinus, scarlet colour], *sf.* **1.** cochineal : *a)* an hemipterous insect ; *b)* a red dye obtained from dried insects ; **2.** coccinelline, cochinillin : the colouring principle of cochineal.

COCHENILLE, *adj.* cochineal.

COCHENILLER, kosh'niyé-r, [cochinille], *va.* **1.** to dye with cochineal ; **2.** to gather cochineals.

COCHINILLIER, kosh'niyé, *sm. Bot.* cochineal fig, cochineal plant, nopal : a species of cactus on which the cochineal insect is found.

COCHENILLINE, kosh'nilin', *sf.* cochinillin, concinelline. V. *Carmine.*

COCHER, koshé : the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [coche], *sm* **1.** coachman, driver. **— de fiacre**, hackney-coachman. **— de cabriolet**, cab driver, cabman. **— d'omnibus**, omnibus-driver. *Prov.* : **Il n'est si bon — qui ne verse**, it is a good horse that never stumbles.

2. *Astron.* Auriga, Charioteer, Waggoner : constellation of the northern hemisphere.

CÔCHER, kôshé-r, [Lat. : calcāre, to tread] *va.* to tread (as birds).

COCHÈRE, koshèr', [coche], *adj. f.* **Porte —**, carriage-gate, carriage-entrance gate.

COCHET, koshé ; *pl.* koshé-z, [coq], *sm.* cockerel, young cock.

COCHEVIS, kosh'vi, *sm. Ornith.* crested lark.

COCHINCHINE, koshanshin', *pnf. Geog.* Cochinchina, Cochin China.

COCHLÉAIRE, kokléêr', [Lat. : cochlea, snail], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cochleary : having the form of a snail-shell ; cochleate, spiral.

COCHLÉARIA, kokléaria, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* cochlearia, scurvy-grass, spoonwort : a genus of cruciferous plants.

COCHLÉARIFORME, kokléarifòrm', [Lat. cochlea, snail ; form], *adj.* cochleariform : spoon-shaped. **COCHLÉIFORME**, kokléiform', [Lat. cochlea, snail, forme], *adj.* cochleate, cochleated, cochleous : resembling a snail-shell.

COCHOIR, koshwar, *sm.* **1.** cooper's axe ; **2.** laying-top : a tool used by rope-makers.

COCHOIS, koshwà, *sm.* squaring-tool, (for wax-chandlers).

COCHON, koshón, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* swine (*pl. swine*), hog, pig, porker : a pachydermatous animal of the family suidæ. **— de lait**, sucking-pig. **Gardeur de cochons**, hogherd, swineherd. **Étable de cochons**, sty, hogsty, pigsty, hog-pen, piggery. **Soies de —**, hog's bristles. **Des yeux de —**, pig's eyes, little eyes. **Sale comme un —**, as dirty as a pig. **Mener une vie de —**, *Fig.* to lead a hoggish life. **Ils sont amis comme cochons**, *Fam.* they are hand and glove together **C'est un —**, *Vulg.* he is a dirty fellow. **Se conduire comme un —**, to behave in a mean way.

2. pork : flesh of swine used as food.

3. **— de mer**, sea-hog, porpoise, porpess. **— d'Inde**, guinea-pig, cavy. **— de terre**, orycterope. **— d'Amérique**, **— des bois**, **— noir**, Mexican hog, peccary.

4. *Metall.* sow, pig ; dross.

COCHON, *adj.* dirty. **Être —**, *Fam.* to be lewd, filthy.

COCHONNAILLE, koshonây', [cochon], *sf.* hog's puddings, black puddings.

COCHONNÉE, koshoné, *sf.* farrow : litter of a pig.

COCHONNER, koshoné-r, [cochon], *va.* to farrow, to pig.

COCHONNER, *va. Vulg.* to bungle, to botch, to cobble.

COCHONNERIE, koshon'ri, [cochon], *sf.* **1.** dirtiness, filthiness, nastiness ; **2.** nasty thing ; **3.** obscenity, nastiness, smuttiness ; **4.** trash, rubbish, stuff : worthless thing. **Cochonneries**, indecent talk or actions. **Dire des cochonneries**, to say indecent things.

COCHONNET, koshonè ; *pl.* koshonè-z, *sm.* **1.** pig, little pig ; **2.** twelve-sided die ; **3.** jack (at bowls).

COCO, kôkô, [Port. : coco ; Eng. : cocoa], *sm.* **1.** cocoa, cocoa-nut : the fruit of the cocoa or cocoa-nut tree ; **2.** stick-liquorice water ; **3.** little, dear : a term of endearment used with children ; **4.** of any one strange or excentric. **C'est un fameux —**, he (or she) is a treat ! **C'est un drôle de —**, he is a queer stick.

COCON, kokôn, [Provenç. : coucoun ; Lat. : concha, shell], *sm.* cocoon : case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state.

COCONNER, kokoné-r, [cocon], *va.* to form cocoons.

COCONNIÈRE, kokonyêr', [cocon], *sf.* cocoonery, silk-worm nursery. [Usually named *magnanerie.*]

COCORICO, kokoriko, [onomat.], *sm.* cock-a-doodle-do : imitation of the crowing cock.

COCOTIER, kokotyé ; *pl* kokotyé-z, [coco], *sm. Bot.* cocoa, cocoa-nut tree : the *Cocos nucifera*, a species of palm-tree.

COCOTTE, kokot', [coq], *sf.* **1.** *Fam.* chicken ; **2.** a familiar flirt, fast woman ; **3.** *Cook.* saucepan.

COCRÉANCIER, kokréansyé, *sm.* co-creditor.

COCRÈTE, kokrèt', *sf. Bot.* yellow-rattle : *Rhinanthus cristagalli*, a plant of the order scrophulariaceæ.

COCTION, koksyôn, [Lat. : coctio ; coquĕre; coctum, to cook], *sf.* coction : *a)* the act of boiling ; *b) Physiol.* the process by which food is reduced to chyle ; *c) Med.* alteration in the crude matter of a disease.

COCU, koku, [Low Lat. : cuculus, cucus, cuckoo], *sm. Vulg.* cuckold.

COCUAGE, kokuazh', [cocu], *sm. Vulg.* cuckoldom.

COCUFIER, kokufié-r, [cocu · suffix fier], *va. Vulg.* to cuckold, to cockoldize.

COCYTE, kosit', *sm. Mythol.* Cocytus.

CODE, kod', [Lat. : codex], *sm.* **1.** code : *a)* collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors ; *b)* an orderly collection, system, or digest of laws ; **2.** law. **Ces maximes doivent être le — du genre humain.** *Fig.* men should consider these maxims as laws.

3. pharmacopœia, dispensatory. V. *Codex.*

CODÉBITEUR, TRICE, kodébitœr, tris' ; *sm. f.* joint-debtor

CODÉINE, kodéin', [Gr. : κώδη, capsule of the poppy], *sf. Chem.* codeine : an alkaloid found in opium.

CODÉTENTEUR, kodétântœr, *sm.* joint-holder.

CODÉTENU, kodét'nu, *sm.* fellow-prisoner.

CODEX, kodèks, [Lat.] *sm.* Paris pharmacopœia, dispensatory.

CODICILLAIRE, kodisillêr', *adj.* codicillary : contained in a codicil.

CODICILLE, kodicil', [Lat. : codicillus], *sm. Law-t.* codicil : a supplement to a will.

CODIFICATEUR, kodifikatœr, *sm.* codifier, codist : one who forms a code.

CODIFICATION, kodifikasyôn, [codifier], *sf.* codification : the process of reducing laws to a code.

CODIFIER, kodifié-r, [code ; suffix, fier from Lat. facĕre, to make], *va.* to codify : to reduce to a code.

CODILLE, kodiy', [Span. : codillo], *sm.* codille : a term at ombre when the game is won.

CODIRECTEUR, kodirèktœr, *sm.* co-director, joint-manager.

CODONATAIRE, kodonatêr', *smf. Law-t*, joint-donee.

COEFFICIENT, koèfisiân, [co ; efficient], *sm. Alg.* coefficient : a number perfixed to a quantity, denoting how many times it is to be taken.

COÉGAL, E, koéga', [co ; égal], *adj. Theol.* coequal : applied to the persons of the Trinity.

COÉGALITÉ, koégalité, *sf.* coequality.

CŒLIAQUE, séliak', [Gr. : κοιλία, belly], *adj. Anat.* cœliac, celiac : relating to the intestinal canal.

COERCIBILITÉ, koèrsibilité, *sf.* coercibleness : the state of being coercible.

COERCIBLE, koèrsibl', [Lat. : coercēre], *adj. Phys.* coercible : that may be restrained.

COERCIF, IVE, koèrsif, siv', *adj.* V. *Coercitif.*

COERCITIF, IVE, koèrsitif, tiv', [Lat. : coercitum, from coercēre, to constrain], *adj.* coercive, coercitive : that has power to restrain ; constraining, compulsory.

COERCITION, koersisyô*n*, [Lat. : coercitio], *sf. Jurispr.* coercion : act or power of coercing ; restraint ; check, compulsion.

COÉTAT, koéta, [co ; état], *sm.* coesta e : a state of equal rank ; a state in alliance.

COÉTERNEL, ELLE, koétèrnèl, *adj. Theol.* co-eternal.

COÉTERNITÉ, koétèrnité, *sf. Theol* coeternity.

CŒUR, kœr, [Lat. : cor], *sm.* **1.** heart : *a*) *Anat.* a hollow, muscular organ, serving to keep up the circulation of the blood ; *b*) breast, bosom ; *c*) the seat of the affections and passions ; mind, soul ; *d*) affection, warmth of affection, liking, love ; *e*) an appellation of kindness ; *f*) memory ; *g*) conscience, sense of good or ill ; *h*) disposition of mind, temper ; spirit ; *i*) secret thoughts, feelings ; secret purpose, intention ; mind ; *j*) ardour, spirit ; heartiness ; *k*) courage, spirit, confidence, firmness ; mettle ; *l*) generosity ; nobleness of heart and feeling.

a) **Les mouvements du —**, the motion of the heart. **Les battements du —**, the beating of the heart. **Les maladies du —**, heart diseases. **Se percer le —**, to stab one's self. **Tant que le —, me battra**, as long as I live. [*Fig.* :] **Le — me bat**, my heart beats. **Faire la bouche en —**, to purse up the lips. **Il voudrait lui manger le —**, he would like to tear his heart out. **Le — saigne au récit de ces cruautés**, the account of such cruelty is heart-rending.

b) **Il le pressa tendrement contre** (or **sur**) **son —**, he affectionately pressed him to his bosom. **Il mit la main sur mon —, et le sentit palpiter**, he laid his hand on my heart and felt it beating.

c) **La joie dilate le —**, joy expands the heart. **Le chagrin resserre le —**, trouble contracts the heart. **Avoir le — gros**, to have one's heart full. **Avoir le — navré**, to be broken-h arted. **Toucher, attendrir le — de quelqu'un**, to touch anyone's feelings. **Avoir le désespoir dans le —**, to be in despair. **Son — nage dans la joie**, his heart leaps with joy. **Aller au —**, to go to the heart. **Parler au —**, to touch the feelings. **Je veux en avoir le — net**, I must unburden my mind ; I will have a clean breast of it. **Le — me le disait bien**, I had a foresight of it. **De —**, in one's heart ; sincere, hearty ; sincerely. **Ami de —**, bosom friend. **De gaieté de —**, wantonly.

d) **Régner sur les cœurs**, to win affection, love. **L'union des cœurs**, the union of hearts. **Un — fidèle**, a faithful heart. **Un — tendre**, a tender heart. **Le — d'une mère**, a mother's heart. **Donner son —**, to give one's love. **Ces deux personnes ne font qu'un — et qu'une âme**, those two persons are fondly attached to each other. **Son — commence à parler**, her heart is opening to love. **Affaire de —**, love affair. *Prov.* : **Loin des yeux, loin du —**, out of sight, out of mind.

e) **Mon —, mon petit —, mon cher —**, my darling, my little darling, my own darling.

f) **Avoir quelque chose sur le —**, to have a weight on the mind. **Il fut bien aisé de dire une partie de ce qu'il avait sur le —**, he was very pleased to tell a part of what was weighing on his mind. **Décharger son —**, to unbosom one's self. **Car c'est de l'abondance du — que la bouge parle**, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. *Bib. Mat.* xii. 34. **Par —**, by heart, by rote. **Apprendre par —**, to learn by heart. **Savoir un homme par —**, *Fig.* to be thoroughly acquainted with a man's character and habits. **Dîner par —**, *Fam.* not to dine at all ; to dine with duke Humphrey.

g) **Pour juge il a son —**, his conscience is his judge. **Le jour n'est pas plus pur que le fond de mon —**, my conscience is as clear as light itself.

h) **Avoir bon —**, to have a kind heart. **Je connais son excellent —**, I know how kind he is. **C'est un — d'or**, he has a kind heart. **La pureté de —**, purity of the mind. **Les vices partent d'une dépravation du —**, vices spring from a depravation of the mind. **Plus on vieillit, dit-on, plus on a le — dur**, it is said that as we grow older, our hearts get harder. **Un — perfide**, a treacherous heart. **Un — de vipère**, an evil heart. **Un — d'airain, de bronze, d'acier, de diamant, de roche, de pierre**, a heart of flint, of steel, of stone. **Une certaine sensibilité, qui est la marque d'un bon —**, that sensitiveness which is a sure sign of a kind heart. **Mauvaise tête et bon —**, a kind heart and a light head. [*Adverb.* :] **De bon —**, heartily, sincerely, cordially. **Ils riaient de bon —**, they laughed heartily. **De grand —**, heartily, from the heart ; with all one's heart. **De tout son —**, with all one's heart. **Je suis à vous de —**, I am affectionately yours. **De tout —**, heartily.

i) **Les replis du —**, the recesses of the heart. **Le langage du —**, the language of the heart. **Lire dans le — de quelqu'un**, to fathom some one's thoughts. **Le — de l'homme est impénétrab'e**, the heart of man cannot be fathomed. **Ouvrir son — à quelqu'un**, to confide in some one. **Parler à — ouvert**, to speak unreservedly. **Se parler — à —**, to talk together unreservedly. **Parler du —, parler d'abondance de —**, to speak from the heart, to speak with effusion. **Elles ont le — encore plus fardé que le visage**, their hearts are still more deceitful than their faces. **Avoir le — sur les lèvres, avoir le — sur la main**, to be frank and sincere. *Prov.* : **Il dit cela de bouche, mais le — n'y touche**, he says what he cannot feel, he says one thing and thinks another.

j) **Avoir le — à l'étude**, to have a mind for study. **Je n'ai plus le — au travail**, I have no longer the heart to work. **Il prend trop de — à ce qu'il entreprend**, he takes what he does too much to heart. **Prendre une chose à —, fort à —**, to take to heart, to take very much to heart. **Cela est ce qui me tient le plus au —**, that is what I have taken most to heart.

k) **Un homme de —**, a man of spirit. **Avoir du —**, to have spirit. **Manquer de —**, to be faint-hearted, to be wanting in courage. **Prendre son — à deux mains**, *Fam.* to take courage. **Avoir le — de**, *Fam.* to have the heart to. **Un — de lion**, a lion-hearted man, a brave man. **Un — de poule**, chicken-hearted fellow, a coward. **Mettre, remettre le — au ventre, à quelqu'un**, to cheer anyone up. **Faire contre fortune** (or **contre mauvaise fortune**) **bon —**, to make the best of a bad thing, of one's bad fortune. *Prov.* : **Il a le cœur haut et le fortune basse**, he has more spirit than fortune. **Cœur de biche ne gagna jamais cœur de belle ; le cœur timide ne réussit pas auprès des belles**, faint heart never won fair lady.

l) **Être plein de —**, to be full of generous feelings. **Un — généreux**, a generous heart. **Un grand —**, a noble heart. **Un homme de —**, a man of feeling. **N'avoir point de —**, to be heartless. **Être sans —**, to be low-minded, to be without feeling.

2 (by extension) stomach ; heart. **Avoir le — noyé, avoir le — noyé d'eau**, to have drunk too much water. [*Fig.* :] **Cela lui pèse sur le —**, he cannot forget it ; that weighs upon his heart **Ce vin va au —**, that wine is reviving. **Avoir mal au —**, to be sick, to be qualmish. **Mal de —**, qualm : sickness at the stomach. [*Fig.* :] **Cela fait mal au —, cela fait soulever le —**, it makes one sick, that is sickening, it turns one's stomach. **Le — lui soulève**, he feels sick. **Avoir le — fendu**, to be cut to the heart. **Avoir le — bon**, to have a good stomach. [*Fig.* :] **Si le — vous en dit**, if you have a mind. **S'en donner au — joie, à — joie**, to enjoy a thing to one's heart's content.

3. heart : the inner part ; the middle part ; centre ; middle ; depth ; core. **Le — de la ville**, the heart of the city. **Le — d'un fruit**, the core (of fruit). **Le — d'une laitue**, the heart of a lettuce. **Le — d'un chou**, the heart of a cabbage. **Le — d'un arbre**, the heart of a tree. **Au — de l'été**, in the height of summer. **Au — de l'hiver**, in the depth of winter. **— de cheminée**, back of a chimney. **— de l'écu**, *Herald.* nombril *or* navel point of the escutcheon. *Prov.* : **Cœur d'artichaut, une feuille pour tout le monde**, everybody's friend is nobody's friend.

4. heart : that which has the shape of a heart. **Une croix d'or surmontée d'un —**, a cross and a heart above it.

5. hearts *pl.* : a suit at cards.

COEXISTANT, ANTE, koègzistâ*n*t, â*n*t', *adj.* co-existing, co-existent.

COEXISTENCE, koègzistâ*n*s', *sf.* co-existence : existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTER, koègzisté-r, *vn.* co-exist : to exist at the same time. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

COFFIN, kofa*n*, [Lat. : cophinus, basket], *sm.* mower's case.

COFFINER, kofiné-r, *va. Technol.* to turn up ; to curl.

COFFINER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** *Join.* to turn up, to curl up (of flowers) ; **2.** *Weav.* to curl. **Mes œillets se coffinent**, my carnations curl up.

COFFRE, kofr', [Gr. : κόφινος ; Lat. : cophinus, box or basket], *sm.* **1.** chest : a piece of furniture for holding clothes, tools, etc ; box ; trunk. **— de bord**, *Naut.* sea-chest. **— à vapeur**, steam chest. **Raisonner comme un —**, to talk like a windmill.

2. coffer : *a*) a chest for holding money ; *b*) treasury. **Elle est belle au —**, she has golden charms. **Les coffres de l'État**, the coffers of the state, the treasury.

3. boot, seat-box, seat (of carriages) ; **4.** chest : the trunk of the human body ; breast, thorax. **Avoir le — bon**, to have a sound, a good chest. **Cette jument a un grand —**, that mare has a large chest.

5. *Hunt* carcass (of a beast) ; **6.** *Naut.* **— d'amarrage**, mooring buoy ; **7.** *Fortif.* coffer : a lodgment in a dry ditch ; **8.** *Civ. Eng.* coffer-dam : a wooden inclosure sunk in the bed of a river ; **9.** *Hydraul.* coffer, lock (of a cabal) : **10.** *Print.* coffin (of a printing press) ; **11.** *Ichth.* trunk-fish : ostracion : a plectognathic sea-fish.

COFFRE-FORT, kofrœfôr, *sm.* safe, iron-safe, strong-box, iron-chest.

COFFRER, kofré-r, [coffre], *va. Fam.* to lock up, to imprison.

COFFRET, kofrè ; *pl* kofrè-z, [coffre], *sm.* (small) box.

COFFRETIER, kofrœtyé ; *pl* kofrœtyé-z, [coffre], *sm.* trunk-maker.

COFIDÉJUSSEUR, kofidézhusœr, *sm. Jurispr.* co-surety.

COGENT, ENTE, kozhâ*n*-t, zhâ*n*t', [Lat. cogĕre ; co ; agĕre, to drive], *adj. Metaphys.* cogent : forcible ; pressing on the mind.

COGITATIF, IVE, kozhitatif', tiv', [Lat. : cogitāre, to think], *adj. Metaphys.* cogitative thinking

COGITATION, kozhitasyô*n*, *sf. Metaphys.* cogitation : the act of thinking.

COGNAC, konyak, **1.** *pn. Geog.* Cognac : a town of France ; **2.** *sm.* cognac, Cognac brandy : the best distilled brandy.

COGNASSE, konyas, [coing, quince], *sf.* cognasse : wild quince.

COGNASSIER, konyasyé, *pl.* konyasyé-z, *sm. Bot.* quince, quince-tree : *Cydonia vulgaris*, the tree which produces the quince.

COGNAT, kogna, [Lat. : cognatus ; co ; natus, born], *sm. Law-t.* cognate : *a*) one related to another by blood ; *b*) particularly said of male descendants of the same mother.

COGNATION, kognasyô*n*, *sf. Law-t.* cognation : *a*) kindred, natural relation ; relationship ; *b*) relationship through females ; cognateness.

COGNÉE, konyé', [Low Lat. : cuniata, axe ; cuneus, wedge], *sf.* felling axe, axe, hatchet. **Petite —**, joiner's axe. **Une lourde —**, a heavy axe. [*Fig.* :] **Mettre la — à l'arbre**, to lay the axe to the tree : to begin a thing, to set to work. **Jeter le manche après la —**, to throw the helve after the hatchet ; to be discouraged. **Aller au bois sans —**, to go to sea without biscuit.

COGNE-FÉTU, kony-fétu, [coigner ; fêtu], *sm.* busy-body : a meddling person, [*Pl.* des *Cogne-fétu.*]

COGNER, konyé-r, [O. Fr. : coigner, to knock in a wedge], *va.* **1.** to knock in, to drive in ; **2.** to beat, to thump, to strike ; to knock. **Cet homme m'a cogné la tête avec une planche qu'il portait**, that man knocked my head with a plank he was carrying. **Se — la tête**, to run one's head against anything [*Fig.* :] **Se — la tête contre le mur**, to undertake more than one can do.

COGNER, *vn.* to knock : to strike against. **— à la porte**, to knock at the door.

COGNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to knock, to strike (against). **Il s'est cogné contre la porte**, he ran against the door.

2. to beat each other, to fight.

COGNIARD, kony'ar, [Charles-Théodore, 1806-1872], and his brother [Jean-Hippolyte, 1807-1882], vaudvillists.

COGNITIF, IVE, kognitif, tiv', [Lat. : cognoscĕre, cognitum, to know], *adj.* cognitive, cognoscitive : capable of knowing.

COGNITION, kognisyô*n*, *sf. Metaphys.* cognition : act by which knowledge is acquired.

COGNOIR, konywar, [coin ; cogner], *sm. Print.* shooting-stick : a tapering piece of wood struck with a mallet to fasten the types in a chase.

COHABITATION, koabitâshyô*n*, [Lat. : cohabitatio], *sf. Law-t.* cohabitation : *a*) the state of dwelling together ; *b*) the state of living together as man and wife without being legally married.

COHABITER, koabité-r, [Lat. : cohabitāre], *vn. Law-t.* to cohabit : to live together as husband and wife, applied to persons not legally married. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

COHÉRENCE, koérâ*n*s', [Lat. : cum, with ; hærēre, to stick], *sf.* coherence, coherency : *a*) *Phys.* cohesion, the state of being coherent ; *b*) connection, consistency. **Des idées sans —**, incoherent ideas.

COHÉRENT, E, koéra*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* coherent : *a*) sticking together ; *b*) intimately connected.

COHÉRITIER, koérityé, [co ; héritier], *sm. Law-t.* co-heir, joint-heir.

COHÉRITIÈRE, koérityêr', *sf.* coheiress, joint-heiress.

COHÉSION, koézyô*n* ; *in poet.* ziô*n* [Lat. : cohæsio ; cohærēre, to stick], *sf.* cohesion : the attraction by which the particles of solid bodies are kept attached to each other ; cohesiveness ; coherence.

COHIBITION, koïhibisyô*n*, [Lat. : cohibēre, to prevent], *sf.* cohibition : hinderance, restraint.

COHOBATION, koobasyô*n*, *sf. Chem.* cohobation : the act of cohobating.

COHOBER, koöbé-r, [Lat. : cohobāre, from Ar. cohbé, brown colour], *va. Chem.* to cohobate : to repeat the distillation of the same liquor.

COHORTE, koôrt', [Lat. : cohors, ortis], *sf.* cohort : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* the tenth part of a legion ; *b*) *Poet.* a body of warriors, a troop of soldiers ; band ; troop, gang.

COHUE, koŭ, [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** rout : a tumultuous crowd ; **2.** crowd, press, throng. **Toute cette — se dispersa**, all that crowd dispersed. **Il y avait trop de — à ce bal**, that ball was too crowded.

COI, COITE, kwâ, kwât, [Lat. : quietus, quiet], *adj.* **1.** quiet, still : *a*) motionless and silent ; *b*) not disturbed by noise ; calm. *a*) **Tenez-vous —**, keep quiet. **Il était — près du feu**, he was sitting motionless by the fire. *b*) **Ces fertiles vallons, ces ombrages si cois**, those fertile valleys, those calm shades. *La Font.*

2. † snug : close. **Chambre coite**, snug room.

COIFFE, kwaf', [Low Lat. : cofea, a cap], *sf.* **1.** head-dress, coif, cap : head-attire now worn only by country women. **Une —, un bout de ruban sont pour les filles autant d'affaires importantes**, for girls, caps and ribbons are things of great importance. *Fén. Ed.* xvii. 83. **— de nuit**, night-cap.

2. lining (of hats) ; **3.** *Anat.* caul : the membrane enveloping the fœtus ; **4.** *Bot.* calyptra : the membranous covering of the urn or mouth of mosses ; **5.** *Naut.* cap : a piece of cloth which covers the end of the shrouds.

COIFFÉ, E, kwafé, *adj.* **1.** having a head dress ; having the head dressed ; **2.** dressed; **3.** having one's hair dressed. **Une femme coiffée en paysanne**, a woman havin a peasant's head-dress. **— d'une perruque**, wearing a wig. **Être bien —**, **1.** to have one's hair well dressed ; **2.** to have a hat that fits well. **Être né —**, *Fig.* to be born lucky, to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

4. *Hunt.* bitten (by a dog) ; **5.** infatuated (with) ; wedded (to).

COIFFER, kwafé-r, [coiffe], *va.* **1.** to put on one's head ; **2.** to put on , **3.** *Fam.* to throw at the head of : **4.** to dress the hair of , **5.** to dress, to arrange. **— d'un bonnet, d'un chapeau**, to put a cap or bonnet on anyone's head. **— quelqu'un de quelque chose**, to throw a thing at a person's head. **— une femme en cheveux**, to dress a woman's hair. *Fig.* **— sainte Catherine**, to remain an old maid. [*Neut.*:] **Ce perruquier coiffe bien**, that hair-dresser does his work well. **Cette couronne de bluets la coiffe admirablement**, that wreath of corn-flowers suits her beautifully.

6. to cap (a bottle) ; **7.** *Hunt.* to fasten upon the ears of ; **8.** *Fig.* to persuade (a person) into, to bring (a person) over to (an opinion) ; **9.** *Fig.* to infatuate (with) ; **10.** *Fam.* to intoxicate ; **11.** *Naut.* to back (a sail), to lay aback.

COIFFER, *vn.* **1.** to dress hair ; **2.** to become, to fit, to suit ; **3.** *Naut.* to be taken aback, to be laid aback.

COIFFER, (SE) *v. refl.* **1.** to wear on one's head ; to put on one's head ; to wear ; **2.** to dress, to do one's hair. **Il se coiffa d'un casque**, he put on a helmet. **Elle se coiffe avec beaucoup de goût**, she dresses her hair very tastily.

3. *Naut.* to be laid aback ; **4.** *Fam.* to get tipsy, to get drunk ; **5.** *Fig.* to be infatuated (with), to be taken (with), to be wedded (to).

COIFFEUR, EUSE, kwafœr, œz, *sm. f.* hair-dresser *m.* ; tire-woman *f.*

COIFFURE, kwafur', [coiffer], *sf.* **1.** head-dress : hat, cap, bonnet, etc., **2.** style of arranging the hair.

COIGNET, kwanyè, [coin], *sm. Naut.* little wedge.

† **COIMENT**, kwâmâ*n*-t, *adv.* quietly.

COIN, kwa*n*, [Lat. : cuneus, wedge], *sm.* **1.** wedge : *a*) a piece of iron, thick at one end, and sloping to a flat thin edge at the other, used in splitting timber ; *b*) a prism with a triangular base ; one of the mechanical powers ; *c*) anything in the form of a wedge. **— à fendre**, iron-wedge. **En —, en forme de —**, wedge-shaped. **— à poignée**, wedge with a handle.

2. *Naut.* **— d'arrimage**, quoin, coin (for the stowage in the hold of a ship) ; **3.** *Artill.* **— de mire**, quoin, coin : a wooden wedge for raising a piece of ordnance. **— d'arrêt or de recul**, quoin (for stopping the recoil).

4. quoin, coin, coigne : a wedge used by printers ; **5.** *Min.* gad : an iron-wedge ; **6.** clock (of stockings).

7. *Com.* stamp ; die (*pl.* dies) : an iron instrument for impressing coin ; **8.** *Fig.* stamp, mark. **Cette monnaie est frappée, est marquée au — de**, that piece bears the stamp of. **Un ouvrage marqué au bon —**, one of the best works of its kind.

9. *Book-b.*, corner-stamp.

10. corner : *a*) the point, external or internal, where two lines meet ; angle ; *b*) nook ; a retired place ; a recess ; *c*) any part indefinitely ; end, extremity. *a*) **Le — d'une maison**, the corner of a house. **Les quatre coins d'une chambre**, the four corners of a room. **Les quatre coins**, puss in the corner : a childish game. **Le — de la rue**, the corner of the street. **Le marchand du —**, the shop-keeper at the corner. **Le — d'un bois**, the corner of a wood. **Mourir au — d'un bois, d'une haie**, *Fig.* to die in a ditch. **Il a la mine de demander l'aumône au — d'un bois**, he looks like a highwayman. **Le — du feu**, the fire-side. **Il ne bouge pas du — de son feu**, he never stirs from home. **Le — de la bouche**, the corner of the mouth. **Regarder du — de l'œil**, to cast a sidelong glance. **Faire signe à quelqu'un du — de l'œil**, to tip a person the wink. **Tenir son —**, (at tennis) to keep one's corner ; *Fig.* to keep up one's rank, to hold one's place. *b*) **Il vit tranquille dans un — de sa province**, he leads a quiet life in a remote part of the country. **Elle se cacha dans un — du jardin**, she hid herself in a retired part of the garden. **Un — de terre**, a piece of ground. *c*) **Les quatre coins de Paris**, the four ends of Paris. **Les quatre coins du monde**, the four extremities of the world. **Les quatre coins et le milieu d'une ville**, the whole town. **Jouer aux quatre coins**, to play at puss in the corner. **Les coins et les recoins**, the ins and outs ; the holes and corners.

11. corner cupboard ; **12.** *Veter.* corner tooth.

COINÇAGE, kwa*n*sazh, *s.* wedging.

COINCEMENT, kwa*n*s'mâ*n*-t, *sm. Mach.* jamming.

COINCER, kwansé-r; the *c* takes the cedilla before *o* and *a* : nous coinçons; je coinçais, [coin], *va.* to wedge : to drive in, to fix wedges.

COÏNCIDENCE, koansidâns', *sf.* coincidence, coincidency : *a*) *Geom.* the state of two figures which coincide; the act of coinciding; *b*) concurrence; a happening at the same time; simultaneousness.

COÏNCIDENT, E, koansidân't, ânt', *adj.* coincident : *a*) *Geom.* agreeing in outline, as two figures, when placed one upon the other; *b*) concurring; simultaneous.

COÏNCIDER, koansidé-r, [Lat. : cum, with; incidĕre, to fall in], *vn.* to coincide : *a*) *Geom.* to agree in outline; *b*) to concur; to be simultaneous, to happen at the same time. [Conjugated with *avoir*.]

COÏNDICANT, E, koandikân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* coindicant; pertaining to coindication.

COÏNDICATION, koandikâsyôn, *sf. Med.* coindication : a concurrence of symptoms.

COING, kwan; the *g* is always mute; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [Lat. : cydonium, in O. Fr. cooin], *sm.* quince : the fruit of the quince-tree. **Une gelée de coings**, quince jelly. [*Fam.*] **Jaune comme un —**, as yellow as saffron.

COÏNTÉRESSÉ, E, koantérèsé, *sm. f. Law-t.* sharer, partner (in affairs).

† **COÏNQUINER**, koankiné-r, [Lat. : coinquinăre], *va.* 1. to coinquinate, to pollute; 2. *Fig.* to blacken, to defame.

COÏON, kouyôn, **COÏLLON**, kouy'ôn, [Ital.: coglione, from Lat. coieus, testicule], *sm. Vulg.* coward, dastard.

COÏONNADE, kouyonad', [coïon], *sf. Vulg.* mean action.

COÏONNER, kouyone-r, *va. Vulg.* 1. to treat as a coward; 2. to make game of, to make sport of.

COÏONNER, *vn. Vulg.* 1. to play low trick; to joke; 2. to be faint-hearted.

COÏONNERIE, kouyon'ri, *sf. Vulg.* 1. cowardness, cowardice, dastardliness; 2. mean action, low action; 3. joke; bad jest; 4. impertinence; silliness.

COÏT, koït, [Lat. : coitus], *sm. Physiol.* coition. : sexual intercourse.

COITES, COITTES, kwat', *sfpl. Ship-b.* ways, bilge ways : the timbers down which the ship slides.

COÏX, koïks, *sm. Bot.* coix : a tropical plant.

COJOUISSANCE, kojouisâns', *sf. Jurispr.* joint-use.

COKE, kok', [Eng,], *sm.* coke. **Fonte au —**, coke-casting. **Four à —**, coking-oven, coking-kiln.

COL, kol, [Lat. : collum], *sm.* 1. neck : *a*) † the part of the body connecting the head and the trunk (*V. Cou*); *b*) *Anat.* commencement or mouth of some parts; *c*) *Anat.* said of slender parts depending on others; *d*) the long, slender part of a vessel. *a*) **Le — de la vessie**, the neck of the bladder. *c*) **— de la matrice**, neck of the womb. **— de l'omoplate**. neck of the scapula. **— de l'humérus**, neck of the shoulder bone. **— du fémur**, neck of the femur. *d*) **Le — d'une cornue, d'une bouteille**, the neck of a retort, of a bottle.

2. *Geog.* pass, defile : a narrow pass between two mountains.

3. collar : the part of a garment which surrounds the neck. **— de chemise**, shirt-collar, collar of a shirt. **Un — de femme**, a lady's collar. **Faux —**, a man's collar. **— droit**, stand-up collar. **— rabattu**, turn-down collar.

4. stiffener, pad (of a cravat); 5. stock : a buckled cravat.

COLARDEAU, kolardō, [Charles-Pierre], poet. (1732-1776).

COLARIN, kolaran, [Ital. : collarino], *sm. Arch.* neck, colarin : the little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and the Doric column.

COLAS, kolâ, 1. *pnm.* Nick : abbreviation of *Nicolas*, Nicholas; 2. *sm. Fam.* stupid man, dunce.

COLATURE, kolatur', [Lat. : colāre, to strain], *sf.* colature : *a*) the act of straining; straining, filtration, colation; *b*) liquor strained.

COLATITUDE, kolatitud', *sf. Astron.* colatitude : the complement of the latitude.

COLBACK, kolback, [Turk. : kalpak], *sm.* colback : bearskin cap.

COLCHICINE, kolshisin', *sf. Chem.* colchicine : a vegetable alcaloid.

COLCHIDE, kolshid', *pnf. Geog.* Colchis.

COLCHIQUE, kolshik', [Lat. : colchicum], *sm. Bot.* colchicum, meadow-saffron : *Colchicum autumnale*, a bulbous plant.

COLCOTAR, kolkotar, *sm. Chem.* colcothar : crocus, red oxide of iron obtained by calcining the sulphate.

COLÉGATAIRE, kolégatèr', *smf. Law-t.*, collegatary, co-legatee : a joint legatee.

COLÉOPTÈRE, koléoptèr', [Gr. κολεός, sheath; πτέρον, wing], *sm. Entom.* 1. coleopteran, beetle : one of the coleoptera; 2. (in the plur.) coleoptera : an order of insects having outside wings, which serve as a covering and protection for the true wings, which are beneath.

COLÉOPTÉRÉ, E, koléoptéré, *adj.* coleopterous, coleopteral.

COLÈRE, kolèr', [Lat. : cholera, bile, from Gr. : χόλος], *sf.* 1. anger, passion, choler, wrath, ire; 2. *Fam.* pet, fume; 3. (of things) fury, rage. **Un mouvement de —**, a fit of anger. **Être en —**, to be angry. **Il n'écoute que sa —**, he acts altogether from passion. **Se mettre en — contre quelqu'un**, to get angry with somebody. **Il faut qu'il décharge sa colère, qu'il passe sa — sur quelqu'un**, he must vent his anger on somebody. **La — de Dieu**, God's wrath. **La mer en —**, the raging sea. **Les colères célestes**, divine wrath.

COLÈRE, *adj.* choleric, passionate, hot-headed; inclined to anger, easily irritated; hasty, irascible. **Un homme —**, a passionate man.

COLÉREUX, koléræ, **COLÉRIQUE**, kolérik', *adj.* choleric, passionate, irascible. **Être d'une humeur —**, to be of a passionate disposition.

COLÉRIQUEMENT, kolérik'mân-t, *adv.* cholericly, passionately.

COLET, kolet, [Louise, Madame], poetess and novelist (1808-1876).

COLIBRI, kolibri, [Carib.], *sm. Ornith.* humming bird, curved billed humming-bird, trochilus.

COLICHEMARDE, kolish'mard', *sf.* rapier.

COLICITANT, kolisitân-t, *sm. Jurispr.* co-vendor (of a joint-property).

COLIFICHET, kolifishé; the *t* is never heard, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [orig. doubtful], *sm.* 1. toy, trinket, bauble, gewgaw, knickknack : anything of little value or importance; a trifling piece of finery. **Il n'a que des colifichets dans son cabinet**, he has nothing but baubles in his study. **Des colifichets de femme**, women's finery.

2. bird-cake.

COLIMAÇON, kolimâsôn, [Lat. : cochlea, from Gr. κόχλος, shell; limax], *sm.* snail. **Escalier en —**, spirale staircase, winding stairs *V. Limaçon.*

COLIN, kolan, *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* colin, Virginian quail : a species of partridge; 2. *Theat.* swain : a pastoral youth, a lover. (an abbrev. of Nicolas).

COLIN-MAILLARD, kolan-mayar, [Colin, and Maillard, proper names], *sm.* blindman's buff : a kind of game.

COLIN-TAMPON, kolan-tânpôn, [Colin, a name; tampon], *sm.* Swiss march; beat of drum. [*Fig.* :] **Je m'en moque comme de —**, I don't care a fig for it.

COLIQUE, kolik', [Gr. : κῶλον, the large intestine], *sf. Med.* colic, gripes, griping : a severe pain in the bowels. **— métallique, — des peintres, — de plomb, — saturnine,** painter's colic, plumber's colic. **— végétale, — de Poitou**, Devonshire colic. **— de miséréré**, ileus, iliac passion. **— convulsive, nerveuse, spasmodique**, nervous colic. **— flatulente** or **venteuse**, flatulent colic. **— hépatique**, hepatalgia : pain in the liver. **— néphrétique**, nephralgia : pain in the kidneys, from calculus. **— d'estomac**, stomach-ache. **Avoir la —**, to have the colic, to feel the colic, to gripe, to be griped.

COLIS, koli, [Ital. : collo], *sm. Com.* bale, package. **Expédier un —**, to send off a package. **— postal**, postal parcel, parcel sent by post. **Envoyer comme — postal,** to send per parcel post.

COLISÉE, kolizé, *sm.* Coliseum. Colosseum : the amphitheatre of Vespasian, at Rome.

COLITE, kolit', [Gr. : κῶλον, the large intestine], *sf. Med.* colitis, colonitis : inflammation of the colon.

COLITIGANT, E, kolitigân-t, ânt', *adj. Jurispr.* litigant : contending in a suit of law. **Parties colitigantes**, parties litigant.

COLLABORATEUR, TRICE, kolaboratœr, tris' *sm. f.* collaborator : an associate in labour, particularly literary or scientific; joint-author; coadjutor, assistant; contributor (in a newspaper).

COLLABORATION, kollaborasyôn; in *poet.* siôn, *sf.* collaboration : the act of labouring jointly; coadjutorship, assistance, contribution.

COLLABORER, kollaboré-r, [Lat. : collaborāre; co; laborāre, atum, to labour], *vn.* to work jointly; to write a work with another person.

COLLAGE, kolazh', [coller], *sm.* 1. sizing : the act of preparing the paper with size; 2. pasting : the act of cementing with paste; 3. paper-hanging; 3. clearing, clarifying (of wine).

COLLANT, E, kolân-t', *adj.* tight, close-fitting. **Pantalon —**, tight trousers, tight pantaloons.

COLLAPSUS, kollapsus, [Lat.] *sm. Med.* collapse : a depression of the bodily energies.

COLLATAIRE, kollatèr', [Lat. : collatarius], *sm.* priest collated.

COLLATÉRAL, E, kollatéral, [Lat. : cum, with; latus, lateris, side], *adj.* collateral : *a*) being by the side, on the side; *b*) *Jurispr.* and *Geneal.* not connected by lineal descent; descending from the same ancestor, but nót one from the other; *b*) **Parents collatéraux**, (or substant) **Collatéraux**, collateral relations, collateral kindred, collaterals. **Héritier —**, collateral heir.

COLLATÉRALEMENT, kollatéral'mân-t, *adv.* collaterally.

COLLATÉRALITÉ, collatéralité, *sf.* collateralness : the quality of being collateral.

COLLATEUR, kollatœr, [Lat. : collator], *sm.* collator : one who collates to a benefice.

COLLATIF, IVE, kollatif, tiv'], *adj.* collative : that may be collated.

COLLATION, kollasyôn, [Lat. : collatio; collatus, from conferre], *sf.* collation : *a)* the act of bestowing a benefice ; *b)* the act of conferring ; bestowal, gift ; *c)* the comparison of a copy with its original to ascertain its conformity.

COLLATION, kolasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : collatio], *sf.* collation : a small repast between full meals ; lunch, luncheon. **Faire une —**, to collation, to partake of a collation.

COLLATIONNEMENT, kollasyon-mân-t, *sm.* collation (of writings).

COLLATIONNER, kollasyoné-r, *va.* to collate : *a)* to compare two writings ; *b)* to verify the sheets of a book for binding.

COLLATIONNER, kolasyoné-r, *vn.* to collation, to lunch, to make a slight repast. [Conjugated with *avoir*].

COLLE, kol', [Lat. : colla; Gr. : κόλλα], *sf.* 1. paste : a soft and adhesive substance, prepared by boiling wheaten-flour ; 2. gum, gum-arabic, V. *gomme, gomme arabique* ; 3. **— forte**, glue : inspissated animal gluten, a hard substance made from the parings of hides and horns, used as a cement ; 4. size : a liquid glue, made by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, etc. **— de pâte**, paste. **— à bouche**, stick-gum : gum in sticks. **— de poisson**, isinglass.

5. *Fam.* fib : lie, falsehood ; plumper, bouncer ; 6. preparatory examination (of students).

COLLECTE, kolèkt', [Lat. : collectus, colligĕre,] *sf.* 1. † gathering, collection (of taxes) ; 2. collection : contribution ; sum collected for a charitable purpose. **Faire une — pour les pauvres**, to make a collection for the poor.

3. collect : a short prayer.

COLLECTEUR, kolèktœr, *sm.* collector : *a)* tax-gatherer, an officer appointed to collect customs, duties or taxes ; *b)* *Phys.* commutator : the upper plate of a condenser, employed for collecting electricity. **— cylindrique**, radial commutator.

COLLECTEUR, *adj.* **Poils collecteurs**, *Bot.* collectors. **Égout —**, great sewer (in Paris).

COLLECTIF, IVE, kolèktif, tiv', *adj.* collective : *a)* tending to collect into one mass ; *b)* *Gram.* expressing a number or multitude united. *a)* **Un tout —**, a collective total. *b)* **Peuple, armée, compagnie sont des noms collectifs**, people, army, company are collective nouns. **D'une manière collective**, collectively.

COLLECTIF, *sm. Gram.* collective ; collective noun.

COLLECTION, kolèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. collection : *a)* assemblage ; that which is collected ; *b)* *Med.* a gathering of matter in an abscess ; *c)* collectanea, selection of passages from various authors (little used in this sense) ; 2. set : a number of things of the same kind ; assortment. **Une — de tableaux**, a collection of paintings. **Une — d'originaux**, a set of originals. **Une — particulière**, a private collection.

COLLECTIONNER, kolèksyoné-r, *va* to collect (books, plants, insects, medals, stamps, etc.).

COLLECTIONNEUR, EUSE, koleksynœr, œz', *sm. f.* collector : a person who collects old books, rare pictures, etc.

COLLECTIVEMENT, kolèktiv'mânt, *adv.* collectively : in a collective sense.

COLLECTIVISME, kolèktivism', *sm. collectivism* : a kind of communism : socialistic theory which gives up all the properties to the State.

COLLECTIVISTE, kolèktivist', *sm.* collectivist, socialist.

COLLECTIVITÉ, kolèktivité, *sf.* collectivity. **— sociale**, social collectivity.

COLLÈGE, kolèzh', [Lat. : collegium], *sm.* college : *a)* a corporation of persons united in the same office and acting under the same laws ; *b)* a political or electoral body ; *c)* an establishment of public learning ; grammar-school, *a)* **Le — des cardinaux, le sacré —**, the Sacred College. *b)* **Aller au —**, to go to college. **Au sortir du —**, on leaving college. **Sentir le —**, to be pedantic. **Frais émoulu du —**, just fresh from college.

COLLÉGIAL, E, kolèzhial, *adj.* 1. collegial : relating to a college ; 2. collegiate : said of a church which, not being a cathedral, has, nevertheless, a college of deans, canons and prebends.

COLLÉGIALE, kolèzhial', *sf.* collegiate church.

COLLÉGIEN, kolèzhyan, *sm.* collegian : a student in a college.

COLLÈGUE, kollèg', [Lat. : collega], *sm* colleague : a partner in the same office, employment or commission. **Avoir pour —**, to colleague with.

COLLER, kolér, [colle], *va.* 1. to stick : to fasten by causing to adhere to the surface ; 2. to paste, to glue, to gum : to unite with paste, gum or glue. **— du papier**, to stick paper ; to hang paper-hangings (in a room). **— deux choses ensemble**, to stick two things together.

3. to size : to cover with size to prepare with size ; 4. to fine, to clear, to carify (wine).

5. *Fig.* to apply closely ; to fix, to fasten ; to press. **Il a collé son visage contre le mien**, he put his face against mine. **Avoir les yeux collés sur une chose**, to have one's eyes fixed on a thing. **— des enfants sur des livres**, to keep children to their studies.

6. (at billiards) to put (the ball) close to the cushion ; to cushion (the ball) ; 7. *Fam.* to hobble : to embarrass, to bewilder, to cleave ; 8 (of clothes) to sit close, to fit tight.

COLLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to paste, to glue ; 2. to stick, to adhere, to cleave, to stick closely ; to cling ; 3. to be closely applied.

COLLERET, kol'ré, *sm. Fish.* drag-net.

COLLERETTE, kolrèt, [collier], *sf.* 1. collar (of cambric, lace, etc.) ; 2. *Bot.* involucre : a collection of bracts around an umbel ; 3. *Technol*, flange : a projecting part at the end of pipes, to be screwed on to another part ; 4. *St.-Eng.* junk-ring (*V. Couronne*).

COLLET, kolè ; *pl.* kolè-z, [col], *sm.* 1 collar (of a gown, a coat). **Sauter au —**, to seize by the collar. **Prendre quelqu'un au —**, to take a person by the collar, to arrest a person. **Mettre la main au — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to collar anyone, to lay hands on a person. **Prêter le — à quelqu'un**, to cope with ; to contend with ; to make head against a person.

2. cape : the neck-piece of a cloak, hanging upon the shoulders ; 3. bands (of priests) ; 4. *Fig.* clergyman ; 5. *Fig.* cloth : the clerical profession ; 6. **— monté**, strait collar ; *Fig.* formal, prudish person ; (adjectively) stiff ; pedantic. **Cela est bien — monté**, that is very prudish.

7. *Butch.* neck (of mutton) ; 8. *Bot.* collar, collet, neck : the point of junction between the root and the stem ; 9. *Anat.* neck (of teeth) ; 10. snare, springe (for catching hares, rabbits, etc.) **Tendre un —**, to set a snare.

11. *Naut.* throat (of a knee) ; crown (of an anchor) ; eye (of a stay) ; 12. *Technol.* flange.

COLLETER, kol'té-r, *va.* [*Je collette, je colletterai*, etc.] to collar : to seize by the collar. **Le dogue colleta le loup**, the dog seized the wolf by the neck.

COLLETER, *vn.* to set, to lay snares (for catching game).

COLLETER (SE), *v. refl.* to collar each other, to seize each other by the collar.

COLLETET, kol'té, [Guillaume], poet (1598-1659).

COLLETEUR, kol'tœr, sm. snarer.

COLLÉTIQUE, kollétik', [colle], *adj. Med.* colletic : agglutinant.

COLLEUR, kolœr, *sm.* 1. paster, gluer ; 2. paper-hanger ; 3. bill-sticker ; 4. *Vulg.* liar ; 5. *Slang.* (in schools) examiner, questioner.

COLLIER, kolyé : the *r* is always mute but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as a *z* before a vowel, [col ; Lat : collum, neck], *sm.* 1. necklace : an ornamental chain, or string of beads, etc., worn round the neck ; 2. collar : *a)* *Herald.* a peculiar badge worn round the neck by knights of different orders ; *b)* a ring of metal put round the neck of animals, slaves, etc. ; chain ; *c)* the part of a harness that is fastened about the horse's neck ; *d)* *Ornith.* the coloured mark round the neck of birds ; (of other animals) ring ; *e)* *Arch.* ring, astragal. *a)* **Un — de perles**, a pearl necklace. *b)* **Il mit un — au cou de son esclave**, he put an iron collar round his slave's neck. **Un — de chien**, a dog's collar. **— de force**, training-collar. **Chien au grand —**, leading dog, leader ; *Fig.* the cock of the roost. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un des grands colliers, des gros colliers de la compagnie**, he is one of the most influential men of the company. *c)* **Un cheval de —**, (or, by abbreviation) **un —**, a draught horse. **Un cheval franc du —**, a free horse. [*Fig.* :] **Être franc du —**, to be frank, hearty and ever ready to do one's duty. **Donner un coup de —**, to make an effort, to give a good pull. **— de misère**, drudgery, toilsome work. **Voilà les vacances finies, il faut reprendre le — de misère**, the holidays are over, and we must return to our usual drudgery. *d)* **Un chien noir qui a un — blanc**, a black dog with a white mark round its neck.

3. *Naut.* **— d'étai**, collar of a stay. **— de mât**, collar of a mast. **— de chouquet**, iron clamp of a French cap. **— de défense**, puddening of a boat's stem ; 4. *St. Eng.* ring, hoop (of an eccentric) ; 5. bow (of a spur).

† **COLLIGER**, kollizhé-r, *va.* [*Je collige, nous colligeons* ; *je colligeais, je colligeai, je colligerai*, etc.] to collect : to make collections ; to gather.

COLLIMATEUR, kollimatœr, *sm. Astron.* collimator : instrument used in collimation.

COLLIMATION, kollimasyôn, **COLLINÉATION**, kollinéasyôn, [Lat. : collineāre, to bring into a line with], *sf. Astron.* collimation, collineation : the act of aiming at a mark, the act of directing the sight to a fixed object. **Ligne de —**, line of collimation.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, kol*an* d'harle-vil. [Jean-François], comic poet (1755-1806).

COLLINE, kolin', [Lat. : collis], *sf.* hill : an elevation of ground less than a mountain. **Une petite colline**, a hillock. **Au haut de la —**, at the top of the hill. **Le penchant, le versant d'une —**, the declivity of a hill, the hill-side, the hill-slope. **La double —**, *Poet.* Parnassus. **Gagner la —**, *Fig.* to scamper away.

COLLIQUATIF, IVE, kollikwâtif, tiv', [Lat. : colliquĕre, to liquify], *adj. Med.* colliquative : dissolving.

COLLIQUATION, kollikwâsyô*n*, *sf. Med.* colliquation : 1 diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLISION, kollizyô*n*; *in poet.* ziô*n*, [Lat. : collisio], *sf.* collision : *a*) *Phys.* the mutual striking of two or more bodies ; *b*) *Fig.* conflict, encounter. **On craint une — entre la troupe et la population**, we are afraid of a conflict between the soldiers and the people.

COLLOCATION, kollokasyô*n*, [Lat. : collocāre, to place together], *sf.* 1. *Jurispr.* classing (of creditors) ; 2. investment (of funds).

† **COLLOCUTION**, kollokusyô*n*, [Lat. : collocutio ; colloqui, to converse], *sf.* collocution : conference.

COLLODIÉ, E, kollodié, *adj. V. Collodionné.*

COLLODION, kollodiô*n*, [Gr. : κολλώδιον, sticking], *sm.* collodion : a solution of gun-cotton in ether. **— iodure**, iodized collodion.

COLLODIONNAGE, kollodionazh, *sm. Phot.* collodionizing.

COLLODIONNÉ, E, kollodioné, *adj. Phot.* collodionized : covered with collodion.

COLLODIONNER, kollodioné-r, *va. Phot.* to collodionize : to prepare with collodion.

COLLOÏDE, koloid, [Gr. : κόλλα, gum ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* ; *sm.* colloid : said of any soluble substance.

COLLOQUE, kollok', [Lat. : colloquium ; col, together ; loqui, to speak], *sm.* colloquy : conference ; dialogue ; conversation.

COLLOQUER, kolloké-r, [Lat. : collocāre, to place together], *va.* 1. *Jurispr.* to class, to marshal (creditors) ; 2. to collocate.

COLLOTYPIE, kolotipi, [colle ; Gr. : τύπος, type, stamp], *sf.* collotype : photographic process used for the reproduction of drawings for book-work.

COLLUDANT, E, kolludâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj. Jurispr.* colluding.

COLLUDER, kolludé-r, [Lat. : col, together ; ludĕre, to play], *vn. Law-t.* to collude : to conspire in a fraud. **Personne qui collude**, colluder.

COLLUSION, kolluzyô*n*; *in poet.* ziô*n*, *sf.* collusion : a deceitful agreement, between two or more persons, for a fraudulent purpose.

COLLUSOIRE, kolluzwar', *adj.* collusory, collusive : containing collusion ; fraudulent.

COLLUSOIREMENT, kolluzwar'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* collusively.

COLLUTOIRE, kollutwar', [Lat. ; coluĕre, to wash], *sm. Med.* collutorium : a lotion for rinsing the mouth.

COLLYRE, kolir', [Lat. ; Gr. : κολλύρα, sort of cake], *sm. Med.* collyrium (*pl.* collyria) · a topical remedy for the eyes. **— mou**, eye-salve **— liquide**, eye-water.

COLMAR, kolmar, *sm.* colmar : a sort of pear.

COLMATAGE, kolmatazh', [Ital. : colmata], *sm. Agr.* warping : a mode of improving land by overflowing it with muddy water.

COLMATER, kolmaté-r, *va.* to warp land.

COLOBOME, kolobôm', [Gr. : κολοβόω, I mutilate], *sm. Med.* coloboma : *a*) mutilated organ ; *b*) fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

COLOCASE, kolokaz', **COLOCASIE**, kolokazi, [Lat. : colocasia], *sf. Bot.* colocasia : a plant of the order araceæ.

COLOCATAIRE, kolokatèr', *smf.* joint tenant.

COLOCATION, kolokâsyô*n*, *sf.* joint tenancy.

COLOCYNTHINE, kolosa*n*tin', *sf. Chem.* colocynthine : the bitter principle of colocynth.

COLOGNE, kolony,' *pn. Geog.* Cologne : a town in Germany. **Eau de —**, Cologne water.

COLOMB, kolô*n*, *pnm.* colombus.

COLOMBAGE, kolô*n*bazh', [colombe], *sm. Carp.* stud-work ; uprights, quarters of a framework.

COLOMBAIRE, kolô*n*bèr', *sm. V. Columbaire.*

COLOMBE, kolô*n*b', [Lat. : columba], *sf.* 1. *Zool.* columba, pigeon : a genus of birds ; 2. dove : *a*) a species of pigeon, a tame pigeon ; *b*) a term of endearment. **Comme une —**, dovelike.

COLOMBE, kolô*n*b', [form of colonne], *sf.* 1. *Carp.* quarter, upright (of a partition); 2. *Join.* long plane, cooper's plane.

† **COLOMBEAU**, kolô*n*bô, *vm.* dovect; little pigeon.

COLOMBELLE, kolô*n*bèl', [colombe], *sf.* 1. dovelet ; 2. *Print.* column-rule : a rule separating two columns.

COLOMBIDÉES, kolô*n*bidé, *sfpl. Ornith.* columbidæ : a family of birds, including the pigeons.

COLOMBIE, kolô*n*bi, *pnf. Geog.* Columbia.

COLOMBIENNE, kolô*n*byèn', *sf. Print.* columbian press.

COLOMBIER, kolô*n*'byé ; *pl.* kolô*n*byé-z, *sm.* dove-house dovecot, pigeon-house, columbary. **Peupler un —**, to stock a pigeon-house. [*Fig.* :] **Faire venir, attirer les pigeons au —**, to draw customers. **Chasser les pigeons du —**, to drive away the customers.

2. † upper-gallery (of a theatre) ; 3. *Paper-mak.* columbier : a large size of printing-paper ; 4. *Print.* pigeon-hole, gap ; 5. *Ship-b.*, poppet : a perpendicular piece of timber for supporting a vessel in launching.

COLOMBIN, INE, kolô*n*ba*n*, bin', *adj.* columbine : resembling a dove ; dove-coloured.

COLOMBINE, kolô*n*bin', *sf.* 1. dovecolour ; 2. *Agr.* pigeon's dung ; 3. *Bot.* columbine : the heroine in pantomimes.

COLOMBIUM, kolô*n*biom', *sm. Chem.* columbium : a metal now called *niobium.*

COLOMBO, kolô*n*bo, *sm. Med.* columba, calumba *or* colombo : a medicinal bitter root.

COLOMBOPHILIE, kolombofili, [colombe ; Gr. : φίλος, friend], *sf.* pigeon fancying. pigeon keeping.

COLOMNAIRE, kolomnèr', *adj.* columnar : having the form of columns.

COLON, kolô*n*, [Lat. : colonus ; colĕre, to till], *sm.* 1. planter, cultivator ; 2. farmer, husbandman ; 3. colonist : an inhabitant or member of a colony ; planter ; settler.

CÔLON, kôlô*n*, [Gr. : κῶλον], *sm. Anat.* colon : a portion of the large intestines.

COLONEL, kolonèl, [Ital. : colonello, the leader of a column], *sm. Milit.* colonel : the chief commander of a regiment. **Grade de —**, colonelcy, colonelship.

COLLONELLAT, kolonelâ, *sm.* colonelcy : grade of colonel.

COLONELLE, kolonèl *adj. f.* of the colonel. **Compagnie —**, colonel's company, first company of a regiment.

COLONELLE, *sf.* 1. colonle's company ; 2. colonel's wife.

COLONIAL, E, kolonial, *adj.* colonial : relating to colonies. **Produits coloniaux**, colonial produce, colonials.

COLONIE, kolonie, [Lat. : colonia], *sf.* colony : *a*) establishment or settlement formed in a foreign country ; *b*) a body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote territory to cultivate and inhabit it ; *c*) the country planted or colonized ; plantation ; *d*) the inhabitants of a colony. **Les colonies françaises**, the French colonies.

COLONISATEUR, TRICE, kolonizatœr, tris, *adj.* colonizing. **Un peuple —**, a colonizing people. *Subst.* colonizer. **Ce sont de mauvais colonisateurs**, they are bad colonizers.

COLONISATION, kolonizasyô*n*, *sf.* colonization : the act of colonizing ; colonizing.

COLONISER, kolonizé-r, *va*, 1. to colonize : to establish a colony in ; 2. to settle, to plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, kolonad', [colonne], *sf. Arch.* colonnade : a range of columns placed at regular intervals.

COLONNE, kolon', [Lat. : columna], *sf.* 1. column : *a*) *Arch.* a long, round body of wood or stone, composed of a base, a shaft and a capital ; *b*) any structure resembling a column ; pillar ; *c*) a body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base ; *d*) *Print*, a perpendicular section of a page ; *e*) *Arith.* a perpendicular line of figures ; row ; *f*) *Milit.* a body of troops in deep files and narrow front. *a*) **— toscane**, Toscan column. **— plaquée**, pilaster. **— cannelée**, fluted column. **— torse**, twisted column. **— milliaire**, milestone. **— lumineuse**, luminous column. **— affiches**, bill-sticking column : a cylindric construction on the public way for public announcements.

b) **Les colonnes d'Hercule**, Hercules' pillars [*Fig.* :] **Les colonnes de l'État**, the pillars of the state. *c*) **— d'air**, column of air. **— d'eau**, column of water. **— vertébrale**, *Anat.* vertebral column ; the spine. *d*) **Un livre à trois colonnes**, a book in three columns. *f*) **— serrée**, close column. **Marcher sur trois colonnes**, to march in three columns.

2. bed-post, post (of bedsteads).

COLONNETTE, kolonèt', *sf.* little column,

COLOPHANE, kolofan', [from Colophon, in Asia Minor], *sf.* colophony : dark-coloured resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine.

COLOQUINELLE, kolokinèl', [Gr. : κολόκυνθα], *sf. Bot.* false colocynth, orange gourd.

COLOQUINTE, kolokant', [Gr. : κολόκυνθα], *sf. Bot.* colocynth : *a*) bitter cucumber, *Cucumis colocynthis*, a plant allied to the cucumber ; *b*) its fruit; coloquintida or bitter apple, whose powdered pulp is used as a purgative. **— fausse**, false colocynth.

COLORANT, E, kolorâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* colouring.

COLORATION, kolorâsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* 1. coloration : *a*) colouring ; the act of colouring ; *b*) the state of being coloured ;

2. colour : red colour, flesh tint, appearance of blood in the face. **La — de la peau**, the colour of the skin.

COLORÉ, E, koloré, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* of *Colorer*, 1. coloured : 2. (of wine) deep-coloured; 3. (of the complexion) ruddy, fresh ; 4. (of style) glowing ; 5. *Fig.* colourable, specious. **Vous nous payez ici d'excuses colorées**, you are giving us specious excuses. **Cette offre n'est qu'un refus —**, that offer is merely a specious refusal.

COLORER, koloré-r, [Lat. : color ; colorāre, to colour], *va.* to colour : *a*) to give colour to ; to tinge ; *b*) *Fig.* to set in a fair light ; to varnish ; to palliate ; to give a specious appearance ; *c*) to make plausible. *a*) **Le soleil colore les fruits**, the sun tinges fruit. **L'incendie colorait le ciel**, the conflagration tinged the sky. **Cette noble pudeur colorait son visage**, that sweet modesty brought a colour to her face. *Rac. Phèd.* ii.5. *b*) **— une injustice**, to palliate an injustice. *c*) **— un mensonge**, to make a lie plausible.

COLORER (SE), *v. refl.* to colour. **Les raisins commencent à se —**, the grapes are beginning to colour. **L'orient se colore**, the sun is rising.

COLORIAGE, koloriazh', (colorier), *sm.* colouring.

COLORIER, kolorié-r, [Lat. : color], *va.* to colour : to put colour on. **— un dessin, une carte**, to colour a drawing, a card.

COLORIEUR, kolorioer, *sm.* colourist.

COLORIFIQUE, kolorifik', *adj. Phys.* colorific : producing colour.

COLORIS, kolori, *sm.* 1. colouring : *a*) *Paint.* the manner of applying colours so as to produce the desired effect ; *b*) the state of being coloured ; colour ; *c*) *Fig.* brilliancy of style ; *d*) *Fig.* a specious appearance. *a*) **Ce tableau pèche par le —**, the colouring of that painting is not good. **Un — tendre**, soft colouring. *b*) **Des pêches d'un beau —**, peaches of a beautiful colour. *c*) **Revêtir ses pensées d'un — gracieux**, to clothe one's thoughts in a pleasing language. **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in colour. *d*) **Un — de candeur**, a specious candour.

2. hue (of the complexion) ; freshness.

COLORISATION, kolorizasyôn, *sf.* coloration : *a*) *Phys.* apparition of a colour ; *b*) act of colouring.

COLORISTE, kolorist', 1. *sm.* colourist: a painter who excels in colouring ; 2. colourer : a person who colours maps, engravings, etc.

COLOSSAL, E, kolosal, [colosse], *adj.* colossal, colossean, huge, gigantic : like a colossus. **Une statue colossale**, a gigantic statue. **Une puissance colossale**, very great power. **Un empire —**, a very powerful empire.

COLOSSE, kolos', [Lat. : colossus from Gr. κολοσσός], *sm.* colossus : *a*) a gigantic statue ; *b*) *Fig.* a man of lofty stature ; *c*) a powerful empire, sovereign. *a*) **Le — de Rhodes**, the colossus of Rhodes. **Comme un —**, colossus-wise. *b*) **Le comte de B. était une espèce de —**, the count of B. was a man of lofty stature. **Cet homme est un —**, that man is a giant. *c*) **Le — du Nord**, the empire of Russia.

COLOSTRUM, kolostrom', [Lat.], *sm. Med.* colostrum : the first milk after delivery.

COLPORTAGE, kolportazh', *sm.* hawking, peddling : *a*) the act of selling goods, as a peddler ; *b*) employment of a peddler; colportage (of religious tracts).

COLPORTER, kolporté-r, [Lat. : col, collum, neck ; portāre, to carry], *va.* 1. to hawk, to peddle : to carry wares about for sale ; 2. *Fig.* to hawk about, to spread, to retail (news).

COLPORTEUR, kolportoer, *sm.* 1. hawker, peddler ; one who offers wares for sale in the streets ; 2. colporter (of religious books). **Métier de —**, peddlery. **Un — de nouvelles**, a spreader of news.

COLTIN, koltan, [col], *sm.* a large hat covering the head and neck worn by those who carry heavy loads on their backs.

COLTINAGE, koltinazh, [coltin], *sm.* the business of those who carry heavy sacks, as millers, coal-heavers.

COLTINER, koltiner, [coltin], *va.* to carry heavy sacks.

COLTINEUR, koltinoer, [coltin], *sm.* porter, coal-heaver.

COLTIS, kolti, [origin unknown], *sm. Ship-b.* knuckle-timber, foremost frame.

COLUBRIN, INE, kolubran, brin', [Lat.: coluber, a snake], *adj.* colubrine : relating to the coluber.

COLUMBAIRE, kolônbêr', **COLUMBARIUM**, kolônbariom', [Lat.], *sm. Antiq.* columbarium : a sepulchral chamber.

COLUMELLE, kolumèl', [Lat. : columella], *sf.* columella : *a*) *Conch.* upright pillar in the centre of shells ; *b*) *Bot.* axis in the centre of the capsule of a moss.

COLURE, kolur', [Gr : κόλος, mutilated ; οὐρά, tail], *sm. Astron. Geog.* colure ; one of the two great circles, which intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.

COLZA, kolza, [Dutch : koolzaad, cabbage-seed], *sm. Bot.* colza : the *Brassica campetris*, a variety of cabbage from which oil is extracted. This name is also applied to other varieties, as rape or coleseed, kale, etc. **Huile de —**, colza-oil, rape-oil. **Graine de —**, rape-seed.

COMA, kôma, [Gr. : κῶμα], *sm. Med.* coma : a morbid disposition to sleep.

COMATEUX, EUSE, kômatoe-z, toez', *adj. Med.* comatose, comatous : relating to coma : lethargic, drowsy.

COMBAT, kônba-t ; *pl.* kônba-z, [combattre], *sm.* 1. combat : *a*) fight, fighting, conflict, battle, engagement ; *b*) dual ; *c*) struggle ; strife. *a*) **— sur terre**, land-fight. **— sur mer, — naval**, sea-fight, naval engagement, naval action. **— douteux**, doubtful combat. **— obstiné, opiniâtre**, obstinate, stubborn engagement. **— acharné**, desperate fight. **— à outrance**, desperate, mortal combat. **— simulé**, sham-fight. **— en chasse**, running-fight. **Dans la chaleur, dans l'ardeur du —**, in the heat of the combat. **Au fort du —**, in the thick of the fight. **Aller au —**, to go to battle. **Engager le —**, to engage. **Rendre, livrer un —**, to give battle, to fight a battle. **Présenter le —**, to offer battle. **Éviter le —**, to avoid fighting. **Être hors de —**, to be disabled. **Mettre hors de —**, to disable ; to cripple. **— de taureaux**, bull-fight, bull-baiting. **— de coqs**, cock-fight, cock-fighting. *b*) **— singulier**, single combat, single fight, duel. **— à la barrière**, tilt. *c*) **— du ceste**, combat of the cestus. **— à la lutte**, wrestling-match. **Les combats du cirque**, the combats of the circus.

2. *Poet.* (in the plur.) battles ; war, warfare. **Le Dieu des combats**, the God of war. **Chanter les combats**, to sing of war.

3. contest : *a*) strife, struggle ; contention for superiority ; *b*) dispute, controversy. **Le — des éléments**, the strife of the elements. **Le — de la nuit et du jour**, the strife of light and darkness. **La vie de l'homme est un — perpétuel**, man's life is a continual struggle. **Les combats qu'il faut soutenir pour vaincre ses passions**, the struggles we must endure to overcome our passions. **Un — de générosité**, a contest of generosity. **Un — d'esprit**, a contest of wit. **Un — littéraire**, a literary contest.

COMBATIVITÉ, kônbativité, **COMBATTIVITÉ**, kônbativité, *sf. Phrenol.* combativeness : propensity to fight.

COMBATTABLE, kônbatabl', *adj.* combatable : that may be combated.

COMBATTANT, kônbatân-t, *sm.* combatant : *a*) fighting-man ; fighter ; *b*) champion.

COMBATTRE, kônbatr', [Lat. : cum, with ; battre], *va.* [*Je combats, nous combattons ; je combattais ; je combattis ; je combattrai ; que je combatte ; que je combatisse ; combattant, combattu,*] 1. to fight : *a*) to combat, to fight against, to fight with ; *b*) to war against, to war on, to make war on ; to battle with. **On eut d'abord à — les bêtes farouches**, at first they had to fight against the wild beasts. **Ils allaient — l'armée indienne**, they were going to fight the Indian army. **— les ennemis du pays**, to fight against the enemies of the country.

2. to combat : *a*) to contend with, against; to strive with ; to struggle against ; *b*) to impugn, to oppugn. **— les préjugés**, to combat prejudice. **— l'hérésie**, to combat heresy. **— une opinion**, to combat an opinion **—, les raisons de quelqu'un**, to combat a person's reasons. **— la nature**, to contend with nature. **— une maladie**, to contend with a disease.

3. to withstand, to oppose. **— sa colère**, to withstand a person's anger. **— ses passions**, to oppose one's passions.

COMBATTRE, *vn.* 1. to combat : *a*) to fight, to contend, to struggle ; *b*) to war ; to battle ; *c*) to contend, to strive. **— à pied**, to fight on foot. **— à cheval**, to fight on horseback. **— à l'épée**, to fight with swords. **— corps à corps**, to grapple, to fight hand to hand. **Il combattit contre les ennemis**, he fought against the enemies. **— contre la faim**, to strive against hunger. **— contre le danger**, to strive against danger. **— contre les tentations**, to strive against temptation. **Les maladies qui désolèrent l'armée ennemie combattirent pour Louis XIV**, disease wasted the enemy's army and was thus to the advantage of Louis XIV, *Volt.* L. xiv. 21. **— pour son pays**, to fight for one's country. **— pour les idées**, to strive for one's ideas.

2. to vie, to contend. **— de civilité, de politesse avec quelqu'un**, to vie with each other in politeness, in civility.

COMBATTRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of persons) to combat, to fight. **Ils se combattirent avec fureur**, they fought with fury.

2. (of things) to combat each other.

COMBE, kônb', [Low Lat. : cumba ; Celt. ; Ang.-Sax. : cumb], *sf.* comb : little valley between hills.

COMBIEN, kônbyan, [O. Fr. : com. for comme ; bien ;], *adv.* 1. how much, how : to what degree, to what extent. **— il m'est pénible de vous parler ainsi!** how painful it is to me to speak to you like this! **— tout ce qu'on dit est loin de ce qu'on pense !** what a difference there is between what we think and what we say ! **Vous savez — je l'estime**, you know how much I esteem him. **— est faux ce que vous avancez !** how far what you say is from the truth ! **— les**

puissants sont déchus! how fallen are the mighty!

2. how much, how many: what quantity, what number. **— y avait-il de personnes?** how many persons were there? **— de livres y a-t-il dans cette bibliothèque,** how many books are there in that library? **— de fois est-il venu?** how many times did he come? **— nous reste-t-il d'argent?** how much money have we left? **— de gens s'imaginent avoir de l'expérience par cela seul qu'ils ont vieilli!** how many people fancy they have experience because they have grown older! (Elliptically: **— se sont perdus par leur imprudence!** how many men have been ruined through want of prudence! **— sont-ils?** how many are there of them? **Pendant ces derniers temps, — en a-t-on vus!** how many of them have been seen of late! **Avec — de joie nous les avons revus!** how pleased we were to see them again! **De — de douleurs, ma douleur fut suivie!** how many troubles succeeded my sorrow! **Par — de liens n'est-il pas retenu?** how many advantages keep him back?

3. how far: noting the distance. **— y a-t-il de Paris à Versailles?** how far is it from Paris to Versailles?

4. how long: noting the time. **— de temps avez-vous mis pour faire cet ouvrage?** how long did you take to do this work? **Depuis — de temps habitez-vous ici?** how long have you been living here? (Elliptically:) **— y a-t-il que vous êtes revenu ici?** how long have you been back again here? **— resterez-vous?** how long will you stay?

5. what, how much: what price. **— cela vous a-t-il coûté?** how much did that cost you? **— vaut cela?** how much is that worth? what is the price of that? **A — cela revient-il?** to how much does that amount? what does that amount to? **— vaut ce livre?** how much is that book? **— veut-il de sa maison?** how much does he w nt for his house? **— avez-vous donné?** what have you given? how much did you give?

† COMBIEN QUE, *conjunc. phr.* 1. whatever price, whatever; 2. although, though.

COMBIEN, *sm* price, value; how much. **Il veut me vendre sa terre, mais le — fait difficulté,** he wishes to sell me his estate, but I object to the price.

COMBINABLE, kônbinabl', *adj.* combinable: that may be combined.

COMBINAISON, kônbinèzôn, *sf.* 1. combination: *a*) assemblage of several things in a determinate order; *b*) *Math.* variations in every possible manner among a certain number of objects or symbols taken in sets; *c*) *Chem.* union of the particles of different substances so as to form new compounds possessed of new and peculiar properties; 2. contrivance, device, scheme.

COMBINATEUR, kônbinatœr, *sm.* combiner: he that combines; schemer.

COMBINATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* combining.

COMBINER, kônbiné-r, [Lat.: combināre], *va.* 1. to combine: to unite, to join together; 2. to contrive, to concert.

COMBINER, (SE), *v. refl.* to combine; to unite. **Les quatre lettres** a, b, c, d, **peuvent se — de vingt-quatre manières différentes,** the four letters, *a, b, c, d,* can be combined in twenty-four different ways. **Nos idées se combinent de plusieurs manières,** our ideas are combined in several ways.

COMBLE, kônbl', [Lat.: cumulus; culmen, top], *sm.* 1. heaping (of measures), over measure; 2. *Fig.* height, summit, highest pitch, acme, utmost. **Le — de la félicité,** the height of felicity. **Le — de l'infortune,** the height of misfortune. **Le — de l'effronterie,** the height of impudence. **La mesure est au —,** the measure of iniquities is full. **C'est le — de l'impudence,** it is the very height of impudence. **C'était là le — de ses souhaits,** that was the height of his ambition. **Mettre le — à quelque chose,** to complete, to crown a thing. **Pour — de,** to complete, to crown, to fill up the measure of. **Pour — de gloire,** to crown (his) glory.

3. roof: *a*) the top; the covering of a building; *b*) *Carp.* the frame-work of timber or iron which forms the interior of a roof. **— brisé, — à la Mansarde,** curb roof. **— à croupe,** hip roof. **— à deux pentes, — à deux égouts,** common roof, pent-roof. **— plat,** flat roof. **— à pignons,** gable roof. **Un — à double pignon,** an M roof. **L'aigle perché sur le — des tours,** the eagle roosting on the top of the towers. **Loger sous les combles,** to live at the top of a house. **De fond en —,** from top to bottom, down to the ground; utterly, totally. **La ville fut renversée de fond en —,** the town was utterly destroyed.

COMBLE, *adj.* 1. heaped; 2. full, quite full. **La mesure est —,** the measure is quite full. **La salle était —,** the room was quite full.

COMBLEMENT, kônblœmàn-t, *sm.* filling up.

COMBLER, kônblé-r, [comble; Lat.: cumulāre], *av.* 1. † to heap, to heap up: to pile above the top of a measure; 2. to fill, to fill up: to make full. **— un fossé,** to fill up a ditch. **— un puits,** to fill up a well. **— une lacune dans un texte,** to fill up a blank in a text. [*Fig.* :] **— de joie,** to fill with joy. **— la mesure,** to crown iniquity.

3. *Fig.* to load, to overload. **Il nous combla de présents,** he loaded us with presents. **— de bienfaits, de faveurs,** to load with benefits, with favours.

4. to crown, to complete; to fill up the measure of. **J'avoue que mon retour à Paris avait comblé mes vœux,** I admit that my return to Paris had filled the measure of my wishes. *Ancelot.* **— la ruine de quelqu'un,** to complete somebody's ruin.

5. to supply, to make good, to make up; 6. to cover (a deficiency); 7. to fulfil, to gratify. **— les désirs, les souhaits, les vœux de quelqu'un,** to gratify anyone's desires, wishes. [Elliptically:] **Vous me comblez,** you make me confused.

COMBLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be filled.

COMBLÈTE, kônblèt', *sf. Hunt.* cleft (of a stag's foot).

COMBRIÈRE, kônbriér', [Provinç.] *sf. Fish.* tunny-net.

COMBUGER, kônbuzhé-r, [Provinç.], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *a* and *o*] to binge, to rinse out, to soak (a cask).

COMBURANT, E, kônburàn-t, ànt', [Lat.: comburens, entis, from comburĕre, to burn], *adj. Chem.* burning.

COMBUSTIBILITÉ, kônbustibilité, *sf.* combustibility, combustibleness: the quality of being combustible.

COMBUSTIBLE, kônbustibl', *adj.* 1. combustible: *a*) capable of being burned; inflammable; *b*) *Chem.* which, in union with other bodies, causes disengagement of light and heat. **Matière —,** combustible matter.

2. *Fig.* ardent, hot-headed; combustive.

COMBUSTIBLE, *sm.* fuel, firing, combustible: a substance that will take fire and burn.

COMBUSTION, kônbustiôn, [Lat.: combustio; comburĕre, to consume], *sf.* 1. combustion: *a*) *Chem.* combination of two or more bodies, attended with heat and light; *b*) burning; the action of fire in consuming a body; *c*) a great fire, conflagration; *d*) *Astron.* conjunction; *e*) *Fig.* tumult, confusion, disorder, uproar. *a*) **L'air est indispensable à la —,** air is indispensable to combustion. *b*) **Une dispute qui avait mis en — tout l'univers,** a dispute which had upset the whole universe. *Montesq. Rom.* 5. **Toute l'Europe était en —,** Europe itself was in an uproar.

COMÉDIE, komédi, [Lat.: comœdia, from Gr. κωμῳδία], *sf.* 1. comedy: *a*) play; *b*) the art of composing comedies. **La haute —,** true comedy. **— héroïque,** serious comedy. **— de mœurs,** comedy of manners. **— à tiroirs, — épisodique,** comedy of episodes. **— larmoyante,** sentimental comedy. **Jouer, représenter une —,** to act, to represent a comedy. **Faiseur de comédies,** playwright, play-writer. **C'est le secret de la —,** it is everybody's secret.

2. play: *a*) a dramatic composition, tragedy or comedy; used in this sense during the 17th century; *b*) a dramatic perfomance. *a*) **Les premières comédies de Corneille ne laissaient pas espérer qu'il dût ensuite aller si loin,** Corneille's first comedies gave no promise of what he was to be later on. *b*) **Aller voir la —,** to go to the play. **Jouer la —,** to act plays.

3. comedians, company. **Toute la — paraît dans la cérémonie du Malade imaginaire,** all the company appears in the ceremony of the « Malade imaginaire ».

4. theatre, play-house. **Il est allé à la —,** he has gone to the theatre.

5. farce, comedy: thing or action which excites laughter; mockery, play, sport. **C'est une vraie —,** it is as good as a play. **C'était une vraie — de voir la dispute de ces deux hommes,** it was real sport to see those two men quarrelling. **Donner la —,** to be a laughing-stock. **Donner la — au public,** to attract public attention by scandalous conduct, to scandalize.

6. sham, shamming, juggling; farce, play. **Tout cela n'est qu'une pure —,** all that is nothing but farce. **La vie de cet homme n'a été qu'une longue —,** that man did nothing but sham all through his life. **Jouer la —,** to act a farce; to be acting.

COMÉDIEN, IENNE, komedyan, ayen' *sm. f.* 1. comedian: *a*) comic actor, an actor of comedy; *b*) player, stage-player, play-actor, performer; actor *m.*, actress, *f.* **Troupe de comédiens,** company of comedians. **Comédiens ambulants, comédiens de campagne** strolling players.

2 *Fig.* hypocrite, dissembler. **Il est bon —,** he is a clever dissembler.

COMEDIEN, IENNE, *adj.* affected, artificial, assumed, feigned.

COMESTIBILITÉ, komèstibilité, *sf.* edibleness: the quality of being edible.

COMESTIBLE, komèstibl', [Lat.: comedĕre, to eat up], *adj.* edible, eatable, esculent: that may be eaten. **Certains champignons sont comestibles,** some mushrooms are esculent.

COMESTIBLE, *sm.* 1. estable: anything that may be eaten; 2. (in the plur.). estables, victuals, provisions. **Marchand de comestibles,** dealer in provisions. **Magasin de comestibles,** provision-warenouse; Italian warehouse.

COMÉTAIRE, kométèr', *adj.* cometary: relating to comets.

COMÈTE, komèt', [Lat.: cometa; Gr.: κομήτης, long-haired], *sf.* 1. comet: *a*) *Astron.* a heavenly body composed of

nebulous matter and revolving round the sun ; *b*) a kind of rocket ; *c*) a game at cards ; **2.** a kind of ribbon.

COMÉTOGRAPHE, kométograf', *sm.* cometographer.

COMÉTOGRAPHIE, kométegrafi, [Gr. : κομήτης, comet ; γράφειν, to write], **COMÉTOLOGIE**, kométolozhi, [comète ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* cometography, cometology : the history and description of comets.

COMICES, komis', [Lat. : comitium ; cum, with ; ire, itum, to go], *smpl.* **1.** comitia : popular assemblies of the Romans ; **2.** (in the sing.) **Comice agricole**, agricultural meeting.

COMIQUE, komik', [Lat : comicus ; Gr. : κωμικός, feast], *adj.* comic, comical : *a*) relating to comedy ; *b*) exciting mirth ; ludicrous, laughable, sportive, droll, funny. *a*) **Genre —**, comedy. **Troupe —**, company of comedians. **Auteur —**, comic author, comedian, writer of comedies ; *b*) **Caractère —**, comicalness.

COMIQUE, *sm.* **1.** comedy, comic art. **Le haut —**, high comedy. **Le bas —**, low comedy, farce. **La pièce est pleine de gros —**, the piece is full of broad humour.

2. comic character ; **3.** comic part, fun ; humour ; **4.** comic author, comic writer, comedian ; **5.** comic actor, comedian.

COMIQUEMENT, komik'mân-t, *adv.* comically : in a comical manner ; ludicrously, funnily.

† **COMITE**, komit', [Ital. : comite ; Lat. : comes, comitis, companion], *sm.* galley-sergeant, overseer of a gang of galley-slaves.

COMITÉ, komité, [Eng. : committee], *sm.* **1.** committee : a body of persons appointed to examine, or to manage, any matter ; **2. Petit —**, smal party. **Nous serons ce soir en petit —**, there will be a small party of us this evening. **— secret**, secret, private committee.

COMITIAL, E, komisial, *adj.* comitial : relating to the comitia. **Maladie comitiale**, *Med.* epilepsy, morbus comitialis.

COMMA, komma, [Lat.], *sm.* **1.** comma : *a*) *Greek gram.* a point noting the shortest pause ; *v*) *Mus.* a little interval ; **2.** *Print.* colon.

COMMAND, komân, [Lat. : mandatum, order], *sm.* **1.** *Jurispr.* purchaser (by means of an agent) : **2** † lieutenant.

COMMANDANT, komândân-t, [commander], *adj* commanding. **Officier —**, commanding officer.

COMMANDANT, *sm. Milit.* **1.** commander : a chief ; commanding officer, commandant. **— en chef**, commander-in-chief. **— de place**, commandant of a place.

2. major : commanding officer of a battalion or squadron.

COMMANDANTE, komândânt', *sf.* major's lady.

COMMANDE, komând', [commander], *sf.* **1.** *Com.* order. **Faire une —**, to give an order. **Forte —**, large order.

3. *Naut.* gasket, knittle, rope-band.

DE COMMANDE, *adv. phr.* **1.** ordered, bespoken ; **2.** feigned, pretended, sham. *a*) **Un ouvrage de —**, an ordered work. *b*) **Maladie de —**, feigned illness. **Joie de —**, feigned joy. **Sur —**, to order

COMMANDEMENT, komând'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** command : *a*) the act of commanding ; *b*) bidding, order given ; injunction, mandate *c*) manner of commanding ; *d*) precept, law ; [in speaking of the decalogue) commandment ; *e*) right or power of commanding ; authority, power ; *f*) a body of troops, or any naval or military force under the command of a particular officer. *a*) **Des vaisseaux n'attendent pour partir que vos commandements**, vessels are ready to start as soon as you command them to do so. *Rac. Bér.* I. 2. *b*) **J'obéis à vos commandements**, I obey your orders. **Secrétaire des commandements**, private secretary (of a prince). **Avoir quelque chose à —**, to have a thing at command. *c*) **Avoir le — doux**, to command mildly. **Avoir le — beau**, to command with grace. *d*) **Les commandements de Dieu**, the commandments of God. *e*) **Prendre le —**, to take the command. **— en commun**, joint command. **Bâton de —**, staff.

2. *Law-t.* writ.

COMMANDER, komândé-r, [Lat. : commendāre ; com : mandāre, to entrust], *va.* **1.** to command : *a*) to order, to direct to bid ; *b*) to require ; *c*) to have a controlling influence over ; *d*) *Milit.* to have the command of ; to govern, to rule ; to exercise authority over ; *e*) to lead as a general ; *f*) to overlook, to have below. *a*) **Il fait tout ce que je lui commande**, he does everything I command him to do. **Commande !** *Naut.* holloa ; *b*) **Faire ce que l'honneur commande**, to do what honour commands. **Les circonstances commandent des mesures énergiques**, circumstances require energetic measures. *c*) **— l'estime, le respect**, to command esteem, respect. *d*) **— une armée**, to command an army. *e*) **— une expédition**, to command an expedition. *f*) **Les forts commandent la ville**, the forts command the town.

2. to order, to bespeak. **— un tableau**, to bespeak a painting. **— un dîner**, to order a dinner. **— les voitures pour onze heures**, to order the carriages for eleven o'clock.

COMMANDER, *vn.* **1.** to command : to exercise supreme authority ; to govern ; to rule, to sway. **Qui n'a fait qu'obéir saura mal —**, those who have only obeyed do not know how to command. *Corn.* **Quand vous commanderez, vous serez obéi**, when you command you shall be obeyed. *Rac., Iph.* IV. 4. **— à la baguette**, to order imperiously.

2. (with *à*) to command : *a*) to bid, to order ; *b*) *Fig.* to govern, to master ; *c*) *Milit.* to overlook. *a*) **Il commande au soleil d'animer la nature**, he bids the sun to quicken nature. *Rac. Ath.* I, 4. [*Fig.* and *Fam.* :] **Commandez à vos valets**, command only those who owe you obedience. *b*) **— à ses passions**, to govern, to master one's passsion. **Commandez à vos yeux de garder le secret**, bid your eyes to keep the secret. *Rac. An.* III, 1. *c*) **Cette forteresse commande la plaine**, that fortress overlooks the plain.

COMMANDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to command one's self, to be master of one's self, to have command over one's self ; **2.** to come at will, at command, at call ; to depend on the will. **La gaieté ne se commande pas**, liveliness does not depend upon your will.

COMMANDERIE, komând'ri, *sf.* commandery : *a*) an estate belonging to a military order ; *b*) residence of a body of knights.

COMMANDEUR, komândœr, *sm.* **1.** commander : *a*) a knight on whom was bestowed a commandery ; *c*) a dignity in the orders of knighthood ; **2.** overseer of slaves.

COMMANDITAIRE, komânditèr', [commandite], *sm. Com.* sleeping partner.

COMMANDITAIRE, *adj. Com.* dormant, sleeping.

COMMANDITE, komândit', [command], *sf. Com.* commandite or société en commandite : a French joint-stock company consisting of acting and sleeping partners, the latter liable only for the sum they invest.

COMMANDITER, komândité-r, *va. Com.* **1.** to be a sleeping partner in (a firm) ; **2.** to be the sleeping partner of (a tradesman).

COMME, kom', [Lat. : quomodo, how], *adv.* **1.** as : *a*) as... as ; like ; in the same manner as ; as well as ; *b*) such as ; *c*) so much as ; as much as ; *d*) as it were ; *e*) for example ; *f*) like ; in the character, quality of. *a*) **Froid — le marbre**, as cold as marble. **Froid — glace**, as cold as ice. **Amer — l'absinthe**, as bitter as wormwood. **Doux — un agneau**, as gentle as a lamb. **A la campagne —, à la ville**, in the country as in the town. **Rire — un bossu**, to laugh heartily. **Crier — un sourd**, to shout like a deaf man. **Il y a des héros en mal — en bien**, there are heroes in what is wrong as well as in what is right. **Je prends les hommes — ils sont**, I take men as they are. **Un véritable ami est — un autre soi-même**, a true friend is like a second self. **— l'on dit**, as we say. *b*) **Une âme — la sienne**, a soul like his. **Il faut vouloir être juste et ne voir les choses que — elles sont**, we must be just and see things as they are. **Un homme — lui**, a man like him. *c*) **Nous devons la vérité aux grands — aux petits**, we must be truthful to the great as well as to the humble. **Rien n'est contagieux — l'exemple**, nothing is so contagious as example. *d*) **Regarder la chose — faite**, to consider the thing as done. *e*) **On préfère souvent ce qui plaît à ce qui est utile, — l'esprit au bon sens, les grâces à la vertu**, we often prefer what pleases to what is useful, such as wit to sound sense and grace to virtue. *f*) **On le cite — le médecin le plus habile**, he is considered the cleverest doctor. **Cet auteur est regardé — classique**, this author is looked upon as classic. **Vos avis sont reçus — des oracles**, your advice is looked upon as an oracle. **La lumière est — l'âme des couleurs**, light is, as it were, the soul of colours. *Prov* : **Comme on fait son lit, on se couche**, we must reap as we sow.

Tout comme, just like, just the same as, as good ; even so. **Vous vous en apercevrez tout — moi**, you will perceive it just the same as I do [*Fam* :] **C'est tout —**, it is just the same thing ; it amounts to the same thing.

Comme il faut. V. *Falloir*.

Comme aussi, and likewise ; moreover.

Comme en effet, as indeed, as in fact.

Comme si, as if, as though. **Il vit et agit — s'il ne dépendait que de lui**, he lives and acts as if everything depended upon himself.

Comme cela, [familiarly pronounced kom'sa], **1.** like that ; **2.** so ; **3.** middling, so so, tolerably, passably. **Faites — cela**, do so. **C'est — cela**, it is so, it is true. **Il est — cela**, that is his way. **Comment vous portez-vous ? — cela**, how are you ? middling (*or* so so).

Comme ça ! *Naut.* thus ! as you go !

Comme tout. *Fam.* like anything.

2. almost, nearly. **Ce fut — un éclair**, it was like a flash of lightning. **Il n'y a eu rien ou — rien de pillé dans la ville**, there was nothing or scarcely anything pillaged in the town. **Il est — mort**, he is as if he were dead.

3. how : *a*) in what manner in what way ; *b*) to what degree. *a*) **Voilà — il faut faire pour n'être point trompé**, that is the way to do not to be deceived. **A peine pouvez-vous dire — il se nomme**, you can hardly tell me his name. *Mol. Mis.* I. 1. **Je sais — je parle et le ciel voit mon cœur**, I know what I say and God sees my heart. *Mol. Tart.* I. 6. **Vous ne croirez jamais — chacun l'admire**, you will never believe how every one admires him. *Corn. Cid.* IV. 1. **Écoutez — il l'encourage !** do hear how he is encouraging him ! **— vous me traitez !** how you treat me ! **— le voilà fait**,

just see what a figure he is! **Vous voyez — il travaille**, you see how he works.

b) **— il est changé!** how changed he is! **— il est bon!** how kind he is! **— il est aimable!** how amiable he is!

Comme quoi, how, how that. **Il lui raconta — quoi ils s'étaient égarés** he told him how they had lost themselves. **— quoi a-t-il fait cela?** how did he do that?

COMME *conj.* **1.** as: as... so. **— la raison n'a plus de frein, ainsi l'erreur n'a plus de bornes**, as reason is unchecked, so must error be. **— il est inconstant dans ses projets aussi voit-on qu'il réussit rarement**, as he often changes his plans, he rarely succeeds. **— il parla pour vous, vous parlerez pour lui**, as he spoke for you so will you speak for him. **C'est — je vous l'ai dit**, it is as I told you.

2. when as: while at the same time, that. **— il disait ces mots, on sortit de la maison**, while he was saying this some one came out of the house. **— ils allaient à la ville**, when (as) they were going to town. **— j'entrais, il arriva**, just as I was entering, he arrived. **— j'allais lui écrire, je reçus une lettre**, as I was about to write to him, I received a letter.

3. as: because, since; whereas. **— ses raisons paraissaient bonnes, on s'y rendit**, as his reasons seemed good, we yielded to them. **— je compte revenir l'été prochain, nous sommes convenus qu'il irait m'attendre à Paris**, as I intend returning next summer, we have settled that he will wait for me in Paris. **— vous êtes un fort galant homme, et que vous savez — il faut vivre**, since you are a gentleman and know how to behave.

COMMÉMORAISON, kommémorèzôn, *sf.* commemoration.

COMMÉMORATIF, IVE, kommémoratif, tiv', *adj.* commemorative: tending to keep in memory.

COMMÉMORATION, kommémorasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** commemoration: the act of honouring the memory of some event, by solemn celebration; **2.** memory, remembrance. **Faire — de quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to make mention of a person. **En — de la victoire**, in commemoration of the victory. **La — des morts**, the commemoration of the dead, All-Souls'-Day.

COMMÉMORER, kommémoré-r, [Lat.: commemorāre, to remember], *va.* to commemorate, to call to remembrance, to call to mind, to remember.

COMMENÇANT, E, komânsân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* beginner, novice.

COMMENCEMENT, komâns'mân-t, *sm.* beginning: *a*) commencement; the first part of a thing, that which is first; *b*) the first source, the first origin; *c*) (in the pl. first grounds, rudiments. *a*) **Le — de l'année**, the beginning of the year. **Les commencements d'un règne**, the first part of a reign. **Prendre son —, prendre —**, to begin, to have a beginning. **Au —**, in the beginning, in the commencement, at first. **Commencer par le —**, to begin at the beginning. **Il y a — à tout**, there is a beginning to everything. *b*) **Dieu est le — et la fin de toute chose**, God is the beginning and the end of all things. *c*) **Les commencements sont toujours difficiles**, beginnings are always difficult. **Avoir de bons commencements**, to be well grounded on the first principles. **Tel est le —, telle est la fin**, as is the beginning so is the end.

COMMENCER, komânsé-r; the *c* takes, the cedilla before *a* and *o*, *commençant*, *nous commençons*, [Lat.: cum, with; initiāre, to begin, to initiate], *va.* to be in, to commence. **— un ouvrage**, to begin a work. **— une entreprise**, to commence an undertaking. **— l'année**, to begin the year, to be at the beginning of the year. **— un élève**, to begin with, to teach the rudiments to a pupil.

COMMENCER, *vn.* **1.** to begin: *a*) to take rise; *b*) to commence, to take the first step. **Notre année commence au premier janvier**, our year begins with the first of January. **Voilà qui commence bien**, that is a good beginning. **Commençons par nous préparer, ensuite nous agirons**, let us begin by getting ready, then we can act. **Tant de précaution commence à me lasser**, I begin to get tired of all this precaution. **Je commencerai à travailler la semaine prochaine**, I shall begin to work next week. **Je commence à comprendre** I begin to understand. **Il commence à marcher**, he is beginning to walk. **Le jour commence à luire**, day-light is beginning to appear. **Il a commencé d'écrire sa lettre**, he has begun to write his letter. **J'ai commencé de rompre le silence**, I began to break silence. **Avant d'avoir commencé de vivre**. before having begun to live. *Prov.*: **N'a pas fait qui commence**, beginning is not ending. **A moitié fait qui commence bien**, well begun is half done. **Qui commence mal finit mal**, a bad day never had a good night.

2. (impers.) to begin. **Il commence à pleuvoir**, it is beginning to rain. **Il a commencé à faire nuit**, it is beginning to be dark.

COMMENDATAIRE, komândatêr', [Lat.: commendāre; cum, com, and mandāre, to trust], *adj.* **1.** commendatory: holding a benefice in commendam. **Abbé —**, commendatory abbot: commendatory, commendator.

2. held in commendam.

COMMENDE, kommend', [Lat.: commenda; commendāre, to trust], *sf.* *Eccles.* commendam.

COMMENSAL, E, kommânsal, [Lat.: cum, with; mensa, table], *sm. f.* [*Pl. Commensaux*], **1.** messmate: one who eats ordinarily at the same table; † commensal; fellow boarder; **2.** boarder; **3.** guest; **4.** † commensal: officer admitted to the king's table, officer of the king's household.

COMMENSALITÉ, kommânsalité, *sf.* commensality: *a*) fellowship of table, the practice of eating at the same table; *b*) admission to the king's table.

COMMENSURABILITÉ, kommânsurabilité, *sf.* *Math.* commensurability, commensurableness: the quality of being commensurable.

COMMENSURABLE, kommânsurabl', [Lat.: cum, with; mensura, measure], *adj.* *Math.* commensurable, commeasurable: having a common measure.

COMMENSURATION, kommânsurazyôn, *sf.* *Math.* commensuration.

COMMENT, komân-t, [comme; Lat.: quomodo], *adv.* **1.** how: in what manner, in what way. **Il ne savait — s'exprimer**, he did not know how to express himself. **Voici — les choses se sont passées**, this is how things happened. **— vous portez-vous?** how do you do? **— cela?** how is that? how so? **— faire?** what can we do? what is to be done? what are we to do? **— se fait-il que...?** how is it that...? **— cela se fait-il?** how is that? **— avez-vous dit?** what did you say? **— que dites-vous?** what? how do you say? what is it you say?

2. why, wherefore; how. **— vous êtes-vous avisé de venir ici?** why did you take it into your head to come here?

COMMENT, *interj.* what! indeed! **—! est-il donc vrai qu'il soit mort?** what! is it true then that he is dead? **—! c'est lui?** what! is that he?

COMMENT, *sm.* **1.** how; **2.** why, wherefore. **Le — d'une chose**, the way of doing a thing. **Savoir le pourquoi et le — d'une chose**, to know the why and the wherefore of a thing. *Acad.*

COMMENTAIRE, kommântêr', [Lat.: commentarium], *sm.* **1.** comment: *a*) commentary; annotation on a literary work; explanation; *b*) remark, observation. *a*) **Ces commentaires éclaircissent fort peu le texte**, those commentaries do not explain the text very well. **Faire un — sur**, to make a comment on, to comment on. **Cela n'a pas besoin de —**, *Fam.* that is clear, comments would be needless. *b*) **Pas de —!** make no remarks! **Sa démarche a donné lieu à bien des commentaires**, his way of proceeding called forth many remarks.

2. (in the plur.) commentaries: *a*) a book of annotations or comments; *b*) an historical narrative, memoir. **Les Commentaires de César**, the Commentaries of Cæsar.

COMMENTATEUR, TRICE, kommântatœr, tris', *sm. f.* commentator, commenter: one who comments; annotator, expositor.

COMMENTER, komânté-r, [Lat.: commentari, to meditate; com, and mens, the mind], *va.* to comment, to comment on, to commentate, to annotate.

COMMENTER, *vn.* **1.** to comment (on, upon): to make remarks; to criticize; **2.** to put an ill construction (upon); **3.** to exaggerate.

COMMÉRAGE, komérazh', [commère], *sm.* idle gossip, gossiping: trifling talk; tittle-tattle, prittle-prattle.

† **COMMERÇABLE**, komèrsabl', *adj.* negotiable.

COMMERÇANT, E, komèrsân-t, ânt', *adj.* commercial trading, mercantile.

COMMERÇANT, *sm.* **1.** merchant: wholesale trader, ; **2.** trader, dealer.

COMMERCE, komèrs', [Lat.: commercium; cum, with; merx, mercis, merchandize], *sm.* **1.** commerce: trade, traffic; interchange of goods, wares or productions of any kind, between nations or individuals; mercantile affairs; business. **— de, — en gros**, wholesale trade. **— de détail**, retail trade. **— des colonies**, colonial trade, colonial commerce. **— extérieur**, foreign commerce. **— intérieur**, home trade. **— maritime**, maritime commerce. **— interlope**, clandestine trade. **Liberté du —**, free trade, liberty of commerce. **Genre de —**, line of business. **Fonds de —**, business. **Chambre de —**, chamber of commerce. **Conseil du —**, board of trade. **Société de —**, mercantile society. **Maison de —**, firm; commercial house, mercantile establishment. **Cela fait aller le —**, that is good for trade. **Le — ne va pas**, trade is dull. **Être dans le —**, to be in trade, in business. **Se mettre dans le —**, to go into trade. **Quitter le —**, to leave, to retire from, business. **Faire le — de**, to trade in, to carry on the business of.

2. commercial world, mercantile community; tradespeople, merchants. **Le haut —**, merchants. **Le petit —**, trade people.

3. commerce: *a*) intercourse between individuals, social communication; connection; *b*) communion, converse; *c*) familiar intercourse; *d*) reciprocal communications. *a*) **Le — du monde**, the commerce of the world. **Entrez en — avec les pauvres, donnez et vous recevrez**, hold communion with the poor, give that you may receive. *Boss. Serm. Sept.* **Les Égyptiens entrèrent en — avec les Grecs**, the Eyptians entered into commerce with the Greeks. **Lier — avec**, to enter into connection with. **Rompre tout — avec**, to break off all connections. **Vit-on jamais**

prince d'un — plus aisé, plus libre, plus commode! was there ever a prince with whom converse was easier, freer or more agreeable? *Bossuet, Cond:.* *b*) **C'est un homme d'un — sûr**, he is a man to be depended on.

4. commerce : a game at ca·ds.

COMMERCER, komersé-r, *vn.* [The *c* takes the cedilla when followed by a termination beginning with *a* o· *o* : *commerçant, co·nme ons*] t · r d , to t affi , to deal ; to commerce. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

COMMERCIAL, E, komèrsial, *adj.* commercial : relating to commerce or trade.

COMMERCIALEMENT, komèrsial'mân-t, *adv.* commercially.

COMMÈRE, komèr', [Lat. : cum, with; mater, mother], *sf.* **1.** gossip : *a*) god-mother; fellow-godmother; *b*) an intimate, a friend; *c*) a talkative, tattling woman; a tattler; **2.** shrewd woman. **C'est une vraie —**, he is a regular gossip. **Une rusée —**, a dry puss, an artful woman.

COMMÉRER, koméré-r, [commère], *vn. Fam.* to gossip : to prate, to tattle, to tittle-tattle.

COMMETTAGE, komètazh', [commettre], *sm. Naut.* laying (of ropes and cables).

COMMETTA T, kom ttân-t, *sm.* **1.** constituent : one who deputes another to act for him; an elector; **2.** *Com.* employer, principal.

COMMETTEUR, komèttœr, *sm.* layer (in rope-making).

COMMETTRE, komètr', [Lat. : committĕre; com, with; mittĕre to se d], *va.* [*Je commets, nous commettons; je commettais; je commis; je comme.trai; je commettrais; que je commette, que nous commettions; que je commisse; commettant; commis.*] **1.** to commit : *a*) to give in trust, to put into the powe · cf ı other; to intrust; to commend, to confide : *b*) to compromit, to comp omis· ; to expose; *c*) to do, to perpe rate. *a*) **Reprenez le pouvoir que vous m'avez commis**, take back the power you gave me. *Corn. Cinna.* iv. 2. **Je vous rends le ‹é ôt q e vous m'avez commis**, I resto:e you the charge intrusted to my care.

b) **— quelqu'un dans une affaire**, to compromise any one in an affair. **— sa réputation**, to expose one's reputation. **— la sûreté de l'État**, to expose the safety of the State.

c) **— un péché**, to commit a sin. **— un crime**, to perpetrate a crime. **Ils commirent de grands exc:s**, they committed great excesses. **On n'avait point encore vu — une lâchet avec tan u'auda** , so cowardly an act had never been committed with such audacity!

2. to appoint. **— quelqu'un à un emploi**, to appoint any one to an office. **— un rapporteur**, to appoint a rep rter

3. to embroil; to set a variance, to set by the ears. **Afin de les — l'un contre l'autre**, so as to set them one against the other, at variance. **Il n'est pro re qu'à — deux personnes qui veulent s'accommoder**, he is only fi t se a var. nc two pers ns who wish to come to terms. *La Bruyère.*

4. to lay (ropes, cables).

COMMETTRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to confide, to intrust one's self. **Elle s'est commise à ma foi**, she instrusted herself to me.

2. to commit one's self, to compromise one's self. **Ne vous commettez pas avec cet homme là**, don expose yourself with tha man. **Il y a des gens avec lesquels il ne faut jamais se —**, there are people with whom we should never commit ourselves. *La Br. Car.* 5. **Des généraux d'armée ne se commettent point contre un aventurier**, generals do not commit themselves with an adventurer. *Corn. D. Sancho.* 1. 5.

3. to be committed. **Des péchés qui se commettent dans l'ombre**, sins which are committed in secret. **Les crimes qui se commettent dans Paris sont plus nombreux qu'autrefois**, there are more crimes committed in Paris now than there were formerly.

COMMINATION, komminasyôn, [Lat. : commi ari, to threaten], *sf.* commin t'on : *a*) threat, menace; *b*) *Theol.* denunciation of punishment; recital of God's threatenings.

COMMINATOIRE, komminatwar', *adj. Jurispr.* comminatory : threatening, denouncing punishment.

COMMINES or **COMINES**, kominès, [Philippe de], chronicler. [1 ·45-1509).

COMMINUER, k mminu -r, [Lat. : comminuĕre, to break], *va. Surg.* to comminute : to b eak into small pieces.

COMMINUTIF, IVE, komminutif, tiv', *adj.* comminuting.

COMMINUTION, kommi usyôn, *sf.* comm i-nution : the act of reducing to small particles.

COMMIS, E, komi, miz', *pa. p.* of *Commettre*, **1.** committed, intrusted; confided; **2.** committed, compromitted; exposed; **3.** committed, perpetrated; **4.** appointed; **5.** (of ropes) laid.

COMMIS, komi-z, *sm.* clerk : *a*) a writer, copyist, or one employed in an offi e or counting-house; *b*) an assistant in the store or shop of a trader; shopman, salesman. **Premier —**, head clerk. **Petit —**, junior clerk. **— des douanes**, clerk of the customs. **Un — de la guerre**, a clerk in the war-office. **— de la ma ine**, ler k in a dock-yard. **— d'administration**, *Naut.* purser. **— aux vivres**, purser's s! ward, steward (of a ship), **— aux écritures**, clerk. **— voyageur**, commercial traveller.**— de magasin**, shopman.

COMMISE, komiz', *sf. Feud. law.* forfeiture, forfeit : confiscation of a fee.

COMMISÉRATION, kommizérazyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : cum, with; miserari, to deplore], *sf.* commiseration : sorrow for the distress of others; pity compassion.

COMMISSAIRE, komisêr', [Lat. : commissus, committĕre], *sm.* commissary : *a*) commissioner; one to whom is temporarily committed some charge, duty, or office; *b*) appellation of certain functionaries. **— d'artillerie**, commissary of artillery. **— des guerres**, commissary, muster-master-general. **— de la marine**, commissioner of the navy. **— général**, commissioner resident. **— de port**, master-intendant. **— rapporteur**, solicitor for the navy, provost-marshal. **Sous —**, issuing commissary. **— des vivres**, commissary. **— des pauvres**, overseer of the poor. **— de police**, superintendent of police. **Juge- —**, asistant magistrate. **— -priseur**, auction er; appraiser. **Commissaires d'un bal, d'une fête, d'une réunion**, stewards of a ball, a feast, a meeting.

COMMISSARIAT, komisaria, *sm.* **1.** commissaryship; **2.** commissary's office; **3.** commissariat : the body of officers in the commissary's department; **4.** civil officers of the navy.

COMMISSION, komisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : commissus; committĕre], *sf.* **1.** commission : *a*) the act of doing, committing, or perpetrating; *b*) charge, trust; the acts of instructing; *c*) writing or do ument investing a person with authority in some office; *d*) warrant of an officer; *e*) appo'ntment to one or more commissioners to perform certain duties; *f*) body of commissioners; *g*) *Com.* order by which a person buys or sells goods for another; *h*) *Com.* allowance to a factor or commission-merchan for trans ct-ing business; *i*) *Naut.* dispon b lity. *a*) **Péché de —**, sin of commission. *b*) **S'acquitter d'une —**, to discharge a commission. **Il a reçu — d'aller en te! lieu**, he was commissioned to such a place. **Charger quelqu'un d'une —**, to charge a person with a commission. *c*) **Cet officier n'avait pas encore re:u sa —**, that officer had not yet received his commission. *e*) **— rogatoire**, *Law-t.* commission to examine witnesses. *g*) **Fai e la—**, to carry on the business of a commission-agent, to be a commission-agent. **Maison de —**, commission-agency. *h*) **Faire payer une —**, to charge a commission. **Vous aurez une — de dix pour cent**, you will have a commission of ten per cent. *i*) **Navire en —**, ship in commission.

2. errand; message. **Aller en —**, to go on an errand. **Faire les commissions**, to run errands.

3. committee : body of persons appointed to examine o to manage any matter. **— permanente**, standing committee. **— du budget**, committee of the budget. **— d'enquête**, committee of inquiry. **Membre d'une —**, committee-man, member of a committee. **Renvoyer à une —**, to refer to a committee.

4. *Com.* commission-agency, commission-business; **5.** *Naut.* letter of mark, warrant.

COMMISSIONNAIRE, komisyonêr', *sm.* **1.** *Com.* commission-merchant · co missicn-agent, agent : a factor who buys and sells goods for others, who executes general commissions. **— expéditeur**, shipping-agent, pack r. **— de roulage**, common carrier, waggon-office keeper. **— chargeur**, freight commissioner, canal-carrier. **— du mont-de-piété**, pawn-broker. **— de vente**, salesman.

2. errand-boy, errand-man, porter.

COMMISSIONNER, komisyoné-r, *va.* to commission : to give a commission to; to empower.

COMMISSOIRE, komiswar', [Lat. : commissorius], *adj. Law-t.* binding.

COMMISSURAL, E, komisural, *adj.* commissural . relating to a commissure.

COMMISSURE, komisur', [Lat. : commissura, a joining], *sf.* commissure : *a*) *Anat.* point of union between two parts; *b*) *Arch.* the joint between two stones. **La — des lèvres**, the commissure of the lips.

† **COMMITTIMUS**, kommittimus, [Lat.], *sm.* pri ilege granted to certain persons to carry a cause to a particular court of justice.

COMMIXTION, komikstyôn, [co; mixtion], *sf. Did.* commixtion, commixture, mixture.

COMMODAT, kommoda, [Lat. : commodāre, to lend], *sm. Law-t.* commodate : the gratuitous loan of anything, to be returned in kind.

COMMODE, komod', [Lat. : commodus; cum, with; modus, measure], *adj.* **1.** (of things) commodious, convenient : *a*) adapted to use, suitable; *b*) affording convenience; conducive to comfort; comfortable, easy. **Une maison —**, a commodious house. **Nous ne sommes pas ici dans un lieu —**, this place is not convenient for us. **Une vie —**, an easy, agre able life; a comfortable life. (In an ironical sense :) **C'est bien —**, that is very convenient!

2. (of persons) easy, kind, good-natured; (in a bad sense) accommodating. **Être — à vivre**, to be easy to live with. **Cet homme n'est pas —**, that man is not good-natured. **Un mari —**, an accomodating husband. (By extension :) **Avoir l'humeur —**, to be of an easy disposition.

3. easy, loose (as morals).

4. [*Substant.* :] convenient.

COMMODE, komod', *sf.* **1.** chest of drawers, drawers *pl*; commode : a piece of furniture; **2.** † commode : a head-dress formerly worn by women.

COMMODE, komod', *pnm.* Commodus.

COMMODÉMENT, komodémân-t, *adv.* commodiously, conveniently, comfortably.

COMMODITÉ, komodité, *sf.* **1.** convenience, conveniency : *a*) commodiousness, state of being commodious; *b*) ease; *c*) accommodation; that which gives ease; *d*) leisure; opportunity. *a*) **Avoir une chose à sa —,** to have a thing at one's convenience. **C'est une grande —,** it is a great convenience. *b*) **Les commodités de la vie,** the conveniences of life. **Nous voulons trop avoir nos commodités,** we think too much of our ease. *c*) **Cette maison est petite, mais on y a toutes ses commodités,** that house is small, but it affords every convenience. **Dans l'architecture moderne, on cherche avant tout la —,** convenience is the thing we mostly look for in modern architecture. *d*) **Faites cela à votre —,** do that at your leisure.

2. † competency, easy circumstances; **3.** † conveyance; accommodation stage-coach; **5.** *pl.* water-closet, necessary.

COMMODORE, kommodor', [Eng.], *sm. Naut.* commodore.

COMMOTION, kommosyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : commotio; cum, with; movēre, to move], *sf.* **1.** shock : *a*) violent shaking, concussion; *b*) in electricity, the effect of the discharge of a battery. **La — d'un tremblement de terre,** the shock of an earthquake.

2. *Surg.* concussion : the disturbance communicated to an organ by a fall or a blow. **— du cerveau,** concussion of the brain.

3. *Fig.* commotion : disorder, disturbance, perturbation. **— politique,** commotion, tumult; riot.

COMMUABILITÉ, kommuabilité, *sf.* commutability : the quality of being commutable.

COMMUABLE, kommuabl', [Lat. : commutāre; cum, mutāre, to change], *adj. Law-t.* commutable : that may be commuted.

COMMUER, kommué-r, [Lat. : commutāre], *va. Law-t.* to commute : to exchange one penalty for another less severe.

COMMUN, UNE, komœn, mun'; in the masculine singular, the *n* is distinctly heard before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, as *commun intérêt*, komœn-nantérê; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound. [Lat. : communis], *adj.* common : *a*) belonging equally to many, or to more than one; *b*) belonging to the public; not having a separate owner; *c*) serving the use of many; *d*) joint; in which several persons participate; *e*) general, public; belonging to all; *f*) usual, ordinary, habitual; frequent; *g*) abounding; plentiful, rife; *h*) of no rank or distinction; ordinary, vulgar; low; *i*) mean; *j*) *Gram.* noting a noun which is the name of a sort, kind, or class of beings or things; *k*) *Gram.* sometimes applied to nouns equally applicable to both sexes : that may be either masculine or feminine; *l*) in the learned languages, noting verbs both active and passive. *a*) **L'air, la lumière sont communs,** air and light are common to all. **Diviseur —,** *Arith.* common divisor. **Des amis communs,** mutual friends. *b*) **Maison commune,** common-hall, town-hall. **Lieux communs,** common-place things. : platitudes. **Une salle commune,** common room : a room for all. **Terres communes,** common. *c*) **Escalier —,** common staircase, general staircase. **Puits —,** common well. *d*) **Le manger et le boire sont communs aux hommes et aux animaux,** eating and drinking are common to both men and animals. **A Sparte les repas des hommes étaient communs,** at Sparta the men had their meals in common. **Le travail — resserre leur union,** working in common strengthens their friendship. **Faire cause commune avec une personne contre une autre,** to side with one person against another. **Bourse commune,** common purse. **Faire bourse commune,** to have one common stock. **Faire vie commune,** to live at joint expense. **La vie commune,** the monastic life. **Avoir quelque chose de — avec,** to have something in common with. **N'avoir rien de — avec,** to have nothing in common with. *e*) **L'intérêt —,** the common interest. **L'opinion commune,** the common opinion. **Les ennemis du bien —,** the enemies of the public good. **La commune renommée,** the common renown. **La voix commune,** the common voice. **La langue commune,** the common tongue. **Le droit —,** the common law. **D'un — accord,** with one accord, with one consent. **D'une commune voix,** unanimously, nem. con. (*nemine contradicente*), no one contradicting. *f*) **Un bruit —,** a common report. **Cela est d'un usage —,** that is commonly used. **Il est assez — de voir ...,** we frequently see... **Sens —,** common sense. **Année commune,** one year with another. *g*) **Les melons sont communs cette année,** melons are plentiful this year. *h*) **Un style —,** a vulgar style. **Il a l'air —,** he is very common looking. **Cette femme a des manières communes,** that woman's manners are very common. **Peu —,** rare, uncommon.

COMMUN, *sm.* **1.** common stock. **Vivre sur le —,** to live at the expense of others. **En —,** in common. **Travailler en —,** to work together. **Ils mettaient leurs biens en —,** they clubbed together.

2. generally : the greatest part; bulk. **Le — des hommes, des mortels,** the generality of mankind.

3. common people, commonalty; vulgar. **Un homme du —,** a common man. **C'est une chose du —,** it is an ordinary thing. **Être au-dessus du —,** to be above the generality of men. **Il est comme le — des martyrs,** he is no better than other people.

4. menial servants; menials. **Salle du —,** servant's hall.

5. *pl.* out-offices, out-houses : buildings appropriated to kitchens, stables, coach-houses, etc.; **6.** *pl.* privy.

COMMUNAL, E, komunal, [commun], *adj.* communal : pertaining to a commune; parish, of the parish. **Biens communaux, propriété communale,** parish property.

COMMUNAUTÉ, komunôté, *sf.* community : *a*) joint possession; *b*) the body of people, the public; *c*) a society of people having common rights, customs and faith; *d*) township; *e*) corporation; *f*) society of people living under the same laws and regulations; *g*) convent. *a*) **— de plaisirs et de peines,** a community of happiness and trouble. **— de biens,** *Law-t.* goods in communion. *f*) **Une — religieuse,** a religious community or society.

COMMUNAUX, komunô, *smpl.* common : town lands.

COMMUNE, komun', [commun], *sf.* **1.** commune : *a*) the smallest territorial district in France governed by a mayor; parish; *b*) the inhabitants of a commune; parishioners; **2.** common-council; **3.** townhall, town-house; council-room; **4.** *Feud.* township; community; inhabitants of a town, invested with certain rights; **5.** † (in the plur.) country militia; **6.** † (in the plur.) common : town lands; **7.** *pl.* country folks; **8.** common people, gentry; **9. Chambre des communes,** (in England) House of Commons.

COMMUNÉMENT, komunémân-t, *adv.* commonly usually, generally, ordinarily.

COMMUNEUX, COMMUNARD, komunœ-z, komunar, *sm.* (in an ill sense) Parisian insurgent or communist in 1871.

COMMUNIANT, E, komuniân-t, ânt', [communier], *sm. f.* communicant : one who receives the sacrement.

COMMUNICABILITÉ, komunikabilité, *sf.* communicability, communicableness.

COMMUNICABLE, komunikabl', *adj.* **1.** communicable : that may be communicated; **2.** that may communicate, that can be made to communicate.

COMMUNICANT, E, komunikân-t, ânt', [communiquer], *adj.* communicating.

COMMUNICATIF, IVE, komunikatif, tiv', *adj.* communicative : inclined to communicate, ready to impart to others. **Le rire est —,** laughter is communicative. **Une bonté communicative,** a communicative kindness. **C'est un homme fort —,** he is very communicative. **Peu —,** incommunicative, uncommunicative.

COMMUNICATION, komunikâsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : communicatio], *sf.* **1.** communication : *a*) the act of communicating or imparting; *b*) intercourse by words, letters or messages; *c*) information; *d*) intercourse, correspondence, commerce; *e*) passage from one place to another; means of passing from place to place; *f*) *Rhet.* a trope by which a speaker feigns to take his hearer as a partner in his sentiments. *a*) **La — du mouvement,** the communication of motion. **La — des idées,** the communication of ideas. *b*) **— du gouvernement,** message from the government. **Donner — de quelque chose à quelqu'un,** to communicate a thing to any one. **Recevoir — d'une chose,** to have a thing communicated to one's self. **Obtenir — d'une lettre,** to obtain the communication of a letter. **— des pièces,** production of documents. *c*) **J'ai une — à vous faire,** I have a communication to make to you. **Il a reçu des communications très importantes,** he has had most important information. *d*) **Avoir des communications avec les ennemis de l'État,** to have communications with the enemies of the state. *e*) **Les rivières, les canaux, les routes, les chemins de fer sont des moyens de —,** roads, canals, railways are means of communication. **On doit faciliter les communications entre les peuples,** we should facilitate the intercourse of nations. **Porte de —,** door of communication. **Escaliers de —,** stairs of communication. **Soupapes de —, St.-Eng.,** communication valves. **Ligne de —,** *Milit.* line of communication : covered line between posts.

2. *Law-t.* producing (of documents).

COMMUNICATIVEMENT, komunikativ'mân-t, *adv.* communicatively.

COMMUNIER, komunié-r, [Lat. : communicare; communire; cum, with; munire, to strengthen], *vn.* to communicate : to receive the sacrament. [Conjugated with *avoir*.]

COMMUNIER, *va.* to administrer the communion.

COMMUNION, komunyôn; *in poet.* niôn, *sf.* **1.** communion : *a*) union in religious worship; *b*) a body of Christians who have one common faith; *c*) participation; fellowship; *d*) the participation of the sacrament; the Lord's Supper. *a*) **La — des fidèles,** the communion of the faithful. *b*) **Les diverses communions chrétiennes,** the different Christian communions. *c*) **— de sentiments**

a similarity of feeling.— **d'idées**, a similarity of ideas. *d*) **Faire sa première —**, to take the sacrament for the first time; to be confirmed.

2. communion-prayer.

COMMUNIQUÉ, kommuniké, *sm.* communication (of the authority to a newspaper), « communiqué ».

COMMUNIQUER, komuniké-r, [Lat. : communicāre), *va.* to communicate : *a*) to impart; to transmit; *b*) to impart, to acquaint with, to give, to deliver. *a*) **L'aimant communique sa vertu au fer**, the loadstone communicates its virtue to iron. **Il sut lui — son zèle**, he managed to communicate his zeal to him. **Ils se communiquèrent leurs projets**, they communicated their plans to each other. *b*) **Je lui ai communiqué mon intention**, I have told him my intention.

COMMUNIQUER, *vn.* 1. to communicate : *a*) to have a communication or passage; *b*) (of persons) to have intercourse, to be in communication. *a*) **Cette porte communique à un corridor**, that door communicates with a passage. **Le canal de Suez fait — la Méditerranée avec la mer Rouge**, the Suez canal communicates the Mediterranean with the Red sea. *b*) **— avec les savants**, to communicate with men of science. **Le défenseur peut — avec l'accusé**, the counsel can communicate with the prisoner.

2. (with *de*) to confer (on, of, about) **Il a donné sa démission sans en — avec ses amis**, he has given in his resignation without speaking about it to his friends.

COMMUNIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be communicated; 2. to communicate itself. **Le mouvement d'un corps se communique à un autre**, the motion of a body communicates itself to another. **L'incendie se communique d'un quartier à l'autre**, fire spreads from one place to another. **Cette maladie se communique facilement**, that disease is very contagious.

3. to communicate. **Toutes les chambres se communiquent par un couloir**, all the rooms communicate with each other by a passage.

4. to communicate, to impart to each other; 5. to be communicative, to be accessible; to communicate one's self. **Quand les dieux se communiquent aux mortels**, when gods are accessible to mortals. *Fén. Télém.* 2. **Je me communique fort peu, et de tous les gens que je vois je n'en connais aucun**, I am not communicative and I know none of the people I see. *Montesq. Let. p.* 145.

COMMUNISME, komunism', [commune], *sm.* communism : system by which all individual properties are abolished and put into the hands of the state; community of property.

COMMUNISTE, komunist', *sm.* communist : an adherent to the principles of communism.

COMMUTATEUR, kommutatœr, *sm. Elect.* switch, change-over switch. —, **de charge**, charging switch. — **d'installation** box-switch. — **de lampe**, lamp-switch. — **à bouchon**, plug-switch. **Appareil —**, switchboard.

COMMUTATIF, IVE, kommutatif, tiv', [Lat. : commutāre, to exchange], *adj. Jurispr.* commutative : relative to exchange.

COMMUTATION, kommutasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : commutatio; commutāre, to change], *sf.* commutation. *a*) *Law-t.* the substitution of a less for a greater penalty; *b*) *Astron.* distance between the earth and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

COMOCLADIE, komokladi, [Gr. : κόμη, tuft of leaves; κλαδός, branche], *sf. Bot.* comocladia, maiden plum : a genus of evergreen trees.

COMPACITÉ, kônpasité, *sf.* compactness : the state of being compact.

COMPACT, E, kônpakt', [Lat. : compactus, compingĕre; cum; pangĕre, to fix], *adj.* compact : solid, dense, of firm tecture, closely united; close. **Une masse compacte**, a compact mass. **Foule compacte**, *Fig.* a dense crowd. **Une majorité compacte**, a closely united majority. **Une édition compacte**, a compact edition (of a book).

COMPAGNE, kônpany', [fem. of O. Fr. compain, companion], *sf.* companion : *a*) female companion; partner; *b*) playfellow, play-mate; *c*) helpmate, consort; wife; (of birds) mate; *d*) attendant. *a*) **Antigone, la — dévouée de son père**, Antigona, the devoted companion of her father. **Elles sont les compagnes de ma captivité**, they are the companions of my captivity. *Rac. c*) **Prendre, se choisir une —**, to take, to choose a wife. **Notre très chère épouse et —**, the queen our royal consort : title formerly given, in public acts, by the king to his wife. **La tourterelle gémit quand elle a perdu sa —**, the turtle-dove mourns when she has lost her male.

COMPAGNIE, kônpanyi, [O. Fr. : compain, companion], *sf.* 1. company : *a*) an assemblage of persons; fellowship; *b*) persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society; *c*) a party for social entertainment; *d*) corporation; *e*) *Com.* an association for business; society, corporation; *f*) *Milit.* a subdivision of a regiment, a body of artillery, of cavalry or of infantry commanded by a captain. *a*) **En — d'un ami**, in company with a friend. **Tenir, faire — à quelqu'un**, to keep a person company. **Jouir de la —, de quelqu'un**, to enjoy a person's company. **Défrayer la —**, to entertain the company. **Fausser —**, to quit company, to take French leave. **Être en bonne —**, to be in good company. **Dame, demoiselle de —**, lady companion. **De —**, to company, together. **Aller de —**, to go together. *b*) **Aimer la —**, to be fond of company. **Il est très aimable en —**, he is very amiable in company. **Il y avait nombreuse —**, there were many people. **Être en —**, to be in company. **Un bon livre est une bonne —**, a good book is a pleasant companion. **Cette maison est le rendez-vous de la bonne —**, that house is the meeting place of all the good company. **Il ne fréquente que la bonne —**, he only keeps good company. **Être de bonne —**, to be a gentleman, a well-bred man; to be a lady, a ladylike woman. **Mauvaise —**, bad company. **Il fréquente les mauvaises —**, he keeps bad company. **Être de mauvaise —**, to be ungentlemanly or unladylike. *d*) **Une célèbre —**, a celebrated company. **Une savante —**, a learned company. **La — de Jésus**, the society of Jesus. *Prov.* : **Il vaut mieux être seul qu'en mauvaise compagnie**, it is better to be alone than in bad company. **Il n'est si bonne compagnie qui ne se sépare**, the best friends must part. **Par compagnie, on se fait pendre**, tell me with whom thou goest, and I'll tell thee what thou doest.

e) **Une — d'assurances**, an insurance company. **Une — de commerce**, a trading company. **Une — de chemin de fer**, a railway company. **B et compagnie, B. et Cie**, B. and company, B. and C°. **La compagnie des Indes**, the East India company. **Former une —**, to set up a company.

f) **— franche**, free company : irregular troops. **— d'ordonnance**, independant company.

2. covey (of partridges); 3. *Arith.* **Règle de —**, fellowship, partnership.

COMPAGNON, kônpanyôn, [Low Lat. : companium, a mess; Lat. : cùm; panis, bread], *sm.* 1. companion : *a*) a man who keeps company with another person; fellow; consort; one who accompanies another; *b*) one associated with another in any duty or employment; associate, partner; compeer; *c*) comrade; *d*) fellow; blade; droll fellow; *e*) (of things) attendant. *a*) **Un fidèle —**, a faithful companion. **Son — d'infortune**, his companion in misfortune. **— de voyage**, fellow-traveller. *b*) **— d'armes**, companion in arms. **— d'étude**, schoolfellow. **— de jeu**, play-fellow. **— de travail** fellow-workman. *c*) **Bon —**, good fellow, boon companion. **Joyeux —**, jolly fellow, jolly dog. **Un dangereux —**, a dangerous fellow.

2. equal, fellow. **Traiter quelqu'un de pair à —**, to treat a person as one's equal. **Vivre avec quelqu'un de pair à —**, to live with a person as one's equal. *Prov.* : **Qui a — a maître**, he who has a companion has a master.

3. journeyman; 4. member (of a trades-union). **Travailler à dépêche —**, to work carelessly, to patch up, to slubber.

COMPAGNONNAGE, kônpanyonazh', *sm.* 1. † time of service of a journeyman after apprenticeship; 2. trades-union : combination of workmen.

COMPARABILITÉ, kônparabilité, *sf.* comparableness : state of being comparable.

COMPARABLE, kônparabl', [comparer], *adj.* comparable : that may be compared : to be compared.

COMPARABLEMENT, kônparablœmân-t, *adv.* comparably.

COMPARAISON, kônparèzôn, [comparer], *sf.* comparison : *a*) the act of comparing; *b*) the state of being compared; compare; *c*) proportion, comparative estimate; *d*) *Rhet.* simile, similitude; *e*) *Gram.* formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification. *a*) **Faire la — de deux étoffes**, to compare two stuffs. **Faire la — d'une étoffe avec une autre**, to compare one stuff with another. *b*) **Mettre en —**, to put in comparison. **Soutenir la —**, to bear comparison, to hold comparison, to compare. **Au delà de toute —**, beyond all comparison. **Hors de —**, beyond comparison, beyond compare. *c*) **En —, par —**, V. below. *d*) **— juste**, a good comparison. **— flatteuse**, a flattering comparison. **Une — désobligeante**, an offensive comparison. **Trève de —, point de —, s'il vous plait**, a truce to comparisons, no comparisons, I beg. *Prov.* : **Comparaison n'est pas raison**, to compare is not to prove. **Toute comparaison cloche**, no comparison is perfect. **Toutes comparaisons sont odieuses**, comparisons are odious.

À COMPARAISON DE, *prepos. phr.* in comparison with.

EN COMPARAISON DE, *prepos. phr.* in comparison with. **Cela n'est rien en — de ce qu'elle dit**, that is nothing in comparison with what she ways.

PAR COMPARAISON, *adv. phr.* 1. comparatively; 2. (with *de*) in comparison to. **La plupart des choses ne sont bonnes que par —**, the majority of things are only comparatively good. **Ce sont des péchés légers par —**, comparatively speaking, they are but trifling sins.

SANS COMPARAISON, *adv. phr.* 1. beyond comparison, incomparably; 2. without any comparison, without making any comparison. **Cette ville est la plus riche, sans**

—, de tout le royaume, that town is, beyond comparison, the richest of the kingdom. **Il est, sans —, comme le chien de la fable,** he is, without making any comparison, like the dog in the fable. *Beschevelle.* **J'aime bien mieux, sans —, être ici,** I undoubtedly prefer being here.

COMPARAÎTRE, kônparêtr', [Lat. : comparāre, to match], *vn.* [*Je comparais, il comparaît, nous comparaissons ; je comparaissais; je comparus; je comparaîtrai; je comparaîtrais ; que je comparaisse ; que je comparusse ; comparaissant ; comparu.*] to appear. **— devant le juge,** to appear before the judge. **— en justice,** to appear in a court of justice.**— en personne,** to appear in person. **Faute de —,** in case of non-appearance. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

COMPARANT, E, kônparân-t, ânt', *adj. Jurispr.* appearing.

COMPARANT, E, *sm. f.* person appearing, person present, appearer.

COMPARATIF, IVE, kônparatif, tiv', *adj.* comparative : *a*) which states a comparison ; *b*) having the power of comparing ; *c*) *Gram.* expressing more or less. *a*) **Tableau —,** comparative tables. *b*) **Faculté comparative,** comparative faculty. **Méthode comparative,** comparative method.

COMPARATIF, *sm. Gram.* comparative degree, comparative. **Au —,** in the comparative.

COMPARATIVEMENT, kônparativ'mân-t, *adv.* comparatively, by comparison, not positively.

COMPARÉ, E, kônparé, *adj.* 1. compared. **Il n'est rien, — à ces illustres savants,** he is nothing, compared to these illustrious scholars. **Choses comparées,** *Log.* comparates.

2. comparative. **Anatomie comparée,** comparative anatomy.

COMPARER, kônparé-r, [Lat. : comparāre ; cum, with ; parāre, to esteem equal]. *va.* to compare : *a*) to examine the mutual relations of things or persons in respect to similarity or difference ; *b*) to liken ; to represent as similar. **— Virgile et Homère,** to compare Virgil and Homer. **Nous comparerons la traduction avec l'original,** we shall compare the translation with the original. **Je n'ose me plaindre, quand je compare mon sort à celui de ces infortunés,** I dare not complain when I compare my lot with that of those unfortunate beings. **— plusieurs choses entre elles,** to compare several things with each other. **Il n'y a point d'église qu'on puisse — à Saint Pierre de Rome,** no church can be compared to Saint Peter's of Rome.

COMPARER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to compare one's self, to liken one's self (to) ; 2. to compare (with) : to bear a comparison. **On est forcé d'être modeste quand on se compare avec lui,** we must fain be modest when we compare ourselves to him.

3. to be compared. **Rien ne peut se — au bonheur d'une conscience tranquille,** nothing can be compared to the happiness of possessing a clear conscience.

COMPAROIR, konparwâr, *vn. defect. Law-t.* to appear (in a court of justice). [Used only in the infinitive mood.]

COMPARSE, kônpars', [Ital. : comparsa], *smf. Theat.* supernumerary, dumb actor, figurant.

COMPARTIMENT, kônpartimân-t, [com ; partir], *sm.* 1. compartiment : a division, a separate part ; 2. *Min.* panel, rib-wall.

COMPARUTION, kônparusyôn, [comparaître], *sf. Law t.* appearance. **En cas de non-—,** in case of non-appearance. **Mandat de —,** summons.

COMPAS, kônpâ-z, [compasser], *sm.* 1. compass, compasses *pl.*, pair of compasses : an instrument for describing circles, measuring lines, figures, etc. **— à verge,** beam compasses. **— à balustre,** bow compasses. **— à branches,** draught compasses. **— à trois branches,** triangular compasses. **— d'ellipse, — elliptique,** elliptical compasses. **— de réduction,** proportional compasses. **— de proportion,** sector. **— sphérique, — d'épaisseur, — de calibre,** calipers, caliper-compasses, caliber-compasses. **Branches** or **jambes d'un —,** legs of a pair of compasses. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir le — dans l'œil,** *Fam.* to have a sure eye. **Faire tout par règle et par —,** to do everything with rule and compass. **Au —,** with compasses.

2. *Naut.* **Compas de route, compas,** compas, mariner's compass. **— azimutal,** azimuth compass.

3. *Horol.* dividers *pl.* ; 4. **— de cordonnier,** size-stick.

† **COMPASCUITÉ,** kônpaskuité, [Lat. : cum, with ; pascĕre, to pasture], *sf.* commonage : the right of pasturing on a common.

COMPASSÉ, E, kônpâsé, *adj.* formal, precise, stiff, starched. **Être — dans ses discours,** to be formal in one's way of speaking. **C'est un homme fort —,** that man is very formal.

COMPASSEMENT, kônpâs'mân-t, *sm.* 1. measuring with compasses ; 2. elaborateness, punctiliousness ; formality, stiffness, starchedness.

COMPASSER, kônpâsé-r, [Lat. : cum, with ; passus, step], *va.* 1. to measure with compasses ; 2. to lay out symmetrically ; to proportion ; 3. to regulate, to measure ; to weigh. **Ils sont toujours à — toutes leurs paroles,** they always weigh every word they say. **— ses actions,** to weigh one's actions.

COMPASSION, kônpâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : compassio ; cum, with ; pati, passus, to suffer], *sf.* compassion : sorrow excited by the distress of another ; pity, commiseration, ruth, mercy. **Avoir de la —,** to have compassion for. **Vous n'avez pas assez de — pour eux,** you do not take compassion enough on them. **Je me sens déjà pris de —,** I am already moved with compassion. **Le peuple touché de — pour l'enfant,** the people moved with compassion for the child. **Par — pour,** in compassion to. **Exciter la —,** to excite compassion. **Faire —,** to excite pity.

COMPATERNITÉ, kônpatèrnité, Lat. : cum, with ; paternitas, paternity], *sf.* compaternity : the relation of godfather.

COMPATIBILITÉ, kônpatibilité, *sf.* compatibility, compatibleness : the quality of being compatible ; consistency.

COMPATIBLE, kônpatibl', *adj.* compatible : that may exist with ; congruous, consistent, suitable. **Ces deux hommes ne sont pas compatibles,** those two men's tempers are not compatible. **Cette loi n'est pas — avec nos mœurs,** this law is not consistent with our customs. **Leurs humeurs sont compatibles,** their tempers are compatible.

COMPATIR, kônpatir, [Lat. : cum, with ; pati, passus, to suffer], *vn.* 1. (with *à*) to compassionate, to have compassion for, to sympathize with. **Il compatit aux maux des autres,** he compassionates the trouble of others. **Je compatis à votre douleur,** I sympathize with you in your grief.

2. (with *à*) to bear with. **— à la faiblesse humaine,** to bear with the weakness of human nature.

3. to agree, to be compatible. **Personne ne peut — avec lui,** no one can agree with him. **Pensez-vous qu'ils puissent — ensemble ?** do you think they can agree together ? **Nos désirs ne compatissent point,** our desires are not compatible.

COMPATISSANT, E, kônpatisân-t, ânt', *adj.* compassionate : *a*) inclined to pity ; affected by the distress of another ; tender-hearted; *b*) tender, expressive of compassion. *a*) **Une âme compatissante** a tender heart. **Un cœur —,** a compassionate heart. *b*) **Des regards compatissants,** compassionate looks.

COMPATRIOTE, kônpatriot', [Lat. : cum, with ; patria, country], *smf.* compatriot : one of the same country ; countryman, fellow-countryman ; countrywoman, fellow-countrywoman.

COMPENDIEUSEMENT, kônpândiœz'-mân-t, *adv.* compendiously, in brief. [*Rem.* — *Compendieusement* is sometimes and erroneously used instead of *longuement*, prolixly, tediously.]

COMPENDIUM, kônpandiom, [Lat. :], *sm.* compendium, compend, epitome, abridgment, summary.

COMPENSABLE, kônpânsabl', *adj.* compensable : that may be compensated.

COMPENSATEUR, TRICE, kônpânsatœr, tris', *adj.* compensating, compensative, compensatory. **Pendule —,** *Phys.* compensation pendulum.

COMPENSATION, kônpânsasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* compensation : *a*) the act of compensating ; *b*) that which is given or received as an equivalent ; amends ; *c*) *Com.* set-off, offset ; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount. **Il y a —,** that compensates. **Cela fait —,** that is a compensation.

COMPENSATOIRE, kônpânsatwar', *adj.* compensatory

COMPENSER, kônpânsé-r, [Lat. : compensāre ; cum, with ; pensāre, freq. of pendĕre, to weigh], *va.* 1. to compensate : to be equivalent to, to counter-balance to make amends for, to make up for ; to set off 2. *Com.* to offset. **— les dépens,** *Law-t.* to order each other to pay his own costs. **Rien ne peut — cette perte,** nothing can compensate for that loss.

COMPENSER (SE), *v. refl.* to compensate each other, to compensate.

COMPÉRAGE, kônpérazh', [compère], *sm.* 1. compaternity : the relation, of a godfather ; 2. *Fig.* trickery, cheating.

COMPÈRE, kônpèr', [Lat. : cum, with ; pater, father], *sm.* 1. gossip ; godfathe (with respect to a godmother or to the parents of the child) ; 2. gossip, crony : a friend, an intimate or associate ; 3. fellow, blade, dog. **Un rusé —,** a cunning blade, a deep old file. **Un rigoureux —,** a determined fellow. **Un joyeux —,** a good fellow, a jolly blade. **Être compères et compagnons,** to be intimate, to be hand and glove. **— le renard,** sire Reynard. *Prov.* : **Tout se fait par compère et par commère,** everything is done by friends at court : by favour and interest.

4. confederate (for purposes of trickery), help-mate, accomplice.

COMPÈRE-LORIOT, kônpèr-loriô, *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* loriot, golden oriole : the *Oriolus galbula* ; 2. *Popul. lang.* stye (on the eye) : hordeolum, a small tumour at the edge of the eyelid.

COMPÉTEMMENT, kônpétamân-t, *adv.* competently.

COMPÉTENCE, kônpétâns', [Lat. : competentia], *sf.* 1. *Law t.* competence, competency : legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause ; 2. *Fig.* province, depart-

uent, sphere. **Cela n'est pas de sa —,** he is not competent to judge of that. **Il devrait se faire sur les choses qui ne sont pas de sa —,** he ought not to speak about things he cannot understand.

3. † competition.

COMPÉTENT, E, kônpétân-t, ânt', [Lat. : competens, entis. V. *Compéter*], *adj.* 1. competent : *a*) *Law-t.* having legal capacity or power ; *b*) capable. **Le tribunal s'est déclaré —,** the tribunal has declared its competency. **Autorité compétente,** competent authority. **Vous n'êtes pas — pour cela,** you are not competent to do that. **Personne n'est plus — que lui dans l'archéologie,** he is one of the most competent archeologists.

2. due. **Les héritiers ont reçu leur portion compétente,** the heirs have been paid their due.

3. suitable, proper, fit, requisite. **Avoir l'âge —,** to be of a suitable age.

COMPÉTER, kônpété-r, [Lat. : competĕre, cum, with, petĕre, to seek], *vn.* 1. *Law-t.* to be due ; to belong, 2. to be cognizable, to be in the competency of.

COMPÉTITEUR, kônpétitœr, *sm.* competitor : one who strives for the same thing or position as another, rival.

COMPÉTITION, kônpétisyôn, [Lat. : competitio], *sf.* competition : rivalry, a common striving for the same object.

COMPÉTITRICE, kônpétitris, *sf.* competitress, competitrix.

COMPILATEUR, kônpilatœr, *sm.* compiler : one who compiles, one who forms a book from various authors.

COMPILATION, kônpilasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* compilation : a literary work consisting of passages collected from various authors.

COMPILER, kônpilé-r, [Lat. : compilāre, cum, with, pilāre, to plunder], *va.* to compile : to form a literary work by collecting passages from different authors, or from various sources.

† **COMPLAIGNANT, E,** kônplènyân-t, ânt', [O. Fr. : complaindre], *adj.* complaining.

COMPLAIGNANT, E, *sm. f.* complainant, complainer, plaintif.

COMPLAINTE, kônplant', [O. Fr. : complaindre, Lat. : cum, with ; plangĕre, to bewail], *sf.* 1. complaint : the act of complaining ; lamentation, wailing, moan ; 2. lament, a song expressive of sorrow.

COMPLAIRE, kônplèr', [Lat. : complacēre ; cum, with ; placēre, to please], *vn.* [*Je complais, il complaît, nous complaisons ; je complaisais ; je complus ; je complairai ; que je complaise ; que je complusse ; complaisant ; complu.*] (with *à*) to please, to gratify, to humour. **Je n'ai fait cela que pour lui —,** I only did that to please him.

COMPLAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to delight (in) to take delight (in) ; 2. to view with complacency ; 3. to be delighted. **Il se complaît à rendre service,** he takes delight in obliging. **Cette femme s'est complu à se parer,** that woman took delight in dressing herself. **Il se complaît dans tout ce qu'il fait,** he takes delight in every thing he does.

COMPLAISAMMENT, kônplèzamân-t, *adv.* complaisantly, obligingly.

COMPLAISANCE, kônplèzâns', [complaire], *sf.* 1. complaisance : *a*) desire of pleasing, disposition to oblige, complacency ; *b*) condescension, obliging compliance ; *c*) kindness, favour. *a*) **J'attends cela de votre —,** I expect that of your kindness. **Faire une chose par —,** to do a thing out of complaisance. **Abuser de la — de quelqu'un,** to take an unfair advantage of a person's goodness. **Sa — n'a pas de bornes,** his complaisance is unbounded. **Par —,** from complaisance, out of complaisance. *b*) **Cette — serait criminelle,** such complaisance would be wrong. *c*) **Ayez la — de,** be so kind as to. **Avoir de grandes complaisances pour quelqu'un,** to show a person great kindness, to be very kind to anyone.

2. complacence, complacency : state of being pleased or gratified. **Se regarder avec —,** to be satisfied with one's self.

3. *Com.* accommodation. **Billets de —,** accommodation bills.

COMPLAISANT, E, kônplèzân-t, ânt', [complaire], *adj.* 1. complaisant, complacent, obliging ; compliant. **Un homme —,** an obliging man. **Il s'est montré fort — envers nous,** we found him most obliging. **Un esprit doux et —,** a kind and obliging disposition. **Peu —,** not at all kind, disobliging.

2. (in an ill sense) fawning.

COMPLAISANT, E, *sm. f.* 1. fawner : a mean flatterer ; toad-eater ; 2. pimp, pander.

COMPLANT, kônplân, [O. Fr. : complanter, to plant with], *sm. Agr.* 1. plantation ; 2. vineyard.

COMPLÉMENT, kônplémân-t, [Lat. : complementum], *sm.* 1. complement : *a*) completion ; what is wanted to complete some quantity or thing ; *b*) *Theol.* fulness, completeness ; *c*) *Trigon.* the difference between an angle and 90° ; *d*) *Arith.* the difference between a number and 10, 100, 1000, etc. , *e*) *Astron.* the distance of a star from the zenith ; *f*) *Fortif.* — **de la courtine,** complement of the curtain : that part of the interior side which makes the demigorge ; 2. *Gram.* object, objective.

COMPLÉMENTAIRE, kônplemântèr, *adj.* complementary, complemental : completing, supplying a deficiency. **Jours complémentaires,** complementary days. **Couleurs complémentaires,** complementary colours.

COMPLET, ÈTE, kônplè, plèt', [Lat. : completus, *p. pa.* of complēre, to fill up], *adj.* complete : *a*) having no deficiency ; *b*) whole, full, entire ; utter ; *c*) finished ; *d*) perfect, consummate. *a*) **Un habillement —,** a complete suit of clothes. **Les œuvres complètes de Molière,** the complete works of Molière. **La somme est complète,** the sum is entire. **Une fleur complète,** a complete flower. *c*) **Ruine complète,** utter ruin.

COMPLET, *sm.* 1. *Milit.* full complement. **Être au —, au grand —,** to have one's full complement ; 2. suit of clothes. **Un — sur mesure,** a suit to measure, to order. **Nous sommes au —,** we are all full up.

COMPLÈTEMENT, kônplèt'mân-t, *adv.* completely, wholly, fully, entirely. **L'ouvrage est — achevé,** the work is quite finished. **Il a — réussi,** he has fully succeeded.

COMPLÈTEMENT, *sm.* completion : the act of completing.

COMPLÉTER, kônplété-r, *va.* [*Je complète, nous complétons ; je complétais ; je complétai ; je compléterai ; je compléterais ; que je complète ; que je complétasse ; complétant ; complété.*] to complete : to make complete, to make up, to perfect.

COMPLÉTIF, IVE, kônplétif, tiv', [complet], *adj. Gram.* completive ; objective. **Cas —,** objective case.

COMPLEXE, kônplèks', [Lat. : complexus, from complecti ; to embrace, to take in], *adj.* complex : *a*) compound, not simple ; consisting of many parts ; *b*) complicated, intricate. **Sujet —,** complex subject. **Nombre —,** complex number. **Question —,** intricate question. **Caractère —,** complexion.

COMPLEXION, kônplèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : complexio], *sf.* 1. complexion, constitution : natural disposition of the body. **Il n'était d'une — délicate,** he was of a delicate complexion.

2. humour, disposition.

COMPLEXIONNÉ, E, kônplèksyoné, *adj.* complexioned : having a certain complexion.

COMPLEXITÉ, kônplèksité, *sf.* complexity, complexness : state of being complex.

COMPLICATION, kônplikâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : complicatio], *sf.* 1. complication : *a*) the state of being complicated ; complexity, complexness ; *b*) intricacy, complicacy. **La — des intérêts,** the complication of interests. **— de symptômes,** *Med.* complication of symptoms. **La — des incidents dans une comédie,** the intricacies in a play. **Machine d'une grande —,** a complicated machine.

COMPLICE, kônplis', [Lat. : complex, complicis, from complicāre, to envelop], *adj.* party (to), privy (to) instrumental (in), accessory (to). **Non, je ne serai point — de ses crimes,** no, I shall not be a party to his crimes. *Racine. Andr.* III. 8.

COMPLICE, *smf.* accomplice : one who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design ; party. **Les complices d'un assassin,** the accomplices of a murderer. **Il nomma sa —,** he named his accomplice. [*Fig.* ;] **Il en fit le — de sa haine,** he inspired him with his hatred.

COMPLICITÉ, kônplisité, [complice,] *sf.* complicity : the state of being an accomplice ; participation.

COMPLIES , kônpl, [O. Fr. : complir, to accomplish ; Lat. : complēre, to fulfil] *sfpl. Cath. Lit.* completory, compline, complin : the evening service.

COMPLIMENT, kônplimân-t, [O. Fr. : complir ; Lat. : complementum], *sm.* 1. compliment : *a*) an expression of civility, respect, or regard ; *b*) congratulation, felicitation ; expression of joy and sympathy ; *c*) address of felicitation ; *d*) mere words ; *e*) *Fig.* disobliging words. *a*), *b*) **— de remerciement,** thanks. **— de félicitation,** congratulation. **— de condoléance,** condolence. **— d'amitié,** kind regards. **Un — bien tourné, bien troussé,** a well-worded, a neat compliment. **Tourner un —,** to make a compliment. **Faire — à quelqu'un de,** to compliment a person upon : to congratulate a person upon ; to wish any one joy of. (Ironically : **Je vous en fais mon —,** I wish you joy of it. **Rengainer son —,** *Fam.* to put up one's compliment. **Il m'a prié de vous faire ses compliments,** he wished me to give you his compliments. **Laissons là les compliments,** let us waive all compliments. **Trêve de compliments, s'il vous plaît,** no compliments, I beg. **Mes compliments à tous chez vous,** remember me to all at home. **Sans —,** without any compliments, sincerely. *c*) **Un — du jour de l'an,** good wishes for the new year, expressed on the first of January. *d*) **Il vous fait des offres de service, mais c'est pur —,** he offers you his services, but he only does so out of politeness. *e*) **Voilà un sot —!** what a foolish compliment !

COMPLIMENTER, kônplimânté-r, *va.* to compliment : *a*) to address with expressions of civility ; *b*) to congratulate, to felicitate ; *c*) to praise. **Il a été complimenté à l'occasion de la naissance de son fils,** he was complimented on the birth of his son. **On l'a complimenté de son courage,** he was complimented on his courage.

COMPLIMENTER, *vn.* to compliment, to pay compliments.

COMPLIMENTEUR, EUSE, kô*n*plimâ*n*t-œr, œz', *adj. mf.* complimentary, complimental.

COMPLIMENTEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* complimenter : one given to compliments.

COMPLIQUÉ, E, kô*n*pliké, *adj.* complicate, complicated, entangled, intricate.

COMPLIQUER, kô*n*pliké-r, [Lat. : complicāre ; cum, with ; plicāre, to fold], *va.* to complicate : *a*) to make complex ; to entangle ; *b*) to make intricate.

COMPLIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to become complicated, to get intricate. **L'affaire se complique,** the affair is getting complicated.

COMPLOT, kônplô ; *pl.* kônplô-z, [orig. unknown], *sm.* plot : scheme of mischief ; conspiracy. **Tramer un —,** to form, to lay a plot. **Déjouer un —,** to frustrate a plot. **Mettre quelqu'un dans le —,** to get a person into the plot.

COMPLOTER, kô*n*ploté-r, *va.* to plot : to form a scheme of mischief against ; to devise, to contrive. **Ils ont comploté sa perte,** they have plotted to ruin him.

COMPLOTEUR, kô*n*plotœr, *sm.* plotter.

COMPONCTION, kô*n*pô*n*ksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : componctio ; cum, with ; pungĕre, punctum, to prick], *sf.* conpunction : reproach of conscience ; contrition, repentance.

COMPONÉ, E, kô*n*poné, [for couponné, coupon ; perhaps Lat. componĕre, to arrange], *adj. Herald.* compone : noting a bordure composed of a row of checkers of two colours.

COMPORTEMENT kô*n*pórtœmâ*n*-t, [comporter], *sm.* comportment, behaviour, deportment, demeanour.

COMPORTER, kô*n*pŏrté-r, Lat. : cum, with ; portāre, to carry], *va.* to allow, to admit of, to permit.

COMPORTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to behave one's self, to comport one's self, to conduct one's self. **Il s'est fort bien comporté,** he behaved himself very well. **Se — mal,** to misbehave one's self. **Ce navire se comporte bien à la mer,** that ship behaves well at sea.

2. *Law*-t. **Tel qu'il se comporte,** such as it is.

COMPOSANT, E, kô*n*pôzâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* component ; composing, constituting.

COMPOSANT, *sm. Chem.* component.

COMPOSANTE, *sf. Mech.* component : a composing part.

COMPOSÉ, E, kô*n*pôzé, *adj.* 1. compound; *a*) formed of many parts or materials ; component ; composite ; not simple, compounded, complex ; complicated ; *b*) *Gram.* composed of two or more words. *a*) **Une statue composée de différents métaux,** a statue composed of several metals. **Une société bien composée,** *Fig.* a select society. **Mouvement —,** *Mech.* compound motion. **Une machine composée,** a complicated machine. **Raison composée,** *Arith.* compound ratio. **Intérêt —,** compound interest. **Fleur composée,** *Bot.* compound, composite flower. **Feuille composée,** compound leaf. **Tige composée,** compound stem. **Ombelle composée,** compound umbel. *b*) **Mot —,** compound word.

2. stiff, starched, formal ; 3. affected.

COMPOSÉ, *sm.* 1. compound : a body formed by the union of different substances; *b*) a whole formed of several parts ; 2. *Gram.* compound word, compound.

COMPOSÉE, *sf. Bot.* composite plant ; (in the plur.) compositæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

COMPOSER, konpôzé-r, Lat. : componĕre ; cum, with ; ponĕre, to place ; or pausāre, to rest], *va.* to compose : *a*) to compound ; to form by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals ; *b*) to form, to constitute ; *c*) *Print.* to arrange, to set letters or types in a composing-stick ; *d*) to invent and set in order ; to make ; to write ; *e*) *Mus.* to form a tune or piece of music with not s ; *f*) to fashion, to adjust, to make up. *a*) **Toutes les parties qui composent cette machine,** all the parts which compose this machine. *b*) **Les mots sont composés de lettres,** word are composed of letters. *d*) **— un livre, un discours,** to compose a book, a speech ; *e*) **— un opéra,** to compose an opera. *f*) **Ni l'un ni l'autre n'avaient eu le temps de — leur mine et leur visage,** neither of them had time to compose his countenance. **— son visage sur,** to compose one's look upon.

COMPOSER, *vn.* 1. to compose ; 2. to compound ; to come to terms, to come to an arrangement ; to compromise ; to agree; 3. *Milit.* to capitulate. **— avec sa conscience,** to compound with one's conscience. **— avec ses créanciers,** to compound with one's creditors.

COMPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be composed, to be compounded. **Son armée se composait de vingt mille hommes,** twenty thousand men composed his army.

2. to compose, to adjust, to fashion one's countenance, one's demeanour, etc.

COMPOSITE, kô*n*pôzit', *adj. Arch.* composite : relating to the fifth order of architecture.

COMPOSITE, *sm.* composite order.

COMPOSITEUR, kô*n*pôzitœr, *sm.* 1. *Print.* compositor : one who sets up and arranges types ; 2. composer : author ; especially a musical author ; 3. *Law-t.* **Amiable —,** compounder.

COMPOSITION, kô*n*pôzisyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [composer ; Lat. : compositio], *sf.* composition : *a*) composing ; the act of composing ; *b*) *Print.* the act of setting types in a composing-stick ; *c*) *Gram.* the act of joining two words together, or of joining a particle to a word ; *d*) adjustment, orderly disposition ; *e*) the state of being compounded ; combination, conjunction ; *f*) *Log.* synthesis ; *g*) a mass formed of different ingredients ; compound ; *h*) the invention and arrangement of the parts of a discourse ; *i*) *Mus.* the art of forming tunes ; *j*) (in the Fine Arts) the combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion ; *k*) theme ; *l*) agreement, adjustment, settlement ; *m*) were-gild ; *n*) a written competition exercise in schools. *a*) **La — d'une machine,** the composition of a machine. **— des forces,** *Mech.* composition of forces. *b*) **La — de ces colonnes,** the composition (setting up) of those columns, *d*) **La — du théâtre était très variée,** the entertainment was full of variety. *h*) **Cela lui est échappé dans le feu de la —,** that escaped him in the heat of composition. *l*) **Entre en —, venir à une —,** to compound, to come to a composition. **C'est un homme de bonne, de facile —,** he is easily satisfied. *n*) **Une — latine,** a Latin competition exercise.

COMPOST, kô*n*post, [Eng.], *sm. Agr.* compost : mixture of various manuring substances.

COMPOSTER, kô*n*posté-r, va. *Agr.* to compost : to manure with compost.

COMPOSTEUR, kô*n*postœr, [composer], *sm. Print.* composing-stick : an instrument in which the compositor arranges the letters and words into lines of equal length.

† **COMPOTATION,** kô*n*potasyô*n*, [Lat. : cum, with ; potāre, to drink], *sf.* compotation : the act of drinking together.

COMPOTE, kô*n*pot', [Lat. : compositum], *sf.* 1. stewed fruit ; 2. *Cook.* stew (of pigeons). **— de poires,** stewed pears. **Faire une — de fruits,** to make a stew of fruit. **Mettre des pigeons en —,** to stew pigeons. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir les yeux en —,** to have a pair of black eyes. **Il lui mit la tête en —,** he bruised his head all over.

COMPOTIER, kô*n*potyé ; the *r* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, compote], *sm.* dish for stewed fruit.

COMPRÉHENSIBILITÉ, kô*n*préâ*n*-sibilité, *sf.* comprehensibleness : the state of being comprehensible.

COMPRÉHENSIBLE, kô*n*préâ*n*sibl', *adj.* comprehensible : that may be understood, conceivable by the understanding.

COMPRÉHENSIF, IVE, kô*n*préâ*n*sif, siv' *adj. Log.* comprehensive : that comprehends; embracing much.

COMPRÉHENSION, kô*n*préâ*n*syô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* comprehension : *a*) the power of comprehending ; *b*) capacity of the mind to understand ; apprehension, understanding. **Avoir la — vive, aisée,** to be quick of apprehension, to have a quick understanding.

COMPRÉHENSIVITÉ, kô*n*préâ*n*sivité, *sf. Phrenol.* comprehensiveness : the power of understanding.

COMPRENDRE, kô*n*prâ*n*dr', Lat. : comprehendĕre, to seize], *va.* (Conj. like prendre), to comprehend : *a*) to embrace, to comprise, to contain, to include ; *b*) to take into, to contain in the mind ; to conceive, to apprehend ; to understand, to make out. *a*) **L'univers comprend tout ce qui est,** the universe comprises everything that exists. **La justice comprend toutes les vertus,** justice comprehends all virtues. **Il a été compris dans la capitulation,** he was included in the capitulation. *b*) **Je comprends fort bien ce que vous me dites,** I perfectly well understand what you tell me. **Cela se comprend,** that can be understood. **Cela est difficile à —,** that is hard to be understood. **Tout ce que j'ai pu —, c'est que,** all I could understand, was that. **Il sut — ses devoirs,** he understood his duties. **Pour bien vous faire — l'état de la question,** to make you perfectly understand the state of the question. **Je ne vous comprends pas,** I do not understand you. **J'eus beaucoup de peine à me faire —,** I had much difficulty in making myself understood. **Il comprend cette langue, mais il ne la parle pas,** he understands that language, but he does not speak it. **C'est un passage très difficile à —,** that passage is difficult to understand. [*Neut.* ;] **Je commence à —,** I begin to understand, **Je ne comprends pas comment il ose se montrer,** I cannot make out how he dares to show himself. **Je ne comprends rien à sa conduite,** I cannot understand his behaviour at all. **A ce que je comprends,** from what I understand. **Je n'y puis rien —,** I can make neither head nor tail of it.

COMPRENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to understand each other ; 2. to understand one's self ; 3. (of things) to be understood.

COMPRESSE, kô*n*près', [O. Fr. : compresser ; Lat. : comprimĕre, to press], *sf. Surg.* compress : a piece of soft linen cloth, folded in several folds to cover a dressing.

COMPRESSEUR, kô*n*prèsœr, *sm.* compressor : an instrument used for compressing.

COMPRESSIBILITÉ, kônprèsibilité, *sf. Phys.* compressibleness, compressibility : the quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSIBLE, kônprèsibl', [comprimer], *adj. Phys.* compressible : capable of being reduced to smaller dimensions. **L'air est —**, air is compressible.

COMPRESSIF, IVE, kônprèsif, siv', *adj.* **1.** compressive : having the power to compress ; **2.** repressive.

COMPRESSION, kônprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : compressio ; comprimĕre], *sf.* compression : *a*) the act of compressing ; compressure ; squeezing ; *b*) the state of being compressed.

† **COMPRÊTRE**, kônprêtr', *sm.* compriest : a fellow-priest.

COMPRIMABLE, kônprimabl', *adj.* compressible.

COMPRIMÉ, E, kônprimé, *adj.* **1.** compressed : *a*) pressed, squeezed together ; *b*, *Nat. Hist.* flatted, flattened ; **2.** *Fig.* checked repressed.

COMPRIMER, kônprimé-r, [Lat. : comprimĕre ; cum, with ; primĕre, to press], *va.* **1.** to compress ; to press by external force, to force into a narrower compass ; to condense ; **2.** to check, to restrain, to repress, to curb, to keep down. **Elle comprima ses sanglots**, she restrained her sobs. **— les factions**, to repress factions.

COMPRIMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be compressed. **L'air peut se —**, air may be compressed.

COMPRIS, E, kônpri, priz', *pa. p.* of *Comprendre*, **1.** comprised, included. **Il se trouva — dans l'accusation**, he was included in the accusation. **Mal —**, misunderstood. **Y —**, including ; included. **Non —**, not including, without reckoning ; not included. [Y *compris* and *non compris* are invariable when followed by the noun. When placed after the noun, they agree with it :] **Il a dix mille francs de revenu, y compris sa pension, et non compris la maison où il loge**, he has an income of ten thousand francs a year including his pension, but not including the house in which he lives. **Non compris les aumônes**, or **les aumônes non comprises**, not including alms, alms not included.

COMPROMETTANT, E, kônpromètân-t, ânt', *adj.* compromitting, committing, implicating ; dangerous.

COMPROMETTRE, kônpromètr', [Lat. : compromittĕre, missum], *sf.* (Conj. like *Mettre*] *Law-t.* to make a compromise, to compromise.

COMPROMETTRE, *va.* **1.** to commit, to compromit, to compromise : to bring into danger ; to expose ; **2.** to implicate (in a crime, in a conspiracy). **— sa dignité**, to expose one's dignity. **— ses intérêts**, to expose one's interest. **N'ayez aucune crainte, je ne vous compromettrai pas**, have no fear, I will not compromise you.

COMPROMETTRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to commit one's self, to compromise one's self ; **2.** to implicate one's self ; to be implicated, to be involved. **Il s'est compromis dans cette affaire**, he got himself involved in this affair.

COMPROMIS, kônpromi, *sm. Law-t.* compromise : *a*) a mutual agreement to submit matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators ; *b*) an adjustment of differences by mutual concession ; mutual agreement ; arrangement. **Signer un —**, to sign a compromise. **Être en —**, to be at issue. **Mettre en —**, **1.** to submit, to put to arbitration , **2.**† to deny ; **3.** to seize ; **4.** to compromit, to compromise, to commit, to expose to danger.

COMPROMISSAIRE, kônpromisêr', *sm.* arbitrator, umpire, referee.

COMPROMISSION, kônpromisyon, *sf.* compromising act.

COMPROMISSOIRE, kônpromiswar', *adj. Law-t.* compromissorial.

COMPROVINCIAL, E, kônprovansial, *adj.* comprovincial : belonging to the same province.

COMPTABILITÉ, kôntabilité, [comptable] *sf.* book-keeping, accounts *pl.*

COMPTABLE, kôntabl', [compter, to count], *adj.* accountable, responsible, amenable, answerable. **Agent —**, accountant ; accountable agent.

COMPTABLE, *sm.* accountant, book-keeper.

COMPTANT, kôntân, [compter], *adj.* ready ; in cash. **Argent —**, ready money.

COMPTANT, *sm.* ready money, cash, specie. **Au —**, in ready money, in cash. **Acheter, vendre au —**, to buy, to sell for cash. **Payement au —**, cash payment. **Il avait du —**, he was a man of money.

COMPTANT, *adv.* in cash, in ready money. **Payer —**, to pay in ready money ; *Fig.* to pay off.

COMPTE, kônt', [compter, to count ; Lat. : computum, computāre], *sm.* account : *a*) computation, reckoning, calculation, the act of computing or counting ; *b*) the sum or amount ascertained by reckoning, computation ; score ; *c*) statement of receipts and expenditures, of debts and credits ; *d*) profit, advantage ; *e*) consideration, regard ; *f*) explanation, reason ; motive, score ; *g*) statement, narration. *a*) **Faire un —**, to make a calculation. **Faire le — de**, to count, to count up. **— borgne**, odd money. **— rond**, even money sum ; round number. **Cela fera un — rond**, that will make up an even sum. *b*) **Le — est juste**, the reckoning is right, is correct. **C'est le —**, it is the reckoning. **Le — n'y est pas**, the account is wrong. **Il sait le — de son argent**, he knows the amount of his money. **Être loin de son —**, to be out in one's reckoning. **Cela ne fait pas mon —**, that is not what I want. **Faire bon —**, to give good measure, the full number. **A bon —**, cheap, cheaply, on advantageous terms. **On vit à bon — dans cette ville**, living is cheap in this town. **Être de bon —** to be sincere, honest. *c*) **Ancien —**, old account. **— de caisse**, cash-account. **— de capital**, stock-account, **— courant**, account current. **— à découvert**, overdrawn account. **— définitif**, final account. **— de dividende**, dividend account. **— de marchandises**, goods account. **— personnel**, private account. **— non soldé**, open, unsettled account. **— de profits et pertes**, profit and loss account. **— de vente**, account sales. **Apurement de —**, auditing of accounts. **Article de —**, item of an account. **Livre de comptes**, account-book. **D'ordre et pour —**, by order and for account. **De — à demi**, on joint and equal accounts. **De — fait**, on computation ; accurately counted. **En — avec**, in account with. **Pour le — de**, on account of. **Travailler pour son propre —**, to do business, to work, on one's own account. **Solde de —**, payment in full of all demands. **Pour solde de tout —**, in full of all demands. **Balancer un —**, to balance an account. **Clore un —**, to close an account. **Créditer un —**, to credit an account. **Débiter un —**, to debit an account. **Être en — avec**, to have an account open with. **Laisser pour —**, to leave for account. **Ouvrir un —**, to open an account. **Porter en —**, to carry to account. **Régler un —**, to settle an account. **Elle tenait les comptes du ménage**, she kept an account of the household expenses. **Faire le — à un domestique, lui donner son —**, to settle with a servant, to discharge a servant. [*Fig.* :] **Son — est bon, son — sera bientôt réglé**, he will catch it, he shall suffer for it. **Mettre quelque chose sur le — de quelqu'un**, to lay a thing to any one's charge. **Prendre sur son —**, to take upon one's self. **Je prends cela sur mon —**, I will be answerable for that. **Nous sommes fort inquiets sur son —**, we are very uneasy about him. **J'ai obtenu des renseignements sur son —**, I have made inquiries about his character. **Pour mon —, je suis résolu à obéir**, for my part, I have made up my mind to obey. **A votre —**, according to you, as you think. **A ce — là je vois bien qu'il n'a pas tort**, upon that score, I see he is not wrong. **Tenir — à quelqu'un d'une perte**, to make up a loss to a person. **Faire son — de**, to depend upon ; to expect, to intend, to reckon. **Ne faites pas — sur ses promesses**, do not reckon on his promises. **Il faisait son — de partir demain**, he intended, starting to-morrow. **Elle fait son — d'aller faire un tour à la foire**, she means to go and take a turn round the fair. *Mol. Av.* II. 6. *d*) **Il n'y trouve pas son —**, he does not find it to his advantage. **Cela ne fait pas mon —**, that is not to my advantage. **Il voulut se retirer, cela n'était pas mon —**, he wished to go away ; but I did not intend he should. *e*) **Faire — de**, to esteem, to value. **Ne faire aucun — de**, to make no account of, to slight. **Tenir — de**, to value, to prize ; to take into account, to take into consideration. **D'un si faible service elle fait trop de —**, she makes too much of so trifling a service. **Il ne tient aucun — de ce qu'on lui dit**, he does not take into account anything that is said to him. *f*) **Demander — de**, to ask for an account of. **Rendre — de**, to account for. **Se rendre — de**, to account for, to find out an explanation of. *g*) **Rendre — d'un événement**, to give an account of some event. **Il lui rendait — de tout ce qu'il pouvait découvrir**, he gave him an account of everything he could discover. **Je vous rendrai — de ma journée**, I shall give you an account of my day. **— rendu**, report, return, statement. *Prov.* : **Les bons comptes font les bons amis**, short reckonings make long friends **A tout bon compte revenir ; erreur n'est pas compte**, error is no crime ; misreckoning is not payment. **Qui vit à compte, vit à honte**, he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing. **A vieux comptes nouvelles disputes**, old reckonings breed new disputes.

A COMPTE, *adv. phr.* on account, in partial payment. **J'ai reçu mille francs à —**, I have received a thousand francs on account *V. Acompte.*

AU BOUT DU COMPTE, *adv. phr.* after all ; everything reckoned ; when all is said and done.

EN FIN DE COMPTE, *adv. phr.* in fine, at last.

COMPTE-FILS, kônt'-fil, *sm.* thread-counter.

COMPTE-GOUTTES, kônt-goute, *sm. Med.* drop-bottle, medicine dropper (tube), dropping-tube ; *Phot.* dropping bottle.

COMPTE-PAS, kônt'-pâ, *sm.* pedometer.

COMPTER, kônté-r, [compte ; same word originally as *conter*], *va.* **1.** to count : *a*) to calculate, to compute, to estimate ; to reckon, to tell ; *b*) to number, to enumerate ; **2.** to sum up, to cast up. **— de l'argent**, to count money. **Il compte les arbres**, he counts

the trees. — **les jours, les heures,** to reckon the days, the hours. **Nos jours sont comptés devant Dieu,** our days are counted before God. **Il compte vingt années de service,** he numbers twenty years' service. **Cette jeune fille comptait seize printemps,** *Poet.* this young girl was sixteen. **Ce vieillard compte quatre vingt hivers,** this old man has seen eighty winters. — **les morceaux à quelqu'un,** to give a person barely enough. — **ses pas,** to walk slowly; *Fig* to act cautiously. — **tous les pas de quelqu'un,** to watch a person's steps. **Je ne compte pas la perte de temps que cela m'a coûté,** I do not take into account the loss of time that that occasioned me. **Marcher à pas comptés,** to walk slowly, to walk with measured steps. **Tout compté, tout bien compté,** all things considered, everything reckoned.

3. to include, to comprise, to reckon in. **Il y avait cent hommes, en comptant les officiers,** there were a hundred men, including the officers. **Vous me devez deux cents francs, sans — les intérêts,** you owe me two hundred francs, besides the interest.

4. to pay; to count down **Je lui ai compté mille francs,** I paid him a thousand francs, I counted him a thousand francs down.

5. to charge, to reckon. **Il m'a tout compté, jusqu'à la bougie,** he charged me for everything, even for the candle. **Vous m'avez compté trop pour le vin,** you have charged me too much for the wine.

6. (with *par*) to count: to mark, to signalize. **Il comptera désormais ses jours par ses conquêtes,** in future, he will count his days by his conquests. **Les tristes jours que le ciel m'a comptés,** the wretched life apportioned me by Heaven. *Mol. Tart.* IV. 3.

7. (with *parmi*) to reckon among, to comprise in. **Je vous compte au nombre de mes amis,** I reckon you among my friends. **Rome comptait la Gaule parmi ses provinces,** Rome reckoned Gaul among her provinces. **Il comptait des rois parmi ses aïeux,** he reckoned kings among his ancestors.

8. to reckon, to count, to account, to esteem, to consider, to regard, to repute. **Il comptait pour rien les hommes,** he held men in no kind of esteem. **Comptez-vous vos soldats pour autant de héros?** do you consider each of your soldiers as a hero?

COMPTER, *vn.* **1.** to calculate: *a*) to cipher; *b*) to reckon, to make a computation; to count; *c*) to cast accounts; *Com.* to settle accounts. *a*) **Il sait lire, écrire et —,** he can read, write and cipher. **On a d'abord compté sur les doigts,** at first men counted on their fingers. **Il dépense sans —,** he spends without reckoning. *Prov.*: **Qui compte sans son hôte compte deux fois,** he that reckons without his host, must reckon twice. **On compte les défauts de ceux qu'on n'aime pas,** when love fails we espy all faults. **Qui compte sur les souliers d'un mort, court risque d'aller pieds-nus,** he that waits for a dead man's shoes is in danger of going bare-foot.

2. to give, to render an account: to reckon; **3.** to be considered; to be taken into account; (with *pour*) to go, to stand for. **Il compte parmi les hommes les plus habiles de sa profession,** he is reckoned among the cleverest men of his profession. **Cela ne compte pas,** that goes for nothing.

4. to expect, to think, to calculate, to reckon; **5.** to intend, to purpose, to mean. **Il compte partir demain,** he intends to start to-morrow. **Il compte aller à Versailles,** he thinks of going to Versailles. **Il compte se retirer dans un village,** he means to retire into some village.

6. to rely (on), to be sure; **7.** (with *sur*) to count on, to reckon upon, to rely on, to depend on. **On ne pouvait jamais — sur lui,** he could never be depended on. **Nous comptons sur toi,** we rely on you. **Vous pouvez — sur moi,** you may rely on me.

8. to take into account. **C'est un adversaire avec lequel il faut —,** he is an adversary that must be taken into account. **Nous avons à — avec l'opinion des gens,** we must not slight people's opinions.

COMPTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be counted; **2.** to reckon one's self, to count one's self.

A COMPTER DE, *prepos. phr.* reckoning from; from; from... forward; after. **A — de demain il ira au collège,** from to-morrow he will go to college.

COMPTEUR, EUSE, kô*n*tœr, œz, [compter], *sm. f.* reckoner.

COMPTEUR, *sm. Technol.* tell tale, indicator; meter. **Un — à eau,** a water-meter. — **à gaz,** gas-meter. — **électrique,** electric-meter. — **kilométrique,** taximeter, cyclometer. — **de force, d'énergie,** watt-meter. — **de tours,** revolution indicator, tachometer. — **de vitesse,** speed indicator.

COMPTOIR, kô*n*twar, [compter], *sm.* **1.** counter; shop-counter: the table of a shop on which goods are exhibited and money is counted; bar (of taverns and pot-houses). **Demoiselle de —,** shop-girl, shop-maid; bar-maid. **Dame de —,** shop-woman; bar-keeper.

2. counting-house, counting-room; **3.** factory (in the East Indies), **4.** branch-bank, bank.

COMPULSER, kô*n*pulsé-r, [Lat.: compulsāre, freq. of compellĕre, compulsus], *va.* **1.** *Jurispr.* to inspect, to search (in virtue of an order); **2.** to examine (books, registers, papers), to look through, into.

COMPULSIF, IVE, kô*n*pulsif, siv', *adj.* compulsive, compulsory.

COMPULSION, kô*n*pulsyô*n*, [Lat.: compulsio], *sf. Did.* compulsion.

COMPULSOIRE, kô*n*pulswar, *sm. Jurispr.* inspection in virtue of a judge's order.

COMPUT, kô*n*put, [Lat.: computāre, to reckon], *sm.* (ecclesiastical) computation.

COMPUTATION, kô*n*putasyô*n*, *sf.* computation: the act of computing.

COMPUTER, kô*n*puté-r, [Lat.: computāre], *vn.* to compute, to count.

COMPUTISTE, kô*n*putist', *sm.* computer, computist.

COMTAL, E, kô*n*tal, *adj.* of a count, of an earl.

COMTAT, kô*n*ta, *sm. Geog.* county (of anc. Venaissin).

COMTE, kô*n*t', [Lat.: comes], *sm.* **1.** count: a title of nobility, on the continent; **2.** (in England) earl.

COMTÉ, kô*n*té, [comte], *sm.* **1.** earldom: the seigniory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl; **2.** county, shire: division of a state, as in England. [*Comté* was formerly feminine.]

COMTESSE, kô*n*tess', *sf.* countess: the lady of an earl or of a count.

CONCAMÉRATION, kô*n*karémasyô*n*, [Lat.: concameratio, vault], *sf. Arch.* concameration: arch, vault.

CONCASSATION, kô*n*kasasyô*n*, *sf.* comminution: the act of reducing to small particles.

CONCASSER, kô*n*kâsé-r, [Lat.: cum, with; Low Lat.: cassāre, for quassare, to break], *va.* to pound, to crush, to bruise, to comminute: to reduce to fragments.

CONCASSEUR, kô*n*kasœr, *sm.* bruising or crushing mill; *Technol.* mill, steam-roller — **d'avoine,** oat-mill. — **de graines,** crusher seed-grinder.

CONCATÉNATION, kô*n*katénasyô*n*, [Lat: cum, with; catena, chain], *sf.* concatenation: a series of links.

CONCAVE, kô*n*kav', [Lat.: concavus], *adj.* concave: hollow and round.

CONCAVITÉ, kô*n*kavité, *sf.* concavity: hollowness, the state of being concave; concaveness.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kô*n*kavo-kô*n*kav', *adj. Did.* concavo-concave: concave on both surfaces.

CONCAVO-CONVEXE, kô*n*kavo-kô*n*vèks, *adj. Did.* convavo-convex: concave on one side, and convex on the other.

CONCÉDER, kô*n*sédé-r, [Lat.: concedĕre, cessum, to yield], *va.* [*Je concède, nous concédons*; *je concédais*; *je concédai*; *je concéderai*; *je concéderais*; *que je concède*; *que je concédasse*; *concédant*; *concédé.*] to concede: *a*) to grant: to allow; to yield; *b*) to admit as true.

CONCENTRATION, kô*n*sâ*n*trasyô*n*, *sf.* concentration: *a*) the act of concentrating; *b*) *Chem.* reduction of a liquid by evaporation to a greater density or strength.

CONCENTRER, kô*n*sâ*n*tré-r, Lat.: cum, with; centrum, centre], *va.* **1.** to concentrate: *a*) to bring to a common centre; to concentre; *b*) to centre; to collect to a point; to wrap up; *c*) to bring to a closer union; *d*) *Chem.* to free from extraneous matter; to condense; **2.** to suppress, to dissemble. **Être concentré en soi-même,** to be wrapped up in one's thoughts; to be close. **C'est un homme concentré,** he is an uncommuncative man. **Acide concentré,** condensed acid: very strong acid.

CONCENTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to concentre, to centre, to be concentrated.

CONCENTRIQUE, kô*n*sâ*n*trik, *adj.* concentric, concentrical: having a common centre. **Des cercles concentriques,** concentric circles.

CONCENTRIQUEMENT, kô*n*sâ*n*trik'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* concentrically.

CONCEPT, kô*n*sèpt', [Lat.: conceptus, conceived], *sm.* conception, concept: the thing conceived; idea, thought.

CONCEPTACLE, kô*n*sèptakl', [Lat.: cum, with; capĕre, to take], *sm. Bot.* conceptacle: follicle.

CONCEPTIBILITÉ, kô*n*sèptibilité, *sf.* conceptibility: the quality of being conceivable; conceivableness.

CONCEPTIBLE, kô*n*sèptibl', *adh.* conceptible, conceivable.

CONCEPTIF, IVE, kô*n*sèptif, tiv', *adj.* conceptive: capable of conceiving.

CONCEPTION, kô*n*sèpsyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat.: conceptio], *sf.* conception: *a*) *Physiol.* the act of conceiving; *b*) the state of being conceived; *c*) apprehension of anything by the mind, understanding, intelligence; *d*) idea, notion, thought; thing conceived. *e*) **Avoir la — facile,** to be quick of apprehension.

CONCEPTUALISME, kô*n*sèptualism', *sm. Philos.* conceptualism: a doctrine intermediate between realism and nominalism.

CONCEPTUALISTE, kô*n*sèptualist', *sm.* conceptualist: one who adheres to conceptualism.

CONCEPTUEL, ELLE, kô*n*sèptuél, *adj.* conceptious: apt to conceive.

CONCERNANT, kô*n*sèrnâ*n*-t, *prep.* concerning: relating to, with relation to, with respect to, respecting, regarding.

CONCERNER, kô*n*sèrné-r, [Lat.: concernĕre; con, with; cernĕre, to see], *va* to

concern ; to relate to, to belong to, to regard, to interest, to affect. **Ce que je vous dis là vous concerne,** what I am speaking of concerns you. **Cela ne vous concerne pas,** that does not concern you.

CONCERT, kônsèr, [Ital. : concerto], *sm.* 1. concert : *a*) union ; agreement between two or more persons in a design or plan ; *b*) concord, harmony ; *c*) *Mus.* a symphony of several voices or instruments ; *d*) a musical entertainment. *b*) **De —,** in concert, hand in hand. **Agir de —,** to act in concert. **Marcher de —,** to go hand in hand. *d*) **Donner un —,** to give a concert. **Aller à un —,** to go to a concert. **Salle de —,** concert-room.

2. chorus. **Un — de louanges,** a chorus of praise.

3. (in the plur.) *Poet.* songs, strains, lays.

CONCERTANT, E, kônsèrtân-t, ânt', [concerter], *sm. f. Mus.* performer in a concert.

CONCERTANT, E, *adj.* in concert, part, in accompaniment.

CONCERTÉ, E, kônsèrté, *adj.* 1. concerted : planned, contrived, settled. **Votre dessein était mal —,** your plan was badly contrived.

2. prudent, cautious, wary : obsolete in this sense ; 3. affected, studied ; starched.

CONCERTER, kônsèrté-r, *va.* 1. to concert : *a*) to contrive, to plan, to devise ; *b*) to arrange ; to settle. **Il concerte avec lui les moyens de se venger,** he is planning with him a way of revenging himself. *Fén. Tél.* **Ils avaient bien concerté leurs mesures,** they had laid their plans well. **— d'avance,** to preconcert.

2. † *Mus.* to practise.

CONCERTER, *vn.* 1. to concert, to contrive ; 2. † *Mus.* to make a concert.

CONCERTER (SE), *v. refl.* to concert, to concert with others, to concert matters, to lay (their) heads together.

CONCERTO, kônsèrto, [Ital.], *sm. Mus.* concerto : a composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments.

CONCESSION, kônsèsyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : concessio], *sf.* concession : *a*) the act of conceding, of granting ; *b*) grant ; thing conceded ; *c*) the granting of a point in argument. *b*) **Cette compagnie a obtenu la — des mines,** that company has got the grant of the mines. **— à perpétuité,** perpetual grant in a cemetery). *c*) **Il vous a fait une grande —,** he made you a great concession.

CONCESSIONNAIRE, kônsèsyonêr', *smf.* grantee.

CONCETTI, kôntshèti, [Ital.], *smpl.* concetti, conceits : affected wit.

CONCEVABLE, kôns'vabl', *adj.* conceivable : that may be imagined or understood.

CONCEVOIR, kôns'vwar, [Lat. : concipĕre, conceptum], *va.* [conj. like recevoir], 1. to conceive : *a*) to receive into the womb ; *b*) to form in the mind ; to imagine ; *c*) to entertain, as a sentiment, a feeling ; *d*) to believe, to think ; *e*) to apprehend, to comprehend, to understand. *b*) **Malgré les soupçons que vous avez conçus,** notwithstanding the doubts you entertain. **J'ai conçu le pensée de l'apaiser,** I have taken it into my head to pacify him. *c*) **— de la haine,** to conceive hatred. **— de l'espérance,** to entertain hope. *e*) **Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'énonce clairement,** it is easy to express clearly what we perfectly understand. *Boil. Art. p.* I. **Concevez-vous un pareil procédé ?** can you conceive such a proceeding ? **Je n'y conçois rien,** I cannot conceive it.

2. to word, to express, to couch. **La clause est ainsi conçue,** the clause is worded thus. **Cet article est conçu en termes obscurs,** this article is not clearly worded.

CONCEVOIR, *vn.* to conceive : *a*) to become pregnant ; *b*) to have a conception ; *c*) to comprehend, to understand. **La sainte Vierge a conçu du Saint-Esprit,** the Holy Virgin was conceived of the Holy Ghost. **Il a l'esprit vif, il conçoit facilement,** he is quick-witted and understands easily.

CONCEVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be conceived : *a*) to be imagined ; *b*) to be understood, to be intelligible.

CONCHACÉ, E, kônkasé, [Lat. : concha, shell], *adj. Zool.* conchiferous : having a bivalve shell.

CONCHE, kônsh', [Lat. : concha, shell], *sf.* 1. marine shell, conch ; 2. † dress, attire ; 3. † state, condition ; 4. brine-pond.

CONCHIFÈRE, kônkifèr', [Lat. : concha, shell ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Zool.* conchiferous : having bivalve shells.

CONCHITE, kônkit', [Lat. : concha, shell], *sf.* conchite : petrified shell.

CONCHOÏDAL, E, kôndoidal, al', *adj. Geom.* conchoidal : belonging to the conchoid.

CONCHOÏDE, kônkoid', [Gr. : κόγχη, shell ; εἶδος, form], 1. *adj* conchoidal, having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells. **Cassure —,** conchoidal fracture.

2. *sf. Geom.* conchoid : a curve invented by Nicomedes.

CONCHOLOGIE, kônkokozhi, [Gr. : κόγχη, shell ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* conchology : the branch of natural history which treats of shells.

CONCHOLOGISTE, kônkolozhist, *sm.* conchologist.

CONCHYLIEN, IENNE, kônkilyan, lyèn', *adj.* conchylious : containing shells.

CONCHYLIOLOGIE, kônkiliolozhi, [Gr. : κογχύλη, shell ; λόγος, [discourse], *sf.* conchology : the science of shells.

CONCHYLIOLOGISTE, kônkiliolozhist? *sm.* conchyliologist, conchologist : one versed in conchology.

CONCIERGE, kônsyèrzh', [orig. obscure ; perhaps Low Lat. : concervius ; cum, servire], *smf.* door-keeper, porter.

CONCIERGERIE, kônsyèrzh'ri, *sf.* 1. † place of door-keeper, of porter ; 2. † porter's lodge ; 3. « Conciergerie » : a prison in Paris.

CONCILE, kônsil', [Lat. : concilium], *sm.* 1. council : an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the church ; 2. decree of a council.

CONCILIABLE, kônsiliabl', [concilier], *adj.* reconcilable.

CONCILIABULE, kônsiliabul', [Lat. : conciliabulum, from conciliāre, to assemble], *sm.* 1. conventicle : an assembly of schismatical prelates, of dissenters ; 2. secret meeting.

CONCILIAIRE, kônsiliêr, *adj.* conciliar, conciliary : relating to a council.

CONCILIAIREMENT, kônsiliêr'mân-t, *adv.* in council.

CONCILIANT, E, kônsiliân-t, ânt', *adj.* conciliatory, conciliating, reconciling, conciliative : tending to reconcile. **Un homme —,** a conciliating man. **Des paroles conciliantes,** conciliating words, language tending to reconcile.

CONCILIATEUR, TRICE, kônsiliatœr, tris, *sm. f.* conciliator.

CONCILIATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* conciliatory, conciliating.

CONCILIATION, kônsiliasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : conciliatio], *sf.* conciliation : the act of conciliating ; reconcilement. **Apporter dans les affaires un esprit de —,** to be conciliating in business matters. **Appeler en —,** to summon (before a justice of peace) for the purpose of conciliation.

CONCILIATOIRE, kônsiliatwar', *adj.* conciliatory.

CONCILIER, kônsilié-r, [Lat. : conciliāre, atum, to bring together, to unite], *va.* 1. to conciliate : *a*) to reconcile, to pacify, to make satisfied, to bring to a state of friendship : *b*) to gain, to win, by moral influence or power. *a*) **Un intérêt si cher doit nous —,** so great an interest must reconcile us. **Cela conciliait les intérêts les plus opposés,** this conciliated interests which had nothing in common. *b*) **Sa douceur lui a concilié la faveur de tous,** her gentleness has gained her everybody's favour. **Elle s'est concilié l'affection de sa nouvelle famille,** she has won the affection of her new family.

2. to reconcile : to make to be consistent or suitable. **La difficulté de — l'histoire profane avec l'histoire sainte,** the difficulty of making profane history consistent with sacred history.

CONCILIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be conciliated, to be reconciled. **Se — l'estime des autres,** to gain the esteem of others.

CONCIS, E, kônsi-z, si'z, [Lat. : concisus ; concidĕre ; con and cædĕre, to cut], *adj.* concise : brief, short, expressing in few words.

CONCISION, kônsizyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn *sf.* conciseness : the quality of being concise ; brevity.

CONCITOYEN, ENNE, kônsitwayan, yèn' [Lat. : cum, with ; citoyen], *sm. f.* fellow citizen : one who belongs to the same city or to the same country.

CONCLAVE kônklav', [Lat. : conclavis ; con, with ; clavis, key], *sm.* conclave : *a*) the room in which the cardinals, elect the pape ; *b*) the assembly of cardinals.

CONCLAVISTE, kônklavist', *sm.* conclavist : an attendant of a cardinal in conclave.

CONCLUANT, E, kônkluân-t, ânt', *adj.* conclusive, final, decisive. **Une preuve concluante,** a conclusive proof.

CONCLURE, kônklûr', [Lat. : concludĕre ; conclusum ; con, together ; claudĕre, to shut], *va.* [*Je conclus, tu conclus, il conclut, nous concluons, vous concluez, ils concluent* ; *je concluais, nous concluions* ; *je conclus, nous conclûmes* ; *je conclurai* ; *je conclurais* ; *conclus, concluons, concluez* ; *que je conclue, que nous concluions* ; *que je conclusse, que nous conclussions* ; *concluant* ; *conclu.*] to conclude : *a*) to bring to a conclusion, to settle ; *b*) to end, to finish, to close, to terminate ; *c*) *Log.* to infer, as from premises ; to gather a consequence, to draw a conclusion. *a*) **— un traité,** to conclude a treaty. *b*) **— un discours,** to conclude a speech. *c*) **Que — de ce discours ?** what must be concluded (*or* inferred) from this discourse ?

CONCLURE, *vn.* 1. to conclude : *a*) to infer ; *b*) to end ; 2. to be conclusive ; 3. to decide, to declare for, to be of opinion ; 4. *Law-t.* to move, to make a motion. **Je conclus que vous n'avez pas tort,** I conclude that you are not wrong.

CONCLURE (SE), *v. refl.* to be concluded. **Le vrai se conclut souvent du faux,** falsehoods often tend to establish truth.

CONCLUSIF, IVE, kônklusif, ziv', *adj.* conclusive : noting a conclusion.

CONCLUSION, kônkluzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : conclusio], *sf.* 1. conclusion : *a*) settlement, arrangement of an affair ; final agreement ; *b*) close, end, termination, com-

pletion ; *c*) final result, final decision, determination ; *d*) *Log.* inference, consequence, deduction from propositions, discourse or reasoning. *a*) **La — de ce traité présenta peu de difficultés,** the conclusion of that treaty offered but few difficulties. *b*) **La — d'un roman,** the end of a novel. *c*) **La — fut que l'on marcherait vers l'ennemi,** the final decision was that they were to march towards the enemy. *d*) **Tirer une —,** to draw a conclusion, an inference. **La majeure en est inepte, la mineure impertinente et la — ridicule,** the major is foolish, the minor trivial, and the inferance ridiculous. *Mol. M. forcé.* 6.

2. *Law-t.* motion ; demand. **Prendre des conclusions,** to make a motion.

3. (adverb.) in conclusion, in short. **—, je n'en veux rien faire,** in short, I will have nothing to do with it.

CONCOCTEUR, TRICE, kô*n*koktœr, tris', *adj. Med.* concoctive : digesting.

CONCOCTION, kô*n*koksyô*n*, [Lat. : concoctio ; cum, with ; coquĕre, to cook, to boil], *sf.* concoction : *a*) *Physiol.* digestion or solution on the stomach , *b*) *Med.* maturation of humours.

CONCOLORE, [Lat. : cum, with ; color], *adj.* concolour : of one colour.

CONCOMBRE, kô*n*kô*n*br', [Lat. : cucumis], *sm. Bot.* cucumber : *a*) *Cucumis sativus,* a plant of the order cucurbitaceæ ; *b*) its fruit. **— sauvage, — d'âne,** wild cucumber, spirting cucumber, elaterium : *Momordica elaterium.*

CONCOMITANCE, kô*n*komitâ*n*s', *sf.* concomitance, concomitancy : the state of being concomitant.

CONCOMITANT, E, kô*n*komitâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [Lat. : con, with ; comitans, from comitari, to accompagny ; comes, companion], *adj.* concomitant : accompanying ; concurrent with.

CONCORDANCE, kô*n*kòrdâ*n*s', *sf.* 1. concordance : *a*) agreement concord · *b*) index ; 2. *Gram.* concord : the agreement of one word with another, in case, gender, number, or person. **— de la Bible,** concordance to the Bible. **— des évangiles,** the concordance, harmony of the Gospels.

CONCORDANT, E, kô*n*kòrdâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* concordant : agreeing, having concordance.

CONCORDANT, *sm. Mus.* barytone.

CONCORDAT, kô*n*kòrda ; *pl.* kô*n*kòrda-z, [Low Lat. : concordatum, from concordāre], *sm.* 1. concordat : agreement, treaty made by a sovereign with the pope concerning ecclisiastical matters ; 2. *Com.* bankrupt's certificate ; composition.

CONCORDATAIRE, kô*n*kòrdatèr, *adj. Com.* certificated (bankrupt).

CONCORDE, kô*n*kòrd', [Lat. : concordia], *sf.* concord : agreemeent between persons union in opinions or sentiments ; union, harmony ; peace.

CONCORDER, kô*n*kòrdé-r, [concorde], *vn.* 1. to live in concord ; 2. to agree, to accord, to be in accordance ; to concur. **Leurs témoignages n'ont pas concordé,** their evidences did not agree. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

CONCOURANT, E, kô*n*kourâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* concurrent : which concurs.

CONCOURIR, kô*n*kourir, [Lat. : cum, with ; currĕre, to run], *va.* [Conj. like courir]. 1. to concur : *a*) to act jointly, to join in action or opinion, to contribute with joint power ; to cooperate, to contribute ; *b*) *Geom.* to meet in one point, *a*) **Tout semblait — à le sauver,** everything seemed to contribute to save him. **Plusieurs causes durent — à produire cette révolution,** several causes must have contributed to this revolution.

2. to coincide, to concur. **Cette époque concourt avec le temps où...,** this epoch coincides with the time when.

3. to compete. **— pour le prix d'éloquence,** to compete for the prize of eloquence. **Être admis à —,** to be allowed to compete.

CONCOURS, kô*n*koûr, [Lat. : concursus ; cum, with ; currĕre to run], *sm.* 1. concourse : *a*) a confluence of many persons or things to one place ; *b*) persons assembled. **Le — des curieux était très grand,** there was a great concourse of curious people.

2 concourse, meeting. **Le — des atomes,** the concourse of atoms. **Un — de voyelles formant un hiatus,** a concourse of vowels making a hiatus. **Fuyez des mauvais sons le — odieux,** avoid the concourse of disagreeable sounds, *Boileau. Art p.* I.

3. concurrence : *a*) cooperation, assistance, aid ; *b*) union in design : agreement ; *c*) *Jurispr.* equal claim, joint right ; *d*) meeting, conjunction. *a*) **Prêter son — à quelqu'un,** to lend any one assistance. **Son — m'a été fort utile,** his concurrence was very useful to me. *d*) **Par un — de circonstances favorables,** by a concurrence of favourable circumstances. **C'était un fâcheux — de circonstances,** it was an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances.

4. competition (for prizes, places, etc.). **Mettre une chaire au —,** to put up a chair for competition. **— général,** *Univ.* general competition. **Il va se présenter au —,** he is going to take part in the competition. **Un — d'animaux gras,** a fat cattle show. **— agricole,** agricultural show. **Hors —,** above class.

CONCRESCIBLE, kô*n*krèsibl, [Lat. : concrescĕre, to thicken ; cum ; crescĕre, to grow], *adj. Did.* concrescible : capable of concreting.

CONCRET, ÈTE, kô*n*kré, krèt', [Lat. : concretus], *adj.* concrete ; *a*) consistent in a solid form ; *b*) *Log.* existing in a subject ; not abstract. **Corps —,** concrete. **Un terme —,** a concrete term, a concrete. **Nombre —,** concrete number. **Devenir —,** to concrete.

CONCRÉTER (SE), sœ-kô*n*krété-r, *v. refl.* to concrete.

CONCRÉTION, kô*n*krésyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* concretion : *a*) the act of concreting ; *b*) a mass concreted ; compound ; *c*) *Med.* calculus.

CONCRÉTIONNAIRE, kô*n*krésyonèr', *adj. Geol.* concretionary : laid out in lumps.

CONCRÉTIONNÉ, E, kô*n*krésyoné, *adj.* concretionary : pertaining to concretions.

† **CONCUBIN,** kô*n*kuba*n*, *sm. Jurispr.* concubinary.

CONCUBINAGE, kô*n*kubinazh', [concubine], *sm.* concubinage : the state of a man and a woman living together without being married.

CONCUBINAIRE, kô*n*kubinèr', *sm.* concubinary : one who indulges in concubinage.

CONCUBINE, kô*n*kubin', [Lat. : concubina ; cum, with ; cubāre, to lie down], *sf.* concubine : *a*) a woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage ; kept mistress ; *b*) *Antiq.* a wife of inferior condition.

CONCUPISCENCE, kô*n*kupisâ*n*s', [Lat. : concupiscentia ; concupiscĕre ; con, with ; cupĕre, to desire], *sf.* concupiscence : inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

CONCUPISCENT, E, kô*n*kupisâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* concupiscent.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kô*n*kupisibl', *ad.* concupiscible : inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good.

CONCURREMMENT kô*n*kurramâ*n*-t, *adv.* 1. concurrently, in concurrence ; conjointly ; together ; 2. in competition ; 3. *Law-t.* in the same rank.

CONCURRENCE, kô*n*kurrâ*n*s', [Lat. : cum, with ; currĕre, to run], *sf.* 1. competition : *a*) common striving for the same object ; *b*) *Com.* rivalry between tradesmen or manufacturers. *a*) **Être en — avec,** to be in competition, to compete with. **Faire — à,** to oppose, to rival with. **Entrer en — avec,** to enter into competition with. *b*) **Soutenir la —,** to support, to sustain, to keep up a competition. **C'est la — qui met un prix juste aux marchandises,** it is competition which keeps things at a proper price. *Montesq. Esp. des lois.* xx. 8.

2. *Jurispr.* concurrence : equality of rights ; 3. amount ; extent. **Jusqu'à —, jusqu'à la — de,** to the amount of, to the extent of. **Jusqu'à due —,** to the due amount.

CONCURRENT, E, kô*n*kurrâ*n*-t â*n*t : *sm. f.* competitor, rival : a person who strives to obtain the same object as another.

CONCURRENT, E, *adj.* concurrent : contributing to the same effect.

CONCUSSION, kô*n*kusyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : concussio ; concutĕre, to extort], *sf.* extortion, peculation. **User de —,** to be guilty of bribery. **Il est accusé de —,** he is charged with embezzling

CONCUSSIONNAIRE, kô*n*kusyonèr', 1. *sm.* peculator, extortioner, embezzler ; 2. *adj.* peculating, embezzling, guilty of bribery ; guilty of extortion.

CONDAMNABLE, kô*n*dânabl', *adj.* condemnable : blamable. **Une action —,** a blamable action.

CONDAMNATION, kô*n*dânasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* 1. condemnation : *a*) the act of condemning ; conviction ; *b*) sentence of a punishment for guilt ; judgment, sentence ; *c*) blame, censure, reproof. *a. b*) **Il y a eu — contre lui,** he has been condemned. **— à l'amende, à la prison, à la mort,** sentence of fine, of imprisonment, of death. **Subir sa —,** to undergo one's sentence. **Subir —,** to suffer judgment. **Passer —,** 1. to pass sentence ; 2. *Fig.* to confess one's self to be in the wrong.

c) **Sa conduite est la — de celle qu'ont tenue ses prédécesseurs,** his conduct is the condemnation of that of his predecessors.

2. *pl.* fines, damages and costs.

CONDAMNÉ, E, kô*n*dâné, *adj.* 1. condemned : *a*) sentenced, doomed ; *b*) blamed, reproved, censured ; 2. given over (as a sick person) ; 3. walled up (as a door, a window).

CONDAMNÉ, E, *smf.* convict, a condemned person, a guilty one.

CONDAMNER, kô*n*dâné-r, [Lat. : condemnāre, to condemn], *va* 1. to condemn : *a*) to sentence, to doom ; *b*) to censure, to blame ; *c*) to judge to be unfit for service. *a*) **— quelqu'un à mort,** to condemn any one to death. **— à l'amende,** to fine. **— un livre,** to condemn a book. **Je suis condamné au silence,** I am condemned to silence. *b*) **Il ne faut pas — cet homme sans l'entendre,** this man must not be condemned without having been heard. **Il est condamné d'avance,** he is already judged and condemned. *c*) **— un navire,** to condemn a ship.

2. to give over (a sick person) ; 3. to wall up, to block up, to shut up (a door, a window).

CONDAMNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to condemn one's self ; 2. to condemn each other.

CONDENSABILITÉ, kô*n*dâ*n*sabilité, *sf.*

Phys. condensability : the quality of being condensable.

CONDENSABLE, kôndânsabl, *adj. Phys.* condensable : that may be reduced into a smaller compass.

CONDENSANT, E, kôndânsân-t, ânt', *adj.* condensing, condensating.

CONDENSATEUR, kôndânsatœr, *sm.* condenser : *a*) a pneumatic engine, by which air or other elastic fluid may be compressed ; *b*) an apparatus used for detecting the presence of electricity ; *St.* V. *Eng. Condenseur.*

CONDENSATIF, IVE, kôndânsatif, tiv', *adj.* condensative : having power to condense.

CONDENSATION, kôndânsasyôn, *sf Phys.* condensation : *a*) the act of making more dense ; *b*) the state of being condensed. **— par contact,** external condensation. **Appareil à —,** condensing engine.

CONDENSER, kôndânsé-r, [Lat : condensāre ; con, *intens* ; densus, dense], *va* to condense : *a*) *Phys.* to condensate, to make more dense or compact ; *b*) to reduce into a smaller compass.

CONDENSER (SE), *v. refl.* to condense : to become close or more compact.

CONDENSEUR, kôndânsœr, *sm. St.Eng.* condenser : a vessel in which vapours are reduced to a liquid form ; condensing vessel. **— tubulaire,** tubular condenser, **— mixte,** double vacuum condenser.

CONDESCENDANCE, kôndèsândâns, *sf.* condescendence, condescension : the act of condescending ; voluntary descent from superiority ; compliance.

CONDESCENDANT, E, kôndèsândân-t, ânt', *adj.* condescending.

CONDESCENDRE, kôndesândr', [Lat. : cum, with ; descendĕre, to descend], *vn.* [Conj. like *descendre,* and with *avoir*], to condescend : to submit, to stoop, to yield; to comply.

CONDIGNE, kôndiny', [Lat. : condignus], *adj. Theol.* condign, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNEMENT, kôndiny'mân-t, *adv.* condignly, deservedly.

CONDIGNITÉ, kôndinyité, [condigne], *sf. Theol.* condignity : merit, desert.

CONDILLAC, kondyak, [Étienne de], philosopher (1715-1780).

CONDIMENT, kôndimân-t, [Lat. : condimentum ; condire, to pickle], *sm.* condiment : seasoning ; anything used to give relish to food.

CONDISCIPLE, kôndisipl', [Lat. : cum, with ; discipulus, disciple], *sm.* condisciple, school-fellow, fellow-scholar.

CONDITION, kôndisyôn ; *in poet,* siôn, [Lat. : conditio,-onis], *sf.* **1.** condition : *a*) mode of existence ; *b*) state, situation ; circumstances ; *c*) station in life ; line of life ; *d*) quality, rank ; station ; nationality ; *e*) quality required ; *f*) stipulation, clause ; article ; terms, *a*) **La — des choses de ce monde est d'être sujettes au changement,** the condition of things in this world is one liable to changes. *b*) **Améliorer la — morale, intellectuelle et physique du peuple,** to improve the moral, intellectual and physical condition of the people. *c*) **L'égalité des conditions,** the equality of ranks. **En quelque — qu'on soit,** whatever one's station may be. **Chacun doit vivre selon sa —,** every one ought to live according to his station in life. *d*) **Il est de médiocre —,** he is of middling rank. **Un homme de —,** a man of rank. **La femme qui épouse un étranger prend la — de son mari,** a woman marrying a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband. *Code civ. art.* 19. *e*) **Cet ouvrage n'offre pas les conditions demandées,** this work does not offer the requisite qualities. *f*) **— expresse** *ou* **tacite,** express, tacit condition. **Il faut faire les conditions à l'avance,** we must make our terms beforehand. **Je ne peux pas accepter ces conditions,** I cannot accept such terms. **Quelles sont ses conditions ?** what are his terms ? **Vendre une chose sous —,** to sell a thing upon condition. **Acheter une chose sous —,** to buy a thing conditionally. **Vendre à —,** to sell upon condition. **Je le prendrai à —,** I will take it on trial. **Aux conditions d'usage,** *Com.* on the usual terms.

2. service : place, state, employment of a servant. **Entrer en —,** to go into service.

A CONDITION DE, *prepos. phr.* (followed by an infinitive) on, upon condition of.

A CONDITION QUE, *conjunc. phr.* provided that ; on condition that.

CONDITIONNÉ, E, kôndisyoné ; *in poet.* sioné, *adj.* conditioned, in condition. **Bien —,** well conditioned ; downright.

CONDITIONNEL, ELLE, kôndisyonèl, *adj.* conditional : *a*) depending on a condition, granted on certain terms ; *b*) *Theol.* not absolute ; *c*) *Gram.* noting a condition or supposition. **Promesse conditionelle,** conditional promise. **Mode —,** the conditional mood.

CONDITIONNEL, *sm. Gram.* the conditional mood.

CONDITIONNELLEMENT, kôndisyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* conditionally : with conditions.

CONDITIONNEMENT, kôndisyon'-mân-t, *sm.* conditioning : assaying of silk.

CONDITIONNER, kôndisyoné-r, *va.* **1.** to put into good condition ; **2.** *Com.* to condition : to assay silk.

CONDOLÉANCE, kôndoléâns', [Lat. : con, with ; dolēre, to grieve], *sf.* condolence, condolement : grief for the sorrow or misfortune of another. **Lettre de —,** letter of condolence. **Compliment de —,** condolence, condoling. **Faire ses compliments de — à,** to condole with.

CONDOR, kôndór, [Span. ; Peruv. : cuntur], *sm. Ornith.* condòr : a bird of the genus vultur.

CONDOTTIERE, kôndottièr', [Ital.], *sm.* **1.** condottiere : the name given in the 14th, century to the Italian leaders of certain bands of military adventurers ; **2.** adventurer ; mercenary soldier. [*Pl.* des *Condottieri.*]

† **CONDOULOIR (SE),** sœkôndoulwâr, [Lat. : condolēre], *v. refl.* to condole. [Used only in the infinitive.]

CONDUCTEUR, TRICE, kônduk-tœr, tris', [conduire], *sm. f.* **1.** conductor : *a*) leader guide ; conductress *f* ; *b*) director, manager : overseer, superintendent ; guard : *c*) *Surg.* an instrument formerly used in operating for the removal of calculus ; *d*) *Phys.* a body which transmits electricity or heat. *a*) **Moïse était le — du peuple de Dieu,** Moses was the leader of God's people. **— de bestiaux,** driver of cattle. **— de charrette,** carter. *b*)**— d'omnibus,** conductor cad, omnibus-driver. **— de diligence,** guard of a stage-coach. **— de train,** *Railw.* (V. Chef) , guard of a train. **— des travaux,** superintendent, clerk of the works. **— guipé,** *Elect.* covered wire. **— caoutchouté à la presse,** rubber insulated wire.

2. guide : guide-book : a book which guides travellers.

CONDUCTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* conducting, leading. **Fil —,** conducting rod. **Points conducteurs,** *Print.* leaders.

CONDUCTIBILITÉ, kônduktibilité, *sf. Phys.* conductibilité, *sf. Phys.* conductibility : the quality of being conductible.

CONDUCTIBLE, kônduktibl', [conduire], *adj. Phys.* conductible, conductive : that conconducts electricity or heat.

CONDUCTION, kônduksyôn, *sf.* **1.** *Phys.* conduction : *a*) the act of conducting, transmission by a conductor ; *b*) the property by which certain bodies transmit caloric or electricity ; **2** *Rom. law* hiring; taking on hire.

CONDUIRE, kônduir', [Lat. conducĕre, to lead], *va.* [*Je conduis, nous conduisons ; je conduisais ; je conduisis ; je conduirai ; je conduirais ; que je conduise, que nous conduisions ; que je conduisisse ; conduisant ; conduit.*] **1.** to conduct : *a*) to lead, to bring along, to guide, to accompany and show the way ; to take ; *b*) to direct, to guide ; *c*) to cause to go in the right direction ; to load ; to lead the way to ; to convey ; *d*) to attend in civility ; to lead ; to accompany ; to escort ; to show, to take ; *e*) to lead, to take away ; *f*) to lead, to induce, to prevail on ; *g*) to head, to be at the head of ; to lead : *h*) to lead, as a chief; to govern, to command ; to sway ; *i*) to give direction to ; to direct, to guide ; *j*) to manage, to carry on, to superintend ; *k*) *Phys.* to convey, to carry, to transmit (electricity). *a*) **— un aveugle,** to lead a blind man. **— un enfant à l'école,** to take a child to school. **— des voyageurs,** to conduct travellers. **Il prit des guides qui le conduisirent,** he took guides who conducted him. **Je vais vous — auprès d'elle,** I will bring you to her. *b*) **Le maître d'écriture a conduit la main de son élève,** the writing master guided his pupil's hand. **La raison le conduit,** he is guided by reason. *c*) **— l'eau par des tuyaux,** to conduct, to convey water by pipes. **— une ligne,** to draw a line. *d*) **On le conduisit à sa chambre,** he was shown (*or* taken) to his room. **Ce quartier n'est pas sûr, je vais vous faire —,** that quarter is not safe, I will have you accompanied. **Se laisser —,** to suffer one's self to be led. *Fig.* :] **— une femme à l'autel,** to take a wife. *e*) **On le conduisit en prison,** he was taken to prison. *f*) **Cela me conduit à vous confier un secret,** that induces me to intrust you with a secret. **On ne conçoit pas ce qui a pu le — à faire une telle démarche,** we cannot conceive what led him to take such a step. *g*) *Fam.* **— la barque,** to be at the head of an affair. **— bien sa barque,** to steer one's course well to manage one's affairs well. *h*) **— une armée,** to conduct, to lead an army. **— une flotte,** to command a fleet. **Un navire est conduit par le pilote,** a vessel is conducted by the pilot. **Il est difficile de — un peuple,** it is difficult to govern a nation. *i*) **Il est bon de se laisser — par une personne expérimentée,** it is a good thing to suffer one's self to be guided by a person of experience. **— la concience de quelqu'un,** to direct a person's conscience. **C'est un tel qui le conduit,** he is led by such a one. *j*) **— une intrigue,** to carry on an intrigue. **Il s'entend à — une affaire,** he knows how to manage an affair. **— des travaux,** to superintend, to direct works. **— un orchestre,** to lead an orchestra.

2. to carry, to convey, to transport. **— des vivres, du vin,** to convey provisions, wine.

3. to drive : *a*) to lead ; to compel forwards ; *b*) to guide the course of a carriage. **— des bestiaux au marché,** to drive cattle to market. **— une voiture,** to drive. [*Neut.* :] **Vous ne savez pas —,** you don't know how to drive.

4. to bring, to carry; to carry out. — **un ouvrage à sa perfection,** to bring a work to perfection.

CONDUIRE, *vn.* to lead. **Ce chemin conduit à la rivière,** this road leads to the river. **Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire,** *Fig.* no easy path leads to glory.

CONDUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to find one's way. **Cet homme ne voit pas à se —, il est presque aveugle,** tha man cannot see to walk, he is nearly blind.

2. to be led, to be conducted, to be guided. **Ce dessein s'est conduit avec plus de mystère,** this plan was conducted with more mystery. *Rac. Brit.* v. 5. **La plupart des femmes se conduisent par le cœur,** most women are led by their feelings. *La Bruy.* .3

3. to conduct one's self, to behave, to behave one's self, to demean one's self, to carry one's self; to go on. **Se — bien,** to behave well, to demean one's self well. **Se — mal,** to behave one's self badly. **Cette femme s'est toujours bien conduite,** this woman has always conducted herself well.

CONDUIT, kô*n*dui-t; *pl.* kô*n*dui-z, conduire], *sm.* conduct, piper, tube. — **auditif,** *Anat.* auditory duct. — **de plomb,** leaden pipe. — **d'eau,** water pipe. — **de vent,** blast-pipe. — **de la vapeur,** steam-pipe. — **du cylindre au condenseur,** eduction-pipe. — **en entonnoir,** funnel-pipe. — **souterrain,** culvert.

CONDUITE, kô*n*duit', [conduire], *sf.* **1** conducting, leading, guidance. **Être chargé de la — d'un aveugle,** to be intrusted with the care of leading a blind man **Être chargé de la — d'un ambassadeur,** to attend an ambassador. **Faire la — à un camarade qui part,** to see a comrade off.

2. driving (of cattle, of carriages); **3.** carrying, conveyance (of goods).

4. direction, charge, care, conduct; management; superintendence, administration. **Être chargé de la — d'un diocèse,** to have the charge of a diocese. **Prendre la — d'une entreprise,** to manage an enterprise. **Laissez-moi la — de cette affaire,** leave the management of that affair to me. **Le fils fut mis sous la — d'un précepteur,** the son was confided to the care of a tutor.

5. command, government, rule, sway (over). **Avoir la — d'une armée,** to have the command of an army.

6. conduct, behaviour, deportment, demeanour, carriage: manner of life, course of actions; **7.** line of conduct; **8.** (in a good sense) conduct: regular life; **9.** prudence, discretion. **Bonne —,** good behaviour. **Mauvaise —,** bad behaviour, misconduct. **Sa — à votre égard ne mérite que des éloges,** his behaviour to you is worthy of all praise. **Avoir de la —,** to be steady. **Manquer de —,** to be unsteady. **Il est temps qu'il change de —,** it is time he turned over a new leaf.

10. *Phys.* transmission; **11.** *Horol.* pinion of report; **12.** *Hydraul.* pipe, conduit; **13.** conveyance, delivery (of waters). **Tuyau de —,** delivery-pipe. **Une — d'eau,** aqueduct, a water pipe. **Une — de gaz,** a gas-pipe.

CONDUPLIQUÉ, E, kô*n*dupliké, *adj.* *Bot.* conduplicate, conduplicated: doubled, folded together.

CONDYLE, kô*n*dil', Gat. : condylus; Gr. : κόνδυλος], *sm.* *Anat.* condyle: a protuberance on the end of a bone.

CONDYLIEN, IENNE, kô*n*dilya*n*, yèn', *adj* *Anat.* condyloid: relating to a condyle.

CONDYLOÏDE, kô*n*dilo-d', [condyle: Gr.: εἶδος, form], *adj.* *Anat.* condyloid: resembling a condyle.

CONDYLOME, kô*n*dilôm', *sm.* *Med.* condyloma: a wart-like excrescence.

CÔNE, kôn', [Lat.: conus; Gr.: κῶνος], *sm.* cone: *a)* *Geom.* a solid body having a circle or an ellipse for its base, and its summit terminated in a point; *b)* *Bot.* the conical fruit of several evergreen trees; strobile. *a)* — **droit,** right cone. — **oblique,** oblique *or* scalene cone. **Tronc de —, — tronqué,** frustum of a cone, truncated cone. — **de lumière,** *Opt.* cone of rays. **En —,** conical; cone-shaped. — **d'embrayage,** *Autom.* clutch cone

† **CONFABULATION** kô*n*fabulasyô*n* *sf.* confabulation: familiar talk.

† **CONFABULER** kô*n*fabulé-r. [Lat.: con, with; fabulari, to talk; fabula, fable, tale], *vn.* to confabulate: to talk familiarly together; to chat.

CONFARRÉATION, kô*n*farréasyô*n*, [Lat.: confarreatio, cum, with; far, farris, wheat], *sf.* confarreation: a nuptial solemnity, among the Romans.

CONFECTION, kô*n*fèksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat.: confectio, from conficĕre, confectum; con, with; facĕre, to make], *sf.* **1.** execution, construction, making; **2.** drawing out, making out (o de ds); **3.** *Com.* making, making up; **4.** *pl.* ready-made clothes; **5.** lady's overgarment; mantle, short cloak. **Magasin de confections,** ready-made clothes warehouse. **Maison de —,** ready-made clothing establisment.

6. *Pharm.* confection: a soft electuary.

CONFECTIONNÉ, E, kô*n*fèksyoné, *adj.* made up; ready-made.

CONFECTIONNER, kô*n*fèksyoné'-r, Lat: conficĕre, confectum, to make up together; cum, with; facĕre, to make], *va.* **1.** to make, to execute; **2.** to make out, to draw up (lists, etc.); **3.** to make up (clothes).

CONFECTIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to be made.

CONFECTIONNEUR, EUSE, kô*n*fèksyonœr, œz', *sm. f.* *Com.* clothier, maker (of clothes), outfitter, slop-seller.

CONFÉDÉRATIF, IVE, kô*n*fédératif, tiv', *adj.* federative.

CONFÉDÉRATION, kô*n*fédérasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat.: confederatio], *sf.* confederation: *a)* confederacy; union, federal compact; alliance of independent states for a common object; *b)* the states united by a confederacy. **La — suisse,** the Swiss Confederation. **La — des États-Unis,** the Confederation of the United States.

CONFÉDÉRÉ, E, kô*n*fédéré, *adj.* confederate; *sm.* confederate.

CONFÉDÉRER, kô*n*fédéré r, Lat.: confœderāre, — atum; con, together; fœdus, fœderis, a league], *va.* to confederate; to unite in a league.

CONFÉDÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to confederate.

CONFÉRENCE, kô*n*férâ*n*s, [conférer], *sf.* **1.** comparison, collation; **2.** conference: *a)* oral discussion, the act of conversing; *b)* meeting of diplomatists; *c)* meeting for religious conversation; **3.** debating society (of young barristers and law-students); **4.** lecture; lesson. **Maître de conférences,** lecturer, professor in the higher schools. **Il fait des conférences religieuses,** he lectures on religious subjects.

CONFÉRENCIER, kô*n*férâ*n*syé, *sm.* lecturer: one who delivers lectures on science or literature.

CONFÉRER, kô*n*féré-r, [Lat.: conferre; cum, with; ferre, to bring], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], **1.** to confer: to bestow, to give, to grant; to collate. — **des privilèges,** to confer privileges. — **un bénéfice à quelqu'un,** to confer a living to a person, to collate a person to a benefice.

2. to compare, to collate, to confer. — **une version avec l'original,** to compare a translation with the original.

CONFÉRER, *vn.* **1.** † to contribute; **2.** to confer: to discourse with anyone on some subject; to converse.

CONFERVACÉ, E, kô*n*férvasé, *adj.* *Bot.* confervoid: resembling a conferva.

CONFERVE, ko*n*fèrv', [Lat.: conferva, water-plant], *sf.* *Bot.* conferva, hairweed: a genus of algæ.

CONFESSE, kô*n*fès', *sf.* confession. **Aller à —,** to go to confession. **Revenir de —,** to return from confession.

CONFESSER, kô*n*fèsé-r, [Lat.: confessus, from confitēri; cum, with; fatēri, fāri, to speak], *va.* to confess: *a)* to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; *b)* to acknowledge, to avow, to own; *c)* to declare publicly a belief in and adherence to; *d)* to hear the confession of another; to shrive. *a)* — **ses péchés,** to confess one's sins: *b)* — **son erreur,** to acknowledge one's error. **Je confesserai tout, exils, assassinats, poison même,** I shall, confess everything, exiles, murders, even poison. *Racine. Brit.* III. 3. **Mais, après tout, il faut le —, tant de précaution commence à me lasser,** but after all, I must confess that I am beginning to get tired of all this precaution. *Corn. Sertor.* IV. 3. *c)* **Il ne craignit pas de — sa foi,** he was not afraid of declaring his faith. *d)* *Fam.* **C'est le diable à —,** it is the devil to pay. *Prov.*: **Péché confessé est à moitié pardonné,** a fault confessed is half forgiven.

CONFESSER (SE), *v. refl.* to confess one's self, to confess. **Il est allé se —,** he is gone to confess. [*Fam.*:] **Se — au renard,** to betray one's self.

CONFESSEUR, kô*n*fésœr, *sm.* confessor: *a)* in the early church, one who professed the Christian faith, in the face of danger; *b)* a priest who hears and absolves a penitent.

CONFESSION, kô*n*fèsyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* confession: *a)* the act of disclosing sins to a priest; *b)* acknowledgment of a crime or fault; *c)* avowal; the act of acknowledging; *d)* *Law-t.* the acknowledgment of something by a party in court; *e)* *Theol.* a formulary of the articles of a religious creed. *a)* — **auriculaire,** auricular confession. **Billet de —,** ticket of confession. **Mourir sans —,** to die without confession. [*Fam.*:] **On lui donnerait le bon Dieu (la communion) sans —,** he looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth. **Confier quelque chose sous le sceau de la —,** to trust a person with a thing under an oath of secrecy. *c)* — **de foi,** confession of faith. **La — d'Augbourg,** the Augsburg Confession. *Prov.*: **Faute de parler on meurt sans confession,** a closed mouth catches no flies; nothing ask, nothing have.

CONFESSIONNAIRE, kô*n*fèsyonér', *adj.* confessionary: pertaining to auricular confession.

CONFESSIONNAL, kô*n*fésyonal; *in poet.* sional, *sm.* confessional, confession-box. [*Pl.* *Confessionnaux.*]

CONFESSIONNEL, ELLE, kô*n*fesyonèl, nèl', *adj.* religious; sectarian.

CONFIANCE, kô*n*fiâ*n*s', [Lat.: confidentia], *sf.* confidence: *a)* trust, reliance; firm belief in others; dependence upon something; *b)* reliance upon one's own abilities; security; assurance, boldness; *c)* self-conceit, presumption. *a)* **Mettre sa — en quelqu'un,** to put one's trust in a person. **Avoir — en quelqu'un,** to place confidence in a person. **J'ai la plus entière — en vous,**

I have the utmost confidence in you. **Il a toute la — du ministre**, the minister puts all his confidence in him. **Gagner, perdre la — de quelqu'un**, to obtain, to lose a person's confidence. **Votre — a été mal placée**, your confidence has been misplaced. **Homme de —**, confidential man. **Une personne de —**, a trustworthy person, a confidential agent. **Digne de —**, trusty, trustworthy; reliable; worthy of trust. **Cela donne de la —**, that inspires confidence. **Place de —**, place of confidence. **Acheter quelque chose de —**, to buy a thing in complete trust. **Une maison de —**, a trustworthy house (of business). **En —, en toute —**, with confidence. **Avec —**, trustingly, confidently; hopefully. **Abus de —**, breach of trust. *b*) **Sa — en lui-même n'a pas de bornes**, his confidence in himself is unbounded. **Il est plein de — en lui**, he is full of assurance. **Manquer de —**, to want assurance. **Le trop de — attire le danger**, too much assurance may bring one into danger. *Corn. Cid.* II. 6. *c*) **Avoir des airs de —**, to look conceited.

CONFIANT, E, kônfiân-t, ânt', *adj.* confident : *a*) confiding, trusting; without suspicion; *b*) bold; *c*) self-conceited. **Il est trop — et se laisse tromper**, he is too confiding, and allows himself to be taken in.

CONFIDEMMENT, kônfidamân-t, *adv.* confidentially, in confidence.

CONFIDENCE, kônfidâns', [Lat. : confidentia], *sf.* **1.** confidence; intimacy; **2.** disclosure (of a secret); **3.** secret. **Faire — d'une chose à quelqu'un**, to confide a thing to somebody. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to trust a person with a secret. **Je ne suis pas dans la —**, I am not in the secret. **Il disait en — à ses amis que...**, he told his friends in confidence that.

4. trust (of a living).

CONFIDENT, E, kônfidân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* confident; confidant *m.*, confidante *f.* : one intrusted with secrets; a bosom friend. **Elles avaient le roi pour —**, they had the king for a confident. **C'est à vous de choisir des confidents discrets**, you must take care to choose discreet confidents. *Rac. Brit*, I. 4.

CONFIDENT, E, *adj.* confidential.

CONFIDENTIAIRE, kônfidânsièr', *sm.* **1.** trustee; **2.** holder of a living in trust.

CONFIDENTIEL, ELLE, kônfidân-siél, siél', *adj.* confidential : private; that is to be kept in confidence.

CONFIDENTIELLEMENT, kônfidânsiél'-mân-t, *adv.* confidentially, in confidence.

CONFIER, kônfié-r, [Lat : confidĕre], *va.* **1.** to confide (to) : *a*) to trust, to intrust (to, with); to commit to the charge of; *b*) to tell in confidence. *a*) **Je vous ai confié ce que j'avais de plus précieux et de plus cher**, I have intrusted you with the dearest and most precious thing I have. **Je cherche en quelles mains je dois — ce trésor**, I am wondering to whom I must confide this treasure. *Racine. Brit.* II. 3. *b*) **Je vous confie mes soupçons, mes craintes, mes peines**, I confide to you my doubts, fears, and troubles.

3. to commit. **— une chose à sa mémoire**, to commit a thing to memory. **Il est dangereux de — certaines choses au papier**, it is dangerous to commit some things to paper. **— des semences à la terre**, to sow seed.

CONFIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *en*) to confide (in), to trust (in), to trust (to), to put one's trust (in); to rely (on). **Se — au hasard**, to trust to chance. **Se — en ses forces**, to trust to one's strength.

2. to confide to each other; **3.** to unbosom one's self; **4.** to be committed, to be entrusted.

CONFIGURATION, kônfigurasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* configuration : *a*) shape, figure, external form; *b*) *Astron.* relative position of the planets.

CONFIGURER, kônfiguré-r, [Lat. : con, together; figurāre, to form; figura, form], *va.* to configure, to form, to dispose in a certain form or figure.

CONFINEMENT, kônfin'mân-t, *sm.* confinement : act of confining; imprisonment.

CONFINER, kônfiné-r, [Lat. : cum, with; finis, end], *vn.* to confine, to border (on, upon) : to touch the limit, to be adjacent.

CONFINER, *va.* **1.** † to confine on, to border upon; **2.** to confine, to shut up. **On l'a confiné dans un monastère**, he has been shut up in a monastery.

CONFINER (SE), *v. refl.* to confine one's self, to shut one's self up.

CONFINITÉ, kônfinité, *sf. Geog.* confinity, contiguity (of two countries).

CONFINS, kônfân, [Lat. : confinis; con, together; finis, end). *smpl.* confines, borders : the parts of a territory which are at its extremity; boundaries, frontiers. **Les confins de la France**, the borders of France. **Aux confins de la terre**, to the remotest parts of the earth.

CONFIRE, kônfir', [Lat. : conficĕre; cum, with; facĕre, to make], *va.* [*Je confis, nous confisons; je confisais; je confis, nous confîmes; je confirai; je confirais; que je confise, que nous confisions; que je confisse; confisant; confit.*] **1.** to preserve (fruits, in sugar, in brandy); **2.** to pickle (in vinegar); **3.** to soak (leather).

CONFIRMATIF, IVE, kônfirmatif, tiv' *adj.* confirmative, confirmatory : having the power of confirming.

CONFIRMATION, kônfirmasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* confirmation : *a*) the act of confirming; *b*) ratification; the act of ratifying; *c*) the act of giving new evidence; *d*) corroborating evidence; proof; that which gives new strength or assurance; *e*) *Theol.* a sacrament. **Cette nouvelle a besoin de —**, this news wants confirmation. **Donner la — à**, to confirm. **Recevoir la —**, to receive confirmation, to be confirmed.

CONFIRMATOIRE, kônfirmatwar', *adj.* confirmatory.

CONFIRMER, kônfirmé-r, [Lat. : confirmāre; con, *intens*; firmāre; firmus, firm], *va.* to confirm : *a*) to make firm, to make more firm; to strengthen; *b*) to strengthen, in resolution or purpose; *c*) to ratify; *d*) to put past doubt, to make certain; to corroborate; *e*) *Theol.* to administer the sacrament of confirmation. **Le roi confirma les privilèges de cette ville**, the king confirmed the privileges of that town. **Le jugement a été confirmé par la cour**, the court has confirmed the sentence. **L'expérience confirme que...**, experiences corroborates that. **— quelqu'un**, to confirm a person; *Fig. Pop.* to box a person's ears.

CONFIRMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be confirmed; *a*) to be strengthened in a resolution, in some opinion; *b*) to prove true. **La nouvelle ne s'est pas confirmée**, the news proved to be unfounded. [*Impers.* :] **Il se confirme que l'ennemi a été battu**, that the enemy was beaten, proves to the true.

CONFISCABLE, kônfiskabl', *adj.* confiscable : that may be oonfiscated; liable to forfeiture.

CONFISCATION, kônfiskasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [confisquer], *sf.* **1.** confiscation; the act of confiscating; **2.** goods confiscated; forfeit, forfeiture. **Perdre par —**, to forfeit.

CONFISERIE, kônfiz'ri, *sf.* **1.** art of the confectioner; **2.** confectionery : a place where sweetmeats are made or sold; confectioner's shop.

CONFISEUR, EUSE, kônfizœr, œz', [confire], *sm. f.* confectioner : a maker of sweetmeats.

CONFISQUER, kônfiské-r, [Lat. : confiscāre, -atum; con, with; fiscus, basket; fisc], *va.* to confiscate : to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; to take away from.

CONFIT, E, kônfi, fit', [confire], *pa. p.* **1.** preserved; **2.** pickled; **3.** *Fig.* steeped. **Être — en dévotion**, to be steeped in devotion.

CONFIT, *sm.* **1.** tub, vat (used in dressing furs); **2.** puer, confit : a preparation for dressing chamois skins.

CONFITEOR, kônfitéor, [Lat. : confiteor, I confess] *sm.* : a Roman catholic prayer. **Dire son —**, *Fig.* to acknowledge one's fault. [*Pl.* des *Confiteor.*]

CONFITURE, kônfitùr', (confit), *sf.* preserve, jam : conserve of fruits boiled with sugar.

CONFITURIER, kônfituryé, [confit], *s.* jam-dish.

CONFLAGRATION. kônflagrasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : conflagrāre; con, *intens.*, flagrāre, to burn], *sf.* conflagration : *a*) a great fire, a great burning; *b*) a great commotion

CONFLIT, kônfli; *pl.* kônfli-z, [Lat. : conflictus; cum, with; fligĕre, to strike], *sm.* conflict : *a*) shock, encounter, contest; *b*) struggle. **Les deux partis sont en —**, the two parties are at strife.

CONFLUENCE, kônfluâns', *sf. Med.* confluence : the quality of being confluent.

CONFLUENT, kônfluân-t, ân', [Lat : confluens], *adj.* confluent; *a*) *Med.* running together; *b*) *Bot.* growing together. **Petite vérole confluente**, confluent small-pox.

CONFLUENT, *sm.* confluence, conflux : the junction of two streams.

CONFLUER, konflué-r, [Lat. : confluĕre, confluxum; con, together; fluĕre, to flow], *vn.* to join, to meet; to join their waters; to be confluent.

CONFONDRE, kônfôndr', [Lat. : confundĕre, -fusum; con, together; fundĕre, to pour], *va.* to confound : *a*) to mingle to blend; to confuse, to disorder; to jumble; *b*) to mistake for; to make no distinction between; to involve; *c*) to perplex, to confuse, to entangle; *d*) to overwhelm; *e*) to astonish, to stupefy; *f*) to put out of countenance, to disconcert, to abash, to confuse; *g*) to put down, to reduce to silence; *h*) to overthrow, to destroy. *a*) **Les deux rivières confondent leurs eaux**, the two rivers mingle their waters. **Être confondu dans la foule**, to be lost in the crowd. *b*) **Ils se ressemblent tellement qu'il m'arrive de les —**, they resemble each other so much, that I often mistake one for the other. *c*) **Il ne faut pas — ces deux choses**, those two things must not be confounded together. *d*) **Vous me confondez par vos louanges**, you overwhelm me with your praise. *e*) **Ce que vous dites là me confond**, what you tell me quite astonishes me. **Cela confond ma raison**, that confounds my reason *f*) **O Dieu, confonds l'audace et l'imposture!** O God, confound presumptuousness and hypocrisy! *Rac. Esth.* III. 4. **Que le ciel te confonde!** **te confonde le ciel!** may Heaven confound thee! *g*) **Voilà un raisonnement propre à le —**, this argument is well calculated to put him down. **L'accusé a été confondu par ce**

témoignage, this evidence confused the prisoner.

CONFONDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be confounded : *a*) to be mingled, to mingle, to blend ; *b*) to become confused ; *c*) to be confused, to be disturbed. *a*) **Ils se sont confondus avec d'autres peuples,** they mingled with other nations. *b*) **Les contours s'effacent les nuances se confondent,** the outline is scarcely seen and the shades are indistinct. **Toutes mes idées se confondaient,** all my ideas became confused. *c*) **Dès vos premiers regards je l'ai vu se —,** I saw he was confused as soon as you looked at him. *Rac. Phéd*, II. 1.

2. to be lost (in apologies) ; **3.** to be taken for.

CONFORMATEUR, kônformatœr, *sm.* hatter's form : an extensible form to take the exact size of the head.

CONFORMATION, kônfòrmasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* conformation : particular structure of a body : form.

CONFORME, kônfòrm', [Lat. : conformis ; cum, with ; forma, form], *adj.* conformable : *a*) having the same form ; like, resembling ; *b*) agreeable, consistent ; *c*) suitable. **Copie — à l'original,** copy conformable to the original. **Pour copie —,** conformable to the original. **Vos intérêts sont conformes aux nôtres,** your interests are conformable to ours. *c*) **Mener une vie — à sa profession,** to lead a life conformable to one's profession.

CONFORMÉ, E kônfòrmé, *adj.* conformed, formed, shaped, made. **Bien —,** well made.

CONFORMÉMENT, kônfòrmémân-t, *adv.* [followed by *à*) conformably (to), agreeably (to), according (to).

CONFORMER, kônfòrmé-r, [Lat. : conformāre ; cum, with ; formāre], *va.* **1.** to form, to shape ; **2.** to conform : to make like ; to reduce to the same form, manner, or character. **Il conforma sa vie au modèle qu'il s'était choisi,** he conformed his life to that of the model he had chosen.

CONFORMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to conform one's self ; **2.** to conform (to), to comply (with), to yield (to), to submit (to). **Conformez-vous aux temps, conformez-vous aux lieux,** conform yourself to the times, conform yourself to places. **Se — aux circonstances,** to conform to circumstances. **Se — à la loi,** to submit to law.

CONFORMISTE, kônfòrmist, *sm/* conformist. **Non- —,** nonconformist, dissenter.

CONFORMITÉ, kônfòrmité, *sf* **1** conformity : *a*) correspondence, similarity, resemblance ; *b*) agreement, consistency ; *c*) suitableness ; **2.** submission. **La — à la volonté de Dieu,** submission to God's will.

EN CONFORMITÉ DE, *prepos. phr.* in conformity with, conformably to, according to, in compliance with.

CONFORT, kônfòr ; the *t* is always mute, but in the plural some persons pronounce the *s* as *z* before a vowel. [Eng. : comfort ; Lat. : cum, with ; fortis, strong], *sm.* comfort : *a*) support, aid, help, assistance ; *b*) ease, enjoyment.

CONFORTABLE, kônfòrtabl', *adj. Fam.* comfortable : affording enjoyment or satisfaction.

CONFORTABLE, *sm.* comfort, ease.

CONFORTABLEMENT, kônfortablœmân-t *adv.* comfortably.

CONFORTANT, E, kônfòrtan-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* corroborant, corroborative, strengthening.

CONFORTANT, *sm. Med.* corroborant : a substance which strengthens and gives tone.

CONFORTATIF, IVE, kônfòrtatif, tiv', *adj.* corroborative, corroborant.

CONFORTATION, kônfòrtasyôn, *sf. Med.* confortation : the act of giving strength.

CONFORTER, kônfòrté-r, *va.* to comfort : *a*) *Med.* to strengthen ; *b*) to inspirit, to revive, to console, to cheer.

CONFRATERNITÉ, kônfratèrnité, *sf.* confraternity : brotherhood, fellowship.

CONFRÈRE, kônfrêr', [Lat. : cum, with ; frater, brother, *sm.* **1.** confriar : one of the same religious order ; **2.** confrère, brother, fellow-member : member of the same society ; **3.** colleague ; **4.** (in speaking of journalists) contemporary.

CONFRÉRIE, kônfréri, [confrère], *sf.* **1.** confraternity, brotherhood, fraternity ; **2.** (of woman) sisterhood.

CONFRICATION, kônfrikasyôn, [Lat. : cum, with ; fricāre, to rub], *sf. Pharm.* confrication : a rubbing against.

CONFRONTATION, kônfrôntasyôn, *sf.* **1.** confrontation : the act of bringing two persons face to face ; **2.** comparison, comparing (of writings).

CONFRONTER, kônfrônté-r, [Lat. : cum, with ; frons, frontis, the front, face], *va.* to confront : *a*) to bring into the presence of, as an accused person and a witness ; *b*) to compare one thing with another. **— les témoins à** (or **avec**) **l'accusé,** to confront the witnesses with the accussed. **—deux écritures,** to compare two writings.

CONFRONTER, *vn.* to border, to be contiguous.

CONFUS, E, kônfu-z, fuz', [Lat. : confusus, from confundère], *adj.* **1.** † *Law-t.* confounded ; **2.** confused : *a*) jumbled together ; *b*) indistinct, not distinguishable ; intricate ; *c*) abashed, disconcerted ; ashamed. *b*) **Un bruit —,** a confused noise. **Des notions vagues et confuses,** vague and confused notions. **J'ai une idée confuse d'avoir vu cet homme,** I have a confused idea of having seen that man. *c*) **Il a été tout — d'être pris sur le fait,** he was quite confused at having been taken in the fact. **Je suis — de vos bontés,** I am confused at your kindness. **Vous me rendez —,** you confuse me.

CONFUSÉMENT, kônfuzémân-t, *adv.* confusedly.

CONFUSION, kônfuzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : confusio], *sf.* confusion : *a*) indistinct combination ; disorder ; *b*) tumult, disturbance ; *c*) confusedness ; want of clearness ; *d*) distraction ; *e*) mistake ; *f*) shame, abashment. *a*) **Je n'ai jamais aimé ni la — ni le désordre,** I have never liked either confusion or disorder. **— des pouvoirs,** confusion of powers (in a state). **— de droits,** *Jurispr.* confusion of rights, of claims. **La — des langues,** the confusion of tongues. **Mettre la — dans,** to confuse, to throw into disorder. *b*) **Toute l'Église est remplie de —,** the whole church is full of confusion. **Dans les temps de —,** in times of confusion. *c*) **La — des idées,** confusion in the ideas. *e*) **— de noms, de personnes, de dates,** confusion of names, of persons, of dates. **Il fait une — regrettable,** he makes a sad confusion. *f*) **Couvrir de —,** to bring one to confusion, to confound one.

EN CONFUSION, *adv. phr.* **1.** confusedly, in disorder. **Il a mis tout en —,** he has put everything into disorder. **Vous mettez tout en —,** you disturb everything.

2. confused, ashamed ; **3.** † in profusion, in abundance.

A LA CONFUSION DE, *prepos. phr.* to the confusion of, to the shame of. **Je le dis à ma —,** I say it to my shame.

† **CONFUTATION,** kônfutasyôn, *sf.* confutation. V. *Réfutation.*

† **CONFUTER,** kônfuté-r, *va.* to confute. V. *Réfuter.*

CONGÉ, kônzhé, [Lat. : commeatus, from commeāre, to go and come, and reduced by degrees in lod French from commiato, comyat, congiet, to congé], *sm.* **1.** leave (to withdraw one's employment), discharge ; **2.** *Milit.* time of service. **Avoir fait un —,** to have served one's time.

3. *Milit.* discharge (from the military service) ; furlough : leave given to a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. **— définitif,** full discharge. **En —,** on furlough.

4. *Adm.* leave of absence, leave ; **5.** *Naut.* pass, passport ; **6.** (in schools) holiday. **Jour de —,** holiday. **Un — de deux jours,** two days holiday. **J'ai obtenu un — de trois mois, à cause de ma maladie,** I have obtained a three months' holiday on account of my illness. **En —** on a holiday.

7. † leave, permission. **Se marier sans le — de ses parents,** to marry without the consent of one's parents. **Pour y penser, je ne vous demanderai pas —,** I shall not ask your permission to think about it. *Sévigné.*

8. *Adm.* permit, clearance, pass ; **9.** *Law-t.* **— faute de plaider,** nonsuit : **10.** leave, conge ; farewell ; parting ceremony. **Audience de —,** audience of leave. **Prendre —,** *a*) to take leave ; *b*) to retire. **Maintenant, je vais prendre — de vous,** now, I will take leave of you.

11. warning ; (of landlords and lodgers) notice to quit ; (of tenants) notice of leaving. **Recevoir —,** to receive notice to quit. **Donner —,** to give warning. **Il faut donner un — de trois mois,** a three months' notice is necessary.

12. warning (of masters and servants) ; discharge ; **13.** (by extension) discharge, dismissal. **Donner à quelqu'un son —,** to dismiss a person. **Je lui ai donné son —,** I have discharged him.

14. *Arch.* conge, apophyge, apophysis, escape : a moulding in form of a quarter-round.

CONGÉABLE, kônzhéabl', *adj. Law-t.* dismissible ; held by tenant at will.

CONGÉDIABLE, kônzhédiabl', [O. Fr. : congéer, to give notice], *adj. Milit.* that may be discharged.

CONGÉDIER, kônzhédié-r, [from Ital. congedo ; Fr. : congé, leave], *va.* to discharge, to dismiss, to disband ; to turn away, to turn off ; to pay off. **— un soldat,** to discharge a soldier. **— une armée** to disband an army. **— des domestiques,** to discharge servants. **— sa suite,** to turn away one's suite. **Après m'avoir expliqué ce qu'il voulait, il m'a congédié,** after having explained to me what he wished for, he dismissed me.

CONGÉLABILITÉ, kônzhélabilité, *sf.* congealableness.

CONGELABLE, kônzh'labl', *adj* congealable : that may be congealed.

CONGÉLATEUR, kônzhélatœr, *sm.* refrigerator.

CONGÉLATION, kônzhélasyôn, *sf.* **1.** congelation, congealment : *a*) freezing ; the act of congealing ; *b*) the state of being congealed ; *c*) concretion ; **2.** rock-work (of grottoes) ; **3.** *Arch.* imitation icicle.

CONGELER, kônzh'lé-r, [Lat. : congelāre ; cum, with ; gelu, frost], *va.* [*Je congèle, nous congelons ; je congelais ; je congelai ; je congèlerai ; je congèlerais ; que je congèle ; que je congelasse ; congelant ; congelé.*] to congeal, to freeze. **Le froid congèle l'eau,** the cold congeals water. **Viande congelée,** frozen meat : meat preserved in ice.

CONGELER (SE), *v. refl.* to congeal, to freeze, to coagulate.

CONGÉMINATION, kônzhéminasyôn, [Lat. cum, with; gemināre, to double], *sf.* congemination : a doubling.

CONGÉNÈRE, kônzhénèr', congener; [Lat. : cum, with; genus, generis, kind], *adj.* congenerous, congeneric, congenerical : of the same genus, kind, or nature.

CONGÉNIAL, E, kônzhénial, [Lat. : cum, with; genialis, genial], *adj.* congenial : *a)* partaking of the same genus; *b)* agreeable to the nature; adapted.

CONGÉNITAL, E, kônzhénital, [Lat. : congenitus; cum, with; gignĕre, genitum, to beget], *adj. Med.* congenital, congenite, connate : of the same birth; existing at the time of birth. **Maladie congénitale**, congenital disease.

CONGÈRE, kongère, [Lat. : congeries, heap], *sf.* congeries : collection of particles in a mass; heap of drift snow.

CONGESTIF, IVE, kônzhèstif, tiv', *adj.* 1. *Bot.* congested; 2. *Med.* congestive.

CONGESTION, kônzhèstyôn, [Lat. : cum, with; gerĕre, gestum, to bring], *sf. Med.* congestion : accummulation of blood in any part of the body; determination of blood, rush of blood. — **cérébrale**, congestion of the brain.

CONGESTIONNER, kônzhèstyoné-r, [congestion], *va. Med.* to congest : to cause a congestion.

CONGIAIRE, kônzhièr', [Lat. : congiarium; congius the Roman gallon] *sm. Rom. Ant.* congiary : a distribution in kind made to the people by the Roman emperors on certain occasions.

CONGLOBATION kônglobasyôn, *sf.* conglobation : collection into a round mass.

CONGLOBÉ, E, kônglobé, *adj.* conglobate : formed or gathered into a ball, as a gland or a flower; conglobed, conglomerate.

CONGLOBER, kônglobé-r, [Lat. : conglobāre, -atum], *va.* to conglobate : to collect into a ball : to conglobe.

CONGLOMÉRAT, kôngloméra, *sm. Min.* conglomerate : rounded pebbles or fragments of rock, cemented together by another mineral substance.

CONGLOMÉRATION, kônglomérasyôn, *sf.* conglomeration : accumulation.

CONGLOMÉRÉ, E, kôngloméré, *adj.* conglomerate : gathered into a ball.

CONGLOMÉRER, kôngloméré-r, [Lat. : conglomerāre, -atum; cum, with; glomerāre; glomus, glomeris, a clew; allied to globus, ball], *va.* to conglomerate : to collect into a round mass.

CONGLUTINANT, E, kônglutinân-t, ânt, *adj.* conglutinant : that conglutinates, conglutinative.

CONGLUTINANT, *sm. Med.* conglutinant: a medicine that heals wounds.

CONGLUTINATIF, IVE, kônglutinatif, tiv', *adj.* conglutinative, conglutinant.

CONGLUTINATION, kônglutinasyôn, *sf.* conglutination : the act of conglutinating.

CONGLUTINER, kônglutiné-r, [Lat. : conglutināre, -atum; cum, with; glutināre, to stick; gluten, glue], *va.* to conglutinate : to unite by some glutinous substance.

CONGLUTINER (SE), *v. refl.* to conglutinate.

CONGLUTINEUX, EUSE, kônglutinœ-z œz', *adj. Med.* glutinous, tenacious.

CONGRATULANT, E, kôngratulân-t, ânt', *adj.* flattering.

CONGRATULATEUR, TRICE, kôngratulatœr, tris', *sm. f.* congratulator : one who offers congratulations.

CONGRATULATION, kôngratulasyôn, *sf.* congratulation : the act of congratulating. [This word is nearly obsolete. *Félicitation* and *Compliment* are now used.]

CONGRATULATOIRE, kôngratulatwar', *adj.* congratulatory : expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

CONGRATULER, kôngratulé-r, [Lat. : congratulari, -atus; cum, with; gratulari; gratus, pleasing], *va.* to congratulate : to profess one's pleasure to another, on account of any happy event; to felicitate (little used).

CONGRATULER (SE), *v. refl.* to congratulate.

CONGRE, kôngr', [Lat. : conger], *sm. Icth.* conger, conger-eel, sea-eel.

CONGRÉAGE, kôngréazh', [congréer], *sm. Naut.* worming.

CONGRÉER, kôngréé-r, [changed from O. Fr. conreer], *va. Naut.* to worm : to wind a rope spirally round a cable between the strands.

CONGRÉGANISTE, kôngréganist', [Lat. : congregāre, to assemble; cum, with; grex, gregis, flock], *sm.* member of a lay congregation directed by ecclesiastics.

CONGRÉGANISTE, *adj.* directed by the brothers, or sisters, of Christian schools.

CONGRÉGATION, kôngrégâsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* congregation : *a)* assembly of persons, society; *b)* an assembly of persons for public worship; *c)* a company forming a subdivision of a monastic order; *d)* an assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope for the management of some branch of the affairs of the Church. **La — des fidèles**, the whole Church, the Roman Catholic Church. **La — des rites**, the congregation of rites. **La — de la propagande**, the congregation de propaganda fide.

CONGRÉGATIONALISTE, kôngrégasyonalist', *sm.* congregationalist : one who belongs to a congregational church.

CONGRÉGÉ, E, kôngrézhé, *adj.* congregated.

CONGRÈS, kôngrè-z, [Lat. : congressus; cum, with; gradi, to step], *sm.* congress : *a)* a meeting of ambassadors; *b)* assembly of representatives or deputies; specially the assembly of senators and representatives of the United States of America; *c)* a meeting of scholars or of the learned; *d)* † *Jurispr.* examination with a view to render a marriage null on the ground of impotency.

CONGRU, E, kôngru, [Lat. : congruus; congruĕre, to run together], *adj.* 1. congruous : proper, fit, suitable, sufficient. **Réponse congrue**, a congruous, precise answer. **Portion congrue**, congruous portion, proper allowance; *Fig.* short commons.

2. *Arith.* congruous; said of two numbers, with respect to a third, when their difference is exactly divisible by it.

CONGRUENCE, kôngruâns', *sf. Geom.* congruity : correspondence, coincidence.

CONGRUENT, E, kôngruân-t, ânt', *adj.* congruent : suitable.

CONGRUITÉ, kôngruité, *sf* congruity : *a) Theol.* efficacy of grace consistent with freewill; *b)* suitableness.

CONGRUMENT, kôngrumân-t, *adv.* congruously; suitably, properly.

CONICINE, konisin', [Lat. : conium], *sf. Chem.* conicine, conine, coneine, conia : an alkaloid obtained from the officinal hemlock.

CONICITÉ, konisité, [conique], *sf.* conicalness : conical form.

CONIFÈRE, konifèr', [Lat. : conifer; conus, cone; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* coniferous : bearing cones.

CONIFÈRE, *sm. Bot.* conifer. **Les conifères**, coniferæ : an order of plants, including the fir, the pine, etc.

CONIFORME, konifòrm, *adj.* coniform, conic.

CONINE, konin', *sf.* V. *Conicine.*

CONIQUE, konik', [Gr. : κωνικός; κῶνος, cone], *adj. Geom.* conic, conical : having the form of a cone; coniform. **Sections coniques**, conic sections. **Pendule —**, governor (of a steam-engine).

CONIROSTRE, konirostr', [Lat. : conus, cone; rostrum, beak], *sm. Ornith.* 1. coniroster : one of the class of conirostres; 2. (in the pl.) conirostres : a class of insessorial birds, including those which have a thick conical bill.

CONJECTURAL, E, kônzhèktural, *adj.* conjectural : doubtful, depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALEMENT, kônzhèkturalmân-t, *adv.* conjecturally.

CONJECTURE, kônzhèktur', *sf.* conjecture : an opinion founded upon probabilities; surmise, guess. **Fausse —**, misconjecture. **Former, faire des conjectures**, to form, to make conjectures.

CONJECTURER, kônzhèkturé-r, Lat. : conjicĕre, conjectum, to throw together; cum, together; jacĕre], *va.* to conjecture : to judge by conjecture; to guess, to surmise, to suspect. **De là je conjecture qu'il en sera ainsi**, that makes me suspect that it will be so.

CONJECTUREUR, kônzhèkturœr, *sm.* conjecturer, guesser.

CONJOINDRE, kônzhwandr', [con, together; Lat. : jungĕre, to join], *va.* [conj. like *Joindre.*] to conjoin, to join, to unite.

CONJOINT, E, kônzwân-t, zhwânt', *adj.* 1. conjoined : joined with; 2. united, wedded; 3. *Mus.* conjoint. **Degrés conjoints**, conjoint degrees.

4. *Bot.* joined; 5. *Arith.* **Règle conjointe**, chain-rule.

CONJOINT, *sm.* married person (husband *or* wife). **Les conjoints**, the husband and wife. **Les futurs conjoints**, the bride and bridegroom.

CONJOINTEMENT, kônzhwant'mân-t, *adv.* conjointly, jointly, together, in conjunction.

CONJONCTIF, IVE, kônzhônktif, tiv', [Lat. : conjunctivus], *adj.* conjunctive : *a)* uniting, serving to unite; *b) Gram.* subjunctive; *c) Gram.* connecting together. **Locution conjonctive**, conjunctive phrase.

CONJONCTION, kônzhônksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* conjunction : *a)* union, connection; *b)* copulation; *c) Astron.* the meeting of two heavenly bodies in the same point of the heaven; *d) Gram.* a connecting word used to join sentences, parts of sentences, and words.

CONJONCTIVE, kônzhônktiv', *sf. Anat.* conjunctiva : the mucous membrane which unites the globe of the eye with the eyelid.

CONJONCTIVEMENT, kônzhônktiv'mân-t, *adv.* conjunctively.

CONJONCTURE, kônzhônktur', [Lat. : cum, with; junctura, union], *sf.* conjuncture : *a)* concurrence, combination of events or circumstances; *b)* crisis, critical time. **Je ne me suis jamais trouvé dans une plus malheureuse —**, I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture.

CONJUGAISON, kônzhughèzôn, [conjuguer], *sg. Gram.* conjugation : the connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.

CONJUGAL, E, kônzhugal, [Lat. : conjugalis ; cum, with ; jugum, yoke], *adj.* conjugal, connubial, matrimonial : belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALEMENT, kônzhugal'mân-t, *adv.* conjugally, connubially, matrimonially.

CONJUGUÉ, E, kônzhughé, *adj.* conjugate : *a*) *Bot.* joined in pairs ; *b*) *Geom.* connected ; *c*) *Gram.* noting words of the same stock or of the same derivation. *a*) **Feuille conjuguée**, conjugate leaf. *b*) **Diamètres conjugués**, conjugate diameters.

CONJUGUER, kônzhughé-r, [Lat : conjugāre ; cum, with; jugum, yoke], *va.* *Gram.* to conjugate : to inflect verbs through their several moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

CONJUGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be conjugated.

CONJUNGO, kônzhôngô, [Lat. I unite] *sm. Pop. Vulg.* splicing, wedding, marriage ceremony.

CONJURATEUR, kônzhuratœr, *sm.* **1.** † conspirator ; **2.** conjurer : one who practises conjuration ; **3.** conjuror, conjurator : one bound by oath with others.

CONJURATION, kônshurasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** conspiracy, plot ; conjuration ; **2.** *Theol.* exorcism ; **3.** conjuration, incantation, enchantment ; **4.** (in the pl.) entreaties, prayers.

CONJURÉ, E, kônshuré, *adj.* leagued, confederate ; sworn. **Tous les Grecs conjurés fondaient sur un rebelle**, all the Greeks leagued together fell on a rebel. **Les démons conjurés à notre ruine**, the demons sworn to ruin us.

CONJURÉ, *sm.* conspirator. **Les conjurés avaient d'abord résolu de jeter le corps de César dans le Tibre**, the conspiritors had at first resolved to throw the body of Cæsar into the Tiber. *Montes. Rom.* 12. **Et jamais conjurés ne furent mieux d'accord**, and never were conspiritors more united together. *Corn. Cinna.* 1. 3.

CONJURER, kônzhuré-r, [Lat. : conjurāre ; cum, with ; jurāre, to swear], *va.* **1.** to conspire, to plot. **Ils conjurèrent sa perte**, they conspired to ruin him. [*Neut.* :] **Les ennemis de Rome conjuraient contre elle**, the enemies of Rome conspired against her.

2. *Theol.* to exorcise : to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit, to adjure by some holy name ; to charm away ; **3.** to conjure down : to turn aside, to avert, to deprecate. **Il ne put — sa destinée**, he could not avoid his destiny. **— la colère céleste**, to deprecate divine wrath. **— une tempête**, to conjure down a tempest. **— l'orage**, to conjure down the storm.

4. to conjure : to implore, to adjure, to entreat. **Faites cela, je vous en conjure**, I entreat you to do that.

CONNAISSABLE, konésabl', *adj.* recognizable ; easily known.

CONNAISSANCE, konésâns', [connaître], *sf.* **1.** knowledge : *a*) act of knowing ; the certain perception of truth ; direct perception ; cognition ; notion ; *b*) acquaintance ; *c*) notice, information ; *d*) *pl.* learning ; acquirements, attainments ; *e*) skill ; *f*) *Theol.* sexual intercourse. **La — du bien et du mal**, the knowledge of good and evil. **La — du cœur humain**, the knowledge of the human heart. **Être en âge de —**, to have arrived at years of discretion. **A ma —, il a au moins vingt mille francs de rente**, to my knowledge, he has an income of at least twenty thousand francs. **Avoir — de**, to know, to be aware of, to be acquainted with. **Si vous aviez — des choses qui se sont passées**, if you were aware of the things that have happened. **Il avait une grande — des affaires**, he was well versed in business. **Il n'en a pas la moindre —**, he has not the least knowledge of it. **Donner — de**, to give notice of ; to make known. **Prendre — de**, to examine, to look into, to study ; to take notice of. **Venir à la — de quelqu'un**, to come within one's knowledge. **Parler, agir en — de cause, avec — de cause**, to speak, to act with a thorough knowledge of the matter, of the case. **Avoir — d'une terre, d'un bâtiment**, *Naut.* to get sight of land, of a ship. **Il a des connaissances très variées**, he has a varied stock of learning. **Dans l'état actuel de nos connaissances**, in the present state of learning. **Le cercle de nos connaissances**, the circle of human knowledge.

2. senses : faculties. **Être sans —**, to be senseless. **Perdre —**, to become insensible *or* senseless, to swoon, to faint away. **Reprendre —**, to recover one's senses, to come to one's self. **Conserver toute sa —**, to retain one's faculties.

3. *Law-t.* cognizance : judicial knowledge : jurisdiction of a court over a cause. **La — de ce crime appartient à tel tribunal**, the cognizance of this crime belongs to such a tribunal.

4. acquaintance : *a*) state of being acquainted ; familiarity, intimacy, fellowship between persons ; *b*) a person with whom we are acquainted. **Faire — avec quelqu'un**, to get, to become acquainted with a person. **Faire la — de quelqu'un**, to make any one's acquaintance. **C'est un homme charmant, je vous ferai faire sa—**, he is a most amiable man, I will make you acquainted with him. **La — sera bientôt faite**, you will soon be friends together. **Être en — avec quelqu'un**, to be acquainted with a person. **Gens, personnes de —**, acquaintances. **Dans le monde, on a beaucoup de connaissances, mais peu d'amis**, in society, we have many acquantances, but few friends. **Quand il entra dans cette maison il fut ravi de se trouver en pays de —**, when he entered that house he was delighted to find himself among old acquaintances.

5. *Popul. lang.* mistress, sweetheart ; **6.** *pl. Hunt.* print (of the foot), foot-mark.

CONNAISSANT, E, konésân-t, ânt', *adj.* knowing, acquainted with, skilled in.

CONNAISSEMENT, konès'mân-t, *sm. Mar. Com.* bill of lading.

CONNAISSEUR, EUSE, konésœr, sœz', *sm. f.* connaisseur (in), good judge (of). [*Adject.* :] **Il porta un œil — sur ces tableaux**, he looked at these paintings with the eye of a connaisseur. **Il est bon — en chevaux**, he understands horses, he is good judge of horses.

CONNAÎTRE, konêtr', [Lat. : cognoscĕre, to know ; cum, with ; noscĕre, to know], *va.* [*Je connais, tu connais, il connaît ; nous connaissons ; je connaissais ; je connus ; je connaîtrai ; je connaîtrais ; que je connaisse, que nous connaissions ; que je connusse, qu'il connût, que nous connussions ; connaissant, connu.*] to know : *a*) to perceive, to understand ; to have a notice of, to have knowledge of, to be informed of ; *b*) to be acquainted with ; *c*) to learn ; to be acquainted ; to be skilled in, to be versed in ; *d*) to be acquainted with, to be familiar with ; to be aware of ; to be no stranger to ; *e*) to perceive, to discern ; to distinguish, to recognize ; *f*) to feel, to experience ; to know what... is ; *g*) to acknowledge ; *h*) to allow, to admit ; *i*) *Script. lang.* to have sexual commerce with. *a*) **— quelqu'un de nom, de réputation, de vue**, to know a person by name, by reputation, by sight. **Je ne connais point son écriture**, I do not know his writing. **Nourri dans le sérail, j'en connais les détours**, having been brought up in the seraglio I know all its recesses. *Racine. Baj.* 1. 7. **Votre père vous fera — ses volontés**, your father will let you know what his wishes are. **Je connais ce pays-là**, I know that country. **Je ne connais pas le nom de cette rue**, I do not know the name of that street. **Faire —**, to make (a person) known, to unmask ; to introduce (a person) ; to notify, to give notice (of a thing) ; to give warning. **Se faire —**, to make one's self known ; to rise to notice ; to show one's self. **Comme on lui refusait l'entrée, il se fit —**, as they refused to let him in, he made himself known. **Caton se fit — de bonne heure par son amour pour la liberté**, Cato's love of liberty made him known at an early age. **L'auteur de ce livre ne veut pas se faire —**, the author of that book will not make himself known. **Cet homme gagne à être connu**, that man improves upon acquaintance. **Vous me connaissez mal, si vous m'attribuez de telles intentions**, you do not understand me, if you impute such intentions to me. **Ne — ni Dieu, ni diable**, *Fam.* to be an utter stranger to religion. *b*) **Connaissez-vous quelqu'un des juges** ? are you acquainted with any one of the judges ? **Je ne connais personne**, I am acquainted with nobody. **Il connaît tout le monde**, he is acquainted with everybody. **Il est connu comme le loup blanc**, who does not known him ? why, everybody knows him. **Je ne le connais ni d'Ève ni d'Adam**, *Fam.* I do not know him from Adam. **Je le connais à sa démarche**, I know him by his walk. **Je ne connais qu'une chose, c'est que**, one thing only I know, and that is. *c*) **Vous connaissez mon malheur**, you are acquainted with my misfortune. **— à fond**, to be thoroughly acquainted with. **Il voudrait tout —**, he would like to know everything. **Il est fort utile de — les langues étrangères**, it is very useful to know foreign languages. **On ne doit point parler de ce qu'on ne connaît pas**, we ought not to speak of what we do not know. *d*) **Il connaît les ruses du métier**, he knows all the artifices of the trade. **Le peuple ne connaît point les raffinements du luxe** the common people are complete strangers to the refinements of luxury. *e*) **— le bien et le mal**, to know good and evil. **Je ne l'ai vu qu'une fois, mais je le connaîtrais entre mille**, although I have only seen him once. I should know him among a thousand. **Sa rage ne connut plus de borne**, his rage was without restraint. *f*) **Il ne connaît point la crainte**, he does not know what fear is. **On ne connaît point l'hiver dans cet heureux pays**, winter is unknown in that happy country. *g*) **En Angleterre, on ne connaît point la loi salique**, the salic law is not acknowledged in England. **Je ne connais de maître que vous**, I acknowledge no other master but you. *h*) **Ils ne connaissent de bonheur que dans la vertu**, they place all their happiness in the exercise of virtue. **Il faut que vous m'obéissiez ; je ne connais que cela**, *Fam.* you must obey me, that is all I know. **Ne — que son devoir**, to be a slave to one's duty. *i*) **Or, Adam connut Ève sa femme et elle conçut, et enfanta Caïn**, and Adam knew Eve his wife and she conceived, and bare Cain. *Bib. Gen.* IV. 1.

CONNAÎTRE, *vn.* to know : *a*) to have knowledge ; *Law-t.* to take cognizance of.

CONNAÎTRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to know one's self. **Connais-toi toi-même**, know thyself. **Alors cette femme ne se connaît plus, elle se**

répand en invectives, en menaces, then that women is beside herself, she rails and threatens. **Ce malade ne se connaît plus,** that patient is unconscious.

2. to know each other, to know one another, to be acquainted. **Ils se connaissent l'un l'autre depuis longtemps,** they have been acquainted for a long time. **Nous nous connaissons trop pour nous tromper encore,** we know each other too well to make another mistake.

3. Se connaître à or **en.** to understand; to be acquainted with; to be a good judge of; to be a connaisseur, in. **Il se connaît en livres,** he is a good judge of books. **Je m'y connais un peu,** I understand the question a little. **Moi, j'en crois ceux qui s'y connaissent,** for my part, I believe those who understand it.

CONNATUREL, ELLE, kônnaturèl, èl', *adj. Did.* connaturel, natural, inherent.

CONNÉ, E, konné, [Lat. : con = cum, with; natus, born], *adj.* **1.** connate : *a)* born with; *b) Bot.* joined, united at the base; **2.** *Med.* congenital.

CONNECTIF, IVE, konnèktif', tiv', *adj. Did.* connective : connecting.

CONNÉTABLE, konètabl', [Lat. : comes stabuli, count of the stable], constable : *a)* a high officer of the king's household; *b)* commander-in-chief of the French armies. **La charge de — fut supprimée en 1627,** the office of constable was abolished in 1627.

CONNÉTABLE, *sf.* constabless : the wife of a constable.

CONNÉTABLIE, konétabli, *sf.* **1.** constableship : the office of a constable; **2.** constablewick : the jurisdiction of the constables.

CONNEXE, konnèks', [Lat. : connexus], *adj.* connected, joined, united.

CONNEXION, konnèksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : connexio; cum, with; nectĕre, to tie], *sf.* connection, connexion : the act of connecting or the stabte of being connected; union, junction; association.

CONNEXITÉ, konnèksité, *sf.* connection, connexion the quality of being connected.

CONNECTEUR, konnèktœr, [Eng.], *sm. Teleph., Elect.* connector, connecting wire.

† **CONNIL,** konil, **CONNIN,** kona*n*, [Low Lat. : coniculus, rabbit], *sm.* coney, cony, rabbit.

CONNIVENCE, konnivâ*n*s', *sf.* connivance : the act of conniving; voluntary blindness; intentional forbearance to see, generally implying consent. **Agir de —,** to act in connivance. **Être de —,** to be conniving.

CONNIVENT, E, konnivâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* connivent; *a) Anat.* noting valves found along the intestinal canal; *b) Bot.* converging together.

CONNIVER, konnivé-r, [Lat. : connivĕre, to wink at], *vn.* to connive : to close the eyes upon a fault, to pretend blindness or ignorance; to wink. **On l'accuse d'y avoir connivé,** he is accused of having connived at it.

CONNU, E, konu, *pa. p.* of *Connaître,* **1.** known; **2.** (substant.) known. **Chiffres connus,** plains figures. *Fam.* **Connu cela!** that's an old tale. **Trop —,** too well known.

CONOÏDAL, E, konoïdal, al', *adj.* conoidal : nearly conical; conoidic conoidical.

CONOÏDE konoïd' [Pr. : κώνος, cone; εἶδος, form], *adj.* conoïd : like a cone.

CONOÏDE, *sm. Geom.* conoid : a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

CONQUASSANT, E, kô*n*kwasâ*n*, â*n*t', [Lat. : cum, with; quassāre, to shake], *adj.* conquassing, shaking.

CONQUE, kô*n*k', [Lat. : concha, shell], *sf.* **1.** conch : a marine shell; **2.** shell (of the Tritons); **3.** *Anat.* concha : the larger cavity of the external ear.

CONQUÉRANT, E, kô*n*kéra*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** conquering; **2.** fond of conquest.

CONQUÉRANT, *sm.* conqueror, vanquisher.

CONQUÉRANTE, *sf.* conqueress.

CONQUÉRIR, kô*n*kérir, [Lat. : conquirĕre; con, *intens,* with; quærĕre, to seek], [conj. like *acquérir*], *va.* **1.** to conquer : to get possession of by physical force, to subdue, to vanquish, to overcome. **Les Français ont conquis l'Algérie,** the French conquered Algeria.

2. *Fig.* to gain, to win : to obtain by effort. **— l'estime,** to gain esteem.

CONQUÉRIR, *vn.* to conquer : to overcome, to gain the victory.

CONQUÉRIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to subdue each other; **2.** to win.

CONQUÊT, kô*n*kê-t; *pl.* kô*n*kê-z, [Lat. conquisitum, what is acquired], *sm. Law-t.* acquest, acquisition; property acquired by husband and wife conjointly.

CONQUÊTE, kô*n*kêt', [conquerir], *sf.* conquest : *a)* the act of conquering; *b)* that which is conquered, possession gained by force; victory, triumph. **Faire la — d'une île,** to make the conquest of an island. **Pays de —,** conquered country. **Faire une —,** to make a conquest.

† **CONQUÊTER,** kô*n*kêté-r, [conquête], *va.* to conquer.

CONSACRANT, kô*n*sakrâ*n*, *adj. m.* **1.** consecrating; **2.** (substant.) consecrator.

CONSACRÉ, E, kô*n*sakré, *adj.* **1.** consecrated : *a)* devoted, dedicated; *b)* consecrate, sacred; *c)* hallowed, sanctified, sanctioned; established, received, usual.

CONSACRER, kô*n*sakré-r, [Lat. : consecrāre, — atum, con = cum, with; sacrāre, to set apart as sacred; sacer, sacred], *va.* **1.** to consecrate : *a)* to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate, to devote; *b)* to hallow, to sanctify; to make respected, to render venerable; *c) Cath. Lit.* to convert the bread and wine into the proper substance of Christ. *a)* **— une église à Dieu,** to consecrate a church to God. *b)* **Ces lieux ont été consacrés par le sang des martyrs,** the blood of martyrs has hallowed those places.

2. to devote, to dedicate, to appropriate. **— sa vie à l'étude,** to devote one's life to study. **— sa jeunesse au service de quelqu'un,** to devote one's youth to a person's service. **J'ai consacré cette somme à augmenter ma bibliothèque,** I have appropriated that sum to the increase of my library. **C'est ce à quoi je consacre tout mon temps,** it is what I devote my whole time to.

3. to sanction. **L'usage a consacré cette locution,** custom sanctions this expression.

CONSACRER, *vn. Cath. Lit.* to make the consecration.

CONSACRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to devote one's self. **Se — à Dieu,** to devote one's self to God. **Se — à l'étude des sciences,** to devote one's self to the study of sciences.

2. *Cath. Lit.* to be consecrated; **3.** to consecrate to one's self. **Les dépouilles que le Seigneur s'était consacrées,** the remains which the Lord consecrated to himself.

CONSANGUIN, INE, kô*n*sâ*n*gha*n*, ghin', [Lat. : consanguineus; cum, with; sanguis, blood], *adj. Law-t.* by the father's side. **Frère —,** brother by the father's side, half-brother. *Substan.* **Les utérins et les consanguins,** half-blood relations.

CONSANGUINITÉ, kô*n*sâ*n*ghinité or kô*n*sâ*n*guinité, *sf.* **1.** relationship on the father's side; **2.** *Can. Law.* consanguinity : relation of persons by blood.

CONSCIENCE, kô*n*siâ*n*s', [Lat. : conscientia, knowledge; con = cum, with; scire, to know], *sf.* **1.** consciousness; the knowledge or perception of what passes in one's own mind. **Avoir — de soi-même,** to be conscious. **N'avoir pas la — de ses actes,** to be unconscious of one's acts.

2. conscience : *a)* internal judgment of right and wrong; moral sense; *b)* knowledge of the actions of others; *c)* the estimate or decision of conscience; justice, honesty; *d)* scruple. *a)* **La voix de la —,** the voice of conscience. **Examiner l'état de sa —, faire son examen de —,** to examine one's conscience. **Il parle contre sa —,** he compounds with his conscience. **Liberté de —,** liberty of conscience. **Sur mon honneur et sur ma —,** upon my soul and honour. **Avoir quelque chose sur la —,** to have something on one's mind. **Avoir les mains pures et la — nette,** to have a clear conscience and clean hands. **Dire tout ce que l'on a sur la —,** to make a clean breast of it. **En sûreté de —,** in all security of mind. **Par acquit de —,** for conscience' sake, to satisfy one's conscience. *b)* **Les juges, qui ne pénètrent pas dans les consciences, ne jugent que par le dehors de l'action,** judges, who cannot read the hearts of men, can only judge by deeds. *d)* **Avoir la — large,** to have an accommodating conscience. **Avoir — de, faire — de,** to scruple to do, to make a matter of conscience. **Il y avait de la — à laisser tromper ce pauvre homme,** it was not right, to let that poor man be deceived.

3. conscientiousness : scrupulousness; sense of justice. **Avoir de la —, être homme de —,** to be conscientious. **N'avoir point de —, être sans —,** to be unscrupulous; to have no sense of justice. **Vous ne pouvez pas faire cela, en bonne —,** you cannot honestly do that. **Il a la — large comme la manche d'un cordelier,** he has a very accommodating conscience. **Transiger avec sa —,** to compound with one's conscience. **En —,** conscientiously; in conscience; fairly.

4. heart; breast. **Mettre la main sur la —,** to lay one's hand upon one's heart. [*Ellipt.* :] **la main sur la —,** sincerely. [*Fam.* :] **Mettez ce verre de vin sur votre —,** drink this glass of wine and say nothing. *Prov.* : **Une conscience pure est un doux oreiller,** a clear conscience fears no accusers. **Conscience coupable n'a pas besoin d'accusateur,** a guilty conscience needs no accuser.

5. *Print.* day-work; work paid by the day; **6.** *Print.* compositors paid by the day; compositors on the establishment. **Être en —,** to be on the establishment.

7. breast-plate : a tool used in boring.

CONSCIENCIEUSEMENT, kô*n*ssiâ*n*ciœz'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* conscientiously, with conscience : according to conscience, in a conscientious manner.

CONSCIENCIEUX, EUSE, kô*n*siâ*n*siœz, siœz, *adj.* conscientious : *a)* adhering to the dictates of conscience; upright; *b)* regulated by conscience.

CONSCIENT, E, kô*n*siâ*n*-t, siâ*n*t', *adj. Metaph.* conscious: knowing one's own existence.

CONSCRIPTION, kô*n*skripsyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : cum, with; scribĕre, to write], *sf. Milit.* conscription : enrolment for military service.

CONSCRIT, kô*n*skri; *pl.* kô*n*skri-z, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* conscript : young soldier; recruit; **2.** *Fig.* freshman.

CONSCRIT, *adj. Rom. Antiq.* **Pères conscrits**, conscript fathers.

CONSÉCRATEUR, kônsékratœr, *sm.* consecrator : one who consecrates.

CONSÉCRATION, kônsèkrasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : consecrāre, -atum, to make sacred. V. *Consacrer*], *sf.* 1. consecration : *a*) the act of consecrating a person or thing to the service of God ; *b*) *Cath. Lith.* the act of consecrating the bread and wine ; *c*) the act of consecrating a bishop, a priest, a nun ; 2. (in a general sense) dedication.

CONSÉCUTIF, IVE, kônzékutif, tiv', [Lat. : consequi ; con=cum ; with ; sequi, secutus, to follow], *adj.* consecutive : *a*) succeeding one another ; successive ; uninterrupted ; *b*) following, consequential ; *c*) *Med.* secondary ; applied to such symptoms as occur after, or during, the decline of a disease, without being directly connected with it. *a*) **Trois jours consécutifs**, three consecutive days.

CONSÉCUTION, kônsékusyôn, *sf.* 1. consecution : train of consequences ; 2. **Mois de —**, *Astron.* month of consecution.

CONSÉCUTIVEMENT, kônsékutiv'mân-t, *adv.* consecutively : in a consecutive manner.

CONSEIGLE, kônsègl', [con ; seigle], *sm. Agric.* meslin ; mixture of wheat and rye, or of oats and rye, for sowing.

CONSEIL, kônsèy, [Lat. : consilium], *sm.* 1. counsel : *a*) advice, piece of advice ; *b*) consultation ; *c*) purpose, design ; *d*) designs, decrees of Providence ; *e*) adviser ; counsellor. *a*) **Donner un —**, to advise, to give advice. **Suivez les conseils d'un homme sage**, be advised by a wise man. **C'est un homme de bon —**, he is a sensible man. *b*) **Prendre — de quelqu'un**, to advise with a person. **Ne prendre — que de sa passion**, to give way to one's passion. *e*) **Tout accusé a le droit de se choisir un —**, any prisoner may choose a counsellor. **Prends le premier conseil d'une femme et non le second**, take your wife's first advice and not her second. **Rien ne se donne si libéralement qu'un conseil**, nothing is so liberally given as advice. *rov.* : **A parti pris pas de conseil**, he that will not be saved needs no preacher. **La nuit porte conseil**, advise with your pillow. **A nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils**, new circumstances require new counsels. **A chose faite, conseil pris**, it is too late to consult to-day about what was done yesterday.

2. council : *a*) assembly met for deliberation ; *b*) the body nominated to advise the sovereign in matters of government ; *c*) committee ; *Adm.* board ; *d*) a council's sitting. **Assembler un —**, to assemble a council. **Chambre du —**, council-chamber. **Grand —**, grand council. **— municipal**, town-council. **— de guerre**, council of war ; court martial. **— de revision**, *Milit.* 1. recruiting board to examine conscripts ; 2. military court of appeal. *b*) **— des ministres**, cabinet council. **— d'Etat**, council of State. **— privé**, privy council. *c*) **— d'administration**, board of administration. **— de commerce**, board of trade. *d*) **Aller au —**, to go to the council. **Assister au —**, to attend the council. **Faire passer en — de guerre**, to bring before a court-martial.

CONSEILLABLE, kônsèyabl', *adj.* counsellable : that may be counselled.

CONSEILLER, kônsèyé-r, *va.* to counsel, to advise, to give advice to. **Aimez qu'on vous conseille, et non pas qu'on vous loue**, listen to good advice and shut your ears to flattery. **Que me conseillez-vous ?** what advice do you give me ?

CONSEILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to seek advice from ; 2. to be counselled, to be advised.

CONSEILLER, ÈRE, kônsèyé, yèr', *sm. f.* counsellor, adviser. **Un sage — est le bonheur des rois**, a good counsellor is a blessing to kings. **La passion est une conseillère dangereuse**, passion is a dangerous counsellor. (*In an affected language* :) **Le — des grâces, le — des dames**, a looking-glass. *Fig.* **Ici les conseillers n'ont point de gages**, there is no fee for counsellors here.

CONSEILLER, *sm.* councillor : member of a council ; councellor. **— d'État**, councillor of State. **— du roi**, king's councillor. **— privé**, privy councillor. **— municipal**, town-councillor.

CONSEILLÈRE, *sf.* councillor's lady.

CONSEILLEUR, kônsèyœr, *sm.* officious adviser. **Les conseilleurs ne sont pas les payeurs**, advisers are not the payers.

CONSENSUEL, ELLE, kônsânsuèl, èl', [Lat. : consensus], *adj. Law-t.* consensual : formed by the mere consent of the parties.

CONSENTANT, ANTE, kônsântân-t, ânt', *adj. Law-t.* consenting, willing.

CONSENTEMENT, kônsânt'mân-t, [consentir], *sm.* consent, assent. **Donner son — à**, to give one's consent to. **De mon —**, with my consent.

CONSENTIR, kônsântir, [Lat. : cum, with ; sentire, to feel, to think], *vn.* [*Je consens, il consent, nous consentons ; je consentais ; je consentis ; je consentirai ; je consentirais ; consens, consentons, que je consente, que nous consentions ; que je consentisse ; consentant ; consenti.*], 1. to consent : *a*) to agree, to assent ; *b*) to acquiesce, to accede ; *c*) (with *que* followed by the subjunctive) to allow, to admit. **Ses parents ne voulaient pas consentir à son mariage**, his parents would not consent to his marriage. **Il a consenti à venir**, he agreed to come. **Je consens d'oublier le passé**, I am willing to forget the past. **Nous consentons que vous soyez juge entre nous**, we agree to have you to judge between us. *Prov.* : **Qui ne dit mot consent**, silence gives consent.

2. *Naut.* to spring, to bend from a straight direction as a mast, a yard, etc.

CONSENTIR, *va. Law-t.* to consent to, to accede to, to assent to.

CONSÉQUEMMENT, kônsékamân-t, *adv.* 1. consistently ; in a consistent manner ; 2. consequently, by consequence, in consequence ; accordingly ; 3. (with *à*) consistently (with) pursuant (to).

CONSÉQUENCE, kônsékân's, [Lat. : consequentia], *sf.* consequence : *a*) *Log.* conclusion resulting from argument ; consequent ; deduction, inference ; *b*) result, issue ; *c*) (of persons) importance ; (of things) moment, weight. *a*) **Tirer une — d'un principe**, to draw a consequence from a principle. **Tirer à —**, to become a precedent, to be drawn into a precedent. **Cela ne tire pas à —**, that proves nothing. *b*) **Prévoir les conséquences**, to foresee the consequences. **Vous aurez à en subir les concéquences**, you must abide by the consequences. **On doit toujours se préoccuper des conséquences de ses actions**, we must always think of what our actions may lead to. **Faire des conséquences**, to be attended with consequences. *c*) **Comment aurais-je pu ne pas me croire un homme de — ?** how could I help thinking myself a man of importance ? *Le Sage.* **Ces faits sont de la dernière —**, these facts are of the greatest importance. **C'est une affaire de —**, it is an important affair. **De peu de —**, of little consequence. **Des choses de peu de —**, things of little importance. **C'est un homme sans —**, he is a man of no importance.

EN CONSÉQUENCE, *adv. phr.* in consequence, accordingly.

EN CONSÉQUENCE DE, *prepos. phr.* in consequence of, in pursuance of, pursuant to ; consistently with, in conformity with.

CONSÉQUENT, E, kônsékân-t, kânt', [Lat. : consequens, -entis, from con, cum, with ; sequi, to follow], *adj.* consistent : not contradictory ; accordant, conformable.

CONSÉQUENT, *sm.* consequent : *a*) the last proposition of a syllogism ; *b*) *Math.* the second term of a ratio ; *c*) *Gram.* the latter of two terms between which a preposition expresses relation.

PAR CONSÉQUENT, *adv. phr.* consequently, in consequence, therefore.

CONSERVATEUR, TRICE, kônsèrvatœr, tris', *sm. f.* 1. preserver, guardian ; 2. conservator, keeper, commissioner ; 3. *Polit.* conservative, tory : one opposed to political changes in the state or government. **— des eaux et forêts**, commissioner of woods and forests. **— des chasses**, ranger.

CONSERVATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* conservative : *a*) preservative ; *b*) *Polit.* pertaining to the conservatives. **Un journal —**, a conservative newspaper. **Le parti —**, the conservative party.

CONSERVATIF, IVE, kônsèrvatif, tiv', *adj.* conservative, conservatory, preservative.

CONSERVATION, kônsèrvasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. *sf.* 1. preservation, conservation : *a*) the act of preserving from loss, decay or injury; the keeping of a thing in a safe state; *b*) the state of being preserved ; 2. jurisdiction, commissionership ; 3. registration (of mortgages).

CONSERVATOIRE, kônservatwar', *adj.* conservatory, conservative.

CONSERVATOIRE, *sm.* conservatory, *a*) a place for preserving anything in a state desired ; *b*) a school of music ; (at Paris) Conservatoire.

CONSERVE, kônsèrv', *sf.* 1. preserve, conserve : a sweetmeat made of fruits and sugar ; 2. *pl.* pickles : vegetables preserved in vinegar ; 3. *Pharm.* conserve ; 4. **— de viande, viande de —**, preserved meat, tinned meat. **— de pois**, preserved peas. **— de fruits**, preserved fruits, candid fruit.

5. *pl.* preservers, glasses ; 6. *Naut.* consort, convoy, company. **Aller de —**, to keep company. **Naviguer de —**, to sail in company.

CONSERVÉ, E, kônsèrvé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. preserved ; 2. conserved ; 3. pickled. **Être bien —**, *Fig.* to carry one's age well.

CONSERVER, kônsèrvé-r, [Lat. : conservāre ; cum=con, with ; servāre, to serve], *va.* 1. to preserve : *a*) to keep or save from injury or destruction ; *b*) to keep in a sound state ; to keep from decay, corruption or deterioration ; to conserve ; to keep up ; *c*) to guard ; *d*) not to lose ; *e*) to maintain, to keep ; *f*) to treasure up, to lay by ; *g*) to conserve ; to season with sugar for preservation ; to pickle (in vinegar). *d*) **L'histoire conserve le nom des grands hommes**, history perpetuates the names of great men. **Il n'a conservé aucun de ses enfants**, he has lost all his children. **— toute sa tête**, *Fam.* not to lose one's wits. **Malgré son extrême, vieillesse, il conserva toute sa memoire**, in spite of his great age, he still retains all his memory. **On a bien fait de — cette loi** it was wise to maintain that law. **Je veux — mes droits**, I intend to maintain my rights.

2. *Naut.* to keep within sight of.

CONSERVER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to keep, to keep up; to be preserved. **Les fruits ne se conservent pas cette année,** fruit will not keep this year.

2. to look well for one's age; 3. to take care of one's health; 4. to look after one's self. **Un père doit se — pour ses enfants,** a father must take care of himself for the sake of his children.

CONSIDÉRABLE, kônsidèrabl', *adj.* 1 eminent, notable, illustrious, distinguished; of considerable eminence; 2. (of things) considerable: *a*) worthy of consideration, of attention; *b*) important, valuable; momentous. **Peu —,** of little consequence; (of things) inconsiderable. **Un avantage —,** a considerable advantage. **Des dépenses considérables,** considerable expenses. **Il a une fortune —,** he has a large fortune.

CONSIDÉRABLEMENT, kônsidérablœmân-t, *adv.* considerably, far, to a great extent, a great deal.

CONSIDÉRANT, kônsidérân-t, *sm.* 1. preamble (of a law); 2. grounds (of a judgment).

CONSIDÉRANT [Victor], philosopher and economist (1808-1893).

CONSIDÉRATION, kônsidérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. consideration: *a*) the act of considering; mental view; reflection, meditation; deliberation; *b*) considerateness, wariness, prudence; *c*) motive of action, ground of conduct; reason; *d*) importance; worthiness of regard; respectability; *e*) account, sake. *a*) **Prendre en —,** to take into consideration. *b*) **Il agit sans —,** he acts inconsiderately. *c*) **La — qui l'a fait agir,** the reason, which made him act. **Diverses considérations l'ont porté à cette démarche,** various reasons led him to take this step. **Cela mérite bien la —,** that requires well considering; it is well deserving of consideration. **C'est une — qu'il ne faut pas négliger,** that is a consideration that must not be overlooked. **Ces considérations ne sont pas d'une grande importance,** these considerations are not of great importance. *d*) **Jouir d'une grande —,** to be highly considered. **Leurs richesses les mettent en — dans le monde,** society makes much of them, on account of their wealth. **J'ai passé quelques jours chez un homme de —,** I spent a few days at an important man's. *e*) **En — de,** in consideration of, on account of for the sake of. **Par — pour,** out of consideration for.

2. esteem; regard, respect. **Je suis avec —, avec une parfaite —, avec une — distinguée, etc.,** I am with the highest regard, etc.

CONSIDÉRÉ, E, kônsidéré, *adj.* 1. considerate, circumspect, deliberate, 2. well looked upon; esteemed, regarded. **Il est bien — ici,** he is thought a good deal of here; he is much esteemed here.

CONSIDÉRÉMENT, kônsidérémân-t, *adv.* considerately: calmly, with due consideration.

CONSIDÉRER, kônsidéré-r, [Lat.: considerāre; con=cum, with; sidus, sideris, a star, originally a question of augury], *va.* to consider: *a*) to view attentively; to behold, to look on (*or* at), to gaze at, to survey, to contemplate; *b*) to think upon, to mind, to look on; *c*) to examine; to ponder on, to weigh; *d*) to take into view; to take into consideration; *e*) to pay regard to; *f*) to esteem, to regard; *g*) to deem; to look upon. *a*) **— un tableau,** to look at a painting. **Il ne leur reste qu'à — de quel côté va tomber ce grand arbre,** they have only to consider on what side that large tree will fall. *b*) **Considérez un peu ce que vous faites,** think a little of what you are doing. *c*) **— une affaire sous tous ses aspects,** to examine an affair in all its aspects. **En considérant sous ce point de vue les êtres organisés,** considering organized beings in that light. **Quand on considère de près l'histoire de ces derniers temps,** when we closely examine the history of these latter times. *d*) **Il faut — que la chose était fort difficile,** you must consider, how difficult the thing was. *e*) **Considérez les longs services qu'il a rendus,** consider how long he has served. *f*) **Je ne considère que son mérite,** I only consider his merit. **C'est un homme que je considère beaucoup,** he is a man I much esteem. *g*) **Ses soldats le considéraient comme un père,** his soldiers looked upon him as a father. **Tout bien considéré je ne partirai pas,** all things well considered, I shall not start.

CONSIDÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to behold one's self; 2. to esteem one's self, to value one's self; 3. to consider one's self (as), to look upon one's self (as); 3. to have a consideration for each other; 5. to be considered.

CONSIGNATAIRE, kônsinyatèr', [consigner], *sm.* 1. *Adm.* depositary, 2. *Com.* consignee: a person who receives goods in trust.

CONSIGNATEUR, kônsinyatœr, *sm.* *Com.* consigner, consignor: the party who consigns goods or a ship.

CONSIGNATION, kônsinyasyôn, *sf.* consignment: *a*) the act of consigning; consignation; *b*) depositing; the act of depositing goods or money; *c*) deposit; money or goods consigned. **Caisse des dépôts et consignations,** government deposit and consignment office. **En —,** in consignment. **Ces marchandises sont mises à la — de M. X. à Bordeaux,** these goods are consigned to Mr. X. at Bordeaux.

CONSIGNE, kônsiny', *sf.* 1. *Milit.* orders *pl.* instructions *pl.* (given to a sentry, to a post); 2. regulation; 3. cloak-room, left luggage office, at railway stations. **Donner une —,** to give orders; to give a punishment (in schools). **Lever la —,** to revoke orders.

4. *Milit.* confinement; 5. keeping in (in schools). **Portier consigne,** *m.* gate-keeper.

CONSIGNER, kônsinyé-r, [Lat.: consignāre, to attest], *va.* 1. to deposit (a sum of money); 2. *Com.* to consign, to put in consignment; 3. to state, to record. **On a consigné cette circonstance au procès-verbal,** this circumstance is stated in the official report.

4. to refuse egress to; 5. to keep in; to confine. **Les soldats sont consignés,** the soldiers are confined. **Toute une classe a été consignée dimanche dernier,** a whole class was kept in last Sunday.

6. to refuse admittance to; to give orders not to admit (a person).

CONSIGNER, *vn.* to give orders (to a sentry, to a keeper.)

CONSISTANCE, kônsistâns', [consister], *sf.* 1. consistence, consistency: *a*) the state of a body in which component parts remain fixed; *b*) stability; settled condition; *c*) firmness; *d*) spissitude. *b*) **Le temps qu'il fait n'a point de —,** the weather is quite unsettled. **Les affaires sont dans un état de —,** affairs are in a settled state. **Un esprit sans —,** a person of no steadiness, a mere weather-cock. *c*) **Ce terrain n'a pas assez de —,** this soil is not firm enough, wants firmness. *d*) **La cire a moins de — que la résine,** wax is not so consistent as rosin.

2. credit, consideration. **C'est un homme sans —,** he is a man of no credit. **Cette nouvelle prend de la —,** this news is gaining credit.

3. *Jurisp.* nature.

CONSISTANT, E, kônsistân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. consistent: having consistency; fixed, firm; 2. (with *en*, of) consisting. **Un domaine — en bois, prairies, etc.,** an estate consisting of woods, meadows, etc.

CONSISTER, kônsisté-r, [Lat.: consistĕre; con=cum, with; sistĕre, to stand], *vn.* to consist: *a*) † to subsist, to be maintained; *b*) to stand, to rest; *c*) to be composed, to be made up. **Ils doivent faire — leur bonheur dans la modération,** they must make their happiness consist of moderation. **Le repentir consiste à haïr le péché et à y renoncer,** repentance consists in hating and renouncing sin. **Son armée consiste en infanterie et en cavalerie,** his army consists of infantry and cavalry.

CONSISTOIRE, kônsistwar', *sm.* consistory: *a*) the college of cardinals at Rome. *b*) assembly, council of the protestant church; *c*) supreme council of the Jews.

CONSISTORIAL, E, kônsistorial, al', *adj.* consistorial, consistory: relating to a consistory.

CONSOLABLE, kônsolabl', *adj.* consolable: that may be consoled or comforted.

CONSOLANT, E, kônsolân-t, lânt', *adj.* consoling, comforting, consolatory: affording consolation. **Il est bien — pour un père de voir ses enfants prospérer,** it is very comforting (*or* satisfactory) to a father to see his children prosper. **Sa morale est consolante et pure,** his moral is both pure and consoling. **Cet homme-là n'est guère —,** *Fam.* that man brings no consolation.

CONSOLATEUR, TRICE, kônsolatœr, tris', *sm. f.* consoler, consolator, comforter: one who consoles.

CONSOLATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* 1. consoling, consolatory; 2. *Script.* **L'Esprit —,** the Comforter.

CONSOLATION, kônsolasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [consoler], *sf.* 1. consolation: *a*) comfort; solace; alleviation of sorrow or pain; *b*) the cause of comfort; that which comforts; *c*) words of comfort; *d*) *Fig.* the person or thing that gives comfort. *a*) **Il m'a écrit une lettre de —,** he wrote me a comforting letter. **J'ai de la — à penser que vous prenez part à mes peines,** it is a consolation to me to think that you feel for me in my troubles. *b*) **C'est une grande — pour un père de voir ses enfants se porter au bien,** it is a great comfort to a father to see his children well inclined. *c*) **Recevoir des consolations,** to receive consolations. **Adresser des consolations à quelqu'un,** to console a person. *d*) **Vous êtes ma seule —,** you are my only consolation. **Vous serez ma — dans cette solitude,** you will be my consolation in this solitude.

2. (at cards) **Fiche de —,** forfeit; *Fig.* bit of consolation.

†**CONSOLATOIRE,** kônsolatwar', *adj.* consolatory.

CONSOLE, kônsol', *sf.* 1. *Arch.* console: a bracket used to support a cornice, a balcony, a bust, etc.; *Goth. Arch.* corbel, 2. console table, pier-table.

CONSOLER, kônsolé-r, [Lat.: consolari], *va.* to console: to alleviate grief; to comfort, to solace, to soothe, to cheer. **Cet espoir me console,** that hope cheers me. **Il était abattu par une douleur que rien ne**

pouvait —, his sorrow was so deep, that nothing could console him.

CONSOLER (SE), *v. refl.* to console one's self, to be consoled, to be comforted. **Quiconque se plaint cherche à se —**, those who complain, are trying to console themselves. **Il y a de certaines douleurs dont on ne doit point se —**, there are some troubles we can never get over. *Mme de Sév.* **Calypso ne pouvait se — du départ d'Ulysse**, Calypso could not be consoled for the departure of Ulysses. *Fén. Tél.* 1.

CONSOLIDANT, E, kônsolidân-t, ânt', *adj. Surg.* consolidant : having the quality of uniting wounds.

CONSOLIDANT, *sm. Med.* consolidant : a medicine formerly used to consolidate wounds.

CONSOLIDATION, kônsolidasyôn, *sf.* consolidation : *a)* the act of making solid ; solidification ; *b) Med.* the uniting of wounded flesh ; *c) Fin.* appropriation of certain taxes to the payment of the interest of the funded debt ; *c) Fin.* funding ; the conversion of temporary loans into one perpetual ; *e) Jurisp.* the uniting of several particulars into one body.

CONSOLIDÉ, E, kônsolidé, *adj.* consolidated : *a)* made solid or compact ; *b) Fin.* funded.

CONSOLIDÉS, *sm. pl. Fin.* consols, consolidated funds : a considerable portion of the public debt of Great Britain.

CONSOLIDER, kônsolidé-r, [Lat. : consolidāre, - atum ; con, *intens* ; solidus, solid], *va.* to consolidate : *a)* to make solid ; *b) Fig.* to strengthen ; *c) Med.* to heal up ; to unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound ; *d) Fin.* to fund ; to provide and appropriate a fund for payment of the interest of a public debt ; *e) Law t.* to unite, to combine into one. *a)* **— un mur,** to consolidate a wall. *b)* **— une alliance,** to strengthen an alliance.

CONSOLIDER (SE), *v. refl.* to consolidate : to grow solid ; to unite and become solid ; to gain strength.

CONSOMMABLE, kônsomabl', *adj.* consumable.

CONSOMMATEUR, kônsomatœr, *sm.* 1. *Theol.* perfecter, finisher : one who consummates ; 2. consumer : one who uses or expends goods, etc. ; customer (in a restaurant or café).

CONSOMMATION, kônsomasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : consummatio ; V. consommer], *sf.* 1. consummation : *a)* completion, end, finishing, perfection ; *b)* end of anything ; the end of the world. *a)* **La — d'une affaire,** the finishing of an affair. **La — d'un crime,** the accomplishment of a crime. **La — du mariage,** the consummation of marriage. *b)* **La — des siècles,** the consummation of ages, of the world.

2. consumption : act of consuming ; act of using and destroying. **Faire une grande — de bois, d'eau, de sel,** to make a great consumption of wood, of water and salt. **Il se fait une grande — de vin ici,** there is a great consumption of wine here.

3. consumable goods *or* commodities. **Impôts, taxes de —,** taxes on consumable commodities, drinks, refreshments consumed (in places of refreshment). **Payons nos consommations et part...,** let us pay for our drinks and go.

CONSOMMÉ, E, kônsomé, *adj.* 1. consummated, completed, ended ; 2. consummate : perfect, complete. **Un homme — dans les affaires,** a consummate man of business. **Un scélérat —,** a consummate villain. **Une habileté consommée,** consummate cleverness.

3. consumed, used up.

CONSOMMÉ, *sm.* jelly broth, gravy soup.

CONSOMMER, kônsomé-r, [Lat. : consummāre, - atum, to accomplish ; consumĕre, sumptum, to destroy, to eat], *va.* 1. to consummate : to complete, to accomplish, to end, to finish ; 2. to consume : *a)* to destroy by use ; to expend ; to spend ; *b)* to use up. **— du vin,** to consume, to drink, wine.

[REM. — *Consommer* and *Consumer* were formerly confounded, but are now distinguished. *Consommer* implies a useful destruction, and *consumer* an accidental or gratuitous destruction : **Nous** *consommons* **du blé, de la viande, du vin, etc., pour subsister, le feu** *consume* **une maison,** to live, we consume corn, meat, wine, etc. ; fire consumes a house.]

† **CONSOMPTIF, IVE,** kônsônptif, tiv', *adj. Med.* consumptive : destructive.

CONSOMPTION, kônsônpsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* consumption : *a)* state of being consumed ; destruction ; *b) Med.* wasting of flesh ; gradual and progressive diminution or decay of the body ; decline ; *c)* † the act of consuming ; destruction.

CONSONANCE, kônsonâns', [Lat. : consonantia], *sf.* consonance : *a) Mus.* accord of sounds, which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear ; concord ; *b) gram.* agreement of sounds.

CONSONANT, E, kônsonân-t, ânt' [Lat. : consonans - antis ; consonāre ; con = cum, with ; sonāre, to sound], *adj.* consonant : *a) Mus.* composed of consonances ; producing a consonance ; *b) Gram.* ending in the same letters.

CONSONNE, kônson', *sf. Gram.* consonant : a letter which cannot be perfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel.

CONSONNE, *adj.* **Lettre consonne,** consonant.

CONSORTS, kônsòr, [Lat. : consors ; con = cum, with ; sors, sortis, a lot], *smpl.* consorts, associates, partners ; company.

CONSOUDE, kônsoud', [Lat. : consolida], *sf. Bot.* 1. comfrey, consound : *Symphytum,* a genus of plants of the order boraginaceæ, — **officinale, grande —,** common comfrey. **— tubéreuse,** tuberous comfrey.

2. **Consoude royale,** field larkspur : *Delphinium consolida,* a ranunculaceous plant.

† **CONSPIRANCE,** kônspirâns', [conspirer], *sf.* tendency.

CONSPIRANT, E, kônspirân-t, ânt', *adj.* conspiring : concurring to one end.

CONSPIRATEUR, kônspiratœr, *sm.* conspirator : one who conspires.

CONSPIRATION, kônspirasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* conspiracy : *a)* plot ; combination to excite sedition against a government ; *b)* cabal ; *c)* concurrence of things to one end ; conspiration. *a)* **— des poudres,** Gunpowder plot. **Ourdir, machiner, tramer une —,** to plot, to form a conspiracy.

CONSPIRER, kônspiré-r, [Lat. : conspirāre ; con = cum, with ; spirāre, to breath], *vn.* to conspire : *a)* to concur to one end ; to tend ; *b)* to plot ; to concert a crime, to hatch a treason. *a)* **Mes vœux avec les siens conspirent aujourd'hui,** to-day my wishes concur with his. **Tout conspire à me nuire,** everything conspires to injure me. **Tout conspire à vos désirs,** everything tends to your wishes. *b)* **Ils conspiraient contre le roi,** they conspired against the king.

CONSPIRER, *va.* to conspire, to plot. — **la ruine de l'Etat,** to conspire the ruin of the state.

CONSPUER, kônspué-r, [Lat. : cum, with ; spuĕre, to spit], *va.* to spurn, to scout, to treat with scorn.

CONSTABLE, kônstabl', [Eng.], *sm.* constable : officer of the peace in England.

CONSTAMMENT, kônstamân-t, [constant], *adv.* 1. with constancy ; 2. constantly, ever, always, invariably ; 3. † certainly, unquestionably, undoubtedly.

CONSTANCE, kônstâns', [Lat. : constantia], *sf.* constancy : *a)* firm state of mind; *b)* persevering resolution unshaken determination ; *d)* steadfastness, firmness, steadiness. *d)* persistence ; *e)* stability in love or friendship ; *f)* patience.

CONSTANCE, *pnm.* Constantius.

CONSTANCE, *pnf.* 1. Constantia ; 2. *Geog.* Constance : a town and a lake in Germany ; 3. *Geog.* Constantia : a town in South Africa, famed for the quality of its wines.

CONSTANT, E, kônstân-t, ânt', [Lat. : constans, antis ; cum, with ; stāre, to stand], *adj.* 1. constant : *a)* steadfast ; firm in mind ; unchanging ; *b)* faithful in affection ; *c)* persevering ; *d)* steady, stable ; *e)* lasting ; *f)* uninterrupted, unremitting. *a)* **Il est — dans l'adversité,** he is constant in adversity. *b)* **— en amitié,** constant in friendship. *d)* **Quantité constante,** *Math.* constant quantity. **Vents constants,** constant winds. *e)* **Il n'y a rien de — en ce monde,** there is nothing lasting in this world.

2. certain, indubitable, undoubted. **La chose est constante,** the thing is certain. **Il est — que,** it is certain that. **Tenir pour —,** to hold as a certainty, as undoubted.

CONSTANT, *pnm.* Constant.

CONSTANTIN, kônstântan, *pnm.* Constantine.

CONSTANTINE, kônstântin', *pnf. Geog.* Constantine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, kônstântinopl', *pnf. Geog.* Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAIN, kônstântinopolitan, *adj.* and *sm.* Constantinopolitan.

CONSTATATION, kônstatasyôn, [constater], *sf.* 1. ascertaining, establishment ; 2. statement.

CONSTATER, kônstaté-r, [Lat. : constāre ; con ; stāre, to stand], *va.* 1. to ascertain, to establish : to make certain ; 2. to ascertain the truth of, to prove, to verify ; 3. to state. **C'est un fait bien constaté,** it is a well ascertained (proved) fact.

CONSTELLATION, kônstèlasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : constellatio], *sf. Astron.* constellation : group of fixed stars. **— zodiacale,** zodiacal constellation. **— australe,** southern constellation. **— boréale,** northern constellation.

CONSTELLÉ, E, kônstèlé, *adj.* 1. *Astrol.* made under the influence of a certain constellation ; 2. constellated : starry ; set or adorned with stars.

CONSTELLER, kônstèllé-r, [Lat. : constellāre ; constellatus ; stella, star], *va.* to constellate.

† **CONSTER,** kônsté-r, [Lat. : constāre] *impers. v. Law-t.* to appear ; to be evident.

CONSTERNATION, kônstèrnasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : consternatio ; consterner], *sf.* consternation : amazement or state of terror which confounds the faculties ; dismay. **Nous étions dans la —,** we were dismayed. **A ces mots la — se répandit sur tous les visages,** at those words every one looked dismayed.

CONSTERNER, kônstèrné-r, [Lat. : *v* consternāre, - atum ; con ; sternĕre, to strew], *va.* to dismay, to strike with consternation,

to throw into consternation. **Avoir l'air consterné,** to look dismayed.

CONSTIPANT, E, kônstipân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* constipating : making costive.

CONSTIPATION, kônstipásyón, *sf.* constipation, costiveness, obstipation.

CONSTIPÉ, E, kônstipé, *adj.* constipated, costive.

CONSTIPER, kônstipé-r, [Lat. : con = cum, with ; stipāre, -atum, to pack], *va.* to constipate, to bind.

CONSTIPER (SE), *v. refl.* to become costive.

CONSTITUANT, E, kônstituân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** constituent : *a*) component, constituting, composing, forming ; *b*) having the power of constituting. *a*) **Les parties constituantes d'un corps,** the constituent parts of a body. *b*) **Assemblée constituante,** constituent assembly.

2. *Law-t.* that gives a power of attorney ; that settles an annuity.

CONSTITUANTE, *sf. Fr. Hist.* Constituent Assembly (of 1789 or 1848).

CONSTITUANT, *sm. Fr. Hist.* member of a constitu nt assembly.

CONSTITUER, kônstitué-r, [Lat. : constituĕre, constitutum ; from con = cum, with ; statuĕre, to establish], *va.* **1.** to constitute : *a*) to form, to compose ; to make up ; *b*) to make a thing what it is ; *c*) to establish, to set up ; *d*) to make ; to appoi t, to empower. *a*) **— une société,** to constitute a society. *b*) **Cette action ne constitue point un délit,** that action is not an offence. *c*) **— un gouvernement,** to constitute a government. **— un précédent,** to form a precedent. **L'assemblée est constituée,** the assembly is constituted. *d*) **— avoué,** to constitute an attorney. **Qui vous a constitué juge ?** who made you a judge ?

2. to raise (to a dignity) ; **3.** to commit (to prison), to give into custody ; **4.** to put, to place (in a state of). **Cette résistance les constitue en état de rébellion,** this resistance puts them in a state of rebellion.

5. to put (to), to draw (into expense) ; **6.** to settle. **— une rente, une pension à quelqu'un,** to settle an annuity, a pension on a person.

CONSTITUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to constitute one's self ; **2.** to form one's self ; **3.** to become ; **4.** to set up (for) ; **5.** to give one's self up (p isoner).

CONSTITUTIF, IVE, kônstitutif, tiv', *adj.* constitutive : *a*) that constitutes or composes ; *b*) *Law-t.* creating a right.

CONSTITUTION, kônstitusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** constitution : *a*) the act of constituting ; composition ; formation ; *b*) state of being ; peculiar structure ; *c*) peculiar frame of the human body ; temperament ; *d*) temper of mind ; *e*) the established form of government in a state ; a system of fundamental laws and principles for the government of a nation ; *f*) law. *b*) **La — de l'air,** the constitution of the air. *c*) **Être d'une bonne —,** to be of a good constitution. **Être d'une — délicate,** to be of a delicate constitution. *e*) **La — des États-Unis,** the constitution of the United States. *f*) **Les constitutions de l'église,** the constitutions of the Church.

2. *Law-t.* appointment ; declaration of being empowered or constituted (an attorney) ; **3.** settlement (of annuities, of pensions, etc.).

CONSTITUTIONNALISME, kônstitusyonalism', *sm.* constitutionalism : the doctrines of constitutionalists.

CONSTITUTIONNALITÉ, kônstitusyonalité, *sf.* constitutionality : the state of being constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONNEL, ELLE, kônstitusyonèl, èl', *adj.* constitutional: *a*) *Polit.* established or ruled by a constitution ; *b*) relating to the constitution ; *c*) consistent with the constitution ; legal ; *d*) adhering to the constitution ; *e*) *Med.* inherent in the constitution of the body or of the mind. *a*) **Gouvernement —,** constitutional government. *b*) **Une question constitutionnelle,** a constitutional question. *c*) **Cet acte n'est pas —,** this act is unconstitutional. *d*) **Maladie constitutionnelle,** constitutional disease.

CONSTITUTIONNEL, *sm.* constitutionalist, constitutionist : an adherent to the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT, kônstitusyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* constitutionally : agreeably to the constitution.

CONSTRICTEUR, kônstriktœr, [Lat. : cum, with ; stringĕre, strictum, to press], *adj.* constricting. **Les muscles constricteurs,** (or substant.) **les contricteurs,** the constrictors. **Boa —,** constrictor, boa-constrictor.

CONSTRICTIF, IVE, kônstriktif, tiv', *adj.* constrictive.

CONSTRICTION, kônstriksyôn, *sf. Did.* constriction : contraction, compression.

CONSTRINGENT, E, kônstranzhân, zhânt', *adj. Med.* constringent: contracting, binding.

CONSTRUCTEUR, kônstruktœr, *sm.* **1.** builder, constructer, constructor : one who constructs ; **2.** ship-builder. **— de navires,** ship-builder, ship-wright.

CONSTRUCTIBLE, kônstruktibl', *adj.* framable : that may be constructed.

CONSTRUCTION, kônstruksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** construction, building : the act of constructing. **La — d'une machine,** the construction of a machine. **— de navires,** ship-building. **Navire de — française,** French built ship. **Navire en —,** a ship on the stocks.

2. building, edifice, structure ; fabrics ; **3.** construction : *a*) structure ; mode of constructing ; *b*) *Gram.* the arrangement of words in a sentence ; *c*) *Geom.* the manners of describing a figure ; *d*) *Alg.* the drawing of lines and figures necessary to the solution of a problem. *b*) **Faire la — de,** to construe. *d*) **— d'une équation,** construction of an equation.

CONSTRUCTIVITÉ, kônstructivité, *sf. Phrenol.* constructiveness : the faculty of constructing.

CONSTRUIRE, kônstruitr', [Lat. : construĕre, -structum, to build], *va.* [*Je construis* ; *je construisais* ; *je construisis* ; *je construirai* ; *je construirais* ; *que je construise* ; *que je construisisse* ; *construisant* , *construit.*] to construct : *a*) to build, to erect ; *b*) to make, to fabricate ; *c*) to devise and arrange ; to frame ; *d*) *Gram.* to construe ; to arrange words in their natural order ; *e*) *Geom.* to form a geometrical figure. *a*) **— une maison,** to build a house. **— une machine,** to construct a machine. **— un navire,** to build, to construct a ship. **Se — une maison,** to build a house for one's self. *c*) **— un poème,** to frame a poem. **— un système,** to construct a system. *d*) **— une phrase,** to construe a sentence.

CONSTRUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be constructed.

CONSUBSTANTIALITÉ, kônsubstânsialité, *sf. Theol.* consubstantiality : the quality of being consubstantial.

CONSUBSTANTIATEUR, TRICE, kônsubstânsiatœr, tris', *sm. f. Theol.* consubstantialist : one who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kônsubstânsiasyôn, [Lat. : con = cum, with ; substance], *sf. Theol.* consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIEL, ELLE, kônsubtsânsièl, sièl', *adj Theol.* consubstantial : the same substance.

CONSUBSTANTIELLEMENT, kônsubstânsièl'mân-t, *adv. Theol.* consubst ntially.

CONSUL, kônsul, [Lat.], *sm.* consul : *a*) one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic ; *b*) one of the three magistrates of the French republic, from 1799 to 1804 ; *c*) an agent commissioned in a foreign country to protect his fellow-citizens and the commercial interests of his own country ; *d*) a judge for commercial matters. *c*) **— général,** consul-general.

CONSULAIRE, kônsulèr', *adj.* consular : pertaining to a consul. **Agent —,** consular agent. **Année —,** consular year.

CONSULAIRE, *sm. Rom. Hist.* consular, consulary man ; past consul.

CONSULAIREMENT, konsulèr'mân-t, *adj.* by the con uls.

CONSULAT, kônsula, *sm.* **1.** consulate : *a*) consulship ; the office of a consul ; *b*) consulship ; the term of his office ; *c*) consular government ; *d*) the functions of a mercantile consul ; *e*) his residence ; **2.** consul's office.

CONSULTANT, kônsultân-t, [consulter], *adj. m.* consulting. **Médecin —,** consulting physician. **Avocat —,** chamber counsel.

CONSULTANT, *sm.* **1.** person consulted ; **2.** consulter : one who asks counsel.

CONSULTATIF, IVE, kônsultatif, tiv', *adj.* consultative : which is consulted.

CONSULTATION, kônsultasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** consultation : *a*) the act of consulting ; *b*) deliberation of two or more barristers ; meeting of physicians to consult together ; *c*) prescription, opinion of a physician ; *d*) place or time for giving consultations ; **2.** advice, opinion (of barristers).

CONSULTE, kônsult', *sf.* **1.** † consult, consultation ; **2.** council, assembly.

CONSULTER, kônsulté-r, [Lat. : consultāre ; freq. of consulĕre, to consult], *va.* to consult : *a*) to ask advice of ; *b*) to take counsel of ; to seek for information ; to refer to ; *c*) to regard, to consider ; *d*) to deliberate upon, to confer about ; *e*) to follow, to be guided by. *a*) **— un avocat,** to consult a lawyer. **— les dieux,** to consult the gods. [*Fig.* :] **— son chevet,** to take a night to consider. **— son miroir,** to consult one's looking-glass. *b*) **— un dictionnaire,** to consult a dictionary. **On consultait l'usage,** they consulted custom. **— l'histoire,** to consult history. *c*) **— ses forces,** to consult one's strength. **— ses intérêts,** to consult one's interest. *d*) **Après avoir consulté ce qu'il avait à faire,** after having conferred about what he had to do. *e*) **Je n'ai pour lui parler consulté que mon cœur,** my feelings alone prompted me to speak to him. *Rac. Andr.* II. I. **Mais on n'en doit pas moins — la prudence,** but we must, nevertheless, be guided by prudence.

CONSULTER, *vn.* to consult : *a*) to confer, to deliberate ; *b*) to consider. **Après avoir longtemps consulté, ils arrêtèrent** after deliberating a long while, they decided **Il veut — avec ses amis,** he wishes to confer with his friends.

CONSULTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to consider, to reflect. **C'est à toi de te bien —,** you must consider well.

2. to consult each other ; to deliberate in commun ; **3.** to be consulted. **La voix de la raison jamais ne se consulte,** reason is never consulted.

CONSULTEUR, kônsultœr, *sm.* consulter : one who consults.

CONSUMABLE, kônsumabl', *adj.* consumable : that may be consumed

CONSUMANT, E, kônsumân-t, ânt', *adj* 1 consuming, devouring ; 2 wasting.

CONSUMER, kônsumé-r, [Lat. : consumére, to destroy], *va.* to consume : *a*) to destroy, to reduce to nothing ; *b*) to burn ; *c*) to eat up ; to devour ; *d*) to dissipate, to squander, to waste ; *e*) to wear out, to waste away ; to cause to disappear ; *f*) to undermine ; *g*) to spend ; to cause to pass away. *a*) **La rouille consume le fer,** rust corrodes iron. *b*) **Le feu consuma ce grand édifice en moins de deux heures,** fire consumed that large building in less than two hours. *c*) **Toutes leurs provisions furent consumées,** all their provisions were eaten up. *d*) **Il a consumé tout son patrimoine,** he has consumed all his patrimony. *e*) **Le temps consume toutes choses,** time consumes everything. **L'oisiveté d'un camp consume leur vigueur,** the idleness of a camp life consumes their energy. **La maladie l'avait entièrement consumé,** illness had quite wasted him. **Le regret de sa faute la consume,** she consumes away with repentance of her sin. *d*) **Il consuma sa vie dans l'étude des sciences,** he spent his life in the study of sciences.

CONSUMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be consumed ; to be wasted ; 2. to burn away ; 3. to squander away one's fortune ; to ruin one's self ; 4. to ruin one's health ; 5. to waste one's strength ; 6. to waste one's time ; 7. to be wasted away, to waste away, to wear away ; to pine away. **Se — en efforts impuissants,** to waste one's strength in fruitless efforts. **Se — de douleur,** to pine away with grief. **Il se consume d'ennui et de tristesse,** he is wearing himself out with melancholy and sadness.

CONTABESCENCE, kôntabèsâns', *sf. Med.* contabescence, consumption.

CONTABESCENT, E, kôntabèsân-t, sân-t, [Lat.: contabescere, to waste away], *adj. Med.* consumptive : diseased with a consumption.

CONTACT, kôntakt', [Lat. : con ; tactus ; tangére, to touch], *sm.* 1. contact : *a*) the state of touching ; touch ; close union ; juncture ; *b*) *Fig.* connexion ; 2. *Elect* contact, switch. **Point de —,** point of contact. **Mettre en —,** to bring into contact. **— immédiat,** *Med.* direct *or* immediate contact. **— médiat,** indirect *or* mediate contact. **Le — de la société,** the contact with people, with society. **Couper le —,** to switch off. **Mettre le —** to switch on.

† **CONTADIN** kôntadan, [Ital. : contadino], *sm.* peasant rustic.

CONTAGE, kôntazh', [Lat. : contagio], *sm. Med.* contagion.

CONTAGIER, kôntazhié-r, *va. Med.* to communicate a contagious disease to.

CONTAGIEUX, EUSE, kôntazhiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : contagiosus ; con, together ; tangére], *adj.* contagious : *a*) capable of being transmitted by contact, caught by approach ; infectious ; catching ; *b*) containing contagion ; pestilential, poisonous ; *c*) that may be communicated from one to another. *a*) **Maladie contagieuse,** contagious disease. *b*) **Air —,** pestilential air ; *c*) **Une terreur contagieuse** a contagious terror. **Le rire est —,** laughter is contagious.

CONTAGION, kôntazhyôn ; *in poet.* shiôn, [Lat. : contagio ; contingere , con ; tangere, to touch], *sf.* contagion : *a*) the communication of a disease by contact ; infection ; *b*) propagation of anything ; contagiousness. **La — du vice,** the contagion of vice.

CONTAGIONNAIRE, kôntazhyonèr', *sm.* V. *Contagionniste.*

CONTAGIONNISTE, kôntazhionist', *sm.* contagionist : a believer in the contagiousness of a particular disease.

CONTAGIOSITÉ, kôntazhyozité, *sf.* contagiousness : the quality of being contagious.

CONTAILLE, kôntây', *adj. f. Com.* **Soie —,** floretta, gloss-silk.

CONTAMINABLE, kôntaminabl', *adj.* contaminable : that may be contaminated.

CONTAMINATION, kôntaminasyôn, *sf.* contamination, pollution, defilement.

CONTAMINER, kôntaminé-r, [Lat. : contamināre, -atum], *va.* to contaminate, to pollute, to defile, to taint.

CONTE, kônt', [conter], *sm.* 1. tale, story : *a*) narrative, relation ; *b*) a petty narrative, a petty fiction. *a*) **Un bon —,** a good story. **Faire un plaisant —,** to tell a funny tale. *b*) **— de fées,** fairy tale.

2. story, fib. **C'est un — extravagant, ridicule,** it is most extravagant and ridiculous story. **Faire des contes,** to tell stories, to fib.**—en l'air,** idle story, fib, falsehood. **Voilà un beau —!** what a pretty story ! **— fait à plaisir,** feigned story. **— de bonne femme, — de vieille femme,** old woman's story. **— bleu, — de ma mère l'oie,** mother goose's tale, tale of a tub. **— à dormir debout,** a rigmarole story. **Ce ne sont que des contes,** that's all made up.

† **CONTEMPÉRATION**, kôntânpérasyôn, *sf. Theol.* contemperation, contemperament.

CONTEMPLATEUR, TRICE, kôntânplatœr, tris', *sm. f.* contemplator : one who contemplates.

CONTEMPLATIF, IVE, kôntanplatif, tiv', *adj* contemplative : given to contemplation ; employed in meditation ; meditative ; thoughtful. **Esprit —,** contemplative mind. **Vie contemplative,** contemplative life.

CONTEMPLATIF, *sm.* 1. contemplator ; 2. *Theol.* contemplative.

CONTEMPLATION, kôntânplasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* contemplation : *a*) the act of contemplating ; *b*) continued attention of the mind to a particular subject ; meditation : studious thought, reflection.

CONTEMPLATIVEMENT, kôntânplativ'mân-t, *adv.* contemplatively, with contemplation.

CONTEMPLER, kôntânplé-r, [Lat. : contemplari], *va.* to contemplate : *a*) to view, to consider with attention ; to behold, to survey, to gaze on ; *b*) to meditate upon, to ponder.

CONTEMPLER, *vn.* to contemplate, to meditate, to muse, to think. **Il passe sa vie à —,** he spends his life in contemplation.

CONTEMPLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to contemplate one's self ; 2. to contemplate each other.

CONTEMPORAIN, AINE, kôntânporan, rèn', [Lat. : cum, with ; tempus, temporis, time], *adj.* contemporary, contemporaneous : *a*) living at the same time ; coeval ; *b*) happening at the same time ; synchronal. **Un auteur —,** a contemporary author. **L'histoire contemporaine,** the contemporaneous history.

CONTEMPORAIN, AINE, *smf.* contemporary.

CONTEMPORANÉITÉ, kôntânporanéité, *sf.* contemporariness, contemporaneity, contemporaneousness : the state of being contemporaneous.

CONTEMPTEUR, TRICE, kôntânptœr, tris', [Lat. : contemptor ; cum, with ; temněre, to despise], *sm. f.* contemner, despiser, scorner : one who contemns.

CONTEMPTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* scornful.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kôntânptibl', *adj.* contemptible : worthy of contempt.

CONTENANCE, kônt'nâns', contenir], *sf.* 1. capacity, contents ; 2. *Naut.* burden : the quantity that a ship will carry. **Un vase de la — de deux litres,** a vase containing two litres. **Ce navire est de la — de cinq cents tonneaux,** that vessel is of five hundred tons burden.

3. extent ; area : superficial content. **Cette propriété est de la — de dix hectares,** that estate is ten hectares in extent.

4. countenance : aspect, look, mien ; demeanour, bearing. **Une humble —,** a humble look. **N'avoir point de —,** to be out of countenance. **Prendre, se donner une —,** to put on a countenance. **Par —,** to keep one's self in countenance. **Faire bonne —,** to put a good face on the matter. **Il lui arrivait souvent de perdre —,** he was often put out of countenance. **A qui une carte fait perdre la —,** who is put out of countenance by a card. *La Bruy.* XII. **Il ne savait plus quelle — tenir,** he did not know how to look, what to do with himself.

CONTENANT, E, kônt'nân-t, nânt', *adj.* containing.

CONTENANT, *sm.* container : that which contains.

CONTENDANT, E, kôntândân-t, dân't, [Lat.: contendére, — to turn ; con, together ; tendère, to stretch], *adj.* contending : vying with another, striving.

CONTENDANT, *sm.* contender.

CONTENIR, kônt'nir, [Lat. : contenēre ; con, together ; tenēre, to hold], *va.* [Conj. like *Tenir.*] 1. to contain : *a*) to hold ; to have capacity for ; *b*) to hold within certain limits ; *c*) to include ; to comprehend, to comprise. **Ce réservoir contient deux cents litres,** this cistern contains two hundred litres. *c*) **Carthage contenait sept cent mille habitants,** Carthage contained seven hundred thousand inhabitants. **Le premier volume contient plus de mille pages,** the first volume contains more than a thousand pages. **Ce livre contient des détails fort intéressants,** this book contains some very interesting particulars.

2. to confine, to keep in ; 3. to contain : to restrain, to keep within bounds ; 4. to restrain, to keep back, to check, to curb. **La troupe avait peine à — la foule,** the soldiers could hardly keep the crowd back. **Ce quai a été construit pour — la rivière dans son lit,** this embankment was built to keep the river in its channel. **La jalousie les contiendra dans le devoir,** jealousy will make them keep to duty. **Je ne pus — mon indignation,** I could not contain my indignation.

CONTENIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to contain one's self, to restrain one's self. **Il ne put pas se —,** he could not contain himself. **Il ne put se — de joie,** he could not contain himself for joy.

2. to refrain, to forbear, to keep one's self ; to be moderate. **Il est plus aisé de s'abstenir que de se —,** it is easier to forbear than to be moderate.

CONTENT, E, kôntân-t, ânt', [Lat. : contentus], *adj.* 1. content, contented, satisfied ; pleased . 2. glad, happy. **— de peu,** easily satisfied, contented with anything. **Vivre —,** to live contentedly. **Non — de le trahir, il le calomnie,** not satisfied with betraying him, he must needs calumniate him. **Avoir l'air —,** to look contented. **Être — de soi,** to be satisfied with one's self. **Être — de soi, de sa petite personne,** to have a high notion of one's self. **Être — de quelqu'un, de quelque chose,** to be satisfied, to be pleased with a person, with a thing. **Êtes-vous — de votre bonne ?** are you satisfied with your ser-

vant ? **Il est — de vous voir**, he is pleased to see you. **Je suis fort — que vous ayez réussi**, I am very pleased that you have succeeded.

3. *Fam.* **Être content de**, to consent, to be willing. **Je suis — de faire cela, pourvu que...**, I am willing to do that, provided...

CONTENT, *sm. Fam.* enough, sufficiency. **Il est condamné à six mois de prison, il en a son —**, he is condemned to six months' imprisonment, that is enough for him. **Il a mangé tout son —**, he ate to his heart's content.

CONTENTEMENT, kô*n*tânt'mân̂t, [content], *sm.* content, contentedness, contentment, satisfaction. **Avoir —**, to be pleased, satisfied, gratified. **Ses enfants lui donnent du —**, he is happy in his children. *Prov.* : **Contentement passe richesse**, content is beyond riches.

CONTENTER, kô*n*tânté-r, [content], *va.* to content : *a*) to satisfy ; *b*) to appease : *c*) to please, to gratify. **On ne saurait — tout le monde**, it is impossible to please every one. **Il pouvait — tous ses désirs**, he could satisfy all his wants. **Vos raisons ne sauraient me —**, your reasons do not satisfy me. *Corn.*

CONTENTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be contented, to be satisfied ; **2.** to content one's self ; to be content. **Se — de peu**, to be contented with little. **Contentez-vous de savoir que**, content yourself with knowing that. **Je me contente que vous ayez vu que**, I am satisfied that you have seen that. **Contentez-vous de ce que vous avez**, be satisfied with what you have.

3. to please one's self, to indulge one's self, to gratify one's self. **Il y a longtemps que je désire faire ce voyage, il faut enfin que je me contente**, I have long desired to make this journey, and I must now indulge myself to it.

CONTENTIEUSEMENT, kô*n*tânsiœz'mâ*n*-t *adv.* contentiously.

CONTENTIEUX, EUSE, kô*n*tânsiœ, œz', [Lat. : contentiosus, from contentio, struggle], *adj.* **1.** disputed ; disputable, controvertible, litigious, in litigation. **Affaire contentieuse**, litigious affair.

2. contentious, litigious, quarrelsome : disposed to contend ; wrangling. **Humeur contentieuse**, contentious humour, contentiousness.

3. contentious : relating to litigation ; having power to decide causes between contending parties. **Juridiction contentieuse**, contentious jurisdiction.

CONTENTIEUX, *sm. Adm.* affairs in litigation, litigious affairs. **Bureau du —**, disputed claims office.

CONTENTIF, IVE, kô*n*tânti', iv', *adj. Surg.* retaining, retentive.

CONTENTION, kô*n*tânsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** contention : *a*) strife ; effort to obtain something ; *b*) eagerness, ardour ; earnest endeavour ; *c*) dispute, debate, wrangling; **2.** vehemence, warmth, heat ; **3.** intenseness (of thought) ; intense application.

CONTENU, kô*n*t'nu, [contenir], *sm.* contents *pl.* : *a*) contained, contents : that which is contained, held, included ; *b*) that which is contained in a book, in a writing. **Le contenant et le —**, the container and the contained. **Le — d'une lettre**, the contents of a letter.

CONTER, kô*n*tê-r, [conte ; Lat. : computâre, to reckon, to compute], *va.* **1.** to tell, to relate ; **2.** to report. **— une histoire**, to tell a story. **Je vais vous — comment la chose s'est passée**, I shall just tell you now the thing happened. **Contez-nous ce que vous avez vu**, tell us what you have seen. **J'ai ouï — à un tel...**, I heard such a one relate. **On conte que**, it is reported that. **— des fagots**, to tell idle stories. **En conter**, to romance, to tell fibs ; to deceive. **Il nous en a bien conté**, he has told us a pretty lot of lies. **Il veut vous en —**, he wants to deceive you. **En — de belles, — des sornettes**, to talk nonsense, to humbug. (in another sense) **En — de belles**, to tell fine stories. **On m'en a conté de belles sur votre compte**, some pretty things have been told me about you. **— fleurettes, en — à une femme**, to talk gallantry to a woman ; to make love, to court a woman.

3. to confide. **— ses peines**, to confide one's troubles. **— ses raisons, ses petites raisons à quelqu'un**, to confide one's reasons, one's troubles, one's affairs, etc., to a person.

CONTER, *vn.* to tell stories. **Les vieillards aiment à —**, old people are fond of telling stories. **Contons, mais contons bien, c'est le point principal**, let us tell stories, but let us tell them well, for that is the main thing.

CONTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be told, to be related **2.** to tell each other.

CONTERIE, kônt'ri, *sf. Com.* coarse glass of Venice.

CONTESTABILITÉ, kô*n*tèstabilité, *sf.* contestableness : the quality of being contestable.

CONTESTABLE, côntèstabl', *adj.* contestable, controvertible, disputable : that may be disputed.

CONTESTANT, E, kô*n*tèstâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* contending, litigant.

CONTESTANT, *sm.* contending party, litigant, adversary.

CONTESTATION, kô*n*tèstasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* contest, contestation, strife, dispute debate. **Toute — serait superflue**, it would be needless to contest. **Obtenir sans —**, to obtain without contest. **Mettre en —**, to contest, to dispute : to oppose ; to deny. **Être en —**, to be at variance. **Hors de toute —**, beyond all dispute. **Cela soulèvera bien des contestations**, that will raise many contestations.

CONTESTE, kôntèst', *sf.* contestation, dispute. **Sans —**, undisputably, indisputably.

CONTESTER, kô*n*tèsté-r, [Lat. : contestari ; cum, with ; testis, witness], *va.* to contest : *a*) to dispute, to call in question, to controvert ; *b*) to oppose ; to deny. **— l'autorité des lois**, to call into question the authority of the laws. **— une succession, à quelqu'un**, to contest a person's right to an inheritance. **— une créance**, to dispute a debt. **C'est ce que personne ne conteste**, that nobody contests.

CONTESTER, *vn.* to dispute, to wrangle.

CONTESTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be contested.

CONTEUR, EUSE, kôntœr, tœz', [conter], *sm. f.* **1.** tale-teller, story-teller, narrator ; **2.** (in an ill sense) fibber, story-teller. **Un — agréable**, a good story-teller. **Un — de sornettes, de fagots, de chansons**, a teller of idle stories.

3. (adject.) story-telling.

CONTEXTE, kôntèkst', [Lat. : contextus], *sm.* context, text.

CONTEXTURE, kô*n*tèkstûr', [Lat. : contextus ; con, together ; texĕre, textum, to weave], *sf.* contexture : texture ; disposition or composition of parts, with respect to each other.

CONTIGNATION, kô*n*tignasyô*n*, [Lat. : contignāre ; con, with ; tignum, wood], *sf.* contignation : a frame of beams.

CONTIGU, GUË, kô*n*tigu, [Lat. : contiguus ; cum=con with ; tangĕre, to touch], *adj.* contiguous : touching, meeting at the surface or border ; close to, adjacent, adjoining. **Sa maison est contiguë à la mienne**, his house adjoins mine. **D'une manière contiguë**, contiguously.

CONTIGUÏTÉ, kô*n*tiguité, *sf.* contiguity, contiguousness : the state of being contiguous.

CONTINENCE, kô*n*tinâ*n*s', *sf.* continence, continency : forbearance of lawful pleasure ; restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment.

CONTINENT, E, kô*n*tinâ*n*-t, ânt', [Lat. : continens ; con = cum, with ; tenēre, to hold], *adj.* **1.** continent : abstemious in the indulgence of lawful pleasure ; **2.** *Med.* continent, chaste ; continual, unremitting.

CONTINENT, kô*n*tinâ*n*-t, [*v.* preceding], *sm. Geog.* continent : *a*) a great extent of land not interrupted by a sea ; *b*) the mainland, as opposed to islands.

CONTINENTAL, E, kô*n*tinâ*n*tal, *adj.* continental : pertaining to a continent, specially to Europe.

CONTINGENCE, kô*n*ta*n*zhâ*n*s', *sf.* contingence, contingency : *a*) *Philos.* the quality of being contingent ; possibility of occurring ; contingentness ; *b*) casualty, occurrence ; *c*) *Geom.* the act of touching, or of reaching to. *d*) **Selon la — des cas**, according to the contingency of the case.

CONTINGENT, E, kô*n*ta*n*zhâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [Lat. : contingens ; con = cum, with ; tangĕre, to touch], *adj.* **1.** contingent : happening by chance ; casual, accidental, uncertain. **Futur —**, future contingent.

2. proportioned. **Portion contingente**, contingent.

CONTINGENT, *sm.* contingent, share, quota. **Chacun des alliés fournira son — d'hommes et d'argent**, each of the allies shall furnish his contigent of men and money.

CONTINU, E, kô*n*tinu, [continuer]. *adj.* **1.** continuous : joined without intervening space. **Étendue continue**, continuous extent.

2. continued : *a*) protracted, produced ; extended without interruption ; *b*) continual ; not intermitting, uninterrupted ; unceasing. **Proportion continue**, *Math.* continued proportion. **Fractions continues**, *Math.* continued fractions. **Série continue**, continued series. **Travail —**, continual work, incessant labour. **Basse continue**, *Mus.* continued bass, thorough bass. **Fièvre continue**, *Med.* continued *or* continual fever. **Jet —**, uninterrupted jet. **Vaporisateur à jet —**, incessant spray.

CONTINU, *sm.* continuousness.

CONTINUATEUR, TRICE, kô*n*tinuatœr, tris', *sm. f.* continuator, continuer : one who continues.

CONTINUATION, kô*n*tinuasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** continuation : *a*) the act of continuing, extension ; *b*) prolongation ; **2.** continuance : the state of continuing. **La — d'une histoire**, the continuation of a history. **La — d'une muraille**, the continuation of a wall. **La — d'une guerre**, the continuance of a war.

CONTINUE, kôntinu, *sf.* **1.** *Weav.* throstle-frame, water-frame, water spinning-frame ; **3.** † continuance.

A LA CONTINUE, *adv. phr. Fam.* continuously ; at length, in time.

CONTINUEL, ELLE, kô*n*tinuèl, èl', *adj.* continual : proceeding without interruption ; uninterrupted, unintermitted, unceasing.

CONTINUELLEMENT, kôntinuèl'-mân-t, *adv.* continually, unceasingly, uninterruptedly.

CONTINUER, kôntinué-r, [Lat. : continuāre], *va.* to continue : *a*) to go on, with; to proceed on, with ; to persevere in, to pursue ; *b*) to prolong ; to protract ; *c*) to carry on ; *d*) to maintain, to hold, to keep. *a*) **— sa lecture**, to go on with one's reading. **— son voyage**, to pursue one's journey. *b*) **— un mur**, to prolong a wall. *c*) **— un ouvrage**, to continue a work. **— une ligne de chemin de fer**, to prolong a railway line. **Je continuerai mon bail**, I will continue my lease. *d*) **On le continua dans son emploi**, he was kept in his situation.

CONTINUER, *vn.* to continue : *a*) to go on, to proceed : *b*) to go on to say ; *c*) to last, to hold on ; *d*) to extend, to prolong. *a*) **Pensez-vous qu'il continue à se taire ?** do you think he will continue to be silent ? **Laissez parler et continuez d'agir**, let people talk an continue to act. *b*) **Continuez, je vous prie**, go on, I beg. *c*) **La pluie continue**, the rain holds on. *d*) **Le mur continue jusqu'à la rivière**, the wall is prolonged to the river.

CONTINUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be continued ; **2.** to continue, to extend.

CONTINUITÉ, kôntinuité, *sf.* **1.** continuity : unbroken texture, uninterrupted connexion. **Loi de —**, law of continuity. **Solution de —**, solution of continuity.

2. continuance : duration. **La — des guerres**, the continuance of wars.

CONTINUMENT, kôntinumân-t, *adv.* continuedly, continuously, unceasingly,

CONTONDANT, E, kôntôndân-t, ânt', [contondre], *adj. Surg.* blunt : dull on the edge or point ; contusing, bruising.

† **CONTONDRE**, kôntondr', [Lat. : cum, with ; tundĕre, to beat], *va.* to contund : to beat or bruise.

CONTORNIATE, kôntorniét, [Lat. : cum, with ; tornus, lathe], *adj. Technol.* contorniate ; having a furrow round the edge, as medals.

CONTORSION, kôntórsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : con=cum, with ; torquēre, tortum, to twist], *sf.* contortion : *a*) twisting, writhing ; *b*) distortion, twist, wry motion ; *c*) wry face. **Faire des contorsions**, to make contortions ; to make wry faces.

CONTOUR, kôntour, [Lat. : cum, with ; tornus, lathe], *sm.* **1.** contour, outline : the line that bounds a figure ; **2.** circuit, circumference ; **3.** folds (of a drapery) ; **4.** † [in the plur.] neighbourhood, environs. **— hardi**, bold outline.

CONTOURNÉ, E, kôntourné, *adj.* **1.** (in the Fine Arts) shaped, that has a contour ; **2.** distorted, crooked ; **3.** *Her.* contourné : turned about, of an animal turned to the sinister side of the shield. **Une figure bien contournée**, a face that has a fine contour. **Taille mal contournée**, ill-shaped waist.

CONTOURNEMENT, kôntournœmân-t, *sm.* convolution : *a*) the act of winding ; *b*) the state of being rolled.

CONTOURNER, kôntourné-r, [contour], *va.* **1.** (in the Fine Art)to give the proper contour to ; to trace the outline of ; **2.** to turn round ; to pass round, to wind round ; **3.** to distort, to twist, to deform.

CONTOURNER (SE), *v. refl.* to get out of shape ; to grow crooked, to get distorted.

CONTRACTANT, E, kôntraktân-t, ânt', *adj.* contracting.

CONTRACTANT, *sm.* contractor, contracting party.

CONTRACTE, kôntrakt', *adj. Gram.* contracted.

CONTRACTER, kôntrakté-r, [Lat. : contractus : con, together ; trahĕre, to draw], *va.* **1.** to contract : *a*) to bargain for, to stipulate, to covenant for ; to enter into ; *b*) to bring on ; to draw to ; to make ; *c*) to lay one's self under ; *d*) to acquire, to get ; *e*) to catch. *a*) **— une alliance**, to contract an alliance. **— un mariage**, to contract a marriage. *b*) **— des dettes**, to contract debts *c*). **— des obligations envers quelqu'un**, to lay one's self under obligations to a person. **— un bail**, to contract a lease. *d*) **— une bonne habitude**, to contract a good habit. **— des vices**, to contract vices. **Ce vin a contracté un goût fort désagréable**, that wine has contracted a very bad taste. *e*) **— une maladie**, to catch a disease.

2. to contract : *a*) to draw into a nearer compass, to draw together or nearer ; to constringe ; *b*) *Gram.* to shorten by uniting two vowels or syllables into one. *a*) **La fureur contracte les muscles du visage**, fury contracts the muscles of the face. *b*) On contracte **à le** en **au**, **de le** en **du**, **à le** is contracted into **au** and **de le** into **du**.

CONTRACTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be contracted ; **2.** to contract, to shrink.

CONTRACTIF, IVE, kôntraktif, tiv', *adj.* contractive : tending to contract.

CONTRACTILE, kôntraktil', *adj. Physiol.* contractile, contractible : capable of contraction.

CONTRACTILITÉ, kôntraktilité, *sf. Physiol.* contractility : the property by which the fibrous tissues are capable of contraction ; contractibility, contractibleness.

CONTRACTION, kôntraksyôn, [contracter], *sf.* contraction : *a*) the act of bringing into a narrower compass ; *b*) the state of being contracted ; *c*) *Gram.* the shortening of a word, by reducing two vowels or syllables into one. *a*) **— de la veine fluide**, *Phys.* contracted vein : the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel, at a short distance from the discharging aperture. *b*) **Les contractions du cœur**, the contractions of the heart. **— des traits**, contraction of the features.

CONTRACTUEL, ELLE, kôntraktuèl, èl', *adj. Law-t.* stipulated by contract.

CONTRACTURE, kôntraktur', [Lat. : contractura], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* diminution (in the upper part of the shaft of a column); **2.** *Med.* contraction.

CONTRADICTEUR, kôntradiktœr, *sm.* contradicter, contradictor, opponent, opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kôntradiksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [contredire ; Lat. : contra, against; dicĕre, to say], *sf.* contradiction : *a*) the act of contradicting ; gainsaying ; opposition ; *b*) inconsistency, incongruity, discrepancy. **Esprit de —**, spirit of contradiction, contradictious spirit, contradictiousness. **Sans —**, without opposition ; uncontradicted. **Être en — avec quelqu'un**, to be at variance with a person. **Cela implique —**, that implies a contradiction.

CONTRADICTOIRE, kôntradikwar', *adj.* **1.** contradictory : *a*) implying contradiction ; contradictive ; *b*) inconsistent, contradictious, opposite, contrary. **Des nouvelles contradictoires**, contradictory news. **Cette proposition est — à telle autre**, this proposition is inconsistent with such another. **Une réunion —**, a meeting for free discussion.

2. *Law-t.* after hearing both parties.

CONTRADICTOIRE, *sf. Log.* contradictory ; contradictory proposition.

CONTRADICTOIRES, *smpl.* contradictories : *a*) *Log.* contradictory terms ; *b*) propositions totally opposed.

CONTRADICTOIREMENT, kôntradiktwar'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** contradictorily : in a contradictory manner ; **2.** *Law-t.* after hearing both parties.

CONTRAIGNABLE, kôntrènyabl', *adj. Law-t.* compellable.

CONTRAIGNANT, E, kôntrènyân-t, ânt' *adj.* contraining ; causing constraint.

CONTRAINDRE, kôntrandr', [Lat. : constringĕre ; cum, with ; stringĕre, to press], *va.* [conj. like craindre], **1.** to lay, to impose, to put a restraint upon ; **2.** to constrain, to compel, to force, to make, to coerce, to oblige. **Le respect me force à me taire, la reconnaissance m'y oblige, l'autorité m'y contraint**, respect forces me, gratitude obliges me, and authority compels me to be silent. *D'Alemb. Synonymes.* **Je ne veux pas vous — à accepter**, I do not wish to make you accept. **C'est ce qui m'a contraint à agir ainsi**, that is what forced me to act in that manner.

3. *Law-t.* **Contraindre par corps**, to arrest.

4. † to straiten, to cramp.

CONTRAINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to contrain one's self, to restrain one's self, to lay constraint upon one's self.

CONTRAINT, E, kôntran-t, ant, *adj.* **1.** contrained, compelled, forced, obliged. **Contrainte d'avouer tant de forfaits**, compelled to confess so many crimes.

2. embarrassed, stiff, starched. **Manières contraintes**, constrained manners. **Joie contrainte**, constrained joy.

CONTRAINTE, kôntrant', *sf.* **1.** constraint : *a*) compulsion, violence, force, coercion ; *b*) necessity ; *c*) restraint. **User de —, employer la —**, to use compulsion. **Avec —**, restrainedly. **Sans —**, freely ; uncompelled ; unconstrainedly. **La — de la rime**, the restraint of the rhyme.

2. † tightness (of clothes) ; **3.** *Law-t.* summons : formal demand for the payment of taxes ; **4.** *Law-t.* arrest (for debt) ; writ of arrest. **— par corps**, arrest, imprisonment for debt.

CONTRAIRE, kôntrêr', [Lat. : contrarius], *adj.* **1.** contrary : *a*) opposite, adverse, opposing ; acting against ; *b*) opposed, hostile, repugnant, unfavourable ; *c*) totally different ; contradictory, inconsistent. *a*) **Des vents contraires**, contrary winds. **En sens —**, in a contrary way, contrariwise, in an opposite direction. *b*) **Avoir la fortune —**, to be unfortunate. **Cet homme m'a toujours été —**, that man was always against me. *c*) **Propositions contraires**, contraries. **Un certain homme avait trois filles, toutes trois de — humeur**, a certain man had three daughters of quite different disposition. *La Font.* II. 20. **Qui est d'une opinion —**, contrary-minded.

2. injurious ; prejudicial, hurtful ; bad. **— à la santé**, injurious to health. **Le café vous est —**, coffee is not good for you.

3. *Law-t.* at issue.

CONTRAIRE, *sm.* **1.** contrary ; **2.** (in the plur). *Log.* contraries. **Vous avez fait tout le — de ce qu'il fallait**, you have done just the contrary of what you ought to have done. **Deux contraires ne peuvent subsister ensemble**, two contraries cannot subsist together.

AU CONTRAIRE, *adv. phr.* on the contrary ; contrariwise. **Bien au —, tout au —**, quite the contrary.

AU CONTRAIRE DE, *prepos. phr.* against, contrary to.

CONTRAIREMENT, kôntrèr-mân-t, *adv.* contrarily : in opposition, contrary. — **à**, contrary to, in contradiction with.

CONTRALTO, kôntralto, [Ital.], *sm.* *Mus.* contralto : *a*) counter-tenor, the part immediately below the treble ; *b*) the lowest kind of female voice.

CONTRAPONTISTE, kôntrapôntist', [Ital. : contrappunto, counterpoint,, *sm.* *Mus.* contrapuntist : one skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRARIANT, E, kôntrarián-t, ánt', *adj.* provoking : *a*) contradictious, inclined to contradict ; cross ; *b*) annoying, vexatious. **Un esprit —**, a cross disposition. **Cela est bien —**, that is very annoying, very provoking.

CONTRARIER, kôntrarié-r, [contraire], *va.* 1. to contradict, to gainsay, to oppose ; 2. to counteract, to cross, to thwart ; to be contrary to. **Les événements ont contrarié nos projets**, events were contrary to our plans.

3. to vex, to annoy, to provoke. **Je n'ai pas réussi, cela me contrarie**, I have not succeeded and that annoys me.

CONTRARIER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to counteract, to thwart, to cross each other ; 2. to be contrary. **Ces mouvements se contrarient**, those motions are opposed to each other.

3. to vex, to tease each other. **Ils passent leur temps à se —**, they spend their time in teasing each other.

CONTRARIÉTÉ, kôntrariété, *sf.* 1. contrariety : *a*) opposition, repugnance, disagreement ; *b*) contradiction, inconsistency. **Esprit de —**, spirit of contrariety. **La — des opinions**, the contrariety of opinions. **Comment concilier ces contrariétés ?** how can these contrarieties agree ?

2. difficulty, cross, impediment, obstacle, hindrance ; 3. annoyance, nuisance, vexation. **J'ai éprouvé beaucoup de contrariétés**, I have had many annoyances. **Il a eu beaucoup de contrariétés depuis quelque temps**, he has had many troubles of late.

CONTRASTANT, E, kôntrastán-t, ánt', *adj.* contrasting.

CONTRASTE, kôntrast', [Lat. : contra, against ; stāre, to stand ; Ital. : contrasto], *sm.* contrast : *a*) opposition of things or qualities, to set off each other ; *b*) exhibition of dissimilarity ; *c*) *Paint. Sculpt.*, opposition of figures, by which one part gives more effect to another. — **d'ombre et de lumière**, contrast of light and shade. **Sa vie offre de singuliers contrastes**, his life presents some singular contrasts.

CONTRASTER, kôntrasté-r, *vn.* to contrast : to stand in contrast ; to be a contrast, to form a contrast. **Sa conduite contraste avec son état**, his conduct contrasts with his profession. **Ces couleurs contrastent bien**, those colours contrast well.

CONTRASTER, *va.* to contrast : to set of by opposition.

CONTRAT, kôntra-t ; *pl.* kôntra-z, [Lat.: contractus; con, together ; trahĕre, to draw], *sm.* contract : *a*) agreement or covenant between two or more persons ; bargain ; compact ; *b*) deed ; a writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions ; articles. — **synallagmatique** *or* **bilatéral**, reciprocal contract. — **unilatéral**, contract binding on one party only. — **intéressé** *or* **à titre onéreux**, contract by which both parties are bound to certain acts. — **aléatoire**, contract depending on uncertain events. — **à la grosse**, *Mar. Com.* bottomry-bond. — **de vente**, deed of sale. — **de mariage**, marriage articles, marriage-settlement. **Faire un —**, to make a contract. **Rédiger un —**, to draw up a contract. **Passer un —**, to enter into a contract. **Signer un —**, to sign a contract. **Signer au —**, to witness the deed.

CONTRATÉNOR, kôntraténor, *sm.* *Mus.* contra-tenor, contralto, counter.

CONTRAVENTION, kôntravánsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn', [contrevenir], *sf.* infraction, infringement, contravention, offence. **Être en —**, to infringe the regulations ; to commit and offence. — **de simple police**, offence against the police regulations.

CONTRAYERVA, kôntrayèrva, [Span.], *sm.* *Pharm.* contrayerva : the root of the *Dorstenia brasiliensis*.

CONTRE, kôntr', [Lat. : contra, against], *prep.* 1. against : *a*) in opposition to; with; *b*) *Law-t.* versus; *c*) contrary to ; *d*) in an opposite direction ; *e*) noting comparison or competition ; to ; *f*) bearing upon. *a*) **Tout le monde est — lui**, every man's hand is against him. **Marcher — l'ennemi**, to march against the enemy. **Se battre — son pays**, to fight against one's country. **Envers et — tous**, against all men. **Tenir —**, to resist. **Lutter — l'adversité**, to struggle with adversity. **Exaspéré —**, enraged with. **Fâché —**, angry with. **Prévenu —**, prejudiced against. *c*) **Parler — sa pensée**, to speak contrary to one's thoughts. **Agir — sa conscience**, to act against one's conscience. *d*) — **le courant**, against the stream. **Aller — vent et marée**, to sail against wind and tide. *e*) **Il y a dix à parier — un**, it is ten to one. **Pied — pied**, foot to foot. *f*) **S'appuyer — un mur**, to lean against a wall.

2. near, near to, close to, close by ; against. **Sa maison est — la mienne**, his house is close to (*or* against) mine. **Il était assis — le mur**, he was sitting against the wall.

CONTRE, *adv.* 1. against it, against. **L'assemblée a voté —**, the assembly voted against it. **Parler pour et —**, to speak for and against.

2. (in composition) counter, contra.

CONTRE, *sm.* con, against, the opposite side **Ils se vantent de soutenir indifféremment le pour et le —**, they boast of indifferently backing opposite sides. **Il y a dans cette affaire du pour et du —**, there are pros and cons to that affair.

A CONTRE, *adv. phr. Naut.* 1. in opposite ways; 2. on the wrong side.

CI-CONTRE, *adv. phr.* opposite, on the other side, in the margin.

LÀ-CONTRE, *adv. phr.* against that ; to the contrary.

PAR CONTRE, *adv. phr.* by way of compensation ; *Com.* per contra. **S'il est laid, par — il est très intelligent**, if he is ugly he is, on the other hand, most intelligent.

TOUT CONTRE, *adv. phr.* 1. quite close; close by ; hard by, nigh ; 2. (in speaking of a door or a window) ajar : partly open.

CONTRE-ACCUSATION, kôntrakuzasyôn, *sf.* couptercharge : a charge opposed to another charge.

CONTRE-A-CONTRE, kôntrakôntr', *adv.* *Naut.* quite by.

CONTRE-ALLÉE, kônt-alé, *sf.* side-alley, side-walk. [*Pl. Contr-Allées.*]

CONTRE-AMIRAL, kôntramiral, *sm.* 1. rear-admiral : an officer next in rank after the vice-admiral ; 2. rear-admiral's ship. [*pl. Contre-Amiraux.*]

CONTRE-APPEL, kontrapèl, *sm.* 1. second call (of names) ; 2. *Fenc.* caveating. [*Pl. Contre-appels.*]

CONTRE-APPROCHES, kôntraprosh', *sfpl.* *Fortif.* counter-approaches : works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.

CONTRE-ARC, kôntrark, *sm.* *Naut.* sagging : the bending of the keel in consequence of the weight of the masts. [*Pl.* des *Contre-arcs* or *contre-arcs.*]

CONTRE-ATTAQUE, kôntr' attak, *sf.* *Milit.* 1. counter-attack ; 2. *pl.* counter-works. [*Pl. Contre-attaques*].

CONTRE-BALANCER, kôntrœbalánsé-r *va.* [The *c* takes the cedilla before *a* and *o*: *nous contre-balançons, je contre-balançais.*] to counterbalance : *a*) to counterpoise, to equiponderate ; *b*) to countervail, to compensate, to make up for.

CONTRE-BALANCER (SE), *v. refl.* to counterbalance one another, to be counterbalanced, to be counterpoised ; to be countervailed.

CONTRE-BALANCIER, kôntrœbalánsyé *sm.* *Mech.* counter-weight, counterpoise (in a pump).

CONTREBANDE, kôntrœbánd', [Ital. : contrabbando ; Lat. : contra ; bandum, ban], *sf.* contraband : *a*) smuggling ; illegal traffic ; act, practice, or trade of importing or exporting contraband articles without paying dues ; *b*) contraband goods ; articles, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited by law. **Faire la —**, to smuggle. **Faire entrer en —, faire passer en —**, to smuggle in. **Marchandises de —** contraband goods, smuggled articles. — **de guerre**, contraband of war. **Un bâtiment chargé de —**, a smuggler. **De —**, smuggled, contraband. **C'est un homme de —**, *Fig.* he is a black sheep.

CONTRE-BANDE, kôntrœbánd', *sf.* *Herald.* counter-bend : a bend divided in two parts of different metals.

CONTRE-BANDÉ, E. kôntrœbándé, *adj.* *Herald.* counter-bended.

CONTREBANDIER, IÈRE, kôntrœbándié, dièr', *sm.* 1. contrabandist, smuggler ; 2. (in the masculine) smuggler : a vessel employed in smuggling.

CONTRE-BARRE, kôntrœbár', *sf.* *Herald.* counter-bar.

CONTRE-BARRÉ, kôntrœbáré, *adj.* *Herald.* counter-barred.

CONTRE-BAS, kôntrœbá, *adv.* downwards. **En —**, *Arch.* downwards.

CONTREBASSE, kôntrœbás', *sf.* *Mus.* 1. double bass, contrabasso : the largest kind of bass-viol ; 2. double-bass player.

CONTREBASSISTE, kôntrœbásist', *sm.* double-bass player.

CONTREBASSON, kôntrœbásôn, *sm.* *Mus.* double bassoon : a wind instrument.

CONTRE-BATTERIE, kôntrœbat'ri, *sf.* 1. *Fortif.* counter-battery : a battery raised to play on another ; 2. *Fig.* counterplot : a plot formed to defeat a plot. [*Pl. Contre-batteries.*]

CONTRE-BIAIS (A), akôntrœbié, *adv. phr.* contrariwise.

CONTRE-BITTES, kôntrœbit', *sfpl.* *Naut.* spurs of the bitts.

CONTRE-BORD (A), akôntrœbèr, *adv. phr.* *Naut.* on the opposite tack ; aboard, foul of each other.

CONTRE-BORDÉE, kôntrœbèrdé, *sf.* *Naut.* opposite tack. [*Pl. Contre-bordées.*]

CONTRE-BOUTANT, kôntrœboután, *sm.* *Arch.* counterfort, buttress : a pillar serving to support a wall. [*Pl. Contre-boutants.*]

CONTRE-BOUTER, kôntrœbouté-r, *va.* *Arch.* to shore up, to buttress, to prop.

CONTRE-BRASSER, kôntrœbrasé-r, *va. Naut.* to counterbrace : to brace in contrary directions, to brace about.

CONTRE-BUTER, kôntrœbuté-r, *va.* V. *Contre-bouter.*

CONTRE-CALQUER, kôntrœkalkè-r, *va. Engrav.* to reverse (a drawing).

CONTRE-CANIVEAU, kôntrœkanivô, *sm. Build.* stone placed against a kennel-stone. [*Pl. Contre-caniveaux.*]

CONTRECARRER, kôntraré-r, [contre ; carrer, to cross], *va.* to cross, to thwart, to oppose (a person).

CONTRECARRER (SE), *v. refl.* to cross each other.

CONTRE-CAUTION, kôntrœkôsyôn, *sf. Law-t.* counter-surety. [*Pl. Contre-cautions.*]

CONTRE-CHANGE, kôntrœshânzh', *sm.* counterchange. [*Pl. Contre-changes.*]

CONTRE-CHANGÉ, E, kôntrœshânzhé, *adj. Herald*, counterchanged : intermixed.

CONTRE CHANGER, kôntrœshânshé-r, *va* to counterchange : to exchange.

CONTRE-CHARME, kôntrœsharm', *sm.* countercharm : that which destroys the effect of a charm. [*Pl. Contre-charmes.*]

CONTRE-CHASSIS, kôntrœshâsi, *sm.* outer window. [*Pl. Contre-chassis.*]

CONTRE-CHEVRON, kôntrœshœvrôn, *sm. Herald.* counter-chevron : a chevron opposed to another of different colour.

CONTRE-CHEVRONNÉ, E, kôntrœshœvroné, *adj. Herald.* counter-chevroned.

† **CONTRE-CIVADIÈRE**, kôntrœsivadièr', *sf. Naut.* bow-sprit top-sail.

CONTRE-CLEF, kôntrœklé, *sf. Arch.* voussoir next the keystone. [*Pl. Contre-clefs.*]

CONTRE-CŒUR, kôntrœkœr, *sm.* back (of a chimney). [*Pl. Contre-cœurs or contre-cœur.*]

CONTRE-CŒUR (A), akôntrœkœr *adv. phr.* reluctantly, unwillingly, against one's will. **Faire une chose à —**, to do a thing reluctanty.

CONTRE-COMPONÉ, E, kôntrœkônponé, *adj. Herald*,. counter-compone.

CONTRE-COUP, kôntrœkou ; the *p* is always mute ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, *sm.* 1. rebound : the act of flying back upon collision with another body. **La balle a donné contre la muraille, et il a été blessé du —**, the ball having struck against the wall, he was wounded by the rebound.

2. counter-stroke : a stroke returned ; 3. *Surg.* contrecoup an injury in one part, which is the result of a blow given to a distant part ; 4. *Fig.* result, consequence. **Les plus légères fautes ont de violents contre-coups**, the slightest mistakes are followed by serious consequences.

CONTRE-COURANT, kôntrœkourân, *sm.* counter-current : a current running in an opposite direction ; under-tow, [*Pl. Contre-courants.*]

CONTREDANSE, kôntrœdâns', [Eng. : country-dance], *sf.* 1. quadrille ; 2. country-dance.

CONTRE DATER, kôntrœdaté-r, *va.* to change the date of.

CONTRE DÉCLARATION, kôntrœdéklarasyôn, *sf.* counter-declaration : a declaration opposed to a preceding one. [*Pl. Contre-déclarations.*]

CONTRE-DÉGAGER, kôntrœdégazhé-r, *vn. Fenc.* to disengage at the same time as one's adversary.

CONTRE-DIGUE, kôntrœdig, *sf*, embankment ; counter-dike : a second dike.

CONTREDIRE, kôntrœdir', [contre ; dire ; Lat. : contradicère], *va.* [*Je contredis, tu contredis, il contredit, nous contredisons, vous contredisez, ils contredisent ; je contredisais ; je contredis, nous contredîmes ; je contredirai ; je contredirais; contredis, contredisez ; que je contredise ; que je contredisse ; contredisant ; contredit.*] 1. to contradict : *a*) to gainsay ; to deny to assert the contrary of what has been asserted ; *b*) to be contrary to ; to be contradictory to, to be inconsistent with ; 2. *Law-t.* to disprove. **L'accusé contredit les témoins**, the accused contradicts the witnesses. — **une proposition** to contradict a proposition. **Voilà qui contredit ce que vous disiez tout à l'heure**, this is inconsistent with what you said a little while ago.

CONTREDIRE *vn.* to contradict. **Il aime à —** he is fond of contradicting. **Tout le monde en convient et nul n'y contredit**, every body acknowledges it and no one contradicts it.

CONTREDIRE (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to contradict one's self. **Cet auteur se contredit en beaucoup d'endroits**, that author contradicts himself in many parts.

2. to contradict each other ; 3. to be contradictory, to be inconsistent. **Ces deux propositions se contredisent**, these two propositions contradict each other.

CONTREDISANT, E, kôntrœdizân-t ânt' *adj.* contradicting ; *Subst.* contradictor, respondent.

CONTREDIT, kôntrœdi-t, *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* rejoinder, reply ; 2. contradiction. **Sans —**, indisputably, unquestionably, without contradiction.

CONTRÉE, kôntré, [Low Lat. : contrata, an extension of Lat. contra], *sf.* country : region, a large tract of land.

CONTRE-ÉCAILLE, kôntrékày', *sf.* reverse of a shell. [*Pl. Contre-écailles.*]

CONTRE-ÉCARTELÉ, E, kôntrékartœ'é, *adj. Herald.* counter-quartered.

CONTRE-ÉCARTELER, kôntrékartœlé-r, *va. Herald.* to counter-quarter : to divide a quarter of a shield into four quarters.

CONTRE-ÉCHANGE, kôntréshânzh', *sm.* counterchange : exchange. [*Pl. Contre-échanges.*]

CONTRE-ÉCROU, kôntr'ékrou, *sm.* lock-nut : a second nut screwed over the first.

CONTRE-ENQUÊTE, kôntrânkèt', *sf.* counter-inquest, counter-inquiry. [*Pl. Contre-enquêtes.*]

CONTRE-ÉPAULETTE, kôntrépôlèt', *sf.* epaulet without fringe. [*Pl. Contre-épaulettes*).

CONTRE-ÉPREUVE, kôntréprœv', *sf.* 1. *Engrav.* counter-proof : a print taken off from another fresh printed ; 2. *Fig.* imitation ; 3. (in deliberative assemblies) counter-verification. [*Pl. Contre-épreuves.*]

CONTRE-ESPALIER, kôntrèspalvé, *sm. Gard.* opposite espalier. [*Pl. Contre-espaliers.*]

CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE, kôntr'espionazh, *sm.* special police to watch spies.

CONTRE-ÉTAIS, kontr'étay, *smpl. Naut.* back-stay.

CONTRE-ÉTAMBOT, kôntrétânbô, *sm. Naut.* false stern-post. [*Pl. Contre-étambots.*]

CONTRE-ÉTRAVE, kôntrétrav', *sf. Naut*, apron : a piece of curved timber which strengthens the stern. [*Pl. Contre-étraves.*]

CONTRE-EXPERTISE, kôntrèkspèrtiz', *sf.* cross-examination, second examination. [*Pl. Contre-expertises.*]

CONTRE-EXTENSION, kôntr'extânsyon, *sf. Surg.* counter-extension.

CONTREFAÇON, kôntrœfasôn, [contre ; façon], *sf.* 1. counterfeiting : the act of copying or imitating a work with a view to defraud by passing the copy for the original ; imitation (of trade-marks) ; forgery (of notes, cheques, bank-notes, etc.) ; infringement (on a patent) ; piracy of a literary work) ; 2. counterfeit : thing made in imitation of something, without lawful authority ; 3. (of books) pirated copy, spurious copy, pirated edition, spurious edition.

CONTREFACTEUR, kôntrœfaktœr, *sm.* counterfeiter, imitator, forger : infringer, pirate.

CONTREFACTION, kôntrœfaksyôn, *sm. Law-t.* counterfeiting, forgery : any fraudulent imitation.

CONTREFAIRE, kôntrœfêr', [contre ; faire], *va.* [Conj. like *Faire.*] 1. to counterfeit : *a*) to imitate ; to copy ; *b*) to feign to be ; *c*) to disguise ; *d*) *Law-t.* to forge ; to copy without right, and with a view to defraud ; to imitate (trade-marks) ; to infringe on (a patent) ; to pirate (a literary work). *a*) — **la voix de quelqu'un**, to counterfeit a person's voice. **Il tâche de vous — en tout**, he tries to imitate you in everything. *b*) **Il contrefait l'étonné**, he feigns to be surprised. *c*) — **sa voix**, to disguise one's voice. — **son écriture**, to disguise one's writing. *d*) — **la signature de quelqu'un**, to counterfeit, to forge the signature of a person. — **un billet de banque**, to counterfeit (*or* to forge) a bank-note. — **la monnaie**, to counterfeit (*or* to forge) the coin.

2. to mimic : to imitate for sport, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation; to ape, to take off. **Il contrefaisait R. de la manière la plus comique**, he could take off R. in the most comical way.

3. to deform, to disfigure.

CONTREFAIRE, *vn.* 1. to imitate, to counterfeit ; 2. to mimic, to ape.

CONTREFAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be imitated, to be counterfeited ; 2. to disguise one's self, to sham.

CONTREFAISEUR, EUSE, kôntrœfézœr, zœz', *sm. f.* mimic : one who imitates the voice, the gestures of a person.

CONTREFAIT, E, kôntrefé, fèt', *adj.* 1. counterfeited, counterfeit, imitated, forged ; 2. deformed.

CONTRE-FASCE, kôntrœfas', *sf. Herald.* counter-fesse : a fesse divided in two of different colours.

CONTRE-FENÊTRE, kôntrœfenêtr', *sf.* double window ; inner sash. [*Pl. Contre-fenêtres.*]

CONTRE-FENTE, kôntrœfânt', *sf. Surg.* contrafissure, counter-fissure : a fissure opposite to that side which receives the blow [*Pl. Contre-fentes.*]

CONTRE-FEU, kontrœ-fœ, *sm.* metal back of a fire-place.

CONTRE-FICHE, kôntrœfish', *sf. Carp.* brace, strut. [*Pl. Contre-fiches*],

CONTRE-FIL, kôntrœfil, *sm.* contrary way, contrary direction. **A —**, contrariwise ; against the grain.

CONTRE-FIN (A), a kontrœ-fân, *adv.* against one's purpose.

CONTRE-FINESSE, kôntrefinès', *sf.* counter-trick, counterplot : an artifice opposed to another. [*Pl. Contre-finesses.*]

CONTRE-FORCES, kôntrefôrs', *sfpl.* counter-forces : forces that counteract. [*Pl. Contre-forces.*]

CONTRE-FORT, kôntrœfôr, *sm.* 1. counterfort : a buttress, spur, or pillar, serving to support a wall ; 2. stiffener (of a shoe) ; 3. *Geog.* spur (of a mountain-chain). [*Pl. Contre-forts.*]

CONTRE-FOSSÉ, kôntrœfosé, *sm.* counter-drain.

CONTRE-FRACTURE. kôntrœfraktur', *sf.*

Surg. contrafissure. [*Pl. Contre-fractures.*]

CONTRE-FUGUE, kôntrœfug', *sf. Mus.* counter-fugue : a fugue in a contrary way. [*Pl. Contre-fugues.*]

CONTRE-GAGE, kôntrœgazh', *sm.* pledge, surety. [*Pl. Contre-gages.*]

CONTRE-GAGER, kôntregazhé-r, *va.* to take a pledge.

CONTRE-GARDE, kôntrœgard', *sf. Fort.* counterguard : a small work raised before a bastion. [*Pl. Contre-gardes.*]

CONTRE-GARDER, kôntregardé-r, *va.* to guard carefully.

CONTRE-GARDER (SE), *v. refl.* to keep on one's guard.

CONTRE-GOUVERNEMENT, kôntrœgouvèrnœmân-t, *sm.* occult government.

CONTRE-HACHER, kôntrœhashé-r, *va. Engrav.* to counter-hatch, to crosshatch.

CONTRE-HACHURE, kôntrœhashur', *sf.* counter-hatching, cross-hatching. [*Pl. Contre-hachures.*]

CONTRE-HÂTIER, kôntrœhâtyé, *sm.* spit-rack. [*Pl. Contre-hâtiers.*]

CONTRE-HAUT (EN), ânkôntrœhô, *adv. phr.* upwards.

CONTRE-HEURTOIR, kontrœhœrtwar, *sm.* iron plate upon which the knocker of a door strikes. [*Pl. Contre-heurtoirs.*]

CONTRE-INDICATION, kôntrandikasyôn, *sf. Med.* contra-indication : an indication which forbids the method of cure which the nature of the disease requires. [*Pl. Contre-indications.*]

CONTRE-INDIQUER, kôntrandiké-r, *va. Med.* to contra-indicate : to indicate some method ot cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires.

CONTRE-INTERROGATOIRE, kontr'anterrogatwar, *sm.* cross-examination.

CONTRE-JAUGER, kôntrœzhôzhé-r, *va. Carp.* to counter-gauge : to measure joints.

CONTRE-JOUR, kôntrœzhour, *sm.* counter-light : a light opposed to anything, which makes it appear to disadvantage; false light. [*Pl. Contre-jour.*]

A CONTRE-JOUR, *adv. phr.* on a false light.

CONTRE-JUMELLES, kôntrœzhumèl', *sfpl.* kennel-stones.

CONTRE-LATTE, kôntrœlat', *sf. Carp.* counter-lath. [*Pl. Contre-lattes.*]

CONTRE-LATTER, kôntrœlaté-r, *va. Carp.* to counter-lath.

CONTRE-LATTOIR, komtrœlatwar, *sm.* roofer's lath-holder. [*Pl. Contre-lattoirs.*]

CONTRE-LETTRE, kôntrœlètr', *sf. Law-t.* defeasance : an instrument which defeats the force of some other deed. [*Pl. Contre-lettres.*]

CONTREMAITRE, kôntrœmètr', *sm.* **1.** foreman, overseer; **2.** *Naut.* boatwain's mate.

CONTREMANDEMENT, kôntrœmând'mânt, *sm.* countermanding; countermand, counter-order.

CONTREMANDER, kôntrœmàndé-r, *va* to countermand : to revoke a former command.

CONTREMARCHE, kôntrœmarsh', *sf.* **1.** *Milit.* counter-movement : a movement opposed to another movement; **2.** *Milit. Naut.* countermarch : a change of direction; **3.** *Carp.* riser : the vertical board of the step of a stair.

CONTRE-MARCHER, kôntrœmarshé-r, *vn. Milit.* to countermarch.

CONTRE-MARÉE, kôntrœmaré, *sf.* counter-tide : contrary tide; under-tide, backwater. [*Pl. Contre-marées.*]

CONTREMARQUE, kôntrœmark', *sf.* **1.** countermark : *a*) a second mark put on a bale of goods; *b*) a mark added to a medal or coin, by which its change in value may be known; *c*) an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; **2.** check : a ticket taken when leaving a theatre temporarily.

CONTREMARQUER, kôntrœmarké-r, *va.* to countermark : *a*) to make a second mark; *b*) to bishop (a horse) : to mark the corner-teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity.

CONTRE-MINE, kôntrœmin', *sf.* countermine : *a*) *Fortif.* a mine formed by the besieged to destroy the mines of the besiegers; *b*) *Fig.* a stratagem to frustrate any contrivance. [*Pl. Contre-mines.*]

CONTRE-MINEUR, kôntrœminœr, *sm.* counterminer. [*Pl. Contre-mineurs.*]

CONTRE-MINER, kôntrœminé-r, *va.* to countermine : *a*) to make a countermine against; *b*) to counterwork : to counterplot.

CONTRE-MONT (A), kôntrœmôn, *adv. phr.* **1.** upwards; **2.** against the stream.

CONTRE-MOT, kôntrœmô, *sm. Milit.* counter-parole; countersign. [*Pl. Contre-mots.*]

CONTRE-MOTIF, kôntrœmotif, *sm.* counter-motive : an opposite motive. [*Pl. Contre-motifs.*]

CONTRE-MOUSSON, (A) akôntrœmousôn, *adv. phr. Naut.* against the monsoon.

CONTRE-MUR, kôntrœmur, *sm.* countermure, contramure : a wall built behind another wall. [*Pl. Contre-murs.*]

CONTRE-MURER, kôntrœmuré-r, *va.* to countermure : to fortify with a countermure.

CONTRE-ONGLE, kôntrôngl', *sm. Hunt.* wrong scent. [*Pl. Contre-ongles.*]

CONTRE-OPÉRATION, kôntropérasyôn, *sf.* contrary operation. [*Pl. Contre-opérations.*]

CONTRE-OPPOSITION, kôntropôsisyôn *sf. Polit.* counter-opposition. [*Pl. Contre-oppositions.*]

CONTRE-ORDRE, kôntrôrdr', *sm.* countermand : a contrary order. [*Pl. Contre-ordres.*]

CONTRE-OUVERTURES, kontrœouvertür, *sf.* **1.** *Surg.* counter-opening; **2.** aperture or vent on the opposite side. [*Pl. Contre-ouvertures.*]

CONTRE-PAL, kôntrœpal, *sm. Herald.* counter-pale : a pale divided into two parts of different colours. [*Pl. Contre-paux,* or *Contre-pals.*]

CONTRE-PALÉ, E, kôntrœpalé, *adj. Herald.* counterpaled.

CONTRE-PARTIE, kôntrœparti, *sf.* **1.** counterpart : *a*) a corresponding part; *b*) *Mus.* a part opposed to anotner; **2.** contrary, reverse. [*Pl. Contre-parties.*]

CONTRE-PASSANT, E, kôntrœpâsân, ânt', *adj. Herald.* counter-passant : said of two beasts going contrary ways.

CONTRE-PÉDALER, kôntrœpédalé, *vn. Cycl.* to back-pedal.

CONTRE-PENSER, kôntrœpânsé-r, *vn.* **1.** to think, to reflect; **2.** to change opinions.

CONTRE-PENTE, kôntrœpânt', *sf.* **1.** descent (on an opposite side); **2.** stop (of a drain); **3.** side inclination (of alleys). [*Pl. Contre-pentes.*]

CONTRE-PERCER, kôntrœpèrsé-r; the *c* takes the cedilla before *a* and *o*, *va.* to pierce in a contrary sense.

CONTRE-PESER, kôntrœpœzé-r, *va.* to counterpoise, to counterbalance, to counterweigh.

CONTRE-PÉTITIONNER, kôntrœpetisioné, *vn.* to counter-petition.

CONTRE-PIED, kôntrœpyé, *sm.* **1.** *Hunt.* wrong scent, back scent; **2.** contrary, reverse. **Il faut prendre le — de tout ce que vous avez fait,** you must do just the reverse of what you have done. [*Rem. — Contre-pied* has no plural.]

CONTRE-PLAINTE, kôntrœplint, *sf. Law-t.* counter-charge, cross-action. [*Pl. Contre-plaintes.*]

CONTRE-PLATINE, kôntrœplatin', *sf.* screw-plate (of a gun, etc.). [*Pl. Contre-platines.*]

CONTREPOIDS, kôntrœpwâ-z, [contre; poids], *sm.* **1.** counterpoise : *a*) counter-weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; *b*) counter-balance; equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; balance-weight; *c*) equal power of force acting in opposition; equipollence; *d*) *Man.* the right position of a rider. *b*) **— du tiroir,** *St.-Eng.* slide balance-weight.

2. fly (of a clock); **3.** balancing-pole, rope-dancer's pole.

CONTRE-POIL, kôntrœpwal, *sm.* wrong way (of the hair). [*Rem. — Contre-poil* has no plural.]

A CONTRE-POIL, *adv. phr.* **1.** against the grain; against the nap; **2.** the wrong way of the hair; the wrong way of the nap; **3.** in a wrong sense. **Prendre une affaire à —,** to take a thing in a wrong sense.

CONTRE-POINÇON, kôntrœ-poinson, *sm.* clincher, counter-punch. [*Pl. Contre-poinçons.*]

CONTRE-POINÇONNER, kôntrœpoinsonné, *va.* to stamp with a die, a counter-punch.

CONTREPOINT kôntrœpwan-t, *sm. Mus.* counterpoint : the art of composing in several parts, composition.

† **CONTRE-POINTE,** kôntrœpwânt', *sf.* V. *Courte-pointe.*

CONTRE-POINTER, kôntrœpwanté-r, *va.* **1.** to quilt, to stitch on both sides; **2.** *Artill.* to point against; to oppose; **3.** † to thwart, to cross.

CONTREPOINTISTE, kôntrœpwantist, *sm. Mus.* contrapuntist : one skilled in counterpoint. [Written also *Contrapontiste.*]

CONTREPOISON, kôntrœpwazôn, *sm.* counter-poison, antidote : a medicine that destroys the effects of poison; antipoison.

CONTRE-POLICE, kôntrœpolis', *sf.* counter-police. [*Pl. Contre-polices.*]

CONTRE-PORTE, kôntrœport', *sf.* **1.** screen-door; double door; **2.** *Fortif.* second gate. [*Pl. Contre-portes.*]

CONTRE-POSER, kôntrœpôzé-r, *va.* to contrapose : to place on opposition.

CONTRE-POSITION, kôntrœpôzisyôn, *sf.* contraposition : opposite position. [*Pl. Contre-positions.*]

CONTRE-PRESSION kôntrœprèsyôn *sf.* counter-pressure opposing pressure; back pressure. [*Pl. Contre-pressions.*]

CONTRE-PROJET, kôntpœprozhè-t, *sm.* counter-project : a project or scheme contrary to another. [*Pl. Contre-projets.*]

CONTRE-PROMESSE, kôntrœpromès', *sf.* counterbond, counter-surety. [*Pl. Contre-promesses.*]

CONTRE-PROPOSITION, kôntrœpropozisyôn, *sf.* counter-proposition : a proposition in opposition to another. [*Pl. Contre-propositions.*]

CONTRE-QUILLE, kôntrœkiy', *sf. Naut.* keelson : a timber in a ship binding the floor timbers to the keel. [*Pl. Contre-quilles.*]

CONTRE-RAIL, kôntr'rī, *sm. Railw.* guard-rail. [*Pl. Contre-rails.*]

CONTRE-RETABLE, kontrœrœtabl', *sm.* back of the altar-piece or screen (in a church). [*Pl. Contre-retables.*]

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTION, kôntrœrévolusyôn, *sf.* counter-revolution : a revolution which tends to destroy the effects of a former one. [*Pl. Contre-révolutions.*]

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, kôntrœrévolusyonêr', 1. *adj.* counter-revolutionary : pretaining to a counter-revolution ; 2. *sm.* counter-revolutionist : one engaged in a counter-revolution. [*Pl. Contre-révolutionnaires.*]

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNER, kôntrœrévolusyoné-r, *va.* to counter-revolutionize : to revolutionize in a countrary sense.

CONTRE-RONDE, kôntrœrônd', *sf. Milit.* counter-round : a second round ; check-rounds. [*Pl. Contre-rondes.*]

CONTRE-RUSE, kôntrœruz', *sf.* counter-plot : an artifice opposed to another. [*Pl. Contre-ruses.*]

CONTRE-SAILLANT, E, kôntrœsayân, ânt', *adj. Herald.* counter-salient : said of two beasts leaping from each other.

CONTRE-SAISON (A), akôntrœsèzôn, *adv. phr.* out of season, unseasonably.

CONTRE-SALUT, kôntrœsalu-t, *sm. Naut.* answer to a salute, return of a salute. [*Pl. Contre-saluts.*]

CONTRE-SANGLE, kôntrœsângl', *sf.* V. *Contre-sanglon.*

CONTRE-SANGLON, kôntrœsânglôn, *sm.* girth-leather, girth-strap. [*Pl Contre-sanglons*]

CONTRESCARPE, kôntréskarp', *sf Fortif.* counterscarp : *a*) the exterior slope of the ditch ; *b*) by extension, the covered way and glacis.

CONTRESCARPER, kôntrèskarpé-r, *va.* to provide with a counterscarp.

CONTRESCEL, kôntrœsèl', *sm.* counter-seal : a little seal. [*Pl. Contre-scels.*]

CONTRE-SCELLER, kôntrœsèlé-r, *va.* to counterseal : to set a counterseal to.

3. *Mus.* counter-measure ; 4. *Man.* counter-time : interruption in the cadence of a horse.

CONTRESEING, kôntrœsan, [contre ; seing], *sm.* counter-signature, countersign : the signature of one who countersigns.

CONTRESENS, kôntrœsânz', [contre ; sens], *sm.* [*Pl. Contresens.*] 1. opposite meaning, wrong sense, counter-sense ; 2. misconstruction, misinterpretation ; 3. wrong reading ; 4. wrong translation, mistranslation. **Faire un — dans une traduction,** to mistranslate, to give a wrong meaning in a translation. **Vous prenez le — de mes paroles,** you misconstruct what I say. **Cette traduction est pleine de contresens,** that translation is full of misinterpretations.

5. wrong side (of cloth, etc.) ; wrong way ; wrong sense. **Prendre le — d'une étoffe,** to take the wrong side of a stuff. **Prendre le — d'une affaire,** to take a thing in the wrong sense.

A CONTRE-SENS, *adv. phr.* in a wrong way, in a wrong sense.

CONTRE-SIGNAL, kôntrœsinyal, *sm.* counter-signal. [*Pl. Contre-signaux.*]

CONTRE-SIGNATAIRE, kôntrœsinyatêr', *sm.* counter-signer. [*Pl. Contre-signataires.*]

CONTRESIGNER, kôntrœsinyé-r, *va.* 1. to countersign : *a*) to sign a writing already signed by a superior ; to authenticate by an additional signature ; 2. *Adm.* to frank (a letter).

CONTRE-SÛRETÉ, kôntrœsur'té, *sf.* counter-surety, counterbond. [*Pl. Contre-sûretés.*]

CONTRE-TAILLE, kôntrœtây, *sf.* 1. *Engrav.* cross-line ; 2. counter-tally ; a tally corresponding to another. [*Pl. Contre-tailles.*]

CONTRETEMPS, kôntrœtân-z, *sm.* [*Pl. Contretemps.*] 1. wrong time, unseasonable time, unseasonableness ; 2. mischance, mishap, disappointment, untoward accident, piece of ill-luck. **Il est des contretemps qu'il faut qu'un sage essuie,** the wise must expect to meet with some disappointments.

A CONTRE TEMPS, *adv. phr.* unseasonably, inopportunely, at a wrong time ; out of time. **Parler à —,** to speak unseasonably. **Fait à —,** unseasonable ; mistimed.

CONTRE-TENIR, kôntrœtœnir, *va.* 1. *Technol.* to hold the hammer against (that part where a nail is driven in) ; 2. *Naut.* to take hold.

CONTRE-TERRASSE, kôntrœtèras', *sf. Arch.* lower terrace. [*Pl. Contre-terrasses.*]

CONTRE-TIRER, kôntrœtiré-r, *va.* 1. *Engrav.* to counterprove ; 2. to counterdraw. [Little used in this last sense.]

CONTRE-TORPILLEUR, kôntrœtorpiyœur, *sm. Naut.* destroyer : torpedo-boat, destroyer. [*Pl. Contre-torpilleurs.*]

CONTRE-TRAME, kôntrœtram', *sf.* counterplot : a plot opposed to another [*Pl. Contre-trames.*]

CONTRE-TRANCHÉE, kôntrœtrânshé, *sf. Fortif.* counter-trench : a trench made by the besieged. [*Pl. Contre-tranchées.*]

CONTRE-VALEUR, kôntrœvalœr, *sf. Com* value in exchange. [*Pl. Contre-valeurs.*]

CONTREVALLATION, kôntrœvallasyôn, [Lat. : contra, against ; vallum, trench], *sf. Fortif.* countervallation, contravallation : a chain of redoubts raised round a besieged place, to prevent sorties from the garrison.

CONTREVALLER, kôntrevallé-r, [Lat. : contra, opposite ; vallāre, atum, to fortify], *va. Fortif.* to provide with a countervallation.

CONTREVAIRÉ, E, kôntr'vairé, *adj. Herald.* countervair, countervairy.

CONTREVENANT, E, kôntrœv'nân-t, ânt, *sm. f.* infractor, transgressor, offender (against some regulation of police).

CONTREVENIR, kôntrœv'nir, [Lat. : contrevenire ; contra, against ; venire, to come], *vn.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] 1. † (with *à*) to contravene, to counteract; 2. (with *à*) to offend (against), to infringe, to transgress, to violate. **— à un commandement du décalogue,** to transgress one of the ten commandments. **Il a contrevenu à vos ordres,** he has infringed your orders.

CONTREVENT, kôntrœvân-t, [contre ; vent], *sm.* 1. outside shutter, shutter ; 2. *Carp.* cross-beam ; 3. *Metall.* part of the furnace opposite the blast hole.

CONTRE-VÉRITÉ, kôntrœvérité, *sf.* irony, ironical language. [*Pl. Contre-vérités.*]

CONTRE-VISITE, kôntrœvizit', *sf.* second search. [*Pl. Contre-visites.*]

CONTRE-VOLTE, kôntr'volt, *sf. Milit.* countervolt. [*Pl. Contre-voltes.*]

CONTRE-VOLTER, kôntr'volté, *va. Milit.* to make a countervolt.

CONTRIBUABLE, kôntribuabl', *adj.* liable to taxes.

CONTRIBUABLE, *smf.* tax-payer.

CONTRIBUANT, kôntribuân-t, *sm.* contributor : one who contributes.

CONTRIBUER, kôntribué-r, [Lat. : contribuĕre, -utum], *vn.* 1. to contribute : *a*) to pay one's share ; to give to a common stock ; to be a contributor ; *b*) to have a share in any act or effect ; to concur ; *c*) to tend, to conduce ; to promote, to forward. *a*) **— pour un tiers,** to contribute a third. **Tout le monde doit — aux charges publiques,** everybody must contribute to the public expenses. *b*) **— au succès d'une affaire,** to contribute to the success of an affair. **— à la fortune de quelqu'un,** to contribute to a person's fortune. **Je ne contribue en rien à cela,** I have no share in that. *c*) **Cela contribue à le dégoûter de sa profession,** that tends to make him dislike his profession. **Cette découverte contribua beaucoup aux progrès de l'art,** that discovery was very conducive to the progress of art.

2. *Milit.* to be laid under contribution.

CONTRIBUTAIRE, kôntributêr', *adj.* contributary.

CONTRIBUTIF, IVE, kôntributif, tiv', *adj.* contributive, contributing, contributory.

CONTRIBUTION, kôntribusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. contribution : *a*) the act of contributing ; *b*) that which is given to a common stock for any purpose ; *c*) the payment of each one's share of some common expense ; *d*) *Milit.* a tax paid to an enemy, to prevent pillage. **Quand il s'agit de secourir les malheureux, elle met tous ses amis à —,** when the poor are in question, she lays all her friends under contribution. **Mettre à — la curosité publique,** to lay public curiosity under contribution.

2. tax. **Contributions directes,** direct taxes, assessed taxes. **Contributions indirectes,** indirect taxes ; excise. **Employé des contributions,** excisemen. **Percepteur des contributions,** tax-collector, tax-gatherer. **Bureau des contributions,** excise-office, office for the payment of taxes.

3. *Mar. Com.* **— au jet dans la mer,** average contribution.

CONTRIBUTOIRE, kôntributwar', *adj.* contributory.

CONTRISTER, kôntristé-r, [Lat. : contristāre ; cum, with ; tristis, sad], *va.* to sadden, to grieve, to afflict.

CONTRIT, E, kôntri, trit' ; in the masculine singular, the *t* is never pronounced, but in the plural the *s* is sounded as a *z* before a vowel [Lat. : contritus ; con, completely : terĕre, to bruise], *adj.* 1. contrite : broken-hearted for sin ; penitent ; 2. grieved, afflicted. **Il est bien — de cette action,** this action grieves him very much.

CONTRITION, kôntrisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : contritis ; V. contrit], *sf. Theol.* contrition : deep sorrow for sin ; repentance, remorse.

CONTRÔLABLE, kôntrolabl', *adj.* controllable.

CONTRÔLAGE, kôntrolazh, *sm* controlling, control, stamping, hall-marking.

CONTRÔLE, kôntrôl', [contre ; role], *sm.* 1. control : a register kept to correct another register ; counter-roll ; counter register ; 2. register-duty ; 3. *Milit.* lists *pl.*, rolls *pl.* muster-roll. **Être porté sur les contrôles,** to be on the lists. **Rayer des contrôles,** to strike out of the lists.

4. stamp ; mint-mark, Hall-mark (on gold and silver) ; 5. stamp-office ; 6. controller's office ; check-taker's office (in a theatre) ; 7. control : *a*) superintendence, authority ; *b*) check, checking ; *c*) censure. **Subir le — de quelqu'un,** to be under a person's control.

8. *Autom.*—**du moteur,** overhauling of the motor.

CONTRÔLÉ, E, kôntrôlé, *adj.* 1. controlled ; 2. stamped, Hall-marked. **Ces cuillers ne sont pas contrôlées,** these spoons are not Hall-marked.

CONTRÔLER, kôntrôlé-r, *va.* 1. to control : *a*) to register, to enter in the control ; *b*) to check ; *c*) to examine ; *d*) to censure ; to find fault with. **Je ne contrôle point vos actions,** I do not find fault with what you do. **Car il contrôle tout ce critique**

zélé, for this zealous critic superintends everything. *Mol. Tart.* I. 1. [*Neut.* :] **Il contrôle sur tout,** he finds fault with everything.

2. to stamp, to mark (gold and silver).

CONTRÔLEUR, kôntrôlœr, *sm.* 1. controller : *a*) comptroller, an officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to control or verify certain accounts ; *b*) one who controls checks, one who restrains ; *c*) censurer, fault-finder. *a*) **— des douanes,** controller of the customs. **— des ouvrages d'or et d'argent,** controller on gold and silver articles.

2. (in a theatre) check-taker ; 3. *Railw.* ticket-collector, marker.

CONTRÔLEUSE, kôntrôlœz', *sf.* controller ; fault-finder.

CONTROUVÉ, E, kôntrouvé, *adj.* invented, fabricated, forged ; false, imaginary.

CONTROUVER, kôntrouvé-r, [prefix : con ; trouver], *va.* to invent, to fabricate, to forge.

CONTROVERSABLE, kôntrovèrsabl', *adj.* controvertible, disputable : that may be controverted.

CONTROVERSE, kôntrovêrs', [Lat. : contra, against ; vertĕre, versus, to turn], *sf.* controversy : a philosophical or theological dispute ; debate, disputation. **Plusieurs questions qui sont en —,** several questions which are controverted. **Matières de —,** controvertible *or* controversial matters. **Hors de —,** incontrovertible, beyond dispute.

CONTROVERSÉ, E, kôntrovèrsé, *adj.* controverted, debated, disputed.

CONTROVERSER, kôntrovèrsé-r, [controverse]. *va.* to controvert, to debate, to dispute.

CONTROVERSISTE, kontrovèrsist, *sm.* controversialist, controvertist, controverter, controversial writer.

CONTUMACE, kôntumas, [Lat. : contumax, acis, insolent ; tumēre, to swell], *sf.* *Law t.* contumacy, default : non-appearance of an accused person before the court. **Condamner quelqu'un par —,** to give judgment against a person in a state of contumacy, to judge a person by default.

CONTUMACE, *smf* *Law-t.* contumacious person : person guilty of contumacy ; defaulter.

CONTUMAX, kôntumaks, [Lat.], *adj.* *Law-t.* contumacious : disobedient to a lawful summons : non appearing ; defaulting.

CONTUMAX, *sm.* V. *Contumace, s.*

CONTUS, E, kôntu, tuz, [Lat. : contusus ; V. contusionner], *adj.* *Surg.* contused, bruised.

CONTUSION, kôntuzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* contusion : *a*) bruise ; an injury to the flesh by a blunt instrument without breach ; *b*) the act of beating and bruising.

CONTUSIONNER, kôntuzyoné-r, [Lat. : contundĕre, contusum ; con, with ; tundĕre, to bruise], *va.* to contuse ; to bruise, to injure by a blow or by a fall.

CONVAINCANT, E, kônvankân-t, ânt, *adj.* convincing. **Une preuve convaincante,** a convincing proof. **D'une manière convaincante,** convincingly.

CONVAINCRE, kônvankr', [Lat. : convincĕre ; con, with, completely, vincĕre, victum, to conquer], *va.* [Conj. like *Vaincre.*] 1. to convince : *a*) to force to acknowledge to overcome by argument ; to satisfy the mind by evidence ; *b*) to persuade. **J'ai fait ce que j'ai pu pour le —,** I said all I could to convince him. **Se laisser — à l'évidence,** to yield to evidence.

2. to convict : *a*) to prove guilty of ; *b*) to show by proof or evidence. **On le convainquit d'avoir entretenu des intelligences secrètes avec l'ennemi,** he was convicted of having held secret intercourse with the enemy. **— quelqu'un d'erreur,** to convict a person of error.

CONVAINCRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to convince one's self, to satisfy one's self, to persuade one's self ; to be convinced ; 2. to convince one another.

CONVAINCU, E, kônvanku, *pa. p.* of *Convaincre.* 1. convinced : satisfied ; persuaded in mind. **Je suis — qu'il l'a fait à bonne intention,** I am convinced he did it with a good intent. **Parler d'un ton —,** to speak in a convinced tone.

2. convicted. **— de trahison,** convicted of treason. **Atteint et —,** convicted.

CONVALESCENCE, kônvalèsâns', *sf.* convalescence, convalescency : the period of progressing in recovery to health after illness. **Entrer en —,** to become, to get convalescent.

CONVALESCENT, E, kônvalèsân-t, ânt', [Lat. : conval scens, entis ; cum = con ; valescĕre ; valēre, to be strong], *adj.* convalescent : recovering health after sickness.

CONVALESCENT, E, *sm. f.* convalescent : person in a state of convalescence.

CONVALLAIRE, kônvallèr', [Lat. : convallis, sheltered valley], *sf.* *Bot.* convallaria, Solomon's seal : a genus of plants of the order liliaceæ. **— de mai,** lily of the valley.

CONVENABLE, kônv'nabl', [convenir], *adj.* 1. suitable : *a*) proper, fit ; appropriate, adapted ; apposite ; *b*) proper, seasonable, opportune ; *c*) convenient, meet, right, fit, proper ; *d*) expedient, advisable ; *e*) congruous, congruent, consistent ; agreeable (to) according with ; *f*) fit, appropriate ; becoming, beseeming ; seemly, comely ; proper, decent, decorous ; such as should be. *a*) **Cet emploi n est pas — à ses talents,** that occupation is not suitable to his talents. *b*) **Le moment n'est guère — pour mettre à exécution votre projet,** it is not a suitable time to put your plan into execution. *c*) **Un mariage —,** a suitable marriage. **C'est pour elle un parti —,** it is a suitable match for her. *d*) **Cela, pour le moment, ne serait pas —,** that would not be expedient just now. **J'ai jugé — de le faire,** I thought it advisable to do it. *e*) **Faire une dépense — à sa fortune,** to spend according to one's fortune. *f*) **Il n'est pas — que vous parliez ainsi,** it is not proper for you to speak so. **Peu —,** indecorous, unseemly. **Une mise —,** a suitable dress. **Sa conduite n'était rien moins que —,** his behaviour was anything but becoming.

2. decent : well-bred, polite, educated. **Une personne —,** a well-bred person.

CONVENABLE, *sm.* propriety.

CONVENABLEMENT, kônv'nablœmân-t, *adv.* suitably : *a*) properly, fitly, fittingly ; *b*) seasonably ; *c*) conveniently, rightly ; *d*) expediently ; *e*) congruously; *f*) becomingly, beseemingly ; decorously.

CONVENANCE, kônv'nâns', *sf.* 1. agreement ; 2. relation, conformity ; 3. suitableness, fitness, propriety ; congruity ; appositeness. **Ces choses-là n'ont point de — entre elles,** those things have no conformity. **— de caractère, de goût,** conformity of temper and tastes. **Mariage de —,** a suitable match : a marriage in agreement with the situation of the parties.

4. convenience, conveniency. **Avoir une chose à sa —,** to have a thing at one's convenience, to one's liking.

5. propriety : *a*) consonance with established principles, rules, or customs ; *b*) decency, decorum : fitness, seemliness, comeliness ; becomingness ; good manners, good-breeding. **Les convenances exigent...,** decency requires... **Observer les convenances,** to observe the rules of decorum, to keep within the bounds of propriety. **Blesser les convenances,** to offend against the proprieties, to offend against decorum, to break through all decorum. **Il a manqué de — envers elle,** he was wanting in respect towards her. **Avoir le sentiment des convenances,** to have a good notion of propriety. **Il a été d'une — parfaite,** he behaved most decorously.

CONVENANT, E, kônv'nân-t, ânt', *adj.* proper, fitting, suitable : convenient ; becoming.

CONVENIR, kônv'nir, [Lat. : convenire], *vn.* [*Conj.* like *venir*]. 1. to admit, to acknowledge, to own, to grant, to allow : to avow, to admit to be true ; to agree. **Qui convient de ses torts commence à en avoir moins,** those who acknowledge their wrongs are beginning to amend. **Je conviens de ce que vous dites, mais convenez aussi qu'il n'est pas just que vous seul soyez favorisé,** I admit what you say; but you must allow that it is not fair that you alone should be favoured. **Il est convenu lui-même de son erreur,** he has admitted (*or* owned) his error. **Convenez que vous n'avez pas raison,** admit that you are not right. **Je conviens que je me suis trompé,** I admit that I was mistaken.

2. to agree : *a*) to be of one mind ; to be in concord ; to be agreed ; *b*) to settle ; to covenant ; to come to terms ; *c*) (of things) to be consistent ; to harmonize ; *d*) to suit with, to be accommodated to ; to tally. *a*) **Des témoins qui conviennent sans s'être entendus,** witnesses who are of one mind without having concerted together. *Boss. His.* II. 13. **Les historiens ne conviennent pas sur la date de cet événement,** historians do not agree on the date of that event. **Les hommes et les femmes conviennent rarement sur le mérite d'une femme,** men and women seldom agree on the merit of a woman. *La Bruy.* 3. *b*) **Ils sont convenus de faire telle chose,** they have agreed to do such a thing. **— du prix de quelque chose,** to settle the price of a thing. **Je suis convenu avec lui du prix,** I have agreed with him on the price. **Convenons d'abord de nos faits,** first of all let us agree on our actions. *c*) **Nous sommes convenus d'y aller ce soir,** we have agreed to go there this evening. *d*) **Cela convient à ce que vous disiez,** that agrees with what you were saying. **Les dépositions des témoins conviennent entièrement,** the witnesses quite agree in their evidence.

[In the above senses, *convenir* is conjugated with *être* ; but in the following, it takes the auxiliary verb *avoir.*]

3. (with *à*) to suit : *a*) to be suitable; to be fitted ; to be congruous ; *b*) to become, to beseem ; to be becoming, to be beseeming, to be seemly, to be proper, to be right ; *c*) to please. *a*) **Cette place lui aurait bien convenu,** that place would have suited him well. **C'est un parti qui convient à votre fille,** it is a suitable match for your daughter. **Ces louanges ne me conviennent nullement,** such praise does not become me. **Cela vous conviendra-t-il ?** will that suit your convenience ? *c*) **Cette maison m'a convenu,** that house suited me. **Son ton ne me convient point,** his tone does not please me. **Tout le monde lui convient,** everybody pleases him.

4. (impers.) to be expedient, to be advisable, to be proper, to be right ; to beseem, to become. **On délibéra longtemps sur ce qu'il**

convenait de faire en cet occurrence, they deliberated a long while on what ought to be done in this occurence. **Il convient de se taire,** it is advisable to be silent. **Il ne vous convient pas de parler ainsi,** it is not right of you to speak in that way. **Il ne me convient pas de le dire,** it does not suit me to say.

CONVENIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of persons) to suit each other; 2. of things) to agree. **Ces dames ne se sont pas convenu,** those ladies did not (please) each other. **Nos goûts se conviennent parfaitement,** our tastes quite agree.

† **CONVENT,** konvân, [Lat. : conventus], *sm.* 1. † convent, monastery; 2. *Feud. Law.* assembly of judges; 3. general assembly (of freemasons). V. *Couvent.*

CONVENTICULE, kônvântikul', [Lat. : conventiculum], *sm.* conventicle : *a)* a small assembly; *b)* a secret assembly; a meeting for plots.

CONVENTION, kônvânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : conventio; con = cum, with; venire, to come], *sf.* 1. convention : *a)* agreement; covenant, contract, compact; *b)* an extraordinary assembly of representatives. *a)* — **verbale,** verbal agreement. — **écrite,** a covenant, written agreement. **Faire une —,** to make an agreement. **Tenir une —,** to keep an agreement. **La — nationale,** or **la —,** *Fr. Hist.* the National Convention.

2. condition stipulation; 3. (in the plur.) marriage settlements (*or* articles).

DE CONVENTION, *adv. phr.* conventional : tacitly understood, arising out of custom. **Langage de—,** conventional language.

CONVENTIONNEL, ELLE, kônvânsyonèl, el'; (*in poet.* sionèl, *adj.* conventional : *a)* stipulated; formed by agreement; *b)* arising out of custom or tacit agreement.

CONVENTIONNEL, *sm. Fr. Hist.* member of the Convention.

CONVENTIONNELLEMENT, kônvânsyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* conventionally, by agreement.

CONVENTUALITÉ, kônvântualité, *sf.* conventual life.

CONVENTUEL, ELLE, kônvântuèl, èl', [convent; Eccles. Lat. : conventualis], *adj.* conventual : belonging to a convent; monastic. **Maison conventuelle,** convent. **Prieuré —,** conventual priory. **Un religieux —,** (or subst,) **un —,** a conventual : one who lives in a convent.

CONVENTUELLEMENT, kônvântuèl'mân-t, *adv.* according to the conventual regulations.

CONVERGENCE, kônvèrzhâns', *sf. Geom. Phys.* convergence, convergency : tendency to one point.

CONVERGENT, E, kônvèrzhân-t, ânt', [Lat. : convergens, entis; con; vergĕre, to incline], *adj.* converging, convergent : tending to one point, approaching each other. **Des lignes convergentes,** converging lines. **Séries convergentes,** converging series. **Rayons convergents,** *Opt.* converging rays.

CONVERGER, kônvèrzhé-r, [Lat. : con = cum, with; vergĕre, to incline], *vn.* [*Je converge, nous convergeons; je convergeais; je convergeai; je convergerai; que je converge; que je convergeasse; convergeant; convergé.*] 1. to converge : to tend to one point; 2. *Fig.* to tend.

CONVERS, ERSE, konvèr, vèrs', [Lat.: cum; with; versus, turned], *adj.* lay, serving : admitted into a monastery for the service of the house, and not allowed to sing in the choir. **Frère —,** lay brother, convert. **Sœur converse,** lay sister.

CONVERSABLE, kônvèrsabl', *adj.* conversable : conversive, communicative, sociable; with whom one may converse.

CONVERSATION, kônvèrsasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* conversation : talk, familiar discourse, converse. — **agréable,** an agreeable conversation. — **gaie, enjouée,** a cheerful, lively conversation. — **sérieuse, instructive** a serious conversation, an instructive conversation. **Agréable dans la —,** conversable. **Entrer en —, lier —,** to enter into conversation. **Changer de —,** to change the conversation. **Être en —,** to be in conversation. **Être à la —,** to attend to the conversation. **Prendre part à une —,** to take a part in, to join in a conversation. **Laisser tomber la —,** to drop the conversation. **Rompre une —,** to interrupt a conversation. **Renouer, reprendre une —,** to resume a conversation. **Le style de la —,** the conversational style. **Sa — est peu amusante,** his conversation is not very amusing.

CONVERSE, kônvèrs', *adj. f. Log., Math.* converse : reciprocal, opposite. **Proposition —,** converse proposition, converse.

CONVERSE, *sf.* converse : a converse proposition, an inverted proposition.

CONVERSER, kônvèrsé-r, [Lat. : conversari, to live with; cum = con, with; versāre, to turn], *vn.* 1. to converse : *a)* to keep company, to hold intercourse, to live with; to commune; *b)* to talk familiary; to discourse. *a)* **Nous ne conversons plus qu'avec des ours affreux,** we hold intercourse now with none but horrible bears. *La Font. Fab.* XI. 7. *b)* **Ils conversaient ensemble très familièrement,** they were talking together very familiarly. **Se plaire à — avec les savants,** to delight in discoursing with learned men. — **avec les livres,** *Fig.* to hold intercourse with one's books.

2. *Milit.* to turn, to wheel about.

CONVERSIBLE, kônvèrsibl', *adj.* convertible.

CONVERSION, kônvèrsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : conversio; V. *Convert*], *sf.* conversion : *a)* turning, the act of turning; *b)* *Milit.* a change of front; wheeling; *c)* transmutation; *d)* change of form; change from one state to another; *e)* *Log.* change in a proposition; transposition of terms; *f)* *Theol.* change from one religion to another; *g)* change from a bad to a good life. *a)* **Centre de —,** *Mech.* centre of conversion : the point about which a body turns, when a force is applied to it. *b)* **Quart de —,** wheel or the quarter circle. **Demi- —, demi-tour de —,** wheeling about. **Faire —, faire une —, faire demi-tour de —,** to wheel, to make a wheel. **Point de —,** wheeling-point. — **à pivot fixe,** wheeling on a standing pivot. *c)* **La — des métaux vils en or,** the conversion of base metals into gold. *d)* — **d'un procès civil en un procès criminel,** *Law-t.* conversion of a civil into a criminal process. — **des rentes,** *Fin.* conversion of annuities. **La — des 3 pour cent en 2 1/2 pour cent,** the conversion of the 3 per cent stocks into 2 1/2 per cent. — **des équations,** *Alg.* conversion of equations : the reduction of a fractional equation into an integral one. — **de proposition,** *Log.* conversion of proposition: the changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and vice versâ. *f)* **La — des Gentils,** the conversion of the Gentils.

CONVERTI, E, kônverti, *sm. f.* convert : a person who is converted, or brought over from one religion to another. **Prêcher à un —,** *Fig.* to be preaching to a person who is already convinced.

CONVERTIBILITÉ, kônvèrtibilité, *sf.* convertibility, convertibleness : the quality of being convertible. **La — de billets de banque en or,** the convertibility of banknotes into gold. — **de certificats provisoires en titres d'obligations ou d'actions,** convertibility of scrip into bonds or shares.

CONVERTIBLE, kônvèrtibl', *adj.* convertible : that may be converted or changed; susceptible of change.

CONVERTIR, kônvèrtir, [Lat. : convertĕre, conversum; cum; vertĕre, to turn], *va.* to convert : *a)* to change, to turn from one thing, or from one state, to another; to transmute; *b)* to turn from a bad to a good life; *c)* to turn from one religion to another; to bring over to an opinion. *a)* — **de l'eau en vapeur,** to convert water into steam. — **du sucre en alcool,** to convert sugar into alcohol. *b)* — **les païens,** to convert the heathen. — **les pécheurs,** to convert sinners. **Vous l'avez converti à notre cause,** you have brought him over to our cause.

CONVERTIR (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to be converted, to be changed, to be turned; to turn, to convert. **Le vin s'est converti en vinaigre,** the wine is turned into vinegar.

2. to be converted : to be turned from one religion or opinion to another, or from a bad to a good life; 3. *Log.* to be convertible.

CONVERTISSABLE, kônvèrtisabl', *adj.* convertible : *a)* that may be changed; transmutable; *b)* *Theol.* that may be converted.

CONVERTISSANT, E, kônvèrtisân-t', *adj.* converting; proselytizing.

CONVERTISSEMENT, kônvèrtis'mân- t', *sm. Com.* conversion, change.

CONVERTISSEUR, kônvèrtisœr, *sm.* 1. *Theol.* converter : one who makes converts; proselytizer; 2. *Technol.* converter : a vessel in which (as in mills) materials are changed from one condition to another.

CONVEXE, kônvèks', [Lat. : convexus], *adj.* convex : swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical form. **Un corps —,** convex body, a convex. **De forme —,** convexly.

CONVEXITÉ, kônvèksité, *sf.* convexity : the state of being convex; convexness, roundness.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kônvèksokônkav', *adj.* convexo-concave : convex on one side and concave on the other.

CONVICT, kônvikt, [Eng.), *sm.* convict.

CONVICTION, kônviksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : convictio; V. convaincre], *sf.* 1. conviction : *a)* the act of convincing; *b)* the act of convincing of error; *c)* strong belief; the state of being convinced. **L'évidence peut seule donner une véritable —,** evidence only can really convince. **Avoir l'intime — d'une chose,** to be quite convinced of a thing.

2. convincing proof.

CONVICTIONNEL, ELLE, kônviksyonèl, *adj.* convincing; convictive.

CONVIÉ, E, konvié, *sm f.* guest.

CONVIER, kônvié-r, [Lat. : cum, with; vivĕre, to live; vita, life; O. Fr. : convi, banquet], *va.* to invite : *a)* to ask to a repast, to a ceremony; *b)* to beg, to request; to desire; *c)* to incite; to urge, to impel, to prompt. *a)* **Je l'ai convié à dîner,** I invited him to dinner. *b)* **Soyons amis, Cinna, c'est moi qui t'en convie,** let us be friends, Cinna, I beg you. *Corn. Cinna* v. 3. **A le sauver enfin c'est moi qui vous convie,** in short, I beg you to save him. *Racine, Andr.* III.-7. *c)* **Quel sujet si pressant à sortir vous convie ?** what pressing motive impels you to go out ?

Corn. Poly. 1. 2. **Va marcher sur leurs pas où l'honneur te convie,** walk in their footsteps, go where honour invites thee. *Corn. Cinna.* I. 3.

CONVIVE, kônviv', [Lat. : conviva], *smf.* guest; table-companion. **Il était du nombre des convives,** he was one of the guests. **Un bon, un joyeux —,** *Fam.* a boon companion. [*Fig.* :] **Au banquet de la vie infortuné —, j'apparus un jour, et je meurs,** at the banquet of life an unfortunate guest I sat down for a while, and now I am dying. *Gilbert. Ode.*

CONVIVIAL, E, kônvivial, *adj.* convivial : relating to a feast.

CONVIVIALITÉ, kônvivialité, *sf.* conviviality : a convivial disposition.

CONVOCATION, kônvokasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : convocatio ; V. convoquer], convocation : the act of convoking : summons. **La — d'une assemblée,** the convocation of an assembly.

CONVOI, kônvwa, [convoyer], *sm.* **1.** funeral procession, funeral. **Aller au —,** to attend a funeral. **Être du —,** to be at the funeral.

2. convoy : *a*) *Milit.* wagons protected by an escort ; *b*) *Milit.* escort ; body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, etc. ; *c*) *Naut.* ships of war which accompany merchantmen or transports for protection ; *d*) *Naut.* a fleet of merchant ships conducted and protected by ships of war ; **3.** *Railw.* train. **— de marchandises,** goods train. **— de voyageurs,** passenger train. **— de grande vitesse,** fast train. **— de petite vitesse,** slow train. **— direct,** express train. **— d'aller,** down-train. **— de retour,** up-train. **Je prendrai le premier —,** I shall take the first train.

CONVOITABLE, kônvwatabl, *adj.* covetable : that may be conveted.

CONVOITER, kônvwaté-r, [O. Fr. : coveitier ; Lat. : cupĕre, to desire], *va.* to covet, to covet after, to long for, to hanker after, to lust after. **Il ne faut point — le bien d'autrui,** we must not covet the property of others. **Vous épousiez ma fille, et convoitiez ma femme,** you were marrying my daughter, and coveted my wife. *Mol. Tart.* IV. 7.

CONVOITEUR, EUSE, kônvwatœr, tœz', *sm. f.* coveter ; covetous person.

CONVOITEUSEMENT, kônvwtaœz-mân-t, *adj.* covetously ; in a covetous manner.

CONVOITEUX, EUSE, kônvwatœ-z, tœz', *adj.* covetous : eagerly desirous ; eager to obtain.

CONVOITISE, kônnwatiz', [convoiter], *sf.* covetousness : strong desire of obtaining something ; cupidity ; lust. **Regarder quelque chose d'un œil de —,** to look at a thing with covetousness. *Prov.* : **A Convoitise rien ne suffit,** much would have more.

CONVOLER, kônvolé-r, [Lat. : convolāre], *vn.* to marry again, to remarry. **— en secondes, en troisièmes noces,** to marry again for a second, a third time.

CONVOLUTÉ, É, kônvoluté, [Lat. : convolutus, rolled round], *adj. Bot.* convolute, convoluted : rolled together, or one part on another.

CONVOLUTIF, IVE, konvolutif, tiv', *adj* V. *Convoluté.*

CONVOLVE, kônvolv', *sm. Bot.* convolvulus, bindweed

CONVOLVULACÉES, kônvolvulasé, *sfpl. Bot.* convolvulaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants

CONVOLVULUS, kônvolvulus, [Lat : *sm. Bot.* convolvulus, bindweed : a genus of plants of the order convolvulaceæ.

CONVOQUER, kônvoké-r, [Lat : convocāre ; con = cum, with ; vocāre, to call], *va* to convoke, to convocate, to convene, to summon, to call together, to call, to assemble by summons **— les actionnaires,** to call together the shareholders.

CONVOYER, kônvwayé-r, [Lat. : cum, with ; via, way ; O. Fr. : veie, voie], *va.* [Conj. like, *aboyer*], *Milit.* , *Naut.* to convoy : to accompany for protection ; to escort.

CONVOYEUR, kônvwayœr, *sm. Naut.* convoy, convoy-ship ; commodore. [*Adject.* :] **Bâtiment —,** convoy-ship.

CONVULSÉ, E, kônvulsé, *adj. Med.* convulsed : contracted by spasms.

CONVULSER, kônvulse-r, [Lat. : con, prefix ; vellĕre, vulsum, to pull], *va. Med.* to convulse : to contract by spasms.

CONVULSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be convulsed.

CONVULSIBILITÉ, kônvulsibilité, *sf. Med.* tendency of a muscle to convulsive twitchings.

CONVULSIF, IVE, kônvulsif, siv', *adj. Med.* convulsive : *a*) tending to convulse ; that may produce convulsion ; *b*) partaking of the nature of convulsion ; attended with convulsion. *a*) **Fureur convulsive,** convulsive rage. *b*) **Toux convulsive,** convulsive cough. **Un mouvement —,** a convulsive motion.

CONVULSION, kônvulsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : convulsio], *sf.* convulsion : *a*) *Med.* a violent and involuntary contraction of muscles ; fit ; spasm ; *b*) violent and irregular motion ; *c*) *Fig.* great disturbance. *a*) **Tomber en —,** to be taken with convulsion. **Sujet aux convulsions,** subject to fits. *b*) **Les convulsions de la rage,** the convulsions of rage. *c*) **Convulsions politiques,** political convulsions.

CONVULSIONNAIRE, kônvulsyonêr', *smf.* convulsionary : one of a fanatical sect of jansenists who sprang up in Paris, at the beginning of the 18th. century.

CONVULSIONNER, kônvulsyoné-r, *va. Med.* to convulse : to produce convulsive motions.

CONVULSIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to be convulsed.

CONVULSIVEMENT, kônvulsiv'mân-t, *adv.* convulsively.

CONYZE, koniz', [Gr. : κόνυζα], *sf. Bot.* conyza : a genus of composite plants : flea-bane.

COOBLIGATION, koōbligāsyôn, [Lat. : co for con, with ; obligation], *sf.* joint obligation.

COOBLIGÉ, koōblizhé, *sm.* co-obligor.

COOLIS, kouli, [Tamil : kuli, to hire], *sm.* cooly : an Indian porter or labourer.

COOPÉRATEUR, TRICE, koòpératœr, tris', *sm. f.* co-operator : coagent, joint operator , fellow labourer.

COOPERATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* co-operating, co-operative.

COOPÉRATIF, IVE, koòpératif, tiv' *adj.* operating jointly to the same end. **Société coopérative,** co-operative society.

COOPÉRATION, koopérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* co-operation : the act of co-operating ; joint operation, concurrence.

COOPÉRER, koopéré-r, [co : operer], *vn.* to co-operate : *a*) to act jointly with another ; *b*) to concur.

COOPTATION, koöptasyôn, [Lat. : cooptatio], *sf.* co-optation : adoption.

COORDINATION, koòrdinasyôn, [Lat. : coordinatio], *sf.* co-ordination ; arrangement, disposition.

COORDONNÉES, koòrdoné, *sfpl. Geom.* co-ordinates : a system of lines by means of which the position of a point is determined.

COORDONNER, koòrdoné-r, [co ; ordonner], *va.* to dispose, to arrange.

COPAHIER, kopayé, *sm.* V. *Copayer.*

COPAHU, kopaū, [Braz.], *sm.* copaiba, copaiva, capivi : a liquid resin which exudes from the copaifera. **Baume de —,** balsam of copaiba.

COPAÏER, kopayé, *sm.* V. *Copayer.*

COPAIN, kopān, [O. Fr. : compain, companion), *sm. Pop.* companion, pal, chum.

COPAL, kopal, *sm.* **COPALE,** kopal', [Span. of Mexico: copalli, resins in general], *sf.* copal : a resin which exudes from several trees, and is used in varnishes.

COPALINE, kopaline, [copal], *sf.* copaline, fossil copal.

COPALME, kopalm', *sm. Pharm.* copaline. **Baume —,** American storax : a balsam obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

COPARTAGEANT, E, kopartazhân-t, ânt', *adj. Law.* having a joint share.

COPARTAGEANT, E, *sm. f.* joint-sharer : coparcener.

COPAYER, kopayé, *sm. Bot.* copaifera, copaiba-tree : a genus of a balsam bearing trees.

COPEAU, kopô, [couper], *sm.* [*Pl. Copeaux* (kopô-z, chip, shaving : a small piece of wood cut off by an edge-tool.

COPECK, kopèk, *sm.* V. *Kopeck.*

COPENHAGUE, kopènag', *pnf. Geog.* Copenhagen.

COPERMUTANT, kopèrmutân-t, *sm.* permuter.

COPERMUTATION, kopèrmutasyôn, *sf.* exchange, change, permutation.

COPERMUTER, kopèrmuté-r, [co ; permuter], *va.* exchange, to change.

COPERNIC, kopèrnik, *pnm.* Copernicus.

COPERNICIEN, IENNE, kopèrnisyan, syèn', *adj.* Copernican : pertaining to Copernicus (1473-1543), or to his astronomical system.

COPHOSE, kofôz', [Gr. : κωφός, deaf], *sf. Med.* cophosis, deafness.

COPHTE, koft', *sm.* V. *Copte.*

COPIE, kopi, [Lat. : copia, abundance], *sf.* copy *a*) a transcript from an original; *b*) imitation, likeness ; *c*) *Fig.* image ; *d*) *Print.* manuscript ; *e*) (in schools) written task. *a*) **Prendre — de,** to take a copy of. **Donner — de,** to give a copy of. **Garder — de,** to keep a copy of. **— conforme, — au net,** a true copy. **Livre de — de lettres** (or, by abbreviation) **un — de lettres,** or **copie-letttre,** *Comm.* letter-book, letter-copying book. *b*) **La — d'un tableau,** the copy of a picture. *c*) **Ce jeune homme est en tout la — de son père,** that young man is the very image of his father. **C'est un original sans —,** *Fam.* there is no one like him. **L'auteur nous a envoyé une partie de la —,** the author has sent us a portion of the manuscript (or some copy).

COPIER, kopié-r, *va.* **1.** to copy : *a*) to write, print, or engrave after an original ; to transcribe, to copy out ; *b*) to paint or draw according to an original ; *c*) to imitate. *a*) **— fidèlement un texte,** to copy a text exactly. **Je ne fais que — leurs paroles,** I am only copying their words. **— de la musique,** to copy music. **Presse à —,** copying-press, copying-machine. *b*) **— un tableau,** to copy a picture. *c*) **— un auteur,** to

copy an author. **Encre à —**, copying-ink. 2. to mimic, to take off. **Il n'est pas bien de — les gens**, it is not right to take people off.

COPIER (SE), *v. refl.* to copy one's self.

COPIEUSEMENT, kopiœz'mân-t, *adv.* copiously; plentifully, abundantly; heartily.

COPIEUX, EUSE, kopiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : copiosus; copia, plenty], *adj.* copious: ample, abundant; (of meals) hearty. **Faire un repas —** to make a hearty meal.

COPISTE kopist' *sm.* copier copyist: *a*) one who copies or transcribes; amanuensis; *b*) an imitator.

COPPÉE, kopé, [François], poet and dramatic author (1842-1908).

COPRENEUR, koprœnœr, *sm. Law-t.* colessee: one who takes with a lease another, joint-tenant.

COPROLITHE, koprolit', [Gr. : κόπρος, dung; λίθος, stone], *sm.* coprolite: petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles.

COPROPHAGE, koprofazh', [Gr. : κόπρος, dung; φάγειν, to eat], *adj. Zool.* coprophagous: feeding on excrements.

COPROPRIÉTAIRE, kopropriétèr', *smf.* joint proprietor, joint owner.

COPROPRIÉTÉ, kopropriété, *sf.* joint property.

COPROSE, koprôz', *sf. Bot.* corn-poppy.

COPTE, kopt', *sm.* 1. Copt: a name given to the Christians of Egypt; 2. Coptic: the language of the Copts.

COPTE, *adj.* Coptic: relating to the Copts. **La langue copte**, the Coptic.

COPTÉE, kopté, *sf.* tolling (of a bell).

COPTER, kopté-r, [O. Fr. : cop, stroke] *va.* to toll, to strike (a bell) on one side.

COPTIQUE, koptik, *adj.* Coptic: relating to the Copts.

COPULATIF, IVE, kopulatif, tiv', [Lat. : copulativus; copulāre, to copulate], *adj. Gram.* copulative: which connects words or the parts of a sentence. **Conjonction copulative**, copulative conjunction.

COPULATION, kopulasyôn, *sf.* copulation; the act of copulating (the two sexes).

COPULATIVE, kopulativ', *sf. Gram.* copulative: a copulative conjunction.

COPULATIVEMENT, kopulativ'mân-t, *adv.* copulatively: in a copulative manner.

COPULE, kopul', [Lat. : copula], *sf. Log.* copula: the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: it is always the verb *être*.

COPULER, kopulé-r, [Lat. : copulāre; co, together; apĕre, to join], *va.* to copulate: to join, to unite, to connect.

COQ, kok, [onomat.], *sm.* 1. cock: *a*) the male of domestic or gallinaceous fowls; *b*) weather-cock: a vane in the shape of a cock; *c*) *Fam.* a strutting chief; leader; *d*) *Herol.* the piece which covers the balance of a watch. *a*) **— de combat**, game cock. **Combat de coqs**, cock-fight, cock-fighting, cock-match. **Chant du —**, cock-crow. **— de bruyère**, heath cock, black cock, grouse. **— d'Inde** (pron. kô-dand'), turkey-cock. **Le — de la perdrix**, a cock partridge. **Fier comme un —**, cock-a-hoop, cock on the hoop. **Être rouge comme un —** to be as red as a turkey-cock. **Être comme un — en pâte**, to live in clover. **— des jardins, herbe au —, menthe de —**, *Bot.* costmary: an odoriferous plant. *b*) **Le — du clocher**, the cock of the steeple. *c*) **Il est le — de son village**, he is the cock of the walk. **Triste est la maison où le — se tait et la poule chante**, it is a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock. **La poule ne doit point chanter devant le —**, the hen mus not crow before the cock. *Mol. F. Sav.* v. 3.

COQ, kok, *sm. Naut* cook.

COQ-A-L'ÂNE, kokalân', *sm.* cock-and-bull story; nonsense. [*Pl.* des *Coq-à-l'âne*].

COQUALIN, kokalan, *sm. Zool.* coquallin, striped squirrel].

COQUARD, kokar, [coq], *sm.* 1. old cock; 2. old fool; 3. (in childish language) egg.

COQUÂTRE, kakâtr', *sm.* half-gelded cock.

COQUE, kok', [Lat. : concha; shell], *sf.* 1. shell: *a*) egg-shell, the covering of an egg; *b*) the hard covering of fruits. *a*) **Ne faire que sortir de la —**, to be just out of one's shell. **Des œufs à la —**, boiled eggs. *b*) **— de noix**, nutshell. **Je n'en donnerais pas une — de noix**, I would not give a fig for it. 2. *Zool.* cocoon: the egg-shaped case in which the silk-worm, and other larvæ, involve themselves; 3. *Bot.* **— du Levant**, cocculus indicus, Indian berry: the poisonous seed of the *Menispermum cocculu* which is used in India for stupifying fish; 4. **— de perle**, pearl-shell: a prominent part of a mother of pearl; 5. **— de ruban**, a ribbon loop. **— de cheveux**, a loop of hair. **Disposer les cheveux en deux coques**, to arrange the hair in two loops.

6. *Naut.* hull: body of a ship; 7. *Naut.* kink: the cross twist of a rope; 8. *Conch.* cockle: *Cardium*, a bivalve shell-fish; heart-shell; 9 bolt-toe (of a lock); 10. *Pott.* porous glaze.

COQUECIGRUE, kok'sigru, [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. fiddle-faddle, nonsense, idle story; 2. ninny. **Raisonner comme une —**, to reason with one's elbows.

3. an imaginary beast. **Cela arrivera à la venue des coquecigrues**, that will never happen.

COQUEFREDOUILLE, kok'frœdouy', [orig. unknown], *sm.* simpleton; poor fool.

COQUELICOT, kok'likô; *pl.* kok'likô-z, [onomat.], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* wild poppy, corn-poppy, red poppy, corn-rose: *Patavor rhœas*, a kind of poppy which grows in corn-fields; 2. coquelicot: brilliant red, the colour of the wild poppy. **Rouge comme —**, red as a turkey-cock.

COQUELINER, kok'liné-r, [coq], *vr.* to crow (as a cock).

COQUELOURDE, kok'lourd', [orig. unknown], *sf. Bot.* 1. Pasque-flower: *Anemone pulsatilla*, an herbaceous plant of the order ranunculaceæ; 2. rose-campion: *Agrostemma coronaria*, a plant of the genus agrostemma; 3. Peruvian heliotrope: a plant of the order boraginea.

COQUELUCHE, kok'lush', [perhaps from Lat. : cuculucia, from cucullus, hood], *sf.* 1. hood; 2. favourite, darling; 3 *Med.* hooping cough: pertussis; a violent paroxismal cough.

COQUELUCHON, kok'lushôn, [coqueluche], *sm.* cowl: monks-hood.

COQUEMAR, kok'mar, [Lat. : cucuma, pot], *sm.* pipkin: a small, earthen boiler: kettle.

COQUEREAU, kok'rô, [coque], *sm. Naut.* lighter: a small vessel.

COQUEREL, kokerel, [Athanase B., pastor], prose writer (179?-186?); — [Athanase-Josué], son of preceding, writer on religious subjects, and orator (1820-1875).

COQUERELLE, kok'rèl', *sf. Bot.* 1. Pasque-flower (V. *Coquelourde*); 2. winter-cherry (V. *Coqueret*).

COQUERET, kok'rè, *sm. Bot.* winter-cherry, a plant of the genus Rhysalis; alkekengi.

COQUERICO, kok'rikô, [onomat.], *sm.* cock-a-doodle-do.

COQUERIE, kok-ri, [coq], *sf. Naut.* caboose, cook-room (of a ship).

COQUERON, kok'rôn, *sm. Naut.* caboose, cook-room.

COQUET, ETTE, koké-t, kèt', [coq], *adj.* coquettish: practising coquetry; who attempts to attract notice, admiration or love; smart. **Une femme coquette**, a coquettish woman. **Un air —**, a coquettish look. **Des manières coquettes**, coquettish manners.

COQUET, *sm.* coxcomb, beau, dandy. **Faire le —**, to coquet.

COQUET, koké, *sm. Naut.* cock-boat.

COQUETER, kok'té-r, [coq], *vn.* [*Je coquette*; *je coquetais*; *je coquetai*; *je coquetterai*; *je coquetterais*; *que je coquette*; *que je coquetasse*; *coquetant*; *coqueté.*] to coquet, to flirt: to trifle in love, in order to deceive and disappoint, or to gratify vanity. [Conjugated with *avoir.*]

COQUETIER, kok'tyé; the *r* is always mute; but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [coque], *sm.* 1. egg-dealer, egg-merchant, poulterer; 2. egg-cup.

COQUETTE, kokèt', *sf.* coquette: jilt, flirt; a girl or woman who coquets. **Une — achevée, fieffée, une franche —**, a downright coquette.

COQUETTEMENT, kokèt'mân-t, *adv.* coquettishly; smartly.

COQUETTERIE, kokèt'ri, *sf.* 1. coquetry. *a*) attempts to attract notice, admiration, or love, from vanity; *b*) flirtation; affectation of amorous advances. **Avoir de la —**, to be coquettish. **User de —**, to use coquetry. **Tout cela était disposé avec beaucoup de —**, all that was arranged with a large amount of display.

2. coquettishness; smartness (in dress); 3. affectation, finicalness.

COQUILLAGE, kokiyazh', [coquille], *sm.* 1. shell-fish; 2. shell; 3. shell-work.

COQUILLART, kokiyar, [coquille], *sm. Geol.* shelly bed.

COQUILLE, kokiy', [Lat. : conchylium], *sf.* 1. shell: *a*) the hard covering of a testaceous animal; *b*) the covering of an egg; *c*) the hard covering of certain fruits. *a*) **Or en coquilles**, shell-gold. *b*) *Fig.* **Ne faire que sortir de sa —**, to be just out of one's shell: to be very young. **Rentrer dans sa —**, to draw in one's horns. *c*) **— de noix**, nutshell, walnut-shell **Une — de beurre**, a pat of butter.

2. *pl.* goods, wares, articles. [*Fig.* :] **A qui vendez-vous vos coquilles?** do not expect to cheat me! **Portez vos coquilles ailleurs**, you had better try it on with somebody else; you don't play tricks on travellers. **Ne pas donner ses coquilles, faire valoir ses coquilles**, to get a good price for one's goods, to make the most of one's goods. *Prov.* : **Qui a de l'argent a des coquilles**, with money everything may be had.

3. *Arch.* conch: a little ornament; 4. *Arch.* spandrel (of staircase); 5. guard (of a sword); shell; basket-hilt; 6. foot-board (of a coach); 7. thumb (of a latch); 8. upper plate (of a button); 9. *Found.* mould (for cannon balls); chill; 10. movable roasting-stove, kitchen-grate; 11. post demy, demy, small post: a kind of paper; 12. *Print.* wrong letter, misprint: a letter put instead of another; blunder; 13. blister in the crush of bread.

COQUILLER, kokiye-r [coquille], *vn.* to swell (as bread, in soaking).

COQUILLEUX, EUSE, kokiyœ-z, yœz', *adj.* shelly : abounding with shells.

COQUILLIER, kokiyé, *sm.* **1.** collection of shells ; **2.** cabinet of shells.

COQUILLIER, IÈRE, *adj.* conchiferous, shelly : full of shells.

COQUILLON, kokiyon, [coquille], *sm.* small shell.

COQUIN, INE, kokan, kin', [Low Lat. coquinus : coquina, kitchen ; said originally of the lowest officers of the kitchen, and would appear to have an origin somewhat similar to that of the English *blackguard*], *sm. f.* **1** rogue, rascal, knave : a trickish, dishonest fellow ; one fond of mischievous tricks. **Un tour de —**, a knavish, a rascally trick. **Un — fieffé, un franc —**, an arrant rogue.

2. rascally coward ; **3.** rascal, rogue : a word said in a passion without any precise meaning ; hussy *f.* **Tous les jours le — lasse ma patience**, day after day the rascal puts me out of patience. *Mol.* **Quelle audace est-ce là à une coquine de servante de parler de la sorte devant son maître** ? the boldness of this hussy of a servant to speak like that before her master ! *Mol. Mal. im.* 5.

4. (jocularly) rogue, dog, rascal. **Vous êtes un heureux —**, you are a lucky dog, rascal. **Petit —**, young dog, little rascal. **La curiosité rend ces coquines de femmes si insinuantes**, curiosity makes these mischievous women so insinuating. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* vi.

COQUIN, INE, *adj.* **1.** roguish ; **2.** debauched ; **3.** easy ; **4.** lazy. **Métier —**, an easy business. **Vie coquine**, an easy life.

COQUINE, *sf.* slut, jade, hussy ; gipsy.

COQUINERIE, kokin'ri, *sf.* **1.** knavish trick ; **2.** judish trick ; **3.** knavery, knavishness, roguery, rascality.

COR, kòr, [Lat. : cornu, horn], *sm.* corn : a horny induration of the skin, generally formed on the toes.

COR, kòr, [Lat. : cornu, horn], *sm. Mus.* horn, French horn : a wind-instrument. **— de chasse**, hunting horn, bugle. **Jouer du —**, to play on the horn. **Donner, sonner du —**, to blow, to wind the horn. **Chasser à — et à cri**, to hunt with horn and voice. [*Fig.* :] **A — et à cri**, with hue and cry ; with might and main ; clamorously. **Vouloir, demander un chose à — et à cri**, to be clamorous for a thing, to clamour for a thing.

CORACES, koras', [Gr. : κόραξ, crow], *smpl. Ornith.* curvidæ : the crow family.

CORACIAS, korasias, **CORACIE**, korasi, *sm. Ornith.* coracias : the roller.

CORACITE, korasit', [Gr. : κόραξ, crow], *sf. Miner.* coracite : a mineral found in North America.

CORACO, korako, coraco: a prefix denoting the muscles which are attached to the coracoid process.

CORACOÏDE, korakoid', [Gr. : κόραξ crow ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* coracoid : shaped like a crow's beak. **Apophyse—**, coracoid process, coracoid.

CORAIL, koray', [Lat. : corallium, O. Fr. : coral], *sm.* [*Pl. Coraux.*] *Nat. Hist.* coral : a calcareous substance, having sometimes the form of shrubs. **— rouge**, red coral. **De —**, coral. **Branche de —**, coral-branch. **Banc de —**, coral-reef. **Fleur de —**, coral-flower. **Pêche du —**, coral-fishery, coral-fishing. **Hochet de —**, coral. **Des bracelets de —**, coral bracelets. [*Fig.* :] **Une bouche de —, des lèvres de —**, coral-lips, rosy lips.

CORAILLÉ, E, korayé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* coralled : having coral, coralline.

CORAILLER, korayé-r, [Gr. : κόραξ, crow], *vn.* to croak (as a raven or a crow).

CORAILLÈRE, korayèr' *sf. Naut.* coralline : a boat used in the coral-fisheries.

CORAILLEUR, korayœr, [corail], *sm.* coral-fisher

CORAILLEUR, *adj* **Navire —**, coralline, coral fishing-boat.

CORALINE, koralin', *sf. Naut.* coralline.

CORALLAIRE, korallèr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* coralline : *a*) containing coral ; *b*) like coral ; corallaceous.

CORALLÉ, E, korallé, *adj.* coralled : containing coral.

CORALLIFORME, koralliform', *adj. Nat. Hist.* coralliform : resembling coral ; coralloid, coralloidal.

CORALLIGÈNE, korallizhèn', [Gr. : κοράλλιον, coral ; γενής, bearing], *adj. Nat. Hist.* coralligenous, coralliferous, corall gerous : producing coral.

CORALLIN INE, korallin, lin', *adj.* coral, coralline . red as coral. **Lèvres corallines**, coral lips.

CORALLINE, koralin', [Gr. : κοράλλιον, coral], *sf. Bot.* corallina : a marine, calcareous, fucoid plant.

CORALLINÉ, E, koralliné, *adj. Nat. Hist.* corallaceous : having the qualities of coral.

CORALLOÏDE, korallœid', [Gr : κοράλλιον, coral ; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Nat. Hist.* coralloid, coralloidal, corall. form : resembling coral.

CORALLOPÈTRE, korallopètr', [Gr. : κοράλλιον, coral ; Lat. : petra, stone], *sm.* corallinite : a fossil polypier.

CORAN, koran, *sm.* Koran, Alcoran : the book containing the doctrines of Mahomet's religion.

CORBEAU, kòrbò, [Low Lat. : corvellus ; Lat. : corvus], *sm.* [*Pl. Corbeaux.*] **1.** *Ornith.* raven : *Corvus corax*, a passerine bird allied to the crow. **Grand —**, raven. **— mantelé**, hooded crow. **Noir comme un —**, as black as a raven. **Le — passait pour être de mauvais augure**, the raven was supposed to be a bird of ill-boding.

2. *Hunt.* name given to the *corneille*, crow, *choucas*, jackdaw, *crave*, chough, and *freux*, rook. *Prov.* . **Les corbeaux ne crèvent pas les yeux des corbeaux**, one crow will not peck out another crow's eyes.

3. *Astron.* Corvus : a constellation of the southern hemisphere ; **4.** *Antiq.* corvus grappling-iron : a military engine used by the Romans for boarding ships in war ; **5.** *Arch.* corbel : a short projecting piece of stone, wood or iron in a building.

6. *Ornith.* **— bleu**, roller. **— des clochers**, jackdaw. **— de mer, — de marin, — aquatique**, cormorant. **— de nuits**, *a*) tawny owl, brown owl, ivy owl ; *b*) goat-sucker, wheel-bird, night-churr, night-jar, fern owl, churn owl. **— cornu, — rhinocéros**, hornbill.

CORBEILLE, kòrbèy', [Lat. : corbicula, dim. of corbis], *sf.* **1.** basket : *a*) a little vessel made of twigs interwoven ; *b*) its contents. **Une — de fruits**, a basket of fruit. **Une — de fleurs**, a basket of flowers. **A pleine —**, with profusion.

2. **Corbeille de mariage**, wedding-present.

3. *Fort.* corbeil : a little basket, filled with earth, and set on a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers ; **4.** *Arch.* corbel : *a*) the representation of a basket, set on the heads of caryatides ; *b*) vase of the Corinthian column ; **5.** *Gard.* flower-bed ; **6.** the place where stock-brokers meet in the « Bourse » of Paris.

CORBEILLÉE, kòrbèyé, *sf.* basket, basketful.

CORBEJEAU, kòrbœzhò, **CORBIGEAU**, kòrbizhò, *sm. Ornith.* curlew.

CORBIEU, korbyœ, [altered from Corps de Dieu], *interj.* zounds !

CORBILLARD, korbiyar ; the *d* is always mute, as also the *s* of the plural, [Corbeil, town of ; formerly *coche de Corbeil*], *sm.* **1.** † boat from Paris to Corbeil ; **2.** † state carriage ; large coach ; **3.** hearse : a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

CORBILLAT, kòrbiya, [corbeau], *sm.* young raven.

CORBILLON, kòrbiyon, [dim. of corbeille], *sm.* **1.** small basket ; **2.** crambo : a game on which the question.) **Que met-on dans mon corbillon** ? what do you put in my basket ? » is answered by a word rhyming with *on*.

CORBILLOT, korbiyò, [dim. of corbeau], *sm.* young raven.

CORBIN, kòrban, [corbeau], *sm.* V. *Bec-de-corbin.*

CORBINE, kòrbin', [corbin], *sf. Ornith.* carrion crow.

CORBLEU, kòrblœ, [altered from Corps de Dieu], *interj.* zounds !

CORCELET, kors'lè, *sm.* V. *Corselet.*

CORCERON, korseròn, [dim. of Eng. cork], *sm. Fish.* float.

CORCHORE, kòrkor', [Gr. : κόρχορος], *sf. Bot.* corchorus, Jew's-mallow : a genus of plants of the order liliaceæ.

CORCULE, korkul', *sm. Bot.* corcle, corcule : the heart of a seed.

CORDAGE, kòrdazh', [corde], *sm.* **1.** rope ; cord ; **2.** *pl.* cordage : ropes or cords collectively ; **3.** measuring (of wood) by the cord.

CORDAT, kòrda, *sm. Com.* packing-cloth, wrappering.

CORDE, kòrd', [Lat. : chorda], *sf.* **1.** *Mus.* string : *a*) catgut : the intestines of sheep dried and twisted, used for violins and other instrument ; chord, cord ; *b*) wire used for pianofortes, harps, etc. **— de boyau, — à boyau**, cat-gut. **Instrument à cordes**, stringed instrument. *Cordes croisées.* V. *Piano.* **Flatter la —**, to touch the string or the note softly. **Attaquer la —**, to strike up, to set to, to begin. [*Fig.* :] **La grosse —**, the main point ; (of persons) the leader. **La — sensible**, the sensitive part. **Il ne faut point toucher à cette — -là**, you must not play on that string ; you must not speak about that. **Vous touchez là à une — sensible**, you are touching upon a very delicate point. **Vous avez touché la — sensible**, you struck him home ; you hit him on the right point.

2. *Anat.* **Cordes vocales**, vocal cords ; **3.** *Mus.* note. **La voix de ce chanteur est belle dans les cordes élevées**, that singer's upper notes are very fine.

4. cord, string ; twist ; (when large) rope ; (slender or small) line ; twine. **La — d'une cloche**, a bell-rope. **— à linge**, clothes-line. **Échelle de cordes**, rope-ladder. **Attacher avec une —**, to tie with a cord. **Mettre une chose en —**, to twist a thing. **Tabac en —**, pigtail tobacco, twist. **Étendre du linge sur une —**, to hang linen on a clothes-line. **— lâche**, slack-rope. **— tendue**, tight rope. [*Fig.* :] **Si la — ne rompt**, if the means prove good. **Tirer sur la même —**, to pull all together, to act jointly to pull in the same boat. **Bout de —**, rope's end, bit of string. **— embarrassée, engagée**, *Naut* foul rope. **— d'avant**, head rope. **— d'arrière, — de remorque**, tow, tail-rope. **— de défense**, fender of old rope. **— de bouée**, laniard of a buoy. **Maîtresse- —**, *Fish.* master-string. **— d'emballage**, packthread. **— d'écurie**, marline.

5. skipping-rope : a small rope used by young persons in skipping. **Sauter à la —**, to skip.

6. (at tennis) line. **Friser la —**, to graze the line; *Fig.* to be in a perilous situation; to be within an inch of losing one's cause. **Cette affaire a passé à fleur de —**, that affair almost failed. **Tenir la —**, to have the best chance.

7. rope (for dancing upon). **— raide**, tight-rope. **Danseur de —**, rope-dancer. **Danser sur la —**, to dance on the tight-rope.

8. string : the line or cord of a bow. **Tendre la —**, to stretch the bow. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir plusieurs cordes à son arc, plus d'une — à son arc**, to have several strings to one's bow; to have more than one resource.

9. *Geom.* chord, subtense : a right line joining the extremities of an arc; 10. *Artill.* **— à feu**, slow match.

11. halter : a rope for hanging malefactors; 12. hanging : death by the halter; 13. gallows : a punishment by hanging. **La — au cou**, halter round one's neck. **Mettre la — au cou de quelqu'un**, to put a person in danger of being ruined. **Avoir de la — de pendu dans sa poche**, to be lucky at games; to be successful in all one's undertakings. **Il ne vaut pas la — pour le pendre**, he is not worth his salt. **Être digne de la —, mériter la —**, to deserve the gallows. **Se sauver de la —**, to escape the gallows. **Se racheter de la —**, to bribe the judges. **Il a frisé la —**, he had a very narrow escape. **Filer sa —**, to be on the road to the gallows. **Un homme de sac et de —**, a downright villain. **Il ne faut pas parler de corde dans la maison d'un pendu**, one must not speak of hemp in the house of one who has been hanged. **A trop tirer la corde se casse**, the last straw breaks the camel's back.

14. thread (of a stuff). **Habit usé jusqu'à la —**, threadbare coat. **Cela est usé jusqu'à la —**, that has grown very stale. **Cet homme montre la —**, any one can see that the man is at his wit's end.

15. cord : a quantity of wood, anciently measured with a cord or line. The cord is now replaced by the stère (the cord was equivalent to four stères). **Bois de —**, cordwood : wood sold by the cord.

CORDÉ, E, kòrdé-r, *pa. p.* of *Corder*, 1. twisted; 2. corded : *a*) fastened with a cord; *b*) piled for measurement by the cord; 3. cord shaped.

CORDÉ, E, *adj. Bot.* cordate, cordated : heart-shaped.

CORDEAU, kòrdó, [corde], *sm.* [*Pl. Cordeaux.*] 1. line : a small cord for measuring; chalk-line. **— de charpentier**, carpenter's line. **Aligner, tirer au —**, to lay out by the rule and line. **Une allée tirée au —**, a walk laid out quite straight.

2. tow-line : a small rope for drawing a boat; 3. bowstring. (V. *Cordon*); 4. selvedge of wool stuff.

CORDÉE, kòrdé, *sf.* cord. **Une — de bois**, a cord of wood.

CORDELAT, kòrd'la, *sm.* coarse woollen stuff.

CORDELÉ, E, kòrd'lé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* cordated : striped, as by cords.

CORDELER, kòrd'lé-r, [corde], *va.* [*Je cordelle, nous cordelons; je cordelais; je cordelai; je cordellerai; je cordellerais; que je cordelle; que je cordelasse; cordelant; cordelé.*] to twist (in the form of rope).

CORDELETTE, kòrd'lèt', *sf.* string, small cord, line.

CORDELIER, kòrdœlyé; the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced *z* before a vowel, [corde, cordelle], *sm.* cordelier, gray friar, Franciscan friar. **Aller sur la haquenée, sur la mule des cordeliers**, to tramp it, to trudge it; to travel on foot, with a stick in one's hand. **Avoir la conscience large comme la manche d'un —**, to have a conscience as large as a parson's barn. **Être gris comme un —**, to be as drunk as a fiddler, as a lord.

CORDELIÈRE, kòrdœlyèr', *sf.* 1. Franciscan nun; 2. cordelier's girdle; a knotted girdle worn by Franciscan monks; 3. (silk or woollen) girdle; cord and tassels; 4. twisted fringe; 5. knotted silk necklace; 6. *Arch.* twisted fillet; 7. *Print.* border.

CORDELINE, kòrd'lin', [cordelle], *sf.* 1. edge, selvedge of silk stuff; 2. rod for putting on the ring of bottles.

CORDELLE, kòrdèl', [corde], *sf.* towline, tow-rope. **Tirer, haler à la —**, to tow, to draw.

CORDER, kòrdé-r, [corde], *va.* 1. to twist (hemp, tobacco, etc.); 2. to cord : *a*) to bind with a cord; *b*) to measure (wood) by the cord.

CORDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to twist; 2. to be corded; 3. to become stringy.

CORDERIE, kòrd'ri, [cordier], *sf.* 1. ropery rope-walk, rope-yard : a place where ropes are made; 2. rope-making, rope-manufacture; 3. rope-trade; 4. *Naut.* boat-swain's store-room.

CORDIAL, E, kòrdial, [Lat. : cor, cordis, heart], *adj.* cordial : *a*) *Med.* reviving, invigorating; giving strength; in this sense only *cordial* has a plural masculine, *Cordiaux*; *b*) *Fig.* proceeding from the heart; hearty, sincere, warm. **Un ami —**, a sincere friend. **Un accueil —**, a cordial welcome.

CORDIAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Cordiaux*], *Med.* cordial : a medecine which suddenly warms the system, excites the heart, and raises the spirits.

CORDIALEMENT, kòrdial'mân-t, *adv.* cordially : heartily, sincerely. **Il me serra — la main**, he gave me a hearty shake of the hand.

CORDIALITÉ, kòrdialité, [cordial], *sf.* cordiality, cordialness : sincere affection and kindness; heartiness, sincerity. **Accueillir avec —**, to receive with cordiality. **Parler avec —**, to speak with cordiality.

CORDIE, kòrdi, [*pn.* Cordius], *sf. Bot.* cordia : a genus of plant of the order cordiacæ.

CORDIÉES, kòrdyé, **CORDIACÉES**, kòrdyasé, *sfpl. Bot.* cordiaceæ : an order of plants allied to the order boragineæ.

CORDIER, kòrdyé; *pl.* kòrdyé-z, [corde], *sm.* rope-maker, cord-maker.

CORDIFORME, kòrdifòrm', [Lat. : cor, cordis, heart; forme], *adj. Bot.* cordate, cordated, cordiform, heart-shaped : having the form of the heart.

CORDILLAS, kòrdiyà, *sm. Com.* kersey : a coarse woollen stuff.

CORDILLÈRES, kòrdiyèr', *sfpl. Geog.* Cordilleras.

CORDITE, kordite, *sf. Chem.* cordite : a variety of smokeless powder.

CORDON, kòrdòn, [corde], *sm.* 1. strand; yarn : one of the twists of which a rope is composed; 2. string, cord; 3. string, fillet, thread; 4. ribbon; tape; band. **Attacher avec un —**, to fasten with a string. **— de fil**, linen tape. **— de soie**, silk string, lace. **— de coton**, cotton tape. **— de sonnette**, bell-rope, bell-pull. **— de montre**, watch-ribbon, watch-guard. **— de chapeau**, hatband. **— de soulier**, shoe-string, latchet. [*Fig.* :] **N'être pas digne de dénouer les cordons des souliers de quelqu'un**, not to be worthy to unloose a person's shoe-strings; to be greatly inferior to a person. **Les cordons de la bourse**, purse strings. [*Fig.* :] **Tenir les cordons de la bourse**, to hold the purse strings; to be purse bearer.

5. check-strings (of doors, carriages, etc.) **Tirer le —**, to pull the check-string. **Demander le —**, to ask for the door to be opened. **Le —, s'il vous plait**, the door, if you please.

6. bowstring : a string for strangling, in Turkey. **Le grand seigneur envoya le — au pacha**, the sultan sent a bowstring to the pacha.

7. ribbon : a piece of silk worn as part of the insignia of an order of knighthood, or as a badge by members of masonic or other societies. **Porter les cordons de plusieurs ordres**, to wear the ribbons of several orders. **Le grand — de la Légion d'honneur**, the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honour. **— rouge**, red ribbon (of the order of Saint-Louis). **— bleu**, *a*) blue ribbon (of the order of the Holy Ghost); *b*) a knight of the Holy Ghost; *c*) *Fam.* professed cook (woman), first-rate cook.

8. girdle (of monks), cordon. **— de Saint-François**, St. Francis's cordon.

9. **Cordon ombilical**, *a*) *Anat.* umbilical cord, navel string, funis, the connecting cord between the fœtus and the placenta; *b*) *Bot.* funicle : the little, slender filament by which the seed is attached to the placenta.

10. *Hort.* border; 11. edge, milled edge (of a coin); 12. middle hoop, breast-hoop, heel-hoop (of the nave of a wheel); 13. row, string, line; 14. *Arch.* string-course : a narrow, horizontal, and slightly projecting course in a wall; 15. cordon : *a*) *Fortif.* a row of stones jutting before the rampart; *b*) *Milit.* a series of military posts. **— sanitaire**, cordon sanitaire, sanitary cordon : a line of military posts, on the frontier of a country infected with disease, to cut off communication.

CORDONNER, kòrdòné-r, [cordon], *va.* 1. to twist : to form by convolution; 2. to braid, to plait, to plat : to interweave strands by folding; 3. to plait (hair) with ribbon.

CORDONNERIE, kòrdon'ri, *sf.* 1. shoe-making; 2. shoemaker's trade; 3. workshop (of a shoemaker); 4. shoe-store, shoe-shop; 5. (at schools) shoe-room.

CORDONNET, kòrdoné; *pl.* kòrdoné-z, [cordon], *sm.* 1. twist, string : a small cord; 2. braid : a flat cord, or tape; lace; 3. coarse silk; 4. twisted silk; 5. milling stamp on the edge of coin.

CORDONNIER, ÈRE, kòrdonyé, nyèr', [O. Fr. : cordouanier, a worker in cordouan, or cuir de Cordoue], *sm. f.* shoemaker : *a*) one who makes shoes; *b*) one who sells shoes and boots; cordwainer. **— pour hommes**, gentlemen's shoemaker. **— pour femmes**, ladies' shoemaker. *Prov.* : V. *Chausser.*

CORDOUAN, kòrdouân, *sm.* cordwain, cordovan : Spanish leather.

CORDOUE, kòrdou, *pnf. Geog.* Cordova.

CORÉCLISIE, koréklis, [Gr. : κόρη, pupil of the eye], *sf. Med.* coreclisis : occlusion of the pupil.

CORECTASIE, korektasi, [Gr. : κόρη, pupil; ἔκτασις, dilatation], *sf. Med.* corectasis : dilatation of the pupil.

CORÉE, kòré, 1. *pnf. Geog.* Corea; 2. *sf.* V. *Chorée.*

CORÉGENCE, korèzhâns', *sf.* coregency : the function of a co-regent.

CORÉGENT, koréshân-t, *sm.* co-regent : a joint regent.

CORÉGONE, korégòn', [Gr. : κόρη, pupil; γωνία, angle], *sm. Ichth.* corego-

nus, quiniad : a genus of malacopterygious fishes.

CORELIGIONNAIRE, korœlizhyonèr', *smf.* fellow-believer.

CORÉOMÈTRE, koréometr', [Gr. : κόρη, pupil ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Med.* coreometer : an instrument to measure the width of the pupil.

CORET, korè, *sm.* coret : a kind of snail.

CORETTE, korèt', *sf. Bot.* Jew's-mallow : *Corchorus olitorius*, a plant cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb.

CORFIOTE, kòrfiot', *smf.* Corfute : a native of Corfu.

CORFOU, kòrfou, *pn. Geog.* Corfu.

CORIACE, korias', [Lat. : coreaceus, of leather ; corium, leather], *adj.* **1.** tough : hard, stiff as leather. **Viande —**, tough meat. **2.** *Fam.* close-fisted, close, miserly ; **3.** *Bot.* cartilaginous.

CORIACÉ, E, koriasé, *adj.* coriaceous : resembling leather.

CORIACITÉ, koriasité, [coriace], *sf.* toughness.

CORIAIRE, korièr, *sf. Bot.* tanner's sumach : *Coriaria myrtifolia*, an ornamental shrub, the leaves of which are used by tanners and dyers.

CORIAMBE, kuriânb', *sm.* V. *Choriambe.*

CORIANDRE, koriândr', [Gr. : κορίανδρον], *sf. Bot.* coriander : *Coriandrum sativum*, an umbelliferous plant. **Graine de —**, corander-seed.

CORICIDE, koriseed, [Lat. : cornu, corn ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm. Pharm.* corn-killer.

CORINDON, korandôn, [Tamul : kurund], *sm. Miner.* corundum, adamantine spar : a mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of pure alumina.

CORINNE, korin', *pnf.* Corinna.

CORINTHE, korant', *pnf. Geog.* Corinth.

CORINTHIEN, IENNE, korantyan, tyèn', *adj.* Corinthian : pertaining to Corinth. **Ordre —**, *Arch.* Corinthian order.

CORINTHIEN, ENNE, *smf.* **1.** Corinthian: a native of Corinth ; **2.** *Arch.* **Le —**, the Corinthian order.

CORIOLAN, koriolân, *pnm.* Coriolanus.

CORIS, kòri, V. *Cauris.*

CORLIEU, kòrlyœ, *sm.* young curlew.

CORME, kòrm', [Lat. : cornum], *sf. Bot.* sorb, sorb-apple, service-berry : the fruit of the service-tree.

CORMENIN, kormenân, [Louis de la Haye de], political writer (1788-1868).

CORMIER, kòrmyé ; the *r* is always mute ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound [corme], *sm. Bot.* service-tree, sorb, sorb-tree : *Pyrus domestica*, a tree of the genus sorbus, cultivated for its fruits and its wood.

CORMORAN, kòrmorân, [Lat. : corvus, crow ; marinus, marine ; O. Fr. : corp ; moran], *sm. Ornith.* cormorant, sea-raven : *Phalacrocorax carbo*, an aquatic bird.

CORNAC, kòrnak, [from Cing.], *sm.* **1.** elephant-driver ; **2.** *Fig.* showman.

CORNAGE, kòrnazh', [corner], *sm. Veter.* roaring : a horse disease.

CORNAILLE, kornay, [corne], *sf.* shaving, rasping of horn (for manure).

CORNALINE, kòrnalin, [corne], *sf. Miner.* carnelian, carnelion, cornelian: a red mineral of a bright colour.

CORNARD, kòrnar, [corne], *sm.* **1.** *Vulg.* cuckold ; **2.** (in glass-works) double hook ; **3.** *Bot.* V. *Cornaret.*

CORNARD, *adj. Veter.* roaring. **Cheval —**, roarer : a horse affected with roaring.

CORNARDISE, kòrnardiz', *sf. Vulg.* cuckoldom.

CORNARET, kornarè, [corne], *sm. Bot.* craniolaria annua : a tropical plant of the suborder pecedaliaceæ.

CORNE, kòrn', [Lat. : cornu, horn], *sf.* **1.** horn : *a*) a hard, pointed substance which grows on the heads of some quadrupeds ; *b*) anything made of horn ; *c*) *Mus.* a wind-instrument ; *d*) a feeler of a snail ; *e*) the antenna of some insects ; *f*) the extremity of the lunar crescent ; *g*) *Script.* a symbol of strength, power ; *h*) *Mythol.* attribute of satyrs ; *i*) attribute of the devil ; *j*) *Fig.* an imaginary antler of a cuckold ; *k*) a utensil for holding powder. *a*) **Bêtes à cornes**, horned cattle, horn-beasts. **Prendre par les cornes**, to take, to seize by the horns. [*Fig.* :] **Attaquer, prendre le taureau par les cornes**, to take the bull by the horns. **Donner des coups de —**, to butt. **Montrer les cornes**, to show one's teeth. **Lever les cornes**, to hold up one's head again. **Les cornes lui en sont venues à la tête**, he was struck dumb. **Faire les cornes à quelqu'un**, to make a sign of horns at a person : to make fun of a person. *b*) **Tabatière de —**, horn snuff-box. **Peigne de —**, horn comb. **— d'abondance**, *Poet.* cornucopia, horn of plenty. *d*) **Les limaçons montrent leurs cornes**, the snails put out their horns. [*Fig.* :] **Rentrer ses cornes**, to pull in, to draw in one's horns. *f*) **Les cornes de la lune**, the horns of the moon. **Ouvrages à cornes**, *Fortif.* horn-work : an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. *g*) **Les cornes de l'autel**, the horns of the altar. *h*) **Les cornes du diable**, the devil's horns. *i*) **Avoir, porter des cornes**, to be cornuted, to be cuckolded, to be a cuckold, to wear horns. **Faire porter des cornes à son mari**, to give one's husband a pair of horns, to cornute him, to cuckold him. *j*) **— d'amorce**, priming-horn.

2. shoe-horn ; **3.** corner. **Chapeau à trois cornes**, three-cornered hat, cocked hat. **Faire une — à un feuillet**, to turn down a leaf. **Faire des cornes à un livre**, to make dog's ears in, to dog's-ear a book. **Faire une — à une carte de visite**, to turn down the corner of a visiting-card.

4. hoof : the hard, horny substance that covers the feet of horses, asses, etc. ; **5.** *Naut.* gaff : the boom which extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. **— d'artimon**, mizzen gaff.

6. *Conch.* **Corne d'Ammon**, Cornu-Ammonis, ammonite : a fossil shell like a ram's horn.

7. **Corne de cerf**, hartshorn : *a*) *Pharm.* the horn of the hart ; *b*) *Bot.* buck's horn plantain, wart-cress : *Plantago coronopus.* **— de cerf râpée, calcinée**, hartshorn shavings.

8. *Bot.* cornel : the fruit of the cornel-tree.

CORNÉ, E, kòrné, *adj.* horny, corneous *a*) horned, consisting of horn ; *b*) resembling horn. **Argent —, lune cornée**, *Chem.* horn silver : chloride of silver.

CORNÉE, kòrné, *sf. Anat.* cornea : the horny, transparent membrane, in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.

CORNÉENNE, kórnéèn', [corné], *sf. Geol.* aphanite : compact hornblende rock.

CORNÉES, kòrné, **CORNACÉES**, kórnasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* cornaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

CORNEILLE, kòrnèy', [Lat. : cornicula, from cornix, -icis], *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* crow : a carnivorous bird of the family corvidæ. **— noire, — commune**, common crow, carrion crow : the *Corvus corone.* **— emmantelée, mantelée, meunière, bedaude, jacobine**, hooded crow, royston crow : the *Corvus cornix.* **— chauve**, rook : the *Corvus frugilegus.* **— d'église, — des clochers**, jackdaw : the *Corvus monedula.* **Une bande de corneilles**, a flock of crows. **La — croasse**, the crow croaks. [*Fig.* :] **Bayer aux corneilles** to gape in the air, to stand gaping like a simpleton. **Aller comme — qui abat les noix**, to run like a bull at a hedge.

2. *Bot.* loosestrife, lysimachia.

CORNEILLE [Pierre], tragic poet (1606-1684) ; — [Thomas], tragic poet, brother of the preceding (1625-1709).

CORNEILLON, kòrnèyôn, [corneille], *sm.* young crow.

CORNÉITE, kórnéit', [cornée], *sf. Med.* ceratitis, corneitis : inflammation of the cornea.

CORNÉLIE, kórnéli, *pnf.* Cornelia.

CORNÉLIEN, IENNE, kórnélyan, lyèn', *adj.* of Corneille (the celebrate French poet).

CORNEMENT, kòrnœmân-t, [corner], *sm.* tingling : noise in the ears.

CORNEMUSE, kórnœmuz', [corne ; muse for musette], *sf.* bagpipe : a musical wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes.

CORNEMUSEUR, kórnœmuzœr, *sm.* bagpiper : a player on a bagpipe.

CORNÉOLE, kòrnéol', [dim. of corne], *sf. Bot.* dyer's greenweed, greenbroom : *Genista tinctoria.*

CORNER, kòrné-r, [corne], *vn.* **1.** to blow, to wind a horn ; **2.** to speak in an ear-trumpet ; **3.** to tingle, to ring, to sing. **Les oreilles me cornent**, my ears tingle. **Les oreilles vous cornent**, *Fig.* your ears deceive you. **Les oreilles ont bien dû vous —**, your ears must have tingled, your checks must have been very hot : we spoke so much about you. **Il faut donc que les oreilles m'aient corné**, I must have had a tingling in my ears then. *Mol. Mal. im.* III. 12.

4. (of meat) to smell rank.

CORNER, *va.* **1.** to trumpet abroad ; **2.** to din (in the ears) ; **3.** to turn down the corner of (a leaf, a visiting card) ; **4.** to gore : to stab, to pierce with a horn.

CORNET, kórnè ; the *t* is always mute, in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [corne], *sm.* **1.** horn, hornlet : a little horn ; **2.** cornet : a kind of trumpet ; **3.** *Autom.* motor-car horn, hooter. **— à bouquin**, cowherd's horn **— à piston**, cornet-a-piston, cornopean. **Donner un signal de —**, to sound the horn, to hoot.

4. cornist : cornet-player ; **5.** horner, horn-blower ; **6. — acoustique**, ear-trumpet.

7. cornet : a little cap of paper to hold small wares ; paper, screw-bag, screw. **Un — de dragées**, a bag of paper of sugar plums.

8. dice-box ; **9.** ink-horn ; **10.** *Naut.* case (of a mast) ; **11.** *pl. Anat.* turbinated, spongy bones (of the nose) ; **12.** calamary, pen-fish : a cephalopod.

CORNETIER, kòrn'tyé, *sm.* **1.** horn-dresser : one who presses horn into shapes; **2.** horner : one who works in horn.

CORNETTE, kòrnèt', [corne], *sf.* **1.** cornet : *a*) mob-cap, a head dress of women ; *b*) cornet : head-covering worn by certain sisters and nuns ; *c*) † standard ; *d*) † company of cavalry ; **2.** † cornetcy : the commission of a cornet ; **3.** *Naut.* broad pendant, commodore's pendant.

† CORNETTE, *sm.* cornet : an officer of cavalry who bore the standard of a company.

CORNETTE, *sf. Bot.* purple cow-wheat: *Melampyrum arvense*, a plant of the order scrophulariaceæ.

CORNEUR, kòrnœr, [corne], *sm.* horner, horn-blower.

CORNEUR, EUSE, *adj. Veter.* wheezing, roaring. **Cheval —**, roarer.

CORNICHE, kòrnish', [Ital. : cornice], *sf.* 1. *Arch.* cornice : *a*) the upper projecting division of an entablature ; *b*) cap of a pedestal ; *c*) a little projecture in joinery or masonry. **A —**, surbased. **— cintrée**, arched cornice **— rampante**, raking cornice.

2. *Bot.* water caltrops.

CORNICHON, kòrnishòn, [corne], *sm.* 1. cornicle, hornlet : small horn ; 2. gherkin : a small pikled cucumber ; 3. *Fam.* ninny, greenhorn.

CORNICULE, kòrnikul', [corne], *sf. Nat. Hist.* cornicle : a little horn.

CORNICULÉ, E, kòrnikulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* 1. corniculate, horned : furnished with horns; 2. corniform : having the shape of a horn.

CORNIER, IÈRE, kórnyé, nyêr', *adj.* corner : placed at the corner. **Poteau —**, corner-post. **Jointure cornière**, tile-gutter between two roofs.

CORNIER, *sm. Bot.* cornel-tree.

CORNIÈRE, *sf.* 1. corner-iron (of a printing-press) ; 2. corner-plate, corner-square of an ammunition-box) ; 3. tile-gutter beween two roofs.

CORNIFORME, kòrnifòrm', [corne ; forme], *adj.* corniform', having the shape of a horn

CORNIGÈRE, kòrnizhêr', [Lat. : cornu, corne ; gerĕre, to bear], *adj. Zool.* cornigerous, horned : having horns.

CORNILLAS, kórniyâ, *sm.* young crow.

CORNILLON, kòrniyòn, *sm. Ornith.* 1. young crow ; 2. jackdaw.

CORNISTE, kórnist', [cor], *sm.* cornist : a performer on the horn.

CORNOUAILLES, kòrnouây', *pn. Geog.* Cornwall.

CORNOUILLE, kórnouy', [Lat. : corniculum, dim. of cornu, horn], *sf. Bot.* cornel, cornel-berry, cornelian-cherry, dogberry : the fruit of the cornel-tree.

CORNOUILLER, kòrnouyé ; the *r* is always silent, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [cornouille), *sm. Bot.* cornel, cornel-tree, cornelian-tree, cornel-cherry, dogwood : *Cornus mas*, a shrub of very hard wood.

CORNU, E, [Lat. : cornutus], *adj.* 1. horned : *a*) having horns ; *b*) shaped like a horn ; *Bot.* cornute, cornuted. **Blé —**, spurred wheat.

2. angular, cornered ; 3. *Fig.* preposterous : contrary to reason ; absurd, foolish, extravagant ; whimsical. **Raisons cornues**, preposterous reasons. **Visions cornues, lièvres cornus**, extravagant, foolish ideas.

CORNUE, kòrnu, [Lat. : cornutus, of horn], *sf. Chem.* retort : a vessel, with a long neck, used in distilling. **— corniolle**, *Bot.* water caltrops.

CORNUELLE, kòrnuèl', *sf. Bot.* water caltrops : *Trapa nutans*, a plant of the order haloragiaceæ.

CORNUET, kòrnuè, [cornu], *sm.* 1. *Agr.* two-pronged fork ; 2. *Bot.* water-hemp : *Bidens tripartita.*

COROGNE, korony', *pnf. Geog.* Corunna.

COROLLACÉ, E, korallasé, [corolle], *adj. Bot.* corollaceous, corollate, corollated : like a corolla.

COROLLAIRE, korollêr', [corolle ; Lat. : corollarum, garland], *sm.* corollary : *a*) after-proof, posterior evidence ; *b*) *Log.* a consequent truth ; inference, conclusion ; *b*) *Math.* an obvious consequence of a preceding proposition.

COROLLAIRE, *adj. Bot.* corollaceous, corolline : relating to a corolla.

COROLLE, korol', [Lat. : corolla, little crown], *sf. Bot.* corolla, corol : the petals of a flower within the calyx.

COROLLÉ, E, korollé, *adj. Bot.* corollate, corrolated : having a corolla.

COROLLIN, INE, korollan, lin', *adj. Bot.* corolline : belonging to a corolla.

COROLLULE, korollul', *sf. Bot.* corollet, corollule : a little corolla.

CORONAIRE, koronêr', [Lat. : coronarius ; corona, crown], *adj.* coronary : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* relating to a crown ; *b*) *Anat.* resembling a crown or garland. **Artère —** coronary artery. **Veine —**, coronary vein.

CORONAL, E, koronal, *adj. Anat.* coronal : belonging to the top of the head. **Os —**, frontal bone. **Suture coronale**, coronal suture.

CORONAL, *sm. Anat.* coronal, frontal bone.

CORONER, koronèr, [Eng.], *sm.* (in England) coroner.

CORONET, koronè, *sm.* coronet : an inferior crown worn by the British nobility.

CORONIFORME, koronifòrm', *adj. Nat. Hist.* coroniform : having the form of a crown.

CORONILLE, koroniy', [Span : coronilla], *sf. Bot.* coronilla : a genus of leguminous plants. **— des jardins**, scorpionsenna : *Coronilla emerus.*

CORONOÏDE, koronoïd', [Gr. : κορώνη, crow ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* coronoid : resembling the beak of a crow. **Apophyse coronoïde**, coroncid process.

COROSSOL, korosol, *sm. Bot.* soursop : *a*) the fruit of the soursop ; *b*) V. *Corossolier.*

COROSSOLIER, korosolyé, *sm. Bot.* soursop : *Anona muricata*, a West Indian fruit-tree.

CORPORAL, kòrporal, [Lat. : corpus, oris, body], *sm.* [*Pl. Corporaux.*] *Cath. lit.* corporal, corporale : a fine linen cloth on which the sacrament is put.

CORPORALITÉ, kòrporalité, *sf.* corporality : the state of being a body.

CORPORATIF, IVE, korporatif, tiv', *adj.* corporate : united in a community, formed into a body.

CORPORATION, kórporâsyòn ; *in poet.* siòn, [corps], *sf.* 1. corporation, body corporate, corporate body : a body of persons having particular regulations and enjoying some rights or privileges ; 2. fraternity, association (of workmen) ; guild.

CORPOREL, ELLE, kòrporèl, [Lat. : corporalis], *adj.* corporal : *a*) corporeal, corporeous ; having a body ; material, opposed to *spirituel* ; *b*) bodily ; belonging or relating to the body. **Peine, punition corporelle**, corporal punishment.

CORPORELLEMENT, kórporèl'mân-t, *adv.* 1. corporeally, in body ; 2. corporally, bodily.

CORPORÉTIÉ, kórporétié, [corps], *sf.* corporeity ; the state of being corporeal ; materiality.

CORPORIFIER, kòrporifié-r, [Lat. : corpus, oris ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to corporify, to embody : to solidify (a fluid as mercury).

CORPS, kòr, [Lat. : corpus, body], *sm* 1. body : *a*) the material organized substance of a man or an animal ; *b*) the material part, opposed to the principle of life, or to the spirit ; *c*) trunk ; the main central part of an animal ; *d*) frame ; *e*) state of the constitution ; said in relation to health ; *f*) dead body, corpse, corse ; *g*) a person, a human being ; *h*) fellow, creature ; *i*) the king's person ; life ; *j*) bodice ; stays, corset ; *k*) any distinct portion of matter ; any extended solid substance ; *l*) substance ; thickness and consistency of certain things; strength ; *m*) the main part, the bulk of anything ; *n*) collection ; pandect ; *o*) system ; *p*) a number of persons associated under a common name, united by common laws, customs, etc. *q*) corporation ; company ; corps ; *r*) a number of forces under one commander ; *Milit.* great division of an army ; corps.

a) **Un — vivant**, a living body. **Les membres du —**, the members of the body. **Tout le long du —**, neck and heels. **Le — humain**, the human body. **Faire de son — une boutique d'apothicaire**, to take too much medicine. **Gagner sa vie, gagner son pain à la sueur de son —**, to get one's living, to get one's bread by the sweat of one's brow. [*Fam.* :] **Il faut voir ce que cet homme a dans le —**, we must see what that man is made of, what that man can do. **Il a le diable au —**, the devil is in him ; he is very audacious. **Il n'a rien dans le —**, he has not eaten anything ; *Fig.* he has nothing in him ; he has no courage.

b) **Le — et l'âme**, the body and the soul. **Tant que l'âme me battra dans le —**, as long as I live. **Un — sans âme**, a man who does not know what to do with himself ; an army or any body of persons without a leader. **Se tuer le — et l'âme**, to take great pains, to work hard for bad pay. **Se donner à quelqu'un — et âme, être à quelqu'un de — et d'âme**, to be quite devoted to a person. [*Fam.* :] **Il n'est pas traître à son —**, he takes good care of himself.

c) **Il a le — et les membres bien proportionnés**, his body and limbs are well proportioned. **Il a reçu un coup d'épée dans le —**, he was run through the body. *d*) **Un petit —**, a little body. **Un grand —**, a large frame. **Un beau —**, a fine body. **Un — de fer**, an iron frame. **Un — souple, agile**, a flexible body, a nimble body. *e*) **Faire bon marché de son —**, to stop at no danger ; to be ready to take any risk. **Macérer son —**, to macerate one's body. **J'ai le — brisé, moulu**, I am quite knocked up. **Son — est criblé de blessures**, his body is covered with wounds. **Prendre du —**, to get stout. **Faire — neuf**, to take a new lease of one's life. **Avoir le — dérangé**, to be in a bad habit of body.

f) **— mort**, dead body, corpse ; *Poet.* corse; body. **Enterrer, inhumer un —**, to bury a dead body. **Exposer un —**, to lay a corpse in state. **Les anciens brûlaient les corps**, the ancients used to burn the dead bodies.

g) **Répondre de quelqu'un pour —**, to be answerable for a person. **Tomber sur le — de quelqu'un**, to speak injuriously of a person. **Avoir une mauvaise affaire sur le —**, to have a bad affair on hand. **Séparation de — et de biens**, *Law-t.*, judicial separation, reparation *a mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board. **Décret de prise de —**, a writ to apprehend the body. **Contrainte par —, de par —**, arrest for debt. **Périr — et cargaison, périr — et biens**, *Naut.* to perish crew and cargo.

h) **Un drôle de —**, a funny fellow, a queer fellow, an odd fellow. **C'est un pauvre —**, he is a poor creature.

i) **Gardes du —**, life-guards, body-guards.

j) **— de jupe**, body of a dress. **Un — de robe piqué**, a stitched body of a dress. **Un — de baleine**, stays.

k) **Les corps sont solides, liquides ou gazeux**, bodies are solid, liquid *or* aeriform.

L'attraction des corps, the attraction of bodies. **L'impénétrabilité des corps,** the impenetrability of matter. **Corps simples,** *Chem.* simple bodies. **Corps composés,** compound bodies. **Les corps célestes,** the heavenly bodies. **— organisé,** *Physiol.* organized body. **— étranger,** *Surg.* foreign body. **Il y avait un — étranger dans son œil,** there was a foreign body in his eye. **Prendre l'ombre pour le —,** to catch at the shadow for the substance. **Faire —,** to form one body. *l*) **Un vin qui a du —,** a strong-bodied wine.

m) **Le — d'un violon,** the body of a violin. **Le — d'un carrosse,** the body of a coach. **Le — d'une charrue,** the body of a plough. **Le — d'une place forte,** the body of a fortified place. **Le — d'un arbre,** the body, the trunk of a tree. **— de bâtiment,** body of a building, main building. **— de logis,** detached building. **Le — d'un ouvrage,** the body of a work. **Le — d'une lettre,** the body of a letter; the principal stroke of a letter; *Print.* the depth of a letter.

n) **Le — du droit civil,** the body of the civil law. **— de preuves,** whole body of evidence. *o*) **— de doctrine,** body, course of doctrine, system.

p) **L'État est un — politique dont le souverain est le chef,** the state is a political body of which the sovereign is the head. **Le — de l'Église,** the body of the Church. *Fig.* **L'Église est le — mystique de Jésus-Christ,** the Church is the mystical body of Jesus Christ. *q*) **Le — du clergé,** the body of the clergy. **Le — de la noblesse,** the body of the nobility. **Le — législatif,** the legislative body. **Un — constitué,** a corporate body. **Le — de ville,** the township. **Le — diplomatique,** the diplomatic body. **— d'état,** tradesmen's company. **Les corps des métiers,** the trades' companies. **Repas de —,** corporation dinner. **— de ballet,** corps-de-ballet, body of ballet-dancers. **Esprit de —,** party spirit.

r) **— de bataille,** centre, main body of an army; *Naut.* centre, division of a fleet. **— d'armée,** army corps, body of troops; division of an army. **— de réserve,** reserve corps, corps of reserve. **— du génie,** corps of engineers. **— d'observation,** corps of observation. **Rejoindre son —,** to rejoin one's regiment. **Corps francs,** free companies.

2. **Corps de garde,** *a*) guard; *b*) guard-house, round-room, watch-house. **Plaisanteries de — de garde,** coarse, unseemly jests.

3. *Arch.* corps: any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration; 4. *Technol.* **— de pompe,** barrel of a pump. **— d'un édifice,** shell of a building. **— d'une poulie,** shell of a block.

5. emblem (of a device); 6. disk (of the sun, of the moon); 7. *Naut.* **Le — d'un navire,** the hull of a ship. **Un — de voile,** a lower sail. **Quatre corps de voiles,** courses. **— de voilure,** sails, a set *or* suit of sails. **— mort,** moorings, bollards.

8. *Law-t.* **— de délit,** main proof, main evidence.

A BRAS-LE-CORPS, *adv. phr.* round the waist, round the middle.

A CORPS PERDU, *adv. phr.* 1. with might and main; with heart and soul; 2. headlong: rashly, furiously.

A MI-CORPS, *adv. phr.* 1. in the middle of the body; 2. up to the waist.

A SON CORPS DÉFENDANT, *adv. phr.* 1. in one's own defence, in self-defence; 2. *Fig.* reluctantly, against one's will. **S'il l'a tué, c'est à son — défendant,** if he did kill him, it was in self-defence. **Elle est prude à son — défendant,** she is prudish; but it is against her will.

CORPS A CORPS, *adv. phr.* hand to hand. **Combat — à —,** close fight. **Se battre, lutter — à —,** to fight hand to hand, to come to close quarters.

EN CORPS, *adv. phr.* in a body. **Aller en —,** to go in a body.

CORPULENCE, kòrpulâns', [Lat. : corpulentia; corpus, body], *sf.* corpulence, corpulency, stoutness : the state of being corpulent. **Cet homme est d'une grosse —** that man is very corpulent. **Un garçon d'honnête —,** rather a stout fellow.

CORPULENT, E, kòrpulân-t, ânt' *adj.* corpulent, stout : having a great quantity of flesh or fat; bulky, fleshy.

CORPUSCULAIRE, kórpuskulèr', *adj.* corpuscular : relating to corpuscles. **Philosophie —** corpuscular philosophy : a philosophical system which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, rest, position, etc., of the corpuscles.

CORPUSCULE, kòrpuskul', [Lat. : corpusculum; corpus, body], *sm. Phys.* corpuscle : a minute particle, physical atom.

CORPUSCULISTE, kòrpuskulist', *sm.* corpuscularian : an advocate for the corpuscular philosophy.

CORRECT, E, korèkt, [Lat. : correctus], *adj.* correct, accurate : exact, right, faultless. **Une phrase correcte,** a correct phrase. **Un auteur —,** a correct, an accurate author. **Un dessin —,** a correct drawing.

CORRECTEMENT, korèktœmân-t, *adv.* correctly, accurately : in a correct manner.

CORRECTEUR, korèktœr, *sm.* 1. corrector : one who corrects; 2. *Print* : **— d'imprimerie,** reader, corrector, proof-reader.

CORRECTIF, IVE, korèktif, tiv', *adj.*; corrective : that which has the power of correcting.

CORRECTIF, *sm.* corrective : that which corrects; corrector. **Ce dernier mot de ma lettre servira, s'il vous plaît, de — au premier,** the last word of my letter will, if you please, serve as a corrective to the first.

CORRECTION, korèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn,. [Lat. : correctio, from corrigère, to rule] *sf.* correction : *a*) the act of correcting amendment; *b*) improvement; that which is substituted for anything wrong; *c*) correctness, accuracy; *d*) *Print.* the pointing out of the errors in a printed sheet; reading; *e*) the counteraction of what is inconvenient; *f*) rebuke, reproof; *g*) punishment, chastisement, discipline. *b*) **A —,** under correction. *c*) **La — du langage,** the accuracy, the correctness of the language. *e*) **Sous —, sauf —,** under correction, errors excepted. *f*) *Fam.* **Il a reçu une — qui lui fera du bien,** he has had a drubbing that will do him good. *g*) **Maison de —,** house of correction. **Je pense, sauf —, qu'il a le diable au corps,** I really believe, if I may be allowed to say so, that he has the very devil in him. *Mol. av.* I. 3.

CORRECTIONNEL, ELLE, korèksyonèl, *adj. Law-t.* relative to misdemeanours.

CORRECTIONNELLEMENT, korèksyonèl'mân-t. *adv.* relatively to misdemeanours.

CORRECTIVEMENT, korèktivmân, *adv.* correctively, as a corrective.

CORRÉGIDOR, korézhidòr, [Span.], *sm.* corregidor : a Spanish magistrate.

CORRÉLATIF, IVE, korélatif, tiv', [co; relatif], *adj.* correlative : having a reciprocal relation, as *père*, father, and *fils*, son. **Termes corrélatifs,** correlative terms. **Être —,** to correlate.

CORRÉLATIF, *sm.* correlative, correlate : that which stands in a reciprocal relation.

CORRÉLATIVE, *sf.* correlative proposition.

CORRÉLATION, korélasyôn, *sf.* correlation, correlativeness : the state of being correlative.

CORRÉLATIVEMENT, kor'lativ'mân-t, *adv.* correlatively : in a correlative manner.

CORRESPONDANCE, korèspôndâns', [correspondre], *sf.* 1. correspondence, correspondency: *a*) intercourse by exchange of letters; *b*) the letters interchanged; *c*) intercourse; between persons at a distance; *d*) *pl. Com.* connections; *e*) congruity, relation; mutual adaptation; *f*) (in the Fine Arts) proportion of parts; *g*) friendly intercourse : reciprocal exchange; reciprocity. *a*) **Avoir, entretenir une — avec quelqu'un,** to keep up a correspondence with a person. **— secrète,** secret correspondence. **Notre — a été longtemps interrompue,** we have not been in correspondence for a long while. *b*) **La — de Voltaire,** Voltaire's correspondence. *c*) **Avoir des correspondances suspectes,** to hold suspicious intercourse. *d*) **Ce négociant a des correspondances dans toutes les villes de l'Europe,** that merchant has correspondents in all the towns of Europe. *e*) **Une — parfaite règne entre toutes les parties de ce vaste édifice,** all the parts of that large building correspond to each other.

2. communication. **La — entre ces deux villes a lieu par mer,** the sea is the means of communication between those two towns. **Voiture de —** branch-coach. **Service de —,** cross post; branch-service (of trains, coaches, etc.) **Prendre la —,** to take a correspondence.

CORRESPONDANT, E, korèspôndân-t, ânt', *adj.* corresponding : *a*) correspondent, suitable, congruous, agreeable, answerable; *b*) carrying on intercourse by letters. **Membre — de l'Institut,** corresponding member of the French Institute.

CORRESPONDANT, *sm.* 1. correspondent : one who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters; 2 (at schools) representative (of a family); 3. corresponding member (of a society).

CORRESPONDRE, korèspôndr', [Lat. : cum, with; respondère, to answer], *vn.* [Conj. like *répondre*], to correspond : *a*) to be in correspondence, to hold correspondence, to hold intercourse by exchange of letters; *b*) to communicate; *c*) † to answer; *d*) to agree, to suit, to fit. *a*) **Nous avons cessé de —,** we have left off corresponding. **L'inondation empêche cette ville de — avec la capitale,** the inundation prevents the inhabitants of this town from corresponding with those of the capital. **Cette chambre correspond à telle autre par une galerie,** this room communicates with such another by a gallery. *d*) **L'aile gauche de cet édifice ne correspond pas avec l'aile droite,** the left wing of this building does not correspond to the right wing.

CORRESPONDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to correspond to each other, to correspond; 2. to communicate with each other.

CORRIDOR, koridòr, [Ital. : corridore], *sm.* 1. corridor : *a*) *Arch.* gallery, passage leading to the several apartments or rooms of a house; *b*) a gallery round a building; *c*) † *fortif.* covered way; 2. *Naut.* gangway (of the orlop).

CORRIGÉ, korizhé, *sm.* 1. corrected copy; 2. key (to a book).

CORRIGER, korizhé-r; the *g* always retains its soft sound, and an *e* is inserted before terminations beginning with *a* or *o*;

je corrigeais, corrigeons, [Lat. : corrigère correctum ; cor = cum, with ; regère, to rule], *va.* to correct : *a)* to bring to good what is bad, to put right what is wrong ; to set right, to amend, to reclaim, to reform ; *b)* to repair, to redress ; *c)* to free from faults or errors ; to rectify ; *d)* *Print.* to read ; to mark the errors on a proof-sheet ; *e)* to soften ; to modify the qualities of anything by mixture ; *f)* to punish, to chastise, to castigate. *a)* **— les défauts d'une personne**, to correct a person's faults. **— une personne de ses défauts**, to correct any one of his faults. **— les mœurs d'un peuple**, to reform the customs of a nation. **— les abus**, to reform abuses. *b)* **— la fortune**, to make up for bad luck. **— l'injustice du destin, du sort**, to make up for ill fortune, hard fate. *c)* **— un devoir**, to correct a task. **Il a revu, corrigé et augmenté son livre**, he has revised his book, corrected it and added more to it. *d)* **— des épreuves**, to correct, to read proofs. *e)* **Il faut — la crudité de l'eau avec un peu de sucre**, you must take the hardness off the water and improve it by adding a little sugar to it. *f)* **Le père corrige ses enfants**, the father punishes his children.

CORRIGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to correct one's self ; to cure one's self ; to reform, to amend ; 2. to be corrected ; 3. to be softened. **Se — de ses défauts**, to reform, to amend.

CORRIGIBILITÉ, korizhibilité, *sf.* corrigibility, corrigibleness : the quality of being corrigible.

CORRIGIBLE, korizhibl', *adj.* corrigible : that may be corrected or reformed.

CORROBORANT, E, koroborân-t, ânt', *adj.* corroborant : strengthening ; corroborating.

CORROBORANT, *sm, Med.* corroborant, corroborative : a substance which strengthens.

CORROBORATIF, IVE, koroboratif, tiv', *adj.* corroborative: *a)* tending to corroborate ; *b)* giving an additional strength.

CORROBORATIF, *sm. Med.* corroborant, corroborative.

CORROBORATION, koroborasyôn, *sf.* corroboration : *a)* the act of corroborating ; *b)* the state of being corroborated.

CORROBORER, koroboré-r, [Lat. : corroborāre ; cor = cum, with ; robur, -oris, force, strength], *va.* to corroborate : *a)* *Med.* to strengthen, to make strong ; *b)* to confirm, to support.

CORRODANT, E, korodân-t, ânt', *adj.* corroding, corrodent.

CORRODANT, *sm.* corrodent : that which corrodes.

CORRODER, korodé-r, [Lat. : corrodère ; cor = cum, with ; rodère, rosum, to gnaw], *va.* to corrode : *a)* to wear away, to eat away ; *b)* *Fig.* to canker, to corrupt. **La rouille corrode le fer**, rust corrodes (*or* eats into) iron.

CORRODER (SE), *v. refl.* to be corroded.

CORROI, korwâ, [corroyer], *sm.* 1. currying : the act of dressing skins after they are tanned ; 2. cylinder (for the dressing or finishing of tissues) ; 3. puddle, puddling : stiff clay and sand worked together to make impervious to water ; 4. *Naut.* V. *Courée.*

CORROIRIE, korwâri, *sf.* currying.

CORROMPRE, korônpr', [Lat. : cum, intens ; rumpère, ruptum, to break], *va.* [Conj. like *rompre*]. 1. to corrupt : *a)* to destroy, to spoil, to mar, to taint ; *b)* to alter, to destroy the integrity of ; *c)* to putrify, to render putrid ; to taint ; *d)* to change from good to bad ; to vitiate, to deprave ; *e)* to pollute, to defile ; *f)* to alter ; to debase, to render impure by alterations or innovations ; *g)* to pervert, to falsify, to infect ; *h)* to bribe, to suborn ; *i)* to debauch, to seduce. *a)* **Vous corrompez tout par d'injustes usages**, you spoil things by not making proper use of them. *b)* **Fi du plaisir que la crainte peut —** ! away with such pleasure as fear can destroy ! *La Font. Fab.* I. 9. *c)* **La décomposition de substances organiques avait corrompu les eaux**, the decomposition of organic substances had corrupted the water. *d)* **— les mœurs**, to corrupt the morals. **La flatterie l'a corrompu**, flattery has corrupted him. *e)* **Les mauvaises compagnies corrompent les bonnes mœurs**, evil communications corrupt good manners. *f)* **— une langue**, to corrupt a language. *g)* **— un texte**, to corrupt a text. *h)* **— un juge**, to corrupt a judge. **On corrompit les témoins**, the witnesses were bribed. **Il s'est laissé — par des présents**, he was bribed with presents. *i)* **— une jeune fille**, to corrupt a young girl.

2. to soften (iron) by fire or the hammer. **— la cire, cuir**, to soften wax, leather.

CORROMPRE (SE), *v. refl.* to corrupt : *a)* to become putrid, to putrify, to rot, to fester ; to be corrupted, spoiled, tainted ; *b)* to become vitiated, to lose purity. *a)* **La viande se corrompt rapidement en été**, meat soon gets tainted in summer. *b)* **Les mœurs se corrompent**, morals are becoming corrupted.

CORROMPU, E, korônpu, *adj.* corrupt, corrupted : *a)* debased ; *b)* altered, infected with errors ; *c)* putrid, putrified ; *d)* spoiled, tainted, vitiated ; *e)* depraved ; dissolute. *c)* **De l'eau corrompue**, putrid water. **Un sang noir et — coula de sa plaie**, black, putrified blood ran from his wound. *e)* **Des mœurs corrompues**, dissolute morals. **Un cœur —**, a dissolute heart. **Un homme —**, a debauchee.

CORROSIF, IVE, korozif, ziv', [corroder], *adj.* corrosive : having the power of corroding ; corrodent. **Sublimé —**, corrosive sublimate : the protochloride of mercury.

CORROSIF, *sm.* corrosive : a substance that has the power of corroding.

CORROSION, korozyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn (corroder], *sf.* corrosion : the action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees.

CORROYAGE, korwâyazh', [corroyer], *sm.* currying : the act, or the art of dressing skins after they are tanned.

CORROYER, korwâyé-r, [O. Fr. : conreer, to prepare ; cor, for Lat. cum, and the radical red, of uncertain origin], *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer*], 1. to curry (skins, leather) 2. to hammer, to forge (iron) ; 3. to puddle : *a)* to prepare the clay for puddling ; *b)* to render impervious to water by means of clay. **— un canal**, to puddle a canal.

4. to plane (wood) ; 5. *Found.* to roll (the sand) ; 6. † *Print.* to dress (the leather-ball).

CORROYÈRE, korwâyêr', *sf. Bot.* tanners' sumach : *Coriaria myrtifolia*, a plant whose leaves are used by tanner.

CORROYEUR, korwâyœr, [corroyer], *sm.* currier, leather-dressers.

CORRUDE, korud', [Lat. corruda], *sf. Bot.* wild asparagus : the *Asparagus acutifolius.*

CORRUGATEUR, TRICE, korugatœr, tris', *adj. Anat.* corrugant, corrugent : which contracts into wrinkles. **Muscle —**, corrugent muscle, corrugator : a muscle which contracts the skin above the eyes.

CORRUGATEUR, *sm. Anat.* corrugent muscle, corrugator.

CORRUGATION, korugasyôn, [Lat. : corrugatio ; cum, with ; ruga, wrinkle ; cor. intens. ; rugāre atum, to wrinkle], *sf. Did.* corrugation, wrinkling : contraction into wrinkles.

CORRUPTEUR, TRICE, koruptœr, tris', *adj.* corrupting.

CORRUPTEUR, *sm.* corrupter : *a)* one who corrupts ; *b)* briber ; suborner ; *c)* one who falsifies a text.

CORRUPTRICE, *sf.* corruptress.

CORRUPTIBILITÉ, koruptibilité, *sf.* corruptibility, corruptibleness : susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLE, koruptibl', [Lat. : corruptibilis], *adj.* corruptible : *a)* liable to corruption ; *b)* that may be corrupted, or depraved ; capable of swerving in integrity.

CORRUPTIF, IVE, koruptif, tiv', *adj.* corruptive : having the quality of corrupting.

CORRUPTION, korupsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [corrompre ; Lat. : corruptio], *sf.* corruption ; *a)* change in anything for the worse ; decay ; *b)* alteration ; falsification ; *c)* putrefaction, putrescence ; the state of being corrupt or putrid ; tainting, taint ; *d)* corruptness ; depravation, depravity ; *e)* bribery. *b)* **Il y a — dans ce texte-là**, there is some corruption in that text. **Ces innovations bizarres amenèrent la — du langage**, these strange innovations corrupted the language. **Ce mot se dit, par —, pour tel autre**, that word is used for such another ; but it is a corruption. *c)* **La — de la viande**, the tainting of meat. **La — de l'air, de l'eau**, the corruption of the air, of the water. *d)* **La — des mœurs**, the corruption of morals. **La — de la jeunesse**, the corruption of youth. **La — du siècle**, the depravity of the age. **Des moyens de —**, means of corruption. **Ce juge est soupçonné de —**, that judge is suspected of bribery.

CORS, kôr, [cor], *smpl. Hunt.* starts, branches (of a stag's horns). **Un cerf dix cors**, a full-grown stag.

CORSAC, kôrsak, *sm. Zool.* corsac : a species of fox found in Tartary.

CORSAGE, kôrsazh', [corps], *sm.* 1. trunk, bust, body ; the part of the human body from the shoulders to the waist ; shape. **Achille était haut de —**, Achilles had a long body. **Joli —**, pretty shape. **— délié**, slender shape. **Dame Belette au long —**, dame Weasel of slender waist. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 22.

2. body (of a woman's gown). **Un — étroit**, a narrow body. **Un — décolleté**, a low body. **Un — de soie**, a silk body.

3. body, chest (of horses, stags, etc.) waist.

CORSAIRE, kòrsêr', [Ital. : corsaro], *sm.* 1. corsair : *a)* in the Mediterranean sea, a pirate, a sea-robber ; *b)* the vessel of a pirate. **Un autre fut enlevé par des corsaries** another was taken by corsairs.

2 privateer : an armed vessel belonging to private individuals, and carrying a letter of marque from a belligerent government to cruise against the commerce of its enemy in time of war ; 3 captain at a privateer. **Autoriser un —**, to licence a privateer.

4. *Fig.* curmudgeon, griper, hunks, Jew. **Cet homme est un vrai —**, that man is a regular jew.

CORSAIRE, *adj.* **Bâtiment —**, privateer ; 2. corsair, pirate.

CORSE, kòrs', *pnf. Geog.* Corsica.

CORSE, *adj.* Corsican : belonging to Corsica.

CORSE, *sm.* Corsican : a native of Corsica.

CORSÉ, E, kòrsé, [corps], *adj.* strong-bodied, strong, racy. **Vin —**, strong-bodied wine.

CORSELET, kôrs'lè ; *pl.* kors'lè-z, [corps], *sm.* corselet : *a)* a little cuirass ; *b)* that part of a winged insect which answers to the breast of other animals.

CORSER, korsé-r, *va.* to give body to,

to thicken; to complicate; to strengthen (a statement); to give interest to. **L'affaire se corse.** the thing is getting serious

CORSET, kôrsé; *pl.* kôrsé- z. [corps], *sm.* **1.** stays, bodice; corset; **2.** laced bodice (of countrywomen); **3.** *Surg.* bandage for the chest.

CORSETIER, IÈRE, kôrsœtyé, tyèr', *sm. f.* corset-maker, stay-maker.

CORTÈGE, kòrtèzh', [Ital. : corteggio; corteggiare, to pay court to], *sm.* **1.** retinue, train, train of attendants; escort; **2.** procession; **3.** (by extension) troop, crowd; **4.** *Fig.* attendants. **Un — nombreux**, a numerous retinue. **Faire —**, to attend. **Il arriva, suivi d'un — d'enfants**, he came, followed by a troop of children. **Les infirmités sont le — de la vieillesse**, infirmities are the attendants of old age.

CORTÈS, kortès, [Span.), *sfpl.* Cortes : the legislative body of Spain and of Portugal.

CORTICAL, E, kôrtikal, [Lat. : cortex, icis, bark], *adj. Bot.* cortical : belonging to the bark.

CORTICIFÈRE, kôrtisifér', [Lat. : cortex, icis, bark; ferre, to bear], *adj. Nat. Hist.* corticiferous : bearing bark.

CORTICIFORME, kòrtisifôrm', [Lat. : cortex, icis, bark; forme], *adj. Bot.* corticiform : resembling bark.

CORTICINE, kòrtisin', *sf. Chem.* corticine : an alkaloid found in bark.

CORTIQUEUX, EUSE, kôrtikœ-z, kœz, *adj. Bot.* corticose, corticous : barky, covered with bark.

CORUSCATION, koruskasyô*n*, [Lat. : coruscatio; coruscāre, atum, to glitter], *sf. Phys.* coruscation : a flash, a sudden burst of light.

CORVÉABLE, kôrvéabl', *adj.* liable to statute-labour.

CORVÉABLE, *sm.* one liable to statute-labour.

CORVÉE, kòrvé, [Low Lat. : corvada, from corrogato; Lat. : cor = cum, together; rogāre, to ask], *sf.* **1.** *Feud. Law.* statute-labour, duty-service; **2.** « corvée : » the obligation to repair the roads of a parish; **3.** *Milit.* fatigue-duty, work; **4.** extra-wo k (of workmen); **5.** *Fig.* unpleasant task, drudgery, toil, bore. **Je me serais bien passé de cette —**, I could very well have dispensed with that bore. **Quelle — !** what a bore!

CORVETTE, kòrvèt', [Lat. : corbita, transport ship], *sf. Naut.* corvette, sloop of war : a ship ranking next below a frigate. **— -aviso**, advice-boat, packet sloop of war. **— de charge**, store-ship.

CORVIDÉS, kôrvidé, [Lat. : corvus, crow], *smpl. Ornith.* corvidœ : crows, a family of conirostral birds.

CORYBANTE, koribânt', [Gr. : κορύβας, αντος], *sm. Antiq.* Corybant (*pl.* Corybantes) : a priest of Cybele.

CORYBANTIQUE, koribântik', *adj.* corybantic : relating to the Corybantes, madly agitated.

CORYBANTISME, koribâ*n*tism', *sm. Med.* corybantism : a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions.

CORYDALE, koridal', [Gr. : κόρυς, helmet], *sm. Bot.* corydalis : a genus of plants of the order papaveraceæ.

CORYDALINE, koridalin', *sf. Chem.* corydaline : an alkaloid obtained from the corydalis.

CORYMBE, kora*n*b', [Gr. : κορύμβος, cluster], *sm. Bot.* corymb : a species of cluster, in which the stalks of the flowers are longer then those of the upper; so that they are all on the same level.

CORYMBÉ, E, kora*n*bé, **CORYMBEUX, EUSE**, kora*n*bœ-z, bœz', *adj. Bot.* corymbiate, corymbiated, corymbose, corymbous : like a corymb, arranged in the manner of a corymb.

CORYMBIFÈRE, kora*n*bifèr', [corrymbe; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* corymbiferous bearing corymbs.

CORYMBIFÈRES, *smpl. Bot.* corymbiferæ : a division of the order compositæ.

CORYPHA, korifa, **CORYPHE**, korif', [Gr. : κορυφή, top], *sm. Bot.* corypha : a genus of palm-trees. **— à ombrelles**, talipot palm, great fan palm : *Corypha umbraculifera*.

CORYPHÉE, korifé, [Gr. : κορυφαῖος, head], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* corypheus : the chief of a chorus; **2.** leader chief.

CORYPHÈNE, korifèn', [Gr. : κορύφαινα], *sm. Ichth.* coryphene : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

CORYZA, koriza, [Lat. : Gr. κόρυζα], *sm. Med.* coryza : inflammation of the pituitary membrane of the nose; cold in the head.

COSAQUE, kozak', [Russ, of Tartar origin], *sm.* Cossack : one of the military people who inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular ruffian. **Traiter en —**, to treat harshly.

COSCINOMANCIE, kosinomâ*n*si, [Gr. : κόσκινον, sieve; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* coscinomancy : divination by means of a sieve.

COSÉCANTE, kosékânt', [Lat. : co = cum, with; secāre, to cut], *sf. Trigon.* cosecant : the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

COSEIGNEUR, kôsènyœr, *sm.* joint lord (of a manor).

COSIGNATAIRE, kosinyātair, *smf. adj.* co-signer; co-signatory : signing with others.

COSINUS, kosinus, [Lat. : co = cum, with; sinus, corner, angle], *sm. Trigon.* co-sine : the sine of the complement of an arc or angle. **— verse**, coversed sine : the versed sine of a complement of an arc.

COSMÉTIQUE, kosmétik', [Gr. : κοσμητικός], *adj.* cosmetic : beautifying, improving the beaty of the skin. **Préparations cosmétiques**, cosmetics.

COSMÉTIQUE *sm.* cosmetic : a preparation used for improving the appearance of the skin and hair.

COSMÉTIQUE *sf.* art of using cosmetics.

COSMIQUE, kosmik, [Gr. : κόσμος, world], *adj.* cosmic, cosmical : *a*) relating to the world; *b*) *Astron.* rising or setting with the sun; opposed to *acronyque*, acronycal.

COSMIQUEMENT, kosmik'mâ*n*-t, *adv. Astron.* cosmically : with the sun.

COSMOGONIE, kosmogoni, [Gr. : κόσμος, world; γόνος, creation], *sf.* cosmogony : description of the generation, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMOGONIQUE, kosmogonik', *adj.* cosmogonal, cosmogonic, cosmogonical : relating to cosmogony.

COSMOGONIQUEMENT, kosmogonik'mâ-t, *adv.* cosmogonically.

COSMOGRAPHE, kosmograf', *sm.* cosmographer : one versed in cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHIE, kosmografi, [Gr. : κόσμος, world; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* cosmography : astronomical description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHIQUE, kosmografik', *adj* cosmographic, cosmographical : relating to cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHIQUEMENT, kosmografik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* cosmographically.

COSMOLABE, kosmolab', [Gr. : κόσμος, world; λαμβάνω, I take], *sm. Astron.* cosmolabe : an ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens.

COSMOLOGIE, kosmolozhi, [Gr.: κόσμος, world; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* cosmology : the science of the universe.

COSMOLOGIQUE, kosmolozhik', *adj.* cosmological : relating to cosmology.

COSMOLOGISTE, kosmolozhist', **COSMOLOGUE**, kosmolog', *sm.* cosmologist : one versed in cosmology.

COSMOMÉTRIE, kosmom'tri, [Gr. : κόσμος, world; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* cosmometry : the science which treats of the measurement of cosmical distances.

COSMOPOLITE, kosmopolit', [Gr. : κόσμος, world; πολίτης, citizen], *sm.* cosmopolitan, cosmopolite : *a*) a citizen of the world; one who considers the world as his own country; *b*) one who is not especially attached to any fixed residence; one who is at home in every place.

COSMOPOLITE, *adj.* cosmopolitan. **Un philosophe —**, a cosmopolitan philosopher.

COSMOPOLITISME, kosmopolitism', *sm.* cosmopolitism : the principles of a cosmopolite.

COSMORAMA, kosmorama, [Gr. : κόσμος, world; ὅραμα, spectacle], *sm.* cosmorama : a picturesque exhibition, views of portions of the world.

COSMOS, kosmos, [Gr.], *sm.* Cosmos : title given by Humboldt to his work on the physical description of the universe.

COSS, kos, *sm.* coss : a measure of distance in India.

COSSARD, kosar, *sm. Ornith.* buzzard. V. *Buse*.

COSSAS, kosá, *sm. Com.* cossas : plain India muslins.

COSSE, kos', [orig. uncert.; perhaps, Lat. cassa], *sf.* **1.** pod, cod, shell, shuck, husk, hull : seed-vessel of leguminous plants. **— de pois**, pea-shell, pea-shuck. **Pois en —**, peas in their shell, pea-pod. **Cosses de genêt**, broom pods.

2. *Naut.* thimble, bull's eye : an iron ring with a groove round it to receive a rope.

COSSER, kosé-r, *vn.* to butt (as rams).

† **COSSIQUE**, kosik', [Ital. : cosa, thing], *adj. Alg.* cossic : relating to algebra.

COSSON, kosô*n*, [Lat. : cossus], *sm.* **1.** *Entom.* weevil; **2.** *Agr.* new vine-shoot.

COSSU, E, [cosse], *adj.* **1.** podded, husked : having many pods; **2.** *Fig.* rich, wealthy, substantial.

COSTAL, E, kostal, [Lat. : costa, rib], *adj. Anat.* costal : pertaining to the ribs. **Nerfs costaux**, costal nerves.

COSTALGIE, kostalzhi, [Lat. : costa, rib; Gr. : ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* costalgia : intercostal neuralgia.

COSTÉ, E, kosté, *adj.* costate, costated, ribbed : having ribs.

COSTIÈRES, kostière, *sf. pl. Theat.* grooves, spaces to hold the side lights.

COSTUME, kostum', [Ital.; Low Lat. costuma; Lat. : consuetudo, custom], *sm.* costume : *a*) peculiar customs, manners, or usages, in different places and at different times; *b*) *Paint.* the adaptation of all the details of a picture to characters, the time, place, etc.; *c*) dress, apparel, garb; *d*) dress, uniform. **— de bain**, bathing costume **— de bal**, ball-dress. **— de carnaval**, **1.** fancy dress; **2.** a ridiculous dress. **— de cycliste** cyclist's costume. **— complet**, complete suit. **— d'été**, summer costume. **Costumes pour**

dames, ladies' dresses. **— tailleur,** tailor-made costume. **Grand —,** full dress. **En grand —** in full dress.

COSTUMÉ, kostumé, *adj.* dressed, in a fancy-dress.

COSTUMER, kostumé-r, *va.* to dress.

COSTUMER (SE), *v. refl.* to dress one's self.

COSTUMIER, kostumyé ; *pl.* kostumyé-z, *sm.* **1.** costumier, dealer in fancy-dresses, dealer in costumes ; **2.** (in a theatre) wardrobe-keeper.)

COTABLE, kotabl', [coter], *adj. Stock-Ex.* quotable.

COTANGENTE, kotânzhânt', *sf. Trigon.* co-tangent : the tangent of the complement of an are or angle.

COTE, kot', [Lat. : quota], *sf.* **1.** quota, share : the part of taxes which every one has to contribute. **Payer sa —,** to pay one's quota. **— mal taillée,** composition in the gross. **Faire une — mal taillée,** to make a compromise ; *Fam.* to split the difference.

2. *Com., Fin.* quotation : current prices for stock and shares or for articles of produce in the market for sale ; **3.** letter (A., B., C., etc.), number (1, 2, 3, etc.), used in classing papers.

CÔTE, kôt', [Lat. : costa, rib], *sf.* **1.** rib : *a*) *Anat.* one of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity ; *b*) any prominent line, resembling a rib ; *c*) *Bot.* midrib, the principal nerve or vein of a leaf, a continuation of the petiole ; *d*) *Arch.* a curved timber for supporting the lath and plaster-work of a vault ; a moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof ; *e*) *Ship-b.* a timber springing from the keel, which forms or strengthens the side of a ship. *a*) **Vraies côtes,** true ribs, **Fausses côtes ,or côtes flottantes,** fasle ribs, floating ribs. **Une — de bœuf,** a rib of beef. **Se casser une —,** to break a rib. [*Fam.* :] **Rompre les côtes à quelqu'un,** to break a person's bones. **Rire à s'en tenir, à se tordre les côtes,** to split one's sides with laughing. **Mesurer** (*Vulg. tricoter*) **les côtes à quelqu'un,** to give a person a good thrashing. **On lui compterait les côtes,** you might count his ribs ; he is nothing but skin and bone. **Serrer les côtes à quelqu'un,** to press a person very much. *b*) **A côtes,** ribbed. **Une — de melon,** a slice, a rib of a melon. **— de soie,** *Com.* cappadine ; floss silk.

2. slope, declivity ; hill-side, hill-slope ; hill. **— fertile,** fertile slope. **— difficile,** steep hill. **Au bas de la —,** at the bottom of the hill. **En haut, sur le haut de la —,** on the top, to the top of the hill.

3. shore, sea-shore, sea-side, sea-coast ; coast. **— accore, — à pic,** bold shore. **— saine,** clear shore. **— basse,** shallow coast. **Raser la —,** to sail close along shore. **Donner à la —, faire —, échouer sur la —,** to run ashore. **Les côtes de France,** the coasts of France. **Gardes-côtes,** coast-guards.

A MI-CÔTE, *adv. phr.* half-way up the hill.

CÔTE A CÔTE, *adv. phr.* side by side ; abreast ; cheek by jowl, close together. **Ils marchaient — à —,** they were walking side by side.

CÔTÉ, kôté, [Lat. : costa, side], *sm.* **1.** side : *a*) the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder ; the part of the body about the ribs ; *b*) one half of the body, the right or left ; *c*) a broad and long part or surface of anything ; *d*) the exterior line of anything, considered in length ; edge, border, margin ; *e*) any part opposed to another ; *f*) a straight line forming a part of the boundary of a plane figure ; *g*) direction ; way, quarter ; *h*) quarter, part, region ; *i*) party, interest ; *j*) branch of a family, line of descent ; *k*) *Naut.* broadside, beam-ends. *a*) **— droit,** right side. **— gauche,** left side. **Il a mal au —,** he has a pain in his side. **Elle a un point de —,** she has a stitch in her side. **Se tenir les côtés de rire,** to shake one's sides with laughter. *b*) **Boiter des deux côtés,** to be lame of both legs. **Se coucher sur le —,** to lie on one's side. **Être aux côtés de quelqu'un,** to be by a person's side. **Le — de l'épée,** the sword-side, the left side. **Les officiers portent l'épée au —,** officers wear the sword at the side. **Être sur le —,** to be ill in bed, almost unable to move ; *Fig.* to be put by. **Mettre, jeter quelqu'un sur le —,** to lay a person dead or wounded at one's feet. **Mettre quelque chose sur le —,** to incline, to bend a thing. **Mettre une bouteille, un tonneau sur le —,** *Fam.* to empty a cask or a bottle.

c) **Le — de l'endroit,** the right side (of a stuff). **Le — de l'envers,** the wrong side. [*Fig.* :]. **Il prend tout du bon —,** he looks at everything in its most favourable point of view. **Elle se montre toujours par son bon —,** she always shows herself off to advantage. **Il a au moins un bon —,** he has at least one good point. **Il regarde tout par le mauvais —,** he looks at everything is its worst light. **Il s'est levé du mauvais — ce matin,** he got out of bed on the wrong side this morning. *d*) **Les côtés du chemin,** the sides of the road. **Les bas-côtés d'une église,** the side-aisles of a church. *e*) **Le — droit, le — gauche d'une assemblée,** the right side, the left side of an assembly. **Il est de l'autre — du bois,** he is on the other side of the wood. **Mettez-vous de l'autre — de la table,** sit on the other side of the table. [*Fam.* :] **De l'autre —,** in the other room. **Passons de l'autre — s'il vous plaît, pour causer à notre aise,** let us go into the other room, if you please, so as to speak more at ease. **D'un — à l'autre,** from side to sidé. [*Fig.* :] **Tout le tort est de son —,** the fault is all on his side. **Je vais, de mon —, prendre des mesures énergiques,** I, for my part, am going to take energetic measures. *f*) **Les trois côtés d'un triangle,** the three sides of a triangle.

g) **Je vais de votre —,** I am going your way. **Ils s'en sont allés, chacun de son —,** they have gone, each one his own way. **De quel — vient le vent, l'orage ?** on which side does the wind, the storm lie ? [*Fig.* :] **Regarder de quel — vient le vent,** to see which way the wind blows. **Ne savoir de quel — tourner,** not to know which way to turn. **De tous côtés,** on all sides, or every side ; in all directions. **De tous côtés on allait à son secours,** from all sides, people came to his help. *h*) **De quelque — qu'on se tourne,** to whatever side you turn. **Attaquer une place du — le plus faible,** to attack a place on its weakest side. **Le — faible,** the weak side, the weak part ; the blind side. **C'est mon — faible,** it is my weak side. **De ce — -ci,** on this side; this way. **De ce — -là ;** de **ce —,** on that side ; that way **De — et d'autre,** on all sides. **Des deux côtés,** on both sides. **D'un —,** on one side ; on one hand. **De l'autre —,** on the other side ; on the other hand. **D'aucun —,** on neither side. **Ce n'est là qu'un — de la question,** that's only one side of the question. **De ce — -là il est parfaitement tranquille,** he is quite easy on that score.

i) **Caton fut du — de Pompée,** Cato was on Pompey's side. **Avoir des juges de son —,** to have the judges on one's side. **Mettre les rieurs de son —,** to have the laughers on one's side. **Il se met toujours du — du plus fort,** he always sides with the strongest.

j) **Le — paternel,** the father's side. **Le — maternel,** the mother's side. **Ils sont parents du — de la mère,** they are relations by the mother's side. **Être du — gauche,** to be a by-blow, to be an illegitimate child.

k) **Le — droit,** the starboard side (of a ship). **Le — gauche,** the larboard side. **Présenter le — à un bâtiment,** to bear upon a ship. **Avoir le — fort,** to be well sided. **Le — du vent,** the weather side. **Le — de sous le vent,** the lee-side. **Vent de —,** side-wind. **Mettre un bâtiment sur le —,** to lay a ship upon the eareen.

2. *Print.* form. **Le — de première,** the outer form : that which contains the first page. **Le — de seconde,** the inner form (including the second page.)

A CÔTÉ, *adv. phr.* **1.** sidewise, sideways : on one side, laterally ; **2.** sidelong : obliquely ; **3.** by, close by, hard by ; **4.** nearly, near, nigh : at a little distance. **Donner à —,** to miss the mark. **Il a donné à — dans cette affaire-là,** he made a mistake in that affair. **Il a mis à — du but,** he has missed the mark. **Serrez-vous, marchez à —,** keep close together and walk hard by. **Est-ce loin ? Non, c'est tout à —,** is it far ? No, it is close by, it is very near.

A CÔTÉ DE, *prepos. phr.* by the side of, close to, near, beside, at the side of. **Sa maison est à — de la mienne,** his house is close to mine. **Il marchait à — de moi,** he walked by my side. **Venez vous asseoir à — de moi,** come and sit down by me. **Le mal est toujours à — du bien,** good and evil are always found together. [*Fig.* :] **Passer à — d'une difficulté, d'une question,** to elude a difficulté, a question.

DE CÔTÉ, *adv. phr.* **1.** sideways, sidewise, on one side ; **2.** sidelong : obliquely slantingly ; awry ; **3.** aside, apart, by. **Tournez-vous un peu plus de —,** turn yourself a little more on one side. **Il marche de —,** he walks side-ways. **Regarder de —,** to look sideways. **Mettre de —,** to put on one side, aside to lay aside, to lay by. **Il faut essayer de mettre quelque chose de — chaque année,** we must try to put something by every year.

DU CÔTÉ DE, **1.** among ; **2.** towards, with respect to, in the matter of.

COTEAU, kotô, [côte], *sm.* [*Pl. Coteaux.*] **1.** slope, declivity (of a hill), hill-side, hill-slope, side,hill; **2.** hill, hillock. **Sur le haut du —,** on the top of the hill.

CÔTE-D'OR, kôt'dôr, *sf. Geog.* Côte-d'Or : a mountain and a department of France.

CÔTELÉ, E, kôtlé, *adj.* ribbed : having ribs.

CÔTELETTE, kôt'lèt', [côte], *sf. Cook.* **1.** chop (of lamb, mutton, or pork) ; **2.** cutlet (of veal). **Une — au naturel,** a chop, plainly cooked. **Une — de veau en papillotte,** a cutlet, broiled in paper. **Il porte des côtelettes,** he wears whiskers.

COTER, koté-r, [cote], *va.* **1.** *Com.* to quote : to state, as the price of merchandise ; **2.** to number, to letter.

COTERIE, kot'ri, [Low Lat. : cota, hut], *sf.* **1.** coterie, club, society, circle ; **2.** (in an ill sense) set, clique. **Je ne veux pas être de leur —,** I will not belong to their set, to their tribe. **Ils forment une — à part,** they form a gossiping band by themselves.

COTHURNE, koturn', [Lat. : cothurnus, from Gr. κόθορνος,] *sm.* buskin : *a*) a shoe with a high sole, worn by the ancient actors of tragedy ; *b*) *Fig.* tragedy. **Chausser le —,** to write, to act tragedies.

COTHURNÉ, E, koturné, *adj.* cothurnate, cothurnated, buskined : dressed in buskins.

COTICE, kotis', [Low Lat. : coticium,

tunic], *sf. Herald.* cotise : a bendlet borne on each side of the bend.

COTIDAL, E, kotidal, *adj.* co-tidal *Courbes cotidales,* co-tidal lines : lines supposed to be drawn on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at the same instant of time.

CÔTIER, IÈRE, kôtyé, tiêr', [côte], *adj.* coasting : relating to the coasts. **Navigation côtière,** coasting. **Bâtiment —,** coaster, casting vessel. **Pilote —,** coasting-pilot.

CÔTIER, *sm.* coasting-pilot.

CÔTIÈRE, *sf.* **1.** line of coasts ; **2.** *Gard.* border ; shelving bed ; **3.** *Metall.* side-stones (of a furnace) ; **4.** *pl. Found.* the two parts of the mould.

COTIGNAC, kotinya, [Lat. : cotoneum, of the quince], the *c* is always mute, *sm.* quiddany, marmalade of quinces.

COTILLON, kotiyôn, [cotte], *sm.* **1.** under petticoat ; **2.** petticoat : *a*) under-garment of women ; *b*) *Fig.* women. **Aimer le —,** to love women. **Régime du —,** petticoat government.

3. cotillon : a dance.

COTIN, kotan, [Lat. : cotinus], *sm. Bot.* fustet, young fustic.

COTIN, [Charles, abbé], poet, preacher and philosopher (1604-1682).

COTINGA, kotanga. *sm. Ornith.* cotinga : *Ampelis,* a genus of dentirostral birds.

COTIR, kotir, [orig. doublful, perhaps the same as cosser], *va.* to bruise (fruit).

COTISATION, kotizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [cotiser], *sf.* **1.** assessment ; **2.** clubbing : contribution to a common stock ; **3.** club, share, quota.

COTISER, kotizé-r, [côte], *va.* to assess, to rate,

COTISER (SE), *v. refl.* to club, to club together, to contribute : to pay a proportion of a common expense ; to join, to unite.

COTISSURE, kotisur', [cotir], *sf.* bruising (of fruit).

COTON, kotôn, [Ar. : qutun], *sm.* **1.** cotton : *a*) a soft, downy substance, resembling wool, growing on the pods of the cotton-plant ; *b*) cloth made of cotton. — **en laine, — brut,** raw cotton, cotton-wool. — **en coque,** cotton in the pod, seed-cotton. — **longue soie,** long-stapled cotton. — **courte soie,** short-stapled cotton. — **cardé,** carded cotton. — **uni,** plain cotton. — **à tricoter,** knitting cotton. — **à repriser,** darning cotton. **Velours de —,** cotton-velvet. **Balle de —,** bale of cotton. **Déchet de —,** cotton waste. **Commerce du —,** cotton-trade. **Fabricant de —,** cotton-manufacturer. **Filature de —,** *a*) cotton-spinning ; *b*) cotton-mill. — **plat, — à repriser,** darning cotton. **Déchet de —,** cotton waste. **Fil de —, bobine de —,** reel of cotton. **Pelote de —,** ball of cotton. **Tissu de —,** cotton tissue. **Toile de —,** cotton-cloth. **Bas de —,** cotton stockings. **Bonnet de —,** cotton cap. [*Fig.*:] **Élever un enfant dans du —,** to bring up a child in lavender. **Mettre dans du —,** to take great care of ; to pet, to fondle, to coddle, to cocker. **Jeter, filer un vilain —,** to lose one's credit, one's reputation ; to be going fast. **Cet homme file un mauvais —,** that man is in a precarious state of health.

2. down : *a*) the pubescence of certain plants ; *b*) fine, soft hair of a springing beard.

COTONNADE, kotonad', *sf.* cottons, cotton tissues, cotton goods, cotton fabrics.

COTONNÉ, E, kotoné, *adj.* (of hair) woolly.

COTONNER, kotoné-r, *vn* to cotton.

COTONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cotton : to rise with a nap. **Les draps d'Espagne se cotonnent,** Spanish cloths cotton well.

2. to become downy.

COTONNERIE, koton'ri, *sf.* cotton-plantation.

COTONNEUX, EUSE, kotonœ-z, nœz, *adj.* cottonous, cottony : *a*) downy, nappy ; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton ; *b*) soft, like cotton.

COTONNIER, kotonyé ; *pl.* kotonyé-z, *sm. Bot.* cotton-plant, cotton-shrub : *Gossypium* a plant of the order malvaceæ.

COTONNIER, IÈRE, *adj.* cotton ; pertaining to cotton.

COTONNIÈRE, kotonyêr, *sf. Bot.* cotton-weed, cud-weed : a name given to the filago, and also to the gnaphalium.

COTONNINE, kotonin', *sf.* cotton canvass.

COTONNIS, kotoni, *sm. Com.* cottonee : an Indian fabric of cotton and silk.

COTON-POUDRE, V. *Fulmicoton.*

CÔTOYER, kôtwayé, [côte], *va.* [conj. like *aboyer.*] **1.** to go by the side of ; **2.** to coast : to sail by, to sail near to ; **3.** to skirt : to run along the edge of. — **le rivage,** to coast along, to run along the coast ; to hug the shore. — **un bois,** to skirt a wood. — **un précipice,** to run along the edge of a precipice.

4. to keep close to.

COTRE, kotr', [Eng. : cutter], *sm. Naut.* cutter.

CÔTRET, kotré ; *pl.* kotré-z, [O. Fr. : costeret], *sm.* **1.** short faggot ; **2.** stick (of a faggot). **Acheter un —,** to buy a faggot. **Brûler des cotrets,** to burn faggots. [*Fam.* :] **De l'huile de —,** oil of birch, stirrup-oil, elbow-grease. **Être sec comme un —,** to be as thin as a lath.

COTTAGE, kotazh', [Eng.], *sm.* cottage.

COTTE, kot', [orig. uncert. ; general in many languages ; Celt. : cot ; Ger. : Kutte], *sf.* **1.** petticoat ; **2.** tunic, coat. — **d'armes,** coat of arms. — **de maille,** coat of mail.

COTTE, kot', [Lat. : cottus], *sm. Ichth.* miller's-thumb, bull-head : *Cottus gobio,* a small fish found in brooks.

COTTIÈRE, kotyêr', [orig. unknown], *sf.* strong bar (of iron).

COTTIN, kotân, [Mme Marie Risteau], novelist, and moralist (1770-1807).

COTUTEUR, TRICE, kotutœr, tris', *sm. f. Law t.* joint guardian.

COTYLE, kotil', [Gr. : κοτύλη, cavity], *sf.* or *m.* cotyla, cotyle : *a*) *Antiq.* a cup ; *b*) *Antiq.* a liquid measure ; *c*) *Anat.* the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

COTYLÉDON, kotilédôn, [Gr. : κοτυληδών, cup], *sm.* codyledon : *a*) *Bot.* seed-lobe ; the seminal leaf of a plant ; *b*) *Anat.* a lobe of the placenta ; *c*) a genus of plants.

COTYLÉDONAIRE, kotilédonêr', *adj. Bot.* cotyledonous : relating to cotyledons.

COTYLÉDONÉ, E, kotilédoné, *adj. Bot.* cotyledonous : having a seed-lobe.

COTYLÉMORPHE, kotilémôrf', **COTYLIFORME,** kotilifôrm', [Gr. : κοτύλη cup ; μορφή, form], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cotyliform : having the shape of a cotyla.

COTYLET, kotilè, *sm. Bot.* cotyledon : a genus of plants of the order crassulaceæ.

COTYLOIDE, kotiloïd' [Gr. : κοτύλη cup ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* cotyloid, cup-shaped.

COU, kou, *or* **COL,** kol, [Lat. : collum], *sm.* **1.** neck : *a*) the part of the body which connects the head and the trunk ; *b*) the long, slender part of a vessel. *a*) **Un long —,** a long neck. **Au long —,** long-necked. **Un petit —,** a small neck. **A petit —,** small-necked. — **d'albâtre,** snow-white neck. — **d'ivoire,** a smooth, white neck. — **de cygne,** swan's neck. **Avoir un — de cygne,** to have a well-shaped neck. **Avoir le — de travers,** to have a wry-neck. **Avoir un — de grue,** to be long-necked. **Se jeter, sauter au — de quelqu'un,** to throw one's arms round a person's neck. **Se jeter au — de tout le monde,** to make one's self too free with everybody. **Se pendre, être pendu au — de quelqu'un,** to hang round a person's neck. **Mettre à quelqu'un la bride sur le —,** to leave one quite free to do as is agreeable. **Il s'y mettra jusqu'au —,** he will fight it out to the very end ; he will do all he possibly can. **Être dans l'eau juqu'au —,** to be in water up to one's neck. **Se mettre dans l'eau jusqu'au — pour ses amis,** to do anything to oblige one's friends. **Prendre ses jambes à son —,** to take to one's heels. **Couper le —,** to behead. **Tordre le — à un poulet,** to wring a chicken's neck. **Se rompre, se casser le —,** to break one's neck (by a fall) ; *Fig.* to ruin one's self. **Rompre le — à quelqu'un,** to ruin a person. **Rompre le — à une affaire,** to break the neck of an affair.

2. *Ornith.* **Cou blanc,** fallow-finch, fallow-chat, white ear, white-tail. — **rouge,** robin redbreast. — **tors,** wry-neck, yunx.

3. *Bot.* — **de chameau,** common daffodil. — **de cigogne,** heron's bill.

COUAGGA, kouaga, [onomat.], *sm. Zool.* quagga, couagga : a quadruped of South Africa

COUARD, kouar, [O. Fr. : coe, queue, tail ; Lat. : cauda], *sm.* coward, dastard. *Prov.* : **A horions et escarmouche, le couard se cache ou se couche,** when blows are in the way, the coward hides or runs away. **Le couard n'aura belle amie,** faint heart never won fair lady. **Mieux vaut couard que trop hardi,** better be a coward than foolhardly.

COUARD, E, *adj.* coward, cowardy, dastard, dastardly.

COUARDEMENT, kouard'mân-t, *adv.* cowardly.

COUARDISE kouardiz', [couard], *sf.* cowardice ; cowardliness cowardness.

COUCHAGE, koushazh' [coucher], *sm.* **1.** lodging ; night's bed, bed : price paid for sleeping in a bed. **Payer tant pour son —** to pay so much for one's bed.

2. bedding : the materials of a bed.

COUCHANT E, koushan, ânt', *adj.* setting. **Soleil —,** setting sun. **Chien —,** setting dog, setter ; *Fig.* a cringing obsequious person, toad-eater, fawner, lick-spittle. **Faire le chien —,** to cringe, to fawn, to be a toad-eater.

COUCHANT, *sm.* **1.** west ; sunset ; setting sun ; **2.** *Fig.* wane, decline. **Ce beau génie est à son —,** that fine genius is on the wane.

COUCHE, koush', [coucher], *sf.* **1.** bed : *a*) couch ; a place for sleep ; *b*) bedstead ; *c*) *Fig.* marriage. **La — nuptiale,** the nuptial bed. **Partager la — de quelqu'un,** to be the partner of a person's bed.

2. confinement, child-bed, lying-in ; **3.** delivery. **Être en —,** to be confined, to lie in. **Pendant ses couches,** during her lying-in. **Elle est morte en —,** she died in child-bed. **Heureuse —,** good delivery. **Fausse —,** miscarriage. **Faire une fausse —,** to miscarry.

4. napkin, wrapper (of an infant), child-bed linen. **Changer un enfant de —,** to change a child's linen.

5. *Gard.* hot-bed, forcing-bed ; garden-frame ; **6.** couch (of malt) ; **7.** couch, layer ; coat ; coating. **Semer sur —,** to sow in a hot-bed. **Une — de beurre,** a layer of butter. **Une — de lard,** a layer of bacon. **Arranger différentes choses par couches,** to arrange differ-

ent things in layers. **Revêtir un mur d'une — de plâtre,** to put a coat of plaster on a wall. **Une — de peinture,** a coat of paint. **Une — de bêtise,** *Fam.* a pretty hard crust. **En avoir une —,** to be very thickheaded.

8. *Geol.* bed, stratum (*pl.* strata), layer; 9. (at play) stake, lay. **Des couches ligneuses,** circles in wood, which denote its age. *Fig.* **Les couches sociales,** the degrees of society.

10. *Phot.* film.

COUCHÉ, E, koushé, *pa. p.* of *Coucher,* 1. in bed; gone to bed; lying down; 2. recumbent. **A demi —,** accumbent, **— sur le dos,** supine. **Tout le monde est —,** everybody is in bed.

3. *Herald.* couchant; 4. set. **Au soleil —,** at sunset.

5. written, written down, put down.

COUCHE-CULOTTE, koush-kulot, *sf.* baby's napkin.

COUCHÉE, koushé, *sf.* 1. sleeping-place (in travelling), resting-place. **Il n'y a qu'une — d'ici à Vannes,** ther is but one resting-place between here and Vannes.

2. night's lodging: price paid for sleeping at an inn; supper and bed.

COUCHE-POINT, koush'pwan, *sm.* rand (of a shoe). [*Pl. Couche-points.*]

COUCHER, koushé-r, [Lat.: collocāre, to put, to place; col=cum, with; locus, place], *va.* 1. to put to bed, to put in bed; to undress. **— un enfant,** to put a child to bed.

2. to give a bed to; 3. to lay, to lay down; to couch. **On coucha le blessé sur un matelas,** the wounded man was laid on a mattress. [*Fig.*:] **— quelqu'un par terre sur le carreau,** to lay a person dead or wounded, on the ground.

4. to lay (a thing), to lay flat. **— une échelle,** to lay a ladder flat. **Pourquoi avez-vous couché cette chaise** ? why did you lay that chair on the ground? **— une bouteille sur le ventre, sur le côté,** to empty a bottle.

5. *Hort.* to lay, to lay along, to make layers in: to bury the twigs in the ground, to propagate a plant; 6. to lay, to bend down, to beat down; 7. to incline, to slope, to slant. **Le vent et la pluie couchent les blés,** wind and rain lay the corn. **La brise qui soulève ou couche les épis,** the breeze which waves or lays the corn.

8. **— en joue,** to aim at, to take aim at; 9. to lay on, to lay: to spread on a surface; 10. to set down, to write down, to put down, to couch (in writing); 11. to inscribe, to insert; 12. (at play) to lay, to stake.

COUCHER, *vn.* 1. to lie, to lie down. **— dans un lit,** to lie in a bed. **— sur la dure,** to lie on the ground. **— tout habillé,** to sleep with one's clothes on. **Chambre à —** bedroom bed-chamber. **— avec quelqu'un,** to lie with any one.

2. to sleep. **— à l'hôtel,** to sleep at an hotel. **— en ville,** to sleep in town, to sleep out. **— dans la rue,** to sleep in the street. **— à la belle étoile,** to sleep in the open air.

COUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to go to bed. **Est-ce donc pour veiller qu'on se couche à Paris** ? is it to be kept awake, that people in Paris go to bed? *Boileau. Sat.* 6. **Ils se sont couchés bien tard,** they went to bed very late. **Il est allé se —,** he has gone to bed. **Se — comme les poules,** to go to bed at an early hour, to go to bed with the sun. **Il est l'heure de se —,** it is bed-time. **Allez-vous —,** go to bed; *Fam.* go along with you, be off, take yourself off. **Ne pas se —,** to sit up, to stay up. **Passer la nuit sans se —,** to sit up all night. *Prov.*: **Comme on fait son lit, on se couche,** as you have brewed, so you must drink; as you make your bed, so you must lie. **Il ne faut se dépouiller avant de se coucher,** one must not strip before bed-time.

2. to lie, to lie down, to lay one's self down. **Se — sur un sofa,** to lay one's self down on a sopha. **Se — à terre,** to lie down on the ground.

3. to set, to go down,: to sink below the horizon. **En hiver, le soleil se couche de bonne heure,** in winter, the sun sets very early.

COUCHER, *sm.* 1. going to bed, ... couchée: bed-time; visits received by princes about bed-time, 3. the state of being laid in a horizontal position. **— en supination,** supination: the horizontal position on the back. **C'est l'heure de notre —,** it is bed-time with us.

4. night's lodging, night's bed. 5. bed, bedding, 6. *Astron.* setting (of the sun, moon, or stars). **Il est fort délicat pour le —,** he is very particular about his bed (about his bedding). **Au — du soleil,** at sunset.

COUCHETTE, koushèt', [couche], *sf.* 1. bedstead; 2. bed, couch.

COUCHEUR, EUSE, koushœr, shœz', [coucher], *sm. f.* bed-fellow, bed-mate. **Un mauvais —,** an inconvenient bed-follow; *Fig.* An unplesant customer to have to do with.

COUCHIS, koushi, [coucher], *sm.* 1. bed, layer, stratum, 2. *Civ. Eng.* bed (of a bridge), layer of sand under the pavement; 3. *Build.* bolsters: the boards which form the back of the centre of an arch; 4. lath-work (of a floor); 5. *Hort.* layer.

COUCHOIR, koushwar, *sm. Book-b.,* laying-tool.

COUCI-COUCI, kousi-kousi, [Ital.: cosi cosi], *adv. phr.* so so, middling, indifferently.

COUCOU, koukou, [Lat.: cuculus] *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* cuckoo: a passerine bird of the genus *Cuculus*; 2. cuckoo-clock; 3. « coucou »: one-horse chaise (formerly used in the environs of Paris); 4. *Gard.* barren strawberry-plant; 5. *Bot.* —, or **Fleur de —,** cowslip, daffodil. **Lychnide fleur de —,** ragged robin: *Lychnis floscuculi.*

COUDE, koud', [Lat.: cubitus], *sm.* 1. elbow: *a*) the joint or outer curvature of the arm below the shoulder; *b*) that part of a sleeve which covers the elbow; *c*) bend, bent, angle; a sudden turn; turning, winding. *a*) **Il était appuyé sur le —,** he was leaning on his elbow. **Pousser avec le —, donner un coup de —,** to elbow, to give a blow, a nudge, with one's elbow. **Se frayer un chemin à travers la foule en jouant des coudes,** to elbow one's way through a crowd. **Faire, former le —,** to elbow. **— à —,** side by side. [*Fig.*:] **Hausser le —,** to be a great drinker. *b*) **Son habit est percé au —,** his coat is out at the elbows. *Pop.* **Il ne se mouche pas du —,** what he does do, he does well. *c*) **La Seine forme un — au Pecq,** the Seine forms a bend at the Pecq. **Cette muraille fait un —,** that wall forms an angle. **A l'endroit où la route fait un —,** just where the road takes a turn.

2. *Mec. Technol.* knee. **— d'un tuyau,** knee of a pipe. **— de baïonnette,** *Milit.* neck of a bayonet.

COUDÉ, E, koudé, 1. *pa. p.* of *Couder*; 2. *adj.* kneed; bent; cranked. **Axe —,** cranked axle.

COUDÉE, koudé, [coude], *sf.* 1. cubit: an ancient measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; 2. arm's length. **Coudées franches,** elbow-room. **Avoir ses coudées franches,** to have elbow-room, plenty of elbow-room.

COU-DE-PIED, koud'pyé, [cou; pied], *sm.* instep: the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg. [*Pl. Cous-de-pied.*]

COUDER, koudé-r, [coude], *va.* to bend (in the form of an elbow).

COUDER (SE), *v. refl.* to form an elbow.

COUDOYER, koudwayé-r, [coude], *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer*] to elbow: to push with the elbow; to jostle.

COUDOYER (SE), *v. refl.* to elbow each other, to jostle. **Nous étions si serrés, qu'il était impossible de ne pas se —,** we were so close to one another, that it was impossible not to elbow each other.

COUDRAIE, koudrè, [coudre], *sf.* hazel-grove, hazel-copse.

COUDRE, koudr', *sm. Bot.* V. *Coudrier.*

COUDRE, koudr', [Low Lat.: cusire or cusāre; Lat.: consuĕre], *va.* [*Je couds, tu couds, il coud, nous cousons, vous cousez, ils cousent; je cousais; je cousis; je coudrai; je coudrais; couds, cousons, cousez; que je couse; que je cousisse; cousant; cousu.*] 1. to sew: to join by the use of a needle and thread; to stitch; to seam. **— une pièce à un vêtement,** to sew a patch on a coat. **— un bouton,** to sew on a button. **Aiguille à —,** sewing-needle. **Machine à —,** sewing-machine. **— à point-arrière,** to stitch. **— les feuillets d'un livre,** to stitch the leaves of a book. [*Fig.*:] **— la peau du renard à celle du lion,** to be strong and crafty.

2. to tack, to join together; 3. to add. **Il coud des citations à toutes ses phrases,** he adds quotations to every one of his sentences.

COUDRE, *vn.* to sew. **Savoir —,** to know how to sew. **Elle coud très bien,** she sews very well; she is a clever needle-woman.

COUDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be sewed; to be joined together.

COUDREMENT, koudrœmân-t, *sm.* soaking (of skins).

COUDRER, koudré-r, *va. Technol.* to soak (skins).

COUDRETTE, koudrèt', *sf.* hazel-grove.

COUDRIER, koudrié; the *r* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z*, before a vowel, [coudre; Lat.: corylum], *sm. Bot.* hazel, hazel-nut-tree, filbert-tree: *Corylus,* a genus of trees and shrubs of the order cupuliferæ. **— noisetier,** common hazel.

COUENNE, kwan', [Low Lat.: cutena; Lat.: cutis, skin], *sf.* 1. rind (of bacon), sward; 2. porpoise skin; 3. *Med.* buffy coat, buffy (of blood).

COUENNEUX, EUSE, kwanœ-z, nœz' *adj. Med.* buffy, buff-coated. **Angine couenneuse,** diphtheria, croup.

COUETTE, kwèt', [Lat.: culcita), *sf.* 1, † feather-bed; 2. *Technol.* socket: iron or metal box in which turns an axle; 3. *pl. Naut.* V. *Coites*; 4. *Fam.* little tail; 5. *Ornith.* sea-gull.

COUFFE, kouf', [Low Lat.: cophinus, basket], *sm. Com.* 1. bale; 2. basket.

COUFIQUE, koufik', *adj. Philol.* cufic, kufic, noting the ancient Arabic characters.

COUGOURDE, kougourd', *sf.* bottle-gourd.

COUGUAR, kougar, *sm. Zool.* cougar puma: *Felis concolor,* an American carnivorous quadruped.

COUILLARD, kouyar, [couille], *sm. Naut.* furling line, bunt slab line, clew line; of large testicules (like a ram).

COUILLE, kouyl, [Lat.: coleus, testicule], *sf. Vulg.* ball, testicule.

COUILLON, kouyon, [couille], *sm. Pop.* coward, poltroon, funk; fool, noodle.

COUILLONNADE, kouionad, [couillon], *sf. Fam.* nonsense, gammon, bosh; silly affair.

COUILLONNER, kouyoné, [couillon], *va. Pop.* **1.** to funk, to shirk, to show the white feather; **2.** to humbug.

COULAGE, coulazh', [couler], *sm.* **1.** leakage : *a*) leaking ; the act of leaking ; *b*) that which escapes by leaking ; *c*) an allowance for liquid lost by leaking ; **2.** waste ; **3.** scalding (linen), running (of lye).

COULAMMENT, koulamân-t, [coulant), *adv.* fluently, with fluency.

COULANT, E, koulân-t, lânt', [couler] *adj.* **1.** flowing, fluent : *a*) running, moving on, gliding ; *b*) smooth ; easy. *a*) **De l'eau coulante**, running water. **Cette encre est bien fluide et bien coulante**, that ink is very fluid and easy to write with. **Vin —**, nice wine. **Nœud —**, running-knot, slip-knot, noose. *b*) **Le ton de la conversation est — et naturel**, the tone of conversation is fluent and natural.

2. easy, accommodating. **Être — en affaires**, to be accommodating in business matters. **Je l'ai trouvé très —**, I found him most accommodating.

COULANT, *sm.* **1.** neck jewel ; diamond slide ; **2.** slide, slider ; runner ; cursor.

COULE, koul', [Lat. : cuculla, hood, *sf.* cowl : a monk's hood.

COULE, koul', [coulage], *sf. Pop.* **Être à la —**, to be up to the mark, to know the ins and outs of things.

COULÉ, E, koulé, *sm.* **1.** *Mus.* slur : *a*) the act of connecting two notes in one breath ; *b*) the mark connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or played legato ; **2.** slide : a dancing step ; **3.** *Paint.* dead colour ; **4.** *Found.* cast ; **5.** *Billiards*, a second touch ; following stroke with the same ball.

COULÉE, koulé, *sf.* **1.** running hand ; **2.** *Hunt.* path (of a stag) ; **3.** *Metall.* casting, cast ; **4.** spray : a side channel of the runner of a flask made to distribute the melted metal in all parts of the mould ; **5.** tapping, running off. **Trou de —**, tap-hole, tapping-hole (of a furnace.) **La — de la larve d'un volcan**, the flow of lava from a volcano.

6. *Naut.* quick work (of a ship) ; **7.** *Naut.* fair curve (of a careen).

COULEMENT, koul'mân-t, *sm.* flow, flowing (of liquids).

COULEQUIN, koul'kan, *sm. Bot.* cecropia, trumpet-wood, snake-wood : a genus of trees of the order artocarpaceæ.

COULER, koulé-r, [Lat. : colāre, to filter], *vn.* **1.** to flow : *a*) to run ; to move along, as a fluid ; to stream ; *b*) to be fluid, to be liquid ; *c*) to run, to circulate ; *d*) to proceed, to issue, to emanate, to come ; *e*) to run smooth ; to glide along smoothly, easily and copiously. *a*) **— doucement, lentement,** to glide ; to trickle, to trickle down, to ooze. **Ce ruisseau coule lentement**, this brook flows gently. **La sueur lui coulait le long du visage**, the perspiration was running down his face. **Le sang coulait à flots de sa blessure**, the blood was flowing from his wound. **Faire — le sang**, to cause blood to flow, to be shed. **Deux torrents de larmes amères coulaient de mes yeux**, floods of bitter tears flowed from my eyes *Fén. Tél.* *b*) **Cette encre ne coule pas assez**, that ink is not liquid enough. *c*) **Tant qu'un reste de sang coulera dans mes veines**, as long as a drop of blood flows in my veins. *Racine. Eph.* IV. 6. [*Fig.* :] **Elle sentit la flamme qui coulait déjà dans son sein**, she felt that love was already stealing into her heart. *d*) **La douce persuasion coulait de ses lèvres**, sweet persuasion flowed from his lips. **On verra de ce principe — les lois comme de leur source**, from this principle laws will flow naturally. *e*) **Un style qui coule de source**, a fluent style. **Les vers coulent de sa plume sans aucun effort**, verses flow quite naturally from his pen.

2. to run, to gutter. **La chandelle coule —**, the candle runs, gutters.

3. to leak, to run out, to run off ; to trickle. **Ce tonneau coule**, that cask leaks, there is a leak in that cask.

4. to flow away, to glide away, to glide on, to slide away, to creep, to creep away. **Le temps coule trop vite à son gré**, to his mind, time flows away too quickly. **Les années coulent vite**, years flow away quickly. **Mes jours coulaient dans l'innocence**, my days glided away in innocence.

5. to slip, to slip off ; to slip away. **L'échelle a coulé sous ses pieds**, the ladder slipped under his feet.

6. to slide along, to slide down. **Il saisit la corde et se laissa — jusqu'à terre**, he took hold of the rope and slid down to the ground.

7. to glide, to steal, to creep, to slip ; to slip in, along, *or* away : to pass unperceived. **Coulez vite le long de cette muraille**, steal along this wall. **Les troupes coulèrent à la faveur de la nuit et entrèrent dans la place**, under cover of the night, the troops passed unperceived and got into the place.

8. to glide (over), to touch slightly (on), to pass slightly (over), to slip (over). **Cet endroit était délicat, il a coulé dessus adroitement**, that passage was a delicate one, and he cleverly slipped over it. **Il a coulé sur cette circonstance**, he touched slightly on that circumstance.

9. — bas, — à fond, to sink, to founder ; **10.** *Agr.* (of fruit) to drop, to fall off. **Quelque longue pluie, inondant vos vallons, a-t-elle fait — vos vins et vos melons ?** has rain deluged your valleys and made your vine and melons drop ? *Boil. Sat.* III.

11. *Found.* to run through the mould.

COULER, *va.* **1.** to strain ; to filter. **— du lait, du bouillon**, to strain milk, broth. **— la lessive**, to buck, to scald linen ; to run lye.

2. to cast, to run : to found, to shape in a mould. **— une glace**, to cast a plate of glass. **— une statue**, to cast a statue. **— une pièce de canon**, to cast a cannon.

3. to sink, to run down. **Un boulet perça la barque et la coula**, a cannon-ball went through the boat and sunk it. [*Fig.* :] **— une question à fond**, to exhaust a question. **— une affaire à fond**, to settle, to wind up an affair. **— quelqu'un à fond**, *a*) to nonplus, to puzzle, to run a person down (in a discussion) *b*) to run down a person's credit, or reputation ; to undo, to ruin, to do for a person. **Il est coulé à présent**, he is now done for ; it's all up with him. **Vous l'avez coulé**, you have settled him. **Vous l'avez coulé à fond**, you have completely nonplussed him.

4. to pass, to spend. **— d'heureux jours**, to spend happy days. **La douce chose de — ses jours dans le sein d'une tranquille amitié !** how sweet it is, to spend one's days in the enjoyment of tranquil friendship ! *J. J. Rous. Hél.* IV. 10.

5. to slip, to slip in : to cause to slide ; to put secretly and quickly. **Il lui coula vingt francs dans la main**, he slipped twenty francs into his hand. **Il a coulé quelques pièces de mauvais draps parmi celles qu'il m'a livrées**, he slipped a few pieces of bad cloth among those he sent me. **Tu sais adroitement — ta flatterie**, you know very well how to slip your flattery in.

6. *Mus.* to slur : to sing, to perform legato ; **7.** *Danç.* to glide over (a step) ; **8.** *Engrav.* to engrave boldly ; **9.** *Mason.* to lead ; to run molten lead into.

COULER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to glide, to creep, to slip, to steal : to go, to pass secretly. **Il trouve moyen de se — sans être aperçu**, he finds means of creeping away without being seen. **Il se la coule douce**, *Fam.* he has an easy time of it.

2. to ruin one's self, to be done, to do for one's self.

COULETTE, koulèt', [couler], *sf.* spool-wire used in ribbon-weaving).

COULEUR, koulœr, [Lat. : color], *sf.* **1.** colour : *a*) the quality of a body which affects our sensation with regard to its hue, tint or appearance to the eye ; *b*) colouring, substance used to give colour ; pigment, paint ; stain ; dye ; *c*) (of clothing) any colour other than white and black ; *d*) *pl.* flag ; *e*) (at cards) suit ; ; *f*) flesh-tint ; hue, complexion ; *g*) brown colour, browning (of the bread and meat) ; *h*) kind, species, character ; *i*) hue, tint ; party ; *j*) brilliancy (of style) ; *k*) aspect, appearance ; *l*) colouring, specious appearance, false show, pretence, semblance.

a) **Couleurs primitives**, primary colours. **Couleurs secondaires, composées**, secondary colours. **— de feu**, flame colour. **— claire**, light colour. **— voyante**, gaudy, showy colour. **— tranchante**, glaring colour. **— sombre, foncée**, dark colour. **— faible**, pale colour. **— solide, — grand teint**, fast colour. **Juger, parler d'une chose comme un aveugle des couleurs**, to judge and speak of a thing we know nothing about. **Couleurs du recuit**, *Metall.* tempering colours. **— des chaudes**, heat-colour. **Fer de —**, iron that breaks when red-hot. **— de rouille**, ferruginous, rusty colour. † [Couleur is masculine in a few expressions, because in them, the word is used, as it was explained, to denote what has colour, as : **— de rose**, rose-colour. **— de chair**, flesh-colour. **— de feu**, fire colour. **— de citron**, lemon-colour. **Je vous trouve vos lèvres d'un couleur de feu surprenant**, I notice your lips are of a surprising red colour. *Mol. Impr.* 3. **Un ruban d'un beau — de feu**, a fine flame-coloured ribbon.] *Elliptically.* **Des souliers — de rose**, rose-coloured shoes. **Des songes — de rose**, bright and pleasant dreams. **Il voit tout — de rose**, he sees everything in a bright light. **C'est d'une — bleu clair**, it is of a light blue colour. **Il m'en a fait voir de toutes les couleurs**, I have had enough to do to put up with him. **Je n'ai jamais vu la — de son argent**, I have never seen the colour of his money, *Prov.* : **Des goûts et des couleurs, il ne faut pas discuter**, there is no accounting for people's tastes.

b) **Broyer des couleurs**, to grind colours. **— à l'huile**, oil-colour. **Marchand de couleurs**, colour-man. **Pain de —**, cake of colour, **— vitrifiable**, vitrifiable pigment. **Couleurs amies**, *Paint.* friendly colours. **— locale**, local colour. **Peindre à pleine —**, to paint with a full brush. **Mettre en —**, to stain (a floor). **Impressions de —**, colour printing. **— en détrempe**, lime-water colour. **Couleurs matrices**, *Dy.* primitive colours. **— d'aurore**, *Dy.* pink-colour. **— grattée**, *Dy.* pale colour. *c*) **Elle avait une robe de —**, she had a coloured dress on. *e*) **De quelle — tourne-t-il ?** what suit is it ?

f) **Son visage change à tout moment de —**, his face keeps on changing colour. **Vous changez de —**, you change colour. **Perdre ses couleurs**, to lose one's colour. **Sans mouvement, sans — et sans vie**, motionless, colourless and lifeless. **Être haut en —**, to have

a florid complexion. **Reprendre —,** *a*) to come to life again ; *b*) to return to favour ; *c*) to appear in society again. **Les gens de —,** coloured people, coloured men. **Pâles couleurs,** *Med.* chlorosis, green sickness.

i) **La — de ce journal est indécise,** that paper has no decided opinion. **Prendre —,** to take a side, to declare one's self.

k) **Prendre —,** to look well. **Aux yeux du mélancolique, tout revêt de sombres couleurs,** everything has a gloomy appearance, to people of a melancholy disposition. *l*) **Sous — de,** under colour of, under a show of, under pretence of. **Il sait donner une — spécieuse à tout ce qu'il fait,** he knows how to give a specious appearance to everything he does. **Il nous a trompés sous — d'amitié,** he has deceived us under an appearance of friendship. **S'ils s'en plaignent, c'est avec quelque — de justice,** if they complain of it, it is with some pretence to justice. **De quelque — qu'il se déguise,** whatever appearance he puts on.

2. *pl.* livery ; **3.** *pl.* favour : how of ribbons. **Porter les couleurs d'une dame,** to wear a lady's colours ; to declare one's self a lady's admirer.

COULEUVRE, kouloevr', [Lat. : coluber], *sf.* **1.** *Zool.* snake, adder : *Coluber*, a genus of serpents. **— à collier,** ringed *or* common snake, grass snake. **— lisse,** smooth snake, Austrian snake. **— d'Esculape,** serpent of Æsculapius.

2. *Fig.* mortification. **Avaler des couleuvres,** to put up with mortifications.

COULEUVREAU, kouloevrô, [couleuvre], *sm.* young snake.

COULEUVRÉE, kouloevré, [couleuvre], *sf. Bot.* red-berried bryony : *Bryonia dioica.*

COULEUVRIN, INE, kouloevran, vrin', *adj. Nat. Hist.* snakish.

COULEVRINE, koul'vrin', [couleuvre], *sf. Artill.* culverin : an ancient cannon. **Être sous la — de,** to be within the reach of (a fortress) ; *Fig.* to be in the dependency of.

COULIS, kouli, [couler], *sm.* **1.** *Cook.* cullis : broth, jelly strained ; gravy soup : **2.** *Mason.* grout : liquid mortar ; **3.** molten lead.

COULIS, *adj.* **Vent —,** sharp draught (of air).

COULISSE, koulis', [couler], *sf.* **1.** groove, cullis : furrow, channel cut with a tool ; **2.** sliding shutter ; **3** slip-board ; **4.** running string, string-case (of a bonnet, a slip, etc.). **A —,** sliding. **Faire les yeux en —, regarder en —,** *Fig.* to look, askance, sidewise. **— de galée,** *Print.* slice of a galley. **Fenêtre à —,** sliding window.

5. (in a theatre) slip, side-scene ; *Fig.* (in the plur.) side-scenes, green-room. **Le feu prit aux coulisses,** the fire broke out in the side-scenes. **L'acteur rentra dans la —,** the actor returned to the green-room. **Des piliers de coulisses,** frequenters of the green room. **Propos de coulisses,** green-room talk.

6. « coulisse » : a place in which stock-jobbers meet ; **7.** stock-jobbers : unlicensed agents who transact exchange business.

COULISSEAU, koulisô, *sm.* **1.** groove ; **2.** tongue : the projecting piece of a board, on which a drawer slides ; guide ; **3.** bell-pull. **— électrique,** electric bell-pull.

COULISSIER, koulisyé ; *pl.* koulisyé-z, *sm.* **1.** stock-jobber ; frequenter of the «coulisse» **2.** *Theat.* frequenter of the green-room.

COULOIR, koulwar, [couler], *sm.* **1.** strainer, colander, cullender : a sieve for straining milk ; **2.** *Arch.* passage ; lobby : a passage serving as an ante-room. **Les couloirs de la Chambre des députés,** the lobbies of the House of representatives.

3. *Naut.* gangway (of the orlop) ; **4.** † *Anat.* duct ; **5.** smoke-chamber (of a stove) **6.** *Forest.* slope (for running wood). **Train à —,** corridor train.

COULOIRE, koulwar', *sf.* strainer, filter, colander.

COULON, koulôn, *sm. Ornith.* pigeon, dove. **— de mer,** sea-gull, sea-mew.

COULOMB, koulomb, [from Charles Coulomb, a French electrician], *sm. Electr.* coulomb : the practical unit of quantity in electrical measurement.

COULOMBMÈTRE, koulombmetr', [Coulomb ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* coulombmeter.

† **COULPE,** koulp', [Lat. : culpa, fault], *sf.* trespass, sin, fault.

COULURE, koulur', [couler], *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* dropping, falling off (of fruit) ; **2.** *Metall.* running out.

COUMARINE, koumarin', *sf. Chem.* coumarine : an odoriferous principle, obtained from the tonka bean.

COUMAROU, koumarou, *sm. Bot.* koumarouna : a tree of Guiana, the seed of which is the tonka bean.

COUP, kou ; the *p* is always mute, but in the plurial the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [Lat. : colaphus, from Gr. : κόλαφος, a blow with the fist], *sm.* **1.** blow, stroke : collision, shock of a body against another ; knock. [Different sorts of blows ; (with the open hand) slap, smack, box, tap : (with the fist) blow, thump, cuff, buffet ; (with the elbow) push, nudge, job ; (with the foot) kick ; (with a whip), lash, stripe, stroke ; cut ; (with a pointed weapon) stab, thrust ; pass, passado ; thwack ; (with a sword) slash, gash. **Donner un — à,** to strike, to give *or* deal a blow to, to slap, to smack, to box. **Allonger, porter un — à,** to make a thrust at ; to discharge a blow at. **— sec,** sharp blow ; knock ; rap. **Un — sur les doigts,** a rap on the knuckles. **Petit —,** pat ; tap. **Il me donne un petit — sur l'épaule,** he pats me on the shoulder. **Grand —,** thwack, thump ; a long sweep. **— de revers,** back-stroke, back-blow ; side-blow. **Mauvais —,** unlucky blow. **Frapper à coups redoublés,** to strike again and again. **Assommer, rouer de coups,** to beat unmercifully ; to maul ; to break any one's bones. **Asséner un —,** to strike a blow. **Porter un —,** to deal a blow, to level a blow, to aim a blow. **Recevoir un —,** to receive, to get a blow. **Il reçut un — sur la tête,** he got a blow on his head. **Détourner un —,** to turn aside, to ward off a blow. **Amortir un —,** to deaden a blow. **Rabattre les coups,** *Fig.* to soften the matter, to pacify animosity. **Se donner un — contre un mur,** to knock one's self against a wall. **Une grêle de coups,** a shower of blows. **— de bâton,** cudgelling, bastinado, blow with a stick ; *Vulg.* bump, thump. **Donner, administrer des coups de bâton à,** to cudgel, to give a cudgelling. **— de canne,** caning, cut with a cane. **Donner des coups de canne à,** to cane. **— de pierre,** blow with a stone. **— de marteau,** blow with a hammer. **— de massue,** blow with a club, bang ; *Fig.* stunning blow. **— de poing,** *a*) blow with the fist ; buffet, cuff, fisticuffs ; *Vulg.* punch, bump. thump ; *b*) knuckle-duster. **Donner des coups de poing à,** to cuff, to box, to strike with the fist. **Faire le — de poing,** to box, to buffet, to be at fisticuffs. **Se battre à coups de poing,** to fall, to go to fisticufs, to take a round at fisticuffs. **— de pied,** kick. **— Donner des coups de pied à,** to kick. **— de coude,** push with the elbow. **Léger — de coude,** nudge, jog. **— d'aviron,** stroke of an oar. **L'onde était écumante sous les coups de rame innombrables,** the strokes of numberless oars made the water foam. **— de griffe,** scratch, cuff. **— d'ongles,** nip scratch with one's nail. **— de dent,** bite, biting, nip. **— de bec,** stroke with a bill. **— de corne,** blow, dig with a horn. **— de lance,** thrust of a lance. **— d'épée,** sword-thrust ; thrust, stab, push with a sword ; pass ; cut with a sword. **— de poignard,** stab. **— de sabre,** sword cut. **— de hache,** cut with an axe. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir un — de hache à la tête, avoir un — de hache, avoir un — de marteau,** to be crackbrained, to be a little bit cracked, not to be quite, right in one's mind. **— de couteau,** cut, stab with a knife. **Se donner des coups de couteau,** to stab one's self with a knife ; to stab each other with knives. **— de fouet,** lash, stripe ; slash ; cut with a whip ; smack of a whip ; *Fig.* stimulus. **— de cravache,** stroke, cut with a whip, horsewhipping. **Donner des coups de fouet à,** to horsewhip, to lash, to give a horsewhipping. **Il lui a donné un — de fouet dans le visage,** he struck him across the face with a whip. **— de talon,** *Naut.* grounding, touching the ground. **Casser le nez à coups d'encensoir,** to rudely flatter people to their face. **Faire d'une pierre deux coups,** to kill two birds with one stone. **Donner un — d'épée à,** to strike, to thrust, to pierce, to stab *or* wound with a sword. [*Fig.* :] **Donner un — d'épée dans l'eau,** to make a useless attempt. **C'est un — d'épée dans l'eau, c'est un — dans l'eau,** it is a useless attempt. **Frapper des coups en l'air,** to beat at the air, to make useless efforts. **Un — fourré,** an interchanged thrust ; a return thrust. **Porter un — fourré,** *Fig.* to do a sly or secret injury.

(In the plur.) *Coups,* blows ; fight, fighting ; beating, drubbing ; *Vulg.* lick, licking. **En venir aux coups,** to fight. **Flanquer des coups à quel'qu'un,** *Vulg.* to lick any one to give any one a licking, a thrashing. **Se mêler dans les coups,** to get among the fighters. **Sans — férir,** without striking a blow ; without resistance. **On a pris cette Place sans — férir,** that place was taken without fighting. **J'en suis venu à bout sans — férir,** I managed it without fighting, without resistance. **Il n'y a que des coups à gagner,** nothing but knocks can be got there. **Il y aura bien des coups de donnés,** there will be some hard fighting.

2. bruise, wound, blow ; stab ; gash ; stripe ; *Fig.* blow, stroke. **Il est tout couvert de coups,** he is covered with bruises. **Il tomba percé de coups,** he fell covered with wounds. **Expirer sous les coups d'un assassin.** to fall by the stabs of an assassin. **— de feu,** shot-wound, shot. **— mortel,** mortel wound, deadly blow. **Le — lui a ébranlé le cerveau,** the blow has unsettled his brain. **— de la mort,** death-blow. **— de grâce,** death blow, coup-de-grâce : the finishing stroke. [*Fig.* :] **Vous lui avez porté le — de grâce,** you gave him the finishing stroke. *Prov.* : **Le premier coup en vaut deux,** the first blow is half the battle.

3. shot : discharge of a fire-arm ; round ; **4.** report : dicharge, sound, noise of a gun or cannon ; **5.** *Artill.* charge : the quantity of powder and shot or ball, put into a gun. **— de canon,** cannon-shot. **— de fusil,** gun-shot, musket-shot, **— de pistolet,** pistol-shot **— de canon à l'eau** or **au dessous de la flottaison,** *Naut.* shot between wind and water. **— de canon en plein bois,** *Naut.* shot in the broadside **— de canon de diane,** *Naut.* morning gun. **— de canon de retraite,** *Naut.*

evening gun. — **de canon de partance,** sailing gun, farewell-gun. **Fusil à deux coups,** double-barrelled gun. **Tirer un —,** to fire a shot. **Tirer un — de canon,** to fire a cannon. **Sans tirer un — de fusil,** without firing a shot. — **perdu,** random shot. **Tirer à — perdu,** to shoot at random. — **amorti,** spent shot. **D'un seul —,** at one shot. **Une salve de cent coups de canon,** a round of a hundred guns. **J'ai encore deux coups de poudre et un — de plomb.** I have still two powder shots and one lead shot. **Faire — double,** to kill two birds at one shot. [*Fig.* :] **Il est secret comme un — de canon,** he is as close as the town-crier : he lets out everything.

Coup de tonnerre, — de foudre, clap of thunder, thunder-clap, thunder-bolt, thunder-stroke ; *Fig.* lightning. **Cette nouvelle a été pour lui un — de foudre,** that news came upon him like a clap of thunder.

6. stroke : *a*) blow, beat, sound ; *b*) blow ; attack ; a sudden affliction or calamity, stab ; *c*) touch : a sudden and quick motion of any organ or instrument ; *d*) violent motion ; *e*) any effort or effect suddenly and unexpectedly produced or made ; *f*) successful attempt ; casual event, hit, blow ; chance ; *g*) act, action, deed, thing, trick.

a) — **de tambour,** beating, beat of the drum. **Les coups de marteau retentissaient dans toute la maison,** the sound of the knocker was heard all over the house. — **de sifflet,** whistle, whistling. — **de cloche,** stroke, ting of a bell. **Le premier — de cloche le réveille,** the first ting (or stroke) of the bell awakens him. **N'être pas sujet au — de cloche,** *Fam.* to be master of one's time, not to be tied to time. **Nous partirons au — de dix heures,** we shall start upon the stroke of ten. **Au — de minuit,** exactly at midnight.

b) — **de Jarnac,** unfair blow ; secret pass. **Tenir —,** to cope with. **Le — de pied de l'âne,** the ass's kick : a cowardly insult to any one helpless. — **de bec,** — **de dent,** — **de langue,** *Fig.* wipe, gibe, rub, slander ; reflection. **Un — de langue est pire qu'un — de lance,** the tongue gives a deeper wound than the sword. **Le dernier —,** the finishing stroke. **Donner le dernier — à,** to give the finishing stroke to. **Frapper un —, frapper un grand —,** to deal a heavy blow, to have recourse to strong measures. **Le moment va sonner de risquer le grand —,** it will soon be time to have recourse to strong measures. **Frappons un dernier — qui les glace d'effroi,** let us give a finishing stroke which will make their blood run cold.

c) **Donnez un — de balai à cette chambre,** give that room a sweep. **En quelques coups de balai la maison fut nettoyée** a few turns with a broom made the house clean. — **de pinceau,** touch, stroke of a pencil. — **de ciseau,** stroke, touch of a chisel. — **d'éperon,** a touch of the spur. — **de lime,** touch, stroke of a file. — **de piston,** *St.-Eng.* stroke of the piston. — **d'arrière,** back-stroke. — **d'avance,** fore-stroke. — **de barre,** — **de gouvernail,** *Naut.* wild steering. — **de peigne,** combing, a touch of the comb. **Un — d'aile** a flap with the wing. — **de chapeau,** bow, salute. **Donner un — de chapeau,** to take off one's hat. **Cela ne vous coûtera qu'un — de chapeau,** that will only cost you a bow ; you will have it for a little politeness. **Faire un journal à coups de ciseaux,** to make up a newspaper with the help of the scissors. **Donner à quelqu'un un — de main,** to lend any one a helping hand. **Donner un — d'épaule,** to give (a person) a lift, a helping hand to put one's shoulder to (a thing). **Donner un — de collier,** to make an effort ; to give a good pull. — **de langue,** *Mus.* a combined motion of the tongue and lips to produce a certain sound in wind-instrument. **Lier plusieurs notes d'un — de langue,** to emit several notes without taking breath. — **d'archet,** stroke with the bow. — **de filet,** haul, pull, cast, casting of the net ; *Fig.* catch. **Prendre d'un — de filet,** to take by a single haul. — **de dictionnaire,** dips into the dictionary. **Cet élève ne fait sa version qu'à coups de dictionnaire,** this pupil only gets through his translation by constantly dipping into the dictionary.

Coup d'œil, 1. glance, look ; **2.** a correct-eye ; **3.** sight, view ; **4.** hasty view. **Un — d'œil expressif,** an expressive glance. **Un — d'œil effaré,** a scared look. **Jeter un — d'œil sur quelqu'un, to glance at a person. Il jeta un — d'œil sur le parchemin,** he glanced over the parchment. **Jetons un — d'œil rapide sur les événements,** *Fig.* let us hastily look over events. **Il nous a lancé un — d'œil furieux,** he cast an angry glance at us. **De là on embrasse tout Paris d'un — d'œil,** from there one has a view of the whole of Paris. **Donnez un — d'œil sur cet ouvrage,** glance over this work. **Avoir le — d'œil prompt et juste,** to have both a quick and a correct eye. **Cette réunion offrait un — d'œil magnifique,** it was a fine sight to see that assembly. **Voilà un — d'œil charmant,** that is a pleasant sight.

d) — **de vent,** blow, gale ; gust of wind, hard gale. — **de vent forcé,** stiff gale, stress of weather. **Un — de vent fit écrouler une partie de la muraille,** a gust of wind made part of that wall fall. **Un — de vent écarta les vaisseaux,** a gale dispersed the vessels. **L'espérance du laboureur par un — de vent est trompée,** a gale has made the husbandman lose all hope. — **de mer,** *Naut.* heavy sea, high sea, surge of the sea ; shock of a wave. — **de tempête,** storm, sudden squall, violent gale. **Faire un — d'écoute,** to set a tress of sails. — **de roulis,** hard-rolling. — **de tangage,** hard pitching.

e) — **de sang,** *Med.* blood-stroke, apoplectic fit, sanguineous cerebral apoplexy. — **de fouet,** sudden rupture of the plantaris causing pain and difficulty in walking. — **de soleil,** sun-stroke. — **d'air,** cold draught, sudden chill ; swelled face (caused by having been in a draught). — **de feu, 1.** *Found.* melting heat ; **2.** *Cook.* roasting heat ; scorching ; **3.** *Fig.* bustle. **La cuisinière est dans son — de feu,** the cook is in the thick of her work, the cook is in a great bustle.

Coup de main, *Milit.* sudden attack, coup de main ; surprise. **Prendre une place à coups de main,** to take a town by assault. **Se mettre à l'abri d'un — de main,** to protect one's self against a sudden attack.

Coup d'État, 1. state-stroke, stroke of policy in State affairs ; a sudden deviation from constitutional order ; **2.** a master-stroke in politics ; **3.** extraordinary or violent measure ; **4.** act of importance ; decisive action. **Jamais un — d'État ne fut mieux entrepris,** no stroke of State policy was ever better managed. **La bataille de Denain fut un — d'État,** the battle of Denain completely changed the face of things. **Ce mariage fut un — d'État dans cette famille,** that marriage was quite an event in this family.

Coup d'autorité, act of authority. **Ce — d'autorité effraya les rebelles,** that act of authority frightened the rebels.

Coup de théâtre, 1. theatrical effect, claptrap ; **2.** an unexpected incident. **On ne forme point les esprits avec des tableaux et des coups de théâtre,** theatrical effects cannot form the mind. [*Fig.* :] **Son arrivée fut un — de théâtre,** his arrival caused great surprise.

f) **Tant de coups imprévus m'accablent à la fois,** so many unexpected incidents quite overwhelm me. **Elle nous a été enlevée par un — imprévu,** she was taken from us quite unexpectedly. — **du ciel,** a providential hit. **La naissance de cet enfant est un — du ciel,** the birth of that child was a happy event. — **de bonheur,** a lucky chance. **Un — de hasard,** a mere chance. **Comment la retrouver sans un — du hasard** ? how can she be found unless it be by a mere chance ? **Fais agir ta constance en ce — de malheur,** show constancy in this unexpected misfortune. **Les coups aveugles de la Fortune,** the blind hits of chance. **La Fortune se plaît à faire de ces coups,** Fortune delights in playing such tricks. **Quel — vient nous confondre !** what blow is this,which quite confounds us! **Parle, achève, ô mon Dieu ! ce sont là de tes coups,** speak, go on, merciful God this is one of thy blows. *Prov.* : **Personne n'est à l'abri des coups de la fortune,** nobody is proof against misfortune.

g) **Un — d'étourdi,** a rash action, a thoughtless action. **C'est un — de désespoir,** it is an act of despair. **Être aux cent coups,** *Fam.* to be very perplexed, to be in great perplexity. **Voilà un beau —,** that is a good stroke. **Il y a un bon — à faire,** there's some good luck in our way. **Jamais peut-être ils n'avaient fait un si beau —,** that was perhaps the best thing they had ever done. **Ils ont fait un beau — vraiment,** (ironically) that is a sad stroke of theirs. **Vous avez fait là un — bien maladroit,** it is a very foolish thing you have done there. **Là nous attendions que la fortune nous offrît quelque bon — à faire,** we were waiting there for anygood thing we might find to do. **Faire de bons coups,** to play good tricks. **Faire le —,** to do the deed. **On ne put pas le convaincre d'avoir fait le —,** they could not convict him of having done the deed. **Faire un mauvais —,** to do a bad action ; to play a bad trick ; to commit a crime. **A le voir, on dirait qu'il a fait un mauvais —,** he looks as if he had just committed a crime. — **de tête,** a giddy or rash action. **Faire un — de tête,** to do a rash deed. **Faire un — de sa tête,** to do a thing without asking anybody's advice. — **de maître,** masterly stroke, masterstroke. — **d'essai,** first attempt, first essay. **Son — d'essai fut un — de maître,** his first attempt was a masterly stroke. **Un — d'éclat,** a brilliant action ; a striking act ; achievement. **Il voulait faire un — d'éclat,** he wished to achieve a brilliant action. — **monté,** premeditated blow. **Manquer son —,** to fail, to miss one's mark, one's aim. **Faire son —,** to succeed in one's attempt. **Porter —,** to tell, to take affect, to hit home. **Ce discours porta — et fit songer notre homme,** this speech hit home and led our man to reflect. **La plus petite tolérance porte —,** the least tolerance will take effect. **Toutes ses paroles portent —,** everything he says tells (In a bad sense). **Porter —,** to hit ; to give, to strike a blow. **Le — est porté,** the blow is struck, *or* given. **Le gouvernement portera — à l'agriculture et au commerce, toutes les fois qu'il entreprendra de fixer le prix des denrées,** it will be a great blow to agriculture and commerce, every time government undertakes to fix the price of provisions. **Cette nouvelle lui porta un — mortel,** this news was a death blow him. **Être sous le — de,** to be threatened with, to be exposed to. **Ce coupable est sous le — d'un châtiment terrible,** that guilty man is

threatened with some great punishment.

7. time ; turn ; bout. **Un coup,** once. **Deux coups,** twice. **Trois coups,** thrice. **Je suis encore au premier —,** I am only just beginning. **Il a réussi du premier —,** he succeeded the very first time. **Elles n'arrivent pas à leur dernier degré de perfection au premier —,** they do not attain their highest degree of perfection just at first. **Tout cela ne se fait pas d'un —,** all that cannot be done at once. **Vous ne bougerez pas pour ce —,** this time, you shall not move. **D'un,— d'un seul —,** at a stroke, at a blow, at one blow, at a single blow ; at one bout ; at one sweep.

8. draught ; glass ; drop. **— de vin,** draught of wine. **Boire un —,** *Fam.* to drink a glass. **Un petit —,** a sip, a nip, a small draught. **Boire à petits coups,** to sip, to drink small draughts. **Buvez encore un —,** take another glass. **Boire un — de trop,** to take a drop too much. **Le — de l'étrier,** the stirrup cup. **Il vida son verre d'un seul —,** he emptied his glass at one draught.

9. (at play) cast ; stroke ; hit ; throw (at dice) ; move, remove (at chess and draughts) upcast (at bowling). **Vous avez encore trois coups à jouer,** your have three more moves to make. **Un — heureux,** a lucky hit ; a lucky move. **— de partie,** decisive blow ; the throw, stroke, or move that wins the game ; masterly stroke. **— de dés,** throw, cast at dice ; *Fig.* haphazard. **— sûr,** a certainty. **Rompre le —,** to bar the stroke, to make it go for nothing ; *Fig.* to parry the stroke. **Tout — vaille,** whatever may come of it.

A COUP, *adv. phr.* all at once ; at one bout. **Selon que le froid vient plus lentement ou plus à —,** according to the cold, whether it comes by degrees or all at once.

A COUP SÛR, *adv. phr.* 1. certainly (to a certainty) unquestionably ; 2. (at play) without risk. **Nous réussirons à — sûr,** we shall certainly succeed. **A — sûr, je serai chez moi quand vous viendrez me voir,** I shall, certainly, be at home when you come to see me.

APRÈS COUP, *adv. phr.* too late, when too late ; afterwards. **Votre lettre est arrivée après —,** your letter came too late. **Quelques mots auxquels je n'ai réfléchi qu'après —,** a few words I only thought of afterwards.

A TOUS COUPS, *adv. phr.* at every time, at every turn, ever and anon. **A tous les coups l'on gagne,** there are prizes won at every turn.

COUP SUR COUP, *adv. phr.* successively, one after another. **Elle écrivit — sur — quatre lettres,** she wrote four letters one after another. **Il m'a adressé vingt questions — sur —,** he asked me twenty questions one after another.

ENCORE UN COUP, *adv. phr.* once more. **Va-t'en, encore un —, je ne t'écoute plus,** once more, go away, I am not listening to you. **J'espère donc, encore un —, que vous voulrez...,** once more, I hope you will consent...

POUR LE COUP, *adv. phr.* now, this time, for once. **Pour le —, je vous tiens,** this time, I have you ! **Pour le —, monsieur, voilà bien du retard,** this time, sir, you are late !

TOUT A COUP, *adv. phr.* suddenly ; all of a sudden, all at once ; abruptly. **Tout à — elle aperçut les débris d'un navire,** all of a sudden, she saw the fragments of a ship. *Fén. Tél.* I. **Ce mal l'a pris tout à —,** he fell ill suddenly. **Reculant tout à — d'un air d'horreur,** suddenly drawing back with a look of horror.

TOUT D'UN COUP, *adv. phr.* 1. at once, all at once, at one time ; at a single stroke, at one go, at one dash, instantaneously ; 2. at a draught. **Il a fait sa fortune tout d'un —,** he made his fortune at a single stroke. **L'appétit me manqua tout d'un —,** all at once my appetite failed me.

COUPABLE, koupabl', [Lat. : culpabilis ; culpa, fault], *adj.* 1. guilty : *a*) criminal ; having committed an offence ; *b*) sinful ; 2. culpable : *a*) deserving blame or censure ; blamable, censurable ; *b*) criminal, immoral, sinful ; faulty ; applied to acts less atrocious than crimes. **Quiconque tue est — d'homicide,** whoever kills is guilty of homicide. **Se rendre — de,** to be guilty of. **L'accusé a été déclaré —,** the accused was pronounced guilty. **Une action —,** a guilty action. **Une négligence —,** a guilty negligence. **Des pensées coupables,** guilty thoughts.

COUPABLE, *smf.* 1. guilty person ; *pl.* guilty ; 2. *Law-t.* culprit : criminal. **Tout — est timide,** the guilty are timid. *Volt.* **Les remords tourmentent le —,** remorse torments the guilty. **La justice a puni les coupables,** the judges have punished the culprits. **Une — aimée est bientôt innocente,** the guilty loved one soon becomes innocent.

COUPABLEMENT, koupablœmân-t, *adv.* guiltily ; culpably : in a culpable manner.

COUPAGE, koupazh', [couper], *sm.* cutting ; diluting, mixing (as water with wine, or wines of different strength).

COUPANT, E, koupân-t, ânt', *adj.* cutting, sharp : that cuts,

COUPANT, *sm.* edge, sharp edge.

COUPE, koup', [couper], *sf.* 1. cutting : the act of cutting. **La — des blés,** cutting of the corn. **La — des foins,** hay-cutting, haymaking. **La — des cheveux,** hair-cutting. **La — des bois,** cutting down or felling of trees. **La — d'un bois taillis se fait de neuf ans en neuf ans,** coppice wood is felled every ninth year. **La — des pierres,** stone-cutting.

2. cloth shearing ; 3. wood cut, felled ; cut (of wood) ; wood to be cut, wood to be felled ; cutting. **— réglée,** annual cutting. **Mettre en —,** to mark, to set out for cutting.

4. cut : *a*) a place where a thing is cut : *b*) manner of cutting ; *c*) shape, fashion. *b*) **Ce tailleur est renommé pour l'élégance de sa —,** that tailor is known for the elegance of his cut. **Une — parfaite,** a perfect fit. *c*) **La — d'un habit,** the cut of a coat. (By extension). **La — du visage,** the shape of the face.

5. *Arch.* (vertical) section : (horizontal) plan ; 6. *Build.* inclination ; 7. *Fig.* division. **La — d'un ouvrage,** the division of a work. **La — des vers,** the division, the cadence of verses.

8. (at play) cut, cutting : the act of dividing a pack of cards. **A qui la — ?** whose cut is it ? **Faire sauter la —,** to turn the king or ace at will. [*Fig.* :] **Cet homme est heureux à la —,** that man is clever when he cuts (a polite way of saying that a man cheats at play). **Être sous la — de quelqu'un,** to sit after a person at play ; to play first ; *Fig.* to be in a person's power, to be dependent on a person. **Il le tient sous sa —,** he keeps him under his thumb. **Si jamais cet homme tombe sous ma —,** if ever that fellow falls into my hands.

9. **Nager à la —, faire la —,** to swim hand over hand.

10. *Mason.* cut, groove.

A LA COUPE, *adv. phr.* on cutting, on trial, on condition of cutting a thing for ascertaining its quality.

COUPE, koup', [Lat. : cuppa ; Low Lat. : cupa, vase, tub], *sf.* 1. cup : *a*) a drinking vessel ; *b*) its contents ; *c*) *Fig.* goblet, glass. *a*) **— d'or,** gold cup. **Recevez de ma main la — nuptiale,** take the wedding cup at my hands. *c*) **Épuiser la — du malheur,** to drain the cup of sorrow. **Boire la joie à pleine —,** to be full of joy. **Vider la — jusqu'à la lie,** to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs. *Prov.* : **Il y a loin de la coupe aux lèvres,** between the cup and the lip there's many a slip.

2. *Arch.* basin (of a fountain).

COUPÉ, E, koupé, *adj.* 1. cut ; 2. broken, loose : short. **Style —,** broken style.

3. *Arch.* **A pans coupés,** with blunted angles ; 4. *Naut.* **Pont —,** half-deck, open deck.

5. diluted ; mixed with water. **Du lait —,** milk and water. **Vin — d'eau,** wine and water.

6. *Herald.* couped : said of the head or limb of a beast, cut off from the trunk.

COUPÉ, koupé, *sm.* 1. † chariot, brougham; 2. « coupé », front seats (of a stage-coach); 3. compartment of a railway carriage; 4. coupee; a motion in dancing.

† **COUPEAU,** koupô, *sm.* [*Pl. Coupeaux*], top, summit, cop (of a mountain, a hill).

COUPE-BOURGEON, koup'bourzhôn, *sm.* *Entom.* vine-grub ; cut-worm. [*Pl. Coupe-bourgeons.*]

COUPE-BOURSE, koup'bours', *sm.* cut-purse, pick-pocket. [*Pl. Coupe-bourses.*]

COUPE-CERCLE, koup'sèrkl', *sm.* round punch. [*Pl. Coupe-cercles.*]

COUPE-CHÈQUE, koup'shek, *sm.* cheque-cutter. [*Pl. Coupe-chèques.*]

COUPE-CHOU, koup'shou, *sm.* *Milit.* (in an ironical sense) broad sword, back sword. [*Pl. Coupe-choux.*]

COUPE-CHOUX, *sm.* **Frère —,** 1. lay brother : an inferior, a subordinate monk ; 2. (ironically) friar, monk.

COUPE-CIGARES, koup'sigar, *sm.* cigar-cutter.

COUPE-CIRCUIT, koup'sircuit, *sm.* *Elect.* cut-out ; fuse. **— uni-polaire,** single pole cut-out. **— bi-polaire,** double pole cut-out. **— d'installation,** box fuse. **— fusible,** fusible cut-out.

COUPE-CORS, koup'kòr, *sm.* corn-cutting knife, corn-cutter. [*Pl. Coupe-cors.*]

COUPE-DÉGRADATEUR, koup-degradatœr, *sm.* *Phot.* vignette-cutter.

COUPE-ÉPREUVES, koup'épreuv, *sm.* *Phot.* wheel-knife, print-cutter. [*Pl. Coupe-epreuves.*]

COUPE-FAUCILLE, koup'fôsiy', *sf.* *Bot.* snap-dragon. [*Pl. Coupe-faucilles.*]

COUPE-FIL, koup'fil, *sm.* pass, police order to authorize the passage through carriages, line of police, etc.

COUPE-FILS, koup'fil, *sm.* pliers, wire-cutter.

COUPE-FOIN, koup'fwan, *sm.* hay-cutter : a machine for cutting hay. [*Pl.* des *Coupe-foin.*]

COUPE-GAZON, koup'gâzôn, *sm.* turf-knife. [*Pl.* des *Coupe-gazon.*]

COUPE-GORGE, koup'gòrzh', *sm.* 1. cut-throat place ; 2. den of thieves ; 3. (at lansquenet). **Faire —,** to turn up his own card first : said of the dealer. [*Pl. des Coupe-gorge.*]

COUPE-JARRET, koup'zharé, *sm.* cut-throat ruffian, murderer. [*Pl. Coupe-jarrets.*]

COUPE-LÉGUMES, koup'légum', *sm.* instrument for splicing vegetables.

COUPELLATION, koupèllasyôn, [coupeller], *sf.* *Chem.* cupellation : the process of assaying and purifying the precious metals, by the use of the cupel.

COUPELLE, koupèl', dim. of coupe

Lat. : cupa, vase], *sf. Chem.* cupel : a small vessel, made of bone earth, used in assaying precious metals. **Mettre, passer, à la —,** to submit to cupellation ; to put to the test, to test. **Or de —, argent de —,** fine gold, fine silver.

COUPELLER, koupèllé-r, [coupelle], *va. Chem.* to assay by the cupel, to submit to cupellation ; to test, to assay.

COUPE-MÈCHE, koup'mesh, *sm.* snuffers, lamp-wick cutter.

COUPE-ONGLES, koup'ongl, *sm.* finger nail-cutter, [*Pl. Coupe-ongles.*]

COUPE-PAILLE, koup'pây', *sm.* chaff-cutter, chaff-cutting machine, chaff-box. [*Pl.* des *Coupe-pailles.*]

COUPE-PAPIER, koup'papyé, *sm.* paper-knife. [*Pl.* des *Coupe-papier.*]

COUPE-PATE, koup'pât', *sm.* dough-knife. [*Pl.* des *Coupe-pate.*]

COUPE-QUEUE, koup'kœ, *sm. Veter.* docking-knife, tail-knife. [*Pl. Coupe-queue.*]

COUPER, koupé-r, [coup], *va.* **1.** to cut : *a)* to divide or separate the parts of a body with a sharp-edged instrument : to cut asunder ; *b)* to carve, to cut up ; *c)* to cut off, to take off ; to amputate ; *d)* to geld, to castrate ; *e)* to gash, to incise, to make an incision in ; *f)* to chap, to injure ; *g)* to cut out ; to shape, to form by cutting ; *h)* to pass through, to cleave, to cut across ; *i)* to cross, to intersect to divide ; *j)* to cross, to get before ; *k)* to cut off, to intercept, to interrupt ; to stop ; *l)* to cut off, to interrupt, to stop ; to cut short ; *m)* to divide a pack of cards. *a)* **— du pain avec un couteau,** to cut bread with a knife. **Coupez-vous du pain,** cut yourself some bread. **— en deux,** to cut assunder, to cut in two. **— en morceaux,** to cut in pieces. **— un fil,** to cut a thread. **— du bois,** to cut wood. **— un livre,** to cut the leaves of a book. **— le bout, l'extrémité de,** to nip, to nip off. **Un brouillard à — au couteau,** *Fam.* a very dense fog. **— la bourse à quelqu'un,** to steal a person's purse. **— l'herbe, les blés,** to cut down the grass, the corn. [*Fig.* :] **— l'herbe sous le pied à quelqu'un,** to supplant any one, to trip up a person's heels. *c)* **Je veux lui — les oreilles,** *Fam.* I will cut his ears off. **— les ailes à un oiseau,** to clip a bird's wings. **— la tête à, le cou à,** to behead, to decapitate, to cut off (a person's, head). **— une jambe,** to cut off a leg. [*Fig.* :] **— bras et jambes à quelqu'un,** to dumfound a person ; to lower a person's claims ; to render a person powerless *or* helpless. **— dans le vif,** to cut to the quick. **— pied à un abus,** to stop the progress of abuses. **— le mal à la racine,** to root out the evil. **Se — les ongles,** to cut one's nails. **Se — les cheveux,** to cut one's hair. *e)* **Se — le doigt,** to cut one's finger. **Il m'a coupé à la main,** he has cut my hand. **— la gorge à quelqu'un,** to cut a person's throat ; *Fig.* to ruin a person. **— le filet à quelqu'un,** *Vulg.* to cut a person's throat ; *Fig.* to silence, to hush a person. *f)* **Le froid m'a coupé les lèvres,** the cold has chapped my lips. **Ce vent vous coupe la figure,** this wind cuts one's face. [*Fig.* :] **— le visage de quelqu'un à coup de cravache,** to lash a person across the face with a whip. *g)* **— un habit, une robe,** to cut out a coat, a dress. **— les pierres,** to cut, to hew stones. **— les flancs,** *Coin.* to cut the ribbons. **— en talus,** to hew with a feather-edge.

h) **— le courant,** to cut across the stream. **— l'eau,** to cut the water. **— la lame,** *Naut.* to sail with the sea ahead. *i)* **Une ligne qui coupe une autre à angles droits,** a line that cuts another at right angles. *j)* **— quelqu'un,** to cut one. **Sa voiture nous coupa,** his carriage got before us. *k)* **— le cours d'une rivière,** to turn the course of a river. **Les ponts furent coupés pour empêcher les ennemis de passer,** the bridges were cut off to prevent the enemy from passing. **— le chemin à quelqu'un,** to stop a person's way. **— la retraite à une armée,** to cut off the retreat of an army. **— les vivres à une place assiégée,** to cut off provisions from a besieged town. **— les vivres à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to starve a person, to deprive a person of all resource. **— le feu,** to stop the fire. **— la fièvre,** to stop the fever. *l)* **Ce n'est que la douleur qui lui coupe la voix,** it is pain which stops his utterance. **Cela m'a coupé l'appétit,** that took my appetite away. **Il ne faut pas que l'amour vous coupe l'appétit,** you must not let love take away your appetite. *G. Sand.* **— la parole à quelqu'un,** to cut a person short. **— la respiration,** to stifle the breath. **— court,** to cut short : *a)* to abridge, to shorten ; *b)* to hinder from proceeding ; to put a stop to. **— court à quelqu'un,** to cut a person short. **Coupez court, s'il vous plaît,** cut the matter short, if you please. **Coupons court aux erreurs de la jeunesse,** let us put a stop to the errors of youth. **— court à quelqu'un,** to give a decisive answer and leave a person abruptly. **Pour — court,** to be brief.

2. to mix ; to dilute, to put water in. **— du vin blanc avec du vin rouge,** to mix white with red wine. **— le lait,** to add water to milk. **— du bouillon,** to put water into broth.

COUPER, *vn.* **1.** to cut, to be sharp. **Ce canif coupe bien,** that penknife cuts well.

2. to take a short cut ; to cut. **— par le plus court chemin, par le plus court,** to take the shortest cut. **— à travers champs,** to cut across the field.

3. (at cards) to cut. **J'ai mêlé les cartes, coupez,** I have shuffled, cut. **A qui à — ?** whose turn is it to cut ?

4. *Naut.* **— à terre,** to steer straightway towards the land.

5. *Danc.* to make a coupee,

COUPER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cut one's self ; to cut. **Je me suis coupé avec ce couteau,** I cut myself with that knife. **Elle s'est coupée à la main,** she has cut her hand.

2. to cut : to interfere, as horses ; **3.** to be cut, to cut. **Ce bois se coupe aisément,** that wood is easy to cut.

4. to be chafed, to chafe ; to wear, to cut in the folds. **La soie se coupe,** silk cuts.

5. to intersect, to cross, to cut each other. **Ces deux routes se coupent,** those two roads cross.

6. to contradict one's self. **On se coupe aisément quand on ne dit pas la vérité,** we soon contradict ourselves when we do not speak the truth.

COUPE-RACINES, koup'rasin', *sm.* root-cutter. [*Pl.* des *Coupe-racines.*]

COUPE-RADIS, koup'radi, *sm.* radish-knife. [*Pl. Coupe-radis.*

COUPERET, koup'rè ; *pl.* koup'rè-z, [couper], *sm.* **1.** cleaver, chopper, chopping-knife : a large and heavy knife to cut meat ; **2.** enameller's file ; **3.** paving hammer.

COUPEROSE, koup'roz', [Lat. : cupri rosa, rose of copper], *sf.* **1.** copperas : sulphate. **— verte,** copperas, green vitriol, martial vitriol, English vitriol : sulphate of iron. **— bleue,** blue copperas, blue vitriol. Roman vitriol : sulphate of copper. **— blanche** white copperas, white vitriol : sulfate of zinc.

2. *Med.* acne, rosy drop, carbuncled face : an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, which suppurate very slowly, and occur chiefly on the face ; grog-blossom.

COUPEROSÉ, E, koup'rôzé, *adj. Med.* blotched and pimpled ; carbuncled. **Visage —,** blotched and pimpled face, carbuncled face.

COUPEROSER, koup'rôzé-r, *va.* to blotch : to mark with blotches.

COUPEROSER (SE), *v. refl.* to become blotchy.

COUPE-SIFFLET, koup'sifflé, *sm. Thieves' slang.* knife.

COUPE-SUCRE, koup'sukr', *sm.* sugar-cutter. [*Pl. Coupe-sucre.*]

COUPE-TÊTE, koup'tète, *sm.* leag-frog. [a game].

COUPEUR, EUSE, koupœr, pœz', *sm. f.* **1.** cutter : one who cuts anything ; **2.** (at lansquenet) player ; **3. — de bourse,** cut-purse, pick-pocket ; **4.** *Ornith.* **— d'eau,** cut-water, sheer-water, skimmer, black skimmer, scissor-bill : the *Rhyncops nigra.*

COUPE-VENT, koup-vân, *sm.* **1.** *St.-Eng.* ; *Autom.* wind-cutter ; **2.** *Autom.* wind-sleeves. **Manche avec —,** sleeve with wind-cuffs.

COUPIS, koupis, *sm.* Indian check.

COUPLAGE, kouplazh', [coupler], *sm. Mech.* coupling.

COUPLE, koup'l, [Lat. : copula], *sf.* couple : *a)* coupling chain : a chain for uniting two things of the same kind ; leash : a string by which a huntsman holds his dogs ; *b)* two things or beings of the same species or kind connected or considered together : simply two ; *Hunt.* brace ; pair. **Une — d'œufs,** a couple of eggs. **Une — de chapons,** a couple of capons. **Une — de serviettes,** a couple of napkins. **Une — de pêches,** a couple of peaches. **Une — de lièvres,** a brace of hares. **Une — de perdrix,** a brace of partridges. **Une — de poulets,** a pair of chickens. **Une — de pigeons ne seraient pas suffisants pour le dîner de six personnes,** a couple of pigeons would not suffice to dine six persons.

COUPLE, *sm.* **1.** couple : *a)* pair ; two persons united together by marriage or love ; *b)* two persons connected by friendship or interest ; *c)* two animals, male and female. *a)* **Un jeune —,** a young couple. **Un heureux —,** a happy couple, a happy pair. *b)* **Un — d'amis,** a couple of friends. *c)* **Un — de pigeons peuplera un colombier en peu de temps,** a couple of pigeons will soon people a dove-cot. *Iron.* **Un joli — !** a pretty pair ! **C'est un — bien assorti,** a well-matched pair.

2. *Naut.* frame, rib, timber. **— droit,** square timber. **Couples de levée,** chief frames, principal timbers. **Couples élancés, dévoyés,** cant timbers. **Maître —,** midship-frame. **Couples de balancement,** balance-timbers. **— du grand lof,** loof-frame. **— de coltis,** knuckle timber.

3. *Mech.* couples : a pair of equal, opposite, parallel forces.

COUPLER, kouplé-r, [couple], *va.* **1.** to couple : to link, to chain ; **2.** to lodge two together.

COUPLET, kouplè ; *pl.* kouplè-z, [couple], *sm.* **1.** verse ; **2.** stanza : couplet ; **3.** *pl.* song, verses ; **4.** † *Theat.* tirade. **Tourner bien le —,** to make songs well. **Une chanson à quatre couplets,** a song with four verses. **On a fait des couplets contre lui,** they have written verses against him.

5. *Technol.* hinge ; joint.

† **COUPLETER,** kouplœté-r, *va.* to make a song on, to lampoon.

† **COUPLETEUR,** kouplœtœr, **COUPLETIER,** kouplœtyé, *sm.* rhyming lampooner song-writer.

COUPOIR, koupwar, [couper], *sm. Technol.* cutter : an instrument for cutting ; knife ; cutting-punch ; *Print.* lead-cutter.

COUPOLE, koupol', [Ital. : cupola], *sf. Arch.* cupola, dome.

COUPON, koupôn, [couper], *sm.* **1.** remnant (of tissue), **2.** *Fin.* coupon, dividend. — **d'action,** share-dividend. — **d'interêts,** coupon, dividend-warrant, interest-warrant or ship. **Feuille de coupons,** coupon-sheet. — **détaché,** ex-dividend. **Détacher le —,** to cut off the coupon. **Paiement do coupons,** coupons cashed.

3. *Theat.* — **de loge,** box-ticket.

COUPURE, koupur', [couper], *sf.* **1.** cut : a gash, incision, or wound made by an edged instrument ; cutting. **J'ai une — au doigt,** I have a cut on my finger.

2. ditch : *a*) cut ; a small channel or trench ; *b*) *Fortif.* intrenchment ; a trench made by the besieged behind a breach ; **3.** suppression, erasure (of some passages in a literary or musical work). **On a fait plusieurs coupures à cette pièce,** several parts of that play have been cut out.

4. *Fin.* small bank-note. **Une — de trente francs,** a thirty franc note.

COUR, kour', [O. Fr. : cort ; Low Lat. : cortis, a courtyard ; Lat. : cors or cohors, an enclosure], *sf.* court : *a*) yard, court-yard ; an uncovered area attached to a house ; *b*) in towns, a space inclosed by houses, and forming a kind of recess from a public street ; *c*) the palace or residence of a sovereign prince ; *d*) cabinet ; government ; *e*) suit ; persons who form the retinue or council of a king ; *f*) courtliness ; court-manners, court-breeding ; court-life ; *g*) the retinue of a personage ; *h*) attentions : address to gain favour ; flattery ; the art of pleasing ; (specially) courting, courtship, wooing ; *i*) assembly ; *j*) court of justice ; a judicial tribunal ; *k*) the judges or magistrates assembled for hearing and deciding causes ; *l*) court-house.

a) — **d'entrée,** entrance court, front yard. — **d'honneur,** front court, principal court. — **de derrière,** back court, back-yard. **Basse —** (*pl. basses-cours*) back-yard ; farm-yard, poultry-yard. — **de prison,** prison-yard. **Une — de récréation,** a playground.

c) **Aller, se rendre à la —,** to go to court. **Être bien en —,** to be in favour at court. *e*) **La — est partie à la suite du roi,** the court has followed the king. **La — d'Angleterre,** the English court. **La — impériale,** the imperial court. **Parti de la —,** court-party. **Homme de —,** courtier, gentleman of the court. **Les gens de la —,** the courtiers. **Une dame de la —,** a court-lady. **Un ami de —,** a false friend. **De l'eau bénite de —,** vain promises. **Intrigue de —,** court intrigue ; backstairs influence. *f*) **La vie de —,** the court life. **Esprit de —,** spirit of the court. **Le ton de la —,** court-breeding, court-manners. **Connaître, savoir la —,** to know all the ways of the court. **Imiter la —,** to imitate the court. **Habit, manteau de —,** court-dress, court-mantle.

h) **Faire la — aux grands,** to court, to flatter the great. **Messieurs les courtisans, faites, si vous pouvez, votre — sans nuire,** gentlemen of the court, if possible, pay your court without injuring any one. *La Font. Fab.* III. 3. **Nous fîmes le soir notre — à la reine,** in the evening we paid our court to the queen. **Faire un doigt de — à quelqu'un,** *Fam.* to show attentions to a person. **Faire la — de quelqu'un,** to serve one, to do a person a good office. **Faire la** (or **sa**) **— à une femme,** to court, to woo, to pay one's addresses to a woman.

i) — **plénière,** plenary court ; *Fam.* large company rout. [*Fig. and Prov.* :] **La — du roi Pétaud,** all speakers and no hearers.

j) — **d'assises,** assizes, court of assize. — **de justice,** court of justice. — **d'appel,** court of appeal. — **de cassation,** court of Cassation. — **seigneuriale,** court-baron. — **martiale,** court martial. **Mettre hors de —,** to nonsuit. **Produire devant la —,** to bring into court.

COURABLE, kourabl', [courir], *adj.* that may be hunted.

COURAGE, kourazh', [cœur], *sm.* **1.** heart (with regard to the passions) ; temper. **Accordez votre bouche avec votre —, pratiquez vos conseils ou ne m'en donnez pas,** if you do not practise what you preach, never give me advice. **Quel — endurci soutiendra les assauts qu'on lui prépare ici ?** what heart is hard enough to resist such temptations as these ?

2. courage : *a*) bravery, valour, gallantry, manliness, boldness, fearlessness ; fortitude, *b*) heart, spirit ; spiritedness ; cheer ; *c*) (of animals) mettle. **Le vrai — est une confiance éclairée que rien ne trouble,** true courage is a kind of confidence which nothing can shake. **Donner, inspirer du —,** to give courage. **Prendre —,** to take courage. **Reprendre —,** to recover courage. **Perdre —,** to lose courage. **Ne pas perdre —,** not to lose courage. [*Fam.* :] **Prendre, tenir son — à deux mains,** to pluck up one's courage **Avoir du —,** to have courage. **Manque de —,** want of courage, spiritlessness, faint-heartedness.

3. spirit : an active, vigorous or determined person ; **4.** courageous man ; great soul. **Un grand — dédaigne de se venger,** a great soul is above vengeance. **Les grands courages ne se laissent point abattre par l'adversité,** great souls are not discouraged by adversity.

5. heart, ardour, zeal ; good-will. **Je vous servirai de grand —,** I shall serve you with zeal. **Il n'a pas fait cela de bon —,** he did not do that willingly.

6. hard heart, cruelty : want of sensibility. **Je n'ai pas le — de lui refuser cela,** I have not the heart to refuse him that. **Auriez-vous le — d'abandonner vos enfants ?** could you be so cruel as to abandon your children?

COURAGE, *interj.* courage! cheer up ! be of good cheer ! **Allons —!** come, cheer up! — **mes amis !** cheer up, friends ! **Bon —,** be of good cheer.

COURAGEUSEMENT, kourazhœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** courageously : with courage : boldly, stoutly, bravely, gallantly ; **2.** spiritedly.

COURAGEUX, EUSE, kourhazhœ-z, zhœz', *adj.* courageous : *a*) brave, gallant daring, fearless ; *b*) bold, spirited. **Plus — que les lions,** braver than lions. **Une âme courageuse,** a bold mind, a noble mind. **Un — dévouement,** fearless devotedness. **Un trait —,** a gallant deed.

† **COURAI,** kourè, *sm. Naut.* white stuff, coat (for paying a ship's bottom).

† **COURAILLER,** kourâyé-r, [courir], *vn. Popul. lang.* to gad abroad, to gad about, to run about, to ramble about.

COURAMMENT, kouramân-t, *adv.* **1.** currently ; **2.** fluently, off hand, readily.

COURANT, E, kourân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** running : *a*) that runs ; *b*) flowing. **Chien —,** hound ; (for hunting hares) beagle. **Eau courante,** running water. [*Fig.* :] **Écriture courante,** running hand. **Manœuvres courantes,** *Naut.* running-rigging. **Titre —,** *Print.* running-title, head-line.

2. current : *a*) present ; now passing ; *b*) circulating ; generally received ; *c*) ordinary, common. **L'année courante,** the current year. **Le terme —,** the present quarter. **Le mois —,** the current, the present month. **Prix —,** price-current, current price. **Monnaie courante,** current coin. **Compte —,** *Fin*, account current. **Main courante,** *Book-b.*, waste book. **Les affaires courantes,** current affairs, ordinary business. **Il est chargé des affaires courantes de la maison,** he is entrusted with the current business of the house.

3. lineal. **Mètre —,** lineal metre.

COURANT, *sm.* **1.** current : *a*) stream, a running stream ; *b*) direction of a stream ; course ; *c*) *Naut.* a progressive motion of the water at a certain place; *d*) flowing, passing ; *e*) general course. *a*) **Un — d'eau,** a current of water, a stream. *b*) **Le — de l'eau,** the current, the flow, of water. **Aller contre le —,** to go against the stream. **Suivre le —,** to go with the stream. *c*) **Un — sous-marin,** an underset current. **Il y a sur cette côte des courants très dangereux,** there are some very dangerous currents near that coast. *d*) — **d'air,** current of air ; draught. **Fermez cette porte pour éviter les courants d'air,** shut that door to prevent the draught. — **électrique,** *Phys.* electric current. — **à haute tension,** high tension current. — **de charge,** charging current. *e*) [*Fig.* :] **Rien ne résiste à ce — général de l'opinion en France,** in France, nothing resists this general current of opinion. **Se laisser aller au — du monde, au —,** to follow the ways of the world. **Il écrit au — de la plume,** he writes with ease, off-hand.

2. course (of affairs) ; run (of business) ; **3.** regular course ; routine. **Le — du marché,** the market-price. **Le — des affaires,** the course of affairs ; the run of business. **Être au — des affaires,** to be well up in business matters. **Un — d'affaires,** a run of business. **Mettre, tenir quelqu'un au — d'une affaire,** to let a person know how a thing goes on. **Être au —,** to be acquainted with. **Tenez-moi au — de ce qui se passe,** keep me informed of what takes place. **Se mettre au — de,** to become acquainted with. **Il se mit vite au — des affaires de la maison,** he soon got acquainted with the ways of the house.

4. course (of time) ; **5.** present month ; instant. **J'irai vous voir dans le — de la semaine,** I will go and see you in the course of the week. **Le 10 du —,** (or elliptically) **le 10 —,** the 10th instant. **Fin —,** *Com.* at the end of the present month.

6. present quarter (of annuities) ; **7.** *Carp.* — **de comble,** length of roof.

TOUT COURANT, *adv. phr.* **1.** running ; cursorily, hastily, all in haste ; **2.** fluently, readily ; currently.

COURANTE, kourânt', [courir], *sf.* **1.** courant : *a*) a kind of dance ; *b*) a piece of music; **2.** *Popul. lang.*, looseness, relaxation, diarrhœa ; **3.** running hand ; **4.** upper millstone, upper stone (of a mill).

COURANTILLE, kourântiy, [courir], *sf. Fish.* tunny-net.

† **COURANTIN,** kourântan, [courant], *sm.* **1.** † errand-boy, skip-kennel ; **2.** line-rocket.

COURAP, kourap', *sm. Med.* courap : a kind of herpes common in the East Indies.

COURAU, kourô, *sm.* **1.** *Fish.* small boat ; **2.** *Naut.* lighter.

COURAYER, kourèye-r, [courée], *vn. Naut.* to pay (the bottom of a ship).

COURBABLE, kourbabl', [courber], *adj.* bendable: that may be bent.

COURBAGE, kourbazh', [courber], *sm. Did.* bending, curving, curvation.

COURBARIL, kourbaril, *sm. Bot.* locust-tree, courbaril: *Hymenæa courbaril*, a tree of the West Indies. **Bois de —**, locust-wood.

COURBARINE, kourbarin', *sf. Chem.* courbaril, anime: a resinous substance which flows from the bark of the locust-tree.

COURBATON, kourbatôn, *sm. Ship-b.* small knee.

COURBATU, E, kourbatu, [court; battu], *adj.* **1.** foundered (as a horse); **2.** knocked-up, over-fatigued. **Je me sens tout —,** I feel sore all over, I feel quite knocked-up.

COURBATURE, kourbatur', *sf.* **1.** *Veter.* foundering, chest-foundering; **2.** overfatigue, extreme lassitude.

COURBATURER, kourbaturé-r, [courbatu], *va.* to over-fatigue.

COURBE, kourb', [Lat.: curvus], *adj.* curve, curved, bent, crooked. **Une ligne —** a curve line.

COURBE, *sf.* **1.** *Geom.* curve: a line of which no three consecutive points lie in the same direction. **Décrire une —,** *a) Geom.* to describe a curve; *b)* to take a sweep. **— d'écrite,** curve described; sweep.

2. *Civ. Eng.* turn, bend; **3.** *Arch.* curved carriage (of a staircase); **4.** *Ship-b., Carp.* knee: crooked piece of timber. **Courbes obliques,** raking knees, digger knees. **Courbes verticales,** hanging knees; standard knees. **Courbes horizontales,** lodging knees. **Courbes de pont** or **de bau,** knees of the deck. **— du premier pont,** deck-transom knee. **— de l'étambot.** sternpost knee. **— de capucine,** standard of the head. **— d'arcasse,** transom knee. **— d'arcasse de Sainte-Barbe,** wing-transom knee. **— d'équerre,** square knee. **— à fausse équerre,** knee within a square. **Courbe de liaison,** arched pieces.

5. *Veter.* curb: a hard tumour on a horse's hock.

COURBÉ, E, kourbé, *pa. p.* of *Courber* **1.** curved, incurvated; bowed, bent; crooked; **2** *Fig.* bent, bowed, bowed down; stooping. **Un bâton —,** a crooked stick. **Se tenir —,** to stoop. **Marcher tout —,** to stoop in walking. **— de vieillesse,** bent with age. **— sous le fardeau des ans,** bent with the weight of age.

3. *Bot.* incurvated, incurved.

COURBEMENT, kourbœmàn-t, *sm.* bending, curving; curvation.

COURBER, kourbé-r, [Lat.: curvāre; curvus, crooked], *va.* to bend, to bow: *a)* to curve, to incurvate, to crook; *b)* to bow down, to make to stoop; to stoop; to cause to submit. *a)* **— un bâton,** to bend a stick. **La vieillesse viendra — ton corps,** old age will bend your back. *Fén. Tél.* 19. *b)* **— les genoux devant quelqu'un,** to bend one's knees before a person.

COURBER, *vn.* to bend, to bend down to bow, to bow down, to stoop. **Les arbres courbent sous le poids des fruits,** the tree bend down under the weight of the fruit.

COURBER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to bend: to be bent, to be incurvated; **2.** to bow one's self down; to bow: to be inflected. **Se — pour ramasser quelque chose,** to bend one's self, to stoop, to pick up anything. **Se — jusqu'à terre,** to bow down to the ground.

3. to bow down; to bend the knee; to stoop. **L'insolent devant moi ne se courba jamais,** the proud man never bowed down before me. *Racine. Esth.* II. 1.

COURBET, kourbè, [courbe], *sm.* **1.** large bill-hook; **2.** tree (of a pack-saddle).

COURBETTE, kourbèt', [courbe], *sf.* **1.** *Man.* curvet: a certain leap of a horse; **2.** *pl. Fig.* cringing, cringe: servile bow, mean civility; interested attentions. **Faire des courbettes,** to cringe, to bow and scrape, to fawn: to make one's court by mean compliances. **Il fait des courbettes,** he is a cringing fellow.

Courbetter, kourbète-r, *vn. Man.* to curvet: to leap in curvets.

COURBOTTE, kourbot', *sf.* lever (of forge-bellows.

COURBURE, kourbur', *sf.* curvature, curvedness, curve, flexure, bend, crookedness; curvation, bending. **La — d'un arc,** the curve of an arch. **Rayon de —,** *Geom.* radius of curvature. **Courbe à double —,** curve of double curvature.

COURCAILLER, kourkayé-r, [onomat], *vn.* to cry like a quail.

COURCAILLET, kourkayè, *sm.* **1.** cry of the quail; **2.** quail-call, quail-pipe.

COURCET, koursè, *sm. Hort.* bill-hook.

COURCIVE, koursiv', *sf. V. Coursive.*

COURÇON, koursôn, [court], *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* stake set under water; **2.** bandage: long straight piece of iron laid along a gun-mould to keep the parts together; **3.** short wood.

COUREAU, kourô, [courir], *sm. Naut.* strait, narrow channel (between an island and the mainland, or between shoals, shallows or rocks).

COURÉE, kouré, [corroi], *sf.* white stuff, coat (for paying a ship's bottom).

COURESSE, kourès', *sf.* snake.

COUREUR, kourœr, [courir], *sm.* **1.** runner: *a)* one who runs; *Antiq.* racer; *b)* one sent on an errand; errand-boy, messenger; porter; **2.** running footman; **3.** rover; *a)* rambler, stroller, gadder; gad-about; *b)* a fickle, inconstant lover; **4.** frequenter, goer. **— de bals,** ball-goer. **— de spectacles,** play-goer. **— de nuit,** one who keeps bad hours. **— de filles,** whoremonger.

5. *Milit.* skirmisher, scout; **6.** racer, race-horse, runner, courser; *Cycl.* wheelman; **7.** *pl. Ornith.* coursers: an order of birds with short wings, which move chiefly by running. **— de fond,** cyclist, long distance man. **— sur piste,** rider on track. **— de vitesse,** sprint racer.

COUREUR, EUSE, *adj.* running.

COUREUSE, kourœz', *sf.* **1.** gad-about, gadder; **2.** street-walker.

COURE VITE, kour'vit', **COURT-VITE,** kourvit', *sm. Ornith.* courser. [*Pl.* des *Coure-vite,* des *Court-vite.*]

COURGE, kourzh', [Lat.: cucurbita], *sf. Bot.* pumpkin, gourd: *a)* a plant of the order cucurbitaceæ; *b)* its fruit. **— à la moelle,** vegetable marrow.

COURIER DE MÉRÉ, kourié de méré [Paul-Louis], political writer (1772-1825).

COURIR, kourir, [Lat.: currĕre, to run], *vn.* [*Je cours, tu cours, il court, nous courons vous courez, ils courent; je courais; je courus; je courrai; je courrais; cours, courons, courez que je coure, que tu coures, qu'il coure, que nous courions; que je courusse; courant, couru.*] **1.** to run: *a)* to move, to go with speed; *b)* to run away, to flee; *c) Naut.* to take a course at sea; to sail; to stand; to go; *d)* to race, to contend in a race; *e)* to make haste, to hasten, to hurry, to move in a hurry, to speed; to go directly; *f)* to make progress, to proceed; to glide; *g)* to flow; to stream, not to stagnate; *h)* to have success, or currency; to circulate, to be in circulation; to be current; to go round; to spread, to be spread; *i)* to pass, to go away; (as time) to be running, to run on, to flow on; to go on; *j)* to run along; to extend, to stretch.

a) **— légèrement,** to run lightly. **— de toute sa force, — à toutes jambes,** to run as fast as possible.— **en avant,** to run ahead, to run on. **— çà et là, — d'un côté et d'autre,** to run about; to run, to go up and down. **Où courez-vous ainsi ?** whither do you run so fast ? **Ce n'est pas tout que de —, il faut partir de bonne heure,** it is more useful to set out early than to run. *La Font. Fab.* VI. 10. *b)* **Serviteur au portier, dit-il, et de —,** the porter's servant, said he, and off he ran. *La Font. Fab.* **Cela dit, maître loup s'enfuit et court encore,** after this, master wolf scampered away, and was seen no more. *La Font. Fab.* I. 5.

c) **— à terre,** to sail towards the land. **— au large,** to stand off, to stand for the offing. **— à mâts et à corde, — à sec.** to scud under bare poles. **— sur son ancre,** to heave ahead, **— à contre-bord,** to stand on the opposite tack. **— au plus près,** to run close upon a wind. **— nord, sud,** to stand to the northward, to the southward. **— vent arrière,** to spoom, to scud. **— devant le vent** to scud. **— vers le vent,** to keep the wind, to stand upon the wind. **— vent largue,** to sail large, to go large from the wind. **— sous les basses voiles,** to go under a pair of courses, **Avoir de l'eau à —,** to have sea-room ahead.

d) **Ceux qui devaient — n'attendaient plus que le signal pour s'élancer dans la carrière,** those who were to race were ready and waiting for the signal to start. **Faire — un cheval,** (or absolutely) **Faire —,** to run a horse, to make a horse run. [*Fig.*:] **— sur les brisées de quelqu'un,** to be a person's competitor (*or* rival). **— sur le marché de quelqu'un,** to outbid another buyer.

e) **Vous ne marchez pas, vous courez,** you are not walking, you are running. **— aux armes,** to run, to fly to arms. **Je cours le prévenir,** I shall hasten to warn him. **— au médecin,** to run for the doctor. **En courant,** in a hurry, in running, hastily, cursorily. **Manger en courant,** to eat in a hurry. **— au plus pressé,** to do what is most needful [*Fig.*:] **— à la mort,** to run upon one's death. **— à l'hôpital,** to ruin one's self by running into expenses. **Mais il court à sa perte et vous traîne avec lui,** but he is hastening to his ruin and will entail difficulties upon you. **— à bride abattue,** to ride at full gallop. **— à toutes jambes,** to run as fast as one's legs can carry, at full speed.

Sa plume courait sur le papier, his pen glided over the paper. **Laisser — sa plume,** to let one's pen run on; to write anything one may fancy. **Faire — une manœuvre dans une poulie,** *Naut.* to give play to a rope in a pulley.

g) **Le ruisseau qui court dans la prairie,** the stream which runs in the meadow. **Le sang court dans les veines,** the blood runs in the veins.

h) **Le bruit a couru que,** the report was spread that. **Faire — des bruits,** to spread reports. **Il court de lui un bon mot,** there is a good saying of his spread abroad. **Ce malheureux proverbe qui court dans Paris,** that unlucky proverb which has currency in Paris. **De nombreuses copies de ce pamphlet couraient parmi le peuple,** many copies of this pamphlet ran among the lower people. **Faire — un livre, une brochure, une lettre une chanson,** to put a book, a pamphlet, a letter, a song into circulation. **Faire —**

une santé, to propose a toast ; to propose a person's health.

i) **Le temps court insensiblement**, time runs on insensibly. **L'année qui court**, the present year. **Les six mois ne courront qu'à partir de telle date**, the six months will only run from such a day. [*Fam.* :] **Par le temps qui court**, as times go, as things are. **Les intérêts courent depuis un an**, the interests have been running on for a year. **L'effet a encore soixante jours à —**, *Com.* the note has sixty more days to run.

j) **Le chemin court entre des vignes**, the road extends between vineyards. **Cette côte court est-ouest**, that coast runs from east to west.

2. **Courir sus**, to fall upon. **Les paysans se sont soulevés et ont couru sus aux troupes**, the peasants have risen against the troops and have fallen upon them.

3. **Courir après**, to run after : *a*) to follow ; *b*) to search for, to endeavour to get at, to strive at, to pursue. **Mon cœur court après elle**, she is constantly in my mind. **Qui ne court après la fortune** ? who does not run after fortune ? — **après l'argent**, to run after money. — **après son argent**, to try to get one's money back. — **après l'esprit**, to strive to be witty. — **après les honneurs**, to run after honours. — **après des chimères**, to give way to fancies.

4. to run about, to run up and down ; to gad about, abroad ; to ramble, to rove, to jaunt ; to stroll, to stroll about ; to go about. **Il est toujours à —**, he is a always running about. **Il court depuis le matin jusqu'au soir, on ne le trouve jamais chez lui**, he runs about from morning till night, and cannot be found at home. **Il a couru toute la journée pour ses affaires**, he has been running about all day on business. **Laissez les enfants — sur l'herbe**, let the children run about on the grass.

5. to prevail, to be prevalent. **La mode qui court**, the prevailing fashion. **Les maladies qui courent**, the prevailing diseases.

6. to be on the road, to be on the way ; to be in a fair way of getting ; to draw near, to hasten. — **à sa fin**, to be hastening to a close, to draw near to its close, to be nearly over, to advance towards one's end. **Cette maladie court à sa fin**, that illness is nearly over. **Mon argent court à sa fin**, my money is nearly all spent. **Ma provision de bois court à sa fin**, my stock of wood is nearly all burnt.

COURIR, *va.* 1. to run after : *a*) to pursue ; to course ; to chase, to hunt ; *b*) to search for, to hunt after ; to hunt out, to hunt up; to seek after, for ; *c*) to follow ; to attend ; *d*) to go to, to frequent. *a*) **Le duc m'a voulu mener — un cerf avec lui**, the duke wished me to hunt a stag with him. [*Fig.*:] **Ils courent le même lièvre**, they are rivals. **Il ne faut pas — deux lièvres à la fois**, we must not have too many irons in the fire. — **un vaisseau**, to chase, to pursue a ship. *b*) — **les honneurs**, to hunt after honours. — **un bénéfice**, to sue for a benefice. — **une charge**, to sue for an office. — **le cachet**, *Fam.* to give private lessons. — **les aventures**, to seek after adventures. *c*) — **une carrière**, to run, to follow a career. **Ce prédicateur est très couru**, people flock to hear that preacher. *d*) — **les bals**, **les théâtres**, **les salons**, to go to, (to frequent) balls and theatres. — **les maisons de jeu**, to frequent gambling houses.

2. to run about, to roam over ; to stroll about ; to travel about ; to go over, to travel over. **J'ai couru toute la ville sans le trouver**, I have been all over the town and have not found him. — **les rues**, to run about the streets. **Être fou à — les rues, à — les champs**, to be as mad as a March hare. — **la pretantaine**, to gad about, to stroll about. — **le pays**, to stroll about, to ramble, to rove. — **le monde**, to travel over the world.

3. to infest, to overrun, to scour, to ravage. **La garnison se mit à — toute la contrée**, the garrison infested the whole country. — **la mer**, to infest, to scour the sea.

4. to run : to incur, to encounter ; to be liable, exposed to ; to venture, to hasard, to fall into. **Il a couru le risque de périr**, he ran the risk of perishing. **Vous courez risque de vous ruiner**, you run the risk of ruining yourself. **C'est le plus grand danger que vous puissiez —**, it is the greatest danger you can be exposed to. — **des chances**, to run the chance. — **le hasard**, to run the hazard. — **même fortune**, to take the same chances.

5. to be current, to be prevalent ; to be common. **Cette aventure court les salons**, this adventure is spoken of in drawing-rooms. **Cette nouvelle court les rues**, everybody is speaking about this news. **L'esprit court les rues**, wit is very common.

6. **Courir la poste**, to ride post ; to travel post ; to go along very hastily ; to do things in a hurry ; 7. *Naut.* — **des bords**, **des bordées**, to ply to windward by tacking, to beat to windward, to tack about. — **la bordée de tribord**, to be on the starboard tack. — **même bord**, to stand upon the same tack. — **le bon bord**, to make a lucky cruise.

COURIS, kouri, [Hindu : kauri], *sm.* cowry : shell used as a piece of money.

COURLANDE, kourland', *sf. Geog.* kourland : one of the Baltic Provinces of Russia.

COURLIEU, kourlyœ, **COURLIS**, kourli, [onomat.], *sm. Ornith.* curlew ; a bird of the genus grallatores. — **d'Europe**, **grand —**, common curlew : *Numenius arcuatus*. **Petit —**, whimbrel : *Numenius, phœpus*.

COUROI, kourwa, *sm.* V. *Courée*.

COUROL, kourol, *sm. Ornith.* leptosomus : a genus of birds of the family enculidæ.

COURONNE, kouron'., [Lat. : corona], *sf.* 1. crown : *a*) wreath, garland ; a circular ornament of leaves or flowers, denoting distinction or superiority, and worn on the head ; coronet, coronal ; *b*) *Fig.* reward, recompense, honorary distinction ; honour ; *c*) the ornament worn by sovereign princes ; (of the nobility) coronet ; *d*) sovereignty, royalty ; *e*) a state governed by a sovereign ; *f*) the sovereign ; *g*) the clerical tonsure ; shaven crown ; *h*) chaplet, a little string of beads ; *i*) *Astron.* a constellation ; *j*) *Geom.* a plane ring comprehended between two concentric circles ; *k*) *Bot.* corona an appendage of the corol or petals of a flower, proceeding from the base of the limb ; *l*) *Anat.* corona, the upper surface of the molar teeth ; *m*) name given to some things which resemble a crown ; *n*) *Arch.* corona, larmier ; the uppermost flat member of a cornice, which crowns the entablature ; *o*) *Jewel.* the upper work of a rose-diamond ; *p*) *Station.* large foolscap : a size of paper ; *q*) an English coin of the value of 6 fr. 25 cent. or 5 shillings sterling; an old French coin. *a*) **Une — de feuilles de chêne**, a crown of oak leaves. **Une — de feuilles de laurier**, a crown of laurel leaves. **Une — de roses**, a crown of roses. — **triomphale**, *Antiq.* triumphal crown. — **civique**, civic crown. — **murale**, mural crown. — **navale**, naval crown. — **de gloire**, *Fig.* crown of glory. **La — du martyre**, *Fig.* the crown of martyrdom. *b*) **Décerner une —**, to award a crown. *e*) — **impériale**, imperial crown. — **royale**, royal crown. — **de compte**, **de baron**, earl's, baron's coronet. **La triple —**, the triple crown, the tiara. **La — d'épines**, the crown of thorns. *d*) **Les prérogatives de la —**, the prerogatives of the crown. **Mettre la — sur la tête de quelqu'un**, to put the crown on a person's head. **Ôter la —**, **priver de la —**, to discrown, to uncrown. **Discours de la —**, the king's speech [*Fig.* :] **C'est un des plus beaux fleurons de sa —**, it is one of the highest prerogatives of the crown. *e*) **La — de France**, the crown of France. *f*) **Le domaine de la —**, crown lands. **Les diamants de la —**, the crown diamonds. **Traiter de —, à —**, *Fig.* to treat on equal terms.

k) **Greffe en —**, crown-grafting. — **impériale**, crown imperial, fritillary : a plant of the order liliaceæ. — **de terre**, ground ivy, gill, ale-hoof : the *Glechoma hederacea* — **de blés**, *Bot.* rose-campion.

m) **Ouvrage à —** *Fortif.* crown-work.

2. *Veter.* coronet, cornet : a phalange of the hoof of a horse ; 3. *Phys.* halo, corona : a luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars ; 4. *Technol.* ring ; *m. St.-Eng.* piston-ring.

COURONNÉ, E, kouroné, *adj.* 1. crowned : *a*) adorned with a crown ; *b*) wearing a crown ; *c*) rewarded, recompensed ; completed, perfected ; terminated ; *d*) surmounted ; *e*) surrounded. **Tête couronnée**, crowned head. **Un mémoire — par l'Académie française**, a memorial which has gained the prize at the French academy. — **de gloire**, crowned with glory. **Vous y verrez le vice —**, there you will see vice rewarded. **Ouvrage —**, *Fortif.* crown-work. **Des coteaux couronnés de vignobles**, hills covered with vineyards.

2. *Veter.* **Cheval —**, broken-kneed horse; 3. *Hort.* **Arbre —**, an old tree the top of which is decayed.

COURONNEMENT, kouron'mân-t, *sm.* 1. coronation : the act, or the ceremony, of crowning a sovereign. **Fête du —**, coronation.

2. *Fig.* crowning, finishing, completion, perfection. **Cette noble action fut le — de toutes les autres**, this noble action crowned the others. **Pour — d'une si belle vie**, to complete such a noble life. **C'est le — de l'œuvre**, it is the crowning-piece of the work. **C'était le — du crime**, this crowned the crime.

3. *Arch.* crowning : the finishing of any decoration ; top ; coping (of a wall) ; 4. top-piece, crowning (of a piece of furniture) 5. *Naut.* taffrail, tafferel (of a ship). **Lisse de —**, upper rail of the stern.

COURONNER, kouroné-r, [couronne], *va.* 1. to crown : *a*) to adorn, to cover with a crown : to wreath, to inwreath ; *b*) to invest with a crown ; to bestow the title of king on ; *c*) to reward, to recompense ; *d*) to honour, to dignify, to adorn ; *e*) to complete, to finish, to perfect, to terminate ; *f*) to surround ; *g*) to surmount. *a*) **Les anciens couronnaient les victimes**, the ancients crowned their victims. — **de fleurs**, to crown with flowers. *b*) — **un roi**, to crown a king. **Le monarque, avant de mourir, voulut — son fils**, the monarch, before he died, wished to crown his son. *c*) — **le vainqueur**, to crown the victor. — **l'auteur du meilleur ouvrage**, to crown the author of the best work. **Ce discours a été couronné par l'Académie**, that speech was crowned

by the Academy. *d*) **Le ciel va — votre vertu,** heaven will crown you for your virtue. **Quand il veut — l'innocence,** when he wishes to crown innocence. *e*) **Il a voulu — son entreprise,** he wished to crown his undertaking. **Ces morts précieuses qui couronnent une belle vie,** these precious deaths which crown a noble life. **Cette dernière action couronne toutes les autres,** this last deed crowns all the others. **Jamais aucun succès n'a couronné mes vœux,** my wishes were never crowned with success. **La fin couronne l'œuvre,** the end crowns the work; all's well that ends well. *f*) **Ce bois semblaient — ces belles prairies,** these woods seemed to surround these beautiful meadows. *g*) **Un entablement couronne l'édifice,** an entablement surmounts the building.

2. *Build.* to cap.

COURONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to crown one's self. **Se — de fleurs,** to crown one's self with flowers. **Se — de gloire,** to crown one's self with glory. **Voilà par quels exploits il sut se —,** such were the exploits which crowned him with glory. *Rac. Andr.* III. 8.

2. (of things) to be crowned. **Il chantait les fleurs dont le printemps se couronne,** he praised the flowers with which spring is adorned.

3. *Hort.* to decay at the top; 4. *Veter.* to break its knees.

COURONNURE, kouronur', *Hunt.* crown: small branching horns in the form of a crown on a stag's head.

COUROUCOU, kouroukou, *sm. Ornith.* trogon-bird, trogon: a genus of birds of the order scansores.

COU-ROUGE, kourouzh', *sm. Ornith.* robin redbreast. [*Pl. Cous-rouges.*]

COURRE, kour', *vn.* [Lat.: currĕre; O. Fr. for *Courir.*] 1. † to run; 2. to hunt. **Chasse à —,** hunting. **Laisser — les chiens, laisser —,** to uncouple, to slip (the dogs).

COURRE, *va.* 1. to hunt. **— un cerf, un lièvre,** to hunt a stag, a hare. **Quand il vous plaira, je vous donnerai le divertissement de — un lièvre,** when you will, I will give you the pleasure of coursing a hare. *Mol. G. Dandin* I. 8.

2. *Fig.* to hunt after, to sue for; 3 *Man.* to run (a horse).

COURRE, *sm. Hunt.* 1. starting-place; 2. coursing, hunting country.

COURRIER, kouryé; the *r* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as a *z* before a vowel [courir], *sm.* 1. courier: *a*) messenger, express; *b*) a travelling servant; *c*) a name given to a newspaper. **— de cabinet,** cabinet messenger. **— de malheur,** *Fam.* bearer of ill tidings.

2. mail, mail-coach; 3. mail-guard; 4. post; 5. letters, correspondence. **Répondez-moi par retour du —,** answer me by return of post. **Voyager par le —,** to travel by mail. **Heure du —,** post-time. **Jour de —,** post-day. **Faire son —,** to write one's letters. **Lire son —,** to read one's letters. **Je n'ai pas encore fini mon —,** I have not yet finished my letters for the post.

COURRIÈRE, kouryê'r, *sf. Poet.* messenger; wanderer, *Fig.* the moon. **La renommée, enfin cette prompte —,** fame at last, that quick messenger. *Boileau. Lut.* II. **Des nuits la blanche —,** the pale wanderer of the night. *Volt.*

COURROI, kourwa, *sm. Dy.* roller.

COURROIE, kourwâ, [Lat.: corrigia, whip], *sf.* leather strap, belt. **Attacher avec des courroies,** to strap, to fasten with straps. **— à boucle,** strap with a buckle. **— de l'avaloire,** flank-strap. **—, de chasse,** driving-bell. **Serrer la —,** to tighten the strap. **Lâcher la —,** to loosen the strap. [*Fig.* :] **Allonger, étendre la —,** to make higher profits than honesty allows. **Serrer la — à quelqu'un,** to diminish a person's means. **Lâcher la —,** to give rein, to allow more freedom.

COURROUCÉ, E, kourousé, *adj.* angry, wrathful, incensed, in wrath, ireful; raging. **Regarder d'un œil —,** to cast angry looks. **Les flots courroucés,** *Fig.* the angry waves.

COURROUCER, kourousé-r, [courroux], *va.* [The *c* takes the cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous courrouçons, je courrouçais.*] to incense: to inflame with anger, to provoke, to anger. **Cette conduite courrouça son père contre lui,** this conduct provoked his father's anger. **Déchaîner la tempête et — les flots** *Fig.* to make the sea rage and tempest on tempest roll.

COURROUCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to grow angry, to become incensed, to be wrath; 2. (of things) to rage. **Prompt à se —, enclin à contredire,** easily incensed and inclined to contradict. **C'est contre le péché que son cœur se courrouce,** it is against sin he is so incensed. *Mol. Tart.* I. 1. [*Fig.* :] **La mer se courrouce,** the sea is beginning to rage.

COURROUX, kourou-z, [Lat.: corruptus, from corrumpĕre; Low Lat.: corruptiāre], *sm.* wrath, anger. **Allumer, exciter le — de quelqu'un,** to kindle a person's wrath; to provoke a person to anger. **Apaiser le — de quelqu'un,** to appease the anger of a person. **Se mettre en —,** to get angry. **Un juste —, un — légitime,** a just anger, justifiable anger. **Ces nations frémissaient de —,** these nations were full of wrath. **Son — semble s'être adouci,** his wrath seems to be appeased. [*Fig.* :] **Les flots en —,** the raging waves. **Neptune de son trident apaise les flots en —,** Neptune with his trident calms the raging sea. *Fén. Tél.* XI.

COURROYER, kourwayé-r, *va. Dy.* to spread out. V. *Corroyer.*

COURS, kour, [Lat.: cursus; currĕre, cursum, to run], *sm.* 1. course: *a*) motion of fluids, especially of rivers: current, stream, flow; *b*) direction of a running stream; route, way; *c*) stream; length, extent; *d*) flow, flowing, running out; *e*) *Fig.* way, vent, scope; *f*) circulation; motion of the blood and humours in the body; *g*) *Astron.* motion of the heavenly bodies; path, track (of comets); *h*) *Naut.* track of sailing; way, route, voyage; *i*) process, progress; current; run, turn, direction, way; *j*) a passing on; lapse, flight; *k*) series, train; continuation; *l*) a methodical series of lectures; lessons; *m*) treatise.

a) **— d'eau,** water-course; stream. **— rapide,** rapid current. **— impétueux,** impetuous current. **Cette rivière a un — rapide,** that river has a rapid current. **Les bateaux qui suivent le — de la rivière,** the boats which go down with the stream. **Remonter le — d'un fleuve,** to go against the stream of a river. *b*) **Détourner le — d'un ruisseau,** to turn the course of a stream. *c*) **Cette rivière est navigable dans la plus grande partie de son —,** that river is navigable through the greatest part of its course

d) **Laisser passer le —,** to let things have their course. **Donner — à ses larmes,** to give way to one's tears. **A nos sanglots donnons un libre —,** let us give free course to our tears. *e*) **Donner libre — à ses passions, à ses plaintes,** to give free course to one's passions, to one's lamentations. **Donner — à ses transports, à sa fureur,** to give free course to one's transports, to one's fury.

f) **Le sang, dans son — à travers les veines et les artères,** the blood, in its course through the veins and arteries. **Il faut que cette humeur ait son —,** this humour must run its course. **— de ventre,** *Med.* diarrhœa relaxation, looses an *s* of the vowels.

g) **Le — du soleil,** the course of the sun **Le — des astres est réglé,** the course of the stars is regulated. **L'astre qui commence son —,** the star which begins its course.

i) **Arrêter le — d'un procès,** to stop the course of a lawsuit. **Suspendre le — de la justice,** to suspend the course of justice. **Le — naturel des choses,** the natural course of things. **Le — des saisons,** the course of the seasons. **Le — des événements,** the course of events. **Les choses ont pris un autre —,** things have taken another course. **Tout a repris son — habituel,** everything has resumed its usual course. **Le mal a pris son —,** the evil has taken its course. **Il faut que la maladie ait son —,** the disease must take its course. **Toutes ses passions reprirent leur —,** all his passions resumed their course. **Pour trancher le — de leurs dissensions,** to stop the course on their dissensions. **Un entretien dont le — m'importune,** a conversation the turn of which was disagreeable to me.

j) **Le — de notre existence,** the course of our existence. **Achever le — de sa vie,** to finish the course of one's life. **Dans le — d'une seule journée,** in the course of one day. **Dans le — de la guerre,** in the course of the war. **Dans le — de trente ans,** in the course of thirty years. **Pendant tout le — de son règne,** in the whole course of his reign. **Il m'a dit cela dans le — de la conversation,** that he told me in the course of the conversation.

k) **Poursuivant le — de ses triomphes,** continuing the course of his triumphs. **Interrompre le — d'une chose,** to interrupt the course of a thing. *l*) **— de langue anglaise,** a course of English lessons. **Suivre un — de chimie,** to attend a course of lectures on chemistry. **Ouvrir un —,** to begin a course of lectures. **— public,** public course of lectures. **Faire des cours particuliers,** to have a private course of lectures. **— d'études,** course of studies. **Ce jeune homme a fini ses cours,** this young man has finished his course of studies. **Le — du soir commence à 8 heures,** the evening class begins at 8 o'clock. *m*) **Publier un — de philosophie,** to publish a treatise on philosophy.

2. currency: circulation; vogue, credit. **Cette monnaie n'a plus —,** this money is no longer current. **C'est un — légal,** its a legal tender. **Donner — à un bruit, à une opinion,** to give currency to a report, to an opinion. **Les erreurs qui ont aujourd'hui — dans le monde,** the errors which are now current in society. **Plusieurs copies de cette lettre eurent — par la ville,** several copies of this letter circulated through the town. **Cette locution n'a — que parmi le peuple,** this form of speech is only current among the lower people. **C'est une plaisanterie qui n'a plus —,** that's a joke which has had its day.

3. rate, price; current-price, market-price; ruling price. **Acheter des marchandises au — de la place,** to give the market price for goods. **— du change,** rate of exchange. **— de la rente,** current prices of the stocks. **— moyen,** average price. **Au — de,** at the rate of. **Premier —,** opening price. **Dernier —,** closing price.

4. *Naut.* **Long —**, beyond the seas ; sailing in distant seas. **Voyage de (or au) long —**, voyage beyond the seas, long sea voyage **Capitaine au (or de) long —**, captain of a merchant vessel navigating the high seas.

5. length. **Une tapisserie de dix mètres de —**, a piece of tapestry ten metres long.

6. *Arch.* **— d'assise**, course, range (of stones). **— de pannes**, continued purlins ; longitudinal rafters ; **— de plinthe**, continued plinth.

7. public place for driving, riding, etc. ; public walk. **Aller au —**, to go to the public walk.

COURSE, kours', [feminine form of cours], *sf.* 1. course, race, run, running ; the act of running ; 2. **Fig.** course, fight. **— légère**, light run. **— pénible**, painful run. **Longue —**, long run. **Il est léger, vite à la —**, he is swift of foot, he runs quickly. **— à cheval**, riding, ride. **Pas de —**, double quick step. **Prendre un lièvre à la —**, to course a hare. **Prendre sa —**, to start. [*Fig.* :] **La — précipitée du temps**, the hurried flight of time. **Plus notre — est rapide, plus les naufrage est inévitable**, the faster we go the surer we are of being shipwrecked.

3. course : the act of running in the lists ; race, career ; tilting. **Achever sa —**, to run out one's race. **Il est au milieu de sa —**, he is running his race.

4. race. **— de chevaux**, race, horse-race horse-racing. **Terrain, champ de courses**, course, race-course, race-ground ; turf. **— au clocher**, steeple-chase. **— des haies** hurdle-race. **— plate**, cup-race. **— de côtes**, *Cycle Autom.*, hill climbing contest. **— sur piste**, track racing. **— sur route** road race, racing.

5. *Poet.* course (of the heavenly bodies, rivers, etc.), career, race. **Les astres de la nuit interrompent leur —**, the stars stop their course. **Le soleil est au terme de sa —**, the sun has reached the end of its course. **Interrompre la — d'un ruisseau**, to divert the course of a stream.

6. *Milit.* inroad, incursion **Les barbares faisaient quelques courses et ravageaient partout**, the barbarians made a few inroads and ravaged everywhere.

7. *Naut.* cruise, privateering. **Armer un navire en —**, to fit out a privateer. **Aller en —**, to cruise, to go on a cruise, to go privateering. **Faire la —**, to privateer. **Autoriser un bâtiment à faire la —**, to license a privateer.

8. excursion, trip ; jaunt ; journey. **Les courses de savants dans un pays peu connu**, the travels of learned men in countries almost unknown. **Il est ravi que vous ayez fait cette jolie —**, he is delighted that you have made this pleasant excusion.

9. walk, journey ; ride ; round. **Je ne l'ai pas trouvé, il était en —** I did not see him, he was out. **Faire des courses**, to run errands. **Faire une — à pied**, to walk to a place. **J'ai fait vingt courses pour son affaire**, I have been out twenty times for his affair. **Je passerai chez vous dans mes courses**, I shall call on you when I am out on business.

10. distance, journey ; way ; 11. drive (in a hackney-coach, etc.) ; 12. fare (of hired carriage). **Il y a une longue — d'ici là**, it is a long way from here to there. **Prendre un fiacre à la —**, to take a hackney-coach by the drive.

13. *St. Eng.* length (of a piston-stroke) ; 14. *Weav.* course (of the shuttle) ; 15. *Technol.* course, race. **Donner — au pène d'une serrure**, to let the bolt go, to lift the bolt.

COURSIER, koursyé ; the *r* is never heard ; in the plural the final *s* is pronounced as a *z* before a vowel [cours], *sm.* 1. *Poet.* courser, steed : a swift horse ; 2. steed, charger : a war-horse ; 3. *Naut.* courser : afore and aft passage between the rower's seats in a row-galley ; 4. *Naut.* bow-chase gun ; 5. *Hydraul.* channel (of a water-wheel), race-course, race mill-race.

COURSIVE, koursiv', [Ital.: corsiva], *sf.* *Naut.* 1. waist : the part of the upper deck which is open between the quarterdeck and the forecastle ; 2. passage ; 3. half-deck.

COURSON, koursôn, *sm.* 1. *Hort.* shoot cut down ; 2. vine-shoot.

COURT, E, kour, kourt', [Lat. : curtus], *adj.* short : *a*) having little length or extension, not extended ; *b*) scanty, insufficient ; deficient ; scantily supplied ; *c*) not long in time or duration ; brief ; short-lived ; *d*) expired and inspired with brief intermission ; *e*) limited ; narrow ; not comprehensive ; *f*) brief, laconic, concise ; *g*) quick ; easy. *a*) **Trop —**, too short. **Fort —**, very short. **Un peu —**, rather short. **Des cheveux courts**, short hair. **Robe courte**, short dress. **Manteau —**, short cloak. **Avoir la mémoire courte**, to be short of memory, to have a bad memory. **Avoir la taille courte**, to have a short waist. **Être — et trapu**, to be short and thickset. **Le trajet est —**, it is a short passage, journey. **Le plus — chemin, le chemin le plus —**, the shortest cut, the shortest way. **Tirer à la courte paille**, to draw lots. **Faire la courte échelle à quelqu'un**, to lend a back to a person *Fig.* to smooth the way for a person. **Tenir quelqu'un de —**, to keep any one short. **Prendre quelqu'un de —**, to take a person short.

b) **Le bouillon est un peu —, mettez-y de l'eau**, there is not quite broth enough, so put some water in it. **Être — de**, to be short of : not to have abundance or sufficiency of. **Être — d'argent, Être à — d'argent**, to be short of money. **Être — de mémoire**, to be short of memory.

c) **En hiver les jours sont courts**, in winter the days are short. **La vie de l'homme est courte**, man's life is short. **Courte vie**, short life. **La faire courte et bonne**, to make it short and merry one of it. **A de courte intervalles**, at short intervals. **A courte échéance**, *Com.* at short sight ; short-dated.

d) **Avoir la courte haleine, avoir l'haleine courte**, to be short-breathed. **Avoir la respiration courte**, to be short-winded. *e*) **Avoir la vue courte**, to be short-sighted **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be short-witted.

f) **Une courte harangue**, a short speech. **Une courte prière**, a short prayer. **Être —**, to be short, to be brief. **Pour vous le faire —, pour le faire —, pour faire —**, *Fam.* to make short work of it, to be short ; in short. *g*) **Les moyens les plus courts pour réussir**, the easiest way to succeed.

COURT, *sm.* short. **Savoir le — et le long d'une chose**, to know the long and the short of a thing. **Le plus —**, the shortest way. **Prendre le plus —, prendre par le plus —** to take the shortest way.

COURT, *adv.* short : *a*) not long ; *b*) at once, suddenly. **Couper —**, to cut short : *a*) to abridge, to curtail ; *b*) to hinder from proceeding, to interrupt ; to put an end to. **Pour trancher — toute cette dispute**, to put an end to this dispute. **Coupons — aux erreurs de la jeunesse**, let us put an end to the errors of youth. **Se trouver —, demeurer —**, to come short ; to be short ; to fall short. **Les ressources leur ont manqué, et ils se sont trouvés —**, resources failed them and they fell short. **Il demeure — dans ses entreprises**, he comes short in his enterprises. **Rester —, rester tout —, demeurer —**, to stop short, quite short ; to stop, to be at a stand-still ; to be nonplussed ; to be confounded ; not to know what to say. **Il a la confusion de demeurer —**, he is confused at not knowing what to say. **Je ne saurais plus écrire, me voilà demeurée tout —**, I cannot write any more ; I do not know what to say. **Tourner —**, to turn short. **N'as-tu point de honte, toi, de demeurer — à si peu de chose ?** Are you not ashamed, you, to fall short in such a small matter ? *Mol. Scapin.* 1. 2.

TOUT COURT, *adv. phr.* 1. only, simply : without more ; 2. short, suddenly.

COURTAGE, kourtazh', [courtier], *sm.* brokerage : *a*) brocage ; the business of a broker ; *b*) commission, percentage paid to a broker. **Faire le —**, to carry on the business of a broker.

COURTAUD, AUDE, kourtô, tôd', [court], *sm. f.* 1. thick-set, dumpy person ; 2. **— de boutique**, shopkeeper's drudge ; shopman ; 3. docked and cropped (*or* crop eared) horse *or* dog.

COURTAUD, AUDE, *adj.* 1. thick-set, dumpy : short and thick ; 2. docked, cropped *or* crop-eared (as horses, dogs).

COURTAUDER, kourtôdé-r, *va.* to dock (a horse, a dog).

COURT-BANDAGE, kourbândazh', *sm.* sort of iron-bar. [*Pl. Courts-bandages.*]

COURT-BOUILLON, kourbouyôn, *sm.* *Cook.* « court-bouillon » : a preparation for cooking fish. [*Pl. Courts-bouillons.*]

COURT-BOUTON, kourboutôn, *sm.* draught peg or bolt for fastening bullocks to the pole. [*Pl. Courts-boutons.*]

COURTE-BOTTE, kourtœbot', *sm.* short man, little man. [*Pl. Courtes-bottes.*]

COURT-CIRCUIT, kour sirkuit, *sm. Elect.* short-circuit. [*Pl. Courts-circuits.*]

COURTE-HALEINE, kourt'alen, *sf. Med.* shortness of breath, asthma.

COURTELINE, kourtelin, [Georges-Moinaux], humorist (b. 1860).

COURTEMENT, kourtœmân-t, *adv.* shortly, briefly : in few words.

COURTEPOINTE, kourtœpwânt', [Lat. : culcita puncta], *sf.* counterpane, quilt, coverlet : the upper covering of a bed.

COURTEPOINTIER, kourtœpwantye, *sm.* counterpane maker.

COURTER, kourté-r, *vn.* 1. to act as a broker 2. to offer for sale.

COURTIER, kourtyé ; *pl.* kourtyé-z, [Low Lat. : curatarius ; curâre, to take care], *sm. Com.* broker : an intermediate business agent between buyer and seller in the purchase *or* disposal of goods, shares, etc. **— de marchandises**, general broker. **— d'assurances**, insurance-broker. **— assermenté**, sworn broker. **— marron**, unlicensed broker, outsider, stockjobber. **— maritime**, ship-broker. **— de change**, stock-broker ; money-broker, bill-broker. **— en vins**, wine-broker, **— pour les huiles**, oil- broker.

COURTIÈRE, kourtyèr', *sf. Fig.* **— de mariage**, match-maker, matrimonial agent.

† **COURTIL**, kourti, [Low Lat. : curtile, garden], *sm.* small garden.

COURTILIÈRE, kourtilyèr', [courtil], *sf. Entom.* mole-cricket : *Gryllo-talpa*, an orthoterous insect.

† **COURTILLE**, kourtiy', *sf.* 1. † garden ; 2. one of the old suburbs of Paris.

COURTINE, kourtin', [Low Lat. : cortina,

small yard], *sf.* curtain : *a*) † the hanging cloth of a bed ; *b*) *Fortif.* the part of a rampart lying between two bastions.

COURTISAN, kourtizân, [court for *cour*], *sm.* courtier : *a*) one who frequents courts, courtling, a hanger-on at courts ; *b*) one who courts favour by complaisance, courter. **De —,** courtierlike ; courtly.

COURTISAN, E *adj.* courtly, of a courtier.

COURTISANE kourtizan', *sf.* courtezan, courtesan

COURTISANERIE, kourtizan'ri, *sf* adulation, flattery fawning.

COURTISANESQUE, kourtizanèsk', *adj.* courtierlike ; cringing.

COURTISER, kourtizé-r, [cour], *va.* to court : *a*) to flatter, to pay court to, to make court to ; to endeavour to please ; *b*) to woo ; to solicit, as a lover. **— le peuple,** to flatter the people. **— une femme,** to court a woman. [*Fig.* :] **— les muses,** to court the muses. **— a fortune,** to court fortune.

COURT-JOINTÉ, E, kourzhwanté, *adj.* *Veter.* short-jointed (as a horse).

COURT-MONTÉ, E, kourmônté, *adj.* *Horsem.* short-loined.

COURTOIS, E, kourtwa, waz', [cour], *adj.* courteous : *a*) elegant in manners ; polite, civil, courtly ; *b*) expressive of civility. **Peu —,** uncourteous. **A armes courtoises,** with arms of courtesy : with blunt arms.

COURTOISEMENT, kourtwaz'mân-t, *adv.* courteously, with courtesy.

COURTOISIE, kourtwazi, *sf.* **1.** courtesy : elegance of manners ; civility, politeness, courteousness ; **2.** kind service, good office.

COURT-VÊTU, E, kourvêtu, *adj.* in short petticoats. **Léger et —,** light of foot and dressed in short petticoats. *La Font.*

COURT-VITE, kourvit', *sm.* V. *Courevite.*

COUS, kous, [Lat. : cos, cotis], *sm. Technol.* whetstone (for mowers),

COUSCOUS, COUSCOUSSOU, kouskous', kouskousou, *sm.* couscous, couscoussou : an Arabian dish.

COUSEUSE, kouzœz', [coudre, to sew], *sf.* **1.** sewer, seamstress ; **2.** stitcher (of books) **3.** stitching machine.

COUSIN, INE, kouzan, zin', [Lat. : consobrinus ; con, with ; sobrinus for sororinus ; soror, sister], *sm. f.* **1.** cousin : *a*) male cousin *m.* female cousin *f* ; any collateral relation more remote than a brother or sister ; kinsman ; *b*) title given by the kings of France to princes of the blood, cardinals, peers, dukes and field-marshals. *a*) **— germain,** cousin-german, first cousin. **Des cousins germains,** cousins german, first cousins. **Cousins issus de germains,** second cousins. **Cousins au troisième, au quatrième degré,** third, fourth cousins. *b*) *Fig.* **Si cette fortune lui arrivait, le roi ne serait pas son —,** should this fortune be his, he would consider himself above the king.

2. *Fam.* friend, good friend. **Si vous faites cela, nous ne serons pas cousins,** if you do that, we shall fall out.

COUSIN, kouzan, [Low Lat. : culicinus, from Lat. : culex, gnat], *sm. Entom.* gnat : *Culex pipiens,* a singing insect.

COUSIN [Victor], philosopher (1792-1867).

COUSINAGE, kouzhinazh', *sm.* **1.** kindred, kin ; † cousinage : relationship between cousins ; **2.** relations, kindred.

COUSINER, kouziné-r, *va.* to call cousin.

COUSINER, *vn.* **1.** to sponge : to live upon other people ; **2.** to live on good terms, to be friends, to agree.

COUSINER (SE), *v. refl.* to call each other cousin.

COUSINETTE, kouzinèt', *sf.* **1** kind of apple.

COUSINIÈRE, kouzinyêr', **COUSINERIE,** kouzin'ri, *sf.* swarm of cousins.

COUSINIÈRE, kouzinyêr', [cousin], gnat, *sf.* mosquite-net.

COUSOIR, kouzwar, [coudre], *sm. Book-b.* sewing-press.

COUSSIN, kousan, [O. Fr. : coissin ; Low Lat. : coxinum ; coxa, hip], *sm.* cushion : *a*) a kind of bag stuffed with feathers, wool, hair, etc., to rest any part of the body ; squab ; pad, bolster ; pillow ; *b*) a bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate ; *c*) a stuffing of wool, covered by leather, on a board, used for cutting leaves of gold ; *d*) the rubber of an electrical machine. **— à ressort,** spring cushion. **— de vieux cordages,** *Naut.* mat. **— d'amure,** chess-tree mat. **— de fourrure,** bolster. **— de billes,** bolster of the hawse-holes. **— de beaupré,** pillow of the bowsprit. **— de mire,** quoin.

COUSSINER, kousiné-r, *va.* to cushion : to furnish with small cushions.

COUSSINET, kousinè ; *pl.* kousinè'z, *sm.* **1.** pad, small cushion ; **2.** cushion : rubber of an electrical machine ; **3.** *Arch.* coussinet : *a*) a stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first course of an arch ; *b*) the part of the Ionic capital which serves to form the volute ; **4.** *Railw.* chair (for rails) ; bearing ; **5.** die, screw-die ; **6.** *Phot.* pad. **— en caoutchouc,** India-rubber pad. **— en feutre,** felt pad.

7. *Bot.* **Coussinets des marais,** cranberry marsh-whortleberry : *Vaccinium oxycoccos.*

COUSSINETTE, kousinèt', *sf.* a kind of apple.

COUSU, E, kouzu, *adj.* **1.** sewed ; **2.** united, joined ; **3.** (of cheeks) lank, hollow; **4.** closed (as the mouth). **Bouche cousue !** silence ! mum's the word ; don't mention it. **Tenir bouche cousue,** to be close-tongued. **Être tout cousu de,** to be covered with, to be all over ; to have one's pockets full. **Être tout cousu d'or,** to have one's pockets full of money.

COÛT, koû ; *pl.* koû-z, [coûter], *sm.* *Law-t.* cost, expence, charge.

COUTANT, koutân, *adj.* **Prix —,** prime cost, cost price.

COUTARDE, koutard [prob. from Eng custard which is the same as the older form custade, or the Old English crustade and the Old French croustade, from Lat. crusta, a crust], *sf.* custard : a sort of pastry, made of eggs, milk and originally with a crust.

COUTEAU koutô [Lat. : cultellus], *sm.* [*Pl. Couteaux.*] **1.** knife ; **2.** † short sword ; **3.** dagger ; *Poet.* steel. **— affilé,** sharp knife. **— émoussé,** blunt knife. **— pliant,** clasp-knife. **— à découper, à dépecer,** carving-knife. **— à conserves, à sardines,** sardine-knife. **— à dessert,** dessert knife. **— à éplucher,** peeling knife. **— à deux lames,** double-bladed knife. **— à gaîne,** case-knife. **— à ressort,** spring-knife. **— à papier,** paper-knife. **— de chasse** hunting-knife. **— de cuisine,** kitchen-knife. **— de poche,** pocket-knife. **— de table,** table-knife. **— poignard,** dagger-knife, pocket-dagger. **— à fromage,** cheese-knife. **— à poisson,** fish-slice, fish-carver. **— à huîtres,** oyster-knife. **Boîte à couteaux,** knife-case, knife-box. **Planche à couteaux,** knife-board. **Porte- —,** knife-rest. **Machine pour nettoyer les couteaux,** knife-cleaner. **Repasseur de couteaux,** knife-grinder. **Ce — coupe bien,** this knife cuts well. **Mettre couteaux sur table,** to give an entertainment. **Les mauvais couteaux coupent les doigts et laissent le bois,** bad knives cut the fingers and not the wood. **Coup de —,** cut with a knife. **Plonger le — dans le sein de quelqu'un,** to stab a person. **Avoir le — sur la gorge, être sous le —,** to be in the power of some great enemy ; to live in fear and to act accordingly. **Mettre le — sur la gorge,** to put a knife to a person's throat. **Jouer des couteaux,** to fight with swords. [*Fig.* :] **En être aux couteaux tirés, être à couteaux tirés,** to be at daggers drawn : to entertain a strong feeling of animosity. **Aiguiser ses couteaux,** to prepare for a fight or a quarrel. **On vous en donnera des petits couteaux pour les perdre ?** I wish you may get it ; come another day.

COUTELAS, kout'lâ, [couteau], *sm.* cutlass, hanger.

COUTELIER, IÈRE, koutœlyé, lyêr', [couteau], *sm. f.* cutler : one who makes or sells knives and other cutting instruments.

COUTELIÈRE, *sf.* knife-case.

COUTELLERIE, koutèl'ri, *sf,* **1.** cutlery : *a*) business of a cutler ; *b*) knives ; edged instruments in general ; **2.** cutlery-works ; **3.** cutler's shop. **— anglaise,** English cutlery.

COÛTER, kouté-r, [Lat. : constāre, to stand at : O. Fr. : couster], *vn.* **1.** to cost : *a*) to be bought for ; to be had at the price of ; to stand in ; *b*) (absolutely) to cost dear ; to be expensive, to be costly ; *c*) to be of value ; *d*) to require to be laid out, given or employed ; *e*) to require to be borne ; to cause to the suffered. *a*) **Combien vous coûte cette maison ?** how much does this house cost you ? **Toutes ces réparations coûteront beaucoup d'argent,** all these repairs will cost a great deal of money. **Combien coûte un cheval à nourrir ?** how much does it cost to feed a horse ? **— cher,** to cost dear. *b*) **Les voyages coûtent,** journeys are expensive. *c*) **L'argent ne lui coûte guère,** he takes no account of money. **Les larmes ne coûtaient rien à cette femme artificieuse,** that artful woman can cry whenever she likes. *Fén. Tél.* 8. *d*) **Cet ouvrage lui coûte bien des veilles,** that work has cost him many a night's rest. **La peine que ce travail m'a coûté,** the trouble that work has cost me. **Cette recherche lui a coûté un grand travail,** those researches have cost him much labour. *e*) **Cette victoire a coûté beaucoup de sang,** this victory has cost much blood. **Cette imprudence lui coûta la vie,** that imprudence cost him his life. **Cette perte lui a coûté bien des larmes,** that loss has cost him many tears. **— les yeux et la tête,** to cost no end of money or trouble.

2. to give trouble, to give pain ; to be painful ; to be made reluctantly ; to cost an effort. **Je ne vous cache pas que cette démarche me coûte beaucoup,** (or absolutely) **me coûte,** I cannot conceal from you that I take this step most reductantly. **Jamais résolution ne m'a tant coûté à prendre,** no resolution ever cost me such an effort. **Rien ne lui coûte,** he spares no pains ; he does not mind what he does. **Tout lui coûte,** everything is a trouble to him.

COÛTER, *impers.* **1.** to be dear ; to be costly ; **2.** to cost dear ; **3.** to require a great effort ; **4.** to be painful. **Coûte que coûte,** cost what it may, let it cost what it may ; at any price, at any rate. **Ce sont vingt mille francs qu'il m'en pourra —,** it may cost me twenty thousand francs. *Mol. Mis.* v. 1. **Il vous en coûtera la vie,** it will cost you your life. **Il en coûtera cher à quelques-uns,** some will pay dearly for it. **Vous le feriez, quoi qu'il en dût —,** you would do

it, whatever it might cost. **Il m'en coûte beaucoup de l'écrire**, it is very painful for me to write that. **Le plus fort et le plus pénible est de me donner ; que coûte-t-il d'y ajouter un sourire** ? the great thing is to give, then why not do so smilingly ? *La Bruyère*. 8.

COÛTEUSEMENT, koutœz'mân-t, *adv*. costly, dearly.

COÛTEUX, EUSE, koutœ, tœz', *adj*. costly, expensive, dear. **Peu —**, uncostly, unexpensive, cheap.

COUTIER, koutyé, [coutil], *sm*. tick-weaver, tick-maker.

COUTIL, kouti, [Lat. : culcita, mattress], *sm*. 1. ticken, ticking, tick : strong, closely woven cloth used for holding the feathers of a bed ; 2. tent-cloth ; 3. duck (for trowsers). **— croisé**, drill.

COUTILLADE, koutiyad', [coutille], *sf*. cut, slash.

COUTILLE, koutiy', *sf*. 1. V. *Coustille* ; 2. *Bot*. fescue-grass.

COUTRE, koutr', [Lat. : culter, knife], *sm*. 1. *Agric*. coulter, colter : the fore-iron of a plough, with a sharp edge, which cuts the earth ; 2. rending-iron.

† **COUTUMAT**, koutuma, *sm*. country where common law is prevalent.

COUTUME, koutum', [Low Lat. : coustuma, from Lat. consuetudo], *sf*. 1. custom, usage, habit, practise. **C'est une vieille — de ce pays**, it is an old custom in this country. **Mauvaise —**, bad custom. **Il ne faut pas perdre les bonnes coutumes**, we must not give good customs up. **On fait beaucoup de choses par —**, we do many things out of habit. **Cela est passé en —**, that has become a custom. **Avoir — de**, to be accustomed to : to be in the habit of ; to be wont to. *Prov*. : **Une fois n'est pas coutume**, once is not always ; one swallow does not make a summer. **Gâteau et mauvaise coutume se doivent rompre**, cakes and bad habits are made to be broken.

2. *Law-t*. custom : long established usage which constitutes the unwritten law ; common law ; 3. customary, collection of customs. **Pépin ordonna que, partout où il n'y aurait point de loi, on suivrait la —**, Pepin commanded that, whenever there was no law, people should act according to custom. *Montesq. Esp*. XXVIII. 12.

4. † custom, toll, tax.

DE COUTUME, *adv. phr*. 1. customary, usual, ordinary ; 2. customarily, usually. **Il se porte mieux que de coutume**, he is better than usual. **Il en use comme de —**, he does just as he used to do.

COUTUMIER, IÈRE, koutumyé, myèr', *adj*. 1. accustomed ; being in the habit of. **Il est — de mentir**, he is in the habit of lying. **Il est — du fait**, he is an old offender.

2. customary : *a*) ordinary, habitual, usual, common ; *b*) according to custom or common usage ; common. **Droit —**, common law. **Pays —**, country where common law is prevalent.

COUTUMIER, *sm*. customary, collection of customs.

† **COUTMUIÈREMENT**, koutumyèr'mân-t *adv*. customarily, usually, ordinarily.

COUTURE, koutur', [coudre, to sew], *sf*. 1. sewing : *a*) the act of sewing ; *b*) the art, or occupation of sewing ; needle-work ; 2. seam : *a*) a juncture of two edges of cloth by the needle ; *b*) scar, long cicatrix ; *c*) *Ship-b*. a space between the edges of two planks of a ship's sides. *a*) **— plate**, flat seam. **— ronde**, round seam. **Point de —**, stitch. **— en surjet**, overcast seam. **Sans —**, without a seam, seamless. **Unir par une —**, to seam, to join by a seam. **Faire une — à**, to seam, to make a seam in. **Rabattre les coutures** (de), to flatten the seams (of) · *Fig*. (with *à*) to beat down (a person) ; *Fig*. (with *à*) to pull down (*or* to take down) the pride of (a person). **A plate —**, completely, utterly, totally. **Battre une armée à plate —**, to beat an army all to nothing.

COUTURER, kouturé-r, *va*. to seam, to scar. **Couturé de petite vérole**, seamed with the small-pox.

COUTURIER, kouturyé, *sm*. 1. † seamster, sempster, sewer ; ladies' tailor ; 2. *Anat*. sartorius : the muscle by means of which the tailor lays his legs across.

COUTURIÈRE, kouturyèr', *sf*. 1. dressmaker, seamstress, sempstress ; 2. mantua-maker, dress-maker.

COUVAIN, kouvan, [couvée], *sm*. nest of eggs (of bees and other insects).

COUVAISON, kouvèzôn, **COUVAGE**, kouvàzh, [couver], *sf*. brooding-time, brooding-season (for fowls).

COUVÉE, kouvé, [couver], *sf*. brood : *a*) the number hatched at once ; hatch, covey ; *b*) offspring, progeny, generation. **Il y avait tant d'œufs à la —**, there were so many eggs to a brood. **Toute la — n'en vaut rien**, the whole brood is good for nothing. **Une poule et sa —** a hen and her brood.

COUVENT, kouvân-t, [Lat. : conventus, assembly], *sm*. 1. convent, monastery : *a*) a house of religious retirement for either monks or nuns ; nunnery (for nuns) ; *b*) the religious persons who inhabit a convent ; 2. house of education managed by nuns ; religious institution for girls.

COUVER, kouvé-r, [Lat. : cubare, to lie down], *va*. 1. to brood on, to sit on (as a fowl on eggs), to cover ; to incubate ; 2. *Fig*. to hatch, to breed, to brew ; to brood over. **— des yeux**, to gloat over, to devour with one's eyes : to look complacently. **— une maladie**, to be sickening for an illness.

COUVER, *va*. 1. to brood, to sit ; 2. to smoulder : to burn and smoke without flame ; 3. *Fig*. to lie hid, to lie concealed : 4. to be brooding, to brood, to brew. **Le feu couve sous les cendres**, the fire is smouldering under the ashes.

COUVER (SE), *v. refl*. to be brooding, to be hatching : to be preparing secretly. **Je vis bien qu'il se couvait quelque complot, contre moi**, I could see they were hatching some plot against me. **Il se couve quelque chose** there is some mischief brewing.

COUVERCLE, kouvèrkl', [Lat. : cooperculum ; cooperire, to cover], *sm*. 1. cover, lid : anything which is laid or set over another thing. **— de pot, de marmite**, pot-lid.

2. *Slang*. hat, tile.

COUVERT, ERTE, kouvèr, vèrt', *adj*. 1. covered, clothed, clad ; 2. covered with one's hat on ; 3. ambiguous, obscure, dark ; veiled. **Il est toujours bien —**, he is always well-dressed. **Chaudement —**, warmly clad. **Mots couverts**, ambiguous words.

4. covert, covered : sheltered, not open. **Allée couverte**, shady walk. **Pays —**, woody country. **Chemin —**, *Fortif*. covert-way.

5. cloudy, overcast (as the weather) ; 6. covered, loaded **Une table couverte de mets**, a table covered with dishes. **Pays — de bois**, country covered with woods. **— de sang**, covered with blood. **— de poussière**, covered with dust. **— de gloire**, covered with glory. **Un discours — d'applaudissements**, a speech covered with applause.

7. covert, covered, hid, secret ; concealed, close. **Mais tenons, s'il se peut, notre douleur couverte**, but let us, if possible, conceal our grief. *Mol. Mélic*. II. 2. **Quoi ! vous le soupçonnez d'une haine couverte !** what ! do you suspect him of secret hatred ! **Des ennemis couverts**, hidden enemies.

8. **Vin —**, deep-coloured wine.

COUVERT, kouvèr, *sm*. 1. cloth : tablecloth, with all necessaries for a meal. **Mettre le —**, to lay the cloth. **Ôter le —**, to take away the cloth, to clear the table.

2. cover : the plate, napkin, fork, spoon, knife and glass of each guess ; knife and fork. **Mettez un — pour monsieur**, lay a knife and fork for this gentleman. **Mettez les couverts pour douze**, set the table for twelve. **Un dîner de soixante couverts**, sixty persons to dinner ; a dinner for sixty persons. **Avoir toujours son — mis chez quelqu'un**, always to find a knife and fork at a person's house. **Il y aura un grand —**, there will be a grand dinner.

3. fork and spoon ; 4. knife, fork and spoon (in a case). **Des couverts d'argent**, silver forks and spoons.

5. lodging. **Le vivre et le —**, board and lodging.

6. covert : *a*) a covering place ; cover ; shelter ; defence, protection ; *b*) shady place, shade, spot ; 7. cover : envelope. **Sous le — de**, under the cover of.

A COUVERT, *adv. phr*. 1. under cover, under shelter ; 2. *Milit*. under cover ; 3. in surety. **Se mettre à —**, to shelter one's self ; **Mettre à —**, to put under shelter, to shelter ; to house. **Mettre à — son honneur**, to guard one's honour. **Mettre sa conscience à —**, to guard one's conscience. **Mettre sa fortune à —**, to take good care of one's fortune. **Être à —**, to be under shelter ; *Com*. to have security.

A COUVERT DE, *prepos. phr*. 1. under shelter of ; sheltered by ; 2. sheltered from, screened from ; 3. in safety from ; 4. secure from. **Le régiment était à — d'un bois**, the regiment was under shelter of a wood. **Être à — du canon**, to be sheltered from the cannon. **A — de l'orage**, sheltered from the storm. **La vertu la plus entière n'est pas à — de la calomnie**, the greatest virtue is not secure from calumny.

COUVERTE, kouvèrt', *sf*. 1. *Pott*. glaze, glazing ; 2. covering ; 3. *Naut*. deck ; 4. *Falc*. covert : a feather of a bird's tail.

† **COUVERTEMENT**, kouvèrtœmân-t, *adv*. covertly, secretly.

COUVERTURE, kouvèrtur', [couvert], *sf*. 1. cover : *a*) covering ; a cloth laid or set over a thing ; *b*) cover, wrapper of a book. **— de canapé**, sofa-cover. **— de cheval**, horse-cloth. **— de voyage**, travelling-rug, railway-rug.

2. coverlet : the cover of a bed ; bed-covering ; quilt, bed-quilt ; (in the plur.) bed-clothes. **— de laine**, blanket. **— piquée**, quilt. **Faire la —**, to turn the bed down. [*Fig*. :] **Tirer la — à soi**, to take more than one's share.

3. roof : covering of a house. **— en tuile**, tile-roof. **— en ardoise**, slate-roof.

4. *Fig*. show, pretence, cover, cloak ; 5. *Com*. guarantee, security. **Exiger une —**, to require a gaurantee.

COUVERTURIER, kouvèrturyé, *sm*. blanket-maker.

COUVET, kouvè, *sm*. foot-warmer, foot-stove.

COUVEUSE, kouvœz', [couver], *sf*. brooding hen, sitting hen, sitter. **— artificielle**, hatching-house ; hatching-apparatus, incubator. **— d'enfants**, babies' incubator : an apparatus for rearing aborted children.

COUVI, kouvi, *adj. m*. addle : barren, unfruitful. **Œuf —**, addle egg.

COUVOIR, kouvwar, *sm.* hatching-apparatus : an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs, by steam and hot water.

COUVRE-BOUCHE, kouvrœ boush, *sm. Milit.* muzzle-plug.

COUVRE-CHAINE, kouvrœ shen, *sm. Cycl.* chain-guard. [*Pl Couvre-chaines.*]

COUVRE-CHEF, kouvrœshèf, *sm* 1. *Surg.* covering, bandage for the head ; 2. hat, cap, bonnet, kerchief : a cover for the head ; now said only in joke. [*Pl. Couvre-chefs.*]

COUVRE-FEU, kouvrœfœ, *sm.* curfew : *a*) fire-plate ; a cover for a fire ; *b*) an evening bell, anciently rung as a signal that fires should be put out ; curfew-bell. [*Pl.* des *Couvre-feu.*]

COUVRE-LIT, kouvrœli, *sm.* coverlet, counterpane, quilt, bed-overlay, bedspread : covering of a bed. [*Pl. Couvre-lits.*]

COUVRE-LUMIÈRE, kouvrœlumyêr', *sm. Naut.* vent-apron (of a gun). [*Pl. Couvre-lumières*].

COUVRE-NUQUE, kouvrœ nuk, *sm. Milit.* rear-peak : piece of stuff attached to the cap to protect the back of the neck. [*Pl. couvre-nuques*].

COUVRE-PIED, COUVRE-PIEDS, kouvrœpié, *sm.* coverlet, quilt, counterpane. — **piqué**, quilt. — **ouaté**, wadded counterpane. [*Pl. Couvre-pieds.*]

COUVRE-PLAT, kouvrœpla, *sm.* dish-cover : a metal or earthenware cover for retaining the heat. [*Pl. couvre plats*].

COUVRE-THÉIÈRE, kouvrœ-té.êr, *sm.* tea-cosy. [*Pl. couvre-théières*].

COUVREUR, kouvrœr, [couvrir], *sm.* tiler, slater, thatcher. — **en tuiles**, tiler. — **en ardoise**, slater. — **en chaume**, thatcher.

COUVRIR, kouvrir. [Lat. : co-operire, to cover], *va.* [*Je couvre, tu couvres, il couvre, nous couvrons, vous couvrez, ils couvrent* ; *je couvrais* ; *je couvris* ; *je couvrirai* ; *je couvrirais* ; *couvre, couvrons, couvrez* ; *que je couvre, que nous couvrions* ; *que je couvrisse* ; *couvrant* ; *couvert.*] 1. to cover : *a*) to lay over, to set over ; to overspread with something, to conceal by something overspread ; *b*) to put the lid on ; *c*) to cover up, to wrap up, to envelop ; to muffle up ; *d*) at cards, to stake on ; *e*) to clothe ; *f*) to overlay, to overspread, to spread over, to scatter over ; *g*) to be scattered over, to spread over, to overrun ; *h*) to overwhelm; to load ; *i*) to protect, to defend, to shelter, to shield, to screen, to shroud ; *j*) to conceal ; to hide, to shroud, to veil, to mask ; *k*) to plaster ; to disguise) to palliate ; to excuse ; *l*) to drown ; *m*) *Com.* to equal, to be of equal extent with, to be equivalent to ; to be sufficient for ; to defray ; *n*) to copulate with, to leap.

a) — **une statue, un tableau**, to cover a statue, a painting. **Le voile qui couvre ce tableau**, the curtain which conceals this painting. — **un plat**, to cover a dish. — **une maison d'ardoises**, to slate a house. — **en tuiles**, to tile. — **de chaume**, to thatch. — **le feu**, to cover the fire. **La jeune fille se mit à pleurer en se couvrant le visage**, the young girl covered her face and began to weep. **Elle s'était couvert la tête de son voile**, she had covered her head with her veil. *b*) — **la marmite**, to put the lid on the pot. *c*) — **un canapé de toile de Perse**, to cover a sofa with chintz. — **un livre**, to cover a book.

e) — **les pauvres**, to clothe the poor. **Les vêtements qui le couvrent**, the clothes which cover him. — **un malade**, to cover a sick person.

f) — **une table de mets**, to cover a table with dishes **Cette voiture m'a couvert de boue**, that carriage has covered me with mud. **Les Anglais couvrirent la mer de leurs vaisseaux**, the English covered the sea with their ships. *g*) **Une foule nombreuse couvrait les rues et les places**, a great crowd overran the streets and squares. **Ces ruines couvrent un espace de plusieurs lieues**, these ruins are scattered over a space of several leagues. **La rougeur me couvrit le visage**, blushes suffused my face. *h*) **Je le couvrirai de confusion**, I shall cover him with confusion. — **de honte**, to cover with shame. — **de gloire**, to cover with glory.

i) **Cette citadelle couvre la ville**, this citadel covers the town. **Il le couvrit de son corps**, he covered him with his body. **La cavalerie couvrait le front de l'aile droite**, the front of the right wing was covered with cavalry. **Quarante mille hommes couvrent nos frontières de ce côté-là**, forty thousand men cover our frontiers on that side. — **sa retraite**, to cover one's retreat. **Le pavillon couvre la marchandise**, the flag covers the merchandise [*Fig.* :] — **quelqu'un de sa protection**, to take a person under one's protection.

j) **Il sait bien — ses desseins**, he knows how to cover his schemes **Cette modestie apparente couvre une grande vanité**, this apparent modesty covers great vanity. **L'amour-propre que l'on couvre du beau nom de l'amour de la vérité**, self-love, which we cover with the fine name of love of truth. **Une nuit profonde couvrait sa naissance**, profound obscurity covered his birth. — **sa marche**, *Milit.* to conceal one's march. — **son jeu**, not to show one's cards (at play) ; *Fig.* to conceal one's projects or designs. *k*) **Quelques beautés ne couvraient — les nombreux défauts de cet ouvrage**, a few beauties cannot cover the numberless defects of this work.

l) **Le bruit qui se faisait dans l'assemblée couvrait la voix de l'orateur**, the noise they were making in the assembly covered the speaker's voice.

m) **Le produit de la recette n'a pas couvert les frais** the receipts have not couvered the expenses.

2. to obliterate, to efface. **Une amnistie a couvert ce délit**, an amnesty obliterated this offence.

3. — **une enchère**, to outbid : to bid more than another ; 4. — **les perles**, to fill the pearls with wax.

COUVRIR (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to cover one's self : *a*) to clothe one's self well, to wrap one's self up ; to put on ; to muffle one's self up ; *b*) to load one's self ; to be loaded ; *c*) to put one's self under cover of ; *d*) to conceal one's self. *a*) **Cette femme est si pauvre qu'elle n'a pas de quoi se —**, that woman is so poor that she has not clothes enough to put on. **Il faut avoir soin de se bien — en hiver**, we must be careful to wrap ourselves up well in winter. **Il fait froid, couvrez-vous davantage**, it is cold, wrap yourself up more. *b*) **Se — de diamants**, to cover one's self with diamonds. [*Fig.* :] **Se — de gloire**, to cover one's self with glory. **Se — de honte**, to cover one's self with shame. **Se — de boue**, *Fig.* to lower one 's self, to be despicable. *c*) **Se — de son épée**, to use one's sword so cleverly as to ward off all thrusts. **Se — d'un bois, d'une rivière**, *Milit.* to cover one's self with a wood, a river. **Se — de l'autorité de la loi**, to put one's self under cover of the law. **Se — d'un prétexte**, to have recourse to a pretext.

d) **Le vice cherche quelquefois à se — des apparences, du manteau de la vertu**, vice will sometimes seek to conceal itself under the cloak of virtue.

2. to be covered : *a*) to put on one's hat ; *b*) to become overspread. *a*) **Couvrez-vous, monsieur**, be covered, sir. **Il se couvrit le premier**, he was the first to put on his hat. *b*) **La place se couvrit de curieux**, the place was overspread with curious people. **Son visage se couvre d'une rougeur subite**, a sudden blush suffuses his face. **Avant les élections les murs se couvrent d'affiches**, before the elections the walls are covered with bills.

3. to be cloudy, to be overcast ; to get, to grow, cloudy ; to grow dark, to lower. **Le ciel, le temps se couvre de nuages**, (or absolutely) **se couvre**, the sky, the weather is getting cloudy. [*Fig.* :] **L'horizon se couvre**, things are beginning to look dark.

COVENANT, kov'nân-t, [convenir], *sm. Engl. Hist.* covenant, national covenant.

CONVENANTAIRE, kov'nântêr', *sm.* covenanter.

COVENDEUR, kovândœr, *sm.* covendor : joint vendor, joint seller.

COWPOX, koupoks, [Eng.], *sm. Med.* cowpox : the vaccine disease.

COXAL, koksal, [Gr.: κόξα, hip], *adj. Anat.* coxal, of the hip

COXALGIE, koksalzhi, [Gr. κόξα, hip, ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* coxalgia : pain in the hip.

COXO-FÉMORAL, E, kokssofémoral, [Lat. : coxa, hip ; femoral], *adj. Anat.* coxo-femoral : pertaining to the illium and the femur.

CRABE, krab', [orig. Ger. : *Krabbe* shrimp ; Eng. : crab ; Ang. Sax. Crabba] *sm. Nat. Hist.* crab : cancer ; a genus of crustaceans

CRABIER, krabyè, *sm. Ornith.* crab-eater : *Ardea cracra*, a species of heron.

CRAC, krak, (onomat.), 1. *sm.* crack, cracking : a sharp sound uttered suddenly ; 2. *interj.* in a trice, in a second, crack !

CRAC, krak, (Monsieur de Crac from the farce by *Collin d'Harleville* in 1791). *sm. Fam.* boaster, lying joker.

CRACHAT, krasha ; *pl.* krasha-z, [Scand.: kråki, salive], *sm.* 1. spittle, spit, spawl : the secretions ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting ; 2. *Popul. lang.* star (of an order of knighthood).

CRACHÉ, E, krashé, *adj.* just like ; to a T, the very image. **C'est son père tout —**, he is the very image of his father.

CRACHEMENT, krash'mân-t, *sm.* spitting ; expectoration. — **de sang**, spitting of blood, expectoration of blood ; *Med.* hæmoptysis.

CRACHER, krashe-r, *vn.* 1. to spit, to spawl, to throw out spittle from the mouth. [*Fig.* :] — **au nez, au visage de quelqu'un**, to spit in a person's face. **Cela est à — dessus**, that is most contemptible. **Ce n'est pas à — dessus**, that's not to be despised ; that's not to be sneezed at. — **au bassin**, to contribute, to make a contribution. **Il a craché en l'air et cela lui est retombé sur le nez**, he has dug a pit for himself to fall in.

2. to sputter, to spirt (as a pen).

CRACHER, *va.* 1. to spit, to spit out : to eject from the mouth ; 2. *Fig.* to sputter out, to throw out, to utter ; to spout ; to shower down. — **le sang**, — **du sang**, to spit blood. — **du grec et du latin**, to sport Greek and Latin quotations. — **des proverbes**, to utter proverbs. — **des injures**, to shower down abuse.

CRACHEUR, EUSE, krashœr, shœz', *sm. f.* spitter : one who spits.

CRACHOIR, krashwar, [cracher], *sm.* spittoon, spit-box.

CRACHOTEMENT, krashot'mân-t, *sm.* frequent spitting.

CRACHOTER, krashoté-r, [cracher], *vn.* to spit often.

CRACIDÉ, krasidé, [Late Lat. : crax], *sm. Ornith.* **1.** curassow : a gallinaceous bird of the family crasidæ ; **2.** [in the plur.] cracidæ : a family of birds of the order gallinæ.

CRACOVIE, krakovi, *pnf. Geog.* Cracow.

CRACOVIENNE, krakovyèn', *sf.* cracovienne : the national dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow.

CRAIE, krê, [Lat. : creta], *sf.* chalk : carbonate of lime, white earthy limestone. **Carrière de —**, chalk-pit. **— rouge**, red chalk. **De —**, chalky. **Tracer à la —, avec de la —**, to chalk out.

CRAILLEMENT, kray'mân-t, [crailler], *sm.* caw, cawing ; the cry of the crow.

CRAILLER, krayé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to caw.

CRAINDRE, krandr', [O. Fr. : criembre, from Low Lat. cremēre, which is corrupted from Lat. tremēre, to tremble], *va.* [*Je crains, tu crains, il craint, nous craignons, vous craignez, ils craignent ; je craignais ; je craignis ; je craindrai ; je craindrais ; crains, craignons, craignez ; que je craigne, que nous craignions, que vous craigniez, qu'ils craignent ; que je craignisse craignant ; craint.*] **1.** to fear : *a*) to be afraid of, to apprehend, to dread ; *b*) to reverence, to stand in awe of. *a*) **Qui ne craint pas la mort ne craint pas les menaces**, those who are not afraid of death are not afraid of threats. **Qui peut tout doit tout —**, those who are all powerful have everything to fear. **— la mort**, to fear death. **Cet événement doit faire — une sédition**, people are afraid that this event may cause a sedition **Se faire —**, to make one's self feared (*or* dreaded). **Les Français commençaient alors à se faire —**, the French were beginning to make themselves feared. **Ne crains rien, ne craignez rien**, do not be afraid ; never fear. **Il n'y a rien à —**, there is nothing to fear—, **Un bon vaisseau ne craint que la terre et le feu**, a good ship fears only land and fire. *Prov. V. Chat.*

b) **— Dieu**, to fear God. **Ne — ni Dieu, ni diable**, *Fam.* to respect nothing.

2 (of things) to be injured by, to be unable to bear. **Ces plantes craignent la gelée**, those plants cannot bear the frost.

CRAINDRE, *vn.* **1.** (with *de* followed by the infinitive), to hesitate. **Je ne crains pas de le dire**, I do not hesitate to say so. **Ils ne craignent plus de marcher après vous**, they no longer hesitate to follow you. **Il est à — que**, it is to be feared that.

2. (with *de* followed by the infinitive, or with *que* and the subjunctive) to fear : to be afraid, to be anxious ; to apprehend, to be apprehensive of ; to dread. **Pitt et Fox craignaient de rompre cette longue et intime alliance**, Pitt and Fox were afraid of breaking off so long and close an alliance. **Il craint d'être découvert**, he is afraid of being discovered. **Je crains de ne pas le voir**, I am afraid I shall not see him. **Craignez-vous qu'il ne vienne ?** do you fear he will come ? **Quoi ? craignez-vous déjà qu'ils ne soient écoutés ?** what ? are you already afraid, that they will be attended to ? **Ne craignez-vous pas qu'il ne vienne,** (*or* without *ne*) **qu'il vienne ?** are you not afraid he will come ? **Je crains qu'il ne vienne**, I am afraid he will come. **Je crains qu'un songe ne m'abuse**, I am afraid of being deceived by a dream. *Rac. Phéd.* II. 2. **Je crains que vous ne preniez mal vos mesures**, I fear you do not take proper measures. **Je craignais qu'il ne vînt**, I was afraid he would come. **Ils craignaient que l'autorité ne dégénérât en tyrannie**, they feared that authority would degenerate (or lest authority should degenerate) into tyranny. Bossuet. **J'ai craint que je n'eusse mal écrit**, I was afraid I had written badly. **Il est à — que les ennemis ne nous surprennent**, it is to be feared that we shall be surprised by the enemy. [The expletive *ne* is sometimes omitted in poetry :] **Seigneur, je crains pour vous qu'un Romain vous écoute**, sir, I am afraid on your account that a Roman may be listening to you. *Corn. Nicom.* I. 2. **Oui, mais qui rit d'autrui, doit craindre qu'à son tour on rie aussi de lui**, yes, but those who laugh at others, should fear they may be laughed at also. **Je crains que mon frère n'arrive pas**, I am afraid my brother will not arrive. **J'ai craint qu'il ne vînt pas**, I feared he would not come. **Je ne crains pas qu'il vienne**, I am not afraid of his coming. **Je ne crains pas qu'il fasse cette faute**, I am not afraid he will make that mistake. **Elle fut plus crainte qu'aimée**, she was more feared than loved.

CRAINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to fear one's self ; **2.** to fear each other.

CRAINTE, krant', [craindre], *sf.* fear, apprehension, dread ; awe. **Fi du plaisir que la — peut corrompre**, away with pleasure which is spoiled by fear. *La Font.* **Une âme menée par la — en est toujours plus faible**, a person led by fear is always the weaker for it. *Fén. Ed. des Filles.* 5. **Comme il était sans —, il était sans défense**, being without fear he was quite defenceless. **Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai point d'autre —**, I fear God, dear Abner, and I fear naught else. *Rac. Ath.* I. I. **La — du Seigneur est le commencement de la sagesse**, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom. *Bib. Ps.* CXI. 10. **Avec —**, fearfully. **En —, dans la —**, in dread, in fear ; fearful, apprehensive. **Dans la — de tomber**, fearful of falling **Dans la — que l'orage ne survienne**, apprehensive of a storm coming.

DE CRAINTE DE, CRAINTE DE, *prepos. phr.* for fear of. **On parle peu, de — de se méprendre**, for fear of being mistaken people speak but little. **De — de se tromper**, for fear of making a mistake. **Il a fait cela — de pis**, he did that for fear of worse.

DE CRAINTE QUE, *conjunc. phr.*, for fear, lest. **De — que l'on ne vous trompe**, for fear you should be deceived. **De — que l'heure ne fût passée**, for fear the time should be passed.

CRAINTIF, IVE, krantif, tiv', *adj.* fearful, timorous, timid.

CRAINTIVEMENT, krantiv'mân-t, *adv.* fearfully, timorously, timidly.

CRAMBE, kranb', **CRAMBÉ**, kranbé, [Gr. : κράμβη, cabbage], *sm. Bot.* crambe sea-kale, kale, sea-cabbage.

CRAMOISI, E, kramwazi, [Ar. : quermazi, cochineal insect], *adj.* **1.** crimson-red as fire ; **2.** red as scarlet. **Madame la duchesse de B. devint cramoisie et tremblante de colère**, the duchess of B. became as red as fire and shook with anger. *St. Sim.*

CRAMOISI, *sm.* crimson ; scarlet colour. **Teindre en —**, to crimson. **Être laid en —**, *Fig.* to be very ugly.

CRAMPE, kranp', [Ger. : Krampf, Dutch. : kramp, cramp], *sf.* cramp : *a*) *Med.* spasmodic and painful contraction of the muscles ; *b*) cramp-iron. *a*) **Il me prit une —**, I was taken with a cramp. **Avoir des crampes d'estomac**, to have griping pains in the stomach ; gastralgia. **— d'écrivains**, writer's cramp

CRAMPON, kranpôn, [crampe], *sm* **1.** cramp, cramp-iron, hold-fast : a piece of iron bent at the ends for fastening things together ; crank ; **2.** *pl. Milit.* crampoons : iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart ; **2.** calkin, calker (of a horse-shoe), frost-nail ; **3.** *Bot.* fulcrum, prop, clasper ; **5.** *Fam.* a bore. **C'est un vrai —**, he is like a leech ; he is not easily got rid of.

CRAMPONNÉ, E, kranponé, *adj.* **1.** cramped : fastened with a cramp ; **2.** *Fig.* clung ; **3.** *Herald.* **Pièce cramponnée**, cramponee.

CRAMPONNER, kranponé-r, [crampon], *va.* **1.** to cramp : to fasten with a cramp ; **2.** to calk (a horse-shoe) ; to put calkins to.

CRAMPONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to cling.

CRAMPONNET, kranponè, *sm.* cramp, cramp-iron ; staple (of a lock).

CRAN, krân, [Lat. : crena, notch], *sm.* **1.** notch : a hollow cut ; indentation ; **2.** *Print.* nick (of a letter). **Monter d'un —**, to rise a peg higher. **Baisser, descendre d'un —**, to put a notch lower ; to come down a peg lower ; to take down a notch.

CRANAGE, kranazh', [cran], *sm. Horol.* notching of the watch-wheel.

CRÂNE, krân', [Lat. : cranium], *sm. Anat.* **1.** skull, cranium : the bony case which contains the brain, its membranes and vessels ; **2.** *Fig.* swaggerer, blusterer, vapourer. **Faire le —**, to swagger, to play the braggart.

CRÂNE, *adj.* **1.** swaggering, blustering, vapouring ; **2.** brave, gallant. **Avoir l'air —**, to look like a bold fellow.

CRÂNEMENT, krân'mân-t, *adv.* swaggeringly, vapouringly ; boldly.

CRANER, krané-r [cran], *va.* to notch, to make a notch or a nick in.

CRÂNER, krâné-r [crâne], *vn.* to play the braggart, to show off.

CRÂNERIE, krân'ri, [crâne], *sf.* swaggering, blustering, vapouring.

CRANGON, krângon, [Gr. : κραγγών], *sm. Zool.* crangon : shrimp ; a genus of macrâurous crustaceans.

CRÂNIEN, IENNE, krânyan, nyèn', *adj. Anat.* cranial : relating to the cranium.

CRANIOGRAPHIE, krâniografi, [Gr. : κρανίον, skull ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* craniography, craniology : anatomical description of the skull.

CRANIOLOGIE, krâniolozhi, **CRANOLOGIE**, krânolozhi, [Gr. : κρανίον, skull ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* craniology : the science which teaches the art of discovering the characters and faculties of men from the external form of the skull ; craniognomy, phrenology.

CRANIOLOGIQUE, krâniolozhik', *adj.* craniological : relating to craniology.

CRANIOLOGISTE, krâniolozhist', **CRANIOLOGUE**, krâniolog, *sm.* craniologist : one versed in craniology.

CRANIOMANCIE, krâniomânsi, [Gr. κρανίον, skull ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* craniomancy, cranomancy : divination by the skull.

CRANIOMÈTRE, krâniomètr', *sm.* craniometer : an instrument for measuring skulls.

CRANIOMÉTRIE, krâniométri, [Gr. : κρανίον, skull; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* craniometry : the art of measuring skulls.

CRANIOMÉTRIQUE, krâniométrik', *adj.* craniometrical : pertaining to craniometry.

CRANIOSCOPIE, krânioskopi, [Gr. : κρανίον, skull; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* cranioscopy : the inspection or examination of the skull.

CRANIOTOME, krâniotom', *sm. Surg.* craniotome; an instrument which acts as guide for the saw in *post mortem* sections of the cranium.

CRANIOTOMIE, krâniotomi, [Gr. : κρανίον, skull; τομή, incision], *sf. Surg.* the operation of opening the skull, in parturition; cephalotomy.

CRANOIR, kranwar, [craner], *sm. Horol.* notching file.

CRANQUILLIER, krânkiyé, *sm. Bot.* woodbine, wild honeysuckle.

CRANSON, krânson, *sm. Bot.* scurvy-grass : *Cochleria officinalis*.

CRAOUILLASSE, kraouyas', **CRAOUILLE**, kraouy', **CRAOUILLÈRE**, kraouyèr, *sf. Ornith.* butcher-bird, shrike : *Lanius excubitor*.

CRAPAUD, krapô; the *d* as always mute; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as a *z* before a vowel, [orig. uncert.; perhaps Eng. *to creep*, Ang.-Sax. creōpan], *sm.* 1. toad : *Bufo*, a genus of batrachia, more thick and clumsy than the frogs. — **commun**, common toad. — **des joncs**, natter-jack. **Gros** —, paddock. **Petit** —, toadlet. **Le — coasse**, the toad croaks. **Pierre de** —, toad-stone : a stone formerly supposed to be contained in a toad's head. **Il est chargé d'argent comme un — de plumes**, all the money he has he may put in his eye. **Sauter comme un** —, to be as nimble as a cart-horse. **Laid comme un** —, as ugly as a toad. **C'est un vilain** —, he is an ugly toad.

2. *Ichth.* — **de mer**, scorpion-fish, hog-fish. — **pêcheur**, fishing-frog, angler, sea-devil.

3. *Ornith.* — **volant**, goatsucker.

4. *Veter.* thrush; affection in the feet of horses; 5. *Artill.* mortar-bed; 6. *Naut.* goose-neck (of the tiller); 7. low arm-chair; 8. † bag (for the hair).

CRAPAUDAILLE, krapôday', [for crépodaille], *sf.* thin crape.

CRAPAUDAILLE, krapoday;, [crapaud], *sf. Fam.* set of toads, nest of rascals : a lot of scamps.

CRAPAUDIÈRE, krapôdyèr', [crapaud], *sf.* 1. toad-hole; 2. swamp, swampy place.

CRAPAUDIN, krapôdan, *sm. Weav.* pan.

CRAPAUDINE, krapôdin', [crapaud], *sf.* 1. toad-stone; 2. *Cook.* **A la** —, cut open and broiled, spitch-cocked; 3. leaden grating (of a drain); 4. valve of a discharge or escape-pipe; 5. socket, collar; pivot-hole, 6. (in mills) step, bearing; 7. *Veter.* ulcer in a horse's pastern; chapped heel (of a horse).

CRAPELET, krap'lè, [crapaud], *sm.* young toad.

CRAPONE, krapon', *sf. Horol.* square flat-file.

CRAPOUSSIN, INE, krapousan, sin', [crapaud], *sm. f. Popul. Lang.* deformed stunted person, little ill-shaped person; shrimp.

CRAPULE, krapul', [Lat. : crapula, intoxication], *sf.* 1. crapulence, drunkenness, low debauchery; 2. (by extension) low debauched people. **C'est une** —, he is a low blackguard.

CRAPULER, krapulè-r, [crapule], *vn.* to live in gross debauchery.

CRAPULEUSEMENT, krapulœz' mant, *adv.* dissolutely.

CRAPULEUX, EUSE, krapulœ-z, lœz', *adj.* 1. crapulous, crapulent, intemperate; 2. grossly debauched; 3. low, dissolute.

CRAQUE, krak', [craquer], *sf.* crack, brag, fib, lie, flam.

CRAQUELIN, krak'lan, *sm.* cracknel, cracker : a hard, brittle biscuit.

CRAQUEMENT, krak'mân-t, [craquer], *sm.* 1. cracking : a sharp abrupt sound; 2. chattering (of teeth). **Bruit de** —, *Med.*, crackling-of-leather sound : a sound heard by auscultation when the pericardium is roughened with lymph.

CRAQUER, kraké-r, [crac], *vn.* 1. to crack : to utter a loud and sudden, or snapping sound; 2. to creak : to make a harsh and grating noise; 3. to crackle : to make slight cracks. **La glace craquait sous les pieds**, the ice was cracking under foot. **Le plancher est si chargé, que les poutres en craquent**, the floor is so loaded, that the beams are cracking. **Ce lit craque**, this bed is cracking. **Le biscuit craque sous la dent**, biscuit crackles under one's teeth. **Faire — ses doigts**, to crack one's finger.

4. *Vulg.* to crack, to boast, to brag, to talk boastingly.

CRAQUERIE, krak'ri, [craquer], *sf. Vulg.* cracking, bragging, boasting.

CRAQUÈTEMENT, krakèt'mân-t, *sm.* 1. cracking. 2. chattering (of the teeth); 3. gabble; gabbling (of storks).

CRAQUETER, krak'té-r, [craquer], *vn.*; [*Je craquète, nous craquetons; je craquetai je craquetai; je craquèterai; je craquèterais, que je craquète; que je craquetasse; craquetant; craqueté.*] 1. to crackle: to make slight and frequent cracks. **Le sel craquète dans le feu**, salt crackles when thrown into the fire

2. to gabble; to cry, as a stork

CRAQUEUR, EUSE, krakœr kœz', *sm. f. Fam.* cracker, boaster, bragger.

CRASE, krâz', [Gr. κρᾶσις, mixture], crasis : *a*) *Gram.* contraction of two vowels into one long or into a diphthong; synæresis; *b*) *Physiol.* a mixture of the constituents of a fluid; *c*) *Histol.* constitution, temperament. *b*) — **du sang**, crasis of the blood.

CRASSANE, krasan', *sf.* crassanne : a winter pear.

CRASSE, kras', [Lat. : crassus, thick], *adj f.* gross, thick, coarse, crass. **Ignorance** —, gross ignorance.

CRASSE, *sf.* 1. dirt, filth (on the skin, on clothes, etc.); 2. dross : the scum of metals thrown off in the process of melting; 3. *Fig.* lowest condition; dunghill; 4. rusticity (of manners); 5. sordid avarice. **La — de la tête**, the dandruff. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to be guilty of a mean action to any one.

CRASSER, krasé-r, [crasse], *va.* to foul, to dirty.

CRASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to get foul.

CRASSES, kras', *sfpl.* 1. slag, hammer-slag (of some minerals); 2. dross, scum (of metals).

CRASSEUX, EUSE, krasœ-z, sœz, *adj.* 1. dirty, filthy, foul; 2. miserly, stingy, sordid, niggardly.

CRASSEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* 1. dirty, filthy person; 2. miser; curmudgeon.

CRASSULACÉES, krasulasé, [Lat. : crassus, thick], *sfpl. Bot.* crassulaceæ : an order of plants.

CRATÈRE, kratêr', [Gr. : κρατήρ, bowl], *sm.* crater : *a*) *Antiq.* bowl; cup; *b*) *Astron.* the Cup, a southern constellation; *c*) *Geol.* the aperture or mouth of a volcano.

CRATÉRIFORME, kratérifòrm, [cratère; forme], *adj.* crateriform : having the form of a crater; bowl-shaped, goblet-shaped.

CRATICULATION, kratikulasyôn, *sf.* graticulation : the division of a drawing into squares.

CRATICULER, kratikulé-r, [Lat. : craticula little grating], *va. Draw.* to square.

CRAVACHE, kravash', [from Russ.], *sf.* riding-whip, horsewhip. **Coups de** —, horse-whipping. **Donner des coups de** —, to horsewhip.

CRAVAN or **CRAVANT**, kravân, *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* brent goose, brent, brant, brand-goose : *Anas bernicla*, a species of wild goose 2. barnacle : a kind of crustaceans.

CRAVATE, kravat', [from *Cravates*, old name for the *Croatians*], *sm.* 1. Croatian horse 2. Croat : a horse-soldier of Croatia.

CRAVATE, *sf.* 1. cravat, neckcloth : a piece of cloth worn by men, and sometimes by women, about the neck. — **de soie**, silk cravat. — **de mousseline**, muslin cravat. — **blanche**, white cravat.

2. tassel (of a flag); 3. *Naut.* navelline.

CRAVATER, kravaté-r, [cravate], *va.* to put on a cravat.

CRAVATER (SE), *v. refl.* to put on one's cravat.

CRAVE, krav', *sm. Ornith.* chough, red-legged crow : *Fregilus*.

CRAVÈTE, kravèt', *sf. Ornith.* bartailed godwit.

CRAYER, krèyé, [perhaps craie, chalk], *sm.* vitrified coal-ashes.

CRAYER, krèyé-r, (craie, chalk), *va.* to chalk out.

CRAYÈRE, krèyère, [craie], *sf.* chalk-pit.

CRAYEUX, EUSE, krèyœ-z, yœz', *adj.* chalky; pertaining to, or containing chalk.

CRAYON, krèyôn, [craie], *sm.* 1. crayon : *a*) a piece or cylinder of soft clay or other mineral matter, white or coloured, used for drawing : *b*) pencil prepared for writing or drawing; *c*) a drawing done with a pencil or crayon, crayon-painting, pencil-drawing. — **à la mine de plomb**, black-lead pencil. — **d'ardoise**, slate-pencil. — **de pastel**, crayon. — **blanc**, white crayon. — **noir**, black crayon. **Dessin à deux crayons**, drawing with two crayons. **Au** —, in pencil; in crayon.

2. pencil : manner of drawing; 3. † description, picture; 4. sketch, rough draft, outline. **Vous trouverez dans ma description un léger — de leurs mœurs**, in my description you will find a rough outline of their manners. *J. J. Rouss. Hél.* 1. 23

CRAYONNAGE, krèyonazh, [crayon], *sm.* crayon drawing or sketch.

CRAYONNER, krèyoné-r, [crayon], *va.* 1. to pencil : to draw with a pencil; 2. to crayon : to sketch, to design with a crayon; 3. *Fig.* to sketch, to outline, to rough-draw.

CRAYONNEUR, krèyonœr, *sm.* (in an ill sense) sketcher : one who sketches.

CRAYONNEUX, EUSE, krèyonœ-z, nœz', *adj.* chalky : pertaining to chalk.

CRÉABLE, kréabl', [créer], *adj.* creatable : that may be created.

CREADIER, krèyadié, *sm. Fish.* kind of drag-net.

CRÉANCE, kréans', [croire], *sf.* 1. credence : *a*) belief, credit : reliance upon testimony; *b*) confidence, trust. **Hors de** —

incredible, unlikely, improbable. **Donner — à**, to put one's trust in, to believe, to credit, to confide in, to give credit to. *b*) **Perdre toute — dans les esprits**, to lose all confidence in people. **Vous abusez de la — que ces personnes ont en vous**, you take unfair advantage of the confidence these people have in you. **Le livre qui merite le plus de —**, the book which is most to the relied on.

2. Lettres de —, credentials, letters of credence : letters or testimonials showing that one is entitled to credit ; letters given to an embassador. **Lettre de —**, *Com.* letter of credit.

3. *Hunt.* command. **Chien de bonne —**, dog under good command.

4. *Com.* claim : book-debt, debt. **Avoir une — sur quelqu'un**, to have a claim upon a person. **— courante**, outstanding debt. **— exigible**, debt due. **Mauvaise —**, bad debt.

CRÉANCIER, IÈRE, kréansyé, syér', [créance], *sm. f.* creditor : one to whom a debt is owed. **— privilégié**, privileged creditor. **— importun**, dun. **Convoquer les créanciers**, to call one's creditors together. **S'arranger avec ses créanciers**, to compound with one's creditors.

CRÉAT, kréa, [Ital. : creato], *sm. Man.* creat : an usher to a riding master.

CRÉATEUR, TRICE, kréatœr, tris', [Lat. : creator ; creāre, atum, to create], *adj.* creative : having the power to create ; exerting the act of creation ; inventive. **Un esprit —**, a creative mind. **L'imagination créatrice**, the creative imagination. **Quand la Russie prenait une forme nouvelle sous les mains créatrices de Pierre I**, when the creative genius of Peter I, was completely changing the face of Russia. *Condill. Etudes. his.* III. 2.

CRÉATEUR, *vn.* creator : *a*) one who creates ; maker ; *b*) (absolutely) God, the Supreme Being ; *c*) first author, inventor. *a*) **Le — du ciel et de la terre**, the Creator of heaven and earth. *b*) **La sagesse du —**, God's wisdom. *c*) **Homère est regardé comme le — de l'épopée**, Homer is looked on as the inventor of the epopee. *Acad.*

CRÉATRICE, *sf.* creatress ; inventress.

CRÉATINE, kréatin', *sf. Chem.* creatine : a crystallizable substance, obtained from muscular fibre.

CRÉATION, kréasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [créer], *sf.* creation : *a*) the act of creating, the act of causing to exist ; *b*) the things created ; the world, the universe ; *c*) the act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties ; *d*) the act of investing with a new character ; *e*) the act of producing ; *f*) production. **La — du monde**, the creation of the world. **Les merveilles de la —**, the wonders of the creation. **Les créations de l'industrie**, the creations of industry. **Ce rôle est une des plus belles créations de cet acteur**, that part is one of those in which that actor excels. **Les salles d'asile sont d'une — utile**, infant schools are most useful institutions. **Ces modes sont de la dernière —**, these fashions are of the latest novelty. **Nos dernières créations en rubans**, our latest novelties in ribbons.

CRÉATURE, kréatur', [Lat. : creatura], *sf.* creature : *a*) that which is created ; *b*) man, human being, as opposed to God, *c*) a person ; *d*) a woman, in contempt, girl ; *e*) a person who owes his rise and fortune to another ; one who is made to be what he is ; *f*) dependant ; tool. *a*) **Les créatures animées**, animate, living creatures. **Les créatures inanimées**, inanimate creatures. *c*) **Une bonne —**, a good creature. **Une étrange —**, a strange creature. *d*) **Ne me parlez pas de cette — -là**, don't mention that vile person to me. *e*) **Il répand ses trésors pour se faire des créatures**, he lavishes his treasures to make people his tools. **Les créatures du ministre**, the tools of the minister.

CRÉBILLON, krébiyon, [Prosper-Jolyot], tragic poet (1674-1762) ; — [Claude], son of the preceding, novelist (1707-1777).

CRÉCELLE, krésèl', [orig. unknown], *sf.* rattle : an instrument or toy which produces a rattle when shaken.

CRÉCERELLE, krés'rèl, [crécelle], *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* kestrel ; a species of falcon.

CRÈCHE, krèsh', [O. H. Ger. : krippja ; Krip, crib], *sf.* **1.** crib, manger ; **2.** infant-asylum.

CRÉDENCE, krédans', [Ital. : credenza], *sf.* **1.** buffet, sideboard ; **2.** credence, credence-table, prothesis : a small table in a church at the side of the altar ; **3.** † buttery, pantry (of a college).

† **CRÉDENCIER**, krédansyé, *sm.* buttery-keeper, pantler.

CRÉDIBILITÉ, krédibilité, [Lat. : credibilis, credible ; credere, to believe], *sf.* credibility, credibleness : just claim to belief, the quality of a thing which renders it possible to be believed.

CRÉDIT, krédi ; the *t* is always mute ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as a *z* before a vowel [Lat. : credĕre, to believe], *sm.* credit : *a*) mercantile reputation ; *b*) trust ; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment ; loan, sale on trust ; tick ; *c*) the time allowed for payment ; *d*) *Book-k.* credit-side (the side of an account in which payments are entered ; creditor-side ; *e*) influence, interest ; *f*) (of things) repute, estimation ; *g*) credence, confidence.

a) **Le — est l'âme de commerce**, credit is the soul of commerce. **— public**, public credit. **— foncier**, landed credit. **— est mort**, credit is out of fashion. **Avoir du —**, to have credit. **N'avoir plus de —**, to be out of credit. *b, c*) **Faire —**, to give credit. [*Fam.* :] **Faire — de la main à la bourse**, to trust no further than one can see [*Fig.* :] **Faire — d'une chose à quelqu'un**, to dispense a person with doing a thing. **Je vous en fais —**, I make you a present of it. **Acheter à —**, to buy on credit. **Prendre à —**, to take on credit. **Donner, vendre à —**, to sell on credit. **Ouvrir un —**, to open a credit. **Accorder un —**, to grant a credit. [*Fig.* :] **A —**, uselessly, in vain, to no purpose ; without proof. **— à court terme**, short credit **— à long terme**, long credit. *Prov.* : **Acheter à —, c'est payer deux fois**, buying on credit is always dear.

d) **Porter un article au — de quelqu'un**, to enter an article to a person's credit.

e) **Si mon — peut obtenir sa grâce**, if his pardon can be obtained through my influence. **Être en —**, to be in credit. **Jouir d'un grand — auprès de**, to be in high credit with. *f*) **Mettre en —**, to bring into repute.

CRÉDITER, krédité-r, [crédit], *va. Com.* to credit : to enter upon the credit-side of an account ; to set to the credit of. **Être crédité sur une ville**, to have letters of credit for a town.

CRÉDITEUR, kréditœr *sm. Book-k.* creditor ; **2.** *adj.* ; credit.

CREDO, krédô, [Lat. : I believe], *sm.* creed, belief.

CRÉDULE, krédul', [Lat. : credulus], *adj.* credulous : unsuspecting, easy of belief ; easily deceived. **Trop —**, over-credulous. **Peu —**, incredulous, hard of belief.

CRÉDULEMENT, krédul'man-t, *adv.* credulously ; with credulity.

CRÉDULITÉ, krédulité, [Lat. : credulitas], *sf.* credulity, credulousness : easiness of belief ; a disposition to believe on slight evidence, or no evidence at all. **Ils se jouaient tous deux de ma —**, they were both of them playing upon my credulity. *Rac. Baj.* IV. 5. **Notre — fait toute leur science**, our credulity is greater than their knowledge. *Volt. Ed.* IV. 1.

CRÉER, kréé-r, [Lat. : creāre, atum], *va.* [*Je crée, tu crées, il crée, nous créons, vous créez, ils creent* ; *je creais, nous créions, vous créiez* ; *je creai, nous créâmes, vous créâtes* ; *je creerai* ; *je créerais* ; *crée, créons, créez* ; *que je cree, que nous créions, que vous créiez, qu'ils créent* ; *que je créasse* ; *créant* ; *créé*.] to create : *a*) to bring into being from nothing ; to cause to exist ; to make ; *b*) to invent, to give birth to ; to form, to shape out ; *c*) to set up ; to form ; *d*) to produce ; to beget ; to give rise to, to give birth to ; to find out ; *e*) to found, to institute ; to establish ; *f*) to appoint ; to make ; *g*) to settle, as an annuity. *a*) **Dieu qui a créé le ciel et la terre par sa parole**, God who created heaven and earth by his word. *Boss. Hist. Univ.* *b*) **— des mots**, to create words. **De nouveaux besoins créent de nouvelles industries**, new wants bring about new resources. **— un rôle**, *Theat.* to create a part. *c*) **— un genre, une espèce**, to create a genus, a species. *d*) **Le nom d'un tel chef eût créé des soldats**, the name of such a chief would have created soldiers. **L'ordre de choses que la Révolution a créé en France**, the order of things which the Revolution created in France. **Il sut se — des ressources**, he was able to find out expedients. **Ils se sont créé bien des difficultés**, they created a great many of their own difficulties. *e*) **— une académie**, to create an academy **— des emplois**, to create posts, employments. *f*) **— de nouveaux pairs**, to create new peers.

CRÉMAILLÈRE, krémayèr', [Low Lat. : cramaculus], *sf.* **1.** pot-hanger, pot-hook. [*Fam.* :] **Pendre la —**, to have a house-warming.

2. *Mech.* rack : a straight bar, with teeth on one of its edges ; **3.** *Milit.* indented line.

CRÉMAILLON, krémayôn, *sm.* small pot-hook.

CRÉMASTER, krèmastèr, [Gr. : κρεμαστήρ], *sm. Anat.* cremaster : a muscle.

CRÉMATION, krémasyôn, [Ital. : cremāre, atum, to burn], *sf.* cremation : the act of burning dead bodies.

CRÉMATOIRE, krématwar, *adj.* crematorial. **Four —**, crematorium.

CREMATORIUM, krematoriœm, [Late Lat.], *sm.* crematory : the place where cremation is done.

CRÈME, krèm', [O. Fr. : cresme, derived in late times from Lat. cremor, cremoris : Cream] *a*) the yellowish, unctuous substance which forms a scum on the surface of milk ; *b*) *Fig.* the best part of a thing ; the best ; the flower ; *c*) custard ; *d*) ratafia ; fine spirituous liquor ; *e*) *Chem.* scum on the surface of liquors. *a*) **— fouettée**, whipt cream ; *Fig.* flimsy stuff. **Fromage à la —**, cream cheese. *b*) **Cette famille est la — des honnêtes gens**, that family is the most worthy of honest people. *c*) **Pot de —**, custard. **— à la vanille**, vanilla cream. **— au café**, coffee cream. **— au chocolat**, chocolate cream. *e*) **— de tartre**, cream of tartar. **— de chaux**, cream of lime. **— pour polir les métaux, les chaussures**, polishing paste or cream.

CRÉMENT, krémen-t, [Lat. : crementum], *sm. Gram.* increment.

CRÉMER, krémé-r, [crème], *vn.* [*I*

crème; il crémait; il créma, il crémera; il crémerait; qu'il crème; crémant; crémé.] to cream : to be covered with cream, as milk.

CRÉMERIE, krém'ri, [crème], *sf.* 1. dairy-shop, milk-shop : a shop where milk, cream and eggs are sold ; 2. small restaurant or chop-house.

CRÉMEUX, EUSE, krémœ-z, mœz', *adj.* creamy : full of cream.

CRÉMIER, IÈRE, krémyè, myêr' ; *sm. f.* milk-man, dairy-man *m* ; milk-woman, dairy-woman. *f.* **Une crémière,** a milk-jug, cream-jug.

CRÉMILLÉE, krémyé, [corr. of crémaillère], *sf.* ward (of a lock)

CRÉMONE, krémon', *sm.* cremona : a kind of violin, made at Cremona in Italy.

CRÉMONE, krémon, *sf.* window-fastening, French window fastening.

CRÉNEAU, krénô, [Lat. : crena, notch ; Fr. cran], *sm* 1. *Fortif.* crenelle, loop-hole, embrasure : an opening in an embattled parapet ; battlement ; 2. *Milit.* pinnacle : the interval between platoons where the chiefs of platoons take their stand ; 3. *Naut.* soil-pipe (in a ship).

CRÉNELAGE, krén-lazh', *sm. Coin.* milling ; milled edge (of a coin).

CRÉNELÉ, E, krén'lé, *adj.* 1. *Fortif.* crenellated, embattled, loop-holed ; 2. *Herald.* embattled, crenelle ; 3. *Bot.* crenated, crenate, crenelled : having its edges notched.

CRÉNELER, krén'lé-r, *va.* [*Je crénelle : je crénelais ; je crénellerai ; je crénellerais ; que je crénelle ; crénelant ; crénelé.*] 1. to indent ; 2. *Fortif.* to crenellate : to form crenelles, to notch ; to fortify ; to furnish with battlements ; 3. *Technol.* to cog : to furnish a wheel with cogs or teeth ; 4. *Coin.* to mill (the edge of coin). **— une pièce de monnaie**, to mill a coin.

CRÉNELURE, krén'lur', [créneler], *sf.* 1. indenting, notching ; indentation ; 2. *Bot.* crenature.

CRÉNER, kréné-r, [cran], *vn. Found.* to kern (types).

CRENET, krœné, *sm. Ornith.* curlew.

CRÉNIQUE, krénik', [Gr. : κρήνη, spring], *adj. Chem.* crenic : denoting an acid discovered in certain mineral waters.

CRÉOLE, kréol, [Span. : criollo], *smf.* creole : a white man or woman native of the West Indies, and descended from European ancestors.

CRÉOLE, *adj.* creolian.

CRÉOSOTE, kréozot', [Gr. : κρέας, flesh ; σώζειν, to save], *sf. Chem.* creosote ; an antiseptic principle, used as a cure for toothache.

CRÊPAGE, krèpazh', [crêper], *sm.* glossing of crape.

CRÊPE, krêp', [O. Fr. : crespe ; Lat. : crispus, crisp], *sm.* 1. crape : a thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing. **— lisse**, smooth crape. **— crêpé**, crisped crape. **— de Chine**, China-crape : a very fine kind of silk crape.

2. (black) crape, piece of crape ; crape hat-band. **Porter un — à son chapeau**, to wear a crape round one's hat.

3. *Poet.* pall, dark veil, veil. **La — de la nuit**, the shades of night. **Dès que l'ombre tranquille viendra d'un — noir envelopper la ville,** as soon as the tranquil shades of night have fallen over the city. *Boileau. Lutr.* 1.

CRÊPE, krêp', *sf. Cook.* pancake : a thin cake fried in a pan.

CRÊPER, krêpé-r, [Lat. : crispāre], *va.* to crape, to crisp : to curl, to twist ; to make wavy.

CRÊPER (SE), *v. refl.* to become craped.

CRÉPI, krépi, [crépir], *sm. Mason.* rough-cast, rough-coat, parget.

CRÉPIN, krépan, *pnm.* Crispin. V. *Crépins.*

CRÉPIN (SAINT-), *sm.* 1. shoemaker's kit cobler's bag ; 2. *Fig.* one's all. **Perdre tout son saint-crépin,** to lose one's all. **Il porte avec lui tout son saint-crépin,** he carries all his belongings with him. **Être dans la prison de saint-crépin,** to be in tight shoes ; to be in the shoemaker's stocks.

CRÉPINE, krépin', [crêpe], *sf.* 1. fringe (for beds and canopies). **— d'or**, gold fringe. **Garnir, orner de —**, to fringe.

2. *Butch.* kell : caul, omentum of a lamb.

CRÉPINETTE, krépinet', [crepine], *sf.* 1. flat sausage wrapped in kell ; 2. *Bot.* knot-grass.

CRÉPINIÈRE, krépinièr', *sf. Bot.* barberry.

CRÉPINS, krépan, [crépin or Saint-Crépin, the patron of shoemakers], *smpl.* grindery [*in the United States*, findings] : the tools and materials used by shoemakers. **Marchand de —**, grindery dealer. **Boutique de —**, grindery-warehouse ; finding store.

CRÉPIR, krépir, [O. Fr. : crespe, crisp] *va.* 1. *Mason.* to roughcast, to rough-coat, to parget, to give a coat of plaster to (a wall) ; 2. to grain (leather) ; 3. to crisp (horse-hair).

CRÉPISSAGE, krépisazh', **CRÉPISSEMENT**, krépis'mân-t, *sm. Mason.* rough-casting, rough-coating ; pargeting.

CRÉPISSURE, krépisur', *sf. Mason.* rough cast, rough-coat, parget.

CRÉPITANT, E, krépitân-t, ânt', *adj.* crepitating, cracking, rattling.

CRÉPITATION, krépitasyôn, *sf.* 1. crepitation : *a*) crackling ; *b*) *Surg.* the noise of fractured bones, when moved against each other ; *c*) *Med.* crepitus : a sound heard, during inspiration, in pulmonary diseases ; or, the noise produced by pressing the areolar, tissue when it is filled with air and as heard by auscultation.

CRÉPITER, krépité-r, [Lat. : crepitāre, freq. of crepāre, to crack], *vn.* to crepitate, to crackle : to burst with a small and sharp sound, rapidly repeated.

CRÉPODAILLE, krépodây', [crépon], *sf.* gauze-crape.

CRÉPON, krépôn, [crêpe], *sm.* crepon ; thick crape.

CRÉPONAILLE, kréponây', *sf.* gauze-crape.

CRÉPU, E, krépu, *adj.* 1. frizzled (as hair), woolly ; 2. *Nat. Hist.* crisp, crisped, curled **Cheveux crépus**, woolly, curled hair.

CRÉPUSCULAIRE, krépuskulèr', *adj. Astron.* crepuscular : glimmering ; pertaining to twilight. **Lumière —**, crepuscular light, twilight.

CRÉPUSCULE, krépuskul', [Lat. : crepusculum], *sm.* 1. crepuscle, crepuscule, twilight. **— du matin**, morning twilight. **— du soir**, evening twilight. **A la lueur du —**, by twilight.

2. *Fig.* dawn : beginning ; first beams, first appearance. **Le — de l'entendement**, the dawn of understanding.

3. *Poet.* decline. **Le — de mes jours s'embellira de votre aurore,** the brightness of your youth will solace me in my declining years. *Volt. Epît.* 73.

CRÉPUSCULAIRES, krépusculèr', *smpl. Entom.* crepuscularia : a section of lepidopterous insects.

CRÉPUSCULIN, INE, krépuskulan, lin', *adj.* crepusculine : pertaining to twilight.

CRÉQUE, krek, [Ger. : Krieche], *sf. Bot.* sloe, wild-plum.

CRÉQUIER, krékyé, *sm. Bot.* sloe-tree wild plum-tree.

CRESANE, krœzan', *sf.* V. *Crassane.*

CRESCENDO, krèsando, [Ital. from Lat. crescĕre, to grow], 1. *adv. Mus.* crescendo : increasing ; 2. *sm.* crescendo.

CRÉSEAU, krézô, *sm. Com.* serge : a woollen stuff.

CRESSERELLE, krès'rèl, *sf.* V. *Crécerelle.*

CRESSON, krèsôn, [orig. uncert. ; apparently from O. H. Ger. cressa ; Ger. : Kresse ; Lat. : crescĕre, to grow], *sm. Bot.* cress : name of several plants. **— d'eau, — de ruisseau, — de fontaine**, water cress : *Nasturtium officinale*, a cruciferous plant. **— de rivière**, creeping yellow-cress : *Nasturtium sylvestre* : **— alénois, — des jardins, — cultivé**, common cress, garden cress : *Lepidium sativum*. **— sauvage**, wart-cress, swine's-cress : *Senebiera coronopus*. **— des prés, — élégant**, bitter cress, cuckoo-flower, Lady's smock : *Cardamine pratensis*. **— de terre**, early winter-cress, Normandy cress : *Barbarea præcox*. **— doré, — de roche**, golden saxifrage : *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. **— de chien**, brooklime, water speedwell : *Veronica beccabunga*.

CRESSONNIÈRE, krèsonyêr', *sf Hort.* cress-bed, cress-plot.

CRÉSUS, krézus, 1. *pn. m.* Crœsus [king of Lydia, famous for his riches] ; 2. *sm.* rich man. **C'est un —**, he is a very Crœsus, he is as rich as Crœsus.

CRÉTACÉ, E, krétasé, [Lat. : cretaceus ; creta, chalk], *adj. Geol.* cretaceous : chalky, having the qualities of chalk : abounding with chalk.

CRÊTE, krêt', [Lat. : crista ; crescĕre, to grow], *sf.* 1. crest : *a*) comb of a cock ; *b*) tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls ; *Ornith.* tuft, top-knot, head-dress ; *c*) tuft on the head of certain reptiles and fishes ; *d*) ornament on the top of a helmet. [*Fig.* :] **Lever la —**, to raise one's crest, to bear one's head high. **Baisser la —**, to be crest-fallen. **Rabaisser la — à quelqu'un, donner sur la — à quelqu'un,** to lower a person's crest ; *Fam.* to bring a person down a peg.

2. top (of a mountain) ; 2. ridge : *a*) an extended protuberance ; *b*) the top of a roof ; 4. *Arch.* crest-tiles : the tiles of a ridge ; 5. *Arch.* coping (of a wall) ; 6. *Fortif.* parapet (of the glacis) ; 7. bank (of a ditch).

CRÈTE, krêt', *pnf. Geog.* Crete.

CRÊTÉ, E, krêté, *adj.* crested : *a*) wearing a crest ; having a comb ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* having a tuft like a crest.

CRÊTE-DE-COQ, krêt'dœkok, *sf.* 1. *Bot.* cock's-comb, coxcomb : *Celosia cristata* ; a plant ; 2. *Bot.* yellow rattle ; *Rhinanthus crista-galli.*

CRÉTELER, krét'lé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to cackle (as hens).

CRÉTELLE, krétèl', *sf. Bot.* crested dogtail-grass : a plant, the *Cynosurus cristatus.*

CRÊTE-MARINE, krêt'marin', *sf. Bot.* crest-marine, rock-samphire, sea-samphite : *Crithmum maritimum*, an umbelliferous plant.

CRÊTER, krêté, [crête], *va.* to tack, to vandyke.

CRÉTIN, krétan, [Patois of the Alps ; crestin, from Lat. christianus], *sm.* 1. cretin : a name given to certain deformed and

helpless idiots ; 2. *Fig.* idiot : native fool. **C'est un vrai —,** he is a regular fool.

CRÉTINISER, krétinizé-r, *va.* to idiotize : to make foolish.

CRÉTINISER (SE), *v. refl.* to idiotize : to become stupid.

CRÉTINISME, krétinism', *sm.* **1.** cretinism : the state of a cretin ; **2.** *Fig.* idiocy, idiocy.

CRÉTIQUE, krétik', [from Crétois], *adj. Pros.* cretic : noting a poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables ; amphimacer.

CRÉTOIS, E, krétwa, twaz', *sm. f.* Cretian, Crete : a natif of Crete.

CRETOIS, E, *adj.* Cretian, Cretan : belonging to the island of Crete.

CRETONNE, krœton', [from Creton in Normandy], *sf.* **1.** linen cloth ; **2.** strong calico.

CRETONS, krœtôn, *smpl.* **1.** graves (of tallow) ; **2.** scratchings (of lard).

CREUSAGE, krœzazh', [creuser], *sm.* **1.** *Engrav.* deepening, lowering ; **2.** sinking (of a well).

CREUSEMENT, krœz'mân-t, *sm.* digging.

CREUSER, krœzé-r, [creux], *va.* **1.** to hollow, to dig, to excavate ; to deepen ; **2.** to dig, to sink, to hollow out, to scoop : to make by digging ; **3.** to scratch ; to dig with the claws. **— la terre,** to dig the earth. **— un arbre,** to hollow a tree. **— un puits,** to dig, to sink a well. **— un port,** to deepen a harbour. **— un fossé,** to dig a ditch. **— sa fosse, son tombeau,** to dig one's own grave. [*Fig.* :] **Se — le cerveau, la cervelle, la tête, l'esprit,** to rack one's brains.

4. *Fig.* to examine thoroughly, to study carefully, to dive into, to sift ; to go to the bottom of. **— une question, un sujet,** to examine a question, a subject thoroughly. **— un système,** to study a system carefully. **— un homme,** to study a man carefully.

CREUSER, *vn.* **1.** to dig. **— en terre,** to dig into the ground. **— bien avant,** to dig deep.

2. to go to the bottom (of) ; to dive, to go deep, to plunge (into).

CREUSER (SE), *v. refl.* to become hollow. **Ce vieil arbre commence à se —,** that old tree is beginning to get hollow. **Elle maigrissait, ses yeux se creusaient,** she was getting thin and hollow-eyed. **Se — la tête pour rien,** to rack one's brains for nothing.

CREUSET, krœzè ; *pl.* krœzè-z, [Low Lat. : crucibulum ; O. Fr. : croisuel, croisset and at length creuset, in imitation of creux, hollow], *sm.* **1.** crucible : melting-pot. **— d'orfèvre,** cruset, crevet.

2. *Fig.* test. **Éprouver au —,** to bring to the test. **Passer par le —,** to put to the test.

CREUX, CREUSE, krœ-z, krœz', [Low Lat. : crosum, from Lat. : corrosum, corroded], *adj.* **1.** hollow : *a*) having a cavity ; excavated ; *b*) concave ; sunken ; *c*) deep ; profound. *a*) **Une statue creuse,** a hollow statue. **Un arbre —,** a hollow tree. **Une dent creuse,** a hollow tooth. *b*) **Avoir les joues creuses,** to have sunken cheeks. **Des yeux creux,** hollow eyes. *c*) **Un chemin —,** a deep road. **Un fossé —,** a deep ditch. **Assiettes creuses,** deep (*or* soup) plates.

2. empty ; void vacant. **Avoir le ventre —,** to have an empty stomach. **Trouver buisson —,** *Hunt.* to find the game gone.

3. light, unsubstantial. **Viande creuse,** unsubstantial dish. [*Fig.* :] **La musique est une viande bien creuse pour un homme affamé,** do not speak of music to a man with an empty stomach.

4. vain, empty, chimercial, visionary, shallow. **Esprit —,** shallow mind. **Idées creuses,** vain fancies. **Des pensées creuses,** airy thoughts. **Que le cœur de l'homme est —!** how empty is the heart of man ! *Pascal. Pensées.* IV. I.

CREUX, *adv.* hollow. **Sonner —,** to sound hollow. **Il songe —,** he is in a brown study. **C'est un songe —,** he is an idle dreamer.

CREUX, *sm.* **1.** hollow : cavity, excavation ; hole. **Le — d'un arbre,** the hollow of a tree. **Faire un — en terre,** to make a hole in the ground.

2. pit ; cavity, concavity ; hollow ; depression. **Le — de la main,** the hollow of the hand. **Le — de l'estomac,** the pit of the stomach. **Le — de l'aisselle,** the armpit. *Fig., Fam.* **Se sentir un — dans l'estomac,** to feel an emptiness in one's stomach. to be hungry.

3. hollowness, depth (of voice) ; deep voice ; bass. **Avoir du —,** to have depth of voice. **Il a un bon —,** he is a fine bass-singer.

4. *Sculpt.* cast, mould ; **5.** *Naut.* depth (of a ship).

CREVAILLE, krœv-aï, *sf. Slang,* stuffing, a feed, a blow-out.

CREVAISON, krœvayson, *sf. Pop.* **1.** croaking : death ; **2.** *Cycl., Autom.* puncture, bursting of tyres.

CREVANT, krœvân, *adj. Pop.* **1.** bursting, splitting, laughable ; **2.** boring, tiresome.

CREVASSE, krœvas', (crever), *sf.* crevice, fissure, cranny, crack, cleft, chink. chap. **La sécheresse fait des crevasses à la terre,** the earth cracks from the effects of the drought. **Avoir des crevasses aux mains,** to have chapped hands.

CREVASSER, krœvasé-r, [crevasse], *va.* to crevice, to crack, to chink, to chap. **Le froid m'a crevassé les mains,** my hands are chapped with the cold.

CREVASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to crack, to chink, to chap.

CREVÉ, E, krœvé, *adj.* **1.** burst ; **2.** dead ; **3.** puffy.

CREVÉ, E, *sm. f. Fam.* **Gros —, grosse crevée,** stout person ; big man, big woman. **Petit —,** a fop, dandy, puppy.

CREVÉ, *sm.* opening (in sleeves).

CRÈVE-CŒUR, krèv'kœr, *sm.* heartbreak, heart-sore. [*Pl.* des *Crève-cœur.*]

CREVER, krœvé-r, [Lat. : crepāre, to burst], *vn. Je crève* ; *je crevais* ; *je crevai* ; *je crèverai* ; *je crèverais* ; *que je crève* ; *que je crevasse* ; *crevant* ; *crevé.*] **1.** to burst : to break suddenly, to fly open ; to break away. **Ce sac crèvera si vous l'emplissez tant,** if you put so much into this sack, it will burst. **Son fusil lui creva dans la main,** his gun burst in his hand. **Le nuage est près de —,** the cloud is about to break. **L'orage crèvera bientôt,** the storm will soon break out. **L'abcès n'est pas encore près de —,** the abscess is not yet ready to break. [*Fig.* :] **— de rire,** to burst with laughing, to split one's sides with laughing. **— de dépit, de rage,** to burst with spite, with rage. [*Fam.* :] **— de graisse, — d'embonpoint, — dans sa peau,** to be as fat as a pig, to be extremely fat.

2. to wallow (in riches) ; **3.** to die : *a*) said in speaking of beasts ; *b*) said in speaking of persons with passion or scorn. **— de faim,** to be dying with hunger. **Manger à —,** *Vulg.* to cram, to be crammed full.

4. *Naut.* to be bilged.

CREVER, *va.* **1.** to burst, to break, to break open ; **2.** to kill (with fatigue), to work to death ; **3.** to tear, to rend : to grieve (one's heart) **4.** to cram, to stuff ; **5. — les yeux à quelqu'un,** to put out a person's eyes. **— un cheval de fatigue,** to kill a horse with fatigue. **Cela crève les yeux,** *a*) that stares you in the face ; *b*) a man may see that with half an eye.

CREVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to burst ; **2. Se — de boire et de manger,** to cram one's self, to stuff one's self.

3. to kill one's self (with work, with fatigue).

CREVETTE, krœvèt', [Norm. chevrette], *sf.* **1. — de mer,** shrimp, crangon : a genus of crustaceans **2. — des ruisseaux, — d'eau douce,** fresh-water shrimp : *Gammarus fluviatilis* ; **3. — salicoque,** prawn : *Palœmon serratus.*

CRI kri ; *pl.* kri-z, [crier], *sm.* **1.** cry : *a*) a loud sound uttered with effort ; shout, crying ; squeak ; *b*) outcry, clamour ; halloo ; screaming ; roar, bawl, bawling ; whoop ; acclamation, expression of popular favour ; *c*) a loud and inarticulate voice uttered in pain, in horror, or in a sudden fright ; outcry, shriek, scream, screech, squall, yell ; howl, howling ; *d*) exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or any other passion ; shout ; bawl, roar ; *e*) proclamation, as of wares to be sold ; bawling ; *f*) groan, complaint ; *g*) *Fig.* voice ; call, wish ; *h*) inarticulate utterance ; the sound or voice of irrational animals. *a*) **Grand —,** shout ; outcry, clamour, squall. **— aigu, perçant,** shrill cry, scream, screaming, shriek, shrieking, squeak ; squall (of women or children). **Pousser un —, jeter un —, faire des cris,** to cry, to cry out ; to shout out ; to give, to set up a shout : to give a squeak ; to roar. *b*) **Hauts cris,** outcry. **Jeter, pousser, faire, crier les hauts cris,** to raise an outcry, to cry out ; to roar. **Demandes à grands cris,** to be clamorous for ; to cry out for ; to bawl for, after. **— retentissant,** howling ; holloa, holloo. **Les cris, de vive la reine ! retentissaient de tous côtés,** the cries of « God save the queen ! » were heard on all sides. **— de guerre,** war-cry ; whoop, war-whoop. **— public,** public outcry ; public opinion. **N'avoir qu'un — après quelqu'un,** to long to see a person. **Il n'y a qu'un cri sur lui,** everybody says the same thing of him. **Il n'y a qu'un — contre lui,** there is a general cry against him. **Chasser à cor et à —,** V. *Cor.* *c*) **— d'effroi, de terreur, d'angoisse,** screech, scream, squeak, yell, shriek, howl. **— de détresse,** outcry, roar, roaring, howling. **— de douleur,** screech scream, squeak, yell. **— plaintif,** plaintive cry ; whine. **Jeter, pousser des cris d'effroi, de terreur, d'horreur,** to screech, to scream, to shriek with fright. **Pousser des cris de douleur,** to scream with pain, to shriek. **Il poussait des cris horribles,** he uttered dreadful cries. *d*) **— d'allégresse, de joie** shout of joy, of delight ; hallooing : hurrah. **Ils n'ont répondu qu'avec un — de rage,** a cry of rage was their only answer. *e*) **Les cris de Paris,** the cries of Paris. *f*) **Dieu entend les cris des veuves et des orphelins,** God hears the cries of widows and orphans. **Voilà les cris que je craignais d'entendre,** those are the cries, I was afraid of hearing. **Le — de son peuple est monté jusqu'à lui,** he has heard the cry of his people. *g*) **Étouffer le — de la conscience,** to stifle the voice of conscience. **Le — du cœur,** the wish of the heart. **Le — de l'innocence,** the cry of innocence. *h*) **Les différents cris des animaux,** the different cries of animals. **Le — du chien,** the barking of the dog. **— d'un loup**

ou d'un chien, howl, howling of a wolf or dog. **Les cris d'un poulet**, the puling of a chicken. **— d'une poule, d'une oie**, cackle, cackling of a hen, of a goose. **— d'oiseaux de nuit**, screech, hooting of nocturnal birds. **— de grillon, de cigale**, chirp of a cricket, of a grasshopper. **Le — d'une souris**, the squeak of a mouse.

2. creaking (of tin, of doors); **3.** screaking (of saws, of wheels); **4. Donner du — à la soie**, to sulphur silk.

CRIAGE, kriazh, *sm.* public crying.

CRIAILLER, kriâyé-r, *vn.* to bawl; (of a child) to squall; to rattle, to scold. **— contre**, to bawl out against.

CRIAILLERIE, kriây'ri, *sf.* bawling; squa ling clamouring, puling (of children), rattle, scold, scolding.

CRIAILLEUR, EUSE, kriâyœr, yœz', *sm. f.* bawler, squaller, scold; scolder *f*, scolding woman.

CRIANT, E, kriyânt', *adj.* crying, glaring: notorious. **Des injustices criantes**, crying injustice. **Un abus —**, a notorious abuse.

CRIARD, E, kriyar, ard', [crier], *adj.* **1.** clamorous, noisy, squalling. **Des enfants criards**, noisy, squalling children.

2. screaming (as a bird); **3.** shrill, harsh (as sound or voice); **4.** scolding : utt ing rebuke in rude language. **Humeur criarde** scolding temper. **Une femme criarde**, a scolding woman, a scolder, a shrew.

5. trifling, dribbling (as debts).

CRIARD, E, *sm. f.* **1.** bawler, squaller; **2.** scolder.

CRIARD, *sm. Ornith.* ringed plover.

CRIARDE, *sf.* varnished cloth, gummed cloth.

CRIBLAGE, kriblazh', [cribler], *sm.* **1.** sifting : the act of one who sifts; riddling; **2.** screening (of coal).

CRIBLE, kribl', [Lat. : cribrum], *sm.* **1.** sieve; a utensil, with a perforated bottom, for separating finer substances from coarser; riddle; cribble; **3.** screen : a sieve for separating stones from earth, the dust from coals, etc. **Passer au —**, to sift. **Percé comme un —**, as full of holes as a sieve.

CRIBLÉ, E, kriblé, *adj* **1.** sifted, riddled; **2.** riddled : perforated. **Mur — de coups de canon**, wall riddled with cannon shot. **— de blessures**, covered with wounds.

3. *Fam.* **Être — de dettes**, to be over head and ears in debt.

CRIBLER, krible-r, [crible], *va.* **1.** to sift : to separate by a sieve; to riddle, to cribble; to screen (coal, earth). **— du grain**, to riddle grain. **— du sable**, to riddle sand.

2. *Fig.* to sift : to scrutinize, to examine; **3.** to pierce all over, to riddle, to pepper. **— quelqu'un de coups**, to belabour any one with blows. **Les balles ont criblé la façade de cette maison**, the bullets have riddled the front of this house.

4. *Fig.* to overwhelm.

CRIBLEUR, EUSE, kriblœr, blœz, *sm. f.* sifter; one who sifts.

CRIBLEUX, EUSE, kriblœ, blœz', *adj.* *Anat.* cribrose, cribriform : perforated like a sieve. **Os —**, cribriform bone, ethmoid bone.

CRIBLIER, kriblié, *sm.* sieve-maker.

CRIBLURE, kriblur', *sf.* siftings *pl.*, crible : coarse meal.

CRIBRATION, kribratyôn, *sf. Pharm.* cribration : the act of sifting.

CRIBRIFORME, kribriform, [Lat. : cribrum, sieve; forma, form], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cribriform : resembling a sieve.

CRIC, kri, [onomat.], *sm. Mech.* screw-jack, lifting-jack : a machine for raising great weights. **— pour voiture**, carriage-jack. **— à crémaillère**, rack-jack.

CRIC-CRAC, krik-krak, *sm.* crick-crack : an onomatopœia expressing the burst of certain solid bodies.

CRICET, krisè, *sm. Zool.* hamster : a genus of rodent animals.

CRICOÏDE, krikoïd, [Gr. : κρίκος, ring; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* cricoid : annular, ring-shaped, applied to a cartilage of the larynx.

CRI-CRI, kri-kri, [onomat.], *sm. Entom. Pop.* cricket : an orthopterous insect of the genus gryllus.

CRID, krid, *sm.* creese : a Malay dagger.

CRIÉE, kriyé, [crier], *sf.* a public announcement of a sale; **2.** public sale; auction. **Vente à la —**, sale by auction.

CRIER, krié-r, [Lat. : quiritāre, to scream, freq. of queri, to lament], *vn.* **1.** to cry out, to cry : *a*) to utter a loud voice; to shout, to clamour, to bawl, to halloo, to hollo, to holloa, to make an outcry; *b*) (as a child) to squall, to bawl, to roar; *c*) to utter a sharp, shrill cry of terror, anguish or horror; to shriek, to scream, to scream out; to howl; *d*) to raise one's voice, to shout; to exclaim : to speak loudly; to call out; to bawl, to roar; *e*) to say, to tell everywhere; *f*) to inveigh, to exclaim, to utter censure or reproach; to blame, to censure; to hoot; *g*) to complain loudly to clamour, to exclaim; to raise an outcry *h*) to call upon; *i*) to shout; to huzza; *j*) to proclaim.

a) **Ils sortirent tous ensemble, criant comme des furieux**, they all went out together shouting as loud as they could. **— comme un perdu, comme un fou, comme un enragé, — à tue-tête**, to cry, to shout, to clamour, to bawl at the top of one's voice. [*Fig.* :] **Plumer la poule sans la faire —**, to fleece a person both cleverly and quietly. **Dans les rues les petits enfants crient sur lui**, little children shout after him in the streets. **— haro sur quelqu'un**, to seize on a person; to raise the hue and cry against a person, to pursue a person with hue and cry. **— vengeance**, to cry for vengeance. **— au voleur, au feu**, to cry out thieves! fire! **J'entends — surtout : Au meurtre! on m'assassine!** every where I hear cries of : murder, murder : *b*) **L'enfant crie**, the child screams. **Les mères n'aiment pas à laisser — leurs enfants**, mothers do not like to let their children cry. *c*) **Il crie comme un sourd**, he speaks at the top of his voice. **Il est tellement sourd qu'il faut — pour se faire entendre**, he is so deaf that one is obliged to shout to make him hear. **Il ne peut discuter sans —**, he cannot discuss without shouting out. **C'était à qui crierait le plus fort**, they were trying who could cry out the loudest. *d*) **Il y a longtemps que je lui crie d'être sage**, I have long told him to be good. *e*) **On criait de tous côtés que la paix était faite**, they were crying out every where, that peace was concluded.

f) **Les prédicateurs crient contre le vice**, preachers censure vice. *g*) **J'ai beau —, tout le monde se fait payer**, I complain in vain, for everybody gets paid. *La Font. Fab.* **Tout le monde crie contre lui**, everybody cries out against him. **— à l'injustice**, to exclaim against injustice. **— contre les abus**, to crie out against abuse. **Cet impôt fait beaucoup — le peuple**, this tax makes the people complain loudly. **Il crie avant qu'on l'écorche**, he cries out before he is hurt. **— misère**, to complain of poverty. **— famine**, to cry out famine. **— famine sur un tas de blé**, to complain of poverty, when one has enough and to spare. **Le sang innocent crie vengeance**, innocent blood cries out for vengeance.

h) **— vers Dieu**, to call upon God.

i) **On cria vivat!** they cried huzza! **Les Français criaient autrefois Montjoie!** formerly, the French shouted Montjoie! **— aux armes**, to cry to arms. *j*) **On a crié à son de trompe que...**, they proclaimed by sound of trumpet that...

2. to scold, to rate : to chide rudely and clamorously; to reproach, to reprimand, to rebuke. **Il ne fait que —**, he does nothing but scold. **Cette femme crie après ses enfants**, that woman scolds her children.

3. to screech, to hoot (as nocturnal birds); **4.** to scream (as a sa fowl); to gabble; to pule (as a chicken); **5.** to squeak, to squeal (as pigs); **6.** to howl (as a dog or wolf); to bark, to yelp (as a dog); **7.** to chirp (as some insects); **8.** to rumble (as the bowels); **9.** to creak, to screak, to squeak; to make a harsh, grating noise; **10.** to rustle : to make a low rattle, like the rubbing of silk, dry leaves, straw, etc. **Cette porte crie**, that door creaks. **L'essieu crie et se rompt**, the axle-tree creaks and breaks. **La rouille fait — la serrure**, the rust makes the lock creak. **Des chaussures qui crient sur le parquet**, shoes that creak on the floor. **Des chaussures qui crient**, creaking shoes.

CRIER. *va.* **1. — les hauts cris**, to cry out, to cry, to utter loud cries; **2.** to cry, to proclaim, to publish. **Il va criant cela partout**, he goes about proclaiming that everywhere. **— un objet perdu**, to have a lost thing cried.

3. to hawk : to offer for sale in the streets by public outcry; to bawl about; **4.** to put up for sale. **— une marchandise**, to hawk goods about; to cry goods in the streets. **— du beurre, des fruits, de la salade**, to hawk about butter, fruit, salad. **Crié par des colporteurs**, bawled about by bawkers. **— des meubles**, to put furniture up for sale.

CRIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be cried : to be hawked. **Les journaux se crient sur la voie publique**, the newspapers are bawled about in the streets.

CRIERIE, kriri, *sf.* **1.** cry; clamour; bawling, squalling; **2.** scolding.

CRIEUR, EUSE, kriyœr, œz', *sm. f.* **1.** crier : one who cries, one who makes proclamations; **2.** bawler, squaller; **3.** hawker : one who offers wares for sale by crying them in the streets. **Le — public**, the town-crier.

CRIME, krim', [Lat. : crimen], *sm.* crime : *a*) a infraction of law; an offence against society or against morals; offence, guilt; *b*) *Law-t.* a violation of public law, of an atrocious nature, as treason, murder, arson, etc; *c*) guilty deed, misdeed; fault; *d*) (collectively) the wicked; criminals; *e*) criminal life. *a*) **— capital**, capital crime, offence; felony. **— de meurtre**, crime of murder. **Commettre un —**, perpetrate a crime. **Accuser d'un —**, to charge with a crime. **— d'État**, treason, treasonable act. **— contre nature**, unnatural crime. *c*) **L'ingratitude est un —**, ingratude is a crime **C'est un — d'avoir détruit un si beau monument**, it is a crime to have destroyed so fine a building. **Faire un — à quelqu'un d'une chose**, to allege a thing against any one as a crime. **Imputer à —**, to impute as a crime. **Ce n'est pas un si grand — après tout**, it is no such a great crime after all. **Le — marchait la tête levée**, crime walked with head erect. *e*) **L'habitude du —**, the

habit of crime. **Être endurci dans le —**, to be hardened in crime. **Ainsi que la vertu, le — a ses degrés**, crime, like virtue, has its different stages. *Rac. Phèd.* IV. 2.

CRIMÉE, krimé, *smf. Geog.* Crimea.

CRIMINALISER, kriminalizé-r, [Lat. : criminalis, criminal], *va. Jurisp.* to remove from civil to a criminal court.

CRIMINALISTE, kriminalist', *sm.* writer on criminal jurisprudence.

CRIMINALITÉ, kriminalité, *sf.* criminality, criminalness, guiltiness : the quality of being criminal.

CRIMINEL, ELLE, kriminèl, èl', *adj.* criminal : *a*) guilty of a crime ; *b*) culpable, unlawful, wrong, blamable, sinful ; *c*) *Law-t.* relating to crime. *a*) **Un homme —**, a criminal ; a guilty man. **Une main criminelle**, a guilty hand. *b*) **Une vie criminelle**, a criminal life. **Un amour —**, an unlawful love. *c*) **Un procès —**, a criminal suit.

CRIMINEL, ELLE, *sm. f.* criminal : culprit, offender, transgressor. **— d'État**, state criminal.

CRIMINEL, *sm. Law-t.*, criminal proceedings. **Au —**, criminally, in criminal matters.

CRIMINELLEMENT, kriminèl'mân-t, *adv.* criminally : in a criminal manner.

CRIN, kran, [Lat. : crinis], *sm.* **1.** hair (from the mane or tail of horses, etc.) ; horsehair. **Matelas de —**, horse-hair mattress. **Cheval à tous crins**, horse with flowing mane and tail.

2. mane (of a horse) ; **3.** *Fam.* hair (of a person). **Prendre aux crins**, to seize by the hair.

4. *Bot.* eel-grass, grass-wrack, wrack-grass, sea-wrack : *Zostera marina*, a marine herb.

CRINAL, E, krinal, al' [Lat. : crinalis ; crinis, the hair, *adj. Nat. Hist.* crinal : thin as a hair.

CRINCRIN, krankran, [onomat.], *sm.* **1.** screeching fiddle, wretched fiddle ; **2.** sorry fiddler.

CRINIER, krinyé, [crin], *sm.* horse-hair worker.

CRINIÈRE, krinyêr', [crin], *sf.* **1.** mane : the long hair on the neck of a horse or other animal ; **2.** horse-hair (of a helmet) ; **3.** *Fig.* coarse hair (of a person), mane, wig. **A longue —**, long-maned.

4. *Nat. Hist.* tuft of hair.

CRINIFORME, krinifòrm', [Lat. : crinis, hair ; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* hairy : resembling a hair.

CRINIFÈRE, krinifèr', **CRINIGÈRE**, krinizhêr, [Lat. : crinis, hair ; ferre, gerere, to bear], *adj. Zool.* crinigerous, hairy : overgrown with hair.

CRINOÏDE, krinoïd', [crin ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj. Bot.* lily-shaped.

CRINOLE, krinol', *sf. Bot.* crinum : a genus of plants of the order amaryllidaceæ.

CRINOLINE, krinolin', [crin], *sf.* crinoline : *a*) haircloth ; *b*) a stiff petticoat, made originally of hair-cloth.

CRIOCÈRE, kriosêr', [Gr. : κριός, ram ; κέρας, horn], *sm. Entom.* crioceris : a genus of coleopterous insects. **— de l'asperge**, asparagus-beetle : *Crioceris asparagi*

CRIOCÉRIDES, kriosérid', *smpl. Entom.* crioceridæ : a family of coleopterous insects.

CRIPART, kripar, *sm. Ornith.* creeper : *Certhia*, a genus of small, climbing birds.

CRIQUE, krik', [Scand. : kriki, a nook ; Eng. : creek], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* creek, cove : a small inlet or bay, a recess in the sea shore ; **2.** *pl. Fortif.* ditches ; **3.** cut (in marshy ground) ; **4.** *Artill.* **— d'armurerie**, flaw or defect in a gun-barrel.

CRIQUER, kriké, *vn. Technol.* to crack (of metals), to flaw.

CRIQUET, kriké, [onomat.], *sm. Entom.* **1.** locust : *Acridium*, an orthopterous insect of the family acrididæ or locustidæ. **— de passage, — voyageur**, migratory locust.

2. cricket : common name of the Gryllus domesticus.

CRIQUET, krikè, *sm.* **1.** tit : a small, paltry horse ; **2.** tom-tit : a small man.

CRISE, kriz:, [Gr. : κρίσις, judgment], *sf.* crisis (*pl.* Crises) : *a*) *Med.* the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death ; *b*) decisive state of things ; critical time, decisive turn, conjuncture. **Une — de nerfs**, a fit of hysteria. **Une — se prépare**, it is coming to a crisis. **Les affaires sont dans un état de —**, things are in a crisis. **— ministérielle**, ministerial crisis.

CRISPATION, krispasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [crisper], *sf.* **1.** shrivelling ; wrinkling, contraction ; **2.** *Med.* irritation (of the nerves); **3.** *Fig.* fidget : restless agitation.

CRISPER, krispe-r, [Lat. : crispāre], *va.* **1.** to shrivel, to contract. **Le froid crispe la peau**, cold shrivels up the skin.

2. to give the fidgets ; **3.** to irritate. **Leur nonchalance me crispe les nerfs**, their carelessness irritates me.

CRISPER (SE), *v. refl.* to shrivel, to contract.

CRISPIN, krispan, [name of the valet in comedies], *sm.* **1.** jester, joker ; **2.** short cloak.

CRISS, kris, [Malay : kris], *sm.* creese : a Malay dagger.

CRISSEMENT, kris'mân-t, *sm.* grating, grinding (of the teeth.)

CRISSER, krisé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to grate : to make a harsh sound with the teeth ; to grind.

CRISTAL, kristal, [Gr. : κρύσταλλος], *sm.* [*Pl. Cristaux*]. **1.** crystal : *a*) *Chem.*, *Miner.* an inorganic solid body, bounded by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces ; *b*) a species of quartz ; *c*) crystal glass ; cut glass ; a species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass ; *d*) *Fig.* limpidness. *a*) **— d'Islande**, Iceland crystal, Iceland spar : carbonate of lime ; *b*) **— de roche**, rock crystal, mountain-crystal. *c*) **— de Bohême**, Bohemian glass. **— anglais**, flint glass. **Un flacon de —**, a cut crystal or glass bottle. **— taillé**, cut glass. **Un palais de —**, a crystal palace. *d*) **Je consulte souvent le — d'un ruisseau**, I often look at myself in the crystal streams.

2. glass. **Magasin de cristaux**, glass-warehouse. **Cristaux du commerce**, soda.

CRISTALLERIE, kristal'ri, *sf.* **1.** art of making crystal ; **2.** glass-works, glass-house : manufactory of glass.

CRISTALLIER, kristalyé, *sm.* glass-cutter : one who engraves on glass.

CRISTALLIÈRE, kristalyêr', *sf.* mine of rock-crystal.

CRISTALLIN, INE, kristalan, lin', *adj.* crystalline : *a*) crystal : resembling crystal ; pure, clear, transparent, pellucid ; *b*) pertaining to crystals. *a*) **Un ruisseau dont les eaux cristallines tombaient parmi des rocs**, a stream the crystalline waters of which fell over rocks. **Lentille cristalline**, *Anat.* crystalline lens.

CRISTALLIN, *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* crystalline : the lentiform, transparent, doubly convex body, situated behind the pupil of the eye ; **2.** † *Astron.* crystalline heaven.

CRISTALLISABLE, kristalizabl', [cristalliser], *adj.* cristallizable : that may be crystallized.

CRISTALLISATION, kristalizasyôn, *sf.* crystallization : *a*) *Chem.* the process of crystallizing ; *b*) *Min.* a mass formed by crystallizing.

CRISTALLISER, kristalizé-r, *va.* to crystallize : to cause to form crystals.

CRISTALLISER, *vn.* to crystallize : to assume the form of crystals.

CRISTALLISER (SE), *v. refl.* to crystallize.

CRISTALLISOIR, kristalizwar, *sm.* crystallizing-pan.

CRISTALLOGÉNIE, kristalozhéni, [Gr. : κρυσταλλος, crystal ; γένος, origin], *sf.* crystallogeny : the science of the formation of crystals : crystallography.

CRISTALLOGRAPHE, kristalograf', *sm.* crystallographer : one who describes crystals.

CRISTALLOGRAPHIE, kristalografi, [Gr. : κρύσταλλος, crystal ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* crystallography : description of crystals ; treatise on crystallization.

CRISTALLOGRAPHIQUE, kristalografik', *adj.* crystallographic, crystallographical : pertaining to crystallography.

CRISTALLOÏDE, kristaloid, [Gr. : κρύσταλλος, crystal ; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Med.* crystalloid *sf.* the capsule of the crystalline lens.

CRISTALLOMÉTRIE, kristalométri, [Gr. : κρύσταλλος, crystal ; μέτρον, measure]. *sf.* crystallometry ; the art of measuring crystals.

CRISTALLOTECHNIE kristalotechni, [Gr. : κρύσταλλος, crystal] ; τέχνη, art] *sf.* art of producing artificial crystals.

CRISTALLOTOMIE, kristalotomi, [Gr. : κρυσταλλος, crystal ; τομή, section, *sf.* **1.** crystal-cutting ; **2.** *Miner.* the art or action of splitting crystals in layers.

CRISTÉ, E, [Lat. : cristatus, crusta ; crest], *adj. Bot.* cristate, cristated, crested, tufted : having an appendage like a tuft.

CRISTE-MARINE, krist'marin', *sf. Bot.* crest-marine, rock-samphire, sea-samphire, sea-fennel : *Crithmum maritimum.*

CRITÈRE, kritèr, *sm.* V. *Criterium.*

CRITERIUM, kritériom, [Lat. : criterium, from Gr. κριτήριον], *sm.* [*Pl. Criteriums.*] *Philos.* criterion (*pl.* criteria) : a rule for judging ; standard, test. **Dans cette foule de sentiments quel sera notre — pour ne bien juger ?** In this number of feelings what shall our criterium be in order to judge properly of them. *J. J. Rousseau. Sciences,* II.

CRITHME, kritm', *sm. Bot.* crythmum. V. *Criste-marine.*

CRITHOMANCIE, kritomânsi, [Gr. : κρίθη, barley ; μαντεία, divination], *sf. Antiq.* crithomancy : divination by means of cakes.

CRITICISME, kritisism', [critique], *sm.* *Philos.* criticism. critical philosophy : the metaphysical system of Kant.

CRITIQUABLE, kritikabl', *adj.* open to criticism.

CRITIQUE, kritik', [Gr. : κριτικός, which decides] *adj.* critical : *a*) critic, relating to criticism ; *b*) capable of judging with accuracy ; nicely, judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts ; *c*) censorious ; inclined to find fault ; carping, fault-finding ; *d*) *Med.* pertaining to a crisis ; indicating a crisis in a disease ; *e*) *Fig.* decisive, momentous ; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends. *a*) **Observation —**, stricture. **L'esprit —**, the critical mind. *c*) **Humeur —**, a critical *or* censorious temper.

d) **Temps —, âge —**, critical period, change of life. *e*) **L'instant —**, the critical moment. **Les moments critiques de la vie**, the critical moments of life. **Se trouver dans une position —**, to be in a critical position.

CRITIQUE, *sf*. 1. criticism : *a*) the art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of any work ; *b*) critique ; critical examination, critical review ; *c*) piece of criticism, stricture ; *d*) censure, animadversion, reflection. *a*) **Les règles de la —**, the rules of criticism. — **littéraire**, literary criticism. *b*) — **historique**, historical criticism. *d*) **Sa conduite est une — de la vôtre**, his conduct is a criticism on yours. **Rien n'est à l'abri de sa —**, he must criticize everything. **Faire la — de**, to criticize. **La — est aisée et l'art est difficile**, criticising is easy but art is difficult. *Destouches. Glor.* II. 5.

2. critics. **Il ne peut échapper aux traits de la —**, he cannot avoid the shafts of critics.

3. critical, philosophy (of Kant).

CRITIQUE *sm*. critic : *a*) a judge in matters of taste and beauty, in literature or art ; *b*) one who censures or finds fault ; fault-finder ; carper.

CRITIQUER, kritiké-r, *va*. to criticize : *a*) to examine and judge critically ; *b*) to censure, to animadvert upon to reflect upon, to find fault with.

CRITIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to criticize one's self ; 2. to criticize each other.

CRITIQUEUR, kritikœr, *sm*. criticizer, fault-finder.

CROASSEMENT, kroas'man-t, [croasser], *sm*. croak, croaking, cawing : the cry of crows.

CROASSER kroasé-r [onomat.], *vn*. to croak, to caw : to cry as a crow.

CROATE, kroat', *sm*. Croatian : a native of Croatia.

CROATIE, kroasi, *pnf. Geog.* Croatia.

CROC, krok, [onomat.], *adv*. crisp. **Faire — sous la dent**, to eat crisp.

CROC, krô ; *pl*. krô-z, [Low Lat. : crocus, of unknown orig. common to languages of the Germanic and Scand. group, signifying something bent : Ger. : Krücke, a crutch ; O. H. Ger. : chracke, a crook ; Swed. : krok, a hook ; Dan. : krog, a hook], *sm*. 1. hook : a piece of iron or wood bent so as to sustain or catch hold. **Pendre de la viande au —**, to hang meat upon a hook. **Pendre un habit au —**, to hang a coat upon a hook. [*Fig.* :] **Pendre son épée au —**, to lay by one's sword.

2. *Naut.* drag-hook. — **de batelier**, boat-hook, gaff, hitcher, setter, setting-pole. — **de candelette**, hook of the fore-tackle. — **de palan**, tackle-hook. — **de capon**, cat-hook.

3. *pl.* curling (*or* twirled) mustachios ; 4. tusk, fang (of a dog) ; canine, dog-tooth.

CROC-EN-JAMBE, krokânzhânb', *sm*. trip, tripping-up : a catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. **Donner un — à**, to trip up, to supplant. [*Pl. Crocs-en-jambe* (krokânzhânb').]

CROCHE, krosh', [croc], *adj*. crooked. **Jambes croches**. crooked legs. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir la main —**, to be grasping.

CROCHE, *sf. Mus.* quaver : a note equal to the eight of a semibreve. **Double —**, semiquaver. **Triple —**, demi-semiquaver. **Quadruple —**, double demi-semiquaver.

CROCHER, kroshé-r, [croche], *va*. *Naut.* to hook ; to seize with a tackle-hook.

CROCHET, kroshè ; *pl*. kroshè-z, [croc], *sm*. 1. hook, little hook. — **de fer**, iron hook ; cramp. **Clou a —**, tenter hook. — **de porte**, hasp, clasp. — **d'arrêt**, catch. — **porte-mousqueton**, snap hook and eye. — **à bouton**, button-hook. — **à gants**, glove-hook. — **à chapeau**, hat-hook, hat-peg.

2. hooked needle ; 3. crochet : a kind of netting made by a hooked needle from worsted, cotton, or silk. **Faire du —, broder au —**, to crochet : to practise the kind of knitting called crochet. **Ouvrage au —**, crotchet work.

4. *Surg.* crotchet : an obstetrical instrument ; 5. — **de serrurier**, picklock : an instrument to open a lock ; 6. — **de chiffonnier**, rag-picker's hook ; 7. steel-yard. a weighing instrument ; 8. tongue : a small projection at the end of a tile, to hook it to the lath ; 9. *Naut.* — **d'armes**, crotch to support small arms, in a ship-of-war. — **de billes**, hook (to fasten the cross-pieces to the bitts). — **d'épontille**, stanchion-hook.

10. *Veter.* canine, dog-tooth ; 11. tooth, fang (of a cur) ; 12. *Zool.* fang (of a snake, of certain insects).

13. porter's dosser (to hold burdens on the back). [*Fig.* :] **Être sur les crochets. être aux crochets, vivre aux crochets de quelqu'un**, to live at another person's charge.

14. heart-breaker : a curl of hair. [Obsolete.]

15. turn bend : sudden change of direction. **La route fait un — en cet endroit**, the road makes a bend at that place. **Il a fait un — pour m'éviter**, he turned out of his way to avoid me.

16. *pl. Print.* crotchets, brackets : hooks including words, a sentence, or a passage distinguished from the rest ; 17. *pl. Arch.* crochets : curved and bent foliage placed at the angles of gables, canopies, etc.

CROCHETABLE, kroshetabl', *adj*. that may be hooked or picked.

CROCHETAGE, krosh'tazh', *sm* 1. lock-picking ; 2. porterage.

CROCHETER, krosh'té-r, [crochet], *va*. 1. to pick (a lock) ; 2. *Fig.* to penetrate.

CROCHETEUR, krosh'tœr, *sm*. 1. street-porter, porter ; 2. — **de serrure, de portes**, picklock : one who picks locks ; house-breaker.

CROCHETIER, krosh'tyé, *sm*. 1. hook-maker ; 2. maker of porters' dossers.

CROCHETON, krosheton, *sm*. small hook : either of the two branches forming parts of a porter's hod or dosser.

CROCHU, E, kroshu, [croc], *adj*. hooked, crooked. **Un nez —**, a hooked nose. **Des ongles crochus**, hooked nails. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir les mains crochues**, to be light-fingered.

CROCIQUE, krosik', *adj*. V *Croconique*.

CROCODILE, krokodil', [Lat. : crocodilus, from Gr. κροκόδειλος], *sm*. crocodile : a genus of saurian animals. **Larmes de —**, *Fig.* crocodile tears.

CROCODILLÉEN, krokodiliœn, *adj*. crocodilian.

CROCONIQUE, krokonik', [Gr. : κρόκος, saffron], *adj. Chem.* croconic : noting an acid procured by heating potash with carbon.

CROCUS, krokœs, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* crocus, saffron.

CROIRE, krwar' [Lat. : credĕre], *va*. [*Je crois, tu crois, il croit, nous croyons, vous croyez, ils croient ; je croyais, nous croyions ; je crus, nous crûmes ; je croirai ; je croirais crois, croyons, croyez ; que je croie, que nous croyions, que vous croyiez, qu'ils croient ; que je crusse ; croyant ; cru*] to believe : *a*) to think to be true, to hold as true ; *b*) to credit, to put confidence in, to trust ; to put trust in ; to believe in, to put faith in ; *c*) to follow the advice of ; to be advised by ; to amagine ; to be of opinion, to deem ; *d*) to think, to consider to esteem.

a) **J'ai de la peine à — cela**, I can scarcely believe that. **Il croit cette histoire**, he believes that story. **Je le crois bien**, I quite believe it. *Fam.* I should think so. **Je n'en crois rien**, I do not believe it at all.—**les miracles**, to believe the miracles. — **l'Évangile**, to believe the Gospel. — **une chose comme l'Évangile, comme un article de foi**, to believe a thing to be as true as Gospel. — **tout comme article de foi**, to be over-credulous. [*Fam.* :] **J'aime mieux le — que d'y aller voir**, I prefer believing it to going to see for myself. **Faire — une chose**, to make believe a thing, to persuade of a thing ; to get a thing believed.

b) **Il ne croit pas les médecins**, he does not believe in doctors. **Il ne faut pas — les menteurs**, we must not credit liars. **J'en crois à peine mes yeux**, I can scarcely believe my own eyes. **S'il faut en — les apparances**, if appearances are to be trusted to.

c) **Croyez-moi, ne faites pas cela**, believe me, do not do that. **S'il avait voulu me —**, had he believed me. **Si vous m'en croyez, vous ne ferez pas cela**, if you follow my advice, you will not do that. **A l'en —, s'il faut l'en —, tout est perdu**, if we are to believe him, it is all done for.

d) **Que va-t-on — de moi ?** what will people thing of me ? **Vous ne sauriez — combien cela me contrarie**, you cannot think how that annoys me. **Je ne crois pas cela de lui**, I do not think that of him. **Je lui crois du talent**, I believe him to be clever. [Before an infinitive :] **Il a cru bien faire**, he thought he was doing right. **Ils croient être libres**, they believe they are free. **Je crois pouvoir le faire**, I think I can do it. **Je croirais manquer à mon devoir**, I should think I was failing in my duty. **Il croyait gagner son procès**, he thought he would win the lawsuit. [Followed by *que* and the indicative in affirmative sentences :] **Je crois que vous avez bien fait**, I think you have done right. **Je crois qu'il est arrivé**, I believe he has arrived. **Je crois qu'il arrivera demain**, I believe he will arrive to morrow. [Follwed by *que* and the subjunctive, in negative sentense. :] **Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne**, I do not believe he will come. **Ne croyez pas que je veuille vous tromper**, do not imagine I wish to deceive you. **Je ne croyais pas qu'il payât**, I did not think he would pay. [In interrogative phrases :] **Croyez-vous qu'il vienne ?** do you think he will come ? **Croyez-vous qu'il n'en sera pas mécontent ?** do you not think he will be displeased at that ? **Croyez-vous qu'il payera ses dettes ?** do you think he will pay his debts ? **Aviez-vous cru qu'il payerait ses dettes ?** did you think he would pay his debts ? **Je crois, à ce que je crois**, I think ; in my opinion. **Vous ferez bien, je crois, de ne plus fréquenter cet homme-là**, it will be better, I think, for you not to associate any longer with that man.

e) **On le crut fou**, they throught he was mad.

CROIRE, *vn*. to believe : *a*) to trust, to be confident ; *b*) to be a believer ; to exercise faith, to have a firm persuasion ; *c*) (with *à*) to believe in, to trust, to place confidence in ; *d*) (with *à* or *en*) to believe in, to hold as the object of faith ; to be persuaded of the truth of. *a*) — **légèrement**, to trust inconsiderately. — **sans preuves**, to believe without proofs, to take for granted. **Il ne faut pas être si facile à —**, we must not be so ready to believe. *b*) **A la première prédication des apôtres, beaucoup crurent**, the first time the apostles preached many believed. **Il y a trois moyens de — : la raison, la coutume, l'inspiration**, there are three ways of believing : through reason,

habit or inspiration. *c*) — **aux astrologues, à l'astrologie,** to believe in astrologers, in astrology. **Quoi ! vous ne croyez pas au séné, ni à la casse, ni au vin émétique** ? what! you do not believe either in senna, cassia, or emetic wine ? *Mol. D. Juan.* III. I. *d*) **Il proteste de son innocence, mais je n'y crois pas,** he protests his innocence, but I do not believe in it. — **aux songes,** to believe in dreams. — **aux miracles,** to believe in miracles. — **aux revenants,** to believe in ghosts. **Allez, ne croyez point à monsieur votre père, il raille,** don't you go and believe your father, he is only joking. *Mol. Tart.* II. 2. **Je crois à la victoire et non pas à la paix,** I am persuaded of victory but not of peace. — **en Dieu,** to believe in God.

CROIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to believe one's self, to think one's self, to consider one's self, to look upon one's self as. **Cet homme se croit habile,** that man thinks himself clever. **Il se crut obligé de répondre,** he thought himself obliged to answer. **Il se croit tout permis,** he thinks he may do anything.

2. to think to be. **Il se croyait au moment de réussir,** he thought he was about to succeed.

3. to rely on one's self, to depend upon one's self; **4.** to be believed. **Ce qui se dit souvent finit par se —,** what is often repeated gets to be believed.

5. S'en croire, to rely upon one's own judgment, to consult one's self; **6. S'en croire beaucoup,** to think much of one's self. **Il s'en croit trop** he thinks too much of himself.

CROISADE, krwazad', [croix, croiser], *sf.* crusade : *a*) military expedition undertaken by the Christian nations, for the recovery of the Holy Land ; *b*) a military expedition against the Albigenses, Waldenses, etc.

CROISÉ, krwazé, *sm.* **1** crusader : one engaged in a crusade ; **2** twill ; twilled tissue.

CROISÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** crossed ; **2.** across (as the legs), folded. **Demeurer les bras croisés,** *Fig.* to remain idle.

3. *Fig.* crossed, thwarted, opposed ; counteracted ; **4.** twilled (as a tissue) ; double-milled (as cloth) ; **5.** double-breasted (as a coat) ; **6.** *Poet.* **Rimes croisées,** alternate rhymes ; **7.** cross (as breed).

CROISÉE, krwazé, [croiser], *sf.* **1.** window : French window ; **2.** sash, casement (of a window) ; **3.** transept (of a church) ; **4.** cross-way, cross-road : a place where several roads meet ; **5.** *Naut.* length of a ship's yards, and extent of sail spread upon them ; **6.** *Naut.* cross : the branches of an anchor. **La — de deux chemins,** the crossing of two roads. — **d'ogives,** pointed arch.

CROISEMENT, krwaz'mân-t, [croiser], *sm.* crossing : *a*) a passing across ; *b*) *Physiol.* cross-breeding.

CROISER, krwazé-r, [croix, cross], *va.* **1.** to cross : *a*) to lay crossways ; to place in the form of a cross ; *b*) to fold ; *c*) to pass from side to side, to pass over ; to intersect, to cut ; *d*) *Engrav.* to cut across ; *e*) to thwart ; to oppose, to counteract ; *f*) to breed by union of different races. *a*) ; — **le fer,** to cross swords. *b*) — **les jambes,** to cross one's legs. **Se — les bras,** to fold one's arms ; *Fig.* to remain idle. *c*) **Cette route croise celle qui va de Paris à Calais,** this road crosses the one which goes from Paris to Calais. **Ma lettre a dû — la vôtre,** my letter must have crossed yours. **Je viens de la — dans la rue,** I have just passed him in the street.

2. *Milit.* to charge. — **la baïonnette,** to charge bayonets. **Feux croisés,** cross fire.

3. to lap over. — **son habit, son châle,** to lap one's coat, one's shawl over.

4. *Weav.* to twist slightly (silk, thread) ; **5.** *Weav.* to work with four treadles ; **6.** *Weav.* to twill, to tweel : to weave so as to produce diagonal lines.

7. *Poet.* to alternate (rhymes).

CROISER, *vn.* **1.** to cross : *a*) to lie, to be athwart ; *b*) to lap over, as coats ; **2.** *Naut.* to cruise : to sail hither and thither. — **à vue de terre,** to cruise along the coast.

CROISER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cross : to lie athwart : **2.** to be crossed ; to cross each other ; **3.** to pass each other, to cross each other : to go contrariwise, in an opposite direction. **Nous vous croisâmes en route,** we crossed each other on the way. **Nos deux lettres se croisèrent,** our letters crossed. [*Fig.* :] **Des intrigues qui se mêlent et se croisent,** a confusion of interwoven intrigues.

4. *Fig.* to thwart each other. **Ils se croisent dans leurs prétentions,** they thwart each other in their pretentions,

5. to take the cross, to engage in a crusade.

CROISETÉE, krwaz'té, *adj. f. Herald.* **Croix —,** croslet.

CROISETTE, krwazèt', [croix], *sf.* **1.** *Herald.* croslet : a little cross ; **2.** *Naut.* top-gallant mast cross-tree ; **3.** *Miner.* cross-stone : the staurolite ; **4.** *Bot.* crosswort : *Galium cruciatum,* a plant of the order rubiaceæ.

CROISEUR, krwazœr, [croiser], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* cruiser : *a*) an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, or for the protection of the commerce of the country ; *b*) the captain of a cruiser ; **2.** *Min.* cross-lode.

CROISIÈRE, krwazyér', [croiser], *sf. Naut.* **1.** cruise : the act of cruising : a sailing to and fro ; **2.** cruising-place, cruising-ground ; **3.** cruisers ; **4.** *Railw.* crossing, intersection (of two lines).

CROISILLON, krwaziôn, [croix], *sm.* **1.** sash-bar, cross-bar : transverse bar of a window ; **2.** horizontal bar of a cross.

CROISSANCE, krwasâns', [croitre, to grow] *sf.* growth : act of growing ; increase. — **entière,** full growth. **Avoir toute sa —,** to be full-grown. **Prendre toute sa —,** to attain one's full growth. **Arrêter la — de, arrêter dans sa —,** to stunt the growth of. **L'âge de —,** the growing age.

CROISSANT, E, krwasân-t, *adj.* growing, increasing. **Une population croissante,** an increasing population. **Une fureur croissante,** an increasing fury. **Un bruit —,** an increasing noise.

CROISSANT, *sm.* **1.** crescent : *a*) the waxing, the increasing moon, the new moon ; *b*) the figure of the increasing moon ; *c*) *Herald* a bearing in the form of a half-moon ; *d*) the national standard of Turkey ; *e*) *Fig.* the Turkish empire ; *f*) the name of a military order instituted by Renatus of Anjou, in the fifteenth century. **En forme de —,** crescent-shaped ; in the shape of a crescent. **La lune est à son —,** the moon is in her increase.

2. *Hort.* pruning-hook ; hedging-bill ; **3.** holder (for fire-irons, curtains, etc.) ; **4.** *Naut.* sweep : the portion of the circle described by the end of a tiller ; **5.** crutch-iron : stanchion of iron ; **6.** small half-moon shaped roll or cake.

† **CROISSEMENT,** krwas'mân-t, [croitre], *sm.* growth.

CROISURE, krwazur', [croiser], *sf.* **1.** twilling (of tissues) ; **2.** *Naut.* length of yards.

CROIT, krwâ ; the *t* is always mute ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, *sm.* growth, increase (of cattle). **Le — appartient au propriétaire,** the increase belongs to the owner.

CROÎTRE, krwâtr' ; in the seventeenth century, it was pronounced krêtr', [Lat. : crescĕre, to grow ; O. Fr. : creistre, croistre], *vn.* [*Je croîs, tu croîs, il croît, nous croissons, vous croissez, ils croissent* ; *je croissais, nous croissions* ; *je crûs, nous crûmes* ; *je croîtrai, nous croîtrons* ; *je croîtrais* ; *que je croisse* ; *que je crûsse* ; *croissant* ; *crû.*] **1.** to grow : *a*) to increase in size, as plants or animals ; *b*) to advance, to make progress ; *c*) to shoot up, to sprout ; to flourish, to thrive ; *d*) to increase, to augment, to extend. *a*) — **insensiblement,** to grow imperceptibly. — **rapidement,** to grow rapidly. — **à vue d'œil,** to grow very fast, visibly. **Cette pluie a fait — les blés,** this rain has made the wheat grow. **Laisser — ses cheveux,** to let one's hair grow. **Ne faire que — et embellir,** to grow handsomer every day ; *Fig.* to increase every day. *b*) — **en beauté, en sagesse, en vertu,** to grow in beauty, in wisdom, in virtue. *c*) **La vigne ne croît pas dans les pays du Nord,** grapes do not grow in the northern countries. **Il a crû, comme un champignon, tout en une nuit,** he sprang up, like a mushroom, all in one night. **Les plantes nécessaires à la vie y croissent en abondance,** the plants necessary to life grow there in abundance. *d*) **L'empire des Perses allait croissant,** the Persian empire continued to increase. *Prov.* : **Mauvaise herbe croît toujours,** ill weeds grow apace. **A chemin battu il ne croît point d'herbe,** grass will not grow on a beaten way.

2. to lengthen, to grow longer. **Les jours croissent en janvier,** in January the days grow longer. **Les jours croissent rapidement maintenant,** the days are now drawing out fast.

3. to increase ; to rise, to swell. **Les pluies ont fait — la rivière** the rain has swollen the river.

[*Rem.* — *Croître,* when denoting action is conjugated with *avoir* ; when expressing a state, it takes *être.*]

CROÎTRE, *va. Poet.* to increase, to augment. **Loin de me soulager, vous croissez mes tourments,** so far from comforting me, you increase my trouble. **Ce nouvel honneur va — son audace,** this new honour will increase his audacity.

[*Accroître,* is not used in the active sense.]

CROIX, krâ-z, [Lat. : crux, crucis], *sf.* **1.** cross : *a*) a gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X ; *b*) the instrument by which Christ suffered ; *c*) the Christian religion ; *d*) the ensign of the Christian religion ; *e*) trial of patience, vexation, affliction, tribulation ; *f*) a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion ; *g*) anything in the form of a cross ; *h*) the figure made by drawing a line through another ; *i*) the mark of a cross instead of a signature ; *j*) coin stamped with the figure of a cross ; *k*) the side of a coin which is stamped with a cross ; *l*) badge, or insignia, of an order of knighthood ; *m*) *Herald.* an ordinary uniting the pale and fess.

a) **Mettre en —,** to crucify. *b*) **Jésus-Christ est mort sur la —,** Christ suffered death upon the cross. [*Fig.* :] **Mettre une injure, son ressentiment au pied de la —,** to lay one's wrongs, one's resentment at the foot of the cross. *c*) **L'étendard de la —,** the standard of the Cross. *d*) **Élever, planter une —,** to raise, to set up a cross. *Fig.* : **Aller au-devant de quelqu'un avec la —, et la bannière,** to receive a person with much ceremony. **Il faut la — et la bannière pour le décider à venir,** one

need take a great deal of trouble to get him to come. — latino, Latin cross. — grecque, Greek cross. — de Saint-André, St. Andrew's cross. — d'or, gold cross. Le signe de la —, the sign of the cross. Faire le signe de la —, to make the sign of the cross. Prendre la —, to take up the cross : to engage in a crusade. *e*) Porter sa —, to bear one's cross, to take up one's cross. Chacun a sa —, every one has his cross to bear.

g) — de par Dieu, horn-book, cross-row, criss-cross-row, primer, alphabet, A B C book. Il n'a jamais appris que sa — de par Dieu, he never got beyond the first elements. C'est un homme qui sait la médecine à fond, comme je sais ma — de par Dieu, he is a man who understands medicine thoroughly, as well as I do my A B C. *Mol. Pourc.* I. 7. Mettre les jambes en —, to sit cross-legged. En —, disposé en —, in the form of a cross ; cross-shaped, cross-like ; cross-wise ; *Bot.* cruciate, cruciform. La — de l'épée, the cross (the cross-shaped guard) of a sword. — géométrique, *Naut.* Jacob's staff, forestaff. — australe, — du sud, *Astron.* Southern Cross : a conspicuous constellation of the southern hemisphere. — dans les câbles, *Naut.* cross in the hawse. Mettre les vergues en —, to square the yards. *h*) *Fig.* Il faut faire une — à la cheminée, we must chalk that up. Quand nous serons à dix, nous ferons une —, when we get up to ten, we will chalk it up. *Mol. Etourdi.* I. II.

k) — ou pile, — et pile, — -pile, cross and pile, head or tail, pitch and toss. Jouer à — ou pile, to play at head or tail, at pitch and toss. N'avoir ni — ni pile, not to have a cross, not to have a penny in one's pocket.

l) — de la Légion d'honneur, cross of the Legion of Honour. Grand'—, grand cross. — de Saint-Louis, cross of St. Louis. *m*) — à degrés, degraded cross : a cross placed upon steps or degrees. — de Saint-Antoine, St. Anthony's cross ; tau : cross in the form of a T. — de Lorraine, a cross with two bars. — au pied fiché, cross fitchée : a cross the lower limb of which terminates in a sharp point. — pattée, cross pattée : a cross which is small in the centre, but widening towards the ends. — potencée, cross potent : a crutch-shaped cross at the ends. — recroisetée, cross crosslet : cross at the ends. — recroisetée, cross crosslet : crossed at the ends. — fleurdelisée, — florencée or — de Florence, cross fleury : a cross each limb of which terminates in a fleur-de-lis. — fourchée, cross patonée : a cross each limb of which has three points. — de Malte, Maltese cross. — de Saint-André, — de Bourgogne, — en sautoir, saltire, St. Andrew's cross.

2. *Print.* obelisk, dagger [†] : a mark of reference.

2. *Bot.* — de Calatrava, — de Saint-Jacques, amaryllis formosissima. — de Jérusalem, — du chevalier de Malte, scarlet lychnis : the *Lychnis Chalcedonica.*

CROMLECH, kromlèk, [Celt. : Breton : kroumm, curve ; lech, stone ; Welsh crom, curved ; llech, stone], *sm.* 1. a circle of standing stones, in Britain ; 2. cromlech : a Celtic structure of unhewn stones, placed erect in the earth, and supporting a larger stone ; more generally called *dolmen* by the French.

CROMORNE, kromôrn', [Ger. : Krummhorn], *sm. Mus.* cromorna : an organ stop.

CRÔNE, krôn', *sm. Naut.* crane : a machine for raising great weights.

CROQUADE krokad', [croquer], *sf. Paint.* rough sketch.

CROQUAILLON, krokayon, *sm. Pop.* a bad sketch. V. *Croquis.*

CROQUANT, krokân, [orig. uncert. perhaps from a village Croc], *sm.* 1. peasant ; clown, boor ; 2. poor wretch, vagabond ; 3. (in the plur.) *Fr. Hist.* countrymen, villains, peasantry.

CROQUANT, E, krokân-t, ânt', [croquer], *adj.* crackling, craunching, crisp.

CROQUANT, *sm. Butch.* gristle : cartilage.

CROQUANTE, *sf.* 1. crisp pie ; 2. *pl.* almond cake.

CROQUE-ABEILLES, krokabèy', *sf. Ornith.* titmouse, tomtit. [*Pl. Croque-abeilles.*]

CROQUE-AU-SEL (A LA), alakrokôsèl, *adv. phr.* with a bit of salt only. Je le mangerais à la —, I would make mince meat of him.

CROQUE-EN-BOUCHE, krokânboush, *sm.* any sort of crisp sweet meat ; crisp cake.

CROQUE-LARDON, krok'lardôn, *sm.* lickspittle : a parasite. [*Pl. Croque-lardon.*]

CROQUE-MITAINE, krok'mitèn', *sm.* 1. bogie, bugbear, an imaginary monster ; 2. bugbear : something that frightens. [*Pl. Croque-mitaines.*]

CROQUE-MORT, krok'môr, *sm. Pop.* undertaker's man. [*Pl. Croque-morts.*]

CROQUE-NOIX, krok'nwa'z, *sm. Zool.* common dormouse.

CROQUE-NOTE, krok'not', *sm.* sorry musician. [*Pl. Croque-notes.*]

CROQUER, kroké-r, [croc, onomat.], *vn.* to be crisp, to crackle, to craunch. Cela croque sous la dent, that eats crisp.

CROQUER, *va.* 1. to craunch, to crunch ; to scrunch : to crush with the teeth ; to chew with noise. — des pralines, to crunch burnt almonds.

2. to devour, to eat up ; to gobble up, to tuck down, in. [*Fam.* :] N'en — que d'une dent, to be disappointed.

3. † to pilfer, to filch ; 4. to enjoy ; 5. *Mus.* to slur over (a note) ; 6. to sketch : *a*) to make a sketch of, a rough draft of ; *b*) to plan ; to delineate. [*Fig.* :] Un enfant gentil à —, a child that one may hug and fondle over. Elle est jolie à —, elle est gentille à —, elle est à —, she is a most lovely creature.

7. — le marmot, to dance attendance.

8. *Naut.* to hook, to grapple.

CROQUE-SOL, krok'sol, *sm.* V. *Croque-note.*

CROQUET, krokè ; *pl.* krokè-z, [croquer], *sm.* crisp cake ; crisp biscuit. [*Fam.* : Être comme un —, to fret, to be peevish, to be irritable.

CROQUETTE, krokèt', *sf.* « croquette » : fried ball of rice or potatoes.

CROQUEUR, EUSE, krokœr, kœz', *sm. f.* gormandizer ; eater, devourer.

CROQUIGNOLE, krokinyol', [croquer], *sf.* 1. cracnel : a small, brittle cake ; 2. fillip : a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

CROQUIGNOLER, krokinyolé-r, *va.* to fillip, to give a fillip to.

CROQUIS, kroki-z, [croquer], *sm.* sketch : outline, rough draft. Faire le — d'une figure, to sketch a face. Ce n'est qu'un —, it's only a rough sketch.

CRORE, kror', [Hind.], *sm.* crore : in the East Indies, ten millions.

CROSSE, kros', [from croc], *sf.* 1. crosier : bishop's crook, pastoral staff ; 2. hook (of a stick) ; 3. crutch : a staff with a cross-piece at the head, to walk with [Local.] ; 4. hockey bat ; bat : a cricket bat for the game of cricket ; 5. cricket ; hockey. Jouer à la —, to play at cricket ; to play at hockey.

6. butt-end (of a musket). A coups de —, with the butt-ends of their muskets. Mettre la — en l'air, to return the muskets, to lay down one's arms.

7. Couteau à —, crooked clasp-knife ; 8. (in a smelting-furnace) bar welded to the ball for turning it ; 9. *Anat.* arch (of the aorta)

8. *Butch.* knuckle. — de veau, knuckle of veal.

CROSSÉ, E, krosé, *adj.* crosiered : having the right of bearing a croisier.

CROSSER, krosé-r, [crosse], *vn.* to bat : to play at cricket ; to play at hockey.

CROSSER, *va.* 1. to strike with a bat, to drive (a ball) ; 2. *Fig.* to beat ; 3. *Fig.* to treat with contempt, to abuse, to scold.

CROSSETTE, krosèt', [crosse], *sf.* 1. *Agr.* layer : vine-shoot ; a twig laid for propagation ; 2. *Arch.* crossette : *a*) a small projecting piece in archstones, which hangs upon the adjacent stone ; *b*) a truss in the flank on return of an architrave of a door, window, etc.

CROSSEUR, krosœr, *sm.* cricketer, cricket player ; hockey-player.

CROSSILLON, krosiyôn, *sm.* the bent end of the crosier.

CROTALAIRE, krotalèr', *sf. Bot.* crotalaria, rattle-wort, rattle-box : a genus of leguminous plants.

CROTALE, krotal', [Gr. : κρόταλον, rattle], *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* crotalum : an ancient kind of castanet ; 2. *Zool.* rattlesnake : *Crotalus*, a genus of serpents.

CROTALIDÈS, krotalidé, *smpl. Zool.* crotalidœ : a family of venomous serpents.

CROTAPHIQUE, krotafik', *adj. Anat.* temporal : pertaining to the temples.

CROTAPHITE, krotafit', [Gr. : κρόταφος, temple], *sm. Anat.* the temporal muscle.

CROTON, krotôn, [Gr. : κρότων, a sort of mite which the seed of the tree resembles], *sm. Bot.* croton : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ. — tiglium, croton tiglium, purging croton (the seeds of which yield the croton-oil). — cascarilla, cascarilla tree. Huile de —, croton-oil.

CROTONIQUE, krotonik', *adj. Chem.* crotonic : noting an acid obtained from croton-oil.

CROTTE, krot', [perhaps Lat. crusta, crust], *sf.* 1. dirt, mud, mire (in the streets). Il fait bien de la —, it is very dirty.

2. *Fig.* squalid poverty. Être, tomber dans la —, to be in a state of squalid poverty.

3. dung (of goats, sheep, rabbits, etc.).

CROTTÉ, E, kroté, *adj.* 1. dirty : *a*) covered with dirt ; foul ; *b*) squalid ; 2. *Fig.* wretched sorry, paltry. Un habit —, a coat covered with dirt. [*Fam.* :] Être — comme un barbet, jusqu'aux oreilles, jusqu'à l'échine, to be all over dirt ; to be up to one's neck in dirt. Être tout —, to be dirty all over. Poète —, a Grub-street poet. Il fait — dans les rues, the streets are very muddy.

CROTTER, kroté-r, *va.* to dirt, to dirty, to bemire, to splash with mud.

CROTTER (SE), *v. refl.* to dirty one's self, to get dirty.

CROTTIN, krotan, [crotte], *sm.* dung (of horses, sheep, etc.).

CROTTU, krotu, [crotte], *adj.* pock-marked.

CROULANT, E, kroulân-t, ânt', [crouler], *adj.* falling, ready to fall ; sinking.

CROULEMENT, kroul'mân-t, [crouler], *sm.* falling (of a building), falling in.

CROULER, kroulé-r, [Lat. : crotulāre ; cum, with ; rotulāre, to roll], *vn.* [*Prov.* and *Fig.*] to fall, to fall in, to sink down. La maison croule, the house is falling. Ces

gigantesques monts crouleront à leur tour, those gigantic mountains must also sink. [*Fig.* :] **Tout ce système croule de fond en comble,** the whole system is sinking into ruin. **Faire —,** to overthrow. **La maison a croulé cette nuit,** the house fell last night. **On eût dit que la salle ébranlée allait — sous les applaudissements,** one would have thought that the applause would bring the house down upon them. *G. Sand.*

CROULER, *va.* 1. † to shake; 2. *Naut.* to launch (a ship).

CROULIER, IÈRE, kroulyé, lyêr', [crouler], *adj* moving, boggy. **Prés crouliers,** boggy meadows. **Terre croulière,** a moving soil.

CROULIÈRE, *sf.* bog, quagmire.

CROUP, kroup, [Eng.], *sm. Med.* croup, *Pop.* rattles: the *Cynanche trachealis*, an inflammation of the trachea.

CROUPADE, kroupad', [croupe], *sf. Man.* croupade: a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs close to the belly.

CROUPAL, E, kroupal, *adj. Med.* croup: relating to the croup.

CROUPE, kroup', [Low Lat. : crupa; from Ger. Kruppe], *sf.* 1. croup, crupper, rump, buttocks: the hindmost part of a horse and some other animals. **Monter en —,** to ride behind, to get up behind. **Prendre en —, mettre en —,** to take up behind. **Porter en —,** to carry double. [*Fig.* :] **Il est chatouilleux sur la —,** he is very susceptible, he takes offence easily.

2. brow, ridge, top (of a mountain); 3. *Arch.* hip-roof.

CROUPÉ, E, kroupé, *adj. Man.* **Cheval bien —,** horse with a fine croup.

CROUPETON (A), akroup'tôn, *adv. phr.* squalling.

CROUPI, E, kroupi, [croupir], *adj.* stagnated, stagnant. **De l'eau croupie,** stagnant water.

CROUPIER, kroupyé; *pl.* kroupiyé-z, [croupe], *sm.* 1. croupier: he who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table; 2. partner (of a player); 3. *Fin.* dormant partner.

CROUPIÈRE, kroupyêr', [croupe], *sf.* 1. crupper: a leathern strap which passes from the saddle to the tail. **Mettre, passer la — à,** to crupper, to put a crupper on. [*Fig.* :] **Tailler des croupières aux ennemis,** to put the enemies to flight. **Tailler des croupières à quelqu'un,** to cut out work for a person.

2. *Naut.* stern-fast: a rope fixed to an anchor. **Mouiller en —,** to cast an anchor by the stern.

CROUPION, kroupiôn, [croupe], *sm.* rump: *a*) the end of the back-bone of a bird with the parts adjacent; *b*) *Vulg.* the like part of human beings; backside; *c*) *Engl. Hist.* name given to the remnant of the Long Parliament. **Parlement —,** rump-parliament.

CROUPIR, kroupir, [croupe], *vn.* 1. to lie (in filth); 2. *Fig.* to wallow: *a*) to live in a state of filth, vice or ignorance; *b*) to remain inactive; to lie. **— en une extrême misère,** to remain miserably poor. **Vous n'avez point de honte de — dans votre ignorance,** are you not ashamed to live in such a state of ignorance? **— dans l'oisiveté,** to grub on in idleness.

3. to stagnate: to be motionless, unagitated, as water; to stand; 4. to rot, to lie rotting (in stagnant water); to corrupt. [*Croupir* is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act, and with *être* when denoting the state.]

CROUPISSANT, E, kroupisân-t, ânt, *adj.* stagnating, stagnant, standing. **L'eau croupissante des marais,** the stagnant water of marshes.

CROUPON, kroupôn, [croupe], *sm.* butt: rounded hide.

CROUSTADE, kroustad', [croûte], *sf. Cook.* a dish prepared with crusts.

CROUSTILLANT, E, kroustilyân-t, ânt *adj.* 1. crisp, crusty; 2. *Fam.* exciting, spicy, toothsome, agreeable.

CROUSTILLE, kroustiy', *sf.* 1. small crust 2. small meal.

CROUSTILLER, kroustiyé-r, [croustille], *vn.* to nibble crusts, to eat small crusts.

CROUSTILLEUSEMENT, kroustiyœz'-mân-t, *adv.* smuttily.

CROUSTILLEUX, EUSE, kroustiyœ-z, yœz *adj.* gay, free, smutty.

CROÛTE, krout', [Lat. : crustal], *sf.* 1. crust *a*) an external coat of any thing, harder than the internal substance; *b*) the external part of bread, hardened by baking; *c*) a piece of crust, a piece of bread; morsel, bit; *d*) the baked paste of a pie; *e*) a deposit from wine, collected on the interior of bottles, and consisting of tartar and colouring matter; *f*) *Geol.* the superficial substances of the earth; *g*) *Med.* scab; an incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore by the concretion of the discharge from it. *b*) **Une — de pain,** a crust of bread. **— de dessous,** undercrust. **— de dessus,** upper-crust, top crust. **Du pain qui a beaucoup de —,** very crusty bread. [*Fig.* :] **Ne manger que des croûtes,** to fare hard. *c*) **Casser la —, une — avec quelqu'un,** to break bread, to eat something with a person. **Une — au pot,** a sop in the pan. *e*) **Une — de tartre,** a crust of tartar. *g*) **Son corps n'est qu'une —,** he is over scabs. **Couvert de croûtes,** scabbed, scabby. **Croûtes de lait,** milk scall: crusta lactea, porrigo larvalis. *Prov.* : **Croûte de pâté vaut bien du pain,** pie-crust is as good as bread.

2. *Paint.* daub: a bad painting; 3. *Popul. lang.* old fool.

CROÛTELETTE, krout'lèt', *sf.* small crust.

CROÛTIER, kroutyé; *pl.* kroutyé-r, *sm.* dauber: a bad painter.

CROÛTON, kroutôn, [croûte], *sm.* 1. crust (of bread), bit of crust; 2. *Cook.* toasted crust, bit of toast, sippet; 3. dauber: a bad painter; 4. old fool.

CROWN-GLASS, krôn-glass, [Eng.], *sm.* crown-glass, flint-glass: the finest sort of glass.

CROYABLE, krwayabl', *adj.* 1. credible: worthy of credit, worthy of belief, to be believed; 2. like, likely. **Il n'est pas — que cela soit ainsi,** it is not to be believed that it is so.

[*Rem.* — **Il est croyable que...,** requires the following verb in the indicative. **Il n'est pas — que... Est-il — que...** govern the subjunctive.]

CROYANCE, krwayâns', [croire], *sf.* belief *a*) the act of believing; credit, credence; *b*) opinion; expectation; *c*) persuasion, conviction; *d*) religious faith; creed. *a*) **Charles XII supportait la fatigue au delà de toute —,** one could scarcely believe how much fatigue Charles XII could bear. **Puis-je à de tels discours donner quelque —?** how can I believe such speeches? *b*) **Cela est arrivé contre la — de tout le monde,** this happened against everybody's exspectations. **Cela passe toute —,** that exceeds all belief. *d*) **Les soins qu'on prend de notre enfance forment nos sentiments, nos mœurs, notre —,** our opinions, habits and faith depend on the way we have been trained in youth. *Volt. Zaïre.* I. I. **Il faut respecter toutes les croyances,** we must respect all creeds.

CROYANT, E, krwayân-t, ânt', [croire], *adj.* faithful: firm in religious belief.

CROYANT, E, *sm. f.* believer, faithful. **Les vrais croyants,** the true believers, the faithful.

CRU, kru, [croître, to grow], *sm.* 1. growth: *a*) increase; *b*) country, soil; vineyard. **Boire du vin de son —,** to drink wine of one's own growth. **Ce vin-là est d'un bon —,** that wine is of a good soil, growth. **Vin du —,** wine of the country.

2. invention; making, fabrication. **C'est de votre — que vous dites cela,** you have made up that story. **La pièce est de mon —,** the piece is of my invention.

CRU, CRUE, kru, [Lat. : crudus], *adj.* 1. crude: *a*) raw, uncooked; *b*) indigestible; *c*) raw, undressed, unwrought; not changed from its natural state; *d*) unripe; *e*) *Med.* unconcocted; *f*) undigested, unformed; not well formed or arranged in the intellect; *g*) *Paint.* rudely laid on; which does not blend. *a*) **De la viande crue,** raw, uncooked meat. *b*) **Le concombre est très —,** cucumbers are very crude. *c*) **Chanvre —,** raw hemp. **Cuir —,** raw hide; undressed leather. **Soie crue,** raw silk. **Métaux crus,** crude metals. *f*) **Voilà mon impression toute crue,** that is my candid impression. *g*) **Un ton —,** a crude tone. **Couleur crue,** crude colour. **Lumière crue,** crude light.

2. hard. **Eau crue,** hard water: water impregnated with salts, and incapable of dissolving soap.

3. blunt, rude, rough, hard; harsh, sour, crabbed; 4. free, indecent, coarse. **Une réponse crue,** a harsh answer.

A CRU, *adv. phr.* 1. on the bare skin; next the skin. **Botté à —,** booted without stockings, upon the bare foot.

2. bare back, on the bare back: without a saddle; 3. *Arch.* directly on the soil; 4. bluntly, roughly. **Monter à —,** to ride without a saddle.

CRUAUTÉ, kruôté, [Lat. : crudelitas], *sf.* cruelty: *a*) inhumanity, barbarity; a disposition to inflict sufferings, or death, on others; *b*) barbarous deed, inhuman treatment; *c*) a grievous thing; a rigorous, severe act; *d*) cold-heartedness. *a*) **Assouvir sa —,** to satisfy one's cruelty. **Il y a de la — à tuer un homme,** it is an act of cruelty to kill a man. *b*) **Des actes de —,** acts of cruelty. **Commettre une —,** to commit a cruelty. *c*) **Quelle — de se voir trahir par ses amis!** how cruel it is to be betrayed by one's friends! **Des cruautés du sort,** the cruelty of fate.

CRUCHE, krush, [O. H. Ger. : Kruog later Kruoc; Ger. : Krug], *sf.* 1. pitcher, jug: *a*) a kind of earthen vessel, with a swelling belly and a somewhat contracted mouth; *b*) the quantity of liquor contained in it. *a*) **Une — de vin,** a pitcher of wine **Aller chercher de l'eau avec une —,** to go and fetch water in a pitcher. *b*) **Répandre une — d'eau,** to spill a pitcher of water. *Prov.* : **Tant va la cruche à l'eau qu'à la fin elle se casse,** the pitcher goes so often to the well that at last it is broken: there is an end to everything.

2. *Fam.* blockhead, goose, booby, dunce: a silly or stupid fellow; a simpleton, a fool. **Vous me prenez pour —,** you take me for a fool. *La Font. Fab.* V. 4.

CRUCHÉE, krushé, *sf.* pitcherful, jugful.

CRUCHERIE krush'ri, [cruche], *sf. Fam.* 1. stupidity, silliness; 2. piece of stupidity, blunder, nonsense.

CRUCHETTE, krushèt', *sf.* small jug.

CRUCHON, krushôn, [cruche], *sm.* **1.** small jug; stone bottle; **2.** jug; its contents **Un — de bière**, a jug of beer.

3. *Fam.* blockhead, booby, dunce.

CRUCIAL, E krusial, [Lat.: crux, crucis], *adj. Surg.* crucial: cross-like, in form of a cross. **Une incision cruciale**, a crucial incision.

CRUCIFÈRE, krusifêr', [Lat.: crux, crucis; ferre, to bear], *adj.* **1.** *Arch.* surmounted with a cross; **2.** cruciferous: *a*) bearing a cross; *b*) *Bot.* cruciform, cruciate, having four petals disposed in the form of a cross.

CRUCIFÈRES, *sfpl. Bot.* cricuferæ: an extensive order of plants, having the petals placed like the arms of a Maltese cross.

CRUCIFIEMENT, **CRUCIFÎMENT**, krusifimân-t, *sm.* crucifixion: *a*) the act of crucifying; *b*) a picture representing the crucifixion of Christ.

CRUCIFIER, krusifié-r, [Lat.: crucifigère, crucifixum; crux, cross; figère, fixus, to fix], *va.* to crucify: *a*) to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; *b*) to mortify.

CRUCIFIX, krusifi-z, [Lat.: crucifixus, from crux, crucis, cross, and fixus, from figère, to fix], *sm.* crucifix, cross: a representation of Christ fastened to the cross. **Baiser le —**, to kiss the cross. **Mettre une injure au pied du —**, to lay one's wrongs at the foot of the cross. [*Fam.*:] **Un mangeur de —**, a bigot. **Faire le demi- —**, to beg.

CRUCIFIXION, krucifiksyôn, *sf.* crucifixion: the act of crucifying.

CRUCIFORME, krusifôrm', [Lat.: crux, crucis, cross; forma, form], *adj.* cruciform, cross-shaped.

CRUCIGÈRE, krusizhêr', [Lat.: crux, crucis, cross; gerère, to bear], *adj. Nat. Hist.* crucigerous: bearing a cross.

CRUCIROSTRE, krusirostr', [Lat.: crux, crucis, cross; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* cross-billed: having the parts of the bill crossing each other.

CRUDITÉ, krudité, [Lat.: cruditas; crudus, raw], *sf.* **1.** crudeness: *a*) crudity rawness; an indigested or unprepared state; *b*) something in a crude state; *pl.* raw fruit *or* vegetables; *c*) *Med.* crudity; undigested matter in the stomach; **2.** hardness (of water); **3.** coarse expression.

CRUE, krû, [croître, to grow], *sf.* **1.** rise, rising, swelling. **La — d'une rivière**, the rise of a river. **La — des eaux**, the swelling of the waters.

2. growth; **3.** † increase (of taxes).

CRUEL, ELLE, kruèl, èl', [Lat.: crudelis], *adj.* **1.** cruel: *a*) disposed to give pain to others; ruthless, merciless, unmerciful; *b*) inhuman; barbarous, ferocious; *c*) causing pain: marked with inhumanity; *d*) severe, hard; inflexible; *e*) hard-hearted, unkind, cold-hearted; *f*) grievous, painful. *a*) **Un tyran —**, a cruel tyrant. *c*) **Un ordre —**, a cruel order. **Une guerre longue et cruelle**, a long and cruel war. **Une perte cruelle**, a painful loss. *d*) **Un père —**, a cruel father. **Des lois cruelles**, cruel laws. *e*) **Une beauté cruelle**, a hard-hearted beauty. *f*) **Des devoirs cruels à remplir**, duties painful to perform. **C'est une chose cruelle que d'être abandonné de ses amis**, it is most painful to be forsaken by one's friends.

2. tiresome, disagreeable. **Un — homme**, a tiresome man. [In this sense. **Cruel**, mostly precedes the noun.]

CRUEL, ELLE, *sm. f.* crue, hard-hearted, unkind man *or* woman. **Faire le —**, to be cruel, to act a cruel part.

CRUELLEMENT, kruèl'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** cruelly: *a*) with cruelty; barbarously; *b*) unkindly; painfully; **2.** very, extremely.

CRÛMENT, krumân-t, [cru, crude], *adv.* **1.** crudely, bluntly, roughly; harshly; **2.** coarsely.

CRUOR, kruôr, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* cruor: *a*) the colouring matter of blood; *b*) coagulated blood; gore.

CRURAL, E, krural, al', [Lat.: cruralis; crus, cruris, leg], *adj. Anat.* crural: pertaining to the thigh or lower limb; femoral.

CRUSTACÉ, E, krustasé, [Lat.: crusta, crust, shell], *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* crustaceous: of the nature of crust or shell; **2.** *Med.* **Dartre crustacée**, herpetic scall.

CRUSTACÉS, *smpl. Zool.* crustacea, crustaceans: a class of articulated animals including lobsters, shrimps and crabs.

CRUSTACÉEN, ENNE, krustaséan, èn', *adj.* crustacean, crustaceous: relating to the crutacea.

CRUSTACÉOLOGIE, krustaséolozhi, [crustacé; Gr.: λόγος, discourse], *sf.* crustaceology: that part of natural history which treats of the crustacea.

CRUSTACÉOLOGUE, krustaséolog', *sm.* crustaceologist: one versed in crustaceology.

CRUZADE, kruzad', [Lat.: crux, cross], *sf.* cruzado, crusado: a Portuguese coin.

CRYOLITHE, kriolit', [Gr.: κρύος, frost, λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* cryolite: a mineral from Greenland, fluoride of sodium and aluminum.

CRUOPHORE, kriofor', [Gr.: κρύος, frost; φέρω, I bear], *sm. Phys.* cryophorus, frost-bearer: an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation.

CRYPTE, kript', [Lat.: crypta, from Gr.: κρύπτη], *sf.* crypt: a subterranean cell, under a church, for the interment of persons.

CRYPTE, *sm.* or *f. Anat.* crypta (*pl.* cryptæ): follicle; a small, hollow, secreting gland.

CRYPTOGAME, kriptogam', [Gr.: κρυπτός, hidden; γάμος, marriage], *adj. Bot.* cryptogamous, cryptogamic, cryptogamian: said of plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not distincly visible.

CRYPTOGAME, *sf. Bot.* **1.** cryptogamous plant; **2.** *pl.* cryptogamia: a class of plants, as mosses, ferns, etc.

CRYPTOGAMIE, kriptogami, *sf. Bot.* cryptogamy: *a*) concealed fructification; *b*) cryptogamia *pl.*; the class of cryptogamous plants.

CRIPTOGAMIQUE, kriptogamik', *adj. Bot.* cryptogamic: belonging to criptogamia.

CRYPTOGRAPHE, kriptograf, *sm.* cryptographer: one who writes in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHIE, kriptografi, [Gr.: κρυπτός, hidden; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* cryptography: the art of writing in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHIQUE, kriptografik', *adj.* cryptographical: relating to cryptography.

CRYSTAL, kristal, *sm.* V. *Cristal.*

CTÉNOÏDIENS, kténoïdian, [Gr.: κτείς, κτενός, comb; εἶδος, form], *smpl. Ichth.* ctenoidians: the third order of fishes established by Agassiz.

CTÉNOME, kténom', *sm. Zool.* ctenomys: a rodent animal of South America.

CUBAGE, kubazh', [cuber], *sm.* **1.** cubature: the measurement of the contents of a solid body; **2.** solidity, cubic contents.

CUBATURE, kubatur', *sf.* cubature: the finding of a cube equal to a solid body.

CUBE, kub', [Gr.: κύβος, die], *sm.* cube: *a*) *Geom.* a regular solid body bounded with six equal squares; *b*) *Arith.* the product obtained by taking a number three times as a factor.

CUBE, *adj.* **1.** cubic, cubical: having the properties of a cube. **Mètre —**, cubic metre. **Pied —**, cubic foot.

2. *Arith.* cube. **Racine —**, cube root: the number which produces a given cube by being multiplied twice into itself.

CUBÈBE, kubèb', [Low Lat.: cubeba]: *sm. Bot.* cubeb, cubeb pepper, Java pepper: the fruit or berry of the Cubeba officinarum.

CUBÉBIN, kubéban, *sm.* **CUBÉBINE**, kubébin', *sf. Chem.* cubebine: a vegetable principle found in cubebs.

CUBER, kubé-r, [cube], *va.* **1.** *Geom.* to find the solid or cubic contents of; **2.** *Arith.* to cube: to raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

CUBICITE, kubisit', **CUBIZITE**, kubizit', [cube], *sm. Miner.* cubizit: analcime.

CUBIQUE, kubik', *adj.* **1.** cubic, cubical: *Geom.* relating to the cube; *b*) † *Alg.* **Équation cubique** (or, équation du troisième degré), cubic equation.

2. *Arith.* cube. **Racine —**, cube root.

CUBITAL, E, kubital, [cubitus], *adj.* cubital: *a*) *Anat.* ulnar pertaining to the cubit or ulna; *b*) of the length of a cubit.

CUBITIÈRE, kubityèr', *sf.* in ancient armour, the middle part of the vambrace which covered the elbow.

CUBITUS, kubitus, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* ulna, cubit: a bone of the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

CUBOCUBE, kubokub', *sm. Math.* cubocube: the cube of the cube, the sixth power of a number.

CUBOÏDE, kuboïd', [Gr.: κύβος, cube; εἶδος, form], *adj.* cuboid, cuboidal: having nearly the form of a cube.

CUBOÏDE, *sm. Anat.* cuboides: a bone of the foot.

CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY, kushval klarini, [Philippe-Athanase], historian and political writer (1822-1891).

CUCUBALE, kukubal', *sm. Bot.* campion: *Cucubalus* or *Silene*, a plant of the order silenaceæ.

CUCUJE, kukuzh, [Span.: cucujo], *sm. Entom.* luminous beetle, corn-beetle.

CUCULÉS, kukulé, **CUCULIDES**, kukulid', *smpl. Ornith.* cuculidæ: a family of birds of the order scansores.

CUCULLAIRE, kukullêr', [Lat.: cucullus, hood], *adj.* cucculate, cucullated: having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

CUCULLIFORME, kukullifórm', [Lat.: cucullus, hood; forme], *adj.* cucullate, cucullated: having the shape of a hood or of a conical roll of paper.

CUCURBITACÉE, kukurbitasé, [Lat.: cucurbita, gourd], *adj. f. Bot.* cucurbitaceous: resembling a gourd.

CUCURBITACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* cucurbitaceæ: the gourd tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

CUCURBITE, kukurbit', [Lat.: cucurbita, gourd], *sf.* cucurbit, cucurbite: a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd.

CUCURBITÉ, E, kukurbité, *adj.* gourd-shaped, gourd-like.

CUEILLAGE, kœyazh, [cueillir], *sm.* *Agr.* gathering (of fruit); *a*) the act; *b*) the time of gathering.

CUEILLAISON, kœyèzôn, [cueillir], *sf.* *Agr.* gathering: the time of gathering.

CUEILLE, kœy', *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* gathering

(of fruit); 2. *Naut.* breadth (of sailcloth).

CUEILLE-FRUITS, kœy'fruit, *sm.* fruit-basket; 2. scissors for gathering fruit.

CUEILLETTE, kœyèt;, [cueillir], *sf.* gathering, crop (of fruit): harvest; 2. hopping picking of hops); 3. gathering: a charitable contribution; collection; 4. *Mar. Com.* mixed cargo. **Charger un navire en —, à la —**, to load a mixed cargo, the freight jointly.

CUEILLEUR, EUSE, kœyœr, yœz', *sm. f.* gatherer (of fruit).

CUEILLIR, kœyir, [Lat.: colligĕre], *va.* [*Je cueille, nous cueillons; je cueillais; je cueillis; je cueillerai; je cueillerais; que je cueille; que je cueillisse; cueillant; cueilli.*] 1. to gather: *a*) to cull, to pick out, to pick off, to pluck; *b*) to win, *a*) — **des fruits, des fraises, des raisins**, to gather fruit, strawberries, grapes. — **une rose**, to gather, to pick a rose. — **un bouquet**, to gather a nosegay. *b*) — **des palmes, des lauriers**, to win a victory; to be victorious.

2. *Poet.* to take, to snatch (a kiss).

3. *Glass-b.* to take out from the oven.

4. *Weav.* to take up; 5. *Naut.* to coil: to wind a rope into a circular heap; 5. to nip off (the wire, in making pins).

CUEILLOIR, kœywar, *sm.* 1. fruit-basket. basket into which fruit picked is placed; 2. fruit gatherer: a pole with shears at the end for nipping fruit from the tree.

CUFFAT, kufa, *sm. Min.* cage (used in coal-pits for raising the coal).

CUFIQUE kufik', *adj.* V. *Coufique.*

† **CUIDER**, kuidé-r, [Lat.: cogitāre, to think], *vn.* to think. **Tel cuide engeigner autrui, qui souvent s'engeigne soi-même**, those who think they are duping people, are often duped themselves. *La Font. Fab.*

† CUIDER (SE), *v. refl.* to strut, to strut about.

CUIDER, kuidé, *sm.* a sort of long fruit-basket.

CUILLER, CUILLÈRE, kuiyêr', [Lat.: cochleāre, from cochlea, spiral shell]. *sf.* 1 spoon. — **d'argent**, silver spoon. — **argentée** electro-plated spoon.—**de fer**, iron spoon. **Grande —**, large spoon; ladle. — **à potage**, soup-ladle. — **à arroser**, basting-ladle. — **à ragoût**, gravy-ladle. — **à pot**, ladle. — **à bouche**, table-spoon. **Petite —, — à café**, tea-spoon. **Biscuit à la —**, finger-biscuit. **Élever à la —**, to bring up by hand.**Tourner la — autour du pot**, *Fig.* to beat about the bush

2. *Technol.* spoon, ladle. — **à brai**, pitch ladle. — **à fondre**, casting-spoon. — **de moule**, mould-spoon. — **de tarière**, it of an auger, auger-bit. — **à boulet rouge**, — **à deux manches**, shot-ladle; bearer for carrying hot shot from the furnace to the battery. — **à pompe**, pump-borer

3 *Bot* **Herbe aux cuillers**, scurvy-grass, cochlearia

CUILLERÉE, kuiy'ré, *sf.* 1. spoonful; table-spoonful; tea-spoonful; 2. ladleful. **Une — à café équivaut à cinq grammes d'eau**, a tea spoonful is equivalent to five grammes of water

CUILLERON, kuiy'rôn, *sm.* bowl (of a spoon)

CUIR, kuir', [Lat.: corium], *sm* 1. skin; 2 hide: *a*) the skin of large animals; *b*) the human skin, in contempt; 3 leather; the skins of animals prepared by tanning, tawing, etc. — **chevelu**, *Anat* scalp. **Entre — et chair**, under the skin; *Fig* inwardly, to one's self, [*Fig.* :] **Faire du — d'autrui large courroie**, to cut large thongs out of another man's leather: to be free with other people's money. **Tanner le — à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to hide, to beat, to flog; to give a person a hiding; to warm one's hide for him. **Il a le — dur**, *Fig.* he is pretty tough. **Un orfèvre en —**, (in joke) a cobbler. — **de bœuf**, ox-hide. — **brut, — en poils**, green, raw hide. — **salé**, salted hide. — **bouilli**, waxed leather. — **cru**, — **vert**, rough leather. — **corroyé**, curried leather. — **à œuvre**, crop leather. — **maroquin**, marocco leather. — **de poule**. peeling, fine sheep-leather. — **plaqué**, flattened, rolled leather. — **préparé**, dressed leather. — **tanné**, tanned leather. — **mégissé**, tawed leather. — **de Valachie**, leather dressed in scourings. — **de Russie**, Russia leather. — **verni**, patent leather. **Rognures de —**, leather parings. **De —, en —**, leather, leathern. **Commerce de cuirs**, leather-trade. **Marchand de cuir**, leather-seller. — **à rasoir**, razor-strop. **Bois de —**, *Bot.* leather-wood: the *Dirca palustris.*

4. **Cuir de laine**, double-milled cloth. — **toile**, American leather (cloth).

Cuir, *sm.* blunder: incorrect speaking; a fault which, consists in pronouncing, at the end of a word, a *t* for an *s* for a *l*, or where there should be neither. **Il fait des cuirs**, he makes blunders. **Faire des cuirs en parlant**, to murder the king's English; to drop one's h's.

CUIRASSE, kuiras', [cuir], *sf.* 1. cuirass breastplate, a defensive armour. **Endosser, prendre la —**, to put on a cuirass; *Fig.* to turn soldier. **Le défaut de la —**, the edge, the extremity of the cuirass; the weak side, the vulnerable point.

2. *Naut* iron-plates; armour-plates.

CUIRASSÉ, E, kuirasé, *adj.* 1. armed with a cuirass; 2. iron-plated. **Navire —, vaisseau —**, iron-plated ship.

3. *Fig.* ready-armed, prepared. **Âme cuirassée contre les revers**, a heart prepared to sorrow.

4. close, secret; 5. hardened, case-hardened; insensible. — **contre les remords**, hardened to remorse.

CUIRASSEMENT, kuirasmân, *sm.* armour-plating (of ships).

CUIRASSER, kuirasé-r, *va.* to arm with a cuirass; to put a breastplate on.

CUIRASSIER, kuirasyé, [cuirasse], *sm. Milit.* cuirassier: a soldier armed with a cuirass.

CUIRE, kuir', [Lat.: coquĕre, to cook], *va.* [*Je cuis, nous cuisons; je cuisais; je cuisis; je cuirai; je cuirais; que je cuise; que je cuisisse; cuisant; cuit,*] 1. to cook: to prepare, to dress food for eating; to do; (in water) to boil, (in an oven) to bake, (before the fire) to roast, (on a gridiron) to broil, to grill. — **du pain**, to bake bread. **Cette viande est trop cuite**, this meat is overdone; **elle n'est pas assez cuite**, it is underdone, not done enough.

2. to burn (brick, plaster. etc., in a kiln); 3. to bake (porcelain, pottery); 4. to boil (silk); 5. to ripen: to mature, to cause to grow ripe; 6. *Med.* to digest, to concoct.

CUIRE, *vn.* 1. to bake bread. **Ce boulanger cuit deux fois par jour**, that baker bakes twice a day. [*Fig.* :] **Vous viendrez — à mon four**, you may want me to help you some day.

2. to be cooked, to be dressed, to be done. — **dans son jus**, to stew. **Il faut que cette viande cuise dans son jus**, that meat must be stewed. **Le souper est au feu, il cuit**, the supper is on the fire, it is cooking. **Faire —**, to cook; to dress, to do; to boil, to bake to roast, to broil. **Faire — des œufs**, to boil eggs. (V. *Cuire, va.*). **Ces pois ne cuisent pas bien**, those peas do not cook well.

3. to smart, to be painful; to make smart. **Je me suis brûlé, la main me cuit**, I have burnt myself, my hand smarts. **Les yeux me cuisent**, my eyes smart. *Prov.*: **Trop gratter cuit, trop parler nuit**, the least said, the soonest mended. **Il faut faire cuire le pain pendant que le four est debout**, one must make hay while the sun shines.

CUIRE (EN), *impers. v.* to smart. **Il pourrait bien vous en —**, you may have to smart for that. **Il vous en cuira quelque jour**, you will suffer for it some day.

CUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be cooked.

CUIRER, kuiré, [cuir], *va.* to cover with leather.

CUISAGE kuizazh', [cuire], *sm.* charring: the act of burning wood until carbonized.

CUISANT, E, kuizânt, ânt', [cuire], *adj.* 1. smarting, smart: causing a quick, pungent pain; acute, pungent; 2. sharp, keen, biting. **Douleur cuisante**, a smart. **Un mal — déchire ma poitrine**, a sharp pain makes my breast smart. **Un froid —**, a bitter cold. 3. *Fig.* sharp, painful, bitter, poignant, keen, smart. **Je sens au fond du cœur mille remords cuisants**, my heart is full of bitter remorse. **Mon plus — chagrin est de ne vous voir pas**, not to see you is my keenest trouble. **Braver les traits cuisants de l'envie**, to brave the bitter shafts of envy.

CUISEUR, kuisœr, [cuire], *sm* brick-burner.

CUISINE, kuizin', [Lat.: cocina, coquina, kitchen], *sf.* 1. kitchen: *a*) the room where food is cooked; *b*) *Naut.* cookroom, galley, caboose of a ship. **Batterie de —, ustensiles de —**, kitchen utensils. **Aide de —**, under-cook. **Fille de —**, kitchen-maid. **Fonder la —**, to provide for the table. **Se ruer en —**, to eat greedily. **Faire aller la —**, to cater, to keep the pot a boiling. **Du latin de —**, dog Latin.

2. cooks *pl.*; 3. fare, cheer; living, table. **Chef de —**, head cook. **Faire maigre —**, to have poor fare. [*Fig.* :] **La cuisine est bien froide, n'est guère échauffée dans cette maison**, they do not keep a good table in that house. — **bourgeoise**, good plain cooking. **Faire la —**, to cook, to do the cooking. **Flaireur de —**, parasite, hanger-on. **Être chargé de —**, *Fam.* to be very fat.

4. cookery: the art of cooking. **La — française**, French cookery. **La — anglaise**, English cookery.

5. spice-box.

CUISINER, kuiziné-r, *vn.* 1. to cook: to dress food; 2. *Fig. Fam.* to arrange, to work up, to concoct. **Il aime à —**, he likes to cook, he likes cooking.

CUISINIER, kuizinyé, *sm.* 1. cook, man-cook; 2. cookery-book.

CUISINIÈRE, kuizinyêr', *sf.* 1. cook, woman-cook; 2. cookery-book; 3. Dutch oven, roasting apparatus. — **anglaise**, kitchen range, cooking-range.

CUISSARD, kuisar, [cuisse], *sm.* thigh guard: protection for the thigh.

CUISSE, kuis', [Lat.: coxa], *sf.* 1. thigh: the part of the body between the knee and the trunk; 2. leg (of a fowl); 3. quarter (of a walnut); 4. *Arch.* jutty or space between the channels of a trigliph; 5. — **de nymphe**, a sort of white rose.

CUISSE-MADAME, kuis'madam', *sf.* « cuisse-madame »: a kind of pear. [*pl. Cuisses-madame.*]

CUISSON, kuisôn, [cuire], *sf.* 1. cooking, dressing, doing; boilling, baking, roasting, broiling. (V. *Cuire, va.*).

2. smart, smarting : a pungent pain.

CUISSOT, kuisó ; *pl.* kuisó-z, [cuisse], *sm. Hunt.* haunch (of venison).

CUISTOT, kuis'to, [milit. slang], *sm.* cook,

CUISTRE, kuistr', [Low Lat. : coquister, from coquus, cook], *sm.* 1. † serving-man, servitor (of a college) ; college-scout ; 2. clownish pedant, vulgar pedant, pedantic fellow.

CUIT, CUITE, kui-t, kui-t,' *pa. p.* of *Cuire*, 1. cooked, dressed, done, baked, etc. **Du pain bien —**, well baked bread. **Des pommes cuites**, baked apples. **Peu —**, underdone. **Trop —**, overdone. **— à point**, properly done. **Vin —**, old wine. **Terre cuite**, terra cotta. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir du pain —**, to have one's bread well buttered, to have a competency, *or* wherewithal to live. **Il est —**, *Fam.* he is done for. *Prov.* : **Liberté et pain —**, peace and quiet, with three meals a day.

2. ripe, mature, ready.

CUITE, kuit', *sf. Technol.* 1. baking (of porcelain, pottery, etc.) ; 2. burning (of bricks, lime, etc.) ; 3. batch : the quantity of bread baked at once ; ovenful, kilnfull ; 4. *Vulg.* intoxication. **Il s'est payé une —**, he has had a drunken bout.

CUIVRAGE, kuivrazh', [cuivre], *sm.* copper-sheating.

CUIVRE, kuivr'. [Lat. : cuprum ; from Gr. : χύπρος, from Cyprus, where found], *sm.* 1. copper. **— battu**, wrought copper ; brass foil. **— cru**, crude copper. **— gris**, gray copper ; black copper ore. **— jaune**, brass. **— fondu**, cast copper. **— laminé, — en feuilles**, sheet-copper. **— natif, — vierge**, native copper. **— ouvré**, wrought copper. **— rouge**, red copper. **— de rosette**, rose-copper, refined copper. **— en barres**, bar-copper. **— en plaques**, slab-copper. **Minerai de —**, copper-ore. **Filon de —**, copper-lode. **Gisement de —**, copper-district. **— bleu**, *Miner.* blue carbonate of copper. **— corné**, chloride of copper. **— carbonate vert**, green copper ore. **— de Chypre**, blue copperas. **— phosphaté**, phosphate of copper. **— sulfaté**, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol. **Usine de —**, copper-works. **Fonderie de —**, copper-foundry. **Fil de —**, copper-wire. **Couleur de —**, copper-colour. **Monnaie de —**, copper-coin. **Doublage en —**, copper-sheathing. **Doubler en —**, to copper (a ship). **Doublé en —**, copper-sheathed ; copper-bottomed.

2. copperplate : a plate of polished copper on which concave lines are engraved. **Gravure sur —**, copperplate engraving.

3. *pl. Mus.* brass-instruments.

CUIVRÉ, E, kuivré, *adj.* copper-coloured, copper. **Couleur cuivrée**, copper-colour. **Teint —**, copper complexion. **Son —**, clear-sounding, ringing, clear sound.

CUIVRER, kuivré-r *va.* to copper : to cover with sheets of copper.

CUIVRERIE, kuivrerie, *sf.* copper-works, copper-goods : brass work, brasses.

CUIVRETTE, kuivrette [cuivre], *sf. Mus.* reed : thin elastic copper tongue, fastened in the mouth-piece of bassoons, etc.

CUIVREUX, EUSE, kuivrœ-z, vrœz', *adj.* coppery, copperish : consisting of copper, like copper ; cupreous.

CUIVRIQUE, kuivrik', *adj.* copperish. **Sel —**, copperish salt.

CUIVROT, kuivró, *sm. Horol.* drill box.

CUJELIER, kuzhelié, *sf. Ornith.* wood lark.

CUL, ku, [Lat. : kulus], *sm.* 1. *Vulg.* arse, bottom, bum, posterior, breech, backside ; 2. (of animals) rump ; 3. anus ; 4. *Fig.* person. **— de plomb**, heavy sides, sedentary person. **— blanc**, hawker, peddler. **Être à —**, to be at one's wit's end. **Donner du pied au —**, to kick a person's backside ; to turn a person out. **Vous verrez qu'un de ces jours on vous donnera du pied au — et qu'on vous chassera comme un faquin**, you will see that one of these days you will get kicked out like a knave. *Mol. Am. Magnif.* 1. 2. **Tomber — par-dessus la tête**, to fall head over heels.

5. bottom. **Le — d'une bouteille**, the bottom of a bottle. **Mettre un tonneau sur —**, to set a cask on end ; to empty it. **— d'artichaut**, bottom of an artichoke **— d'une charrette**, tail of a cart. **Mettre une charrette à —**, to tip up a cart. **— de chaudron**, *Fortif.* bottom of the crater of a mine, after being sprung. **Faux- —**, *Artill.* mass collected at the bottom of the stamper in making gunpowder.

6. *Naut.* poop, stern, aft part.

CULASSE, kulas', *sf.* 1. *Artill.* breech (of a gun, musket, etc.). **Canon se chargeant par la —**, breech-loader.

2. *Naut.* square of the shank (of an anchor) ; 3. *Jewel.* pavilion : the underside of a brilliant.

CULASSER, kulasé-r, *va. Artill.* to breech (a musket).

CUL-BLANC, kublan, *sm. Ornith.* wheat-ear, white-ear, white-tail, fallow-finch, fallow-chat : *Saxicola œnanthe.* [*Pl. Culsblancs.*]

CULBUTANT, kulbutan, *sm. Ornith.* tumbler : a variety of the domestic pigeon.

CULBUTE, kulbut', [culbuter], *sf.* 1. somerset, somersault : turning head over heels ; 2. fall, tumble. **Faire la —**, to throw a somerset ; to turn head over heels ; *Fig.* to fall down, to tumble ; to have a downfall. **Faire faire la — à**, to throw down. **En faisant la —**, head over heels. *Prov.* : **Au bout du fossé la culbute**, neck or nothing.

CULBUTER, kulbuté-r, [cul ; buter], *va.* 1. to send head over heels ; to throw down ; to upset ; 2. to rout (an enemy) ; to beat, to break down ; 3. *Fig.* to overthrow, to ruin ; to throw down.

CULBUTER, *vn.* 1. to turn head over heels ; to fall head over heels, to fall ; 2. *Fig.* to fall, to come to ruin ; to be ruined, to be done for.

CULBUTIS, kulbuti, *sm.* 1. confused heap of things thrown down ; 2. fall, tumble.

CUL-DE-FOUR, kud'four, *sm. Arch.* demi-cupola, low spherical vault. [*Pl. Culs-de-four.*]

CUL-DE-JATTE, kud'zhat', *sm.* legless cripple sitting in a wooden bowl ; *Fam.* Jack in the bowl. [*Pl. Culs-de-jatte.*]

CUL-DE-LAMPE, kud-lanp', *sm.* 1. *Arch.* bracket : a support fixed against a wall, and differing from a *corbeau* in not having two parallel sides ; 2. *Arch.* pendant ; an ornament suspended from a roof ; 3. *Arch.* a tower winding downwards like a wreathed shell ; 4. *Print.* tail-piece : an ornament put at the end of a chapter ; 5. *Artill.* cascabel, cascable : the knob at the breech of a cannon ; 6. *Naut.* lower finishing of a quarter gallery. [*Pl. Culs-de-lampe.*]

CUL-DE-PORC, kud'pór, *sm. Naut.* wall-knot, crowning, crown-knot : a large knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the stands, and interweaving them amongst each other. **— simple**, simple wall-knot. [*Pl. Culs-de-porc.*]

CUL-DE-POULE, kud'poul', *sm.* 1. swell, swelling. **Faire le —**, *Fam.* to pout : to thrust out the lips, in sullenness, contempt or displeasure.

2. *Artill.* roundest part of the heelplate, covering the butt of a musket-stock ; 3. *Surg.* swelling : a morbid enlargement : protuberance, prominence. [*Pl. Culs-de-poule.*]

CUL-DE-SAC, kud'sak, *sm.* 1. blind-alley : an alley or street open only at one end, one in which there is no thoroughfare ; 2. *Fig.* a situation without an issue ; 3. *Naut.* haven, cove : a small harbour. [*Pl. Culs-de-sac.*]

CULÉE, kulé, [cul], *sf.* 1. *Civ. Eng.* abutment (of a bridge) ; 3. *Naut.* stern-way ; falling astern ; shock on striking the ground.

CULER, kulé-r, [cul], *vn. Naut.* to go aback, to make stern-way, to fall astern. **Mettre, brasser les voiles à —**, to back the sails, to lay all flataback. **Nager, scier à —**, to back all astern, to back water.

CULERON, kul'rôn, *sm.* dock : the part of a crupper which is under the tail.

CULICIDES, kulisid', [Lat. : culex, icis, gnat ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *smpl. Entom.* culicidæ : a family of dioterous insects including the gnat or mosquito.

CULICIFORME, kulisiform, [Lat. : culex, icis, flea; form], *adj. Entom.* culiciform : resembling a flea or gnat.

CULIER, kulyé, [cul], *adj. m.* **Boyau —**, rectum.

CULIÈRE, kulyêr', *sf.* 1. hind-girth (of a saddle) ; 2. *Arch.* gutter-stone, kennel-stone.

CULINAIRE, kulinêr', [Lat : culina, kitchen], *adj.* culinary : relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

CULMIFÈRE, kulmifêr', [Lat. : culmus, thatch ; ferre, to bear), *adj. Bot.* culmiferous : bearing culms.

CULMINANCE, kulminans', [culminer], *sf. Geol.* culminant, highest point (of a mountain).

CULMINANT, E, kulminan-t, ant', *adj.* 1. *Astron.* culminating, culminant : being vertical, having its highest elevation ; 2. *Fig.* culminating, highest, prominent. **Point —**, *Astron.* culminating point ; *Fig.* the highest point, the pinnacle ; prominent point.

CULMINATION, kulminasyôn, [*sf. Astron.* culmination : the transit of some heavenly body through the meridian.

CULMINER, kulminé-r, [Lat. : culmen, summit ; culmināre], *vn. Astron.* to culminate : to be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULOT, kuló, [cul], *sm.* 1. dilling, last born child, youngest child (of a family) ; 2. youngest bird (of a brood) ; nestling ; 3. smallest animal (of a litter) ; 4. junior member (of a body) ; 5. bottom (of a lamp); 6. bottom : *a*) residue, refuse metal remaining at the bottom of a crucible ; *b*) *Artill.* the part of a shell opposite to the fuse-hole ; *c*) the part of the spindle on which rockets are driven ; 7. black botttom (of a pipe-bow) ; 8. *Arch.* stem : an ornament in the shape of a stem, from which flowers and leaves spring.

CULOT, kuló, *sm. Slang.* impudence, cheek, audacity.

CULOTTAGE, kulotazh', [culotter], *sm.* blackening, colouring (of a pipe-bowl).

CULOTTE, kulot', [cul], *sf.* 1. small-clothes, breeches : a man's garment, covering the hips and thighs. **Une paire de culottes**, breeches, a pair of breeches. **— pour monter à cheval**, riding-pants. **— de cycliste**, cycling knickers. **— pour cyclistes** (women), bloomers **— de peau**, *Fig.* old soldier. **Porter les culottes**, to wear the breeches : to usurp the authority of the husband.

2. *Butch.* rump (of beef); 3. trap (of pistols).

CULOTTER, kuloté-r, [culotte], *va.* 1. to breech : to put into breeches; 2. to blacken, to colour (the bottom of a pipe-bowl); to season.

CULOTTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to put one's breeches on; 2. (of a pipe) to get coloured, to colour.

CULOTTIER, IÈRE, kuotyé, tyêr', *sm. f.* breeches-maker.

CULOTTIN, kulotân, *sm.* 1. tight breeches; 2. a child just breeched.

CULPABILITÉ, kulpabilité, [Lat. : culpabilis, guilty; culpa, fault], *sf.* culpability, culpableness, guilt, guiltiness.

CUL-ROND, kurôn, *sm. Naut.* large fishing-boat. [*Pl. Culs-ronds.*]

CUL-ROUGE, kurouzh', *sm. Ornith.* 1. redstart : *Molacilla phœnicurus*, a bird of the family sylviadæ. [*Pl. Culs-rouges.*]

CUL-ROUSSET, kurousé, *sm. Ornith.* 1. redstart; 2. blue-throat, blue-breast, blue-throated warbler, blue-throated robin : *Sylvia succica*, a bird of the family sylviadæ. [*Pl. Culs-roussets.*]

CULTE, kult', [Lat. : cultus ; colère, to worship], *sm.* 1. cult, worship : *a*) adoration paid to God; *b*) homage paid to gods, in paganism; *c*) religious ceremonies, religious service; *d*) veneration : *a*) **Le — divin**, divin worship. **Le — de lâtrie**, latria : worship paid only to God. **Le — de dulie**, dulia : worship paid to saints. **Le — d'hyperdulie**, hyperdulia : worship paid to the Virgin Mary. **Le — des images**, the worship of images. *b*) **Le — des idoles**, the worship of idols. [*Fig.* :] **Se vouer au — des Muses**, to give one's self to the service of the Muses to devote one's self to poetry, to the liberal arts. *c*) **Le ministre des cultes**, the minister of Public Worship. *d*) **Ils rendaient à sa mémoire une sorte de —**, they held his memory in veneration.

2. religion, creed. **La liberté des cultes**, religious freedom. **Les ministres du —**, the nimisters of religion.

CULTELLATION, kultellasyôn, [Lat. : cultellus, knife], *sf. Surv.* cultellation : a mode of measuring declivities by means a horizontal projection.

CULTIVABLE, kultivabl', *adj.* cultivable : capable of being cultivated.

CULTIVATEUR, TRICE, kultivatœr, tris', *adj.* agricultural; engaged in agriculture. **Propriétaire —**, farmer tilling his own land.

CULTIVATEUR, *sm.* 1. cultivator, agriculturist, husbandman, farmer; 2. cultivator : an agricultural implement; a sort of plough.

† **CULTIVATION**, kultivazyon, *sf.* cultivation. V. *Culture.*

CULTIVER, kultivé-r, [Low Lat. : cultivāre, atum; Lat. : colère, to till], *va.* to cultivate : *a*) to till, to prepare for crops; *b*) to raise by tillage; to produce from the soil; *c*) to study; to search into by study; *d*) to improve; to exercise; *e*) to tutor, to instruct; to train; *f*) to cherish, to foster; to keep up. *a*) **— un jardin**, to cultivate a garden. **Un terrain bien cultivé**, a piece of well cultivated land. **Il cultive son champ de ses propres mains**, he cultivates his field himself. *b*) **— la vigne**, to cultivate grape-vines. **— des fleurs**, to cultivate flowers. *c*) **— les sciences**, to cultivate sciences. **— la poésie, la musique**, to cultivate poetry, music. **C'est un esprit cultivé**, he is a cultivated mind. *d*) **— sa mémoire**, to improve one's memory. **— les arts**, to cultivate arts. *f*) **Vous devez — leur amitié**, you must keep up their friendship. **C'est un homme qu'il faut —, c'est une connaissance à —**, we must keep up with that man, his acquaintance is worth cultivating.

CULTIVER (SE), *v. refl.* to be cultivated.

CULTRIFORME, kultrifôrm, [Lat. : culter, knife; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* cultriform, cultrate, cultrated : shaped like a pruning-knife.

CULTRIROSTRE, kultrirostr', [Lat. : culter, knife; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* cultirostral *or* cultrirostral : having a bill shaped like the colter of a plough, or like a knife.

CULTRIROSTRES, *smpl. Ornith.* cultirostres *or* cultrirostres : a family of birds of the order grallatores.

CULTURE, kultur', [Lat. : cultura], *sf.* 1. cultivation : *a*) culture; tillage; the art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; management of land; husbandry, farming; *b*) the producing by tillage; culture. *a*) **Grande —**, extensive farming; husbandry with the help of machinery, horses, etc. **Petite —**, small farming, spade husbandry. *b*) **La — du blé**, the cultivation of corn. **Terrain sans —**, land lying fallow.

2. cultivated land. **On a constaté le bon état de ces cultures**, the excellency of this culture has been demonstrated.

3. *Fig.* cultivation : *a*) acquisition by study; *b*) culture, improvement; training; instruction. *a*) **La — des lettres**, the cultivation of learning. *b*) **Un esprit sans —**, an uncultivated mind, a mind without cultivation.

CULTURAL, E, kultural *adj.* cultural : relating to culture.

CUMES kum' *pn. Geog.* Cumæ.

CUMIN, kuman, [Lat. : cuminum, from Gr. : κύμινον], *sm. Bot.* cumin, cummin : an umbelliferous plant. **Graines de —**. cumin-seeds. **Essence de —**, cumin-oil, **— des prés**, caraway, carum : *Carum carvi.* **— noir, — cornu, faux —**, black cumin : *Nigella sativa*, a plant of the order ranunculaceæ.

CUMINIQUE, kuminik', **CUMINYLIQUE**, kuminilik', *adj. Chem.* cuminic, cumic : noting an acid obtained by the action of melted potash on cumin-oil.

CUMINOL, kuminol, *sm. Chem.* cuminol : oil of cumin.

CUMUL, kumul, [cumuler], *sm.* 1. *Jurispr.* accumulation; 2. plurality (of offices), pluralism.

CUMULARD, kumular, *sm. Fam.* (in a bad sense) pluralist : a person who holds, more than one office.

CUMULATIF, IVE, kumulatif, tiv', *adj. Jurispr.* cumulative : that augments.

CUMULATION, kumulasyôn, *sf.* accumulation, cummulation.

CUMULATIVEMENT, kumulativ'mân-t, *adv.* by accumulation.

CUMULER, kumulé-r. [Lat. : cumulāre, atum; cumulus, heap], *va.* 1. to accumulate, to cumulate : to heap together; 2. to hold a plurality of (offices); to fill.

CUMULO-STRATUS, kumulo-stratus, *sm. Meteor.* cumulo-stratus twain-cloud : a cloud having the characters of the stratus, with small tuffs in the margin.

CUMULUS, kumulus [Lat.], *sm. Meteor.* cumulus (*pl.* cumuli) : one of the four fundamental clouds; a cloud formed of convex masses piled together.

CUNÉAIRE, kunéêr', [Lat. : cuneus, wedge], *adj. Bot.* cuneal, cuneate, cuneated : wedge-shaped. **Feuille —**, cuneate leaf.

CUNÉEN, ENNE, kunéân, èn', *adj. Anat.* cuneate, cuneated; relating to the cuneiform bones.

CUNÉIFORME, kunéifôrm' [Lat. : cuneus, wedge; form]. *adj.* 1. *Philol.* cuneiform, cuniform, cuneatic, arrow-headed : having the form or shape of a wedge. **Écriture —**, cuneiform writing. **Caractères cunéiformes**, cunieform, cuneatic *or* arrow-headed, characters.

2. *Bot.* cuneiform, cuneate, cuneated. wedge-shaped. **Feuille —**, cuneate leaf.

3. *Anat.* cuneiform, cuneate : wedge-shaped; applied to three bones of the foot. [Subst. :] **Le premier, le second, le troisième —**, the inner, middle, and outer cuneiform.

CUNÉO-CUBOIDIEN, IENNE, kunéo-kubôidyan, dyèn', *adj. Anat.* cuneo-cuboid : pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboid.

CUNÉO-SCAPHOÏDIEN, IENNE, kunéo-skafoidyan, dyèn', *adj. Anat.* cuneo-scaphoid : pertaining to the cuniform bones and the scaphoid.

CUNETTE, kunèt', [Ital. : cunetta for lacunetta from Lat.lacuna, ditch], *sf. Fortif.* cunette, cuvette : a narrow ditch cut in the middle of the ditch of fortifications. [Written also *cuvette.*]

CUPIDE, kupid', [Lat. : cupidus], *adj.* covetous, greedy, grasping, cupidous.

CUPIDEMENT, kupid'mân-t, *adv.* covetously, greedily.

† **CUPIDIQUE**, kupidik' [Cupidon]. *adj.* of Cupid, of Love.

CUPIDITÉ, kupidité [Lat. : cupiditas] *sf.* cupidity, covetousness : *a*) strong desire to possess something; ardent longing; *b*) inordinate desire of wealth.

CUPIDON kupidôn [Lat. : Cupido; cupĕre, to desire] *pnm.* 1. *Mythol.* Cupid, Love : the god of love; 2. *Fig.* beau.

CUPRATE kuprat' [Lat. : cuprum, copper], *sm. Chem.* deutoxide of copper.

CUPRIFÈRE, kuprifèr', [Lat. : cuprum, copper; ferre to bear] *adj. Miner.* cupriferous; affording copper.

CUPULAIRE kupulêr'. [cupule], *adj. Bot.* cupshaped : shaped like a cup.

CUPULE, kupul', [Lat. : cupula, little cup] *sf. Bot.* cupula, cupule : combination of bracts; cup of the acorn, husk of the chestnut, filbert, etc.

CUPULIFÈRE, kupulifèr', [Lat. : cupula little cup; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* cupuliferous : bearing cupules.

CUPULIFÈRES, *sf. Bot.* cupuliferæ, corylaceæ : order of cupuliferous plants.

CUPULIFORME, kupulifôrm, [Lat: : cupula, little cup : forme], *adj. Bot.* cupulate, cupuliform; shaped like a cup or reversed bell.

CURABILITÉ, kurabilité, *sf.* curability, curableness : state of being curable.

CURABLE, kurabl', [Lat. : curabilis], *adj.* curable : that may be cured or healed.

CURAÇAO, kurasô, *sm.* 1. *Geog.* Curaçoa : one of the leeward islands of the West indies; 2. curaçoa : a spirituous liquor, flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace.

CURAGE kurazh', [curer] *sm.* cleansing. cleaning, cleaning out (of canals, rivers, wells, etc.).

CURAGE, kurazh', [for cul-rage], *sm. Bot.* water-pepper, biting persicaria : *Polygonum hydro-piper.*

CURARE, kurar', *sm Bot.* wourali, wooraly, woorara, wourara, woari, ourari : a deadly poison obtained from a tree of the genus strychnos.

CURARINE, kurarin', *sf. Chem.* ourarine, curarine : the active principle of woorara poison.

CURATELLE, kuratèl', [Late Lat. curatela ; cura, care], *sf. Law-t.* 1 guardianship : the office of a guardian ; **2.** trusteeship (of a property).

CURATEUR, kuratœr, [Lat. : curator, trix ; curāre, to take care, from cura, care], *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* guardian, curator : one who has the care of an orphan ; one appointed by law to have the custody of the person or property of an infant, or of a person incapable of directing his own affairs ; **2.** committee : the guardian of a lunatic ; **3.** curator : a trustee of the affairs and interests of an person emancipated or interdicted.

CURATIF, IVE, kuratif', tiv', *adj.* curative : relating to the cure of diseases.

CURATION, kurasyôn, *sf. Med.* cure, curing : the means used to obtain the cure of a disease.

CURATRICE, kuratris', *sf.* curatrix : a female guardian.

CURCULIONIDES, kurkulionid', *smpl. Entom.* curculionidæ : a family of coleopterous insects.

CURCUMA, kurkuma, [Ar. : Kurkum, saffron], *sm. Bot.* curcuma, turmeric : a plant of the order scitamineæ.

CURE, kur', [Lat. : cura, care], *sf.* **1.** care, concern. **Il n'en a —**, he cares nothing about it. *Prov.* : **A beau parler qui n'a — de bien faire**, he makes fine promises but does not keep them. **On a beau prêcher à qui n'a — de bien faire**, to reprove a fool is but lost labour.

2. *Med.* cure : the act of healing, restoration to health. **Entreprendre une —**, to undertake a cure. **Ce médecin a fait une belle —** this doctor has made a great cure.

CURE, *sf.* **1.** cure : *a*) anciently, living, benefice ; *b*) spiritual charge ; curacy, curateship, the office or employment of a curate ; **2.** personage-house, parsonage ; vicarage.

CURÉ, kuré, [cure], *sm.* parish-priest, parson, rector, vicar : a priest or clergyman who has the care of a parish, under the authority of the bishop of a diocese. *Prov.* : **C'est gros Jean qui en remontre à son curé**, it is teaching one's grand-mother to suck eggs.

CURE-DENT, kur'dân-t, *sm.* tooth-pick. [*Pl. Cure-dents.*]

CURÉE, kuré, [cuir, hide], *sf.* **1.** *Hunt.* quarry : the part of the entrails of a captured beast, which is given to the hounds. **Mettre les chiens en —**, to flesh the dogs. **Les chiens sont en —**, the dogs are eager. **Faire — chaude**, to reward the dogs immediately. **Les chiens ont fait — du lièvre**, the dogs have devoured the hare.

2. *Fig.* appetite, eagerness ; booty, game. **Être âpre à la —**, to be eager for gain, for booty.

CURE-FEU, kur'fœ, *sm.* poker. [*Pl. Cure-feux.*]

CURE-LANGUE, kur'lâng', *sm.* tongue-scraper. [*Pl. Cure-langues.*]

CUREMENT, kur'mân-t, [curer], *sm.* cleansing, cleaning, cleaning out (of canals, rivers, wells, etc.).

CURE-MOLE, kur'môl', *sm.* dredging-machine : a floating engine for deepening or clearing out harbours, docks, etc. [*Pl. Cure-moles.*]

CURE-ONGLES, kur'ongl', *sm.* nail-cleaner, nail-file.

CURE-OREILLE, kur'orèy', *sm.* ear-pick : a little instrument for cleaning the ears. [*Pl. Cure-oreilles.*]

CURE-PIED, kur'pyé, *sm.* horse-pick, horse-picker, [*Pl. Cure-pieds.*]

CURE-PIPE, kur'-pip, *sm.* pipe-cleaner.

CURER, kuré-r, [Lat. : curāre], *va.* **1.** to cleanse, to clean, to clean out (a well, a ditch, a harbour, a river, a pond, a sewer, etc.) ; **2.** to clean (a plough) ; **3.** to prune (a vine) ; **4.** to pick (the ears, the teeth). **Se — les dents**, to pick one's teeth.

CURETTE, kurèt', *sf.* **1.** *Technol. Agr.* scraper ; **2.** *Surg.* scoop ; **3.** *Naut.* pump-scraper.

CUREUR, kurœr, *sm.* cleaner, cleanser. **— de puits**, well-cleanser. **— d'égouts**, sewer-cleanser.

CURIAL, E, kurial, al', [cure], *adj.* priestly, rectorial, vicarial. **Maison curiale**, parsonage-house, parsonage ; rectory ; vicarage.

CURIE, kuri, [Lat. : curia], *sf. Rom. Antiq.* curia (*pl.* curiæ).

CURIEUSEMENT, kuriœz'mân-t, *adv.* curiously : *a*) carefully, minutely, with care ; *b*) with nice care, neatly, elegantly ; *c*) inquisitively, pryingly.

CURIEUX, EUSE, kuriœ-z, œz', [Lat. : curiosus], *adj.* **1.** careful, accurate ; nice ; **2.** curious : *a*) desirous to see or know ; inquisitive ; [in an ill sense) prying ; *b*) (of things) inquisitive, enquiring ; eager. *a*) **Je suis — de voir la fin de cette affaire**, I want to know the end of this affair. **Les hommes sont toujours —, toujours portés naturellement à rechercher la cause de ce qu'ils voient**, men are always curious, always naturally inclined to inquire into the cause of what they see. *b*) **Il est trop —, je trouve**, I consider him too inquisitive. **Un désir —** an eager desire. **Il lui fit diverses questions curieuses**, he made him sundry curious questions. **Je serais très — de savoir ce qu'il pense** ? I should very much like to know what he thinks.

3. fond (of) ; lover ; connoisseur (in). **Il est — de tableaux**, he is fond of paintings.

4. curious : worthy of curosity ; rare, strange, singular, unusual, unexpected **Un livre —**, a curious book. **Voilà qui est —**, that is strange. **Une chose curieuse**, a curious thing. **Une bête curieuse**, a curious animal.

CURIEUX, *sm.* **1.** curious, inquisitive person. **C'est un —**, he is curious. **Il faut punir cette petite curieuse**, we must punish this inquisitive little thing. **Rien n'échappe aux regards de notre curieuse**, nothing escapes the notice of this prying woman. *Boil. Sat.* 10.

2. connoisseur ; virtuoso, curioso ; **3.** curious part, curious fact. **Le — de l'affaire est que** ...,the curious part of the thing is.

CURIOSITÉ, kuriôzité, *sf.* curiosity : *a*) curiousness inquisitiveness, eager desire for information ; desire to know or learn ; *b*) (in an ill sense) inquisitiveness, prying ; *c*) object of curiosity ; rarity. *a*) **Satisfaire, contenter sa —**, to satisfy one's curiosity. **Personne n'aura la — de savoir qui nous sommes**, nobody will feel curious to know who we are. **La — me prit de savoir où ils allaient**, I was wondering where they were going. **Être en — de savoir**, to be anxious, to be curious to know. **Par —**, out of curiosity. **Les habitants de Paris sont d'une — qui va jusqu'à l'extravagance**, the inhabitants of Paris are actuated by a feeling of curiosity that is quite extravagant. *Montesq. Lett. Pers.* *b*) **Sa — fut punie**, he was punished for his curiosity. *c*) **Magasin de curiosités**, curiosity-shop. [*Fam.* :] **Pour la — du fait**, for the fun of the thing. **Vous m'obligerez, pour la — du fait, de me communiquer une lettre si singulière**, this letter is quite a curiosity, you would oblige me very much by letting me have it.

CUROIR, kurwar, **CURON**, kurôn, [curer], *sm.* plough-spud.

CURRENTE-CALAMO, kurrantékalamo, [Lat. :], *adv. phr.* currente calamo : with the pen running.

CURSEUR, kursœr, [Lat. : cursor, runner], *sm. Math.* cursor, slider : a small piece of brass that slides backwards and forwards.

CURSIF, IVE, kursif, siv', *adj.* cursive, running. **Écriture cursive**, running (*or* cursive) hand.

CURSIVE, *sf.* running hand.

CURSIVEMENT, kursiv'mân-t, *adv.* cursorily in a running manner.

CURULE, kurul', [Lat. : curulis ; currus, chariot], *adj. Rom. Antiq.* curule. **Chaise —**, curule chair.

CURURE, kurur', [curer], *sf.* mud (from a pond, a well, etc.).

CURVATIF, IVE, kurvatif, tiv', [Lat. : curvāre, to curve], *adj. Did.* curvated, slightly curved, incurvated.

CURVICAUDE, kurvikôd', [Lat. : curvus, curved cauda, tail], *adj. Zool.* curvitailed.

CURVIGRAPHE, kurvigraf', [Lat. : curvus, curved ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm. Math.* curvilinead : an instrument for describing curves ; curvograph, arcograph, cyclograph.

CURVILIGNE, kerviliny', *adj. Geom.* curvilinear, curvilineal : bounded by curved lines.

CURVIMÈTRE, kurvimètr', [Lat. : curvus, curve ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* curvometer : an instrument for measuring the length of a curve.

CURVIROSTRE, kurvirostr', [Lat. : curvus, crooked ; rostrum, beak], *adj.* curvirostral : having a crooked beak.

CUSCUTE, kuskut, *sf. Bot.* dodder : *Cuscuta*, a parasitical plant.

CUSPIDE, kuspid', [Lat. : cuspis, idis, lance], *sf. Bot.* point, cusp, cupis.

CUSPIDÉ, E, kuspidé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* cuspidate, cuspidated : having a sharp end.

CUSTODE, kustod', [Lat. : custodia, care], *sf.* **1.** † curtain, bed-curtain. **Sous la —**, secretly, privately.

2. pyx, remonstrance, cloth that covers the pyx ; **3.** holster-cap, holster-cover.

CUSTODE, [Lat. : custos, odis, guardian], *sm.* custodian, custodier, warden, keeper.

CUTANÉ, E, kutané, [Lat. : cutaneus ; cutis, skin], *adj. Med.* cutaneous, cutaneal : belonging to the skin, affecting the skin. **Maladie cutanée**, cutaneous disease.

CUTICULAIRE, kutikulér', *adj. Anat.* cuticular : pertaining to the cuticle.

CUTICULE, kutikul', [Lat. : cuticula], *sf. Anat.* cuticle, scarf-skin, epidermis : a thin, pellucid membrane covering the true skin.

CUTTER, kotr', [Eng.], *sm. Naut.* cutter : an armed vessel with one mast.

CUVAGE, kuvazh', [cuver], *sm.* **1.** place for tubs ; tub-house ; **2.** fermentation (of wine).

CUVE, kuv', [Lat. : cupa], *sf.* **1.** vat, tub : a large and open vessel formed with staves and hoops, for various purposes, as for holding the vintage, or fermented liquors in an immature state, or cold dye liquors, or paper-pulp, etc. **— à lessive**, washing-tub. **— de vendange**, vintage-tub. **— de brasseur, — -matière**, mash-tub, mashing-tub, mash-vat. **— -guilloire**, fermenting vat. **— d'Inde,**

— d'indigo, *Dy.* bluestone vat. **— à la couperose,** *Dy.* blue vat. **— à laver les épreuves,** *Phot.* proof washing-tray. **— à laver les plaques,** plate-washer. **Asseoir, poser la —,** to prepare the vat. **Pallier la —,** to stir the vat. **A fond de —,** flat-bottomed (ditch); *Fig.* plentifully, heartily. **Dîner à fond de —,** to eat a plentiful dinner.

2. copper : a large vessel made of copper; **3.** *Chem.* receiver; trough; **4.** *Bot.* **— de Vénus,** teasel, fuller's thistle.

CUVEAU, kuvô *sm.* small vat, small tub.

CUVÉE, kuvé, [cuve], *sf.* **1.** tub-full, vat-full; **2.** *Fam.* set, kind, sort.

CUVELAGE, kuv'lazh', [cuveler], *sm. Min.* tubbing; lining.

CUVELER, kuv'lé-r, [cuve], *va.* to tub, to line (the shaft of a mine or pit).

CUVER, kuvé-r, [cuve], *vn.* to ferment, to work; to remain in the vat.

CUVER, *va. Fam.* **— son vin, 1.** to sleep one's self sober, to get sober; **2.** to cool down, to calm one's self.

CUVETTE, kuvet', [cuve], *sf.* **1.** basin : a wide-open vessel; **2.** wash-hand basin; **3.** *Did.* cistern, reservoir, tank; **4.** small ditch (between each tree of a road); **5.** *Fortif.* cuvette, cunette (V. *Cunette*); **6.** *Horol.* cap (of a watch); **7.** *Phot.* sink, tray. **— à développer,** developing-tray. **— de voyage,** travelling-bath.

CUVIER, kuvyé; *pl.* kuvyé-z, *sm.* washing-tub, bucking-tub, lye-tub.

CUVIER, [Georges], naturalist (1769-1832).

CUVILLIER-FLEURY, kuvilié-flœri, [Alfred-Auguste], political writer and essayist (1802-1?8?).

CYAME, siam', [Gr. : κύαμος, bean], *sm.* cyanus, whalelouse : a small crustaceous animal which infests some cetacea.

CYANATE, sianat', [Gr. : κύανος, blue], *sm. Chem.* cyanate : a salt composed of cyanic acid and a base.

CYANE, sian', *sm. Chem.* V. *Cyanogène.*

CYANEUX, sianœ, *adj. Chem.* cyanous : noting an acid compounded of cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANHYDRIQUE, sianidrik', *adj. Chem.* cyanhydric, hydrocyanic, prussic : noting an acid composed of cyanogen and hydrogen. **Acide —,** prussic acid. **Éther —,** cyanethine.

CYANIDE, sianid', [Gr. : κύανος, blue; ἰδέα, form], *sm. Chem.* cyanide : a compound of cyanogen with an electro-negative metal.

CYANIQUE, sianik', [Gr. : κύανος, blue], *adj. Chem.* cyanic : noting an acid compounded of cynanogen and oxygen.

CYANISME, sianism', *sm. Phys.* intensity of the blue colour of the sky.

CYANOFERRATE, sianofèrrat', **CYANOFERRURE,** sianofèrrur', [Gr. : κύανος, blue; Lat. : ferrum, iron]. *sm. Chem.* ferrocyanate, ferrocyanide, ferroprussiate : a salt formed by ferrocyanic acid with a base.

CYANOFERRE, sianofèr', *sm. Chem.* ferrocyanogen : a compound of iron and cyanogen.

CYANOFERRIQUE, sianofèrrik', *adj. Chem.* ferrocyanic, ferroprussic : nothing an acid compounded of cyanhydric acid and ferrocyanide.

CYANOGÈNE, sianozhèn', [Gr. : κύανος, blue; γεννᾶν, to engendre], *sm. Chem.* cyanogen : a bicarburet of azote, a colourless gas.

CYANOMÈTRE, sianomètr', [Lat. : κύανος, blue; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* cyanometer : an instrument to ascertain the intensity of the blue colour of the sky.

CYANOSE, sianoz', [Gr. : κύανος, blue], *sf. Med.* cyanosis, cyanopathy : a morbid blueness of the surface of the body, blue disease.

CYANURATE, sianurat', *sm. Chem.* cyanurate : a compound of cyanuric acid with a base.

CYANURE, sianur', *sm. Chem.* cyanide, cyanuret : basic compound of cyanogen with a metal.

CYANURIQUE, sianurik, *adj. Chem.* cyanuric : noting an acid obtained by decomposing urea by heat.

CYATHE, siat', [Gr. : κύαθος, cup], *sm. Antiq.* cup.

CYATHIFORME, siatifôrm, [Gr. : κύαθος, cup; forme], *adj.* cyathiform : shaped like a cup.

CYBÈLE, sibel', *sf. Myth.* Cybele.

CYCADÉES, sikadé, *sfpl. Bot.* cycadaceæ : an order of gymnospermous plants.

CYCAS, sikas, [Gr. : κόϊς, κόϊκος, palm-tree], *sm. Bot.* cycas : a genus of plants of the order cycadaceæ.

CYCLADES, siklad', *pnf. pl. Geog.* Cyclades : a number of isles round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea.

CYCLAME, siklam', **CYCLAMEN,** siklamén'. [Gr. : κυκλαμῖνος], *sm.* [*Pl. Cyclamens.*] *Bot.* cyclamen, sowbread : a genus of bulbous plants of the order primulaceæ.

CYCLAMINE, siklamin', *sf. Chem.* cyclamine : a poisonous principle found in the root the cyclamen.

CYCLE, sikl', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle], *sm.* circle : *a*) *Astron.* a period of a number of years, at the end of which the same events recur regularly and perpetually in the same order; periodical space of time; period, revolution; *b*) the whole of the epic poems relating to the same period of time. *a*) **— lunaire, — de Méton,** cycle of the moon, metonic cycle, golden number : a period of nineteen years, after which the new and full moons return on the same day of the month. **— solaire,** cycle of the sun, solar cycle : a period of twenty-eight years. **— d'indiction,** cycle of indiction, Roman indiction : a period of fifteen years.

CYCLIQUE, siklik', *adj.* cyclic, cyclical : pertaining to a cycle. **Poètes cycliques,** cyclic poets. **Chœur —,** cyclic chorus.

CYCLISME, siklism, [cicle], *sm.* cyclism, cycling.

CYCLISTE, siklist, *smf.* cyclist : bicylist or tricyclist.

CYCLOBRANCHE, siklobrânsh', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; βράγχια, gill], *adj. Zool.* cyclobranchiate : having the gills disposed in a circle.

CYCLOBRANCHES, *sfpl.* cyclobranchiata : an order of ring-gilled gastropodous molluscs.

CYCLOCÉPHALE, siklosèfal', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; κεφαλή, head], *sm.* cyclocephalus : a monster with the eyes either in contact, or united in one.

CYCLOGRAPHE, siklograf, [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* cyclograph : apparatus for describing the arcs of circles that have too large a curvature for compasses.

CYCLOÏDAL, ALE, sikloïdal, dal', *adj. Geom.* cycloid, cycloidal : relating to a cycloid. [*Subst.* :] **La cyclodiale,** the cycloid.

CYCLOÏDE, sikloïd', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; εἶδος, form], *sf. Geom.* cycloid : a curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle, which rolls along an extended straight line till it has completed a revolution.

CYCLOLITHE, siklolit', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; λίθος, stone], *sm. Zool.* cyclolite : madrepore.

CYCLOMÉTRIE, siklométri, [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; μέτρον, measure], *sf. Math.* cyclometrie : the art of measuring cycles or circles.

CYCLOMORPHE, siklomôrf', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; μορφή, form], *adj.* discoid : having the form of a disk.

CYCLONE, siklon', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle], *sm. Meteor.* cyclone : a rotatory wind advancing on a line.

CYCLOPE, siklop', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle, ὤψ, eye] *sm.* cyclop : *a*) *Mythol.* giant who had only one eye, in the middle of his forehead; *b*) a family of branchiopods.

CYCLOPÉEN, ENNE, siklopéan, èn', *adj.* cyclopean, cyclopic : pertaining to the Cyclops; vast, gigantic.

CYCLOPIE, siklopi, *sf.* cyclopia : the state of a Cyclops.

CYCLOPTÈRE, sikloptêr', *sm. Ichth.* cyclopterus : a genus of round-finned fishes.

CYCLOSCOPE, sikloskop, [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; σκοπέω, I examine], *sm.* cycloscope : apparatus for measuring the rotary speed of wheels in machines.

CYCLOSE, siklôz', *sf. Bot.* cyclosis : a circular motion of the fluids of plants.

CYCLOSTOME, siklostom', [Gr. : κύκλος, circle; στόμα, mouth], *adj. Zool.* cyclostomous : having a circular mouth; round-mouthed.

CYCLOSTOMES, *sm. pl. Ichth.* cyclostoma, cyclostomes : an order of cartilaginous fishes, which have circular mouths.

CYÉSIOLOGIE, siéziolozhi, [Gr. : κύησις, pregnancy; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Did.* cyesiology : the doctrine of gestation.

CYGNE, siny', [Lat. : cygnus; Gr. : κύκνος], *sm.* **1.** swan : *a*) *Ornith.* a genus of web-footed birds; *b*) *Fig.* a soft and elegant poet, orator or musical composer. *a*) **— à bec rouge,** common, mute *or* tame swan. **— à bec noir, — sauvage, — chanteur,** wild, whistling *or* elk swan. **— noir,** black swan. **Jeune —,** cygnet. **Longtemps on n'a connu que le — blanc; aussi en a-t-on fait le type de la blancheur,** for a long while the white swan was the only one known and was therefore made the emblem of whiteness. **Avoir la blancheur du —,** to have a fair and beautiful skin. **Blanc comme un —,** as white as snow. **Le chant du —,** the song of the dying swan; *Fig.* the last strains. **Être blanc comme un —,** to be a grey as a badger. **Faire un — d'un oison,** to make swans of one's geese; to praise above measure. *b*) **Le — de Mantoue,** Virgil. **Le — d'Avon,** the swan of Avon : Shakespeare.

2. *Astron.* Cygnus : a northern constellation.

CYLINDRACÉ, E, silandrasé, *adj. Did.* cylindraceous.

CYLINDRAGE, silandrazh', [cylindrer], *sm.* calendering : the act of pressing and smoothing the cloth.

CYLINDRE, silandr', [Gr. : κύλινδρος], *sm.* cylinder : *a*) *Geom.* a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a right-angled parallelogram about an axis; *b*) a long circular body of uniform diameter; *c*) *Technol.* roll, roller, a heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or metal, used to crush, grind, smooth, press, level, laminate, etc.; calender; *d*) barrel, tube; a hollow cylindrical body. *a*) **— droit,** right cylinder : one in which the axis is perpendicular to the base. **— oblique,** oblique cylinder : one in which

the axis is not perpendicular to the base. *b)* **Échappement à —**, *Horol.* cylinder-escapement. *c)* **— ébaucheur**, roughing-cylinder (*or* roll). **— étireur**, **— finisseur**, finishing roll. **— de laminoid**, flatting mill-cylinder. **— à polir**, chilled roll for tin plates. **Grand —**, main cylinder. **Petit —**, doffer. *d)* **— de pompe**, pump cylinder; pump-barrel. **— à vapeur**, steam cylinder. **— compresseur à vapeur**, steam road-roller. **— oscillant**, oscillating cylinder. **— renversé**, overhead, *or* inverted cylinder. **Couvercle de —**, cylinder-cover. **Plaque de —**, cylinder-plate.

CYLINDRER, silandré-r, *va.* **1.** to give a cylindrical form to, to shape like a cylinder; **2.** *Technol.* to roll (a walk, etc.); to calender (cloth).

CYLINDRICITÉ, silandrisité, *sf.* cylindricity : cylindrical form.

CYLINDRIFORME, silandrifórm, *adj.* cylindriform : having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDRIQUE, silandrik', *adj.* cylindric, cylindrical : having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDRIQUEMENT, silandrik'-mân-t, *adv.* cylindrically : in the manner of a cylinder.

CYLINDROGRAPHE, silindrograf, [cylindre; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm. Phot.* cylindrograph : a sort of panoramic camera having an angular range of nearly 180 degrees.

CYLINDROÏDE, silandroïd', [cylindre; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* cylindroid : approaching to the figure of a cylinder.

CYLINDROÏDE, *sm. Geom.* cylindroid : a cylindrical surface, the bases of which are not circles; a right cylinder with an elliptical base.

CYMAISE, simêz', [Gr. : κυμάτιον], *sf. Arch.* cyma, cymatium, ogee : a moulding of a cornice, convex at the bottom and concave at the top, or the reverse. **— droite** cyma recta. **— renversée**, cyma reversa.

CYMBALAIRE, sanbalêr', [Lat. : cymbalaria], *sf. Bot.* **1.** ivy-leafed toadflax : *Linaria cymbalaria*, a plant of the order scrophularineæ; **2.** saxifraga cymbalaria.

CYMBALE, sanbal', [Gr. : κύμβαλον], *sf.* cymbal : a musical instrument of brass.

CYMBALIER, sanbalyé : the *r* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, *sm.* cymbal-player.

CYMBIFORME, sanbifórm', [Gr.: κύμβη, hollow of a vessel; forme], *adj. Nat. hist.* a cymbiform : shaped like a boat.

CYME, sim' [Lat. : cyma, sprout], *sf. Bot.* cyme, cyma : a kind of umbel, the partial stalks of which are irregular.

CYMEUX, EUSE, simœ, mœz, *adj. Bot.* cymose, cymous : in the form of a cyme.

CYNANCHE, sinânsh', **CYNANCIE**, sinânsi, [Gr. : κυων, κυνός, dog; ἄγχειν, to strangle], *sf. Med.* cynanche. [*Angine* is the term used at present.]

CYNANQUE, sinânk', [cynanche], *sf. Bot.* cynanchum, dog's bane a plant which yields the drug called Montpellier scammony.

CYNANTHÉMIS, sinântémis, *sf. Bot.* stinging chamomile.

CYNANTHROPIE, sinântrop , [Gr. : κύων, dog; ἄνθρωπος, man], *sf. Med.* cynanthropy : a disease in which the patient thinks he is changed into a dog.

CYNAPINE, sinapin', *sf. Chem.* cynapine : an alkaloid obtained from the fool's parsley.

CYNARÉES, sinaré, **CYNAROCÉPHALES**, sinaroséfal', *sf. pl. Bot.* cynarocephalæ : a section of plants of the order compositæ.

CYNÉGÉTIQUE, sinézhétik, [Gr. : κυνηγέω, I hunt with a dog], *sf.* cynegetics : the art of hunting with dogs.

CYNÉGÉTIQUE, *adj.* relating to cynegetics.

CYNIPS, sinips, [Gr. : κύων, dog; ἴψ, insect], *sm. Entom.* cynips, call-fly : a genus of hymenopterous insects.

CYNIQUE, sinik', [Gr. : κυνικός, dog-like; κύων, dog], *adj.* **1.** cinic, cynical : *a)* having the qualities of a surly dog; *b)* relating to the philosophy of Diogenes, or to the Cynics; **2.** shameless, impudent, barefaced; **3.** obscene, indecent; ribald **Spasme —**, *Med* cynic spasm.

CYNIQUE, *sm.* Cynic : a philosopher of the snarling sect.

CYNIQUEMENT, sinik'mân-t, *adv.* cynically : in a cynical manner.

CYNISME, sinism', [cynique], *sm.* **1.** cynicism; cynicalness : the doctrine of the Cynics; **2.** audacity, impudence, shamelessness; **3.** obscenity, indecency; ribaldry.

CYNOCÉPHALE, sinoséfal', [Gr. : κύων, κυνος, dog; κεφαλή, head], *sm. Zool.* cynocephalus, baboon : a genus of monkeys.

CYNOGLOSSE, sinoglos', [Gr. : κύων, κυνός, dog; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf. Bot.* cynoglossum, hound's-tongue, dog's tongue, a genus of plants of the order boragnaceæ.

CYNOREXIE, sinorèksi, [Gr. : κύων, dog; ὄρεξις, hunger], *sf.* cynorexia : canine appettie.

CYNORRHODON, sinorodôn, [Gr. : κύων, dog; ῥόδον, rose], *sm. Bot.* **1.** dog-rose tree, brier; **2.** hip : the fruit of the dog rose tree.

CYNOSURE, sinozur', [Gr : κύων, dog, οὐρά, tail], *sf.* **1.** cynosure : *a)* *Astron.* the constellation of the Little Bear; *b)* *Fig.* guide; point of attraction; that which guides, as the North star does; **2.** *Bot.* cynosurus dog's-tail : a genus of grasses.

CYNTHIE, santi, *pnf. Mythol.* Cynthia one of the names given to Diana.

CYPÉRACÉES, sipérasé, [Gr. : κύπειρος, sedge] *sf pl. Bot.* cyperaceæ : the sedge family, an order of plants allied to grasses.

CYPRÈS, siprè-z, [Lat. : cupressus], *sm.* cypress : *a)* *Bot.* cypress-tree, a genus of trees of the order coniferæ, and valued for the durability of their wood; *b)* *Fig.* the emblem of mourning for the dead. **Bois de —** cypress-wood.

CYPRIÈRE, siprièr', *sf.* cypress grove.

CYPRINS, sipran, [Gr. : κυπρῖνος, fish], *sm pl. Ichth.* cyprinidæ : the carp family; a family of malacopterygious fishes.

CYPRIOT, OTE, siprio, ot, *smf. adj.* Cyprian : belonging to Cyprus.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC, sirano de berzherac, [Savinien], dramatic writer (1619-1655).

CYPRIPÈDE, sipripèd', [Gr. : Κύπρις, Venus; πεδίον, fetter], *sm. Bot.* cypripedium, Lady's-slipper : a genus of plants of the order orchidaceæ.

CYPSÈLE, sipsel', [Gr. : κύψελος, swallow], *sm. Ornith.* swift : *Cypselus*, a genus of swallows.

CYRÉNAÏQUE, sirénaïk', *adj. Geog.* Cyrenaic : pertaining to Cyrene.

CYRTOMÈTRE, sirtometr', [Gr. : κύρτος, cage; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Med.* cyrtometer : an instrument for determining the outline of the chest.

CYSTALGIE, sistalzhi, [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* cystalgia, pain in the bladder.

CYSTEUX, EUSE, sistœ, tœz', *adj.* cystose : containing cysts.

CYSTICERQUE, sistisèrk', [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; κέρκος, tail], *sm.* cysticercus, bladder-worm : an intestinal worm.

CYSTINE, sistin', [Gr. : κύστις, bladder], *sf. Chem.* cystine : cystic oxide, a species of calculus, found in the humain bladder.

CYSTIQUE, sistik', *adj. Ant.* cystic : pertaining to the gall-bladder; contained in a cyst.

CYSTITE, sistit', [Gr. : κύστις, bladder], *sf. Med.* cystitis : inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTOCÈLE, sistosèl', [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* cystocele : hernia of the bladder.

CYSTODYNIE sistodini, [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* cystodynia : pain in the bladder.

CYSTOÏDE, sistoïd', [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* cystoid, cyst-like : resembling a cyst.

CYSTOLITHIQUE, sistolitik', [Gr.: κύστις, bladder; λίθος, stone], *adj. Med.* cysto-lithic : pertainings to calculus vesicœ.

CYSTOPLÉGIE, sistoplézhi, [Gr.: κύστις, bladder; πλῆξις, striking], *sf. Med.* paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOSCOPE, sistosskop, [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Surg.* cistoscope : an instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder.

CYSTOSPASME, sistospasm', [Gr.: κύστις, bladder; spasme], *sm. Med.* cystospasm.

CYSTOSPASTIQUE, sistospastik', *adj. Med.* cystospastic : relating to spasm of the bladder.

CYSTOTOME, sistotome, *sm.* cistotome : instrument for incising the bladder.

CYSTOTOMIE, sistotomi, [Gr. : κύστις, bladder; τομή, incision], *sf. Surg.* cystotomy : *a)* incision of the bladder; *b)* the act or practice of opening encysted tumours.

CYTHÈRE, sitèr', *sf. Geog.* Cythera : one of the Ionian Islands, now called *Cerigo*; in ancient times, it was sacred to Venus. **Jeux de —**, lovers' plays. **L'enfant de —**, Cupid, Love.

CYTHÉRÉE, sitéré, *pnf. Mythol.* Cytherœa, Venus : the goddess of love.

CYTISE, sitiz', [Lat. : cytisus], *sm. Bot.* cytisus : a genus of papilionaceous shrubs, including the laburnum and broom. **— des Alpes**, laburnum.

CYTISINE, sitizin', *sf. Chem.* cytisine : a vegetable principle obtained from the cytisus.

CYTOBLASTE, sitoblast', [Gr. : κύτος, a vessel; βλαστός, germ], *sm. Bot.* cytoblast : a cell-germ, a nucleus.

CZAR, kzar, [Russ.; Lat. : Cæsar], *sm.* czar, tzar : the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARIEN, ENNE, kzaryan, èn', *adj.* czarish, of the czar.

CZARINE, kzarin', *sf.* czarina : the title of the empress of Russia.

CZAROWITZ, kzarovits, *sm.* czarowitz : czarevitch, the title of the eldest son of the czar.

D

D, dé, dœ, *sm.* D : *a*) the fourth letter of the alphabet ; *b*) as a Roman numeral, it represents 500, and with a dash over it 5,000. **Un grand D, un D majuscule,** a great D, a capital D. **Un petit —, un — minuscule,** un little d, a small d.

D., **1.** *déclinaison,* declination ; **2.** *densité* density ; **3.** *droite,* right ; **4.** *Lyon* (frappé à), Lyons (struck at).

DAN., *Danemark,* Denmark.

D. B. D. M., *dernier bourse du mois,* last business day of the month.

DEB., *débit,* debit.

DEBIT., *débiteur,* debtor.

DEC., *décamètre,* décametre, 10 metres.

DEC., **1.** *décédé, e,* deceased ; **2.** *décembre,* December ; **3.** *décret,* decree ; **4.** *décimètre,* decimetre, tenth part of a metre.

DEP., **1.** *Département,* department of France ; **2.** *départ,* departure.

DG., *Décagramme,* ten grammes : hundreth part of a kilogramme ; **2.** *décigramme* tenth part of a gramme.

DICT., *dictionnaire,* dictionary.

DIM., **1.** *dimanche,* Sunday ; **2.** *diminutif,* diminutive.

DIR., *Directeur,* director, manager.

D. M., *Docteur-médecin,* Doctor of medicine.

DM., **1.** *Décamètre,* ten metres ; **2.** *decimètre,* tenth part of a metre.

D. M. P., *Docteur-médecin, Paris,* Doctor of medicine of the Faculty of Paris.

D. O. M., *Deo optimo maximo,* au Dieu très bon, très grand, to God the best and greatest.

D. P., *Décret parlementaire,* parliamentary decree.

D. Q., *dernier quartier,* last quarter (of the moon).

DR. PROPOR. *droit proportionnel,* ad valorem stamp.

DT. **1.** *Débit,* debit ; **2.** *doit,* debtor, debit side (of an account).

D', contraction of *de.* V. DE.

DA, da, an emphatic particle added to the adverbs *oui, non* or *nenni* : indeed, forsooth, truly, certainty. **Oui-da,** yes indeed. **Non-da, nenni-da,** no indeed.

D'ABONDANT, dabondân, *adv. phr.* V. *Abondant.*

D'ABORD, dabór, *adv. phr.* V. *Abord.*

DA-CAPO, dakapo, [Ital.], *adv. phr. Mus.* da capo : expression signifying that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DACIE, dasi, *pnf. Geog.* Dacia.

DACOIT, dako-it, [Hind. : dākāīt, robber], *sm.* Dacoit : one of a gang of robbers in India and Burma.

DACRYADÉNITE, dakriadénit', [Gr. : δάκρυον, tear ; ἀδήν, gland] *sf. Med.* dacryadenitis : inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYOCYSTE, dakriosist', [Gr. : δάκρυον, tear, κύστις, bag], *sm. Anat.* lacrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTITE, dakriosistit', *sf. Med.* dacryocystitis ; inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

DACRYOLITHE, dakriolit', [Gr. : δάκρυον, tear ; λίθος, stone], *sm. Med.* dacryolith : a lacrymal concretion.

DACTYLE, daktil', [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger], *sm.* **1.** *Poet.* dactyl : a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones ; **2.** *Bot.* dactylis : a genus of grasses. — **pelotonné,** cock's-foot grass.

DACTYLÉ, E, daktilé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* fingered : furnished with fingers.

DACTYLIOGLIPHE, daktilioglif', [Gr. : δακτύλιος, ring ; γλύφω, I engrave], *sm. Antiq.* dactilioglyph : *a*) an artist who engraved on gems ; *b*) an inscription of the name of the artist on a gem.

DACTYLIOGLYPHIE, dactilioglifi, *sf.* dactylioglyphy : the art of engraving gems.

DACTYLIOGRAPHIE, dactiliografi, *sf.* dactyliography : description of a collection of engraved gems.

DACTYLIOLOGIE, dactiliolozhi, [Gr. : δακτύλιος, ring ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* dactyliology : the science which treats of finger-rings and engraved gems.

DACTYLIOMANCIE, dactiliomânsi, [Gr. : δάκτυλιος, ring ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* dactyliomancy, dactylomancy : divination by finger-rings.

DACTYLIQUE, dactilik', *adj. Poet.* dactilic, dactylar : pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls. **Vers —,** dactylic : a line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DACTYLITE, daktilit', [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger), *sf. Surg.* dactylitis ; inflammation of the finger ; paronychia, whitlow.

DACTYLOGRAPHE, daktilograf, *sm.* **1.** dactylographer : one who describes rings, precious stones, etc. ; **2.** typewriter, typist. **3.** type-writer : writing-machine.

DACTYLOGRAPHIE, dactilografi [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* **1.** dactylology : the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers like the deaf and dumb ; **2.** typewriting.

DACTYLOLOGIE, daktilozhi, [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* dactylology. V. *Dactylographie.*

DACTYLONOMIE, daktilonomi, [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger ; νόμος, rule], *sf.* dactylonomy : the art of numbering by the fingers.

DACTYLOPTÈRE, daktiloptér, [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger ; πτερόν, wing], *sm. Ichth.* dactylopterus : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes ; flying gurnard.

DACTYLOPTÈRE, *adj. Ichth.* finger-finned : with fins like fingers.

DADA, dada, [childish onomatopœia], *sm.* **1.** horse ; hobby, hobby-horse : *a*) a stick on which boys get astride and ride ; *b*) *Fig.* a favourite object, pursuit, or plaything. **Aller à —,** to ride a cock-horse. **Enfourcher son —,** to ride one's hobby-horse.

DADAIS, dadè-z, *sm.* booby, ninny, simpleton.

DAGUARD, dagar, *sm.* V. *Daguet.*

DAGON, dagôn, *sm. Mythol.* Dagon : a divinity of the Phœnicians.

DAGORNE, dagórn', [dague ; corne], *sf.* **1.** one-horned cow : **2.** beldam : an ugly old woman.

DAGUE, dag', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** dagger, dirk, dag : a short sword, a kind of poniard ; **2.** *pl. Hunt.* head (of a brocket) ; tusks (of a wild boar) ; **3.** *Technol.* scraper, scraping-knife ; **4.** *Naut.* rope's end, cato-nine-tails : an old instrument of punishment ; flogging gasket.

DAGUER, daghè-r, [dague], *va.* **1.** to stab : to piece with a dagger ; **2.** *Hunt.* to buck, to cover.

DAGUERRÉOTYPE, daghèréotip', [Daguerre, name of the inventor], *sm. Phot.* daguerrotype : *a*) the art or process of fixing images of objects on polished metal plates, by the camera obscura ; *b*) a picture produced by this process.

DAGUERRIEN, IENNE, daghèryan, ryèn', *adj.* daguerreotypic : formed by the daguerreotype process.

DAGUET, daghè ; *pl.* daghè-z, [dague], *sm. Hunt.* brock, brocket : a young stag.

DAGUETTE, daghèt;, *sf.* small dagger.

DAHLIA, dalia, [Dahl, a Swedish botanist], *sm Bot* dahlia : a beautiful genus of composite plants

DAHLINE, dalin', *sf. Chem.* dahline : inuline, the fecula obtained from the roots of the dahlia

DAIGNER, gènyé-r, [Lat. : dignari ; dignus, worthy], *vn.* **1.** to deign : to condescend, to vouchsafe ; **2.** to be pleased. **Il n'a pas daigné lui faire réponse,** he did not condescend to answer him. **Daignez agréer, mes respectueux hommages,** yours most respectfully : an expression of civility from an inferior to a superior, at the end of a letter.

† **DAIL** *or* **DAILLE,** day', *sm.* scythe.

D'AILLEURS, dayœr, *adv. phr.* V. *Ailleurs.*

DAIM, dan, [Lat. : dama], *sm. Zool.* deer, fallow-deer, buck : *Cervus dama,* a ruminating quadruped smaller than the stag. **Jeune —,** fawn.

DAINE, dèn', *sf. Zool.* doe : a she-deer the female of the fallow-deer.

DAINTIERS, dantyé, *smpl. Hunt.* dowcets (of a stag).

DAIS, dê-z, [Lat. : discus, a table], *sm.* **1.** canopy : *a*) dais ; a covering of state over a throne or an altar ; *b*) any covering over the head. **Sous le —,** *Poet.* in the midst of grandeur, on the throne. **Un — de feuillage,** a canopy of foliage.

2. dais : a raised floor at the end of a hall.

DALBERGIE, dalbèrzhi, [Dalberg. proper name], *sf. Bot.* dalbergia : a genus of plants of the order papilionaceæ.

DALEAU, dalô, *sm. Dy.* running-hole : a hole made in a blue-stone vat to let the water run.

DALÉCARLIE, dalékarli, *pnf. Geog.* Dalecarlia.

DALÈME, dalêm', [Dalesme, name of the inventor, died 1727], *sf.* smoke-tube, smoke-apparatus : an apparatus for preventing the spreading of smoke.

DALLAGE, dalazh', [dalle], *sm.* **1.** pavement of flag-stones ; **2.** flagging.

DALLE, dal', [orig. uncert ; perhaps connected with Ger. Diele, flooring], *sf.* **1.** flagstone, flag : a flat stone used for paving dining-halls, churches, vestibules, kitchens, etc. ; **2.** *Carp.* slab ; **3.** slice (of large fish) ; **4.** whetstone (used to whet scythes) ; **5.** *Naut.* leading board (for the water) ; **6.** sink-stone basin-gutter, gutter.

DALLER, dalé-r, [dalle] *va.* to flag : to pave with flags.

DALMATE, dalmat', *smf.* Dalmation : an inhabitant of Dalmatia.

DALMATIE, dalmasi, *pnf. Geog.* Dalmatia.

DALMATIQUE, dalmatik', [after the tunic originally worn in Dalmatia], *sf.*

dalmatica : a long white gown, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic church.

DALOT, daló, [from dalle], *sm. Naut.* scuper, scupper-hole : a hole in a ship's side, to carry off the rain, or water shipped.

DALTONIEN, NE, daltonian, èn', (from John Dalton, 1766-1844), *adj.* daltonian.

DALTONISME, daltonism', *sm. Med.* daltonism, achromatopsia : an incapacity of distinguishing certain colours ; colour-blindness.

DAM, dam, [Lat. : damnum, loss], *sm.* **1.** † damage. injury, prejudice, cost, detriment ; **2.** *Theol.* privation of the sight of God.

DAMAN, damân, of [Syrian origin.], *sm. Zool.* daman : *Hyrax*, a genus of pachyderms. — **de Syrie**, Syrian daman. — **du Cap**, klipdasse. — **d'Abyssinie**, ashkoko.

DAMAS, damâ-z, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Damascus : a large city of Syria ; **2.** damask : *a*) a silk stuff with raised flowers, birds and other figures worked into its texture ; *b*) fine-twilled linen fabric much used for table-cloths ; *c*) a stuff made of flax, or of a mixture of flax and cotton, or cotton and wool, in imitation of damask silks ; **3.** damascus-steel, damask-steel : a fine steel from the Levant, used chiefly for sword-blades ; **4.** damascus blade ; damaskin ; **5.** *Hort.* damascene, damson, damask-plum : a kind of plum.

DAMASQUINAGE, damaskinazh, [damasquiner], *sm.* damaskeening, damasceening : ornamental incrustations, and figuring on sword blades, etc.

DAMASQUINER, damaskiné-r, [Damas], *va.* to damaskeen, to damaskeen, to damask : to make incisions in steel, and fill it with gold or silver wire.

DAMASQUINERIE, damaskin'ri, *sf.* damaskeening : the art of adorning steel with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAMASQUINEUR, damaskinœr, *sm.* damaskeener, damask-worker.

DAMASQUINURE, damaskinur', *sf.* damaskeening : a damaskeened work.

DAMASSÉ, E, damâsé, *adj.* damasked, damask. **Linge —**, damask-linen.

DAMASSÉ, *sm.* damask-linen, damasse.

DAMASSER, damasé-r, [Damas], *va.* to damask : to form flowers on stuff ; to emboss linen.

DAMASSERIE, damâs'ri, *sf.* damask manufactory, damask-linen factory.

DAMASSEUR, damasœr, *sm.* damask-worker, damask-weaver.

DAMASSIN, damâsan, [Damas], *sm.* damassin, diaper : a kind of damask.

DAMASSURE, damâsur', *sf.* damasking damask-working, embossing.

DAME, dam', [Lat. : domina : by degrees *domina*, *domine*, *damne* and *dame*], *sf.* **1.** lady *a*) the wife of a lord or a knight ; a noble woman ; a woman of birth or distinction ; a woman of high rank ; *Poet.* dame ; *b*) possessor of a fief ; *c*) dame ; a title of honour ; *d*) a title given to canonesses and nuns ; nun ; *e*) lady-love ; sweetheart ; *f*) a married woman ; *g*) dame ; a woman, in general ; a term of complaisance ; *h*) dame ; the mistress of a house or family, in the common ranks of life. *a*) **La — du lieu**, the lady of the manor **Haute —**, high lady. **Grande —**, great lady [*Fam.* :] **Faire la grande —**, faire la —, to effect the airs of a grand lady. Notre-Dame Our Lady, the Virgin Mary. *c*) **Les dames de France**, the princesses of the royal family. — **de lit**, lady of the bed-chamber. — **d'honneur**, maid of honour. — d'atour, tire-woman. — **de compagnie**, lady's companion. **Dames de charité**, visiting ladies among the poor, *d*) **Les dames de Longchamp**, the ladies of Longchamp. **Les dames du chœur**, the ladies of the choir : nuns so called from their sitting on the higher seats of the choir. *e*) **Combattre, mourir pour sa —**, to fight, to die for one's lady. **La — de ses pensées**, one's lady-love. *f*) **Une jeune —**, a young lady. **C'est une — fort estimable**, she is a very estimable lady. **Les dames de la halle**, *Iron.* Bilingsgate ladies. *g*) **Être poli avec les dames**, to be polite with the ladies. **Ma chère —**, my dear madam.

2. *Fam.* dame : a woman of a low condition. — **une telle**, dame such a one. — **belette**, *Fig.* dame weasel. *La Font.*

3. *Danc.* partner ; **4.** queen : *a*) a playing-card on which a queen is depicted ; *b*) one of the principal pieces in a game of chess ; **5.** (at draughts) dam, crowned man ; king ; (in the plural) draughts : a game played on a checkered board ; **6.** man : a piece in the game of backgammon. **Aller à —**, (at chess) to go to queen ; (at draughts) to go to king. **Jouer aux dames**, to play at draughts.

7. *Ornith.* the common name of several birds : *a*) great-crested grebe : *Prodiceps cristatus*, a bird of the family colymbidæ. *b*) white owl, screech owl, barn owl : *Strix flammea*, a species of nocturnal birds ; *c*) tawny owl, brown owl, ivy owl : the *Strix aluco* or *Stridula*.

8. *Bot.* **Dame d'onze heures**, star of Bethlehem : *Orthiogalum umbellatum*, a plant of the order liliaceæ. **Belle-—, bonne-—**, V. *Belle-dame* and *Bonne-dame*.

9. beetle, paving-beetle, paving rammer : a rammer for beating down paving stones ; **10.** *Naut.* tholes, thowls : a pair of pins inserted in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the row-lock when used in rowing ; **11.** *Civ. Eng.* dam : a mole, bank, or mound of earth raised to obstruct the current of water during the construction of a canal ; **12.** witness : a lump of the original ground left to show the depth of excavation.

DAME, dam', [for *Notre-Dame*], *interj.* indeed, nay, forsooth, well, why. **Mais, dame ! oui**, why, yes, to be sure. **Oh ! dame non**, well : no. **Ah ! dame, vous m'en direz tant**, ah ! if that is it. **Dame ! je ne sais pas si bien mentir que vous**, well ! I am not so clever at lying as you are. *Boursault. Merc. Gal.* I. **Dame ! c'est juste**, indeed ! it's quite right.

DAMÉ, E, damé, *adj.* crowned. **Dame damée**, king, dam : crowned man, at draughts.

DAME-JEANNE, dam'zhân', *sf.* demijohn : a large round glass bottle, usually enclosed in wicker-work ; carboy. [*Pl. Dames-jeannes.*]

DAMER, damé-r, *va.* **1.** (at draughts) to crown. [*Fam.* :] — **le pion à quelqu'un**, to outdo a person.

2. to ram : to beat the ground and the paving-stones with a rammer.

DAMERET, dam'rè ; the *t* is always mute ; but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [dame], *sm.* beau, spark, fop, lady's man : a man who is affected in his dress and politeness.

DAMERET, *adj. m.* foppish : ostentatious in dress, affectedly refined in manners.

DAMIER, damyé ; the *r* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [from dame], *sm.* **1.** draught-board : a checkered board for playing draughts ; **2.** *Bot.* common fritillary, snake's-head : *Fritillaria meleagris*, a plant of the order liliaceæ.

DAMMAR, damar, **DAMMARA**, damara ; *sm. Bot.* dammar : *a*) a resinous substance *b*) dammara, dammar-pince : a genus of coniferous plants. — **oriental**, Moluccan dammar (which yields the dalmar resin. — **austral**, cowdie-pine, kauri-pine : a tree of New Zealand, which produces the kauri resin, or kauri gum.

DAMNABLE, danabl', [damner], *adj.* damnable : *a*) deserving damnation, worthy of eternal punishment ; *b*) deserving condemnation, highly censurable ; *c*) odious, detestable, execrable. *b*) **Une doctrine —**, an odious doctrine. *c*) **Porte aux tyrans tes damnables maximes**, keep your odious maxims for tyrants. *Corn. Perthar.* II. 3.

DAMNABLEMENT, dânablœmân-t, *adv.* damnably.

DAMNATION, dânasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* damnation : *a*) † condemnation ; *b*) sentence to everlasting punishment in the future state.

DAMNÉ, E, dâné, *adj.* damned : *a*) sentenced to everlasting punishment ; *b*. hateful, odious, detestable, abominable [*Fam.* :] **Être l'âme damnée de quelqu'un**, to be the tool, the instrument of a person.

DAMNÉ, *sm.* damned soul. **Les damnés**, the damned. **Souffrir comme un —**, to suffer Hell torments.

DAMNER, dâné-r, [Lat. : damnāre, to condemn], *va.* to damn : *a*) to condemn to the torments of Hell ; *b*) a term of execration ; *c*) to cause to be damned ; *d*) to condemn, to judge to be guilty ; to reprobate. *a*) **Dieu damnera les méchants**, God will damn the wicked. *c*) **Il damne tous ceux qui ne pensent pas comme lui**, he damns all who are not of his way of thinking. *d*) **Ce rêveur fanatique, damnant le genre humain qu'il prétend convertir**, that fanatic dreamer condemning mankind which he affects to convert. *Volt. Disc.* 5.

Faire damner, to drive mad, to torment.

DAMNER (SE), *v. refl.* to incur damnation, to damn one's self, to expose one's self to damnation.

DAMOISEAU, damwazô, [Low Lat. : dominicellus, a dimin. of dominus, lord], *sm.* **1.** page : a young gentlemen who was not yet a knight. [Written also *damoisel.*]

2. fop, beau, spark : a gallant young man.

† **DAMOISEL**, damwazèl, *sm.* V. *Damoiseau.*

DAMOISELLE, damwazèl', [a fem. form corresponding to the masc. damoiseau], *sf.* damsel : a title formerly given to a young person of rank. V. *Demoiselle.*

DANAE, danaé, *pnf. Mythol.* Danae.

DANAÏDE, danaïd', *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Danaide : one of the fifty daughters of Danaus. [*Fig.* :] **Le tonneau des Danaïdes** the vessel full of holes of the Danaides.

2. *Mech.* danaide : a hydraulic wheel.

DANCHET, danshé, [Antoine], dramatic poet (1671-1748).

DANDIN, dândan, [dandiner], *sm.* booby, ninny.

DANDINEMENT, dândin'mân-t, *sm.* swinging, waddling, slouching.

DANDINER, dândiné-r, *vn.* **SE DANDINER** sœ-dândiné-r [orig. uncert. ; O. Fr. : dandin, bell, hence to balance like a bell-clapper], *v. refl.* to swing about one's body ; to slouch : to have a heavy, clownish gait. **Marcher en dandinant** (or **en se dandinant**), to waddle.

DANDY, dândi, [Eng.], *sm.* [*Pl. Dandys* or *Dandies.*] dandy : a fop, a coxcomb, one who affects special finery in dress. **De —**, dandyish.

DANDYSME, dândism, [dandy], *sm.* dandyism manners and dress of a dandy.

DANEMARK, dan'mark, *pnm. Geog.* Denmark.

DANGER dânzhé : *pl.* dânzgé-z, [Orig. obscure; Low Lat. : dominiarium, from domniarium, from Lat. dominium], *sm.* 1. danger : exposure to injury, loss or other evil ; peril, jeopardy, risk. **Il y a du — à suivre ce chemin,** there is danger in going that way : that way is not safe. **Où le — est grand, c'est là que je m'efforce,** I exert myself most when the danger is great. **La patrie est en —,** the country is in danger. **Vous voilà hors de —,** you are now out of danger. **Il n'y a pas de —,** *Fam.* there is nothing to fear. **Il n'y a pas de —, qu'il fasse cela,** there is no fear of his doing that.

2. harm ; 3. *Fam.* inconvenience, trouble, molestation ; 4. *Naut.* bank, rock, shelf, etc., dangerous to shipping. **Je ne vois pas de — à cela,** I see no harm in that.

DANGEREUSEMENT, dânzh'rœz'mân-t, *adv.* dangerously : with danger.

DANGEREUX, EUSE, dânzh'rœ-z', rœz', *adj.* dangerous : *a*) exposing to loss or injury full of danger, perillous, hazardous ; unsafe ; *b*) causing danger ; endangering. *a*) **Une maladie dangereuse,** a dangerous disease **Une doctrine dangereuse,** a dangerous doctrine. *b*) **Un homme —,** a dangerous man.

DANOIS, E, danwa-z, nwaz', *adj.* Danish : pertaining to Denmark.

DANOIS, E, *sm. f.* Dane : a native of Denmark.

DANOIS, *sm.* 1. Danish : the language of the Danes ; 2. Danish dog, dane.

DANS, dân-z, [for *dens* ; O. Fr. : ens, with de ; which is the Lat. intus], *prep.* 1. in : *a*) noting interiority ; within ; in the inner part of ; *b*) noting presence in any place ; at ; within, in the limits of ; *c*) by, through ; *d*) on ; over the surface of ; through ; *e*) forming part of ; *f*) among ; *g*) *Fig.* noting a state or manner of being or acting. *a*) **Elle est — sa chambre,** she is in her room. **Recevoir un coup d'épée — la cuisse,** to get a sword-thrust in the thigh. **Avoir quelque chose — sa bouche,** to have something in one's mouth. **Il se traîne — la boue,** he is crawling in the mud. [*Fig.* :] **Il y a de grands travers — son esprit,** he is very whimsical. *b*) **L'ennemi est — nos murs,** the enemy is within our walls. **Il vit — Paris,** he lives in Paris. **Il est né — l'Amérique du Sud,** he was born in South America. **Être placé — un lieu sûr,** to be in a safe place. **— un endroit commode,** in a convenient place. *c*) **Je suis venu — une voiture de place,** I came in a hackney-coach. **Nous avons fait la traversée — un bateau de la compagnie C.,** we came over in a steamer belonging to the C. company. *d*) **Il demeure — la vallée,** he lives in the valley. **— la montagne,** on the mountain. **Boire — un verre,** to drink out of a glass. *e*) **Il y a — ce livre de beaux passages,** there are beautiful passages in that book. *f*) **Il est perdu — la foule,** he is lost in the crowd. *g*) **Vous voyez — quel état l'on m'a mis,** you see into what a plight I have been put. **C'est un devoir de secourir les pauvres — leurs maladies,** it is a duty to help the poor when they are ill. **— son sommeil,** in his sleep. **J'ai vécu — la misère,** I have lived in great poverty. **Être — la joie,** to be delighted. **Vivre — l'attente,** to live in expectation. **Vivre — la crainte,** to live in fear. **— l'espoir qu'il surgirait quelque obstacle,** in hopes of some obstacles springing up. **— la doute abstiens-toi,** when in doubt, abstain. **Être — l'erreur,** to be in the wrong. **Être dans une posture contrainte,** to be in a constrained attitude. **Être — l'embarras,** to be perplexed. **Vivre — l'oisiveté,** to live in idleness. **Vivre — les plaisirs,** to live in pleasure. **Être — l'inquiétude,** to be in anxiety. **S'énerver — l'inaction,** to grow enervated through idleness. **— la bonne comme — la mauvaise fortune,** in prosperity and adversity. **Il est — son caractère de faire des imprudences,** he is naturally inclined to be imprudent. **Être habile — un art,** to be clever in an art. **S'illustrer — les combats,** to become illustrious in battles. **Être — la diplomatie,** to be in the diplomatic service. **Être — le commerce,** to be in business.

2. into : nothing entrance with regard to place, or with reg rd to a new state. **Mettre quelque chose — une armoire,** to put something into a cupboard. **Mettre cela — votre poche,** put that into your pocket. **Il allait — la forêt chercher du bois,** he was going into the forest to fetch wood. **Il entra — la chambre,** he went into the room. **Versez le café — une tasse,** pour the coffee out into a cup. [*Fig.* :] **Non, ne descendez pas — ces humilités,** no, do not stoop to such submission. **Il se précipita — les désordres les plus criminels,** he rushed into the most criminal excesses. **Entrer — la magistrature,** to become a magistrate. **Se mettre — les affaires,** to go into business. **Se mettre une chose — la tête,** to get a thing into one's head. **Entrer — les sentiments de quelqu'un,** to enter into a person's feelings. **— dans les ordres,** to go into orders.

3. in : *a*) noting duration ; within ; during, in the course of ; *b*) at the end of. *a*) **— le temps et — l'éternité,** in the course of time and in eternity. **Il a subi bien des traverses — le cours de sa vie,** he has had many troubles in the course of his life. **Il fut régent — l'absence du jeune prince,** he was regent during the absence of the young prince. **— la jeunesse,** in youth. **— les temps modernes,** in modern times. **J'ai beaucoup voyagé — le temps,** formerly, I travelled very much. **— le temps que nous étions occupés à dîner,** whilst we were at dinner. **— le temps que vous ferez cette chose,** whilst you are doing th t thing. **Je ferai cela — mes moments de loisir,** I shall do that in my leisure time. **Je partirai — le mois,** I shall leave during the month. *b*) **Soyez prêt — une heure,** be ready in an hour. **L'armée arrivera — trois jours,** the army will be here in three days. **Ce pont sera bâti — un an,** that bridge will be built in a year. **Je ferai cela en deux jours, mais je ne pourrai l'entreprendre que — une semaine,** I shall be two days doing that, but I can only undertake it a week hence. **Je reviendrai — huit jours,** I shall be back in a week's time.

4. in, according to. **Cela est vrai — les principes d'Aristote,** that is true according to the principles of Aristotle. **Ce mot est employé — telle acception,** that word is used in such an acceptation. **— le sens où vous prenez ce passage,** the way in which you interpret that passage.

5. in ; with. **Agir — un bon dessein,** to act with a good intention. **Faire une chose — l'intention d'être agréable, — la pensée d'être agréable,** to do a thing with the intention, with the idea of being agreeable. **Il a fait cela — l'intention de vous nuire,** he did that with the intention of injuring you.

DANSANT, E, dânsan-t, ânt', *adj.* dancing. **Des airs dansants,** dancing tunes. **Soirée dansante,** dancing party.

DANSE, dâns', [Ger. : Tanz ; tanzen, to dance], *sf.* 1. dance, : *a*) dancing ; *b*) dancing the act and art of moving in measured steps ; *c*) dancing ; manner of dancing ; *d*) a tune by which dancing is regulated. *a*) **La — française,** Franch dancing. **— macabre, — des morts,** dance of Death : a series of allegorical representations, illustrative of the universal power of Death. **— sur la corde,** rope-dancing, dancing on the tight rope. **— de St-Guy,** *Med.* St. Vitus's dance, chorea : a disease characterised by irregular and involuntary motions of the limbs, face, and body.

b) **Maître de —,** dancing-master. **Des leçons de —,** dancing lessons. **Aimer la —,** to be fond of dancing. **Salle de —,** dancing-room, ball-room. **Aller à la —,** to go to the dance, to go dancing. **Commencer la —,** to begin the dance. **Entrer en —,** to join the dance ; *Fig.* and *Fam.* to join in. **Mener la —,** to lead the danse. [*Fam.* :] **Avoir l'air à la —,** to have a talent for dancing. **Avoir le cœur à la —,** to be of a lively disposition. **N'avoir pas le cœur à la —,** to be sad. *c*) **Avoir la — noble,** to dance gracefully. **Avoir la — libre,** to dance with freedom. **Avoir la — aisée,** to dance with ease. *d*) **Jouer toutes sortes de danses,** to play all kinds of dances. **Cela vient comme tambourin en —,** *Fig.* that comes just in the nick of time.

2. *Fam.* beating, drubbing, hiding, thrashing. **Donner une — à quelqu'un,** to give one a trashing, a good hiding.

DANSER, dânsé-r, [O. H. Ger. : dansôn, to draw round, along], *vn.* to dance : *a*) to leap or move with measured steps ; *b*) to leap, to frisk about, to skip. **Apprendre à —,** to learn dancing. **— avec grâce,** to dance gracefully. **— sur la corde,** to dance on the tight-rope ; *Fig.* to be in a precarius position. [*Fam.* :] **Ne savoir sur quel pied —,** not to know which way to turn. [*Fig.* :] **Son cœur danse de joie,** his heart leaps with joy. **Faire — quelqu'un,** *a*) to dance with a person ; *b*) to lead a person a dance, to make one dance, to make a person smart for it ; *c*) to make fun of a person, to amuse one's self at a person's expense. **Du vin à faire — les chèvres,** wine as sour as vinegar. **Faire — l'anse du panier,** V. *Anse.* **Faire — les écus,** *Pop.* to spend freely. *Prov.* : **Bien danse à qui fortune chante,** he dances well to whom fortune pipes.

DANSER, *va.* 1. to dance : to make to dance ; to dandle. **— une contredance, un quadrille,** to dance a country-dance, a quadrille. **Ils dansèrent les danses de leur pays,** they danced the dances of their country.

2. *Fam.* **La danser,** to be smart for it.

DANSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be danced.

DANSEUR, EUSE, dânsœr, sœz', *sm. f.* dancer : one who practises dancing. **Un infatigable —,** an indefatigable dancer. **Il n'y avait pas à ce bal assez de danseuses,** there were not ladies enough at that ball. **Un —, une danseuse de l'Opéra,** an opera-dancer. **— de corde,** rope-dancer.

DANTE, dânt, *pnm.* Dante.

DANTESQUE, dântèsk', *adj.* of Dante.

DANTONISTE, dântonist', **DANTONIEN**, dântonyan, *sm. Fr. Hist.* Dantonist : a partisan of Danton.

DANUBE, danub', *pnm. Geog.* Danube. **Le bas —,** the Lower Danube. **Le haut —,** the Upper Danube.

DANUBIEN, IENNE, danubyan, byèn', *adj.* Danubian : relating to the Danube. **Les provinces Danubiennes,** the Danubian provinces.

DAPHNÉ, dafné, [Gr.], *sf. Astron.* Daphne : a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

DAPHNÉ, *sm. Bot.* daphne : a genus of plants of the order thymelaceæ. **— bois-gentil,** daphne mezereon. **— paniculé,** garou bush. **— lauréole,** spurge laurel.

DAPHNÉINE, dafnéin', **DAPHNINE**, dafnin', *sf. Chem.* daphnine : a bitter astringent substance obtained from the bark of different species of daphne.

DAPHNOMANCIE, dafnománsi, [Gr. : δάφνη, laurel; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* daphnomancy : divination by means of the laurel.

DAPIFER, dapifér, [Lat. : dapes, meal; ferens, bringing], *sm.* dapifer : formerly in the middle ages an officer who served the king at table.

D'APRÈS, d'aprê-z, *adv. phr.* V. *Après.*

DARD, dar; the *d* is always mute, as also the *s* of the plural, [of Germ. origin; O. H. Ger. : tart; Ang., Sax. : daroth; Eng. : dart; O. Fr. : dart; Low Lat. : from Low Ger. root, : dardus], *sm.* **1.** dart : *a*) a pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; *b*) *Fig.* that which pierces and wounds. **Lancer un —**, to throw, to shoot a dart.

2. sting : the sharp-pointed weapon of hymenopterous insects; **3.** forked tongue (of snakes); **4.** *Hort.* pistil (of a flower); spindle; **5.** shoe (of a sword-scabbard); **6.** *Arch.* arrow-head : an ornament between the ova on an ovolo; **7.** *Fish.* harpoon; **8.** *Naut.* **— à feu**, fire-dart, fire-arrow : an arrow covered with combustible matter for setting fire to an enemy's vessels; **9.** *Ichth.* dar, dart, dare, dace : the *Cyprinus leuciscus*, a small river fish.

DARDER, dardé-r, [dard], *va.* **1.** to shoot with a dart; to harpoon; **2.** to dart : *a*) to throw, to hurl rapidly, to shoot a weapon; *b*) to dart forth, to throw suddenly, to shoot forth, to emit, to send. *a*) **— un javelot**, to dart a javelin. (By extension) **L'abeille darde son aiguillon**, the bee darts its sting. *b*) **Le soleil darde ses rayons**, the sun darts forth his rays. [*Fig.* :] **— un regard**, to dart a look. **— un sarcasme**, to utter sarcasm.

DARDILLE, dardiy', *sf. Hort.* spindle (of a pink).

DARDILLER, dardiyé-r, [darder], *vn. Hort.* to shoot spindles.

DARDILLON, dardiyón, [dim. of dard], *sm. Fish.* barb (of a fish-hook).

DARE, dar', *interj.* hastily, in haste, in a hurry, hurry-shurry; only used when repeated. **Arriver dare-dare**, to arrive in hot haste.

† **DARIOLE**, dariol', [orig. unknown], *sf.* cream-cake, custard, dariole.

DARNE, darn', [Celt. : darn, portion], *sf.* slice (of salmon, alose, etc.).

DARSE, dars', [Ital. : darsena], *sf. Naut.* floating wet-dock.

DARTOS, dartos, [Gr. : δαρτός, skinned], *sm. Anat.* dartos : a tissue of the scrotum.

DARTRE, dartr', [Gr. : δαρτός, skinned], *sf. Med.* tetter, eruption, herpes disease of the skin. [This term has no distinct meaning among physicians.] **— farineuse**, **— furfuracée volante**, pityriasis dandriff. **— furfuracée arrondie**, lepra. **— squameuse humide**, eczema, wild lichen. **— squameuse centrifuge**, psoriasis palmaria, dry scall of the palm. **— squameuse lichénoïde**, inveterate dry scall *or* scaly tetter; lichenous rash. **— crustacée**, impetigo, herpetic scall. **— pustuleuse couperose**, acne rosacea, rosy drop. **— pustuleuse disséminée**, acne simplex, simple pimple. **— pustuleuse mentagre**, sycosys, mentagra. **— rongeante**, lupus. **— phlycténoïde en zone**, herpes zoster, shingles. **— érythémoïde**, chronic erythema; urticaria.

DARTREUX, EUSE, dartrœ, trœz', *adj. Med.* **1.** herpetic, dartrous : partaking of the character of herpes; **2.** affected with an eruption.

DARWINISME, darwinism, *sm.* darwinism : the theory of the origin of species as propounded by Darwin (1809-1892.)

DASYCÉPHALE, daziséfal', [Gr. : δασύς, thick; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Zool.* hairy-headed.

DASYMÈTRE, dazimètr', [Gr. : δασύς, thick; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* dasymeter : an instrument for testing the density of the air.

DASYORNIS, daziornis, *sm. Ornith.* bristle bird : *Dasyornis*, a genus of Australian thrushes.

DASYPE, dazip', [Gr. : δασύς, thick; πούς, foot], *sm. Zool.* dasypus : a genus of rodent animals.

DASYPROCTE, daziprokt', [Gr. : δασύς, thick; πρωκτός, anus], *sm. Zool.* agouti, dasyprocta.

DASYURE, daziur', [Gr. : δασύς, hairy; οὐρά, tail], *sm. Zool.* dasyurus : a genus of marsupial, carnivorous animals.

DATA, data, [Lat. : things given; dāre, datum, to give], *sm. pl.* data, things given or admitted. [Little used].

DATAIRE, datêr', [Low Lat. : datarius], *sm.* datary : a high officer of the chancery of Rome.

DATE, dat', [Lat. : datum, given; dāre], *sf.* date : *a*) the addition to a writing, which specifies the time when it was executed or given; *b*) the time of any event or transaction; epoch, era, period; *c*) a stipulated time. *a*) **Fausse —**, wrong date, misdate. **Mettre la — à**, to date. **En — de**, dated on **Un effet à trente jours de —**. a bill at thirty days' date. **Une lettre de change à vingt jours de —**, a bill of exchange twenty days after date. **A longue —**, long-dated. **Sans —**, undated, dateless. *b*) **De nouvelle —, de fraîche —**, of recent date. **Une amitié de vieille —**, a friendship of old standing. **La — d'un événement**, the date of an event. **La — du mariage est fixée**, the date of the wedding is fixed. **Faire —**, to mark an era, a period. **Être le premier en —**, to have the priority. *c*) **Prendre —**, *a*) to fix a day; *b*) to begin to count. **Retenir une —**, *Law-t.* to fix a day.

DATER, daté-r, *va.* to date : to write or note the date of. **— une lettre**, to date a letter. **Non daté, qui n'est pas daté**, undated.

DATER, *vn.* **1.** to date : *a*) to begin, to have origin; *b*) to reckon, to count; to run on. *a*) **Notre amitié date de ce jour.** our friendship dates from that day. **La Révolution française date de l'an dix-sept cent quatre-vingt-neuf**, the French Revolution dates from the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine. **Cet homme ne date pas d'hier**, this man is very old *or* this man talks of old times. **Cela date de loin**, that dates from afar; that's an old affair. *b*) **A — de ce jour**, reckoning from that day; from to-day. **Nos appointements dateront du premier du mois**, our salaries will run from the first of the month.

2. to form an era, an epoch, a period. **Cet événement datera dans l'histoire**, this event will form an epoch in history.

DATER (SE), *v. refl.* to be dated.

DATERIE, dat'ri, [dataire], *sf.* **1.** dataria : the papal chancery at Rome; **2.** datary : the office of a datary.

DATEUR, datœr, [date], *sm.* date marker (for stamps).

DATIF, datif, [Lat. : dativus], *sm. Gram.* dative, dative case : the third case of Latin and Greek nouns; the case of a noun to which anything is given, directed, or referred. **Au —**, in the dative, in the dative case.

DATIF, IVE, datif, tiv', *adj. Law-t.* dative : *a*) that may be given and disposed of at will and pleasure; *b*) given or appointed by the magistrate.

DATION, dasyón, [Lat. : datio], *sf. Jurisp.* giving (in payment).

DATISCA, datiska, *sf. Bot.* datisca : a genus of plants of the order datiscaceæ.

DATISCACÉES, datiskasé, **DATISCINÉES**, datissiné, *sf. pl. Bot.* datiscaceæ : a natural order of plants allied to begoniaceæ.

DATISCINE, datissin', *sf. Chem.* datissine : an amylaceous substance, resembling inuline, found in the datisca.

DATISME, datism', [from Datis, a personage in Aristophanes], *sm.* tautology : a vicious repetition of the same sense or idea in different but synonymous words.

DATTE, dat', [Gr. : δάκτυλος, finger], *sf.* date : the fruit of the date-tree.

DATTIER, datyé; *pl.* datyé-z, *sm. Bot.* date-tree, date-palm : the species of palm which bears the date.

DATURA, datura, [Hind : dhatūrā], *sm. Bot.* datura : a genus of solanaceous plants. **—** *stramonium*, thorn-apple.

DATURINE, daturin', *sf. Chem.* daturine, daturia : an alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the thorn-apple.

DAUBE, dôb', [orig. obscure], *sf. Cook.* « daube », stew with spices. **Bœuf en —**, spiced beef.

DAUBER, dôbé-r, [orig. uncert. : perhaps O. Ger. : dubban, to knock], *va.* **1.** *Cook.* to stew with spices; **2.** to cuff, to thrash, to punch; to beat with the fist; **3.** to banter, to jeer, to rally, to sneer at, to reville.

DAUBER (SE), *v. refl.* to beat each other.

DAUBEUR, dôbœr, [dauber], *sm.* banterer, jeerer, sneerer, reviler.

DAUBIÈRE, dôbyêr, [daube], *sf. Cook.* long *or* oval stew pan.

D'AUBIGNÉ, dobeenyai, V. Merle *d'aubigné.*

DAUCIFORME, dôsiform', [Lat. : daucus, carrot : forme], *adj. Bot.* tapering, spindle-shaped : having the form of a carrot.

DAUDET, dodé, [Alphonse], novelist 1840-1897); — [Ernest], historian and novelist brother of preceding (born 1837-)

DAUMONT, dômon, [Aumont, name of an ancient noble family], *sm.* an open carriage drawn by four or more horses with postillions.

DAUNOU, dônou, [Pierre-Claude-François], historian (1761-1840).

DAUPHIN, dôfan, [Lat. : delphinus; Low Lat. : dalfinus; O. Fr. : dauphin], *sm.* **1.** dolphin : *a*) a genus of cetaceous mammalia; *b*) *Astron.* a constellation of the Northern hemisphere; *c*) *Antiq.* a mass of lead, which was hung at the yard-arm, and then suddenly dropped on enemy's ship; *d*) *Artill.* ornamental handle on brass guns over the trunnions; *e*) artifical serpent which is made to jump about on the water and explode; *f*) *Naut.* cheeks of the head; **2.** *Station.* large sized paper; **3.** *Com.* a kind of woollen stuff; **4.** diving apparatus; **5.** gutter-stone; **6.** gutter.

DAUPHIN, dôfan, [from the province of Dauphiné, ceded to the house of France in 1369], *sm.* **1.** *Fr. Hist.* Dauphin : the title of the eldest son of the king of France It was abolished after the revolution of 1830. **Du —**, delphine.

2. *pl.* delphine classics, delphine editions of the Latin classics : editions prepared

with great care for the use of the son of Louis XIV.

DAUPHINE, dôfin, *sf.* dauphine, dauphiness : the wife of a dauphin.

DAUPHINÉ, dôfiné, *sm. Geog.* Dauphiné : an old province of France.

DAUPHINELLE, dôfinèl', *sf. Bot.* larkspur : *Delphinium*, a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ.

DAURADE, dôrad', **DORADE**, [Provinç. : daurada, or dorée, from or, gold, its colour], *sf. Ichth.* gilthead : *Chrysophrys aurata*, a sea fish, of the family sparidæ, abundant in the Mediteranean.

DAURAT, dôra, [Lat. : deauratus, gilt], *sm. Ichth.* goldfish : *Cyprinus auratus*, a small fish, native of China, of the family cyprinidæ.

D'AUTANT, dôtân-t, *adv. phr.* V. *Autant.*

DAVANTAGE, davantazh', [de ; avantage], *adv.* **1.** more. **Bien —**, much more. **Pas —**, no more. **Vous avez de l'argent, mais il en a —**, you have money, but he has more. **On perd souvent l'acquis à vouloir —**, we often lose what we have by trying to get more. **Si j'en savais plus ; j'en dirais —**, if I knew more about it, I should say more.

2. longer, any longer. **Ne me rompez pas — la tête**, do not puzzle me any longer. **Sans crier —**, without crying any longer.

3. nay more. **—, je ne les vois pas dans les grandes places**, I no longer see them in the high places. *Bossuet.*

DAVID, dâvid, *pnn.* David.

DAVIER, davyé ; *pl.* davyé-z, *sm.* **1.** *Surg.* forceps : a dentist's instrument ; **2.** *Technol.* cramp ; **3.** *Naut.* davit ; a crane for suspending a boat over the side of a vessel.

† **DAVYNE**, davin', [from Davy], *sf.* Davy's lamp, safety lamp.

DAW, dô, *sm. Zool.* quagga, couagga, quacha : a species of horse of South Africa.

DE, dœ, [Lat. : de], *prep.* [Followed by the article *le*, *de* is contracted into *du* before a noun beginning with a consonant or an aspirated *h* ; followed by the article *les*, it is changed into *des* ; before a vowel or a mute *h*, the *e* of *de* is suppressed or elided.] **1.** of, 's : *a*) after nouns, noting the relation of proprety or possession ; belonging to ; *b*) expessing relationship, fellowship, association, etc. ; *c*) noting the relation of a thing to its author. *a*) **Le livre de Jean**, John's book. **La maison de mon frère**, my brother's house. **Le palais du roi**, the palace of the king, the king's palace. **La miséricorde de Dieu**, God's mercy. **Le maître de la maison**, the master of the house. **Le roi de France**, the king of France. **La beauté d'une femme**, the beauty of a woman. **Une voix de femme**, a woman's voice. **Rien n'égale la blancheur du lis**, nothing can be compared to the whiteness of the lily. **C'est là le propre, le fait d'un ignorant**, that is the characteristic trait of an ignorant man. (Elliptically). **Cela n'est pas d'un honnête homme**, that is not an honest man's action. *b*) **Le père d'Alexandre**, the father of Alexander, Alexander's father. **La sœur de mon ami**, my friend's sister. **La veuve d'un tel**, the widow of so and so. **Les héritiers du défunt**, the heirs of the deceased. **Les amis du poète**, the friends of the poet. *c*) **Les fables de la Fontaine**, the fables of la Fontaine. **Les tragédies de Corneille**, Corneille's tragedies.

2. of, for towards, on : expressing the object of an affection or passion. **La crainte de l'ennemi**, the fear of the enemy. **La haine des méchants**, the hatred of the wicked. **L'amour du juste**, the love of the righteous man **L'horreur du vice**, the horror of vice. **Le respect des autels**, the respect of altars. **La reconnaissance des bienfaits**, gratitude for acts of kindness. **Sans respect des aïeux dont elle est descendue**, without respect for her ancestors. **Avoir pitié de quelqu'un**, to have pity on a person, to pity a person. [There is an ambiguity in the use of the preposition *de*, as in that of the English preposition *of*, in such expressions as the two first examples : *la crainte de l'ennemi* may mean either the fear felt *by* the enemy, or the fear felt *towards* the enemy.]

3. of, about, on, in : noting the relation between a thing and its object ; noting reference to an object ; concerning, relating to, with respect to. **L'action de manger, de boire**, the act of eating, of drinking. **Le droit de parler**, the right of speaking. **Le droit de chasse**, the right of shooting. **Un traité de paix**, a treaty of peace. **Un cours d'histoire**, a course of history. **Un cours de chimie**, a course of lectures on chemistry. **Leçons de dessin**, lessons in drawing. (Elliptically, in titles of books :) **De la tragédie greque**, on Greek tragedy. **Il parla hier à son père du mariage de sa sœur**, yesterday he spoke to his father about his sister's marriage. **De quoi parlez-vous** ? what are you talking of (*or* about) ? **Parler de quelqu'un**, to speak of a person. **Médire de quelqu'un**, to speak ill of a person. **Que pensez-vous de cela** ? what do you think of that ? **Je ne sais rien de cet incident**, I know nothing about this incident. **Convenir d'une chose avec quelqu'un**, to agree with a person on a thing. **Il ne s'agit pas de cela**, that is not the question. **Il se plaint de tout le monde**, he complains of everybody. **Je l'informerai de votre arrivée**, I will inform him of your arrival. **Ne vous inquiétez pas de ce que je deviendrai**, do not be uneasy about what is to become of me. **Répondre de quelqu'un**, to answer for a person.

4. of : *a*) exprsesing the relation of source, origin, cause or motive ; proceeding from ; from ; *b*) noting the relation of consequence, effect, or result ; *c*) expressing the relation of quality, nature, condition, or profession ; *d*) before a noun which denotes the material of which a thing is made, or the composition of a thing ; *e*) denoting the use or destination of a thing ; *f*) expressing the time or season to which a person or thing belongs. [The preposition *de* is frequently omitted in English, and the second noun is converted into an adjective, or put the first, in order to make a compound word.]

a) **Les rayons du soleil**, the rays of the sun. **Il est de la race des rois**, he is of the race of kings. **Natif de Rouen**, native of Rouen. **Né de parents pauvres**, born of mean parentage. **Les fruits du bananier sont aromatiques**, the fruit of the banana-tree is aromatic. **Les productions des colonies**, the productions of the colonies. **Les peuples du midi**, the southern nations. **Le vent du nord**, the north wind. **Les vins de Bourgogne**, Burgundy wines. **De la laine d'Espagne**, Spanish wool. **Un mal de tête**, a head-ache, **Un mal de dent**, a tooth-ache. **Pluie d'orage**, thunder-shower. **Acte de dévouement**, act of devoteeness. **Larmes de plaisir**, tears of delight. **Les malheurs de la guerre**, the misfortunes of war.

b) **Le Créateur de l'univers**, the Creator of the world.

c) **Un homme de courage**, a man of courage. **Un homme de génie**, a man of genius. **Une personne de bonne volonté**, a willing person. **Une affaire d'importance**, an important matter. **Une robe de couleur**, a coloured dress. **Un homme de qualité**, a man of quality. **Un homme de rien**, a man of no birth, an upstart. **Un homme du peuple**, a man of the people. **Un homme de lettres**, a man of letters, a writer. **Un homme de guerre**, a military man, a soldier. **Une femme de ménage**, a charwoman. **Un marchand de journaux**, a news-vendor. **Un marchant de tabac**, a tobacconist.

d) **Une table de chêne**, an oak table. **Une tabatière d'or**, a gold snuff-box. **Un pont de pierre**, a bridge of stone, a stone-bridge. **Une porte de bois**, a door of wood, a wooden door. **Un lit de plumes**, a feather-bed. **Un collier de perles**, a pearl necklace, a necklace of pearls. **Une robe de soie**, a silk-gown. **Une goutte d'eau**, a drop of water. **Un morceau de pain**, a morsel, a piece, a bit of bread. **Une paire de pistolets**, a brace of pistols. **Un mois de trente jours**, a month of thirty days. **La jalousie est un mélange d'amour et de haine, de crainte et de désespoir**, jealousy is a mixture of love and hatred, of fear and despair.

e) **Une salle de spectacle**, a play-house. **Un habit de ville**, a morning coat. **Des souliers de chasse**, hunting boots. **Un chapeau d'homme**, a man's hat. **Cour de justice**, court of justice. **Port de mer**, sea-port **L'administration des postes**, the post-office. **Des maisons de retraite**, asylums. **Un mouchoir de poche**, a pocket-hand-kerchief.

f) **Les écrivains du dix-septième siècle**, the writers of the seventeenth century. **Les institutions du moyen âge**, the institutions of the middle ages. **Les mœurs du temps**, the manners of the times. **Des pluies de printemps**, spring showers. **Les chaleurs de l'été**, the summer heat.

5. of : nothing dimension or measure. [Followed by a substantive, the preposition *de* is not rendered in English, and the substantive is changed into an adjective. Sometimes, *de* is translated by *in*.] **Une maison de six étages**, a house of six stories. **Un vers de douze pieds**, a verse of twelve feet. **Un homme de six pieds**, a man of six feet. **Cette table a six pieds de longueur**, that table is six feet long. **Cette chambre a douze pieds de haut**, this room is twelve feet high. **Une tour de deux cents pieds de hauteur**, a tower two hundred feet high (*or* in height).

6. of : *a*) noting relation to value, intensity or strength, quantity or amount ; *b*) expressing the relation between the container and the contained ; *c*) noting the relation between the part of a thing and the whole, or between the fraction and the totality ; out of ; *d*) used after a superlative ; *e*) noting excellency, between a noun and the same noun repeated ; *f*) noting a name or appellation ; called, named ; *g*) after many adjectives, which do not express separation or removal.

a) **Une pièce de vingt francs**, a twenty franc piece. **Une dot de cent mille francs**, a dowry of a hundred thousand francs. **Un froid de dix degrés centigrades**, ten degrees centigrade of cold. **Une armée de cent mille hommes**, an army of a hundred thousand men.

Une population de quinze cents âmes, a population of fifteen hundred souls.

b) **Une bouteille de vin**, a bottle of wine. **Une tasse de lait**, a cup of milk. **Un panier de fraises**, a basket of strawberries. **Plein d'eau**, full of water. **Vide de**, empty of.

c) **Une branche d'arbre**, a branch of a tree. **Une lame d'épée**, a blade of a sword. **Une main de femme**, a woman's hand. **Le bout du doigt**, the tip of the finger. **Les colonnes d'un temple**, the pillars of a temple. **Le tiers de la somme**, the third of the sum. **Une portion de territoire**, a portion of land. **Le reste du temps** the rest of the time. **Il envoya dix hommes de sa troupe**, he sent ten men of his troop. **Quel est le plus habile de ces deux hommes** ? which of these two men is the more (the most) skilful ? **Qui des deux l'emportera** ? which of the two will win? **Lequel de vous ou de votre ami est venu jusqu'ici** ? who came here, you or your friend ? **L'un des deux**, one of the two. **Un des enfants**, one of the children. (Elliptically). **Il vint des derniers**, he was one of the last to come. **Un de mes amis**, a friend of mine. **Un de vos livres**, a book of yours. **Êtes-vous des nôtres** ? are you one of us ? **De deux choses l'une**, one of two things. **De deux jours l'un**, every other day. **Plusieurs de ces personnes y étaient**, several of those persons were there. **Je ne suis pas de ces gens-là**, I am not one of those people. **Prenez de cela**, take some of that. **Donnez-lui de ceci**, give him some of this. **J'ai bu de son vin**, I have drunk of his wine. **Tirer du meilleur vin**, to draw some of the best wine. **Elle a perdu de sa fraîcheur**, her complexion has lost some of its bloom.

d) **Le meilleur des hommes**, the best of men. **La marine d'Angleterre est la plus puissante du monde**, the English navy is the most powerful in the world. *e*) **Le Saint des saints**, the Holiest of the Holy. **Le cantique des cantiques**, the Song of Songs, the song of Solomon. *f*) **La ville de Paris**, the city of Paris. **Le mois de mai**, the month of May.

g) **Ambitieux de**, ambitious of. **Avide de**, covetous of, greedy of. **Capable de**, capable of. **Content de**, glad of. **Coupable de**, guilty of. **Curieux de**, curious of. **Désireux de**, desirous of. **Digne de**, worthy of. **Fier de**, proud of. **Honteux de**, ashamed of. **Jaloux de**, jealous of. **Sûr de**, sure of, certain of.

7. de : before proper nouns, it denotes nobility, extraction. **Madame de Sévigné**, madame de Sévigné. **Le duc de Guise**, the duke of Guise [*Subst.* :] **Il a ajouté un de à son nom**, he has put *de* before his name.

8. from : *a*) out of ; noting extraction, departure, separation, dereliction, dismissal, exclusion, deviation, loss, privation, absence ; since ; *b*) noting source, beginning, origin, cause ; *c*) noting rescue, deliverance, release ; *d*) noting reference to distance ; of, by ; *e*) noting change from one state to another ; of, out of. *a*) **S'éloigner d'un lieu**, to go away from a place. **S'écarter de la règle**, to swerve from the rule, not to follow the rule. **Descendre de cheval, de voiture**, to alight from one's horse, from a carriage. **Le marbre qu'on tire d'une carrière**, the marble extracted from a quarry. **Arracher un clou de la muraille**, to pull a nail out of the wall. **Ôtez-vous de là**, get away from there. **Sortir de la ville**, to go out of the town. **Je l'ai pris de ses mains**, I took it out of his hands. **Ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui qu'ils méditent ce dessein**, they have long thought over this scheme. **Il m'a empêché d'écrire**, he hindered me from writing. *b*) **Cette lettre est datée de Londres**, this letter comes from London. **Du moment qu'il l'a vue**, as soon as he saw her. **D'où vient-il** ? where does he come from ? **Il vient de Lyon**, he comes from Lyons. **Il est revenu de sa promenade**, he has returned from his walk. **Je viens de chasser**, I have been shooting. **Il vient de sortir**, he has just gone out. **Il ne fait que de sortir**, he is but just gone out. **D'en haut**, from above. **De derrière**, from behind. **Du milieu de**, from amidst. **D'entre**, from among. *c*) **Délivrer de**, to free from. *d*) **De loin**, from afar. **Distant de**, distant from. **Paris est à trente lieues d'Orléans**, Paris is thirty leagues from Orleans. **Il se vit à deux doigts de sa perte**, he was on the very brink of ruin.

e) **Il a fait de ce bloc une belle statue**, he made a beautiful statue out of this block. **Ils forgeront de leurs épées des socs de charrue, et de leurs lances des faux**, they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. **De pauvre il devint riche**, he was poor and became rich. **Il veut faire de son fils un avocat**, he wishes to make a lawyer of his son.

DE... à, 1. from... to ; 2. from... till ; 3. between... and. **Je vais en deux heures de Paris à Rouen**, I go from Paris to Rouen in two hours. **Il n'y a pas loin de chez lui à l'église**, there is no great distance from his house to the church. **De la tête aux pieds**, from top to toe ; from head to foot. **Passer de la tristesse à la joie**, to pass from sadness to joy. **Du matin au soir**, from morning till night. **Du crime au repentir un long chemin nous mène**, it is a long way between the commission of the crime and the repentance for it. **Ils étaient de trente à quarante**, there were between thirty and forty of them. **Je serais chez moi de cinq heures à six**, I shall be at home between five and six. **De vous à moi**, between you and me. **Ceci est de vous à moi, vous n'en parlerez pas**, this is between you and me, you will not mention it.

De... en, from... to. **Je vais de rue en rue, de ville en ville, de province en province**, I go from street to street, from town to town, from province to province. **Errer de bocage en bocage**, to wander from grove to grove. **De jour en jour**, from day to day. **Le danger devient plus grand de jour en jour**, the danger is increasing from day to day. **D'aujourd'hui en huit**, this day week. **De temps en temps**, from time to time, now and then. **De point en point**, exactly.

9. in, for, during, on, of : noting reference to time, epoch, date, or duration. **De tout temps l'amour-propre aveugle les plus sages**, in all times selflove has blinded even the wisest of men. **De tout temps il en fut ainsi**, it has ever been so. **De nuit**, in the night, during the night, by or at night. **De jour**, in the daytime, by day, during the day. **De son temps**, in his time. **Nous partîmes de grand matin**, we started early in the morning. **Je sortis de bonne heure**, I went out early. **De ma vie je n'ai vu pareille chose**, I have never seen such a thing in my life. **Il ne viendra pas d'aujourd'hui**, he will not come to-day. **Je n'avais ni mangé ni dormi de vingt-quatre heures**, for twenty-four hours I had neither eaten nor slept. **Un lièvre de trois jours**, a hare that has been kept three days. **Un enfant de six mois**, a child of six months, a child six months old. **A l'age de vingt ans**, at the age of twenty. **Une guerre de vingt ans**, a war of twenty years. **Un travail de dix années**, ten years' work.

10. for, of, out of, from : in consequence of, because of ; noting the motive, reason, or cause : on ; with. **Ravir de joie**, to delight. **Sauter de joie**, to leap for joy. **De peur d'un plus grand mal il céda**, he yielded, for fear of a greater evil. **Je suis content de votre politesse**, I am pleased with your politeness. **Trembler d'effroi**, to tremble with fright. **Mourir de faim**, to die of hunger. **Aucun corps ne se meut de lui-même**, no body can move of itself. **On n'agit pas toujours de soi-même**, we do not always act on our own impulse. **Il est venu de lui-même s'excuser**, he came of himself to makes excuses. **Cela va de soi**, that is quite clear.

11. with, by, on, in, at : noting manner of being, or acting, and forming with the following word an adverbial expression. **Il me parla d'un ton menaçant**, he spoke to me in a threatening tone. **Elle m'a parlé d'un air à m'ôter tout soupçon**, her way of speaking removed all my doubts. **De quelque rigueur que le destin me traite**, however hard my fate may be. **Aimer de tout son cœur**, to love with all one's heart. **Faire entrer quelqu'un de force**, to force a person to enter. **Jouer de bonheur**, to be in luck. **Toucher de compassion**, to excite compassion. **Verras-tu d'un esprit bien tranquille...** ? will you calmly witness... ? **D'un air fier, il contemple...**, he proudly contemplates... **De bonheur pour elle ces gens partirent tout aussitôt**, fortunately for her, these people went away immediately. **De colère il rompit l'entretien**, anger made him put a stop to the conversation. **De gaieté de cœur**, from wantonness. **Peut on se comporter de la sorte** ? how can people behave like that ? **S'y prendre de telle manière**, to do a thing in such a manner. **De façon ou d'autre**, one way or another. **Agir de concert**, to act in concert. **Être sain de corps**, to be well in body. **Boire d'un seul trait**, to drink at one draught. **Franchir d'un bond**, to clear at one bound.

12. of, with, by ; noting the means, the instrument. **Trait de plume**, stroke of a pen. **Un serrement de main**, a squeeze of the hand. **Un coup de fusil**, a gun-shot. **Il eut un coup de fusil à l'épaule**, he got a shot in the shoulder. **Un signe de tête**, a nod, a motion of the head. **Un coup de bâton**, a blow with a stick. **Accabler de coups**, to overwhelm with blows. **Charger de chaînes**, to load with chains. **Frapper du pied la terre**, to stamp on the ground. **Menacer quelqu'un de quelque chose**, to threaten a person with a thing. **Charger d'injures**, to load with insults. **Elle est comblée d'honneur**, she is loaded with honour. **Nous sommes accablés de douleur**, we are full of sorrow. **Beaucoup de passages sont remplis de verbiage**, many passages are encumbered with verbiage. **Il eut d'elle deux enfants**, he had two children by her.

13. by : used after a passive verb or a past participle, expressing internal acts of the mind or soul. **Il est estimé de tout le monde**, he is esteemed by everybody. **Il est chéri de ses parents**, he is dearly loved by his parents. **Toute puissance est établie de Dieu**, all power is of God. **Excité d'un désir envieux**, impelled by an envious desire. **L'esprit de curiosité donné de Dieu à l'homme**, the spirit of curiosity which God has implanted in the minds of men.

14. on : *a*) performing by contact with the surface or upper part of anything : *b*) upon ; noting means of subsistence or support ; *c*) noting part, distinction, or opposition ; noting direction. *a*) **Jouer du violon, de la harpe**, to play on the violin, on the harp. *b*) **Vivre de légumes**, to live upon vegetables. **Déjeûner d'un pâté**, to breakfast upon a pie, *c*) **Mettez-vous de ce côté-ci**, place yourself on this side. **Il s'en est allé du côté d'Orléans**, he has gone towards Orleans. **Passons de l'autre côté**, let

us go on the other side. **Regardez bien de ce côté,** look well on that side. **De côté et d'autre,** on all sides. **D'un côté.... de l'autre côté...,** on one side, on the other side. **Regarder de côté,** to look sideways.

15. some, any (expressed or understood) : used in a partitive sense. **Prendre de la nourriture,** to take some food. **Donnez-moi du pain,** give me some bread. **J'ai acheté du papier et des plumes,** I have bought some paper and pens. **Il lui pousse de la barbe,** his beard is beginning to grow. **De l'eau bonne à boire,** water good to drink. **Donnez-moi du bon pain,** let me have good bread. **Tirer de meilleur vin,** to draw better wine. **Mangez de cette soupe,** eat some of this soup. **Tout ce que j'ai d'argent,** all the money I have. **Des hommes m'ont dit,** some men have told me. **Ce sont de bonnes gens** they are good people. **C'étaient de jeunes et jolies femmes,** they were young and pretty women. **Il est des moments où...,** there are times when... **Un grand nombre de belles statues étaient brisées,** a great number of fine statues were broken. **N'a pas qui veut de vrais amis,** it is difficult to find sincere friends. **Je passe des six mois sans écrire à mes amis,** I am sometimes six months without writing to my friends. **N'avez-vous point d'enfants ?** have you no children ? **Parler sans faire de fautes,** to speak without making mistakes.

16. [Before an infinitive :] to, of, for. [The French infinitive, when governed by a noun, is frequently rendered in English by the present participle ; when governed by another verb, it is generally put in the infinitive mood, except after verbs of *desisting, omitting, preventing, avoiding,* and some others.] (Preceded by a noun expressed or understood :) **L'art de bien dire** the art of speaking well. **La faculté de prévoir,** the power of foreseeing. **Perdre l'habitude de marcher,** to get out of the habit of walking. **Je vous fait mon compliment d'avoir réussi,** I compliment you for having succeeded. **Ai-je passé le temps d'aimer ?** am I too old to love ? **Il est temps de partir,** it is time to set out. **Vous n'avez pas sujet d'être faché contre moi,** you have no cause to be angry with me. **Est-ce un si grand malheur que de cesser de vivre ?** is it such a great misfortune to die ? **Vous voyez ce que c'est que d'aimer,** you see what it is to love. **La vraie noblesse c'est d'être vertueux,** to be virtuous is to be truly noble. **C'est une maladie d'esprit que de souhaiter des choses impossibles,** it is a disease of the mind to wish for impossible things. *Fenelon.* **C'est une lâcheté que d'abandonner un ami dans le malheur,** it is very mean to abandon a friend when he is in trouble.

(Preceded by an adjective :) **Que je suis heureux de vous avoir rencontré ?** how fortunate I am to have met you ! **Mais ne suis-je pas assez fou de vouloir raisonner !** but what a fool I am to argue !

(Preceded by a verb :) **On l'accusa d'avoir conspiré,** he was accused of having conspired. **Il désespérait de réussir,** he despaired of success. **Il faut rougir de commettre des fautes, et non de les avouer,** we must be ashamed of doing wrong, and not of confessing it. **Se proposer de faire une chose,** to purpose doing a thing. **Négliger d'écrire,** to neglect writing. **Je me rappelle bien de l'avoir vu,** I well remember having seen him. **Vous vous êtes chargé de lui écrire,** you have undertaken to write to him. **Dites-lui de venir,** tell him to come. **Quand le tonnerre commence de gronder, l'orage n'est pas loin,** when the thunder begins to roar, the storm is near. **Il cherchait les moyens de passer la nuit,** he sought the means of passing the night. **C'est beaucoup de savoir commander,** it is a great thing to know how to command. **C'est à vous de l'interroger,** it is for you to question him. **C'est à moi d'obéir,** it is for me to obey. **C'est donc à moi de prendre votre place,** then I must take your place. **Il est dangereux de se fier à tout le monde,** it is dangerous to trust everybody. **Il convient de travailler,** it is right to work. **Il importe de savoir,** it is important to know. **Il suffira de vous le dire,** it will suffice to tell it you. **Refuser de travailler,** to refuse to labour.

17. [Before an epithet :] as. **Traiter quelqu'un d'imbécile,** to call a person a fool. **Il s'est laissé traiter de lâche,** he allowed himself to be called a coward. **On le traita d'homme sans foi,** they told him he was not to be trusted.

18. than : used instead of *que,* after *plus* or *moins,* and before a number. **J'ai plus de quinze ans,** I am more than fifteen years of age. **Vous avez plus de cent francs,** you have more than a hundred francs. **Plus de cent hommes,** more than a hundred men. **Il ne s'y trouva pas moins de trente personnes,** there were no less than thirty persons. **Ce cep portait plus de vingt grappes,** there were more than twenty bunches of grapes on this vine-stock. **Il a été lui d'à demi convaincu,** he was more than half convinced.

19. by : after a comparative to denote how much a thing exceeds another. **Plus grand de toute la tête,** taller by a whole head. **C'est plus long d'une lieu,** it is longer by a league. **Vous êtes plus jeune que moi de quatre ans,** you are younger than I am by four years.

20. Expletive : *a*) before a singular noun or an adjective ; *b*) before adjectives or participles taken in a partitive sense ; *c*) after an adverb of quantity, or after *point, jamais, rien, quelque chose,* followed by a noun or an adjective ; *d*) after *mieux, plutôt* ; *e*) after *que, quoi* in exclamative phrases. *a*) **Je n'ai point d'argent,** I have no money. **Je n'ai jamais vu de ville plus jolie,** I never saw a prettier town. *b*) **Il y eut cent hommes de tués,** there were a hundred men killed. **Est-il quelqu'un d'assez osé,** is there anybody bold enough ? *c*) **Il a beaucoup d'amis,** he has a great many friends. **Beaucoup de maisons,** many houses. **Beaucoup d'argent,** much money, a great deal of money. **Vous avez beaucoup d'esprit,** you are very witty. **Vous faites trop de bruit,** you make too much noise. **Je n'ai que peu d'argent,** I have but little money. **Trop de richesses,** too much wealth. **Assez de pouvoir,** power enough. **Peu de bien,** little good. **Moins de ressources,** fewer resources. **Quelque chose de bon, de solide,** something good, strong. **Combien de soldats ?** how many soldiers ? **Il n'a point de prudence,** he has no prudence. **Sa conduite n'a rien de généreux,** his conduct is anything but generous. **Il n'y a rien de tel que l'adversité pour mûrir un homme,** there is nothing like adversity to improve a man. **Payez ; sinon, rien de fait,** pay : or nothing can be done. **Il n'y a rien de plus rare qu'un véritable ami,** nothing is so rare as a true friend. *Mol.* **Avez-vous jamais vu rien de plus curieux ?** have you ever seen anything more curious ? **Vous n'aurez rien de plus,** you shall have nothing more. **Il n'y a pas un mot de vrai,** there is not a word of truth in it. **Je n'avais rien de mieux à faire que...,** I had nothing better to do than... **Le Phèdre de Racine n'était rien de moins qu'un chef-d'œuvre,** Racine's « Phedre » was quite a masterpiece. **Ce siège ne fut rien de moins qu'un des plus mémorables dont l'histoire fasse mention,** this is one of the most memorable sieges mentioned in history. *d*) **J'aime mieux n'être plus que de vivre avili,** I should rather die than be dishonoured. **Il aima mieux périr que de se rendre,** he thought it better to die than to surrender himself. **Il vaut mieux mourir que d'être esclave,** it is better to die than to be a slave. *e*) **Que de chagrins !** how many sorrows ! **Que de peine vous prenez pour moi !** what trouble you give yourself for me! **Que de malheurs il a éprouvés !** how many misfortunes he has experienced ! **Quoi de plus triste !** can anything be more sad !

21. IDIOMAT. PHR. — **Un fripon d'enfant,** a naughty boy. **Un amour d'enfant,** a lovely child. **Vous devez rendre grâces au ciel de l'honnête homme de père qu'il vous a donné,** you must thank Heaven for having given you so good and kind a father. **J'ai une drôle d'idée dans la tête,** a funny idea got into my head. **Si j'étais de vous, si j'étais que de vous,** if I were you ; were I in your place. **Hélas ! si l'on n'aimait pas, que serait-ce de la vie ?** alas ! what would life be without love ? [*Fam.* :] **Ce que c'est que de nous !** what wretched creatures are we ! **On les appela ; eux, de courir,** when called, off they ran. **Il se retira tout penaud et nous de rire,** he withdrew quite crestfallen and we began to laugh. **Ainsi dit le renard ; et flatteurs d'applaudir,** so spoke the fox, and the flatterers applauded. *La Fon. Fab.* **Je l'ai vu quelque part : de savoir où, il est difficile,** I have seen him, but I cannot say where. **Je croyais tout perdu de crier de la sorte,** such a noise alarmed me, I could not think what had happened. **Voilà qui me plaît de parler de la sorte,** that is right, that is the way I like people to speak.

22. *De* is used in many prepositive and adverbial phrases, as *d'avec, de chez, près de, loin de, de loin, de là, de trop,* etc. which are to be found under the word, *avec, chez,* etc. [*Rem.* — *De* is repeated before each noun, pronoun or infinitive].

DE CE QUE, *Conjunct. phr.* from ; from... being ; at being ; because ; though. **Ses lamentations de ce qu'on le refusait,** his lamentations at being denied. **De ce que je n'en parle pas, cela ne veut pas dire que je n'y songe plus,** though I do not speak of it, it must not be inferred that I do not think about it.

DE PAR, *prepos. phr.* from, in the name of. **De par le roi,** from the king, in the king's name.

DÉ, dé, *prefix.* 1. de : *a*) dis ; it expresses a movement from separation, parting from, or taking away, as in *dénicher* ; *b*) sometimes it augments, or is merely intensive, as in *défaillir* ; 2. de, dis, un : it has the force of a privative or negative, and implies reversal, annulment, or retroaction, as in *débander, défaire.*

DÉ, dé, [Lat. : datum, given], *sm.* **1.** die (*pl.* dice) : *a*) a small cube, marked on its faces with numbers, from one to six, used in gaming ; *b*) any cubic body ; *c*) *Arch.* the cubical part of a pedestal ; dado. *a*) **Dés pipés,** cogged dice. **Dés chargés,** loaded dice. **Coup de dé,** cast of a die ; *Fig.* throw. **Avoir le dé,** to throw the dice the first, to be the first to play. **A vous le dé,** it is your throw, it is your turn to play ; *Fig.* it is your turn. [*Fig.* :] **Tenir le dé dans la conversation,** to engross all the conversation. **Flatter le**

dé, to slide the dice, to throw the dice gently; *Fig.* to soften (anything unpleasant), to disguise, to conceal. **Le dé en est jeté,** the die is cast : it is a thing resolved upon. **Je jetterais cela à trois dés,** *Fig.* I would leave it to chance.

2. block (for isolating props, pillars, etc., from the ground) ; 3. *Naut.* coak, bush (of a block).

DÉ, dé, [from Lat. digitale, from digitus, finger ; O. Fr. : deel ; still in the south of France dédal], *sm.* thimble a kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring, for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle. **Dé fermé,** woman's thimbel. **Dé ouvert,** tailor's thimble, ring thimble.

DÉALBATION, déalbasvón, [Lat. : dealbāre, to whiten], *sf.* dealbation : the act of bleaching.

DÉAMBULATION déambulasyôn, [Lat. : deambulāre, to walk about], *sf. Med.* deambulation : the act of walking abroad.

DÉAMBULATOIRE, déanbulatwar, *sm.* deambulatory : a passage round the choir and apse of a church.

DÉAMBULER, déanbulé-r, [Lat. : deambulāre, to walk about], *vn.* to stroll about to walk, to saunter to promenade.

DÉAURATION dêôrasvôn [Lat. : aurum, gold], *sf. Did.* deauration, gilding : the act of gilding, particularly metals.

DÉBÂCHAGE, débâshagh, [debâcher], *sm.* uncovering, untilting (a waggon).

DÉBÂCHER, débashé-r, [bâche] *vn.* to untilt (a cart) to take off the tarpauling (of a waggon, etc.).

DÉBÂCLAGE débâklazh', [débâcler], *sm.* clearing (of a port).

DÉBÂCLE, débâkl', [débâcler], *sf.* 1. clearing (of a port) ; 2. breaking up (of the ice) in a river that was frozene ; 3. *Fig.* breaking up, overthrow, ruin, downfall. **Cet accident commença la — de sa fortune,** this accident was the beginning of his ruin.

DÉBÂCLEMENT, débâklœmân-t, [débâcler], *sm.* 1. clearing (of a port) ; 2. (the time of) the breaking up of the ice.

DÉBÂCLER, débâclé-r, [dé ; bâcler], *va.* 1. to clear, to clear away (a harbour) ; 2. to open, to unbar (doors, windows, etc.).

DÉBÂCLER, *vn.* 1. to break up (as ice does) ; 2. *Vulg.* to remove.

DÉBÂCLEUR, débâclœr, *sm.* officer that superintends the clearing of a harbour.

DÉBAGOULER, débagoulé-r, [dé, Lat. : dis ; gula, guele ; O. Fr. : goule], *vn.* to vomit, to spew. [A low term.]

DÉBAGOULER, *va. Fig.* to vomit forth, to let out. [A low term.]

DÉBAILLONNER, débâyoné-r, [dé ; baillon, gag], *va.* to take off a gag from.

DÉBALLAGE, débalazh', *sm.* 1. unpackling ; 2. goods unpacked and offered for sale by hawkers.

DÉBALLER, débalé-r, [dé ; balle], *va.* to unpack : to take goods from their wrappings or cases.

DÉBANDADE, débândad', *sf.* disbanding : the act of leaving the ranks.

A LA DÉBANDADE, *adv. phr.* in confusion, helter-skelter. **Mettre tout à la —,** to turn everything upside down. **Laisser tout à la —,** to leave all in confusion. **Tout va à la —,** everything is in confusion. **S'en aller à la —,** *Milit.* to leave the ranks. **Vivre à la —,** to lead a disorderly life ; to live at haphazard.

DÉBANDEMENT, débând'mân-t, [débander], *sm. Milit.* disbanding (of troops).

DÉBANDER, débândé-r, [dé ; bander], *va.* 1. to unbind : to untie ; to take off a band, a bandage ; to uncover (the eyes) ; 3. to unbend : *a*) to free from flexure ; *b*) to set at ease, to relax. **— un arc,** to unbend a bow. [*Fig.* : **Se — l'esprit,** to unbend one's mind, to take some relaxation.

DÉBANDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to remove a bandage ; 2. to come unbound ; 3. to come unbent ; to slacken ; 4. (of the weather) to get milder.

DÉBANDER, débândé-r, *va.* to put in confusion, to disperse.

DÉBANDER (SE), *v. refl. Milit.* 1. to disband, to disperse ; 2. to quit, to leave the ranks.

DÉBANQUER, débânké-r, [dé ; banque], *va.* in gaming) to break the bank of.

DÉBANQUER, débânké-r, [dé ; banc], *vn. Naut.* to get clear from a bank.

DÉBAPTISER, débatizé-r, [dé ; baptiser], *va.* 1. to deprive of the advantages of baptism ; 2. to change the name of (a person).

DÉBAPTISER (SE), *v. refl.* to change one's name.

DÉBARBOUILLER, débarbouyé-r, [dé ; barbouiller], *va.* to wash, to clean the face of.

DÉBARBOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to wash one's face ; to clean one's self ; 2. *Fig.* to extricate one's self, to get one's self off.

DÉBARBOUILLOIR, débarbouywar, *sm.* towel (for the face).

DÉBARCADÈRE, débarkadèr, [débarquer], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* landing-place (on a quay) ; 2. termious, station, platform (of a railway-station).

DÉBARDAGE, débardazh', *sm.* unlading (of wood).

DÉBARDER, débardé-r, [dé ; barder], *va.* 1. to unlade (floated wood), to land, 2. to clear of the wood felled ; 3. to break up (old boats).

DÉBARDEUR, débardœr, *sm.* lighterman, lumper ; river-porter, docker.

DÉBARQUÉ, E, débarké, *smf.* **Un nouveau —,** 1. a man just come on shore ; 2. a raw countryman, a provincial just come to town.

DÉBARQUEMENT, débarkœmân-t, *sm.* landing, disembarking, disembarkment : the act of landing. **A son —,** on landing, on his landing. **Troupes de —,** landing forces.

DÉBARQUER, débarké-r, [dé ; barque] *va.* to land, to disembark, to unship : to set on shore, to carry to land. **— des troupes,** to land, to disembark troops. **— des marchandises,** to land, to unship goods.

DÉBARQUER, *vn.* 1. to land, to disembark : to go on shore, from a ship ; to leave a ship or boat, and pass to the land. [*Subst.* :] **Au —,** on landing.

2. *Fig.* to come.

DÉBARRAS, débarâ-z, [débarrasser], *sm. Fam.* riddance : disencumbrance. **Bon —!** a good riddance ! **Les voilà partis, c'est un grand —,** they have gone at last, what a good riddance !

DÉBARRASSER, débarasé-r, [dé ; barre, bar], *va.* 1. to clear, to clear off, to clear away, to clear up, to disencumber ; 2. to unload (a person) ; 3. *Fig.* to rid ; to free, deliver ; to disembarrass. **Cette nouvelle l'a débarrassé d'une grande inquiétude,** this news has rid him of great uneasiness. **Débarrassez cette porte,** clear this doorway.

DÉBARRASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to get, clear (of), to get rid (of), to rid one's self (of), to get free (from), to disembarrass one's self (of), to shake off. **Il se débarrassa de son manteau,** he got rid of his cloak. **Son unique souci était de se — de ses créanciers,** his only care was to get rid of his creditors.

DÉBARRER, débaré-r, [dé ; barre, bar], *va.* to unbar : to remove a bar from ; to unfasten, to open, as a door.

DÉBAT, déba-t ; *pl.* déba-z, [débattre], *sm.* 1. debate : *a*) contention in words or arguments, discussion, contest, dispute, controversy ; *b*) (in the plur.) discussions of political assemblies ; *c*) a title of newspapers. **Le — fut violent,** the debate was a violent one. **Apaiser un —,** to put down a debate. **Vider un —,** to settle a contest. **Il est temps de finir avec ces débats,** it is time to settle these debates. 2. *pl. Law-t.* pleadings, trial.

DÉBATELAGE, débat'lazh', [débateler], *sm.* unlading (of boats).

DÉBATELER, débat'lé-r, [dé ; bateau ; O. Fr. : batel], *va.* to unlade (a boat).

DÉBATER, débâté-r, [dé ; bât], *va.* to unsaddle.

DÉBATIR, débâtir, [dé ; batir], *va.* 1. to demolish, to pull down ; 2. to undo the basting of.

BÉDATTABLE, débatabl', *adj.* debatable : that may be debated.

DÉBATTRE, débatr', [dé ; battre], *va.* [Conj. like *Battre*] to debate, to dispute, to discuss ; to contend for, to contest. **L'affaire fut débattue devant les juges,** the affair was debated before the judges. **Débattons d'abord ce point,** first of all, let us discuss this point. **— le prix d'un objet,** to dispute the price of a thing. **— une question,** to debate a question.

DÉBATTRE, *vn.* to debate, to dispute.

DÉBATTRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to struggle, to strive ; to writhe. **Se — des pieds et des mains,** to struggle with feet and hands. **Le poisson se débat dans l'eau,** the fish struggles (or flounders) in the water. **Les sauvages se débattent fort peu contre la mort,** savages struggle very little against death.

2. to debate, to dispute, to contend. **Ils se sont longtemps débattus entre eux,** they debated a long while together. [*Fig.* :] **Se — de la chape à l'évêque,** *V. Chape.*

3. to be debated, discussed, argued. **Cette question se débat en ce moment,** that question is being debated at the present time.

DÉBAUCHAGE, débôshazh, [débaucher], *sm.* the act of enticing away from work (workmen, servants, etc.).

DÉBAUCHE, débôsh', [débaucher], *sf.* 1. debauch : excess in eating and drinking ; drunkenness ; 2. debauchery : *a*) excess in the pleasures of the table ; intemperance ; (in a good sense) jolification, revelling ; *b*) habitual lewdness ; sensuality, dissoluteness ; 3. *Fig.* excess ; 4. *Fig.* riot (of the imagination of the mind). **Ils ont fait une —,** they have had a treat. **Vivre dans la —,** 1. to live in luxury ; 2. to lead a debauched life.

DÉBAUCHÉ, E, débôshé *adj.* 1. debauched ; dissolute, lewd ; 2. led away.

DÉBAUCHÉ, *sm.* debauchee, rake : a man given to debauchery.

DÉBAUCHEMENT, débôsh'mân-t, *sm.* debauchment : the act of debauching.

DÉBAUCHER, débôshé r, [dé ; O. Fr. : bauche, shop, place of labour], *va.* 1. to debauch : *a*) to entice to debauchery, to corrupt with lewdness ; *b*) to seduce ; to entice away, to lead away, to get any one away (from one's service, duties). **— des troupes,** to debauch troops. **Ce sont les grévistes qui débauchent les ouvriers du chantier,**

it is the strikers who keep the workers out of the dockyard.

2. (in a good sense, cut familiarly) to take away (from one's occupations). **Un de ces jours j'irais vous —**, one of these day I shall take you away from your work.

DÉBAUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fall into debauchery, to become debauched, to follow wrong courses; 2. to be led away (from one's duties); 3. (in a good sense) to amuse one's self.

DÉBAUCHEUR, EUSE, débôshœr, shœz', *sm. f.* debaucher : one who debauches, or corrupts others.

† **DÉBELLER**, débèllé-r, [Lat. : debellāre; de, from; ballāre, to carry on war], *va.* to debellate, to subdue, to overcome.

DÉBET, débè *or* débèt', [Lat. : debēre, to owe], *sm. Fin.* debit balance-due.

DÉBIFFER, débifé-r, [dé; biffer], *va. Fam.* 1. to debilitate, to weaken; 2. to disorder; to put out of sorts. **Estomac débiffé**, disordered stomach. **Être tout débiffé**, to be out of sorts.

DÉBILE, débil', (Lat. : debillis, weak], *adj.* 1. debile, feeble, weak, weakly; debilitated; 2. *Bot.* weak, feeble, sickly. **Esprit lâche et —**, base and weak mind. **Mon verre se brisa dans ma main —**, my glass broke in my feeble hand.

DÉBILEMENT, débil'mân-t, *adv.* weakly, feebly.

DÉBILITANT, E, débilitân-t, tânt', *adj.* debilitating : weakening, impairing strength.

DÉBILITATION, débilitasyôn, *sf.* debilitation : the act of weakening.

DÉBILITÉ, débilité, *sf.* debility, weakness of brain. [*Fig.*:] **La — de l'esprit**, the weakness of the mind.

DÉBILITER, débilité-r, [Lat. : debilitāre, atum], *va.* to debilitate, to weaken, to enfeeble; to impair the strength of.

DÉBILLARDER, débilyardé-r, [dé; billard], *va. Carp.* to cut diagonally.

DÉBILLER, débyé-r, [dé; bille], *va.* to take off, to loosen (the horses that draw a boat).

BÉBINAGE, débinazh, [débiner], *sm. Slang.* slandering, running down.

DÉBINE, débin', [débiner], *sf. Popul. lang.* straits, needy circumstances, difficulties. **Il est dans la —**, he is hard up.

DÉBINER, débiné-r, [orig. unknown], *va. Popul. lang.* to speak ill of; to disparage, to decry.

DÉBINEUR, EUSE, débinœr, œz', *smf. Slang.* slanderer; *Vulg.* any one who splits on another.

DÉBIT, débi-t; *pl.* débi-z, [débiter] *sm.* 1. *Com.* sale; market, demand. **— facile**, easy sale. **Prompt —**, ready sale. **Ces marchandises sont d'un bon —**, those goods are in great demand. **Ces étoffes n'ont plus de —**, those stuffs are no longer in demand.

2. shop, retail shop; 3. license to sell (tobacco, gunpowder, or other monopolized articles); 4. licensed shop. **— de vin**, wine-shop. **Solliciter un — de tabac**, to solicit a tobacco license. **Tenir un — de tabac**, to keep a tobacconist's shop.

5. *Book-k.* debit, debit-side, debtor-side (of an account). **Figurer au — de**, to appear to the debit of. **Passer, porter au — de quelqu'un**, to carry to a person's debit.

6. cutting up (of wood).

7. *Mach.* output, quantity. **Le — d'eau par heure est**, the quantity of water delivered every hour is. **Appareil à — d'huile visible**, sight oil-feed lubricator.

8. delivery, utterance (in speaking), elocution **— oratoire**, oratorial elocution. **Cet orateur a un — froid**, that orator's delivery is cold.

DÉBITAGE, débitach', *sm.* cutting up (of wood).

DÉBITANT, E, débitân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* retailer, retail dealer.

DÉBITE, débit', *sf. Adm.* sale of stamped paper.

DÉBITER, débité-r, [Lat. : debitum what is due, from debēre, to owe], *va.* 1. to retail, to sell by retail; to sell; 2. to saw, to cut up, to cut out (wood, stone, marble, etc.); 3. *Book-k.* to debit; to enter an account on the debtor-side of a book. **— en gros, en détail**, to wholesale, by retail. **Je vous ai débité de cinq cents francs**, I have debited five hundred francs to your account. **— à nouveau**, to debit to a new account.

4. to utter, to pronounce, to deliver : 5. to tell, to retail, to relate, to report; to utter, to speak; to speak about. **— un compliment**, to make a complimentary speech. **— une morale pernicieuse**, to spread about an evil doctrine. **Ils ont instruit leurs langues à — le mensonge**, they have taught their tongue to speak lies. *Bib. Ger.* ix. 5.

6. *Mus.* to utter in recitative; 7. *Hydraul.* to discharge, to emit.

DÉBITER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to sell, to be sold. **Cette marchandise se débite très bien**, these goods sell very well. **Ce livre s'est débité à un grand nombre d'exemplaires**, a great many copies of this book were sold.

2. to be told, to be reported, to be uttered. **Cette nouvelle se débite partout**, the news is reported everywhere.

3. (of wood, marble, etc.) to cut up. **Ce bois se débite bien en planches**, this wood cuts up well into planks.

DÉBITEUR, EUSE, debitœr, tœz', *sm. f.* (in an ill sense) utterer, retailer, teller, narrator, spreader, propagator.

DÉBITEUR TRICE, débitœr, tris', [Lat. : debitor, trix, from debēre, to owe], *sm. f.* 1. debtor : *a*) one who owes another either money, goods, or services; *b*) *Law-t.* obligor. **Un — insolvable**, an insolvent debtor, an insolvent. **Être — de**, to be debtor of, to be in debt to, to be indebted to, to owe.

2. (*Adject.*) debtor. **Compte —**, debit.

DÉBITER, débité-r, [dé; bitte], *va. Naut.* to unbit (a cable).

DÉBLAI, déblè [déblayer] *sm.* 1. excavation, digging, cutting; 2. earth-work; cut; 3. *pl.* earth (from a cutting), rubbish; 4. *Fig. Fam.* riddance.

DÉBLAIEMENT, DÉBLAYEMENT, déblèmân-t, *sm.* cutting, digging, clearing.

DÉBLATÉRER, déblatéré-r, (Lat. : deblaterāre, to chatter], *vn.* to rail (at), to speak (against). **Il déblatère contre tous ses voisins**, he rails at all his neighbours.

DÉBLAYER, déblèyé-r, [dé; blé; Lat. : bladum, wheat; O. Fr. : desbleer; to sweep up the wheat], *va.* [Conj. like *balayer*], 1. to cut away; to clear away, to remove (rubbish); 2. to clear, to free. **— une maison**, to clear a house. **— la voie du chemin de fer**, to clear the railway line. [*Fig.* :] **— le terrain**, to smooth the way.

DÉBLOCAGE, déblokazh', [débloquer], *sm. Print.* changing turned letters, turning back.

DEBLOCUS, déblokus, **DÉBLOQUEMENT**, déblok'man-t, *sm. Milit.* raising a blockade.

DÉBLOQUER, débloké-r, [dé; bloquer] *vn.* 1. *Milit.* to raise the bockade of: 2. *Print.* to turn back, to change turned letters.

DÉBOIRE, débwar', [dé; boire], *sm.* 1. after-taste : a nasty taste remaining after drinking; tang; 2. distate; 3. mortification, vexation, disappointment. **Il a éprouvé bien des déboires**, he has had many disappointments.

DÉBOISEMENT, débwâz'mân-t, *sm.* clearing of woods.

DÉBOISER, débwâzé-r, [dé; boiser], *va.* to clear of woods.

DÉBOÎTEMENT, débwat'mânt, *sm.* luxation, dislocation : a displacement of a bone from its natural situation.

DÉBOÎTER, débwaté-r, [dé; boîte], *va.* 1. to luxate, to dislocate, to unsocket, to put out of joint (a bone); 2. *Join.* to disjoint : to disconnect, to unloose, to separate at joints.

DÉBOÎTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be luxated, to be dislocated, to be unsocketed, to come out of joint; 2. to be disjointed.

DÉBONDER, débôndé-r, [dé; bonde], *va.* 1. to unbung : to take the bung out of a cask; 2. to open the sluice of (a pond); 3. *Fig.* to open, to unburden (one's heart).

DÉBONDER, *vn.* 1. to escape, to run out; (of a pound) to sluice out; to gush out, to burst out, to burst forth; 2. *Fig.* to give vent to; 3. to be relaxed.

DÉBONDER (SE), *v. refl.* to run out; to sluice out; to burst forth, to gush forth.

DÉBONDONNER, débôndoné-r, [dé; bondon, bung], *va.* to unbung (a cask).

DÉBONNAIRE, débonêr', [de, bon, aire; O. Fr. : aire, disposition], *adj.* gentle, mild, meek, debonair, easy, compliant, complaisant. **Louis le —**, Louis the Debonair. **D'humeur —**, easy-tempered. **Un père —**, an easy-going father. **Un mari —**, a complaisant husband.

DÉBONNAIREMENT, débonêr'mân-t, *adv.* kindly, meekly, easily, compliantly; † debonairly.

† **DÉBONNAIRETÉ**, débonêr'té, *sf.* debonairity, debonairness, gentleness, kindness, meekness, compliance, complaisance.

DÉBORA, débora, *pnf.* Deborah.

DÉBORD, débôr, [dé; bord, edge], *sm.* 1. edge (of a coin); 2. border (of a road); 3. overflow.

DÉBORDÉ, E, débórdé, *adj.* overpowered, overflowed; 2. disolute, lewd, debauched. **J'étais —, toute résistance devenait inutile**, I was outnumbered, all resistance became useless.

DÉBORDÉ, *sm.* debauchee.

DEBORDEMENT, débórdœmân-t, *sm.* 1. overflow, overflowing (of a river); 2. overflow (of bile); 3. *Fig.* invasion, irruption, flood. **Le — des barbares au cinquième siècle**, the irruption of the barbarians in the fifth century.

4. outburst, springing up; flood; shower. **Un — de paroles**, a flood of words. **Un — de pamphlets**, a flood of pamphlets. **C'était un —, de plaintes**, there was an outburst of complaints.

5. outbreak, outburst, outbursting (of passions, of crimes); 6. debauchery, dissoluteness, lewdness.

DÉBORDER, débórdé-r, [dé; bord, border], *vn.* 1. to overflow, to run over. **La Seine avait débordé et inondait les prairies**, the Seine had overflowed its banks and inundated the meadows. **Toutes les rivières sont débordées**, all the rivers have overflowed their banks. **La pluie avait fait — ce paisible ruisseau**, the rain had caused this tranquil stream to overflow. [*Fig.* :] **La colère déborde de son cœur**, he cannot contain his anger. **Son cœur est plein, il faut**

Qu'il déborde, his heart is full, he must give way.

2. to burst forth; **3.** to project, to jut out (beyond); to lap over; **4.** *Naut.* to get clear, to sheer off.

DÉBORDER, *va.* **1.** to project beyond, to extend beyond, to jut out beyond. **Cette pierre déborde l'autre de trois centimètres**, that stone projects three centimetres beyond the other.

2. *Milit.* to outflank: to extend the flank of an army beyond that of the enemy; **3.** *Fig.* to pass over, to go beyond, to outrun, to leave behind. **Les chefs de l'Assemblée constituante furent débordés par les clubs**, the clubs left the heads of the Constituent Assembly behind. **Un homme d'état débordé par les événements**, a statesman overpowered by events.

4. to unborder, to take off the border from (a gown, etc.); **5.** to undo (a bed); **6.** to edge (a plate of lead); **7.** *Naut.* to unship (oars); to loosen (the sheets); to rip off (the planks).

DÉBORDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to overflow (as rivers); **2.** (of humours) to break out; **3.** *Fig.* to burst forth, to break forth. **Se — en injures contre quelqu'un**, to break forth in abuse against a person.

4. to lose its border; **5.** *Naut.* to get clear, to sheer off.

DÉBORDOIR, débórdwar, *sm.* plumber's edging-tool.

DÉBOSSELER, déboslé-r, [dé; bosse], *va.* to take the dents, the bruises out of. **Faites — cette casserole**, have the bruises taken out of that saucepan.

DÉBOSSER, débossé-r, [dé; bosser], *va. Naut.* to take off the stoppers.

DÉBOTTÉ, DÉBOTTER, déboté, *sm.* **1.** action or moment of taking the boots off; **2.** the moment of arriving. **Il descendit de voiture et il me reçut à son —**, he alighted from his carriage and received me immediately. *Acad.* **Au —**, immediately, on arriving.

DÉBOTTER, déboté-r, [dé; botter], *va.* to pull off the boots of, to unboot.

DÉBOTTER (SE), *v. refl.* to pull one's boots off.

DÉBOUCHÉ, déboushé, [déboucher], *sm.* **1.** outlet, issue, end. **Au — du chemin**, at the end of the road. **Au — du pont**, at the end of the bridge.

2. *Fig.* expedient, means, shift; **3.** *Com.* opening, market. **L'Amérique est un de nos meilleurs débouchés**, America is one of our best markets.

DÉBOUCHEMENT, déboush'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** disemboguement (of a canal); **2.** uncorking (of a bottle); **3.** outlet, issue. **L'armée fut attaquée au — de la vallée**, the army was attacked at the outlet of the valley.

DÉBOUCHER, déboushé-r, [dé; boucher; bouche], *va.* **1.** to uncork (a bottle), to unstop, to open, to take the stopper out of; **2.** to open, to clear (a passage).

DÉBOUCHER, *vn.* **1.** *Milit.* to debouch: to issue, to march out of a confined place, or from defiles; **2.** to pass out; **3.** to fall, to disembogue (as a river into the sea, or into another stream); **4.** (of roads or streets) to run.

DÉBOUCLER, débouclé-r, [dé; boucle], *va.* **1.** to unbuckle: to loose from buckles, to unfasten; **2.** to take off the letters of (a prisoner), to set a liberty; **3.** *Naut.* to free, to clear off (a harbour); **4.** to uncurl (hair).

DÉBOUCLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to come unbuckled; **2.** (of hair) to fall out of curl.

DÉBOUILLI, débouyi, *sm. Dy.* trying the dye.

DÉBOUILLIR, débouyir, [dé; bouillir], *va.* [Conj. like *Bouillir*.] *Dy.* to try (the dye) by boiling; to boil (patterns of stuff in water with certain ingredients to try the quality of the dye).

DÉBOULONNER, déboulоné-r, [dé; boulon], *va. Technol.* to unbolt, to unrivet (as of iron-girders).

DÉBOUQUEMENT, débouk'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** disemboguement; **2.** passage (between rocks, etc.).

DÉBOUQUER, débouké-r, [dé; Lat.: bucca, mouth], *vn. Naut.* to disembogue.

DÉBOURBAGE, débourbazh', *sm. Metall.* washing, trunking.

DÉBOURBER, débourbé-r, [dé; bourbe], *va.* **1.** to cleanse, to clean out (mud); to get clear (of mud); **2.** *Metall.* to wash, to trunk; **3.** to extricate (a carriage) from the mire; **4.** —, **faire — le poisson**, to purge fish. **— une voiture**, to pull a carriage out of the mire.

DÉBOURRER, débouré-r, [dé; bourre], *va.* **1.** to draw the wadding out of; to worm (a gun); **2.** to unstop (a pipe); **3.** *Fig.* to polish (a young man); **4.** *Man.* to break in, to train (a horse).

DÉBOURS, débour, *sm.* V. *Débourse.*

DÉBOURSÉ, déboursé, *sm.* disbursement, outlay: money advanced. **Il est rentré dans ses déboursés**, the money he advanced has been paid back to him.

DÉBOURSEMENT, débours'mân-t, *sm.* disbursement: the act of disbursing.

DÉBOURSER, déboursé-r, [dé; bourse], *va.* to disburse: to pay out money, to expend, to lay out. **Se faire rendre l'argent qu'on a déboursé pour quelqu'un**, to get back the money which has been laid out for a person. **Il a acheté une terre, et il l'a payée sans rien —**, he has bought an estate, and paid for it without disbursing a penny.

DEBOUT, dœbou-t, [de; bout, end], *adv.* **1.** (of things) upright, standing, on end: erect. **Mettre un tonneau —**, to set a cask on end. **Pièce de bois placée —**, upright timber.

2. standing, subsisting. **Ils n'avaient pas laissé une chaumière —**, they had not left a cottage standing. [*Fam.*:] **L'empire était encore —**, the empire was still subsisting.

3. (of persons) standing, up, upright, on one's feet, on one's legs. **Se tenir —**, to stand upright, to stand. **A la fin on se lasse d'être —**, at last, we get tired of standing. **Laisser quelqu'un —**, to let a person stand. [*Fam.*:] **Dormir —**, to be very sleepy. **Un conte à dormir —**, a dead and alive story. **Tomber —**, to fall upon one's legs.

4. (of animals) upright, upon the hind legs; **5.** up: *a*) out of bed; stirring; *b*) in arms, risen. **Tout le monde était — dès le matin**, everybody was stirring very early in the morning. **A huit heures il n'était pas encore —**, at eight o'clock he was not yet up.

6. (of goods, cattle, etc.). **Passer —**, to pass without being examined or paying any duty; **7.** *Naut.* ahead, head to. **Avoir vent —**, to have the wind ahead. **— au vent**, head to wind. **— à la lame**, head to the sea.

DEBOUT, *interj.* up! up! get up! rise!

DÉBOUTER, débouté-r, [dé; bouter], *va. Law-t.* to nonsuit, to refuse. **Être débouté de sa demande**, to be nonsuited.

DÉBOUTONNÉ, É, déboutoné, *adj.* unbuttoned. [*Fam.*:] **Manger à ventre —**, to cram one's self with food. **Rire à ventre —**, to laugh immoderately.

DÉBOUTONNER, déboutoné-r, *va.* **1.** to unbutton; to unfasten the buttons of a garment; **2.** to take off the button of (a foil).

DÉBOUTONNER (SE) *v. refl.* **1.** to unbutton one's clothes; **2.** to come unbuttoned. **Mon habit s'est déboutonné**, my coat has come unbuttoned.

3. *Fig.* to unbosom one's self: to freely disclose one's secret opinions or feelings.

DÉBRAILLÉ, E, débrâyé, *adj.* **1.** with one's breast uncovered; **2.** in disorder, (loosely) slovenly, untidy in one's dress, with one's dress all open.

DÉBRAILLEMENT, débrâymân, *sm.* untidiness, slovenliness (in dress), loose manners or ways.

DÉBRAILLER (SE), sœ débâyé-r, [dé: O. Fr.: brail, band). *v. refl.* to uncover one's breast; to go bare-breasted.

DÉBRAISER, débrêzé-r, [dé; braise], *va.* to draw out embers from (an oven).

DEBRAUX, debro, [Paul-Emile], poet and song-writer (1827-1868).

DÉBRAYAGE, dékrèyazh', *sm.* V. *Désembrayage.*

DÉBRAYER, débrèyér-, [dé; brayer], *va.* to throw out of gear, to disconnect; *Autom.* to declutch. **— une vitesse**, to throw out of speed. V. *Désembrayer.*

DÉBREDOUILLER, débrœdouyé-r, [dé; bredouille], *va.* (at backgammon) to save the lurch of.

DÉBRIDEMENT, débrid'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** unbridling (of a horse); **2.** *Surg.* opening (by making an incision).

DÉBRIDER, débridé-r, [dé; bride; brider], *va.* **1.** to unbridle (a horse); **2.** *Fig.* to despatch, to hurry through. **Il a bientôt débridé son bréviaire**, he has soon hurried through his breviary.

3. *Surg.* to open (a wound); **4.** to detach (a rope, in a stone-quarry); **5.** to untruss; to untie. **— une volaille**, to untruss a fowl: to take the string off with which it was trussed for cooking.

DÉBRIDER, *vn.* **1.** to unbridle one's horse; **2.** to stop, to halt; **3.** *Fig.* to stop, to cease. **Nous débriderons à deux lieues d'ici**, two leagues more and we shall halt. **Sans —**, at a stretch, without stopping, without interruption. **Nous avons fait vingt lieues sans —**, we have travelled twenty leagues at a stretch. **Il a dormi sept heures sans —**, he has slept seven hours at a stretch.

DÉBRIS, débri-z, [O. Fr.: débriser; de; bris], *sm.* **1.** remains: *a*) fragments of a thing broken; *b*) *Naut.* wreck; the ruins of a wrecked ship; *c*) *Fig.* that which is left after a part is destroyed; ruins; wreck; *d*) that which is left after a repast; *e*) *Poet.* corpse, relic, remainder. *a*) **Les débris d'un vase**, the fragments of a vase. **Des — de bouteilles**, fragments of bottles. **Débris cadavériques**, *Med.* the dead bodies of animals. **Débris osseux**, *Surg.* splinters of bone. *b*) **Tout à coup elle aperçut les — d'un navire qui venait de faire naufrage**, all of a sudden she saw the remains of a vessel that had just been wrecked. *c*) **Il avait recueilli trois cents écus d'or du — de son patrimoine**, he had collected together three hundred crowns, the wrecks of his inheritance. **Il rassembla les débris de son armée**, he got together the remains of his army.

2. † havock; waste, wasting; damages.

DÉBROCHAGE, débrozhazh', *sm. Book-b.* unstitching.

DÉBROCHER, débroshé-r, [dé; broche) *va.* **1.** to take from the spit; **2.** to unstitch (a book).

DÉBROUILLARD, ARDE, débrouyar, [débrouiller], *adj. Fam.* clever, full of

resources, capable of getting out of embarrassments.

DÉBROUILLARD, *sm.* cute, sharp fell w; any one capable of shifting.

DÉBROUILLEMENT, débrouy'mân-t, *sm.* unravelling, disentangling.

DÉBROUILLER, débrouilé-r, [dé; brouiller], *va.* to unravel, to disentangle : *a*) to separate things interwoven or commingled; to put in order; *b*) to disembroil, to extricate, to clear up; to unfold, to lay open, to explain, to solve, to unriddle. *a*) — **du fil**, to disentangle thread. — **des papiers**, to put papers in order. *b*) **Rien ne lui put — le mystère**, he could not clear up the mystery. **Il débrouillera tout ce mélange de passion et de raison, il séparera l'une d'avec l'autre**, he will unfold this confusion of passion and reason, and separate the one from the other. *Bourdal. Ju em. dernier.*

DÉBROUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get disentangled; **2.** to be unravelled; to be disembroiled; to clear up. **Les affaires se débrouilleront**, things will clear up. **Le sens de cette phrase se débrouille**, the meaning of that phrase is becoming apparent. **Il sait se —** *Fig.* he knows how to manage. **Il se débrouillera —**, he will get out of any difficulty; he will always fall on his feet.

DÉBROUSSAILLER, débrousayé-r, [dé; broussaille], *va.* to clear from thickets.

† **DÉBRÛLER**, débrulé-r, [dé; brûler], *va. Chem.* to desoxygenate.

DÉBRUTIR, débrutir, [dé; brut], *va.* to rough-polish (a glass, a diamond, etc.).

DÉBRUTISSEMENT, débrutismân, *sm.* the rough polishing of plate glass, gems, etc.

DÉBUCHER, débushé-r, [dé; bûche for bois, wood], *vn. Hunt.* to break cover, to start.

DÉBUCHER, *va. Hunt.* to dislodge, to start : to drive a beast from a place of retirement.

DÉBUCHER, *sm Hunt.* start, breaking cover. **Sonner le —**, to sound full cry.

DÉBUSQUEMENT, débuskœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** dislodging, expulsion, driving out; **2.** ousting, turning out.

DÉBUSQUER, débuské-r, [dé; busquer], *va.* **1.** to dislodge, to drive out; **2.** to oust, to turn out.

DÉBUT, débu-t; *pl.* débu-z, [dé; but, object], *sm.* **1.** (at play) first throw, first stroke, first cast, first play; (at cards) lead. **Faire un beau —**, to begin well. **La boule est en beau —**, the bowl is in a fine position.

2. *Fig.* beginning, outset; setting out, stroke, first cast, first play; (at cards) lead; starting; first steps; entrance, threshold. **Le — fut heureux, mais l'affaire a mal tourné**, this affair began well, but ultimately failed. **Le — d'un poème**, the beginning of a poem. **Au — de**, at the beginning of. **Dès le —**, from the beginning, from the very outset. **Au — de sa carrière**, at the beginning of his career. **Il n'est pas à son —**, he is no novice; he is an old hand at it.

3. first production, first work (of an author); **4.** first appearance, debut.

DÉBUTANT, **E**, débutân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* **1.** debutant, new performer : a person who makes a first appearance before the public; **2.** *Fig.* beginner.

DÉBUTER, débuté-r, [début], *vn.* **1.** to play first, to lead; to have the first throw or stroke; **2.** *Fig.* to begin, to commence. **Ce poème débute par une invocation**, that poem begins by an invocation. **Il débuta par des invectives**, he began by inveighing.

3. to start, to set out : to take one's first steps. — **dans les lettres**, to begin one's career as an author. **Dans le crime il suffit qu'une fois on débute**, one step in crime will suffice. — **dans le monde**, to set out in the world.

4. to come out, to make one's first appearance, to make one's debut (as an actor.)

DÉBUTER, *va.* (at bowls) to drive away from the jack.

DÉCA, déka, [Gr.: δέκα], deca : a prefix signifying ten.

DEÇA, dœsa, [de; ça], *prep.* on this side of. **La Provence est — les Alpes**, Provence is on this side of the Alps. [It is opposed to *Del* .]

DEÇA, *adv.* on this side. **Deçà et delà**, here and there, hither and thither, on all sides, everywhere. **Jambe deçà, Jambe delà**, astreide astraddle.

DE DEÇA, PAR DEÇA, **1.** *prepos. phr.* on this side of; **2.** *adv. phr.* on this side.

EN DEÇA, *adv. phr.* on this side.

EN DEÇA DE, *prepos. phr.* on this side of. **Il demeure en deçà du pont**, he lives on this side of the bridge.

DÉCACHETAGE dékash'tazh'. **DÉCACHÈTEMENT**, dékashèt'mân-t, *sm.* unsealing.

DÉCACHETER, dékash'té-r, [dé; cacheter], *va.* [Conj. like *Cacheter.*] **1.** to unseal: to break the seal; **2.** to open (a letter).

DÉCACHETER (SE), *v. refl.* to come unsealed.

DÉCACHORDE, dékakórd', [Gr.: δέκα, ten; χορδή, cord], *sm. Antiq.* decachord : a musical instrument of ten strings.

DÉCADAIRE, dékadèr', *adj.* decadal, of decades.

DÉCADE, dékad', [Gr. : δέκα, ten], *sf.* decade : *a*) the number of ten; *b*) ten books; *b*) ten days; a division of the month in the calendar of the first French republic.

DÉCADENASSER, dékad'nasé-r, (dé; cadenas, padlock), *va.* to take off the padlock of (a door); to open.

DÉCADENCE, dékadâns', [Lat. : de, from; cadère, to fall], *sf.* decay, decadence, decadency, decline, declension, wane : tendency towards dissolution or extinction. **Depuis ce moment, tout alla en —**, from that time, everything declined. **La — de l'empire romain**, the decline of the Roman Empire. **La — des lettres**, the decline of letters. **Nous sommes dans un temps de —**, this is a degenerate age.

DÉCADENT, **E**, dékadân, te, *adj.* declining. *smf. Neol.* decadent.

DECADI, dékadi, [Gr. : δέκα, ten; Lat.: dies, day], *sm.* decadi : the tenth and last day of the decade of the republican calendar.

DÉCAÈDRE, dékaèdr', [Gr. : δέκα, ten; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Geom.* decahedral : having ten sides; ten-sides.

DÉCAÈDRE, *sm. Geom.* decahedron : a solid figure having ten sides.

DÉCAFIDE, dékafid', *adj.* V. *Décemfide.*

DÉCAGONAL, **E**, dékagonal, *adj. Géom.* decangular : having ten angles.

DÉCAGONE, dékagon', [Gr. : δέκα, ten; γωνία, angle], *sm.* decagon : *a*) *Geom.* a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles; *b*) *Fortif.* a place furnished with ten bastions.

DÉCAGONE, *adj.* decangular, ten-angled.

DECAGRAMME, dékagram', [deca; gramme], *sm.* decagram, decagramme : a French weight of ten grammes equal to 5,65 drams avoirdupois, or to 154,32 grains troy.

DÉCAGYNE, dékazhin', [Gr. : δέκα, ten; γυνή, female] *adj. Bot.* decagynian, decagynous : having ten pistils.

DÉCAGYNIE, dékazhini, *sf. Bot.* decagynia : an order of plants having ten pistils.

DÉCAISSER, dékèsé-r, [dé; caisse], *va.* **1.** *Com.* to unpack, to take out of the case; **2.** *Fin.* to disburse; to pay out; **3.** *Hort.* to take out of its box.

DÉCALAGE, dékalazh, [décaler], unwedging, the act of unwedging.

DÉCALCOMANIE, dékalcomani [décalquer; manie], *sf.* decalcomania : the process of transferring pictures to glass, marble, wood, etc.

DÉCALER, dékalé-r, [dé; caler], *va.* to unwedge : to remove, to take out the wedge.

DÉCALITRE, dékalitr', [deca; litre], *sm.* decaliter, decalitre : a French measure of capacity containing ten litres or 610,28 cubic inches, equal to 2,2009 imperial gallons.

DÉCALOGUE, dékalog', [Gr. : δέκα, ten; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* decalogue, the ten commandments.

DÉCALQUE. dékalk', *sm.* V. *Calque.*

DÉCALQUER, dékalké-r, [dé; calquer], *va.* to countertrace, to counterdraw; to transfer (a drawing). **Papier à —**, tracing paper.

DÉCAMÉRON, dékamérôn, [Gr. : δέκα, ten; ἡμέρα, day), *sm.* decameron : a collection of tales, which are related in turn during ten days. **Le — de Boccace**, Boccaccio's Decameron.

DÉCAMÈTRE, décamètr', [deca; mètre], *sm.* decameter, decametre : ten metres, a French measure of length, equal to 32,80899 feet or 10,9363 yards.

DÉCAMPEMENT, dékânp'mân-t, *sm. Milit.* decampment : departure from a camp.

DÉCAMPER, dékânpe-r, [dé; camper], *vn.* to decamp : *a*) *Milit.* to depart from a camp; to break up a camp : *b*) *Fam.* to go away in haste; to scamper away, to run off, to make off, to march off, to move off. *a*) **Il fut résolu que l'armée décamperait pendant la nuit**, it was decided that the army should decamp during the night. **Villars eut au moins l'honneur de faire — Marlbourough, c'était beaucoup alors**, V. had, at least, the honour of obliging M. to decamp and at that time this was a great thing. *Volt. L.* XIV. 19. *b*) **Décampez au plus vite, voici du monde**, run away, quickly, somebody is coming. **Il voulait rester, mais on le fit —**, he wished to remain; but they made him go away. [*Rem. Décamper* is conjugated with *avoir*, when it denotes the act of decamping : **Les troupes ont décampé à la hâte**, the troops decamped in a hurry. But it takes the verb *Être* to indicate a state : **Les troupes sont décampées depuis hier**, the troops decamped yesterday.]

DÉCANAL, **E**, décanal, *adj.* decanal : pertaining to a deanery.

DÉCANAT, dékana, [Lat. : decanus, dean], *sm.* deanery, deanship : the office of a dean.

DÉCANDRE, dékândr', [Gr. : δέκα, ten; ἀνήρ, man, male], *adj. Bot.* decandrian, decandrous : having ten stamens.

DÉCANDRIE, dékândri, *sf. Bot.* decandria : a class of plants which have ten stamens.

DÉCANILLER, dékanyé-r, *vn. Pop.* to slink off, to clear off, out.

DÉCANTATION, dékântasyôn, [décanter], *sf.* decantation, decanting : the act of pouring a clear supernatant fluid from its lees or sediment or from one vessel into another.

DÉCANTER, dékânté-r, [dé; Lat. : canthus, neck of a bottle], *va.* to decant : to pour off gently from one vessel into another.

DÉCANTEUR, dékantœr, *sm. Pnar.* decanter : vessel used to decant liquors.

DÉCAPAGE, dékapazh', [décaper], *sm.* cleaning (of metals), scouring, scraping, pickling, dipping.

DÉCAPER dékapé-r, [dé ; cape], *va.* to clean (metals), to scour, to scrape ; to take the rust off.

DÉCAPER, *vn. Naut.* to clear a cape, to sail beyond a cape.

DÉCAPÉTALÉ, dékapétalé, [Gr. : δέκα, ten ; pétale]. *adj. Bot.* having ten petals.

DÉCAPITALISER, dékapitalizé-r, *va.* to decapitalize : to deprive a town of the title of capital.

DÉCAPHYLLE, dékafil, [Gr. : δέκα, ten ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* decaphyllous : having ten leaves.

DÉCAPITATION, dékapitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* decapitation : the act of beheading.

DÉCAPITER, dékapité-r, [Lat. : de, from ; caput, c pitis, head], *v.* to behead, to decapitate : to cut off the head.

DÉCAPODES, dékapod', [Gr. : δέκα, ten ; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm pl. Zool.* decapoda : an order of crustaceans, having ten locomotive appendages.

DÉCAPUCHONNER, dékapushoné-r, [dé ; capuchon ; hood], *va.* to uncowl : to deprive of a cowl.

DÉCARBONATER, dékarbonaté-r, [dé ; carbon,] *va. Chem.* to decarbonate : to deprive a carbonate of its acid.

DÉCARBONISER, dékarbonisé-r *va. Chem.* to decarbonize : to deprive of carbon.

DÉCARBURATION, dékarburasyôn, *sf. Chem.* decarbonization : the action of depriving a substance of carbon.

DÉCARBURER, décarburé-r, [dé ; carbure], *va. Chem.* to decarbonize : to deprive of carbon ; the free from carbon.

DÉCARDINALISER, dékardinalizé-r *va.* to decardinalize : to remove from the rank of a cardinal.

DÉCARRELER, dékar'lé-r, [dé ; carreau, brick, floor-tile], *va.* to unfloor, to unpave, to take up a brick floor.

DÉCARVER, décarvé-r, [dé ; écart], *va. Naut.* to cross (two pieces of timber.)

DÉCASER, décasé-r, [dé ; case ; caser), *va.* to dislodge, to oust.

DÉCASTÈRE, décastèr', [Gr. : δέκα, ten ; στερεός, solid], *sm.* decastere : ten steres, a French solid measure, equal to 353, 169031 cubic feet.

DÉCASTYLE, dékastil', [Fr. : δέκα, ten ; στύλος, column], *sm. Arch.* decastyle : a portico with ten columns in front.

DÉCASYLLABE, dékasillab' [Gr. : δέκα, ten ; syllable], *adj.* descasylabic : having ten syllables.

DÉCASYLLABE, *sm.* decasyllabic verse.

DÉCASYLLABIQUE, décasillabik', *adj.* decasyllabic.

DÉCATIR, dékatir, [dé ; catir], *va.* to sponge (woollen cloth), to take off the gloss from (cloth).

DÉCATISSAGE, dékatisazh', *sm.* sponging (of woollen cloth), damping.

DÉCATISSEUR, dékatisœr, *sm.* sponger (of cloth).

DÉCAVÉ, E, dékavé, *adj.* fleeced, cleared out, ruined, beggared : having lost all at gaming.

DÉCAVER, dékavé-r, [dé ; caver], *va.* (at play) to win the stake of, to sweep the stake of.

DÉCÉDÉ, E, désédé, *pa.p.* deceased.

DÉCÉDÉ, E, *sm. f.* deceased, person deceased. **Les décédés**, the deceased.

DÉCÉDER, désédé-r, [Lat. : decedĕre ; de ; cedĕre, cessum, to go], *vn.* to die, to expire, to depart from this life ; to decease. **Cet homme est décédé**, that man is dead.

† **DÉCEINDRE**, désandr', [dé ; ceindre], *va.* to ungird.

DÉCÈLEMENT, désèl'mân-t, *sm.* disclosure, disclosing, betrayal : the act of disclosing.

DÉCELER, dés'lé-r, [dé ; celer], *va.* [*Je décèle, nous décelons ; je décelais ; je décelai ; je décèlerai ; je décèlerais ; que je décèle ; que je décelasse ; décelant ; décelé.*] to disclose, to reveal, to betray : to make known. — **un secret**, to disclose a secret.

DÉCELER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to betray one's self, to show one's self, to make one's self known. **Il se décela par une parole imprudente**, he betrayed himself by an imprudent speech. **Sa conduite décèle une âme basse**, his conduct betrays a mean soul.

DÉCELEUR, EUSE, déselœr, œs, *sm. f.* revealer, betrayer.

DÉCEMBRE, désânbr', [Lat. : december ; decem, ten], *sm.* December : the last month in the year. **Le mois de —**, the month of December. **Le 31 —**, the 31st of December.

DÉCEMBRISEUR, désanbrisœur, *sm.* Decembrist : name given in 1840 and 1851 to any one associated with the coups d'etat of the Bonapartists.

DÉCEMDENTÉ, E, désèmdânté, [Lat. : decem, ten ; dens, dentis, tooth], *adj. Bot.* decemdentate : having ten teeth.

DÉCEMFIDE, désèmfid', [Lat. : decem, ten ; findĕre, to cleave], *adj. Bot.* decemfid, ten-cleft : divided into ten parts.

DÉCEMLOCULAIRE, désèmlokulèr'. [Lat. : decem, ten ; loculus, cell,] *adj. Bot.* decemlocular : having ten cells.

DÉCEMMENT, désamân-t, [decent], *adv.* decently : *a*) in a decent manner ; *b*) with modesty. **Il est vêtu —**, he is decently dressed.

DÉCEMNOVAL, désèmnoval, [Lat. : decem, ten ; novem, nine], *adj. m.* decennoval, decennovary : designating a period of nineteen years.

DÉCEMVIR, désèmvir, [Lat. : decem, ten ; vir, man], *sm. Rom. Hist.* decemvir (*pl.* decemviri *or* decemvirs) : one of ten magistrates intrusted with the government of the state.

DÉCEMVIRAL, E, désèmviral, al', *adj.* decemviral : pertaining to the decemvirs.

DÉCEMVIRAT, désèmvira, *sm. Rom. Hist.* decemvirate : *a*) the office of the decemvirs ; *b*) the term of this office.

DÉCENCE, désâns' [Lat. : decentia], *sf.* decency : moral propriety in intercourse, actions, or discourse ; decorum ; modesty.

DÉCENNAL, E, désènnal, al', [Lat. : decennalis ; decem, ten ; annalis from annus, year], *adj.* decennial : *a*) continuing for ten years ; *b*) happening every ten years. **Prix décennaux**, decennial prizes.

DÉCENT, E, désân-t, sânt', [Lat. : decens, entis ; decēre, to be becoming], *adj.* decent : *a*) becoming, fit ; decorous ; *b*) modest. *a*) **Un costume —**, a becoming, a fit dress. **Une mise décente**, a decent dress. *b*) **Des manières décentes**, modest manners.

DÉCENTRALISATION, désântralisazyôn, *sf.* decentralization : the act of decentralizing.

DÉCENTRALISER, désântralisé-r, [dé ; central], *va.* to decentralize.

DÉCENTRATION, désântrasyôn, *sf. Opt.* the act of displacing the centres of lenses.

DÉCEPTIF, IVE, déseptit, tiv, [Lat. deceptivus ; decipĕre, to deceive], *adj.* deceptive : tending to deceive ; deceptory, deceptious.

DÉCEPTION, désèpsyon, *sf.* deception : *a*) deceit, the act of deceiving, of misleading ; *b*) disappointment.

DÉCEPTIVEMENT, désèptiv'mân-t, *adv.* deceptively in a manner to deceive.

DÉCERCLER, désèrklé-r, [dé ; cercle], *va.* to unhoop.

DÉCERNER, désèrné-r, [Lat. : decernĕre; de ; cernĕre, to distinguish], *va.* **1.** *Law t.* to award, to decree : to determine judicially, to ordain ; **2.** to issue out ; **3.** to bestow, to confer. **On lui a décerné le prix**, they awarded the prize to him. [*Fig.* :] — **la palme à quelqu'un**, to award the palm to a person. — **un mandat d'arrêt**, to issue a warrant.

DÉCÈS, désè-z, [Lat. : decessus, decedĕre], *sm.* decease, death ; (of a sovereign or a distinguished individual) demise. **Acte de —**, death certificate.

DÉCEVABLE, dés'vabl', *adj.* deceivable : subject to be deceived.

† **DÉCEVANCE**, dés'vâns', [décevoir], *sf.* de deception, deceit.

DÉCEVANT, E, dés'vân-t, vânt', *adj.* deceitful, deceptive, fallacious, delusive. **Des promesses décevantes**, fallacious promises. **Qu'il ne se flatte point d'un espoir —**, let him entertain no fallacious hope.

DÉCEVOIR, dés'vwar, [Lat. : decipĕre, deceptum ; de ; capĕre, to take], *va.* [Conj. like *recevoir*] to deceive : *a*) to beguile, to delude, to mislead, to impose on, to cause to err by specious appearances ; *b*) to disappoint. *a*) **Il n'a point déçu le généreux espoir que j'en avais conçu**, he has not deceived the great hopes I had in him. **Notre raison est toujours déçue par l'inconstance des apparences**, our reason is always deluded by the inconstancy of appearances. *Pascal, Pensées*, 1. 1.

DÉCHAÎNEMENT, déshên'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** unbridling ; **2.** *Fig* unbridling, rage, fury, wildness, outburst. **Le — des vents**, the fury of the winds. **Le — des passions**, the unbridling of the passions.

3. *Fig.* exasperation (against any one or anything) ; railing, abuse, outrageous language. **Le — de l'envie contre le mérite**, envy's exasperation at merit.

DÉCHAÎNER, déshêné-r, [dé ; chaîne], *va.* **1.** to unchain, to let loose, to unbridle ; to unbind, to unshackle, to unfetter. — **un chien**, to unchain a dog. — **des captifs**, to unshackle captives. **C'est un diable déchaîné**, he is a very devil broken loose. [*Fig.* :] **Le bruit des vents déchaînés**, the roaring of the raging winds. **Un fleuve déchaîné**, a wild stream. **Toutes les passions sont déchaînées**, all the passions have broken loose.

2. *Fig.* to incense, to exasperate, to madden ; to let loose. **Il déchaîne toute sa cabale contre vous**, he sets his whole cabal against you.

DÉCHAÎNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1** to break loose, to get loose from one's chains. **Les chiens se sont déchaînés**, the dogs have broken loose.

2. *Fig.* to rage ; to run riot, to run wild. **Les vents se déchaînèrent avec furie**, the winds raged furiously.

3. to inveigh, to fly out.

DÉCHALEMENT, déshalmân, [déchaler], *sm.* leaving dry, ebbing, going down (of the sea).

DÉCHALER, déshalér, [orig. unknown], *vn. Naut.* to go down (of the tide), to leave dry or bare (of the beach).

DÉCHANTER, déshânté-r, [Lat. : discantus, double song ; dé ; chanter], *vn.* to change one's tone, to sing small, to lower

one's key. **Je le ferai —**, *Fam.* I will make him lower his tone.

DÉCHAPERONNER, déshap'ronér, [dé; chaperon, hood], *va.* 1. *Falc.* to unhood: to uncover the eyes of a hawk; 2. *Mason.* to take the coping off.

DÉCHARGE, désharzh', [décharger], *sf.* 1. discharge: *a*) the act of discharging; unloading; unlading; *b*) *Arch.* relief or due distribution of weight; *c*) explosive removal of a charge; explosion; report, sound, *d*) emission, vent, issuing; *Technol.* delivery; *e*) *Jurispr.* the instrument by which a person is discharged from a debt; release (from an obligation); *f*) relief; easing. *c*) **Une — d'artillerie**, a discharge of artillery [*Fam.*:] **Une — de coups de bâton**, a shower of blows with a stick; a good thrashing. *d*) **— d'humeurs**, discharge of humours. **Tuyau de —**, *Technol.* delivery tube, discharge tube. **— électrique**, electrical discharge. **Courbe de —**, discharge curve.

e) **Obtenir quittance et —**, to get a receipt in full. **Je vous donne — de ce que vous me deviez**, I discharge you of your debt. **Porter une somme en —**. *Book-k.* to credit with a sum. *f*) **C'est une — considérable pour l'État**, it is a great relief to the State. **La — de la conscience**, the easing of the conscience. **Je dois avouer, pour la — de ma conscience que**, to relieve (*or* to ease) my conscience, I must own that.

2. outlet, drain; 3. reservoir; 4. rubbish-shoot; 5. lumber-room. **Pièce de —**, lumber-room. **— publique**, public rubbish shoot.

6. *Law-t.* defence (of a prisoner); favourable evidence. **Il n'a rien dit à la — de l'accusé**, he deposed nothing in favour of the accused. **Des témoins à —**, witnesses for the defence for the prisoner.

DÉCHARGEMENT désharzhœmân-t, *sm.* discharge, unloading (of carts), unlading (of boats, vessels).

DÉCHARGEOIR, désharzhwar, *sm.* 1. *Technol.* cloth-beam; 2. *Hydraul.* discharge-hole.

DÉCHARGER, désharzhé-r, [dé; charge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by an *e* before *a* or *o*: *déchargeant, nous déchargeons*], 1. to discharge: *a*) to take away, to take out a load or burden; *b*) to remove the cargo, or contents of; to unlade; to unload, to disburden; *c*) to disburden, to ease, to relieve of incumbent weight; *d*) to exonerate, to disburthen, to disburden, to unburden, to release, to ease, to free, to relieve; to lighten; *e*) to set free, to release, to absolve or acquit; to exonerate, to relieve, to clear; *f*) to strike out, to cancel, to blot out; *g*) to let out, to vent, to give vent to; *h*) to let go the charge of (a Leyden jar); *i*) to let fly, or go; to shoot; *j*) to let off, to fire, to fire off; *k*) to unload (a fire-arm); *l*) to empty, to disembogue. *a*) **— des marchandises, des pierres, du blé**, to unload goods, stones, corn. *b*) **— un navire**, to unlade a ship. **— une voiture**, to unload a carriage. **— un cheval**, to unload a horse. *c*) **— une poutre**, to discharge a beam. **— les voiles**, *Naut.* to fill the sails. **— le cerveau**, to ease the head. *d*) **Ils déchargèrent le menu peuple de tout impôt**, they discharged the lower people of their taxes. **— sa conscience**, to ease one's conscience. **— son cœur**, to disburden one's mind. *e*) **— un accusé**, to discharge a prisoner. **— d'accusation**, to discharge from an accusation. **— quelqu'un d'une dette**, to release a person from a debt. *f*) **— un compte**, to strike out an account. *g*) **— sa bile, sa colère** to vent one's spleen, one's anger. *j*) **— son fusil sur quelqu'un**, to fire at a person.

2. *Hort.* to prune, to top (a tree); 3. to strike, to give, to deal (a blow); 4. *Print.* to rub off the ink from (a form).

DÉCHARGER, *vn.* 1. to inload; (of a ship) to unlade; 2. *Print.* to come off, to run (as ink); 3. *Dy.* to fade, to change.

DÉCHARGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to disburden one's self; to relieve one's self. **Se — d'un fardeau**, to relieve one's self from a burden. **Il allait se — du poids de sa dignité**, he was about to disburden himself of his dignity.

2. to ease, to free, to exonerate, to release one's self; 3. to throw upon; to leave the care of (a thing) to. **Vous vous déchargez sur nous de tout ce qui vous concerne**, you leave to our care all the things that concern you. **Se — d'une faute sur un autre**, to throw the blame of a fault upon another person.

4. to discharge itself; 5. (of a fire-arm) to go off by itself; 6. (of a river, a canal, etc.) to empty itself, to disembogue; to flow, to fall (into). **Les eaux de ce réservoir se déchargent par cette ouverture**, this reservoir empties itself through this aperture.

7. *Dy.* (of colours) to fade, to change.

DÉCHARGEUR, désharzhœr, *sm.* unloader (of carts); discharger; porter, lumper.

† **DÉCHARMER**, désharmé-r, [dé; charme], *va.* to decharm: to remove an enchantment; to disenchant.

DÉCHARNÉ, E, désharné, *adj.* 1. fleshless; 2. emaciated, lank, gaunt, meagre, lean, thin. **Un visage —**, an emaciated, a thin face. **Des mains décharnées**, emaciated hands.

3. *Fig.* meagre, naked, impoverished; dry. **Un style —**, an impoverished style.

DÉCHARNEMENT, désharnémân, *sm.* leanness, amaciation.

DÉCHARNER, désharné-r, [dé; O. Fr. charn for chair, flesh], *va.* 1. to strip of flesh; to strip the flesh off; 2. to emaciate, to make lean, to make thin. **La maladie l'a tout décharné**, illness has made him very thin.

3. *Fig.* to impoverish; to render meagre, naked. **— son style**, to impoverish one's style.

† **DÉCHARPIR**, désharpir, [dé; charpir], *va.* to part, to separate (combatants); to tear into pieces, into rags.

DÉCHASSER, déshasé-r, [dé; chasser], *vn.* *Danc.* to slide to the left.

DÉCHASSER, *va.* to drive out (a nail, a peg, etc.).

DÉCHAUMAGE, déshômazh', *sm.* *Agr.* ploughing up the stubble.

DÉCHAUMER, déshômé-r, [dé; chaume], *va.* *Agr.* to plough up the stubble of; to fallow; to break up.

DÉCHAUMEUR, déshômœr, *sm.* **DÉCHAUMEUSE**, déchômœus, *sf.* *Agr.* stubble-plough: machine to pull up stubble.

DÉCHAUSSÉ, E, déshôsé, *adj.* 1. bare-footed, barefoot, bare-legged. **Moines déchaussés**, bare-footed friars.

2. (of walls, of trees) laid bare; 3. (of teeth) gumless.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT, déshôs'mân-t, *sm.* 1. pulling off (shoes, boots, stockings); 2. *Mason* laying bare the foundations of (a wall); 3. *Surg.* lancing (the gums); 4. gumlessness (of the teeth); 5. *Agr.* baring (the root of a tree).

DÉCHAUSSER, déshôse-r [dé; chausser], *va.* 1. to pull off the shoes and stockings of. **N'être pas digne de — quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to be unworthy to untie a person's shoe-strings: to be much below a person.

2. to lay bare the foundations of (a wall); 3. *Surg.* to lay bare (a tooth), to lance the gum of; 4. *Agr.* to bare, to lay bare, to dig about (the root of a tree).

DÉCHAUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to pull off one's shoes and stockings; 2. (of teeth) to become, to get bare.

DÉCHAUSSOIR, déshôswar, *sm.* *Surg.* gum-lancet, lancet for the gums.

DÉCHAUX, déshô, *adj. m.* bare-footed, barefoot: said only of Carmelites. **C'est un pied —**, he is a beggarly fellow.

DÈCHE, desh, *sf.* *Pomp.* want. **Dans la —**, hard up. **Être dans la —**, to be hard pushed, hard up, in low water. V. *Purée.*

DÉCHÉANCE, déshéâns', [déchoir], *sf.* 1. decadence, decay, falling off; 2. *Law-t.* forfeiture: the loss of any right for having failed to perform some formality in due time; 3. deposition, dethronement (of a sovereign).

DÉCHET, déshè; *pl.* déshè-z, [déchoir], *sm.* 1. loss, waste; 2. diminution; decrease (of value); 2. falling off. **— de coton**, cotton waste. **— de soie grège**, knubs.

DÉCHEVELER, déshœv'lé-r, [dé; cheveu], *va.* to dishevel: to spread the hair disorderly and loosely.

DÉCHEVELER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to dishevel one's hair; 2. to dishevel each other's hair.

DÉCHEVÊTRER, déshœvètré-r, [dé; chevêtre, halter], *va.* to take off the halter from.

DÉCHEVILLER, déshœviyé-r, [dé; cheville, peg], *va.* to unpeg; to unpin.

DÉCHIFFONNER, déshiffoné-r, [dé; chiffonner], *va.* to unrumple to re-arrange: to put smooth again what has been rumpled or disordered (as stuffs, ribbons, paper, etc.).

DÉCHIFFRABLE, déshifrabl', *adj.* 1. decipherable: that may be deciphered; 2. legible.

DÉCHIFFREMENT, déshifrœmân-t, *sm.* deciphering, decipherment: the act of deciphering.

DÉCHIFFRER, déshifré-r, [dé; chiffre], *va.* 1. to decipher: *a*) to explain what is written in ciphers; *b*) to read that which is obscurely written, or has become partially obliterated; to make out; *c*) *Fig.* to explain, to unfold, to unravel what is intricate; to clear up. *b*) **— les inscriptions cunéiformes**, to decipher the cuneiform incriptions. **— un vieux manuscript**, to decipher an old manuscript. **Une écriture difficile à —**, a difficult writing to read. *c*) **— les secrets de la terre et des cieux**, to unfold the secrets of the earth and sky.

2. *Fam.* to see through, to read. **— quelqu'un**, to see through a person. **Comme il déchiffre un cœur!** how well he reads a person's feelings!

3. *Mus.* to read at sight, to read off. **— la musique**, to read or play music at sight. **Me voilà maître à chanter sans savoir — un air**, there I am a singing master without being able to read off a piece of music. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* IV.

DÉCHIFFRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be deciphered; to be made out.

DÉCHIFFREUR, EUSE déshifrœr, œz, *sm.* decipherer: *a*) one who explains what is written in ciphers; *b*) *Fam.* one able to read manuscripts or bad writings; player of music at sight.

DÉCHIQUETÉ, E, déshik'té, *adj.* 1. cut-up, slashed; 2. *Bot.* laciniate, jagged, jaggy, slashed.

DÉCHIQUETER, déshik'té-r, [dé; chiquet, small, fine], *va.* [*Je déchiquette, nous déchiquetons; je déchiquetais; je déchiquetai je dechiquetterai; je déchiquetterais; que je déchiquette, que nous déchiquetions; que je déchiquetasse; déchiquetant, déchiqueté.*] 1. to cut up, to cut to pieces, to slash. — **une feuille de papier**, to cut a sheet of paper to pieces. — **une volaille**, to cut up a fowl. — **la chair**, to slash the flesh.

2. to pink (the edge of flounces, the border of a gown).

DÉCHIQUETEUR, EUSE, déshik'tœr, œz, *sm.* 1. cutter, slasher; 2. pinker.

DÉCHIQUETURE, déshik'tur, *sf.* 1. cutting, slashing; 2. pinking.

DÉCHIRAGE, déshirazh', *sm.* breaking up, ripping up (boats, wood). **Bois de** —, old ship-timber.

DÉCHIRANT, E, déshirân-t, rânt', *adj.* heart-rending, harrowing. **J'entends encore sa voix pénible et déchirante**, I can still hear his painful and heart-rending voice. **Une scène déchirante**, a harrowing, a painful scene.

DÉCHIRÉ, E, déshiré, *pa. p.* and *adj.* a torn, rent. **Un vêtement** —, a torn garment. **Être tout** —, to have one's clothes all torn, to be all in tatters. [*Fam.* :] **Cette femme n'est pas tant, n'est pas si déchirée**, that woman is still rather pretty. [*Fig.* :] **Rome était déchirée par les guerres civiles**, Rome was rent by civil wars. **Un cœur — par les remords**, a heart stung with remorse, *Prov.* : V. *Chien. Hargneux.*

2. (of an old boat) broken up, ripped up; 3. (of land) jagged. **Des montagnes arides et déchirées**, jagged and barren mountains.

DÉCHIREMENT, déshir'mân-t, *sm.* 1. laceration, tearing, rending. **Le — des habits était une marque de douleur parmi les juifs**, tearing their clothes was with the Jews a way of showing their grief.

2. *Fig.* anguish. — **de cœur**, anguish of heart, heart-rending anguish. **Ce qui c'est passé me cause un — dont vous savez les raisons**, what has happened is most painful to me and you know why.

3. pain, excruciating pain. — **d'entraille**, excruciating pain in the bowels.

4. *pl.* intestine commotions, broils. **L'Europe est en proie à de grands déchirements**, Europe is a prey to intestine broils.

DÉCHIRER, déshiré-r, [dé; Ger. : scheren, to shear; O. Ger. : scëran], *va.* 1. to tear, to rend: *a*) to lacerate; to separate or divide by violence or pulling; to break up, to rip up; to tear to pieces; *b*) *Fig.* to distract, to divide; to shatter; *c*) to cause a physical pain; to distress with anguish; *d*) *Fig.* to harrow, to torture, to torment; to sting. *a*) **Ayant déchiré ses vêtements, Jacob se couvrit d'un cilice**, J. rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his loins. *Bib. Gen.* xxxvii. 34. **Le tonnerre et les vents déchirent les nuages**, thunder and wind break the clouds. — **un acte, un contract**, to tear up a document, a contract. — **une feuille de papier en deux**, to tear a sheet of paper in two. — **une lettre**, to tear up a letter. — **un bateau**, to break up, to rip up a boat. — **une blessure**, to open a wound. **Ils sont armés de fouets, et ils se disposent à le — de coups**, they are armed with whips and intend to lash him. *Bourd. Flagell.* *b*) — **la société en partis opposés**, to divide society into opposed parties. **La France allait encore se — le sein**, once again France was be on the point of tearing at her own vitals. *c*) **Un mal cuisant me déchire la poitrine**, a smarting pain rends my breast, *d*)—**le cœur, l'âme**, to rend the heart: to be heart-rending. (Elliptically). **Mille soupçons encore viennent me** —, a thousand other suspicions arise to torture me. **Hélas! que vous me déchirez**, alas! how you torture me! **Les douleurs de cette pauvre femme me déchiraient**, that poor woman's troubles harrowed me. **Quoi! de quelque remords êtes-vous déchirée**, what! are you then stung with remorse? *Racine. Phèd.* I, 3.

2. to backbite, to slander, to traduce, to malign; to vilify; to revile, to abuse, to speak ill off. — **quelqu'un à belles dents**, to slander a person outrageously. **Sa mémoire fut déchirée**, his memory was reviled. **Vous avez déchiré la réputation de votre frère**, you have vilified your brother's character. **Il loue en face et déchire par derrière**, he praises you to your face and abuses you behind your back. **On me déchire de tous côtés, vous ne m'apprenez rien de nouveau**, I am slandered on all sides, you are only telling me what I already know.

3. *Milit.* to bite (the cartridge); 4. *Fam.* to grate upon (the ear).

DÉCHIRER (SE), *v. ref.* 1. to tear one's self, to rend one's self; 2. to tear one's clothes; 3. to be torn, to be rent; 4. to tear each other; 5. to slander, to traduce, to defame, to revile, to abuse each other. **Je n'aime pas ce papier, il se déchire trop facilement**, I don't like this paper, it tears too easily. **Les hommes de parti se calomnient et se déchirent**, party men calumniate and abuse each other.

DÉCHIREUR, déshirœr, *sm.* ship-breaker, boat-breacker.

DÉCHIRURE, déshirur', *sf.* 1. tear, rent: a rupture made by tearing; 2. *Surg.* laceration.

DÉCHOIR, déshwar, [dé; choir], *vn.* [*Je déchois, tu déchois, il déchoit* or *il dechet, nous déchoyons, vous déchoyez, ils déchoient; je déchus; je décherrai* or *je déchoirai; je décherrais* or *je déchoirais; déchois, déchoyons; que je déchoie, que nous déchoyions; que je déchusse; déchu.* It has no present participle.] 1. to fall, to fall off, to decline: to pass to a worse state; to lose (rank, influence). — **de son rang**, to lose one's rank. **Il est fort déchu de sa réputation**, he has lost much of his fame.

2. to decline, to fall, to sink, to decay. **Son crédit, sa fortune, sa réputation commencent à** —, his credit, fortune and fame are beginning to decline. **Cette personne commence à** —, that person is beginning to decline.

3. *Law-t.* (with *de*) to lose, to forfeit. — **de son droit**, to forfeit one's right. [*Rem.* — *Déchoir* denoting an action is conjugated with *avoir*: **Depuis ce moment il a déchu de jour en jour**, from that time he fell lower and lower every day. It takes *être* to express a state: **Il est fort déchu dans l'estime du public**, he has much fallen in public esteem.]

DÉCHOUEMENT, déshoumân, *sm. Naut.* getting afloat again.

DÉCHOUER, déshoué-r, [dé; échouer], *va. Naut.* to get afloat (of a ship run aground).

DÉCHRISTIANISER, dékristianizé-r, *va.* to unchristianize: to render unchristian.

DÉCHU, E, déshu, [déchoir], *adj.* fallen, lost. **Roi déchu**, fallen king. **Les anges déchus**, the fallen angels.

DÉCI, dési, [Lat. : decem, ten], deci: a prefix used in the French system of weights and measures to denote the tenth part.

DÉCIARE, désiar', [deci; are], *sm.* deciare: the tenth part of an are, equal to 11,96 square yards.

DÉCIDÉ, E, désidé, *adj.* decided: *a*) clear, unequivocal; *b*) settled; *c*) resolute, determined; decisive, of decision; *a*) **Cette musique n'a point un caractère** —, there is a want of character in that music. *b*) **C'est une chose décidée**, it is a settled thing. *c*) **C'est un homme** —, he is a resolute man. **Il lui tint un langage** —, he spoke to him in a decisive way. **Un air** —, a resolute look.

DÉCIDÉMENT, désidémân-t, *adv.* decidedly: in a decided manner; positively; *Fam.* really and truly. **Prendre — son parti**, to make up one's mind. —, **je n'en ferai rien**, positively, I will do nothing of the sort. —, **j'y renonce**, I, positively, give it up. —, **il n'y a rien à faire de cet homme**, the fact is, there is nothing to be done with that man.

DÉCIDENCE, désidâns, [Lat. : decidĕre, to fall], *sf. Med.* falling, collapse, falling of the womb.

DÉCIDER, désidé-r, [Lat. : decidĕre], *va.* 1. to decide: *a*) to determine; *b*) to settle, to end, to terminate, to conclude *c*) to fix; to rule; to resolve; to decide on, upon. *b*) — **une affaire**, to settle a thing. **Le courage joint à l'habileté déc de tout dans les batailles**, courage joined to skill will decide everything in battles. *c*) **Qu'avez-vous décidé?** what have you decided upon?

2. to determine, to induce, to persuade. **Cette raison l'a décidé à ne rien entreprendre**, this reason decided him to undertake nothing.

DÉCIDER, *vn.* 1. to decide. **On aime mieux parler et — au hasard que de reconnaître qu'on n'est pas assez informé des choses pour en porter jugement**, we prefer to speak and judge of things at random than to own that we know very little about them. *Rollin. Traité des Etudes*, v. 2

2 (with *de*) to decide on, to decide: *a*) to determine, to fix, to rule; *b*) to conclude; to bring to a conclusion; *c*) to form a definite opinion; to give a decision; *d*) (followed by an infinitive) to resolve. *a*) **C'est la loi qui décidera entre nous**, the law shall settle between us. **Les dieux décident de tout**, the gods rule everything *b*) **Cet événement décida du sort de l'empire**, this event decided the empire's fate **Les exemples des grands décident presque toujours des mœurs publiques**, public morality depends very much on the examples the great give to the people, *c*) — **de tout, sur tout**, to settle everything, to decide upon everything. — **du mérite des auteurs**, to decide on the merit of authors. *d*) **Il a décidé de renvoyer son domestique**, he has resolved to send his servant away.

DÉCIDER (SE), *v. ref.* 2. to be decided, to be determined, to be settled, to be resolved. **Toutes ces difficultés se décideront dans une discussion en règle**, a regular discussion will settle all these difficulties. **La bataille ne se décidait pas**, the battle still continued. **Mon sort va se** —, my fate is about to be settled.

2. to decide, to determine, to resolve. **Je me décide à partir**, I have decided to go. **Se — pour quelqu'un, pour quelque chose**, to decide in favour of, to declare for a person, a thing.

DÉCIDU, E, désidu, [Lat. : decidĕre; deciduus; de; cadĕre, to fall], *adj. Bot.* deciduous: falling, having only a temporary existence.

DÉCIGRAMME, désigram', [déci; gramme], *sm.* decigram, decigramme: the tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1,5434 grains.

DÉCILITRE, désilitr', [deci; litre] *sm.* deciliter, decilitre: a measure of capacity equal to the tenth part of a litre, or to 0,176 pint.

DÉCILLER, désiyé-r, *va*. V. *Dessiller*.

DÉCIMABLE, désimabl', [dîme], *adj*. tithable : subject to the payment of tithes.

DÉCIMAL, E, désimal, [Lat. : decimalis ; decem, ten], *adj*. *Arith*. decimal : *a*) numbered by tens. **Calcul —**, decimal arithmetic. **Fractions décimales**, decimal fractions, decimals : fractions having some power of ten for their denominator. **Système —**, decimal system, the French system of weights and measures.

DÉCIMAL, *sf*. decimal : name given to each of the figures which form the denominator of a decimal fraction.

DÉCIMATEUR, désimatœr, *sm*. tithe owner.

DÉCIMATION, désimasyô*n*, *sf*. decimation : the selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or troop.

DÉCIME, désim', [Lat. : decimus, tenth], *sf*. **1**. tithe (anciently paid by the clergy to the kings of France) ; **2**. tenth part, tenth.

DÉCIME, *sm*. décime : the tenth part of a franc, equal nearly to a penny. — **pour franc**, ten per cent. — **de guerre**, war tax : an extraordinary tax of ten per cent.

DÉCIMER, désimé-r, [Lat. : decimāre, atum], *va*. to decimate : *a*) to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man ; *b*) to destroy, to carry off, to sweep off. **Le feu de l'ennemi décimait ce régiment**, the enemy's shots ploughed down this regiment.

DÉCIMÈTRE, désimètr', [déci ; mètre], *sm*. decimeter, decimetre : a French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or to 3,937 inches.

DÉCIMO, désimo, *adv*. tenthly.

DÉCINTRAGE, désa*n*trazh' **DÉCINTREMENT**, désa*n*trœmâ*n*-t, [décintrer], *sm*. *Arch*. removing the centering (of an arch).

DÉCINTRER, désa*n*tré-r, [dé ; cintre], *va*. *Arch*., to remove the centering of (an arch).

DÉCINTROIR, désa*n*twar, *sm*. mason's cutting-hammer.

DÉCIRAGE, désirazh', [décirer], *sm*. removing superfluous wax.

DÉCIRER, désiré-r, [dé ; cire], *va*. to remove superfluous wax from.

DÉCISIF, IVE, désizif, ziv', [decider], *adj*. **1**. decisive : *a*) conclusive, convincing ; having power to decide ; putting an end to all controversy, dispute, question or doubt ; final. **Une raison décisive**, a decisive reason. **Une bataille décisive**, a decisive battle. **Le moment —**, the decisive moment.

2. positive, peremptory. **Prendre un ton —**, to assume a peremptory tone. **Rien n'est si — que l'ignorance**, none so positive as the ignorant. *J. J. Rouss*. **Muets et embarrassés avec les savants, vifs, hardis et décisifs avec ceux qui ne savent rien**, silent and embarrassed with the learned, hasty, bold and positive with the ignorant. *La Bruy*. 9.

DÉCISION, désizyô*n* ; *in poet*. ziô*n* *sf*. decision : *a*) the act of deciding, determination of a doubt, a diffference, a question ; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation ; decree ; *b*) *pl*. the reports of the opinions and determinations of a tribunal ; *c*) resolution ; firmness and stability of purpose. *a*) **Une — judiciaire**, a judiciary decision. **Prendre une —**, to come to a decision. *b*) **Les décisions du concile de Nicée**, the decrees of the council of Nicœa. *c*) **Il y a de la — dans sa conduite**, there is great resolution in his way of proceeding.

DÉCISIVEMENT, désiziv'mâ*n*-t, *adv*. decisively, positively.

DÉCISOIRE, désizwar', *adj*. *Law-t*. decisory, decisive : able to decide. **Serment —**, decisory oath.

DÉCISTÈRE, désister', [déci ; stere], *sm*. decistere : the tenth part of a stere, equal to 3,531741 cubic feet.

DÉCLAMATEUR, déklamatœr, *sm*. declaimer : *a*) one who declaims ; haranguer, a speaker in public ; *b*) spouter ; one who speaks clamorously.

DÉCLAMATEUR, *adj*. declamatory. **Un style —**, a declamatory style.

DÉCLAMATION, déklamasyô*n* ; *in poet*. siô*n*, *sf*. **1**. declamation : *a*) elocution ; *b*) an exercise in speaking or oratory ; *c*) speech, harangue ; *d*) the style or manner of a declaimer ; *e*) a bombastic speech. *a*) **Professeur de —**, teacher of elocution. *b*) **Sujet de —**, subject of declamation. *c*) **Tomber dans la —**, to degenerate into a declamatory style. *e*) **Ce discours n'est qu'une ennuyeuse —**, it is a tiresome, bombastic speech.

2. invective, abuse. **Son plaidoyer ne contient que des déclamations contre sa partie**, that counsel's speech is ull of invectives against his adversary.

DÉCLAMATOIRE, déklamatwar, *adj*. declamatory : *a*) pertaining to declamation ; *b*) bombastic, inflated, noisy ; without solid sense or argument. **Style —**, declamatory style.

DÉCLAMER, déklamé-r, [Lat. : declamāre ; de ; clamāre, to cry out], *va*. to declaim : to recite, to deliver, to utter with a right application of emphasis, pauses, inflections and tones. — **un discours**, to declaim a speech. — **des vers**, to recite verses.

DÉCLAMER, *vn*. to declaim : *a*) to speak in public ; *b*) to speak in an inflated style : *c*) to exclaim, to inveigh. *b*) **N'allez pas lui apprendre, comme on dit, à —** , do not teach him to speak in what is called an inflated style. *c*) **Après avoir cent fois déclamé contre le monde, ils en sont toujours épris**, after in weighing so much against the world, they are as fond of it as ever. *Bourd. Pensées*. t. 1, *p*. 280. — **contre le luxe**, to inveigh against luxury.

DÉCLANCHER, déklanské-r, *va*. *Mach*. to throw out of gear, to put out of joint, to unlock ; *Milit*. to launch. — **une attaque**, to launch an attack.

DÉCLARATEUR, déklaratœr, *sm*. declarer : one who makes known or publishes.

DÉCLARATIF, IVE, déklaratif, tiv', *adj*. *Law-t*. declaratory, declarative : making declaration ; expressive.

DÉCLARATION, dékarasyô*n* ; *in poet*. siô*n*, *sf*. **1**. declaration : *a*) the act of declaring; an open expression of facts or opinions ; *b*) proclamation ; *c*) statement ; *d*) count or cause of complaint ; *c*) that which is declared in a judicial act. *a*) — **publique**, public declaration. **C'est une — que je fais avec joie**, it is a great pleasure to me to make this declaration. — **d'amour**, declaration of love — **des droits**, declaration of rights. *b*) — **de guerre**, declaration of war. *c*) **Donner une — de son bien**, to make a statement of one's property.

2. statute (of bankruptcy) ; **3**. *Law-t*. schedule (of expenses) ; **4**. *Law-t*. verdict, finding (of the jury).

DÉCLARATOIRE, déklaratwar', *adj*. *Law-t*. declaratory, declarative : making declaration.

DÉCLARÉ, E, déklaré, **1**. *adj*. declared, avowed, open, professed. **Un ennemi —**, a declared, an open enemy.

DÉCLARER, déklaré-r, [Lat. : declarāre, atum ; clarus, clear], *va*. **1**. to declare : *a*) to make known, to tell explicitly ; *b*) to state openly ; *c*) to proclaim, to publish ; *d*) to assert, to affirm. *a*) — **ses intentions**, to declare one's intentions. **Les employés de la douane demandent aux voyageurs s'ils n'ont rien à —**, the custom-house officers ask travellers if they have anything to declare. — **un décès, une naissance**, to declare a death, a birth. *b*) — **un mariage nul**, to declare a marriage to be null. *c*) — **la guerre**, to declare war. *d*) **Le président déclare la séance ouverte**, the chairman announces the meeting begun.

2. to reveal, to disclose, to discover ; **3**. to denounce, to impeach. — **un complot**, to reveal a plot. **Il a déclaré ses complices**, he has denounced his accomplices. — **sa volonté**, to make one's will known.

4. *Law-t*., to find, to bring in (guilty.)

DÉCLARER (SE), *v. refl*. **1**. to declare one's self : *a*) to show one's opinions ; to speak one's mind ; *b*) to declare one's love ; *c*) to profess one's self, to pronounce one's self ; *d*) to declare ; to takes sides ; to show one self in favour of or opposed to ; to decide in favour of. *a*) **On attendait que les chefs de l'armée se déclarassent**, people were waiting for the heads of the army to declare themselves. *c*) **Ils se déclarèrent les disciples de Jésus**, they declared themselves Christ's disciples. *d*) **Que Rome se déclare pour ou contre nous**, let Rome declare herself for or against us. *Corn. Cinna*. I. **3**. **Le ciel s'est déclaré contre mon artifice**, heaven was opposed to my design. *Rac. Baj*. I. 4.

2. to declare : to show or manifest the issue or event ; **3**. to come out, to appear ; **4**. (of diseases) to break out. **L'orage se déclare**, the storm is breaking out. **La fièvre typhoïde s'est déclarée dans tout le quartier**, typhus (typhoid fever) has broken out in all the neighbourhood.

DÉCLASSÉ, E, déklâsé, *adj*. [*Fig*. :] **Cet homme est —**, this man is out of his sphere.

DÉCLASSEMENT, déklâs'mâ*n*-t, *sm*. **1**. change of class ; **2**. upsetting ; confusion.

DÉCLASSER, déklâsé-r, [dé ; classe], *va*. **1**. to change the class of, to unclass ; **2**. to throw into confusion ; **3**. to undervalue ; **4**. *Naut*. to disrate (a ship) ; to strike off the rolls.

DÉCLENCHEMENT, déklâ*n*shmâ*n*, [déclencher], *sm*. *Mech*. starting, getting out of gear ; *Milit*. loosing, — **d'une attaque**, lunching of an attack.

DÉCLENCHER, déklâ*n*shé-r, [dé ; clenche] *va*. to unlatch, to lift up the latch of (a door). V. *Déclancher*.

DÉCLIC, déklik, [décliquer], *sm*. *Mech*. **1**. catch, click : a spring or a piece of iron falling into a notched wheel ; **2**. pawl (of a ratchet wheel).

DÉCLIMATER, déklimaté-r, [dé ; climat] *va*. to declimatize : to transplant to another climate (people, animals, plants).

DÉCLIN, dékla*n*, [décliner], *sm*. **1**. decline, decay : declination, declension, tendency to become lower, less or worse ; tendency towards dissolution or extinction ; failure of strength, health, soundness or prosperity ; close ; ebb ; wane, waning. **Le — de la vie**, the decline of life. **Cependant Claudius penchait vers son —**, however Claudius was beginning to decline. *Rac. Brit*. IV. 2. **Le — du jour**, the decline of day. **Le — de la lune**, the wane of the moon.

2. *Artill*. main-spring (of a fire-arm).

DÉCLINABLE, déklinabl', *adj*. *Gram*. declinable : that may be declined.

DÉCLINAISON, déklinèzô*n*, [décliner], *sf*. **1**. declination : *a*) *Philos*. a deviation from a right line ; an oblique motion ; *b*) *Astron*. the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator ; c) *Phys*. — **de l'aiguille aimantée**, declination of the magnetic needle :

the angle which the horizontal needle makes with the geographical meridian of any given place.

2. *Gram.* declension : the inflection or changes in the terminations of nouns, pronouns, articles, and adjectives.

DÉCLINANT, E, déklinân-t, ânt', *adj.* declining : *a*) leaning, deviating ; *b*) decaying, failing. **Cadran —**, declining dial, decliner : vertical dial which does not face directly any of the four cardinal points.

DÉCLINATEUR, déklinatœr, *sm. Phys.* declinator : an instrument for taking the declination or inclination or reclining planes.

† **DÉCLINAISON**, déklinasyôn, *sf.* declination, declension, decline : a falling into a worse state.

DÉCLINATOIRE, déklinatwar, *adj. Law-t.* declinatory : pleaded to decline a jurisdiction. **Exception —**, declinatory plea, exception taken against a jurisdiction.

DÉCLINATOIRE, *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* declinatory plea ; 2. *Phys.* declinator. V. *Déclinateur.*

DÉCLINÉ, E dékliné, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. declined ; 2. *Bot.* declinate, declinous ; declining ; bending downward, in a curve.

† **DÉCLINEMENT**, déklin'mân-t, *sm.* declination, declension, declining, decline.

DÉCLINER, dékliné-r, [Lat. : declinâre ; de, down ; clinâre, to bend], *vn.* to decline ; *a*) to lean from a right line, to deviate ; *b*) *Astron.* to remove from the equator, as a heavenly body ; *c*) *Phys.* to deviate from the true north, as the magnetic needle ; *d*) *Fig.* to be on the wane, to draw towards the close, to fall ; *e*) to decay, to fall off, to sink. *a*) **Le mur décline**, the wall slants. *d*) **Mais enfin, à leur tour leur puissance décline**, but at last their power is on the wane. *Rac. Brit.* v. 3. **Le jour commence à —**, the day is drawing to its close. **Ses forces déclinent de plus en plus**, his strength is fast declining. **Tes jours, sombres et courts comme les jours d'automme, déclinent**, thy days, short and gloomy as those of Autumn, are drawing to a close ! *Lamart. Méd.* I. 6. *e*) **Depuis qu'ayant passé l'âge mûr, je décline vers la vieillesse**, since I have passed full manhood and am now on the wane. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* I.

DÉCLINER, *va.* 1. to decline : *Law-t.* to refuse to acknowledge ; to take exception to, to except to ; *b*) *Fig.* to avoid, to shun ; not to accept or comply with ; to refuse courteously ; *c*) *Gram.* to inflect or vary words through their form. *a*) **— une juridiction**, to decline a jurisdiction. *b*) **— une fonction**, to decline a function. **— une invitation**, to decline an invitation. **Il déclina l'honneur qu'on voulait lui faire**, he declined the honour they wished to do him.

2. to tell, to give to state. **— son nom**, to state one's name.

DÉCLINER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to be declined, to be avoided ; 2. *Gram.* to be declined.

DÉCLINQUER, déklanké-r, [dé ; clin], *va. Naut.* to unclinch, to undo clinker-work.

DÉCLIQUER, dékliké-r, [dé ; cliquet, catch], *va.* to let the trigger go, to uncatch, to let go the spring, the catch, etc.

DÉCLIVE, dékliv', [Lat. : declivis ; de, neg. ; clivus, height], *adj.* 1. declivous, declivitous, sloping : gradually descending ; 2. *Surg.* dependant.

DÉCLIVITÉ, déklivité, [Lat. : declivitas], declivity, slope : declination from a horizontal line, descent of land.

DÉCLOÎTRER, déklwâtré-r, [dé ; cloître] *va.* to uncloister : to remove from a cloister.

DÉCLOÎTRER (SE), *v refl.* to leave the cloister.

DÉCLORE, déklôr, [dé ; clore], *vn.* defect. [*Je declos, tu déclos, il declôt ; je déclo.ai ; je déclorais ; que je déclose, que tu décloses, qu'il déclose, que nous déclosions, que vous déclosiez, qu'ils déclosent ; déclore ; déclos*], to unclose, to throw open. **Une fleur qui déclôt son calice**, a flower which opens its calyx.

DÉCLOS, E, déklo-z, klôz', *adj.* unclosed, unfenced, thrown open ; **Ce parc est — en plusieurs endroits**, some parts or that park are open.

DÉCLOUER, dékloué-r, [dé ; clouer] *va.* to unnail : to take up, to draw nails.

DÉCLOUER (SE) *v. refl.* to come unnailed.

DÉCOCHEMENT dékosh'mân-t [décocher], *sm.* shooting, letting off, discharge (or an arrow).

DÉCOCHER, dékoshé-r, [dé ; coche, notch], *va.* a. to discharge, to shoot, to dart, to let fly. **— une flèche**, to let fly an arrow. **Un cœur de roche impénétrable aux traits que l'amour nous décoche**, flint-hearted, and not to be penetrated by Cupid's darts. *Mairet. Sophon.* IV. 5.

2. *Fig.* to level, to let fly, to let off. **— une épigramme**, to level an epigram. **— un trait de satire**, to level a satirical remark.

3. to cast, to dart. **— une œillade**, to dart a look.

4. to pay. **— un compliment**, to pay a compliment.

DÉCOCTÉ, dékokté, *sm. Pharm.* decoction : a liquor in which a substance, has been boiled.

DÉCOCTION, dékoksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : de, down : coquĕre, to cook], *sf. Pharm.* decoction : *a*) the act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues ; *b*) the water or liquor in which any substance has been boiled.

DÉCOGNOIR, dékonywar, [dé ; cognoir], *sm. Print.* shooting-stick : a tapering piece of wood used for locking forms.

DÉCOIFFER, dékwafé-r, [dé ; coiffe], *va.* 1. to take off the head-dress of ; 2. to undress, to derange the hair of. **Le vent l'a toute décoiffée**, the wind has quite undone her hair.

3. to uncap, to uncork : to open, to crack a bottle.

DÉCOIFFER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to take off one's head-dress ; 2. to undo one's hair ; to derange one's hair.

DÉCOINÇAGE, dékwoinsagh, [décoincer], *sm.* unlocking (of wedges).

DÉCOINÇER, dékwoinsé-r, [dé ; coin, wedge], *va.* to unwedge.

DÉCOINÇER (SE), *v. refl.* to get or to come unwedged.

DÉCOLLATION, dékolasyôn, [décoller], *sf.* decollation ; beheading, decapitation ; used chiefly in speaking of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist.

DÉCOLLEMENT, dékol'mân-t, [décoller], *sm.* 1. ungluing, unpasting ; 2. *Surg.* detachment.

DÉCOLLER, dékolé-r, [dé ; col, neck], *va.* 1. to behead, to decollate, to decapitate ; 2. *Fish.* to cut off the head of (cods).

DÉCOLLER, dékolé-r, [dé ; coller, to glue], *va.* 1. to deglutinate, to unglue, to unpaste, to unstick : to loosen or separate substances glued together ; 2. (at billiards) to disengage, to drive away (a ball) from the cushion.

DÉCOLLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to come unglued, to come off ; 2. (at billiards) to disengage one's ball from the cushion.

DÉCOLLETÉ, E, dékol'té, *adj.* 1. low-bodied, low ; open. **Une robe décolletée**, a low-necked dress. **Un habit trop —**, a coat the collar of which is too open.

2. (of persons) bare-necked ; in a low-necked dress. **Une femme décolletée**, a woman in a low-necked dress.

3. *Fig.* free, licentious (as language).

DÉCOLLETER, dékol'té-r, [dé ; collet], *va.* [*Je décollette* (*pron.* dékolèt'), *nous décolletons ; je décolletais ; je decolletai ; je décolletterai ; je décolletterais ; que je décollette, que nous décolletions ; que je decolletasse, décolletant ; décolleté*] 1. to cut low (a dress) ; 2. (of persons) to bare the neck and shoulders of.

DÉCOLLETER *vn.* to leave bare the neck and shoulders ; to be open.

DÉCOLLETER (SE), *v. refl.* to wear a lowbodied dress, to go bare-necked, to bare one's neck and shoulders, to uncover one's breast. **Cette femme se décollette trop**, that woman wears her dresses too low.

DÉCOLORANT, E, dékoloràn, ânt, [décolorer], *adj.* decolorant : capable of removing colour, bleaching.

DÉCOLORANT, *sm.* decolorant : a substance that removes colour, or that bleaches.

DÉCOLORATION, dékolorâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. decolorization : the process of depriving of colour ; 2. decoloration : removal, or absence of colour ; discoloration.

DÉCOLORÉ, E, dékoloré, *adj.* colourless, faded, pale : that has lost its colour. **Des roses décolorées**, faded roses. **Un teint —**, a faded complexion. [*Fig.* :] **Un style —**, a tame, a poor style.

DÉCOLORER, dékoloré-r, [dé ; colorer], *va.* 1. to decolour, to decolorate : to deprive of colour ; 2. discolour : to alter the colour of. **La mort décolorait son front**, death had discoloured his face.

DÉCOLORER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose one's colour, to fade. **Son teint se décolore**, her complexion is fading. [*Fig.* :] **Son style s'est décoloré**, his style has become tame.

DÉCOMBANT, E, dékônbân-t, ânt', [Lat.: decumbens, entis, reclining], *adj. Bot.* decumbent . bending down.

DÉCOMBLER, décomblé-r, [dé ; combler], *va.* to empty (as a ditch, a well).

DÉCOMBRER, dékônbré-r, [dé ; Low Lat. : combrus, heap from *cumulus*], *va.* to clear from rubbish, to remove the rubbish from.

DÉCOMBRES, dékônbr', [Low Lat. : combrus from *cumulus*, heap], *smpl.* rubbish : the mingled fragmentary matter of ruined or crumbling buildings.

DÉCOMMANDER, dékomândé-r, [dé ; commander, to order], *va.* to countermand : to revoke an order previously given.

DÉCOMMETTRE, dékomètr', *va. Naut.* to untwist (a rope).

DE COMMODO ET INCOMMODO, dékommodo et ànkommodo, [Lat.], *adv. phr. Adm.* **Enquête de commodo et in commodo**, enquiry about convenience or inconvenience (of any measure).

DÉCOMPLÉTER, dékônplété-r, [dé ; compléter], *va.* [*Je décomplète ; je décomplétais ; je décompléterai ; que je décomplète ; que je décomplétasse : décomplétant ; décomplété*] to render incomplete (a collection).

DÉCOMPOSABLE, dékônpôzabl', *adj.* decomposable : that may be decomposed : decompoundable.

DÉCOMPOSANT, E, dékônpôzân-t, ânt', *adj.* decomposing.

DÉCOMPOSÉ, E, dékônpôsé, *adj.* 1. decomposed ; 2. *Bot.* decompound, decompounded ; decomposite : compound a second

time. **Feuille décomposée**, decompound leaf.

3. discomposed, distorted. **Son beau visage — par les apparences de la mort**, his fine face distorted by approaching death. **La maladie a décomposé ses traits**, illness has altered his features.

DÉCOMPOSER, dékônpózé-r, [dé ; composer], *va* 1. to decompose : to decompound, to analyze. **On décompose l'eau par la pile voltaïque**, water is decomposed by the voltaic pile. **— la lumière**, to decompose light. **— un polygone en triangles**, to decompose a polygon into triangles. **— une équation**, to compose an equation. **— des idées**, to decompose ideas. **— un discours**, to decompose, to analyze a discourse.

2. to decompose : to alter to corrupt, to dissolve. **La chaleur décompose les matières animales**, heat décomposes animal substances.

3. to discompose, to alter, to distort. **La douleur qu'il ressentait l'avait tout décomposé**, the grief he felt had quite discomposed him

DÉCOMPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to decompose, to be decomposed, to be decompounded. **Les corps simples ne se décomposent pas**, simple bodies [or elements) may not be decomposed.

2. to be decomposed, to decompose : to undergo dissolution, to fall into decomposition. **Cette liqueur se décompose**, that liquor is decomposing.

3. to become discomposed ; to become distorted ; to undergo a change. **A la lecture de l'arrêt, ses traits se décomposèrent**, when the sentence was read, his countenance fell, his whole features underwent a change.

DÉCOMPOSITION, dékônpôzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. decomposition : *a*) resolution into original elements, the act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance ; analysis ; resolution ; *b*) dissolution ; corruption. *a*) **— chimique**, chemical decomposition. *a*) **— des forces**, *Mech.* decomposition (*or* resolution) of forces. **La — d'un mot en ses éléments**, the decomposition of a word into its elements. *b*) **La — du sang, des humeurs**, the decomposition of the blood, of humours.

2. discomposure, alteration, distortion. **La — du visage**, the discomposure of the face.

DÉCOMPTE, dékônt', [décompter], *sm.* 1. discount, deduction, abatement : that which is deducted. **Faire le — de**, to reckon off, to deduct.

2. *Fig.* disappointment. **Trouver du —**, dans une affaire, to meet with a disappointment, in an affair.

DÉCOMPTER, dékôntè-r, [dé ; compte], *va.* to deduct, to reckon off.

DÉCOMPTER, *vn.* 1. to make abatements, to make deductions ; 2. to be disappointed.

DÉCONCERTANT, dékonsertàn, *adj.* disconcerting, afflicting.

DÉCONCERTEMENT, dékônsèrtœmán-t, *sm.* disconcertion : the act of disconcerting ; discomposure ; disappointment.

DÉCONCERTER, dékônsèrté-r, [dé ; concerter], *va.* 1. to disconcert : *a*) to derange to disorder ; to throw into disorder ; to undo ; *b*) to baffle, to foil, to defeat, to frustrate ; *c*) to put out of countenance, to discompose ; to confuse, to abash. *b*) **Cette victoire déconcerta les alliés**, this victory disconcerted the allies. **Il déconcerte leurs desseins**, he disconcerts their schemes. *c*) **Il faut peu de chose pour le —**, it does not require much to disconcert him.

2. *Mus.* to put out (a concert).

DÉCONCERTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be disconcerted, to be put out of countenance.

DÉCONCLU, E, dékônklu, *adj.* broken off (as an affair).

DÉCONCLURE, dekonklur, [dé ; conclure], *va.* to break off, to annul.

DÉCONFÈS, ESSSE, dékônfè, fès', [dé confès, for confessé), *adj.* unconfessed. **Mourir —**, to die without confession.

DÉCONFIRE, dékônfir', [dé ; confire], *va.* [Conj. like *confire*], 1. to discomfit : to beat, to defeat, to rout ; 2. *Fig.* to nonplus, to confound, to puzzle.

DÉCONFITURE dékônfitur', *sf.* 1. discomfiture : rout, defeat, overthrow ; 2. *Fig. Fam.* havock, slaughter ; consumption. **Les chasseurs firent une grande — de gibier**, the hunters made great havock among the game.

3. failure, ruin, downfall ; 4. *Law-t.* insolvency : the condition of one who is unable to pay his debts.

DÉCONFORT, dékônfór, *sm.* discomfort : want of comfort ; despondency, despair, distress.

DÉCONFORTER, dékônfórté-r, [dé ; conforter], *va.* to discomfort, to grieve, to cast down, to deject.

DÉCONFORTER (SE), *v. refl.* to despond, to despair.

DÉCONSACRER, dékônsakré-r, [dé ; consacrer], *va.* to desecrate to divest of a sacred character.

DÉCONSEILLER, dékônsèyé-r, [dé ; conseiller], *va.* to dissuade (from) ; to advise against, to be against. **Vous ferez ce que vous voudrez, je ne vous conseille ni ne vous déconseille**, you will do what you like, I will neither advise you for nor against. **C'est une entreprise qui est déconseillée par la prudence**, that undertaking is much to be disapproved of.

DÉCONSIDÉRATION, dékônsidérasyôn, *sf.* discredit, disrepute, disfavour, disesteem.

DÉCONCIDÉRÉ, E, dékónsidèré, *adj.* fallen into discredit, into disrepute ; discredited.

DÉCONSIDÉRER, dékônsidéré-r, [dé ; considérer], *va.* to discredit ; to disgrace ; to bring into disrepute, into contempt ; to throw discredit on. **Cette action l'a déconsidéré**, this action disgraced him.

DÉCONSIDÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to fall into discredit, into disrepute.

DÉCONSTRUCTION, dékônstruksyôn, *sf.* 1. taking to pieces ; demolition ; 2. *Gram.* construction : the orderly disposition of words in a sentence, according to the rules of syntax.

DÉCONSTRUIRE, dékônstruir', [dé ; construire], *va.* 1. to take to pieces, to pull down, to demolish ; 2. *Gram.* to construe : to express the meaning of a sentence, by a right arrangement of the words which compose it ; (specially) to turn verses into prose.

DÉCONSTRUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be taken to pieces, to be demolished.

DÉCONTENANCE, dékônt'náns', *sf.* abashment, bashfulness.

DÉCONTENANCÉ, E, dékônt'nánsé, *pa. p.* out of countenance, discountenanced, abashed. **Avoir l'air —**, to look abashed.

† **DÉCONTENANCEMENT**, dékônt'náns'mân-t, *sm.* 1. discountenance, treatment tending to check or discourage ; disregard ; 2. discouragement : depression.

DÉCONTENANCER, dékônt'nansé-r, [dé ; contenance], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous décontenançons, décontenançant*], to put out of countenance, to discountenance, to abash, to discourage. **Louis XIV prenait un plaisir particulier à — les ministres qui avaient à lui parler**, it was a particular pleasure with Lewis XIV, to abash the ministers who had to speak to him. *Bescherelle.*

DÉCONTENANCER (SE), *v. refl.* to be put, to be out of countenance ; to be abashed, to lose countenance. **Ce jeune homme se décontenance très aisément**, that young man is easily put out of countenance.

DÉCONVENUE, dékônv'nu, [O. Fr. : desconvenir, to disappoint], *sf.* mishap, disaster, discomfiture. **Sans me plaindre en ma —**, without complaining of my mishap. **Il mourait d'envie de me conter sa —**, he was longing to tell me of his disappointment.

DÉCOR, dékór, [décorer], *sm.* 1. decoration : *a*) that which adorns a building, as painting, paper-hangings, looking-glasses, etc. ; *b*) scene, in a theatre ; (*in the plur.*) scenery ; 2. *Fig* show, appearance. **Les décors de cet opéra sont splendides**, the scenery of that opera is splendid. **— de fenêtre**, window-hanging. **— de lit**, bed hanging. **Tout cela n'est que —**, all that is nothing but show.

DÉCORATEUR, dékoratœr, *sm.* decorator one who adorns or embellishes.

DÉCORATEUR, *adj.* **Peintre —**, 1. house-painter ; 2. scene-painter.

DÉCORATIF, IVE, décoratif, tiv', *adj.* decorative : adorning, suited to embellish.

DÉCORATION, dékorasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. decoration : *a*) the act of decorating ; *b*) embellishment, ornament ; *c*) anything which adorns an edifice or a garden, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, etc. ; *d*) in theatres, the scenes which are changed as occasion requires ; scenery. *e*) **La décortion intérieure**, the inside decorations. **La — d'un salon**, the decorations of a drawing-room.

2. insignia, badge (of an order of knighthood) ; 3. absolutely star (*or* cross) of the order of the Legion of Honour. **Les décorations n'ajoutent pas au mérite des hommes**, decorations add nothing to the merit of men. **Porter une —**, to wear the insignia of an order. **La — de la Légion d'honneur**, the cross of the Legion of Honour. **il a obtenu la —**, he has obtained the insignia (of an order).

DÉCORDER, dékórdé-r, dé ; corde], *va.* to untwist (a cord, a string).

DÉCORÉ, E, dékoré, *adj.* 1. decorated, adorned, embellished. **Appartement fraîchement —**, apartments newly papered and painted.

2. dignified, disguised. **La timidité décorée du nom de prudence**, timidity dignified with the name of prudence.

3. knighted ; wearing the insignia of an order of knighthood ; (absolutely, wearing the star (*or* ribbon) of the Legion of honour.

DÉCORÉ, *sm.* knight ; person wearing the insignial or badge of an order.

DÉCORER, dékoré, [Lat. : decorāre, atum ; decus, decoris, ornament], *va.* 1. to decorate : to adorn, to embellish, to beautify, to ornament, to deck, to bedeck. **— un édifice**, to decorate a building. *Fig.* : **Ce cygne décore, embellit tous les lieux qu'il fréquente**, the swan is an ornament to all the places it frequents. **Cette multitude d'étoiles qui décorent le firmament**, that multitude of stars which adorn the firmament. **Les génies qui ont décoré le siècle de Louis XIV**, the geniuses which adorned the age of Lewis XIV. **La grâce décorait son front**, beauty decked her brow.

2. *Fig.* to dignity : to disguise, to conceal under deceitful appearances. **Ils ont décoré du nom de sagesse leur insensibilité,** they have dignified unfeelingness with the name of wisdom.

3. to confer knighthood on ; to knight ; (absolutely) to confer the knighthood of the Legion of Honour on. **Il fut décoré sur le champ de bataille,** he was knighted on the field of battle.

DÉCORER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be decorated, to be adorned ; to bedeck one's self; 2. to assume (a title, a qualification).

DÉCORNER, dékórné-r, [dé ; corne], *va.* to take off the horns of.

DÉCORTICANT, E, dékórtikân-t, ânt', *adj. Nat. Hist.* decorticating.

DÉCORTICATION, dékórtikâsyôn, *sf.* decortication : the act of stripping off bark or husk.

DÉCORTIQUER, dékórtikê-r, [Lat. : decorticâre, atum ; de, from ; cortex, corticis, bark], *va.* to decorticate ; to strip off bark ; to bark, to peel, to husk.

DÉCORUM, dékorom, [Lat.], *sm.* decorum, propriety. **Observer, garder le —,** to observe, to keep decorum. **Manquer au —,** to offend against decorum. [It has no plural.]

DÉCOUCHER, dékoushé-r, [dé ; coucher], *va.* 1. to lie out, to sleep out, to sleep from home, to stay out all night.

DÉCOUCHER, *va.* to turn [a person] out of bed.

DÉCOUDRE, dékoudr', [dé ; coudre], *va.* [Conj. like *Coudre.*] 1. to unsew, to unstitch : to open or separate by taking or picking out the stitches of. **— un habit,** to unsew a coat.

2. *Naut.* to rip off (the boarding of a ship); 3. *Hunt.* to rip, to rip up, to rip open.

DÉCOUDRE (EN), *va. Fam.* to have a brush (with), to fight it out. **L'ennemi s'avance, nous aurons à en —,** the enemy is advancing, we shall have to fight it out. **Il veut plaider, il faut en —,** he is bent upon going to law, so you must fight it out.

DÉCOUDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to come unsewed, to come unstitched. **Cette doublure se découd,** this lining is coming unsewed.

2. *Fig.* to fall away, to fall off, to decline; to take a bad turn. **Les affaires commencent à se —,** business is beginning to fall off. **Leur amitié se découdra bientôt,** their friendship will not last long.

DÉCOULANT, E, dékoulân, ânt', *adj.* flowing. **La terre de promission était une terre découlante de lait et de miel,** the land of promise was a land flowing with milk and honey.

DÉCOULEMENT, dékoul'mân-t, *sm.* flowing, trickling : motion of that which is flowing gently.

DÉCOULER, dékoulé-r, [dé ; couler], *vn.* 1. to trickle, to run down : to flow in a small gentle stream ; 2. to drop : to fall in drops. **La sueur découle de son front,** the perspiration is running down his face. [*Fig.* :] **La raillerie, l'injure, l'insulte leur découlent des lèvres,** raillery and even insults flow from their lips. *La Bruy. Car.* 5.

3. *Fig.* to flow, to spring, to proceed ; to be derived. **Une conséquence découle des principes,** a consequence is derived from principles.

DÉCOUPAGE, découpazh', *sm.* cutting out : carving, cutting up, pinking.

DÉCOUPÉ, E, dékoupé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. cut out ; (in dress making) pinked. **Un volant —,** a pinked flounce. **Du carton —,** pasteboard cut out. **Un oiseau — dans du papier,** a bird cut out in paper,

2. cut up ; carved. **Volaille découpée,** carved fowl.

3. *Bot.* cut. **Feuille découpée,** cut leaf.

DÉCOUPÉ, *sm. Hort.* flower-garden formed of different plots.

DÉCOUPER, découpé-r, [dé ; couper], *va.* 1. to cut, to cut up, to cut off : to divide into pieces with a sharp instrument ; (at table) to carve ; 2. to pink : to cut or punch into scallops or other pattern, as an edge or border. **— une broderie,** to cut embroidery.

3. to cut out : to shape, to form. **— une figure,** to cut out a face. **— une image,** to cut out a picture. **— des fleurs pour les appliquer sur un autre fond,** to cut out flowers for the purpose of sewing them on another ground.

DÉCOUPER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to be cut up, to be carved. **Cette volaille est tendre, elle se découpe facilement,** that fowl is tender and easy to carve.

2. to stand out (as figures in a painting). *Fig.* **La silhouette du clocher se découpait sur le ciel,** the form of the steeple stood out in the face of the sky.

DÉCOUPEUR, EUSE, découpœr, pœz'. *sm. f.* 1. pinker ; person that cuts out ; 2. machine-cutter, pinking-machine.

DÉCOUPLE, dékoupl', **DÉCOUPLER,** dékouplé, *sm. Hunt.* uncoupling.

DÉCOUPLÉ, E, dékouplé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. uncoupled ; 2. set on, set at ; 3. *Fig.* strapping, well built, strong-limbed. **Un gaillard bien —,** a strapper, a tall strapping fellow.

DÉCOUPLER, découplé-r, [dé ; coupler], *va.* 1. to uncouple : to set loose, to loose, as dogs from their couples ; 2. *Fig. Fam.* to set on, to set at. **— des gens après quelqu'un,** to set people on a person.

DÉCOUPOIR, dékoupwar, *sm.* 1. cutting-punch ; 2. pinking-machine.

DÉCOUPURE, dékoupur', *sf.* 1. pinking; 2. cutting out ; 3. thing cut out ; paper-cut ; 4. *Bot.* notch.

DÉCOURAGÉ, E, dékourazhé, *adj.* discouraged, disheartened ; faint-hearted.

DÉCOURAGEANT, E, dékourazhân-t ânt' *adj.* discouraging, disheartening. **Une nouvelle décourageante,** discouraging news.

DÉCOURAGEMENT, dékourazh'mân-t, *sm.* discouragement : state of being discouraged ; depression ; dejection, despondency. **Tomber dans le —,** to get discouraged. **Se laisser aller au —,** to give way to despondency. **Un profond —,** deep depression.

DÉCOURAGER, dékourazhé'r, [dé ; courage], *va.* [Before *o* or *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous décourageons, je décourageais.*] to discourage : *a*) to dishearten, to dispirit, to depress : to repress the courage of ; *b*) to discountenance ; *c*) (followed by *de*) to deter. *a*) **Cette mauvaise nouvelle découragea l'armée,** this bad news discouraged the army. **Ne découragez pas les jeunes gens,** do not discourage young people. *c*) **Ses amis l'ont découragé d'une entreprise si hasardeuse,** his friends have deterred him from undertaking such a hasardous undertaking.

DÉCOURAGER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose courage, to be discouraged, to be disheartened, to despond. **Il se décourage au premier obstacle qu'il rencontre,** the first difficulty he meets with discourages him. **Il y a de quoi se —,** it is enough to discourage one.

DÉCOURANT, E, dékourân-t, ânt', *adj. Bot.* V. DÉCURRENT.

DÉCOURBER, dékourbé-r, [dé ; courbe, curve], *va.* to unbend : to make straight.

DÉCOURONNER, dékouroné-r, [dé ; couronne], *va.* 1. to discrown : to divest of a crown ; 2. *Fig.* to run down ; 3. to lay bare (the top of a tree) ; 4. *Milit.* **— une hauteur,** to clear the crest of a hill of the troops occupying it.

DÉCOURS, dekour, [Lat. : decursus ; dé; cours], *sm.* wane, decrease (of the moon).

DÉCOUSU, E, dékouzu (découdre). *adj.* 1. unsewed, unstiched ; 2. *Fig.* loose desultory, unconnected, incoherent. **Un style —,** an incoherent style. **Des propos décousus,** desultory talk.

DÉCOUSU *sm.* looseness desultorines, unconnectedness, incoherence. **Rien n'égale le — de son style,** his style is most incoherent.

DÉCOUSURE, dékouzur', [découdre], *sf.* 1. rip, rent, seam-rent ; 2. gash.

DÉCOUVERT, E, dékouvêr, vèrt', *adj.* 1. uncovered ; bare ; open. **Ils ont toujours la tête découverte,** their heads are always uncovered. **Une maison encore découverte,** a house not yet roofed. **Une voiture découverte,** an open carriage. **Ne restez pas — au soleil,** don't stand in the sun without your hat on. **Des allées découvertes,** open walks. **La martre fuit les pays habités et les lieux découverts,** the marten shuns inhabited countries and open places. *Buff. Marte.* **Des rochers découverts par la mer à marée basse,** rocks which are to be seen when the tide is low.

2. bareheaded. **Il se tint —,** he stood bareheaded.

3. exposed ; unsheltered ; unguarded. **Cette ville est dévouverte à l'est,** the eastern side of this town is unguarded.

4. discovered. **L'Amerique fut découverte par Christophe Colomb,** America was discovered by Christopher Colombus.

5. **Deniers découverts,** ready money.

DÉCOUVERT, *sm.* 1. *com.* uncovered balance ; 2. *Fin.* deficit.

A VISAGE DÉCOUVERT. *adv. phr.* 1. uncovered ; unmasked ; unveiled. **Il ose se montrer à visage —,** he ventures to show himself unmasked.

2. *Fig.* openly. **Agir à visage —,** to act openly. **Se montrer à visage —,** to raise the mask.

A DÉCOUVERT, *adv. phr.* 1. in the open air, uncovered ; 2. unsheltered, without any shelter ; *Milit.* exposed to the enemy's fire, exposed, unguarded ; 3 *Fig.* openly, plainly ; unmasked. **Ils y verront Dieu à —,** there they will see God as he is. **J'ai vu son cœur à — dans cette aventure,** in this adventure I saw him just as he is. **Se montrer à —,** to show one's self in one's true colours.

4. *Com.* without, security, without pledge ; (of accounts) overdrawn, unprovided for ; 5. *Stock-Ex.* as a time bargain. **Être à —,** to have no security (of a debt, etc.). **Vente à —,** time bargain. **Tirer à —,** to draw in blank.

DÉCOUVERTE, dékouvèrt', *sf.* 1. discovery : *a*) the act of discovering, of finding out, or of making known ; *b*) something discovered. **La — d'un trésor,** the discovery, the finding out of a treasure. **La — d'un pays,** the discovery of a country. **Faire une —,** to make a discovery. **Voyage de découvertes,** a voyage of discovery.

2. *Naut.* look-out ; 3. *Milit.* reconnoitring, reconnoissance. **Aller à la —,** to scout. **Aller à la — de,** to reconnoitre. **Envoyer à la —,** to send out scouts for intelligence (*or* to reconnoitre).

4. *Naut.* advice-ship ; spy-boat ; 5. look-out- man, watchman.

DÉCOUVREUR, découvrœr, *sm.* discoverer : the author of a discovery, one who discovers.

DÉCOUVRIR, dékouvrir, [dé ; couvrir], *va.* [Conj. like *couvrir*], 1. to uncover : to take off the cover of, to divest of a covering ; to discover, to disclose ; to unroof : to remove the roof of ; to unwrap, to unfold (that which is wrapped or folded) ; to unveil : to divest of a veil, to show ; *b*) to lay bare, to lay open ; to bare. *a*) — **un plat, un panier**, to uncover a dish, a basket. — **un malade**, to uncover a sick person. — **une maison**, to unroof a house. — **une statue**, to unveil a statue. — **sa gorge**, to uncover, to show one's bosom. *b*) — **les racines d'un arbre**, to lay bare the roots of a tree. — **un os**, to bare a bone.

2. to e pose : to leave uncovered, unsheltered, without protection ; to lay open ; to leave unguarded. **La perte de Metz avait découvert la frontière du nord-est**, the loss of Metz had left the north-eastern frontier unguarded. (At chess) — **une pièce**, to unguard a piece. (At backgammon) — **une dame**, to play open.

3. to discover ; *a*) to find what was not known before to find out ; to disclose ; *b*) to find what was concealed ; to find out ; to descry, to detect *c*) to descry, to espy, to spy out, at a distance ; *d*) to perceive, to see, to discern ; *e*) to expose to view, to bring to light ; to open, to lay open, to show, to make known ; *f*) to disclose (that which has been entrusted to secrecy), to betray ; to reveal, to divulge, to tell. *a*) — **un trésor**, to discover a treasure, — **une source**, to discover a spring. **On ignore qui a découvert la boussole**, we do not know who discovered the mariner's compass. **Newton découvrit la loi de la gravitation**, Newton discovered the law of gravitation. **Harvey a découvert la circulation du sang**, Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. *b*) — **une fraude**, to find out a fraud. **On a découvert le mystère**, the mystery has been discovered. [*Fig.* :] — **le pot aux roses** to find out the intrigue, to unravel the mystery ; *Fig.* to find a mare's nest. **On lui découvre tous les jours de nouvelles dettes**, every day shows new debts of his. **Je crois avoir découvert l'homme qu'il nous faut**, I think I have found the man we want. *c*) **La planète Uranus fut découverte par Herschel**, Herschel discovered the planet Uranus. *d*) **On découvrait les vaisseaux de la flotte ennemie**, they could see the ships of the enemy's fleet. **De cette hauteur on découvre la ville**, from this height the town can be seen. *e*) — **son cœur**, to unbosom one's self. **Il me découvrit l'esprit de la Société**, he disclosed to me the spirit of the Society. — **son jeu**, to show one's game ; to show one's hand ; *Fig.* to discover one's designs. *f*) **Il découvrit au gouvernement la conspiration**, he revealed the conspiracy to the government. **Je n'ai découvert cela à personne**, I have revealed that to nobody.

4. to unmask, to unveil ; to bring to light, to expose to view, to make known. **Il ne m'a jamais vu, ne me découvrez pas**, he has never seen me, do not make me known.

DÉCOUVRIR, *vn. Naut.* to appear above water.

DÉCOUVRIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to uncover one's self. **Une femme qui se découvre la gorge, qui se découvre trop**, a woman who uncovers the bosom, who uncovers herself too much.

2. to throw off the bed-clothes ; 3. to uncover one's head, to uncover to take off one's hat ; 4. to expose one's self ; *Fenc.* to lay one's self open. **Cet officier se découvre trop**, that officer exposes himself too much.

5. to disclose one's self, to make one's self known, to reveal one's self, to discover one's self ; to unbosom one's self. **Je me suis entièrement découvert à lui et tous mes sentiments, tous mes projets lui sont connus**, I unbosomed myself to him, and he knows all my feelings and all my plans. **Vous vous découvrez trop, il eût fallu garder le secret sur tout cela**, you reveal too much, you ought to have kept all that a secret. **Peut-être qu'elle se découvrira plus librement à moi qu'à vous**, perhaps she will speak more freely to me than to you. *Mol. Am. Méd.* 1. 3.

6. to be discovered, descried, perceived, espied, discerned ; to be visible ; to be found out. **Les Pyramides d'Égypte se découvrent de très loin**, the pyramids of Egypt are visible at a great distance. **La mer se découvre dans le lointain**, the sea is visible in the distance. **L'avenir se découvrait à leurs yeux**, the future unfolded itself to their gaze. **Cela se découvrira**, that will come out ; that will be known.

DÉCRAMPONNER, dékrâ*n*poné-r, [dé ; cramponner], *va.* to uncramp, to remove the cramp-irons.

DÉCRASSE-PEIGNE, décras-pagne, *sm.* comb-cleaner, comb-brush.

DÉCRASSER, dékrasé-r, [dé ; crasse], *va.* 1. to clean, to take the dirt off ; to get dirt off ; to wash ; to scour (linen). — **les mains d'un enfant**, to wash a child's hands.

2. *Fig.* to rub off the rust of, to polish, to form ; to turn into a gentleman. **On le mit au collège pour le —**, they sent him to college, to polish him a bit.

DÉCRASSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to clean one's self, to get the dirt off ; 2. *Fig.* to rub off one's rust, to polish ; to turn a gentleman.

DÉCRÉDITEMENT, dékrédit'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. discrediting : the act of discrediting ; 2. discredit : loss of credit.

DÉCRÉDITER, dékrédité-r, [dé ; crédit], *va.* to discredit : *a*) to destroy trust in, to destroy the credit of ; *b*) *Fig.* to bring into discredit, into disrepute ; to make disreputable. **Il vaut mieux — le vice par le mépris**, it is better to bring vice into discredit, by despising it.

DÉCRÉDITER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to lose one's credit, to become discredited ; 2. *Fig.* to fall into discredit. **Cette maison de commerce se décrédite de jour en jour**, that firm is daily losing its credit.

DÉCRÉPIR, dékrépir, [dé ; crépir], *va.* to unplaster ; to take off the rough coat of plaster. **Un mur décrépi**, a wall laid bare.

DÉCRÉPIT, E, dékrépi-t, pit', [Lat. : decrepitus, noiseless ; de, neg ; crepitus, noise], *adj.* decrepit : broken down with age, being in the last stage of decay. **Vieillard —**, a decrepit old man. **Une vieillesse décrépite**, a decrepit old age.

DÉCRÉPIT, E, *smf.* decrepit old person.

DÉCRÉPITATION, dékrépitasyô*n*, *sf.* *Chem.* decrepitation : a crackling noise, made by some salts when heated.

DÉCRÉPITER, dékrépité-r, [dé ; crépiter], *vn.* to decrepitate : to crackle by means of heat.

DÉCRÉPITUDE, dékrépitud', *sf.* decrepitude, decrepitness : the broken, the crazy state of the body, produced by decay ; decline of life. **Être dans la —**, to be decrepit, to be in decrepitude. **La — commence généralement vers quatre-vingts ans**, decrepitude generally begins at about eighty.

DÉCRET, dékrè ; *pl.* dékrè-z, [Lat. : decretum], *sm.* 1. decree : *a*) decision having the force of law ; *b*) a decision of a body of men in authority ; *c*) edict ; a decision of a sovereign, particularly of an emperor ; *d*) an ecclesiastical law ; *e*) *Fig.* the settled purpose of God fore-ordaining whatsoever comes to pass. *a*) **Les décrets de la Convention**, the decrees of the Convention. *b*) **Il a été nommé à ce poste par un — de l'empereur**, the emperor appointed him to that office. *c*) **Les décrets des conciles**, the decrees of the councils. *d*) **Il s'est soumis aux décrets de la Providence**, he submitted himself to the decrees of Providence.

2. decretal : a collection of old canons and papal decrees ; 3. † *Law-t.* writ (of arrest).

DÉCRÉTALE, dékrétal', [Lat. : decretalis], *sf.* decretal : *a*) a letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law ; *b*) *pl.* 1. collection of the papal decrees.

DÉCRÉTALISTE, dékrétalist', *sm.* decretist : one who is versed in the decretals.

DÉCRÉTER, dékrété-r, [décret] *va.* [é becomes è before a mute syllable : *Je décrète, nous décrétons* ; *je décrétais* ; *je décrétai* ; *je décréterai* ; *je décréterais* ; *que je décrète* ; *que je décrétasse* ; *décrétant* ; *décrété.*] 1. to decree : to order, to appoint by a decree ; to enact. **Nous avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit**, we will and decree as follows.

2. *Lawt.* to issue a writ against. — **de prise du corps**. to issue a writ of arrest. — **d'ajournement personnel**, to issue a summons.

3. † to order the sale of.

DÉCRÉTER, *vn.* 1. to issue a decree, to decree, to ordain ; 2. — **contre quelqu'un**, to issue a warrant against a person.

DÉCRÉTOIRE, dékrétwar', *adj.* decretory : belonging to a decree ; decretive.

DÉCREUSAGE, dékrœzazh', *sm.* V. *Décrusage.*

DÉCREUSEMENT, dékrœz'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* V. *Décrusement.*

DÉCREUSER, dékrœzé-r, *va.* V. *Décruser.*

DÉCRI, dékri, [décrier], *sm.* 1. † prohibition (to make, sell or wear certain stuffs) ; 2, † crying down ; reduction or suppression of coin ; 3. decrial : the act of decrying ; crying down ; 4. discredit, disrepute : loss of credit ; disesteem. **Ces accusations sont tombées dans le —**, these accusations have been cried down. **Tomber dans le —**, to fall into discredit.

DÉCRIÉ, E, dékryé, *adj.* in bad repute, in disrepute, disreputable **Des auteurs décriés il prend en main la cause**, he takes up the cause of authors in bad repute, *Boileau, Ep.* 9. **Des hommes décriés, sans talent, sans honneur**, men in bad repute, dull and dishonourable.

DÉCRIER, dékriyé-r, [dé ; crier], *va.* 1. † to prohibit the use or the selling of ; 2. † to cry down (the reduction or suppression of coin) ; 3. *Fig.* to decry : to cry down, to disparage, to traduce, to depreciate : to bring into disrepute. **Ils ont fait tout ce qu'ils ont pu pour — Montaigne** they did all they could to disparage M. **Votre ennemi vous a décrié en secret**, your enemy pulled you down secretly. **Il décrie lui-même sa marchandise**, he cries down his own goods. **Cette conduite décria entièrement T. dans leur esprit**, T. 's conduct quite lowered him in their estimation.

DÉCRIER (SE), *v. refl.* to bring one's self into disrepute. **Il s'était décrié partout où**

il avait voulu s'établir, he had brought himself into disrepute everywhere where he had tried to set up.

DÉCRIRE, dékrir', [Lat : describĕre de, down; scribĕre, to write], *va* [Conj. like *écrire*], to describe: *a*) to show or represent in words; to relate, to narrate; to depict, to portray; to communicate some idea of a thing, by naming its nature, form or properties; *b*) *Geom.* to declineate, to trace, to mark the form or figure of; (by extension) to make or exhibit a figure by motion. *a*) — **une plante**, to describe a plant. **Que ne puis-je vous — cette grandeur et cette majesté!** how can I describe that grandeur and majesty! — **un tableau**, to describe a painting. **Il excelle à — une bataille**, he is very clever in describing battles. — **les mœurs d'une nation**, to describe the customs of a nation. *b*) — **un cercle**, to describe a circle. — **une ellipse**, to describe an eclipse — **un courbe**, to describe a curve: to take a sweep, to sweep. **L'orbite qu'une planète décrit autour du soleil**, the orbit which a planet describes round the sun.

DÉCRIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be described. **Ce spectacle ne peut se —**, that sight cannot be described. **Le vrai bonheur ne se décri pas; il se sent et se sent d'autant mieux qu'il peut le moins se —**, true happiness cannot be described, it is felt and felt the more in proportion to the difficulty of describing it. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* 6.

2. to describe one's self, to depict one's self. **Ces discours dans lesquels il se décrivait lui-même sans y penser**, those speeches in which he unknowingly described himself. *Fléchier.*

DÉCRIVANT, E, dékrivá*n*-t, à*n*t', *adj Geom.* describing, describent: which describes a curve by its motion.

DÉCROCHEMENT, dékrosh'má*n*-t, *sm.* unhooking, taking down.

DÉCROCHER, dékroshé-r, [dé; croc], *va.* to unhook, to take down. — **un tableau**, to take down a picture.

DÉCROCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to come unhooked. **Le rideau s'est décroché**, the curtain has come unhooked.

† **DÉCROIRE**, dékrwar', [dé; croire], *vd.* [Conj. like *Croire.*] to disbelieve. **Je ne crois ni ne décrois**, I neither believe nor disbelieve.

DÉCROISER, dékrwazé-r, [dé; croiser], *va.* to redress; to straighten; to separate what is crossed.

DÉCROISSANCE, dékrwâsâ*n*s', [décroître] *sf.* decrease: gradual diminution; decline, decay. **La — d'un empire**, the decline of an empire.

DÉCROISSANT, E, dékrwâsà*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** decreasing, diminishing; decrescent; **2.** *Math.* descending (as progressions).

DÉCROISSEMENT, dékrwâs'má*n*-t, [décroître], *sm.* decrease: *a*) gradual diminution; decrement; *b*) the wane of the moon. **Le — de la rivière**, the decrease of the river. **Le — des jours**, the decrease of days.

DÉCROÎT, dékrwâ, *sm.* **1.** *Agr.* diminution; **2.** *Astron.* wane, decrease (of the moon).

DÉCROÎTRE, dékrwâtr', *vn.* [Conj. like *Croître.*] to decrease; to disminish, to become less, to grow less, to fall, to grow shorter, to shorten; to get, to become lower. **Les jours décroissent**, the days are getting shorter, are drawing in. **La servitude est une espèce de prison où l'âme décroît**, servitude is a kind of prison which lowers the mind. *Rolllin.*

[*Rem.* — *Décroître* is conjugated with *avoir*, when it expresses the act: **La rivière a décru rapidement**, the river soon got lower. It takes the verb *être* to express the state: **La rivière est beaucoup décrue**, the river has become much lower.]

DÉCROTTAGE, dékrotazh', [décrotter], *sm.* cleaning.

DÉCROTTER, dékroté-r, [dé; crotte, dirt], *va.* to clean, to brush, to brush off the dirt of. — **des souliers**, to clean, to polish, to brush shoes.

DÉCROTTER (SE), *v. refl.* to clean, to brush one's self; to clean one's shoes, boots, clothes, etc.

DÉCROTTEUR, dékrotœr, *sm.* shoeblack: one who cleans and blacks shoes or boots; (at inns) boots.

DÉCROTTOIR, dékrotwar, *sm.* scraper, door-scraper.

DÉCROTTOIRE, dékrotwar', *sf.* hard brush (for cleaning shoes or boots).

DÉCROÛTAGE, dékroutazh, [décroûter], *sm.* the taking off a crust.

DÉCROÛTER, dékrouté-r, [dé; croûte] *va.* to take the crust off (as of a diamond).

DÉCRUAGE, dékruazh', [décruer], *sm. Dy.* scouring.

DÉCRUE, dékru, [décroître], *sf.* decrease, fall, decrement: the quantity lost by gradual diminution. **La — des eaux est considérable**, the fall of the floods is considerable.

DÉCRUER, dékrué-r, [dé; cru or écru], *va. Dy.* to scour (thread before dying).

DÉCRUMENT, dékrumâ*n*-t, [décruer], *sm. Dy.* scouring.

DÉCRUSAGE, dékruzazh', **DÉCRUSEMENT**, dékruz'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* ungumming.

DÉCRUSER, dékruzé-r, [dé; cru, raw], *va.* to ungum (raw silk)

DÉÇU, E, désu, *par. p.* of *Décevoir.*

† DÉÇU. *sm.* disappointment.

DÉCUBITUS, dékubitus, [Lat.], *sm. Physiol.* decumbence, decumbency: the posture of lying down.

DÉCUIRASSER, dékuirasé-r, [dé; cuirasse], *va.* to divest of a cuirass, to take off the cuirass of.

DÉCUIRE, dékuir', *va.* [Conj. like *Cuire.*] to thin (syrups or preserves).

DÉCUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to become thin, to give.

DÉCULASSEMENT, dékulas'mâ*n*-t, *sm. Artill.* unbreeching.

DÉCULASSER, dékulasé-r, [dé; culasse], *va. Artill.* to unbreech: to take out the breech of a fire-arm.

DÉCULOTTER, dékuloté-r, [dé; culotte], *va.* to take off the breeches of.

DÉCUPLE, dékupl'. [Lat. : decuplus; decem, ten], *adj.* decuple, tenfold: containing ten times as many; ten times more.

DÉCUPLE, *sm.* decuple: a number ten times repeated.

DÉCUPLER dékuplé-r [décuple] *va.* to decuple: to make tenfold, to increase tenfold. **Il a décuplé son bien**, he has increased his fortune tenfold.

DÉCURIE dékuri, [Lat. : decuria], *sf. Rom. Hist.* decuria, decury: ten men under a decurion.

DÉCURION, dékuriô*n*, [Lat. : decurio], *sm. Rom. Hist.* decurion: an officer in the Roman army who commanded ten soldiers.

DÉCURIONAT, dékuriona, *sm.* decurionade: the office of a decurion.

DÉCURRENCE, dékurrâ*n*s', *sf. Bot.* decurrence the state of a decurrent leaf.

DÉCURRENT, E, dékurrâ*n*, â*n*t', [Lat. : de currens; de, down; currĕre, cursum, run], *adj. Bot.* decurrent: prolonged below the point of insertion. **Feuilles décurrentes**, decurrent leaves.

DÉCURSIF, IVE, dékursif, siv', *adj. Bot.* decursive: running down.

DÉCURTATION, dékurtasyô*n*, [Lat. : decurtāre, atum, to cut short], *sf. Agr.* decurtation, shortening (of a tree).

DÉCUSSATIF, IVE, dékusatif, tiv', *adj. Bot.* decusate, decussated: arranged in pairs, which alternately cross each other.

DÉCUSSATION, dékusasyô*n*, [Lat. : decussāre, atum; decussis], *sf. Did.* decussation: *a*) a crossing on the form of an X; *b*) the crossing on two lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge.

DÉCUVAGE, dékuvazh', **DÉCUVAISON** dékuvèzô*n*, *sf.* tunning.

DÉCUVER, dékuvé-r, [dé; cuve], *va.* to tun: to put wine into casks.

DÉDAIGNER, dédènyé-r, [dé; daigner] *va.* to disdain: *a*) to despise, to contemn, to scorn, to spurn, to look down upon with contempt, to treat disdainfully; *b*) to slight to disregard, to neglect, to overlook, not to deign, to consider as unworthy of regard, esteem, or notice; *c*) to scorn, to think unworthy of one's desires; *d*) to spurn, to despise, to reject with disdain, to scorn, to receive or accept. **Il dédaigne notre société**, he scorns our company. **Les grands dédaignent les gens d'esprit qui n ont que l'esprit**, the great look down upon clever people who have nothing but wit to spare. *La Bruyère.* 9. **Vous n'êtes point pour elle un homme à —** you are not a man she could look down upon. *Corn. Cinna.* II. 1. **Elle me dédaignait, un autre l'abandonne**, she rejected me and now she is forsaken by another. **Gardez-vous de rien —**, mind you never despise anything. *La Font. Fab.* VII. 5. **Ce renseignement n'est nullement à —**, this information is by no means to be despised. [With *de* followed by an infinitive:] — **de faire quelque chose**, to disdain to do anything. **Il dédaigne de nous parler**, he is above speaking to us.

DÉDAIGNEUSEMENT, dédènyœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* disdainfully, scornfully, with disdain. **Il m'a répondu —**, he answered me scornfully.

DÉDAIGNEUX, EUSE, dédènyœz', nyœz', *adj.* **1.** disdainful, scornful: *a*) full of disdain; *b*) expressing disdain. *a*) **Dédaigneuse princesse**, disdainful princess. *b*) **Une réponse dédaigneuse**, a disdainful answer. **Un silence —**, a disdainful silence. **Un coup d'œil —**, a disdainful glance. **Cet air — lui sied fort bien**, that disdainful air well becomes her.

2. (with *de*) disdaining, scorning. **On était si — de la poésie que les vers admirables de Thompson restèrent d'abord ignorés du public**, people thought so little of poetry that at first the public knew nothing of Thompson's beautiful verses. *Villem. litt. fr.* 18 *siècle.*

3. *Substant.* : **Une belle dédaigneuse**, a scornful beauty. **Faire le —, faire la dédaigneuse**, to be disdainful, to turn up one's nose.

DÉDAIN, déda*n*, [Lat. : dedignatio; de; dignus, worthy], *sm.* disdain, scorn: a feeling of contempt and aversion. **L'orgueil et le — sont peints sur son visage**, he looks proud and disdainful. **Regarder avec —**, to look scornfully upon. **Parler avec —**, to speak disdainfully. **Prendre en —, avoir du — pour** to conceive a disdain for, to disdain.

DÉDALE, dédal', **1.** *pnm. Mythol.* Dædalus: the builder of the Cretan labyrinth. **2.** *sm.* labyrinth, maze; *a*) a place full of windings and turnings; *b*) *Fig.* intricacy;

confusion. **Le — des cœurs**, the labyrinth of the heart. **Un — de difficultés**, a labyrinth of difficulties.

DÉDALÉEN, ENNE, dédaléa*n*, èn', *adj.* dœdalian, dedalous, maze-like, resembling a labyrinth.

DÉDALLER, dédalé-r, [dé ; dalle], *va.* to unflag, to unpave : to take off the flagstones.

DÉDAMER, dédamé-r, [dé ; damer], *va.* (at draughts) to displace a man.

DEDANS, dœdâ*n*-z, [de ; dans], *adv.* in, within, inside. **Un coffre et rien —**, a box and nothing inside it. **Donner —**, to knock against ; to throw one's self into, to fall upon ; 2. *Fig.* to fall into the snare, to be taken in. **Mettre —**, 1. to imprison, to confine ; 2. *Fig.* to take in, to deceive ; 3. to make drunk ; 4. *Man.* break in (a horse). **Être —**, 1. to be inside ; 2. to be confined ; to be in quod ; 3. *Fig.* to be half seas over ; to be in for it. [*Fig.* :] **Ne pas savoir si l'on est — ou dehors**, not to know where one is.

† DEDANS, *prep.* in, within.

DEDANS, *sm.* 1. inside, interior : *a*) the interior part, the part within ; *b*) home. **Le — d'une maison**, the inside of a house. **Ouvrez cet écrin, je réserve mon admiration pour le —**, open that jewel-case, it is the thing inside it that I wish to admire. **La femme est réservée pour les affaires du —**, it is woman's duty to attend to her home. [*Fig.* :] **Car c'est du — du cœur des hommes que sortent les mauvaises pensées**, for from within, out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts. *Bib. Mark.* VII. 21.

2. *Man.* **La jambe du —**, the near leg.

AU DEDANS, *adv. phr.* 1. within, inside ; 2. at home. **Le pays est en paix au —, et au dehors**, the country is at peace at home and abroad.

3. *Fig.* inwardly, inward, internally.

AU DEDANS DE, *prepos. phr.* within, in the interior of, inside of. **Il y a au—de nous quelque chose qui nous avertit**, there is within us something that warns us.

DE DEDANS, *adv. phr.* from within. **Il vient de —**, he comes from within. **De — en dehors**, from within outward.

EN DEDANS, *adv. phr.* within : *a*) in, in the inner part ; inside ; in the house, in any enclosure *or* defined limits ; *b*) inward, inwards, toward the inside ; *c*) *Fig.* inwardly, inward, in the mind or soul, in the heart ; *d*) sunken ; *e*) uncommunicative, reserved, close. *a*) **Une porte fermée en —**, a door fastened inside. **On fait sentinelle en —**, they are standing sentry within. *b*) **Porter la pointe du pied en —**, to turn one's toes in. **Avoir les pieds en —**, to have one's toes turned in. *c*) **Que je souffre en — et qu'il me mortifie!** what inward sufferings are mine, and how he mortifies me ! **Il n'est pas si calme en — qu'il veut le paraître**, he is not so quiet in his mind as he would wish to appear. *d*) **C'était une grande femme, de bonne mine, quoique avec des yeux un peu en —**, she was a tall woman and was good-looking although her eyes were rather sunken (*or* deepset). *e*) **Être tout en —**, to be close. **Avoir l'esprit en —**, to be very timid.

EN DEDANS DE, *prepos. phr.* within, in side of.

LÀ DEDANS, *adv. phr.* 1. in, within, in there ; 2. therein, in that. **Entrez là —**, go in there. **Vous trouverez là — de fort belles maximes**, you will find beautiful maxims in that.

PAR DEDANS, *adv. phr.* 1. through. **Passer par —**, to go through.

2. within. **Par — et par dehors**, within and without. **Il le fit tout dorer par — d'un or très pur**, he overlaid it within with pure gold.

PAR DEDANS, *prepos. phr.* through. **Il passa par — la ville**, he went through the town.

DÉDICACE, dédikas, [Lat. : dedicatio]. *sf.* dedication : *a*) consecration ; the act of dedicating or consecrating to God, or to any saint ; *b*) inscription or address to a person, put at the beginning of a book. **Faire la — de**, to dedicate. **Autour d'une —**, dedicator.

DÉDICATOIRE, dédikatwar, *adj.* dedicatory : containing the dedication of a work. **Épître —**, dedicatory epistle, dedication.

DÉDIER, dédié-r, [Lat. : dedicāre, atum ; de, down ; dicāre, to say], *va.* to dedicate : *a*) to consecrate to a Divine Being, to devote to a sacred use ; *b*) to inscribe or address to a patron or a friend.

DÉDIRE, dédir', [dé ; dire], *va.* [*Je dédis, tu dédis, il dédit, nous dédisons, vous dédisez, ils dédisent* ; *je dédisais* ; *je dédis* ; *je dédirai* ; *je dédirais* ; *dédis, dédisons, dédisez* ; *que je dédise* ; *que je dédisse* ; *dédisant* ; *dédit.*] to contradict, to gainsay ; to disavow. **Que sert la volonté d'un chef qu'on peut — ?** what is the use of having a leader if he can be contradicted ? **Je n'ai pas osé l'en —**, I did not like to contradict him.

DÉDIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to unsay, to recant, to recall, to retract. **Je vous en ai trop dit pour m'en pouvoir —**, I cannot retract, after saying so much to you on the subject. **De tout ce que j ai dit, je me dédis ici**, I here recall everything I said.

2. to go from one's word ; to go back, to recede, to withdraw. **Souvent on se dédit de tant de complaisance**, we are not often so obliging as we promise to be. **Il n'y a pas à s'en —**, there is no getting out of it. **Il n'est plus temps de se —**, it is too late to get out of it. **Puisque je l'ai promis, ne m'en dédites pas**, since I have promised it, let me abide by my word. *Mol. Tart.* III. 4. **Il s'en est dédit**, he went from his word.

DÉDIT, dédi ; *pl.* dédi-z, [dédire], *sm.* 1. unsaying, retractation, recantation. **Avoir son dit et son —**, to say and unsay. **Allez, Mademoiselle, en fait de marriage une fille a son dit et son —**, take, heart Miss, in respect to marriage a girl may say and unsay. *Palaprat, Grond.* II. 3.

2. forfeit : forfeiture, penalty ; a sum forfeited or lost by one who has failed in any engagements ; 3. bond, deed (stipulating forfeiture). **Payer le —**, to pay the forfeit. **Il y a un — de cent francs**, there is a forfeit of a hundred francs.

DÉDOMMAGEMENT, dédomazh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. indemnification, indemnity ; recompense for injury or loss sustained ; damages *pl.* **Il n'y pas obtenu le moindre —**, he did not get the least indemnity. **On lui a accordé cinq cents francs de —**, they gave him five hundred francs damages.

2. amends *pl.*, compensation. **C'est un faible — à tant de maux**, it scarcely compensation for so much trouble.

DÉDOMMAGER, dédomazhé-r, [dé ; dommage], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous dédommageons, dédommageant.* 1. to indemnify ; to make amends (for), to make up. **On l'a dédommagé de toutes ces pertes**, he was indemnified for all the losses he sustained.

2. to compensate, to make up. **Vos lettres me dédommagent un peu de votre absence**, your letters are a slight compensation for your absence.

DÉDOMMAGER (SE), *v. refl.* to indemnify one's self, to make one's self amends, to make up. **Il se dédommagea par un bon repas, de l'abstinence qu'il avait supportée**, he made a good meal to make up for his abstinence.

DÉDORER, dédoré-r, [dé ; dorer], *va.* to ungild : to take off the gilding.

DÉDORER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose the gilding, to come ungilt.

DÉDORURE, dédorur', *sf.* ungilding.

DÉDOSSER, dédôsé-r, [dé ; dos], *va.* to plank (timber).

DÉDOUANER, dédouané-r, [dé ; douane], *va.* to clear from the customs.

DÉDOUBLAGE, dédoublazh', *sm. Naut.* unsheathing.

DÉDOUBLEMENT, dédoublœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. diminution, reduction by half ; 2. division into two.

DÉDOUBLER, dédoublé-r, [dé ; doubler, to line]. *va.* 1. to unline, to take out the lining of (a coat) ; 2. *Naut.* unsheathe : to take out the sheathing of a ship ; 3. to undouble, to unfold ; *Milit.* to deploy ; 4. to change from double to single ; 5. to diminish by half, to reduce one half ; 6. to part, to divide into two ; to make into two : 7. *Chem.* to decompose ; 8. to cut (a stone) lengthwise.

DÉDOUBLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be unlined : 2. to diminish by half ; 3. to be divided into two ; 4. (of a stone) to be cut lengthwise.

DÉDUCTIF, IVE, déduktif, tiv', *adj.* *Philos.* deductive : relating to the deduction. **Méthode déductive**, deductive method.

DÉDUCTION, déduksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [déduire], *sf.* 1. deduction : the act of deducting ; abatement, défalcation ; diminution. **Faire une —**, to make a deduction. **En — de**, to be deducted from. **Il redoit tant, — faite des acomptes qu'il a payés**, deducting what he has paid on account, he still owes so much.

2. † relation, recital ; enumeration.

3. *Log.* deduction : *a*) that which is drawn from premises ; inference, consequence ; *b*) a kind of reasoning which proceeds from the cause to the effects, from a principle to its consequences. **Une — fausse**, a false deduction. **Par —**, by deduction, deductively, by way of inference. **Faire une —**, to make a deduction ; to deduce, to infer.

DÉDUIRE, déduir', [Lat. : deducĕre, deductum ; de ; ducĕre, to lead], *va.* [Conj. like *conduire*], 1. to deduct : to subtract, to take off. **Il en faut — de ce que vous avez dépensé**, what you have spent must be deducted.

2. to relate, to enumerate, to state. **Il déduisait ses raisons, il exposait ses objections**, he stated his reasons and exposed his objections.

3. to deduce : to infer, to draw from. **J'en déduirai plus au long les conséquences**, I shall describe the consequences more at length.

DÉDUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be deduced.

† **DÉDUIT**, dédui ; *pl.* dédui-z, [déduire], *sm.* 1. diversion, entertainment, pastime ; sport ; 2. hunting equipage.

DÉESSE, dé-ès', [Lat. : dea, fem. of deus], *sf.* goddess : a female deity ; divinity. **La — aux cent voix**, Fame. **La — du matin**, Aurora. **Elle a le port d'une —**, she walks like a goddess.

DÉFÂCHER (SE), sœ défashé-r, [dé ; fâcher), *v. refl.* to get pleased again, to get good-humoured. **S'il est fâché, qu'il se défâche**, if he is angry he must get pleased again.

DÉFAILLANCE, défayãns', [défaillir], *sf.* 1. *Law-t.* non-accomplishment; 2. † *Astron.* eclipse; 3. decay, exhaustion (of nature) 4. weakness, faintness, failing. **Une — de cœur,** a faintness of one's heart. **Les défaillances d'âge,** the weakness of old age.

5. fainting fit, fainting, swoon, swooning. **Tomber en —,** to swoon, to faint away. **Il lui prit une —,** he was taken with a fainting fit.

DÉFAILLANT, E, défayãn-t, ãnt', *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* failing to appear, making default. [*Substant.* :] defaulter : one who fails to appear in court when called.

2. decaying : failing; perishing; 3. weak, feeble, faint : faltering. **Ses jours défaillants, l'approchaient du tombeau,** his old age was drawing him on towards the grave. **Toi-même rappelant ma force défaillante,** thyself mindful of my failing powers. *Rac. Phèd.* III. 1. **Sa main défaillante,** his faltering hand.

DÉFAILLIR, défayir, [dé; faillir], *vn. defect.* [† *Je défaus,* † *tu défaus,* † *il défaut, nous défaillons, vous défaillez, ils défaillent*; *je défaillais*; *je défaillis*; *j'ai défailli*; † *je défaudrai*; † *je défaudrais*; *que je défaille, que nous défaillions*; *que je défaillisse*; *défaillir*: *défaillant*; *défailli.*] 1. to fail, to fall short, to be wanting. **Toutes choses commençaient à leur —,** everything began to fail them. **Cours la Flandre où jamais la guerre ne défaut,** run through Flanders where strife is perpetual. *Régnier, Epit.* I. **A qui le désir manque aucun bien ne défaut,** he who has no desires lacks nothing. **La force lui défaut et le teint lui pâlit,** he is getting weak and pale.

2. to fail, to decay, to grow weak, to weaken, to sink; to droop. **Il voit — son corps avant son esprit,** his body is growing weak, but his mind is still active. **Si la frayeur nous saisit de sorte que le sang se glace si fort que tout le corps tombe en défaillance, l'âme défaut en même temps,** should fear possess us and the blood grow so cold that the flesh fails, the soul fails with it. **Son courage défaillit,** his courage failed him. **J'ai senti — ma force et mes esprits,** I felt my strength and courage fail me. *Racine, Baj.* V.-1.

3. to faint, to swoon, to swoon away. **Elle se sent —,** she feels she is fainting. **Je l'ai vu — dans les bras de sa mère,** I saw her faint away in her mother's arms.

DÉFAIRE, défèr', [dé; faire], *va.* [Conj. like *faire*], 1. to unmake : to destroy the form and qualities of; 2. to undo; *a*) to change, to reverse what has been done; *b*) to annul, to break, to break off; *c*) to open; to unpack; *d*) to loose, to loosen, to untie, to unfasten, to unbind, to unstring; to unlink; to unknot; to unrivet; to unpin; to untack; to unstitch; to unbraid; to unknit, to unravel. *a*) **Il a défait tout l'ouvrage,** he has undone the whole work. *b*) **— un mariage,** to break off a marriage. *c*) **— une malle, un paquet,** to unpack a trunk, a parcel. *d*) **— un nœud,** to untie a knot. **— un lacet,** to undo a lace. **Cette couture est mal faite, il faut la —,** that seam is badly done, it must be undone. **— une natte,** to undo a plait.

3. to take off. **— son habit,** to take off one's coat.

4. to emaciate, to waste : to deprive of flesh gradually; to bring down, to reduce. **La maladie a bien défait cet homme,** illness has wasted that man's frame.

5. to discompose, to disturb. **La peur défait le visage,** fear discomposes the countenance.

6. to defeat, to rout, to overthrow; to disarray. **César défit Pompée à Pharsale,** Cæsar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia.

7. † to outshine, to outdo, to eclipse : to excel in lustre, to obscure.

8. to kill, to make away with. **Cette malheureuse a défait son enfant,** that miserable woman has killed her child.

9. to rid (of), to free (from), to deliver (from). **Défaites-moi de cet importun,** rid me of that troublesome fellow. **On le défit de son adversaire qui fut mis à la Bastille,** they rid him of his adversary who was taken to the Bastille. **Constantin gagna cette célèbre bataille qui défit Rome d'un tyran,** Constantine won that famous battle which rid Rome of a tyrant. *Boss. His.* I. II.

DÉFAIRE (SE), *c. refl.* 1. to be, to come undone: to come untied, to come unfastened, to get loose, to loosen. **Ma coiffure s'est défaite,** my hair is undone. **Ce nœud s'est défait,** that bow has come undone. **Sa cravate s'est défaite,** his cravat is untied.

2. to weaken, to get weak, to spoil. **Ce vin se défait aisément,** this wine soon spoils.

3. to be disconcerted, to be put out of countenance. **Courage, seigneur... ne vous défaites pas,** courage, sir, do not be disconcerted.

4. to rid one's self (of), to get rid (of), to be rid (of), to shake off; to throw off, to put off, to leave off; to give up. **Ne vous défaites point des charges que vous avez,** do not give up your posts. **Ils n'ont pas voulu se — de leur argent en faveur de ces mendiants,** they would give none of their money to these beggars. **Il s'est défait des papiers qui pouvaient le compromettre,** he has got rid of the papers which could have compromised him. **On se défait des idées tristes le plus tôt qu'on peut,** we get rid of sad thoughts as soon as we can. **On ne se défait pas tout d'un coup de ses habitudes,** it takes time to get rid of one's habits.

5. to part (with), to get rid (of), to sell. **Je cherche à me — de ma maison,** I am trying to sell my house. **Votre conseil sent son homme qui a envie de se — de sa marchandise,** your advice is that of a man who wishes to sell his goods. *Molière. Am. Méd.* I. 1.

6. to rid one's self (of), to make away (with), to get rid (of). **Il y a deux manières de congédier son monde et de se — des gens,** there are two ways of getting rid of people. **Se — d'un domestique,** to get rid of a servant. **Défaites-vous de ces préjugés,** get rid of those prejudices.

7. to make away (with), to despatch, to kill. **Si tu prétends régner, défais-toi de nous deux,** if you mean to reign, kill us both. *Corn. Hér.* III. 3.

DÉFAISEUR, EUSE, défèzœr, zœz, *sm. f.* undoer.

DÉFAITE, défè't, [défaire], *sf* 1. defeat : rout, overthrow; loss of a battle. **Après la — des ennemis,** after the defeat of the enemy.

2. sale, vent. **Des marchandises de prompte —,** saleable goods.

3. evasion, shift, subterfuge, shuffle, quible. **Il élude toutes ses paroles par cent défaites captieuses,** he eludes all his promises by endless quibbles. *Fén.*

DÉFALCATION, défalkasyõn, *sf.* defalcation, deduction.

DÉFALQUER, défalké-r, [Lat. : defalcāre, atum, to cut away; falx, falcis, sickle], *va.* to defalcate, to deduct, to take off, to subtract. **Il faut — la somme déjà payée,** you must deduct the sum already paid.

DÉFATIGUER, défatighé-r, [dé; fatiguer], *vn.* to repose.

DÉFAUFILER, défôfilé-r [dé; faufiler], *vn.* to untack : to undo the basting of.

DÉFAUT, défô-t; *pl.* défô-z. [défaillir], *sm.* 1. want, deficiency. **Le — de subsistances a forcé la garnison à se rendre,** want of food forced the soldiers to surrender. **— d'esprit,** want of intelligence. **— de courage,** want of courage. **Le — de preuves l'a fait acquitter,** the insufficiency of proof caused him to be acquitted

2. weak side, defect. **— des côtes,** small of the ribs, place where the ribs end. **Le — de la cuirasse,** the break of the cuirass; *Fig.* the weak point. **On a trouvé le — de la cuirasse,** his weak point has been found.

3. *Law-t.* default : a failure of appearance. **Juger par —,** to default, to enter judgment on the defaut. **Jugement par —,** judgment by default. **Donner —,** to default, to declare in default. **Faire —,** to make default, to suffer a default. **— -congé,** non-appearance (of the plaintif)

4. *Hunt.* fault, loss. **Les chiens sont en —,** the dogs are at fault, the dogs are losing scent. [*Fig.* :] **Être en —,** to be in fault, to be tripping, to be at a loss. **Mettre en —,** *a*) to put (a dog) on the wrong scent; *b*) *Fig.* to foil, to baffle, to puzzle. **Trouver quelqu'un en —,** to catch a person in fault.

5. blemish, defect, fault : physical or moral imperfection; failing, flaw. **Les défauts du corps,** the bodily defects. **Les défauts d'un diamant,** the flaws of a diamond. **L'agréable — que la jeunesse!** what an agreeable crime to be young! **Il faut aimer ses amis avec leurs défauts,** we must love our friends notwithstanding their faults. **Où trouvez-vous un homme sans —?** where will you find a faultless man? **Un — avoué et déjà reconnu est à demi corrigé,** he who avows his faults is in a fair way to amendment. **Un sonnet sans — vaut seul un long poème,** a faultless sonnet is worth a long poem. **La fourmi n'est pas prêteuse, c'est là son moindre —,** the ant does no lending, that is her slightest failing. *La Font. Fab.* I. 1. *Prov.*: **On compte les défauts de ceux qu'on n'aime plus,** when love fails we espy all faults.

A DÉFAUT DE, AU DÉFAUT DE, *prepos. phr.* for want of, in default of; in lieu of, in the absence of. **A — de vin, nous boirons de l'eau,** we must drink water for want of wine. **Au — de ton bras prête-moi ton épée,** as you cannot help me with your arm, lend me your sword. *Racine, Phèd.* II. 5. **Si, à son —, je puis vous être utile, disposez de moi,** if, in his absence, I do anything for you, I am at your disposal.

DÉFAVEUR, défavœr, [dé; faveur], *sf.* 1. disfavour, disgrace : state of being out of favour; discountenance. **Jeter la — sur,** to disfavour, to discountenance.

2. discredit.

DÉFAVORABLE, défavorabl', *adj.* unfavourable : not favourable, disadvantageous. **Un événement — aux espérances conçues,** an event unfavourable to the hopes that had been entertained.

DÉFAVORABLEMENT, défavorablœmãn-t, *adv.* unfavourably : in an unfavourable manner unkindly.

DÉFÉCATION, défékasyõn, [Lat. : defecāre. atum; to cleanse; de, from; fæx, fæcis, dregs], *sf.* defecation : *a*) *Pharm.* purification from impurities; the act of separating the dregs from a liquid; *b*) *Physiol.* the act by which the fæces are discharged from the body.

DÉFECTIBILITÉ, défektibilité, *sf.* defectibility : imperfection, the state of being defectible.

DÉFECTIBLE défèktibl', *adj. Did.* defectible, defective : imperfect, deficient, wanting.

DÉFECTIBLEMENT, défèktiblœmân-t, *adv.* defectively, in a defective manner.

DÉFECTIF, IVE, défèctif, iv', [Lat. : from deficĕre, defectum], *adj. Gram.* defective : *a*) wanting one or more cases, or one number or gender ; *b*) wanting some of its tenses, moods, or persons. *a*) **Nom —**, defective noun. *b*) **Verbe —**, defective verb.

DÉFECTION, défèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. *sf.* defection ; falling off, falling away, the act of abandoning (a person, or cause, or party) ; failure in duty. **La — des alliés était à craindre**, the defection of the allies was to be feared. **Faire —**, to fall off.

† **DÉFECTIONNAIRE**, défèksyonêr', *sm.* defectionist : one who abandons a party or cause.

DÉFECTUEUSEMENT, défèctuœz'mân-t, *adv.* defectively : imperfectly, in a defective manner.

DÉFECTUEUX, EUSE, défèktuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : defectuosus, from defisĕre to be wanting], *adj.* **1.** defective : imperfect, wanting in quality, or in anything necessary ; faulty ; inadequate. **Marchandises défectueuses**, defective (faulty) goods. **Une phrase défectueuse**, a faulty phrase. **Un vers —**, a faulty verse. **Un acte —**, a defective deed.

2. (with *de*) defective in, deficient in. **Ce bras est — de dessin**, that arm is not well drawn.

DÉFECTUOSITÉ, défèktuôzité, *sf.* **1.** defect, imperfection ; **2.** *Law-t.* flaw.

DÉFENDABLE, défândabl', *adj.* defensible, tenable : *a*) that may be defended ; defendable ; *b*) that may be justified or maintained.

DÉFENDANT, défândân-t, *pr. p.* defending. **A son corps —**, defending one's person. V. *Corps.*

DÉFENDEUR, ERESSE, défândœr, drès' *sm. f. Law-t.* defendant : the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge ; defender *m.* defendress *f.*

DÉFENDRE, défândr', [Lat. : defendĕre, defensum], *va.* **1.** to defend : *a*) to protect, to stand in defence of ; to stand by, to stand up for ; *b*) *Law-t.* to oppose, to repel a claim, charge or accusation ; to justify, to exculpate an accused person ; *c*) to vindicate, to uphold, to support, to maintain, to stand up for ; *d*) to fortify, to secure from attacks ; *e*) to cover, to protect, to shelter, to screen, to shield. *a*) **— sa patrie**, to defend one's country. **La poule défend ses poussins**, the hen defends her chickens. **— sa vie — ses jours**, to defend one's life. *c*) **— son honneur**, to defend one's honour. **— une opinion**, to maintain an opinion. *d*) **— l'approche d'un camp**, to secure a camp from the attacks of the enemy. *e*) **Cet arbre vous défendra de l'orage**, this tree will shelter you from the storm.

2. to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict. **— du vin à un malade**, to forbid wine to a patient. **— sa porte**, **faire — sa porte à quelqu'un**, to forbid a person one's house. [Followed by *de* and the infinitive, or *que* and the subjunctive :] **Il lui défend de parler**, he forbids him to speak. **Je vous défends d'y aller**, I forbid you to go there. **Il lui défendit de se présenter jamais devant lui**, he forbade him ever to come to him again. **Je défends que vous fassiez cela.** I forbid you to do that. **Le port des armes est défendu**, it is forbidden to carry arms. **Il me semble que j'avais defendu que vous vissiez personne.** I thought I had forbidden you to see any body. *Mol. École des f.* II. 6.

DÉFENDRE, *vn. Law-t.* to defend : to contest a suit, to make opposition.

DÉFENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to defend one's self ; to resist. **Il se défendit mollement**, he resisted languidly. **Gardez-vous de prétendre que tant d'ennemis vous puissiez vous —**, do not pretend that you can resist so many enemies. *Racine. Mithr.* v. 5. **Cette place se défend d'elle-même**, that place needs no defence.

2. to vindicate one's self ; to justify one's self ; to plead one's own cause. **Ils ne se défendent pas contre cette accusation**, they do not vindicate themselves from that accusation. **Défendez-vous et ne l'accusez pas**, justify yourself, and do not accuse him.

3. to protect one's self, to shelter one's self, to screen one's self, to shield one's self. **Leur nombre était assez grand pour se — d'une surprise**, they numbered strong enough not to be in danger of an attack. **Se — du froid**, to protect one's self from the cold. **Quel philosophe pourrait se — de la flatterie?** what philosopher could hold out against flattery ? *Fén. Tél.* 12. **Contre tant de soupirs peut-il bien se — ?** is it possible for him to turn a deaf ear to all this sighing ? *Rac. Alex.* II. 5.

4. to forbear (to), to refrain (from) ; to help. **Il se défend fort de se mêler de l'affaire**, he will not hear of having anything to do with that affair. **Il ne put se — d'un mouvement d'effroi**, he could not help giving a start. **Toute femme qui veut à l'honneur se vouer doit se — de jouer**, a woman who stands up for her honour must refrain from gaming. *Mol. École des f.* III. 2.

5. to excuse one's self (from) ; to decline ; to refuse. **On voul it le forcer d'aller dans cette maison, mais il s'en est défendu**, they wanted to force him to go to that house, but he refused. **On l'a prié de si bonne grâce qu'il n'a pu se — de ce qu'on souhaitait de lui**, they entreated him so much, that he could not refuse do what they wanted.

6. to deny. **Vous vous défendez d'être médecin**, you deny being a doctor. *Mol. Méd. m. lui.* I. 6. **Quelques-uns se défendent de faire des vers**, some of them deny that they write poetry. **On l'accuse de telle chose, mais il se défend**, he is accused of such a thing ; but he denies it. **Je ne m'en défends pas**, I do not deny it.

DÉFENDU, E, défându, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** defended ; **2.** forbidden. **Il est — de bâtir en cet endroit**, it is forbidden to build in that place. **Un livre —**, a forbidden book. **Fruit —**, forbidden fruit.

DÉFENDURE, défândur, *sf.* hurdle, fencing (of branches).

DÉFENS, DÉFENDS, défân, [défendre], *sm.* **Bois en —**, wood as defence.

DÉFENSE, défâns'. [Lat. : defensio ; Low Lat. : defensa], *sf.* **1.** defence : *a*) the act of guarding against danger ; self-defence ; guard ; *b*) something employed to ward off danger or injury ; guard, protection ; fortification ; means of defence ; *c*) *Milit.* the act of defending a place ; resistance ; *d*) *pl. Fortif.* outworks, works ; *e*) vindication justification, apology : that which repels a charge or accusation ; *f*) *Law-t.* plea of justification ; the defendant's reply. *a*) **Il prend l'humble sous sa —**, he defends the humble. **Prendre la — de quelqu'un**, to stand up in the defence of a person. **Se mettre en —**, to stand on one's guard. **Être en —**, **être en état de —**, to be in a state of defence. **Être hors de —**, not to be in a condition to defend one's self. **Être dans le cas de légitime —**, to be in a case of fair self-defence. **Pour sa —**, in one's defence. *b*) **Sans —**, defenceless, undefended. *c*) **Ce général a fait une belle —**, that general defended the place well. **Cette place est de —**, that place is defensible. *e*) **Voici qu'il dit pour sa —**, here is what he says to vindicate himself.

2. *Nat. Hist.* tusk : the long, pointed tooth of certain animals ; fang. **Muni de défenses** tusked, fanged.

3. prohibition, interdiction, forbiddance : the act of forbidding or interdicting. **Faire — à**, to forbid. **— d'entrer ici**, no admittance. **— de fumer**, no smoking allowed.

DÉFENSEUR, défânsœr, *sm.* defender : *a*) one who defends ; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates, either by arms or by arguments ; vindicator, champion, upholder, maintainer, supporter ; *b*) *Law-t.* counsel. *a*) **Il est le — de la veuve et de l'orphelin**, he is the defender of the widow and the orphan. **— de la foi**, defender of the Faith : a title conferred by pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., and used ever since by the kings of England. **— de la patrie**, defender of the country. *b*) **— d'office**, counsel appointed by the court.

DÉFENSIF, IVE, défânsif, siv', *adj.* defensive : *a*) that serves to defend ; *b*) resisting attack or aggression ; *c*) in a state to defend. **Armes défensives**, defensive arms. **Guerre défensive**, defensive war.

DÉFENSIVE, *sf.* defensive : *a*) safeguard, that which defends : *b*) state or posture of defence. **Être, se tenir sur la —**, to be, to stand on the defensive.

DÉFENSIVEMENT, défânsiv'mân-t, *adv.* defensively : on the defensive, in defence.

DÉFÉQUER, déféké-r, [Lat. : defæcāre, to cleanse ; de ; fæx, fecis, dregs], (in the present : *je défèque, tu défèques, il défèque*), *va. Chem.* to defecate : to clarify ; to purify, to refine, to clear from dregs or impurities.

DÉFÉRANT, E, déférân-t, *adj.* complying ; condescending.

DÉFÉRENCE, déférâns', *sf.* deference : regard, respect. **Par — pour**, out of deference to. **Avec —**, with deference, deferentially. **Avec toute la — qui vous est due**, with all due deference to you. **Avoir, marquer, témoigner de la — pour quelqu'un**, to have deference for a person.

DÉFÉRENT, déféran, *adj. m.* **1.** *Astron.* **Cercle —**, deferent : in the Ptolemaic system, a circle in the circumference of which the centre of the epicycle moves.

2. *Anat.* **Canal —**, deferent canal, deferent : a vessel in the human body that conveys fluids.

DÉFÉRENT, *sm. Astron.* deferent.

DÉFÉRENTIEL, ELLE, déférânsiel, *adj. Anat.* pertaining to the vas deferens.

DÉFÉRER, déféré-r, [Lat. : deferre, to carry], *va.* [*Je défère, nous déférons ; je déférais ; je déférai ; je déférerais ; défère ; que je défère ; que je déférasse ; déférant, déféré.*] **1.** to bestow, to confer. **— un titre à quelqu'un**, to confer a title on a person. **On lui déféra la couronne**, the crown was bestowed on him.

2. to accuse, to denounce ; to report ; to send over to hand over to give up. **— quelqu'un en justice**, to bring any one before the court. **L'Église procédait au jugement de ceux qu'ils lui étaient déférés**, the Church judged those who were handed over to her.

3. *Law-t.* — **le serment à quelqu'un**, to administer, to tender the oath to a person.

DÉFÉRER. *vn.* to defer : to pay deference; to yield to another's opinion ; to comply. **Ce ne sont point ici des choses où les enfants soient obligés de — aux pères**, in these matters, children are not obliged to yield to their parents. *Mol. Av.* IV. 3. **Ne devraient-ils pas — aux anciennes lois de l'Église ?** ought they not to submit to the ancient laws of the Church ? *Pascal. Prov.* 6.

DÉFERLER, déferlé-r, [dé ; ferler], *va. Naut.* to unfurl : to unfold, to expand sails.

DÉFERLER, *vn.* (of waves) to break into foam ; to dash.

DÉFERRAGE, déferazh, **DÉFERREMENT**, défer'man [déferrer], *sm.* unshoeing (of horses), the removing of iron from any work.

DÉFERRER déféré-r [dé ; fer, iron] *va.* **1.** to remove iron-work from ; **2.** to take off (a horse's shoes), to unshoe ; **3.** to break off the tag (of a lace) ; **4.** to unhinge (a door) ; **5.** *Fam.* to abash, to confound, to put out of countenance, to put out. **C'est un homme qu'on déferre aisément**, it takes very little to abash that man.

† DÉFERRER, *vn.* to draw : to unsheathe a sword.

DÉFERRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cast, to throw a shoe (as a horse) ; **2.** to lose its tag (as a lace), to come untagged ; **3.** *Fig.* to get confused, to be abashed, to be put out.

DÉFET, défè, [Lat. : defectus], *sm.* old sheet, waste sheet (of a book).

DÉFEUILLAGE, défœyazh, [défeuiller], *sm.* the pulling off of the leaves of trees.

DÉFEUILLAISON, défœyaizôn, *sf.* defoliation : *a*) the falling of leaves: fall ; *b*) the time or season for shedding leaves ; autumn.

DÉFEUILLER, défœyér, [dé ; feuille], *va.* to strip of leaves.

DÉFEUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose its leaves, to be stripped of leaves. **Les arbres défeuillent en ce moment**, the trees are now shedding their leaves.

DÉFI, défi, [défier], *sm.* defiance : *a*) chalenge, invitation to fight ; act of defying or daring ; *b*) a challenge to meet in any contest ; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge ; *c*) contempt of opposition or of danger. **Porter un—, faire un défi à**, to defy, to challenge; to bid defiance to. **Accepter un —**, to accept a challenge. **Relever un —**, to take up a challenge ; to take up the gauntlet. **On le mit au — de passer la rivière à la nage**, they defied him to swim across the river.

DÉFIANCE, défiâns', [défier], *sf.* **1.** distrust, mistrust : want of confidence; doubt, suspicion ; distrustfulness. **L'esprit de — nous fait croire que tout le monde est capable de nous tromper**, distrust makes us think that everybody wishes to deceive us. *La Bruy. Theoph.* 18. **Il n'oublia rien pour jeter quelque — dans mon esprit**, he did all he could to make me distrustful. **L'excès de ce bonheur me met en —**, such great happiness makes me distrustful. **Elle a lieu de douter et d'être en —**, she has reasons to distrust. **Être sans —**, to be full of trust, distrustless, unsuspicious. *Prov.* : **La défiance est mère de sûreté**, safe bind, safe find.

2. diffidence : distrusfulness of one's own powers; distrust. — **de soi-même**, diffidence, distrust of one's self. **Il avait une juste — de ses propres forces**, he was distrustful of his own strength.

DÉFIANT, E, défiân-t, ant', *adj.* distrustful : *a*) mistrustful, wanting confidence, full of distrust ; *b*) diffident, wanting confidence in one's self.

DÉFICELER, défis'lé-r, [dé ; ficelle], *va.* to untie (a parcel).

DÉFICIENT, E, defisiân, ânt', [Lat. : deficiens, from deficère], *adj. Arith.* deficient : said of numbers such that the sum of their aliquot parts is less than the numbers themselves.

DÉFICIT, défisit', [Lat. it wants], *sm.* deficit, deficiency : want ; something wanting. **Combler un —**, to supply a deficit, to make up a deficiency. **Il y a un — dans la caisse**, there is a deficiency in the till. **Être en —**, to have a deficit.

DÉFIER, défié-r, [dé ; fier], *va.* **1.** to defy : *a*) to challenge, to dare ; to provoke to combat or strife ; *b*) to challenge to say or do anything ; *c*) to brave, to treat with contempt ; to set at naught, to set at defiance, to bid defiance to. *a*) — **un ennemi**, to defy an enemy. — **quelqu'un à la course, aux échecs**, to challenge a person at running, at chess. *b*) **Vous me menacez de me battre, je vous en défie**, you threaten to beat me, I dare you to do it. **Je vous défie de deviner cette énigme**, I defy you to guess that enigma. **Il ne faut jamais — un fou**, one should never bid defiance to a madman. *c*) **Je m'en vais — les vents au milieu de l'Océan**, I am going to brave the winds in the middle of the Ocean. *Volt. Lettre* 42. **Ce qui devait — la durée des siècles**, that which was to have bid defiance to time. —**la colère de quelqu'un**, to brave a person's anger. — **le péril et la mort**, to brave peril and a death.

2. *Naut.* to fend, to keep off, to bear off. **Défie l'ancre de bord !** bear off the anchor ! **Défie du vent !** keep her to ! no nearer ! **Défiez l'arrivée, défiez de l'arrivée !** keep aloof ! don't fall off !

DÉFIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to defy each other, to challenge each other. **Ces deux ennemis se défiaient l'un l'autre**, these two enemies challenged each other.

2. (with *de*) to distrust, to mistrust, to be distrustful of, to be mistrustful of ; to be on one's guard (against). **On ne doit pas se — de ses amis**, we ought not to distrust our friends. **Je me défierais d'un trop prompt changement**, a sudden change would make me distrustful. **Je me défie de leurs allures**, their manners make me distrust them. **Se — de soi-même**, to be distrustful of one's self, to be diffident. **Le silence est le parti le plus sûr pour celui qui se défie de soi-même**, the wisest course for a diffident person is to remain silent.

3. (followed by *de*, or *que*) to suspect, to have a misgiving ; to have no idea ; to foresee. **Ils commencent à se — du contraire**, they begin to think it is just the contrary. **Une chose vous manque, vous ne vous en défiez pas**, you want something, but you have no idea of it. *La Bruy. Car.* **Qu'il est difficile quand on peut tout, de se défier qu'on peut aussi trop entreprendre !** it is difficult to imagine that we may possibly, when we are very powerful, undertake more than we are able to accomplish. *Mass. Louis le Grand.*

DÉFIGUREMENT, defigur'mân-t, *sm.* disfiguration : *a*) the act of disfiguring ; disfigurement ; *b*) the result of disfiguring.

DÉFIGURER, défiguré-r, [dé ; figure], *va.* to disfigure : *a*) to distort ; to spoil the face of ; to injure the superficies or beauty ; *b*) to injure or mar the form or appearance of ; to deface, to deform ; *c*) to mar, to alter, to distort. *a*) **Cette maladie l'a défigurée**, that illness has quite disfigured her. **La petite vérole l'a horriblement défiguré**, the small-pox has disfigured him frightfully. *b*) — **un tableau en le retouchant**, to spoil a painting by touching it up. *c*) **Ce scrupule allait jusqu'à — notre langue**, this scruple even disfigured our language. **Ils ont défiguré l'histoire**, they have disfigured history.

DÉFIGURER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to disfigure one's self ; **2.** to become disfigured, to be altered.

DÉFILADE, défilad', [défiler], *sf.* defiling, filing off.

DÉFILÉ, défilé, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* defiling, filing off (of soldiers) ; marching past.

2. defile : narrow pass or passage, in which men may march only in a file ; **3.** *Fig.* pass, strait.

DÉFILEMENT, défil'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Fortif.* defilading : the raising of the exposed side of a fortress, so as to shelter the interior work when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point ; the defiling of troops in columns.

DÉFILER, defilé-r, [dé ; fil], *va.* **1.** to unthread, to unstring. — **des perles**, to unstring pearls. — **son chapelet**, V. *Chapelet.*

DÉFILER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to come unstrung ; **2.** to break up. **Le chapelet se défile, commence à se —**, *Fig.* the company is breaking up *or* separating, is beginning to fall off.

DÉFILER, défilé-r, *vn. Fortif.* to protect from enfilade.

DÉFILER, *vn.* **1.** to defile : to file off, to march off in a line, or file by file ; **2.** *Fig.* to die off, to go off, to drop off. **Les troupes défileront par compagnies**, the troops will file off in companies.

DÉFILER, *sm.* defiling, filing off.

DÉFINI, E, défini *adj.* definite : *a*) fixed and settled with precision ; determinate, precise, exact ; *b*) *Gram.* noting the article *le*, *la*, *les* ; *c*) *Gram* perfect. **Passé —, prétérit —**, perfect tense (in verbs).

DÉFINIR, définir, [Lat : definire, itum], to set bounds to ; de ; finis, limit], *va.* **1.** to define : *a*) to determine with precision, to ascertain ; *b*) to describe, to declare the properties or circumstances of ; (of a person) to portray ; *c*) to explain ; to give the signification of, to declare the meaning of a word ; **2.** *Theol.* to decide, to decree.

DÉFINIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be defined.

DÉFINISSABLE, définisabl', *adj.* definable : that may be defined.

DÉFINISSEUR, définisœr, *sm.* definer : one who defines.

DÉFINITEUR, définitœr, *sm.* definitor : a counsellor to a superior in religious orders.

DÉFINITIF, IVE, définitif, tiv', *adj.* definitive : final, ending. **Un arrangement —**, a definitive arrangement. **Un jugement —**, a definitive judgment.

EN DÉFINITIVE, *adv. phr.* **1.** definitively ; finally ; **2.** decidedly, after all, in fin.

DÉFINITION, définisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : definitio ; de ; finis, limit], *sf.* **1.** definition : *a*) a brief description of a thing by its properties ; *b*) *Log.* the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference ; *c*) an explication or the signification of a word or term ; **2.** *Theol.* decision.

DÉFINITIVEMENT, définitv'mân-t, *adv.* definitively : *a*) positively, determinately ; *b*) finally.

DÉFINITOIRE, définitwar, *sm.* shapter-house : place in which the definitors in monastic orders meet.

DÉFLAGRATEUR, déflagratœr, *sm. Phys.* deflagrator : a galvanic instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

DÉFLAGRATION, déflagrasyôn ; *in poet.*

siôn, [Lat. : deflagratio ; deflagrāre, to burn], *sf.* deflagration : a sudden and sparkling combustion.

DÉFLÉCHI, E, défléshi, *adj. Bot.* deflected : bending downward archwise.

DÉFLÉCHIR, défléshir, [Lat. : deflectĕre ; de ; flectĕre, flexum, to bend], *va.* to deflect : to turn aside, to turn from a right line or regular course.

DÉFLÉCHIR, *vn.* to defect : to turn saide, to deviate.

DÉFLEGMATION, déflègmasyô*n*, *sf.* dephlegmation : the process of separating water from spirits, by repeated distillation.

DÉFLEGMER, déflégmé-r, [dé ; flegme], *va.* to dephlegmate : to deprive of superabundant water ; to dephlegm.

DÉFLEURAISON, défkœrèzô*n*, [défleurir], *sf.* fall of bossom.

DÉFLEURIR, déflœrir, [de ; fleurir], *vn.* to shed its blossoms ; to lose the blossom. **Les lilas fleurissent et défleurissent promptement,** the lilac blossoms and fades very quickly.

DÉFLEURIR, *va.* 1. to nip the blossom of, to strip of blossom ; 2. to rub off, to take off the bloom of (ripe fruit) ; 3. *Fig.* to destroy the charm of. **Ce rosier est tout défleuri,** this rose-tree has lost all its roses.

DÉFLEXION, déflèks:ô*n*, [défléchir], *sf. Phys.* deflection : a turning from a true line or the regular course ; the bending of the rays of light towards an opaque body when passing near it.

DÉFLORAISON, déflorêzô*n*, [déflorer], *sf.* fall of blossom.

DÉFLORATEUR, défloratœr, *sm.* deflourer : one who deflours.

DÉFLORATION, déflorasyô*n*, *sf.* defloration : the act of deflouring.

DÉFLOREMENT, déflor'mân-t, *sm.* défloration.

DÉFLORER, défloré-r, [Lat. : deflorāre], *va.* 1. to deflour : to deprive of virginity ; 2. to take off the freshness of.

† **DÉFLUXION,** défluksyô*n*, *sf.* defluxion : *a*) a flowing down ; *b*) *Med.* a discharge of humours.

DÉFOLIATION, défoliasyô*n*, [Lat. : defoliāre, atum ; de ; folium, leaf], *sf.* defoliation : shedding of leaves.

DÉFONÇAGE, défônsazh', [défoncer], *sm. Agr.* digging up.

DÉFONCEMENT, défôns-mâ*n*-t, [défoncer], *sm.* 1. staving (of a cask) ; 2. cutting up, breaking up (of roads) ; 3. *Agr.* digging-in.

DÉFONCER, défônsé-r, [dé : fond ; O. Fr. : fons for fond and fonds], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* ; *nous défon ons* ; *je défonçois.*] 1. to stave : to break the bottom of a cask ; to stave in : 2. to cut up, to break up (roads) ; 3. *Agr.* to dig up (a piece of ground) ; 4. *Milit.* to break through, open ; to break down. — **un chapeau,** to knock a hat in. — **une porte,** to burst a door open.

DÉFONCER (SE), *v. refl.* to give way at the bottom.

DÉFORMATEUR, TRICE, défôrmatœr, tris'. *f. adj.* deforming.

DÉFORMATION, défôrmasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* deformation : a deformity of any part of the body.

DÉFORMER, défôrmé-r, [dé ; forme], *va.* 1. to deform : to alter the form or shape ; to put out of shape ; to distort. **Les corsets déforment la taille,** stays spoil the shape.

2. to take off, to finish off (shoes, etc.).

DÉFORMER (SE), *v. refl.* to grow deformed, distorted ; to get out of shape, to come out of form.

DÉFORTIFIER, défortifié, [dé ; fortifier], *vn* to dismantle, to destroy the forts of.

DÉFOUETTER, défweté-r, [dé ; fouet], *va. Book-b.* to untie (the cords holding the sheets).

DÉFOURNER, défourné-r, [dé ; four], *va.* to take out of the oven ; to draw (a batch of bread).

DÉFRAI, défrè, [défrayer], *sm.* defrayment : the act of defraying [of the expenses of a household].

DÉFRAÎCHIR, défrêshir, [dé ; frais, fraîche] *va.* to take off the freshness of.

DÉFRAÎCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* to fade : to lose fr hness, lustre or colour.

DÉFRANCISER, défrâ*n*sizé-r, [dé ; franciser], *va.* to unfrench : to make lose French manners or character.

DÉFRAUDER, défrôdé-r, [dé ; frauder], *va.* to defraud. V. *Frauder.*

DÉFRAYER, défréyé-r, [dé ; frais, expense], *va.* 1. to defray : to pay the expenses of. **Il défraya toute leur suite,** he defrayed all the expenses of their attendants. **J'étais défrayé de tout,** all my expenses were paid.

2. to entertain : *a*) to supply with provisions, etc. ; *b*) to divert, to amuse ; to treat with agreeable conversation. *a*) **Ils étaient obligés de — leur tyran, lorsqu'il arrivait,** when their tyrant came, they were obliged to entertain him. *b*) — **la compagnie de bons mots,** to amuse the company with witty sayings. *Mol. Cr.* de *l'École des f.* 2. — **la conversation,** to keep up the conversation.

DÉFRICHAGE, défrishazh, **DÉFRICHEMENT,** défrish'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* clearing : *a*) the act of clearing land ; *b*) land cleared.

DÉFRICHER, défrishé-, [dé ; friche]. *va.* 1. to clear : to free from that which is useless, or which encumbers ; to cultivate, to bring into cultivation. — **des terres, un champ,** to clear lands, a field.

2. † *Fig.* to clear up : to unravel : to explain what it is difficult to understand.

DÉFRICHEUR, défrishœr, *sm.* clearer : one who clears land ; squatter (in new colonies).

DÉFRISEMENT, défriz'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. uncurling ; 2. *Pop.* disappointment.

DÉFRISER, défrisé-r, [dé ; friser], *va.* 1. to uncurl (hair), to put out of curl ; 2. *Popul. lang.* to put out, to disappoint ; to take down a peg ; to take the shine out of.

DÉFRISER (SE), *v. refl.* to come out of curl, to get uncurled.

DÉFRONCEMENT, défrô*n*s'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* taking out gathers ; unplaiting.

DÉFRONCER, défrônsé-r, [dé ; froncer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before a and *a* : *nous défronçons* ; *défronçant.*] 1. to unplait : to take out of gathers, to undo gathers or plaits ; 2. to unknit, to smooth (one's brow).

DÉFROQUE, défrok', *sf.* 1. effects (of a deceased monk) ; 2. old clothes, cast-off clothes ; 3. old things.

DÉFROQUER, défroké-r, [dé ; froc], *va.* to unfrock : to make one throw off his monkish habit.

DÉFROQUER (SE), *v. refl.* (of a monk) to quit the frock, to thro *w* off the cowl.

DÉFRUITER, défruité-r, [dé ; fruit], *va.* to gather, to pluck the fruit from a tree.

DÉFLUSQUER, défruské-r, **DÉFRUSQUIER,** défruskiné-r, [dé ; frusques], *va. Slang.* to undress, to strip any one of his clothes.

DÉFUNER, défuné-r, [dé ; Lat. : funis, rope], *va. Naut.* to unrig (a mast).

DÉFUNT, E, défœn, œnt', [Lat. : defunctus], *adj.* deceased, defunct. **Le roi —,** the deceased king.

DÉFUNT, E, *sm. f.* deceased, **defunct** : a dead person, one deceased.

DÉGAGÉ, E, dégazhé, *adj.* 1. redeemed, taken out of pawn ; 2. free : *a*) exempt from ; disembarrassed, unembarrassed ; *b*) easy ; unconstrained, flippant ; *c*) open unobstructed, clear from obstruction. *a*) **Un esprit — de préjugés,** a mind free from prejudice. **Un cœur — de faiblesse,** a heart free from weakness. *b*) **Vous parlez d'un air bien —,** you speak in a very flippant way. **Des manières dégagées,** easy manners. **Avoir des airs dégagés,** to have flippant manners. *c*) **Une place bien dégagée,** a very open place. **Chambre dégagée,** room with a private entrance.

3. easy : slender, graceful. **Une taille svelte et dégagée,** a slender, graceful shape.

DÉGAGEMENT, dégazh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. redeeming, taking out of pawn, of pledge ; redemption ; 2. disengagement : *a*) the state of being disengaged ; release ; freedom from an engagement ; *b*) *Fenc.* the act of disengaging ; extrication ; *c*) *Chem.* emission ; escape ; *d*) clearing ; 3. *Arch.* private entrance. **Escalier de —,** private staircase, back-stairs. **Porte de —,** back-door. **Le — de la voie publique, de la rue,** the opening, the clearing of the street, of the public way.

DÉGAGER, dégazhé-r, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by an *e* : *Nous dégageons* ; *je dégageais* ; *je dégageai* ; *que je dégageasse* ; *dégageant* ; *dégagé*]. 1. to redeem ; to take out of pawn, of pledge ; 2. — **sa parole,** *a*) to redeem, to make good one's word ; *b*) to call back, to withdraw one's word.

3. to disengage : *a*) to release from a promise or obligation ; to liberate, to free, to set free ; *b*) to wean, to detach, to set loose ; *c*) *Med.* to relieve, to ease ; *d*) to free, to bring (out of) ; to deliver ; extricate, to disentangle, to disembarras ; to clear, to set free from impediments or difficulties ; *e*) *Fenc.* to extricate ; *f*) *Chem.* to separate ; *g*) *Chem.* to emit, to evolve, to extricate, to set free. *a*) **D'un serment solennel qui peut nous — ?** who can release us from a solemn promise ? *Corn. Hor.* 1. 2. *b*) **Elle les dégage des intérêts du monde,** she weans them from worldly interests. **Pour — l'âme de l'amour du monde,** to wean the soul from worldly interests. — **son cœur,** to wean one's affections. *c*) **Un bain de pieds lui a dégagé le tête,** a foot-bath has eased his head. *d*) **L l'a dégagé du milieu des ennemis,** he delivered him from the hands of his enemies. **Je le dégageai de ses liens,** I freed him of his shackles. **On eut de la peine à le — de dessous son cheval,** they had some trouble to extricate him from under his horse. *e*) — **le fer,** to disengage one's sword. *f*) — **le potassium de son oxyde,** to disengage the potassium from its oxyde. *g*) **Cette substance dégage une odeur sulfureuse,** this substance has a smell of sulphur.

4. to buy off, to obtain the discharge of (a soldier) ; 5. to clear : to free from obstruction. — **un passage, la voie publique,** to clear a passage, the road.

6. *Arch.* to make a private entrance to (an apartment) ; 7. *Math.* to find (an unknown quantity) ; 8. to show to advantage, to show off, to set off. **Cet habit dégage bien la taille,** this coat sets off the shape.

DÉGAGER, *vn. Danc.* to detach the feet.

DÉGAGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to disengage one's self, to free one's self (from a promise, of an obligation) ; 2. to disengage ; to extricate one's self ; to get clear, to get away ; to get rid (of) ; to break, to break loose, to

break away. **Il se dégagea des ennemis qui l'entouraient,** he got away from the enemies that surrounded him. **Se — de ses liens,** to break one's bonds. **Elle se dégagea doucement de ses bras,** she gently disengaged herself from his arms. **Dégagez-vous des soins dont vous êtes chargé,** get rid of your cares. *Rac. Andr.* II. 2. **Je veux me — du poids de mes soupçons,** I wish to get rid of my doubts. *Delav. Vêpres. sicil.* III. 5.

3. to be cleared. **La foule n'est plus aussi grande, le passage commence à se —,** the crowd is not so thick now, the way is beginning to be cleared.

4. to be disengaged : *a)* to be relieved, to be eased ; *b) Chem.* to evolve, to be set free. *a)* **Ma tête se dégage un peu,** my head is somewhat relieved. *d)* **Cette substance se dégage sous forme de vapeur,** this substance evolves in steam. **La mauvaise odeur qui se dégage de ce trou,** the bad smell which comes from this hole.

DÉGAINE, déghên', [dégainer], *sf. Colloq.* awkwardness : awkwark gait. **Quelle —!** what awkwardness! **D'une belle —,** awkward.

DÉGAINER, déghêné-r. [dé ; gaine], *va.* **1.** to unsheathe, to draw (one's sword) ; **2.** *Fig.* to lug out.

DÉGAINER, *vn.* to draw one's sword, to draw. **Il fallut —,** they were obliged to draw their swords. [*Substant.* :] **Brave jusqu'au —,** brave till it comes to the push, to the scratch.

DÉGAINEUR, déghênœr, *sm.* fighter ; quarrelsome man, bully.

DÉGALER, dégalé-r, [dé ; gale], *va.* to clean (a skin, a fleece), to pick clean.

DÉGALONNER, dégaloné-r, [dé ; galonner], *va.* to unlace, to take off the lace (which adorns a coat).

DÉGANTER, dégantê-r, [dé ; gant]. *va.* to unglove, to take off the gloves of.

DÉGANTER (SE), *v. refl.* to pull off, to take off one's gloves.

DÉGARNI, E, dégarni, *adj.* **1.** bare, naked ; **2.** empty. **Une table dégarnie,** an empty table.

3. (with *de*) deprived of ; stripped of, degarnished of. **Une tête dégarnie de cheveux,** a bald head.

DÉGARNIR, dégarnir, [dé ; garnir], *va.* **1.** to unfurnish : *a)* to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus ; to untrim ; *b)* to derive of a garrison, to unman ; to disgarnish. *a)* **— un appartement,** to strip an apartment of its furniture. **— une cheminée,** to strip a mantelpiece of its ornaments. **— une robe,** to untrim a dress. **— de dentelles,** to unlace. **— de galons,** to unlace. *b)* **— une place,** to disgarnish a fortress. **— d'hommes,** to unman. **— les ailes d'une armée,** to degarnish, to weaken the wings of an army.

2. *Hort.* to thin (a tree) ; **3.** *Naut.* to unrig : to strip of rigging. **— un vaisseau,** to unrig a ship.

DÉGARNIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** (with *de*) to strip one's self (of) ; to part (with) ; **2.** (absolutely) to part with one's ready money. **Vous avez eu tort de vous —,** you were wrong to part with your ready money.

3. to wear lighter clothing ; to put on a summer dress. **Le temps est encore froid, il serait dangereux de se trop —,** the weather is still cold ; it would not be wise to wear lighter clothing.

4. to come or to get empty. **Les banquettes se dégarnissent,** the benches are getting empty.

5. to get, to grow bald. **Sa tête s'est promptement dégarnie,** he soon grew bald.

6. to become thin ; to lose branches (as a tree).

DÉGARNISSEMENT, dégarnis'mân-t, *sm.* degarnishment . the act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or of a garrison.

DÉGASCONNER, dégaskoné-r, [dé, gascon), *va.* to make one lose his provincial manners (of a Gascon) to teach a Gascon to acquire good French.

DÉGAT, dégâ-t, *pl.* dégâ-t, [O. Fr. : degaster, gâter], *sm.* **1.** damage ; havock, ravage, devastation. **La grêle a fait de grands dégâts,** the hail has caused great damages. **Le passage d'une armée cause des dégâts considérables,** armies ravage the countries they go through **Faire —,** to ravage (of troops)

2. waste, great consumption. **On fait un grand — de bois dans cette maison,** there is a great waste of wood in that house.

DÉGAUCHIR, dégôshir, [dé ; gauche], *va* **1.** *Technol.* to smooth, to plane, to level, to straighten ; **2.** *Ship-b.* to prepare, **3.** *Fig.* to polish up, to form. **— un jeune homme timide,** to polish a young simpleton.

DÉGAUCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get rid of one's awkwardness.

DÉGAUCHISSAGE, dégôshisazh', **DÉGAUCHISSEMENT,** dégôshis'mân-t, *sm.* smoothing, planing, levelling, straightening (of a surface). *Aviation.* unwarping, reversal of a warp.

DÉGAZONNEMENT, dégâzonmân-t, *sm.* turf-pulling, unturfing (of a meadow, etc.).

DÉGAZONNER, dégâzoné-r, [dé ; gazon], *va.* to unturf : to take off the sward of.

DÉGEL, dézhèl, [dégeler], *sm.* thaw : the melting of ice or snow. **Être au —,** (of the weather) to thaw.

DÉGELÉE, dézh'lé, *sf. Vulg.* volley of blows ; hiding.

DÉGELER, dézh'lé-r, [dé ; geler], *va.* [Conj. like *Geler*.] to thaw : to cause to melt.

DÉGELER, *vn.* to thaw : to melt, to become fluid ; to become so warm as to melt. **La rivière dégèle,** the river is thawing. (Impers.) **Il dégèle,** it thaws.

DÉGELER (SE), *v. refl.* to thaw.

DÉGÉNÉRATEUR, dézhénératœr, *adj.* degenerating, degenerative.

DÉGÉNÉRATION, dézhénérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** degeneration *a)* degeneracy, a growing worse, a gradual deterioration ; *b) Med.* a morbid change ; **2.** degenerateness : a degenerate state.

DÉGÉNÉRÉ, E, dézhénéré, *adj.* degenerated, degenerate.

DÉGÉNÉRER, dézhénéré-r, [Lat. : degenerâre, atum ; de, down ; genus, generis, kind], *vn.* the é is changed into è before a mute syllable. *Je dégénère, nous dégénérons, ils dégénèrent ; je dégénérais ; je dégénérai ; je dégénérerai ; je dégénérerais ; que je dégénère ; que je dégénérasse ; dégénérant ; dégénéré.*] **1.** to degenerate *a)* to deteriorate, to become worse, to decay in good qualities ; *b)* to become inferior to the preceding members of the same stock, to fall from the virtue of ancestors ; to decline in virtue. *a)* **Le blé dégénère dans un mauvais terrain,** bad land makes the wheat degenerate ; *b)* **— de ses ancêtres,** to degenerate from one's ancestors. **Ces hommes qui paraissent avoir dégénéré,** these men who seem to have degenerated. **Tout dégénère entre les mains de l'homme,** everything degenerates in the hands of man *J. J. Rouss. Em.* I.

2. (with *en*) to degenerate (into) : to pass from a good to a bad or worse state. **Sa piété dégénère en idolâtrie,** her piety degenerates into idolatry **La crainte de fâcher dégénère en faiblesse,** fear of offending degenerates into weakness. **Ils empêchèrent que la liberté ne dégénérât en licence,** they would not allow liberty to degenerate into licence.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, dézhénérèsâns', *sf.* degeneration, degeneracy.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENT, E, dézhénérèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* degenerative.

DÉGINGANDÉ, E, dézhangândé, [O. Fr. : dégingander ; dé ; gigue, leg], *adj.* **1.** ill-made, ill-formed, ill-shaped ; gawky, ungainly, awkward, clumsy. **Cette femme est toute dégingandée,** that woman is ill-shaped.

2. *Fig.* loose, unconnected ; irregular. **Un style —,** a loose style.

DÉGITER, dézhité-r, [dé ; gîte], *va. Hunt.* to dislodge.

DÉGLACER, déglasé-r, [dé ; glace], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *a* and *o* : *déglaçant, déglaçons.*] to thaw, to melt.

DÉGLUEMENT, déglumân-t, *sm.* ungluing : the act of ungluing.

DÉGLUER, déglué-r, [de ; glu], *va.* **1.** to unglue, to take off the bird-lime of ; **2.** to ungum, to remove the gum from (the eyes).

DÉGLUER (SE), *v. refl.* to unglue, to get rid of bird-lime ; to escape from a lime-twig.

DÉGLUTITION, déglutisyôn [Lat. : de, down ; glutire, to swallow] *sf. Physiol.* deglution : the act of swallowing.

DÉGOBILLAGE, dégobiyazh', [dégobiller], *sm. Vulg.* vomit.

DÉGOBILLER, dégobiyé-r [dé ; gober], *va. Vulg.* to spew, to vomit, to bring up.

DÉGOBILLIS, dégobiyi, *sm. Vulg.* vomit.

DÉGOISER, dégwazé-r, [dé ; gosier], *va.* **1.** to warble : to sing, as birds ; to twitter; to chirp ; **2.** *Fig.* to rattle : to speak eagerly and noisily ; to clatter, to chatter ; to babble ; **3.** *Fam.* † to blab : to reveal secrets.

DÉGOISER, *vn.* **1.** to rattle on, to rattle away, to let one's tongue run ; to talk ; **2.** to chatter. **Peste ! Madame la nourice, comme vous dégoisez !** bother you, nurse how your tongue runs ! *Mol. Méd. m. l.* II. 2.

DÉGOMMAGE, dégomazh', *sm.* scouring, washing out the gum (of silk) ; ungumming.

DÉGOMMER, dégomé-r, [dé ; gomme] *va.* **1.** to ungum (silk), go wash out ; **2.** *Fig. Popul. lang.* to oust, to dismiss, to take off ; to turn out of office ; **3.** to carry off, to kill. **On l'a dégommé,** he has been turned out of his place ; he has had the sack.

DÉGONDER, dégondé-r, [dé ; gond], *va.* to unhinge, to take off the hinges.

DÉGONFLEMENT, dégônflœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** reduction (of swellings) ; going down ; **2.** emptying (of a balloon).

DÉGONFLER, dégônflé-r, [dé ; gonfler], *av.* **1.** to reduce (a swelling), to cause to subside ; **2.** to reduce the volume of ; **3.** to empty (a balloon) ; *Fig.* to ease , to lighten, **— son cœur,** to lighten one's heart.

DÉGONFLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be reduced ; to diminish (in volume), to subside, to collapse, to go down. **Cette tumeur commence à se —,** that tumour begins to go down ; is not so swollen.

2. to let out its gas (as a balloon) ; **3.** *Fig.* to relieve (one's heart).

DÉGOR, *sm. Technol.* conduit-pipe.

DÉGORGEAGE, dégórzhazh', *sm. Dy.* cleansing, scouring (before dying).

DÉGORGEMENT, dégórzh'mân-t, [dégorger], *sm.* **1.** outflow, outfall (of a canal, of a sewer) ; **2.** *Med.* overflowing (of the humours, of the gall), **3.** cleansing, unstopping (of a pipe, of a spout) ; **4.** *Dy.* cleansing, scouring (of hides, of wool, before dying).

DÉGORGEOIR, dégórzwar, *sm.* **1.** spout, place where waters are discharged ; **2.** pricker : a pointed instrument for clearing a mortise ; 3. *Artill.* priming-wire, priming-iron, vent-pricker ; **4.** *Angl.* disgorger.

DÉGORGER, dégórzhé-r, [dé ; gorge), *va.* [takes an *e* mute after a *g* before *a* and *o*: *Nous dégorgeons* ; *je dégorgeais* ; *je dégorgeai* ; *dégorgeant* ; *dégorgé*.] **1.** to disgorge : to vomit ; to bring up from the throat. **Le mâle va prendre de la nourriture pour la femelle et la lui dégorge dans le bec**, the cock takes food for the hen and then disgorges it into her beak. *Bonnet, Contemp. Nat.*

2. to deobstruct, to unstop, to clear (a pipe, a spout, a narrow passage) ; **3.** to cleanse, to clean, to scour (leather, wool, cloth) ; **4.** to purge (fish) ; **5.** to hollow out, to cut out. **— une embrasure**, to cut out an embrasure in a parapet.

DÉGORGER, *vn.* **1.** to overflow ; **2.** to disgorge, to discharge. **Faire —**, **1.** to disgorge, to discharge, to empty ; **2.** to purge (fish) ; **3.** to cleanse, to scour (wool, cloth, silk).

DÉGORGER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get clear, to get unstopped ; **2.** to disgorge itself, to discharge itself, to empty itself ; **3.** to overflow, to run over ; **4.** (of fish) to be purged.

DÉGOTER, dégotér, *va. Fam.* to oust, to turn out of office.

DÉGOULINER, dégouliné-r, *vn. Pop.* to tumble down (as the stairs), to trickle down (as water), to roll down the throat.

DÉGOUPILLER, dégoupiyé-r, [dé ; goupille], *va. Horol.* to take out the pins of.

DÉGOURDI, E, dégourdi, *adj.* **1.** restored to warmth ; reanimated. **Des membres dégourdis**, limbs which are no longer stiff.

2. with the chill off (as water) ; **3.** *Fig.* acute, sharp, shrewd ; **4.** lively ; (of a woman) forward ; free. **Voilà un garçon bien —**, that is a sprightly lad ! **Cette femme a l'air bien dégourdie**, that woman seems very forward. [*Substant.* :] **Quelle dégourdie !** what a forward woman ! ; she is a lively one.

DÉGOURDI, *sm. Pott.* biscuit-baking.

DÉGOURDIR, dégourdir, [dé ; gourd], *va.* **1.** to remove, to take the stiffness out of ; to take off the numbness from; to restore warmth to ; to revive. **— ses jambes**, to take the stiffness out of one's legs. **Quand nos doigts engourdis de froid ne pouvaient plus tenir la plume**, when our fingers were stiff with cold and could no longer hold a pen. *Marmontel. Mém. livre* 1.

2. *Fig.* to rub the rust off, to polish ; **3.** to sharpen the wits of, to make sharp. **C'est un nigaud qui est frais émoulu de la province, vous me le dégourdirez**, he is a silly fellow fresh from the country, but you will sharpen his wits. *Dancourt, Vend. de Surène, Sc.* 12.

4. to take the chill off (water).

DÉGOURDIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to remove numbness, stiffness from ; **2.** to revive ; to feel warmer ; **3.** to feel more lively. **Je me suis un peu dégourdi en marchant**, walking has taken some of the stiffness out of me. **Mes jambes commencent à se —**, my legs are not so stiff as they were.

4. *Fig.* to brighten up ; to polish, to rub one's self up ; **5.** to bestir one's self. **Allons, courage ! dégourdissez-vous**, come courage ! bestir yourself. **6.** (Elliptically). **Faire — de l'eau**, to take the chill off water.

DÉGOURDISSEMENT, dégourdis'mân-t, [dégourdir], *sm.* **1.** removal of numbness ; **2.** taking the chill off (water).

DÉGOÛT, dégou, [dégoutter], *sm.* **1.** dropping, dripping, running down ; **2.** *Cook.* drippings *pl.*

DÉGOÛT, dégoû-t ; *pl.* dégoû-z, [dégoûter], *sm* **1.** disgust, disrelish : *a*) distate, loathing ; aversion of the palate, repugnance to food ; *b*) *Fig.* dislike, aversion, disinclination, antipathy, repugnance. *a*) **Il a du — pour la viande de porc**, he does not like pork. **Mon parrain me predit le — du vin**, my godfather says I shall take a disgust at wine. **J'ai fermé le livre avec —**, I shut the book with disgust. *b*) **Il lui a pris un grand — pour cette personne**, he has taken a great dislike to that person. **Avoir du — pour l'étude**, to be much disinclined to study. **Il a un grand dégoût pour le monde**, he has taken a dislike to the world. **Le — de la vie s'empara de lui**, he found life irksome. **Surmonter son —**, to overcome one's dislike. **On ne peut voir sans — ce spectacle**, one cannot behold such a sight without disgust.

2. mortification, vexation : displeasure. **Il fut abreuvé de dégoûts**, he was overwhelmed with mortification. **Il a eu bien des dégoûts à essuyer**, he was often mortified.

DÉGOÛTAMMENT, dégoûtamân-t, *adv.* disgustingly, loathsomely.

DÉGOÛTANT, E, dégoûtân-t', ânt', *adj.* disgusting : *a*) causing disgust ; loathsome, nauseous, fulsome ; *b*) disgustful, causing aversion ; odious, hateful, offensive ; repugnant, distasteful. *a*) **Malpropreté dégoûtante**, disgusting slovenliness. **Des reptiles dégoûtants**, disgusting reptiles. *b*) **Le blanc et le rouge rendent les femmes affreuses et dégoûtantes**, powder and rouge make women odious and repulsive. *La Bruy.* 3. **Il a des manières dégoûtantes**, his manners are very disgusting.

DÉGOÛTÉ, E, dégoûté, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** disgusted ; **2.** *Fig.* disgusted, wearied, weary; disrelished, displeased. **Son cœur était — de toute ambition**, he was weary of ambition. **Être — de la vie**, to be wearied of life.

3. *Fam.* squeamish, fastidious. **N'être pas —**, not to be over fastidious. [*Substant.*]; **Faire le —**, to be squeamish.

DÉGOÛTER, dégoûté-r, [dé ; goût], *va.* **1.** to disgust : *a*) to raise aversion in the stomach : to make disgusted ; *b*) to give a dislike, a distaste, a disrelish ; to displease, to distaste, to offend. *a*) **Ce mets me dégoûte**, that dish disgusts me. **Ils m'ont dégoûté du poisson à force de m'en faire manger**, they gave me so much fish that I have taken an aversion to it. *b*) **Quand vous le connaîtrez, vous en serez bientôt dégoûté**, when you know him, you will very soon dislike him. **Il voulait acquérir cette maison, mais le prix l'en a dégoûté**, he wished to buy this house, but the price deterred him.

2. to tire, to weary ; to put out of conceit. **L'on voit des gens qui, dans les conversations, vous dégoûtent par leurs ridicules expressions**, there are people who in conversation make use of such ridiculous expressions, that they quite weary you. *La Bruy.* 5.

DÉGOUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be disgusted: *a*) to loathe ; *b*) to take a dislike, a distaste ; *c*) to be sick ; to be weary, tired. **Il s'est dégoûté de cette maison**, he is tired of this house. **Se — des plaisirs** to be surfeited with pleasure.

DÉGOUTTANT, E, dégoutân-t, ânt', *adj*, dripping, dripping wet, dropping, trickling, running down. **Du linge —**, linen dripping wet. **Un habit tout — de pluie**, a coat dripping with rain. **Les feuilles dégouttantes de rosée**, leaves trickling with dew.

DÉGOUTTEMENT, dégout'mân-t, *sm.* dripping : *a*) the act of falling in drops; *b*) that which falls in drops.

DÉGOUTTER, dégouté-r, [dé ; goutter], *vn.* to drip : *a*) to fall in drops ; to drop, to dripple ; to trickle, to run down ; *b*) to have drops falling from, as anything wet. *a*) **La sueur lui dégoutte du front**, the sweat is trickling from his brow. **L'eau dégouttait de tous les endroits de son manteau**, the water was dropping from every part of his cloak. *b*) **Voyez le sang dont ce poignard dégoutte**, look at those drops of blood falling from that dagger. *Rotr. Vencesl.* IV. 6.

DÉGOUTTER, *va.* to sweat : to emit moisture. [*Fig.* :] **Pressez-les, tordez-lez, ils dégouttent l'orgueil, l'arrogance, la présomption**, turn them and twist them as you may, you will always find them full of pride, arrogance and presumption. *La Bruy.* 9.

DÉGRADANT, E, dégradân-t, ânt', *adj.* degrading : dishonouring, disgracing the character ; disgraceful. **Une conduite dégradante**, degrading conduct. **Des habitudes dégradantes**, degrading habits.

DÉGRADATEUR, dégradatœr, *sm. Phot.* mask, vignette. **— iris**, iris vignetting mask. **Coupe —**, vignette-cutter. **Porte —**, vignette-holder.

DÉGRADATION, dégradasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [degrader], *sf.* **1.** degradation : *a*) the act of depriving a person of a degree of honour, dignity, or of rank ; *b*) debasement, abasement, baseness ; the state of being degraded ; degeneracy. *a*) **— militaire**, military degradation. **— civique**, civic degradation. *b*) **La — des âmes est une suite de la servitude**, the degradation of souls is the consequence of servitude. **La — des mœurs**, the degeneracy of morals. **La — des caractères**, the debasement of characters. **La — du goût**, the degeneracy of taste.

2. damage ; defacement (of a building) ; deterioration. **La — des monuments publics est punie**, those who deface public buildings are liable to punishment.

3. *Geol.* degradation : the gradual dissolving and wearing away of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying away of those parts into lower levels by the agency of the atmosphere, of rivers, or of the ocean ; **4.** dilapidation (of a building) ; wretched state (of roads). **La — de ce mur est telle qu'il menace ruine**, that wall is so dilapidated that it is ready to fall.

5. degradation : *a*) *Phys.* gradual diminution of light, shades and colours ; *b*) *Paint.* a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance. **La perspective approche les parties des corps ou les fait fuir, par la seule — de leurs grandeurs**, perspective, by the mere degradation of objects, makes them appear to be near or distant.

DÉGRADER, dégradé-r, [dé ; grader], *va.* **1.** to degrade : *a*) to deprive a person of a rank or dignity, to strip of honours ; to disgrace ; *b*) to diminish the worth of, to lower, to sink ; *c*) to debase, to dishonour, to disgrace. *a*) **— un militaire**, to degrade a soldier. **La flatterie dégrade le prince et les flatteurs**, flattery degrades the prince and his flatterers. *La Bruy.*

2. to damage, to deface, to dilapidate. **Des palais superbes que le temps va — et détruire**, magnificient palaces which time will deface and destroy.

3. *Paint.* to degrade : to lessen gradually.

DÉGRADER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to degrade one's self, to debase one's self, to disgrace

one's self. **Il croirait se — en fréquentant une telle société**, he would think it a disgrace, to go into such company.

2. (of buildings) to become defaced; to be dilapidated; to be damaged; 3. *Geol.* to wear away, to be degraded; 4. *Paint.* to be degraded: to lessen by degrees.

DÉGRAFER, dégrafé-r, [dé; agrafer], *va.* to unhook, to unclasp: to unfasten that which is hooked.

DÉGRAFER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to unbutton, to unclasp; to unhook one's clothes; 2. to come unhooked.

DÉGRAISSAGE, dégrèsazh', [dégraisser], *sm.* cleaning, scouring.

DÉGRAISSEMENT, dégrès'mánt, *sm.* cleaning, scouring.

DÉGRAISSE-PEIGNE, dégrès'paign, *sm.* comb-cleaner.

DÉGRAISSER, dégrèsé-r, [dé; graisse], *va.* 1. to take off grease; to take the fat out of; 2. to skim: to scum, to clear from scum; to skim off the fat of. — **du bouillon**, to skim broth.

3. *Fig.* to emaciate, to make thin (a person); 4. *Fig.* to fleece: to strip of money or property; to exact; 5. to impoverish (land); 6. to clean, to scour: to take out the stains or spots of. — **un habit**, to clean a coat. — **le drap**, to scour cloth.

7. — **le vin**, to correct the greasy taste of wine.

8. *Gild.* to clean; 9. *Engrav.* to rub (a copper plate with whiting; 10. *Shipb.* to trim (timber), to beard, to thin.

DÉGRAISSEUR, EUSE, dégrèsœr, sœz' *sm. f.* scourer: one who scours or cleans stuffs.

DÉGRAISSSIS, dégrèsí, *sm.* scourings: what is extracted by scouring.

DÉGRAISSOIR, dégrèswar, *sm.* 1. wringing machine (used in scouring wool); 2. scraper.

DÉGRAPPER, dégrapé-r, [dé; grappe], *va.* to pick from the bunch.

DÉGRAPPINER, dégrapiné-r, *vn. Naut.* to lift, to raise the grapnels.

DÉGRAPPINER, *va. Naut.* — **un vaisseau**, to warp a ship off.

DÉGRAS, dégrâ, [dé; gras), *sm.* train-oil scouring.

DÉGRAT, dégra, [provin., degree], *sm. Naut* departure for a fishing-place.

DÉGRAVELER, dégrav'l'e-r, **DÉGRAVER**, dégravé-r, [dé; gravelle], *va. Technol.* to clear (a pipe).

DÉGRAVOIEMENT *or* **DÉGRAVOIMENT**, dégravwâmán-t, *sm.* baring, laying bare, mining: the effect of a stream which lays bare a wall.

DÉGRAVOYER, dégravwayé-r, [dé; gravois], *va.* 1. to bare, to lay bare, to mine; to wash the earth from; 2. of the bed of a river], to clean the bed of.

DEGRÉ, dœgré, [Lat.: de; gradus, step], *sm.* 1. step, stair (of a staircase); 2. † staircase, stairs; 3. *Pl.* flight of steps, steps (of a monument).

4. degree: *a*) a step towards honours, rank, or dignity; a step in progress; stage; gradation; *b*) in universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students; *c*) *Gram.* a term used with respect to the form of adjectives as affecting their signification; *d*) *Jurispr.* the hierarchical and successive order of tribunals and courts of justice; *e*) *Geneal.* remove; distance in the line of descent; *f*) quantity, amount; *g*) *Med.* intensity; *h*) *Fig.* extent; point, pitch, height; *i*) *Phys.* a division, space, or interval marked on the scale of instruments; *j*) *Geom. Astron.* one of the 360 parts into which a circumference is divided; *k*) *Geog.* space or interval between two meridians or parallels; *l*) *Alg.* power; state of an equation with respect to the greatest sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities; *m*) *Mus.* the difference of position or elevation between two notes.

a) **Plus on a de degrés d'élévation, plus on a de degrés à descendre à l'abaissement**, the higher one rises, the lower one falls. **La perfection a plusieurs degrés**, perfection has several degrees. **Arriver au plus haut — de la puissance**, to reach the pinnacle of supreme power. **Il avait passé par tous les degrés de la misère**, he had known misery in all its stages. **Lorsqu'on est arrivé à un tel — d'insolence**, when such a degree of insolence is come to.

b) **Dans l'université de France il y a trois degrés: celui de bachelier, celui de licencié et celui de docteur**, in the university of France, there are three degrees: those of bachelor, licentiate and doctor. **Prendre ses degrés**, to take one's degrees [*Grade* is at present used in this sense).

c) **Degrés de comparaison**, degrees of comparison. *e*) **Les parents au cinquième — ne succédaient pas**, relations of the fifth degree were not able to inherit. *h*) **Mon envie de partir est au dernier —**, I am most anxious to start. **Le plus haut —, le suprême —**, the highest or supreme degree; the highest pitch; the utmost. **Le dernier —, le — le plus bas**, the lowest degree. **A un haut —**, to a high degree; to a great extent. **Au suprême —**, to a superlative degree; supremely.

i) **Les degrés d'un thermomètre, d'un baromètre, d'un aréomètre**, the degrees of a thermometer, of a barometer, of an areometer. **Le thermomètre centigrade est divisé en cent degrés entre le point d'ébullition et celui de congélation de l'eau**, in the centigrade thermometer there are a hundred degrees between the boiling-water point and the freezing point. *j*) **Un angle de 60 degrés**, an angle of sixty degrees. *k*) — **de longitude**, degree of longitude. — **de latitude**, degree of latitude. **Le — se divise en 60 minutes**, a degree is divided into 60 minutes. **Une lieue de vingt-cinq au —**, a (nautical) league of twenty five to the degree (—2.764 English. miles). *l*) **Équation du troisième —**, equation of the third degree.

DE DEGRÉ EN DEGRÉ, *adv. phr.* step by step.

PAR DEGRÉS *adv. phr.* by degrees, gradually, insensibly.

DÉGRÉAGE, dégréazh', **DÉGRÉEMENT**, dégrémân-t, *sm. Naut.* unrigging.

DÉGRÉER, dégréé-r, [dé; gréer] *va*; *Naut.* to unrig: to strip a ship of rigging, to dismantle.

DÉGRÈVEMENT, dégrèv'mán-t, [dégrever], *sm.* reduction, diminution (of taxes).

DÉGREVER, dégrœvé-r, [dé; grever], *va.* [*Je dégrève*; *je dègrevais*; *je dégrevai*; *je dégrèverai*; *je dégrèverais*; *que je dégrève*; *que je dégrevasse*; *dégrevant*; *dégrevé.*] 1. to free (a property) from encumbrance; to dismortage; 2. to reduce (a tax); 3. to disburden (persons).

DÉGRINGOLADE, dégrangolad', *sf. Fam.* 1. going down, tumbling down, tumble, fall; 2. *Fig.* fall, ruin.

DÉGRINGOLER dégrangolé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* 1. *Colloq.* to go down, to tumble down, to topple down, to roll over; 2. *Fig.* to fall. — **d'une échelle**, to fall from a ladder. **La voiture a dégringolé dans un fossé**, the carriage rolled over into a ditch. **Faire —**, to throw down, to tumble down.

DÉGRINGOLER, *va.* to tumble down (a staircase). *Fig.* **Cette nouvelle a fait — les fonds**, that news brought the stocks down smartly.

DÉGRISEMENT dégriz'mân-t, [dégriser], *sm.* sobering.

DÉGRISER, dégrizé-r, [dé; griser], *va.* to sober: *a*) to make sober; to free from intoxication; *b*) to cool, to bring to one's senses. *a*) **Le sommeil l'a dégrisé**, sleep has sobered him. *b*) **Cet échec l'a un peu dégrisé**, this disappointment has sobered him a little.

DÉGRISER (SE), *v. refl.* to get sober.

DÉGROSSAGE, dégrôsazh', *sm.* wire-drawing work, drawing small or fine; reducing. **Filière de —**, reducing wire-bench.

DÉGROSSER, dégrôsé-r, [dé; gros], *va.* to reduce, to draw thinner, to draw (gold-wire) smaller and smaller.

DÉGROSSI. dégrosi, *sm.* 1. steel-roller. 2. *Coin.* flattener, flattening cylinder; 2. roughing.

DÉGROSSIR, dégrôsir, [dé; gros], *va.* 1. to rough-hew, to rough down; to model, to shape out, to form; 2. *Fig.* to make a rough sketch of; 3. to clear up (an affair); 4. *Build.* to dress, to trim; 5. *Join.* to chip, to chip off (the grosser parts); 6. to rough-grind (a plate-glass); 7. *Metall.* — **du trait**, to draw the wire through twenty-five holes; 8. *Fig.* to polish, to bring out of the rough. — **un bloc de marbre**, to rough-hew a block of marble. — **un rustre**, to make a peasant a little less coarse in manners.

DÉGROSSISSAGE, dégrôsisazh', [dégrossir), *sm.* 1. rough-hewing; roughing; 2. *Build.* trimming.

DÉGROSSISSEUR, dégrôsisœr, *sm. Metall.* roughing-roller.

DÉGUENILLÉ, E, dég'niyé, *adj.* ragged, tattered, in rags, in tatters. **Tout —**, all in rags.

DÉGUENILLÉ, E, *sm. f.* ragged person fellow *or* creature; tatterdemalion. **Une troupe de déguenillés**, a troup of ragged creatures.

DÉGUENILLER, dég'niyé-r, [dé; guenille], *va.* 1. to tear in tatters; 2. *Fig.* to abuse.

DÉGUERPIR, déghèrpir, [dé; O. Fr.: guerpir, to abandon, to leave], *va. Law-t.* to give up, to quit, to yield up, to leave (an inheritance).

DÉGUERPIR, *vn.* to pack off, to decamp; to be off. **Il fut forcé de —**, he was forced to decamp. **Allons, vite, qu'on déguerpisse**, now then, be off with you. **Nous fatiguerons tant notre provincial qu'il faudra, ma foi, qu'il déguerpisse**, we shall weary out our provincial so much that he will be glad to get out of the place. *Moll. Pourc.* II. 11. **Faire —**, 1. to pack-off; to turn out of doors; to send to the right-about; 2. to oust, to turn out.

DÉGUERPISSEMENT, déghèrpis'mân-t, [déguerpir], *sm. Law-t.* giving up; quitting, yielding up.

DÉGUEULER, déghœlé-r, [dé; gueule], *vn. Vulg.* to vomit; to let out (insults).

DÉGUIGNONNER, déghinyoné-r [dé; guignon, ill-luck], *va.* to bring better luck to; to change the ill-luck.

DÉGUISÉ, E, déghizé, *adj.* disguised, in disguise.

DÉGUISÉ, E, *sm. f.* disguised person; mummer.

DÉGUISEMENT, déghiz'mân-t, [deguiser], *sm.* disguise: *a*) a dress put on to conceal or deceive; *b*) *pl.* false appearance; mask

c) dissimulation, dissembling. *a*) **Prendre un —**, to put on a disguise. **Je l'ai reconnu malgré son —**, I recognize I him notwithstanding his disguise. **Il passa à la faveur de son —**, his disguise enabled him to slip away. *b*) **Il prend toutes sortes de déguisements**, he acts all sorts of parts. *c*) **Je dis ce que je pense et sans —**, I disguise nothing, I say what I think. **Les hommes qui agissent sans —**, men who act openly.

DÉGUISER, déghizé-r, [dé ; guise], *va.* to disguise : *a*) to conceal by an unusual dress ; *b*) to hide by a counterfeit appearance, manner or behaviour ; to dissemble, to feign ; to cloak ; *c*) to change the appearance of, to alter the form of, to disfigure. *a*) **— des enfants**, to disguise children. *b*) **— sa pensée**, to dissemble one's thoughts. **— ses défauts**, to hide one's faults. **Il déguise les faits**, he disguises the facts. **— la vérité**, to disguise the truth. **Je ne puis vous — ma surprise**, I cannot disguise my surprise (*or* cannot conceal my surprise from you). *c*) **— sa voix**, to disguise one's voice. **— son écriture**, to disguise one's handwriting. **— son nom**, to assume a false name.

DÉGUISER (SE) *v. refl.* 1 to disguise one's self : to assume a disguise. **Se — en marquis**, to disguise one's self as a marquis. **Elle s'est déguisée en bergère**, she disguised herself as a shepherdess. **Se — sous un faux nom**, to assume a false name.

2 to be disguised ; to be concealed. **La vérité ne peut se — aisément**, it is no easy matter to conceal the truth.

3. **Se déguiser à soi-même**, to deceive one's self.

DÉGUSTATEUR, dégustatœr, *sm* taster : one who tastes wines and liquors to ascertain their quality.

DÉGUSTATION, dégustasyô*n*, *sf.* tasting (of wines and liquors).

DÉGUSTER, dégusté-r, [Lat. : degustāre], *va.* to taste : to test the relish or flavour of wines, liquors, etc.

DÉHALER, déhâlé-r, [dé ; haler], *va.* *Naut.* to tow out.

DÉHÂLER, déhâlé-r, [dé ; hâler], *va.* to remove sunburn from, to clear the complexion of.

DÉHÂLER (SE), *v refl.* to clear one's complexion

DÉHANCHÉ, E, déhâ*n*shé, *adj.* 1. hipped, hipshot : whose hips are dislocated ; 2. weary, overdone ; 3. ungainly. **Être tout —**, to be quite hipshot. **Rendre —**, to hip.

DÉHANCHEMENT, déhâ*n*sh'mâ*n*-t, [déhancher], *sm.* contortion.

DÉHANCHER (SE), sœ déshâ*n*shé-r, [dé ; hanche], *v. refl.* to assume loose airs ; to walk wantonly.

DÉHARDER, déhardé-r, [dé ; hart, strap], *va. Hunt.* to uncouple (dogs).

DEHARNACHEMENT, déharnash'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* unharnessing.

DÉHARNACHER, déharnashé-r, [dé ; harnacher], *va.* to unharness : to strip off harness, to take off the harness.

DÉHISCENCE, déhissâ*n*s', *sf. Bot.* dehiscence : *a*) the opening of the suture of the anther, so that the pollen may fall out ; *b*) the opening of capsules in plants.

DÉHISCENT, E, déhissâ*n*t, â*n*t', [Lat. : dehiscens, entis ; de, inten. ; hiscĕre, to gape], *adj. Bot.* dehiscent : opening or gaping, as the capsules of a plant.

DÉHONTÉ, E, déhô*n*té, [dé ; honte] *adj.* shameless : destitute of shame, wanting modesty, unblushing.

DÉHONTÉ, E, *sm. f.* brazen-face : an impudent person.

DEHORS, dœhôr, [de ; hors], *adv.* 1. out ; *a*) without, on the outside, not within exteriorly ; out of doors ; *b*) abroad, not h me ; *c*) exposed to the wind ; in a state of being extended. **Aller —** to go out. **Je serai — toute la journée**, I shall be out all day. **Mettre une personne —**, to turn a person out. **Mettre un billet —**, *Com.* to put a bill in circulation ; to issue a bill. [*Fig.* :] **Ne pas savoir si l'on est — ou dedans**, not to know where one is. **Toutes voiles dehors**, *Naut.* all sails spread.

2. *Naut.* out, at sea ; in the offing. **Ce navire va mettre —**, this vessel is going to put out to sea. **Il y a grosse mer —**, the sea runs high in the offing.

DEHORS, *sm.* 1. outside, exterior : *a*) the external part of a thing ; *b*) the part beyond or without an enclosure *c*) *Fig.* superficia appearance, outward appearance, outward show. *b*) **Les dehors d'une maison**, the exterior of a house ; the dependences of a house (as parks or gardens, avenues, fore-court, etc). *c*) **Souvent ces dehors froids cachent des cœurs sensibles**, cold-looking people are very often warm-hearted. **Et quoique le — soit sans émotion, le dedans n'est que trouble**, although he seems calm he is greatly agitated. *Corn. Poly.* II. 2. **Déguiser une vengeance sous un faux — de justice**, to conceal revenge under the cloak of justice. **Je soupçonne qu'avec tous ces beaux dehors la pauvre femme n'est pas heureuse**, I suspect the poor woman is unhappy, notwithstanding all that outward show. **Garder, sauver les dehors**, to keep up appearances. **Des dehors trompeurs**, deceitful appearances. **N'avoir que le —**, to be all outward show. **N'avoir pas de —**, not to be good-looking.

2. *pl. Fortif.* outworks (of a place) ; 3. *Com.* foreign countries ; foreign parts ; 4. *Man.* **La jambe du —**, the off leg. **La rêne du —**, the off rein.

AU DEHORS, 1. out, without, on the outside ; out of doors ; 2. abroad. **La colonie était sans défense au dedans et au —**, the colony was defenceless both at home and abroad. **Mes fureurs au — ont osé se répandre**, I dared give vent to my rage. *Racine. Phèd.* III. 1.

3. externally, outwardly : in appearance · not sincerely. **Au — cependant ils vivaient en amis**, yet to all appearance they were friendly.

AU DEHORS DE, *prepos. phr.* without, outside of.

DE DEHORS, *adv. phr.* from without. **De — en dedans**, from without inwards.

EN DEHORS, *adv. phr.* 1. out, without, on the outside ; outwards. **La porte s'ouvre en —**, the door opens on the outside. **Marcher les pieds en —**, to turn one's toes out.

2. *Fig.* frank, open. **Être en —**, **tout en —**, to be open.

3. *Naut.* in the offing ; at sea.

EN DEHORS DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. outside of, out of, beyond, without. **Il demeure en — de la ville**, he lives out of the town. [*Fig.* :] **Cela est en — des conventions**, that is against the agreement.

2. apart from ; 3. unconcerned in, a stranger to.

PAR DEHORS, 1. *adv. phr.* on the outside, without ; 2. *prepos. phr.* outside of. **Il passa par — la ville**, he passed outside the town.

DÉHORTATOIRE, déôrtatwar', [Lat. : de, neg. ; hortāri, to exhort], *adj.* dehortatory, dehortative : dissuading, advising to the contrary.

DÉICIDE, déisid, [Deus, God ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* deicide : *a*) the act of putting to death Jesus Christ ; *b*) one of the executioners of Christ.

DÉIFICATION, déifikasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [déifier], *sf.* deification : the act of deifying.

DÉIFIER, déifié-r, [Lat. : deificāre ; deus, god ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to deify ; *a*) to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity ; *b*) to exalt into an object of worship. to treat as an object of supreme regard ; *c*) to reverence or praise as a deity.

DÉIFIQUE, défik', [deificus], *adj. Theol* ; deifie, deifical : producing likeness to God.

DÉISME, déism', [Lat. : Deus, God], *sm.* deism : the system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of God, but deny revelation.

DÉISTE, déist', *smf.* deist : one who believes in the existence of God, but denies revealed religion.

DÉISTE, *adj.* deistic, deistical : pertaining to deism.

DÉITÉ, déité, [Low Lat. : deitas : Lat. ; Deus, God], *sf. Mythol.* deity, divinity : god *m.* goddess, *f.*

DÉJÀ, dézha, [Lat. : jam ; O. F. ; dès ; ja], *adv* already : *a*) even now ; before the time expected ; *b*) before the present time ; before some past time ; previously. **Il est — arrivé**, he has already arrived. **Il revient —**, he is already returning. **Et du temple — l'aube blanchit le faîte**, and dawn has already lighted up the temple's summit. *Racine. Ath.* I. 1. **La place était — prise quand il arriva**, when he came, the place was already taken. **Je vous l'ai — dit**, I have already told you so.

DÉJAUGER, dézhôzhé-r, [dé ; jauger], *vn. Naut.* to rise higher out of the water ; to emerge.

DÉJECTION, dézhèksyô*n*, [Lat. : dejectio], *sf Med.* dejection : *a*) the action of voiding the excrements ; ejection ; *b*) *pl.* that which is ejected ; dejecture ; excrements.

DÉJETER (SE), sœ dézh'té-r, [dé ; jeter], *v. refl.* [*Il se déjette* ; *il se déjetait* ; *il se déjettera* ; *déjetant* ; *déjeté*.] to warp : *a*) to bend, to be bent (as wood) ; *b*) to deviate ; to turn out of a straight direction. **La taille de cet enfant se déjette**, that child's shape is not straight.

DÉJETTEMENT, dézhèt'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. warping ; 2. deviation.

DÉJEUNÉ, dézhœné, *sm.* V. *Déjeuner*, *sm.*

DÉJEUNER, dézhœné-r, [dé ; jeûner], *vn.* to breakfast : to take breakfast, to take lunch. **Nous causerons de cela en déjeunant**, we will speak of that at breakfast time. **— de café**, to have coffee for breakfast. **— d'un pâté**, to breakfast on pie. **— avec des amis**, to breakfast with friends. **Faire — quelqu'un**, to give a person his breakfast.

DÉJEUNER, *sm.* 1. breakfast : *a*) the first meal of the day ; *b*) the food served at it. **Premier —**, breakfast in the morning. **Second —**, lunch, luncheon. **— à la fourchette**, meat breakfast. **— de midi**, luncheon. **Servir le —**, to serve up breakfast. **— froid**, cold luncheon. [*Fig.* :] **Il n'y en a pas pour un —** there is but a mouthful of it. **Il n'en a pas pour un —**, he will not make a mouthful of it. **C'est un — de soleil**, it is a fugitive coloured stuff.

2. **Une partie de —** (or **un —**), a breakfasting, a breakfast-party ; luncheon party.

3. breakfast-service. **Un — de porcelaine**, a china breakfast-service.

DÉJOINDRE, dézhwâ*n*dr', [dé ; joindre],

se. [Conj. like *Joindre*.] to disjoin : to separate, to disunite.

DÉJOINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to become disjoined, to part.

DÉJOUER, dézhoué-r, [dé ; jouer], *vn.* 1. play badly ; 2. *Naut.* to fly to and fro (as a vane).

DÉJOUER, *va.* to baffle, to foil, to defeat, to balk, to frustrate, to counteract, to thwart. **— son adversaire**, to baffle one's antagonist. **Il déjoua tous leurs complots**, he baffled all their plots. **Je déjouerai ses mauvais desseins**, I will defeat (*or* balk) his evil designs. **— une intrigue**, to counteract, to thwart an intrigue.

† **DÉJUC**, dézhuk, [déjucher], *sm.* unroosting

DÉJUCHER, dézhushé-r, [dé ; jucher], *vn.* 1. to come down from roost, to leave the roost (as hens) ; 2. *Fig.* to come down from one's perch.

DÉJUCHER, *va.* 1. to unroost : to drive from the roost ; 2. *Fig.* to bring down ; to turn out. **Je vous ferai bien — de là**, I will soon make you come down.

DÉJUGER (SE), se dézhuzhè-r, [dé ; juger], *v. refl.* [Conj. like *Juger*.] to recant : to retract or revoke an opinion or declaration ; to recant one's opinions, to take up a contrary resolution.

DELÀ, dœla, [de là] ; *prep.* beyond : *a*) on the other side of ; *b*) further than. **— la rivière**, on the other side of the river. **Jambe deçà, jambe —**, one leg on one side and one on the other.

AU DELÀ, *adv. phr.* 1. farther ; beyond ; 2. above, more, upwards. **J'ai regagné mon argent et au —**, I have more than cleared my expenses.

AU DELÀ DE, *prepos. phr.* beyond. **Au — des mers**, beyond the sea. **Tout prospère au — de leur attente**, all things prosper beyond their expectation.

DE DELÀ, *adv. phr.* from there.

DE DELÀ, *Prepos. phr.* 1. beyond ; 2. from beyond.

EN DELÀ, *adv. phr.* beyond ; further on.

PAR DELÀ, *adv. phr.* 1. beyond, farther ; further on ; 1. more, still, above, upwards. **Le pré est là, et la maison est par —**, the meadow is there, and the house further on. **Je l'ai satisfait et par —**, I did more than please him.

PAR DELÀ, *prepos. phr.* beyond ; far beyond. **Par — les montagnes**, far beyond the mountains. **Par — son désir**, beyond one's hopes. **Par — son pouvoir**, beyond one's power.

DÉLABRÉ, E, délabré, *adj.* 1. shattered, delapidated, ruined, in ruin. **Une maison délabrée**, a shattered, dilapidated house.

2. tattered ; in tatters, in rags. **Des vêtements délabrés**, tattered clothes. **Être —, tout —**, to be in rags, all in tatters.

3. shattered, disordered, in disorders, debilitated. **Un estomac —**, a disordered stomach.

DÉLABREMENT, délâbrœmân-t, [délabrer], *sm.* 1. decay, dilapidation : the state of being dilapidated ; ruin. **Le — d'une maison**, the ruined state of a house. **Le — d'un royaume**, the dilapidated state of a kingdom.

2. tattered state (of clothes) ; 3. shattered state (of the health) ; 4. wretched state (of affaire).

DÉLABRER, délâbré-r, [orig. uncert. ; comp. Lat. lamberāre, to tear in pieces ; Fr. : lambeau, rag, piece], *va.* 1. to tear to tatters ; 2. to dilapidate, to decay ; 3. to shatter : *a*) to ruin ; to destroy ; *b*) to disorder. **— sa santé**, to shatter one's health.

DÉLABRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to go to tatters ; 2. to get dilapidated ; to dilapidate, to go to ruin ; 3. to get shattered, debilitated ; to be impaired. **Tous ces meubles se délabrent**, all this furniture is going to ruin. **Ma santé se délabre**, my health is impaired.

DÉLACER, délasér-, [dé ; lacer], *va.* [takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous délaçons, je délaçais*.] to unlace : *a*) to loose from lacing ; to untie the laces of ; *b*) to loose the dress of ; *c*) *Naut.* to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail. **— un soulier**, to unlace a shoe. **— un corset**, to unlace stays. **— une femme**, to unlace a woman.

DÉLACER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to come unlaced ; 2. to unlace one's self.

DÉLAI, dele, [Lat. : delatio], *sm.* delay : *a*) deferring, putting off ; postponement ; procrastination ; *b*) stay, stop ; *c*) *Law-t.* time within which something is to be done. **J'irai sans —**, I shall go without delay. **A bref —**, at short notice. **Pour tout —**, as the only delay. **Dans le plus bref —**, with the least possible delay. **Demander un —**, to ask for a delay. **User de —**, to procrastinate.

DÉLAISSÉ, E, délèsé, *adj.* abandoned, forsaken ; forlorn, friendless.

DÉLAISSÉE, *sf.* forlorn creature.

DÉLAISSEMENT, délès'mân-t, [délaisser], *sm.* 1. abandonment : the act of abandoning, relinquishment ; 2. destitution, distress, forlornness.

DÉLAISSER, délêsé-r, [dé ; laisser], *va.* to abandon : *a*) to forsake, to cast off, to leave, to desert, to quit ; to withdraw from ; *b*) *Law-t.* to give up, to relinquish ; to forego. *a*) **Il est délaissé de tous ses parents**, he is forsaken by all his relatives. **Elle ne l'a jamais délaissé**, she never forsook him. *b*) **— un héritage**, to relinquish an inheritance. **— des poursuites**, to relinquish a lawsuit.

DÉLAITER, délété-r, [dé ; lait], *va.* to wash and knead (lumps of butter, on a wooden board in a tub of spring-water till the butter-milk has been expressed).

DÉLARDEMENT, délard'mân-t, *sm. Technol.* bevelling, splaying.

DÉLARDER, délardé-r, [dé ; larder], *va. Carp.* to bevel, to splay, to chamfer.

DÉLASSANT, E, délâsân-t, ânt', *adj.* refreshing.

DÉLASSEMENT, délas'mân-t, [délasser], *sm.* 1. refreshment, refreshing, relaxation : relief after pain or fatigue ; 2. recreation, diversion, entertainment ; pastime.

DÉLASSER, délâsé-r, [dé ; lasser], *va.* 1. to refresh : to revive after fatigue ; to recreate, to repose. **Le sommeil l'a délassé**, sleep has refreshed him.

2. to unbend, to relax, to ease. **Il faut — l'esprit qui est trop tendu**, an overtaxed mind requires relaxation. **Se — l'esprit**, to unbend one's mind.

DÉLASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to refresh one's self, to repose one's self, to recreate : to unbend one's mind. **Il est temps de vous — de tous vos travaux**, it is time you rested from all your labour. **Il se délassait à écouter les hommes savants**, it refreshed him to listen to the conversation of learned men.

DÉLATEUR, TRICE, délatœr, tris', *sm. f.* informer, accuser ; *Antiq.* delator.

DÉLATION, délasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : delatio], *sf.* delation, information : secret accusation.

DÉLATTER, délaté-r, [dé ; latte], *va.* to unlath : to remove the laths from a roof.

DÉLAVAGE, delavazh, [délaver], *sm.* diluting of colour (in water colours).

DÉLAVÉ, E, délavé, *adj.* 1. dilute, diluted : weakened by an excess of water. **Des couleurs délavées**, dilute colours.

2. *Jewel.* weak, dim (as gems).

DÉLAVER, délavé-r, [dé ; laver], *va.* to dilute (colours) ; to soak or inbibe with water.

DELAVIGNE, delavigne [Casimir], lyric and dramatic poet (1793-1843).

DÉLAYABLE, délèyabl', *adj.* that may be diluted.

DÉLAYAGE, délèyazh', *sm.* 1. dilution : the act of diluting ; 2. diluteness : the state of being dilute.

DÉLAYANT, E, délèyân, yânt', *adj.* diluent : increasing fluidity. **Médicaments délayants**, diluents.

DÉLAYANT, *sm. Med.* diluent : a drink which dilutes the fluids of the body.

DÉLAYEMENT, délèy'mân-t, *sm.* dilution : the act of diluting.

DÉLAYER, délèyé-r, [Lat. : diluĕre, dilutum], *va.* [Conj. like *balayer*.] 1. to dilute : *a*) to mix with water ; to attenuate by the admixture of other liquids ; *b*) to make weak. **— de la farine**, to mix flour with water. **— une couleur**, to dilute a colour.

2. *Fig.* to spin out, to draw out. **— une — pensée**, to spin out a thought.

DÉLÉATUR, déléatur, [Lat., let it be effaced], *sm. Print.* dele : erase, expunge, remove ; a direction to cancel something which has been put in type. [*Pl.* des *Deleatur*.]

DÉLÉBILE, délébil', [Lat. : delebilis], *adj. Did.* deleble : that can be blotted out.

DÉLECTABLE, délèktabl', [Lat. : delectabilis], *adj.* delectable : delicious ; delightful, highly pleasing. **Un fruit d'un goût —**, a delicious fruit. **Du vin —**, delicious wine. **Un séjour —**, a delightful abode.

DÉLECTABLEMENT, délèktablœmân-t, *adv.* delectably : delightfully.

DÉLECTATION, délektasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* delectation, delight ; great pleasure. **Il éprouvait une vraie — à se promener sous ces belles allées**, he was delighted to stroll in those beautiful walks.

DÉLECTER, délèkté-r, [Lat. : delectāre, to delight], *va.* to delight : to affect with great pleasure, to please highly.

DÉLECTER (SE), *v. refl.* to delight : to have, to take delight. **L'éléphant se délecte au son des instruments**, the elephant is delighted with the sound of instruments, *Buff.* **Se — à l'étude**, to take delight in study. **De peur qu'ils ne se délectent dans le péché**, for fear they should take delight in sin. *Boss. Pensées.* 9.

DÉLÉGANT, délégân, *sm. Law-t.* delegator : one who delegates.

DÉLÉGATAIRE, délégatêr', *smf. Law-t.* delegate.

DÉLÉGATEUR, TRICE, délégatœr, tris', *smf. Law-t.* delegator.

DÉLÉGATION, délégasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* delegation : *a*) commission investing a person with authority to act for another ; *b*) *Law-t.* assignment of a debt to another.

DÉLÉGATOIRE, délégatwar', *adj.* containing a delegation.

DÉLÉGUÉ, E, déléghé, *adj.* 1. delegated ; 2. *sm. f.* delegate : a person appointed and sent by another with power to transact business in his stead ; deputy.

DÉLÉGUER, déléghé-r, [Lat. : de ; legāre, atum, to send as an ambassador], *va.* [*Je délègue, je déléguerai ; que je délègue.*] 1. to delegate : *a*) to send with power to transact business ; *b*) to instruct, to commit ; 2. to assign (a debt).

DÉLESTAGE, délèstazh', [délest̮er], *sm. Naut.* and *Aviat.* unballasting.

DÉLESTER, délèsté-r, [dé ; lester], *va. Naut.* and *Aviat.* to unballast : to discharge or unload a ship (or a balloon) from ballast ; to throw out ballast.

DÉLESTEUR, délèstœr, *sm. Naut.* **1.** ballast-heaver ; **2.** ballast-lighter.

DÉLÉTÈRE, délétêr', [Gr. : δηλητήριος, hurtful], *adj.* deleterious : *a*) destroying or extinguishing life ; *b*) injurious, pernicious. **Un gaz —**, a delecterious gas. **Des maximes délétères**, pernicious maxims.

DÉLIAISON, délièzôn, [dé ; liaison], *sf. Naut.* unloosing (of boarding).

DÉLIAQUE, déliak, *adj. Antiq.* Deliak : belonging to Delos. **Airain —**, deliac.

† **DÉLIBATION**, délibasyôn, [Lat. : delibāre, to taste], *sf. Law-t.* previous deduction.

DÉLIBÉRANT, E, délibérân-t, ânt', *adj.* deliberative: proceeding or acting by deliberation ; having the right of deliberating. **Corps —**, deliberative body. **Assemblée délibérante**, deliberative assembly.

DÉLIBÉRANT, *sm.* deliberator : one who deliberates.

DÉLIBÉRATIF, IVE, délibératif, tiv', *adj.* deliberative : *a*) pertaining to deliberation ; *b*) having the right of power to deliberate. **Voix délibérative**, deliberative voice. **Discours —, discours du genre —**, *Rhet.* deliberative : a discourse in which a question in discussed, or weighed and examined.

DÉLIBÉRATION, délibérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** deliberation : *a*) the act of deliberating ; *b*) mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure ; *c*) reflection ; thoughtfulness. **Mettre en —**, to bring under deliberation. **Agir sans —**, to act without deliberation, indeliberately. **Décision prise après notre mûre —**, a decisive step taken after mature deliberation.

2. decision, resolution (of a deliberative body). **Prendre une —**, to take a resolution.

DÉLIBÉRATIVEMENT, délibérativ'mân-t, *adv.* deliberatively.

DÉLIBÉRÉ, E, délibéré, **1.** *adj.* deliberate : formed with deliberation, well considered. **De propos —**, deliberately : with set purpose, with careful consideration : designedly.

DÉLIBÉRÉ, *sm. Law-t.* deliberation.

DÉLIBÉRÉ, E, délibéré, *adj.* **1.** free, easy ; **2.** resolute, bold. **Elle avait quelque chose de fort — dans son air**, there was something bold about her. **La démarche ferme et délibérée**, a firm, resolute step. **Cette femme paraît assez délibérée**, that woman seems rather bold.

DÉLIBÉRÉMENT, délibérémân-t, *adv.* **1.** deliberately ; **2.** resolutely, boldly.

DÉLIBÉRER, délibéré-r, [Lat. : deliberāre, atum ; de, intens ; librāre, to weigh], *vn.* [*Je délibère* ; *je délibérais* ; *je délibérai* ; *je délibérerai* ; *je délibérerais* ; *que je délibère* ; *que je délibérasse* ; *délibérant, délibéré.*] *vn.* **1.** to deliberate : *a*) to weigh the reasons for and against a measure ; to consider, to ponder, to debate ; *b*) to pause, to demur, to hesitate. *a*) **On délibéra si on assiégerait Mons ou Valenciennes**, they deliberated whether they should besiege Mons or Valenciennes. **Ils délibéraient de rendre la liberté au peuple**, they deliberated upon whether it were advisable to allow the people to be free again. **— sur une chose**, to deliberate upon a thing. **Je vous laisse avec lui pour en —**, I shall leave you together to deliberate. **Le temps de — était passé**, it was too late to deliberate. *b*) **Pendant qu'ils délibèrent, vous êtes déjà hors de portée**, whilst they are hesitating, you are getting out of their reach.

2. to resolve, to decide. **J'ai délibéré de faire cela**, I have resolved to do that.

DÉLIBÉRER, *va.* **1.** to bring under deliberation ; **2.** to resolve on. **Voilà ce qui a été délibéré**, that is what was brought under deliberation.

DÉLICAT, E, délika-t, kat', [Lat. : delicatus], *adj.* **1.** delicate : *a*) easily injured ; feeble, not sound or robust ; *b*) (of persons) unable to endure hardship ; weak, tender, soft ; effeminate ; *c*) of a fine texture ; nice ; fine, soft, smooth ; clear or fair ; *d*) nice, fine ; soft to the eye ; *e*) fine, slender, minute ; *f*) *Fig.* nice, refined ; subtile, not obvious ; *g*) composed of fine threads ; nicely interwoven ; skilfully worked ; *h*) nice, fine ; elegant ; light, gentle ; exquisite ; *i*) free from grossness or impurity ; refined, pure ; ingeniously and elegantly expressed ; touching ; *j*) nice, dainty ; discriminative, acute ; having nice perceptions ; *k*) tender, nice ; ticklish ; *l*) touchy ; irritable ; *m*) nice, tender ; delicately sensitive ; scrupulous, conscientious ; *n*) nice ; decent, proper ; upright ; *o*) dainty ; fastidious, squeamish ; nice ; pleased only with what is nice or rare ; *p*) nice ; perceiving the smallest difference ; sharp ; *q*) pleasing to a nice taste, of an agreeable flavour; nice, dainty, delicious, tender, soft.

a) **Une santé délicate**, a delicate health. **Tempérament —**, delicate constitution. **Des membres délicats**, delicate limbs. **Ces plantes sont très delicates**, those plants are very delicate. *b*) **Cet enfant est —, il a besoin de soins**, that child is delicate and needs care.

c) **Des traits délicats**, delicate features. **Peau délicate**, delicate skin. **Un teint —**, a delicate complexion. **Des mains délicates**, nice hands. *d*) **Couleur délicate**, delicate colour. *f*) **La différence est tellement — qu'elle peut échapper à bien des esprits**, the difference is so slight that many people do not perceive it. *g*) **Dentelle délicate**, delicate lace. **Ouvrage —**, delicate work. *h*) **Un pinceau —**, a delicate pencil. **Rien de plus — que cette ciselure**, nothing can be more exquisite than this carving.

i) **Une expression délicate**, a refined expression. **Une louange délicate**, delicate praise. **Une flatterie délicate**, a delicate compliment. **N'aimer que les plaisirs délicats**, to like none but refined pleasures. **Jouissance délicate**, delicate enjoyment. *j*) **Un esprit —**, a delicate mind. **Un goût —**, a delicate taste.

k) **La question était assez délicate**, the question was rather a delicate one. **Un sujet —**, a delicate, a tender subject. **L'affaire est on ne peut plus délicate**, it is a most delicate affair. **La chose est possible mais délicate**, the thing is possible, but ticklish. *l*) **Il est — et facile à piquer**, he is very touchy and easily annoyed. **Il est — sur ces matières**, he is touchy on these matters.

m) **Il a une conscience délicate**, he has a tender conscience. **C'est un homme extrêmement —**, he is a very scrupulous man. *n*) **Avoir des sentiments délicats**, to have delicate feelings. **Ce procédé est peu —**, that is not a delicate proceeding. **Une conduite délicate**, delicate behaviour.

o) **Vous êtes bien —**, you are a bit squeamish. **Il ne faut pas être si —**, you must not be so particular. [*Fig.* :] **— et blond**, more nice than wise. **Un homme peut être — sans être difficile**, a man may be particular and yet not hard to please. **Il est fort — sur le manger**, he is very dainty about what he eats. *p*) **Avoir l'oreille délicate**, to have sharp ears.

q) **Des mets délicats**, dainty dishes. **Un vin —**, a delicate wine. **Une table délicate**, a dainty table.

2. light. **Avoir le sommeil —**, to sleep lightly.

DÉLICAT, E, *sm. f.* dainty, nice, *or* particular person. **Les délicats**, dainty people. **Faire le —**, to be over nice, to pretend to be particular.

DÉLICATEMENT, délikat'mân-t, *adv.* delicately : *a*) tenderly, softly ; with indulgence ; *b*) in a delicate manner ; gently ; *c*) with soft elegance ; *d*) daintily.

† **DÉLICATER**, délikaté-r, [délicat], *va.* to nurse up, to cocker, to fondle (children).

DÉLICATER (SE), *v. refl.* to nurse one's self up.

DÉLICATESSE, délikatès', [délicat], *sf.* **1.** delicacy : *a*) tenderness of constitution, inability to undergo hardship ; weakness ; *b*) fineness of texture ; smoothness, softness, tenderness ; delicateness ; *c*) slenderness, tenuity ; *d*) fineness, lightness ; elegance of structure ; exquisiteness ; *e*) minute exactness, niceness ; *f*) elegant or feminine beauty ; delicateness ; *g*) tenderness, delicateness, softness, effeminacy ; *h*) the quality of pleasing to the taste ; pleasantness, daintiness ; *i*) freedom from everything coarse, gross, or impure ; refinement ; *j*) nice susceptibility of impression ; tenderness, niceness, nicety ; *k*) delicate management ; carefulness, tact ; nicety ; *l*) touchiness, ticklishness ; *m*) nicety, excess of delicacy ; fastidiousness, squeamishness ; *n*) niceness, scrupulousness, sensibility, shrinking sensitiveness.

a) **La — d'un enfant**, the delicacy of a child. **La — des organes**, the delicacy of the organs. **La — de la vue**, the delicacy of sight. **La — de la santé**, the delicacy of health.

b) **La — de la peau**, the delicacy of the skin. **La — des traits**, the delicacy of the features. *c*) **La — des fils que l'araignée produit**, the delicacy of cobwebs. *d*) **C'est un travail d'une grande — d'exécution** it is a specimen of exquisite workmanship.

g) **La — des Orientaux**, the effeminacy of the Orientals. **Élever un enfant avec trop de —**, to bring up a child too delicately.

h) **La — du vin, des mets**, the delicacy of wine, of dishes. **La — de la table**, the delicacy of the table.

i) **La — d'une pensée**, the delicacy of a thought. **La — du langage**, the delicacy of the language. **Une lettre pleine d'esprit, de sentiment, de —**, a witty, kind and delicate letter. *j*) **La — du goût**, the delicacy of the taste. **La — de l'ouïe**, the delicacy of the ear. **— de jugement**, delicacy of judgment. **La — est comme une rose qu'on peut sentir, mais qu'il ne faut point toucher**, delicacy reminds one of a rose which may be smelt but not handled. *k*) **Cette affaire veut être traitée avec beaucoup de —**, that affair requires delicate management. **La — de ses procédés**, the tact shown in his proceedings.

l) **Avoir une extrême — sur le point d'honneur**, to be very touchy on the point of honour. [*Fam.* :] **Être en — avec quelqu'un**, to be slightly at variance with a person. *m*) **Fausse —**, false delicacy. **— de conscience**, delicacy of conscience. **Un homme d'une grande —**, a very delicate man. **Par —**, out of delicacy.

2. *pl.* dainties, delicacies, niceties. **Il s'était interdit toutes les délicatesses de la**

table, he had deprived humself of every delicacy.

DÉLICE, délis'. *sm. sing.* **DÉLICES**, délis', [Lat. : deliciæ]. *sf. pl.* delight : *a*) high degree of pleasures or enjoyment ; great pleasure ; luxury ; *b*) pleasurable emotion ; *c*) charm ; *d*) the cause of pleasure. *a*) **Vous qui goûtez ici des délices si pures**, you who are enjoying here such pure delight. **Les délices de Capoue**, the luxury of Capua. *b*) **Faire ses délices de**, to delight in. **Cette liberté qui fait les délices de la cour**, that liberty which courtiers delight in. **Votre parole est devenue la joie et les délices de mon cœur**, thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart. *Bib. Jer.* XV. 16. **Mettre ses délices à**, to take delight in. *c*) **Ce pays semble avoir conservé les délices de l'âge d'or**, this country seems to have retained the charms of the golden age. *Fén. Tél.* 6. *d*) **Faire les délices, être les délices de quelqu'un**, to give delight ; to be the delight of. **Vous êtes les délices de mon cœur et de ma vie**, you are the delight of my heart and life. **Je faisais les délices de ma mère**, I was my mother's darling. **Il est les délices de ceux qui vivent avec lui**, he delights all those he lives with. **Vous faites les délices de la cour**, you are court's delight.

DÉLICIEUSEMENT, délisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* delightfully : *a*) very agreeably ; deliciously ; *b*) in a delightful manner ; charmingly. **Pour qu'un homme vive —, il faut que cent autres travaillent sans relâche**, for one man to live pleasantly, a hundred people must be continually at work. *Montesq. Lett. Per.* 106. **J'ai été — surpris**, I was delightfully surprised. **Cette dame est — habillée**, that lady is charmingly dressed.

DÉLICIEUX, EUSE, délisiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : deliciosus], *adj.* delicious : *a*) delightful ; highly pleasing, affording great pleasure ; charming, gratifying ; *b*) highly pleasing to the state ; most sweet to the senses. *a*) **Un séjour —**, a delightful abode. **Ému de sentiments purs et délicieux**, under the impression of pure and pleasant feelings. **Une toilette délicieuse**, a charming dress. *b*) **Des fruits délicieux**, delicious fruit.

DÉLICOTER, délikoté-r, [dé ; licou], *va.* to take off the halter of (a horse).

DÉLICOTER (SE), *v. refl.* to slip its halter.

DÉLICTUEUX, EUSE, [Lat. : delictum, an offence], deliktuœ-z, œz', *adj. Law-t.* guilty ; offensive ; relating to a misdemeanour.

DÉLIÉ, E, délié, *adj.* **1**. loose, untied. **Un fagot —**, an untied fagot.

2. thin, fine ; slender, slim. **Taille déliée**, slender waist. **Un fil —**, a fine thread. **Il porte des chemises très déliées**, he wears very loose shirts. *La Bruy.* 12. **Un trait de plume fort —**, a very fine stroke of a pen. [*Fig.* :] **Cette erreur est si déliée, que, pour peu qu'on s'en éloigne, on se trouve dans la vérité**, this mistake is so slight that it is not very far from the truth. *Pascal, Prov.* 3.

3. subtle, sharp, acute, shrewd, crafty, cunning. **Un homme savant et —**, a sharp and clever man.

4. (of the tongue) voluble, glib. **Elle a la langue bien déliée**, she has a very loose tongue.

DÉLIÉ, *sm.* thin stroke, up-stroke, hair stroke (in writing).

DÉLIEMENT, délimân-t, *sm.* untying.

DÉLIER, délié-r, [dé ; lier], *va.* **1**. to untie ; *a*) to loosen ; to unbind ; *b*) to unloose, to unfasten, to undo. **— un paquet**, to untie a parcel. **— des cordons, des rubans**, to untie strings, ribbons. **Sans bourse —** without any outlay, without spending a penny. **— la langue de quelqu'un**, to make anyone talk.

2. to release : to free from an obligation ; to liberate ; to absolve ; **3**. *Theol.* to unbind, to loose. **L'Église lie et délie**, the Church binds and unbinds. **Je vous délie de vos serments**, I release you from your oaths. *Balzac.*

DÉLIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to unbind one's self ; **2**. to come untied, undone ; **3**. to get loose.

DÉLIGATION, déligasyôn, *sf. Surg.* deligation a bandaging, a binding up.

DÉLILLE, delile [Jacques], poet (1738-1813).

DÉLIMITATION, délimitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* settling the boundaries, marking the limits.

DÉLIMITER, délimité-r, [dé ; limite], *va.* to settle the boundaries of, to mark the limits of.

DÉLINÉATEUR, délinéatœr, *sm.* delineator : one who delineates.

DÉLINÉATION, délinéasyôn, *sf.* delineation, delineament : representation by lines ; drawing.

DÉLINÉER, délinéé-r, [Lat. : delineare, atum ; de, down ; linea, line], *va.* to delineate ; to draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing.

DÉLINQUANT, E, délankân-t, ânt', [delinquer], *sm. f. Law-t.* delinquent, offender : one who has committed a fault, offence or misdeed.

DÉLINQUER, délanké-r, [Lat. : delinquere, to omit doing], *vn. Law-t.* to offend, to commit an offence.

DÉLINQUESCENCE, délikuèssâns, [Lat. : deliquescere, to become fluid], *sf. Chem.* delinquescence : spontaneous liquefaction by absorption of water from the atmosphere ; deliquiation, deliquation. **Tomber en —**, to deliquesce, to deliquiate.

DÉLIQUESCENT, E, délikuèssân-t, ânt', *adj. Chem.* deliquescent : capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere, and becoming liquid.

DÉLIQUIUM, delikuiöm, [Lat.], *sm. Chem.* deliquium : the liquid produced by the deliquescence of a solid.

DÉLIRANT, E, délirân-t, ânt', [délirer], *adj.* **1**. delirious : raving ; disordered in intellect ; light-headed ; **2**. *Fig.* distempered, frantic, frenzied. **Une joie délirante**, a delirious joy. **Imagination délirante**, frenzied imagination.

DÉLIRE, délir', [Lat. : delirium], *sm.* **1**. delirium : disorder of the intellect ; the confusion of ideas, and wandering of the mind consequent on the disturbed function of the brain, in certain diseases ; deliriousness ; light-headedness ; **2**. *Fig.* frenzy, raving, rage. **Avoir le —**, to be delirious ; to rave, to wander. **Tomber en —**, to become delirious. **Le — de l'imagination**, the wandering of the mind. **Le délire de la passion**, the frenzy of passion. **Un sublime —**, *Poet.* a poetic frenzy.

DÉLIRER, delire-r, [Lat. : delirare ; de, from ; lira, a furrow], *vn.* to be delirious, to rave.

DÉLIRIUM, TREMENS délirioṁ trémins, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* delirium tremens : a disease of the brain, produced by excessive and prolonged use of spirituous liquors.

DÉLISSAGE, délisazh, [délisser], *sm.* sorting (of rags).

DÉLISSER, délissé-r, [dé ; lisser], *va.* to rough : to take out of the smooth ; to sort (of rags, paper, etc.).

DÉLISSEUR, délissœr, *sm.* sorter (of paper, rags, etc.).

DÉLIT, délit-t ; *pl.* déli-z, [Lat. : delictum, an offence ; delinquere, to fail], *sm.* **1**. offence, delinquency ; **2**. misdemeanour : offence punishable by fine or imprisonment. **Commettre un —**, to commit an offence. **— politique**, political offence. **Corps du —**, substance of the offence. **Prendre en flagrant —**, to take in the very act.

DÉLIT, déli, [déliter], *sm. Mason.* wrong bed (of stones), breaking grain. **En —**, contrary to the stratum, to the cleaving grain ; edgewise.

DÉLITAGE, délitazh, **DÉLITEMENT**, délitemân, [déliter], *sm.* the act of changing the bed of.

DÉLITER, délité-r, [dé ; lit], *va.* **1**. *Mason.* to surbed : to set edgewise, as a stone with reference to the grain, to lay (a stone) contrary to its cleaving grain ; **2**. to change the bed of silk worms, by renewing the leaves on which they lie and feed.

DÉLITESCENCE, délitèssâns', [Lat. : délitescere], *sf. Med.* delitescence : the sudden subsidence of a tumour or other disease.

DÉLIVRANCE, délivrâns', [délivrer], *sf.* delivery, deliverance ; *a*] release, rescue from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger ; *b*) the act of giving or transferring from one to another ; *c*) childbirth, the act of bringing forth children.

DÉLIVRE, délivr', *sm. Physiol.* afterbirth, secundine placenta.

DÉLIVRER, délivér-r, [Lat. : de, from ; liberare, to set free ; liber, free], *va.* **1**. to deliver ; *a*) to free from danger, bondage, or restraint ; to release, to set free, to liberate, to rescue ; *b*) to deliver over, to hand over, to give ; *c*) to disburden of a child. **— un prisonnier**, to deliver, to release, to rescue a prisoner. *b*) **— des marchandises**, to deliver goods. [*Fam.* :] **— des coups**, to deliver blows.

2. to rid, to free. **— quelqu'un des importuns**, to rid somebody of importunate people. **Délivrez-nous du mal**, deliver us from evil. *Bib. Mat.* VI. 13.

DÉLIVRER (SE), *v. refl.* to deliver one's self, to shake off, to free one's self ; to get rid. **Se — d'un ennemi**, to get rid of an enemy. **Se — d'un joug insupportable**, to shake off an intolerable yoke. **Se — d'un ennuyeux**, to get rid of a troublesome fellow.

DÉLIVREUR, délivrœr, *sm.* deliverer : one who delivers.

DÉLOGEMENT délozh'mân-t [déloger], *sm.* **1**. removal : the act of leaving one's house ; **2**. † *Milit.* departure.

DÉLOGER, délozhé-r, [dé ; loger], *vn.* [*Je déloge, nous délogeons ; je délogeais ; je délogeai ; je délogerai ; que je déloge ; que je délogeasse ; délogeant ; délogé.*] **1**. to remove, to move : to change lodgings, to leave one's apartment ; **2**. *Fam.* to move, to get away. **Au plus tôt délogeant de ces lieux**, getting away from there as soon as possible. *Boil. Sat.* x. **La déesse discorde ayant brouillé les dieux... on la fit — des cieux**, the goddess Discord, having made mischief among the gods, was driven from heaven. *La Font Fab.* vi. 20. **Délogez de là au plus vite**, get off from there, at once. *Acad.*

3. to march off ; to decamp, to run away, to scamper away ; to dislodge. **— sans tambour ni trompette, — sans trompette**, to march off in silence.

DÉLOGER, *va.* **1**. to turn out, to oust (from a house) ; **2**. to dislodge : to expel ; to remove away, to drive away. **On a délogé l'ennemi de cette place**, they have driven the enemy away from that place.

DÉLORD, delor, [Taxile], historian (1815-1877).

DÉLOT. délô, *sm. Naut.* calker's thumb-stall.

DÉLOVER, délové-r, [dé; lover], *va. Naut.* to uncoil (a rope).

DÉLOYAL, E, délwayal, yal', [dé; loyal], *adj.* disloyal: *a*) not loyal; *b*) dishonest, perfidious, treacherous, false; *c*) unfair. *a*) **Un ami — peut trahir ton dessein**, a false friend might disclose your plan. *Corn. Cinna.* I. I. **Un esprit —**, a disloyal man. *c*) **Un procédé —**, an unfair proceeding

DÉLOYALEMENT, délwaya'mlân-t, *adv.* **1.** disloyally, dishonestly, perfidiously, treacherously, falsely; **2.** unfairly.

DÉLOYAUTÉ, délwayôté, *sf.* **1.** disloyalty: want of loyalty; **2.** treachery, perfidy; falseness; **3.** unfairness.

DELPHES, dèlf', *pnm. Geog.* Delphi. **De —**, Delphian, Delphic.

DELPHINAL, E, delfinal, al', *adj.* delphine: pertaining to the Dauphin of France. V. *Dauphinine*.

DELPHINE, delfin', V. *Delphinine*.

DELPHINÉ, E, dèlfiné, *adj.* delphine: resembling a dolphin.

DELPHINETTE, délfinèt', [Lat.: delphinium], *sf. Bot.* larkspur: *Delphinium*, a plant of the order ranunculaceæ. **— staphysaigre**, stavesacre: *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DELPHINIEN, ENNE, dèlfinyân, nyèn', [Lat.: delphinus, dolphin], *adj.* delphine: resembling a dolphin.

DELPHININE, delfinin', *sf. Chem.* delphia, delphine, delphinine: a vegetable alkaloid, found in the Delphinium staphisagria.

DELPHINIUM, dèlfiniom, [Gr.: δελφίνιον], *sm. Bot.* delphinium, larkspur.

DELPHIQUE, delfik', *adj.* Delphic, Delphian: relating to Delphi.

DELTA, dèlta. [Gr.: δέλτα], *sm.* delta: *a*) the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; *b*) *Geol.* a tract of alluvial land in a triangular form between the diverging mouths of a river.

DELTOÏDE, dèltoïd', [Gr.: δέλτα, εἶδος, form], *adj.* deltoid: *a*) resembling a delta, triangular; *b*) *Anat.* applied to a muscle of the shoulder.

DELTOIDE, *sm. Anat.* deltoid: the muscle of the shoulder which serves to lift the arm.

DÉLUGE, déluzh', [Lat.: diluvium; diluĕre, to wash away], *sm.* deluge: *a*) flood, inundation, overflowing of water; *b*) the great flood in the time of Noah; *c*) an overflow resembling an inundation; *d*) *Fig.* flood; sea, torrent. *b*) **Le — universel**, the flood, the deluge. [*Fam.* :] **Remonter au —**, to go back to the flood. **Passons au —**, let us proceed to the deluge. *c*) **Un — d'injures**, a deluge of abuse. **Verser un — de larmes**, to shed a flood, a torrent of tears. **Un — de crimes, d'iniquités**, a deluge of crimes, of sins. *Prov.*: **Après moi le —**, when I am gone, come what will.

DÉLURÉ, E, [for déleurré: dé; leurre], *adj.* sharp, shrewd, wide-awake.

DÉLUSOIRE, déluzwar, [Lat.: delusus], *adj.* delusive, delusory, deceptive: to deceptive.

DÉLUSTRER, délustré-r, [dé; lustre], *va.* to take off the lustre, the gloss of.

DÉLUTAGE, délutazh', [déluter], *sm. Chem.* unluting.

DÉLUTER, déluté-r, [dé; lut, lute], *va. Chem.* to unlute: to free from cement or lute.

DÉMACLER, démaklé-r, *va. Glass-m.* to stir (the melted glass).

DÉMAGOGIE, démagozhi, [Gr.: δημαγωγία; δῆμος, people; ἄγω, I lead], *sf.* demagogy: *a*) mobocracy; tyranny of the mob; *b*) demagogism; the acts of a demagogue; *c*) outburst of the passions of the rabble or populace.

DÉMAGOGIQUE, démagozhik', *adj.* demagogic, demagogical: relating to a demagogue or to demagogy.

DÉMAGOGISME, démagozhism', *sm.* demagogism: the principles, or conduct, of a demagogue.

DÉMAGOGUE, démagog', [Gr.: δημαγωγός], *sm.* demagogue: a ringleader of a faction or of the rabble; a popular and factious orator or agitator.

DÉMAGOGUE, *adj.* demagogic, demagogical.

DÉMAIGRIR, démègrir, [dé; maigrir], *vn. Fam.* to recover flesh, to become less thin.

DÉMAIGRIR, *va. Build.* to thin (a plank, a stone, etc.).

DÉMAIGRISSEMENT, démègris'mân-t, [démaigrir], *sm. Build.* thinning.

DÉMAILLER, démayé-r, [dé; maille, mesh], *va.* **1.** to unmesh, to undo the meshes, **2.** *Naut.* to unlace. to loosen a bonnet.

DÉMAILLOTER, démayoté-r, [dé; maillot], *va.* to unswathe: to remove the swathe of an infant.

DEMAIN, dœman, [Low Lat.: demane; Lat.: de, from; mane (proximo), morning], *adv.* to-morrow: *a*) on the next day coming; *b*) shortly, in a short time, soon after; opposed to *aujourd'hui*, to-day. *c*) **— matin. — au matin**, to-morrow morning. **— soir, — au soir**, to-morrow evening. **Après- —**, the day after to-morrow. **A —**, **1.** to-morrow; **2.** till to-morrow; **3.** good bye till to-morrow. **A — les affaires**, time enough for business to-morrow. **D'ici à —**, till to-morrow. **De — en huit**, to-morrow week. **De — en quinze**, to-morrow fortnight. **Aujourd'hui pour —**, at any moment, from one minute to another, from one day to another. *b*) **Aujourd'hui dans le trône et — dans la boue**, a king to-day, a beggar to-morrow *Corn. Poly.* IV. 3. **La multitude est inconstante, elle ne voudra plus — ce qu'elle veut aujourd'hui**, men are inconstant, they will not care to-morrow for what they wanted to-day. *Acad.*

DEMAIN, *sm.* morrow, to-morrow: the first day after the present one. **Vous avez tout — pour y songer**, you have the whole of the morrow to reflect on it. **Qui a vécu un seul jour a vécu un siècle; rien ne ressemble plus à aujourd'hui que —**, those who have lived a day have lived a century, for one day is just like another. *La Bruyère*, 16. **— est un jour de fête**, to-morrow is a holiday. **Le verrai-je ce — dont je ne suis pas maître**? shall I see this to-morrow over which I have no control? **Dès —**, from to-morrow. *Prov.*: **Ne remets jamais à demain ce que tu peux faire aujourd'hui**, never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

DÉMANCHÉ, E, démânshé, *adj.* **1.** without a handle; off the handle; **2.** unhinged; **3.** *Fig.* ungainly.

DÉMANCHÉ, *sm.* **1.** *Mus.* shift, shifting (on the violin); **2.** ungainly fellow.

DÉMANCHEMENT, démânsh'mân-t, [dé; mancher], *sm.* **1.** taking off the handle; **2.** state of being without a handle; **3.** *Fig.* breaking up; breach; **4.** *Mus.* shifting (on the violin).

DÉMANCHER, démânshé-r, [dé; manche, handle], *va.* **1.** to take off the handle of; **2.** *Fig.* to break up; to disjoin. **— une cognée**, to take the handle out of an axe. **— un habit**, to pull the sleeve out of a coat.

DÉMANCHER, *vn.* **1.** *Mus.* to shift (on a violin); to bring out higher notes; **2.** *Naut.* to get clear (*or* out) of the Channel.

DÉMANCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to lose its handle, to come out of the handle; **2.** *Fig.* to get unhinged, out of joint; to go wrong; to be out of sorts; **3.** *Popul. lang.* to strive hard. **Qu'avez-vous besoin de tant vous —**? why need you give yourself so much trouble?

DEMANDE, dœmând', [demander], *sf.* demand: *a*) the act of the demanding or asking; request, suit; application; prayer; petition; *b*) that which is demanded; *c*) *Law-t.* the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due; claim; suit, action at law; *d*) *Com.* order; the act of calling for anything with a view to purchase it; desire to obtain; a want; *e*) in political economy, state of being sought or desired, request; *f*) question, inquiry, query. *a*) **A la — générale**, at the general request. **Faire une —**, to make a demand, to make a request, to make an application. **Faire sa — par écrit**, to present one's request in writing. **Appuyer une —**, to second a request. **Faire une — en mariage**, to make an offer of marriage. [Absolutely]. **C'est le père du jeune homme qui a fait la —**, it was the father of the young man who asked her of her parents. **La — a été agréée de toute la famille**, the request pleased all the family. *b*) **Accorder une —, accéder à une —, satisfaire à une —**, to comply with a request. *c*) **— reconventionnelle**, cross demand. **— en garantie**, voucher. **— incidente**, incident demand. **Il a été débouté de sa —**, he was nonsuited. *d*) **Faire la — de**, to order. **La — sera considérable cette année**, the demand will be important this year. *e*) **L'offre et la —**, the demand and supply. **Le rapport de l'offre et de la —**, the relation between offer and supply. **Il est à désirer que la — excède l'offre**, it is to be hoped that the demand will exceed the supply. *f*) **Faire une —**, to ask a question. **Un livre par demandes et par réponse**, a book in questions and answers. **Belle —! voilà une belle —!** a pretty question, indeed! *Prov.*: **A sotte, à folle demande point de réponse**, a silly question needs no answer.

DEMANDER, dœmândé-r, [Low Lat.: demandāre; de, from; mandāre, to put in charge], *va.* **1.** to ask: *a*) to ask for, to beg, to request, to petition, to sue for, to solicit, to beseech, to crave; *b*) to demand, to ask for the hand of; *c*) to inquire, to question, to interrogate, to demand; *d*) to inquire, to seek out by interrogation; to demand, to claim, to require. *a*) **— instamment**, to ask earnestly, to entreat, to crave, to solicit, to supplicate, to implore, to pray. **Je vous demande votre appui**, I am asking you to lend me your aid. **— une grâce à quelqu'un**, to ask a favour of a person. **— une permission**, to ask for a permission. **— un délai**, to beg for a delay. **Comment, coquin! — de l'argent à une personne de ma qualité**; what, you rascal, ask a person of my quality for money! *Mol. Préc. rid.* 7. **Il demande la même chose à tout le monde**, he asks everybody the same thing. **Je vous demande pardon**, I beg your pardon. **— justice**, to demand justice. **— l'hospitalité**, to beg fo hospitality, *b*) **— une jeune fille en mariage**, to ask a young girl in marriage. **Je l'ai demandé à son père**, I asked her of her father. **— quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to ask a person for a thing. **Demandez le livre à mon frère**, ask my brother for the book. *c*) **— des nouvelles de quelqu'un**, to inquire about a person. **— le nom, la demeure de quel**

qu'un, to ask for a person's name, a person's address. **Vous pouvez — votre chemin à cet homme-là,** you may ask your way of that man. **On m'a demandé qui j'étais,** I was asked who I was. **Que demandez-vous** ? what do you want? what is it you want? **On lui a demandé pourquoi il parlait ainsi,** he was asked why he spoke like that. **Demandez-moi pourquoi,** you must not ask me why; I cannot tell you why; just tell me why. **Je me demande d'où cela peut venir,** I wonder where that comes from. **Ils se demandèrent leur adresse,** they asked for each other's address. *d*) **— son chemin,** to ask one's way. **— le prix d'une marchandise,** to ask the price of goods.

2. to wish, to desire; to want. [Followed by *à* and the infinitive :] **Il demande à venir vous voir,** he wants to come and see you. **Il demande à boire et à manger,** he is asking for something to drink and to eat. **Il ne demande qu'à s'amuser,** he only wants to amuse himself. [Followed by *de* and the infinitive :] **Il demande d'être reçu dans cette compagnie,** he wants to be admitted into that company. **Il demande de ne pas vous suivre,** he does not wish to follow you. [With que and the subjunctive :] **On ne leur demande pas qu'ils soient plus fidèles à leurs devoirs,** they are not requested to attend more to their duty. [*Fam.* :] **Voulez-vous venir demain** ? **Je ne demande pas mieux,** will you come to morrow ? I am quite willing; I should only be too glad. **Il ne demande que plaie et bosse,** the more mischief there is the better he likes it. **Ne — qu'amour et simplesse,** to wish only for a quiet life.

3. to beg : to ask earnestly and with humility. **— son pain,** to beg one's bread. **— l'aumône,** to ask for alms.

4. to demand : *a*) to ask with authority, to call for, to claim, to require; *b*) to require; to enjoin, to command; *c*) to require, as necessary or useful; to want, to need, to stand in need of; *d*) *Law-t.* to sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; to claim; *e*) *Com.* to order. *a*) **Je demande une réponse,** I demand an answer. **Clotaire est le premier qui ait demandé des subsides au clergé,** Clotaire was the first to demand subsidies of the clergy. *b*) **Faites dans tous les temps ce que la vertu demande,** always fulfil the requirements of virtue. **Dieu demande que nous secourions nos semblables,** God requires us to assist our fellow creatures. *c*) **Cela demande une explication,** that requires an explanation. **Ceci demande attention,** this demands attention. **Cette affaire demande beaucoup de soin,** this affair needs great care. **La terre demande de l'eau,** the land stands in need of water. **Les fruits demandent de la chaleur et du soleil,** fruit requires heat and sun. *d*) **— des dommages-intérêts,** to demand damages. **— des aliments,** to sue for an allowance for maintenance. **— une enquête,** to demand an inquest. *e*) **On demande peu cet article,** this article is in little request. **Bien demandé,** in great demand (*or* request).

5. to call, to call for, to send for. **— le journal,** to call for the newspaper. **— sa voiture,** to call for one's carriage. **— un médecin,** to send for the doctor.

6. to ask for, to ask after, to ask to see, to want to speak to; to inquire for (a person). **On est venu vous —,** some one asked to see you; you have been asked for. **Qui demandez-vous** ? whom are you asking for ?

7. (in newspaper) to advertise for; to want. **On demande des commis, des voyageurs,** wanted clerks, travellers.

DEMANDER, *vn.* to ask, to request. **On peut toujours —, il n'en coûte rien de —,** one may always ask, there is nothing lost for the asking.

DEMANDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be asked for. **Une telle faveur ne se demande pas,** you cannot ask for such a favour.

2. to be a question. **Cela ne se demande pas,** that is a matter of course.

3. to wonder, to ask one's self. **Je me demande ce qu'il a l'intention de faire,** I wonder what he intends to do. **Il se demandait pourquoi on ne lui écrivait pas,** he wondere why they did not write to him.

DEMANDERESSE, dœmând'rès', *sf.* demandress : a female demandant or plaintiff. V. *demandeur.*

DEMANDEUR, EUSE, dœmândœr, dœz' *m. f.* 1. asker, demander : one who asks, one who demands; 2. *Law-t.* plaintiff (in personal actions), complainant; demandant (in real actions). [In this sense, the feminine is *demanderesse.*] *Prov.* : **A beau demandeur, beau refuseur,** shameful craving must have a shameful nay.

DÉMANGEAISON, démânzhèzôn, [démanger], *sf.* itching : *a*) itch; an uneasy sensation of the skin, which is eased by scratching; *b*) *Fig.* teasing desire; longing. *a*) **Avoir, éprouver des démangeaisons,** to itch. *b*) **Il me prends des démangeaisons de parler,** I have a longing desire to speak.

DÉMANGER, démânzhé-r, [dé; manger], *vn.* [*Nous démangeons, il démangeait.*] to itch : *a*) to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin; *b*) *Fig.* to have a teasing desire; to have a longing (for); to long. *a*) **La tête lui démange,** his head itches. [*Fig.* :] **Gratter quelqu'un où il lui démange,** to get on the blind side of a person. *b*) **La langue lui démange,** he is longing to speak. **Les pieds lui démangent,** he longs to go out. **Les mains lui démangent,** he is longing to fight. **J'ai peine à me tenir, et la main me démange,** I can hardly restrain myself and, my fingers itch to beat him. *Mol. Tart.* V. 4. **La main lui démange, les doigts lui démangent,** his hand itches, he longs to be at it; he longs to write. **Le dos, la peau lui démange,** he wants a drubbing. **Il me démange de savoir,** I am longing to know.

DÉMANTÈLEMENT, démântèl'mân-t, *sm. Fortif.* dismantling.

DÉMANTELER, démânt'lér, [dé; manteau], *va.* [*Je démantèle; je démantelais; je démantelai; je démantèlerai; je démantèlerais; que je démantèle; que je démantelasse; démantelant; démantelé.*] *Milit.* to dismantle : to demolish the walls, to destroy the fortifications of a town.

DÉMANTIBULER, démântibulé-r, [dé; mandibule], *va.* 1. to break (the jaw) to put out of joint. **Il criait à se — la mâchoire,** he was shouting loud enough to put his jaw out of joint.

2. *Fig.* to put out of joint, to put out of order; to break. **— une machine,** to break a machine.

DÉMANTIBULER (SE), *v. refl.* to break, to be put out of order.

DÉMARCATION, démarkasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [démarquer], *sf.* demarcation, demarkation : *a*) the act of marking, of setting a limit; *b*) boundary, limit; division. **Ligne de —,** line of demarcation.

DÉMARCHE, démarsh', [démarcher], *sf.* 1. gait, walk, march, step : manner of walking; bearing, port. **Une — fière,** a proud gait.

2. step, proceeding; act, measure taken in business; application. **Faire une —,** to take a step; to make an application. **Une fausse —,** a false step.

DÉMARIER, démarié-r, [dé; marier], *va* to unmarry, to divorce : to separate, by a legal process, a husband and a wife.

DÉMARIER (SE), *v. refl.* to get unmarried; to be unmarried.

DÉMARQUER, démarké-r, [dé; marque], *va.* to take away the mark of; to unmark (of linen, plate, etc.).

DÉMARQUER *vn.* to cease to mark (as a horse). [Little used now.]

DÉMARQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose its mark (as old linen)

DÉMARRAGE, démarazh', *sm. Naut.* 1. unmooring (of a ship); 2. unlashing.

DÉMARRER, démaré-r, [dé; amarrer], *va. Naut.* 1. to unmoor : to loose from any mooring; 2. to unlash, to unbend (a rope); 3. to unlash (a gun).

DÉMARRER, *vn.* 1. *Naut.* to leave her moorings (as a ship); to put to sea; 2. *Fam.* to stir away, to stir, to budge, to move off.

DÉMASQUER, démaské-r, [dé; masque], *va.* to unmask : *a*) to strip of a mask, or of any disguise; to pull off the mask; to dismask; *b*) to lay open something concealed; to divulge. *a*) **L'imposteur a été démasqué,** the impostor is unmasked. *b*) **— une batterie,** *Milit.* to unmask a battery. **— le mensonge,** to divulge lies. **— le vice,** to unmask vice.

DÉMASQUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to unmask, to take off one's mask; 2. *Fig.* to let one's mask fall; to show one's self in one's true colour. **Il s'est démasqué,** he has pulled off his mask. **L'orgueil ne se démasque jamais tout à fait,** pride never shows itself in its true colours. *Mass. Car. Aum.*

DÉMASTIQUER, démastiké-r, [dé; mastic], *va.* to remove the putty from (a window).

DÉMASTIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose its putty.

DÉMÂTAGE, dématazh', **DÉMÂTEMENT,** démât'mân-t, *sm. Naut.* dismasting.

DÉMÂTER, démâté-r, [dé; mât], *va. Naut.* 1. to dismast : to take out the lower mast; 2. to knock a mast over board; 3. to carry away the masts of.

DÉMÂTER, *vn.* to lose her masts. **— d'un mât,** to carry away a mast.

DÉMÂTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be dismasted.

D'EMBLÉE, dânblé. V. *Emblée.*

DÉMÊLAGE, démélazh', [démêler], *sm.* 1. sorting (of wool, for spinning); 2. combing (of hair); 3. mashing (of malt).

DÉMÊLÉ, dèmêlé, *sm.* dispute, strife, contest, quarrel. **Nous n'aurons jamais aucun — ensemble,** we shall never quarrel. **Il avait eu plusieurs démêlés avec eux,** he had quarrelled several times with them.

DÉMÊLEMENT, démêl'mân-t, *sm.* 1. disentanglement : the act if disentangling; 2. V. *Dénouement.*

DÉMÊLER, démêlé-r, [dé; mêler], *va.* 1. to disentangle : *a*) to free from entanglement, to loose from that which is interwoven or connected. **— un écheveau de fil,** to disentangle a skein of thread.

2. to comb out (hair); 3. to unmingle; to separate things mixed; 4. to unravel : to clear from complication or difficulty; to clear up; to make out. **Qui pourra — tout cet embarras** ? who will be able to make anything out of all this confusion ? **Je ne pouvais — ses pensées confuses,** his thoughts were so confused that I could not make them out.

5. to recognize. **Je démêlai mon fils dans la foule,** I recognized my son in the crowd.

6. to distinguish, to discern. **Démêler la**

vertu d'avec ses apparences, to distinguish virtue from the appearance of virtue. *Mol. Tart.* V. 1. **Nos passions forment des erreurs qu'il n'est pas toujours si facile de — de la vérité,** our passions lead us into errors which are often difficult to distinguish from what is right. *Mass. Car. Resp. hum.*

7. to discern, to find out, to discover, to unravel; to penetrate; (of persons) to fathom; to make out. **On sent quelque chose sans — ce que c'est,** you can feel there is something although you cannot discover what it is. **Il perçait dans tous les secrets, démêlait toutes les intrigues,** he would find out all the secrets, unravel all the intrigues. *Boss. Le Tellier.* **Vos yeux démêleront ses secrets sentiments,** you will find out her secret feelings. **J'ai démêlé son âme et j'en vois la noirceur,** I have fathomed him and seen his wickedness. *Volt. Sémir.* II. 1. **Le chevalier de Grammont ne fut pas longtemps à — les qualités qui le distinguaient,** the chevalier G. was not long in discovering his amiable qualities. *Hamilt. Gram.* II. **Marlborough avait acquis l'art de — les hommes,** Marlborough had acquired the art of finding out men's characters. *Volt. Ch.* XII. 3. **Il n'est pas aisé à —,** it is not easy to make him out.

8. to contest, to contend; to quarrel; to have to do. **Nous n'avons rien à — sur cette matière,** we have nothing to do with that. **Je n'ai rien à — avec vous,** I have nothing to arrange with you. **Je ne veux rien avoir à — avec eux,** I will have nothing to do with them.

DÉMÊLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to come disentangled, to be unravelled. **Cet écheveau se démêle facilement,** this skein is easy to disentangle.

2. to extricate one's self; to free one's self; to get clear off; to get out. **Pour se — de cet embarras,** to get out of this trouble. **Se — de toutes les intrigues,** to get out off all intrigues

3. to be unravelled; to clear up. **Tout cela se démêlera avant la fin de l'année,** all this will be cleared up before the end of the year. *Sév.* 392. **Ces maximes, d'abord confuses, se démêlent peu à peu dans mon esprit,** the meaning of these maxims, which at first seemed confused, is now becoming apparent to me. *Fén. Tél.* 24.

4. to be recognized; to stand out; to separate. **On verra cet homme si obscur, si méprisé, se — dans la foule,** that man although he is now obscure and despised will rise above others.

DÉMÊLOIR, démêlwar, [démêler], *sm.* **1.** largetoothed comb.

DÉMEMBREMENT, démânbrœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** dismemberment : *a)* the act of dismembering; *b)* division. **— d'une province,** dismemberment of a province. **Pour prévenir le — de la monarchie,** to prevent the dismemberment of the monarchy.

2. part dismembered, cut off.

DÉMEMBRER, démânbré-r, [dé; membre], *va.* to dismember : *a)* to divide, to separate, to tear member from member, to dislimb, *b)* to divide into parts, to separate; to disjoint. *a)* **— un pauvre animal sans défense,** to tear up a poor defenceless animal. *b)* **— un État,** to dismember a state.

DÉMEMBRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be dismembered.

DÉMÉNAGEMENT, déménazh'mân-t, *sm.* removal, removing : the act of removing; change of residence. **Faire un —,** to remove. **Voiture de —,** furniture van. **Mon — m'a beaucoup fatigué,** my removal fatigued me very much. *Prov.* : **Trois déménagements valent un incendie,** three removals are as bad as a fire.

DÉMÉNAGER, déménazhé-r [dé; ménage], *va.* [*Je déménage,* nous *déménageons, je déménageais*; *je déménageai*; *je déménagerai*; *que je déménage*; *déménageant*; *déménagé.*] to remove : to carry to a different residence. **Il a déménagé ses meubles pendant la nuit,** he removed his furniture during the night.

DÉMÉNAGER, *vn.* **1.** to remove, to move: to change residence. **Il déménage souvent,** he often moves. **Il en coûte à —,** moving is expensive. **— à la cloche de bois,** *Fam.* to remove secretly; to shoot the moon. *Prov.*: **On n'est jamais si riche que quand on déménage,** we never know how much we have till we remove.

2. *Fam.* to be off. to get away. **Allons, allons, déménagez tous d'ici,** now then, be off with you; pack off, all of you.

3. *Popul. lang.* to die. **4.** *Fig.* to get, silly *or* childish. **Sa raison, sa tête déménage,** he is getting silly (or childish). **Il déménage,** he is wandering.

[REM. — *Déménager.* when expressing the act, is conjugated with *avoir* : **J'ai déménagé hier,** I moved yesterday. It takes *être* to express the state : **je suis déménagé depuis hier,** I moved yesterday. **Nous sommes déménagés,** we have removed.]

DÉMÉNAGEUR, déménazhœr, *sm.* remover, furniture-remover.

DÉMENCE, démâns', [Lat. : dementia], *sf.* **1.** madness, insanity; **2.** *Med.* dementia, insanity. **Tomber en —,** to become insane, to run mad, to go mad. **Être en —,** to be mad, to be insane. *Fig.* **C'est le comble de la —,** it is the very height of madness.

DÉMENER (SE), sœ démené-r, [dé; mener], *v. refl.* [Conj. like *Mener,*] **1.** to struggle; to knock about; to flounder, to flounce; to toss about; **2.** to strive hard. to labour hard; to make much ado. **Toute la nuit, tu cours, tu te démènes,** all night long you are knocking about. **Elle a raison; démenez-vous donc un peu, parlez-lui,** she is right; why do you not strive harder? come, speak to her.

DÉMENT, E, démân-t, ânt, *adj. Med.* demented, insame, mad.

DÉMENTI, démânti, *sm.* **1.** lie, contradiction. **Donner un — à,** to give the lie to; to contradict. **Recevoir un —,** to allow a person to give the lie; to be contradicted. **J'en recevrai peut-être un honteux —,** perhaps, I shall be flatly contradicted.

2. disappointment. **Les choses étaient trop avancéés pour qu'on voulût en avoir le —,** things had gone too far for us to be disappointed. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* 2.

DÉMENTIR, démântir, [dé; mentir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Mentir*], **1.** to belie : *a)* to give the lie; to convict of falsehood; to contradict; *b)* to contradict not to be conformable to, to be contrary to; to disappoint; not to act conformably to, to oppose. *a)* **Osez l'accuser.... Qui vous démentira? tout parle contre lui,** fearlessly accuse him, for who would contradict you, since everything witnesses against him? *Racine, Phèd.* 6. 3. **Je ne prétends pas vous —,** I do not mean to contradict you. *b)* **C'est une chose que l'expérience dément tous les jours,** every day experience proves that to be false. **Votre intention dément vos paroles,** your intention belies your words. **Il a démenti les espérances qu'on avait conçues de lui,** he has belied the hopes that were reposed in him. **Vous voulez qu'il démente en un jour tout le cours de sa vie?** you wish him this day to belie the whole course of his life? *Rac. Mith.* III, 1.

2. to disbelieve, to distrust, not to believe, not to hold true; to place no confidence in. **Lequel croire, et lequel —?** who is to be believed and who is to be distrusted? **Si tu démens tes yeux, croiras-tu mon suffrage?** if you do not believe what you see, what confidence can you have in my suffrage? *Corn. Perth.* III. 4.

3. to deny : to declare to be untrue; to contradict, to gainsay; to disown. **— un bruit injurieux,** to contradict an evil report. **Tiens, perfide, regarde, et démens cet écrit,** look at this writing. you perfidious man, and disown it if you can. *Racine. Baj.* V. 4.

4. to break, to forfeit. **— sa promesse,** to break one's promise.

DÉMENTIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to contradict one's self, to give one's self the lie, to deny one's self, **Il se dément lui-même à tout propos,** he is always contradicting himself.

2. to contradict each other; **3.** to break one's promise, to forfeit one's word. **Vous nous avez promis votre appui; n'allez paz vous —,** you have engaged to help us; mind you do not go from your promise.

4. to belie one's self, to contradict one's self; to be inconsistent, to deviate. **Notre personnage ne se dément pas,** the fellow does not belie himself. *Mme de Sév.* **L'innocence qui ne s'est jamais démentie,** innocence which never belied itself.

5. to discontinue, to cease; to fall off, to flag; to give way. **Ses bontés pour moi ne se sont jamais démenties,** he has never been anything else but kind to me. **A considérer cette courtoisie si exacte et qui ne s'est jamais démentie,** considering that extreme courtesy which never varied. *Volt. Lett.* 3.

6. *Build.* to give way; to bulge.

DÉMÉRITE, *sm.* demerit : that which makes worthy of blame or punishment in moral conduct.

DÉMÉRITER, démérité-r,[dé; mériter), *vn.* to do amiss, wrong; to forfeit the esteem of others.

DÉMESURÉ, E, dém'zuré, [dé; mésuré], *adj.* immoderate : *a)* exceeding just bounds; huge, enormous; *b)* excessive, intemperate, inordinate. *a)* **Une grosseur démesurée,** an enormous size. **Des tours d'une hauteur démesurée,** enormously high towers. *b)* **Une soif démesurée d'or,** an inordinate thirst for gold. **Une passion démesurée pour les richesses,** an inordinate thirst of riches. **J'avais une envie démesurée de faire parler de moi,** I eagerly desired to be brought into public notice. *Fontenelle.*

DÉMESURÉMENT, dém'zurémân-t, *adv.* immoderately, excessively, inordinately; beyond all measure.

DÉMETTRE, démètr', [dé; mettre] *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre.*] **1.** to dislocate : to put out of joint, to disjoint, to luxate. **Il s'est démis le poignet,** he has put his wrist out of joint. **Il s'est démis le pied,** he has dislocated his foot.

2 to dismiss : to remove from office or employment; to turn off (*or* out). **On l'a démis de son emploi,** he has been turned out of his place.

3. *Law-t.* to refuge; to nonsuit.

DÉMETTRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be dislocated, to be out of joint. **Il s'est démis le poignet en tombant,** he fell and put his wrist out of joint.

2. to resign, to lay down; *Fam* throw

up. **Il s'est démis de ses fonctions**, he has resigned his post. **Il s'est en plein sénat démis de sa puissance**, he relinquished his power before the whole senate.

DÉMEUBLEMENT, démœblœmân-t, *sm.* 1. unfurnishing; 2. unfurnished state.

DÉMEUBLER, démœblé-r, [dé; meuble], *va.* to unfurnish, to strip of furniture.

DEMEURANT E, dœmœrân-t, ânt', *adj.* dwelling, residing, living.

DEMEURANT, *sm.* remainder, rest.

AU DEMEURANT, *adv. phr.* besides, after all, however; upon the whole; in other respects. **Mme Clot, bonne femme au —, était bien la vieille la plus grognon que je connus de ma vie**, Mrs. C. was the greatest grumbler I ever knew although, upon the whole, she was a good old woman. *Volt. Conf.* I. **Au —, ma santé était bonne**, on the whole my health was good.

DEMEURE, dœmœr', *sf.* 1. delay: *a*) deferring, putting off; *b*) *Law-t.* the time after which a thing is to be done. **Être en — envers quelqu'un**, to be behindhand, to be in arrears with a person. **Il y a péril en la —**, the thing brooks no delay. **Mettre (quelqu'un) en — de**, to call upon (a person) to; to lay under the necessity of; *Law-t.* to put in suit. **Mise en —**, *Law-t.* putting in suit; demand in due form of law. **On l'a mis en — de payer**, he has had a formal summons to pay.

2. abode: *a*) stay, continuance in a place of residence; *b*) habitation, dwelling, domicile, dwelling-place, home; *c*) place of residence. *a*) **Je ne ferai pas longue — en cette maison**, I shall not make a long stay in this house. *b*) **Une sombre —**, a gloomy abode. **La dernière —**, the grave. *c*) **Établir, fixer sa —** to take up one's abode.

A DEMEURE, *adv. phr.* immovable; as a fixture. **Être à —**, to be a fixture. **Cela n'est pas à —**, that is only temporary. **Fixer à —**, to fix immovably. **Il n'étais pas à —, dans ces bibliothèques**, I did not lodge in those libraries. *P. L. Cour.* I.

DEMEURER, dœmœré-r, [Lat.: demorari), *vn.* 1. to live, to dwell, to reside; to lodge. **— à la ville**, to live in town. **Nous demeurons à la campagne à présent**, we live in the country now. **Il a demeuré trois ans en Angleterre**, he has lived three years in England. **Il demeure à l'hôtel du Louvre**, he is living at the hotel du Louvre.

2. to take a long time, to be a long time, to stay, to tarry. **Il a demeuré longtemps en chemin**, he was a long time on the way. **Il demeure longtemps à venir**, he is a long time coming. **Vous avez trop demeuré à faire cela**, you have been too long over that job.

3. to remain: *a*) to stay, to stop; to continue in a place; to abide, to tarry; *b*) to stand, to be; to continue in a state, to stay; *c*) to be left; *b*) to continue, to last, to endure, to be durable. *a*) **Demeurez là jusqu'à mon retour**, remain there until my return. **Mon cheval est demeuré en chemin**, my horse stopped on the way. **Nous demeurâmes en arrière**, we staid behind. **— chez soi**, to remain at home. [*Fig.*:] **— sur la place**, to be left dead on the spot. *b*) **— ferme**, to be firm. **— d'accord**, to agree, to be agreed. **— pensif**, to be pensive. **Notre sort demeure encore douteux**, our fate is still uncertain. **— confus**, to be abashed. **Je demeurai dans une sorte de stupeur**, I continued in a state of coma. **— en repos**, to be quiet. **— à ne rien faire**, to stand idle; to remain without doing anything. [*Fig.*:] **— en arrière, — en reste**, to be behindhand, to be in arrears. **Ne pas — en reste**, to pay out. **— sur la bonne bouche**, to eat the best thing last, not to put one's mouth out of taste with anything else. **— sur son appétit**, not to satisfy one's appetite. *c*) **Ce bien lui est démeuré, malgré les efforts de ceux qui le lui disputaient**, that property is still his, notwithstanding the efforts of those who wished to deprive him of it. **Afin que la force demeure toujours au souverain**, so that strength should always be the sovereign's. **C'est tout ce qui lui demeure de sa fortune**, that is all that is left him out of his fortune. **La victoire est demeurée aux Anglais**, the English obtained the victory. **De nombreux prisonniers sont demeurés au pouvoir de l'ennemi**, a considerable number of prisoners remained in the hands of the enemy. **— pour gages, pour les gages**, to be left behind to pay the reckoning; to pay for the rest. *d*) **Paix dont le déshonneur vous demeure éternel**, a treaty of peace which must ever cast dishonour on you. **C'est une vérité qui demeure éternellement**, that is a truth, which will endure for ever. *Mass. Car. Élus.* **Tout s'imprime, tout s'écrit, rien ne demeure**, everything is printed, everything is written and yet nothing endures.

4. to stand still, to stay. **Ne pas — en place**, not to stand still for a moment.

5. to stop: to cease going forward; to stand. **— en chemin**, to stop half way. **Un os lui demeura bien avant au gosier**, a bone stuck fast in his throat, *La Font. Fab.* III. 9. **— en beau chemin**, to stop in a fair way. **En — là**, to stop there; to go no further; to break off; to leave off. **Je vis bien que le roi n'en était pas persuadé, mais je crus qu'il n'y avait qu'à en — là**, I could very well see that the king was not convinced; but I thought it best to go no further. *Maintenon, Lett. au Card. Noailles.* **Aprés avoir donné les plus belles espérances, il en est demeuré là**, after being a very promising man, he stopped short of the mark. **L'affaire n'en demeurera pas là**, the affair shall not stop there. **Il en est demeuré là de son travail**, that is all he has done of his work. **Voilà où nous en sommes demeurés de notre lecture; où nous en sommes demeurés**, that is where we left off reading. **S'il en fut demeuré là**, had he gone no further; had he been contented with that. **Demeurons-en là**, let us stop there, let us break off, let us say no more about it. **Demeurons-en là, demeurons-en à cela**, let us keep to that. **— d'accord**, to agree, to be agreed. **— court, — tout court**, to stop short; to break down. **Il est demeuré court au milieu de sa période**, he stopped short in the middle of his sentence. **Il est demeuré court après les premiers mots de son discours**, he broke down after the first few words of his speech. **On l'accabla de si fortes raisons, qu'il demeura court**, they gave him so many good reasons that he stopped short.

6. to lie. **— sur l'estomac**, to lie heavy on the stomach. **— sur le cœur**, to lie on the heart. [*Fig.*:] **Cela lui est demeuré sur le cœur**, that sticks in his mind; he cannot digest that.

DEMI, E, dœmi, [Lat.: dimidius, half] *adj. sing.* half, (in compos.) demi, semi: *a*), consisting of a half or moiety; *b*) noting inferiority, imperfection; petty. *a*) **Un mètre et demi**, one meter and a half. **Un demi-mètre**, half a meter. **Une heure et demie**, an hour and a half. **Une demi-heure**, half an hour. **Toutes les demi-heures**, every half hour **Deux heures et demie**, half past two o'clock. **Midi et demi**, half past twelve in the morning. **Minuit et demi**, half past twelve at night. [*Fig.*:] **En diable et demi**, excessively, immoderately. **Ni demi** (after a noun), no, not any. **S'affliger sans sujet ni demi**, to torment one's self for nothing. **Sans respect ni demi**, absolutely, unreservedly, unrestrainedly. *b*) **Je n'aime ni les demi-vengeances, ni les demi-fripons**, I cannot bear a petty revenge not a petty knave. *Volt. L'Ecosse.* II. *Prov.*: **A fourbe, fourbe et demi, à voleur, voleur et demi, à menteur, menteur et demi**, diamond against diamond; set a thief to catch a thief. (See below some of the compounds of *Demi*; the others are self-explained.)

[*Rem.* — When placed before a noun *Demi* is invariable and is joined to it by the hyphen. After a noun it agrees with it in gender, but never takes the sign of the plural.]

DEMI, *adv.* half: in part: by half. **Tremblant et demi-mort**, trembling and half dead. *Boileau.* **Près du temple sacré les Grâces demi-nues**, near the sacred temple the half-naked Graces.

DEMI, *sm. Arith.* half (*pl.* halves): one of two equal parts, a moiety. **Deux tiers et un demi**, two thirds and a half. **Quatre demis valent deux unités**, four halves are equal to two wholes.

DEMIE, *sf.* 1. *Vulg.* half; 2. half-hour. **Cette pendule sonne les demies**, that clock strikes the half-hours. **La demie vient de sonner**, the half-hour has just struck.

A DEMI, *adv. phr.* 1. half; 2. by half, by halves, in part. **Quant à moi, je ne suis malheureux qu'à demi**, as for me, I am not so unhappy after all. **Qui se venge à demi court lui-même à sa perte**, to revenge one's self by halves is to run to one's ruin. **Vos forces n'étant encore qu'à demi revenues**, not yet having regained all your strength. **Faire les choses à demi**, to do things by halves.

DEMI-AIGRETTE, dœmi-ègrèt', *sf. Ornith.* little egret: a kind of heron. [*Pl.* des *Demi-aigrettes.*]

DEMI-AMPLEXICAULE, dœmi-ânpleksikôl', *adj. Bot.* semi-amplexicaul: embracing the stem half around. [*Pl. Demi-amplexicaules.*]

DEMI-ARIEN, dœmi-aryan. *sm.* semi-arian. V. *Semi-arien.*

DEMI-AUNE, dœmi-ôn, *sf.* half an ell. [*Pl.* des *Demi-aunes*].

DEMI-BAIN, dœmi-ban, *sm.* demi-bath, hip-bath: a bath in which only the lower half of the body is immersed. [*Pl.* des *Demi-bains.*]

DEMI-BANDE, demi-bând', **DEMI-CARÈNE**, dœmi-karèn', *sf. Naut.* boot-topping.

DEMI-BARBARE, dœmi-barbar', *adj.* semi-barbarian: half savage, partially civilized. [*Pl. Demi-barbares.*]

DEMI-BASTION, dœmi-bastiôn, *sm. Fortif.* demi-bastion: a bastion that has only one face and flank. [*Pl.* des *Demi-bastions.*]

DEMI-BATTOIR, dœmi-batwar, *sm.* little racket (used at tennis). [*Pl.* des *Demi-battoirs.*]

DEMI-BOTTE, dœmi-bot, *sf.* half-boot: boot coming only half up the leg. [*Pl. Demi-bottes.*]

DEMI-BRIGADE, dœmi-brigad', *sf.* demi-brigade: a name given to a regiment, during the French Revolution. [*Pl.* des *Demi-brigades.*]

DEMI-CADRATIN, dœmi-kadratan, *sm. Print.* N. quadrat. [*Pl.* des *Demi-cadratins.*]

† **DEMI-CANON**, dœmi-kanôn, *sm. Artill.* demi-cannon; 24-pounder: an old kind of ordnance carrying a ball of 24 lbs. in weight.

DEMI-CEINT, dœmi-san-t, *sm.* 1. †

silver girdle; 2. *Arch.* half-column. [*Pl.* des *Demi-ceints.*]

DEMI-CEINITER, dœmi-santyé, *sm.* girdle-maker.

† **DEMI-CERCLE,** dœmi-sèrkl', *sm.* 1. semicircle : the half of a circle; 2. *Surv.* protractor. [*Pl.* des *Demi-cercles.*]

DEMI-CIRCONFÉRENCE, dœmi-sirkônférâns, *sf.* semi-circumference : half the circumference. [*Pl* des *Demi-circonférences.*]

DEMI-CIRCULAIRE, dœmi-sirkulêr', *adj.* semicircular : having the form of a half circle. [*Pl. Demi-circulaires.*]

DEMI-CLEF, dœmi-klé, *sf. Naut.* half hitch : a kind of knot in a rope. **Deux demi-clefs,** a clove-hitch.

† **DEMI-COULEVRINE,** dœmi-koul'vrin', *sf. Artill.* demi-culverin : an old kind of ordnance carrying balls of 4, 5 or 10 lbs. in weight.

DEMI-COURONNE, dœmi-kouron', *sf.* half-crown : an English silver coin valued at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* (or 3 francs 15).

DEMI-DÉESSE, dœmi-déès', *sf. Mythol.* demi-goddess : a female demi-god. [*Pl.* des *Demi-déesses.*]

DEMI-DEUIL, dœmi-dœy, *sm.* half-mourning : the habit worn after one half of the mourning-time is over. [*Pl.* des *Demi-deuils.*]

DEMI-DIEU, dœmi-dyœ, *sm. Mythol.* demi-god : one partaking of the nature of the gods. [*Pl.* des *Demi-dieux.*]

DEMI-DOUZAINE, dœmi-douzèn', *sf.* half a dozen, a half-dozen. [*Pl.* des *demi-douzaines.*]

DÉMIELLER, démyèlé-r, [dé; miel], *va.* to remove wax from honey.

DEMI-FEMME, dœmi-fam', *sf. Fam* demi-man, a womanish creature, a very woman. [*Pl.* des *Demi-femmes.*]

DEMI-FLEURON, dœmi-flœrôn, *sm. Bot.* semifloret, semifloscule : a floscule the corol of which consists of a single ligule. [*Pl.* des *Demi-fleurons.*]

DEMI-FLEURONNÉ, E, dœmi-flœroné, **DEMI-FLOSCULEUX, EUSE,** dœmi-flosku-lœ-z, lœz', *adj. Bot.* semi-flosculous, semi-floscular : composed of semiflorets

DEMI-FORTUNE, dœmi-fôrtun', *sf.* four-wheeled one-horse chaise.

DEMI-FRÈRE, dœmi-frêr', *sm.* half-brother : a brother by the father only, or by the mother only. [*Pl.* des *Demi-frères.*]

DEMI-GORGE, dœmi-gôrzh', *sf. Fortif.* demi-gorge : the line which goes from the curtain-angle to the centre of the bastion. [*Pl.* des *Demi-gorges.*]

DEMI-GUÊTRE, dœmi-ghètr', *sf.* gaiter, short-legging. [*Pl. Demi-guêtres.*]

DEMI-GUINÉE, dœmi-ghiné, *sf.* half-guinea : an old English gold coin, valued at 10 *s.* 6 *d.* (or about 13 fr.).

DEMI-JOUR, dœmi-zhour, *sm.* 1. twilight : imperfect. dim light.

DEMI-LITRE, dœmi-litr', *sm.* half a litre, equal to 0.88 pint.

DEMI-LUNE, dœmi-lun', *sf.* 1. *Fortif.* demi-lune, half-moon : a work constructed in front of the curtain between two bastions; 2. *Arch.* half-moon, crescent : a semicircular place. [*Pl.* des *Demi-lunes.*]

DEMI-MESURE, dœmi-mœzur', *sf.* half-measure : an imperfect plan of operation : feeble effort. [*Pl.* des *Demi-mesures.*]

DEMI-MONDAINE, dœmi-mondèn, *sf.* a woman of the demi-monde. [*Pl.* des *demi-mondaines.*]

DEMI-MONDE, demi-mônd, *sm.* demi-monde : woman of an equivocal class, of doubtful character; kept women.

DEMI-MOT (A), ad'mi-mô, *adv. phr.* with a few words, without speaking much. **Entendre à —,** to take one's meaning at once, to take a hint. *Prov.* : **Le sage entend à demi-mot,** a word to the wise is enough.

DEMI-NŒUD, dœmi-nœ, *sm. Naut.* over-hand knot. [*Pl.* des *Demi-nœuds.*]

DEMI-OPALE, dœmi-opal', *sf.* semi-opal : a variety of opal. [*Pl.* des *Demi-opales.*]

DEMI-ORBICULAIRE, dœmi-orbikulêr', *adj. Anat.* semi-orbicular : said of the muscles, of the lips.

DEMI-PENSION, dœmi-pânzyôn, *sf.* 1. half-board; 2. the price for half-boarding. [*Pl. Demi-pensions.*]

DEMI-PENSIONNAIRE, dœmi-pânzyonêr *smf.* half-boarder. [*Pl. Demi-pensionnair*).

† **DEMI-PIQUE,** dœmi-pik', *sf. Milit.* half pique, demi-lance. [*Pl. Demi-piques.*]

DEMI-PLACE, dœmi-plas, *sf.* half-price. **Les enfants payent la —,** children pay half-price. [*Pl. Demi-places.*]

DEMI-QUART, dœmi-kar, *sm.* half-quarter an eighth part. [*Pl.* des *Demi-quarts*).

DEMI-RATION, dœmi-rasyon, *sf.* half-ration. [*Pl. Demi-rations.*]

DEMI-RELIURE, dœmi-reliur', *sf.* half-binding. [*Pl* des *demi-reliures.*]

DEMI-ROND, dœmi-rôn, *sm.* half-round, semicircle.

DEMIS, E, démi-z, miz', *pa. p. adj.* dislocated, disjointed, out of joint.

DEMI-SAISON, dœmi-sayzôn, *sm.* or *sf.* half-season overcoat. [*Pl. Demi-saisons.*]

DEMI-SAVANT, dœmi-savân, *sm.* smatterer, sciolist, half-scholar one who has only a slight, superficial knowledge. [*Pl.* des *Demi-savants.*]

DEMI-SAVOIR, dœmi-savwar, *sm.* smattering : superficial knowledge; imperfect learning.

DEMI-SEMELLE, dœmi-semèl, *sf.* half-sole [*Pl.* des *Demi-semelles.*)

DEMI-SŒUR, dœmi-sœr, *sf.* half-sister : a sister by the father only, or by the mother only. [*Pl.* des *Demi-sœurs.*]

DEMI-SOLDE, dœmi-sold', *sf.* half-pay : a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service. [*Plur.* invar.].

DEMI-SOUPIR, dœmi-soupir, *sm. Mus.* quaver-rest. [*Pl. Demi-soupirs.*]

DÉMISSION, démisyôn; *in poet.* siôn [démettre], *sf.* resignation : the act of resigning one's functions. **Donner sa —,** to give in one's resignation; *Milit.* to throw up one's commission; *parl.* to vacate one's seat. **Donner sa — de,** to resign.

DÉMISSIONNAIRE, démisyonêr', *sm. f.* resigner.

DÉMISSIONNAIRE, *adj.* that has resigned.

DÉMISSIONNER, démissyoné-r, [démission], *vn.* to resign.

DEMI-TEINTE, dœmi-tant', *sf. Paint.* demi-tint : half-tint, middle-tint. [*Pl.* des *demi-teintes.*]

DEMI-TERME, dœmi-term, *sm.* half-term : half-quarter's rent, half a quarter's occupation. [*Pl.* des *demi-termes.*]

DEMI-TON, dœmi-tôn, *sm. Mus.* semitone, half-tone, demi-tone, [*Pl.* des *demi-tons.*]

DEMI-TOUR, demi-tour, *sm.* half a turn round, a slight turn round; *Milit.* wheel round. **Donner un — de clef,** to give a slight turn to the key. **Il fit un — à droite,** he just half turned round to the right. [*Pl.* des *demi-tours.*]

DEMI-TRANSPARENT, E, dœmi-transparân, ânt', *adj. Phys.* semi-transparent : imperfectly transparent.

DÉMIURGE, démiurzh', [Lat. : demiurgus, from Gr. : δήμιος, general; ἔργον, work], *sm. Philos.* demiurge : creative power.

DÉMIURGIQUE, démiurzhik', *adj.* demiurgic, demiurgical : pertaining to a demiurge.

DEMI-VOLTE, dœmivolt', *sf. Man.* demi-volt : one of the seven artificial motions of a horse.

DÉMOBILISER, démobilizé-r, [dé; mobiliser], *va.* to demobilise (an army, troops).

DÉMOCRATE, démokrat', democrat : one who adheres to a government by the people.

DÉMOCRATE, *adj.* democratic.

DÉMOCRATIE, démokrasi, [Gr. : δῆμος, people; κράτος, power], *sf.* democracy : *a*) government by the people; republic; *b*) a society in which there is no distinction of classes.

DÉMOCRATIQUE, démokratik', *adj.* democratic, democratical : pertaining to a democracy.

DÉMOCRATIQUEMENT, démokratik'-mân-t, *adv.* democratically : in a democratical manner.

DÉMOCRATISER, démodratizé-r. *vn.* to democratize : to render democratical.

DÉMODÉ, E, démodé, *adj.* out of fashion. old-fashioned, unfashionable.

DÉMODER, démodé-r, [dé; mode], *va* to put out of fashion.

DÉMODER (SE), *v. refl.* to come out of fashion, to go by.

DÉMOGRAPHIE, démografi, [Gr. : δῆμος, people; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* demography : description of the nations with respect to population.

DEMOISELLE, dœmwazèl', [Low Lat. : dominicella, from domina, lady], *sf.* 1. † gentlewoman, lady : young lady or woman of noble birth; 2. † lady of the middle classes; 3. young lady, miss; girl, maiden; unmarried lady, single woman, spinster. **Rester —,** to remain single. **Être encore —,** to be still unmarried. **— d'honneur,** maid of honour. **Une jeune et jolie —,** a pretty young lady. **Deux demoiselles de cinquante ans,** two maiden ladies of fifty.

4. beetle, paving-beetle; 5. *Naut.* stern bolt; 6. warming-bottle, hot-water bottle (for beds).

7. *Entom.* dragon-fly : *Libellula*, a genus of neuropterous insects.

8. *Ornith.* long-tailed titmouse or tit : *Parus caudatus*; 9. demoiselle, Numidian crane : *Anthropoides virgo.*

10. *Ichth.* julis : a genus of labroid fishes; 11. hammer-fish, balance-fish, hammer-headed shark : *Zygæna vulgaris.*

DÉMOLIR, démolir, [Lat. : demoliri, to throw down], *va.* to demolish : *a*) to throw down, to pull down; to separate the connected parts of a thing; to break up; *b*) *Fig.* to overthrow, to subvert, to ruin; *c*) *Slang.* to thrash soundly, to knock into nothing. *a*) **— une maison,** to pull down a house. **— les fortifications,** to pull down the fortifications. **— un navire,** *Naut.* to break up an old ship. *b*) **— une réputation,** to ruin a reputation.

DÉMOLISSEUR, démolisœr, *sm.* demolisher: *a*) one who throws down; *b*) one who destroys; overthrower; *Fig.* a violent critic.

DÉMOLITION, démolisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. demolition : the act of pulling down, overthrowing, or destroying; destruction, ruin; 2. *pl.* old building materials, rubbish.

DÉMON, démôn, [Gr. : δαίμον], *sm.* demon : *a*) *Mythol.* genius, spirit; *b*) devil,

evil spirit. fiend ; *b*) an infuriate or fiend-like man ; a very wicked person ; devil ; *d*) imp ; a malicious child ; restless child. *a*) **Leur chef nous a paru le — des combats**, their chief reminded us of the god of battles. *Corn.* **Quel — vous irrite et vous porte à médire** ? what possesses you that you are so irritated and so inclined to slander ? *Boil. Sat.* IX. **Le — de Socrate**, the demon of Socrates. *b*) **Ange ou —**, an angel or a demon. [*Fam.* :] **Avoir de l'esprit comme un —**, to be devilishly witty. *c*) **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular devil. **Faire le —**, to rage ; to play the devil. *d*) **C'est un petit —**, he is a little imp.

DÉMONÉTISATION démonétizasyôn *sf. Fin.* withdrawal calling in (of money).

DÉMONÉTISER démonétisé-r, [dé : monnaie], *va.* 1. *Fin.* to withdraw, to call in (money) ; 2. *Fig.* to underrate ; to abase.

DÉMONIAQUE, démoniak', [démon], *adj.* demoniac, demoniacal: influenced by demons, possessed by the demon.

DÉMONIAQUE, *smf.* 1. demoniac : a person possessed by a demon ; 2. madman.

DÉMONISME, démonism', *sm.* demonism : the belief in demons.

DÉMONISTE, démonist', *sm.* demonist : a believer in demons.

DÉMONOCRATIE, démonokrasi, [Gr. : δαίμων, demon ; κράτος, power], *sf.* demonocracy : the power of demons.

DÉMONOGRAPHE, démonograf', *sm.* demonologist a writer on demonology.

DÉMONOGRAPHIE, démonografi, [Gr. : δαίμων, demon ; γράφειν, to write] *sf.* demonology a treatise on demons.

DÉMONOLÂTRIE, démonolâtri, [Gr. : δαίμων, demon ; λάτρεία, adoration], *sf.* demonolatry : the worship of demons.

DÉMONOLOGIE, démonolozhi, [Gr. : δαίμων, demon ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* demonology : a treatise on demons and their agency.

DÉMONOMANE, démonoman', *sm. f.* demonomist : one who is supposed to live in subjection to the devil.

DÉMONOMANIE, démonomani, [Gr. : δαίμων, demon ; μανία, mania], *sf. Med.* demonomania : a species of madness, in which the person supposes himself possesses by the devil, or under demonical influence.

DÉMONSTRATEUR, démônstratœr, *sm.* demonstrator, teacher, professor.

DÉMONSTRATIF, IVE, démonstratif, tiv', [Lat.: demonstrativus], *adj.* 1. demonstrative: *a*) demonstrating ; proving ; conclusive ; having the power of demonstration ; *b*) *Gram.* which points out the thing to which it relates. *a*) **Des raisons démonstratives**, conclusive reasons. *b*) **Adjectifs démonstratifs**, demonstrative adjectives : *ce, cet, cette, ces.* **Pronoms démonstratifs**, demonstrative pronouns : *celui, celle.*

2. that makes a show or demonstration. **Il n'est pas —, mais on peut compter sur lui**, he makes no show, but he may be relied on.

DÉMONSTRATION, démonstrasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : demonstratio], *sf.* demonstration : *a*) the act of demonstrating ; exhibition of truth ; proving by evidence ; *b*) conclusive proof ; *c*) a practical lecture, a lecture in which the objects, or their representations, are exhibited before the students ; *Anat.* exhibition and description of an anatomical subject ; *d*) *Milit.* a movement or manœuvre practised for the purpose of misleading the enemy ; *e*) a public ceremony in favour of a cause or party ; *f*) showing forth, exhibition, display of the feelings ; show ; manifestation. *f*) **Des démonstrations d'amitié**, demonstrations of friendship. **Des démonstrations hostiles**, hostile demonstrations. **Je m'attends à des démonstrations d'une joie bien sincère**, I expect there will be demonstrations of real joy.

DÉMONSTRATIVEMENT, démônstrativ'-mân-t, *adv.* demonstratively, convincingly.

DÉMONTABLE, démontabl', *adj.* that can be taken to pieces ; *Milit.* jointed (of a mountain gun, etc.). **Jante —**, *Bicyl.* removable rim.

DÉMONTAGE, démôntazh', [démonter], *sm.* taking down, taking to pieces. **— du bandage**, *Autom.*, *Bicyl.* removing the tyre.

DÉMONTÉ, E, démonté [démonter], *adj.* dismounted ; undone ; down (of a clock) raging (of the sea). **La pendule est démontée**, the clock is down. **Une mer démontée**, a raging sea.

DÉMONTE-PNEU, démônt : pnœ, *sm. Bicyl.* tyre-lever.

DÉMONTER, démônté-r, [dé ; monter], *va.* 1. to dismount, to unhorse, to throw off from a horse's back ; to throw. **Ce cheval a démonté son cavalier**, that horse has thrown his rider. **On démonta la cavalerie pour atteler les chevaux aux canons**, they unhorsed the cavalry and put the horses to the cannons.

2. *Naut.* to supersede in command. **— un capitaine**, to supersede a captain in his command.

3. to disjoint, to take to pieces ; to undo ; to take down. **— une machine, un fusil**, to take a machine, a musket, to pieces.

4. *Jewel.* to unset [gems, diamonds] ; 5. *Artill.* to dismount : to remove a cannon from its carriage ; 6. *Naut.* to unship. **— le gouvernail**, to unship, to unhang the rudder.

7. *Fig.* to confound, to foil, to baffle ; to nonplus ; to put out of countenance. **Cette objection la démonta tout à fait**, this objection put her quite out of countenance.

8. to change, to alter. **Se — le visage**, to change the expression of one's face.

DÉMONTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. can be taken to pieces ; 2. to take to pieces ; to dislocate ; 3. to get out of order ; to break up. **La machine commence à se —**, the machine is getting out of order, is breaking up.

4. to alter, to change at will. **Son visage se démonte**, he changes his countenance at will.

5. to be confounded, baffled, foiled, nonplused ; to be disconcerted, to be put out of countenance. **Quoi ! ce n'est que cela ? vous vous démontez pour bien peu de chose**, what ! is that all ? it takes very little to disconcert you.

DÉMONTRABILITÉ, démôntrabilité, *sf.* demonstrableness, demonstrability : the quality of being demonstrable.

DÉMONTRABLE, démôntrabl', [démontrer], *adj.* demonstrable : that may be demonstrated.

DÉMONTRER, démôntré-r, [Lat. : de, monstrâre. atum ; de, intens ; monstrâre, to show], *va.* 1. to demonstrate : to prove by arguments : to make evident. **— une proposition**, to demonstrate a proposition.

2. to show, to indicate, to manifest, to prove. **Ses cris démontrent qu'il souffre**, his cries prove that he is suffering, he is in pain.

3. to demonstrate : to exhibit the thing spoken of ; to teach practically.

DÉMONTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be demonstrated.

DÉMORALISANT, E, démoralizân-t, ânt', *adj.* demoralizing.

DÉMORALISATEUR, TRICE, démoralizatœr, tris', *adj.* demoralizing : which demoralizes ; corrupting morals.

DÉMORALISATION, démoralizasyôn, *sf.* demoralization : *a*) the act of demoralizing ; *b*) the state of being demoralized.

DÉMORALISER, démoralizé-r, [dé ; moraliser], *va.* 1. to demoralize : to corrupt the morals of ; to deprave, to vitiate. **Les mauvaises sociétés l'ont démoralisé**, he has been corrupted by bad company.

2. to dishearten, to dispirit, to deject, to discourage. **Des revers avaient démoralisé l'armée**, defeats had discouraged the army.

DÉMORALISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be demoralized 2. to be dispirited.

DÉMORDRE, démôrdr', [dé ; mordre] *vn.* 1. to let go, to loose one's hold. **Certains animaux ne démordent pas, qu'ils n'emportent la pièce**, some animals will not loosen their hold without biting a piece out.

2. *Fig.* to recede (from), to depart (from), to give up. **Il ne démord pas de ses prétentions**, he will not give up his pretensions.

DÉMOTIQUE, démotik', [Gr. : δημοτικός ; δῆμος, people], *adj. Antiq.* demotic : popular. **Écriture —**, demotic writing. **Caractères démotiques**, demotic characters.

DÉMOUCHETER, démoush'té-r, [dé ; moucheter], *va.* [takes a double *t* before a mute syllable ; *je démouchette* ; *je démouchetais* ; *je démouchetterai* ; *que je démouchette* ; *démouchetant* ; *démoucheté*.] *Fenc.* to break the buttom off (a foil), to uncap.

DÉMOULER, démoulé-r, [dé ; moule] *va.* to remove from the mould.

DEMOUSTIER, dœmoustié, [Charles-Albert], prose writer (1760-1801)

DÉMUNIR, démunir, [dé ; munir], *va.* to deprive of ammunition (a place) ; to degarnish, to disgarnish.

DÉMUNIR (SE), *v refl.* to deprive one's self (of), to part (with). **Se — de son argent**, to part with one's money.

DÉMURER, démuré-r, [dé ; mur], *va.* to open, to reopen, to unwall (a door a window that is walled up).

DÉMUSELER, démuz'lé, [dé ; museler], *va.* [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable ; *je démuselle* ; *je démuselais* ; *je demusellerai* ; *que je démuselle* ; *démuselant* ; *démuselé*.] to unmuzzle : to loose from a muzzle.

DÉNAIRE, dénêr', [Lat. : denarius], *adj.* denary : containing ten figures.

DÉNANTIR, dénântir, [dé ; nantir], *va.* to deprive of securities.

DÉNANTIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to give up one's securities ; 2. *Fig.* to strip one's self, to deprive one's self. **Il s'est dénanti de tout**, he stripped himself of everything.

DÉNATIONALISER, dénasionalizé-r, [dé ; nationaliser], *va.* to denationalize : to divest of national character or rights.

DÉNATTER, dénatté-r, [dé ; natter], *va.* to uplat, to untress, to unmat (hair).

DÉNATTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to come untressed, to come unplatted, to come loose ; 2. to untress one's hair.

DÉNATURALISER, dénaturalizé-r, [dé ; naturaliser], *va.* to denaturalize : to deprive of the rights granted to a denizen ; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DÉNATURATION, dénaturasyôn, *sf.* sophistication.

DÉNATURÉ, E, dénaturé, *adj.* barbarous, unnatural : contrary to the laws of nature, contrary to the natural feelings. **Un enfant —**, an unnatural child. **Un cœur —**, a hard heart. **Des sentiments dénaturés**, unfeelingness.

DÉNATURER, dénaturé-r, [dé ; nature], *va.* 1. to alter, to change the nature of; 2. to pervert : *a*) to distort from the true sense or meaning ; to misrepresent ; *b*) to misinterpret, to misapply ; to miscontrue ; *c*) to corrupt ; to naturalize, to denaturalize. *a*) — **un fait**, to misrepresent a fact. — **une pensée**, to pervert a thought. *b*) — **un mot**, to misapply a word. *c*) **Des préjugés absurdes ont dénaturé partout la raison humaine**, absurd prejudices have everywhere corrupted human reason. *Raynal.*

3. *Law-t.* — **un bien**, to convert an estate into personal property.

DÉNATURER (SE) *v. refl.* to change, to alter the nature of ; 2. to be distorted, to be misrepresented. **Des faits qui se dénaturent en passant de bouche en bouche**, facts which get to be misrepresented as they pass from mouth to mouth.

3. to become perverted ; to be unnaturalized.

DENDRACHATE, dandrakat', **DENGRAGATE**, dandragat, [Gr. : δένδρον, tree ; αχάτης agate], *sf. Miner.* dendrachate : arborescent agate.

DENDRITE, dandrit', [Gr. : δένδρον, tree], *sf.* 1. *Miner.* dendrite : a stone on which there are the figures of shrubs ; an arborescent mineral ; 2. dendroilite.

DENDRITIQUE, dandritik', *adj.* dendritic, dendritical : containing the figures of shrubs or trees.

DENDROGRAPHIE, [dândrografi, [Gr. : δένδρον, tree ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* dendrography : the scientific description of trees.

DENDROÏDE, dandrôid', [Gr. : δένδρον, tree ; ἰδέα, resemblance], *adj.* dendroid, dendroidal, dendriform : having the appearance of a tree.

DENDROLITHE, dandrolit', [Gr. : δένδρον, tree ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* dendrolite : a petrified shrub or tree.

DENDROLOGIE, dandrolozhi, [Gr. : δένδρον, tree ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Did.* dendrology : a treatise on trees ; natural history of trees.

DENDROMÈTRE, dandromètr', [Gr. : δένδρον, tree ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* dendrometer : an instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DÉNÉGATEUR, dénégatœr, *sm.* denier : one who denies ; disowner.

DÉNÉGATION, dénégasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : denegāre, atum, to deny ; de ; negāre], *sf.* denial : *a*) the act of denying ; negation, contradiction ; an affirmation to the contrary ; *b*) a disowning ; the refusing to acknowledge. — **formelle**, absolute denial.

DÉNÉGATOIRE, dénégatwar, *adj. Law-t.* traversing, contradicting.

DÉNI, déni, [dénier], *sm.* denial : *a*) the act of denying ; negation ; *b*) refusal to grant anything due ; refusal. — **de justice**, refusal of justice.

DÉNIAISÉ, E, dénièzé, *adj.* sharp. cunning, crafty.

DÉNIAISER, dénièzé-r, [de ; niais], *va.* 1. to sharpen up, to make sharp, to sharpen the wits (of) ; to make wiser ; to teach wit (to) ; 2. to dupe, to cheat, to take in.

DÉNIAISER (SE), *v. refl.* to get sharper ; to learn wit, to become artful, cunning.

DÉNICHER, dénishé-r, [dé ; nid], *va.* 1. to take out of a niche (as a statue) ; 2. to take from the nest (as a bird) ; 3. to dislodge : to turn out ; 4. *Fig.* to discover, to find out, to hunt out ; to ferret out. — **une statue**, to take a statue out of its niche. **Je ne sais comment il a pu — cela**, I don't know how he can have ferreted that out. **On a déniché tous les oiseaux**, all the birds have been dislodged from their nests.

DÉNICHER, *vn.* 1. to fly (from the nest), to fly away, to fly off, to forsake the nest ; 2. *Fig.* to be off ; to get away ; to hurry away. **Tous les oiseaux ont déniché ce matin**, all the birds flew away this morning. **Dépêchons-nous, il faut —**, look sharp, we must be off. **Dénichons de céans, et sans cérémonie**, let us get out of this house, and without ceremony *Mol. Tart.* iv. 7.

DÉNICHEUR, dénishœr, *sm.* 1. birdsnester : one who takes young birds out of their nest. [*Fam.* :] **Un — de merles**, a sharper ; a hunter after advantages. **Un — de fauvettes**, a fortune-hunter.

2. *Fig.* hunter : one who searches and finds out antiquities or rarities. **Un — de livres rares**, a hunter after rare books.

DENIER, dœnyé ; the *r* is always mute : but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Lat. : denarius] *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* denarius : a Roman silver coin ; 2. denier : *a*) an old French coin, equal to the 240th part of a silver pound ; *b*) an old copper coin, the twelfth part of a sol ; 3. *Fig.* farthing, mite ; 4. penny. **Le — de la veuve**, the widow's mite. — **de Saint-Pierre**, Peter's pence. — **à Dieu**, gratuity ; sum given to a concierge when taking an apartment in Paris.

5. money ; funds. **Les deniers publics**, the public funds. **A beaux deniers comptants**, in ready money. **Vendre quelqu'un à beaux deniers comptants**, *a*) to betray a person for interest ; *b*) to be sharper than another. **Il n'a pas un — vaillant**, he has not a single penny. **Soixante et trois livres quatre sols six deniers**, sixty three francs four sous and six deniers. *Mol. Mal. im.* I. I.

6. † interest, rate of interest. **Le — cinq**, twenty per cent. **Le — dix**, ten per cent. **Le — vingt**, five per cent.

7. *Coin.* — **de fin**, — **de loi**, standard of the fineness of silver. — **de poids**, scruple a small weight which was equal to 1,30 gramme, or to 20 grains troy.

DÉNIER, dénié-r, [Lat. : denegāre], *va.* to deny : *a*) to contradict ; *b*) to disown ; to refuse to acknowledge ; *c*) to refuse to grant, to refuse.

DÉNIGRANT, E, dénigrân-t, ânt', [dénigrer], *adj.* disparaging.

DÉNIGREMENT, dénigrœmân-t, [dénigrer], *sm.* disparagement : the act of disparaging ; detraction, depreciation.

DÉNIGRER, dénigre-r, [Lat. : denegrāre to blacken], *va.* to disparage ; to detract from, to run down, to decry, to traduce, to vilify, to slander, to defame ; to destroy the good fame or reputation of. **Il ne parle de cet homme que pour le —**, he never speaks of that man without slandering him. **On n'est que trop porté à — le caractère d'un ennemi**, we are but too inclined to vilify an enemy's character. — **les ouvrages de quelqu'un**, to run down a person's works.

DÉNIGREUR, dénigrœr, *sm.* disparager : one who disparages.

DENIS, dœnt, *pnm.* Dionysius, Dennis.

DENISE, dœniz', *pnf.* Dionysia.

DÉNIVELER, déniv'lé-r, [dé ; niveler], *va.* to render uneven, unlevelled.

DÉNIVELLATION, dénivelasyon, *sf.* [**DÉNIVELLEMENT**, dénivel'mân-t [deniveler], *sm. Survey.* unevenness of the soil (as on roads) ; difference of level ; the putting out of the level.

DÉNOIRCIR, dénwarsir, [dé ; noir], *va.* to take out the black colour of.

DÉNOMBREMENT, dénônbrœmân-t, [dénombrer], *sm.* 1. numbering ; 2. census : the numbering of the people ; 3. enumeration (of things) ; list, catalogue. **Le — des vaisseaux qui composaient cette flotte**, the enumeration of the ships of that fleet. **Tous les péchés dont Ézéchiel fait le —**, all the sins which Ezekiel enumerates. *Boss.* **Les obstacles dont elle faisait le —**, the obstacles she enumerated. *Hamil. Gramm.* 8.

DÉNOMBRER, dénônbré-r, [dé ; nombre], *va.* to number, to count, to enumerate.

DÉNOMBRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be numbered.

DÉNOMINATEUR, dénominatœr, *sm. Arith.* denominator : the term of a fraction which shows into how many parts the unit is divided. **Réduire au même —**, to reduce to a common denominator.

DÉNOMINATIF, IVE, dénominatif, tiv', *adj.* denominative : that serves to denominate.

DÉNOMINATION, dénominasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : denominatio], *sf.* denomination name, appelleation.

DÉNOMMER, dénomé-r, [Lat. : denomināre, atum ; de ; nomen, name], *va.* to denominate : *a*) to name in a deed ; to mention ; *b*) to give a name to, to name.

DÉNOMMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be denominated, to be named.

DÉNONCER, dénônsé-r, [Lat. : denuntiāre ; de ; intens ; nuntiāre, to announce ; O. Fr. : noncier, noncer], *va.* [The *c* takes a sedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous dénonçons* ; *je dénonçais.*] 1. to denounce : *a*) to denunciate, to announce, to declare solemnly, to proclaim ; *b*) to threaten by some outward sign or expression ; *c*) to accuse ; to inform against ; to give, to lay an information against *a*) **On vient de — la guerre**, they have just declared war. — **la fin de l'armistice**, — **l'armistice**, to denounce the end of an armistice. — **un traité**, to denounce the end of a treaty. *b*) **Il leur dénonce de rigoureux châtiments**, he threatens them with cruel chastisement. *c*) — **un coupable**, to denounce a guilty person. **Il le dénonça secrètement**, he secretly informed against him. — **un crime**, to denounce a crime. **Faire métier de —**, to be an informer.

2. to declare, to tell ; to make known ; 3. *Law-t.* to give notice of.

DÉNONCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be denounced ; to be declared ; 2. to denounce one's self ; 3. to denounce each other.

DÉNONCIATEUR, TRICE, dénônsiatœr, tris', *sm. f.* denunciator, informer : one who gives information against another ; accuser.

DÉNONCIATION, dénônsiasyôn ; in *poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. denouncement, denunciation, declaration, proclamation ; 2. information, accusation. **Une — calomnieuse**, a calumnious accusation.

3. *Law-t.* notice ; intimation.

† **DÉNOTATION**, dénotasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* denotation : the act of denoting.

DÉNOTER, dénoté-r, [dé ; noter], *va.* to denote : to signify by some mark or indication ; to be token, to indicate, to show. **Cela dénote un naturel pervers**, that shows a perverse disposition.

DÉNOUABLE, dénouabl', [dénouer], *adj.* that may be untied.

DÉNOUEMENT *or* **DÉNOUMENT**, dénoumân-t, [dénouer], *sm.* 1. denouement, winding up : the unravelling, or discovery of the plot in a drama or in other literary work ; catastrophe (of a play) ; 2. issue, event (of affairs, of intrigues).

DÉNOUER, dénoué-r, [dé; nouer], *va.* 1. to untie, to undo (a rope); 2. to unknot; 3. to render more supple (the limbs, the body); 4. — **la langue**, to untie the tongue, to get to speak.

5. *Fig.* to unravel, to develop, to wind up (a play); to clear up.

DÉNOUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to come untied; to come undone; 2. (of a child) to grow, to shoot; 3. *Fig.* to be unravelled; to be wound up.

DENRÉE, dânré, [Low Lat.: denariata, what may be had for a denier; denarius], *sf.* 1. commodity: goods, ware, merchandise; 2. produce: agricultural products; 3. article of food, provisions. — **principale**, staple commodity. **Denrées coloniales**, colonials, colonial produce. **Il vend bien sa —**, *Fig.* he knows his value. **C'est une chère —**, it is a dear commodity, this article is dear.

DENSE, dâns, [Lat.: densus], *adj.* dense: *a*) close, compact; *b*) thick. *a*) **Le platine est le plus — des métaux**, of all the metals platinum is the most dense. **L'eau est plus — que l'air**, water is more dense than air. **Une vapeur —**, a dense vapour.

DENSITÉ, dânsité, [Lat.: densitas], *sf.* density, denseness: a) compactness, the state of being dense; *b*) thickness; *c*) *Phys.* the quantity of matter contained in any body under a given bulk.

DENT, dân-t; *pl.* dân-z, [Lat.: dens, dentis], *sf.* 1. tooth (*pl.* teeth): *a*) one of the bony processes, fixed in the jaws; *b*) one of the teeth of animals; *c*) *Fig.* that which bites and tears; *d*) something pointed, projecting, or tooth-like; tine, prong, spike; a projecting knob, cog, clutch. *a*) **La couronne, la racine, le col** (or **collet**) **d'une —**, the crown, the root (*or* fang), the neck of a tooth. **L'alvéole d'une —**, the socket of a tooth. **Le germe, la pulpe, le noyau** or **le bulbe d'une —**, the pulp cavity of a tooth. **L'émail des dents**, the enamel of the teeth. **Dents incisives** or **cunéiformes**, incisors, incisive teeth, cutting teeth. **Dents canines, conoïdes, cuspidées, angulaires, œillères**, or **laniaires**, canine teeth, canines; conoid, corner, dog-teeth, eye teeth. **Dents bicuspidées, petites** (or **fausses**) **molaires**, lesser molar teeth, premolars, bicuspids, false molars. **Dents multicuspidées, grosses** (or **vraies**) **molaires**, molar teeth, multicuspids great (*or* true) molars; grinding teeth, large grinders. **Dents mâchelières**, jaw teeth. **Dents de lait**, milk, deciduous, *or* shedding teeth. **Dents de la seconde dentition** (or *de remplacement*), permanent teeth. **Dents de sagesse**, wisdom teeth. **Dents de la mâchoire supérieure, dents d'en haut**, upper, top teeth. **Dents de la mâchoire inférieure, dents d'en bas**, lower, bottom teeth. **Dents de devant**, front teeth. **Fausse —**, artificial, false tooth. **Faire ses dents**, to cut one's teeth. **L'enfant fait ses dents**, the child is cutting his teeth. **Des dents blanches et bien rangées**, white and even teeth. **Une — gâtée, cariée**, a decayed, carious tooth. **Une — creuse**, a hollow tooth. **Le mal de dents**, toothache. **Avoir mal aux dents**, to have the toothache. **Grincer les dents**, to gnash the teeth. **Les fruits verts agacent les dents**, green fruits set the teeth on edge. **Se nettoyer les dents**, to clean one's teeth. **Se curer les dents**, to pick one's teeth. **Brosse à dents**, toothbrush. **Poudre pour les dents**, toothpowder. **Arracher une —**, to draw, to extract a tooth. [*Fig.*:] **Arracher une — à un avare**, to get something out of a miser. **Mentir comme un arracheur de dents**, to lie like an epitaph, to be a great liar. [*Substant.*:] **Une sans dents**, a toothless hag. **C'est vouloir prendre la lune avec les dents**, it is a thing which cannot be done. **Il lui vient du bien lors qu'il n'a plus de dents**, he gets bread when he has no teeth to eat it. **Donner des noisettes à ceux qui n'ont plus de dents**, to give things to people when they are too old to make use of them. **Il y a longtemps qu'il n'a plus mal aux dents, qu'il est guéri du mal de dents**, he has long been past toothache. **Être armé jusqu'aux dents**, to be armed up to the teeth. **Être savant jusqu'aux dents**, to be very learned. **Avoir, tenir la mort entre les dents**, to have one foot in the grave; to be very ill. **N'avoir pas de quoi mettre sous la dent**, not to have any thing to eat; not to have enough to live upon. **Manger de toutes ses dents**, to eat very fast and very heartily. **Manger du bout des dents**, to eat very little. **Il n'y en a pas pour sa — creuse**, why he can put it into his hollow footh. [*Fam.*:] **Il n'en tâtera, n'en croquera, n'en cassera que d'une dent**, he will get very little; he won't get all that he wants. **Mordre à belles dents**, to bite as hard as possible. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir les dents longues, bien longues**, to be very hungry indeed. **Ne pas perdre un coup de —**, to eat greedly. **Il claque des dents, les dents lui claquent** (**de peur ou de froid**), his teeth chatter (from fear or cold). **Grincer des dents**, to grind one's teeth. **Parler entre ses dents**, to mumble, to mutter. **Rire du bout des dents**, to sham laughing, to laugh when one is more inclined to cry. **Desserrer les dents**, to open one's lips: to speak. **Ne pas desserrer les dents**, not to speak a word, to keep one's mouth shut. **Murmurer entre ses dents**, to mumble, to speak to one's self.

b, *c*) **Avoir une — contre quelqu'un**, to have a grudge against a person; to bear a person ill-will. **Avoir, garder une — de lait contre quelqu'un**, to have an old grudge against a person, to owe (*or* to bear) one an old grudge. **Déchirer à belles dents**, to tear to pieces; *Fig.* to slander outrageously. **Coup de —**, bite, biting; *Fig.* fling, gibe. **Donner un coup de — à**, to bite; to have a fling at. **Tomber sous la — de**, to be bitten by; *Fig.* to be offended by. **Montrer les dents**, 1. to show one's teeth: to threaten; 2. to speak sharply. **Parler à quelqu'un des grosses dents**, to threaten a person. **Malgré les dents de**, in spite of the teeth of, in spite of (a person). **Prendre le mors aux dents** 1. (of a horse) to take fright, to bolt; 2. *Fig.* to shake off one's yoke; 3. to take to bad courses, to give loose to one's passions; 4. to be earnest in business. **Être sur les dents**, to be tired out, to be knocked up. **Mettre sur les dents**, to tire out. *Prov.*: **Œil pour œil, dent pour dent**, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.

d) **Les dents d'un peigne**, the teeth of a comb. **Les dents d'une fourche**, the teeth (*or* tines) of a pitchfork. **Les dents d'une herse**, the teeth (*or* spikes) of a harrow. **Les dents d'une scie**, the teeth of a saw. **Les dents d'une roue**, the teeth (*or* cogs) of a wheel. — **d'engrenage**, ratchet. **A dents**, toothed; cogged; indented.

2. *Bot.* notch (of a leaf); 3. *Gild.* **Dent-de-loup**, burnisher, polisher.

4. *Bot.* **Dent de chien**, dog's-tooth-violet: *Erythronium dens canis*, a bulbous plant. **Dent de lion**, dandelion: *Leontodon taraxacum*, a composite plant.

DENTAIRE, dântêr', [Lat.: dentarius], *adj.* dental, dentary: pertaining to the teeth. **Noyau —, pulpe —**, pulp cavity of a tooth. **Nerfs dentaires**, dental nerves. **Formule —**, dental formula.

DENTAIRE, *sf. Bot.* dentaria, coral wort a genus of cruciferous plants.

DENTAL, E, dântal, al', *adj.* dental *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the teeth; *b*) *Gram.* formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue. **Consonne dentale**, dental consonant, dental.

DENTALE, *sf. Gram.* dental, dental consonant.

DENTALE, *sm.* tooth-shell: *Dentalium*, a genus of molluscs.

DENTALITHE, dântalit', [dentale; Gr. λίθος, stone], *sf.* dentalite: a fossil shell of the genus Dentalium.

DENTÉ, E, dânté, [dent], *adj.* toothed: *a*) cogged, having teeth; *b*) *Bot.* dentate, dentated; having sharp teeth, with concave edges. *a*) **Roue dentée**, cog-wheel, toothed wheel. *b*) **Feuille dentée**, dentate leaf. **Racine dentée**, dentated root. — **en scie**, serrate, serrated: having the margin cut into teeth pointing forwards.

DENTÉE, dânté, *sf.* 1. bite (of a dog); 2. rip (with a boar's tusk).

DENTELAIRE, dânt'lêr', *sf. Bot.* leadwort, toothwort: *Plumbago Europæa*, a plant of the order plumbaginaceæ.

DENTELÉ, E, dânt'lé, *adj.* 1. jagged: having notches or teeth; notched; 2. *Bot.* denticulate, denticulated, toothletted; dentate.

DENTELER, dânt'lé-r, *va.* [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable; *je dentelle*; *je dentelais*; *je dentelai*; *je dentellerai*; *je dentellerais*; *que je dentelle*; *que je dentelasse*; *dentelant*; *dentelé*.] to jag, to notch, to tooth, to indent.

DENTELLE, dântel', [dent, tooth], *sf.* 1. lace; a delicate kind of net-work, consisting of silk, cotton, or flax; fine threads woven into narrow strips for ladies' use, as an ornament in dress, and for trimmings; 2. lace-work. — **de fil**, — **de lin**, thread lace. — **de soie**, silk lace. — **d'argent**, silver lace. — **de laine**, woollen lace. — **anglaise**, — **de coton**, cotton-lace. — **de Bruxelles**, Brussels lace. — **d'Irlande**, Irish point lace. — **russe**, Russian lace. — **à chenille**, velvet lace. — **au métier**, woven lace. — **au fuseau**, bone-lace. — **à l'aiguille**, needle-lace. **Métier à —**, lace machine, lace-frame. **Fabricant de —**, lace-maker. **Une raccommodeuse de —**, a lace-mender. **Faire de la —**, to make lace. **Commerce de dentelles**, lace-trade. **Marchand de dentelles**, laceman. **Marchande de dentelles**, lacewoman. **Un bonnet de —**, a lace cap. **Un col de —**, a lace collar. **Des manchettes de —**, lace ruffles. **Porter de la —**, to wear lace. **Parée de diamants et de dentelles**, adorned with lace and diamonds.

DENTELLIÈRE, dântèlyêr, *sf.* lace-maker: a woman who makes lace.

DENTELURE, dânt'lur', *sf.* 1. *Sculp.* denticulation; 2. indentation, indenting; notching; 3. *Bot.* serrature: a saw-like indentation.

DENTER, dânté-r, [dent], *va.* to tooth: to furnish with teeth; to cog.

DENTICULE, dântikul', *sm.* denticle: a small tooth.

DENTICULES, *sf.pl. Arch.* denticles, denticules; dentil: an ornament used in Ionic and Corinthian cornices.

DENTICULÉ, E, dântikulé, *adj.* denticulate, denticulated: having small teeth.

DENTIER, dântyé-r; the *r* is always mute; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, *sm.* 1. † set, row of teeth; 2. *Surg.* set of artifical teeth.

DENTIFORME, dântifôrm, [dent; forme], *adj.* dentiform: having the form of a tooth; dentoid.

DENTIFRICE, dântifris' [Lat.: dens

dentis, tooth; fricāre, to rub], *sm.* dentifrice: a powder or other substance used for cleaning and preserving the teeth. [*Adject.* :] **Poudre —**, tooth-powder.

DENTIGÈRE, dântizhêr', [Lat. : dens, dentis, tooth; gerĕre, to bear], *adj. Nat. Hist.* dentigerous: carrying teeth.

DENTINE, dantin', *sf.* dentine: the fundamental tissue of a tooth.

DENTIROSTRE, dântirostr', [Lat. : dens, dentis, tooth; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* dentirostral, dentirostrate: having a toothed bill.

DENTIROSTRES, *sm.pl. Ornith.* dentirostres: a tribe of birds of the order passeres, having a notch on each side of the upper mandible.

DENTISTE, dântist', *sm.* dentist: *a)* a surgeon who confines himself to the treatment of the teeth; *b)* one who makes false teeth. **Art du —**, dentistry. [*Adject.* :] **Chirurgien —**, surgeon-dentist, dental-surgeon.

DENTISTERIE, dântisteri, *sf.* dentistry: the dentist's art.

DENTITION, dântisyôn, [dent], *sf.* dentition: formation of the teeth; cutting of the teeth, breeding of teeth, teething, dentation, dentilation.

DENTO-LABIAL, E, dântolabial, al', *adj. Gram.* labiodental: noting a letter pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and the teeth, as *f* and *v*.

DENTO-LABIALE, *sf. Gram.* labiodental.

DENTURE, dântur', *sf.* 1. set of teeth. **Une belle —**, beautiful teeth.

2. *Horol.* toothing; number of teeth (*or* cogs) of a wheel.

DÉNUDATION, dénudasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [dénuder], *sf.* denudation: *a) Surg.* the state of parts deprived of their proper coverings; *b) Geol.* the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which the inferior strata are laid bare.

DÉNUDER, dénudé-r, [Lat. : denudāre; de; nudāre, atum, to make naked; nudus, naked], *va.* 1. *Surg.* to denude, to denudate: to strip, to make bare or naked, to lay bare, to divest; 2. to bark (a tree).

DÉNUÉ, E, dénué, *adj.* 1. destitute; 2. *Fig.* devoid, void; stripped. **— de toutes choses**, destitute of everything. **— d'esprit, de bon sens**, devoid of will, of sense.

DÉNUEMENT, DÉNÛMENT, dénumân-t, [dénuer], *sm.* destitution: destituteness, the state of being destitute; want, poverty, indigence. **Cette famille est dans le — le plus complet**, that family is in the greatest destitution.

DÉNUER, dénué-r, [Lat. : denudāre], *va.* to deprive, to strip, to bereave: to make destitute; to take away necessaries.

DÉNUER (SE), *v. refl.* to deprive one's self, to strip one's self, to leave one's self destitute. **Se — du nécessaire pour ses enfants**, to deprive one's self of what is necessary for one's children. **Se — d'argent**, to deprive one's self of money.

DÉNUTRITION, dénutrisyôn, [de; nutrition], *sf. Med.* denutrition: absence of nutrition.

DÉODORISER, déodorozé-r, *va.* to deodorize: to take the odour or smell from.

DÉONTOLOGIE, déôntolozhi, [Gr. : δέον, duty; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* deontology: the science of duty; ethics.

DÉONTOLOGIQUE, déôntolozhik', *adj.* deontological: relating to deontology.

DÉPAILLAGE, dépâyazh', [dépailler], *sm.* the action of taking the straw from; the unbottoming (of chairs).

DÉPAILLER, dépâyé-r, [dé; paille], *va.* to take away straw from.

DÉPALER, dépalé-r, *vn. Naut.* to be driven to leeward.

DÉPALISSER, dépalisé-r, [dé; palisser], *va.* to unpale: to loosen the branches of trees fastened against a wall.

DÉPÂMER (SE), sœ dépâmé-r, [dé; pâmer], *v. refl.* to recover from a swoon, to recover.

DÉPAQUETER, dépak'té-r, *va.* [doubles the *t* before a mute syllable: *Je dépaquette nous dépaquetons; je dépaquetais; je dépaquetai; je depaquetterai; je dépaquetterais que je dépaquette; que je dépaquetasse; dépaquetant; dépaqueté.*] to unpack: to open that which is packed; to open (bales, etc.).

† **DÉPARAGEMENT**, déparazh'mân-t. [déparager], *sm.* disparagement: unequal marriage.

† **DÉPARAGER**, déparazhé-r, [dé; parage], *va.* to disparage: to marry to another of inferior condition.

DÉPAREILLÉ, E, déparéyé, *adj.* 1. incomplete, imperfect. **Un ouvrage —**, an uncomplete work.

2. odd: a unmatched, wanting a match; *b)* having no one associated; left out of a set. **Des gants dépareillés**, odd gloves. **Un volume —**, an odd volume.

DÉPAREILLER, dépârèyé-r, [dé; pareil], *va.* 1. to render incomplete; to break a set of; 2. to spoil a pair of, to spoil a set of. **— les volumes d'un ouvrage**, to lose volumes a work. **— des mouchoirs**, to spoil a set of handkerchiefs.

DÉPARER, déparé-r, [dé; parer], *va.* 1. to strip (of ornaments); 2. to disfigure, to spoil the look of; 3. to spoil, to mar, to disparage. **Une mise sans goût dépare le plus joli visage**, an unbecoming dress will spoil the prettiest face. **Pourquoi faut-il que ce défaut vienne — de si brillantes qualités!** what a pity it is that this defect should mar such great qualities! **Ce trait ne déparerait pas la vie d'un grand homme**, such an action would not disgrace the life of a great man.

DÉPARIER, déparié-r, [dé; parier], *va.* 1. to take away (one of a pair); 2. to part to separate. **— des gants**, to take away one glove. **— des pigeons**, to separate pigeons that are paired.

DÉPARLER, déparlé-r, [dé; parler], *vn.* to cease speaking. **Jusqu'au soir nous ne déparlâmes pas un moment**, we did not cease speaking until the evening. [Used only with a negative.]

DÉPARQUER, dépar-kér, [dé; parquer], *va.* to unpen, to let (sheep) out of a fold.

DÉPART, dépar, *sm.* 1. parting, sharing, division; 2. sorting. **Faire le — du blé et de l'avoine**, to sort the corn and the oats.

3. *Chem.* parting (of metals); 4. separation, distinction. **Faire le — entre les diverses attributions**, to make a distinction between the different attributions.

5. departure: the act of going away; leaving; setting out, setting off, starting, going away, departing. **Être sur son —**, to be on the point of leaving, of setting out. **Faire des préparatifs de —**, to make preparations for one's departure. **Avancer, retarder son —**, to hasten, to put off one's departure. **Le jour du —**, the day for starting. **Le — du train**, the starting of the train. **Le — du courrier est à dix heures**, the mail leaves at ten o'clock. **L'heure du — est à dix heures et demie**, the departure is at half past ten. **Il y a un quai pour le — et un autre pour l'arrivée**, there is a departure platform and another for arrivals.

6. *Golf*, tee.

DÉPARTAGER, départazhé-r, *va.* [Conj. like *Partager.*] *Jurisp.* **— les voix, les suffrages**, to give the casting vote.

DÉPARTEMENT, départœmân-t, [départir], *sm.* 1. † departure; 2. † distribution; 3. † circumscription, juridiction; 4. department: *a)* a part in the executive government; distinct class of official duties; ministry; *b)* allotment of business or duty, belonging or assigned to any particular person; *c)* a province, a subdivision of a country; particularity, the largest territorial division of France; *d)* (in the plur.) departments, country, provinces. *a)* **Le — de la justice**, the justice department. **Le — de l'intérieur**, the Home Department. *b)* **Cela n'est pas de (or dans) son —**, that is not in his department. *c)* **La France est divisée en quatre-vingt-neuf départements**, France is divided into eighty-nine departments. **Chaque — est administré par un préfet**, each department is administered by a prefect. **Les départements du Nord, de la Somme, de l'Aisne**, the departments of the Nord, of the Somme, of the Aisne. *d)* **Paris et les départements**, Paris and the provinces. **Dans les départements**, in the departments, in the provinces.

DÉPARTEMENTAL, E, départœmântal, al', *adj.* departmental: relating to a department.

DÉPARTIR, départir, [dé; partir; Lat. de, from; partiri, to divide], *va.* [Conj. like partir], 1. to dispense, to give out, to distribute, to divide, to allot, to apportion. **Il a laissé mille francs pour les — aux pauvres**, he has left a thousand francs to be distributed among the poor. **Cela a été départi entre tous les habitants**, that was divided among all the inhabitants.

2. to bestow (on); to grant, to give (to); to endow, to gift (with). **— des faveurs**, to bestow favours. **Il est vrai que du ciel la prudence infinie départ à chaque peuple un différent génie**, it is a fact that infinite Wisdom allots a special genius to each nation. *Corn. Cinna*, II. I. **La nature avait départi à ce jeune homme les plus belles qualités**, nature had gifted that young man with the greatest qualities.

DÉPARTIR (SE), *v. refl.* (with *de*), 1. to desist (from); to give up. **Il s'est départi de ses prétentions**, he has desisted from his claims. **C'est une opinion dont il ne veut point se —**, he will not give up his opinion.

2. to depart, to deviate, to swerve (from). **Ce n'est pas une règle dont on ne puisse se —**, it is not a rule we may not depart from.

DÉPASSER, dépâsé-r, [dé; passer], *va.* 1. to pass, to go beyond, to exceed, to outgo, to outpass, to overreach, to outreach. **— les limites**, to go beyond the limits. **Nous avions dépassé l'endroit où nous devions nous arrêter**, we had passed the place we were to stop at.

2. to overshoot, to outshoot: to shoot beyond. **— le but**, to overshoot the mark. **Cela dépasse les bornes**, *Fig.* that is going too far.

3. to exceed, to go beyond. **— ses pouvoirs**, to exceed one's powers.

4. to leave behind, to outstrip; 5. to outgo: to get beyond; to go faster than; to outride: to ride faster than; to outrun, to outstrip (in running); *Naut.* to outsail. **Il nous a dépassés à moitié route**, he got beyond

us when we were half way. — **quelqu'un à la course,** to outstrip a person in running.

5. to stand higher than, to be taller than, to exceed in height. **Il vous dépasse de toute la tête,** he is a head taller than you. **Cet arbre dépasse tous les autres,** that tree rises above all the others.

6. *Fig.* to surpass, to excel, to, exceed, to pass, to outdo, to outgo. **Cet écolier a dépassé tous ses condisciples,** that pupil has surpassed all his school-fellows. **Bonaparte dépassa en un moment tous les Généraux de la République,** in a very short time Bonaparte excelled all the generals of the Republic.

7. to be longer; to fall below. **Son jupon dépassait sa robe,** her petticoat was longer than her dress.

8. to stand beyond; to project outward; (*Neut.*) to outstand. **Cette maison dépasse les autres,** that house projects.

9. to draw out (a ribbon); 10. *Naut.* to unreeve (a rope).

DÉPASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to pass each other.

DÉPASSIONNER, dépâsyoné-r, [dé; passion], *va.* to free from passion.

DÉPÂTISSAGE, dépâtisazh, *sm. Print.* sorting of type.

DÉPÂTISSER, dépâtisé-r, *va. Print.* to ort, to distribute (a pie).

DÉPAVAGE, dépavazh, *sm.* unpaving.

DÉPAVER, dépavé-r, [dé; paver], *va.* to unpave: to take up the pavement of.

DÉPAYSÉ, E, dépèyizé, *adj.* out of one's element, lost, astray. **Il a l'air tout —,** he seems lost, bewildered.

DÉPAYSER, dépèyizé-r, [dé; pays], *va.* 1: to send from home, to send abroad; to remove; 2. to bewilder: to perplex, to confuse, to lead astray. **Les sinuosités de la route le dépaysèrent tellement qu'il ne savait plus où il était,** the turns of the road so bewildered him that he did not know where he was.

3. to put on a wrong scent; to throw off guard. **Il ne manqua pas de se munir de circonspection et d'égards pour — le public, mais le public n'est pas si sot qu'on pense,** he did not fail to arm himself with circumspection and respect to throw the public off their guard; but the public is not so easily caught. *Hamilt. Gram.* 10.

4. to disguise (a thing); to conceal, to mask; 5. to carry out of one's depth; to take out of one's element, latitude, way. **Le mettre sur ces matières-là, c'est le — tout à fait; car il n'y attend absolument rien,** to speak to him about those matters is to take him quite out of his element, for he knows nothing about them. — **quelqu'un par une question,** to puzzle a person with a difficult question.

DÉPAYSER (SE), *v. refl.* to leave one's home, one's country.

DÉPEÇAGE, dép'sazh', [dépecer], *sm.* breaking up (of old boats).

DÉPÈCEMENT, dépès'mân-t, *sm.* 1. cutting up; 2. *Fig.* dismemberment. **Le — de la Turquie,** the dismemberment of Turkey.

DÉPECER, dép'sé-r, [dé; pièce], *va.* the *c* takes a cedilla before *a* and *o.* [*Je dépèce, tu dépèces, il dépèce, nous dépeçons, vous dépecez, ils dépècent; je dépeçais; je dépeçai; je dépècerai; je dépècerais; que je dépèce; que je dépeçasse; dépeçant; dépecé.*] 1. to cut up; to carve. — **de la viande,** to cut up meat. — **une volaille,** to carve a fowl.

2. to take to pieces; to break up. — **un vieux bateau,** to break up an old boat.

3. *Fig.* to dismember. **Des peuples barbares ravagèrent ce pays, le dépecèrent,** barbarians ravaged that country and dismembered it. *Montesq. Lettres pers.* 136.

DÉPECER (SE), *v. refl.* to be cut up; to be carved.

DÉPÊCHE, dépêsh', [dépêcher], *sf.* 1. despatch: *a*) a letter or communication on public business, sent with expedition; *b*) a message sent in haste. *a*) **Une — du gouvernement,** a government despatch. **Porter les dépêches,** to carry despatches. *b*) — **télégraphique,** telegraphic despatch, telegram. **Une — chiffrée,** cipher despatch, cipher telegram.

2. *pl.* correspondence: letters of merchants, of bankers; 3. mail-bag.

DÉPÊCHE COMPAGNON (A), adépêsh' kônpanyôn, *adv. phr.* 1. in a hurry; 2. without giving quarter. **Travailler à dépêche compagnon,** to work carelessly, to patch up, to slubber; to work as fast as possible, to do work in a hurry. **Se battre à dépêche compagnon,** to fight without giving quarter.

DÉPÊCHER, dépêshé-r, [O. Fr.: despechier; dé; empêcher; Low Lat.: dispedicāre], *va.* to despatch: *a*) to perform, to execute speedily; to expedite, to hasten; *b*) to send away hastily; to forward; *c*) *Fam.* to send out of the world, to put to death, to kill. *a*) **Dépêchez ce que vous avez à faire,** do quickly what you have to do. *b*) — **un courrier,** to despatch a messenger. — **une nouvelle,** to despatch news. *c*) **Il eut bientôt dépêché un des brigands qui l'attaquaient,** he soon despatched one of the ruffians who had attacked him.

DÉPÊCHER, *vn.* 1. to make haste; 2. to send off a despatch.

DÉPÊCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to hasten, to make haste, to speed, to hurry. **Dites-lui qu'il se dépêche,** tell him to make haste. **Dépêchez-vous de partir,** make haste to start.

DÉPEÇOIR, dépeswar, [dépecer], *sm.* chopping-knife.

DÉPEIGNÉ, E, dépègné, *adj.* uncombed, unkempt, in disorder (of the hair).

DÉPEINDRE dépandr', [Lat.: depingĕre, depictum; de; pingĕre, to paint], *va.* [Conj, like *craindre.*] to describe, to depict, to portray, to paint, to picture, to delineate: to represent in words. **Il dépeint les choses si vivement qu'on croit les voir,** he describes things so vividly, that you seem to see them. — **le caractère d'un homme,** to describe a man's character. **On m'a bien dépeint le personnage,** that person is just as he has been described to me. **Les poètes n'ont pas raison de nous — l'amour comme un aveugle,** the poets are wrong to represent love as blind. *Pascal, Passions de l'amour.* **Et ces mêmes fureurs que vous me dépeignez,** and these angry fits which you describe. *Rac. Iphig.* III. 5.

DÉPELOTONNER, dépelotôné-r, [dé; pelotonner], *va.* to unwind (as skeins of cotton, wool, etc.).

DÉPENAILLÉ, E, dép'nayé, [dé; penaillon; O. Fr.. depané], *adj.* 1. ragged, tattered, in rags, in tatters; 2. ill-dressed, ill-clad. **Il est sale et tout —,** he is ragged and dirty.

3. ruined; gone to wreck (as fortune); 4. (of face) emaciated.

† **DÉPENAILLEMENT,** dépenâymân, [dépenaillé], *sm.* raggedness; emaciation (of the face).

† **DÉPENDAMMENT,** dépandamân-t, *adv.* dependently: in a dependent manner.

DÉPENDANCE, dépandâns, [dé-pendre], *sf.* 1. dependence, dependency, dependance: *a*) the state of being related to a cause or antecedent: concatenation, connection; *b*) the state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to; *c*) that which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; *d*) a subject province; a territory remote from the state, but subject to its dominion. *a*) **L'étroite — qui unit toutes nos facultés,** the close dependence of all our faculties. **Il y a entre ces deux faits une telle — que,** there is such a connection between those facts that. *b*) **S'affranchir de toute —,** to free one's self from all dependence. **La — irrite, quand on n'estime pas ceux qui donnent la loi,** dependency exasperates us when we do not estem those who rule. *d*) **La France et ces dépendances,** France and its dependencies.

2. dependence; appendage: something added as subordinate or incidental; 3. outhouse: a small house or building at a little distance from the main house. **Vendre une terre avec toutes ses appartenances et dépendances,** to sell an estate with all its appurtenances and dependences. **Un château avec ses dépendances,** a castle with its outhouses.

DÉPENDANT, E, dépandân-t, ânt', *adj.* dependent: *a*) relating to something as cause or antecedent; *b*) subordinate; in the power of another; *c*) relying on. *a*) **Ces deux choses sont dépendantes l'une de l'autre,** those two things are dependent on each other. *b*) **C'est un homme entièrement — d'un tel,** that man depends entirely on such a one. **Fief —,** *Feod.* fief, feud, free.

DÉPENDANT, *sm.* dependent, dependant, depender, hanger-on.

EN DÉPENDANT, *adv. phr. Naut.* edging away; in a circular course.

DÉPENDRE, dépandr', [Lat.: dependĕre; de, from; pendĕre, to hang], *va.* to unhang, to take down. — **un lustre,** to take down a chandelier.

DÉPENDRE, *vn.* (with *de*) 1. to depend (on); *a*) to be connected with; to proceed from; to result from; *b*) to be, to lie in one's power; to rest with; *c*) to be dependent on; to be in a state of dependence; to be subject to, to be under. *a*) **L'effet dépend de la cause,** the effect depends on the cause. **Le succès dépend quelquefois du hasard,** success, sometimes, depends on chance. **Tout dépend de la manière dont on a commencé,** everything depends on the way we begin. *b*) **Mon sort dépend de lui,** my fate depends on him. (Impers.) **Il dépend de vous de le faire nommer à cette place,** it is in your power to get him appointed to that place. *c*) **Les enfants dépendent de leurs parents,** children are dependent on their parents. **Il est triste de — de gens qu'on n'aime point,** it is hard to be dependent on people we do not love. **Ne — que de soi,** to depend on nobody but one's self; to be one's own master. **Cela ne dépend pas de nous,** that does not depend upon us. **Tout dépend du temps,** all depends upon the weather.

2. to be a dependency (of); to belong (to). **Ce territoire ne dépend pas de la France,** that territory does not belong to France.

3. to be in the gift of (as a living); 4. *Feod.* to hold.

† DÉPENDRE, *va.* to expend, to spend. **Qui bien gagne et bien dépend n'a que faire de bourse pour serrer son argent,** he that earns a good deal of money and spends his income, does not want a purse to keep his money in. *Malherbe.* **Ami à vendre et à —,** a devoted friend. **Je suis à vous vendre et à —,** I am entirely yours.

DÉPENS, dépân-z, [Lat. : depensum, from dependĕre], *smpl.* **1.** expense, cost, charge. **Gagner ses dépens,** to earn one's expenses; to do enough for one's keep. **Aux — de,** to the cost of; at the expense of, by the sacrifice of, with the loss of. **Tout flatteur vit au — de celui qui l'écoute,** a flatterer lives at the expense of those he flatters. *La Font. Fab.* I. 2. **Rire aux — de quelqu'un,** to laugh at a person's expense. **Faire la guerre à ses —,** to play a losing game. **Qui est-ce qui va jamais à la guerre à ses propres —** ? who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges ? *Bib.* 1. *Cor.* IX. 7. **Devenir sage à ses —,** to grow wise at one's own expense. **Il va vous obéir au — de sa vie,** he will obey you at the cost of his life. **Je défendrai sa vie aux — de mes jours,** I shall sacrifice my life to defend his. **Il n'accepte aucun bien aux — de l'honneur,** he accepts of no advantage at the expense of honour.

2. *Law-t.* costs : law charges; expenses which are incurred by the loser. **Il a été condamné aux —,** he was condemned in costs. **Il a payé les —,** he paid the costs. **Perdre sa cause avec —,** to lose one's cause and costs.

DÉPENSE, dépâns', [Lat. : depensum from dependĕre, to pay], *sf.* **1.** expense, expenditure : *a*) that which is spent, money spent in anything; disbursement, outlay, cost, charge; *b*) account where expenses are carried; *c*) *Fig.* waste. *a*) **Dépenses de ménage,** household expenses. **— sourde,** secret expenses. **De folles dépenses,** extravagant expenses. **Budget des dépenses,** *Parl.* supplies. **Aimer la —,** to be fond of spending. **Faire de grandes, de folles dépenses,** to be extravagant. **Faire de la —,** to spend money, to spend a great deal of money. **Faire la —,** to have the care of the household expenses. **Se mettre en —,** to go to expense. **Mettre quelqu'un en —,** to put a person to expense. **Ne pas regarder à la —,** not to spare expense, not to mind expense. *b*) **Porter en —,** to carry to the expenditure. **Écrire la — de chaque jour,** to keep an account of the daily expense. **La — se monte à tant,** the cost amounts to so much. **La — ne doit point dépasser la recette,** the expenditure must not exceed the receipts. *c*) **Cela demanderait une grande — de temps,** that would require a great waste of time. **Il a fait une grande — d'érudition, d'esprit,** he wasted a great deal of wit, of erudition. *Prov.* **Les folles dépenses refroidissent la cuisine,** wilful waste makes woeful want.

2. larder, pantry, buttery; *Naut.* purser's office.

3. comsumption. **La — de houille d'une machine à vapeur,** the consumption of coal required by a steam-engine.

DÉPENSER, dépânsé-r, *va.* to spend, to expend : *a*) to lay out, to disburse; to employ money in anything; *b*) *Fig.* to waste, to consume. *a*) **Il dépense tout ce qu'il gagne,** he spends all he gets. *b*) **La mémoire du temps passé que j'ai follement dépensé,** the remembrance of the time I so foolishly wasted. *Régnier, Stances.* **Pour — sa vie en peu d'instants,** to consume his life in a few moments.

DÉPENSER, *vn.* to spend : to make expense, to spend money. **Il n'aime pas à —,** he does not like to spend money.

DÉPENSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be spent. **L'argent se dépense vite en voyage,** money soon goes when you are travelling.

DÉPENSIER, IÈRE, dépânsyé, syêr', *adj.* extravagant : wasteful, prodigal, spendthrift, vainly expensive.

DÉPENSIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* spendthrift, prodigal; extravagant person.

DÉPENSIER *sm.* **1.** bursar : the treasurer of a college or monastery; **2.** purser's steward (of a ship of war).

DÉPERDITION, dépèrdisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : deperdĕre, to lose by degrees], *sf.* deperdition, loss, waste.

DÉPÉRIR, dépérir, [Lat. : deperire : de; perire, to perish], *vn.* **1.** to perish, to decay, to decline, to dwindle, to pine away; to lose strength; to wither. **Sa santé dépérit tous les jours,** he is gradually pining away. **Elle va toujours en dépérissant,** she is gradually losing strength. **Des enfants qui périssent d'une langueur secrète,** children who imperceptibly languish away.

2. *Law-t.* to be weakened; to get out of date; **3.** to moulder : to waste away gradually; to run to waste, to go to decay, to go to ruin, to spoil. **Ces monuments dépérissent,** those buildings are going to ruin. [*Dépérir* is conjugated with *avoir* to express the progression, and with *être* to express the state.]

DÉPÉRISSEMENT, dépéris'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** perishing, decay, decline, dwindling, pining away; withering. **Le — d'esprit et de corps qu'entraîne le chagrin joint à la vieillesse,** the moral and physical decay which is brought on by trouble and old age. **Le — des bois,** the withering of the woods.

2. mouldering state; waste; decay; ruin; spoil.

DÉPERSUADER, dépèrsuadé-r, *va.* to persuade to the contrary.

DÉPÊTRER, dépêtré-r, [dé; empêtrer], *va.* to disengage, to disentangle : *a*) to free from fetters; *b*) *Fig.* to extricate, to free, to liberate, to rid. **— quelqu'un d'un solliciteur,** to rid a person from a suitor. **— quelqu'un des mains d'un usurier,** to rid a person from a usurer. **— quelqu'un d'un fol engagement,** to free a person from a silly engagement.

DÉPÊTRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get out. **Se — d'un bourbier,** to get out of a slough.

2. to extricate one's self, to clear one's self, to get clear, to get rid. **Je ne puis me — de cet homme,** I cannot get rid of that man.

DÉPEUPLEMENT, dépœplœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** depopulation : *a*) the act of depopulating; *b*) the state of being deprived of inhabitants. **Les guerres continuelles causent le — des États,** continual wars depopulate states.

2. thinning (of a wood); **3.** destruction of the game (of a country, of a forest).

DÉPEUPLER, dépœplé-r, [dé; peuple], *va.* **1.** to depopulate, to unpeople, to dispeople, to deprive of inhabitants. **La guerre a dépeuplé cette contrée,** war has depopulated that country. **Cette Syrie, aujourd'hui presque dépeuplée, comptait cent villes puissantes,** there were once a hundred large cities, in Syria, and now it is almost unpeopled. *Volney, Ruines* II.

2. to destroy the game of (a country, a forest); **3.** to draw, to unstock (a pond); **4.** to unstock (a dove-house); **5.** to thin : to reduce the number of trees of a forest.

DÉPEUPLER (SE), *v. refl.* to depopulate: *a*) to become dispeopled; to be deprived of animals, to get unstocked. **Le pays s'est dépeuplé,** the population of the country is decreasing. **Cette garenne commence à se —,** this warren is beginning to get unstocked; this warren is losing all its game.

DÉPHLEGMATION, déflègmasyôn, *sf.* V. *Déflegmation.*

DÉPHLEGMER, déflègmé-r, *va.* V. *Déflegmer.*

† **DÉPHLOGISTIQUÉ, E**, déflozhistiké, [dé, neg.; Gr. : φλογιστὸς, burnt], *adj. Chem.* dephlogisticated : deprived of phlogiston. **Air —,** dephlogisticated air, the old name of oxygen.

DÉPIÉCER, dépyésé-r, [dé; pièce], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *a* and *o* : *Je dépièce, nous dépiéçons; je dépiéçais; je dépiéçai; je dépiécerai; je dépiécerais; que je dépièce; que je dépiéçasse; dépiéçant; dépiécé.*] to dismember, to part, to cut up.

DÉPIÉTER, dépyété-r, [dé; pied], *va.* to nap evenly (cloth).

DÉPILAGE, dépilazh', [dépiler], *sm.* (of hides) taking off the fleece.

DÉPILANT, E dépilân-t, ânt', *adj.* depilatory : having the quality of taking off the hair.

DÉPILATIF, IVE, dépilatif, tiv', *adj.* depilatory.

DÉPILATION, dépilasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* depilation : the act of pulling off the air.

DÉPILATOIRE, dépilatwar', [dépiler *sm. Med.* depilatory : a substance which is used to take off the hair of an animal body.

DÉPILATOIRE, *adj.* depilatory.

DÉPILER, dépilé-r, [Lat. : depilāre; de; pilus, hair], *va.* to depilate : the strip off hair.

DÉPILER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose the hair (as an animal).

DÉPINGLER, dépanglé-r, [dé; épingle], *va.* to unpin : to remove the pins of.

DÉPIQUAGE, dépikazh', *sm. Agri.* treading out corn.

DÉPIQUER, dépiké-r, [dé; piquer], *va.* **1.** to unquilt; to unstitch; to pick out the stitches of; **2.** *Gard.* to transplant; **3.** *Agr.* to tread out (corn); **4.** *Fig. Fam.* to put into better humour, to restore to good humour; to cheer up, to comfort. **Ce gain-là me dépique de toutes mes pertes,** this advantage makes me forget all my losses. *Voiture.*

DÉPIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get better humoured, to recover one's good humour; **2.** to make up; **3.** to revenge one's self. **F. se tourna aux jansénistes pour se — de la fortune qui l'avait méprisé.** F., vexed to have been overlooked by fortune, became a jansenist to revenge himself. *St. Simon,* I. 272.

DÉPISTER, dépisté-r, [dé; piste], *vn.* **1.** *Hunt.* to track : to follow by a trace; **2.** *Fig.* to hunt out, to ferret out. **Il a dépisté l'auteur de cette fausse nouvelle,** he has hunted out the originator of that false report.

DÉPIT, dépi-t; *pl.* dépi-z, [Lat. : despicĕre, despectum], *sm.* despite, spite : vexation, ill humour; rancour, grudge. **Tous ces présents irritent mon —,** all these presents vex me. **Que vous importe sa joie ou son —** ? what do you care, whether he is pleased or vexed ? **Laisser éclater son —,** to vent one's ill humour. **Mourir de —,** to be ready to burst with spite. **Il pleurait de —,** he wept for vexation. **Par —,** out of spite; spitefully.

EN DÉPIT DE, *prepos. phr.* in despite of, in spite of. **En — de l'envie,** in spite of envy. **En — du proverbe,** in spite of the proverb. [*Fam.* :] **Faire une chose en — du sens commun, du bon sens,** to do a thing in spite of all sense and reason.

EN DÉPIT QUE, *conjunc. phr.* in spite; for all. **En — qu'on en ait,** in spite of them, in spite of their teeth, for all they may do. **Je me sens pour vous de la tendresse en — que j'en aie,** I like you in spite of myself. *Mol. Av.* III. 5. **Qu'il ne fait pas bien sûr à vous le trancher net, d'épouser une fille en —**

qu'elle en ait, to be plain with you, it is not safe to marry a girl against her wish. *Mol. F. sav.* v. 1.

† **DÉPIT, E,** dépi-t, pit', *adj.* vexed; spiteful.

DÉPITER, dépité-r, [dépit], *va.* to vex, to spite, to thwart, to fret, to provoke. **Rien ne nous dépite davantage que de voir...,** nothing vexes us so much as to see.

DÉPITER (SE), *v. refl.* to be vexed (with a person at a thing), to fret (at); to have a spite (against).

DÉPLACÉ, E, déplacé, *adj.* **1.** removed; displaced, out of place: **2.** *Fig.* out of one's place, out of one's element. **L'homme, en général, n'est oisif, que lorsqu'il est —,** as a rule, men are only idle when they are out of their element. *Boiste.* **Une femme en public est toujours déplacée,** a woman is always out of place when in public.

3. improper, unbecoming, misplaced. **Un langage —,** an improper language. **Tenir des propos déplacés,** to make improper remarks.

4. unseasonable, ill-timed, mistimed.

DÉPLACEMENT, déplasmân-t, [dé; place] *sm.* **1.** displacement, displacing: the act of displacing, or putting out of place; change of place. **— d'un vaisseau,** deplacing (*or* weight) of a ship. **— de l'utérus,** *Med.* displacement, misplacement of the womb. **Par —,** *Pharm.* by displacement, by percolation.

2. removal. **Frais de —,** travelling expenses, expenses of removal.

DÉPLACER, déplasé-r, [dé; placer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous déplaçons*; *déplaçant.*] **1.** to displace, to remove: *a*) to put out of place; to change of place; *b*) to eject from office; to dismiss. *a*) **Il déplace tout dans sa chambre,** he put everything out of place in his room. **Je vous prie de ne rien —,** I beg you to let everything be as it is. *b*) **Le ministre a déplacé les créatures de son prédécesseur,** the minister dismissed all his predecessor's creatures. *Acad.*

2. to take the place of (a person); **3.** to change, to shift. **— la question, — le point de la question,** to change the question, to shift the ground of the question.

DÉPLACER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to change one's place, one's residence; **2.** to leave one's residence.

SANS DÉPLACER, *adv. phr.* without displacing a thing; without a change of place.

DÉPLAIRE, déplêr', [dé; plaire], *vn.* [Conj. like *plaire*], **1.** to displease: *a*) not to please, to be displeasing, to be unpleasing, to be disagreeable; *b*) to dissatisfy, to offend; to excite dislike; to incur one's displeasure. *a*) **Ce qui plaît aujourd'hui déplaît demain,** what pleases to-day will displease tomorrow. **Un visage qui déplaît,** a face which displeases. **Ce qui est fade déplaît au goût,** insipid things are disagreeable to the taste. *b*) **— à Dieu,** to offend God. **Craindre de — à quelqu'un,** to be afraid of displeasing a person. **Si quelqu'un me déplaît en ce moment, c'est vous,** if I dislike anybody just now, it is you. **Si cependant je vous avais déplu par ma réponse,** but if my answer has dissatisfied you. *Prov.*: **Ce qui déplaît aux uns, plaît aux autres,** one man's meat is another man's poison.

2. (impers.) to be unpleasant, to be disagreeable; to be displeased, to dislike. **Il me déplaît fort d'être obligé de sortir,** I very much dislike having to go out. **Il lui déplaît extrêmement que les choses se soient passées de la sorte,** he is very much displeased that things should have gone on in this way. [*Colloq.*:] **Qu'il ne vous en déplaise,** (or, elliptically) **ne vous déplaise, ne vous en déplaise,** by (with) your leave, under your favour; an't please you, if you please: with all due deference to. **Nuit et jour à tout venant, je chantais, ne vous déplaise,** if you please, I sang night and day as the fancy took me. *La Font. Fab.* 1. 1. **N'en déplaise à,** with all due deference to: no disparagement to; despite, in spite of, notwithstanding.

DÉPLAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be displeasing to one's self; **2.** to displease each other, to dislike each other. **Ils se sont déplu mutuellement,** they disliked each other.

3. to be ill at ease; to find no pleasure; to dislike, not to like. **Se — avec quelqu'un,** not to like to be with a person. **Je me déplais en cette ville,** I do not like being in this town.

4. not to thrive, to thrive ill: not to proper; to pine; to wither. **Les bœufs se déplaisent en cette localité,** oxen do not thrive well in that locality. **La vigne se déplaît en une telle exposition,** the vine does not thrive well exposed, in such a way.

† **DÉPLAISAMMENT,** déplèzamân t, *adv.* unpleasantly.

DÉPLAISANCE, déplèzâns', *sf.* dislikes, displacency, displeasure, dissatisfaction. **Prendre quelqu'un en —,** to take a dislike to a person.

DÉPLAISANT, E, déplèzân-t, ânt,' *adj.* unpleasant, unpleasing, displeasing, disagreeable, annoying. **Un homme —,** a disagreeable man. **Des manières déplaisantes,** disagreeable manners. **Un séjour —,** an unpleasant abode.

DÉPLAISIR, déplèzir, [dé; plaisir], *sm.* **1.** displeasure: *a*) dissatisfaction, † displacency; dislike, distaste; offence; *b*) the feeling of one who is displeased. **Malgré mon —,** notwithstanding my displeasure. **Combien nos déplaisirs parurent alors extrêmes,** how great our offences seemed then! *Corn. Horace.* 1. 3.

2. vexation, trouble; **3.** grief, sorrow; affliction. **Les plus grands déplaisirs sont les moins éclatants,** the greatest troubles are the secret ones. **Enfants, ma seule joie en mes longs déplaisirs,** children the only consolation I have in my great sorrow. *Rac. Ath.* 1. 3.

DÉPLANTAGE, déplântazh', *sm.* **DÉPLANTATION,** déplântasyôn, *sf. Hort.* displantation: the act of displanting; removal.

DÉPLANTER, déplânté-r, [dé; planter], *va.* **1.** *Hort.* to displant: to pluck up a plant, a tree; to remove; **2.** to strip (of plants); **3.** *Naut.* to start, to get up (an anchor).

DÉPLANTEUR, déplântœr, *sm.* displanter: one who displants.

DÉPLANTOIR, déplântwar, *sm. Hort.* transplanter, garden trowel: an instrument used in displanting plants.

DÉPLÂTRAGE, déplâtrazh', [déplâtrer], *sm.* unplastering.

DÉPLÂTRER, déplâtré-r, [dé; plâtre], *va.* to unplaster: to take off plaster.

DÉPLÉTIF, IVE, déplétif, tiv', *adj. Med.* depletory: causing depletion.

DÉPLÉTION, déplésyôn, [Lat.: deplētēre, depletum; de, neg; plēre, to fill], *sf. Med.* depletion: the act of emptying the animal vessels by blood-letting.

DÉPLIER, dépliyé-r, [dé; plier], *va.* **1.** to unfold, to open (the folds of); to spread out. **— un drap, une serviette,** to unfold a sheet, a napkin.

2. to show, to expose (goods).

DÉPLIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be unfolded, to come unfolded. **Ce linge s'est déplié,** that linen has come unfolded.

DÉPLISSAGE, déplisazh', [déplisser], *sm.* unplaiting.

DÉPLISSER, déplisé-r, [dé; plisser], *va.* to unplait: to take out of plait.

DÉPLISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to come out of plait.

DÉPLOIEMENT, DÉPLOÎMENT, déplwâmân-t, [déployer], *sm.* **1.** unfolding; **2.** unfurling (of a flag); **3.** *Milit.* deploy, deployment: the expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted in a column, so as to present a large front; **4.** *Fig.* display; array, exhibition, show. **La France fait un — de forces considérables,** France makes a formidable array of troops. **Le — du drapeau rouge,** the unfurling of the red flag.

DÉPLOMBAGE, déplônbazh, *sm.* unsealing: the taking off the leads. **Le — des sacs,** the unleading (opening) of the sacks.

DÉPLOMBER, déplônbé-r, [dé; plomb], *va.* to take off the leaden seals.

DÉPLORABLE, déplorabl', [déplorer], *adj.* deplorable: *a*) lamentable, miserable; that may be deplored or lamented; *b*) *Poet.* wretched, unhappy; *c*) sad, dismal, calamitous, grievous; *d*) *Fam.* very bad; pitiable. *a*) **La — situation de cette multitude d'hommes, de femmes, de filles que la faim dévore,** the deplorable state of that multitude of famishing men, woman and girls. *Bourdal.* *b*) **Vous voyez devant vous un prince—,** you see a wretched prince standing before you. *Rac.* *c*) **Un choix —,** a deplorable selection. **Un état de choses bien —,** a most deplorable state of things. **Une — polémique** a grievous controversy. *d*) **Un style —,** a very bad style. **Elle a un caractère —,** she has a detestable temper. **Il est dans une situation —,** he is in a wretched situation.

DÉPLORABLEMENT, déplorablœmân-t, *adv.* deplorably, lamentably, miserably.

DÉPLORÉ, E, déploré, *adj.* **1.** deplored: lamented, mourned, bewailed, deeply regretted. **Des malheurs longtemps déplorés,** long lamented misfortunes.

2. desperate, hopeless; (of persons) hardened. **Sa santé est tellement déplorée depuis quelque temps,** for some time he has been in such a hopeless state of health.

DÉPLORER, déploré-r, [Lat.: deplōrāre; de, intens; plorāre, to weep], *va.* to deplore: to feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to lament, to bewail, to mourn. **Tous ces désordres que nous déplorons assez, mais que nous ne corrigeons pas,** all those wrong doings which we deplore, but do not amend. **— la mort de quelqu'un,** to deplore a person's death.

DÉPLOYÉ, E, déplwayé, *adj.* displayed: *a*) unfolded, unfurled; open; spread; *b*) exhibited, shown. *a*) **Une serviette déployée,** an unfolded napkin. **Les drapeaux déployés,** the unfurled flags. **Voguer à voiles déployées,** to be under full sail. [*Fam.*:] **Chanter à gorge déployée,** to sing at the top of one's voice. **Rire à gorge déployée,** to laugh immoderately, to laugh most boisterously. *b*) **Le courage — en cette circonstance,** the courage displayed in this circumstance.

DÉPLOYER, déplwayé-r, [dé; ployer], *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer.*] **1.** to display: *a*) to spread wide, to spread, to lay open, to unfold, to unfurl, to unroll, to extend, to stretch out; *b*) *Fig.* to exhibit to the eye or to the mind; to manifest, to show; to put forth, to set out; *c*) to lay out. *a*) **— les voiles,** *Naut.* to spread, to set the sails.

Comme un cygne argenté qui s'élève et déploie ses blanches ailes sur les eaux, like a silvery swan with its beautiful wings spread, rising above the water. *Lamart.Harm.* I. 10. — **l'étendard de la révolte,** to unfurl the standard of revolt. [*Fam.* :] — **ses jambes,** to get away, to run away. *b*) **Quelque sévérité que sur eux on déploie,** however severely you may treat them. **Quelque art qu'on déploie,** whatever talent you display. **Il a déployé toute son éloquence,** he displayed (put forth) all his eloquence. — **un beau caractère,** to show a generous disposition. — **toutes les ressources de l'art,** to put forth all the resources of art. *c*) — **ses charmes,** to display one's charms. — **un grand luxe,** to display great luxury.

2. *Milit.* to deploy. — **une colonne,** to deploy a column. — **une armée,** to deploy an army.

DÉPLOYER, *vn. Naut.* to break. V. *Déferler.*

DÉPLOYER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be unfolded; to be unfurled: to spread, to be spread. **Déjà dans les vaisseaux la voile se déploie,** the ships are already unfurling their sails. *Rac. Iphig.* III. 3.

2. to display one's self; 3. to be displayed; to spread out; to be put forth. **Vos caresses bientôt pourront se —,** your caresses may soon be displayed. **Et tandis qu'à l'envi leur amour se déploie,** and whilst they are striving to show their love. *Rac. Iphig.* II. I. **Il faut enfin que mon cœur se déploie,** I must, at length, display my feelings.

4. *Milit.* to deploy.

DÉPLUMÉ, E, déplumé, *adj.* unplumed, displumed, plucked; unfeathered. *Fig.* **Avoir l'air —,** to have a base, a shabby look.

DÉPLUMER, déplumé-r, [dé; plume], *va.* to unplume to displume, to deplume: to strip of feathers, to deprive of plumage; to pluck off, to pick.

DÉPLUMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to pluck each other's feathers off; 2. to moult, to shed one's feathers; 3. *Fam.* to grow bald.

DÉPOCHER, déposhé-r, [dé; poche], *va.* to pay from one's own pocket; *Fam.* to fork out.

DÉPOINTAGE, dépwantazh, *sm.* 1. cutting the threads (plants the stitches; 2. *Milit.* loss of aim, after fire.

DÉPOINTER, dépwanté-r, [dé; point], *va.* 1. to cut the threads of (plaits), to unplait (by cutting the stitches of plaits); 2. *Milit.* to lose aim, to disturb the aim of.

DÉPOLARISATION, dépolarizasyôn, *sf. Phys.* depolarization: the act of depriving of polarity.

DÉPOLARISER, dépolarizé-r, [dé; polariser], *va. Phys.* to depolarize: to deprive of polarity.

DÉPOLI, E, dépoli, *adj.* without its polish; rough; ground. **Du verre —,** ground glass.

DÉPOLIR, dépolir, [dé; polir], *va.* to take off the polish of; to rough; to grind. — **du verre,** to grind glass.

DÉPOLIR (SE), *v. refl.* to lose its polish.

DÉPOLISSAGE, dépolisazh', **DÉPOLISSEMENT,** dépolis'mân-t, *sm.* taking off the polish; tarnishing; roughing, grinding (of glass).

DÉPONENT, déponán, [Lat.: deponens, from deponĕre], *adj. Gram.* deponent: noting a Latin verb which has a passive termination with an active signification.

DÉPONENT, *sm. Gram.* deponent: a deponent verb.

DÉPOPULARISATION, dépopularizasyôn, *sf.* loss of popularity.

DÉPOPULARISER, dépopularizé-r, [dé; populariser], *va.* to render unpopular.

DÉPOPULARISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become unpopular, to lose one's popularity.

DÉPOPULATION, dépopulasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, (dé; population], *sf.* depopulation: the state of a country which is losing its people.

DÉPORT, dépôr, [**déporter**], *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* challenging one's self; 2. † delay. **Sans —,** without delay.

3. *Stock-Ex.* backwardation, deport: sum paid by bears, at the settlement, for the loan of securities which they have sold, but did not possess.

DÉPORTATION, dépôrtasyôn; *in poet.* siôn [Lat.: deportatio], *sf.* deportation: *a*) *Antiq.* a removal from one country to another; exile, banishment; *b*) in France, transportation.

DÉPORTÉ, E, dépôrté, *sm. f.* person condemned to transportation; convict.

DÉPORTEMENT, dépôrtœmân-t, [déporter], *sm.* 1. † deportment, behaviour, conduct, carriage; 2. *pl.* misconduct, scandalous behaviour.

DÉPORTER, dépôrté-r, [Lat.: deportāre; de, from; portāre, atum, to carry], *va.* to transport: to carry into banishment to convey to a penal colony; to banish, to exile.

DÉPORTER (SE), *v. refl.* to desist, to withdraw, to refrain. **Se — d'une poursuite,** to desist from a prosecution.

DÉPOSANT, E, dépôzán-t, ánt', [déposer], *adj.* deposing: giving evidence, testifying, bearing witness.

DÉPOSANT, E, *sm. f.* 1. *Law-t.* deponent: one who gives a deposition. **Plus n'en sait le —,** the deponent further saith not.

2. depositor; one who makes a deposit in a bank.

DÉPOSER, dépôzé-r, [dé; poser], *va.* 1. to lay down, to set down, to put down. — **un fardeau,** to put down a burden. **Ma voiture l'a deposé chez lui,** my carriage set him down at his house.

2. to leave. — **sa canne à la porte,** to leave one's stick at the door (in the hall).

3. to lay aside, to lay down, to divest one's self of. — **le masque,** to lay aside the mask. — **sa fierté,** to lay aside one's pride. **Comme un poids importun, déposez votre haine,** lay your hatred aside as you would an importunate burden.

4. to deposit: *a*) to lay down, to lay; to throw down, to let fall; *b*) to lay up, to lay in a place for preservation; to hoard, to lodge; *c*) to lay up as a pledge or security; *d*) to commit to the care of, to intrust. *a*) **Le Nil dépose chaque année un limon fécond,** the Nile every year deposits a fertilizing slime. **L'autruche dépose ses œufs dans la sable,** the ostrich deposits her eggs in the sand. — **les armes,** to lay down one's arms. **La lie que dépose le vin au fond du tonneau,** the lees that the wine leaves at the botton of the barrel. *b*) — **du grain dans des greniers,** to deposit grain in store-houses. *c*) — **un cautionnement,** to deposit security. *d*) — **des fonds dans une banque,** to deposit money in a bank. — **un testament chez le notaire,** to deposit a will at a notary's. **Il a deposé son bilan,** he has filed a schedule, he has declared himself bankrupt. [*Fig.* :] **Il dépose ses secrets dans le sein d'un ami,** he intrusts his secrets to a friend.

5. *Law-t.* to lodge. — **une plainte,** to lodge a complaint.

DÉPOSER, *vn.* 1. (of a liquor) to leave a deposit, to settle. **Ce vin a déposé,** this wine has left a deposit.

2. to depose: to give testimony, to bear witness, to testify. — **en faveur de quelqu'un,** to give evidence in a person's favour. **Il déposa qu'il avait vu l'accusé,** he stated that he had seen the prisoner. **Il déposa avoir entendu dire que,** he declared that he had heard people say that. **Il déposa d'un fait qu'il ne pouvait ignorer,** he bore witness of a fact that he could not help knowing.

DÉPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be deposited. **Les sommes qui se déposent à la caisse d'épargne,** the sums which are deposited in the savings-banks.

DÉPOSEUR, dépôzœr, *sm.* deposer: one who deposes or degrades from office.

DÉPOSITAIRE, dépôziter', [Lat.: depositarius], *sm. f.* depositary: *a*) a person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; trustee; *b*) *Fig.* guardian; confident, sharer. *a*) — **d'un trésor,** depositary of a treasure. **Un — infidèle,** a dishonest depositary *b*) — **du vrai,** guardian of truth. **Les Juifs étaient les dépositaires de la religion,** the Jews were the guardians of religion. **Vous devenez le — des secrets,** you become the depository of secrets.

DÉPOSITION, dépôzisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. deposition, deposal, deposing: the act of divesting of sovereignty or of office and dignity degradation. **La — d'un empereur, d'un évêque,** the deposing of an emperor, of a bishop.

2. *Law-t.* deposition: the act of giving written testimony; (verbal) evidence. **Faire une —,** to make, to give evidence. **Recevoir une —,** to take a deposition. **Entendre toutes les dépositions,** to go through evidence. **La — porte (déclare) que,** the evidence says that.

DÉPOSITOIRE, dépôzitwâr', *sm.* depository: a place where dead bodies are temporarily deposited.

DÉPOSSÉDER, déposédé-r, [dé; posséder] *va.* [Conj. like *posséder.*] to dispossess: to put out of possession; to deprive, to disseize; *Law-t.* to oust. — **quelqu'un de ses biens,** to dispossess somebody of his prosperty.

DÉPOSSESSION, déposèsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Law-t.* dispossession: *a*) ouster; ejection, the act of dispossessing; *b*) the state of being dispossessed.

DÉPOSTER, déposté-r, [dé; poste], *va. Milit.* to dislodge: to drive from a post.

DÉPÔT, dépô; the *t* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel or a silent *h* (Lat.: depositum; deponĕre; de; ponĕre, to put down], *sm.* 1. depositing, deposition: the act of depositing; 2. deposit: *a*) that which is committed to the care or safekeeping of another's trust; *b*) the agreement made in depositing something; *c*) that which is laid, thrown down, or lodged; *d*) *Chem.* any substance precipitated from a solution by decomposition; *e*) *Geol.* the solid matter left by flowing water. *a*) **Faire un —,** to make a deposit. **Faire le — de,** to deposit. **Retirer un —,** to withdraw a deposit. **Rendre un —,** to return a deposit. **Nier un —,** to deny a deposit. **Caisse des dépôts et consignations,** government deposit and consignment office. **Compte de —,** deposit account. **Être en —,** to be in deposit, to be deposited. **Mettre en —,** to deposit; to intrust. **Avoir en —,** to hold in trust; *Com.* to have on sale. [*Fig.* :] **Les Arabes nous ont transmis le — des connaissances qu'ils avaient reçues des Grecs,** the Arabs have transmitted us the stock of knowledge which they had received from the Greeks. *Laplace, Exp.* V. 4. *b*) **Le — est un contrat de bonne foi,** a deposit is a bona fide contract.

3. depository : a place where anything is deposited or lodged. **Un — de cannes et de parapluies,** a depository for walking sticks, and umbrellas. **Le — des archives,** the depository of the archives.—**de la marine,** hydrographic office *or* department. — **de la guerre,** archives of the war-department.

4. depot : *a*) *Milit.* a place for the reception of recruits, or of detached parties from different regiments ; the reserve company of a regiment left at home when the regiment is on foreign service ; *b*) magazine, or depository for the stores, ammunition, etc., of an army ; *c*) *Com.* repository, warehouse, storehouse. *b*) — **d'armes,** depot of arms, *c*) — **de marchandises,** storehouse ; warehouse.

5. **Dépôt de mendicité,** poor-house, workhouse ; 6. lock-up house, temporary prison. **Mandat de —,** writ of imprisonment, mittimus.

7. *Med.* gathering (of pus) ; abscess.

DÉPOTAGE, dépotazh', **DÉPOTEMENT,** dépôt'mā*n*-t, *sm.* 1. decantation (of wine) ; 2. taking out of a pot, unpotting.

DÉPOTER, dépoté-r, [dé ; pot], *va.* 1. to decant (wine, liquors) ; 2. *Hort.* to take out of a pot, to unpot (a plant).

DÉPOTOIR, dépotwar, *sm.* deposit of night-soil.

DÉPOUDRER, dépoudré-r, [dé ; poudrer], *va.* 1. to unpowder (hair) ; 2. to dust : to free from dust.

DÉPOUDRER (SE), *v. refl.* to come unpowdered ; to unpowder one's hair.

DÉPOUILLE, dépouy', [dépouiller], *sf.* 1. skin, hide (taken off from a beast) ; 2. slough, spoil : the cast skin of a serpent. **La — d'un lion,** the skin of a lion. **La — d'un serpent,** the slough of a serpent.

3. *Fig.* remains, mortal remains, relics. **— mortelle,** mortal remains, relics. **Si je pouvais laisser ma — à la terre,** if I could breathe out my soul.

4. effects, wardrobe (of a deceased person) ; 5. *Fig.* inheritance. **Il eut la — du défunt,** he had the deceased's wardrobe. **Se parer des dépouilles d'autrui,** to dress in other people's clothes.

6. spoil, plunder, booty, prey : that which is taken by robbery or violence. **Il se pare des dépouilles d'autrui.** *Fig.* he adorns himself with the spoils of others. **Les Romains se contentaient de maisons fort modestes, qu'ils ornaient des dépouilles des ennemis,** the Romans were quite satisfied with modest dwellings which they decorated with the spoil they had taken in war. *Rollin, Traité des Études.* **Dépouilles opimes,** *Rom. Antiq.* « spolia opima ».

7. crop (of corn, fruit, etc.). **Vendre la — de son jardin,** to sell one's fruit.

DÉPOUILLEMENT, dépouy'mā*n*-t, *sm.* 1. spoliation, despoiling ; the act of despoiling ; despoliation ; 2. privation : the state of being despoiled ; 3. *Fig.* giving up, throwing up ; laying aside ; 4. relinquishment, renouncement, ; abnegation, self-denial ; 5. abstract (of accounts, etc.) ; 6. counting, summing up (of votes by ballot). **Le — du scrutin,** the counting of the votes.

DÉPOUILLER, dépouyé-r, [Lat. : despoliāre ; spolium, spoil], *va.* 1. to skin : *a*) to strip off the skin or hide of ; *b*) to lay bare, to take the skin off. *b*) **L'eau bouillante lui a dépouillé toute la jambe,** the boiling water took the skin off his whole leg.

2. to unclothe, to strip, to divest : to pull off the clothes of. **On l'a dépouillé de tous ses vêtements,** they pulled all his clothes off.

3. to strip : to pull off a covering ; to denude, to divest ; to disrobe, to undress. **L'hiver dépouille les arbres de leurs feuilles,** winter strips the trees of their leaves. **— une église de ses ornements,** to strip a church of its ornaments.

4. to lay aside, to throw off ; to put off to cast off. **— ses vêtements,** to throw off one's clothes. [*Fig.* :] **Elle semble avoir dépouillé cet orgueil indomptable,** she seems to have laid aside that indomitable pride. **Dépouillez devant eux l'arrogance d'auteur,** in their presence, lay aside the arrogance of an author. — **le vieil homme,** to put off the old man. *Bib.*

5. to spoil, to despoil, to rob, to plunder : to divest, to strip or deprive of goods or property. **Les voleurs l'ont entièrement dépouillé,** the robbers despoiled him of everything. **Je n'aurais point pour eux dépouillé l'orphelin,** I would not have despoiled orphans for them. **Les vainqueurs dépouillèrent les musées,** the conquerors plundered the museums.

6. to gather ; to reap (crops) ; 7. to make an abstract of (accounts, etc.). ; 8. to count, to sum up (the votes by ballot.)

DÉPOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to cast, to shed its skin ; to moult ; 2. to throw off, to divest one's self of : *a*) to strip one's self of, to pull off ; *b*) *Fig.* to cast off, to lay aside. *a*) **Il s'est dépouillé de ses habits pour se jeter à la nage,** he stripped himself to jump into the water **Se — en faveur de quelqu'un,** to strip one's self in favour of a person. [*Fig.* :] **La terre se dépouille de sa verdure,** the earth is laying aside her bright coat of verdure. *b*) **Se — de ses préjugés,** to lay aside one's prejudices. *c*) **Dépouillons-nous ici d'une vaine fierté,** let us at once lay aside this useless pride. *Boileau, Sat.* 10. **Les femmes se dépouillèrent avec joie de tous leurs ornements pour fournir aux frais de la geurre,** the women stripped themselves joyfully of all their ornaments to contribute to the expenses of the war. *Rollin. His. Anc.* — *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas se dépouiller avant de se coucher,** one must not strip before going to bed.

3. to be laid bare ; 4. to be denuded ; to become lighter (as wine.)

DÉPOURVOIR, dépourvoir, [dé ; pourvoir], *va.* [Conj. like *Pourvoir.*] 1. to strip, to deprive, to divest ; 2. to degarnish.

DÉPOURVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to strip one's self, to deprive one's self. **Il s'est dépourvu de tout pour ses enfants,** he has deprived himself of everything for his children.

DÉPOURVU, E dépourvu, *pa. p.* of DÉPOURVOIR, 1. unprovided (with) ; 2. destitute, devoid, void (of). **Des gens dépourvus de fortune,** people with no fortune. **En ce discours — de science,** in this silly discourse. **Être — d'esprit,** to be void of wit. **La cigale se trouva fort dépourvue quand la bise fut venue,** the cicada found itself quite destitute when winter came on. *La Font. Fab.* 1. 1.

AU DÉPOURVU, *adv. phr.* unprovided, unawares. **J'ai été pris au —,** I was taken quite unawares.

DEPPING, dep'a*n*. [Georges-Bernard], historian (1784-1853).

DÉPRAVANT, E, dépravā*n*-t, ānt', *adj.* depraving, corrupting.

† **DÉPRAVATEUR, TRICE,** dépravatœr, tris', *sm. f.* depraver, corrupter.

DÉPRAVATION, dépravasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* depravation : *a*) the act of making bad, the act of corrupting ; *b*) the state of being made bad or worse ; depravity, depravement, depravedness ; degeneracy ; *c*) vitiation, corruption. *a*) **La — des mœurs, du siècle,** the depravation of morals of the age. **La — du genre humain,** the degeneracy of mankind. *b*) **La — du sang,** the depravation, the vitiation of the blood. **La — du goût,** the depravation of the taste.

DÉPRAVER, dépravé-r, [Lat. : depravāre ; de, intens ; pravus, bad], *va.* to deprave : to make bad or worse ; to corrupt, to vitiate. **Les mauvais exemples l'ont dépravé,** bad examples have depraved him.

DÉPRAVER (SE), *v. refl.* to become depraved. **Son appétit se déprave,** his appetite has become depraved. **Les mœurs et le goût se dépravèrent en même temps,** morals and taste become depraved at the same time.

DÉPRÉCATIF, IVE, déprékatif, tiv', [Lat. : deprecativus ; deprecāri ; de, away ; precāri, to pray], *adj. Theol.* deprecatory, deprecative : *a*) that serves to deprecate ; *b*) having the form of prayer.

DÉPRÉCATION, déprékasyô*n*, *sf.* deprecation : *a*) entreaty ; an excusing, a begging pardon for ; *b*) *Rhet.* a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented.

DÉPRÉCATOIRE, déprékatwar', *adj.* deprecatory, deprecative ; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer.

DÉPRÉCIATEUR, TRICE, déprésiatœr, tris', *adj.* depreciatory, depreciative, depreciating : that depreciates.

DÉPRÉCIATEUR, *sm.* depreciator : one who depreciates.

DÉPRÉCIATION, déprésiasyô*n*, [déprécier], *sf.* depreciation : *a*) the act of depreciating ; *b*) the state of being depreciated.

DÉPRÉCIER, déprésié-r, [Lat. : depretiāre, atum ; de, down ; pretium, price], *va.* to depreciate : *a*) to lessen the value of ; *b*) to undervalue, to underrate ; to run down, to disparage. — **une marchandise,** to depreciate goods. — **une action,** to depreciate an action. **Vous dépréciez trop cet homme,** you disparage that man too much.

DÉPRÉCIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to depreciate, to fall in value, to become of less value ; 2. to depreciate, to decry, to disparage, to run down one another.

DÉPRÉDATEUR, TRICE, déprédatœr, tris', *sm. f.* depradator : one who depredates; plunderer.

DÉPRÉDATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* depredatory : plundering, ravaging.

DÉPRÉDATION, déprédasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [déprédер ; Lat. : deprædāri ; præda, plunder], *sf.* 1. depredation : the act of plundering or depredating ; pillage, plunder. **Les déprédations des corsaires,** the depradations of the corsairs. **Faire des déprédations,** to depredate ; to commit, to make depredations.

2. malversation : extortion in office ; fraudulent practices.

† **DÉPRÉDER,** déprédé-r, [Lat. : deprædāri], *va.* to depredate : to plunder, to pillage.

DÉPRENDRE, déprā*n*dr', *va.* [Conj. like *Prendre*] to part, to separate.

DÉPRENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to disengage one's self, to detach one's self, to rid one's self, to get away, to get free. **Des biens dont nos cœurs ne peuvent se —,** blessings from which we cannot detach ourselves. **Des liens indissolubles dont on ne peut plus se —,** indissoluble ties which bind us for ever. **Nous ne pouvons nous — de nous-mêmes, nous n'osons rompre des liens qui nous accablent,** unless we are helped we can never be free ; for we dare not burst these oppressive bonds. *Mass. St. Benoit.* **Cet oiseau**

s'était pris à la glu, et ne pouvait s'en —, this bird was caught in the bird-lime, and was unable to free itself, *Acad.*

DÉPRÉPUCÉ, déprépusé, [dé ; prépuce, foreskin), 1. *adj. m.* circumcised ; 2. *sm.* person circumcised.

DÉPRESSIF, IVE, depresif, siv', *adj.* depressive.

DÉPRESSIOMÈTRE, déprésyomètr', [dépression ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Naut.* dip-sector : an instrument for measuring the dip of the horizon.

DÉPRESSION, déprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : depressio ; deprimĕre, depr um de, down ; primĕre, to press], *sf.* 1. depression : *a*) the state of being pressed down ; *b*) a hollow, a sinking or falling in of a surface ; a sunken part of a surface ; *c*) *Anat.* a hollow, an excavation ; *d*) *Surg.* a falling in of a portion of a fractured cranial bone ; *e*) *Phys.* a falling of liquors in capillary tubes ; *f*) *Fig.* abasement. *b*) **Des dépressions de terrain**, dépressions of ground.

2. *Astron.* dip. — **de l'horizon**, dip of the horizon : the apparent angular depression of the visible horizon.

3. *Com.* depreciation.

DÉPRÊTRER, déprêtré-r, **DÉPRÊTRISER**, déprêtrizé-r, [dé ; prêtre], *va. Fam.* to deprive : to divest of orders.

DÉPRÉVENIR, déprév'nir, [dé ; prévenir], *va.* to free from prejudices.

DÉPRIER, dépriyé-r, [dé ; prier], *va.* to disinvite, to withdraw an invitation.

DÉPRIMÉ, E, déprimé, *adj.* 1. depressed, flattened, flat ; 2. *Med.* low. **Pouls —**, low pulse.

DÉPRIMER, déprimé-r, [Lat. : deprimĕre, depressum ; de ; primĕre to press], *va.* 1. to depress : *a*) to press down ; *b*) *Fig.* to abase, to humble, to degrade. **Si l'homme s'estime trop, tu sais — son orgueil,** if the man thinks too much of himself, you know how to humble him. *Bossuet. Sur la mort* I. — **la vertu**, to abase virtue.

2. to disparage ; to lower, to underrate. **Quel poète oserait — Corneille ?** what poet would venture to underrate Corneille ? *Acad.*

DÉPRIMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become depressed ; 2. to disparage, to depreciate each other.

DÉPRISANT, E, déprisân-t, ânt', [dépriser], *adj.* depreciating.

† **DÉPRISER**, déprizé-r, [dé ; priser], *va.* to disparage, to undervalue, to underrate, to depreciate : to lessen, to cry down the price or value. **Ne déprisez pas cette propriété,** do not undervalue that estate.

DE PROFUNDIS, déprofôndis, [Lat.], *sm. Cath. Lit.* de profundis : out of the depths ; the first words of the psalm *cxxx.*

DÉPROMETTRE, dépromètr', [dé ; promettre], *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre*,] to unpromise, to recall a promise.

DÉPUCELAGE, depus'lazh', [dépuceler], *sm. Vulg.* defloration.

DÉPUCELER, dépus'lé-r, [pucelle], *va. Vulg.* to deflower.

DEPUIS, dœpui-z, [de ; puis], *prep.* 1. from : *a*) noting distance or interval between two places ; *b*) noting succession ; *c*) relating to time. *a*) **La France s'étend — les Alpes jusqu'à l'Océan**, France extends from the Alps to the Ocean. *b*) **Je les ai tous vus — le premier jusqu'au dernier**, I have seen them all from the first to the last. *c*) **Je vous attendrai — cinq heures jusqu'à six**, I shall expect you from five o'clock till six. — **le lever du soleil jusqu'à la nuit**, from the rising of the sun till evening.

2. since : from the time of ; reckoning from ; subsequently, to, after ; ago, for. **L'un à l'autre attachés — notre naissance**, attached to each other from the time of our birth. **Il est parti — huit jours**, he went a week ago. **Je ne l'ai pas vu — un mois**, I have not seen him for a month. **Il est venu — moi**, he came after me. — **ce temps-là**, ever after. — **combien de temps ?** how long ? — **longtemps**, long since ; this long while ; for a long while. — **lors**, ever since. —**peu**, lately, of late ; not long ago ; a short time since, a little while since. — **quand ?** how long ? since when ?

DEPUIS, *adv.* since : from that time before this ; since then ; ever since. **Il est parti il y a un an, je ne l'ai pas revu —**, he went away a year ago and I have not seen him since then. **Et — nous ne le voyons plus**, and since (then) we have not seen him.

DEPUIS QUE, *conjunc. phr.* since : since the time when. — **que je n'ai été à Paris**, since I was in Paris. — **que je suis né**, ever since I was born. — **qu'il habite à côté**, since he has been living next door.

DÉPURATIF, IVE, dépuratif, tiv', [dépurer], *adj. Med.* depurative, depuratory : having the power of depurating or purifying the blood, the humours.

DÉPURATIF, *sm. Med.* depurative : depurative medicine.

DÉPURATION, dépurasyôn, *sf.* 1. depuration *a*) *Med.* the process by which nature purifies the animal economy ; *b*) the process of freeing fluids from extraneous matters ; purification ; 2. clarification. **La — du sang**, the depuration of the blood.

DÉPURATOIRE, dépuratoire', *adj.* depuratory cleansing, purifying.

DÉPURÉ, E, dépuré, *adj.* depurate : cleansed, pure.

DÉPURER, dépuré-r [Lat. : depurāre, atum ; purus, pure], *va. Chem. Med.* to depurate : to purify, to free from impurities. — **le sang**, to depurate the blood.

DÉPURER (SE), *v. refl.* to be depurating ; to become depurate, pure.

DÉPUTATION, députasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : deputatio], *sf.* 1. deputation : *a*) the act of deputing or sending deputies ; *b*) delegation ; the persons deputed : *a*) **Il proposa de faire une — au roi**, he proposed sending a deputation to the king. *b*) **La — d'un département**, the deputation (*or* the deputies) of a department.

2. deputyship : the function of deputy or member of a parliament.

DÉPUTÉ, député, *sm.* deputy : *a*) one deputed or sent with a special commission; envoy ; legate ; *b*) representative, delegate, amember of a deliberative assembly. **Les députés de la nation**, the deputies (*or* representatives) of the nation. **La chambre des députés**, the Chamber of deputies.

DÉPUTER, députê-r, [Lat : deputāre, to cut off], *va* to depute : to delegate, to send as a deputy. **Cet homme... fut député des villes que lave le Danube**, the Danubian towns delegated this man. *La Font. Fab. xi. 7.*

DÉPUTER, *vn.* to send a deputation. **Il leur conseilla de — vers le prince**, he advised them to send a deputation to the prince.

DÉRACINEMENT, dérasin'mân-t, *sm.* uprooting, eradication, extirpation.

DÉRACINER, dérasiné-r, [dé ; racine], *va.* 1. to root up, to uproot : to tear up, to pull up, to pluck up by the roots ; 2. to extirpate (a corn) ; 3. *Fig.* to root out, to unroot, to eradicate, to extirpate : to destroy thoroughly, to remove completely. — **un vice**, to eradicate a vice. — **les abus, un mal,** to eradicate abuses, an evil.

DÉRACINER (SE), *v. refl.* to unroot, to be unrooted, to be uprooted ; to be eradicated. **Cet arbre se déracine**, that tree is giving way ; is getting weak in the root. [*Fig.*:] **Les opinions anciennes ne se déracinent pas facilement**, former opinions are not easily uprooted.

DÉRADER, déradé-r, [dé ; rade], *va. Naut.* 1. to drive out to sea ; 2. to unrig (a fishing-goat).

DÉRADER, *vn. Naut.* to be driven from one's anchors, to be forced out to sea.

DÉRAIDIR, dérêdir, [dé ; raidir], *va.* to unstiffen, to render pliant.

DÉRAIDIR (SE), *v. refl.* to lose one's stiffness, to become pliant.

DÉRAILLEMENT, déray'mân-t, *sm. Railw.* derailment : running off the rails.

DÉRAILLER, dérayé-r, [dé ; rail], *vn. Railw.* to derail : to run off the rails.

DÉRAISON, dérèzôn, [dé ; raison], *sf.* unreason, unreasonableness, irrationality, nonsense ; folly.

DÉRAISONNABLE, dérèzonabl', *adj.* unreasonable : *a*) irrational ; not guided by reason ; *b*) (of things) preposterous. *a*) **C'est un homme tout à fait —**, he is a most unreasonable man. *b*) **Une conduite —**, foolish conduct. **Une plainte —**, a foolish complaint.

DÉRAISONNABLEMENT, dérèzonablœmân-t, *adv.* unreasonably, irrationally ; preposterously.

DÉRAISONNEMENT, dérèzon'mân-t, *sm.* wandering ; talking nonsense.

DÉRAISONNER, dérèzoné-r, [dé ; raisonner], *vn.* to talk nonsense, to wander, to rave. **Le malade commençait à —**, the patient was beginning to wander.

DÉRALINGUER, déralanghé-r, [dé ; ralingue], *va. Naut.* 1. to take out the bolt-ropes of ; 2. to blow from the bolt-ropes.

DÉRANGÉ, E, dérânzhé, *adj.* 1. deranged : *a*) out of order ; disordered, thrown into confusion ; *b*) disturbed ; *c*) insane, unsettled. *a*) **Des meubles dérangés**, furniture put out of place. **Une chambre dérangée**, a room out of order. *b*) **Il est — toute la journée par des visites**, all day long he is disturbed by visitors. *c*) **Il a le cerveau —** he is deranged.

2. disorderly ; of disorderly habits. **C'est un homme —**, he is a man of a disorderly life.

3. indisposed, unwell, sick ; impaired. **Sa santé est dérangée**, his health is out of order. **Avoir le corps —, être —**, to be unwell, to be sick.

DÉRANGEMENT, dérânzh'mân-t, [déranger], *sm.* 1. derangement : *a*) the act of deranging or disturbing ; *b*) the state of being deranged ; disorder, confusion ; *c*) embarrassment ; *d*) disturbance, trouble ; *e*) disorder of the mind or intellect. *c*) **Cela a mis du — dans ses affaires**, that it was which led to his affairs becoming embarrassed. *d*) **Je crains de vous causer du —**, I am afraid of disturbing you. — **du cerveau**, mental derangement.

2. disturbance ; disorder ; 3. *Fig.* misconduct.

DÉRANGER, dérânzhé-r, [dé ; rang ; ranger], *va.* takes a mute *e* after *g* before *a* and *o* [*Je dérange, nous dérangeons ; je dérangeais ; je dérangeai ; que je dérangeasse ; dérangeant ; dérangé.*] 1. to derange : *a*) to disarrange ; to displace ; to put out of place, order, or rank ; to throw into confusion ; to throw, to put into disorder ; to disorder,

to confuse; *b*) to disorder the intellect; *c*) to insettle, to disturb; *d*) to embarrass. *a*) **— des papiers,** to derange papers. **— un meuble,** to displace a piece of furniture. **— une machine,** to put a machine out of order. **— une chambre,** to put a room into disorder. [*Fig.* :] **— les desseins de quelqu'un,** to frustrate a person's schemes. **Ce coup dérangea toutes ses mesures,** this interfered with all his plans. *b*) **— le cerveau,** to disturb one's brain. **Son chagrin lui dérange l'esprit,** his trouble makes him go out of his mind. *c*) **Cet orage va — le temps,** this storm will unsettle the weather. *d*) **Cette faillite a dérangé ses affaires,** this failure has occasioned an embarrassment in his affairs.

2. to disturb, to trouble, to inconvenience; to take, to put out of the way. **Je ne veux pas — ces personnes,** I do not wish to disturb these people. **Pardon, je vous dérange,** excuse me, I am disturbing you. **Voulez-vous passer chez M. X..., si cela ne vous dérange pas trop,** will you call on Mr. X..., if it does not take you out of your way.

3. to disorder, to put out of sorts, to distemper; to indispose; 4. to lead astray, to drive to bad courses. **Les mauvaises compagnies l'ont dérangé,** bad company has led him astray.

DÉRANGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be deranged, to be out of order; to get out of order. **Cette montre se dérange facilement,** this watch soon gets out of order.

2. to be embarrassed. **Ses affaires se dérangent beaucoup,** his affairs are getting into an embarrassed state.

3. to inconvenience one's self; to trouble one's self, to take the trouble; 4. to derange one's self; to move, to leave one's seat; to get out of place; to put one's self out of the way; to disturb one's self. **Je me suis dérangé pour le faire mieux placer,** I left my seat, so as to get him better placed. **Ne vous dérangez pas, je reviendrai plus tard,** do not disturb yourself, I will come again later. **Mme de C. s'est beaucoup dérangée pour moi,** Mrs. de C. put herself quite out of the way for me.

5. to be deranged; to be mad; 6. (of health) to get impaired; 7. to go astray, to take to bad courses, to lead a disorderly life.

DÉRAPAGE, dérapazh, [déraper], *sm. Autom., Bicycl.* skidding, slipping.

DÉRAPER, dérapé-r, [Lat. : de, neg.; rapĕre, to seize], *vn. Naut.* 1. to purchase, to trip the last anchor; to come home; 2. to set sail; to start; 3. *Autom, Bicycl.* to skid. **La voiture dérape sur, dans le virage,** the car skids on the curve.

DÉRATÉ, E, dératé, *adj.* 1. lively, sprightly; 2. cunning, sharp.

DÉRATÉ, E, *sm. f. Fam.* 1. sharp blade: a knowing one, a deep one; 2. cunning girl, saucy girl.

DÉRATER, dératé-r, [dé; rate], *va.* to take out the spleen, the milt of (a dog).

DÉRAYER, dérayé-r, [dé; rayer], *vn. Agr.* to form the last ridge (to separate the ploughed field from the next).

DÉRAYURE, dérèyur', *sf. agr.* last ridge.

DERECHEF, dœr'shèf, [O. Fr. : de — re; chef, beginning], *adv.* once more, again, over again, anew, afresh. **Les voilà donc — en chemin,** so they are once more on the way. **Le voilà — en danger de sa vie,** there he is again in danger of his life. *La Font.* —, **veuillez être discret,** once again, be discreet. *Mol. Ec. des F.* I. 6.

DÉRÉGLÉ, E, déréglé, *adj.* 1. irregular; out of order. **Avoir le pouls —,** to have an irregular pulse. **Une machine déréglée,** a machine out of order.

2. inordinate, immoderate, intemperate; unruly, disorderly; wild. **Un esprit —,** an ill-regulated mind. **Une vie déréglée,** an irregular life. **Une ambition déreglée,** inordinate ambition.

3. dissolute, licentious, profligate, disorderly. **Une conduite déréglée,** disorderly conduct.

DÉRÈGLEMENT, dérèglœmân-t, *sm.* 1. irregularity, derangement disturbance of regularity. **Le — du pouls,** the irregularity of the pulse. **Le — des saisons,** the irregularity of the seasons.

2. disorder, dissoluteness, licentiousness; wildness. **Le — des mœurs,** the dissoluteness of manners. **Être, vivre dans le —,** to lead a disorderly life.

3. diarrhœa.

DÉRÉGLÉMENT, déréglémân-t, *adv.* disorderly, irregularly; wildly; dissolutely.

DÉRÉGLER, dereglé-r, [dé; régler], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*] to derange, to put out of order, to disorder.

DÉRÉGLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be deranged, to get out of order. **Cette horloge s'est déréglée,** this clock has got out of order. **La saison se dérègle; on voit une espéce de déluge au millieu de l'été,** the season is disturbed; we have something of a deluge in the midst of summer. *Fén. Tél.* xxi.

2. *Fig.* to become licentious, to go astray, to take to bad courses.

DÉRELIER, dérelié-r, [dé; relier], *va.* to unbind, to undo the binding (of a book).

DÉRIDER, déridé-r, [dé; ride], *va.* 1. to take out the wrinkles from, to unwrinkle. **Pommade pour — la peau,** pomatum to remove wrinkles.

2. *Fig.* to smooth (the brow). **La gaieté qu'il savait répandre eût déridé le front d'un roi,** his liveliness might have smoothed a king's brow. *Béranger. Violon brisé.* **Se — le front,** to smooth one's brow.

3. to cheer up. **Rien ne saurait le —,** nothing could cheer him up.

DÉRIDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become smooth, to get smooth; 2. to smooth one's brow; to unbend; to cheer up. **Il ne se déride jamais,** he never puts on a smiling face.

DÉRIMER, dérımé-r, [dé; rime], *va.* to turn into prose.

DÉRISION, dérizyôn : *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat.: derisio; de, intens.; ridēre, to laugh], *sf.* derision, mockery. **Objet de —** object of derision, mockery. **Tourner en —,** to turn into derision, to deride, to scoff at. **Et qu'est-ce que la gloire? un vain son répété, une — de notre vanité,** and what is glory? an empty word, a mockery of our vanity. *Lamart.* [*Fam.* :] **C'est une — que d'offrir vingt francs pour ce travail,** it is a mockery to offer twenty francs for that work.

DÉRISOIRE, dériswar', *adj.* derisive, derisory : containing derision; mocking.

DÉRISOIREMENT, dérizwar'mân-t, *adj.* derisively : with mockery.

DÉRIVABLE, dérivabl', *adj.* derivable : that may be derived.

DÉRIVATIF, IVE dérivatif, tiv', [Lat. : derivativus], *adj.* derivative : *a*) *Med.* that draws away the fluids of an inflamed part; *b*) *Gram.* derivational, relating to derivation.

DÉRIVATIF, *sm. Med.* derivative.

DÉRIVATION, dérivasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [dériver], *sf.* 1. derivation : *a*) the act of deriving or turning off; *b*) *Med.* a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another; *c*) *Gram.* the tracing of a word from its original root. *a*) **La — d'un fleuve,** the derivation of a river. **Canal de —,** canal of derivation.

2. *Naut.* deviation from the line of the course.

DÉRIVE, dérive', [dériver], *sf. Naut.* leeway, drift : *a*) drift-way; the lateral deviation of a ship to the leeward, from the course steered upon; *b*) the angle made by a ship with the wake. **En —,** adrift. **Être en —,** to be adrift. **Aller en —,** to drift. **Bonne —,** good offing, sea room.

DÉRIVÉ, E, dérivé, *adj.* 1. *Gram.* derivative : formed from another word, by changing the termination; 2. *Math.* derivative.

DÉRIVÉ, *sm. Gram.* derivative : a word derived from another.

DÉRIVER, dérivé-r, [dé; rive; Lat. deriväre; de; rivus, river] *vn.* to leave the shore; 2. to drift, to go adrift, to go to leeward, to fall to leeward, to make leeway. **— au gré du vent,** to drift about. **Un navire qui dérive beaucoup,** a leeward ship.

3. to be derived : *a*) to be turned from its natural course; *b*) *Fig.* to spring, to originate; *c*) *Gram.* to be deduced from a root. *b*) **C'est de là que dérivent tous nos malheurs,** that was the source of all our misfortunes. **Les rapports nécessaires qui dérivent de la nature des choses,** the nescesary relations, which spring from the nature of things. *Montesq. Espr. des Lois.* I. I.

DÉRIVER, *va.* to derive : *a*) to divert, to turn off; *b*) *Med.* to draw away; *c*) *Gram.* to deduce from the root. *a*) **— un cours d'eau,** to turn the course of a stream. *c*) **D'où dérivez-vous ce mot-là,** whence do you derive that word? **Ce mot dérive du grec,** this word is derived from the Greek.

DÉRIVER, [dé; river], *va.* 1. to unrivet : to free from a rivet; 2. *Horol.* to take (a wheel) from the spindle.

DÉRIVEUR, dérivœr, *sm. Naut.* storm mizzen.

DÉRIVOIR, dérivwar, *sm. Horol.* small punch to take out a wheel or to unrivet.

DERLE, dèrl', [Walloon], *sf.* porcelain-earth.

DERMAPTÈRE, dèrmaptèr', [Gr. : δέρμα, skin; πτέρον, wing], *sm. Entom.* dermapteran (*pl.* dermaptera, dermapterans): one of an order of orthopterous insects; earwig, forficula.

DERMATALGIE, dèrmatalzhi [Gr. : δέρμα, skin; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* dermatalgia. V. *Dermatodynie.*

DERMATITE, dèrmati', **DERMITE,** dèrmit', [Gr. : δέρμα, skin], *sf. Med.* dermatitis, cytitis : inflammation of the skin.

DERMATODYNIE, dèrmatodini, [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* dermalgia : pain in the nerves of the skin.

DERMATOGRAPHIE, dèrmatografi, [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin; γράφειν, to write], *sf. Anat.* dermatography, dermography : a description of the skin.

DERMATOÏDE, dèrmatoïd', [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Nat. Hist.* dermatoid, dermoid : resembling the skin.

DERMATOLOGIE, dermatolozhi, [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Physiol.* dermatology, dermology : a treatise on the skin.

DERMATOPATHIE, dèrmatopati, [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin; πάθος, affection], *sf. Med.* dermatose, cutaneous disease.

DERMATOPATHOLOGIE, dèrmatopatolozhi, [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin, παθος, affection ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* dermatology : a treatise on the diseases of the skin.

DERMATOSE, dèrmatôz', [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin], *sf. Med.* dermatose, cutaneous disease.

DERMATOSQUELETTE, dèrmatoskœlèt', [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin ; squelette], *sm. Anat.* dermoskeleton, dermskeleton : external skeleton.

DERMATOTOMIE, dérmatotomi, [Gr. : δέρμα, ατος, skin ; τομή, section], *sf. Anat.* dermatotomy : the dissection of the skin.

DEPME, dèrm', [Gr. : δέρμα, skin], *sm. Anat.* skin, derm, derma, dermis.

DERMESTE, dèrmèst', [Gr. : δερμηστής, skin-worm], *sm. Entom.* dermestes : a genus of coleopterous insects.

DERMIQUE, dèrmik', *adj.* dermic, dermal: relating to the skin ; dermatic, dermatine.

DERMOÏDE dèrmoid'. *adj.* V. *Dermatoïde.*

DERNIER, IÈRE, dèrnyé-r, nyèr, [O. Fr. : derrain, from Lat. deretro, behind], *adj.* last : *a)* hindmost ; farthest, lattest ; (of two) latter ; *b)* that is or comes after all the rest in place or time ; *c)* that is or comes after all the rest in value ; inferior to all the others ; lowest, meanest : vilest ; worst ; *d)* beyond which there is no more ; final, ultimate ; *Law-t.* dernier ; (of brothers) youngest ; *e)* next before the present ; latter ; *f)* utmost, highest, greatest, extreme ; utter. *a)* **La dernière heure du jour**, the last hour of the day. **La dernière année de son règne**, the last year of his reign. **Dans les derniers temps de sa vie**, in the latter part of his life. *b)* **La dernière maison de la rue**, the last house in the street. **Les derniers rangs d'une troupe**, the last ranks of a troop. **Nous serons les derniers à le faire**, we shall be the last to do it. **Avant —**, last but one. *c)* **Quand nous aurions été les dernières personnes du monde**, even if we had been the worst people in the world. *Mol. Préc. rid.* 1. **C'est le dernier homme à qui je me confierais**, he is the last man I should think of confiding in. **Ils regardent la mort comme le — de malheurs**, they consider death to be the greatest of misfortunes. **Vos serments m'ont réduit au — désespoir**, your promises have driven me to the greatest despair. **On l'a traité avec le — mépris**, he was treated with the greatest scorn. *d)* **Il a dépensé jusqu'à son — sou**, he has spent his last penny. **Tout ce que j'aimerai jusqu'au — soupir**, all that I shall love to my dying hour. **Elle m'a déclaré sa volonté dernière**, she told me her last wish. **Cela lui a porté le — coup**, that was a final blow to him. **Mettre la dernière main à**, to give the finishing stroke to. **Rendre le — soupir**, to breathe one's last ; to die. **Le — supplice**, capital punishment. **Je vous le dis pour la dernière fois**, it is the last time I shall speak to you of it. **Je l'assistai à sa dernière heure, à ses derniers moments**, was by him in his last moments ; I was with him when he died. **Dire le — adieu**, to say farewell for ever. **Faire un — effort**, to make a last effort. **C'est mon — mot**, it is my last word, it is my lowest price. **En — lieu**, lastly, lately, in the last place, last of all. **En — ressort**, as a last appeal. *e)* **L'année dernière**, last year. **Dimanche —**, last Sunday. **Il a servi dans la dernière guerre**, he served in the last war. *f)* **Cela est de la dernière importance**, that is of the greatest importance. **Vous employez les derniers efforts pour faire croire...**, you try to your utmost to make us believe... **Un homme pour lequel j'ai le — respect**, a man, for whom I have the greatest respect. **Arriver au — degré de la perfection**, to attain the highest degree of perfection. **Au — point**, to the highest degree. **Cela est du — beau**, that is incomparably fine. **Cela est du — ridicule**, that is ridiculous to the highest degree. **Être du — bien avec quelqu'un**, to be (*or* to live) on very good terms with a person.

DERNIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* 1. last. **Il est le — de sa classe**, he is at the bottom of his class. **Il est arrivé le —**, he was the last to come. **Je ne serai pas des derniers**, I shall not be behind any. **Il restait le — à table**, he was the last to leave the dinner table. **Jusqu'au —**, to the last. **Il y a plus d'outils que d'ouvriers, et de ces derniers plus de mauvais que d'excellents**, there are more tools than workmen, and of the latter more bad ones than excellent. *La Bruy.* 2. **Si quelqu'un veut être le premier, il sera le — de tous**, if any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all. *Bib. Mark.* IX. 35.

2. last word. **Il veut toujours avoir le —**, he will have the last word.

3. (at tennis) end of the gallery.

DERNIÈREMENT, dèrnyèr'mân-t, *adv.* lately, of late, recently.

DÉROBÉ, E, dérobé *pa. p.* ; *adj.* 1. stolen · 2. spare, leisure. **Heures dérobées**, leisure hours.

3. hidden, concealed ; private, secret, back. **Escalier —**, backstairs, private staircase.

4. shelled.

A LA DÉROBÉE, *adv phr.* secretly, privately, stealthily, by stealth, clandestinely. **Voir à la —**, to see by stealth. **S'en aller à la —**, to steal away, to slip away. **Entrer à la —**, to steal in, to slip in. **Sortir à la —**, to steal out, to slip out. **Monter à la —**, to steal up, to slip up. **Descendre à la —**, to steal down, to slip down.

DÉROBER, dérobé-r, [dé ; O. F : rober, to steal ; originally to spoil in battle ; robber, despoiler. Ger. orig. : rauben, to rob ; Rauber, robber], *va.* 1. to steal : *a)* to rob ; to take by theft, to deprive of anything by secret theft ; to take away, to take without right ; *b)* to filch, to pilfer, to purloin ; to take in small quantities ; *c)* to gain or win by address or secret art. *a)* **On m'a dérobé mon argent**, I have been robbed of my money. [*Neut.* :] **Vous ne déroberez point**, thou shalt not steal. [*Fig.* :] **— à quelqu'un la gloire qui lui est due**, to steal from a man the glory which he deserves. **C'est un plagiaire, il a dérobé à cet auteur des passages entiers**, he is a plagiary, he has stolen whole passages from that author. *c)* **— un baiser**, to steal a kiss.

2. to steal away : to withdraw or convey secretly or clandestinely ; 3. to screen, to shield, to shelter, to protect. **Son trépas dérobait sa tête à ma poursuite**, death saved him from my pursuit. **Les petites affaires vous déroberaient aux grandes**, unimportant affairs would draw your attention away from the important ones. *Fén. Tél.* 23. **Je prie le ciel qu'il le dérobe à tous les dangers**, I pray to God to keep him from all danger. *Montesq.*

4. to conceal, to hide ; to cover ; to shroud. **Un mur lui dérobait la vue de la campagne**, a wall prevented him from seeing the country. **Un tourbillon de flamme le déroba presque à ma vue**, a whirlwind of flames almost hid him from my view. **Une noire tempête déroba le ciel à nos yeux**, a black tempest hid the firmament from our eyes. *Fén. Tél.* 1. **Peut-on de nos malheurs leur — l'histoire** ? can we conceal from them the history of our misfortunes ? *Racine. Ath.* II. 7. **— sa marche**, *Milit.* to steal, to conceal one's march. **— le vent à un navire**, *Naut.* to becalm a ship.

DÉROBER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (with *à*) to steal away, to slip away, to get away, to disappear (from) ; to escape, to fly (from) ; to avoid, to shun. **Se — à tous les yeux**, to avoid everybody's notice. **Se — aux recherches**, to escape pursuit. **Se — aux coups de quelqu'un**, to avoid a person's blows. **Je me dérobe a cet embarras**, I avoid this difficulty. **Je me suis dérobée au bal pour l'amour d'eux**, I avoided going to the ball, for their sake. **Je ne puis pas me — à mon travail**, I cannot get away from my work.

2. (with *de*) to slip out (of), to steal away (from), to withdraw (from), to part (from). **Je me dérobai de mes camarades qui ne s'y attendaient pas**, I slipped away from my companions when they least expected it. **Je me suis dérobé d'auprès de lui**, I withdrew from his presence. **La mer agitée semblait se — sous le navire**, the rough sea seemed to flee from beneath the ship. *Fén. Tél.* 4. **Télémaque se dérobe du camp pendant la nuit**, Telemachus slipped out of the camp during the night. *Fén. Tél.* 18.

3. to hide one's self ; 4. to be hidden, to be concealed ; 5. to fail, to sink. **Mes genoux se dérobaient sous moi**, I was ready to sink.

6. to slip, to swerve. **Ce cheval se dérobe de dessous l'homme**, that horse slips from under his rider.

† **DÉROBER**, [dé ; robe, dress, coat], *va.* to shell, to blanch : to strip off the peel, the husks, etc.

DÉROBEUR, EUSE, déroboer, bœz', *sm. f.* stealer, thief, robber.

DÉROCHAGE, déroshazh', [dérocher], *sm.* scouring (of gold, silver and copper).

DÉROCHER, déroshé-r, [dé ; rocher], *va.* 1. *Falc.* to throw down from a rock ; 2. *Technol.* to scour (metals).

DÉROGATION, dérogasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [déroger], *sf.* derogation : the act of derogating. **— à la loi**, derogation of the law. **— à usage**, derogation from the custom.

DÉROGATOIRE, dérogatwar', *adj.* derogatory : that lessens the extent, effect, or value.

DÉROGEANCE, dérozhâns', [déroger], *sf.* 1. disparagement, derogation : detraction ; 2. degradation.

DÉROGEANT, E, dérozhân-t, ânt', *adj.* derogatory.

DÉROGER, dérozhé-r, [Lat. : derogâre], *vn.* [Takes a mute *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Je déroge, nous dérogeons* ; *je dérogeais* ; *je dérogeai* ; *je dérogerai* ; *que je déroge* ; *dérogeant* ; *dérogé*.] 1. to derogate : *a)* to lessen the extent of ; to invalidate some part of ; *b)* to detract from, to disparage ; to put beneath one's rank, place, or birth. *a)* **Les deux partis ont dérogé à leur contract**, both parties have invalidated some part of (*or* have departed from) their contract. **Cela déroge à l'usage**, that derogates from the custom. *b)* **— à la noblesse**, (or, neutrally *déroger*), to derogate. **Un noble dérogeait dans le commerce**, a nobleman derogated if he went into business..

2. to stoop, to condescend. **Il veut bien — jusque-là**, he willingly condescends to that. [Conjugated with *avoir*].

† **DÉROIDIR**, dérèdir, dérwadir, *va.* V. *Déraidir.*

DÉROMPOIR, dérônpwar, *sm. Technol.* table on which rags are broken in paper making.

DÉROMPRE, dérônpr', [dé ; rompre], *va.* 1. † to break upon the wheel ; 2. † *Milit.* — **harnois**, to break the armour ; 3. *Falc.* to overthrow, to break down ; 4. *Paper-mak.* to cut (the rags).

DÉROQUER, déroké-r, *va.* V. *Dérocher*.

DÉROUGIR, dérouzhir, [dé ; rougir], *va.* to remove the redness of. — **le teint**, to remove the redness of the complexion.

DÉROUGIR, *vn.* to lose one's redness ; to fade. **Cela commence à** —, that is beginning to fade. **Le nez lui a dérougi**, his nose has lost its redness.

DÉROUGIR (SE), *v. refl.* to lose (its redness), to lose colour, to get less red. **Cette étoffe, qui était d'un beau rouge, s'est dérougie**, this stuff, which was of beautiful red, has lost its colour.

DÉROUILLEMENT, dérouy'mân-t, (dérouiller), *sm.* rubbing off rust.

DÉROUILLER, dérouyé-r, [dé ; rouille], *va.* to rub off the rust of, to polish, to rub up, to furbish ; to brighten up. — **des armes**, to furbish weapons. [*Fig.* :] — **l'esprit, la mémoire, en les exerçant par l'étude et la lecture**, to study and read so as to rub up one's wit, one's memory.

DÉROUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to lose its rust ; 2. *Fig.* to lose one's rust ; to grow polished ; to brighten up, to polish up. **Ce jeune homme commence à se** —, that young man is getting more gentlemanly. **L'esprit se dérouille dans le grand monde**, genteel company rubs off the rust from people.

3. to read up (a subject) again ; to get it up again, to rub up, to rub the rust off. **Il y a longtemps qu'il n'a vu de latin ; il aurait besoin de se** —, it is a long while since he left off latin ; it would be necessary for him to get it up again.

DÉROULÈDE, dérouléd, [Paul], poet (1846-1914).

DÉROULEMENT, déroul'mân-t, [dérouler], *sm.* unrolling.

DÉROULER, déroulé-r, [dé ; rouler], *va.* 1. to unroll : *a*) to spread out that which is rolled ; *b*) *Fig.* to unfold, to display. *a*) — **une pièce d'étoffe**, to unroll a piece of stuff. — **une gravure**, to unroll an engraving. *b*) **Il déroula devant nous le tableau de ses chagrins**, he laid out all his troubles before us. — **les grands spectacles de la nature**, to display the great spectacles of nature.

2. to wind off ; 3. *Print.* to run out (a press).

DÉROULER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to unroll ; to be unrolled, to be unfolded ; 2. *Fig.* to extend, to spread out ; 3. to display itself, to unfold itself. **Sur le bord occidental, des savanes se déroulent à perte de vue**, on the western bank, savannahs extend as far as the eye can reach. **Au sommet de la colline, un tableau riche et varié qui se déroule devant nous**, on the top of the hill a splendid and varied prospect which unfolds itself to our gaze.

4. to roll. **Les vagues de la mer qui se déroulent sur le rivage**, the waves of the sea which break upon the shore.

DÉROUTANT, E, déroutân-t, ânt', *adj.* disconcerting, baffling.

DÉROUTE, dérout', [dé ; route], *sf.* 1. rout : defeat, overthrow of an army. — **complète**, a complete rout. **Être en** —, to be routed, to be overthrown. **Mettre en** —, to rout, to put to the rout ; to overthrow.

2. disorder, confusion ; ruin, failure. **La — des affaires de quelqu'un**, the disorder of a person's affairs. **La — d'un négocient**, the failure of a merchant. **Ses affaires sont en** —, his business is in a bad way.

DÉROUTER, dérouté-r, [dé ; route], *va.* 1. to lead astray ; to put out of one's way. — **un voyageur**, to lead a traveller astray. **Nous étions dans le bon chemin, vous nous avez déroutés**, we were going the right way, and you have led us astray. **Je suis tout dérouté**, I am quite out of my reckoning.

2. *Fig.* to embarrass ; to puzzle ; to baffle, to disconcert, to foil. **Cette réponse le dérouta**, this answer disconcerted him. **Souvent le moindre événement vous déroute**, the least event often disconcerts one.

DÉROUTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to lose the right way ; 2. to be disconcerted.

DERRIÈRE, dèryèr', [Low Lat. : de ; retro ; behind), *prep.* behind ; *a*) at the back of, in the rear of ; *b*) remaining after ; left after ; *c*) left at a distance by, in progress of improvement. **Avoir les mains liées — le dos**, to have one's hands tied behind one's back. **Marcher — quelqu'un**, to walk behind a person. **Regarder — soi**, to look behind one's self. **Fuir sans regarder — soi**, to run away without looking behind. **Laisser quelqu'un bien loin — soi**, to leave a person far behind one. *Fig.* to surpass any one. **L'ennui marche — le bonheur**, happiness is followed by weariness. *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas regarder derrière soi**, let bygones be bygones.

DERRIÈRE, *adv.* behind : *a*) at the back part, in the rear ; *b*) backwards, back. **Nous demeurâmes un peu** —, we kept a little behind. **Qu'importe que cela soit devant ou** — ? it does not matter whether it is backwards or forwards. **Regarder** —, to look behind. **Sens devant** —, the wrong side forward, hind-before.

DERRIÈRE, *sm.* 1. hinder part, backside, back. **Le — d'une maison**, the back of a house. **Le corps de logis de** —, the back part of a dwelling. **Les pieds de** —, the hind feet. **Le — de la tête**, the back of the head. **Chambre de** —, backroom. **Porte de** —, backdoor : *a*) a door opening on the backpart of a building ; a private passage ; *b*) subterfuge, shift, evasion.

2. *Naut.* stern, poop ; 3. bottom, breech ; posteriors *pl.* (in popular language). **Montrer le** —, to turn tail, to show the white feather. **Tomber sur son** —, to fall on one's backside.

4. *pl. Milit.* rear : the part of an army behind the other. **Couvrir, assurer ses derrières**, to cover one's rear. **Fondre, tomber sur les derrières de l'ennemi**, to fall on the enemy's rear.

PAR DERRIÈRE, *adv. phr.* behind, from behind. **Saisir par** —, to lay hold from behind.

PAR DERRIÈRE, *prepos. phr.* behind.

DERVICHE, dèrvish', **DERVIS**, dervi, [Pers. : dervich, a poor man], *sm.* dervis, dervich, dervise : a Mahometan monk.

DES, dé-z, *art. m/pl.* contraction of *de les*, 1. of the ; 2. from the ; 2. some, any. V. *De* and *Le*.

DÈS, dè-z, [Lat. : de ex], *prep.* from : *a*) noting time, past or future ; *b*) noting place. *a*) — **les premiers siècles du christianisme**, from the first centuries of Christianity. **Malheureux — l'enfance**, unfortunate from infancy. **Vertueux — sa plus tendre jeunesse**, virtuous from one's tenderest infancy. **C'est donc — maintenant que nous devons lui donner tous nos soins**, then it is from this very moment that we are to give it all our care. — **longtemps**, long ago. **Dès ce soir**, this very evening. — **à présent**, henceforth, from now. — **demain**, from to-morrow. — **le mois prochain**, the very next month. — **avant**, before, long before. — **après**, after. *b*) — **sa source**, from its source : at its very rise.

DÈS LÀ, *adv. phr.* 1. therefore ; 2. ever since.

DÈS LÀ QUE, *conjunc. phr.* as, since.

DÈS LORS, *adv. phr.* 1. from then, from that time, ever since then ; immediately. **Il annonçait dès lors ce qu'il serait un jour**, ever since then, he showed what he was to become. **Il avait dès lors imaginé ce moyen**, he had immediately thought of this way.

2. therefore, consequently. **Il ne peut user de ce moyen ; qu'avons-nous dès lors à craindre de lui** ? he cannot use those means, therefore we have nothing to fear from him.

DÈS LORS QUE, *conjunc. phr.* since, as.

DÈS QUE, *conjunc. phr.* 1. as soon as, when. **Dès que vous serez arrivé**, as soon as you have arrived. **Dès qu'il aura rempli ces conditions**, as soon as he has fulfilled these conditions. **Vous serez roi dès que vous voudrez l'être**, you shall be king, as soon like. *Volt. Brutus*, III. 7.

2. since, as. **Dès que vous le voulez**, since you wish it. **Dès que vous en êtes tombé d'accord, je n'ai plus rien à dire**, as you now agree about it, I have nothing more to say. **Dès que vous le dites, je le crois**, since you say so, I believe it.

DÉS, déz, prefix : dis, un.

DÉSABONNEMENT, dézabon'mân-t, *sm.* discontinuance of one's subscription (to a newspaper).

DÉSABONNER, dézabonè-r, [dés ; abonner], *va.* to cease, to discontinue sending (a newspaper).

DÉSABONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to discontinue one's subscription (to a periodical).

DÉSABRITER, dèzabrité-r, [dés ; abriter], *va.* to take off a screen ; to lay open, to uncover.

DÉSABUSEMENT, dèzabuz'mân t, [dés ; abuser], *sm.* disabusing, undeceiving ; loss of one's illusions.

DÉSABUSER, dézabuzé r, [dés ; abuser], *va.* to disabuse, to undeceive : to set free from a mistake, to set right. **Je t'aime encore assez pour te** —, I still love you enough to undeceive you. **Il faut que le monde nous désabuse du monde**, society must disabuse us of the errors of men. [*Naut.* :] **Cela est bien propre à — des grandeurs**, that is the very thing to show people the emptiness of grandeur.

DÉSABUSER (SE), *v. refl.* to undeceive one's self ; to be disabused. **Il s'est désabusé des vanités du monde**, the vanities of the world no longer deceive him. **Désabusez-vous de la pensée dont vous vous flattez**, rid yourself of the fancy with which you flatter yourself. *Bossuet. Le Tellier.*

DÉSACCORD, dézakôr, [dés ; accord], *sm.* 1. disagreement : difference of opinions, contrariety of sentiments ; dissent, dissension, variance. **Être en** —, to disagree ; to be at variance. **Ces discussions amenèrent le —, et le — les brouilleries**, these discussions caused disagreement, and disagreement dissension.

2. *Mus.* discord : dissonance. **Le — de deux instruments**, the discord of two instruments.

DÉSACCORDER, dézakôrdé-r, [dés ; accorder], *va.* 1. to set at variance ; 2. *Mus.* to untune, to put out of tune.

DÉSACCORDER (SE), *v. refl.* to get out of tune.

DÉSACCOUPLER, dézakloupé-r, [dés ; accoupler], *va.* to uncouple : to separate, as dogs.

DÉSACCOUPLER (SE), *v. refl.* to get uncoupled.

DÉSACCOUTUMANCE, dézakoutumâns', *sf.* disuse, foregoing of a custom.

DÉSACCOUTUMER, dézakoutumé-r, [dés; accoutumer], *va.* to disaccustom : to destroy the force of habit ; to break ; to get out of the habit. **— quelqu'un d'une chose**, to break a person of doing a thing. **L'oisiveté l'avait désaccoutumé de faire aucun effort**, idleness had got him quite out of the habit of exerting himself.

DÉSACCOUTUMER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose the habit, the custom (of), to break one's self, to leave off. **Se — du monde**, to wean one's self from society. **Se — des affaires**, to leave off business. **Se — de boire**, to leave off drinking.

DÉSACCUMULER, dézakumulé-r, [dés; accumuler], *va.* to undo a heap ; to spread.

DÉSACHALANDAGE, dézashalândazh', *sm. Com.* loss of custom.

DÉSACHALANDER, dézashalândé-r, [dés; achalander], *va. Com.* to make (a person) lose his customers, to keep customers from, to hurt the custom of. **— un marchand**, to make a shopman lose his customers. **— un magasin** to hurt the custom of a shop.

DÉSACHALANDER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose one's customers.

DÉSACIDIFICATION, dézasidifikasyôn, *sf. Chem.* destruction of acidity.

DÉSACIDIFIER, dézasidifié-r, [dés; acidifier], *va. Chem.* to destroy the acidity of.

DÉSACIÉRATION, dézasyérasyôn, *sf. Technol.* unsteeling.

DÉSACIÉRER, dézasyéré-r, [dés; acièrer], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], *Technol*, to unsteel.

DÉSAFFAIRÉ, É, dézafèré, [dés; affaire], *adj.* unoccupied.

DÉSAFFECTER, dézaffekté-r, [dés; affecter], *va.* to disaffect : to change the original character of. **Cette église a été désaffectée**, this church has been secularized.

DÉSAFFECTION, dézafèksyon; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* disaffection : alienation of affection, want of affection, ill-will ; disloyalty. **Encourir la —**, to incur disaffection. **La — du peuple pour le roi**, the people's disaffection to the king.

DÉSAFFECTIONNEMENT, dézafeksyon'mân-t, *sm.* disaffection ; dislovalty.

DÉSAFFECTIONNER, dézafèksyoné-r, [désaffection], *va.* to disaffect : to alienate affection ; to make disaffected.

DÉSAFFECTIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to get disaffected ; to take a dislike (to) ; to lose the affections of.

DÉSAFFLEURER, dézaflœré-r, [dés; affleurer], *va. Build.* to project above ; to jut, to shoot out.

DÉSACHALANDER, dézafourshé-r, [dés; affourcher], *va. Naut.* to unmoor to loose from anchorage.

DÉSAFFRANCHIR, dézafrânshir, [dés; affranchir], *va.* to disfranchise : to deprive of the rights of a free citizen ; to revoke an enfranchisement.

DÉSAFFUBLER, dézafublé-r, [dés; affubler], *va.* to unmuffle : to take a covering from ; to undress.

DÉSAGENCEMENT dézazhânsmân, unhinging, throwing into confusion, putting out of gear.

DÉSAGENCEP dézazhânsé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* *nous désagençons, désagençant.*] to disadjust ; to unhinge ; to put in confusion.

DÉSAGRAFER, dézagrafé-r, *va.* V. *Dégrafer.*

DESAGRÉABLE, dézagréabl', [dés; agréable], *adj.* disagreeable, unpleasant : offensive to the mind or to the senses. **Une personne —**, a disagreeable person. **Un visage —**, a disagreeable face. **Un air —**, a disagreeable look. **Un caractère —**, a disagreeable temper. **Une affaire —**, an unpleasant affair. **Une odeur —**, an unpleasant smell. **Une vue —**, an unpleasant sight. **Cela est — à faire**, that is disagreeable to do. **Il m'est — de le voir** I do not like to see him.

DÉSAGRÉABLEMENT, dézagréablœmân-t *adv.* disagreeably, unpleasantly : in a disagreeable manner ; offensively. **Parler —**, to speak disagreeably. **Vivre —**, to live disagreeably.

DÉSAGRÉER, dézagréé-r, [dés; agréer], *vn.* to displease.

DÉSAGRÉER, [dés; agrés], *va. Naut.* to unrig. V. *Dégréer.*

DÉSAGRÉGATION, désagrégasyôn, [désagréger], *sf.* disaggregation : the act of separating an aggregate body into its component part ; disintegration.

DÉSAGRÉGER, dézagrézhé-r, [dés; agréger], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], *Did.* to disaggregate : to separate an aggregate mass into its component parts ; to disintegrate.

DÉSAGRÉMENT, dézagrémân-t, [dés; agrément], *sm.* **1.** disagreeableness, unpleasantness : offensiveness ; **2.** disagreeable circumstance, unpleasant thing ; **3.** annoyance ; inconvenience, inconveniency, discomfort. **S'attirer du —, des désagréments**, to get into trouble. **Éprouver, essuyer des désagréments**, to have inpleasant things to bear. **Avoir du — avec une personne**, to have some unpleasantness with a person. **Les désagréments journaliers de notre état**, the daily annoyances of our trade.

4 defect, blemish. **Cette tache au visage est un grand —**, that stain on the face is a great blemish.

DÉSAGUERRIR, dézaguèrir, [dés; aguerrir], *va.* to disinure to war ; to disaccustom to danger.

DÉSAIGRIR, dézègrir, [dés; aigrir], *va. Chem.* to sweeten ; to destroy the acidity of, to disembitter.

DÉSAIMANTER, dézèmânté-r, [dés; aimanter], *va. Phys.* to unmagnetize.

DÉSAIMER, dézèmér-, [dés; aimer], *va.* to unlove : to lose one's love for.

DÉSAIRER, dézèré-r, [dés; aire], *va. Falc.* to take (the hawk) out of the hack.

DÉSAJUSTER, dézazhusté-r, [dés; ajuster], *va.* to disorder, to derange, to put out of order ; to discompose. **— une machine**, to put a machine out of order. **— la toilette, la coiffure d'une personne**, to disorder a person's dress, a person's hair.

DÉSAJUSTER (SE), *v. refl.* to become deranged, to get out of order.

DÉSALITER (SE), see dézalité-r, [dés; aliter], *v. refl.* to leave one's bed (after illness).

DÉSALLAITEMENT, dézalèt'mân-t, *sm.* weaning (of a child).

DÉSALLAITER, dézalèté-r, [dés : allaiter], *va.* to wean : to disaccustom a child to the breast ; to take from the breast.

DÉSALLIER, dézalié-r, [dés; allier], *va.* disunite (allies).

DÉSALLIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to break off an alliance ; **2.** to make an improper marriage ; to match unsuitably, to disparage.

DÉSALTÉRANT, E, dézaltérân-t, ânt', *adj.* quenching thirst ; refreshing. **Une boisson désaltérante**, a refreshing drink. **Des fruits désaltérants**, refreshing fruit.

DÉSALTÉRER, dézaltéré-r, dés; altérer], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] **1.** to quench the thirst of ; **2.** *Fig.* to refresh. *a)* **Le vin mêlé avec de l'eau désaltère mieux que le vin seul**, wine mixed with water quenches the thirst better than wine alone. **Ce verre d'eau m'a désaltéré**, that glass of water has quenched my thirst. *b)* **La rosée désaltère les plantes**, dew refreshes the plants. **La joie desaltère le cœur**, joy refreshes the soul.

DÉSALTÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to quench one's thirst, to slake one's thirst. **Se — à une source**, to slake one's thirst at a spring. **Un agneau se désaltérait dans le courant d'une onde pure**, a lamb was quenching its thirst in the current of a limpid stream. *La Font, Fab.* I. 10.

DÉSAMARRER, dézamaré-r, *va. Naut.* V. *Démarrer.*

DÉSAMASSER, dézamâsé-r, [dés; amasser, *va.* to waste, to squander away, to dissipate (one's fortune).

DÉSAMORCER, désamorsé-r, [dés; amorcer], to uncap firearms.

DÉSANCRER, dézânkré-r, [dés; ancrer], *vn. Naut.* to weigh up the anchor.

DÉSANIMER, dézanimé-r, [dés; animer], *va.* to deprive of life. **Deux corps désanimés**, two lifeless bodies.

DÉSANIMER (SE), *v. refl.* to die, to lose one's life.

DÉSAPPAREILLER, dézapparèyé-r, *va*, V. *Dépareiller.*

DÉSAPPARIER, dézaparié-r, [dés; paire], *va.* to separate, to break a pair.

DÉSAPPOINTEMENT, dézapwant'mân-t, *sm.* disappointment : failure of expectation, defeat of hopes, miscarriage. **Éprouver du —**, to feel disappointed. **Le — marche en souriant derrière l'enthousiasme**, smiling disappointment follows in the wake of enthusiasm. *Mme de Stael.*

DÉSAPPOINTER, dézapwanté-r, [dés; appointer], *va.* **1.** † to cashier ; to strike off the lists ; **2.** *Com.* to cut the threads of (plaits) ; **3.** *Fig.* to disappoint : to defeat of expectation ; to frustrate. **Cela dut bien la —**, that must have disappointed her very much.

DÉSAPPOINTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be disappointed.

DÉSAPPRENDRE, dézaprêndr', [dés; apprendre], *va.* [Conj. like *apprendre.*] to unlearn ; to forget (what has been learned). **— une langue**, to forget a language. **Il a désappris tout ce qu'il savait**, he has forgotten all he knew. [*Neut.* :] **Cet enfant au lieu d'apprendre, désapprend tous les jours**, far from learning anything, that child is now forgetting everything he has learned.

DÉSAPPRENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be unlearned ; to be forgotten. **Une langue étrangère se désapprend vite, si on ne continue à la lire ou à la parler**, we soon forget a foreign language if we leave off reading or speaking it.

DÉSAPPRIS, E, dézapri-z, priz', *adj.* **1.** (of persons) who has forgotten ; unlearned ; **2.** (of things) unlearned, forgotten.

DÉSAPPROBATEUR, TRICE, dézaprobatœr, tris', *adj.* **1.** disapprobatory : implying, or expressing disapprobation. **Un langage —**, disapprobatory language.

2. (of persons) disapproving ; who disapproves ; fault-finding.

DÉSAPPROBATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* disapprover : person that disapproves ; disliker ; censor.

DÉSAPPROBATION, dézaprobasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* disapprobation, disapproval: the act of disapproving. **Des signes de —**, signs of disapproval. **Manifester sa —**, to show one's disapprobation.

DÉSAPPROPRIATION, dézapropriasyôn *sf.* **1.** renunciation (of property) ; **2.** self-denial.

DÉSAPPROPRIER, dézaproprié-r, [dés ; approprier], *va.* to divest (of property) ; to alienate.

DÉSAPPROPRIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to divest one's self (of) ; 2. to renounce (property).

DÉSAPPROUVER, dézaprouvé-r, [dés ; approuver], *va.* to disapprove, to disapprove of : to dislike, to find fault with, censure, to condemn. **Tout le monde le désapprouve**, everybody disapproves him. — **la conduite de quelqu'un** to disapprove a person's conduct. — **un livre**, to disapprove of a book.

DÉSAPPROUVER (SE), *v. refl.* to disapprove one's self.

DÉSARBORER, dézarboré-r, [dés ; arborer], *va. Naut.* 1. to strike a top-mast ; to cut away a mast ; 2. to strike (*or* haul) down the colours.

DÉSARÇONNEMENT, désarson'mân, [dés; arçonner], *sm.* unhorsing : throwing off the saddle.

DÉSARÇONNER, dézarsonér, [dés ; arçon], *va.* 1. to dismount, to unhorse ; to throw off the saddle ; to throw ; 2. *Fig.* to disconcert, to baffle, to foil, to run down. **Ce philosophe eut bientôt désarçonné son adversaire**, this philosopher soon baffled his opponent. *Acad.*

DÉSARGENTER, dézarzhânté-r, [dés ; argenter], *va.* 1. to unplate, to unsilver ; to take, scrape, *or* wear the silver off ; 2. *Fig.* to drain of cash.

DÉSARGENTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to lose its plating, to get unsilvered ; 2. *Fig.* to empty one's purse.

DÉSARMÉ, É, dézarmé, *adj.* 1. disarmed : *a*) deprived of arms, unarmed ; *b*) rendered harmless ; subdued. **Des soldats désarmés**, soldiers disarmed. **Un bras —**, a powerless arm. **Un cœur —**, a subdued heart. **J'ai ri, me voilà —**, I have laughed, I am disarmed. *Piron. Métrom.* III. 9.

2. defenceless ; 3. *Bot.* unarmed : without scales, prickles, etc ; inerm, inermous.

DÉSARMEMENT, dézarmœmân-t, *sm.* 1. disarming, disarmament : *a*) the act of disarming or depriving of arms ; *b*) disbanding; *c*) *Fenc.* the act of striking off the adversary's arm ; 2. *Naut.* unrigging, dismantling; laying up in ordinary.

DÉSARMER, dézarmé-r, [dés ; armer], *va.* 1. to unarm : to divest of armour ; 2. disarm : *a*) to deprive or divest of arms ; to take the arms from, by force ; *b*) to strip ; *c*) to deprive of the means of attack or defence ; *d*) *Fig.* to quell ; to allay, to calm, to appease. *a*) **— l'armée vaincue**, to disarm the vanquished army. **— la garnison**, to take the arms from the garrison. *b*) **On le désarma de son épée**, they stripped him of his sword. **Ces princes que la mort a désarmés de leur puissance**, these princes that death has stripped of their power. *d*) **— la colère céleste**, to appease divine wrath. **Cherchez à — vos ennemis plutôt qu'à les vaincre**, try to disarm your enemies rather than to vanquish them. *Massillon.* **Quel soin ne prit-il pas de — cette multitude irritée !** how he tried to appease that irritated multitude ! *Fléchier.*

3. *Artill.* to uncock (a gun, a pistol, a lock) ; 4. *Naut.* to unrig and lay up (a ship) in ordinary ; to dismantle ; 5. *Naut.* to unship (oars).

DÉSARMER, *vn.* 1. disarm, to lay down arms ; to disband one's troops ; 2. *Naut.* to be laid up ; to pay off.

DÉSARMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to unarm ; to pull off one's armour ; 2. to disarm ; to be disarmed ; to be appeased.

DÉSARRANGER, dézarânzhé-r, [dés ; arranger], *va.* to disarrange, to derange, to unsettle, to put out of order.

DÉSARRIMAGE, dézarimazh', *sm. Naut.* breaking up the hold ; shifting, undoing the stowage.

DÉSARRIMER, dézarimé-r, [dés ; arrimer], *va. Naut.* to break up the hold ; to shift, to undo the stowage of.

DÉSARROI, dézarwa, [dés ; arroi], *sm.* disarry, disorder, confusion, overthrow. **L'armée se trouvait dans un complet —**, the army was all in confusion. **Mettre en —**, to throw into confusion, into disorder ; to disarray. [*Fam.* :] **Nous venons de déménager, tout est chez nous dans le —**, we have just moved, so everything in the house is upside down. [*Fig.* :] **Le — des opinions**, the confusion of opinions.

DÉSARRONDIR, dézarôndir, [dés ; arrondir], *va.* to destroy the roundness of, to unround.

DÉSARTICULATION, dézartikulasyôn, *sf. Surg.* disarticulation : the excision of a joint.

DÉSARTICULER, dézartikulé-r, [des ; articuler], *va. Surg.* to disarticulate : to separate, to divide ; to disjoint.

DÉSASSAISONNEMENT, dézasèzon'mân-t, *sm. Cook.* unseasoning.

DÉSASSAISONNER, dézasèzoné-r, [dés ; assaisonner], *va. Cook.* to unseason : to make unsavory ; to take off the seasoning.

DÉSASSEMBLAGE, dézasânblazh, *sm.* taking to pieces.

DÉSASSEMBLER, dézasânblé-r, [dés ; assembler], *va.* to take to pieces ; to take asunder ; to disjoint.

DÉSASSIMILER, dézasimilé-r, [dés ; assimiler], *va. Physiol.* to destroy the assimilation of.

DÉSASSOCIATION, dézasosiasyôn, *sf.* breaking up of ssociation.

DÉSASSOCIER, dézasosié-r, [dés ; associer], *va.* 1. to dissociate, to dissociate to disunite 2. to dissolve (a partnership).

DÉSASSORTI, E, dézasórti, *adj.* odd, unmatched, ill-matched, badly matched, ill-sorted, unsuitable. **Des étoffes désassorties**, ill-matched stuffs. **Des livres désassortis**, ill-sorted books. [*Fig.* :] **Un mariage —**, an unsuitable match.

DÉSASSORTIMENT, dézasórtimân-t, *sm.* disparity, incongruence, jarring.

DÉSASSORTIR, dézasórtir, [dés ; assortir], *va.* to unmatch, to break the set of, to spoil a collection of.

DÉSASSOTER, dézasoté-r, [dé ; assoter], *va.* to disabuse ; to dispel the infatuation of.

DÉSASSURER, dézasuré-r, [dés ; assurer], *va.* 1. to persuade to the contrary ; 2. to discontinue the insurance of.

DÉSASTRE, dézastr', [dés ; astre, star, destiny], *sm.* disaster : an unfortunate event ; calamity. **Un affreux —**, a terrible disaster. **Éprouver un —**, to meet with a misfortune. **La peste, la famine, les incendies, aucun — n'accable un peuple de tant de misère que l'esclavage**, pestilence, famine, fire, in fact no calamity will make a nation so miserable as slavery ! *Boiste.*

DÉSASTREUSEMENT, dézastrœz'mân-t, *adv.* disastrously : in a disastrous manner.

DÉSASTREUX, EUSE, dézastrœ-z, trœz', *adj.* disastrous : horrid, unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous. **Un événement —**, a disastrous event. **Ô nuit désastreuse ! ô nuit effroyable !** Oh ! disastrous night ! Oh ! terrible night ! *Boss. Duch. d'Orléans.*

DÉSATTRISTER, dézatristé-r, [dés ; attrister], *va.* to cheer up.

DÉSATTRISTER (SE), *v. refl.* to cheer up.

DÉSAUBER, dézôbé-r, [dés ; aube], *va.* to strip off the white robe (worn by catechumens after baptism).

DÉSAUGIERS, dézoshié [Marie-Antoine], song-writer and vaudevillist (1772-1827).

† **DÉSAUTORISER**, dézôtorizé-r, *va.* to disauthorize.

DÉSAVANTAGE, dézavantazh', [dés ; avantage], *sm.* disadvantage : *a*) unfavourable condition ; *b*) that which prevents success or renders it difficult ; *c*) prejudice, detriment, injury, damage. *a*) **Avoir du —**, to get the worst of it. **Avoir du — au jeu**, to have no advantage in gaming. **Sans —**, with no disadvantage. *b*) **Le — des armes**, the disadvantage of the choice of arms. **Le — du lieu**, the disadvantage of the place. *c*) **A son —**, to his disadvantage. **A notre —**, to our disadvantage. **L'affaire a tourné à votre —**, the affair turned out to your disadvantage. **Se présenter avec —**, to show one's self at a disadvantage. **Voir quelqu'un à son —**, to see a person at a disadvantage.

DÉSAVANTAGER, dézavântazhé-r, *va.* [takes a mute *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous désavantageons, je désavantageais ; désavantageant.*] 1. to disadvantage, to injure, to prejudice ; 2. to wrong, to deprive of an advantage.

DÉSAVANTAGEUSEMENT, dézavântazhœz'mân-t, *adv.* disadvantageously in a disadvantageous manner ; unfavourably. **Juger — quelqu'un**, to judge a person disadvantageously. **Se faire voir —**, to show one's self to disadvantage.

DÉSAVANTAGEUX, EUSE, dézavântazhœ-z, œz', *adj.* disadvantageous : *a*) unfavourable, contrary to success or prosperity ; inconvenient ; *b*) injurious, hurtful ; detrimental. **Ses affaires sont dans une situation désavantageuse**, his affairs are in a bad state. **Une clause désavantageuse**, an unfavourable clause. **Tenir des propos désavantageux à quelqu'un**, to speak disparagingly of a person.

DÉSAVEU, dézavœ, [dés ; aveu ; désavouer], *sm.* [*Pl. Désaveux.*] disavowal : *a*) the act of disavowing ; denial ; *b*) disavowing ; disclaiming ; *c*) recantation ; retraction. *a*) **On pretendait qu'il avait tenu ce propos, mais il a fait un — formel**, it was reported that he had said that ; but he has formally denied it. **Donner un —**, to deny. *b*) **— de paternité**, disclaiming of paternity. *c*) **Il fit un — public de sa doctrine**, he recanted his doctrine publicly. [*Fig.* :] **Sa nouvelle vie est un — formel de sa vie passée**, his life is now as different as possible to what it has been.

DÉSAVEUGLEMENT, dézavœglœmân-t, *sm.* disabusing, undeceiving.

DÉSAVEUGLER, dézavœglé-r, [dés ; aveugler], *va.* to disabuse, to undeceive.

DÉSAVOUER, dézavoué-r, [dés ; avouer], *va.* to disavow : *a*) to deny, to disown ; *b*) to disown, not to admit as one's own, to refuse to acknowledge ; *c*) to deny approval of ; to disclaim, to disown ; to reject, to disapprove, to condemn ; to disallow, to withhold assent from, to dissent from, not to justify or vindicate ; *e*) to recant, to retract. *a*) **— des paroles**, to deny words. **— hardiment les choses les plus évidentes**, to boldly deny things which are most evident. *b*) **— sa signature**, to disown one's signature. **Pressés de — publiquement cette maxime**, anxious to publicly disown this maxim. *c*) **On doit — de pareils moyens**, such means must be condemned. **Des éloges que la religion désavoue**, praise which religion condemns. *d*) **— un ambassadeur, un manda-**

taire, to disavow an ambassador, an agent. *e*) — **tout ce qu'on avait dit contre la réputation de quelqu'un**, to retract everything one has said against a person.

DÉSAVOUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be disavowed, to be disclaimed; 2. to disavow one's self, to retract one's self.

DESBARREAUX, débarrô [Jaques-Vallée], poet. (1602-1673).

DESBORDES-VALMORE, déborde-valmore [Mme Marceline], poetess (1785-1859).

DESCARTES, dekart' [René], philosopher (1596-1650).

DESCELLEMENT, désèl'mân-t, [desceller], *sm.* unsealing, unfastening.

DESCELLER, dèsèlé-r, [dés; sceller], *va.* 1. to unseal: to break the seal of; 2. to unseal, to loosen, to unfasten; 4. *Glass. m.* to chip off the rougher parts of a glass.

DESCENDANCE dèsandâns', *sf.* descent: extraction, a proceeding from an original or a progenitor; lineage. **La — de l'homme**, the descent of man. **Degré de —**, descent. — **en ligne collatérale** collateral descent.

DESCENDANT, E, dèsandân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. descending: *a*) moving downwards, coming down; descendent; *b*) *Geneal.* descendent; proceeding from an ancestor. *a*) **Un suc —**, a descending juice. **Gamme descendante**, *Mus.* descending scale. **Progression descendante**, *Arith.* descending progression: a progression: progression in which the terms decrease. **Signes descendants**, *Astron.* descending signs: those from the summer to the winter solstice. **Aorte descendante**, *Anat.* descending aorta. *b*) **Ligne descendante**, descending line.

2. *Naut.* going down, flowing down, ebb. **La marée descendante**, (or, substantively) **le —**, the ebb tide, the ebb.

3. *Railw.* down. **Train —**, down train. 4. *Milit.* coming-off, relieved. **Garde descendante**, coming-off guard, relieved guard.

DESCENDANT, E, *sm. f.* descendant, issue, scion, offspring, one proceeding from an ancestor. **Descendants**, descendants, offspring. **Ils n'ont ni aïeuls ni descendants**, they have neither ancestors nor descendants. *La Bruy.* 2.

DESCENDERIE, dès-and'ri [descendre], *sf. Technol.* 1. miner's cage; 2. pit to descend into a coal mine.

DESCENDRE, dèsândr', [Lat.: descendĕre]. *vn.* 1. to descend: *a*) to move, come, go downward; to go down, to come down, to get down; to walk down; to alight; to run down, to flow down; to hang down; *c*) to go in, to enter; *d*) to dive; to make a descent, an irruption; to come down; *e*) to fall upon, to invade; *f*) to stoop, to condescend; to sink; *g*) *Mus.* to lower, to come down; to pass to a note less acute, to fall in sound; *h*) to spring; to proceed from, to take one's origin.

a) — **d'une montagne dans la vallée**, to go down the mountain into the valley. — **de sa chambre**, to come down from one's room. — **d'un arbre**, to get down from a tree. — **dans un puits**, **dans une mine** to go down into a well, a mine. **Je vais — à la cave**, I am going down to the cellar. — **de cheval**, to descend, to alight from horseback. — **de voiture**, to descend, to alight from a carriage. — **en bateau**, to go down in a boat. — **à la faveur de la marée**, to tide it down. **La marée descend**, the tide is going down. **Le ballon descend**, the balloon is descending. — **une côte à repose-pieds**, *Bicycl.* to coast. **Le thermomètre a descendu de cinq degrés**, the thermometer has gone down five degrees. [*Fig*:] **La corruption ne tarda pas à — des hautes classes parmi le peuple**, corruption very soon spread from the higher classes to the people, *Barthélemy.* — **du trône**, to descend from the throne. — **au tombeau**, **dans la tombe**, **au cercueil**, to go down into the grave: to die. **Mon âme chez les morts descendra la première**, I shall be the first to leave this world *Rac. Phèd.* 1. 3. — **aux enfers**, to descend into Hell.

b) **Les cheveux lui descendent jusqu'à la ceinture**, her hair flows down to her waist.

c) — **en soi-même, dans sa concience**, to descend into one's self, to commune with one's conscience: to examine one's self, to meditate deeply. *d*) — **dans les détails**, to descend to particulars.

e) **Les Lombards descendirent en Italie**, the Lombards invaded Italy.

f) **Ils ont beau — jusqu'à nous, nous ne saurions nous élever jusqu'à eux**, they can stoop to our level, but we could never rise up to theirs. **Faire — quelqu'un dans l'estime d'autrui**, to lower a person in other people's estimation. **L'affabilité qui le faisait — de son rang**, the affability which made him forget his rank. **Il n'a pas voulu — à se justifier**, he would not stoop to justify himself. *g*) — **d'un ton**, to lower by a tone. **La voix ne peut — plus bas**, the voice cannot descend lower.

h) **d'une famille illustre**, to descend from an illustrious familly. — **de Charlemagne**, to descend from Charlemagne. **Il descend comme moi du sang infortuné de notre premier roi**, like me, he descends from our first king's unfortunate race.

2. **Descendre à terre**, (or, absolutely) —, to land, to go on shore, to go ashore; 3. to alight: *a*) to descend from a carriage; to get down, to get out; *b*) to descend from the back of a horse; to dismount; to get down, to get off; *c*) to stop or rest after descending; to stop; to stay; to put up (at an inn). *a*) **Vous descendrez du train à cette station**, you will get out of the train at that station. *c*) **Il descend toujours au même endroit**, he always stops at the same place. — **chez un ami**, to stay at a friend's house. — **à l'hôtel**, to put up at an hotel.

4. *Law-t.* to search, to make a search. **La justice a descendu chez lui**, his house has been searched.

5. to slope down, to inclien. **Ce sentier descend vers le village**, this path leads down to the village. **La route descend beaucoup en cet endroit**, the road is very steep in this place.

6. to subside, to fall. **Quand on a mêlé des substances légères et des substances pesantes, ces dernières descendent**, when you mix light substances with heavy ones, the latter will fall to the bottom.

7. *Naut.* (of wind) to shift towards the south.

DESCENDRE, *va.* 1. to take down, to reach down; to set down; to carry down, to bring down; to lower. — **un tableau**, to take a picture down. — **un fût de vin à la cave**, to lower a barrel of wine into the cellar. **Demandez-lui de — votre malle**, ask him to carry your box down.

2. *Fam.* to bring down, to kill. **Il descendit l'oiseau d'un coup de fusil**, he killed the bird at a shot.

3. to descend, to go down, to come down. — **une montagne**, to go down a hill. — **l'escalier**, to go down the stairs. **Ménalque descend son escalier, ouvre sa porte pour sortir**, Menalcas comes down-stairs, opens his door to go out. *La Bruy.* xi. — **un fleuve**, to go down a river.

4. *Milit.* — **la garde**, to come off guard; *Fig.* to die.

5. to land, to put on shore. — **des passagers dans une île**, to land passengers on an island.

6. to put down, to set down (from a carriage). **L'omnibus me descend à ma porte**, the omnibus sets me down at my door.

DESCENSION, dèsânsyôn, *sf. Astron.* descension: the arc of the equator which descends at the same time with a star below the horizon. — **droite**, right descention. — **oblique**, oblique descension.

DESCENSIONNEL, ELLE, dèsânsyonèl, nèl', *adj.* descensional · pertaining to descent.

DESCENTE, dèsânt', [descendre], *sf.* 1. descent: *a*) descension: the act of descending, or passing from a higher to a lower place; going down, coming down, getting down; alighting; *b*) inclination downwards; declivity, slope; *c*) landing from ships; disembarking; *d*) invasion from the sea; (from land) irruption; *e*) *Mech.* motion of a body towards the centre of the earth; going down, fall, subsiding. *f*) *Fortif.* trench opened by the besieger through the counterscarp. *a*) **La — de Jésus-Christ aux enfers**, the descent of Jesus Christ into hell. **La — du Saint-Esprit sur les Apôtres**, the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. **La — d'un ouvrier dans une mine**, the descent of a workman into a mine. **A la —**, in descending; on descending, on (*or* at) the alighting, at the landing. **Saluer quelqu'un à la — de la voiture, à sa — de voiture**, to bow to a person on his alighting from his carriage. **Donner la main à une dame à la — de l'escalier**, to hand a lady down stairs. **Se trouver à la — des voyageurs**, to meet the travellers when they are coming in. *b*) — **raide, escarpée, difficile**, a steep, a difficult descent. **Notre voiture a failli verser à la — de cette colline**, our carriage was nearly overturned as we were going down this hill. *d*) **La — des Anglais en Flandre**, the irruption of the English into Flanders. **La — des Goths en Italie**, the irruption of the Goths into Italy. *e*) **La — des eaux**, the fall of the waters. **La — d'un aérostat**, the descent of a balloon. **Ligne de la plus courte —**, *Geom.* curve of quickest descent, brachystochrone, cycloid *f*) — **de fossé**, descent of the ditch. *Prov.*: **A grande montée, grande descente**, the higher the rise, the greater the fall.

2. taking down. **La — d'une cloche**, the taking down of a bell. — **de croix**, *Paint.* descent from the Cross.

3. *Law-t.* search, perquisition, visit (of judges); 4. *Surg.* hernia, ruptures; falling (of the womb); 5. *Mech.* downstroke (of a piston); 6. *Milit.* coming off (guard); 7. *Arch.* oblique, descending vault; 8. *Hydraul.* pipe. **La police vient de faire une — dans cette maison**, the police have just begun a rearch in that house. — **de la matrice**, falling of the womb. **Une — de plomb**, a leaden pipe. **Un tuyau de —**, a funnel, a soil-pipe.

9. **Descente de lit**, bedside carpet, rug.

DÉSCEPTRER, déséptré-r, [dé; sceptre], *va.* to dethrone.

DESCHAMPS, déshân, [Eustache], poet (d. beginning of XVth *c.*); — [Emile], poet (1791-1871); — (his brother Antoine-Francois-Marie], poet (1800-1869).

DESCHANEL, déshanel [Emile], essayist and critic (1819-1904).

DESCRIPTEUR, déskriptœr, *sm.* describer: one who describes.

DESCRIPTIF, IVE, dèskriptif, tiv', *adj.*

descriptive : containing description. **Poésie descriptive,** descriptive poetry. **Géométrie descriptive,** descriptive geometry.

DESCRIPTION, dèskripsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [décrire], *sf.* **1.** description : *a*) the act of representing a thing by words ; account, relation ; *b*) a delineation of anything by properties or accidents ; explanation ; definition ; *c*) *Log.* imperfect definition ; *d*) a work in which something is described or represented ; *e*) *Geom.* the act of delineating, tracing, or describing a line, a surface. *a*) **Une belle —,** a beautiful description. **Faire une —,** to give a description. **La — d'un palais,** the description of a palace. **La — d'une bataille,** the description of a battle. **La — des passions humaines,** the description of human passions. *b*) **La — d'un animal, d'un végétal,** the description of an animal, of a plant. **La — d'une maladie,** the description of an illness. *d*) **La — de la France,** the description of France.

2. inventory ; specification.

DÉSÉCHOUER, dézéshoué-r, [dés ; échouer], *va. Naut.* to set afloat, to get off, to buoy up, to be waterborne.

DÉSEMBALLAGE, dézânbalazh', [désemballer], *sm.* unpacking.

DÉSEMBALLER, dézânbalé-r, [dés ; emballer], *vn.* to unpack : to open things that are packed up.

DÉSEMBARGO, dézânbargo, [dés ; embargo], *sm.* cessation of embargo.

DÉSEMBARQUEMENT, dézânbarkœmân-t, *sm.* disembarkment, disembarking, landing ; unshipping (of goods).

DÉSEMBARQUER, dézânbarké-r, [dés ; embarquer], *va.* to disembark : to land, to debark, to put on shore ; to unship (goods).

DÉSEMBELLIR, dézânbèlir, [dés ; embellir], *va.* to disembellish : to deprive of embellishment ; to disfigure.

DÉSEMBELLIR, *vn.* to lose one's beauty.

DÉSEMBOÎTER, dézânbwâté-r, [dés ; emboîter], *va.* V. *Déboîter.*

DÉSEMBOURBER, dézânbourbé-r, [dés ; embourber], *va.* to drag out, to get out of the mire.

DÉSEMBOURBER (SE), *v. refl.* to drag one's self out of the mire, to get out of the mire.

DÉSEMBOURRER, dézânbouré-r, [dés ; embourrer], *va.* to remove the wadding of.

DÉSEMBRAYAGE, dézânbrèyazh', *sm.* disconnecting, disengaging gear.

DÉSEMBRAYER, dézânbréyé-r, [dés ; embrayer], *va. Technol.* to disconnect, to disengage.

DÉSEMMANCHER, dézânmânshé-r, [dés ; emmancher], *va.* to take off the handle, to unhaft.

DÉSEMPARER, dézânparé-r, [dés ; emparer], *vn.* to leave, to quite : to abandon the place. **Je n'ai point désemparé de la ville,** I have not left the town. **Les ennemis qui étaient devant la place ont désemparé,** the enemies who were before the place have gone away. **Sans —,** without quitting the place, without leaving off ; on the spot ; without intermission. **S'occuper d'une chose sans —,** to keep on at a thing ; not to rest.

DÉSEMPARER, *va.* **1.** to leave, to quit. **— un lieu,** to leave a place. **— la ville,** to leave a town.

2. *Naut.* to disable : to make unfit for service ; to take away the masts and rigging of a ship.

DÉSEMPÊCHER, dézânpêshé-r, [dés ; empêcher], *va.* to disembarrass, to get free of hinderance.

DÉSENPENNÉ, E, dézânpènné, [dés ; Lat. : penna, feather], *adj.* stripped of the feathers. [*Fig.* :] **Il va comme un trait —,** he goes on at random.

DÉSEMPESER, dézânpœzé-r, [dés ; empeser], *va.* [*Je désempèse* ; *je désempesais* ; *je désempèserai* ; *je désempèserais* ; *que je désempèse* ; *désempesant* ; *désempesé.*] to unstarch, to take the starch out of.

DÉSEMPESER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose its starch.

DÉSEMPÊTRER, dézânpêtré-r, [dés ; empêtrer], *va.* to disembarras, to disengage, to extricate, to get free.

DÉSEMPLIR, dézânplir, [dés ; emplir], *va.* to diminish the contents of, to make less full, to empty in part.

DÉSEMPLIR, *vn.* to get empty, to be less full. **Une cour qui ne désemplit pas de voitures,** a court-yard which is always full of carriages. **La maison ne désemplissait pas de charlatans,** the house was always full of charlatans. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* 5.

DÉSEMPLIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get empty, to get low, to become less full. **Ma bourse désemplit,** my purse is not so full as it was.

DÉSEMPOISONNEMENT, dézânpwazón'-mân-t, *sm.* freeing from poison.

DÉSEMPOISONNER, dézânpwazoné-r, [dés ; empoisonner], *va.* to free from poison, to counteract poison.

DÉSEMPOISSONNER, dézânpwasoné-r, [dés ; empoissonner], *va.* to destroy the fishes of (a pond, a river).

DÉSEMPRISONNER, dézânprizoné-r, [dés ; emprisonner], *va.* to release, to set free, to discharge (a prisoner).

DÉSENAMOURER, dézânamouré-r, [dés ; enamourer], *va.* to cure of love, to free from the thraldom of love. **Mais est-ce un coup bien sûr que votre seigneurie soit désenamourée ou si c'est une raillerie ?** is it the truth, or is it merely a jest that your lordship is no longer in love ? *Mol. Dep. Am.* 1. 4.

DÉSENCAPUCHONNER, dézânkapushoné-r, [dés ; capuchon], *va.* to uncowl : to deprive of a cowl.

DÉSENCHAÎNER, dézânshèné-r, [dé ; enchaîner], *va.* to unchain : to free from chains.

DÉSENCHANTEMENT, dézânshânt'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** disenchantment : act of disenchanting ; **2.** loss of one 's illusions.

DÉSENCHANTER, dézânshânté-r, [dés ; enchanter], *va.* to disenchant : *a*) to free from an enchantment ; to uncharm ; *b*) *Fig.* to free from illusions ; to disillusionize.

DÉSENCHANTEUR, ERESSE, dézânshântœr, très', *adj.* disenchanting.

DÉSENCHANTEUR, ERESSE, *sm. f.,* disenchanter : one who disenchants.

DÉSENCHÂSSER, dézânchâsé-r, [dés ; enchâsser], *va.* **1.** to uncase (a jewel) ; **2.** to take from a shrine ; to unshrine.

DÉSENCLAVER, dézânklavé-r, [dés ; enclaver], *va.* to disenclose (land, any place shut in).

DÉSENCLOUER, dézânkloué-r, [dés ; enclouer], *va.* **1.** to unnail, to draw out a nail ; **2.** to take a nail out of the hoof of (a horse) ; **3.** *Milit.* to unspike (a cannon).

DÉSENCOMBREMENT, dézânkônbrœmân-t, *sm.* deobstruction ; disencumbrance.

DÉSENCOMBRER, dézânkônbré-r, [dés ; encombrer], *va.* to deobstruct : to clear from impediments ; to clear, to free from rubbish ; to disencumber. **— un passage, une rue,** to clear a passage, a street.

DÉSENCROÛTER, dézânkrouté-r, [dés ; encroûter], *va.* to rub the rust off ; *Fig.* to rid of inveterate prejudices.

DÉSENDETTER (SE), sœ-dézândeté-r, [dés ; endetter], *v. refl.* to pay one's debts.

DÉSENDORMIR, dézândôrmir, [dés ; endormir], *va.* to awake.

DÉSENFILER, dézânfilé-r, [dés ; enfiler], *va.* to unthread ; to unstring. **— une aiguille,** to unthread a needle. **— des perles,** to unstring pearls.

DÉSENFILER (SE), *v. refl.* to come unstrung.

DÉSENFLAMMER, dézânflâmé-r, [dés ; enflammer], *va.* to extinguish (the fire).

DÉSENFLER, dézânflé-r, [dés ; enfler], *va.* to reduce the swelling of ; to empty (a balloon).

DÉSENFLER, *vn.* to become less swollen.

DÉSENFLER (SE), *v. refl.* to become less swollen.

DÉSENFLURE, dézânflur', *sf.* diminution, going down of a swelling.

DÉSENGAGER, dézângazhé-r, [dés ; engager], *va.* [Takes a mute *e* after *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous désengageons* ; *je désengageais* ; *je désengageai* ; *désengageant* ; *désengagé.*] *Milit.* to disenroll, to free ; to free from any engagement.

DÉSENGORGER, dézângorzhé-r, [dés ; engorger], *va.* [retains the *e* after *g* before *a* and *o* ; *je désengorgeai* ; *nous désengorgeons.*] to disgorge, to clear anything stopped up (a passage, a pipe, tube).

DÉSENGOURDIR, dézângourdir, [dés ; engourdir], *va.* to rid of stiffness (in the limbs).

DÉSENGRENER, dézângrœné-r, [dés ; engrener], *va.* [*Je désengrène* ; *je désengrenais* ; *je désengrènerai* ; *je désengrènerais* ; *que je désengrène* ; *désengrenant* ; *désengrené.*] to disengage, to free, to throw out of gear, to ungear (wheels).

DÉSENIVRER, dézânnivré-r, [dés ; enivrer], *va.* to sober, to make sober. **Le sommeil l'a désenivré,** sleep has sobered him. [*Fig.* :] **Son enthousiasme dura peu, la réflexion l'eut bientôt désenivré,** his enthusiasm did not last long, reflection soon sobered him.

DÉSENIVRER, *vn.* to get sober. **Ne point —,** to be always drunk.

DÉSENIVRER (SE), *v. refl.* to get sober ; to sober one's self.

DÉSENLACER, dézânlasé-r, [dés ; enlacer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous désenlaçons, désenlaçant.*] to disentangle ; to release.

DESENLACER (SE), *v. refl.* to get free.

DÉSENLAIDIR, dézânlèdir, [dés ; enlaidir], *va.* to render less ugly.

DÉSENLAIDIR, *vn.* to grow less ugly.

DÉSENLAIDIR (SE), *v. refl.* to grow less ugly ; to get better looking.

DÉSENNUI, dézânnui, *sm.* solace, solacement, amusement, diversion.

DÉSENNUYER, dézânnuiyé-r, [dés ; ennuyer], *va.* [Conj. like *appuyer.*] to drive away ennui, tedium from ; to entliven, to divert, to amuse. **Chercher les moyens de — un ami,** to try to amuse a friend. [*Neut.* :] **La lecture désennuie,** reading beguiles the time. **Quelquefois un petit chagrin désennui,** a little trouble will sometimes rouse us from melancholy.

DÉSENNUYER (SE), *v. refl.* to drive away one's ennui, one's tedium : to divert one's self, to amuse one's self. **Jouons pour nous —,** let us play to amuse ourselves.

DÉSENORGUEILLIR, dézânnôrghœy'ir, [dés ; enorgueillir], *va.* to abase, to humble, to bring low.

DÉSENRAYER, dézânréyé-r, *va.* [Conj. like *enrayer.*] to unlock, to unskid (a wheel) to take the drag off.

DÉSENRHUMER, dézânrumé-r, [dés ;

enhumer], *va.* to cure, to get ride of a cold.

DÉSENRHUMER (SE), *v. refl.* to cure one's cold, to get rid of one's cold.

DÉSENRÔLEMENT, dézânrôl'mân-t, *sm.* disenrolling.

DÉSENRÔLER, dézânrôlé-r, [dés; enrôler], *va. Milit.* to disenroll: to erase from the roll; to discharge, to dismiss (a soldier).

DÉSENROUER, dézânroué-r, [dés; enrouer], *va.* to cure of hoarseness.

DÉSENROUEMENT, dézânroumân, *sm.* freeing from hoarseness, cessation of hoarseness.

DÉSENSABLER, dézânsablé-r, [dés; ensabler], *va.* to get out of the sand (as a boat).

DÉSENSEVELIR, dézânsœv'lir, [dés; ensevelir], *va.* **1.** to disinter; to disinhume, to exhume; to take out of the grave; **2.** to unshroud, to unwarp (a dead body).

DÉSENSORCELER, dézânsôrs'lé-r, [dés; ensorceler], *va.* [Takes a second *l* before a mute syllable; *je désensorcelle*; *je désensorcelai*; *je désensorcellerai*; *que je désensorcelle*; *désensorcelant*; *désensorcelé*.] to unbewitch: to free from fascination or delusion; to disenchant.

DÉSENSORCELLEMENT, dézânsôrsèl'mânt, *sm.* unbewitching.

DÉSENTERRER, dézântèré-r, [dés; enterrer], *va.* to disinter, to disinhume, to exhume.

† **DÉSENTÊTER**, dézântêté-r, [dés; entêter], *va.* to cure the obstinacy of; to get out of the head of; to put out of conceit (with); to disinfatuate.

DÉSENTÊTER (SE), *v. refl.* to get out of one's head. **Se — d'un préjugé**, to shake off a prejudice.

DÉSENTHOUSIASMER, dézântousiasmé-r, [dés; enthousiasmer], *va.* to make less enthousiastic.

DÉSENTORTILLER, dézântôrtiyé-r, [dés; entortiller], *va.* to disentangle, to unravel: *a*) to untwist; to disentwine; to separate things which are interwoven or united without order; *b*) *Fig.* to disembroil, to set free from difficulties. *a*) **Ces cordons sont mêlés, je ne pourrai les —**, those strings are twisted, I shall not be able to untwist them. *b*) **— une affaire**, to disentangle an affair.

DÉSENTORTILLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be disentangled, to be unravelled; **2.** to get rid.

DÉSENTRAVER, dézântravé-r, [dés; entraver], *va.* to unfetter: to loose from fetters; to unshackle.

DÉSENTRELACER, dézântrœlasé-r, [dés; entrelacer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *a* and *o*: *nous désentrelaçons*, *désentrelaçant*.] to disentwine, to disentangle, to unravel, to disconnect, to separate.

DÉSENVELOPPER, dézânv'lopé-r, [dés; envelopper], *va.* to unpack: to upon what is packed.

DÉSENVENIMER, dézânv'œnimé-r, [dés; envenimer], *va.* **1.** to take off the venom of; **2.** *Fig.* to allay, to appease.

DÉSENVERGUER, désânvèrghé-r, [dés enverguer], *va. Naut.* to unbend (a sail).

DÉSÉPINGLER, dézépinglé-r. [dés; épingle], *va.* to take pins out of.

DÉSÉQUILIBRÉ, dézékilibré, *adj.* unbalanced; *Fig.* out of order, not quite right. a bit off (one's head).

DÉSÉQUILIBRER, dézékilibré-r, [dés; équilibrer], *va.* to disequilibrate: to throw out of balance; *Fig.* to derange, to put out of order.

DÉSERGOTER, dézèrgoté-r, [dés; ergot], *va.* to cut off the spurs (of a horse).

DÉSERT, E, dézèr, zèrt', [Lat.: desertum; deserere, to desert, to unbind], *adj.* desert: *a*) uninhabited; wild, waste, desolate, uncultivated; *b*) solitary; unfrequented. *a*) **Une île déserte**, a desert island. **Une campagne déserte**, a wild country. **Une contrée déserte et inhabitée**, a wild and uninhabited country. *b*) **Une rue déserte**, an unfrequented street.

DÉSERT, *sm.* desert: *a*) an uninhabited country; wilderness, waste; *b*) a vast sandy plain; *c*) solitude, a lonely place. *a*) **Un — sauvage**, a wilderness. **Se retirer dans le —**, to retire into the wilderness. **La forêt, le —, voilà les lieux que j'aime**, a forest, a desert, those are the places I like. *Delille.* **Cette campagne ressemble à un —**, that country is like a wilderness. [*Colloq.*:] **Parler, prêcher dans le —**, to speak, and preach to no purpose. *b*) **Les sables du —**, the sands of the desert. **Le vent du —**, the wind of the desert. **Les déserts de l'Afrique**, the desert of Africa. *c*) **Il n'y a rien ici, c'est un —**, there is nothing here, it is quite a lonely place. [*Fig.*:] **Faire un — de sa maison**, never to have visitors at one's house.

DÉSERTER, dézèrté-r, [désert], *va.* to desert: *a*) to quit, to leave; to abandon, to forsake; *b*) *Milit.* to leave without permission, to fall away from. *a*) **— des campagnes pendant la guerre**, to leave the country during the war. **— une ville à cause du choléra**, to leave a town on account of the cholera. **— la maison paternelle**, to leave home, one's father's house. **— son poste**, to desert one's post. [*Fig.*:] **— la bonne cause**, to forsake the good cause. **— son parti**, to desert one's friends. *b*) **— l'armée**, to desert the army. **Les oiseaux des mers désertent le rivage**, the sea-birds desert the shore. *Musset.*

DÉSERTER, *vn.* to desert: *a*) to quit, to leave; to fly off; to run away; *b*) *Milit.* quit the army or post without permission; to go over. **Le bruit des voisins m'a fait — de ma chambre**, the neighbours made such a noise that I left my room. *b*) **Un soldat qui déserte à l'ennemi est puni de mort**, a soldier who deserts to the enemy is sentenced to death. **— avec armes et bagages**, to desert with one's arms and accoutrements.

DÉSERTES, dézèrt', [of unknown origin], *sf pl. Technol.* cloth-shears.

DÉSERTEUR, dézèrtœr, *sm.* deserter: *a*) one who deserts or forsakes his cause, his post, his party or friends; *b*) a soldier or a seaman who quits the service without permission; runaway. *a*) **— de la bonne cause**, one who forsakes the good cause. **— de la vertu**, deserter of virtue. **— de nos dieux, — de nos lois**, deserter of our gods, of our laws. *Volt.* *b*) **Les déserteurs sont punis sévèrement**, deserters are severely punished.

DÉSERTION, dézèrsyôn; *in poet* siôn, *sf.* desertion: *a*) the act of abandoning or forsaking; *b*) *Milit.* the act of leaving the army, or one's post, without permission. *a*) **Vous m'aviez promis de me soutenir, et vous m'avez abandonné, quelle —!** you promised to help me, and you have forsaken me: it is real desertion! *b*) **Punir la —**, to punish for desertion. **Se rendre coupable de —**, to be guilty of desertion.

† **DÉSESPÉRADE**, dézèspérad', [désespérer], *sf.* desperate attempt.

À LA DÉSESPÉRADE *adv. phr.* desperately like a madman.

DÉSESPÉRAMMENT dézèspéramân-t, *adv.* desperately hopelessly despairingly.

DÉSESPÉRANCE, dézèspérâns;, [dés; espérance], *sf.* despair: destitution or loss of hope; hopelessness.

DÉSESPÉRANT, E, dézèspérân-t, ânt, *adj.* disheartening, discouraging, dispiriting. **Une pensée désespérante**, a discouraging thought. **Une nouvelle désespérante**, discouraging news.

DÉSESPÉRÉ, E, dézèspéré, *adj.* **1.** desperate: *a*) despairing, in despair, having no hope; disconsolate, disheartened, desponding; *b*) hopeless, despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; forlorn; (of a sick person) past recovery; *c*) furious, abandoned to despair; *d*) careless of danger; rash, precipitate. *a*) **Une famille désespérée**, a family in despair. **Une mère désespérée de la mort de son fils**, a mother in despair at the death of her son. **Mon cœur — se livre à ma fureur**, my disconsolate heart is venting its anger. *b*) **La paix dès ce moment n'est plus désespérée**, now, there is some hope of peace. *Rac. Théb.* III. 4. **Tout est-il donc — pour nous?** is there no hope for us then? **Être dans un état —**, to be in a desperate state. **Une guérison désespérée**, a recovery which has been despaired of. **Être — des médecins**, to be despaired of by the doctors. *c*) **Je partais jaloux —**, I was furious and jealous when I left. **Prendre un parti —**, to take a desperate resolution.

2. vexed, much grieved, sorry. **Je suis — de vous avoir fait attendre**, I am very sorry to have kept you waiting.

DÉSESPÉRÉ, E, *sm. f.* desperate person, desperate. **Agir en —**, to act like a person in despair. **Se battre en —**, to fight like a desperate man. **Courir, crier comme un —** to run, to shout like a madman.

DÉSESPÉRÉMENT, dézèspérémân-t, *adv.* desperately: *a*) despairingly; in a desperate manner; *b*) greatly, extremely.

DÉSESPÉRER, dézèspéré-r, [dés; espérer], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer*]. **1.** to despair: to lose all hope, to despond, to be without hope, to give up expectation. **Il faut espérer peu et ne — jamais**, we must hope for little, but never despair. **— du succès de ses efforts**, to despair of one's efforts being crowned with success. **— d'un jeune homme**, to despair of a young man's mending his ways. [Followed by *de* and an infinitive:] **Je désespère enfin d'y réussir**, I now despair of succeeding in that. **Ils ont désespéré d'avoir mon secret**, they have given up all hopes of finding out my secret. [Followed by *que* and the subjunctive:] **Je ne désespère pas que vous ne triomphiez de tous vos ennemis**, I am still in hopes that you will triumph over all your enemies. **Je ne désespère pas qu'il réussisse**, I do not despair of his succeeding.

2. to give over. **— d'un malade**, to give a patient over.

DÉSESPÉRER, *va.* to drive to despair; to cause to despair; to despair. **Désarmez les vaincus sans les —**, disarm the vanquished without driving them to despair. *Rac. Alex.* III. 7.

DÉSESPÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to despair, to despond, to be in despair, to give way to despair, to give one's self up to despair. **Il crie et se désespère**, he calls out and despairs. **Il s'attriste et se désespère sur un refus**, a refusal distresses him and makes him give way to despair. **Se — d'un mal**, to be in despair about an evil.

DÉSESPOIR, dézèspwar, [dés; espoir], *sm.* **1.** despair: *a*) loss of hope; hopelessness, desperation; *b*) that which causes despair; *c*) desperate act; desperation *d*) despondency, deep affliction; the state of being in despair, desperateness, despairingness, hopelessness. *a*) **Jeter dans le —, mettre au —**, to drive to despair. **Partout on voit le — et la douleur**, despair and grief are to be seen everywhere. **Un cœur au —**, a

despairing heart. **Avoir le — dans le cœur**, to be broken-hearted. **En — de cause**, as a last shift. **Faire une chose en — de cause**, to do a thing as a last shitt. **J'ai cédé en — de cause**, I gave it out of despair. *b*) **La fortune de ce méchant homme est le — des gens de bien**, that wicked man's fortune is the despair of honest people. *c*) **Ce peuple poussé au — recommencera la guerre**, this nation driven to despair will begin war again. *Fén. Tél.* 21. **Le — tient lieu de force et de courage**, despair takes the place of strength and courage. *d*) **Cette nouvelle l'a plongé dans le —**, this news had driven him to despair. **Tomber dans le —**, to sink into despair. **Vous avez mis son âme au —**, you have driven him to despair, you have grieved him very much. **Prendre conseil de son —, ne prendre conseil que de son —**, to give way to one's despair. **Ce mauvais sujet fait le — de ses parents**, that worthless fellow is the despair of his parents.

2. vexation, concern. **Je suis au — de ne pouvoir faire ce que vous désirez de moi**, I am very sorry I cannot do what you wish me to do. **Elle a été au — que vous m'avez écrit**, she was vexed that you wrote to me. **Mettre au —**, to vex, to concern, to grieve.

3. *Bot.* **— des peintres**, London pride.

DÉSESTIMER, dézèstimé-r, [dés; estimer], *va.* to disesteem.

DESFORGES, déforzhe, [Pierre-Jean-Baptiste, Choudart], poet and dramatic author (1746-1806).

DESFORGES-MAILLIARD, déforzhe-Mayar' [Paul], poet (1699-1772).

DÉSHABILITER, dézabilité-r, [dés; habile], *va. Law-t.* to disqualify, to disable, to deprive of legal capacity.

DÉSHABILLAGE, dézabyazh, *sm. Neol. Fam.* pulling to pieces, severe criticism.

DÉSHABILLÉ, dézabiyé, *sm.* dezhabille, dishabille, undress : a loose dress, a home dress. **— du matin**, morning dishabille. **Un joli —**, a pretty dishabille. **Être en —, dans son —**, to be in dishabille, to be undressed. [*Fig.* :] **Se montrer, paraître en —, dans son —**, to show one's self in one's true colours.

DÉSHABILLER, dézabiyé-r, [dés; habiller], *va.* **1.** to undress : to take off the clothes of; to disrobe; **2.** to strip. **— un enfant**, to undress a child. **— un malade**, to undress a patient. *Prov.* : **Déshabiller saint Pierre pour habiller saint Paul**, to rob Peter to pay Paul.

DÉSHABILLER, (SE) *v. refl.* **1.** to undress one's self, to undress; to take off one's clothes; **2.** to change one's clothes; **3.** to strip. *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas se déshabiller avant de se coucher**, we must not part with our property before death.

DÉSHABITÉ, E, dézabité, *adj.* uninhabited, disinhabited.

DÉSHABITUDE, dézabitud', *sf.* disusage : cessation of a custom; loss of habit.

DÉSHABITUER, dézabitué-r, [dés; habituer], *va.* to disinure : to deprive of habit; to disaccustom (from), to disuse (to); to break (of a habit).

DÉSHABITUER (SE), *v. refl.* to disaccustom one's self (from), to break one's self (of), to leave off. **Se — d'une chose, de faire une chose**, to leave off a thing, to break one's self of doing a thing.

DÉSHARMONIE, dézarmoni, *sf.* discord, discordance, disagreement.

DÉSHARMONIER, dézarmonié-r, **DÉSHARMONISER**, dézarmonizé-r, [dés; harmoniser], *va.* to break the harmony, the agreement of; to cause to disagree.

DÉSHÉRENCE, dézérâns', [dés; Lat. : haeres, heir], *sf. Jurisp.* escheat : a failure of heirs, by which a property reverts to the state. **Bien en —**, escheat. **Droit de —**, escheatage. **Tomber en —**, to escheat. **Susceptible de —**, escheatable.

DÉSHÉRITEMENT, dézérit'mân-t, *sm.* disinherison, disherison : *a*) the act of disinheriting; disinheritance; *b*) the state of being disinherited.

DÉSHÉRITER, dézérité-r, [dés; hériter], *va.* to disinherit : to deprive of an inheritance; to disherit. **— un fils ingrat**, to disinherit an ungrateful son. **Il vient — ses fils par son retour**, by his return, he deprives his sons of an inheritance. *Corn. Rodog.* I. I. [*Fig.* :] **La nature a déshérité ce pays**, nature has not been generous to this country.

DÉSHEURER, dézœré-r, [dés; heure], *va.* to disturb the habit of, to disturb.

DÉSHEURER (SE), *v. refl.* to disturb one's self, to get disturbed in one's habits.

DÉSHONNÊTE, dézonêt', [dés; honnête], *adj.* indecent, immodest : *a*) not decent, unbecoming, unseemly; *b*) indelicate, impure, unchaste, dishonest.

DÉSHONNÊTEMENT, dézonêt'mân-t, *adv.* indecently, immodestly.

DÉSHONNÊTETÉ, dézonêt'té, *sf.* indecency, immodesty.

DÉSHONNEUR, dézonœr, *sm.* dishonour, disgrace, discredit : want or loss of honour; dispraise, disparagement; shame, opprobrium. **Mourant sans —, je mourrai sans regret**, as I am not dishonoured I shall die without regret. *Corn. Cid.* II. 8. **Être un —**, to be a disgrace, a dishonour. **Faire le — de**, to disgrace, to dishonour. **Mettre le comble au —**, to give the finishing stroke to dishonour. **Tenir à —**, to hold as a dishonour, to regard as dishonourable. **Tomber dans le —**, to become dishonourable. **Venger un —**, to avenge a dishonour.

DÉSHONORABLE, dézonorabl', *adj.* dishonourable : bringing shame on, shameful, base.

DÉSHONORABLEMENT, dézonorablœmân-t, *adv.* dishonourably : in a dishonourable manner.

DÉSHONORANT, E, dézonorân-t, ânt', *adj.* dishonourable, disgraceful, discreditable: shameful, disreputable.

DÉSHONORÉ, E, dézonoré, *adj.* dishonoured, disgraced.

DÉSHONORER, dézonoré-r, [dés; honorer], *va.* **1.** to dishonour : *a*) to disgrace, to discredit, to bring shame upon, to lessen the reputation of, to stain the character of; *b*) to seduce; to ravish, to debauch, to violate; *c*) to disgrace, to degrade; to tarnish, to stain. *a*) **Cette action vous déshonore**, that action bring shame upon you. **— sa famille**, to disgrace one's family, **— ses ancêtres**, to be a disgrace to one's ancestors. *b*) **— une femme**, to dishonour a woman. *c*) **— son nom**, to disgrace one's name. **Leurs vices déshonorent leurs talents**, their vice tarnishes their talent.

2. to disfigure. **Quel affreuse pâleur déshonore sa face!** what a deadly pallor disfigures his face! *Roucher, Mois.* 10.

3. to cut off the top and branches of (a tree).

DÉSHONORER (SE), *v. refl.* to dishonour one's self, to disgrace one's self : to lose honour.

DESHOULIÈRES, dezoulière, [Mme Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde], poetess, (1638-1694).

DÉSHUILER, dézuilé-r, [dés; huiler], *va.* to take the oil out of; to clean.

DÉSHYDRATER, dèzidraté-r, [dés; hydrater] *va. Chem.* to deprive of water.

DÉSHYDROGÉNER, dézidrozhéné-r, [dés; hydrogéner], *va. Chem.* to deprive of hydrogen.

DÉSHYPOTHÉQUER, dézipotéké-r, [dés; hypothéquer], *va.* to dismortgage : to redeem from mortgage.

DÉSIDERATUM, dézidératom, [Lat.], *sm. sing.*, **DÉSIDERATA**, dézidérata, *sm. pl.* desideratum, *sing.* desiderata, *pl.* : that which is desired; something not possessed, but desiderable or wanted.

DÉSIGNATEUR, dézinyatœr, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* designator; an officer who assigned seats to the spectators at the ancient Roman games.

DÉSIGNATIF, TIVE, dézinyatif, tiv', *adj.* designative, indicative : serving to designate or indicate.

DÉSIGNATION, dézinyasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* designation : *a*) indication; *b*) appointment, choice. *a*) **La — d'une personne**, the designation of a person. **La — d'un lieu**, the designation of a place. **Sans — du temps ou du lieu**, without designation of time or place. *b*) **Il a fait la — de son successeur**, he has designated his successor.

DÉSIGNER, dézinyé-r. [Lat. : designāre, atum; de; signum, mark], *va.* **1.** to designate : *a*) to indicate, to describe; to point out, to mark out or show, so as to make known; *b*) to point out, to distinguish by indication; to mark out, to hold up; *c*) to appoint, to select, to choose, to elect; *d*) to appoint, to assign; *e*) to name, to denominate. *a*) **Il ne l'a pas nommé, mais il l'a désigné si bien qu'on le reconnaît aisément**, he did not name him, but he described him so well that he is easily recognized. **Les Égyptiens désignaient l'éternité par la figure d'un serpent qui se mord la queue**, the Egyptians described eternity as a snake biting its tail. *b*). **— quelqu'un à l'admiration des citoyens**, to point a person out to the admiration of the citizens. *c*) **— quelqu'un pour son successeur**, to designate a person as one's successor. **On le désigna pour cet emploi**, he was appointed to that office. *d*) **— le temps et le lieu d'un rendez-vous**, to appoint the time and place of meeting. **— le jour d'une vente**, to assign the day for a sale. **Venez à l'heure désignée**, come at the appointed time.

2. to denote, to betoken. **Un vent qui désigne de la pluie**, a wind which betokens rain. **La fraîcheur du teint désigne la santé**, a fresh complexion is a sign of health.

DÉSIGNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to designate one's self, to point out one's self; to expose one's self to view, to disclose one's self; **2.** to be designated, to be appointed, to be elected.

DÉSILLUSION, dézilluzyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* disenchantment, disappointment, deception : the state of a person who has lost his or her illusions.

DÉSILLUSIONNER, dézilluzyoné-r, [dés; illusionner], *va.* to disillusionize, to destroy the illusions of, to free from illusions, to undeceive.

DÉSILLUSIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to lose one's illusions.

DÉSINCORPORATION, dézânkôrporasyôn, *sf.* disincorporation : the act of disincorporating

DÉSINCORPORER, dézânkôrporé-r, [dés; incorporer], **1.** *va.* to disincorporate; to detach, to separate; **2.** *Milit.* to disembody : to discharge from a military incorporation.

DÉSINCULPATION, dézânkulpasyôn, *sf.*

exculpation disculpation : the act of exculpating.

DÉSINCULPER, dézânkulpé-r, [dés ; inculper], *va.* to exculpate, to disculpate, to discharge : to clear from an accusation.

DÉSINENCE, dézinâns', [Lat. : disinentia ; desinēre, to terminate], *sf. Gram.* termination : the end or ending of a word ; † desinence.

DÉSINFATUER, dézanfatué-r, [dés : infatuer], *va.* to dispel the disfatuation of, to cure of infatuation, to disabuse, to undeceive.

DÉSINFECTANT, E, dézanfèktân-t, ânt', *adj.* disinfecting : purifying from infection.

DÉSINFECTANT, *sm.* disinfectant, deodorizer : an agent for removing the cause of infection.

DÉSINFECTER, dézanfèkté-r, [dés ; infecter], *va.* to disinfect, to deodorize : to cleanse from infection ; to purify.

DÉSINFECTER (SE), *v. refl.* to become disinfected, purified.

DÉSINFECTION, dézânfèksyôn, *sf.* disinfection : purification from infecting matter.

DÉSINTÉRESSÉ, E, dézantérèsé, *adj.* disinterested : *a*) uninterested, unconcerned ; *b*) free from self-interest ; unselfish ; *c*) not influenced or dictated by private advantage ; unbiased, impartial. *a*) **Êtes-vous — dans l'entreprise** ? are you disinterested in this entreprise ? *b*) **Un homme —**, a disinterested man. *c*) **Des sentiments désintéressés**, disinterested sentiments. **Un juge —**, a disinterested judge. **Ce zèle n'est pas tout à fait —**, that zeal is not quite desinterested.

DÉSINTÉRESSEMENT, dézântérès'mân-t, *sm.* disinterestedness : disregard of private interest. **Faire preuve de —**, to show disinterestedness. **Une personne d'un extrême —**, quite a disinterested person.

DÉSINTÉRESSÉMENT, dézantérésé-mân-t, *adv.* disinterestedly.

DÉSINTÉRESSER, dézantérêzé-r, [dés ; intéresser], *va.* **1.** to disengage, † to disinterest : to separate from interest in ; **2.** to buy out (a person's interest), to refund, to indemnify.

DÉSINTÉRESSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to lose one's interest, to take no longer any interest ; **2.** to become indifferent.

DÉSINTERLIGNER, dézantèrlinyé-r, [dés; interligner], *va. Print.* to unlead, to make solid.

DÉSINVESTIR, dézanvèstir. [dés ; investir], *va.* **1.** *Milit.* to raise the siege of ; **2.** to divest, devest : to deprive of a right.

DÉSINVITER, dézanvité-r [dés ; inviter], *va.* to disinvite : to retract, to recall an invitation.

DÉSINVOLTE, dézanvolt', [Ital. : disinvolto], *ad.* **1.** easy ; unconstrained. **Une tournure —**, an easy carriage.

2. free, open, frank, candid, ingenuous.

DÉSINVOLTURE, dézánvoltur', [désinvolte], *sf.* **1.** ease, gracefulness ; easy carriage ; **2.** thoughtlessness, carelessness. **La — d'un cavalier**, the gracefulness of a horseman. [*Fig.* :] **Ce style a de la —**, this is an easy, flowing style. **Il a agi avec une — incroyable**, he acted with incredible off-handedness.

DÉSIR, dézir ; some persons pronounce dœzir, [désirer], *sm.* desire : *a*) longing ; hankering : *b*) wish ; *c*) good desired, object of desire, object of longing ; *d*) appetite ; lust. *a*) **Un — vif, ardent**, an eager, an earnest desire. **Contenter, satisfaire son —, ses désirs**, to indulge, to satisfy one's wishes. **Brûler du — de**, to be longing to. **Une âme remplie de désirs**, a longing soul. **Les désirs de l'homme**, the desires of man. **Le — de la gloire, du bonheur, des richesses**, the desire for glory, for happiness, for wealth. **Le — de plaire**, the desire to please. **Le — d'être utile**, the desires to be useful. *b*) **Se rendre au — de quelqu'un**, to comply with any one's wish. *e*) **Tous vos désirs vous seront accordés**, it shall be done according to your wishes. **Au gré de vos désirs**, according to your wishes.

DÉSIRABLE, dézirabl', *adj.* desirable : worthy of desire. **La santé est le premier de tous les biens désirables**, health is the greatest blessing we can desire.

DÉSIRER, déziré-r, [Lat. : desiderāre], *va.* **1.** to desire : to be desirous of, to wish ; to wish for earnestly, to long for, to hanker for ; to covet. **— la fortune**, to desire wealth. **— ardemment, passionnément**, to long for. **Ses désirs toujours satisfaits ne lui laissent plus rien à —**, as all his wishes are satisfied, he has nothing more to desire. **Il serait à — que**, it would be desirable that. **— parler à quelqu'un**, to wish to speak to a person. **Elle désire avec ardeur de connaître la vérité**, she is longing to know the truth. **Voilà ce que vous désirez de savoir**, that is what you wish to know. *Fén.* **Je désire que vous parliez**, I wish you to speak. **Ne rien laisser à —**, to leave nothing to be desired. **Il ne désirait rien tant que**, he had nothing so much at heart as. **Se faire —**, to keep people waiting. *Prov.* : **Plus on désire une chose, plus elle se fait attendre**, he lacks most that longs most ; the watched pot never boils.

2 to wish : to express desires concerning. **Je vous désire toutes sortes de prospérités**, I wish you every kind of happiness. **Il est à — qu'il réussisse**, it is to be wished that he will succeed.

DÉSIREUR, dézirœr, *sm* desirer : one who desires.

DÉSIREUX, EUSE, dézirœ-z, rœz', [désirer], *adj.* desirous : eager, longing, solicitous, anxious. **— de gloire**, desirous of glory. **Un peuple — de nouveauté**, a nation desirous of novelty. **— de s'instruire**, anxious to learn. **— de lui plaire**, anxious to please him.

DÉSISTEMENT, dézistœmân-t, [désister], *sm.* **1.** desistance : the act of desisting ; **2.** *Law-t.* nonsuit : the renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff.

† **DÉSISTER**, dézisté-r, [Lat. : desistēre ; de ; sistēre, to stand], *vn.* to desist : to leave off, to discontinue, to cease.

DÉSISTER (SE), *v. refl.* (with de) to desist (from), to give over, to abandon, to renounce ; *Law-t.* to waive.

DESJARDINS, dezhardân, [Ernest], historian (1820-1886).

DESLANDES, délande, [Raymond], dramatic author (1825-1890).

DÈS LORS, dè lôr, *adv. phr.* V. *Dès.*

DESLYS, déliss, [Charles-Collinet], novelist (1821-1885).

DESMAN, dèsmân, *sm. Zool.* desman : an insectivorous aquatic animal.

DESMARETS DE SAINT-SORLIN, démaré de sân sorlân [Jean], poet (1596-1676).

DESMIDIÉES dèsmidyé *sf. pl. Bot.* desmidieæ : a tribe of microscopic algæ.

DESMINE, dèsmin', *sf. Miner.* desmine : a silicate of alumina and lime, found in the lakes of Andernach.

DESMITTÉ, dèsmité, [Gr. : δεσμός, ligament], *sf. Med.* desmitis : inflammation of the ligaments.

DESMODION, dèsmodyôn, [Gr. : δεσμός, chain], *sm. Bot.* desmodium : a genus of leguminous plants.

DESMOGRAPHIE, dèsmografi, [Gr. : δεσμός, ligament ; γράφειν, to write], *sf. Anat.* desmography : the description of the ligaments.

DESMOLOGIE, dèsmolozhi, [Gr. : δεσμός, ligament ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Anat.* desmology : treatise on the ligaments.

DESMONQUE, dèsmônk', *sm. Bot.* desmoncus : a genus of American palms.

DESMOPATHIE, dèsmopati, [Gr. : δεσμός, ligament ; πάθος, malady], *sf. Med.* desmopathy : disease of the ligaments.

DESMOTOMIE, dèsmotomi, [Gr.: δεσμός, ligament ; τομή, section], *sf. Anat.* desmotomy : dissection of the ligaments.

DESNOYERS, dénoyé, [Louis], novelist (1802-1868).

DÉSOBÉIR, dézobéir, [dés ; obéir], *vn.* to disobey : *a*) to refuse to obey ; *b*) to transgress, to violate. *a*) **— à ses parents**, to disobey one's parents. *b*) **— à la loi**, to transgress the law. **— à la voix de la conscience**, not to listen to the voice of conscience.

DÉSOBÉISSANCE, dézobéisâns', *sf.* **1.** disobedience : *a*) the act of disobeying, refusal to obey ; *b*) the habit of disobeying. *a*) **Fomenter la —**, to encourage disobedience. **La — à la loi**, disobedience to the law. *b*) **La — est le défaut capital des enfants**, disobedience is children's capital sin.

2. act of disobedience. **Une seule — l'a fait punir**, he was punished for a single act of disobedience.

DÉSOBÉISSANT, E, dézobéisân-t, ânt', *adj.* disobedient : not obedient, that disobeys ; unsubmissive. **Un enfant —**, a disobedient child.

DÉSOBÉISSANT, E, *sm. f.* disobedient person : one who refuses to obey.

DÉSOBLIGEAMMENT, dézoblizhamân-t, *adv.* disobligingly : in a disobliging manner.

DÉSOBLIGEANCE, dézoblizhâns', *sf.* disobligingness, offensiveness, want of kindness : disposition to displease.

DÉSOBLIGEANT, E, dézoblizhân-t, ânt', *adj.* disobliging : not obliging, not disposed to please ; unkind, offensive ; ungracious, unfriendly. **Un homme —**, a disobliging, an unkind man. **Un procédé —**, an unfriendly proceeding. **Des paroles désobligeantes**, offensive words.

† DÉSOBLIGEANTE, *sf.* light carriage for two persons only.

DÉSOBLIGER, dézoblizhé-r, [dés ; obliger], *va.* [Takes a mute *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous désobligeons* ; *je désobligeais*, *je désobligeai* ; *désobligeant* ; *désobligé*.] to disoblige : to injure in a slight degree, to treat with unkindness ; to offend ; to displease.

DÉSOBSTRUANT, E, dézobstruân-t', ânt', *adj. Med.* deobstruent : having power to remove obstructions.

DÉSOBSTRUANT, *sm. Med.* deobstruent : any medicine which removes obstructions.

DÉSOBSTRUCTIF, IVE, dézobstruktif, tiv', *adj.* V. *Désobstruant.*

DÉSOBSTRUER, dézobstrué-r, [dés ; obstruer], *va.* **1.** to clear, to free from obstructions (a passage, a way, a pipe, etc.) ; **2.** *Med.* to deobstruct : to clear from that which hinders the passage of fluids in the ducts of the body.

DÉSOCCUPATION, • dézokupasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. **1.** leisure ; want of occupation ; **2.** inactivity.

DÉSOCCUPÉ, É, dézokupé, *adj.* unoccupied, unemployed ; vacant : having leisure ; idle. **Un homme rarement —**, a man seldom unoccupied. **Mener une vie dolente et désoccupée**, to lead an indolent, idle life.

DÉSOCCUPER, dézokupé-r, [dés ; occuper], *va.* to deprive of occupation.

DÉSOCCUPER (SE), *v. refl.* to free one's self from a business, to get rid of occupations.

DÉSŒUVRÉ, E, dézœvré, *adj.* unoccupied, unemployed, idle. **Le temps pèse aux gens désœuvrés**, time hangs heavily on the idle.

DÉSŒUVRÉ, E, *sm. f.* idler : an inactive person ; a lazy person.

DÉSŒUVREMENT, dézœvrœmân-t, *sm.* inactivity, idleness. **Passer sa vie dans le —**, to idle away one's life.

DÉSŒUVRER, dézœvré-r, [dés ; œuvre, work], *va.* **1.** to bring any one into a state of idleness ; **2.** *Paper-mak.* to separate the sheets.

DÉSOLANT, E, dézolân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** distressing : very afflicting ; discouraging ; grievous. **Une nouvelle désolante**, distressing news. **Des pensées désolantes**, distressing thoughts.

2. annoying, vexing. **Il se fait bien attendre, cela est —**, he keeps people waiting so long, it is quite annoying.

3. *Fam.* (of persons) tiresome, tedious, irksome, wearisome, annoying. **Il est — avec ses vers**, he annoys people with his poetry.

DÉSOLATEUR, TRICE, dézolatœr, tris', *adj.* **1.** desolating, ravaging ; **2.** distressing.

DÉSOLATEUR, *sm.* desolater : one who desolates ; ravager, spoiler.

DÉSOLATION, dézolasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [désoler], *sf.* **1.** desolation : *a*) the act of desolating ; devastation, ravage, destruction ; *b*) the state of being desolate or waste ; ruin. **Traîner à sa suite la —**, to bring desolation. **La peste a causé une grande — dans ce pays**, the plague caused great desolation in this country.

2. disconsolateness ; desolation, grief ; affliction, afflicted condition ; sadness, gloominess. **Être dans la —**, to be in great trouble. **Mettre, plonger dans la —**, to plunge into desolation. **Cet enfant fait la —, est la — de ses parents**, that child gives his parents great anxiety.

3. vexation, annoyance. **Vous me voyez dans la —, je ne puis obtenir ce que vous désiriez**, I am very much annoyed, for I could not get what you desired.

DÉSOLÉ, E, dézolé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** desolate : *a*) desolated, laid waste, wasted, ruined ; *b*) lonely, desert ; destitute of inhabitants ; *c*) solitary, alone, without society. **Une ville désolée par la peste**, a town desolated by the plague. **Nos ennemis voient leurs terres désolées**, our enemies see their states ravaged. **L'aspect de la vallée de Josaphat est —**, the valley of Jehoshaphat looks desolate. *Chateaub.*

2. disconsolate, distressed, grieved, sorrowful, sad. **Semblable à une épouse désolée**, like a disconsolate wife. **Il élevait ses regards vers le ciel**, he looked sorrowfully up at the sky.

3. vexed, annoyed ; sorry. **Je suis — de vous avoir fait attendre**, I am very sorry to have kept you waiting.

DÉSOLER, dézolé-r, [Lat. : desolāre, atum ; de ; solāre ; solus, alone], *va.* **1.** to desolate : to deprive of inhabitants ; to lay waste, to ravage, to ruin. **La peste désole l'Égypte**, plagues often desolate Egypt. **Dans les champs que l'hiver désole**, in the fields that winter lays bare.

2. to distress, to afflict, to grieve, to discomfort, to trouble. **La mort de son ami le désole**, his friend's death grieves him. **Comme si quelque tragique accident avait désolé sa famille**, as if some tragical accident had distressed his family.

3. to vex, to annoy ; to harass ; to torment, to tease. **Ce retard me désole**, this delay annoyes me. **Ce grand froid nous désole**, this great cold annoys us. **Les solliciteurs le désolent**, solicitors torment him. **Ce long silence de sa part me désole**, this long silence on his part makes me sad.

DÉSOLER (SE), *v. réfl.* to grieve, to lament, to be disconsolate, to be distressed. **Il se désole nuit et jour**, he grieves night and day. **Sa mère se désolait de son absence**, his absence distressed his mother.

DÉSOPILANT, E, dézopilân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** *Med.* deobstruent : removing obstructions ; **2.** funny, droll, comical. **Cet acteur est —**, that actor is droll.

DESOPILANT, *sm. Med.* deobstruent.

DÉSOPILATIF, IVE, dézopilatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* deobstruent, deoppilative, aperient.

DÉSOPILATION, dézopilasyôn, *sf. Med.* deoppilation : removal of obstructions.

DÉSOPILER, dézopilé-r, [dés ; Lat : oppilāre, to close), *va. Med.* to deobstruct : to remove obstructions. **— la rate**, *Fig.* to dispel the spleen, to crack one's sides with laughter, to excite laughter. **Se — la rate**, to laugh immoderately.

DÉSOPILER (SE), *v. refl.* to make merry, to cheer up.

DÉSORDONNÉ, E, dézórdoné, *adj.* disorderly : *a*) destitute of order ; confused, irregular ; *b*) *Fig.* disordered, unrestrained in behaviour ; dissolute, loose ; wild ; *c*) inordinate, excessive, immoderate, intemperate. *a*) **Rangs désordonnés**, disorderly ranks. *b*) **Un homme —**, a disorderly man. **Mener une vie désordonnée**, to lead an irregular, a disorderly life. *c*) **Des passions désordonnées**, inordinate passions. **Un appétit —**, an inordinate appetite.

DÉSORDONNÉMENT, dézórdonémân-t, *adv.* **1.** disorderly : to a disorderly manner ; licentiously, dissolutely, loosely ; wildly. **Vivre —**, to live licentiously.

2. inordinately, intemperately, excessively. **Aimer — la chasse**, to be excessively fond of hunting.

DÉSORDONNER, dézórdonér, [dés ; ordonner], *va.* to disorder, to throw into disorder, to disturb.

DÉSORDONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to become disordered.

DÉSORDRE, dézórdr', [dés ; ordre], *sm.* **1.** disorder : *a*) want of order, confusion, irregularity ; *b*) derangement of the animal economy ; distemper ; *c*) discomposure of the mind, turbulence of passions ; mental derangement ; *d*) disturbance, tumult, uproar. *a*) **Le — dans une maison**, the disorder in a house. **Tout est en —**, everything is in disorder. **Ses vêtements étaient en —**, his clothes were in disorder. **Réparer le — de sa toilette**, to put one's dress to rights. **L'armée se retira en —**, the army retired in disorder. **Mettre le — dans les rangs ennemis**, to cause confusion in the enemy's ranks. **Causer du — dans une assemblée**, to cause confusion in an assembly. **Le — des affaires**, the confusion of affairs. **Le — qui règne dans l'administration**, the disorder there is in the administration. [In a good sense :] **Un aimable — embellira la fête**, a graceful confusion will add beauty to the feast. **Un beau — est un effet de l'art**, an elegant confusion has an artistic effect. *Boileau. Art. p.* 2. **Elle s'efforça de parler pour cacher son —**, she tried to speak to hide her discomposure. **De vos sens étonnés quel — s'empare ?** what confusion takes possession of your amazed intellect ? *Rac. Ath.* III. 5. **Le — des idées**, the discomposure of mind. **Le — des passions**, the turbulence of pasions. **Le — de l'imagination**, mental derangement. *d*) **Amener du —, causer du —**, to cause disturbance. **Faire cesser le —**, to stop the uproar. **Réprimer les désordres**, to check disturbances. **De graves désordres éclatèrent dans cette province**, serious disturbances broke out in that province.

2. dissension, quarrel, discord. **Cette famille était fort unie ; un misérable intérêt y a mis le —**, this was a very united family, but sordid interest brought disturbance into it.

3. devastation, ravage. **Ses troupes ont passé sans commettre le moindre —**, his troops went through without committing any disorder.

4. disorderly life ; dissipation, disoluteness, licentiousness. **Vivre dans le —**, to lead a disorderly life.

DÉSORGANISATEUR, TRICE, dézórganizatœr, tris', *adj.* disorganizing.

DÉSORGANISATEUR, *sm.* disorganizer : one who disorganizes.

DÉSORGANISATION, dézórganizasyôn, *sf.* disorganization : *a*) the act of destroying organic structure ; *b*) the act of destroying regular order.

DÉSORGANISER, dézórganizé-r, [dés ; organiser], *va.* to disorganise : *a*) to destroy the organization of a tissue of the animal economy ; *b*) to disorder, to put out of order. **— l'administration**, to disorganize the administration.

DÉSORGANISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become disorganized.

DÉSORIENTÉ, E, dézoriânté, *adj.* **1.** out of one's way ; bewildered ; **2.** out of one's element, out of one's latitude ; disconcerted. **Il est tout —**, he is quite out of his reckoning.

DÉSORIENTER, désoriântér-, [dés ; orienter], *va.* **1.** to disorient, to turn from the east ; **2.** to prevent from knowing where the east lies ; to put out of one's reckoning ; **3.** to lead astray ; to make lose one's way ; **4.** *Fig.* to put out of one's element, to put out of one's latitude ; to bewilder, to disconcert, to puzzle.

DÉSORIENTER (SE), *v.* refl. **1.** to lose one's way ; **2.** to be disconcerted.

DÉSORMAIS, dézórmê-z, [déz, since ; ore, O. Fr. from Lat. hora, hour ; mais, from Lat. magis, more], *adv.* henceforth, thenceforth, henceforward, hereafter, from this time forward, in future. **Que reste-t-il — à faire ?** what is there left, henceforth, to be done ? **Qui pourrait — se fier à vous ?** who could trust you henceforth ? *Mass.* **Le silence — était ce qui lui convenait le mieux**, silence was what in future was most proper for him. *Balzac.* **C'est un mauvais métier, — j'y renonce**, it's a bad business, I shall henceforth give it up. *Mol. Av.* III. 6.

DÉSOSSEMENT, dézôs'mân-t, [désosser], *sm.* boning.

DÉSOSSER, dézôsé-r, [dés ; os], *va.* to bone : to take out the bones from.

DÉSOURDIR, dézourdir, [dés ; ourdir], *va.* to unweave ; to take the threads out of a stuff, to undo.

DÉSOXYDANT, E, dézoksidân-t, ânt', *adj.* deoxidating, disoxidating.

DÉSOXYDATION, dézokisdasyôn, *sf. Chem.* deoxidation, disoxidation, deoxidization : the act of reducing from the state of an oxide.

DÉSOXYDER, dézoksidé-r, [dés ; oxyde],

va. *Chem.* to deoxidate, to disoxidate, to deoxidize : to reduce from the state of an oxide, to deprive of oxygen. — **des sels, des oxydes,** to deoxidate salts, oxides.

DÉSOXYGÉNATION, dézoksizhénasyôn, *sf. Chem.* deoxygenation, disoxygenation : *a*) the act or process of separating oxygen from a substance ; *b*) the state of being deoxygenated.

DÉSOXYGÉNER, dézoksizhéné-r, [dés ; oxygèner,] *va.* [*Je désoxygène ; je désoxygénerai ; que je désoxygène.*] *Chem.* to deoxygenate, to disoxygenate : to separate oxygen from a substance, to deprive of oxygen.

DÉSOXYGÉNER (SE), *v. refl.* to be deoxygenated ; to lose its oxygen.

DESPERRIERS, déperié, [Bonaventure], poet and romance writer (b. about 1544).

DESPORTES, déporte, [Philippe], poet (1546-1606).

DESPOTAT, dèspota, *sm.* **1.** dignity of a despot ; **2.** jurisdiction of a despot ; territory governed by a despot.

DESPOTE, dèspot', [Gr. : δεσπότης, master], *sm.* despot : *a*) an absolute sovereign, a prince invested with absolute power ; *b*) a tyrant ; *c*) a person that assumes a despotic power. *c*) **Cet homme est un — dans sa famille,** that man is despotic at home. **Quel — que cette femme !** what a despotic woman !

DESPOTE, *adj.* despotic : absolute, tyrannical ; applied only to persons.

DESPOTIQUE, dèspotik', *adj.* despotic, despotical : absolute in power, arbitrary, tyrannical. **Un pouvoir —,** a despotic power.

DESPOTIQUEMENT, dèspotik'mân-t, *adj* despotically : in a despotic manner.

DESPOTISER, dèspotizé-r, [despote], *va.* to submit to despotism ; to rule despotically.

DESPOTISME, despotism', *sm.* despotism : *a*) absolutism, autocracy, tyranny; *b*) absolute and arbitrary power ; the power of a despot ; *c*) by extension, a tyrannic authority, abuse of power, tyranny.

a) **Le — est un état violent qui semble ne pouvoir durer,** despotism is a violent state which does not seem capable of lasting. *Volt.* *b*) **Le — des empereurs romains,** the despotism of the Roman emperors. **Le — d'une assemblée,** the absolute power of an assembly. *c*) **Le — d'un chef de famille,** the tyranny of the head of a family.

DESPUMATION, dèspumasyôn, *sf.* despumation : the separation of impurities in the form of froth or scum at the surface of any liquid ; clarification, scumming.

DESPUMER, dèspumé-r, [Lat. : despumāre, atum ; de, off ; spuma, foam], *va.* to despumate : to separate scum or impurities ; to clarify.

DESQUAMATION, déskwamasyôn, *sf. Med.* desquamation : exfoliation ; separation of scales from the skin or bones.

DESQUAMER, dèskwamé-r, [Lat. : desquamāre, atum ; de, off ; squma, scale], *va.* to desquamate : to separate scales from the skin or bones.

DESQUAMER (SE), *v. refl.* to desquamate ; to scale off, to come of in the form of scales.

DESQUELS, DESQUELLES, dèkèl', contraction of *de lesquels, de lesquelles,* V. *Lequel* and *Quel.*

DESSABLER, dèsablé-r, [dés ; sabler], *va.* to sand off ; to take off the sand.

DESSAISIR, dèsézir, [dés ; saisir], *va.* to dispossess of ; to disseize of.

DESSAISIR (SE), *v. refl.* (with *de*) to relinquish ; to part (with) ; to give up the possession (of) to divest one's self (of). **Se — d'un gage,** to relinquish a loan. **Il ne voulut pas se — de la lettre,** he would not give up the letter. **Se — du pouvoir,** to relinquish power.

DESSAISISSEMENT, dèzèsis'mân-t, *sm.* parting with, relinquishment.

DESSAISONNER, desezoné-r, [dés ; saison], *va. Agr.* to alter the rotation of crops on (a farm).

DESSALAISON, dèsalèzôn, *sf.* **DESSALEMENT,** dèsal'mân-t, *sm.* clearing from salt.

DESSALÉ, E, dèsalé, **1.** freshened, soaked ; **2.** *Fig.* sharp, crafty, deep. **Un homme —,** a sharp fellow.

DESSALÉ, E, *sm.* **1.** sharp fellow *m.* sharp woman, strumpet. **Vous faites la sournoise, mais je vous connais il y a longtemps : et vous êtes une dessalée,** you are playing the artful one, but I have known you a long time, you are a deceitful baggage. *Mol. G. Dand.* I. 6.

DESSALER, dèsalé-r, [dés ; saler], *va.* to freshen : to soak out the salt of, to render less salt ; to soak, to water. — **des harengs,** to soak herrings — **une sauce,** to water a sauce.

DESSALER (SE)., *v. refl.* to freshen.

DESSANGLER, dèsânglé-r, [dés; sangler], *va.* to ungird : to loose from a girth.

DESSÉCHANT, E, dèséshân-t, ânt', *adj* drying ; withering ; parching.

DESSÉCHÉ, E, dèséshé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** dried; dried up ; dessicated ; **2.** dry ; **3.** drained. dried up ; **4.** withered.

DESSÉCHEMENT, dèsésh'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** drying, desiccation : the act of making dry; **2.** drainage : the act of draining lands ; draining ; drying up. **Le — d'un marais,** the draining of a marsh. **Fossé de —,** drain.

3. withering (of plants) ; **4.** *Fig.* dryness : want of sensibility ; **5.** emaciation (of the body).

DESSÉCHER, déséshé-r, [dés ; sécher], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], **1.** to dry, to dry up : *a*) to desiccate, to free from water or moisture, to make dry ; *b*) to drain, to exhaust ; *c*) to parch ; *d*) to wither. *a*) **La chaleur dessèche la terre,** heat dries up the soil. — **le sang, les poumons,** to dry up the blood, the lungs. *b*) **Dessécher un marais,** to drain a marsh. — **un étang,** to dry up a pond. *d*) **Le soleil dessèche les fleurs,** the sun withers the flowers.

2. to emaciate, to waste, to extenuate. **Les veilles, la misère, les chagrins dessèchent les corps les plus robustes,** labour, misery and troubles will waste the strongest frame.

3. *Fig.* to dry up ; *b*) to harden ; *b*) to chill, to damp, to dull. — **le cœur,** to harden the heart. — **l'esprit, l'imagination,** to chill the mind, to dull the imagination.

DESSÉCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to dry, to dry up : *a*) to become dry ; to lose moisture; *b*) to wither ; *c*) to waste away. *a*) **Des troncs d'arbres qui se dessèchent,** trunks of trees which are drying up. *c*) **Dans la vieillesse toutes les parties du corps se dessèchent,** in old age all the different parts of our body waste away. **Ses vives couleurs s'effacent, elle languit, elle se dessèche,** she is losing her fine colour, becoming languid and wasting away. *Fén. Tél.* 7. **Il se dessèche d'ennui,** he is care-worn.

2. to dry up, to harden : to become insensible. **Son âme s'est desséchée,** he has become hard-hearted.

DESSEIN, dèsan ; before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h* : dèsan-n ; as : *dessein habile,* dèsan-n abli' ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound, (same as dessin), *sm.* design : *a*) plan, project, scheme ; plot ; device, contrivance ; *b*) intent, intention, purpose, aim, drift, end, object, view ; *c*) purpose, determination, resolution. *a*) **Le — d'un poème, d'une tragédie,** the plot of a poem, of a tragedy. **Après avoir expliqué le — de cet ouvrage,** after having explained the plan of this work. *b*) **Un grand —,** a great design. **Accomplir ses desseins,** to accomplish one's designs. **Ces Grecs ont craint que nous n'eussions des desseins sur leur liberté,** those Greeks were afraid that we meant to plot against their liberty. *c*) **Il est parti dans le — de faire telle chose,** he went away with the resolution to do such a thing. **Je suis venu à bout de mon —,** I have accomplished my design. **Dans un si grand — rien n'est à négliger,** in so great a design nothing must be neglected. **Il forma le — de le perdre,** he resolved to ruin him. **Le — en est pris, je pars,** the resolution is taken, I will go. *Rac. Phèd.* I. I. **Il conçut le — de venger cette mort,** he resolved to avenge this death. **Faire — de,** to intend, to design. **De — formé,** on set purpose. **De — prémédité,** premeditately.

A DESSEIN, *adv. phr.* on purpose, purposely, intentionally, designedly. **Dire quelque chose à —,** to say a thing on purpose, intentionally.

A DESSEIN DE, *prepos. phr.* with the intent of, with a view to, in order to, on purpose to, for the purpose of. **Il va chez lui à — de le faire changer de résolution,** he, is going to his house on purpose to make him take another resolution. *Acad.* **A mauvais —,** with a bad intention.

A DESSEIN QUE, *conjunc. phr.* in order that, with the design that, to the end that. **Ce qu'il en dit, c'est à — que vous en fassiez votre profit,** he said what he did about it in order that you might profit by it. *Acad.*

SANS DESSEIN, *adv. phr.* undesignedly, unintentionally.

DESSELLER, dèsèlé-r, [dés ; seller], *va.* to unsaddle (a horse).

DESSERRE, dèsèr', *sf.* **Être dur à la —,** to be close-fisted.

DESSERRER, dèsèré-r, [dés ; serrer], *va.* **1.** to loosen : to make loose, to slacken. — **la taille,** to slacken the waist. — **une ceinture, un corset,** to loosen a girdle, to loosen stays. *Fig.* — **les cordons de sa bourse,** to open one's purse, to show one's self liberal with one's purse.

2. to open. — **les dents,** to open one's mouth : to speak. **Ne pas — les dents,** not to open one's mouth, not to speak.

3. *Fam.* to give. — **un coup,** to give a blow.

4. *Print.* to unlock (a form).

DESSERRER (SE), *v. refl.* to loosen, to get loose ; to come undone.

DESSERT, dèsèr, [desservir], *sm.* dessert : *a*) the last service of a meal, composed of cheese, fruits, comfits, pastry, etc. ; *b*) the time of the dessert. **Service à —,** dessert service. **Cuiller à —,** dessert spoon.

DESSERTE, dèsèrt', [desservir], *sf.* **1.** leavings (of a meal), broken victuals (left after meals.) **Donner la — aux domestiques, aux pauvres,** to give the broken victuals to the servants, to the poor.

2. parochial duties (of a priest) ; **3.** *Civ. Eng.* **Chemin de —,** by-road, by-way.

DESSERTIR, dèsèrtir, [dés ; sertir], *va. Jewel.* to unset (diamonds, etc.).

DESSERVANT, dèsèrvân-t, *sm.* officiating priest.

DESSERVICE, dèsèrvis', *sm.* disservice, ill service, injury, mischief, harm.

DESSERVIR, dèsèrvir, [dés ; servir], *vn.* [Conj. like *servir*.] *vn.* 1. to remove, to take away (from a table). — **les mets**, to take away the dishes.

2. to clear (the table). [*Naut.* :] —, to remove the cloth, to clear the table, to take away.

3. to disserve, to do an ill office to, to do injury to, to harm, to hurt. — **quelqu'un auprès d'un supérieur**, to speak against a person to one of his superiors. — **le mérite**, to injure merit.

4. to serve, to officiate. — **une cure**, to serve a living.

5. (of a boat, a railway) to touch at ; to stop, to stay at (in order to put down and take up passengers) ; to run : to go backwards and forwards from place to place, as a train, a coach, a packet ; (of a boat) to ply. **Les localités suivantes sont desservies par les paquebots**, the following are the places between which the steamers ply.

DESSERVIR (SE), *v. refl.* to disserve each other.

DESSICCANT, E, dèsikân-t, ânt', *adj.* siccant : drying up.

DESSICCATEUR, dèsikatœr, *sm.* V. *Séchoir*.

DESSICCATIF, IVE, dèsikatif, tiv', [dessécher], *adj.* desiccative : having the power of drying.

DESSICATIF, *sm.* desiccative : *a*) a desiccative substance ; *b*) an application to dry up the secretions of membranes, ulcers, etc.

DESSICCATION, désikasyôn, [dessécher], *sf.* desiccation, drying : the act of drying.

DESSILLER, DÉCILER, désiyé-r, [dés ; cil], *va.* to open, to unseal (the eyelids). [*Fig.* :] — **les yeux de**, (or) **à quelqu'un**, to open a person's eyes, to undeceive a person.

DESSIN, dèsan, the *n* always preserves its nasality and is never heard before a vowel ; but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound, [dessiner, to draw], *sm.* 1. drawing : *a*) the art of drawing ; design ; *b*) representation by the pencil or crayon. *a*) **Apprendre le** —, to learn drawing. **Enseigner le** —, to teach drawing. **Maître, professeur de** —, drawing-master. **Les arts du** —, the arts of design : painting, sculpture and architecture. *b*) — **lithographié**, lithographic drawing. — **au trait**, line drawing, drawing in outline, delineation. — **à main levée**, free-hand drawing. — **haché**, hatched drawing. — **d'après nature**, drawing from nature, from the living model. — **d'après la bosse**, drawing from model in relief. — **lavé**, washed [*or* shaded] drawing. — **colorié**, coloured drawing. — **linéaire**, mechanical drawing.

2. design : *a*) draught, delineation, sketch, outline ; *b*) pattern ; the figures with which fabrics are ornamented ; *c*) *Arch.* draught, drawing, plan (of a building, of a garden, etc.) ; *d*) the plan of a literary work ; *e*) *Mus.* arrangement ; the disposition of every part of a passage. *a*) — **correct**, correct sketch. *b*) **Cette étoffe est d'un joli** —, that stuff is of a pretty pattern. **Le — d'un châle**, the pattern of a shawl.

DESSINATEUR, dèsinatœr, *sm.* 1. designer, draughtsman : one who draws picture plans, maps, etc. ; 2. pattern-maker.

DESSINER, dèsiné-r, [Lat. : designāre, atum ; de ; signum, a mark], *va.* 1. to draw: to represent by lines upon a surface, to delineate with a pencil or crayon ; to design. — **d'après nature**, to draw from nature. — **un paysage, une fleur, une main**, to draw a landscape, a flower, a hand. — **d'après la bosse**, to draw from a cast, from the round.

2. to delineate , to outline, to sketch ; to design ; 3. to form. **Ces galeries écroulées dessinaient les places publiques**, these galleries in ruins indicated the sites of the public places, *Volney, Ruines*, 2. **Ses cheveux effleurés du soufle de l'automne, dessinaient sur sa tête une pâle couronne**, her hair, touched by the breath of autumn, formed on her brow a pale crown.

4. to set off, to show. **Une robe qui dessine avantageusement la taille**, a dress which sets the figure off to advantage. **Un vêtement qui dessine bien les formes**, a garment which sets off the figure. **Vous verrez de quel air la nature l'a dessiné**, you will see [for yourselves], what form nature has given him, *Mol. Pourc.* I. 4.

DESSINER, *vn.* to draw.

DESSINER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be delineated ; to appear, to be visible ; to loom. **Les Alpes se dessinent à l'horizon**, the Alps are visible in the horizon. **Un paysage qui se dessine dans le lointain**, a landscape which is visible in the distance. **Un vaisseau se dessine à l'horizon**, a vessel looms in the horizon.

2. to take shape ; to stand out in relief ; 3. to set off one's shape, to set off ; 4. to reveal one's self ; to become evident. **Deux grandes opinions se dessinaient**, two great opinions were becoming evident. **Les événements se dessinent**, events are taking shape.

DESSOLEMENT, desolmân, *sm. Agr.* the altering of the rotation of crops.

DESSOLER, dèsolé-r, [dés ; sole], *va.* 1. to take off the sole of ; 2. *Agr.* to alter the rotation of crops on (a farm).

DESSOUCHER, désoushé-r, [dés ; souche], *va. Agr.* to take the stumps off.

DESSOUDER, dèsoudé-r, [dés ; [souder], *va.* to unsolder : to separate what is soldered ; *Fig.* to detach.

DESSOUDER, (SE), *v. refl.* to come unsoldered.

DESSOUDURE, désoudur', *sf.* unsoldering.

DESSOUFRAGE, désoufrazh', *sm.* desulphuration : the operation of depriving of sulphur.

DESSOUFRER, dèsoufré-r, [dés ; soufre], *va.* to desulphurate : to deprive of sulphur, to clear from sulphur.

DESSOUILLER, dèsouyé-r, [dés ; souiller], *va.* to clear from stain.

DESSOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to clear one's self from opprobrium.

DESSOULER, dèsoulé-r, [dés ; souler], *va. Vulg.* to sober, to make sober.

DESSOULER, *vn. Vulg.* to get sober.

DESSOULER (SE), *v. refl. Vulg.* to get sober.

DESSOUS, dœsou-z, [de ; sous], *adv.* under, underneath, below, beneath. **J'ai cherché sur la table et il était** —, I looked on the table and it was under it. **Sens dessus** —, *V. Dessus*.

DESSOUS, *prep.* under, underneath, below, beneath. **Rome est — vos lois pas les lois de la guerre**, according to the laws of war, Rome is under your laws. *Corn. Cinna*, II. I. [*Dessous*, as a preposition, is obsolute now.]

DESSOUS, *sm.* 1. under part, under side ; bottom. **Le — d'une table**, the under part of a table. **Les dessous d'un théâtre**, the floor under the stage. — **d'assiette**, plate-stand. — **de carafe**, decanter-stand. — **de plat**, dish-stand. — **de bras**, (of dresses), dress preserver.

2. wrong side. **Le — d'une étoffe**, the wrong side of a stuff.

3. *Fig.* **Le — des cartes**, the secret of an affair. **Voir le — des cartes**, to be in the secret of an affair.

4. *Fig.* worst ; disadvantage. **Avoir le** —, to be worsted, to have the worst of it. **Être dans le troisième** —, *Fig.* to be in very low water.

5. *Naut.* lee, leeward.

AU-DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* under, underneath, beneath, below : in a lower place ; inferior. **La citadelle est sur la colline ; la ville s'étend au-** —, the citadel is on the hill; the town at the bottom of it. **On a renvoyé les locataires qui étaient logés au-** —, the tenants who lived below have been sent away. **Les enfants de cinq ans et au-** —, children of five and under five years of age.

AU-DESSOUS DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. under, below, beneath : *a*) lower than ; *b*) inferior to. *a*) **L'eau ne nous venait qu'au — du genou**, we only had water below the knee. **Être logé au- — de quelqu'un**, to lodge below a person. **Être assis au- — de quelqu'un**, to be sitting below a person. **Elle voit au- — d'elle deux gouffres profonds**, below her she sees two deep pits. **Le thermomètre est au- — de zéro**, the thermometer is below freezing point. *b*) **Être au- — de quelqu'un de mérite**, to be inferior to a person in merit. **Être au- — du médiocre**, to be inferior to mediocrity. **Elle ne voyait rien sur la terre qui ne soit au- — d'elle**, she considered everything beneath her in this world. **Être au- — de sa place**, to be below one's place. **Être au- — de ses affaires**, to be under (behindhand) in one's affairs.

2. below, beneath : unworthy of, unbecoming. **Il ne veut pas de cet emploi, il le regarde comme trop au- — de lui**, he will not take that berth, he considers it unworthy of him. **Vous me tenez fort au- — de vous**, you keep me quite beneath you, *Mol. G. Dand.* II. 3.

3. under : less than ; not having reached to. **Une somme au- — de mille francs**, a sum under a thousand francs. **Une taille au- — de la moyenne**, a figure under the average height. **Les hommes au- — de cinquante ans**, men under fifty year of age. **Vendre au- — du cours**, to sell under the market price.

4. *Naut.* **Au- — du vent**, to leeward.

CI-DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* 1. below, underneath : under here, under this place ; (in epitaphs) under this stone ; 2. below hereafter. **Voir ci-** —, see below. **Consultez le tableau ci-** —, see table below; read the following list.

DE DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* under (in composition). **Vêtements de** —, under clothes. **Croûte de** —, undercrust. **Jupon de** —, underpetticoat.

DE DESSOUS. *prepos. phr.* from below, from underneath. **De — terre**, from underground.

EN DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* 1. underneath ; downwards. **Habit usé en** —, coat worn out on the wrong side. **Passer en** —, to pass underneath.

2. *Fig.* underhand, underhanded, artful, sly ; 3. underhand, underhandedly, slyly, artfully. **Regarder en** —, to look slyly. **Son regard en — observait tout avec une ombrageuse attention**, he observed everything slyly and distructfully. **Être en** —, to be underhanded. **Faire ses coups en** —, to act in an underhanded way.

LÀ-DESSOUS. *adv. phr.* under there, beneath that, below, underneath. **Mettez ce paquet là-** —, put this parcel under there. [*Fig.* :] **Il y a quelque chose là-** —, there is

something under that, there is something secret there. **Qu'y a-t-il de caché là- —** ? what is the real meaning of this ?

PAR-DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* underneath, beneath.

PAR-DESSOUS, *prepos. adv.* under, underneath, beneath. **Par — la table,** under the table. **Passer par- — le pont,** to pass under the bridge. [*Fam.* :] **Par- — la jambe,** hastily ; without difficulty.

DESSUCRER, desukré-r, [dés ; sucrer], *va.* to clear of sugar, to take the sugar from.

DESSUINTAGE, dèsuantazh', [dessinter], *sm.* scouring (of the wool).

DESSUINTER, dèsuanter, [dés ; suinter] *va. Dy.* to scour (the wool).

DESSUS, dœsu-z, [dé ; sus ; Lat. ; de ; super], *adv.* above, on, upon, over. **Ce qui est sous la table, mettez-le —,** put on the table what is under it. **Ce fondement est mal affermi, nous craignons de bâtir —,** this foundation is not safe, we are afraid to build on it. **Cracher —,** *Fam.* to despise. **C'est à cracher —,** it is a beggarly affair. **Ce n'est pas à cracher — après tout,** it is not to be despised after all. **Mettez donc —,** put your hat on, *Mol. Mar. forcé,* 2. **Sens — dessous,** upside down : topsy-turvy : *a*) with the bottom upwards ; *b*) all in confusion, at sixes and sevens. **Mettre, renverser sens — dessous,** to turn upside down, to turn topsy-turvy ; to overset ; to throw into confusion. **Être sens — dessous,** to be upside down ; to be in confusion ; to be disconcerted, upset.

DESSUS, *prep.* † on, upon, above, over. **Coucher — la dure,** to sleep on the ground.

DESSUS, *sm.* **1.** upper part, upper side, top. **Le — de la tête,** the top (*or* crown) of the head. **Le — du pied,** the top of the foot. **Le — d'une table,** the upper side of a table. **Le — de la toilette,** the toilet-cover. **Le — du lit,** the bed-cover. **Le — d'un panier,** the best of a basket, the choice , *Fig.* the prime of a thing. **Le — est plus beau que le dessous,** the upper part is better than the under one, **Le — d'un omnibus,** the top of an omnibus.

2. back (of the hand) ; **3.** lid (of a box) ; **4.** cover (of a book) ; **5.** right side (of stuffs ; **6.** address direction (of a letter) ; **7.** *Arch.* frieze-panel (of a door).

8. *Naut.* **— du vent,** weather-gage. **Prendre le — du vent,** to get the weather-gage, to get to windward. **— d'une voile,** fore part of a sail.

9. *Fig.* advantage, upperhand, best of it. **Avoir le —,** to have the best of it. **Prendre le —,** to get upperhand. **Il était très malade, mais il a pris le —,** he was very ill, but he has recovered.

10. *Mus.* soprano : *a*) treble, the highest female voice ; *b*) sopranist, treble singer. **Premier —,** first (*or* highest) treble. **Second —,** second (*or* low) treble. **Un bon —,** a good soprano.

AU-DESSUS, *adv. phr.* **1.** above : *a*) over head : in a higher place ; *b*) higher in rank or excellence ; superior. *a*) **Au. — étaient écrits ces mots,** above it, were written these words. **Il occupe le premier étage, et je loge au- —,** he occupies the first floor, and I lodge above (*or* overhead). *b*) **Cela est admirable, je ne connais rien qui soit au —,** that is admirable, it is superior to anything I know.

2. upwards : yet more ; more than. **Les hommes de soixante ans et au- —,** men of sixty and more.

AU-DESSUS DE, *prepos. phr.* above : *a*) higher than ; over ; in a higher place than ; *b*) more than, greater than ; over, upwards of ; *c*) superior to, over, beyond ; in a degree exceeding or surpassing ; *d*) beyond, out of the reach of, not in the power of ; *e*) too high for ; too proud for. *a*) **Au- — des plus hautes montagnes,** above the highest mountains. **Au- — du genou,** above the knee. **Au- — de la porte,** over the door. **Quinze degrés au- — de zéro,** fifteen degrees above the freezing point. **La Marne se jette dans la Seine au- — de Paris,** the Marne falls into the Seine above Paris. *b*) **Tous les hommes au- — de quarante ans,** all the men above forty. *c*) **L'archevêque est au- — de l'évêque,** the archbishop is above the bishop. **Placer un héros au- — de César,** to put a hero above Cæsar. **Une femme qui montre un courage au- — de son sexe,** a woman who shows courage above her sex. **Cela est au- — de ses forces,** that is beyond his strength. **Être au- — de soi-même,** to surpass one's self. **Être au- — de sa place,** to be above one's place. **Être au- — de sa condition,** to be above one's condition. **Être au- — de ses affaires,** to be beforehand with the world. *d*) **Être au- — de l'envie, de la jalousie, de la calomnie,** to be out of the reach of envy, jealousy, calumny. **Être au- — du vent,** *Fig.* to have nothing to fear ; to be out of danger. *e*) **Avoir une mise au- — de son état,** to be dressed above one's station. **Se mettre au- — de tout,** to be above everything. **Être au- — de l'opinion,** not to care about what people say.

CI-DESSUS, *adv. phr.* above : before. **Voir —,** see above.

DE DESSUS, *prepos. phr.* from off, from. **Tous ont disparu de — la scène,** all have disappeared from off the scene.

DE DESSUS, *adv. phr.* upper ; top. **L'habit de —,** the top coat.

EN DESSUS, *adv. phr.* **1.** above ; on the top ; uppermost ; **2.** on, upon ; **3.** over. **Vert en —, rose en dessous,** green above, pink underneath. **J'ai mis en —, les effets dont on a le plus besoin,** I have put the things which are most needed, uppermost.

4. *Hydraul.* overshot. **Roue en —,** overshot-wheel.

LÀ-DESSUS, *adv. phr.* **1.** upon that ; over that. **Mettez le livre là- —,** put the book on that.

2. thereupon, upon which, then ; with these words. **On lui déclara qu'il n'obtiendrait rien, là- — il se retira,** they told him plainly he would get nothing, upon which he retired. **Elle s'éveilla là- —,** she then awoke.

3. about that, upon that, in that, upon this head, on that question, about that business. **Ne suivez pas là- — son exemple,** do not follow his example in that. **Pourquoi revenir toujours là- —** ? why be always harping on that string ? **Passons là- —,** let us say nothing about that. **Vous pouvez compter là- —,** you can reckon upon that.

PAR-DESSUS, *adv. phr.* **1.** above : in a higher place ; **2.** over : *a*) so as to be above the top ; *b*) on the surface ; *c*) from side to side ; across. **Il avait un habit et un manteau par- —,** he had a coat on and a cloak over it. **Sauter par- —,** to jump over. *Fam.* **Mettez cela dans votre poche et votre mouchoir par- —,** you may put that in your pipe and smoke it ; you may keep that all to yourself.

3. besides, over : more than the quantity assigned ; into the bargain, over and above, to boot. **Il eut ce qui lui avait été promis ; et quelque chose par- —,** he had what had been promised him, and something else into the bargain.

PAR-DESSUS, *prepos. phr.* over : *a*) above, upon ; *b*) across, from side to side ; *c*) beyond ; *d*) more than, besides ; over and above, **Par- — tout,** above all. **Il porte un manteau par- — son habit,** he wears a cloak over his coat. **Il sauta par- — la barrière,** he jumped over the gate. **Avoir de l'eau par- — la tête,** to have water over one's head. [*Fig.* :] **En avoir par- — la tête, par- — les yeux,** to be worried out of one's life by anything. **Faire quelque chose par- — l'épaule,** to leave a thing undone. **Il vous payera par- — l'épaule,** you will have money when he pays you. **Par- — les maisons,** excessively ; immoderately. **Par- — le marché,** into the bargain. **Donner cent francs par- — ce qu'on devait,** to give a hundred francs besides what was owing. **Par- — le bord,** overboard. **Jeter par- — le bord,** to sacrifice, to throw overboard, to give up.

DESTIN, dèstan, [destiner], *sm.* **1.** destiny, fate : *a*) invincible or inevitable necessity depending on a superior cause ; unknown and invincible concatenation of events and causes ; *b*) state or condition pre-ordained ; lot, doom, destination, fortune. *a*) **La mythologie faisait du — une divinité supérieure à Jupiter même,** mythology made destiny out to be a divinity superior to Jupiter himself. **L'ordre du —,** the order of destiny. **Le livre du —,** the book of fate, of destiny. **Quand le mal est certain, la plainte ni la peur ne changent le —,** when evil is certain, it is no use fearing or complaining, we cannot change our destiny. *La Font. Fab.* *b*) **Un heureux —,** a happy destiny. **On ne peut fuir son —,** one cannot avoid one's destiny. **Obéir à son —,** to follow one's destiny. **C'est le — des choses humaines de n'avoir qu'une durée courte et rapide,** it is the doom of human things to be but of short duration.

2. *Poet.* career, course, life. **Finir son —,** to terminate one's career. **Abréger son —,** to shorten one's life. **Prolonger ses destins,** to continue one's course.

DESTINATAIRE, dèstinatêr', *smf.* person to whom a letter, etc., is addressed.

DESTINATION, dèstinasyôn ; *in poet,* siôn, [Lat. : destinatio], *sf.* destination : *a*) the act of destining ; *b*) destiny, lot, fate ; *c*) ultimate design, end ; *d*) *Jurisp.* intention ; will ; *e*) the place intended to be reached ; the place to which a thing is appointed. *b*) **L'homme seul, de toutes les créatures capable d'une — sérieuse,** man, the only creature, which can have a real destination. **La — de l'homme ici-bas,** man's destiny here below. *c*) **La — d'un édifice,** the destination of a building. **Faire la — d'un somme,** to settle the destination of a sum of money. *d*) **On ne doit pas changer la — des fondateurs,** things must be done exactly as the founders intended them to be. **Immeubles par —,** personal goods attached by their destination to a real estate. *e*) **La — d'un voyageur,** the destination of a traveller. **La — d'une lettre,** the destination of a letter. **Partir pour sa —,** to set out for one's destination, **Arriver à sa —,** to arrive at one's destination. **A —,** to one's destination. **A — de,** *Naut.* bound to ; (of a letter) addressed to.

DESTINÉE, dèstiné, [destiner], *sf.* **1.** destiny, fate ; *a*) necessity, fixed order of things ; *b*) destination, lot, doom. *a*) **Le cours des destinées,** the course of destiny. *b*) **Une glorieuse —,** a glorious destiny. **Accomplir sa —,** to fulfil one's destiny. **Être content de sa —,** to be satisfied with one's lot. **C'est la — des grands hommes d'être attaqués par l'envie,** it is the destiny of great men to be envied.

2. *Poet.* life, career, course. **Vous pouvez d'un seul mot trancher ma —,** one word from you could stop the course of my life. *Corn. Hor.* v. 1.

DESTINER, dèstiné-r, [Lat. : destinăre], *va.* 1. to destine : *a*) to decree, to doom to fate ; to fix unalterably ; *b*) to design, to appoint ; to intend, to purpose ; *c*) to reserve ; to hold in reserve. *a*) **Les récompenses que Dieu a destinées à ceux qu'il aime**, the rewards God has destined to those he loves. **Il faut croire qu'il était destiné à mourir de cette façon**, we must suppose he was destined to die in that manner. *b*) **— son fils au barreau**, to intend one's son to be a barrister. **Le navire est destiné pour Riga**, the ship is bound to Riga. **Leur naissance les destine à de grandes choses**, they are destined by their birth to do great things. **Je destine cette somme à l'achat d'une terre**, I intend to buy an estate with that sum. **Cet argent est destiné aux pauvres**, this money is extended for the poor. **Je destine les soirées à cette occupation charmante**, I devote the evenings to this pleasant occupation. *J. J. Rouss.* *c*) **On lui destinait de grandes récompenses**, great rewards were held in reserve for him. **Je sais l'accueil qu'il me destine**, I know the reception he has in store for me.

2. (with *de* followed by an infinitive) to resolve. **J'ai destiné de faire cela**, I have resolved to do that.

DESTINER (SE), *v. refl.* to be destined, to be intended. **Il se destine à l'Église**, he is destined to the church.

DESTITUABLE, dèstituabl', [destituer], *adj.* removable.

DESTITUÉ, E dèstitué *adj.* 1. dismissed, removed ; 2. destitute ; devoid, void. **— de bon sens**, devoid of sense. **Une conjecture destituée de vraisemblance**, an improbable conjecture.

DESTITUER, dèstitué-r, [Lat. : destituĕre, utum], *va.* to dismiss, to remove, to discharge, to turn out (a functionary).

DESTITUTION, dèstitusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* dismissal, removal : the act of dismissing from an office.

DESTOUCHES, dètoush, [Philippe-Néricault], dramatic author (1680-1754).

† **DESTRIER**, dèstrié ; *pl.* dèstrié-z, [from Lat. dextera, right hand], *sm.* steed, war-horse, charger.

DESTROYER, destroyeur, [Eng.], *Naut.* destroyer.

DESTRUCTEUR, TRICE, dèstruktœr, tris, *sm. f.* 1. destroyer : one who destroys. **Les Grecs furent les destructeurs de Troie**, the Greeks were the destroyers of Troy.

2. weeder out. **Le — de l'hérésie**, the weeder out of heresy. **Le — des abus**, the weeder out of abuse.

DESTRUCTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* destroying, destructive : that destroys ; causing destruction ; ruinous ; mischievous, pernicious. **Un conquérant —**, a destroying conqueror. **Une armée destructrice**, a destroying army. **Un esprit —**, a mischievous mind. **Le despotisme est — de la société**, despotism is destructive of society.

DESTRUCTIBILITÉ, dèstruktibilité, *sf.* destructibility : the quality of being destructible.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dèstruktibl', [Lat. : destructibilis], *adj.* destructible : that may be destroyed.

DESTRUCTIF, IVE, dèstruktif, tiv', *adj.* destructive : having the quality of destroying ; that destroys, destroying. **Une cause destructive**, a destructive cause. **Des vices destructifs de la société**, vices destructive to society. **Cette idée seule est destructive de toute administration**, that one idea is destructive to all administration. **D'une manière destructive**, destructively.

DESTRUCTION, déstruksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : destructio], *sf.* destruction : *a*) the act of destroying ; subversion, overthrow, demolition ; *b*) death, slaughter ; *c*) the state of being destroyed ; ruin ; *d*) devastation, havock. *a*) **La — du temple de Jérusalem**, the destruction of the temple of Jerusalem. **La — de la monarchie**, the overthrow of the monarchy. **La — des bonnes mœurs**, the subversion of good manners. *b*) **Cet art tend à la — des hommes**, this art tends to men's destruction. *c*) *Fléch.* **La vue du désordre ne déplaît pas toujours ; mais celle de la — afflige**, the sight of disorder does not always displease us, but that of ruin pains us.

DESTRUCTIVITÉ, dèstruktivité, *sf. Phrenol.* destructiveness : a propensity to destroy.

DÉSUDATION, désudasyôn, [Lat. : desudatio, sweat], *sf. Med.* desudation : eruption of small pimples, like millet-seed, appearing chiefly on children, and owing to a want of cleanliness

DÉSUÉTUDE, désuétude, [Lat. : desuetudo], *sf.* desuetude, disuse : discontinuance, cessation of use, practice or custom. **Tomber en —**, to fall into desuetude, into disuse (as a law) ; to become, to grow obsolete ; to be obsolescent.

DÉSUINTAGE, dézuantazh', *sm.* V. *Dessuintage.*

DÉSULFURATION, désulfurasyôn, *sf. Chem.* desulphuration : the act of depriving of sulphur.

DÉSULFURER, désulfuré-r, [dé ; sulfurer], *va. Chem.* to desulphurate : to deprive of sulphur.

DÉSUNION, dézuniôn, [dés ; union], *sf.* disunion : *a*) disjunction, separation ; *b*) *Fig.* break of concord, discord ; variance. **Mettre le — dans une famille**, to set a family at variance. **Il y a de la — parmi les membres de cette société**, the members of that society are at variance

DÉSUNIR, dézunir, [dés ; unir], *va.* 1. to disjoint : to separate united parts, to disconnect ; to break in pieces ; 2. to disunite : *a*) to disjoin, to separate, to part, to dissociate ; *b*) to set at variance, to interrupt the harmony of. *a*) **Ne désunissez point deux cœurs faits l'un pour l'autre**, do not separate two persons so foundly attached to each other. *b*) **Des querelles d'intérêt ont désuni ces deux familles**, quarrels about money matters have set those two families at variance.

DÉSUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to disjoint, to be disjointed ; 2. to be disunited ; to disunite, to disjoin ; *a*) to part, to become separated ; *b*) to be at variance.

DÉSUSITÉ, E, dézuzité, [dés ; usité], *adj.* disused, obsolete.

DESVALLIÈRES, dévalière, [Maurice], dramatic writer (b. 1857).

DÉTACHAGE, détazhazh, *sm.* cleaning, scouring, removal of spots (from clothes or stuffs).

DÉTACHÉ, E, détashé, *adj.* scoured ; cleaned. **Une robe détachée**, a cleaned dress.

DÉTACHÉ, E, détashé, *adj.* 1. detached *a*) separated, disengaged ; *b*) weaned ; unattached ; *c*) loose ; free ; *d*) *Milit.*, *Naut.* sent on a particular service ; *e*) *Paint.* applied to figures which appear to stand out from those by which they are surrounded. *a*) **Des annotations détachées du texte**, notes detached from the text. **Pièces détachées**, *Fortif*, out-works. *b*) **Un cœur — de l'amour du monde**, a heart weaned from the love of this world. **Vous êtes trop — des richesses pour...**, you care too little about wealth to.., *c*) **Un chien —**, a dog let loose.

2. unconnected, separate. **Des pensées détachées**, unconnected thoughts.

DÉTACHÉ, *sm. Mus.* staccato : a note performed in a short and distinct manner.

DÉTACHEMENT, détash'mân-t, *sm.* 1. disengagement : the state of being disengaged from any attachment ; indifference, unconcern. **Le — des plaisirs**, indifference to pleasures. **Le — de soi-même**, unconcern about one's self. **Le — de tout serait une mort factice, anticipée**, to be indifferent to everything would be to anticipate death.

2. detachment : *a*) *Milit.* a body of troops, taken from the main army, and employed on some particular service or expedition ; *b*) *Naut.* a number of ships sent on a separate service.

DÉTACHER, détashé-r, [dé ; tache], *va.* to take out the stains, the spots of. **— un habit**, to take the stains out of a coat. [*Neut.* :] **Savon à —**, soap for taking out stains.

DÉTACHER, détashé-r, [dé ; tache, in the original sense of adherence], *va.* 1. to loose, to untie, to unfasten, to unbind, to unchain. **— un chien**, to untie a dog to let a dog loose. **— un manteau**, to unfasten a cloak.

2. to take down. **— un rideau**, to take a curtain down. **— une tapisserie**, to take a tapestry down. **— un tableau**, to take a painting down.

3. to pluck. **— fruit de l'arbre**, to pluck fruit from the tree.

4. to undo, to untie, to unfasten. **— un ruban**, to untie a ribbon. **— une épingle**, to unpin. **— une agrafe**, to undo a clasp, to unclasp. **Je vais — ce paquet**, I will undo this parcel. **Il ne faut pas — ce chien**, you must not let that dog loose.

5. to take ; to take away, to take off. **Il ne pouvait — ses yeux de ce spectacle**, he could not take his eyes off this sight.

6. to hold at a distance, to keep apart. **Détachez vos bras du corps**, hold your arms away from your body.

7. to detach : *a*) to separate, to part from, to disjoin ; *b*) to disengage ; to wean ; *c*) *Milit.*, *Naut.* to send away, to send off for a particular service ; *d*) *Mus.* to staccato ; *e*) *Paint.* to bring out. *a*) **— les notes du texte par un filet**, to separate the notes from the text by a rule. **Il a détaché ce traité de son grand ouvrage**, he has detached this treatise from his great work. **— un pré d'une ferme**, to separate a meadow from a farm. *b*) **Longtemps même avant la mort, quelque chose de doux et de rêveur nous détache par degrés de l'existence**, a long time even before death, a sort of a pleasant dreamy feeling gradually detaches us from this world. *Mme de Staël, Corinne*, XVII. 7. **— l'âme du monde**, to wean the soul from the world. **— quelqu'un d'un parti**, to detach a person from a party. *c*) **On détacha mille hommes pour investir la place**, they detached a thousand men to invest the place. **On détacha de la flotte deux frégates**, they detached two frigates from the fleet.

8. *Fam.* to give, to send. **— un coup**, to give a blow. **— un soufflet**, to give a box on the ear. **— un coup de pied**, to kick, to give a kick.

DÉTACHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to get loose ; to get free. **Le chien s'est détaché**, the dog has got loose.

2. to come undone, to come untied, to come unfastened. **Votre manteau se détache**, your cloak has come undone. **Une jarretière qui s'est détachée**, a garter which has come unfastened.

3. to fall; to come out; to break away, to break off. **Ce clou va se —**, that nail is coming out. **Deux gros rochers s'étaient détachés de la montagne**, two great rocks had fallen from the mountain. (By extension). **Ses yeux ne pouvaient se — de ce spectacle**, he could not take his eyes from off his sight.

4. to be detached : *a*) to be separated; *b*) to be disengaged, to be weaned, to detach one's self, to wean one's self; to break off; *c*) to be sent off; *d*) to stand out in relief, to be brought out. *b*) **Se — du monde**, to wean one's self from the world. **Se — des plaisirs**, to wean one's self from pleasures. **Prêt à me — de tout ce que j'aimais**, ready to detach myself from all I loved. **Se — d'un parti**, to be detached from a party. **Il s'est détaché de moi complètement**, he has given me over completely. *d*) **Ces fleurs rouges se détachent bien sur ce fond noir**, these red flowers stand out in relief on this black background.

DÉTACHEUR, EUSE, détashœr, œz, *sm. f.* scourer : one who takes out the stains of clothes.

DÉTAIL, détay, [détailler], *sm.* 1. detail : *a*) a cutting off into parts or portions; *b*) part, portion; *c*) particular; a single circumstance : a minute or distinct part; *d*) a minute account, an account by particulars; *e*) a minor part of a composition. **Descendre aux moindres détails d'une administration**, to enter into all the particulars of an administration. **Je n'ai omis aucun des détails**, I have omitted none of the circumstances. **Les détails de ce procès excitent la curiosité**, the particulars of this lawsuit excite curiosity. **Pour bien savoir les choses, il faut en savoir le —**, in order to understand things well, one must know their particulars. *La Rochef. Max.* 106. **Le — d'un compte**, the items of an account.

2. detailed account. **Donner le — exact d'une affaire**, to give a detailed account of an affair.

3. *Com.* retail. **Magasin de gros et de —**, a wholesale and retail shop. **Faire le —**, to retail, to sell retail.

EN DÉTAIL, *adv. phr.* 1. in detail; 2. by inches. **Examiner une machine en —**, to examine a machine in detail. **Il a conté en — l'histoire de cette province**, he has related the history of that province in detail. **Il perdait peu à peu toutes les facultés, et mourait pour ainsi dire en —**, he lost his faculties one after another and died as we might say by inches.

3. *Com.* retail, by retail. **Vendre en —**, to sell retail, by retail. **Vente en —**, retail sale. **Marchand en —**, retail dealer, retailer.

DÉTAILLANT, E, détayân-t, ânt', *adj.* retail. **Marchand —, marchande détaillante**, retail dealer, retailer.

DÉTAILLANT, E, *sm. f.* retailer, retail dealer.

DÉTAILLER, détayé-r, [dé; tailler], *va.* 1. to cut off into parts, to cut up. **— un bœuf**, to cut up an ox.

2. *Com.* to retail : to sell by retail. **— des marchandises**, to retail goods.

3. to detail : to relate in detail, to particularize, to relate minutely and distinctly. **— une histoire**, to relate a story in detail. **— les beautés d'un ouvrage**, to particularize the beauties of a work. **Je me charge de — votre affaire à son Excellence**, I undertake to give a full account of your affair to his Excellency. *Le Sage. Gil Blas.*

DÉTAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to cut up; 2. *Com.* to be sold by retail.

† **DÉTAILLEUR**, détayœr, *sm.* V. *Détaillant s.*

DÉTALAGE, détalazh', *sm. Com.* taking in, packing up (goods).

DÉTALER, détalé-r, [dé; étaler], *va. Com.* to take in, to pack up (goods exposed for sale).

DÉTALER, *vn.* 1. *Com.* to take in goods; 2. *Naut.* to sail; 3. *Colloq.* to scamper away, to run off. **Allons, que l'on détale de chez moi**, come, scamper away from my house. *Mol. Av.* 1 3. **Le rat de ville détale, son camarade le suit**, the town rat makes off, his comrade follows him. *La Font. Fab.* 1. 9 [*Détaler*, is conjugated with *avoir* to express action; it takes *être* when denoting the state].

DÉTALINGUER, détalanghé-r, [dé; étalinguer], *va. Naut.* to unbend (a cable).

DÉTALINGUER, *vn. Naut.* to take off the cable from an anchor.

DÉTAPER, détapé-r, [dé; taper], *va. Naut.* to take the tampion out of (a cannon).

DÉTASSER, détasse-r, [dé; tasser], *va.* to undo a heap, a bundle, anything heaped up (as corn).

DÉTAXE, détaks', *sf.* reduction of a tax.

DÉTAXER, détaksé-r, [dé; taxer], *va.* 1. to reduce (a tax); 2 to suppress the tax of; to rid of a tax.

DÉTECTIVE, détektiv, [Eng.], *sm.* 1. detective (of police); 2. *Phot.* small hand camera : a Brownie Kodak.

DÉTEINDRE, détandr', [dé; teindre], *va.* (Conj. like *craindre*), to take out the colour of.

DÉTEINDRE, *vn.* 1. to lose its colour, to fade. **Cette étoffe déteint beaucoup**, that stuff fades very much.

2. (with *sur*) to leave a mark on; (of colour) to come off. **Ce châle a déteint sur cette robe**, the colour of that shawl has come off on this dress. **C'est un châle déteint**, it is a shawl that has lost its colour.

3. *Fig.* to fade; to be inconsistent; 4. *Fig.* [with *sur*) to communicate somewhat of its qualities to; to have influence on. **Son caractère avait déteint sur ceux qui vivaient avec lui**, he had had an influence on those who lived with him.

DÉTEINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to lose its colour; to change colour.

DÉTELAGE, dét'lazh', [dételer], *sm.* taking out (horses from a carriage).

DÉTELER, dét'lé-r, [dé; atteler], *va.* [Takes a second *l* before a mute syllable : *je dételle*; *je dételais*; *je dételai*; *je dételleraí*; *je détellerais*; *que je dételle*; *dételant*; *dételé*.] 1. to take out (horses from a carriage); to take out the horses from (a carriage); 2. to unyoke (oxen).

DÉTELER, *vn.* 1. to take out the horses; 2. *Fig.* to stop, to leave off, to forbear; 3. *Fam.* to die.

DÉTENDOIR, détendwar, *sm. Weav.* stretcher (used for stretching the warp).

DÉTENDRE, détândr', [dé; tendre], *va.* 1. to unbend : *a*) to relax the tension of; to unstring, to loosen, to slacken; *b*) to relax, to give relaxation to; to ease. *a*) **— une corde**, to slacken a rope. **— un arc**, to unbend a bow, *b*) **— son esprit**, to unbend, to relax one's mind. **Ces discussions détendirent quelque peu les âmes irritées**, these discussions somewhat relaxed those irritated minds.

2. *St.-Eng.* to expand, to cut off. **On détend la vapeur progressivement dans les machines compound**, the steam is cut off progressively in compound machines.

3. to take down (a tapestry, a curtain); 4. to unhang, to take down the hangings of. **— une chambre**, to take down the hangings of a room.

DÉTENDRE, *vn.* to take down the tapestry.

DÉTENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to unbend, to relax; to loosen; to be slackened; 2. to unbend one's self; 3. (of the weather) to become milder. **La température s'est un peu détendue**, the temperature has become a little milder.

DÉTENIR, dét'nir, [Lat. : detinēre; de : tenēre, to hold], *va.* [Conj. like *tenir*], to detain : *a*) to withold, to keep back; *b*) to hold in custody. *a*) **— le bien d'autrui**, to detain what belongs to other people. *b*) **— quelqu'un en prison, — quelqu'un**, to detain a person in prison, to hold a person in custody.

DÉTENIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be detained, to be withheld.

DÉTENTE, détânt', [détendre], *sf.* 1. trigger : the catch of a gun or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire; 2. pulling of the trigger. **Sous-garde de la —**, trigger-plate and guard. **Goupille de la —**, trigger-pin. **Double —**, hair-trigger. **Lâcher la —**, to pull the trigger. **A la —**, in pulling the trigging. **Dur à la —**, stiff in the trigger, hard to pull, difficult to fire; *Fig.* close-fisted.

3. *Horol.* detent : a stop which locks and unlocks the machinery of a clock in striking; 4. *St.-Eng.* expansion. **Machine à —**, expansion-engine. **Principe de la — de la vapeur**, expansive principle of steam. **— variable**, variable expansion.

5. *Fig.* relaxation (of the mind); relaxing of the nerves; reaction.

DÉTENTEUR, TRICE, détântœr, tris', *sm. f.* 1. holder, possessor (of a property or of public money); 2. detainer : one who withholds what belongs to another.

DÉTENTION, détânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [détenir], *sf. Law-t.* detention : *a*) the act of detaining or holding; *b*) confinement, imprisonment; detainment in prison. *b*) **— préventive**, inprisonment before trial. **— arbitraire, illégale**, false imprisonment. **Maison de —**, house of detention, prison. **Être condamné à cinq ans de —**, to be condemned to five years of imprisonment.

DÉTENU, E, dét'nu, *adj.* detained : *a*) withheld; *b*) confined, in confinement.

DÉTENU, E, *sm. f.* prisoner,

DÉTERGENT, E, détèrzhân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* detergent, detersive : cleansing.

DÉTERGENT, *am. Med.* detergent : that which cleanses.

DÉTERGER, détèrzhé-r, [Lat. : detergēre, datersum; de, off; tergēre, to wipe], *va.* [*Nous détergeons*,; *je détergeai*; *détergeant*; *détergé*.] *Med.* to deterge : to cleanse, to purge away, to wipe off.

DÉTÉRIORANT, E, détérioràn-t, ânt', *adj.* deteriorating.

DÉTÉRIORATION, détériorasyôn, *sf.* 1. deterioration : *a*) the act of deteriorating; damage; defacement (of a building); the state of growing worse; dilapidation : 2. *Fig.* debasement.

DÉTÉRIORER, détérioré-r, [Lat. : deteriorāre, atum; deterior, worse], *va.* 1. to deteriorate : to make worse, to impair; to damage; to spoil, to mar; to deface. **— sa condition**, to impair one's own condition. **— un édifice**, to deface a building. **— un héritage**, to deteriorate an inheritance.

2. *Fig.* to debase; to deprave, to corrupt, to impair.

DÉTÉRIORER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to deteriorate; to get spoiled. **Des marchandises qui se sont détériorées**, goods which have got spoiled.

2. to become defaced ; to get out of repair. **Cette maison se détériore,** that house is getting out of repair.

3. *Fig.* to become debased ; to become corrupted.

DÉTERMINABLE, détèrminabl', *adj.* determinable : that may be determined.

DÉTERMINANT, E, détèrminân-t, ânt', *adj.* determinative : that determines ; determinant ; decisive. **Un motif —,** a decisive motive.

DÉTERMINATIF, IVE, détèrminatif, tiv', *adj. Log. Gram.* determinative ; that determines or limits the meaning of a word. **Adjectif —,** determinative adjective.

DÉTERMINATIF, *sm. Gram.* definitive : a word which limits the signification of another word.

DÉTERMINATION, détèrminasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [déterminer], *sf.* determination : *a*) the act of determining ; *b*) *Phys.* referring of minerals, plants, etc., to the species to which they belong ; *c*) the tendency of a body in a particular direction ; *d*) direction to a certain end ; *e*) resolution, the result of deliberation. *a*) **— de la volonté,** determination of will. *d*) **Prendre une —,** to take a determination, to come to a determination.

DÉTERMINÉ, E, détèrminé, *pa. p.* of DÉTERMINER.

DÉTERMINÉ, E, *adj.* determinate : *a*) definite, fixed ; *b*) determined ; settled, positive ; *c*) *Math.* limited ; admitting one solution or a limited number of solutions ; *d*) resolved on. *a*) **Un nombre —,** a determinate number. *b*) **Des principes déterminés,** determinate principles. *c*) **Problème —,** determinate problem. **Dans un sens —,** in a determinate sense. *d*) **Il n'y a rien de — à ce sujet,** no determination has been come to on that subject.

2. determined : *a*) influenced to ; induced to ; *b*) decided, resolute, having a firm resolution ; bold. **Un homme — à ne pas céder,** a man determined not to yield. **Un soldat —,** a resolute soldier. **Avoir un air —,** to have a resolute air.

3. keen ; desperate ; inveterate ; downright, regular. **Un chasseur —,** a keen sportsman. **Un fumeur —,** an inventerate smoker.

DÉTERMINÉ, *sm.* desperate fellow.

DÉTERMINÉMENT, détèrminémân-t, *adv.* 1. determinately, determinedly, resolutely. **Vouloir —,** to wish determinately.

2. intrepidly, boldly, courageously, fearlessly. **Les troupes allèrent — à l'assaut,** the troops attacked courageously.

DÉTERMINER, détèrminé-r, [Lat. : determinãre, atum ; de, neg. ; terminus, limit], *va.* to determine : *a*) to limit ; to fix the limits of ; *b*) *Gram.* to fix the extent, the meaning of a word or sentence ; *c*) to ascertain, to settle ; *d*) to decide, to settle, to rule ; *e*) to give a direction to, to influence ; to bring, to persuade, to induce ; *f*) to resolve ; *g*) to bring about, to lead to, to cause, to occasion. *c*) **— la distance de la terre au soleil,** to determine the distance between the sun and the earth. *d*) **C'est un point que l'Église a déterminé,** the Church has settled that question. *e*) **Les motifs qui determinent la volonté,** the motives which determine the will. **C'est moi qui l'ai déterminé à cela,** I it was who persuaded him to do that. **Ses amis ne purent pas le — à rester parmi eux,** his friends could not induce him to remain with them. *f*) **Il a déterminé d'acheter une maison,** he has resolved to buy a house. *g*) **Une petite étincelle détermine quelquefois une explosion terrible,** a tiny spark will sometimes cause a terrible explosion. **Cet événement imprévu détermina le succès de l'entreprise,** this unexpected event led to the success of the enterprise.

DÉTERMINER (SE), *v. refl.* to determine, to resolve, to take a resolution. **Déterminez-vous à quelque chose,** take a resolution of some kind. **Je me déterminai sans peine à repartir,** I willingly resolved to start again. **Ils ont peine à se — sur ce sujet,** they do not know what determination to come to on that subject.

DÉTERMINISME, détèrminism', *sm. Philos.* determinism : the doctrine that motives invincibly determine the will.

DETERRÉ, E, détèré., *pa. p.* of DÉTERRER, 1. dug up, unearthed ; 2. disinterred.

DÉTERRÉ, *sm.* disinterred corpse. **Avoir l'air, la mine, le visage d'un —,** to look like a corpse.

DÉTERREMENT, détêr'mân-t, *sm.* deterration : the act of disinterring.

DÉTERRER, détèré-r, [dé ; terre], *va.* 1. to dig up : to procure by digging ; 2. *Hunt.* to unearth : to drive from a burrow. **Le renard déterre les lapereaux dans les garennes,** the fox unearths young rabbits in the warrens.

3. to disinter, to disinhume, to exhume, to unbury, to disentomb, to take up : to take out of the grave or out of the earth. **— un mort,** to take a body out of the grave

4. *Fig.* to discover, to find out, to hunt out ; to bring to light, to bring out. **Il ne lui fallut pas — de loin les traditions de ses ancêtres,** he had not to look back many years to find out all the traditions of his ancestors. *Boss. His.* II. 3. **C. déterrait le mérite dans l'obscurité,** C. brought merit to light. **— la demeure de quelqu'un,** to find out where a person lives. **Il déterrait les malheureux pour les secourir,** he would find out the poor to help them. *Hamilt, Gram.* I. **Je ne sais où tu as été — cet attirail ridicule,** I cannot make out where in the world you unearthed this ridiculous get-up, *Mol. D. Juan* II. I.

DÉTERREUR, détèrœr, *sm.* 1. resurrectionist : one who disinters human bodies for dissection ; 2. one who brings anything to light (as a manuscript).

DÉTERSIF, IVE, détèrsif, siv,' *adj. Med.* detersive, detergent : having power to cleanse ulcers and sores.

DÉTERSIF, *sm. Med.* detersive : an application that cleances sores and ulcers.

DÉTERSION, détèrsyôn, [déterger], *sf. Med.* detersion : the act of cleansing.

DÉTESTABLE, détèstabl', *adj.* detestable : *a*) that may be detested ; hateful, very odious, execrable ; *b*) wretched. *a*) **Le plus — des hommes,** the most detestable of men. **Des maximes détestables,** detestable maxims. **Un crime —,** an odious crime. *b*) **Un repas —,** a wretched meal. **Un ouvrage —,** a wretched piece of work. **Le temps est —,** the weather is wretched.

DÉTESTABLEMENT, détèstablœmân-t, *adv.* detestably, wretchedly.

DÉTESTATION, détèstasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : detestatio), *sf.* detestation : the act of detesting ; abhorrence.

DÉTESTER, détèsté-r, [Lat. : detestari ; de, intens. ; testari, to call to witness ; testis, witness], *va.* to detest : *a*) to abhore, to execrate, to loathe, to hate ; *b*) to hate, dislike ; *c*) to curse ; to reprobate. *a*) **Je respecte autant l'un que je déteste l'autre,** I respect the one as much as I detest the other. **Se faire — de tout le monde,** to make one's self detested by every one. **— le vice,** to loathe vice. *b*) **Je déteste l'hiver,** I hate winter. *c*) **— sa vie,** to curse one's life. **Il pleura son crime, il le détesta,** he wept over his crime, he detested it.

DÉTESTER, *vn.* to curse, to swear, to blaspheme. **Il ne fait que jurer et —,** he does nothing but curse and swear. **Le voilà qui déteste et jure de son mieux,** here he began to curse and swear with all his might. *La Font. Fab.* VI. 18.

DÉTESTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to abhor one's self, to loathe one's self ; 2. to detest each other.

DÉTIARER, détiaré-r, [dé ; tiare], *va.* to divest of the tiara.

DÉTIRER, détiré-r, [dé ; tirer], *va.* to pull out, to draw out, to stretch. **— une étoffe,** to stretch a stuff.

DÉTIRER (SE), *v. refl. Fam.* to stretch one's self out.

DÉTISER, détizé-r, [dé ; attiser], *va.* to rake out (the fire).

DÉTISSER, détisé-r, [dé ; tisser], *va.* to unweave : to undo that which has been woven.

DÉTITRER, détitré-r, [dé ; titre], *va.* to distitle, to disentitle : to deprive of a title.

DÉTONANT, E, détonân-t, ânt', *adj.* detonating, explosive. **Poudre détonante,** detonating powder.

DÉTONATION, détonasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn *sf.* detonation : report ; a sudden and rapid combustion accompanied by explosion.

DÉTONER, détoné-r, [Lat. : detonãre, atum ; de, down ; tonãre, to thunder], *vn.* to detonate : to explode with a loud report. **Faire —,** to detonate.

DÉTONNER, détoné-r, [dé ; ton], *vn.* 1. to sing out of tune, to be out of tune ; 2. *Fig.* to jar : to disagree, to be inconsistent with. **Il y a dans ce livre des pages qui détonnent,** there are pages in this book which are inconsistent with the rest.

DÉTORDRE, détórdr', [dé ; tordre], *va.* 1. to unwist : to undo what is twisted. **— du fil,** to untwist thread.

2. † **Se — le poignet,** to sprain one's wrist.

DÉTORDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to come untwisted.

DÉTORQUER, détórké-r, [Lat. : distorquẽre ; dis, from ; torquẽre, tortum, to twist] *va.* to distort, to wrest : to turn anything from its natural meaning.

DÉTORS, E, détór, tórs', [détordre], *adj.* untwisted. **Fil —,** untwisted thread. **Soie détorse,** untwisted silk.

† **DÉTORSE,** détórs', *sf.* V. *Entorse.*

DÉTORTILLER, détórtiyé-r, [dé ; tortiller], *va.* to untwist (a string, a lace, etc.); to unravel.

DÉTORTILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to come untwisted.

DÉTOUPER, détoupé r, [dé ; étoupe], *va.* 1. to take the tow out of ; to unstop ; 2. to open (one's ears).

DÉTOUPILLONNER, détoupiyoné-r, [dé; toupillon], *va. Hort.* to prune (orange-trees).

DÉTOUR, détour, [dé ; tour], *sm.* 1. turning, winding : *a*) bend, elbow ; flexure ; angle, corner ; *b*) turn ; change of direction; deviation from the way ; *c*) a winding course ; turn ; meander. *a*) **Le — d'une rue,** the turning of a street. *b*) **La rivière fait là un —,** the river turns there. *c*) **Les détours d'une rivière,** the windings of a river. **Les détours d'un souterrain,** the turns of a tunnel, of an underground passage. **J'errais dans les détours de ce grand monument,** I wandered through the ins and outs of that great building. *Vol. Sémir.* V. 6. **Nourri dans le sérail, j'en connais les détours,** born in the seraglio, I know all its recesses. *Racine. Baj.* IV. 7.

2. *Fig.* fold, recess ; maze. **Les détours du cœur,** the recesses of the heart.

3. by-way ; way round ; roundabout way, circuitous way. **Il a pris un — pour éviter de traverser le bois,** he went a roundabout way to avoid going through the wood. **Nous avons fait un grand —, cela nous a attardés,** we have been a long way round and that has made us late. **C'est un — de plus d'une lieue,** it is more than one league out of the way.

4. *Fig.* roundabout way ; circuity, circuit. **Pourquoi ces détours ? parlez-moi franchement,** why do you beat about the bush ? speak frankly to me. **Parler sans —,** to speak plainly. **Prendre des détours,** to take a roundabout way.

5. subterfuge, evasion, shift. **Les détours de la chicane,** the subterfuges of chicanery. **Connaître les tours et les détours de quelqu'un,** to know all a person's tricks and shifts. **Elles usent de longs détours pour venir à leur but,** they patiently practise evasions to compass their ends. **Puisqu'on vous a découvert tout, je ne veux point chercher de détours et vous nier la chose,** since everything is known to you, I will not try shifts nor deny what is done, *Mol. Av.* v. 3. **Sans —,** openly, plainly. **Être sans —,** to be plain-dealing ; to be sincere, frank.

DÉTOURNÉ, E, détourné, *adj.* **1.** retired, unfrequented, by. **Chemin —,** by-way. **Rue détournée,** by-street. **Sentier —,** by-path.

2. indirect, circuitous ; not direct, roundabout ; out of the way. **Voie détournée,** indirect, circuitous way. **Des moyens détournés,** circuitous means. **Reproche —,** indirect reproach.

3. forced, strained, distorted (as : sense, meaning).

DÉTOURNEMENT, détournœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** turning aside ; **2.** embezzlement : fraudulent appropriation of what is entrusted to one's care ; **3. — de fonds,** embezzlement of funds — **de mineur,** abduction of a minor.

DÉTOURNER, détourné-r, [dé ; tourner], *va.* **1.** to take, to take out. **— quelqu'un de son chemin,** to take a person out of his way. **— quelqu'un du droit chemin,** to lead a person astray.

2. to turn aside, to turn away : *a*) to turn, to turn off, to divert, to deflect, to change the direction of, to cause to deviate ; *b*) to draw aside ; to draw off ; *c*) to avert, to ward off, to divert. *a*) **— le cours d'une rivière,** to turn the course of a river. *b*) **Il détourna la tête pour ne pas me voir,** he turned his head away not to see me. **Vous détournez vos yeux de ce spectacle,** you are turning your head away not to see this sight. *c*) **— un fléau,** to avert a scourge. **— un coup,** to turn aside, to ward off a blow. **— l'orage,** to divert the storm. **— les soupçons,** to ward off suspicions. **— sa pensée d'un object désagréable,** to divert one's throughts from a disagreeable subject.

3. to shut (one's ears) ; 4. to change, to turn. **— la conversation,** to change the conversation.

5. to embezzle : to appropriate fraudulently, as that which is intrusted to one's care ; to convey away, to steal away ; to make away with. **On l'accuse de — des fonds,** he is accused of embezzling the funds.

6. to deter : to dissuade ; to prevent, to hinder ; to cause to desist. **— quelqu'un d'une entreprise,** to dissuade a person from an enterprise. **— du mal,** to deter from evil.

7. to disturb, to divert, to hinder, to interrupt. **— quelqu'un de ses études,** to disturb any one who is studying. **Vous êtes occupé, je crains de vous — de votre travail,** you are busy, I am afraid of disturbing you from your work.

8. to distort, to wrest. **— le sens d'une loi,** to distort the sense of a law. **Embarras que vous essayez d'éluder en détournant la question,** you are trying to avoid that difficulty, by distorting the question. *Pascal, Prov.* 12.

9. *Hunt.* to harbour (a stag or a wild boar), to turn up.

DÉTOURNER, *vn.* to turn off, to turn.

DÉTOURNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to go out of one's way ; to deviate from the road ; to deviate, to swerve, to turn off. **Se — de quelques pas,** to go a few steps out of one's way. [*Fig.* :] **Se — du devoir,** to swerve from one's duty.

2. to turn away, to turn aside. **Craignant de pleurer, il se détourna,** fearing he might cry, he turned away. *Mme de Sév.* 425. **Elle se détournait afin qu'on ne pût la voir,** she turned away so as not to be seen. **Se détourner avec dégoût,** to turn away with disgust.

3. to be diverted (from one's occupations).

DÉTRACTATION, détraktasyôn, *sf.* V. *Détraction.*

† **DÉTRACTER,** détrakté-r, [Lat. : de, from ; trahĕre, tractum, to draw], *va.* to detract : to depreciate the merit of ; to traduce ; to slander. **— quelqu'un,** to detract from a person. **— la vertu,** to detract from virtue.

DÉTRACTER, *vn.* to slander.

DÉTRACTER (SE), *v. refl.* to disparage, to decry, one another.

DÉTRACTEUR, détraktœr, [Lat. : detractor], *sm.* detractor : one who detracts ; traducer, defamer, slanderer.

DÉTRACTEUR, *adj. m.* detractive, detracting, disparaging.

DÉTRACTION, détraksiôn, *sf.* detraction : *a*) taking away, withdrawing ; *b*) the act of detracting ; the act of depreciating another from envy or malice ; depreciation ; defamation.

DÉTRANGER, détrânzhé-r, [dé ; étranger], *va.* to drive away (moles, field-mice, and other animals injurious to plants).

DÉTRAQUÉ, E, détraké, *adj.* deranged : *a*) out of order ; *b*) mad, insane, crazy. *a*) **Machine détraquée,** machine out of order. *b*) **Cerveau —,** crazy brains. **Il est un peu —,** he is a bit off his head.

DÉTRAQUEMENT, détrak'mân-t, *sm.* derangement : *a*) the act of deranging or putting out of order ; *b*) the state of being deranged ; disorder.

DÉTRAQUER, détraké-r, [dé ; O. Fr. : trac ; trace, vestige], *va.* **1.** to spoil the paces of (a horse) ; **2.** to disorder, to derange : *a*) to put out of order : to disturb ; *b*) to throw into confusion, into disorder ; to upset. **— une montre,** to put a watch out of order. **De mauvais aliments détraquent l'estomac,** bad food disorders the stomach. **Cela lui a détraqué le cerveau,** that has disordered his brains. **La mort de ce fonctionnaire a détraqué toute l'administration,** the death of that functionary threw the whole administration into confusion.

3. to lead astray ; to divert.

DÉTRAQUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** (of a horse) to spoil one's paces ; **2.** to get deranged, to get out of order ; to break up ; to get disordered ; **3.** to fall into confusion, into disorder.

DÉTREMPE, détrânp', [détremper], *sf.* **1.** *Paint.* distemper : a preparation of colour, ground up with size and water, whites of eggs, etc. ; water-colours. **Peindre en —,** to paint in distemper. **Peinture en —,** distempering.

2. painting in distemper ; **3.** *Fig.* **Mariage en —,** pretended, sham marriage.

DÉTREMPER, détrânpé-r, [dé ; tremper], *va.* **1.** to dilute : *a*) to mix with a liquid ; to render liquid or thin ; *b*) *Fig.* to attenuate or weaken by admixture. *a*) **— des couleurs,** to dilute colours. **— de la farine avec du lait,** to mix flour with milk. *b*) **— le courage,** to damp courage.

2. to soak, to wet. **La pluie a détrempé les chemins,** the rain has soaked the roads.

3. to slack, to slake (lime) ; **4.** to soften (steel).

DÉTREMPER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be diluted ; **2.** to soak ; **3.** to be weakened, to be enervated. **L'âme se détrempe dans la mollesse,** luxury weakens the mind.

4. (of steel) to soften.

DÉTRESSE, détrès', [Lat : districtum, from distringĕre, to pull apart], *sf.* distress *a*) anguish, pain, affliction ; *b*) misery ; misfortune, adversity ; *c*) state of danger. *a*) **Cri de —,** cry of distress. **Avoir pitié de la — de quelqu'un,** to have pity on a person in distress. *b*) **Réduire à la —,** to reduce to misery. **Mettre dans la —,** to cause misery. **Il n'est point de — absolue, tant qu'il nous reste un véritable ami,** we cannot be in absolute distress so long as we have a real friend left to us. *Boiste.* *c*) **Signal de —,** *Naut.* signal of distress ; *Fig.* sign of distress.

DÉTRESSER, détrèsé-r, [dé ; tresser], *va.* to untwist, to uncurl, to displait : to undo tresses.

DÉTRET, détrè, [provin. for détroit], *sm.* hand-vice.

DÉTRICHAGE, détrizhazh', [détricher], *sm.* sorting (of wool).

DÉTRICHER détrishé-r, [Lat. : de, from ; tricæ, hindrances], *va.* to sort (wool).

DÉTRICHEUR, EUSE, détrishœr, shœz', *sm. f.* wool-sorter.

DÉTRIMENT, détrimân-t, [Lat. : detrimentum ; de, off ; terĕre, tritum, to rub], *sm.* **1.** detriment : prejudice, hurt, injury, damage, loss, disadvantage. **Au — de.** to the detriment of. **Cet arrangement s'est fait à mon —,** this arrangement was made to my detriment. **Tourner au — de,** to prove detrimental (*or* prejudicial) to. **Sans causer un notable —,** without great detriment.

2. *pl. Nat. Hist.* remains, fragments. [*Detritus* is now used in this sense).

DÉTRITAGE, détritazh (détriter], *sm.* crushing (as a olives for the oil).

DÉTRITER, détrité-r, [Lat. : deterĕre, to crush], *va.* to crush (olives).

DÉTRITION, détrisyôn, [Lat. : detritio] *sf.* detrition : wearing off.

DÉTRITIQUE, détritik', *adj.* *Geol.* detrital : consisting of detritus.

DÉTRITOIR, détritwar, *sm.* crushing-mill (for olives).

DÉTRITUS, détritus, [Lat.], *sm.* [*Pl. Détritus*]. **1.** *Geol.* detritus : a mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition ; **2.** *Geol.* debris : fragments of rocks, gravel or sand ; rubbish ; **3.** *Physiol.* detritus : the residue of organic textures which have become disorganized.

DÉTROIT, détrwa ; *pl.* détrwâ-z, [Lat. : districtus, pressed in], *sm.* **1.** narrow : a narrow passage ; **2.** *Geog.* strait, straits : a narrow passage in the sea between continents or islands ; sound. **Le — de Gibraltar,** the straits of Gibraltar. **Le — des Dardanelles,** the straits of the Dardanelles. **Le — du Sund,**

the Sound. **Passer le —**, to cross the Channel.

3. pass (in a mountain); défile. **Le — des Thermopyles**, the pass of the Thermopylæ. [Little used].

4. *Fig.* strait: difficulty; distress. **Passer avec courage, les détroits de l'adversité**, to pass courageously through the straits of adversity.

5. *Anat.* **— supérieur**, or **abdominal**, inlet: the upper aperture of the true pelvis. **— intérieur** or **périnéal**, outlet.

DÉTROMPER détrô*n*pé-r, [dé; tromper], *va.* to undeceive: to free from deception, fallacy, or mistake; to disabuse. **Que l'expérience du passé vous détrompe**, let past experience undeceive you. **Je veux vous — de la mauvaise opinion que vous avez de cet homme**, I wish to free you from the bad opinion you have of that man.

DÉTROMPER (SE), *v. refl.* to be undeceived, to undeceive one's self.

DÉTRONCATION, détrô*n*kasió*n*, [Lat.: detruncatio], *sf. Surg.* detruncation: the separation of the fœtal head from violent and ill-directed efforts in extracting the rest of the body.

DÉTRÔNEMENT, détrô*n*'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* dethronement: the act of dethroning.

DÉTRÔNER, détrôné-r, [dé; trône], *va.* to dethrone, to discrown, to uncrown: to depose from the throne, to divest of sovereign power; *Poet.* to disenthrone.

DÉTROUSSER, détrousé-r, [dé; trousser], *va.* **1.** to let down, to untuck (a dress); **2.** to rifle, to rob, to plunder. **— des passants**, to rob people on the roads (*or* in the streets).

DÉTROUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* to let down one's dress; to let fall the skirt of one's dress.

DÉTROUSSEUR, détrousœr, *sm.* highwayman; robber, rifler.

DÉTRUIRE, détruir', [Lat.: destruĕre, destructum], *va.* [Conj. like *conduire*], **1.** to destroy: *a*) to pull down, to throw down, to demolish, to raze, to overthrow, to subvert; to ruin; *b*) to kill; to extirpate; *c*) to put an end to; to bring to nought, to annihilate; *d*) to wear away. *a*) **— un palais**, to destroy, to demolish a palace. **— les remparts d'une ville**, to demolish the ramparts of a town. **La ville a été détruite de fond en comble**, the town was razed. *b*) **— les animaux nuisibles**, to kill noxious animals. *c*) **Les barbares ont détruit l'empire romain**, the barbarians destroyed the Roman empire. **La vérité détruit l'erreur**, truth annihilates error. *d*) **Le temps détruit tout**, time destroys everything. **Les années détruisent la beauté**, time destroys beauty.

2. to wipe away; to efface, to obliterate. **— une mauvaise impression**, to efface a bad impression.

3. to ruin: *a*) to impair, to hurt; *b*) to impoverish; to bring to misery. **Les excès détruisent la santé**, excesses ruin the health. **L'orage a détruit la moisson**, the storm has ravaged the crops.

4. to do away with. **— des abus**, to do away with abuse.

5. to discredit.

DÉTRUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to fall to decay, to fall to ruin; **2** to overthrow each other; to counteract each other. **Tous ses projets semblaient l'un l'autre se —**, all his plans seemed to counteract each other.

3. to destroy each other, to kill each other; **4.** to destroy one's self, to make away with one's self.

DETTE, dèt', [Lat.: debitum], *sf.* debt: *a*) that which is due to another; *b*) duty; obligation. *a*) **Être criblé de dettes**, to be over head and ears in debt. **Faire des dettes**, to run into debt. **Il n'a pas de quoi payer ses dettes**, he is unable to pay his debts. **Avoir des dettes**, to be in debt. **Payer ses dettes**, to pay, to discharge one's debts. **Avouer une —**, to acknowledge a debt; *Fig.* to confess one's self in the wrong. **Dettes criardes**, trifling debts. **Les dettes les plus criardes**, the most urgent debts. **Dettes d'honneur**, debts of honour. **— véreuse**, doubtful debt. **— hypothécaire**, debt upon mortgage. **Dettes actives**, active debts, book-debts. **Dettes passives**, debts. **La—publique**, *Fin.* the national debts. **— flottante**, floating debt. **— consolidée**, funded debt. *b*) **Acquitter la — de la reconnaissance**, to discharge the debt of gratitude. **Une — sacrée**, a sacred debt. **On paye sa — au pays toutes les fois qu'on se rend utile à ses concitoyens**, whenever we render a service to our fellow-citizens, we are paying the debt we owe to our nation. **Payer la — de la nature, payer sa — à la nature**, to pay one's debt to nature; to die. [*Prov.*:] **Qui paye ses dettes s'enrichit**, he who pays his debts grows rich (*or* enriches himself). **Qui épouse la veuve, épouse les dettes**, we must take the good and bad together. **Il vaut mieux se coucher le ventre creux que de se lever avec des dettes**, better go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

† **DETTEUR**, détœr, *sm.* debtor. [*Débiteur* is now used.]

DEUIL, dœy, [Low Lat.: doleum, from Lat.: dolēre, to feel pain], *sm.* **1.** mourning; *a*) affliction, grief, sorrow; *b*) the dress of sorrow; the habit worn by mourners; mourning dress; mourning weeds; black clothes, black; external sign of grief; *c*) mourning-colour; *d*) expense for the mourning; *e*) time of mourning. *a*) **Être plongé dans le —**, to be in the greatest affliction. **Jour de —**, a day of mourning. **Magasin de —**, mourning-warehouse. **Donner des signes de —**, to show signs of grief. [*Fam.*:] **Faire son — d'une chose**, to give a thing up for lost. **Il y a longtemps que j'en ai fait mon —**, I gave that up long ago. *b*) **Grand —**, full mourning, deep mourning. **Petit —**, light mourning. **Demi —**, half-mourning. **Habit de —**, mourning-dress. **Voiture de —**, mourning-coach. **Se vêtir de —**, to put on mourning. **Prendre le —**, to go into mourning. **Porter le — de quelqu'un**, to be in mourning for a person. **Quitter le —**, to leave off mourning. **Tendre une chambre en —**, to hang a room with black. [*Poet.*:] **Le — de la nature**, the mournful aspect of nature; winter. *c*) **En Europe, le noir est la couleur du —**, black is the mourning-colour in Europe. *e*) **Le — d'une veuve dure un an**, mourning for a husband is worn for a year. **L'année de —**, the year of mourning.

2. mourning-procession, mourning-train; mourners. **Conduite, mener le —**, to be chief mourner.

DEULIN, dœlâ*n*, [Charles], miscellaneous writer (1827-1877).

DEUTÉRAGONISTE, dœtéragoniste, [Gr.: δεύτερος, second; ἀγωνιστής, champion], *sm.* deuretagonist: the actor taking the second important part in the Greek drama.

DEUTÉROCANONIQUE, dœterokanonik', [Gr.: δεύτερος, second; κανονικός, canonical], *adj. Theol.* deutero-canonical: said of those books of Scripture that were taken into the canon after the rest.

DEUTÉROGAME, dœtérogam', [Gr.: δεύτερος, second; γάμος, marriage], *smf.* deuterogamist: one who marries a second time.

DEUTÉROGAMIE, dœtérogami, *sf.* deuterogamy: a second marriage.

DEUTÉRONOME, dœtéronom', [Gr.: δεύτερος, second; νόμος, law, *sm.* Deuteronomy: the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEUTÉROPATHIE, dœtéropati, [Gr.: δεύτερος, second; πάθος, affection], *sf. Méd.* deuteropathy: a secondary or sympathetic disease.

DEUTÉROSCOPIE, dœtérisokopi, [Gr.: δεύτερος, second; σκοπεῖν, to look], *sf. Med.* deuteroscopy: the imaginary power of seeing future things or occurrences; second sight.

DEUTIODURE, dœtiodur', *sm. Chem.* deuto-iodide: a compound which contains two equivalents of iodine.

DEUTO, dœto, [Gr.: δεύτερος, second], *Chem.* deuto, bi: a prefix denoting the combination of two equivalents of oxygen, etc., with a metal; it distinguishes also the salts of such compounds.

DEUTOCARBONÉ, E, dœtokarboné, *adj. Chem.* bi-carburetted; heavy carburetted; carburetted in the second degree. **Gaz hydrogène —**, bi-carburetted hydrogen, olefiant gas.

DEUTOCHLORURE, dœtochlorur', [deuto; chlorure], *sm. Chem.* deuto-chloride: the second combination of chlorine with a metal.

DEUTOSULFURE, dœtosulfur', [deuto; sulfure], *sm. Chem.* bisulphide.

DEUTOXYDE, dœtoksid, [deuto; oxyde], *sm. Chem.* deutoxide: the second degree of oxidation of a body.

DEUX, dœ; before a vowel or a silent *h*, dœ-z, [Lat.: duo], *adj.* **1.** two, both. **Deux hommes**, two men. **Deux femmes**, two women. **Soixante-deux**, sixty-two. **Quatre-vingt-deux**, eighty-two. **Deux fois**, twice. **Tous deux, tous les deux**, both, both of them. [*Fam.*:] **N'en faire ni un ni deux, ni une ni deux**, to decide at once; *Fam.* to make no bones of the matter. **Il n'y a pas deux voix là-dessus**, there are not two opinions concerning that. **Deux cent**, two hundred. **Deux cents hommes**, two hundred men. **Deux cent cinquante hommes**, two hundred and fifty men. **Deux à deux**, two and two, two by two. **Marcher deux à deux**, to walk two by two. **En deux**, in two; asunder. **Couper en deux**, to cut in two, to cut assunder. **De deux en deux jours, de deux jours l'un**, every second day, every other day. **Donner, piquer des deux**, to spur one's horse; *Fig.* to make haste. **Aucun des deux**, neither of the two. **Lequel des deux**, which of the two. **A deux mains**, two-handed. **Lettre de deux points**, *Print.* two-line letter. *Prov.*: **Deux avis valent mieux qu'un**, two heads are better than one.

2. a few; one or two. **Dire deux mots**, to say a few words. **Je voudrais vous dire deux mots à ce sujet**, I should like to have just a word with you on that subject. **Aller à deux pas**, to go a few steps.

3. second. **Charles Deux** (usually written *Charles II*), Charles the Second, Charles II. **Le tome deux**, the second volume.

DEUX, *sm.* **1.** two, both; *a*) a number double of one; *b*) a figure which represents this number. *a*) **Deux et deux font quatre**, two and two are four. **Deux contre un, c'est trop**, two to one is odds. *b*) **Ce deux est mal fait**, that two is badly done. *Prov.*: **On peut faire cela à deux**, two can play at that game. **À deux c'est parfait, à trois on se gêne**, two are company, three are none.

2. (of dates) second. **Le deux de Mars**, or **le deux Mars**, the second of March. **Le deux de ce mois**, the second of this month.

3. deuce : a card or a die with two spots upon it. **Le deux de cœur,** the deuce of hearts. **Rafle de deux,** three deuces. **Double deux,** two deuces.

DEUXIÈME, dœzyêm', *adj.* second : the ordinal of *Deux.* **Le — étage,** the second floor.

DEUXIÈMEMENT, dœzyêm'mân-t, *adv.* secondly : in the second place.

DEUX-MATS, dœmâ, *sm. Naut.* two masted ship.

DEUX-POINTS, dœpwa'n, *sm. pl. Gram.* colon : a point [:] less than a period or full stop.

DEUX-PONTS, dœpôn, *sm. Naut.* two-decker : a vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

DEUX-PONTS, *pn. Geog.* Deux-Ponts, Zweibrucken : a town of Rhenish Bavaria. **Éditions des Deux-Ponts,** Bipontine editions.

DEUX-SICILES, dœsisil', *pn. f. pl. Geog.* Two Sicilies, Naples and Sicily.

† **DÉVALEMENT,** déval'mân-t, *sm.* rapid incline, slope, sloping down.

† **DÉVALER,** dévalé-r, [dé ; val, valley], *va.* 1. to let down, to lower ; 2. to go down, to descend (a hill).

DÉVALER, *vn.* to go down, to come down ; to run down, to roll down. **— de la montagne,** to roll down the mountain.

DÉVALISEMENT, dévalizmân-t, *sm.* plundering, robbing. V. *Dévaliser.*

DÉVALISER, dévalizé-r, [dé ; valise], *va.* to rifle, to rob, to plunder, to strip. **S'introduire chez quelqu'un pour le —,** to get into a man's house to rob him.

DÉVALISEUR, dévalizœr, *sm.* rifler, robber, plunderer.

DEVANCER, dœvânsé-r, [devant, before], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous devançons, devançant.*] 1. to precede : *a*) to go before in order of place ; *b*) to go before in order of time ; to be before ; to live before ; *c*) to go before in rank ; to have the precedency. *a*) **Les éclaireurs devancent l'armée,** the scouts go before the army. *b*) **Ceux qui nous ont devancés dans la carrière,** those who have preceded us in this career. **Les éclairs devancent le bruit du tonnerre,** the lightning precedes the noise of the thunder. **L'aurore devance le soleil,** the dawn precedes the sun. **Ce matin j'ai voulu — la lumière,** I wished to be up this morning before it was light. *Racine. Esth.* II. I.

2. to outrun : to leave behind, in running ; to outwalk (in walking), to outride (in riding) ; to outstrip, to get before, to arrive before. **— quelqu'un à la course,** to outrun a person. **Un cheval qui en devance un autre,** a horse which leaves another behind. **— les plus agiles coureurs,** to outrun the quickest runners. **Je suis bien arrivé à l'heure, mais vous m'avez devancé,** I arrive in due time, but you got there before me.

3. to be beyond ; to distance. **Son esprit a devancé son âge,** his cleverness is beyond his years. *Racine. Ath.* I. 2. **Les grands génies devancent presque toujours leur siècle,** men of great genius are nearly always beyond their age.

4. to outdo, to excel, to surpass, to outstrip, to outgo, to go beyond. **Il devança tous ses rivaux,** he excelled all his rivals.

5. to anticipate, to forestall, to be beforehand with, to get the start of : to go or to do before another, so as to prevent him.

DEVANCIER, IÈRE, dœvânsyé, syêr', [devancer], *sm.f.* 1. predecessor : one who precedes another ; 2. *pl.* predecessors, ancestors, forefathers. **Imitez l'exemple de vos illustres devanciers,** follow the example of your illustrious predecessors.

DEVANT, dœvân-t, [de ; avant], *prep.* before : *a*) preceding in space ; *b*) preceding in order, in rank ; *c*) in front of, opposite to, over against ; near to the front ; *Naut.* ahead of ; *d*) in the presence of ; face to face with ; in the sight of ; *e*) under the cognizance of, for trial or judgment ; *f*) preceding in time ; prior to. [Obsolete in the last sense.] *a*) **Il marchait — eux,** he walked before them. *b*) **Vous êtes mon aîné, passez — moi,** you are older than I am, therefore go first. *c*) **Il se promenait — la maison,** he was walking before the house. **Assis — le feu,** sitting before the fire. **Passer — quelqu'un,** to pass before a person. **Mettre le siège — une ville,** to besiege a town. **Aller — soi,** to go straight on, to go right on. **Porter quelque chose — soi,** to carry a thing before one. **Avoir du temps — soi,** to have time before one. **Avoir de l'argent — soi,** to have money in hand. *d*) **Cela fut dit — plus de vingt personnes,** that was said before more than twenty persons. **Qu'il ne se présente pas — moi,** let him not come into my presence. **Je vous conjure — Dieu,** I swear before God. **Être — Dieu,** to be in the presence of God, to be dead and gone. **Tous les hommes sont égaux — Dieu,** all men are equal before God. **Elle est sans reproche — Dieu et — les hommes,** she is blameless both before God, and before men. *e*) **Porter une affaire — les juges,** to bring an affair into court. *f*) **On le faisait lever — l'aurore,** they made him rise before daybreak. **Un peu — sa mort,** a short time before his death.

DEVANT, *adv.* before : *a*) in advance ; farther onward ; *Naut.* ahead ; *b*) in front, opposite ; *c*) formerly, of old. *a*) **Allez —,** go before. **Ils sont —, mais nous les rattraperons,** they are in advance ; but we shall catch them. **Être vent —,** *Naut.* to have the wind ahead. *b*) **Mettre — ce qui doit être derrière,** to put in front what ought to be behind. *c*) **Comme —,** as before.

DEVANT, *sm.* 1. front, fore-part. **Le — de la tête,** the fore-part of the head. **Le — d'une robe,** the front of a dress. **Le — d'un édifice,** the front of a building. **Loger sur le —,** to live in the front. **Bâtir sur le —,** to build in front ; *Fig.* to get stout. **Jambes de —,** fore-legs. **— d'autel,** frontal. **— de cheminée,** chimney-board. **Un — de chemise,** a shirt-front.

2. foreground (of a picture) ; 3. *Naut.* head, prow ; 4. **Prendre, gagner les devants,** to go, to set out before ; to get in advance ; to get the start of, to be beforehand with.

† DEVANT QUE, *conjunc. phr.* (followed by a verb in the subjunctive) before. **— qu'il fût nuit,** before it was dark. **— qu'il soit deux ans,** in less than two years. **— qu'il expire,** before he died. **— que les chandelles soient allumées,** before the candles are lighted. *Mol., Préc. sc.* X. [*Avant que* is now used.]

† DEVANT QUE DE, *prepos. phr.* (followed by a verb in the infinitive) before. **Il lui demanda, — que de l'acheter, à quoi il serait propre,** he asked him, before he bought it, what it was fit for, (with the suppression of *de* :) **Autrement il mourrait — qu'être à la ville,** otherwise he would die before he got to the town. *La Font. Fab.* VI. 16. V. *Avant de.*

AU-DEVANT, *adv. phr.* 1. before ; 2. in front ; 3. to meet (a person). **Aller au- —,** to go on before ; to go to meet.

AU DEVANT DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. before ; 2. to meet. **Aller au — de quelqu'un,** to go to meet a person. **La foule se portait au — du prince,** the crowd went to meet the prince. **Aller au — d'une objection,** to meet an objection. **Il va au- — de tout ce que je puis souhaiter, au- — de mes désirs,** he anticipates all my desires.

CI-DEVANT, *adv. phr.* V. *Ci-devant.*

† DÈS DEVANT, *prepos. phr.* before.

LÀ-DEVANT, 1. on before ; 2. yonder yon.

PAR-DEVANT, *adv. phr.* before, in front. **Il le saisit par- —,** he seized him in front. **Ils avaient reçu leurs blessures par- —,** they were wounded in front.

PAR-DEVANT, *prepos. phr.* before : in the presence of. **Par- — nous,** before us. **L'arrangement se fit par- — notaire,** the matter was settled before a notary.

† **DEVANTIER,** dœvântyé, *sm.* apron.

DEVANTIÈRE, dœvântyêr', [devant], *sf.* riding petticoat.

DEVANTURE, dœvântur', [devant], *sf.* front : the fore part of a building, etc. **— de boutique,** shop-front, shop-window.

DÉVASTATEUR, TRICE, dévastatœr, tris', *adj.* devastating ; laying waste, desolating, ravaging ; destructive.

DÉVASTATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* desolator, ravager, destroyer, spoiler.

DÉVASTATION, dévastasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [dévaster], *sf.* devastation : waste, ravage, destruction, havock. **La — des provinces d'Occident par l'invasion des barbares,** the devastation of the western provinces by the barbarians. **Les dévastations causées par les débordements du Rhône,** the devastation caused by the overflowing of the Rhone.

DÉVASTER, dévasté-r, [Lat. : devastāre, atum ; de, intens ; vastāre, to lay waste], *va.* to devastate ; to lay waste, to waste, to desolate, to ravage, to destroy. **Les Turcs ont dévasté la Grèce,** the Turks have devastated Greece. **Un ouragan, qui dévaste les campagnes,** a hurricane which desolates the country. **La peste a dévasté Marseille,** the plague has desolated Marseilles.

DÉVEINE, dévèn', [dé ; veine], *sf.* ill luck.

DÉVELOPPABLE, dév'lopabl', *adj.* 1. that may be developed ; 2. *Geom.* that may be evolved.

DÉVELOPPANTE, dév'lopânt', *adj. Geom.* evolvent, involute : the curve resulting from the evolution of a curbe.

DÉVELOPPATEUR, dévelopatœr, *sm. Phot.* developer.

DÉVELOPPÉ, E, dév'lopé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. unfolded ; *Fig.* disclosed ; unravelled. **Une pièce d'étoffe développée,** a piece of stuff unfolded.

2. full grown. **Un enfant bien —,** a full-grown child. **Une taille développée,** a full figure.

3. enlarged ; expanded ; 4. unfolded, expounded ; detailed. **Un récit très —,** a fully detailed account.

DÉVELOPPÉE, *sf. Geom.* evolute : an original curve from which another curve, called the *développante,* is described by the end of a thread gradually unwound.

DÉVELOPPEMENT, dév'lop'mân-t, *sm.* 1. unfolding, undoing ; unwrapping, uncovering. **Le — d'une pièce d'étoffe,** the unfolding of a piece of stuff.

2. development : *a*) growth, increase ; *b*) expansion, enlargement ; progress ; *c*) *Fig.* unfolding, unraveling ; disclosure ; display. *a*) **Le — d'un arbre,** the growth of a tree. *b*) **Le — de l'intelligence,** the development of mind. **Le — du caractère**

the development of character. *c*) **Le — d'un système**, the unfolding of a system. **Une question qui exige beaucoup de développements**, a question which requires to be much enlarged upon.

3. *Geom.* evolution : the unfolding or opening of a curve ; 4. *Bicycl.* multiplication, gear ; *Phot.* development.

DÉVELOPPER, dév'lopé-r, [dé ; envelopper], *va.* 1. to unwrap, to uncover ; to undo ; to unfold. **— un paquet**, to undo a parcel. **— une pièce de drap**, to unfold a piece of cloth.

2. to develop ; *a*) to unfold, to expand, to enlarge, to evolve ; *b*) to display, to exhibit, to disclose ; *c*) to expound, to explain, to unfold, to make known ; *d*) to unravel, to disentangle, to unfold what is intricate. *a*) **— le corps humain par les exercices gymnastiques**, to develop the physical powers by athletic exercises. **— l'intelligence d'un enfant**, to develop a child's intelligence. *b*) **Il développa tous les talents d'un grand général**, he showed all the talents of a great general. *c*) **— le sujet d'un ouvrage**, to unfold the subject of a work. **Il a développé sa méthode avec clarté**, he has explained his method with clearness. **Un historien qui doit — le secret des cabinets**, an historian who is to unfold the secrets of cabinets. *d*) **— une question difficile**, to develop a difficult subject. **— le mystère**, to unfold the mystery.

DÉVELOPPER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be unwrapped ; to bu unfolded ; to unfold ; 2. to develop one's self, to develop ; to grow ; to expand, to enlarge. **Les organes se développent lentement**, the organs are slow to develop **Les bourgeons commencent à se —**, the buds are beginning to open. **Cet enfant se développe**, that child is developing. **La taille de cette jeune fille commence à se —**, that young girl's figure is developing. [*Fig.* :] **Il y a un temps où la raison se développe**, there is a period when the reason unfolds. **Son goût pour les arts ne s'était point encore développé**, his taste for the arts was not yet developed.

3. to spread out ; to stretch out, to deploy. **Un fleuve qui se développe majestueusement**, a river which flows majestically. **L'armée se développa dans la plaine**, the army deployed in the plain.

4. *Phot.* to develop ; 5. *Bicycl.* to multiply, to gear.

DEVENIR, dœv'nir, [de ; venir], *vn.* [Conj. like *venir.*] 1. to become, to get, to grow, to enter into some new state, to pass to a state or condition to another ; to be changed to, to turn, to be. **— grand**, to grow tall. **— gras**, to grow big. **— maigre**, to grow lean. **— savant**, to become learned, **— pauvre**, to become, to get, to grow poor. **— riche**, to become, to get, to grow rich. **— meilleur**, to get, to grow better. **— clair**, to grow, to get light. **— rouge**, to turn red, to redden. **— pâle**, to turn pale. **— jaune**, to get yellow. **— vieux**, to grow old, age ; † to olden. **— fort**, to grow strong, to strenghten. **— gras**, to get fat, to fatten. **— roi**, to become a king. **Elle lui demanda s'il était aveugle de naissance, ou s'il l'était devenu**, she asked him whether he was born blind, or whether he had become so. **Tout ce qui s'élève au-dessus d'eux leur devient odieux et insupportable**, they find whatever is above them odious and unbearable. **Un scélérat heureux devient le plus grand homme de son siècle**, a fortunate rascal becomes the greatest man of his time

2. to become of : to be the fate of ; to be the end of, to be the final condition of. **Que deviendrai-je** ? what will become of me ? **Je n'ai jamais su ce qu'il était devenu**, I never knew what had become of him. **On ne sait plus ce qu'est devenue cette formidable armée**, nobody knows what has become of that formidable army. **Je me demandais ce que vous étiez devenu** ? I was wondering what had become of you. **Que sont devenus vos serments** ? what has become of your oaths ? **Que devient un tel** ? what is such a one doing ? **Qu'est-il devenu** ? what has become of him ? *Fam.* **Que devenez-vous depuis si longtemps** ? what have you been doing with yourself all this time ? **Que voulez-vous —** ? what do you intend doing ? **Que —** ? what is to be done ? **Ne savoir que —**, not to know what to do, not to know which way to turn. **Il y a vraiment de quoi — fou**, it is really enough to make one become (to drive one) mad.

3. to come, to fall away. **— à rien**, to come to nothing. **Ce sirop est devenu à rien par la cuisson**, this sirup has come to nothing in the cooking. **Par la maladie, cet enfant est devenu à rien**, illness has made that child fall away to nothing.

DÉVENTER, dévanté-r, [de ; vent], *va.* *Naut.* to shiver (sails).

DÉVERDIR, dévèrdir, [dé ; verdir], *vn.* *Technol.* to lose the green colours, to take off the green colour.

DÉVERGONDAGE, dévèrgôndazh', [dévergonder], *sm.* 1. shamelessness, shameless profligacy ; 2. licentiousness ; 3. excentricity. **— d'esprit**, excentricity of mind.

DÉVERGONDÉ, E, dévèrgôndé, *adj.* shameless, barefaced ; profligate ; licentious, dissolute.

DÉVERGONDÉ, E, *sm. f.* chameless man *or* woman.

† **DÉVERGONDEMENT**, dévèrgônd'mân-t, *sm.* shamelessness ; licentiousness.

DÉVERGONDER, dévèrgondé-r, [orig. uncert. : appears to be the same as the old dévergogner], *va.* to render shameless, barefaced, licentious, dissolute.

DÉVERGONDER (SE), *v. refl.* to become shameless, to become licentious ; to lose all sense of shame.

DÉVERGUER, dévèrghé-r, [dé ; vergue], *va.* *Naut.* to unbend (sails).

DÉVERNIR, dévèrnir, [dé ; vernir], *va.* to take the varnish out of.

DÉVERNIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get unvarnished.

DÉVERROUILLER, dévèrouyé-r, [dé ; verrou], *va.* to unbolt (a door).

† **DEVERS**, dœvèr, [dé ; vers], *prep.* towards, to ; near, by. **Quel mauvais démon — nous le conduit** ? what evil spirit brings him before us ? *Corn. Hér.* III. I. **Tourne un peu ton visage — moi**, turn your face a little towards me. *Mol. G. Dand.* II. I.

PAR DEVERS, *prep. phr.* before, by, to. **Se pourvoir par — le juge**, to apply to the Court. **Par — soi**, in one's possession ; for one's self. **Il a de l'argent par — lui**, he has money by him. **Il avait par — lui des preuves suffisantes du contraire**, he had in his possession proofs enough to the contrary.

DÉVERS, E, dévèr, vêrs', [Lat. : deversius, turned downwards], *adj.* leaning, bending, not upright, jutting out. **Un mur —**, a leaning wall.

DÉVERS, *sm.* *Carp.* warping, bending ; inclination.

DÉVERSEMENT, dévèrs'mân-t, [déverser], *sm.* 1. inclination ; bending ; 2. *Hydraul.* pouring.

DÉVERSER, dévèrsé-r, [dévers ; dé ; verser], *va.* 1. to warp, to bend (timber) ; 2. to incline, to lean ; 3. to pour : to cause to flow out of a place ; 4. *Fig.* to cast, to throw, to bring. **— le mépris sur quelqu'un**, to bring contempt on a person.

DÉVERSER. *vn.* 1. to incline, to lean ; 2. to pour, to flow, to run over.

DÉVERSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to warp (as timber) ; 2. to flow, to run. **Les eaux se déversèrent dans le canal**, the waters flowed into the canal.

DÉVERSOIR, dévèrswar, [déverser], *sm.* *Hydraul.* weir, wear waste-weir, overfall.

DÉVESTITURE, dévèstitur', *sf.* divesting, deprivation (of an office, a living.)

DÉVÊTEMENT, dévêt'mân-t, *sm.* divestment : act of divesting ; putting off.

DÉVÊTIR, dévêtir, [dé ; vêtir], *va.* [Conj. like *Vêtir.*] 1. to undress ; to take off (clothes) ; 2. to divest, to strip.

DÉVÊTIR (SE), *v. refl.* to divest one's self : *a*) to undress, to take off one's clothes ; to leave off part of one's clothes ; *b*) *Law-t.* to divest one's self, to strip one's self (of an inheritance) ; to give up.

DÉVÊTISSEMENT, dévètis'mân-t, *sm.* *Law-t.* divestiture : surrender of property.

DÉVEUVER, dévœvé-r, [dé ; veuve], *vn.* to marry again, to remarry.

DÉVIATEUR, TRICE, déviatœr, tris', *adj.* deviating : causing to deviate.

DÉVIATION, déviasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [dévier], *sf.* deviation : *a*) a turning aside from the right line or course ; deflection ; b) *Physiol.* a faulty direction of any of the solids or fluids of the body ; *c*) variation from established rule ; wandering ; wandering from the path of duty. **Une — de principes**, a deviation from principles. **La — du jugement**, the deviation from judgment.

DÉVIDAGE, dévidazh', [dévider], *sm.* winding (of silk, etc.) ; reeling.

DÉVIDER, dévidé-r, [dé ; vider], *va.* 1. to wind, to reel (silk, thread, into skeins) ; 2. to wind off, to unwind. **— un écheveau de fil**, to unwind a skein of thread. [*Poet.* :] **Les Parques d'une même soie ne dévident pas tous nos jours**, the Fates do not spin for us the same thread every day. *Malherbe. Poés.* 12.

3. *Fig.* to wind out, to extricate, to disentangle, to unravel. **— un cas de conscience**, to unravel a case of conscience, *Régnier.* **— son esprit**, to unravel one's mind.

DÉVIDEUR, EUSE, dévidœr, dœz', *sm. f.* winder : one who winds.

DÉVIDOIR, dévidwar, *sm.* winder, reel : a turning frame, upon which yarn or thread is wound.

DÉVIER, dévié-r, [Lat. : deviāre, atum, de ; via, way], *vn.* to deviate : to turn aside from the common or right way or course, to line, to swerve, to stray. **— de son chemin**, to deviate from the right way. [*Fig.* :] **Il n'a jamais dévié des principes de la justice**, he has never swerved from justice.

DÉVIER, *va.* to deviate : to cause to deviate ; to deflect, to turn aside.

DÉVIER (SE), *v. refl.* to deviate, to swerve. **Se — de la véritable route**, to deviate from a straight course. **Sa taille se dévie**, she is growing deformed.

DEVIN, dœvan, [Lat. : divinus], *sm.* 1. diviner, soothsayer : one who professes divination ; 2. *Zool.* boa-constrictor.

DEVINABLE, dœvinabl', *adj.* that may be devined.

† **DEVINAILLE**, dœvinay', *sf.* divination : the art of divining.

DEVINE, dœvin', [devin], *sf.* divine ress : a woman professing divination.

DEVINEMENT, dœvin'mân-t, *sm.* divination : the act of divining.

DEVINER, dœviné-r, [devin], *va.* 1. to divine : *a*) to foretell, to predict ; to know or declare beforehand ; *b*) to conjecture ; to guess. *a*) — **l'avenir**, to divine the future. *b*) — **les intentions de quelqu'un**, to guess what a person's intentions are. — **d'où vient une personne**, to guess where a person comes from. — **une énigme, une charade**, to guess an enigma, a charade. **C'est une enigme à —**, it is most difficult to guess. **Je vous le donne à — en dix, en cent**, I give you ten times, a hundred times to guess it in. **Il faut toujours le —**, one is always obliged to guess what he means. **Devinez le reste**, you may guess the rest. **Je vous le laisse à —**, I leave you to guess. — **les fêtes quand elles sont venues**, to inform people of what they already know.

2. to detect, to find out, to discover, to smoke. **Il n'y a point d'analogie qui puisse nous faire — les secrets de la nature**, there is no analogy which could make us find out the secrets of nature. **Il tâchait de — toutes ses pensées**, he tried to find out all her thoughts. **Je me creuse la tête à — ce que vous m'avez écrit**, I am trying very hard to find out what you have written me.

DEVINER, *vn.* to divine : *a*) to practise divination ; to foretell ; *b*) to guess, to conjecture. **L'art de —**, divination. **Vous avez deviné juste**, you have hit the nail on the head. **Devine si tu peux, et choisis si tu l'oses**, guess if you can, and choose if you dare. *Corn. Hér.* IV. 5.

DEVINER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be guessed ; 2. to understand each other. **Ces deux âmes s'étaient devinées**, those two persons understood each other.

DEVINERESSE, dœvin'ress', [devin], *sf.* divineress : a woman professing divination.

DEVINETTE, devinette, *sf.* puzzle, riddle. **Pose une —**, to give something to be guessed.

DEVINEUR, EUSE, dœvinœr, œz', *sm. f. Fam.* guesser, diviner : one who guesses ; conjecturer. **Faire le —**, to guess.

DÉVIRAGE, dévirazh [dévirer] *sm. Naut.* curve, bend of planks ; recoiling, rolling back.

DÉVIRER, déviré-r, [dé ; virer], *va. Naut.* to heave back ; to recoil ; to roll back ; to give way, to come up (the capstern).

DÉVIROLER, dévirolé-r, [dé ; virole], *va. Coin.* to uncover the coins.

DEVIS, dœvi-z, [deviser], *sm.* 1. † *Fam.* talk, chat, conversation ; 2. estimate (of outlay, etc.). — **approximatif**, rough estimate.

DÉVISAGER, dévizazhé-r, [dé ; visage], *va.* [Takes a mute *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous dévisageons* ; *je dévisageais* ; *dévisageant*.] to scratch the face of, to disfigure. **Les griffes du chat l'ont dévisagé**, the cat's claws disfigured his face.

2. to stare at, to stare out of countenance. **Il était là à me —, j'étais pourtant bien sûr de ne pas le connaître**, there he stood staring at me, and yet I was sure I did not know him.

DÉVISAGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to scratch each other's faces, to tear each other's eyes out ; 2. to stare each other out of countenance.

DEVISE, dœviz', [devis ; deviser], *sf.* 1. device : an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto. **Le corps de la —**, the body of the device : the emblem, the pictorial figure. **L'âme de la —**, the soul of the device : the motto.

2. motto : a sentence or a word added to a device ; (upon a ring) posy. **Une — ingénieuse**, a good motto. **Diversité, c'est ma —**, diversity is my motto. **Fais ce que tu voudras est la — d'ici**, do as you like is the motto here.

3. *pl.* motto-kisses : sweatmeats having poetry, mottoes, etc., rolled up in fancy papers.

† **DEVISÉE**, dœvizé, *sf.* chat, talk, conversation.

DEVISER, dœvizé-r, [Lat. : devidēre, divisum, to divide ; Low Lat. : divisāre], *va.* to chat, to talk, to converse. **Nos voyageurs devisaient en chemin**, our travellers conversed on the way.

DÉVISEMENT, dévis'mâ*n*-t, **DÉVISSAGE**, dévisazh, *sm.* unscrewing.

DÉVISSER, dévisé-r, [dé ; visser ; vis, screw], *va.* to unscrew : *a*) to draw the screws from ; *b*) to loosen or withdraw, as a screw. — **une serrure**, to unscrew a lock.

DÉVITRIFIER, dévitrifié-r, [dé ; vitrifier], *va.* to unchalk the glass.

DÉVOIEMENT, DÉVOÎMENT, dévwâmâ*n*-t, [dévoyer], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* slope, inclination (of pipes, chimney-flues) ; 2. *Naut.* flaring (of timbers) ; 3. looseness, relaxation, diarrhœa.

DÉVOILEMENT, dévwal'mâ*n*-t, [dévoiler], *sm.* unveiling.

DÉVOILER, dévwalé-r, [dé ; voiler], *va.* 1. to unveil : to remove a veil from, or uncover. — **une femme**, to unveil, to uncover a woman. — **une statue**, to unveil a statue [*Fig.* :] — **une religieuse**, to absolve a nun from her vows.

2. to disclose, to discover, to unravel, to display ; to reveal. — **un mystère**, to unravel, to reveal a mystery. — **un secret**, to reveal a secret. — **une intrigue**, to discover an intrigue. **Le ciel lui a dévoilé le livre des destins**, heaven disclosed to him the book of destinies.

DÉVOILER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of persons) to unveil ; 2. (of things) to be unveiled ; 3. *Fig.* to be discovered, to be disclosed, to be unravelled.

DEVOIR, dœvwar, [Lat. : debēre, to owe], *va.* [*Je dois, tu dois, il doit, nous devons, vous devez, ils doivent* ; *je devais* ; *je dus* ; *je devrai* ; *je devrais* ; *que je doive, que nous devions, que vous deviez, qu'ils doivent* ; *que je dusse* ; *devant* ; *dû*.] 1. to owe : *a*) to be indebted, to be in debt ; to be obliged or bound to pay ; *b*) to be bound to ascribe, to be obliged for ; to be indebted, to be beholden ; to be bound in gratitude ; to be obliged by something received.

a) **Je lui dois cent francs**, I owe him a hundred francs. **Je ne vous dois rien**, I owe you nothing. — **plus qu'on ne peut payer**, — **plus qu'on a vaillant**, to owe more than one can pay, to owe more than one has. — **de tous côtes**, to be in debt to everybody. [*Fig.* and *proverbial*] — **plus qu'on est gros**, — **à Dieu et au diable**, — **à Dieu et au monde**,—**au tiers et au quart**, to be over head and ears in debt. **Qui doit a tort**, a debtor is always in the wrong. **Qui a terme ne doit rien**, one owes nothing before the rent is due. **Quand on doit, il faut payer ou agréer**, a man in debt must either pay or settle. **Qui nous doit nous demande**, the debtor claims against the creditor. **Qui ne doit rien n'a rien à craindre**, out of debt, out of danger. **Il croit toujours qu'on lui en doit de reste**, he never thinks people do enough for him. **Je dois toujours à mon tailleur**, I still owe my tailor money. **Il m'en doit, je lui en dois**, I owe him one. **Ils ne s'en doivent guère**, there is little difference between them. **N'en rien —, n'en — guère à**, not to be inferior to.

b) **Je lui dois la place que j'occupe**, I owe my position to him. **Je lui dois tout**, I owe everything to him. **Nous devons la vie à nos parents**, we owe our existence to our parents. **On n'aime point à voir ceux à qui l'on doit tant**, we do not like to see those to whom we are so much indebted. **Il ne doit son élévation qu'à son mérite**, he owes his rise to his own merit. **Il lui doit tous ses maux**, he owes all his misfortunes to him. **L'Égypte doit sa fertilité au Nil**, Egypt owes its fertility to the Nile. — **compte de**, to be responsible, accountable for. **Il ne doit compte de ses actions à personne**, he is not accountable to anybody for his actions. **Je vous devrai beaucoup pour un si bon office**, I shall be very much indebted to your for so kind a service. — **une visite à un ami**, to owe a friend a visit. — **obéissance aux lois**, to owe obedience to the laws. — **respect à son père**, to owe respect to one's father. **La loi doit une égale protection à tous les citoyens**, the law owes like protection to every citizen.

2. [Expressive of an obligation and followed by an infinitive] ought, should : to be bound by moral duty ; to be owed or obliged ; to be fit or expedient ; to be necessary, to behove. **Je dois le faire**, I ought to do it, I should do it. **Je devais le faire**, it was my duty to do it. **Je devrais le faire**, I ought to do it, I should do it. **J'avais dû le faire**, I ought to have done it. **Il aurait dû venir**, he ought to have come, he should have come. **Nous devons dire la vérité**, we ought to speak the truth. **Cela doit être ainsi**, it ought to be so. **Vous deviez vous rappeler que**, you ought to remember that. **Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra**, do what you ought, and come what will. **Chacun doit avoir soin de sa santé**, every one ought to (or should) take care of his health. **La poule ne doit point chanter devant le coq**, the hen ought not to cackle in presence of the cock, *Mol. F. Sav.* V. 3. **Un bon fils doit respecter son père**, a good son is bound to respect his father. **On devrait planter des arbres le long de cette route**, trees ought to be set along this road. **Son zèle n'a point dû vous surprendre**, his zeal ought not to have surprised you. **S'il a besoin d'argent, il devrait m'en demander**, if he wants money, he should ask me for some.

3. (expressive of necessity and followed by an infinitive) must : to be bound, to be obliged, by physical or moral necessity ; denoting also what is right, or probable. **Je dois le faire**, I must do it. **Vous avez beaucoup marché, vous devez être fatigué**, you have walked a great deal, you must be very tired. **Le temps doit bientôt arriver où**, the time must soon come when. **Quand on est légèrement vêtu, on doit avoir froid en hiver**, you must feel the cold in winter, if you are lightly clad. **Vous devriez prendre l'air plus souvent**, you ought to go out oftener. **Il a dû partir hier**, he must have set out yesterday. **J'ai dû le faire**, I must have done it. **Tous les hommes doivent mourir**, all men must die. **Il n'y a rien de plus naturel et qui doive moins nous déplaire**, nothing could be more natural and it ought not in the least to displease us. **C'est lui qui doit avoir fait cela**, it must have been he who did it. **La campagne doit être déjà belle**, the country must, already, be very beautiful.

4. (followed by an infinitive) to be : *a*) to intend ; *b*) noting the future. **Je dois aller demain à la ville**, I intend going (I am to go) to town to-morrow. **Je devais le voir**

hier, I was to have seen him yesterday. **On devrait m'envoyer chercher, mais on ne l'a pas fait**, I was to have been sent for, but was not. **Vous deviez m'écrire**, you were to write to me. **Il doit partir demain**, he is to start to morrow. **C'est sur ce sujet qu'il doit parler**, that is the subject upon which he is to speak. **Nous devons chanter ce soir**, we are to sing this evening. **Je dois prochainement recevoir de l'argent**, I shall receive (I am to receive) money shortly. **Dois-je y aller** ? shall I go there ? **Si je dois être réduit à la mendicité**, if I am to be a beggar. **Le gouvernement doit en être informé demain**, the government is to be informed of it to-morrow. **Cela devait arriver tôt ou tard**, that was to take place sooner or later.

5. (Impers.) **Il doit être, il doit y avoir**, there must be. **Il devrait y avoir**, there should be. **Il doit y avoir du charme dans la solitude**, there must be some charm in solitude.

6. Dussé-je, dût-il, are rendered by *were* followed by *to* and the infinitive, or by *though... should*. **Dût-il m'en offrir des millions**, were he to offer me millions for it. **Dussé-je être blâmé, je vous soutiendrais**, were I to be blamed for it, I should support you. **Dussions-nous échouer, nous essayerions**, though we were to fail, yet we should try.

DEVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** (of things) ought to be. **Cela se doit**, that ought to be ; that is owing.

2. to owe one's self. **Vous vous devez à votre fils**, you owe yourself to your son. **Se — à sa patrie**, to owe one's self to one's country.

3. to owe it to one's self. **Nous nous devons à nous-mêmes de respecter les bienséances sociales**, we owe it to ourselves to observe the rules of decorum.

DEVOIR, *sm.* **1.** duty : *a*) that which a person is bound to do ; obligation ; *b*) (usually in the plural) devoir, respect, honour ; act of civility. *a*) **L'amour n'est qu'un plaisir, l'honneur est un —**, love is a mere pleasure, but honour is a duty. **Être du — de**, to be incumbent on, to be the duty of. **Il est de mon — de vous donner cet avis**, it is incumbent on me to give you this advice. **Faire son —**, to do, to perform one's duty. **Faire le — d'un ami**, to perform a friend's duty. **Faites votre — et laisser faire aux dieux**, do your duty and leave the rest to the gods. *Corn. Hor.* II. 8. **Rentrer dans son —, dans le —**, to return to one's duty. **On oublie aisément les fautes des enfants lorsqu'ils rentrent dans le —**, when children return to their duty, we easily forget their faults. *Mol. Av.* IV. 5. **Être dans son —, se mettre dans son —**, to observe a respectful demeanour. **Retenir les peuples dans le —**, to keep people to their duty. **S'acquitter d'un —**, to discharge a duty. **Être attaché à ses devoirs**, to be mindful of one's duties. **Se faire un — d'être toujours bienveillant**, to consider it one's duty to be always kind. **Être à son —**, to be at one's post. **Se mettre en — de**, to set about, to prepare for, to prepare to. **Il se mit en — d'obtenir un congé**, he endeavoured to get a holiday. **On se mit en — de déménager les meubles**, they set about moving the furniture. **Mettez-vous en — d'exécuter votre promesse**, prepare, endeavour, to fulfil your promise. **Mettez-vous en — de le satisfaire**, do your best to satisfy him. *b*) **Rendre ses devoirs à quelqu'un**, to pay one's devoirs, one's duty, one's respects to a person ; to wait upon a person. **Rendre à quelqu'un les derniers devoirs**, to perform the last duties, to pay the last honours to a person.

2. (in colleges) task, exercise. **Un — difficile**, a difficult task, exercise. **Faire ses devoirs**, to do one's tasks.

3. benefit society (among workmen) ; craft.

DÉVOLE, dévol', [dé ; vole], *sf.* loss of all the tricks (at cards). **Faire la —**, not to make one trick.

DÉVOLU, E, dévolu, [Lat. : devolus, ascribed to ; devolvĕre, volutum ; de, down ; volvĕre, to roll], *adj.* **1.** *Law-t.* vested ; devolved, transferred ; fallen in succession. **Être — à**, *a*) to vest in ; to be devolved on ; *b*) to devolve on. **— par péremption**, lapsed. **Droit — à la couronne**, a right devolved to the crown. **Terre dévolue à la couronne**, an escheat.

2. belonging. **Procès — à la cour**, a cause belonging to the court.

3. devoted. **Mes jours au deuil sont dévolus**, my life is devoted to mourning.

DÉVOLU, *sm.* **1.** *Can. Law.* lapse of right; provision of a benefice vacant by the incapacity of the person collated. **Un bénéfice tombé en —**, a benefice fallen into lapse of right. **Avoir un bénéfice par —**, to get a benefice by lapse.

2. *Fig.* **Jeter son — sur**, to fix one's mind (one's choice) upon ; to have views on, to have a design upon. **Je sus qu'elle avait jeté son — sur un négociant fort riche**, I knew that she had set her cap at a very rich merchant. *P. Mérimée.*

DÉVOLUTAIRE, dévolutêr', *sm.* one who obtains a benefice fallen into lapse of right.

DÉVOLUTIF, IVE, dévolutif, tiv', *adj. Law-t.* causing to devolve or fall into new hands.

DÉVOLUTION, dévolusyôn, [Lat. : devolutus], *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* devolution : falling or passing of property to the heirs of one line ; **2.** *Can. Law.* right of collating a benefice fallen into lapse of right.

DÉVONIEN, IENNE, dévonyan, nyèn', [Eng.: Devonian], *adj. Geol.* Devonian : applied to the palæozoic strata of Devonshire.

DÉVORANT, E, dévorân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** devouring : *a*) eating up ; swallowing ; *b*) consuming ; destroying ; wasting ; *a*) **Que son corps... des vautours dévorants devienne la pâture**, let his body be eaten up by devouring vultures. *Volt. Œdipe.* I. 3. *b*) **La marche dévorante du temps**, the devouring march of time. **Un feu —**, a devouring fire. **Un mal —**, a destroying evil. **Quels soucis dévorants viennent nous consumer** ? what devouring care comes to consume us ? **Un climat —**, a wasting climate.

2. ravenous, voracious. **Un appétit —**, a ravenous appetite. **Une soif dévorante**, parching thirst.

3. sharp, sharp and biting. **Un air —**, a sharp air.

DÉVORATEUR, TRICE, dévoratœr, tris', *adj.* devouring.

DÉVORATEUR, *sm.* devourer. **Le temps est un impitoyable —**, time is a great devourer.

DÉVORER, dévoré-r, [Lat. : devorāre] *va.* to devour : *a*) to eat up, to eat greedily, to swallow, to swallow down ; *b*) *Fig.* to consume, to destroy, to waste, to swallow up ; *c*) to spend in dissipation, to squander, to dissipate, to run through, to waste ; *d*) to enter upon and pursue with great eagerness ; to glide over, through ; to sweep along ; *e*) to enjoy with avidity ; to pore over, to gaze at. *a*) **Les bêtes l'ont dévoré**, beasts have devoured him. **Saturne dévorait ses enfants**, Saturn would devour his children [*Neut.* :] **Cet enfant dévore**, that child devours. *b*) **Le temps dévore tout**, time destroys everything. **La gloire des méchants en un moment s'éteint ; l'affreux tombeau pour jamais les dévore**, the glory of the wicked lasts but a moment ; a dreadful grave closes over them for ever. *Racine, Esth.* II. 9. **Vous dévorez les maisons des veuves**, ye devour widows' houses. *Sacr. Bib. Math.* XXIII. 24. **L'épée vous dévorera**, ye shall be devoured with the sword. *Bib. Isaiah.* I. 20. **J'étais dévoré par la faim**, I was dying with hunger. **Il est dévoré par l'ambition**, he is eaten with ambition. **Celui qui est dans la ville sera dévoré par la peste et par la famine**, he that is in the city, famine and pestilence shall devour him. *Bib. Ezech.* III. 15. **C'est une terre qui dévore ses habitants**, it is a land that devours (*or* kills) its inhabitants. **Les pays équatoriaux dévorent les Européens**, equatorial countries are mortal to Europeans. **L'armée dévorait le pays**, the army destroyed the country. *c*) **— un héritage**, to squander an inheritance. **Il dévore en espérance tous mes trésors**, he devours my treasures by anticipation. *d*) **Les coursiers pleins d'ardeur dévorent l'espace**, the fiery coursers glide over the space. **Son char, dévorant la carrière**, his car, sweeping along the race-ground. *e*) **— un livre**, to devour, to pore over, a book. **— des yeux**, to glut with one's eyes, to stare at.

2. to consume, to prey upon. **La soif le dévore**, thirst preys upon him ; he is parched with thirst. **La fièvre le dévore**, fever preys upon him. **L'inquiétude dévorait son cœur**, uneasiness preyed upon his mind. **L'orgueil dévore cet homme**, that man is eaten up with, is full of pride. **Être dévoré d'ambition**, to be consumed with ambition. **Rien ne peut-il charmer l'ennui qui me dévore** ? can nothing charm away the weariness that preys upon me ?

3. suppress, to stifle, to restrain, to check, to repress. **— ses larmes, ses chagrins**, to restrain one's tears, one's grief. **— son ressentiment**, to repress one's resentment. **Je me suis tu, j'ai dévoré ma peine**, I was silent. I repressed my grief.

4. to digest, to pocket. **— une injure, un affront**, to pocket an insult, an affront.

5. to master, to surmount (difficulties). **Rien de périlleux qu'il ne franchisse, de pénible qu'il ne dévore**, he can overcome every danger and surmount every difficulty.

DÉVORER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to devour each other ; **2.** to devour one's self, to destroy one's self.

† **DÉVOREUR, EUSE**, dévorœr, rœz', *sm. f.* devourer : one who devours.

DÉVOT, E, dévô, vot', [Lat. : devotus], *adj.* devout : *a*) godly, religious, pious, full of devotion ; devotional ; *b*) expressing devotion or piety. **Un homme —**, a devout man. **Avant que d'être —, je veux que vous soyez chrétien**, I wish you to be a Christien before you become pious. *Bourd.* **Être — à la Vierge**, to be devout in the worship of the Virgin. **Un roi cruel et —**, a devout and cruel king. **Une âme dévote**, a devout soul. **Un maintien —**, a pious carriage. **Une prière dévote**, a devout prayer.

DÉVOT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** devout, devout person, religious person. **Une vraie dévote**, a truly religious person. **Un faux —**, a devotee, a devotionist.

2. (in all ill sense) devotee, devotionist, bigot. **Il est dangereux de s'attirer la haine des dévots**, it is dangerous to draw on one's self the hatred of devotees.

3. devotee ; person devoted (to) ; follower, partisan.

DÉVOTEMENT, dévot'mân-t, *adv.* devoutly, piously : in a devout manner.

DÉVOTIEUSEMENT, dévosiœz'mân-t, *adv.* devoutly.

DÉVOTIEUX, EUSE, dévosiœ, œz', *adj.* devout : full of devotion.

DÉVOTION, dévosyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [devot], *sf.* devotion : *a*) devoutness, piety, the quality of being devout ; devout feeling ; *b*) external worship, act of religion ; performance of religious duties ; *c*) prayer, expression of devout feelings ; *d*) devotedness, attachment ; *e*) disposal. *a*) **Une — sincère,** a sincere devotion. **Fausse —,** assumed devotion : hypocrisy. **Couvrir ses passions du voile de la —,** to hide one's passions under the cloak of devotion. **Se mettre, se jeter dans la —,** to turn devotee. *b*) **Pratiques de —,** performance of religious duties. **Être en —,** to be at one's devotion, at prayers. *c*) **Faire ses dévotions,** to perform one's devotions ; to offer up one's prayers ; to receive the communion. *d*) **Ma — pour vous est sans bornes,** my attachment to you is unbounded. *e*) **Être à la — de quelqu'un,** to be at a person's disposal, to be devoted to a person. **Il avait gens à sa —,** he had people who were devoted to him. *La Font. Contes, Purgatoire.* — *Prov.* : **Il n'est dévotion que de jeune prêtre,** a new broom sweeps clean. **A l'offrande qui a dévotion ; l'offrande est à dévotion,** charity is left to every one's own discretion.

DÉVOUÉ, E, dévoué, *adj.* *a*) consecrated ; *b*) doomed ; consigned to evil ; *c*) strongly attached ; ardent, zealous. *a*) **Une jeune fille dévouée à la vie religieuse,** a young girl devoted to convent life. *b*) **— à la mort,** doomed to death. *c*) **Un ami —,** a devoted friend, **— à sa patrie,** devoted to one's country. **Être — à quelqu'un,** to be devoted to a person. (At the end of a letter :) **Je suis votre — serviteur, votre tout —, votre —,** I am your devoted, your humble servant ; yours most sincerely, yours truly.

DÉVOUEMENT, DÉVOÛMENT, dévoumân-t, *sm.* **1.** † devotement : the act of devoting, or appropriating, by a vow ; **2.** self-sacrifice ; self-devotion. **Le — des Spartiates qui se firent tuer aux Thermophyles,** the self-sacrifice of the Spartans who where killed at Thermopylæ. **Le — de Codrus et celui de Décius sont célèbres dans l'histoire,** the self-sacrifice of Codrus and Decius are well known in history.

3. devotion : *a*) devotedness ; the state of being devoted ; addictedness ; *b*) strong affection ; ardent love or friendship. **Acte de —,** act of devotedness. **Un — sans bornes,** an unbounded devotion. **Défendre ses amis avec —,** to defend one's friends with devotedness. **Compter sur le — d'un ami,** to reckon on a friend's devotedness. **Son — pour sa famille,** his devotedness to his family. (At the end of a letter :) **Agréez, recevez l'assurance de mon —, de mon entier —,** believe me yours obediently, your obedient servant.

DÉVOUER, dévoué-r, [dé ; vouer ; Lat. : de, away ; vovēre, votum, to vow], *va.* to devote : *a*) to consecrate, to dedicate, to appropriate by vow ; *b*) to give up ; to addict ; *c*) to consign, to give up : to offer up ; *d*) to doom to evil. *b*) **— ses enfants au service de la patrie,** to devote one's children to the service of the country. *c*) **— quelqu'un à la haine, à l'exécration publique,** to consign a person to public execration. *d*) **— à l'exil,** to doom to exile. **Ce moment vous dévoue à leur haine fatale,** from this time you are doomed to their fatal hatred.

DÉVOUER (SE), *v. refl.* to devote one's self, to consecrate one's self, to dedicate one's self ; to give one's self up. **Se — à son pays,** to devote one's self to one's country. **Codrus se dévoua à la mort pour le salut de son peuple,** Codrus gave up his life to save his people. *Boss. His. Univ.* I. 5. **Se — à ses amis,** to devote one's self to one's friends.

† **DÉVOULOIR,** dévoulwar, [dé ; vouloir], *va.* to unwish : to change one's wish.

DÉVOYÉ, E, dévwayé, *adj.* **1.** led astray, misled. **Un voyageur — par son guide,** a traveller misled by his guide. [*Fig.* :] **Esprit —,** an erring mind.

2. sloping, oblique ; **3.** *Naut.* cant. **Couples dévoyés,** cant timbers.

4. relaxed.

DÉVOYÉ, E, *sm. f. Theol.* stray sheep, lost sheep.

DÉVOYER, dé wayé-r, [dé ; voie, way], [Conj. like *aboyer*], **1.** to mislead, to lead astray, to take out of the way. **Ce guide m'a dévoyé,** this guide has misled me.

2. to slope ; to place obliquely ; **3.** to relax, to loosen, to purge, to scour.

DÉVOYER, (SE), *v. refl.* to lose one's way ; **2.** *Fig.* to go astray, to stray : to swerve, to wander from the path of duty or rectitude. **Nous avons perdu le chemin, nous nous sommes dévoyés,** we have lost our way, we have gone astray.

DEXTÉRITÉ, dèkstérité, [Lat. : dexteritas ; dexter, right], *sf.* dexterity, dexterousness, adroidness, address, cleverness, skill. **L'habitude lui a donné de la —,** habit has made him skilful. **Ce jongleur étonne par sa —,** that juggler's dexterity is astonishing. [*Fig.* :] **Conduire une intrigue avec —,** to manage an intrigue cleverly. **On ne pouvait assez louer son incroyable — à manier les affaires les plus délicates,** the incredible skill he displayed in the management of most delicate affairs could not be sufficiently praised. *Boss. D. d'Orléans.*

DEXTRE, dèkstr', [Lat. : dexter], *adj.* **1.** † right, right side ; **2.** *Herald.* dexter.

† DEXTRE, *sf.* **1.** right hand ; **2.** right side [Little used, or obsolete.]

DEXTREMENT, dèkstrœmân-t, *adv.* dexterously : with dexterity ; adroitly, skilfully.

DEXTRINE, dèkstrin', [dextre], *sf. Chem.* dextrine : a gummy matter, into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by acids or diastase ; British gum.

DEXTROGYRE, dekstrozhir', [Lat. : dexter, on the right side ; gyrāre, to turn], *adj. Phys.* turning the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand.

DEY, dé, *sm.* dey : a Turkish title given to the governor of Algiers before the French conquest.

DI, di, [Gr. : δίς], *prefix*, di : *a*) two, twofold ; *b*) dis ; denoting separation, disjunction, distinction.

DIA, dia [Gr. : διά,] *prefix* ; dia : through.

DIA, dya *interj.* hoi, haw : a word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further on the left ; opposed to *hue, huhau* or *huhaut*, gee *or* geho. [*Fig.* :] **Il n'entend ni à hue ni à dia, ni à dia ni à huhau,** there is no beating reason into his head. **L'un tire à hue et l'autre à dia, l'un tira à dia, et l'autre à hunhaut,** they pull different ways *Mol. Dép. ani.* iv. 2.

DIABASE, diabaz', [Gr. : διάβασις, passage], *sf. Miner.* diabase : greenstone diorite.

DIABÈTE, diabet', [Gr. : διαβήτης, from διαβαίνω, I go through], *sm.* **1.** *Phys.* Tantalus's-cup : a toy that illustrates the power of the siphon and the fable of Tantalus ; **2.** *Med.* diabetes : a morbid discharge of saccharine urine.

DIABÉTIQUE, diabétik, *adj. Med.* diabetic, diabetical : relating to diabetes.

DIABÉTIQUE, *smf. Med.* diabetic patient.

DIABLE, [dyabl', [Lat. : diabolus ; Gr. : διάβολος, accuser], *sm.* **1.** devil : *a*) *Theol.* the tempter and enemy of the human race ; the chief of the apostate angels ; Satan ; *Fam.* old Nick, old Harry ; *b*) an evil spirit, a fallen angel : demon, deuce ; *c*) a very wicked person ; *d*) a wild child ; *e*) wretch, wight ; fellow. *a, b*) **Avocat du —,** devils' advocate : in the chancery of Rome, an advocate employed to raise doubts against the genuineness of the miracles performed by a candidate for canonization. **Ne craindre ni Dieu ni —,** to fear neither God nor the devil. **Brûler une chandelle au —,** to hold a candle to the devil. **Cela se fera à moins que le — ne s'en mêle, ou il faudra que le — s'en mêle,** it shall be done unless the devil is in it ; it shall go hard, but it shall be done. **Cela ne se fera pas si le — ne s'en mêle, à moins que le — ne s'en mêle,** that will not be done unless the devil is in it. **Le — s'en mêle,** the devil is in it. **Cette affaire est si embrouillée que le — n'y verrait goutte,** it is such a complicated affair that the devil himself could make nothing out of it. **Fi au —!** fie upon you ! **Crever l'œil au —,** to succeed in spite of the envious. **Loger le — dans sa bourse,** not to have a penny in one's pocket. **Veuille Dieu, veuille —, je n'en aurai pas le démenti, je le ferai,** I will do it whether or no ; in spite of the very devil. **J'ai dit oui, le — ne me fera pas dire non,** I have said yes, the devil himself shall not make me say no. **Quand le — y serait vous ne me feriez pas croire cela,** you could never make me believe that, say what you would. **Le — bat sa femme et marie sa fille,** it rains and the sun shines at the same time. **Il n'est pas plus dévot que le — n'est saint,** he is no more of a devotee than the devil is a saint. **C'est le — qui chante la grand'messe,** he is a hypocrite who feigns to be virtuous and pious. **Il fait, il est comme le valet du —,** he is the very devil's slave, he goes on the devil's errands. **C'est la poupée du —,** she is a slattern, a slut. **Tirer le — par la queue,** to be hard put to it for a livelihood. **Faut-il toujours labourer et tirer le — par la queue ?** must one be always hard at work and be hard up withal ? *Mme de Sév.* **Il mangerait le — et ses cornes,** he would eat the very devil ; he would devour all before him. **Il regarde le — sur le poirier,** he is squinting. **Le — pourrait mourir, que je n'hériterais pas de ses cornes,** I do not expect the least inheritance. **Quand il dort, le — le berce,** the devil is in him even in his sleep. **Il se démène comme le — dans un bénitier,** he tosses about like the devil in holy water. **Les menteurs sont les enfants du —,** the devil is the father of liars. **Le — est aux vaches,** there is a row, it is the devil to pay. **Les diables sont déchaînés,** the devils are let loose. **Les diables de l'enfer,** the demons of hell. **Comme — en miracle,** without reason. **Il vient là comme un — en miracle,** he comes in at a very unlucky moment. **Être battu du —,** to be restless. **Une femme qui a la beauté du —,** a woman who hast the bloom of youth. **Être possédé du —,** to belong to the devil. **Avoir le — au corps,** to have the devil in one. **Il a le — au corps,** the devil is in him. **Elle a le — au corps pour la danse,** she is never tired of dancing. **C'est le — à confesser, c'est le — et son train,** there is the very devil to pay. **C'est**

le —, c'est là le —, voilà le —, that is the worst of it. **Mais le — c'est que nous n'avons point d'argent,** but the worst of it is, that we hav'nt any money. **Donner son âme au —,** to be most unscrupulous. **Faire un pacte avec le —,** to give one's self up to the devil. **Se donner au —,** *Fig. a*) to be in despair; *b*) to exert every effort, to give one's self a devilish deal of trouble. **Il ne faut pas se donner au — pour faire cela,** it is not a very difficult thing to do. **Votre entêtement me ferait donner au —,** your obstinacy would drive me mad. **Je me donne au — si dans quinze jours...** I shall be in despair, if in a fortnight. **Je veux que le — m'emporte, si je comprends rien à ce que vous dites,** the devil take me if I can make anything of what you. are saying **Le — m'emporte si je sais où nous sommes,** the devil take me if I have any idea of where we are; I'll be hanged if I know where we are. **Du — si l'on comprend rien,** who the deuce is to understand it. **Au — si l'on m'y rattrape,** the devil take me, if they catch me at it again. **Envoyer au —, à tous les diables, à tous les cinq cents diables,** to send to the very devil. **Au — l'importun!** the devil take the troublesome fellow! **Que le — vous emporte!** the devil take you! **Être au —,** to be very far off. **S'en aller au —, à tous les diables,** to go to the devil; to fail, to miss; to fall to pieces. **Votre mariage a tout l'air de s'en aller au —,** it looks very much as if your marriage were not to take place. **Être au —, à tous les diables,** to be done up; to go to rack and ruin. **Mon projet est à tous les diables,** it is all over with my plan. **Faire le —, faire le — à quatre,** to play the devil, to play the very deuce. **Faire le — contre quelqu'un,** to play the deuce with a person. **Dire de — contre quelqu'un,** to speak outrageously against a person. **Cela ne vaut pas le —,** that is not worth a rap.

c) **C'est un —, un vrai —, un mauvais —, un — incarné, un — d'enfer, un — déchaîné,** he is a devil, a very dev.l, a bad devil, a devil incarnate, a devil from Hell, a devil let loose. *d*) **Un — d'enfant,** a devil of a child. **C'est un petit —,** he is a little monkey, a little rascal. *e*) **Ce — -là n'est jamais embarrassé pour se tirer d'affaire,** that devil of a fellow is never at a loss, he can always get out of a scrape. **Un grand —,** a devilish tall fellow. **Un pauvre —,** a poor devil, a poor fellow, a poor wretch. **Un bon —,** a good fellow, a good sort of fellow. **Crier comme un beau —,** to make a devil of a noise. — *Prov.*: **Il ne faut pas faire le diable plus noir qu'il ne l'est,** we must not make the devil blacker than he is. **Le diable n'est pas si noir qu'on le fait,** the devil is not so black as he is painted. **Quand le diable devient vieux il se fait ermite,** the libertine becomes a devotee in his old age; the devil was ill, the devil a saint was he. **Le diable était beau quand il était jeune,** a young face is never ugly; the devil himself was handsome when he was young. **Le diable n'est pas toujours à la porte du pauvre,** the devil is not always at our door. **Il vaut mieux tuer le diable, que le diable nous tue,** it is better to kill the enemy than allow him to kill us. **Quand le diable dit ses patenôtres, il veut te tromper,** when the fox preaches, beware your geese. **On ne peut pas peigner un diable qui n'a pas de cheveux,** one cannot get blood out of a stone.

2. [preceded by *de*) devilish, deuced, excessive, very great; troublesome. **Avoir une peur de —,** to be excessively frightened. **Je lui en veux un mal de —,** I am excessively cross with him. **Il fait un froid de —, de tous les diables,** it is very cold, excessively cold. **C'est un désordre du —,** it is a real confusion. **Une affaire du —,** a most troublesome affair.

3. Diable de, devil of; devilish; malicious, wicked; odd, singular. **Un — d'homme,** a devil of a fellow. **Un — de neveu me fait par ses écarts mourir à petit feu,** a devilish nephew is killing me by degrees with his bad conduct. *Piron*. **Je ne m'attendais pas à la visite de cette — de femme,** I did not expect a visit from that malicious woman. **Quel — de langage est-ce là?** what singular language is that? **Quelle — de cérémonie!** what a singular ceremony! **C'est une — d'affaire,** it is a devilish affair. **Il fait un — de vent,** the wind is awfully high **Nous fîmes deux lieues par cette — de pluie,** we went two leagues in this devilish rain.

4. humming-top: a child's toy; **5.** drag: a four-horse coach; **6.** truck: a two-wheeled carriage for carrying stones and heavy materials, barrow for carrying sacks. **7.** devil: a machine for dividing rags or cotton; **8.** willow, willying-machine, shake-willy, twilly: a revolving cylinder, armed with teeth to open matted wool; **9.** *Med.* venous hum: a noise heard in the aorta; **10.** *Bot.* **Diable en haie,** clematis; **11.** *Zool.* **Diable de Java,** pangolin, scaly ant-eater; **12.** *Ornith.* **Diable des savanes,** ani; **13.** *Ichth.* **Diable de mer,** sea-devil, angler, fishing-frog.

DIABLE, *interj.* the devil! the deuce! **Que —!** what the devil! what the deuce! **Comment — avez-vous fait?** how the deuce, did you manage? **Où — avez-vous pris cela?** where the deuce did you take that? **De quoi — s'avise-t-il?** what the devil is he thinking about?

A LA DIABLE, *adv. phr.* devilishly bad, badly, wretchedly. **Cela est fait à la —,** that is wretchedly done. **Cette affaire marche à la —,** that affair is going on badly.

COMME LE DIABLE, COMME TOUS LES DIABLES, *adv. phr.* devilishly, deucedly: excessively. **Elle est obstinée comme tous les diables,** she is as obstinate as the very devil. **Crier comme le —,** to bawl, to cry out.

EN DIABLE, *adv. phr.* like the devil; devilishly, deucedly, excessively, extremely, very. **Cela tient en —,** that holds very fast. **Avoir de l'esprit en —,** to be devilishly witty. **La nuit est noire en —,** the night is devilishly dark. **Il était fourbe en — et demi,** he was as deceitful as the devil himself.

DIABLÉIER, dyâbléyé-r, *vn.* **1.** to play the devil; **2.** to blaspheme; to curse.

DIABLEMENT, dyâblœmân-t, *adv.* devilishly, deucedly, excessively, extremely, very. **Cela est — chaud,** that is deucedly hot. **Nous avons — couru,** we ran very much. **Il a de l'argent —, il a — de l'argent,** he has money, he is deucedly rich.

DIABLERIE. dyâblœri, [diable], *sf.* **1.** sorcery, witchcraft; **2.** diabolism: possession by the devil; **3.** devilry; fiendish wickedness; mischief; **4.** devil's trick, secret machination; jugglery; **5.** a play *or* tale in which the devil plays the principal part; **6.** devil: drawing representing the devil.

DIABLESSE, dyâblès', *sf.* **1.** devil, she-devil, female demon; **2.** fury, termagant, scold: a brawling, boisterous and violent woman. **Une méchante —,** devil of a woman. **3.** *Fam.* wretch; devil of a woman. **Une pauvre —,** a poor wretch. **Une bonne —,** a poor devil.

DIABLESSE, *adj. f.* diabolical, devilish. **Une femme — est quelquefois pire qu'un vrai diable,** a diabolical women is sometimes worse than a real demon.

DIABLETEAU, dyâblœtô, **DIABLOTEAU,** dyâblotô, [diable], *sm.* devilkin, devil: a little devil.

† **DIABLEZOT,** dyâblœzó, *interj.* I am not such a fool.

DIABLON, dyâblôn, **DIABLOT,** dyablô, [diable], *sm.* **1.** † **devilkin,** little devil; **2.** *Naut.* mizzen top-gallant stay sail.

DIABLOTIN, dyâblotan, [diablot], devilkin, devilet, little devil; **2.** deviling, imp, young devil, little devil. **Cet enfant est un vrai —,** that child is a real imp.

3. chocolate-comfit, chocolate-lozenge; **4.** *Dy.* setting-vat, subsidence-vat; **5.** *Naut.* mizzen top-stay sail.

DIABOLIQUE, dyâbolik', [Lat.: diabolicus], *adj.* **1.** diabolic, diabolical, devilish: *a*) satanic; pertaining to the devil; proceeding from the devil; *b*) partaking of the qualities of the devil; malicious, wicked; infernal, hellish, satanic; *c*) detestable. *a*) **Une pensée —,** a diabolical spirit. **Une invention —,** a diabolical invention. **Une méchanceté —,** a diabolical bit of spite. *c*) **Un mensonge —,** a detestable lie. **Il fait un temps —,** it is detestable weather.

2. difficult, hard, arduous. **Une affaire —,** a difficult affair. **Un travail —,** most arduous work.

DIABOLIQUEMENT, dyâbolik'mân-t, *adv.* diabolically, devilishly, wickedly.

DIABOLO, dyâbolô, [Gr.: διάβολος], *sm.* diabolo: an old game played with a sort of bobbin tossed on a string, and again lately revived.

DIABROSE, diabróz', [Gr.: διάβρωσις], *sf.* *Med.* diabrosois: erosion, corrosion.

DIABROTIQUE, diabrotik', *adj.* *Med.* erosive, corrosive: having the property of eroding or corroding.

DIACATHOLICON, diakatolikôn, [dia; catholicon] *sm.* *Pharm.* diacatholicon: a laxative electuary.

DIACAUSTIQUE, diakôstik', [dia; caustique], *adj.* *Geom.* diacaustic: noting a curve caustic by refraction.

DIACAUSTIQUE, *sf.* diacaustic: a diacaustic curve.

DYACHYLON, diashilôn, **DIACHYLUM,** diashilom, [Gr. : διά, through; χυλός, juice], *sm.* *Pharm.* diachylon, diachylum: an amollient digestive plaster.

DIACODE, diakod', [Gr.: διά, with; κωδεία, poppy-head], *sm.* *Pharm.* diacodium: the syrup of poppies. (*Adject.*) **Sirop —,** diacodium.

DIACONAL, E, diakonal, al', *adj.* diaconal: relating to a deacon.

DIACONAT, diakona, [Gr.: διακονεῖν, to serve], *sm.* deaconship, deaconry, diaconate: the office of a deacon.

DIACONESSE, diakones', **DIACONISSE,** diakonis', *sf.* diaconess: a female deacon.

DIACONIE, diakoni [diaconat], *sf.* deaconry: diaconate, almonry.

† **DIACONIQUE,** diakonik', *sm.* vestry.

DIACONISER, diakonizé-r, *va.* to make a deacon.

DIACOPE, diakop', [Gr.: διακοπή, incision], *sf.* **1.** *Surg.* cranial incision; **2.** *Gram.* hyperbaton.

DIACOUSTIQUE, diakoustik', [Gr.: διά, through; ἀκούω, I listen], *sf.* *Phys.* diacoustics, diaphonics *pl.*; the science which treats of the properties of sounds refracted in passing through media of different densities.

DIACRE, diakr', [Gr.: διάκονος, servant], *sm.* deacon; a church officer.

DIACRISE, diakriz', [Gr. : διά, through ; κρίσις, crisis], *sf. Med.* diacrisis : a crisis which serves to distinguish a disease from any other.

DIACRITIQUE, diakritik', *adj.* diacritic, diacritical : distinctive, that distinguishes. **Signes diacritiques**, diacritic marks. **Points diacritiques**, diacritical points.

DIADELPHE, diadèlf', *adj. Bot.* diadelphian, diadelphous : having the stamens united in two bodies by their filaments.

DIADELPHIE, diadèlfi, [Gr. : δίς, two; ἀδελφός, brother], *sf. Bot.* diadelphia : class of the diadelphian plants.

DIADELPHIQUE, diadèlfik', *adj. Bot.* diadelphian : belonging to the diadelphia.

DIADÈME, diadêm', [Gr. : διάδημα], *sm.* diadem : *a*) head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty ; *b*) crown ; *c*) *Fig.* empire, regal power, supreme power ; *d*) a circle worn by woman as ornament or head-dress ; *e*) *Herald.* a circle enclosing the crown of a sovereign prince. **Ceindre le —**, to assume the crown.

DIADÉMÉ, E, diadémé, *adj.* diademed : adorned with a diadem.

DIADEXIE, diadeksi, [Gr. : διαδέχομαι, I transfer], **DIADOCHE**, diadosh, [Gr. : διαδοχή, succession], *sf. Med.* diadexis : the changing of one disease into another.

DIAGNOSE, diagnôz', [Gr. : διάγνωσις, knowledge], *sf.* diagnosis : *a*) *Med.* the discriminating knowledge of a disease *b*) *Bot.* a short description, by which plants are distinguished from each other.

DIAGNOSTIC, diagnostik, *sm. Med.* diagnostic : the sign or symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGNOSTIQUE, diagnostik', *adj. Med.* diagnostic : characteristic, distinguishing ; indicating the nature of a disease.

DIAGNOSTIQUER, diagnostiké-r, *va. Med.* to diagnosticate : to discriminate : to determine the diagnosis of.

DIAGOMÈTRE, diagomètr', [Gr. : διάγειν, to lead ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* diagometer : an instrument used for comparing the electric conductibility of different substances ; a kind of electrometer.

DIAGONAL, E, diagonal, al', [Gr. : διά, through ; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* diagonal : extending from one angle to another.

DIAGONALE, *sf. Geom.* diagonal : a right line connecting the vertices of any two angles of a polygon that are not adjacent. **Tirer une —**, to draw a diagonal. **En —**, diagonal.

DIAGONALEMENT, diagonal'mân-t, *adv.* diagonally : in a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAMME, diagram', [Gr. : διά, round ; γράμμα, line], *sm.* diagram : *a*) *Geom.* a figure drawn for the demonstration of a geometrical proposition ; *b*) an explanatory sketch ; a drawing for illustration ; *c*) † *Mus.* musical scale.

DIAGRAPHE, diagraf, [Gr. : διά, round ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* diagraph : an instrument used in perspective.

DIAGRAPHIE, diagrafi, *sf.* diagraphics : the art of drawing with the diagraph.

DIAGRAPHIQUE, diagrafik', *adj.* diagraphic, diagraphical : relating to diagraphics.

DIAGRÈDE, diagrèd, [Low Lat. : diagredium], *sm. Pharm.* diagrydium : a preparation of scammony and quince-juice.

DIAIRE, diêr', [Lat. : diarius ; dies, day], *adj. Med.* diary : daily. **Fièvre —**, diary fever.

DIALECTE, dialèkt', [Gr. : διάλεκτος, particular language], *sm.* dialect : the form of a language, peculiar to a province. **Le — attique**, the Attic dialect.

DIALECTICIEN, IENNE, dialèktisyan, syèn', *sm. f.* dialectician : a logician, a reasoner.

DIALECTIQUE, dialèktik', [Lat. : dialecticus ; [Gr. : διά, between ; λέγειν, to speak], *adj.* dialectic, dialectical : *a*) logical ; pertaining to dialectics or logic ; argumental ; *b*) *Gram.* dialectal ; pertaining to a dialect.

DIALECTIQUE, *sf.* dialectic *sing.*, dialectics *pl.* : that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DIALECTIQUEMENT, dialèktik'mân-t, *adv.* dialectically : in a dialectical manner.

DIALLAGE, dialazh', [Gr. : διαλλαγή, separation], *sf. Miner.* diallage : a mineral consisting of silica, magnesia, and lime.

DIALLAGIQUE, dialazhik', *adj. Miner.* diallagic : pertaining to diallage.

DIALOGIQUE, dialozhik', [dialogue], *adj.* dialogistic, dialogistical, dialogical : having the form of a dialogue.

DIALOGIQUEMENT, dialozhik'mân-t, *adj.* dialogistically, dialogically : in the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGISER, dialozhizé-r, *vn.* to dialogize : to discourse in dialogue.

DIALOGISME, dialozhizm', *sm.* dialogism : a feigned speech between two or more persons.

† **DIALOGISTE**, dialozhist', *sm. f.* dialogist, dialogue-writer.

DIALOGITE *or* **DIALLOGITE**, dialozhit', [Gr. : διαλογή, separation], *sm. Miner.* dialogite *or* dialogite : a variety of carbonate of malganese.

DIALOGUE, dialog', [Gr. : διάλογος ; διά, with ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* dialogue : *a*) a conversation between two or more persons ; conference, colloquy ; *b*) a formal conversation, in theatrical performances ; *c*) a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic. *a*) **Avoir un long — avec quelqu'un**, to have a long conversation with a person. *b*) **Cet auteur excelle dans l'art du —**, that author excels in the art of writing dialogues. *c*) **Les dialogues de Platon**, the dialogues of Plato. **Traiter un sujet en forme de —**, to write a subject in dialogues.

DIALOGUER, dialoghé-r, *vn.* **1.** to dialogize : to discourse in dialogue ; **2.** *Colloq.* to dialogue, to converse, to talk ; **3.** to write to carry on a dialogue. **Une pièce bien dialoguée**, a piece in which the dialogue is well supported.

DIALOGUER, *vn.* to write in dialogue.

DIALOGUEUR, dialoghœr, *sm.* dialogist : *a*) a speaker in a dialogue ; an interlocutor ; *b*) a writer of dialogues ; dialogue-writer.

DIALYSE, dializ', [Gr. : διάλυσις, separation], *sf.* **1.** dialysis (*pl.* dialyses) : *a*) *Surg.* solution of continuity ; *b*) *Med.* dissolution, loss of strength ; weakness of the limbs ; *c*) *Rhet.* asyndeton ; a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected by a conjunction ; **2.** *Chem.* separation, purification.

DIALYSER, dializé-r, *va. Chem.* to separate from a mixture.

DIALYSTAMINÉ, dialistaminé, [Gr. : διαλύω, I separate ; στήμων, stamen], *adj. Bot.* dialystaminous : having distinct stamens.

DIALYTIQUE, dialitik', *adj.* dialytic : pertaining to dialysis.

DIAMAGNETIQUE, diamanyétik', *adj. Phys.* diamagnetic : taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, or to the axis of the poles of a magnet. **Corps —**, diamagnetic body.

DIAMAGNÉTISME, diamanyétism', [Gr. : διά, through ; μάγνης, magnet], *sm. Phys.* diamagnetism : the magnetic effects exhibited by diamagnetic bodies.

DIAMANT, dyamân ; *in poet.* diamân-t, [Gr. : ἄδαμας, αντος, adamant], *sm.* **1.** diamond : *a*) a gem or precious stone, remarkable for its transparency and its hardness, and consisting of pure carbon ; adamant ; *b*) diamond-ring, a ring bearing a diamond ; *c*) *Fig.* pearl, gem ; *d*) a cutting pencil used by glaziers ; *e*) † *Print.* the smallest type. *a*) **— brut**, rough diamond. **— taillé**, cut diamond. **— clivé**, cleft diamond. **— faux**, false diamond. **— factice**, paste diamond. **— de fantaisie**, fancy diamond. **— rosette, rose**, rose diamond. **— brillant**, brilliant, a diamond cut into angles. **— d'une belle eau**, diamond of the first water. **— taillé en table**, table diamond. **Taille du —**, diamond-cutting. **Monter un —**, to set a diamond. **Les feux du —**, the sparkling of a diamond. **Une rivière de —**, a river of diamonds. **Une parure en diamants**, a set of diamonds. *b*) **Il lui passa un — au doit**, he slipped a diamond-ring on her finger. *c*) **Cette personne, par son esprit et ses grâces, est le — de notre société**, that person is so witty and graceful that she is the pearl of our society. *e*) **Édition —**, diamond edition ; an edition of a work printed in very small and fine type. **2.** *Naut.* crown (of an anchor).

DIAMANTAIRE, dyamântêr', *sm.* diamond-cutter : one who cuts diamonds.

DIAMANTAIRE, *adj.* diamond : resembling a diamond.

DIAMANTÉ, E, dyamânté, *adj.* **1.** set with diamonds ; adorned with diamonds ; **2.** glittering, glistening (as diamonds) ; shining, sparkling.

DIAMANTER, dyamânté-r, *va.* **1.** to set with diamonds ; to adorn with diamonds) ; **2.** to cause to glitter like a diamond.

DIAMANTIFÈRE, dyamântifêr', [diamant ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* productive of diamonds, containing diamonds.

DIAMANTIN, E, diamântan, tin', *adj.* adamantine : hard as diamond.

DIAMÉTRAL, E, diamétral, al', *adj.* diametrical, diametric, diametral : belonging to the diameter, describing a diameter ; in the direction of a diameter.

DIAMÉTRALEMENT, diamétral'mân-t, *adv.* diametrically, diametrally : in a diametrical direction. **— opposés**, diametrically opposed.

DIAMÈTRE, diamètr', [Gr. : διά, through ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* diameter : *a*) *Geom.* a right line passing through the centre of a circle and terminated on both sides by the circumference ; *b*) the distance through the centre of any object, from one side to the other. **Demi- —**, semi-diameter, radius. **— d'une colonne**, diameter of a column.

DIANDRE, diândr', *adj. Bot.* diandrian, diandrous : having two stamens.

DIANDRIE, diândri, [Gr. : δίς, two ; ἀνήρ, stamen], *sf. Bot.* diandria : a class of plants having two stamens.

DIANDRIQUE, diândrik', *adj. Bot.* diandrain, diandrous : *a*) relating to the diandria ; *b*) having two stamens.

DIANE, dian', *pnf.* **1.** *Pythol.* Diana ; **2.** † *Chem.* Diana, Luna : silver. **Arbre de —**, arbor Lunæ, arbor Dianæ, philosophical tree : the aborescent crystallization that takes place when mercury is thrown into a dilute solution of nitrate of silver.

DIANE dian' [Lat. : dies, day], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* morning-gun ; **2.** *Milit.* reveille : the beat of drums at break of day. **Battre la —**, to beat the reveille.

DIANTHE diânt', [Gr. : δὶς, two ; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* biflorate, biflorous, two-flowered : which has two flowers.

DIANTHE, *sm. Bot.* dianthus : the pink.

DIANTRE, dyântr', [diable], *sm. Fam.* deuce, the deuce, the devil. **Au — soit l'imbécile !** the deuce take the fool ! **— soit de la folie avec ses visions !** the devil take the foolish woman with her dreams ! *Mol. F. Sav.* I. 5. **Le — d'homme !** the deuce of a man ! **La — de femme**, the deuce of a woman. **Cela ne vaut pas la —**, that is not worth a rap. **Quelle — de cérémonie est-ce là ?** what deuced ceremony is that ? *Mol. Av.* iii. 5.

DIANTRE, *interj.* deuce ! the dickens ! the deuce ! **D'où — viens-tu ?** where the deuce do you come from ! **Et qui — vous pousse à vous faire imprimer ?** who the deuce incites you to appear in print ? *Mol. Mis.* i. 2. **Et que — voulez-vous que je vous dise, mesdames ?** and what in the world do you wish me to say, ladies ? *Dancourt. Bour. à la mode.* i. 12.

DIAPASME, diapasm', [Gr. : διαπάσσειν, to sprinkle], *sf. Pharm.* dispasm : a powder or perfume.

DIAPASON, diapazôn, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; πασῶν, of all ; gen. pl. of πᾶς, the notes], *sm. Mus.* **1.** diapason : *a*) the name of the octave among the Greeks ; *b*) the compass of the tones of a voice or of an instrument ; pitch ; *c*) a scale by which instrument-makers adjust the pipes of organs, the hole of flutes, etc. ; **2.** tuning-fork. **— de bouche**, tuning pitch-pipe. **Chaque voix a son — particulier**, each voice has its particular diapason. **Sortir du —**, to pitch too high. [*Fig.* :] **Hausser le —**, to raise the tone. **Se mettre au — de quelqu'un**, to adapt one's tone to a person : to humble one's self.

DIAPASONNER, diapazoné-r, *va. Mus.* to pitch.

DIAPÉDÈSE, diapédèz, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; πηδᾶν, to leap], *sf. Med.* diapedesis : sweating of blood.

DIAPENTE, diapant' [Gr. : διὰ, through ; πέντε, five], *sf. Mus.* diapente : a fifth.

DIAPHANE, diafan,' [Gr. : διὰ, through ; φαίνω, I shine], *adj.* diaphanous, diaphanic, pellucid, transparent, translucent.

DIAPHANÉITÉ, diafanéité, *sf.* diaphaneity, transparency, pellucidness, translucency : the power of transmitting light.

DIAPHANOMÈTRE, diafanomètr', [Gr. : διαφάνος, diaphanous : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* diaphanometer : an instrument for testing the transparency of the air.

DIAPHORÈSE, diaforèz', [Gr. : διαφόρησις], *sf. Med.* diaphoresis : a greater degree of perspiration than is natural, but less than in sweating.

DIAPHORÉTIQUE, diaforétik', *adj. Med.* diaphoretic, diaphoretical : having the power to increase perspiration.

DIAPHORÉTIQUE, *sm. Med.* diaphoretic : a medicine which promotes diaphoresis.

DIAPHRAGMATIQUE, diafragmatik', *adj.* diaphragmatic : pertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATOCÈLE, diafragmatosèl', [Gr. : διάφραγμα, diaphragme ; κήλη, hernia], *sf. Med.* diaphragmatocele : a hernia passing through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGME, diafragm', [Gr. : διάφραγμα], *sm.* diaphragm : *a*) *Anat.* midriff ; the large muscle which separates the cavities of the thorax and abdomen ; *b*) a partition which divides a hollow body ; *c*) *Conch.* a straight plate which divides the cavity of certain shells ; *d*) *Phot.* diaphragm. **— iris**, iris diaphragm. **— tourning**, rotating diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMITE, diafragmit', *sf. Med.* diaphragmitis, diaphragmititis : inflammation of the diaphragm.

DIAPHYSE, diafiz', [Gr. : διάφυσις, interstice], *sf.* **1.** separation ; partition, **2.** *Anat.* diaphysis : the middle part or body of the long bones.

DIAPNOÏQUE, diapnoïk', [Gr. : διαπνοὺ, perspiration εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Med.* diapnotic : promoting gentle perspiration, diaphoretic.

DIAPOSITIVE, diapositiv, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; positive], *sf. Phot.* diapositive : a transparent photographic positive, as a lantern slide.

DIAPRÉ, E, diapré, *adj.* diapered, variegated.

DIAPRÉE, *sf.* violet plum.

DIAPRER, diapré-r, [for diasprer from O. Fr. diaspre, a flowered stuff ; Gr. : διάπρος ; διὰ, through ; ἄσπρος, white], *va.* to diaper, to variegate, to diversity.

DIAPRER (SE), *v. refl.* to become variegated.

DIAPRURE, diaprur', [diaprer], *sf.* variegation ; state of being diapered.

DIARRHÉE, diaré, [Gr. : διάῤῥοια, from διαῤῥεῖν, to flow from all parts], *sf. Med.* diarrhœa : looseness, flux, lax.

DIARRHÉIQUE, diaréik', *adj.* diarrhœal : relating to diarrhœa.

DIARTHROSE, diartrôz', [Gr. : διάθρωσις ; διά, through ; ἄρθρον, articulation], *sf. Anat.* diarthrosis : an articulation which permits the bones to move freely on each other in every direction.

DIASCORDIUM, diaskórdiom, [Lat.], *sm. Pharm.* diascordium : an electuary made of scordium leaves.

DIASPORE, diaspor', [Fr. : διασπορὰ, dispersion], *sm. Miner.* diaspore : a mineral, consisting of alumina and water, which, when heated, decrepitates with violence and is dispersed.

DIASTALTIQUE, diastaltik', [Gr. : διασταλτικὸς, expanding], *adj. Anat.* diastaltic applied to the reflex system of nerves, because the impresion passes through the spinal centre.

DIASTASE, diastaz', [Gr. : διάστασις, separation], *sf.* **1.** *Surg.* diastasis ; a forcible separation of bones, without fracture ; **2.** *Chem.* diastase : a peculiar vegetable glutenoid principle which appears in the germination of certain seeds and buds, and effects the conversion of the starch into dextrine and grape-sugar.

DIASTÉMATIE, diastemasi, [Gr. : διάστημα, separation], *sf. Med.* distematia : a congenital fissure in the mesial line of the body.

DIASTÉMATÉLYTRIE, diastematélitri, [Gr. : διάστημα, separation ; ἔλυτρον, sheath], *sf. Med.* diastematelytria : longitudinal fissure of the vagina.

DIASTÉMATENCÉPHALIE, diastématânséfali, [Gr. : διάστημα, separation ; ἐγκέφαλος, encephalon], *sf. Med.* diastematencephalia : a congenital longitudinal division of the brain.

DIASTÉMATOCAULIE, diastématokôli, [Gr. : διάστημα, separation ; καυλὸς, stem], *sf. Med.* diastematocaulia : a congenital longitudinal division of the trunk.

DIASTÉMATOCHILIE, diastématoshili, [διάστημα, separation ; χεῖλος, lip], *sf. Med.* diastematocheilia : a congenital longitudinal fissure of the lip.

DIASTÉMATROCANIE, diastématokrâni, [Gr. : διάστημα, separation ; κράνιον, skull,] *sf. Med.* diastematocrania : a congenital longitudinal division of the skull.

DIASTÉMATOGASTRIE, diastématogastrie, [διάστημα, separation ; γαστήρ, belly], *sf. Med.* diastematogastria : a congenital longitudinal division of the stomach.

DIASTÉMATOGLOSSIE, diastématoglossi, [διάστημα, separation ; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf. Med.* diastematoglossia : a congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue.

DIASTÉMATOGNATHIE, diastématognati, [διάστημα, disjunction ; γνάθος, jaw], *sf. Med.* diastematognathia : a congenital division of the jaw.

DIASTÉMATOMÉTRIE, diastématométri, [Gr. : διάστημα, interval ; μήτρα, womb], *sf. Med.* diastematometria : a congenital longitudinal fissure of the womb.

DIASTÉMATOPYÉLIE, diastématopyéli, [Gr. : διάστημα, interval ; πυελὸς, pelvis], *sf. Med.* diastematopyelia : a congenital longitudinal fissure of the pelvis.

DIASTÈME, diastêm', [Gr. : διάστημα, separation], *sm. Mus.* diastem : a simple interval.

DIASTOLE, diastol', [Gr. : διαστέλλω, I open] *sf. Physiol.* diastole : dilatation of the heart and arteries.

DIASTYLE, diastil', [Gr. : διὰ, between στύλος, style], *sm. Arch.* diastyle : the mode of arranging columns in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

DIATESSARON, diatéssarôn, [Gr. : διὰ, with ; τέσσαρα, four], *sm.* diatessaron : *a*) *Pharm.* an electuary containing four ingredients ; *b*) *Mus.* a fourth.

DIATHERMANE, diatérman, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; θερμὸς, heat], *adj. Phys.* diathermal, diathermanous : pervious to heat.

DIATHERMANÉITÉ, diatèrmanéité, *sf. Phys.* diathermaneity : the property of a body, in virtue of which it is pervious to radiant heat.

DIATHERMANSIE, diatèrmànsi, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; θέρμανσίς, heating], *sf. Phys.* diathermancy : the property possessed by certain substances of admitting the passage only of certain species of calorific rays.

DIATHÈSE, diatèz, [Gr. : διάθεσις], *sf.* diathesis : constitutional disposition ; a predisposition to desease of some particular form.

DIATOMÉES, diatomé, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; τομαῖος, cut], *sf. pl. Bot.* diatomacæ : a trible of the algæ.

DIATON, diatôn. [Gr. : διὰ, between ; τόνος, tone], *sm. Mus.* tone : a degree or interval of sound.

DIATONIQUE, diatonik', *adj. Mus.* diatonic, diatonical : proceeding from tone to tone ; denoting the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semitones.

DIATONIQUEMENT, diatonik'mân-t, *adv. Mus.* diatonically : in a diatonic manner.

DIATRIBE, diatrib', [Gr. : διατριβή, rubbing], *sf.* diatribe : *a*) † disputation, dissertation ; *b*) philippic, strain of invective, outbreak.

DIATYPOSE, diatipóz', *sf. Rhet.* V. *Hypotipose.*

DIAULE, diôl' [Gr. : δὶς, two ; αὐλή, flute], *sm. Antiq.* **1.** double stadium ; **2.** double flute.

DIAZOSTER, diazostêr, [Gr. : διαζωστήρ], *sm. Anat.* diazoster : the twelfth dorsal vertebra.

DIBRAQUE, dibrak', [Gr. : δίς, twice ; βραχύς, short], *sm. Pros.* pyrrhic : a foot consisting of two short syllables.

†**DICACITÉ**, dikasité, [Lat. : dicacitas], *sf.* dicacity, sauciness, raillery.

DICÉPHALE, diséfal', [Gr. : δις, twice ; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Nat. Hist.* dicephalous, bicephalous : having two heads.

DICHOTOMAL, E, dikotomal, al', *adj. Pot.* dichotomous.

DICHOTOME, dikotom', [Gr. : δίχα, in two ; τομή, section], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* dichotomous : bifurcate, divided into two branches ; **2.** *Astron.* bisected.

DICHOTOMIE, dikotomi, *sf.* dichotomy : *a*) division by pairs ; *b*) *Bot.* a mode of branching by constant forking ; *c*) *Astron.* the phase of the moon in which it appears bisected and shows only half its disk.

DICHROÉ, E, dikroé, *adj. Phys.* bicolor, dichromatic : having two colours.

DICHROÏSME, dikroïsm'; Gr. : δις, twice ; χροΐζειν, to colour], *sm. Opt.* dichroism : a property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.

DICHROÏTE, dikroït', *sm. Miner.* dichroite : a mineral having only one axis of refraction and exhibiting two colours.

DICHROMATIQUE, dikromatik', [Gr. : δις, twice ; χρῶμα, colour]. *adj. Phys.* dichromatic : having two colours.

DICIBLE, disibl', [*Lat.* : dicĕre to say], *adj.* expressible.

DICLINE, diklin', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; κλίνη, bed], *adj. Bot.* declinous : having the stamens in one flower and the pistils in another.

DICLINOÉDRIQUE, diklinoédrik', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; κλίνη, bed ; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* diclinate : having two axes obliquely inclined.

DICOQUE, dikok', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; κόκκος, cell], *adj. Bot.* dicoccous, two-grained : consisting of two cothering cell's,

DICOTYLE, dikotil'; *adj.* V. *Dicotylédone.*

DICOTYLÉDONE, dikotilédon', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; κοτυληδών], *adj. Bot.* dicotyledonous : having two lobes.

DICOTYLÉDONES, *sfpl. Bot.* dicotyledons : plants which have their embryo furnished with two cotyledons.

DICOTYLÉDONÉ, E, dikotilédoné, *adj. Bot.* dicotyledonous.

DICOTYLÉDONÉES, *sf. pl. Bot.* dicotyledons.

DICROTE, dikrot', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; κρότος, beating]. *adj. Med.* discrotic : striking double, rebounding. **Pouls —**, dicrotic pulse, dicrotos : a double or rebounding pulse.

DICTAME, diktam', [Gr. : δίκταμνον, from Δίκτη, a mountain in Crete where the plant is found], *sm. Bot.* **1.** dittany : *Dictamnus*, a genus of plants of the order rutaceæ. **— blanc**, bastard-dittany, fraxinella.

2. Dictame de Crète, dittany of Crete : *Origanum dictamnus*, a kind of marjoram.

3. *Fig.* balm ; relief, comfort, solace. **Les paroles de l'amitié sont un puissant — pour les blessures du cœur**, words of friendship are a great comfort to a wounded heart, *Bescherelle.*

DICTAMEN, diktamèn, [Lat.], *sm.* dictates *pl.* dictation, precept, † dictamen.

DICTAMNE, diktamn', *sm. Bot.* V. *Dictame*, **1.**

DICTATEUR, diktatœr, [Lat. : dictator], *sm.* dictator : *a*) *Rom. Hist.* a magistrate created in times of exigency, and invested for a time with unlimited power ; *b*) any one invested with absolute authority. **De —**, of a dictator ; dictatorial, authoritative. **Ton de —**, dictatorial tone

DICTATORIAL, E, diktatorial, al' *adj.* dictatorial : *a*) pertaining to a dictator ; *b*) absolute, unlimited ; *c*) authoritative, imperious, overbearing. *a*) **Fonctions dictatoriales**, dictatorship. *b*) **Pouvoir —**, dictatorial power. *c*) **Prendre un ton —**, to assume a dictatorial tone.

DICTATURE, diktatur', *sf.* dictatorship : *a*) dictature, the office of a dictator ; *b*) the term of a dictator's office ; *c*) authority, imperiousness ; *d*) dictature, dictatorial power, absolute authority.

DICTÉE, dikté, *sf.* dictation : *a*) the act of dictating ; *b*) what is dictated. **Faire une — à des écoliers**, to give a dictation to pupils. **Écrire sous la — de quelqu'un**, to write under a person's dictation.

DICTER, dikté-r, [Lat. : dictāre, atum ; dicĕre, to say], *va.* to dictate : *a*) to utter part by part, as sentences, so that they may be written ; to instruct what is to be written ; *b*) to suggest, to prompt ; to direct by impulse on the mind ; *c*) to prescribe, to command. *a*) **— une lettre à un secrétaire**, to dictate a letter to a secretary. **— un thème à des écoliers**, to dictate an exercise to pupils. *b*) **La conscience nous dicte notre devoir**, conscience prompts us to do our duty. **On a dicté à cet accusé toutes ses réponses**, all that prisoner's answers were dictated to him. **Le sentiment qui dictait vos lettres coulait avec une élégante simplicité**, the leading idea which inspired your letters flowed with elegant simplicity. *c*) **— un ordre**, to dictate an order. **— sa volonté**, to dictate one's wish. **La raison nous dicte cela**, that is dictated to us by our reason.

DICTER, *vn.* to dictate. **César dictait à quatre secrétaires en même temps**, Cæsar dictated to four secretaries at the same time.

DICTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be dictated ; to be suggested ; to be prescribed.

DICTION, diksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : dictio], *sf.* **1.** diction : manner of expression, choice of words ; style ; **2.** elocution, delivery, utterance.

DICTIONNAIRE, diksyonêr', [Late Lat. : dictionarium], *sm.* dictionary : *a*) a book containing the words of a language, with explanations of their meanings ; *b*) encyclopædia : a work giving information on any science or subject, under heads alphabetically arranged. *a*) **— de la langue française**, a dictionary of the French language. **— de poche**, pocket dictionary. **Feuilleter un —**, to turn over a dictionary. **Traduire à coups de —**, to translate by dint of constantly using a dictionary. **Un — sans exemples est un squelette**, a dictionary destitude of examples is nothing but a skeleton. *Voltaire.* [*Fig.* :] **Un vivant**, a walking dictionary. *b*) **— de médecine**, medical dictionary. **— de chimie**, dictionary of chemistry. **— de commerce**, dictionary of commerce. **— géographique**, geographical dictionary, gazetteer.

DICTON, diktôn, [Lat. : dictum, thing said], *sm.* **1.** saying, saw, by-word, maxim, proverb. **Un vieux —**, an old saw. **Un — populaire**, a popular saying.

2. quip, sharp saying, sharp jest, quirk.

DICTUM, diktom, [Lat.], *sm. Law-t.* **1.** dictum : arbitrament, award ; **2.** purview (of a decree).

DIDACTIQUE, didaktik' [Gr. : διδακτικὸς ; διδάσκειν, to teach], *adj.* didactic, didactical : adapted to teach ; preceptive, teaching, instructive. **Le genre —**, the didactic style. **Poésie —**, didactic poetry.

DIDACTIQUE, *sm.* didactic language, didactic style.

DIDACTIQUE, *sf.* didactics *pl.* : the art of teaching.

DIDACTIQUEMENT, didaktik'mân-t, *adv.* didactically : in a didactic manner.

DIDACTYLE, didaktil', [Gr. : δὶς, twice, δακτύλος, finger], *adj. Zool.* didactylous, didactyle : two-toed, two-fingered, having only two toes. **Un animal —**, a didactyl..

DIDASCALIE, didascali, [Gr. : διδασκαλία]. *sf. Philos.* **1.** didactics ; **2.** precept

DIDASCALIQUE, didaskalik', *adj.* didascalic, didactic.

DIDEAU, didô, *sm. Fish.* crossing net.

DIDÉCAÈDRE, didékaèdr' [Gr. : δὶς, twive ; δέκα, ten ; ἕδρα, base] *adj. Miner.* didecahedral : having the form of a decathedral prism, with pentahedral summits.

DIDELPHE, didèlf, [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; δελφύς, matrix], *adj. Zool.* didelphic ; pertaining to the didelphys.

DIDELPHE, *sm. Zool.* didelphys : a genus of marsupial animals.

DIDELPHIDE, didèlfid', *adj.* V. *Didelphe.*

DIDELPHIEN, IENNE, didèlfyan, fyèn', *adj.* V. *Didelphe.*

DIDELPHOÏDE, didélfoïd', [didelphe ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj. Zool.* didelphys-like.

DIDEROT, diderô, [Denis], philosopher (1713-1784).

DIDODECAÉDRE, didodékaèdr', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; δώδεκα, twelve ; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* didodecahedral : having the form of a dodecahedral prism, with hexahedral summits.

DIDON, didôn, *pnf.* Dido.

DIDRACHME, didragm', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; δραχμή], *sf.* didrachm, didrachma : a double drachma, a Grecian coin.

DIDUCTION, diduksiôn, [Lat. : diductio, from diducĕre], *sf. Physiol.* diduction : lateral motion of the under-jaw.

DIDYME, didim', [Gr. : δίδυμος, double], *adj. Bot.* didymous : growing in pairs or twins.

DIDYME, *sm. Chem.* didymium, didym : a metal discovered in the ores of cerium.

† DIDYMES, *smpl. Astron.* Gemini : a constellation. V. *Gémeaux.*

DIDYNAME, didynam' *adj. Bot.* didynamian : didynamous : having four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIDYNAMIE, didinamy, [Gr. : δὶς, double ; δύναμις, power], *sf. Bot* didynamia : a class of plants which have four stamens, two short and two long.

DIDYNAMIQUE, didinamik', *adj. Bot.* didynamian, didynamous, didynamic : pertaining to the didynamia.

DIÈDRE, dièdr, [Gr. : δὶς, double ; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Geom.* dihedral, diedral : having two sides. **Angle —**, dihedron : an angle formed by two surfaces.

DIÉLECTRIQUE, diélectric, Gr. : διὰ, through ; électrique], *adj.* dielectric : non-conducting.

DIÉRÈSE, diérèz, [Gr. : διαίρεσις, division], *sf.* **1.** diæresis : *a*) *Pros.* the resolution of a diphthong into two syllables ; *b*) the mark used to denote the resolution

a syllable [more usually named *tréma*]; c) *Surg.* separation, 2. *Rhet.* tmesis.

DIÈSE, dièz' [Gr. : δίεσις], *sf. Mus.* 1. diesis : *a*) † the smallest interval; *b*) elevation of a note above its natural pitch; 2. sharp : a character which, prefixed to a note, signifies that it is to be sung or played a semitone higher than it naturally would have been without such a character.

DIÈSE, *adj. Mus.* sharp : higher by a semitone.

DIÈSER, dièzé-r, *va.* [*Je dièse*; *je diésais*; *je diéserai*; *que je dièse.*] *Mus.* to sharp, to sharpen : to mark with a sharp; to make higher by a semitone.

DIÈTE, dièt', [Gr. : δίαιτα, mode of living], *sf. Med.* diet : *a*) food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity; *b*) regimen; the regulation of the diet; *c*) low diet; abstinence, **— lactée**, milk diet. **— absolue**, strict diet. **Mettre quelqu'un à la —**, to diet a person. **Faire —**, to diet. **Être à la —**, to be on low diet.

DIÈTE, dièt', [Low Lat. : dieta, duration of a day; dies, day], *sf.* diet : a national assembly in several countries of Europe.

DIÉTÉTIQUE, diététik', *adj. Med.* dietary, dietetic, dietetical : relating to diet, pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIÉTÉTIQUE, *sf. Med.* dietetics *pl.* : that branch of medecine which relates to the regulation of diet.

DIÉTÉTIQUEMENT, diètétik'mân-t, *adv.* dietetically : in a dietetical manner.

DIÉTÉTISTE, diététist', *sm.* dietetiste : a physician who uses only dietetics in the treatment of disease.

DIÉTINE, dietin, [dim. of diète], *sf.* Provincial assembly or diet (formerly in Poland).

DIEU, dyœ, [Lat. : Deus], *sm.* 1. God : the Supreme Being. **La toute-puissance de —**, the almighty power of God. **Espérer en —**, to hope in God. **Apaiser la colère de —**, to appease God's anger. **Le — des chrétiens**, the God of the Christians. **La main de —**, the hand of God. **Le doigt de —**, the finger of God. **Le — vivant**, the living God. **Le bon —**, *a*) God Almighty, God; *b*) *Cath. Lit.* the Host, the Holy Sacrament. **Prier le bon —**, to pray to the blessed God. **Porter le bon —**, to carry the Holy Sacrament. **Croire en — sous bénéfice d'inventaire**, to make religion subservient to one's interest. **Il est devant —**, he stands before God : he has gone to his account. **Entre — et soi**, privately. **Par la grâce de —**, with the help of God. **Il ne relève que de — et de son épée**, he holds (his power) only of God and his sword. **Un homme de —**, a godly man, a pious man. **Un homme tout en —**, **un homme abîmé en —**, a man lost in God. [*Fam.* :] **Tout va comme il plaît à —**, **tout va — sait comme**, all goes at random, things go on any how. **S'il plaît à —**, **avec l'aide de —**, **— aidant**, God willing. **A le voir on lui donnerait le bon — sans confession**, he looks as demure as if butter would not melt in his mouth. **Cela lui est venu de la grâce de —**, or **de — grâce**, that befell him through God's mercy. **— m'est témoin**, **— m'en est témoin**, God is my witness. **— sait**, God knows; to be sure, indeed, certainly. **— sait si vous êtes attendu**, God knows how anxious they are to see you. **— sait si telle était mon intention**, indeed it was not my intention. **— seul connaît l'intérieur**, God alone knews the heart of man. **— sait ce qui en arrivera**, God only knows what the consequences will be. **Où serons-nous l'an prochain ? — le sait**, where shall we be next year ? God only knows. **Plaise à — !** please God ! **Plût à — !** would to God ! **— le veuille !** God grant ! **Plût à — qu'il vécût encore !** would to God, that he may still be living ! **A — ne plaise !** God forbid ! **A — ne plaise qu'une vie si précieuse soit tranchée**, God forbid, that so precious a life should be cut off. **— vous bénisse !** God bless you ! **— vous assiste ! — vous soit en aide !** God help you ! **— vous entende !** God grant it ! **— vous garde**, (or **gard'**) ! God guard you ! God keep you ! **— vous le rende !** may God reward you for it. **— merci**, thank God. **— merci et vous**, **— merci et à vous**, thanks to God and you. **Pour l'amour de —**, for God's sake; for the love of God. [Ironically] **Faire une chose comme pour l'amour de —**, to do a thing out of charity. **— soit loué**, God be praised ! **Pour —**, **au nom de —**, in God's name. **Ainsi — m'aide**, **ainsi — me soit en aide**, so help me God ! **Bon — !** good God ! Heavens ! **Grand — !** great God ! dear me ! you don't say so ! **Mon — !** my God ! good God ! bless me ! **Mon — ! laissons là vos comparaisons fades**, good heavens ! spare me your insipid comparisons. *Mol. Mis.* I 1. **Je ne veux pas faire cela, mon —**, indeed, I cannot do that. **Mon — ! comme il parle !** goodness gracious ! how he talks ! **Irez-vous demain ? Oh ! mon — non**, shall you go to-morrow ? oh, dear me ? no. — *Prov.* : **La voix du peuple est la voix de Dieu**, the voice of the people is the voice of God; vox populi, vox Dei. **L'homme propose et Dieu dispose**, man proposes, and God disposes. **Ce que femme veut Dieu le veut**, a woman must have her way. **Dieu donne le froid selon la robe**, (V. *Brebis*) God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. **Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous**, every man for himself and God for us all. **Où Dieu a une église, le diable a une chapelle**, where God has a church, the devil will have a chapel. **Il vaut mieux s'adresser à Dieu qu'à ses saints**, never deal with the servant when you can deal with the master. **Il y a un Dieu pour les ivrognes**, drunken folks seldom take harm. **Qui donne aux pauvres prête à Dieu**, they who give to the poor lend to the Lord. **Dieu connaît le bon pèlerin**, God protects the rogue. V. *Église.*

2. [*Plur. Dieux.*] god : *a*) deity, divinity; *b*) idol; any person or thing deified, or inordinately honoured. *a*) **Les dieux des gentils**, the heathen gods. **Les douze grands dieux**, the twelf great gods. **Les dieux inférieurs**, the godlings. **Demi —**, demi-god. **Les dieux de l'enfer**, **les dieux infernaux**, the infernal deities. **Un — marin**, a sea-bod. **Le — de la guerre**, the god of war. **Mettre au rang des dieux**, to deify. **Comme un —**, divinely, godlike. **Dieux ! grands dieux !** good God : **Jurer ses grands dieux**, to swear by all that is good, sacred. [*Fig.* :] **Les dieux de la terre**, the Lords of the earth. *b*) **Ils le regardaient comme leur sauveur et leur —**, they looked upon him as their saviour and their god. **L'argent est le — du jour**, money is the idol of the age. **Cette mère fait son — de son fils**, that mother makes an idol of her son. **Il n'aime que les richesses, il en fait son —**, he cares only for wealth, he makes an idol of it. **Faire un — de son ventre**, to make a god of one's belly. **Qui ont leur ventre pour —**, whose god is their belly. *Bib. Philip.* III. 19.

DIEUDONNÉ, dyœdoné, [Dieu; donné], *sm.* Heaven-sent, Heaven-born.

DIFFAMANT, E, difamân-t, ânt', *adj.* defamatory : injurious to reputation; slanderous, libellous.

DIFFAMATEUR, TRICE, difamatœr, tris', *sm. f.* defamer : one who defames; slanderer, traducer, libeller.

DIFFAMATION, difamasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : diffamatio], *sf.* defamation : the act of defaming; a slanderous report; slander, aspersion, detraction.

DIFFAMATOIRE, difamatwar, *adj.* defamatory : injurious to reputation; slanderous, libellous. **Un écrit —**, a libel.

DIFFAMER, difame-r, [Lat. : diffamāre; dis, neg; fama, report], *va.* to defame : to traduce, to asperse, to slander, to libel. **— par des libelles**, to libel.

DIFFARRÉATION, difaréasyôn, [Lat. : diffarreatio, *sf. Rom. Antiq.* diffarreation : a form of divorce.

DIFFÉREMMENT, diféramân-t, *adv.* differently : in a different manner. **Raconter une affaire — de ce qu'elle s'est passée**, to relate a thing in a different way to that in which it happened.

DIFFÉRENCE, diférân's, [Lat. : differentia], *sf.* difference : *a*) distinction, dissimilarity, diversity, discrepancy, disagreement, unlikeness, disparity; *b*) *Log.* the distinguishing part of the essence of a species; *c*) *Math.* the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. *a*) **Une — légère**, a slight difference. **Sentir la —**, to feel, to perceive the difference. **D'elle à vous je sais la —**, I know what a difference there is between you and her. **Entre le bon goût et le bon sens, il y a la — de la cause à son effet**, the difference between sound sense and good taste is that between cause and effect. *La Bruy.* 12. **Il lui apprenait à faire la — d'un ami d'avec un flatteur**, he made him understand the difference there is between a friend and a flatterer. **Avec cette — que**, with the difference that, except that.

A LA DIFFÉRENCE QUE, *prepos. phr.* quite contrary to.

DIFFÉRENCIATION, diférânsia-syôn, *sf.* differentiation : the act of differentiating; discrimination of differences.

DIFFÉRENCIER, diférânsié-r, [Conj. like *prier.*] *va.* 1. to distinguish; to make a diffrence between. **L'accent grave ne sert que pour — certains mots**, the grave accent is only used to distinguish certain words. **Leurs yeux, leurs oreilles, leur nez différencient les Lapons de tous les peuples**, the Laplanders are distinguished from other nations by their eyes, ears and noses. *Volt. Mœurs.* I. 19.

2. V. DIFFÉRENTIER.

DIFFÉRENCIER (SE) *v. refl.* to differ, to be different, to be distinguished.

DIFFÉRENCIOMÈTRE, diférensiomètr', [différence; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Naut.* water-level : instrument for measuring the difference in the water gauge or draught of a ship.

DIFFÉREND, diférân-t, *sm.* difference : *a*) contention about some point; contest quarrel, dispute, debate; *b*) variance; disagreement between the price asked and the price offered. *a*) **Faire naître un —**, to give rise to a quarrel. **Vider un, —** to settle a difference, a dispute. *b*) **Partager le — par la moitié**, to split the difference.

DIFFÉRENT, E, diférân-t, ânt', [Lat. : differens, entis], *adj.* different : *a*) not the same; distinct; *b*) unlike, dissimilar; various, contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; *c*) *pl.* several, divers, various. *a*) **Les différents âges de**

la vie, the different periods of life. **Employer des moyens différents,** to use different means. *b*) **Il n'y a pas deux voix différentes sur ce personnage,** there are not two different opinions about this person. *La Bruy.* **Ils sont différents d'humeur et de langage,** their language and temper are different. **Quelques hommes, dans le cours de leur vie, sont si différents deux-mêmes par le cœur et l'esprit,** some men in the course of their lives are so unlike themselves both in heart and mind. *La Bruy.* **Ces deux choses sont différentes comme le jour et la nuit,** those two things are as different as light from darkness. [*Fam.* :] **Cela est —, cela est bien —,** that is different, that is verry different. *c*) **Employer différents moyens,** to use various means. **Différentes personnes me l'ont dit,** several persons have told it me.

DIFÉRENTIATION, diférânsiasyôn, *sf. Math.* differentiation : the operation of finding the differential of any function.

DIFFÉRENTIEL, ELLE, diférânsiel, el', *adj.* differential : *a*) making discrimination, creating a difference ; *b*) *Math.* relating to a differential. *a*) **Droits différentiels,** differential duties. *b*) **Calcul —,** differential calculus. **Quantité différentielle,** differential quantity. **Engrenage —,** differential gear. **Thermomètre —,** differential thermometer : a thermometer for making minute differences of temperature.

DIFFÉRENTIELLE, *sf. Math.* differential : an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.

DIFFÉRENTIER, diférânsié-r, *va. Math.* to differentiate, to find the differential of.

DIFFÉRER, diféré-r, [Lat. : differre ; dif for dis ; ferre, to bear], [Conj. like *accélérer.*] to defer, to delay, to put off, to postpone. **Il différa longtemps le payement de cette dette,** he long deferred the payment of that debt. **— de jour en jour,** to procrastinate ; to put off, to delay, to defer from day to day. **Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu,** all is not last that is delayed.

DIFFÉRER, *vn.* to defer, to delay, to put off, to procrastinate. **J'ai différé à le dire,** I put off saying it. **On ne doit pas — à bien faire,** we must not delay to do right.

DIFFÉRER (SE) *v. refl.* to be deleyad, to be put off.

DIFFÉRER, diféré-r, *vn.* to differ : *a*) to be different, to be unlike, to be dissimilar ; *b*) to disagree, not to accord, to be of a contrary opinion. *a*) **Comme nos intérêts, nos sentiments diffèrent,** our interests as well as our sentiments differ. **Nous ne différons ni de cœur ni de sang,** we are like each other in body and mind.**— du blanc au noir,** to be as different as black and white. *b*) **— d'opinion,** to differ in opinion. **Les philosophes diffèrent entre eux sur bien des choses,** the philosophers differ on many points.

DIFFICILE, difisil', [Lat. : difficilis], *adj.* **1.** difficult : *a*) hard to be done, made, or performed ; hard, not easy ; arduous ; tough ; *b*) hard to be crossed, or travelled ; rough ; heavy ; *c*) hard to be pleased ; unaccommodating ; austere, severe ; *d*) particular, fastidious, nice, dainty. *a*) **Un travail —,** a difficult piece of work. **Une négociation —,** a difficult negotiation. **C'est un sujet —,** it is a difficult subject. **Il est — d'imaginer rien de plus beau,** it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful. **Une chose — à faire,** a difficult thing to do. **Un problème — à résoudre,** a problem difficult to solve. **Une langue — à apprendre,** a language difficult to learn. *b*) **Un chemin —,** a heavy road. **Cette ville est d'un abord —,** that town is difficult of access. **L'entrée de cette rivière est — à cause de ses bancs de sable,** that river is difficult of access on account of its sand bancs. *c*) **Un homme — à vivre,** a man difficult to deal with. **Un caractère —,** an unaccommodating character. **Il est très — sur la nourriture,** he is very particular about his food. *d*) **Être — sur tout,** to be particular about everything. **Être — sur le choix des mots,** to be particular about one's expressions. [*Subst.* :] **Faire le —, faire la —,** to be very particular, to be nice.

2. hard, trying. **Nous traversons des temps difficiles,** these are hard times. **Être dans une situation —,** to be in trying position. **Des temps —,** hard times.

3. wilful, wayward ; **4.** (of horses) skittish.

DIFFICILE, *sm.* difficult matter, difficult point, difficulty. **Voilà le plus — fait,** we have done the most difficult part. **Le — c'est de plaire,** the most difficult thing is to give pleasure, satisfaction.

DIFFICILEMENT, difisil'mân-t, *adv.* difficulty : with difficulty, hardly.

DIFFICULTÉ, difikulté, [Lat. : difficultas], *sf.* **1.** difficulty : *a*) the quality of being difficult, arduousness ; *b*) want of easiness ; *c*) that with is hard to be performed or surmounted ; *d*) something embarrassing ; perplexity ; trouble ; obstacle, impediment, hinderance ; *e*) doubt ; objection ; cavil ; *f*) that which cannot be easily understood or explained. *a*) **La — d'une entreprise,** the difficulty of an undertaking. **La — d'un problème,** the difficulty of a problem. *b*) **Parler avec —,** to speak with difficulty. **Il éprouve de la — à marcher,** he walks with difficulty. *c*) **Je crus qu'il surmonterait toutes sortes de difficultés,** I thought he would surmount all sorts of difficulties. **Vaincre toutes les difficultés,** to overcome every difficulty. *d*) **Je n'y vois point de —,** I do not see any obstacle to it. **Une grave —,** a serious trouble. **Cette affaire est pleine de difficultés,** this affair is full of difficulties. **Faire naître des difficultés,** to raise, to start difficulties. **Cela peut souffrir, peut éprouver des difficultés,** there may be obstacles to that. **Cela ne souffre pas de —,** there is no obstacle to that. **Cela ne fait aucune —, il n'y a pas la moindre —, je n'y vois point de —,** that does not admit of difficulty, there is not the least difficulty, I see no difficulty in the matter. *e*) **Il me vient une — dans l'esprit,** I have just conceived a doubt. *Pascal.* **Nous avons résolu les deux premières difficultés,** we have got over the two first difficulties. **Ce qui tranche la —,** what resolves the difficulty. **L'un d'eux élève une —,** one of them raises an objection. **Faire des difficultés,** to raise objections. **Faire — de quelque chose,** to object to a thing. **Faire — de se charger d'une affaire,** to object to undertaking an affair. **Je ne fais nulle — de vous en parler,** I do not at all mind speaking to you about it. **Cet homme est le père des difficultés,** that man is for ever raising difficulties.

2. difference : contention, variance. **Avoir une — avec quelqu'un,** to be at variance with a person.

SANS DIFFICULTÉ, *adv. phr.* **1.** without difficulty ; easily, readily. **C'est ce que vous comprendrez sans —,** that is what you will easily understand.

2. undoubtedly, indubitably, certainly, without question. **Si vous avez ces gens-là pour vous, vous réussirez sans —,** if you have those people on your side you will certainly succeed. *Acad.*

3. willingly, readily, cheerfully, without reluctance. **Se rendre sans — dans un lieu,** to go willingly to a place.

† **DIFFICULTUEUSEMENT,** difikultuœz'mân-t, *adv.* difficultly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTUEUX, EUSE, difikultuœ-z, œz', *adj.* difficult ; that raises difficulties, that starts difficulties ; very particular, over-scrupulous.

DIFFLUENCE, diffluens', [diffluent], *sf.* diffluence, diffluency ; tendency to flow off in every direction.

DIFFLUENT, E, difluân-t, ânt', [Lat. : diffluens, entis], *adj.* diffluent : flowing every way.

DIFFLUER, diflué-r, [Lat. : diffluĕre], *vn.* to flow every way.

† **DIFFORMATION,** difórmasyôn, *sf.* **1.** deformation : disfiguring, defacing ; **2.** difformity : want of regularity : disorder.

DIFFORME, difórm' [Lat. : deformis, ugly], *adj.* deformed : *a*) disfigured, ugly ; devoid of natural symmetry ; distorted ; crooked ; *b*) *Fig.* base, shameful. *a*) **Un visage —,** an ugly face. **Une jambe —,** a deformed leg. **Des traits difformes,** distorted features. **Rendre —,** to deform, to render deformed. **Devenir —,** to become, to get deformed. *b*) **Rien n'est plus — que le vice,** nothing is more shameful than vice.

DIFFORMER, difórmé-r, *va.* **1.** to deface (coins or medals) ; **2.** † to deform, to disfigure.

DIFFORMITÉ, diformité, [Lat. : difformitas, formed from difformis], *sf.* deformity : want of symmetry or beauty, imperfection of form ; ugliness, distortion, crookedness. **Les difformités de la taille,** the deformity of the figure. [*Fig.* :] **La — du vice,** the ugliness of vice. **C'est une grande — dans la nature qu'un vieillard amoureux,** an old man in love is a great deformity in nature. *La Bruy.* II. — *Prov.* : **Difformité n'est pas vice,** deformity is no vice.

DIFFRACTER, difrakté-r, [Lat. : diffringĕre, diffractum ; dis ; frangĕre, to break], *va. Opt.* to diffract : to separate into parts ; to cause diffraction.

DIFFRACTIF, IVE, difraktif, tiv, *adj. Opt.* diffractive : causing diffraction.

DIFFRACTION, difraksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Opt.* diffraction : the inflection which rays of light undergo in passing very near the extremities of an opaque body.

DIFFUS, E, difu-z, fuz', [Lat. : diffundĕre ; diffusum ; dif = dis, asunder ; fundĕre, to pour out], *adj.* diffuse : *a*) extended ; widely spread, dispersed ; *b*) *Med.* spread widely, having no distinctively defined limits ; *c*) *Bot.* spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly ; *d*) *Rhet.* using many words ; verbose, wordy ; not concise, prolix, copious. *d*) **Un écrivain —,** a diffuse writer. **Style —,** diffuse style.

DIFFUSÉMENT, difuzémân-t, *adv.* diffusely : with many words, not concisely : fully; verbosely, wordily, prolixly.

DIFFUSER, difuzé-r, [diffus], *va. Phys.* to diffuse : to spread, to disperse widely.

DIFFUSIBLE, difuzibl', *adj.* diffusible : *a*) *Phys.* that may be spread in all directions : that may be dispersed ; *b*) *Physiol.* capable of rapid dispersion.

DIFFUSIBILITÉ, difusibilité, *sf. Phys.* diffusibility, diffusibleness : the quality of being diffusible.

DIFFUSIF, IVE, difusif, ziv', *adj.* diffusive : having the quality of diffusing.

DIFFUSION, difuzyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : diffusio ; V. Diffus], *sf.* diffusion : *a*) *Phys.* the act of diffusing ; dispersion ;

spreading, extension ; *b*) spreading abroad in every direction ; propagation, circulation ; spread ; *c*) *Chem.* intimate blending or mixing together of such gases as do not act chemically upon each other ; *d*) the state of being scattered ; dispersion ; *e*) *Rhet.* diffuseness, diffusiveness, want of conciseness, prolixity, verboseness. *a*) **La — de la lumière**, the diffusion of light. *b*) **La — de la richesse**, the spread of riches. *c*) **La — nuit à la clarté**, diffuseness is prejudicial to clearness.

DIGAMMA, digamma, [Gr.], *sm. Gram.* digamma : an aspirate letter used by the Æolics.

DIGASTRIQUE, digastrik', [Gr. : δίς, double ; γαστήρ, belly], *adj. Anat.* digastric : having a double belly. **Le muscle —**, the digastric muscle : a muscle of the lower jaw.

DIGASTRIQUE, *sm. Anat.* digastric muscle.

DIGÉRER, dizhéré-r, [Lat. : digerĕre ; digestum ; di, pref. ; gerĕre, to carry], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to digest : *a*) to place in convenient order, to methodize, to systematize ; *b*) to dissolve and concoct in the stomach, to convert into chyme ; *c*) *Med.* to dispose a wound or an ulcer to suppurate ; *d*) *Chem.* to prepare by heat for chemical change ; *e*) *Fig.* to prepare in the mind ; to think over, to reflect upon ; *f*) to bear with patience ; to endure ; to brook ; to pocket ; not to reject. *a*) **Le sénat devait — toutes les affaires**, the senate had to digest everything. *b*) **Il ne peut — que des viandes légères et délicates**, he can only digest light and delicate viands. **Son estomac digère tout**, he has a very good digestion. *e*) **Je vous laisse — ces réflexions**, I let your digest these reflections. *Mme de Sév.* 789. **Pour bien lire, il faut — la lecture**, to be profitable, reading must be digested. *f*) **— sa disgrâce**, to pocket one's disgrace. **— un affront**, to brook an affront. [With *que* and the subjunctive.] **Il ne pouvait pas — qu'on l'obligeât à partir**, he could not bear to think that they had obliged him to go. [With *de* and the infinitive :] **Il ne pouvait — de voir ses livres méprisés du public**, he could not bear to see his books despised by the public. **Cela est bien dur à —**, that is very hard to swallow, to believe. **Il ne peut pas — les cinq cents écus que je lui arrache**, he cannot get over the five hundred crowns that I get out of him. *Mol. Scapin.* II. 2.

DIGÉRER, *vn.* to digest : *a*) to be prepared or dissolved by the stomach ; *b*) to become concocted ; to be prepared by heat. **— bien**, to digest well. **— mal**, to digest badly. **Cela est facile à —**, that is easy of digestion.

DIGÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be digested.

DIGESTE, dizhèst', [Lat. : digesta, from digerĕre], *sm.* digest : a collection of Roman laws ; pandect.

DIGESTEUR, TRICE, dizhèstœr, tris', *adj.* digestive : pertaining to digestion. **Apparail —**, digestive apparatus.

DIGESTEUR, *sm. Phys.* digester : a strong metal vessel with a safety-valve, in which bodies may be subjected to the action of high-pressure steam, used also to boil bony substances with a great heat.

DIGESTIBILITÉ, dizhèstibilité, *sf.* digestibility : the quality of being digestible.

DIGESTIBLE, dizhèstibl', *adj.* digestible : capable of being digested.

DIGESTIF, IVE, dizhèstif, tiv', *adj.* digestive : *a*) *Anat.* which serves to the digestion ; *b*) aiding, or capable of causing digestion ; *c*) causing suppuration in wounds and ulcers. *a*) **Appareil —**, digestive apparatus. **Tube —**, alimentary canal. **Poudre digestive**, digestive powder.

DIGESTIF, *sm.* digestive : *a*) *Med.* digester ; a preparation which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion ; stomachic ; *b*) *Pharm.* an application which ripens an ulcer or wound.

DIGESTION, dizhéstyô*n* ; *in poet.* tiô*n*, [Lat. : digestio], *sf.* digestion : *a*) *Physiol.* the process of dissolving food in the stomach, and preparing it for circulation and nourishment ; the conversion of food into chyme ; *b*) *Fig.* the act of digesting and reducing to order ; the maturing of a design ; *c*) *Chem.* preparation by heat and moisture ; *d*) *Med.* the process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus. **— pénible, laborieuse**, bad, painful digestion. **Faciliter la —, aider à la —**, to facilitate, to aid digestion. [*Fam.* :] **Cela est de dure —**, that is hard to digest ; that is hard to believe. **Ce livre est d'une — difficile**, that book is hard to digest.

DIGITAL, E, dizhital, tal', [Lat. : digitalis ; digitus, finger], *adj. Anat.* digital : pertaining to the fingers.

DIGITALE, dizhital', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* digitalis : a genus of scrophulariaceous plants. **— pourprée**, foxglove : *Digitalis purpurea.* **Fausse —**, Virginian dragon's-head. **Petite —**, hedge byssop : *Gratiola officinalis.*

2. *Ichth.* salmonet, samlet : a little salmon.

DIGITALÉ, E, dizhitalé, *adj. Bot.* resembling digitalis.

DIGITALINE, dizhitalin', *sf. Chem.* digitalia, digitaline : an alkaloid obtained from the foxglove.

DIGITATION, dizhitasyô*n*, [Lat. : digitus, finger], *sf.* digitation : a division into finger-like processes.

DIGITÉ, E, dizhité, *adj.* digitate : *a*) fingered ; formed like fingers ; *b*) *Bot.* digitated ; branched into several distinct leaflets like fingers.

DIGITIFOLIÉ, E, dizhitifolié, [Lat. : digitus, finger ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* having digitate leaves.

DIGITIFORME, dizhitif'rm', [Lat. : digitus, finger ; forma, form], *adj. Bot.* digitiform : formed like fingers.

DIGITIGRADE, dizhitigrad', [Lat. : digitus, finger ; gradi, to walk], *adj. Zool.* digitigrade : walking on the toes.

DIGITIGRADE, *sm. Zool.* digitigrade [*pl.* digitigrada] : an animal that walks up its toes.

DIGLYPHE, diglif', [di, pref. ; Gr. : γλυφή, engraving], *sm. Arch.* diglyph : a projecting face, which has two panels or channels sunk in.

DIGNE, diny', [Lat. : dignus], *adj.* **1.** worthy ; *a*) deserving ; having merit ; meritorious ; *b*) (in an ill sense) deserving ill, meriting punishment ; *c*) having worth or virtue ; estimable, virtuous, excellent ; *d*) suitable for any quality, good or bad ; equal in value to ; suitable to, fit for. *a*) **Il est — de récompense**, he is worthy of reward. **Jamais femme ne fut plus — de pitié**, no woman was ever more worthy of pity. *Rac. Phed.* II. 5. **Une conduite — d'éloges**, conduct worthy of praise. **Un sort — d'envie**, an enviable lot. **Un témoin — de foi**, a witness worthy of belief. **Il est — de commander**, he is worthy of commanding. **Il était — d'un meilleur sort**, he was deserving of a better fate. *b*) **Il est — de mépris**, he deserves to be despised. **Cette action est — d'un châtiment**, one deserves to be punished for such an action. **Ce sont deux scélérats bien dignes l'un de l'autre**, they are two rascals, well paired together. *c*) **Un — homme**, a worthy man. **Un — magistrat**, a worthy magistrate. *d*) **Pouvait-il faire un plus — choix** ? could he make a more suitable choice ? **Un fils — de son père**, a son worthy of his father. **Il a répondu d'une manière — de lui**, he answered in a way worthy of himself. **Accorder à quelqu'un une récompense — de ses travaux**, to award a person a recompense worthy of all his labour. **Tenir une conduite — d'un honnête homme**, to behave in a way worthy of an honest man. **Il montra partout une vertu — de sa naissance**, his virtue was always worthy of his birth.

2. dignified, of dignity, stately, lofty. **Avoir un air —**, to look dignified. **C'était une personne froide, —, silencieuse**, she was a cold, stately and silent person.

DIGNEMENT, diny'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* worthily : *a*) deservedly, in a worthy manner ; justly ; *b*) suitably, deservedly, properly, handsomely. **S'acquitter — d'une mission difficile**, to acquit one's self well of a difficult mission. **Il a été — récompensé**, he was handsomely rewarded. **Un exemple si grand — soutenu**, such a noble example, properly kept up. *Corn. Sertor.* V. 1.

DIGNIFIER, dinyifié-r, [Lat. : dignus, worthy ; facĕre, to make *va.* to render worthy, to elevate. *Corn. Sertor.* V. 1.

DIGNITAIRE, dinyitêr', *sm.* **1.** officer (of state) ; **2.** dignitary (of the church).

DIGNITÉ, dinyité, [Lat. : dignitas], *sf.* dignity : *a*) elevated rank, high place, high station ; elevation ; an elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical ; *b*) nobleness, elevation of mind, tone ; honour ; *c*) elevation of aspect ; grandeur of mien ; *d*) elevation of deportment ; honourable conduct. *a*) **La — royale**, the royal dignity. **La — épiscopale**, the episcopal dignity. **Monter en —**, to rise in rank, to get a more elevated office. **Aspirer aux dignités**, to aspire to high rank. *b*) **Avoir de la —**, to have dignity. **Compromettre sa —**, to compromise one's dignity. **La — du caractère**, the elevation of mind. *c*) **Un ton de —**, a dignified demeanour. **Un air de —**, a dignified look.

DIGON, digô*n*, [diguer], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* flag-yard : a little yard which supports a flag ; **2.** *Naut.* upper parts of the knees of the head ; **3.** *Fish.* hook.

DIGONE, digon', [Gr. : δίς, double ; γωνία, angle], *adj. Nat. Hist.* digonous : having two angles.

DIGRAMME, digram', [Gr. : δίς, double ; γράμμα, letter], *sm. Gram.* digraph, digram : a union of two letters representing a single sound of the voice, as *ch, ph, ou, an, in*, etc.

DIGRESSER, digrèsé-r, [Lat. : digredi, digressus], *vn.* to disgress : to depart from the main subject, or tenor of a discourse, argument of narration.

DIGRESSIF, IVE, digrèsif, siv', *adj.* digressive, digressional : consisting in digression.

DIGRESSION, digrèsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : digressio], *sf.* digression : *a*) *Astron.* the apparent distance of the planet from the sun ; *b*) a departure from the sun ; *b*) a departure from the main subject, an excursion of speech or writing. **Faire une —**, to digress, to make a digression. **S'égarer, se perdre dans les digressions**, to lose one's self in digressions.

DIGRESSIVEMENT, digrèsiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* digressively : by way of digression.

DIGUE, dig', [Dutch : dijk ; Celt. : dik], *sf.* **1.** dike, dam : a mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent

low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; mound, mole, bank, embankment. **Faire, élever une —**, to raise up a dike. **Cuvrir, couper une —**, to open a dam. **Rompre une —**, to break down an embankment. **Arrêter par des digues**, to dam, to obstruct by dams. **Protéger par une —**, to dike, to bank, to embank.

2. *Fig.* obstacle, barrier, stop, hinderance. **Opposer une — à la licence**, to put a stop to licence. **Les passions rompirent les digues de la justice et de la raison**, the passions broke through the barriers of justice and reason. *Fléchier. Le Tellier.*

DIGUEMENT, dig'mân-t, *sm.* diking, embankment, embanking : act of forming a bank.

DIGUER, dighé-r, [digue], *va.* 1. to dam : to obstruct by dams; 2. to dike, to bank, to embank : to protect by dikes or banks.

3. *Man.* to spur on (a horse).

DIGYNE, dizhin', [Gr. : δίς, double; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* digynian, digynous : having two pistils or styles.

DIGYNIE, dizhini, *sf. Bot.* digynia : an order of plants having two styles.

DIHEPTAPODE, dièptapod', [Gr. : δίς, double; ἑπτά, seven; πούς, foot] *adj. Zool.* fourteen-footed : having fourteen feet.

DIHEXAÈDRE, dièksaèdr', [Gr. : δίς, double; ἕξ, six; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* dihaxehedral : having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DIÏAMBE, diiânb', [Gr. : δίς, double; ἴαμβος, iambus], *sm. Pros.* diiambus : a foot consisting of two iambuses.

DIÏAMBIQUE, diiânbik', *adj. Pros.* diiambic : relating to the diiambus.

DILACÉRATION, dilasérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* dilaceration : the act of rending asunder; rending, tearing, laceration.

DILACÉRER, dilaséré-r, [Lat. : dilacerāre; di, part; lacerāre], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to dilacerate : to tear, to tear up, to lacerate, to rend asunder, to separate by force.

DILACÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be dilacerated.

DILAPIDATEUR, TRICE, dilapidatœr, tris', *adj.* dilapidating, wasteful, extravagant.

DILAPIDATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* dilapadator : one who dilapidates, one who wastes; waster, squanderer.

DILAPIDATION, dilapidasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* dilapidation, waste.

DILAPIDER, dilapidé-r, [Lat. : dilapidāre; di, asunder; lapis, lapidis, a stone], *va.* to dilapidate, to waste, to squander. **Il fut accusé d'avoir dilapidé les finances publiques**, he was accused of wasting (of dilapidating) the public finances.

DILATABILITÉ, dilatabilité, *sf. Phys.* dilatability : the quality of being dilatable.

DILATABLE, dilatabl', *adj. Phys.* dilatable : capable of expansion, that may be dilated.

DILATANT, E, dilatân-t, ânt', *adj.* dilating, dilative : that dilates; tending to dilate.

DILATANT, *sm. Surg.* dilator.

DILATATEUR, TRICE, dilatatœr, tris', *adj.* dilative : causing dilatation. **Muscle —**, *Anat.* dilator : a muscle that dilates any cavity.

DILATATEUR, *sm. Surg.* dilator : an instrument for dilating any wound, or natural opening of the body.

DILATATION, dilatasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* dilatation : *a*) the act of expanding in all directions; expansion; distention; *b*) *Surg.* enlargement; the accidental, preternatural, or untentional augmentation of a canal or opening.

DILATATOIRE, dilatatwar', *sm.* V. *Dilatateur.*

DILATER, dilaté-r, [Lat. : dilatāre; dilatus, from differre; latus, wide], *va.* to dilate : to expand, to enlarge, to distend. **La chaleur dilate les corps**, heat dilates bodies. [*Fig.* :] **La joie dilate le cœur**, joy gladdens the heart.

DILATER (SE), *v. refl.* to dilate, to expand : *a*) to swell, to increase in bulk; *b*) to widen; *c*) to spread out, to extend in all directions. **L'air se dilate par la chaleur**, air expands with heat. **Quand on regarde loin, la prunelle de l'œil se dilate**, when we look at anything far off, the pupil of the eye dilates.

DILATION, dilasyôn, [Lat. : dilatio], *sf.* dilation, delay.

DILATOIRE, dilatwar', [Lat. : dilatorius. V. *Dilate*], *adj. Jurisp.* dilatory : intended to make delay, tending to delay.

DILATOIREMENT, dilatwar'mân-t, *adv.* dilatorily : with delay.

DILECTION, dilèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : dilectio], *sf. Theol.* love, affection, charity.

DILEMME, dilèm', [Lat. : dilemma, from Gr.] *sm. Log.* dilemma : an argument consisting of two contradictory propositions which lead to the same conclusion.

DILETTANTE, dilèttânt', [Ital.], *sm.* [*Pl. Dilettanti.*] dilettante : a lover of the fine arts; specially, an amateur in music.

DILETTANTISME, dilèttântism', *sm.* dilettantism : the pursuits of a dilettante.

DILIGEMMENT, dilizhamân-t, [diligent], *adv.* 1. diligently; with steady application and care.

2. expeditiously, speedly, promptly.

DILIGENCE, dilizhâns', [Lat. : diligentia], *sf.* 1. diligence : steady application to business; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduity, industry; care. **Faire ses diligences, toutes ses diligences**, to do one's utmost.

2. *Jurisp.* suit; proceedings. **A la — d'un tel**, at the suit of such a one. **Faire ses diligences contre quelqu'un**, to take proceedings against a person.

3. expedition, despatch, speed, haste, promptitude, promptness. **Il mit peu de — à faire un si court trajet**, he was a long while going such a short way. **Tout dépend du secret et de la —**, all depends on secrecy and despatch. **User de —**, to be expeditious. **Faire —, faire grande —**, to make haste, to make all possible haste, to make post haste. **En —**, expeditiously, with despatch, speedily.

4. coach, stage-coach; diligence, French stage-coach. **Prendre la —**, to take the stage-coach. **Il est parti par la —**, he went by the coach. **Aller en —**, to go by coach. **Bureau de —**, coach-office.

5. *Cath. ch.* exercise : a written task.

DILIGENT, E, dilizhân-t, ânt', [Lat. : diligens, entis, from diligĕre, to choose], *adj.* 1. diligent : steady in application to business : not negligent; careful, assiduous, industrous, sedulous; *b*) prosecuted with care; assiduous, quick. *a*) **Un écolier —**, a diligent pupil. **Il est — dans ses affaires**, he is diligent in his business. **Peu —**, unindustrious, careless, undiligent. *b*) **Avoir une diligente attention pour les moindres besoins de sa famille**, to be most careful to supply one's family with anything it may require. **Des soins diligents**, diligent care.

2 expeditious, speedy, prompt. **Il est — à exécuter les ordres qu'on lui donne**, he promptly attends to the orders that are given to him.

DILIGENTER, dilizhânté-r, [diligent], *va.* to hasten on, to push on, to urge on, to press.

DILIGENTER, *vn.* to make haste, to hasten.

DILIGENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to make haste, to hasten.

DILLÉNIACÉES, dilényasé, [Dillen, a German botanist], *sf pl. Bot.* dilleniaceæ; an order of East Indian trees.

DILOBÉ, E, dilobé, [Gr. : δίλοβος, having two lobes], *adj. Bot.* bilobed, bilobate, bilobated : having two lobes.

DILOGIE, dilozhi, [Gr. : δίς, twice; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Rhet.* dilogy : a figure in which a word is used in an equivocal sense.

DILUCIDATION, dilusidasyôn, *sf.* elucidation : explanation, illustration.

DILUCIDER, dilusidé-r, [Lat. : dilucidāre; lux, lucis, light], *va.* to elucidate : to make plain, to clear, to explain, to illustrate.

DILUER, dilué-r, [Lat. : diluĕre], *va.* to dilute : to make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of water.

DILUER (SE), *v. refl.* to dilute : to become diluted.

DILUTION, dilusyôn, [Lat. : dilutio], *sf.* dilution : the act of diluting, of making thin or more liquid.

DILUVIAL, E, DILUVIEN, ENNE, diluvial, al', diluvyan, vyèn', [diluvium], *adj. Geol.* diluvian, diluvial : *a*) pertaining to the deluge; *b*) caused by a deluge.

DILUVIUM, diluvium, [Lat., deluge]. *sm. Geol.* diluvium, diluvion : a deposit of loam, sand, gravel, etc., caused by ancient currents of water.

DÎMABLE, dimabl', [dîme]. *adj.* tithable : subject to the payment of tithes.

DIMANCHE, dimânsh', [Lat. : dies dominica; Low Lat. : diaminica], *sm.* Sunday : the first day of the week, the Sabbath, the Lord's day. **— de Pâques**, Easter Sunday. **— de la Pentecôte**, whit Sunday. **— des Rameaux**, Palm Sunday. **— des Rogations**, Rogation Sunday. **— gras**, Shrove Sunday. **Air de —**, cheerfulness. **Mettre ses habits du —**, to put on one's Sunday clothes. **Il y a un petit air de — gras répandu sur votre dernière lettre**, there is a tone of cheerfulness visible in your last letter. *Mme de Sév.* 255. **Brave comme un —**, dressed in one's best. *Prov.* : **Tel rit vendredi dimanche pleurera**, after sweet meat comes sour sauce.

DÎME, dim', [Lat : decima, tenth], *sf.* tithe : the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, which was anciently allotted to the clergy for their support; tenth part. **Sujet à la —**, tithable. **Exempt de la —**, tithe-free. **Payer les dîmes**, to pay tithes. **Grosses dîmes**, great tithes : those arising from corn, wine, etc. **Menues dîmes**, small tithes : from small corn and cattle. **Vertes dîmes**, prœdial tithes : tithes on herbs, vegetables, hemp, etc. **Dîmes personnelles**, personal tithes : from the profits of personal industry. **Dîmes mixtes**, mixed (*or* medial) tithes : from crops and from things nourished by the earth, as calves, lambs, chickens, milk, etc. **— royale**, royal tithe. **Lever la —**, to levy, to collect tithes.

DÎME, *sf.* dime : a silver coin of the United States, the tenth part of a dollar.

DIMENSION, dimânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn,

[Lat. : dimensio], *sf.* 1. dimension : *a*) the extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness or depth ; extension or measurement in a single direction ; *b*) *Alg.* degree ; *c*) (in the Fine Arts) relation between an artificial object and a natural one ; definitive of a picture, a figure, a statue, etc. ; 2. *pl. Fig.* measures, means, steps. **Prendre ses dimensions dans une affaire**, to see about an affair. **Échouer pour n'avoir pas bien pris ses dimensions**, to fail owing to faulty calculation.

DÎMER, dîmé-r, [dîme], *va.* to tithe : to levy a tithe of ; to take the tenth part of.

DÎMER, *vn.* to take tithe.

DIMÈRE, dimêr', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; μέρος, part], *adj. Entom.* two-jointed.

DIMÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* dimera : a section of homopterous insects, in which the tarsi are two-jointed.

DIMÈTRE, dimètr;, [Gr. : δὶς, double ; μέτρον, measure], *adj. Pros.* dimeter : having two poetical measures.

DIMÈTRE, *sm. Pros.* dimeter : a verse of two measures.

DÎMEUR, dimœr, [dîme], *sm.* tithe-collector, tithe-gatherer, tither.

DIMIDIÉ, E, dimidié, [Lat. : dimidiatus, divided into two], *adj. Nat. Hist.* dimidiate : half-formed, halved.

DIMINUENDO, diminuando, [Ital.], *adv. Mus.* diminuendo : directing to a decreasing loudness of sound.

DIMINUER, diminué-r, [Lat. : diminuĕre to make less ; minus, less], *va.* 1. to diminish : *a*) to lessen, to abate, to make less or smaller ; to decrease ; *b*) to abridge, to shorten ; to curtail ; to retrench ; to take from ; *c*) to lessen, to reduce ; to impair. — **l'épaisseur d'une planche**, to diminish the thickness of a board. — **la hauteur d'un bâtiment**, to diminish the height of a building. — **la longueur d'une robe**, to shorten a dress. — **le prix d'une marchandise**, to lower the price of goods. — **sa dépense**, to retrench one's expenses. — **les souffrances de quelqu'un**, to diminish a person's sufferings. **Sa gloire n'en est pas diminuée**, it has not lessened his glory. **Elle ne diminue rien de sa ferveur ni de sa tendresse**, she is as fervent and tender as ever.

DIMINUER, *vn.* 1. to diminish : *a*) to lessen, to decrease, to grow less, to become less, to shorten ; to fall off ; *b*) to abate ; *c*) to decrease, to grow shorter ; *d*) to fall, to go down ; *e*) to be impaired. *a*) **La gloire des grands augmente ou diminue avec les intérêts de ceux qui les louent**, the glory of the great is augmented or diminished according to the interest of those who praise them. *Massillon*. *b*) **La fièvre a diminué**, the fever has abated. *c*) **Les jours diminuent sensiblement**, the days are growing sensibly shorter. *d*) **La rivière diminue**, the river is going down. **Les denrées vont peut-être** —, the price of provisions will perhaps come down. *e*) **Sa santé diminue tous les jours**, his health is getting more and more impaired every day.

2. to fall away : to become thin. **Un malade qui diminue à vue d'œil**, a patient who is visibly falling away.

3. *Naut.* to shorten. — **de voiles**, to shorten sails.

[*Rem.* — *Diminuer* is conjugated with *être*, to express the state : **Ses forces sont diminuées**, he is not so strong as he was. When denoting an action, it takes the auxiliary *avoir* : **Ce bouillon a bien diminué**, this broth has considerably boiled away.]

DIMINUTIF, IVE, diminutif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* diminutive : that lessens or diminishes the strength of a word ; small of the kind, very small, little, contracted.

DIMINUTIF, *sm.* diminutive : *a*) something very small with relation to another thing ; *b*) *Gram.* a word formed from another to denote a smaller object of the same kind.

DIMINUTION, diminusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. diminution : *a*) the act of diminishing ; lessening ; *b*) the state of becoming or growing less ; the state of being diminished ; decrease ; *c*) abatement, deduction ; reduction ; *d*) retrenchment ; *e*) discredit, degradation : lessening of estimation ; *f*) impairing ; *g*) *Arch.* the gradual decrease of the diameter of a column. *c*) **Faire une — sur le prix d'une marchandise**, to make a reduction in the price of goods. **Demander une** —, to ask for a reduction. *d*) **La — des dépenses**, the retrenchment of expenses. *e*) **La — de l'autorité**, the diminution of authority. *f*) **La — des forces vitales**, the impairing of vital strength.

2. *Rhet.* litotes.

DIMINUTIVEMENT, diminutiv'mân-t, *adv.* diminutively : in a diminutive manner.

DIMISSOIRE, dimiswar', [Lat. : dimissorius ; demittĕre, to dismiss], *sm.* (in Eccles. Lang.) dimissory letters, letters dimissory.

DIMISSORIAL, E, dimissorial, al', *adj.* dimissory : dismissing from the diocese of one bishop into that of another.

DIMORPHE, dimôrf', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; μορφή, form], *adj. Miner.* dimorphous : assuming two crystallizing forms.

DIMORPHIE, dimôrfi, *sf.* **DIMORPHISME**, dimôrfism', *sf. Miner.* dimorphism: the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms, not derivable one from another.

DIMYAIRE, dimiêr', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; μυών, muscle], *adj. Zool.* having two muscles.

DIMYAIRES, *sm pl. Conch.* dimyaria : a name applied to those bivalves, whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles.

DINANDERIE, dinând'ri, [from Dinant, an old town in Belgium, famous in the middle ages for its copper goods], *sf.* brass-wares *pl.*, copper wares *pl.*

DINANDIER, dinândyé, [Dinant], *sm.* brasier, brazier, coppersmith.

DÎNATOIRE, dinatwar', [dîner], *adj.* serving as a dinner.

DINDE, dand', [from *poule d'Inde*], *sf.* 1. *Ornith.* turkey-hen, turkey ; 2. *Fam.* goose, ninny : said of women, in contempt.

DINDE, *sm.* turkey-cock, turkey. [Improperly used for *Dindon*.]

DINDON, dandôn, [dinde], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* turkey-cock, turkey : *Meleagris gallopavo* a large gallinaceous fowl. **Un troupeau de dindons**, a flock of turkeys. **Garder les dindons**, to keep turkeys ; *Fam.* to retire into the country. **Bête comme un** —, as silly as a goose. **Colère comme un** —, as furious as a turkey. **Gourmand comme un** —, as greedy as a pig.

2. *Fig.* dupe. **Être le — de la farce, en être le —, être le** —, to be the dupe.

3. *Fig.* goose, fool, ninny.

DINDONNEAU, dandonô, [dindon], *sm.* young turkey ; turkey-poult.

DINDONNER, dandoné-r, *va. Fam.* to dupe, to cheat, to gull, to trick.

DINDONNIER, IÈRE, dandonyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* turkey-keeper ; keeper *or* breeder of turkeys.

DINDONNIÈRE, *adj. f.* turkey. **La — gent**, the turkey tribe. *La Font.*

DINDOULETTE, dandoulèt', *sf. Ornith.* swallow. V. *Hirondelle*.

DINÉ, diné, *sm.* V. *Dîner*.

DINÉE, diné, *sf.* 1. dinner (eaten in travelling) : 2. dining-place (in travelling). **Nous arriverons bientôt à la** —, we shall soon get to the dining-place.

DÎNER, diné-r, [Lat. : dicœnāre ; de, intens. ; cenāre, to dine ; at first, disner, then dîner], *vn.* to dine : to eat the chief meal of the day. **On dînait autrefois à midi** ; **on dîne aujourd'hui de cinq heures à huit heures du soir**, formerly, people dined at noon ; now people dine between five and eight o'clock in the evening. — **en ville**, to dine out. **Bien** —, to make a good dinner. **Mal** —, to make a bad dinner. **Prier, inviter à** —, to ask, to invite to dine, **Donner à** —, to give a dinner. **Avoir du monde à** —, to have a dinner-party ; to have company to dine. — **à la table d'hôte**, to dine at an ordinary. — **par cœur**, to do without one's dinner, to dine with duke Humphrey. — **d'un morceau de bœuf**, to dine on a piece of beef. [*Fam.* :] **Il me semble que j'ai dîné quand je le vois**, when I see him my appetite is gone. **Son assiette dîne pour lui**, he who turns his plate must pay : though absent he pays the same. **Le véritable amphitryon est l'amphitryon où l'on dîne**, the true Amphitryon is the Amphitryon who gives a dinner. *Mol. Amph.* III. 5. — *Prov.* : **Qui dort dîne**, he who sleeps needs no dinner. **Qui s'attend à l'écuelle d'autrui a souvent mal dîné**, it is ill waiting for dead men's shoes. **Lever à six, disner à dix, souper à six, coucher à dix, font vivre l'homme dix fois dix ; Lever à cinq, disner à neuf, souper à cinq, coucher à neuf font vivre d'ans nonante-neuf**, to rise at six, eat at ten, sup at six, retire at ten, makes a man live ten times ten ; to rise at five, dine (breakfast) at nine, sup at five, retire at nine, makes a man live to ninety-nine.

DÎNER, diné ; the *r* is always mute ; but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound, *sm.* 1. dinner : *a*) the principal meal of the day, eaten anciently at noon and now from five to eight o'clock, evening ; *b*) the food eaten at dinner. **Un grand** —, a great dinner. **Faire un bon** —, to make a good dinner. **Servir le** —, to serve the dinner. **Faire apprêter le** —, to dress, to cook the dinner. **Ne pas manquer l'heure du** —, not to miss the dinner. **Souvenez-vous bien qu'un — réchauffé ne valut jamais rien**, please remember, that a warmed up dinner can never be good. **Ne pouvoir digérer son** —, not to digest one's dinner. — *Prov.* : **Qui garde de son dîner, il a mieux à souper**, you must lay up for the rainy weather. **Qui s'attend au hasard n'est pas trop assuré du dîner**, he who waits for fortune is never sure of a dinner. **Après dîner repose-toi, après souper promène**, after dinner rest awhile, after supper walk a mile.

2. dinner-party. **Être d'un** —, to be one of a dinner-party.

DÎNETTE, dinèt', *sf.* play-dinner (with children). **Faire la** —, to play at dinner.

DÎNEUR, EUSE, dinœr, œz, *sm.* 1. diner ; dinner-guest ; 2. eater. **Un beau** —, a great eater.

DINORNIS, dinôrnis, [Gr. : δεινός, terrible ; ὄρνις, bird], *sm. Ornith.* dinornis : a genus of extinct gigantic birds.

DINOSAURIEN, dinosôryân, [Gr. : δεινός, terrible ; σαῦρος, lizard], *sm. Geol.* dinosaurus : an order of extinct lizards, which are found in the lias, oolite, and wealden.

DINOTHÉRIUM, dinotérium, [Gr. : δεινός, terrible ; θηρίον, animal], *sm. Zool.* dinotherium, deinotherium : a genus

of fossil, gigantic herbivorous pachyderms.

DIOCÉSAIN, AINE, diosézan, zèn, [diocèse], *adj.* diocesan : pertaining to a diocese. **Évêque —**, diocesan.

DIOCÉSAIN, AINE, *sm. f.* inhabitant of a diocese.

DIOCÈSE, diosez', [Gr. : διοικησίς, direction], *sm.* diocese : *a*) *Rom. ant.* province, district ; *b*) the extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOCLÉTIEN, dioklésyan, *pnm.* Diocletian.

DIOCTAÈDRE, dioktaèdr', [Gr. : δὶς, twice ; ὀκτὼ, eight ; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* dioctahedral : having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

DIODON, diodôn, [Gr. : δὶς, double ; ὀδοὺς, tooth], *sm. Ichth.* diodon, globefish : a genus of plectognathic fishes.

DIODONCÉPHALE, diodônséfal', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; ὀδοὺς, tooth ; κεφαλὴ, head], *adj. Zool.* diodoncephalous : having two sets of teeth.

DIŒCIE, dièsi, [Gr. : δὶς, double ; οἰκία, house], *sf. Bot.* diœcia : a class of plants having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on another.

DIŒCIQUE, dièsik', *ad. Bot.* diœzian, diœcious : having stamens on one plant and pistils on another ; belonging to the class diœcia.

DIOGÈNE, dioshèn', *pnm.* Diogenes.

DIOGGOT, diogo, [Russ.] *sm.* empyreumatic oil obtained from birch bark (used to give to Russia leather its peculiar smell).

DIOÏQUE, dioïk, [diœcie], *adj, Bot.* diœcious : having staminiferous flowers on one plant, and pistilliferous flowers on another plant of the same species.

DIOMÈDE, diomèd', *pnm.* Diomedes, Diomed.

DIOMÉDÉE, diomédé, *sf. Bot.* diomedea : a genus of composite plants.

DIONÉE, dioné, [Gr. : Διώνη, one of the names of Venus], *sf. Bot.* dionœa, Venus's fly-trap, Carolina catchfly plant : an order of plants of the order droseraceæ.

DIONYSIAQUE, dioniziak', [Gr : Διονυσιακὸς ; Διόνυσος, Bacchus], *adj.* Dionysian, Bacchic : relating to Bacchius.

DIONYSIAQUES, *sf. pl.* dionysia : feasts in honour of Bacchus ; bacchanalia.

DIONYSIEN, IENNE, dionizyan, zyèn', *adj.* Dionysian, of Dionysius.

DYOPHANTE, diofant' *pnm.* Diophantus a Greek mathematician. **De —**, Diophantine.

DIOPSIDE, diopsid', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; ὄψις, eye], *sm. Miner.* diopside : a variety of augite, having a clear grayish green colour.

DIOPSIS, diopsis, [Gr.], *sf. Entom.* diopsis : a genus of dipterous insects.

DIOPTASE, dioptaz', *sf. Miner.* dioptase, emerald copper : a crystallized silicate of copper.

DIOPTRE, dioptr', *sf. Surv.* dioptra : an instrument for measuring the altitude of distant objects.

DIOPTRIQUE, dioptrik', [Gr. : διὰ, through ; ὄπτομαι, I see], *sf.* dioptrics : the part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums.

DIOPTRIQUE, *adj. Opt.* dioptric, dioptrical : relating to dioptrics.

DIORAMA, diorama, [Gr. : διὰ, through ; ὅραμα, sight, view], *sm.* diorama : a mode of painting and scenic exhibition, producing a very high degree of optical illusion.

DIORAMIQUE, dioramik', *adj.* dioramic : pertaining to a diorama.

DIORITE, diorit', [Gr. : διορίζειν, to distinguish], *sm. Miner.* diorite : a variety of greenstone.

DIORITIQUE, dioritik', *adj. Miner.* dioritic : containing diorite.

DIORTHOSE, diôrtoz' [Gr. : διὰ, through ; ὀρθός, straight], *sf. Surg.* diorthosis : the act of straightening crooked limbs.

DIOSCORÉE, dioskoré, [after the Greek physian Dioscorides], *sf. Bot.* yam, dioscorea : a genus of plants of the order dioscoreaceæ. **— cultivée**, common yam. **— ailée**, winged yam. **— de la Chine**, dioscorea batatas.

DIOSCORÉES, *sf. pl. Bot.* dioscoreaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants.

DIOSME, diosm', [Gr. : δῖος, divine ; ὄσμὴ, smell], *sm. Bot.* diosma : a genus of rutaceous plants.

DIOSMINE, diosmin', *sf. Chem.* diosmine : a substance extracted from the leaves of the diosma.

DIOTA, diota, [Gr. : δίωτος], *sm. Antiq.* diota : a jar with two handles.

DIOTIS, diotis, *sm. Bot.* diotis, seacotton weed : genus of composite plants.

DIPÉTALE, dipétal', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* dipetalous, two-petaled : having two petals.

DIPHTÉRI, diftéri, **DIPHTÉRITE**, diftérit, [Gr. : διφθέρα, membrane], *sf. Med.* diphteria, diphtherite : a disease characteried by a tendency to the formation of false membranes.

DIPHTONGUE, diftông', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; φθόγγος, sound], *sf. Gram.* diphthong : union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. **Dyphtongues propres, syllabiques** or **auriculaires**, proper diphthongs : when both the vowels are sounded, as in *diable, pied, bien, lui, loi, oui,* etc. **Diphtongues impropres, fausses, oculaires** or **orthographiques**, improper diphtongs : when forming a single vowel, as in *beau, creux, bijou,* etc.

DIPHTONGUE, *adj.* diphtongal : belonging to diphthong.

DIPHTONGUER, diftônghé-r, *va. Gram.* to diphthong : to form or pronounce as a diphthong.

DIPHYLLE, difil', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; φύγγον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* diphyllous, two-leaved : having two leaves.

DIPLOCÉPHALIE, diploséfali, [Gr. : διπλὸος, double ; κεφαλὴ, head], *sf.* diplocéphalia : a monstrosity in which there are two heads on one body.

DIPLOÉ, diploé, [Gr. : διπλόος, double], *sm. Anat.* diploe ; the spongy substance between the two tables of the cranial bones.

DIPLOGÉNÈSE, diplozhénèz', [Gr. : διπλόος, double ; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* diplogenesis : monstrosity consisting of a duplication of parts.

DIPLOGRAPHE, dipplograf, [Gr. : διπλόος, double ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* diplograph : a machine used to produce embosed writing for the blind and ordinary writing at the same time.

DIPLOMATE, diplomat', *sm.* diplomatist, diplomate : *a*) one skilled in diplomacy ; *b*) one engaged in diplomacy, envoy, minister.

DIPLOMATE, *adj.* diplomatic : skilled in diplomacy.

DIPLOMATIE, diplomati, [diplôme], *sf.* **1.** † diplomatics ; **2.** diplomacy : *a*) the art or the science of conducting negotiations or making treaties between nations, by means of their foreign ministers ; *b*) the body of diplomatists ; *c*) *Fig.* skill, dexterity in managing negotiations ; artful management.

DIPLOMATIQUE, diplomatik', *adj.* diplomatic, diplomatical : *a*) relating to diplomacy, belonging to diplomacy ; *b*) relating to diplomatics ; pertaining to diplomas. *a*) **Le corps —**, the diplomatic body. *b*) **La science —**, the diplomatic science.

DIPLOMATIQUE, *sf.* diplomatics *pl.* : science of deciphering ancient writings, and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, etc.

DIPLOMATIQUEMENT, diplomatik'mân-t, *adv.* diplomatically : in a diplomatic manner.

DIPLOMATISTE, diplomatist', *sm.* diplomatist : one skilled in diplomatics.

DIPLÔME, diplôm', [Lat. : diploma, from Gr. : δίπλωμα ; διπλόος, double], *sm.* diploma : *a*) a letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour ; *b*) a certificate of degrees conferred by universities.

DIPLOPIE, diplopi, [Gr. : διπλόος, double ; ὤψ, eye], *sf. Med.* diplopia : an affection of the sight, in which a single object appears double.

DIPLOSOMIE, diplosomi, [Gr. : διπλόος, double ; σῶμα, body,] *sf.* diplosomatia : a monstrosity consisting of two complete bodies united at one or more points.

DIPODE, dipod', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; ποῦς, ποδός, foot], *adj. Zool.* twofoot ; two-limbed.

DIPODIE, dipodi, [Gr. : διποδία], *sf. Pros.* dipody : two feet included in one measure.

DIPSACÉES, dipsasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* dipsaceæ : an order of plants including the dipsacus.

DIPSACUS, dipsakus, [Gr. : δίψακος ; διψάω, I am thirsty], *sm. Bot.* dipsacus, fuller's teazle.

DIPSADE, dipsad', [Gr. : δίψα, thirst], *sf.* dipsas : a serpent whose bite produces an unquenchable thirst.

DIPSOMANIE, dipsomani, [Gr. : δίψα, thirst ; μανία, mania], *sf. Med.* dipsomania : delirium tremens.

DIPTÈRE, diptèr', [[Gr. : δὶς, double ; πτερὸν, wing], *adj.* dipteral : *a*) *Entom.* dipterous ; having two wings only ; *b*) *Arch.* having a double range of columns.

DIPTÈRE, *sm. Arch.* dipteral, dipteral, dipteros : a temple which had a double range of columns all around.

DIPTÈRES, *sm. pl. Entom.* diptera, dipterans : an order of insects having two wings only.

DIPTÉRIQUE, diptérik', *adj. Arch.* dipteral.

DIPTÉROCARPE, diptérokarp', [Gr. : δίπτερος, two-winged ; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* dipterocarpus : a genus of East Indian trees.

DIPTÉROCARPÉES, diptérokarpé, *sf. pl. Bot.* dipteraceæ, dipterocarpaceæ : an order of East Indian exogenous trees, which yield resinous and oily substances.

DIPTÉROLGIE, diptérolozhi; [diptere : Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on diptera.

DIPTOTE, diptot', [Gr. : δὶς, double ; πτῶσις, case], *adj. Gram.* diptote : having two cases only. **Nom —**, diptote.

DIPTYQUES, diptik', [Gr. : δίπτυχος, folded in two], *sm. pl.* diptycha, diptychs : *a*) a tablet, folded like a book of two leaves ; *b*) a register of the names of consuls and other magistrates, among the

Romans; *c*) a book consisting of two leaves on which were written the names of the bishops, martyrs, saints, and other celebrated dead.

DIPYRE, dipir', [Gr. : δίς, twice; πῦρ, fire], *sm. Miner.* dipyre : a mineral occurring in minute prisms, a silicate of alumina and lime.

DIRE, dir' [Lat. : dicĕre *va.*] [*Je dis, tu dis, il dit, nous disons, vous dites, ils disent; je disais; je dis, tu dis, il dit, nous dîmes, vous dîtes, ils dirent; je dirai; je dirais; dis, disons, dites; que je dise, que tu dises, qu'il dise, que nous disions, que vous disiez, qu'ils disent; que je disse; disant; dit.*] **1.** to say : *a*) to tell, to speak, to utter in words; to state; to express; *b*) to tell; to state, to express in writing; to write *c*) to report, to tell; *d*) to repeat, to recite; *e*) to think, to believe; *f*) to bid; to declare to pronounce, to utter, as a command; to desire; *g*) to argue, to allege; to talk; *h*) to tell, to answer, to reply, to utter in reply.

a) **J'ai quelque chose à vous —**, I have something to say to you. **Que dit-il** ? what does he say ? **Il m'a dit qu'il fallait partir**, he told me I must go. **— un mot**, to say a word. **Il n'a dit qu'un mot**, he only said a word. **Sans mot —, sans — mot**, without saying a word. **— son mot**, to say one's say. **— son avis, son opinion**, to state, to tell, to give one's opinion. **— sa pensée, — ce qu'on pense**, to speak one's mind. **— la vérité**, to speak the truth, to tell the truth. **— à quelqu'un ses vérités, — à quelqu'un son fait**, to give a person a piece of one's mind. **— des sottises**, to say foolish things. **— des riens**, to talk nonsense. **— du mal de**, to speak ill of. **— du bien de —**, to speak well of. **— des injures à quelqu'un**, to rail at a person, to call a person names. **— pis que pendre de quelqu'un, — le diable de quelqu'un**, to say everything that is bad against a person. **— la bonne aventure**, to tell fortunes. **Qui vous dit que**, who tells you that. **Qui vous a dit que**, who told you that. **Je vous l'avais bien dit**, I told you so. **Mon petit doigt me l'a dit**, my little finger told it me. **Se — à soi-même**, to say to one's self. **Se — l'un à l'autre**, to say to each other, to tell each other. **Ils se sont dit qu'ils s'aimaient**, they have told each other of their love. **Il faut se bien comporter et laisser —**, we must behave well and let people say what they like. **C'est, comme vous dites, une mauvaise action**, it is, as you say, a bad action. **Comme dit l'autre, comme dit le proverbe**, *Fam.* as the saying is. **J'ai dit**, I have said all I have to say, I have said, I have done. **Cela, dis-je, est impossible**, that, said I, is impossible. **Je ferai, dit-il, la chose en diligence**, I shall do the thing quickly, said he. **— d'or**, to speak eloquently. **L'art de bien —**, the art of speaking well. (V. *Biendire, s.*) **Qui dit froid écrivain dit détestable auteur**, to say that a writer is cold is to say he is detestable. *Boileau. Art. p.* 4. **Mon astre me disait ce que j'avais à craindre**, my star told me what I had to fear. **Et son silence même nous dit que...**, and his very silence tells us that... **Le cœur me le disait**, my feelings forewarned me. **Cette femme a de beaux yeux, mais ils ne disent rien**, that woman has beautiful eyes, but they have no expression. **Cela ne dit rien au cœur ni à l'esprit**, that speaks neither to the heart nor the mind. **Il parle beaucoup pour ne rien —**, he speaks a great deal to say nothing. **Que dis-je** ? nay more, what do I say ? **Il l'a abandonné, que dis-je ? il l'a dépouillé**, he has forsaken him, nay more, robbed him ! **Disons mieux, pour mieux —**, let us speak more correctly, or rather, nay more. **Il est l'avocat des pauvres; disons mieux, il est leur père**, he is the defender of the poor; nay more, their father. **Disons-le, il faut le —, il faut bien le —**, we must say. **Disons-le, les mesures violentes ne peuvent qu'irriter les esprits**, we must say, that violent measures can but irritate the mind. **Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait**, no sooner said than done. **Cela est bientôt dit**, that soon said. **Vous parlez de trouver d'ici à ce soir dix mille francs; cela est bientôt dit**, you talk of finding ten thousand francs between now and this evening; that is soon said. **C'est beaucoup —**, it is saying much. **Cela est plus facile à — qu'à faire**, it is sooner said than done. **Tout ce qu'il dit n'est pas parole d'évangile**, it is not all gospel that he preaches. **Cela vous plaît à —**, you are pleased to say that; you may say so. **Soit dit en passant, cela soit dit en passant, pour le — en passant**, by the bye; let it be said by the way. **Soit dit en passant, vous pouviez mieux faire**, let it be said by the way, you might have done better. **C'était dans votre intérêt; mais si cela vous contrarie, prenez que je n'ai rien dit**, it was in your interest; but if it annoys you, forget that I spoke of it. **S'il ne dit mot, il n'en pense pas moins**, if he says nothing he thinks the more. **Il est difficile de faire son chemin; à qui le dites-vous** ? it is difficult to make one's way in the world; don't I know that ? **Je ne vous dit que cela**, I need say no more. **C'est moi qui vous le dis**, *Fam.* mind, I tell you.

b) **Je vous ai dit dans ma dernière lettre que...**, I told you in my last letter that... **Cet auteur a dit là-dessus d'excellentes choses**, that author has written excellent things on that. **Que dit la loi** ? what does the law say ? **A ce que dit l'histoire**, according to what history says.

c) **On dit**, it is said, it is reported; they say, people say. **On dit que nous allons avoir la guerre**, they say we are to have war. **Il revient, dit-on, la semaine prochaine**, they say, that he is coming back next week. **Mais, dira-t-on, cela est impossible**, but, people will say, that is impossible. **On m'a dit que**, I have been told that. **Comme on dit**, as the saying is.

d) **— sa leçon**, to say one's lesson. **— des vers**, to recite verses. **Cet auteur a bien dit son rôle**, that actor recited his part well. [*Neut.* :] **Cet acteur dit bien**, that actor recites, repeats well. **— ses prières**, to say one's prayers. **— la messe**, to say mass. **Faire — une messe pour quelqu'un**, to have a mass said for a person.

e) **Je ne sais que — de cette personne**, I do not know what to say of that person. **Qu'en dites-vous**? what do you think of that ? **Que dira-t-on de vous** ? what will be said of you ? [*Subst.* :] **Le qu'en dira-t-on**, the opinion of others. **Se moquer des qu'en dira-t-on**, not to care about what people say; to laugh at what the world may say. **Être sensible au qu'en dira-t-on**, to care about what people say. **Qui dirait que cet homme est si riche** ? who would think that this man is so rich ? **Qui l'eût dit** ? who would have thought it ? **On dirait que le ciel est soumis à sa loi**, any one would think that he rules the heavens. **On dirait qu'il va pleuvoir**, it looks as if it were going to rain. **On dirait que le ciel, qui se fond tout en eau, veuille inonder ces lieux d'un déluge nouveau**, it would seem as though the sky, which is pouring down in torrents, means to inundate this place with a second deluge. **On dirait à l'entendre...**, to hear him speak, any one would think...

f) **Dites-lui de rester**, bid him to stay. **Allez lui — de venir**, go and tell him to come. **Ma sœur m'avait dit de ne pas vous le —**, my sister had desired me not to tell it you. **Vous n'avez qu'à —**, you have only to speak. **— adieu**, to bid goodbye, to bid farewell. **Il ne se l'est pas fait — deux fois**, he did not wait (or want) to be told twice.

g) **Il a beau —**, it is of no use for him to say, to talk. **Vous avez beau —, je ne vous crois pas**, you need not say any more about it, I do not believe you. **Il n'y a pas à —**, it is of no use saying (or talking) : it can't be denied. **Il n'y a pas à —, il faut que vous obéissiez**, it is no use talking, you must obey. **Avoir à —, beaucoup à — sur**, to have something, to have much to say on (*or* against). **Avez-vous encore quelque chose à —** ? have you anything more to say, to allege ? **Nous n'avons rien à dire sur votre conduite**, we have nothing to say against your conduct. **Il y a bien à —**, there is much to be said. **Il y aurait bien à —**, much might be said. [For other meanings of those sentences, see below.]

h) **Avez-vous, dites-moi, perdu le jugement**? come, tell me, are you out of your mind? *Mol. Mis.* IV. 3. **Dites-moi un peu, s'il vous plaît, combien aviez-vous d'années, lorsque nous fîmes connaissance** ? please, just tell me, how old were you, when we became acquainted. *Mol. Mar. forcé sc.* II.

2. to tell : *a*) to make known, to communicate, to inform; to advise; *b*) to reveal, to disclose, to betray; *c*) to relate, to rehearse, to narrate; to describe. *a*) **Dites-moi tout ce que vous savez**, tell me all you know. **Dites-le lui**, tell it to him. **Je le lui ai dit**, I told him of it. **Je ne saurais —**, I cannot tell. **Comment —** ? how can I tell ? **Entendre —**, to be told. *b*) **— un secret**, to tell a tale.

3. to speak : to proclaim, to declare; *Poet.* to celebrate, to sing. **Je dirai les exploits de ton règne paisible**, I shall celebrate the exploits of your peaceable reign. *Boileau. Epi.* I.

4. to bid : to offer, to propose; to name; to ask (as a price). **Comment conviendrons-nous du prix de ces étoffes, si vous n'en dites rien** ? how can we agree about the price of these stuffs, if you do not bid for them ? **Je veux bien acheter, mais pour cela il faut que vous en disiez un prix raisonnable**, I am quite willing to buy, but then you must ask a reasonable price.

5. to mean : to signify, to denote, to express, to purport. **Cela ne dit rien**, that does not signify, that is nothing to the purpose, that has nothing to do with it. **Vouloir —**, to mean, to signify. **Que voulez-vous —** ? what do you mean ? **Que veut — ce retard** ? what does this delay mean ? **Je ne sais ce que cela veut —**, I do not know what the meaning of this is. **Que veut — ce mot** ? what does this word mean ? **Qu'est-ce à dire**, what is that ? what mean you by that ? **Qu'est-ce à —, vous murmurez**, you are grumbling, why what do you mean by that ?

IDIOMAT, *phr.* **A ce qu'il dit**, according to him. **A — vrai, à — vrai**, to tell the truth, properly speaking. **A — vrai, il n'a pas rempli l'attente qu'on avait conçue de lui**, to tell the truth, he did not realize the expectations formed of him.

Avoir à —, to be wanting, to be missing; to want for. **Il y a bien à —**, **1.** there is a great difference; **2.** one is far (from.) **Il y a bien à — entre ces deux personnes**, there is a great difference between those two persons. **Il y a bien à — que je n'aie mon compte**, I am far from having my due.

Trouver à —, 1. to find fault (with); to find something amiss (in). **On trouve à — à la frugalité de vos repas**, people find fault with your frugal meals. **Vous trouvez à — à tout ce que je fais**, you find fault with everything I do.

2. † to be wanting, to be missing; to miss. **On vous a trouvé à — dans notre société**, you were wanting in our company. **On trouvait dix ou douze voix à —**, ten or twelve votes were wanting.

En dire, 1. to be inclined; to have an inclination. **Si le cœur vous en dit**, if you have a mind for it. **Le cœur vous en dit-il** ? do you like it ? **Pour peu que le cœur lui en dit**, if he were at all inclined that way. **Je ferais mieux de n'en rien —**, I had better hold my tongue. **Vous m'en direz tant**, Oh ! really if you say that.

3. to reproach, to upbraid, to cast in the teeth. **Mon cœur s'en est plus dit que vous ne m'en direz**, my conscience has reproached me much more than you ever will.

Cela va sans —, that is understood, that is to be understood, that is the matter of course, that's of course. **Il va sans — que**, of course. **Ce qui est dit est dit**, what is said cannot be altered. **Voilà qui est dit**, that's settled; *Com.* done. **C'est à —**, that is to say, that is ; which means. **Vous refusez de m'accompagner**, c'est à — **que ma personne vous déplaît**, you refuse to accompany me, which means that you dislike me. **C'est-à- — que j'ai consenti**, which means that I have consented. **C'est tout —, c'est tout dit**, in a word ; it is all; that includes everything. **Pour tout —, en un mot**, to sum up all in one word. **Est-ce à — pour cela que...**, does it follow that... ? **Ce n'est pas à — pour cela que..., ce n'est pas à — que...**, it does not follow that... **Vous m'avez rencontré parmi eux, ce n'est pas à — que je sois des leurs**, because you saw me among them, it does not follow that I am one of them. **Ce n'est pas pour —**, *Fam.* without boasting; without taking merit to one's self. **Pour ainsi —, si j'ose le —**, so to say, if I may say so; as it were. **Comme qui dirait**, *Fam.* as one should say; as if you said. *Prov.* : **Qui ne dit mot consent**, silence give consent. **Fais ce que je dis et non ce que je fais**, do as I say and not what I do; bells go to church, but do not enter. **Du dire au fait il y a long trait**, saying and doing are very different things.

[REM. — *Die*, instead of *dise*, in the subjunctive, is obsolete, or used only in poetry.]

DIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be said, to be told, to be spoken, to be expressed. **Il y a bien des choses qui ne doivent pas se —**, there are many things which are best left unsaid. **Cela se dit partout**, it is said everywhere. **Cette phrase se dit très bien**, that phrase can very well be used.

2. to say one is, to profess to be, to give one's self out for, to call one's self, to style one's self, to entitle one self, to write one's self. **Il se dit votre parent**, he says he is a relation of yours. **Se — malade**, to give one's self out as ill.

DIRE, *sm.* 1. say, saying : something said; words; declaration, statement; account, report; 2. *Law-t.* allegation; 3. opinion. **Au — des savants**, according to learned men. **Au — de tout le monde**, by every body's account. **Je reviens à mon —**, I return to what I was saying. **A leur —, c'étaient des gens qui voulaient périr**, according to their account, they were people who wished to die. **Au — d'experts**, according to experts. **Leurs dires ne s'accordent pas**, their statements do not agree.

DIRECT, E, dirèkt, rèkt, [Lat. : directus; dirigĕre], *adj.* direct : *a*) straight, right; not crooked; *b*) tending to some point without deviation; circuitous; *c*) *Geneal.* from father to son; *d*) *Fig.* immediate; *e*) *Astron.* in the order of the signs; appearing to move from west to east; *f*) *Mus.* forming any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound; *g*) (of taxes) imposed on the property or real estate. *a*) **Une ligne directe**, a straight line. **Un chemin —**, a direct road. *b*) **Mouvement —**, direct motion. *c*) **Dans une ligne directe**, in a direct line. *d*) **Rapport —** immediate connection. **Communication directe**, direct communication. **Train —**, through train. *f*) **Intervalle —**, direct interval. *g*) **Contributions directes**, direct taxes, assessed taxes.

DIRECTEMENT, dirèktœmân-t, *adv.* directly : *a*) in a direct manner; straightly, rectilineally; *b*) exactly, quite; *c*) without circumlocution; *d*) expressly, in direct-terms; *e*) immediately. **La route conduit — au port**, the road leads straight to the port. **Cette maison est — en face du palais**, that house is exactly opposite the palace. **Adressez-vous — au propriétaire**, apply straight to the landlord. **Des opinions — opposées**, quite contrary opinions.

DIRECTEUR, dirèktœr, *sm.* 1. director : one who superintends, governs, or manages; *b*) one who manages the affaires of a bank or other company; manager; *c*) counsellor, guide. *a*) **De —**, directorial. **— général**, chief director. *b*) **Le — de la Banque**, the director of the Bank. **Le — d'un théâtre**, the manager of a theatre. *c*) **— de conscience**, spiritual director.

2. governor (of a prison); 3. head-master (of a school).

DIRECTIF, IVE, dirèktif, tiv, *adj.* directive : having the power of directing.

DIRECTION, dirèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. direction : *a*) the act of directing; *b*) guidance; the act of guiding; *c*) administration; management, superintendence, government; *d*) body, board of directors; directory; *e*) a division of a ministry; *f*) aim at a certain point; *g*) tendency; the line in which a body moves; course; *h*) side. *c*) **Sous la — d'un tel**, under the superintendence of such a one. **Prendre la — des travaux**, to take the management of the work. **Confie la — d'un établissement à une personne capable**, to intrust a competent person with the superintendance of an establishment. *f*) **Être dans la — d'un objet**, to be just opposite a thing. [*Fig.* :] **Donner une bonne — à une affaire**, to manage a thing well. *g*) **La — d'une force**, the direction of a force. **Suivre la même —**, to be going in the same direction. **Quelle — ont-ils prise en partant** ? which direction did they take, when they started ? **Changer de —**, to change the direction. *h*) **Ce navire nous reste dans la — du nord**, this ship keeps on the northern side of us. **Regarder dans la — d'un objet**, to look towards a thing.

2. directorship : the office of director; 3. director's offices; headquarters; 4. directors residence; 5. department, jurisdiction of a director.

6. *Autom.* steering arrangement, gear.

DIRECTOIRE, dirèktwar, *sm.* directory : *a*) a board of directors; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* the supreme executive council of France, from 1795 to 1799; *c*) a book of directions for religious services.

DIRECTORAT, dirèktora, *sm.* directorship, directotale : the office of director.

DIRECTORIAL, E, dirèktorial, al' *adj.* directorial; belonging to the French Directory.

DIRECTRICE, dirèktris', *sf.* 1. directress, directrix : she who directs or manage; 2. *Geom.* directrix, dirigent : a line along which another line moves in generating a curved surface.

DIRIGEABLE, dirzhabl', *adj.* dirigible : capable of being directed. **Ballon —**, airship : dirigible balloon.

DIRIGEABLE, *sm.* dirigible balloon.

DIRIGEANT, E, dirizhân, ânt' *adj.* directing, leading.

DIRIGER, dirizhé-r [Lat. : dirigĕre, directum : di, apart; regĕre, to rule], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous dirigeons, je dirigeais.*] 1. to direct : *a*) to point or aim in a straight line, towards a place or object; to put in a direction; *b*) to lead, to guide; to point out the course to; *c*) to manage, to be at the head of; to regulate, to govern; to conduct; *d*) to be the adviser of. *a*) **— ses regards sur un objet**, to direct one's looks to an object. *b*) **— quelqu'un**, to lead a person. **— une voiture**, to drive a carriage. *c*) **— des travaux**, to direct works. **— les études de quelqu'un**, to direct a person's studies **— une école**, to direct a school. **— un théâtre**, to manage a theatre. **Mal —**, to misdirect; to misguide, to mismanage. *d*) **— la conscience de quelqu'un**, to be a person's adviser (generally said of a confessor).

2. to turn to bend. **Le hasard a dirigé ce soir mes pas vers ce lieu**, chance made me direct my course this evening towards this place. **— son attention sur quelque chose**, to turn one's attention to a thing. **- des poursuites contre quelqu'un**, to take proceedings against a person.

3. to send on; to forward; 4. to rule, to sway. **— ses passions**, to rule one's passions.

DIRIGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to direct (*or* to bend) one's steps (toward), to proceed (to), to make (for); 2. to direct one's self; to guide one's self.

DIRIMANT, E, dirimân, ânt, *adj.* *Law-t.* invalidating.

DIRIMER, dirimé-r, [Lat. : dirimĕre, to prevent], *va.* to settle.

DIRK, dirk, [Eng.] *sm.* dirk : a kind of dagger.

DIS, dis, [Lat. : dis], *prefix.* dis, un : it denotes separation, and more commonly privation or negation.

† **DISABILITÉ**, dizabilité, *sf.* disability.

DISAGRÉER, dizagréé-r, [dis; agréer], *va.* to refuse, to decline to accept.

DISBRODER, disbrodé-r, *va.* *Technol.* to wash the silk.

DISBRODURE, disbrodur', [disbroder] *sf.* water in which the silk has been washed after having been dyed.

DISCALE, diskal', [Ital. : discalo], *sf.* *Com.* shrinkage, shrinking; loss of weight (by evaporation).

DISCALER, diskalé-r, [discale], *vn.* *Com.* to lose weight.

DISCERNABLE, disèrnabl', *adj.* discernible that may be discerned.

DISCERNEMENT, disèrnœmân-t, (discerner], *sm.* discernment : *a*) the act of discerning; *b*) † distinction; division; *c*) power of discerning; judgment, sagacity, acuteness; discrimination. *a*) **A une telle distance, le — des couleurs est impossible**, it is impossible to discern colours at such a distance. *b*) **Le — des justes et des pécheurs**.

the distinction between the just and the sinners. *c*) **Avoir du —,** to have the power of discerning. **Après l'esprit de —, ce qu'il y a de plus rare au monde, ce sont les diamants et les perles,** the rarest things in this world, after discernment are pearls and diamonds. *La Bruy.* 12. **Il faut du — dans les recherches philosophiques,** it requires discernment to make philosophical researches. **Avec —,** discerningly, with discernment, with jugdment. **Celui qui commet un crime, ne peut être puni s'il a agi sans —,** the man who commits crime without discernment cannot be punished. **L'âge de —,** the age of discernment; *Jurisp.* years of discretion.

DISCERNER, disèrné-r, [Lat. : discernĕre], *va.* to discern : *a*) to separate, to distinguish by the eye; to see, to perceive, to distinguish, to descry; *b*) to discover by the intellect, to penetrate, to judge, to know; *c*) to discriminate, to distinguish, to note as different, to make the difference, to make choice between. *a*) **A l'aide du microscope on discerne les plus petits objets,** with a microscope we can distinguish the smallest objects. **Je ne pus pas bien — qui était avec nous,** I could not very well see who was with you. *b*) **Chaque homme a assez de lumière pour — ce qui est honnête,** every man is intelligent enough to know what is honest. *c*) **— la vérité d'avec le faux,** to discern between what is true and what is false. **Sachez de l'ami — le flatteur,** learn to discern between the friend and the flatter. *Boileau, Art. p.* 1. **— le bien d'avec le mal, — le bien du mal,** to discern between good and evil.

DISCERNER (SE), *v. refl.* to be discerned.

DISCIFÈRE, dissifèr, [Lat. : discus, disk; ferre to bear], *adj. Bot.* disk-bearing.

DISCIFORME, dissifórm' [Lat. : discus, disk; forme], *adj. Bot.* disciform : flat and circular, like a disk; disk-shaped, discoid.

DISCIPLE, disipl', [Lat. : discipulus, from discĕre, to learn], *sm.* disciple : *a*) one who receives instruction from another; pupil, scholar; *b*) an adherent to the doctrines of another; follower.

DISCIPLINABLE, disiplinabl', *adj.* disciplinable : that may be subjected to discipline.

DISCIPLINAIRE, disiplinêr', *adj.* disciplinary : pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, disiplin', [Lat. : disciplina], *sf.* discipline : *a*) instruction, education, training; *b*) art, science, doctrine; *c*) government; *d*) rule of government; order, regulation; *e*) the peculiar mode of life in accordance with the rules of some profession, fraternity, or society; *f*) subjection to laws, rules, precepts, or regulations; *g*) chastisement, correction, punishments; (particularly) the punishments employed in convents, or those which are self-inflicted by way of mortification; *h*) whip of discipline; scourge. *a*) **Ce héros élevé sous une — sévère,** that hero brought up under severe discipline. *Boss.* *c*) **On a mis ce jeune homme sous la — d'un maître qui le rendra savant et vertueux,** that young man has been put under the discipline of a master who will make him both learned and virtuous. **Conseil de —,** conseil of discipline. **C'est un maître qui a de la —,** he is a good disciplinarian. *d*) **La — ecclésiastique,** church discipline. **La — militaire,** military discipline. *f*) **Observer la —,** to preserve discipline. **Enfreindre la —,** to break through discipline. **Il y a du relâchement dans la —,** they have relaxed in discipline. *g*) **Mériter la —,** to deserve discipline. **Recevoir la —,** to receive punishment. *h*) **Des coups de —,** blows with a scourge.

DISCIPLINÉ, E, dissipliné, *adj.* disciplined.

DISCIPLINER, disipliné-r, *va.* to discipline : *a*) to subject to discipline; *b*) to teach, to train, to form; *c*) to regulate, to govern; *d*) to punish, to chastise; to give discipline to. **— des troupes,** to discipline troops.

DISCIPLINER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to become disciplined; **2.** to flog one s self.

DISCOBOLE, discobol', [Gr. : δισκοβόλος; δίσκος, disk; βάλλω, I throw], *sm.* discobolus (*pl.* discoboli) : *a*) *Antiq.* an athlete who exercised himself in throwing quoits *b*) *Ichth.* a family of fishes which have the centrals under the pectorals.

DISCOÏDIAL, E diskoïdal, dal', [Gr. : δίσκος, disk; εἶδος, form], *adj. Nat. His.* discoid, discoidal.

DISCOÏDE, diskoïd', *adj. Nat. Hist.* discoid, discoidial : having the form of a disk. **Coquilles —,** discoid : a species of univalve shells.

DISCOÏDÉ, E, diskoidé, *adj.* discoid, discoidial : flattened as a disk.

DISCOLORE, diskolor', [Lat. : dis, two; color, colour], *adj.* bicolour : having two distinct colours.

† **DISCOMPTÉ,** diskô*n*t, *sm.* discount, V. *Escompte.*

DISCONTINU, E, diskô*n*tinu, *adj.* discontinuous : interrupted, broken off, not continuous. **Fonction discontinue,** *Math.* discontinuous function : a function which does not vary continuously.

DISCONTINUATION, diskô*n*tinuasyô*n*, *sf.* discontinuance : intermission, interruption, temporary cessation; discontinuation.

DISCONTINUER, diskô*n*tinué-r, [dis; continuer], *va.* to discontinue : to intermit, to interrupt, to leave off; to break off. **Elle le pria de — ses visites,** she begged him to cease his visits.

DISCONTINUER, *vn.* to discontinue, to intermit, to interrupt, to leave off; to cease. **La pluie n'a pas discontinué de toute la journée,** the rain has not ceased the whole day. **Parler sans —,** to speak unceasingly. **Il a discontinué de travailler,** he has left off working.

DISCONTINUER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be discontinued.

DISCONTINUITÉ, disko*n*tinuité, *sf.* discontinuity, discontinuation, discontinuance : breach of continuity, separation of parts.

DISCONVENABLE, diskô*n*v'nabl', *adj.* unsuitable, inconvenient, incongruous : not fiting.

DISCONVENABLEMENT, diskô*n*v'nablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* unsuitably.

DISCONVENANCE, diskó*n*v'nâ*n*s', *sf.* **1.** unsuitableness, inconvenience, unfitness : want of convenience; **2.** in congruity : want of congruity; impropriety; **3.** disproportion, disparity : want of proportion. **—d'âge,** disparity of years.

DISCONVENANT, E, diskó*n*v'nâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* unsuitable.

DISCONVENIR, diskô*n*v'nir, [dis; convenir], *vn.* [Conj. like *convenir.*] **1.** to deny, to disown; to refuse to admit. **On ne peut — d'une chose si évidente,** it is impossible to deny a thing so evident. **Disconvenez-vous de me l'avoir dit** ? do you deny having said that to me ? **Vous ne sauriez — que ce remède ne soit meilleur que tous les autres,** you must admit that this remedy is the best of all.

2. to be incongruous, to be unsuitable.

DISCORD, diskór, [O. Fr. : descor; Lat. : discors], *sm.* discord : *a*) want of concord; *b*) strife, dissension.

DISCORD, *adj. m.* **1.** *Mus.* out of tune; discordant; **2.** *Fig.* inconsequent.

DISCORDAMMENT, diskórdamâ*n*-t, *adv.* discordantly.

DISCORDANCE, diskórdâ*n*s', *sf.* **1.** discordance, discordancy, discord; disagreement, want of concord; **2.** *Mus.* discord, dissonance : disagreement of sounds.

DISCORDANT, E, diskórdâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* discordant : *a*) opposite, being at variance; *b*) dissonant, inharmonious; jarring; harsh, unmusical; not in unison, not agreeing. *a*) **Des opinions discordantes,** discordant opinions. **Des caractères discordants,** discordant tempers. *b*) **Un instrument —,** a discordant instiument. **Une voix discordante,** a harsh voice. **Des vers discordants,** discordant verses.

DISCORDE, diskôrd', [Lat. : discordia; dis; cor, cordis, the heart] *sf.* **1.** discord : dissension, strife. **Les discordes civiles,** civil strifes. **Être en proie à la —,** to be at variance. **Quand la — règne dans les familles, rien n'y peut demeurer secret,** when discord reigns in a family, there can be no secrets there. **Semer la —,** to sow discord. **Entretenir la —,** to foster discord. **Pomme de —,** apple of discord; *Fam.* bone of contention. — *Prov.* : **Discorde de gens d'église, curée du diable,** churchman's contention in the devil's harcest.

2. *Mythol.* Discord.

DISCORDER, diskórdé-r, *sv.* **1.** to disagree, not to suit with; **2.** *Mus.* to be dissonant, to be discordant.

DISCOUREUR, EUSE, diskourœr, rœz', *sm. f.* great talker, speech-maker, declaimer.

DISCOURIR, diskourir, [Lat. : discurrĕre; dis, away; currĕre, to run, [Conj. like *courir*], **1.** to discourse : to communicate thoughts in a formal manner; **2.** to descant, to expatiate; to discourse at large. **Pour bien parler, il ne faut pas trop —,** to speak well people must not descant too much. **On peut — sans fin sur tout cela,** people might discourse for ever upon these matters.

3. to talk : *a*) to speak; to converse, to discourse; *b*) to prattle. **Discourons d'autres affaires,** let us talk about something else. **— de chose et d'autre,** to talk of one thing and another. **Ne faire que —,** to do nothing but talk idly.

DISCOURS, diskour, [Lat. : dis-cursus, formed with dis, away, and currĕre, to run], *sm.* **1.** discourse : *a*) talk, conservation; *b*) speech; language, words; the expression of thoughts by words, orally or in writing; *c*) speech; oration, address, harangue; *d*) treatise, dissertation. *a*) **Tous vos discours ne me touchent point l'âme,** nothing of what you say goes to my heart. **C'est à vous, s'il vous plaît, que ce — s'adresse,** it is to you, if you please, that this discourse is addressed *Mol. Mis.* 1. 2. *b*) **Sans cesse, en écrivant variez vos dicours,** always in writing vary your language. *Boil. Art. p.* 1. *c*) **Prononcer un —,** to make a speech. **Ce — fit une vive impression sur l'assemblée,** this speech made a great impression on the assembly. **Voilà un beau discours !** that's fine talk, indeed !

2. *Gram.* speech : a series of connected words expressing thoughts. **Les dix parties du —,** the ten parts of speech.

3. *Fam.* idle talk.

DISCOURTOIS, E, diskourtwa-z, twaz', [dis; courtois], *adj.* discourteous, uncourteous : uncivil, impolite, uncomplaisant, wanting in good manners or courtesy. **Un**

chevalier —, a discourteous knight. **Un langage —**, an uncivil language.

DISCOURTOISEMENT, diskourtwaz'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* discourteously, uncourteously : uncivilly, impolitely.

DISCOURTOISIE, diskourtwazi, *sf.* discourtesy, uncourtesy, discourteousness, uncourteousness : want of courtesy.

DISCRÉDIT, diskrédi, [dis ; crédit], *sm.* discredit : loss of credit ; disrepute ; disfavour, disgrace. **Jeter du — sur**, to bring discredit upon. **Faire tomber dans le —**, to bring into discredit.

DISCRÉDITER, diskrédité-r, *va.* to discredit : to deprive of credit, to make disreputable, to bring into disrepute ; to disgrace. **— une marchandise**, to bring goods into discredit. **— un négociant**, to discredit a merchant. **— un ministre auprès du souverain**, to discredit a minister to the sovereign.

DISCRÉDITER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to discredit one's self, to bring discredit upon one's self ; **2.** to discredit each other.

DISCRET, ÈTE, diskrè-t, krèt', [Lat. : discretus, from discernĕre, to separate], *adj.* **1.** discreet : *a*) having discretion ; prudent, wary, circumspect, cautious ; wise, judicious ; *b*) unobtrusive, modest. **En sage et discrète personne**, like a wise and prudent person. **Un air —**, a discreet look. **Sa conduite a été fort discrète**, he behaved very cautiously.

2. reserved ; close-tongued, counsel-keeping. **C'est un homme —, on peut lui confier un secret**, he is a reserved man, he can be intrusted with a secret.

3. discrete : separate, distinct. **Quantité discrète**, *Math.* discrete quantity : a quantity of which the component parts have separate and distinct existence. **Proportion discrète**, discrete proportion : a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not equal to that of the second to the third. **Variole** *or* **petite vérole discrète**, *Med.* distinct small-pox : a variola in which the pustules are separate from each other.

DISCRÈTEMENT, diskrèt'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* discreetly : *a*) in a discreet manner ; prudently, warily, circumspectly, cautiously ; judiciously ; *b*) reservedly. **Il s'est conduit —**, he behaved discreetly.

DISCRÉTION, diskrésyô*n*, *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : discretio], *sf.* **1.** discretion : *a*) discreetness ; the quality of being discreet ; judgment, prudence ; wise management ; *b*) liberty of action. **Parler avec —**, to speak warily. **L'âge de —**, years of discretion. **S'en remettre à la — de quelqu'un**, to trust to a person's discretion. **Je laisse cela à votre —**, I leave that to your judgment.

2. wariness, circumspection, prudence ; **3.** reserve : the act of restraining the mind through modesty and prudence ; restraint, moderation. **Mettre de la — dans sa conduite**, to govern, or direct one's self properly. **Parler avec —**, to speak with circumspection. **User d'une chose avec —**, to use a thing with moderation.

4. mercy ; will. **Être à la — de quelqu'un**, to be at a person's mercy. **Se mettre à la — de quelqu'un**, to place one's self at a person's mercy ; to submit to the will of a person.

5. secrecy : close silence ; the keeping of a secret. **Il est plein de —**, he is very close.

A DISCRÉTION, *adv. phr.* **1.** at discretion : *a*) discretionally ; at pleasure, at ill ; *b*) without stipulation of conditions. *a*) **Boire à —**, to drink at discretion. **Nous avions du pain à —**, we had bread at dicrection. *b*) **Se rendre à —**, to surrender at discretion.

2. *Milit.* at free quarters. **Vivre à —**, to live at free quarters.

DISCRÉTIONNAIRE, diskrésyonêr', *adj.* discretionary, discretional : left to discretion. **Un pouvoir —**, a discretionary power.

DISCRÉTOIRE, discrétwar', *sm.* council-room (in monasteries).

DISCRIMEN, discrimên', [Lat.] *sm. Surg.* discrimen : a bandage used in bleeding on the forehead.

DISCULPATION, diskulpasyô*n*, [disculper], *sf.* exculpation : the act of exculpating one's self or another.

DISCULPER, disculpé-r, [Lat. : dis, from; culpa, fault], *va.* to exculpate : to exonerate, to justify, to discharge, to clear from the imputation of a fault. **Ses amis le disculpèrent de ce qu'on lui imputait**, his friends exculpated him from what was imputed to him.

DISCULPER (SE), *v. refl.* to exculpate one's self, to exonerate one's self, to justify one's self.

DISCURSIF, IVE, diskursif, iv', [Lat. : discursus, discourse ; dis, away ; currĕre, to run], *adj.* **1.** *Log.* discursive : proceeding from premises to consequences ; discursory, argumentative ; **2.** *Theol.* uneasy, agitated, troubled.

† **DISCUSSIF, IVE**, diskusif, siv', [Lat. discurĕre], *adj. Med.* discutient, discussive : dispersing morbid matter. [*Résolutif* is the word now used.]

DISCUSSIF, *sm. Med.* discutient, discussive.

DISCUSSION, diskusyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [discuter], *sf.* **1.** discussion : *a*) the act of discussing ; disquisition, examination ; *b*) debate ; wrangling, dispute, disputation, contention of argument ; *c*) *Math.* the operation of assigning special values to the arbitrary quantities which enter into an equation and interpreting the results ; *d*) *Jurisp.* the exhausting of a remedy against a principal debtor, before proceeding against the surety. *a*) **S'engager dans une —**, to enter into a discussion. **Mettre une question en —**, to bring a question under discussion, to discuss a question. **Éclaircir une matière par la —**, to elucidate a matter by discussion. *b*) **Les discussions d'une assemblée législative**, the debates of a legislative assembly. **La — d'un projet de loi**, the discussion of a bill. **Ouvrir la —**, to begin the discussion. **Fermer la —**, to put an end to the discussion.

2 (in an ill sense) debate, dispute, contest, quarrel ; **3.** *Jurisp.* seizure and sale (of a debtor's property).

DISCUTABLE, diskutabl', *adj.* debatable, disputable, questionable. **Cela n'est pas —**, that is unquestionable.

DISCUTER, diskuté-r, [Lat. : discutĕre, discussum ; dis, asunder ; quatĕre, to shake], *va.* **1.** to discuss : to debate, to examine by disputation, to reason upon, to argue ; to sift, to inquire into. **— un projet de loi**, to discuss a bill. **— un point de droit**, to discuss a point in laws. **Nous discutâmes la question de savoir si...**, we discussed the question to know whether... [*Neut* :] **Nous avons longtemps discuté là-dessus**, we have long argued about that. *Acad.* **Discutons, ne disputons pas**, let us argue and not quarrel.

2. *Law-t.*, to seize and sell (the goods of a debtor) ; to distrain ; **3.** to discuss ; to exhaust a remedy against a principal debtor before proceeding against the surety.

DISCUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be discussed.

DISCUTEUR, diskutœr, *sm.* discusser one who discusses ; debater.

DISERT, E, dizêr, zèrt', [Lat. : disertus], *adj.* **1.** voluble, fluent : ready and copious in the use of words ; eloquent, disert. **Un avocat —**, a counsel fluent in words. **Il est plus — qu'il n'est éloquent**, he speaks more fluently than eloquently.

2. fluent, flowing : smooth and copious. **Un discours —**, a flowing discourse.

DISERTEMENT, dizèrtœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** volubly, fluently : in a fluent manner ; copiously. **Parler —**, to speak volubly.

2. † plainly, clearly, frankly.

DISETTE, dizèt', [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Lat. : desecta, p.pa. of desecāre, to cut, to stint], *sf.* dearth : *a*) scarcity of food, which causes dearness ; famine ; *b*) penury, want, need ; *c*) *Fig.* barrenness, poverty ; privation. *a*) **Une année de —**, a year of dearth. **Une affreuse —**, a distressing famine. *b*) **Une — de livres**, a dearth of books. *c*) **Une — de la langue**, the dearth of language. **Une — de mots**, a want of words.

† **DISETTEUX, EUSE**, dizètœ, rœz', *adj.* needy, necessitous, in need. **Une famille disetteuse**, a family in need. **La vie dure et disetteuse des sauvages**, the hard and needy life of savages.

DISEUR, EUSE, dizœr, zœz', [dire], *sm. f.* sayer, teller : one who says or tells ; talker. **Un — de nouvelles**, a newsmonger, a newsman. **Un — de riens**, an idle talker, a chatterer. **Un — de bons mots**, a jester. **Une diseuse de bonne aventure**, a fortune-teller. **— de mots**, a sorcerer. **Un beau —**, a fine talker. **Ces obligeantes diseurs d'inutiles paroles**, those obliging utterers of empty words. *Mol. Mis.* I. I. — *Prov.* : **L'entente est au —**, the speaker knows what he means.

DISGRÂCE, disgrâs', [Lat. : dis, neg. ; gracia, favour], *sf.* **1.** disgrace, disfavour : loss of favour ; state of being out of favour. **Encourir la — du prince**, to get into disfavour with the prince. **Être en —**, to be in disgrace.

2. ill-fortune, misfortune. **Le souvenir du bonheur passé rend plus vif le sentiment d'une — présente**, the remembrance of former happiness makes us feel present misfortune much more. *J. J. Rouss.*

3. † awkwardness, clumsiness, ungainliness ; ungracefulness. **La — du maintien**, the ungracefulness of bearing. **La — de la démarche**, the ungraceful walk. **Cet homme met de la — jusque dans le bien qu'il fait**, this man shows his awkwardness even in the good action he performs. *Acad.*

DISGRACIÉ, E, disgrasié, *adj.* **1.** disgraced : out of favour ; in disgrace. **Un ministre —**, a disgraced minister. **Je me flatte que je ne suis pas tout à fait — dans votre cœur**, I flatter myself that I am not quite out of your favour.

2. deformed ; ill-favoured, unsightly.

DISGRACIER, disgrasié-r, *va.* to disgrace; to put out of favour.

DISGRACIEUSEMENT, disgrasiœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* awkwardly, ungracefully ; disagreebly, unpleasantly.

DISGRACIEUX, EUSE, disgrasiœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** awkward, ungraceful ; uncomely, ungainly ; unsightly. **Un homme —**, an awkward man.

2. unamiable, ungracious. **Son accueil fut —**, his reception was unamiable. (*Subst.*) an awkward man.

3. disagreeable, unpleasant ; untoward, awkward. **Un — événement**, a disagreeable event. **Il faut passer vite sur ce que peut nous offrir de — cette aventure**, we must look over

what may be unpleasant to us in this adventure.

DISJOINDRE, dizhwa*n*dr', [dis ; joindre], *va.* [Conj. like *Joindre.*] **1.** to disjoin : to disunite, to separate ; **2.** *Law-t.* to sever : to divide.

DISJOINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to become disjoined, to become disunited ; to disjoint, to fall to pieces.

DISJOINT, OINTE, diszhwa*n*, zhwa*n*t', *adj.* **1.** disjoined, disunited, separated ; **2.** severed ; **3.** *Mus.* disjunct.

DISJONCTEUR, diszhô*n*ktœr, *sm. Electr.* circuit breaker.

DISJONCTIF, IVE, diszhô*n*ktif, tiv', [Lat. : dis, apart ; jungĕre, to join], *adj. Gram.* disjunctive ; disjoining the sense, though joining the words ; discretive. **Conjonction disjonctive**, disjunctive conjunction, disjunctive. **Proposition disjonctive**, *Log.* disjunctive proposition : a proposition in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives.

DISJONCTIVE, *sf. Gram.* disjunctive ; a disjunctive conjunction.

DISJONCTION, diszhô*n*ksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** disjunction : the act of disjoining.

DISJONCTION, diszhô*n*ksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** disjunction : the act of disjoining, separation ; **2.** *Law-t.* severance.

DISLOCATEUR, TRICE, dislokatœr, tris', *adj.* dislocating.

DISLOCATION, dislokasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, [disloquer], *sf.* 1. 1. dislocation : *a*) *Surg.* luxation ; *b*) *Geol.* displacement of strata from their original position ; **2.** taking to pieces ; **3.** breaking up (of an army) **4.** dismemberment (of an empire).

DISLOQUÉ, E, disloké, *adj.* dislocated, dislocate, luxated, out of joint, disjointed ; **2.** infirm (from being dislocated) ; **3.** taken to pieces ; out of order ; **4.** broken up ; **5.** dismembered.

DISLOQUEMENT dislok'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** dislocation : the state of a dislocated joint ; **2.** disjointedness : the state of being disjointed.

DISLOQUER, disloké-r, [Lat. : dis, apart ; locāre, atum, to place ; locus, place] *va.* 1. *Surg.* to dislocate : to luxate, to put out of joint, to disjoint. — **le bras**, to dislocate the arm. **Se — le bras**, to dislocate one's arm.

2. to take (a machine) to pieces ; to put out of order ; **3.** to break up (an army) ; **4.** to dismember (a state).

DISLOQUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be dislocated, to be put out of joint ; **2.** to fall to pieces ; **3.** to be broken up ; to be dispersed.

DISOME, disom', [Gr. : δίς, double ; σῶμα, body], *adj.* disomatous : having two bodies.

DISOME, *sm.* disomus : a monster having two bodies.

DISPACHE, dispash', [Ital. : dispaccio] *sf. Mar. Com.* assessment, adjustment of averages.

DISPACHEUR, diapashœr, *sm. Mar. Com.* assessor, adjustor of averages, average-stater, average-taker.

DISPARAISSANT, E, disparèsâ*n*-t, sâ*n*t', *adj.* evanescent, transient, ephemeral : which disappears.

DISPARAÎTRE, disparètr', [dis ; paraître], *vn.* [Conj. like *connaître*], **1.** to disappear : *a*) to vanish, to become invisible ; *a*) to cease to be, to cease ; *c*) to vanish, to pass away ; *d*) to be lost ; *e*) to go away, to withdraw. *a*) **Le fantôme a disparu à nos yeux**, the ghost vanished from our sight. **Les astres ont disparu des cieux**, the stars have disappeared from the sky. **Le jour a disparu**, the day is over. **A peine le doux souffle d'un vent favorable avait rempli nos voiles, que la terre de Phénicie disparut à nos yeux**, a favourable wind had scarcely filled our sails, when we lost sight of the land of Phœnicia. *Fén. Tél.* I. **L'hirondelle paraît au printemps et disparaît en automne**, the swallow makes its appearance in the spring and disappears in the autumn. *Buffon.* **La mer a disparu sous leurs nombreux vaisseaux**, their numerous vessels covered the sea. *b*) **La fièvre a disparu**, the fever has disappeared. *c*)**Troie a disparu de la surface de la terre**, Troy has disappeared from the face of the earth. *d*) **L'argent qui était sur la table a disparu**, the money which was on the table has disappeared. *e*) — **de la scène du monde**, to disappear from the world. **A peine étions-nous dans le salon qu'elle disparut**, we had scarcely got into the drawing-room when she withdrew. **Il a disparu de son domicile**, he has disappeared from his dwelling. **A l'approche de nos troupes les ennemis disparurent**, the enemy disappeared at the approach of our troops.

2. *Fig.* to be eclipsed. **Tout disparaît dans Rome auprès de sa splendeur**, his splendour eclipses everything in Rome. *Racine, Bér.* III. 3.

[*Rem.* — *Disparaître*, is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act, and with *être* to denote a state.]

† **DISPARATE**, disparat', [Lat. : dis, neg ; parāre, to make equal], *sf.* incongruity ; (in the plural) disparates.

DISPARATE, *adj.* disparate : dissimilar ; unlike, incongruous. **Des ornements disparates**, disparate ornaments.

† **DISPAREIL, EILLE**, disparèy, rèy', [dis ; pareil], *adj.* dissimilar, unlike.

DISPARITÉ, disparité, [dis ; parité] *sf.* disparity : *a*) dissimilitude, unlikeness; *b*) difference, inequality **La — est grande entre ces deux personnes**, those two persons are very unlike each other. **La — d'âge**, the disparity of years.

DISPARITION, disparisyô*n* ; *in poet.* syô*n*, [disparaître], *sf.* disappearance, disappearing : the act of disappearing ; removal from sight. **La — d'une comète**, the disappearance of a comet. **Sa — alarma sa famille**, his disappearance alarmed his family.

DISPARU, E, disparu, *adj.* disappeared ; passed away ; vanished. **Le jour est —**, the day is over. **Que des jours trop tôt disparus ! Que d'instants alors j'ai perdus !** how many days too quickly spent ! how much time I then wasted ! *Parny.*

DISPENDIEUSEMENT, dispâ*n*diœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* expensively : in an expensive manner.

DISPENDIEUX, EUSE, dispâ*n*diœ-z, diœz', [Lat. : dispendiosus ; dis ; pendĕre, to weigh, to pay], *adj.* expensive : costly, requiring great expense. **Un luxe —**, an expensive luxury. **Une entreprise dispendieuse**, an expensive enterprise.

DISPENSABLE, dispâ*n*sabl', *adj.* dispensable : that may dispensed with.

DISPENSAIRE, dispâ*n*sêr', [dispenser] *sm. Med.* **1.** dispensatory : pharmacopœia ; a book which describes the history, composition, and preparation of medicines ; **2.** dispensary : *a*) dipensary ; a place in which medicines are compounded ; *b*) a charitable institution by which the poor are supplied with medicines and gratuitous advice.

DISPENSATEUR, TRICE, dispâ*n*satœr tris', [dispenser ; Lat. : dispensator, trix], *sm. f.* dispenser, dispensator, distributer : one who dispenses. **La justice est la dispensatrice des peines et des récompenses**, justice is the distributor of punishments and rewards. **Le souverain — des choses humaines**, the sovereign dispenser of human things.

DISPENSATION, dispâ*n*sasyô*n* ; *in poet* siô*n*, *sf.* dispensation : *a*) the act of dispensing ; distribution ; *b*) administration, management.

DISPENSE, dispâ*n*s', [dispenser], *sf.* **1.** dispensation : *a*) exemption ; permission or license to do something forbidden, or omit something commanded. — **de jeûner**, permission not to fast. — **du service militaire**, exemption from military service. — **absolue**, total exemption. — **provisoire**, temporary exemption.

2. license, permission. — **de manger de la viande**, permission to eat meat. — **de mariage**, a dispensation, license to marry.

DISPENSÉ, E, dispâ*n*sé, *sm. f.* person exempt. **Les dispensés du service militaire**, those exempted from military service.

DISPENSER, dispâ*n*sé-r, [Lat. : dispensāre ; dis, apart ; pendĕre, to weigh], *va.* **1.** † to dispense : *a*) to deal out, to distribute ; to bestow ; *b*) *Pharm.* to make up (a medicine).

2. to dispense (with) : *a*) to exempt (from), to excuse (from), to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded ; *b*) to permit the want of, to do without. — **du jeûne**, to dispense with fasting. **Le grand âge dispense d'aller à la guerre**, old age exempts people from going to war. **Je vous dispense d'en dire davantage**, I shall excuse your saying any more about it. **Je l'ai dispensé de m'accompagner**, I dispensed with his company.

3 (in the imperative) to excuse. **Dispensez-moi de vous reconduire**, excuse my not accompanying you.

DISPENSER (SE), *v. refl*, **1.** to be dispensed, to be distributed. **Les honneurs se dispensent quelquefois au hasard**, honours are sometimes dispensed hap-hazard.

2. (with *de*) to dispense (with) ; to excuse one's self (from) ; to exempt one's self (from) ; to spare one's self. **Se — de la règle**, to dispense with the rule. **Il s'est dispensé d'aller à son bureau**, he spared himself the trouble of going to his office.

DISPERMATIQUE, dispèrmatik', *adj. Bot.* dispermous.

DISPERME, dispèrm', [Gr. : δίς, double ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* dispermous : two-seeded, containing only two seeds.

DISPERSER, dispèrsé-r, [Lat. : dispergĕre, dispersum], *va.* to disperse : *a*) to scatter ; to throw loosely about ; to spread abroad ; *b*) to drive away, to separate ; to dissipate, to dispel ; *c*) to break up ; to rout. *a*) — **de l'argent**, to scatter money about. *b*) **Une tempête dispersa leurs vaisseaux**, a tempest scattered their ships. *Aug. Thierry.* **Le printemps dispersa cette brillante société**, the spring drove this brilliant company away *c*) **La force armée dispersa les séditieux**, the armed force dispersed the mutineers.

DISPERSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to disperse : to fly or go in different ways, to spread, to separate. **La foule se dispersa**, the crowd dispersed. **Les rebelles se dispersèrent aussitôt**, the rebels immediately dispersed.

2. to be dispersed, to be scattered. **Les feuilles tombées des arbres se dispersent de tous côtés**, the leaves which had fallen from the trees were scattered about everywhere.

DISPERSIF, IVE, dispèrsif', siv', *adj. Opt.* dispersive : having the power to disperse.

DISPERSION, dispèrsyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* dispersion : *a*) the act of dispersing or scattering; *b*) the state of being dispersed, or separated into remote parts; *c*) breaking up; *d*) *Opt.* the separation of light into its different coloured rays. *b*) **La — des villages dans cette campagne**, the distance between the villages in that country. **La — des Juifs**, the dispersion of the Jews. *c*) **La — des corps d'armée était indispensable pour qu'ils pussent trouver des subsistances dans ces déserts**, it was quite necessary to break up the corps of the army so that they might find food in those wild places. *Ségur. Hist. de Nap.* v. 4. **Le czar apprit, à moitié chemin, la bataille de Narva et la — de tout son camp**, the Czar heard, when half way, of the battle of Narva and of the dispersion of his whole camp. *Volt. Ch.* XII. 2.

DISPONDÉE, dispô*n*dé, [Gr. : δὶς, double; spondée], *sm. Pros.* dispondee : a double spondee.

DISPONIBILITÉ, disponibilité, *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* power of disposal; **2.** disposal; quality of being disposable; **3.** *Milit.* non-activité. **En —**, unattached (as an officer); on the unattached list.

DISPONIBLE, disponibl', [Lat. : disponĕre, to arrange], *adj.* **1.** disposable : that may be disposed of; not previously engaged or employed; unengaged; at one's disposal. **Des biens disponibles**, disposable property. **J'ai cent francs de disponibles pour cet achat**, I have a hundred francs at my disposal for that purchase.

2. (of persons) unengaged, free; *Milit.* unattached. **Un officier —**, an unattached officer.

DISPOS, dispô-z, [Lat. : dispositus], *adj. m.* **1.** nimble, agile, active, alert, lively. **Un homme —**, an active man.

2. cheerful, willing; sprightly, lively. **Un esprit —**, a willing mind.

3. hale, hearty, healthy, well.

DISPOSANT, E, disposâ*n*, ante, *smf.* donor, giver; testator.

DISPOSÉ, E, dispôzé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** disposed : *a*) arranged; ordered; *b*) prepared; *c*) inclined, willing; ready; (in an ill sense) prone. *a*) **Des choses bien disposées**, well ordered things. *b*) **Les appartements du château sont disposés pour recevoir le prince**, the apartments in the castle have been prepared for the prince's reception. *c*) **— à l'obéissance**, willing to obey. **— à combattre**, prone to fight. **Il est mal — pour moi**, he is ill-affected towards me. **Il est — à servir ses amis**, he is ready to help his friends.

2. affected. **Bien — pour quelqu'un**, well affected for a person. **Mal —**, ill-affected. **Je ne me sens pas bien —**, I do not feel at all well.

3. liable : exposed, subject. **Il est — à s'enrhumer**, he is liable to catch cold.

DISPOSER, dispozé-r, [Lat. : disponĕre dis, apart; ponĕre, to place], *va.* to dispose : *a*) to arrange, to place in a certain order; to order, to lay out; *b*) to prepare, to make ready; to make fit; *c*) to incline the mind, to incline; *d*) to move, to prevail on, to induce. *a*) **L'architecte a disposé ces appartements d'une manière fort commode**, the architect has distributed those apartments most conveniently. **— un jardin avec art**, to lay a garden out tastefully. *b*) **On a disposé cette salle pour le bal**, this room has been prepared for the ball. *c*) **Tant d'infortunes disposèrent le peuple à la vengeance**, so many misfortunes disposed the nation to revenge. *d*) **Disposez vos amis à bien faire**, prevail on your friends to do what is right.

DISPOSER, *vn.* **1.** to dispose : to settle, to prescribe, to ordain. **La loi ne dispose que pour l'avenir**, law only settles things in view of the future. *Code civil.* 2. **Dieu en avait disposé autrement**, God had disposed things differently.

2. to dispose (of) : *a*) to alienate, to part with; to sell; *b*) to bestow; to put into another's hand; *c*) to place in some condition; to do with; *d*) to have at one's diposal; to use, to employ; to make use of. *a*) **Les mineurs ne peuvent — de leur bien**, minors cannot dispose of their property. **Cet homme a disposé de sa maison**, this man has disposed of his house *b*) **Elle seule en ces lieux d'elle-même dispose**, she is sole mistress of herself in this place. *Corn. Nicod.* II. 3. *c*) **Dieu a disposé de lui**, God has disposed of him. *d*) **Disposez de moi pour vous servir**, I am quite at your disposal. **Je ne dispose pas de mon temps**, I do not dispose of my time. **Il peut — de vingt mille francs**, he can dispose of twenty thousand francs; he has twenty thousand francs at his disposal. — *Prov.* : **L'homme propose et Dieu dispose**, man proposes and God disposes.

DISPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** (of things) to be disposed, arranged, ordered, placed. **Comme les feuilles se disposent admirablement sur leurs tiges!** how admirably are leaves placed on their stems!

2. to be disposed, to be prepared; to be ready. **Tout se dispose pour vous recevoir**, everything is being prepared for your reception.

3. to dispose one's self, to arrange one's self; to array one's self; **4.** to prepare one's self, to prepare, to be about, to make ready. **Il se disposait à partir**, he was about to start. **Se — à un voyage**, to get ready for a journey. **Il se disposait à profiter de ces avantages**, he was preparing to make use of these advantages.

DISPOSITIF, dispôzitif, *sm. Law-t.* purview, enacting part (of a law).

DISPOSITION, dispôzisyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** disposition : *a*) the act of disposing; *b*) the state of being disposed; *c*) disposal, arrangement, order, method; distribution; *d*) *Rhet.* arrangement; the second part of rhetoric; *e*) plan of a work; *f*) *Milit.* arrangement of troops; *g*) *pl.* preparation; *h*) manner of being, as to constitution and health; frame; state; habit; *i*) frame of mind, temper : mood, humour; *j*) tendency; *k*) propension, propensity; inclination, taste; (in an ill sense) proneness; *l*) design, intention, mind, readiness; *m*) disposal; power of bestowing; power of ordering; command; *n*) *Law-t.* will and testament; disposal, the power of giving over to another. *c*) **La — des lieux était favorable à la cavalerie**, the disposition of the place was well suited to cavalry. **La — d'un appartement**, the distribution, the arrangement of apartments. *g*) **Il a fait ses dispositions pour partir**, he has made his preparations to start. *h*) **Le climat influe sur la — habituelle des corps**, the climate has an influence on the habitual tendency of constitutions. **Être en bonne —**, to be in right frame, to be well. **Être en mauvaise —**, to be in a bad frame, to be ill. *i*) **Sonder les dispositions de quelqu'un**, to sound a person's mind. **Le succès changea tout à coup la — des esprits**, success suddenly changed the opinions of the people. **Vos juges sont dans une — favorable**, your judges are favourably disposed. **Il a de bonnes dispositions pour vous**, he is favourably disposed towards you. *j*) **Ces douleurs annoncent des dispositions à la goutte**, those pains forebode a tendency to gout. *k*) **Il a de grandes dispositions à l'étude**, he shows great fondness for study. **Le choix des études doit être subordonné aux dispositions de l'esprit**, the choice of studies should depond on the natural tendencies of the mind. *Boss.* **Il a beaucoup de disposition pour la musique**, he has a great aptitude for music. **Né avec les plus heureuses dispositions, il fit les plus rapides progrès dans la carrière des sciences et des arts**, born with the greatest abilities, he made most rapid progress in the study of arts and sciences. *l*) **Dieu vous maintienne dans cette —!** may God keep you in this state of mind! **Sa — à vous servir est manifeste**, he is evidently disposed to help you. **Je suis dans la — de travailler**, I am in a frame of mind for work. **Vous n'étiez pas dans cette — hier**, you were not in that humour yesterday. *m*) **Tout est ici à ma —**, everything here is at my disposal. **Cela est en ma — absolue**, that is entirely at my disposal. **Tout est à votre —**, everything is at your disposal. **Il n'a pas l'entière — de sa fortune**, he cannot do exactly as he likes with his fortune. **Je me mets à votre —**, I am at your disposal. *n*) **Les dispositions les plus sages des princes mourants sont souvent peu respectées après leur mort et rarement exécutées**, the wisest wills of dying princes are little respected after their death and seldom executed. *Rollin.* **Par la — qu'il fit de son bien**, from the way in which he left his property.

Law-t. provision, stipulation (of a law, of a deed). **Se conformer aux dispositions d'une loi**, to conform one's self to the stipulations of a law.

DISPROPORTION, disproporsyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [dis; proportion], *sf.* disproportion : *a*) want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; *b*) inequality, disparity, unsuitableness. *a*) **Les disproportions d'un bâtiment**, the disproportions of a building. **Il y a une grande — entre un rat et un éléphant**, there is a great disproportion between a rat and an elephant. *b*) **— de fortune**, disproportion of fortune.

DISPROPORTIONNÉ, E, disproporsyoné, *adj.* disproportionate, disproportioned, disproportionable : wanting proportion; unsymmetrical; unsuitable; inadequate. **Leurs âges sont trop disproportionnés**, there is too great a disproportion in their ages. **Une taille disproportionnée**, a disproportionate figure. **Un mariage —**, a disproportionate. a very unequal marriage match. **Une récompense disproportionnée au mérite**, a reward disproportionate to the merit.

DISPROPORTIONNEL, ELLE, disproporsyonèl, nèl', *adj.* disproportional : not in proportion, unsuitable in quantity or value; disproportionate to the merit.

DISPROPORTIONNELLEMENT, disproporsyonèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* disproportionally : without proportion.

DISPROPORTIONNÉMENT, disproporsyonémâ*n*-t, *adv.* disproportionately, disproportionally, disproportionably : in a disproportionate degree.

DISPROPORTIONNER, disproporsyoné-r, *va.* to disproportion : to make unsuitable; to violate symmetry in, to join unfitly.

DISPUTABLE, disputabl', *adj.* disputable : that may be disputed, liable to be contested; controvertible, debatable, doubtful.

DISPUTAILLER, disputayé-r, [disputer], *vn. Colloq.* to wrangle, to squabble, to

jangle, to bicker : to quarrel frequently about trifles.

DISPUTAILLERIE, disputay'ri, *sf. Colloq.* wrangle, wrangling, squabble, jangle, jangling.

DISPUTAILLEUR, EUSE, dispytayœr, yœz', *sm. f. Colloq.* wrangler squabbler, jangler, bickerer.

DISPUTANT, disputân, *sm.* disputant : disputer, arguer, controvertist.

DISPUTATION, disputasyôn, *sf.* disputation : controversy ; argumental contest.

DISPUTE, disput', [disputer], *sf.* **1.** dispute, disputation, debate, discussion ; controversy. **Les disputes de la religion retardèrent les progrès**, disputes about religion retarded progress. **Il s'élève une —**, a dispute arises. **Dans le feu de la —**, in the heat of the dispute. **Être en —**, *a)* to be disputing ; *b)* to be disputed, to be discussed, to be debated. **L'esprit de —**, inclination to dispute. **Hors de —, sans —**, beyond all dispute, unquestionable, incontestable, indisputable.

2. disputation : a college exercise about theological or philosophical questions.

3. quarrel, contest, dispute, altercation, wrangle, squabble, jangling. **Il y a eu une — entre eux**, there has been a quarrel between them. **Avoir une — avec quelqu'un**, to have a quarrel with a person. **Nous avions le plus souvent — ensemble**, we were generally quarrelling with each other. *Mol. Amph.* **Il fut tué dans une —**, he was killed in a contest. **Chercher — à ses voisins**, to pick quarrels with one's neighbours.

DISPUTER, disputé-r, [Lat. : disputāre ; dis, apart ; putāre, to think), *vn.* **1.** to dispute : *a)* to argue, to reason, to debate, to contend, in argument ; *b)* to quarrel, to wrangle. *a)* **Il ne faut jamais — sur un fait**, you must never dispute a fact. **De quoi disputent-ils ?** what are they discussing about ? **On dispute dans l'école si la logique est une science ou un art**, they are debating in the school whether logic is an art or a science. **On ne dispute pas qu'il ne soit écrit...**, we do not dispute that it is written. *b)* **— à grands cris**, to quarrel loudly. **— sur la pointe d'une aiguille**, to quarrel about nothing, about trifles. **Si l'on vient à — là-dessus**, if the matter comes to disputing.

2. to vie : to strive for superiority, to contend. **Ces deux femmes disputent de beauté**, those two women vie with each other for beauty.

DISPUTER, *va.* **1.** to dispute : *a)* to contend for, to strive for ; to vie with ; *b)* to deny. *a)* **— un prix**, to dispute a prize, **— la victoire**, to dispute the victory. **— le terrain**, to dispute every inch of ground ; *Fig.* to stand up for. **— le vent**, *Naut.* to contend for the weather-gage. **Le — à quelqu'un**, to vie with a person. **Mourons, Mentor, mourons ; il serait inutile de — notre vie contre la tempête**, let us die, Mentor, let us die, it were vain to contend with the tempest for our lives. *Fén. Tél.* *b)* **Ceux à qui personne ne dispute la supériorité**, those whose superiority nobody denies.

2. to quarrel with.

DISPUTER (SE), *v.refl.* **1.** (of things) to be disputed, to be contested. **La supériorité en aucun genre ne peut se — et s'obtenir sans danger**, no kind of superiority can be disputed or obtained without danger. *Boiste.* **Plusieurs villes se disputent l'honneur d'avoir donné le jour à Homère**, several towns claim the honour of being Homer's birthplace.

2. *Colloq.* to quarrel, to dispute, to wrangle, to have a dispute, to have words. **Ils se sont longtemps disputés ensemble**, they have long quarrelled with each other.

DISPUTEUR, EUSE, disputœr, tœz', *sm. f.* disputant, disputer, controvertist : one engaged in controversy ; **2.** (in an ill sense), disputatious person, wrangler, jangler, squabbler.

DISPUTEUR, EUSE, *adj.* disputatious, disputative, contentious : inclined to dispute.

DISQUALIFIER, diskalifié-r, [Eng. : to disqualify], *va.* to disqualify : to makes unfit.

DISQUE, disk', [Lat. discus], *sm.* disk, disc : *a)* quoit, discus a circular plate of stone or metal thrown in games ; *b)* *Astron.* the face of the sun, moon or a planet, as it appears projected on the sky ; *c)* *Bot.* the whole surface of a leaf ; a fleshy expansion of the receptacle of a flower.

DISQUISITION, diskizisyôn, [Lat. : disquisitio ; dis, intens ; quaerĕre, to seek], *sf.* disquisition : formal inquiry, or examination into any subject by careful analysis.

DISRUPTION, disrupsyôn, [Lat. : dis ; asunder ; rumpĕre, to break], *sf.* disruption : breach, rent.

DISSECTEUR, disèktœr, *sm.* dissector : one who dissects ; anatomist.

DISSECTION, disèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [disséquer], *sf.* dissection : *a)* the act of dissecting, anatomy ; *b)* nice inspection, critical examination.

DISSEMBLABLE, dissânblabl', [Lat. : dis, neg. ; similis, like], *adj.* dissimilar, unlike ; not similar, different ; not having the resemblance of. **Des objets tout à fait dissemblables**, quite different things.

DISSEMBLABLEMENT, dissânblablœmân-t, *adv.* dissimilarly, unlikely : in a dissimilar manner.

DISSEMBLANCE, disânblâns', *sf.* dissimilitude : *a)* dissimilarity, unlikeness ; want of resemblance ; *b)* *Rhet.* dissimile, a comparison by contraries.

DISSEMBLANT, E, dissânblân-t, ânt', *adj.* dissimilar, unlike.

DISSEMBLER, dissânblé-r, [dis ; sembler], *vn.* to differ : to be dissimilar, to be unlike.

DISSÉMINATION, disséminasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn ; *sf.* dissemination : *a)* the act of scattering and propagating, like seed ; *b)* dispersion ; diffusion. *a)* **La — des graines**, the dissemination of seeds. *b)* **La — des idées**, the dissemination of ideas.

DISSÉMINEMENT, dissemin'mân-t, [disséminer] *sm.* dissemination, spreading.

DISSÉMINER disséminé-r, [Lat. : dis, away ; semināre, to sow ; semen, seminis], *va.* to disseminate : *a)* to sow, to scatter seed ; *b)* to scatter, like seed ; to spread abroad, to disperse. **Le vent dissémine les graines de certains végétaux**, the wind scatters the seeds of certain vegetables. **On dissémina les troupes dans les différentes villes de la province**, the troops were disseminated in the different towns of the province. **— les erreurs**, to disseminate errors.

DISSÉMINER (SE), *v.refl.* to be disseminated, to be scattered.

DISSENSION, dissânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : dissensio], *sf.* dissension : disagreement in opinion, contrariety of feeling, discord, variance, contention, strife, quarrel. **Dissensions civiles**, civil strife. **— domestique**, family feud. **Semer la —**, to sow dissension. **Apaiser les dissensions**, to suppress dissensions. **Vivre en —**, to be always at variance.

DISSENTIMENT, dissântimân-t, *sm.* dissent : disagreement, dissension, difference of opinion. **On peut être en — sans être en dissension**, there may be difference of opinion without alienation of feeling. **Les dissentiments font naître les discordes**, dissent sows discord. **Je suis en — avec lui sur ce point**, I disagree with him on that point.

DISSENTIR, dissântir, [dis ; sentir], *vn.* [Conj. like *sentir*], to dissent : to disagree in opinion, to differ, to think otherwise.

DISSÉPALE, dissépal', [Lat. : dis, double ; sepalum, sepal], *adj.* *Bot.* two-sepaled : having two sepals.

DISSÉQUER, diséké-r, [Lat. : dissecāre, dissectum ; dis, asunder ; secāre, to cut], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to dissect : *a)* *Anat.* to cut in pieces an organized body, for the purpose of examining the structure of its several parts ; to anatomize ; *b)* *Fig.* to analyse, to examine carefully in separate parts. *a)* **— un corps humain**, to dissect a human body. **— un bras**, to dissect an arm. **— une plante**, to dissect a plant. *b)* **— un écrit**, to examine a writing carefully. **— son âme**, to analyse one's feelings.

DISSÉQUEUR, disèkœr, *sm.* dissector : one who dissects.

DISSERTATEUR, TRICE, disèrtatœr, tris', *sm. f.* (in an ill sense) dissertator ; one who discourses.

DISSERTATIF, IVE, disèrtatif, tif', *adj.* dissertational : relating to dissertations.

DISSERTATION, disèrtasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : dissertatio ; disserter], *sf.* **1.** dissertation : an oral or a written examination of a question ; disquisition ; treatise, essay. **Le style de la — doit être animé, simple, clair**, the style of dissertations should be animated, simple and clear.

2. (in colleges) theme (on a philosophical question).

DISSERTER, disérté-r, [Lat. : dissertāre], *vn.* to discourse, to descant ; to write a dissertation.

DISSERTEUR, EUSE, disèrtœr, tœz, *sm. f.* dissertator ; debater, disputant.

DISSIDENCE, dissidâns', [Lat. : dissidentia], *sf.* dissent, disagreement, dissidence difference of opinions, variance.

DISSIDENT, E, dissidân-t, ânt', [Lat. : dissidens, entis, from dissidēre], *adj.* dissenting, dissident : disagreeing, dissentient. **Une secte dissidente**, a dissenting sect.

DISSIDENT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** dissentient : one who dissents or disagrees ; **2.** dissenter : one who dissents from the established church of England ; **3.** dissident : one of the Lutheran or Greek profession in Poland.

DISSIMILAIRE, dissimilèr', [dis ; similaire], *adj.* dissimilar, unlike : not being of the same kind or species.

DISSIMILARITÉ, dissimilarité, *sf.* dissimilarity : the quality of being dissimilar ; unlikeness.

DISSIMILITUDE, dissimilitud', [dis ; similitude), *sf.* dissimilitude : *a)* unlikeness, dissimilarity ; *b)* *Rhet.* dissimile, a comparison by contraries.

DISSIMULATEUR, TRICE, dissimulatœr, tris', *sm. f.* dissembler, one who dissembles.

DISSIMULATION, dissimulasyôn, [Lat.: dissimulatio], *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* dissimulation : *a)* dissembling ; the act of dissembling ; *b)* simulation, hyprocrisy ; false, unreal character ; *c)* double dealing, deceit, deception. **User de —**, to dissemble, to dissimulate, to make pretence. **Un homme plein de —**, a man full of dissimulation.

DISSIMULÉ, E, dissimulé, *adj.* **1.** dissembling : insincere, feigning, hiding under a false appearance. **Un homme —**, a dissembling man.

2. dissembled : disguised, concealed under a false appearance. **Ses vrais sentiments longtemps dissimulés**, his real sentiments long disguised.

DISSIMULER, dissimulé-r, [Lat. : dissimulāre, atum ; dis, neg ; similis, like], *va.* **1.** to dissemble : to hide under a false appearance, to conceal, to disguise. **Il dissimula sa joie**, he dissembled his joy. **On lui dissimula son malheur**, they concealed his misfortune from him. **Je ne me dissimule pas le danger où je suis**, I am perfectly aware of the danger in which I am. **Cette robe dissimule les défauts de la taille**, this dress conceals the defects of the figure.

2. to feign not to notice. **— un affront**, to feign not to notice an affront.

DISSIMULER, *vn.* to dissemble : to be a dissembler, to dissimulate, to feign. **Il dissimula qu'il eût eu part à cette affaire**, he dissimulated that he had taken a part in that affair. **Je ne dissimule pas que j'ai changé d'avis**, I own that I have changed my opinion. **Je ne dissimule pas qu'il n'en soit ainsi**, I do not dissimulate that it is so.

DISSIMULER (SE), *v. refl.* to be concealed, to be hid. **La joie ne peut se —**, joy cannot be concealed.

DISSIPATEUR, TRICE, disipatœr, tris', *sm. f.* spendthrift : one who spends lavishly, squanderer, waster.

DISSIPATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* wasteful, extravagant. **Un fils — succède à un père avare**, an exstravagant son succeeds a miserly father.

DISSIPATION, disipasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [dissiper], *sf.* dissipation : *a*) the act of dissipating or scattering ; dispersion ; *b*) insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body ; *c*) squandering ; waste, wastefulness ; *d*) that which diverts from any occupation ; diversion, recreation ; pastime ; *e*) scattered attention ; *f*) dissolute course of life. *b*) **La — des esprits animaux**, the waste of animal spirits. *c*) **Se ruiner par ses dissipations**, to ruin one's self by one's wastefulness. *d*) **Il vous faut un peu de —**, you want a little diversion. *e*) **La — de son esprit est cause qu'il ne fait rien**, his dissipation of mind is the cause of his idleness. *f*) **Vivre dans la —**, to lead a dissolute life.

DISSIPER, disipé-r, [Lat. : dissipāre, atum], *va.* **1.** to dissipate : *a*) to cause to disappear ; to scatter ; to disperse, to dispel ; to drive away ; *b*) to spend lavishly, to squander, to waste, to make away with ; to run through. *a*) **Le soleil dissipe les ténèbres**, the sun dispels darkness. **Le vent dissipe les nuages**, the wind disperses the clouds. **Le sommeil dissipe les fumées du vin**, sleep dispels the fumes of wine. [*Fig.* :] **— les illusions de quelqu'un**, to dispel a person's illusions. **— la jalousie**, to dispel jealousy. **Dissipez ces indignes alarmes**, dispel that wretched uneasiness. **— une armée**, to scatter an army. **— un attroupement**, to disperse a mob. **La tempête ayant dissipé la moitié de leurs vaisseaux**, the tempest having scattered half their ships. *b*) **— son patrimoine**, to squander one's inheritance. **Vous avez trouvé le moyen de — plus de dix mille écus**, you have found the means of squandering more than ten thousand crowns. *Reynard. Rel. imp.* IV. **— son temps**, to waste one's time. **— sa jeunesse**, to waste one's youth. **Une vie dissipée**, a dissipated life. **C'est un élève dissipé**, he is a very inattentive pupil.

2. to divert : to recreate, to entertain, to amuse ; to relax, to refresh. **— l'esprit**, to divert, to refresh the mind. **Venez avec nous, cela vous dissipera**, come with us, it will divert you.

DISSIPER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be dissipated, to be scattered, to be dispersed ; to disperse, to scatter. **L'armée se dissipa sans être poursuivie**, the army was dispersed without being pursued.

2. to dissipate, to disappear, to pass away, to vanish. **La fumée se dissipe**, the smoke is clearing off. **Mes craintes se sont dissipées**, my fears have vanished. **Cette erreur s'est dissipée**, this error has disappeared. **L'orage s'est dissipé**, the storm is over.

3. to be squandered, to be dissipated, to waste away. **Les dignités se perdent, les richesses se dissipent**, dignities do not last and riches are squandered.

4. to dissipate : to live idly : to practise dissipation ; **5.** to divert one's self, to recreate one's self. **Il faut promptement que je me dissipe**, I must divert myself immediately.

† **DISSOCIABLE**, dissosiabl', *adj.* dissociable : not sociable.

DISSOCIATION, dissosiasyô*n*, *sf.* dissociation : separation, disunion.

DISSOCIER, dissosié-r, [Lat. : dissociāre; dis, asunder ; sociāre, to unite], *va.* **1.** to dissociate : to separate, to disunite ; 2. to dissolve, to break up.

DISSOLU, E, dissolu, [Lat. : dissolutus], *adj.* dissolute, loose, wanton, disorderly, debauched, lewd. **Un homme —**, a dissolute, a debauched man. **Une cour dissolue**, a dissolute court. **Des mœurs dissolues**, loose manners. **Une vie dissolue**, a dissolute life.

DISSOLUBILITÉ, dissolubilité, *sf.* dissolubility, dissolubleness : the quality of being dissolvable ; dissolvability.

DISSOLUBLE, dissolubl', [Lat. : dissolubilis], *adj.* dissolvable, dissoluble : that may be dissolved.

DISSOLUMENT, dissolumā*n*-t, *adv.* dissolutely : loosely, wantonly.

DISSOLUTÉ, dissoluté, [Lat. : dissolutus ; dissolvēre], *sm. Chem.* solution : the product of a dissolution.

DISSOLUTIF, IVE, dissolutif, tiv', *adj. Chem.* dissolvent, solvent : having the power of dissolving.

DISSOLUTION, dissolusyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : dissolutio ; dissoudre], *sf.* **1.** dissolution : *a*) decomposition ; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction ; *b*) *Chem.* the act of dissolving ; change from a solid to a liquid state ; liquefaction ; *c*) *Chem.* solution ; the reduction of a body into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum ; *d*) solution ; *e*) disjunction, separation ; *f*) death ; *g*) ruin, destruction ; *h*) the breaking up of an assembly ; *i*) *Law-t.* the act of annulling, annulment ; *j*) breaking up, separation, disunion, solution. *a*) **Tomber en —**, to fall into dissolution. *b*) **— du sel dans l'eau**, solution of salt in water. *e*) **La — du corps et de l'âme**, the disjunction of the body and the soul. *g*) **L'État parut menacé d'une entière —**, the state seemed threatened with dissolution. *h*) **La — d'un parlement**, the dissolution of a parliament. *j*) **La — d'une société**, the dissolution of a partnership. **La — d'un mariage**, the dissolution of a marriage.

2. dissoluteness : dissipation, dissolution, lewdness, laxity of manners and morals, debauchery.

3. *Aut.* cement for repairing tyres.

DISSOLVANT, E, dissolvā*n*-t, ā*n*t', [dissoudre], *adj.* dissolvent, solvent : having the power of dissolving ; solutive.

DISSOLVANT, *sm.* dissolvent, solvent, menstruum : that which has the power of dissolving.

DISSONANCE, dissonā*n*s', *sf.* dissonance : *a*) discord, want of harmony ; a union of harsh, unharmonious sounds ; *b*) disagreement, incongruity.

DISSONANT, E, dissonā*n*-t, ā*n*t', *adj.* dissonant : *a*) discordant, harsh, unharmonious ; *b*) incongruous.

DISSONER, dissoné-r, [Lat. : dissonāre ; dis, apart ; sonāre, to sound] *vn. Mus.* to be dissonant, to be discordant.

DISSOUDRE, dissoudr', [Lat. : dissolvēre, solutum], *va.* [*Je dissous, tu dissous, il dissout, nous dissolvons, vous dissolvez, ils dissolvent ; je dissolvais ; je dissoudrai ; je dissoudrais ; dissous, dissolvons, dissolvez ; que je dissolve ; dissolvant ; dissous.*] to dissolve : *a*) to loose, to disunite, to separate ; *b*) *Chem.* to melt, to liquefy ; to disunite the parts of a body by moisture or heat ; *c*) *Med.* to cause to disappear ; *d*) *Fig.* to ruin ; to destroy, to cause to perish ; *e*) *Jurisp.* to annul ; *f*) to break up, to put an end to. *b*) **L'eau dissout le sucre**, water dissolves sugar. *f*) **— une société de commerce**, to dissolve a partnership. **L'assemblée a été dissoute**, the assembly was dissolved. **— un mariage**, to dissolve a marriage. **— un parlement**, to dissolve a parliament.

DISSOUDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** dissolve : *a*) to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to melt, to liquefy ; *b*) to be broken, to fall asunder. **L'or se dissout dans l'eau régale**, gold dissolves in aqua regia. **Ce sel se dissout promptement**, this salt dissolves quickly.

2. to be dissolved. **Le mariage se dissout par la mort d'un des conjoints**, marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband or the wife. *code civil, 227.* **L'assemblée s'est dissoute**, the assembly is dissolved.

DISSOUS, OUTE, dissoû, sout', *adj.* dissolved, broken up, melted.

DISSUADER, dissuadé-r, [Lat. : dissuadēre ; dis, apart ; suadēre, suasum, to advise] *va.* to dissuade : to divert by persuasion, to advise against, to dehort. **— quelqu'un d'un voyage**, to dissuade a person from going a journey.

DISSUASIF, IVE, dissuazif, ziv', *adj.* dissuasive : tending to dissuade ; dehortatory.

DISSUASION, dissuazyô*n* ; *in poet.* ziô*n*, *sf* dissuasion : the act of dissuading ; dehortation.

DISSYLLABE, disillab', [Gr : δὶς, double ; συλλαβή, syllable], *adj. Gram.* dissyllabic : consisting of two syllables.

DISSYLLABE, *sm. Gram.* dissyllable : a word of two syllables.

DISSYLLABIQUE, disillabik, *adj. Gram.* dissyllabic.

DISTANCE, distā*n*s'. [Lat. : distantia ; distans, tantis ; dis, apart ; stāre, to stand], *sf.* distance : *a*) space or interval between two things ; remoteness ; *b*) *Fig.* the remoteness which respect requires ; respect, ceremonious reserve ; *c*) interval or space of time ; *d*) difference ; opposition, contrariety. *a*) **La — de Paris à Versailles est de dix-huit kilomètres**, the distance from Paris to Versailles is eighteen kilometers. **Des courriers placés de — en —**, couriers placed at certain distances. **Ils l'ont accompagné jusqu'à une certaine —**, they went some distance with him. *b*) **Tenir à —** to keep at a distance. *c*) **La — entre l'établissement de l'empire romain et sa chute est d'environ quatre siècles et demi**, the distance between the rise and fall of the Roman empire is of about four centuries and a half. *d*) **La —**

qu'il y a entre vouloir et faire, the difference there is between wishing and doing. **Rapprocher les distances**, to lessen social distances.

DISTANCÉ, E, distânsé, *adj.* distanced : left far behind.

DISTANCER, distansé-r, [distance], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous distançons, distançant*,] to distance : *a*) to leave behind in a race ; *b*) to leave at a great distance behind.

DISTANT, E, distân, ânt', [V. distance], *adj* distant : far, not near ; remote in place or time. **Ces deux villes sont distantes l'une de l'autre de vingt kilomètres**, those two towns are twenty kilometres distant from each other. **Ces deux époques ne sont pas fort distantes**, those two dates are not very distant.

DISTENDRE, distândr', [Lat. : distendĕre ; dis ; tendĕre, tensum, to stretch], *va.* to distend : to stretch out ; to enlarge, to swell.

DISTENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be distended.

DISTENSION, distânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* distention : *a*) the act of distending ; a stretching out ; enlargement ; *b*) the state of being distended.

DISTICHIASE, distikiaz', **DISTICHIASIS**, distikiazis, [Gr. : δίς, twice ; στίχος, order, row], *sm. Med.* distichiasis : double row of eyelashes.

DISTICHOPHYLLE, distikofil, [Gr. : δίστιχος, in two rows ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* distichous, distich : having leaves in two opposite rows.

DISTILLABLE, distilabl', *adj.* distillable : that may be distilled.

DISTILLATEUR, distilatœr, *sm.* distiller : one who distils.

DISTILLATION, distilasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Chem.* **1.** distillation : the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation ; — **sèche**, dry distillation : distillation of substances without the addition of water.

2. distillery : the art of distilling spirits.

DISTILLATOIRE, distilatwar, *adj. Chem.* distillatory ; belonging to distillation, used for distilling. **Vases distillatoires**, distillatory vessels. **Appareil —**, still.

DISTILLER, distillé-r, [Lat. : distillāre, atum ; stilla, drop ; de, from ; stillāre, to drop], *va.* **1.** to distil : *a*) to let fall in drops : to drop ; *b*) *Chem.* to purify or separate from grosser admixtures by the process of artificial evaporation, and subsequent evaporation ; *c*) *Chem.* to subject to distillation ; to extract spririt from, by evaporation and condensation. *b*) — **du vin**, to distil wine. — **de l'eau**, to distil water. *c*) — **des grains**, to distil grain. — **des plantes**, to distil plants

2. to vent, to give vent, to discharge. — **sa rage**, to give vent to one's rage. — **du venin sur quelqu'un**, to vent one's spite, against a person.

DISTILLER, *vn.* to distil : *a*) to drop, to trickle, to fall in drops ; *b*) to practise distillation. *a*) **Des gouttes d'eau distillent de la voûte**, drops of water are falling from the roof. *Acad.* **Et le miel distillait de l'écorce des chênes**, and honey dropped from the bark of the oaks. *De Sainte Ange.* **Les vapeurs distillent en rosée et blanchissent les fleurs**, the vapours fall in drops like dew and whiten the flowers.

DISTILLER (SE) *v. refl.* **1.** to be distilled ; **2.** *Fig.* to be discharged, to be vented.

DISTILLERIE, distil'ri, *sf.* distillery : a building where spirituous liquors are distilled ; still-house, still.

DISTINCT, TE, distan, tankt', [distinguer], *adj.* distinct : *a*) different, separate, not the same ; *b*) clear, plain, not confused ; *c*) discernible, perceptible, distinguishable. **Ces deux questions sont distinctes et séparées l'une de l'autre**, those are two distinct and separate questions. *b*) **Un son —**, a distinct sound. **Des paroles distinctes**, distinct words. **Une notion distincte**, a distinct notion. *c*) **Peu à peu les objets devinrent distincts**, by degrees the objects became clear.

DISTINCTEMENT, distanktœmân-t, distinctly : in a distinct manner ; clearly.

DISTINCTIF, IVE, distanktif, tiv, *adj.* distinctive : that marks distinction ; distinguishing. **D'une manière distinctive**, distinctively. **Caractère —**, distinctive character. **Une marque distinctive**, a distinguishing mark.

DISTINCTION, distanksyôn ; *in Poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** distinction : *a*) the act of distinguishing ; *b*) discrimination, discernment ; *c*) division ; separation ; *d*) *Log.* explanation of the different meanings of a proposition ; *e*) difference ; *f*) preference ; difference in regard or treatment ; *g*) that which serves to distinguish ; *h*) elevation of rank or character ; eminence, superiority ; note ; honourable estimation. *a*) **Si vous savez faire la — de l'état des uns et des autres**, if you know how to distinguish between the state of some and that of others. *b*) **La — du bien et du mal**, the distinction between right and wrong. *e*) **Le mérite met de la — entre les personnes**, merit makes a distinction between people. **Eh quoi ! vous ne ferez nulle — entre l'hypocrisie et la dévotion ?** What ! will you make no distinction between hypocrisy and true religion ? *Mol. Tart.* I. 6. *f*) **Aimer tous les hommes sans —**, to like all men indiscriminately. **Il fait transporter les blessés sans — de Français ou d'ennemis**, he has all the wounded taken away, Frenchmen and enemies without distinction. *g*) **Les distinctions extérieures empêchent que l'on ne confonde, l'un avec l'autre**, the outward distinctions prevent people from taking one for the other. *h*) **Les distinctions sont d'autant plus honorables qu'on ne les a point sollicitées**, the distinctions are all the greater for not having been sought after. **Traiter quelqu'un avec —**, to treat a person with great distinction. **De quelque superbe — que se flattent les hommes, ils ont tous la même origine, et cette origine est petite**, however superior some men may fancy themselves, they are all of the same humble origin. *Boss. D. d'Orl.* **Une personne de —**, a person of rank. **Un officier de —**, an officer of rank.

2. polished manners, good breeding, high-breeding, gentility. **La — des manieres**, polished manners. **Un air de —**, a gentlemanly or a ladylike air. **Avoir de la —**, to be high-bred.

DISTINCTIVEMENT, distanktiv'mân-t, *adv.* distinctively : in a distinctive manner.

DISTINGUÉ, E, distanghé, *adj.* **1.** distinguished : *a*) of distinction ; eminent ; illustrious, celebrated ; *b*) honourable. **Un personnage —**, an eminent man. **Des savants distingués**, celebrated, learned men. **Une naissance distinguée**, a good birth. (At the end of a letter :) **Je suis avec une considération très distinguée votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur**, I am, with great regard, your most humble and obedient servant.

2. high-bred, genteel ; gentlemanlike, gentlemanly ; lady-like. **Un air —**, a gentlemanly, a lady-like look. **Des manières distinguées**, gentlemanly, lady-like manners.

DISTINGUER, distanghé-r, [Lat. : distinguĕre, distinctum], *va.* to distinguish : *a*) to make distinct by some mark ; *b*) to know or ascertain difference ; to discriminate ; to discern, to perceive ; *c*) to separate or divide by points of difference ; *d*) to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference ; to honour ; *e*) to make eminent or known ; to make celebrated ; to signalize. *a*) **La nature a distingué les diverses races d'hommes**, nature has distinguished the different races or men. *Fén.* *b*) **Le brouillard empêche de — les objets**, the mist prevents us from distinguishing objects. — **les sons**, to distinguish sounds. — **le juste de l'injuste**, to distinguish what is just from what is unjust. *d*) **Dès qu'il parut à la cour, le prince le distingua d'une manière flatteuse**, as soon as he was seen at court the prince honoured him with his notice.

DISTINGUER, *vn.* to distinguish, to make distinction.

DISTINGUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be distinguished : *a*) to be different ; to be separated, not to be confounded ; *b*) to be perceived, to be discerned ; to be descried, to appear. *a*) **L'homme se distingue des autres animaux par sa raison**, reason distinguishes men from the other animals. *La Bruy.* *b*) **Le mérite se distingue aisément**, merit is easily discerned. **Les maisons commençaient à se — sur le rivage**, they began to descry the houses on the shore.

2. to distinguish one's self, to be distinguished, to be eminent. **Se — dans les lettres**, to distinguish one's self as an author. **Ce style se distingue par l'élégance**, this style is remarkable for its elegance.

DISTINGUO, distango, [Lat. : I distinguish], *sm.* distinguo, a logical distinction.

DISTIQUE, distik', [Gr. : δίς, double ; στίχος, a line], *sm.* distich : a couple of verses, making complete sense.

DISTIQUE, *adj. Bot.* distichous : disposed in two rows.

DISTOME, distom', [Gr. : δίς, double, στόμα, mouth], *sm.* distoma : a genus of intestinal worms, having two suckers.

DISTORDRE, distôrdr', [Lat. : dis, asunder ; torquēre, tortum, to twist], *va.* to distort : *a*) to turn out of the natural or regular shape ; *b*) to force out of the true posture.

DISTORDU, E, distôrdu, *pa.p.* of *Distordre.*

DISTORS, E, distôr, tôrs', [Lat. : distorsus], *adj.* distorted.

DISTORSION, distôrsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [distordre ; Lat. : distorsio], *sf.* distortion : *a*) the act of distorting or wresting ; writhing, twisting ; *b*) the state of being twisted out of shape ; crookedness.

DISTRACTYLE, distraktil', [Lat. : distractilis ; V. distraire], *adj. Bot.* distractile : that is drawing apart. **Connectif —**, distractile.

DISTRACTION, distraksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : distractio], *sf.* **1.** distraction : [Lat. : distractio], *sf.* **1.** distraction : *a*) separation, a drawing apart ; *b*) abstraction, absence of mind ; **2.** inattention, inadvertence, negligence, heedlessness. **Avoir des distractions**, to be absent. **Être sujet aux distractions**, to be subject to absence of mind. **Il sortit soudainement de sa —**, he was suddenly roused from his abstraction. **Par —**, inadvertently.

3. diversion, recreation, relaxation. **Une — agréable**, an agreeable diversion. **Chercher des distractions**, to seek relaxation. **Donner des distractions à quelqu'un**, to give recreations to a person. **Elle l'a forcé à prendre des**

distractions, she obliged him to divert himself. **Il lui faut des distractions**, he requires some amusement.

DISTRAIRE, distrèr, [Lat. : dis, from ; trahĕre, to draw], *va.* [*Je distrais, tu distrais, il distrait, nous distrayons, vous distrayez, ils distraient ; je distrayais, nous distrayions ; je distrairai ; je distrairais ; que je distraie, que nous distrayions ; distrayant ; distrait.*] **1.** to distract : *a*) to separate, to draw apart, to divert ; to take away ; *b*) to divert, to draw from any point, to call off, to disturb. *a*) **On a distrait cette province de sa domination**, that province has been taken away from him. *b*) **Rien n'a pu le — de cette résolution funeste**, nothing could make him change his fatal resolution. **J'y cours de ce pas, rien ne peut m'en —**, I am hastening there and nothing can prevent me from doing so. **Il ne faut pas — les gens qui travaillent**, people who are at work must not be disturbed.

2. to deprive. **— quelqu'un de ses juges naturels**, to deprive a person of his naturel judges.

3. to divert : to amuse, to entertain, to recreate. **Il faut tâcher de — les affligés**, we must try to divert the afflicted. **— des chagrins**, to divert from grief. **L'étude me distrait de tous mes chagrins**, study diverts me from all my troubles.

DISTRAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be distracted ; to be separated ; **2.** to divert one's attention ; to divert one's self. **Il se distrait de son travail**, he is diverting himself from his work. **Il s'est distrait de son affliction par un voyage**, he took a journey to divert himself from his grief.

3. to divert one's self, to amuse one's self. **J'ai besoin de me —**, I am in need of some recreation. **Cette enfant s'ennuie, il faut qu'elle se distraie plus souvent**, that child is dull, she must amuse herself more. **Espérons que cela le distraira**, let us hope that that will cheer him up.

DISTRAIT, E, distrè-t, trèt', *pa. p.* of *Distraire.*

DISTRAIT, E, *adj.* **1.** absorbed ; diverted, called off ; **2.** absent : abstracted in mind ; inattentive, heedless. **Un homme —**, an absent man. **C'est un élève —**, he is a giddy, an inattentive pupil.

3. vacant : expressive of abstraction ; careless. **Un air —**, a vacant air. **Accorder un coup d'œil —**, to give a careless glance.

DISTRAIT, *sm.* absent man.

DISTRAYANT, E, distréyán-t, *adj.* diverting, amusing, entertaining, recreating. **Un spectacle —**, an amusing sight. **Une lecture distrayante**, amusing reading.

DISTRIBUABLE, distribuabl', *adj.* distributable : that may be distributed.

DISTRIBUER, distribué-r, [Lat. : distribuĕre ; dis, asunder ; tribuĕre, tributum, to allot], *va.* **1.** to distribute : *a*) to divide among two or more, to give or bestow in parts ; to deal out, to apportion, to dispense ; to allot, to assign ; to share ; *b*) to divide or separate, as into classes ; to arrange ; to dispose, to lay out ; *c*) *Print.* to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases. *a*) **— des aumônes**, to distribute alms. **— des récompenses**, to distribute rewards. **— des catalogues**, to send out catalogues.**— un travail entre des ouvriers**, to distribute work among workmen. **Ces conduits distribuent l'eau dans les différents quartiers de la ville**, these pipes distribute the water in the different parts of the town. *b*) **Cet auteur a distribué avec art toutes les parties de son sujet**, this author has very well divided the different parts of his subject. **Bien — les lumières et les ombres**, to distribute light and shade well. **— un appartement**, to arrange rooms in apartments.

2. *Theat.* to cast (the characters) ; **3.** *Jurispr.* to refer (a suit).

DISTRIBUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be distributed ; **2.** to flow (into) ; to supply. **Le sang se distribue du cœur dans les artères**, the blood is propelled from the heart into the arteries. **Cette source se distribue dans tous les quartiers de la ville**, this spring supplies all the quarters of the town with water.

DISTRIBUTEUR, TRICE, distributœr, tris', *sm f.* distributer, dispenser : one who distributes, or deals out in parts. **— des grâces**, distributer of favours. **— automatique**, automatic distributing machine : penny-in-the-slot.

DISTRIBUTIF, IVE, distributif, tiv', *adj.* distributive : *a*) that distributes ; that deals to each his proper share ; *b*) *Gram.* that separates or divides ; that denotes one of two or more persons or things taken separately. *a*) **Justice distributive**, distributive justice *b*) **Sens —**, distributive sense. **Mot —**, distributive word, distributive.

DISTRIBUTION, distribusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn ; from distribuer ; [Lat. : distributio], *sf.* **1.** distribution : *a*) the act of distributing or dividing among a number ; dealing in parts ; *b*) the state of being distributed ; *c*) division and disposition of the parts of anything ; disposition ; arrangement, arranging ; division ; *d*) *Rhet.* the division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject ; *e*) *Arch.* the dividing and disposing of the several parts of a building, according to some plan ; laying out ; *f*) *Print.* the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases. *a*) **La — du vin**, the distribution of wine. **La — des aumônes**, the distribution of alms. **La — du travail**, the distribution of work. **La — des prix**, the distribution of prizes. **La bonne — de l'eau est la condition essentielle de la salubrité des grandes villes**, the thorough distribution of water is essential to the salubrity of large towns. *c*) **La — d'une matière par chapitres**, the distribution of a subject into chapters. **La — du jour et des ombres dans un tableau**, the distribution of light and shade in a painting.

2. *Post-off.* delivery. **La — des lettres**, the post-office delivery. **Dans Paris il y a huit distributions de lettres par jour**, there are eight deliveries of letters daily in Paris. **Nos catalogues sont en —**, our catalogues are to be had.

3. *Theat.* cast (of characters).

DISTRIBUTIVEMENT, distributiv'mán-t, *adv.* distributively : singly, not collectively.

DISTRICT, distrikt *or* distri, [Lat. : districtus ; distringĕre, to draw tight], *sm.* district : *a*) † *Law-t.*, a circuit or territory within which power, right, or authority may be exercised ; *b*) a subdivision of a French department, established by law in 1789 ; *c*) jurisdiction ; territory, province. [*Fig.* :] **Cela n'est pas de mon —**, that is not in my department.

DISTYLLE, distill', [Gr. : δίς, double ; στῦλος, style], *sm. Arch.* distyle : a portico with two columns.

DISTYLE, *adj. Bot.* two-styled : having two styles.

DIT, DITE, di-t, dit', *pa. p.* of *Dire*, **1.** said ; told ; spoken, uttered. **Un discours bien dit**, a speech well delivered. **Cela dit, il partit**, having said that, he went away. **Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait**, no sooner said than done. **C'est bientôt dit**, that is soon said. **Ce qui est dit, est dit**, a bargain is a bargain. **A l'heure dite, il courut au logis**, at the appointed time, he ran to the house. V. *Dire.*

2. called. **Proprement dit**, properly so called. **Dit communément**, commonly called. **Autrement dit**, alias.

3. surnamed. **Louis XIV, dit le Grand**, Lewis XIV., surnamed the Great.

4. *Law-t.*, (added to the article or to a possessive adjective) said. **Ledit traité**, the said treaty. **Ladite maison**, the said house.

5. said, mentioned. **Susdit, ci-dessus dit**, above-mentioned.

† DIT, *sm.* **1.** saying, maxim, aphorism ; **2.** † saying : something said ; speech, say ; word ; **3.** † promise ; **4.** † tale. V. *Dédit.*

DITÉTRAÈDRE, ditétraèdr', [Gr. : δίς, twice ; τέτρα, four ; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* ditetrahedral : having the form of a teterahedral prism with dihedral summits.

DITHÉISME, ditéism', [Gr. : δίς double ; θεός, god], *sm.* ditheism : the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods ; dualism.

DITHÉISTE, ditéist', *adj.* ditheistic, ditheistical : pertaining to detheism.

DITHÉISTE, *smf.* ditheist : one who believes in ditheism.

DITHYRAMBE, ditirânb', [Gr. : διθύραμβος], *sm.* dithyrambic : *a*) dithyramb ; a hymn in honour of Bacchus, full of wild transport ; *b*) any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.

DITHYRAMBIQUE, ditirânbik', *adj.* dithyrambic : relating to a dithyramb ; wild, enthusiastic.

DITO, DITTO, dito, [Ital. : detto, from Lat. : dictum, said], *adv. Com.* ditto, do : as said, as aforesaid.

DITOME, ditom', [Gr. : δίς, twice ; τόμος, cut], *adj. Nat. Hist.* bivalve, bivalved, bivalvular, bivalvous : having two valves.

DITON, diton, [Gr. : δίς, double ; τόνος, tone], *sm. Mus.* ditone : an interval comprehending two tones.

DITRIGLYPHE, ditriglif', *sm. Arch.* ditriglyph : interval between two triglyphs.

DITROCHÉE, ditroshé, [Gr. : δίς, twice ; trochée], *sm. Pros.* ditrochee : a foot consisting of two trochees.

DITTOLOGIE, dittolozhi, [Gr. : διττός, double ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Gram.* dittology : synonymy.

DIURÈSE, diurèz', [Gr. : διά, through, οὖρον, urine], *sf. Med.* diuresis : excessive flow of urine.

DIURÉTIQUE, diurétik', *adj. Med.* diuretic : having the power to provoke urine.

DIURÉTIQUE, *sm. Med.* diuretic : a medicine which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine.

DIURNAL, E, diurnal, [Lat. : diurnalis ; dies, day], *adj. Rom. Antiq* diurnal : daily.

DIURNAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Diurnaux.*] diurnal : a book containing those canonical hours of the Roman Catholic breviary, which are to be said during the day.

DIURNE, diurn', [Lat. : diurnus, daily], *adj.* diurnal : *a*) performed in twenty-four hours ; daily ; *b*) relating to a day ; *c*) *Med.* daily, quotidian ; happening every day ; *d*) *Bot.* opening and closing during the day time ; *e*) *Ornith.* flying in day time. *a*) **Mouvement — de la terre**, diurnal motion of the earth. *c*) **Fièvre —**, quotidian fever. *e*) **Les oiseaux diurnes**, (or, substant. :) **les**

diurnes, the diurnal birds, the diurnals. **Les insectes diurnes**, (or, substant :] **les diurnes**, the diurnal insects, the diurnals, the diurna.

DIVA, diva, [Ital.], *sf.* prima-donna : celebrated opera singer, a star.

DIVAGANT, divagân, *adj.* wandering, rambling.

DIVAGATEUR, TRICE, divagatœr, tris, *sm. f.* wanderer : one who wanders.

DIVAGATION, divagasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* straying (of animals) ; **2.** *Fig.* wandering, rambling ; disgression : the act of departing from the question. **L'esprit et l'imagination, sans la logique, se perdent dans les divagations**, wit and imagination without logic are lost in wandering mazes. **Se laisser aller aux divagations**, to wander from the question.

DIVAGUER, divaghé-r, [Lat. : divagari, to wander], *vn.* to wander, to ramble : *a*) to rove, to go astray, to move or pass here and there ; to go about ; (of animals) to stray ; *b*) *Fig.* to depart from the subject under discussion or consideration ; *c*) to be delirious. *a*) **Laisser — un fou**, to let a madman wander. **Ces bestiaux divagent**, that cattle strays. *b*) **Cet homme ne suit aucun raisonnement il ne fait que —**, that man does not reason at all, he keeps wandering from the subject. **Un aliéné divague**, a lunatic wanders. **Il divague**, he is wandering (in his mind). [Conjugated with *Avoir*.]

DIVAGUEUR, EUSE, divaghœr, ghœz', *sm. f.* wanderer, rambler.

DIVAN, divân, [Pers. : diwan, a long seat], *sm.* divan : *a*) council of state, among the Turks ; *b*) the saloon or hall where a council is held ; *c*) court of justice ; *d*) the Turkish chancery ; *e*) the cabinet or ministry of the Turkish empire ; *f*) *Fig.* a council assembled ; *g*) sofa ; *h*) a saloon furnished with cushions ; *i*) a collection of Arabic poems.

DIVARICATION, divarikasyôn, *sf.* divarication : *a*) forking ; separation into two branches ; *b*) the state of being divaricated.

DIVARIQUÉ, E, divariké, *adj. Bot.* divaricate ; widely divergent ; divaricated.

DIVARIQUER, divariké-r, [Lat. : divaricāre, atum], *va. Med.* to divaricate : to open wide.

† **DIVE**, div', [Lat. : divus, divine], *adj.* divine. **La — bouteille vous y envoie**, the divine bottle sends you here. *Rab.* v. 44.

DIVELLENT, E, divèllân, lânt', [Lat. : divellĕre], *adj.* divellent : drawing asunder, separating. **Affinité divellente**, *Chem.* divellent affinity.

DIVERGENCE, divèrzhâns', *sf.* **1.** *Geom.* divergence, divergency : a proceeding in different directions from one point. — **des rayons lumineux**, *Opt.* divergence of the luminous rays.

2. *Fig.* difference, disagreement, divarication, disordance. — **d'opinions**, difference of opinions.

DIVERGENT, E, divérzhân-t, zhânt', [Lat. : divergens, entis, from divergĕre], *adj.* **1.** *Geom.* divergent, diverging : separating from each other, tending to various parts from one point **Des lignes divergentes**, divergent lines. **Série divergente**, *Alg.* divergent series. **Rayons divergents**, *Opt.* divergent rays.

2. *Fig.* different ; discordent ; contrary. **Les opinions divergentes qui se forment dans le public**, the divergent opinions that take their rise among the public.

DIVERGER, divèrzhé-r, [Lat. : divergĕre], *vn.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *a* and *o* : *nous divergeons, divergeant*.] to diverge : to tend various ways from one point.

DIVERS, ERSE, divèr-z, vèrs', [Lat. : diversus], *adj.* **1.** diverse : *a*) † divers, different, various, varied, unlike ; *b*) different from itself ; multiform, various. *a*) **Les divers sens d'un mot**, the different meanings of a word. **Les opinions diverses**, the different opinions. **Mille personnages divers**, a thousand different persons. **Les divers intérêts des peuples**, the various interests of nations. *b*) **Les couleurs changeantes, et qui sont diverses selon les divers jours dont on les regarde**, shot colours which are different from different points of view.

2. *pl.* divers, several, sundry, various, many. **Il a parlé à diverses personnes**, he spoke to several persons. **En divers lieux**, in sundry places. **En divers temps**, at different times. **En diverses fois**, in several times.

DIVERSEMENT, divèrsœmân-t, *adv.* diversely : in a diverse manner : variously, differently. **On parle — de sa mort**, they speak different'y of his death.

DIVERSICOLORE, diversikolor', [Lat. : diverus, various ; color, colour], *adj. Nat. Hist.* divers-coloured ; variegated.

DIVERSIFIABLE, divérsifiabl', *adj.* diversifiable : that may be diversified.

DIVERSIFICATION, divèrsifikasyôn, *sf.* diversification : the act of diversifying.

DIVERSIFIER, divèrsifié-r, [Low Lat. : diversificāre], *va.* to diversify : to make different, to make various, to mark with variety ; to vary, to variegate. **Il faut — les choses si l'on veut qu'elles plaisent**, you must vary things if you wish them to please.

DIVERSIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be diversified, to be varied.

DIVERSIFORME, divèrsifôrm', [divers ; forme], *adj.* diversiform : varying in form.

DIVERSION, divèrsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [devertir], *sf.* diversion : *a*) the act of diverting or turning aside ; *b*) *Milt.* the act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part ; *c*) *Fig.* the act of turning the mind from care, business, or study ; that which diverts ; solace, recreation. *b*) **Faire une —**, to create a diversion, to cause a diversion ; to divert. *c*) **Faire — à sa douleur**, to divert one's grief. **Cette — rompit à propos l'entretien**, this diversion broke off the conversation just at the right time. **Des diversions honnêtes**, honest amusements.

DIVERSITÉ, diversité [divers ; Lat. : diversitas, diversity], *sf.* diversity : *a*) difference, dissimilitude ; the state of being diverse ; *b*) variety ; *c*) distinct being, not identity. **Une agréable —**, a pleasant diversity. — **d'opinions**, difference of opinion.

DIVERTIR, divèrtir, [Lat. : dis ; apart ; vertĕre, to turn], *va.* **1.** to divert : to turn aside, to draw away from. **Après de si beaux coups qu'il a su —**, after such hard blows which he diverted. **Si notre condition était heureuse, il ne faudrait pas nous — d'y penser**, if our condition were happy, there would be no need to divert our thoughts from it. — **quelqu'un de ses occupations**, to divert a person from his work.

2. to divert, to entertain, to amuse, to recreate. **Le bal la divertit beaucoup**, balls amuse her very much.

3. to take, to purloin, to embezzle. **On l'accuse d'avoir diverti des titres qui lui avaient été confiés**, he is accused of having taken the title-deeds with which he was entrusted. — **les fonds de l'État**, to peculate.

4. to misapply [funds, money).

DIVERTIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to divert one's self, to amuse one's self, to entertain one's self, to make merry. **Les jeunes gens qui se divertissent trop, s'ennuient**, young people who amuse themselves too much, get weary of pleasure. **Se — à la chasse**, to amuse one's self hunting. **Se — au jeu**, to amuse one's self at cards. **Elles se divertissaient à danser**, they danced to amuse themselves. **Mettez-vous donc en tête que je ne me divertis pas toujours, si bien que vous pensez**, understand then, that I am not always so much amuse as you imagine. *Mol. Mis.* v. 4.

2. (with *de*) to be amused at, to make merry with, to make sport (*or* fun) with. **Ces messieurs se divertissent de mes travers**, these gentlemen are laughing at my whims. **Tous ces Normands voulaient se — de nous**, all these Normans wished to make fun of us. *Racine. Plaid.* 1. 1.

DIVERTISSANT, E, divèrtisân-t, ânt', *adj.* diverting, amusing, entertaining, pleasing. **Un homme —**, an amusing, a pleasing man. **Un spectacle —**, an entertaining, an amusing play. **Un conte —**, an amusing tale.

DIVERTISSEMENT, divèrtis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** diversion, amusement, entertainment, recreation, sport : that which diverts. **Le bal est le — le plus à la mode par toute la terre**, balls are the most fashionable of amusements in all parts of the world. **On change, cela fait du —**, one changes, and that affords amusement.

2. *Theat.* divertisement : a short ballet or other entertainment, between the acts of a longer piece.

3. *Law-t.* taking, purloining, embezzlement.

DIVERTISSEUR, EUSE, divèrtisœr, sœz', *sm. f.* diverter : one who diverts.

DIVETTE, divette, [dim. of diva] *sf* comic singer of operettes : a star.

DIVIDENDE, dividând', [Lat. : dividendum ; dividĕre], *sm.* dividend : *a*) *Arith.* the number to be divided into equal parts ; *b*) *Com.* a part of share divided to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt ; *c*) *Com.* dividend : the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment. *a*) — **partiel**, dividual. *c*) **Toucher un —**, to receive a dividend.

DIVIDIVI, dividivi, *sm. Bot.* dividivi : the name of the *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, the pods of which are astringent, and are used by tanners and dyers.

DIVIN, INE, divan, vin' ; in the masculine, before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, the syllable *in* preserves the nasality, as, in *divin amour*, divan-namour ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel sound, [Lat. : divinus, from divus, deus, a god], *adj.* divine : *a*) pertaining to God ; *b*) proceeding from God ; not human ; holy, sacred ; *c*) heavenly, spiritual, sacred, holy ; *d*) excellent in the highest degree ; extraordinary ; sublime ; apparently above what is human ; godlike ; *e*) belonging to a heathen deity ; *f*) deified. *a*) **La puissance divine**, divine power. **La bonté divine**, divine Providence. **La justice divine**, the divine justice. *b*) **Un avertissement —**, a divine warning. **La lumière divine**, divine light. **Les divines Écritures**, the Holy Scriptures. *c*) **Culte —**, divine worship. **Honneurs divins**, holy honours. *d*) **Un ouvrage —**, an excellent work. **Une beauté divine**, an extraordinary beauty. **Le — Cicéron**, the divine Cicero. **Il y a là quelque chose de —**, there is something extraordinary in that. [*Fam.* :] **Vous êtes divine**, you are most charming. *e*) **Les oracles divins**, the sacred

oracles. *f)* **Le — Auguste,** the divine Augustus.

DIVINATEUR, TRICE, divinatœr, tris' [Lat. : divinator, trix], *sm. f.* diviner : one who professes divination.

DIVINATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* 1. divining guessing, conjecturing ; foreboding, presageful, † divine. **Un instinct —,** a conjecturing instinct.

2. divinatory : pertaining to divination.

DIVINATION, divinasyôn ; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* divination : the art or the act of foretelling future events by certain superstitious experiments and observations arbitrarily instituted ; divining. **Pratiquer la —,** to divine. **Des divinations par les songes,** divination by dreams. **Divinations par les entrailles des victimes ou le vol des oiseaux,** divinations by the entrails of victims or the flight of birds. *Montesq. Rom.* 21. — **par le feu,** pyromancy.

DIVINATOIRE, divinatwar', *adj.* divinatory : pertaining to divination ; divining. **Art —,** divination. **Baguette —,** divining rod.

DIVINEMENT, divin'mân-t, *adv.* divinely : *a)* in a divine manner ; *b)* by the agency of God ; heavenly ; *c)* excellently, in the supreme degree, supremely ; admirably. *b)* — **inspiré,** divinely inspired. *c)* **Parler —,** to speak admirably. **Chanter —,** to sing admirably. **Écrire —,** to write admirably. **Elle s'habille —,** she dresses admirably.

DIVINISATION, divinizasyôn, *sf.* deification : the act of deifying.

DIVINISER, divinizé-r, *va.* to deify : *a)* to make divine, to divinize, to raise to the rank of a deity ; *b)* to extol greatly, to praise as a god, to treat as if a deity. *a)* **Les anciens divinisaient les héros,** the ancients deified heroes. **Les païens ont divinisé la vie,** heathens divinized life. *b)* **Dès ses premières œuvres, l'imprimerie fut divinisée,** printing was divinized from its very beginning.

DIVINITÉ, divinité, [divin ; Lat. : divinitas] *sf.* 1. divinity : *a)* divineness ; the quality of being divine ; divine nature godhead, deity ; *b)* God, Deity, Supreme Being, Godhead ; *c)* *Mythol.* deity, godhead, god *m.* goddess *f.* *a)* **La — de Jésus-Christ,** the divinity of Jesus-Christ. *b)* **Honorer la —,** to honour God. **Nier la —,** to deny the divinity (of Christ), *c)* **Les divinités des eaux,** the gods of the waters. **Les divinités des champs,** the gods of the fields. **Des divinités de bois et de pierre,** gods of wood and stone. **Il ne connait d'autre — que la fortune,** fortune in the only god he knows.

2. *Fig.* goddess, angel : *a)* a very beautiful person, a woman of superior charms ; *b)* lady-love, sweetheart. *a)* **C'est une —,** she is an angel.

3 † divinity : theology.

† **DIVIS,** divi [Lat. : divisus], *sm.* division, share. **Posséder par —,** to possess after sharing (only used in opposition to indivis)

DIVISÉMENT divizémân-t, *adv.* dividedly : separately.

DIVISER, divise-r, [Low-Lat. : divisare ; Lat. : dividĕre, divisum], *va.* to divide ; *a)* to part a thing into two or more pieces, to part, to separate, to sever, to sunder ; *b)* to distribute, to share, to allot ; *c)* *Math.* to find how many times one number or quantity is contained in another ; *d)* to disunite in opinion or interest ; to make discordant, to set at variance. *a)* — **une armée,** to divide an army. — **un troupeau,** to divide a flock. *b)* **Je divisai mon argent entre eux,** I divided my money amongst them. *c)* — **en deux,** to bisect. — **en trois,** to trisect. — **une somme en quatre,** to divide a sum into four. **L'Énéide est divisée en douze chants,** the Æneid is divided into twelve books or cantos. *d)* **Si une maison est divisée contre elle-même, cette maison ne saurait subsister,** if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand. *Bib. Mark,* III. 25. — **les esprits,** to set people at variance. **L'intérêt divise les âmes vulgaires,** interest sets the vulgar at variance.

DIVISER (SE), *v. refl.* to divide : *a)* to be divided, to be parted, to be separated, to be severed, to part, to separate ; *b)* to be of different opinions ; *c)* to break friendship, to be set at variance, to become divided. *a)* **La rivière se divise en plusieurs branches,** the river is divided into several branches. *b)* **Les juges se divisèrent sur la question de droit,** the opinions of the judges on the question of right were divided. *c)* **Les esprits se divisèrent bientôt,** people's minds were soon divided.

DIVISEUR, divizœr, *sm. Arith.* divisor : the number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVISEUR, *adj.* dividing.

DIVISIBILITÉ, divizibilité, *sf.* divisibility : the quality of being divisible.

DIVISIBLE, divizibl', *adj.* divisible : that may be divided ; separable.

DIVISIBLEMENT, divizibleman-t, *adv.* divisibly : in a divisible manner.

DIVISIF, IVE, divizif, ziv' *adj.* divisive : that divides.

DIVISION, divizyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* division : *a)* separation ; the act of dividing or separating into parts an entire body ; partition ; *b)* the state of being divided ; *c)* portion, section ; the part separated from the rest ; *d)* *Milit.* a portion of an army commanded by a general officer, and comprising cavalry, infantry, and artillery ; *e)* *Milit.* union of two companies ; *f)* military jurisdiction ; *g)* *Naut.* squadron ; a part of a fleet, consisting at least of three ships of war, under a commander ; *h)* *Adm.* department ; *i)* a portion of a class under the direction of a distinct master ; *j)* *Arith.* the dividing of a number ; *k)* *Parl.* the separation of voters in the English parliament ; *l)* *Rhet.* indication of the parts in which a discourse is divided ; *m)* *Fig.* disunion, discord, difference, variance ; *n)* *Print.* hyphen. *a)* **La — de la France en départements,** the division of France into departments. *c)* **Les divisions du mètre sont le décimètre, le centimètre, le millimètre,** the metre is divided into decimetres, centimetres and millimetres. **Les divisions d'un livre,** the sections of a book. *h)* **Chef de —,** head-clerk. *j)* **Faire une —,** to do a division sum. — **abrégée,** contracted division. *m)* **Être en —,** to be at variance. **Propre à créer la —,** divisive. **Semer la —,** to sow discord, division. **Mettre la — dans une famille,** to set a family at variance. **Jeter la — parmi les ennemis,** to sow discord among the enemies.

DIVISIONNAIRE, divizyonêr, *adj.* divisional, divisionary ; *Milit.* of a division ; pertaining to a division or military jurisdiction.

DIVORCE, divórs', [Lat. : divortium ; formed from divertĕre], *sm.* 1. divorce : *a)* divorcement ; a legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony ; divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* ; *b)* *Fig.* separation, disunion. *a)* **Faire —,** to divorce, to be divorced (from,) *b)* **Pourquoi mettre le — entre l'esprit et les sens ?** why should the mind be divorced from the senses ?

2. renunciation. **Faire — avec.** to renounce, to give up.

3. dissension, discord variance, **quarrel. Il est en — avec tout le monde,** he **quarrels** with everybody.

DIVORCÉ, E, divorsé, [divorce], *sm. f.* divorcee : a person divorced.

DIVORCER, divórsé-r. [divorce], *vn.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous divorçons, divorçant.*] 1. to divorce ; to be divorced. **On divorçait très facilement à Rome,** people were easily divorced at Rome. **Les deux époux demandèrent à —,** husband and wife asked to be divorced. **Elle a divorcé d'avec son mari,** she has divorced from her husband.

2. to part ; to be separated ; (of things) to be divorced. **Plus d'un grave politique divorce avec le bon sens,** many a grave politician takes leave of his senses.

DIVORCER, *va.* to divorce : to dissolve marriage, to separate husband and wife.

DIVORCER (SE), *v. refl.* to be divorced.

DIVULGATEUR, TRICE, divulgatœr, tris', *sm. f.* divulger : one who divulges.

DIVULGATION, divulgasyôn ; *in poet.* siân, *sf.* divulgation : the act of divulging ; publishing.

DIVULGUER, divulghé-r, [Lat. : divulgāre ; dis, among ; vulgāre ; vulgus, common], *va.* to divulge : to make public, to publish, to reveal, to disclose ; to make known something before private or secret. — **un secret,** to divulge a secret.

DIVULGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be divulged, to be disclosed.

DIVULSION, divulsyôn, [Lat. : divulsio ; divellĕre, divulsum], *sf.* divulsion : the act of pulling away, or rending asunder.

DIX, dis ; before a vowel or a mute *h,* di-z : before a consonant or an aspirated *h,* di, ; diss likewise before the names of the months : le dix mai, dis mai [Lat. : decem, ten], *adj.* 1. ten : *a)* twice five ; *b)* several. *a)* **Le nombre dix,** the number ten. **Dix hommes,** ten men. **Dix femmes,** ten women. **Nous sommes dix,** there are ten of us. **Quand nous serons à dix, nous ferons une croix,** when we get to ten, we'll make a cross ; we will chalk it up. *b)* **On vous l'a dix fois répété,** you have been told that ten times over. **Il y a dix à parier contre un que,** it is ten to one that.

2. tenth. **Chapitre dix,** chapter the tenth. **Louis dix,** (usually written **Louis X,** Lewis the Tenth, Lewis X.

DIX, *sm.* 1. ten ; *a)* the number of nine and one ; *b)* the symbol representing ten units ; *c)* a card with ten spots upon it. *a)* **Le conseil des Dix,** the Council of Ten. *c)* **Un dix de carreau,** a ten of diamonds.

2. tenth. **Le dix du mois,** the tenth of the month. **Le dix juin,** the tenth of June.

DIX-HUIT, dizhuit, *adj.* 1. eighteen : eight and ten ; 2. eighteenth. **Louis dix-huit** (or **Louis XVIII**), Lewis the Eighteenth (*or* Lewis XVIII.).

IN DIX-HUIT. *sm. Print.* eighteenmo : octodecimo ; a term designating the size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. [Usually written *in*18·, in English 18*mo.*]

DIX-HUITIÈME, dizuityèm', *adj.* eighteenth : the ordinal of *Dix-huit.*

DIX-HUITIÈME, *sm. f.* eighteenth. **Il est le dix-huitième de sa classe,** he is the eighteenth in his class.

DIX-HUITIÈME, *sm.* eighteenth part.

DIX-HUITIÈME, *sf. Mus.* eighteenth : an interval comprising two octaves and a fourth.

† **DIX-HUITIÈMEMENT,** dizuityêm'-mân-t, *adv.* in the eighteenth place.

DIXIÈME, dizyêm', *adj.* tenth : the ordinal of *Dix.* **Le — jour**, the tenth day.

DIXIÈME, *sm. f.* tenth. **Il est arrivé le —**, he came on the tenth.

DIXIÈME, *sm.* tenth : *a*) the tenth part; *b*) tithe.

DIXIÈME, *sf. Mus.* tenth : an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees.

DIXIÈMEMENT, dizyêm'mân-t, *adv.* tenthly : in the tenth place.

† **DIME**, dim', *sf.* V. *Dîme.*

† **DIXMER**, dimé-r, *va.* V. *Dimer.*

DIX-NEUF, diznœf ; before a vowel or a mute *h*, diznœv', *adj.* 1. nineteen : nine and ten ; 2. nineteenth. **Page dix-neuf**, nineteenth page.

DIX-NEUF, *sm.* 1. nineteen : the sum of nine and ten ; 2. nineteenth. **Le dix-neuf** (or **19**) **août**, the nineteenth of August.

DIX-NEUVIÈME, diznœvyêm', *adj.* nineteenth : the ordinal of *Dix-neuf.*

DIX-NEUVIÈME, *smf.* nineteenth. **Quelle place avez-vous ? Le dix- —**, which is your place ? The nineteenth.

DIX-NEUVIÈME, *sm.* nineteenth part.

DIX-NEUVIÈME, *sf. Mus.* nineteenth : an interval comprehending eighteen : conjoint degrees.

DIX-NEUVIÈMEMENT, diznœvyêm'mân-t, *adv.* in the nineteenth place.

DIX-SEPT, dizsèt, *adj.* 1. seventeen : seven and ten ; 2. seventeenth. **Louis dix-sept** (or, **XVII**), Lewis the Seventeenth (*or*, XVII).

DIX-SEPT, *sm.* 1. seventeen : the sum of seven and ten ; 2. seventeenth. **Le dix-sept septembre**, the seventeenth of September.

DIX-SEPTIÈME, dizsètyêm', *adj.* seventeenth : the ordinal of *Dix-sept.*

DIX-SEPTIÈME, *smf.* seventeenth.

DIX-SEPTIÈME, *sm.* seventeenth part.

DIX-SEPTIÈME, *sf. Mus.* seventeenth : an interval comprising sixteen conjoint degrees.

DIX-SEPTIÈMEMENT, dizsètyêm'mân-t, *adv.* in the seventeenth place.

DIZAIN, dizan, [O. Fr. : disein, dixain, from dix], *sm.* 1. decastich : a poem of ten lines ; 2. ten packs (of cards) ; 3. ten beads (of a rosary).

DIZAINE, dizèn', [O. Fr. : diseine, from dix], *sf.* ten : *a*) *Arith.* collection of ten units ; *b*) half a score ; a compound of ten persons or things. **Une — de personnes**, half a score of persons, some ten persons. **Une — de francs**, ten francs. **Dans une — de jours**, in about ten days.

DIZEAU, dizô [dix]. *sm.* [*Pl. Dizeaus*], *Agr.* shock (of ten sheaves).

DIZENIER, dizœnyé, **DIZAINIER**, dizènyé, [dizaine], *sm.* tithing-man.

DJÉRID, dzhérid, *sm.* djerrid : a blunt Turkish javelin.

DO, do, [Ital. : do], *sm. Mus.* do : the first of the musical syllables in modern solfeggio, used instead of *ut.*

DOBULE, dobul', *sm. Ichth.* dobule : *Leuciscus dobula*, a river fish, allied to the roach.

DOCÈTE, dosèt', [Gr. : δοκητής, from δοκεῖν, to appear], *sm.* doceta (*pl.* docetæ) : one of a sect of Christians, who held that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance.

DOCHMIAQUE, dokmiak', *adj. Pros.* dochmiac : noting a foot consisting of five syllables.

DOCHMIUS, dokmius, [Gr. : δοχμή, a measure of length], *sm. Pros.* dochmius : a foot of five syllables, the first and fourth short, the second, third and fifth long.

DOCILE, dosil' [Lat. : docilis ; docēre, to teach], *adj.* docile : *a*) docile, teachable, ready to learn, easily intructed ; *b*) tractable, manageable, easily managed. *a*) **Un esprit —**, a docile mind. **Un caractère —**, a docile character. **Un enfant —**, a docile child. *b*) **Le cheval est un animal —**, the hors is a docile animal. **Le bœuf — au joug**, an ox accustomed to the yoke.

DOCILEMENT, dosil'mân-t, *adj.* with docility.

DOCILITÉ, dosilité, [Lat. : docilitas], *sf.* docility : docibleness, docibility, teachableness, readiness to learn, aptness to be taught ; tractableness, manageableness. **Il se soumit avec —**, he submitted readily. **Cet enfant est d'une — exemplaire**, that is a most tractable child.

DOCIMASIE, dosimazi, [Gr. : δοκιμασία, examination], *sf.* docimasy ; *a*) *Metall.* docimastic art ; the art of testing, and determining the nature and purity of a metal ; *b*) *Med.* proofs to which the lungs of a new-born child are subjected, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was born alive or dead.

DOCIMASTIQUE, dosimastik', *adj.* docimastic : relating to docimacy.

DOCIMASTIQUE, *sf.* dicimastic art, docimacy.

DOCK, dok, [Dutch : dok], *sm.* dock : *a*) a place for building, repairing, or laying up ships ; dry dock, graving dock ; *b*) a basin surrounded with quays, where ships are loaded or unloaded ; wet dock. **Compagnie des docks**, dock company. **Directeur des docks**, dock-master. **Droits de —**, *a*) dock-dues, dock-charges : dues payable on vessels and goods entering or leaving the docks ; *b*) dock-rent : charges for storing and warehousing goods in a dock. **Faire entrer aux docks**, to dock.

DOCKER, dokœr, [Eng.], *sm.* docker, dock labourer.

DOCTE, dokt', [Lat. : doctus], *adj.* learned : *a*) versed in literature and science ; erudite ; *b*) (of things) containing learning. *a*) **Un homme —**, a learned man. **Un — antiquaire**, a learned antiquary. *b*) **De doctes leçons**, learned lessons. **Mon — ami**, my learned friend.

DOCTE, *sm.* learned man.

DOCTEMENT, doktœmân-t, *adv.* learnedly : with learning.

DOCTEUR, doktœr, [Lat. : doctor], *sm.* doctor : *a*) teacher, instructor ; *b*) able man, learned man, man of erudition ; *c*) one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty : one who has received the highest degree in a faculty ; *d*) physicain ; one who practises medicine. *a*) **Les docteurs de l'Église**, the doctors of the Church. **Faire le —, prendre le ton de —**, to assume a doctoral tone. *b*) **Il est — dans cet art**, he is very clever in that art. *c*) **— en droit**, doctor of laws. **— en médecine**, doctor of medecine. **— en théologie**, doctor of divinity. **— en lettres**, doctor of letters. **— en sciences**, doctor of sciences. **Le grade de —**, the doctor's degree. **Être reçu —**, to get a doctor's degree. [*Fam.* :] **— à la douzaine**, an ignorant man. *d*) **Avez-vous consulté le — ?** have you consulted the doctor ?

DOCTISSIME, doktisim', *adj.* [Lat. : doctissimus superlative of *Doctus.*] very learned.

DOCTORAL, E, doktoral, al', *adj.* doctoral : relating to the degree of doctor.

DOCTORALEMENT, doktoral'mân-t, *adv.* doctorally : in the manner of a doctor.

DOCTORAT, doktora-t, *sm.* doctorate, doctorship : the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORERIE, doktor'ri, [Lat. : doctor], *sf.* disputation for the doctorate of divinity.

DOCTORESSE, doktorès', *sf.* 1. woman doctor : one who has taken the degrees of doctor ; 2. [in an ironical sense) doctoress, doctress ; learned lady.

DOCTORIFIER, doktorifié-r, **DOCTORISER**, doktorizé-r, [Lat. : doctor ; facĕre, to make], *va.* [in an ironical sense) to doctorate : to confer the degree of doctor upon.

DOCTRINAIRE, doktrinêr', *sm.* 1. lay brother ; 2. *Polit.* doctrinaire : a term applied in France, during the Restoration, to a political party, who supported doctrines of constitutional liberty.

DOCTRINAIRE, *adj.* (in an ill sense) stiff, pedantic, schoolmasterly ; illiberal.

DOCTRINAL, E, doktrinal, al', *adj.* doctrinal : relating to doctrine.

DOCTRINALEMENT, doktrinal'mân-t, *adv.* doctrinally : an a doctrinal manner.

DOCTRINARISME, doktrinarism', *sm.* doctrinarianism : the principles of the doctrinaires.

DOCTRINE, doktrin', [Lat. : doctrina], *sf.* 1. doctrine : *a*) a principle, or a body of principles, laid down by a teacher, or held by a sect ; dogma, tenet, principle ; *b*) opinon. **La — de Platon**, the doctrine of Plato. **— philosophique**, philosophical doctrine. **La — chrétienne**, the Christian doctrine.

2. learning, erudition. **Un homme d'une profonde —**, a man of deep erudition.

DOCUMENT, dokumân-t, [Lat. : documentum], *sm.* document *a*) † precept, intruction ; *b*) a writing containing some information, evidence or directions ; an evidence of title ; title-deed ; instrument.

DOCUMENTAIRE, dokumântair, *adj.* documentary : contained or certified in writing.

DOCUMENTER, dokumânté-r, *va.* to document : to furnish documents. **Il est très documenté pour écrire l'histoire**, he is well provided with documents for writing history. *Fam.* **Il est bien documenté**, he is well up.

DODÉCAÈDRE, dodékaèdr', [Gr. : δώδεκα, twelve ; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Geom.* dodecahedron : a polyhedron bounded by twelve faces. **— régulier**, regular dodecahedron.

DODÉCAÉDRIQUE, dodékaédrik', *adj.* dodecahedral : pertaining to a dodecahedron.

DODÉCAGONAL, E, dodékagonal, al', *adj.* dodecagonal, twelve-angled : having twelve angles.

DODÉCAGONE, dodékagon', [Gr. : δώδεκα, twelve ; γωνία, angle], *sm. Geom.* dodecagon : a polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles. **— régulier**, regular dodecagon.

DODÉCAGYNE, dodékazhin', *adj. Bot.* dodecagynian, dodecagynous : having twelve styles.

DODÉCAGYNIE, dodékazhini, [Gr : δώδεκα, twelve ; γυνή, female], *sf. Bot.* dodecagynia : class of plants having twelve pistils or styles.

DODÉCANDRE, dodékândr', *adj. Bot.* dodecandrian, dodecandrous : having twelve stamens ; pertaining to the dodecandria.

DODÉCANDRIE, dodékândri, [Gr. δώδεκα, twelve ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *sf. Bot.* dodecandria ; a class of plants having from twelve to nineteen stamens.

DODÉCAPÉTALÉ, E, dodécapétalé, [Gr. : δώδεκα, twelve ; πέταλον petal], *adj. Bot.* dodecapetalous : having twelve petals.

DODÉCASTYLE, dodékastil', [Gr. : δώ-

δεκα, twelve ; στύλος, column], *adj. Arch.* having twelve columns in front. **Temple —**, dodecastyle.

DODÉCATÉMORIE, dodékatémori, [Gr. : δώδεκα, twelve ; μόριον, part], *sf.* **1.** *Astron.* dodecatemory ; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac ; **2.** † *Geom.* dodecatemorion : the twelfth part of a circle.

DODÉCATHÉON, dodékatéon, [Gr. : δώδεκα, twelve ; Θεός, God], *sm. Pharm.* dodecatheon : a medicine composed of twelve simples.

DODELINEMENT, dodlin'mân-t, *sm.* waddling, waddling gait (as of ducks).

DODELINER dod'liné-r [dodo onomat]. *va. Fam.* **1.** to lull, to rock ; **2.** to wag : to move slowly one way and the other. **— la tête**, or **— de la tête**, to wag one's head. **— un enfant**, to lull a child to sleep.

DODINAGE, dodinazh, [dodiner], *sm.* shaking : a regular and slow movement, as in a bolting-mill.

DODINER, dodinè-r, [dodo], *va.* to lull, to rock.

DODINER, *vn. Horol.* to vibrate.

DODINER (SE), *v. refl.* to nurse one's self, to cocker one's self, to pamper one's self.

DODINETTE, dodinèt', **DODINO**, dodino. *interj.* lullaby : a song to quiet babies. **Dodo! dodinette! dodo! dodino!** lullaby! lullaby!

DODO, dodo, [onomat. from dors, sleep], *interj.* lullaby, by-by : a word used in lulling infants to sleep.

DODO, *sm.* lullaby, by-by : *a*) a song to quiet babies ; *b*) sleep ; *c*) cradle, bed. *b*) **Faire —**, to go to lullaby, to sleep. *c*) **Aller à —**, to go to lullaby, to go to by-by, to go to bed, to go to sleep.

DODO, dodo, [Port. : doudo, silly], *Ornith.* dodo, dronte : a bird belonging to the genus Didus.

DODU, E, dodu. [orig. unknown], *adj.* plump : round with fulness of flesh ; fat, plumpy, jolly. **Ces pigeons sont dodus**, those pigeons are fat. **Un bras — a** plump arm.

DOGARESSE, dogarès, [Ital. : dogaressa], *sf.* wife to the doge.

DOGAT, doga-t, [Ital. : dogato], *sm.* dogate, dogeate : the office or dignity of a doge.

DOGE, dozh', [Ital. : from Lat. dux, chief], *sm.* doge : the first magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DOGESSE, dozhès', *sf.* wife to the doge. V. *dogaresse.*

DOGMATIQUE, dogmatik', [dogme], *adj.* dogmatic, dogmatical : *a*) pertaining to a dogma ; doctrinal ; *b*) asserting with authority ; positive, authoritative, arrogant. *a*) **Un terme —**, a dogmatical term. **Théologie —**, dogmatical theology. *b*) **Un esprit —**, a positive mind. **C'est la profonde ignorance qui inspire le ton —**, it is great ignorance which prompts people to speak in a dogmatical tone.

DOGMATIQUE, *sm.* **1.** dogmatic part (of a work) ; **2.** dogmatic style ; **3.** dogmatic, dogmatist, dogmatizer : one who dogmatizes ; one who is attached to dogmas ; dogmatic, dogmatist : one of a sect of ancient physicians.

DOGMATIQUE, *sf.* dogmatics : dogmatic theology ; the dogmas of a religion.

DOGMATIQUEMENT, dogmatik'mân-t, *adv.* dogmatically : *a*) in a dogmatical manner ; *b*) positively, authoritatively ; arrogantly.

DOGMATISER, dogmatizé-r, [Gr. : δογματίζειν ; δόγμα], *vn.* to dogmatize : *a*) to state a doctrine ; *b*) to teach a religious or a philosophical doctrine : *c*) to assert positively, to teach with bold and undue confidence ; to declare peremptorily, to advance with arrogance.

DOGMATISEUR, dogmatizœr, *sm.* dogmatizer : one who dogmatizes, a bold asserter.

DOGMATISME, dogmatism', *sm.* dogmatism : *a*) disposition of the mind to believe ; *b*) opinion of those who admit dogmas ; positiveness of opinion ; *c*) *Med.* a system among the ancients resulting from the application of philosophy and physical and chemical theories to medicine.

DOGMATISTE, dogmatist', *sm.* dogmatist : an adherent to dogmatism.

DOGME, dogm', [Gr. : δόγμα], *sm.* dogma : settled principle, maxime, tenet ; a doctrinal notion in matters of faith and philosophy.

DOGRE, dogr', [Dutch : dogger], *sm. Naut.* dogger : a Dutch fishing vessel.

DOGUE, dog', [Eng. : dog], *sm.* house-dog, yard-dog ; bull-dog. **Être d'une humeur de —**, to be as surly as a bear.

DOGUER (SE), sœ dogué-r, [of unknown orig.], *v. refl.* to butt (as rams do).

DOGUIN, INE, doghan, ghin', [dogue], *sm. f.* doggy, pup, small house-dog.

DOIGT, dwa-t : *pl.* dwa-z, [Lat. : digitus, finger], *sm.* **1.** finger : one of the five extreme parts of the hand ; **2.** (of the foot) toe ; **3.** (of certain animals) toe ; **4.** (of birds, of apes) claw. **Le — indicateur**, the fore-finger. **Le — du milieu**, the middle finger. **Le — annulaire**, the ring-finger. **Le petit —, le — auriculaire**, the little finger. **Les ongles des doigts**, the nails of the fingers. **Les phalanges des doigts**, the phalanxes of the fingers. **Le — de Dieu**, the finger of God ; God's power or operation. **Avoir les doigts longs**, to be long-fingered. **Remuer les doigts**, to move the fingers. **Compter par** (or **sur**) **ses doigts**, to count with (*or* on) one's fingers. **Les doigts lui démangent**, his fingers itch to be at it. [*Fam.* :] **A lèche-doigts**, a very small quantity. **Le plat était bon, mais il n'y en avait qu'à lèche-doigts**, the dish was good, but there was so little of it. **Mettre son — au feu d'une chose**, to lay one's life upon a thing : to be very sure of a thing. **Je n'en mettrais pas le — au feu**, I would not lay my life on it. **Montrer du —**, to point at ; to digit, to point out with the finger. **Montrer quelqu'un du —, au —**, to point at a person. **Mettre le — sur la bouche**, to lay one's finger on one's mouth. **C'est une bague au —**, it will always fetch its price. [*Fam.* :] **Mon petit — me l'a dit**, a little bird told me. **Donner sur les doigts à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to give a rap over the knuckles. **Avoir sur les doigts**, to catch a rap over the knuckles. **Faire craquer les doigts**, to crack one's fingers. **Jouer au — mouillé**, to play at which is the wet finger. **Mordre ses doigts**, to bite one's fingers. [*Fig.* :] **Se mordre les doigts de quelque chose**, to repent of a thing. **Je me suis mordu les doigts**, I have sincerely repented of it. **Ils sont comme les deux doigts de la main**, they are hand and glove together : they are intimate and familiar. [*Fam.* :] **Il y met les quatre doigts et le pouce**, he lays a greedy hand on it ; he thinks fingers were made before forks. **Ne faire œuvre de ses dix doigts**, not to do the least thing. **Toucher au —, toucher du —**, to put one's finger on ; to understand, to comprehend, to know. **J'espère trouver le moyen de faire toucher au — sa mauvaise foi**, I hope I shall be able to prove that he is not to be relied on. **L'espérance qui nous fait toucher au — le temps où nous serons ensemble**, hope, which makes us look forward to the time when we shall be together. **Se mettre le — dans l'œil**, *Fam.* to be grossly mistaken. **Être servi au — et à l'œil**, to be served punctually. **Cette montre va au — et à l'œil**, that watch runs upon wheels : that watch goes when it is carried. **Mettre le — dessus**, to hit it, to hit the right nail on the head. **Mettre le — sur la plaie**, to hit the nail on the head. **Le bout du —**, the finger's end, the finger-end. **Avoir mal au bout des doigts**, to have sore finger-ends. **Avoir des yeux au bout des doigts, avoir de l'esprit au bout des doigts**, to be dexterous at handicrafts and nice works. **Avoir de l'esprit jusqu'au bout des doigts**, to be devilishly witty. **Elle en sait plus dans son petit — que lui dans tout son corps**, she has more in her little finger than he has in his whole body. **Toucher du bout du —**, *a*) to touch lightly ; *b*) to be very near (a thing), to be within a touch. **Il toucha du bout du — l'endroit sensible**, he touched the sore place lightly. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un sujet délicat, il ne faut y toucher que du bout du —**, it is a delicate subject, and must only be alluded to. **Nous touchons du bout du — de bien graves événements**, we shall soon witness very serious events. **Savoir une chose sur le bout du —**, to have a thing at one's fingers' ends. **Avoir le — entre deux pierres**, to be in a dilemna. **Ne mets ton — en anneau trop étroit**, do not marry beneath you ; do not undertake what you cannot easily manage. **Les doigts d'un gant**, the fingers of a glove. — *Prov.*: **Il ne faut pas mettre le doigt entre le bois et l'écorce**, or **l'arbre et l'écorce**, we must not intermeddle between husband and wife. **Les cinq doigts de la main ne se ressemblent pas**, there are not two persons or two things just alike.

5. finger, finger's breadth : an ancient measure, the breadth of a finger, the fourth part of the palm of the hand. **Il s'en faut seulement de deux doigts**, it only wants a finger's breadth. **Elle n'a pas grandi de deux doigts depuis trois ans**, within the last three years she has not grown an inch.

6. *Fig.* brink, ace, inch, hair's breadth. **Être à deux doigts de sa ruine, de sa perte**, to be on the very brink of, within an ace or, within an inch of, within a hair's breadth of one's ruin. **Ils étaient à deux doigts de tomber dans la rivière**, they were very nearly falling into the river. **Être toujours à deux doigts de la mort**, to be always at death's door.

7. drop ; a small quantity. **Un — de vin**, a drop of wine. **Faire un — de cour à une femme**, to show some attention to a woman.

8. *Astron.* digit : the twelth part of the diameter of the sun or the moon.

DOIGTER, dwaté-r, [doigt], *va. Mus.* to finger : to execute well, on keyed instruments.

DOIGTER, *va. Mus.* to finger : to play.

DOIGTER, DOITÉ, *sm. Mus.* **1.** fingering : the act of disposing the fingers aptly in playing on any instrument ; **2.** finger : ability in execution.

DOIGTIER, DOIGTÉ, dwatyé, dwaté, *sm.* finger-stall, finger-cover : a protection for the finger.

DOIT, dwa-t, [devoir], *sm. Com.*, *Book-k.* Dr., debtor, debtor side, debit side. **— et avoir**, debtor and creditor sides, Dr. and Cr. **Établir un compte par — et avoir**, to make out a debtor and creditor account.

DOIT, dwa, **DOIS**, dwa, [provin.], *sm.* streamlet, brook, rill : a small stream.

DOITE, dwat', [doigt], *sf.* thickness (of thread).

DOITÉE, dwaté, [doigt], *sf.* needleful : as much thread as is put at once in a needle. :

DOL, dol, [Lat. : dolus, deceit ; Gr. : δόλος], *sm. Law-t.* **1**. fraud, deciet, cozenage : **2**. covin : a fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another.

DOLABELLE, dolabèl', [Lat. : dolabell], *sf. Agr.* small adze.

DOLABRE, dolabr', [Lat. : dolabrum], *sf.* axe, hatchet : a sort of battle-axe, with a short thick handle, formerly in use.

DOLABRIFORME, dolabrifôr'm, [dolabre ; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* dolabriform : having the form of an axe.

DOLAGE, dolazh', [doler], *sm.* adzing : the act of chipping with the adze ; smoothing, planing, levelling.

DOLCE, doltshé, [Ital.], *adv. Mus.* dolce : softly and sweetly.

DOLÉANCE, doléâns:, [dolent], *sf.* **1**. complaint, complaining, wailing : expression of complaint. **Faire ses doléances**, to make one's complaints. **Il m'écrivit lettres sur lettres, pleines de doléances et de griefs**, he wrote me one letter after another full of complaints and grievances. **Que je n'entende plus vos sottes doléances**, let me hear no more of your foolish complaining. *Mol. Sgan.* 1.

2. † grievance.

DOLEAU, dolô, [doler], *sm.* slater's edging-hammer.

DOLEMMENT, dolamân-t, *adv.* dolefully : mournfully, in a doleful manner.

DOLENT, E, dolân-t, lânt, [Lat. : dolens, dolentis ; dolēre, to feel pain], *adj.* doleful : *a*) mournful, sorrowful, sad, afflicted, feeling grief, complaining ; *b*) mournful, sorrowful, expressing grief. *a*) **Une femme dolente**, a doleful woman. *b*) **Un ton —**, a mournful tone. **Une mine dolente**, a mournful look. **D'une voix dolente**, in a mournful voice. [*Substant.* :] **Faire le —, faire la dolente**, to be doleful.

DOLER, dolé-r, [Lat. : dolāre], *va. Carp.* to adze, to shave, to chip with the adze ; to smoothe, to plane, to level.

DOLÉRINE, dolérin', **DOLÉRITE**, dolérit', [Gr. : δολερός, deceiving], *sf. Miner.* dolerite ; a variety of trap-rock.

DOLET, dolè, *sm.* calcined sulphate of iron.

DOLIC, dolik, **DOLIQUE**, dolik', [Gr. : δολιχός, long], *sm. Bot.* dolichos : a genus of leguminous plants.

DOLICHOCÉPHALE, dolikoséfal', [Gr. : δολιχός, long ; κεφαλή, head], *adj.* dolichocephalous, long-headed : having a long head, whose cerebral lobes completely cover the cerebellum.

DOLICHOCÉPHALES, *sm. pl.* dolichocephalæ, long-heads : one of the two classes of mankind respecting the form of the skull.

DOLICHOCÈRE, dolikosêr', [Gr. : δολιχός, long ; κέρας, horn], *adj. Zool.* long-tentaculated : having long tentacles or feelers.

DOLICHODÈRE, doikodèr', [Gr. : δολιχός, long ; δέρη, neck], *adj. Zool.* long-necked, : having a long neck.

DOLICHOPODE, dolikopod', [Gr. : δολιχός, long ; πούς, πόδος, foot], *adj. Zool.* long-footed : having long feet.

DOLIMAN, dolimân, [Turk.], *sm.* dolimân : a long vest worn by the Turks.

DOLIUM, doliom, [Lat.], *sm. Conch.* dolium, partridge-shell : a genus of univalve mollusks.

DOLLAR, dolar, [Eng.], *sm.* dollar : a silver coin of the United States, of the value of 4 s. 2 d. sterling.

DOLMAN, dolmân, [Turk. : dolaman], *sm.* shell-jacket hussar's pelisse, hussar's loose jacket.

DOLMEN, dolmèn, **DOLMIN**, dolman, [Celt. ; Breton. : dol or tol,] *sm.* cromlech, dolmen : a table-stone, a broad and flat stone placed on other stones set on end.

DOLOIR, dolwar [doler], *sm. Technol.* glover's paring knife.

DOLOIRE, dolwar', [Lat. : dolabra], *sf.* adze, addice, broad axe, chip-axe : an instrument used by coopers.

DOLOMIE, dolomi, **DOLOMITE**, dolomit' [from Guy de Dolomieu 1750-1801], *sf. Miner.* dolomite : a variety of magnesian carbonate of lime.

DOLOMITIQUE, dolomitik', *adj.* dolomitic : containing dolomite.

DOLORIFIQUE, dolorifik', [Lat. : dolor, pain ; facĕre, to make], *adj.* dolorific, dolorifical : causing pain.

DOLOSIF, IVE, dolozif, ziv', [Lat. : dolosus, deceitful], *adj. Law-t.* deceitful.

DOM, dôn, [Lat. : dominus, lord], *sm.* dom : *a*) a title given to the members of certain monastic orders ; *b*) a Portuguese title.

DOMAINE, domèn', [Low Lat. : domanium ; Lat. : dominus, lord], *sm.* **1**. *Law-t.* possession, property, ownership. **Il y a plusieurs manières d'acquérir le — d'une chose**, there are several ways of obtaining possession of a thing.

2. estate, property, landed property ; land. **— royal**, king's property. **— privé**, private property of the king's. **— de la couronne**, crown-lands. **— de l'État, — public**, property of the State.

3. domain, demesne, demain : *a*) property consisting of tillable lands, woods, meadows, pasturages, etc., with houses and barns ; *b*) the land the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy ; *c*) territory ; *d*) *Fig.* province, department. *d*) **Le — d'une science**, the province of a science. **Le — de l'imagination**, the province of the imagination. [*Fam.* :] **Cela n'est pas de votre —**, that is not in your department.

4. **— public**, public property. **Tomber dans le — public**, to become public property. **Cet ouvrage est dans le — public**, the copyright of that work is out.

5. *Fig.* power, authority, sway, sovereignty. **Il a voulu nous laisser un certain — sur nos actions**, he wished to leave us a certain control over our actions.

DOMANIAL, E, domanial, al', *adj.* domanial, demesnial : belonging to domains or landed estates ; of a domain, of a demesne.

DÔME, dôm', [Lat. : domus, house], *sm.* **1**. dome : *a*) *Arch.* a roof the base of which is a circle, an ellipsis, or a polygon ; hemispherical covering of a building ; cupola ; *b*) vault, canopy ; *c*) cathedral, the principal church in Italy ; for cathedral in Germany likewise ; *d*) *Chem.* the upper part of a furnace ; anything shaped, like the dome of a building. *a*) **Le — du Panthéon**, the dome of the Pantheon. **— à pans**, polygonal dome. **— surbaissé**, surbased dome. *b*) **Un — de verdure**, a leafy canopy. **Les dômes des forêts que les brises agitent**, the leafy tops of the forets through which the breeze is rustling. *Lamartine, Harm.* 2. **Le — des cieux**, the vault of heaven.

2. *Naut.* hood.

† **DOMERIE**, dom'ri, [dôme], *sf.* a kind of living or abbey.

DOMESTICATION, domèstikasyôn, *sf.* domestication : the act of domesticating ; taming.

DOMESTICITÉ, domèsticité, *sf.* **1**. domesticity : the state of being domestic ; **2**. menial condition, being in service ; **3**. (collectively) servants, domestics ; **4**. domesticated state (of animals).

DOMESTIQUE, domèstik', [Lat. : domus, house], *adj.* **1**. domestic : *a*) household, home, homely ; pertaining to the house or home ; family ; private ; *b*) of one's own country, not foreign ; intestine, home ; home-born, home-bred ; *c*) tame, not wild, domesticated. *a*) **Des soins domestiques**, domestic cares. **Des affaires domestiques**, domestic affairs. **L'hygiène —**, domestic hygiene. **Les chagrins domestiques**, domestic troubles. **Le bonheur — est, à la longue, le plus solide et le plus doux**, domestic happiness is, in the long run, the best and the sweetest. **La vie —**, family life ; household. **Accoutumer à la vie —**, to domesticate. **Les dieux domestiques**, the household gods, the penates. **L'économie —**, domestic economy, husbandry, housewifery. *b*) **Les troubles domestiques de la France**, the domestic troubles of France. *c*) **Un animal —**, a domestic animal.

2. menial, of servants. **État —**, menial condition.

DOMESTIQUE, *sm.* **1**. domestic, servant, house-servant, man-servant ; menial ; **2**. (collectively) domestics, servants ; **3**. household, family, house. **Il aime son —**, he is fond of his home. **Fleury s'insinua dans le — du Cardinal**, Fleury insinuated himself into the cardinal's home. *St. Simon.*

DOMESTIQUE, *sf.* domestic, servant, maid-servant, housemaid : a female menial servant. **— à tout faire**, maid of all work.

DOMESTIQUEMENT, domèstik'mân-t, *adv.* **1**. domestically : in a domestic manner ; **2**. as a servant.

DOMESTIQUER, domèstiké-r, [domestique], *va.* to domesticate : to render domestic, to tame (a wild animal).

DOMESTIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to become domesticated.

DOMICILE, domisil', [Lat. : domicilium ; domus, house], *sm.* **1**. domicile : *a*) abode ; residence ; dwelling, home, house ; *b*) *Law-t.* the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence, and principal place of business. **Il a établi son — à Paris**, he has taken up his abode in Paris. **Violation de —**, illegal entrance into a man's house. **Sans —, qui n'a pas de —**, unsettled ; unhoused, houseless, vagabond. **Changement de —**, change of address. **— élu**, elected residence. **— réel**, real residence. **— politique**, political residence. **Élire —, faire élection de —** *a*) *Law-t.* to choose a domicile ; *b*) to settle.

2. *Astrol.* house : one of the twelve divisions of the zodiac.

A DOMICILE, *adv. phr.* **1**. at home, at one's own house ; **2**. to one's house ; **3**. sent to private houses ; **4**. out-door. **Un exploit signifié à —**, a writ served at a man's own house. **Bains à —**, baths sent to private houses.

DOMICILIAIRE, domisilièr', *adj.* domicillary : relating to a private residence. **Visite —**, domiciliary visit : visit, under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it.

DOMICILIÉ, E, domisilié, *pa. p* or *adj.* domiciled, domiciliated, settled, residing, resident. **— à Paris**, residing in Paris.

DOMICILIER (SE), sœ domisilié-r, *v. refl.* to settle, to be domiciled, to be domiciliated, to reside.

DOMIFIER, domifié-r, [Lat. : domus, house ; facĕre, to make], *va. Astrol.* to domify : to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a horoscope.

DOMINANT, E, dominân-t, ânt', [dominer], *adj.* dominant : having the ascendency or rule ; predominant, dominative, prevailing, ruling. **Une passion dominante**, a ruling passion. **La religion dominante**, the predominant religion. **Un esprit —** a domineering mind. **Un parti —**, a dominant party. **Il y a dans ce livre une idée dominante à laquelle tout est subordonné**, there is in that book a predominant idea to which everything else is subordinate.

DOMINANTE, *sf. Mus.* dominant : the fifth note above the tonic.

DOMINATEUR, TRICE, dominatœr, tris'; *sm. f.* dominator, ruler : one who dominates or has a predominant power.

DOMINATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* dominative : *a*) dominating, ruling, governing ; *b*) domineering, overbearing, tyrannical, insolent.

DOMINATION, dominasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* domination, dominion : *a*) power, rule, sway, government ; sovereign authority ; *b*) *Theol.* an order of angels. **L'esprit de la —**, the spirit of domination. **Une — tyrannique**, a tyrannical domination. **La — de l'âme sur le corps**, the power of the soul over the body. **S'affranchir de la —**, to throw off the yoke of domination.

DOMINER, dominé-r, [Lat. : dominari, atus ; dominus, master], *vn.* **1.** to have dominion (over) ; to sway, to govern. **Cette puissance domine sur les mers**, this power has dominion over the Ocean.

2. to take the lead, to bear the sway ; 3. (in an ill sense) to domineer : to rule over with insolence ; to lord it ; 4. (of things) to dominate, to predominate, to be predominant, to prevail, to be prevalent. **Il faut que la raison domine sur les passions**, reason must predominate over the passions. **Dieu ne veut pas d'un cœur où le monde domine**, a wordly heart is not acceptable to God. *Corn. Poly.* I. I. **Il faut se garder de ces esprits ambitieux qui veulent — partout**, one must avoid those ambitious men who wish to lord it everywhere.

5. to tower, to rise (above) ; to command. **Ce château domine sur toute la plaine**, that castle commands the whole plain. **Sa tête domine au-dessus de la foule**, his head rises above the crowd.

DOMINER, *va.* 1. to dominate, to rule, to govern, to sway. **Les vices et les passions dominent la plupart des hommes**, most men are ruled by their vices and passions.

2. to tower over, to rise above, to command, to overlook. **Une colline qui domine la plaine**, a hill which rises above the plain. **La forteresse domine la ville**, the fortress commands the town.

DOMINER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to master one's self, to master one's passions ; 2. to refrain ; to restrain one's self.

DOMINGUE (SAINT-), san domang', *pnm. Geog.* San Domingo, Hayti.

DOMINICAIN, dominikan, *sm.* Dominican, predicant, preaching friar, jacobin, black friar : an order of monks founded at Toulouse in 1216 by St. Dominic.

DOMINICAINE, dominiken', *sf.* dominican nun.

DOMINICAINE, *adj. Geog.* Dominican. **La République dominicaine**, the Dominican Republic : the east section of Hayti.

DOMINICAL, E, dominikal', al', [Low Lat. : dominicalis ; Lat. : dominicus], *adj.* dominical : *a*) relating to the Lord, or the Lord's day ; *b*) noting the Lord's prayer. **Lettre dominicale**, dominical (*or* Sunday) letter. **L'oraison dominicale**, the dominical prayer, the Lord's prayer.

DOMINICALE, *sf.* Sunday sermon.

DOMINIQUE, dominik', *pnm.* Dominic.

DOMINIQUE (LA), la dominik', *pnf. Geog.* Dominica : a British West India Island.

DOMINIQUIN (LE), lœ dominikan, *pnm.* Domenichino Zampieri : a celebrated painter of the Bolognese school.

DOMINO, domino, [Lat. : dominus, lord], *sm.* **1.** domino : *a*) a kind of hood or garment formerly worn over the head and shoulders by priests, during the winter ; *b*) a long, loose cloak of silk, with a cap and wide sleeves, used as a general disguise at masquerades ; *c*) a person wearing this disguise ; *d*) *pl.* a game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory, variously dotted ; *e*) a piece of ivory or bone of oblong shape, used in playing dominoes. *d*) **Une partie de dominos**, a game at dominoes. **Jouer aux dominos**, to play at dominoes. **Faire —**, to be out, to be domino.

2. marbled paper ; stained paper.

DOMINOTERIE, dominot'ri, *sf.* 1. stained papers ; 2. coloured papers; coloured prints (for playing at draughts, goose, etc.).

DOMINOTIER, dominotyé, [domino], *sm.* 1. dealer in stained papers ; 2. dealer in coloured papers ; 3. *Bot.* wild plum-tree.

DOMITE, domit', *sf. Miner.* domite : a variety of trachyte.

DOMMAGE, domazh', [Low Lat. : dommagium ; Lat. : damnum], *sm.* 1. damage : *a*) detriment, prejudice, wrong, injury, mischief, hurt, harm ; *b*) loss. *a*) **Réparer un —**, to repair an injury. **Les dommages faits par la grêle sont grands**, the hail has done a great deal of harm. **Recevoir du —**, to receive, to sustain an injury. *b*) **Ils mirent en commun le gain et le —**, they shared alike the profits and losses.

2. (Followed by *que* and the subjunctive) pity. **C'est —**, it is a pity. **C'est bien —**, c'est **grand —**, it is a great pity. **Quel —**! what a pity ! **C'est bien — qu'elle soit devenue si laide**, it is a great pity that she has become so ugly. **C'eût été — qu'elle n'est pas réussi**, it would have been great pity if she had not have succeeded.

3. *Law-t.* **Dommages et intérêts, dommages-intérêts**, damages : the indemnity awarded for an injury. **Adjuger, accorder des dommages et intérêts**, to award damages. **Demander des dommages et intérêts**, to sue for damages.

DOMMAGEABLE, domazhabl', *adj.* prejudicial, detrimental, injurious, damageable, hurtful, mischievous. **Les méchants livres sont fort dommageables au public**, bad books do the public a great deal of harm.

DOMMAGEABLEMENT, domazhablœmân-t, *adv.* prejudicially, injuriously, hurtfully.

† **DOMMAGER**, domazhé-r, *va.* V. *Endommager.*

† **DOMNE**, don', *sf.* domina : a title, formerly given to certain nuns.

DOMPTABLE, dôntabl', [dompter], *adj.* subduable, tamable : that may be subdued ; governable.

DOMPTER, dônté-r, [Lat. : domitāre], *va.* 1. to subdue : *a*) to subjugate, to subject, to overcome, to vanquish ; to reduce to obedience ; *b*) to quell, to reduce, to crush ; to bring down ; to master, to keep down, to keep under, to restrain. *a*) — **une nation**, to subdue, to subjugate a nation. — **les ennemis**, to subdue, to subjugate the enemies. *b*) — **ses passions**, to keep one's passions under. — **sa colère**, to restrain one's anger. **Vos yeux ont su — ce rebelle courage**, you were able to quell that rebellious courage at a glance. *Racine. Phèd.* 3. **Le patient vaut mieux que le fort, et celui qui dompte son cœur vaut mieux que celui qui prend des villes**, patience is better than strength and the man who can master his feelings is more meritorious than the one who takes towns. *Bossuet. Duchesse d'Orléans.*

2. to tame : to reduce from wildness, to make tame, to domesticate ; to break in. — **un cheval**, to break in a horse. — **un lion**, to tame a lion. **Hercule dompta les monstres**, Hercules tamed monsters.

DOMPTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to master, to govern, to subdue one's passions ; **2.** to restrain one's self.

DOMPTEUR, dôntœr, *sm.* 1. subduer : one who subdues ; conqueror. **César, le — de la Gaule**, Cæsar the conqueror of Gaul.

2. tamer (of hearts), — **de lions**, lion-tamer.

DOMPTE-VENIN, dônt'vœnan, *sm. Bot.* swallow-wort : *Vinceloxicum officinale*, a plant of the order asclepiadeæ.

DON, dôn, [Lat. : donum], *sm.* gift : *a*) present, donation, boon, gratuity ; a thing given either as a gratuity or as a recompense ; *b*) the act of giving, donation ; *c*) a quality or talent given by nature endowment, power, faculty ; knack. *a*) **Faire un — à quelqu'un**, to make a person a present. **Il lui fit — d'une terre**, he made him a present of an estate. **Recevoir un —**, to receive a present, a donation. **En pur —**, gratuitously. **J'envisage les dons qu'il a reçus du ciel**, I am thinking of the gifts Heaven has endowed him with. **Les dons de la terre**, the gifts of the earth : its productions. **Les dons de la fortune**, the gifts of Fortune : riches. **Les dons de Cérès**, the gifts of Ceres : corn, bread. **Les dons de Flore**, the gifts of Flore : flowers. — **mutuel**, mutual gift (between husband and wife). — **gratuit**, free gift, gratuity. *b*) **Les dons de la nature**, natural gifts ; nature's gifts. **Le — des langues**, the gift of tongues. **Le — de la parole**, the gift of speech. **Elle a le — de plaire**, she has the gift of pleasing. [Ironically) **Il a le — de me déplaire**, he has the gift of annoying me. **Avoir le — des larmes**, to have tears at command. **Le — de prophétie**, the gift of prophecy. **Et quand même j'aurais le — de prophétie..., si je n'ai point la charité, je ne suis rien**, and though I have the gift of prophecy, and have not charity, I am nothing. *Bib.*, Cor. XIII. 2.

DON, dôn, [Span.], *sm.* don : *a*) a title in Spain, formerly given only to noblemen but now common to all classes ; *b*) a term appled familiary or ironically to one who feels self-important ; master.

DON, dôn, *pnm. Geog.* Don : *a*) a river of Russia ; *b*) a river of Aberdeenshire.

DONA, dona, **DONA**, donya, *sf.* donna, donna : the Spanish and Portuguese title, a lady.

DONACE, donas', [Gr. : δόναξ, reed], *sf. Conch.* donax : of bivalve shells.

DONATAIRE, donatêr', [don], *sm.f Law-t.* donee : one to whom a donation is made.

DONATEUR, TRICE, donatœr, tris', *sm. f. Law-t.* donor, donator, giver : one who makes a donation.

† **DONATIF**, donatif, *sm.* donative, donation, gift, present, gratuity.

DONATION, donasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : donatio ; O. Fr. : popular form : donaison], *sf. Law-t.* 1. donation : the act of giving or granting ; the act by which a

thing or the use of it is transferred to a person or corporation; gift. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to make a person a donation. **Faire — entière de ses biens à quelqu'un**, to give a person the whole of one's property. **Révoquer une —**, to revoke a donation. **— à cause de mort**, donation in prospect of death. **— pure et simple**, donation pure, gift. **— entre vifs**, donation *inter vivos* donation during the donor's life, free gift.

2. deed of gift.

DONATISME, donatism', *sm.* donatism: the doctrines of the Donastics.

DONATISTE, donatist', *sm.* Donatist: a member of the sect founded by Donatus in the fourth century.

DONAX, donaks, [Gr.: δόναξ, reed], *sm. Bot.* donax: *Arundo donax*, a species of grass.

DONC, dônk; in the middle of a sentence and before a consonnant, it is pronounced dôn; in the other cases, the *c* is heard, [Lat.: dum and que; O. Fr.: donques], *conj.* 2. therefore: *a*) consequently, by consequence; *b*) so, then, for this reason; in that case. *a*) **Je pense, — je suis.** I think, therefore I exist. **Il rougit, — il est coupable**, he blushes, therefore he is guilty. **Il est votre père, — vous devez le respecter**, he is your father, therefore you must respect him. *b*) **Eh! d'où peut — venir ce changement extrême**, well! what is the cause then of this great change? **Vous voyez — bien que j'avais raison**, so you see that I was right. **Si ce n'est toi, c'est — ton frère**, if it is not you, then it is your brother. *La Font.*

2. then, now: *a*) noting surprise; *b*) noting injunction. **Qu'avez-vous —**, what is the matter, then? **Qu'ai-je — fait pour que vous me traitiez de la sorte?** what have I done then, that you should treat me like that? **Que faites-vous — là?** then, what are you doing there? **Quoi —?** what then? now, indeed. **Donnez-moi — cela**, now, give me that. **Qu'a — le mariage qui vous oblige?** what, then is there in marriage to oblige you to? *Mol. F. Sav.* I. I. **Mais dites-nous — comment la chose s'est passée**, come, tell us, how the thing happened. **Laissez-moi — tranquille!** now let me be! **Allons —!** pooh! pshaw!

† **DONCQUES**, dônk; *in poet.* dônkœ, *Conj.* V. *Donc.*

DONDON, dôndôn, *sf. Fam.* 1. stout red-faced girl; 2: *Ornith.* dodo, dronte.

DONGRIS, dôngri, *sm. Com.* sort of Indian cotton fabric.

DONJON, dônzhôn, [Low Lat.: domnionem, from domnus; Lat.: dominus, lord] *sm.* 1. donjon; *a*) dungeon, keep, donjon, keep, castle-keep; the principal tower of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity; *b*) *Arch.* a pavilion raised above the roof of; a house, to command a fine view; belvedere; 2. turret.

DONJONNÉ, E, dônjoné, *adj. Herald.* turreted: furnished with turrets.

DONNANT, donán-t, *pr. p.* of *Donner*, giving. — *Prov.*: **Donnant-donnant**, give and take.

DONNANT, E, *adj.* giving; fond of giving: liberal, generous.

DONNE, dôn', [donner], *sf. Card-pl.* deal; the act of dealing cards.

DONNÉE, doné, *sf.* 1. opinion, idea; notion; 2. information. **Avoir des données certaines sur une affaire**, to be certain of one's information concerning an affair.

3. datum (*pl.* data): a truth, statement or proposition granted and admitted; 4. *Math.* given quantity, known quantity.

5. benefaction, distribution(to the poor); donative, gift, largess.

DONNER, doné-r, [Lat.: donāre], *va.* 1. to give: *a*) to transfer without equivalent or compensation; to make a donation, a gift, a present; to give away, to confer; to donate, to contribute; *b*) to grant, to bestow, to confer, to impart; *c*) to furnish, to afford, to supply, to provide with; to procure; *d*) to offer, to present, to bring; *e*) to present for taking or acceptance; to offer, to hold forth; *f*) to cause, to occasion, to produce, to give rise to; to bring; to excite; to inspire; *g*) to communicate, to impart; *h*) to deliver, to give in, to give up; (with the hand) to hand, to hand over; *i*) to fight, to engage in; *j*) to exchange; to lay down; *k*) to pledge; *l*) to show, to display; to produce; *m*) to give over; to give up, to leave, to abandon; *n*) to prescribe, to dictate, to lay down; to lay on, to impose, to enjoin; *o*) to assign, to fix; to set; *p*) to give out, to issue, to utter, to publish, to announce; *q*) to administer, to supply, to dispense; *r*) to inflict; to lay on, to apply; to deliver, to deal, to deal out, to let fly; *s*) to produce, to yield, to bear, to bring forth; *t*) to pay, to render; *u*) to render, to pronounce; *v*) to yield, to cede, to grant; *w*) to communicate, to impart, to make known, to disclose; *x*) to permit, to allow, to grant.

a) **— l'aumône**, to give alms. **— des étrennes**, to give new year's gifts. **— à boire**, to give something to drink. **— à teter**, to give suck. [*Hig.*:] **Il n'en donne pas sa part aux chiens**, he thinks he has a right to the thing he lays claim to. **Il donnerait jusqu'à sa chemise**, he would even give away the very shirt off his back. *b*) **— sa fille en mariage à quelqu'un**, to give one's daughter in marriage to a person. **Son père lui donna pour mari un jeune homme très recommandable**, her father married her to a very worthy young man. **On lui donna pour femme une jeune fille appartenant à une famille distinguée**, they married him to a young girl belonging to a good family. **La femme qu'il s'est donnée**, the wife he has chosen. **La nature lui donna le germe de toutes les vertus**, nature gave him the germs of all the virtues. **— l'absolution**, to give absolution. **— la bénédiction**, to pronounce the benediction; to give a blessing. **— une permission**, to grant a permission. **— la permission de faire**, to give permission to do. **— sa voix**, to give one's vote. **— gain de cause**, to decide in favour of a person. **Il leur donna son amitié**, he gave them his friendship. **— beaucoup à son plaisir**, to indulge very much in pleasure. **— son attention à**, to give one's attention, to pay attention to. **— croyance à**, to believe, to give one credit. **— un libre cours à**, to give free course to. **— cours à une opinion**, to give currency to an opinion, to spread an opinion. **— carrière à un cheval**, to give a horse his head, to try a horse's mettle. **— carrière à son imagination**, to give full scope to one's imagination. **Se — carrière**, to indulge in merriment. **Donnez-moi le temps d'y aller**, give me time to go there. **— un délai**, to grant a delay.

c) **La passion donne de l'éloquence**, passion makes men eloquent. **— à quelqu'un le moyen de fuir**, to give a person the means of escaping. **Se — un maître**, to take a master. **— des leçons**, to give lessons. **— de l'air à une chambre**, to air a room. **— de l'air à un tableau**, to give distinctness to a picture. **Se — des airs**, to give one's self airs, to assume airs. **Se — de grands airs**, to assume lofty airs. **— un tour piquant à sa pensée**, to express one's thoughts humourously. **— un sens favorable à**, to put a good construction upon. **— une couche de peinture**, to give a coating of paint. **Cette fontaine donne de l'eau à toute la ville**, this fountain supplies the whole town with water. **— des marques d'estime**, to show one's esteem. **— des témoignages de sa foi**, to give tokens of one's faith; to prove one's faith. **— lieu, matière, sujet à**, to give ground to. *d*) **— des sièges**, to bring chairs. **— une fête**, to give an entertainment. **— un bal**, to give a ball.

e) **— la main**, to give one's hand; to hand; to shake hands; to give way, to yield; to give in marriage, to marry; *Man.* to lower the hand. **— les mains**, to yield, to surrender. **— la main, les mains à quelque chose**, to give one's consent to a thing, to consent, to have a hand in a thing. **— le bras**, to give, to offer one's arm. **Se — le bras**, to take each other's arm. **— la patte**, to give the paw.

f) **Cela lui a donné bien de la peine**, that gave him a great deal of trouble. **Se — la peine de**, to take the trouble to. **— de l'appétit**, to give an appetite. **Cela donne bonne opinion de lui**, that gives a good opinion of him. **— du chagrin**, to cause sorrow. **— de la jalousie**, to excite jealousy. **— du mal, de l'embarras**, to give trouble. **— de jour à une affaire**, to occasion an affair. **Cela lui a donné la fièvre**, that made him feverish. **— des espérances**, to give hopes. **— du cœur**, to give heart. **— du courage**, to give courage. **— le goût de l'étude**, to give a taste for study. **La vertu lui donnait le désir d'être utile**, virtue made him desire to be useful. **La gloire donne ordinairement de l'orgueil**, glory generally makes people proud. **— à rire**, to excite laughter. **— à penser, à songer**, to give (a person) reason to think, to make people think. **— à entendre**, to hint, to give a hint. **Il m'a donné à entendre que**, he gave me to understand that. **— à parler**, to furnish occasion for talk, to make one's self spoken of, to set people talking. **— à connaître**, to give to understand, to let one know. **Cela donne à réfléchir**, that sets one thinking. **— la vie**, to give birth; to bestow, to give health, to restore health; to grant life; *Fig.* to rejoice, to make one glad. **— la mort**, to kill, to slay, to cause one's death; *Fig.* to break one's heart. **Se — la mort**, to kill one's self. **— sa vie, son sang pour la patrie**, to give one's life, to shed one's blood for one's country,

g) **— la peste**, to give the plague. **— ses goûts à quelqu'un**, to give one's tastes to a person. **Il m'a donné beaucoup d'inquiétude**, he has caused me great anxiety. **Cela lui a donné de l'humeur**, that put him into a good humour.

h) **Je le lui ai donné moi-même**, I gave it him myself. **— une lettre**, to hand a letter. **— la garde d'une chose à quelqu'un**, to intrust a person with the care of a thing. **— des verges pour se fouetter**, to give a rod for one's own back. **— des marchandises à crédit**, to sell goods on credit. *i*) **— bataille**, to give battle, to engage. **— l'assaut**, to storm, to assault.

j) **On ne donne rien pour rien**, one gives nothing for nothing. **— un pois pour avoir une fève, — un œuf pour avoir un bœuf**, to give a sprat to catch a herring. **Je n'en donnerais pas une obole**, I would not give

a farthing for it. **Je donnerais tout au monde pour que cela ne fût pas,** I would give anything in the world for it not to be so.

k) — **parole,** — **sa parole,** to give one's word.

l) — **des marques d'amitié,** to show one's friendship. **Je ne veux pas retourner en France sans vous — signe de vie,** I will not return to France without giving you some sign of life. **Il avait déjà donné des marques publiques de sa douleur,** he had already publicly shown his grief.

m) **Il ne donne rien au hasard,** he leaves nothing to chance. **Il a beaucoup donné à la faiblesse paternelle,** he has given way so much to paternal weakness. **On donne souvent à la vanité ce qu'on croit — à la vérité,** we often think we are truthful when we are giving way to vanity.

n) — **des lois à un pays,** to give laws to a country. *o*) — **un nom à,** to give, to set a name to, to name, to denominate, to term, to style. — **un titre à un ouvrage,** to give a title to, entitle a work. — **le nom à un enfant,** to stand god-father to a child. — **le bon exemple,** to set a good example. — **des bornes à,** to set bounds to.

p) — **l'ordre à,** to give order to, to give command to, to order, to command, to direct. — **ordre à quelque chose,** to see to a thing. — **des ordres,** to give out orders. — **le mot d'ordre,** to give out the parole (*or* the watch-word) ; *Fig.* to give the direction, to direct.

q) — **des remèdes,** to give remedies. — **un bain,** to give a bath. — **les sacrements de l'Église,** to administer the Sacraments. *r*) — **une punition,** to inflict a punishment, to give chastisement. — **un soufflet,** to box. — **un coup,** to give a blow, to strike. — **un coup de poing,** to cuff, to strike with the fist. — **des coups de bâton,** to cudgel. — **la bastonnade,** to give a cudgelling. — **un coup de pied,** to kick. — **un coup de balai,** to give a sweep. — **un coup d'épaule,** to give a lift, a helping hand. — **un coup de collier,** to make an effort. — **les cartes,** to deal. — **beau jeu,** to give a good hand. — **beau,** (at ball) to give a fair opening. [*Fig.* :] **Je vous donne beau, je vous la donne belle,** I give you a good chance, you have a fair opportunity of acting.

s) **Cette école a donné des peintres célèbres,** many celebrated painters have come out of that school. **La promenade lui a donné de l'appétit,** the walk has given him an appetite. **Ces arbres donnent beaucoup d'ombre,** those trees give plenty of shade. **Ce pommier donne beaucoup de fruit,** that apple-tree produces much fruit. **Son commerce lui donne de quoi vivre,** his business brings him in enough to live upon. **Sa première femme lui a donné deux filles,** he had two daughters by his first wife.

t) — **des louanges, des éloges,** to give praise, applause. — **des pleurs, des regrets,** to cry, to regret. *u*) — **un arrêt, une sentence,** to sentence. — **l'exclusion,** to exclude. *v*) — **passage,** to yield passage. *x*) — **avis,** to give warning, to give advice. — **un conseil,** to give advice, to advise. — **congé,** to give warning to leave. — **son congé à quelqu'un,** to dismiss a person. — **paroles,** to give fair words. — **raison,** — **tort,** to admit to be right, wrong. **Je lui donne raison,** I admit he is right.

y) **Qui nous donnera que nous puissions perdre cette partie de notre liberté ?** who will allow us to lose this part of our liberty ?

[Impers. :] to be given. **Il n'est pas donné à l'homme de porter plus loin la vertu,** it is not given to man to be more virtuous. *Volt.* **Il fut donné à celui-ci de tromper les peuples et de prévaloir contre les rois,** it was given to this man to mislead the people and to prevail against kings. *Boss. Reine d'Ang.*

2. to represent, to play, to perform. **La Comédie-Francaise donne aujourd'hui l'Avare, de Molière,** Moliere's « Miser » is to be played at the French Theatre this evening. — **la comédie,** to be a laughing-stock.

3. to devote, to consecrate. — **son temps aux affaires,** to devote one's time to business. **La terre ne refuse ses biens qu'à ceux qui refusent de lui — leurs peines,** the earth is only barren for those who refuse to cultivate it. *Fén.*

4. to bid, to offer. **Que donnez-vous de ces marchandises ?** how much do you bid for these goods ? **Combien en donnez-vous ?** how much do you offer for it ?

5. attribute, to ascribe, to assign ; to take to be. — **tort à,** to say one is in the wrong, to blame. **S'en — le tort,** to take the blame upon one's self. **C'est en vain qu'on prétend — aux choses humaines une solidité qui n'est pas dans leur nature,** it is quite in vain that we ascribe to human things a solidity which is not in their nature. **Quel âge donnez-vous à cette personne ?** what age do you think that person is ? **On ne vous donnerait pas plus de quarante ans,** no one would think you were more than forty.

6. to wish, to bid. — **le bonjour, le bonsoir à quelqu'un,** to bid (*or* to wish) a person good day, good night.

7. to appoint. — **rendez-vous,** — **un rendez-vous,** to appoint a meeting place. — **jour,** — **heure,** to appoint a day, an hour.

8. *Law-t.* to send (a summons) ; to issue (a writ).

9. to put, to play. † — **une baie,** — **la baie,** — **une cassade,** — **des cassades,** to play (*or* to put) a trick (upon a person), to play (a person) a trick, to humbug, to sham.

10. to defy. — **à deviner,** to defy to guess. **Le — en dix, en cent,** to defy to guess (to do) it in ten times, in a hundred times ; to give ten *or* a hundred times to guess it in. **Devinez la, je vous le donne en trois,** guess it, I give you three times to guess it in.

11. **Se donner,** to buy. **Je veux me — un manteau pour cet hiver,** I mean to buy myself a cloak for this winter. **Je me suis donné une montre pour mes étrennes,** I bought myself a watch for my new year's gift.

12. *Hunt.* — **le cerf aux chiens,** to start the stag. — **les chiens,** to cast off, to throw off the dogs. — **le relais,** to let loose the relay.

13. — **de la bande,** to heel, to incline to one side. — **une voile à un autre bâtiment,** to spare up a sail to another ship. — **un suif, un courroi à un navire,** to pay a ship's bottom. — **la route,** to shape the course to regulate the going. — **de l'air à un bâtiment,** to give a ship good way. — **l'escorte à un navire,** to convoy a ship. — **chasse,** to give chase, to pursue. — **un coup de sonde,** to get a cast of the lead. — **un coup de talon,** to strike the ground with the ship heel. — **fond,** to cast anchor, to anchor. — **du tour à une roche,** to give a wide berth to a rock.

IDIOMAT. PHR. — **En donner, en donner d'une à quelqu'un,** to make a fool of anybody, to impose upon a person : to deceive, to disappoint a person ; to lie. **Il en donne à tout le monde,** he makes a fool of everybody. **Ah ! ah ! l'homme de bien, vous m'en voulez — !** Oh : oh ! holy man, you wanted to make a fool of me ! *Mol. Tart.* IV. 7. **La — belle, la — bonne,** to impose upon ; to tell stories. **En — à garder,** to impose upon : to put upon, to deceive, to cheat, to delude. **Se — patience,** to have patience. **Se — garde, se — de garde,** to be upon one's guard (against), to take heed, to beware (of a person) ; to avoid, to shun ; to beware (of doing a thing), to avoid, to forbear (doing a thing). **S'en —,** to indulge one's self ; to keep it up ; to have, to make a bout of it. **S'en — au cœur joie de quelque chose, s'en — à cœur joie,** to enjoy a thing thoroughly ; to take one's fill of it ; to have a merry bout.

DONNER, *vn.* **1.** to give, to give away, to bestow. **La façon de — vaut mieux que ce qu'on donne,** the way of giving a thing is of more consequence than the thing itself. *Corn. Men.* I. 1. **La liberalité consiste moins à — beaucoup, qu'à donner à propos,** liberality does not consist so much in giving a great deal as in giving opportunely. *La Bruy.* 4. — *Prov.* **Qui donne aux pauvres prête à Dieu,** he who giveth to the poor lendeth unto the Lord. **Qui donne trop tôt donne deux fois,** he that gives soon gives twice. **A donner donner, à vendre vendre,** if one gives a thing, he gives it ; if he sells it, it is a different case. **Donner et retenir ne vaut,** what is once given is given for good and all. **A donner et à prendre, on peut aisément méprendre,** in giving and taking, there may be mistaking. V. *Cheval.*

2. to produce, to bear ; *Com.* to sell well, to go on well. **Les pêchers ont donné avec abondance,** the peach-trees were very fruitful. **Les blés ont plus donné cette année que l'année dernière,** the harvest was more plentiful this year than last.

3. — **à la grosse,** to lend money on bottomry.

4. to hit, to strike, to knock. **La voiture donna contre la muraille,** the carriage struck against the wall. **Le navire alla — contre un écueil,** the ship struck against a rock. — **de la tête contre un mur,** to knock one'shead against a wall. [*Fig.* :] **Ne savoir où — de la tête,** not to know which way to turn ; not to possess one's self. — **au but,** to hit the mark. **Disputer avec quelqu'un lequel donnera mieux dans un blanc avec des flèches,** to try who can best hit the mark with arrows. — **d'un poignard dans le sein,** to thrust a dagger into the heart. **Elle lui donnera sur sa vilaine joue,** she will slap his ugly cheek. **Il vous donnera de son épée dans le ventre,** he will run his sword through you. — **sur les doigts à quelqu'un,** to give a person a rap over the knuckles ; *Fig.* to scold, to rate, to rebuke. — **sur les oreilles à quelqu'un,** to give a person a box on the ear. — **des deux,** to clap spurs to one's horse, to spur one's horse. [*Fig.* :] **Le soleil donne à plomb,** the sun shines vertically. **Le vent donne dans les voiles,** the wind swells the sails. **Une neige furieuse donnait au visage des ennemis,** heavy snow beat against the enemies' faces. **Le soleil donne dans les yeux,** the sun shines in one's eyes. — **dans l'œil,** — **dans les yeux,** — **dans la vue,** to take one's eye, to hit one's fancy, to please.

5. to run ; to rush. — **à la côte,** *Naut.* to run aground. — **dans un port,** to run right in for a port. — **sur un banc,** to run foul of a bank. — **à travers un banc,** to run athwart a bank. — **vent devant,** to stay a ship, to heave in stays. — **tête baissée dans quelque**

chose, to run, to rush headlong into anything. **— dans la tête,** to fly up into the head.

6. to fall. **— du nez en terre,** to fall on one's face; *Fig.* to fall into misfortunes; to break down. **— sur un plat,** to fall to upon a dish. **— dans un piège, — dedans,** to fall into a snare, to be taken, to be caught.

7. (with *à*) *a*) to bite; *b*) to believe, to trust. **Ce sont ces âmes volages et dissipées qui donnent à tout sans réflexion,** such are those giddy, volatile people who believe anything because they do not think.

8. (with *dans*) *a*) to indulge, to indulge one's self in; to be led astray; *b*) to believe; *c*) to engage in, to enter upon; to addict one's self to, to apply one's self; *d*) to be fond of, to like; to be partial to. **Vous aurez garde de — dans ce défaut,** you will take care not to fall into that mistake. **— dans une erreur,** to fall into error, to go wrong, to be in the wrong. **Elle était d'une confiance à — dans tout ce qu'on voulait,** she was so confiding that she would believe anything you liked. **J'admire qu'on donne avec tant d'action dans les choses du dehors,** I am amused to see how fond people are of outward things. **— dans le sens de quelqu'un,** to be of the same opinion as a person; to chime in with a person.

9. to embrace, to espouse, to adopt. **— à pleines voiles dans une opinion,** to embrace an opinion heartily.

10. to charge, to engage, to fight. **Le régiment donna vaillamment,** the regiment fought valiantly. **Le maréchal a donné sur l'arrière-garde des ennemis,** the marshal charged the enemy's rear-guard.

11. (avec *sur*) *Fig.* to find fault (with), to censure, to blame; 12. to give, to go, to open: to have an issue into; 13. to look, to overlook, to look out, to front. **La maison donne sur la rue,** the house opens into the street. **Mes fenêtres donnent sur le jardin,** my windows look into the garden. **Cette porte donne accès sur le vestibule,** this door lets into the vestibule.

14. (at cards) to deal; 15. *Naut.* to lengthen; 16. to wind: to blow. **— du cor,** to wind the horn. **C'est à vous de —,** it is your turn to deal.

DONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to give one's self; 2. to put one's self under the dominion of, to submit; to put one's self in the power of. **Ces peuples se donnèrent aux Romains,** these nations submitted themselves to the Romans. **Il est contraint de se — au vainqueur,** he is obliged to submit himself to the conqueror. **Ils se sont donné le bras,** they went arm in arm.

3. to be given. **Cela ne se vend pas, cela se donne,** it is not a thing to be sold, it is a thing to be given.

4. to be sold. **Cela se donne partout à tel prix,** that is sold everywhere at such a price.

5. to give one's self up, to devote one's self, to addict one's self; to attend, to apply one's self. **Se — à Dieu,** to give one's self up to God. **Mazarin s'était donné à la France,** Mazarin had devoted himself to France. **En te donnant au plaisir,** by giving thyself up to pleasure. **Bossuet s'était donné aux oraisons funèbres,** Bossuet had already applied himself to writing funeral orations.

6. to present, to offer one's self. **Se — en spectacle,** to make a show of one's self.

7. to be published. **Il s'est, depuis quelque temps, beaucoup donné de brochures sur les affaires publiques,** many pamphlets about public affairs have been published lately.

8. to be performed, to be played; to be represented. **Cette pièce s'est donnée cent fois,** that piece has been played a hundred times running.

9. to give one's self out, to set up. **Il s'était donné pour grand politique,** he had given himself out as a great politician. **Elle ne s'est jamais donnée pour une sainte,** she never set herself up for a saint.

10. to be fought. **La bataille d'Austerlitz se donna le 2 décembre 1805,** the battle of Austerlitz was fought on the 2nd of December 1805.

DONNEUR, EUSE, donnœr, nœz', *sm. f.* giver: one who gives; donor, bestower. **Un — d'eau bénite de cour, un — d'eau bénite,** a man of words only. **Un — d'avis,** a giver of advice, an adviser. **Des donneurs de louanges,** praisers, flatterers. **— d'aval,** *Com.* guarantor: one who gives surety for the payment of a bill of exchange. **— à la grosse,** *Mar. Com.* insurer of a ship and her cargo. **C'est un grand — de ce qui ne lui coûte rien,** he is very free with other people's money.

DONT, dôn-t, [Lat.: de unde, whence; O. Fr.: d'ond and d'ont], *pron.* 1. (in speaking of persons) whose, of whom, that... of. **Cet homme — vous connaissez la probité,** that man whose honesty you know. **Vous ne connaissez pas la personne — il s'agit,** you do not know the person in question. **L'homme — le repentir efface les fautes,** the man whose repentence effaces his sins. **Le sénat attachait à Rome des rois dont elle avait peu à craindre,** the senate attached to Rome kings of whom the city had little to fear. *Montesq.* **L'homme — vous parlez,** the man of whom you speak, the man whom you speak of, the man that you speak of. **Connaissez-vous l'homme — je vous ai montré la photographie?** do you know the man whose photograph I showed you?

2. (of things and animals) of which, whose that... of, whereof. **Les maisons — vous voyez les façades,** the houses the front of which you see. **L'ennui est une maladie — le travail est le remède,** weariness is an illness the remedy of which is work. *Lévis.* **Les desseins — ils sont capables,** the designs of which they are capable. **La question — je demande la solution,** the question the solution of which is what I want. **Une religion — l'origine est divine,** a religion whose origin is divine. **La chose — vous parlez,** the thing that you speak of. **L'affaire — il s'agit,** the business in question. **Ce — il s'agit,** the business in hand. **C'est ce — je me plains,** it what I complain of. **Ces étoiles — on ignore les causes, et — on sait encore moins ce qu'elles deviennent après avoir disparu,** those stars whose cause we do not know, and whose disappearance is a still greater mystery to us.

3. from whom; [of things) from which, that... from: denoting separation, origin, etc.

4. with whom, for whom; with which, for which, on which, etc. **Celui — vous avez reçu un secours,** the man from whom you had help. **Le premier pas que l'on fait dans le monde, est celui — dépend le reste de nos jours,** our first step in the world, is the one on which our whole life depends. *Volt.* **Témoignez à M. ma reconnaissance pour l'amitié — il vous honore,** tell M. how thankful I am for the friendship with which he honours you. **Savez-vous les raisons — il peut se défendre?** do you know the reasons with which he may defend himself? **L'affaire — je vous avais parlé,** the matter of which I had spoken to you. **Il brisa les liens — j'étais enchaîné,** he broke the bonds which bound me. **Ce n'est pas vous, Madame, — il est amoureux,** it is not with you he is in love, Madame. *Mol. Am. magnif.* II. 3.

DONZELLE, dôn*z*èl', [Ital.: donzella], *sf.* 1. † lady; young lady, girl; 2. wench: a young woman of ill-fame.

DORADE, dorad', [dorer, to gild], *sf.* 1. *Ichth.* dolphin, coryphene: *Coryphæna,* a genus of fishes of the family scombridæ; 2. **— chinoise, — de la Chine,** gold fish: *Cyprinus auratus,* a small and beautiful fish of the carp family; 3. *Astron.* dorado: a southern constellation.

DORADILLE, doradiy', [Span.: doradilla], *sf. Bot.* spleenwort, ceterach: a genus of ferns. **— noire,** black maidenhair spleenwort, black maidenhair. **— des murailles,** wall-rue spleenwort, wall-rue.

DORADON, doradô*n*, *sm. Ichth.* dorado: *Coryphæna doradon.*

DORAGE, dorazh', [dorer, to gild], *sm.* gilding.

DORCADE, dôrkad', **DORCAS,** dôrkas, *sf. Zool.* gazelle: a species of antelope.

DORÉ, E, doré, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. gilded, gilt: *a*) overlaid with gold; *b*) covered or enriched with gold. **— sur tranche,** gilt-edged, gilt on the edges. **Un cadre —,** a gilt frame. **De l'argent —,** silver gilt. **Une ceinture dorée,** a gilt band. — *Prov.*: **Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée,** a good name is better than riches.

2. golden: *a*) gold; resembling gold; *b*) of the colour of gold, bright yellow; yellow; *c*) brilliant, bright, resplendent; gilded. **La toison dorée,** the golden fleece. **Siècle —, âge —,** golden age. *b*) **Jaune —,** golden-coloured. **Cheveux d'un blond —,** golden-coloured hair. **Des moissons dorées,** yellow harvests. **Les fruits dorés de l'automne,** the fruit which autumn tinges with yellow. *c*) **Jeunesse dorée,** *Fr. Hist.* gilded youth: a name given to rich young men who united, in 1794, in order to support the thermidorians. **Les vertus les plus sublimes n'étaient que des vices dorés,** the greatest virtues were only gilded vices.

3. smooth; deceitful; winning; flattering. **Avoir la langue dorée,** to be smooth-tongued.

DORÉ, *sm.* gilding.

DORÉE, *sf. Ichth.* doree, dory, John-Dory: *Zeus faber,* a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

DORÊME, dorêm', [Gr.: δώρημα], *sm. Bot.* dorema: a genus of unbelliferous plants.

DORÉNAVANT, dorénavâ*n*, [contr. from O. Fr. d'ores en avant, from this moment forward], *adv.* henceforth, henceforward: from this time forwards, for the future, in future. **— nous nous lèverons à cinq heures,** in future we shall get up at five o'clock. **Je serai plus exact —,** I shall be more exact in future.

DORER, doré-r, [Lat.: deaurāre, for aurāre, to gild], *va.* 1. to gild: *a*) to overlay with a film of gold; *b*) to cover with any gold-coloured matter; *c*) to give a golden appearance or colour to; to adorn, to brighten; *d*) to give a specious colouring or appearance to. *a*) **— un calice,** to gild a chalice. **— de la vaisselle,** to gild plate. **— sur tranche,** *Book-b.* to gild on the edges. **— à plein or,** to gild richly. *b*) **— du papier,** to gild paper. *c*) **Les épis qui dorent nos guérêts,** the corn that gilds our fields. *J. B. Rousseau.* **Les rayons du soleil doraient le sommet des montagnes,** the rays of the sun gilded the tops of the mountains. *Fén. Tél.* 3. **Le soleil** re les moissons, the sun gilds the harvest. *d*) **— la pilule,** to gild the pill. **— les fers,** to gild the bonds of slavery. **Ils ne craignent point le sarcasme que les grands dorent d'un clinquant de politesse,** they do not mind the

sarcasm which the great gild with seeming politeness.

2. *Past.* to cover (or wash over) with the yolk of eggs; 3. *Naut.* to pay (a ship's bottom).

DORER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be gilded, to be gilt; 2. *Fig.* to become yellow; to assume a golden colour. **Ces blés commencent à se —,** the wheat is beginning to become yellow. **Déjà le ciel se dorait des premiers rayons du soleil,** the rising sun was already gilding the sky.

DOREUR, EUSE, dorœr, rœz', [dorer], *sm. f.* gilder : one who gilds.

DORIDE, dorid', *pnf. Geog.* Doris, a district of ancient Hellas.

DORIDIE, doridi, [Gr. : δορίς, knife], *sf. Conch.* doris, sea-lemon : a genus of gastropodous molluscs.

DORIEN, IENNE, doryan, ryèn', *adj.* Dorian : Doric : pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in Greece. **Dialecte —,** Doric dialect. **Le mode —,** *Mus.* the Dorian (*or* Doric) mood.

DORIEN, *sm.* 1. Dorian : an inhabitant of Doris; 2. Doric dialect.

DORINE, dorin', *sf. Bot.* golden-saxifrage : *Chrysosplenium.* **— à feuilles alternes,** alternate-leaved golden-saxifrage. **— à — à feuilles opposées,** opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage.

DORIPPE, dorip', *sm. Conch.* dorippe : a genus of decapod crustaceans.

DORIQUE, dorik', *adj.* Doric : pertaining to the Dorians. **Dialecte —,** (or substant.) Doric dialect. **L'ordre —,** (*or* substant.) **le —,** *Arch.* the Doric order.

DORIS, doris, [Doris. Myth.], *sf. Conch.* doris, sealemon : a genus of naked gastropodous molluscs.

DORLOTER, dôrloté-r, [from O. Fr. : dorelot, hair-curling], *va.* to coddle, to nurse, to pamper, to cocker, to pet, to fondle. **— un enfant,** to nurse, to pamper a child.

DORLOTER (SE), *v. refl.* to coddle one's self, to nurse one's self up, to indulge one's self; to take one's ease. **Aimer à se —,** to be fond of taking one's ease.

DORMANT, E, dorman-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. sleeping, asleep dormant : in a state of sleep; 2. *Herald.* dormant : said of an animal in a sleeping posture; 3. stagnant, standing : not flowing, still, motionless. **Une eau paisible et dormante,** a piece of still and stagnant water.

4. fixed : fast, immovable, steady; dead. **Pont —,** fixed bridge. **Pêne —,** dead bolt, French bolt.

5. *Naut.* standing. **Manœuvres dormantes,** standing rigging.

DORMANT, *sm.* 1. sleeper : one who sleeps. **Les sept dormants d'Éphèse,** the seven sleepers of Ephesus.

2. *Carp.* sleeper, dormant, dormer : a cross-beam; 3. *Carp.* post : a piece of timber set up right; 4. *Carp.* fixed frame; 5. *Glass-m.* sleeper : a cross iron-bar; 6. *Naut.* standing part (of a rope); [in the plural] shrouds.

7. epergne : an ornamental stand, with a large dish, for the centre of a table.

DORMEUR, EUSE, dôrmœr, œz', *sm. f.* sleeper : *a*) a person that sleeps; *b*) sluggard, a lazy person. **Les vieillards sont dormeurs,** old people sleep very much. **C'est un grand —,** he is a great sleeper. **Faire le —,** to pretend to be asleep.

DORMEUSE, *sf.* 1. dormeuse, post chariot : a travelling carriage, in which one can easily sleep; 2. long chair.

DORMILLE, dôrmiy, *sf. Ichth.* loach : a little fish. V. *Loche.*

DORMILLEUSE, dôrmiyœz', *sf. Ichth.* topedo. V. *Torpille.*

DORMIR, dôrmir, [Lat. : dormire], *vn,* [*Je dors, tu dors, il dort, nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment; je dormais; je dormis; je dormirai; je dormirais; dors, dormons, dormez; que je dorme; que je dormisse; dormant; dormi.*] 1. to sleep : *a*) to take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind; to be asleep; to slumber, to nap; *b*) to be dead; to lie in the grave; *c*) to be careless, inattentive; to live thoughtlessly; *d*) to remain inactive; to do nothing; *e*) to be unemployed; to be inactive, to rest; *f*) to lie dormant, to be still; to be motionless; not to be noticed, not to be agitated, to be unattended to. *a*) **— profondément, — d'un profond sommeil, — d'un bon somme,** to sleep soundly. **— le jour, — de jour, — dans le jour,** to sleep in the day (*or*, by day). **— la nuit, — de nuit,** to sleep in the night (*or*, at night). **Avoir envie de —,** to be sleepy. **Avoir bien envie de —.** to feel very sleepy. **Faire semblant de —,** to pretend to be asleep. **— légèrement, — un léger somme,** to slumber. **— comme un loir, comme une marmotte,** to sleep like a dormouse. **— comme une souche,** to sleep like a log. **— comme un sabot,** to sleep like a top, to sleep as sound as a top. **— sur les deux oreilles,** to sleep soundly; *Fig.* to have nothing to fear. **— à bâtons rompus,** to sleep by fits and starts. **— en lièvre,** to sleep with one's eyes open. **— debout, — tout debout,** to sleep standing, not to be able to keep one's eyes open. **Des contes à — debout,** most sleepy, tiresome stories. **Je passai la nuit sans —,** I did not sleep all night. **— trop longtemps,** to over-sleep one's self. **— la grasse matinée,** to sleep it out, to lie late in bed. **Tandis que tout dormait encore,** whilst everybody was still asleep. **Le malade a dormi plusieurs heures de suite,** the patient has slept several hours running. **Les biens lui viennent en dormant,** fortune favours him when he thinks least of it. **Il ne faut pas réveiller le chat qui dort,** don't rouse the sleeping lion; when sorrow is asleep, awake it not.

b) **Les morts dorment en paix dans le sein de la terre,** the dead are sleeping peacefully in their graves. **Ils dorment du sommeil éternel,** theirs is the eternal sleep. **C'est ici que dorment nos aïeux,** it is here our ancestors sleep.

c) **Cet homme ne dort pas,** that man does not sleep. **— sur une affaire,** to go to sleep over an affair. *e*) **Les guerriers amollis laissent — leurs lances,** the enervated warriors no longer use their lances. *f*) **Laisser — une affaire,** to let an affair lie dormant, not to attend to an affair. **Laisser — les lois,** to take no notice of the laws. **Laisser — ses capitaux,** to let one's capital lie dormant. **Laisser — noblesse,** to lay one's nobility aside for a while.

2. *Bibl.* to lie; 3. (of waters) to be stagnant, to be still, to be dormant. **Il fait beau pêcher où l'eau dort,** it is pleasant to fish where the water is still.

4. to smoulder. **Le feu qui semble éteint dort sous la cendre,** the fire which seems to have gone out is often smouldering.—*Prov.*: **Qui dort, dîne,** he who sleeps wants no dinner. **Il n'y a pire eau que l'eau qui dort,** still waters run deep. **Qui dort la grasse matinée trottera toute la journée,** he that rises late must trot all day. V. *Chat, Jeunesse.*

DORMIR, *va.* to sleep. **Dormez votre sommeil, riches de la terre, et demeurez dans votre poussière,** sleep your sleep, mighty men of the world, and remain in your dusty graves. *Boss. Le Tellier.* **Tous les riches ont dormi leur sommeil,** the men of might have slept their sleep. [*Colloq.* :] **— un bon somme,** to take a good nap.

DORMIR, *sm.* sleep. **Le long — est exclu de ce lieu,** it is not allowed to sleep long in this place. **Le — nous dérobe presque la moitié de la vie,** sleep deprives us of nearly half our lives.

DORMITIF, IVE, dôrmitif, tiv', [Lat. : dormitivus, from dormire], *adj. Med.* dormitive : somniferous, causing sleep.

DORMITIF, *sm. Med.* dormitive : a medicine to promote sleep.

DORONIC, doronik, *sm. Bot.* leopard's-bane : *Doronicum*, a genus of composite plants.

DOROTHÉE, doreté, *pnf.* Dorothy.

DORSAL, ALE, dôrsal, al', [Lat. : dorsum, the back], *adj. Anat.* dorsal : pertaining to the back. **Vertèbres dorsales,** dorsal vertebræ. **Muscles dorsaux,** dorsal muscles. **La région dorsale,** the dorsal region. **Nageoire dorsale,** dorsal fin.

DORSALE, *sf. Ichth.* dorsal fin.

DORSIBRANCHE, dôrsibrânsh', [Lat. : dorsum, the back; Gr. : βράγχια, gills], *adj. Zool.* dorsibranchiate : having gills attached to the back.

DORSIFÈRE, dôrsifèr', **DORSIGÈRE,** dôrsizhèr', [Lat. : dorsum, the back; ferre, gerere, to bear], *adj. Bot.* dorsiferous : bearing seeds on the back of the leaves.

DORSO, dôrso, dorso : a prefix denoting relation to the back, as *dorso-costal, dorso-huméral*, etc.

DORSTÉNIE, dôrsténi, [Dorsten, a German botanist], *sf. Bot.* dorstenia : a genus of plants of the order urticaceæ.

DORTOIR, dôrtwar, [Lat. : dormitorium, changed by time into dormtoir, and dortoir], *sm.* dormitory : a large sleeping room, that is capable of containing many beds, as in convents, colleges, etc.

DORURE, dorur', [dorer, to gild], *sf.* 1. gilding : *a*) the act, or the art of gilding; *b*) gold leaf laid on any surface. **— à l'huile,** oil-gilding. **— à la feuille,** leaf-gilding. **— au feu,** gilding by heat. **— galvanique, — à la pile,** electro-gilding. **— par immersion, — par simple trempé,** gilding by immersion. **— au sauté, — à la grelette, — au vif,** water gilding.

2. *Past.* colouring with the yolk of eggs.

DOS, dô, [Lat. : dorsum; Low Lat. : dossum], *sm.* 1. back : *a*) the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in other animals; *b*) the outer part of the hand; *c*) the hinder part of certain things; *d*) the thick and strong part of a tool, opposed to the edge. *a*) **Porter sur le —,** to carry on the back. **Tomber sur le —,** to fall on one's back. **Il était couché sur le —,** he was lying on his back. **Avoir le — au feu, le ventre à table,** to have one's meals comfortably. **Il n'a pas une chemise sur son —, il n'a pas une chemise à se mettre sur le —,** he has not a shirt to his back. [*Fam.* :] **Le — lui démange,** he wants a drubbing. **Faire le gros —,** (as a cat) to set up the back; *Fig.* to assume an air of importance. **Plier le —,** to bow the back; to yield, to submit. **Mettre quelque chose sur le — de quelqu'un,** to cast the fault, the blame on a person. **Se mettre quelqu'un sur le —,** to make an enemy of a person. **Vous vous êtes mis tout le monde sur le —,** you have brought everybody about your ears; your have caused everybody to turn against you. **Battre quelqu'un sur le — d'un autre,** to beat one person for another. **Il se laisse tondre la laine sur le —,** he submits to anything. **Avoir**

bon —, to have a broad back; *Fig.* to be indifferent to insults; to be good tempered. **Il est si bon, si faible, qu'il se laisserait manger la laine sur le —**, he is so kind, and so weak that he would submit to anything. **Monter sur le — de quelqu'un**, to impose upon a person. **Je ne veux pas me laisser monter sur le —**, *Fam.* I will not be sat upon. **Tourner le —**, to turn one's back; to turn tail; to turn the back, to depart, to remove. **Tourner le — à la mangeoire**, to set the wrong way to work; to quarrel with one's bread and butter. **Tourner le — dans une bataille, tourner le — aux ennemis**, to run away, to take to flight. **Je n'ai fait que tourner le —, il était déjà parti**, I only just turned round, and he was gone. **Dès que j'ai eu le — tourné**, at soon as my back was turned. **Tourner le — à quelqu'un**, to turn one's back on a person; to treat with contempt, to forsake a person. **Le roi, pour toute réponse, lui tourna le — brusquement**, the king's only answer was, to abruptly turn his back on him. **Nous tournons le — à la vérité**, we are going against truth. **Dans la mauvaise fortune, les amis vous tournent le —**, when we are unfortunate, friends forsake us. **La fortune lui a tourné le —**, fortune is against him. **Il tourne le — où il veut aller**, he is turning his back to the place he wishes to go to. **Derrière le —**, behind the back. **— à —**, back to back. **Mettre, renvoyer — à —**, to discharge on equal terms. **Avoir, porter quelqu'un sur son —**, to be weary of a person, (In popular language). **J'en ai plein le —**, I am weary of it. **Être sur le — de quelqu'un**, to be always at a person's elbows. **Se mettre tout le monde à —**, to turn everybody against one.

c) **Le — d'un habit**, the back of a coat. **Le — d'une chaise**, the back of a chair. **Le — d'un livre**, the back of a book. **A — brisé**, *Book-b.*, with a broken (*or* open) back. *d*) **Le — d'un couteau**, the back of a knife.

2. ridge. **— d'âne**, *Build.* shelving ridge, steep ridge. **En — d'âne**, with a shelving ridge. **Nous montions sur le — des vagues**, we rose on the ridges (on the tops) of the waves *Fén. Tél.* 4.

DOSABLE, dôzabl', [doser], *adv.* measurable: which can be dosed.

DOSAGE, dôzazh', [doser], *sm.* mixture, mixtion.

DOSE, dôz', [Gr.: δόσις, a giving], *sf.* **1.** dose: *a*) *Pharm.* a determinate quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; *b*) *Fig.* portion, quantity. **Boire de l'eau à grandes doses**, to drink a great deal of water. **Je voulais hier prendre une — de morale**, yesterday I accepted a little moral lecture. *Mme de Sév.* 203. **Chaque homme a sa — d'imperfection et de démence**, every man has his share of imperfections and foolishness.

DOSER, dôzé-r, [dose], *va. Pharm.* to dose; to proportion, to apportion in a dose.

DOSSE, dos', [dos], *sf.* slab (of wood).

DOSSERET, dos'ré, [dos], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* side-post (of a door); little pilaster jutting out; **2.** two thin iron plates on the back of a file; **3.** back (or border) of a saw. **Scie à —**, back-saw, backed saw.

DOSSIER, dôsyé; the *r* is always mute; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, (dos), *sm.* **1.** back (of a seat, of a carriage); **2.** dosel, dorsel: ornamental stuff of the back of a chair; **3.** head-board (of a bed); **4.** back-board (of a boat); **5.** file, bundle of papers; papers, notes; a barrister's brief.

DOSSIÈRE, dôsyêr', *sf.* **1.** ridge-band (of harness); **2.** back (of a cuirass).

DOT, dot, [Lat.: dos, dotis], *sf.* dowry: *a*) dower; the portion or property which the wife brings to her husband in marriage; portion; *b*) that which a nun brings to a monastery. **Une riche —**, a good dowry. **Une fille sans —**, a portionless girl. [*Fig.*:] **Les talents sont les plus belles — qu'on donne à ses enfants**, talents are the best dowry to give to one's children. **Coureur de —**, heiress hunter.

DOTAL, E, dotal, al', [dot], *adj. Law-t.* dotal: relating to a woman's marriage portion.

DOTATION, dotasyôn; *in poet.* siôn [Lat.: dotatio], *sf.* dotation, endowment: establishment of funds for support of a hospital, etc.

DOTER, doté-e, [Lat.: dotāre], *va.* to endow: *a*) to furnish with a dower; to portion; *b*) to supply by a permanent fund; *c*) *Fig.* to enrich with excellence gift, or faculty; to endue, to gift. *a*) **— des filles pauvres**, to portion poor girls. **Il a doté sa fille de trente mille francs**, he has given his daughter a portion of thirty thousand francs. *b*) **— un collège, un hôpital**, to endow a college, a hospital. *c*) **Les grâces dont la nature l'avait dotée**, the graces with which nature had endowed her.

DOTHIÉNENTÉRIE, dotiénântéri, [Gr.: δοθιήν, pimple; ἔντερον, intestine], *sf. Med.* dothinenteritis: inflammation and ulceration of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, or typhoid fever.

DOUAIRE, douêr', [Lat.: dotarium; dos, dotis, dowry], *sm. Law-t.* dower, jointure, settlement: the portion of his property which a husband gives to his wife, in consideration of marriage, to be enjoyed by her after her husband's death. **Assigner un —** to settle a jointure.

DOUAIRIER, douêryé, [douaire], *sm.* a child that keeps to his mother's jointure and renounces the paternal estate.

DOUAIRIÈRE, douêryêr', *sf.* dowager: a widow with a jointure; said only of persons of rank. **Reine —**, queen-dowager.

DOUANE, douan', [Ital.: dogana], *sf.* **1.** customs, duties: a tax laid on commodities imported or exported; **2.** custom-house: a house where vessels and merchandise are entered, and duties upon goods imported or exported, are collected. **Droits de —**, custom-duties, custom's duties. **Commis, préposé de la —** custom-house officer.

DOUANER, douané-r, [douane]. *va. Fam.* **1.** to pass at the custom-house; **2.** to seal (goods).

DOUANIER, douanyé; *pl.* douanyé-z, *sm.* custom-house officer: a legally appointed officer of the customs to examine and assess goods for duty; tide-waiter.

DOUANIER, IÈRE *adj.* of customs.

DOUAR, douar [Ar.] *sm.* douar: *a*) a village among the Arabs; *b*) a fraction of a tribe in Algeria.

DOUBLAGE, doublazh', [doubler] *sm.* **1.** † *Feud. Law.* double tax; **2.** *Weav.* loose twisting; **3.** *Print.* doublet, double: a word unintentionally repeated; **4.** *Naut.* lining (of a sail); sheathing (of a ship). **Planche de —**, stuff. **— en cuivre**, copper-sheathing.

DOUBLE, doubl', [Lat.: duplus; duo, two], *adj.* **1.** double: *a*) two of a sort together, being in pairs; *b*) twice as much; *c*) twofold; *Math.* duplicate; *d*) having one added to another; *e*) *Bot.* noting that state of a flower in which the essential organs are changed into petals; *f*) deceitful, double-faced; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret. *a*) **Un — rang de colonnes**, a double row of columns. **Une — porte**, a double door. **Des feuilles doubles**, *Bot.* double leaves. **Acte —**, duplicate: an original instrument repeated. **Tenue des livres en partie —**, book-keeping by double entry. **— emploi**, useless repetition. **— as**, double one (at dominoes). **— croche**, *Mus.* semiquaver. *b*) **Avoir — paye**, to have double pay. **— décalitre**, double decalitre, two decalitres. *c*) **Fermer à — tour**, to double-lock. **— sens**, double meaning. **Mot à — entente**, double-entendre. **Piston à — mouvement**, double piston. **Sel —**, *Chem.* double-salt. **— réfraction**, *Opt.* double-refraction. **Raison —**, *Match.* duplicate ratio. *d*) **Un — menton**, a double chin. **Ce fut un — malheur**, it was a double misfortune. **La — autorité qu'il exerce**, the double authority he exercises. *e*) **Une fleur —**, a double flower. **Une rose —**, a double rose. **Nouer à — nœud**, to tie with a double knot. *f*) **Ame — et traîtresse!** deceitful and treacherous being! **— de cœur**, double-hearted. **A — visage**, double-faced. **Délivrez mon âme des langues doubles et trompeuses**, deliver me from deceitful tongues.

2. strong, of the best quality; **3.** (of persons, in an ill sense) arrant, regular. **— fripon**, an arrant rogue. **— voleur**, a regular thief.

DOUBLE, *sm.* double: *a*) twice the quantity, number, value, or measure; *b*) counterpart, one thing similar to another; duplicate; *c*) duplicate, copy, transcript: *d*) † the twelfth part of a penny, an old copper coin; *e*) fold; *f*) *Theat.* substitute. *a*) **Payez le —**, to pay double. **Être condamné au —**, to be sentenced to double. **Il est forcé de faire le — du chemin**, he is obliged to go double the distance. **Jouer à quite ou —**, to play double or quits. *b*) **Le — corps de logis**, the counterpart of the wing of a building. **Avoir des doubles dans une collection**, to have copies in a collection. *c*) **Le — d'un tableau**, the copy of a painting. **Le — d'un acte**, the duplicate of a deed. *d*) **Non; il vous rendra tout jusques au dernier —**, no; he will pay you back to the last penny. *Mol. Éc. des fem.* v. 4. **Cela ne vaut pas un —, je n'en donnerais pas un —**, that is not worth a farthing; I would not give a straw for it. *e*) **Mettre, plier une chose en —, en plusieurs doubles**, to fold a thing in two, to fold a thing in three or four etc.

DOUBLE, *adv.* double: twice, doubly. **Voir —**, to see double. **Payer —**, to pay double.

AU DOUBLE, *adv. phr.* **1.** double, as much again; twofold. **Payer au —**, to pay wice the value. **Ils me rendent cette complaisance au —**, they more than repay me for that favour.

EN DOUBLE, *adv. phr.* **1.** double; **2.** quickly; hastily. **Plier une feuille en —**, to fold a sheet in two.

DOUBLÉ, E, doublé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** doubled; **2.** lined as a coat.

DOUBLÉ, *sm.* **1.** (at billiards) doublet; **2.** plated work.

DOUBLEAU, doublô *sm. Carp.* binding joist; strong joist.

DOUBLE-BÉCASSINE, doublœbékasin', *sf. Ornith.* great snipe, solitary snipe: the *Scolopax major.*

DOUBLE-CLOCHE, doublœklosh', *sf. Bot.* Egyptian thorn-apple: the *Datura fastuosa.*

DOUBLEMENT, doublœmân-t, *adv.* doubly: twice, in a twofold manner; to twice the degree. **Je vous suis — obligé**, I am doubly obliged to you. **Et donner à propos c'est**

donner —, *bis dat qui cito dat*; and the right thing given at the right time is a handsome present.

DOUBLEMENT, *sm*. doubling : *a*) the act of making double ; *b*) *Milit.* the placing of two or more ranks into one.

DOUBLE-OCTAVE, doubloctaf', *sf. Mus.* double-octave : an interval composed of two octaves.

DOUBLE-PANSE, doublœpáns', *sf.* rumen : first stomach of ruminants.

DOUBLER, doublé-r, [double], *va.* **1.** to double : *a*) to increase by adding an equal sum, value, quantity or length ; *Fig.* to heighten ; *b*) *Milit.* to unite two ranks or files in one ; *c*) *Print.* to set up the same word or words unintentionally a second time ; *d*) *Man.* to leap in order to throw the rider ; *e*) double ; to do over again ; *Mus.* to repeat ; *f*) to double up ; to fold one part over another ; to add to another ; *g*) *Naut.* to sail round a cape ; to weather. *a*) **— un nombre**, to double a number. **— la dépense**, to double the expense. **— ses capitaux**, to double one's capital. [*Fig.* :] **Ce bien inattendu double vos jouissances**, this unexpected property is doubly welcome. **— les manœuvres**, *Naut.* to double the rigging. **— le pas**, to mend one's pace, to go faster. **— le sillage**, *Naut.* to make a crooked wake. **— un vaisseau**. to sail as fast again as another ship. *d*) **— les reins**, to double the reins (of a horse). *e*) **— une classe à l'école**, to follow the same class over again another year at school. *f*) **— une feuille de papier**, to fold a sheet of paper. **— une serviette**, to fold up a napkin. **— du fil**, to double thread. *g*) **Les Portugais doublèrent le cap de Bonne-Espérance sous le règne de Jean II**, the Portuguese doubled the cape of Good Hope in the reign of John II.

2. to line : to cover the interior surface of. **— un manteau**, to line a cloak. **— un voile**, to line a sail.

3. to sheathe : to cover with sheets of copper. **— un vaisseau**, to sheathe a ship.

4. *Theat.* to act as substitute for, to play as substitute in (a part) ; to be the substitute of (an actor) ; **5.** *Naut.* to outsail (a ship) ; **6.** *Naut.* to double upon. **— l'ennemi**, to double upon an enemy's ships ; to enclose the enemy between two fires.

7. *Hunt.* **— des voies**, to double (as a stag).

DOUBLER, *vn.* **1.** to double : to increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity or length ; to grow to twice as much. **La population de cette ville a presque doublé**, the population of this town has nearly doubled. **Le nombre des spectateurs a doublé**, the number of spectators has doubled.

2. *Naut.* **— sur les avirons**, to pull away the oars. **Doublez ! doublez !** pull best the oars ! pull away.

DOUBLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be doubled.

DOUBLERIE, doublœri, *sf.* duplicity, doubleness, double-dealing.

DOUBLET, doublè ; *pl.* doublè-z, *sm.* **1.** doublet : *a*) *Jewel.* a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with colour between them ; *b*) *Opt.* a species of magnifying-glass ; **2.** (at backgammon) doublets : the same number on both dice ; **3** *Weav.* doubler, doubling-iron.

DOUBLETTE, doublet, [double], *sm.* coupler of an organ.

DOUBLEUR, EUSE, doublœr, blœz, *sm. f.* doubler : one who doubles wool or silk.

DOUBLEUR, *sm.* **1.** *Phys.* doubler : an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by the electrometer ; **2.** plater : one who covers metal with a coating of silver or gold.

DOUBLEUSE, *sf. Spin.* lapping machine.

DOUBLE-VUE, doublœvu, *sf.* second sight.

DOUBLIER, doublié, *sm.* double rack (in a sheepcote).

DOUBLOIR, doubwar, *sm. Weav.* twining-machine.

DOUBLON, doublôn, *sm.* **1.** doubloon : an old Spanish gold coin ; **2.** *Print.* double, doublet : a word or phrase unintentionally doubled ; **3.** *Agr.* calf two years old.

DOUBLURE, doublur', [doubler], *sf.* **1.** lining : the stuff with which a coat is lined ; **2.** *Theat.* substitute : one who plays the part of another ; **3.** *Technol.* defect in soldering ; **4.** *Jewel.* incomplete melting or forging of the metals.

DOUBS, dou, *pnm. Geog.* Doubs : *a*) a river in France ; *b*) a department of France.

DOUC, douk, *sm. Zool.* douc : a monkey of Cochin China.

DOUCE-AMÈRE, dousamèr, *sf. Bot.* bittersweet, woody nightshade : *Solanum dulcamara*. [*Pl. Douces-amères*].

DOUCEÂTRE, dousâtr', *adj.* sweetish : sweet insipid.

DOUCEMENT, dous'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** softly, gently : *a*) smoothly without violence or roughness ; *b*) not loudly, without noise ; *c*) placidly, quietly, calmly, peacefully, smoothly ; *d*) sweetly, mildly, meekly, tenderly, kindly, benignly : *e*) slowly, leisurely, at leisure, not in haste. *a*) **Frapper —**, to knock, to strike gently. **Toucher —**, to touch gently. **La fortune passa, l'éveilla —, et lui dit**, Fortune passed by, gently awoke him and said. *La Font. Fab.* v. II. *b*) **Parler —**, to speak softly, gently. **Marcher —**, to walk softly. **J'ai gagné — la porte sans rien dire**, I walked softly to the door without saying a word. **Pour moi je me meurs —**, as to me, I am dying peacefully, *Volt.* **Il sommeillait —**, he slept calmly. **C'est une chose qu'il faut faire —**, it is a thing that must be done gently. **Je prends tout — les hommes comme ils sont**, I just take men as they are. *Mol. Mis.* I. I. *d*) **Reprendre quelqu'un —**, to reprove a person gently, kindly. **Traiter — les vaincus**, to treat the vainquished kindly. **Il en usa — avec ses domestiques**, he treated his servants with kindness. *e*) **Marcher bien —**, to walk very slowly, very softly. **Mon avis c'est d'y aller tout — à pied**, I am for walking there slowly. *Fam.* **Aller — en besogne**, to go gently to work ; to set about things carefully.

2. smoothly : *a*) with even glide or flow ; *b*) soothingly, flatteringly, with soft words ; 3. mildly ; moderately. **Avec un peu de raison, on peut goûter — les biens et s'accommoder patiemment aux maux**, with a little common sense, one may enjoy the good things of this life in moderation and patiently put up with its ills. *St. Évremont.*

4. sweetly, smoothly, pleasantly, agreeably, gratefully ; comfortably. **On passe — son temps, quand on le partage entre l'étude et l'amitié**, our time is spent pleasantly when divided between study and friendship. **On peut vivre — à la campagne sans grande dépense**, people can live in the country very comfortably without spending too much.

5. middlingly, indifferently, passably, poorly. **Se porter —**, to be rather poorly. **Comment va le malade ? tout —, bien —**, how is the patient ? so so, not very well.

6. *Naut.* handsomely.

DOUCEMENT, *interj.* soft, softly, gently : hold, stop, not so fast. **— ! vous parlez trop haut**, softly ! do not speak so loud. **— ! vous allez trop vite**, stop ! you go too fast.

DOUCE-MORELLE, dous'morèl', *sf.* *Hort.* a kind of apple.

DOUCERETTE, dous'rèt', *sf.* innocent Abigail ; demure-looking person. **Faire la —**, to look demure ; to play the innocent.

DOUCEREUX, EUSE, [doux], dous'rœ-z, rœz', *adj.* **1.** insipidly sweet, sweetish, mawkish. **Un vin rouge et vermeil, mais fade et —**, a ruby red wine but insipidly sweet. *Boileau. Sat.* 3.

2 *Fig* affectedly mild, affected ; sugared, honeyed ; bland. **Un air —**, an affectedly mild look. **Il y a des vieillards —, circonspects, pleins de ménagements, comme s'ils avaient leur fortune à faire**, some affected old men are as circumspect and cautious as if they had their fortunes to make, *Volt.* **Un ton —**, an affected tone. **Un langage —**, an affected language. **Ne dire que des choses doucereuses**, to speak always in a bland and civil way.

3. (of persons) mealy-mouthed, fair-spoken.

DOUCEREUX, *sm.* mealy-mouthed person, fair-spoken person ; whining lover.

DOUCET, ETTE, dousè, sèt', *adj.* **1.** gentle, mild, **Vous êtes si gente et doucette**, you are so pretty and gentle. *Régnier. Sat.* IX.

2. demure : affectedly modest.

DOUCET, ETTE, *sm. f.* demure looking person. **Faire le —, faire la doucette**, to look demure.

DOUCET, dousè, *sm.* **1.** *Hort.* a kind of apple ; **2.** a kind of grapes ; **3.** *Ichth.* gemmeous dragonet : *Callionymus lyra*, a fish of the goby family.

DOUCET, [Camille], dramatic writer (1812-1895).

DOUCETTE, dousèt', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* cornsalad, lamb's-lettuce : *Valerianella olitoria* ; **2.** (bad quality of) soda-ash ; **3.** molasses.

DOUCETTEMENT, dousèt'man-t, *adv.* *Fam.* **1.** gently, softly ; **2.** so so.

DOUCEUR, dousœr, [doux], *sf.* **1.** sweetness : *a*) the quality of being sweet ; agreeableness to the taste ; smoothness ; *b*) agreeableness to the smell ; fragrance, odoriferousness ; *c*) agreeableness to the ear ; softness, mildness, gentleness, melodiousness, harmony, musicalness. *a*) **La — du sucre**, the sweetness of sugar. **La — du miel**, the sweetness of honey. **Les fruits de notre jardin ont une — exquise**, the fruit of our garden is exquisitely sweet. *b*) **La — d'un parfum**, the sweetness of a perfume. **La — de l'haleine**, the sweetness of the breath. *c*) **La — de son chant**, the sweetness of her singing. **Leurs voix sont rudes et sans —**, their voices are coarse and unmusical. **Ils parlent une langue qui a de la —**, they speak a language which is rather musical. **Gagner les esprits par la — de ses paroles**, to win people over by gentle words.

2. softness, smoothness : the state of being smooth ; evenness. **La — de la peau**, the softness, smoothness of the skin. **La — d'une surface polie**, the smoothness of a polished surface.

3. mildness, softness : pleasantness, temperateness, moderate state. **La — de la température**, the mildness of the temperature. **La — du climat**, the mildness of the climate.

4. *Fig.* sweetness agreeableness, pleasantness, gentleness, softness, suavity ; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue ; sweets, delight, charm. **Dès cet instant nous éprouvâmes les douceurs d'une**

ancienne amitié, from that time we felt the sweetness of a long-standing friendship. **Goûter les douceurs de la vie**, to enjoy the comforts of life. **Ceux qui jouissent de toutes les douceurs de la vie**, those who enjoy all that is sweet in life. **La solitude a ses douceurs**, solitude has its charms. **Il est temps que vous alliez goûter la — du sommeil**, it is time you went to taste the sweets of sleep.

5. softness, mildness, gentleness, douceur, kindness, meekness, tenderness. **Un air de —**, a look of kindness. **Prendre quelqu'un par la —**, to deal kindly or gently with a person. **La — peut tout sur notre volonté** no one can resist kindness. **Sévérité mêlée de —**, severity combined with kindness. **Il me parle avec —**, he speaks to me with kindness. **Répondre avec —**, to answer kindly. — *Prov.* **Plus fait douceur que violence**, kindness will do more than violence, *La Font. Fab.* VI. 3.

6. softness, gentleness : the quality of being expressive of mildness or tenderness. **La — du visage**, the sweetness of the face. **Les yeux noirs ont plus de force d'expression et plus de vivacité, mais il y a plus de — dans les yeux bleus**, black eyes are the brightest and most expressive; but blue eyes are the softest.

7. smoothness, sweetness, gentleness, easiness (of style); **8.** sweet, loving thing; compliment; (in the plural) kind things; flattery; soft words, blandishment. **C'est une — qu'on vous dit en passant**, it is a compliment paid you once in a way. **Elle me prie de vous dire mille douceurs de sa part**, she desires me to give you a thousand kind messages from her. **Conter, dire des douceurs à une femme**, to talk gallantry to a woman; to flatter, to coax, to cajole a woman.

9. *pl.* sweets, sweet things; dainties. **Les enfants aiment beaucoup les douceurs**, children are very fond of sweets.

10. douceur, bribe, present, gift, gratuity (to a servant) vails *pl.* **Cela lui a valu quelque —**, he got a few presents through that. **Faite cela, il y aura quelque petite — pour vous**, do that, and there will be some little present for you.

EN DOUCEUR, *adj. phr.* **1.** gently, mildly. **L'autre en toute — laisse aller les affaires**, the other mildly lets things take their course. *Mol. Éc. des f.* I. I. **C'est un conseil que je lui ai donné en —**, it is a piece of advice I mildly gave him. **Prendre les choses en —**, to take things mildly, gently.

2. by degrees; slowly; *Naut.* handsomely; ease her.

DOUCHE, doush', [Ital. : doccia, a water-pipe], *sf.* douche : shower-bath. **— descendante**, descending douche. **— latérale**, lateral douche. **— ascendante**, ascending douche. **— en pluie, — en arrosoir**, shower-bath. **Donner une —**, to give a douche, a shower-bath. **Recevoir, prendre une —**, to take a douche, a shower-bath. **Il a besoin d'une —**, *Fig.* he wants a cooler.

DOUCHER, doushé-r, [douche], *va.* to give a douche, a shower-bath to.

DOUCI, dousi, [doucir], *sm.* *Technol.* glass grinding.

DOUCIN, dousan, [doux], *sm.* brackish water : salt and fresh mixed.

DOUCINE, dousin', [of unknown origin], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* cyma, doucine, back ogee : a moulding concave above and convex below; **2.** *Join.* moulding-plane.

DOUCIR, dousir, [doux], *va.* *Technol.* to polish (a looking-glass).

DOUCISSAGE, dousisazh', [doucir], *sm.* polishing.

DOUÉ, E, doué, *pa. p.* or *adj.* endowed, gifted, indued. **Elle était douée de toutes les vertus**, she was endowed with all the virtues. **Heureusement —**, highly gifted.

DOUEGNE, V. *Duègne.*

DOUELLE, douèl', [O. Fr. : doue, for douve, stave of a cask], *sf.* *Arch.* **1.** inner (*or* external) surface of a vault stone; **2.** inner surface of a vault; **3.** stave (of a cask). **— intérieure**, intrados. **— extérieure**, extrados.

DOUER, doué-r, [Lat. : dotāre], *va.* to endow : *a*) to endue, to portion; to furish with a dower [Little used in this sense]; *b*) to gift, to endue, to indue; to enrich with excellence, gift, or faculty. **La nature vous a doué d'un noble caractère**, nature has endowed you with a noble mind. **Le ciel a doué cette jeune personne d'une grande beauté**, Heaven has endowed that young person with great beauty.

DOUGE, douzh', *sm.* slater's chisel.

DOUILLAGE, douyazh', [douille], *sm.* stuff or cloth badly manufactured on account of the wool not being of an equal quality.

DOUILLARD, douyar, [douillet], *sm.* *Slang.* wealthy man.

DOUILLE, douy', [Lat. : ductile, gutter; O. Fr. : doctle and doille] *sf.* socket, cartidge case, any hollow thing or place which receives and holds some tool or instrument inserted (as of a bayonette, a spade, etc.).

DOUILLET, ETTE, douyé, yèt', [O., Fr.: douille, soft, from Lat. : ductilis, malleable, ductile], *adj.* **1.** downy, soft; **2.** delicate, soft, tender; sensitive, chicken-hearted; **3.** effeminate, over-delicate; **4.** touchy, nice.

DOUILLET, ETTE *sm. f.* over-delicate person.

DOUILLETTE, douyèt' *sf.* wadded outer garment.

DOUILLETTEMENT, douyèt'mân-t, *adv.* softly; delicately.

DOUILLETTER douyèté-r, [douillet], *va.* to coddle, to cocker, to pamper.

DOUILLETTER (SE), *v. refl.* to coddle, to cocker, to pamper one's self.

DOUILLEUX, EUSE, douyœ, yœz', *adj.* *Weav. Technol.* of unequal breadth.

DOUILLON, douyôn, *sm.* *Com.* coarse wool.

DOULEUR, doulœr, [Lat. : dolor], *sf.* pain : *a*) a physical suffering, an uneasy bodily sensation; ache, aching, anguish, pang; *b*) *pl.* throes, pangs; the anguish of travail in childbirth; *c*) mental suffering, dolor, dole, grief, sorrow, affliction, woe, anguish, pang. *a*) **— de tête**, headache, aching [*or* pain) in the head. **Une — aiguë**, an acute pain, a pang, a twinge. **Une légère —**, a slight pain. **Sentir, éprouver une —, de la —**, to feel a pain, to feel pain. **Résister à la —**, to bear up against pain. **Pousser des cris de —**, to cry out with pain. *c*) **Être accablé, navré de —**, to be overwhelmed with sorrow. **Être plongé dans la —**, to be plunged in grief. **L'accent de la —**, the sorrowful strain. **Dans sa —, elle se trouvait malheureuse d'être immortelle**, in her grief, she thought it a misfortune to be immortal. *Fén. Tél.* I. **Nous avons la — de vous annoncer**, we are grieved to have to inform you. — *Prov.*: **Pour un plaisir mille douleurs**, for one pleasure a thousand pains. **Il ne faut pas raviver les vieilles douleurs**, when sorrow is asleep, wake it not.

† **DOULOIR (SE)**, sœ doulwar, *v. refl.* [*Je me deulx, il se deult; je me doulois; je me doulus; il se doulut; que je me deuille; doulu.*] to moan, to complain, to lament, to wail, to grieve : to express grief or sorrow. **Je commençais à me — dans tous mes membres?** I began to feel pain in every member. *Beaumarchais. Barb. de Sév.* II, 6.

DOULOUREUSEMENT, doulourœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** painfully, sufferingly, with pain; **2.** painfully, dolorously, sorrowfully, dolefully, mournfully.

DOULOUREUX, EUSE, doulourœ, rœz', [douleur], *adj.* **1.** painful : *a*) causing physical pain; *b*) causing moral pain; sorrowful, dolorous, woful, afflicting, grievous. *a*) **Les maux physiques sont bien moins — que les autres**, physical pains are easier to bear than mental ones. *b*) **Une séparation douloureuse**, a painful separation. **Une perte douloureuse**, a painful loss. **Combien il m'est — de vous voir courir à votre perte!** how grieved I am to see you hastening to your ruin! *Fén. Tél.* 7.

2. sore, tender : that causes pain when touched. **Avoir le pied —**, to have a sore foot. **La partie douloureuse**, the tender part.

3. dolorous, doleful, sorrowful, mournful : expressing grief; woful. **Des plaintes douloureuses**, mournful cries. **De nos cris — la plaine retentit**, the plain resounds with our mournful cries. *Rac.* **Hélas! il m'observait d'un regard —**, alas! he was sorrowfully looking at me. **C'est un chant — dont mon cœur a besoin**, it is a doleful song my hearts wants. *Ducis. Othello.*

DOULOUREUSE, *sf. Fam.* the bill, the score, the reckoning : amount to be paid at a restaurant.

DOUM, doum, *sm.* *Bot.* doom, doum, gingerbread-tree : a species of palm-tree.

DOUPION, doupiôn, *sm.* *Com.* coarse silk (from double cocoons).

DOURA *or* **DOURAH**, doura, *sm.* *Bot.* doura, dora, durra, sorgho grass, Indian millet, Guinea corn : the common sorghum.

DOURO, douro, **1.** *pnm.* *Geog.* Douro : a river of Spain and Portugal; **2.** *sm.* duro; the dollar of Spain, worth about 4 s. 2 d.

DOUTE, dout', [douter], *sm.* **1.** doubt : *a*) uncertaintly of mind; doubting, hesitation, indecision; *b*) scepticism; *c*) difficulty objected; scruple; *d*) suspicion, misgiving distrust, mistrust; *e*) fear, apprehension; *f*) † dread, *a*) **Être en —**, to be in doubt, to doubt. **Est-ce qu'il peut y avoir du — à cela?** can there be any doubt about that? **Tirer, ôter, délivrer quelqu'un d'un —**, to remove a person's doubt; to relieve any one from doubt. **Éclaircir un —**, to clear up a doubt. **Révoquer en —**, to call in question. **Lever tous les doutes**, to remove all doubts. **Laisser en —**, to leave in doubt. **Mettre en —, révoquer en —**, to doubt, to question, to call in question. *b*) **Le — est le commencement de la sagesse**, doubt is wisdom's fore-runner. *c*) **Il me reste quelque — sur ce cas de conscience**, I am still rather doubtful about this case of conscience. *d*) **J'en ai quelques doutes**, I have some misgivings about that. *e*) **Dans le — d'un accident fâcheux, il faut prendre ses précautions**, being under the apprehension of a sad accident, we must take care. **Cela ne fait aucun —**, there is no doubt about that. — *Prov.*: **Dans le doute abstiens-toi**, if you doubt, forbear.

HORS DE DOUTE, *adv. phr.* beyond doubt, undoubted, unquestioned, indubitable, certain. **Il est hors de — qu'il réussira**, he will certainly succeed. **Son acquittement est hors de —**, he will certainly be acquitted.

SANS DOUTE, *adv. phr.* **1.** certainly, to

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be sure; 2. undoubtedly, indubitably, without doubt, doubtless, unquestionably; 3. no donbt, probably, likely **Viendrez-vous demain? Sans —**, shall you come to-morrow? Certainly. † with *que*. **Sans — que vous n'avez pas songé à cela**, you have very likely not thought of that. **Il est sans — qu'il suffit d'avoir appris une fois**, it is doubtless enough to have learned once.

DOUTER, douté-r, [Lat.: dubitāre], *vn.* 1. to doubt: *a*) to waver in opinion; to hesitate, to be in suspense; *b*) to hesitate to believe, to question; to have doubts (about); *c*) to distrust, to withhold confidence from; to suspect. *a*) **Il ne douta pas un seul instant**, he never doubted a minute. **Il doutait de recevoir un tel présent**, he did not expect such a present. *c*) **Je doute qu'il vienne**, I do not believe he will come. **Je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne**, I have no doubt but that he will come. **Doutez-vous que cela ne soit vrai?** don't you believe it is true? **Doutez-vous que je sois malade?** do you not believe that I am ill? **Je doute fort que vous puissiez réussir**, I do not at all believe that you will succeed. **Il a laissé — en quoi il excellait davantage**, he left people in doubt about what he most excelled in. **Il n'a jamais douté des mystères de la religion**, he has never had any doubts about the mysteries of religion. **C'est avoir beaucoup avancé que d'avoir seulement appris à —**, we have made great progress when we have learned to doubt. *Malebranche*. **On doute de votre amour pour le travail**, your love for work is much doubted. **— du succès**, to doubt of the success. **L'un ne doute de rien, l'autre doute de tout**, one doubts nothing, the other doubts everything. **Les étourdis ne doutent de rien**, fools hesitate about nothing. *Voltaire*. **Voilà, n'en doutons point, le parti qu'il faut prendre**, that is, no doubt, what we had better do. *Racine*. *e*) **Cet homme est suspect; on doute de lui dans son parti**, that man is suspicious; his party distrusts him. **On doutait de sa probité**, people doubted his honesty.

2. † to doubt, to dread, to fear.

DOUTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to suspect, to surmise, to conjecture. **Je ne me doutais pas qu'il vint**, I had not the least idea that he would come. **Elle s'est doutée de ce qui se faisait**, she suspected what was being done. **Je me doute qu'il viendra me voir**, I expect that he will come to see me.

2. **Ne pas se douter de**, not to have the least idea of, to have no idea of. **Bien des gens ne se doutent pas de votre mérite**, many people have no idea of your merit. **Il ne se doute de rien**, he suspects nothing. **Il se doute de quelque chose**, he suspects something. **Il y avait des choses dont il ne se doutait pas**, there were things he had not the least idea of.

DOUTEUR, EUSE, doutœr, tœz', *sm. f.* doubter: one who doubts.

DOUTEUSEMENT, doutœ-z'mân-t, *adv.* doubtfully, dubiously: in a doubtful manner.

DOUTEUX, EUSE, doutœ-z, tœz', *adj.* doubtfully: *a*) that may be doubted; dubious, uncertain, questionable; not obvious, clear, or certain; *b*) suspicious; *c*) ambiguous, obscure, equivocal; *d*) of uncertain issue; hazardous; *e*) not certain, not defined; *f*) full of doubts, wavering, undecided. *a*) **Un succès —**, a doubtful success. **Cela est fort —**, that is very doubtful. **La victoire demeura longtemps douteuse**, the victory was a long time doubtful. *b*) **Une probité douteuse**, doubtful honesty. **Trois membres de ce comité sont pour nous, les autres sont douteux**, three members of this committee are on our side, the others are doubtful. *c*) **Faire une réponse douteuse**, to make an ambiguous answer. **Un mot —**, an ambiguous word. **Le sens de cette phrase est —**, the sense of that phrase is doubtful. *d*) **L'issue en est douteuse et le péril certain**, it is doubtful what the event of it will be, and the peril is certain. *Corn. Cinna.* I. I. **Il regarde en arrière, et — de son choix...**, he looks behind him, and undecided in his choice...

DOUTEUX, *sm.* uncertain. **Gardons-nous de mêler le — du certain**, let us be careful not to confound what is certain with what is uncertain.

DOUVAIN, douvan, [douve], *sm.* stave-wood, clapboard: wood fit to make staves for casks.

DOUVE, douv', [Lat.: dolium, cask]. *sf.* 1. stave (of a cask); 2. *Bot.* spearwort: a plant of the genus *Ranunculus*; 3. cavern (on the bank of the Loire); 4. marsh, morass (in Normandy); 5. gourd-worm, fluke-worm, fluke: an obovate flat worm found in the liver of sheep; 6. *Fortif.* wall (of a ditch); 7. ditch (serving as a boundary to fields).

DOUVELLE, douvèl', *sf.* little stave.

DOUVILLE, douvil', *sf.* a variety of Autumn pear.

DOUVRES, douvr', *pn. Geog.* Dover.

DOUX, DOUCE, dou-z, dous', [Lat.: dulcis], *adj.* 1. sweet: *a*) pleasing to the taste, not sour or bitter; dulcet, mellow, mild; *b*) fresh, not salt; soft, not hard; *c*) pleasing to the smell; fragrant, balmy, odoriferous; *d*) pleasing to the ear; melodious, harmonious, mellifluous, mellow, dulcet; soft, gentle, smooth; *e*) mild, soft, gentle, serene; *f*) pleasing to the eye; soft, not glaring, mellow; mild, pleasant, agreeable; fair; *g*) soft, pleasing to the mind; pleasant, pleasing, grateful, agreeable; delightful, gratifying; *h*) soft, mild, kind, obliging.

a) **Orange douce**, sweet orange. **Pomme douce**, sweet apple, sweeting. **La plupart des vins d'Italie sont doux**, most of the Italian wines are sweet. **Un mets trop —**, too sweet a dish. *b*) **Eau douce**, fresh water; soft water. **Poisson d'eau douce**, fresh-water fish. **Marin d'eau douce**, fresh-water sailor.

c) **Une douce odeur**, a sweet smell. **Un — parfum**, a sweet perfume. **Haleine douce**, sweet breath.

d) **Une voix douce**, a sweet voice. **Un — murmure**, a gentle murmur. **La langue italienne est douce et harmonieuse**, the Italian language is sweet and harmonious. **Pour entendre vos doux accents, les oiseaux cessent leurs ramages**, the birds leave off warbling to hear your sweet accents. **Un parler —, un — parler**, a gentle way of speaking. **Le — parler ne nuit de rien**, a kind way of speaking does no harm. *La Font. Fab.* III. 12. — *Prov.*: **Ce qui est amer à la bouche est doux au cœur**, what is bitter to the taste is pleasant to the heart. **Les douces paroles n'écorchent point la bouche**, soft words break no bones.

e) **Une douce influence**, a gentle influence. *f*) **Une couleur douce**, a soft colour, a mellow colour. **Ce pré émaillé de fleurs est — à voir**, that meadow sprinkled with flowers is pleasant to look at. **Une lumière douce**, a soft light. **Cette lumière jette un — éclat**, this light casts a soft glow.

g) **Un — baiser**, a sweet kiss. **De doux entretiens**, pleasant conversations. **Gardez un — souvenir**, to keep a pleasant remembrance. **Il est doux de vivre en liberté**, it is sweet to live in liberty. **Cet espoir est bien — à des cœurs offensés**, this is a pleasant hope to wounded hearts. **Soleil si — au déclin de l'automne**, sun so mild at Autum's close. **Billet —**, billet-doux, love-letter.

h) **Des manières douces**, kind manners. **De douces paroles**, mild, kind words.

2. soft: *a*) smooth to the touch; fine, sleek, smooth; even on the surface, not rough; *b*) having a continuous, easy flow; not harsh; *c*) ductile, malleable; *d*) pleasing to be feeling; mild, gentle, not violent; *e*) easy, peaceful, quiet, undisturbed; *f*) mild, gentle, kind, tender, meek, bland, lenient; not rough, rude, or severe; benign, benignant, humane, favourable, indulgent; *g*) mild of temper, meek, gentle; modest, humble.

a) **Une chose douce au toucher**, something soft (*or* smooth) to the touch. **Avoir la peau douce**, to have a smooth, a soft skin. **C'est — comme du satin**, it is as soft as satin.

b) **Un style —**, a flowing style. **Il y a dans les vers de Racine quelque chose de — et d'harmonieux qui séduit**, there is something sweet and harmonious in Racine's verses which makes them delightful. **Consonne douce**, *Gram.* soft consonant. **Esprit —**, soft breathing. *c*) **Fer —**, soft iron.

d) **Air —**, mild air. **Un — zéphyr**, a gentle zephir. **Un temps —**, mild weather. **Il fait —**, the weather is mild.

e) **Un — sommeil**, a soft sleep, a soft slumber. **Une douce gaieté**, a quiet cheerfulness. **Le — silence des bois**, the peaceful silence of the woods. **Mener une vie bien douce**, to lead a peaceful, an easy life.

f) **Humeur douce**, gentle humour. **Un peuple — et hospitalier**, a kind and hospitable nation. **Une femme douce et bonne**, a kind and gentle woman. **Des mœurs douces**, gentle manners. **Une morale douce sans être relâchée**, a gentle but not relaxed moral. **Les conditions de la paix furent très douces**, the conditions of the peace were not onerous. **Ce supplice est trop —**, it is too mild a punishment. **Une douce raillerie**, a gentle raillery. **Un — reproche**, a mild reproach. *g*) **— comme un agneau, — comme une fille**, as gentle as a lamb, as gentle as a girl.

3. smooth; bland, mild, flattering, adulatory. **Il les attire dans ses filets par des paroles douces**, he entices them by flattering words.

4. gentle: tame, peaceable, not wild. **Un cheval —**, a gentle horse. **Un — agneau**, a gentle lamb. **Un chien — et caressant**, a gentle and affectionate dog.

5. mild: *a*) demulcent, lenitive, assuasive, operating gently; not acrimonious; *b*) gentle, moderate, not intense; slow; *c*) not fierce, rough, or angry; *d*) indicating a gentle, tender, compassionate, or calm spirit; benign: expressing gentleness or kindness. *e*) easy, moderate, not high in price. *a*) **Des remèdes doux**, mild medicines. *b*) **Une chaleur douce**, a moderate, a gentle heat. **Un feu —**, a slow fire. *d*) **Un — sourire**, a sweet smile. **Un — regard**, a gentle look. **Un air — et bienveillant**, a kind and benevolent air. **Faire les doux yeux, les yeux doux**, to cast a tender glance; to be sweet upon. *e*) **Je pourrais vous le vendre à des prix très doux**, I can let you have that cheap. **Il vous fera des conditions bien douces**, he will make easy terms for you.

6. easy: *a*) not causing or requiring labour, fatigue, or discomfort; giving no pain or disturbance; *b*) smooth, even, not rough; *c*) gentle; not jolting or pitching. *a*) **Un escalier —**, an easy staircase. **Une pente douce**, an easy slope. *b*) **Des mouvements doux**, gentle movements. **Un — balan**

cement, a gentle swaying. **Les allures de ce cheval ne sont pas douces**, that horse has a jolting gait. **Une voiture douce**, an easy carriage.

7. unfermented. **Vin —**, unfermented wine.

DOUX, *adv.* 1. sweetly: in a sweet manner; 2. softly, gently: in a soft manner; 3. slowly. **On va mieux quand on va —**, it is better to be slow and sure.

4. humbly; meekly. **Filer —**, to be humble and submissive, to draw in one's horns.

TOUT DOUX, *interj.* soft, softly, gently; hold, stop, not so fast.

DOUX, *sm.* sweet: sweetness, something pleasing. **Le — et l'amer sont deux qualités contraires**, sweet and bitter are two contrary qualities. [*Fig.*:] **Passer du grave au —, du plaisant au sévère**, to pass from grave to gay, from lively to severe. **Comment allez-vous? tout à la douce**, *Fam.* how do you do? so so, middling.

† **DOUZAIN**, douzan, [douze; formerly a *sou* was a piece of twelve *deniers*], *sm.* sou: an old copper coin of France; a half-penny.

DOUZAINE, douzèn', *sf.* dozen: the number of twelve. **Une — de serviettes**, a dozen napkins. **Une demi- —**, half a dozen. **Ils n'étaient guère qu'une — de personnes**, there were scarcely a dozen persons. **A la —**, by the dozen; cheap enough. **Poète à la —**, *Fig.* a sorry rhymester.

DOUZE, douz', [Lat.: duodecim; duo et decem; O. Fr.: dodeze, dodze, doze and lastly douze], *adj.* 1. twelve: two and ten. **— francs**, twelve francs. **Les — apôtres**, the twelve apostles. **Une pièce de —**, *Artill.* 12-pounder gun. **Quatre-vingt- —**, ninety-two. **Soixante- —**, seventy-two. **Cent —**, one-hundred and twelve.

2. twelfth. **Page —**, twelfth page. **Louis —** (or **Louis XII**), Lewis the Twelfth (*or* Louis XII). **Charles —**, Charles the Twelfth.

DOUZE, *sm.* 1. twelve: *a*) the number of twelve; the sum of ten and two; *b*) a symbol representing twelve units. **Le produit de — multiplié par cinq**, the product of twelve multiplied by five.

2. twelfth day. **Le — du mois**, the twelfth of the month. **Le — juillet**, the twelfth of July.

3. *Print.* **In-douze, in-12**, duodecimo, 12mo: twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

DOUZIÈME, douzyèm', *adj.* twelfth: *a*) the ordinal of *douze*; *b*) constituting one of twelve equal parts. **Le — siècle**, the twelfth century.

DOUZIÈME, *sm.* 1. twelfth: *a*) one of twelve equal parts, twelfth part; *b*) the first after the eleventh; *c*) twelfth day. *a*) **Il a eu pour sa part un — de la somme**, he has had one twelfth of the sum for his share. **Les neuf douzièmes**, the nine twelfths. *b*) **Il est le — sur la liste**, he is the twelfth on the list. *c*) **Le — jour du mois, le —**, the twelfth day of the month, the twelfth of the month.

DOUZIÈME, *sf. Mus.* twelfth: the interval of an octave and a fifth.

DOUZIÈMEMENT, douzyèm'mân-t, *adv.* twelfthly, in the twelfth place.

DOUZIL, douzi, [Lat.: duciculus, a little pipe], *sm.* spigot: a peg to stop the vent-hole in a cask.

DOXOLOGIE, doksolozhi', [Gr.: δοξολογία; δόξα, praise; λόγος, word], *sf.* doxology: a hymn in praise of the Almighty.

DOYEN, dwayan, [Lat.: decanus, chief of ten], *sm.* 1. dean: *a*) an ecclesiastical dignitary; *b*) the head of a faculty; 2. oldest member, senior member (of a corporation); father (of the Chamber). **Le — d'âge**, the oldest member.

DOYEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* older, elder, senior. **Si vous n'avez que soixante ans, je suis votre —**, I am your senior, if you are only sixty. **Elle est votre doyenne**, she is your senior.

DOYENNÉ, dwayèné, *sm.* 1. deanery: *a*) deanship, the office of a dean; *b*) a division of a diocese; *c*) the house of a dean; 2. doyenne, dean's pear: an Autumn pear.

DRABE, drab', [Gr.: δράβη], *sf. Bot.* draba, early whitlow-grass: a genus of cruciferous plants.

DRACENA, drasena, [Lat.: dracæna], *sm. Bot.* dracæna: dragon-tree, the tree producing the resin called dragon's blood.

DRACÉNACÉ, E, drasénasé, *adj. Bot.* dracænaceous: pertaining to the dracæna.

DRACHEN, dracken [Ger.: Drache, dragon], *sm. Neol. Milit.* kite-balloon.

DRACHME, dragm', [Gr.: δραχμή], *sf.* drachm: *a*) drachma; a weight among the Greeks, of about 3,24 grams, or 2 dwts. 7 grains troy; *b*) drachma; an old silver coin of Greece, of different values; *c*) a Greek silver coin, worth 1 franc, or about 10 d.; *d*) dram; the eighth part of the troy ounce.

DRACINE, drasin', *sf. Chem.* dracine, draconine: the colouring matter of dragon's blood.

DRACOCÉPHALE, drakoséfal', [Gr.: δράκων, dragon; κεφαλή, head], *sm. Bot.* dragon's-head: *Dracocephalum*, a genus of odoriferous plants of the order labiatæ.

DRACONCULE, drakonkul', [Lat.: dracunculus; Gr.: δράκων, dragon], *sm.* draconculus: *a*) *Ichth.* dragonet; *b*) *Bot.* a species of arum.

DRACONIEN, IENNE, drakonyan, nyèn', [from Draco, the severe Athenian archon, 621 B. C.], *adj.* Draconian, of Draco; severe, cruel.

DRACONIEN, IENNE, *adj. Zool.* dracontine: resembling a dragon.

DRACONINE, drakonin', *sf.* V. *Dracine.*

DRACONTE, drakônt', [Gr.: δράκων, dragon], *sm. Bot.* dracontium, skunk-cabbage: a genus of plants of the order draceæ.

DRACONTIE, drakonti, *sf.*, **DRACONTION**, drakôntiôn, *sm. Bot.* V. *Draconte.*

DRACONTIQUE, drakôntik', *adj. Astron.* dracontic; relating to the moon's nodes.

DRACONTOCÉPHALE, drakôntoséfal', [Gr.: δράκων, dragon; κεφαλη, head], *adj. Zool.* dragon-headed.

DRAGAGE, dragazh', *sm.* V. *Draguage.*

† **DRAGAN**, drâgân, *sm. Naut.* stern of a galley.

DRAGE, drazh', *sf.* brewer's grains, V. *Drèche.*

DRAGÉE, drazhé', [Gr.: τράγημα, dessert], *sf.* 1. sugar-plum, comfit. **Un cornet de dragées**, a paper of sugar-plums. **Dragées de baptême**, christening sugar-plums.

2. *Fig.* pill: anything nauseous or disagreeable. **La — est amère**, it is a hard thing to bear, a hard pill to swallow. **Avaler la —**, to put up with some disagreeable thing.

3. small shot. **Écarter la —**, to spread shot (as a gun); *Fig.* to sputter.

4. *Agr.* meslin, maslin: a mixture of different kinds of grains, which are allowed to grow for the food of cattle. **— de cheval**, buckwheat. [*Fig.*:] **Tenir la — haute à quelqu'un**, *a*) to make a person pay dear for a thing; *b*) to make a person wait for a thing.

DRAGEOIR, drazhwar, [dragée], *sm.* 1. dish for comfits; 2. box of sugar-plums; 3. *Technol.* groove and fillet.

DRAGEON, drazhôn, [Gothic orig., draibjan, to shoot up], *sm. Bot. Hort.* 1. sucker, stolon, a runner or shoot proceeding horizontally from the root, rising out of the ground and forming an erect stem, which becomes an independant plant; 2. stool, tiller: a shoot that springs from the root.

DRAGEONNEMENT, drazhon'mân-t, *sm. Hort.* stooling, shooting forth.

DRAGEONNER, drazhoné-r, *vn. Hort.* to stool, to shoot forth suckers; to tiller.

DRAGOMAN, dragomân, *sm.* V. *Drogman.*

DRAGON, dragôn, [Gr.: δράκων], *sm.* 1. dragon: *a*) *Mythol.* a fabulous animal, represented as an enormous winged serpent; *b*) *Herald.* a reptile having two feet and a long tail, without wings; *c*) *Fig.* she-dragon, termagant: a fierce, violent woman; *d*) an old banner on which was depicted a dragon; *e*) *Script.* devil, Satan; *f*) *Zool.* draco, flying lizard, a small saurian reptile; *g*) *Astron.* Draco, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. *a*) **— ailé**, flying dragon. **Petit —**, dragonet. **Comme un —, semblable à un, —**, dragon-like. [*Fig.*:] **Endormir le —**, to elude a guardian's vigilance. **Un — de vertu**, a prude, a rigid woman. *c*) **C'est un vrai —, un petit —**, she is a termagant, a little vixen. **Je ne sais où me mettre, et c'est un vrai —**, I don't know what to do with myself, she's a regular virago. *Mol. F. Sav.* II. 9. *d*) **Le — infernal, the devil.** *g*) **Tête du —**, dragon's head. **Queue du —**, dragon's-tail.

2. *Fig.* † care, anxiety, concern; grief.

3. *Milit.* dragoon: *a*) formerly, a soldier who served on horseback or on foot; *b*) now, a horse-soldier; 4. *Ichth.* sea-dragon: *Pegasus draco*, a fish native of the Indian seas; 5. *Ichth.* greater weever, sting-bull: *Trachinus draco*, a fish of the family uranoscopidæ; 6. *Surg.* disorder in the eye, cataract; 7. *Jewel.* stain in the diamond; 8. *Naut.* stay-sail of a lugger; 9. *Naut.* **— d'eau**, water spout. **— de vent**, gust of wind. 10. † *Artill.* **— volant**, flying-dragon, drake: a 36-pounder gun; 11. † *Chem.* salpetre.

DRAGONNADE, dragonad', [dragon], *sf.* dragonade, dragoonade: persecutions of protestants in France under Louis XIV.

DRAGONNE, dragon', *sf.* 1. dragon, she-dragon: a fierce, violent woman; termagant; 2. *Milit.* sword-knot.

A LA DRAGONNE, *adv. phr.* cavalierly, boldly, freely.

DRAGONNÉ, E, dragoné, *adj. Herald.* dragonné: said of animals represented with the hinder parts resembling dragons.

DRAGONNEAU, dragonô, [dragon], *sm.* 1. *Med.* Guinea worm, dracunculus: *Filaria Medinensis*, a worm very common in hot countries; 2. *Ichth.* dragonet, draguneulus: *Callionymus dracunculus.*

DRAGONNER, dragoné-r, [dragon], *va.* 1. to dragoon: to persecute by abandoning to the rage of soldiers; 2. to harass, to worry, to torment.

DRAGONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to torment one's self.

DRAGONNIER, dragonyé-r, *sm. Bot.* dragon-tree: *Dracæna draco*, a tree which furnishes the resin called dragon's-blood.

DRAGUAGE, dragazh', [draguer], *sm.* dredging: the act of catching with a dredge, or of deepening with a dredging-machine.

DRAGUE, drag', [Eng.: drag], *sf.* 1. dredge: *a*) *Fish.* drag; drag-net for taking oysters, etc.; *b*) machine for clearing canals

and rivers; dredging-machine, dredger. **Pêcheur à la —**, dredger, dredgeman.

2. brewer's grains.

DRAGUER, draghé-r, [drague], *va.* **1.** to dredge; *a*) *Fish.* to take or gather with a dredge; *b*) to cleanse a river, a canal with a dredging-machine; **2.** *Naut.* to drag: *a*) to explore with a drag; *b*) to draw along the bottom; to sweep, to drive off. **— une ancre**, to drag an anchor. **— un câble**, to drag a cable. **— le fond**, (of an anchor) to drag.

DRAGUETTE, draghèt', *sf.* *Fish.* little drag-net.

DRAGUEUR, draghœr, *sm.* **1.** dredger, dredgeman, drag-man: a fisherman that uses a drag-net; **2.** dredging-machine, dredger: a sort of barge, used in removing sand, gravel or mud from the beds of river and harbours. [*Adject.*] **Bateau —**, dredger.

DRAILLE, dray', *sf.* *Naut.* stay: a rope along which runs a sail **— d'une voile d'étain**, stay of a stay-sail.

DRAIN, dra*n*, [Eng.: drain], *sm.* *Agr.* **1.** drain: a ditch to convey water from wet land; **2.** drain-tile, draining-tile: a hollow tile, employed in the formation of drains.

DRAINAGE, drenazh', [drainer], *sm.* *Agr.* draining, drainage: the process of draining lands.

DRAINE, drèn', *sf.* *Ornith.* missel thrush, storm cock: *Turdus viscivorus*, a species of thrush.

DRAINER, dréné-r, [drain], *va.* *Agr.* to drain: to make wet dry land, to exhaust of water by causing it to flow off in channels for drains.

DRAINETTE, drènèt', *sf.* *Fish.* small fishing-net.

DRAINEUR, drènœr, *sm.* drainer: he who drains.

DRAMATIQUE, dramatik', [drama], *adj.* dramatic, dramatical: *a*) theatrical; pertaining to the drama, comedy, or tragedy; *b*) strongly affecting the feelings. *a*) **Art —**, dramatic art. **Auteur —**, dramatic author, dramatist, play-writer. **Composition —**, dramatic composition, playwright. *b*) **Une situation —**, a dramatic situation. **Un récit —**, a dramatic account.

DRAMATIQUE, *sm.* **1.** drama, dramatic style; **2** dramatic form; **3.** dramatic interest.

DRAMATIQUEMENT, dramatikmâ*n*-t, *adv.* dramatically: in a dramatic manner; not simply.

DRAMATISER, dramatisé-r, *va.* to dramatize: to give to a composition the form of a play.

† **DRAMATISTE**, dramatist', *sm.* dramatist: a writer of dramas or plays.

DRAMATURGE, dramaturzh', [Gr.: δραματουργος, a playwright], *sm.* dramatist, playwright. [Often used in an ill sense.

DRAMATURGIE, dramaturzhi, *sf.* dramaturgy: the science or art of dramatic poetry.

DRAME, dram', [Lat.; Gr.: δρᾶμα; δράειν, to act], *sm.* drama: *a*) play; a poem or prose composition accommodated to action; tragedy, comedy, etc.; *b*) a mingled drama participating of tragedy and comedy; *c*) *Fig.* concatenation of funest events ended by a catastrophe. **— lyrique**, lyric drama, opera. **Les régents de collège y faisaient représenter... des drames**, the regents of the college had dramas represented there. *Lesage. Diable. boit.* 7.

DRANET, dranè, *sm.* *Fish.* drag-net.

DRAP, dra; the *p* is always mute; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Low Lat.: drappus], *sm.* **1.** cloth: *a*) a woven, textile woollen fabric broad or narrow, of which garments are made; woollen cloth; *b*) a textile fabric of silk, gold, etc. *a*) **Tisser des draps**, to weave cloths. **Tondre des draps**, to shear cloths. **Décatir le —**, to sponge cloth, to take the gloss off cloth. **— de la première tonte**, cloth of the first shearing. **Gros —**, coarse cloth. **— fin**, superfine cloth, broad cloth. **— croisé**, twilled cloth. **— à poil**, napped cloth. **Vouloir avoir le — et l'argent**, to be an injust dealer, *or* to keep what one has sold; to wish to have the cake and eat it too. **Tailler en plein —**, to do whatever one likes; to have enough and to spare. **—mortuaire**, pall. **Marchand de draps**, clothier, dealer in cloth; draper. *b*) **Camp du — d'or**, field of the cloth of gold. — *Prov.*: **Selon le drap on doit tailler la robe**, cut your coat according to your cloth.

2. sheet: bed-sheet. **Une paire de draps**, a pair of sheets. **— de dessous**, under *or* bottom sheet. **— de dessus**, upper *or* top sheet. **Des draps blancs**, clean sheets, white sheets. **Des draps de toile**, linen sheets. **Des draps de coton**, cotton sheets. **Être entre deux draps**, to be in bed. **Se mettre entre deux draps**, to go to bed. [*Fig.*:] **Mettre quelqu'un dans de beaux draps blancs**, *or* **dans de beaux draps**, to slander very much: to place a person in an awkward position. **Être dans de mauvais draps**, (or ironically) **dans de beaux draps**, to be in a fine pickle. **Le voilà maintenant dans de beaux draps**, he has now got into a fine scrape.

DRAPADE, drapad', *sf.* *Com.* kind of serge.

DRAPANT, drapâ*n*, *sm.* **1.** clothier, cloth-worker; **2.** *Paper-mak.* pressing-board.

DRAPÉ, E, drapé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** draped: covered or ornamented with cloth or drapery; **2.** *Technol.* woollen; **3.** (of stockings) milled; **4.** *Bot.* dense, thick; **5.** *Fig.* ill spoken of.

DRAPEAU, drapô, [drap.], *sm.* [*Pl. Drapeaux.*] **1.** † rag; **2.** † *pl.* swaddling-clothes; **3.** flag: *a*) a cloth of light material, capable of being extended by the wind, and designed to make known some fact or want to spectators; standard, ensign, colours; *b*) *Milit.* the ensign carried as its distinguishing mark by a regiment. **— tricolore**, tricolor flag. **— blanc**, white flag; flag of truce. **— rouge**, red flag, **— noir**, black flag. **Arborer un —**, to set up a flag, to erect a standard. **Être sous les drapeaux**, to be in the army. **Abandonner son —**, to desert one's flag. **Se ranger, servir, combattre sous les drapeaux d'un prince**, to enlist under the banners of a prince, to serve under a prince. [*Fig.*:] **Se ranger sous les drapeaux de quelqu'un**, to embrace the cause of a person, to side with a person. **Se rendre au —**, to join one's regiment. **Battre au —**, to beat the three camps in lodging the colours. **Il ne se soutient non plus qu'un — mouillé**, *Fig.* he is a limp as a wet rag, he cannot hold himself upon his legs.

DRAPER, drapé-r, [drap], *va.* **1.** to drape: to cover or ornament with cloth or drapery; to cover with mourning cloth. **— un tambour**, to cover a drum with mourning cloth. **Les carosses furent drapés**, the coaches were draped in black. **— un lit, une fenêtre**, to ornament a bed, a window with drapery.

2. *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* to give a drapery to; **3.** to arrange with grace, to dispose tastefully. **Cet artiste drape très bien ses statues**, that artist disposes the drapery of his statues very tastefully. **Ces lambeaux d'habillement que le peuple artiste drape avec art, donnent quelque chose de pittoresque à la populace**, the tatters which this artistic mob puts on very tastefully make them look rather picturesque. *Mme de Staël.*

4. *Fig.* to banter, to jeer, to rail at; to satirize, to censure; to speak ill of. **On a toujours tort de — les absents**, people ought never to censure the absent.

DRAPER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cover to wrap one's self. **Il se drape de son manteau**, he wraps himself up in his cloak.

2. to dress one's self. **Cet acteur se drape bien**, that actor dresses himself well.

3. *Fig.* to make a parade, to parade: to exhibit in show. **Se — dans sa vertu**, to parade one's virtue.

4. to strut, to assume an air of importance.

DRAPERIE, drap'ri, [drap], *sf.* **1.** cloth manufactory; **2.** drapery: *a*) cloth-work, the trade of making cloth; *b*) cloth-trade; *c*) cloth, woollen stuffs; *d*) curtains, hangings, tapestry, etc.; *e*) *Paint. Sculpt.* the representation of the clothing or dress of the human figure. *b*) **Le commerce de la — se soutient**, the cloth-trade holds up. *c*) **Vendre de la —**, to sell cloth, woollen stuffs. *d*) **Disposer des teintures en draperies**, to arrange hangings, tapestry.

DRAPIER, IÈRE, drapyé, pyêr', *sm. f.* draper: one who deals in cloth; woollen-draper, clothier.

DRAPIER, IÈRE, *adj.* cloth, of the cloth-trade. **Marchand —**, draper.

DRAPIÈRE, drapyêr, *sf.* short thick packing-pin; skewer.

DRASTIQUE, drastik', [Gr.: δραστικός], *adj.* *Med.* drastic: acting with strength; active, powerful. **Un remède —**, a drastic remedy.

DRASTIQUES, *sm.pl.* *Med.* drastics: purgatives which operate powerfully.

DRAVE, drav', [Gr.: δράβη], *sf.* *Bot.* whitlow-grass: *Draba*, a genus of cruciferous plants. **— printanière**, early whitlow-grass. V. *Drabe.*

DRAVE, *pnf.* Drave: a river of Austria.

DRAVIDIEN, IENNE, dravidya*n*, dyên, *adj.* V. *Dravidique.*

DRAVIDIQUE, dravidik', *adj.* dravidian: a term noting the South-Indian family of language. **Le tamoul est une langue —**, Tamil is one of the dravidian languages.

DRAWBACK, drôbak, [Eng.], *sm.* *Com.* drawback: return of the duty on exporting goods that had perviously being imported.

DRAYAGE, dréyazh', [drayer], *sm.* fleshing of hides.

DRAYER, drèyè-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* to flesh (hides).

DRAYOIRE, dréywar', *sf.* *Technol.* fleshing-knife.

DRAYURE, drèyur', [drayer], *sf.* shaving (of a hide).

DRÊCHE, drêsh', [orig. uncert.; perhaps Eng. dregs], *sf.* **1.** malt: prepared barley, which has been steeped in water and then kiln-dried. **Four à —**, malt-kiln.

2. grains *pl.* the residue of malt after having been used in brewing.

DRÈGE, drèzh', *sf.* **1.** ripple: a large comb for separating the seeds from the stalks of flax, hemp, etc.; **2.** V. *Dreige.*

DRÉGER, drézhé-r, *va.* [*Je drège, nous drégeons*; *je drégeais*; *je drégerai*; *que je drège*; *drégeant*; *drégé.*] to ripple: to separate the seeds from the stalks of.

DREIGE, drèzh', *sf.* *Fish.* **1.** drag-net, drag: a large net drawn along the bottom of the water to take fish; **2.** fishing with the drag-net.

DRELIN, drœla*n*, [Onomat.], *sm.* tinkle, tinkling: the quick, sharp noise of a small bell.

DRENNE, drèn', *sf. Ornith.* missel thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus.*

DRENSER, drenzé-r, [Lat. : dransāre], to cry in speaking of the swan ; to sing like a swan.

DRESDE, drèsd', *pnm. Geog.* Dresden.

DRESSAGE, dresazh', [dresser], *sm.* 1. straightening (of pins) ; 2. the erection or the raising of anything ; 3. breaking, training (of horses, etc.).

DRESSÉ, E, drèsé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. set up, erect, upright. **Des quilles dressées**, nine-pins set up. **Un cheval qui a les oreilles dressées**, a horse with its ears pricked up.

2. prepared, disposed, laid out, set out ; dressed. **Un dessert bien —**, a desert well set out.

3. drawn up. **L'acte de leur séparation est — chez le notaire**, their deed of separations is drawn up at the notary's.

4. laid. **Les pièges sont dressés**, the traps are laid.

5. formed, trained ; dressed : broken in, taught. **Des soldats bien dressés**, well trained soldiers. **Un cheval bien —** a well trained horse.

DRESSÉE, drèzé, *sf.* 1. bundle of brass wire-pins ; 2. hearth-stones.

DRESSEMENT, drès'mân-t, *sm.* 1. straightening (of wire-pins) ; 2. the act of setting up, the drawing up of a list, the filling up of a certificate, etc.

DRESSER, drèsé-r, [pop. Lat. : directiare ; Lat. : dirigĕre, directum, to direct]. *va.* 1. to erect *a)* to raise and set in an upright direction ; to place upright ; to set up, to lift up, to hold up ; (of the ears) to prick up ; *b)* to raise, to build, to construct ; to set up. *a)* **— la tête**, to hold up one's head. **— un mât**, to set up, to step a mast. **Le cheval dresse les oreilles**, the horse pricks up its ears. [*Fig.* :] **Cette parole fait — les oreilles**, this word makes people prick up their ears. *b)* **— des statues**, to raise, to erect statues. **— des autels**, to raise, to set up altars. **— un échafaud**, to erect a scaffold.

2. to pitch, to set up : to fix, to plant, to settle. **Après avoir fait pendant la nuit un butin immense, les Macédoniens dressèrent leur camp**, after plundering outrageously all night, the Macedonians pitched their camp. **— une tente**, to pitch, to set up a tent. *Rollin, His. anc.*

3. to lay : to set, to station. **— un piège**, to lay, to set a snare.**—une embuscade**, to lay an ambush. **— une batterie, ses batteries**, to lay plots.

4. to set, to set out, to lay out, to dispose, to arrange ; to prepare, to dress. **— la table**, to set the table. **— un buffet**, to set a sideboard out. **— le potage**, to dish up the soup. **— le dessert**, to set the desert out.

5. to draw up. **— le plan d'un ouvrage**, to draw up the plan of a work. **— une carte de géographie**, to draw a map. **— un compte**, to draw up an account. **— un contrat**, to draw up a contract.

6. to train : *a)* to form by exercise, to discipline, to educate, to bring up ; to instruct, to teach ; to drill ; *b) Man.* to dress, to break in. *a)* **— la jeunesse au métier des armes**, to train youth to the profession of arms. **— des recrues**, to drill recruits. **— un chien**, to train a dog. **— un cheval**, to break in a horse.

7. to straighten, to make straight ; to smooth (a board) ; 8. *Gard.* to roll (a walk, a grass-plot) ; 9. *Arch.* **— d'alignement**, to build by the plumb-line ; 10. *Carp.* to trim (a piece of timber) ; 11. *Mason.* to square (a stone) ; 12. to ram, to beat down (the pavement) ; 13. *Book-k.* to beat (a book) ; 14. to put (a hat) upon the block ; 15. to iron (linen) ; 16. to straighten (needles pins) ; to file (the shaft of the needle) ; 17. to shake (silk).

18. † to steer, to direct ; 19. *Naut.* **— la barre**, to right the helm. **— un canot**, to trim a boat. **— les vergues**, to brace, to square the yards by the braces and lifts.

DRESSER, *vn.* to stand on end. **Cela fait — les cheveux sur la tête**, it makes one's hair stand on end. **Les cheveux cependant me dressaient à** (or **sur**) **la tête**, yet my hair stood on end. *Boileau. Sat.* 3.

DRESSER (SE). *v. refl.* 1. to stand up, to stand erect, to rise ; to stand up. **Se — sur la pointe du pied**, to stand on tiptoe. **Ses cheveux se dressent sur la tête**, his hair stands on end. **Se — sur ses ergots**, to stand upon one's dignity.

DRESSEUR, drèsœr, *sm.* 1. dresser : one who dresses ; one who prepares, trims, or adjusts anything ; 2. rammerman ; 3. *Weav* hollow tube for dressing the cards.

DRESSEUSE, drèsœz', [provin.], *sf.* ironer : in some departments, a woman who irons linen.

DRESSOIR, drèswar, [dresser], *sm.* 1. dresser : a kitchen-table ; 2. side-board : a table for dining utensils ; 3.straightening-rod : a looking-glass maker's tool ; 4. straightening board ; 5. *Engrav.* polished iron plate ; 6. an iron plate used in diamond polishing.

† **DRET, DRETTE**, drè, drèt', *adj.* V. *Droit.*

DRILL, dril, [Germ. orig. ; O. H. G. : drillen, to drill ; Dutch : drillen, to bore], *sm.* drill : *a) Agr.* drill-plough ; a plough which digs or ploughs the earth, and sows grain, in rows ; *b) Zool.* a kind of ape.

DRILLE, driy', [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. † soldier ; 2. fellow, companion. **Un bon —**, a good fellow, a jolly companion. **Un pauvre —**, a poor fellow.

DRILLE, *sf.* 1. *Technol.* drill : an instrument for piercing or boring holes ; wimble, piercer, borer ; 2. *pl.* rags : pieces of cloth torn off for making paper ; 3. *Thieves slang*, five-franc piece.

† **DRILLER**, driyé-r, *vn.* 1. to run quickly, to go in haste, to march off in haste ; 2. to shine, to be bright ; to sparkle ; 3. to gather rags.

† **DRILLEUX, EUSE**, driyœ, yœz', [drille], *adj.* ragged, tattered, in rags.

† **DRILLIER, IÈRE**, driyé, yèr', *sm. f.* rag-gatherer.

DRISSE, dris', [Ital. : drizza ; drizzare, to erect], *sf. Naut.* halyard, halliard : a rope or tackle for hoisting a yard or a sail ; jeers, jears, gears (of the lower yards). **— d'artimon**, mizzen-throat halliard. **— de foc**, jib halliard. **— de flamme**, pendant halliard. **— du grand hunier**, main-top halliard. **— de voile d'étai**, stay-sail halliard. **— de pavillon**, ensign-halliard. **— de la grand'vergue**, main jeers. **— de la vergue de misaine**, fore jeers. **Poulies de drisses**, gear blocks.

DRIVONETTE, drivonet', *sf.* little dragnet. V. *Drainette.*

DROC, drok, *sm. Bot.* darnel, tares.

DROGMAN, drogmân, [Ar. : tarjuman], *sm.* dragoman (*pl.* dragomans), drogoman : an interpretor in the Levant.

DROGMANAT, drogmanat, *sm.* functions of a dragoman.

DROGUE, drog', [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Dutch, droog, dry, as of herbs], *sf.* 1. drug *a)* the general name of substances used in the preparation of medicine ; *b)* any dyeing material ; 2. (in an ill sense) stuff, rubbish, trash. **Ce drap n'est que de la —**, that cloth is very bad stuff. **Ce n'est que de la —**, it is nothing but trash. **Il débite bien sa —**, he sells his rubbish well, he is a charlatan.

3. a game of cards among soldiers and sailors.

DROGUER, droghé-r, [drogue], *va.* to drug : *a)* to physic, to doctor ; to administer drugs to a patient ; *b)* to tincture with something noxious ; to adulterate.

DROGUER, *vn.* 1. to drug : to prescribe or administer many drugs ; 2. to play at « drogue » ; 3. *Vulg.* to wait. **Faire — quelqu'un**, to keep somebody waiting.

DROGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to physic one's self.

DROGUERIE, drogh'ri, [drogue], *sf.* 1. drugs *pl.* ; 2. drug-trade ; 3. drug-shop ; 4. *Fish.* herring-fishery on the northern banks.

DROGUET, droghè ; *pl.* droghé-z, [drogue], *sm.* drugget : a coarse woollen cloth.

DROGUETIER, drog'tyé, *sm.* drugget-maker, drugget-weaver.

DROGUEUR, droghœr, [drogue], *sm.* 1. a physician fond of drugging, a drugging doctor ; 2. herring-buss ; a boat for the herring-fishery.

DROGUIER, droghyé ; *pl.* droghyé-z, [drogue], *sm.* medicine-chest.

DROGUISTE, droghist', *sm.* druggist : a dealer in drugs.

DROIT, DROITE, drwâ-t, drwât', [Lat. : directus ; O. Fr. : dreit], *adj.* 1. right : *a)* straight, direct, not crooked or curved not having a change of direction between two points ; rectilinear ; *b)* upright, perpendicular, erect, straight up ; *c) Geom.* included between two lines perpendicular to each other ; *d)* not left, opposed to *gauche* ; *Horsem.* far ; *e) Fig.* upright, honest, just, equitable, straightforward ; righteous ; *f)* sound, judicious. *a)* **Une ligne droite**, a straight line, a right line. **En ligne droite**, in a straight line, directly. **Il descend en droite ligne de Guillaume le Conquérant** he comes down in a direct line from William the Conqueror. **Le — chemin**, the straight road, the right way. **Avoir la taille droite**, to be upright. **Un prisme, un cylindre, un cône —**, *Geom.* a right prism, cylinder, cone. **Sphère droite**, *Astron.* right sphere. *b)* **Être —, se tenir droit**, to stand erect, to stand upright, to stand up, to stick up, to sit up. **Un col —**, a stand-up collar. **Les oreilles du rhinocéros se tiennent toujours droites**, the rhinoceros's ears are always upright. *Buffon.* **En général, les mères exhortent leurs filles à se conduire avec sagesse ; mais elles insistent beaucoup plus sur la nécessité de se tenir droites, d'effacer leurs épaules**, mothers generally exhort their daughters to conduct themselves well ; but they insist much more on the necessity of their being upright, and throwing back their shoulders. *Fénelon.* **Malgré son âge cet homme est — comme une flèche**, in spite of his age, that man is a straight as an arrow. *c)* **Un angle —**, a right angle *d)* **La main droite**, the right hand. [*Fig.* :] **Être le bras — de quelqu'un**, to be a person's right hand (principal agent or factotum). **La rive droite d'une rivière**, the right bank of a river. *e)* **Un homme — et simple**, a plain straight-forward man. **Avoir une intention droite**, to have an honest intention. *f)* **La droite raison**, right reason. **Cet homme a l'esprit —**, that is a right-minded man.

DROIT, *adv.* 1. right : *a)* straightly, in a straight line, not crookedly ; *b)* directly, straightforwardly ; *c)* uprightly ; in a right manner, equitably, with rectitude, honestly, justly. *a)* **Viser —**, to aim right,

Écrire —, to write straight. **Aller — à Paris**, to go straight to Paris. **Marcher —, — devant soi**, to walk straight before one, straight along. *b*) **Aller — au but**, to go straight to the point. **Les prodigalités mènent souvent tout — à la misère**, prodigality often leads directly to misery. *c*) **Agir —**, to act uprightly. **Se conduire —**, to conduct one's self honestly.

2. uprightly, erectly : perpendicularly. **L'homme se tient — sur ses pieds**, man holds himself upright on his feet.

DROIT, *sm.* 1. *Geom.* right angle; 2. observe (of a coin or medal).

DROITE, *sf* 1. straight, right line; 2., right : *a*) right side; *b*) *Milit.* right wing; *c*) right hand. **A —**, on the right side; to the right side. **Prenez la première rue à —, et allez toujours**, take the first street on the right, and go straight on. **Tourner à —**, to turn to the right. **A — et à gauche**, right and left; on all sides; all about. **Frapper à — et à gauche**, to strike on all sides. **Errer à — et à gauche**, to wander all about. **De — à gauche**, from right to left.

DROIT, drwa-t, *sm.* 1. right : *a*) that which is right, that which is based upon rectitude, uprightness or equity; law; *b*) conformity to the law; *c*) justice; *d*) power of doing, legal power; *d*) just claim; legal claim, legal title : ownership, property; *f*) privilege, immunity, prerogative; *g*) moral claim. *a*) **Cela est contre tout — et raison**, that is going against all law and reason. *b*) **Il a le — pour lui**, he has right on his side; he is in the right. **Distinguer le — et le fait**, to distinguish between law and fact. **En fait et en —**, de facto and de jure. **A tort ou à —**, right or wrong. *c*) **Faire — à**, to right, to do justice to; to allow the justice of; to decide. **Il s'empressait de faire — à tous**, he was anxious to do justice to everybody. **Faire — à une demande**, to comply with a demand. **Avant faire —**, *Law-t.* before deciding. *a*) **— de chasse**, right of shooting. **— de pêche**, right of fishing. **Droits civils**, civil rights. **— politique**, political right. **Déclaration des droits de l'homme**, declaration of the rights of man. **— de cité**, freedom of a city. **— de chemin**, right of way. **Chacun a le — de défendre son bien**, every man has a right to defend his property. **Le — de faire grâce**, the right to pardon. **Avoir — de**, to have the right to. **Tout homme a — de risquer sa vie pour la conserver**, every man has a right to risk his own life to save it. **Le père est en — de punir ses enfants**, fathers have a right to punish their children. **Jouir de ses droits**, to enjoy one's rights. **Renoncer à ses droits**, to give up one's right. **Céder ses droits**, to yield, to cede one's rights. **Chaque famille se crut en — de se faire justice**, each family considered itself entitled to render itself justice. *Fén. Tél.* 23. *e*) **— de propriété**, right of property; propriety. **Droits d'auteur**, author's rights. **— de copie**, copy-right, literary property : the exclusive right of publication acquired by an editor from an author. **— au travail**, the right of living by labour. **Les droits d'un prince sur un trône**, a prince's rights to a throne. *f*) **— d'aînesse**, birthright, birthdom, primogeniture. **Droits régaliens**, regalia, a sovereign's rights. *g*) **Les droits du sang**, the claims of blood. **Les droits de l'hospitalité**, the claims of hospitality.

2. law : *a*) a body of rules or laws; *b*), the science of laws; jurisprudence. *a*) **— romain**, Roman law, civil law. **— civil**, civil law. **— commercial**, commercial law, mercantile law. **— maritime**, marine law, maritime law. **— canonique, — canon**, canon law. **— naturel**, natural law, law of nature. **— positif**, positive law. **— des gens**, law of nations, international law. **— international**, international law. **— public**, public law. **— des neutres**, right of neutrals, neutral right. **— divin**, divine law; divine right. **— criminel**, criminal law. **— écrit**, written law, statute law. **— non écrit**, unwritten law. **— coutumier**, common law, customs. **— commun**, common law. **— de la guerre**, law of war. **—, de visite**, (of ships), right of visit, of search. *b*) **Étudier le —, faire son —**, to study law. **École de —**, school of law. **Les étudiants, les élèves en —**, the law-students. **Docteur en —**, doctor of laws : LL. D. **Licencié en —**, licentiate of laws. **Bachelier en —**, bachelor of laws : LL. B.

3. duty, custom-duty; due, tax, toll. **Droits d'octroi**, town-dues. **Droits de douane**, custom-duties. **Droits réunis**, excise. **— de port**, harbour-due. **— de quai**, wharfage. **— d'entrée**, duty upon importation. **— ad valorem**, ad valorem duty. **— de péage**, toll.

4. fee : a compensation for certain services. **— d'avis**, advice fee.

A BON DROIT, *adv. phr.* with good reason, with justice, justly.

DE DROIT, *adv. phr.* rightful, rightfully, by right; of course. **Il est possesseur de — de cette terre**, he is the rightful owner of this estate. **De plein —**, of right. **Celui lui revient de —**, it is his by right. **A qui de —**, to the proper person, to whom it concerns, in right whereof. — *Prov.* **Bon droit a besoin d'aide**, as a man is befriended, so is the law ended. **Où force règne droit n'a lieu; la force prime le droit**, might overcomes right. **Où il n'y a rien le roi perd ses droits**, where there is nothing, nothing can be had.

DROITEMENT, drwat'män-t, *adv.* 1. rightly, uprightly, righteously, rightfully, equitable, justly, honestly. **Agir —**, to act rightly. **Se conduire — dans une affaire**, to conduct one's self honestly in an affair.

2. judiciously, soundly. **L'homme juge —, lorsqu'il donne pour règle à ses jugements les vérités éternelles**, man judges soundly when he grounds his judgments upon fundamental truths. *Boss. Connaiss.* IV. 5.

DROITIER, IÈRE, drwatyé, tyêr', [droite], *adj.* right-handed : using the right hand more easily than the left.

DROITIER, *sm. Fam.* member of the right in the chamber.

DROITURE, drwâtur', *sf.* 1. † straightness, rightness; 2. rectitude : *a*) right judgment : right-mindedness; *b*) uprightness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty, righteousness; straightforwardness. *a*) **Force et — d'esprit**, strength and right judgment. *b*) **La — du cœur**, rightousness. **Agir avec —**, to act honestly. **La conduite pleine de — et d'honneur**, the most upright and honourable conduct.

EN DROITURE, *adv. phr.* directly, in a direct line; straight.

† **DROITURIER, IÈRE**, drwaturyé, ryêr', *adj.* righteous, upright.

DROLATIQUE, drôlatik', [drôle], *adj.* humorous, ludicrous, funny, comical, droll : exciting laughter.

DRÔLE, drôl', [orig. uncert. : perhaps Gaelic; common in Germ. language : Eng. : droll; Ger. : drollig; O. L. Ger. : drullig; Dutch : drollig], *adj.* droll : *a*) comical, funny, ludicrous; humorous; *b*) odd, queer, strange. **Cet homme-là est bien —**, that man is very funny. **Un conte fort —**, a very funny, *or* humorous tale. **Un — d'homme, un — de corps**, a queer man, an odd fellow. **Une — d'idée**, a funny idea. **Voici une — d'aventure**, here is a strange adventure. **Vous avez l'air tout —**, how queer you look!

DRÔLE, *sm.* 1. sly fellow, sharp fellow; 2. rogue, knave; (in an ill sense) queer fellow, scapegrace, scamp, scoundrel; 3. what is strange, comic, funny. **Le — de l'affaire est que**, the queerest part of the thing is that. **Un petit —**, a little rogue. **C'est un mauvais —**, he is a regular knave, a thorough scamp.

DRÔLEMENT, drôl'män-t *adv.* comically; queerly, oddly.

DRÔLERIE, drôl'ri, [drôle], *sf.* 1. drollery : sportive tricks, buffoonery; droll thing. **Les charlatans amusent le peuple avec mille drôleries**, mountebanks, amuse the common people with many droll things. **Me ferez-vous voir votre petite — ?** are you going to show me your little drollery? *Mol. B. gent.* I. 2.

2. trash, stuff : anything worthless; trifle.

DRÔLESSE, drôlès', [fem. of drôle], *sf.* contemptible woman, vile creature; jade, jilt, hussy : a worthless woman, sometimes used jocosely.

DROMADAIRE, dromadèr', [Gr. : δρομὰς, δρομάδος, runner], *sm. Zool.* dromedary : a species of camel, having only one hump on the back; Arabian camel. African camel.

DROME, drôm', [orig. unknown], *sf.* *Naut.* raft, float; lashing of booms.

DROMOSCOPE, drómoskôp, [Gr. : δρόμος, course; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* dromoscope : signal on the line to show the speed of trains between determined places.

DRONTE, drônt', *sm. Ornith.* dodo : a genus of birds now extinct.

DROP, drop, [Eng.], *sm. Mech.* drop : a machine for lowering coals from the staiths of railways into vessels below.

† **DROPAX**, dropaks [Gr.], *sm. Pharm.* dropax : a depilatory a plaster to take off the hair.

DROSCHKI, droshki, [Russ.], *sm.* droisky droschke, droitzchka : a Russian fourwheeled pleasure-carriage.

DROSÉRACÉES, drozérasé, [drosère], *sf. pl. Bot.* droseraceæ : an order of herbaceous plants.

DROSÈRE, drozêr', [Gr. : δροσερός, covered with dew], *sf. Bot.* sundew : *Drosera*, a genus of plants, remarkable for their glandular hairs which secrete a viscid fluid.

DROSOMÈTRE, drozomètr', [Gr. : δρόσος, dew; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Meteor.* drosometer : an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew gathered on the surface of a body in the open air.

DROSOPHYLLE, drosofil, [Gr. : δρόσος, dew; φύλλον, leaf], *sf. Bot.* drosophillum : a kind of droseraceous plants resembling drosera.

DROSSE, dros', [It. : trozza], *sf. Naut.* 1. † tackle. **— de canon**, gun-tackle.

2. truss, parrel : the collar by which the yard is confined to the mast. **— de racage, — de basse vergue**, parrel truss. **— de l'artimon**, mizzen truss. **— de la grand'-vergue**, main truss. **— de la vergue misaine**, fore truss.

3. rope. **— de gouvernail**, tiller-rope, wheel-rope : a rope which connects the tiller with the wheel.

DROSSER, drosé-r, *va. Naut.* to drive with the current; to sheer, to shear.

DROUILLETTE, drouyêt', *sf. Fish.* mackerel fishing-net.

DROUINE, drouin', [Low Breton : **drouin** haversack], *sf.* tinker's budget.

DROUINEAU, drouinô, [Gustave], novelist and dramatic author (1798-1878).

DROUINIER, drouinyé, **DROUINEUR**, drouinœr, [drouine], *sm.* tinker : a mender of metal ware.

DROUSSAGE, drousazh', [drousser] *sm.* scribbling : a preliminary process to carding in the woollen manufacture.

DROUSSE, drous', [drousser], *sf.* scribbling-machine.

DROUSSER, drousé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* to scribble, to card (wool).

DROUSSETTE, drousèt', drousse], *sf.* scribbling-machine.

DROUSSEUR, drousœr, *sm.* **1.** scribbler : one who scribbles or cards in the manufacture of woollen cloth ; **2.** oiler.

DROZ, droz, [Gustave], novelist (1832-1895) ; — [François-Xavier-Joseph], miscellaneous writer (1773-1850).

DRU, DRUE, dru, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Celtic : drud, bold], *adj.* **1.** thick, thick-set, close-set : close planted, close, crowded, dense. **L'herbe était haute et drue**, the grass was long and thick. **Ces blés sont fort drus**, that wheat is very thick-sown.

2. (of persons) brisk, lively, sprightly ; smart, sharp ; **3.** (of birds) fledged, full-fledged. **Ces moineaux sont drus comme père et mère**, those sparrows are as full-fledged as old birds.

DRU, *adv.* thick : *a*) close, thick-set, thickly ; *b*) fast, quickly. *a*) **Semer —**, to sow thickly. *b*) **Il pleut —**, it rains fast. **Les coups tombaient — comme grêle**, the blows followed each other in quick succession.

DRUIDAL, E, druidal, al', *adj.* druidical, druidish, of the Druids.

DRUIDE, druid', [Celt. : druid ; Lat. pl. : druidæ], *sm.* Druid : a priest of the Celtic inhabitants of ancient Gaul and Britain.

DRUIDESSE, druidès', *sf.* Druidess : a female Druid.

DRUIDIQUE, druidik', *adj.* druidic, druidical : relating to the Druids.

DRUIDISME, druidism', *sm.* druidism : the religion and philosophy taught by the Druids.

DRUPACÉ, E, drupasé, *adj. Bot.* drupaceous : pertaining to drupes.

DRUPE, drup', [Lat. : drupa, ripe olive], *sm. Bot.* drupe : a pulpy pericard without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, cherry, etc. : stone-fruit.

DRUPIFÈRE, drupifèr', [Lat. : drupa, drupe ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* drupaceous : producing drupes.

DRUSE, druz', [Ger.], *sf. Miner.* druse : a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals ; geode.

DRUSE, druz' *sm. Geog.* Druse, Druze : one of a tribe living in the environs of Mount Lebanon.

DRYADE, driad', [Gr. : δρυάς, άδος, from δρῦς, oak, tree], *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* dryad, wood-nymph : a deity or nymph who presided over woods ; **2.** *Bot.* mountain-avens ; *Dryas*, a genus of plants of the order rosaceæ.

DRYANDRE, driândr', [Gr. : δρῦς, oak ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *sm. Bot.* dryandra : a genus of plants of the order proteaceæ.

DRYITE, driit', [Gr. : δρῦς, oak], *sf. Miner.* dryite : a petrified wood.

DU, du, *art. m. sing.* [Contraction of *de le*.] **1.** of the ; **2.** from the ; **3.** by the ; with the ; **4.** some, any. V. *De*.

DÛ, DUE, du, *pa. p.* of *Devoir*, owed, due ; owing. **Argent dû depuis longtemps**, money which has been owing a long while. **Ils s'imaginent que tout leur est dû**, they expect every attention to be paid to them. V. *Devoir*.

DÛ, *sm.* **1.** due : that which is owed. **Je ne réclame que mon dû**, I only ask for my due.

2. † duty : obligation ; that which one is bound to do. **Allons, monsieur, faites le dû de votre charge**, come sir, perform your duties faithfully. *Mol. Av.* v. 3.

DUALISME, dualism' [Lat. : dualis, of two ; duo, two], *sm.* dualism : a philosophical or religious system which refers all existence to two ultimate principles ; the doctrine of two sovereign principles.

DUALISTE, dualist', *adj.* dualistic : pertaining to dualism.

DUALISTE, *sm.* dualist : one who holds the doctrine of dualism.

DUALISTIQUE, dualistik', *adj.* dualistic : relating to dualism.

DUALITÉ, dualité, [Lat. : dualis, of two] *sf.* duality : the state of being two ; that which expresses two in number.

DUARCHIE, duarshy, [Gr. : δύο, two; ἄρχειν, to rule], *sf.* duarchy : government by two persons.

DUBITATEUR, dubitatœr, *sm.* doubter : one who doubts ; a sceptic.

DUBITATIF, IVE, dubitatif, tiv', [Lat. dubitāre, to doubt], *adj.* dubitative : implying, or expressing doubt.

DUBITATION, dubitasyôn, [Lat. : dubitatio], *sf. Rhet.* doubt, dubitation : act of doubting.

DUBITATIVEMENT, dubitativemân-t, *adv.* dubitatively.

DUBREUIL, dubrœy, [Ernest], dramatic author and miscellaneous writer (1833-1886).

DUC, duk, [Lat. : dux, ducis, leader], *sm.* **1.** duke : *a*) in the feudal system, the sovereign of a duchy ; *b*) in France, a title of nobility next below the princes ; *c*) a title of some sovereign princes. *a*) **Le — de Normandie**, the duke of Normandy. **— et pair**, duke-peer. *b*) **Dépouiller du titre de —**, to unduke. **Monsieur le —**, my lord duke, his Grace ; (speaking to him) your Grace. *c*) **Le — de Parme**, the duke of Parma. **Le grand-— de Russie**, the grand duke of Russia.

2. *Ornith.* eagle owl : *Bubo*, a genus of nocturnal birds of prey. **Grand- —, — d'Europe**, eagle owl of Europe, great owl. **— de Virginie, grand — barré**, Virginian horned owl, eagle owl of America. **Moyen —**, long-eared owl : *Strix olus*. **Moyen — à huppes courtes**, short-eared owl. **Petit- —**, scops.

DUCAL, E, dukal, al', [duc], *adj.* ducal : pertaining to a duke. **Couronne ducale**, ducal coronet.

DUCAT, dukâ, [Ital. : ducato], *sm.* ducat : a gold or silver coin. **— d'or**, gold ducat (= 10 or 12 francs). **— d'argent**, silver ducat (= 4 or 5 francs).

DUCATON, dukatôn, *sm.* ducatoon : a silver coin of Venice and Holland.

DU CHATELLIER, du shatelié, [Armand-René-Maufras], miscellaneous writer and historian (1797-1885).

DUCHÉ, dushé, [duc] ; *sm.* dukedom : *a*) duchy ; the territory of a duke ; *b*) the title or quality of a duke. **Grand- —**, grand duchy. **— -pairie**, duchy (the duke of which was a peer of the realm).

[*Rem.* — *Duché* was formerly of the feminine gender. **— -pairie**, is masculine or feminine.]

DUCHESNE, dushen, [André], historian (1584-1640).

DUCHESSE, dushès', [duc], *sf.* **1.** duchess : *a*) the consort or widow of a duke ; *b*) a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy. **Madame la —**, the duchess ; (speaking to herself) Your Grace.

2. duchess : *a*) sort of easy chair ; *b*) a four-post bedstead ; *c*) a sort of mellow pear.

DUCIS, dusis, [Jean-François], tragic poet (1733-1816).

DUCLOS, duklo, [Charles-Pinot], moralist (1704-1772).

DU COMMUN DU LOCLE, du komœ du lockl', [Camille], dramatist and librettist (1832-1903).

DUCROIRE, dukrwar', [du ; croire], *sm. Com.* del credere : guarantee for the solvency of a purchaser.

DUCTILE, duktil', [Lat. : ductilis], *adj. Metall.* ductile : that may be drawn out or extended in length. **L'or est le plus — de tous les métaux**, gold is the most ductile of metals.

DUCTILIMÈTRE, duktilimètr', [ductilité ; mètre), *sm.* ductilimeter : an instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

DUCTILITÉ, duktilité, [ductile], *sf.* ductility : the quality of being ductile.

DUÈGNE, duèny', [Span.: duena], *sf.* duenna, governess : an old woman who is kept to guard a younger one.

DUEL, duèl, [Lat. : duellum], *sm.* **1.** duel, duelling, single combat. **Se battre en —**, to duel, to fight a single combat. **— au pistolet**, a duel with pistols.

2. *Gram.* dual number, [*Adjectiv.*) dual : expressing the number two.

DUELLISTE, duèlist', *sm.* duellist : one who fights in single combat.

DUFRAISSE, dufrèse, [Marc], historian (1811-1876).

DUFRESNY, dufrèny, [Charles-Rivière], dramatic writer (1648-1724).

DUGONG, dugôn, *sm. Zool.* dugong : a cetaceous animal of the Indian Ocean.

† **DUIRE**, duir', [Lat. : decēre, to suit,] *vn.* defect. [*Il duit, ils duisent* ; *il duisait* ; *il duira* ; *il duirait.*] to suit, to fit.

DUITE, duit', [duire], *sf. Weav.* thread of the weft, weft-yarn.

DULAURE, dulore, [Jaques-Antoine], historian (1755-1835).

DU LAURENS, du lorans, [Henri-Joseph), prose writer : author of the *Compère Mathieu* (1719-1797).

DULCIFICATION, dulsifikasyôn, *sf.* dulcification : the act of sweetening.

DULCIFIER, dulsifiér, [Lat. : dulcis, sweet ; facĕre, to make] *va. Chem.* to dulcify : to sweeten ; to free from acidity or acrimony.

DULCIMER, dulsimè-r, *sm.* dulcimer : an instrument of music.

DULCINÉE, dulciné, [from Dulcinée du Toboso, in Don Quixote], *sf.* **1.** Dulcinea **2.** sweet-heart.

DULIE, duli, [Gr. : δουλεία, slavery) *sf. Theol.* dulia : worship of saints.

DUMANOIR dumanwar, [Philippe-François-Pinel], dramatic writer (1706-1765).

DUMAS dumâ, [Alexandre-Davy], celebrated, novelist and dramatic writer (1803-1870) ; — [Alexandre, son of the preceding], novelist and dramatic writer (1824-1895).

DÛMENT, dumân-t, *adv.* duly : properly, fitly, in a suitable manner. **La chose a été bien et — constatée**, the thing has been duly ascertained.

DUMERSAN, du mèrsân, [Théophile-Marion] vaudevillist (1780-1849).

DUMOLARD, dumolar, [Henri Orcel], dramatic author and miscellaneous writer [1771-1845].

DUNE, dun', [Celt. : dun, a down ; Dutch : duin], *sf.* dune, downs *pl.* : a low hill of movable sand on the seacoast.

DUNETTE, dunèt', [dune], *sf. Naut.* poop.

DUNKERQUE, dœnkerk', *pn. Geog.* Dunkirk.

DUO, duo, [Lat., two] *sm.* [*Pl.* : *Duos.*] **1.** duo : a song in two parts ; **2.** duet, duetto : a piece of music composed for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

DUODÉCENNAL, E, duodésènal, al' (duo ; decennal), *adj.* duodecennial : consisting of twelve years.

DUODÉCIMAL, E, duodésimal, al', Lat. : duodecimus, twelfth], *adj. Arith.* duodecimal : proceeding in computation by twelves.

DUODÉCIMO, duodésimo, [Lat. : duo, two ; decem, ten], *adj.* twelfthly.

DUODÉCUPLE, duodékupl', [Lat. : duodecim, twelve], *adj.* duodecuple : consisting of twelves.

DUODÉNAIRE, duodénêr', [Lat. : duodeni, by twelve], *adj.* duodenary : increasing in a twelvefold rate.

DUODÉNITE, duodénit', *sf. Med.* duodenitis ; inflammation of the duodenum.

DUODÉNUM, duodénom, [Lat. : duoden which goes by twelve], *sm. Anat.* duodenum : the first part of the small intestines.

DUODI, duodi, [Lat. : duo, two ; dies, day], *sm. Fr. Hist.* duodi : the second day of the decade of the republican calendar.

DUPE, dup', [orig. unknown], *sf.* dupe : a person who is easily deceived or imposed upon ; credulous person ; gull. **Il faut opter des deux, être — ou fripon,** you must either be a gull or a knave, *Regnard, Joueur.* I. 7. **Prendre quelqu'un pour sa —,** to believe a person to be one's dupe. **Être la — d'une affaire,** to be the loser in an affair.

DUPER, dupé-r, [dupe], *va.* to dupe, to deceive, to trick, to cheat, to take in, to gull : to mislead by imposing on a person's credulity. **Il s'est laissé — comme un niais,** he suffered himself to be duped like a simpleton.

DUPERIE, dup'ri, [duper], *sf.* dupery : *a*) cheat, trick, imposition ; *b*) the quality of a dupe. **C'est une véritable —,** it is a regular take-in.

DUPEUR, dupœr, *sm.* cheat, trickster.

DUPIN, dupân, [Jean-Henri], dramatic author (1787-1887).

DUPLEIX, duplex, [Scipion], historian (1569-1661).

DUPLESSIS, duplessis, [Paul], novelist (1815-1865).

DUPLICATA, duplicata, [Lat. duplicāre, atum ; duo, two ; plicāre, to fold], *sm.* [*Pl. Duplicata.*] duplicate : copy, transcript of a deed or other document.

DUPLICATION, duplikasyôn, [Lat. : duplicatio], *sf. Math.* duplication : the act of doubling. **— du cube,** duplication of the cube.

DUPLICATURE, duplikatur', *sf.* duplicature : a fold, a doubling ; duplication.

DUPLICITÉ, duplisité, [Lat. : duplicitas ; duplex ; duplicis, double], *sf.* **1.** doubleness : the state of being doubled ; **2.** duplicity : doubleness of heart or speech ; double-dealing, deceit.

† **DUPLIQUE**, duplik', *sf. Jurisp.* **1.** rejoinder : *a*) a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication ; *b*) an answer to a reply ; **2.** surrejoinder : a plaintiff's answer of fact to a defendant's rejoinder.

† **DUPLIQUER** duplikė-r *vn. Jurisp.* **1.** to rejoin : *a*) to answer to a reply ; *b*) to answer a plaintiff's replication ; **2.** to surrejoin : to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

DUPONT, dupôn, [Pierre], poet and song writer (1821-1870).

DUQUEL, dukèl, *pron. m. sing.* [Contraction of *De Lequel*]. of whom, of which, from which. V. *Lequel, Dont.*

DUQUET, duké, [Alfred], historian (*b.* 1842).

DUR, E, dur, [Lat. : durus], *adj.* **1.** hard : *a*) firm, solid, tough ; *b*) keen at a bargain, griping, close, avaricious ; *c*) difficult ; *d*) (of water) hard : unfit for washing or cooking, impregnated with lime ; *e*) (of liquids) harsh, rough, austere ; *f*) dull, not quick, not keen ; *g*) thick, dull, heavy, stupid, blockish, unintelligent, slow of understanding ; indocile ; *h*) painful, unpleasant, grievous, distressful ; *i*) inclement, severe, rigorous ; *j*) unfavourable, pressing, distressing ; *k*) harsh, severe, unkind, unfeeling, cruel, obdurate, hard-hearted ; *l*) harsh, rough ; stiff ; hard-favoured, hard-featured, hard-faced, hard-visaged ; *m*) arduous, laborious, fatiguing.

a) **Le fer est un métal très —,** iron is a very hard metal. **Cela est — comme fer, comme du fer.** that is as hard as iron. **— comme marbre,** as hard as marble. **Une pierre dure à casser,** a stone hard to break. **Du pain —,** hard bread. **Un lit —,** a hard bed. **Un œuf —** a hard egg. *b*) **Être — à la détente, à la desserre,** to be close-fisted, close-handed, hard-fisted. **Le mortel de tous les mortels le plus — et le plus serré,** the mortal of all mortals the hardest and closest. *Mol. Av.* II. 5. *c*) **Cela est — à digérer, cela est de dure digestion,** that is hard of digestion ; *Fig.* that is hard to believe. **Être — à émouvoir,** to be hard to move. *f*) **Être — d'oreille, à oir l'oreille dure,** to be hard of hearing. *g*) **Avoir la tête dure, avoir l'intelligence dure,** to be dull-witted. to be slow of understanding.

h) **Une réprimande bien dure,** a very hard reprimand. **Ils mènent une vie fort dure,** they lead a very hard life. **Se trouver dans la dure nécessité,** to be in the painful necessity. **Vous n'en faites que trop la dure expérience,** you are but too well acquainted with that by painful experience. **Il m'était — de voir cette place remplie par un autre,** it was painful for me to see that place filled by another.

i) **Un hiver —,** a hard winter. **Un temps —,** inclement weather. *j*) **Les temps sont durs,** these are hard times.

k) **Cet homme est — et sec,** that man is hard and severe. **Un maître fort — pour ses domestiques,** a very hard master to his servants. **Leurs cœurs deviennent plus durs que la pierre et que le bronze,** their hearts become harder than stone and flint. *l*) **Un regard —,** a hard look. **Des manières dures,** rough manners. **Une réponse dure et désobligeante,** a harsh, and desobliging answer. **Parler à quelqu'un en termes fort durs,** to speak very harshly to a person, **Les mœurs y sont aussi dures que le climat,** the manners of that country are as harsh as its climate is severe. **Jamais un homme ne fut plus compatissant avec une physionomie plus dure,** no man could be kinder and yet have a harder face. *Volt. Jenni.* 6.

2. hardened, inured. **— au travail,** hard-working, hardened to labour. **— à la peine,** hardened to trouble.

3. harsh : disagreeable or harsh to the ear. **Une voix dure,** a harsh voice. **Une prononciation dure,** a disagreeable pronunciation.

4. *Paint.* stiff, rough.

DUR, *adv.* **1.** hard : *a*) hardly ; not easily, with difficulty ; *b*) diligently, laboriously. **Entendre —,** to be hard of hearing. **Travailler —,** to work hard.

2. firmly, stoutly. **Il croit — comme fer tout ce qu'on lui dit,** he will firmly believe anything people tell him.

DUR, *sm.* hardness : the quality opposed to softness. **En faire voir de dures à quelqu'un,** to lead a person a sorry life of it. — *Prov.* : **quand l'un veut du mou l'autre veut du dur,** when one wants one thing, another wants another ; it is impossible to satisfy everybody.

DURE, *sf.* ground, floor, bare ground. **Coucher sur la —,** to sleep on the bare ground.

DURABILITÉ, durabilité, *sf.* durability, durableness : quality of being durable.

DURABLE, durabl', [Lat. : durabilis], *adj.* durable : having the quality of lasting without decay ; lasting ; continuing, permanent, stable. **Des monuments durable,** durable monuments, buildings. **Un bonheur —,** lasting happiness.

DURABLEMENT, durablœmân-t, *adv.* durably, lastingly : in a durable manner.

DURANCINE, durasin', [Lat. : duracinus], *sf.* « duracine » : a kind of peach.

DURAMEN, duramèn, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* duramen : the heart-wood, the central layers of a tree.

DURANDAL, durândal, *sf.* Durandal : name given to Rowland's sword in romance during the middle ages.

DURANT, durân-t, [durer], *prep.* during : in the time of, as long as the action or existence of ; continuing, lasting, holding on for ; for. **— son absence,** during his absence. **— la minorité du roi,** during the king's minority. **— l'hiver,** during the winter. **— la vie,** during life, « durante vita ». [*Durant* may follow the noun, as :] **Elle aura cette fortune sa vie —,** she will have this fortune during her life. **J'ai demeuré à Lyon six ans —,** I have lived six years in Lyons. **Deux heures —,** two whole hours.

DURANT, [Gilles], poet [1554-1615].

† DURANT QUE, *conjunc. phr.* while, whilst : during the time that. **— que le peuple errait,** during the time that the people wandered. *Boss.* **— près de vingt ans que ce professeur a enseigné la grammaire,** during nearly twenty years that this professor taught grammar.

DURANTY, duranti, [Louis-Emile-Edmond], novelist [1833-1880].

DURCIR, dursir, [dur], *va.* to harden : to make hard ; to indurate, to toughen ; to stiffen. **La grande chaleur durcit la terre,** the great heat makes the ground hard.

DURCIR, *vn.* to harden : to grow hard, to get hard ; to toughen. **Le chêne durcit dans l'eau,** the oak hardens in water. **Faire — des œufs,** to boil eggs hard.

DURCIR (SE), *v. refl.* to harden : to grow hard, to get hard. to toughen. **L'argile se durcit au feu,** fire will harden clay.

DURCISSEMENT, dursis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** hardening : the act or process of making. bodies harder ; induration ; **2.** induration : the state of being indurated.

DURCISSEUR, dursisœr, *adj, m.* hardening, that hardens.

DUREÉ, duré, [durer], *sf.* duration : continuance in time, continuance. **L'espace et la —,** space and duration. **La — d'un**

règne, the duration of a reign. **De peu de —, de courte —,** of short, of brief duration. **Un état violent n'est pas de —,** a violent state cannot last long. **Cette mode ne sera pas de longue —,** that fashion will not last long.

DURELIN, dur'l*an*, *sm. Bot.* common oak.

DUREMENT, dur'm*â*n-t, *adj.* hardly : *a)* hard, not easily ; *b)* not tenderly, not delicately ; *c)* severely, rigorously ; harshly, rudely. *b)* **Être couché —,** to have a hard bed. **Les religieux vivaient très —,** the monks led a very hard life. *c)* **Répondre —,** to answer harshly. **Comme vous le traitez —,** how severely you treat him !

DURE-MERE, dur'mêr', *sf. Anat.* dura mater : the outer membrane of the brain.

DURER, duré-r, [Lat. : durāre, to last], *vn.* **1.** to last, to endure, to remain, to continue, to hold out. **Les pyramides d'Égypte, si anciennes, durent encore,** the Egyptian pyramids, old as they are, are still standing. **Certaines fleurs ne durent qu'un jour,** some flowers do not last more than a day. **Votre amitié n'a guère duré,** your friendship did not last long. **Si l'état où je suis durait longtemps, la vie serait trop agréable,** if my present state were to last long, life would be too pleasant. *Mme de Sév.* **On fera — cette privation autant qu'on voudra,** they will make this privation last as long as they like. **Puisse ce sentiment — autant que ma vie !** may this be my feeling as long as I live ! **L'hiver dura longtemps,** the winter lasted a long time. — *Prov.* : **Il faut faire vie qui dure,** we must take care of our money, of our health.

2. to last, to wear well. **De drap dure beaucoup,** this cloth wears very well. [*Colloq.* :] **Il est bien neuf, il durera longtemps,** he is very green : he is not accustomed to society.

3. to seem long, to appear long ; to hang heavy. **Ce n'est qu'avec ceux que j'aime que les heures ne me durent pas,** it is only when I am with those I love that I do not find the time long. *Balz. Liv.* III. *Lett.* 10. **Un moment loin de vous me durait une année,** a moment away from you semeed as long as a year. *Rac. Théb.* II. 1. **Il me dure que vous soyez de retour,** I am anxiously awaiting your return.

4. to endure, to brook, to suffer, to bear ; **5.** to remain ; to live. **Ne pouvant plus — en tel tourment,** not being able to endure such torment any longer. **Quelle sécheresse de conversation ! on n'y dure point, on n'y tient pas,** what dry conversation ! it is impossible to listen to it. *Mol. Préc. rid.* 5. **Elle ne peut — au lit,** she cannot remain in bed. **Ne pouvoir — avec quelqu'un,** not to be able to endure a person. **Ne pouvoir — en place,** to be unable to remain in the same place, to be uneasy where one is. **Ne pouvoir — de froid, de chaud,** or **au froid, au chaud,** to find the heat, *or* the cold, unbearable.

DURET, ETTE, durè, rèt', [dur], *adj.* hardish : somewhat hard.

DURETÉ, dur'té, [dur], *sf.* **1.** hardness : *a)* quality of being hard ; impenetrableness ; firmness, solidity ; toughness ; *b)* dullness ; thickness ; *c)* severity of temper, unkindness, cruelty ; obduracy ; insensibility, want of feeling ; hard-heartedness ; harshness ; severity, sternness ; *d)* inclemecy, keenness ; rigour. *a)* **La — du fer,** the hardness of iron. **La — de la viande,** the toughness of meat. **La — d'un lit,** the hardness of a bed. *b)* **Avoir une grande — d'oreille,** to be very hard of hearing. *c)* **Cet homme a une grande — de cœur,** that man is very hard-hearted. **Traiter quelqu'un avec —,** to treat a person unkindly. **La — de cette réponse l'a consterné,** the unkindness of this answer dismayed him. **La — du regard,** the sternness of the countenance. **La — de son regard,** the sternness of his look. **La — des traits,** the sternness of the features. *d)* **La — d'un climat,** the severity of a climate. **La — des temps,** the hardness of the times.

2. *pl.* harsh words, harsh things, offensive words. **Il lui a dit beaucoup de duretés,** he said many harsh things to him.

3. harshness (of sounds). — **de style,** harshness of style.

4. *Paint.* stiffness ; **5.** *Med.* callosity, hard tumour, hard swelling.

DURGAN, durg*â*n *sm. Ichth.* barbel.

DURILLON, duriy*ô*n [dur], *sm.* **1.** callosity : the hard, horny condition of the skin from intermittent pressure ; **2.** corn : a horny induration on the toes.

DURISSIME, durisism', *adj.* very hard.

DURIUSCULE, duriuskul', [Lat. : duriusculus], *adj.* hardish, somewhat hard.

DURU, duru, [Henri-Alfred], dramatic writer (1829-1889).

DU RYER, du rieer, [Pierre], poet and translater (1606-1658).

DUUMVIR, duomvir, [Lat.], *sm.* duumvir (*pl.* dumviri) : one of two Roman magistrates.

DUUMVIRAL, E, duomviral, al', *adj.* duumviral : pertaining to the duumviri.

DUUMVIRAT, duomvira, *sm.* duumvirate : the office or dignity of the duumviri.

DUVAL, duval, [Alexandre-Vincent-Pineux], dramatic author (1767-1842).

DUVET, duvè, [provin. : dumet, from O. Fr. : dum, down ; Low Lat. : duma], *sm.* **1.** down : *a)* the fine, soft feathers from the breast of young birds ; *b)* fine, soft hair ; *c)* *Bot.* pubescence of plants ; nap, wool (of fruit). **Oreiller de —,** down pillow. **De —,** downy.

2. *Poet.* down-bed, bed of down. **Coucher sur le —,** to lie upon a bed of down. **Là, parmi les douceurs d'un tranquille silence, règne sur le — une heureuse indolence,** there, in sweet peaceful silence, lies happy indolence on a bed of down. *Boileau. Lut.* 10.

DUVETÉ, E, duv'té, *adj. Nat. Hist.* downy : covered with down.

DUVETEUX, EUSE, duv'tœ-z, tœz', *adj.* downy : *a)* composed of down ; *b)* resembling down.

DYADE, diad', [Gr. : δυάς ; δύο, two], *sf.* duad : the number two.

DYARCHIE, diarshi, [Gr. : δύο, two ; ἀρχή, power], *sf.* duarchy : government by two persons.

DYKE, DIKE, dik', [perhaps Dutch : dijk, trench or Eng. dyke], *sm. Geol.* dike, dyke : a mass of igneous rock appearing into fissures in the stratified rock.

DYNAME, dinam', *sm.* **DYNAMIE,** dinami, [Gr. : δύναμις, force], *sf. Mech.* dynam ; dynamical unit ; unit of work, equal to a weight of one thousand kilograms raised through one metre.

DYNAMIQUE, dinamik', *adj. Mech.* dynamic, dynamical : pertaining to dynamics, relating to motion.

DYNAMIQUE, *sf. Mech.* dynamics ; the science which treats of bodies in motion.

DYNAMISME, dinamism', *sm.* dynamism : the doctrine that all substance involves force.

DYNAMITE, dinamit', [Gr. : δύναμις, force], *sf.* dynamite : an explosive substance.

DYNAMITEUR, dinamitœr, *sm.* dinamiter : one who uses dynamite for destruction.

DYNAMITER, dinamité-r, *va.* to dynamite : to blow up with dynamite.

DYNAMO, dynamo, [short for dynamo-électrique], *sf.* dynamo : machine used for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy by magneto-electric induction. — **frein,** *Autom.* dynamo-brake test.

DYNAMOGÉNIE, dinamojhéni, [Gr. : δύναμις, force ; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* dynamo-genesis ; dynamogeny.

DYNAMOGRAPHE, dinamograf, [Gr. : δύναμις, force ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* dynamograph : a recording dynamometer.

DYNAMOMÈTRE, dinamomètr', [Gr. : δύναμις, force ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* **1.** *Mech.* dynamometer : an instrument for measuring force, as the relative strength of men and other animals, or the force of machinery. etc. ; **2.** *Opt.* dynameter : an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of the telescopes.

DYNAMOMETRIE, dinamométri, *sf.* measure of forces.

DYNASTE, dinast', [Gr. : δυνάστης, strong man], *sm. Antiq.* dynast : ruler, governor.

DYNASTIE, dinasti', [Gr. : δυναστεία, power], *sf.* dynasty : *a)* succession of sovereigns of the same line ; race ; *b)* succesion of kings ; *c)* succession of illustrious men in the same family.

DYNASTIQUE, dinastik', *adj.* dynastic, dynastical : relating to a dynasty.

DYNOMÈNE, dinomèn', *sf.* dynomene : a genus of crustacea.

DYS, dis, *prefix.* dys, [Gr. : δύς, difficult], bad, hard, difficult.

DYSCATAPOSE, diskatapôz', [Gr. : δύς ; καταπίνω, I drink], *sf. Med.* discataposia : difficulty of swallowing liquids.

DYSCHROÏE, diskroï, [Gr. : δύς, badly ; χρόα, skin], *sf. Med.* dyschroa : discoloured state of the skin.

DYSCINÉSIE, dissinézi, [Gr. : δύς ; κινέω, I move], *sf. Med.* dyscinesia : imperfect motion.

DYSCOLE, diskol', [Gr. : δύς ; κόλον, food], *adj.* difficult to live with.

DYSCRACIE, diskrazi, [Gr. : δύς, bad ; κρᾶσις, mixture] *sf. Med.* dyscrasy : morbid state of the constitution, ill habit of the humours.

DYSÉCÉE, dizésé, [Gr. : δύς, badly ; ἀκούειν, to hear], *sf. Med.* dysecœa, cophosis, deafness : impaired hearing.

DYSENTERIE, dis*â*ntri, [Gr. : δυσεντερία] *sf. Med.* dysentery : inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestines ; bloody flux.

DYSENTÉRIQUE, dis*â*ntérik', *adj. Med.* dysenteric, dysenterical : *a)* pertaining to dysentery ; *b)* afflicted with dysentery.

DYSENTÉRIQUE, *sm. Med.* dysenteric person.

DYSLALIE, dislali, [Gr. : δύς, ill ; λαλεῖν, to speak], *sf. Med.* bad utterance of words.

DYSMÉNIE, disméni, [Gr. : δύς, ill ; μήνη, menstruation], *sf. Med.* V. *Dysménorrhée.*

DYSMÉNORRHÉE, disménorré, [Gr. : δύς, ill ; μὲν, month ; ῥέω, I flow] *sf. Med.* dysmenorrhœa : painful menstruation.

DYSMNÉSIE, dismnézi [Gr. : δύς, bad ; μνῆσις, memory] *sf. Med.* loss of memory.

DYSODYLE, dizodil', [Gr. : δυσώδης, fetid ; ὕλη, matter] *sm. Miner.* dysodyle : a yellowish coal, which burns with a fetid colour.

DYSOPIE, dizopi [Gr. : δύς, ill ; ὄπτω

μαι, I see], *sf. Med.* dysopsy : dimness of sight.

DYSOREXIE, dizorèksi, [Gr. : δὺς, ill ; ὄρεξις, appetite], *sf. Med.* dysorexy : depraved appetite ; want of appetite.

DYSPEPSIE, dispèpsi, [Gr. : δὺς, difficult ; πέψις, coction], . *sf. Med.* pepsy, dyspepsia : bad digestion, difficulty of digestion.

DYSPEPTIQUE, dispèptik', *adj. Med.* dyspeptic, dyspeptical : *a*) pertaining to dyspepsy ; *b*) afflicted with bad digestion.

DYSPEPTIQUE, *smf. Med.* dyspeptic : a person afflicted with bad digestion.

DYSPHAGIE, disfazhi, [Gr. : δὺς, difficult ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *sf. Med.* dysphagy, dysphagia : difficulty of swallowing.

DYSPHONIE, disfoni, [Gr. : δὺς, difficult ; φωνή, voice] *sf. Med.* dysphony difficulty of speaking or articulating sounds.

DYSPHORIE, disfori, [Gr. : δυσφορία, anxiety], *sf. Med.* dysphoria : dissatisaction, restlessness, suffering.

DYSPNÉE, dispné, Gr. : δυσπνοία], *sf. Med.* dyspnœa : difficulty of breathing.

DYSPNÉIQUE, dispnéik', *adj. Med.* dispnoic : relating to dyspnœa.

DYSSENTERIE, disânt'ri, *sf.* V. *Dysenterie.*

DYSSENTÉRIQUE, disântérik', *adj.* V. *Dysentérique.*

DYSSYMÉTRIE, dissimétri, [Gr. : δὺς ; συμμετρία], *sf.* want of symetry, dissimilarity.

DYSTOCIE, distosi, [Gr. : δυστοκία], *sf.* dustochia : difficult parturition.

DYSURIE, dizuri, [Gr. : δὺς, ill ; οὖρον, urine], *sf. Med.* dysury, dysuria : difficulty in discharging the urine ; partial suppression of urine.

DYSURIQUE, dizurik', *adj. Med.* dysuric : pertaining to dysury.

DYTIQUE, ditik', [Gr. : δυτικὸς, diving], *adj. Ornith.* diving.

DYTIQUE, *sm. Entom.* duticus, water-beetle : a genus of coleopterous insects.

DZIGGETAI *or* **DZIGGUETAI**, dzighœtè. **DZIGITAI**, dzizhité, *sm. Zool.* Tartarian horse.

E

E, é, *sm.* 1. **E, e** : the fifth letter of the alphabet. **Un grand E, un E majuscule,** a great E, a capital E. **Un petit e, un e minuscule,** a small e, a little e. **E muet,** mute E. **E fermé,** close E. **E ouvert,** broad and open E.

2. E. : initial, used as an abbreviation, of. 1. **Est,** East ; 2. **Éminence,** Eminence ; 3. **Excellence,** Excellency ; 4. **Frappé à Tours,** struck at Tours (of Money).

Édit., *édition,* edition.

Égl., *Église,* Church.

E.-N.-E. *Est-Nord-Est.,* East North-East.

E. p., *en personne,* in person, personally.

E.-S.-E., *Est-Sud-Est,* East-South-East.

E.-U., *Etats-Unis,* United States.

E.-V., *En Ville,* here, in town, local.

Ex.-c., *ex-coupon,* coupon detached.

Ex-d., *ex-dividende,* dividend paid, without dividend.

E, é, prefix ; *e,* out of, from : noting extraction or privation.

EAU, ô, [Lat. : aqua, turned gradually into *aive, eve, eue* and *eaue, eau*], *sf.* [*Pl. Eaux.*], 1. water : *a*) a clear, colourless, transparent liquid ; *b*) among the ancients, one of the four elements ; *c*) *Chem.* compound body containing two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen ; *d*) ocean, sea, river, lake, pond, etc. ; *e*) fountain, springing water ; *f*) *pl.* mineral waters ; *g*) any clear and colourless animal humour ; serosity ; especially saliva ; *h*) urine ; *i*) lustre of a diamond or pearl ; *j*) artificial liquor made of several substances ; aqua ; eau ; *k*) *pl.* the fluid secreted by the amnion. *a*) **— de source,** spring-water. **— de pluie,** rain-water. **— de puits,** well-water. **— courante,** running water. **— stagnante,** stagnant water. **— dormante,** still water, smooth water. **Une goutte d'—,** a drop of water. **Un verre d'—,** a glass of water. **— potable,** potable *or* drinkable water ; fresh water. **— douce,** soft water ; fresh water. **— crue,** hard water. **— salée,** salt water. **— de mer,** salt-water, sea water. **— saumâtre,** brackish water. **— croupie, — sale,** foul water, ditch water. **— trouble,** foul water. **— distillée,** distilled water. **— claire,** clear, limpid water ; *Fig.* deception. **Ne sentir que l'—,** to have no taste. **— rougie,** wine and water. **— panée,** toast and water. **— sucrée,** sugar and water. **— ferrée,** chalybeate water. **— blanche,** bran and water (for cattle). **Eau de savon,** soapsuds. **Voie d'—,** yoke (two pails) of water ; *Naut.* leak. **Nappe d'—,** sheet of water. **Colonne —,** head of water. **Marteau d'—,** *Phys.* water-hammer. **Porteur d'—,** water-carrier. **Réservoir d'—,** water-tank ; water-house. **Pot à —,** water-pot. **Pression de l'—,** water-pressure. **Imperméable à l'—,** water-proof ; water-tight. **Approvisionnement d'—,** water-supply. **Station où l'on prend de l'—,** *Railw.* water-station. **Buveur d'—,** water-drinker. **Il ne gagne pas l'— qu'il boit, il ne vaut pas l'— qu'il boit,** he is not worth his salt. **Être au pain et à l'—,** to be living on bread and water. **Porter de l'— à la rivière, à la mer,** to carry coals to Newcastle. **C'est une goutte d'—, dans la mer,** it is a drop of water in the sea. **Croyez cela, et buvez de l'—,** you may believe that if you like. **Ils se ressemblent comme deux gouttes d'—,** those two persons are as alike each other as two peas in a pod. **Il faut qu'il fasse voir de son —,** he must show what he can do. **Il n'y a que de l'— à boire,** there are no profits to be made by it. **Il se noierait dans un verre d'—,** a feather would sink him. **C'est une tempête dans un verre d'—,** it is a tempest in a tea-cup. **Il jouerait les pieds dans l'—,** nothing could prevent him from playing. **Tenir quelqu'un le bec dans l'—,** to keep any one in suspense. **Mettre de l'— dans son vin,** to lower one's pretensions, not to be so stiff. **Il a mis de l'—dans son vin,** he has lowered his tone. **Ne pas trouver d'— à la rivière,** to be very simple ; not to see beyond one's nose. **Faire venir l'— au moulin,** to bring grist to the mill. **Il fait cela comme il boirait un verre d'—,** he does that as easily as possible. **Tant va la cruche à l'— qu'enfin elle se casse,** the pitcher goes so often to the well, that it comes home broken at last. **Il n'est pire — que l'— qui dort,** still waters run deep. **Tenir —,** to hold water ; to be water-tight. **Tremper dans l'—, imbiber d'—** to water-soak. **Puiser, tirer de l'—,** to draw water, to water. **Vert d'—,** light green. **Épreuve de l'—,** water-ordeal. **— bénite,** holy water. **— bénite de cour,** vain promises. **— lustrale,** lustral water. *b*) **C'est le feu et l'—,** they never agree ; they cannot be together without quarrelling ; they are as different as possible. *c*) **— de cristallisation,** water of crystallization. **— mère,** mother-water : the residue of a saline solution that does not crystallize. **— oxygénée,** oxygenated water. *d*) **Un cours d'—,** a stream, a water-course. **Passer l'—,** to cross the water. **Aller par —,** to go by water. **Les eaux sont grandes, sont grosses, sont hautes,** (in speaking of rivers) the water is high. **Être comme le poisson dans l'—,** to live in clover. **Être comme le poisson hors de l'—,** to be like a fish out of water : to be most uncomfortable. **Se mettre dans l'— de peur de se mouiller,** to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. **Pleine —,** main stream. **Faire une pleine —,** to swim in the main stream. [*Fig.* :] **Nager en grande —,** to roll in plenty : to be in a fair way of getting on. **Pêcher en — trouble,** to fish in troubled waters. **On dirait qu'il ne sait pas troubler l'—** he is not nearly so simple as he looks; he looks so innocent that butter would not melt in his mouth. **Tomber dans l'—,** to fall into the water ; *Fig.* to fall to the ground, to fail. **Cette affaire est tombée dans l'—,** this affair has fallen to the ground. **S'en aller en — de boudin,** to come to nothing, to come to smoke. **Tout cela s'en est allé en — de boudin,** all that came to nothing at all. **Revenir sur l'eau,** to get afloat again, to fall on one's feet ; to recover one's losses. **Avoir de l'— jusqu'au menton,** to be up to one's chin in water. **Battre l'—,** *Hunt.* to take the spoil ; to beat the water ; *Fig.* to make vain *or* useless efforts. **Donner un coup d'épée dans l'—,** to beat the air, to make useless efforts. **Se jeter à l'—,** to drown one's self ; to jump into the water. **Les eaux sont basses,** the river is low ; *Fig.* (he) is at a low ebb, he is in low water, (he) is short of money. **Nager entre deux eaux,** to swim under water ; *Fig.* to trim, to be a trimmer. **D'ici là il passera de l'— sous le pont,** I do not believe that will ever come to pass ; many ups and downs between this and that. **Laisser couler l'—,** to let things take their own course ; to let things and people take their swing. **Le fil de l'—,** the stream. **A fleur d'—,** level with the water, between wind and water. **Faire —,** *Naut.* to leak, to be leaky. **Faire de l'—,** to take in fresh water, to water. **Ligne d'—,** water-line. **Mettre à l'—,** to launch (a ship). **Être à l'—,** to be in the water. **Être en grande —,** to be in deep water. **Hautes eaux,** high water. **— maigre,** shallow water. **Morte —,** dead water, low water, low tide, neaptide. **— plate,** smooth water ; dead calm. **Tirant d'—,** draught of water. **Vif de l'—,** high water, height of the tide. **Vives eaux,** spring-tide.

e) **Jet d'—,** artificial fountain, ornamental waterspout, jet d'eau. **Les eaux de Versailles,** the great fountains at Versailles. **Faire jouer les grandes eaux,** to make the large fountains play. **Une pièce, une nappe d'—,** a sheet of water.

f) **Faire une cure d'eaux,** to take the waters for the restoration of health. **Prendre les eaux,** to take the waters. **Eaux sulfureuses,** sulphurous waters. **Eaux thermales,** thermal waters. *g*) *Fig.* **L'— m'en vient à la bouche,** it makes my mouth water. *i*) **Un diamant de la première —,** a diamond of the first water. *Fig.* **Cette femme est une commère de la plus belle —,** that woman is a gossip of the first water.

j) **— gazeuse,** gaseous water. **— blanche, eau végéto-minérale, — de Goulard,** Goulard-water. **— de Cologne,** Cologne-water, eau-de-Cologne. **— de fleur d'oranger,** orange-flower water. **— de javelle,** eau-de-javelle, bleaching-liquid : chlorine in solution with water. **— de lavande,** lavender water. **— de Luce,** eau-de-Luce. **— régale,** aqua regia : nitro-muriatic acid. **— de la reine de Hongrie,** Hungary water, queen of Hungary's water. **— seconde,** aqua secunda : dilated nitric acid. **— d'ange,** angel-water. **— d'arquebusade,** arquebusade water. **— de rose,** rose water. **— de senteur,** sweet-scented water. **— de Seltz,** seltzer-water ; soda-water : carbonic acid water. **— de toilette,** wash.

2. rain. **Il tombe de l'—,** it is raining. **Le ciel est ouvert, nous aurons de l'—,** it is cloudy, we shall have rain. **Le temps est à l'—,** the weather is in a wet corner, there's rain some where.

3. tears. **Pleurez, pleurez, mes yeux, et fondez-vous en —,** weep, weep, my eyes, dissolve yourselves in tears. *Corn. Cid.* III. 3.

4. perspiration, sweat. **L'— lui coulait du front,** the perspiration was running down his face. **Être tout en —,** to be all in a perspiration. **Suer sang et —,** to toil and moil.

5. *pl.* watering-place. **Aller aux eaux,** to go to a watering-place.

6. *pl. Naut.* wake : the track left by a vessel in passing through the water. **Être dans les eaux d'un navire,** to be in a ship's wake.

7. juice (of some fruits) ; 8. *Technol.* gloss. **Donner de l'— à un chapeau, à une étoffe,** to give a gloss to a hat, to a piece of cloth.

9. *Adm.* **Eaux et forêts,** woods and forests.

EAU-DE-VIE, ôd'vi, *sf.* brandy ; eau-de-vie. **Eau de-vie de Cognac,** cognac. **Eau-de-vie de grain,** corn-brandy. **Fruits à l'eau-de-vie,** brandy-fruit : fruit preserved in brandy.

EAU-FORTE, ôfôrt', *sf.* 1. *Chem.* aqua-fortis : nitric acid ; 2. aqua-fortis engraving.

ÉBAHI, E, ébaï, *adj.* amazed, wonder-struck, dumfounded, wondering, gazing.

ÉBAHIR (S'), s-ébaïr, [interjection bah !], *v. refl.* to wonder, to be amazed, to be wonder-struck, to be astounded.

ÉBAHISSEMENT, ébaïs'mân-t, *sm.* wonder, wonderment, amazement.

ÉBARBAGE, ébarbazr', **ÉBARBEMENT**, ébarbœmân-t, *sm.* paring, clip, clipping.

ÉBARBER, ébarbé-r, [é ; barbe], *va.* **1.** to pare, to clip : to cut the end or edge of anything ; to strip (quils) ; to nip off, to cut off, to take off (the rough edge of paper) ; **2.** *Engrav.* to edge off, to scrape ; **3.** *Jewel.* to edge.

ÉBARBEUSE, ébarbœs, *sf. Agr.* machine used for clipping.

ÉBARBOIR, ébarbwar, [ébarber], *sm.* parer, scraper : an instrument for paring or scraping.

ÉBARBURE, ébarbur', [ébarber], *sf.* clipping : a part cut off.

ÉBAROUIR, ébarouir, *va. Naut.* to desiccate, to dry up (by the sun on the ship).

ÉBAROUISSAGE, ébarouisazh', [ébarouir], *sm. Naut.* desiccation (of boarding).

ÉBAT, éba, [ébattre], *sm.* **1.** frolic, gambol ; **2.** sport, pastime, diversion, play. **L'enfant aveoques ses pareils se plaît en ses ébats**, a child likes to play with those of his own age. *Régnier. Sat.* v. **Prendre ses ébats**, to gambol, to sport, to play.

ÉBATTEMENT, ébat'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** diversion sport, pastime ; balancing (of a carriage].

ÉBATTRE (S'), s-ébatr', [é, es ; battre], *v. refl.* [Conj. like *Battre*]. **1.** to frolic, to gambol, to skip about ; **2.** to play, to sport, to divert one's self ; to take one's ease. **La gazelle s'allait — innocemment**, the gazelle went to gambol innocently.

ÉBAUBI, E, ébôbi, [ébaubir], *adj. Fam.* amazed, astounded, wonder-struck. **Je suis toute ébaubie et je tombe des nues**, I am quite wonder-struck and I can scarcely believe my eyes and ears. *Mol. Tart.* v. 5. **Diamants, émeraudes, rubis, tout disparaît à ses yeux ébaubis**, to her astonishment diamonds, emeralds, rubies, everything vanishes away. *Volt.*

† **ÉBAUBIR (S')**, s'ébôbir, [é ; O. Fr. : baub, from Lat. balbus, stuttering], *v. refl.* to marvel, to be confounded, confused, astonished. *Synon.* of *ébahir*.

ÉBAUCHAGE, ébôshazh, [ébaucher], *sm.* sketching : giving a model of any object its first and simplest form.

ÉBAUCHE, ébôsh' [ébaucher], *sf.* sketch : *a*) (in the Fine Arts) outline, rough draft (*or* draught), rough cast ; *b*) rude outline, first draft of any plan or design ; *c*) *Fig.* outline, first essay.

ÉBAUCHER, ébôshé-r, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps from O. Fr. : baushe, builder's mortar ; also esboschier, to bring into shape as wood fresh cut down], *va.* **1.** *Sculpt.* to rough-hew ; to boast : to cut roughly, in order to make the outline of a figure ; **2.** to sketch : *a*) to draw the outline of, to make a sketch of, to make a rough draft of ; to rough-draw ; *b*) *Fig.* to outline ; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas. **Un bloc de marbre qui n'est point ébauché**, a block of marble which has not been rough-hewn. **— une statue**, to rough-hew a statue. **— un tableau**, to sketch a painting. **— une tragédie**, to sketch a tragedy. **Souvent, en mourant, un auteur laisse des travaux qui ne sont qu'ébauchés**, when authors die, they often leave works which they have only sketched.

ÉBAUCHEUR, ébôshœr, *sm.* **1.** sketcher ; one who gives the first rude form to anything ; **2.** *Technol.* The workman who does the first rough work in the movements of clockwork.

ÉBAUCHOIR, ébôshwar, *sm. Sculpt.* boasting-chisel, boaster, sketching-chisel.

ÉBAUDIR, ébôdit, [é ; O. Fr. : baud, gay], *va.* to divert, to amuse.

ÉBAUDIR (S'), *v. refl.* to frolic, to frisk, to skip about.

ÉBAUDISSEMENT, ébôdis'mân-t, *sm.* frolicking, frisking, skipping about.

EBBE *or* **ÉBE**, éb', [Ang.-Sax. : ebba] *sf. Naut.* ebb, ebbing, ebb-tide ; the reflux of the tide.

ÉBÉNACÉES, ébénasé, [ébène]. *sf. pl. Bot.* ebenaceæ : an order of monopetalous exogens.

ÉBÈNE, ébèn', [Gr. : ἔβενος], *sf.* **1.** ebony : a valuable wood, generally black. **Bois d'—**, ebony. **Meubles d'—**, ebony furniture. **D'—**, ebon, ebony.

2. *Fig.* ebon, ebon-coloured, black, jet-black, raven. **Des cheveux d'—**, jet-black hair. **L'— de ses cheveux**, her jet-black hair. **Un teint d'—**, an ebon-coloured complexion.

ÉBÉNER, ébéné-r, *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to ebonize : to make as black as ebony, to tinge with the colour of ebony.

ÉBÉNIER, ébényé, [ébène], *sm. Bot.* ebony : *Diospyros ebenum*, a tree of Ceylon which produces the best ebony. **Faux —, — des Alpes**, laburnum : a tree of the genus cytisus. **— de montagne**, mountain ebony : the *Bauhinia acuminata*, a leguminous plant.

ÉBÉNIN, INE, ébénan, nin', *adj.* ebon : ebon-coloured, black.

ÉBÉNISTE, ébénist', [ébène], *sm.* **1.** cabinet-maker ; **2.** ebonist : a worker in ebony.

ÉBÉNISTERIE, ébénist'ri, *sf.* **1.** cabinet-working, cabinet-making ; **2.** cabinet-work. **Bois d'—**, cabinet-wood.

ÉBERNER, ébèrné-r, *va.* V. *Eberner.*

ÉBERTAUDER, ébértôdé-r, [é ; bertauder], *va.* to give the first shearing to (cloth).

ÉBÊTIR, ébêtir, V. *Abêtir*.

ÉBISÈLEMENT, ébizèl'mân-t, [ébiseler], *sm.* chamfering ; countersinking.

ÉBISELER, ébiz'lé-r, [é ; biseau], *va.* **1.** to chamfer ; to countersink ; **2.** to bore in the shape of a funnel.

ÉBISELURE, ébiz'lur', *sf.* chamfer-work ; countersinking.

ÉBLOUIR, éblouïr, [é ; O. Ger. : blôdi ; Ger. ; bl de, feeble, shy], *va.* to dazzle : *a*) to dim ; to overpower with a bright light ; *b*) to astonish ; to surprise, to strike with splendour or brilliancy ; to deceive. *a*) **Les rayons du soleil éblouissent la vue**, the rays of the sun dazzle the sight. *b*) **La fortune et les honneurs éblouissent les ambitieux**, the ambitious are dazzled by riches and honours. **Se laisser — par l'éclat des grandeurs et des richesses**, to allow one's self to be deceived by the splendour of grandeur and riches. **Ils ont été éblouis par cette somme**, they were surprised at this sum. **Néron fut lui-même ébloui de sa gloire**, Nero himself was dazzled with his glory. *Racine. Brit.* I. I. **Il croyait m'— par ses promesses**, he thought he would dazzle me with his promises. *Fén. Tél.* 2. [*Naut.* .] **Le monde n'éblouit jamais tant que quand on le voit de loin**, the world is never so dazzling as when seen from afar. *Fén. Educ. filles.*

ÉBLOUIR (S'), *v. refl.* to be dazzled. **Je ne m'éblouis point de cette illusion**, I am not dazzled with that illusion. **Il se possède assez pour ne pas s'— de son bonheur**, he is sufficiently master of himself not to be dazzled by his happiness.

ÉBLOUISSANT, E, eblouisân-t, sânt', *adj.* dazzling : overpowering with splendour ; transplendent, splendid. **Des éclairs éblouissantes**, dazzling lightning. [*Fig.* :] **Une toilette éblouissante**, a splendid dress. **Elle était éblouissante de jeunesse et de beauté**, she dazzled people with her youth and beauty. **Cette éblouissante beauté**, that dazzling beauty. **Le titre — de général**, the grand title of general. **Il y a dans quelques femmes un esprit — qui impose**, there are some women whose dazzling wit commands admiration. *La Bruy.* 3.

ÉBLOUISSEMENT, ébloïs'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** dazzling, dazzle, dazzling light ; **2.** *Med.* dizziness : giddiness ; dimness : dulness of sight. **L'— produit par la réverbération du soleil**, the dizziness produced by the reverberation of the sun's light. **C'est une lumière et comme un — qui les gêne**, it is a light and a sort of dazzling which inconveniences them. **Il n'est pas certain que le cœur ait part à tous les éblouissements de l'esprit**, what dazzles the mind is not always felt by the heart. *Nicolle.* **Il m'a pris tout à coup un éblouissement et je me retire d'ici**, all of a sudden I feel dizzy, and I must withdraw from here. *Mol. Av.* I. 5.

ÉBONITE, ébonite, *sf.* ebonite : a hard sort of rubber made black by being galvanized ; vulcanite.

ÉBORGNAGE, éborngazh, [éborgner], *sm. Gard.* nipping off buds.

ÉBORGNER, ébórnyè-r, [é ; borgner], *va.* **1.** to render blind of one eye, to blind of one eye, to put out (a person's) eye ; **2.** to stop the light of ; **3.** *Gard.* to nip off buds. **— une maison**, to darken a house by building in front of it.

ÉBORGNER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to render one's self blind of one eye, to blind one's self (*of* one eye) ; **2.** to put out each other's eyes.

ÉBOTTER, éboté-r, [é ; bot, end), *va.* **1.** *Hort.* to cut off the boughs of trees ; **2.** *Technol.* to cut off the heads of nails.

ÉBOUER, éboué-r, [é ; boue, mud], *va.* to clean away the mud (from the streets).

ÉBOUFFER (S'), s-éboufé-r, [é ; bouffer], *v. refl.* to split one's sides with laughing.

ÉBOUILLANTER, ébouyânté-r, [é ; bouillant], *va. Technol.* to scald (the cocoons) ; to scald (as by accident).

ÉBOUILLIR, ébouyir, [é ; bouillir], *vn.* [Conj. like *bouillir*.] to boil away, to boil down, to over-boil.

ÉBOULEMENT, éboul'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** falling in, falling down, crumbling ; **2.** *Fortif.* eboulement (of a wall or rampart) ; **3.** *Railw.* landship, earthslip.

ÉBOULER, éboulé-r, [é, es ; O. Fr. : bouel, for bovau], *va.* to cause to fall.

ÉBOULER, *vn.* to fall in, to fall down, to crumble ; to slip (as land). **Faire —**, to cause to fall.

ÉBOULER, (S), *v. refl.* to fall in, to fall down, to crumble ; to slip. **Ces terres se sont éboulées**, these patches of land have fallen in. **Le mur est éboulé**, the wall gave way.

ÉBOULIS, ébouli, *sm.* rubbish : a heap of fallen things.

ÉBOUQUEUR, EUSE, éboukœr, kœz', *sm. f.* V. *Epinceteur.*

ÉBOURGEONNAGE, ébourzhonazh', **ÉBOURGEONNEMENT**, ébourzhon-mân-t, *sm. Gard.* nipping off buds.

ÉBOURGEONNER, ébourzhoné-r, [é ; bourgeon], *va. Gard.* to disbud ; to nip off, to prune off buds from (fruit-trees).

ÉBOURGEONNOIR, ébourzhonwar, *sm. Agr.* tree-clipper : an instrument for clipping the highest boughs of trees.

ÉBOURIFFANT, E, ébourifân-t, ânt', *adj.* astounding, stunning.

ÉBOURIFFÉ, E, ébourifé, *adj.* **1.** (of the hair) in disorder, disordered ; **2.** (of persons) with one's hair dishevelled, in disorder. **Des cheveux ébouriffés,** dishevelled hair. **Cette femme est toute ébouriffée,** that woman's hair is all in disorder.

3. *Fig.* in a flurry, flurried ; agitated. **Il a l'air tout —,** he is in a regular fluster.

ÉBOURIFFER, èbourifé-r, [é ; bourre], *va.* **1.** to disorder (one's hair) ; **2.** *Fig.* to astound ; to strike all of a heap.

ÉBOURIFFER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to disorder one's hair ; **2.** to be astounded, to be amazed.

ÉBOUSINER, ébouziné-r, [é ; bousin], *va. Mason.* to clean off, to chisel off the soft crust of (a stone).

ÉBOUTER, ébouté-r, [é ; bout, end]. *va.* to cut *or* to saw off the end of (a mast, a beam of timber).

ÉBRACTÉ, E, ébrakté, *adj. Bot.* ebracteate : without a bractea.

ÉBRACTÉOLÉ, E, ébraktéolé, *adj. Bot.* ebracteolate : destitute of bracteoles.

ÉBRAISER, ébrèzé-r [é ; braise], *va.* to clear of embers.

ÉBRAISOIR, ébrèzwar, [ébraiser], *sm.* fire-shovel, furnace-shovel.

ÉBRANCHAGE, ébrânshazh', [ébrancher], *sm.* lopping (of trees).

ÉBRANCHÉ, E, ébranshé, *adj.* lopped, trimmed ; branchless.

ÉBRANCHEMENT, ébrânsh'mân-t [ébrancher], *sm.* **1.** lopping (of trees) ; **2.** *Gard.* trimming.

ÉBRANCHER, ébrânshé-r, [é ; branche], *va.* **1.** to lop, to prune : to cut off some branches of a tree ; **2.** *Gard.* to trim.

ÉBRANCHOIR, ébrânshwar, [ébrancher], *sm. Gard.* bill-hook, branch-cutter.

ÉBRANLEMENT, ébrânl'mân-t, [ébranler], *sm.* **1.** shake, shaking, concussion ; agitation : *a*) the act of shaking ; shock ; *b*) the act of that which shakes ; wavering motion. **L' — des vitres,** the shaking of the windows. **Les sons excitent des ébranlements sensibles au tact,** sound produces vibrations sensible to the touch. **L' — des dents,** the shaking of the teeth. **Cette chute lui causa un — du cerveau,** that fall caused a disturbance of his brain.

2. *Fig.* perturbation, disturbance, disorder ; decay ; loss. **L' — des fortunes,** the decay of fortunes, the shock given to fortunes. **L' — d'un empire,** the disturbance of an empire. **L' — du crédit,** the decline, the loss of credit.

3. emotion ; trouble. **L' — sied bien aux plus fermes courages,** emotion will do for those whose courage cannot be shaken. *Corn. Hor.* I. I.

ÉBRANLER, ébranlé-r, [é ; branler], *va.* to shake : *a*) to agitate ; to cause to move with quick vibrations ; *b*) to make to totter, to make to quiver ; *c*) to weaken, to make less firm ; to unsettle, to disquiet, to disturb, to move ; *d*) to make to waver, to drive from resolution ; to stagger, to move ; to intimidate. *a*) **— une cloche,** to set a bell going, to ring a bell. **Les détonations du canon ébranlaient les airs,** the report of the cannon shook the air. *b*) **Le torrent ébranle les rochers,** the torrent shakes the rocks. **— une muraille,** to shake a wall. **Venait-il — la terre ?** did he come to make the earth quake ? *Racine. Ath.* I. 4. **Viens donc, puisque l'orage ébranle au loin les eaux,** come then, as the storm is rumbling in the distance. *c*) **La disette et les maladies ébranlèrent leur espoir,** want and illness made them lose hope. **— le crédit public,** to weaken public credit. **Les malheurs peuvent — la constance,** misfortune may shake people's constancy. **Cela vous ébranle les nerfs,** that shakes your nerves. **— la santé,** to shake one's health. **— la résolution,** to shake one's resolution. **La ligue ébranla le trône des Valois,** the league made the throne of the Valois totter. *d*) **Les plus affreux périls ne sauraient m' —,** the greatest perils are not able to move me. **Depuis qu'on commence à être ébranlé par la raison,** since we have begun to be moved by reason. **Le peuple est ébranlé, ne perdons point de temps,** the people are wavering, let us not lose time. *Corn. Héracl.* I. 5.

ÉBRANLER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to shake, to be shaken : *a*) to be agitated with a vibratory motion ; *b*) to tremble, to quiver, to totter. **Les cloches s'ébranlaient,** the bells were ringing. **Les voûtes du temple s'ébranlèrent,** the vault of the temple shook.

2. to be disturbed, to be shaken. **Les esprits s'ébranlaient,** people's minds were disturbed. **Pendant les Croisades, l'Europe entière parut s' —,** during the crusades, the whole of Europe seemed to be disturbed. **Sous ce choc sa raison s'ébranla,** his reason gave way under that chock.

3. *Milit.* to move forward, to move. **Deux régiments s'ébranlèrent pour charger l'ennemi,** two regiments moved forward to charge the enemy. **La voiture s'ébranla,** the carriage began to move.

4. *Milit.* to give way. **L'infanterie ne put soutenir un feu si vif sans s'—,** the infantry could not stand such galling fire without giving way.

ÉBRASEMENT, ébraz'mân-t, *sm. Arch.* splay, splaying : *a*) the act of splaying ; *b*) the state of being slanted or sloped.

ÉBRASER, ébrazé-r, [é ; bras], *va. Arch.* to splay : to slant, to slope as a window, a door, etc.

ÈBRE, ébr', *pnm. Geog.* Ebro.

ÉBRÉCHÉ, E, ébréshé, *adj.* **1.** notched **2.** broken off, chipped] ; **3.** impaired ; with a notch, chip *or* hole in. **Un couteau —,** a knife with a notch in it. **Une dent ébréchée,** a broken tooth. **Un pot —,** a broken pot. **Un plat —,** a dish chipped. **Une fortune ébréchée,** a fortune which has been impaired.

ÉBRÈCHEMENT, ébrèsh'mân-t, [ébrécher], *sm.* notching.

ÉBRÉCHER, ébrèshé-r, [é ; brèche], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] **1.** to notch : to cut a hollow into, to make an indentation upon edged instruments. **— un couteau, un sabre,** to notch, to hack a knife, a sword. **— un vase,** to chip a vase.

2. to break off. **S' — une dent,** to break off a piece of a tooth.

3. *Fig.* to impair, to damage ; to make a notch, gap *or* hole in. **— sa fortune par le jeu,** to impair one's fortune by gambling. **Cela a ébréché sa réputation,** that has damaged his reputation.

ÉBRECHER (S'), *v, refl.* to be notched, chipped, damaged.

ÉBRENER, ébrœné-r, [é ; bran, bren], *va.* to wipe clean (of a child).

ÉBRIÉTÉ, ébriété, [Lat. : ebrietas], *sf.* ebriety : drunkenness, intoxication, inebriety.

ÉBRILLADE, ébrilyad', [Ital. : briglia, bridle], *sf. Man.* ebrillade : a check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

ÉBRIOSITÉ, ébriôzité, [Lat. : ebriositas ; ebrius, drunk], *sf.* ebriosity : habitual drunkenness.

ÉBROÏCIEN, ENNE, ébroïsyan, syèn', [Ebroicum, Lat. for Evreux], *sm f.* inhabitant of Evreux.

ÉBROUAGE, ébrouazh', [ébrouer], *sm.* washing (of wools) in bran and water.

ÉBROUDAGE ébroudazh' [ébroudir], *sm.* drawing through the plate.

ÉBROUDEUR ébroudœr *sm.* wire-drawer.

ÉBROUDI ébroudi, **ÉBROUDIN,** ébroudan, *sm.* wire drawn through the third bench.

ÉBROUDIR, ébroudir, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps from O. Fr. : brouder, to embroider], *va.* to draw (wire) through the plate.

ÉBROUEMENT, ébroumân-t, [ébrouer], *sm.* **1.** *Man.* snorting : the act of blowing through the nose, as a horse ; **2.** *Veter.* sneezing, snorting.

ÉBROUER, ébroué-r, [Ger. : brühen, to scald], *va. Dy.* to wash.

ÉBROUER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** *Man.* to snort ; **2.** *Veter.* to sneeze.

ÉBROUEUSE, ébrœz', *sf.* nut-cracker : a woman who shells nuts.

ÉBROUSSER, ébrousé-r, [é ; O. Fr. : brosse, brushes, brushwood], *va. Agr.* **1.** to strip of leaves ; **2.** to nip off buds (from vines).

ÉBRUITEMENT, ébruit'mân-t, [ébruiter], *sm.* publishing, spreading about, abroad.

ÉBRUITER, ébruité-r, [é ; bruit], *va.* to publish, to divulge, to make known, to rumour abroad, to noise abroad, to bruit abroad, to spread, to report.

ÉBRUITER (S'), *v. refl.* to be rumoured abroad, to be noised abroad, to be bruited abroad : to take wind. **Les mauvaises nouvelles s'ébruitent facilement,** bad news is soon rumoured abroad.

ÉBRUN, ébrœn, *sm. Agr.* common name for spurred corn.

ÉBUARD, ébuar, [of unknown origin], *sm.* wooden wedge.

ÉBULLITION, ébullishyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ebullitio ; e, out ; bullire, to boil], *sf.* **1.** ebulition : *a*) boiling ; the motion produced in a liquid by the rapid conversion of a part of it into vapour which escapes ; *b*) *Chem.* effervescence ; *c*) *Fig.* outburst, outbreak, sudden burst ; **2.** *Med.* rash, eruption.

ÉBURNE, éburn', [Lat. : eburneus ; ebur, ivory], *sf. Conch.* eburna : a genus of turnip-shells.

ÉBURNÉ, E, éburné, *adj.* eburnean : *a*) resembling ivory ; *b*) made of ivory.

ÉBURNÉEN, ENNE, éburnéan, neen', **ÉBURNIN, INE,** éburnan, nin', *adj.* eburnean ; relating to ivory.

ÉCACHEMENT, ékash'mân-t, [écacher], *sm.* crushing.

ÉCACHER, ékashé-r, [é ; cacher], *va.* **1.** to crush, to squeeze, to squash ; to bruise. **— du sel,** to crush salt. **S' — le doigt** to crush, to bruise one's finger. **— un fruit,** to squeeze fruit.

2. *Paper-mak.* to press the wetness from (the paper) ; **3.** to flatten (wire). **Moulin à —,** flattening-mill.

ÉCACHEUR, ékashœr, *sm.* gold-wire beater.

ÉCAFFER, ékafé-r, [Lat. : scapha, shell], *va.* to part osier in two.

ÉCAFLOTE, ékaflot', [Lat. : scaffa, husk], *sf. Cook.* husk (of peas, beans, etc.).

ÉCAGNE, ékany', [Low Lat. : scagna], *sf.* part of a skein.

ÉCAILLAGE, ékâyazh', [écailler], *sm.* **1.** shelling ; scaling ; **2.** opening (of oysters) ; **3.** *Pott.* chipping.

ÉCAILLE, ékây', [orig. obscure ; Gothic: skalja, tile ; common to Germanic languages : Eng. : scale ; Ger. : Schale ; O. Fr. : schalle, escale ; all from the Teutonic type, skalā, a flake], *sf*. **1**. scale : *a*) a thin, small plate which defends the skin of fishes and some reptiles ; *b*) thin lamina or layer ; anything exfoliated or desquamated ; *c*) *pl*. *Bot*. bracts of the catkin ; rudimentary leaves which cover the leaf-buds of certain trees ; *d*) *Technol*. flake. *a*) **— argentée**, silvery scales. **A écailles**, scaled, scaly. *b*) *Fig*. **Voilà les écailles qui tombent de ces yeux fermés à la lumière**, then the scales fall from those eyes which had been closed to the light. *Fén. Tél.* 17.

2. shell : *a*) hard, calcareous substance which protects bivalve mollusks ; *b*) the hard covering of a tortoise ; tortoise-shell. *a*) **Écailles d'huître**, oyster-shells. *b*) **— de tortue**, or **—**, tortoise-shell, turtle-shell. **Un peigne d'—**, a tortoise-shell comb. **Travailler l'—**, to work tortoise-shell.

3. *Pott*. chipping, chip.

ÉCAILLÉ, e ékâyé, *adj*. scaly : covered with scales.

ÉCAILLEMENT, ékây'mân-t, *sm*. **1**. scaling ; shelling ; **2**. opening (of oysters).

ÉCAILLER, ékâyé-r, [écaille], *va*. **1**. to scale : *a*) to strip of scales ; to peel off ; *b*) to flake, to chip ; to take off in a thin lamina, *a*) **— un poisson**, to scale a fish.

2. to open (oysters) ; **3**. to shell : to take out of the shell.

ÉCAILLER (S'), *v. refl*. **1**. to scale : to peel off in scales ; to scale off ; **2**. to shell ; **3**. *Pott*. to chip off.

ÉCAILLER, ékâyé, *sm*. oyster-man : a man who sells and opens oysters.

ÉCAILLÈRE, ékâyèr', *sf*. oyster-woman.

ÉCAILLETTE, ékâyèt', *sf*. little scale.

ÉCAILLEUX, EUSE, ékâyœ, yœz', *adj*. scaly, squamose, squamous : *a*) covered with scales ; *b*) consisting of, or resembling scales.

ÉCALE, ékal', [a form of écaille], *sf*. **1**. shell : *a*) covering of certain fruits or seeds ; hull ; husk ; *b*) the hard covering of an egg. **— de noix**, walnut-shell, nut-shell. **— de fèves, de pois**, shell (*or* husk) of beans, of peas. † **— d'œuf**, egg-shell.

2. V. *Escale*.

ÉCALER, ékalé-r, *va*. to shell : to strip the shell from ; to hull, to husk.

ÉCALER (S'), *v. refl*. to shell, to come out of the shell, to be hulled, to be husked.

ÉCANGAGE, ékangash, [écanguer], *sm*. the beating of hemp.

ÉCANGUER, ékânghé-r, [provin.], *va*. to beat (hemp or flax).

ÉCARBOUILLER, ékarbouyé-r, *va*. *Pop*. to crush, to squash. V. *Écrabouiller*.

ÉCARDONNEUR, ékardonœr, [é ; Lat. : carduus, thistle], *sm*. *Ornith*. gold-finch.

ÉCARLATE, ékarlat', [orig. unknown ; O. Fr. : escarlate ; Low Lat. : scarlatum ; Pers. : saqalat, a scarlet cloth'], *sf*. scarlet : *a*) brilliant red colour ; *b*) a fine cloth of a scarlet colour. *a*) **— de Venise, — des Gobelins**, Venice scarlet (consisting of kermes, cream of tartar, and alum. **— de Hollande**, Holland (*or* Dutch) scarlet (consisting of cochineal, cream of tartar, and chloride of tin). **Des yeux bordés d'—**, eyes encircled, with a scarlet border. *b*) **Un manteau d'—**, a scarlet cloak.

ÉCARLATE, *adj*. scarlet. **Des rubans écarlates**, scarlet ribbons.

ÉCARLATINE, ékarlatin', *sf*. V. *Scarlatine*.

ÉCARNER, ékarné-r, *va*. to round off.

ÉCARQUILLEMENT, ékarkiy'mân-t, [écarquiller], *sm*. opening wide (of the eyes, legs, etc.).

ÉCARQUILLER, ékarkiyé-r, [for écartiller ; é ; quart], *va*. to open wide ; to spread wide. **— les yeux**, to open one's eyes very wide. **Il écarquilla les jambes**, he spread out his legs.

ÉCART, ékar ; the *t* is never heard ; in the plural, the *s* is also mute, [écarter], *sm*. **1**. step aside. **Faire un —** to step aside. **Un cheval qui a peur fait quelquefois un —**, a frightened horse will sometimes step aside.

2. *Veter*. strain : an injury caused by excessive exertion. **Prendre, se donner un —**, to give itself a strain, to strain itself (of a horse).

3. digression ; deviation, excursion ; flight. **Les écarts de l'esprit**, the flights of the mind. **Que vos écarts d'esprit n'étonnent plus les gens**, that your blundering flights no longer astonish people. *Mol. Et.* I. 5. **Les écarts de l'imagination**, the flights of fancy.

4. fault, error. **La jeunesse, sans expérience, se laisse quelquefois entraîner dans de fâcheux écarts**, inexperienced young people sometimes suffer themselves to be led astray.

5. *Adm*. lonely place ; **6**. *Carp*. scarf-joint : a joint made by means of a scarf ; **7**. *Card-pl*. cards discarded.

8. *Gymn*. split. **Faire le grand —**, to do the splits : the feat of going down to the floor so that the legs extend in a straight line.

A L'ÉCART, *adv. phr*. **1**. in a lonely place ; **2**. aside : *a*) apart ; *b*) out of the way ; *c*) privately. **Il se tenait à l' —, n'osait lever les yeux sur elle**, he stood aside, not daring to look at her. **Prendre quelqu'un à l' — pour le faire parler**, to take a person aside, to make him speak. **Mettre à l'—**, to lay aside, to set aside ; to wave ; to lay by. **Tenir quelqu'un à l' —**, to keep any one at a distance. **On doit mettre l'intérêt privé à l'—**, private interest must be set aside. **Il met à l' — une partie de son revenu**, he lays by a part of his income. **Se mettre à l'—**, to step aside.

ÉCARTABLE, ékartabl', *adj*. that may be laid aside in the game of écarté.

ÉCARTÉ, ékarté, [écarter], *ad* . **1**. wide apart ; **2**. remote, out of the way ; lonely. **Une maison écartée**, a lonely house. **Elle-même a choisi cet endroit —**, she chose this lonely place herself. **Prendre des chemins écartés**, to take lonely roads.

ÉCARTÉ, *sm*. écarté : a game at cards.

ÉCARTÈLEMENT, ékartèl'mân-t, [écarteler], *sm*. quartering : *a*) division of the body into four parts ; *b*) *Herald*. division of a shield into four parts.

ÉCARTELER, ékartœlé-r, [for équarterer ; Lat. : e ; quartellus, quarter], *va*. [*J'écartèle ; j'écartelais ; j'écartèlerai ; j'écartèlerais ; que j'écartèle ; écartelant ; écartelé*.] to quarter : to divide into four parts or quarters. **Les criminels étaient tirés et écartelés**, criminals were once drawn and quartered.

ÉCARTELURE, ékartœlur', [écarteler], *sf*. *Herald*. quartering.

ÉCARTEMENT, ékartœmân-t, [écarter], *sm*. **1**. separation ; opening, spreading. **L' — des doigts**, the spreading of the fingers. **L' — des essieux**, axle-wheel base [of carriages]. **— des couples**, frame or timber spacing.

2. removal : setting aside, putting aside ; **3**. disjunction ; **4**. *Surg*. diastasis, separation.

ÉCARTER, ékarté-r, [for équarter ; é ; quart, corner, aside], *va*. **1**. to turn aside, to divert, to lead astray. **— quelqu'un de la bonne route**, to lead a person astray.

2. to keep off, away ; to hold at a distance, to prevent from approaching. **— un enfant du bord de l'eau —**, to keep a child away from the water side.

3. to remove, to drive away ; to put aside, to set aside ; to turn away ; to avert ; to ward off. **— les soupçons**, to remove suspicion. **La fureur des eaux écarta nos vaisseaux**, the angry waves dispersed our ships. **— un voile dont on a couvert une statue**, to put aside a veil which has been thrown over a statue. **Écartez cette chaise si elle vous gêne**, push that chair aside if it is in your way. **Elle pouvait — la réflexion, et non se soustraire à la souffrance**, she could drive throught away but could not avoid suffering. **J'écarte de vos jours un péril manifeste**, I save you from impending danger. *Rac. Baj.* II. I. **— un coup de bâton**, to ward off a blow.

4. to separate ; to spread open (*or* out) ; to open. **— les bras**, to spread one's arms out. **— les jambes**, to spread one's legs out. **— les branches d'un arbre**, to separate the branches of a tree.

5. to dispel, to dissipate, to disperse, to scatter. **— la foule**, to disperse the crowd. **Il écarta avec son épée les ombres qui voltigeaient autour de lui**, with his sword be dispelled the shadows which were hovering about him. *Fén*. **D'un souffle l'aquillon écarte les nuages**, the north wind soon dispels the clouds. *Racine, Esth.* III. 3. **Le travail écarte l'ennui, le vice et la misère**, work drives away lassitude, vice and misery. *Volt*.

6. to spread : to disseminate. **Ce fusil écarte le plomb**, (or, absolutely) **écarte**, this gun spreads its shot.

7. *Card-pl*. to disard : to throw out of the hand, as useless cards ; **8**. † to put apart, to set apart ; to appropriate.

ÉCARTER (S'), *v. refl*. **1**. to deviate : *a*) to go out of the way, to turn aside ; to straggle, to wander, to ramble, to rove ; to stray ; *b*) to swerve, to go astray ; to depart. **S' — de la route**, to go out of the way. **La nature ne s'écarte jamais des lois qui lui sont prescrites**, nature never deviates from the laws prescribed to her. *Buffon*. **Je n'ai pas cru m' — de la reconnaissance que je dois à un bienfaiteur**, I did not think I was unmindful of the gratitude I owe my benefactor. **J'entends du bruit, écartez-vous un moment et revenez**, I hear a noise, go away for a moment and then come back again. **Ne vous écartez pas**, do not go out of the way.

2. to diverge, to widen ; to separate : to open. **Ses doigts s'écartèrent et sa pomme tomba**, she opened her hand and the apple fell.

3. to make way ; to give way ; to disperse. **La foule s'écarte pour lui laisser passage**, the crowd makes way for her to pass.

4. *Card pl*. to be discarded.

ÉCARTILLEMENT, ékartiy-mân-t, *sm*. V. *Écarquillement*.

ÉCARTILLER, ékartiyé-r, *va*. V. *Écarquiller*.

ÉCARVER, ékarvé-r, [perhaps Eng. to scarf], *va*. *Ship-b*. to scarf : to join together by notching the ends.

ÉCATIR, ékatir, [é ; catir], *va*. to press-to lustre, to gloss (cloth).

ÉCATISSAGE, ékatisazh', *sm*. pressing, lustring, glossing (of cloth).

ÉCATISSEUR, ékatissœr, *sm.* hotpresser, cold-presser (of cloth).

ÉCAUDE, ékôd', *sf.* boat (in Normandy).

ÉCAUDÉ, E, ékôdé, [Lat. : e, without; cauda, tail], *ad*. *Zool.* ecaudate, tailless : destitute of a tail.

ECBALIE, ékbali, **ÉCBALLIUM,** ékbaliœm, [Gr. : ἐκβάλλω, I throw out], *sf. Bot.* ecbalium : a genus of plants of the cucurbitaceæ.

ECBASE, ékbaz', [Gr. : ἔκβασις], *sf. Rhet.* ecbasis ; disgression.

ECBOLIQUE, ékbolik, [Gr. : ἐκβολή, expulsion], *adj. Med.* ecbolic : abortive.

ECCATHARTIQUE, ékatartik', [Gr. : ἐκ, out; καθαρτικός, purgative], *adj. Med.* catharic : purgative.

ECCE HOMO, éksé omo, [Lat.] *sm.* 1. 1. ecce homo : a painting which represents Christ as given up to the people by Pilate : 2. *Fig.* thin, pale person.

ECCHYMOSE, ékimôz', [Gr. : ἐκ, out; χυμός, juice], *sf. Surg.* ecchymosis : an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

ECCHYMOSER, ékimôzé-r, *va. Med.* to cause an ecchymosis.

ECCLÉSIARQUE, ékléziark', [Gr. : ἐκκλησία, assembly : ἀρχός, chief] *sm.* ecclezia ch : a sexton in the Greek Church.

ECCLÉSIASTE, ékléziast', [Gr. : ἐκκλησιαστής, preacher], *sm.* 1. *Script.* Ecclesiastes : a book to the Old Testament ; 2. the author of the Ecclesiastes ; 3. (in the proper, but little used, sense) preacher.

ECCLÉSIASTIQUE, ékléziastik', *adj.* 1. ecclesiastic, ecclesiastical : relating or pertaining to the church : church. **Un écrivain —,** an ecclesiastical writer. **Hiérarchie —,** ecclesiastical hierarchy. **Habit —,** church attire.

2. clerical : pertaining to the clergy.

ECCLÉSIASTIQUE, *sm.* 1. ecclesiastic, clergyman ; 2. *Script.* Ecclesiasticus : a book of the Old Testament.

ECCLÉSIASTIQUEMENT, ékléziastik'mân-t, *adv.* ecclesiastically : in an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCOPÉ, ékopé, [Gr. : ἐκκοπή], *sf. Surg.* eccopé : perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

ECCOPROTIQUE, ékoprotik', [Gr. : ἐκ, out; κόπρος, excrement], *adj. Med.* eccoprotic, eccoprotical : laxative, gently purging.

ECCOPROTIQUE, *sm. Med.* eccoprotic ; mild purgative.

ECCRINOLOGIE, ékrinolozhi, [Gr. : ἐκκρίνω, I separate; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* eccrinology : treatise on the secretions of the body.

ECDÉMIQUE, ekdémik, [Gr. : ἔκδημος, foreign], *adj. Med.* ecdemic : not endemic, of foreign nature.

ÉCEPPER, ésépé-r, [é ; cep], *va. Agr.* to pluck up the vine-stock.

ÉCERVELÉ, E, éservœlé, [é ; cervelle], *adj.* hare-brained, giddy-brained, giddy-headed : thoughtless, flighty, unsteady. **C'est une tête écervelée,** he is a hare-brained fellow. **Un jeune enfant bien —,** a very thoughtless child.

ÉCERVELÉ, E, *sm. f.* hare-brained creature, giddy-brained fellow ; madcap. **Une petite écervelée,** a little madcap. **Parler en —,** to speak like a hare-brained or thoughtless person.

ÉCHAFAUD, éshafô ; the *d* is always mute ; in the plural, the final *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [é; chafaud ; Low Lat: scafaldus, scaffold], *sm.* 1. scaffold : *a*) a frame-work of timbers ; boards, etc., erected for the support of workmen ; scaffolding ; *b*) stage, gallery, platform, for shows or for spectators ; *c*) elevated platform for the execution of criminals. *a*) **Élever un —,** to erect a scaffold. *b*) **Les personnes les plus curieuses commençaient à se placer sur les échafauds,** the most curious were beginning to take their places on the platforms. *c*) **Monter à l'—,** to ascend the scaffold. **Mourir, finir sur l'—,** to die, to end one's days on the scaffold. **Le crime fait la honte et non pas l'—,** the shame is in the crime, not in the scaffold. *Th. Corn. Essex.* IV. 3.

2. *Naut.* flake : *a*) a small stage hung over a ship's side, to calk or repair any breach ; *b*) a scaffold or platform, made of hurdles, used for drying codfish.

ÉCHAFAUDAGE, éshafôdazh', [échafauder], *sm.* 1. scaffolding : *a*) erection of a scaffold, stage, or platform : *b*) materials for scaffolds ; 2. preparations *pl.* **Tout cet — fut en pure perte,** all that scaffolding is of no good.

3. display (of useless arguments) **Un — de maximes pompeuses,** a display of pompous maxims. **Renverser d'un mot tout un — de preuves,** to overthrow with one word a complete superstructure of proofs. *Bescherelle.*

ÉCHAFAUDER, éshafôdé-r, [échafaud], *va.* to scaffold : to erect scaffolding.

ÉCHAFAUDER, *va.* 1. to prepare, to make preparations for ; 2. to make a great display of.

ÉCHAFAUDER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to scaffold ; to erect a scaffold, a stage ; 2. to make preparations ; 3. *Fig.* to support, to aid, to help, to forward one's self ; to be supported to be sustained, to be upheld.

ÉCHALAS, éshalâ-z [Low Lat. : escharacium, from ex and Gr. : χάραξ, stake], *sm.* 1. stake, pole, prop (for vine) ; 2. hop-pole : the pole which supports the hop ; 3. *Fig.* clothes-prop : tall and thin person. **Se tenir droit comme un —,** to be as stiff as a poker. **C'est un —,** he is as thin as a lath.

ÉCHALASSAGE, éshalasazh', **ÉCHALASSEMENT,** éshalas'mân-t, *sm.* propping (of vines).

ÉCHALASSER, éshalasé-r, [échalas], *va.* to prop (vines).

ÉCHALIER, éshalyé, [Lat. : scalarium], *sm.* 1. dead hedge, stake hedge, fence made of branches of trees ; 2. hedge-ladder. **Enjambe les échaliers pour aller à travers champs,** step over the stile to get across the fields. V. *Hugo.*

ÉCHALOTE, éshalot', [Lat. : ascalonia], *sf. Bot.* shallot, eschalot, scallion : *Allium ascalonicum,* a species of onion. **— d'Espagne,** rocambole : *Allium scorodoprasum.*

ÉCHAMPEAU, éshânpô, *sm. Fish.* rope's end with a hook for cod-fishing, end of a fishing-line.

ÉCHAMPIR, éshânpir, [é ; champ], *va. Paint.* to pick out with ; to set off.

ÉCHANCRÉ, E, éshânkré, *adj.* 1. hollowed out ; scooped out ; 2. cut low. **Un corsage bien —,** a dress body cut very low.

3. indented ; 4. *Bot.* emarginated, crenated.

ÉCHANCRER, éshânkré-r, [é ; chancre], *va.* 1. to hollow out, to scoop out ; 2. to cut low : 3. to scallop, to indent, to notch.

ÉCHANCRURE, éshânkrur', *sf.* 1. hollow, hollowing out ; 2. indentation ; *Anat.* notch ; *Geol.* slope.

ÉCHANDOLE, éshândol', [provin.], *sf.* shingle (for roofs).

ÉCHANGE, éshânzh', [échanger], *sm.* exchange : *a*) *Com.* barter ; the act of giving one thing for another ; *b*) interchange ; a mutual giving and returning ; reciprocity, reciprocation. *a*) **L'argent est l'intermédiaire des échanges,** money is the medium of exchanges. **Faire un — d'une chose contre une autre,** to exchange one thing for another. **Commerce d'—,** trade by barter, traffic. **Libre —,** free trade : trade free from restrictions, free interchange of commodities. *b*) **Faire un — de prisonniers,** to exchange prisoners. **L'— des ratifications d'un traité,** the interchange of the ratifications of a treaty. **Un — de services,** an interchange of services. **Un — de compliments,** an interchange of compliments. **Un — d'injures,** an interchange of insults.

EN ÉCHANGE, *adv. phr.* in exchange, in return.

EN ÉCHANGE DE, *prepos. phr.* in exchange for, in return for.

ÉCHANGEABILITÉ, éshânzhabilité, *sf.* exchangeability, interchangeability : the quality of being exchangeable or interchangeable.

ÉCHANGEABLE, éshânzhabl', *adj.* exchangeable : that may be exchanged ; interchangeable.

ÉCHANGER, éshânzhé-r, [é ; changer], *va.* [The verb takes an *e* after the *g* before an *a* or an *o* : *Nous échangeons* ; *j'échangeais* ; *j'échangeai* ; *que j'échangeasse* ; *échangeant.*] 1. to exchange : *a*) to change ; to give one thing for another : to give in exchange ; *Com.* to barter ; *b*) to interchange ; to give and take reciprocally. *a*) **— un tableau contre des livres,** to change a painting for books. **— du blé contre du vin,** to exchange wheat for wine. **Nous avons vu des nations — leur repos, leur liberté pour la gloire,** we have seen nations exchange peace and liberty for glory. *Boiste. b*) **— des prisonniers,** to exchange prisoners. **— des pouvoirs,** to exchange powers. **— des compliments,** to interchange compliments. **— des invectives,** to interchange invectives. **— des coups,** to exchange blows. **— un sourire,** to exchange smiles. **— des regards,** to exchange looks.

2. V. *Essanger.*

ÉCHANGER, *vn.* to barter : to traffic by exchanging.

ÉCHANGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be exchanged.

ÉCHANGEUR, éshânzhœr, *sm.* barterer : one who barters.

ÉCHANGISTE, éshânzhist', *smf.* barterer. **Libre —,** partisan of free-trade.

ÉCHANSON, éshânsôn, [Ger. : Schenk ; schenken, to give to drink. O. Sax. : skenkio ; O. H. Ger. scenko, one who serves drink], *sm.* cupbearer ; an officer who pours out and hands wine to kings and princes.

ÉCHANSONNERIE, éshânsôn'ri, [échanson], *sf.* 1. wine-cellars (of a royal household) *pl.* ; 2. cup-bearers *pl.*

ÉCHANTIGNOLLE, éshântinyol', [chanteau], *sf.* 1. *Carp.* bracket : stout piece of wool variously applied for the purpose of affording additional strength, height, or support ; 2. *Naut.* gun-carriage kevel.

ÉCHANTILLER, éshântiyé-r, *va.* V. *Échantillonner.*

ÉCHANTILLON, éshântiyôn, [O. Fr. : échantel, standard measure], 1. *sm. Com.* sample, pattern, specimen. **Montrer un — de drap,** to show a cloth pattern. **Donner un — de blé, de vin,** to give a sample of wheat, of wine. **Livre d'échantillons,** pattern-book. **Carte d'échantillons,** pattern-card. **A**

l'—, to pattern. [*Fig.* :] **Juger de la pièce par l'—,** to judge people or things by appearances or by the little we know of them. **Montrer un — de son savoir-faire,** to show what one can do. **Nous avons eu un bel — de sa générosité,** we had a fine proof of his generosity. **Ce n'est qu'un petit — de sa mauvaise humeur,** that's only a small sample of his bad temper. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* III. 3.

2. *Ship-b.* scantling : transverse dimensions of a piece of timber ; 3. *Build.* templet : a mould used in cutting and setting out work, as bricks, stones, tiles, etc. ; 4. *Technol.* gauge ; 5. *Horol.* tool for equalizing the teeth of the balance-wheel ; 6. *Found.* modelling-board. **— de noyau,** core modelling-board.

7. *Com.* counter-tally.

ÉCHANTILLONNAGE, éshântiyonazh', [échantillonner], *sm. Com.* sampling.

ÉCHANTILLONNER, éshântiyoné-r, [échantillon], *va.* 1. *Com.* to take samples ; 2. to sort ; 3. to test (a weight by the standard) ; to gauge.

ÉCHANVRER, échânvré-r, [é ; chanvre, hemp], *va.* to hatchel ; to heckle, to hackle : to separate, to dress flax or hemp.

ÉCHANVROIR, éshânvrwar, *sm.* hatchel : a flax-beating instrument.

ÉCHAPPADE, éshapad', [échapper], *sf.* 1. *Engrav.* slip (of a graver) : 2. *Pott.* partition. **Enfourner en —,** to put the delf ware in the kiln without coffins.

EN ÉCHAPPADE, *adv. phr.* stealthily, secretly.

ÉCHAPPATOIRE, éshapatwar' [échapper], *sf.* subterfuge, shift, creep-hole, evasion, quibble, subtle escape, excuse.

ÉCHAPPÉ, E, éshapé, *sm. f.* one who has escaped ; a fugitive. **Un — de prison,** a scamp, a scoundrel ; a ruffian. **Un — des petites maisons,** a madman, a bedlamite.

ÉCHAPPÉ, *sm.* cross-bred horse.

ÉCHAPPÉE, *sf.* 1. escape, flight ; 2. *Fam.* prank, frolic : a sportive action of a young man, a flight of levity ; 3. *Arch.* space (for carriages) to turn in ; rounding off ; 4. *Arch.* space between two circumvolutions of a staircase ; 5. *Paint.* **— de lumière,** accidental light. **— de vue,** vista, point of view. **Dans mes échappées du Dimanche,** in my Sunday frolics.

6. interval : snatch. **Profiter d'une — de beau temps,** to take advantage of a little fine weather.

A L'ÉCHAPPÉE, *adv. phr.* stealthily secretly.

PAR ÉCHAPPÉES, *adv. phr.* by snatches, by fits and starts.

ÉCHAPPEMENT, éshap'mân-t, [échapper], *sm.* escapement : *a*) escape, flight ; *b*) *Mech.*, *Horol.* escapement, scapement ; a contrivance in a timepiece. **— à ancre,** lever escapement. **— de la vapeur,** *St.-Eng.* escape of steam, puff. *b*) **— à recul,** recoil escapement. **— à repos,** dead-beat escapement. **— à verge,** fusee scapement. **— à cylindre,** cylinder escapement. *a*) *Autom.* exhaust. **Pot d'—,** exhaust box. **Chambre d'—,** blow, off tank. **Tuyau d'—,** exhaust pipe.

ÉCHAPPER, éshapé-r, [Low Lat. : excappāre ; Lat. : ex, out of ; cappa, cape ; or, excampāre ; ex ; campus, field], *vn.* 1. (with *de*) to escape, to escape from : *a*) to run from danger, to flee, to fly, to evade, to slip away from ; to break loose ; to make one's escape, to get away, to get out of ; to cease to be in a dangerous state or situation *b*) to break away, to break from, to break out of ; *c*) to run out, to leak ; to ooze ; to fall ; *d*) (with de or *à*) to slip, to be no more held ; *e*) to recover from an illness *a*) **— de prison,** to escape from, to break out of prison. **— des mains des gendarmes,** to get away from the police. **— d'un danger,** to escape a danger, to escape from a danger. **— d'une tempête,** to escape from a tempest. **— d'un incendie,** to escape from fire. **— d'un naufrage,** to escape from shipwreck. **Vous n'êtes pas encore échappé de sa rage,** you have not yet escaped his wrath. **Tes yeux cherchent en vain, tu ne peux —,** you are looking round in vain, you cannot escape. *b*) **Un essaim d'abeilles qui échappe d'une ruche,** a swarm of bees escaping from a hive. *c*) **De l'eau qui échappe par une fente de rocher,** water oozing through the crack of a rock. **Des larmes qui échappent des yeux,** tears that fall from the eyes. *d*) **Une canne qui échappe de la main,** a stick which slips out of one's hand. **Sa plume lui échappa,** the pen fell from his hand. **Le nom seul de Junie échappe de sa bouche,** the name Junia escaped from his lips. *Racine. Brit.* v. 8. [*Fig.* :] **Le secret le plus intime échappait du fond de son cœur,** the profoundest secret escaped from the immost recesses of his heart. *e*) **Les médecins assurent qu'il échappera,** the doctors assure us that he will recover. **Il sera bien heureux s'il en échappe,** he will be very lucky if he recovers from it. *Mme de Sév.*

2. (with *à*) to escape, to escape from : *a*) to flee, to get away, to steal away ; to shun, to avoid, to be preserved from ; *b*) to extricate one's self from, to get out of ; *c*) to be taken away ; to slip, to pass away, to vanish, to be lost ; *d*) to evade ; to be beyond the comprehension of, not to be perceived or discovered by ; *e*) to evade, to elude, to pass by unobserved ; to be said or done inadvertently. *a*) **— à la mort,** to escape death. **— à la poursuite de l'ennemi,** to elude the pursuit of the enemy. **— au danger,** to escape danger. **— à la tempête,** to escape the tempest. **Ceux qui vivent sous ses yeux n'échappent guère à sa censure,** those who live near him can scarcely avoid being censured by him. **Ce monstre affreux ne doit point t'—,** that horrible monster must not get away from thee. *Rac. Phèd.* II. 5. **Vous ne m'échapperez point ; il faut parler, il faut vous nommer,** you shall not get away from me, you must speak, your must give your name. *b*) **Il ne peut — au dilemme de son adversaire,** he cannot get out of his adversary's dilemma. *c*) **La vie nous échappe,** life is passing away from us. **L'autorité lui échappa,** he lost authority. **L'espoir, trésor si doux, échappe souvent au malheureux qui n'a pas d'autre trésor,** hope, that sweet treasure, oft escapes the wretch who has nought else. **Si vous voulez prospérer seul, la prospérité vous échappera souvent,** if you wish to prosper alone, prosperity will often escape you. *Raynal.* [said also of dying persons :] **La princesse leur échappait parmi les embrassements si tendres,** the princess was lost to them notwithstanding those loving embraces. *Bossuet.* *d*) **Des insectes si petits qu'ils échappent à la vue,** insects so small that they escape the eye. **Rien n'échappe aux regards de nome curieuse,** nothing escapes the notice of our inquisitive woman. *Boil.* **Je vois que rien n'échappe à votre prévoyance,** I see that nothing escapes your foresight. **Que de choses échappent à notre pénétration !** how many things escape our penetration ! **Le véritable sens d'un texte échappe souvent à bien des traducteurs,** the real sense of a text often escapes many translators. **J'ai beau chercher dans mon esprit, son nom m'échappe,** I search in vain, his name escapes me memory. *e*) **Un geste, lui échappant, trahit ce qu'il avait dans l'âme,** an inadvertent gesture betrayed his feelings. **Ce mot ne m'a jamais échappé sans remords,** I have never inadvertently said that word, without feeling remorse. **Peut-être, si la voix ne m'eût été coupée, l'affreuse vérité me se-t échappée,** perhaps if I had not been prevented from speaking, I might inadvertently have said the horrible truth. *Rac. Phèd.* IV. 5.

[*Impers.* :] **Il lui échappera quelque sottise,** he will inadvertently say some nonsense or other. **Il lui échappa quelquefois des paroles indiscrètes,** injudicious utterances occasionally escaped him. **Il échappe toujours quelque péché à la fragilité humaine,** frail humanity is continually committing some sin or other. *Bossuet.* **Il lui est échappé de dire une chose très déplacée,** it has occurred to him to say things very much out of place. *La Bruy.* **Il m'était échappé d'en faire confidence,** I had inconsiderately confided it to another.

Laisser échapper, 1. to allow to escape, to let escape, to let go, to let fly. **Laisser — des prisonniers,** to allow prisoners to escape. **Laisser — un oiseau de sa cage,** to let a bird fly out of its cage.

2. to let slip : *a*) to lose ; to miss ; *b*) to let fall, to let drop, to drop ; to shed ; *c*) to let out, to blurt out. *a*) **Laisser — l'occasion,** to miss the opportunity. *b*) **Laisser — des larmes,** to shed tears. *c*) **Laisser — un secret,** to let a secret out. **Laisser — une parole piquante,** to let out a smart remark.

3. to utter ; to heave. **Laisser — un cri,** to utter a cry. **Laisser — un soupir,** to heave a sigh. **Laisser — des sanglots,** to sob.

4. to overlook, to pass over. **Laisser — des fautes,** to pass over mistakes.

5. to turn off (steam, water, etc.).

[*Rem.* — 1. *Échapper* is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act ; it takes *être* when denoting the state or the result of the act] ; 2. when *échapper* indicates a place or something which has held or detained in the proper sense of the word *de* is used ; *à* when the sense is to avoid, in other words from something which is threatened. **Il a échappé de la prison,** that is, in which he was. **A la prison,** that is which threatened him. Likewise **à la mort. Nous avons échappé à un grand danger,** we escaped a great danger. When the objective is the name of a person *à* is used.

† ÉCHAPPER, *va.* 1. to escape : to avoid. **Il a échappé la prison,** he has escaped the prison. **J'ai échappé la mort,** I have escaped death. **Les dangers qu'il avait échappés dans un siège,** the dangers he had escaped during a siege. [*Fam.* :] **Il ne l'échappera pas,** he'll catch it. **L'— belle,** to have a narrow escape, to escape narrowly.

2. *Man.* to put (a horse) to the fastest pace.

ÉCHAPPER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to escape : *a*) to run away, to flee, to get away, to slip away, to evade, to make one's escape ; *b*) to break loose ; *c*) to steal away ; *d*) to go out, to burst, to slip out, to gush out ; to run out ; to spread ; (of water) to ooze, to make its way. *a*) **S'— de prison,** to escape from prison. **S'— d'un piège,** to escape from a snare. **S'— des mains de l'ennemi,** to escape from the enemy. **Cela dit, il s'échappa à travers le taillis,** having said that he escaped through the coppice. *Florian.* **L'oiseau s'est échappé de sa cage,** the bird has flown from its cage. *b*) **Le cheval s'est échappé,** the horse has broken loose *c*) **Il s'échappa un moment pour une affaire urgente,** he stole away a moment for an

important affair. *d*) **La fumée ne s'échappait que par une étroite ouverture**, the smoke only made its way through a narrow opening. **L'eau s'échappe des fentes d'un rocher**, the water is oozing through the cracks of a rock. **Des pleurs s'échappent de ses yeux**, tears are running from her eyes. **Sa voix s'échappe au travers des sanglots**, her voice is heard through her sobs. **Son secret s'échappa de son cœur**, his secret escaped from his heart. **La plume s'échappa de mes doigts**, the pen slipped out of my fingers.

2. to vanish, to disappear, to fly away. **Il vit s'— le dernier espoir qui restait**, he saw the only hope he had vanish away.

3. to burst out, to burst forth, to fly out, to give way to one's passion; to forget one's self. **Il a des moments où son esprit s'échappe, et ne paraît pas ce qu'il est**, there are times when his mind gives way, and he does not seem to be what he really is. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* II 1. **Ne doutez point qu'en reproches bientôt sa douleur ne s'échappe**, be sure, that her grief will soon find vent in reproaches. *Rac. Brit.* III. 1. **Il s'échappait jusqu'à dire...**, he forgot himself so far as to say. **Vous vous échapperez sans doute en sa présence**, you will no doubt forget yourself in her presence. *Corn.*

4. to come unsewed, to come unstitched. **Cette couture s'échappe**, that seam has come unsewed.

ÉCHAQUETTE, éshâkèt', *sf.* V. *Échauguette*.

ÉCHARBOT, ésharbó, *sm. Bot.* water caltrops. *Trappa natans*.

ÉCHARDE, éshard', [O. Fr. escharde; Lat.: ex, from; carda, for carduus, thistle], *sf.* 1. prickle (of a thistle); 2. splinter: a thin or pointed piece of wood or other substance that has accidentally entered the flesh; 3. *Fish.* stickleback.

ÉCHARDONNAGE, éshardonazh', [échardonner], *sm. Agr.* clearing of thistles.

ÉCHARDONNER, éshardoné-r, *va. Agr.* to clear of thistles.

ÉCHARDONNET, éshardonê, **ÉCHARDONNOIR**, éshardonwar, *sm. Agr.* weed-hook: a cutting tool for clearing of thistles.

ÉCHARNEMENT, éshàrnœmân-t, [écharner], *sm.* fleshing (of hides).

ÉCHARNER, éshàrné-r, [Lat.: e, from; caro, carnis, flesh; O. Fr.: charn, chair, flesh], *va. Technol.* to flesh: to deprive or clear a hide of flesh.

ÉCHARNOIR, éshàrnwar, [écharner], *sm.* fleshing-knife.

ÉCHARNURE, éshàrnur', [écharner], *sf.* parings *pl.* (of fleshing).

ÉCHARPE, ésharp', [Ger.: Schärpe, scarf], *sf.* 1. scarf: a sort of narrow oblong shawl that hangs loose upon the shoulders; 2. sash: a silken band, a belt or scarf worn round the waist, or over the shoulders, used as insignia of certain dignities. **Une — de soie**, a silk scarf. **Changer d'—**, to change colours, to be a turn-coat. **Les maires, les commissaires de police, etc., portent des écharpes tricolores**, the mayors, commissaries of police, etc., wear tricoloured scarfs. [*Poet.*:] **L'— d'Iris**, the rainbow.

3. *Surg.* sling: a kind of hanging bandage for a wounded arm or hand; 4. *Join.* oblique cross; 5. *Mech.* pulley-beam, axe-tie of a pulley; 6. *Civ. Eng.* water-table, surface-table.

EN ÉCHARPE, *adv. phr.* 1. over the shoulders, 2. in a sling. **Porter le bras en —**, to carry one's arm in a sling. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir l'esprit en —**, to be absent.

3. obliquely, slanting, slantingly, slopingly. **Un coup d'épée en —**, a slanting cut. **Battre d'—**, to fire obliquely to the front of.

ÉCHARPEMENT, éshàrpœmân-t [écharper] *sm. Milit.* diagonal march.

ÉCHARPER, éshàrpé-r, [é; charper; var. of charpir], *va.* 1. to cut, to slash, to gash. **On lui a écharpé le corps à coups de sabre**, they cut his body with a sword.

2. to cut to pieces. **Ce régiment s'est fait —**, that regiment was cut to pieces. **Il a failli être écharpé par la foule**, he was near being pulled to pieces by the crowd.

3. to card, to separate by carding; 4. *Mason.* to cast a rope round (a weight to which the tackle is hooked).

ÉCHARPER, *vn. Milit.* to march diagonally.

ÉCHARPER (S'), *v. refl.* to cut each other to pieces.

ÉCHARPILLER, écharpiyé-r, [écharper], *va.* 1. *Fam.* to cut to pieces; 2. † to rob, to steal, to pilfer.

ÉCHARS, ARSE, éshar, shars', [Low Lat.: excarpus, pressed], *adj.* 1. niggard, meanly parsimonious; 2. *Coin.* below the standard; 3. *Naut.* scant: light and variable, as wind. **Vents échars**, changing, variable light winds.

ÉCHARSER, éshàrsé-r, [échars], *va.* to coin money below the standard.

ÉCHARSER, *vn. Naut.* to veer, to shift about, to change often and suddenly.

ÉCHARSETER, éshars'té-r, *va.* V. *Écharser*.

ÉCHASSE, éshâs', [Dutch: Schaats, skate; O. Flem.: schaetse], *sf.* 1. stilt: a prop of wood with a foot-rest, used in pairs for walking in a raised position. **Marcher avec des échasses**, to walk on stilts. **Être monté sur des échasses**, *a*) to be stilted, to be raised on stilts; *b*) *Fig.* to be long-legged; *c*) to be on stilts, to be stilty, to be pompous.

2. *Build.* upper scaffolding-pole; upher; 3. *Mason.* wooden rule used for marking the dimensions of stones.

4. *Ornith.* stilt, stilt-bird, stilt-plover: *Himantopus*, a wading bird. **— d'Europe, — à manteau noir**, long-legged plover, stilt-bird: *Hymantopus melanopterus*.

ÉCHASSIER, éshâsyé, [échasse], *sm. Ornith.* wading-bird; (in the plur.) grallæ, grallatores, waders: an order of birds having long naked legs.

ÉCHAUBOULÉ, E, éshôboulé, *adj.* full of pimples.

ÉCHAUBOULURE, éshôboulur', [corr. from chaudebouillure, still employed in certains provinces], *sf.* pimple.

ÉCHAUDAGE, éshôdazh', [échauder] *sm.* 1. *Technol.* lime-wash, white-wash; 2. action of washing plates and dishes with scalding water.

ÉCHAUDÉ, E, éshôdé, *pa. p.* scalped. — *Prov.*: **Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide**, a burnt child dreads the fire.

ÉCHAUDÉ, éshôdé, *sm.* 1. *Past.* échaudé: a kind of cake; 2. camp-stool; 3. *Gard.* trinagular flower-bed.

ÉCHAUDER, éshôdé-r, [Lat.: excaldâre; caldus, hot], *va.* to scald: *a*) to injure the skin with hot liquor; *b*) to seethe; to expose to the action of boiling water. *a*) **Le maladroit m'a échaudé**, the awkward fellow has scalded me. [*Fig.*:] **J'ai été échaudé dans cette affaire**, I was caught in that affair. *b*) **— une cruche**, to scald a jug; to wash it with boiling water. **— une volaille**, to scald a fowl: to soak it in boiling water. **— de la pâte**, to scald paste: to throw hot water on it.

ÉCHAUDER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to scald one's self; 2. *Fig.* to burn one's fingers. **S'— la main**, to scald one's hand.

ÉCHAUDILLON, éshôdiyôn, [échauder], *sm.* piece of iron about to be soldered.

ÉCHAUDIS, éshôdi, *sm. Naut.* triangular iron ring.

ÉCHAUDOIR, éshôdwar, *sm.* 1. scalding-house; 2. scalding-vat.

ÉCHAUDURE, éshôdur', [échauder], *sf.* scald: a wound caused by boiling water.

ÉCHAUFFAISON, éshôfèzôn, [échauffer], *sf. Med.* overheating; pimples.

ÉCHAUFFANT, E, éshôfân-t, ânt', *adj.* heating.

ÉCHAUFFÉ, E, éshôfé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. heated; warmed; 2. overheated, excited, over-excited. **Les esprits sont échauffés**, the people are excited.

3. inflamed, 4. costive; 5. (of wood) dry, rotten.

ÉCHAUFFÉ, *sm.* heat, hot smell. **Sentir l' —**, to have a hot smell, to smell warm.

ÉCHAUFFÉE, *sf.* the first operation of salters in heating their ovens.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT, éshôf'mân-t, *sm.* 1. heating; overheating, 2. flush of heat; 3. costiveness.

ÉCHAUFFER, éshofé-r, [é; chauffer], *va.* 1. to warm: to make warm; 2. to heat: *a*) to make hot; to expose to the influence of heat; *b*) to overheat; *c*) to make feverish; to excite; *d*) to warm with passion; to animate, to rouse; to inflame. **Le soleil échauffe la terre**, the sun warms the earth. **Les liqueurs alcooliques échauffent le corps**, alcoholic liquors heat the body. **— le sang**, to heat the blood. **La lumière qui éclaire son esprit, échauffe son cœur**, the light of his mind warms his heart.

3. *Fam.* to provoke, to anger, to chafe, to vex. **— les oreilles à quelqu'un**, to provoke a person. **Il ne fallait pas grand chose pour leur — la tête**, the least thing would make them angry. **Vous m'échauffez la bile avec vos airs posés**, you provoke me, with your meek looks.

ÉCHAUFFER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to warm: *a*) to grow warm; to become warm, to become heated; *b*) to get warm; to become ardent, to become animated, to become inflamed. *a*) **La terre s'échauffe pendant l'été**, the earth becomes warm in summer. **Je me suis bien échauffé en marchant**, I got quite warm with walking. **Il avait la fièvre et il ne put s'— auprès d'un bon feu**, he was feverish and could not warm himself at a good fire. *b*) **Mon âme s'échauffait au récit de ses nobles exploits**, my soul glowed within me at the recital of his noble exploits. **Vous ne sauriez lui parler de cela, qu'aussitôt il ne s'échauffe**, as soon as you speak to him about that he gets excited. **A mesure qu'il s'échauffait contre l'église**, in proportion as his wrath against the Church increased. *Bossuet.* **Une imagination qui s'échauffe trop, exagère tout**, our imagination, when too much excited, exaggerates everything. **Leur courage s'échauffe dans la mêlée**, the scuffle rouses their courage.

2. to heat one's self; 3. to get angry, to become angry, to grow hot, to chafe. **C'était se moquer que de s'— ainsi pour rien**, it was nonsense to get so angry for nothing. **Les plus grands philosophes sont sujets à s' — dans les discussions**, the greatest philosophers are apt to get angry when discussing.

4. to grow warm, to grow high; to get serious. **La dispute s'échauffe**, the quarrel is getting hot. **La conversation commençait à s'—**, the conversation began to grow warm. **Le jeu s'échauffe**, the game is getting serious.

ÉCHAUFFOURÉE, éschôfouré, [an irregular noun formed from an old and unemployed verb chauffourer], *sf.* **1.** ill concerted enterprise, ineffectual attempt; **2.** *Milit.* affray, fray, brush, skirmish, unexpected encounter.

ÉCHAUFFURE, éschôfur', [échauffer], *sf.* heat-rash.

ÉCHAUGUETTE, éshôghèt', [Ger.: Scharwacht], *sf.* *Milit.* watch-tower, sentry-box. **Mettre en —**, to place on sentry. **Être en —** to watch, to look out.

ÉCHAULER, éshôlé, *va.* V. *Chauler.*

ÉCHAUME, éshôm', *sm.* V. *Échome.*

ÉCHAUMER, éshômé-r, [é; chaume], *va.* *Agr.* to bag, to cut up (stubble or a stubble-field).

ÉCHAUX, or **ÉCHEAU** éshô, [for esseau], *sm.* drain, water-course.

ÈCHE, èsh', [Lat.: esca], *sf.* *Fish.* worms. V. *Aiche.*

ÉCHÉABLE, éshéabl', [échoir], *ad.* *Com.* falling due.

ÉCHÉANCE, éshéans', [échoir], *sf.* expiration: *a*) *Law-t.* term; *b*) *Com.* maturity; falling due (of a bill of exchange, etc.); specified day for payment. **A l' —**, at the expiration; *Com.* when due, at maturity. **Acquitter à l' —**, to discharge at maturity. **A longue —**, long-dated. **A courte —**, short-dated. **Le jour de l' —**, the day of payment. **Faire face à ses échéances**, to meet one's payments. **Jusqu'à l' —**, until due.

ÉCHÉANCIER, échéansyé, [échéance], *sm.* *Com.* **1.** bills payable book; **2.** bills receivable book.

ÉCHÉANT, éshéan-t, *pr. p.* of ÉCHOIR. **Le cas —**, should it so turn out, in that case.

ÉCHEC, éshèk, [generally believed to come from Pers. Shah, king; has furnished Low Lat. scaccus, whence the Ital. scacco, and other forms similar in many languages; Ger.: Schach, chess], *sm.* **1.** check: *a*) a term in chess when a piece threatens the king of either party; *b*) stop, restraint, hinderance; *c*) rebuff, repulse, defeat. **— et mat**, checkmate: *a*) a movement on the chess-board that gains and finishes the game; *b*) *Fig.* defeat, overthrow. **Faire — à**, to check. **Tenir en —**, to keep in check. **Tenir quelqu'un en —**, to keep a person in check, under one's thumb. **Tenir une armée en —**, to keep an army at bay. **Mettre en —**, to put in check, to check. **Faire — et mat**, to check-mate; to win the game. **Être — et mat**, to be checkmated; *Fig.* to be lost.

2. blow, failure, disappointment, miscarriage, fall; loss. **Sa fortune a éprouvé un — considérable**, he has lost a great part of his property. **Ce gentil-homme a reçu un terrible — en sa réputation**, that gentleman's reputation has received a terrible blow. **Le premier — de l'adversité renversera tout cet édifice de philosophie**, the first blow of adversity will destroy all this philosophy.

ÉCHECS, éshé-z, *sm. pl.* **1.** chess: a game played on a chequered board. **Faire une partie d'échecs**, to play a game of chess. **Un joueur d'échecs**, a chess-player. **Aux échecs, les fous sont les plus proches des rois**, at chess fools are the greatest favourites of kings. *Regnier Sat.* xiv.

2. chess-men: the pieces used in chess.

† **ÉCHELADE**, ésh'lad', [echelle], *sf.* *Milit.* escalade, assault with scaling-ladders.

ÉCHELER, ésh'lé-r, *va.* [*J'échelle; n'échelons; j'échellerai, etc.*] **1.** to scale, to escalade: to climb by ladders; **2.** *Milit.* to draw in echelon.

ÉCHELETTE, ésh'lèt, *sf.* **1.** rack, ladder (of a cart, of a pack-saddle); **2.** *Ornith.* wall creeper: *Certhia muraria*; a genus of birds of the family certhiadæ.

ÉCHELIER, ésh'lyé, *sm.* *Build.* peg-ladder.

ÉCHELLE, éshèl', [Lat.: scala; O. Fr.: eschiele], *sf.* **1.** ladder: *a*) a frame of wood, rope, etc. *b*) *Naut.* the staircases between the decks; *c*) *Fig.* that which resembles a ladder in form or use; *d*) *Fig.* that by means of which one attains to eminence; means of ascent. *a*) **— de corde**, rope-ladder. **— double**, trestles. **— brisée**, folding ladder. **— à incendie**, fire-ladder, fire-escape. **— de siège**, scaling-ladder. **— de meunier**, trap-ladder. **— de jardinier, de tapissier, de peintre**, pair of steps. **— de perroquet**, peg-ladder. **Monter à l' —**, to go up the ladder. **Tenir l' — de peur qu'elle ne tombe**, to hold the ladder for fear it should fall. **Après lui il faut tirer l' —**, no one could do better; he has left nothing undone. **Faire la courte —**, to mount upon each other's shoulders. **A la courte —**, by mounting on each other's shoulders. **Faire la courte — à quelqu'un**, to let a person get upon one's back; *Fig.* to give a helping hand to any one; to pave the way for a person; *b*) **— de commandement**, accommodation-ladder. **— de la dunette**, poop-ladder. **Grande —**, quarter-deck ladder. *c*) **Sur un bois glorieux qui fut moins une croix qu'une — des cieux**, on a sublime tree which partook less of the nature of a cross than of a ladder to Heaven. *d*) **Il faut se féliciter si les ambitieux montent aux grandeurs par l' — de la bienfaisance**, we must rejoice if the ambitious obtain rank by doing good. *H. Walpole.*

2. † gallows, gibbet. **Sentir l' —**, to smell of the gallows.

3. scale: *a*) regular gradation, graduated series, proportion; *b*) *Geog.* a line divided in equal parts and placed at the foot of a map for measuring the distances; *c*) *Math.* an instrument graduated or divided into parts; *d*) *Arith.* the order of progression on which any system of notation is founded; *e*) *Mus.* a series of harmonic sounds either rising or falling; gamut. *a*) **L' — des êtres**, the scale of beings. **L' — sociale**, the scale of society. *b*) *Fig.* **Travailler sur une grande —**, to work on a large scale. *c*) **— mobile**, sliding scale. **— proportionnelle**, diagonal scale. **— d'un baromètre**, scale of a barometer. *a*) **— arithmétique**, arithmetical scale, *c*) **— diatonique**, diatonic scale.

4. *Geog., Com., Naut.* sea port (in the Levant, in the Turkish dominions). **Faire —**, *Naut.* to touch at.

5. † *Milit.* squadron.

ÉCHELON, ésh'lôn, [échelle], *sm.* **1.** round, rundle: step of a ladder; **2.** *Fig.*) step; stepping-stone. **Le dernier —**, *a*) the last step, the highest step, the pitch, the summit; *b*) the lowest step, the lowest rank. *a*) **Tous les hommes étaient montés au dernier — de la folie**, all the men had reached the last stage of madness. *b*) **Descendre un —, d'un —**, to take the next rank beneath. **Parvenir d' — en —, aux premières dignités de la magistrature**, to get step by step to the highest dignity of a magistrate.

3. *Milit.* echelon: the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

ÉCHELONNER, ésh'loné-r, [échelon], *va.* **1.** *Milit.* to draw up, to place in echelons; **2.** to place at intervals; to arrange, to dispose gradually, by steps, or by degrees.

ÉCHELONNER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** *Milit.* to be drawn up, to be placed in echelons; **2.** to proceed gradually.

ÉCHENAL, ésh'nal, **ÉCHENEAU**, ésh'nô, [é; chenal], *sm.* wooden gutter.

ÉCHÈNE, ékèn', **ÉCHÉNÉIDE**, ékénéid, [Gr.: ἔχειν, to retain; ναῦς, vessel], *sm.* *Ichth.* echineis, sucking-fish, remora: a genus of fishes.

ÉCHENILLAGE, ésh'niyazh', [écheniller], *sm.* clearing of caterpillars.

ÉCHENILLER, ésh'niyé-r, [é; chenille], *va.* to clear of caterpillars.

ÉCHENILLEUR, ésh'niyœr, *sm.* **1.** destroyer of caterpillars; **2.** *Ornith.* caterpillar-eater, caterpillar-catcher: a bird that lives on caterpillars.

ÉCHENILLOIR, ésh'niywar, *sm.* caterpillar-shears: instrument for destroying caterpillars.

ÉCHEOIR, éshwar, *va.* V. *Échoir.*

ÉCHEVEAU, ésh'vô, [orig. obscure; perhaps Lat.: scapus, roll], *sm.* **1.** skein: a quantity of yarn; **2.** *Com.* hank: ten *écheveaux*; for cotton yarn, the length of the hank is 1000 mètres. **Dévider un —**, to wind off a skein.

ÉCHEVELÉ, E, éshœv'lé, *adj.* dishevelled; with dishevelled hair. **Leurs femmes échevelées accourent de toutes parts pour les séparer**, their wives with dishevelled hair come running from all directions to separate them. *B. de St. Pierre.*

ÉCHEVELER, éshœv'lé-r, [é; cheveu, hair], *va.* [*J'échevelle, nous échevelons; j'échevelais; j'échevelai; j'échevellerai, j'échevellerais; que j'échevelle, échevelant; échevelé.*] to dishevel the hair of.

ÉCHEVELER (S'), *v. refl.* to dishevel, to be dishevelled: to be spread without order, to flow in disorder.

ÉCHEVETTE, ésh'vèt', [écheveau], *sf.* *Com.* skein: 100 metres of thread.

† **ÉCHEVIN**, ésh'van, [Low Lat.: scabinus], *sm.* alderman.

† **ÉCHEVINAGE**, ésh'vinazh', [échevin], *sm.* aldermanship.

ÉCHIDNÉ, ékidné, [Gr.: ἔχιδνα, viper], *sm.* *Zool.* echidna: a genus of ant-eaters, in Australia.

ÉCHIF, IVE, éshif, shiv', [O. Fr.: eschiver, now esquiver, to avoid], *adj.* *Hunt.* voracious, greedy.

ÉCHIFFE, éshif', **ÉCHIFFRE**, éshifr', [Low Lat.: schiffa, watch-box], *sm.* *Arch.* partition-wall (of a staircase).

ÉCHIGNOL, *sm.* **ÉCHIGNOLE**, éshinyol, *sf.* spindle used for winding silk.

ÉCHINE, éshin', [O. H. Ger.: skina, thorn, prickle], *sf.* **1.** spine, backbone, back: rachis, the vertebral column; (of animals) chine. **Frotter l' —, ajuster l' —**, to beat unmercifully. **Courber, plier l' —**, to bend the spine. **Il a l' — souple, flexible**, he is a cringing man. **Être crotté jusqu'à l' —**, to be splashed up to one's neck. **Longue —, maigre —**, very thin person.

2. *Arch.* echinus, ovolo, quarter-round: a moulding, in the shape of a chestnut.

ÉCHINÉ, E, échiné, *adj.* broken-backed, tired out.

ÉCHINÉ, E, éshiné, [Lat.: echinus; Gr.: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog], *adj.* *Nat. Hist.* echinate, echinated: set with prickles, prickly.

ÉCHINÉE, éshiné, *sf.* chine (of pork).

ÉCHINÉEN, ENNE, ékinéan, én', *adj.* *Zool.* echinate, echinated; prickly, like a hedgehog.

ÉCHINER, éshiné-r, [échine], *va.* 1. to break the back of; 2. to kill (in a contest, in a fight, in a rout); 3. to beat unmercifully.

ÉCHINER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to break one's back; 2. to work one's self to death; to over-exert one's self; to knock one's self up.

ÉCHINIDES, ékinid', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog], *sm. pl. Zool.* echinidæ : sea-hedgehogs, sea-urchins; a family of radiated animals.

ÉCHINITE, ékinit', *sm.* echinite : a fossil sea-urchin.

ÉCHINOCACTE, ékinokakt', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; Lat. : cactus, artichoke], *sf. Bot.* echinocactus, hedgehog-thistle : a genus of cactaceous plants.

ÉCHINOCHLOÉ, ékinokloé, [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; χλόν, grass], *sm. Bot.* echinochloa : a genus of grasses.

ÉCHINOCOQUE, ékinokok', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; κόκκος, kernel], *sm.* echinococcus : a species of tapeworms.

ÉCHINODERME, ékinoderm', **ÉCHINODERMAIRE**, ékinodèrmèr', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; δέρμα, skin], *sm. Zool.* echinoderm (*plur.* echinodermata) : a class of invertebrate radiated animals.

ÉCHINOÏDE, ékinoïd', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; εἶδος, form], *adj. Zool.* echinoid : resembling the sea-urchin.

ÉCHINON, éshinô*n*, *sm.* cheesemould.

ÉCHINOPE, ékinop', **ÉCHINOPS**, ékinops, [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; ὄψις, appearance], *sm. Bot.* echinops, globe-thistle : a genus of composite plants.

ÉCHINOPHORE, ékinofor', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; φορός, bearer], *sf. Bot.* echinophora : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

ÉCHINORHYNQUE, ékinora*n*k', [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; ῥύγχος, beak], *sm.* echynorhincus : a genus of intestinal worms.

ÉCHINULÉ, E, ékinulé, [Gr. : ἐχῖνος, hedgehog], *adj. Bot.* echinulate : beset wit small prickles.

ÉCHIQUETÉ, E, éshik'té, [échiquier], *adj.* 1. chequered, checkered : formed into little squares; 2. *Herald.* chequey, checky : divided into squares.

ÉCHIQUIER, éshikyé, [échec], *sm.* 1. chess-board : a board on which chess is played; 2. checker, chequer, checker-work. **En —**, *a*) checkerwise, in squares; *b*) *Naut.* in a bow and quarter line.

3. exchequer : *a*) † in Normandy, sovereign court of justice; *b*) in England, once a court of exchequer or revenue court, now a division of the High Court of Justice. **Le chancelier de l'—**, the chancellor of the Exchequer. **Billets de l'— (bons du trésor)**, Exchequer-bills.

4. *Fish.* square net.

ÉCHO, ékô, [Lat.] *sm.* echo (*pl.* echoes) : *a*) repercussion of sound; a sound reflected from a solid body and repeated to the ear; *b*). *Arch.* a vault made for the purpose of producing echoes; *c*) place where sounds are reflected or repeated; *d*) repetition; *e*) a person who repeats what he hears spoken by another; *f*) *Mus.* a feeble repetition of one or more notes. *a*) **Faire —**, to echo. **L' — se plait à redire la chanson des bergers**, the echo loves to return the shepherd's songs. *D'Ablancourt.* **Avoir beaucoup d' —**, to have a good echo. *c*) **Fatiguant de mes cris les échos du rivage**, fatiguing the echoes of the shore with my cries. **Adorer l' —**, to be fond of the echo. *d*) **L'hymne éternel de la prière trouvera partout des échos**, the eternal song of praise will find an echo everywhere. *Lamar. Harm.* I. I. *e*) **Je vous prie de ne pas confier ceci à vos échos**, I beg of you not to say this to chose who repeat your words. **La calomnie trouve ordinairement des échos**, calumny is generally repeated by many. **Il y a des gens qui se font les échos des sottises d'autrui**, there are people who can only repeat the nonsense others have said. — *Prov.* : **Dans la tempête adore l'écho**, during civil strifes retire from the city.

ÉCHO, *pnf. Mythol.* Echo.

ÉCHOIR, éshwar, [é; choir, to fall], *vn. defect.* [*Il échoit or il échet, ils échoient or ils échéent*; *il échoyait* or *il échéait*; *il échut ils échurent*; *il échoira* or *il écherra*; *il échoirait* or *il écherrait*; *qu'il échoie*; *qu'il échût*; *échéant*; *échu, échue.*] 1. to fall to the lot, to fall, to come. **Cela m'est échu en partage**, that fell to my lot.

2. to happen, to befall; to occur. **Si le cas y échoit, y échet, s'il y échet, le cas échéant**, the case occurring, should it so happen, if there be occasion.

3. to expire. **Le terme échoit à la Saint-Jean**, the term expires at midsummer.

4. to be due; to fall due. **La lettre de change est échue**, the bill of exchange is due. **Le payement de ce billet écherra le 15 de ce mois**, this bill will be due the 15th instant.

ÉCHOME, éshom', [Lat. : scalmus; Gr. : σκαλμός], *sm. Naut.* thole.

ÉCHOMÈTRE, ékomètr', [Echo; mètre] *sm. Phys.* echometer : a scale serving to measure the duration of sounds.

ÉCHOMÉTRIE, ékométrie, *sf.* echometry : *a*) the art of measuring the duration of sounds; *b*) *Arch.* the art of combining the echoes; the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ÉCHOPPAGE, éshopazh, [échopper], *sm. Engrav.* edging, scorping.

ÉCHOPPE, éshop', [Ger. : Schuppen], *sf.* 1. stall, covered stall; a small wooden shop; 2. *Engrav.* scorper : a species of graver.

ÉCHOPPER, échopé-r, *va. Engrav.* to scorp.

ÉCHOPPIER, éshopié, [échoppe], *sm.* stall-keeper.

ÉCHOUAGE, éshouazh', [échouer], *sm. Naut.* 1. stranding : voluntary driving on a shore; 2. place for stranding.

ÉCHOUEMENT, eshoumâ*n*-t, [échouer], *sm. Naut.* stranding : the act of being driven ashore, of running aground.

ÉCHOUER, éshoué-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* 1. *Naut.* to strand : to run aground, to be driven ashore; to ground. **Le navire échoue sur un écueil**, the ship grounds on a reef. **Nous échouâmes en vue du port**, we stranded in sight of the port. **Une baleine a échoué sur nos côtes**, a whale has stranded on our coast.

2. *Fig.* to founder, to fail, to miscarry. **Ceux qui échouent dans le monde nous paraissent dignes d'être plaints**, we deem those who fail in the world, worthy of pity. **Nos résolutions viennent — contre nos penchants**, our inclinations make our resolutions founder. **Il a échoué dans son examen**, he failed in his examination. **Beaucoup ont échoué ainsi**, many fell through in that way.

Faire échouer, 1. to run aground, to strand; 2. *Fig.* to foil, to cause to miscarry.

ÉCHOUER, *va. Naut.* to strand : to drive on a shore or on shallows; to run aground. **Il aima mieux — son vaisseau que de le laisser prendre**, he preferred running his ship aground to allowing it to be taken.

ÉCHOUER (S'), *v. refl.* to run aground.

ÉCIMABLE, ésimabl', *adj.* that may be topped.

ÉCIMAGE, ésimazh', [écimer], *sm.* topping, polling (of trees).

ÉCIMER, ésimé-r, [é; cime, top], *va. Hort.* to top, to poll : to lop off the head of trees.

ÉCLABOUSSEMENT, éklabous'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* splashing, bespattering.

ÉCLABOUSSER, éklabousé-r, [orig. obscure; perhaps *éclat* and *boue*], *va.* to splash, to bespatter : to dash with dirty water, to sprinkle with filth.

ÉCLABOUSSURE, éklabousur', *sf.* 1. splash : dirty water thrown up; splash of mud. **Recevoir des éclaboussures**, to get splashed with mud.

2. *Fig.* one's share. **Il a fait une sottise, et j'en ai eu les éclaboussures**, he has done a stupid thing, and I have had to suffer for it.

ÉCLAIR, éklêr, [éclairer], *sm.* 1. lightning : flash of lightning. **Comme la lumière se propage infiniment plus vite que le son, l'on aperçoit l'— longtemps avant le bruit du tonnerre**, as light travels much faster than sound, we see the lightning long before we hear the thunder. **— de chaleur**, heat lightning. **— en zigzag**, forked lightning. **— en nappes**, sheet lighning. **Il fait des éclairs**, it lightens. **A la lueur des éclairs**, by the light of the flashes of lightning. **L' — dans un ciel noir poursuit, croise l' —**, the lightning keeps flashing in a dark sky. *Gilbert.*

2. flash : *a*) a sudden, quick, transitory blaze; flashing; gleam, glimpse, glitter; *b*) a sudden burst; a short, transient state; snatch. *a*) **Un — de soleil après la pluie**, a gleam of sunshine after rain. **Cette parure lance des éclairs**, that set of jewels glitters. *b*) **Mais plus prompt que l'— le passé nous échappe**, but swifter than lightning the past disappears. **Le train a passé comme un —** the train went by like a flash of ligtning **Nos douleurs sont des siècles, nos plaisirs sont des éclairs**, our troubles are endless, our pleasures short. *Lemontey.* **Un — de passion**, a sudden burst of passion. **Des éclairs de génie**, flashes of genius.

3. lightning-glance, flash (of the eye), flash of lightning; flash of fire. **Les éclairs qui jaillissent de ses yeux**, the flashes her eyes dart. **Des éclairs de ses yeux l'œil était ébloui**, the flashes of his eyes dazzled people. *Racine. Esth.* II. 9.

4. *Past.* « éclair » : a kind of cake.

ÉCLAIRAGE, éklèrazh', [éclairer], *sm.* lighting, the act of lighting. **— au gaz**, gaz-lighting. **— par l'électricité**, lighting by electricity.

ÉCLAIRANT, E, éklèrâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* lighting, illuminating.

ÉCLAIRCIE, éklèrsi, [éclaircir], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* clearing; clear spot (in a cloudy sky); 2. glade, opening (in a wood).

ÉCLAIRCIR, éklèrsir, [clair], *va.* 1. to clear : *a*) to make clear, to clear up, to remove anything that obscures; *b*) to make bright; to brighten; to brighten up, to polish; *c*) to make less dark; *d*) to make clear or distinct; to remove harshness; *e*) to clear up, to explain, † to eclaircize, to make plain or intelligible; to unravel, to solve, to unfold, to elucidate, to illustrate. *a*) **Le vent a éclairci le temps**, the wind has cleared up the weather. **— la vue**, to clear the sight. *b*) **— des armes**, to polish; to brighten up weapons. **— le teint**, to clear the complexion. *c*) **Cette couleur est trop foncée, il faut l' —**,

that colour is too dark, it must be made lighter. *d*) **— la voix,** to clear the voice. *c*) **— un mystère,** to clear up a mystery, **— une question,** to elucidate a question. **Un moment quelquefois éclaircit plus d'un doute,** many a doubt many sometimes be cleared up in a moment. *e*) **Dieu merci! les choses vont être éclaircies** thank Heaven! things will soon be explained. *Mol. G. Dan.* III. 8.

2. to thin : a) to make less thick; to clarify; *b*) to make less close, crowded, or numerous. *a*) **— un sirop,** to clarify sirup. *b*) **— les arbres d'une forêt,** to thin the trees of a forest.

3. to dispel, to dissipate. **Éclaircis promptement ma triste inquiétude,** quickly dispel my uneasiness.

4. to instruct, to enlighten, to inform. **Les meilleurs auteurs nous éclaircissent du bon usage,** the best authors teach us the proper use. **S'il refusait de l' — sur ce point,** if he refuses to enlighten him on this matter. **De nos desseins secrets on est trop éclairci,** people are too well informed of our secret plans.

ÉCLAIRCIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to clear, to clear up : to become clear; to get bright, to become bright, to brighten. **Le temps s'éclaircit,** the weather is clearing up. **Dans me moment où le ciel commençait à s' —,** just when the sky was getting brighter. *Fén. Tél.* **Son visage a changé, son teint s'est éclairci,** her face is changed, her complexion is clearer, *Mol. Am. Méd.* III. 6. [*Fig.* :] **L'horizon s'éclaircit,** the horizon is clearing.

2. to become thin, to get thin. **La troupe s'éclaircissait peu à peu,** the troop were getting thinner.

3. to clear up, to be cleared up : to be solved; to be elucidated. **Tous vos doutes bientôt s'éclairciront,** all your doubts will soon be cleared up. **La vérité s'éclaircit par la discussion,** discussions bring out the truth.

4. to enlighten one's self, to instruct one's self; to inquire. **Il met tout en usage afin de s' —,** he does everything he can to instruct himself. **Il faut nous — sur cette affaire,** we must make this matter clear. **Quoi! de vos sentiments je ne puis m' — ?** what! I may not inquire into your feelings? *Racine. Baj.* II. 1.

5. to come to an explanation; to understand each other.

ÉCLAIRCISSANT, E, éklèrsisá*n*, ánt', *adj.* elucidating; illustrative.

ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT, éklèrsis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* explanation : *a*) clearing up of what is obscure; eclaircissement, explication, elucidation; solution; *b*] adjustment of a difference, mutual understanding. *a*) **Donner des éclaircissements,** to give explanations. *b*) **Je veux avoir un — avec vous,** I wish to come to an understanding with you. **En venir à un —,** to come to an explanation.

ÉCLAIRE, éklêr', *sf. Bot.* celandine, swallow-wort : *Chelidonium*, a perennial plant. **Petite —,** lesser celandine, pilewort : *Ranunculus ficaria.*

ÉCLAIRÉ, E, éklèré, *adj.* **1.** lighted, lighted up. **La terre éclairée par le soleil,** the earth lighted by the sun. **Une chambre bien éclairée,** a well lighted room. **Cet appartement est mal —,** those apartments are dark.

2. having candles. **Être nourri, logé, —,** to have board, lodging and lighting.

3. open; exposed to every one's eyes. **Ce jardin est trop —,** that garden is too open.

4. *Fig.* enlightened; well informed. **Un homme —,** a well-informed man. **Les conseils des personnes éclairées,** the advice of enlightened people. **Un esprit —,** a well-informed mind.

ÉCLAIREMENT, éklèr'mâ*n*-t, [éclairer], *sm.* lighting.

ÉCLAIRER, éklèré-r, [Lat. : exclarāre; clarus, clear], *va.* **1.** to light : *a*) to light up, to enlighten, to illumine, to illuminate, to give light to, to fill with light; *b*) to hold a light to; to guide by light, to show a light to. *a*) **La lune éclaire nos nuits,** the moon lights us at night. **A Paris, on se sert de l'électricité pour — les boutiques,** in Paris the shops are lighted with electricity. **L'incendie éclairait au loin la campagne,** the fire lighted up the surrounding country to a great distance. **Un rayon de la lampe éclairait ses cheveux blancs,** a ray from the lamps threw a light over his white hair. *Nodier.* **Tant que le jour l'éclaire,** as long as he lives. *b*) **Les esclaves, munis de torches, éclairaient la caravane dans sa marche,** the slaves bore torches to light the caravane during their march. **Dites à un domestique de venir nous —,** tell a servant to come and light us. *Acad.* **Éclairez ces dames dans l'escalier,** light these ladies up (*or,* down) stairs.

2. to throw a light upon; **3.** to enlighten; to instruct, to inform. **Dès que l'âge éclaira votre raison,** as soon as you were old enough to understand. **Celui qui éclaire ses semblables est un bon citoyen,** the man who instructs his fellow-creatures is a good citizen. **Pour rendre les hommes meilleurs, il ne faut que les —,** men must be enlightened to be made better. *Duclos.*

4. to watch, to observe, to have an eye upon. **On l'éclairera de si près qu'il ne fera rien sans que nous le sachions,** he will be watched so narrowly that he will do nothing without our knowing of it. *Scarr. Rom. Com.* II. 12.

5. *Milit.* to reconnoitre. **L'avant-garde éclaire l'armée,** the van-guard reconnoitres the army.

ÉCLAIRER, *vn.* **1.** to give light; **2.** to shine, to glitter, to gleam. **Cette bougie éclaire mal,** that candle gives a bad light. **La lune éclaire sans échauffer,** the moon shines but gives no heat. **Les vers luisants éclairent pendant la nuit,** glow-worms give light by night. *Acad.*

3. † (with *à*) to light, to hold a light to, to show a light to. **Éclairez à Monsieur,** show that gentleman a light. (Absolutely). **Éclairez,** light that gentleman.

ÉCLAIRER, *impers. v.* to lighten : to flash, to burst forth, as lightning. **Il éclaire,** it lightens, [Conj. with *avoir*.]

ÉCLAIRER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be lighted, to be lighted up. **La campagne s'éclaira peu à peu des rayons de la lune qui montait sur l'horizon,** the rays of the rising moon gradually lighted up the country.

2. to furnish one's lighting; to have one's lighting; **3.** *Fig.* to become enlightened; to inform one's self, to get information. **Les esprits commençaient à s' —,** people's minds were getting enlightened. *Raynal.* **Elle ne pouvait mieux s' — sur Paris,** she could not get better information on Paris. *Lamartine.*

ÉCLAIRETTE, éklèrèt', [éclaire], *sf. Bot.* lesser celandine, pilewort : *Ranunculus ficaria.*

ÉCLAIREUR, éklèrœr [éclairer], *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* scout : one who is sent before an army to observe the motions of an enemy; **2.** *Naut.* look-out ship.

ÉCLAMÉ, E, éklamè, [O. Fr. : esclam, fracture), *adj.* (of birds) broken-winged, *or* broken-legged.

ÉCLAMPSIE, éklâ*n*psi, [Gr. : ἔχλαμψις, shining], *sf. Med.* eclampsy : tonic spasms with loss of consciousness.

ÉCLANCHE, éklâ*n*sh', [O. Fr. esclenche, left; perhaps from Ger. Schenkel, thigh], *sf. Butch.* shoulder of mutton.

ÉCLAT, ékla; *pl.* ékla-z, [éclater), *sm.* **1.** fragment, piece; chip, splinter, sliver, shiver : a small piece of any substance rent off or broken off by sudden violence. **Un — de pierre,** a chip of stone, **Un — de bois,** a splinter.

2. burst : *a*) bursting, explosion; clap (of thunder); *b*) loud noise; *c*) peal, shout (of laughter). *a*) **Les éclats du tonnerre,** the claps of thunder. **L' — d'un obus,** the bursting of a shell. **Entends-tu ces clameurs, entends-tu ces éclats?** dost thou hear those clamours, dost thou hear that loud noise? *c*) **Un — de rire,** a peal of laughter. **Elle fit un — de rire si naturel que...,** her shout of laughter was so natural that. **Partir d'un grand — de rire,** to burst out laughing. **Rire aux éclats,** to burst with laughter.

3. noise, scandal; exposure; rupture, discord. **Cette affaire a fait de l' —,** that affair caused quite a scandal. **L'hôte s'étant levé commence à faire —,** the host getting up began to make a great noise. **En venir à un —,** to have recourse to violent measures. **Elle le supplia de ne pas faire d' —,** she begged him not to cause a scandal. **Ce n'est point mon humeur de faire des éclats,** I do not wish for scandal. *Mol. Tart.* III. 4.

4. splendour : *a*) brightness, brilliancy, lustre; resplendency, radience, refulgence, effulgence, dazzling light, glare; glitter, gloss; *b*) brightness (of colours), vividness, glow, shine; *c*) pomp, brilliancy (of style, of thoughts); *d*) lustre (of birth, deeds, fame, etc.); eminence, illustriousness, grandeur; *e*) brilliancy, eclat, lustre; striking effect; *f*) magnificense, grandeur, pomp, show; gorgeousness. *a*) **L' — du soleil,** the brightness of the sun. **L' — des fleurs,** the splendour of flowers. **L'— de la beauté,** the lustre of beauty. **L' — du teint,** the brilliancy of the complexion. **L' — de la jeunesse,** the full freshness of youth. **L' — du diamant,** the lustre of the diamond. **L' — d'une arme bien polie,** the brightness of a well polished weapon. *c*) **La facilité qu'ils ont à parler donne un certain — à leurs pensées,** the facility with which they speak imparts a brilliancy to their thoughts. *e*) **Ses vertus rehaussaient l' — de sa naissance,** his virtues added to the lustre of his birth. **Une action d' —,** a brilliant action. **Mais je veux faire au moins la chose avec —,** but I wish, at least, to do the thing with grandeur. **Meurs; mais quitte au moins la vie avec —,** die; but let your death be illustrious. *f*) **L' — des toilettes,** the magnificence of the dresses. **L' — des cérémonies,** the grandeur of the ceremonies. **Vivre avec —,** to live grandly. **Aimer l' —, les choses qui ont de l' —,** to be fond of grandeur, of gorgeous things.

ÉCLATANT, E, éklatâ*n*-t tânt', *adj.* **1.** bright : *a*) brilliant, shining, luminous, dazzling, radiant, effulgent, refulgent, resplendent; *b*) glittering, splendid; gorgeous; *c*) glowing, brilliant, vivid; *d*) splendid in charms or graces; *e*) striking the mind, brilliant; signal, eminent; shining; great *a*) **Une lumière éclatante,** a bright, a brilliant light. **Un soleil —,** a bright sun. **Une**

éclatante blancheur, dazzling whiteness. **Quoique ce ne fût pas une beauté éclatante,** although she was not a great beauty. *b*) **Une robe éclatante,** a splendid dress. *d*) **L'étain pur est d'une couleur aussi éclatante que celle de l'argent,** pure tin is as bright as silver. *Libes.* *d*) **Le mérite a toujours des charmes éclatants,** merit always has a great charm about it. *e*) **Une victoire éclatante,** a signal victory. **Des marques éclatantes de piété,** great marks of piety. **Méditer une vengeance éclatante,** to meditate a great revenge. **Notre vengeance, pour être différée, n'en sera pas moins éclatante,** our revenge will lose nothing of its greatness, for having been delayed. *Mol. D. Juan.* II. 5. **Un démenti —,** a flat contradiction.

2. piercing, shrill; loud; sounding. **Le bruit — des trompettes,** the piercing sound of the trumpets. **Une éclatante fanfare,** a loud flourish. **Le chant — des oiseaux,** the shrill singing of the birds.

ÉCLATEMENT, éklat'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** shivering, splitting; **2.** bursting; crashing.

ÉCLATER, éklaté-r, [Orig. doubtful; perhaps Ger. schleissen, to slit], *vn.* **1.** to split: *a*) to shiver, to splinter; to break into small pieces; to fly into pieces; *b*) to suffer disruption; to burst; to explode; to break suddenly, to fly open; *c*) to burst with laughter; to burst out laughing. *d*) **La branche trop pliée éclata,** the branch being bent too much broke. *b*) **La bombe éclate en tombant,** the shell burst as it fell. **Le feu a éclaté pendant la nuit,** the fire broke out during the night. **La chaudière a éclaté,** the boiler has burst. *c*) **— de rire,** to burst out laughing; to burst into laughter. (Absolutely). **Il en rit jusqu'à —,** he was bursting with laughter. **2.** to crack: to utter a loud and sudden sound; **3.** to burst, to break, to break forth: to rush or fall upon unexpectedly. **Le tonnerre éclata,** the thunder broke forth. **Sur eux quelque orage est tout près d' —,** some storm is about to break over their heads.

4. to break forth, to break out: *a*) to exclaim, to burst forth; *b*) to issue out with violence; to discover itself by its effects; to arise, to spring up. *a*) **Ne crains pas toutefois que j'éclate en injures,** do not fear that I shall break out into invectives. *Corn. Cinna,* IV. 5. **Elle éclata en pleurs et en cris,** she burst out crying and sobbing. **Toute la Grèce éclate en murmures confus,** the whole of Greece is breaking forth into confused murmurs. *b*) **Les paroles de Mentor éteignirent ce feu prêt à —,** Mentor's words checked the fire on the point of bursting forth. *Fén. Tél.* **Les menaces éclatent dans leurs yeux farouches,** threats shot from their fierce eyes. **La rébellion et le fanatisme éclatèrent en Languedoc,** rebellion and fanaticism broke out in Languedoc. *Voltaire.* **Alors éclatèrent des disputes vives entre la cour et le parlement,** then sharp disputes began between the court and the parliament. *Raynal.*

5. to be exposed, to be discovered; to reveal one's self; to become known; to appear. **L'heure est venue qu'il faut que mon secret éclate,** the time has come for my secret to be revealed. *Rac. Mithr.* III. 1. **La mauvaise conduite de cette personne vient d' —,** the bad conduct of that person has just been exposed. **Votre zèle pour moi visiblement éclate,** your zeal in my behalf now reveals itself. **Cet amour si puissant, ce charme de ma vie, dans toute son ardeur n'avait point éclaté,** that great love, that delight of my life, had not yet revealed itself in all its intensity.

6. to shine: *a*) to sparkle, to glitter, to be brilliant; to glance; *b*) to shine forth; to blaze out; to be conspicuous. **Le soleil éclatait au haut du firmament,** the sun shone forth above. **Le plumage de cet oiseau éclate de brillantes couleurs,** the plumage of that bird shines with brilliant colours. *Buffon.* **L'or éclate en ses vêtements,** gold glitters in her dress. *Rac. Esth.* II. 9. **Le feu divin qui éclatait dans ses yeux,** the sacred fire which shone forth from her eyes. **La fleur de la jeunesse éclate sur son visage,** the bloom of youth is reflected in her face. **Une soudaine joie éclatant sur son front,** her face expressing a sudden joy.

Faire éclater, 1. to shiver; to shatter; to cause to shiver; to splinter; **2.** to burst, to cause to break out, to cause to explode; **3.** to give vent to, to vent; **4.** to break out into; **5.** to make shine forth; to show, to manifest, to display. **Les héros qui ont fait — leur courage dans les combats,** the heroes who display their courage in the fight. **Il a fait à son tour — sa bonté,** he has, in his turn, showed his kindness.

ÉCLATER, *va.* **1.** to splinter, to shiver, to split: to rend; **2.** *Gard.* to separate, to divide (the roots of a plant); **3.** *Goldsm.* to chip (enamel).

ÉCLATER (S'), *v. réfl.* **1.** to shiver, to splinter, to split; to fly into shivers, into splinters; **2.** † to burst out.

ÉCLECTICISME, éklèktisism', *sm.* V. *Éclectisme.*

ÉCLECTIQUE, éklèktik', [Gr.: ἐκλεκτικός, chosen], *adj.* eclectic, eclectical: *a*) selecting, choosing; *b*) *Philos.* choosing what is good from all sects; pertaining to eclecticism.

ÉCLECTIQUE, *sm.* eclectic: *a*) a philosopher who selects from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judges to be sound; *b*) a physician who applies the eclectic method to medicine.

ÉCLECTIQUEMENT, élèktik'mân-t, *adv.* eclectically: in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.

ÉCLECTISME, éklèktism', *sm.* eclecticism: the eclectic system of philosophy.

ÉCLEGME, éklègm', **ÉCLIGME,** ékligm', [Gr.: ἐκλείχω, I lick], *sm. Med.* eclegm: a medicine made of oils and syrups.

ÉCLI, ékli, *sm. Naut.* splinter (of wood).

ÉCLIMÈTRE, éklimètr', [Gr.: κλίνω, I bend; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* clinometer.

ÉCLIPSE, éklips', [Gr.: ἔκλειψις, leaving out], *sf.* eclipse: *a*) *Astron.* interception of the light of a heavenly body by another opaque body; *b*) *Fig.* darkness, obscuration. *a*) **— de soleil,** eclipse of the sun, solar eclipse. **— de lune,** eclipse of the moon, lunar eclipse. [*Fam.*:] **Faire une —,** to disappear. *b*) **Son intelligence est sujette à des éclipses,** he has fits of insanity.

ÉCLIPSER, éklipsé-r, *va.* to eclipse: *a*) to hide a luminous body, and intercept its rays; *b*) to obscure, to darken; to cause to disappear; to cloud, to render less striking or dazzling; *c*) *Fig.* to throw into the shade: to surpass. *a*) **La lune éclipse le soleil,** the moon eclipses the sun. *b*) **La nuit n'a pas encore éclipsé la lumière,** night has not yet eclipsed the light. **La lumière du soleil éclipse les étoiles,** the light of the sun eclipses the stairs. *c*) **Corneille éclipsa tous les poëtes tragiques qui l'avaient précédé,** Corneille eclipsed all the tragic poets who had preceded him. *Voltaire.* **Son nom éclipsait alors tous les autres noms,** his name then threw all the other names into the shade. **Cette ville éclipsa la gloire de sa rivale,** the glory of this town threw that of its rival into the shade. *Raynal.*

ÉCLIPSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to eclipse: to suffer an eclipse; **2.** to be eclipsed, to be obscured; to be thrown into the shade. **A l'approche du soleil les étoiles s'éclipsent,** on the approach of the sun the stars are eclipsed. [*Fig.*:] **Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier,** he sometimes shines in the second rang who in the first would be thrown into the shade. *Voltaire, Henr.* I.

3. to disappear, to vanish. **Ah! comment s'est éclipsée tant de gloire?** ah! how has so much glory disappeared? **Tu vois les nations s' — tour à tour,** you see the nations disappear one after another. *Lamartine.* **Un vaisseau qui s'éclipse dans les brumes éloignées,** a vessel disappearing in the distant mist. **S' — d'un salon,** to disappear from a drawing-room. **Après s'être éclipsé pendant cinq ou six mois,** after disappearing for five or six months. **L'argent s'éclipse vite au jeu,** gambling soon runs away with the money.

ÉCLIPTIQUE, ékliptik', [Gr.: ἐκλειπτικός], *sf. Astron.* ecliptic: a great circle of the sphere, representing the path which the earth describes in its annual revolution about the sun. **Axe de l' —,** ecliptic axis.

ÉCLIPTIQUE, *adj.* ecliptic: pertaining or relating to eclipses.

ÉCLISSE, éklis'. [clisse; éclater], *sf.* **1.** splint: *a*) splinter; a thin piece of wood split off; *b*) *Surg.* a thin piece of wood, or other material, for confining in their places the parts of broken bones, when set; **2.** split-wood; **3.** cheese-vat.

ÉCLISSER, éklisé-r, [from Ger. schleissen, éclater], *va. Surg.* to splint: to secure by splints.

ÉCLISSETTE, éklisèt', [éclisse], *sf.* small splint.

ÉCLOPÉ, E, éklopé, [écloper], *adj.* lame, limping.

ÉCLOPER, éklopé-r, [O. Fr.: clop, lame; cloper, to limp], *va.* to lame; to make lame.

ÉCLORE, éklor', [é; clore], *vn. défect.* [only in the 3rd. per. *il éclot, ils éclosent, il éclora, ils écloront; il éclorait, ils écloraient, qu'il éclose, qu'ils éclosent; éclose.*] **1.** to hatch, to be hatched: to be produced from the egg. **Faire —,** to hatch. **Les Égyptiens faisaient — les poulets dans des fours,** the Egyptians hatched their chickens in ovens. **Les œufs sont éclos ce matin,** the eggs were hatched this morning.

2. (of flowers) to open, to blow, to blossom, to bloom, to flower. **Une fleur qui commence à —,** a flower which is beginning to bloom. **Voilà des fleurs qui sont fraîchement écloses,** there are some fresh blown flowers.

3. to dawn: *a*) to break; to begin to grow light; *b*) to open, to begin to open, to begin to appear; to come to light; to spring up; **4.** to be discovered. **Le jour est près d'—,** the day is about to dawn. **Ma vie à peine a commencé d' —; je tomberai comme une fleur qui n'a vu qu'une aurore,** my life is scarcely in its dawn; I shall wither like a flower which has seen but a single day. *Racine. Esth.* I. 5. **Ce projet, sur le point d'—, est pourtant encore un secret,** this plan which will soon be brought to light, is, nevertheless, still unknown. **Faire —,**

to bring to light, to give birth to; to bring forth; to produce. **Vers ce temps, la nature fit — une foule de génies dans tous les genres,** about that time, nature produced a great number of geniuses, in every branch. *Barthélemy.*

[REM. — ÉCLORE is conjugated with *être.*]

ÉCLOSION, éklôzyô*n*; *in poet.* ziô*n*, [éclore], *sf.* **1.** hatching, hatch: exclusion from the egg; **2.** opening, blowing, blossoming, bloom (of flowers).

ÉCLUSE, ékluz', [Lat.: ex: out of; clausus, shut], *sf.* **1.** sluice, lock; **2.** mill-dam, dam (of a mill). **— de chasse,** sluice. **Porte d' —,** flood-gate, sluice-gate, lock-gate, water-gate. **Ventelle d' —,** lock-paddle. **Sas d' —,** lock-chamber. **Chute d' —,** lockage: the amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal. **Péage d'—,** lockage. toll for passing the locks of a canal. **Déversoir d' —,** lock-wear. **Heurtoir, seuil d' —,** lock sill. **Lâcher par une —,** to sluice.

3. *Fig.* sluice, floodgate; opening, issue. **Avant qu'il lâchât les écluses des cieux,** before he opened the floodgates of Heaven. *Boileau, Sat.* 13.

ÉCLUSÉE, ékluzé, *sf.* **1.** lock, of water; lockful; **2.** lockage: the quantity of water necessary for filling a lock, and passing a vessel through it.

ÉCLUSER, éklusé-r, [écluse], *va.* **1.** to lock: to furnish with locks; **2.** to pass (a vessel) through a lock.

ÉCLUSIER, IÈRE, ékluzyé, zyêr', *sm. f.* lock-keeper, sluice-keeper: one who attends the locks of a canal.

ÉCOBAN, ékobâ*n*, *sm.* V. *Écubier.*

ÉCOBUAGE, ékobuazh', [écobuer], *sm. Agr.* cutting and burning turf.

ÉCOBUE, ékobu, [écobuer], *sf. Agr.* turf-cutter: a broad spade.

ÉCOBUER, ékobué-r, [provin. west of France], *va. Agr.* to cut and burn turf.

ÉCOCHELAGE, ékosh'lazh', [écocheler], *sm. Agr.* gathering (of the oats).

ÉCOCHELER, ékosh'lé-r, [orig. unknown], *va. Agr.* to gather (oats).

ÉCŒURANT, ékœrâ*n*, *adj.* sickening, loathing; *Fig.* disgusting, revolting.

ÉCŒUREMENT, ékœr'mâ*n*, [écœurer], *sm.* anguish of heart, nausia, loathing; disgust.

ÉCŒURER, ékœré-r, [é; cœur], *va.* to sicken, to disgust, to create loathing.

ÉCŒURER (S'), *v. refl.* to become disgusted, to get sick.

ÉCOFRAI, ékofrè, **ÉCOFROI,** ékofrwâ, [Low Lat.: escofferius, leather dealer], *sm. Technol.* cutting-board.

ÉCOINÇON *or* **ÉCOINSON,** ékwa*n*sô*n*, [é; coin, corner], *sm.* **1.** corner cup-board; **2.** jamb (of a door), corner-stone of the chamfering; reveal (of a window).

ÉCOLAGE, ékolazh', [école], *sm.* schooling; price paid for instruction.

† **ÉCOLÂTRE,** ékolâtr', [Low Lat: scholasticus; O. FR.: escolastre], *sm.* master: an ecclesiastic professor who taught in each cathedral, philosophy and belles lettres.

ÉCOLE, ékol', [Lat: schola; [O. Fr. escole], *sf.* 1 school: *a*) a place where instruction is given; establishment of education; *b*) academy, seminary, college; a school in which higher branches of learning are taught; *c*) the collective body of pupils that attend a school: *d*) *Fig.* any place of improvement or learning; that which forms or enlightens; that makes experienced; *e*) university; one of the mediœval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics and theology; *f*) the doctrine taught in those schools; scholastic philosophy; *g*) the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect, or a particular doctrine of a sect, in philosophy, theology, science, literature, or fine arts. *a*) **Maître d' —,** school-master. **Maîtresse d' —,** school-mistress. **Camarade d' —,** school-fellow, school-mate. **— primaire,** primary school. **— communale,** parish school or board school. **— gratuite,** free school, ragged-school. **— chrétienne, — des frères,** Christian school (for boys). **— des sœurs,** Christian school (for girls). **— de garçons,** boys' school. **— de filles,** girls' school **— du soir,** evening school. **— du dimanche,** Sunday school. **— régimentaire,** regimental school. **— de dessin,** drawing-school. **— de danse,** dancing-school. **— de natation,** swimming-school. **— d'équitation,** riding-school. **Livre d'—** school-book. **Tenir —,** to keep school. **Envoyer à l' —,** to send to school. **Il faut aller à votre — pour savoir cela,** we must learn that out of your book, we must take a leaf out of your book. **Faire l' — buissonnière,** to play the truant (V. *Buissonier*). **Renvoyer quelqu'un à l' —,** to treat one as an ignoramus. **Prendre le chemin de l' —,** to go a roundabout way, to go by the longest way. **Dire les nouvelles de l' —,** to tell tales out of school, to tell tales, to talk, to reveal secrets. *b*) **— normale,** normal school. **— centrale des arts et manufactures,** central school of arts and manufactures: a school in which civil engineering is taught. **— polytechnique,** polytechnic school: a preparatory school in which mathematics, physics and chemistry are taught. **— de Saint-Cyr, — spéciale militaire,** military academy. **— d'application,** school for cadets, school of application. **— d'application d'artillerie et du génie,** artillery and engineers' millitary school. **— d'application du corps d'état-major,** staff school. **— des beaux-arts,** school of fine arts. **— de marine,** naval school. **— de médecine,** school of medecine. **— de droit,** law-school. *c*) **Toute l' — est à la promenade,** the whole school is out walking. *d*) **La cour fut pour lui une — de sagesse et de vertu,** the court was for him a school of wisdom and virtue. **L' — du malheur est dure, mais profitable,** the school of misfortune is hard, but profitable. **Se former à l' — du bon goût,** to improve one's self in the school of good taste. **L' — des femmes,** « the School for wives. » **Être à bonne —,** to be at a good school. **Être à** (*or* en) **mauvaise —,** to be at a bad school. *e*) **Saint Thomas d'Aquin est appelé l'ange de l' —,** St. Thomas Aquinas is called the angelical doctor. **Les termes de l' —,** school-terms. **Le langage de l' —,** the language of the schools. *g*) **L' — d'Aristote,** the school of Aristotle. **L' — de Racine,** the school of Racine. **L' — romantique,** the romantic school. **L' — de David,** the school of David. **L' — flamande,** the Flemish school. **L' — italienne,** the Italian school. **Faire —,** to found a school, to be the founder of a school or system.

2. school-house; **3.** pedantry: awkward ostentation of learning. **Cela sent l'école,** that savours of pedantry.

4. *Milit.* drill, exercise. **— de peleton,** squad-drill. **— de cavalier,** first lessons in horsemanship. **Faire —,** to practise, to fire at a target.

5. (at backgammon) forgetting to peg; **6.** *Fig.* blunder. **Faire une —,** to make a blunder. **Quelle —!** what a blunder!

ÉCOLIER, ékolyé, *sm.* **1.** school-boy, pupil, scholar; **2.** *Fig.* beginner; novice. **Un bon —,** a good pupil. **En —,** like a school-boy; scholar-like. **Tour d' —,** school-boy's trick. **Faute d' —,** school-boys' blunder, solecism. **Prendre le chemin des écoliers,** to go roundabout, to go the longest way. [*Fig.*:] **Ce n'est qu'un — en géométrie,** he is only in the rudiments of geometry. **Cet homme ne sera jamais qu' —,** that man will never be anything else but a novice. **Ce sont les mauvais écoliers qui déchirent leurs livres,** he is a bad scholar who tears his book.

ÉCOLIER, *adj. m.* **Papier —,** common foolscap.

ÉCOLIÈRE, ékolyêr', *sf.* school-girl, pupil, scholar.

ÉCOLLAGE, ékolazh', [écoller], *sm.* fleshing (of hides).

ÉCOLLER, ékolé-r, [é; col, neck], *va.* V. ÉCHARNER.

ÉCOLLETÉ, E, ékol'té, *adj. Goldsm.* rounded off, cut out.

ÉCONDUIRE, ékô*n*duir', [é; conduire; O. Fr.: escondire, from Low Lat.: excondicĕre, to excuse], *va.* [Conj. like *conduire,*] **1.** to show out, to show the door; to dismiss. **Ne manquez pas d' — tous ceux qui se présenteront,** mind you dismiss all those who come. **On l'éconduisit de cette société dans laquelle il s'était glissé,** he was dismissed from that society into which he had made his way.

2. to refuse, to deny: not to comply with, not to hearken to. **Il faut — avec civilité ceux qui nous font quelque prière, quand on ne leur veut rien accorder,** we must politely refuse to hearken to those who ask favours of us that we do not mean to grant. *Trévoux.* **Il m'a éconduit tout net,** he gave me a flat denial. **On nous a éconduits poliment,** we were politely refused. — *Prov.*: **On n'est pas battu et éconduit tout ensemble,** one is not beaten and turned out at one and the same time.

ÉCONDUITE, ékô*n*duit, *sf.* refusal.

ÉCONOMAT, ékonoma; the *t* is always mute [économe], *sm.* **1.** stewardship: the office of a steward; (in a college) bursarship; **2.** stewards' office; bursary.

ÉCONOME, ékonom', *smf.* **1.** steward *m.* stewardess *f*: *a*) manager of the domestic concerns of a great family; *b*) a fiscal agent of certain bodies; **2.** bursar: the treasurer of a college, a hospital, etc.; **3.** economist: one who manages domestic concerns with frugality.

ÉCONOME, *adj.* **1.** thrifty, sparing, saving, economical, frugal: not profuse, practising proper economy, managing pecuniary concerns with frugality. **Un homme —,** a saving man. **Une femme —,** a saving woman. **Quand on ne s'enrichit que lentement et à force de travail, on peut être —,** when people gradually grow rich by dint of hard work, they can be economical.

2. *Fig.* sparing. **Être — de paroles,** to be sparing of words.

[REM. — *Économe* is always placed after the noun.]

ÉCONOMIE, ékonomi, [Gr.: οἰκονομία, from οἶκος, house and νέμειν, to distribute], *sf.* economy: *a*) the due management or regulation of a family; generally, the management of pecuniary affairs; *b*) good use of anything; *c*) thrift, frugality, thriftiness, sparing; good husbandry; a frugal and judicious use of money, proper care in avoiding needless expense; *d*) disposition, regulation, or arrangement of

things; due order of things; c) the regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants. a) — **domestique**, — **privée**, domestic economy, husbandry. — **rurale**, rural economy. — **politique**, political economy. — **sociale**, social economy. b) **Ce n'est pas assez d'avoir de grandes qualités; il faut en avoir l' —**, it is not enough to have good qualities; we must know how to make a good use of them. *La Rochef. Réflex.* 159. c) **Avoir de l' —**, to be saving. **Vivre avec —**, to live sparingly. **La plus stricte — régnait dans sa dépense**, she carefully avoided all needless expenses. **Avec —**, thriftily. **Sans —**, thriftlessly. — **de bouts de chandelles**, penny-wise economy, paltry saving. **C'est une — de bouts de chandelles**, it is being penny-wise and pound foolish. d) **L' — d'une pièce de théâtre**, the economy or arrangement of a play. **Tout est disposé dans l'univers avec une — digne de l'auteur de la nature**, the economy of everything in the universe is worthy of the Creator. **L' — d'un gouvernement**, the economy of a government. — **d'un bâtiment**, the économy of a ship. e) — **animale**, animal economy. — **végétale**, vegetable economy. **Le moindre vaisseau qui se rompt, ruine l' — de tout le corps**, the rupture of the smallest blood vessel will ruin the whole economy of the body

2 *pl.* safing: that which is saved; money laid by; reservation. **Faire des économies**, to save money. **Prendre sur ses économies**, to take out of one's savings. **Petites économies**, small savings. **Il n'y a pas de petites économies**, a penny saved is a penny gained; take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

ÉCONOMIQUE, ékonomik', *adj.* economic, economical: a) pertaining to the regulation of household concerns: b) not wasteful or extravagant. **Un procédé —**, an economical process. **Un chauffage —**, economical firing. **Fourneau —**, fuel-saving stove.

ÉCONOMIQUE, *sf.* economics: a) household management: b) economy; system of management of the affairs of a state.

ÉCONOMIQUEMENT, ékonomik'mân-t, *adv.* economically: a) with economy, with frugality; b) according to political economy.

ÉCONOMISER, ékonomizé-r, [économie], *va.* 1. to economize: a) to manage with frugality, to husband; b) to make a prudent use of, to employ with economy; to save: to be sparing of. — **les revenus d'une terre**, to save the revenues of an estate. **On économise son temps, son crédit, sa santé aussi bien que ses richesses**, time, credit and health can be saved just as well as riches. — **son temps, c'est — la vie**, to save time, is to save life.

2. to save; to put by, to lay by. **Il a économisé vingt mille francs de rente**, he has saved an income of twenty thousand francs.

ÉCONOMISER, *vn.* to economize: to be economical, to be frugal in expenditures.

ÉCONOMISER (S'), *vn. refl.* to be economized.

ÉCONOMISTE, ékonomist', *sm.* economist: one versed in political economy.

ÉCOPE, ékop', [Celt.: scob; Swed.: skopa, wooden bowl, scoop], *sf.* scoop: a) *Naut.* a small hollow piece of wood fo. baling boats; b) a kind of ladle.

ÉCOPER, ékopé, [ékope], *va.* to ladle, to scoop out, to bale out.

ÉCOPER, *va. Pop.* to catch it: to get the blame, a hiding, etc.

ÉCOPERCHE, ékopèrsh', [O. Fr.: escot, stick; perche], *sf.* derrick: an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights; sheers.

ÉCORÇAGE, ékorsazh', [écorce], *sm.* barking, stripping.

ÉCORCE, ékors', [Lat.: cortex], *sf.* 1. bark: the exterior covering of a tree. — **du chêne**, oak-bark. — **du Pérou**, bark, Peruvian bark: cinchona. **Enlever l' — de**, to bark. — *Prov.*: **Entre l'arbre et l'écorce, il ne faut pas mettre le doigt**, never interfere in a family quarrel, in a quarrel between man and wife.

2. rind: the covering of certain fruits; 3. (of oranges and lemons) peel. **Ôter, peler l' —**, to peel. — *Prov.*: **Quand on a pressé l'orange, on jette l'écorce**, we are apt to slight people after we have got out them of all we can.

4. *Geol.* crust (of the globe); 5. *Fig.* outside, surface; exterior, appearance. **Le vulgaire s'arrête à l' — et aux apparences**, the common people limit their attention to the surface and to appearances. **Ceux qui parlent avec tant de facilité ne s'attachent d'ordinaire qu'à l' — des choses**, those who speak with such facility generally penetrate no deeper than the surface of things. *St. Évremond.* — *Prov.*: **Il ne faut pas juger de l'arbre (or du bois) par l'écorce**, one must not judge of the inside by the outside.

ÉCORCEMENT. ékors'mân-t [écorcer], *sm.* barking (of trees), stripping.

ÉCORCER, ékórcé-r, *va.* [The c takes a cedilla before o and a: *nous écorçons, écorçant.*] to bark: to strip the bark from; to strip off; to peel.

ÉCORCER (S'), *v. refl.* to lose its bark.

ÉCORCHANT, E, ékórshân-t, ânt', *adj.* rough (to the palate or the ear).

ÉCORCHÉ, E, ékórshé, *adj.* 1. flayed, skinned; 2. excoriated, galled; sore; with the skin rubbed off.

ÉCORCHÉ, *sm.* 1. [in the Fine Arts) écorché: a skinned figure of a man or an animal, for the study of the muscles; 2. *Conch.* striated cone.

ÉCORCHE-CUL (À), à ékorsh'ku, *adj. phr. Fam.* sliding along on one's backside; 2. *Fig.* unwillingly, with repugnance.

ÉCORCHELER, ékórsh'lé-r, *va. Agr.* to gather (oats).

ÉCORCHEMENT, ékórsh'mân-t, [écorcher], *sm.* 1. flaying, skinning; 2. excoriation: galling.

ÉCORCHER, ékórshé-r, [Lat.: excorticāre; excoriāre, atum; corium, skin], *va.* 1. to flay, to skin: to strip the skin from. **Je veux être écorché vif si...**, I'll be hanged if... **Il crie comme si on l'écorchait**, he cries out as if he were being flayed alive. — **l'anguille par la queue**, *Fig.* to begin at the wrong end, to go the wrong way to work. **Il n'y a rien de si difficile à — que la queue**, *Fig.* the conclusion of an affair is the most difficult part. — *Prov.*: **Il ressemble aux anguilles de Melun; il crie avant qu'on l'écorche**, he cries out before he is hurt. **Autant fait, autant vaut celui qui tient que celui qui écorche**, the accomplice is as guilty as the principal. **Il faut tondre les brebis et non les écorcher**, shear the sheep but do not flay them.

2. to excoriate, to gall, to fret, to rub off the skin; (of trees) to rub off the bark of. **Vous m'avez écorché la jambe**, you have rubbed the skin off my leg. **Je me suis écorché le bras**, I have rubbed the skin off my arm. — **un arbre**, to rub off the bark of a tree.

3. to take the skin off; to rasp, to be rough to, to taste rough to. **Ce vin écorche le palais**, that wine is rough to the palate.

4. to grate on, to grate (the ear); 5. to thumb over (a tune, an air); 6. to hack, to murder; to mispronounce. — **une langue**, to murder a language. **Il écorche le français**, he speaks very bad French. — **le nom de quelqu'un**, to mispronounce a person's name. **Il m'écorche les oreilles avec ses cris**, my ears are irritated with his cries. *Prov.*: **Jamais beau parler n'écorcha la langue**, good words cost nothing; kind words break no bones.

7. to overcharge, to fleece, to lay it on. **On est écorché dans cette hôtellerie**, people are fleeced in that inn. **Ce marchand n'écorche pas son monde**, that tradesman does not fleece his customers. — **le peuple**, to fleece the people.

ÉCORCHER (S'), *v. refl.* to rub one's skin off; to be galled.

ÉCORCHERIE, ékórsh'ri, [écorcher], *sf.* 1. knacker's yards; 2. fleecing: the act of overcharging; 3. inn in which travellers are fleeced.

ÉCORCHEUR, ékórshœr *sm.* 1. knacker, flayer: one who flays dead animals; 2. fleecer, extortioner.

ÉCORCHURE, ékorshur', [écorcher], *sf.* excoriation: abrasion of the cuticle, loss of skin. **Elle s'est fait une — à la main**, she has rubbed the skin off her hand.

ÉCORCIER, ékórsyé- [écorce], *sm. Dy.* oakbark store.

ÉCORE, ékor', *sf. Naut.* V. *Accore.*

ÉCORER, ékoré-r, *va. Naut.* V. *Accorer.*

† **ÉCORNE**, ékorn', [écorner], *sf.* damage, injury.

ÉCORNER, ékórné-r, [é; corne], *va.* 1. to break the horn of (an animal); 2. to chip, to break off a corner of (a table, a stone, etc.); 3. to dog's-ear (a book); 4. *Fig.* to cut down, to curtail, to diminish, to impair to make a hole in; to make a breach in. **Ce beau vase est tout écorné**, this fine vase is very much chipped. — **son bien**, to make a hole in one's property. — **son revenu**, to curtail, to diminish one's income. **Il fait un vent à — un bœuf**, it is blowing hard enough to take the hair off one's head.

ÉCORNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to have one's horns broken; 2. *Fig.* to diminish, to impair, to lessen.

ÉCORNIFLER, ékórniflé-r, [corr. of écorner], *va.* to sponge upon: to get by sponging, to gain by mean tricks or hanging on; to live at the expense of others. — **un dîner à quelqu'un**, to sponge upon a person for a dinner.

ÉCORNIFLERIE, ékorniflœri, [écornifler], *sf.* sponging: the act of sponging on or living at the expense of others.

ÉCORNIFLEUR, EUSE, ékonriflœr, flœz', *sm. f.* 1. sponger, parasite: one who lives by sponging; 2. plagiarist.

ÉCORNURE, ékórnur', [écorner], *sf.* 1. corner broken off; 2. chip, chipping, splinter.

ÉCOSSAIS, E, ékosê-z, sêz', *adj.* Scotch, Scottish: belonging to Scotland, its people or language. **Étoffe écossaise**, plaid, plaid-stuff.

ÉCOSSAIS, *sm.* 1. Scot, Scotchman: an inhabitant or native of Scotland; 2. Scottish dialect; 3. plaid: a striped or variegated cloth.

ÉCOSSAISE, *sf.* 1. Scotchwoman; 2. plaid, plaid-stuff.

ÉCOSSE, ékos', *pnf. Geog.* Scotland. **Nouvelle —**, Nova Scotia.

ÉCOSSER, ékosé-r, [e; cosse], *va.* to

husk, or shell : to remove the husk or shell from.

ÉCOSSEUR, EUSE, ékosœr, sœz', *sm. f.* person that husks, that shells.

ÉCOT, éko ; the *t* is always mute, but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [Low Lat. : scotum ; Lat. : quota (part) portion], *sm.* **1.** quota, share : that part which each member of a party has to contribute. **Il proposa de souper tous ensemble en payant chacun son —**, he proposed that they should all sup together and that each of them should pay his share. **Payer son —**, to pay one's own share. **Chacun son — est une devise romaine que nous avons traduite en français**, every one his share is a Romain maxim that we have translated into French. *E. About.* — *Prov.* : **A beau se faire de l'écot qui rien n'en paie**, he thinks nothing of a misfortune who has no share in it.

2. scot, reckoning, score ; **3.** party, company (of persons eating together). **Il y a deux écots dans ce jardin**, there are two parties in that garden. **Taisez-vous ; vous, parlez à votre —**, hold your tongue ; speak to people of your own company. *Mol. Tart.* IV. 3.

ÉCOT, éko [Low Ger. : skot ; Ger. : Schoss, shoot], *sm.* stump (of a tree).

ÉCÔTAGE, ékotazh, [écoter], *sm.* stemming of tobacco : the taking out of the ribs in tobacco leaves.

ÉCOTÉ, E, ékoté, *adj. Herald.* lopped.

ÉCÔTER, ékôté-r, [é ; côte, rib], *va.* to strip from the midribs (the blades of tobacco-leaves.)

ÉCÔTEUR, ékôtœr, *sm.* coarse wire-drawer.

ÉCOUAILLES, ékwây', [é ; O. FR. : coue, tail] *sf. pl.* coarse wool.

ÉCOUANE *or* **ÉCOUENNE**, ékwan', *sf.* **1.** *Com.* fine-cut rasp ; planchet-file ; **2.** cutter's rasp.

ÉCOUANER, ékwané-r, *va. Coin.* to file off the planchets.

ÉCOUANETTE, ékwanèt', *sf.* small rasp.

ÉCOUER, ékoué-r, [é ; O. Fr. : coue, tail], *va.* to dock, to cut off the tail off (a dog, cat, etc.).

ÉCOUET, ékoué, *sm. Naut.* tack (of a sail).

ÉCOUFLE, ékoufl', [of Celt. orig.], *sm. Ornith.* glead, glede, kite : a kind of hawk.

ÉCOULAGE, ékoulazh', [écouler], *sm.* **1.** flowing : *a*) floating of timber ; *c*) operation by which the juice of the grapes is extracted ; **2.** leakage (of a cask), waste.

ÉCOULÉ, ékoulé, *sm.* **L' —**, *Comm.* last month, Ult. (ultimo). **J'ai reçu votre lettre du 30 —**, I am in possession of your letter of the 30th Ult.

ÉCOULEMENT, ékoul'mân-t, [écouler], *sm.* **1.** flowing, flow, running (of liquids) ; **2.** drainage, draining (of waters). **Voie d' —**, outlet. **Fossé d' —**, drain. **Galerie d' —**, drainage-gallery ; *Min.* adit.

3. vent, issue ; **4.** *Fig. Theol.* emanation ; **5.** *Com.* sale, vent ; exportation. **Un — facile**, an easy, a ready sale. **Les ouvrages considérables ne sont pas d'un — rapide**, great works have not an easy sale.

6. *Med.* running ; flux ; blennorrhagia ; leucorrhœa.

ÉCOULER, ekoulé-r, [é ; couler], *vn.* **1.** to run, to flow. **Faire —**, to drain off (water) ; to let out, to let off ; **2.** to disperse (people). **3.** *Com.* to sell, to sell, to sell off, to dispose of.

ÉCOULER, *va. Com.* to sell off, to to get rid of, by selling.

ÉCOULER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to run away, to run out, to flow away, to flow out, to flow; (of rivers) to be discharged. **Le vin s'écoulait du tonneau**, the wine was running out of the barrel. **L'eau s'écoule**, the water runs out. **Laissez à ce torrent le temps de s' —**, allow the torrent time to flow away. *Rac. Bér.* III. 4.

2. *Fig.* to glide away, to silde away, to run away, to pass away. **C'est une chose horrible de sentir s' — tout ce qu'on possède**, it is a terrible thing to feel that all we possess is passing away from us. *Pascal. Pensées.* XXIV. **Le bonheur des méchants comme un torrent s'écoule**, the happiness of the wicked passes away like a torrent. *Racine. Ath* II. 7.

3. (of time) to elapse, to glide on, to slip away, to roll on, to go by ; to wear out. **Le temps s'écoule**, time passes away. **Nos soirées s'écoulaient sans ennui chez la reine**, we spent our evenings pleasantly at the queen's. **Un siècle s'écoule bien vite**, a century soon passes away. **Les lieux où jadis s'écoula mon enfance**, the places where I formerly spent my youth. **Le temps est écoulé**, the time is expired (*or* out). **Le temps qui s'écoule depuis Moïse jusqu'à Jésus-Christ**, the time that has elapsed from Moses to Christ. *Boss. His.* I. 4.

4. (of persons) to disperse ; to retire. **La foule, avec un bruit confus, par les portes s'écoule**, the crowd left the building making a confused noise. *Boil, Lutr.* I. **A pas lents, l'œil baissé, les amis s'écoulèrent**, the friends looked down and slowly retired.

5. *Com.* to sell, to sell off, to go off, to be disposed. **Les produits de ce département s'écoulent par plusieurs débouchés**, the produce of that department is disposed of in several markets. **Ces marchandises s'écoulent lentement**, these goods go off very slowly.

ÉCOUPE, ékoup', *s.* **1.** *Naut.* swab : a coarse mop ; **2.** iron shovel. V. *Écope.*

ÉCOURGÉE, ékourzhé, *sf.* V. *Escourgée.*

ÉCOURGEON, ékourzhon, *sm.* V. *Escourgeon.*

ÉCOURTÉ, E, ékourté, *adj.* **1.** docked ; **2.** too short ; **3.** shortened ; curtailed ; too short. **Une robe écourtée**, a dress too short. **Un récit —**, too short an account. **Un cheval —**, a cropped horse.

ÉCOURTER, ékourté-r, [é ; court], *va.* **1.** to dock : to cut, to lop off the tail of a horse, of a dog ; **2.** to cut too short ; **3.** *Fig.* to curtail, to shorten. **— un manteau**, to shorten a cloak. — **une préface**, to shorten a preface.

ÉCOUSSAGE, ékousazh', *sm. Technol.* stain (in delft-ware).

ÉCOUTANT, E, ékoutân-t, ânt', *adj.* listening. **Un avocat —**, a briefless barrister.

ÉCOUTANT, *sm. Fam.* **1.** hearer ; **2** *pl.* hearers, auditors ; auditory, audience.

ÉCOUTE, ékout', [écouter], *sf.* **1.** listening-place : private place for listening. **Il y avait des écoutes dans les couvents**, in the convents there were private places for listening. **Être aux écoutes**, to stand listening ; to be on the watch, to be on the lookout. [*Adject.* :) **Sœur —**, listening-nun.

2. *Naut.* sheet : a rope attached to the lower corner of a sail, to extend it to the wind. **Écoutes de la grand'voile**, main sheets. **Écoutes de voiles d'étai**, stay-sail sheets. **Border les écoutes**, to tally, to haul aft the sheets. **Larguer les écoutes**, to let fly the sheets.

Fig. **C'est une — s'il pleut**, he is an irresolute man. **Une — s'il pleut**, a mill worked by rain water, by a sluice.

ÉCOUTER, ékouté-r, [Lat. : auscultare, brought in O. Fr. gradually to escolter and escouter], *va.* to listen, to listen to, to hearken to : *a*) to give or lend ear to, to give attention with a view to hear ; to hear ; *b*) to overhear : to hear what was not meant to be heard ; *c*) to mind, to heed, to pay attention to, to attend to, to regard ; to hear, to give audience to ; *d*) to mind, to hear, to obey. *a*) **On entend tout ce qui frappe l'oreille, on n'écoute que ce qu'on veut entendre**, we hear everything which strikes the ear, but we only listen to what we wish to hear. **Je ne l'entendais plus et j'écoutais encore**, I could no longer hear him, but I still listened. **J'ai beau —, je n'entends rien**, it is in vain I listen, I hear nothing. **— la leçon du maître**, to pay attention to the master's lesson. **Celui qui écoute emploie souvent mieux son temps qui celui qui parle**, they who listen often make better use of their time than those who speak. *De Jussieu.* **Écoute, écoutez !** hear, hear! **N' — que d'une oreille**, to pay but little attention to what is being said. *b*) **— aux portes**, to listen at the door, to eavesdrop. **Chut ! on nous écoute**, hush ! they are listening to what we say. **Qui écoute aux portes entend plus qu'il ne désire**, listeners never hear any good of themselves. *c*) **Notre sage magistrat écoutait le riche et le pauvre**, our wise magistrate grave ear alike to rich and poor. *Bossuet. Le Tellier.* **Un prince qui écoute les flatteurs**, a prince who listens to flatterers. **Si le ciel eût écouté mes vœux**, if Heaven had hearkened to my prayer. — **son mal**, to be over anxious of one's health. *d*) **Vous devez écouter vos parents**, you must obey your parents. **— sa conscience**, to listen to one's conscience. **— la voix de la justice**, to listen to the voice of justice. **La reine commençait à — la voix de la nature**, the queen was beginning to listen to nature's voice, *Volt.* **Je n'ai écouté que mon cœur**, I was only led by my feelings. **N' — que soi-même**, to think of one's self only. **Il ne veut — personne**, he minds nobody.

ÉCOUTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to listen to one's own voice. **S' — parler**, to speak slowly and conceitedly.

2. to indulge one's self, to be over-careful of one's self. **Il s'écoute trop**, he is over anxious about his heatlh.

ÉCOUTEUR, EUSE, ékoutœr, tœz', *sm. f.* **1.** listener : one who listens ; **2.** eavesdropper : one who skulks about to hear the private conversation of others.

ÉCOUTEUX, ékoutœ, [écouter], *adj. m. Man.* skittish.

ÉCOUTILLE, ékoutiy', [écoute], *sf. Naut.* hatch-way : an opening in a ship's deck for communicating with the decks below or the hold ; scuttle. **Fermer les écoutilles**, to close the hatches.

ÉCOUTILLON, ékoutiyôn, [écoutille], *sm. Naut.* scuttle : a small hatchway.

ÉCOUTOIR, ékoutwar, [écouter], *sm.* ear-trumpet.

ÉCOUVETTE, ékouvèt', [Lat. : scopæ, twigs], *sf.* water-sprinkler : a sort of bottle-brush, used in forges for wetting the coals.

ÉCOUVILLON, ékouviyôn, *sm.* **1.** scovel, malkin : a baker's oven-mop ; **2.** *Artil.* sponge : an instrument for clearing cannon after discharge. **Tête, bouton d'—**, sponge-head. **Hampe d' —**, sponge-staff. **— -refouloir**, sponge-rammer.

ÉCOUVILLONNER, ékouviyoné-r, *va.* **1.** to sweep out (an oven) with a scovel ; **2.** *Artil.* to sponge : **3.** *Metall.* **— le feu**, to sprinkle a forge-fire with water to make the coals cake and prevent the escape of the flame.

ECPHRACTIQUE, èkfraktik', [Gr. : ἐκφράσσω, I open], *adj. Med.* exphractic : deobstruent.

ECPHRACTIQUE, *sm.* ecphractic : a medicine which removes obstructions.

ECPHRASTE, èkfrast', [Gr. : ἐκ, neg ; φράζω, I declare], *sm. Antiq.* interpreter, translator.

ÉCPHYSÈSE, èkfizèz', [Gr. : ἐκφύσησις, blowing], *sf. Med.* ecphysesis : a quick breathing.

ECRABOUILLER, ékrabouyé, [orig. uncert.]. *va. Pop.* to crunch, to crush, to smash. **Vous m'écrabouillez contre la porte**, you are crushing me against the door.

ÉCRAN, ékran, [orig. doubtful ; O. Fr. : escren (Littré) ; perhaps Eng. screen, from O. Eng. scren], *sm.* screen, fire-screen : a movable framework that excludes heat. — **à main**, hand-screen.

ÉCRASANT, **E**, ékrâzân-t, ânt', [écraser] *adj.* **1**. crushing, overwhelming ; oppressive ; **2**. astounding, stunning ; humiliating. **Des forces écrasantes**, overwhelming forces.

ÉCRASÉ, **E**, ékrâzé, *adj.* **1**. crushed ; *Fig.* overwhelmed. **Ce fruit a été — sous les pieds**, this fruit has been trodden on. **Le peuple est — sous le poids des impôts**, the people are overwhelmed with taxes.

2. flat ; low ; short. **Un nez —**, a flat nose. **Ce sont toujours des dômes plus ou moins écrasés**, they are always rather low domes. *Chateaub. Itin.*

3. squat : short and thick. **Une personne écrasée**, a squatty person.

ÉCRASEMENT, ékrâz'mân-t, *sm.* crushing : *a*) bruising, quashing ; *b*) *Fig.* overwhelming ; ruin, destruction.

ÉCRASER, ékrâzé-r, [orig. Scand. ; Swed. : krossa, to crush ; Eng. : to crash], *va.* **1**. to crush : *a*) to break by pressure ; to squeeze ; to bruise ; to quash, to squash (a soft body) ; to tread out (with the feet) ; to run over ; *b*) to bear down, to overbear, to overpower ; to overwhelm, to weigh down ; to overburden ; *c*) to pull down, to destroy, to ruin ; *d*) to oppress, to grind down. *a*) — **une araignée**, to tread upon a spider. — **des raisins dans un pressoir**, to crush grapes in a wine-press. — **le grain sous la meule**, to crush wheat under the millstone. **Treize cents personnes furent écrasées sous ces décombres**, thirteen hundred persons were crushed under those crumbling buildings. **Cette femme a été écrasée par une voiture**, that woman was run over by a carriage. **Il a manqué d'être écrasé par une automobile**, he was near being run over by a motor-car. **Il s'est écrasé la main**, he has crushed his hand. *b*) — **un peuple par des impôts excessifs**, to overburden a nation with unreasonable taxes. **Être écrasé de travail**, to be overwhelmed with work. **Il faut d'une main soutenir l'innocence et de l'autre — le crime**, we must with one hand uphold innocence and with the other destroy crime. *Voltaire.* — **son adversaire dans une discussion**, to crush one's opponent in a discussion. *c*) **La puissance romaine écrasa toutes les autres**, the Roman power destroyed all the others.

2. to throw into the shade, to eclipse. **Il est écrasé par son rival**, his rival throws him into the shade.

ÉCRASER, (S'), *v. refl.* **1**. to be crushed, to be bruised ; to shove. **Les fraises s'écrasent facilement**, strawberries are easily crushed. **On s'écrasait pour avoir les journaux**, there was a rush to get the newspapers.

2. to sink down ; **3**. *Fenc.* to stoop.

ÉCRASEUR, ékrâzœr, *sm. Surg.* ecraseur : a surgical instrument consisting chiefly of a steel chain, which, by a certain mechanism, is made to separate parts by a process of slow bruising.

ÉCRECELLE, ékrœzèl', *sf.* V. *Crécerellé.*

ÉCRELET, ékrœlè, *sm.* milk, cream (in Switzerland).

ÉCRÉMAGE, ékrémazh' [écrémer], *sm.* skimming : the act of skimming.

ÉCRÉMER, ékrémé-r, [é ; crème], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to cream : *a*) to skim, to take the cream off ; *b*) *Fig.* to cream off, to take the best part of. — **le lait**, to skim milk. **Lait écrémé**, skimmed milk.

ÉCRÉMOIR, **ÉCRÉMOIRE**, ékremwar. *sm.* skimmer, milk-skimmer.

ÉCRÉNAGE, ékrénazh', *sm.* kerning.

ÉCRÉNER, ékréné-r, [é ; cran], *va.* [*J'écrène* ; *j'écrénais* ; *j'écrénerai* ; *j'écrénerais* ; *que j'écrène* ; *écrénant* ; *écréné*] *Print.* to kern (a letter),

ÉCRÊTER, ékrêté-r, [é ; crête], *va.* **1**. to take off the crest of ; **2**. *Milit.* to carry off the top of ; to shoot off, to dismantle with shot ; **3**. *Civ. Eng.* to lower (a road) ; **4**. *Agr.* to cut off the tops of (maize).

ÉCREVISSE, ékrœvis', [O. H. Ger. : krebiz ; Ger. : Krebs, crayfish ; Krabbe, shrimp ; an old French form is crevice], *sf.* **1**. crawfish, crayfish, river lobster : a fresh-water crustacean of the genus Astacus. — **de mer**, crab-fish, sea-crab. **Yeux d' —**, crab's-eyes, crab's-stones. **Aller comme un —**, to walk backwards. **Rouge comme un —**, as red as a lobster.

2. *Astron.* Cancer, Crab : a sign in the Zodiac ; **3**. † *Milit.* splint-armour.

ÉCRIER, ékrié-r, *va. Technol.* to scour (iron-wire).

ÉCRIER (S'), s'ékrié-r, [é ; crier], *v. refl.* to exclaim, to cry, to cry out. **A cette vue il s'écria et s'enfuit**, at this sight he cried out and ran away. **J'ai crié, Seigneur, vers vous du fond des abîmes**, out of the depths have I cried unto thee,O Lord, *Bib. de Saci Psaumes*, CXXIX. I. **Il s'écria que c'était une injustice**, he cried out that is was an injustice. **M'écriai-je**, cried I. **Ah ! s'est-il écrié**, ah ! cried he. **Nous ferons notre devoir de nous — comme il faut sur tout ce qu'on dira**, we shall do our duty by crying out lustily at whatever they say. *Mol. Préc.*10.

ÉCRIEUR, ékriœr, [écrier], *sm.* scourer (of iron-wire).

ÉCRILLE, ékriy', [appears to be a form of *grille*], *sf. Fish.* grate (for holding fishes in ponds).

ÉCRIN, ékran, [Lat. : scrinium, casket ; changed in time to escrin and écrin], *sm.* **1**. jewel-case, casket ; **2**. casket of jewels. **Un bel —**, a beautiful casket of jewels. [*Fig* .:] **C'est le plus beau joyau de son —**, it is the best thing he has.

ÉCRINIER, ékrinyé, [écrin], *sm.* casket-maker.

ÉCRIRE, ékrir', [Lat. : scribĕre, became *escrivre*, and at length escrire], *va.* [*J'écris, tu écris, il écrit, nous écrivons, vous écrivez, ils écrivent* ; *j'écrivais* ; *j'écrivis* ; *j'écrirai* ; *j'écrirais* ; *écris, écrivons, écrivez* ; *que j'écrive que j'écrivisse* ; *écrivant, écrit.*] **1**. to write : *a*) to form letters with a pen, pencil ; *b*) to express by means of writing letters and words ; to write down, to set down ; *c*) *Fig.* to engrave, to impress durably ; *d*) to communicate by letter ; to write word ; *e*) to compose ; *f*) to state ; to assert. *a*) [*Neut.* :] **Apprendre à —**, to learn to write. **Savoir lire et —**, to know how to read and write. — **bien**, to write well. — **sur du papier avec une plume**, to write on paper with a pen. **Je l'ai écrit sous sa dictée**, I wrote it from his dictation. — **fin**, to write small. — **gros**, to write large. — **comme un chat**, to write a scrawl. *b*) — **son nom**, to write one's name. — **ses idées**, to write one's thoughts. — **une lettre**, to write a letter. *c*) **Dieu a écrit ses lois dans nos cœurs**, God has written his law in our hearts. **Les rides ont écrit son âge sur son front**, his age is written in wrinkles on his brow. *d*) **Je lui ai écrit la mort de son frère**, I wrote to tell him of his brother's death. [*Neut.* :] **Il m'écrivit qu'il fallait se hâter**, he wrote to me that is was necessary to make haste. **Je vous en écrirai sur-le-champ**, I'll write to you about it immediately. **Il y a quelque temps que je ne lui ai écrit**, I have not written to him for some time. — **à quelqu'un de Paris**, to write to some one from Paris. **J'ai écrit à Londres, à Bruxelles** I have written to London, to Brussels. **Écrivez en Angleterre, en Belgique**, write to England, to Belgium. [With the name of countries which are inseparable from the article *le, la, les*, the preposition a is always used instead of *en* :] **Il faut — aux États-Unis, au Mexique, au Japon**, you must write to the United States, to Mexico and Japan. **Ces deux personnes s'écrivent**, those two persons write to each other. — **de bonne encre, de la bonne encre à quelqu'un**, to write in very strong terms to *a* person. *e*) — **un livre**, to write a book. — **une histoire**, to write a history. — **des volumes**, to write volumes. [*Neut.* :] — **en prose**, to write in prose. **Ceux qui ont écrit sur cette matière**, those who have written on this matter. **Il écrit sur la politique**, he writes on politics. **Avant donc que d' —, apprenez à penser**, before you write, learn to think. **Tout auteur qu'on est obligé de lire deux fois pour le comprendre écrit mal**, any author, that you are obliged to read twice before you can understand him, is a bad writer. — **clairement**, to write clearly. **L'art d' —**, the art of writing. — **au courant de la plume**, to write off hand, to write off. *f*) **Aristote a écrit que les animaux...**, Aristote asserted that animals.. **On a écrit que l'état des sauvages est le véritable état de l'homme**, it has been asserted that the state of the savage is man's real state. **La cruauté est écrite sur son visage**, cruelty is written on his face. **Il est écrit que je n'irai pas**, it is written that I shall not go. — *Prov.* : **Ce qui est écrit est écrit**, what is written is written ; black will take no other hue.

2. to spell. **Comment écrivez-vous ce mot?** how do you spell that word ? **Vous écrivez mal mon nom**, you do not spell my name correctly.

3. to give under one's hand-writing.

ÉCRIRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1**. to be written. **Tout ce qui se dit ne s'écrit pas**, there is more to be said than to be written. **De pareilles choses ne devraient jamais s' —**, such things ought never to be written.

2. to be spelt. **Ce mot ne s'écrit pas ainsi**, that word is not spelt so. **Le mot ne s'écrit pas comme il se prononce**, the word is not (spelt) written as it is pronounced.

3. to sign one's self ; to write one's name. **S' — à la porte de quelqu'un, chez quelqu'un**, to inscribe, to leave one's name at the door of a person, at a person's house.

ÉCRIT, ékri, *sm.* **1**. writing : *a*) anything written, written paper ; *b*) *Law-t.* an instrument or document ; written agreement ; *c*) work, book. *a*) **Un mot d' —**, a word, a

line, a note. **En —, par —**, in writing ; written. **Preuve par —**, written proof. **Mettre en —, par —, coucher par —**, to set down, to put down, to put, *or* to couch in writing. **J'ai fait faire l'engagement par —**, I had the engagement done in writing. **Vous m'enverrez un mot d' — la semaine prochaine**, you will write me a line next week. *b*) **Signer un mot —**, to sign a writing, a deed. **Faire un —**, to make a written agreement. *c*) **Ma conduite et mes écrits parlent pour moi à ceux qui voudront les écouter**, my conduct and my works will speak for me to those who will take heed of them. **Les écrits de Rousseau**, the writings of Rousseau.

2. pamphlet : a small book. **Un — politique**, a political pamphlet. **Un — séditieux**, a seditious pamphlet.

ÉCRITEAU, ékritô, (écrit), *sm.* [*Pl. Écriteaux.*] bill : a printed advertisement or placard. **Mettre un —**, to stick up a bill. **Vous pouvez mettre un — à votre porte**, you may put a notice up at your door. **Un — indiquait qu'un appartement était à louer**, a board showed that there were apartments to let.

ÉCRITOIRE, ékritwar, [Lat. : scriptorium], *sf.* **1.** standish : a case or stand for ink and pens ; **2.** inkstand, inkhorn : a vessel for holding ink ; **3.** inkhorn : a portable inkstand.

ÉCRITURE, ékritur', [Lat. : scriptura, writing], *sf.* **1.** writing : *a*) the act or art of writing ; *b*) written characters ; *c*) the manner of forming letters ; hand-writing, hand ; *d*) anything written ; *pl.* deeds. *a*) **L' — est la peinture de la voix**, writing is the painting of the voice. **— idéographique**, ideographical writing. **— phonétique**, phonetic writing. **— alphabétique**, alphabetical writing. *c*) **— lisible**, legible writing. **— illisible**, illegible writing. **— bâtarde**, slanting round hand. **— coulée**, running hand, **— ronde**, round hand. **— de chancellerie**, court hand. **— sténographique**, short hand-writing. **Une belle —**, a fine hand. **Il a une belle —**, he writes a fine hand. **Une mauvaise —**, a scrawl. **Cahier d' —**, writing-book. **Maître d' —**, writing-master.

2. *pl. Com.* books, accounts. **Tenir les écritures**, to keep books. **Passer les écritures de**, to make an entry of. **Passer — conforme**, to enter accordingly. **Commis aux écritures**, counting-house clerk.

3. Scripture : the Bible. **L' — sainte**, the Holy Scriptures, Holy Writ.

ÉCRIVAILLER, ékriváyé-r, [écrire], *vn.* to scribble : to write without care, negligently.

ÉCRIVAILLER, *vn.* to scribble.

ÉCRIVAILLERIE, ékriváy'ri, *sf.* scribbling : the act of writing carelessly.

ÉCRIVAILLEUR, ékriváyœr, *sm.* scribbler : one who scribbles, a petty author.

ÉCRIVAIN, ékrivan, [écrire ; Low Lat. : scribanus], *sm.* **1.** writer : *a*) one who writes ; a penman ; clerk ; *b*) author. *a*) **— public**, scrivener, petition-writer. **Expert —**, sworn writer. *b*) **Un bon —**, a good writer. **Un — célèbre**, a celebrated author. **Mme de Sévigné est un très bon —**, Mme de Sévigné is a very good writer.

2. copyist ; **3.** writing-master ; **4.** *Naut.* purser, captain's clerk.

ÉCRIVASSIER, ékrivasyé, *sm.* (in contempt) scribbler.

ÉCRIVEUR, EUSE, ékrivœr, vœz', *sm. f.* writer ; *adj.* fond of writing, scribbling.

ÉCROU, ékrou, [Lat. : scrobs ; scrobis, hole ; O. Fr. : escroue], *sm.* **1.** screw-nut, female screw, internal screw : a cylinder with a spiral groove on its inner surface.

2. entry (in the goal-book), entry of a prisoner's commitment. **Livre d' —**, goal-book.

ÉCROUELLE, ékrouèl', *sf. Ichth.* fresh-water shrimp.

ÉCROUELLES, ékrouèl', [Lat. : scrofulus ; scrofulæ], *sf. pl. Med.* king's-evil : scrofula. **Avoir les écrouelles**, to be scrofulous. **Herbe aux écrouelles**, *Bot.* figwort : *scrophularia nodosa.*

ÉCROUELLÉ, E, ékrouèlé, *adj.* scrofulous : affected with the king's evil.

ÉCROUELLEUX, EUSE, ékrouèlœ, lœz', *adj.* scrofulous : *a*) relating to scrofula ; *b*) affected with the king's evil.

ÉCROUER, ékroué-r, [écrou], *va.* **1.** to enter in the gaol-book ; **2.** to put into gaol.

† **ÉCROUES**, ékrou, [écrou] *sf. pl.* bills of the kings household expenses.

ÉCROUIR, ékrouir, [orig. unknown], *va. Metall.* to hammer-harden : to harden by hammering, to cold beat (a metal).

ÉCROUISSAGE, ékrouisazh', **ÉCROUISSEMENT**, ékrouis'mân-t, [écrouir], *sm.* hammer-hardening.

ÉCROULEMENT, ékroul'mân-t, [écrouler], *sm.* falling down, falling in ; fall. [*Ecroulement* is applied to buildings, *éboulement* to earth or things piled up.]

ÉCROULER, ékrouler, [é ; crouler), *vn.* to fall in (by sinking). **Faire —**, to shake down.

ÉCROULER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to fall in, to fall down, to sink down. **Une maison qui s'écroule**, a house tumbling down.

2. *Fig.* to fall to pieces, to crumble away to break up. **L'empire s'écroula de toutes parts**, the empire broke down on all sides. *Raynel.* **Sa fortune s'est écroulée**, his fortune has crumbled away. **Tombeaux, trônes, palais, tout périt, tout s'écroule**, tombs, thrones and palaces, everything perishes, everything tumbles into dust. *Delille.*

ÉCROÛTER, ékrouté-r, [é ; croûte], *va.* to cut off the crust of.

ÉCRU, E, ékru, [é ; cru, raw], *adj. Technol.* unwashed ; unbleached. **Fil écru**, unbleached silk, raw silk. **Toile écrue**, unbleached, cloth, brown holland.

ECTASE, èktaz', [Gr. : ἔκτασις, *sf. Pros.* ectasis : the lenghthening of a syllable from short to long.

ECTHLIPSE, èktlips', [Gr. : ἔκθλιψις], *sf. Pros.* ecthlipsis : the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m.* when the next word begins with a vowel.

ECTHYMA, èktima, [Gr. : ἔκθυμα, eruption], *sm. Med.* ecthyma : a cutaneous pustular disease.

ECTOPAGE, èktopazh, *sm. Anat.* double monster both bodies of which are united by the side.

ECTOPAGIE, èktopazhi, [Gr. : ἐκτός, outside ; παγείς, fixed], *sf. Anat.* ectopagia : a union of two monsters having one umbilicus.

ECTODERME, èktoderm, [Gr. : ἐκτός, outside ; δέρμα, skin], *sm. Anat.* ectoderm : the external germinal layer of the embryo.

ECTOPIE, èktopi, [Gr. : ἐκ, out ; τόπος, place], *sf. Med.* ectopia : displacement of parts.

ECTOZOAIRE, èktozoèr', [Gr. : ἐκτός, outside ; ζῶον, animal], *sm. Med.* ectozoon [*pl.* ectozoa] : parasitic animal which attaches itself to the skin of the body.

ECTRODACTYLE, èktrodaktil', [Gr. : ἔκτρωσις, abortion ; δάκτυλος, finger], *sf. Surg.* ectrodactylia : a congenital deficiency of one or more fingers or toes.

ECTROMÈLE, èktromel', [Gr. : ἔκτρωσις, abortion : μέλος, member,] *sm. Anat.* ectromeles : a genus of monsters, in which there is a partial or total deficiency of the limbs.

ECTROPION, èktropiôn, [Gr.], *sm. Surg.* ectropion, ectropium : morbid eversion of the eyelids

ECTROTIQUE, èktrotik', [Gr. : ἔκτρωσις, abortion], *adj. Med.* ectrotic : which prevents the development of any disease.

ECTROTIQUE, *sm. Med.* ectrotic application.

ECTYLOTIQUE, èktilotik', [Gr. : ἐκ, out ; τύλος, wart], *adj. Surg.* ectylotic : eating down warts or other callosities.

ECTYPE, èktip', [Gr. : ἔκτυπον, a raised image], *sf. Antiq.* ectype : a copy in relief.

ÉCU, éku, [Lat.: scutum ; Gr. : σκῦτος, shield], *sm.* **1.** shield : *a*) broad piece of defensive armour born on the left arm ; *b*) *Herald.* the escutcheon of field on which coats of arms are blazoned.

2. crown : *a*) an old French coin worth 6 fr. (= 5sh.) or 2 fr. 75 (= 2 sh. 2 d.) ; *b*) name of several coins of France or other nations ; *c*) absolutely, money of account of the value of three francs ; *d*) a name sometimes given to the silver coin of 5 francs. *a*) **Un — de six livres**, a crown-piece. **— de trois livres, petit —**, half a crown. *b*) **— d'or au soleil**, golden crown (coined under Lewis IX. and Charles VIII., and worth about 11 francs]. **— blanc**, silver crown (= 3 francs). *c*) **Mille écus**, three thousand francs. *d*) **Un — de cinq francs**, a five franc piece.

3. *pl.* money, cash. **Il a des écus**, he has money. **Mettre — sur —, amasser des écus**, to hoard up money. [*Colloq.*]. **C'est le père aux écus**, he is made of money. **Avoir des écus à remuer à la pelle**, to be very rich. **N'avoir pas vaillant un quart d' —, n'avoir pas un — vaillant**, not to be worth a penny. **Être au bout de ces écus**, to have spent one's last penny. **Voici le reste de nos écus, de notre —**, here is a fresh member. **Ah ! ah ! Voici justement le reste de notre — ! je ne vois que chagrin de tous côtés**. Oh dear ! Oh dear ! here's our last straw ! I see nothing but trouble everywhere. *Mol. B. gent.* v. 1. — *Prov.* : **Vieux amis, vieux écus**, old friends are the best. **Cela ne lui fait pas plus de peur qu'un — à un avocat**, that does not frighten him any more than a fee frightens a lawyer.

4. *Station.* crown paper ; copy-paper. post-paper.

ÉCUAGE, ékuazh', [écu], *sm. Feud. Law.* escuage, scutage : a compensation ; or pecuniary satisfaction paid in lieu of military service by tenants in chivalry.

ÉCUANTEUR, ékuântœr, [écu], *sm.* dishing : inclination of the spokes of a wheel outwards.

ÉCUBIER, ékubyé, *sm. Naut.* hawse hole : the hole in the bows through which the cable runs.

ÉCUEIL, ékœy, [lat. : scopulus, changed by time into *scopulum, escoclo, escueil, escuel*], *sm.* rock, danger, shelf, reef, sandbank ; foul place. **Donner sur un —**, to strike against a rock. **Cette côte est hérissée d'écueils**, there are many rocks on that coast. [*Fig.* :] **Le monde est plein d'écueils**, the world is full of dangers. **Il est surtout deux écueils où se brisent la plupart des hommes : c'est l'amour et l'ambition**, love and ambi-

tion are the two rocks whereon most men wreck. *Bescherelle.* **La foi qui paraît l' — de la raison,** faith which seems to be reason's shoal. *Massillon.* **Donner sur un —,** to strike on a rock. **Combien à cet — se sont déjà brisés** ; how many have been lost on that rock ! *Corn. Cinna* I. 2.

ÉCUELLE, ékuèl', [from Lat. scutella ; O. Fr. : escuele], *sf.* **1.** porringer : *a*) dish ; a vessel in which porridge, broth, etc., are eaten ; *b*) porringer-full. **Une — de bois,** a wooden porringer. **Une — d'argent,** a silver porringer. **Laver les écuelles,** to wash up the dishes. **Laveuse d'écuelles,** scullion. **Prendre l' — aux dents,** to set about eating **Ils se raccommoderont à l' —, comme des gueux,** they will get friends again over a pot. **Verser son —,** to be in bad circumstances. **Manger à la même —,** to eat out of the same dish. **Il a plu dans son —,** he has come into property. **Cela est propre comme une — à chat,** that is as nasty as a hog-trough. **Mettre tout par écuelles,** to treat sumptuously. **Quand il traite ses amis il met tout par —,** when he entertains his friends, he thinks nothing too good for them. **Rogner l' — à quelqu'un,** to dock a person's income. **Il n'y a dans cette maison ni pot au feu ni écuelles lavées,** *Fig.* that is a slovenly and poverty-struck kitchen. *Prov.* : **Qui s'attend à l'écuelle d'autrui dîne souvent par cœur,** it is bad waiting for dead men's shoes.

2. *Naut.* saucer : iron socket of the capstan ; **3.** *Bot.* **— d'eau,** white-rot, marsh pennywort : *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

ÉCUELLÉE, ékuèlé, *sf.* porringer-full.

ÉCUISSAGE, ékuisazh', [écuisser], *sm.* splitting, splintering (of trees).

ÉCUISSER, ékuisé-r, [é ; cuisse], *va.* to split, to splinter (trees) ; to shiver, to shatter.

ÉCULER, ékulé-r, [é ; cul], *va.* to tread down the heel of (a shoe).

ÉCULER (S'), *v. refl.* (of shoes) to wear down at heels.

ÉCUMAGE, ékumazh', [écumer], *sm.* skimming, scumming.

ÉCUMANT, E, ékumân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** foaming. **La mer battue par les vents et écumante,** the foamy storm-lashed sea. **L'onde était écumante sous les coups des rames,** the strokes of the oars made the water foam. *Fén. Tél.* II. [*Fig.* :] **Un cheval —,** a foaming horse. **Nos yeux étaient pleins de fureur et nos bouches écumantes,** we cast angry looks and foamed at the mouth. **Un homme —, de colère,** a man foaming at the mouth with anger.

2. frothy : covered with froth. **J'entends le bruit lointain des rochers écumants,** I hear the distant noise of breakers.

ÉCUME, ékum', [Orig. Scand. ; Scome ; Swed. and Dan. : skum ; Isl.; O. H. Ger. : scum ; Ger. : Schaum ; Eng. : scum, foam : O Fr. : escume], *sf.* **1.** foam, froth, spume : the bubbles caused by fermentation or agitation on the top of liquors. **L' — des flots,** the foam of the waves. **L' — de la mer,** the foam of the sea. **Jeter d' —,** to foam. **La mer blanchit d' —,** the sea whitens with foam. **L' — de la bière,** the froth of beer.

2. scum : the froth that rises on the surface of heated liquors ; spume ; **3.** skimming, scummings *pl.* : the matter skimmed from boiling liquors. **L' — du pot au feu,** the skimming of the broth.

4. foam, froth : a saliva or slaver escaping foam the mouth of a horse, a dog, etc.; *b*) lather, foamy sweat of a horse. *a*) **Les coursiers rougissent le mors d'une sanglante —,** the steeds cover their bits with blood-stained foam. *Rac. Phèd.* v. 6. **L' — lui sort de la bouche,** the foam of a dog. **L' — lui sort de la bouche,** he foams at the mouth *b*) **Un cheval couvert d' —,** a horse covered with foam.

5. scoria, scum, dross, recrement, slag, refuse : the extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting · **6.** *Fig.* scum, dregs, refuse. **L' — du peuple,** the scum of the people. **L' — des sociétés policées peut former quelquefois une société bien ordonnée,** the scum of civilized societies may sometimes form a well regulated society.

7. *Miner.* **— de mer,** meerschaum : sea-foam, magnesite , a silicated and soft magnesian mineral. **— de fer,** iron-glance.

ÉCUMÉNIQUE, ékuménik', *adj.* V. *Œcuménique.*

ÉCUMER, ékumé'r, [écume], *vn.* to foam, to froth, to spume : to gather foam, to throw out foam or spume. **La mer écume,** the sea foams. **Le vin et la bière écument,** wine and beer froth. **Le quadrupède écume, et son œil étincelle,** the quadruped foams at the mouth and its eye flashes. *La Font. Fab.* II. 9. **— de rage,** to foam at the mouth with rage. [Conj. with *avoir.*]

ÉCUMER, *va.* **1.** to scum, to skim : to take the scum from, to clear the scum off. **— le pot,** to skim the pot. **— des confitures,** to skim preserves. **— les marmites,** *Fam.* to sponge on anyone.

2. *Fig.* to cleanse, to clear ; to rid ; to clear away. **Je voudrais, s'il était possible, — votre cœur, comme j'écumais votre chambre des fâcheux dont je la voyais remplie,** I wish I could rid your heart of troubles as I did your room of the folk who filled it. *Mme de Sév.* 34.

3. to pick up, to gather, to collect. **— des nouvelles,** to pick up news.

4. to scour, to infest. **Les corsaires ne cessaient d' — toutes les mers et de faire mille ravages,** the pirates were constantly scouring the seas and committing depredations. *Vaugelas.*

ÉCUMERESSE, ékum'rès', *sf. Technol,* skimmer (for sugar).

ÉCUMETTE, ékumèt', *sf. Technol.* small skimmer slice.

ÉCUMEUR, EUSE, ékumœr, œz *sm.* **1.** skimmer, scummer : one who scums. [*Fig.* :] **— de marmites, — de table,** parasite, sponger, toad-eater, hanger-on.

2. **— de mer,** sea-rover, pirate.

ÉCUMEUX, EUSE, ékumœ-z, mœz', *adj.* foamy, frothy : covered with foam, with froth ; foaming ; spumy. **Des flots écumeux,** foamy waves. **Une bouche écumeuse,** a foaming mouth.

ÉCUMOIRE, ékumwar', [écumer], *sf.* skimmer, scummer : a shallow vessel used for skimming.

ÉCURAGE, ékurazh', [écurer], *sm.* scouring, cleaning out.

ÉCUREAU, ékurô, *sm.* thistle-cleaner (in woollen manufactures).

ÉCUREMENT, ékurmân, [écurer], *sm.* scouring, cleansing.

ÉCURER, ékuré-r, [é ; curer], *va.* **1.** to scour, to clear, to cleanse. **— la vaisselle,** to clean the plate ; to wash up the dishes.

2. to clean out (a well) ; **3.** to pick (one's teeth).

ÉCUREUIL, ékurœy, [Pop. Lat. : scuriolus, from Lat. scurius ; Gr. : σκίουρος ; O. Fr. : escuiruel,] *sm. Zool.* squirrel : a small rodent mammal. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un —, il est vif comme un —,** he is as nimble as a squirrel. **— volant,** flying squirrel, sciuropterus.

ÉCUREUR, EUSE, ékurœr, rœz', [écurer], *sm. f.* scourer, scullion : one who cleans pots, kettles and dishes, etc.

ÉCURIE, ékuri, [O. Fr. : écuirerie from écuyer ; Low Lat. : scuria ; perhaps connected with Lat. equus, horse ; O. H. Ger. . Scur ; Ger. : Scheuer, for Scheune, barn], *sf* **1.** stable : a building for horses, mules and asses. **Garçon, valet d'—,** stable-boy, stableman, hostler, groom. **Mettre un cheval à l'—,** to put a horse in the stable [*Fig* :] **Fermer l'— quand les chevaux sont dehors,** to shut the stable-door when the horse is stolen. **Entrer comme dans une —,** to enter like a clown. **Les écuries d'Augias,** the Augean stables.

2. stud : equipage : a collection of horses of a wealthy man.

ÉCURIEU, ékuryœ, *sm. Herald.* squirre.

ÉCUSSON, ékusôn, [écu], *m.* **1.** escutcheon : *a*) *Herald.* scutcheon ; a shield on which coats of arms are emblazoned ; *b*) *Naut.* ornament on the middle of the upper counter where a ship's name is written; *c*) a metal plate, used on doors for key-holes ; scutcheon ; **2.** *Hort.* shield-budding : a method of budding or grafting. **Greffer en —,** to bud, to inoculate, to ineye.

3. *Arch.* knob, knot, pommel.

ÉCUSSONNER, ékusoné-r, *va. Hort.* to bud, to inoculate, to ineye : to inoculate a plant with the bud of another.

ÉCUSSONNOIR, ékusonwar, [écussonner], *sm. Hort.* budding-knife.

ÉCUYER, ékuiyé ; the *r* is always mute ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Lat. : scutarius ; scutum, shield], *sm.* **1.** † squire, esquire : *a*) shield-bearer of a knight ; *b*) a title formerly given to a gentleman next in rank to a knight ; **2.** equerry : an officer in a prince's household, who has the care of the horses. **Le grand —,** the master of the horse, the chief equerry. **Les écuyers de cirque,** the riders in a circus. **— de main,** attendant squire, lady's gentleman usher. **Servir d'— à,** to squire, to esquire.

3. riding-master : one who teaches the art of riding ; **4.** rider, horseman. **Cet homme est bon —,** this man is a good rider.

5. **— tranchant,** carver : an officer in the king's household. **— de bouche, — de cuisine,** head-cook.

6. *Arch.* hand-rail (of staircases).

ÉCUYÈRE, ékuiyèr', *sf.* **1.** horse-woman rider ; **2.** female equestrian performer. **Bottes à l' —,** riding boots, military boots.

ECZÉMA, ègzéma, [Lat. :], *sm. Med.* eczema : an eruption of very minute aggregated vesicles on an inflamed base.

ECZÉMATEUX, EUSE, ègzématœ, œz, *adj. Med.* eczematoid ; resembling, or pertaining to, eczema.

EDDA, èdda, *sf.* Edda : a collection of Scandinavian poetry.

EDELWEISS, édelvice, [Ger. : edel, noble ; weiss, white], *sm.* edelweiss : an alpine flower common in Switzerland, *Leontopodium alpinum.*

ÉDEN, édèn, [Heb.], *sm.* Eden : paradise ; delightful abode ; delightful place.

ÉDENTÉ, E, édânté, *adj.* **1.** toothless ; destitute of teeth, without teeth ; **2.** *Zool.* edentate, edentated. **Une vieille édentée,** a toothless old hag. **Une scie —,** a toothless saw.

ÉDENTÉS, *sm.pl. Zool.* edentata: an order of mammals including those which have no incisors.

ÉDENTER, édânté-r, [é ; dent], *va.* to break out the teeth of.

ÉDENTER (S'), *v. refl.* to lose one's teeth.

ÉDICTAL, E, édiktal, *adj.* edictal ; relating to edicts.

ÉDICTER, édikté-r, [é ; dicter ; Lat. : edicĕre, edictum], *va.* **1.** to enact, to order (by an edict) ; **2.** to inflict (a penalty) ; to impose (a fine).

ÉDICULE, édikul, [Lat. : ædicula, dim. of ædes, building, temple], *sf.* † edicule : a small building : *a*) anciently a small building in the form of a temple ; *b*) a niche in christian temples, used as a shrine ; *c*) *Neol.* any small edifice, a kiosque in Paris.

ÉDIFIANT, E, édifiân-t, fiânt', *adj.* edifying : tending to edify. **D'une manière édifiante,** edifyingly.

ÉDIFICATEUR, édifikatœr. [Lat. : ædificator], *sm.* edifier, builder.

ÉDIFICATION, édifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ædificatio], *sf.* **1.** building (of temples, cathedrals, palaces, etc.) ; **2.** edification : *a*) improvement and progress of the mind, in morals, or in faith and holiness ; *b*) instruction. *a*) **Une conduite pleine d'—,** very edifying conduct. *b*) **Pour votre —, vous aurez...,** for your edification, you must know that...

ÉDIFICE, édifis, [édifier], *sm.* edifice ; *a*) a large building, structure ; *b*) *Fig.* structure, superstructure, fabric. *a*) **Un magnifique —,** a magnificient building. **Construire un —,** to construct an edifice. *b*) **L'— de la société féodale,** the feudal superstructure. **Vous renverserez tout cet — d'orgueil, d'injustices et de prospérité, qui s'était levé sur les débris de tant de malheureux,** you will overthrow the whole of that edifice of pride, injustice and prosperity, reared upon the ruin of so many unfortunates. *Massillon.*

• **ÉDIFIER,** édifié-r, [Lat. : ædificāre], *va.* **1.** to build, to erect. **Salomon édifia le temple de Jérusalem,** Solomon erected the temple of Jerusalem.

2. to build up ; to frame, to shape ; to settle, to establish. **Vous êtes envoyé pour — et non pas pour détruire,** you are sent here to build and not to destroy. **Tout système s'écroule à mesure qu'on l'édifie, s'il ne porte sur la base inébranlable des faits et de l'expérience,** any system, which is not based on experience and indisputable facts, must fall as soon as it is established. *Helvétius.*

3. † to edify : to instruct and improve the mind, in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness ; to enlighten ; to set good examples. **Pour — notre piété par le souvenir de ses vertus,** to edify our piety by the remembrance of his virtue. **Je cherche à vous — plutôt qu'à vous plaire,** I am trying more to improve you than to please you.

4. to inform : to instruct, to acquaint ; to convince, to persuade, † to edify. **Je veux vous — là-dessus,** I wish to convince you of that. *Fig.* **Nous sommes fort édifiés de sa dévotion,** we find his devotion very edifying. **Je suis édifié, je sais ce que je désirais savoir,** I am satisfied, I know what I wanted to know. **Oui, je sors de chez vous fort mal édifiée,** yes, I leave your house very ill edified. *Mol. Tart.* I. I.

ÉDIFIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be building. **Tandis que le temple s'édifiait,** whilst the temple was building, or being built.

2. to edify each other ; **3.** to be edified, to edify. **Je voudrais m'— sur ce point,** I should like to know more on that point.

ÉDILE, édil', [Lat. : ædilis], *sm.* edile : a Roman magistrate who had the charge, of the temples, public buildings, streets, bridges, etc. **Les édiles de la ville de Paris,** the municipal authorities of Paris.

ÉDILITÉ, édilité, [Lat. : ædilitas], *sf.* **1.** edileship : the office of edile in ancient Rome ; **2.** ediles, aldermen.

ÉDIMBOURG, édanbour, *pnm. Geog.* Edinburgh.

ÉDIT, édi, [Lat. : edictum], *sm.* edict, decree. **Faire un —,** to issue a decree. **L'— de Nantes,** the edict of Nantes.

ÉDITER, édité-r, [Lat. : edĕre, edictum ; e, out ; dāre, to give], *va.* **1.** to publish (a book) ; **2.** to edit ; to superintend, revise, or prepare for publication.

ÉDITEUR, éditœr, *sm.* **1.** publisher : one who publishes a book written by another ; particularly, a bookseller ; **2.** editor one who superintends, revises and prepare a book for publication. **— responsable,** responsible editor (of a newspaper). **Libraire —,** publisher.

ÉDITION, édisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : editio], *sf.* edition : *a*) the impression, publication, or republication of a book ; *b*) the number of copies printed at one time. **La première —,** the first edition. **— princeps,** editio princeps, original edition.

ÉDITORIAL, éditorial, *adj.* editorial.

ÉDITORIAL, *sm.* editorial : a leading article.

EDMOND, édmôn, *pnm.* Edmund.

ÉDOUARD, édouar, *pnm.* Edward.

ÉDREDON, édrœdôn, [Swed. : eiderdun ; eider, duck ; dun, down], *sm.* **1.** eiderdown : the soft, fine, light and elastic down of the eider-duck ; **2.** eider-down coverlet.

ÉDUCABILITÉ, édukabilité, *sf.* educability : the quality of being educable.

ÉDUCABLE, édukabl', [éduquer], *adj.* educable : that may be educated.

ÉDUCATEUR, TRICE, édukatœr', tris', *sm. f.* **1.** educator : one who gives instruction ; **2.** rearer, breeder (of animals).

ÉDUCATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* educational : pertaining to education.

ÉDUCATIF, IVE, édukatif, iv, *adj.* educative, calculated to teach or to improve the mind.

ÉDUCATION, édukasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : educatio], *sf.* **1.** education : the act of educating or bringing up children ; the act of developing and cultivating the physical, intellectual and moral faculties ; formation of manners, breeding. **Rien n'est plus négligé que l'— des filles,** nothing is more neglected than the education of girls. **L'— perfectionne l'instinct, comme elle perfectionne la raison,** education improves instinct quite as much as it does reason. **Recevoir une bonne —,** to have a good education. **La première — est celle qui importe le plus,** early education is the most important of all. **Maison d'—,** boarding-school, academy.

2. manners, breeding. **Ce jeune homme est sans —,** that young man is ill-bred. **Il manque tout à fait d'—,** he is utterly deficient in good-breeding.

3. *Agr.* rearing, raising, breeding (of cattle, and other animals) ; **4.** training ; rearing (of plants). **L'— d'un chien,** the training of a dog.

ÉDULCORATION, édulkorasyôn, *sf.* edulcoration : *a*) *Pharm.* the act of sweetening ; *b*) *Chem.* the act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

ÉDULCORER, édulkoré-r, [Lat. : edulcorāre], *va.* to edulcorate : *a*) *Pharm.* to sweeten ; *b*) *Chem.* to cleanse pulverulent substances by washing away all particles soluble in water.

ÉDUQUER, éduké-r, [Lat. : educĕre, eductum ; é, out ; ducĕre, to lead ; *V. Education*], *va. Popul. lang.* to educate, to bring up, to rear, to breed.

ÉFAUFILER, éfôfilé-r, [é ; faufiler], *va.* to draw out the threads of, to ravel out.

EFFAÇABLE, èfasabl', *adj.* effaceable : that may be effaced ; erasable.

EFFAÇAGE, èfasazh, [effacer], *sm.* effacing, erasing.

EFFACEMENT, èfas'mân-t, [effacer], *sm.* **1.** effacement, effacing, obliterating ; blotting out ; **2.** fading.

EFFACER, èfasé-r ; the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous effaçons, effaçant,* [é ; face], *va.* **1.** to efface : *a*) to remove anything written, painted, engraved or carved ; to destroy the surface of ; to deface ; to obliterate, to erase, to expunge, to blot out (with ink and pen) ; to strike out ; to cancel (by crossing the lines of a writing); to rub out, to rub off : to erase (by rubbing) ; to scratch out, to scrape out, to obliterate, to erase (by scraping) ; to wipe out, to expunge (by wiping) ; to wash out (with water) ; *b*) to obliterate, to wear out, to destroy by time ; *c*) to erase, to obliterate, to wear away, to blot out, to destroy an impression of the mind, to cause to be forgotten ; to expunge, to wipe out, to strike out. *a*) **— les chiffres qui sont au tableau,** to rub out the ciphers which are on the board. **— un mot,** to strike out a word. **— un nom d'une liste,** to strike a name out of a list. **— les couleurs d'un tableau,** to rub out the colours of a painting. **— une tache de sang,** to wash out a blood stain. *b*) **Le temps avait effacé plusieurs monuments que les poètes ont célébrés,** time had destroyed several buildings which poets have sung. *c*) **Cette impression est telle qu'il est impossible de l'— de ma mémoire,** this impression is such that I cannot possibly forget it. *J. J. Rouss.* **Dis-lui que ses ressentiments doivent être effacés,** tell him that he must forget his resentment. *Rac. Andr.* IV. I. **Les événements effacent les événements,** one event throws another into oblivion. *Chateaub.* **Ses caresses n'ont point effacé cette injure,** his caresses have not made me forget that insult.

2. to eclipse, to throw into the shade. **Dont la blancheur effaçait celle de la neige,** the whiteness of which was purer than that of snow. *Fén. Tél.* I. 2. **Sa beauté effaçait celle de Calypso,** her beauty threw Calypso's into the shade. *Fén. Tél.* I. 7.

3. to cover (one's body), to stand sideways ; to draw in, to throw back one's shoulders.

EFFACER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be, *or* to become effaced *or* obliterated, to come out ; to blot out ; to wash out ; to wear out ; to disappear. **Le crayon s'efface aisément,** pencil is easily effaced. [*Fig.* :] **Tous les préjugés s'effacent à la voix,** every prejudice is forgotten when you speak. **Votre gloire ne s'effacera jamais de la mémoire des hommes,** your glory will never be effaced from the memory of men. *Massillon.* **Fuyons, l'ombre s'efface et l'aube va paraître,** let us flee, night is drawing to its close, and dawn will soon appear. *Delav. Vêpres sic.* II. 7.

2. to be eclipsed, to be thrown into the shade ; **3.** to keep in the back-ground ; to stand back ; **4.** to stand sideways ; **5.** *Naut.* to present the broadside (to the enemy).

EFFAÇURE, èfasur', [effacer], *sf.* erasure, obliteration : that which is effaced, erased or obliterated ; blot.

EFFANAGE, èfanazh', [effaner], *sm.* *Agr.* cutting off the leaves.

EFFANER, éfané-r, [é ; faner], *va. Agr.* to cut off the leaves of, to strip off the leaves from.

EFFANURES, éfanur', [effaner], *sf.pl. Agr.* leaves cut off.

EFFARADE, éfarad', [effarer], *sf.* affright, fright.

EFFARÉ, E, éfare, *adj.* 1 scared, frightened, affrighted. 2. wild indicating strong emotion, or bewilderment. **Un air —**, a scared, a frightened look. **L'envie de rire nous a pris en voyant leurs mines effarées**, we could not help laughing when we saw their bewilderment.

EFFAREMENT, efar'mân-t, [effarer], *sm.* affright, fright.

EFFARER, efaré-r, [form of effrayer ; Lat. e, farus, wild], *va.* to scare, to frighten, to affright ; to make (a person) look aghast.

EFFARER (S'), *v. refl.* to be scared, to be affrighted, to take fright.

EFFAROUCHANT, E, efaroushân, ânt', *adj.* startling.

EFFAROUCHÉ, E, èfaroushé, *pa. p.* scared, affrighted, frightened, startled. **Des colombes effarouchées**, startled doves. **Une jeune fille effarouchée**, a frightened young girl.

EFFAROUCHEMENT, èfaroush'mân-t, [effaroucher], *sm.* affright.

EFFAROUCHER, èfaroushé-r, [O Fr. : esfaroucher ; é ; farouche], *va.* 1 to scare, to frighten, to affright ; to scare away, to frighten away. **On effarouche facilement les animaux timides**, timid animals are easily scared away. *Bescherellle* [*Fig.* :] — **les pigeons**, to frighten away, to drive away the customers

2 to startle, to shock, to horrify, to offend, to strike with disgust. **L'innocence opprimée m'attendait, la persécution m'indigne et m'effarouche**, oppressed innocence affects me, persecution offends and exasperates me.

3. to give umbrage to **Si vous lui faites cette proposition, vous l'effaroucherez**, if you offer him that, it will give him umbrage.

EFFAROUCHER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be scared away, to fly off. 2 to be scared, to be startled ; to take fright, to take alarm ; to take umbrage. **Mon cheval s'est effarouché**, my horse was startled. **Il s'effarouche d'un rien**, the least thing frightens him **Une vertu prompte à s'—**, virtue which is easily alarmed.

EFFARVATTE, èfarvat', *sf. Ornith.* reed warbler. *Salicaria arundinacea.*

EFFECTIF, IVE, éféktif, tiv', [effet], *adj.* 1 effective : *a*) *Theol* producing effects ; *b*) active, serviceable, able. **Une armée de trente mille hommes effectifs**, an army of thirty thousand men effective.

2. real, positive. **La pauvreté, la honte et la mort, sont des choses trop effectives pour eux**, poverty, shame and death are things too real for them. *Bossuet.* **Un homme —**, a man of his word. **Sa parole est effective**, he is a man of his word.

EFFECTIF, *sm. Milit* effective force.

EFFECTION, éféksyôn, [Lat. : effectio, effect], *sf. Geom.* effection : geometrical construction of propositions and equations.

EFFECTIVEMENT, èféktiv'mân-t, *adv* 1. effectively : with effect, in an effective manner. **Agir —**, to act effectively.

2. in reality, in effect, really, indeed. **Cela est — vrai**, that is really true. — **il se noya**, indeed, he drowned himself.

EFFECTRICE, èfèktris, [effet], *adj. f.* efficient : producing an effect.

EFFECTUER, éfèktuè-r, [Lat : effectus, facĕre effacĕre, effectum, to accomplish], *va.* to effect, to effectuate, to accomplish, to perform, to execute, to realize, to fulfil, to carry into effect, to bring about — **une promesse**, to fulfil a promise. — **le passage d'un fleuve**, to effect the crossing of a river. — **une opération**, *Math.* to effectuate an operation. — **un payement**, to effect a payment.

EFFECTUER (S'), *v. refl* to be effected, to be brought about, to be carried into effect, to be accomplished, to be performed, to be executed, to be realized, to take place **Sa promesse ne tardera pas à s'—**, his promise will soon be carried into effect **Le passage du fleuve s'effectua sur plusieurs points**, the crossing of the river was effected at several points.

EFFÉMINATION, eféminasyôn, *sf.* 1 effemination, the act of effeminating, 2. effeminacy, effeminateness, the state of being effeminate.

EFFÉMINÉ, E, éféminé, *adj.* effeminate, womanish. *a*) having the qualities of a woman, womanly. *b*) soft in an unmanly degree ; delicate, tender, weak, debilitated ; emasculated. **Les princes d'Orient étaient efféminés**, the eastern princes were effeminate. *Massillon* **Un cœur —**, a chicken-heart. **Une mine efféminée**, an effeminate look. **Une vie molle et efféminée**, an idle effeminate life **L'éloquence chrétienne ne doit point affecter de charmer l'oreille par la mollesse d'un langage —**, sacred eloquence ought not to aim at charming the ear by the languor of an emasculated style *Bossuet* **Non, non, le fils d'Ulysse ne sera jamais vaincu par les charmes d'une vie lâche et efféminée**, no, no, the son of Ulysses shall never be overcome by the charms of a weak and effeminate life. *Fén. Tél* I.

EFFÉMINÉ, *sm* effeminate, effeminate man.

EFFÉMINER, èféminé-r, [Lat. effeminăre, atum, to make womanish, e, ex, out ; femina, a woman], *va.* to effeminate *a*) to unman ; *b*) to womanize, to make effeminate, to soften.

EFFÉMINER (S'), *v. refl.* to effeminate, to become effeminate

EFFENDI, èfândi, [Turk. from Gr. : αὐθέντης, acting on one's own authority], *sm.* effendi : a Turkish title.

EFFÉRENT, ENTE, eférân, rânt', [Lat. efferens ; efferĕre, to carry without], *adj. Anat.* efferent. conveying from the centre to the periphery.

EFFERVESCENCE, éfèrvèssâns', [Lat. : effervescĕre ; ex, intens, fervēre, to boil], *sf.* effervescence *a*) ebullition produced by the escape of gas through a liquid ; fermentation, *b*) *Fig* ferment, intestine motion, tumult, outburst, ebullution *a*) **Être en —**, to effervesce **Faire —**, to effervesce. *b*) **L'— des passions**, the effervescence of the passions. **Calmer l'— populaire**, to quell popular tumult.

EFFERVESCENT, E, èfèrvessân-t, sânt', *adj.* effervescent *a*) effervescing, bubbling with the disengagement of gas, *b*) *Fig.* excitable, hot, hot-brained.

EFFET, èfè, [Lat. : effectus, done, efficĕre, effectum, to accomplish], *sm.* 1. effect : *a*) that which is produced by an agent or cause ; result, consequence ; *b*) act, deed ; that which is done, in opposition to mere words ; *c*) fact, reality, *d*) performance, execution, accomplishment ; *e*) *Jurispr.* consequence ; application, *f*) purpose, intent ; *g*) power (of a machine), *h*) moral impression ; *i*) striking appearance ; *j*) (in the Fine Arts), the impression produced upon the mind at the first sight of a picture or other work of art, the result of all the peculiar excellences which can move the feelings of a spectator ; *k*) the emotion produced on the mind by a speech or a drama.

a) **Il n'y a point d'— sans cause**, there is no effect without a cause. **Les mauvais effets d'une doctrine**, the bad effects of a doctrine. **Cet ordre n'est que l'— d'une sage conduite**, this order is only the consequence of wise conduct. **Avoir de l'—, son —**, to have effect, to be of effect, to operate. **Faire —, faire son —**, to take effect, to operate ; to prove effectual **J'avais cru d'abord que votre stratagème avait fait son —**, at first I thought that your stratagem had proved effectual. *Mol. Princ. d'El* I v. 2.

b) **Il me faut des effets et non pas des promesses**, I must have acts and not promises. *Corn Suréna* II 3 **Ce n'était là que des paroles, mais on en vint aux effets**, those were mere words, but they were soon followed by acts. **Je t'ai secourue autant que j'ai pu par mes paroles et d'—**, I have helped thee as much as I could by words and deeds. *Fén. Solon.* **Un homme d'—**, a punctual man, a man of his word **Plus de paroles que d'effets**, more talk than acts *d*) **J'ai prononcé l'arrêt, il faut que l'— suive**, I have given sentence, and the effect must follow. **Mettre à —, en —**, to carry into effect. **Nous verrons l'— de ces menaces**, we shall see the effect of these threats. **Sans reculer plus loin l'— de ma parole**, without any longer, putting off doing what I said.

e) **La loi n'a point d'— rétroactif**, the law is not retroactive. *Code Civ. Art.* I. **Ce qui est nul ne peut produire aucun —**, what is null and void can be productive of no effect. **Cet arrêt sortira son plein et entier —**, that sentence will take full effect.

f) **A cet —, pour cet —**, to this (*or* that) effect, for this (or that) purpose. **A l'— de**, with the intent to, with a view to, to the intent that, for the purpose of **Il voyage à l'— de s'instruire**, he travels for the purpose of improving himself. **A quel — ?** to what purpose ? why ?

g) **Machine à double —**, double-acting engine. **A simple —**, single-acting. — **utile**, effective power, useful effect, duty.

h) **Ses paroles n'ont fait aucun — sur vous**, his words have produced no effect whatever on you. **Des maximes morales éparses et sans suite feront toujours plus d'— sur le cœur**, a few moral unconnected maxims will always make greater impression on the mind. **Faire un bon —**, to produce a good effect ; to do well. *i*) **Faire —, faire de l'—**, to produce an effect. **Cet homme cherche toujours à faire —**, that man is always trying to produce an effect. **Chose à —**, clap-trap. *j*) **Ce tableau produit un bel —**, the effect of that painting is very striking. **Un — de lumière**, an effect of light **A —**, merely for effect. **Viser à l'—**, to aim at effect. *k*) **Ce discours fit un grand —**, this speech made a great impression.

2 appearance **Faire l'— de**, to appear to be **Ce chapeau me fait l'—, d'être trop large**, this hat appears to me to be too wide. **Quel — cela vous fait-il ?** what do you think of it ?

3. *Com.* bill, bill of exchange, draft. — **de commerce**, bill. — **à courte échéance**, short-dated bill — **à payer**, bill payable. — **à échoir**, running-bill. — **à recevoir**, bill receivable. **Accueillir un —**, to honour, to protect a bill. **Effets en portefeuille**, bills in hand. **Effets protestés**, protested bills. **Passer un — à l'ordre de**, to make a bill payable to. **Laisser un — en souffrance**, to dishonour a bill. — **au porteur**, bill payable to the bearer.

4. *Fin.* **Effets publics,** funds, stocks.

5. *Law-t.* (in the plural) effects : goods property; movables, chattels; 6. *pl.* things; clothes; luggage (of travellers); equipage (of soldiers). **Effets mobiliers,** movables. **Il a abandonné ses effets à ses créanciers,** he has given up his effects (*or* his movables) to his creditors. **La servante qui prend les effets de son maître,** the servant who takes her master's things. **Il m'emplit une valise de beaux effets qui me furent volés huit jours après,** he gave me a portmanteau full of fine clothes which I was robbed of a week afterwards. **Effets de campement,** camp equipage.

EN EFFET, *adv. phr.* in effect, in reality, really, indeed, in fact. **Il feignit de m'aimer, je l'aimais en —,** he pretented to love me, in fact I loved him. **Reine longtemps de nom, mais en — captive,** long a queen in name, but in reality a captive *Rac. Mithr.* I. 2. **Je n'aspire en — qu'à l'honneur de vous suivre,** I only aspire to the honour of following you. **C'était en — mon intention,** that was actually my intention.

EFFEUILLAGE, èfœyazh', *sm.* **EFFEUILLAISON,** èfœyèzôn, [effeuiller], *sf.* stripping off of leaves.

EFFEUILLER, èfœyé-r, (é; feuille], *va.* to strip the leaves off.

EFFEUILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to shed its leaves.

EFFEUILLURE, èfœyur', [effeuiller), *sf.* leaves stripped off.

EFFICACE, èfikas', [Lat. : efficax, acis], *adj.* efficacious, effectual : producing effect; efficient, effective. **Un remède —,** an efficacious remedy. **Des moyens efficaces,** efficacious means.

EFFICACE, *sf.* efficacy, efficaciousness [Obsolete.]

EFFICACEMENT, èfikas'mân-t, *adv.* efficaciously, effectually : in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.

EFFICACITÉ, èfikasité', [Lat. : efficacitas], *sf.* efficacy, efficaciousness : the quality of being efficacious; efficiency.

EFFICIENT, E, èfisiân, siânt', [Lat. : efficiens, entis; efficĕre], *adj.* efficient : that produces a certain effect. **Cause efficiente,** efficient cause, efficient.

EFFIGIAL, E, èfizhial, al'. *adj.* effigial, relating to an effigy.

EFFIGIE, èffizhi, [Lat.: effigies, image], *sf.* effigy : *a*) image, likeness of a person; figure, representation; *b*) on coins, the print representing the head of the prince who struck the coin. *a*) **Exécuter un criminel en —,** to execute a criminal in effigy. *b*) **Monnaie frappée à l' — d'un prince,** coins bearing the effigy of a prince.

EFFIGIER, èfizhié-r, [effigie], *va.* 1. to execute in effigy; 2. to make an effigy of.

EFFILAGE, èffilazh', [effiler], *sm. Technol.* ravelling.

EFFILÉ, E, èfilé, *pa. p.* 1. ravelled; unwoven; 2. tapered; thinned.

EFFILÉ, E, *adj.* 1. fringed. **Linge —,** fringed linen (for deep mourning).

2. slender, slim; long and slender, thin; taper, tapering. **Il a la taille trop effilée,** his figure is too slender. **Un visage —,** a long thin face. **Une personne effilée,** a tall slender person.

3. (of horses) fine, thin-shouldered; 4. *Bot.* virgate.

EFFILÉ, *sm.* 1. fringed linen; 2. plain fringe; trimming.

EFFILER, èfilè-r, [é; fil), *va.* 1. to ravel out, to unravel, to unweave (linen); 2. to thin (the hair); 3. to taper.

EFFILER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to ravel out, to come unravelled, to fray out. **Cette toile s'est effilée,** this linen is ravelled.

2. to taper : to diminish towards the end.

EFFILOCHE, èfilosh', [fil], **EFFILOQUE,** èfilok', *sf.* silk ravelled out.

EFFILOCHER, èfiloshé-r, [fil], *va.* 1. to undo; to cut; to pick to pieces; 2. to ravel out.

EFFILOCHEUR, èfiloshœr, *sm. Technol.* ravelling-roller.

EFFILOQUER, èfiloké-r, *va.* to ravel, out, to unravel (silk), to undo (a piece of silk stuff), to make wadding. V. *effilocher.*

EFFILURE, èfilur', [effiler], *sf.* thread ravelled out.

EFFLANQUÉ, E, èflânké, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. thin, lean, poor, meagre, lank; lean-ribbed; 2. *Vet. Surg.* sinew-shrunk, back-swayed. **Un cheval —,** a lean ribbed horse. [*Fig.* :] **C'était un grand garçon fort —, fort fluet,** he was a very tall slim young fellow. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Un style —,** a meagre style.

3. *Horol.* filed too thin.

EFFLANQUÉ, *sm.* thin man.

EFFLANQUER, èflânké-r, [é; flanc], *va.* to make lean; to reduce in flesh.

EFFLEURAGE, èflœrazh', **EFFLEUREMENT,** èflœr'mân-t, [effleurer], *sm. Technol.* grazing; scraping, touching slightly.

EFFLEURER, èflœré-r, [é; fleur], *va.* 1. *Hort.* to strip the flowers off; 2. to take off the surface of; 3. to graze, to skim : to rub or touch lightly in passing over. **Le coup d'épée lui a effleuré la poitrine,** the sword just touched his chest. **La balle a effleuré le mur,** the bullet grazed the wall. **L'herbe à peine fléchit sous les pieds qui l'effleure,** the grass hardly bends beneath the tread that passes over it. *Delille.*

4. to skim along, to glide along; to skim over, to skim the surface of : to pass near; to step over. **Les Anglais effleurèrent dans leurs courses quelques parties des frontières françaises,** the English, in their incursions, slightly stepped over the French boundary line. *Anquetil.*

5. to touch, to touch lightly upon; to dip into : to look cursorily at, to attend slightly to. **Il n'a encore qu'effleuré une si grande matière,** as yet he has done nothing beyond merely touching upon so important a matter. **Mais Pope approfondit ce qu'ils ont effleuré,** but Pope makes a profound (*or* an exhaustive) study of what they touched lightly upon.

6. to scrape (a skin); 7. to scratch : to dig, to excavate slighlv. **Ne faire qu' —la terre en labourant,** to plough the soil very superficially.

EFFLEURER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to fade, to wither; 2. to be touched lightly.

EFFLEURIR, èflœrir, [é; fleurir], *sm. Chem.* to effloresce : to become pulverulent.

EFFLEURIR (S'), *v. refl. Chem.* to effloresce.

EFFLORESCENCE, èfflorèssâns', [Lat. : efflorescens; efflorescĕre; ex, out; florescĕre, to blossom; flos, floris, flower], *sf.* efflorescence : *a*) *Bot.* the time of flowering; *b*) *Med.* eruption; redness of the skin; *c*) *Chem.* the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of bodies; the formation of minute spicular crystals.

EFFLORESCENT, E, èfflorèssân-t, sânt', *adj.* 1. *Bot.* flowering; 2. *Chem.* efflorescent : shooting out in the form of flowers; forming a white dust on the surface.

EFFLUENCE, èffluâns', *sf.* effluence : a flowing out; that which flows out.

EFFLUENT, E, èffluân-t, ânt', [Lat. : effluens, entis; ex, out; fluĕre, to flow] *adj. Phys.* effluent : flowing out, issuing out.

EFFLUVE, èffluv', *sm.* [Lat. : effluvium; e, out of; fluĕre, to flow], effluvium *pl.* effluvia) : *a*) the minute and often invisible particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies or putrefying matter; *b*) efflux, effluxion, effluence, emanation.

EFFLUX, efflucks *sm.* **EFFLUXION,** efflucksyôn [Lat. : effluxio; e, out of; fluĕre, to flow], *sf. Med.* efflux, effluxion.

EFFONDREMENT, èfôndrœmân-t [effondrer], *sm.* 1. *Agr.* deep digging; subsoil digging; 2. *Fig.* ruin, overthrow.

EFFONDRER, èfôndré-r, [é; fond], *va.* 1. *Agr.* to dig deep; to dig up and manure; 2. to stave in (a cask; to break in, to break open (a door) : 3. to sway down. **Vous chargez trop ce plancher, vous l'effondrerez,** you overload that floor, you will make it give way.

4. to draw (a fowl); to gut (fish); 5. *Technol.* to raise too much the nap of (the cloth).

EFFONDRER (S'), *v. refl.* to give way, to sink down, to fall in; to settle down.

EFFONDRILLES, èfôndry', *sf. pl.* sediment, dregs, grounds, lees : the matter which subsides at the bottom after ebulition. **Ce bouillon est plein d' —,** that broth is full of sediment.

EFFORCER (S'), s-èfórsé-r; the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*; *nous nous efforçons, je m'efforçais,* [é; forcer], *v. refl.* 1. to make an effort; to strain one's self, to force one's self, to labour hard; 2. to overstrain one's self, to overstrain : to labour to excess, to make too violent efforts. **Ne vous efforcez pas, vous vous blesserez,** do not overstrain yourself, or you will injure yourself. **Ne vous efforcez pas à courir,** do not force yourself in running.

3. to exert one's self, to strain, to labour, to use efforts, to strive, to endeavour, to try. **S'étant efforcé d'obtenir un emploi,** having tried to obtain a situation. **Ah! l'on s'efforce en vain de me fermer la bouche,** ah! they are vainly trying to prevent me from speaking. *Racine. Brit.* III. 3. **Il s'efforce de plaire,** he tries hard to please. **Il s'efforce de paraître indifférent,** he tries to appear indifferent.

EFFORT, éfórt; the *t* is always mute, [Lat. : ex, out; fortis, strong], *sm.* 1. effort : *a*) strain; stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles; *b*) stress, strain; any application of force; *c*) exertion of strength, laborious endeavour towards the attainment of an object, exertion, endeavour. *a*) **Faire — pour soulever un fardeau,** to make an effort to lift a heavy weight. **Faire des efforts pour courir, pour lutter,** to make efforts to run, to fight. **Le cœur peut se rompre d'un — trop violent,** the heart may break by too violent an effort. *c*) **L'armée fera un dernier — pour emporter la place,** the army will make a last effort to carry the place by storm. **Seconder les efforts de quelqu'un,** to second a person's efforts. **Redoubler ses efforts,** to make one's utmost efforts. **Se consumer en impuissants efforts,** to exhaust one's self in useless efforts. **Un — de mémoire,** an effort of memory. **Faire tous ses efforts pour arriver à ses fins,** to do one's utmost to attain one's ends. **L' — fait plus que le mérite,** effort does more than merit. **J'ai fait, pour la fléchir, un inutile —,** I vainly endeavoured to move her. **Faire — sur soi-même,** to do one's self violence, to strive to conquer one's repugnancy. **Malgré tous les efforts que je pourrais**

me faire, however much I may strive to conquer my feelings.

2. force, strength : stress; weight, pressure; fury. **L' — de l'eau a rompu la digue,** the force of the water has broken down the dam. **Vaincre les efforts de la tempête,** to withstand the fury of the tempest.

3. strain : an injury caused by excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching; sprain, wrench; *Veter.* swaying : an injury to the back of a horse. **— des reins,** strain in the back; swaying of the back. **Se donner un —,** to sprain one's back.

EFFRACTION, èfraksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : effractio; fractum, from frangĕre, to break], *sf.* *Law-t.* breaking, breaking open. **Ouvrir avec —,** to break open. **Vol avec —,** house-breaking; (in the night) burglary.

EFFRAIE, èfrê, [effrayer], *sf.* *Ornith.* barn owl, white owl, screech-owl : *Strix flammea,* a nocturnal bird.

EFFRANGER, èfranzhé-r, [é; frange], *va.* to fray out, to fringe the edges (of linen, etc.).

EFRAYANT, E, èfrèyâ*n*-t, yâ*n*t', *adj.* frightful, dreadful, fearful; terrible, terrific, appalling. **Un spectacle —,** a frightful, a dreadful sight. **Des songes effrayants,** frightful dreams. **Des regards effrayants,** appalling looks.

EFFRAYÉ, E, èfrèyé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* frighted, frightened, affrighted; appalled, dismayed; afraid. **Des enfants effrayés par le bruit du tonnerre,** children frightened by the noise of thunder. **Je suis effrayée de mon bonheur,** I am mistrustful of my good fortune. **Un air —,** a look of dismay.

EFFRAYER, èfrèyê-r, [O. Fr. : esfreer; es; froid; V. *Effroi*], *va.* [*J'effraye* or *j'effraie, nous effrayons; j'effrayais, nous effrayions; j'effrayai; j'effrayerai, j'effraierai* or *j'effrairai; j'effrayerais, j'effraierais* or *j'effrairais; que j'effraye* or *j'effraie, que nous effrayions; que j'effrayasse; effrayant; effrayé.*] 1. to fright, to frighten, to affright; to alarm or disturb with fear; to scare: to startle; to appall, to dismay, to terrify, to daunt; 2 to frighten away; to scare away. **— une femme,** to frighten a woman. **Cet événement a effrayé tout le monde,** this event has frightened everybody. **La liberté n'effraye que les âmes faibles et corrompues,** liberty only frightens those who are weak and depraved. *Boiste.* **Quel jour mêlé d'horreurs vient — mon âme!** what a terrible day is this which disturbs my soul with fear. *Racine. Esth.* III. 4. **— les oiseaux par des cris,** to frighten birds with cries.

EFFRAYER (S'), *v. refl.* to be frighted, to be frightened, to be affrighted, to be alarmed, to take fright, to be scared, to be startled; to be appalled, to be dismayed, to dismay, to be daunted. **Il s'effraya à la vue du péril,** he was alarmed at the sight of peril. **Un cheval qui s'effraie au moindre bruit,** a horse that takes fright at the least noise. **Il lui faut peu de chose pour qu'il s'effraye,** very little will frighten him. **Il ne s'effraye de rien,** nothing daunts him. **On les voit s' — sottement de leurs propres chimères,** they are foolishly alarmed at their own chimeras.

EFFRÉNÉ, E, èfréné, [Lat. : ex, out; frenum, bridle], *adj.* unbridled : *a*) having the bridle removed; *b*) unbounded, unrestrained, rampant, immoderate, unruly, lawless, ungovernable, wild. **Des désirs effrénés,** immoderate desires. **Une passion effrénée,** an unrestrained passion. **L'homme — est d'autant plus féroce qu'il est plus malheureux,** the unhappier a lawless man is the fiercer it makes him. *Boiste.*

EFFRÈNEMENT, èfrèn'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* unbridledness; rampancy : excessive prevalence; absence of restraint.

EFFRÉNÉMENT, èfrénémâ*n*-t, *adv.* ungovernably.

EFFRITEMENT, èfrit'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* *Agr.* exhaustion (of land); crumbling to dust.

EFFRITER, èfritê-r, [è; friable], *va.* *Agr.* to exhaust (land), to crumble to dust. **Des bas-reliefs qui s'effritent,** bas-reliefs crumbling away.

EFFROI, èfrwa, [orig. obscure: may be proposed, Lat. : ex, out of; frigidus, frigus, cold], *sm.* 1. fright, affright, terror, dread, dismay : great fear, sudden terror. **Objet d' —,** affright. **Inspirer l' —,** to frighten. **Répandre l' —,** to terrify. **Remplir d' —,** to frighten very much. **Glacer d' —,** to chill with fright. **Quel trouble vous agite et quel — vous glace?** what makes you uneasy and chills you with fear? *Rac. Ath.* III. 5. **Pâlir d' —,** to turn pale with fright. **Mourir d' —,** to die with fright. **Ma fille, me dit-elle, avec un cri d' —,** my daughter, she said to me, with a cry of terror. **On demande avec — ce qu'annonce un pareil présage,** they tremblingly ask what such an omen means. *Barthélemy.* **Il faut s'accoutumer à voir la mort sans —,** we must acsustom ourselves to see death without fear.

2. dread : the cause of great fear; the person or thing dreaded. **Ce conquérant a été l' — et la terreur de la terre entière,** that conqueror was dreaded by the whole world. **La superstition et le fanatisme sont la honte et l' — de l'humanité,** superstition and fanaticism are the shame and dread of humanity. *Boiste.*

EFFRONTÉ, E, èfrô*n*té, [é; front], *adj.* brazen-faced, impudent, shameless, unblushing, bold-faced; bold, saucy, brazen. **Une femme effrontée,** a bold, an unblushing woman. **— comme un page,** as impudent as a page. **Et d'un zèle — couvrant son attentat,** and impudently trying to conceal his attempt under his zeal. *Corn. Cinna,* IV. 2. **Un air —,** a bold air. **Des regards effrontés,** bold air, bold looks.

EFFRONTÉ, E, *sm. f.* brazen-face, bold-face : an impudent person, a saucy person. **Une petite effrontée,** a saucy minx.

EFFRONTÉMENT, èfrontémâ*n*-t, *adv.* impudently, shamelessly, unblushingly, boldly, saucily.

EFFRONTERIE, èfrô*n*t'ri, *sf.* effrontery : indecorous boldness : shamelessness, impudence. **Quelle —!** what impudence! **Il a une — du diable,** he has a devilish amount of impudence. **Il faut payer d' —,** we must brazen it out.

EFFROYABLE, èfrwayable', [effroi], *adj.* 1. frightful : *a*) fearful, dreadful, appaling, impressing fear; *b*) horrible, horrid; hideous; ugly, shocking; *c*) tremendous, dreadful, formidable; excessive. *a*) **Une mort —,** a dreadful death. **Un — cri,** a fearful, a frightful cry. **Une pensée —,** a dreadful thought. **Dans cette — confusion de toutes choses,** in that fearful confusion of all things. *b*) **Un spectacle —,** a horrid spectacle. **Un monstre —,** a hideous monster. **Une figure —,** an ugly face. *c*) **L'étendue des cieux est —,** the extent of the sky is tremendous. **Une dépense —,** a tremendous expense.

EFFROYABLEMENT, èfrwayablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* frightfully : *a*) fearfully, dreadfully; *b*) horribly, horridly; shockingly; *c*) tremendously, dreadfully; excessively.

EFFRUITER, èfruité-r, [é; fruit], *va.* 1. to take off the fruits of; 2. *Agr.* to exhaust (land).

EFFUMER, èfumé-r, [é; fumer], *va.* to paint slightly.

EFFUSION, èfuzyô*n*; *in poet.* ziô*n*, [Lat. : effusio; effundĕre, effusum; ex, out; fundĕre, to pour], *sf.* effusion : *a*) the act of pouring a liquid out; outpouring; *b*) *Anat.* the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part; *c*) *Astron.* fusion; that part of the sign Aquarius represented on celestial globes by the water issuing out of the urn of the water-bearer; *d*) waste; shedding, spilling; *e*) *Technol.* the act of bestowing divine influence; *f*) that which is poured out; efflux, emanation; *g*) *Fig.* outpouring, overflowing; flow; opening, openness of heart. *a*) **L' — du vin,** the effusion of wine. *d*) **Il y eut dans ce combat une grande — de sang,** there was a great effusion of blood in that combat. **Mets un terme à l' — du sang chrétien,** stop the effusion of Christian blood. *g*) **C'est ici une — de mon cœur, plutôt qu'un courage et une méditation de mon esprit,** this is an outpouring of my heart, rather than the product of any labour of my mind. *Fléchier, de Montausier.* **L' — d'un bon cœur,** the effusion of a kind heart. **Parler avec —,** to speak with effusion. **— de tendresse,** a burst of tenderness. **Avec cette — qui lui était naturelle,** with that effusion so natural to him. *Ste-Beuve.*

ÉFOURCEAU, éfoursô, [Lat. : furca, fork], *sm.* timber-truck : two-wheeled timber-carriage.

ÉGAGRE, égagr', [Gr. : αἴγαγρος], *sf.* *Zool.* wild she-goat.

ÉGAGROPILE, égagropil', [Gr. : αἴγαγρος; πῖλος, wool], *sm.* ægagropile, wool-ball : a concretion found in the stomach of cows, deer, goats, etc., composed of hair which has been swallowed when the animals lick themselves.

ÉGAL, E, égal, al', [Lat. : æqualis], *adj.* [*Pl. Égaux, Égales.*] 1. equal : *a*) having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, or any other quality which admits of comparison; of the same extent, measure or degree; like another; alike; *b*) enjoying the same rights; *c*) even, uniform, regular, equable, steady; *d*) adequate to; proportionate, commensurate; *e*) fair, impartial. *a*) **Cent francs en or et cent francs en billets sont des sommes égales,** a hundred francs in gold and a hundred francs in banknotes are sums of equal value. **Deux lignes égales,** two equal lines. **Faire des parts égales,** to make equal parts. **Je sais que nous ne sommes pas tous égaux,** I know that we are not all equal. X. *Marmier.* **Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs,** in other respects, all things being alike. *b*) **Tous les Français sont égaux devant la loi,** all Frenchmen are equal in the eyes of the law. *c*) **Un mouvement —,** a uniform motion. **Un style —,** a uniform style. **Marcher d'un pas —,** to keep or hold pace with. **Tenir toujours une conduite égale dans les affaires,** to be always even-tempered in business. **Un caractère —,** an equal temper. **Modeste, bon, égal, toujours obligeant,** modest, good, even-tempered and always obliging. *d*) **As-tu rien connu d' — à ma misère?** have you ever seen anything like my misery? *Corn.* **Quel trouble au mien peut être —?** what uneasiness can be compared to mine? *e*) **Tenir la balance égale,** to be fair *or* impartial.

2. smooth, even, level. **Un chemin —,** an even road.

3. Indifferent, all the same, all one, alike. **Tout lui est —, pourvu qu'il accable ses ennemis,** it is all the same to him, as long as he can crush his enemies. *Fén. Tél.* II. **Cela m'est —,** it is all the same to me. **C'est —, j'ai obtenu ce que je voulais,** never mind, I got what I wanted.

ÉGAL, E, *sm. f.* equal : one of the same rank, age, or talents, as another; one not inferior or superior to another; peer, fellow; match. **Ne nous associons qu'avec nos égaux,** let us only associate with our equals. **Une mère qui n'eut jamais son égale,** a mother who could not be matched. **Ce serait pour vous un bonheur sans —,** it would be an unheard of happiness for you. **Une tendresse qui ne saurait avoir d'égale,** an affection without its match. *Mme de Sév.* **Abraham traitait d' — avec les rois,** Abraham treated on equal terms with kings.

A L'ÉGAL DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. equal to; as much as, like. **Rome se fera craindre à l' — du tonnerre,** Rome will make herself redoutable as a thunder-bolt. *Corneille.* **Un homme que je hais à l' — de la mort,** a man I hate as I do death.

2. in comparison of, with. **Philippe n'était rien à l' — d' Alexandre,** Phillip could not be compared to Alexander. *Trévoux.*

ÉGALEMENT, égal'mân-t, [égaler], *sm. Law-t.* equalization.

ÉGALEMENT, *adv.* 1. equally : *a*) alike; in the same degree with another; *b*) in equal proportions; *c*) with equal justice, impartially; 2. likewise, too, also : in like manner; 3. both. **Ces deux phrases sont — bonnes,** those two sentences are equally good. **Il les a — punis,** he gave them just the same punishment. **Il écoutait — le riche et le pauvre,** he gave ear alike to rich and poor. **Nos esprits étaient donc — distraits,** our minds were then equally absorbed.

ÉGALER, égalé-r, [égal], *va.* 1. to equal : *a*) to make equal, to equalize, to make like : *b*) to be equal to ; to match; to become equal to; to rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with; to be on a level with; *c*) to come up to; *d*) to match, to show an equal to; to oppose as equal; to compare to parallel. *a*) **La mort égale tous les hommes,** death equals all men. **— les parts,** to make the shares equal. **— le supplice et l'offense,** to make the punishment equal to the offence. **— les conditions des hommes,** to make the conditions of men equal. *b*) **Deux multiplié par cinq égale dix,** two multiplied by five are ten. **Ce prince égale Alexandre,** this prince equals Alexander. **Cet auteur a égalé les anciens,** this poet has successfully vied with the ancients. **— en mérite,** to equal in merit. **— en beauté,** to equal in beauty. *c*) **Jamais votre fils n'a égalé votre sagesse,** your son's wisdom never came up to yours. *d*) **Il n'y a personne qu'on lui puisse —,** no one can be compared to him. **Laissons-lui — le fol et le sage,** let us allow him to imitate the foolish and the wise.

2. to level, to smooth : to make level or even. [*Égaliser* is more used in this sense.]

ÉGALER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to make one's self equal, to equal; 2. to liken one's self.

ÉGALISATION, égalizasyô*n*, *sf.* equalization; the act of equalizing.

ÉGALISER, égalizé-r, [égal], *va.* 1. to equalize, to equal : to render of the same value, to reduce to equality of condition, to bring to the same level. **— les cheveux,** to cut the hair of uniform length. **— Les lots d'un partage,** to equalize the shares of a succession. **L'amour égalise toutes les conditions,** love brings all ranks to the same level.

2. to level, to make level, to make even. **— un terrain,** to level a piece of ground.

ÉGALISER (S'), *v. refl.* to become equalized.

ÉGALISOIR, égalizwar, *sm.* third sieve (used for granulating powder).

ÉGALISSAGE, égalisazh [égaler], *sm. Technol.* the act of equalizing, of making things just of the same size, as wheels in clockwork.

ÉGALITAIRE, égalitêr', *adj.* fond of equality; levelling, on equal right, based on equality.

ÉGALITAIRE, *sm.* leveler : one who endeavours to bring all to the same level.

ÉGALITÉ, égalité, [égal], *sf.* 1. equality : the quality of being equal, parity, the condition of being equal; exact agreement between two with respect to quantity or value. **— d'âge,** parity of age. **A — de prix, je préfère cette étoffe-ci,** at the same price, I prefer this stuff. **A — de mérite,** where there is equality of merit. **L' — des conditions,** equality of condition. **Il n'y a point d'amitié sans —,** there can be no friendship without equality. **Les hommes naissent bien dans l' —, mais ils n'y sauraient rester,** men are indeed born equal but they cannot remain equal. *Montesq. Esp. des L.* VIII. 3.

2. evenness : *a*) levelness, smoothness, the state of being even; *b*) uniformity, regularity; *c*) equanimity, calmness. *a*) **L' — du sol,** the evenness of the ground. *b*) **— de mouvement,** evenness of motion. **— d'humeur,** evenness of mind. **— de caractère,** evenness of temper. **L' — du pouls,** the regularity of the pulse. *c*) **— d'âme,** equanimity, evenness of mind.

3. *Alg.* equation.

ÉGARD, égar; the *d* is always mute, [O. Fr. : égarder; é; garder], *sm.* regard, respect; *a*) attention of the mind, consideration; account; *b*) esteem, deference; *pl.* attentions; *e*) relation, reference · account. *a*) **On est obligé d'avoir — au bien de l'État,** people are obliged to consider the State's welfare. **Il faut avoir — au mérite des personnes,** we must consider the merit of people. **Il fallait faire un nouveau partage des terres, sans aucun — pour ceux qui se les étaient appropriées,** it was necessary to divide the land again without considering those who had appropriated it to themselves. **Par — pour vous,** for you sake. **Eu — à,** considering, in consideration of, regard being had to. **Eu — à sa jeunesse,** in consideration of his youth. *b*) **Il vous témoigne toutes sortes d'égards,** he pays you every deference. **La vieillesse instruite, vertueuse et douce, commande les égards,** virtuous, learned and gentle old age command respect. *Boiste.* **Sans —, sans aucun — aux prières,** quite regardless of entreaties. **Manquer aux égards que l'on doit à quelqu'un,** to be wanting in respect to a person. *c*) **A cet —,** in this respect, on that account. **A certains égards, selon un certain —,** in some respects. **A tous égards,** in every respect, in all respects.

A L'ÉGARD DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. with regard to, with respect to, for, as to, in reference to, regarding, concerning; towards. **A l'— des propositions que vous me faites,** in reference to the proposals you are making me. **A l'— de cette affaire,** touching that matter. **La propreté est à l'— du corps ce qu'est la décence dans les mœurs,** cleanliness is to the body what decency is to the morals. **A mon —,** towards me, to me. **Je suis toujours le même à votre —,** I am always the same to you. **Voilà le parti que j'ai pris à leur —,** that is what I have decided on concerning them.

2. to compare with, in comparison to. **La terre est bien petite à l'— du soleil,** the earth is very small as compared with the sun.

ÉGARÉ, E, égaré, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. strayed, stray, lost : having lost one's way; wandering. **Des voyageurs égarés dans les bois,** travellers lost in the woods. **Brebis égarée,** stray (*or* lost) sheep.

2. devious : *a*) departing from the direct track; out of the common way; lonely; *b*) erring, going astray. *a*) **Des sentiers égarés,** devious paths. **Il commença à marcher avec craintes dans ces routes égarées où il s'était engagé,** he began to be afraid on the lonely roads he had taken. *b*) **Pas égarés,** devious steps.

3. scattered, dispersed; insulated. **On apercevait quelques grappes égarées sur la treille,** there were a few bunches of grapes scattered about the vine-arbour.

4. deluded : *a*) deceived; imposed upon; *b*) misled, misguided, led astray, mistaken, erring. **Le public — par de faux bruits,** the public misled by false reports. **Réciter avec un esprit — de légères formules,** to say carelessly mere forms of prayer. **Des âmes égarées,** erring minds.

5. disordered, distempered, wild, haggard. **— par le douleur,** lost in grief. **Les yeux égarés, et le regard farouche,** staring eyes and a haggard look. **Son œil tout — ne nous reconnaît plus,** he looks wildly about and no longer recognizes us. *Racine.*

6. mislaid, lost. **Mes ciseaux sont égarés, cherchons-les,** my scissors are lost, let us look for them.

ÉGAREMENT, égar'mân-t, [égarer], *sm.* 1. † wandering; losing one's way; 2. error : *a*) wandering, deviation from the right course, aberration; *b*) wandering from the truth; mistake. **Crains les égarements de ton âme éperdue,** beware of the wanderings of your distracted mind. **— du cœur,** wandering of the mind. **Être dans l'—,** to be in a state of wandering. **Les égarements des philosophes,** the errors of philosophers. **Les égarements de la raison,** the wanderings of reason. **— d'esprit,** aberration, alienation of mind.

3. wandering : deviation from rectitude; disorder; misconduct. **Revenu de mes égarements, je fixai à cet instant la tardive époque de mon retour à mes devoirs,** my wanderings over I fixed that time for my long delayed return to duty. *J. J. Rousseau.*

4. wildness. **On remarquait quelque — dans les yeux du roi,** one could notice a kind of wildness in the king's looks.

ÉGARER, égaré-r, [é; garer], *va.* 1. to mislead, to lead astray : *a*) to lead into a wrong way; to bewilder; *b*) to lead into error, to misguide, to delude. *a*) **Le guide nous a égaré,** the guide has misled us. *b*) **De faux docteurs égaraient le public,** false doctors misled the public. **Je ne sais quelle erreur égarait ma pensée,** I do not know what mistaken notion led me into error.

2. to let wander, to let err. **Qu'il est doux d'— sa vue et sa pensée sur cette plaine au loin d'un beau vert tapissée!** how delightful it is to allow one's eyes and thoughts to wander over that plain, in the distance clad with verdure! *Roucher.*

3. to mislay; to lose, to lay in a place not recollected. **J'avais égaré ce livre,** I had mislaid this book.

4. to disorder, to derange, to unsettle. **Cette maladie lui a égaré l'esprit,** this illness has deranged his mind.

5. *Man.* to spoil (a horse's mouth).

ÉGARER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to lose one's way, to go out of one's way, to lose one's self, to go astray, to go wrong, to stray. **Il est facile de s'— dans les rues de Paris,** it is easy to lose one's self in the streets of Paris. **Je m'étais égaré dans la campagne,** I had lost myself in the country.

2. to wander : *a*) to stray from company; *b*) to lose one's self; to stray off, to go astray; to depart from duty; to err, to fall into error, to be led into error; *c*) to depart from the subject under discussion; to disgress; *d*) to stray, to rove, to ramble; to move or to pass here and there; *e*) *Poet.* to meander; to wind; *f*) to be delirious. *a*) **Je m'étais par hasard égaré de notre chemin,** I had, by chance, strayed from our way. *b*) **Je ne m'égare point dans ces vastes désirs,** I do not give a loose to these great desires. *Rac. Esth.* III. 4. **Lorsque autrefois son peuple s'était égaré des voies de ses commandements,** when his people formerly strayed from his ways and commandments. *c*) **S'— dans ses discours,** to depart from one's subject. *d*) **On aime à s'— dans les détours des bois,** one likes to ramble about the woods. *e*) **Un ruisseau qui s'égare dans la plaine,** a small stream winding through the plain. *f*) **On dit que sa raison commence à s'—,** they say his mind is beginning to give way. **Je sens que ma tête s'égare,** I feel that my mind wanders.

3. to be mislaid, to be lost. **La lettre s'est égarée,** the letter has been lost.

ÉGARROTTÉ, E, égaroté, [é; garrot], *adj. Veter.* wither-wrung.

ÉGAYER, éghèyé-r, [é; gai], *va.* [Conj. like *balayer.*] 1. to enliven : *a*) to cheer, to cheer up, to make joyful, cheerful *or* merry; to gladden, to exhilarate, to rejoice; to put in spirits; *b*) to cheer up, to divert, to amuse; *c*) to make active, sprightly *or* cheerful, to give vivacity to. *a*) **Il ne faut qu'un homme de bonne humeur pour — toute une compagnie,** one good humoured man is enough to enliven a whole company of people. **— la conversation,** to enliven the conversation. *Trévoux.* **Si quelque beau soleil vient — la triste saison,** should the sun come and enliven the dull season. *Raynal. b*) **— un malade,** to divert a sick person. *c*) **— son style,** to enliven one's style.

2. to let daylight into, to make more lightsome, to make cheerful. **— un appartement,** to make apartment cheerful.

3. **— son deuil,** to go into half mourning, to go out of deep mourning.

4. † to show, to display. **La princesse a voulu — sa dextérité,** the princess wished to show her dexterity.

5. *Hort.* to thin : to lop off the superfluous branches of a tree; 6. to rinse (linen).

ÉGAYER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to cheer up, to be (*or* become) cheerful, to brighten up. **Le cœur s'égaye par la bienfaisance,** benevolence cheers the heart up.

2. to divert one's self, to make one's self merry; to indulge in merriment; to make merry. **Il faut vous — un peu,** you must divert yourself a little. **Des enfants s'égaient dans la prairie,** children were amusing themselves in the meadow. **S'— aux dépens de quelqu'un,** to laugh at the expense of another. **Je vais m'— avec lui (à ses dépenses), comme il faut,** I will make merry at his expense in good fashion *Mol. Amph.* I. 2.

ÉGÉE, ézhé, *pnm* 1. *Mythol.* Ægeus; 2. *Geog.* **La mer Égée,** the Ægian Sea.

ÉGÉRIE, ézhéri, *pn. f.* Egeria : *a*) *Mythol.* a nymph; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid; *c*) inspiring genius.

ÉGIDE, ézhid', *sf.* 1. *Mythol.* ægis : the shield of Jupiter and Minerva; 2. *Fig.* shield, buckler : protection. **Son appui me sert d'—,** his protection serves me as a shield. **Placer sous l'— des lois,** to put under the protection of the law.

ÉGILOPE, ézhilop', *sf. Bot.* ægilops : a Mediterranean grass.

ÉGILOPS, ézhilops, [Gr. : αἰγίλωψ, goat's eye], *sm. Med.* ægilops, egiliops, goat's eye : an abscess in the inner angle of the eye.

ÉGINE, ézhin', *pn. f. Geog.* Ægina, Egina.

ÉGINÉTE, ézhinèt', **ÉGINÉTIQUE,** ézhinétik, *adj.* Æginetan : belonging to Ægina.

ÉGIPAN, ézhipàn, *sm.* 1. *Mythol.* ægipan : a sylvan demigod, a satyr; 2. imp.

ÉGLANDULEUX, EUSE, [é; glande], églàndulœ, lœz', *adj.* eglandulous : destitute of glands.

ÉGLANTIER, églàntyé, the *r* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [O. Fr. : aiglent, from Lat. aculeus, prick], *sm. Bot.* 1. **— odorant,** sweet-brier, eglantine : *Rosa rubiginosa* : a species of wild rose.

2 **—, vrai —, — sauvage,** dog-brier, dog-rose, wild rose, hip-tree : *Rosa canina.*

ÉGLANTINE, églàntin', *sf. Bot.* eglantine, dog-rose, hip : the fruit of the dog-brier.

ÉGLEFIN, èglœfan, *sm. Ichth.* haddock : the *Morrhua æglefinus.* V. *Aigrefin.*

ÉGLISE, égliz', [Gr. : ἐκκλησία, assembly], *sf.* church : *a*) the collective body of Christians; *b*) a particular body of Christians; *c*) absolutely, the Roman Catholic Church; *d*) ecclesiastical authority; the clergy, as a body; *e*) a building consecrated to Christian worship; temple. *a*) **Les pères de l'—,** the fathers of the Church. *b*) **L'— primitive,** the primative Church. **L'— catholique,** the Roman Catholic Church. **L'— latine,** the Latin Church. **L'— grecque,** the Greek Church. **L'— protestante,** the protestant Church. **L'— anglicane,** the Church of England. *c*) **L'— militante,** the Church militant. **L'— souffrante,** the Church suffering. **L'— triomphante,** the Church triumphant. **Hors de l'—,** without the pale of the Church. **En face de l'—,** with all the ceremonies of the Church. **Les États de l'—,** the ecclesiastical states. *d*) **Cour d'—,** ecclesiastical court. **Entrer dans l'—, se faire d'—,** to enter the Church. **Un homme d'—,** a churchman, a clergyman. *e*) **Bâtir une —,** to build a church. **Aller à l'—,** to go to church. **— cathédrale,** cathedral church. **— métropolitaine,** metropolitan church. **— collégiale,** collegiate church. **— paroissiale,** parish church. **La nef d'une —,** the nave of a church. **Les bas côtés d'une —** the sides aisles of a church. **— souterraine,** underground church, crypt. [*Fam.* and *Prov.* :] **Un pilier d'—,** a church-goer, a church-going person. **Près de l'— et loin de Dieu,** the nearer the church, the farther from God. **Gueux comme un rat d'—,** as poor as a church-mouse.

ÉGLOGUE, églog', [Lat. : ecloga; Gr. : ἐκ; λέγω, I choose], *sf.* eclogue : pastoral poem, bucolic.

ÉGOHINE, *or* **ÉGOÏNE,** égoïn', *sf.* hand-saw.

ÉGOÏSER, égoïzé-r, [Lat. : ego, I], *vn.* to egotize; to talk or write much of one's self, to be egotistical.

ÉGOÏSME, égoïsm', [Lat. : ego, I], *sm.* egoism : *a*) a passionate love, of one's self, leading a man to refer everything to himself as the centre; selfishness; *b*) *Philos.* the opinion of those who profess themselves uncertain of everything but their own existence.

ÉGOÏSTE, égoïst', [Lat. : Ego, I], *smf.* selfish person.

ÉGOÏSTE, *adj.* 1. selfish : having regard only to one's own interest, void of regard to others, influenced by a view to self-advantage; egoistic, egotistic. **Un homme —,** a selfish man. **Un cœur —,** a selfish heart. **Des sentiments égoïstes,** selfish feelings. **Il est très —,** he is a very selfish man.

2. egoistic, egoistical : addicted to the doctrine of egoism. **Un philisophe —,** an egoist : a philosopher who professes to be sure of nothing but his own existence.

3. egotistic, egotistical : who talks much of himself; vain, self-conceited.

ÉGOÏSTEMENT, égoïstœmàn-t, *adv.* selfishly : in a selfish-manner.

ÉGOÏSTIQUE, égoïstik', *adj.* egoistic : pertaining to egoism.

ÉGOPHONIE, égofoni, [Gr. : αἴξ, she-goat; φωνή, voice], *sf. Med.* œgophony, œgobronchophony : a broken tremulousness of the voice, like the bleating of a goat, heard near the lower angle of the scapula.

ÉGOPODE, égopod', [Gr. : αἴξ, she-goat; πούς, foot], *sm. Bot.* gout weed, gout wort, ache-weed, herb-gerhard : the *Ægopodism podagraria,* an umbelliferous plant.

ÉGORGEMENT, égôrzh'màn-t, [égorger], *sm.* slaughter, butchery.

ÉGORGEOIR, égôrzhwar, *sm.* 1. slaughter-house, slaughter-place; 2. *Naut.* spilling-line : a rope used to furl a square sail.

ÉGORGER, égôrzhé-r, [é; gorge], *va.* [The *g* always retains its soft sound, and an *e* is inserted before terminations beginning with *a* or *o* : *j'égorgeai, nous égorgeons.*] 1. to cut the throat of; 2. to kill, to slaughter, to slay, to butcher, to murder. **Les habitants égorgèrent toute la garnison,** the inhabitants slaughtered the whole garrison.

3. *Fig.* to ruin. **C'est l'— que de lui demander de l'argent,** to ask him for money is like stabbing him.

ÉGORGER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to cut one's own throat; 2. to cut each other's throats, to kill each other, to murder each other. **Ces deux hommes se sont égorgés pour un mot,** those two men killed each other for nothing.

ÉGORGEUR, EUSE égorzhœr, zhœz', *sm. f.* cut-throat, murderer.

† **ÉGOSILLER,** égoziyé-r, [é; gosier], *va.* to cut the throat of.

ÉGOSILLER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to make one's throat sore (with shouting), to get hoarse, to make one's self hoarse; 2. (of birds) to sing loud, to chirp loud.

ÉGOTISME, égotism', [Lat. : ego], *sm.* egotism : the practice of too frequently using the word *moi,* the act of talking much of one's self.

ÉGOTISTE, égotist', [Lat. : ego], *adj.* egotistic, egotistical : *a*) addicted to egotism; vain, self-conceited; *b*) containing egotism.

ÉGOTISTE, *smf.* egotist : one who talks much of himself.

ÉGOUGEOIR, égouzhwar, *sm.* **ÉGOUGEOIRE,** égouzhwar', [égout], *sf. Min.* chink, crevice, gap (in a mine).

ÉGOUT, égou, [égoutter], *sm.* 1. dripping : *a*) the act of falling in drops, dropping; *b*) drip; water which falls in drops; eaves drop, eaves-dropping : the dropping of water from the eaves; 2. *Arch.* eaves *pl.* : the edges of the roof of a building, which project beyond the face of the walls so as to throw off the water; projecting

roof. **Toit à deux égouts,** common roof. **Toit à un seul —,** shed roof.

3. sewer, shore, drain : a passage or conduit for carrying off filth or superfluous water in a city. **Système d'égoûts,** sewage, sewerage. **— collecteur de Paris,** main sewer of Paris.

4. *Fig.* sink : any place where corruption is gathered. **Les capitales sont les égouts des empires,** capitals are the sewers of empires.

5. *Glass-m.* dropping-board ; 6. *Found.* vent in casting.

ÉGOUTIER égoutyé, *sm.* sewerman : a man who keeps sewers clean.

ÉGOUTTAGE, égoutazh', **ÉGOUTTEMENT,** égout'mân-t, [égout], *sm.* draining, drainage : the act of draining.

ÉGOUTTER, égouté-r, [é ; goutte, drop], *va.* 1. to drain : to draw off gradually, to cause to flow off ; 2. to let drip.

ÉGOUTTER, *va.* 1. to drain dry ; 2. to drip : to have drops falling from. **Faire —,** to drain dry ; to let drip. **Laisser —,** to let drain, to set to drain, to let drip.

ÉGOUTTER (S'), *v. refl.* to drain : to become dry by the flowing off of water.

ÉGOUTTOIR, égoutwar *sm.* 1. drainer ; 2. plate-rack ; 3. *Paper-m.* dropping-board ; 4. *Phot.* draining-rack. **— de cuisine,** spoon drip. **— à bouteilles,** bottle-drainer.

ÉGOUTTURE, égoutur', [égoutter], *sf.* drainings : that which remains after emptying a bottle.

ÉGRAIN, *or* **ÉGRIN,** égran, [é ; grain], *sm. Hort.* young apple-tree or pear-tree put aside to be engrafted.

ÉGRAINER, égrèné-r, *va.* V. *Égrener.*

ÉGRAPPAGE, égrapazh', [égrapper], *sm.* picking from the bunch.

ÉGRAPPER, égrapé-r, [é ; grappe], *va.* 1. to pick (grapes) from the bunch ; 2. *Min.* to clean (the ore).

ÉGRAPPOIR, égrapwar, [égrapper], *sm. Min.* ore-cleaner.

ÉGRATIGNER, égratinyé-r, [à ; gratiner, gratter, to scratch], *vn.* to scratch : *a*) to abrade the skin, to tear with the nails or a pin ; to wound slightly ; *b*) *Agr.* to give a shallow ploughing ; *c*) to rub and tear the surface off with something pointed. *a*) **Les piquants du rosier l'ont égratigné,** the thorns of the rose-tree scratched him. **S'il ne peut mordre, il égratigne,** if he cannot bite, he scratches.

ÉGRATIGNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to scratch one's self ; 2. to scratch each other. **Il s'est égratigné le pied avec un clou,** he scratched his foot with a nail.

ÉGRATIGNEUR, EUSE, égratinyœr, nyœz', *sm. f.* scratcher : one who scratches.

ÉGRATIGNURE, égratinyur', [égratigner], *sf.* scratch : a slight wound on the skin, a slight incision. **Recevoir des égratignures,** to be slightly wounded. **Il ne peut souffrir la moindre —,** he cannot bear the least scratch.

ÉGRAVILLONNER, égraviyoné-r, [é ; gravier], *va. Hort.* to remove the old soil from (the roots of a tree transplanted).

ÉGREFIN, égrœfan, *sm.* 1. *Ichth.* haddock : a fish of the genus Gadus ; 2. sharper, cunning fellow. V. *Aigrefin.*

ÉGRENAGE, égrœnazh', [égrener], *sm.* 1. shelling (of grains) ; 2. picking off (grapes) from the bunch.

ÉGRÈNE, égren', *sf. Technol.* cramp, tie (of iron at the edges of trunks, chests, boxes, etc.).

ÉGRENER, égrœne-r, [é ; grain], *va.* [*J'égrène ; j'égrenais ; j'égrenai ; j'égrènerai ; j'égrènerais ; que j'égrène ; que j'égrènasse ; égrenant ; égrené.*] 1. to shell out (grains) to take out the seed of ; 2. to pick off (grapes) from the bunch ; to pick off ; 3. *Gild.* to take the hair off ; 4. to tell (one's beads).

ÉGRENER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to shell (as corn or grain) ; 2. (of grapes) to fall from the stalk.

ÉGRILLARD, E, egriyar, yard', [orig. unknown], *adj. Fam.* sprightly, brisk, lively, buxom ; (in an ill sense) pert, saucy, bold, fast. **Un jeune homme —,** a lively young fellow. **Il a l'air —,** he looks very bold.

ÉGRILLARD, *sm.* 1. sprightly blade, apark : a man free in his talk ; 2. V. *Égrilloir.*

ÉGRILLARDE, *sf.* lively girl, pert lass.

ÉGRILLARDERIE, égriyarderi, [égrillard], *sf. Fam.* liveliness, pertness ; smuttiness.

ÉGRILLOIR, égriywar, [grille, grating], *sm.* grate (for holding fish in a pond).

ÉGRISAGE, égrisazh', [égrisser], *sm.* grinding (of diamonds).

ÉGRISÉ, égrizé, [Ger. : Gries, gravel, powder], *sm.*, **ÉGRISÉE,** égrizé, *sf.* diamond-dust.

ÉGRISER, égrizé-r, [Ger. : Gries, diamond powder], *va.* to grind (diamonds).

ÉGRISOIR, égrizwar, *sm.* box (for holding the diamond dust).

ÉGROTANT, E, égrôtân, ante, [Lat. : æger, ill], *adj. Neol.* sickly, feeble of health.

ÉGRUGEOIR, égruzwar, [égruger], *sm.* 1. wooden mortar (for pounding salt) ; 2. *Artill.* rubber, mealer (for gun-powder] ; 3. *Agr.* instrument for breaking hemp.

ÉGRUGER, égruzhé-r, [é ; gruger], *va.* [*Nous égrugeons, j'égrugeais,* etc.] 1. to bruise ; to pound (salt) ; 2. *Artill.* to pulverize, to meal (powder) ; 3. *Agr.* to break (hemp).

ÉGUEULÉ, E, éghœlé, [égueuler], *adj.* 1. with the neck broken ; 2. *Artill.* impaired at the muzzle, with a crack in the muzzle.

ÉGUEULÉ, E, *sm. f.* foul-mouthed person, vulgar person.

ÉGUEULEMENT, éghœl'mân-t, *sm. Artill.* spewing *or* running at the muzzle : an elliptical enlargement of the bore of a gun, occasioned by quick and long continued firing ; fracture crack in the muzzle of a cannon.

ÉGUEULER, éghœlé-r, [é ; gueule], *va.* 1. to break off the neck of (a bottle, a jug, etc.) ; 2. *Artill.* to run, to spew at the muzzle.

ÉGUEULER (S'), *v. refl.* 1 *Artill.* to get worn at the muzzle, to be impaired at the muzzle ; 2. *Vulg.* to tear one's throat (with shouting), to get hoarse.

ÉGYPTE, ézhipt', *pnf. Geog.* Egypt.

ÉGYPTIEN, ENNE, ézhipsian, èn', *sm. f.* Egyptian : *a*) a native of Egypt ; *b*) † a gipsy.

ÉGYPTIEN, ENNE, *adj.* Egyptian : relating to Egypt.

EH, é, *interj.* ah, ha : *a*) denoting grief ; *b*) eh ; denoting surprise or doubt. **Eh ! qui n'a pas pleuré quelque perte cruelle ?** ah ! who has not wept over some cruel loss ? **Eh ! qui aurait pu croire qu'il en serait ainsi ?** eh ! who would have thought that it would be so ? **Eh bien !** well ! well now ! how now !

ÉHANCHÉ, E, éanshé, *adj.* V. *Déhanché.*

ÉHERBER, éèrbé-r, [é ; herbe], *va. Hort.* to weed : to free from weeds.

ÉHONTÉ, E, éonté, [é ; honte], *adj.* shameless, brazen-faced.

ÉHOUPER *or* **ÉHOUPPER,** éoupé-r, [é ; houppe], *va.* to top (a tree), to cut down the top of (a tree).

EIDER, èdèr, [Swed.], *sm. Ornith.* eider, eider-duck : *Somateria mollissima,* a species of duck found in the northern parts of Europe.

EISEN-RAM, èzènram, [Ger. : Eisen, iron ; Rham, cream], *sm. Miner.* eisenrahm : the scaly red and brown hematite.

EISSAUGE, èsôzh', *sf.* fishing-net.

ÉJACULATEUR, ézhakulatœr, *adj. m. Anat.* ejaculatory ; darting out.

ÉJACULATION, ézhakulasyôn, (éjaculer), *sf.* ejaculation : *a*) the act of darting or throwing out with a sudden force ; *b*) a short occasional prayer uttered.

ÉJACULATOIRE, ézhakulatwar', *adj.* ejaculatory : *a*) darting out ; *b*) (of prayer) suddenly darted out.

ÉJACULER, èshakulé-r, [Lat. : ejaculari, atus : e. out ; jacĕre, to throw], *va.* to ejaculate, to throw out, to shoot forth, to cast forth, to discharge.

ÉJECTION, ézhèksyôn, [Lat. : ejectio ; ejectāre ; e, out ; jacĕre, to throw], *sf. Physiol.* ejection : the casting out of the excretions ; discharge, evacuation ; voiding.

† **ÉJOUIR,** ézhouir, [é ; jouir], *va.* to cheer, to gladden, to rejoice.

ÉJOUIR (S'), V. *refl.* to rejoice, to be glad, to be cheerful, to make one's self merry. [Obsolescent.]

ÉLABORANT, E, élaborân-t, ânt', *adj.* elaborating, elaboratory.

ÉLABORATEUR, TRICE, élaboratœr, tris, *adj.* elaboratory.

ÉLABORATION, élaborasyôn, *sf.* elaboration : *a*) improvement or refinement by successive operations ; *b*) *Physiol.* the various changes which substances undergo in the acts of assimilation.

ÉLABORÉ, E, élaboré, *adj.* elaborate : studied, laboured, high-wrought, with labour.

ÉLABORER, élaboré-r, [Lat. : elaborāre, atum ; labor, labour], *va.* to elaborate : *a*) to produce with labour ; *b*) *Fig.* to improve by labour or successive operations ; to work out. **L'estomac élabore les aliments,** the stomach elaborates the food. **— ses idées,** to elaborate one's ideas. **— un discours,** to elaborate a speech.

ÉLABORER (S'), *v. refl.* to be elaborated : *a*) to be secreted ; *b*) to be worked out. *a*) **La bile s'élabore dans le foie,** the bile is secreted in the liver. *b*) **Les idées s'élaborent par la réflexion,** ideas are elaborated by reflection.

ÉLABRÉ, E, élabré, *adj. Entom.* without labrun.

ÉLAGAGE, élagazh', [élaguer], *sm.* 1. lopping : the act of lopping trees ; 2. lop, trash : loppings of trees, branches lopped from trees.

ÉLAGUER, élaghé-r, [é ; O. H. Ger. : lah, incision of trees], *va.* to prune : *a*) to top, to lop off, to cut off branches of trees, in order to improve their growth or fruit ; *b*) *Fig.* to curtail, to divest of anything superfluous ; to cut off, to suppress. *a*) **On élague les arbres avant le mouvement de la sève,** the branches are lopped before the sap begins to ascend. **— des arbres fruitiers,** to prune fruit-trees. *b*) **L'homme embellit la nature même, il la cultive, en élague le chardon et la ronce,** man embellishes nature itself ; he cultivates it, and pulls up the thistles and briars. *Buffon.* **— un discours,** to curtail a speech. **Élaguez ces détails,** suppress those details.

ÉLAGUEUR, EUSE, élaghœr, ghœz' *sm. f. Hort.* pruner : one who prunes or lops trees.

ÉLAÏDATE, élaidat', [Gr. : ἔλαιον, oil], *sm. Chem.* elaidate : a salt formed by the elaidic acid with a base.

ÉLAÏDINE, élaïdin', *sf. Chem.* elaidine ;

a fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils.

ÉLAÏDIQUE, élaïdik', *adj. Chem.* elaidic : noting an acid obtained by the saponification of elaidine.

ÉLAÏNE, élaïn', [Gr. : ἔλαιον, oil], *sf.* elain : that portion of oil which retains the liquid state : oleine.

ÉLAÏODIQUE, élaïodik', **ÉLÆODIQUE**, éléodik', *adj. Chem.* elaiodic : noting an acid produced from castor-oil.

ÉLAÏQUE, élaïk', *adj.* V. *Oléique.*

ÉLAÏS, élaïs, [Gr. : ἐλαία, olive-tree], *sm. Bot.* elæis, elais : *a*) the Greek name of the olive tree ; *b*) a genus of palms which afford oil.

ÉLAMITE, élamit', [from Eliam], *sm.* elamite : an ancient Persian.

ÉLAN, élân, [Celt. ; Ger. : Elen, Elenthier is most frequentky employed], *sm. Zool.* **1.** elk, moose-deer : *Cervus alces*, a quadruped of the cervine genus ; **2. Élan du Cap**, eland : *Antilope oreas*, the largest of all the antelopes. **Élan d'Afrique**, bubalus, bubale : another species of antelope.

ÉLAN, élân, [O. Fr. : eslanç, a verbal substantive from eslancer ; élancer], *sm.* **1.** start : *a*) sudden, quick motion or effort ; spring, bound, jump ; *b*) *Fig.* sudden motion or effusion ; sally ; flight ; soaring ; *c*) burst, outburst, outbreak ; transport, rapture *a*) **Prendre son — pour franchir un fossé**, to take one's start to jump over a ditch. **N'avancer que par élans**, to advance only by springs or bounds. *b*) **Les élans de l'esprit**, the sallies of wit. **Les élans de l'imagination**, the flights *or* sallies of imagination. **Comprimer l'— du génie national**, to repress *or* keep down national genius. **Les passions sont l'— de l'homme vers la destinée**, passions are men's bounds towards destiny. *c*) **Des élans de patriotisme**, burst of patriotism. **Se livrer aux élans de son cœur**, to act from impulse. **Rien ne put arrêter l'— de nos troupes**, nothing could arrest the sudden rush of our troops. **Aux élans redoublés de sa voix douloureuse**, to the repeated efforts of his painful voice. *Boileau. Lutr.* 4. **L'— populaire**, the popular impulse.

2. *Fig.* glow : ardour, vehemence of feeling or passion ; enthusiasm ; buoyancy. **Ce jeune homme a de l'—**, that young man is enthusiastic. **Ces vers sont froids, il n'y a pas d'âme, pas d'—**, these verses are cold, there is a want of life and vigour about them.

ÉLANCÉ, E, élânsé, *adj.* **1.** slender : *a*) small in the waist, having a fine shape, well-shaped, tall and thin ; *b*) not thick, slim, thin ; lank, meagre. *a*) **Une taille élancée**, a slender shape. **Un grand garçon —**, a tall slim young fellow. *b*) **Une tige élancée**, a slender stalk.

2. tall, straight. **Un arbre —**, a straight tree.

3. *Naut.* projecting, flaring.

ÉLANCEMENT, élâns'mân-t, [élancer], *sm.* **1.** starting : the act of one who starts or moves suddenly; spring, bound, leap ; **2.** *Fig.* transport ; yearning : longing desire, aspiration. **Les élancements de l'âme vers Dieu**, the yearings of the soul towards God.

3. shooting : a sensation of darting pain ; twinge, twitch. **Cette piqûre me donne de grands élancements dans le doigt**, this prick makes my finger shoot very painfully. **Un — douloureux**, a shooting pain.

4. *Naut.* rake of the stem ; the projection of the upper parts of a ship at the stem beyond the extremities of the keel.

ÉLANCER, élansé-r, [é ; lancer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous élançons ; élan ant.*] **1.** to shoot, to shoot out, to throw out, to elance, to dart, to dart forth ; to send forth, to emit ; **2.** to incite, to push on. [Little used.]

ÉLANCER, *vn.* to shoot, to twinge, to twitch : to feel a sudden, sharp pain. **Le doigt m'élance**, my finger shoots.

ÉLANCER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to spring : *a*) to start, to start up ; to rise suddenly and run with velocity ; to bolt out, to bounce out ; *b*) to issue with speed and violence ; to shoot, to shoot forth, to dart, to dart forth, to burst forth ; *c*) to move with rapidity or with violence ; to rush hastily, to dash, to dart. *a*) **Il s'élança de son siège**, he sprang up from his seat. *b*) **Ces fusées qui s'élancent vers les cieux**, rockets shooting up in the air. *c*) **De même qu'un torrent s'élance en mugissant au-dessus d'un rocher qui s'oppose à son cours**, like a roaring torrent dashing over the rocks which obstruct its course. *Barthélemy.* **Quand son roi lui dit : Pars, il s'élance avec joie**, when his king says : Go, he starts with joy. *Racine. Esth. Prol.* **S'— au travers des flots**, to dash through the waves. **Contre moi sur le banc je le vois qui s'élance**, I see him rushing forwards against me on my bench. *Boil. Lut.* 4. **En le voyant, il s'élança dans ses bras**, when he saw him he sprang into his arms. **L'ambitieux s'élance en avant, il regarde toujours où il veut aller**, the ambitious man rushes forward ; he is earnest in pursuit of his object. *Boiste.* **S'— sur son adversaire**, to spring on one's adversary. **S'— vers son ami pour le secourir**, to rush to one's friend to help him.

2. to be lifted up. **L'étude de la nature force notre âme à s'— vers l'auteur des choses**, the study of nature makes us lift our souls up to God.

3. to fly up, to soar, to takes one's flight. **Plus les envieux veulent abaisser mon esprit, plus il croît, plus il s'élance**, the more the envious wish to humble me, the higher my mind lifts itself up. *Boileau.*

4. to become slender to grow thin and all. **La taille de cette jeune fille s'élance**, that young girl is growing tall and slender.

ÉLANE, élan, *sm. Ornith.* elanet, swallow-tailed hawk : *Elanus melanopterus*, a genus of birds allied to the kites.

ÉLAPHIEN, IENNE, élafyan, fyèn', [Gr. : ἔλαφος, stag], *adj. Zool.* elaphine : resembling the stag.

ÉLAPHIENS, *sm. pl. Zool.* elaphii *pl.* : a family or ruminants including the stag.

ÉLAPHOGRAPHIE, élafografi, [Gr. : ἔλαφος, stag ; γράφω, I write], *sf.* treatise on stags.

ÉLARGIR, élarzhir, [é ; large], *va.* **1.** to enlarge : *a*) to widen, to make broader or wider, to extend in breadth ; (of elastic things) to stretch ; (of clothes) to let out ; *b*) *Fig.* to extend, to expand, to dilate ; *c*) to release, to set free. *a*) **— un fossé**, to widen a ditch. **— des souliers**, to stretch shoes. **— une robe**, to let a dress out. *b*) **— ses idées**, to expand one's ideas. **— la sphère de ses connaissances**, to increase one's stock of knowledge. *c*) **— un prisonnier**, to release a prisoner.

2. † to bestow, to import, to give, **L'esprit de la grâce nous est élargi**, the spirit of grace is bestowed upon us.

ÉLARGIR (S'), *v. refl.* to enlarge, to widen, to grow broader *or* wider, ; to stretch ; to let out ; to spread out. **La rivière s'élargit en cet endroit**, the river gets wider in that place. [*Fig.* :] **Les idées s'élargissent par l'étude**, study enlarges our ideas. **L'horizon s'élargit à mesure qu'on s'avance**, the horizon recedes as we advance.

2. to enlarge one's estate. **Il s'est élargi de ce côté**, he has enlarged his estate on this side.

3. to get more room ; **4.** † to run away ; **5.** † *Naut.* to take sea-room, to stand for the offing; to fly before an enemy ; **6.** to get loose, to recover one's liberty.

ÉLARGISSEMENT, élargis'mân-t, [élargir], *sm.* enlargement : *a*) widening, enlarging, making broader or wider ; *b*) the state of being enlarged ; *c*) enlarging, extension, augmentation, increase ; *d*) expansion, dilatation ; *e*) libereation, release from confinement. *a*) **L'— d'une rue**, the widening of a street. *c*) **L'— de sa fortune**, the increase of his fortune. *d*) **Un reste d'humanité inséparable de l'homme, faisait goûter au duc de B. un — de cœur et d'esprit imprévu**, a lingering vestige of humanity which always clings to man, caused the duke of B. to feel an unlooked-for expansion of heart and mind. *St.-Simon. e*) **Obtenir son —**, to be released.

ÉLARGISSURE, élarzhisur', [élargir] *sf.* widening-piece, piece let in.

ÉLASMOTHÈRE, élasmotèr', [Gr. : ἐλασμός, blade ; θηρίον, wild beast], *sm. Zool.* elasmotherium : a large extinct pachydermatous animal.

ÉLASTICITÉ, élasticité, *sf.* elasticity : *a*) the inherent property in bodies, by which they recover their former figure, or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion ; springiness ; *b*) *Fig.* power or resistance to or recovery from, depression or overwork, buoyancy. *b*) **L'esprit mis à la gêne perd toute son —**, constrained wit loses all its buoyancy.

ÉLASTIQUE, élastik', [Gr. : ἐλαστής, which drives], *adj.* elastic, elastical : *a*) springing back ; springy, rebounding ; having the property of recovering its former figure or condition after being depressed or over-taxed ; *b*) *Fig.* buyoant. *a*) **Les gaz sont très élastiques**, gases are very elastic. **L'— éther**, the elastic ether. **Force —**, elastic power. **Bretelles élastiques**, elastic-braces. **Gomme —**, elastic-gum, India-rubber. **Balle —**, India-rubber ball. **Tissu —**, *Anat.* elastic-tissue, yellow fibrous tissue. **D'une manière —**, elastically.

ÉLASTIQUE, *sm.* **1.** elastic : spring of elastic braces ; **2.** *pl.* elastic garters ; **3.** *pl.* elastic bands ; elastic gaiters ; elastic belts, **4.** India-rubber, elastic-gum.

ÉLATER, elatèr, [Gr.], *sm. Entom.* elater : a genous of coleopterous insects.

ÉLATÈRE, élatèr', [Gr. : ἐλατήρ, which moves], *sm. Bot.* elater : an elastic, spiral filament.

ÉLATÉRIDES, élatérid, *sm. pl. Entom.* elateridæ *pl.* : spring-beetles ; a family of coleopterous insects.

ÉLATÉRIE, élatéri, *sf. Bot.* elaterium : a kind of fruit consisting of three or more carpels which burst with elasticity when ripe.

ÉLATÉRINE, élatérin', *sf. Chem.* elaterine: the active principle of the wild cucumber.

ÉLATÉRITE, élatérit', *sf. Miner.* elaterite : elastic variety of bitumen.

ÉLATÉRIUM, élatériom, [Gr. : ἐλατήριον, purgative], *sm. Pharm.* elaterium : a cathartic obtained from the wild cucumber.

ÉLATINE, élatin', *sf. Bot.* elatine, water-pepper, water-wort : a genus of plants of the order elatinaceæ.

ÉLATINÉES, élatiné, *sf. pl. Bot.* elatinaceæ : an order of water-plants.

ÉLAVÉ, E, élavé, [é ; laver, to wash], *adj. Hunt.* pale, wan.

ELBE, èlb', *pn. Geog.* **1.** Elbe : a river of Germany ; **2. Île d'Elbe**, island of Elba.

ELBEUF, èlbœf, **1.** *pn. Geog.* Elbeuf :

a town of France; 2. *sm.* Elbeuf cloth, woollen cloth.

ELDORADO, èldorado, [Span. : el, the; dorado, gilt], *sm.* El Dorado : Golden Land, a fabulous region in South-America, supposed to abound in gold, gems, etc.

ÉLÉAGNÉES, éléanyé, *sf. pl. Bot.* elæaganceœ : an order of apetalous plants.

ÉLÉATIQUE, éléatik', [Lat. : eleaticus; from Elea or Velia in Italy], *adj.* eleatic : noting a system of ancient philosophy.

ÉLÉATIQUE, *sm.* eleatic : an eleatic philosopher, an adherent to the eleatic philosophy.

ÉLÉATISME, éléatism', *sm.* eleatic philosophy.

ÉLECTEUR, élèktœr, [Lat. : elector], *sm.* elector : *a*) one who elects, or one who has the right of voting; *b*) in the old German empire, a prince who had the right of electing the emperor. *b*) **L'— de Saxe**, the Elector of Saxony.

ÉLECTIF, IVE, élèktif, tiv', *adj.* elective : *a*) dependent on choice; appointed by election; *b*) bestowed by election; *c*) exerting the power of choice; that elects; *d*) *Chem.* selecting for combination. *a*) **Un roi —**, an elective king. **Une Chambre élective**, an elective chamber. *b*) **Une monarchie élective**, an elective monarchy. *d*) **Affinité élective**, elective affinity.

ÉLECTION, elèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : electio, choice], *sf.* 1. election : *a*) the act of choosing or electing a person to fill an office or employment; *b*) choice of a person by vote; particularly, public choice of representatives; *c*) time or day of electing; *d*) *Theol.* divine choice; the choice made by God of individuals of the human race to enjoy peculiar privileges and blessings; *e*) *Philos.* power of choosing or selecting; free choice, free will, liberty to act or not; *f*) voluntary preference, choice. *a*) **Faire une —**, to make a choice; to elect. **Prendre part, concourir à une —**, to take part in an election. **Les élections générales**, the general elections. **L'— du peuple**, the election by the people. **L'— d'un député**, the election of a deputy. *b*) **L'— d'un roi**, the election of a king. **L'— d'un président**, the election of a president. **Approuver une —**, to approve of an election. **Casser une —**, to invalidate an election. *c*) **L'— a été fixée au mois prochain**, the election is to be held next month. *d*) **Vase d'—**, chosen vessel. *e*) **J'ai une conviction intime que je puis vouloir et ne vouloir pas, qu'il y a en moi une —**, in my heart I am convinced that I am at liberty to act or not, that mine is a free will. *Fén. Exist. de Dieu.* I. 2 *f*) **Temps d'—**, *Med.* time of election, favourable time for the performance of an operation. **Lieu d'—**, *Med.* seat of election. **Faire — de domicile**, *Law-t.* to appoint one's domicile.

2. † court of the assessors of subsidies; the jurisdiction of those assessors.

ÉLECTORAL, E, élèktoral, al', *adj.* electoral, electorial, elective : pertaining to election or right of choosing. **Collège —**, electorial college, body of electors. **Droit —**, elective franchise. **Manœuvres électorales**, electioneering.

ÉLECTORAT, élèktora, *sm.* 1. electorate : *a*) electorship, the dignity of an elector in the German empire; *b*) the territory of an elector; 2. elective franchise : the right of voting in the election of a public officer.

ÉLECTRICE, élèktris', *sf.* electress, electoress : the wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

ÉLECTRICIEN, élèktrisyan, *sm.* electrician : *a*) one versed in the science of electricity; *b*) one who studies the applications of electricity.

ÉLECTRICITÉ, élèktrisité, [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber], *sf. Phys.* electricity : *a*) a property in bodies, when excited by friction, heat or contact, of attracting or repelling other bodies; *b*) electric fluid; the invisible, subtle agent produced by the friction of certain substances; *c*) the science, or branch of science, which explains the laws of the electric fluid. **— vitrée** or **positive**, vitreous *or* positive electricity. **— résineuse** or **négative**, resinous *or* negative electricity.

ÉLECTRIQUE, élèktrik', *adj.* electric, electrical : *a*) containing electricity; relating to electricity; produced by or derived from electricity; *b*) *Fig.* communicating a shock like electricity. *a*) **Batterie —**, electric battery. **Machine —**, electric machine. **Allumage —**, electrical ignition. **Bouton —**, electric push. **Commutateur —**, electric commutator. **Compteur —**, electric meter. **Coupe-circuit —**, electric cut-off. **Courant —**, electric current, **Indicateur —**, electric indicator. **Etincelle —**, electric spark. **Fluide —**, electric fluid. **Tension —**, electric tension, electric intensity. **Secousse —**, **commotion —**, electric shock. **Décharge —**, electric discharge. **Lampe —**, electric lamp. **Lumière —**, electric light. **Sonnette —**, electric bell. **Sonnerie —**, electric alarm. **Tableau de distribution —**, electric distributing switch board. **Télégraphe —**, electric *or* electro-magnetic telegraph. **Poissons électriques**, electrical fishes. **Horloge —**, electric clock. *b*) **Un coup d'œil —**, an electrical glance. **Une parole —**, a winged word. **Rien n'est — comme la peur**, nothing is so electric as fear.

ÉLECTRISABLE, élèktrizabl', *adj. Phys.* electrifiable : capable of receiving electricity.

ÉLECTRISANT, E, élèktrizàn-t, ânt', *adj.* electrifying : *a*) *Phys.* electrizing, charging with electricity; *b*) *Fig.* producing a sudden excitement; thrilling, charming, enchanting.

ÉLECTRISATION, élèktrizasyôn, *sf.* electrification, electrization : *a*) the act of electrifying; *b*) the state of being charged with electricity.

ÉLECTRISÉ, élèktrisé, *adj.* electrified, electrized.

ÉLECTRISER, élèktrizer *va.* to electrify : *a*) to electrize, to communicate electricity to, to charge with electricity; *b*) to affect by electricity, to give an electric shock to; *c*) *Fig.* to rouse or excite suddenly, to give a sudden impulse; to thrill, to charm, to enchant. *a*) **— par le frottement**, to electrify by friction. **— par influence**, to electrify by induction. *b*) **— quelqu'un**, to electrify a person. *c*) **Le discours de leur chef les électrisa**, their chief's speech electrified them. **Ce beau ciel électrisait son imagination**, this beautiful sky charmed his imagination.

ÉLECTRISER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to electrify, to become electric; 2. *Fig.* to be electrified.

ÉLECTRISEUR, élèktrizœr, *sm.* electrifier : one who electrifies.

ÉLECTRO, élèktro, [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber], prefix indicating the presence or the property of electricity.

ÉLECTRO-AIMANT, élèktro-èmàn-t, *sm. Phys.* electro-magnet : a bar of iron made temporarily magnetic, by causing a current of electricity to pass through a wire coiled around it.

ÉLECTRO-CAPILLAIRE, éllktrokapilair, *adj. Elect.* electro-capillary.

ÉLECTRO-CHIMIE, élèktro-shimi, *sf.* electro-chemistry : the science which treats of the agency of electricity in affecting chemical changes.

ÉLECTRO-CHIMIQUE, élèktro-shimik', *adj.* electro-chemical : pertaining to electro-chemistry.

ÉLECTROCUTER, élèktrokuté-r, *sf.* to electrocute : to kill, *or* execute by electricity.

ÉLECTROCUTION, élèktrokusyôn, *sf.* electrocution : capital punishment by electricity.

ÉLECTRODE, élèktrod', [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον : amber; ὁδός, route], *sf. Phys.* electrode : the surface by which an electric current passes into and out of the liquid to be decomposed.

ÉLECTRO-DYNAMIQUE, élèktrodinamik', *adj. Phys.* electro-dynamic : relating to electro-dynamics; produced by, or producing, an electric current.

ÉLECTRO-DYNAMIQUE, *sf. Phys.* electro-dynamics : the science which treats of the effects of electricity in motion.

ÉLECTRO-DYNAMISME, élèktro-dinamism, *sm. Phys.* electro-dynamics : the phenomena of electricity in motion; electro-motion.

ÉLECTRO-DYNAMOMÈTRE, élèktro-dinamomètr', *sm.* electro-dynamometer : an instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action.

ÉLECTRO-GALVANIQUE, élèktro-galvanik', *adj. Phys.* galvanic : relating to voltaic electricity.

ÉLECTRO-GALVANISME, élèktro-galvanism', *sm. Phys.* galvanism : the electricity of chemical action; voltaic electricity.

ÉLECTROGÈNE, élèktrozhèn', [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber; γεννάω, I produce], *adj.* electrogenic : producing or generating electricity.

ÉLECTROGÉNÈSE, élèktrozhénèz', **ÉLECTROGÉNIE**, élèktrozhéni, *sf.* electrogenesis : production of electricity by the animal tissues.

ÉLECTROLOGIE, élèktrolozhi, [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber; λόγος, discourse] *sf.* electrology : that department of physical science which treats of electricity.

ÉLECTROLYSABLE, élèktrolizabl', *adj.* electrolyzable : capable of being electrolyzed.

ÉLECTROLYSATION, élèktrolizasyôn, *sf. Chem.* electrolyzation : the act or electrolyzing.

ÉLECTROLYSE, élèktrolize', *sf. Chem.* electrolysis : the decomposition of bodies by the electric current; electro-chemical decomposition.

ÉLECTROLYSER, élèktrolizé-r, [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber; λύσις, decomposition], *va. Chem.* to electrolyze : to decompose a compound substance by the action of an electric current.

ÉLECTROLYTE, élèktrolit', [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber; λύσις, decomposition], *sm.* electrolyte; a substance, susceptible of being decomposed by an electric current.

ÉLECTROLYTIQUE, élèktrolitik', *adj.* electrolytic : pertaining to electrolysis.

ÉLECTRO-MAGNÉTIQUE, élèktro-manyétik', *adj.* electro-magnetic : pertaining to electro-magnetism.

ÉLECTRO-MAGNÉTISME, élèktro-manyétism', *sm. Phys.* electro-magnetism : the phenomena arising from the mutual action of electricity and magnetism.

ÉLECTROMÈTRE, élèktromètr', [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* electrometer : an instrument for ascertaining the quality and the quantity or intensity of electricity in electrified bodies. **— à cadran**, quadrant electrometer.

ÉLECTROMÉTRIQUE, élèktrométrik', *adj.* electrometrical : pertaining to an electrometer

ÉLECTROMOTEUR, TRICE, élèktromotœr, tris', *adj. Phys.* electro-motive : producing electro-motion.

ÉLECTROMOTEUR, *sm.* electromotor : an apparatus to move the electric fluid.

ÉLECTRO-NÉGATIF, IVE élèktro-négatif, tiv' *adj. Phys.* electro-negative : repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

ÉLECTROPHONE, élèktrofone, [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* electrophone : the receiver in the telephone system which increases the intensity of the sounds.

ÉLECTRO-PHYSIOLOGIE, electro ; physiologie], *sf.* electro-physiology : the study of electric phenomena on living organisms.

ÉLECTROPHORE, élèktrofor', [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον, amber ; φόρος, bearing], *sm. Phys.* electrophorus : an instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities.

ÉLECTRO-POLAIRE, élèktro-polèr', *adj.* electro-polar : applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.

ÉLECTRO-POSITIF, IVE, élèktro-pozitif, tiv', *adj. Phys.* electro-positive ; tending to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.

ÉLECTROPONCTURE, élèktropônktur' [electro ; poncture], *sf. Med.* electropuncture : the operation of inserting two or more needles into a part of the body, and then connecting them with a galvanic apparatus.

ÉLECTROSCOPE, élèktroskop', [electro ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* electroscope : an instrument for exhibiting the attractive and repulsive agency of electricity, or for indicating its presence, electrometer.

ÉLECTRO-STATIQUE, élèktro-statik', *adj. Phys.* electrostatic : pertaining to electrostatics.

ÉLECTRO-STATIQUE, *sf.* electrostatics : the science which treats of electricity in equilibrium.

ÉLECTRO-THÉRAPEUTIQUE, élèktro-térapœtik', *sf.* V. *Electro-thérapie.*

ÉLECTROTHÉRAPIE, élèktro-térapi, [electro ; therapie], *sf. Med.* electrotherapeutics : the application of electricity to the treatment of disease.

ÉLECTROTYPE, élèktrotip, [electro ; type], *sm.* electrotype : a facsimile plate for use in printing.

ÉLECTROTYPIE, élèktrotipi, [electro ; typie], *sf.* electrotype : a method of obtaining in metal perfect copies of medals, coins, copper-plates, printing-types, etc., by depositing metal held in solution on prepared surfaces, through the agency of electricity ; electro-metallurgy, galvanography.

ÉLECTRO-VITAL, E, élèktro-vital, al', *adj.* electro-vital : noting two electric currents, which are supposed to move in the nerves of animals.

ÉLECTRUM, élèktrom, [Gr. : ἤλεκτρον], *sm. Antiq.* electrum, electrom, an alloy of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ÉLECTUAIRE, élèktuèr', [Lat. : electuarium ; eligère, to choose], *sm.* electuary : a pharmaceutical compound of various ingredients incorporated with conserve, honey or syrup.

ÉLÉGAMMENT, élégamân-t, [élégant], *adv.* elegantly : in an elegant manner.

ÉLÉGANCE, élégânz', [Lat. : elegantia], *sf.* elegance, elegancy : *a*) the state or quality of being elegant ; gracefulness ; politeness of manners ; that which pleases by its nicety, propriety, symmetry, purity, or beauty *b*) propriety of diction and utterance ; perspicuity of style, purity, neatness, and a happy choice and arrangement of words ; *c*) in architecture, a due symmetry and distribution of parts ; *d*) *Math.* easiness, clearness and simplicity of an operation. *a*) **La grâce est un don de la nature, l'— est un résultat de l'art,** grace is a natural gift, elegance is the result of art. **Des manières remplies d' —,** very elegant manners. **L' — du maintien,** the elegance of bearing. **L' — de la toilette,** the elegance of dress. *b*) **Parler avec —,** to speak with elegance. **Écrire avec —,** to write with elegance.

ÉLÉGANT, E, élégân-t, ânt', [Lat. : elegans, antis], *adj.* elegant : *a*) fashionable, accomplished, refined, graceful : *b*) pleasing to good taste ; becoming, comely ; *c*) well-proportioned, symmetrical, comely, graceful ; *d*) beautiful in form and colours ; pleasing ; *e*) neat, pure, rich in expressions, correct in arrangement ; *f*) speaking or writing with propriety and grace ; *g*) *Math.* clear and easy. *a*) **Un jeune homme —,** an elegant young man. **Une femme élégante,** an elegant woman. **Des manières élégantes,** elegant manners. *b*) **Une coiffure élégante,** an elegant head-dress. **Un costume —,** an elegant costume. *c*) **Une taille élégante,** an elegant figure. **Des formes élégantes,** elegant shapes. *d*) **Le lévrier est —,** the grey-hound is elegant. *e*) **Un style —,** an elegant style. **Un discours —,** an elegant speech. *f*) **Un orateur —,** an elegant orator.

ÉLÉGANT, *sm.* dandy, fashionable gentleman.

ÉLÉGANTE, *sf.* fashionable lady.

ÉLÉGIAQUE, éléshiak', [élégie], *adj.* elegiac : *a*) belonging to elegy ; *b*) used in elegies ; *c*) *Fig.* plaintive, sorrowful, mournful. **Vers élégiaques,** elegiac verses. **Poète —,** elegiast, elegist. [*Fig.* :] **Une voix —,** a plaintive, sorrowful, mournful voice.

ÉLÉGIAQUE, *sm.* elegiast, elegist : a writer of elegies.

ÉLÉGIE, élézhi, [Gr. : ἐλεγεία], *sf.* elegy : a poetical composition of a mournful character ; a mournful poem.

ÉLÉGIOGRAPHE, élézhiograf', [Gr. : ἐλεγεία, elegy ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* elegiographer, elegiast ; elegist : a writer of elegies.

ÉLÉGIR, élézhir, [é ; léger], *va. Join.* to work a moulding.

ÉLÉMENT, élémân-t, [Lat. : elementum], *sm.* element : *a*) a name formerly given to earth, water, air and fire, considered as composing the world ; still used in this sense in the poetical as in the popular language ; the substances which compose the world ; *b*) *Chem.* a simple and undecompounded substance or body ; the first or constituent principle of anything ; *c*) a constituent part of any composition ; ingredient ; *d*) *pl.*, the data employed in the calculation of an eclipse, of the place of a planet, etc. ; *e*) the most suitable habitation of an animal *f*) *Fig.* the proper state or sphere of anything *g*) *pl.* rudiments ; the first principles or rules of an art or science. *a*) **Les quatre éléments,** the four elements. **Le choc des éléments,** the shock of elements. **Le liquide —, l'humide —,** the liquid, the watery element. *b*) **L'oxygène et l'hydrogène sont les éléments de l'eau,** oxygen and hydrogen are the elements of water. *c*) **Les mots sont les éléments du discours,** words are the elements of speech. **Il y a là tous les éléments d'un bon livre,** all the elements of a good book are to be found there. **Dans toutes les affaires de ce monde, le temps est un — nécessaire,** time is a necessary element in all the affairs of this world. *e*) **L' — du poisson est l'eau,** water is the element of fishes. *f*) **Être dans son —,** to be in one's element. **Dès qu'il a quitté la campagne il est hors de son —,** as soon as he leaves the country he is out of his element. *g*) **Les éléments de la grammaire,** the elements of grammar. **En être aux éléments, n'avoir que les premiers éléments d'une science,** to be learning the rudiments of a science. **N'avoir pas les premiers éléments d'une science,** not to have learned the rudiments of a science.

ÉLÉMENTAIRE, élémântèr', [Lat. : elementarius], *adj.* elementary : *a*) relating to the elements ; *b*) simple, undecompounded, primary ; *c*) treating of elements, explaining principles ; rudimentary, elemental, initial, rudimental. *b*) **Substance —,** elementary substance. *c*) **Un traité —,** an elementary treatise.

ÉLÉMENTÉ, E, élémân-té, *adj.* elemented : compounded of elements.

ÉLÉMI, élémi [Arabic orig.], *sm.* elemi : a resinous substance.

ÉLÉMIFÈRE, élémifèr', [elemi ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* elemiferous : yielding elemi.

ÉLÉMINE, élémin', *sf. Chem.* elemine : the crystalline and purified resin of elemi.

ÉLÉOCARPE, éléokarp', [Gr. : ἐλαία, olive-tree ; καρπὸς, fruit], *sm. Bot.* elæocarpus : a genus of evergreen trees of India.

ÉLÉOCHARIS, éléokaris, [Gr. : ἕλος, ἕλεος, marsh ; χάρις, grace], *sm. Bot.* eleochar, spikerush : a genus of plants of the order cyperaceæ.

ÉLÉODENDRE, éléodândr', [Gr. : ἔλαιον, oil ; δένδρον, tree], *sm. Bot.* elæodendron : a genus of trees of the order celastranceæ.

ÉLÉOLITHE, éléolit', [Gr. : ἐλαία, olive-tree ; λίθος, stone], *sm. Miner.* elaolite, elæolite : a mineral of a greasy lustre found in Norway

ÉLÉOMÈTRE, éléomètr', [Gr. : ἔλαιον, oil ; μέτρον, measure]. *sm.* œleometer : an apparatus for estimating the quantity of olive oil by means of its density.

ÉLÉONORE, éléonor', *pnf.* Eleanor.

ÉLÉOPTÈNE, éléoptèn', *sm. Chem.* elaopten : the liquid portion of a volatile oil.

ÉLÉOSACCHARUM, éléosakkarom, [Gr.: ἔλαιον, oil ; σάκχαρ, sugar], *sm. Pharm.* oleosaccharum, elœosaccharum : a medicine composed of essential oil and sugar.

ÉLÉPHANT, éléfan, [Lat. : elephantus ; Gr. : ἐλέφας], *sm. Zool.* elephant : a pachydermatous animal. **Faire d'une mouche un —,** to make a mountain of a molehill.

ÉLÉPHANTE, éléfânt', *sf. Zool.* female elephant.

ÉLÉPHANTIAQUE, éléfântiak', *adj.* elephantiac : affected with elephantiasis.

ÉLÉPHANTIASIS, éléfântiazis, [Gr. :], *sf. Med.* elephantiasis : a disease in which the skin becomes thick, livid, ruguous and insensible to feeling. **— des Arabes,** elephantiasis of the Arabians, elephant-leg [*or* disease), Barbadoes leg. **— des Grecs,** elephantiasis of the Greeks, tubercular elephantiasis.

ÉLÉPHANTIDE, éléfântid', *adj.* elephantoid, elephant-shaped.

ÉLÉPHANTIN, INE, éléfântan, tin', *adj*

elephantine : *a*) pertaining to the elephant ; resembling an elephant ; *b*) *Rom. Antiq.* of ivory. **Livre —**, elephantine book : a book (the leaves of which were of ivory) in which were registered the transactions of the Roman senate.

ÉLÉPHANTIQUE, éléfântik', *adj.* **1.** elephantine : pertaining to the elephant ; **2.** elephantiac : affected with elephantiasis.

ÉLÉPHANTOGRAPHIE, éléfântografi, [Gr. : ἐλέφας, elephant ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* treatise on the elephants.

ÉLÉPHANTOÏDE, éléfântoïd', [Gr. : ἐλέφας, elephant ; εἶδος, form,] *adj.* elephantoid, elephantoidal : resembling the form of an elephant ; elephant-shaped.

ÉLEUSINIES, élœzini, *sf. pl. Antiq.* Eleusinia, Eleusinian mysteries : the rites with which the annual festival of ceres was celebrated at Eleusis.

ÉLEVAGE, él'vazh' [élever], *sm.* breeding, rearing (of cattle.)

ÉLÉVATEUR, élévatœr, *adj.* elevatory : having power to elevate. **Muscle — de l'œil**, *Anat.* elevator of the eye. **Appareil —**, *Mech.* elevator.

ÉLÉVATEUR, *sm.* elevator : *a*) *Anat.* a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body ; *b*) *Mech.* an apparatus used to raise ships.

ÉLÉVATION, élévasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: elevatio ; élever], *sf.* **1.** elevation : *a*) the act of raising or conveying from a lower place to a higher ; raising ; *b*) the condition of being lifted or elevated ; rise ; height, altitude ; *c*) *Cath. Lit.* elevation of the host ; *c*) elevated place ; elevated ground, rising ground, eminence, rise ; *f*) *Astron.* altitude ; the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between a celestial body and the horizon ; *g*) *Artill.* the angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon ; *h*) *Arch.* an orthographic draught of the face or principal side of a building ; raised plan ; *Perspect.* view ; *i*) rise, rising, increase ; *Med.* frequency (of the pulse) ; *j*) raising, rise, increase (of sound) ; raising, rise, swelling, augmentation (of voice), a passing of the voice from any note to one more acute ; *k*) the act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition : *l*) exaltation, rise, preferment ; elevated station, dignity ; *m*) exaltedness, nobleness of mind ; moral excellence ; loftiness of character, grandeur, nobility ; *n*) exaltation of style ; loftiness ; lofty expressions ; *o*) a raising of the mind to superior objects. *a*) **L' — d'une muraille**, the raising of a wall. *b*) **L'aérostat parvint à une très grande —**, the balloon went up to a great height. **L' — des eaux d'une rivière**, the rise of a river. *d*) **Monter sur une —**, to go up an elevated place. **Descendre d'une —**, to go down from an elevated place. *i*) **— de température**, rise of temperature. **— du prix des denrées**, the rise in the price of provisions. **L' — du pouls**, the frequency of the pulse. *j*) **L'— de sa voix témoignait de la passion qui l'agitait**, the raising of his voice showed what a passion he was in. **Il y a des élévations de voix nécessaires dans la déclamation**, it is sometimes necessary to raise one's voice in declaiming. *k*) **La joie que l'on reçoit de l' — de son ami est un peu balancée par la petite peine que l'on a de le voir au-dessus de nous**, the pleasure we feel in the elevation of a friend is rather marred by the petty trouble of seeing him above ourselves. *La Bruy.* 4. **Tout ce qui favorise leur — s'accorde toujours avec leur conscience**, anything which tends to their elevation is always in accord with their conscience. **Il renversa tous les obstacles qui s'opposaient à son —**, he surmounted all the obstacles to his elevation. *l*) **Il était un grand exemple du malheur de ceux qui naissent dans l' —**, he was a striking example of the misfortune of those who are high-born. *Fén.* *m*) **Il a beaucoup d' — dans l'âme**, he is very noble-minded. **Quelle — de sentiment** ! what noble sentiment ! *Mass.* **Plus on a d' — dans l'âme ou dans l'esprit, moins on est sujet à la hauteur**, the higher minded we are the less inclined we are to be haughty. *S. Dubay.* **L' — de caractère**, nobleness of mind.

2. *Math.* involution : the act of raising a quantity to any power assigned.

ÉLÉVATOIRE, élévatwar', *sm. Surg.* elevator, elevatory : an instrument for raising a depressed or fractured portion of a bone.

ÉLÈVE, élèv', [élever], *sm* : **1.** pupil, scholar : a youth of either sex under the care of an instructor ; boy *m.*, school-boy *m* ; girl *f.*, school-girl *f.*, **2.** scholar : *a*) student ; one who receives a learned or college education ; *b*) † a member of the Academy of sciences. **Un bon —**, a good pupil. **Instruire des élèves**, to teach pupils. **Gros était — de David**, Gross was David's pupil. **Ce peintre a fait de bons élèves**, this painter has formed good pupils. **Mazarin était à certains égards l' — de Richelieu**, Mazarin in some respects was Richelieu's pupil. **— de marine**, midshipman.

3. apprentice (of an apothecary).

4. young animal. **Faire des élèves**, to breed cattle.

5. *Hort.* young plant. **Faire des élèves**, to raise plants.

ÉLÈVE, *sf.* breeding, rearing, raising (of cattle) ; cattle-breeding. **L'— des bestiaux occupe peu de monde et entraîne peu de dépenses**, cattle-breeding gives occupation to few people, and necessitates small expense. *E. Aoout.*

ÉLEVÉ, E, él'vé, *adj.* **1.** elevated : *a*) elevate, high, lofty, tall, towering ; *b*) exalted in rank or condition ; high ; eminent, distinguished ; *c*) exalted in nature, quality, character, or style ; lofty ; high, noble, sublime ; magnanimous. *a*) **Sa taille était plus élevée que celle de Virginie**, he was taller than Virgina. *B. de St. Pierre.* **Les montagnes les plus élevées sont en Asie**, the highest mountains are in Asia. **Un lieu —**, an elevated spot. *b*) **Plus ils sont élevés, plus le déréglement des mœurs les dégrade**, the higher their rank, the more does dissoluteness of manners degrade them. *Massillon.* **Il n'est pas de gens plus malheureux que ceux dont les enfants sont plus élevés qu'eux**, there are no people more unhappy than those whose children are above them. **Un rang —**, a high rank. **Un poste —**, an exalted post. *c*) **Ayez un cœur plus grand, plus —**, have a nobler, a more elevated heart. **Sa naissance est obscure, mais son âme est infiniment élevée**, he is of low birth, but he is very noble-minded. *Barthélemy.* **Des sentiments plus élevés que ceux des autres hommes**, nobler sentiments than those of other men. **Un caractère —**, a noble mind. **Ce mot ne s'emploie pas dans le style —**, that word cannot be used in the sublime style.

2. erected, raised, built. **Que de riches tombeaux élevés en tous lieux** ! how many rich monuments have been erected in all places ! *Racine.*

3. *Naut.* high : remote from the aquator, advanced in latitude ; **4.** high : extreme in degree. **Des prix élevés**, high prices. **Une température élevée succédant à un froid vif**, a sharp cold followed by a high temperature.

5. brought up, educated, bred, trained. **Un enfant — sous les yeux de son père**, a child brought up under his father's care. **Un enfant bien —**, a well-bred child. **Un enfant mal —**, an ill-bred child.

ÉLÈVEMENT, élèvemân-t, [élever], *sm.* raising, elevation : the act of lifting or elevating.

ÉLEVER, él'vé-r, [Lat. : elevāre, atum : e ; levāre, to raise], *va.* [takes an open é fore a mute syllable : *J'élève* ; *j'élevais* ; *j'élevai* ; *j'élèverai* ; *j'élèverais* ; *que j'élève* ; *que j'élevasse* ; *élevant, élevé.*] **1.** to raise : *a*) to put, place, set, or take up ; to elevate, to raise up, to lift up, to uplift, to heighten, to carry up, to upraise, to rear, to uprear ; *b*) *Naut.* to elevate any distant object by a gradual approach towards it ; to steer towards ; *c*) to elevate, to exalt, to advance, to prefer, to promote in rank, condition, dignity or honour ; to set up ; *d*) to elevate, to exalt, to lift up ; to improve, to dignify, to rear, to refine ; to erect, to animate, to enliven ; *e*) (of style) to exalt, to elevate (in diction, or in sentiment) ; *f*) to augment to increase, to advance, to enhance, to enlarge, (by additions) to run up ; g) to utter loudly ; to elevate to a more acute tone, to lift up, to heighten (the pitch of the voice), to utter with more strength ; *h*) to build, to build up, to erect, to set up ; *i*) to give rise to, to occasion, to start ; to suggest.

a) **— un tableau**, to raise a painting. **— un monument**, to raise a monument. **Il faut — ce mur de cinquante centimètres**, that wall must be raised fifty centimetres. **Le voile de brouillards que le soleil élève au matin**, the mist which the sun causes to rise in the morning. *J. J. Rouss.* **A ces paroles, la mère, élevant vers le ciel ses mains tremblantes**, at these words, the mother, uplifting her trembling hands towards heaven. *b*) **— un bâtiments**, to raise a ship, to steer towards a ship.

c) **Le roi éleva C. au ministère**, the king raised C. to the ministry. **Ses services l'ont élevé au plus haut rang**, his services have raised him to the highest rank. **Ma faveur seule t'élève et seul te soutient**, it is only my favour which raises thee and keeps thee up. **Dieu l'avait élevée sur le trône**, God had raised her to the throne. **Pour — un seul de leurs enfants plus haut que ses ancêtres, ils sacrifiaient tous les autres**, to exalt a single one of their children above his ancestors, they sacrificed all the others. *Mass.* **Vous que la naissance et le rang élèvent sur le commun des fidèles**, you, whom birth and rank exalt above the multitude of the faithful. *Mass.* **Nul n'éleva si haut la grandeur ottomane**, no man has so exalted Ottoman grandeur !

d) **— ses pensées vers Dieu**, to raise one's thoughts to God. **— son cœur vers Dieu**, to lift up one's soul to God. **Élevez vos cœurs** « sursum corda, » raise your hearts (to God). **Ce qui élève l'esprit, devrait toujours aussi — l'âme**, what raises the mind ought also to raise the soul. **Cette fable éleva le courage du peuple**, this fable raised the people's courage. **Une chute si belle élève sa vertu**, such a noble fall exalts his virtue. **La vertu nous élève au-dessus de nous-mêmes**, virtue raises us above ourselves.

f) **— le prix d'une chose**, to raise the price of a thing. **— le taux de l'intérêt**, to increase the rate of interest. **— la valeur**

d'une monnaie, to raise the value of a coinage. — **la température,** to raise the temperature.

g) — **le ton d'un morceau,** *Mus.* to pitch the tone of a piece of music higher. **Dans la discussion, il éleva la voix,** during the discussion he raised his voice. **On ne peut trop — sa voix en faveur de l'innocence opprimée,** we cannot say too much in favour of oppressed innocence. *Voltaire.*

h) — **une maison,** to build a house. — **un monument,** to erect a monument. **On ne devrait — de statues qu'aux bienfaiteurs de l'humanité,** we ought to erect statues to none but benefactors of humanity. — **un empire,** to raise an empire. **Les ministres qui ont outré la puissance des rois l'ont toujours affaiblie, et ils n'ont élevé leurs maîtres que sur la ruine de leurs États,** the ministers who have exaggerated the power of kings have always weakened it, and have only set up their masters on the ruins of their States. *Mass.*

i) — **des doutes sur la réalité,** to raise doubts as to the reality of a fact. — **des difficultés,** to raise difficulties.

2. to exalt : *a)* to extol, to praise, to laud, to cry up ; *b)* to lift up, to elevate, to elate. *a)* — **quelqu'un jusqu'aux nues,** to praise a person up to the sky. *b)* **La prospérité nous élève, l'affliction nous abat,** we are elated by prosperity and humbled by misfortune.

3. to bring up : *a)* to nurse, to nurture, to nourish, to foster, to breed ; *b)* to educate, to instruct, to train up ; to train, to rear, to breed, to discipline, to form. *a)* **C'est le devoir d'une mère d'— elle-même son enfant,** it is a mother's duty to nurse her child herself. **Cette femme n'a pu — aucun de ses enfants,** that woman could not bring up any of her children. — **un enfant au biberon,** to bring up a child by hand. *b)* **Ce jeune homme fut très bien élevé,** that young man was well brought up. **Vous êtes faible, Madame, parce qu'on vous a élevée à la faiblesse,** you are weak, Madame, because you were brought up to be so. *Bussy.* **Il faut avoir étudié les enfants pour les bien —,** it is necessary to study children in order to bring them up well. **Toute leur attention était d' — leurs enfants à la vertu,** their whole care was to bring their children up to be virtuous. *Montesq.*

4. to raise : *a)* to breed, to rear (animals) ; *b)* to cultivate, to produce by cultivation, to cause to grow; to grow. *a)* — **des chevaux,** to rear horses. *b)* — **des plantes,** to cultivate flowers.

5. *Geom.* to erect (a perpendicular) ; *Math.* to involve : to raise to any power, to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself. — **un nombre à la quatrième puissance,** to involve a number to the fourth power. — **à la troisième puissance** *or* **au cube,** to involve (*or* to raise) to the third power, to cube. — **au carré,** to square.

ÉLEVER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to rise : *a)* to arise, to ascend, to mount up, to move up, to pass upwards ; to be raised, to be lifted up to soar (as an eagle) ; to spring up (by leaps) ; to climb (by means of the hands and feet) ; *b)* (with *contre,* against) to rise up, to arise, to be raised up, to stand up ; to take arms, to make a hostile attack, to assault ; *c)* to exalt one's self, to be elevated, to be exalted, to be advanced, to be promoted, to gain elevation in rank, fortune, or honour ; (with difficulty) to climb up, to work up, to work one's way up ; *d)* to be improved ; to be elevated, to be exalted ; to be lofty, to soar, to tower *e)* to arise, to spring up, to originate ; to be excited, to be suggested, to be started ; *f)* to ascend in the diatonic scale, to become more acute; *g)* to become louder, to increase ; *h)* to swell in quantity or extent (as the sea or a river), to be more elevated ; *i)* to increase, to swell, to become greater ; *j)* to amount ; *k)* to be built at a great altitude, to tower.

a) **Les brouillards s'élèvent aux approches du soleil,** the mist rises when the sun appears. **Les vapeurs s'élèvent de la terre,** vapours rise up from the ground. **Certains oiseaux s'élèvent très haut dans les airs,** some birds rise very high in the air. **Nous vîmes s' — un nuage de poussière,** we saw a cloud of dust rise. **Le temps s'élève,** the weather is clearing up. **La température s'est beaucoup élevée depuis deux jours,** the temperature has gone up a good deal since two days. **A mesure que l'on s'élève, on découvre un admirable horizon,** in proportion as one rises, a lovely horizon unfolds itself to the view. **Des îles s'élèvent du sein des flots,** islands arise from the bosom of the waters. **Le terrain s'élève à mesure que l'on s'avance,** the ground rises, as one advances.

b) **Il est temps de s' — contre de tels désordres,** it is time to rise up against such disturbances. **Les rois s'élèvent contre les rois, les peuples contre les peuples,** kings rise against kings, nations against nations *Massillon.*

c) **S' — aux premières charges de l'État,** to rise to the highest posts under government. **Ils ont beau descendre jusqu'à nous, nous n'oserions nous — jusqu'à eux,** in vain they stoop to us we could never dare rise up to them.

d) **L'esprit s'élève par la contemplation de la nature,** the contemplation of nature raises the mind. **S' — aux idées de justice,** to entertain ideas of justice. **S' — à de hautes considérations sur un sujet,** to look at a subject from an elevated point of view. **L'esprit de l'homme ne peut s' — jusque-là,** the mind of man cannot rise to that pitch. **S' — au-dessus des passions,** to rise above the passions of the mind.

e) **Un trouble s'éleva dans mon âme éperdue,** uneasiness arose in my affrighted soul. **Des doutes que je ne puis combattre s'élèvent dans mon esprit,** doubts which I cannot solve arise in my mind. **Une horrible tempête s'est élevée tout à coup,** all of a sudden a terrible tempest arose. **Le vent s'élève,** the wind is rising. [*Impers.* :] **il s'éleva un vent violent,** a violent wind arose. **Il s'élève un grand bruit et mille cris confus,** a great noise and a thousand confused cries arise. **Il s'élève des opinions nouvelles parmi les hommes,** new opinions arise among men. **Il s'élève en mon âme une secrète joie,** a secret joy arises in my soul.

g) **Sa voix s'éleva dans la dispute,** his voice became louder in the quarrel. *i)* **La température s'éleva rapidement,** the temperature rose rapidly. *j)* **Le prix de cette marchandise s'est élevé à cent francs,** the price of these goods has risen to a hundred francs.

2. to be raised, to be erected, to be built, to stand. **Près des murs de cette ville s'élève un édifice superbe,** near the walls of that town stands a superb building. *Fléch.* **Nous avons vu aux Etats-Unis des villes s' — comme par enchantement,** in the United States we have seen towns rise up, as it were, by the enchanter's wand.

3. to blister, to rise in blisters, to swell. **A la moindre irritation sa peau s'élève partout,** the least irritation makes his skin blister.

4. to exalt one's self, to be lifted up ; to be proud (of), to be puffed up (with) ; to be inflated, to swell. **Celui qui s'élève sera abaissé,** whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased . *Bible. Matt.* XXII. 12. **Nous nous élevions de tant de prospérités,** we are proud of such prosperity.

5. to be brought up : *a)* to be reared, to be bred ; *b)* to be educated, to be trained up ; 6. (of animals, plants) to be raised.

7. *Naut.* **S'— aux yeux,** to rise to the eyes, to appear in sight. **S'— au vent** (or **dans le vent**), to gain fast to windward. **S'— de la côte,** to bear off, to ta̲ke sea-room, to get off the land. **S'— en latitude,** to gain latitudinally. **S'— en longitude,** to gain longitudinally. **S'— bien à la lame,** to rise easily upon the sea.

ÉLEVEUR, él'vœr, *sm.* cattle-breeder.

ÉLEVURE, él'vur', [élever], *sf.* pimple, pustule : an elevation of the cuticle.

ELFE, èlf', [Eng.], *sm.* elf (*pl.* elves) : a fairy, a goblin.

ÉLIACIN, éliasan, *pnm.* Eliakim.

ÉLIDE, élid', *pnf. Geog.* Elis.

ÉLIDER, élidé-r, [Lat. : elidĕre, elisum, to crush], *va. Gram.* to elide, to cut.

ÉLIDER (S'), *v. refl.* to be elided, to be cut off.

ÉLIE, éli, *pnm.* Elijah, Elias.

ÉLIGIBILITÉ, élizhibilité, *sf.* eligibility, eligibleness : the quality of being eligible.

ÉLIGIBLE, éligzhibl', [Lat. : eligĕre, to elect], *adj.* eligible : legally qualified, capable of being legally chosen.

ÉLIGIBLE, *sm.* eligible person : a person qualified to be elected a member of the Houses.

ÉLIMER, élimé-r, [Lat. : elimāre ; é ; limer ; limer, to file], *va.* to wear out ; to fritter away.

ÉLIMER (S'), *v. refl.* to wear out, to be worn out.

ÉLIMINATION, éliminasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* elimination : *a)* the act of eliminating ; rejection, extrusion ; expulsion ; *b) Alg.* the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation ; extermination.

ÉLIMINER, éliminé-r, [Lat. : elimināre, atum, to turn out ; limen, liminis, threshold], *va.* 1. to eliminate : *a) Fam.* to thrust out ; to expel ; *b) Alg.* to exterminate ; to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation ; 2. to strike out, to remove. **On a éliminé son nom de la liste,** they have erased his name from the list.

ÉLINGUE, élangh', [Eng. : sling], *sf. Naut.* 1. sling : a rope to be passed round a cask or other article which is to be hoisted or lowered ; 2. can-hook : a cord with a hook at the end.

ÉLINGUÉ, E, élanghé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* tongueless : having no tongue.

ÉLINGUER, élanghé-r, [élingue], *va. Naut.* to sling : to put in the slings.

ÉLIRE, élir', [Lat. : eligĕre, to elect], *va.* [Conj, like *lire.*] 1. to elect : *a)* † to choose ; to take in preference ; *b)* to select by vote, to appoint to office by vote ; *c) Theol.* to make choice of ; to predestinate : to select for some peculiar favour. *a)* **Quelque chemin que l'homme élise, il est à la merci du sort,** whatever man chooses to do, he is at the mercy of fate. *b)* — **un député,** to elect a representative.

2. *Law-t.* to appoint. — **domicile,** to take up, to appoint one's domicile.

ÉLISA, éliza, *pnf,* Eliza.

ÉLISABETH, élisabèt', *pnf.* Elizabeth.

ÉLISE, éliz', *pnm.* Eliza.

ÉLISÉE, élizé, *pnm.* Elisha.

ÉLISION, élizyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : elisio], *sf. Gram.* elision : the act of eliding or suppressing a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of euphony.

ÉLITE, élit', [élire], *sf.* choice, chosen part, flower, best part, best, prime. **L'— de la noblesse,** the flower of the nobility. **L'— de l'armée,** the flower of the army. **Une troupe d'—,** choice troops, the best men of the army. **Des âmes d'—,** noble souls. **Faire l'— de,** to choose, to make choice of.

ÉLIXATION, éliksasyôn, [Lat. : elixāre, to boil], *sf.* elixation : the act of boiling or stewing.

ÉLIXIR, éliksir, [Ar. : al-iksīr, the philosopher's stone], *sm.* elixir : *a*) *Pharm.* a compound tincture; *b*) cordial; *c*) quintessence.

ELLAGIQUE, éllazhik', [the word galle, reversed) *adj. Chem.* ellagic : noting an acid obtained from gall-nuts.

ELLE, èl', [Lat. : illa], *pers. pron. f.* of *the third person.* **1.** [Nominative singular :] *elle*, she (representing animals or things) it; [Plural :] *elles*, they. **Elle est jolie,** she is pretty. **Elle chante,** she sings. **Elles sont jolies,** they are pretty. **Elles chantent,** they sing. **Qui a tenu ce langage ? c'est elle,** who spoke like that ? she did. **Je suis aussi malheureux qu'elle,** I am as unhappy as she is. **Croit-elle ?** does she believe ? **Sortiront-elles ?** will they go out ? **Je le sais, reprit-elle ?** I know it, she said. **Elle mourut, elle et ses enfants,** she died, and so did her children or she died both she and her children. **C'est — qui a parlé ainsi,** she it was who spoke in that way.

[Expletive :] **La vie n'est-elle pas un songe ?** is not life a dream ?

2. [Objective sing. :] *elle* (after a transitive verb), *la* (before a transitive verb) her, (of things) it; [*Plur.* :] *elles, les*, them. **N'avoir qu'une femme et ne chérir qu'elle est une loi de Dieu,** to have but one wife and to love her only is one of God's laws. **Le lion la dévora, elle et ses enfants,** the lion devoured her and her children. [V. *La* and *Les.*]

3. When governed by the preposition *à*, *elle, elles* are sometimes converted into *lui* (*pl. leur*) or *y*, but these words must precede the verb. **Venez avec moi, je vous ferai parler à elle,** come with me, I'll see that you speak to her. **Je pense à elle,** I am thinking of her. **Êtes-vous content d'— ?** are you satisfied with her ? **Dès que je les vis, j'allai; je courus à elles,** as soon as I saw them, I went, I ran to them (V. *Lui, Leur,* and *S.*]

[In phrases indicating ownership, *à* is suppressed and *elle, elles* are expressed by *hers, theirs* : **Ce livre est à elle,** that book is hers. **Ces maisons sont à elles,** those houses are theirs.]

4. When governed by the preposition *de*, *elle, elles*, are generally applied to persons only; in the other cases, *en* is used instead of *d'elle, d'elles*. **Je ne suis pas content d'elle,** I am not pleased with her. **Nous parlions d'elle,** we were speaking of her.

5. after any other preposition, *elle*, her, it, and *elles*, them, are always used. **Que ne ferait-il pas pour elle ?** what would he not do for her ? **Bien des préventions se sont élevées contre elles,** many prejudices have arisen against them. **Cette rivière entraîne tout ce qu'elle rencontre, elle ne laisse rien après elle,** that river carries away whatever it meets with and leaves nothing behind it.

Elle-même, elles-mêmes. V. *Même.*

ELLÉBORE, èllébor', [Gr. : ἐλλέβορος], *sm. Bot.* hellebore : *a*) *Helleborus*, a genus of medicinal plants of the order ranunculaceæ. **— noir, — à fleurs roses,** black hellebore, Christmas rose. **— fétide,** stinking hellebore. **— à fleurs vertes,** green hellebore. **— d'Orient,** oriental hellebore. **— d'hiver,** winter hellebore, winter aconite. **L'— passait pour guérir la folie,** it was supposed that hellebore could cure madness. **Avoir besoin d'—,** to need hellebore. **Elle a besoin de six grammes d'—,... son esprit est tourné,** she wants six grams of hellebore,... her mind is deranged. *Mol. Amph.* II. 2.

b) *Veratrum*, a genus of plants of the order melanthaceæ. **— blanc,** white hellebore.

ELLÉBORINE, èlléborin', *sf.* helleborine : *a*) *Chem.* elleborine, the active principle of black hellebore; *b*) *Bot.* bastard hellebore, a plant of the order orchidaceæ.

ELLÉBORISME, èlléborism', *sm.* helleborism : treatment of diseases by the hellebore.

ELLIPSE, èlips', [Gr. : ἔλλειψις, short of], *sf.* **1.** *Gram.* ellipsis (*pl.* ellipses) : a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted; **2.** *Geom.* ellipse, ellipsis; an ovale figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through its sides.

ELLIPSOGRAPHE, èlipsograf', [Gr. : ἔλλειψις; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* ellipsograph, elliptograph, trammel : an instrument for describing ellipses.

ELLIPSOÏDAL, ALE, èlipsoïdal, dal', *adj.* ellipsoid, ellipsoidal : having the form of an ellipsoid.

ELLIPSOÏDE, élipsoïd', [Gr. : ellipse; εἶδος, form], *sm. Geom.* ellipsoid : a solid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis.

ELLIPSOÏDE, *sf. Geom.* ellipsoid : a curve having nearly the form of an ellipse.

ELLIPSOÏDE, *adj.* ellipsoid, ellipsoidal.

ELLIPTICITÉ, éliptisité, *sf.* **1.** *Gram.* quality of being elliptical; **2.** *Geom.* ellipticity : the elliptical form of a figure; deviation from a sphere.

ELLIPTIQUE, èliptik', *adj.* elliptic, elliptical : *a*) *Gram.* partaking of an ellipsis; having a part omitted; *b*) *Geom.* pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. *a*) **Un tour —,** an elliptical expression. **D'une manière —,** elliptically. *b*) **Une orbite —,** an elliptic orbit. **Compas —,** elliptic compasses.

ELLIPTIQUEMENT, èliptik'mân-t, *adv.* elliptically : *a*) *Gram.* in an elliptical manner with a part omitted; *b*) *Geom.* in the form of an ellipse.

ELME (FEU SAINT-), fœ santèlm', *sm. Naut.* Elmo's fire : an appearance caused by fiery meteors in the atmosphere, often playing about the masts of ships; explained as being a corr. of Helena the name of the sister of Castor and Pollux; called also by the ancients Castor and Pollux.

ÉLOCUTION, élokusiôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : elocutio; e, out; loqui, to speak], *sf.* elocution : *a*) manner of speaking; oral expression, delivery, utterance; *b*) *Rhet.* the choice and order of words, composition.

ÉLOGE, élozh', [Lat. : elogium, short statement], *sm.* eulogy, eulogium : *a*) panegyric « éloge », a panegyrical oration pronounced in honour of an illustrious deceased person, particularly by his successor in the Academy, etc. ; *b*) praise, commendation ; (of things) encomium. *a*) **Un — funèbre,** a funeral panegyric. *b*) **Donner des éloges,** to praise a person. **Faire l'— de quelqu'un,** to praise, to eulogize a person. **Mériter des éloges,** to deserve praise, to be praiseworthy. **Digne d'éloges,** praiseworthy, commendable, laudable. **Voilà des choses qui font son—,** there are things which speak in his favour.

ÉLOGIER, élozhié-r, *va.* to eulogize, to commend, to praise.

ÉLOGIEUX, EUSE, élozhiœ-z, œz', [éloge], *adj.* eulogic, eulogical, eulogistic, encomiastic, laudatory, commendatory : containing praise.

ÉLOGISTE, élozhist', *sm.* eulogist, encomiast, panegyrist : one who bestows praise.

ÉLOHIM, éloïm, [Heb., God], *pnm. pl.* Elohim.

ÉLOIGNÉ, E, élwanyé, *adj.* **1.** distant, remote : *a*) removed to a distance; *b*) far, not near in place, time, connection, relation; *c*) far, foreign, alien, different in nature, not agreeing; *d*) slight inconsiderable. *a*) **Un favori — de la cour,** a favourite removed from the court. *b*) **Lyon est plus — de Paris que Dijon,** Lyons is farther from Paris than Dijon is. **Un pays —,** a distant country. **Le bien qu'ils font s'étend jusque dans les siècles les plus éloignés,** the good they do will be felt in the most distant ages. *Fén. Tél.* 24. **Des parents éloignés,** distant relations. **Je lui proposerai une date plus éloignée,** I will propose a more distant date to him. *c*) **Ce récit est — de la vérité,** that account is far from the truth. **Cela est bien — de ma pensée,** that is very far from my thoughts. **L'esprit de l'Église est bien — de ces maximes,** the spirit of the Church is quite against these maximes.

2. averse : unwilling, having repugnance to. **N'être pas — de rendre service à quelqu'un,** not to be unwilling to render a service to any one.

ÉLOIGNEMENT, élwany'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** removal : removing, the act of removing from a place; departure : the act of going away; withdrawal. **Ce prince a rétabli ses affaires par l'— du ministre qui le trompait,** this prince, by the removal of the minister who deceived him, has set his affairs on a firm footing again. **Ceux qui demandaient son — faisaient eux-mêmes son éloge,** even those who asked for his removal praised him.

2. estrangement, alienation. **Vivre dans un grand — de Dieu,** to live estranged from God. **Depuis qu'il vit dans l'— du monde, sa vie est calme et heureuse,** since he has lived estranged from the things of this world, his life has been calm and happy.

3. neglect, forgetfulness. **L'— de ses devoirs,** the neglect of one's duty.

4. absence, being far away. **Pendant son —,** during his absence. **Je prévois la rigueur d'un long —,** I foresee the sorrow of a long absence. — *Prov.* : **L'éloignement resserre les liens de l'amitié,** absence makes the heart grow fonder.

5. distance : *a*) remoteness; extent of space, interval between two things; *b*) remoteness, interval of time; *c*) reserve, coldness, alienation of heart; aversion dislike, disinclination, reluctance, unwillingness. *a*) **L'— de nos demeures nous empêche de nous voir souvent,** the distance between our dwellings prevents us from seeing each other often. **L'immense — des planètes,** the immense distance of the planets. **On voit dans l'— une tour, un rocher,** in the distance one can see a tower, a rock. *b*) **L'— de deux époques,** the distance between two periods. **L'— des temps rend fort obscurs les détails de cet événement,** owing to the distance of time

there is a want of clearness in the details of this event. **Voir de grands biens en —**, to have great expectations. *c*) **Avoir de l'— pour une personne**, to have a dislike to a person. **Avoir de l'— pour le mariage**, to be averse to marriage.

ÉLOIGNER, élwanyé-r, [é ; loin], *va.* 1. to remove : to place at a distance, to take away, to put away. **Éloignez cette table**, remove that table. **— une chaise du feu**, to remove a chair from the fire.

2. to keep away, to keep at a distance, to hold at a distance, to estrange ; 3. to remove, to send away ; to drive out, to drive away, to drive off ; to turn out, to expel, to dismiss ; to banish ; *Law-t.* to eloin. **— quelqu'un de son pays**, to send a person away from his country. **Le roi a éloigné son favori**, the king has removed his favourite.

4. (of time) to remove, to remove farther, to carry farther. **Chaque jour nous éloigne de cette époque**, every day removes us from that moment.

5. to put off, to defer, to delay. **— un payement**, to put off, to defer, to delay a payment.

6. to banish, to drive away, to put out of mind ; to discard, to reject. **Éloignez de vous ces pensées**, drive away those thoughts. **— toute idée de jalousie**, to banish all ideas of jealousy. **Le travail éloigne le vice**, work banishes vice.

7. to avert, to divert, to turn aside, to turn away ; to ward off. **— des soupçons**, to avert suspicion. **Une modestie qui l'éloigne de penser qu'il fasse le moindre plaisir**, modesty which prevents him from thinking that he gives the least pleasure. *La Bru.* 2.

8. to alienate, to estrange, to disaffect ; to disincline, to indispose, to make averse. **L'égoïsme éloigne les cœurs**, selfishness alienates people's affection. **Votre conduite éloignera de vous tous les esprits**, your conduct will estrange you from everybody.

ÉLOIGNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to go away, to go far ; to go off, to move away. **Il s'éloignait à pas lents**, he was going away slowly. **Éloignez-vous un peu**, move away a little.

2. (with *de*) to quit, to leave ; to move away (from) ; to withdraw (from) ; to absent one's self (from). **Ne vous éloignez pas d'ici**, don't move from here. **Pourquoi t'éloignes-tu de nous ?** why do you move away from us ? **En s'éloignant des rivages de l'Italie**, on leaving the Italian shore. **Voyez comme le bateau s'éloigne doucement**, see how slowly the boat moves away.

3. (of time) to become remote, to be more remote ; to remove farther. **A mesure qu'on s'éloigne de ces événements**, in proportion as these events become more remote.

4. (with *de*) to swerve, to deviate, to depart (from) ; to forsake ; to be wanting (in). **S'— de la vertu**, to swerve from virtue. **S'— de son devoir**, to depart, to swerve from one's duty. **S'— du respect que l'on doit à quelqu'un**, to forget the respect one owes a person. **S'— des intentions de quelqu'un**, to differ from a person in one's intentions.

5. to ramble, to wander. **S'— de son sujet**, to wander from one's subject.

6. to differ, to be different. **Ces deux doctrines s'éloignent peu l'une de l'autre**, there is not much difference between those two doctrines.

7. to be alienated, to be estranged ; to dislike ; to be averse (to), to be disinclined (to). **Il ne s'éloigne pas d'accepter vos offres**, he is not averse to accepting your offer. **Il ne paraît pas qu'il s'éloigne fort des propositions**, he does not seem much averse to the proposals.

8. *Paint.* to appear in the distance.

ÉLONGATION, élôngasyô*n*, [Lat. : e ; longus ; elongāre, atum], *sf.* elongation : *a*) *Astron.* the apparent distance of a planet from the sun ; *b*) *Surg.* an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching of the ligaments.

ÉLONGER, élô*n*zhé-r, [é ; long] *va.* [Takes a mute *e* after *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous élongeons* ; *j'élongeais* ; *j'élongeai* ; *élongeant.*] *Naut.* 1. to lay alongside, to come abreast of (a ship) ; 2. to run out (a warp).

ÉLOQUEMMENT, élokama*n*-t, *adv.* eloquently : with eloquence.

ÉLOQUENCE, éloká*n*s', [Lat. : eloquentia], *sf.* eloquence : *a*) the art of speaking well ; *b*) fluency and animation of delivery ; *c*) the expression of strong emotions in a manner adapted to excite similar emotions in the minds of others ; *d*) the art of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force ; *e*) *Fig.* the quality of producing the same effects as eloquence ; *f*) rhetoric. *c*) **— mâle**, manly eloquence. **— entraînante**, captivating eloquence. **Vaincre par son —**, to overcome with one's eloquence. **L'— du cœur**, the eloquence of the heart. *d*) **— fleurie**, flowery eloquence. **— de la tribune, — parlementaire**, parliamentary eloquence. **— de la chaire, — religieuse**, pulpit, sacred eloquence. **— du barreau, — judiciaire**, forensic eloquence. *e*) **Il y avait dans le ton de sa voix, dans son regard, je ne sais quelle — plus forte que ses paroles mêmes**, there was something, I know not what, in the tone of his voice, in his look, which was even more eloquent than his words. *Acad.* **Les larmes sont l'— des femmes**, tears are women's way of expressing emotion. *St-Évremond.* **Les faits ont leur —**, facts have their eloquence.

ÉLOQUENT, E, éloká*n*-t, ânt', [Lat. : eloquens, entis, from eloqui], *adj.* eloquent : *a*) able to speak with elegance, fluency and power ; speaking well ; persuasive ; *b*) containing eloquence ; *c*) *Fig.* producing the same effects as an eloquent speech. *a*) **Un orateur —**, an eloquent orator. *b*) **Style —**, eloquent style. *c*) **Des larmes éloquentes**, eloquent tears. **Un silence —**, an eloquent silence. — *Prov.* : **Il n'y a rien de plus éloquent que l'argent comptant**, nothing can be more eloquent than ready money.

ÉLU, E, *pa. p.* of *Élire*, 1. elected, chosen ; elect ; 2. *Law-t.* (of a domicile) appointed.

ÉLU, *sm.* 1. elected person ; chosen ; elect. **Les élus du peuple**, the representatives of the people.

2. *Theol.* elect (*pl.* elect) : person chosen or designated by God to salvation. **Il y a beaucoup d'appelés, mais peu d'élus**, many are called, but few chosen.

3. † assessor of the king's subsidies.

ÉLUCIDATION, élusidasyô*n*, *sf.* elucidation : the act of elucidating.

ÉLUCIDER, èlusidé-r, [Lat. : elucidāre, atum ; e ; lucidus, clear], *va.* to elucidate : to make clear, to explain, to clear up. **— une question**, to elucidate a question.

ÉLUCUBRATEUR, élukubratœr, *sm.* lucubrator : one who makes lucubrations.

ÉLUCUBRATION, élukubrasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* lucubration : *a*) a composition or writing prepared by night, or by candlelight ; *b*) a composition produced by meditation in retirement.

ÉLUCUBRER, élukubré-r, [Lat. : elucubrāre], *va.* to compose by night.

ÉLUDABLE, éludabl', *adj.* eludible : that may be eluded.

ÉLUDER, éludé-r, [Lat. : eludĕre, elusum ; e, out ; ludĕre, to play], *va.* to elude, to evade : *a*) to avoid by artifice or dexterity ; *b*) to escape, to shun ; to mock, to defeat. *a*) **— une question**, to evade a question. **C'était — la difficulté plutôt que la résoudre**, that was evading the difficulty rather than solving it. *b*) **— une promesse**, to evade a promise. **— la loi**, to elude the law. **— les poursuites de quelqu'un**, to elude pursuit.

ÉLUDER (S'), *v. refl.* to be eluded, to be evaded.

ÉLUDEUR, EUSE, éludœr, dœz', *f.* eluder : one who eludes or evades questions.

ÉLUDORIQUE, éludorik, [Gr. : ἔλαιον, oil ; ὕδωρ, water], *adj.* *Paint.* elydoric : noting a species of painting with oil and water.

ÉLUL, élul, *sm.* elul : the twelfth month of the civil Jewish year.

† **ÉLUTRIATION**, élutriasyô*n*, [Gr. : λούτριον, vase], *sf.* *Chem.* elutriation : the operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water, and then pouring off or decanting the liquid.

ÉLYME, élim', [Gr. : ἔλυμος], *sm* *Bot.* elymus, lyme-grass : a genus of grasses.

ÉLYNE, élin', [Gr. : ἔλινος, branch], *sf.* *Bot.* elyna : a genus of grasses found in Lapland.

ÉLYSÉE, élizé, [Lat. : elyseum, from Gr. : ἠλύσιον], *sm.* 1. Elysium : *a*) *Mythol.* the place assigned to happy souls after death ; *b*) *Fig.* delightful place ; 2. Elysée : a palace in Paris.

ÉLYSÉES, *adj. mpl.* Elysian. **Champs —**, Elysian fields.

ÉLYSÉEN, ENNE, élizéa*n*, èn', *adj.* Elysian : pertaining to Elysium ; blissful, happy.

ÉLYSIENS, élizia*n*, *adj. mpl. Poet.* Elysian. **Champs —**, Elysian fields.

ÉLYTRE, élitr', [Gr. : ἔλυτρον, case], *sm.* *Entom.* elytron, elytrum (*pl.* elytra) : the wing-sheath of beetles.

ÉLYTROCÈLE, élitrosèl', [Gr. : ἔλυτρον, case ; κήλη, tumeur], *sf.* *Surg.* elytrocele : vaginal hernia.

ÉLYTROÏDE, élitroïd', [Gr. : ἔλυτρον sheath ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* elytroïd : sheath like.

ELZÉVIR, èlzévir, [family of celebrated Dutch printers 1592-1680], *sm.* 1. Elzevir edition ; 2. *Print.* Elzevir type.

ÉLZÉVIRIEN, IENNE, èlzérviryan, ryèn', *adj.* Elzevir. **Édition elzévirienne**, Elzevir edition.

ÉMACIATION, émasiasyô*n*, *sf.* emaciation : leanness, the state of being emaciated.

ÉMACIÉ, E, émasié, [Lat. : emaciatus], *adj.* emaciated, emaciate, lean, thin.

ÉMAIL, émay, [Low Lat. : smaltum ; Ital. : smalto, from Lat. : maltha, a kind of cement ; O. H. Ger. : smalzjan ; Ger. : schmelzen, to melt ; O. Fr. : esmail], *sm.* [*Pl. Émaux.*] 1. enamel : *a*) a semi-opaque glass formed by the combination of different metallic oxides with some fixed fusible salt ; *b*) anything enamelled, enamel-work ; *c*) *Anat.* the hard, exterior covering of the teeth ; *d*) dial-plate of watches and clocks ; *e*) *Fig.* agreeable diversity of colours and flowers. *a*) **Peinture en —**, enamelling ; enamel painting. **Peindre en —**, to enamel, to paint in enamel. **— usé**, polished, smooth enamel. **— en relief**, rough enamel. *e*) **On découvre de loin une grande prairie toute parée de l'— des fleurs**, from afar one can see a large meadow enamelled with flowers. *Montesq. Temp. de Guide.* 1.

2. *Herald.* tincture : the colours and metals of coats of arms.

ÉMAILLER, émayé-r, [émail], *va.* to enamel : *a)* to lay enamel on ; to paint in enamel ; *b)* *Fig.* to give variety to by different colours ; to adorn. *a)* **— une montre**, to enamel a watch. **— de la porcelaine**, to enamel china. *b)* **Le printemps émaille les prairies de fleurs**, spring covers the meadows with flowers.

ÉMAILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to be enamelled.

ÉMAILLERIE, émay'ri, [émail], *sf.* enamelling : the art of enamelling.

ÉMAILLEUR, EUSE, émayœr, yœz', *sm.* enameller : one who overlays metals with enamel.

ÉMAILLURE, émayur', *sf.* **1.** enamelling : *a)* the act of enamelling ; *b)* the art of an enameller ; **2.** enamel-work, enamel.

ÉMANATIF, IVE, émanatif, tiv', *adj.* emanative, emanatory : relating to emanation.

ÉMANATION, émanasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [émaner], *sf.* emanation : *a)* the act of emanating ; *b)* that which emanates, issues, or proceeds from something ; efflux, effluvium. **Les odeurs sont des émanations de certains corps**, odeurs are emanations which issue from certain bodies. **L'autorité de l'Église est une — de la puissance de Dieu**, the authority of the Church is an emanation of Divine power.

ÉMANCIPATEUR, EUSE, émânsipatœr, tœz', *sm. f.* emancipator : one who emancipates.

ÉMANCIPATION, émânsipasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* emancipation : *a)* the act of setting free from dependence ; *b)* the state of being delivered from controlling influence ; *Law-t.* (of minors) livery ; *c)* the act of setting free from slavery or bondage ; manumission ; *d)* the act of setting free from civil restraints ; enfranchisement, affranchisement. *b)* *Fig.* **L' — de l'esprit**, the emancipation of the intellect. *c)* **L' — des esclaves**, the emancipation of slaves. *d)* **L' — des colonies**, the emancipation of the colonies. **L' — des communes**, the enfranchisement of the towns.

ÉMANCIPÉ, E, émânsipé, *adj.* **1.** emancipated ; emancipate ; **2.** enfranchised ; free ; **3.** *Fig.* too free.

ÉMANCIPER, émânsipé-r, [Lat. : emancipāre, atum], *va.* to emancipate : *a)* *Law-t.* to set a son free from subjection to his father ; *b)* to set free from servitude or slavery ; to liberate ; *c)* to restore to liberty ; to enfranchise ; *d)* *Fig.* to liberate from subjection, controlling power or influence. *a)* **— un fils**, to emancipate a son. *c)* **— le peuple**, to emancipate the people. *d)* **— l'esprit**, to emancipate the mind.

ÉMANCIPER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become emancipated ; to have one's self emancipated ; **2.** to gain one's liberty ; to enfranchise one's self ; to free one's self, to deliver one's self. **J'eusse mieux fait de m' — tout à fait des bienséances de mon sexe, n'étant pas née pour m'y assujettir**, it would have been better if I had emancipated myself from the decorum of my sex as I could never submit myself to its rules. *Christina of Sweden.*

3. to make too free, to take too much liberty, to be rather too free ; (with *d)* to go so far as to, to be so bold as to. **Vous vous émancipez trop**, you are taking too much liberty. **Il s'est émancipé à lui dire des injures**, he went so far as to abuse him.

ÉMANDIBULÉ, E, émândibulé [é ; mandibule], *adj. Zool.* without mandibles.

ÉMANER, émané-r, [Lat. : emanāre, atum ; e, out ; manāre, to flow], *vn.* to emanate : *a)* to issue, to flow from ; *b)* *Fig.* to proceed from. *a)* **La lumière émane du soleil**, light emanates from the sun. *b)* **Le Verbe émane du Père éternel**, the Word emanates from the eternal Father. *Acad.* **Et le droit d'opprimer n'émane pas des cieux**, and the right to oppress does not come from Heaven.

ÉMANUÉ, E, émanué, [Lat. : e, without manus, hand], *adj. Zool.* handless : destitute of hands.

ÉMARGEMENT, emarzh'mân-t, [é ; marger], *sm.* **1** emargination : the act of taking away the margin ; **2.** writing in the margin ; **3.** marginal note, note in the margin ; **4.** signature in the margin (on receiving one's salary).

ÉMARGER, émarzhé-r, [é ; marge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous émargeons, j'émargeais.*] **1.** to emarginate, to take away the margin of, to cut off the margin of ; **2.** to write in the margin ; **3.** to sign in the margin ; **4.** to give a receipt, to receive one's salary.

ÉMARGER, *vn.* to sign the receipt of one's salary.

ÉMARGINÉ, E, émarzhiné, [Lat. : emarginatus, from margina, margin], *adj. Bot.* emarginate, emarginated : notched at the apex.

ÉMASCULATION, émaskulasyôn, *sf. Veter.* emasculation : the act of emasculating ; castration.

ÉMASCULER, émaskulé-r, [Lat. : emasculāre, atum ; e, neg. ; masculus, male] *va. Veter.* **1.** to emasculate : to castrate, to geld ; **2.** *Fig.* to mutilate, to enfeeble, to make effeminate.

EMBABOUINER, ânbabouiné-r, [en, pref. ; babouin ; Low Lat. : babouināre, to adorn with miniatures], *va.* to wheedle, to coax.

EMBALLAGE, ânbalazh', [emballer], *sm.* **1.** packing : *a)* the act of packing ; *b)* any material used to pack ; **2.** package : a charge for packing goods. **Fil d' —**, packthread. **Toile d' —**, packing-cloth, pack-cloth, packing-sheet, wrapper : cloth for packing goods. **Frais d' —**, package.

EMBALLEMENT, ânbal'mân-t, [emballer], *sm. Fam.* **1.** excitement ; **2.** *Bicyl.* scorching : great speed. **Méfiez-vous des emballements des coups de colère**, take care of getting into a rage, of flights of anger. *A. Daudet.*

EMBALLER, ânbalé-r, [en ; balle], *va.* **1.** to pack, to pack up, to embale : to make up into a bundle, bale, or package. **— des marchandises**, to pack up goods. **— des livres**, to pack books.

2. *Fig.* to pack off, to send off, to bundle off, to see off. **On l'a emballé dans une diligence**, he was bundled off in a coach.

3. *Vulg.* to put into quod, to send to prison ; **4.** *Fam.* to induce, to bring, to actuate.

EMBALLER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to pack off, to bundle off ; to set off, to depart in haste ; to go off ; to take fright. **2.** *Fam.* to engage, to embark, to enter inconsiderately into an enterprise) ; *Fam.* to fly off into a passion, to get excited ; **3.** *Bicyl.* to scorch ; **4.** to wrap one's self, to cover one's self. **Il s'emballe facilement**, he takes offence very easily.

EMBALLEUR, ânbalœr, *sm.* **1.** packer : one whose business is to pack things ; **2.** (in popul. lang.) boaster.

EMBALLOTTER, ânbaloté, [en ; ballot], *va.* to pack, to embale.

EMBANDER, ânbândé-r, [en ; bande], *va.* to tie up, to bind (in bands) ; to swaddle (a child).

EMBANQUER, ânbânké-r, [en ; banc], *va. Weav.* to distribute the spools of the organzine on the hind-beam.

EMBANQUER, *vn. Naut.* to come upon a fishing-bank.

EMBARBE, ânbarb', *sf. Weav.* healds-cord, heddle-cord.

EMBARBÉ, E, ânbarbé, *adj.* bearded : having a beard.

EMBARBOUILLER, ânbarbouyé-r, [en : barbouiller], *va. Fam.* to muddle, entangle ; to make a mess of.

EMBARCADÈRE, ânbarkadêr, [embarquer : *Span.* : embarcadero], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* wharf (of ports) ; jetty, mole ; **2.** departure platform of trains.

EMBARCATION, ânbarkasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [embarquer], *sf. Naut.* boat, small craft.

EMBARDÉE, ânbardé, *sf. Naut.* yaw, lurch, lee-lurch ; falling off, wild steering. **Faire des embardées**, to yaw, to lurch, to sheer : to steer wildly.

EMBARDER, ânbardé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn. Naut.* to yaw, to lurch, to sheer.

EMBARGO, ânbargo, [Span.], *sm. Naut.* embargo : prohibition to leave a port, detention of a ship in a port. **Lever l' —**, to take off an embargo. **Mettre l' — sur, frapper d' —**, to embargo, to lay an embargo upon.

EMBARILLAGE, ânbariyazh', *sm.* stowage of gun-powder in barrels.

EMBARILLER, ânbariyé-r, [en ; baril], *va.* to barrel, to barrel up.

EMBARQUEMENT, ânbarkœmân-t, [embarquer], *sm.* embarkation ; the act of embarking ; shipping ; shipment (of goods).

EMBARQUER, ânbarké-r, [en ; barque], *va.* **1.** to embark : to ship, to put on shipboard, to put on board ; to take on board. **— des troupes**, to embark troops. **— des vivres**, to take in provisions. **— des marchandises**, to ship goods.

2. to ship : to receive into a ship. **— un coup de mer**, to ship a heavy sea.

3. *Fig.* to embark : to draw, to engage a person in any affair. **— quelqu'un dans une intrigue**, to draw a person into an intrigue.

EMBARQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to embark : *a)* to go on shipboard ; to take shipping ; *b)* *Fig.* to engage, to enter upon any business : to undertake. *a)* **Il s'est embarqué au Havre sur un paquebot**, he went on board a packet-boat at Havre. *b)* **S' — dans une méchante affaire**, to embark in a disagreeable affair. **Je me garderai bien de m' — dans des réflexions philosophiques**, I shall carefully avoid all philosophical thoughts. *J. J. Rouss.* **Agir dans la colère c'est s' — pendant la tempête**, acting in a rage, is like setting out in a storm. *Boiste.* **Je coupe court, parce que je ne veux pas m' — à vous dire les sentiments de mon cœur là-dessus**, I stop short, because I shall not undertake to tell you what my feelings about that are. *Mme de Sév.* **Il faut examiner l'affaire avant de s'y —**, it behoves us to look before we leap.

EMBARRAS, ânbarà-z, (em for en, and barre, obstacle), *sm.* [*Pl. Embarras.*] **1.** obstruction : that which obstructs ; obstacle, barrier, clog, impediment, hinderance, stoppage ; block ; **2.** encumbrance ; that which encumbers. **Il y a de l' — dans cette rue**, that street is blocked up. **Un — de voitures**, a stoppage of carriages. **Un —**

causé par la foule, a block, a stoppage caused by the crowd. **L' — fut grand à l'arrivée de ces personnes qu'on n'attendait pas,** the unexpected arrival of these persons caused great confusion. **Causer de l' — à,** to embarras, to be in the way of ; to give trouble to, to inconvenience, [*Fig.* :] **Faire de l' —, des —, ses —,** to make a fuss ; to talk largely.

3. embarrassment : *a*) trouble, confusion ; perplexity, intricacy, entanglement ; *b*) difficulty, strait, scrape ; inconvenience ; *c*) perplexity arising from insolvency, or from inability to discharge debts ; (in a more general sense) straits, distress, embarrassed circumstances ; *d*) mental doubt, perplexity, confusion of mind, irresolution, disturbance, trouble ; *e*) confusion, abashment. *a*) **Se trouver dans un — inextricable d'affaires,** to have one's affairs in a most embarrassed state. **L' — de ses affaires inquiète ses créanciers,** the embarrassment in his affairs makes his creditors anxious. *b*) **Gardez-vous de vous jeter dans cet —,** mind you do not get into that scrape. **Vous devinez combien cela entraîne d' —,** you may guess what inconvenience that causes. **Éprouver de l' —,** to feel embarrassment. **Se tirer d'un —,** to get out of a scrape. *c*) **Un négociant dans l' —,** a merchant in embarrassed circumstances. **Nous nous sommes trouvés dans de grands —,** we found ourselves in the greatest embarrassment. *d*) **Avoir l' — du choix,** to be perplexed in choosing. **Il n'a pas l' — de choisir,** he has not the trouble of choosing. **Un — d'esprit,** perplexity of mind. **Vous me plongez dans le plus grand — où je me puisse trouver,** you plunge me into the greatest confusion of mind I can be in. *e*) **Parler avec —,** to speak with embarrassment. **Dissimuler adroitement son —,** to cleverly conceal one's embarrassment. **Son — se peignait sur son visage,** confusion was painted in his countenance.

4. *Med.* derangement.

EMBARRASSANT, E, ânbarasân-t, sânt', *adj.* embarrassing : *a*) troublesome ; cumbrous, cumbersome, encumbering ; *b*) perplexing, entangling, intricate, difficult, distressing, puzzling. *a*) **Des bagages embarrassants,** cumbersome luggage. *b*) **Une situation embarrasante,** an embarrassing situation. **Une question embarrassante,** a puzzling question.

EMBARRASSER, ânbarasé-r, [embarras], *va.* **1.** to obstruct : *a*) to block up, to stop up, to clog, to bar, to close ; to be in the way of ; *b*) to impede, to hinder, to retard. **Ces voitures embarrassent la rue,** those carriage block up the street. **Les côtes de la Suède sont embarrassées par une infinité de rochers,** the coasts of Sweeden are strewn with an infinite number of rocks. *Raynal.*

2. to encumber : to render motion difficult ; to clog ; to hamper, to shackle, to entangle. **Votre manteau vous embarrasse,** your cloak encumbers you. **Ce paquet doit vous —,** this parcel is surely too much for you. **On embarrasse le bœuf dans une corde,** they entangle the ox in a cord. **Dans ce piège sanglant je veux l' —,** I shall entangle him in that sanguinary snare.

3. to embarrass : *a*) to perplex, to entangle, to make difficult, to render intricate, to embroil, to involve ; *b*) to perplex, to trouble, to encumber ; to throw into perplexity ; to puzzle ; *c*) to confound, to confuse. *a*) **— une question,** to make a question difficult. **J'étais très embarrassé de répondre,** I was greatly at a loss for an answer *b*) **Le grand nombre d'actions dont je dois parler, m'embarrasse,** the great number of actions I have to speak about embarrass me. **Vous croyez nous — par cette demande,** you think this question will puzzle us. **— une âme faible par des propositions captieuses,** to embarrass a weak mind by captious objections. **Il est tellement embarrassé qu'il ne sait pas quel parti prendre,** he is so embarrassed that he does not know what to do. *c*) **Modérez ces bontés dont l'excès m'embarrasse,** moderate your kindness the excess of which embarrasses me. *Rac. Phèd.* III. 2. **Un air embarrassé,** an embarrassed look.

EMBARRASSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be entangled, to be insnared, to become *or* get entangled ; **2.** to become embarrassed ; to be perplexed ; to ravel. **S' — dans des broussailles,** to get entangled in briers. **S' — dans des cordages,** to be entangled in ropes. **Ils s'embarrassent les uns les autres dans cette confusion,** in this confusion, they perplex each other. **Comme en sa propre fourbe un menteur s'embarrasse,** just as a liar entangles himself in his own roguery. *Corn. Ment.* V. 7. **Il s'est embarrassé dans son discours,** he was at a loss for words in his speech. **Sa langue s'embarrasse,** his tongue falters.

3. (with *de*) to meddle with, to be concerned in ; to concern one's self about, to trouble one's self about, to trouble one's head about, to be solicitous of, to care for. **S' — d'une affaire,** to trouble one's self about an affair. **S' — de ce qu'un ennemi peut penser ou dire,** to trouble one's head about what an enemy may say or think. **Il ne s'embarrassait point de mes chagrins,** he did not put himself out about my troubles. **Cet homme ne s'embarrasse de rien,** that man cares for nothing. **Il s'embarrasse de tout,** he meddles with everything.

4. *Med.* to be affected ; to get disordered.

EMBARRER, ânbaré-r, [en ; barre], *va.* to shut, to enclose bars.

EMBARRER, *vn.* **1.** to take a purchase (with a handspike) ; to place a lever or handspike preparatory to heaving ; **2.** *Glass-m.* to seize at about the middle.

EMBARRER (S'), *v. refl.* to get engaged *or* entangled (as a horse when he gets his leg over the pole).

EMBARRURE, ânbarur', [embarrer], *sf. Surg.* fracture of the cranium.

† **EMBAS,** ânbâ, [en ; bas], *adv.* down,

EMBASE, ânbaz', [en ; base], *sf.* **1.** *Mech. Horol.* shoulder ; **2.** *Technol.* step between the wide and the pointed side of an anvil ; **3.** swollen part of a knife's blade.

EMBASEMENT, ânbaz'mân-t, *sm. Arch.* basement, continuous pedestal.

EMBASSURE, ânbasur', [en ; bas], *sf. Glass-m.* walls of the glass-oven.

EMBASTILLEMENT, ânbastiy'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** imprisonment : the act of imprisoning in the « Bastille » or any other prison ; **2.** surrounding with forts.

EMBASTILLER, ânbastiyé-r, [en ; bastille], *va.* **1.** to imprison : to confine in the « Bastille » or any other prison ; **2.** to surround (a town) with forts.

EMBATAGE, ânbatazh', [enbatre], *sm.* casing, tiring, shoeing (of wheels).

† **EMBATAILLEMENT,** ânbatay'mân-t, *sm. Milit.* embattling : the act of ranging in order of battle.

† **EMBATAILLER,** ânbatayé-r, [en ; bataille], *va. Milit.* to embattle : to range in order of battle.

EMBÂTER, ânbâte-r, [en ; bât], *va.* to saddle : *a*) to put a pack-saddle on ; *b*) *Fig.* to encumber. **— quelqu'un d'une affaire désagréable,** to saddle a person with a disagreeable affair.

EMBATOIR, ânbatwar, [embatre], *sm.* shoeing-pit (for wheels).

EMBÂTONNER, ânbâtoné-r, [en ; bâton], *va.* to arm with a cudgel.

EMBATTRE, ânbatr', [en ; battre], *va.* to case, to tire, to shoe (wheels).

EMBAUCHAGE, ânbôshazh', [embaucher], *sm.* **1.** engaging, taking in (workmen). **2.** seducing, enticing away (soldiers).

EMBAUCHER, ânbôshé-r, [en ; bauche, the exact sense of which is unknown], *va.* **1.** to engage, to take in (workmen) ; **2.** (in an ill sense) to seduce, to entice away (soldiers) ; to tamper with. **— des ouvriers,** to take in, to engage workmen.

EMBAUCHEUR, ânbôshœr, *sm.* **1.** one who engages workmen ; **2.** (in an ill sense) enticer away, recruiter.

EMBAUCHOIR, ânbôshwar, [embaucher], *sm. Shoe-mak.* boot-tree.

EMBAUMEMENT. ânbôm'mân-t, [embaumer], *sm.* embalming, embalment : the act of embalming.

EMBAUMER, ânbômé-r, [en ; baume, balm], *va.* to embalm : *a*) to preserve with balm or other fragrant substances ; *b*) to fill with the odour of balm or any sweet scent ; to perfume, to scent. *a*) **— un corps,** to embalm a body. *b*) **Les orangers fleuris embaument l'air,** the orange-trees in blossom perfume the air. **— une chambre avec des fleurs,** to scent a room with flowers. **Cette liqueur embaume la bouche,** this liqueur perfumes the mouth. [*Fig.* :] **Les vertus embaument le cœur,** virtue is delightful to the heart.

EMBAUMER (S'), *v. refl.* to be embalmed : *a*) to be preserved ; *b*) to be perfumed.

EMBAUMEUR, ânbômœr, *sm.* embalmer : one who embalms bodies for preservation.

EMBECQUER, ânbèké-r, [en ; bec], *va.* to feed (a bird).

EMBÉGUINER, ânbéghiné-r, [en ; béguin], *va.* **1.** to put on a biggin ; **2.** to muffle up : to cover the face ; **3.** *Fig.* to infatuate, to bewitch. **— quelqu'un d'une opinion,** to infatuate a person with an opinion. **— quelqu'un d'une personne,** to infatuate any one with a person.

EMBÉGUINER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to muffle one's self up ; **2.** to be infatuated, to be bewitched. **S' — d'une opinion bizarre,** to be infatuated with a strange opinion.

EMBELLE, ânbèl', [en ; belle], *sf. Naut.* breast (of a ship).

EMBELLIE, ânbèli, [en ; beau], *sf. Naut.* lull, momentary calm (after a storm), clearing, becalming.

EMBELLIR, ânbèlir, [en ; beau], *va.* to embellish : to make beautiful, to add beauty or grace to ; to beautify, to adorn, to ornament, to decorate, to deck, to set off. **Des monuments embellissent la ville,** fine buildings embellish the town. **Il a beaucoup embelli sa maison ainsi que son jardin,** he has ornamented his house and garden very much. **Le soleil embellit la nature,** the sun embellishes nature. **La toilette embellit une personne,** dress sets a person off. **Cette fontaine embellit votre jardin,** this fountain is an ornament to your garden. **Une amitié sincère embellissait nos jours,** (*Fig.*) sincere friendship embellished our life (*or* cheered us). **Ils défigurent la langage, ne pouvant l'embellir,** not being

able to improve the language, they spoil it. **— une histoire,** to embellish a story.

EMBELLIR, *vn.* to grow beautiful *or* handsome, to grow handsomer; to improve. **Cette enfant embellit tous les jours,** that child grows handsomer every day. **Ne faire que croître et —,** to grow tallerand handsomer every day; to improve every day; to grow better and better; (in an ill sense) to grow worse and worse. **Sa sottise tous les jours ne fait que croître et —,** her folly grows upon her daily. *Mol. Escarb. Sc.* 1.

EMBELLIR (S'), *v. refl.* to become, to grow beautiful, to improve in beauty; to adorn one's self. **Dans le bonheur, tout s'embellit à nos yeux,** when we are happy everything seems more beautiful. **Paris s'embellissait des dépouilles des nations,** Paris adorned (*or* arrayed) herself with the spoils of nations. *Massillon.*

EMBELLISSANT, E, â*n*bèlisâ*n*-t, sâ*n*t', *adj.* embellishing, adorning.

EMBELLISSEMENT, â*n*bèlis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* embellishment: *a*) the act of embellishing, of adorning; decoration; *b*) that which embellishes; ornament. *a*) **L' — d'une ville,** the embellishing of a town. *b*) **Faire de nouveaux embellissements à sa demeure,** to make new improvements to one's dwelling. **La bonté est l' — de l'âme,** kindness is an embellishment of the soul. **Les embellissements d'un discours,** the ornaments of a speech.

EMBELLISSEUR, â*n*bèlisœr, *sm.* embellisher: one who embellishes.

EMBÉRIZE, â*n*bériz'. *sf. Ornith.* emberiza: a genus of passerine birds; bunting.

EMBÉRIZIDÉES, â*n*bérizidé *sf. pl. Ornith.* emberizidæ: a sub-famly of the order passeres.

EMBERLIFICOTER, â*n*bèrlifikoté-r, [*Pop jargon*], *va. Popul. lang.* to encumber; to embarrass, to entangle. **Mais il s'emberlificota dans les jupons qui lui barraient le chemin, il faillit tomber,** but the got entangled in the petticoats which were in his way, and nearly fell. *E. Zola.*

EMBERLIFICOTEUR, â*n*bèrlifikotœ, *sm. Pop. slang.* sly or artful fellow, a wheedling blade.

EMBERLUCOQUER (S'), s'â*n*bèrlukoké-r, (of unknown origin), *v. refl. Fam.* to be infatuated (with).

EMBESOGNÉ, E, â*n*bœzonyé, [en; besogne], *adj. Fam.* busy, busily engaged.

EMBÊTANT, E, â*n*bêtâ*n*, â*n*t'; *adj. Triv.* annoying, boring, tiresome.

EMBÊTEMENT, â*n*bêtmâ*n*, *sm. Triv.* annoyance, trouble, bother, bore, nuisance.

EMBÊTER, â*n*bêté-r, [en; bête], *va. Fam.* 1. to stultify, to stupify; 2. to annoy, to bore, to bother, to tease.

EMBEURRER, â*n*bœré-r, [en; beurre] *va.* to butter: to cover with butter.

EMBLAISON, â*n*blèzô*n*, [Low Lat.: bladum, seed, sowing], *sf. Agr.* sowing time, seed-time.

EMBLAVAGE, â*n*blavazh', [emblaver], *sm. Agr.* wheat-sowing.

EMBLAVER, â*n*blavé-r, [en; blé], *va. Agr.* to sow with wheat; to sow with corn.

EMBLAVURE, â*n*blavur', [emblaver], *sf. Agr.* field sown with wheat.

EMBLÉE (D'), d'â*n*blé, [embler], *adv. phr.* at the first onset, at a dash; in a trice; with the greatest ease, without difficulty; without opposition. **Prendre une ville d' —,** to take a town at the first onset. **Emporter une affaire d' —,** to carry an affair at the first onset. **Être nommé d'—,** to be elected without opposition. **Ils ne sont pas arrivés d' — à l'espérance qui les soutient maintenant,** they did not arrive at once to the hope which now sustains them.

EMBLÉMATIQUE, â*n*blématik', *adj.* emblematic, emblematical: *a*) pertaining to an emblem; *b*) representing by some allusion; figurative. **D'une manière —,** emblematically.

EMBLÈME, â*n*blêm', [Gr.: ἔμβλημα], *sm.* emblem: *a*) allusive picture; device; *b*) symbol, type; *c*) attribute; insigna *pl.* *a*) **Expliquer un —,** to explain a device. *b*) **Le coq est l' — de la vigilance,** the cock is the symbol of vigilance. **Le vert est l' — de l'espérance,** green is the emblem of hope. *c*) **Les emblèmes de la royauté,** the emblems of royalty.

EMBLER, â*n*blé-r, [Lat.: involāre; Low Lat.: imbulāre], *va.* to snatch, to ravish: to take away by violence; to steal.

EMBLIER, â*n*blié-r, *va. Naut.* to encumber; to overload.

EMBLIQUE, â*n*blik', *sf. Bot.* emblica: a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

EMBLURE, â*n*blur', *sf. Agr.* field sown with wheat.

EMBOBELINER, â*n*bob'liné-r, **EMBOBINER,** â*n*bobiné-r, [bobine], *va. Fam.* to cajole, to wheedle, to coax: to entice by flattery.

EMBOIRE, â*n*bwar', [en; boire], *va.* [Conj. like *boire.*] *Found.* to cover with oil or wax.

EMBOIRE (S'), *v. refl. Paint.* to soak in.

† **EMBOISER,** â*n*bwazé-r, [en; O. Fr.: boiser, to deceive], *va.* to cajole, to wheedle, to coax.

† **EMBOISEUR, EUSE,** â*n*bwazœr, zœz', *sm.* wheedler, coaxer.

EMBOÎTAGE, â*n*bwatazh, [amboîter], *sm.* 1. putting into boxes; 2. putting into covers (of books); 3. the covering or binding (of books).

EMBOÎTEMENT, â*n*bwât'mâ*n*-t, [emboîter], *sm.* fitting in, jointing, insertion, setting in; *Join.* clamping.

EMBOÎTER â*n*bwâté-r, [en; boite], *va.* to fit in, to joint; to set in; *Join.* to clamp. **— le pas,** *Milit.* to lock up (in marching); *Fig.* to tread in another's footsteps.

EMBOÎTER (S'), *v. refl.* to fit into each other, to fit in.

EMBOÎTURE, â*n*bwâtur', *sf.* 1. joint: *a*) fitting in; the joining of two or more things; *b*) the place of junction; socket; *c*) *Anat.* juncture, articulation of bones; 2. *Join.* clamp: a piece of wood that fastens boards or panels; cross-head.

† **EMBOLE,** â*n*bol', [Gr.: ἔμβολος], *sm. Antiq.* beak, prow (of a ship).

EMBOLIE, â*n*boli, [Gr.: ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw], *sf. Med.* embolia, embole, embolism: obstruction of arteries by coagulated blood.

EMBOLISME, â*n*bolism', [Gr.: ἐμβολισμός; ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw], *sm.* embolism: intercalation, insertion of months to produce regularity.

EMBOLISMÉEN, ENNE, â*n*bolisméâ*n*, èn', *adj.* V. *Embolismique.*

EMBOLISMIQUE, â*n*bolismik', *adj.* embolismic, embolismical, embolismal; intercalary, intercalated; pertaining to embolism.

EMBONPOINT, â*n*bô*n*pwa*n*, [en; bon; point], *sm* plumpness, stoutness, lustiness, good plight of body **Avoir de l'—,** to be stout. **Prendre de l'—,** to grow stout. **Avoir trop d'—,** to be too stout. **Perdre son —,** to get thin.

EMBORDURER, â*n*bôrduré-r, [en; bordure], *va.* to frame (a picture, an engraving), to put a frame to.

EMBOSSAGE, â*n*bosazh', [embosser], *sm. Naut.* bringing the broadside to bear, bringing to bear, laying broadside on.

EMBOSSER, â*n*bosé-r, [en; bosse], *vn. Naut.* to bring the broadside to bear, to bring to bear upon, to lay broadside on.

EMBOSSER (S'), *v. refl. Naut.* to get the broadside to bear.

EMBOSSURE, â*n*bosur', [embosser], *sf. Naut.* spring (on a cable).

EMBOUCHE, â*n*boush', *sf.* meadow.

EMBOUCHÉ, E, â*n*boushé, *adj.* 1. mouthed. **Mal —,** foul-mouthed.

2. entered (into a narrow passage).

EMBOUCHER, â*n*boushé-r, [en; bouche], *va.* 1. to put to the mouth; to blow (a trumpet, a horn, etc.), to tongue (a flute); 2. *Fig.* **— la trompette,** to strike the lyre, to sound the trumpet, to trumpet.

3. to bit (a horse); 4. *Fig.* to prompt (a person), to give (a person) his cue.

5. (of a vessel) to enter the mouth of (a river).

EMBOUCHER (S'), *v. refl.* to fall, to discharge, to empty itself (into). **La Seine s'embouche dans la mer auprès du Havre,** the Seine falls into the Sea near Havre.

EMBOUCHOIR, â*n*boushwar, [emboucher], *sm.* 1. mouth-piece (of wind-instruments); 2. upper side *or* nose-cap (of a musket); 3. boot-tree.

EMBOUCHURE, â*n*boushur', *sf.* 1. mouth-piece, mouth-hole (of a wind-instrument); 2. tonguing: the manner of using the tongue, in playing the flute; blowing (of the horn), 3. bridle-bit (of a horse); 4. mouth: *a*) the opening of a vessel; neck of a jar; *b*) the entrance of a harbour; *c*) aperture by which a river discharges itself into the sea; *d*) muzzle of guns, etc. **L'— de la Seine,** the mouth of the Seine.

EMBOUCLER, â*n*bouklé-r, [en; boucle], *va.* to buckle.

EMBOUDINURE, â*n*boudinur', *sf. Naut.* pudding, puddening (of the ring of an anchor).

EMBOUER, â*n*boué-r, [en; boue], *va.* 1. to bemire: to cover with mire; 2. *Fig.* to vilify.

EMBOUQUEMENT, â*n*bouk'mâ*n*-t, [embouquer], *sm. Naut.* entering a strait, a narrow passage.

EMBOUQUER, â*n*bouké-r, [en; bouque, bouche], *vn. Naut.* to enter a strait, a narrow passage.

EMBOUQUER, *va.* to enter.

EMBOURBÉ, E, â*n*bourbé, *pa. p.* of *Embourber,* stuck in the mire. *Fig.* **Une personne embourbée,** a person in embarrassment.

EMBOURBEMENT, â*n*bourbémâ*n*-t, *sm.* getting, sticking in the mire; *Fig.* muddle, mess. **Quel —!** what a muddle!

EMBOURBER, â*n*bourbé-r, [en; bourbe], *va.* 1. to put, to get, to stick in the mire; 2. to involve, to engage. **— quelqu'un dans une mauvaise affaire,** to involve a person in a troublesome affair.

EMBOURBER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to stick, to sink in the mud. **Ce charretier s'est embourbé,** this man's cart has stuck fast in the mud.

2. *Fig.* to involve one's self in difficulty.

EMBOURRER, â*n*bouré-r, *va.* to stuff. V. *Rembourrer.*

EMBOURSEMENT, â*n*boursœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* pocketing, receiving.

EMBOURSER, â*n*boursé-r, [en; bourse] *va.* to pocket, to receive, to put into ones' purse. **— de l'argent,** to pocket, to receiv

money. **Ce que nous jouons est pour les pauvers et non pour —**, what we gain at cards is to be given to the poor, and not to be put into our purses. *Acad.* [*Fig.* :] **— des coups de bâton**, to get blows with a stick.

EMBOURSER (S'), *v. refl.* to be pocketed, to be put into the purse.

EMBOUT, â*n*bou, [emboutir], *sm.* **1.** ferrule : a ring of iron or copper put at the end of a stick ; **2.** tip (of a leather scabbard).

EMBOUTER â*n*bouté-r, [en ; bout], *va.* to put a ferrule to.

EMBOUTEILLAGE, â*n*bouteyazh, **EMBOUTEILLEMENT**, â*n*bouteyemâ*n*, [en ; bouteille], *sm.* putting into bottles ; bottling up (of ships).

EMBOUTEILLER, â*n*bouteyé-r, [en ; bouteille], *va.* to bottle, to put into bottles ; to bottle up (of ships).

EMBOUTIR, â*n*boutir, [en ; bout], *va.* **1.** to stamp, to work upon a stamp ; **2.** to raise, to draw up by beating.

EMBOUTISSOIR, â*n*boutiswar, [emboutir], *sm.* stamp.

EMBRANCHEMENT, â*n*brâ*n*sh'mâ*n*-t, [en ; branche], *sm.* **1.** branching, branching off (of trees, pipes, roads, etc.) ; **2.** junction (of roads) ; **3.** branch : *a*) branch-road ; a road issuing from the high-road ; *b*) *Railw.* branch-line ; *c*) a secondary chain of mountains ; *d*) division of a science ; **4.** *Carp.* framing (of a roof).

EMBRANCHER, â*n*brâ*n*shé-r, *va.* to join (several branches, roads, pipes, etc.).

EMBRANCHER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to join each other, to join ; **2.** *Railw.* to branch off.

EMBRAQUER, a*n*braké-r, [en ; braquer], *va. Naut.* to haul in, to haul taut (a rope).

EMBRASÉ, E, â*n*brâzé, *adj.* burning : *a*) set on fire ; *b*) *Fig.* fired, inflamed ; fiery, ardent ; *c*) very hot ; sultry, close ; blazing. *a*) **Un tison —**, a burning brand. **Des maisons embrasées**, burning houses. *b*) **Toujours de son amour votre âme est embrasée**, you are always inflamed with his love. *Racine.* **Un cœur —**, an ardent, a fiery heart. **— de colère**, inflamed with anger. *c*) **La nuit même n'apportait aucun rafraîchissement à l'atmosphère embrasée**, the heat was as sultry at night as the day-time. *B. de St-Pierre.*

EMBRASEMENT, â*n*brâz'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** conflagration : *a*) burning ; *b*) *Fig.* fire ; passion ; ardour of passion ; *c*) combustion, tumult, uproar, disorder, confusion. *a*) **L'— d'une maison**, the burning of a house. **L'— du soleil couchant**, the fiery glow of the setting sun. *c*) **Si vous pouviez voir quel — ces huit jours ont allumé dans mon âme**, if you could see what passion these eight days have kindled within me. *J. J. Rouss. Hél.* I. 3. *c*) **Un coup de canon en Orient peut être le signal de l'— de l'Europe**, a cannon-shot in the East may be the signal of a general conflagration in Europe. **On fait l'— de la tour certains jours de fête**, the tower is set all ablaze with red fire on certain fête days.

2. *Arch.* V. *Ébrasement.*

EMBRASER â*n*brâzé-r [en ; braise], *va.* **1.** to fire, to set on fire, to kindle, to inflame. **Une étincelle de feu embrase les forêts et les campagnes**, a spark of fire may set forests and fields on fire. *Massillon.* **La religion les embrase d'un saint zèle**, religion fills them with holy zeal. **— l'imagination**, to inflame the imagination. **Pendant vingt ans la guerre a embrasé l'Europe**, during twenty years all the nations of Europe were fighting against each other.

2. *Arch.* V. *Ébraser.*

EMBRASER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to take fire, to fire, to kindle. **Cette matière s'embrase facilement**, this stuff easily takes fire.

2. *Fig.* to be inflamed, to be fixed, to glow, to be in a glow. **Si votre cœur ainsi s'embrase en un moment**, if your heart is thus inflamed in a moment. *Corn. Ment* I. 2. **S'— pour les sciences**, to be very fond of sciences.

EMBRASSADE, â*n*brasad', [embrasser], *sf.* embrace : the act of embracing each other ; hug. **Donner une —**, to embrace. **Se faire mille embrassades**, to embrace each other a thousand times.

EMBRASSANT, E, â*n*brasâ*n*-t, sâ*n*t', *adj.* **1.** fond of embracing ; **2.** *Bot.* embracing : clasping a stem, as the lower part of a leaf.

EMBRASSE, â*n*bras', [embrasser], *sf.* curtain-loop, curtain band.

EMBRASSEMENT, â*n*bras'mâ*n*-t, [embrasser], *sm.* embrace : the act of embracing or embracing each other. **Un doux, un tendre —**, an affectionate, a tender embrace. **Fuir les embrassements**, to avoid embraces.

EMBRASSER, â*n*brasé-r, [en ; bras], *va* to embrace ; *a*) to take, to clasp in one's arms ; to hug ; to press to the bossom in token of affection ; *b*) to kiss, to give a kiss to ; *c*) to encompass, to encircle, to gird, to surround, to enclose ; *d*) to comprehend, to comprise, to contain, to include, to take in ; to take in at a glance ; *e*) to undertake ; *f*) to seize eagerly, to lay hold on ; *g*) to choose ; to adopt, to espouse ; *h*) *Man.* to cling close to. *a*) **La seule espérance de vous — les comble de joie**, the mere hope of embracing you fills them with joy. *Fén.* **J'embrasse mon rival, mais c'est pour l'étouffer**, I clasp my rival in my arms, but it is to smother him. *Rac. Brit.* IV. 3. **Il se jette aux pieds du roi et lui embrasse les genoux**, he falls at the king's feet and clasps his knees. *b*) **En arrivant, il embrassa sa femme et ses enfants**, on his arrival, he kissed his wife and children. (At the end of a letter :) **Je vous embrasse bien tendrement** I heartily embrase you. **Je vous embrasse de tout mon cœur, du fond de mon cœur**, I embrace you heartily. *c*) **Le lierre embrasse le chêne**, ivy encircles the oak tree. **Le ciel embrasse la terre et la mer**, the sky encompasses the earth and the sea. **Les fortifications de cette ville embrassent un vaste terrain**, the fortifications of that town enclose a large space of ground. *d*) **Il embrassa rapidement tout le champ de bataille**, he took the whole battle-field in at a glance. **Vous allez d'un coup d'œil — les dehors de la ville**, at a glance you will take in the suburbs of the town. **Cet esprit vif et perçant embrassaitsans peine les plus grandes affaires**, that quick acute man could easily embrace the most difficult affairs. *Boss.* **Je voudrais — un si doux avenir**, I wish I could look forward to such a bright future. *e*) **Dans les grandes affaires, il faut tout envisager, et se contenter de ce qu'on peut exécuter avec succès, sans vouloir — tout à la fois**, as far as great things are concerned, we must examine them carefully, and be content to undertake what we can do properly, and no more. *Rollin.* **— une occasion**, to embrace an opportunity. *g*) **— la carrière des armes**, to embrace the military profession. **— une opinion**, to embrace an opinion. **— un parti**, to choose a party. **— la religion chrétienne**, to embrace christianity. **Je chéris la vertu, mais j'embrasse le crime**, I love virtue, but I choose crime. *Volt. Brutus* IV. 3. **— l'intérêt de quelqu'un**, to take up a person's interest. **— la querelle de quelqu'un**, to espouse a person's quarrel. **— *Prov.* : Qui trop embrasse mal étreint**, grasp all, lose all.

EMBRASSER, (S'), *v. refl.* to embrace each other.

EMBRASSEUR, EUSE, â*n*brasœr, sœz', *sm. f.* embracer, kisser : one who is continually embracing or kissing.

EMBRASURE, â*n*brasur', [embrasser], *sf.* iron or wooden frame upon the top of a chimney stalk for security.

EMBRASURE, â*n*brazur', [embrasser], *sf.* **1.** embrasure : *a*) *Fortif.* an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are fired ; *b*) *Arch.* the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall ; splay ; **2.** window-recess.

EMBRAYAGE, â*n*brèyazh', [embrayer], *sm. Mech.* **1.** engaging, coupling ; **2.** clutch : an apparatus for engaging, or disengaging two shafts. **— à manchon**, coupling-box.

EMBRAYER, â*n*brèyé-r, [en ; braie], *va.* [Conj. like *balayer*], *Mech.* to engage ; to throw into gear, to put in gear, to couple.

EMBRELAGE, â*n*brœlazh', *sm.* lashing of a cart load. **Anneau d'—**, lashing-ring.

EMBRELER, â*n*brœlé-r, [en ; O. Fr. : brael or braiel, band]. *va.* [*J'embrèle* ; *j'embrelais* ; *j'embrèlerai* etc.] to lash, to fasten, to secure the load of a carriage.

EMBRELOQUÉ, E, â*n*brœloké, [breloque], *adj.* covered with trinkets.

EMBRENER, â*n*brœné-r, [en ; bran, excrement], *va. Vulg.* to befoul.

EMBRÈVEMENT, â*n*brèv'mâ*n*-t, *sm. Carp.* franking : a mode of forming joints.

EMBREVER, â*n*brœvé-r, *va. Carp.* to frank, to let in, to join.

EMBRIGADEMENT, â*n*brigad'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* division into brigades ; **2.** enlisting.

EMBRIGADER, â*n*brigadé-r, [en ; brigade], *va.* **1.** *Milit.* to divide into brigades ; **2.** to enlist.

EMBROCATION, â*n*brokasyô*n*, [Gr. : ἐμβροχή, wet envelop], *sf. Med.* embrocation : lotion, a fluid application to a diseased part of the body.

EMBROCHEMENT, â*n*brosh'mâ*n*-t, *sm. Cook.* spitting (of a fowl).

EMBROCHER, â*n*broshé-r, [en ; broche], *va.* to spit : *a*) *Cook.* to put on the spit, to pierce with a spit ; *b*) *Fig.* to pierce as with a spit ; to run through.

EMBRONCHER, â*n*bronshé-r, [en ; broncher], *va. Technol.* to overlap, to overlay (tiles, slates, etc.).

EMBROUILLAMINI, â*n*brouyamini, *sm.* V. *Brouilliamini.*

EMBROUILLÉ, E, â*n*brouyé, *adj.* perpexed, confused, intricate. **Un discours —**, a confused speech. **Un procès —**, an intricate lawsuit. **Un esprit —**, a confused mind.

EMBROUILLEMENT, â*n*brouy'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* embroilment : the act of embroiling ; confusion, perplexity, intricacy. **L'— d'une affaire**, the intricacy of an affair. **L'— des idées**, the confusion of ideas.

EMBROUILLER, â*n*brouyé-r, [en ; brouiller], *va.* **1.** to darken, to obscure, to cloud. **La vapeur embrouille les vitres**, the steam clouds the window panes.

2. to embroil : to involve in troubles, to throw into confusion ; to confound, to confuse, to perplex, to entangle. **— une affaire**, to embroil an affair. **— une question**, to embroil a question. **— les idées de quelqu'un**, to perplex a person. **— l'esprit**, to perplex the mind.

EMBROUILLER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become confused, intricate ; **2.** to embroil one's self, to perplex one's self. **L'homme s'embrouille souvent à force de raisonner**, by dint

of reasoning man often become perplexed. *Bossuet*. **Il s'embrouille dans ce qu'il dit**, he gets confused in what he says.

3. *Naut.* to look foul; to get overcast.

EMBROUSSAILLÉ, ânbrousâleyé, [broussaille], *adj.* entangled, covered with brushwood; *Fig.* intricate, perplexing.

EMBRUINÉ, E, ânbruiné, [en; bruine], *adj. Agr.* blighted: spoiled by drizzling rain.

EMBRUMÉ, E, ânbrumé, *adj.* foggy, hazy, misty, dark. **Un temps —**, hazy weather. [*Fg.* :] **Un esprit —**, a beclouded mind.

EMBRUMER, ânbrumé-r, [en; brume], *va.* to cover with fog, haze, mist, to fog to mist, to overcast; to darken **Le voisinage de la mer embrume le ciel**, the vicinity of the sea darkens the sky.

EMBRUMER (S'), *v. refl.* to get foggy, hazy, misty; to haze. **Le ciel s'embrume**, the sky is getting cloudy.

EMBRUN, ânbrœn, **EMBRUNI**, ânbruni, *sm. Naut.* 1. fog, mist, haze; 2. spray: water driven, in a collection of small particles, from the top of the waves by the wind.

EMBRUNIR, ânbrunir, [en; brun], *va.* to brown: to make brown.

EMBRYOCTONIE, ânbrioktoni, [Gr. : ἔμβρυον, embryon; κτείνω, I kill], *sf. Med.* embryoctony: the act of destroying a fœtus in the womb.

EMBRYOGÉNIE, ânbriozhéni, [Gr. : ἔμβρυον, embryon; γένος, birth], *sf. Physiol.* embryogony: the formation of embryos.

EMBRYOGRAPHIE ânbriografi [Gr. : ἔμβρυον, embryon; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* embryography: the anatomical description of the embryo.

EMBRYOLOGIE, ânbriolozhi, [Gr. : ἔμβρυον, embryon; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* embryology: the doctrine of the formation and development of the embryo.

EMBRYON, ânbrion, [Gr. : ἔμβρυον], *sm.* 1. embryo, embryon: *a*) *Physiol.* the child, or young of an animal, in the womb, before it becomes a fœtus; *b*) *Bot.* the rudimentary plant engendered within the seed; germ; *a*) *Fig.* the first state of anything, the rudiments of anything yet unformed. *c*) **Son livre n'est encore qu'en —**, his work is still in embryo.

2. *Fig.* abortion little bit of a man.

EMBRYONIFORME, ânbrioniform', [embryon; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* embryonate: formed like an embryo.

EMBRYONNAIRE, ânbrionèr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* embryo, embryon, embryonic, embryotic, embryonate, embryonated: relating to an embryo. **L'état —**, the embryo state. **Sac —**, *Bot.* embryonic sack.

EMBRYOSAC, ânbriosak', *sm. Bot.* embryonic sack.

EMBRYOTOME, ânbriotom', *sm. Surg.* embryotomic instrument.

EMBRYOTOMIE, ânbriotomi, [Gr. : ἔμβρυον, embryon; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* embryotomy: the operation of cutting the fœtus out of the womb.

EMBRYULCE, ânbriuls, [Gr. : ἔμβρυον, embryon; ὁλκή, act of tearing away], *sm. Surg.* embryulcus: instrument for the extraction of the fœtus.

EMBRYULCIE, ânbriulsi, *sf. Surg.* embryulcia: instrumental delivery.

EMBU, E, ânbu, [on; boire], *sm. Paint.* dulness.

EMBÛCHE, ânbush', [O. Gr. : embûcher, embusquer], *sf.* 1. ambush: a lying in wait for; the state of being posted privately in order to surprise; 2. snares. **Dresser une —, des embûches**, to lay an embush, to lay snares. **Tomber dans une —**, to fall into an ambush.

EMBUSCADE, ânbuskad', [Ital. : imboscata; Span. : emboscada; Late Lat. : imboscāre], *sf.* ambuscade: *a*) ambush, lying in wait for; a private station in which men lie to surprise others; snare laid for an enemy; *b*) a body of troops in ambush. *a*) **Dresser une —**, to lay an ambush. **Donner, tomber dans une —**, to fall into an ambuscade, an ambush. **Être en —**, to be in wait, to ambush. **Se mettre, se tenir en —** to lie in wait, to lie in ambush. **Placer, mettre en —**, to ambush, to place in ambush.

EMBUSQUÉ, ânbuské, *sm. Neol. Milit.* any one hiding away or getting out of military service. **Les embusqués**, *Fam.* slackers.

EMBUSQUER, ânbuské-r, [O. Fr. : embûcher] *va.* to ambush, to place in ambush.

EMBUSQUER (S'), *b. refl.* to ambush: to lie insidiously hidden; to hide one's self, to place one's self in ambush, to lie in ambush, to lie in wait.

† **EMBUT**, ânbu, [Lat. : in; butis, tub], *sm.* V. *Entonnoir*.

ÉMENDATEUR, émândatœr, *sm.* emendator one who corrects or improves a text.

ÉMENDATION, émândasyôn, [Lat. : emendatio], *f.* emendation: correction.

ÉMENDER, émândé-r, [Lat. : emendāre, atum; e, out; menda, fault], *va. Law-t.* to amend, to rectify, to reform.

ÉMERAUDE, ém'rôd', [Lat. : smaragdus, from Gr. σμάραγδος; O. Fr. : esmeralde], *sf. Miner.* emerald: a precious stone of a green colour. **Vert d'—**, emerald-green. **L'île d'—**, the emerald isle: Ireland.

ÉMERGÉ, E, émèrzhé, *adj.* emergent: rising out of the water.

ÉMERGENCE, émèrzhâns', *sf.* emergence, emergency: *a*) *Phys.* emersion; the act of rising out of a fluid; *b*) *Fig.* exigence, urgency, pressing necessity.

ÉMERGENT, E, émèrzhân-t, ânt', *adj.* emergent: *a*) *Geol.* rising out of the water; *b*) *Phys.* rising out of a fluid; *c*) denoting an epoch from which any computation of time is made.

ÉMERGER, émèrzhé-r, [Lat. : emergĕre, emersum; e, out; mergĕre, to plunge], *vn.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *émergeons, émergeant.*] to emerge; *a*) *Geol.* to rise out of water; to come forth; *b*) *Fig.* to rise into view, to become visible.

ÉMERI, ém'ri, [O. Fr. : esmeril, emeril; Gr. : σμῆρις; σμύρις, emery], *sm. Miner.* emery: a granular variety of corundum. **Poudre d'—**, emery powder. **Potée d'—**, emery-dust. **Papier à l'—**, emery paper. **Bouchon à l'—**, emery stopper, glass-stopper.

ÉMERILLON, ém'ryôn, [Lat. : merula; O. Fr. : esmeril], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* merlin: *Falco æsalon*, a species of hawk; 2. *Naut.* iron swivel; 3. *Fish.* hook, fishing hook; 4. rope maker's whirl; 5. † *Artill.* small iron gun.

ÉMERILLONNÉ, E, ém'riyoné, *adj.* brisk, sprightly, lively, wide awake. [*Subst.* :] **Une petite émerillonnée**, a sprightly little maid.

ÉMERILLONNER (S'), s-ém'riyoné-r, [émerillon], *v. refl.* to cheer, to become cheerful, to make merry.

ÉMÉRITE, émérit', [Lat. : emeritus]. *adj.* 1. emerited; retired; 2. perfect, skilled. *Fam.* **C'est un buveur —**, he is a toper of the first water.

ÉMERSION, émèrsyôn, [émerger], *sf.* emersion: *a*) *Phys.* the act of rising out of a fluid; *b*) *Astron.* the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; *or*, the reappearance of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light.

ÉMÉRUS, émérus, *sm. Bot.* bastard-senna.

ÉMERVEILLABLE, émèrvèyabl', *adj.* astonishing, amazing.

ÉMERVEILLEMENT, émèrvèy'mân-t, [émerveiller], *sm.* astonishment, amazement.

ÉMERVEILLER, émèrvèyé-r, [é; merveille], *va.* to astonish, to amaze, to strike with wonder. **Mozart enfant émerveillait ses auditeurs par sa virtuosité précoce**, Mozart's virtuosity when a child amazed those who heard him play. **Cet événement a émerveillé tout le monde**, this event astonished every one. **Je suis émerveillé de tout ce que je vois**, I am amazed at all I see.

ÉMERVEILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to wonder, to be astonished, to be amazed, to be wonderstruck. **Qui ne s'émerveillerait de l'entendre raconter de si prodigieux événements!** who would not be astonished to hear him relate such stupendous events!

ÉMÉTINE émétin', *sf. Chem.* emetine: alkaloid obtained from ipecacuanha.

ÉMÉTIQUE, émétik' [Gr. : ἐμεῖν, to vomit], *sm. Pharm.* emetic: *a*) emetic tartar, tartar emetic, a salt composed of antimony, potassa and tartaric acid; *b*) applied also to any other medecine that provokes vomiting.

ÉMÉTIQUE, *adj.* emetic, vomitive: inducing to vomit.

ÉMÉTISER, émétizé-r, [émétique], *va.* 1. to put an emetic in, to render emetic; 2. to cause to vomit.

ÉMÉTO-CATHARTIQUE, éméto-katartik', [Gr. : ἐμετός, vomiting; καθαρτικός, purgative], *adj. Pharm.* emeto-cathartic: that produces vomiting and purging at the same time.

ÉMETTRE, émètr', [Lat. : emettĕre, emissum; e, out; mittĕre, to send], *va.* [Conj. like *mettre*]. 1. to emit: *a*) to send forth, to give out, to throw out; *b*) *Fin.* to put into circulation, to issue for circulation; to issue; (in an ill sense) to utter (base coin). *a*) **Les rayons qu'émet le soleil**, the rays which the sun sends forth. *b*) **La banque n'émettra plus de nouveaux billets**, the bank will not emit (*or* issue) any new bills.

2. to utter (sounds); to express; to give; to throw out, to set forth. **— son opinion**, to express, to give one's opinion. **— ses idées**, to give out one's ideas.

ÉMEU, émeû, *sm. Zool.* emu.

ÉMEULER, émœlé-r, [e; meule], *va.* to polish on a grindstone.

ÉMEUTE, émœt', [émouvoir], *sf.* riot, disturbance: a seditious commotion. **Exciter une —**, to raise a disturbance. **Réprimer une —**, to quell a riot.

ÉMEUTIER, émœtyé, *sm.* rioter: one who engages in a riot. **Chef des émeutiers**, ringleader.

ÉMIER, émié-r, [é; mie], *va.* to crumble, to crush; to break into small pieces. **— de l'alun**, to crumble alum. **Émiant du pain entre mes doigts**, crumbling bread between my fingers.

ÉMIETTEMENT, émièt'mân-t, [émietter], *sm.* crumbling.

ÉMIETTER, émiètè-r, [é; miette], *va.* to crumble, to crum, to crumb; to fritter away. **L'enfant émiettait un gâteau**, the child was crumbling a cake. **On se sert assez fréquemment de la houe pour — les terres**, the hoe is pretty frequently made use of to break the clods. *Raspail*.

EMIÉTTER (S'), *v. refl.* to crumble : to fall into small pieces.

ÉMIGRANT, E, émigrân-t, ânt', [émigrer], *sm. f.* emigrant : one who quits his country to settle in another.

ÉMIGRANT, E, *adj.* 1. emigrant, emigrating: moving from one place to another; 2. (of animals) migratory.

ÉMIGRATION, émigrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. emigration : the act of emigrating; 2. *Fr. Hist.* the emigrants: those who removed from France during the revolution; 3. (of birds) migration.

ÉMIGRÉ, E, émigré, *adj.* emigrating, emigrant.

ÉMIGRÉ, E, *sm. f. Fr. Hist.* emigrant V. *Émigration.*

ÉMIGRER, émigré-r, [Lat. : emigrāre, atum; e, from; migrāre, to remove], *vn.* 1. to emigrate : to quit one's country in order to reside in another; 2. (of birds) to migrate. [*Émigrer* is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act; it taken *être* when denoting the state.]

ÉMILE, émil', *pnm.* Emilius.

ÉMILIE, émili, *pnf.* Emily, Emilia.

ÉMINCÉ, émansé, *sm. Cook.* mincemeat.

ÉMINCER, émansé-r, [é; mince], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous émincons, j'éminçais.*] to mince : to chop or cut into very thin pieces. — **de la viande,** to mince meat.

ÉMINEMMENT, éminamân-t, *adv.* eminently; in a high degree.

ÉMINENCE, éminâns, [Lat. : eminentia, elevation], *sf.* eminence, eminency : *a*) rising ground, elevation, height, hill; *b*) *Anat.* a part rising or projecting beyond the rest; prominence; *c*) superiority, excellence; *d*) a title of honour given to cardinals. *a*) **Monter sur une —,** to go up to the top of a hill. *c*) **L' — de la science,** the eminence of science. **L' — de sa vertu,** his great virtue.

EN ÉMINENCE, PAR ÉMINENCE, *adv. phr.* eminently.

ÉMINENT, E, éminân-t, ânt', [Lat. : eminens, entis; eminēre; e, out; minēre, to project], *adj.* 1. elevated, high. **Un lieu —,** a high place.

2. eminent : *a*) conspicuous, remarkable, prominent, distinguished above others; *b*) exalted in rank; distinguished, elevated; *c*) exellent; very great. *a*) **Un homme —,** an eminent, a prominent man. **Des hommes éminents en doctrine et en sagesse,** men eminent for their doctrine and wisdom. *b*) **Un poste —,** an eminent post. **Un rang —,** an eminent rank. *c*) **Une vertu éminente,** eminent virtue. **Au service — que vous m'avez rendu,** to the great service you rendered me. **Dans un degré —,** eminently, in a high degree.

ÉMINENTISSIME, éminântisism', *adj.* most eminent : a title given to cardinals.

ÉMIR, émir, [Ar. : amir, ruler] *sm.* emir, emeer : a title of dignity among the Turks, specially applied to the descendants of Mahomet.

ÉMISSAIRE, émisê-r, [Lat. : emissarius; èmettre], *sm.* 1. emissary : *a*) a secret agent, a private messenger; *b*) *pl. Anat.* vessels through which the excretions take place; 2. *Hydraul.* outlet, drain.

ÉMISSAIRE, *adj.* 1. **Bouc —,** scapegoat; 2. *Anat.* emissory.

ÉMISSIF, IVE, émisif, iv', *adj. Phys.* emissive : having the power of emitting heat or light.

ÉMISSION, émisyôn; *in poet.* siôn [émettre], *sf.* 1. emission : *a*) the act of emitting, sending or throwing out; *b*) utterance of the voice; *c*) *Fin.* issue; the issuing or putting into circulation of bills issued at the same time; (in an ill sense) uttering (of base coin). *a*) **L' — de la lumière,** the emission of light. **Théorie de l' —,** *Opt.* emission theory. — **de papier-monnaie,** emission of paper-money. **L' — de cet emprunt aura lieu à Paris et à Londres,** the issue of that loan will take place in Paris and London. **Faire une —,** to issue.

2. *Canon-Law-t.* taking (vows).

EMMAGASINAGE, ânmagazinazh', *sm.* warehousing, storing : the act of warehousing.

EMMAGASINER, ânmagaziné-r, [en; magasin], *va.* to warehouse : to store, to deposit in a warehouse.

† **EMMAIGRIR,** ânmègrir, *va.* to thin, to make lean. V. *Amaigrir.*

EMMAIGRIR, *vn.* to grow lean, to get thin.

EMMAILLOTEMENT, ânmayot'mân-t, *sm.* swaddling.

EMMAILLOTER ânmayoté-r, [en; maillot], *va.* 1. to swaddle, to swathe : to bind tight with bands or rollers. — **un enfant,** to swathe an infant.

2. *Fig.* to wrap up.

EMMAILLOTER (S'), *v. refl.* to wrap one's self up.

EMMANCHÉ, E, ânmânshé, *adj.* 1. with a haft, with a handle; 2. *Fig.* joined, attached; fastened, hitched on, screwed on; 3. begun, set about. **Le héron au long, bec — d'un long cou,** the long-beaked heron tagged on to a long neck. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 4. **C'est une affaire mal emmanchée,** it is a piece of business badly begun.

EMMANCHEMENT, ânmânsh'mân-t, [emmancher], *sm.* 1. putting a handle to; hafting; 2. *Paint.* joining.

EMMANCHER, ânmânshé-r, [en; manche], *va.* 1. to haft, to put a handle to; to helve (an axe, a hatchet). — **un couteau,** to put a handle to a knife. — **une faux,** to put a handle to a scythe. — **un balai,** to put a handle to a broom. — **une cognée,** to helve an axe.

2. *Fig.* to begin, to set about. — **une affaire,** to set about an affair.

EMMANCHER, *vn. Naut.* 1. to enter a channel; 2. (particularly) to enter the Channel.

EMMANCHER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to fit on : 2. *Fig.* to be set about; to be done, to be easy. **Cela ne s'emmanche pas ainsi,** that cannot be done so easily.

EMMANCHEUR, ânmânshœr, *sm.* handle-maker.

EMMANCHURE, ânmânshur', [en; manche] *sf.* sleeve-hole, arm-hole.

EMMANDRINER, ânmândriné-r, *va.* V. *Mandriner.*

EMMANNEQUINER, ânman'kiné-r, [en; mannequin], *va. Hort.* to basket (plants), to put in a basket.

EMMANTELÉ, E, anmânt'lé, *adj.* 1. covered with a cloak; 2. *Ornith.* hooded. **Corneille emmantelée,** hooded crow, royston crow.

EMMANTELER, ânmânt'lé-r, [en; manteau], *va.* [takes an *è* before a mute syllable: *j'emmantèle; j'emmantelais; j'emmantèlerai; j'emmantèlerais; que j'emmantèle.*] 1. to cover with a cloak; 2. † *Milit.* to wall (a town).

EMMARCHEMENT, ânmarsh'mân-t, [en; marche], *sm. Join.* mortising for steps.

EMMARGOUILLÉ, E, ânmargouyé, [margouillis], *adj.* puddled : defiled or soiled with puddle; foul, dirty.

EMMARINER, ânmariné-r, [en; marin], *va. Naut.* 1. to man (a ship), to furnish with seamen; 2. to inure, to acustom to the sea.

EMMARINER (s'), *v. refl.* 1. to be manned; 2. to become inured, or accustomed, to the sea and to the motion of a ship; to get one's sea legs.

EMMARQUISER, ânmarkizé-r, *va.* [Ironically) to give the title of a marquis.

EMMARQUISER (S'), *v. refl.* to assume the title of a marquis.

EMMASSEMENT, ânmas'mân-t, [emmasser], *sm. Milit.* massing.

EMMASSER, ânmasé-r, [en; masse], *va. Milit.* to mass (troops).

EMMÊLEMENT, ânmêl'mân-t, *sm.* entanglement : the state of being entangled; confusion, intricacy.

EMMÊLER, ânmêlé-r, [en; mêler], *va.* to entangle : to make confused by twisting or crossing one part of a thing with another: to render intricate, to complicate. — **du fil,** to entangle thread. **C'est une affaire bien emmêlée,** it is a very complicated affair.

EMMÊLER (S'), *v. refl.* to get entangled

EMMÉNAGÉ, E, ânménazhé, *adj.* 1. moved in; 2. *Naut.* fitted up, arranged.

EMMÉNAGEMENT, ânménazh'mân-t, *sm.* 1. removal (to a new house), moving in; 2. installation, installing, arranging; 3. *pl. Naut.* accommodations, conveniences.

EMMÉNAGER, ânménazhé-r, [en; ménage], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e*, before *o* and *a* : *nous emménageons, j'emménageais.*] 1. to move in; 2. *Naut.* to set the conveniences.

EMMÉNAGER, *va.* 1. to remove the furniture of; 2. to instal.

EMMÉNAGER (S'), *v. refl.* to install one's self; to settle down.

EMMÉNAGOGUE, èmménagog', [Gr. : ἔμμηνα, the menses; ἀγωγός, bringing in], *adj. Med.* emmenagogue : promoting the menstrual discharge.

EMMÉNAGOGUE, *sm. Med.* emmenagogue.

EMMENER, ânm'né-r, [en; mener], *va.* [Conj. like *mener.*] to lead away, to take away (a person); to carry away (or off), to convey away, to bear away, to take away (things); to carry away, to drive away (cattle). **Se hâter d' —, — précipitamment,** to hurry away. **Emmenez-le, qu'on l'emmène,** away with him. **On l'a emmené dans un automobile,** they took him away on a motor-car.

EMMÉNOLOGIE, èmménolozhi, [Fr. : ἔμμηνα, the menses; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* emmenology : a treatise on menstruation.

EMMENOTTER, ânmœnoté-r, [en; menotte], *va.* to handcuff, to manacle : to bind with handcuffs; to shackle.

EMMERDEMENT, ânmerdemân-t, *sm. Vulg.* annoyance, trouble.

EMMERDER, ânmerdé-r, [en; merde], *va. Vulg.* 1. to befoul; 2. to bore, to annoy.

EMMÉTROPE, emétrope, [en; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *adj. Med.* emmetropic : of normal eyesight.

EMMÉTROPE, *sm.* emmetrope.

EMMÉTROPIE, emetropi, *sf. Med.* emmetropia : eyesight, the state of which is normal.

EMMÉTRER, ânmétré-r, [en; mètre], *va. Build.* to dispose for measuring.

EMMEULER, ânmœlé-r, [en; meule], *va. Agr.* to stack (hay).

EMMIELLER, ânmyèlé-r, [en ; miel], *va.* to honey : to cover with honey, to sweeten with honey, to sweeten. — **une tranche de pain**, to spread a slice of bread with honey. — **une liqueur**, to sweeten a liqueur with honey. *Fig.* — **les bords d'un vase**, to gild the pill. **Des paroles emmiellées**, fine words, honied language.

EMMIELLURE, [ânmielur], *sf. Vet.* a resolvent plaster (for the horse's foot).

EMMITONNER, ânmitoné-r, [en ; miton], *pa.* 1. to cover with mittens ; 2. to wrap up.

EMMITOUFLER, ânmitouflé-r, [en ; mitoufle], *va.* to wrap up, to muffle up.

EMMITOUFLER (S'), *v. refl.* to muffle *or* wrap one's self up.

EMMORTAISER, ânmórtèzé-r, [en ; mortaise] *va. Technol.* to mortise : to insert into a mortise.

EMMOTTÉ, E, ânmoté, [en ; motte], *adj. Gard.* with the root in soil.

EMMOUFLEMENT, ânmouflœmân-t, *sm. Pott.* putting in the muffle-furnace.

EMMOUFLER, ânmouflé-r, [en ; moufle], *va. Pott.* to put in the muffle-furnace.

EMMOUSTACHÉ, E, ânmoustashè, [en ; moustache], *adj.* mustachioed : having or wearing mustaches.

EMMURAILLER, ânmurayé-r, [en ; mur], *va.* to wall : to enclose with a wall.

EMMURER, ânmuré-r, [en ; mur], *va.* to wall, to wall up : to enclose, to surround with a wall.

EMMUSELER, ânmuz'lé-r, [en ; museau], *va.* [Conj. like *museler.*] to muzzle, to gag.

EMMUSQUER, ânmuské-r, [en ; musc] *va.* to musk : to perfume with musk.

ÉMOI, émwa, [O. Fr. : esmoi ; es = en ; perhaps O. Ger. *magan* ; Ger. *mögen* ; Macht, power], *sm.* 1. emotion, anxiety, flutter, flury, alarm. **Mettre en** —, to flutter, to flurry ; to put in a flutter, in a flurry, **Être en** —, to be fluttered, to be in a flutter. **La ville est en** —, the town is all agitation.

2. rumour, motion, stir.

ÉMOLLIENT, E, émoliân-t, ânt', [Lat. : emolliens ; emollire, emollitum] *adj. Med.* emollient : softening.

ÉMOLLIENT, *sm. Med.* emolient : an external application, which allays irritation and alleviates inflammatory soreness.

ÉMOLUMENT, émolumân-t, [Lat. : emolumentum], *sm.* 1. emolument : *a*) gain, profit ; *b*) *pl.* the profit arising from office or employment ; salary ; pay ; 2. *pl.* fees, perquisites.

ÉMOLUMENTAIRE, émolumântèr', *adv.* emolumental : ralating to emoluments.

ÉMOLUMENTER, émolumânté-r, [Lat. : e, out ; molire, to toil], *vn.* to profit, to gain, to get fees.

† **ÉMONCTION**, émonksion, [Lat. : emungĕre, emunctum, to blow the nose], *sf.* emunction.

ÉMONCTOIRE, émônktwar', *sm. Anat.* emunctory : an organ which serves to carry off excrementitious matter ; excretory duct.

ÉMONDAGE, émôndazh', [émonder], *sm. Hort.* pruning, lopping, trimming.

ÉMONDE, émônd', *sf.* 1. *Falc.* dung (of hawks) ; 2. *pl. Hort.* lop, trash, loppings (of trees), branches lopped off.

ÉMONDER, émôndé-r, [Lat. : emundāre ; O. Fr. : esmonder], *va.* 1. *Hort.* to prune, to lop, to trim : to cut off the superfluous branches of trees ; 2. *Technol.* to beat well the flock for moulding.

ÉMONDEUR, EUSE, émôndœr, dœz', *sm. f.* pruner : one who prunes or removes superfluous branches.

ÉMONDEUR, *sm.* 1. *Hort.* purning-knife ; 2. *Agr.* cribble, sieve.

ÉMORFILER, émórfilé-e, [é ; morfil], *va. Book-b.* to take off the edge of.

ÉMOTION, émosyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [émouvoir], *sf.* 1. emotion : agitation of mind, excitement of sensibility ; feeling ; tremor. **Les émotions de l'âme**, the agitations of the mind. **Sentir, éprouver de l'** —, to feel tremulous. **Cette nouvelle inattendue lui causa une grande** —, this unexpected news excited him very much.

2. excitement : *a*) agitation, commotion ; stir, disturbance ; tumult, disorder ; *b*) *Med.* agitation, the state of being stimulated or excited ; disturbance. *a*) **Il est dangereux de se trouver au milieu d'une — populaire**, it is unsafe to be in the midst of a popular disturbance, *b*) **Il a trop marché, cela lui a donné de l'** —, he has walked too much, and that has put him into this state of agitation.

ÉMOTIONNER, émosyoné-r [émotion], *va. Fam.* to cause emotion.

ÉMOTTER, émoté-r, [é ; motte], *va. Agr.* to break the clods of.

ÉMOTTOIR, émotwar, [émotter], *sm. Agr.* clod-breaker.

ÉMOU, émou, *sm. Ornith,* emeu, emew, emu, Australian cassowary : a large bird of the family struthionidæ.

ÉMOUCHER, émoushé-r, [é ; mouche], *va.* 1. to drive away the flies from ; 2. *Fig.* to beat, to strike, to give a blow to, to drub, to thrash. **Il se sentit — les épaules**, he felt a blow on his shoulders.

3. *Agr.* to gather (the grain after thrashing) ; 4. *Fenc.* to take away the button of (a foil).

ÉMOUCHER (S'), *v. refl.* to keep away the flies.

ÉMOUCHET, émoushé, *sm. Ornith.* 1. sparrow-hawk : *Falco nisus*, a bird of prey ; 2. kestrel, windhover : *Falco linnunculus.*

ÉMOUCHETER, émoush'té-r, [mouche], *va.* to break the point of.

ÉMOUCHETTE, émoushèt', [émoucher], *sf.* flynet (for horses).

ÉMOUCHEUR, émoushœr, *sm.* flydriver : one who drives away flies.

ÉMOUCHOIR, émouchwar, [émoucher], *sm.* flyflap : a flapper to keep flies off.

ÉMOUDRE, émoudr', [é ; moudre], *vn.* [Conj. like *moudre*], to grind (knives, scissors, etc.).

ÉMOULAGE, émoulazh', [émoudre], *sm.* grinding. — **à sec**, dry-grinding.

ÉMOULEUR, émoulœr, *sm.* grinder, knife-grinder, shear-grinder.

ÉMOULU, E, émoulu, *pa. p.* of *Émoudre*, ground. **A fer** —, sharp-pointed ; with sharp-pointed (*or* edged) weapons. [*Fig.* :] **Être frais — du collège**, to be just fresh from college.

ÉMOUSAGE, émousazh', [émousser], *sm. Agr.* emuscation : the act of freeing from mosses.

ÉMOUSSÉ, E, émousé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. blunt, dull : *a*) thick in the edge or point ; not sharp ; obtuse, dulled ; *b*) *Fig.* dulled, deadened, weakened. *a*) **Un couteau** —, a blunt knife. *b*) **Un goût** —, a dulled taste. **Un esprit** —, a dull mind. **Les sens de la vue et de l'ouïe ne pourraient être émoussés de cette façon**, the senses of sight and hearing could not be dulled in that way. **Quand mon palais est — par l'âge**, when being old my palace has been dulled. *Delille.*

2. *Agr.* cleared of moss.

ÉMOUSSER, émousé-r, [é ; mousse], *va.* 1. to blunt : *a*) to dull, to thicken the edge or point of ; to take off the edge of ; *b*) *Fig.* to dull, to deaden, to weaken the power of. *a*) — **la pointe d'une épée**, to blunt the point of a sword. — **le tranchant d'un couteau**, to blunt the edge of a knife. — **les angles d'un bataillon**, *Milit.* to cut off the angles of a battalion formed in square, so as to form an octagon. *b*) **L'habitude émousse le plaisir**, habit takes off the edge of pleasure.

2. *Agr.* to clear of moss, to free from moss.

ÉMOUSSER (S'), *v. refl.* to become, to grow, to get blunt *or* dull. **Il y a cent traits qui s'émoussent sur un cœur noble ; il en vient un enfin qui porte le coup de la mort**, a hundred shafts glance from a noble heart at last one arrives that gives the death blow. *Voltaire.* **Toutes les sensations s'émoussent à force de se reproduire**, all sensations blunt themselves by repetition. *G. Sand.* **Toute douleur s'émousse**, every grief blunts itself.

ÉMOUSSOIR, émouswar, *sm. Agr.* moss-scraper.

ÉMOUSTILLER, émoustiyé-r, [e ; moustille], *va.* to exhilarate, to cheer up, to put into spirits, to raise the spitits of, to rouse, to stir up.

ÉMOUVANT, E, émouvân-t, vânt', *adj.* moving, touching.

ÉMOUVOIR, émouvwar, [Lat. : emovēre, emotum ; e, put ; movēre to move], *va.* [Conj. like *mouvoir.*] 1. to move : *a*) to put in motion ; *b*) to agitate ; to disturb, to rouse, to raise ; *c*) to excite, to prompt, to incite, to instigate, to stir, to stir up, to raise, to rouse, *d*) to put into commotion ; to agitate, to stir up, to excite ; *e*) *Fig.* to touch, to affect ; to strike mentally ; to awake or excite tenderness or pity ; *f*) to provoke, to induce, to incite, to rouse. *a*) **Six chevaux attelés à ce fardeau pesant ont peine à l' — sur le pavé glissant**, six horses put to this heavy load can scarcely move it on this slippery pavement. *Boileau, Sat.* 6. *b*) **Cette drogue émeut les humeurs**, that drug stirs up the humours. **Cela lui émut un peu le pouls**, that made his pulse throb a little. **La vue du supplice l'émut à tel point qu'il s'évanouit**, he was so moved at the sight of the torture that he fainted. **Le vent commençait à — les flots**, the wind was beginning to swell the waves. *c*) **Antoine émut le peuple contre ceux qui avaient tué César**, Antony incited the people against those who had killed Cæsar. *d*) **Les factieux tentèrent d'— la multitude**, the factionists tried to excite the multitude. *e*) **Plus on a le cœur tendre et l'imagination vive, plus on doit éviter ce qui tend à les** —, in proportion as the heart is tender and the imagination lively, the more ought we to avoid what is calculated to excite them. *J. J. Rouss.* **Ces yeux que n'ont émus ni soupirs, ni terreur**, those eyes that neither terrors nor sighs have affected. **Mes larmes en vain tâchaient de l'** —, in vain my tears essayed to move him. **Je ne cherche qu'à — sa sensibilité**, I am only trying to excite his sensibility. **On n'émeut point sans être ému**, one cannot move others without being moved. *Turgot. f*) **Si rien à la pitié ne peut vous** —, if nothing can make you feel pity. **Il ne faut rien pour vous — en l'état où vous êtes**, it takes a mere nothing to disturb in the state of health you are in, *Mol. Mal im.* II. 3.

2. to raise : to give rise to, to provoke, to cause, to occasion ; to stir up ; to stir

to agitate. **On émeut des troubles contre eux,** disturbances are raised against them. **— une querelle,** to provoke a quarrel. **S'était-on avisé d'— une question si frivole?** did they think of raising so frivolous a question? **On a ému la question si...,** the question arose whether...

ÉMOUVOIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be moved: *a*) to be set in motion; *b*) to be touched, to be affected; to yearn; *c*) to grow angry, to become exasperated, to chafe; *d*) to be touched, to be concerned, to become anxious. *b*) **Il ne saurait parler sans s' —,** he could not speak without being affected. **Le peuple commençait à s' —,** the people began to be excited. *Acad.* **A Son aspect je l'ai vu s' —,** I saw she was moved at the sight of him. **Votre cœur malgré vous s'émeut et s'adoucit,** you cannot help being touched and softened. **S' — de pitié,** to be moved with pity. *c*) **Rebuté, il s'émeut contre eux,** having been spurned, he was angry with them. **A cet aspect sa rage s'est émue,** at this sight, he grew angry. **Parle sans t' —,** speak calmly. *Corn.* *d*) **Il ne s'émeut de rien,** he is concerned at nothing. **Sans s' — de,** unmoved by, unconcerned by.

2. to rise: *a*) to be roused, to be excited, to be stirred up; to be agitated; *b*) to arise, to be excited; to spring. **A ce spectacle le peuple s'émut,** this sight roused the people. *b*) **Entre deux bourgeois d'une ville s'émut jadis un différend** between two citizens of the same town a quarrel once arose. [Impers.:] **Il s'émeut une grande tempête,** a great tempest arises.

EMPAILLAGE, ânpayazh' [empailler], *sm.* stuffing (of animals).

EMPAILLEMENT, ânpay'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** stuffing (of animals); **2.** bottoming (of chairs); **3.** putting straw (round a plant), **4.** *Agr.* (collectively) straw.

EMPAILLER, ânpayé-r, [en; paille], *va.* **1.** to stuff (animals); **2.** to bottom, to put a straw-bottom to (a chair); **3.** to pack (bales) in straw; **4** *Gard.* to put straw round (a plant).

EMPAILLEUR, EUSE, ânpayœr, yœz'. *sm. f.* **1.** naturalist, bird-stuffer; **2.** chair-bottomer **— de chaises,** chair-caner, chair-bottomer.

EMPALANGE, ânpalânsh', *sm. Zool.* African or Cape buffalo.

EMPALEMENT, ânpal'mân-t, [empaler], *sm.* empalement: the act of empaling.

EMPALER, ânpalé-r. [en; pal], *va* to empale: to put to death by fixing on a stake.

ENPAN, ânpân, [O. Fr.: espan· Ang.-Sax., Eng. Span. Ger.: Spanne], *sm.* span: the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended.

EMPANACHER, ânpanashé-r. [en; panache], *va.* to plume, to adorn with plumes.

EMPANNER ânpané-r, [en; panne] *va. Naut.* to bring to, to lie to; to check the course of a ship, by counterbracing the yards.

EMPANNER, *vn. Naut.* to lie to.

EMPANNON, ânpanôn, [enpenner], *sm.* **1.** *Carp.* sleeper; rib of an arched roof; **2.** hind guide (of a carriage).

EMPANTOUFLÉ, E, ânpântouflé, *adj.* slippered, slipshod.

EMPAQUETAGE, ânpak'tazh', [empaqueter], *sm.* packing up.

EMPAQUETER, ânpak'té-r, [en; paquet], *va.* [takes a second *t* before a mute syllable: *J'empaquette* [*pron.* zh-ânpakèt]: *j'empaquetais*; *j'empaquetai*; *j'empaquetterai*; *j'empaquetterais*; *que j'empaquette*; *que j'empaquetasse*, *empaquetant*; *empaqueté.*] to pack, to pack up, to bundle up, to wrap up linen.

EMPAQUETER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to wrap one's self up. **Elle s'est empaquetée dans deux ou trois châles,** she has wrapped herself up in two or three shawls.

2. *Fam.* to be packed together, to be huddled together.

EMPARADISÉ, E, ânparadizé, *adj.* paradised: having the delights of paradise.

EMPARADISER, ânparadizé-r, *va.* to place in paradise.

EMPARER (S'), s-ânparé-r, [Lat.: in; parāre, to prepare], *v. refl.* **1.** (with *de*) to take possession of. *a*) to possess one's self of, to seize upon; to lay hold of, to secure, *b*) to win power over, to acquire influence over; *c*) to become master of, to master, to possess. *a*) **S' — d'un heritage.** to seize upon an inheritance. **L'ennemi s'empara de la ville,** the enemy seized upon the town. **Ils se sont emparés de ces brigands,** they have secured the ruffians. *b*) **S' — de l'esprit de quelqu'un.** to circumvent a person. *c*) **Quand l'ambition, la haine, la jalousie, la colère se sont emparées de quelqu'un,** when ambition, hatred, jealousy and anger have once taken posession of a person's mind. *Acad.* **Un sentiment de tristesse s'empare de l'imagination en entrant dans Venise,** a feeling of sadness seizes your imagination when you enter Venice. *Mme de Staël. Cor.* XIV. 6. **La mollesse et la volupté s'emparent de mon cœur,** indolence and sensuality have taken possession of me.

2. to engross (the conversation): **3.** *Chem.* to assimilate.

EMPARFUMER, ânparfumé-r, *va.* V. *parfumer.*

EMPARQUER ânparké-r [en; parc], *va.* to empark · to pen, to put in an enclosure.

EMPASME, ânpasm', [Gr.: ἔμπασμα, from ἐμπάσσειν, to sprinkle], *sm.* empasm: a powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EMPASTELER, ânpastœlé-r, [en; pastel] *va. dy* to blue.

EMPÂTAGE ânpâtazh *sm.* **1.** the action of sticking (as of gluey matters), of pressing (as of dough), **2.** the first operation of soap-making.

EMPÂTÉ, E ânpâté *adj.* **1** clammy, sticky; **2.** fattened; **3.** *Paint.* impasted; **4.** worked up **Une figure empâtée,** *Fam.* a pasty face. **Langue empâtée** furred tongue.

EMPÂTEMENT ânpât'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** clamminess, stickiness, viscosity. **L'— des mains,** the clamminess of the hands. **L'— de la langue,** the clamminess of the tongue.

2. fattening; cramming (of poultry); **3.** *Paint.* impastation: the act of impasting a picture; **4.** *Surg.* puffiness: a soft intumescence.

EMPÂTER, ânpâté-r [en; pâte], *va.* **1.** to make clammy, sticky, **2.** to fill with paste; **3.** to fatten, to cram (poultry); **4.** *Paint.* to impaste: to lay on colours thickly and boldly; **5.** *Engrav.* to work up; **6.** to blend (sounds).

EMPATTEMENT ânpat'mân-t, [en; patte], *sm.* **1.** base, basement; (of foundations) footing; **2.** *Arch.* breadth of the base (of a wall); **3.** *Naut.* splicing (of the strands of two ropes).

EMPATTER, ânpaté-r, *va.* **1.** *Wheelw.* to form the foot of a wheel-spoke; **2.** *Naut.* to splice, to join together two ropes, by interweaving their strands; **3.** *Naut.* to scarf: to join two pieces of timber.

EMPATTURE, ânpatur', *sf. Carp.* scarfing, joining together.

EMPAUMER, ânpômé-r, [en; paume], *va.* **1.** (at tennis) to strike with the palm of the hand, to strike with a bat; **2.** to take in hand; **3.** to grasp · to seize. **— la balle,** to seize, to embrace the opportunity

4. to get hold of; to gain over, to gain. **— le cœur de quelqu'un,** to win over a person's heart. **— l'esprit de quelqu'un, — quelqu'un,** to come round a person, to win a person over.

5 *Hunt.* to catch (the scent).

EMPAUMURE, ânpômur', [en; paume], *sf.* **1.** palm (of a glove); **2.** top antlers (of a stag).

EMPEAU, ânpo, [en; peau, bark], *sm. Hort.* flute-grafting.

EMPÊCHÉ, E, ânpêshé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** prevented, hindered; **2.** embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss. **— par la timidité de prendre la parole,** prevented from speaking by timidity. **On serait bien — de dire ce qui arrivera,** one would be at a loss to say what will happen.

3. preoccupied; occuped, engaged; busy. **Dis-lui que je suis — et qu'il revienne une autre fois,** tell him he must come again for I am engaged at present. *Mol. Av.* III. 13. [*Subst.*:] **Faire l'—,** to affect to be preoccupied by business.

EMPÊCHEMENT, ânpêsh'mân-t, *sm.* impediment: *a*) that which impedes, hinders; hinderance, obstacle, obstruction; *b*) a defect which prevents fluent utterance. *a*) **Mettre un — à l'exécution d'un projet,** to oppose the execution of a project. **Ce n'est pas moi qui l'empêcherai,** I will certainly not prevent him. **Lever un —,** to remove an impediment. **Sans —,** unimpeded, unobstructed, unmolested. **— dirimant,** *Law-t,* absolute impediment. *b*) **Avoir un — de langue,** to have an impediment in one's speech.

EMPÊCHER, ânpêshé-r, [O. Fr.: empeechier; Lat.: impedicāre], *va.* to hinder: *a*) to obstruct, to be in the way of; *b*) to oppose, to obstruct; to forbid; *c*) to be a hinderance to; to impede, to prevent, to stop, to pot a stop to; to embarass; *d*) to prevent, to preclude, to debar. **Il compta pouvoir — aux ennemis le passage de la rivière,** the thought he could prevent the enemy from crossing the river. **Cette rivière empêche l'armée d'approcher,** that river forbids the approach of the army. **Cela empêche de voir, empêche la vue,** that forbids the sight, that obstructs the prospect. **— un mariage,** to prevent a marriage. **Pour — le progrès d'un si grand mal,** to stop the progress of so great an evil **Un accident m'empêcha de sortir,** an accident prevented me from going out. **Ce grand vent empêche la respiration,** this great wind takes one's breath away. **Il faut souffrir ce qu'on ne peut —,** what cannot be cured must be endured. **L'un n'empêche pas l'autre,** the one does not preclude the other. **La pluie presque continuelle empêche qu'on ne se promène dans les jardins,** the rain, which is nearly continual, prevents us from walking in the gardens **Empêchez qu'elle ne se mêle d'aucune affaire,** prevent her from meddling with any affair. *Voltaire.* **Je n'empêche pas qu'il ne sorte** (or **qu'il sorte**), I do not prevent him from going out. **Je ne vous empêche pas de venir,** I don't prevent your coming **Si l on ne veut pas faire le bien, il ne faut pas — que les autres le fassent,** if we don't wish to do good, we must not prevent others from doing it **Il marche, dort, mange et boit comme les autres, mais cela n'empêche pas qu'il ne soit**

fort malade, he walks, sleeps, eats and drinks like any body else; but that does not prevent him from being very ill. **Empêchez-vous qu'on vienne** (or **qu'on ne vienne**) ? do you prevent people from coming ? **Hé ! voulez-vous, madame, — qu'on ne cause,** Ah ! Madam, would you hinder people from talking ? *Mol. Tart.* I. I.

EMPÊCHER (S'), *v. refl.* to keep one's self (from), to keep (from); to help, to forbear, to refrain (from). **Il n'a pu s'— de pâlir,** he could not help turning pale. **Nous n'avons pu nous — de l'admirer,** we could not help admiring him. **Je n'ai pu m'— de rire,** I could not help laughing. **Je ne saurais m'en —,** I cannot forebear doing it.

EMPEIGNE, ânpèny, [Lat. : Low Lat. : impedia; in; pes, pedis, foot], *sf.* vamp : the upper leather of a shoe or boot.

EMPELLEMENT, ânpèl'mân-t, [en ; pelle], *sm. Agr.* sluice (of pond or a canal).

EMPÊNER, ânpêné-r, [en; pêne], *va.* to put three bolts to (a lock).

EMPENNAGE, ânpenazh, [empenner], *sm.* **1.** feathering (of an arrow), arrangement of wings; **2.** tail of an aeroplane. **— stabilisateur,** balancing plane or surface.

EMPENNE, ânpen, [en; penne], *sf.* barbe (of an arrow).

EMPENNELAGE, ânpenelazh, [empenneler], *sm.* backing an anchor.

EMPENNELER, ânpèn'lé-r, *va. Naut.* to back (an anchor).

EMPENNELLE, ânpènél', *sf. Naut.* kedge-anchor : a small anchor ahead of a large one.

EMPENNER, ânpèné-r, [en; pennne], *va.* to feather (an arrow).

EMPENOIR, ânpœnwar, *sm. Technol.* crooked chisel, bolting chisel; a chisel bent contrariwise at each end.

EMPEREUR, ânp'rœr, [Lat. : imperator], *sm.* emperor : the sovereign of an empire.

EMPERLER, ânpèrlé-r, [en; perle], *va.* to pearl : to adorn with pearls.

EMPESAGE, ânpœzazh', [empeser], *sm.* **1.** starching : the act of stiffening with starch; **2.** starchiness : the state of being starch.

EMPESÉ, E, ânpœzé, *pa. p.* starched,

EMPESÉ, E, *adj.* starched : *a*) stiffened with starch; *b*) *Fig.* starchy, stiff, formal. *a*) **Du linge —,** starched linen. *b*) **Cet homme est —,** that man is stiff or formal. **Il a l'air — du pays d'où il vient,** he looks as formal as the country he comes from. **Leur œil suffisant et —,** their formal, satisfied way of looking. **Un style —,** formal, stiff style.

EMPESÉ, *sm.* starchiness : stiffness of manners.

EMPESER, ânpœzé-r, [en; poix; O. Fr. : peiz, peis], *va.* [takes an *e* before a mute syllable : *J'empèse : j'empesais ; j'empesai ; j'empèserai ; j'empèserais ; que j'empèse ; que j'empesasse ; empesant ; empesé.*] **1.** to starch : to stiffen with starch; **2.** *Naut.* to wet (a sail).

EMPESEUR, EUSE, ânpœzœr, zœz', *sm. f.* starcher : one who starches.

EMPESTER, ânpèsté-r, [en; peste], *va.* to infect : *a*) to taint with disease, to affect with some contagious quality, or with noxious matter; to taint; *b*) *Fig.* to poison, to contaminate, to corrupt. *a*) **La vapeur de marais empestait l'air,** the vapour of the marshes infected the air.

EMPESTER, *vn.* to stink : to emit a strong offensive smell; to be offensive.

EMPÊTRER, ânpêtré-r, [en; Low Lat. : pastorium, shackle], *va.* **1.** to entangle to hamper : *a*) to put in a hamper; to shackle, to place under restraint; to ensnare; *b*) *Fig.* to embarrass; to saddle. **Elle empêtra si bien les serres du corbeau que le pauvre animal ne put faire retraite,** she so entangled the raven's claws that the poor animal was unable to fly away. *La Font. Fab.* II. 16. **Je me suis empêtré dans ces filets,** I have entangled myself in these nets. **Vous nous avez empêtrés d'un homme fort incommode,** you have sadded us with a most troublesome man.

2. *Fam.* to engage : to embark in an affair.

EMPÊTRER (S'), *v. refl.* to get hampered, to get entangled, to entangle one's self; to be embarrassed. **Ce cheval s'est empêtré dans les traits,** that horse has entangled himself in his harness. [*Fam.* :] **S'— dans de mauvaises spéculations,** to get into a scrape.

EMPHASE, ânfâz', [Gr. : ἔμφασις, appearance], *sf.* **1.** emphasis : *a*) *Rhet.* a figure of speech by which a more expressive word is used for another; *b*) stress of voice given to words or parts or a sentence; **2.** (in an ill sense) magniloquence, pomposity, pompousness, bombast. **Les plus grandes choses n'ont besoin que d'être dites simplement, elles se gâtent par l'—,** the greatest things should be said simply; pompousness spoils them. *La Bruy.* 5.

EMPHATIQUE, ânfatik', [Gr. : ἐμφατικος], *adj.* emphatic, emphatical : having emphasis; strong, striking; (in an ill sense) pompous, bombastic, tumid. **Un discours —,** a pompous speech. **Un ton —,** an emphatic tone.

EMPHATIQUEMENT, ânfatik'mân-t, *adv.* emphatically : with emphasis; plainly, strongly; (in an ill sense) pompously.

EMPHRACTIQUE, ânfraktik', [Gr. : ἐμφράσσω, I obstruct], *adj. Med.* emphractic : stopping up the pores of the skin.

EMPHRAXIE, ânfraksi, [Gr. : ἔμφραξις, obstruction], *sf. Med.* emphrasis : an obstruction or repletion of canals or cavities.

EMPHYSÉMATEUX, EUSE, ânfizématœ tœz', *adj. Med.* emphysematous : pertaining; to emphysema.

EMPHYSÈME, ânfizêm', [Gr. : ἐμφύσημα, swelling], *sm. Med.* emphysema : elastic and sonorous distention of the body or its members, from introduction of air into the cellular tissue.

EMPHYTÉOSE, ânfitéôz', [Gr. : ἐμφύτευσις], *sf. Law-t.* emphyteusis : a contract by which houses or lands are given for ever, or for a long term, on condition of an annual rent paid to the grantor; long lease; building lease.

EMPHYTÉOTE, ânfitéot', *smf. Law-t.* emphyteuticary : one who holds lands, let for ever or for a long term, by paying an annual rent; holder of a long lease, tenant by emphyteusis.

EMPHYTÉOTIQUE, ânfitéotik, *adj.* emphyteutic : relating to emphyteusis. **Bail —,** emphyteusis.

EMPIÈCEMENT, ânpiesmân, [en; piece], *sm.* yoke (of a shirt, dress], embroidered collarette.

EMPIERREMENT, ânpyèr'mân-t, [empierrer], *sm. Civ. Eng.* metal, broken stones (for roads); *Railw.* ballast, ballasting. **— de chaussée,** stone-covering.

EMPIERRER, ânpyèré-r, [en; pierre], *va. Civ. Eng.* to metal (roads); to cover with broken stones; *Railw.* to ballast.

EMPIÉTEMENT, ânpyét'mân-t, [empiéter], *sm.* encroachment : the act of encroaching; unlawful intrusion, invasion.

EMPIÉTER, ânpyété-r, [en; pied], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to encroach upon : to enter by gradual advances, on the rights or possessions of another; to trench upon; to infringe upon; to invade. **Le peuple leur laissa — le pouvoir suprême,** the people allowed them to infringe upon the supreme power, *Bossuet. Hist. univ.* I. 8.

EMPIÉTER, *vn.* (with *sur*) to encroach (upon), to make an invasion (upon), to invade. **— sur un champ,** to encroach upon a field. **La rivière empiète tous les jours de ce côté,** the river every day encroaches on this side. **La mer inpiète sur cette côte,** the sea is gradually gaining on that coast. **— sur les droits de quelqu'un,** to encroach upon a person's right.

EMPIFFRER, ânpifré-r, [en; piffre], *va. Fam.* **1.** to cram, to stuff : to fill with food; **2.** to bloat : to swell, to puff up.

EMPIFFRER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to cram one's self; **2.** to get bloated. **Cinq ou six amis qui s'empiffraient de jambon,** five or six friends who were stuffing with ham. *Lesage. Gil. Blas.* IV. 14.

EMPIFFRERIE, ânpifrœri, *sm. Fam.* cramming (with food).

EMPILAGE, ânpilazh', *sm.* piling up.

EMPILEMENT, ânpil'mân-t, *sm.* piling, piling up; (of wood) stacking.

EMPILER, ânpilé-r, [en; pile], *va.* to pile, to pile up; to form a pile with, to heap; (of wood) to stack.

EMPILER (S'), *v. refl.* to be piled up, to be heaped.

EMPILEUR, ânpilœr, *sm.* stacker : one who piles up anything.

EMPIRE, ânpir', [Lat. : imperium], *sm.* **1.** empire : *a*) sway, rule, control, command; *b*) ascendency, governing influence; *c*) absolute authority, imperial power, dominion; *d*) the country or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor; *e*) any region, land or water over which dominion is extended. *a*) **Un roi qui avait sur ses peuples un — absolu,** a king who had absolutely sway over his people. *Fén. Tél.* 5. **Exercer un — despotique dans sa maison,** to hold despotic sway in one's house. **J'ai sur votre vie un — suprême,** I have absolute power over your life. *Rac. Baj.* II. I. **Traiter quelqu'un avec —,** to treat a person with haughtiness. *b*) **Les femmes ont un — absolu sur l'esprit des hommes,** women have a great ascendency over the minds of men. **L'— de la raison,** the empire of reason. **Prendre de l'— sur quelqu'un,** to have great influence over a person. **Avoir de l'— sur soi-même,** to have command over one's self. **J'ai souhaité l'— et j'y suis parvenu,** I wished for absolute authority, and have it. *Corn. Cinna.* II. I. **La France possédait autrefois dans l'Amérique septentrionale un vaste —,** France formerly possessed a large empire in North America. *d*) **L'— romain,** the Roman Empire. **L'— d'Occident,** the Western Empire. **Le bas- —,** the Lower Empire. *c*) **L'— de la mer,** the empire of the sea. **L'— des ombres,** the empire of the shades.

2. reign (of an emperor). **Virgile vivait sous l'— d'Auguste,** Virgil lived under the reign of Augustus.

† **EMPIREMENT**, ânpir'mân-t, [empirer], *sm.* growing worse.

EMPIRER, ânpiré-r, [Low Lat. : empejorāre; Lat. : pejorāre, in O. Fr. empeirier, to get worse], *va.* to make, to render worse; to aggravate. **Le malheur empire les mauvais caractères; il améliore les bons,** misfortunes make bad people worse, and good people better.

EMPIRER, *vn.* to get, to grow worse

Les choses empirèrent par sa mort, things got worse when he died. **J'ai peur de mon état qui empire sans cesse,** I am afraid of my state which keeps getting worse. *J. J. Rousseau.*

EMPIRER (S'), *v. refl.* to get, to grow worse. **Leur état allait s'empirant,** their state was getting worse.

EMPIRIQUE, ânpirik', [Gr. : ἐμπειρικος ; ἐν ; πεῖρα, trial], *adj.* empiric, empirical : *a*) following or relying upon experience ; pertaining to experiments ; *b*) known only by experience used and applied without science ; quack. **Remèdes empiriques,** empiric remedies, quack medicines.

EMPIRIQUE, *sm.* empiric : *a*) † one of a sect of physicians, who practised from experience only ; *b*) physician whose knowledge is founded exclusively on personal experience ; (in an ill sense) quack, pretender, charlatan.

EMPIRIQUEMENT, ânpirik'mân-t, *adv.* empirically : in an empirical manner.

EMPIRISME, ânpirism', *sm.* empiricism : *a*) dependence on personal experience alone ; *b*) the state of a science when the facts are not connected by theory ; *c*) (in an ill sense) quackery.

EMPLACEMENT, ânplas'mân-t, [en ; place], *sm.* site, situation, spot, place, ground ; building-ground. **N'est-il pas singulier que dans une ville aussi fameuse que Carthage, on en soit à chercher l'— même de ses ports ?** is it not singular that, in a city so famous as Carthage, the very site of its ports should still be looked for ? *Chateaubr. Itin.* III.

EMPLAIGNER, ânplênyé-r, *va.* V. *Lainer.*

EMPLANTER, ânplânter-, *va.* to plant V. *Planter.*

EMPLANTURE, ânplântur', [emplanter], *sf. Naut.* step : the support on which the lower end of a mast rests.

EMPLASTIQUE, ânplastik', [Gr. : ἐμπλαστικὸς], *adj.* emplastic : adhesive, glutinous.

EMPLASTRATION, ânplastrasyôn, *sf. Hort.* budding, grafting with scutcheon.

EMPLASTRER, ânplastré-r, *va. Hort.* to bud, to graft with scutcheon, to scutcheon-graft.

EMPLÂTRE, ânplâtr', [Gr. : ἔμπλαστρον], *sm.* 1. *Pharm.* plaster : a solid compound so tenacious as readily to adhere by the ordinary warmth of the human body. **Mettre un — à,** to plaster, to put a plaster on ; *Fig.* to patch up (a thing). **Lever un —,** to take off a plaster. *Fig.* **C'est un —, sur une jambe de bois,** it is like a poultice on a wooden leg.

2. sickly person ; 3. helpless person, drone. **C'est un — que cet homme-là,** that man is most helpless.

EMPLETTE, ânplèt', [Pop. Lat. : implicita, from implicāre, to unfold], *sf.* purchase : *a*) the act of purchasing things of little value ; bargain ; *b*) the thing which is purchased. *a*) **Faire — de quelque chose,** to purchase, to buy a thing. **Cette femme est allée faire des emplettes,** that woman is out shopping. *b*) **Montrer ses emplettes,** to show one's purchases.

EMPLIR, ânplir, [Lat. : implēre], *va.* to fill, to fill up : to make full. **— un verre,** to fill a glass. [*Fam.* :] **— bien son pourpoint,** to eat very heartily ; to be stout.

EMPLIR (S'), *v. refl.* to fill.

EMPLOI, ânplwa, [employer], *sm.* 1. employment : *a*) use ; the act of employing or suing *b*) employ, business ; occupation ; profession, trade ; that which engages the head or hands ; *c*) employ, situation, place ; office, function. *a*) **L'— du fer dans les constructions,** the use of iron in buildings. **L'— du temps,** the use of time. **L'— d'argent,** the use of money. **L'— d'un moyen,** the use of means. **Faire un digne — de sa fortune,** to make a noble use of one's fortune. **L'— du mot propre,** the use of the proper word. **Double —,** double use. *b*) **Je vous vis descendue aux plus humbles emplois,** I saw you come down to the most humble occupation. **Faire son — de,** to employ one's self in, to be occupied in ; to apply one's self to. *c*) **Il n'est pas toujours bon d'avoir un haut —,** it is not always pleasant to fill a high office. **Il est plus facile de paraître digne des emplois qu'on n'a pas, que de ceux que l'on exerce,** it is easier to seem worthy of the places we have not, than of those we have. *La Rochef.* **Se bien acquitter de son —,** to discharge the duties of one's office well. **Chercher de l'—,** to seek employment. **Être sans —,** to be unemployed.

2. *Theat.* department ; line of character. **Cet acteur tient l'— des rois.** that actor always plays kings' parts.

3. *Fin. Law-t.* appropriation, application. **Régler l'— d'une dot,** to regulate the appropriation of a dowry. **Il n'a pu justifier de l'— de ces fonds,** he could not tell how that money had been appropriated (*or* spent).

EMPLOYABLE, ânplwayabl', *adj.* employable : that may be employed.

EMPLOYÉ, E, ânplwayé, *pa. p.* of *Employer,* employed : *a*) in employ, in use ; *b*) occupied ; busy.

EMPLOYÉ, *sm.* person employed ; clerk. **C'est un — au chemin de fer,** he is a railway employé. **C'est un des employés de la compagnie,** he is one of the servants of the company.

EMPLOYER, ânplwayé-r, [Lat. : implicāre ; in ; plicāre, to fold], *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer.*] to employ : *a*) to use, to make use of ; *b*) to use up ; to exert ; *c*) to spend, to lay out ; to appropriate, to devote ; *d*) to occupy, to devote, to pass, to spend ; *e*) to engage in one's service. *a*) **— de l'étoffe,** to use stuff. **— des remèdes,** to use remedies. *b*) **— toute son éloquence,** to exert one's utmost eloquence. **— tous ses soins,** to devote all one's attention. **— toutes sortes de moyens,** to make use of all sorts of means. *c*) **— de l'argent en aumônes,** to employ money in charity. **— son bien à de folles dépenses,** to spend one's money foolishly. *d*) **Bien — son temps,** to make good use of one's time. **— le temps à s'instruire,** to spend time in learning. *e*) **— un grand nombre d'ouvriers,** to employ a great number of workmen. **— un agent dans de grandes négociations,** to employ an agent in great negotiations.

EMPLOYER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be employed, to be used. **Ce moyen peut s'—,** those means may be made use of. **Ce mot ne s'emploie pas en ce sens,** that word cannot be used in that sense.

2. to employ one's self : *a*) to busy one's self ; to occupy one's self, to devote one's self, to apply one's self ; *b*) to exert one's self ; to use one's credit. *a*) **S'— à l'étude,** to apply one's self to study. **S'— à rendre service aux malheureux,** to devote one's self to the service of the poor. *b*) **Il s'est employé pour lui obtenir cette charge,** he exerted himself to obtain this post for him. **Il s'est employé pour moi de la manière la plus bienveillante,** he exerted himself most kindly on my behalf.

EMPLOYEUR, ânplwayœr, *sm.* [In political economy] employer : one who employs or engages.

EMPLUMER, ânplumé-r, [en ; plume], *va.* 1. to feather : to furnish with feathers ; 2. † *Mus.* to quill (a harpsichord).

EMPLUMER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to feather one's nest : to grow rich ; 2. to get stout ; to recover (from illness).

EMPLURE, ânplur', [emplir], *sf. Technol.* empty book of velum leaves (used in beating gold).

EMPOCHER, ânposhé-r, [en ; poche], *va. Fam.* to pocket, to pouch, to put into one's pocket. **— de l'argent,** to pocket money ; to put money into one's pocket. [*Fig.* :] **Il a empoché de bonnes vérités auxquelles il ne s'attendait guère,** he has pocketed a few hard truths, which he litttle expected to hear.

EMPOCHER (S'), *v. refl.* to be pocketed, to be put in one's pocket.

EMPOIGNEMENT, ânponymân-t, *sm.* seizing, taking up.

EMPOIGNER, ânponyé-r, [en, poing), *va.* 1. to seize : *a*) to grasp, to lay hold of, to clutch : to clasp with the hand ; *b*) to take up, to apprehend. *Fam.* to collar. *a*) **— quelqu'un par les bras,** to grasp a person by the arms. **— un objet,** to lay hold of a thing. *b*) **Les gendarmes l'empoignèrent,** he was taken up by the police. **Empoignez-moi cet homme-là,** *Fam.* just collar hold of that man.

2. *Fam.* to interest : to excite emotion or passion in ; to make a strong impression. **Un drame qui empoigne les spectateurs,** a drama which makes a strong impression on the spectators.

EMPOIGNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be seized, to be grasped. **Ce manche ne s'empoigne pas facilement,** that handle is difficult to grasp.

2. to seize each other, to have a set to. **Ils se sont empoignés devant tout le monde,** they let go at each other before everybody.

EMPOINTAGE, ânpwantazh', [empointer], *sm.* pointing (of pins).

EMPOINTER, ânpwanté-r, [en ; pointe], *va.* 1. to point (pins or needles) ; 2. *Cloth-m.* to stitch together.

EMPOINTEUR, ânpwantœr, *sm.* pointter : one who points pins.

EMPOINTURE, ânpwantur', [empointer], *sf. Naut.* ear, upper corner of a square sail.

EMPOIS, ânpwâ-z, [empeser ; poix], *sm.* starch : the jelly which starch or pure fecula forms with boiling water, used to stiffen linen.

EMPOISE, ânpwaz', [O. Fr. : poiser, peser, to weigh], *sf. Mech.* plummer-block, support of roller.

EMPOISONNANT, ANTE, ânpwazonân, ânt', *adj.* poisoning : which poisons ; poisonous.

EMPOISONNÉ, E, ânpwazoné, *adj.* poisoned, empoisoned : *a*) killed or injured by poison ; *b*) poisonous ; containing poison, tainted with poison ; imbittered. *a*) **Il est mort —,** he died poisoned. *b*) **Des fruits empoisonnés,** poisonous fruit. **Des armes empoisonnées,** poisoned arms. [*Fig.* :] **Joie empoisonnée,** imbittered joy.

EMPOISONNEMENT, ânpwazon'mân-t, *sm.* poisoning : the act of giving poison ; bad smell ; † empoisonment.

EMPOISONNER, ânpwazoné-r, [en ; poison], *va.* to poison, to empoison : *a*) to administer poison to, to kill or injure by poison ; *b*) to infect with poison, to taint with venom ; to render noxious or deleterious ; to infect ; *c*) *Fig.* to corrupt, to taint ; *d*) to imbiter, to envenom. *a*) **— un homme,** to poison a man. *b*) **— des fruits,** to poison fruit. **— des armes,** to poison weapons. **— l'eau,** to poison the drinking water. [*Fig.* :]

Cette odeur empoisonne toute la salle, this disagreeable smell pervades the whole room. **L'haleine de cet homme empoisonne,** that man's breath smells very bad. *c*) **Les mauvais exemples empoisonnent la jeunesse,** bad exemples corrupt youth. **Cette doctrine a empoisonné beaucoup d'esprits,** that doctrine has corrupted the minds of many people. *d*) — **le plaisir,** to imbitter pleasure. — **la douceur de la vie,** to poison the happiness of life. **Cette pensée empoisonnait ma vie,** this thought poisoned my life. **C'est une mauvaise langue qui empoisonne les choses les plus innocentes,** he has an evil tongue which envenoms the most harmless things.

EMPOISONNER (S') *v. refl.* **1.** to poison one's self, to take poison. **Elle s'est empoisonnée,** she poisoned herself.

2. to be poisoned ; to be marred ; to be corrupted.

EMPOISONNEUR, EUSE, ânpwazonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* **1.** poisoner one who poisons ; **2.** bad cook ; **3.** *Fig.* corrupter.

EMPOISONNEUR, EUSE, *adj.* poisonous.

EMPOISSER, ânpwasé-r, [en ; poix], *va.* to pitch : to cover with pitch.

EMPOISSONNEMENT, ânpwason'mân-t, *sm.* stocking with fish.

EMPOISSONNER, ânpwasoné-r, [en ; poison], *va.* to stock (a pond) with fish.

EMPORIUM, ânporium, [Gr. : ἐμπόριον, market], *sm. Antiq.* emporium : a place of commerce, a trading mart.

EMPORT, ânpór, [emporter], *sm. Law-t.* taking away, carrying away.

EMPORTÉ E, ânpórté, *adj.* passionate, hasty, fiery, hot-headed. **Une femme emportée,** a passionate woman. **Un caractère —,** a hasty temper.

EMPORTÉ, E, *sm. f.* passionate, hasty person.

EMPORTEMENT, ânpórtœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** transport : vehement emotion, passion ; **2.** fit : violent and disordered motion, an impulsive and irregular action ; burst, outburst, violence. **Il y a des biens que l'on désire avec —,** there are things we most eagerly long for. *La. Bruy.* II. **Un — de colère,** a fit of anger. **Cet — de haine n'était pas seulement dans le peuple,** this violent hatred was not confined to the people. **L' — de sa joie,** his excessive joy.

3. passion, fit of anger, wrath, anger, rage. **Je n'ai trouvé que pleurs mêlés d'emportements,** I saw nothing but fits of crying and anger. **Se laisser aller à d'affreux emportements,** to give way to violent fits of anger.

EMPORTE-PIÈCE, anpórtœpyès', *sm.* **1.** punch, punching-press, puncher ; **2.** *Fig.* bitter satirist. **A l' —,** smartly, neatly done, cleverly. [*pl.* des *Emporte-pièce.*]

EMPORTER, ânporté-r, [en ; porter], *va.* **1.** to carry away : *a*) to transport from one place to another ; to take away, to convey away, to carry off ; *b*) to take away with one's self ; to bear away, to bear off ; *c*) to hurry away, to run away with ; to carry along ; to sweep away *or* off, to carry off with violence ; to drive away ; to brush away (as with a brush) ; to shoot off (with a fire-arm) ; (of the wind) to blow off ; *d*) to steal away ; *e*) *Fig.* to carry along, to bear away ; to master ; to urge, to impel, to incite, to excite ; *f*) to hurry, to transport, to drive beyond the bounds of moderation. *a*) **Emportez vos meubles,** take your furniture away. — **un blessé,** to carry away a wounded man. **Qu'on m'emporte d'ici, je me meurs,** let me be taken away from here, I am doing. **La terre est emportée avec une rapidité inconcevable autour du soleil,** the earth turns with inconceivable swiftness round the sun. *La Bruy.* 16. *b*) **Emportez ce livre, vous le lirez à loisir,** take this book away, you will read it at your leisure. *c*) **La débâcle a emporté plusieurs ponts,** the thaw has caused several bridges to be swept away. **La voiture a emporté cette borne,** the carriage has carried this post off. **Le courant emporte le vaisseau,** the current bears the vessel away. **Il écrit, et les vents emportent sa pensée,** he writes, and his thoughts are borne on the wings of the wind. [*Fam.* :) **Autant en emporte le vent,** many words will not fill a bushel. *d*) **Les voleurs ont tout emporté,** the thieves have stolen everything. *e*) **Je goûte le plaisir sans en être emporté,** I taste pleasure with out indulging in it. **Je me suis laissé emporter au plaisir de...,** I indulged in the pleasure of... **La colère l'a emporté à la vengeance,** anger excited him to revenge himself. *Racine.* **Docile autant que courageux, le cheval ne se laisse point — à son feu,** the horse, as docile as he is courageous does not allow his fire to carry him away *Buffon. f*) **Il est difficile d'arrêter les personnes que les grandes passions emportent,** it is difficult to stop a man who is carried away by great passion. **La fureur m'emportait,** I was transported with rage. **Oh ! ciel, je me serai trahi moi-même, la chaleur m'aura emporté,** good Heavens ! I have betrayed myself, in my warmth I went too far. *Mol. Av.* I. 5.

2. to carry off : *a*) to kill ; *b*) to destroy, to take away ; *c*) to cut off. *a*) **Autrefois, les famines emportaient des générations entières,** formerly famines carried off whole generations. **Cette maladie l'emportera,** this illness will carry him off. *b*) **Un remède qui emporte la fièvre,** a remedy which cures fever. **Une douleur que le temps emporte avec tout le reste,** sorrow, which, like everything else, passes away with time. *c*) **Un boulet lui emporta la tête,** a cannonball carried off his head. — **la pièce,** to have a biting way of jesting, to be very biting, to cut to the quick.

3. to remove, to take out, to fetch out. **Le jus de citron emporte les taches d'encre,** lemon juice takes out ink spots.

4. to carry : *a*) to obtain by violence or with difficulty ; to win, to gain, to get ; *b*) *Milit.* to obtain possession of by force ; *d*) to imply, to import, to involve ; to carry with it. *a*) **Il suit toujours son but jusqu'à ce qu'il l'emporte,** he always goes on with a thing until he gains his end. **Celui-ci sur son concurrent voulait — l'avantage,** this one wished to have the advantage (or the upper-hand) of his rival. — **quelque chose de haute lutte,** to carry a thing with a high hand. *b*) — **une place,** to carry a place. *c*) **Ce crime emporte la peine capitale,** this crime carries capital punishment with it. **Un oui affirmatif qui emporte l'aquiescement,** an affirmative yes which implies acquiescence. **Le droit de la défense naturelle n'emporte point avec lui la nécessité de l'attaque,** the right to defend on 's self does not imply the necessity of attacking others. *Montesq. Esp. des Lois,* x. 2.

5. *Jurisp.* to prevail over. **Le fond emporte la forme,** the matter prevails over the form. — **la balance,** to prevail, to outweigh, to preponderate, to turn the scale.

L'emporter, 1. to outweigh, to weigh down : to exceed in weight, to overbalance to preponderate. **A volume égal, le plomb l'emporte sur l'étain,** a piece of lead outweighs a piece of tin of the same size.

2. *Fig.* to excel, to surpass, to outweigh to prevail, to carry it, to carry the day (against), to get the better (of), to get the mastery (of), to evercome, to have the ascendant over. **Cet avis l'emporta,** this opinion prevailled. **L'amour l'emporte sur la raison,** reason is often overcome by love. **La sagesse l'emporte toujours sur la folie,** wisdom always prevails over folly. *Boiste.* **La realité l'emportait sur la poésie,** reality prevailed over poetry. *Ed. Quinet.* **Les hommes l'emportent sur les femmes en amitié,** men's friendship is truer than women's *La Bruy.*

EMPORTER (S') *v. refl.* **1.** to be carried away, to be carried off. **Prenez tout ce qui peut s' —,** take everything that can be carried away.

2. to run away, (as a horse). **Ce cheval s'emporte,** that horse occasionally bolts.

3. to fly into a passion, to fly out, to get out of temper, to take fire, to fire up ; (with **contre**) to inveigh, to declaim against ; to go (so far as). **Il s'emportera sans doute et bravera son père,** he will no doubt fly into a passion and brave his father. **Télémaque s'emporta jusqu'à menacer Phalante,** Telemachus went so far as to threaten Phalantus. *Fén.* **S' — de colère,** to fly into a passion. **Il s'emporte pour rien,** the least thing puts him out of temper. **Doucement, diras-tu, que sert de s' — ?** gently, you will say, what is the use of getting out of temper ? **Il s'emporte contre ses juges avec plus de fureur encore qu'il n'en avait étalé contre ses ennemis,** he declaims more furiously against his judges than he ever did against his enemies. *Voltaire.* **Ah ! vous êtes dévot, et vous vous emportez,** what ! you are a pious man, and get into a passion? *Mol. Tart.* II. 2. (*Fam.*:) **S' — comme une soupe au lait,** to fire up like gunpowder.

EMPOTAGE, ânpotazh', [empoter], *sm.* potting ; the act of putting in pots.

EMPOTER, ânpoté-r, [en ; pot], *va.* to pot : to put in a pot.

EMPOUILLES, ânpouy', *sf. pl. Law-t.* standing corn : the fruits of the earth not yet cut ; emblements.

EMPOURPRÉ, E, ânpourpré, **1.** *pa. p.* purpled, empurpled ; **2.** *adj.* purple.

EMPOURPRER, ânpourpré-r, [en ; pourpre], *va.* to purple, to empurple : to dye or tinge with purple, to make of a purple colour. **Bacchus lui-même aux vendanges vient — le raisin** Bacchus himself comes before the vintage to tinge the grapes with purple. *Fén.*

EMPOURPRER (S'), *v. refl.* to be purpled *or* empurpled.

EMPREINDRE, ânprandr', [Lat. : imprimĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *craindre*] to imprint, to impress, to stamp. — **une figure,** to imprint a figure. **La nature a empreint ces sentiments dans le cœur de tous les hommes,** nature has stamped those feelings in every one's heart. *Acad.* **Un pied empreint sur le sable,** a footprint on the sand.

EMPREINDRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be impressed ; **2** to leave a print.

EMPREINTE, ânprânt', *sf.* **1.** impress, impression, stamp, mark ; (**of a foot**) print, footprint. **Prendre l' — d'une clef,** to take the impression of a key. **Prendre l' — d'une composition typographique,** to take the moulding of a typographical composition. **On voyait l' — de ses deux pieds marquée sur les carreaux qui étaient sous son bureau,** his footprints were to be seen on the brickfloor under his writing-table. [*Fig.* :] **Chacun met à ce qu'il fait l' — de son caractère.**

everybody stamps his character on what he does. **Elle s'arrête, et d'une douleur feinte, à tous ses traits elle donne l' —,** she stops, and a feigned grief is stamped on all her features.

2. *Paint.* first coat.

EMPRESSÉ, E, ânprèsé, *adj.* **1.** bursting : stirring, moving actively ; **2.** forward : *a*) ready, prompt ; willing ; quick, hasty ; *b*) ardent, eager, earnest ; zealous, fervent, warm. **C'est un homme fort —,** he is a very bustling man. **Un zèle —,** an earnest zeal.

3. attentive, assiduous ; industrious, studious to please. **Tous ces gens empressés autour d'eux voulaient savoir leurs aventures,** all these people about them were anxious to hear their adventures. **Avez-vous pris soin de faire parler les hommes les moins empressés à vous plaire ?** did you take care to make the men, who were least studious to please you, speak ? *Fén.*

EMPRESSEMENT, ânprès'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** forwardness, earnestness, eagerness, readiness, promptness ; alacrity. **Dans l' — d'être utile elle avait oublié de se chausser,** her eagerness to be useful made her forget to put on her shoes. **Un homme qui ne témoignait aucun —,** a man who showed no eagerness. **Il s'avançait avec —,** he was eagerly coming forward. **Ce matin je me suis levé de bonne heure, et avec l' — d'un enfant, je suis allé m'enfermer dans l'île deserte,** I rose early this morning and with the eagerness of a child I went to shut myself up in the desert island. *J. J. Rousseau.*

2. cordiality. **Ils reçoivent les étrangers avec beaucoup d' —,** they receive strangers very cordially.

3. assiduity ; attention, assiduous attention. **Témoigner de l' — autour d'une personne,** to show assiduous attention to a person. **Je le vis redoubler d' — et de tendresse pour moi,** I saw that he showed me twice as much attention and affection. *J. J. Rousseau.*

EMPRESSER (S'), s-ânprèsé-r, [en ; presser], *v. refl.* **1.** to be forward, to be ardent, to be eager, to be earnest ; to be anxious ; to be bustling, to make a bustle ; to be in a hurry. **En s'empressant beaucoup ils faisaient les zélés et les importants,** they were bustling about to pretend they were zealous and men of consequence. **N. plus hardi s'empresse pour lui plaire,** N. with more boldness, is eager to please him. *Rac.* **Plusieurs gens de lettres s'étaient empressés à lui plaire,** several literary men had tried hard to please him.

2. to hasten ; to make haste. **Je m'empressai de l'avertir,** I hastened to warn him. **Il s'empressa de gagner la porte,** he hastened to the door. **Je m'empresse de répondre à votre lettre,** I hasten to answer your letter. **Vos généreuses mains s'empressent d'effacer mes larmes,** your generous hands hasten to wipe away my tears. *Voltaire.*

3. to crowd, to flock. **Ils s'empressent autour du favori,** they flock round the favourite.

† **EMPRISE,** ânpriz', [O. Fr. : emprendre for entreprendre]. *sf.* emprise, enterprise undertaking.

EMPRISONNEMENT, ânprison'mân-t, *sm.* imprisonment ; confinement. **— cellulaire,** solitary confinement.

EMPRISONNER, ânprizoné-r, [en ; prison], *va.* to imprison : *a*) to put into a prison, to confine in prison, to incarcerate ; *b*) *Fig.* to confine, to enclose, to shut up. *a*) **On l'a emprisonné comme suspect,** he was suspected and therefore imprisoned. *b*) **Dans le fond du sérail ils vont t' —,** they wil shut you up in the seraglio. *Delavigne, Paria,* I. 2.

EMPRISONNER (S'), *v. refl.* to confine one's self. **S' — dans sa chambre,** to shut one's self up in one's room.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, ânprostotonos, [Gr.: ἔμπροσθεν, before ; τόνος, tension], *sm. Med.* emprosthotonos : a clonic spasm, fixing the body forward.

EMPRUNT, ânprœn-t, (emprunter], *sm.* **1.** borrowing : the act of borrowing. **Faire un —,** to borrow. **Recourir aux emprunts,** to be obliged to borrow.

2. loan : *a*) anything borrowed or lent ; *b*) *Fin.* money raised by a government in voluntary contributions, at interest. *a*) **Ce qu'ils trouvaient de plus lâche après le mensonge, était de vivre d' —,** next to lying, they considered living on trust the meanest thing that could be done. *Bossuet, His. Univ.* III. 5. *b*) **— public,** government loan. **Contracter un —,** to raise a loan. **— à la grosse,** bottomry loan.

D'EMPRUNT, *adj.* **1.** borrowed ; **2.** assumed, factitious, artificial ; outward. **Une vertu d' —,** an outward show of virtue. **Une beauté d' —,** borrowed charms.

PAR EMPRUNT, *adv. phr.* by snatches.

EMPRUNTÉ, E, ânprœnté, *adj.* **1.** borrowed. **De l'argent —,** money borrowed.

2. derived, taken. **Un mot — du latin,** a word taken from Latin.

3. assumed, feigned, fictitious. **Des titres empruntés,** assumed, fictitious titles. **Déguisée sous des habits empruntés,** disguised in borrowed clothes.

4. factitious, artificial ; false. **Rien n'est faux ni — chez elle,** there is nothing false or artificial about her.

5. awkward, embarrassed constrained, stiff. **Un air —,** an awkward air.

EMPRUNTER, ânprœnté-r, [Lat. : in ; promutuari, to borrow], *va.* to borrow : *a*) to take or receive from another on loan or credit ; *b*) to derive, to receive ; *c*) to use as one's own that which belongs to another ; *d*) to assume, to imitate, to counterfeit. *a*) **— de l'argent à un ami,** (*or* **d'un ami**), to borrow money of a friend. **Il emprunte de tout le monde,** he borrows from everybody. **J'ai emprunté des livres à la bibliothèque,** I borrowed books from the library. [*Neut.* : **Ceux qui empruntent sont bien malheureux,** those who borrow are very unfortunate. *b*) **Les magistrats empruntent leur autorité du pouvoir qui les institue,** the magistrates derive their authority from the power that appoints them. **Les Grecs ont emprunté des Égyptiens l'idée et la forme des temples,** the Greeks took the idea and the shape of their temples from the Egyptians. **La lune emprunte sa lumière du soleil,** the moon borrows her light from the sun. **La langue la plus parfaite serait celle qui, sans rien — d'aucune autre, aurait suivi le progrès d'un peuple éclairé,** the most perfect language would be that which without borrowing anything from another would keep pace with the progress of an enlightened people. *Condillac. c*) **— le nom de quelqu'un,** to borrow a person's name. *d*) **— les apparences de la vérité,** to assume the garb of truth. **— le masque de la vertu,** to counterfeit virtue. *Prov.* : **Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas ; ne choisit pas qui emprunte,** beggars must not be choosers.

EMPRUNTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be borrowed.

EMPRUNTEUR, EUSE, ânprœntœr, tœz', *sm. f.* borrower : one who borrows.

EMPRUNTEUR, EUSE, *adj.* borrowing, that borrows.

† **EMPTION,** ânpsyôn, [Lat. : emptio ; emĕre, to buy], *sf.* emption : the act of purchasing.

EMPUANTIR, ânpuântir, [en ; puant], *va.* to infect : to taint with noxious exhalations ; to stench.

EMPUANTIR (S'), *v. refl.* to become putrid ; to smell offensively, to begin to stink.

EMPUANTISSEMENT, ânpuântis'mân-t, *sm.* stench, stink ; putridness, putridity.

EMPUSE, ânpuz', *sf. Myth.* phantom, spectre.

EMPYÈME, ânpiêm', [Gr. : ἐμπύημα ; ἐν, in ; πῦον pus], *sm. Med.* empyema : a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.

EMPYRÉAL, E, ânpiréal, al', *adj.* empyreal, empyrean : pertaining to the Empyrean.

EMPYRÉE, ânpiré, [Gr. : ἐν, in ; πῦρ, fire], *sm.* Empyrean : *a*) the highest heaven ; *b*) *Poet.* the heavens. **Les brillantes étoiles de l' —,** the bright stars of the Empyrean. **Être dans l' —,** to be in the highest heaven.

EMPYRÉE, *adj.* empyreal, empyrean.

EMPYREUMATIQUE, ênpirœmatik', *adj. Chem.* empyreumatic, empyreumatical : having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYREUME, ânpirœm', [Gr. : ἐμπύρευμα ; πῦρ, fire], *sm. Chem.* empyreuma : the odour of animal or vegetable substances when slightly burned in close vessels, or when subjected to distillation.

ÉMU, E, ému, *pa. p.* of *Émouvoir.*

ÉMULATEUR, TRICE, émulatœr, tris', *sm. f.* emulators *m.* emulatress *f* : one who emulates.

ÉMULATION, émulasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [emule ; Lat. : æmulatio], *sf.* emulation rivalry ; desire of superiority. **Exciter l' — de la jeunesse,** to emulate young people. **Il y a entre la jalousie et l' — le même éloignement que celui qui se trouva entre le vice et la vertu,** there is as much difference between jealousy and emulation as there is between vice and virtue.

ÉMULE, émul', [Lat. : æmulus, rival], *sm. f.* emulator, rival, competitor. **Surpasser tous ses émules,** to excel all one's competitors. **Carthage était la digne — de Rome,** Carthage was the worthy rival of Rome.

ÉMULGENT, E, émulzhân, zhânt', [Lat. : emulgens, entis ; emulgēre, emulsus ; to milk], *adj. Anat.* emulgent : renal.

ÉMULSIF, IVE, émulsif, sif', *adj.* emulsive : producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

ÉMULSION, émulsyôn, *sf. Pharm.* emulsion : preparation of a milky appearance.

ÉMULSIONER, émulsyoné-r, [émulsion], *va.* to mix an emulsion with.

ÉMYDE, émid', [Gr. : ἐμύς, tortoise], *sf. Zool.* emys, fresh-water tortoise.

EN, ân ; before a vowel or mute *h* ân-n : *en avant,* pronounce ân-navân. [Lat : in], *prep.* **1.** in : *a*) noting interiority ; in the inner part of ; in the middle of ; *b*) in the person of ; *c*) by, through, by means of ; *d*) noting power ; in (one's) power ; *e*) noting presence in relation of place or situation ; at ; *f*) noting the state, or manner of being or acting ; *g*) noting the motive, the end ; through, out of, from ; *h*) noting the nature of a thing, quality or action ; of ; *i*) with ; *j*) in the form of, like ; *k*) according to ; *l*) noting duration, during ; at ; *m*) noting the epoch ; *n*) noting the time required to do

a thing; within, in the compass of, in the course of. *a*) **Être en France,** to be in France. **Vivre en Angleterre,** to live in England. **Renfermés en une place forte,** shut up in a fortified town. **C'est par leur paresse qu'ils laissent croître les ronces et les épines en la place des vendanges et des moissons,** it is through idleness that they allow thorns and briars to grow in the vineyards and corn fields. **Je n'avais en main que ma houlette,** I had only my crook in my hand. *Fén.* **Pêcher en eau trouble,** to fish in troubled waters. **Avoir preuve en main,** to have certain proofs, to be able to prove a thing. **En toutes choses il faut considérer la fin,** in every thing one must consider the end. **Il grava en tous les cœurs la loi de la nature,** he wrote the law of nature in the hearts of all. *b*) **J'ai mis en vous tout mon espoir,** all my hopes are in you. **Croire en,** to believe in. **Se confier en,** to confide in. **Si toutes les nations ont péché en Adam,** if all nations have sinned in Adam. *d*) **Il n'est pas en moi de faire cela,** it is not in my power to do that. **Il est en toi de perdre ou de sauver ton frère,** it is in thy power to ruin or to save thy brother. **S'il a fait tout ce qui est en lui pour...,** if he has done all that was in his power to... *e*) **Je me trouvais en forêt, en plein champ,** I was in the forest, in the open fields. **Chasser en plaine,** to hunt in the plain. **Il était en tête de la bande,** he was at the head of the band. **Prendre en flanc,** to take in flank, to outflank. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir quelqu'un en tête,** to have a person for a rival or an opponent. **Avoir quelque chose en tête,** to be bent on a thing.

f) **Une terre en friche,** waste or uncultivated ground. **Une vigne en fleur,** a vine in blossom. **Un portrait en pied,** a full-length portrait. **Une allée en pente,** a sloping walk. **Être en apprentissage,** to be an apprentice. **Un officier en retraite,** a retired officer. **Une femme en couches,** a woman lying-in. **Être en bonne santé,** to be in good health. **Être en appétit,** to be hungry, to have appetite. **Être en bonne humeur,** to be in good humour. **Être en colère,** to be in anger. **Être en fureur,** to be in a rage. **Être en crainte,** to be in fear. **Être en doute,** to be in doubt. **Être en peine,** to be anxious. **Être en danger,** to be in danger. **Être en usage,** to be in use. **L'eau coule en abondance,** water flows in abundance. **J'ai mis toutes choses en bon train,** I have seen that everything is in working order. **L'armée est en désordre,** the army is in a state of confusion. **Des cheveux en désordre,** hair in disorder. **Un habit en lambeaux,** a coat in tatters. **Avoir en horreur,** to feel repugnance for. **Prendre quelqu'un en amitié,** to take a liking to a person. **Prendre quelque chose en bonne part,** not to take a thing amiss. **Être en paix, en guerre,** to be at peace, at war. **Être en liberté,** to be free; to be at liberty. **Vivre en repos,** to live at rest. **Expliquer une chose en deux mots,** to explain a thing in a few words. **Se ruiner en folles dépenses,** to waste one's fortune in useless expenses. **Dire une chose en secret,** to tell a thing in secret. **En toute hâte,** in hot haste. **Ils s'y rendirent en toute hâte,** they immediately hastened there. **Voyager en poste,** to travel post. **Bien souvent on ennuie en termes magnifiques,** pompous language is often tiresome to listen to. **Écrire un livre en français,** to write a book in French. **Parler en anglais,** to speak in English. **Improviser en vers,** to extemporize in verse. **Écrire en gros, en fin,** to write a large, a small hand.

g) **Faire une chose en haine d'une personne,** to do a thing out of hatred to a person. **En considération de ses services,** in consideration of his services. **En vue de lui plaire,** with the intention of pleasing him. **En mémoire de moi,** in remembrance of me. **En foi de quoi,** in witness and testimony whereof. **Donner une chose en échange d'une autre,** to give one thing in exchange for another.

h) **Toute sa fortune est en immeubles,** his property is all in land and tenements. **Posséder tant en argent et tant en billets,** to possess so much in money and so much in notes. **Une montre en or,** a gold watch. **Un pont en fer,** an iron bridge. **Une mer fertile en naufrage,** a sea in which many ships are wrecked. **Parler d'une personne en bien,** to speak well of a person. **Il lui ressemble, mais en beau,** he is a handsome likeness of him. **En quoi vous ai-je fait tort ?** in what way have I injured you ?

i) **Être en chemise,** to be in one's shirt. **Un officier en uniforme,** an officer in uniform. **Il était en redingote,** he had a coat on. **Toutes les jeunes filles étaient en blanc,** all the young ladies were dressed in white. **Une femme en deuil,** a woman in mourning. **Cette femme est belle en déshabillé,** that woman is beautiful in dishabille. **Il parut en costume d'officier, en officier,** he came dressed as an officer. **Une femme habillée en homme,** a woman dressed in man's clothes.

j) **Se terminer en pointe,** to end in a point. **Des boulets rangés en pyramide,** cannon balls arranged in the form of a pyramid **Des perles en poire,** pearls in the form of pears. **Roulé en cercle,** rolled in a circle.

k) **En bonne justice,** in all justice. **En conscience,** in conscience. **En effet,** in fact. **En vérité,** verily, indeed, in truth.

l) **En hiver,** in winter. **En été,** in summer. **En ce jour** that day. **En plein jour,** in broad day-light. **En temps de guerre,** in time of war. **En l'absence de,** in the absence of. **En même temps,** at the same time. **En tout temps,** at all times. *m*) **En 1914,** in 1914. *n*) **En une heure,** in an hour. **En peu de temps,** in a short time. **En moins d'un mois,** in less than a month. **Ce pont sera bâti en un an,** this bridge will be built in a year. **La mort nous enlèvera en un moment,** death will carry us away in a moment.

2. at : engaged in. **Être en prières,** to be at prayers. **Être en méditation,** to be meditating. **Être en affaire,** to be busy, to be engaged.

3. to : *a*) noting a relation of direction towards a place; *b*) noting direction; towards, at; *c*) noting succession or transition. *a*) **Aller en France,** to go to France. **Nous irons en Amérique,** we will go to America. *b*) **Elles avaient les yeux baissés en terre,** they were looking down. *c*) **D'aujourd'hui en huit,** this day week. **Voltiger de fleur en fleur,** to flutter from flower to flower. **Courez de rue en rue,** run from street to street. **Vous remettez de jour en jour,** you put off from day to day. [In comparative phrases, the prepositions *de* and *en* are omitted, and the comparatives are connected by *and* :] **De pis en pis,** worse and worse. **Aller de mieux en mieux,** to go better and better. **De plus en plus,** more and more.

4. into : *a*) noting entrance with regard to place; *b*) noting the passing of a thing from a form or state to another; noting change of state or nature, or any modification; *c*) in, noting the mode of division or the distribution. *a*) **Mettre quelqu'un en prison,** to put some one into prison. **Monter en voiture,** to step into a carriage. **Aborder en un lieu sauvage,** to land in a wild country. *b*) **Être métamorphosé en fleur,** to be metamorphosed into a flower. **S'en aller en fumée,** to end in smoke. **On croyait déjà voir ces temples changés en mosquées,** they already fancied they would soon see those temples turned into mosques. *Fléchier.* **Tomber en poussière,** to crumble into dust. **Changer de l'eau en vin,** to change water into wine. **Colorer, teindre en rouge,** to colour, to dye red. **Mettre en couleur,** to stain. **Mettre en pièces,** to tear, or break into pieces. **Mettre des vers en musique,** to set words to music. **Traduire en anglais,** to translate into English. **Tomber en décadence,** to fall into decay. **Tomber en défaillance,** to faint away. **Mettre en colère,** to throw into a passion. **Induire en erreur,** to lead into error. **Prendre en considération,** to take into consideration. **Entrer en possession,** to enter into possession. **Tomber en extase,** to fall into rapture. **Fondre en larmes,** to burst into tears. *c*) **Diviser une pomme en deux,** to cut an apple in two. **Une comédie en cinq actes,** a comedy in five acts.

5. for : noting the destination. **Armer en course,** to arm for cruising or privateering. **Mettre en vente,** to put up for sale. **Mettre en dépôt,** to deposit.

6. of : noting the possession, trade, etc. **Docteur en médecine,** doctor of medicine. **Un peintre en miniature,** a miniature painter, a miniaturist.

7. as, like. **En qualité de,** as. **Vivre en homme de bien,** to live like an honest man. **Agir en gentilhomme,** to act like a gentleman. **Parler en étourdi,** to talk like a fool. **Si vous aviez voulu me parler en ami,** if you had wished to speak to me as a friend. **Traiter en esclave,** to treat as a slave. **Donner en otage,** to give as a hostage. **Établir en principe,** to lay down as a principle. **Je pense en citoyen, j'agis en empereur,** I think like a citizen and act like an emperor.

8. Before a present participle : *a*) *en*, denoting the act or whatever a person is doing, is not rendered in English, except in some cases, and then it is expressed by *in, by, on, when, whilst*; *b*) noting the time, or simultaneity of action : on, whilst, while, when, as; *c*) noting the mode or manner, or the means; by. **Il parla en tremblant,** he spoke trembling, he trembled as he spoke. **En marchant ainsi nous arriverons bientôt,** by walking in this way we shall soon get there. **En ouvrant la lettre, il lut,** on opening the letter, he read. **Le mal va en augmentant,** the evil goes on increasing. **On apprend en vieillissant,** we learn as we grow older. **Un ruisseau qui va en serpentant,** a winding rivulet. **On hasarde de perdre en voulant trop gagner,** by wishing to gain too much we run the risk of losing. **En disant ces mots,** saying these words. **En parlant ainsi, de nombreux soupirs interrompaient toutes mes paroles,** I could not help sighing whilst I was saying this. **Il riait en me regardant,** he laughed as he looked at me. **Il dit en partant,** he said as he was going. **Il s'épure en coulant,** as it runs, it refines. **Vivre en travaillant,** to live by working.

9. Adverbial and prepositive phrases : **En arrière,** backward, behind. **En arrière de,** behind. **En avant,** forward, **En avant de,** before, in front of. **En bas,** below, down. **En cas de,** in case of. **En deçà de,** on this side of. **En dedans,** within. **En dedans de,** inside. **En dehors,** out, without. **En dehors de,** out of. **En dépit de,** in spite of, despite. **En face de,** facing, opposite, in front of. **En faveur de,** in behalf of, in favour of. **En**

forme de, in the shape of, in the form of. **En haut**, above, up stairs. **En présence de**, in the presence of, before. **En raison de**, because of, by reason of. Etc., etc.

EN CAS QUE, *conj. phr.* if ; in case.

EN TANT QUE, *conj. phr.* **1.** as : in the character of ; considered as. **En tant qu'ennemis, il les combattit ; en tant que blessés, il veilla à leur salut**, as enemies, he fought against them ; as wounded men, he saw to their safety.

2. as far as, so far as, inasmuch as. **En tant que besoin sera**, as far as it is needed. **En tant qu'il m'appartient**, inasmuch as he belongs to me.

EN, â*n*, *prefix*, **1.** en, in : *a*) equivalent to *in*, *into*, *within* ; *b*) augmenting the force of the word to which it is prefixed. *En* is converted in *em* before a labial.

2. away : noting separation, removal.

EN, â*n* ; before a verb beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, ân-n ; *il s'en amuse*, pronounce il sâ*n*-namuz' ; this too will apply when after a verb : *donnez-en un*, donézâ*n* œ*n* [Lat. : inde], *pron.* of the third person, invariable. **1.** thence, from thence, from there, from that place ; from it. **Vous allez à Lyon, j'en viens**, you are going to Lyons and I have just come from there. [In this sense, *en* is rather an adverb.]

2. of (*or* from, about, for, by, with) him *m*, her *f.*, them *m. pl.* : used instead of *de lui*, *d'elle*, *d'eux*, *d'elles* and relating to persons. The choice of the preposition depends on the verb governing it. **Vous aimez cet auteur, vous en parlez toujours**, you like this author, you are always talking of him. **C'est un véritable ami, je n'oublierai jamais les services que j'en ai reçus**, he is a real friend, I shall never forget the services he has rendered me. **Je connais ces gens-là, vous en serez satisfait**, I know those people, you will be pleased with them. **J'espère retrouver mes parents, j'en attends des nouvelles avec impatience**, I hope to see my parents again ; I am anxious to hear from them. **Il y a des personnes si peu raisonnables, qu'on ne peut en avoir de satisfaction, de quelque manière qu'on agisse**, some people are so unreasonable that whatever you do they will never give you satisfaction **Les Troglodytes aimaient leurs femmes et en étaient tendrement chéris**, the Troglodytes loved their wives and were loved by them in return. *Montesq.* **Ses grâces, sa beauté, sa fière modestie, tout m'en plaît**, her charms, her beauty, her proud modesty, everything in her pleases me.

3. of (*or* from, about, for, by, with) it, them *pl.* : used for *de ce*, *de ceci*, *de cela de cette chose*, *de ces choses*, and relating to things or to propositions. **Vous avez obtenu une bonne place, j'en suis charmé**, you have got a good place, I am very glad of it. **Vous m'avez rendu service, je vous en remercie**, you have rendered me a service, I thank you for it. **Il reconnaît sa faute et en rougit**, he acknowledges his fault and blushes at it. **Il prit un bâton et m'en donna un coup**, he took a stick and gave me a blow with it. **Les limites des sciences sont comme l'horizon, plus on en approche, plus elles reculent**, the limits of science are like the horizon, the nearer you get to them, the farther they recede. *Mme de Necker.* **Celui qui est dans la prospérité doit craindre d'en abuser**, the wealthy must beware of wasting their riches. *Fénelon.* **Cette maladie est dangereuse, il pourrait en mourir**, this illness is dangerous, he might die of it. **Donnez-moi cela, j'en ai besoin**, give me that, I want it. **Le ciel, en le perdant, s'en est vengé sur vous**, Heaven has avenged his loss on you. **Il est parti, j'en suis fâché**, he has gone, I am sorry for it. **Il n'en est pas plus sage**, he is none the wiser for it. **N'en parlez plus**, do not speak any more of it. **Vous ne les en empêcherez pas**, you shall not prevent them. **Ne nous en détournez pas**, do not turn us away from it.

4. his, hers, theirs; of him, of her, of then : used for the poss ssive adjective *son*, *sa ses*. **Sans l'avoir jamais vu, j'en connais le courage**, without ever having seen him, I know his courage. **Nourri dans le sérail, j'en connais les détours**, born in the seraglio, I know all its recesses. *Rac. Baj.* IV. 7. **Avez-vous supprimé les livres où ces maximes sont enseignées ? En avez-vous réprimé les auteurs ?** have you suppressed the books in which those maxims are taught? have you punished the authors of them ? **Le vin est dangereux, j'en connais les effets**, wine is dangerous, I know its effects.

5. (in a partitive sense) some, any. **J'ai des pommes ; en voulez-vous ?** I have some apples ; will you have any ? **Prenez-en davantage**, take some more. **Il ne nous en donnera pas**, he will not give us any. **Vous en aurez**, you shall have some. **Portez-leur-en**, take them some. [With the ellipsis of *any* in interrogative sentences :] **Je n'ai point d'argent, en avez-vous ?** I have no money, have you ?

6. (Followed by an adjective) one, ones ; none, not one, not any. **Avez-vous des fleurs ? oui, j'en ai de très belles**, have you any flowers ? yes, I have some very fine ones. **Je n'en ai pas une seule**, I have not a single one.

7. Expletive before numeral adjectives or adverbs of quantity. **Je vous ai écrit plusieurs lettres, combien en avez-vous reçu ?** I have written several letters to you, how many have you received. **J'en ai reçu deux**, I have received two. **Le glaive a tué bien des hommes ; la langue en a tué bien plus**, the sword has killed many ; but the tongue has killed more.

8. *En* contributes to the formation of many idiomatical phrases, as ; **En aller, s'en aller**, V. *Aller* ; **en appeler**, V. *Appeler* ; **c'en est assez**, V. *Assez* ; **en avoir à**, V. *Avoir* ; **en coûter**, V. *Coûter* ; en croire, V. *Croire* ; **en dire, s'en dire**, V. *Dire* ; **en donner, en donner à**, V. *Donner* ; **en est-il, en être à, en être pour, il en est de**, V. *Être* ; **c'en est fait**, V. *Faire* ; **il s'en faut**, V. *Falloir* ; **en imposer**, V. *Imposer*, **n'en pouvoir mais**, V. *Pouvoir* ; **s'en prendre à**, V. *Prendre* ; **s'en promettre**, V. *Promettre* ; **s'en retourner**, V. *Retourner* ; **Je n'en reviens pas**, V. *Revenir* ; **s'en tenir à, en tenir**, V. *Tenir* ; **c'en est trop**, V. *Trop* ; **en user**, V. *User* ; **en venir à, s'en venir**, V. *Venir* ; **en vouloir à**, V. *Vouloir*.

ÉNALLAGE, énalazh', [Gr. : ἐναλλαγή, change], *sf. Gram.* enallage : a substitution of a mood or tense for another.

ENAMOURÉ, E, ânnamouré, *pa. p.* enamoured.

ENAMOURÉ, E, *sm. f.* inamorato, a lover, person enamoured.

ENAMOURER, ânnamouré-r, [en ; amour], *va.* to enamour : to inflame with love.

ENAMOURER (S'), *v. refl.* to fall in love.

ÉNANTHÈME, énântêm, [Gr. : ἐν, in ; ἀνθεῖν, to flower], *sm. Med* enanthema, eisanthema, enanthesis : an eruption on a mucous membrane.

ÉNANTIOPATHIE, énântiopati, [Gr. : ἐναντίος, opposite ; πάθος, affection], *sf. Med.* enantiopathy : the art of curing by inducing symptoms different from those of the primary disease ; allopathy.

ÉNANTIOSE, énântioz', [Gr. : ἐναντίος, opposite], *sf.* **1.** *Rhet.* enantiosis : a figure by which what is spoken negatively is to be understood affirmatively ; **2.** *Med.* treatment by contraries.

ENARBRER, ânnarbré-r, [en ; arbre], *va. Horol.* to rivet a wheel on its pinion.

ÉNARRABLE, énarrabl', *adj.* narrable : that may be narrated.

ÉNARRATION, narrasyõn, *sf.* narration, enarration : the act of narrating ; long recital.

ÉNARRER, énarré-r, [Lat. : narrāre, to narrate], *va.* to narrate, to recite ; to tell, to expatiate upon.

ENARRHER, ânnaré-r, [en ; arrhe], *va.* to give earnest money.

ÉNARTROSE, énartrôz', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; ἄρθρον, articulation], *sf. Anat.* enarthrosis : a kind of articulation in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions ; ball-and-socket joint.

ÉNASER, énazé-r, [é ; nez], *va.* to crush the nose of.

EN-BELLE, ânbèl', *adv. Naut.* fairly, in the middle.

ENCABLURE, ânkâblur', [en ; cable], *sf. Naut.* cable's length : 120 fathoms.

ENCADENASSER, ânkad'nasà-r, [en ; cadenas], *va.* to padlock, to lock : to fasten with a padlock.

ENCADREMENT, ânkâdrœmân-t, [encadrer], *sm.* **1.** framing : the act of placing in a frame ; **2.** frame.

ENCADRER, ânkadré-r, [en ; cadre], *va.* **1.** to frame : to place in a frame. — **une gravure**, to frame an engraving. **Je vais faire — mon portrait**, I will have my portrait framed.

2. *Fig.* to encircle, to surround ; to encompass. **Des haies d'aubépines encadraient cette prairie**, a hawthorn hedge surrounded this meadow. **Au loin, les Alpes encadrent ce magnifique paysage**, the Alps, in the distance, encompass this magnificent landscape. **Une longue barbe encadrait sa mâle figure**, a long beard encircled his manly face.

3. to insert, to introduce. **Cet auteur a encadré dans son livre un charmant épisode**, that author has inserted a charming episode in his book.

ENCAGER, ânkazhé-r, [en ; cage], *va.* [Takes an *e* after *g* before *a* and *o* ; *j'encage. nous encageons* ; *j'encageais* ; *encageant*, etc.), **1.** to encage, to cage : to enclose or shut up in a cage, to coop up ; **2.** *Fig.* to confine, to imprison.

ENCAISSAGE, ânkèsazh', [encaisser], *sm. Hort.* tubbing : the act of planting or setting plants in tubs.

ENCAISSE, ânkês', [en ; caisse], *sf. Fin.* **1.** cash in hand ; **2.** metallic reserve.

ENCAISSÉ, E, ânkèsé, *adj.* **1.** packed in a case ; packed up ; **2.** *Hort.* tubbed ; **3.** *Fin.* collected ; in the cash-box ; **4.** having steep banks. **Nous rencontrâmes une rivière étroite et encaissée entre des bords boisés**, we found a narrow river with steep and woody banks.

ENCAISSEMENT, ânkês'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** packing in a case or box, packing up ; **2.** *Hort.* tubbing ; putting in a tub or box ; **3.** *Fin.* collection, receipt (of bills) ; **4.** *Civ. Eng.* embankment ; a dike to preserve the proper course of rivers ; **5.** *Civ. Eng.* encasement : the bed for the ballast. **Soigner l'— d'un billet**, to look after the cashing of a bill. **Faire un chemin par —**, to bed, trench and gravel a road.

ENCAISSER, ânkêsé-r, [en ; caisse], *va.* 1. to pack in a case *or* box, to pack, to pack up ; 2. *Hort.* to tub ; to put in a box ; 3. *Fin.* to collect, to receive (bills, money) ; 4. *Civ. Eng.* to embank (a river) ; *Civ. Eng.* to bed, to lay down a bed to (a road).

ENCAISSER (S'). *v. refl.* to go deep, to run deep, to go far. **La vallée s'encaisse entre deux montagnes**, the valley runs deep between two mountains.

ENCALMINÉ, E, ânkalminé, [calme], *adj. Naut.* becalmed.

ENCAMPANEMENT, ânkânpan'mân-t, *sm. Naut.* V. *Évasement.*

ENCAN, ânkân, [corr. of inquant, provincialism for Lat. in quantum], *sm.* auction : a public sale to the highest bidder ; auction sale, sale by auction. **Vente à l'—**, sale by auction. **Vendre à l'—**, to auction, to sell by auction. **Mettre à l'—**, to put up to sale by auction.

ENCANAILLER, ânkanayé-r, [en ; canaille], *va.* to degrade, to lower.

ENCANAILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to degrade one's self (by low company), to keep low company.

ENCANTHIS, ânkântis, [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κανθός, corner of the eye] *sf. Surg.* encanthis : a tumor growing from the inner angle of the eye.

ENCAPER, ânkapé-r, [en ; cap] *vn. Naut.* to embay : to enter between two capes.

ENCAPUCHONNÉ, E, ânkapushoné, *adj* cowled : wearing a cowl.

ENCAPUCHONNER, ânkapushoné-r, [en ; capuchon], *va.* 1. to put a cowl (*or* hood) on ; 2 *Fam.* to make a monk of.

ENCAPUCHONNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to put on, to wear a cowl *or* hood ; to muffle one's head ; 2. *Fig.* to turn a monk ; 3. *Man.* to curve the head inwards, to bring a horse's head to his chest.

ENCAQUEMENT, ânkak'mân-t, [encaquer], *sm.* barrelling, packing (of herrings).

ENCAQUER, ânkaké-r, [en ; caque], *va.* 1. to barrel : to pack, to put in a barrel. **— des harengs**, to barrel herrings.

2. *Fig.* to pack up close, to press closely, to cram up, to press in.

ENCAQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to be packed up.

ENCAQUEUR, EUSE, ânkakœr, kœz', *sm. f.* packer (of herrings).

ENCARPE, ânkarp', [Gr. : ἔγκαρπος, bearing fruit], *sm. Arch.* encarpus : a festoon of fruit, flowers or leaves.

ENCARTER, ânkarté-r, [en ; carte], *va.* 1. *Print.* to insert as a cancel ; 2. *Book-b.* to fold ; 3. *Weav.* to put between pressing boards.

ENCARTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inserted as a cancel.

ENCARTONNER, ânkartoné-r, *va.* V. *Encarter.*

ENCARTOUCHER, ânkartoushé-r, [en ; cartouche], *va.* to fill cartridges with powder.

EN-CAS, ânkâ, *sm.* V. *Cas.*

ENCASTELÉ, E, ânkastœlé, *adj. Veter.* hoof-bound : having contracted hoofs ; narrow-heeled.

ENCASTELER (S') s-ânkastœlé-r [Low Lat. : incastellāre], *v. refl. Veter.* to get hoof-bound *or* narrow-heeled.

ENCASTELURE, ânkast'lur', *sf. Veter.* contraction of the hoof.

ENCASTER, ânkasté-r, [en ; casette], *va. Pott.* to put in coffins.

ENCASTILLAGE, ânkastiyazh', [O. Fr. : en ; castel, castle], *sm. Naut* 1. upper-works ; 2. raised poop and forecastle.

ENCASTILLÉ, E, ânkastiyé, *adj. Naut* deep-waisted, frigate-built.

ENCASTREMENT, ânkastrœmân-t, *sm.* 1. fitting in, letting in ; setting into a groove : 2. groove ; recess.

ENCASTRER, ânkastré-r, [Low Lat. : castulum, box, a chest], *va.* to fit in, to let in : to set into a groove.

ENCASTRER (S'), *v. refl.* to fit together.

ENCAUSTIQUE, ânkostik', [Gr. : ἐγκαυστική ; ἐγκαίω, I burn], *sf.* 1. encaustic : the mode of painting in burnt wax ; 2. furniture-paste.

ENCAUSTIQUE, *adj.* encaustic : pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax.

ENCAUSTIQUER, ânkôstiké-r, *va.* to polish with wax (a floor, furniture, etc.).

ENCAVEMENT, ânkav'man-t, [encaver], *sm.* storing (wine) in a cellar.

ENCAVER, ânkavé-r, [en ; cave], *va.* to store in a cellar.

ENCAVEUR, ânkavœr, *sm.* wine-porter.

ENCEINDRE, ânsandr', [Lat. : incingĕre ; cingĕre, cinctum, to gird], *va.* [Conj. like *craindre*] to enclose, to surround, to encompass, to encircle. **— de palissades**, to enclose by a fence. **De grands arbres enceignent cette prairie**, large trees enclose this meadow.

ENCEINTE, ânsant', [enceindre], *adj. f.* pregnant, with child, in the family way ; *Law-t.* enseint, enceinte.

ENCEINTE, ânsant', *sf.* 1. circuit, circumference. **L'— des murailles**, the circuit, circumference of the walls.

2. enclosure : *a*) that which encircles ; fence ; wall ; precinct ; *Fortif.* enceinte ; *b*) a space enclosed ; place ; room. *a*) **Une — de fossés**, an enclosure of ditches. **Une triple —**, a triple fence. **— continue**, wall of circumvallation. **Former une — autour de**, to surround, to encircle about. *b*) **Dans cette —**, within these walls.

3. hall (of a tribunal) ; 4. *Fig.* circle. **Rien ne lui échappe de ce qui est dans l'— de la matière qu'il traite**, nothing within the scope of the subject he treats of escapes him. **Ils se renfermèrent dans l'— d'une retraite austère**, they shut themselves up in sullen reserve. *Massillon.*

ENCELLULEMENT, ânselul'mân-t, [en ; celluler], *sm.* putting in a cell.

ENCELLULER, ânsèlulé-r. [en ; cellule], *va.* to put in a cell, to cell.

ENCÉNIES, ânséni, [Gr. : ἐγκαίνια, dedication], *sf.pl. Antiq.* encenia *pl.* : f stivals commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a temple.

ENCENS, ân-sân-z, [Lat. : incensum, burnt], *sm.* incense : *a*) frankincense, olibanum, a gum resin obtained from *boswellia thurifera* and *boswellia serrata* ; *b*) a perfume consisting of olibanum mingled with odoriferous gums, the odour of which is evolved by burning ; *c*) *Fig.* acceptable offerings, prayers or praises ; gratitude ; homage, (in an ill sense) flattery. *b*) **Depuis un temps immémorial on brûle l'— sur les autels**, incense has been burnt on altars from time out of mind. **Donner de l'—**, to incense, to burn incense to. *c*) **Il allait porter son — avec peine sur les autels de la fortune**, he flattered the wealthy reluctantly. **Le vice, obtient l'— qu'on refuse à l'honneur**, vice gets the praise which ought to be given to honour. **Donner un grain d'—**, to flatter a little. *Prov.* : **Selon les gens, l'encens ; selon le saint, l'encens**, honour him to whom honour is due.

ENCENSEMENT, ânsâns'mân-t, [encenser], *sm.* incensing, censing, perfuming.

ENCENSER, ânsânsé-r, *va.* 1. to incense : to cense, to perfume with incense, to burn incense on, to burn incense to. **— les autels**, to burn incense on the altars. **— une idole**, to incense an idol.

2. to worship ; to honour. **— les faux dieux**, to worship false gods. **— la vertu**, to honour virtue.

3. to extol, to praise ; (in an ill sense) to flatter. **— un roi**, to flatter a king. **Tous ceux qui l'encensaient, le voyant sans ressource, changèrent leurs flatteries en des insultes sans pitié**, all those who used to flatter him, when they saw him in want cruelly insulted him. *Fén.* **Jamais il n'avait encensé le pouvoir arbitraire**, he had never praised arbitrary power. *Hamilt. Gramm.* 5.

ENCENSER (S'), *v. refl.* to flatter each other.

ENCENSEUR, ânsânsœr, *sm.* flatterer : one who flatters.

ENCENSIER, ânsânsyé, *sm. Bot.* rosemary.

ENCENSOIR, ânsânswar, *sm.* 1. censer, incensory : a vessel in which incense is burned. [*Fig.* :] **Prendre l' —, donner de l' —**, to praise immoderately. [*Fam.* :] **Casser le nez à coups d'—, donner de l'— sur le nez, par le nez**, or **au travers du visage**, to be a fulsome flatterer. *Boileau, Ep.* 9.

2. *Fig.* priestly *or* ecclesiastical power. **Il met dans les mêmes mains le sceptre et l'—**, he invests the same man with temporal and spiritual power. **Qui porte l'— ne peut porter l'épée**, a priest cannot bear a sword. *Lemierre.* **Toucher à l'—, mettre la main à l'—**, to meddle with ecclesiastical power.

ENCÉPHALGIE, ânséfalalzhi, [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κεφαλή, head ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* encephalgia : deep-seated headache.

ENCÉPHALE, ânséfal', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κεφαλή, head], *sm. Anat.* encephalon the cerebrum, the brain, the contents of the cranium.

ENCÉPHALIQUE, ânséfalik', *adj.* encephalic : belonging to the brain.

ENCÉPHALITE, ânséfalit', *sf. Med.* encephalitis : inflammation of the brain.

ENCÉPHALOCÈLE, ânséfalosèl', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κεφαλή, head ; κηλή, tumour], *sf. Surg.* encephalocele : hernia of the brain.

ENCÉPHALOÏDE, ânséfaloïd', [Gr. ; κεφαλή, head ; εἶδος, form] *adj. Anat.* encephaloid, cerebriform : resembling the shape of the brain.

ENCÉPHALOLOGIE, ânséfalolozhi, [Gr. : κεφαλή, head ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* encephalologia : the description of the brain.

ÉNCÉPHALOPATHIE, ânséfalopati, [Gr. : κεφαλή, head ; πάθος, affection], *sf. Med.* cerebropathy : a disease of the brain.

ENCÉPHALORRHAGIE, ânséfalorazhi, [Gr. : κεφαλή, head ; ῥαγάς, rupture], *sf. Med.* cerebral hæmorrhage.

ENCÉPHALOSCOPIE, ânsefaloskopi, [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κεφαλή, head ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf. Med.* examination of the encephalon.

ENCÉPHALOTOMIE, ânséfalotomi, [Gr.: κεφαλή, head ; τομή, section], *sf. Anat.* encephalotomy : dissection of the brain.

ENCERCLER, ânserklé-r, [en ; cercle], *va.* to encircle, to surround ; to hem in.

ENCHAÎNEMENT, ânshèn'mân-t, *sm.* 1. chaining, enchainment : the act of putting in fetters ; 2. *Fig.* chain, links, series, concatenation, succession. **Un — de circonstances**, a concatenation of circumstances. **L'ordre et l' — des idées les graveront dans ma tête d'une manière ineffacable**, the order and concatenation of ideas will engrave them ineffaceably on my mind.

Mme de Genlis. **Un — de propositions,** a chain of propositions. **Toute la suite de sa vie parut un — continuel de crimes monstrueux,** the rest of his life was spent in committing unheard-of crimes. *Fén. Tél.* 8.

ENCHAÎNER, ânshêné-r, [en ; chaîne], *va.* **1.** to enchain, to chain : *a*) to fasten with a chain, to put in fetters, to bind, to hold in chains ; *b*) to hold fast, to confine, to blind, to restrain ; to hold in restraint, *c*) to bind, to enslave, to hold in bondage, to fetter, to chain down ; *d*) to bind, to link, to unite, to tie ; to wed ; *e*) to link, to connect, to concatenate. *a*) **— un criminel,** to put a criminal in irons. **— un chien,** to chain up a dog. **— la victoire à ses armes,** to chain victory to one's arms. *b*) **— les passions,** to restrain one's passions. **Peu à peu l'artiste se fait un système qui l'enchaîne, et dont il ne peut s'affranchir ni s'écarter,** the artist gradually makes to himself a system by which he is fettered and from which he cannot free himself. *Diderot.* **La surprise et la peur enchaînent ses pas,** surprise and fear paralyse his steps. **— les vents,** to chain the winds. **Il fallait — les discordes civiles,** it was necessary to restrain civil strife. *c*) **On n'enchaîne pas les bras de vingt millions d'hommes en enchaînant leur pensée,** the arms of twenty million men are not fettered by fettering their thoughts. *La Harpe.* **Lorsque son bras enchaîne et ravage la terre,** when he enslaves and lays waste the earth. *d*) **Quel indigne lien vous enchaîne en ces lieux?** what unworthy tie binds you to this place ? *e*) **— des preuves,** to connect proofs. **— les sciences entre elles,** to concatenate the sciences together.

2. to bind : to engage by a vow or promise, to oblige by duty. **Si vous m'enchaînez à ce que j'ai promis,** if you bind me to what I promised. *Corn.* **Le silence où je suis enchaînée,** the silence which I am bound to keep. *Corn.*

3. to captivate, to bind captive. **— les cœurs par sa beauté,** to captivate with one's beauty. **Sa valeur les vainquit, sa vertu les enchaîne,** his valour conquered them, his virtue captivates them.

4. to freeze, to congeal ; [*Fig.* :]to chill : to depress, to cast down ; to numb, to benumb, to deaden, to paralyse. **Le froid enchaîne les rivières,** the cold freezes the rivers. **Le froid excessif de l'hiver enchaînait toute l'activité des hommes,** the excessive cold of the winter benumbed people's activity. *Raynal.*

ENCHAÎNER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to link one's, self ; **2.** to be linked, to be connected together. **Tout s'enchaîne aux yeux du génie,** the eyes of genius see everything connected.

ENCHAÎNURE, enshênur, [enchaîner], *sf.* **1.** *Technol.* chain, connection ; **2.** † concatenation.

ENCHANTÉ, E, ânshânté, *adj.* enchanted : *a*) made by sorcery ; *b*) bewitched, charmed, affected by sorcery, subdued by charms ; *c*) delighted, charmed ; *d*) delightful, enchanting, ravishing. *a*) **Des jardins enchantés,** enchanted gardens. *c*) **Il est enchanté de son acquisition,** he is delighted with his acquisition. **Il offre à l'œil du voyageur — des campagnes délicieuses,** the traveller is delighted with the sight of charming scenery. *d*) **Un lieu —,** a delightful place. **Le premier pavillon qu'on découvre sur ces rives enchantées,** the first pavilion which one sees on these delightful shores. *Chateaub.* **Pourquoi mes yeux se voilent-ils de larmes devant ce spectacle — ?** why do tears come into my eyes at this delightful sight ?

ENCHANTELER, ânshânt'lé-r, [en ; chantier], *va.* [*J'enchantelle, j'enchantelais ; j'enchantellerai*], **1.** to stock a yard with wood ; to stack up wood ; **2.** to set casks on stands.

ENCHANTEMENT, ânshânt'mân-t, [enchanter], *sm.* enchantment : *a*) the act of enchanting ; incantation ; witchery ; *b*) the effect of magic arts ; spell, charm ; *c*) wonder ; *d*) irresistible influence ; fascination ; charm ; *e*) delight. *a*) **Les enchantements de Merlin,** the enchantments of Merlin. **Cet édifice s'est bâti comme par —,** this edifice was built as if by enchantment. *b*) **Rompre un —,** to break a spell. **Qui ne prendrait ceci pour un — ?** who would not believe this to be a spell ? *La Font. c*) **Cette fête n'a été qu'une succession d'enchantements,** this festival was a series of enchantments. *d*) **Ce doux — a disparu comme un songe,** this delightful charm vanished like a dream. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Au milieu de l' — de la victoire,** under the irresistible influence of victory. **Les enchantements de la poésie,** the charms of poetry. *e*) **Être dans l' —,** to be enchanted, delighted.

ENCHANTER, ânshânté-r, [Lat. : incantāre ; in ; cantāre, to sing ; cantus, song, charm], *va.* to enchant : *a*) to practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything ; to bewitch; *b*) to subdue by charms or spells ; to charm, to bewitch ; to fascinate, to captivate ; *c*) to ravish, to enrapture ; to delight, to gratify. *a*) **Quelque divinité ennemie avait enchanté mes yeux, je croyais voir Ithaque,** some hostile divinity had bewitched me, I thought I beheld Ithaca. *Fén. Tél.* 9. *b*) **Les faux prophètes les enchantent par les promesses d'un règne imaginaire,** false prophets fascinate them by promising them an imaginary reign. *Boss. His.* II. 7. **Les paroles flatteuses enchantaient son cœur,** flattering words charmed him. **Je suis enchanté de la proposition,** I am delighted with the proposal. *c*) **Cette musique m'a enchanté,** that music delighted me. **Le spectacle de la nature enchante les esprits élevés et les cœurs purs,** the sight of nature enraptures the noble-minded and the pure-hearted. **Là, pour nous —, tout est mis en usage,** there everything is done to delight us. *Boil. Art. poet.* 3.

ENCHANTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be enchanted, delighted ; **2.** to please each other.

ENCHANTEUR, ERESSE, ânshântœr, très', *adj.* enchanting, bewitching, charming, delightful. **Un spectacle —,** a delighful sight. **Un regard —,** a bewitching look. **Une voix enchanteresse,** a charming, a delightful voice.

ENCHANTEUR, ERESSE, *sm. f.* enchanter *m*, enchantress *f* : *a*) one who enchants or practises magic ; sorcerer, magician ; *b*) one who charms. *a*) **L' — Merlin,** the enchanter Merlin. **Armida l'enchanteresse,** Armida the enchantress. *b*) **Défiez-vous des enchanteurs,** beware of those who practise charms. **Une femme jeune, belle, spirituelle est une douce enchanteresse,** a young, beautiful, witty woman is a sweet enchantress.

ENCHAPER, ânshapé-r, [en ; chape] *va.* to put in a double cask.

ENCHAPERONNER, ânshap'roné-r, [en ; chaperon], *va.* to hood : to cover the head with a hood, to blind with a hood.

† **ENCHARGER,** ânsharzhé'r, [en ; charge], *va.* to charge.

ENCHARNER, ânsharné-r, [en ; charnière], *va.* to fix the cover by hinges ; to put hinges to.

ENCHÂSSER, ânshâsé-r, [en ; châsse], *va.* **1.** to enshrine : to enclose in as hrine, or as in a shrine ; to preserve. **Enchâssons ces reliques dans nos cœurs,** let us enshrine these relics in our hearts. *Bossuet.* **Quand il sortira une vérité de sa bouche, je la lui ferai —,** when truth comes from his lips I'll have it enshrined. *Mme d'Hauterive.*

2. to enchase : to infix, to set ; to enclose in a frame. **— un diamant,** to set a diamond. **Les dents sont enchâssées dans les alvéoles,** the teeth are set in sockets.

3. *Fig.* to introduce, to insert. **Il a enchâssé avec adresse l'éloge du prince dans son discours,** he cleverly introduced the prince's praise in his speech. *Bescherelle.*

ENCHÂSSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be enchased, to be set ; **2.** to be introduced.

ENCHÂSSURE, ânshâsur', *sf.* **1.** enchasing, setting (of gems) ; **2.** *Fig.* introduction, insertion.

ENCHATONNER, ânshatoné-r, [en ; chaton], *va. Technol.* to set, to fix in a bezel.

ENCHAUSSER, ânshôsé-r, [en ; chausser], *va. Gard.* to earth up (plants).

ENCHAUX, ânshô, [en ; chaux], *sm.* washed lime.

ENCHÈRE, ânshêr', [enchérir], *sf. Com.* bid, bidding, outbidding ; auction. **Folle —,** resale at the risk of a previous purchaser. **Payer la folle —,** to pay for one's rashness. **Mettre aux enchères,** to sell by auction, to put up for sale. **Vendre aux enchères, à l' —,** to sell by auction. [*Fig.*:] **Il est à l' —,** he belongs to the highest bidder.

ENCHÉRIR, ânshérir, [en ; cher], *va.* **1.** to bid for ; to outbid, to overbid. **— une maison,** to bid for a house.

2. to raise the price of.

ENCHÉRIR, *vn.* **1.** to bid, to outbid. **— sur quelqu'un,** to outbid a person.

2. (with *sur*) to outdo, to surpass, to go beyond ; to improve on. **La renommée qui enchérit toujours sur la vérité,** fame which always improves on truth. **Il enchérit toujours sur la magnificence du roi,** he surpasses the king in magnificence.

3. to rise (in price) ; to become, to get dearer. **La viande enchérit,** meat is getting dearer.

ENCHÉRISSEMENT, ânshéris'mân-t, *sm.* increase, rise, rising (in price).

ENCHÉRISSEUR, ânshérisœr *sm.* bidder (at an auction). **Au plus offrant et dernier —,** to the highest bidder.

ENCHEVALEMENT, ânshœval'mân-t, [en ; chevalet], *sm. Build.* shoring up a house for repair ; under-pinning.

ENCHEVAUCHER, ânshœvôshé-r, [en ; chevaucher], *va. Carp.* to rabbet : to lap and unite the edges of boards by a rabbet.

ENCHEVAUCHURE, ânshœvôshur', *sf. Carp.* rabbeting ; lapping over.

ENCHEVÊTRÉ, E, ânshœvêtré, *pa. p.* **1.** haltered ; **2.** entangled, embarrassed, confused.

ENCHEVÊTREMENT, ânshœvêtrœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** haltering ; **2.** *Fig.* entanglement : the state of being entangled ; intricacy, confusion.

ENCHEVÊTRER, ânshœvêtré-r, [en ; chevêtre ; Lat. : incapistrāre, to bind with a muzzle], *va.* **1.** to halter : to tie or bind with a halter ; to put on a halter ; **2.** *Fig.* to entangle, to confuse, to embroil. **— une affaire,** to embroil an affair.

ENCHEVÊTRER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** (of horses) to get a foot over the halter ; to get a foot entangled in the halter ; **2.** *Fig.* to get entangled ; to get embarrassed. **S' — dans une affaire,** to get entangled in an affair.

S' — dans un raisonnement, to get entangled in an argument.

ENCHEVÊTRURE, â*n*shœvêtrur, *sf.* **1.** *Veter.* halter-cast; excoriation of the pastern; **2.** *Carp.* binding; chimney beam, frame of timber for a chimney. **Solive d' —,** binding-joist.

ENCHEVILLER, â*n*shœviyé-r, [en; cheville], *va.* to peg down; *Surg.* to keep a bone in place with a peg.

ENCHIFRÈNEMENT, â*n*shifrèn'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* stoppage in the nose, obstruction of the nose; cold in the head, coryza.

ENCHIFRENER, â*n*shifrœné-r, [chanfrein], *va.* [Conj. like *amener*], to stop up (one's nose; to cause a stoppage in the nose, to cause a cold in the head. **L'air froid m'a enchifrené,** the cold air has given me a cold.

ENCHIRIDION, â*n*kiridiô*n*, [Gr.: ἐγχειρίδιον; ἐν, in; χείρ, hand], *sm.* enchiridion: a manual.

ENCHONDROME, â*n*kô*n*drom', [Gr.: ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartillage], *sm. Surg.* enchondroma, chondroma: a cartilaginous growth from bones.

ENCHORIAL, E, â*n*korial, al', **ENCHORIQUE,** â*n*korik', [Gr.: ἐν, in; χωρίον, country], *adj.* enchorial, enchoric: popular, common, demotic.

ENCHYMOSE, â*n*kimôz', [Gr.: ἐγχύμωσις], *sf. Med.* encnymosis: affluxion of blood in the cutaneous vessels.

ENCIRER, â*n*siré-r, [en; cire], *va.* to wax, to oil (cloth).

ENCLASSEMENT, â*n*klâs'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* V. *Classement.*

ENCLASSER, â*n*klasé-r, *va.* V. *Classer.*

ENCLAVE, â*n*klav', [enclaver], *sf.* **1.** enclosure: a piece of land enclosed in an estate and independent of it; **2.** country (*or* territory) enclosed in another to which it does not belong; **3.** limit; boundary; **4.** jurisdiction; territory under a jurisdiction; **5.** *Arch.* recess (of a staircase, a room, etc.); **6.** *Hydraul.* recess (of a lock).

ENCLAVEMENT, â*n*klav'mâ*n*-t, [enclaver], *sm.* enclosing (of land).

ENCLAVER, â*n*klavé-r, [en; clef; Lat.: in; clavis, key], *va.* **1.** to enclose: to surround, to encompass, to confine on all sides; **2.** to lock, to impact (in a territory). **Ces districts sont enclavés dans le territoire d'autres États,** these districts are impacted within the territoires of other states.

3. *Build.* to wedge (in); to let into a rabbet; to frame together.

ENCLAVER (S'), *v. refl.* to be locked, to be impacted, to be enclosed, to be lying. **Une pièce de terre qui s'enclave dans une autre,** a piece of land enclosed in another.

ENCLENCHEMENT, â*n*klanshmâ*n*-t, [en; clenche] *sm. Mech.* **1.** catch, clench; **2.** catching, clenching: the catching in of one piece in another at a given moment.

ENCLIN, INE, â*n*kla*n*, klin', [Lat.: inclinis, inclined], *adj.* inclined, prone, disposed. **— à la défiance,** inclined to distrust. **— au bien,** virtuously inclined. **— à blâmer,** inclined to blame

ENCLIQUETAGE, â*n*klik'tazh', *sm. Horol.* click and spring work.

ENCLIQUETER, â*n*klik'té-r, [en; cliquet], *va. Horol.* to catch, to lock.

ENCLITIQUE, â*n*klitik', [Gr.: ἐγκλιτικός], *sf. Gram.* enclitic: a word which is joined to the end of another.

ENCLITIQUE, *adj.* enclitic, enclitical. **Un mot —,** an enclitic word.

ENCLOÎTRER, â*n*klwâtré-r, [en; cloître], *va.* to cloister up, to shut up in a cloister.

ENCLOÎTRER (S'), *v. refl.* to retire into a cloister.

ENCLORE, â*n*klor', [en; clore], *va. defect.* [*J'enclos, tu enclos, il enclot, nous enclosons, vous enclosez, ils enclosent; j'enclorai; j'enclorais; enclos.*] to enclose: *a*) to fence in; to separate by a fence or wall; to shut; *c*) *Fig.* to shut in; to confine. *a*) **— un champ de haies,** to enclose a field with hedges. *b*) **Il a enclos ce bois dans son parc,** he has enclosed this wood within his park.

ENCLORE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to fence one's self; **2.** to be enclosed, included.

ENCLOS, â*n*klô-z, [enclore], *sm.* enclosure: *a*) close; a place or field enclosed or surrounded by a fence, wall, etc.; *b*) that which encloses; fence.

ENCLOUAGE, â*n*klouazh', [enclouer], *sm. Artill.* spiking.

ENCLOUER, â*n*kloué-r, [en; clou], *va.* **1.** *Veter.* to prick (a horse) in shoeing; **2.** *Artill.* to spike: to spot the vent of a gun by a spike.

ENCLOUER (S'), *v. refl.* to tread on a nail (as a horse).

ENCLOUURE, â*n*klouur', [enclouer], *sf.* **1.** pricking: the driving of a nail into the soft part of a horse's foot; **2.** *Fig.* impediment obstacle, hinderance, hitch. **De l'argent! ah! voilà l' —,** money! ah! that is the hitch, *Mol. Étourdi.* II. 5.

ENCLUME, â*n*klum', [Lat.: incus, incudis], *sf.* **1.** anvil. **Chabotte d' —,** anvil-block. **Bigorne d' —,** beak of an anvil. **Table de l' —,** face of the anvil. **Plaque d' —,** anvil-plate. **Dur comme une —,** as hard as iron. [*Fig.*] **Remettre un ouvrage sur l' —,** to retouch a piece of work: to touch up anything again. **Se trouver entre l' — et le marteau,** to be between the hammer and the anvil. **Frapper toujours sur la même —,** to be always harping on the same string. *Prov.*: **Il faut être enclume ou marteau,** we must either do or suffer evil. **Il vaut mieux être marteau qu' —,** it is better to beat than to be beaten.

2. *Anat.* incus: one of the small bones in the tympanum of the ear.

ENCLUMEAU, â*n*klumô, [enclume], *sm.* hand-anvil, small anvil.

ENCLUMETTE â*n*klumèt', [enclume], *sf.* small anvil.

ENCOCHE, â*n*kosh', [encocher], *sf.* **1.** bench of a wooden-shoe maker; **2.** notch, scotch: a shallow incision; **3.** notch in the bolt of a lock.

ENCOCHEMENT, â*n*kosh'mâ*n*-t, [encoche], *sm.* notching.

ENCOCHER, â*n*koshé-r, [en; coche], *va.* **1.** to notch: to cut in small hollows; **2.** to fit (arrows) to the bowstring.

ENCOFFRER, â*n*kofré-r, [en; coffre], *va.* **1.** to coffer up, to treasure up, to hoard; **2.** to appropriate wrongfully. **Il a encoffré l'argent destiné aux malheureux,** he has pocketed the money which was intended for the poor.

3. to put in prison.

ENCOIGNURE *or* **ENCOGNURE,** â*n*konyur', [en; coin], *sf.* **1.** corner: an angle formed by the meeting of two walls; **2.** corner-buffet, corner-cupboard.

ENCOLLAGE, â*n*kolazh, [en; coller], *sm. Technol.* sizing: *a*) the act of sizing, *b*) size, a glutinous substance; gum.

ENCOLLER, â*n*kolé-r, [en; colle], *va.* to size: to cover with glutinous matter.

ENCOLURE, â*n*kolur', [en; col, cou], *sf.* **1.** neck and shoulders (of a horse); **2.** neck (of a coat); **3.** *Fig.* look, air, mien, appearance. **Avoir l' — d'un fripon,** to look like a rogue.

ENCOMBRANT, E, â*n*kô*n*brâ*n*, brânt'; *adj.* cumbrous, bulky, large-sized; stuffed up.

ENCOMBRE, â*n*kô*n*br', *sm.* impediment, hinderance, obstacle; accident. **Sans —,** unimpeded; without accident.

ENCOMBREMENT, â*n*kô*n*brœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** obstruction, stoppage. **Pour éviter l' —, les voitures entreront par un côté et sortiront par l'autre,** to prevent stoppages, the carriages are to come in one way and go out another.

2. *Naut.* to encumbrance, over-loading.

ENCOMBRER, â*n*cô*n*bré-r, [en; Low. Lat.: combrus, combri, cuttings from trees; incombrăre], *va* **1.** to obstruct, to stop up, to block up, to fill, to stuff up. **Des voitures encombrent la rue,** carriages block the street up.

2. *Naut.* to encumber, to over-load.

ENCOMIASTE, â*n*komiast', [Gr.: ἐγκώμιον, praise], *sm.* encomiast, panegyrist, praiser: one who utters or writes encomiums.

ENCONTRE (A L'), a-lâ*n*kô*n*tr', [en; contre], *adv. phr.* **1.** counter, against. **Cela est juste, personne ne va à l' —,** that is fair, no one is against it.

2. *Naut.* contrary ways.

A L'ENCONTRE DE, *prepos. phr.* against, in opposition to, contrary to. **Je ne vais pas à l' — de ce que vous dites,** I do not contradict what you say. **Il marche toujours à l' — de mes desseins,** he always goes against my plans. **Quand ces oiseaux volent à l' — du soleil,** when these birds fly towards the sun.

ENCOQUER, â*n*koké-r, [en; coque], *va. Naut.* to fix round, to fix upon.

ENCOQÛRE, â*n*kokur', *sf.* **ENCOQUAGE,** â*n*kokazh', *sm. Naut.* fixing round.

ENCORBELLEMENT, â*n*kórbèl'mâ*n*-t, [en; corbeau], *sm. Arch.* corbel table.

ENCORE, â*n*kor', [Orig. uncertain; perhaps from Lat.: hanc horum, to this hour *adv.* [Written also in poetry, *Encor.*] **1.** still: *a*) yet, as yet; noting continuance; at the same time; *b*) to this time, till now; (with a negative) yet; at this time, so soon; *c*) again, yet, once again, once more, still more; one... more, another; *d*) yet; noting increase or extension; in an increasing degree; more; *e*) however, but; yet, at least, at all. *a*) **Il fait — grand jour,** it is still broad daylight. **Il habite — dans cette maison,** he still lives in that house. **Il vit —,** he is still living. **Il vivra — dans dix ans,** he will still hold out another ten years. **Cela se faisait — à cette époque,** it was still done at that time. **Craint-il — de mourir?** is he still afraid of dying? **Cela dit, maître loup s'enfuit et court encor,** when he had thus spoken, master wolf scampered away without looking behind him. *La Font.* *b*) **Vous n'avez — rien fait,** you have not done anything yet. **Rien —,** nothing as yet. **Il n'est pas — venu,** he has not come yet. **Vous n'êtes pas — majeur,** you are not yet of age. **Est-il temps de partir? Pas —,** is it time to go? Not yet. *c*) **Je le verrai — une fois,** I shall see him once more. **J'en veux —,** I want some more. **Prenez — un verre de vin,** take another glass of wine. **Quoi! vous le faites —,** what! you still do it! *d*) **— quelques jours,** yet a few days. **Elle est — plus belle que sa cousine,** she is still more beautiful than her cousin. **Ils ont déjà beaucoup obtenu, mais ils veulent plus —,** they have already obtained a great deal, but they want still more. **Cela est bien, mais il faut faire mieux —,** it

is well, but it must be done still better. **— est-il plus raisonnable que je ne pensais**, however, he is more reasonable than I expected. **Encor, si la saison s'avançait davantage !** yet, if the season were but more advanced ! **Encor si nous pouvions prolonger son erreur !** if, at least, we could still keep him in ignorance ! **Dieu vous élèvera — plus haut que vos ancêtres**, God will raise you still higher than your ancestors. *Massillon.*

2. besides, yet : moreover, further, in addition ; also, too ; else, **Outre l'amende, il fut — condamné à la prison**, besides being fined, he was sent to prison. **Outre son travail ordinaire, on le chargea — de ..**, besides his usual work, he was also to do..., **Ceci nous fournit — une autre raison**, this furnishes us with yet one more reason. **Je veux — quelque chose**, I will have something else. **Aviez-vous — quelque chose à faire** ? had you anything else to do ?

3. yet ; even, even then : noting some restriction. **Je n'y sais qu'un remède, — est-il fâcheux** ? I know but one remedy and even that is an objectionable one. **Encor n'usa-t-il pas de toute sa puissance**, yet he did not make use of all his power. **Mais encore**, but even, but besides ; but also. **Non seulement il est libéral, mais encore il est prodigue**, he is not only liberal, he is even prodigal. **Non seulement il refuse tout secours aux malheureux, mais — il ajoute à leur misère**, he not only refuses to help the poor, but furthermore adds to their misery. *Bescherelle.*

ENCORE *interj.* again.

ENCORE QUE, *conj. phr.* though, although. **L'envie honore le mérite, — qu'elle s'efforce de l'avilir**, envy honours merit, although it tries to detract from it. **Encor qu'il soit sans crime, il n'est pas innocent**, though he is not guilty of crime, he is not innocent. **Et ce souhait impie — qu'impuissant**, and this wish impious even though impotent.

ENCORNAIL, ânkórnay, [en ; corne], *sm. Naut.* **1.** half sheave ; **2.** sheave-hole in a top-mast head.

ENCORNÉ, E, ânkórné, *adj.* **1.** horned : having horns ; **2.** *Veter.* **Javart —**, swelling under the coronet.

ENCORNER, ânkórné-r, [en ; corne], *va.* **1.** to gore : to stab, to pierce with horns ; **2.** *Fam.* to horn : to bestow horns upon, to cuckold.

ENCORNETER, ânkórne'té-r, [en ; cornette],, *va.* [*J'encornette, j'encornetterai.*] **1.** to put in a paper-case ; **2.** to moble : to put on a mob-cap.

ENCORNETER (S'), *v. refl.* to put on a woman's mob or hood.

ENCOULOIR, ânkoulwar, [en ; couler], *sm. Weav.* breast-beam.

ENCOURAGEANT, E, ânkouraghân-t, ânt', *adj.* encouraging : affording encouragement, giving courage or confidence of success ; inspiriting. **D'encourageantes paroles, des paroles encourageantes**, encouraging words.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ânkourazh'mân-t, *sm.* encouragement : *a*) the act of encouraging ; inspiriting ; incitement ; *b*) that which encourages ; incentive, incitement ; *c*) favour, support, countenance. *b*) **L'homme a besoin d' —**, man needs encouragement. **Les éloges et les récompenses sont des encouragements pour la vertu**, it encourages virtue to praise and reward it. *c*) **Ceux qui tentent des découvertes méritent des encouragements**, those who try to discover things deserve to be encouraged. **C'est une société qui a pour but l' — des langues vivantes**, it is a society the object of which is to encourage the study of modern languages.

ENCOURAGER, ânkourazhé-r, [en ; courage], *va.* [takes an *e* after *g* before *a* and *o*. *J'encourage, nous encourageons ; j'encourageais ; j'encourageai ; j'encouragerai ; que j'encourage ; que j'encourageasse ; encourageant ; encouragé.*] to encourage : *a*) to give courage to, to give confidence of success ; to inspirit, to cheer ; to enhearten, to embolden, to incite, to instigate ; *b*) to promote ; to support : to countenance. *a*) **— des soldats**, to encourage soldiers. **— des élèves**, to encourage pupils. **— le zèle de quelqu'un**, to encourage a person to be zealous. **Ces plaintes publiques encourageaient les factieux**, these public complaints encouraged the factious. **— à bien faire**, to encourage a person to do what is right. **— à la patience**, to encourage a person to be patient. *b*) **— le talent**, to encourage talent. **Sully encouragea l'agriculture**, Sully encouraged agriculture. **Prenez garde d'— le vice**, mind you do not encourage vice.

ENCOURAGER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to encourage one another ; **2.** to encourage one's self.

ENCOURIR, ânkourir, [en ; courir], *va.* [Conj. like *courir.*] to incur : *a*) to become liable to ; *b*) to bring on : to draw upon one's self. *a*) **— les peines portées par la loi**, to incur the penalties of law. *b*) **— la disgrâce de quelqu'un**, to get into the disfavour of any one. **Dussé-je — la colère du peuple, je lui dirai hardiment la vérité**, even if I have to incur the wrath of the people, yet I will boldly tell them the truth. *Barnave.*

ENCOURTINER, ânkourtiné-r, [en ; courtine], *va.* to curtain : to enclose, to furnish with curtains.

ENCOUTURE, ânkoutur', [from O. Fr. : encoudre], *sf. Naut.* clincher-work : disposition of the planks of a vessel, when the sheathing overlaps instead of being joined at the edges.

ENCRAGE, ânkrazh', [encrer], *sm.* inking.

ENCRASSEMENT, ânkrassmân-t, [encrasser], *sm.* getting foul.

ENCRASSER, ânkrasé-r, [en ; crasse] ; *va.* to soil, to dirt ; to grease, to make greasy ; to foul (of a machine).

ENCRASSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to soil, to get dirty (of a gun), to get rusty, to become foul (by repeated firing) ; **2.** *Fam.* to debase one's self ,to lower one's self.

ENCRE, ânkr', [Low Lat. : encaustum : O. Fr. : enque], *sf.* ink. **— indélébile**, indelible ink. **— à écrire**, writing-ink. **— à marquer**, marking-ink. **— de Chine**, Indian ink. **Bouteille d'—**, ink-bottle. **— d'imprimerie**, printing-ink. **Tache d'—**, spot of ink, inky spot. **Noir comme de l'—**, inky, as black as ink. **Mille soupçons plus noirs que l'— s'emparèrent de son imagination**, the blackest doubts took possession of his mind. *Hamil. Gram.* 8. **Écrire de bonne —, de la bonne — à quelqu'un**, to write in strong terms to a person. **C'est la bouteille à l'—**, there is no seeing through that, that secret cannot be penetrated. **Être dans la bouteille à l'—**, to be in the secret.

ENCRENÉ, E, ânkrœné, *adj. Metall.* welded twice.

ENCRÊPER, ânkrêpé-r, [en ; crêpe], *va.* to put on crape.

ENCRER, ânkré-r, [encre], *va. Print.* to ink : to blacken with ink, to spread ink over types, engraved plates, etc.

ENCREUR, ânkrœr, [encrer], *adj.* inking. **Rouleau —**, inking roller (of printers).

ENCRIER, ânkrié, *sm.* **1.** inkstand, inkhorn : a vessel for holding ink ; **2.** *Print.* ink-trough ; ink-block.

ENCRINITE, ânkrinit', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κρένον, lily], *sm.* encrinite, stone-lily : a genus of fossil radiated animals.

ENCRINITIQUE ânkrinitik', *adj. Geol.* encrinical, encrinitic, encrinic, encrinal : containing encrinites.

ENCROISEMENT, ânkrwaz'mân-t, [encroiser], *sm. Weav.* crossing.

ENCROISER, ânkrawsé-r, [en ; croiser], *va. Weav.* to cross (the threads).

ENCROIX, ânkrwâ, *sm. Weav.* crossed (threads).

ENCROUÉ, E, ânkroué, *adj.* (of trees) entangled in the branches of other trees.

ENCROÛTÉ, E, ânkrouté, *adj.* inveterate. **— de préjugés**, full of prejudices.

ENCROÛTEMENT, ânkrout'mân, [encroûter], *sm.* incrustation ; coating with mortar.

ENCROÛTER, ânkrouté-r, [en ; croûte], *va. Mason.* to cover with mortar, to give a coating of.

ENCROÛTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to crust, to gather a crust ; **2.** *Fig.* to grow stupid, to become rusty.

ENCUIRASSER, ânkuirasé-r, [en ; cuirasse], *va.* to cover with a cuirass.

ENCUIRASSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to put on one's cuirass ; to wear a cuirass ; **2.** *Fig.* to get coated with dust, dirt, etc.

ENCULASSER, ânkulasé-r, [en ; culasse], *va.* to put in the breech of a musket.

ENCUVAGE, ânkuvaz', **ENCUVEMENT**, ankuv'mân-t [encuver], *sm.* putting into a tub.

ENCUVER, ânkuvé-r, [en ; cuve], *va.* to put into a tub, into a vat.

ENCYCLIQUE, ânsiklik', [Gr. : ἐγκυκλος, circular], *adj.* encyclical : circular.

ENCYCLIQUE, *sf.* encyclical letter : a papal letter.

ENCYCLOGRAPHIE, ânsiklografi, *sf.* encyclopœdia.

ENCYCLOPÉDIE, ânsiklopédi, [Gr. : ἐγκυκλος, circular ; παιδεία, education] *sf.* encyclopœdia, encyclopedia, cyclopœdia : *a*) a complete circle of the sciences ; *b*) a book of universal knowledge ; a collection of the principal facts, principles and discoveries in all branches of science and the arts, arranged alphabetically. **L'— du XVIII[e] siècle**, [or, absolutely) **l'—**, the Encyclopœdia of the 18th century. [*Fig.* :] **Cet homme-là est une véritable —, est une — vivante**, that man is a walking encyclopedia.

ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE, ânsiklopédik', *adj.* **1.** encyclopedic, encyclopedical pertaining to an encyclopœdia ; **2.** encyclopedian : embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPÉDISME, ânsiklopédism', *sm.* encyclopedism : the system of the encyclopedists.

ENCYCLOPÉDISTE, ânsiklopédist', *sm.* encyclopedist : *a*) the compiler of an encyclopœdia ; *b*) particularly, one of those who assisted Diderot and d'Alembert in the compilation of the Encyclopœdia of the 18th century.

ENCYPROTYPE, ânsipotrip', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; κύπρος, copper ; τύπος, type, stamp], *adj.* engraved on copper.

ENDANCHÉ, E, ândânshé, *adj. Herald.* V. *Endenté.*

ENDAUBAGES, ândôbazh', [en ; daube], *sm. pl. Naut.* preserved meats, preserved stores.

ENDÉCAGONE, ândékagon', *sm.* V. *Hendécagone.*

ENDÉMIE, ândémi, [Gr. : ἐν, in ;

δῆμος, people], *sf. Med.* endemic, endemic disease : a disease to which the inhabitants of a country are peculiarly subject.

ENDÉMIQUE, ândémik', *adj.* endemic, endemical, endemial : peculiar to a country.

ENDENTÉ, E, ândânté, *adj.* **1.** supplied with teeth ; **2.** *Fig.* provided with a good appetite ; **3.** *Technol.* (of wheels) toothed ; **4.** *Herald.* indented.

ENDENTEMENT, ândânt'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** toothing : *a*) *Mech.* the act of furnishing with teeth ; cogging ; *b*) *Technol.* the act of locking into each other ; **2.** *Carp.* scarfing ; **3.** *Ship-b.* letting in ; indenting.

ENDENTER, ândânté-r, [en ; dent], *va.* **1.** to tooth : *a*) *Mech.* to furnish with teeth ; to cog ; *b*) *Technol.* to lock into each other ; **2.** *Carp.* to scarf ; **3.** *Ship-b.* to let in ; to indent.

ENDENTURE, ândântur', [en ; dent], *sf.* indenture : an instrument of writings which consist of two copies made on the same sheet of parchment, and then separated by an indented cut.

ENDERMIQUE, ândèrmik' [Gr. : ἐν, in ; δέρμα, skin], *adj. Med.* endermic, endermatic : noting a method of applying medicines to the skin after the cuticle has been removed.

EN-DESSOUS, ând'sou, *sm. Naut.* aft part (of a sail).

EN-DESSOUS, *adv. fam.* underhand, cunning. **Il est très —**, he is deceitful.

EN-DESSUS, ând'su, *sm. Naut.* fore part of a sail).

ENDETTER, ândèté-r, [en ; dette], *va.* to bring (*or* to get) into debt.

ENDETTER (S), *v. refl.* to run into debt, to incur debt.

ENDÊVÉ, E, ândêvé, *adj.* passionate, wild, mad ; fractious.

ENDÊVER, ândêvé-r, [en ; O. Fr. : desver, to lose one's reason], *vn. Vulg.* to be vexed, to be wild, to be mad. **Faire —**, to vex, to tease.

ENDEUILLER, ândœyé-r, [en ; deuil], *va.* to make mournful, to sadden, to put into mourning.

ENDIABLÉ, E, ândyâblé, *adj.* **1.** possessed, bedeviled, devilish ; wicked, mischievous. **Peu à peu l'opinion s'établit que les hommes naissent endiablés et damnés**, little by little the opinion gained ground that men were born bedeviled and damned. *Voltaire. Dial.* XXIV. 3. **C'est un esprit — qui ne songe qu'à mal faire**, he is a wicked man, who is always trying to make mischief.

2. mad ; furious. **Il faut être — pour soutenir des opinions aussi révoltantes**, one must be mad to maintain such abominable opinions. **C'est un homme d'affaires vif et passionné, —, terrible pour aller à son but**, he is a man of business, quick, ardent and determined on gaining his end. *Michelet. la Régence.* **Chacun est — à me croire habile homme**, every one is furiously determined to see a clever man in me. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* III. I.

3. detestable, horrible, devilish : very bad. **Des chemins endiablés**, very bad roads.

ENDIABLÉ, E, *sm. f.* **1.** person possessed ; **2.** devil of a man, of a woman.

ENDIABLER, ândyâblé-r, [en ; diable], *vn.* to wish one's self at the devil ; to rave, to rage, to be furious, to be mad. **Il endiable d'avoir perdu son argent**, he is mad at having lost his money. **Faire —**, to bedevil, to drive mad.

ENDIGAGE, ândigazh', **ENDIGUEMENT**, ândig'mân-t, *sm.* damming.

ENDIGUER, ândiché-r, [en ; digue], *va.* to dam : to confine water with a dam.

ENDIMANCHÉ, E, ândimânshé, *adj.* dressed in one's best.

ENDIMANCHER, ândimânshé-r, [en ; dimanche], *va.* to dress (a person) in his Sunday clothes. **C'était la fête du village, la place, l'église et la mairie étaient endimanchés**, it was the village feast, the square, the church and the town-house were dressed up in their best. V: *Hugo.*

ENDIMANCHER (S'), *v. refl.* to put on one's Sunday clothes ; to be dressed up.

ENDIVE, ândiv', [Lat. : endivia, from Gr. : ἔντυβον], *sf. Bot.* endive : the *Cichorium endivia*, a plant.

ENDIVISIONNEMENT, ândivizyôn'mân-t, *sm. Milit.* formation of a division.

ENDOCARDE, ândokard', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; χαρδία heart], *sm. Anat.* endocardium : the lining membrane of the heart.

ENDOCARDITE, ândokardit', *sf. Med.* endocarditis : inflammation of the endocardium.

ENDOCARPE, ândokarp', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* endocarp : the inner coat of the pericarp.

ENDOCHRÔME, ândochrôm', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; χρῶμα, colour], *sm. Bot.* endochrome : the colouring matter of the algæ.

ENDOCTRINER, ândoktriné-r, [en ; doctrine], *va.* **1.** to indoctrinate, to endoctrine : to teach, to instruct, to tincture with any doctrine or science ; **2.** to teach (a person) his lesson. **Vous l'avez bien endoctriné**, you have taught him his lesson well.

ENDOCTRINEUR, ândoctrinœr, *sm.* teacher, pedant.

ENDODONTITE, ândodôntit', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; ὀδούς, tooth], *sf. Med.* endodontitis : inflammation of the dentinal pulp.

ENDOESTHÉSIE, ândœstézi, [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; εἴσθησις, sensation], *sf. Philos.* internal sensibility.

ENDOGASTRITE, ândogastrit', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; γαστήρ, belly], *sf. Med.* endogastritis : inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ENDOGÈNE, ândozhèn', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; γένεσις, generation], *adj. Bot.* endogenous : increasing by internal growth.

ENDOGÈNES, *sm. pl. Bot.* endogens : plants in which the new woody matter is developed internal to the old.

ENDOLORI, E, ândolori, *adj.* painful, aching : suffering or feeling pain.

ENDOLORIR, ândolorir, [Lat. : in ; dolor, pain], *va.* to pain, to be aching ; to cause pain.

ENDOLYMPHE, ândolanf', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; lymphe], *sf. Anat.* endolymph : the limpid fluid within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

ENDOMMAGEMENT, ândomazh'mân-t, *sm.* damage, injury.

ENDOMMAGER, ândomazhé-r, [en ; dommage], *va.* [takes an *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *Nous endommageons* ; *j'endommageai* ; *j'endommageai* ; *endommageant.*] to damage : to bring damage to, to endamage, to injure, to harm, to impair. **La pluie endommage les moissons**, the rain damages the wheat. **Le canon a endommagé cet édifice**, this edifice was damaged by the cannon.

ENDONENTÉRITE, ândonântérit', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; ἔντερον, intestine] *sf. Med.* endo-enteritis : inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.

ENDOPLÈVRE, ândoplêvr', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; πλευρά· side], *sf. Bot.* endopleura : the inner coat of a seed.

ENDORMANT, E, ândôrmân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** soporific, soporiferous, sleepy : that disposes to sleep ; **2.** *Fig.* tiresome.

ENDORMEUR, EUSE, ândôrmœr, mœz', *sm. f.* **1.** luller : one who lulls ; **2.** *Fig.* cajoler, wheedler, coaxer, deceiver.

ENDORMI, E, ândôrmi, *adj.* **1.** asleep, sleeping : in a state of sleep ; **2.** drowsy : *a*) sleepy, inclined to sleep ; *b*) *Fig.* dull, lazy, sluggish, sluggard. **Ma prudence n'est pas tout à fait endormie**, I am till alive to prudence. *Corn.* **Quelle passion endormie se ralluma dans son cœur** ! what forgotten passion was rekindled in his heart ! **C'est un homme —**, he is a dull fellow.

3. benumbed, numbed, torpid. **J'ai le pied tout —**, my foot is benumbed.

ENDORMI, E, *sm. f.* **1.** person asleep ; **2.** sleepy person, drowsy-head, sluggard.

ENDORMIR, ândormir, [en ; dormir], *va.* [Conj. like *dormir.*] **1.** to lull : to cause to sleep by pleasing sounds : to lull asleep ; **2.** to rock the cradle of, to rock to sleep, to rock asleep. **— un enfant par des chansons**, to sing a child to sleep. **Bercer un enfant pour l'—**, to rock a child to sleep.

3. *Fig.* to send to sleep. **Cette pièce est si ennuyeuse qu'elle endort**, that piece is so irksome that it sends one to sleep.

4. to lull : *a*) to lull to sleep ; *b*) to beguile, to deceive ; to wheedle, to cajole ; *c*) to compose, to quiet, to soothe, to rock ; to numb, to benumb, to deaden. *a*) **— la prudence de quelqu'un**, to lull to sleep a person's prudence. **J'ai été à la campagne, où je n'ai songé qu'à — mon esprit**, I went to the country merely to lull my mind to sleep. *Mlle de Scudéry. b*) **Il endort votre crédulité par ses discours**, he lulls your credulity by his speeches. **— quelqu'un avec de belles promesses**, to deceive a person with fine promises. *c*) **— la douleur**, to deaden pain, to soothe grief. **Le chirurgien a soin d'— le bras avant de le couper**, the surgeon is careful to benumb the arm before he amputates it.

ENDORMIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to fall asleep, to go to sleep. **Il ne peut s'—**, he cannot go to sleep. **C'est sur cette lecture que je m'endors**, this reading sends me to sleep.

2. to sleep : to die. **S'— du sommeil de la tombe, s'— du dernier sommeil**, to sleep one's last sleep. **Il s'endormit du sommeil des justes**, he slept the sleep of the just. **Au ciel elle a rendu sa vie, et doucement s'est endormie**, she gave back her life to him who gave it, and gently fell asleep.

3. to be lulled into security ; to be wanting in vigilance ; to neglect, to go to sleep (over). **Ne nous endormons point sur la foi de leurs prêtres**, let us not be lulled into security by the promises of their priests. **Les erreurs sur lesquelles votre esprit s'endort**, the errors that fail to rouse you. *Massillon.* **Cet usurier ne s'endort point sur ses intérêts**, that usurer does not go to sleep over his interests. **Si vous vous endormez ainsi, vous perdrez votre procès**, if you go to sleep in this way your case will go against you. [*Fam.* :] **S'— sur le rôti**, to neglect a favourable opportunity.

4. to lie sunk, to be steeped. **S'— dans le vice**, to be sunk in vice.

ENDORRHIZE, ândoriz', *adj. Bot.* endorhizous, endorhizal : noting the mode of germination in endogens.

ENDOS, ândô [endosser], *sm. Com.* indorsement, endorsement : signature at the back of a bill or promissory note. **Mettre son — à une lettre de change**, to indorse a bill of exchange.

ENDOSMOMÈTRE, ândosmomètr', [endosmose ; mètre], *sm. Phys.* endosmometer : an instrument for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action.

ENDOSMOSE, ândosmôz', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; ὠσμός, impulsion], *sf. Phys.* endosmose, endosmosis : the property by which rarer fluids pass through a membrane into a cavity or space containing a denser fluid.

ENDOSMOTIQUE, ândosmotik', *adj.* endosmosmic, endosmotic : relating to endosmose.

ENDOSPERME, ândospèrm', [G. : ἔνδον, within ; σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* endosperm : the albumen of seeds.

ENDOSPERMIQUE, ândospèrmik', *adj. Bot.* endospermic : pertaining to an endosperm.

ENDOSSE, ândôs, *sf.* trouble, toil, burden. [Little used.]

ENDOSSEMENT, ândôs'mân-t, *sm. Com.* indorsement, endorsement. — **en blanc**, indorsement in blank.

ENDOSSER, ândôsé-r, [en ; dos], *va.* 1. to put on one's back, to put on ; 2. to buckle on (an armour) ; 3. *Fig.* to saddle ; to load, to burden. **On l'a endossé de cette commission**, they have saddled him with this undertaking or charge.

4. to indorse, to endorse : *a*) *Com.* to put or write one's name on the back of a bill or note, to transfer by indorsement ; *b*) to sanction, to give approval to, to give currency to ; to assume, to take upon one's self. *b*) — **les idées d'un autre**, to indorse another's ideas. — **la responsabilité d'une chose**, to assume the responsibility of a thing.

ENDOSSEUR, ândôsœr, *sm. Com.* indorser, endorser, 1. *Law-t.* indorsor : one who writes his name at the back of a promissory note, or bill of exchange, and thus makes himself responsible for its payment ; 2. the workman who prepares the backs of books in binding.

ENDOSSURE, ândosur, *sf.* **ENDOSSAGE**, ândosazh, [endosser], *sm. Technol.* the preparation of the backs of books in binding.

ENDOSTOME, ândostom', [Gr. : ἔνδον, within ; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Bot.* endostome : the orifice in the inner coat of the ovule.

ENDROIT, ândrwa-t, [en ; droit], *sm.* 1. right side, of a tissue, etc.) **Étoffe à deux endroits**, double-sided stuff.

2. *Fig.* side, part, point. **L'hypocrite se trahit toujours par quelque endroit**, the hypocrite is sure to betray himself some way or other. **A parler humainement, la mort a un bel —, qui est de mettre fin à la vieillesse**, humanly speaking, death has a good side to it, that of putting an end to old age. *La Bruy.* II. **Se montrer, se faire connaître par son plus bel —**, to show one's self in the best light. **C'est son — sensible**, that is his tender point. **Prendre quelqu'un par son — faible**, to get on the blind side of a person. **C'est le frapper par son — mortel**, it is striking him in a vital part. *Mol. Av.* II. 5.

3. place : *a*) spot, site, a particular portion of space, a locality ; *b*) residence, mansion ; village *or* town ; *c*) passage (in writing or in a printed book), part, piece. *a*) **Je veux bâtir en cet —**, I wish to build on this spot. **Je vais à tel —**, I am going to such a place. **Visiter tous les endroits d'une maison**, to see all the places in a house. **En** (or **dans**) **quelque — que ce soit**, anywhere, wherever. **De quelque — que ce soit**, whencesoever. *b*) **Il habite un petit —**, he lives in a little place. **Les gens de l'—**, the people of the place. [*Fam.* :] **Être de son —**, to be provincial *c*) **Le plus bel — d'un livre**, the best part of a book.

A L'ENDROIT DE, *prepos. phr.* with respect to, with regard to, towards. **A** (or **en**) **son —**, towards him.

ENDUIRE, ânduir', [Lat. : inducĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *conduire*] to do over, to lay over, to lay on a coat, to coat. — **une muraille de plâtre**, to coat a wall with plaster. — **de goudron**, to tar. — **d'huile**, to oil, to lubricate with oil.

ENDUIRE (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be done over, to be coated ; 2. to lubricate one's self (with oil).

ENDUIT, ândui, [enduire], *sm.* coat, coating ; layer ; plaster ; *Pott.* glaze, glazing.

ENDURABLE, ândurabl', *adj.* endurable : that can be borne or suffered.

† **ENDURANCE**, ândurâns', [endurer], *sf.* endurance, enduring : the quality of one who endures or suffers.

ENDURANT, E, ândurânt, ânt', *adj.* enduring : bearing, supporting with patience ; patient. **C'est un homme très —**, he is a very patient man. **Peu —, mal —**, impatient, irritable, irascible, chafing, easily provoked. **Ce soldat n'est pas —**, that soldier is easily provoked. **Je n'ai pas l'humeur endurante aujourd'hui**, I am irritable to-day. **Ma femme vous savez que je n'ai pas l'âme endurante, et que j'ai le bras assez bon**, you know, wife, that I am not over patient, and that I have a pretty strong hand. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* I. I.

ENDURCI, E, ândursi, *pa. p.* hardened : *a*) made hard ; *b*) callous, insensible ; obdurate ; confirmed in error or vice ; *c*) inured. *a*) **La terre endurcie par le froid**, the ground hardened by the cold. *b*) **Un pécheur —**, a hardened sinner. **Un tyran dans le crime — dès l'enfance**, a tyrant hardened in crime from his very childhood. *Rac. Brit.* V. 7. **Un cœur —**, a hardened heart. *c*) **Mes mains endurcies au travail**, my hands inured to labour.

ENDURCI, *sm.* hardened sinner.

ENDURCIR, ândursir, [en ; durcir], *va.* to harden : *a*) to make hard ; to indurate ; *b*) *Fig.* to render insensible, callous or obdurate ; to steel ; *c*) to make hardy, firm or strong ; to render able to bear fatigue ; *d*) (with *d*) to inure, to season, to habituate, to accustom. *a*) **Le grand froid endurcit la pierre**, excessive cold hardens stone. *b*) **L'adversité endurcit les hommes**, adversity hardens men's hearts. [*Neut.* :] **Au milieu des grandeurs, qui endurcissent toujours, ils nous trouvaient sensibles**, in the midst of greatness, which generally hardens, they found us kind-hearted. *Montesq. Lett. pers.* 74. *c*) — **le corps**, to harden the body. *d*) **Cette éducation les endurcissait de bonne heure à la fatigue**, this education early inured them to fatigue.

ENDURCIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to harden : *a*) to grow hard ; *b*) to grow hardened, to become insensible, obdurate *or* callous ; to be steeled ; *c*) to get hardy, to become able to bear fatigue. *a*) **Le corail s'endurcit à l'air**, coral exposed to air grows harder. *b*) **Les hommes corrompus s'endurcissent contre ce qui pourrait les toucher**, dissolute men steel their hearts against everything which might affect them. **S'— contre les cris de sa conscience**, to become callous to the voice of conscience. **S'— au malheur des pauvres**, to steel one's self to the sufferings of the poor. **S'— dans le crime**, to be hardened in crime. *c*) **La peau des mains s'endurcit à force de travailler**, work hardens the skin of the hands.

2. to inure one's self, to become inured to become seasoned, to get accustomed. **S'— au travail**, to get accustomed to work.

ENDURCISSEMENT, ândursis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. hardening : the state of that which becomes harder ; 2. *Fig.* hardness, obduracy ; hardness of heart.

ENDURER, ânduré-r, [Lat. : indurāre], *va.* 1. to endure : *a*) to bear, to undergo, to suffer ; *b*) to bear with patience, to support, to put up with. *a*) — **un froid glacial**, to endure excessive cold. — **de la douleur**, to bear grief. *b*) — **la faim et la soif**, to endure hunger and thirst. **Tous les maux qu'un esclave endure dans les fers**, all the sufferings a slave in chains has to endure.

2. (followed by the subjunctive) to allow, to permit. **N'endurez pas qu'on maltraite vos enfants**, do not allow your children to be ill treated.

ENDURER, *vn.* to endure : to bear, to brook, to suffer without resistance. **Il veut me voir souffrir : je me tais et j'endure**, he wants to see me suffer : but I shall suffer in silence. *Th. Corn. Ariane.* IV. 3.

ÉNÉE, éné, *pn. m.* Æneas.

ÉNÉÏDE, énéïd', *sf.* Eneïd, Æneid.

ÉNERGIE, énèrzhi, [Gr. : ἐνέργεια ; ἐν, in ; ἔργον, work], *sf.* energy : *a*) faculty, inherent power ; strength, force ; *b*) strength of expression ; pith, pithiness ; *c*) power exerted ; force, vigour. *a*) **Les muscles se contractent avec une — extrême**, the muscles contract with remarkable energy. *b*) **Il y a dans la Bible des images d'une grande —**, the Bible contains imagery of wonderful power. **Il a de l' —**, he has plenty of push. **Un discours plein d' —**, a speech full of energy. **S'exprimer avec —**, to express one's self energetically. *c*) **Agir avec —**, to act energetically. **Déployer de l' —**, to show energy. **L' — d'un sentiment**, the energy of a sentiment. **Avec —**, with energy, energetically.

ÉNERGIQUE, énèrzhik', *adj.* energetic, energetical, powerful, vigorous ; of (language) pithy. **Un homme —**, an energetic man. **Des mesures énergiques**, strong measures. **Un style —**, a pithy style.

ÉNERGIQUEMENT, énèrzhik-mân-t, *adv.* energetically : with energy, with force ; powerfully.

ÉNERGUMÈNE, énèrgumèn', [Gr. : ἐνεργούμενος ; ἐν, in ; ἔργον, action], *sm.f.* 1. energumen : demoniac, a person under possession of the devil ; 2. *Fig.* fanatic, enthusiast, person possessed ; 3. ranter : a boisterous declaimer.

ÉNERVANT, E, énèrvân-t, ân-t, *adj.* enervating : weakening, enfeebling. **Une chaleur énervante**, enervating heat.

ÉNERVATION, énèrvasyôn, *sf.* enervation : *a*) the act of weakening ; *b*) the state of being weakened.

ÉNERVÉ, E, énèrvé, *adj.* enervate, enervated, unnerved : deprived of strength ; weakened, weak.

ÉNERVEMENT, énèrvœmân-t, *sm.* enervation : the state of being enervated.

ÉNERVER, énèrvé-r, [Lat. : enervāre, atum ; e, out ; nervus, nerve], *va.* to enervate, to enerve, to unnerve : to weaken, to enfeeble, to deprive of force or nerve. **Tout ce qui rend l'autorité injuste et odieuse, l'énerve et la diminue**, whatever makes authority unfair and odious weakens it. **L'esclavage énervait leur courage**, slavery weakened their courage. [*Neut.* :] **Une excessive chaleur énerve**, excessive heat is very weakening.

ÉNERVER (S') *v. refl.* to become enervated.

EN ÉTANT, ânnétân, *adj.* (of wood) standing.

ENFAÎTEAU, ânfêtô, [enfaîter], *sm. Build.* ridge tile, gutter-tile.

ENFAÎTEMENT, ânfêt'mân-t, *sm. Build.* ridge-lead (on the top of a house).

ENFAÎTER, ânfêté-r, [en; faîte], *va. Build.* to cover the ridge of.

ENFANCE, ânfânz', [Lat. : infantia; infans, child], *sf.* 1. childhood : *a*) infancy, infanthood, babyhood; the first part of life extending from birth to the age of seven years; *b*) in a general sense, the time from birth to puberty; (in speaking of a boy) boyhood, boyish days, boyishness; (or a girl) girlhood, girlish days; *c*) children, collectively, *a*) **Première —**, earliest infancy. **J'étais encore dans la plus tendre —**, I was still quite a child. **Sortir de l' —**, to emerge from infancy. **Quel soin ne prit-elle pas de votre — ?** what care she took of you when you were a child ! *c*) **L' — a des manières de voir, de penser, de sentir, qui lui sont propres**, children have their own way of seeing, thinking and feeling. **L'ingénuité de l' —**, the artlessness of children.

2. second childhood, dotage, senility. **Tomber en —** , to fall into dotage, to grow childish.

3. † childish action, childish thing; childishness. **S'amuser à des enfances**, to amused one's self with childing things.

4. *Fig.* infancy : beginning, first age of anything. **L' — des arts**, the infancy of arts. **Quand le monde était encore dans son —**, when the world was still in its infancy. **L'art des fortifications était encore dans son —**, the art of fortifying was still in its infancy. *Volt.*

† **ENFANÇON**, ânfânsôn, *sm.* infant, baby.

ENFANT, ânfân-t, [Lat. : infans, infantis, from in, neg. and fari, to speak], *sm.f* 1. child (*pl.* children) : *a*) a very young person of either sex; infant, baby, babe, little child; — (above the age of three or four years) boy *m.*; girl *f.*, little girl *f.*, creature *f.*, thing *f.*; *b*) son *m.*, daughter *f.* (of any age); offspring, issue; (collectively) progeny; *c*) dear, darling, a word of endearment; lad *m.*, boy *m.*, a word of encouragement; *d*) (in the plural) descendants *pl.* children *pl.*, offspring *s.*; *e*) son *m.*, daughter *f.*, disciple; *f*) native, son.

a) **Un petit —**, a baby, an infant, a little child. **Un bel —**, a fine child. **Un amour d' —**, a love of a child. **Une — si douce, si aimable**, a child so gentle, so amiable. **De quel crime un — peut-il être coupable ?** what crime can a child be guilty of ? **Être innocent comme l' — qui vient de naître**, to be as innocent as a new-born babe. **Simple comme un —**, as harmless as a child. **Élever un — dans une boîte à coton**, to bring up a child in lavender. **C'est l' — de la maison**, he is a child of the family. **C'est un — de la balle**, he is a chip of the old block; he follows his father's profession. **Un — gâté**, a spoiled child. **Ce n'est pas un jeu d' —**, that is not child's play. **Faire l' —**, to behave like a child, to pretend to be young. **Il n'y a plus d'enfants**, children are all men and women now-a-days. **D' —** childish, infantile, babyish; boyish; girlish. **Comme un —**, child-like, infant-like. **Que vous êtes — !** how childish your are ! **Ne faites pas l' —**, don't be so childish, don't be so silly. **En —**, childishly. **Un — terrible**, a torment, a plague. **— de chœur**, singing boy, chorist. **Enfants perdus**, *Milit.* forlorn hope.

b) **Mettre au monde un —**, to bring forth a child. **Une femme en mal d' —**, a woman in labour, in childbed. **Avoir des enfants**, to have children. **Rester veuve avec cinq enfants**, to be left a widow with five children. **Sans enfants**, childless; without issue. **La vie de l' — est fort chancelante jusqu'à l'âge de trois ans**, the life of a child is very precarious till the age of three. *Buffon.* **— légitime**, legitimate child. **— naturel**, natural child, illegitimate child. **— adoptif**, adoptive *or* adopted child. **C'est bien l' — de sa mère**, he (she) is his (her) mother's own child. **— du premier, du second lit**, child by the first wife, by the second wife. **— trouvé**, foundling. **Enfants de troupe**, soldiers' children (born in the corps to which the father belongs). **— prodigue**, prodigal son. **Enfants de France**, (formerly) children of the king of France. [*Fig.* :] **La patrie réclame le secours de ses enfants**, the country claims the help of its children. **Dieu laissa-t-il jamais ses enfants au besoin ?** did God ever forsake his children in their need ? **Les enfants des hommes**, *Script. Lang.* the children of men. **Les enfants de lumière**, the sons of light. **Les enfants du démon**, the sons of Belial.

c) **Mes chers enfants**, my dear children. **Allons, mon —, comptez sur mon amitié**, come, my dear boy, trust to my friendship. **Va-t'-en, ma pauvre —**, go away, my poor child. **Aux armes ! enfants, et marchons à l'ennemi ?** to arms, lads, and let us face the enemy. [*Fam.* :] **Un bon —**, a good fellow, (disparagingly) a simpleton. **Il est aimable et gai, c'est vraiment un bon —**, he is pleasant and lively, he is really a good fellow. **Mais dans le fond, c'est une bonne —**, but she is really good at heart. **Il est bien bon — de croire cela**, he is a simpleton to believe that.

d) **Petits-enfants**, grand-children. **Les enfants d'Israël**, the children of Israel.

e) **Les enfants de Saint-François**, the Franciscans. **Les enfants de Mars, de Bellone**, the sons of Mars, soldiers. *f*) **Un — de Paris, de Londres**, a native of Paris, of London.

2. *Fig.* offspring, child, son : the product or effect of anything. **Le bonheur est — de la vertu**, happiness is the offspring of virtue. **Les arts sont les enfants de la nécessité**, arts are the offsprings of necessity. **N'atteste point ces Dieux, enfants de l'imposture**, do not call those gods, those offsprings of imposture, to witness. — *Prov.* : **A pauvres gens enfants sont richesses**, children are poor men's riches. **Les enfants trop tôt sages ne vivent pas longtemps**, soon ripe, soon rotten.

3. young (of an animal).

ENFANTEMENT, ânfânt'mân-t, [enfanter], *sm.* childbirth : parturition, the act of bringing forth a child; delivery; bringing forth. **Les douleurs de l' —**, labour pains.

† **ENFANTELET**, ânfant'lè, *sm.* infant, baby.

ENFANTER, ânfânté-r, [enfant], *va.* to bring forth, to give birth to : *a*) to be delivered of; *b*) to produce, to engender. [*Fig.* :] **C'est la montagne qui a enfanté une souris**, the mountain has brought forth a mouse. **L'adulation enfante l'orgueil**, adulation engenders pride. *Massillon.* **— péniblement un volume**, to labour hard to write a volume.

ENFANTILLAGE, ânfântiyazh', [O. Fr. : enfantil, childish], *sm.* child's play, childish thing, childishness, puerility : acts, manners or language becoming children only; (of a boy) boyishness; (of a girl) girlishness. **Se fâcher pour si peu de chose est un —**, it is childish to take offence at such a trifling thing. **C'est un — de ma part**, it is childishness on my part.

ENFANTIN, INE, ânfântan, tin', *adj.* infantine, infantile, childish : pertaining to an infant or to childhood; (of a babe) babyish; (of a boy) boyish; (of a girl) girlish. **Des traits enfantins, doux, mignons, délicats**, small, sweet, delicate, childish features. **Une voix enfantine et tendre**, a soft and childish voice. **Des manières enfantines**, childish manners.

ENFARINÉ, E, ânfariné, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. covered with flour, floured. **Un visage —**, a face covered with flour. **Venir la gueule enfarinée**, *Fig.*, *pop.* to be over-confident.

2. infatuated (with), imbibed, imbued. **— d'une opinion**, infatuated with an opinion

3. with a smattering, with a sprinkling. **Être — d'une science**, to have a smattering of a science.

ENFARINER, ânfariné-r, [en; farine], *va.* 1. to sprinkle with flour, to flour, to dust; 2. *Fig.* to imbue (with an opinion).

ENFARINER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to get all over flour, to get covered with flour; 2. *Fig.* to get a smattering (of a science).

ENFER, ânfèr, [Lat. : infernus], *sm.* hell : *a*) the place of souls after death; *Mythol.* (usually in the plural) infernal regions, lower regions, Hades; *b*) (sometimes, in the Scriptures) the grave; *c*) in the Christian religion, the abode of the wicked after death, a place of punishment; *d*) the powers of hell, infernal powers; *e*) the pains of hell; *f*) a place of misery, discord or confusion; *g*) disorder, trouble, tumult; *h*) in London, a gambling-house; a den of vice; *i*) † *Print*, a receptable for broken types; *j*) part of a great library to which licentious books are consigned. *a*) **Les enfers comprenaient le Tartare pour les méchants, et les Champs-Élysées pour les justes**, the infernal regions comprised Tartarus for the punishment of the wicked, and Elysium assigned to the souls of the just. *Corn. Cina.* II. 2. **Les filles, les furies d' —**, the furies of hell. *c*) **Les supplices de l' —**, the torments of hell. **Le feu de l' —**, hell-fire, the fire of hell. **Les portes de l' —**, hell-gates. **D' —**, hellish, infernal, devilish. *Fig.* **Un tison d' —**, a hell-hound, a firebrand from hell. **Un feu d' —**, a blazing fire. **Aller un train d' —**, to ride *or* drive at a devil of a rate. **Jouer un jeu d' —**, to play deep. *d*) **L' — tout entier s'est déchaîné pour le perdre**, Hell has let losse all its devils to ruin him. **C'est l' — qui l'a créé**, he is hell-born. *e*) *Fig.* **Avoir l' — dans le cœur**, to be tormented by perplexing cares. **Porter son — avec soi**, to be tormented by a guilty conscience. **L' — est pavé de bonnes intentions**, hell is paved with good intentions. **Ils commencent leur — sur la terre**, they begin to suffer the torments of hell in this world. *f*) **Ce monde hélas ! est bien un autre —**, this world, alas! is but a place of misery. *Voltaire.* **C'est un —, un véritable —**, it is a hell, a perfect hell. **Eh ! monsieur, si vous le pouvez, sauvez-vous de cet — -là**, Ah, Sir, save yourself from such a hell if you can, *Mol. Scapin.* II. 8. *g*) **Je pense qu'avec eux tout l' — est chez moi**, when they are here, it seems as if my house were full of demons. *Boileau.* **Mettre le scandale et l' — dans sa maison**, to cause scandal and confusion in a house.

ENFERMÉ, E, ânfermé, *sm.* musty smell. **Sentir l'** — to smell close.

ENFERMER, ânfèrmé-r, [en ; fermer], *va.* 1. to shut up, to shut in ; to confine. — **quelqu'un dans sa chambre,** to shut a person up in his room. — **un prisonnier dans un cachot,** to shut a prisoner up in a dungeon. — **un oiseau dans sa cage,** to shut a bird up in its cage. **Il fit — sa femme dans un couvent,** he had his wife shut up in a convent. [*Fig.* :] — **le loup dans la bergerie,** to shut up wolves with the sheep. (Absolutely). **C'est un homme à —,** that man ought be confined in a mad-house. **Elle est folle à tel point qu'on ne peut l'exprimer ; travailler au plus tôt à la faire —,** her madness is beyond anything, see that your have her shut up as soon as possible. *Reynard, Mén.* v. 3.

2. to lock, to lock up. — **des habits dans une armoire,** to lock clothes up in a wardrobe. — **de l'or dans une caisse,** to lock gold up in a cash-box.

3. to hide, to conceal. — **sa honte,** to conceal one's shame.

4. to enclose, to surround, to encompass, to environ, to hem in *or* around, to girdle around, to shut in. **Les coteaux qui enferment ce vallon retiré,** the hills which environ this quiet valley. — **un camp de palissades,** to palisade, to fence in a camp, to enclose a camp with palisades. — **un champs de haies,** to enclose a field with hedges, to hedge in a field. — **un parc de murs** to surround a park with walls, to wall up a park. — **l'ennemi de toutes parts,** to hem the enemy in on all sides.

5. to include, to contain, to comprise to comprehend. **Les harangues de Démosthène enferment de grandes beautés,** the orations of Demosthenes contain some very beautiful passages.

ENFERMER (S'), *v. refl.* to shut one's self up, to shut one's self in ; to lock one's self in. **S' — dans un cloître,** to shut one's self up in a cloister. **Le misanthrope s'enferme et ne voit personne,** the misanthropist shuts himself up and sees no one. **Il s'est enfermé dans sa chambre,** he has shut himself up in his room.

ENFERRER, ânféré-r, [en ; fer], *va.* to pierce, to run through (with a pointed weapon). **Il enferra son adversaire d'un coup de lance,** he ran a lance through his adversary's body.

ENFERRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to run one's self through, to fall upon one's adversary's sword ; 2. to run each other through the body ; 3. to get entangled ; 4. to injure one's self, to do one's self harm. **Je me suis enferré de dépit,** I injured myself out of spite. **L. se garda bien de s' — dans aucune particularité d'occasion ou de date,** L. took great care not to get entangled by mentioning any dates or particulars. **Il s'enferre de lui même,** he is convicted by his own evidence.

ENFEUILLER, ânfœyé-r, [en ; feuille], *va.* to cover, to furnish with leaves or foliage.

ENFEUILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to leaf, to leave : to put forth leaves.

ENFICELER, ânfis'lé-r, [en ; ficelle], *va.* [Conjugated like *Ficeler.*], to tie up, to cord, to tie with a twine.

ENFIELLER, ânfyèlé-r, [en ; fiel], *va.* to imbitter, to sour ; to malign ; to taint with malice.

ENFIÉVRÉ, E, ânfyévré, *adj.* feverish *a*) feverous, fever-sick, effected with fever : *b*) hot, fervid, ardent, passionate.

ENFIÉVRER, ânfèvryé-r, [en ; fièvre], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to affect with fever. **Ces lieux malsains l'ont enfiévré,** those unhealthy places have affected him with fever.

ENFILADE, ânfilad', [enfiler], *sf.* 1. suite of rooms. **En —,** opposite each other ; in a row.

2. *Fig.* string, sequence, series. **Une longue — de noms bizarres,** a long string of queer names.

3. *Milit.* enfilade : *a*) the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line ; *b*) a direct fire raking the whole length of a fortification or body of troops ; raking fire. **D' —,** raking (fire).

ENFILER, ânfilé-r, [en ; fil], *va.* 1. to thread : to pass a thread through the eye of a needle ; 2. to string : to put on a string or thead ; to file. — **des perles,** to string pearls. **Cela ne s'enfile pas comme des perles,** it is more difficult to do than it seems. **Nous ne sommes pas ici pour — des perles,** we are not here to pick straws.

3. to run through, to pierce ; to thrust a sword in. **M. enfila le duc par derrière et s'enfuit,** M. thrust a dagger in the duke's back, and ran away.

4. to thread : to pass or to go through ; to go down, to go along ; to take. — **un chemin,** to go along, to take a road. — **une allée,** to take a path. — **la venelle, la ruelle,** to run away. **Je m'aperçus que j'enfilais une fausse route,** I saw that I had taken the wrong road.

5. to enter upon, to begin ; to tell. — **une harangue,** to begin an oration. — **une longue histoire,** to begin a long story.

6. to swindle, to cheat (at play) ; to delude ; 7. to lead, to seduce ; 8. to rake : *a*) *Milit.* to enfilade ; to fire at so as to sweep the whole line ; *b*) *Naut.* to fire into either the head or stern in the direction of the ship's length ; 9. (by way of analogy) to blow *or* to come directly into. **Le vent enfile cette rue-ci,** the wind blows down this street.

10. to give upon : to look into ; 11. *Technol.* to head : to put a head on (a pin).

ENFILER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be threaded ; 2. to be strung ; 3. to be run through, to be pierced. **Les deux adversaires, se précipitant l'un sur l'autre, se sont enfilés,** the two adversaries rushed towards each other and were run through.

4. to get involved.

ENFILEUR, ânfilœr, *sm.* 1. header : one who heads pins ; 2. any one who strings beads.

ENFILURE, ânfilur', [enfiler], *sf.* 1. stringing ; 2. series, concatenation.

ENFIN, ânfan, [et ; fin], *adv.* lastly ; *a*) finally, in fine, in conclusion, last : in short, in a word ; after all ; *b*) at last, at length, at the end, at the last. *a*) **Mais — que vous a-t-il dit** ? but what did he say to you after all ? — **il faut du sang pour laver mon injure,** in short, it is blood I want to wash out this insult. *Th. Corn. Ariane.* IV. 3. *b*) — **je vous recontre,** I meet you at last. — **les mauvais jours sont passés,** the fine weather has come at last.

ENFLAMMÉ, E, ânflâmé, *adj.* 1. burning ; on fire, in flames, in a blaze. **Une maison enflammée,** a house in flames.

2. *Fig.* in flames : *a*) kindled ; roused, excited ; fiery ; *b*) incensed, provoked, exasperated ; *c*) *Med.* morbidly hot. *a*) — **du zèle de la religion et de l'amour de la patrie,** inflamed with religious zeal and patriotic feelings. *Fléchier.* — **de courroux,** inflamed with wrath. **Des discours enflammés,** fiery speeches. **Des yeux enflammés,** inflamed eyes.

ENFLAMMER, ânflâmé-r, [Lat. : inflammāre : flamma, flame], *va.* 1. to set on fire, to set fire to, to kindle, to enkindle, to fire : to cause to burn ; to ignite. **Il ne faut souvent qu'une étincelle pour tout —,** a spark is often enough to set all on fire. — **une maison,** to set a house on fire.

2. to imflame : *a*) to heat, to warm ; to animate, to inspirit, to fire ; to rouse ; to excite, to encourage ; to kindle, to enkindle, to fire with passion ; *c*) to irritate, to exasperate, to incense, to provoke ; *d*) *Med.* to render morbidly hot by exciting excessive action in the blood-vessels. *a*) **Les spiritueux enflamment le sang,** spirits heat the blood. **La colère enflammait ses yeux,** anger made his eyes flash. **La honte enflamme son visage,** shame reddens his face. *b*) **Je sais combien est pur le zèle qui t'enflamme,** I know how pure is the zeal which inflames thee. *Rac. Esth.* II. 5. **Cette âme qu'enflammait un courage intrépide,** that heart which was full of dauntless courage. **Aucun capitaine ne sut mieux que Napoléon — le courage se ses soldats,** no captain knew better than Napoleon how to rouse his soldiers' courage. *c*) **Un doux regard a suffi pour l' —,** one gentle look was enough to inflame his heart. **La passion qui m'emflamme,** the passion which exasperates me. *d*) **Un guerrier que la colère enflamme,** a warrior inflamed with anger. *Boileau.*

ENFLAMMER, (S') *v. refl.* 1. to kindle : *a*) to take fire, to fire, to be kindled ; to blaze ; *b*) to become excited, to be inflamed, to be incensed, to grow into rage. *a*) **Le bois s'enflamme facilement,** wood soon takes fire. *b*) **Dès que le lion aperçut le tigre son œil s'enflamma de fureur,** the lion's eyes flashed angrily as soon as he saw the tiger.

2. to fire, to fire up ; to take fire, to be inflamed with passion. **Cet homme s'enflamme facilement,** that man soon takes fire. **Ils s'enflamment de l'amour de la gloire,** they are full of the love of glory.

3. to be smitten (with love) ; 4. *Med.* to become inflamed.

ENFLANELLER, ânflanèlé-r, [en ; flanelle], *va.* to cover with flannel.

ENFLANELLER (S'), *v. refl.* to be flannelled, to be covered with flannel.

ENFLÉ, E, ânflé, *adj.* 1. swelled, swollen : *a*) enlarged, bloated ; turgid, tumid ; (absolutely) dropsical ; *b*) puffed, blown up, inflated, dilated with air ; *c*) increased, *d*) puffed up, elate, proud. *a*) **Il a le corps tout —,** his body is all swollen. **Son pied est —,** his foot is swollen. **Être —,** to be dropsical. — **aux jambes,** (of a horse) gourdy. *b*) **Être — comme un ballon,** to be swelled out like a balloon. **Avoir les joues enflées,** to have one's cheeks swollen. **Voile enflée,** *Naut.* taut (*or* taught) sail. *c*) **Une rivière enflée,** a swollen river. *d*) — **de sa victoire,** proud of his victory. — **d'orgueil,** puffed up with pride.

2. inflated, turgid, tumid, bombastic. **Un style —,** an inflated style.

ENFLÉCHER, ânfléshé-r, *va. Naut.* to rattle down : to put ratlines on the rigging.

ENFLÉCHURE, ânfléshur', [en ; flèche], *sf. Naut.* ratline, ratling : one of the small lines traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging.

ENFLEMENT, ânflœmân-t, [enfler], *sm* swell, swelling : the act of swelling, or the state of being swelled.

ENFLER, â*n*flé-r, [Lat. : inflāre ; in ; flāre, to blow], *va.* **1.** to swell : *a)* to dilate or to fill with air ; to blow up, to puff, to inflate ; *b)* to utter with increasing force, to augment the sound of ; *c)* to cause to rise, expand or increase ; *d)* to enlarge, to augment ; *e)* to raise to arrogance ; to puff up, to inflate, to elate. *a)* **Viendrai-je au milieu de Paris — mes chalumeaux** ? shall I come to Paris to blow my shepherd's pipes ? *Boil. Sat.* 9. **— un ballon,** to fill a balloon. **— ses joues,** to puff out one's cheeks. **Le vent enfle les voiles,** the wind swells the sails. *b)* **— la voix,** to swell the voice. **— le son du cor,** to swell the bugle. *c)* **Les pluies ont enflé les rivières,** the rain has swollen the rivers. **Ma voix a-t-elle refusé d' — sa renommée** ? have I refused to swell his fame ? *d)* **La pluralité des titres que vous possédez et qui enflent si fort votre revenu,** the number of titles you have and which swell your income so much. *Mass.* *e)* **La prospérité ne l'avait point enflé, l'adversité ne l'abattit pas,** as prosperity did not elate him, adversity did not dishearten him. **La gloire de ce choix m'enfle d'un juste orgueil,** the glory of this choice fills me with proper pride.

2. to bloat : to swell, to make turgid (with water, air, etc.). **L'hydropisie enfle le corps,** dropsy swells the body. **J'ai les mains enflées,** my hands are swollen.

3. to exaggerate : to overstate ; to amplify or enlarge beyond the truth ; to overstrain. **— un calcul,** to swell a reckoning.

4. *Fig.* to raise. **Cela enfla leur courage,** this raised their courage. **Ils enflèrent ses espérances,** they raised his hopes.

5. to inflate (the style.)

ENFLER, *vn.* to swell : *a)* to grow larger ; *b)* to become tumid, to tumefy ; *c)* to rise. *b)* **Le bras piqué enflait à vue d'œil,** the pricked arm swelled visibly. *c)* **La Seine enfle,** the Seine is rising.

ENFLER (S'), *v. refl.* to swell : *a)* to be swollen, to grow larger by expansion ; to delate by matter added to the interior, or by expansion of the enclosed substance ; to puff (with air or wind) ; *b)* to bloat, to grow turgid, to grow tumid, to tumefy ; *c)* to increase by outward addition, to augment ; *d)* to rise, to heave, to be lifted in waves ; *e)* to be puffed up, to be inflated ; to be elated, to rise into arrogance ; *f)* to be inflated with anger ; *g)* to increase, to become larger in amount ; *h)* to puff up, to look big, assume importance ; *i)* to be turgid, bombastic. *a)* **Le ballon s'enfla lentement,** the balloon expanded slowly. **La voile s'enfle et le sloop gagne le large,** the sail swells, and the sloop stands out to sea. *b)* **Son pied commence à s' —,** his foot is beginning to swell. *c)* **Ce torrent qui s'enfle,** that torrent which swells. **Tout-à-coup la flamme engourdie, s'enfle, déborde, et l'incendie embrase un immense horizon,** all of a sudden the smouldering fire breaks out, spreads, and the conflagration lights the sky up to a great distance. *d)* **L'onde s'enfle,** the waves swell. a) **Voyez comme elle s'enfle et d'orgueil et d'audace,** see how andacious and full of pride she is ! **Nous autres juges, ne nous enflons pas d'une vaine science,** we judges are not puffed up with empty learning. *Montesq.* *f)* **Le zèle qui prend sa source dans la charité ne s'irrite point, ne s'enfle point,** zeal which springs from charity is quiet and unobstrusive. *g)* **Le trésor n'a pas besoin de s' — des faibles débris d'une famille malheureuse,** it is not necessary that the wrecks of the fortune of a poor family should be given to swell their treasury. *Voltaire. Louis* XV. 42.

ENFLURE, â*n*flur', [enfler], *sf.* **1.** swell : the state of being swelled ; **2.** *Med.* swelling, tumour ; tumidness, tumidity : swelled state. **La morsure d'une bête venimeuse produit l'—,** the bite of a venomous animal will cause swelling.

3. pride, vanity ; elation. **L'— du cœur,** pride.

4. inflation, turgidness (of style).

ENFONÇAGE, â*n*fô*n*sazh', [enfoncer], *sm.* bottoming (of a cask).

ENFONCÉ, E, â*n*fô*n*sé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** sunk, sunken : *a)* fallen down ; plunged, immersed ; driven down, thrust down ; *b)* penetrated ; *c)* retired within the surface ; deep. *a)* **Des pieux enfoncés dans le sol de la rivière,** stakes driven down into the bed of the river. **— dans l'habitude du vice,** deeply immersed in vice. **Avoir l'esprit — dans la matière,** to have one's soul immersed in matter ; to be very dull or stupid. **Être enfoncé dans ses méditations,** to be wrapped up in thought. **Être — dans les affaires jusqu'aux sangles,** to be deeply immersed in business. *c)* **Avoir les yeux enfoncés dans la tête,** to have one's eyes sunk in one's head.

2. driven in ; thrust in, plunged, run. **Un clou — dans le mur,** a nail driven in the wall. **L'épée enfoncée jusqu'à la garde,** the sword plunged in up to the hilt.

3. broken open, burst open ; *Milit.* broken through, broken, routed. **Une porte enfoncée,** a door broken open. **Les bataillons enfoncés demandèrent quartier,** the routed battalions asked for quarter.

4. *Fam.* taken in, deceived, done for !

ENFONCEMENT, â*n*fô*n*s'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** sinking, sinking down ; **2.** driving in ; forcing in ; **3.** breaking in, breaking open, bursting open ; breaking down, thrusting open (of a door).

4. hollow, bottom, hollow place. **Un — de terrain,** a hollow place. **Une maison située dans un — qui la tient à l'abri des vents,** a house in a hollow place, sheltered from the wind.

5. recess : a place or cavity formed by the receding of a wall. **Une armoire pratiquée dans un — de mur,** a cupboard made in the recess of a wall. *Marivaux.* **La boutique est dans un —,** the shop is in a recess.

6. *Naut.* bight, creek, shelter ; **7.** furthest part, depths *pl.* ; *Perspec.* background. **Dans l'— de la scène on voit un palais,** in the background the scene represents a palace.

8. *Build.* depth (of foundations).

ENFONCER, â*n*fô*n*sé-r, [en ; fond], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous enfonçons, j'enfonçais.*] **1.** to sink : to sink to the bottom, to cause to sink, to drive down, to thrust down, to plunge. **— un vase dans l'eau,** to plunge a vase into the water.

2. to plunge, to thrust, to run : to drive into flesh, etc. **Il lui enfonça son épée dans le corps,** he plunged his sword into him.

3. to drive in (with force), to force in, to thrust in ; to ram. **— des pilotis dans les fondations,** to drive piles into the foundations. **— un clou dans le mur,** to drive a nail into the wall.

4. to pull over one's eyes. **— son chapeau sur la tête,** to pull one's hat over one's eyes. **Vous avez beau — votre chapeau et faire le matamore, vous ne m'effrayez pas,** it is of no use your pulling your hat over your eyes and looking like a bully, you don't frighten me.

5. to break in, to break open, to burst open ; *Milit.* to break, to break through, to rout. **— une porte,** to break a door open. [*Fig.* :] **— une porte ouverte,** to overcome imaginary difficulties. **Brisons la porte, enfonçons la maison,** let us break the door open, let us break into the house. **Les bombes enfoncèrent les voûtes de l'église,** the shells broke through the roof of the church. **— une côte à quelqu'un,** to break a person's ribs. **De toutes parts on perce, on enfonce leurs rangs,** their ranks on all sides are entered and broken through.

6. *Fam.* to do up, to do for, to ruin ; to take in ; **7.** to outdo, to surpass ; **8.** † to sift, to examine, to sound ; **9.** to bottom : to put a bottom to a cask ; **10.** *Technol.* to deepen ; to make deeper ; **11.** *Goldsm.* to countersink ; **12.** *Print.* to insert a quadrat at the beginning of a line following a break.

ENFONCER, *vn.* to sink, to sink down, to go to the bottom. **La chaloupe enfonça dans la mer,** the boat sunk into the sea. **Nous étions faits comme des gens qui sortent d'un bourbier où ils ont enfoncé jusqu'aux oreilles,** we looked like people who had been up to their ears in mud. *Reynard.*

ENFONCER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to sink : *a)* to sink down, to subside, to fall, to go to the bottom, to plunge ; *b)* to sink down, to sink in, to fall gradually ; to break down ; *c)* to penetrate, to enter into ; *d)* to become deep or deeply seated ; *e)* to sink away ; to fall into rest or indolence. *a)* **Le vaisseau s'enfonce dans les vagues,** the vessel is sinking into the waves. **Nous nous enfoncions dans les marais,** we were sinking into the marshes. *b)* **Le parquet s'enfonça sous cet énorme poids,** the floor gave way under this enormous weight. *c)* **La pierre s'enfonça dans son front,** the stone sunk into his forehead. [*Fig.* :] **Vous allez vous — dans d'étranges épines,** you are going to involve yourself in strange difficulties. *Mol. Scapin.* II. 8. *d)* **Un jardin fort élevé dans lequel la maison s'enfonçait sur le derrière,** a garden on very high ground, at the back of which was a deep-seated house. *J. J. Rousseau. Conf.* I. *e)* **S'— dans une rêverie agréable,** to fall into pleasing dreams.

2. to bury one's self. **À ces mots il s'enfonça dans son lit,** on hearing these words he buried himself in his bed.

3. to plunge ; to go far, to go deep, to penetrate. **Il s'enfonça brusquement dans la forêt, en dirigeant toujours sa course vers le nord,** he suddenly plunged into the forest, still continuing to run towards the north. *Bern. de St-Pierre.* **Les Français foncèrent tête baissée dans ce chemin creux,** the French plunged headlong into his deep road. **Cette contrée s'enfonce dans l'intérieur des terres jusqu'à des montagnes fort hautes,** the inland part of this country extends to very high mountains. *Raynal.*

4. to give one's self up : *a)* to abandon one's self, to give one's self over ; to plunge, to be immersed ; *b)* to addict, to apply, to devote one's self ; to take to, to bury one's self. *a)* **Tous les jours ils s'enfonçaient de plus en plus dans le crime,** they plunged deeper and deeper into crime every day. *Boss. His. univ.* II. **S'— dans l'ignorance,** to be immersed in ignorance. *b)* **Il s'était enfoncé dans les ténèbres de la métaphysique,** he had devoted himself to the obscure study of metaphysics.

5. *Fam.* to fail ; to get into a mess.

ENFONCEUR, â*n*fô*n*sœr, *sm.* one who breaks open. [*Fam.* :] **Un enfonceur de portes ouvertes,** a boaser, a braggart.

ENFONÇURE, â*n*fô*n*sur', *sf.* **1.** hole

hollow, cavity, hollow place; **2.** bottom (of a cask, of a bedstead, etc.).

ENFORCIR, ânfôrsir, [force; O. Fr.: entercier for renforcer], *va.* to strengthen: to make strong.

ENFORCIR, *vn.* to strengthen, to grow strong, to acquire strength.

ENFORCIR (S'), *v. refl.* to strengthen, to grow strong, to acquire strength.

ENFORMER, ânfôrmé-r, [en; former], *va. Technol.* to shape.

ENFOUIR, ânfouir, [Lat.: in; fodĕre, to dig], *va.* **1.** to bury: *a*) to hide in the ground; *b*) *Fig.* to conceal. *a*) **— un trésor,** to bury a treasure. *b*) **Il ne faut pas — les talents que la nature nous a donnés,** we ought not to conceal the talents which nature has given us.

2. to put (plants) in the ground.

ENFOUIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to earth one's self: to retire under ground, as a fox; **2.** to bury one's self: to retire, to withdraw. **Il alla s'— au fond de l'Auvergne,** he went and buried himself in the remotest part of Auvergne.

ENFOUISSEMENT, ânfouis'mân-t, [enfouir], *sm.* burying, hiding.

ENFOUISSEUR, ânfouisœr, *sm.* burier: one who buries or hides.

ENFOURCHEMENT, ânfourshœmân-t, [en; fourche], *sm. Arch.* crossing.

ENFOURCHER, ânfourshé-r, [en; fourche] *va.* **1.** to bestride, to straddle: to sit across with the legs open; **2.** to pierce with a fork.

ENFOURCHIE, ânfourshi, *adj. f. Hunt.* forked: divided into two. **Tête —,** forked head (of a stag).

ENFOURCHURE, ânfourshur', [en; fourche], *sf.* **1.** *Hunt.* forked head; **2.** fork: the point where legs, branches of trees, etc., are divided.

ENFOURNAGE, ânfournazh', **ENFOURNEMENT,** ânfourn'mân-t, [enfourner], *sm.* putting in the oven.

ENFOURNÉE, ânfourné, *sf.* setting in (loaves in the oven).

ENFOURNER, ânfourné-r, [en; four; O. Fr.: fourn], *va.* **1.** to put in the oven; **2.** to set in (loaves); **3.** *Fig.* to begin. **Son entreprise échoua, il a mal enfourné,** he failed in his enterprise, because he began it badly.

ENFOURNER (S'), *v. refl.* to engage, to embark, to enter, to get into. **Nous nous enfournâmes dans un couloir étroit,** we got into a narrow passage. **Il s'est enfourné dans une mauvaise affaire.** *Fig.* he has entered upon a bad piece of business.

A L'ENFOURNER, *adv. phr.* at the beginning.

ENFOURNEUR, ânfournœr, *sm.* setter-in (of loaves in the oven).

ENFOURRER, ânfouré-r, [en; fourrer], *va.* to case (vellum moulds).

ENFRANGER, ânfrânzhé-r, [en; frange *va.* to fringe: to adorn with fringes.

ENFRAYER, ânfrèyé-r, [en; frayer], *va. Technol.* to begin with new cards.

ENFRAYURE, ânfrèyur', [enfrayer], *sf. Technol.* **1.** first wool from new cards; **2.** first combing of wool.

ENFREIGNEUR, ânfrènyœr, *sm.* infringer, violator: one who infringes.

ENFREINDRE, ânfrandr', [Lat.: infringĕre; in; frangĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *craindre*], to infringe: to violate, to break; to transgress. **— les lois,** to infringe the laws. **Si quelque transgresseur enfreint cette promesse,** if any transgressor breaks this promise. *Racine. Ath.* VI. 3. **Il a enfreint nos conventions,** he violated our conventions.

ENFREINDRE (S'), *v. refl.* to be infringed to be violated, to be transgressed. **Les lois de la nature ne s'enfreignent pas impunément,** the laws of nature cannot be transgressed with impunity.

ENFROQUÉ, ânfroké, *adj.* frocked, wearing a frock.

ENFROQUÉ, *sm.* monk.

ENFROQUER, ânfroké-r, [en; froc, *va.* to make a monk of.

ENFROQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to turn monk.

ENFUIR (S'), s'ânfuir, [en; fuir], *v. refl.* [Conjugated like *fuir*], **1.** to flee, to fly: *a*) to run, to run away, to hasten away, to get away, to take to flight, to betake one's self to flight, to turn tail; to escape (from home) to elope; *b*) *Fig.* to disappear, to pass away. *a*) **Elle s'est enfuie d'un pas rapide,** she ran quickly away. **Ils se sont enfuis de tous côtés,** they ran away on all sides. **S'— dans les bois,** to run into the woods. **S' — de prison,** to escape from prison. **Elle s'est enfuie de la maison paternelle,** she ran away from her father's house. *b*) **Le temps s'enfuit,** time flies. **Mon bonheur s'est enfui pour jamais,** my happiness has fled for ever. **Les rivages s'enfuyaient loin de nous,** the shores disappeared from our sight. *Fén. Tél.* I.

2. to leak: *a*) to run out, to run over, as a fluid; *b*) to let a fluid out. *a*) **Votre vin s'enfuit,** your wine is running out. **La bière mousse et s'enfuit,** the beer foams and runs over. *b*) **Cette bouteille est fêlée, elle s'enfuit,** that bottle is cracked, it leaks.

ENFUMÉ, E, ânfumé, *adj.* smoky: *a*) filled with smoke; *b*) infested with smoke; *c*) blackened with smoke; blackened; besmoked, smoked; reeky; *d*) having the appearance of smoke. *a*) **Une chambre enfumée,** a room filled with smoke *c*) **Un tableau —,** a besmoked picture. **Des verres enfumés,** smoked glasses.

ENFUMER, ânfumé-r, [en; fumer], *va.* **1.** to smoke; *a*) to fill with smoke; *b*) to blacken with smoke; to blacken; *c*) to infest with smoke; to incommode with smoke. *a*) **La cheminée enfume la chambre,** the fire fills the room with smoke. *b*) **— des verres,** to smoke glasses. *c*) **Vous nous enfumez avec ce bois vert,** you smoke us with that green wood.

2. to smoke out: to expel by smoke. **— un renard,** to smoke out a fox. **— les abeilles,** to smoke out bees.

3. to elate, to inflate, to puff up, to swell with pride. **Gardez qu'un sot orgueil ne vous vienne —,** mind you do not get puffed up with silly pride. *Boileau. Art. p.* 2.

ENFUMER (S'), *v. refl.* to be smoked.

ENFUMOIR, ânfumwar [enfumer], *sm.* smoker: an apparatus for making and directing a stream of smoke upon bees to quiet them.

ENFÛTAGE, ânfutazh, *sm.* casking: putting wine into barrels.

ENFUTAILLER, ânfutâyé-r, [en; futaille], *va.* to barrel, to run: to put into barrels, tuns or casks.

ENGAGÉ, E, ângazhé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** pledged, pawned. **Ses bijoux sont engagés,** she has pawned her jewels.

2. engaged: *a*) bound; pledged, promised; betrothed; *b*) enlisted; hired; *c*) embarked; involved, entangled; *d*) employed; *Fin.* applied, appropriated; *e*) *Arch.* attached. *a*) **Ma foi, mon cœur, mon bras, tout vous est —,** my faith, my heart and hand are yours. **Elle est engagée pour la première valse,** she has promised for the first valse. *b*) **Un domestique — pour quelques mois,** a servant engaged for a few months. *c*) **Les âmes les plus engagées dans l'hérésie,** the souls most involved in heresy. **Un affreux préjugé tient son cœur innocent dans le piège —,** a terrible prejudice keeps his innocent heart entangled in the snare. *e*) **Colonne engagée,** engaged column: a column sunk partly into the wall to which it is attached.

3. compelled, forced, obliged. **La grandeur des vertus dont je suis — de vous parler,** the greatness of the virtues I am compelled to speak to you about. *Fléch. Tur.*

4. *Milit.* in action; **5.** invited; **6.** begun, entered upon. **La bataille engagée dès le matin,** the battle which began early in the morning. **C'est une affaire engagée,** the affair has been entered upon.

7. *Naut.* entangled, foul; **8.** *Naut.* water-logged.

ENGAGÉ, *sm.* soldier enlisted; volunteer. **Nouvel —,** recruit.

ENGAGEANT, E, ângazhân-t, ânt', *adj.* engaging: winning, attractive, prepossessing. **Des manières engageantes,** engaging manners. **Cette proposition est très engageante,** that is a very engaging proposition.

† ENGAGEANTES, *sf. pl.* sort of ruffles for woman.

ENGAGEMENT, ângazh'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** pledging, pawning (of goods or personal property); mortgage (of real estate).

2. engagement: *a*) the act of pledging, or making liable for debt; *b*) obligation by contract or agreement; contract; *c*) promise; pledge; *d*) attachment; the state of being engaged or bound; *e*) that which engages; motive, reason, obligation; *f*) action, fight, battle. *a*) **Faire honneur à ses engagements,** to meet one's engagements. **Manquer à un —,** to fail to keep an engagement. *b*) **Être tenu par un — écrit,** to be bound by a written agreement. **Former des engagements,** to make engagements. **Rompre ses engagement,** to break one's engagements. *c*) **Un — tacite,** a tacit engagement. *d*) **Un — qui doit durer jusqu'à la mort ne se doit jamais faire qu'avec de grandes précautions,** an engagement which is to last until death cannot be too carefully entered upon. *Mol. Av.* I. 7. **Un — de cœur, un tendre —,** a heart engagement, a tender engagement. *e*) **Ces applaudissements deviennent pour lui autant d'engagements,** this applause engages him all the more. *f*) **L'— devint général,** the fight became general.

3. *Milit.* enlisting, enlistment; **4.** bounty: money paid for enlistment.

ENGAGER, ângazhé-r, [en; gage], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a*: *nous engageons, j'engageais.*] **1.** to pledge: to pawn, to give in pledge, to deposit as security for the payment of money borrowed (applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property); to mortgage (a real estate). **— ses vêtements,** to pawn one's clothes. **— une maison à des créanciers,** to mortgage a house.

2. to engage: *a*) to make liable to a debt; to mortgage, to pledge, *b*) to plight, to pledge, to give as a warrant or security for the performance of some act, or a promise; *c*) to bind (by a vow or a promise), to unite (by contract or promise); to attach; to oblige; to be binding on; *d*) to hire; *Milit.* to enlist; *e*) *Milit.* to encounter, to join fight; *f*) to bring (into a party); *g*) to embark (in an affair); (in an ill sense) to involve; to entangle; *h*) to win and attach; to draw (to *or* into); to attract, to allure. *b*) **— sa foi, sa parole, son honneur,** to engage (to plight *or* pledge) one's faith, one's word, one's

honour. **Si vous voulez ma main, n'engagez pas la vôtre,** if you wish for my hand do not pledge yours. — **son cœur,** to engage one's love. *c*) **Outre mon intérêt ma parole m'engage,** not only my interest but my word obliges me. **Ce traité engage tous les signataires,** this treaty binds all the signers. **Cela n'engage à rien,** there is nothing binding in that. *d*) — **un domestique,** to engage, to hire a servant. — **des soldats,** to enlist soldiers.

f) **Elle engage la Hollande dans les intérêts du roi,** she gets Holland on the king's side. *g*) **Il m'engage en sa querelle,** he engages me in his quarrel. *h*) **Elle t'engagera dans sa haine pour moi,** she will make you share the hatred she bears me. **Les erreurs où ils l'avaient engagé,** the errors into which they had drawn him. **Je veux prévenir le danger où son ressentiment le pourrait —,** I wish to ward off the danger into which his resentment might lead him.

3. to urge : to impel, to press on, to drive on ; to incite. **L'intérêt du pays n'est pas ce qui l'engage,** it is not the interest of the country which urges him. **Cette passion nous engage insensiblement à aller plus loin que nous ne voudrions,** this passion makes us go imperceptibly farther than we would wish. *Regnard.*

4. to induce, to persuade, to move ; to advise. **On l'avait engagé à venir à Paris,** he had been persuaded to come to Paris. **Je vous engage à l'aller voir,** I advise you to go and see him. **Je vous engage à prendre patience,** I advise you to be patient. **Je ne vous engage pas à faire cela,** I do not advise you to do that.

5. to invite : *a*) to attract, to allure ; *b*) to bid, to call ; to ask to do something or to go to some place ; to give an invitation to. *a*) **Le beau temps engage à la promenade,** the fine weather is very inviting for a walk. *b*) — **quelqu'un à dîner,** to invite a person to dinner.

6. (with *à*) to be attended with, to lead to. **Cette charge engage à beaucoup de dépenses,** that post is attended with great expenses.

7. to enter : to cause to enter ; to insert ; to force (into) ; **8.** *Naut.* to run. — **un bateau dans le sable,** to run a boat upon the sand. **Le bateau est engagé,** the boat has fouled.

9. to begin, to commence ; to bring on, to enter upon. — **le combat,** to bring on the action, to begin the battle ; *Fig.* to begin a quarrel. — **la discussion,** to begin the discussion. — **une conversation,** to begin a conversation.

ENGAGER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be pledged, to be pawned ; **2.** to engage one's self : *a*) to be bound, to be a security (for) ; *b*) to engage, to pledge one's self, to bind one's self ; to enter into an engagement ; to promise ; *c*) to hire one's self ; *Milit.* to enlist ; *d*) to engage ; to embark (in any business), to enter (upon an enterprise), to enlist (in any party). *b*) **Les entrepreneurs qui s'étaient engagés à leur fournir des vivres,** the contractors who had engaged to provide them with provisions. *Voltaire.* **Je me suis engagé, maître Jacques, à donner ce soir à souper,** I have engaged myself, master Jacques, to give a supper this evening. *Mol. Av.* III. 5. **Il faut tout bien peser au moment qu'on s'engage,** we must weigh every thing well before we engage ourselves. **Voyez quelle gageure ces pauvres gens se sont engagés à soutenir,** see what a thing those poor people have engaged to go through with. **S'— dans les liens du mariage,** to bind one's self by marriage. *c*) **Hoche et Lefebvre s'engagèrent comme simples volontaires dans un bataillon de l'armée du Rhin,** Hoche and Lefebvre enlisted as private volunteers in one of the battalions of the Rhine army. **S'— dans les ordres,** to take holy orders. *d*) **Sais-tu dans quels périls aujourd'hui tu t'engages ?** do you understand what danger you are exposing yourself to ? **Ne vous engagez pas dans cette affaire,** do not embark in that concern. **Dans le parti des rois pensez-vous qu'il s'engage ?** do you think he will enlist in the king's party ?

3. to penetrate, to go far. **S'— dans un défilé,** to penetrate into a pass. **Il s'engagea dans la première rue,** he got away down the first street.

4. to entangle one's self, to get entangled, to get embarrassed ; to involve one's self, to get involved (in debts). **Son pied s'engagea dans l'étrier,** his foot got entangled in the stirrup. **Ce négociant est fort endetté, et, chaque jour, il s'engage de plus en plus,** this merchant is over head and ears in debt, and he is every day getting more and more involved.

5. to begin, to commence. **Le combat s'engagea vers la fin du jour,** the fight began towards the end of the day. **La querelle s'engagea par un incident fortuit,** the quarrel began by a fortuitous incident.

6. *Med.* to be invaded by the disease ; to be invaded.

† **ENGAGISTE,** ângazhist', *sm. Law-t.* mortgager.

ENGAINANT, E, ânghênân, ânt', [en-gainer], *adj.* sheathing, vaginant : covering as a sheath.

ENGAINANT, E, ânghênân, ânt', [en-gainer], *adj.* sheathing, vaginant : covering as a sheath.

ENGAINÉ, E, ânghêné, *adj.* **1.** sheathed : *a*) enclosed in a sheath, scabbard, or case ; *b*) *Bot.* vaginate, vaginated ; surrounded by a sheath ; **2.** *Ornith.* sheath-billed, as chionidinæ.

ENGAINER, ânghêné-r, [en ; gaine], *va.* to sheathe, to enclose in a sheath, scabbard or case.

ENGAINER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to roll, to wind itself round ; to invest ; **2.** to be sheathed.

ENGALLER, ângalé-r, [en ; galle], *va. Dy.* to gall : to steep in a decoction of gall.

ENGANTER, ângânté-r, [en ; gant,] *va.* **1.** *Naut.* to gain upon (a ship), to fore-reach, to get before, to come up with ; **2.** *Fam.* to entrap, to insnare.

ENGARANT, ângarân, *adv. Naut.* handsomely.

ENGARDE, ângard', [en ; garde], *sf. Agr.* long vine-branch.

ENGARROTTÉ, E, ângaroté, [en ; garrot], *adj. Veter.* wither-galled, wither-wrung.

ENGASTRIMYTHE, ângastrimit', **ENGASTRILOQUE,** ângastrilok', *sm. f.* ventriloquist : one who practises ventriloquism.

ENGASTRIMYTHISME, ângastrimitism', **ENGASTRIMYSME,** ângastrimism', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; γαστήρ, belly ; μῦθος, word] *sm.* ventriloquism, ventriloquy.

ENGAVER, ângavé-r, [en ; gaver], *va.* **1.** to give food to a young bird ; **2.** to stuff, to fatten up poultry.

ENGAZONNEMENT, ângazon'mân-t, *sm.* turfing.

ENGAZONNER, ângazoné-r, [en ; gazon *va.* to turf : to cover with turf.

ENGAZONNER (S'), *v. refl.* to be covered with turf.

ENGEANCE, ânzhâns', [Lat. : ingignère. to engender], *sf.* **1.** breed : race of animals ; **2.** (in an ill sense) brood : race, progeny, offspring. **L'— humaine,** mankind. **C'est une — de scélérats que toute cette famille,** they are all a set of rogues in that family. [Sometimes applied to one person only :] **Ah ! malheureuse — ! c'est toi qui m'as joué ce tour abominable,** ah ! you wretch ! you are the man who played me that abominable trick. *Reynard. Folies amour.* I. 2.

ENGEANCER, ânzhânsé-r ; the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous engeançons, engeançant* (engeance], *va. Fam.* to embarrass, to saddle with.

† ° **ENGEIGNER,** ânzhényé-r, [engin], *va.* to cheat, to trick, to impose on ; to insnare, to trapan, to catch.

ENGELURE, ânzh'lur', [en : geler], *sf.* chilblain : a sore in the feet or hands, caused by cold.

ENGENDRER, ânzhândré-r, [Lat. : ingenerāre], *va.* **1.** to beget, to engender, to breed : *a*) to procreate, to generate ; *b*) *Fig.* to produce, to give rise to, to cause, to occasion. *a*) **Et Noé engendra Sem, Cham et Japhet,** and Noah begat Shem, Ham and Japhet. *Bib. Gen.* v. 32. *b*) **Le mauvais air engendre des épidémies,** unwholesome air causes epidemies. **Le jeu engendre les querelles,** gambling causes quarrels. **L'oisiveté engendre le vice,** idleness engenders vice. **La familiarité engendre le mépris,** familiarity breeds contempt. **Ne pas — de mélancolie,** not to cause melancholy.

2. *Geom.* to generate : to produce, to describe. **Le développement d'une courbe engendre une autre courbe,** the development of a curve generates another curve.

3. (in joke) to give as a son-in-law.

ENGENDRER (S'), *v. refl.* to engender ; to be engendered, begot, bred, produced, *or* generated. **Les vers s'engendrent dans les cadavres,** worms are bred in dead bodies. **Les diamants s'engendrent dans le sein de la terre,** diamonds are produced in the bowels of the earth.

ENGENDREUR, ânzhândrœr, *sm.* engenderer, begetter : one who engenders or begets.

ENGEÔLER, ânzhôlé-r, *va.* V. *Enjôler.*

† **ENGER,** ânzhé-r, [O. Fr. : aengier, to fulfil], *va.* to encumber, to embarrass, to pester, to saddle with *fig.* **Votre père se moque-t-il, de vouloir vous — de son avocat de Limoges ?** does your father laugh at the idea of entangling you with his lawyer of limoges? *Mol. M. de Pourc.* I. 3.

ENGERBER, ânzhèrbé-r, [en ; gerbe], *va.* **1.** *Agr.* to sheaf : to bind in sheaves ; **2** to pile up, to heap up.

ENGIN, ânshan, [Lat. : ingenium, skill], *sm.* **1.** † skill, dexterity, craft ; **2.** engine, machine, instrument, tool ; **3.** hoist (of a mill, etc.) ; **4.** snare, net, gin.

ENGLOBER, ânglobé-r, [en ; globe], *va.* **1.** to blend together ; **2.** to put together ; to unite.

ENGLOUTIR, ângloutir, [Lat. : in ; glutire, to swallow], *va.* **1.** to swallow up : *a*) to swallow down, to englut, to gulp down, to engorge ; *b*) to englut, to ingulf, to draw into a gulf ; to absord, to take in ; to overwhelm (as waves) ; *c*) to absorb, to take up ; to engross, to appropriate ; *d*) to waste, to dissipate, to squander away, to run through. *a*) **Il engloutit les morceaux sans les mâcher,** he swallows the pieces without chewing them. *b*) **Que d'hommes et de richesses l'Océan a engloutis !** how many men and what riches the Ocean has swallowed up ! **Des tremblements de terre ont quelque-**

fois englouti des villes entières, earthquakes have sometimes swallowed up whole towns. *c*) **Vous brûlez de voir tous vos parents — à la cour charges, dignités, rangs**, you are most anxious to see all your relations get every post, dignity and rank at court. *Boileau. Sat.* 10. **Ce grand empire qui a englouti tous les empires de l'univers**, that great empire which has swallowed up all the empires of the world. *Boss. His. d*) **Il a englouti en peu de temps cette riche fortune**, he soon squandered away this great fortune.

ENGLOUTIR, (S') *v. refl.* to be swallowed up, to be ingulfed. **Herculanum s'engloutit sous des flots de lave**, Herculaneum was swallowed up in lava. **Et dans cet abîme il va se perdre et s' — pour toujours**, and he shall be swallowed up for ever in this bottomless pit. *Massillon.*

ENGLOUTISSEMENT, â*n*gloutis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* swallowing up : *a*) the act of swallowing; *b*) ingulfment, the state of being ingulfed.

ENGLOUTISSEUR, â*n*gloutisœr, *sm.* swallower : one who swallows.

ENGLUER, â*n*glué-r, [en ; glu], *va.* to lime : *a*) to smear or cover with bird-lime ; *b*) to catch birds with bird-lime ; *c*) *Fig.* to catch, as with bird-lime ; to ensnare, to take in ; to entangle.

ENGLUER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. (of birds) to stick (*or* get entangled) in bird-lime) ; 2. *Fig.* to be caught, to be ensnared, to be taken in. **Il voulait nous tromper, il s'est englué lui-même**, he wished to take us in, but was caught himself.

ENGOBE, â*n*gob', *sm. pott.* earth coloured by a mixture of metal.

ENGOMMAGE, â*n*gomazh', [engommer], *sm.* gumming.

ENGOMMER, â*n*gomé-r, [en ; gomme], *va.* 1. to gum : to smear with gum ; 2. *Pott.* to glaze.

ENGONCÉ, E, â*n*gô*n*sé, *adj.* awkward : ungraceful. **Comme te voilà — dans ton habit** ! what a figure you look in that coat !

ENGONCEMENT, â*n*gô*n*s'mâ*n*-t, [engoncer], *sm.* awkwardness : the quality of being awkward.

ENGONCER, â*n*gô*n*cé-r ; [the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous engonçons, j'engonçais*], (en ; gond, hinge), *va.* to cramp, to confine ; to disfigure, to make look awkward. **Elle est engoncée dans cette robe**, she is just tied up in that dress.

ENGORGÉ, E, â*n*górzhé, *pa. p.* 1. obstructed, stopped up, choked, choked up. **Pompe engorgée**, choked pump.

2. swelled. **Jambe engorgée**, swelled leg.

3. [of cloth) not well cleansed from grease.

ENGORGEMENT, â*n*górzh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. obstruction, choking up, stoppage ; 2. *Med.* congestion, engorgement : an obstruction taking place in the vessels, and causing increased size of a part.

ENGORGER, â*n*górzhé-r, [en ; gorge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous engorgeons, j'engorgeais.*] 1. to obstruct, to stop up, to choke, to choke up. **La suie a engorgé les tuyaux**, the pipes are choked up with soot. **Le sang engorge les vaisseaux**, blood stops up the vessels.

2. to fill up with combustible.

ENGORGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be obstructed, to be choked up, to be stopped up.

ENGOUÉ, E, â*n*goué, *adj.* infatuated. **Être — de quelqu'un**, to be infatuated with a person. **Me voilà — d'une étude inutile**, I am now infatuated with a useless study.

ENGOUEMENT, â*n*goumâ*n*-t, [engouer] *sm.* 1. obstruction (in the throat, etc.) ; 2. *Fig.* infatuation ; great fancy, enthusiasm. **Avoir de l' — pour quelqu'un**, to have taken a great fancy to a person. **L' — du public pour le mélodrame**, the infatuation of the public for the melodrama.

ENGOUER â*n*goué-r, [en ; and perhaps *gave* signifying the crop of birds], *va.* to obstruct the throat of.

ENGOUER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to obstruct one's throat ; to be obstructed, to be chocked up. **Il s'engoue à force de manger avec gloutonnerie**, he eats so greedily that he half-chokes himself. **S' — à force de crier**, to be hoarse with crying out.

2. to be infatuated (with), to take a fancy (for). **S' — d'une personne**, to be infatuated with a person. **Insensiblement je m'engouai de cette petite retraite**, by degrees I got to be very fond of this little retreat. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* v. **Vous avez le défaut de vous — à l'excès en faveur de certains ouvrages**, you have the defect of taking violent fancies to certain works. *D'Alembert.*

ENGOUFFRER, â*n*goufré-r, [en ; gouffre], *va.* to ingulf, to swallow up, to draw in an abyss.

ENGOUFFRER (S'), *v. refl.* to be ingulfed, to be swallowed up ; (of the wind) to blow hard ; to rush (into). **Le Rhône s'engouffre à 16 kilomètres au-dessous de Genève**, 16 kilometres below Geneva the Rhone is ingulfed. **Le vent s'engouffre dans la cheminée**, the wind rushes down the chimney. **Les vents, en s'engouffrant sous ces vastes débris, en tirent des soupirs, des hurlements, des cris**, when the wind blows in those gigantic ruins, they give forth sounds like sighs, howls, and moans. *Lamart. Méd.* II. 20. [*Fig.* :] **Que de fortunes viennent s' — dans les jeux de bourse** ! how many fortunes have been swallowed up in exchange speculations.

ENGOUJURE, â*n*goushur, *sf. Naut.* groove in the heel of a topmast (to admit the heel-rope).

ENGOULÉ, E, â*n*goulé, *adj. Herald.* engoulée : said of pieces the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals.

ENGOULER, â*n*goulé-r, [en ; gueule), *va.* to gobble up , to swallow up.

ENGOULEVENT, â*n*goul'vâ*n*-t, [engoule; vent], *sm. Ornith.* goat-sucker, moth-hunter : *Caprimulgus*, a genus of fissirostral birds. **— d'Europe**, common goat-sucker, European goat-sucker, churn owl, wheel-bird. **— de la Caroline**, chuck-Will's-widow. **— criard**, whip-poor-Will. **— d'Amérique**, rain-bird, night-hawk.

ENGOURDI, E, â*n*gourdi, *adj.* 1. benumbed, torpid. **Un bras —**, a benumbed arm.

2. dull. **Un esprit —**, a dull mind.

ENGOURDIR, â*n*gourdir, [en ; gourd], *va.* to benumb, to numb : *a*) to make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion ; *b*) *Fig.* to dull, to stupefy, to deaden, to blunt ; *c*) to deaden, to weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate. *a*) **Le froid engourdit les membres**, the cold benumbs the limbs. **La torpille engourdit la main de celui qui la touche**, the torpedo benumbs the hand that touches it. *Bescher.* [*Naut.* :] **Les narcotiques engourdissent**, narcotics make people torpid. *b*) **La paresse engourdit l'esprit**, idleness blunts the intellect. **L'égoïsme engourdit le cœur**, selfishness hardens the heart. *c*) **La mollesse engourdit le courage**, indolence weakens courage.

ENGOURDIR (S'), *v. refl.* to grow numb, to get benumbed, to become torpid, to be dull. **Tout le corps s'engourdit par la vieillesse**, in old age all our limbs become stiff. **Le loir s'engourdit pendant l'hiver**, the dormouse remains torpid in winter. *Buffon.* [*Fig.* :] **L'âme s'engourdit et s'énerve comme le corps dans une stupide indolence**, stupid indolence makes the mind as well as the body weak and torpid. **Si vous n'exercez votre esprit, il s'engourdira**, if you do not exercise you mind it will grow torpid. *Bossuet.*

ENGOURDISSEMENT, â*n*gourdis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* torpor : *a*) benumbedness, torpidness ; the state of being numb ; insensibility ; dulness of sensation ; *b*) *Fig.* dulness, sluggishness, inaction. *a*) **Avoir, éprouver un — au bras**, to feel a numbness in one's arm. *b*) **Tomber dans l' —**, to get into a state of torpor. **Tirer quelqu'un de son —**, to rouse a person from a state of torpor. **L' — de l'esprit**, dulness of mind.

ENGRAINER, â*n*grèné-r. *va. Agr.* V. *Engrener.*

ENGRAIS, [â*n*grêz', [engraisser], *sm.* 1. fattening food (for poultry) ; 2. fat pasture, pasture-ground, feeding-land. **Mettre des bœufs à l' —**, to turn oxen out to fatten.

3. manure : any substance added to a soil to increase its fertility ; compost, dung.

ENGRAISSAGE, â*n*grèsazh', **ENGRAISSEMENT**, â*n*grès'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. fattening : the act of fattening ; 2. *Agr.* manure ; 3. corpulence, stoutness.

ENGRAISSANT, E, â*n*grèsâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* 1. fattening ; 2. greasing.

ENGRAISSER, â*n*grèsé-r, [en ; graisser ; Lat. : incrassāre], *va.* 1. to fatten : to fat, to make fat, to feed well. **— des bœufs, de la volaille**, to fatten oxen, poultry. **Comme ces victimes qu'on engraisse et qu'on orne de fleurs**, like fattened victims adorned with flowers. — *Prov.* : **L'œil du maître engraisse le cheval**, the master's eye makes the horse fat : the master's vigilance keeps everything in good order.

2. *Agr.* to manure : to apply manures to ; to fatten, fertilize or enrich with manures. **Ces troupeaux servent à — les campagnes** these flocks are kept to manure the land.

3. *Fig.* to enrich. **N'imite point ces fous dont la sotte avarice va de ses revenus — la justice**, do not follow the example of those stingy fools whose revenus fatten the law. *Boil. Ep.* 2.

4. to grease. V. *Graisser*

ENGRAISSER, *vn.* 1. to fatten : to fat, to grow fat ; to become corpulent, stout, fat, lusty. **Cet enfant a beaucoup engraissé depuis un an**, that child has grown fat this last year. **Il engraisse à vue d'œil**, he gets visibly stouter.

2. to thrive. **Il engraisse de haine, de malédictions**, he thrives on hatred and curses.

ENGRAISSER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to fatten : *a*) to fat, to grow fat ; (of persons) to become corpulent, stout, fat ; *b*) to be fertilized, to be enriched ; *c*) to grow rich, to enrich one's self. *a*) **Les brebis s'engraissent d'autant plus qu'elles boivent davantage**, the more sheep drink the fatter they get. **Les chanoines s'engraissaient d'une longue et sainte oisiveté**, a holy state of continual idleness made the canons grow fat. *c*) **Il s'engraisse du travail et de la substance des pauvres**, he fattens on the sweat and labour of the poor. — *Prov.* : **On ne saurait manier du beurre qu'on ne s'engraisse les doigts**, handle pitch and some will stick to your fingers.

2. to thicken (as liquors). **Ce vin s'est engraissé**, this wine has become ropy.

ENGRAISSEUR, â*n*grésœr, *sm.* fattener, one who fattens.

ENGRANGEMENT, ângrânzh'mân-t, *sm.* housing (corn.)

ENGRANGER, ângrânzhé-r, [en ; grange], *vn.* [The second *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous engrangeons, j'engrangeais.*] *Agr.* to house, to get in (corn), to store in a barn.

ENGRAULIS, ângrôlis, [Gr. : ἔγγραυλις], *sm. Ichth.* engraulis : anchovy, a genus of fishes of the herring family.

ENGRAVEMENT, ângrav'mân-t, *sm. Naut.* stranding, bedding in the sand.

ENGRAVER, ângravé-r, [en ; graver], *va.* 1 *Naut.* to strand : to run aground, to bed in the sand ; 2. *Naut.* to bury (casks) in the ballast ; 3. to stand : to cover or sprinkle with sand.

ENGRAVER, *vn. Naut.* to strand, to run on a sand-bank.

ENGRAVER (S'), *v. refl.* to strand, to be bedded in the sand.

ENGRÊLÉ, E, ângrêlé, *adj. Herald.* engrailed : indented in curved lines.

ENGRÊLER, ângrêlé-r, [en ; grêle], *va.* 1. to engrail : to form an edging or border ; 2. to decorate with a purl.

ENGRELURE, ângrêlur', *sf.* 1. *Herald.* engraining ; 2. (of lace) purl : a kind of edging.

ENGRENAGE, ângrœnazh', [engrener], *sm.* 1. *Mech.* gearing, gear : a series of wheels working into each other ; wheelwork. **— droit**, straight gearing. **— conique**, bevelled gearing. **Grande roue d' —**, toothed wheel, spur wheel, driving-wheel. **A —**, in gear ; serrate, serrated. **Automobile à engrenages**, motor-car with pinion drive.

2. *Naut.* stowage, stowing (of casks),

ENGRENÉ, E, angrœné, *adj. Mech.* in gear.

ENGRENEMENT, ângrèn'mân-t, [engrener] *sm.* 1. *Mech.* putting in gear ; 2. *Agr.* putting corn into the mill-hopper ; 3. feeding of cattle, poultry, etc.

ENGRENER, ângrœné-r, [en ; grain], *va.* [*J'engrène, nous engrenons* ; *J'engrenais* ; *j'engrenai* ; *j'engrènerai* ; *j'engrènerais* ; *que j'engrène, que nous engrenions* ; *que j'engrenasse* ; *engrenant* ; *engrené.*] 1. *Mech.* to put in (or to throw into) gear, to engage ; 2. *Technol.* to tooth, to indent ; 3. *Naut.* to fetch (a pump) ; 4. *Naut.* to stow (casks) ; 5. *Gild.* to rub with shave-grass ; 6. *Agr.* to put corn into (the mill-hopper) ; 7. to feed with corn ; 8. *Fig.* to begin. **— une affaire**, to begin a thing. **La chose fut mal engrenée**, the thing was badly begun.

ENGRENER, *vn.* 1. *Mech.* to work into each other (as toothed wheels) ; 2. *Agr.* to feed a mill, to put corn into the mill-hopper ; 3. *Fig.* to begin, to commence. **La plus difficile était de l'— adroitement**, the great difficulty was to begin it well.

ENGRENER (S'), *v. refl. Mech.* to work into each other ; to be put in gear ; to catch (as the cogs of wheels).

ENGRENURE, ângrœnur', *sf.* working into each other (as wheels when in gear) ; catching ; toothing, cogging.

ENGROSSER ângrôsé-r [en ; gros] *va. Vulg.* to get with child.

ENGRUMELER, ângrum'lé-r, [en ; grumeau], *va.* [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable ; *J'engrumelle* ; *j'engrumelai* ; *j'engrumellerai* ; *engrumelant.*] to coagulate.

ENGRUMELER, *vn.* to clot, to coagulate, to curdle.

ENGRUMELER (S') *v. refl.* to clod, to clot, to coagulate.

ENGUENILLÉ, E, ânghœniyé, *adj.* tattered, in tatters, in rags.

ENGUENILLER, ânghœniyé-r, [en ; guenille, rag], *va.* to clothe in rags, in tatters.

ENGUEULADE, ângœlad, [engueuler], *sf. Slang.* jawing, rating.

ENGUEULER, ânghœlér, [en ; gueule], *va. Vulg.* to jaw, to blow up, to scold, to abuse, to rate.

ENGUICHURE, ânghishur', [en ; O. Fr. : guige, guiche, cord], *sf.* 1. mouthpiece (of a French horn) ; 2. the cords by which the horn is carried.

ENGUIRLANDER, ânghirlândé-r, en ; guirlande], *va* 1. to engarland : to encircle with a garland ; to decorate with a garland; 2. to adorn, to decorate ; 3. *Fam.* to wheedle : to entice by soft words ; to coax, to cajole ; to impose on, to take in.

ENHARDI, E, ânhardi. *adj.* emboldened ; bold.

ENHARDIR, ânhardir,[en ; hardi], *va.* to embolden : to make bold, to give boldness or courage to ; to encourage. **Allons — les timides**, let us go and give courage to the timid. *Voltaire. Brutus*, IV. 7.

ENHARDIR (S'), *v. refl.* to make bold. **Le divan s'enhardit à déclarer la guerre à la France**, the divan made so bold as to declare war to France. *Napoléon.*

ENHARMONIQUE, ânnarmonik', [Lat. : enharmonicus, from Gr. : ἐναρμονικός ; ἐν, in ; ἁρμονία], *adj. Mus.* enharmonic : applied to compositions which proceed on very small intervals.

ENHARNACHER, ânharnashé-r, [en ; harnais], *va.* 1. to harness : to put in harness, to put the harness upon a horse ; 2. *Fam.* to accoutre, to trick out, to rig out. **En chasseur fameux j'étais enharnaché**, I was rigged out like a regular huntsman. **Qui vous a enharnaché de la sorte** ? who has tricked you out like that ? **Vous moquez-vous du monde, de vous être fait — de la sorte** ? are you playing a joke on people to have gone and decked yourself out like that ? *Mol. B. gent.* III. 3.

† **EN-HAUT**, ânhô, *adv.* 1. up, upwards ; 2. *Naut.* high.

ENHERBER, ânnerbé-r, [en ; herbe], *va. Agr.* to turn (a field) into pasture ground.

ENHUCHÉ, E, ânhushé, [en ; huche], *adj. Naut.* moon-sheered : said of a vessel the upper works of which rise very high fore and after.

ENHYDRE, ânnidr', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; ὕδωρ, water], *adj. Miner.* ennydrous, enhydric : containing drops of water. **Quarts —**, enhydrous quartz.

ENIELLER, âniélé-r, [en ; nielle], *va. Agr.* to clear of corn-cockles.

ÉNIGMATIQUE, énigmatik', [énigme], *adj.* enigmatic, enigmatical : relating to an enigma, containing a riddle, obscure, ambiguous. **Une réponse —**, an ambiguous answer.

ÉNIGMATIQUEMENT, énigmatik'mân-t, *adv.* enigmatically : in an obscure manner.

ÉNIGME, énigm', [Gr. : αἴνιγμα], *sf.* enigma : *a*) riddle, an obscure question, a proposition stated in ambiguous language ; *b*) *Fig.* anything very obscure or ambiguous. *a*) **Le mot d'une —**, the answer to an enigma. **Voilà le mot de l' —**, that's the solution of the enigma. **Proposer une —**, to propose an enigma. **Deviner une —**, to guess an enigma, a riddle. *b*) **Son caractère est-il une — pour vous** ? do you find his character hard to understand ?

ENIVRANT, E, ânnivrân-t, vrânt', *adj.* intoxicating : *a*) inebriating, inebriant ; *b*) elating : transporting, enrapturing, charming. *a*) **Une boison enivrante**, an intoxicating drink. *b*) **Des louanges enivrantes**, intoxicating praise.

ENIVRÉ, E, ânnivré, *pa. p.* or *adj.* intoxicated : *a*) inebriated, drunk ; *b*) elated, puffed up ; infatuated. *b*) **Néron de sa grandeur n'était point —**, Neron was not intoxicated with his greatness. *Rac. Brit.* I. I. **Le cœur enflé d'orgueil et de haine —**, the heart full of pride and hatred.

ENIVREMENT, ânnivrœmân-t, *sm.* intoxication : *a*) inebriation, ebriety, the state of being intoxicated ; *b*) *Fig.* extreme mental excitement ; raptures *pl.* transport ; infatuation. *b*) **L' — des passions.** the intoxication of passion. **La passion de l'étude a ses instants d'humeur et de dégoût comme ses moments de plaisir et d' —**, study at times disheartens man just as at others it delights and intoxicates him. *D'Alembert. Apolog. de l'Étude.*

ENIVRER, [ânivré-r, [en ; ivre], *va.* to intoxicate : *a*) to inebriate, to make drunk, to make tipsy ; *b*) *Fig.* to excite, to inebriate, to exhilarate, to animate ; to enrapture ; to elate. *a*) **Un verre de vin l'enivre**, a glass of wine will make him tipsy. [*Neut.* :] **Certains vins enivrent très vite**, some wines soon intoxicate. **La fumée de tabac enivre**, tobacco smoke intoxicates. **Ses camerades l'enivrèrent**, his comrades intoxicated him. *b*) **— quelqu'un de louanges**, to intoxicate a person with praise. **La douce vapeur de l'espérance enivrait mon cœur**, sweet hope filled my heart, *J. J. Rousseau.* **La prospérité enivre**, prosperity intoxicates.

ENIVRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to inebriate, to become intoxicated, to grow (*or* to get) drunk, to get tipsy. **Il hante la taverne et souvent il s'enivre**, he frequents the tavern and often gets tipsy. *La Font. Fab.* XII. 19.

2. *Fig.* to be intoxicated, to be enraptured ; to be elated. **Il s'enivre de l'encens des humains**, he is elated with the praise of men. *Volt.* **Les femmes surtout s'enivrèrent et du livre et de l'auteur**, the women, especially, were highly delighted with the book and the author. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* II. **Elle s'enivre de sa vue**, she looks at him with rapture. **Enivrons-nous de poésie**, let poetry enrapture us.

3. to glut one's self (with blood).

ENJABLER, ânzhablé-r, [en ; jable], *va.* to bottom (a cask).

ENJALER, ânzhalé-r, [en ; jas], *va. Naut.* to stock (an anchor).

ENJAMBADE, ânzhânbad', *sf.* V. *Enjambée.*

ENJAMBÉ, E, ânzhânbé, *adj.* 1. strided, 2. **Haut —**, long-legged.

ENJAMBÉE, ânzhânbé, *sf.* stride : a long step. **Faire de grandes enjambées**, to take long strides. [of things :] **Ce fossé n'a qu'une —**, this ditch is but a stride across.

ENJAMBEMENT, ânzhânb'mân-t, *sm. Pros.* encroaching on the next verse to complete a phrase.

ENJAMBER, ânzhanbé-r, [en ; jambe], *va.* to stride : to pass over by a step, to stride over ; to take at a ditch. **— deux marches à la fois**, to take two steps at a stride.

ENJAMBER, *vn.* 1. to stride : *a*) to take a stride ; to straddle ; *b*) to walk with long steps, to straddle, to stride along. **Il suffit d' — pour passer le ruisseau**, you can stride over the stream. **Prenez garde à cette pierre, enjamber par dessus**, mind that stone, step over it. **Voyez comme il enjambe**, see what strides he takes.

2. *Arch.* to jut, to project ; 3. *Pros.* to run (into the next line to complete the sense) ; 4. to encroach : to intrude, to invade.

Il voulait — sur ma propriété, he wished to encroach on my estate.

ENJARRETÉ, E, ânjar'té, [en; jarret], *adj. Man.* fettered; entangled.

ENJAVELER, ânzhav'lé-r, [en; javelle], *va.* [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable: *j'enjavelle, nous enjavelons; j'enjavelais; j'enjavellerai, etc.*] *Agr.* to lay (corn) in sheaves (ready for binding).

ENJEU, ânzhœ, [en; jeu], *sm.* [*Pl. Enjeux.*] stake: money deposited as a wager at play. **Retirer son —**, to sweep one's stakes; *Fig.* to withdraw from an enterprise, to declare off.

ENJOINDRE, ânzhwândr', [Lat.: injungĕre; in; jungĕre, to join], *va.* [Conj. like *joindre.*] to enjoin: to order, to direct, to prescribe; to charge. **On lui enjoint de répondre**, he is ordered to answer.

ENJOINTÉ, E, ânzhwanté, *adj. Falc.* short-legged.

ENJÔLER, ânzhôlé-r, [en; geôle, cage], *va.* to inveigle, to cajole, to wheedle: to seduce: to entice, to coax, to persuade by soft words. **Il m'enjôla si bien par ses beaux discours que j'acceptai la proposition**, he so persuaded me by soft words that I agreed to the proposal. *Lesage, Gusm d'A.* II. 3. **Toutes les caresses qu'il vous fait ne sont que pour vous —**, all the caresses he loads you with are only meant to deceive you. *Mol. B. Gent.* III. 3.

ENJÔLEUR, EUSE, ânzhôlœr, lœz', *sm. f.* inveigler, cajoler, wheedler.

ENJOLIVEMENT, ânzholiv'mân-t, *sm.* embellishment, ornament.

ENJOLIVER, ânzholivé-r, [en; joli], *va.* to embellish, to ornament, to adorn, to set off. **Cette guirlande de roses enjolive bien votre robe**, this wreath of roses quite sets off your dress. **On a fort enjolivé cet ouvrage**, this work has been much embellished.

ENJOLIVER (S'), *v. refl.* to be embellished, ornamented, adorned, set off.

ENJOLIVEUR, ânzholivœr, *sm.* embellisher, adorner. **C'est un — sans goût**, he is an embellisher without taste.

ENJOLIVURE, ânzholivur, *sf.* embellishment, ornament (added to little things).

ENJONCHER, ânzhônshé-r, [en; joncher], *va.* to strew, to spread over, to cover. **Un chemin enjonché de roses**, a road strewn with roses.

ENJOUÉ, E, ânzhoué, [en; jeu], *adj.* sportive, playful, sprightly, merry, cheerful. **Une jeune fille enjouée**, a merry young girl. **Un homme —**, a merry man. **Elle a l'humeur enjouée**, she is of a playful disposition. **Un caractère —**, a cheerful disposition. **La sagesse n'a point de honte de paraître enjouée quand il le faut**, the wise are not ashamed to be cheerful when they ought. *Fénelon.* **Il m'a écrit une lettre fort enjouée**, he wrote me a very humorous letter.

ENJOUEMENT, ânzhoumân-t, *sm.* sportiveness, playfulness, sprightliness cheerfulness. **L'— sied bien à l'enfance**, sprightliness is proper to children. **Avoir de l'— dans l'esprit**, to be of a playful turn of mind. **Je ne vous ai jamais vu cet —**, I never saw you so full of playfulness.

ENJOUER, ânzhoué-r, [enjoué] *va.* to make cheerful, merry; to cheer up, to enliven. **— une narration**, to enliven a story, *Boileau.*

EMJUPONNER, ânzhuponé-r, [en; jupon], *va.* to put on a petticoat.

ENJUPONNER (S'), *v. refl. Fam.* to attach one's self to petticoats, to a woman.

ENKYSTÉ, E, ânkisté, [en; kyste], *adj. Med.* encysted: inclosed in a cyst.

ENKYSTER (S'), s'ânkisté-r, *v. refl. Med.* to be encysted.

ENLACEMENT, ânlas'mân-t, *sm.* enlacement; interlacing, entwining, twining; interweaving.

ENLACER, ânlasé-r; the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous enlaçons, enlaçant* [en; lacer], *va.* **1.** to lace, to enlace, to inlace: to fasten with lace; **2.** to interlace: to put within another; to intermix, to interweave, to intertwine, to intertwist, to intertangle; **3.** to twine, to entwine, to intwine, to entwist; to twine together or around, to twist or wreathe together. **— des rameaux les uns dans les autres**, to interweave branches of trees. **— des rubans**, to entwine, to entwist ribbons.

4. to fold, to clasp. **— quelqu'un dans ses bras**, to fold a person in one's arms.

5. *Carp.* to bolt.

ENLACER (S'), *v. refl.* to be interlaced, interwoven; to be entwined, entwisted; (of trees) to interweave their branches. **Les lianes s'enlacent dans les forêts vierges**, in wild forests the lianas interweave their branches. **Le serpent s'enlace autour du caducée de Mercure**, the snake intwines itself round Mercury's caduceus.

ENLAIDIR, ânlèdir, [en; laid], *va.* to disfigure, to make ugly. **Cette cicatrice l'enlaidira beaucoup**, this scar will disfigure him very much. **Cette coiffure vous enlaidit**, this head-dress disfigures you. (Absolutely). **La colère enlaidit**, anger disfigures people.

ENLAIDIR, *vn.* to grow, to become ugly. **Cet enfant a enlaidi en grandissant**, this child has become ugly as he grew. **Elle est fort enlaidie depuis sa dernière maladie**, she has grown much uglier since her last illness. [Conj. with *avoir* to express the act, and with *être* to denote the state resulting from the act.]

ENLAIDIR (S'), *v. refl.* to disfigure one's self.

ENLAIDISSEMENT, ânlèdis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** disfigurement: the act of disfiguring or marring the beauty; defacement; **2.** growing ugly; **3.** ugliness.

ENLEVAGE, ânl'vazh', [enlever], *sm. Dy.* corrosion.

ENLÈVEMENT, ânlèv'mân-t, [enlever], *sm.* **1.** carrying away: *a*) removal; taking up; *b*) carrying off (with violence); kidnapping, abduction; rape (of a woman), ravishment. *a*) **L'— des décombres**, the clearing away of the rubbish. **Procéder à l'— d'un corps**, to remove a body. *b*) **L'— d'une jeune fille est sévèrement puni par nos lois**, our laws punish very severely for the abduction of a young girl. **L'— des Sabines**, the rape of the Sabines. **Un — volontaire** (or **consent**), elopement.

2. translation (to Heaven); **3.** *Com.* engrossment (of goods); **4.** *Paint.* taking off.

ENLEVER, ânl'vé-r, [en; lever], *va.* [takes an è before *a* mute syllable: *J'enlève; j'enlevais; j'enlevai; j'enlèverai; j'enlèverais; que j'enlève; que j'enlevasse; enlevant, enlevé.*] **1.** to raise, to lift, to lift up, to take up. **— un fardeau**, to lift up a burden. **Ce plateau de la balance enlève l'autre**, this scale is heavier than (bears down) the other.

2. to carry away, to carry off: *a*) to transport from one place to another; to remove, to take away, to take off; to clear away; *b*) to drive away with violence; to sweep away, to sweep off; [of the wind) to blow away, to blow off; (of a mine) to blow up; *c*) to sweep off, to take off, to cut off; to kill, to destroy; *d*) to run away with; to steal, to rifle, to rob; *e*) to ravish to abduct, to kidnap, to take away by force.

a) **— le couvercle d'une marmite**, to take off the lid of a pot. **Enlevez cela de dessus la table**, take that off the table. **— un malade de son lit**, to remove a sick man from his bed. **— un corps**, to remove, to take up, to bear out a body.

b) **Cette crue subite a enlevé tous les ponts**, this sudden rise has swept away all the bridges. **Le tourbillon enleva cet homme et le jeta dix pas plus loin**, that man was taken up by the whirlwind and thrown ten steps away from where he was standing. **Le vent enlève la poussière**, the wind blows the dust up. **Le vent m'a enlevé mon chapeau**, the wind has blown my hat off.

c) **Le choléra a enlevé des milliers de victimes**, the cholera has carried off thousands of victims. **La fièvre typhoïde enlève souvent un malade en quatre jours**, typhoid fever often carries a person off in four days. **Il a été enlevé à la fleur de l'âge**, he was cut off in the prime of life. **Tout semble prouver que mon fils ne m'est enlevé que par le plus lâche des assassinats**, everything convinces me that my son was most cowardly murdered. *Mme de Genlis.*

d) **Les voleurs ont enlevé tous les meubles de cette maison**, the thieves have stolen all the furniture in this house.

e) **Louis le Bègue enleva une religieuse de son couvent**, Lewis the Stutterer carried a nun away from her convent. *Dulaure.* **Cette jeune fille s'est laissé —**, that young lady consented to elope.

3. to enrapture: to throw into rapture, to transport with pleasure or delight; to ravish, to snatch; to delight, to charm. **Cet orateur enlève son auditoire**, that speaker charms his hearers. **Le charme de ses paroles enlevait les cœurs**, the people were carried away with what he said. *Fén. Tél.* II. **Je lis cet auteur avec un plaisir qui m'enlève**, I read that author with the greatest delight.

4. to carry: *a*) *Milit.* to take; to obtain possession of by force; *b*) to obtain, to get, to win, to gain. *a*) **— une place**, to take a place. **— des drapeaux à l'ennemi**, to take an enemy's flags. *b*) **— les suffrages**, to carry off the votes.

5. to rescue. **— un prisonnier des mains des agents**, to rescue a prisoner from the hands of the police.

6. to take up: to seize, to arrest. **Je le fis — par les agents**, I had him arrested by the police.

7. *Com.* to buy up; (specially) to engross, to forestall. **La belle édition de Rabelais a été enlevée en quelque jours**, the beautiful edition of « Rabelais » was bought up in a few days. **Cet armateur a enlevé tous les cotons du Havre**, that ship-owner has bought up all the cotton in Havre. **On a enlevé jusqu'à la moindre parcelle**, every particle of it has been bought up.

8. to take off, to get off; to tear away, to tear off; to pluck up; to cut off; to strip off. **— La croûte d'un pâté**, to take off the crust of a pie: **— l'écorce d'un arbre**, to bark, to strip the bark from a tree. **— la peau d'une anguille**, to skin an eel.

9. to take out, to remove, to get out; to clear away, (by wiping) to wipe away, to wipe off, to rub out; (with water) to wash off. **La benzine enlève les taches de graisse**, benzine will take out grease spots. **L'eau de javelle enlève la couleur des étoffes**, eau de javelle washes the colour out of stuffs. **On enlève l'écriture à l'aide d'un agent chimique**, writing can be obliterated by means of chemi al agents.

ENLEVER (S'), *v. ref.* **1.** to rise; to be lifted up, to be raised. **Le ballon s'enleva majestueusement dans les airs**, the balloon rose majestically in the air.

2. to be taken off; to come off; to strip off, to peel off. **L'écorce de ce chêne s'enlève**, the bark of this oak is coming off. **La peau s'enlève**, the skin comes off.

3. to come out, to be removed. **Les taches d'huile ne s'enlèvent pas facilement**, oil stains will not come out easily.

4. *Com.* to go off; to be sold. **Cet ouvrage s'est enlevé en quelques jours**, this work was sold in a few days.

5. to get, to fly into a passion.

ENLEVEUR, ân*l*'vœr, [enlever], *sm.* ravisher, kidnapper.

ENLEVURE, ân*l*'vur', [enlever], *sf.* pimple, pustule.

ENLIASSER, ân*l*iasé-r, [en; liasse], *va.* to bundle; to tie into bundles.

ENLIER, ân*l*ié-r, [en; lier], *va. Mason.* to bind (courses).

ENLIGNER, ân*l*inyé-r, [en; ligne], *va.* **1.** *Carp.* to dress, to lay out by a line; to square; **2.** *Print.* to range; to put into precise order.

ENLIOUBER, ân*l*ioubé-r, [en; lioube], *va. Carp.* to scarf.

ENLISEMENT, ân*l*iz'mân-t, [enliser], *sm.* sinking (into quicksands).

ENLISER (S'), *s*-ân*l*izé-r, [en; lise, quicksand], *v. refl.* to sink (into quicksands); *Fig.* to sink under difficulties, to flounder. **La voiture s'enlise dans la boue**, the carriage stuck fast in the mud.

ENLUMINÉ, E, ân*l*uminé, *adj.* **1.** coloured; **2.** (of the face) red.

ENLUMINER, ân*l*uminé-r, [Lat. : illuminâre; lumen, light], *va.* **1.** to colour: *a*) to paint, to mark with some hue; to illuminate: to adorn with coloured pictures; *b*) to redden, to flush. *a*) **— une gravure, une carte**, to colour an angraving, a map. **— un livre**, to illuminate a book. *b*) **Un rouge vif enluminait son teint**, his face was very much flushed. **— sa trogne, s'— la trogne**, *Fam.* to redden one's face (with drinking).

2. to render (one's style) florid, to flourish; to over-flourish.

ENLUMINER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to paint, to rouge one's self; **2.** to colour, to flush, to redden.

ENLUMINEUR, EUSE, ân*l*uminœr, nœz', *sm. f.* colourer, illuminator: one who colours engravings, or adorns books.

ENLUMINURE, ân*l*uminur', *sf.* **1.** colouring; illuminating; **2.** coloured print; **3.** redness (of the face), flushing, flush; **4.** (of style) tinsel: ostentation, embellishment. **L'art de l'—**, the art of illumination (books).

ENNASSER, ânnasé-r, [en; nasse], *va.* **1.** *Fish.* to put into a bow-net; **2.** *Fig.* to catch in the noose; to take in.

ENNÉACONTAÈDRE, ènnéakôntaèdr', [Gr. : ἐννενήκοντα, ninety; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* enneacontahedral: having ninety faces.

ENNÉADE, ènnéad', [Gr. : ἐννέας, ninth], *sf.* ennead: nine persons or things.

ENNÉAGONAL, E, ènnéagonal, al', *adj. Geom.* **1.** enneagonal: having nine angles; **2.** enneahedral: having nine sides.

ENNÉAGONE, ènnéagon', [Gr. : ἐννέα, nine; γωνία, angle], *sm. Geom.* enneagon: a polygon with nine sides or nine angles.

ENNÉAGYNE, ènnéazhin', **ENNÉAGYNIQUE**, ènnéazhinik', *adj. Bot.* enneagynous: having nine styles.

ENNÉAGYNIE, ènnéazhini, [Gr. : ἐννέα, nine; γυνή, woman], *sf. Bot.* enneagynia: an order of plants having nine styles.

ENNÉANDRE, ènnéa*n*dr', **ENNÉANDRIQUE**, ènnéa*n*drik', *adh. Bot.* enneandrian, enneandrous: having nine stamens.

ENNÉANDRIE, ènnéa*n*dri, [Gr. : ἐννέα, nine; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man], *sf. Bot.* enneandria: a class of plants having nine stamens.

ENNÉANTHÈRE, ènnéa*n*têr', *adj. Bot.* enneandrian.

ENNÉANTHÉRIE, ènnéa*n*téri, *sf. Bot.* enneandria.

ENNÉAPÉTALE, ènnéapétal', [Gr. : ἐννέα, nine; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* enneapetalous: having nine petals or flower-leaves.

ENNÉAPHILLE, ènnéafil, [Gr. : ἐννέα, nine; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* enneaphyllous: nine leaved.

ENNÉASPERME, ènnéasperm', [Gr. : ἐννέα, nine; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* enneaspermous: having nine seeds.

ENNEMI, E, èn'mi, [Lat. : inimicus; in, neg.; amicus, friend], *sm. f.* **1.** enemy: *a*) foe, one hostile to another; *b*) the devil, the evil one, the arch-fiend; *c*) *Milit.* foe; a hostile force, a hostile army; *d*) one who hates or dislikes; hater. *a*) **Un — déclaré**, an open enemy. **Un — mortel**, a deadly foe. **Se faire des ennemis**, to make one's self enemies. **Pardonner à ses ennemis**, to forgive one's enemies. **Un — nuit plus que cent amis ne servent**, a single enemy does more harm than a hundred friends do good. **Entre nos ennemis, les plus à craindre sont souvent les plus petits**, among our enemies, the most to be feared are often the meanest. *La Font. Fab.* II. 9. **Elle serait bien ennemie d'elle-même, si elle ne le croyait pas**, she would be her own enemy, if she did not believe it. *b*) **L'— du genre humain**, the enemy of mankind, the arch-fiend. *c*) **Marcher à l'—**, to march towards the enemy. **Battre l'—, les ennemis**, to beat the enemy, the enemies. **Ennemis divisés sont à moitié vaincus**, a divided army is half conquered. **Passer à l'—**, to go over to the enemy. **Il n'y a pas de petit —**, the meanest enemy may be a dangerous one. **C'est autant de pris sur l'—**, it is so much gained from the enemy. *d*) **— de la contrainte**, a person who hates constraint. **Les habitants étaient trop ennemis du travail**, the inhabitants hated work too much. *Fén. Tél.* 4. **L'— de la philosophie**, the enemy of philosophy.

2. (of things or animals) opposite; hurtful, injurious. **Le feu est l'— de l'eau**, fire and water are opposites. **Le chat est l'— de la souris**, the cat is the enemy of the mouse. **Cette herbe est ennemie de la vigne**, this weed is injurious to the vine. — *Prov.*: **Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien**, let well alone. V. *Ami.*

ENNEMI, E, *adj.* **1.** hostile: *a*) of the enemy; *b*) inimical, unfriendly. **L'armée ennemie**, the hostile army. **Des peuples ennemis**, hostile nations. **Le chat et la souris sont ennemis**, cats and mice are hostile to each other. **Je ne vois partout que des yeux ennemis**, I see none but hostile faces everywhere. *Rac. Eph.* II. 7. **Ils étaient en pays —**, they were in the enemy's country.

2. opposite; contrary, adverse; repugnant. **Les qualités excessives sont ennemies**, extreme qualities are contrary. **Sous quel astre — faut-il que je sois né**? under what unlucky star must I have been born? *Rac. Mithr.* I. 2. **Je fuis; ainsi le veut la fortune ennemie**, adverse fortune obliges me to flee. *Rac.*

ENNILLAGE, ânniyazh', [en; nille], *sm* (of mills) juncture of the crank with the runner.

ENNOBLIR, ânnoblir, [en; noble], *va.* to ennoble: to elevate in excellence; to dignify, to exalt, to raise, to elevate. **Le cœur voudrait toujours — ce qu'il aime**, the heart always wishes to exalt what it loves. **La vertu ennoblit l'homme**, virtue ennobles man. **— son style**, to ennoble one's style. **Les beaux-arts ennoblissent une langue**, the fine arts ennoble a language.

ENNOBLIR (S'), *v. refl.* to be ennobled, to be exalted, to be dignified; to become noble.

ENNUI, ânnui, [ennuyer; Low Lat. : inodium, formed from Lat. odium, hatred], *sm.* **1.** tedium, tediousness, wearisomeness, weariness, irksomeness, tiresomeness, lassitude, listlessness, ennui: dulness of spirit; languor, or uneasiness, connected with a feeling of disgust; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects. **Sans la consolation de la lecture, nous mourrions d'— présentement**, without the consolation reading affords us, we should soon be wearied to death. *Mme de Sév.* **L'— est le malheur des gens heureux**, wearisomeness is the misfortune of happy people. **Charmer les ennuis de l'absence**, to charm away the wearisomeness of absence. **L'— est entré dans le monde par la paresse**, wearisomeness is the offspring of idleness. *La Bruy.* II. **En ces lieux où l'— repose**, in these places where lassitude finds rest.

2. spleen, melancholy, ennui. **L'— est la maladie des gens inutiles, des paresseux et des sots**, spleen is the malady of useless, lazy people and fools. *Ch. Nodier.* **Il y a ici de quoi mourir d'—**, *Fam.* it is enough to send me mad here with melancholy.

3. grief, sorrow: pain of mind, affliction regret, sadness. **Ce n'est qu'avec le temps qu'un grand — se passe**, time is the only cure for a great sorrow. **Mais, lorsque nous avons quelque — dans le cœur, nous nous imaginons, pauvres fous que nous sommes, que personne avant nous n'a senti la douleur**, but when we are in sorrow we imagine, poor fools that we are, that nobody before us has ever known trouble.

4. care; annoyance, vexation. **Être accablé d'ennuis**, to be overwhelmed with cares. **Cette affaire lui a donné beaucoup d'—**, this affair has given him a great deal of trouble. *Acad.* **Distraire ses ennuis**, to lay aside, to forget one's annoyances. **Le front chargé d'ennuis**, a care-worn face. **Quel —**! what a nuisance! **Je n'ai avec lui que des ennuis**, I have nothing but anxiety with him.

ENNUYANT, E, ânnuiyâ*n*-t, yâ*n*t', *adj.* tiresome, wearsome, irksome, tedious.

ENNUYÉ, E, ânnuiyé, *adj.* weary: *a*) tired, bored; *b*) sick of; impatient of what is irksome or monotonous. **— de ce que je suis, je voudrais toujours être ce que je ne suis pas**, tired of what I am, I am constantly wishing to be what I am not. *Bourdal.* **Les oisifs sont toujours ennuyés d'eux-mêmes**, the idle are always sick of themselves. **Si l'homme ennuyé déplaît tant, l'homme — prétendrait-il à plaire**? if a tiresome man is so unpleasant, how can a bored man expect to please? *Delille.*

ENNUYER, ânnuiyé-r, [Low Lat. : inodiâre; Lat. : in; odium, hatred], *va.* [*J'ennuie, nous ennuyons, vous ennuyez, ils ennuient; j'ennuyais, nous ennuyions; j'ennuyai; j'ennuierai; j'ennuierais; que j'ennuie, que nous ennuyions, que vous ennuyiez, qu'ils ennuient; que j'ennuyasse;*

ennuyant; ennuyé.] to weary : to make weary, to tire, to harass by anything irksome or disagreeable; to annoy, to bore; to tease, to plague, to vex, to molest; to worry, to bother. **Le plaisir fatigue, le repos ennuie, le travail occupe,** pleasure is fatiguing, rest is irksome, work occupies. **Les courtisans ne pouvaient parvenir à amuser le roi; tout l'ennuyait,** the courtiers could find nothing to amuse the king, everything bored him. *Marc.* **Il ennuie à qui attend,** it is annoying to wait. **Tout cela m'ennuie,** all that annoys me. **Il m'ennuie à la mort,** he bores me to death. **Ce soir, comme il m'ennuyait de vous attendre, j'ouvrais de temps en temps la porte pour voir si vous veniez,** this evening as I was tired of waiting for you, I opened the door now and then to see if you were coming.

ENNUYER (S'), *v. refl.* to weary, to weary one's self, to become weary, to grow tired; to be listless; to feel dull. **Parce qu'Alexandre s'ennuie, il va mettre le monde aux fers,** because Alexander feels dull, he will enchain the whole world. *Lamotte, Fab.* I. 16. **A la fin je m'ennuyai de leurs paroles,** at last I got tired of hearing them talk. **S'— de tout,** to be weary of (*or* disgusted with) everything. **S'— à attendre,** to get tired of waiting.

ENNUYEUSEMENT, ân*n*uiyœz'mân-t, *adv.* tediously, wearisomely, irksomely.

ENNUYEUX, EUSE, ân*n*uiyœ-z, yœz', *adj.* tedious, wearisome, irksome, tiresome, dull; annoying, troublesome, boring. **Cet homme est bien —,** that man is a very great bore. **Il est — comme la pluie,** he is very boring. **Une lecture ennuyeuse,** wearisome reading. **Il n'y a rien de si — qu'un homme ennuyé,** there is nothing so tiresome as a man with the spleen. **Que c'est —!** how annoying it is!

ENNUYEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* tedious, wearisome, tiresome person; bore. **C'est un —,** he is a bore. **Dieu vous garde de cette ennuyeuse,** may you have nothing to do with that tiresome woman!

ÉNODE, énod', [Lat. : e, without; nodus, knot], *adj. Bot.* enode, knotless : destitute of knots.

ÉNODÉ, E, énodé, *adj. Bot.* enoded, enode: cleared of knots.

ÉNOISELER, énwaz'lé-r, [en; oiseau], *va. Falc.* to reclaim, to train (a hawk).

ÉNONCÉ, énô*n*sé, *sm.* enunciation; statement, declaration. **L'— d'un problème,** the enunciation of a problem. **Venez-vous-en au simple — des faits,** keep to the mere statement of the facts. **Un faux —,** a false statement.

ÉNONCER, énô*n*sé-r, [Lat. : enuntiāre], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous énonçons, j'énonçai.*] to enunciate : to declare, to state, to set forth; to express, to word. **— ses idées,** to express one's ideas. **— son opinion,** to state one's opinion. **L'acte contient huit articles où tous ses mensonges sont énoncés,** the deed contains eight clauses, in which his lies are all set forth. **— faux, — un faux,** *Law-t.* to make a false statement.

ENONCER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be expressed. **Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'énonce clairement,** what is well conceived is well expressed.

2. to express one's self; to speak. **Il s'énonce avec facilité,** he expresses himself with ease. **Cet avocat s'énonce avec emphase,** that barrister speaks with emphasis.

ÉNONCIATIF, IVE, énô*n*siatif, tiv', *adj.* enunciative, enunciatory : that enunciates; declarative.

ÉNONCIATION, énô*n*siasiô*n*, *sf.* 1. enunciation : *a*) the act of enunciating; utterance, expression; declaration, statement; *b*) manner of utterance; elocution; delivery. *a*) **Le procès-verbal contient l'— des faits,** the official report contains the statement of the facts. **Il a fait clairement l'— de cette condition dans le contrat,** he has made a clear statement of this condition in the contract. *b*) **Son — est difficile,** he has not an easy delivery.

2. *Leg.* proposition.

ÉNOPTROMANCIE, énoptromâ*n*si, [Gr. : ἔνοπτρον, mirror; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* enoptromancy : divination by means of a mirror.

ENORGUEILLIR, â*n*ôrghœyir, *or* énorgheyir, [en; orgueil], *va.* to make proud, to puff up, to elate. **La fortune enorgueillit les hommes,** wealth makes men proud.

ENORGUEILLIR (S'), *v. refl.* to pride one's self, to be proud, to get proud; to be puffed up. **Je suis bien loin de m'— du succès passager de quelques représentations,** I am far from being proud of the momentary success of a few representations. *Voltaire.*

ÉNORME, énorm', [Lat. : enormis; e, out of; norma, rule], *adj.* enormous : *a*) going beyond the usual or common measure; exceeding proper limits or rules; excessive, immoderate; *b*) wicked in a high degree; heinous, atrocious, grievous, flagitious; *c*) excessive in size; huge, immense. *a*) **La France a une dette publique —,** France has an enormous public debt. **Les frais de justice sont énormes,** the law costs are enormous. **Il était riche; il était vêtu magnifiquement; il faisait bonne chère; que trouvez-vous là de si —?** he was rich; he was splendidly dressed; he lived well : what harm do you find in that? *b*) **Ce crime, quoique grand, —, inexcusable,** that crime, though great most wicked and unjustifiable. *Corn. Hor.* v., 3. **Une faute —,** a grievous fault. *c*) **L'éléphant est un animal —,** the elephant is a huge animal. **Cette fortune —,** this immense fortune.

ÉNORMÉMENT, enôrmémâ*n*-t, *adv.* enormously : excessively · hugely.

ÉNORMITÉ, énormité, *sf.* 1. enormity : *a*) deviation from right; atrocity, atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt; wickedness, heinousness; *b*) atrocious crime, flagitious villany. *a*) **Ce que je vous écris ici est pour vous faire voir l'— de votre tort,** what I am now writing is to make you understand how very wrong you were. **Je lui ai reproché l'— de sa conduite,** I blamed him for his wickedness. **Il n'y a point de supplice assez grand pour l'— de ce crime,** such an atrocious crime cannot be too severely punished. *b*) **L'— de Ravaillac épouvanta la France,** Ravaillac's atrocious crime horrified all France. **Commettre une —,** to commit an atrocious crime.

2. absurdity; noncense, foolish thing; offensive, shocking word. **Il dit à chaque instant des énormités,** he constantly says the most absurd things.

3. enormousness; the state of being enormous, greatness beyond measure; hugeness. **L' — de sa taille,** his enormous stature. **L' — des dettes,** the heavy debts.

ÉNOSTOSE, énostoz', [Gr. : ἐν, in; ὀστέον, bone], *sf. Med.* enostosis : an osseous tumour in the medulary canal of a bone.

ÉNOUER, énoué-r, [é; nœud], *va.* to burl: to pick the burls or knobs from cloth, with burling-irons in fulling it.

ÉNOUEUR, EUSE, énouœr, œz', *sm. f.* burler : a dresser of cloth.

† **ENQUÉRANT,** â*n*kérâ*n*, râ*n*t', *adj.* inquisitive.

ENQUÉRIR (S'), s-â*n*kérir, [Lat. : inquirĕre; in; quærĕre, quæsitum, to seek], *v. refl.* [*Je m'enquiers, tu t'enquiers, il s'enquiert, nous nous enquérons, vous vous enquérez, ils s'enquièrent; je m'enquérais, nous nous enquérions; je m'enquis, nous nous enquîmes; je m'enquerrai; je m'enquerrais; enquiers-toi, qu'il s'enquière, enquérons-nous; que je m'enquière, que nous nous enquérions; que vous vous enquériez, qu'ils s'enquièrent; que je m'enquisse; s'enquiérant; enquis*] to inquire, to enquire : *a*) (with *de*, of, for) to make search, to institute an inquiry; to make inquiry for; to ask; *b*) (with *de*, about, after, for, into) to seek for by investigation, to make investigation, to make inquiries (about), to examine. **Je me suis enquis de cet homme dans toute la ville, et je n'ai pu savoir sa demeure,** I made inquiries about that man all over the town, and could not find out where he lives. **Enquérez-vous de cela,** inquire about that. **Enquérez-vous avec soin de ce qu'il prétend faire,** make careful inquiries about what he means to do. **Nul ne s'enquit de ce que j'étais devenu,** no one inquired about what had become of me. *G. Sand.* **Il faut s' — près des témoins du fait,** we must examine the witnesses of the deed.

† **ENQUERRE,** â*n*kêr', *va.* to inquire. **A —,** 1. to be inquired into; 2. *Herald.* false, of false heraldry. **Armes à —,** false arms.

ENQUÊTE, â*n*kêt', [enquérir], *sf.* inquest, inquiry, investigation : the act of inquiring, search by question; investigation, examination. **— judiciaire,** judicial investigation. **Ordonner une —,** to order an inquiry to be made. **Procéder à une —,** to set on foot an inquiry. **Faire une —,** to inquire (into). **Commission d' —,** committee of inquiry.

ENQUÊTER (S'), s-â*n*kêté-r, *v. refl.* 1. to inquire, to make inquiry; 2. to care. **Il ne s'enquête de rien,** he cares, he troubles himself about nothing.

ENQUÊTEUR, â*n*kêtœr, *adj. m.* inquiring.

ENQUÊTEUR, *sm.* inquirer, inquisitor.

ENRACINEMENT, â*n*rasin'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* rooting : the act of fixing by the root.

ENRACINER, â*n*rasiné-r, [en; racine], *va.* to root; *a*) to fix in the earth by the roots; to plant; *b*) *Fig.* to establish, to confirm; to fix; *c*) to impress deeply; to implant (feelings, ideas, etc.), to infuse. *a*) **— un arbre,** to root a tree. *b*) **— les abus,** to confirm abuses. **— les préjugés,** to confirm prejudice. *c*) **Ces tendres sentiments que l'amour enracine au cœur des vrais amants,** those tender feelings which love implants in the hearts of true lovers *Corn. Tois. d'or* III. 3. **Voilà comment on enracine les préjugés chez les hommes,** that is how prejudices are fixed in people's minds. *Volt.*

ENRACINER (S'), *v. refl.* to root, to take root : *a*) to take hold by the roots; *b*) *Fig.* to become fixed, established; to become rooted. *a*) **Les plantes marines s'enracinent sur les sables,** sea weeds take root in the sand. *b*) **On a vu s' — cette coutume bizarre,** this strange custom was seen to take root. **Une opinion qui s'enracine dans les esprits,** an opinion which becomes rooted in the minds of men. **La haine s'enracine dans son cœur,** hatred becomes rooted in his heart. **Les mauvais penchants ne s'enracinent que trop facilement dans l'âme,** evil inclinations get only too easily rooted in out hearts. (With the suppression of the personal pronoun :) **Il ne faut pas laisser — les abus,** we must not let abuses take root.

ENRAGÉ, E, â*n*razhé, *adj.* 1. (of ani-

mals) mad, rabid. **Un chien —,** a mad dog. **Manger de la vache enragée,** to suffer great hardships and privation. — *Prov.* : **Quand on veut tuer son chien, on dit qu'il est —,** give a dog a bad name and hang him.

2. (of person) mad, enraged, furious, exasperated. **Il faut être — pour agir ainsi,** one must be mad to act in such a manner. **Être — contre quelqu'un,** to be enraged against a person.

3. raging : furious, violent, desperate ; excessive, extreme. **Sous le joug de nos plus enragés et mortels ennemis,** under the yoke of our most furious and desperate enemies. **Un joueur —,** a desperate gambler. **Une passion enragée,** excessive, mad passion. **Une audace enragée,** desperate, extreme audacity. **Il a fait ici un temps — depuis trois jours,** for the last three days, the weather here has been simply wretched. *Mme de Sév.* **Une musique enragée,** discordant music. **Il fait une dépense enragée,** he spends outrageously.

ENRAGÉ, E, *sm. f.* madman *m*, madwoman *f*. **Les enragés sont à craindre,** mad people are to be feared. **Aimer le jeu comme un —,** to be excessively fond of playing. **Se battre comme un —,** to fight like a madman. **Crier comme un —,** to shout like a madman.

ENRAGEANT, E, ânrazhân-t, *adj. Fam.* enraging, maddening, provoking, vexing. **Cela est —,** that is maddening.

ENRAGER, ânrazhé-r [en ; rage], *vn.* [takes an *e* after *g* before *a* and *o* : *nous enrageons* ; *j'enrageais* ; *enrageant.*] **1.** to go mad, to become mad. **Si ce chien ne boit pas, il enragera,** if this dog does not drink he will become mad.

2. to be mad : *a*) to suffer with pain, to ache ; *b*) to be excited with any violent appetite, desire or passion ; to be longing for ; *c*) to be enraged, furious, exasperated, angry, vexed ; to be in a rage. *a*) **Il enrage du mal de dents,** he is mad with the toothache. **Il n'enrage pas pour mentir,** it comes quite natural to him to tell lies. *b*) **— de soif,** to be dying with thirst. **Il enrage de parler,** he is longing to speak. **Il enrage de se montrer,** he is most anxious to show himself. *c*) **Je n'y puis plus tenir, j'enrage,** I cannot stand it any longer, I am exasperated. **Il enrage de se voir humilié,** he is vexed at being so humbled. **J'enrage de me taire et d'entendre mentir,** it exasperates me not to speak, and to hear such lies. **J'enrage de lui avoir donné cela,** I am mad at having given him that **Il enrage contre vous,** he is in a rage against you. **Prendre patience en enrageant,** to endure what we cannot help silently. **Faire —,** to enrage, to madden, to drive mad, to exasperate. **Il ferait — la bête et le marchand,** he is never satisfied.

ENRAYEMENT *or* **ENRAIEMENT,** ânrêmân-t, *sm.* putting on the drag ; locking.

ENRAYER, ânréyér, [en ; raie], *va.* [Conj. like *balayer.*] **1.** to spoke : to furnish a wheel with spokes ; to put spokes to ; **2.** to lock : to fasten a wheel so as to impede motion ; to stop, (with a trig or a stone) to scotch, to trig; (with a chain) to apply the skid ; to put the drag on ; (of a railway) to apply the break ; **3.** *Fig.* to stop, to moderate ; to rein up, to restrain, to check. — **une roue,** to scotch a wheel. — **un mouvement d'opinion,** to check a movement of opinion. [*Naut.* :] **Vous mangez votre bien en herbe, je vous conseille d' —,** you spend your money before you receive it, I advise you to rein up. **Assez de mauvaises plaisanteries, il est temps d' —,** come, it is time we stop all this silly joking. *J. J. Rousseau. Hél.* I. 52.

3. *Agr.* to plough the first furrow.

ENRAYOIR, ânrèywar, *sm.* **1.** † trigger (of a cross-bow) ; **2.** trigger, drag : an apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of a carriage-wheel in descending a hill ; skid ; a chain.

ENRAYURE, ânrèyur', *sf.* **1.** drag, trigger ; skid (of wheels) ; **2.** *Agr.* first furrow ; **3.** *Carp.* prop, support ; platform (of a roof).

ENRÉGIMENTER, ânrézhimânté-r, [en ; régiment], *va.* **1.** to embody, to form into a regiment ; **2.** *Fig.* to enlist, to engage (in a party).

ENRÉGIMENTER (S'), *v. refl.* to enlist, to engage.

ENREGISTRABLE, ânrœzhistrabl', *adj.* registrable : that may be registered.

ENREGISTRÉ, E, ânrœzhistré, *adj.* registered ; recorded.

ENREGISTREMENT, ânrœzhistrœmân-t *sm.* registry : *a*) registration, enrolment ; the act of registering ; recording ; entry ; *b*) registrar-office ; a place where a register is kept. **Bureau d' —,** registrar-office. **Taxe, droit d' —,** registry-dues. **Receveur de l'—,** registrar.

ENREGISTRER, ânrœzhistré-r, [en ; registre], *va.* to register : *a*) to record, to make a record of ; to take note of, to note down ; *b*) to enroll ; to enter on a register. **Il faut bien faire — ce bail,** you must have that lease duly registered. — **une lettre,** to register a letter. **N'oubliez paz de faire — vos bagages,** don't forget to have your luggage registered. **Le parlement refusa d' — les nouveaux édits,** the parliament refused to enrol the new edicts.

ENREGISTRER (s'), v. *refl.* to be registered ; to be recorded ; to be enrolled.

ENREGISTREUR, ânrœzhistrœr, *sm.* **1.** registrar : one who keeps a register of official records ; **2.** register : a contrivance for recording or calculating the performance of an engine, or the rapidity of a process.

ENRÊNEMENT, ênrènmân-t, [enrêner], *sm.* **1.** reining in of a horse ; **2.** bearing, rein.

ENRÊNER, ânrèné-r, [en ; rène], *va.* to rein in, to tie a horse by the reins.

ENRÊNOIRE, ânrênwar;, [enrêner], *sf.* post to which a horse is tied.

ENRHUMER, ânrumé-r, [en ; rhume], *va.* to give a cold to (a person). **Le moindre changement de temps l'enrhume,** the least change in the weather gives him a cold. **Je suis enrhumé du cerveau,** I have a cold in the head.

ENRHUMER (S'), *v. refl.* to catch cold, to catch a cold, to take cold.

ENRICHI, E, ânrishi, *adj.* enriched : *a*) grown rich ; *b*) adorned, set.

ENRICHI, E, *sm. f.* upstart : one who rises suddenly to wealth.

ENRICHIR, ânrishir, [en ; riche], *va.* to enrich : *a*) to make rich, to make wealthy ; *b*) to endow ; to supply with anything desirable, to store ; *c*) to adorn, to ornament, to set ; to embellish. *a*) **Ils appauvrissent leurs maisons pour — des monastères,** they impoverish their houses to enrich monasteries. *Fléchier.* **Le commerce enrichit les États,** commerce enriches states. (Absolutely) **Le travail enrichit,** work enriches people. *b*) **La terre ne demande qu'à — ses habitants,** the earth is ever willing to enrich its inhabitants *Fén.* **L'enfant enrichit continuellement sa mémoire,** children are continually enriching their memory. **Il cherche à — son esprit de nouvelles connaissances,** he tries to store his mind with new knowledge. **La chimie a enrichi l'industrie de ses découvertes,** chemistry has enriched industry with its discoveries. *c*) **— de pierreries la poignée d'une épée,** to set the hilt of a sword with precious stones. **— un album de beaux dessins,** to embellish an album with sketches. **— une langue,** to enrich a language.

ENRICHIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to enrich one's self, to grow rich ; to thrive. **Il s'est enrichi par le commerce,** he has grown rich in business. **On ne peut guère compter sur la fidélité d'un général qui a la passion de s' —,** the fidelity of a general, who is anxious to grow rich, can scarcely be depended upon. *Rollin His. Anc.* — *Prov.* : **Qui paye ses dettes s'enrichit,** he who pays his debts, grows rich.

2. (of things) to be enriched. **Un âge s'enrichit des pensers d'un autre âge,** one age is enriched with the thoughts of another. **La vue s'enrichit aux dépens du toucher,** sight is enriched at the expense of touch. **Le cabinet de cet antiquaire s'est enrichi d'une collection de médailles,** the cabinet of this antiquary has been enriched by a collection of medals.

ENRICHISSEMENT, ânrishis'mân-t, [from enrichir ; en ; riche], *sm.* **1.** enrichment : *a*) enriching ; the act of enriching ; increase of wealth ; *b*) improvement by the supply of what is useful or desirable. **Un sage emploi de néologismes et de mots étrangers contribue à l' — d'une langue,** a wise use of neologisms and foreign words helps to enrich a language. *Bescherelle.*

2. embellishment ; ornament, adornment. **L' — d'un palais,** the embellishment of a palace. **L'or est un grand — dans les étoffes,** gold is a great ornament to stuff.

ENROCHEMENT, ânrosh'mân-t, *sm.* enrockment : a mass of large stones piled up into a solid rough wall, in order to resist the force of water.

ENROCHER, ânroshé-r, [en ; roche], *va.* to make an enrockment.

ENRÔLÉ, ânrôlé, *sm.* one enlisted. **— volontaire,** volunteer.

ENRÔLEMENT, ânrôlmân-t, *sm.* **1.** enlistment : the act of enlisting ; a voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor ; **2.** enrolment : a writing in which an enlistement is recorded.

ENRÔLER, ânrôlé-r, [en ; rôle], *va.* **1.** to enrol : to write in a roll or register ; to insert a name or enter in a list ; **2.** to enlist : *a*) to engage in the army, by entering the name in a register ; *b*) to engage in some cause. *a*) **— des soldats,** to enlist soldiers.

ENRÔLER, (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to enrol one's self ; **2.** to enlist, to enlist one's self ; to volunteer.

ENRÔLEUR, ânrôlœr, *sm.* enroller : one who enrols ; recruiting-sergeant.

ENROUÉ, E, ânroué, *adj.* hoarse : having the voice rough. **Un homme —,** a man with a rough voice. **Une voix enrouée,** a hoarse voice. **Avoir la voix enrouée, être —,** to have a hoarse voice, to be hoarse.

ENROUEMENT *or* **ENROÛMENT,** ânroumân-t, *sm.* hoarseness : the state of being hoarse, roughness of voice.

ENROUER, ânroué-r, [Low Lat. : inraucāre ; Lat. : raucari ; raucus, hoarse], *va.* to make hoarse.

ENROUER (S'), *v. refl.* to make one's self hoarse, to become hoarse.

ENROUILLÉ, E, ânrouyé, *adj.* rusty : covered with rust.

ENROUILLEMENT, ânrouy'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** rusting : the act of making rusty ; **2.** rustiness : the state of being rusty.

ENROUILLER, ânrouyé-r, [en; rouille], *va.* to rust: *a*) to make rusty, to cover with rust; *b*) *Fig.* to impair by time or inactivity. *a*) **L'humidité enrouille le fer**, damp makes iron rusty. *b*) **La vieillesse enrouille l'esprit**, the mind grows rusty in old age.

ENROUILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to rust: *a*) to gather rust, to become rusty; *b*) *Fig.* to become full by inaction, to be impaired by inactivity, to grow rusty. **S' — dans l'oisiveté**, to grow rusty in idleness.

ENROULAGE, ânroulazh', *sm.* rolling, rolling up: the act of roling.

ENROULEMENT, ânroul'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** rolling, rolling up, roll: the act of rolling, or the state of being rolled. **L' — d'un cordon autour du corps**, the rolling of a rope round the body.

2. *Arch.* scroll: *a*) a volute; *b*) a convolute or spiral ornament of various forms.

ENROULER, ânroulé-r, [en; rouler], *va.* to roll, to roll up; to wrap round. **— une pièce d'étoffe**, to roll up a piece of stuff. **— un drapeau autour de sa hampe**, to roll a flag round its staff.

ENROULER (S'), *v. refl.* to roll one's self up; to roll: to be formed into a roll; to wind one's self; to twist, to twine. **Le serpent s'enroula autour de son corps**, the snake rolled itself round his body. **Les arabesques s'enroulent bien autour de ce médaillon**, the arabesques form a pretty pattern round this medallion.

ENRUBANNER, ânrubané-r, [en; ruban], *va.* to trim with ribbons.

ENRUBANNER (S'), *v. refl.* to adorn one's self with ribbons.

ENRUE, ânru, [rue], *sf*, large furrow.

ENSABLEMENT, ânsablœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** sand-bank: obstruction of a stream by sand; **2.** *Railw.* ballasting.

ENSABLER, ânsablé-r, [en; sable], *va.* **1.** *Naut.* to run on a sand-bank, to run aground, to strand; **2.** to sand: to cover with sand.

ENSABLER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** *Naut.* to run on a sand-bank, to run aground, to strand; **2.** to be filled, blocked up with sand.

ENSABOTER, ânsaboté-r, [en; sabot], *va.* **1.** to put on wooden-shoes; **2.** to apply a skid to (a wheel); **3.** *Artill.* to bottom, or fix the wooden bottom to a shot or shell.

ENSACHEMENT, ânsash'mân-t, [ensacher], *sm.* bagging; putting in sacks.

ENSACHER, ânsashé-r, [en; sac], *va.* to bag; to put in sacks (of corn, etc.).

ENSACHOIR, ânsashwar, *sm.* open sack-holder.

ENSAFRANER, ânsafrané-r, [en; safran], *va.* to saffron: to tinge or dye with saffron.

† **ENSAISINER**, ânsèziné-r, [en; saisine], *va. Law-t.* to invest with; to put in possession of furniture, etc.

ENSAL, E, ânsal, al', [Lat.: ensis, sword], *adj.* ensiform.

ENSANGLANTÉ, E, ânsânglanté, *adj.* bloody: covered, stained or smeared with blood; blood-stained; blood-sized, blood-polluted. **Le chien avait la gueule ensanglantée**, the dog's mouth was bloody.

ENSANGLANTEMENT, ânsânglânt'mân-t, *sm.* blooding; blood-staining.

ENSANGLANTER, ânsânglânté-r, [en; sang], *va.* **1.** to blood, to bloody: to stain with blood; to blood-stain. **La blessure qu'il reçut ensanglanta ses habits**, his wound stained his clothes with blood. **Les cruels ont deux fois ensanglanté la paix**, cruel men have twice stained peace with blood. *J. Chenier, Ch.* IX. IV. 4. **Ce prince a ensanglanté son règne**, this prince has stained his reign with blood.

2. to shed, to spill blood upon (the stage); **3.** to end (games) in bloodshed.

ENSEIGNABLE, ânsènyabl', *adj.* teachable: that may be taught.

ENSEIGNANT, E, ânsènyân, ânt', *adj.* teaching. **Le corps —**, the body (*or* corporation) of teachers, the staff of professors, the university.

ENSEIGNE, ânsèny', [Lat.: insignia, *pl.* of insigne; signum, mark], *sf.* **1.** sign: *a*) token, signal, mark, indication; anything indicating something else; *b*) sign-board, sign-post, something hung or set near or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation or what is made or sold within. *a*) **La sincérité est l' — de l'honnête homme**, sincerity is the token of an honest man. **A bonnes enseignes**, on sure grounds: on good security; deservedly, justly. **A telles enseignes que**, so much so that. *b*) **L' — fait la chalandise**, men judge by appearances. **L' — d'un cabaret**, a beerhouse sign-board. **Nous sommes tous deux logés à la même —**, we are both of us in the same predicament. **Le pauvre diable couchait à l' — de la lune, à l' — de la belle étoile**, the poor wretch slept out in the open air. **Il loge à l'— du Lion d'or**, he lodges at the golden Lion. **Ce n'est bon qu'à faire une — à bière**, this painting is only fit to be used as a sign-post. — *Prov.*: **A bon vin point d'enseigne**, good wine needs no bush.

2. ensign: flag, banner, colour, standard; streamer. **Les enseignes romaines étaient des aigles**, eagles were the standard of the Romans. **Combattre sous les enseignes de quelqu'un**, to fight under the banner of a person. **Gaule d' —**, *Naut.* flag-staff.

3. ensigncy: the office or commission of an ensign; **4.** *Milit.* company; † **5.** bunch (of diamonds); **6.** † three ells (of cloth).

ENSEIGNE, *sm.* **1.** ensign, ensign-bearer: the officer who carried the flag or colours; **2.** *Naut.* second lieutenant (of a ship of war).

ENSEIGNEMENT, ânsèny'mân-t, [enseigner], *sm.* **1.** instruction: *a*) the act or the art of instructing: teaching: tuition; *b*) precept, lesson. *a*) **L' — primaire**, elementary teaching. **L' — secondaire**, middle-class teaching. **L' — supérieur, universitaire**, university teaching. **L' — des langues vivantes**, the teaching of modern languages. **L' — classique**, classical teaching, instruction. **Ce professeur a la pratique de l' —**, that professeur is accustomed to tuition. **La carrière de l' —**, the profession of a teacher. **Elle est dans l' —**, she is a teacher. **L' — développe la moralité d'un peuple**, instruction develops the morality of a nation. *b*) **Donner de bons enseignements**, to teach good precepts. **Pratiquons cet —**, let us follow this precept.

2. † *Law-t.* proof.

ENSEIGNER, ânsènyé-r, [Low Lat. insignāre; Lat.: signāre; signum, sign], *va.* to teach: *a*) to instruct, to impart knowledge to; to inform; to tutor, to educate; *b*) to deliver for instruction; *c*) to communicate the knowledge of; to inculcate as true or important; *d*) to show; to suggest to the mind; *e*) to show, to tell, to indicate; to point, to direct. *a*) **— la jeunesse**, to teach, to instruct youth. **Une femme peut faire des fautes dans sa langue, si elle n'y a été enseignée**, a woman may make mistakes in her own language if she has not been taught it. *Volt. Lettres.* 185. **Allez, enseignez toutes les nations**, go ye, and teach all nations. *Bib. Matt.* XXVIII. 19. *b*) **— une langue**, to teach a language. **— les mathématiques**, to teach mathematics. *c*) **Enseignez la raison, la justice et les mœurs**, teach men to be rational, just and moral. **Il est d'autres vertus que je veux —**, there are other virtues which I mean to tell you of. *d*) **Quelques animaux nous ont enseigné à bâtir des maisons**, some animals have taught us how to build houses. **Tout le monde veut — à bien faire, et personne ne veut l'apprendre**, we are all of us ready to teach, but not to learn what ought to be done. **Il a voulu nous — par là que**, he wished by that to show us that, *Nodier*. **Il vous enseignera ce qu'il faut que vous disiez**, he shall teach you what ye ought to say. **Non, quoi que l'ignorance enseigne sur ce point**, no, whatever ignorance teaches on this point.

e) **— le chemin le plus court à quelqu'un**, to show a person the shortest way. **Enseignez-moi le village de...**, tell me where is the village of...

ENSEIGNEUR, ânsènyœr, *sm.* teacher, instructor.

ENSELLÉ, E, ânsèlé, *adj.* saddle-backed, hollow-backed.

ENSELLER, ânsèlé-r, [en; selle], *va.* to saddle: to put a saddle upon (a horse).

ENSEMBLE, ânsânbl', [Lat.: in; simul, at once], *adv.* **1.** together: *a*) one with another, in company, in union, unitedly; in concert jointly; *b*) in continuity, on a state of union; *c*) at the same time; at once. **Ils sont sortis —**, they went out together. **Dansons —**, let us dance together. **Vivre —**, to live together. **Notre courtisan philosophe, si ces deux mots peuvent aller —**, our philosophical courtier, if these two words may be used together. *D'Alembert.* **Ils sont très bien —**, they get on very well together. *c*) **Les deux adversaires tirèrent —**, the two opponents fired together. **J'ai votre fille — et ma gloire à défendre**, I have your daughter and my glory to defend at the same time. *Rac. Eph.* IX. 6. **Cet esprit si solide et si délicat tout —**, that deep and at the same time delicate mind.

2. Le tout —, the whole; the mass, the total. **Vendre le tout —**, to sell the whole. **Cette comédie a des défauts, mais le tout — attache les spectateurs**, this comedy has its defects, but on the whole it interests the public. **L'argot est tout — un phénomène littéraire et un résultat social**, slang is at once a literary phenomenon and a social outcome. *V. Hugo.*

ENSEMBLE, *sm.* **1.** whole, ensemble: all the parts taken together; masses and details viewed or considered with relation to each other; regular combination of parts; entirety, entireness; aggregate. **L' — des auditeurs était attentif**, on the whole the audience was attentive. **Tout cela forme un assez bel —**, all the parts taken together produce a fine effect. **L' — d'un paysage**, the whole of a landscape. **Le monde est un spectacle dont l' — ne peut être saisi que de loin**, the world is a spectacle the whole of which can only be seen at a distance. **En poésie, rien n'est beau que par les rapports des détails avec l' —**, in poetry the beauty consists only of a just proportion between the details and the ensemble. *Marmontel.* **L' — des nations européennes**, all the European nations taken together.

2. accord, harmony; uniformity. **Exécuter une ouverture avec —**, *Mus.* to play an overture with harmony. **Morceau d' —** piece of music for several voices; ensemble.

Mettre de l' — dans ses mouvements, to be uniform on one's movements.

3. unity. **Mettre de l' — dans son discours,** to be observant of unity in one's speech. **Ce drame manque d' —,** there is no unity in that drama.

ENSEMENCEMENT, ân*s*'mân*s*'mân-t, [ensemenser], *sm. Agr.* sowing.

ENSEMENCER, ân*s*'mân*s*é-r, [en; semence], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *Nous ensemençons, ensemençant.*] *Agr.* to sow (a field).

ENSEMENCER (S'), *v. refl.* to be sowed *or* sown.

ENSERRER, ânsèré-r, [en; serrer], *va.* 1. to lock up; to shut up; 2. to enclose, to contain, to embrace; to encircle. **Mais quand j'achetai cette terre, ses vignes et ses prés, et tout ce qu'elle enserre,** but when I bought this estate, its vineyards and its meadows, and everything it contains.

3. to house (plants), to put into a greenhouse.

ENSEUILLEMENT, ân*s*œy'mân-t, [en; seuil], *sm. Arch.* sill (of a window).

ENSEVELIR, [en; O. Fr. : sevelir; Lat. : sepelire, to bury], *va.* 1. to shroud, to enshroud : to put in a shroud, to dress for the grave; to lay out (a corpse); 2. to bury : *a*) to entomb, to put into a grave, to sepulchre, to inter; *b*) to cover with a mass of earth, water, or other matter; to swallow up, to ingulf; *c*) to hide, to conceal. *a*) **Les chrétiens ensevelissent leurs morts,** Christians bury their dead. *b*) **Le chameau ensevelit sa tête dans le sable,** the camel buries its head in the sand. **La mer furieuse ensevelit les vaisseaux dans ses abîmes,** the raging sea swallows up the vessels. **Quelques secousses ont suffi pour — dans les entrailles de la terre cette ville riche et florissante,** a few shocks were enough to bury this wealthy, flourishing city in the bowels of the earth. *Bescherelle.* **Ensevelissons ma vie ainsi que ma douleur dans une éternelle et profonde solitude,** let us bury my life as well as my grief in deep, everlasting solitude. *Mme de Genlis.*

3. to absorb, to swallow up. **Il est enseveli dans ses livres,** he is buried on his books.

ENSEVELIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to bury one's self. **Le général Daumesnil était résolu à s'— sous les murs du fort de Vincennes, plutôt que de le rendre à l'ennemi,** general Daumesnil had made up his mind to bury himself under the walls of the fortress of Vincennes rather than give it up to the enemy. *Bescherelle.* **Ces hommes s'étaient ensevelis vivants dans les solitudes,** those men had buried themselves alive in solitude. *Fléchier.* **S'— dans les livres,** to be buried in books. **Moi, renoncer au monde avant que de vieillir, et dans votre désert aller m'— !** what! renounce the world before I grow old, and go to bury myself in your wilderness. *Mol. Mis.* v. 7.

2. (of things) to be buried. **Le grain, dans le limon poudreux tombe et s'ensevelit,** wheat falls in dusty slime and is buried. *St. Lambert.*

ENSEVELISSEMENT, ân*s*œv'lis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. shrouding, putting in a shroud, laying out; 2. burial, entombing, interment.

ENSEVELISSEUR, EUSE, ân*s*œv'lisœr, sœz', *sm.* 1. layer out; 2. burier; one who buries.

ENSIFORME, ânsifôrm', [Lat. : ensis, sword; forme], *adj.* ensiform : having the shape of a sword; sword-like.

ENSILAGE, ânsilazh', [en; silo], *sm.* putting (corn) in a silo.

ENSIMER, ânsimé-r, [en; O. Fr. : saim, for sain, fat, as in saindoux], *va.* to oil, to grease (cloth).

ENSOLEILLÉ, E, ânsolayé, *adj.* sunny, bathed in sunshine.

ENSOLEILLER, ânsolayé-r, [en; soleil], *va.* to shine upon, to light up (of the sun).

ENSOMMEILLÉ, E, ân*s*omayé, [en; sommeil], *adj.* heavy with sleep, sleepy.

ENSORCELANT, E, ânsôrsœlân-t, ânt', *adj.* bewitching, charming.

ENSORCELER, ânsôrsœlé-r, [en : sorcier], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before an *e* mute : *j'ensorcelle.*] to bewitch : *a*) to effect by sorcery or witchcraft; *b*) *Fig.* to charm, to enchant, to fascinate; to captivate, to win. **Il s'est laissé — par cette femme,** he allowed himself to be bewitched by that woman.

ENSORCELER, (S'), *v. refl.* to be bewitched.

ENSORCELEUR, EUSE, ânsôrsœlœr, œz', *sm. f.* bewitcher : one who bewitches.

ENSORCELLEMENT, ânsôrcèl'mân-t, *sm.* 1. bewitchment, bewitching, bewitchery : the act of bewitching; enchantment, fascination; charm; 2. bewitchedness : state of being bewitched.

ENSOUFRER, ânsoufré-r, [en; soufre,] *va.* to sulphurate, to sulphur : to impregnate with sulphur.

ENSOUFROIR, ânsoufrwar, [ensoufrer], *sm.* sulphuring stove.

ENSOUPLE, ânsoupl', [Lat. : insubulum], *sf. Weav.* beam (of a loom], cloth-beam. (It is called also *ensuble* or *ensuple.*)

ENSOYER, ân*s*wayé-r, [en; soie, bristle], *va.* to bristle (shoemaker's thread).

† **ENSUAIRER,** ân*s*uèré-r, [en; suaire], *va.* to shroud : to cover with a shroud.

ENSUCRER, ân*s*ukré-r, [en; sucre], *va.* to sugar : to mix or season with sugar. [Little used.]

ENSUITE, ânsuit', [en; suite], *adv.* afterwards, then. **Travaillez d'abord, vous vous reposerez —,** begin by working, then you can rest. **Admettons que je l'ai dit, eh bien, —,** well supposing I did say so, what then?

ENSUITE DE, *prepos. phr.* after. **— de cela, la séance fut élevée,** after that, the meeting was over. **— de quoi, il fut appréhendé au corps,** after which he was taken up.

† **ENSUIVANT, E,** ân*s*uivân, ânt', *adj.* ensuing, following.

ENSUIVRE (S'), s-ân*s*uivr', [en; suivre], *v. refl. defect.* [*Il s'ensuit, ils s'ensuivent; il s'ensuivait, ils s'ensuivaient; il s'ensuivit, ils s'ensuivirent; il s'est ensuivi; il s'ensuivra; il s'ensuivrait; qu'il s'ensuive; qu'il s'ensuivit; ensuivant; ensuivi.*] to follow, to ensue : *a*) to come after; *b*) to succeed, as a consequence; to result; to proceed, to spring. *a*) **Il a commenté le premier chapitre et tout ce qui s'ensuit,** he commented on the first chapter and all that follows. *b*) **Les erreurs qui s'ensuivent d'une proposition,** the errors that ensue from a proposition. **Un grand bien s'ensuivit de tant de maux,** much good sprung from all this evil. [This verb is only used in the third person, both singular and plural; when used impersonally, *S'ensuivre* requires the indicative mood in an affirmative phrase, and the subjunctive in a negative, and generally in an interrogative sentence :] **Il s'ensuit que je suis ruiné,** the consequence is that I am ruined. **Il ne s'ensuit pas que vous ayez tort,** it does not follow that you are in the wrong. **S'ensuit-il que nous ayons tort?** does it follow that we are wrong? **Parce qu'il y a de fausses religions, s'ensuit-il qu'il n'y en a pas une véritable?** because there are false religions does it follow that there is not a true one? *Bossuet.*

ENSUPLE, ân*s*upl', *sf.* V. *Ensouple.*

ENTABLEMENT, ântablœmân-t, [en; table], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* entablature, entablement : that part of an order which is above columns. **L'— comprend l'architrave, la frise et la corniche,** the entablature consists of the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

2. *Build.* table, tablet.

ENTABLER, ântablé-r, *va.* (in cutlery) to fix in, to let in; to shaft together.

ENTACAGE, ENTAQUAGE, ântakazh', [en; taquet], *sm. Weav. Technol.* velvet-protectors.

ENTACHER, ântashé-r, [en; tache], *va.* to taint : *a*) to infect; *b*) *Fig.* to stain, to sully, to tarnish, to contaminate. **Cet arrêt n'entache point son honneur,** that judgment does not sully his honour. **Cet arrêt l'entache dans son honneur,** that judment sullies his honour. **Un homme entaché d'avarice,** a man whose character is stained with avarice. **Un historien taché d'hérésie,** an historian tainted with heresy. **Un acte entaché de nullité,** *Law-t.* a voidable act.

ENTAILLE, ântây', *sf.* 1. cut : *a*) a part cut off; *b*) notch, jag; nick; kerf; groove, mortise; *c*) gash, slash, incised wound. **A tout gâteau leur main fait large —,** they cut a good piece out of every cake. **Faire des entailles dans une poutre,** to cut mortises in a beam. **En jouant avec un couteau, cet enfant s'est fait une large —,** that child gave himself a deep cut playing with a knife.

ENTAILLER, ântâyé-r, [en; tailler], *va.* 1. to cut : *a*) to notch, to jag; *Join.* to mortise; *b*) to gash. **— une poutre,** to mortise a beam. **Je me suis entaillé le doigt,** I have cut my finger.

2. † to carve for ornament, to entail; to engrave.

† **ENTAILLEUR,** ântâyœr, *sm.* carver, engraver.

ENTAILLURE, ântâyur', *sf.* V. *Entaille.*

ENTAME, ântam', *sf.* first cut, outside cut, first slice (of meat, of a loaf).

ENTAMER, ântamé-r, [Low Lat. : intamināre; Lat. : attamināre, to lay hold of], *va.* 1. to cut the first piece of, to make the first cut into, to cut. **— un pain,** to make the first cut into a loaf. **— une pièce de toile,** to begin cutting a piece of linen.

2. to touch : *a*) to begin to eat or drink; *b*) to begin to use; to break in upon. *a*) **— une bouteille de vin,** to begin a bottle of wine. *b*) **— un sac d'argent, un rouleau d'or,** to break in upon a bag of money, a pile of gold.

3. to cut, to incise; to make a slight incision in. **— la peau,** to cut the skin. **D'un coup de sabre il entama l'os du crâne,** he cut the skull with a broadsword. **On entame l'écorce de certains arbres pour en tirer la gomme,** we get the gum out of certain trees by cutting the bark. *Bescherelle.*

4. to injure, to impair, to attack. **— la réputation de quelqu'un,** to attack a person's reputation. **Une grande nation ne laisse pas — son honneur,** a great nation does not allow its honour to be attacked.

5. to encroach upon. **Je connais mes droits et ne crains pas qu'il les entame,** I know what my rights are and I am not afraid of his encroaching upon them.

6. to prevail on *or* upon : *a*) to gain the advantage or superiority; *b*) to influence, to persuade; to bring to terms. **Les députés de l'opposition ne se laissèrent pas — par le ministère,** the deputies of the opposition did not allow the ministry to prevail upon them.

Il est peu de consciences qui ne se laissent pas — par une main pleine d'or, there are few consciences which a handful of gold cannot bring to terms. **Il n'est pas facile d'entamer cet homme-là**, that man is not easily won over.

7. to run down (in a discussion); 8. to fathom, to penetrate. **Il est impénétrable, on ne peut l'—**, he is impenetrable, it is impossible to fathom him.

9. *Milit.* to break through (a body of troops).

10. to begin, to commence, to enter upon, to engage. **— une discussion**, to begin a discussion. **— un procès**, to enter upon a lawsuit. **— une affaire**, to begin an affair. **Elle entama cette dangereuse explication en termes assez mesurés**, she began this dangerous explanation very cautiously.

ENTAMER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to cut one's self; 2. to be begun, to be commenced.

ENTAMURE, *ân*tamur', [entamer; synonym of entame], *sf.* 1. first cut. **L'— du pain**, the first cut of a loaf.

2. cutting; 3. cut, slight incision. **Le coup lui a fait une légère —**, the blow slightly cut him.

4. first stones taken from a quarry.

ENTAQUER, *ân*také-r, [en; taquet], *va.* to join pieces of stuff together.

ENTASIS, *ân*tazis, [Gr.], *sf. Arch.* entasis: the swell of the shaft of a column.

ENTASSEMENT, *ân*tas'mân-t, [entasser], *sm.* heap: *a*) aggregate of many things thrown together; mass, pile, accumulation; *b*) crowd, throng. *a*) **Un — de papiers**, a heap of papers. **Dans cet — d'horribles aventures**, in that horrible mass of adventures. **L'— confus des mots et des phrases**, the confused mass of words and sentences. *b*) **L'entassement fit naître le typhus**, it was from overcrowding that typhus broke out. **On sait quelles mœurs l'— du peuple doit produire**, we know what must be the morals of people who are crowded together.

ENTASSER, *ân*tasé-r, [en; tas], *va.* 1. to heap, to heap up: to lay in a heap, to throw together; to amass, to hoard up; to pile up, to accumulate. **— des sacs de blés**, to pile up sacks of corn. **— des livres dans une chambre**, to pile books up in a room. **— des écus**, to hoard money up. **A force d'— sou par sou, il amassa une grande fortune**, by dint of hoarding up small sums, that man saved a large fortune. **Il a entassé trop de citations dans son livre**, his book is too full of quotations. **Nous entassons sottise sur sottise, infortune sur infortune**, we add folly to folly, misfortune to misfortune. **N'avez-vous point entassé trop d'emplois sur la tête d'un seul homme** ? have you not heaped up too many employments on the head of one man ?

2. to pack together, to crowd, to cram, to huddle together. **On entassa les prisonniers dans une église abandonnée**, the prisoners were huddled together in a deserted church.

ENTASSER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be heaped up, to be piled up, to accumulate. **Les nuages s'entassent fréquemment sur la montagne de la Table**, clouds often accumulate on the Table Mountain. *Bern. de St. Pierre.* **Les ans se sont en foule entassés sur ma tête**, years have accumulated on my head. **Et la feuille aux feuilles s'entasse**, and the leaf added to the leaves.

2. (of persons) to crowd, to huddle together. **Tous les passagers s'entassèrent dans la chaloupe**, all the passengers were huddled together in the launch. **Nous nous sommes entassés dans la voiture**, we crowded into the carriage.

ENTASSEUR, *ân*tasœr, *sm.* heaper, one who makes piles or heaps; hoarder.

ENTE, *ân*t', [Gr.: ἔμφυτον, planted], *sf.* 1. *Arboricult.* graft: a scion used in grafting; 2. grafted stock, stock; 3. *Paint.* handle (of a brush); 4. *Arch.* pier, pillar, pilaster; 5. *Surg.* graft; 6. lure: anything in the form of a bird, to decoy or insnare birds.

ENTÉ, E, *ân*té, *adj.* 1. grafted, ingrafted. **Un songe sur lequel les autres sont entés**, one dream on which the others are ingrafted. *Pasc. Grandeur.* 25. **Une maison, une famille entée sur une autre**, a house, a family ingrafted upon such and such a one.

2. jointed.

ENTÉLÉCHIE, *ân*téléshi, [Gr.: ἐντελέχεια; ἐν, in; τέλος, perfection; ἔχειν, to have], *sf. Philos.* entelechy.

ENTEMENT, *ân*t'mân-t, [enter, to graft], *sm.* grafting, ingrafting.

ENTENDANT, E, *ân*tândân, dânt', *adj.* hearing. **Des enfants entendants**, hearing children: not deaf.

ENTENDEMENT, *ân*tând'mân-t, [entendre], *sm.* understanding: *a*) *Philos.* intellect; mind; *b*) sense, judgment; intelligence. *a*) **Un essai sur l'— humain**, an essay on the human understanding. *b*) **C'est un homme d'—**, he is a man of sense, a sensible man. **Il faut avoir perdu l'—, pour agir ainsi**, no sensible person could act like that.

ENTENDEUR, *ân*tândœr, *sm.* hearer. *Prov.*: **A bon entendeur salut, à bon entendeur peu de paroles**, a word to the wise.

ENTENDRE, *ân*tândr', [Lat.: intendĕre, to tend towards], *vn.* [*J'entends, tu entends, il entend; j'entendais; j'entendis; j'entendrai; j'entendrais; que j'entende; que j'entendisse; entendant; entendu.*] 1. to hear: to receive sensations by the ear, to perceive by the ear. **Parlez plus haut, il n'entend pas**, speak louder, he cannot hear. **— dur**, to be hard of hearing, not to hear well. **— clair**, to hear well. **Il n'entend pas de cette oreille-là**, he is deaf on that side, that is his deaf side; *Fig.* he will not hear anything on the matter. **Il entend de travers**, he hears wrong.

2. (with *à*) to hear of, to listen to: to consent to, to acquiesce in, to approve of. **Elle ne veut — à nulle proposition**, she will not listen to any proposition. **Je lui ai proposé un arrangement, il n'y veut point —**, I proposed an arrangement, but he will not consent to it. **Les raisons qu'il a de ne pas — à la demande**, his reasons for not listening to the request.

3. (followed by an infinitive, or by *que* and the subjunctive) to mean, to intend; to expect, to require, to attend. **Quand je loue cette œuvre, j'entends parler de son style**, when I praise that work, it is its style I am speaking of. **J'entends être obéi**, I mean, intend *or* expect to be obeyed. **J'entends qu'on m'obéisse**, I mean to be obeyed. **Je n'entends que vous fassiez de dépense**, I will not allow you to incur expenses. *Mol. Pourc.* 1. 10.

4. † to apply one's self (to); to be engaged (in). **On n'entendit plus à autre chose qu'à faire toute la diligence possible**, making the utmost speed was the only thing they thought of.

ENTENDRE, *va.* 1. to hear: *a*) to perceive by the ear; *b*) to give audience to, to listen to; to attend to, to give heed to, to heed; *c*) to attend to judicially; *d*) to attend or listen to favourably, or with a purpose of compliance. *a*) **— du bruit**, to hear a noise. **— le son des cloches**, to hear the sound of bells. **— le canon**, to hear the canon. **J'entends parler à côté**, I hear talking, close by. **Il me semble que j'entends un chien qui aboie**, I fancy I hear a dog barking. *Mol. Av.* 1. 7. **— en passant, par hasard**, to overhear. **Il se fait tant de bruit qu'on n'entendrait pas Dieu tonner**, such a noise as this would drown thunder itself. [Followed by an infinitive:] **J'ai entendu dire cette nouvelle**, I have heard this news. **La nouvelle que j'ai entendu dire**, the news I heard. **On entend dire qu'il y a eu un incendie**, we hear that there has been a fire. **Je les ai entendus parler allemand**, I heard them speaking German. **Avez-vous entendu parler de ce procès** ? have you heard of this lawsuit ? **Je ne veux plus — parler de cet homme**, I do not wish to hear any more of that man. **Une voix me fit — ces paroles**, I heard a voice saying these words. **Au milieu de ce bruit je n'ai pu me faire —**, I could not make myself heard in the midst of that noise. *b*) **— un orateur**, to hear an orator. **Parlez, je suis prêt à vous —**, speak, I am ready to hear you. **Si vous voulez m'— jusqu'au bout**, if you will deign to hear me out. **— la lecture d'un roman**, to listen to the reading of a novel. **— en confession**, to hear in confession. **— la messe**, to attend mass. **A — les réformateurs, il faudrait recommencer le monde**, according to reformers the world ought to be begun over again. **A vous — il s'agirait de quelque chose de fort grave**, according to you, it would be a very serious thing. *c*) **— des témoins**, to hear witnesses. **— les avocats des deux parties**, to hear counsel on both sides. *d*) **Dieu entendit ses vœux**, God heard his prayers. **Le Seigneur m'a entendu**, the Lord heard me. — *Prov.* **Qui n'entend qu'une cloche, n'entend qu'un son**, one story is good till another is told. **Il n'est pire sourd que celui qui ne veut pas entendre**, none so deaf as those who will not hear.

2. to hear of: to learn by hearing; to be told. **Avez-vous jamais entendu une victoire plus glorieuse** ? did you ever hear of such a glorious victory ? *Bossuet.* **Les femmes et les puissants ne veulent rien — qui ne leur plaise**, women and powerful men will only listen to what they like to hear.

3. to think proper, to list, to please. **Faites comme vous l'entendrez**, do as you think proper (*or* as you please). **Chacun fait comme il l'entend**, every one does as he likes.

4. to mean, to intend. **Qu'entendez-vous par là** ? what do you mean by that ? **Comment l'entendez-vous** ? what do you mean by that? **Je l'entends ainsi**, this is what I mean.

5. to understand: *a*) to apprehend, to comprehend, to know; *b*) to know the meaning of; to be able to interpret; *c*) to know another's meaning; *d*) to know by experience; to be skilful in. *a*) **Des mystères que nous n'entendons pas**, mysteries which we do not understand. **Il entend tout de travers**, he misunderstands everything. **Ils n'entendent pas un mot de français**, they do not understand a word of French. **Donner à —, laisser —, faire —**, to give to understand; to give a hint, to intimate. **Combien était-il important de faire — qui vous êtes** ! how important it was to let it be known who you are ! *Pascal. Prov.* 15. **Il m'a donné à — que vous me blâmiez**, he gave me to understand that you blamed me. **Je veux leur faire — que...**, I wish to give them to understand that... *b*) **Les sots lisent un livre et ne l'entendent point**, fools read a book without understanding it. **— l'apologue**, to understand fable. **— à demi-mot**, to take a hint. **Il n'entend pas la raillerie**, he cannot take a joke. **Je n'entends pas les choses comme cela**, I don't understand things in that way. **— malice à quelque**

chose, to put a malicious construction on a thing. **Il a fait allusion à votre disgrâce, mais sans y — malice**, he alluded to your disgrace; but he did not speak spitefully. *c*) **Je commence, madame, enfin à vous —**, I am beginning to understand you at last, madam. **Son silence et la tristesse de son visageme faisaient assez — ce qu'il voulait me reprocher**, I fully understood by his silence and the sad expression of his face what he wished to reproach me with. *Fén.* **Explique-toi, si tu veux qu'on t'entende**, explain yourself, if you wish to be understood. **Je ne sais si je me fais —**, I do not know if I make myself understood. **Sortez, entendez-vous ?** go out, leave the room, do you hear ? *d*) **C'est un métier que je n'entends pas bien**, it is a business which I do not understand well. **— les affaires**, to understand business. **Il entend parfaitement ses intérêts**, he perfectly understands his interest. **Il n'entend rien aux affaires**, he knows nothing about business. **Il entend bien son métier**, he knows his trade well. — *Prov.* : **Chacun fait comme il l'entend**, every one acts as he thinks best.

ENTENDRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be heard. **Cette cloche s'entend de toute la commune**, that bell is heard all over the parish. **Un bruit affreux s'entend**, an awful noise is heard. **Sa voix ne s'entend pas**, his voice is not heard. **Le canon de Waterloo s'entendait à dix lieues du champ de bataille**, the canon of Waterloo was heard at a distance of ten leagues from the battle-field.

2. to hear one's own voice; **3.** to hear each other's voice, to hear each other. **Le bruit est si grand dans cette salle qu'on ne peut s'—**, there is such a noise in this room that we cannot hear each other.

4. to be understood. **Ce passage ne s'entend pas facilement**, that passage is not easily made out. **Cela s'entend**, that is understood, that is taken for granted, of course, to be sure.

5. to understand each other; **6.** to know what one means. **Vous riez de moi, mais je prendrai ma revanche, je m'entends bien**, you are making fun of me; but I know what I mean and I shall revenge myself. **Il ne s'entend pas lui-même**, he does not know himself what he means.

7. to agree : *a*) to be on good terms, on a good footing with a person; *b*) to act in concert, in unison; to plot together, to collude, to have a secret understanding; *c*) to enter into an arrangement, to come to an agreement, to settle. *a*) **Nous nous entendons bien**, we are on good terms. **Il est très aimable, je m'entends fort bien avec lui**, he is very amiable, I am on very good terms with him. *b*) **Entendons-nous bien, et nous réussirons**, let us understand one another, and we shall succeed. **Ils s'entendent comme larrons en foire**, they are hand and glove together; they are as thick as thieves. **On l'accuse de s'— avec l'ennemi**, he is accused of having a secret understanding with the enemy. *c*) **Nous n'avons pas pu nous — sur le prix**, we could not agree about the price.

8. to understand : *a*) (with *à*) to be skilful, to be skilled in; to know; *b*) (with *en*) to be a good judge of, to be a connoisseur. *a*) **Il s'entend à la culture**, he understands husbandry. **Il s'entend aux affaires**, he understands business. [*Fam.* : **Il s'y entend comme à ramer des choux**, he does not understand anything at all about it. *b*) **Il s'entend en musique, en tableaux**, he is a good judge of music, of paintings.

ENTENDU, E, ântându, [*p. part.* of entendre, meaning to understand], *adj.* (of persons) intelligent; skilled, skilful, clever. **Un homme — aux affaires**, a clever man of business. **C'est un négociant très — dans le commerce**, he is a merchant well versed in business; (of things) laid out, ordered, disposed, contrived. **Les jardins étaient bien entendus et ornés de belles statues**, the gardens were well laid out and ornamented with beautiful statues. **Un repas bien —**, a well ordered meal. **C'est —**, that is understood. **C'est une affaire entendue**, the matter is understood; that is agreed upon.

ENTENDU, E, *sm. f.* **Faire l'—**, to pretend to be clever, to be knowing.

BIEN ENTENDU, *adv. phr.* certainly, of course, to be sure.

BIEN ENTENDU QUE, *conj. phr.* it being understood that, on condition that, provided that. **Voilà mon opinion, bien — que je ne l'impose à personne**, that is my opinion, but let it understood that I do not wish to impose it on anybody. **Je vous promets de partir, mais bien — que vous reviendrez demain**, I'll allow you to go, provided that you will come back to-morrow. *Bescherelle.* **Voilà la règle, bien — qu'il y a des exceptions**, that's the rule; of course these are exceptions.

ENTÉNÉBRER, ânténébré-r, [en; ténèbres], *va.* to involve, to wrap in darkness; to darken. **— Les peuples**, to wrap the nations up in darkness. *Chateaub.*

ENTÉNÉBRER (*s'*), *v. refl.* to darken; to grow dark.

ENTENTE, ântânt, [entendre], *sf.* **1.** meaning, sense. **Mot à double —**, word with a double meaning, double-entendre. — *Prov.* : **L'entente est au diseur**, every one can put his own meaning on what he says.

2. skill, knowledge, judgment. **Il a l' — du coloris**, he understands colouring.

3. understanding, agreement. **Il y a de l' —, dans cette famille**, there is a good understanding in that family. **— cordiale**, mutual, good understanding : manifestation of good-will towards each other, exchanged between the goverments of two countries.

ENTER, ânté-r, [ente], *va.* **1.** to graft, to ingraft : *a*) to insert the scion of a tree into the stock of another; *b*) to infix, to join one thing to another; to introduce; to insert. *a*) **— un pommier**, to graft an apple-tree. **— en écusson**, to ineye, to inoculate, to bud. *b*) **Ils entent sur cette politesse une grande droiture**, they graft on this politeness a great uprightness of mind.

2. *Carp.* to join, to scarf (timber).

ENTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be ingrafted, to be grafted. **Un vice qui s'ente sur un autre vice**, one vice ingrafted on another.

2. (of persons) to ingraft one's self.

ENTÉRADÈNE, ântéradèn', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ἀδήν, gland], *sf. Anat.* intestinal gland.

ENTÉRADÉNOGRAPHIE, ântéradénografi, [entéradène; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sf. Anat.* enteradenography : a description of the intestinal glands.

ENTÉRADÉNOLOGIE, ântéradénolozhi, [entéradène; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *f. Anat.* enteradenology : that part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands.

ENTÉRALGIE, ântéralzhi, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* enteralgia : pain in the intestines.

ENTÉRINEMENT, ântérin'mân-t, [entériner] *sm. Law-t.* ratifying, ratifications, confirmation.

ENTÉRINER, ântériné-r, [O. Fr. : enterin, complete], *va. Law-t.* to ratify, to confirm. **— des lettres de grâce**, to ratify charters of pardon.

ENTÉRIQUE, ântérik', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine], *adj.* enteric, intestinal : relating to the intestines.

ENTÉRISCHIOCÈLE, ântériskiosèl', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ischiocele], *sf. Surg.* entero-ischiocele : ischiatic hernia containing part of the intestine.

ENTÉRITE, ântérit', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine], *sf. Med.* enteritis : inflammation of the intestines, or of the mucous coat of the intestine; enteromycodoritis.

ENTÉROCÈLE, ântérosèl', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* enterocele : abdominal hernia containing intestine only.

ENTÉRO-COLITE, ântéro-kolit', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; colite], *sf. Med.* entero-colitis : inflammation of the intestines.

ENTÉRO-CYSTOCÈLE, ântéro-sistosel', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; cystocèle], *sf. Surg.* entero-cystocele : hernia containing the bladder and a portion of intestine.

ENTÉRODYNIE, ântérodini, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* nervous colic.

ENTÉRO-ÉPIPLOCÈLE, ântéro-épiplosèl', [Gr. : ἔντερον intestine; épiplocèle], *sf. Surg.* entero-epiplocele : hernia containing both intestine and epiploon.

ENTÉROGRAPHIE, ântérografi, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* enterography : the anatomical description of the intestines.

ENTÉRO-HÉMORRAGIE, ântéro-émorazhi, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; hemorragie], *sf.* intestinal hæmorrhage.

ENTÉRO-HYDROCÈLE, ântéro-idrosèl', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; hydrocèle], *sf. Surg.* entero-hydrocele : hernia complicated with hydrocele.

ENTÉRO-HYDROMPHALE, ântéro-idrônfal', *sf. Surg.* entero-hydromphalus : umbilical hernia containing intestine and a quantity of serum.

ENTÉROLITHE, ântérolit', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; λίθος, stone], *sm. Med.* enterolith : intestinal concretion.

ENTÉRO MÉSENTÉRIQUE, ântéro-mézântérik', *adj. Anat.* entero-mesenteric : pertaining to the intestine and mesentery.

ENTÉRO-MÉSENTÉRITE, ântéro-mézântérit', *sf. Med.* entero-mesenteritis, tabes mesenterica, mesenteric disease : tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. [More commonly termed *carreau*).

ENTÉROMPHALE, ântérônfal', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ὀμφαλός], *sf. Surg.* enteromphalos, enteromphalocele : umbilical hernia containing intestine.

ENTÉROPATHIE, ântéropati, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; πάθος, affection], *sf.* enteropathy : disease of the intestines.

ENTÉRORRHAPHIE, ântérorrafi, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine : ῥαφή, suture], *sf. Surg.* enteroraphia : a suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

ENTÉRORRHÉE, ântérorré, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ῥέω, I flow], *sf. Med.* diarrhœa.

ENTÉROSCHÉOCÈLE, ântéroskéosèl', [Gr. ἔντερον, intestine; oschéocèle], *sf. Surg.* enterocheocele : an intestinal scrotocele.

ENTÉROSE, ântérôz', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine], *sf. Med.* enterose : intestinal disease.

ENTÉROSTÉ, E, ântérosté, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; ὀστέον bone], *adj. Conch.* having one or more bones in the body.

ENTÉROTOMIE, ântérotomi, [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine; τομή, section], *sf. Anat* dissection of the intestines.

ENTÉROZOAIRE, ântérozoêr', [Gr. : ἔντερον, intestine ; ζῶον, animal], *sm. Nat Hist.* enterozoon ; intestinal worm.

ENTERRAGE, ântérazh', [enterrer], *sm. Found.* open sand-mould.

ENTERRÉ, E, ântèré, *pa. p.* or *adj.* buried : *a*) covered with earth, put or concealed in the earth ; *b*) enterred, inhumed ; *c*) concealed ; withdrawn, retired, secluded; *d*) too low. *a*) **Un trésor —**, a buried treasure. **— sous les décombres d'une maison**, buried under the ruins of a house. *b*) **Le Dante fut — à Ravenne**, Dante was buried at Ravenna. *c*) **L'asile ou je suis —**, the asylum (or refuge) where I am secluded. **Loin de tout, — dans ces lieux**, far from everything, buried in this place. *d*) **Cette maison a la vue bornée, elle est trop enterrée**, that house is too low to have a good view.

ENTERREMENT, ântér'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** burying : the act of burying ; **2.** burial : interment, inhumation, funeral ; the act of burying a dead body ; **3.** funeral ; ceremonies attending an interment. **Aller à un —**, to go to a funeral. **Assister à un —**, to attend a funeral.

4. funeral procession.

ENTERRER, ântéré-r, [en ; terre], *va*, **1.** to bury : *a*) to cover with earth ; to put or conceal in the earth ; *b*) to deposit in a grave ; to inter, to inhume ; *c*) to outlive, to survive : *d*) to hide, to conceal : *e*) to withdraw, to cause to retire. *a*) **— ses bijoux**, to bury one's jewels. **La maison tomba et les débris l'enterrèrent**, the house fell and he was buried under the ruins. *b*) **On l'a enterré sans cérémonie**, he was buried without ceremony. **— vif**, to bury alive. *c*) **Il nous enterrera tous**, he will outlive us all. **Ce malheureux père a enterré ses enfants**, that unfortunate father has outlived all his children. *d*) **Il a enterré son secret**, he has concealed his secret. **— ses talents**, to conceal one's talents. *e*) **Il veut m' — en province**, he wants to bury me in the country. **Il va l' — toute vive au fond d'une retraite**, he is going to bury her alive is some retired place.

2. to throw into the shade, to eclipse. **Ce poète a enterré tous ses rivaux**, that poet has thrown all his rivals into the shade.

3. to terminate ; **4.** to sink (money). **Toute l'affaire est complètement enterrée**, the whole affair has long since been dropped. **Je sais que j'y ai enterré beaucoup d'argent**, I know that it cost me a good deal of money.

ENTERRER (S') *v. ref.* **1.** to be buried, to be interred, to be inhumed. **Les morts ne s'enterrent plus dans l'enceinte des villes**, the dead are not buried now in towns.

2. to bury one's self, to withdraw, to retire. **S' — dans la province**, to bury one's self in the country. **S' — tout vif**, to bury one's self alive. **Je vous déclare que mon dessein n'est pas de renoncer au monde et de m' — toute vive dans un mari**, I declare to you that I have no intention to give up the world and to bury myself alive with a husband. *Mol. G. Dan.* II. 4.

ENTERREUR, ântêrœr, *sm.* **1.** burier ; one who buries ; **2.** *Entom.* sexton, beetle.

EN-TÊTE, ântêt', *sm.* heading, head, head line ; that which stands at the head of a paper or table ; *Print.* head-piece. **Des en-têtes de lettres**, letter headings. **— de facture**, bill-head.

ENTÊTÉ, E, ântêté, *adj.* **1.** obstinate, stubborn, headstrong, self-willed, heady. **Un enfant —**, an obstinate child.

2. [with *de*] infatuated, prepossessed (with) ; with the head full (of) ; very fond (of). **Un prince — de lui-même, plein de vanité et de hauteur**, a self-conceited prince, full of vanity and pride. **Savez-vous bien que je suis plus entêtée de vous que jamais** ? do you know that I am fonder of you than ever ? **Une femme entêtée de noblesse**, a woman infatuated with nobility. **L'on n'en est pas moins — de la parure, de la fortune, des amusements**, nevertheless, people are just as fond of dress, wealth and amusements.

ENTÊTÉ, E, *sm. f.* obstinate *or* stubborn person.

ENTÊTEMENT, ântêt'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** affecting the head, making giddy ; **2.** obstinacy, stubbornness : a pertinacious attachment to one's own way of acting or thinking. **Son — l'a perdu**, his stubbornness ruined him.

3. infatuation, prepossession ; great fancy, extravagant fondness ; ardour, eagerness, earnestness. **J'aime la poésie avec —**, I love poetry to distraction. *Mol. Fem. Sav.* III. 2. **Les deux entêtements de cette dame étaient la danse et la parure**, dress and dancing were that lady's two great fancies.

ENTÊTER, ântêté-r, [en ; tête], *va.* **1.** to affect the head of, to give the headache ; to make giddy. **Les chèvrefeuilles ne m'en têtent point**, honey-suckle does not make my head ache. [*Neut.* :] **L'odeur du musc entête**, the smell of musk gives people the head-ache.

2. *Fig.* to intoxicate, to elate ; to make self-conceited. **Les louanges entêtent**, praise intoxicates. **Sa grandeur l'entête**, his grandeur makes him self-conceited.

3. to prepossess (in favour of) to infatuate (with) ; to ingratiate one's self (with *or* into the favour of). **Qui vous a entêté de cet homme** ? who has prepossessed you in favour of that man ? **Il s'était laissé — de je ne sais quelles prédictions**, he was infatuated with predictions of some kind or other.

4. *Technol.* to head (pins).

ENTÊTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become obstinate, to get stubborn. **Les ignorants s'entêtent facilement**, the ignorant soon get stubborn. **Voyez-vous, Monsieur Coupeau, vous avez tort de vous —**, you are wrong, do you see M. C., to be so stubborn. *E. Zola.*

2. to be prepossessed, to be infatuated (with) ; to be wedded, to be firmly attached (to) ; to take a great fancy (to) ; **S' — d'un système**, to be wedded to a system. **Ne vous entêtez de rien**, do not be infatuated with anything. **Il s'est entêté de cet auteur**, he has taken a great fancy to that author.

ENTÊTEUR, ântêtœr, *sm. Technol.* header : who heads pins.

ENTHELMINTHES, ântèlmant', [Gr. : ἐντος, within ; ἕλμινς, worm], *sm, pl.* enthelminthes : intestinal worms ; intestina, intestinalia, entozoa.

ENTHOUSIASME, ântouziasm', [Gr. : ἐνθουσιασμός], *sm.* enthusiasm : *a*) rapture, ecstasy, transport ; heat of mind caused by a belief of private revelation ; *b*) extreme heat of imagination, exaltation of ideas, ardour of mind, intense mental excitement ; *c*) rapture, extreme joy ; *d*) passionate admiration. *a*) **L' — des prophètes**, the enthusiasm of the prophets. *b*) **L' — religieux**, religious enthusiasm. **L' — de la patrie**, patriotic enthusiasm. **La chose la plus rare est de joindre la raison à l' —**, the rarest thing is to find reason and enthusiasm united together. *Voltaire.* *c*) **Il fut accueilli avec un — impossible à décrire**, it is impossible to tell with what enthusiasm he was welcomed. *d*) **Nous ne parlons de vous qu'avec —**, we cannot speak of you without enthusiasm.

ENTHOUSIASMER, ântouziasmé-r, *va.* to enrapture, to throw into raptures. **La lecture de ces vers m'a enthousiasmé**, the reading of those verses has thrown me into raptures.

ENTHOUSIASMER (S'), *v. refl.* to become enthusiastic.

ENTHOUSIASTE, ântouziast', *sm.f.* **1.** enthusiast : *a*) one who is possessed of enthusiasm ; visionary *b*) one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object ; **2.** enthusiastic admirer (of). **Il faut être — de son métier pour y exceller**, one must be very fond of one's business to excel in it.

ENTHOUSIASTE, *adj.* enthusiastic, enthusiastical: *a*) filled with enthusiasm ; visionary ; *b*) inflamed, warm, ardent. **C'est un peuple — et léger**, it is a light and enthusiastical nation.

ENTHYMÉMATIQUE, ântimématik', *adj.* enthymematic, enthymematical : pertaining to an enthymeme.

ENTHYMÈME, antimêm, [Gr. : ἐνθύμημα, thought], *sm. Log.* enthymeme, enthymema ; an argument consisting of only two propositions.

ENTICHÉ, E, ântishé, *adj.* **1.** tainted, infected. **Grâce au ciel, je ne suis point — de ce vice-là**, thank Heaven, I am not tainted with that vice. **Un homme — d'avarice**, a man whose character is tainted with avarice.

2. wedded (to), firmly attached (to). **Il est — de cette opinion**, he is wedded to that opinion.

ENTICHEMENT, ântish'mân-t, [enticher], *sm.* infatuation ; pride.

ENTICHER, ântishé-r, [corrup. of entacher], *va.* **1.** † to spoil, to rot ; **2.** to blemish, to taint, to infect. **Il vous a entiché de cette mauvaise opinion**, he has infected you with that bad opinion.

ENTICHER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to get tainted, to get infected ; to be wedded, to be attached (to). **Il s'est entiché d'un système absurde**, he is wedded to an absurd system.

2. to be infatuated (with a person).

ENTIER, IÈRE, ântyé, tyêr', [Lat. : integer, whole], *adj.* **1.** entire : *a*) that has all its parts ; complete in its parts ; whole, total, integral, undivided, unbroken ; *b*] whole, complete, not defective, utter ; *c*) whole, unaltered ; uninjured, unimpaired, perfect ; full, unalloyed, unmingled ; *d*) *Bot.* noting even margins; undivided, not notched. *a*) **L'univers —**, the whole universe. **Une poire entière**, a whole pear.. **Le gâteau est encore —**, the cake is not yet cut. **L'année entière**, the whole year. *b*) **Une entière confiance**, full confidence. *c*) **Les choses ne sont plus entières**, things are no longer the same. **La question reste entière**, it is still an open question. **Les choses ne sont pas entières**, things have changed ; the circumstances are not the same as they were.

2. Tout entier, tout entière, entire, whole ; full, complete. **J'ai attendu une heure tout entière**, I waited a whole hour. **Le pays tout — se souleva**, the whole nation rose up. **J'ai copié le manuscrit tout —**, I copied the whole manuscript. **Cette fonction exige un homme tout —**, that employment requires a man who will give his whole time to it. **Livré tout — à mon nouveau goût, je ne faisais plus que lire**, having given myself completely up to my new taste, I did nothing but read. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Il a voulu témoigner par là qu'il est tout — à vous**, he

wished to show by that, that he is quite devoted to you. **Il se donne tout — à l'étude**, he gives himself completely up to study. **Mourir tout —**, to die wholly, to die without leaving a trace behind one. **Sont-ils morts tout entiers avec leurs grands desseins ?** did they die without leaving a trace behind them of their great plans ? *Corn.*

3. obstinate, opinionated, self-willed, headstrong, **Plus — que jamais en son impiété**, more obstinately attached to his impiety than ever. **Cette femme est très entière**, that woman is very self-willed.

4. *Arith.* whole, integral : not fractional. **Un nombre —**, a whole number, an integer, an integral.

5. stone : not gelded. **Un cheval —**, a stone horse, a stallion.

ENTIER, *sm.* **1.** whole, total, totality ; entireness, entirety, wholeness, fulness ; integrity. **Ce passage est rapporté dans son —**, that passage is entirely quoted. **Les Arènes de Nîmes se sont conservées presque dans leur —**, nearly the whole of the amphitheatres of Nimes are still to be seen. *Bescherelle.* **Remettre les choses en leur —**, to restore things in their integrity.

2. *Arith.* integer : whole number.

EN ENTIER, *adv. phr.* **1.** whole, entire ; **2.** wholly, entirely ; quite through ; fully, in full. **Il faut remanier cet ouvrage en —**, the whole of that work must be done over again.

† **ENTIERCER**, ântyèrsé-r, [en ; tierce], *va.* *Law-t.* to put in the hands of a third person.

ENTIÈREMENT, ântyèr-mân-t, *adv.* entirely, wholly : *a*) completely ; fully ; quite ; *b*) totally, altogether. **Se livrer — à l'étude**, to give one's self entirely up to study. **Mourir — au monde**, to be quite dead to the world. **La mémoire et le raisonnement sont deux facultés — différentes**, memory and reason are quite different faculties. **La somme est — payée**, the whole of the sum is paid.

ENTITÉ,ântité, [Lat. : entitas, from ens, entis, being], *sf.* *Philos.* entity : being, essence.

ENTOILAGE, ântwalazh', *sm.* **1.** mounting, pasting on cansas ; **2.** sewing on linen.

ENTOILER, ântwalé-r, [en ; toile], *va.* **1.** to mount, to paste (on canvas) ; **2.** to sew (lace) upon linen.

ENTOIR, ântwar, [enter, to graft], *sm.* *Hort.* budding-knife, grafting-knife.

ENTOISER, ântwazé-r, [en ; toise], *va.* to put up in fathoms.

ENTÔLAGE, ântolazh, [thieves slang : taule, house ; connected perhaps with English *toll*, a tax, as in toll-house and toll-bar], *sm. Neol.* **1.** enticing away and robbing, decoying away into a house by women with intention to rob ; **2.** the robbery effected under such circumstances.

ENTÔLER, ântolé-r, *va.* to entice away into a house in order to rob.

ENTÔLEUR, EUSE, ântoler, œz, *sm. f.* one who entices away with intention to rob.

ENTOMIQUE, ântomik', [Gr. : ἔντομον, insect], *adj.* entomic, entomical : relating to insects.

ENTOMOGRAPHIE, ântomografi, [Gr ἔντομον, insect ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* entomography : a treatise on insects.

ENTOMOÏDE, ântomoïd', [Gr. : ἔντομον, insect ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Zool,* entomoid : like a insect.

ENTOMOLITHE, ântomolit', [Gr. : ἔντομον, insect ; λίθος, stone], *sf.* entomolite : petrified insect.

ENTOMOLOGIE, ântomolozhi, [Gr. : ἔντομον, insect ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* entomology : that part of zoologie which treats of insects.

ENTOMOLOGIQUE, ântomolozhik', *adj.* entomologic, entomological : relating to entomology.

ENTOMOLOGISTE, ântomolozhist', *sm.* entomologist : one versed in entomology.

ENTOMOPHAGE, ântomofazh', [Gr. : ἔντομον, insect ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* *Zool.* entomophagous, insectivorous : feeding on insects.

ENTOMOPHAGES, *sm. pl.* entomophaga : a family of insects.

ENTOMOSTOMES, ântomostom', [Gr. : ἔντομος, cut ; στόμα, mouth], *sm.pl.* entomostomata : a family of molluscs.

ENTOMOSTRACÉ, E, ântomostrasé, [Gr.: ἔντομος, cut ; ὄστρακον, shell], *adj.* *Conch.* entomostracous : covered with a shell of several pieces.

ENTOMOSTRACÉS, *sm.pl.* entomostraca : a group of crustaceans.

ENTONNAISON, ântonèzôn, [entonner] *sf.* tunning, barrelling : the act of putting in casks.

ENTONNEMENT, ânton'mân-t, **ENTONNAGE**, ântonazh', *sm.* V. *Entonnaison.*

ENTONNER, ântoné-r, [en ; tonne], *va.* **1.** to tun, to barrel : to put into a cask ; **2.** to swallow ; to drink.

ENTONNER (S'), *v. refl.* (of the wind) to rush, to blow (into) ; to ingulf itself. **Le vent s'entonne dans la vallée, dans les cheminées**, the wind blows into the valley, down the chimmeys.

ENTONNER, ântoné-r, [en ; ton], *va.* **1.** *Mus.* to intonate ; to give out the tune ; **2.** to strike up (an air), to begin ; **3.** to sing, to intone, to intonate. **— des cantiques**, to strike up hymns. **Il nous entonna une joyeuse chanson**, he began to sing us a merry song.

4. to sing, to celebrate. **— les louanges de quelqu'un**, to sing a person's praise.

ENTONNERIE, ântoneri, *sf.* place in breweries where the beer is barreled.

ENTONNOIR, ântonwar, [entonner], *sm.* funnel : *a*) instrument for pouring liquors into bottles, casks, etc. ; *b*) *Anat.* infundibulum, a name given to certain parts of the body resembling a funnel ; *c*) *Milit.* crater, excavation of a mine ; *d*) *Pop.* throat of a hard drinker ; a hard drinker. **En —**, funnel-form, funnel-shaped, funnel-like, funnelled infundibuliform, infundibular. **Fleurs en —**, funnel shaped flowers.

ENTORSE, ântôrs', [O. Fr. : entordre : Lat. : torquēre, to strain], *sf.* **1.** strain : *a*) *Med.* sprain ; a violent stretching of the tendinous or ligamentous parts ; *b*) twist, wrench. *a*) **Se donner une — au pied**, to sprain one's foot, *b*) **Donner une — à un texte**, to wrest, to pervert a text. **Donner une — à la vérité**, to pervert the truth ; *Fam.* just to alter the truth a little.

2. shock. **Donner une — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a shock.

ENTORTILLAGE, ântórtiyazh', [en ; tortiller], *sm.* **1.** entanglement, intricacy, perplexity, embarrassment ; **2.** equivocation.

ENTORTILLÉ, E, ântórtiyé, *adj.* **1.** twisted, wound ; **2.** *Bot.* twining, volubile ; volubilate ; **3.** wrapped ; **4.** entangled, involved, perplexed, embarrassed, obscure. **Des phrases entortillées**, entangled sentences.

ENTORTILLEMENT, ântórtiy'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** twisting, twining, winding. **L' — de la clématite**, the twining of clematis.

2. entanglement, perplexity, puzzle, embarrassment ; obscurity, ambiguity, **Il y a de l' — dans ce passage**, there is some ambiguity in that passage. **Quel — dans tout ce discours !** what a very ambiguous speech !

ENTORTILLER, ântórtiyé-r, [en ; tortiller], *va.* **1.** to twist, to twine, to entwine, to wind, to coil round ; **2.** to wrap up, to wrap. **Entortillez cela dans un linge**, wrap that up in linen.

3. to entangle, to perplex, to embarrass. **— son style**, to entangle one's style.

4. to circumvent, to come round. **On vous a si bien entortillé que vous avez consenti**, they have so completely come round you that you consented.

5. (in popular lang.) to tease, to annoy.

ENTORTILLER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to twist, to coil round, to twine, to wind (about *or* round) ; to wrap ; to coil closely about, to turn round something. **Le serpent s'entortilla autour de sa jambe**, the snake twisted itself round his leg. **Le lierre s'entortille autour de l'orme**, the ivy twines itself round the elm-stree.

2. to wrap one's self up. **S' — dans un manteau**, to wrap one's self up in a cloak.

3. to get entangled, to get perplexed.

ENTOUR, ântour, [en ; tour], *sm.* [Used only in the plural.]. *V. Entours.*

A L'ENTOUR, *adv. phr.* V. *Alentour.*

ENTOURAGE, ântourazh', [entourer], *sm.* **1.** railing : fence made of posts and rails ; fence, casing (of machinery) ; **2.** mounting, setting (of gems, diamonds) ; **3.** connections, acquaintances, persons about, set. **Cet homme a un mauvais —**, that man has a bad set of people about him. **Son — nuit à sa réputation**, his connections lower him in men's opinion. **L' — n'est pas agréable**, the neighbourhood is, the surroundings are, not pleasant.

ENTOURER, ântouré-r, [entour], *va.* **1.** to surround : *a*) to enclose on all sides, to encompass, to environ ; to hem in, about *or* around ; to beset ; *b*) to encircle, to enclose in a circle ; to go around ; to be about ; *c*) to wreathe, to encircle as, or as with a garland. *a*) **— une ville de murailles**, to surround a town with walls. **— un champ de haies**, to enclose a field with hedges, to hedge in a field. **La ville est entourée de collines**, the town is environed by hills. **Nous sommes entourés de dangers**, we are surrounded (encompassed *or* beset) by dangers. **Les ennemis entourèrent la ville**, the enemy surrounded the town. *b*) **Les soldats l'entourèrent et le désarmèrent**, the soldiers surrounded him and disarmed him. **Tout le monde m'entoura pour me demander des nouvelles**, they all came round me to ask me for news. **Les héritiers s'empressent d' — le lit d'un moribond**, the heirs hasten to surround a dying man's bed. **Il fait le malheur de ceux qui l'entourent**, he makes all those about him unhappy. **Les rois sont souvent mal entourés**, kings are often badly surrounded.

2. **— de soins**, to have the greatest care of.

ENTOURER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to have about one's self. **Il faut toujours s'— d'hommes probes**, we must always have honest men about us. **Il aime à s'— d'objets d'art**, he likes to have works of art about him. **Il s'entoure de précautions**, he takes all the precautions he can for his safety.

2. to wrap one's self up (in mystery).

ENTOURNURE, ântournur', [en ; tour], *sf.* armhole, sleeve-hole ; sloping (of sleeves). **Ce corsage a les entournures trop étroites**, the arm-holes of that body are too small. [*Fam.*:]

Cela le gêne dans les entournures, he is embarrassed.

ENTOURS, *ântour*, [en ; tour], *sm. pl.* 1. environs, surrounding places, adjacent parts. **Il fait surveiller les alentours de la place,** he has the surrounding places watched.

2. companions, attendants, persons around, those about. **Il se laisse gouverner par ses entours,** he allows himself to be led by his companions. **Savoir bien prendre les entours,** to get on the right side of those who surround any influential person.

EN-TOUT-CAS, *ântoukâ*, *sm.* sun-shade : small umbrella (protecting from rain or the rays of the sun).

ENTOZOAIRE, *ântozôêr'*, [Gr. : ἐντὸς, inside ; ζῶον, animal], *adj. Zool.* entozoic.

ENTOZOAIRE, *sm.* entozoon (*pl.* entozoa) : an intestinal worm, a parasitical animal which infests the bodies of other animals.

ENTOZOÉ, E, *ântozôé*, **ENTOZOIQUE**, *ântozoik'*, *adj.* entozoic : pertaining to the entozoa.

ENTOZOOLOGIE, *ântozâlozhi*, [Gr. : ἐντὸς, within ; ζῶον, animal ; λόγος discourse], *sf.* entozoology ; the branch of zoology which treats of internal parasites.

ENTR'ABATTRE (S'), *s-ântrabatr'*, *v. refl.* to strike down, to throw each other down.

ENTR'ABORDER (S'), *s-ântrabôrdé-r*, *v. refl.* to accost each other.

ENTR'ACCOLER, (S'), *s-ântrakolé-r*, *v. refl.* 1. to embrace each other ; 2. to couple, to join together.

ENTR'ACCORDER (S'), *s-ântrakôrdé-r*, *v. refl.* to agree together.

ENTR'ACCROCHER (S'), *s-ântrakroshé-r*, *v. refl.* to lay hold of each other.

ENTR'ACCUSER (S'), *s-ântrakuzé-r*, *v. refl.* to accuse one another.

ENTR'ACTE, *ântrakt'*, [entre ; acte], *sm.* 1. the time *or* interval between the acts of a play; 2. interlude : a short dramatic performance between the acts of a play. **Dans l'—,** between the acts. **L'— dure un quart d'heure,** the interval lasts a quarter of an hour.

ENTR'ADMIRER (S'), *s-ântradmiré-r*, *v. refl.* to admire one another.

ENTR'ADMONESTER (S'), *s-ântradmonèsté-r*, *v. refl.* to admonish each other.

ENTR'AIDER (S'), *s-ântrèdé-r* *v. refl.* to aid, to help, to assist each other.

ENTRAILLES, *ântrây'*, [Low Lat. : intralia ; Gr. : ἔντερα, intestines], *s.pl.* 1. bowels : *a*) entrails, the inward parts of animals, viscera ; (particularly) the intestines, guts ; *b*) the heart, the seat of pity or of kindness ; *c*) pity, tenderness, compassion ; feeling, sensibility ; yearning ; *d*) entrails, the internal parts of the earth ; depth. *a*) **Ils consultaient les entrailles des victimes,** they consulted the entrails of the victims. **Arracher les entrailles à,** to eviscerate. *b*) **Ils tirent de leurs entrailles tout ce qu'ils expriment sur le papier,** everything they write comes from their heart. *La Bruy.* I. *c*) **Sans entrailles**, unfeeling. **N'avoir pas d'entrailles,** to have no feeling, no pity. **Il fut surpris de trouver ses entrailles attendries,** he was surprised to find that he felt compassion. **J'ai toujours pour lui des entrailles de père,** I always feel for him as if I were his father. **Elle a pour lui des entrailles de mère,** she has a motherly affection for him. **La politique, qui a des yeux et point d'entrailles,** policy, which sees but does not feel. *d*) **Les entrailles d'un volcan,** the entrails of a volcano. **Il a fouillé les entrailles de la terre,** he has dug into the bowels of the earth.

2. breast, bosom ; womb. **Le fruit de vos entrailles,** the fruit of your womb, your offspring, your child.

3. offspring, children. **Un homme armé contre ses propres entrailles,** a man at variance, with his own children. **Madame, épargnez-les, épargnez vos propres entrailles,** madam, spare, oh ! spare your own children. *Corn. Méd.* III. 4.

4. heart, core. **Cette distraction sort des entrailles mêmes du sujet,** that distinction comes from the very core of the subject.

ENTR'AIMER (S'), *s-ântrèmé-r*, *v. refl.* to love one another. **Souvenez-vous que tous les hommes doivent s'—,** remember that men are all to love one another.

ENTRAIN, *ântran*, [en ; train], *sm.* 1. spirits, high spirits. **Cet homme n'a pas d'—,** that man has no life in him. **Cet homme a beaucoup d'—,** that man is full of spirits.

2. animation, 'life, spirit. **Cet opéra a de l'—,** this opera is high-spirited.

ENTRAÎNABLE, *ântrênabl'*, *adj.* liable to be carried away.

ENTRAÎNANT, E, *ântrênân-t, ânt'*, *adj.* overpowering, captivating, winning. **Une éloquence entraînante,** a captivating eloquence. **Un style —,** a captivating style.

ENTRAÎNEMENT, *ântrên'mân-t*, [entraîner], *sm.* 1. enthusiasm ; fire, ardour. **Cette tragédie a produit beaucoup d'effet, et l'— a été général,** that tragedy made a great impression, and the enthusiasm was general. **Elle avait mêlé toute sa vie le calcul à l'—,** she had always been enthusiastic and at the same time calculating.

2. impulse, force, sway. **L'— des passions,** the impulse of the passions. **L'— de l'exemple,** the force of example.

3. temptation, seduction, allurement. **Il a cédé à l'—,** he allowed himself to be led away.

4. *Sport.* training (of horses, of men). **Bateau d'—,** practice boat.

ENTRAÎNER, *ântrêné-r*, [en ; traîner], *va.* 1. to carry away, to bear away ; to lead away ; to drag away, to force away ; (with violence or rapidity) to sweep away, to hurry away. **Le Rhône, dans ses débordements, entraîne tout ce qui s'oppose à sa marche,** when the Rhone overflows, it sweeps away whatever opposes its passage. **Elle l'entraîne dans la chambre voisine,** she hurries him into the next room. **Le monde nous occupe, le présent nous entraîne,** the world takes up our thoughts, and the present hurries us along. *Bossuet.*

2. to lead, to lead away : *a*) to induce, to prevail on, to persuade ; *b*) to draw, to entice, to influence, to allure ; to impel, to urge, to urge on. **Elle ne jugeait pas, elle se laissait —,** she never thought, she suffered herself to be led away. **Le mauvais exemple nous entraîne,** we are led away by bad example. **Vous m'avez entraîné dans ce complot funeste,** you have drawn me into this fatal plot.

3. to captivate, to win, to gain over, to bring over. **Cet orateur entraîne tous les esprits,** that orator captivates all his hearers. **Il a entraîné tout le monde dans son sentiment,** he has won everybody over to his way of thinking. **Je me livre en aveugle au transport qui m'entraîne,** I blindly give way to the ecstasy which carries me away.

4. to enliven, to spirit, to fire. **Le charme de cette lecture entraîne,** the charm of this reading delights one.

5. to involve, to entail : to cause or bring on as an inevitable consequence. **Elle a cru que ma perte entraînait sa ruine,** she thought my loss would involve her ruin. **La guerre entraîne bien des maux,** war brings many evils in its train. **Cette peine entraîne la perte des droits civils,** *Law-t.* this penalty involves the loss of civil rights.

6. *Sport. fr.* to train (a horse), to pace.

ENTRAÎNER (S'), *v. refl.* to lead each other, to train ; to be in training. **Il s'entraîne pour la course de demain,** he is in training (is training) for to morrow's race.

ENTRAÎNEUR, *ântrênœr*, *sm. Sport.* 1. trainer : one who trains horses or persons for racing ; 2. trainer, pacemaker ; *Autom.* cam, lifter. **Courir sans —,** to run unpaced.

ENTRAIT, *ântrê*, [en ; trait], *sm. Carp.* tie-beam.

ENTRANT, E, *ântrân, ânt'*, *adj.* 1. coming in ; 2. engaging, winning ; insinuating.

ENTRANT, *sm.* comer-in : one who comes in.

ENTR'APPELER (S'), *s-ântrap'lé-r*, *v. refl.* 1. to call each other ; 2. to call *or* shout to each other.

ENTR'APPRENDRE (S'), *s-ântraprândr'* *v. refl.* to teach each other.

ENTR'APPROCHER (S'), *s-ântraproshé-r*, *v. refl.* to approch each other.

ENTR'ATTAQUER (S'), *s-ântrataké-r*, *v. refl.* to attack each other.

ENTRAVAILLÉ, E, *ântravayé*, [en ; travail], *adj. Herald.* with a stick across the wings or feet.

ENTRAVANT, E, *ântravân, ânt'*, *adj.* hindering, impeding, embarrassing, cumbrous, cumbersome.

ENTRAVE, *ântrav'*, [en ; Lat. : trabes, beam], *sf.* V. *Entraves.*

ENTRAVÉ, E, *ântravé*, *pa. p.* or *adj.* clogged : *a*) trammelled ; *b*) impeded, hindered.

ENTRAVER, *ântravé-r*, [entrave], *va.* 1. to shackle, to fetter, to trammel (a horse) ; 2. to clog, to impede, to hinder, to embarrass. **Trop de bagages entravent la marche de l'armée,** too much baggage hinders the progress of an army. **Ces bruits de guerre entravent les affaires,** these rumours of war do harm to business.

ENTRAVERSER, *ântraversé-r*, [en ; travers], *va. Naut.* to put across, to set athwart (a ship).

ENTR'AVERTIR (S'), *s-ântravèrtir*, *v. refl.* to give one another notice, to warn each other.

ENTRAVES, *ântrav'*, *s.pl.* 1. shackles, fetters, trammels ; horselock. **Mettre des entraves à un cheval,** to put trammels on a horse.

2. *Fig.* shackle, trammel, hinderance, clog, impediment, obstacle : anything that hampers, confines, hinders, obstructs or embarrasses free action. **De leur chaîne honteuse (ils) adorent les entraves,** they worship the shackles of their shameful bond. *Legouvé.* **Les tyrans mettent des entraves à la liberté des peuples,** tyrants trammel the liberty of nations. *Bescherelle.* **Point d'entraves à la pensée,** don't attempt to fetter people's thoughts !

ENTRAVON, *ântravôn*, [entrave], *sm.* leather ring for a horse.

ENTRE, *ântr'*, [Lat. : inter], *prep.* 1. between : *a*) betwixt, in the intermediate space of ; *b*) noting difference or distinction of one to another ; *c*) in a time following one epoch and preceding another ; passing from one to another ; *d*) having mutual relation to two or more ; bearing relation to two ; from one to another ; *e*) belonging to two or more ; shared by two. *a*) **Tours est — Paris et Bordeaux,** Tours is between Paris and Bordeaux. **La distance est grande — la France et l'Amé-**

rique, the distance is great between France and America. **Se jeter — deux hommes qui se battent,** to get between two men who are fighting. **Le bataillon se trouva — deux feux,** the battalion was between two fires. **Se tenir — deux partis,** to stand between two parties. **Nager — deux eaux,** to swim under water; *Fig.* to trim, to be a trimmer. **— deux vins,** *Fig.* half-seas over. **Mettre quelqu'un — quatre murs,** to confine a person. **Regarder quelqu'un — les deux yeux,** to look a person full in the face. **— quatre planches,** in the coffin, in the grave. **— ciel et terre,** between heaven and earth. **— deux écoutes,** *Naut.* both sheets aft, right before the wind. *b)* **L'homme est placé — le vice et la vertu,** man finds himself between vice and virtue. **Flotter — la crainte et l'espérance,** to float between fear and hope. **C'est un homme — les deux âges,** he is a middle-aged man. **Ils ne mettent point de différence — les voluptés et les soins,** they make no difference between what is voluptuous and what is necessary. **Il n'ose décider — ces deux grands orateurs,** he does not like to decide between those two great orators. *c)* **Je vous verrai — trois et quatre heures de l'après-midi,** I shall see you between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. **Il s'est écoulé plusieurs années — ces deux événements,** several years have elapsed between those two events. **— le lever et le coucher du soleil,** between sunrise and sunset. **— deux soleils,** from sunrise to sunset. **— ci et là,** between this and then (or that). **— temps,** in the meantime, meanwhile. **— chien et loup,** at dusk, twilight, owl-light. **— la poire et le fromage,** at dessert. *d)* **L'accord conclu — la France et l'Angleterre,** the arrangement made between France and England. **Ils parlaient — eux,** they were talking among themselves. **Cela doit rester — nous,** that is between ourselves; that must not go farther than ourselves. **Ils s'aident — eux,** they help each other. **Il y a procès — ces deux familles,** there is a lawsuit between those two families. **— la vie et la mort,** between life and death. **— vous et moi, c'est à la vie, à la mort,** nothing can alter the love we have for each other. **Soit dit — nous, je le crois fort ignorant,** between ourselves, I think him very ignorant. **Nous dînerons — nous,** we shall dine alone. **— vous et moi,** between you and me. **Êtes-vous satisfait ou mécontent de cette affaire? — les deux,** does this affair please or displease you? Neither. **Est-elle laide? — les deux,** is she ugly? Something between the two; she is neither plain nor pretty.

2. among, amongst: in the midst of, mingled with, associated with; making part of the number. **— autre avis,** among other opinions. **Vous que l'Orient compte — ses plus grands rois,** you, who are reckoned among the greatest of Eastern kings, *Racine. Bér.* I. I. **J'ai visité les principales bibliothèques de l'Italie, — autres celles de Rome,** I have been over the principal Italian libraries and among others the Roman. **Il se signala — les plus braves,** he distinguished himself among the bravest. **C'est une chose injuste — toutes,** nothing can be more unfair.

3. in. **— les bras,** in one's arms. **— les mains de,** in the hands of, in the power of.

D'ENTRE, *prep. phr.* **1.** of. **Quel est celui d'— vous qui,** which of you is it that.

2. from among; from. **D'— les autres,** from among the others. **Il avait ressuscité Lazare d'— les morts,** he had raised up Lazarus from the dead.

3. from out. **On l'a retiré tout sanglant d'entre ses mains,** he was taken out of his hands all covered with blood.

ENTR'AXE, åntr'aks, [entre; axe], *sm.* gauge: the distance between the axel-trees, between the wheels, of a carriage.

ENTRE-BAILLÉ, E, åntrœbâyé, *adj.* ajar, half-open: partly opened, as a door.

ENTRE-BAILLEMENT, åntrœbây'mân-t, *sm.* slight opening (of the door, window, etc).

ENTRE-BAILLER, åntrœbayé-r, *va.* to half-open, to set ajar.

ENTRE-BAISER (S'), s-åntrœbèzé-r, *v. refl.* to kiss each other, to exchange kisses.

ENTRE-BANDE, åntrœbånd', *sf. Cloth-m.* fag-end (of cloth).

ENTREBAS, åntrœbâ, *sm. Weav.* unequal distance between the threads of the warp.

ENTRE-BAT, åntrœba, *sm.* **ENTRE-BATTE,** åntrœbat', *sf.* V. *Entre-bande.*

ENTRE-BATTRE (S'), s-åntrœbatr', *v. refl.* to beat one another, to fight.

ENTRE-BLESSER (S'), s-åntrœblèsé-r, *v. refl.* to wound one another.

ENTRE-BRISER (S'), s-åntrœbrizé-r, *v, refl.* to break mutually; to be broken to pieces.

ENTRE-CARESSER (S'), s-åntrœkarèsé-r, *v. refl.* to caress each other.

ENTRE-CASSER (S'), s-åntrœkasé-r, *v, refl.* to break each other's...

ENTRE-CÉDER (S'), s-åntrœsédé-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to interchange, to exchange; to transfer to one another; **2.** to yield, to give way to one another.

ENTRE-CHARGER (S'), s-åntrœsharzhé-r, *v. refl.* **1.** *Milit.* to charge each other; **2.** to accuse, to charge each other.

ENTRECHAT åntrœzha, [entre; chasser], *sm. Danc.* entrechat, cross-caper, cut, cutting.

ENTRE-CHERCHER (S'), s-åntrœshèrshé-r, *v. refl.* to seek one another, to seek for each other.

ENTRE-CHÉRIR (S'), s-åntrœshérir, *v. refl.* to cherish one another.

ENTRE-CHOQUER (S'), s-åntrœshoké-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to knock (*or* to strike) against each other. **En courant ils se sont entre-choqués,** they ran against each other.

2. (animals) to meet full butt, to run full butt against each other; **3.** (of armies) to encounter each other, to rush against one another; to fight. **On vit les cohortes s'—,** the cohorts were seen rushing against one another.

4. (of things) to dash against each other to clash. **Les vagues qui s'entre-choquent dans une tempête,** the waves dashing against each other during a tempest.

5. *Fig.* to conflict, to clash, to oppose, to jar, to disagree, to interfere. **Ces deux adversaires s'entre-choquent à tout propos.** those two opponents are continually jarring. **Les hypothèses fragiles des philosophes s'entre-choquent librement,** the shallow hypotheses of philosophers are left to clash.

ENTRE-CLORE, åntrœklor', *va.* to half-shut.

ENTRE-COLONNE, åntrœkolon', **ENTRE-COLONNEMENT,** åntrœkolon'mân-t, *sm. Arch.* intercolumniation, the space between two columns.

ENTRE-COMMUNIQUER (S'), s-åntrœkomuniké-r, *v. refl.* to communicate mutually.

ENTRE-CONNAÎTRE (S'), s-åntrœkonètr', *v. refl.* to know each other.

ENTRECÔTE, åntrœkôt', [entre; côte], *sm. Butch.* ribs of beef; meat between the ribs.

ENTRE-COUPE, åntrœkoup', *sf. Arch.* space between two spherical arches, placed one who above the other.

ENTRECOUPÉ, E, åntrœkoupé, *pa. p.* **1.** intersected; **2.** interrupted; broken. **Elle lui répondit d'une voix entrecoupée de profonds soupirs,** she answered him in a voice broken with deep sighs. **Il balbutia quelques mots entrecoupés,** he murmured a few broken words.

ENTRE-COUPER, åntrœkoupé-r, *va.* **1.** to intersect, to cross, to cross-cut; to traverse. **Plusieurs ruisseaux entrecoupent ce parc,** several streams intersect that park.

2. to intersperse: *a)* to interdash; *b)* to diversify; **3.** to interrupt, to break. **De profonds soupirs entrecoupaient toutes mes paroles,** deep sighs often prevented me from speaking. *Fén. Tél.* II.

ENTRECOUPER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to interfere: to strike the hoof or shoe of one leg against the fetlock of the other, as a horse; to cut; **2.** to cross each other, to cut each other; to intercross; to intersect. **Des lignes qui s'entrecoupent,** lines that cross each other.

3. to cut each others' (throats); **4.** to interrupt each other.

† **ENTRE-COURS,** åntrœkour, *sm.* reciprocal pasturage.

ENTR'ÉCOUTER (S'), s-åntrékouté-r, *v. refl.* to hear each other.

ENTRE-CRAINDRE (S'), s-åntrœkrandr', *v. refl.* to fear each other.

ENTR'ÉCRIRE, (S'), s-åntrékrir', *v. refl.* to write to one another.

ENTRE-CROISEMENT, åntrœkrwaz'mân-t, *sm.* interweaving, intertexture.

ENTRE-CROISER, åntrœkrwazé-r, *va.* **1.** to intercross: to cross mutually; to intersect; **2.** to interweave, to intertwixt.

ENTRE-CROISER (S'), *v. refl.* to cross each other.

ENTRE-DÉCHIRER (S'), s-åntrœdéshiré-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to tear one another to pieces; **2.** to beat each other; to fight; **3.** to malign, to injure each other: (in secret) to backbite, to slander one another.

ENTRE-DÉCLARER (S'), s'åntrœdéklaré-r, *v. refl.* to proclaim, to declare mutually.

ENTRE-DÉFAIRE (S'), s-åntrœdéfêr', *v. refl.* to defeat each other.

ENTRE-DEMANDER (S'), s-åntrœdœmåndé-r, *v. refl.* to ask each other.

ENTRE-DÉPOSSÉDER (S'), s-åntrœdépossédé-r, *v. refl.* to dispossess each other.

ENTRE-DÉTRUIRE (S'), s-åntrœdetruir, *v. refl.* to destroy each other.

ENTRE-DEUX, åntrœdœ-z, *sm.* **1.** intermediate space, space between; interval; middle part, middle. **L'— des épaules,** the broad of the back. **— de morue,** the middle of a cod.

2. partition. **Ôter l'— qui sépare deux chambres,** to take down the partition between two rooms.

3. piece of furniture placed between two windows; **4.** insertion (of embroidery, etc., inlet; **5.** *Book-b.* board; **6.** *Cloth-m.* place where the cloth is not shorn enough; **7.** *Naut.* waist: the space between the fore and main masts. **— des sabords,** interior interval between a ship's ports. **— des lames,** hollow, trough of the sea.

ENTRE-DEUX, *adv. phr.* betwixt and between; so so, middling.

ENTRE-DEVOIR (S'), s-åntrœd'vwar, *v. refl.* to owe reciprocally.

ENTRE-DÉVORER (S'), s'åntrœdévoré-r, *v. refl.* to devour each other.

ENTRE-DIFFAMER (S'), s-åntrœdifamé-r, *v. refl.* to slander each other.

ENTRE-DIRE (S'), s-åntrœdir', *v. refl.* to say to each other, to tell one another.

ENTRE-DONNER (S'), s-ântrœdoné-r, *v. refl.* to give to each other.

ENTRÉE, ântré, *sf.* 1. entrance : *a*) the act of entering ; entry, ingress, going in, coming in ; *b*) entry of an actor ; *c*) the power of entering ; ingress ; admittance, admission ; *d*) passage for entering ; entry ; way in ; avenue, inlet, gate, door ; *e*) mouth of rivers ; *f*) beginning, commencement ; opening ; first appearance ; *g*) the act of taking possession ; entry. *a*) **L'— des juges au tribunal**, the entry of the judges in court. **Faire son —**, to make one's entry. **A son — chacun se leva pour le saluer**, when he came in everybody got up to bow to him. **Dès son — on s'aperçut qu'il était fort gai**, they saw he was very lively as soon as he came into the room. **L'— de l'armée dans la capitale ennemie** the entrance of the army into the hostile capital. *c*) **Il y avait les entrées libres à toutes heures**, he had free admittance there at all hours. **L'— au collège**, the admission at college. **Depuis son — à cette école cet enfant a fait beaucoup de progrès**, since he went to that school, this boy has made great progress. *d*) **L'— de la maison**, the entrance of the house. **A l'— de la ville**, at the entrance of the town. **A l'— du bois**, at the entrance of the wood. **L'— est de ce côté**, the entrance is on this side. **L'— d'un port**, the entrance of a harbour. **Prix d'—**, entrance-money, price of admission. **Quel est le prix d'— au cirque** ? what is the price of admission to the circus? [*Fig.*:] **Ce serait leur fermer l'— de notre religion**, that would be preventing them from turning to our religion. *Pascal. Provin.* 18. **L'— dans le monde**, the entrance of life, the birth ; the first appearance in the world. **L'— du mois**, the beginning of the month. **A l'— de l'hiver**, at the beginning of winter. **A l'entrée de la nuit**, at the beginning of the night. **A l'— du dîner**, at the beginning of the dinner. **— en séance**, opening of a meeting. *g*) **— en possession, en jouissance**, entrance into possession, entry. **— en fonctions**, entrance into office.

2. entry : reception of a sovereign, prince or person of high rank. **Alexandre fit son — dans Babylone, avec un éclat qui surpassait tout ce que l'univers avait jamais vu**, the magnificence of Alexander's reception at Babylone was beyond anything which had ever been seen. *Boss. His. univ.* III. 5. **Paris fit une magnifique — au premier consul après la bataille de Marengo**, after the battle of Marengo, Paris gave the first consul a magnificent reception. *Bescherelle.*

3. opening dance (in a theatre) ; 4. free admission (to a theatre) ; 5. seat (in the parliament) ; 6. † free access, free admission (to the king's chamber) ; 7. opening (of certain things). **L'— de cette manche est trop étroite**, that arm-hole is too narrow. **L'— d'un chapeau**, the opening of a hat. **J'avais mes entrées au théâtre**, I had free admission to the theatre at all times : I was on the free-list at the theatre.

8. occasion ; opening ; inlet ; way ; rise, birth. **Cette innovation donnerait — à beaucoup de désordres**, this innovation would cause many quarrels. **Votre indulgence a donné — à tous ces abus**, your indulgence has occasioned all these abuses.

9. town dues ; custom-duty, duty. **Droit d'— et de sortie**, import and export duty. **Les vins payaient l'— dans Paris**, there was a duty on wines brought into Paris.

10. *Cook.* entry, entree : the first course of dishes ; 11. **Bois d'—**, wood beginning to decay.

12. *Com.* entry : the record made in a merchant's books of sums, bills or goods received. **Porter à l'—**, to enter, to make an entry of.

D'ENTRÉE, *adv. phr.* at first, at the beginning ; from the beginning.

ENTRE-FAIRE, (S') s-ântrœfêr', *v. refl.* to make mutually.

ENTREFAITE, ântrœfêt ; [entre ; faire], *sf.* interval, meantime, meanwhile. **Sur** (or **dans**) **ces entrefaites**, in the interval ; in the meantime, meanwhile. **Sur ces entrefaites, il arriva**, meanwhile he arrived.

ENTRE-FESSON, ântrœfèsôn, [entre ; fesse], *sm. Med.* intertrigo of the perineum : a kind of erythema.

ENTREFILET, ântrœfilé, *sm.* short article paragraph, note (in a newspaper).

ENTRE-FLATTER (S'), s-ântrœflaté-r, *v. refl.* to flatter one another.

ENTRE-FOUETTER (S'), s-ântrœfwaté-r *v. refl.* to whip one another.

ENTRE-FRAPPER (S'), s-ântrœfrape-r, *v. refl* to strike one another.

ENTRE-FROISSER (S'), s-ântrœfrwasé-r, *v. refl.* to offend one another.

ENTRE-GARDER (S'), s-ântrœgardé-r, *v. refl.* to watch over each other.

ENTREGENT, ântrœzhân, [entre : gens], *sm.* tact, address. **Cet homme fera son chemin, il a de l'—**, that man will make his way, he has tact. **Dans votre position, il faut un certain —**, in your position, a certain tact is necessary.

ENTR'ÉGORGER (S'), s-ântrégôrzhé-r, *v. refl.* to cut each other's throats ; to kill each other.

ENTR'ÉGRATIGNER (S'), s-ântrégratiny-é-r, *v. refl.* to scratch each other.

ENTRE-HAÏR (S'), s-ântrœhaîr, *v. refl.* to hate each other.

ENTRE-HARCELER (S'), s-ântrœhars'-lé-r, *v. refl.* to harass each other.

ENTRE-HEURTER (S'), s-ântrœhœrté-r, *v. refl.* to knock one against the other.

ENTREILLISSÉ, E, ântréyisé, [en ; treillis], *adj.* trellised : consisting of a trellis.

ENTRELACÉ, E, ântrœlasé, *adj.* 1. interlaced, blended, interwoven, intertwined, intertwisted, wreathed ; 2. (of branches) plashed ; 3. (of hair or straw) plaited, braided. **Un panier de joncs entrelacés**, a basket made of twisted reeds. **Deux mains entrelacées signifient la paix**, two hands clasped together mean peace.

4. intermixed ; interspersed. **Une corbeille entrelacée de violettes et de primevères**, a basket full of violets intermixed with primroses.

5. *Miner.* promiscuous.

ENTRELACEMENT, ântrœlas'mân-t, *sm.* interlacement, interlacing, intermixing, blending, interweaving, intertecture, intertwine, intertwining, twining, twisting, intertwisting, wreathing. **L'— de ces arabesques est d'un charmant effet**, the blending of these arabesques produces a pretty effect. **L'— des guirlandes**, the twining of garlands. **Un — de chiffres**, a blending of ciphers. **L'— des jambes et des bras**, the entwining of arms and legs.

ENTRELACER, ântrœlasé-r, [entre ; lacer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous entrelaçons, entrelaçant.*] 1. to interlace, to intermix, to blend, to interweave, to inweave, to intwine, to entwine, to intertwine, to twine, to intwist, to entwist, to intertwist, to twist, to wreathe ; 2. to plash, to wattle (branches) ; 3. to plait, to braid (hair or straw). **— des guirlandes**, to twist garlands. **— des branches de laurier avec des rameaux d'olivier**, to plash laurel branches with those of an olive-tree. **Elle entrelaça ses cheveux d'une guirlande de perles**, she twisted a string of pearls in her hair. **Ils entrelacent leurs bras en dansant**, they take each other's arms when they dance. **Les bergers et les bergères, les bras entrelacés, dansent sous les ormeaux**, the shepherds and the young shepherdesses, clasping each other hands, dance under the elm-trees.

ENTRELACER (S'), *v. refl.* to be interlaced, blended, interwoven, entwined, intwisted ; to intermix, to intertwine, to wreathe ; to twist, to twine round each other. **Les vignes sauvages, les bignonias, les coloquintes s'entrelacent au pied des arbres**, wild vines, bigonias and colocynths twine round each other at the foot of the trees. *Chateaubr.* **Le lierre s'entrelace à cet arbre**, the ivy twines itself round that tree.

ENTRELACS, ânteœlâ, [entre ; lacs], *sm.* 1. ciphers, interlaced ornaments ; 2. threads, twine, string ; 3. *Arch.* twine ; 4. knot (of iron-work) ; 5. flourishes (in writing).

ENTRE-LAISSER (S'), s-ântrœlèsé-r, *v. refl.* to leave to one another ; to exchange.

ENTRELARDÉ, E, ântrœlardé, *adj.* interlarded, streaky.

ENTRELARDER, ântrœlardé-r, [entre ; larder], *va.* to interlard, to lard : *a*) to lay lard between ; *b*) to insert between ; to stick into ; *c*) to interlay, to intermix. *a*) **— un fricandeau**, to interlard a fricandeau. *b*) **— un pâté de clous de girofle**, to put cloves into a meat-pie. *c*) **— un discours de citations latines**, to interlard a speech with Latin quotations.

ENTRE-LARGE, ântrœlarzh', *adj. Com.* moderately broad.

ENTRELASSURE, ântrœlasur', [entre-lacs], *sf.* interlacement, interweaving, entanglement ; complication of figures.

ENTRE-LIER (S'), s-ântrœlié-r, *v. refl* to bind each other.

ENTRE-LIGNE, ântrœliny', *sm.* 1. interval between two lines ; *print.* lead. **En —**, between the lines.

2. interlineation : anything inserted between lines. [*Pl. Entre-lignes.*]

ENTRE-LIRE, ântrœlir', *va.* to read hastily, negligently.

ENTRE-LOUER (S'), s-ântrœloué-r, *v. refl.* to praise one another.

ENTRE-LUIRE, ântrœluir', *vn.* to glimmer ; to shine faintly. **On voyait la lune — à travers le feuillage des chênes**, we could see the moon faintly shining through the foliage of the oaks.

ENTRE-MANGER (S'), s-ântrœmânzhé-r, *v. refl.* to eat one another.

ENTR'EMBARRASSER (S'), s-ântrânbarasé-r, [entre ; embarrasser], *v. refl.* to embarras each other.

ENTR'EMBRASSER (S'), s-ântrânbrasé-r, [entre ; embrasser], *v. refl.* to embrace each other.

† **ENTRE-MÉFAIRE (S')**, s-ântrœméfêr', *v. refl.* to injure one another.

ENTREMÊLEMENT, ântrœmêl'mân-t, *sm.* intermixing, interweaving.

ENTREMÊLER, ântrœmêlé-r, [entre ; mêler], *va.* 1. to intermix, to intermingle, to intertangle, to interweave : to mingle one with another, to mix together ; to mix up ; 2. to intersperse : *a*) to scatter here and there among other things ; *b*) to diversify, to vary. **— des marguerites avec des bluets**, to intermingle daisies with cornflowers. **— des rubans bleus parmi des rouges**, to intermingle blue ribbons with red ones. **Soyez clairs, n'entremêlez point des questions**

si différentes, be clear, do not mix up such different questions. — **des plaisanteries dans une discussion sérieuse**, to joke during a serious discussion. **Schiller a entremêlé cette pièce de morceaux lyriques**, Schiller has interspersed this piece with lyric poetry. **Des chênes entremêlés aux hêtres**, oak-trees interspersed with beech-trees. **A peine eut-il dit ces paroles entremêlées de soupirs**, scarcely had he said those words intermixed with sighs. *Fén. Tél.* 17.

ENTREMÊLER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to intermix, to intermingle. **Ces couleurs s'entremêlent bien**, those colours blend well together.

2. to intermeddle, to meddle. **N'allez pas vous — dans cette querelle**, have nothing to do with that quarrel.

ENTRE-MESURER (S'), s-àntrœmezuré-r, *v. refl.* to measure one another.

ENTREMETS, àntrœmè-z, [entre ; mets], *sm.* entremets, side-dish : a small plate or dainty dish, set between the principal dishes at table.

ENTREMETTEUR, EUSE, àntrœmètœr', tœz', *sm. f.* **1.** medium, agent, intermediate agent, go-between ; **2.** (in an ill sense) procurer *m.* procuress *f.*

ENTREMETTRE (S'), s-àntrœmètr', [entre ; mettre], *v. refl.* [Conj. like *mettre.*] to intervene, to interfere, to interpose, to be intermediate, to go between, to mediate, to meddle ; (in an ill sense) to intermeddle. **Il s'entremit pour lui faire obtenir de l'avancement**, he intervened to get him promoted. **Nous nous entremettons les uns pour les autres**, we intercede for each other. **Je me suis entremis de cette affaire comme ami commun aux deux parties**, I intervened in this affair as a friend of both parties.

ENTREMISE, àntrœmiz', [entremettre], *sf.* **1.** intervention, interference, mediation, medium, agency, instrumentality. **Il a obtenu cette place par l'— d'un ami**, he got this place by the interposition of a friend. **Grâce à son —**, thanks to his kind medium ; thanks to him. **La peinture est l'art d'aller à l'âme par l'— des yeux**, painting is the art of affecting the soul by the intervention of the eyes.

2. *Ship-b.* carling, carline : a piece of timber, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another.

ENTRE-MODILLON, àntrœmodiyón, *sm. Arch.* intermodillion : the space between two modillions. [*Pl. Entre-modillons.*]

ENTRE-MOQUER (S'), s-àntrœmoké-r, *v. refl.* to laugh at one another.

ENTRE-MORDRE (S'), s-àntrœmórdr', *v. refl.* to bite each other.

ENTR'EMPÊCHER (S'), s-àntrànpêshé-r, *v. refl.* to inconvenience each other, to embarrass one another.

ENTRE-NŒUD, àntrœnœ, *sm. Bot.* internode : the part of a stem between two nodes. [*Pl. Entre-nœuds.*]

ENTR'ENTENDRE (S'), s-àntràntándr', *v. refl.* to act in concert, to agree.

ENTRE-NUIRE (S'), s-àntrœnuir', *v. refl.* to injure each other.

ENTRE-PARDONNER (S'), s-àntrœpardoné-r, *v. refl.* to pardon one another.

ENTRE-PARLER (S'), s-àntrœparlé-r, *v. refl.* to speak to each other, to speak together. **Ils se sont entre-parlé à voix basse**, they spoke to each other in a low voice.

ENTREPAS, àntrœpà, [entre ; pas], *sm. Man.* amble, broken pace, ambling pace.

ENTRE-PAYER (S'), s-àntrœpèyé-r, *v. refl.* [Conj. like *payer.*] to pay each other.

ENTRE-PERCER (S'), s-àntrœpèrsé-r, *v. refl.* [Conj. like *percer.*] to run one another through, to pierce each other.

ENTRE-PERSÉCUTER (S'), s-àntrœpèrsékuté-r, *v. refl.* to persecute each other.

ENTRE-PILASTRE, àntrœpilastr', *sm. Arch.* interpillaster ; the space between two pilasters. [*Pl. Entre-pilastres.*]

ENTRE-PILLER (S'), s-àntrœpiyè-r, *v. refl.* to rob one another.

ENTRE-POINTILLÉ, E, àntrœpwantyié, *adj. Engra.* consisting of line and dotted engraving.

ENTREPONT, àntrœpòn, [entre ; pont], *sm. Naut.* **1.** between-decks ; **2.** orlop : the lower deck of a ship of the line ; under-deck.

ENTREPOSAGE, àntrœpozash, [entreposer], *sm.* warehousing, bonding.

ENTREPOSER, àntrœpôzé-r, [entre ; poser], *va. Com.* to warehouse : to deposit in a warehouse, to store ; to bond, to place in bond.

ENTREPOSEUR, àntrœpôzœr, *sm. Com.* warehouse-keeper, keeper of a bonded-warehouse, bonded-store keeper.

ENTREPOSITAIRE, àntrœpôzitêr', *sm. Com.* bonder : one who puts goods in bonded-warehouses.

ENTREPÔT, àntrœpô, [entreposer], *sm. Com.* **1.** warehouse : *a*) bonding warehouse, bonded-warehouse, bond ; a place for depositing goods which have not paid customs-duty ; *b*) entrepôt, store-house, store-room for the deposit of goods ; repository. **Mettre en —**, to bond. **A l'— ,en —**, in bond. **Acheter à l'—**, to purchase in bond. **Sorti de l'—**, out of bond. **Sortir de l'—**, to clear out of bond. — **fictif**, town warehouse. — **réel**, government warehouse. — **des vins**, city wine-cellars. **Port d'—**, bonding port.

2. emporium, mart, entrepôt. **Par sa situation, la France est faite pour être l'— du Nord et du Midi**, France is conveniently situated to be an emporium for the North and the South.

ENTRE-POUSSER (S'), s-àntrœpousé-r, *v. refl.* to push each other.

ENTREPRENABLE, àntrœprenàbl', *adj*, that may be undertaken.

ENTREPRENANT, E, àntrœprœnàn-t, ànt', *adj.* **1.** enterprising. **Un homme actif et —**, an active, enterprising man.

2. (in an ill sense) bold, daring, rash, venturous, venturesome.

ENTREPRENDRE, àntrœprándr', [entre ; prendre], *va.* [Conj. like *prendre.*] **1.** to undertake : *a*) to engage in, to enter upon, to set about, to take in hand ; to attempt, to essay, to try ; *b*) to contract for, to contract to, to engage to perform. *a*) — **un voyage**, to undertake a journey. **C'est lui qui a entrepris tous ces travaux**, he it is who has undertaken all these contracts. **J'entrepris le bonheur de mille malheureux**, I undertook to make a thousand unfortunate beings happy. **C'est un dessein très dangereux que d'— de te plaire**, it is a very dangerous thing to undertake to please thee. *La Font. Fab.* II. I. **En l'état où je suis je puis tout —**, situated as I am I can undertake anything. *b*) **Cette maison a entrepris la fourniture des lits pour l'armée**, that house has undertaken to furnish the army with beds.

2. to attack, to engage with, to take in hand, † to undertake ; to fall foul of. **Alexandre voulut s'affermir avant que d'— son rival**, Alexander wished to consolidate his position before he attacked his rival. *Bossuet. Hist. univ.* I. 8. **Il m'a entrepris, et ne cesse de me tourmenter**, he attacked me and keeps on tormenting me.

3. to affect ; to seize. **Ma goutte m'entreprend tout le pied**, my whole foot is affected with gout. **Un rhumatisme le tenait entrepris de tous les membres**, he was kept down with rheumatism in all his members. *Lesage, Gil Blas.* I. 15.

ENTREPRENDRE, *vn.* **1.** to undertake : *a*) to assume or take upon one's self any business, office or province ; *b*) to take in hand, to set about ; to begin ; to attempt, to endeavour. **Ce n'est pas tout d'— il faut exécuter**, it is not enough to undertake a thing, one must execute it. **La difficulté de réussir ne fait qu'ajouter à la nécessité d'—**, the difficulty there is in succeeding makes it all the more necessary to undertake.

2. (with *sur*, upon) to intrench, to encroach. **Sur son autorité c'est beaucoup —**, it is encroaching very much on his authority. **Ses quatre enfants partagèrent le royaume, et ne cessèrent d'— les uns sur les autres**, his four children divided the kingdom and continually encroached upon one another's possessions. *Bossuet.*

3. (with *contre* or *sur*) to fall upon, to fall foul of, to run foul of ; to assail, to attack ; to make an attempt against or on, to attempt to, to try to. — **sur la vie, sur les jours de quelqu'un**, to make an attempt upon a person's life. — **contre quelqu'un**, to fall upon a person.

ENTREPRENDRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be undertaken. **Cette expédition s'entreprit sous de mauvais auspices**, this expedition was undertaken under gloomy auspices.

2. to fall (or run) foul of one another ; **3.** to be affected ; to be seized. **L'état du malade a empiré, la tête s'entreprend**, the patient is worse, his head is affected.

ENTREPRENEUR, EUSE, àntrœprœnœr, nœz', *sm. f.* **1.** undertaker : one who undertakes. — **de diligences**, coach-proprietor. — **des pompes funèbres**, funeral undertaker ; [*Absolutely*]. undertaker.

2. contracter : an undertaker of constructive works upon contract ; one who bargains to execute any work or enterprise. — **de bâtiments**, master-builder, builder, building contractor.

3. master... ; employer ; maker. — **de maçonnerie**, master-mason. — **de peinture**, master-painter, painter. **Entrepreneuse de broderie**, embroiderer.

ENTRE-PRESSER (S'), s-àntrœprèsé-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to crowd one another ; **2.** to make haste.

ENTRE-PRÊTER (S'), s-àntrœprêté-r, *v. refl.* to lend mutually.

ENTREPRISE, àntrœpriz', [entreprendre], *sf.* **1.** undertaking, enterprise : any business or project which one engages in ; attempt. **Former une —**, to form a project. **Voilà peut-être la plus singulière — qui jamais ait été faite**, that is perhaps the strangest enterprise which one ever engaged in *J.-J. Rousseau.* **Il a échoué dans cette —**, he failed in that undertaking.

2. contract : conditions settled for the execution of works. **Les travaux publics se donnent à l'—**, public works are done by contract.

3. establishment, concern. **L'— des messageries**, the stage-coach establishment. **L'— des pompes funèbres**, the funeral undertaking establishment.

4. encroachment, intrenchment : attempt. **Une — sur la prérogative royale**, an attempt upon royal prerogative. **On a fait contre vous dix entreprises vaines**, they have made ten useless attempts against you.

ENTRE-PRODUIRE (S'), s-àntrœproduir', *v. refl.* to produce each other.

ENTRE-PROMETTRE (S'), s-àntrœpromètr', *v. refl.* to promise each other.

ENTRE-QUERELLER (S'), s-ântrœkœrèlé-r, *v. refl.* to quarrel with each other.

ENTRE-QUITTER (S'), s-ântrœkité-r, *v. refl.* to part from each other, to leave each other.

ENTRER, ântré-r, [Lat. : intrâre, to go into], *vn.* **1.** (with *dans, en*), to enter, to enter into : **a)** to pass in, or into the interior; to go in, to come in, to get in; (with difficulty) to work in; to penetrate; to march in, to walk in, to step in; (unexpectedly) to drop in; (on horseback) to ride in; (as a bird) to fly in; (as water) to flow in; to insinuate; (slowly, imperceptibly, or by artful means) to creep into, to steal into; (in drawing the body along the ground) to creep into, to crawl into; *b)* to pierce, to penetrate, to make way into another body, to go into, to run into; *c)* to go to, to insinuate one's self, to introduce one's self; *d)* to penetrate mentally, to come into; to understand, to reach the intellect; *e)* to enter on, upon; to engage in, to enlist in; to begin, to commence, to take the first step in.

a) — **dans une maison**, to enter a house. — **dans la ville**, to enter the town. — **dans un jardin**, to go into a garden. — **dans un bois**, to go into a wood. — **dans un pays**, to enter into, to penetrate a country. **Pharaon est entré dans la mer avec ses chars et ses coursiers**, Pharaoh, his chariots and horsemen have come into the sea. *La Harpe.* — **au port**, to get into, to sail into, to enter the harbour. — **en lice**, to enter the lists. — **en chaire**, to ascend the pulpit. — **en scène**, to come upon the stage. *Fig.* to come upon the scene. **Il ne faut pas vouloir — dans le sanctuaire**, *Fig.* we must not lift up the veil. **On n'entre pas**, no admittance. **Ne laissez — personne**, do not let any one come in. [*Fig.* :] **L'ennui est entré dans le monde avec la paresse**, spleen is the offspring of idleness. **Sortant d'un embarras pour — dans un autre**, getting out of one scrape to get into another. *b)* **L'air entre dans la chambre**, the air enters the room. **Qaund le soleil entre dans ma chambre, j'en sors pour aller au bois**, when the sun shines in my room, I leave it to go into the wood. *Mme de Sév.* **Le coup est entré bien avant dans les chairs**, the blow made a deep cut in the flesh. **Les racines des plantes entrent dans la terre**, the roots of plants strike into the soil. [*Fam.* :] **Ce bruit entre dans la tête**, this noise goes through my head. **Ce bruit entre dans les oreilles**, this noise stuns one. **On ne peut lui faire — cela dans la tête**, one cannot get that into his head, or make him understand that. **Cela n'est jamais entré dans la tête de personne**, it never came into anybody's head.

c) **La défiance entre dans les esprits**, mistrust steals into people's minds. **L'amour est entré dans son âme**, love has entered his heart. **La calomnie entre très aisément dans un cœur né jaloux et soupçonneux**, a man who is naturally jealous and suspicious readily listens to calumny. *Voltaire.* **Cela ne m'est jamais entré dans l'esprit**, that never came into my mind. **Entra-t-il jamais en l'esprit d- personne que les choses dussent tourner ains' ?** who would have thought that things would turn out like this ?

d) — **dans le sens d'un auteur**, to penetrate the meaning of an author. — **dans la pensée de quelqu'un**, to penetrate a person's thoughts. **J'entrerais volontiers dans les motifs de ses actions**, I should like to understand the motives of his actions. — **dans le détail, dans les détails**, to enter into particulars. — **dans le détail des choses, dans les détails d'une affaire**, to enter into the particulars of things, of an affair. — **dans le fond d'une affaire**, to get to the bottom of an affair.

e) — **dans la magistrature, dans la robe**, to enter the magistrature; to get on the bench. — **dans les ordres**, to enter the church. — **dans l'administration**, to enter upon the duties of an administrator. — **dans le commerce**, to go into business. — **dans le monde**, to make one's first appearance in society, to come out. — **dans la vie**, to begin life. — **en religion**, to turn friar (*or* nun). — **dans une carrière**, to enter a career. — **en fonctions**, to enter on one's functions. — **au service**, to enter the (military or naval) service. — **au service de quelqu'un**, to enter into the service of a person. — **en place, en condition**, to go out to service. — **en ménage**, to begin housekeeping. — **en convalescence**, to become convalescent. **Nous entrons dans la mauvaise saison**, we are approaching the bad season. — **en danse**, to begin dancing, to dance, *or* the dance. — **en jeu**, to come into play, to be one's turn to play; to be one's turn. — **en comparaison**, to enter into a comparison, to be compared. — **en parallèle**, to enter into a parallel. — **en concurrence**, to enter into competition. — **en composition, en arrangement**, to listen to terms of accommodation : to compound. — **en matière**, to enter upon a subject. **Je suis entré en défiance de moi et des autres**, I begin to mistrust myself and others. — **en colère, en fureur**, to fly into a passion.

2. to enter : *a)* to advance into, in the progress of life ; *b)* to be admitted in; to join or become a member of. *a)* **Ce jeune homme vient d'— dans sa seizième année**, that youth has just entered his sixteenth year. *b)* — **dans une famille**, to enter a family. — **au collège**, to enter college. — **dans une société**, to enter a society. **Son ambition était d'— à l'Académie**, his ambition was to become a member of the French Academy.

3. to enter (into) : *a)* to engage one's self, to engage in ; to embark in an affair or business; to take a concern (*or* share) in, to interest one's self; *b)* to share, to participate, to partake, to partake of, to have a share, to interest; to sympathize; *c)* to contribute, to concur, to go to, to go into; to go for a great deal in, to be engaged for; to have to do with; *d)* to go in, to be contained, to be comprised; *e)* to go into, to form a part, to be part of, to be an ingredient. *a)* — **dans un complot**, to enter into a plot. — **dans une intrigue**, to enter into an intrigue. — **dans une affaire**, to enter into an affair, to be concerned in an affair. — **en relations d'affaires**, *Com.* to form a business connection. — **en matière**, to enter into one's subject. — **en conversation**, to enter into conversation. **Il entre dans tout**, he pries into everything; he thrusts himself in everywhere. *b)* — **dans les sentiments de quelqu'un**, to enter into (*or* to share in) the sentiments of a person. — **dans les idées, dans les vues de quelqu'un**, to enter into the ideas, the views of a person. **Ne devrons-nous pas — dans tout ce qui lui plaît ?** must we not enter into everything which pleases him ? **Il entra dans mes plaisirs, il flatta mes passions**, he shared my pleasures, he flattered my passions. **Elle feignit d'— dans sa douleur**, she pretended to sympathize with her in her grief. **J'entre bien dans tous vos déplaisirs**, I quite feel for you in all your annoyances. **C'était un ami, entrant dans tous les besoins des autres**, he was a friend, who could sympathize with others in their need. — **dans une dépense**, to share an expense. *c)* **Cela entre pour beaucoup dans ma résolution**, that has a great deal to do with my resolution. **Dans tous vos discours, le cœur n'entre pour rien**, your heart is quite absent from anything you say. **L'égoïsme entre dans une grande partie de nos actions**, selfishness has a great deal to do with all our actions. *d)* **Cela n'entrera pas dans votre sac**, tha: will not go into your bag. **Combien entre-t-il de pièces de vin dans votre cave ?** how many barrels of wine does your cellar hold ? **Que de choses entrent dans ce livre !** how many things there are in that book ! *e)* **L'azote entre dans la composition de toutes les substances animales**, nitrogen enters into the composi ion of all animal substances. **Les pierres qui entrent dans la construction de cet édifice**, the stones employed in the construction of this edifice. **Les drogues qui entrent dans ce remède**, the drugs of which that remedy is made. [*Impers.* :] **Il entre deux mètres de drap dans ce paletot**, there are two metres of cloth in that overcoat. **Il entre beaucoup de substances dans cet élixir**, there are many substances in that elixir. **Il n'entre pas dans mes vues de**, it does not enter into my views to. **Cela n'entre pas dans ses vues**, that does not enter into his views.

4. to go on, to fit. **Ce chapeau n'entre pas bien dans ma tête**, that hat will not fit my head well.

Faire entrer, **1.** to enter : to insert, to set in, to cause to enter; **2.** to drive in, to beat in, to knock in; to force in; to wedge in; **3.** to push in; to lead in; **4.** to take in; to show in, to usher in, to introduce; to let in; **5.** to have in.

ENTRER, *va.* **1.** to enter : *a)* to cause to enter, to set in, to insert; to get into; *b) Com.* to set an account in a book; **2.** to introduce. — **des marchandises étrangères**, to introduce, to import foreign goods. — **en fraude**, to smuggle in.

3. to take in; to get in; to push in. **Il faudra — ce piano par la fenêtre**, this piano must be got in by the window. **Entrez ce cheval à l'écurie**, take this horse to the stable.

ENTRE-RAILS, ântrœ-ral, *sm. Railw.* gauge : space between the rails [*Pl. Entre-rails.*]

ENTRE-REGARDER (S'), s-ântrœrœgardé-r, *v. refl.* to look at one another.

ENTRE-REGRETTER (S'), s-ântrœrœgrète-r, *v. refl.* to regret each other.

ENTRE-RENCONTRER (S), s-ântrœrânkôntré-r, *v. refl.* to meet each other.

ENTRE-RÉPONDRE (S'), s-ântrœrépôndr', *v. refl.* to answer each other.

ENTRE-SABORDS, ântrœsabór, *sm. Naut.* interval between port-holes, [*Pl. Entre-sabords.*]

ENTRE-SAISIR (S'), s-ântrœsèzir, *v. refl.* to seize each other.

ENTRE-SALUER (S'), s-ântrœsalué-r, *v. refl.* to salute, to greet each other.

ENTR'ESCROQUER (S'), s-ântrèskrôké-r, *v. refl.* to swindle each other.

ENTRE-SECOURIR (S'), s'ântrœsœkourir, *v. refl.* to assist, to aid one another.

ENTRE-SERRER (S') s-ântrœsèré-r, *v. refl.* to stand close together.

ENTRE-SERVIR (S'), s-ântrœsèrvir, *v. refl.* to serve each other, to do one another services, to exchange services.

ENTRESOL, ântrœsol, [entre; sol], *sm. Arch.* entresol, mezzanine : a low story between two high one's; [more commonly] a low apartment between the ground floor and the first story.

ENTRE-SOUFFRIR (S'), s-ântrœsoufrir, *v. refl.* to bear with each other.

ENTRE-SOURCILS, ântrœsoursi, *sm.*

space between the eye-brows. [*Pl. Entre-sourcils.*]

ENTRE-SOUTENIR (S'), s-ântrœsout'-nir, *v. refl.* to support one another.

ENTRE-SOUVENIR (S'), s-ântrœsouv'-nir, *v. refl.* to remember imperfectly.

ENTRE-SUIVRE (S'), s-ântrœsuivr', *v. refl.* to follow, to succeed one another.

ENTRE-SURPRENDRE, s-ântrœsur-prândr', *va.* to surprise.

ENTRE-SURPRENDRE (S'), *v. refl.* to surprise each other.

ENTRETAILLE, ântrœtay', [entre ; taille], *sf. Engrav.* interline ; light stroke.

ENTRETAILLER (S'), s-ântrœtayé-r, *v. refl.* (of a horse) to cut, to interfere.

ENTRETAILLURE, ântrœtayur', *sf. Veter.* crepane, crepance, cut : a chap or scratch of one leg caused by the shoe of the other.

ENTRE-TALONNER, (S'), s-antrœtalo-né-r, *v. refl.* to tread on each other's heels.

ENTRE-TEMPS, ântrœtân, *sm.* meantime, meanwhile, interval, interlapse ; moment.

ENTRE-TEMPS, *adv.* meantime, meanwhile : in the intervening time.

† **ENTRETÈNEMENT**, ântrœtèn'mân-t, *sm.* 1. maintenance, keeping up, support ; 2. preservation.

ENTRETENIR, ântrœt'nir, [entre ; tenir], *va.* [Conj. like *tenir.*] 1. to hold together 2. to keep up, to keep in repair, to keep in good order. **— une maison en l'absence du propriétaire**, to keep a house in repair during the landlord's absence. **— les chemins**, to keep the roads in good order.

3. to maintain : *a*) to keep from change, to preserve, to keep, to take care of ; *b*) to keep up, to keep alive, to hold, to support, to sustain ; to nourish, to nurture, to nurse, to encourage, to foster, to cherish, to entertain ; *c*) to supply with the necessaries of life ; to keep, to entertain, to support, to feed, to provide for ; to defray. **Les vestales entretenaient le feu sacré**, the vestals kept up the sacred fire. *b*) **Les richesses entretiennent l'orgueil**, riches keep up, forster pride. **Les petits cadeaux entretiennent l'amitié**, small presents help to keep up friendship. **— une correspondance**, to keep up a correspondence. **— des intelligences avec les insurgés**, to hold intercourse with the insurgents. **— commerce avec quelqu'un**, to hold close intercourse with a person. **Mille ruisseaux entretiennent une fraîcheur perpétuelle sous des ombrages toujours verts**, a thousand rivulets keep the place constantly cool and the trees always green. *Voltaire.* **— quelqu'un d'espérances**, to feed a person with hopes. **— ses pensées**, to indulge in one's thoughts. *c*) **— une armée**, to keep up, to maintain an army. **— une nombreuse famille**, to maintain a large family. **— ses parents malheureux**, to maintain one's poor relations. **— quelqu'un de linge**, to keep a person in linen. **— un grand train**, to keep up a large establishment. **— une femme**, to keep a mistress.

4. to converse with, to talk with. **Je cherche l'occasion de l' — de ma demande**, I am trying to find an opportunity to talk with him about my request. **Il les entretenait de ses grands desseins**, he talked with them about his great plans. **Vous voyez, elle veut que je vous entretienne**, you see, she wishes me to converse with you. **Je m'en vais vous — aujourd'hui de ce qui s'appelle de la pluie et du beau temps**, to-day I mean to chat with you on what is called everything and nothing. *Mme de Sév.*

ENTRETENIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to hold, to keep each other together ; to support each other. **Ces deux pièces de bois s'entretiennent**, those two pieces of wood keep each other together. **Toutes les choses s'entretiennent par un lien insensible**, all things hold together by some imperceptible bond.

2. to be maintained, to be preserved, to be kept up ; to maintain one's self, to preserve one's self ; to keep. **Votre santé s'entretient très bien**, your health keeps very good. **La sagesse s'entretient par les bons conseils**, wisdom is kept up by good advice. **Cette femme s'entretient toujours fraîche**, that woman keeps fresh-looking.

3. to maintain one's self, to support one's self, to keep one's self ; to subsist ; to defray one's own expenses. S' **— de linge**, to supply one's self with linen. **Il ne gagne pas de quoi s' —**, he does not earn enough to keep himself [*Fig.* :] **S' — de chimeres**, to nurse one's self with chimeras.

4. to converse, to talk, to discourse, to speak ; to commune (with), S' **— de propos frivoles**, to talk about frivolous things. **Les amis s'entretiennent par lettres**, friends converse by letters. **Quand donc pourrai-je m' — avec vous de ces études charmantes** ? when shall I be able to converse with you about those delightful studies? *Voltaire.* **S' — de Dieu**, to talk of God. **S' — avec Dieu**, to commune with God. **S' — avec soi-même, s' — de ses propres pensées**, to commune with one's self.

ENTRETENU, E, ântrœt'nu, *adj.* 1. held together ; 2. kept in good repair. **Mal —**, out of repair.

3. maintained : *a*) kept up ; *b*) kept ; supported ; 4. *Naut.* commissioned.

ENTRETIEN, ântrœtian, [entretenir], *sm.* 1. keeping in repair ; repair, preservation ; 2. repairing, mending. **L' — des routes**, the mending of the roads. **L' — du linge**, the mending of linen. **Être d'un grand —**, to cost a great deal for repair. **En état de bon —**, in good repair. **Défaut d' —**, waste.

3. *poet.* maintenance, support, upholding. **Éternel — de haine et de pitié**, everlasting upholder of hatred and pity. *Corn.Pomp.* v. I.

4. keep, keeping, maintenance, support, subsistence ; living, livelihood ; supply ; food. **Pourvoir à l' — de sa famille**, to provide for the maintenance of one's family. **Cet avare dépense bien peu pour l' — de sa maison**, that miser does not spend much in his housekeeping. **Son — sera moins coûteux en province**, his living will be less expensive in the country. **Cet homme se ruine pour l' — de ses enfants**, this man is ruining himself to keep his children going.

5. clothing ; clothes, dress : expenses for wearing-apparel. **Il donne tant à son neveu pour son —**, he allows his nephew so much for his clothing. **En grandissant, ma fille, votre — deviendra beaucoup plus cher**, as you grow up, my daughter, your dress will cost much more. **Dans ce prix, je comprends l' — de mes domestiques**, I include in that sum the entire keep of my servants.

6. conversation, talk : *a*) familiar discourse ; converse ; *b*) colloquy, dialogue. *a*) **Solliciter un —**, to ask for an interview. **Mon père m'a rapporté ce matin l' — qu'il eut hier avec vous**, my father acquainted me this morning with the conversation he had with you yesterday. *J. J. Rousseau.* *b*) **Les Entretiens d'Erasme**, the Colloquies of Erasmus.

7. talk, subject of conversation. **Vous faites aujourd'hui l' — de la ville**, you have now become the talk of the town.

ENTRE-TISSER, ântrœtisé-r, *va.* to interweave.

ENTRETISSU, E, ântrœtisu, *adj.* interwoven ; intermingled, intermixed.

ENTRETOILE, ântrœtwal', [entre ; toile], *sf.* open-work : a lace ornament inserted between two bands of linen.

ENTRETOISE, ântrœtwa'z, [entre ; toise], *sf.* 1. *Carp.* intertie, interduce : a short horizontal timber framed between two posts to tie them together ; cross-bar, cross-piece ; rib, stay ; 2. transom : *a*) *Naut.* a piece of wood joining the cheeks of a gun-carriage ; *b*) stout piece of timber or beam connecting two corresponding parts of a carriage. **— de bout**, hind transom of an ammunition wagon. **— de châssis**, transom connecting the side beams of a traversing platform. **— de couche, de support**, additional transom near the middle transom. **— de devant**, fore-transom, cross-bar of an ammunition wagon. **— de lunette**, trail-transom. **— de mire**, middle trânsom. **— de volée**, breast-transom.

ENTRE-TOUCHER (S'), s-ântrœtoushé-r, *v. refl.* to touch each other.

ENTRE-TROMPER (S'), s-ântrœtrônpé-r, *v. refl.* to deceive one another.

ENTRE-TUER (S'), s-ântrœtué-r, *v. refl.* to kill each other.

ENTRE-VEILLER (S'), s-ântrévéyé-r, *v. refl.* to awake, to rouse one another.

ENTRE-VENDRE (S'), s-ântrœvândr', *v. refl.* 1. to sell to one another ; 2. to betray one another.

ENTRE-VISITER (S'), s-ântrœvizité-r, *v. refl.* to visit each other.

ENTRE-VOIE, ântrœvwa, *sf.* space between two lines of rails. [*Pl. Entre-voies.*]

ENTREVOIR, ântrœvwar, [entre ; voir], *va.* [Conj. like *voir.*] 1. to have, to catch a glimpse of, to see imperfectly. **J'entrevois le clocher à travers le brouillard**, I can just see the spire through the mist. **Je n'ai fait qu'— cet homme**, I only caught a glimpse of that man. [*Neut.* :] **L'on ne peut pas tout voir ; il faut souvent se contenter d' —**, we cannot see everything ; we must often be content to see things imperfectly. *C. Bonnet.* [*Fig.* :] **Je n'ai fait qu' — son mérite**, I was just beginning to understand his merit. **— des intentions de quelqu'un**, to find out a person's intentions.

2. to foresee. **— des malheurs, des obstacles**, to foresee misfortunes, obstacles. **Il laissa — qu'il ne prêterait jamais son ministère à ce crime**, he intimated that he would never be a party to this crime. *Volt.*

ENTREVOIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to have a short interview, to meet ; 2. to visit each other.

ENTRE-VOULOIR (S'), s-ântrœvoulwar, *v. refl.* to wish to one another.

ENTREVOUS, ântrœvou, [entre ; vous-soir], *sm. Arch.* interjoist : the space between two joists.

ENTREVOÛTER, ântrœvouté-r, [entre ; voûte], *va. Build.* to fill the interjoist of.

ENTREVUE, ântrœvu, [entrevoir], *sf.* interview : meeting for conference. **Demander une —**, to request an interview. **Obtenir une —**, to obtain an interview. **Ménager une — entre deux personnes**, to bring about an interview between two persons.

ENTR'EXCITER (S'), s-ântrèksité-r, *v. refl.* to excite each other.

ENTR'EXHORTER (S'), s-ântrèks-órté-r, *v. refl.* to exhort one another.

ENTR'IMMOLER (S'), s-ântrimmolé-r, *v. refl.* to immolate one another.

ENTR'INJURIER (S'), s-ântranzhurié-r, *v. refl.* to abuse each other.

ENTR'INSTRUIRE (S'), s-ântranstruir', *v. refl.* to instruct one another, to improve each other's minds.

ENTRIPAILLÉ, E, ântripâyé, [en; tripaillé], *adj. Vulg.* big-bellied.

ENTR'OBLIGER (S'), s-ântroblizhé-r, *v. refl.* to oblige each other.

† **ENTR'ŒIL**, ântrœy, *sm.* space between the eyes. [*Pl. des Entr'œil.*]

ENTROPION, ântropiôn, [Gr. : ἐν, in; τρέπειν, to turn], *sm. Surg.* entropion: inversion of the eyelids.

ENTROQUE, ântrok', [Gr. : ἐν, in; τρόχος, disk], *sf.* entrochite: a genus of fossils.

ENTR'OUBLIER (S'), s-ântroublié-r, *v. refl.* to forget one another.

ENTR'OUÏR, ântrouir, [entre; ouïr], *va.* to overhear, to hear imperfectly.

ENTR'OUVERT, E, ântrouvèr', vèrt', *adj.* 1. opened; gaping, yawning. **Du fond de l'abîme — sous ses pas**, from the depth of the gaping abyss at his feet. *Rac.*

2. half-opened, half-open; (of a door) ajar. **Une bouche entr'ouverte**, a mouth half-open. **La fenêtre est entr'ouverte**, the window is half-open.

3. *Veter.* (of a horse) sprained in the shoulder-joint.

ENTR'OUVERTURE, ântrouvèrtur', *sf.* 1. the state of being half-open or ajar; 2. *Veter.* sprain in the shoulder-joint.

ENTR'OUVRIR, ântrouvrir, [entre; ouvrir], *va.* 1. to open forcibly; 2. to half-open, to open a little; to set ajar. **— les yeux**, to half open one's eyes. **— la porte**, to set the door ajar.

ENTR'OUVRIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to open, to gape. **La terre s'entr'ouvrit sous leurs pas**, the earth opened under their feet. **Les eaux de la mer Rouge s'entr'ouvrirent devant l'armée de Pharaon**, the water of the Red Sea were divided before Pharaoh's army.

2. to half-open; to be ajar. **Ses yeux s'entr'ouvrent, il se réveille**, he is half-opening his eyes, he is awakening. **Les roses s'entr'ouvraient**, the roses were half-opening. **La porte s'entr'ouvrit**, the door was half-opened.

ENTURBANNÉ, E, âturbané, [en; turban], *adj.* turbaned: wearing a turban.

ENTURE, âtur', [enter], *sf.* 1. *Hort.* cut (to receive a graft), incission; 2. *pl.* pegs, pins (of a pole-ladder); 3. *Milit.* scarf; the process of mending a musket stock; 4. *Weav.* double thread.

ÉNUCLÉATION, énukléasyôn, [Lat.: enucleāre; e, out; nucleus, kernel], *sf.* enucleation: *a*) *Surg.* the removal of tumours without cutting into them; *b*) *Pharm.* the shelling of the kernels of nuts; *c*) *Fig.* explanation, the clearing up of a difficulty.

ÉNUMÉRATEUR, énumératœr, *sm.* enumerator: one who enumerates.

ÉNUMÉRATIF, IVE, énumératif, tiv', *adj.* enumerative: that enumerates.

ÉNUMÉRATION, énumérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* enumeration: *a*) the act of enumerating; numbering; *b*) *Rhet.* summing up; the part of the peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal heads of the argument. **Faire l' — de**, to enumerate.

ÉNUMÉRER, énuméré-r, [Lat.: e, out; numerāre, atum, to number], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] to enumerate: to reckon up singly; to count or tell number by number.

ÉNURÉSIE, énurézi, [Gr.: ἐν, in; οὐρεῖν, to urine], *sf. Med.* enuresis: incontinence of urine.

ENVAHIR, ânvaïr. [Lat.: invadĕre, invasum; in; vadĕre, to go], *va.* to invade: *a*) to overrun, to rove over; to occupy, to take possession of; to seize upon; *b*) to trespass, to infringe, to encroach upon; *c*) to overrun, to overspread, to spread over, to run over, to cover over. *a*) **L'armée envahit le territoire ennemi**, the army invaded the hostile territory. **Il a envahi mon héritage**, he has seized upon my inheritance. **Les rats avaient envahi sa maison**, his house was overrun with rats. *b*) **— l'autorité**, to encroach upon authority. *c*) **La mer étend son empire aux dépens des terres qu'elle envahit**, the sea extends its empire at the expense of the land it spreads over. **La rivière a envahi toute la plaine**, the river has inundated the whole plain. **Tout un quartier était envahi par le feu**, the fire had spread over a whole quarter. **Un jardin non soigné est bientôt envahi par les mauvaises herbes**, a neglected garden soon gets overrun with weeds.

ENVAHISSANT, E, ânvaïsân-t, sânt', *adj.* invading: that invades.

ENVAHISSEMENT, ânvais'mân-t, *sm.* invasion: *a*) the act of invading; hostile entrance, as for the purpose of conquest, overrunning; *b*) infringement, encroachment; usurpation. *a*) **Par des envahissements successifs cet État s'est agrandi de quelques provinces**, successive invasions have added several provinces to this State. *Barré.* **Les Hollandais ont mis leur pays à l'abri des envahissements de la mer**, the Dutch have raised up dikes and ramparts to prevent their country from being inundated by the sea. **Les envahissements du pouvoir**, the encroachments of power.

ENVAHISSEUR, ânvaïsœr, *sm.* invader: one who invades.

ENVAHISSEUR, *adj. m.* invading.

ENVASEMENT, ânvâz'mân-t, *sm.* silting up: chocking up with mud or silt. **L' — d'un port**, the silting up of a port.

ENVASER, ânvâzé-r, [en; vase], *va.* 1. to silt up: to fill up, to choke up with mud or silt; 2. to sink in mud.

ENVASER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to get filled with silt; 2. to sink in mud.

ENVEILLOTER, ânvèyoté-r, **ENVÉLIOTER**, ânvélioté-r, [en; veillote], *va. Agr.* to cock: to pile up hay in the field.

ENVELOPPANT, E, ânv'lopân, pânt', *adj.* enveloping: inwrapping; covering.

ENVELOPPE, ânv'lop', [envelopper], *sf.* 1. envelope, envelop: *a*) wrapper, cover, covering, (of machines) case, casing; *b*) any investing integument; *c*) *Fort.* a mound of earth raised to cover and inclose a weak part; *d*) *Fig.* disguise. *a*) **L' — d'une lettre**, the envelope of a letter. **Mettre une lettre sous —**, to put a letter in an envelope. **Écrire sous l' — de quelqu'un**, to write under a person's cover. **L' — de parapluie**, umbrella-holder. **L' — de voyage**, travelling over-all. **L' — d'un paquet**, the covering of a parcel. *d*) **Parler sans —**, to speak without disguise.

2. exterior. **Souvent l'esprit se cache sous une — épaisse**, wit is often concealed under a rough exterior. **Sous la rude — d'un marin, il cachait un cœur d'or**, under the rough exterior of a sailor, he concealed the kindest of hearts.

ENVELOPPÉ, E, ânv'lopé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. enveloped: *a*) wrapped up, inwrapped; covered; *b*) surrounded, hemmed in. *a*) **Ce paquet est bien —**, that parcel is well wrapped up. **Le patriarche était — dans des robes de soie**, the patriarch was wrapped up in silk robes. *Chateaub.* *b*) **Les barbares ne se croient vaincus que lorsqu'ils sont enveloppés**, the barbarians do not think themselves conquered until they are hemmed in.

2. involved: comprised, implied. **Il croyait qu'il ne pouvait être — dans sa ruine**, he thought he could not be involved in his ruin. *Fén. Tél.* 15.

3. disguised, hidden; 4. obscure, dark, confused, intricate; ambiguous, equivocal. **Un discours —**, a confused discourse. **Un raisonnement —**, an ambiguous argument. **Il parle d'une manière enveloppée**, he speaks in an ambiguous manner.

5. sluggish. **Un esprit —**, a sluggish mind.

ENVELOPPEMENT, ânv'lop'mân t, [envelopper], *sm.* envelopment, wrapping.

ENVELOPPER, ânv'lopé-r, [en; O. Fr: volup, and later velop found frequently in Romance languages though of uncertain origin; O. Fr.: envoluper; this is possibly from a Teutonic form of wlappen, to wrap], *va.* 1. to envelop: *a*) to wrap, to wrap up, to inwrap; to involve; to infold, to fold up; *b*) to cover; *c*) to muffle or to wrap up, to cover close; *d*) to environ, to infold, to involve, to surround; to hide; to shroud, to darken, to obscure, to blind; *e*) to surround, to encircle, to environ, to hem in; to invest, to beset; *f*) to wrap up, to conceal, to hide; to disguise, to involve. *a*) **— des vêtements**, to wrap up clothes. **— des boîtes de bonbons**, to wrap up boxes of sweetmeats. *b*) **La toile qui enveloppe ces marchandises**, the cloth which covers these goods. **La première couche qui enveloppe le globe est partout de la même substance**, the first stratum which covers the globe is of the same substance everywhere. *Buffon.* *c*) **— un homme dans son manteau**, to wrap a man up in his cloak. **— un enfant dans ses langes**, to wrap up a child in swaddling-clothes. *d*) **Tout à coup une noire tempête enveloppa le ciel**, all at once a black tempest darkened the sky. *Fén.* **Un tourbillon de poussière enveloppe tout le camp**, the whole camp was enveloped in a cloud of dust. *Fén.* *e*) **— l'ennemi**, to hem in the enemy. **— une armée**, to surround an army. **— une place**, to invest a fortified town. *f*) **Une nuit obscure enveloppe son esprit**, his mind is enveloped in darkness. *Fléchier.* **On a enveloppé cette vérité de fables ridicules**, ridiculous fables have concealed this truth. **— le mensonge sous les dehors de la vérité**, to give a lie the appearance of truth.

2. to involve: to imply, to comprise. **— quelqu'un dans sa propre ruine**, to involve a person in one's own ruin. **— quelqu'un dans une accusation**, to involve a person in an accusation.

ENVELOPPER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to wrap one's self up: *a*) to muffle one's self up; *b*) to hide one's self, to involve one's self. **Il faut vous — chaudement pour vous garantir du froid**, you must wrap yourself up well not to feel the cold. **S' — dans un voile**, to wrap one's face up with a veil. **Quand le soleil se couche dans le sein des ondes et que la terre s'enveloppe dans les ombres de la nuit**, when the sun sets in the bosom of the waters and the earth is wrapped up in the shades of night. *Fén.* **Plus les disgrâces sont cruelles, plus il faut s' — de vertu**, the more painful the dishonour, the more reason have we to put on a cloak of virtue. *La Rochef.*

2. to be involved.

ENVENIMÉ, E, ânv'nimé, *adj.* envenomed: *a*) venomous; tainted with venom; poisonous; *b*) venomous; full of malignity; malignant, malicious; *c*) exasperated; imbittered, bitter. *a*) **Une flèche envenimée**, an envenomed arrow. *b*) **Un discours —**, an envenomed discourse. *c*) **Une querelle envenimée**, a bitter quarrel.

ENVENIMER, ânv'nimé-r, [en ; venin], va. 1. to envenom : *a*) to impregnate or taint with venom or poison ; to poison ; *b*) to make odious or hateful ; *c*) to exasperate, to irritate ; to enrage, to make furious. *a*) **Les sauvages enveniment** (or, better, **empoisonnent**) **leurs flèches**, the savages poison their arrows. *b*) **— un discours, un récit, un fait**, to envenom a discourse, a story, a fact. *c*) **Vous avez envenimé mon adversaire contre moi**, you have poisoned my adversary's mind against me. **Il y a des blessures que le temps guérit, il y a en d'autres qu'il envenime**, there are wounds that time heals up, there are others that it envenoms. *Voltaire*. **— l'esprit de quelqu'un**, to exasperate a person. **— une querelle**, to envenom a quarrel.

2. to inflame (a sore).

ENVENIMER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to become inflamed, to rankle, to fester : to grow virulent. **Mes plaies se sont envenimées et corrompues à la vue de mes égarements**, my wounds festered and grew corrupted at the sight of my wrong doings. *La Harpe*.

2. to be envenomed, to be inflamed ; to grow bitter.

ENVERGER, ânvèrzhé-r, [en ; verge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous envergeons, envergeant.*] 1. *Weav.* to cross (silk-threads) ; 2. to put up (twigs).

† **ENVERGEUR**, ânvèrzhœr, *sm.* yard-measurer.

ENVERGEURE, ânvèrzhur', [enverger], *sf.* 1. cross-weaving (of silk) ; 2. *Pap. m.* wire-form.

ENVERGUER, ânvèrghé-r, [en ; vergue], *va. Naut.* to bend (a sail to the yard).

ENVERGURE, ânvèrgur', [enverguer], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* bending (of sails) ; 2. *Naut.* extent of a sail (upon a yard) ; 3. *Naut.* length (of a yard) ; 4. *Naut.* breadth (of a ship) ; 5. (of birds) spread of the wings. **Le condor est l'oiseau dont les ailes ont le plus d'—**, the condor spreads its wings wider than any other bird. **Un esprit de grande —**, a vast mind, a mind of great capacity.

ENVERMILLONNER, ânvèrmiyoné-r, *va.* to redden.

ENVERS, ânvér', [en ; vers], *prep.* 1. towards, to. **Enfants, ne soyez pas ingrats — vos parents**, children, do not be ungrateful to your parents. **La miséricorde de Dieu — les hommes**, God's mercy to men. **— et contre tous**, against all men, against the whole world.

2. to, with : in the opinion of, in the esteem of ; in the eyes of. **Il a toujours été très poli — moi**, he has always been polite with me. **Je vois qu'— mon frère on tâche à me noircir**, I see they are trying to injure me in my brothers' eyes. *Mol. Tart.* III. 7.

ENVERS, ânvér', *sm.* reverse : that which appears when anything is turned back ; back side, back ; inside ; (of cloth) wrong side ; (of leaves) under side. **L'— de cette étoffe est presque aussi beau que l'endroit**, the wrong side of this stuff is nearly as pretty as the right one. **Étoffe à deux envers, sans —**, stuff with both sides alike. **L'— d'une robe**, the wrong side of a dress. **L'— des bas**, the inside of stockings. **L'— d'une feuille d'arbre**, the under side of the leaf of a tree. **C'est l'— de la médaille**, that's the wrong side of the medal. **Voilà l'— tout juste de ce que nous pensions de lui**, that's just the opposite of what we thought of him. *Mme de Sév.*

A L'ENVERS, *adv. phr.* 1. wrong side outwards, inside down ; 2. upside down ; 3. disordered, deranged ; wrong. **Mettre un manteau à l'—**, to put on a cloak wrong side outwards. **Mettre ses bas à l'—**, to put on one's stockings wrong side outwards. [*Fig.* :] **Ses affaires sont à l'—**, his affairs are all wrong. **Mettre des projets à l'—**, to upset plans. **Avoir la tête, la raison, l'esprit à l'—**, to be deranged, to be out of one's senses. **Ce malheur lui a mis la tête à l'—**, that misfortune has turned his brain.

ENVERSER, ânversé-r, [envers], *va. Technol.* to trim (a stuff).

ENVERSIR, ânvèrsir, *va. Technol.* to burl (cloth) with thistles.

ENVI (A L'), a-lânvi, [envier], *adv. phr.* with emulation of each other, in emulation, emulously, vying with each other. **Ils servent à l'— la passion d'un homme**, they vie with each other to encourage one man's passion. *Corn. Cinna*, III. 1. **Les populations accouraient à l'— au-devant de lui**, the populations all hastened to meet him. **Ils étudient à l'— les uns des autres**, they are trying to out-do one another in their studies.

A L'ENVI DE, *prepos. phr.* in emulation of ; vying with. **Nos fabricants travaillent tous à l'— les uns des autres**, our manufacturers are all vying with each other.

ENVIABLE, ânviabl', *adj.* enviable : that may excite envy.

ENVIE, ânvi, [Lat. : invidia ; O. Fr. : envidie], *sf.* 1. envy : mortification or hatred excited by the sight of another's superiority. **Toute jalousie n'est point exempte de quelque sorte d'—**, jealousy is sometimes accompanied by a little envy. **Être dévoré d'—**, to be eaten up with envy. **Sécher d'—**, to pine away with envy. **L'— le ronge**, he is eaten up with envy. **L'— est une fureur qui ne peut souffrir le bien des autres**, envy is a rage which cannot suffer the welfare of others. *La Rochef. Max.*28. — *Prov.*: **Il vaut mieux faire envie que pitié**, better be envied than pitied. **L'envie suit la vertu comme l'ombre suit le corps**, envy follows virtue as a shadow does the body.

2. longing, hankering, desire, wish, will, mind, liking ; fancy ; inclination. **Avoir — de**, to have a mind, an inclination to. **Avoir grande — de**, to long, to hanker for. **J'ai bien — d'y aller**, I should very much like to go. **J'ai — de dormir**, I feel sleepy. **Avoir — de plaire**, to be anxious to please. **Avoir — de tout**, to wish for everything. **J'aurais toute l'— du monde de vous croire**, I should very much like beyond everything to believe you. *Mol. D. Juan.* III. 2. **Des gâteaux qui lui faisaient grande —**, cakes for which he had a great liking. **Des fruits à faire —**, most tempting fruit. **Passer son —, de quelque chose**, to gratify one's desire for a thing. **Je veux vous en faire passer l'—**, I wish to sicken you of it. **L'—m'en est passée**, I no longer care for it. **Vous m'en avez complètement ôté l'—**, you have driven from me all further desire for it. **Il me prend — de me battre**, I feel inclined to fight. **L'— le prend de rester ici**, the fancy takes him to stay here. **Nul mets n'excitait leur —**, they could fancy no dish. **Nous avions tous — de pleurer**, we all wanted to cry. **Il lui prend, il éprouve des envies de vomir**, he is inclined to be sick.

3. † envy, odium.

4. hangnail, agnail : a small partially detached portion of the cuticle in the vicinity of the finger nails ; 5. flaw ; mark (with which some children are born).

† **ENVIEILLIR**, ânvyèyir, [en ; vieux], *vn.* to grow, to become old, hardened, inveterate. **Les pécheurs les plus envieillis**, the most hardened sinners. **Un cœur que des passions envieillies ont affaibli**, a heart weakened by inveterate passions.

ENVIEILLIR, *va.* to make look old.

ENVIEILLIR (S'), *v. refl.* to grow old.

ENVIER, ânvié-r, [envie], *va.* 1. to envy : to feel envy ; to be envious of ; to repine at another's prosperity, to grudge. **Ils envient tous ceux à qui l'on donne**, they envy all those who receive anything. **Il a toujours envié le succès de son frère**, he has always been envious of his brother's success.

2. to long for, to hanker after, to wish, to desire. **Vous êtes libre, indépendant, j'envie votre bonheur**, you are free, independent, I long to have your happiness. *E. Scribe.* **Je ne lui envie point sa fortune**, I don't envy him his fortune. **Le poste que j'envierais le plus**, the post I most desire.

3. to deny : to refuse to grant. **M'envierez-vous l'honneur de mourir à vos yeux ?** you will not deny me the honour of dying before you ! *Corn. Nicom.* I. 1.

ENVIER (S'), *v. refl.* to envy one another, to be envious of each other.

ENVIEUX, EUSE, ânviœ, œz', [envie ; formed after the Lat. invidiosus], *adj.* 1. envious : *a*) feeling envy ; *b*) invidious ; having the character of envy. *a*) **Un esprit —**, an envious mind. **Il est — de vos talents**, he is envious of your talents. **On est jaloux de ce qu'on possède, et — de ce que possèdent les autres**, we are jealous of what we possess and envious of what others possess. *D'Alemb. Synom.* *b*) **Un regard —**, a look of envy.

ENVIEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* envious person ; *pl.* envious people, envious. **Les envieux sont toujours tourmentés**, the envious are always tormented. **Les envieux mourront mais non jamais l'envie**, envious people will die but envy never will. *Mol. Tart.* v. 3.

ENVINÉ, E, ânviné, [en ; vin], *adj.* seasoned with wine ; having got the odour of wine.

† **ENVINER**, ânviné-r, *va.* to plant with grape-vines.

ENVIRON, ânvirôn, [en ; O. Fr. : viron, a turn, from virer, to turn], *prep.* about. **Ce fut — ce temps que...**, it was about that time that...

ENVIRON, *adv.* about, nearly ; thereabout. **Il est — deux heures**, it is about two. **Il y a — vingt ans**, about twenty years ago. **Il me doit — quatre mille francs**, he owes me about four thousand francs. **Il demeura sur le champ de bataile deux mille hommes ou —**, there were about two thousand men left on the battle-field.

ENVIRONNANT, E, ânvironân, ânt', *adj.* surrounding ; neighbouring.

ENVIRONNEMENT, ânviron'mân-t, *sm.* environment : a surrounding or being surrounded.

ENVIRONNER, ânvironé-r, [environ], *va.* to surround, to environ, to encompass. **— un parc de murs**, to surround a park with walls. **L'Océan environne les îles Britanniques de toutes parts**, the Ocean surrounds the British islands on all sides. **Les nymphes qui l'environnent**, the nymphs who surround her. **Il est environné de dangers**, he is beset with dangers. **Les passions environnent l'homme**, man is beset with passions. *A. Libes.* **Cet aimable front que la gloire environne**, the lovely brow around which glory shines. *Volt. Zaïre* I. 1.

ENVIRONNER (S'), *v. refl.* to surround one's self, to be surrounded.

ENVIRONS, ânvirôn, *sm. pl.* **environs** *pl.* vicinity, neighbourhood : the places that surround or lie near a town or other places ; place near. **Paris et ses —**, Paris and its

environs. **Aux —, dans les — de la ville,** in the environs of the town.

ENVISAGEMENT, ânvizazh'mân-t, [envisager], *sm.* looking at, facing.

ENVISAGER, ânvizazhé-r, [en; visage], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous envisageons, j'envisageais.*] **1.** to look at, to look in the face of, to face. **Après l'avoir envisagé quelques moments,** after looking at him for a few moments. *Lesage.*

2. to look upon, to regard, to consider. **J'envisage l'avenir avec terreur,** I am frightened to think of the future. **— la mort sans trembler,** to look upon death without fear. **Il faut observer par quel côté il envisage la chose,** we most notice in what light he considers the thing.

ENVISAGER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to view one's self, to consider one's self; **2.** to look at each other. **Ils s'envisageaient l'un l'autre avec attention,** they were looking at each other attentively.

3. to be looked at; to be regarded, to be considered. **Cet événement peut s'— de plusieurs manières,** that event may be looked at in several ways.

ENVOI, ânvwa, [envoyer], *sm.* **1.** sending, expedition : the act of sending. **Faire un envoi de marchandises,** to send, to send off, to forward goods. **Lettre d'—,** letter of advice. **Par l'— du 5 courant j'ai reçu...,** among the goods sent on the 5th instant, I received... **Un mois après l'— de cette dépêche,** a month after this despatch was forwarded.

2. parcel sent, parcel, package; goods sent. **Avez-vous reçu mon — du 5 courant ?** have you received the parcel I sent on the 5th instant ? **Votre — est arrivé franc de port,** your parcel came carriage-paid. **Compléter un —,** to make up a parcel.

3. envoy : a postcript sent with compositions to introduce them.

ENVOILER (S'), s-ânvwalé-r, *v. refl. Technol.* to warp (in tempering steel).

ENVOISINÉ, E, ânvwaziné, *adj.* having neighbours. **Nous sommes bien envoisinés,** we have good neighbours.

ENVOISINER, ânvwaziné-r, [en; voisin], *va.* to surround with neighbours.

ENVOL, ânvol, *sm.* **ENVOLÉE,** ânvolé, *sf. Neol.* flight; *Fig.* flight of fancy. **Des envolées de pigeons à tout instant,** there were flights of pigeons at every moment. *De Goncourt.* **Certaines pièces sont d'une magnifique envolée,** certain pieces show a wonderful flight of imagination.

ENVOLER (S'), s'ânvolé-r, [en; voler], *v. refl.* to fly : *a)* to fly away, to fly off, to take flight, to take wing; *b)* to be carried off by the wind; to be blown off; to fly about; *c)* to pass rapidly, as time; *d)* to flv away, to fleet away, to disappear, to vanish. *a)* **Une abeille qui s'envole,** a bee which flies away. [With ellipsis of the pronoun :] **Vous allez faire — ces oiseaux,** you will make those birds fly away. [*Fam.* :] **Il n'y a plus que le nid, les oiseaux se sont envolés,** there is nothing left but the nest, the birds have flown. *b)* **Tous les papiers s'envolèrent par la chambre,** all the papers flew about the room. *c)* **Le temps s'envole,** time flies. *d)* **Sur les ailes du temps la tristesse s'envole,** sadness disappears upon the wings of time. *La Font. Fab.* IV. 21. **Sitôt que l'amour s'envole, il ne connaît plus de retour,** when once love has vanished, it never returns. **Les illusions de la jeunesse s'envolent avec elle,** the illusions of youth vanish with her.

ENVOÛTEMENT, ânvoût'mân-t, [envoûter], *sm.* bewitching.

ENVOÛTER, ânvoûté-r, [Low Lat. : invultare; Lat. : vultus, face], *va.* to bewitch; to cast a spell upon : it consisted in practising on a waxen image evil deeds (malefices) whilst pretending to inflict them on the person it represented.

ENVOYE, ânvwa, *sm. Zool.* blind-worm : *Anguis fragilis,* a small reptile.

ENVOYÉ, anvwayé, *sm.* **1.** messenger; **2.** envoy : a person next in rank to an ambassador. **Un — extraordinaire,** an envoy extraordinary. **Qualité d'un —,** envoyship.

ENVOYÉE, *sf.* envoy's lady.

ENVOYER, ânvwayé-r, [en; voie], *va.* [*J'envoie, tu envoies, il envoie, nous envoyons, vous envoyez, ils envoient; j'envoyais, nous envoyions; j'envoyai; j'enverrai; j'enverrais; envoie, envoyons, envoyez; que j'envoie, que tu envoies, qu'il envoie, que nous envoyions que vous envoyiez, qu'ils envoient; que j'envoyasse; envoyant; envoyé.*] **1.** to send : *a)* to cause to go, to despatch; *b)* to transmit, to forward, to send on; to send off; *c)* to throw, to cast; to shoot; to thrust; to give; *d)* to send forth, to emit; *e)* to grant, to bestow, to give, to confer; to inflict; *f)* to commission; to direct to go and act. *a)* **— un courrier,** to send a courier. **— quelqu'un à la campagne,** to send a person to the country. **— quelqu'un à la mort,** to despatch a person. [Followed by an infinitive :] **— chercher quelqu'un, quelque chose,** to send for a person, a thing. **— demander quelque chose à quelqu'un,** to send to ask a person something. **— dire à quelqu'un,** to send word to a person. **J'enverrai de temps en temps savoir de ses nouvelles,** I shall send now and then to hear how he is getting on. *Mérim.* [*Fam.*:] **— promener, — paître, — coucher,** to send about one's business. **— quelqu'un au diable, à tous les diables,** to wish a person at the devil. **— quelqu'un dans l'autre monde, — ad patres,** to remove a person out of the way, to make away with a person, to send *ad patres.* [Absolutely :] **— chez quelqu'un,** to send to a person's house. **On envoie aux nouvelles,** they send for news. *b)* **— une lettre,** to send a letter. *c)* **— une pierre avec la fronde,** to throw a stone with a sling. **— un coup de pied à quelqu'un,** to give a person a kick. *d)* **Le soleil envoyait ses rayons sur nos têtes,** the sun sent forth its rays on our heads. **La pâle lumière que la lune nous envoie,** the pale light which the moon sends forth. **Les vapeurs que la mer nous envoie,** the vapours which the sea sends forth. *e)* **Envoyez-moi la sagesse du haut des cieux,** send me wisdom from Heaven above. **Souffrons avec résignation les maux que le ciel nous envoie,** let us bear with resignation the evils that Heaven sends us. *Lacordaire.* **Dieu nous a envoyé de grandes tribulations,** God has sent us great tribulations.

2. *Naut. Milit.* to fire, to fire off. **— une bordée,** to fire a broadside. **Envoyé !** *Fam. Pop.* touched : **c'est bien envoyé !** that's well said ! that's one to me (to him, etc.).

3. *Naut.* to put the helm a lee. **Envoyez !** helm's a lee !

ENVOYER (S'), *v. refl.* to be sent, to be forwarded.

ENVOYEUR, ânvwayœr, *sm.* sender : one who sends.

ENZOOTIE, ânzoosi, [Gr. : ἐν, in; ζῶον, animal], *sf. Veter.* enzooty : an endemic disease attacking the lower animals.

ÉOCÈNE, èosèn', [Gr. : ἠώς, aurora; καινός, recent], *adj. Geol.* eocene : relating to the earliest tertiary deposits.

ÉOLE, éol', [Gr. : Αἴολος, *pnm. Mythol.* Æolus : the god of the winds.

ÉOLIDE, éolid', **ÉOLIE,** éoli, *pnf. Geog.* Æolia, Eolia, Eolis : an ancient country in Asia Minor.

ÉOLIEN, ENNE, éolyan, lièn', *adj.* Eolian : *a) Geog.* Eolic, relating to Eolia; *b)* relating to Æolus. *a)* **Dialecte —,** Eolic dialect, Eolic. **Mode —,** Eolic mood. *b)* **Harpe éolienne,** Eolian harp.

ÉOLIEN, *sm.* Eolic dialect, Eolic.

ÉOLI-HARPE, éoli arp, *sf.* Eolian harp.

ÉOLIPYLE, éolipil', [Gr. : Αἴολος : πύλη, door], *sm. Phys.* eolipile : a hollow ball of metal, with a pipe having a small orifice.

ÉOLIQUE, éolik', *adj.* V. *Éolien.*

ÉON, éôn, [Gr. : αἰών, time], *sm. Philos.* eon : emanation from the Deity.

ÉOUSE, éouz', *sf. Bot.* holly oak, holm oak.

ÉPACRIDE, épakrid', [Gr. : ἐπί, on; ἄκρος, summit], *sf. Bot.* epacris : a plant of the order epacridaceæ.

ÉPACRIDÉES, épakridé, *sf.pl. Bot.* epacridaceæ : an order of monopetalous exogens native of Australia.

ÉPACTE, épakt', [Gr. : ἔπακτος : brought on], *sf.* epact : a term denoting the moon's age at the end of the year.

ÉPAGNEUL, E, âpényœl, [espagnol, Spanish], *sm. f.* spaniel : a sporting dog. **Les épagneuls ont un excellent nez,** spaniels have excellent scent.

ÉPAGOMÈNE, épagomèn', [Gr. : ἐπαγόμενος, added], *adj. m.* intercalary, epagomenous. **Jours épagomènes,** intercalary days : the five days introduced by the ancient Egyptians at the end of the twelfth month.

ÉPAILLER, épayé r, [e; paille], *va. Goldsm.* to clean (gold).

ÉPAIS, AISSE, épê-z, pêz'. [Lat. : spissus, thick], *adj.* thick : *a)* noting thickness; *b)* not thin, stout; strong, solid; *c)* without good articulation; indistinct; *d)* thickset; bulky; not slender, not elegant; *e)* dense, compact, close, crowded; thickset, close-set; *f)* dense; inspissated; gross; not clear, turbid, muddy; *g)* dark, obscure; *h)* coarse, gross; *i)* heavy, dull, stupid; thick-headed, thick-skulled. *a)* **Un mur — de deux mètres,** a wall two metres thick. *b)* **Une muraille épaisse,** a thick wall. **Une étoffe épaisse,** a thick stuff. **Drap —,** thick cloth. **Papier —,** thick paper. **Un peu —,** thickish. *c)* **Avoir la langue épaisse,** to speak thick. **Une taille épaise,** a thick waist. **Avoir la taille épaisse,** to be thick in the waist. **Être —,** to be dull. *d)* **Des cheveux épais,** thick hair. **Une épaisse crinière,** a thick mane. **Des bois épais,** thick woods. *e)* **Le feuillage de cet arbre est si — qu'il n'y passait pas une goutte de pluie,** the foliage of that tree is so thick that not a drop of rain came through it. *Ber. de St-Pierre.* **Dans le plus — de,** in the thickest of. **La foule était si épaisse que je n'ai pas pu traverser la rue,** the crowd was so dense that I could not cross the street. **Une couche épaisse de neige couvre le sol,** there is a thick layer of snow on the ground. *f)* **Un brouillard —,** a dense fog. **Le ciel était couvert d'une brume épaisse et froide,** the sky was hidden by a dense, cold mist. **Il en sortit une fumée fort épaisse,** a thick smoke came out. **Ce sirop est un peu trop —,** this syrup is rather too thick. **Encre épaisse,** thick ink. **Du vin —,** thick wine. **Ne respirer qu'un air — et malsain,** only to breathe a close unhealthy air. *g)* **Quelle épaisse nuit tout à coup m'environne !** what sudden darkness is this about me ? **Ils courent pleins d'effroi, au milieu des ténèbres épaisses,** full of fright, they run in the midst of the darkness. **Les épaisses ténèbres de l'ignorance,** the gross darkness of ignorance. *h)* **Tout est tombé dans la plus**

épaisse ignorance, everything has fallen into the darkness of ignorance. *Voltaire*. *i*) **Que son intelligence est épaisse** ! how dull-witted he is ! *Mol.* **M. était un fort honnête homme, modeste, brave, mais des plus épais**, M. was a very honest man, modest and brave but most stupid.

ÉPAIS, *sm.* thickness.

ÉPAIS, *adv.* thick, thickly : *a*) closely, compactly, densely ; *b*) to a great depth, deeply. *a*) **Semer —**, to sow thickly. **Il a neigé —**, there has been a heavy fall of snow.

ÉPAISSEMENT, épês'mân-t, *adv.* thickly : in a thick manner.

ÉPAISSEUR, épêsœr, [épais], *sf.* thickness : *a*) one of the three dimensions of a body, opposed to length and breadth ; *b*) stoutness ; bigness, bulkiness ; *c*) closeness of the parts, the state of being crowded, dense or impervious ; thick part, depth ; *d*) consistence, spissitude ; *e*) denseness, density ; *f*) dulness. *a*) **L'— d'une planche**, the thickness of a board. **Il fit une cachette dans l'— du mur**, he made a hiding place in the thickness of the wall. **Ce mur a soixante centimètres d'—**, this wall is sixty centimetres (two feet) thick *or* in thickness. *b*) **L'— d'une étoffe**, the thickness of a stuff. *c*) **L'— de la foule**, the denseness of the crowd. **Dans la sombre — de ces profonds taillis**, in the sombre depth of those deep copses. **Ils se réfugièrent dans la plus profonde — des bois**, they fled to the darkest depths of the woods. *d*) **L'— d'un sirop**, the thickness of a syrup. *e*) **L'— du brouillard**, the denseness of the fog. **L'— de la nuit**, the darkness of the night. **Il ne s'en faut pas de l'— d'un cheveu**, it is within a hair's breadth.

ÉPAISSIR, épêsir, [épais], *va.* to thicken : to make thick or thicker. **Mettre de la farine dans une sauce pour l'—**, to put flour into a sauce to thicken it. **Les rangs épaissis de la foule**, the thickened ranks of the crowd. **Un sirop épaissi**, a thickened syrup.

ÉPAISSIR, *vn.* **1.** to thicken : *a*) to grow thick or thicker ; *b*) to become close or closer. *a*) **Le sirop épaissait en cuisant**, the syrup thickened while boiling.

2. to grow, to get stout. **Sa taille épaissait**, he was getting stout.

ÉPAISSIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to thicken : *a*) to grow thick or thicker ; *b*) to become dark or obscure, to grow darker ; *c*) to become close or closer ; to be crowded ; to become more compact. *a*) **Cette liqueur s'est épaissie**, that liquor has thickened. *b*) **L'ombre s'est épaissie**, the shadow has grown darker. *c*) **Leurs rangs s'épaississaient d'instant en instant**, their ranks were becoming more and more compact every minute.

2. to grow stout ; **3.** to grow dull, heavy. **Son esprit s'épaissit tous les jours**, he is getting duller and duller every day.

ÉPAISSISSEMENT, épêsis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** thickening : the act of thickening ; **2.** thickness : the state of being thickened ; **3.** increasing bigness.

ÉPAMPRAGE, épânprazh', **ÉPAMPREMENT**, épânprœmân-t, [épamprer], *sm. Agr.* thinning out (vines).

ÉPAMPRER, épânpré-r, [e ; pampre], *va. Agr.* to thin out (a vine).

ÉPANADIPLOSE, épanadiplôz', [Gr. : ἐπαναδιπλόω, I repeat], *sf. Rhet.* epanadiplosis : a figure of speech by which a sentence is made to begin and end with the same word or words, as in this example : **Réjouissez-vous sans cesse en notre Seigneur ; je vous le dis encore, réjouissez-vous**, Rejoice in the Lord alway : and again I say, Rejoice. *Bib. Phil.* IV. 4.

ÉPANALEPSE, épanaleps', [Gr. : ἐπαναληψις], *sf. Rhet.* epanalepsis : a figure by which the same word or sentence is repeated.

ÉPANAPHORE, épanafor', [Gr. : ἐπί, on ; ἀνά, above ; φέρω, I bear], *sf. Rhet.* epanaphora, anaphora : a figure which consists in the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive clauses.

ÉPANCHEMENT, épânsh'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** effusion, outpouring : *a*) the act of pouring out ; *b*) *Fig.* communication of thoughts and feelings ; overflowing. *a*) **L'— du vin dans les libations que faisaient les anciens**, the effusion of wine when the ancients offered up libations. *b*) **On doit être sensible aux épanchements d'une personne sage et prudente**, one cannot but be moved by the effusions of a wise and prudent mind. **Des épanchements de cœur**, effusions of the heart.

2. *Med* effusion, extravasation : the escape of any fluid out of the propre vessel or duct. **Un — de sang dans le cerveau**, an effusion of blood in the brain. **Partout où il y a rupture de vaisseaux, il y a — de sucs**, wherever the vessels are ruptured, fluid escapes.

ÉPANCHER, épânshé-r, [pencher ; Lat. : expandicāre, which became espanchier in O. Fr. :] *va.* to pour out : *a*) to effuse ; to shed ; to let out of a vessel ; *b*) *Fig.* to pour forth, to open, to disclose ; *c*) (in an ill sense) to give vent to, to vent, to discharge. **— de l'huile**, to pour out oil. **Les nymphes sur ses mains épanchent une eau pure**, the nymphs pour pure water over his hands. *De Saint-Ange*. *b*) **— son cœur dans le sein de l'amitié**, to open one's heart to a friend. **J'avais besoin d' — ma tendresse**, I required an object of affection. *C. Delav.* *c*) **— sa bile**, to vent one's bile.

ÉPANCHER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to pour itself out, to overflow ; to be poured out, to be effused ; *Med.* to be extravasated, to be effused. **Les eaux s'épanchent en cascades**, the waters fall in cascades. **Le sang s'epanche par l'ouverture d'une veine**, the blood flows from the opening of a vein.

2. to overflow, to outpour itself ; to be opened. **Mon cœur a besoin de s' —**, my heart must needs overflow. **Mon cœur pour s' — n'a que vous et les dieux**, I can only open my heart to you or the gods. *Racine*.

3. to speak out, to open one's heart, to unbosom one's self. **Quand l'étourdi venait s' — à lui**, when the giddy fellow came to unbosom himself to him. *J. J. Rouss. Em.* IV. **Je m'épanche avec vous, je ne dois rien vous taire**, I unbosom myself to you, I must keep nothing from you.

ÉPANCHOIR, épânshwar, *sm.* drain (of a canal or pond).

ÉPANDAGE, épandash', [épandre], *sm. Agr.* spreading manure.

ÉPANDRE, épândr', [Lat. : expandĕre ; O. Fr. : espandre], *va.* [Conj. like *rendre*] **1.** to spread : *a*) to expand ; to spread over, to extend over, to overspread ; *b*) to disseminate, to disperse ; to scatter, to strew. **— du fumier dans un champ**, to spread manure about a field. **Ce fleuve épand ses eaux dans les vertes prairies**, this river spreads its waters in the green meadows. *Aignau.* **La lune épandait sa douce lumière**, the moon sent forth her tender light.

2. to pour out ; to shed, to spill. **Et l'urne épand ses flots sur la terre attristée**, and the urn pours out its waters on the sorrowful earth. **J'épandrais mon sang plutôt que de rien faire indigne de mon rang**, I would shed my blood, rather than do anything unworthy of my rank. *Corn. Cid.* I. 4.

ÉPANDRE (S'), *v. refl.* to spread : *a*) to be spread ; to over-spread ; *b*) to be scattered ; *c*) to be propagated. **Le Rhône dont les flots s'épandent dans les plaines**, the Rhone whose waters spread over the plains. *La Harpe.* **Sa charité, comme un fleuve sorti d'une source vive et abondante, rompit ses bords et s'épandit sur tant de terres arides**, his charity like a river flowing from a gushing spring, spread itself over so many sterile lands. *Fléchier.* **Un embrasement qui s'épand au loin dans une forêt**, a fire which spreads far into a forest. **J'ai couru vers les lieux où le bruit s'épandait**, I ran towards those places where the noise came from. **En voyant ses regards s' — sur les eaux**, when I saw him gazing at the water, *Corn. Androm.* I. I.

ÉPANNELER, épan'lé-r, [e ; panneau], *va.* to rough-hew (stones).

ÉPANODE, épanod', [Gr. : ἐπάνοδος, recapitulation], *sf. Rhet.* epanodos : a figure of speech which consists in repeating a sentence or phrase backwards.

ÉPANORTHOSE, épanórtôz', [Gr. : ἐπανόρθωσις], *sf. Rhet.* epanorthosis : a figure by which the speaker recalls or retracts what he has said for the sake of making it stronger.

ÉPANOUI, E, épanoui, *adj.* full-blown ; in full bloom ; *Fig.* cheerful, beaming, joyful.

ÉPANOUIR, épanouir, [O. Fr. : espanir épandre], *va.* **1.** to cause to blow (*or* bloom ; to open. **La chaleur épanouit les fleurs**, heat causes the flowers to bloom.

2. to brighten up. **La gaîté épanouit le visage**, liveliness brightens up the face. **Je lui ai fait un conte qui lui a bien épanoui la rate**, I told him a story which greatly diverted him. *Lesage. Gil. B.*

ÉPANOUIR' (S), *v. refl.* **1.** to blow, to blossom, to bloom, to open. **Des fleurs qui s'épanouissent**, flowers which bloom. **Comme les fleurs, l'âme s'épanouit**, the soul, like flowers, can put forth blossoms. **Dans cet âge où les charmes du beau sexe commencent à s' —**, at that age when the charms of the fair sex begin to show themselves. *Hamil. Gram.* 7. **Une fleur qui s'épanouit le matin et qui est le soir flétrie**, a flower which opens in the morning and which is faded in the evening. *Fén. Educ. des Filles.* 6.

2. to brighten up. **Son visage s'épanouit**, his face brightened up.

3. to expand, to dilate. **Au récit d'un bienfait le cœur s'épanouit**, the heart expands at hearing of a kind act, it rejoices one's heart to hear of a kind act. **S' — la rate**, to drive away melancholy. **Sa rate s'est épanouie d'un rire extravagant**, a boisterous burst of laughter threw off his melancholy. *Mme. de Sév.* 739.

ÉPANOUISSEMENT, épanouis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** blowing, opening (of flowers) ; **2.** brightening (of the countenance) ; **3.** expansion. **La chaleur contribue beaucoup à l' — des fleurs**, heat contributes greatly to the opening of the flowers. **La joie n'est qu'un — du cœur**, joy is but an expansion of the heart. **— de rate**, cheerfulness, merriment.

ÉPANTHE, épânt', [Gr.: ἐπί, on ; ἄνθος, flower), *adj. Bot.* epanthous : growing upon flowers.

ÉPARCETTE, éparsèt', *sf.* V. *Esparcete.*

ÉPARER (S'), s-éparé-r, [Ital. : sparare], *v. refl. Man.* to jerk ; to fling out the hind legs.

ÉPARGNANT, E, éparnyân, nyânt', *adj.* saving, sparing, economical, thrifty.

ÉPARGNE, éparny, [épargner], *sf.* **1.** savingness, saving, economy, frugality, spar-

ing, sparingness, thrift, thriftiness. **L'— est nécessaire à qui veut s'agrandir,** economy is necessary to those who wish to get on. **Amasser de grands biens par son —,** to hoard up great wealth by one's economy. **Vivre d' — et de travail,** to live by dint of working and saving. *Bossuet.* **Elle est nourrie et élevée dans une grande — de bouche,** she is fed and brought up with great frugality. *Mol. Av.* II. 5. **Aller à l' —,** to be saving, to be economical. [*Fig.* :] **Aller à l' — des mots,** to be cnary of one's words. **L' — du temps,** the saving of time.

2. savings *pl.* : sums saved by industry and carefulness ; money laid by. **Acheter quelque chose de (or avec) ses épargnes,** to buy something with one's savings. **C'est l'accumulation des épargnes qui forme les capitaux,** it is the accumulation of savings which makes capital. **Caisse d' —,** savings-bank. **Mettre à la caisse d' —,** to put in the savings-bank.

3. † royal treasury.

4. *Engrav.* saving, reservation. **Tailler en —,** to reserve.

5. *Gild.* paste (consisting in whiting, gum and sugar) ; **6.** *Hort.* epargne : a kind of pear.

ÉPARGNER, éparnyé-r, [origin. obscure ; perhaps Lat. : parcĕre, to spare ; more apparently Ger. sparen whence, Eng. to spare ; O. H. G. : sparôn], *va.* **1.** to spare : *a*) to be sparing of, to economize, to husband, to use frugally ; to save, to lay by, to put by, to reserve ; *b*) to save, to preserve from any affliction or pain ; to abstain from taking, imposing, afflicting, perishing, or destroying ; *c*) to use tenderly, to streat with pity and forbearance. *a*) **Il faut — nos provisions,** we must be sparing of our provisions. **Ne pas — la bourse de ses amis,** not to spare the money of one's friends. **On n'a pas épargné le sel dans ce ragoût,** salt has not been spared in this stew. **Quand on donne à dîner, il ne faut pas trop — le vin,** when people give a dinner, they must not be too sparing of their wine. **— sa peine,** to be sparing of one's trouble. **On ne lui épargne pas l'argent,** he is allowed plenty of money. **— ses pas,** to save one's steps. **Je n'ai pour vous rejoindre épargné ni temps ni peine,** I spared neither time nor trouble to find you. *Mol. Ét.* v. 3. **Les Romains n'épargnaient rien pour la grandeur de leur ville,** the Romans spared nothing to add to the grandeur of their town. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* III. 6. *b*) **Épargnez-vous ce soin,** spare yourself this care. **Que ne m'épargnez-vous la douleur de me le dire !** why do you not spare me the grief of telling me it ! **Il avait ordre de ne rien — pour faire mourir Télémaque,** orders had been given him to spare nothing in order to destroy Telemachus. *Fén. Tél.* xx. **Quels affronts ou quels maux nous ont-ils épargnés ?** what affronts or what troubles have they spared us ? **Je t'en ai dit assez, épargne-moi le reste,** I have told you enough, spare me the rest. *Rac.* **La mort n'épargne personne,** death spares nobody. *c*) **— la vieillesse,** to spare the aged. **On n'épargne que soi-même dans ses jugements,** the only persons spared in our judgments are ourselves. *Bossuet.* **Si je suis à portée de vous rendre service je vous prie de ne me pas —,** if I can render you a service, I beg of you not to spare me. **— les vaincus,** to have pity on the vanquished. *Prov.* : **Il est trop tard d'épargner quand tout est dissipé,** too late to spare, when the bottom is bare. **Qui épargne gagne,** saving is getting ; waste not, want not.

2. with *sur,* to spare, to save, to economize ; to be sparing, to be saving. **— sur sa toilette,** to spare on one's dress. **Le tailleur a épargné un gilet sur l'étoffe de mon complet,** the tailor has spared a waistcoat out of the stuff of my suit.

ÉPARGNER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to spare one's self. **S'il peut vous obliger, il ne s'y épargnera pas,** if he can oblige you, he will not spare himself.

2. to spare each other. **Les combattants ne se sont pas épargnés,** the combatants did not spare each other.

ÉPARPILLEMENT, éparpiy'mân t, [éparpiller], *sm.* scattering, spreading, dispersion, dissemination.

ÉPARPILLER, éparpiyé-r, [Orig. uncertain ; O. Fr. : esparpeillier, perhaps from Lat. spargĕre, to spread ; papilio, butterfly], *va.* to scatter, to disperse, to spread about, to disseminate. **— de la paille,** to scatter straw. **— ses livres,** to scatter one's books — **ses idées,** to disseminate one's ideas. **Il eut le tort d' — ses troupes sur une vaste étendue,** he committed the mistake of spreading his troops out over a vast space.

ÉPARPILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to be scattered about. **En s'envolant les papiers s'éparpillent,** when they are blown away the papers get scattered about. **Il faut s'appliquer bien à une chose et ne pas s' — sur plusieurs,** we must give our mind to one thing and not waste our thoughts on several.

ÉPARQUE, épark', *sm. Antiq.* eparch : the governor of a province.

ÉPARS, E, épar, pars', [Lat. : sparsus, from spargĕre], *adj.* **1.** scattered, dispersed. **Il voit de toutes parts ses pâles défenseurs par la frayeur épars,** on every side he sees his pale upholders all dispersed by fright. *Boil. Ép.* 4. **Des troupeaux épars dans la campagne,** flocks scattered over the fields. **Les juifs sont épars dans tous les pays du monde,** the Jews are dispersed over all the countries in the world.

2. *Bot.* thin, sparse ; **3.** dishevelled. **Elles secouent leurs cheveux épars comme des bacchantes,** they shake their dishevelled hair like bacchants. *Fén.*

ÉPARS, épar, *sm. Naut.* heat lightning.

ÉPARSEMENT, épars'mân-t, *adv.* diversely.

† **ÉPARTIR (S'),** s-épartir, [é ; partir], *v. refl.* to be spread over ; to be distributed.

ÉPARVIN, éparvan, **ÉPERVIN,** épèrvan, [Low Lat. : spavenus ; O. Fr. : esparvin], *sm. Veter.* spavin : a hard tumour in the hough.

ÉPATE, epat, *sf. Pop. Slang.* something clever. **Faire de l' —,** to show off.

ÉPATANT, épatân, [épater], *adj. Pop.* astounding, fine, grand. **Elles font des toilettes épatantes,** they dress out dashingly. **C'est quelque chose d' —,** it's something grand.

ÉPATÉ, E, épaté, *adj.* **1.** broken footed ; **2.** flat, flattened. **Un nez —,** a flat nose. **Un verre —,** a glass broken off at the stem.

3. *Fig. Slang.* wonder-struck, amazed ; **4.** *Naut.* splayed, spread out. **J'en suis resté tout —,** I was struck all of a heap.

ÉPATEMENT, épat'mân-t, [épater], *sm.* **1.** flatness, the state of being flat ; **2** *Naut.* splay : the angle between the shrouds and the mast ; **3.** *Slang.* astonishments, howing off.

ÉPATER, épaté-r, [é ; patte], *va.* **1.** to break the foot off glasses, etc.). **2.** *Fig.* to amaze, to strike with astonishment or surprise. **Il a voulu nous —,** he wanted to do something wonderful, he wanted to astonish us.

ÉPATER (S'), *v. refl.* to be broken off at the foot.

ÉPATEUR, épatœr, *sm. Slang.* shower-off, somebody.

ÉPAUFRURE, épôfrur', *sf. Mason.* splinter (of a stone).

ÉPAULARD, épôlar, [épaule], *sm. Zool.* grampus : *Phocœna orca,* a cetaceous animal. **— à tête ronde,** caaing whale, black whale, howling whale, social whale : *Globicephalus deductor.* **— blanc,** beluga, white whale, white fish.

ÉPAULE, épôl', [Lat. : spatula ; becoming gradually : espade, espalle, espaule, épaule], *sf.* **1.** shoulder : *a*) the joint by which the arm is connected with the body ; *b*) the upper part of the back ; *c*) *Fig.* support ; that which sustains or supports ; lift, aid, assistance ; effort ; *d*) the joint connecting the fore-leg of a quadruped with the body ; *Butch.* the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market ; *e*) *Fort.* epaule, the angle of a bastion between the face and the flank. *a*) **Avoir les épaules larges, de larges épaules,** to be broad-shouldered. **Avoir l' — démise,** to have one's shoulder out. **Dislocation de l' —,** dislocation of the shoulder, shoulder-slip. **Porter, sur l' —,** to shoulder, to take upon the shoulder. **Pousser avec l' —,** to shoulder, to push with the shoulder. **Hausser, lever les épaules,** to shrug up one's shoulders. **Il ne répondit qu'en haussant les épaules,** the only answer he gave was a shrug of the shoulders. **Vous avez un ridicule orgueil qui fait hausser les épaules à tout le monde,** you are so ridiculously proud that you become the scorn of everybody. *Mol. Mal. im.* II. 7. **Mettre quelqu'un dehors par les deux épaules, par les épaules,** to drive a person out head and shoulders. **Manger, jouer par-dessus l' —,** to eat, to play behind the others. **Lire par-dessus l' — de quelqu'un,** to read over a person's shoulder. **Regarder quelqu'un par-dessus l' —,** to look down upon a person. **Faire quelque chose par-dessus l' —,** to do a thing over the left shoulder, to leave it undone. *b*) **Avoir la tête enfoncée dans les épaules,** to have a very short neck. **Ployer, baisser, plier les épaules,** to brook, to suffer an affront. **Je porte cet homme sur mes épaules,** that man lies heavy upon my shoulders. **Il n'a pas les épaules assez fortes, or il a les épaules trop faibles pour entreprendre cet affaire,** his back is not broad enough, he is not clever enough to undertake that affair. *c*) **Prêter l' —, donner un coup d' — à quelqu'un,** to give a person a lift, to help a person.

d) **Le sanglier a été blessé à l' —,** the boar was wounded in the fore-leg. **Une — de mouton.** *a*) a shoulder of mutton ; *b*) *Technol.* a large axe used by carpenters and wheelers.

2. *Naut.* bow (of a ship).

ÉPAULÉ, E, épôlé, *adj.* **1.** † shoulder-shotten : having the shoulder sprained. **Bête épaulée,** *a*) animal with a sprain in the shoulder ; jade, worn-out horse, worthless nag ; *b*) *Fig.* fool, blockhead ; *c*) dishonoured woman.

2. backed, helped.

ÉPAULÉE, épôlé, *sf.* **1.** shouldering ; push with the shoulder. [*Fam.* :] **Faire une chose par épaulées,** to do a thing by fits and starts, by spurts.

2. *Butch.* fore-quarter of mutton without the shoulders.

ÉPAULEMENT, épôl'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** *Fort.* epaulement, side-work : a work of gabions, fascines, etc., to cover side-wise ; **2.** shoulder ; *a*) *Mason.* support : retaining wall ; *b*) *Carp.* a part projecting between two tenons.

ÉPAULER, épôlé-r. [épaule], *va.* **1.** to sprain (*or* to break) the shoulder of (a quadruped); to wound in the shoulder; to splay (a horse); **2.** *Milit.* to shoulder (a gun); **3.** *Fig.* to back, to aid, to help, to support. **— quelqu'un de tout son crédit,** to aid a person with one's credit.

4. *Milit.* to cover, to protect (troops) by an empaulement; to protect the flank of (a troop) by a river, marsh or other natural obstacle.

ÉPAULER, *vn. Milit.* to fire from the shoulder. **Faire mouche en épaulant,** to hit the bull's eye on firing from the shoulder.

ÉPAULER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** (of a quadruped) to sprain its shoulder; (of horses) to be splayed; **2.** *Fig.* to aid, to help, to support each other; to lend each other mutual assistance; **3.** *Milit.* to be covered, to be protected by an epaulement.

ÉPAULETTE, épôlèt, *sf.* **1.** shoulder-strap, shoulder-piece (of a dress, shirt, etc.; **2.** *Milit.* epaulet : the badge worn on the shoulder by soldiers, and specially by officers. **On reconnaît le grade d'un officier à l' —,** you may know an officer's grade by his epaulets. **Porter l' —,** to wear the epaulet. **Obtenir l' —,** to be commissioned as an officer. **Gagner ses épaulettes,** to earn one's grades. **— à franges, à petites torsades,** fringe-epaulet. **— à gros grains, à grosse torsade, à graine d'épinards,** epaulet with large bullion (of general officers).

ÉPAULIÈRE, épôlyèr', *sf.* shoulder-piece.

ÉPAULU, E, épôlu, [épaule], *adj.* broad-shouldered.

ÉPAVE, épav', [O. Fr. : espave; Lat. : expavēre, to be frightened), *adj. Law-t.* stray, strayed. **Un cheval —,** a stray horse.

ÉPAVE, *sf.* **1.** stray animal, estray, stray : beast found wandering without a known owner; **2.** waif : goods found, of which the owner is unknown; **3. Épaves maritimes,** wrecks : goods which are cast by the sea upon land.

ÉPEAUTRE, épôtr', [Lat. : spelta], *sm. Bot.* **1. Grand —,** spelt, German wheat : *Triticum spelta,* a species of wheat; **2. Petit —,** lesser spelt, one grained wheat : *Triticum monococcum.*

ÉPEC, épèk, *sm. Ornith.* great spotted woodpecker. V. *Épeiche.*

ÉPÉE, épé, [Lat. : spatha, broad sword], *sf.* **1.** sword : *a*) side arm; *b*) *Fig.* the army; *c*) valour, warlike courage. *a*) **Longue —,** long sword. **Ceindre l' —,** to gird on one's sword. **Se battre à l' —,** to fight with swords. **Mettre l' — à la main,** to draw one's sword. **Mettre la main à l' —,** to lay one's hand on one's sword. **Il tira son — pour se percer,** he drew his sword to kill himself. **Aussitôt dans son sein il plonge son —,** he immediately plunged his sword into his breast. **Il est brave comme l' — qu'il porte,** he is as brave as his own sword. **Avoir l' — sur la gorge,** to have the sword at one's throat. **Un coup d' —,** a stab, a sword-thrust, a cut with a sword. **Il a fait un beau coup d' —,** *Fig.* he made a great blunder. **Un coup d' — dans l'eau,** a useless attempt. **Poursuivre, pousser quelqu'un l' — dans les reins,** to chase (the enemy) before one's self; to urge on a person. **Emporter une chose à la pointe de l' —,** not to succeed in a thing without the utmost difficulty. **Passer au fil de l' —,** to put to the sword, to the edge of the sword. **Poser l' —, mettre l' — au fourreau,** to sheathe the sword, to put up one's sword : to make peace. **Rendre son —,** to surrender, to give up one's sword. **Briser son —,** to break one's sword, to leave the service. **Mettre son — au service de l'étranger,** to fight for a foreign nation. **Se blesser de son —,** to wound one's self with one's own sword. **N'avoir que la cape et l' —,** (of persons) to be of noble birth, but fortuneless; to have no other fortune but one's sword. **Son — ne tient pas dans le fourreau, au fourreau,** he cannot keep his sword in its scabbard. **Son — est trop courte,** his sword is too short. **Ils en sont aux épées et aux couteaux,** they are at draggers drawn. **Traineur d' —,** bully. **Se faire blanc de son —,** to justify one's self by recourse to arms; to give one's self airs, to boast of great credit. **Mettre quelque chose du côté de l' —,** to lay something by. **Mourir d'une belle —,** to die gloriously. **Se laisser insulter l' — au côté,** to calmly suffer one's self to be insulted. **Une — vierge,** an unfleshed sword. **— flamboyante,** flaming sword. **— à deux tranchants,** double-edged sword. **— de Damoclès,** the suspended sword of Damocles : *Fig.* : any impending danger. **— de chevet,** *Fig.* person always ready to serve one; bosom friend; (of things) constant companion. **— d'État,** sword of state. **La poignée d'une —,** the sword-hilt, the hilt of the sword. **La lame d'une —,** the sword-blade, the blade of a sword. **Le plat d'une —,** the flat of a sword. **Le fort de l' —,** the shoulder or part nearest the sword-hilt. **Le mi-fort de l' —,** the centre part of the sword. **Le faible de l' —,** the part nearest the point of the sword. **L' — à la main,** the sword in hand. **Canne à —,** sword-cane, sword-stick. **La main de l' —,** *Man.* the sword-hand, the right hand. **Coucher comme l' — du roi, dans son fourreau,** to sleep with one's clothes on. *b*) **Quitter la robe pour l' —,** to quit the gown for the army. **Un homme d'—,** a soldier; a swordman. **Les gens d' —,** military men. *c*) **Il ne doit son élévation qu'à son —,** he owes his elevation to his courage only. **Son sceptre n'était point soutenu par l' —,** his throne was not upheld by the sword. — *Prov.* : **A vaillant homme courte épée,** a brave man does not need a long sword. **L'épée use le fourreau,** the sword wears out the scabbard. **Quiconque se sert de l'épée périra par l'épée,** they that take the sword shall perish with the sword (*Bib. Mat.* XXVI. 52.) **Il vaut mieux être percé d'une épée bien luisante que d'une épée rouillée,** of two evils choose the lesser.

2. swordsman : one who fights with the sword, or who is versed in fencing. **Une bonne —,** a good swordsman.

3. — de mer, *a*) *Zool.* grampus; *b*) *Ichth.* sword-fish : *Xiphias gladius,* an acanthopterygious fish.

ÉPEICHE, épèsh', [Ger. : Specht], *sf. Ornith.* **1. Grande —,** great spotted woodpecker : *Picus major,* a bird of the family picidæ; **2. Petite —,** lesser spotted woodpecker : *Picus minor.*

ÉPEICHETTE, épèshèt', *sf. Ornith.* lesser spotted woodpecker.

ÉPEIRE, épér', [Gr. : ἐπί, on; εἴρειν, to tie], *sf.* epeira : a genus of spiders. **— diadème,** garden-spider, epeira diadema.

ÉPELER, ép'lé-r, [of Teutonic origin. : Goth. : spillōn, to narrate; Dutch : spellen; Ang.-Sax. : Spellian, to tell; O. H. Ger. : spellen, to relate; O. Fr. : espeler, to spell], [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable : *j'épelle, nous épelons; j'épelais; j'épelai; j'épellerai; j'épellerais; que j'épelle; que j'épelasse; épelant; épelé*], to spell : to name the letters of a word. **— un mot,** to spell a word. **Il épelle assez bien,** he spells tolerably well.

ÉPELLATION, épèllasyôn, [epeler], *sf.* spelling the act or the art of spelling.

ÉPENTHÈSE, épantêz', [Gr. : ἐπένθεσις], *sf. Gram.* epenthesis : the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

ÉPENTHÉTIQUE, épantétik', *adj.* epenthetic : inserted in the middle of a word.

ÉPÉPINER, épépinè-r, [e; pépin], *va.* to take out the pips or grape-stones of (fruits).

ÉPERDU, E, épèrdu, *adj.* distracted : *a*) disordered in mind; perplexed, disturbed with fear or any passion; affrighted, dismayed, bewildered, desperate; *b*) frantic, frenzied, transported by passion. *a*) **Ils prirent la fuite tout éperdus,** they ran away affrighted. **Je marche en frissonnant, mon cœur est —,** I shudder as I walk, my mind is distracted. *b*) **Tu veux commander seul à mes sens éperdus,** you wish to be the only one to master my frenzy. **— d'amour,** desperately in love.

ÉPERDUMENT, épèrdumân-t, *adv.* distractedly, to distraction, passionately; desperately. **Sa femme qu'il aimait —,** his wife whom he passionately loved.

ÉPERLAN, épèrlân, [Ger. : Spierling] *sm. Ichth.* smelt, spirling : *Osmerus eperlanus,* a small fish of the salmon family.

ÉPERON, ép'rón, [Ger. : Sporn, spur], *m.* **1.** spur : *a*) a little wheel with sharp points, to prick a horse; *b*) *Fig.* incitement, instigation, incentive; *c*) the hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg; *d*) *Bot.* a horn-shaped production of the corolla; *e*) *Gard.* a small straight and horizontal branch; *f*) *Anat.* a little projection in the arteries; *g*) *Fort.* a wall that crosses a part of the rampart; *h*) a mountain which shoots abruptly from another mountain. *a*) **Molette d' —,** spur-rowel, rowel of a spur. **Chausser les éperons,** to put on one's spurs; (anciently) to knight. **Déchausser les éperons,** to take off one's spurs. **Gagner ses éperons,** to gain one's spurs; *Fig.* to merit one's honours or distinctions. **Donner de l' — à un cheval,** to spur, to set spurs to a horse. **Donner un coup d' — jusqu'à un endroit,** to go post haste to a place. **Enfoncer les éperons,** to dig in one's spurs. **Un cheval dur à l' —, qui souffre l' —,** a horse that does not obey the spur. **Un cheval sensible à l' —, qui a l' — délicat et fin, qui connaît l' —, qui fuit l' —, qui s'attache à l' —,** or **qui se manie aisément avec l' —,** a horse that obeys the spur. **Un cheval qui n'a ni bouche ni —,** a horse that obeys neither the reins nor the spur. [*Fig.* :] **N'avoir ni bouche ni —,** to be insensible, to be stupid. *b*) **Un homme qui a besoin d'—, homme auquel il faut donner un coup d' —,** a man who must be incited. *d*) **— de la Vierge, — de chevalier,** lark-spur : a ranunculaceous plant.

2. *Naut.* beak, cutwater : the fore part of a ship's prow; *Rom. Ant.* rostrum; **3.** *Civ. Eng.* breakwater : a structure of wood or of stone, to break the sea before its entrance into a harbour; groin; **4.** *Civ. Eng.* cutwater : the pointed part of a pier of a bridge, which may resist the action of the current; starling; **5.** *Arch.* buttress : a mass of masonry built against a wall to strengthen it; counterfort.

6. crow's-foot : wrinkles near the eye

ÉPERONNÉ, E, ép'roné, *adj.* **1.** spurred : *a*) wearing spurs; fitted with spurs; *b*) pricked with the spurs; **2.** wrinkled under the eyes.

ÉPERONNER, ép'roné-r, [éperon], *va.* to spur : *a*) to prick with the spur; *b*) *Fig.*

to urge forward, to instigate, to stimulate; *c*) to fix, to put a spur or spurs to. *a*) **— son cheval**, to spur one's horse. *b*) **Ce jeune homme a besoin d'être éperonné**, that young man wants stimulating. *c*) **— un cavalier**, to put spurs to a horseman. **— un coq**, to put spurs to a fighting cock.

ÉPERONNERIE, ép'ron'ri, [éperon], *sf.* spur trade.

ÉPERONNIER, ép'ronyé, *sm.* 1. spur-maker, spurrier : one who makes and sells spurs; 2. *Ornith.* polyplectrum : a gallinaceous bird.

ÉPERONNIÈRE, ép'ronyêr', *sf. Bot.* larkspur.

ÉPERVIER, épèrvyé, [O. H. Gr. : sparwâri; Ger. : Sperber], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* sparrow-hawk : *Accipiter nisus*, a species of hawk; 2. *Fish.* cast-net. **Jeter l' —**, to cast the net. 3. *Surg.* bandage for the nose; 4. *Fig.* usurer.

ÉPERVIÈRE, épèrvyêr', *sf. Bot.* hawkweed : *Hieracium*, a genus of composite flowers. **— piloselle**, mouse-ear hawkweed. **— de Hongrie**, orange hawkweed. **— des murs**, broad-leaved wall hawkweed.

ÉPERVIN, épèrvan, *sm.* V. *Éparvin.*

ÉPHA, éfa, *sm.* ephah : a Hebrew measure.

ÉPHÈBE, éfèb', [Gr. : ἔφηβος], *sm. Antiq.* ephebus, young man : an adonis.

ÉPHÈDRE, éfèdr', [Gr. : ἐφέδρα], *Bot.* sea grape, joint-fir : *Ephedra*, a genus of plants of the order coniferæ.

ÉPHÉLIDE, éfélid', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; ἥλιος, sun], *sf. Med.* ephelis, freckle, sunburn, chloasma : an affection of the skin, consisting of small, yellowish or brownish yellow irregularly rounded spots or patches.

ÉPHÉMÈRE, éfémèr', [Gr. : ἐφήμερος; ἐπὶ, on; ἡμέρα, a day], *adj.* ephemeral : *a*) diurnal; beginning and ending in a day, existing one day only; *b*) *Fig.* short-lived. *a*) **Une fleur —**, an ephemeral flower. **Des insectes éphémères**, ephemeral insects. **Fièvre —**, ephemeral. *b*) **Un bonheur —**, ephemeral happiness. **Succès —**, ephemeral success. **Production —**, ephemeral production, ephemeral.

ÉPHÉMÈRE, *sm. Entom.* ephemeran, ephemeron, ephemera, day-fly, May-fly : a neuropterous insect that lives one day only.

ÉPHÉMÈRE, *sf.* V. *Ephémérine.*

ÉPHÉMÉRIDES, éfémérid', [éphémère], *sf.pl.* ephemerides *pl.* : *a*) *Astron.* astronomical almanac; tables exhibiting the places of the planets every day; *b*) account of daily transactions; diary. **Auteur d'éphémérides**, ephemerist. [This word is sometimes used in the singular, *éphéméride*, ephemeris, but only for the first sense.]

ÉPHÉMÉRINE, éfémérin', *sf. Bot.* spiderwort : *Tradescantia Virginica*, a plant of the order commelynaceæ.

ÉPHÈSE, éfèz', *pnf. Geog.* Ephesus : an old town in Asia Minor.

ÉPHÉSIEN, IENNE, éfézyân, zyèn', *adj.* Ephesian : pertaining to Ephesus.

ÉPHÉSIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Ephesian : a native of Ephesus.

ÉPHI, éfi, *sm.* V. *Épha.*

ÉPHIALTE, éfialt', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; ἅλλομαι, I jump], *sm. Med.* ephialtes : nightmare, incubus.

ÉPHIDROSE, éfidrôz', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; ἱδρώς, sweat], *sf. Med.* ephidrosis : morbid perspiration.

ÉPHIPPION, éfipyôn, [Gr. : ἐφίππιον], *sm. Anat.* ephippium, sella turcica : part of the sphenoid bone.

ÉPHOD, éfod, [Heb.], *sm.* ephod : a part of the dress worn by the Hebrew priests.

ÉPHORAT, éfora, *sm.* ephoralty : the office, or term of office of an ephor.

ÉPHORE, éfor', [Gr. : ἔφορος, inspector], *sm.* ephor (*pl.* ephors *or* ephori) : a Spartan magistrate.

ÉPHORIE, éfori, *sf.* ephoralty : the office of an ephor.

ÉPHORIQUE, éforik', *adj.* of an ephor. **Dignité —**, ephoralty.

ÉPI, épi, [Lat. : spika; O. Fr. : espi], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* ear : spike or head of corn or grain. **En —, disposé en —**, eared, in ear, spiked. **Fleurs en —**, spiked flowers. **Monter en —**, to ear. **Sans épis**, earless.

2. tuft (of hair); 3. feather (of a horse's mane); 4. cluster (of diamonds). **— de diamants**, cluster of diamonds; 5. *Arch.* top; 6. *Civ Eng.* jetty : a small pier projecting into a river; stockade of fascines; dike (on the bank of a canal or river); 7. *Surg.* spica : a bandage; 8. *Naut.* **— du vent**, wind's eye; 9. *Astron.* **— de la Vierge**, spica : a star in the constellation Virgo; 10. *Bot.* **— d'eau**, pondweed : *Potamogeton*, an aquatic herb. **— celtique**, nard, mat-grass : *Nardus stricta*, a genus of grasses. **— fleuri**, downy woundwort : *Stachys Germanica.*

ÉPIAGE, épiazh', [épi], *sm. Agr.* earing (of corn).

ÉPIAIRE, èpiêr', *sf. Bot.* woundwort. V. *Stachide.*

ÉPIATION, épiasyôn [épi], *sf. Bot.* earing [of corn.]

ÉPICANTHIS, épikântis, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; κανθός, angle], *sf. Surg.* epicanthis : a disease in the corner of the eye.

ÉPICARIDE, épikarid', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; καρὶς, squill], *sm.* epicaridan : a scrustacean.

ÉPICARPE, épikarp', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; καρπὸς, fruit], *sm. Bot.* epicarp : the outer coating of the pericarp; skin (of fruits).

ÉPICAULE, épicôl', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; καυλὸς, stem], *adj. Bot.* growing on stems; parasitical.

ÉPICE, épis', [Lat. : species, sort, species, and by extension, drug, substance, spice], *sf.* 1. spice : any pungent aromatic vegetable substance used for seasoning food. **Pain d' —**, ginger-bread. **C'est chère —**, it is a dear article. **Une fine —**, *Fam.* a deep fellow. — *Prov.* : **Dans les petits sacs sont les bonnes épices**, the best things are in the small packets; little and good.

2. † *pl.* sweetmeats; 3. *pl.* fees (of judges).

ÉPICÉ, E, épisé, *adj.* 1. spiced : seasoned with spices; 2. *Fig.* biting.

ÉPICÉA, épiséa, *sm. Bot.* pitch-fir.

ÉPICÈNE, épisèn', [Gr. : ἐπίκοινος, common to], *adj. Gram.* epicene : common to both sexes.

ÉPICER, épisè-r, [épice], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous épiçons*; *épiçant.*] to spice : to season with spice; to season.

ÉPICÉRASTIQUE, épisérastik', [Gr. : ἐπικεραστικὸς, tempering the humours]. *adj. Med.* episerastic : lenient, assuaging.

ÉPICERIE, épis'ri, [épice], *sf.* 1. spices *pl.*; 2. grocery : *a*) the commodities sold by grocers; *b*) a grocer's store; 3. grocery business.

ÉPICHÉRÈME, épikérèm, [Gr. : ἐπιχείρημα, attack], *sm. Log., Rhet.* epichirema : a form of argument in which premises are at the same time proved by reasons annexed.

ÉPICIER, IÈRE, épisyé, syêr', *sm. f.* grocer; chandler; *Iron.* any one devoid of taste. **C'est un —**, he is nothing at all. **Ce livre n'est bon que pour l' —**, this book is only fit for the butter-shop, to be sold as waste-paper.

ÉPICOLIQUE, épikolik', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; κῶλον], *adj. Anat.* epicolic : situate over the colon.

ÉPICONDYLE, épikôndil', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; κόνδυλος], *sm. Anat.* epincondile : the external condyle of the humerus.

ÉPICRANE, épikran', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; κρανίον, skull], *sm. Anat.* epicranium, scalp : the integument covering the head.

ÉPICTÈTE, épiktèt', *pnm.* Epictetus. **D' —**, Epictetian.

ÉPICURE, épicur', *pnm.* Epicurus, [Greek philosopher; 341-270 B. C.], **Enfant d' —**, epicure, epicurean.

ÉPICURÉISME, épikuréism', *sm.* epicureanism, epicurism. V. *Épicurisme.*

ÉPICURÉISTE, épikuréist', *adj.* epicurean : relating to Epicurus.

ÉPICURIEN, ENNE, épikuryan, ryèn', *adj.* epicurean : *a*) pertaining to Epicurus; *b*) devoted to pleasure, luxurious, given to luxury.

ÉPICURIEN, *sm.* epicurean : *a*) a follower of Epicurus; *b*) one devoted to pleasure; epicure, sensualist, voluptuary.

ÉPICURISME, épicurism', *sm.* epicurism : *a*) the doctrine of Epicurus; *b*) sensual enjoyments, voluptuousness.

ÉPICYCLE, épisikl', [Gr. : ἐπί, on; κύκλος, circle], *sm. Astron.* epicycle : a little circle which was supposed to revolve while its centre moved round in the circumference of a greater one.

ÉPICYCLOÏDAL, E, épisikloïdal, al', *adj.* epicycloidal : pertaining to the epicycloid.

ÉPICYCLOÏDE, épisikloïd', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; κύκλος, circle; εἶδος, form], *sf. Geom.* epicycloid : a curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle.

ÉPIDÉMIE, épidémi, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on δῆμος, the people], *sf.* epidemy, epidemic : *a*) epidemic disease, a disease which seizes a great number of persons at the same time; *b*) *Fig.* rage, prevalent disease.

ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE, épidémiolozhi, [epidemie; Gr. : λόγος, discourse of epidemiology : the science of epidemic diseases.

ÉPIDÉMIQUE, épidémik', *adj.* epidemic, epidemical : *a*) relating to epidemy; *b*) *Fig.* generally prevailing, general.

ÉPIDÉMIQUEMENT, épidémikmân-t, *adv.* epidemically : in an epidemical manner.

ÉPIDENDRE, épidândr', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; δένδρον, tree], *adj. Bot.* epidendrous, growing on the branches of trees.

ÉPIDENDRE, *sm. Bot.* epidendrum : a genus of orchidaceous plants.

ÉPIDERME, épidèrm', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on; δέρμα, skin], *sm.* epidermis : *a*) *Anat.* cutcle, scarf skin of the body; *b*) *Bot.* a thin membrance covering the bark of plants; *c*) *Fig.* the exterior coating of anything; superficies. **Il a l' — sensible**, the least thing makes him touchy or peevish. **Chatouiller à quelqu'un l' —**, to flatter a person.

ÉPIDERMIQUE, èpidèrmik', *adj.* epidermic, epidermical : pertaining to the epidermis.

ÉPIDERMOÏDE, épidérmoïd', [épiderme; Gr. : εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Anat.* epidermoid : resembling the epidermis; epidermic.

ÉPIDERMOSE, épidèrmôz', *sf. Chem.*

epidermose : a constituent of the network which encloses the albuminose of the buffy coat of the blood.

ÉPIDICTIQUE, épidiktik', [Gr. : ἐπιδεικτικός], *adj. Rhet.* epidictic.

ÉPIDIDYME, épididim', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; δίδυμος, testicule], *sm. Anat.* epididymis.

ÉPIDOTE, épidot', *sm. Miner.* epidote : a mineral of a green or gray colour.

† **ÉPIE**, épi, [épier], *sf.* spy. **Elle avait des épies dans le couvent**, she had spies in the convent. *J. J. Rousseau. Nouv. Hél.* VI. 3.

ÉPIÉ, E, épié, *pa. p.* of *Épier*, watched, spied.

ÉPIER, épié-r, [épi], *vn. Agr.* to ear : to form ears, as corn.

ÉPIER, épié-r [O. H. Ger. ; spêhôn ; H. Ger. : spêhen ; Ger : spähen, to spy ; O. Fr. : espier, to espy], *va.* to watch : *a*) to spy, to inspect and examine secretly, to observe in order to detect ; *b*) to lie in wait for, to be on the watch for ; to wait, to wait for. — **quelqu'un**, to watch a person. — **les actions de quelqu'un**, to watch a person's movements. — **les mouvements de l'ennemi**, to watch the enemy's movements. **On a épié toutes ses démarches**, all his proceedings were watched. — **le moment, l'occasion d'agir**, to be on the watch for the opportunity to act. **J'épiais le moment de lui parler sans témoins**, I sought for an opportunity to speak with him alone. *Le Sage.*

ÉPIER (S'), *v. refl.* to watch, to spy one another.

ÉPIERRAGE, épyèrazh', **ÉPIERREMENT**, épyèr'mân-t, [épierrer], *sm.* clearing of stones.

ÉPIERRER, épyèré-r, [é ; pierre, stone], *va.* to clear of stones.

ÉPIEU, épyœ, [Lat. : spiculum, point], *sm. Hunt.* boar-spear.

ÉPIEUR, EUSE, épiœr, œz', [épier], *sm. f.* spier : one who spies.

ÉPIGASTRALGIE, épigastralzhi, [Gr. : ἐπιγαστριον ; ἐπὶ, on ; γαστήρ, stomach ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* epigastralgia : pain at the epigastrium.

ÉPIGASTRE, épigastr', [Gr. : ἐπιγάστριον, stomach], *sm. Anat.* epigastrium : the upper part of the abdomen.

ÉPIGASTRIQUE, épigastrik', *adj.* epigastric : relating to the epigastrium.

ÉPIGASTROCÈLE, épigastrosèl' [Gr. : ἐπιγάστριον, stomach ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* epigastrocele : hernia occurring in the epigastric region.

ÉPIGÉ, E, épizhé, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; γῆ, the earth], *adj. Bot.* epigeous, epigæous epigeal : growing on or close to the earth.

ÉPIGÉ, *sm. Bot.* epigea : a genus of trailing plants of the order ericaceæ.

ÉPIGENÈSE, épizh'nèz, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; γένεσις, birth], *sf. Physiol.* epigenesis : the formation of organized bodies by the successive addition of their various parts.

ÉPIGENÉSISTE épizhœnézist', *sm.* epigenesist : one who supports the theory of epigeneses.

ÉPIGLOTTE, épiglot' [Gr. : ἐπί, on ; γλῶττα, tongue], *sf. Anat.* epiglottis : the fibro-cartilage at the root of the tongue, which acts as a cover to the glottis during deglutition.

ÉPIGLOTTIQUE, épiglotik', *adj.* epiglottic : relating to the epiglottis.

ÉPIGLOTTITE, épiglotit', *sf. Med.* epiglottitis : inflammation of the epiglottis.

ÉPIGRAMMATIQUE, épigramatik', *adj.* epigrammatic, epigrammatical : *a*) belonging or relating to epigrams ; like an epigram, concise, pointed ; *b*) dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams. *a*) **Style —**, epigrammatical style. **Un trait —**, an epigrammatic remark. *b*) **Le plus ingénieux des poètes épigrammatiques**, the cleverest of epigrammatical poets.

ÉPIGRAMMATIQUEMENT, épigrammatik'mân-t, *adv.* epigrammatically : in an epigrammatic manner.

ÉPIGRAMMATISER, épigramatizé-r, *va.* to epigrammatize : to make epigrams.

ÉPIGRAMMATISTE, épigramatist', *sm* epigrammatist : one who composes epigrams.

ÉPIGRAMME, épigram', [Gr. : ἐπι, on ; γράμμα, writing ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* epigram : *a*) a short poem ending in a point or turn of wit ; *b*) witty sting, quib, keen word ; *c*) † inscription. *a*) **Décocher une —**, to level an epigram. **Aiguiser une —**, to point (to give a point, a sting) to an epigram. *b*) **Voilà un compliment qui a tout l'air d'une —**, that compliment is more like an epigram. **Les épigrammes qui ne roulent que sur des obcénités sont méprisées des honnêtes gens**, epigrams formed upon obscene things are despised by well-bred people. *Voltaire.*

ÉPIGRAPHE, épigraf', [Gr. : ἐπιγραφή], *sf.* epigraph : *a*) inscription on a building ; *b*) citation placed at the beginning of a work or of its separate divisions ; motto.

ÉPIGRAPHIE, épigrafi, *sf.* epigraphics *pl.*, epigraphy : the science of inscriptions.

ÉPIGRAPHIQUE, épigrafik, *adj.* epigraphic : pertaining to epigraphy.

ÉPIGYNE, épizhin', **ÉPIGYNIQUE**, épizhinik', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* epigynous : growing upon the top of the ovary.

ÉPILATION, épilasyôn, [épiler], *sf.* epilation : the act or process of plucking out hairs.

ÉPILATOIRE, épilatwar', *adj.* depilatory : having the quality of taking off the hair.

ÉPILATOIRE, *sm.* depilatory : a depilatory substance.

ÉPILEPSIE, épilèpsi, [Gr. : ἐπιληψία ; ἐπὶ, on ; λαμβάνειν, to seize], *sf. Med.* epilepsy : falling-sickness, a disease characterized by spasms or convulsions and loss of sense. **Attaque d' —**, fit of epilepsy epileptic fit.

ÉPILEPTIFORME, épilèptifórm', *adj. Med.* epileptiform, epileptoid : resembling epilepsy.

ÉPILEPTIQUE, épilèptik', *adj.* epileptic, epileptical : *a*) pertaining to epilepsy ; *b*) affected with epilepsy ; convulsed.

ÉPILEPTIQUE, *sm, f.* epileptic : a person affected with epilepsy.

ÉPILER, épilé-r, [é ; Lat. : pilus, hair], *va.* to depilate : to pull off hair.

ÉPILER (S'), *v. refl.* to pick out (*or* take out) one's grey hairs.

ÉPILEUR, EUSE, épilœr, lœz', *sm. f.* depilator : one who depilates.

ÉPILLET, épiyè, [dim. of épi, ear, spike], *sm. Bot.* spikelet : a small spike.

ÉPILOBE, épilob', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; λοβός, lobe], *sm. Bot.* epilobium, willow-herb : a genus of plants of the order onagraceæ. — **à épi**, — **en épis**, — **à feuilles étroites**, willow-herb, rose-bay, willow-herb, French willow. — **hérissé**, great hairy willow-herb.

ÉPILOGUE, épilog', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; λόγος, word, discourse], *sm.* epilogue : conclusion.

ÉPILOGUER, épiloghé-r, *va.* to find fault (with), to carp (at), to animadvert (on). **Il épilogue sur tout**, he finds fault with everything.

ÉPILOGUER, *va.* to find fault with, to criticize, to carp at, to animadvert on.

ÉPILOGUEUR, EUSE. épiloghœr, ghœz, *sm. f.* fault-finder : censurer, critic.

ÉPILOIR, épilwar, *sm.* tweezers.

ÉPIMÈDE, épimèd', [Gr. : ἐπιμήδιον,] *sm. Bot.* barrenwort, epimedium : a genus of plants of the order beraceæ.

ÉPIMÉNIDE, épiménid', *pnm.* Epimenides.

ÉPIMÈRE, épimêr', [Gr.: ἐπὶ, on; μήρος, thigh], *sm. Entom.* epimeral : a part of the thorax of an hexapod.

ÉPINAIE, épinay, [épine], *sf.* brake, thicket : shrubbery of thorn-bushes.

ÉPINARD, épinar ; the *d* is always mute, and also the *s* of the plural [épine ; Lat. : spina ; O. Fr. : espinache], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* spinage, spinach : *Spinacia*, a plant of the order chenopodiaceæ. — **potager**, garden spinage, common spinach. [*Fig.* :] **Épaulette à graines d'épinards**, epaulets with large bullion. **Frange à graines d'épinards**, bullion fringe.

2. *pl. Cook.* spinage : the young leaves of spinage prepared by boiling or by frying with butter.

3. *Bot.* — **du Malabar**, — **des Indes**, — **d'Amérique**, basella rubra, Malabar nightshade. — **de la Chine**, basella alba. — **-fraise**, strawsberry blite : *Blitum capitatum* or *virgatum*. — **-immortelle, oseille —**, patience dock, garden patience.

ÉPINARDE, épinard', *sf.* V. *Épinoche.*

ÉPINÇAGE, épansazh', **ÉPINCETAGE**, épans'tazh', [épincer], *sm.* burling (of cloth).

ÉPINCER, épansé-r, **ÉPINCETER** épansté-r. **ÉPINCELER**, épans'lé-r, [é ; pince], *va.* to burl : to pick the burls or knobs from cloth with burling-irons.

ÉPINCETEUR, EUSE, ÉPINCETTEUR, EUSE, épansœtœr, tœz', **ÉPINCEUR, EUSE**, épansœr, sœz', *sm. f.* burler : one who burls cloth.

ÉPINCETTE, épansèt', [é ; pincette], *sf.* burling-irons ; tweezers.

ÉPINÇOIR, épanswar, [épincer], *sm.* paving-hammer.

ÉPINE, épin', [Lat. : spina], *sf.* **1.** thorn : *a*) *Bot.* a shrub of the genus cratægus, having sharp shoots or spines on the stem and branches ; *b*) spine : an acute appendage arising from the wood ; prickle : a sharp-pointed process arising from the bark (*Prickles* are properly termed *aiguillons* ; but in common language, there is no difference between *épine* and *aiguillon*) ; *c*) *pl. Fig.* difficulty, care, cross, anything troublesome. *a*) — **blanche**, white thorn, hawthorn, may. — **ardente**, — **aiguë**, pyracanth, evergreen thorn. — **du Christ**, Christ's thorn, Jews' thorn : names given : *a*) to *Zizyphus Spina Christi*, *b*) to *Paliurus aculeatus.* — **de rat**, butcher's-broom : *Ruscus aculeatus.* — **noire**, black-thorn, pear-thorn, sloe-tree : *Prunus spinosa.* — **luisante**, sallow-thorn, sea buckthorn : *Hippophæ rhamnoides.* — **de scorpion**, *a*) eryngium campestre ; *b*) fit-weed : *Eryngium fœtidium.* — **solsticiale**, Saint-Barnaby's thistle : *Centaurea solstitialis.* **Buisson d'épines**, thorn-bush. **Une haie d'épines**, a thorn-hedge. [*Fig.* :] **Cet homme est un vrai fagot d'épines, on ne sait par où le prendre**, that is a strange cross-grained sort of man. **Être sur les épines, sur des épines**, to be on thorns. **Marcher sur les épines**, to tread upon thorns, to be all on thorns *b*) **La rose et ses épines**, the rose and its thorns. **Tirer à quelqu'un une — du pied**, to get a person out of some difficulty. **C'est une — dans mon pied**, it is a thorn in my foot. *c*) **Les**

épines de la science, the thorns of science. **Les plaisirs mêmes portent avec eux leurs épines**, even pleasures have their thorns. — *Prov.* : **Qui sème épines n'aille déchaux**, he who sows brambles must not go barefoot. **Il n'y a pas de roses sans épines**, every rose has its thorns.

2. *Anat.* — **dorsale**, — **du dos**, spine, backbone, vertebral column. [*Fig.* :] **Courber l'** —, to submit one's self.

3. *Antiq.* spina : a long and broad wall round which the charioteers drove in the circus.

4. *pl. Metall.* rough, bristling points left on copper after the operation of sweating and liquation.

ÉPINETTE, épinét, [épine], *sf. Mus.* spinet : a stringed instrument.

ÉPINEUX, EUSE, épinœ, nœz', [épine], *adj.* 1. thorny : *a*) spiny, prickly, abounding with thorns ; *b*) *Fig.* difficult, troublesome, harassing, perplexing ; intricate, knotty. *a*) **Des arbustes épineux**, thorny trees. **Une feuille épaisse et épineuse**, a thick thorny leaf. *b*) **Une affaire épineuse**, a thorny affair. 2. ticklish, over-particular, captious ; cavilling. **C'est un homme** —, he is an over-particular man. **Une conscience tendre, épineuse**, a delicate conscience.

3. *Naut.* full of rocks and breakers, rocky above water.

ÉPINE-VINETTE, épin'vinèt', *s. Bot.* barberry, berberry : *a*) barberry-bush, pe-peridge bush, *Berberis vulgaris*, a shrub ; *b*) its fruit. [*Pl. Epines-vinettes.*]

† **ÉPINGARD, ÉPINGARE**, épingar', *sm. Artill.* one-pounder ; small gun under a one-pounder.

ÉPINGLAGE, épânglazh, [épingle], *sm.* pinning : fixing with pins.

ÉPINGLE, épangl', [Lat. : spinula, small thorn: O. Fr. : espingle], *sf.* 1. pin ; anything of little value ; jot, fig, trifle. **La tête, la pointe d'une** —, the head, the point of a pin. **Boîtes d'épingles**, pin-case. **Pelote à épingles**, pin-cushion. — **anglaise, de nourrice, de linge**, safety pin. **Une** — **de diamant**, a diamond pin. — **à cheveux**, hair-pin. **Attacher avec une** —, to pin. **Une piqûre d'**—, the prick of a pin. **S'enfoncer une** — **dans le doigt**, to run a pin into one's finger. [*Fig.* :] **Tirer son** — **du jeu**, to get out of a scrape. **Être tiré à quatre épingles**, to be dressed up to the nines, to look as if one just came out of a bandbox. **Mettre une** — **sur sa manche**, to take note of a thing, to tie a knot in one's handkerchief. **On jetterait une** — **qu'elle ne tomberait pas à terre**, how closely packed the crowd is ! **Coups d'épingles**, pricks with a pin. **Tuer quelqu'un à coups d'épingles**, to pain, to mortify, to annoy a person continually. **Cela ne vaut pas une** —, that is not worth a pin. **Je n'en donnerais pas une** —, I would not give a pin for it. **Je m'en soucie comme d'une** —, I do not care a pin for it. **Chercher une** — **dans une botte de foin**, to look for knots in a bulrush. **Une** — **par jour fait huit sous par an**, a pin a day is a groat a year.

2. *pl.* present, gratuity, douceur : something given to a woman for her services ; 3. *pl.* pin-money : money allowed to a woman, by her husband for private expenses ; 4. clothes-peg.

ÉPINGLÉ, E, épanglé, *adj.* **Velours** —, light velvet.

ÉPINGLER, épânglé-r, *va.* 1. to pin : to fasten with a pin or pins ; 2. to prick (the vent of a gun, the touch-hole of a fire-arm, or the holes of a gas-burner).

ÉPINGLERIE, épanglœri, *sf.* pin-manufacture.

ÉPINGLETTE, épanglèt', [épingle], *sf.* 1. pricker ; 2. *Artill.* priming-wire, primer.

ÉPINGLIER, IÈRE, épanglié, èr', *sm. f.* pin-maker.

ÉPINIÈRE, épinyêr', [épine], *adj. f. Anat.* spinal : belonging to the spine or backbone. **Moelle** —, spinal marrow, spinal cord.

ÉPINIÈRE, *sf. Bot.* white thorn, hawthorn.

ÉPINIERS, épinyé, *sm. pl. Hunt.* thicket, thorn-brake.

ÉPINOCHE, épinosh', [épine], *sf. Ichth.* stickleback : *Gastorosteus aculeatus*, an acanthopterygious fish.

ÉPINYCTIDE épiniktid', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; νὺξ, νυκτὸς, night], *sf. Med.* epinyctis : an angry pustule.

ÉPIPACTIDE, épipacktid', **ÉPIPACTIS**, épipaktis, *sf. Bot.* epipactis, helleborine : a genus of orchidaceous plants.

ÉPIPASTIQUE, épipastik', [Gr. : ἐπίπαστος, sprinkled over], *adj. Pharm.* epipastic : sprinkled with Spanish flies.

ÉPIPÉDOMÉTRIE, épipédométri, [Gr. : ἐπίπεδον, flat ; μέτρον, measure] *sf. Math.* epipedometry : measurement of figures that stand upon the same base.

ÉPIPÉTALE, épipétal', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; πέταλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* epipetalous : growing upon the corolla.

ÉPIPHANIE, épifani, [Gr. : ἐπιφάνεια, appearance], *sf.* Epiphany, Twelfth day.

ÉPIPHÉNOMÈNE, épifénomèn', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; φαινόμενον, pnenomenon], *sm. Med.* accessory symptom.

ÉPIPHLÉODE, épifleod', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on φλοιὸς, bark], *adj. Bot.* growing upon the epidermis of plants.

ÉPIPHLÉOSE, épifléôz', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; φλοιὸς, bark], *sf. Bot.* epidermis. cuticle (of plants).

ÉPIPHONÈME, épifonêm', [Gr. : ἐπιφώνημα, exclamation], *sm. Rhet.* epiphonema : an exclamatory sentence.

ÉPIPHORA, épifora, [Gr. : ἐπιφορὰ], *sm. Med.* epiphora : an involuntary and constant trickling of the tears over the cheek.

ÉPIPHORE, épifor', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; φορέω, I bear], *sf. Rhet.* epiphora : repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several sentences.

ÉPIPHRAGME, épifragm', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; φραγμα, separation], *sm.* epiphragm : a membranaceous substance by which some species of mollusks close the aperture of their shell.

ÉPIPHYLLE, épifil', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* epiphyllous : inserted upon the leaf.

ÉPIPHYLLE, *sf. Bot.* epiphyllum : a plant of the order cactaceæ.

ÉPIPHYLLOSPERME, épifilosperm', [Gr.: ἐπὶ, on ; φύλλον, leaf ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* epiphyllospermous : bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves.

ÉPIPHYSE, épifiz', [Gr. : ἐπίφυσις, growth], *sf. Anat.* epiphysis : any process of a bone before it is finally ossified to the main part.

ÉPIPHYTE, épifit', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; φυτὸν, plante], *adj. Bot.* epiphytic, epiphytal : growing on other plants.

ÉPIPHYTE, *sm. Bot.* epiphyte : a plant which grows on other plants, without deriving any nutriment from them.

ÉPIPLÉROSE, épipléróz', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; πλήρωσις, repletion], *sf. Med.* epiplerosis : excessive repletion.

ÉPIPLOCÈLE, épiplosèl', [Gr. : ἐπίπλοον, epiploon ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* epiplocele : omental hernia.

ÉPIPLO-ENTÉROCÈLE, épiplo-antero-sèl', *sf. Surg.* epiplo-enterocele, entero-epiplocele : hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

ÉPIPLOÏQUE, épiploïk', *adj. Anat.* epiploic : relating to the epiploon.

ÉPIPLOÏTE, épiploit', *sf. Med.* epiploitis : inflammation of the epiploon.

ÉPIPLOON, épiploôn, [Gr.], *sm. Anat.* epiploon, omentum, caul : a prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines.

ÉPIQUE, épik', [Lat. : epicus ; Gr. : ἐπικὸς, from ἔπος, word : epic verse], *adj.* epic : *a*) containing narration, representing some signal action or series of actions ; heroic ; *b*) suitable to an epic poem ; *c*) that writes epic poems ; *d*) heroic, worthy of an epic poem. *a*) **Poème** —, epic poem. *b*) **Des vers épiques**, epic verses. **Le ton** —, an epic tone. *c*) **Un poète** —, an epic poet.

ÉPISCOPAL, E, épiskopal, al', [Lat. : episcopus, bishop, from Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, overseer], *adj.* episcopal, episcopalian : *a*) belonging to bishops ; *b*) governed by bishops. *a*) **Dignité épiscopale**, episcopate, bishopric, dignity of a bishop. **Ornements épiscopaux**, episcopal ornaments. *b*) **L'Église épiscopale**, the Episcopal Church.

ÉPISCOPAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Episcopaux.*] Episcopalian : one who belongs to the Episcopal Church.

ÉPISCOPALEMENT, épiskopal'mân-t, *adv.* episcopally : in an episcopal manner.

ÉPISCOPAT, épiskopa, *sm.* 1. episcopate : *a*) bishopric, the office and dignity of a bishop ; *b*) the order of bishops ; 2. episcopacy : *a*) government by bishops ; episcopalianism ; *b*) the time of office of a bishop.

ÉPISODE, épizod', [Gr. : ἐπεισόδεον, incident], *sm.* episode : *a*) an incidental narrative or digression ; *b*) incident.

ÉPISODIQUE, épizodik', *adj.* episodic, episodical, episodial : pertaining to an episode.

ÉPISODIQUEMENT, épizodik'mân-t, *adv.* episodically : by way of episode.

ÉPISPASTIQUE, épispastik', [Gr. : ἐπισπαστικὸς, from. ἐπισπάω, I draw], *adj. Med.* epispastic : blistering, drawing ; attracting the humours to the skin.

ÉPISPASTIQUE, *sm. Med.* epispastic : external application to the skin, which produces inflammation and vesication ; blister ; vesicatory.

ÉPISPERMATIQUE, épispèrmatik', *adj. Bot.* epispermic : pertaining to the episperm.

ÉPISPERME, épispèrm', [Gr. : on ; ἐπὶ, σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* episperm : outer integument of a seed : skin, coat.

ÉPISSER, épisé-r, [perhaps from O. Ger. : splizan ; Ger. : splissen, to splice], *va. Naut.* to splice : to join two ends of rope by untwisting the strands, and then laying them up again mutually involved or interwoven, without a knot.

ÉPISSOIR, épiswar, [épisser], *sm. Naut.* marling-spike : a pointed tool used in splicing ropes ; (when of wood) fid.

ÉPISSURE, épisur', [épisser], *sf. Naut.* splice : the junction of two ropes by interweaving their strands.

ÉPISTAMINAL, E, épistaminal, al', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; Lat. : stamina], *adj. Bot.* epistaminal : growing on stamens.

ÉPISTASE, épistaz', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; στάω, I remain], *sf. Med.* matter held in suspension in urine.

ÉPISTAXIS, épistaksis, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; στάζειν, drop], *sf. Med.* epistaxis : bleeding at the nose.

ÉPISTER, épisté-r, [Lat. : e; pistāre to pound], *va. Pharm.* to form into paste, to squash, to crush.

ÉPISTERNAL, E, épistérnal, al', *adj. Entom.* episternal : situate on the upper border of the sternum.

ÉPISTERNUM, épistérnum, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; Lat. : sternum], *sm.* episternum. **1.** the presturnum of mammals ; **2.** *Entom.* the piece of a segment of an articulate animal which is directly above the sternum.

ÉPISTOLAIRE, épistolér', [Lat. : epistola, letter], *adj.* epistolary : *a*) pertaining to epistles, or letters, suitable to letters ; epistolic ; *b*) having the form of letters ; transacted by letters. *a*) **Style —**, epistolary style. **Art —**, epistolography. *b*) **Commerce —**, epistolary correspondence.

ÉPISTOLAIRE, *sm.* letter-writer.

ÉPISTOLIER, ÈRE, épistolyé, lyêr', *sm. f.* **1.** letter-writer ; epistolizer ; **2.** *Cath. Lit.* lectionary : a book containing the epistles.

ÉPISTOLOGRAPHE, épistolograf', *sm.* epistolographer, epistolizer : one who writes letters.

ÉPISTOLOGRAPHIE, épistolografi, [Gr. : ἐπιστολή, letter ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* **1.** epistolography : the art or practice of writing letters ; **2.** *Antiq.* demotic writing (of ancient Egyptians).

ÉPISTOLOGRAPHIQUE, épistolografik', *adj.* **1.** epistolographic : relating to the writing of letters ; **2.** *Antiq.* demotic.

ÉPISTOME, épistom', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Entom.* epistoma : the space between the antennæ and oral cavity.

ÉPISTROPHE, épistrof', [Gr. : ἐπιστρέφω, I turn], *sf. Rhet.* epistrophe : repetition of the same word at the end of each member of a sentence.

ÉPISTROPHÉE, épistrofé, *sf. Anat.* axis : the second cervical vertebra.

ÉPISTYLE, épistil', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; στύλος, column], *sm. Arch.* epistyle : architrave.

ÉPITAPHE, épitaf', [Gr. : ἐπιτάφιον ; ἐπὶ, on ; τάφος, tomb], *sf.* epitaph : an inscription on a tomb. **Il fera l'— du genre humain**, he will bury us all. **Mentir comme une —**, to lie like an epitaph.

ÉPITASE, épitaz', [Gr. : ἐπίτασις], *sf.* **1.** epitasis : *a*) the part of a play which embraces the main action and comes after the protasis ; *b*) *Med.* paroxysm of a fever or disease ; **2.** *Mus.* heightening ; **3.** accent : the stress laid on a syllable ; emphasis.

ÉPITE, épit', *sf. Naut.* tree-nail wedge : small wedge driven into a tree-nail to swell it.

ÉPITHALAME, épitalam', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; θάλαμος, nuptial bed], *sm.* epithalamium, epithalamy, nuptial song : a poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom.

ÉPITHÉLIAL, E, épitélial, al', *adj.* epithelial : relating to the epithelium. **Tumeur épithéliale**, epithelioma, epithelial growth.

ÉPITHÉLIOMA, épitélioma, *sm. Surg.* epithelioma : a tumour characterized by an unusual development of epithelial cells.

ÉPITHÉLIUM, épitéliom, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; θηλή, nipple], *sm. Anat.* epithelium : the cuticle on the nipple, lips, and on the mucous membranes.

ÉPITHÈME, épitèm', [Gr. : ἐπίθεμα], *sm. Pharm.* epithem : an external application.

ÉPITHÈTE, épitèt', [Gr. : ἐπίθετος, added], *sf.* epithet : *a*) an adjective denoting any quality ; *b*) a term expressing an attribute or quality. *a*) **Une — qui dans le style ne contribue à donner à la pensée ni plus de force ni plus de grâce, est un mot parasite,** an epithet which adds neither strength nor beauty to the style is an encumbrance. *Marmontel.* **Chargé d'épithètes**, epithetic. *b*) **Cest, en partie de la liberté que nos pères prenaient de donner des épithètes aux personnes qu'est venu l'usage des noms propres de famille,** family names come partly from the liberty our forefathers took of giving people epithets. *Dumarsais, Mél. gram.*

ÉPITHÉTIQUE, épitétik', *adj.* epithetic : containing epithets, abounding with epithets.

ÉPITOGE, épitozh', épitozh', [Gr : ἐπὶ, on ; Lat. : toga], *sf* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* upper toga **2.** « epitoge » : a cap worn by presidents of ancient parliaments.

ÉPITOIR, épitwar, [épite], *sm. Naut.* iron-pin (for making the opening to receive the tree-nail wedge).

ÉPITOMATEUR, épitomatœr, *sm.* epitomist, epitomizer : a writer of an epitome.

ÉPITOMÉ, épitomé, [Gr.] *sm.* epitome : abridgment, compendium.

ÉPÎTRE, épitr', [Lat. : epistola, letter], *sf.* epistle : *a*) letter, letter missive ; *b*) a short poem in form of a letter ; *c*) letter of an apostle ; *d*) *Cath. Lit.* a portion of Holy Scripture read at mass. *a*) **— dédicatoire**, dedicatory epistle. **Les épîtres de Cicéron**, the epistles of Cicero. *b*) **Les épîtres d'Horace**, the epistles of Horace. *c*) **Les épîtres de saint Paul aux Corinthiens**, the epistles of saint Paul to the Corinthians. *d*) **Le côté de l'—**, the right hand side of the altar.

ÉPITRITE, épitrit', [Gr. : ἐπίτριτος], *sm. Pros.* epitrite : a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one.

ÉPITROCHLÉE, épitroklé, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; τροχαλία, pully], *sf. Anat.* epitrochlea : the inner condyle of the humerus.

ÉPITROPE, épitrop', [Gr.], *sf. Rhet.* epitrope : concession : a figure by which a thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage.

ÉPIXYLE, épiksil', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; ξύλον, wood], *adj. Bot.* growing on wood.

ÉPIZOAIRE, épizoér', [Gr. : ἐπὶ, on ; ζῷον, animal], *sm.* epizoan (*pl.* epizoa, epizoans) : an animal which lives parasitically on other animals.

ÉPIZOOTIE, épizoosi *or* épizooti, [Gr. : ἐπὶ, ζῷον, animal], *sf.* epizooty : a murrain of pestilential disease among cattle.

ÉPIZOOTIQUE, épizootik', *adj.* epizootic : relating to epizooty.

ÉPLORATION, éplorasyôn, *sf.* lamentation, deploration, weeping.

ÉPLORÉ, E, éploré, [Lat. : é ; plorāre, to weep], *adj.* weeping : *a*) in tears ; *b*) mournful ; expressive of grief. *a*) **Tout —**, all in tears. **Une femme éplorée**, a weeping woman. *b*) **Mes chers amis, quand je mourrai, plantez une saule au cimetière ; j'aime son feuillage —**, my dear friends, when I die, plant a willow in the cimetery, for I like its drooping foliage. *A de Musset. Poés. nouv. Lucie.*

ÉPLOYÉ, E. éplwayé, [é ; ployer], *adj. Herald.* spread : with the wings extended. **Aigle éployée**, spread-eagle.

ÉPLUCHAGE, éplushazh', [éplucher], *sm,* **1.** picking ; **2.** *Fig.* scrutiny : critical examination ; garbling.

ÉPLUCHEMENT, éplush'mân-t, [éplucher], *sm.* **1.** picking ; **2.** thinning (of fruit trees).

ÉPLUCHER, éplushé-r, [é ; O. Fr. ; pelucher, espelucher ; perhaps Lat. pilāre, to pull out hairs], *va.* **1.** to pick : to clean ; to remove anything useless, noxious, inferior, or objectionable ; to garble (spices). **— des laines**, to pick wool. **— de la salade**, to pick salad. **— du riz**, to pick rice. **2.** to thin (a tree) ; **3.** to weed : to free from weeds or noxious plants.

4. *Fig.* to examine carefully, to sift, to scan, to scrutinize. **— un livre**, to sift a book. **Combien avez-vous passé de nuits à — ces questions épineuses ?** how many nights have you spent in sifting these thorny questions ? *Fonten.* **— la vie de quelqu'un**, to examine a person's life carefully. **Il me siérait mal d'— les défauts d'une personne dont je mange le pain**, it would ill-become me to show up the defects of a person whose bread I eat. *Lesage. Gil Blas.* VII. 2. **— des témoins**, to examine witnesses carefully.

ÉPLUCHER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** (of certain animals) to clean itself ; to preen its feathers (as a bird) ; **2.** *Fig.* to examine one's self.

ÉPLUCHEUR, EUSE, éplushœr, shœz', *sm. f.* **1.** picker : one who picks or cleans ; **2.** *Fig.* minute critic, criticizer.

ÉPLUCHOIR, éplushwar, [éplucher], *sm.* paring-knife.

ÉPLUCHURE, éplushur', *sf.* pickings *pl.*, refuse : parings *pl.* ; orts *pl.* **Des épluchures de pommes de terre**, potato parings.

ÉPODE, épod', [Gr. : ἐπῳδή : ἐπὶ ; ᾠδή], *sf. Pros.* epode : the third part of the ode.

ÉPOINTÉ, E, épwanté, *adj.* **1.** without a point, with the point broken off ; **2.** *Veter.* (of a horse) hip-shot : sprained in the hip or haunch ; (of a dog) that has broken its thigh.

ÉPOINTER, épwanté-r, [é ; pointe], *va.* **1.** to break the point of ; **2.** *Book-b.* to point : to sharpen or shape to a point.

ÉPOINTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be broken, to break at the point.

ÉPOINTILLER, épwantiyé-r, [é ; pointe], *va.* to pick, to burl (cloth).

ÉPOINTURE, épwantur', [épointer], *sf.* **1.** *Veter.* hip-shot ; **2.** *Book-b.* pointing.

ÉPOIS, épwâ, *sm. pl. Hunt.* trochings (of a stage).

ÉPONGE, épônzh', [Lat. : spongia], *sf.* sponge, spunge : *a*) a porous substance, produced by marine polypi, remarkable for sucking up water ; *b*) one of the extremities of a horse-shoe. *a*) **Nettoyer avec une —**, to sponge, to cleanse with a sponge. **Ce drap boit l'eau comme une —**, that cloth sucks up water like a sponge. [*Fam.* :] **Boire comme une —**, to drink like a fish. **Effacer avec l'—, passer l'— sur**, to sponge, to wipe out with a sponge. [*Fig.* :] **Passer l'— sur une faute**, to efface the memory of a fault. **Presser l'—**, to get all one can out of a person, to squeeze the sponge dry.

ÉPONGER, épônzhé-r, *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous épongeons, j'épongeais.*] to sponge, to spunge : *a*) to sponge up, to wet with a sponge ; *b*) to sponge out, to clean, to wipe with a sponge. *a*) **— de l'encre**, to sponge up ink. *b*) **— une table**, to clean a table with a sponge. **Elle épongeait le sang avec le coin de son tablier**, she dried up the blood with the corner of her apron. *E. Zola.*

ÉPONGER (S'), *v. refl.* to wipe one's face.

† **ÉPONGIER**, épônzhyé, *sm.* spongeman, sponge-bearer.

ÉPONTILLAGE, épôntiyazh', [épontiller], *sm. Naut.* propping, supporting.

ÉPONTILLE, épôntiy', [é ; pont], *sf. Naut.* stanchion : prop, an upright support between two decks ; pillar.

ÉPONTILLER, épôntiyé-r, [épontille], *va. Naut.* to prop, to support, to shore.

ÉPOPÉE, épopé, [Gr. : ἐποποιία ; ἔπος, epic poem ; ποιεῖν, to make], *sf.* epopee : epic poem ; epopœia, epos.

ÉPOPTE, épopt', *sm. Antiq.* epopta : spectator, the third and last degree in the Eleusinian mysteries.

ÉPOQUE, épok', [Gr. : ἐποχή, a stop, from ἐπέχειν, to check, to fix], *sf.* epoch, epocha : *a*) a point of time fixed or rendered remarkable by some historical event ; *b*) period, time ; date. *a*) **La naissance de Jésus-Christ est l'— où commence l'èro chrétienne**, the birth of Jesus-Christ is the epoch at which the Christian era begins. **Faire —**, to form an era. **Une chose qui fait — dans la vie**, an event which forms an era in one's life. *b*) **J'étais à cette — en Amérique**, I was in America at that time. **L'— de son mariage**, the date of his marriage. **L'— de la moisson**, the time of harvest. **A toutes les époques de la vie**, at all times of life.

ÉPOUCÉ, E, épousé, [é ; pouce], *adj. Zool.* thumbless, without thumb.

ÉPOUDRER, époudré-r, [é ; poudre], *va.* to dust : to free from dust. [Little used.]

ÉPOUFFÉ, E, époufé, *adj. Fam.* breathless, out of breath.

† **ÉPOUFFER (S')**, s-époufé-r, [pouffer], *v. refl.* **1.** to slip away, to steal away, to pop off. **Il s'est époufié dans la foule**, he slipped off in the crowd.

2. *Fam.* to put one's self out of breath.

ÉPOUILLER, épouyé-r [é ; pou], *va. Vulg.* to louse : to clean from lice.

ÉPOUILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to louse one's self, to become lousy.

ÉPOULARDER, époulardé-r, [é ; poularde], *va.* to clean (tobacco-leaves).

ÉPOULLE, époul', *sf.* V. *Espoule*.

ÉPOULLIN, époulân, *sm.* V. *Espolin*.

ÉPOUMONER, époumoné-r, [é ; poumon], *va.* to tire the lungs of.

ÉPOUMONER (S'), *v. refl.* to tire one's lungs.

ÉPOUSAILLES, épouzây', [Lat. : sponsalia ; spondēre, sponsum, to promise], *sf. pl.* espousals, nuptials, wedding.

ÉPOUSE, épouz', [époux], *sf.* **1.** wife, spouse ; (of a prince) consort. **Faire choix d'une —**, to choose a wife. **La future —**, the bride. **Sans —**, spouseless. [*Fig.* :] **L'— de Jésus-Christ**, the spouse of Christ, the Church. **Les épouses du Seigneur, de Jésus-Christ**, the spouses of Jesus Christ. V. *Époux*.

ÉPOUSÉE, épouzé, *sf.* bride. **Marcher comme une —**, to walk slowly and majestically. **Elle est parée comme une — de village**, she is dressed up like a village bride.

ÉPOUSER, épouzé-r, [époux ; sponsāre ; spondēre, sponsum, to promise], *va.* **1.** to espouse : *a*) to marry, to wed, to take for husband or wife, to join in wedlock ; *b*) *Fig.* to adopt, to embrace, to take up ; to support. *a*) **Cette veuve a epousé un jeune homme**, that widow has married a young man. **Il doit — une jeune fille fort riche**, he is about to marry a very rich young lady. **Il l'a épousé pour ses beaux yeux**, he married her for her beauty. [*Fig.* :] **— une grosse dotte**, to marry a rich woman for the sake of her money. **Je n'épouse aucune opinion**, I am not wedded to any opinion. **— la mer, — l'Adriatique**, to wed the sea, the Adriatic. *b*) **— les intérêts de quelqu'un**, to espouse the interest of a person. **— une querelle**, to espouse a quarrel. **Il fallut — les passions du frère**, it was necessary to espouse the brother's passions. — *Prov.* : **Qui épouse la femme épouse les dettes**, he that marries a wife, must pay her debts. **Tel fiance qui n'épouse pas**, to begin is not always to finish.

2. † to marry : to unite in marriage.

ÉPOUSER (S'), *v. refl.* to marry each other, to marry : to enter into the conjugal state ; to unite. **C'en est fait, ils se vont —**, it is all arranged, they are going to marry each other.

ÉPOUSEUR, épouzœr, *sm.* marrying man, suitor : one who solicits a woman in marriage.

ÉPOUSSETAGE, épous'tazh', [épousser], *sm.* dusting : *a*) the act of freeing from dust ; *b*) *Artill.* the act of separating the dust from powder.

ÉPOUSSETER, épous'té-r, *va.* [*J'époussette, nous époussetons ; j'époussetais ; j'époussetai ; j'époussetterai ; j'époussetterais ; que j'époussette ; que j'époussetasse ; époussetant ; épousseté.*] **1.** to dust : to free from dust, to wipe off the dust ; **2.** to run down (a horse) ; **3.** to brush ; to beat the dust out of (clothes, carpets) ; **4.** *Fig.* to beat (a person). **Je l'époussetterai**, I'll dust his jacket for him.

ÉPOUSSETER (S'), *v. refl.* to brush one's self, to wipe off the dust from one's self.

ÉPOUSSETOIR, épous'twar [épousseter], *sm.* a small dusting-brush, used for precious stones, etc.

ÉPOUSSETTE, épousèt', *sf.* duster : a cloth or brush for dusting ; dusting-brush.

ÉPOUTI, épouti, [époutier], *sm.* orts, filth (in cloth).

ÉPOUTIER, époutyé-r, **ÉPOUTIR**, époutir, *va.* V. *Enouer*.

ÉPOUVANTABLE, épouvântabl', *adj.* frightful, dreadful, horrible, appalling, terrible, tremendous. **Des cris épouvantables**, frightful, dreadful cries. **Un crime —**, a dreadful crime.

ÉPOUVANTABLEMENT, épouvântablœmân-t, *adv.* frightfully, dreadfully ; horribly, terribly, tremendously.

ÉPOUVANTAIL, épouvântay', [épouvante], [*Pl. Épouvantails.*] **1.** scarecrow : *a*) anything set up to frighten birds from fields ; *b*) *Fig.* bugbear, anything terrifying without danger. **Un — de** (*or* **à**) **chenevière**, a scarecrow. **Ce grand mot dont il fait un —**, that big word which he makes a bugbear of. **Ce n'est qu'un — pour alarmer les enfants**, it is nothing but a bugbear to frighten children.

2. *Ornith.* black gull : a sea-bird.

ÉPOUVANTE, épouvânt', [épouvanter], *sf.* fright, affright, terror, dread, dismay, alarm. **Prendre l'—**, to take fright. **Être saisi d'—**, to be seized with fright. **Causer, donner de l'— à**, to frighten, to terrify. **Frapper d'—**, to strike with terror. **L'invasion subite des Turcs jeta dans le monde chrétien l'étonnement et l'—**, the sudden invasion of the Turks surprised and terrified the whole of the Christian world. *Fléchier*.

ÉPOUVANTEMENT, épouvant'mân-t, [épouvanter], *sm.* fright : sudden terror.

ÉPOUVANTER, épouvânté-r, [Lat. : expaventāre ; ex ; pavens, fearing ; pavor, fear ; O. Fr. : espoventer, espouventer], *va.* to frighten, to fright, to affright, to terrify, to appal, to daunt, to dismay, to scare. **Un enfant que le moindre bruit épouvante**, a child who is frightened at the least noise. **De noirs pressentiments viennent m' —**, sad forebodings begin to frighten me. **Il les épouvantait de ses triomphes rapides**, his successive triumphs frightened them. *Acad.* **L'imagination reste épouvantée devant la grandeur de ce spectacle**, the grandeur of this sight appals one. **Ses yeux épouvantés cherchent en vain le fond**, his terrified eyes vainly try to see the bottom. *Delille*.

ÉPOUVANTER (S'), *v. refl.* to take fright ; to be frightened, frighted, terrified. **S' — de peu de chose, pour peu de chose**, to be frightened at a mere nothing.

ÉPOUX, épo-z, [Lat.: sponsum, from spondēre, to promise], *sm.* [*Pl. Époux.*] **1.** husband, spouse ; (of a prince) consort. **Le futur —**, the bridegroom, intended husband. **Sans —**, spouseless. **Prendre pour —**, to take as a husband. [*Fig.* :] **Le céleste —**, the heavenly spouse. **L' — de l'Église**, the spouse of the Church.

2. *pl.* husband and wife, married couple. **Deux jeunes époux**, a young married couple. **Les époux se doivent mutuellement fidélité, secours, assistance**, the husband and wife are bound to keep their faith, and to help and support each other. V. *Épouse*.

ÉPRAULT éprô *sm. Bot.* celery.

ÉPREINDRE éprândr' [Lat. : exprimĕre] *va.* [Conj. like *craindre*] to express, to press out, to squeeze out. **— un citron**, to squeeze a lemon. **— des herbes**, to squeeze the juice out of herbs.

ÉPREINDRE (S'), *v. refl.* **to be expressed, to be pressed out.**

ÉPREINTE, éprant-t, [épreindre], *sf. Med.* tenesmus : a distressing straining and ineffectual inclination to void the contents of the bowels. [Used generally in the plural].

ÉPRENDRE (S'), s-éprândr'e, *v. refl.* [Conj. like *prendre.*] to be smitten with, to get enamoured (of), to fall in love (with). **Il s'est épris d'une belle passion pour cette femme**, he is quite smitten with that woman. **Ils se sont épris l'un de l'autre**, they have fallen in love with each other.

ÉPRENDRE, *va.* to inspire love for.

ÉPREUVE, éprœv', [éprouver], *sf.* **1.** trial ; *a*) the act of trying ; testing, experiment, test, essay, proof ; *b*) danger, misfortune; affliction, suffering, requiring strength, courage, patience, faith or virtue. *a*) **Faire l' — d'une machine**, to try a machine. **Acheter une montre à l' —**, to take a watch on trial. **Mettre quelqu'un à l' —**, to put a person to the test. **Il veut faire une dangereuse — de sa liberté**, he wishes to try his liberty in a dangerous manner. **Mettre à l' — la patience de quelqu'un**, to put the patience of a person to the test. **Il voulut mettre la patience de Télémaque à une dernière —**, he wished to put the patience of Telemachus to a supreme test. *Fén. Tél.* 24. **L' — des amis, c'est le malheur extrême**, great misfortune will test one's friend. **Un ami à toute —**, a tried friend. **Un courage à toute —**, undaunted courage. **A l' — de**, proof. **Une cuirasse à l' — des balles**, a cuirass ball-proof. **A l' — du feu**, fire-proof. **A l' — de l'eau**, water-proof. **Être à l' — de l'argent**, to be proof against bribes. **Etre à l' — de la séduction**, to be proof against seduction. **Nous n'avons pas les yeux à l' — des belles, ni les mains à celle de l'or**, our eyes are no more proof against beauty than our hands are against gold. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 7. **Être à l' — de la calomnie**, to be proof against calumny. **Elle ne fut pas à l' — de cette raillerie**, she was not able to stand that raillery. *b*) **Soutenir l' — de la mauvaise fortune**, to go through the ordeals of adversity. **Soutenir de pénibles épreuves**, to undergo great trials. **Jamais on a passé par de si longues et de si rudes épreuves**, no one has ever gone through such long and painful trials. *Flechier*. **Le temps des épreuves ne durera pas toujours**, these trying times will not last for ever.

2. Épreuve judiciaire, ordeal. **L' — du feu**, fire-ordeal. **L' — de l'eau**, water ordeal.

3. *Parl.* vote. **— par assis, et levé**, division, vote by standing up or remaining seated.

4. *Print., Engrav.* proof, proof-sheet : an impression on paper taken for examination

or correction. — **chargée,** *Print.* foul proof. **Première —, — typographique,** foul proof. **Première — d'auteur,** reader's proof. **Seconde — d'auteur,** revise. **Troisième — d'auteur,** second revise. **Faire une —,** to pull a proof. **Corriger une —,** to read a proof, to correct for the press. — **avant la lettre,** *Engrav.* proof before the letter. — **amplifiée,** *Phot.* amplified (enlarged) proof. — **négative,** negative proof. — **positive,** positive proof.

ÉPRIS, E, épri, priz', *adj.* enamoured, smitten, in love.

ÉPROUVER, éprouvé-r, [é ; prouver], *va.* **1.** to try : to examine, to make experiment of, to make trial of, to prove, to test, to essay, to put to the proof, to put to the test. — **une cuirasse,** to try a cuirass. — **la probité de quelqu'un,** to test a person's probity. **Il voulait — votre zèle,** he wished to test your eal. — **quelqu'un avant de se fier à lui,** to put a man to the test before trusting to him.

2. to experience : *a*) to prove, to try by suffering, to prove by trial ; *b*) to feel, to be affected by ; to meet with ; *c*) to feel, to know by trial or experience. *a*) **Dieu nous éprouve en toutes manières,** God tries us every way. *b*) **On éprouve sur cette montagne un froid rigoureux,** one feels the cold very much on that mountain. **Dites au médecin exactement ce que vous éprouvez,** tell the doctor just what you feel. — **de la douleur,** to feel grief or pain. **Malgré les nombreuses injustices qu'il avait éprouvées de leur part,** notwithstanding the many marks of injustice he has had from them. *c*) **J'éprouvai, mais trop tard que...,** I felt, but too late that.... **J'éprouvai moi-même combien le voisinage des grands est dangereux aux petits,** I felt myself how dangerous the contact of the great is to the little.

3. to undergo. **La forme du gouvernement avait éprouvé des altérations sensibles,** the form of government had undergone perceptible changes. *Barthélemy.*

ÉPROUVER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be tried, to be tested ; to try one's self ; **2.** to try each other.

ÉPROUVETTE, éprouvèt', [éprouver], *sf.* **1.** *Artill.* éprouvette : a machine for proving the strength of gunpowder ; **2.** *Phys.* gauge, test-tube : an instrument for measuring ; *St.-Eng.* steam-gauge. — **graduée,** measuring glass.

3. *Surg.* probe : a surgical instrument **4.** *pl. Métall.* **Éprouvettes de cémentation,** bars of iron introduced in a cementing furnace, to enable the founder to ascertain the state of acieration which the metal has attained.

EPSILON, èpsilon, *sm.* epsilon : the breve *e* of the Greek alphabet.

EPSOM, èpsom, *pnm. Geog.* Epsom. **Sel d' —,** Epsom-salt : sulphate of magnesia.

EPTACORDE, éptakórd', *sf.* V. *Heptacorde.*

EPTAGONE, èptagon', *sm.* V. *Heptagone.*

ÉPUCER, épusé-r, [é ; puce], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*) : *nous épuçons, épuçant.*] to flea : to clear from fleas. — **un chien,** to catch a dog's fleas.

ÉPUCER (S'), *v. refl.* to catch one's fleas.

ÉPUCHE, épuzh', *sf.* turf-shovel.

ÉPUISABLE, épuizabl', *adj.* exhaustible : capable of being exhausted.

ÉPUISANT, E, épuizân, zânt', *adj.* exhausting.

ÉPUISE, épuize, [épuiser], *sf.* machine for drawing up water.

ÉPUISÉ, E, épuizé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** exhausted, drained, emptied ; spent, worn out ; entirely consumed, spent ; entirely expended by exertion ; spent ; over-fatigued, over-tired, tired ; weakened. **Une source épuisée,** an exhausted spring. **Un sol —,** an exhausted soil. **C'est un sujet complètement —,** it is an exhausted subject. **Toutes nos ressources sont épuisées,** all our resources are exhausted. — **par les travaux de la journée,** exhausted with the labour of the day. **Elle s'assit épuisée de fatigue,** she sat down exhausted with fatigue. **Des soldats épuisés par les privations,** soldiers exhausted with privations. **C'est un homme —,** he is an exhausted man. **Le pays est — d'hommes et d'argent,** the country is drained of men and money.

2. *Books.* out of print. **Une édition épuisée,** an edition out of print.

ÉPUISEMENT, épuiz'mân-t, [épuiser], *sm.* exhaustion : *a*) the act of exhausting ; draining, drainage ; pumping out ; *b*) the state of being exhausted, state of exhaustion ; loss of strength and energy ; lassitude, weariness ; *c*) *Math.* a method of demonstration. *a*) **L' — des eaux d'un puits,** the draining off a well. **Tuyau d' —,** exhausting-pipe. *b*) **L' — des finances,** the exhaustion of the finances. **Elle est dans un — qui fait pitié,** it makes one sorry to see in what an exhausted state she is.

ÉPUISER, épuizé-r, [é ; puits, puiser], *va.* **1.** to exhaust : *a*) to drain, to empty ; to draw out ; *b*) to draw out totally, to consume, to spend, to use ; to waste ; *c*) to spend, to expend by exertion ; to wear out, to weary, to tire out ; to over-fatigue. *a*) — **une source,** to exhaust a spring. — **un puits,** to exhaust a well ; — **une mine,** to exhaust a mine. **Une plante qui épuise le sol,** a plant which exhausts the soil. **Nous avons épuisé nos dernières ressources,** we have exhausted our last resources. **La citadelle a épuisé toutes ses munitions,** the whole of the citadel's ammunition is exhausted. **Les guerres épuisent le trésor public,** wars exhaust the treasury. **Les guerres de Louis XIV avaient épuisé la France,** the wars of Louis XIV, had exhausted France. **Bientôt il eut épuisé tout le savoir de son maître,** he very soon exhausted his master's stock of knowledge. *Fonten.* — **un sujet, une matière,** to exhaust a subject, a matter. **Un homme qu'on ne saurait —,** a man that has an inexhaustible stock of knowledge. — **une idée,** to exhaust an idea. *c*) **On l'a épuisé par des saignées,** they have bled him so often that he is exhausted. **Cette fuite précipitée avait épuisé toutes ses forces,** his hurried flight had exhausted all his strength. **Cela m'épuise,** that exhausts me. **Vous avez épuisé ma patience,** you have exhausted my patience.

2. to work up, to use up. **On épuise toutes sortes d'artifices pour le tromper,** they make use of all sorts of artifices to deceive him.

ÉPUISER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be exhausted : *a*) to be drained off, to be emptied ; *b*) to be spent, to be consumed. *a*) **Cette source s'épuisera bientôt,** that spring will soon be exhausted. *b*) **Les vivres s'épuisent,** the provisions are getting low. **L'or et l'argent s'épuisent : mais la vertu, la constance, la force et la pauvreté ne s'épuisent jamais,** gold and silver do not last long ; but virtue, constancy, strength and poverty last for ever.

2. to exhaust one's self, to wear one's self out, to spend one's strength. **Il se hâte et s'épuise en efforts superflus,** he hastens and exhausts himself in useless efforts. *Corn. Hor.* IV. 2. **S' — à force de travail,** to wear one's self out with work. **Après s'être épuisé en regrets inutiles,** after having exhausted himself in useless regret.

ÉPUISETTE, épuizèt', [épuiser], *sf.* **1.** scoop, boat-scoop ; **2.** net to catch small birds ; **3.** *Fish.* landing-net, hand-net.

ÉPUISE-VOLANTE, épuiz'volânt', *sf.* windmill for draining marshes.

ÉPULIDE, épulid', **ÉPULIE,** épuli, [Gr.: ἐπὶ, sur ; οὖλον, gum], *sf. Surg.* epullis : a tumour formed by hypertropy of the gum.

ÉPULOTIQUE, épulotik', *adj. Pharm.* epulotic : cicatrizing.

ÉPULOTIQUE, *sm.* epulotic : an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

ÉPURATION, épurasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [épurer], *sf.* **1.** purifying, purification ; refinement, refining. **L' — des métaux,** the refining of metals. **L' — des huiles,** the refining of oil. **L' — du sang,** the purifying of the blood. [*Fig.* :] **L' — des mœurs,** the refinement of manners. **L' — du goût,** the refinement of taste. **L' — de la langue,** the refinement of the language.

2. purging (of a body).

ÉPURATOIRE, épuratwar', *adj.* purifying, cleansing.

ÉPURE, épur', [épurer], *sf.* **1.** working-drawing (of a house, etc.), model, pattern, enlarged plan (of a building) ; **2.** diagram ; clean draught.

ÉPURÉ, E, épuré, *adj.* pure : *a*) free from extraneous matter ; clear, limpid ; *b*) *Fig.* incorrupt, guiltless ; chaste, chastened.

ÉPUREMENT, épur'mân-t, *sm.* V. *Épuration.*

ÉPURER, épuré-r, [é ; pur], *va.* **1.** to purify : *a*) to make pure ; to refine, to fine, to clear from dross or extraneous matter ; to purge ; to clarify ; *b*) to render more pure or chaste ; to clear from guilt or moral defilement, to purge, to refine ; *c*) to refine, to polish ; to clear from improprieties or barbarism. *a*) — **de l'eau en la filtrant,** to purify water by filtering it. **Le feu épure les métaux,** fire refines metals. *b*) — **les mœurs,** to refine manners. **On étouffe de grandes passions, rarement on les épure,** great passion may be nipped in the bud, but seldom refined. *J. J. Rousseau.* *c*) — **le goût,** to refine the taste. **Cet auteur a contribué à — la langue,** that author has helped to refine the language.

2. to purge, to weed ; to expurgate. — **un auteur,** to expurgate an author. — **le théâtre,** to expurgate the theatre.

EPURER (S'), *v. refl.* to purify : to become pure, to refine, to be purified, to become more refined. **L'or s'épure dans le feu,** gold is purified in fire. **La liqueur s'épure en reposant,** liqueur becomes clear if it stands. [*Fig.* :) **Cette purification par laquelle l'âme s'épure peu à peu,** this purification which purifies the soul by degrees. **Les idées s'épurent,** ideas become more refined. **La Bruyère et Fénelon paraissent croire que la langue de leur temps s'était trop épurée, avait rejeté trop d'anciens mots expressifs,** La Bruyere and Fénelon seem to think that the language of their time had become too refined, that too many old expressive words had been rejected. *Villemain. Dict. de l'Acad. Préface* xx.

ÉPURGE, épurzh', [é ; purger], *sf. Bot.* **Petite —,** caper spurge : *Euphorbia lathyris,* a plant of the order euphorbiaceæ. **Grande —,** palma-Christi, castor-oil plant : *Ricinus communis.*

† **ÉQUANIMITÉ**, èkwanimité, [Lat. : æquus, equal ; animus, mind], *sf.* equanimity : evenness of mind.

ÉQUANT, ékwân, [Lat. : æquans, æquāre, to equal], *sm. Astron.* equant : an imaginary circle, used in the Ptolemaic system.

ÉQJARRÉ, ékaré, *sm. Carp.* square drawn in the section of the trunk of a tree.

ÉQUARRIR, ékarir, [é ; carré], *va.* **1.** to square : *a*) to form to right angles, to cut at right angles ; *b*) to form as a square. *a*) **— une poutre**, to square a beam. **— une pierre**, to square a stone. **— une glace**, to square a glass *b*) **L'habitude où nous sommes d' — nos parterres**, the habit we have of making square flower-gardens, *Bern. de St.-P. Étude* 5.

2. *Technol.* to open a hole with the rimer ; **3.** to cut up, to slaughter and skin (horses, etc.).

ÉQUARRISSAGE, ékarisazh', *sm.* **1.** squaring, squareness : the state of being square ; **2.** *Carp.* scantling : the dimensions of a piece of timber ; **3.** cutting up (horses) ; knacker's trade.

ÉQUARRISSEMENT, ékaris'mân-t, *sm.* squaring : the act of forming or reducing to a square.

ÉQUARRISSEUR, ékarisœr, [équarrir], *sm.* knacker : one who kills and cuts up old horses.

ÉQUARRISSOIR, ékariswar, *sm.* **1.** *Technol.* rimer, riming-bit : a square tool for boring holes in iron and copper ; **2.** knacker's knife.

ÉQUATEUR, ékwatœr, [Lat. : æquator ; æquāre, to make equal], *sm.* **1.** *Astron. Geog.* equator : a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world : equinoctial line, equinoctial ; **2.** *Geog.* Ecuador : a republic in South America.

ÉQUATION, ékwasyôn, [Lat. : æquatio; æquāre, to make equal], *sf.* equation : *a*) *Alg.* the statement of the equality of two quantities ; *b*) *Geom.* the algebrical relation between the coordinates of a point in a line or surface ; *c*) *Astron.* the reduction to a mean proportion ; the reduction of the apparent time to the true time. *a*) **— du premier degré**, simple equation. **— du second degré**, quadratic equation. **— différentielle**, differential equation. **Les racines d'une —**, the roots of an equation. **Membres d'une —**, sides of an equation. **Résoudre une —**, to solve an equation. *c*) **— du centre**, equation of the centre : the quantity by which the true and mean longitudes differ. **— du temps**, equation of time : the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time.

ÉQUATORIAL, E èkwatorial, al', *adj.* equatorial : pertaining to the equator : equinoctial. **Ligne équatoriale**, equinoctial line, equator.

ÉQUATORIAL, *sm.* equatorial : an astronomical instrument.

ÉQUATORIEN, ENNE, ékwatoryan, ryén' *sm. f.* Ecuadorian : an inhabitant of the republic of Ecuador.

ÉQUERRAGE, ékèrazh', *sm.* **1.** dihedral angle (formed by two sides of a piece of timber) ; **2.** bevelling.

ÉQUERRE, ékêr, [Lat. : e ; quadra, carré], *sf.* **1.** square : an instrument or rule for determining right angles ; movable square. **D' —, en —**, square. **Mettre d' —**, to square. **Fausse —**, bevel : two rulers working upon a joint at their extremities and capable of being opened to any angle. **A fausse —**, out of square. **— d'arpenteur**, cross : a surveyor's cross-staff.

2. broad iron strap (applied to various parts of carriages).

ÉQUERRER, ékèré-r, [équerre], *va.* to square, to bevel.

ÉQUESTRE, ékuèstr', [Lat. : equestris ; equus, horse], *adj.* equestrian : *a*) representing a person on horseback ; *b*) belonging to knights.

ÉQUIANGLE, ékuiângl', [Lat. æquus, equal ; angulus, angle], *adj. Geom.* equiangular ; having equal angles ; equiangleo.

ÉQUICRURAL, èkuikrural, [Lat. : æquus, equal ; crus, cruris, leg], *adj. m.* equicrural : having equal legs ; *Geom.* isosceles.

ÉQUIDIFFÉRENCE, ékuidiférâns', [Lat. : æquus, equal ; différence], *sf. Arith.* arithmetical proportion.

ÉQUIDIFFÉRENT, E, ékuidiférân, rânt', *adj.* equidifferent : having equal différences.

ÉQUIDISTANCE, ékuidistâns ; [Lat. : æquus, equal ; distance, *sf.* equidistance : equal distance.

ÉQUIDISTANT, E, ékuidistân, tânt', *adj. Geom.* équidistant : being at an equal distance.

ÉQUIER, ékié, *sm.* saw-ring.

ÉQUIGNON, ékinyôn, *sm. Technol.* clout : an iron plate, to keep an axletree from wearing ; axletree-bar.

ÉQUILATÉRAL, E, ékuilatéral, al', [Lat. : æquus, equal ; latus, lateris, side], *adj. Geom.* equilateral : having all the sides equal.

ÉQUILATÈRE, ékuilatèr', *adj. Geom.* equilateral.

ÉQUILBOQUET, ékilboké, *sm. Technol. Join.* mortise-gauge.

ÉQUILIBRE, ékilibr', [Lat. : æquilibrium ; æquus, equal ; libra, balance], *sm.* equilibrium : *a*) equipoise ; balance ; *b*) a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm ; the state of standing erect ; perpendicular ; *c*) balance, just proportion ; *d*) balance, equality of power. *a*) **Établir l' — entre les recettes et les dépenses**, to make up the balance between the takings and the expenses. *b*) **En —**, in equilibrium. **Être en —, se tenir en —**, to remain in equilibrium, to maintain one's equilibrium, **Mettre en —**, to place in equilibrium, to poise. **Garder l' —**, to preserve one's equilibrium, to keep one's perpendicular. **Perdre l' —**, to lose one's equilibrium, perpendicular *or* balance. *c*) **L' — des fortunes est rompu**, fortunes no longer balance each other. *Barth.* **Faire l' —**, to make things equal, to reduce to an equilibrium. **Tenez l' — entre les uns et les autres**, keep a just proportion between them. *d*) **L' — des pouvoirs**, the balance of powers. **L' — de l'Europe**, the balance of Europe.

ÉQUILIBRER, èkilibré-r, [équilibre], *va.* to poise, to equilibrate, to place in equilibrium, to balance.

ÉQUILIBRISTE, ékilibrist', [equilibre], *sm. f.* acrobate.

ÉQUILLE, ékil, [esquille], *sf. Ichth.* sand launce, sandeel.

ÉQUIMULTIPLE, ékuimultipl', [Lat. : æquus, equal ; multiple], *adj. Arith.* equimultiple : noting quantities multiplied by the same number.

ÉQUIN, E, ékan, kin,' [Lat. : equinus, equus, horse], *adj.* equine : relating to the horse.

ÉQUINETTE, ékinet, *sf. Naut.* spindle (of a vane).

ÉQUINOXE, ékinoks, [Lat. : æquus, equal ; nox, noctis, night], *sm. Astron.* equinox : the precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points. **— du printemps**, vernal equinox. **— d'automne**, autumnal equinox. **Vent de l' —**, equinox, equinoctial wind or gale.

ÉQUINOXIAL, E, ékinoksial, al', *adj.* equinoctial : *a*) pertaining to the equinoxes; *b*) pertaining to the regions of the equinoctial line. *a*) **Ligne équinoxiale**, equinoctial line quinoctial, equator. **Points équinoxiaux**, equinoctial points : the two points where the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other. **Fleurs équinoxiales**, *Bot.* equinoctial flowers : flowers that open at a regular, stated hour. *b*) **Les pays équinoxiaux**, the equinoctial countries.

ÉQUIPAGE, ékipazh', [équiper], *sm.* **1.** equipage : *a*) equipment ; necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage ; *b*) equipment, apparatus, furniture, outfit ; *c*) attendance, retinue, train ; *d*) the furniture of an army or a body of troops ; *e*) carriage of pleasure or of state ; carriage ; vehicle ; *f*) habiliments, accoutrements ; dress, attire, apparel, garb ; plight. *a*) **— de chasse**, hunting equipage. *c*) **Il marche sans suite et sans —**, he walks alone without attendance. **Arriver avec tout son —**, to arrive with all one's train. **L' — de Jean de Paris**, a brilliant equipage. **Un — de Bohème**, a wretched turn-out *e*) **Un bel —**, a fine carriage. **Avoir —**, to keep a carriage. **Il avait pour cortège un valet seulement, et pour tout — une méchante rosse**, a single valet formed his train and his only conveyance was an old horse. *f*) **Elle est folle de n'avoir point changé d'habit, et de venir en ce lieu-ci avec son — de campagne**, she is mad not to have changed her dress and to come here in her country attire. *Mol.* **Il fut question de me présenter à la cour en — d'abbé**, there was a question about presenting me at court dressed as a priest. *Hamil. Gram.* 3. **Il était dans un triste —**, he was in a sad plight. **Je voudrais bien le voir en cet —**, I should like to see him dressed up like that. *Mol. Pourc.* III. I. [*Fam.* :] **Le voilà dans un bel —**, he is now in a fine plight.

2. *Naut.* crew. **Tout l' — se précipita à la mer**, the whole crew sprang into the sea. **Maître d' —**, boatswain. **Second maître d' —**, boatswain mate.

ÉQUIPE, ékip', [équiper], *sf.* **1.** set, gang, squad (of workmen). **Chef d' —**, foreman.

2. *Naut.* train of boats ; **3.** *Sport.* team. **— de football**, football team.

ÉQUIPÈDE, ékuipèd, *adj. Zool.* equipedal : equal-footed.

ÉQUIPÉE, ékipé, *sf.* **1.** going away with one's equipage ; tour, excursion, ramble. [Obsolete in this sense.] ; **2.** *Fig.* prank, freak, trick, frolic. **Il lui fit sentir l'imprudence de son —**, he made him feel the imprudence of his trick.

ÉQUIPEMENT, ékip'mân-t, [équiper], *sm.* **1.** equipment : *a*) fitting out ; *b*) outfit, furniture ; anything that is used in equipping ; equipage, the furniture of an armed ship or the necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage ; *c*) the act of equipping. **Frais d' —**, outfit. **— militaire**, military equipment (armament, manning, fitting out) of a ship. **Petit —**, kit : one's shoes and linen.

ÉQUIPER, ékipé-r, [O. Fr. : esquiper, from esquipe, esquif, skiff], *va.* **1.** to equip : *a*) to fit out for sea ; to furnish with men, stores, artillery and munitions of war ; to fit out ; *b*) to furnish with arms ; *c*) to furnish, to supply, to provide with necessaries, clothes, *etc.* ; *d*) to accoutre, to dress out, to array. *a*) **— un vaisseau**, to equip, to fit out a ship. *b*) **— un soldat**, to equip a soldier. **Quel plaisir j'avais de me voir si bien équipé** ! what pleasure I felt at seeing

myself so well dressed! **Vous me verrez équipé comme il faut, depuis les pieds jusqu'à la tête,** you will see me fitted out properly from head to foot. *Mol. B. Gent.* I. 2.

2. *Fam.* to serve out, to ill-treat. **Il a été bien équipé,** he was well served out.

ÉQUIPER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to equip one's self, to fit one's self out. **Les volontaires s'équipèrent à leurs frais,** the volunteers fitted themselves out at their own expense.

2. to rig one's self out, to dress one's self out, to dress up. **Peut-on s'— de la sorte!** how ridiculous to dress one's self out in that fashion!

ÉQUIPET, ékipé, *sm. Naut.* small open locker, garland (of a sailor).

ÉQUIPEUR, ékipœr, **ÉQUIPEUR-MONTEUR,** ékipœr-môntœr, *sm.* stripper and finisher in a small-arm manufactory, armourer who mounts small arms.

ÉQUIPOLLENCE, ékipolâns', [Lat. : æquipollentia], *sf.* equipollence, equipollency : *a*) equality of power; *b*) *Log.* an equivalence between two or more propositions.

ÉQUIPOLLENT, E, ékipolân, lânt', [Lat. : æquus, equal; pollens, polentis, from pollēre, to be able], *adj.* equipollent : *a*) equivalent; *b*) *Log.* having equivalent signification.

ÉQUIPOLLENT. *sm.* equivalent.

† A L'ÉQUIPOLLENT, *adv. phr.* in the same proportion, in proportion.

ÉQUIPOLLER, ékipolé-r, [Lat : æquipollēre; æquus, equal; pollēre, to be able], *va.* to balance, to be equal to.

ÉQUIPOLLER, *vn.* to be equivalent.

ÉQUIPONDÉRANCE, ékuipôndérâns', *sf.* equiponderance, equipoise : equality of weight.

ÉQUIPONDÉRANT, E, ékuipôndérân, rânt', [Lat. : æquus, equal; ponderāre, to weigh; pondus, ponderis, weight], *adj.* equiponderant; being of the same weight; equiponderous.

ÉQUISÉTACÉ, E, ékuisétasé, [Lat. : equus, horse; seta, bristle], *adj.* equisetiform : resembling equisetum.

ÉQUISETACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* equisetaceæ : a genus of acotyledonous plants, including the equisetum or horse-tail. V. *Prèle.*

ÉQUISÉTIQUE, ékuisétik', *adj. Chem.* equisetic : noting an acid discovered in the equisetum palustre.

EQUISETUM, ekuisetum, *sm. Bot.* equisetum.

ÉQUISONNANCE, ékuisonâns', [Lat. : æquus, equal; sonāre, sound], *sf. Mus.* equisonance : consonance of the octave.

ÉQUITABLE, ékitabl', [équité], *adj.* equitable : *a*) just, upright; distributing equal justice; *b*) fair, impartial; reasonable, due to justice. *a*) **Un juge —,** an equitable judge. *b*) **Un jugement —,** an impartial judgment. **Un partage —,** a fair distribution.

ÉQUITABLEMENT, ékitablœmân-t, *adv.* equitably, justly, uprightly, impartially, fairly.

ÉQUITANT, E, ékuitân, tânt', [Lat. : equitans, from equitāre, to ride], *adj. Bot.* equitant : having the leaves so arranged that the base of each is enclosed within the opposite base of that which is next below it.

EQUITATION, ékuitasyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : equitatio, formed from equus, horse], *sf.* equitation : *a*) riding, the act of riding on horseback; *b*) horsemanship, † equitancy, the art of riding. **École d'—,** riding-school. **Maître, professeur d'—,** riding-master

ÉQUITÉ, ékité, [Lat : æquitas], *sf.* equity : *a*) right, natural justice; *b*) uprightness, impartial distribution of justice, impartiality, justice, fairness. **Les arbitres jugent plutôt selon l'— que selon les textes,** arbitrators judge more according to the rules of equity than according to the texts. *b*) **Un homme plein d'—,** a very upright man. **Un homme sans —,** a dishonest man. **Juger avec —,** to judge with impartiality. **Juger contre toute —,** to judge with great partiality.

EN ÉQUITÉ, *adv. phr.* in equity; according to equity.

ÉQUIVALEMMENT, ékivalamân-t, *adv.* equivalently.

ÉQUIVALENCE, ékivalâns', *sf.* equivalence, equivalency : the state of being equivalent.

ÉQUIVALENT, E, ékivalân, ânt', [Lat. : æquivalens; æquus, equal; valēre, to be worth], *adj.* equivalent : *a*) equal in value, weight or power; commensurate; tantamount; *b*) *Geom.* noting figures which have the same surface; *c*) of the same import or meaning; tantamount. **Une somme équivalente,** an equivalent sum. **Rendre un service — à celui que l'on a reçu,** to render a service equivalent to the one which has been accepted.

ÉQUIVALENT, *sm.* equivalent : *a*) that which is equal in value, weight or force with something else; *b*) *Chem.* the number which expresses the relative atomic weight of a chemical element as compared with another. **Ce mot n'a pas son — en français,** that word has not any equivalent in French.

ÉQUIVALEUR, ékivalœr, *sf.* equivalence.

ÉQUIVALOIR, ékivalwar, [Lat. : æquus; equal, valoir], *vn.* [Conj. like *valoir.*] to be equivalent; to be tantamount. **Cette réponse équivaut à un refus,** this answer is as good as a refusal.

ÉQUIVALVE, ékuivalv', [Lat. : æquus, equal; valva, valve], *adj. Nat. Hist.* equivalve equivalved, equivalvular : having the valves equal in size and form.

ÉQUIVOCATION, ékivokasyôn, *sf.* equivocation.

ÉQUIVOQUE, ékibok', [Lat. : æquus, equal; vox, vocis, voice], *adj.* 1. equivocal : *a*) that may be understood in different senses, being of doubtful signification; ambiguous; *b*) susceptible of different constructions; not decided; *c*) uncertain, doubtful, dubious. *a*) **Une expression —,** an equivocal expression. **Ce terme est —, il le faut éclaircir,** this term is equivocal, it must be explained. *b*) **Une conduite —,** doubtful conduct. *c*) **Sa naissance est un peu —,** he is of rather doubtful birth. **Une expérience —,** an equivocal experience. **Il se contenta de sourire, en faisant une mine très —,** he merely smiled, and at the same time looked very doubtful.

2. (of persons) suspicious; of doubtful character. **C'est un homme —, ne vous y fiez pas,** he is a man of doubtful character, don't trust him.

ÉQUIVOQUE, *sf.* 1. equivocalness : ambiguity, double-meaning. **Je dois, pour lever toute —, distinguer deux sortes de mouvements,** to avoid all equivocalness, I must point out two sorts of motions. **Dissiper les équivoques,** to dispel doubts.

2. equivoke : *a*) ambiguous term or expression; *b*) equivocation, evasion, shuffling; quibble, pun, clinch. **User d'—,** to equivocate. **Sans —,** unequivocally.

ÉQUIVOQUER, ékivoké-r, [équivoque], *vn.* to equivocate : to use words of a doubtful signification; to quibble, to shuffle, to prevaricate.

ÉQUIVOQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to use one word for another; to make a mistake.

ÉRABLE, érabl', [Low Lat. : acer abor; O. Fr. : esrabre, esrable], *sm. Bot.* maple-tree : *Acer*, a genus of trees of the order aceraceæ. — **faux-platane, — blanc, — sycomore,** greater maple-tree, sycamore, plane-tree. — **champêtre,** common maple-tree. — **à sucre,** sugar maple-tree.

ÉRADICATIF, IVE, éradikatif, tiv', *adj.* eradicative : that extirpates.

ÉRADICATION, éradikasyôn, [Lat. : eradicatio: e, ex, out; radix, radicis, root), *sf.* eradication : the state of plucking up by the roots; extirpation.

ÉRAFLEMENT, éraflœmân-t, *sm. Artill.* cut or scratch in the bore of a gun.

ÉRAFLER, éraflé-r, [é; rafler], *va.* to scratch, to graze.

ÉRAFLURE, éraflur', [érafler], *sf.* scratch : a slight laceration; a slight wound.

ÉRAILLÉ, E, érâyé, *adj.* 1. frayed; fraying; 2. (of the eyes) bloodshot; 3. (of the eyelids) wrinkled.

ÉRAILLEMENT, érây'mân-t, [érailler], *sm.* 1. fraying; 2. *Med.* ectropion : eversion of the inferior eyelid.

ÉRAILLER, érâyé-r, [Lat. : e, from; rotāre, to turn; rallum, scraper; O. Fr. roeillier, to roll out], *va.* to fray, to fret : to wear away by rubbing; to chafe.

ÉRAILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to fray out; to fret.

ÉRAILLURE, érâyur', [érailler], *sf.* fray: a frayed place in cloth.

ÉRANTHÈME, érântêm', [Gr. : ἔαρ, spring; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* eranthemum : a genus of acanthaceous plants.

ÉRASME, érasm', *pnm.* Erasmus.

ÉRASMIEN, IENNE, érasmyan, myèn', [from Erasmus 1467-1536], *adj.* of Erasmus : applied to his peculiar mode of pronouncing ancient Greek.

ÉRASTE, érast', *pnm.* Erastus.

ÉRASTIANISME, érastianism', [from Erastus, the theologian 1524-1583], *sm.* erastianism : the principles of the erastians.

ÉRASTIEN, érastyan, *sm.* erastian : a follower of Erastus.

ÉRATÉ, E,ératé, *adj.* 1. spleened : deprived of spleen; 2. *Fig.* lively, brisk sprightly; 3. sharp, cunning.

ÉRATÉ, *sm.* lively, sprightly man.

ÉRATER,ératé-r, [é; rate], *va.* to take out the spleen of.

ÉRATER (S'), *v. refl.* to run one's self out of breath; to wind one's self.

ÉRATO, érato, *pnf. Mythol.* Erato : the muse who presided over the songs of lovers.

ERBUE, èrbu, *sf.* V. *Arbue.*

ERCKMAN, erkman, [Emile], **romancier** (1822-1899).

ÈRE, èr', [Lat. : æra], *sf.* era : *a*) a fixed point of time, from which any number of years begins to be counted; epoch; *b*) a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point; period; *c*) a remarkable epoch. *a*) **L'— chrétienne,** the Christian era.

ÉRÈBE, érèb', [Gr. : ἔρεβος, darkness], *sm. Mythol.* Erebus : hell.

ÉRECTEUR, érèktœr, [Lat. : erector; erigēre, to erect], *adj. Anat.* erecting. **Muscle —,** erector.

ÉRECTEUR, *sm. Anat.* erector : a muscle.

ÉRECTILE, érèktil', *adj. Anat.* erectile : that may be erected.

ÉRECTILITÉ, érèktilité, *sf. Anat.* erectility : the quality of being erectile.

ÉRECTION, érèksyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. erectio, from erigēre, to erect], *sf*

erection : *a*) a setting upright ; *b*) the act of raising or building ; *c*) *Fig.* establishment, institution ; *d*) *Physiol.* distension and extension.

ÉREINTÉ, E, éranté, *adj.* 1. that has the back broken ; 2. knocked up, tired out, harassed, jaded.

ÉREINTEMENT, érânt'mân-t, [éreinter], *sm.* cutting up, lashing.

ÉREINTER, éranté-r, [é ; rein], *va.* 1. to break the back of ; 2. to beat soundly, to drub, to thrash ; 3. to tire out ; to knock up, to harass, to jade ; to work to death ; 4. to cut up (an author), to lash, to scourge with satire ; 5. *Sculpt.* to mar, to spoil. **Le livre de Charles fut éreinté à peu près sur toute la ligne**, Charles's work was terribly cut up throughout. *De Goncourt.*

ÉREINTER, (S') *v. refl.* 1. to break one's back ; 2. to tire one's self out ; to knock one's self up ; to work one's self to death ; 3. to criticize each other.

ÉRÉMACAUSIE, érémakozi, [Gr. : ἠρέμα, by degrees ; καῦσις, combustion], *sf. Chem.* eremacausis : a slow oxidation, a decomposition of moist organic matter, freely exposed to the air ; decay.

ÉRÉMITIQUE, érémitik', [Gr. : ἐρημίτης, hermit, from ἔρημος, desert], *adj.* eremitic, eremitical, hermitical, solitary.

ÉRÉSIPÈLE, érézipèl', *sm.* V. *Érysipèle.*

ÉRÉTHISME, érétism', [Gr. : ἐρεθισμός, irritation], *sm. Physiol.* erethism : irritation ; augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ.

ERGMÈTRE, ergmetr'. [Gr. : ἔργον, work ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* ergmeter : an instrument for registering the amount of electric work.

ERGO, èrgo, [Lat.] *conj.* ergo : therefore, consequently : *Ergo-glu* (Ergo glu capiuntur aves, therefore birds are caught with bird-lime), *Fam.* and what then ?

ERGOT, èrgô ; the *t* is always mute ; but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. spur (of some birds) ; dew-claw (of a dog). **Les ergots d'un coq**, cockspurs. [*Fig.* :] **Monter sur ses ergots**, to ride one's high horse.

2. ergot : *a*) *Veter.* a stub behind the pastern joint of a horse; *b*) *Agr.* a parasitical fungus growing on various kinds of grain and grass ; horn-seed, spur.

ERGOTAGE, èrgotazh', *sm.* V. *Ergoterie.*

ERGOTÉ, E, èrgoté, *adj.* spurred : *a*) having spurs, as cocks, etc. ; (of a dog with dew-claws ; *b*) *Agr.* diseased with ergot. **Seigle —**, spurred rye.

ERGOTER, èrgoté-r, [ergo], *vn.* to cavil, to quibble : to raise captious objections.

ERGOTERIE, èrgot'ti, [ergoter], *sf.* cavilling, cavil, quibbling.

ERGOTEUR, EUSE, èrgotœr, tœz', *sm. f.* caviller, quibbler.

ERGOTINE, èrgotin', *sf. Chem.* ergotine : a narcotic substance obtained from ergot.

ERGOTISME, èrgotism', [ergoter], *sm.* ergotism : *a*) a logical inference ; (in an ill sense) cavilling, quibbling ; *b*) *Med.* the morbid effects of ergot.

ÉRICACÉ, E, érikasé, [Lat. : erice, erices, heath], *adj. Bot.* ericaceous : resembling heath.

ÉRICACÉES, érikasé, **ÉRICINÉES**, érisiné, *sf pl. Bot.* ericaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants ; the heath tribe.

ÉRIDAN, éridân, *sm. Astron.* Eridanus : a southern constellation.

ÉRIGER érizhé-r, [Lat. : erigĕre], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous érigeons, j'érigeais.*] to erect : *a*) to set up ; to raise, to build, to construct ; *b*) to set up, to establish, to institute, to form, to found ; *c*) *Fig.* to raise, to exalt, to elevate ; to set up. — **une statue**, to erect a statue. — **un autel**, to erect an altar. *b*) — **un tribunal**, to erect a tribunal. — **une église en cathédrale**, to erect a church into a cathedral. *c*) **Chacun veut en sagesse — sa folie**, every one wishes to set his folly up for wisdom. *Boil.* **Bientôt en oracle on érigea ma voix**, I was soon set up as an oracle. *Rac. Athal.* III. 3.

ÉRIGER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be erected, to be raised, to be built. **Des palais s'érigeaient dans la ville**, palaces were being built in the town.

2. to erect one's self : to raise or exalt one's self ; to set up. **S'— en juge**, to erect one's self into a judge. **Et vous voulez cependant vous — en homme de bien**, and yet you want to set yourself up for a virtuous man.

ÉRIGÈRE, érizhèr, **ÉRIGÉRON**. érizhéron *sm. Bot.* fleabane, fleawort, erigeron : a genus of composite plants.

ERIGNE, ériny', **ÉRINE**, érin', [O. Fr. : aragne, for araignée, spider], *sf. Surg.* hook : an instrument used in dissecting.

ÉRINACÉ, E, érinasé, [Lat. : erinaceus, hedgehog], *adj. Zool.* hedgehog-like.

ÉRINNYE, érinni, **ÉRINNYS**, érinnis, *sf. Mythol.* Erinnys : a fury.

ÉRIO, ério, *prefix.* erio : hairy, villous.

ÉRIOMÈTRE, ériomètr', [Gr. : ἔριον down ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* eriometer : an instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles and fibres.

ÉRIOPHORE, ériofor, [Gr. : ἔριον, down ; φέρω, I bear], *sm. Bot.* cotton-grass, eriophorum : a genus of sedge-like plants.

ÉRISTIQUE, éristik', [Gr. : ἐριστής, disputing], *adj.* controversial.

ERMAILLÉ, èrmayè, *sm.* a foreman in a cheese manufactory of Gruyere.

ERMIN, èrman, *sm. Com.* ermin : an import duty in the Levant.

ERMINETTE, èrminèt', *sf. Carp.* adze ; plane.

ERMITAGE, èrmitazh', [ermite], *smf.* 1. hermitage : *a*) the habitation of a hermit ; *b*) a lonely place ; *c*) a country in Dauphiné renowned for its vineyards ; *d*) a French wine ; 2. country-seat : a dwelling in the country.

ERMITE, èrmit', [Gr. : ἐρημίτης ; ἔρημος, desert], *sm.* hermit, eremite : a solitary, a recluse. **D'—**, hermitical, eremitical, eremetic.

ERNEUTE, èrnœt', **ERNOTTE**, èrnot', [perhaps from Eng. earth-nut], *sf. Bot.* 1. earth-nut : *Carum bulbocastanum*, a plant of the order umbelliferæ ; 2. (in Normandy) spiked rampion : *Phyteuma spicatum.*

ÉRODER, érodé-r, [Lat. : e, out ; rodĕre, rosum, to gnaw], *va.* to erode : to corrode, to eat away.

ÉROS, éros, *pnm. Mythol.* Eros, Cupid.

ÉROSIF, IVE, érizif, ziv', *adj.* erosive : having the property of eating away.

ÉROSION, érozyôn, (éroder), *sf.* erosion : *a*) the act of eating away ; *b*) the state of being eaten away ; corrosion.

ÉROTIQUE, érotik', [Gr. : ἐρωτικός, from ἔρως, love], *adj.* erotic, erotical : pertaining to love. **Poème —**, erotic poem, erotic.

ÉROTOMANIE, érotomani, [Gr. : ἔρως, love ; μανία, folly], *sf. Med.* erotomania, erotomany : madness produced by love.

ERPÉTOLOGIE, èrpétolozhi, *sf.* erpetology. V. *Herpétologie.*

ERRANT, E, èrrân-t, rânt', [errer], *adj.* wandering : roving, rambling ; errant ; unsettled ; vagrant. **Les Tartares sont des peuples errants**, the Tartars lead a wandering life. **Des animaux qui vivent errants dans les déserts**, animals which are always wandering in the deserts. **Mener une vie errante**, to lead a wandering life. **La vie errante que je mène depuis quarante ans**, the wandering life I have been leading these forty years. **Durant ces courses errantes, il écrit les réflexions de son âme à un ami**, during these wanderings, he writes his thoughts to a friend. *Ste. Beuve.* [*Fig.* :] **Ses yeux errants allaient sans cesse de Mentor à Télémaque et de Télémaque à Mentor**, she kept looking from Mentor to Telemachus and from Telemachus to Mentor. *Fén. Tél.* 6. **Ainsi que mon corps, mon esprit est —** both my body and mind wander. **Le juif —**, the Wandering Jew. **Chevalier —**, knight-errant. **Les chevaliers errants**, the knights-errant. **Étoiles errantes**, *Astron.* errant-stars : the planets.

ERRANT, *sm. Theol.* stray ; stray sheep.

ERRATA, èrrata, [Lat. pl. of erratum, error], *sm.* errata: a list of errors in printing.

ERRATIQUE, erratik', [Lat. : erraticus, from errāre, to wander], *adj.* erratic : *a*) *Zool.* having no settled habitation ; *b*) *Astron.* wandering ; having or supposed to have no certain course ; *c*) *Med.* irregular, abnormal ; *d*) *Geol.* transported from its original location or bed. *b*) **Planète —**, erratic planet : a comet. *c*) **Fièvre —**, erratic fever. *d*) **Blocs erratiques**, erratic blocks.

ERRATUM, èrratom, [Lat.], *sm.* [*Pl. Errata.*] erratum : mistake, error.

† **ERRE**, èr', [O. Fr. : errer, to go ; Lat. : iter, way], *sf.* 1. space. **Aller grand erre, aller belle erre**, to go very fast.

2. *Naut.* way : motion forward, progress ; 3. *pl. Hunt.* track (of deer) ; 4. *pl. Fig.* traces, footsteps. **Aller sur les erres de quelqu'un, suivre les erres de quelqu'un**, to tread in a person's footsteps.

ERREMENTS, èr'mân-z, [O. Fr. : errer, to walk], *sm. pl.* track ; steps ; path ; way, manner. **Suivre les vieux errements**, to follow in the old track.

ERRER, èrré-r, [Lat. : errāre, to stray], *vn.* to err : *a*) to wander, to ramble, to rove, to stroll, to roam, to range ; *b*) to wander, to go astray ; to stray ; *c*) to mistake, to blunder, to be mistaken. *a*) — **çà et là**, to wander up and down ; to ramble about, to stroll about. (*Fig.* :] **Son esprit errait d'impiété en impiété**, he became more and more impious. **Laisser — son imagination**, to allow one's imagination to wander. **Laisser — ses pensées**, to let one's thoughts wander. *c*) **La même erreur les fait — diversement**, the same error misleads them in different ways. **Sur le papier je laisse — ma plume**, I let my pen wander over the paper. *Delille.*

ERREUR, èrrœr, [Lat. : error], *sf.* error : *a*) † wandering, roving excursion ; *b*) mistake in judgment ; involuntary deviation from truth ; fallacy ; delusion ; illusion ; *c*) *pl.* mistake in conduct ; faults ; *d*) mistake, blunder ; *e*) *Astron.* the difference between calculation and observation. *b*) **Les plus courtes erreurs sont toujours les meilleures**, the shortest errors are always the best. *Mol. Et.* IV. 4. **Il tomba dans une semblable —**, he fell into a similar error. **Il reconnut son —**, he acknowledged his mistake. **Je t'en ai dit assez pour te tirer d'—**, I have said enough to convince you of your error... **Induire en —**,

mettre en —, to mislead. **Laisser dans l'—** to let be mistaken **Tirer quelqu'un de son —**, to convince any one of his error. **Vivre dans l'—**, to live in error. **Combattre l'—**, to combat error. **L'erreur n'est pas un crime aux yeux de l'Éternel**, in the eyes of the Everlasting One, an error is not a crime. **Vous vous imaginez cela : —**, you think that to be the case, but you are mistaken. **Vous le croyez : —**, you believe it, you make a mistake. **L'— des sens**, the illusion of the senses. **Une douce —**, a pleasing error. *c*) **Il reviendra tôt ou tard de ses erreurs**, sooner or later, he will be weaned from his errors. *d*) **— de calcul**, error in calculation. (V.*Compte*). **— grossière**, great mistake, gross blunder. **Sauf —**, errors excepted. **Faire, commettre une —**, to make a mistake. **Faire —**, to mistake, to be mistaken. [*Law-terms* :] **— de fait**, error in point of fact. **— de droit**, error in point of law. **— dans la personne, — de personne**, mistake in the person. **— de nom**, misnomer.

ERRHIN, INE, èrran, rin', [Gr. : ἐν, in ; ῥὲν, nose], *adj. Med.* errhine : that is snuffled up by the nose.

ERRHIN, *sm. Med.* errhine : a substance that excites sneezing.

ERRONÉ, E, èrroné, [Lat. : erroneus], *adj.* erroneous : false, wrong, mistaken ; untrue ; unsound. **Une proposition erronée**, an erroneous proposition. **Une doctrine erronée**, a false doctrine.

ERRONÉMENT, èrronémân-t, *adv.* erroneously : by mistake.

ERS, ér, [Lat. : ervum], *sm. Bot.* lentil : *Ervum lens*, a genus of leguminous plants.

ERSE, èrs', *adj.* Erse, Gaelic. **Dialecte erse**, Erse, Erse dialect.

ERSE, *sm.* Erse : the Gaelic language.

ERSE, èrs', *sf. Naut.* strope : a piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath ; grommet. **Erse de poulie**, block-strap. **Erse de gouvernail**, rudder stoppers.

ERSEAU, èrsô, *sm. Naut.* **1**. small grommet ; **2**. cringle ; a ring-hole in the bolt-rope of a sail ; **3**. **Valet —**, grommet-wad.

ÉRUBESCENCE, érubèssâns', *sf.* erubescence : a becoming red ; blushing.

ÉRUBESCENT, E, èrubèssân-t, sânt', [Lat. erubescens, entis ; erubescĕre, to grow red], *adj.* erubescent : blushing ; reddish.

ÉRUCAGE, érukazh', **ÉRUCAGO** érukago, **ÉRUCAGUE**, érukag. [Lat. : eruca], *sf. Bot.* **1**. rocket, garden rocket : *Eruca sativa*, a plant of the order cruciferæ ; **2**. hill mustard : *Bunias erucago.*

ÉRUCTATION, éruktasyôn, [éructer], *sf.* eructation, ructation : the act of belching, belch.

ÉRUCTER, érucké-r, [Lat. : eructāre, atum : e, out ; ructāre, to belch], *va.* to eructate, to belch.

ÉRUDIT, E, érudi, dit', [Lat. : erudire eruditum, to free from rudeness ; e, out ; rudis, rude], *adj.* erudite, learned : having erudition.

ÉRUDIT, *sm.* scholar, learned man.

ÉRUDITION, érudisyón ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* erudition : learning, scholarship ; knowledge gained by study ; learning in ancient literatures, archæology, etc.

ÉRUGINEUX, EUSE, éruzhinœz, nœz', [Lat. : æruginosus, ærugo, rust], *adj.* æruginous : partaking of the rust of copper.

ÉRUPTIF, IVE, éruptif, tiv', *adj.* eruptive : *a*) *Geol.* produced by eruption ; *b*) *Med.* attended with eruptions.

ÉRUPTION, érupsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : eruptus, from erumpĕre ; e, out, rumpĕre, to break], *sf.* **1**. eruption : *a*) the act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure ; outburst ; *b*) *Med.* breaking out of pimples or pustules upon the skin ; rash, exanthem. *a*) **L'— d'un volcan**, the eruption of a volcano. **C'est là que le feu souterrain a fait —**, it is there that the subterranean fire burst forth.

2. cutting (of the teeth).

ÉRYNGE, éranzh', *sf.* **ÉRYNGION**, éranzhion, [Gr. : ἠρύγγιον, goat's beard], *sm. Bot.* eryngo : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

ÉRYSIMON, érisomôn, [Gr. : ἐρύσιμον, from ; ἐρύω, I heal], *sm. Bot.* hedge-mustard, erysimum : a genus of cruciferous plants.

ÉRYSIPÉLATEUX, EUSE, érisipélatœ, œz', *adj.* erysipelatous : partaking of erysipelas.

ÉRYSIPÈLE, érizipèl', [Gr. : ἐρυσίπελας], *sm Med.* erysipelas, Saint Anthony's fire : a diffused inflammation of the skin, usually attended with fever.

ÉRYTHÉMATIQUE, éritématik', *adj.* erythematic : pertaining to erythema.

ÉRYTHÈME, éritêm', [Gr. : ἐρύθημα, redness], *sm. Med.* erythema : a superficial redness of the skin ; inflammatory blush.

ÉRYTHRÉE, éritré, [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red], *adj.* erithrean, red.

ÉRYTHRÉE, éritré, *sf. Bot.* erythræa, centaury : a genus of plants of the order gentianaceæ.

ÉRYTHRINE, éritrin', [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red], *sf. Chem.* erythrine : a colouring substance obtained from rocella tinctoria.

ÉRYTHRO, éritro, *prefix*, erythro : red.

ÉRYTHROCÉPHALE, éritroséfal', [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red ; κεφαλὴ, head], *adj.* red-headed : having a red head.

ÉRYTHROÏDE, éritroïd', [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red ; εἶδος, aspect], *adj.* erythroid : having a red appearance : reddish.

ÉRYTHRONE, éritron', [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red], *sf. Bot.* erythronium, dog's-tooth violet : a genus of plants of the order liliaceæ.

ÉRYTHROPHYLLE, éritrofil', [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red ; φύλλον, leaf], *sf. Chem*: erythrophylline : the red colouring matter formed in certain leaves in autumn.

ÉRYTHROSPERME, érotrosperm, [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* having red seeds.

ÉRYTHROXYLE, éritroksil', [Gr. : ἐρυθρὸς, red ; ξύλον, wood], *sm. Bot.* erythroxilon : a genus of trees of the order malpighiaceæ.

ÈS, ès, before a consonant ; èz, before a vowel, [O. Fr. : contr. of en les], *prep.* in the ; of. **Bachelier ès sciences**, bachelor of sciences.

ESBROUFE, ésbrouf', *sf. Popul. lang.* airs, affected manners ; fuss, much ado about trifles. **Faire de l' —**, to make a great fuss. **Vol à l' —**, picking pockets in a crowd, by pushing or by surprise.

ESBROUFER, èsbroufé-r, *va. Popul. lang.* to abash ; to confound, by being impudent.

ESBROUFEUR, EUSE, es broufœr, œz, *sm. f. slang.* braggart, bluffer, blusterer.

ESCABEAU, èskabô, [Lat. : scabellum], *sm.* stool : a seat without a back.

ESCABÉCHER, èskabéshé-r, [provin : es, of ; cabessa, head], *va. Fish.* to preserve sardines.

ESCABELLE, éskabèl', [Lat. : scabellum, stool], *sf.* stool. [*Fig.* :] **Renverser les escabelles à quelqu'un**, to baffle the measures of a person.

ESCABELON, *or* **ESCABLON**, èskablon, *sm. Arch.* stand, pedestal.

ESCACHE, èskash,' *sf.* oval bit.

ESCADRE, èskadr', [Ital. : squadra ; Lat. : exquadrāre, to make square], *sf. Naut.* squadron, fleet (from 10 to 26 ships). **Chef d' —**, commodore ; rear-admiral.

ESCADRILLE, èscadriy', *sf. Naut.* small squadron.

ESCADRON, èskadrôn, [Ital. : squadrone, battalion], *sm. Milit.* squadron (of cavalry). **Chef d' —**, major.

ESCADRONNER, èskadroné-r, [escadron], *vn. Milit.* to manœuvre with cavalry.

ESCAFE, éskaf', *sf.* kick (at a ball).

ESCAFER, èskafé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* to kick (a ball).

† **ESCAFIGNON**, èskafinyôn, *sm.* light shoe.

ESCALADE, èskalad', [Lat. : scala, ladder], *sf.* **1**. scaling, getting over (a wall) ; **2**. *Milit.* escalade : assault of a place by means of scaling-ladders. **Monter à l' —**, to advance to the escalade. **Donner, tenter l' —**, to give, to attempt the escalade.

ESCALADER, èskaladé-r, *va.* **1**. to scale, to get over, to climb over (a wall) ; **2**. *Milit.* to escalade : to take a fortified town by means of scaling-ladders.

ESCALADON, èskaladôn, *sm. Technol.* silk-reel.

ESCALE, èskal', [Lat. : scala, ladder], *sf. Naut.* calling, putting in ; stay. **Faire — à un port**, to put in, to call at, to touch at a port.

ESCALER, éskalér, *vn. Naut.* to put into a port.

ESCALETTE, èskalèt', *sf.* (in silk-weaving) stays.

ESCALIER, èskalyé ; the *r* is always mute ; in the plural the final *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Lat. : scala, ladder), *sm.* **1**. staircase ; pair of stairs ; stairs *pl.* **Monter l' —**, to go up stairs. **Haut d' —**, stair-head. **— d'honneur, grand —**, grand *or* principal staircase. **— dérobé**, private staircase. **— de service, de dégagement**, back staircase. **— raide**, steep staircase. **— droit**, straight staircase, flyers *pl.* **— tournant, — à vis, — en limaçon, — en escargot**, winding, spiral staircase. **— suspendu**, geometrical stairs. **— roulant**, rolling, movable staircase. **— à noyau plein**, newelled stairs. **Les marches d'un —**, the steps of stairs. **Cage d' —**, staircase. **Le limon d'un —**, the carriage of a staircase. **La rampe d'un —**, the hand-rail of a staircase **Palier d' —**, landing-place on stairs. **Volée d' —**, flight of stairs.

2. *Naut.* ladder **— de commande**, accommodation-ladder.

ESCALIN, escalan, [Dutch], *sm.* escalin : a Dutch and Flemish silver coin worth about sixpense.

ESCALLONIE, éskaloni, *sf. Bot.* escallonia.

ESCALOPE èskalop', [O. Fr. : escaloppe, shell], *sf. Cook.* scallop.

ESCALPE, èskalp', [e ; Eng. scalp.], *sf.* scalping : the act of scalping. **Couteau d' —**, scalping-knife.

ESCAMOTAGE, èskamotazh' [escamoter], *sm.* juggling ; juggle.

ESCAMOTE, èskamot', *sf.* juggler's ball.

ESCAMOTER, èskamoté-r, [Span. : escamotar], *va.* **1**. to juggle ; to juggle away, to conjure away ; **2**. to pilfer, to filch ; to appropriate. **On lui a escamoté sa montre**, he was lightened of his watch.

ESCAMOTEUR, èskamotœr, [escamoter], *sm.* **1**. juggler, conjurer. **Tour d' —**, juggler's trick, legerdemain.

2. filcher, thief, pickpocket.

ESCAMPATIVE, eskânpativ', *sf.*, **ESCAMPATIVOS,** éskânpativôs, [escamper], *sm. pl.* elopement, escape.

ESCAMPER, èskânpé-r, [Lat. : ex, out ; campus, field], *vn. Colloq.* to scamper off or away, to hasten in flight, to take to one's heels.

ESCAMPETTE, èskânpèt', [escamper], *sf.* scampering. **Prendre la poudre d' —,** to scamper away.

ESCAPADE, èskapad', [Ital. : scappata], *sf.* **1.** prank, frolic : a wild flightly act ; trick. **Faire une —,** to play a prank ; to play a trick.

2. *Man.* escapade : the fling of a horse.

ESCAPE, éskap, [Lat. : scapus, shaft of a column], *sf. Arch.* escape, scape, apophyge, spring (of a column).

ESCARBILLE, èskarbiy', [es ; carbo], *sf.* coal-cinder, cinder.

ESCARBIT, éskarbit, *sm.* , **ESCARBITTE,** eskarbit', *sf. Naut.* bucket.

ESCARBOT, èskarbo, [Lat. : scarabæus from Gr.: σκάραβος, beetle], *sm. Entom.* black-beetle, cookchafer.

ESCARBOUCLE, éskarboukl', [Lat. : carbunculus ; O. Fr. ; escarboucle], *sf.* . *Miner.* carbuncle : a red-coloured gem ; 2 *Herald.* escarbuncle.

ESCARBOUILLER, èskarbouyé-r, *va. Popul. lang.* to crush.

ESCARCELLE, èskarsèl', [Low Lat. : escharcelus, miser ; Lat. : excarpĕre, to take], *sf.* purse ; money-bag. **Mettre la main, fouiller à l' —,** to open one's purse. **Il pleut dans son —,** he is growing rich.

ESCARGOT, èskargô, [orig. uncert. ; Provenç. : escargol], *sm.* **1.** snail, shell-snail, edible snail ; **2.** winding stairs, winding staircase ; **3.** *Hydraul.* Archimedean screw.

ESCARGOTIÈRE, èskargotyér', *sf.* nursery of snails.

ESCARMOUCHE, èksarmoush', [O. H. Ger. : scierman ; schirmen, to fight, skirmish ; Ital. : scaramuccia, taken from the same source], *sf.* skirmish : *a*) a slight combat, between detachments ; *b*) contest, contention.

ESCARMOUCHER, éskarmoushé-r, *vn.* to skirmish : to engage in a skirmish.

ESCARMOUCHEUR, èskarmoushœr, *sm.* skirmisher : one who skirmishes.

ESCARNER, èskarné-r, [Lat. : e, ex, out; caro, carnis, flesh], *va.* to thin (leather).

ESCAROLE, èskarol', [origin unknown ; Ital. : scariola], *sf. Bot.* **1.** endive : *Cichorium endivia*, a plant used as a salad ; **2.** prickly lettuce : *Lactuca scariola.*

ESCAROTIQUE, èskarotik', *adj.* V. *Escharotique.*

ESCARPE, èskarp', [Ital. : scapa] *sf. Fortif.* escarp, scarp : the exterior slope or side of rampart above the ditch.

ESCARPÉ, E, éskarpé, *adj.* steep : *a*) precipitous, abrupt ; bluffy ; *b*) craggy, rocky. **Une colline escarpée,** a steep hill. **Ce fort était construit sur un roc —,** this fort was built on a steep rock. **On ne voit autour de soi que de grands rochers escarpés comme des murailles,** one sees about one nothing but high abrupt rocks like so many walls. *Bern. de St. P.*

ESCARPEMENT, èskarpœmân-t, escarper], *sm.* escarpment : *a*) steep declivity, steepness ; slope ; *b*) the abrupt face of a hill or mountain ; steep side ; *c*) *Fortif.* ground cut away nearly vertically.

ESCARPER, èskarpé-r, [escarpe], *va.* to scarp, to escarp, to cut down vertically, to cut steep down.

ESCARPER (S'), *v. refl.* to become steep. **Le chemin s'escarpe, les arbres deviennent rares,** the road is becoming steep and trees are growing thin.

ESCARPIN, èskarpin, [Low Lat. : scarpus, sort of shoe], *sm.* pump : a low shoe with a thin single sole ; an elegant shoe ; a dancing-shoe. [*Fam.* :] **Jouer de l' —,** to scamper away, to run away, to take to one's heels.

ESCARPOLETTE, éscarpolèt', [Ital. : scarpoletta], *sf.* swing : an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in. [*Fig.* :] **Une tête à l' —,** a giddy-brained fellow.

ES ARRE, èskar', *sf.* V. *Echare.*

† **ESCARRE,** èskar', *sf.* breach, gap.

ESCART, èsl a-, [form of écart], *sm.* **1** † break, gap ; **2.** advance, advantage (at prisoner's base).

ESCAUT, èskô, *sm. Geog.* Scheldt.

ESCAVEÇADE, èskavesad', [caveçon], *sf. Man.* jerk, check with the cavesson.

ESCHARE, èskar', [Lat. : eschara ; Gr. ἐσχάρα], *sf. Med.* eschar : the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic operations ; slough.

ESCHARIFIER, èskarifié-r, [Lat. : eschara ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to produce an eschar on.

ESCHAROTIQUE, èskarotik', *adj. Med.* escarotic : producing an eschar ; caustic.

ESCHAROTIQUE, *sm. Med.* escharotic : an application which produces an eschar.

ESCHATOLOGIE, èskatolozhi, [Gr. : ἔσχατος, last ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Theol.* eschatology : the doctrine of the last or final things.

ESCHILLON, èskiyô*n*, *sm.* water-spout in the Levant.

ESCIENT, ésiân, [Lat. : sciens, *p.* part. of scire, to know], *sm.* knowledge [Used only in the following expression :] **A bon —,** knowingly, willingly, in good earnest. **A son** (or **mon**) **—,** knowingly, willingly.

ESCLAFFEMENT, esclafmâ*n*, [s'esclaffer], burst of laughter.

ESCLAFFER (S'), sesklafé-r, *v. refl.* to roar with laughter ; to chuckle.

ESCLAIRE, èsklêr', *sm. Falc.* a hawk of a fine length.

ESCLAME, èsklam', *adj. Hunt.* lank, slender.

ESCLANDRE, èsklândr', [Lat. : scandalum, scandal], *sm.* **1.** mishap, event that gives rise to scandal ; **2.** scandal, exposure ; scandalous noise, uproar ; scene. **Causer de l' —,** to give rise to scandal. **Faire —,** make a scene ; to make a noise. **Je ne veux point d' — dans ma maison,** I will not have scandal in my house.

ESCLAVAGE, èsclavazh', [esclave], *sm.* slavery : *a*) the condition or state of a slave ; servitude, bondage, thraldom ; *b*) *Fig.* subjection, bondage ; thraldom ; inthralment ; *c*) drudgery. *a*) **Réduire en —,** to enslave ; to reduce to slavery, to inthrall. **Tirer de l' —,** to free from bondage. **Tomber en —,** to be made a slave, to become a slave. **Emmener en —,** to lead into slavery. **Né dans l'—,** slave-born. *b*) **L' — des passions,** the thraldom of the passions. **Vous vivez dans l' — du péché et vous y mourrez,** you are now living, and you shall die, slaves of your sins. *Bourd. Aumône,* 2. **L' — de la rime,** the fetters of rhyme. *c*) **Cet emploi est un véritable —,** that employment is downright slavery.

ESCLAVAGISTE, éklavazhist', *sm.* partisan of negro slavery.

ESCLAVE, èsklav', [Low Lat. : sclavus, Slave, the name of a people reduced to slavery by Otho the Great, in the 10 th century.] *sm. f.* slave : *a*) one held in slavery or bondage ; thrall ; bondman *m*, bondsman bond-slave : a man slave ; bondwoman *f* : a woman slave ; *b*) one who has no power of resistance ; one who is in a state of subjection ; *c*) one who is voluntarily subject to the will of another ; *d*) drudge. *a*) **Un jeune —,** a young slave. **Une jeune —,** a bondmaid, a young female slave. **La Côte des esclaves,** *Geog.* the Slave-Coast. **Propriétaire d'esclaves,** slave-holder, slave-owner. **Marchand d'esclaves,** slave-dealer, slave-merchant, slave-trader. **Faire le trafic des esclaves,** to slave, to carry on the slave-trade. **Marché d'esclaves,** slave-market. **A esclaves, qui possède des esclaves,** slave-holding. **Rendre —,** to enslave. **L' — a raison quand il brise ses fers,** slaves are not to be blamed when they break their shackles. *Desforges.* **En —, comme un —,** slave-like, like a slave ; slavishly. *b*) **Être l' — de ses passions,** to be a slave to one's passions. **Vos passions dont vous fûtes souvent l' —,** your passions of which you were often the slave. *J. J. Rousseau.* *c*) **Se faire l' — de quelqu'un,** to enslave one's self to another. **Je ne désire pas des amis ; il ne me faut que des dupes et des esclaves,** I do not wish for friends, I want only dupes and slaves. *Genlis.*

ESCLAVE, *adj.* slave, a slave ; bond, bound. **Être — de sa parole,** to be a slave to one's word. **Être — de son devoir,** to be a slave to one's duty. **Tous les hommes vivants sont ici-bas esclaves ; mais, suivant ce qu'ils sont, ils diffèrent d'entraves,** here below all men are slaves, but their shackles differ with their station. *Régnier, Sat.* III. **Les domestiques sont esclaves dans cette maison,** servants are drudges in that house. **Cette vue me rendit — de ses beautés,** the sight of her made me a slave to her beauty. *Mol. Av.* v. 5.

2. slavish : servile ; mean, base. **Avoir une âme —,** to have a slavish heart.

ESCLAVON, ONNE, esklavô*n*, von', *adj.* Sclavonian, Slavonian, Slavonic : relating to Sclavonia.

ESCLAVON, *sm.* **1.** Sclavonian, Slavonian : an inhabitant of Slavonia ; **2.** Sclavonic language.

ESCLAVONIE èsklavoni *pnf. Geog.* Sclavonia, Slavonia.

ESCOBAR, èskobar, [From Escobar, a Spanish casuist in the seventeenth century.] *sm.* equivocator, shuffler ; jesuit.

ESCOBARDER, èskobardé-r, [escobar], *vn.* to equivocate, to shuffle.

ESCOBARDERIE, èskobard'ri, [escobarder], *sf.* equivocation, shuffling.

ESCOFFIER, èskofiè-r *va. Slang.* to murder.

ESCOFFION, èskofyô*n*, [Ital. : scoffia, head-dress], *sm.* cap, « escoffion » : an old woman's head-dress.

ESCOGRIFFE, èskogrif', [orig. uncert. : perhaps the union of the two words : escot, stick and griffe, handle, so given by Bescherelle], *sm.* **1.** sharper, shark ; **2.** gawky, tall ungainly fellow. **Ce grand — de maître d'armes,** this great lanky fellow of a fencing-master. *Mol. Bourg. Gent.* III. 3.

ESCOMTE, èskônt', [es ; compte], *sm. Com.* discount : *a*) an allowance, or rebate for prompt payment on a bill or debt not yet due ; *b*) the operation of discounting. **Faire l' —,** to discount. **Faire 3% d' —,** to allow a discount of three per cent. **Règle d' —,** discount. **Comptoir, banque, caisse d' —,** discounting-bank.

ESCOMPTER, èskônté-r, *va.* **1.** *Com.* to

discount : to advance money on a bill, deducting the term interest at a certain rate per cent ; to cash ; 2 *Fig.* to anticipate. **— un billet** to discount a bill. **— le succès d'une affaire,** to anticipate the success of an affair.

ESCOMPTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be discounted.

ESCOMPTEUR, èskôntœr, *sm. Com.* discounter, discount-broker : one who discounts or advances money on bills, notes, etc.

ESCOPE, éskop', *sf. Naut.* scoop. V. *Écope.*

ESCOPERCHE, èskopèrsh', *sf.* V. *Écoperche.*

† **ESCOPETTE,** èskopèt', [Ital. : schioppetto], *sf.* rifle ; carbine ; small gun.

† **ESCOPETTERIE,** èskopètri, *sf.* fire of small-arms ; volley, discharge of carbines.

ESCOPETTIER, eskopetié, *sm.* rifleman.

ESCORTE, éskôrt', [Ital. : scorta, from Lat. : ex corrigĕre, to direct], *sf.* **1.** escort : *a*) guard, convoy ; a body of armed men attending on an officer, or baggage, provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place ; *b*) attendants ; train, retinue ; *c*) protection, safeguard. *a*) **Une faible —,** a small escort. **Servir d' —,** to escort. **Il partit sous l' — de cinq cavaliers,** he set out escorted by five horse-soldiers. *b*) **Il y alla sans —,** he went there alone (unescorted). *c*) **Sous mon — vous n'avez rien à craindre,** under my protection you have nothing to fear.

2. *Naut.* convoy. **Bâtiment d' —,** convoy-ship.

ESCORTER, éskorté-r, [escorte], *va.* to escort : to attend, to accompany ; to convoy. **On détacha cent hommes pour — le convoi,** one hundred men were detached to escort the convoy. **Se faire —,** to have one's self escorted. [*Fig.* :] **Le mérite est un sot si l'argent ne l'escorte,** a man full of merit is but a fool if he has no money to set him off. *Montfleury. Femme juge et partie.* II. I.

ESCOT, éskô, *sm. Naut.* lower corner of a lateen sail.

ESCOUADE, èskouad', [corr. of escadre], *sf. Milit.* squad, gang : a part of a company ; detachment. **—brisée,** squad composed of men of different regiments.

ESCOUPE, èskoup', *sf.* round shovel.

ESCOURGÉE, èskourzhé, [Lat. : es ; corium, leather], *sf.* scourge, whip ; cat-o'-nine-tails.

ESCOURGEON, èskourzhôn, [Low Lat. : scario], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* winter barley, six-rowed barley : *Hordeum hexastichon* ; **2.** *Agr.* green barley (for fodder) ; **3.** flail-band.

ESCOUSSE, èskous', [O. Fr. : escourre, to shake], *sf.* (before leaping) spring.

ESCRIME, èskrism', [O. H. Ger. : scirm ; Ger. : Schirm, screen, shield ; compare escarmouche ; O. Fr. : escremie], *sf.* fencing : the art or practice of self-defence with the sword. **Salle d' —,** fencing-school. **Maître d' —,** fencing-master. *Fig.* **Être hors d' —,** to be at one's wit's end.

ESCRIMER, èskrime-r, [escrime], *vn.* **1.** to fence : to make a fence ; **2.** to spar, to skirmish, to fight ; to have a battle ; **3.** to do one's utmost ; **4.** to make a trial of skill : to spar, to wrangle, to dispute. **Il y a plaisir à voir ces savants — l'un contre l'autre,** it is a pleasure to see these learned men dispute with each other. *Bescherelle.*

ESCRIMER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to fight, to battle together ; **2.** *Fig.* to do one's utmost, to do one's best ; to strive hard ; **3.** to attempt, to try, to endeavour, to apply one's self. **Il s'escrime à faire des vers,** he endeavours to compose verses.

4 (with *de*) to know something of, to be skilful in ; to be a tolerable hand at. **Il joue du violon, il s'en escrime,** he plays on the violin, he is a tolerable hand at it. **Il s'est heureusement escrimé du pinceau,** he is somewhat skilful in painting. **S' — des mâchoires,** *Fam.* to eat with appetite.

ESCRIMEUR, éskrimœr, *sm.* fencer ; fencing-master.

ESCROC, eskrô ; the *c* is always mute ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Ital. : scrocco, which itself comes from Ger. Schurke], *sm.* sharper, swindler, shark, cheat, black-leg. **Dévalisé par des escrocs,** robbed by swindlers.

ESCROQUER, èskroké-r, [escroc], *va.* **1.** to swindle : *a*) to cheat ; *b*) to obtain illegally, by false statements, or by practising on the ignorance or credulity of the owner ; to swindle out of. **Il n'est point de marchand qu'il n'escroque,** he cheats every dealer. **Ils se sont escroqué do l'argent l'un à l'autre,** they have swindled each other out of money. [*Fig.* :] **— des approbations,** to swindle approbations. **Il est si aisé d' — des approbations,** it is so easy to swindle approbations. *Mme de Sév.* 1229.

2. to catch (a dinner) ; to sponge.

ESCROQUEUR, EUSE, èskrokœr, kœz', *sm. f.* swindler, cheat ; stealer.

ESCROQUERIE, éskrok'ri, *sf.* swindling, swindle : the act of cheating or defrauding, acting by artifice.

ESCUALDUNAC, èskualdunak, *sm.* Euscaldunac : the name the Basques give themselves.

ESCUARA, èskuara, *sm.* Escuara : the language of the Basques.

ESCULAPE, èskulap', *pnm.* **1.** *Mythol.* Æsculapius : the god of medicine ; **2.** *Fig.* doctor.

ESCULINE, èskulin', [Lat. : œsculus, oak, horse-shestnut], *sf. Chem.* esculine : An alkaloid obtained from the horse-chestnut.

ESCULENT, E, èskulân, lânt', [Lat. : esculentus, eatable ; esca, food], *adj.* esculent : eatable, edible, good for food.

ESCULIQUE, èskulik', [esculine], *adj. Chem.* esculic : noting an acid obtained from the horse-chestnut.

ESMILLER, èsmyié-r, *va. Technol. Mason.* to hammer-dress (stones).

ÉSOCES, ézos', [Lat. : esox, ocis), *sm. pl. Ichth.* esocidæ : a family of abdominal fishes.

ESOPE, ézop', *pnm.* Æsop.

ÉSOPIQUE, ésopik', *adj.* Æsopian : pertaining to Æsop. (620-560 b. c).

ÉSOTÉRIQUE, ézotérik', [Gr. : ἐσωτερικὸς, interior], *adj.* esoteric, esoterical : secret, private. **Doctrine —,** esoteric doctrine, esotericism, esoterics.

ÉSOTÉRISME, ézotérism', *sm.* esotericism, esoterics *pl.* : hidden or private doctrines or principles.

ESPACE, éspas', [Lat. : spatium] *sm.* space : *a*) a definite extent ; room ; *b*) indefinite extent ; *c*) any quantity or interval of time ; *d*) *Mus.* the open place between the lines of the staff. *a*) **Un grand —,** a large space. **Laisser de l' —, ménager l' —,** to leave space (*or* room). **Rétrécir l' —,** to straiten the space. *b*) **Où s'arrête l' — à nos yeux étendu ?** where are the limits of the space spread before us ? **Espaces imaginaires,** imaginary space. **Le temps et l' —,** time and space. **Quand je considère la petite durée de ma vie, le petit — que je remplis,** when I consider the short duration of my life, the small space I occupy. *Pascal. Pens.* XXV. 16. *c*) **Et rose elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses, l' — d'un matin,** and like a rose her life was but the space of a morning. *Malh. Poes.* II. **Dans l' — de six jours,** within the space of six days. **Dans un long — de temps,** within a long space of time.

ESPACE, *sf. Print.* space : a piece of cast metal to separate letters or words **— fine** thin space.

ESPACEMENT, èspas'mân-t, [espacer], *sm.* **1.** interspace, interval : intervening pace ; **2.** *print.* spacing.

ESPACER, èspacé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous espaçons, espaçant.*], **1.** to place, to set some distance apart ; to leave a space between ; **2.** *Print.* to space.

ESPACER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to spread ; **2.** *Fig.* to expatiate. [Little used.] **De large habitations s'espaçaient dans les jardins,** some extensive dwellings were spread about the gardens. *G. Flaubert.*

ESPADAGE, èspadazh', [espader], *sm.* tewing (hemp).

ESPADON, èspadôn, [Ital. : spadone. from spada, sword], *sm.* **1.** espadon : two-handed sword ; broad sword ; **2.** *Ichth.* sword-fish : *Xiphias gladius,* an acanthopterygious fish.

ESPADONNER, èspadoné-r, [espadon], *vn.* to use the espadon.

ESPADOT, espadô, *sm.* hook, spear to harpoon fish.

ESPADRILLE, éspadriy', [dim. of Span. sparto], *sf.* esparto shoe *or* sandal : sort of rope-soled shoe, used when bathing on a stoney beach.

ESPAGNE, èspany, [Lat. : Hispania], *pnf. Geog.* Spain.

ESPAGNOL, E, èspanyol, *adj.* Spanish : pertaining to spain.

ESPAGNOL, E, *sm. f.* Spaniard : a native of Spain.

ESPAGNOL, *sm.* Spanish, Spanish language.

ESPAGNOLETTE, èspanyolèt', [Espagnol], *sf.* **1.** baize : a woollen fabric ; **2.** sash window fastening.

ESPALE, èzpal', [Ital. : spalla, shoulder], *sf. Naut.* space between the poop and the aftmost bank in a boat.

ESPALET, èspalè, [espale], *sm.* shoulder of the cock (of a gun-lock).

ESPALIER, èspaly, [Ital. : spalliere from spalla, shoulder], *sm.* **1.** *Hort.* espalier : *a*) a row of fruit-trees trained up to a lattice or wall ; *b*) a lattice-work or wall to train fruit-trees on ; fruit-wall. **Des arbres en espaliers,** wall fruit-trees. **Mettre en —,** to espalier.

2. † *Naut.* stroke oarsman (in a galley).

ESPALME, èspalm', *sf. Naut.* coat, stuff. **Un navire — de frais,** a ship newly calked.

ESPALMER, èspalmé-r, [Lat. : expalmāre ; ex, out ; palma, palm of the hand], *va. Naut.* **1.** to grave : to scrape or bream and afterwards pitch or pay a ship's bottom ; **2.** to clean.

ESPAR, èspar, [Celt. : spar, beam], *sm. Naut.* spar : a long round piece of timber (used for masts, yards, booms, etc.). [Usually in the plural.]

ESPARCET, èsparsè, *sm.* **ESPARCETTE,** èsparsèt', *sf. Bot.* sainfoin, esparcet.

ESPARGOUTE, èspargout', *sf. Bot.* corn spurrey : a caryophyllous plant. V. *Spergule.*

ESPATARD, èspatar, [épater], *sm.* iron cylinder used for flattening or drawing iron into plates.

ESPÈCE, èspès', [Lat. : species, form, aspect, from specĕre = spectare, to look

at], *sf.* 1. species (*pl.* species) : *a*) kind, sort ; description ; *b*) *Pharm.* the dry and pulverulent ingredients of electuaries ; *c*) *Pharm.* a mixture of vegetable and medicinal substances ; *d*) a subdivision of genus.

a) **Des marchandises de toutes les espèces**, goods of all kinds. **Une — d'étoffe croisée**, a kind of tweeled cloth. **L'enseignement est une — de sacerdoce**, teaching is a kind of priesthood. **Je ne lui ai fait aucune — de reproche**, I offered him no sort of reproach. **Une — d'avocat**, a sort of barrister, a sort of advocate. **Des gens de toute —**, people of all kinds. **Voilà un philosophe de nouvelle — !** this is a philosopher of a new species. **C'est un homme d' — singulière**, he is a singular kind of man. *d*) **Ce naturaliste a découvert plusieurs espèces de botanique**, this naturalist had found several species of plants. **Le chien est celui de tous les animaux carnassiers dont l' — est la plus variée**, the dog is of all flesh-eating animals that the species of which is the most varied. *Buffon.* **L'— humaine**, mankind. **La guerre est un fléau pour l'— humaine**, war is a scourge for mankind.

2. (of persons in contempt), creature, fellow ; wretch. **C'est une pauvre — d'homme**, he is a poor fellow. **C'est un homme d'— bien singulière**, he is a very singular man. **C'est une — de fou**, *Fam.* he is something of a madman.

3. *Law t.* case, particular case ; point in question. **Cet argument n'est pas admissible dans l'—**, that argument is not admissible in this case. **Voici l'— qui vient de se présenter devant les tribunaux**, here is the case which has just been brought before the courts.

4. *pl.* specie, coin, cash, ready-money, hard cash. **Payer en espèces sonnantes**, to pay in hard cash **Les espèces d'or et d'argent**, gold and silver specie. **Nous sommes mal en espèces en ce moment**, we are badly off for cash just now.

5. *Theol.* element ; 6. element ; kind. **Communier sous les deux espèces**, to receive the communion in both kinds.

ESPÉRABLE, èspérabl', *adj.* expectable : that may be expected.

ESPÉRANCE, espérâns', (espérer], *sf.* hope : *a*) the desire of good, expectation (of good) ; promise ; confidence ; trust ; anticipation ; *b*) the object of hope. *a*) **Une — trompeuse, mensongère**, a delusive hope. **L'— trompée accable et décourage**, deluded hopes over-whelm and dispirit one. *Voltaire.* **Les rêves de l'—**, the dreams of hope. **Vivre d'—**, to live in hopes. **Flotter entre la crainte et l'—**, to fluctuate between fear and hope. **Celui qui vit d'—, court risque de mourir de faim**, he who lives on hope, is on the way to starvation. **L'— n'est que le rêve d'un homme qui veille**, hope is but the dream of a man awake. **Combler les espérances d'une personne**, to fulfil a person's exspectations. **Il l'a endormi par de fausses espérances**, he lulled him with false hopes. **Faire concevoir des espérances**, to be promising ; to give great hopes. **Ce jeune homme avait donné de grandes espérances**, this youth had promised well for the future. **De grande —**, promising, hopeful. **Je suis venu dans l'— de vous trouver**, I came expecting to see you. **Sans —**, hopeless : *a*) hope-deserted, despairing, without hope ; *b*) giving or inspiring no hope. **Elle a trente mille francs de dot et des espérances**, she has a portion of thirty thousand francs beside the exspectations. **Nous avions perdu l'— de le revoir**, we had lost all hope of seeing him again. *Fén. Tél.* I. *b*) **Cet enfant est l'— de sa famille**, this boy is the hope of his family.

ESPÉRANT, E, èspérân, ânt', *adj.* hopeful : full of hope.

ESPÉRER, èspéré-r, [Lat. : sperāre], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*] to hope, to hope for ; to expect with desire ; to expect. — **des récompenses**, to hope for rewards. [Followed by *de* and an infinitive :] **Hélas ! puis-je — de vous revoir encore** ? alas ! may I expect to see you again ? **Je compris qu'il ne fallait plus — de guérir**, I understood that there was now no further hope of recovering. [Followed by an infinitive without the preposition *de* :] **Il espère revivre en sa postérité**, he expects to live in his posterity. *Racine.* **J'espère le voir aujourd'hui**, I expect to see him to-day. [Followed by *que* and the future in affirmative sentences :] **J'espère que vous le ferez**, I hope you will do it. **J'espère qu'un changement de climat lui fera du bien**, I hope a change of climate will do him good. **J'espère que vous vous portez bien**, I hope you are well. [Followed by *que* and the subjunctive in negative sentences :] **Je n'espère pas que vous le fassiez**, I do not hope that you will do it. [Followed by *que* and the future or the subjunctive in interrogative sentences :] **Espérez-vous que je le fasse** or **que je le ferai** ? do you hope I shall do it ? **Espériez-vous que je le fisse** ? did you hope I should do it ?

ESPÉRER, *vn.* to hope : *a*) to live in expectation of some good, to indulge in hope ; *b*) to place confidence in ; to trust. *a*) **Espérez et prenez courage**, hope and take courage. **Je n'espère plus**, I have no further hopes. *b*) **Souvenez-vous d'un fils qui n'espère qu'en vous**, remember a son who trusts only in you. *Rac. Phèd.* II. 5. **Espère en ton courage, espère en ma promesse**, trust to your valour, rely on my word. *Corn.* **Ceux de qui j'espérais sont tous mes ennemis**, those in whom I had placed my confidence are all my enemies. **Il faut — à sa grande jeunesse**, we must put our confidence on his great youth. *Sév.* 114.

ESPIÈGLE, èspyègl', [Ger. : Eulenspiegel : Till Eulenspiegel, name of a personage in a romance of that name], *adj.* frolicsome, waggish ; arch ; mischievous.

ESPIÈGLE, *smf.* frolicsome child ; roguish boy.

ESPIÈGLERIE, espyèglœri, [espiègle], *sf.* frolic ; waggish trick, waggishness ; playful trick ; roguish trick.

ESPINGOLE, espangol', [O. Fr. : espringale], *sf.* blunderbuss : a short handgun, with a wide bore.

ESPION, ONNE, èspyôn', pyon' ; *in poet.* piôn, piôn', [direct from Ital. espione, but of Ger. origin ; O. H. G. : spëhôn ; later spëhen ; Ger. : spähen, to spy ; O. Fr. : espier ; V. *Épier*], *sm. f.* 1. spy : *a*) a person sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country ; emissary ; scout ; *b*) secret agent ; one who clandestinely watches and reports the conduct, motions, etc. of others.

2. a mirror so placed in a shop-window and to show persons coming in or going out.

ESPIONNAGE, èspyonazh', [espionner], *sm.* espionage : the act of spying ; the employment of spies ; the organized system of spying.

ESPIONNER, èspyoné-r, [espion], *va.* to spy, to espy, to watch.

ESPIONNER *vn.* to play the spy.

ESPLANADE, èsplanad', [Lat. : planus, flat ; Span. : esplanada], *sf.* esplanade : *a*) *Fortif.* the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town ; *b*) a flat void space for walking or riding.

ESPOIR, èspwar, [espérer ; Lat. : sperāre, to hope], *sm.* hope; expectation, expectance, expectancy. **J'ai bon — qu'il réussira**, I have good hopes of his succeeding. **C'est là notre dernier —**, that is our last hope.

ESPOLE, èspol', **ESPOULE**, èspoul', [Ger. : Spule ; Eng. : spool], *sf.* *Weav.* thread of the weft.

ESPOLETTE, èspolèt', **ESPOULETTE**, èspoulet', *sf.* tube used on board ship for carrying fine powder to the guns during an engagement.

ESPOLIN, èspolan, **ESPOULIN**, èspoulan, *sm.* spool : a weaver's bobbin or cane to wind yarn on.

ESPONTON, èspôntôn, [Ital. : spontione] *sm.* spontoon, half-pike.

† **ESPRINGALE**, èsprangal', [Ger. : springen, to spring], *sf.* sling.

ESPRIT, èspri-t, [Lat. : spiritus], *sm.* 1. spirit : *a*) breath ; *b*) *Gram.* a mark to denote aspiration ; breathing, aspiration ; aspirate ; *c*) an immaterial and intelligent substance or being ; ghost ; *d*) an aerial being ; genius ; *e*) ghost, apparition ; spectre, phantom ; goblin ; *f*) the soul, the mind, ghost ; *g*) power of mind distinct from the body ; intellectual perception ; imagination ; *h*) grace, divine influence ; gift of God ; *i*) turn or disposition of mind ; temper mind ; *j*) a person, as characterized by particular qualities of mind ; wit, mind ; *k*) opinions or feelings common to many persons or bodies ; *l*) motive, principle ; tendency, inclination ; *m*) disposition of mind directed to a particular object ; turn, genius ; aptitude, aptness ; *n*) meaning, sense ; view ; *o*) choice, selection of an author's thoughts or most striking passages ; *p*) *pl.* the subtle bodies regarded formerly as the principle of life or the agents of sensation and motion ; vital principle ; senses ; *q*) a liquor obtained by distillation of wine ; alcohol ; spirituous liquor ; *r*) † *Chem.* a volatile substance.

a) **L'— de Dieu était porté sur les eaux**, the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. *Bib. Gen.* I. 2. **Jusqu'à ce que l'— soit répandu sur nous d'en haut**, until the spirit be poured on us from on high. *Bib. Isaie* XXXII. 15.

b) **— rude**, aspirate. **— doux**, soft aspiration, soft breathing.

c) **Dieu est un —**, God is a spirit. **Le Saint- —, l'— -Saint**, the Holy Spirit the Holy Ghost. *d*) **Les esprits célestes**, the heavenly spirits. **Les esprits de lumière**, the spirits of light. **Les esprits de ténèbres**, the spirits of darkness. **Ceux qui sont possédés du malin —**, those who are possessed by the Evil One. **Chasser les esprits**, to drive away the spirits. **Il est animé par l'— du démon**, he is acted on by the spirit of the devil. **Un — familier**, a familiar spirit, genius. *e*) **— follet**, goblin, bogie. **Avoir peur des esprits**, to be afraid of ghosts. **On dit qu'il revient des esprits dans cette maison**, that house is said to be haunted by ghosts.

f) **Rendre l'—**, to yield, to give up the ghost : to die. **L'— et le corps**, the soul and the body. **Ceux qui vivaient selon l'—, ceux qui vivaient selon la chair**, those who lived according to the spirit, those who lived according to the flesh. *Bib.* *g*) **En —**, in spirit, in mind. *h*) **L'— du Seigneur fut en lui**, the spirit of the Lord came upon him. *Bib. Juges.* III. 10.

i) **Un — remuant**, a restless mind. **Un — souple**, a pliant temper. *j*) **Les esprits généreux jugent tout par eux-mêmes**, generous minds judge of everything by themselves. *Corn.*

Théod. IV. 1. **Il y a bien de la différence entre un bel — et un grand —**, there is a great difference between a fine wit and a great mind. **A peine les petits esprits ont-ils appris quelque chose qu'ils croient tout savoir,** witlings have scarcely learned anything but they think they know everything. **Un — fort,** a free-thinker. **Les esprits étaient irrités,** the minds of men were irritated. **Calmer les esprits,** to pacify men's minds.

k) **L'— de parti,** the party-spirit. **L'— du temps,** the spirit of the times. **— de corps,** brotherly spirit, the animating spirit of a body of men. **L'— public,** the public spirit, the public opinion. **L'— national,** the national mind. *l*) **L'— d'une législation,** the spirit of a legislation. **L'— de la république est la paix et la modération,** peace and moderation are the spirit of a republic. **Avoir l'— de son état,** to enter into the spirit of one's profession. **Il est bien dans l'— de ses chefs,** he keeps in well with his superiors. **Entrer dans l'— de son rôle,** to enter the spirit of one's part. **S'établir en pays étranger sans — de retour,** to settle in a foreign country without hope of return. **Elle répandait au dedans de lui l'— de sagesse,** she poured into him the spirit of wisdom. **L'— du monde,** a worldly spirit. **Ce déplorable — de vertige et d'erreur,** this deplorable spirit of infatuation and error. *m*) **Il a l'— des affaires,** he has a turn for business. **L'— d'invention,** an inventive turn of mind.

n) **Voici quel est l'— de notre contrat,** this is the meaning of our agreement. **Il faut d'abord s'attacher à bien saisir l' — d'un auteur,** you must first apply yourself to understand well the meaning of an author. **La lettre tue et l'— vivifie,** the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. *Bib.* 2 *Cor.* III. 6.

p) **Esprits vitaux,** vital spirits. **Esprits animaux,** animal spirits. **Reprendre ses esprits,** to recover one's senses.

q) **— -de-vin,** spirit (*or* spirits) of wine, **Lampe à —, —-de-vin,** spirit-lamp. *r*) **— de lavande,** spirit of lavender. **— de sel,** spirit of salt : muriatic acid dissolved in water. **— de nitre,** spirit of nitre. **— de vitriol,** spirit of vitriol : sulphuric acid dissolved in water. **— de bois,** wood spirit, pyroxylic spirit.

2. mind : *a*) intellect, understanding ; *b*) feelings, sentiments ; opinions, thoughts. *a*) **La misère rétrécit l'—,** misery narrows the mind. **Étroitesse d'—,** narrow mindedness. **— borné,** narrow mind. **A l'— étroit,** narrow-minded. **Un — juste,** a sound mind. **— dérangé,** disordered mind. **Sain d'—,** sound of mind. **Rappeler à l'—,** to call to mind. **Avoir perdu l'—,** to be out of one's mind. **Avoir l'— tranquille,** to be easy in one's mind. **Je ne sais où j'avais l'— à ce moment-là,** I do not know what I could be thinking of at that moment. **Cela m'était sorti de l'—,** that had gone out of my mind. **Présence d'—,** presence of mind. **Chacun disait ce qui lui venait dans l'—,** every one said what entered his mind (what occurred to him). **S'emparer de l'— de quelqu'un,** to gain an ascendency over a person. **Songez seulement à bien vous mettre dans l'— de mon père,** think only of getting into my father's favour. **Mettez-vous dans l'— que...,** be persuaded that... **Former le cœur et l'—,** to form the heart and mind. **L'— humain,** the human mind. *b*) **Ce que j'ai dans l'—, je ne le puis celer,** I am unable to conceal what I am thinking of. **Puissiez-vous lire dans mon —!** could you read in my mind! **Changer d'—,** to change one's mind. **Quand ils ont tant d'—, les enfants vivent peu,** so wise so young, they say, do ne'er live long.

3. wit : *a*) mind, a superior degree of intellect or understanding : a quick and brilliant fancy ; acuteness ; *b*) imagination, imaginative power ; genius ; *c*) sense, judgment ; *d*) humour ; *e*) a man of wit. *a*) **C'est un homme d'—,** he is a man of parts, a man of wit. **Avoir un — vif et pénétrant,** to be quick-witted, to be intelligent, clever. **Avoir l'— ouvert,** to be ready-witted. **Il a beaucoup d'— mais il n'a pas de jugement,** he has a great deal of ready wit, but he has no judgment. **Avoir de l'— jusqu'au bout des doigts,** to have wit to one's finger's ends, to be devilishly witty. **Il a plus d'— qu'il n'est gros,** he is as full of wit as an egg is full of meat. *b*) **Avoir l'— fécond,** to have a fertile mind. **Un — sec,** a barren mind. *c*) **Avoir l'— mal fait,** to be cross-grained, to be of a cross-grained disposition. *d*) **Faire de l'—,** to aim at wit. **Courir après l'—,** to seek for wit. **L'— court les rues,** wit is as common as water. *e*) **Passer pour un homme d'—,** to be thought a wit. **Une femme d'—,** a sensible woman. **Un bel —,** a wit, a fine wit. **Une femme bel —** a blue stocking.

4. tuft of feathers.

ESPRITÉ, E, ésprité, *adj.* witty : possessing wit.

ESQUIF, èskif [O. H. G. : skif ; Ger. Schiff] *sm.* skiff : a small, light boat.

ESQUILLE, èskiy', [Lat. : schidæ, fragments ; Gr. : σχίδιον, splinter], *sf. Surg.* splinter (of a broken bone).

ESQUILLEUX, EUSE, èskiyœ, yœz', [esquille], *adj.* scaly : furnished with scales.

ESQUIMAUX, èskimô, *sm.pl. Geog.* Esquimaux, Eskimaux *pl.*

ESQUINANCIE, èskinansi, [es ; Lat. : ex, out ; Gr. : κυνάγχη, a dog-throttling ; κύων, dog ; ἄγχειν, to throttle], *sf. Med.* quinsy, cynanche : inflammation of the throat.

ESQUINE, èskin', [old form of échine]: *sf.* **1.** loins *pl.* of a horse) ; **2.** *Bot.* china-root : the root of the *Smilax china.*

ESQUINTÉ, eskânté, *adj. Pop.* knocked up, fagged out.

ESQUINTEMENT, eskânt'mân, *sm. Pop.* great fatique.

ESQUINTER, askânté, [provinç.], *va. Pop.* to knock up, to fag, to wear out.

ESQUINTER (S'), to knock one's self up, to tire one's self out.

ESQUIPOT, èskipô, [provinç. for équipot], *sm.* money-box.

ESQUIROS, eskuiros, [Henri-Adolphe], essayist and polital writer (1814-1876).

ESQUISSE, èskis', [Ital. : schizzo, from Lat. schedious, done quickly ; Gr. : σχέδιος, same sense], *sf.* **1.** *Paint.* sketch, outline : rough draught, first draught ; plan. **Tracer une —,** to trace a sketch. [*Fig* :] **L'— d'un poème,** the sketch of a poem.

2. *Sculpt.* rough cast.

ESQUISSER, èskisé-r, *va.* **1.** to sketch : *a*) to make a rough draught of ; to outline, to delineate ; *b*) *Fig.* to delineate, to depict ; to plan ; to suggest the first notion of. *a*) **— un paysage,** to sketch a landscape. *b*) **— le tableau d'une époque,** to sketch the picture of an epoch.

2. to dash off : to sketch hastily.

ESQUIVER, èskivé-r, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Ital. : schivare, from Ger. scheuen ; scheu, shy], *va.* to evade : to escape, to elude, to avoid, to shun. **— un coup,** to evade a blow. **Je ne pourrai pas — l'interrogatoire,** I shall be unable to escape the examination. **— une dificulté,** to elude a difficulty.

ESQUIVER, *vn.* to slip aside, to slip away.

ESQUIVER (S'), *v. refl.* to escape, to slip away, to slip off, to slip out, to slink away. **Je me suis doucement esquivé sans rien dire,** I slipped away quietly without saying a word. *Mol. Fâch.* I. 1.

ESSAI, èsè, [essayer], *sm.* **1.** essay : *a*) trial, experiment, test ; *b*) attempt, endeavour ; *c*) first production ; *d*) treatise ; dissertation. *a*) **Un échantillon d'—,** a trial sample. **Faire l'— d'une machine,** to try a machine. **Prendre à l'— un domestique,** to take a servant on trial. **Donner un cheval à l'—,** to give a horse on trial. **Après avoir fait l'— de ses forces,** after having made a trial of his strength. *b*) **Faire son coup d'—,** to make one's first essay, trial *or* attempt **Son coup d'— fut un coup de maître,** his first attempt was a masterly stroke. *c*) **Il a choisi ce sujet pour son premier —,** he has chosen this subject for his first essay. *d*) **— sur l'entendement humain,** Essay on the Human Understanding. **Essais de morale,** essays on morals. **Essais de littérature,** essays on literature, literary essays. **Les essais de Montaigne,** the essays of Montaigne.

2. assay, assaying (of metals). **— à la coupelle,** cupel-assay. **— par la voie sèche,** dry assay, assay by the dry way. **Faire l'— de,** to assay. **L'art des essais,** assaying.

3. touch (of gold or silver, by means of the touch-stone) ; **4.** *Com.* sample ; (of wine or liquor) sample-bottle.

5. first fruits ; **6.** foretaste.

ESSAIM, èsan, [Lat. : examen, in O. Fr. : essame], *sm.* swarm : a collection of bees migrating from the hive ; *b*) a great number of other insects ; *c*) *Fig.* multitude, crowd, host ; bevy. *a*) **Quelque temps avant qu'un — abandonne ses foyers, on entend un bruit extraordinaire dans la ruche,** some time before a swarm leave their home, an extraordinary noise is heard within the hive. *Bescher. b*) **Des essaims de sauterelles,** swarm of grass-hoppers. *c*) **Des essaims de barbares venus du Nord se précipitèrent sur l'empire romain,** hosts of Northern barbarians rushed on the Roman Empire. *Chateaub.* **L'— vif et joyeux des enfants du hameau,** the lively and merry swarm of the children of the hamlet. **Ciel ! quel nombreux — d'innocentes beautés...,** Heavens ! what a bevy of innocent beauties... *Rac. Esth.* I. 2. [In an ill sense :) **Vois des infirmités l'— épouvantable,** look at the dreadful swarm of infirmities. *Delille.*

ESSAIMAGE, èsèmazh', [essaimer], *sm.* swarming-time.

ESSAIMEMENT, èsèm'mân-t, [essaimer], *sm.* swarming : the act of collecting in a swarm.

ESSAIMER, èsèmé-r, [essaim], *vn.* to swarm : to collect in a swarm, as bees, and quit the hive ; **2.** (of hives) to send forth swarms.

ESSANGER, èsânzhé-r, [Lat. : exsaniâre ; ex, out ; sanies, dirt], *va.* [*Nous essangeons* ; *j'essangeais* ; *essangeant.*] to scour (dirty linen, before soaking it in lye).

ESSARDER, èsardé-r, [O. Fr. : essardre ; ardre or arder, to dry], *va. Naut.* to swab : to dry with a swab or mop.

ESSARMENTER, èsarmânté-r, [es, out sarment], *va.* to prune (a vine).

ESSART, èsar, [essarter], *sm.* cleared ground.

ESSARTAGE, èsartazh', **ESSARTEMENT,** èsartœmân-t, [essarter], *sm. Agr.* clearing, grubbing ; assart.

ESSARTER, èsarté-r, [Lat. : exartâre], *va.* **1.** to clear (woods) ; **2.** to grub up ; to pull up by the roots.

ESSAYER, èsèyé-r, [Low Lat. : exagiare, to try ; exagium, weighing], *va.* [*J'essaye* or *es-*

saie, nous essayons, ils essayent or *essaient*; *j'essayais*; *j'essayai*; *j'essayerai*, *essaierai* or *essairai*; *j'essayerais*, *essaierais* or *essairais*; *que j'essaye* or *essaie*; *que j'essayasse*; *essayant*; *essayé*.] 1. to try : *a*) to make a trial of; to examine, to make test of; to essay, to prove by experiment; *b*) to put on for trial; *c*) to essay, to attempt, to endeavour. *a*) — **une arme à feu**, to try a fire-arm. **Voici le moment d'— tes forces**, now is the time to make a trial of your strength. **Dès que le faible oiseau peut — ses ailes**, as soon as the weak bird may try its wings. **Essayez sur Cinna ce que peut la clémence**, essay on Cinna the power of clemency. *Corn. Cinna.* IV. 3. *b*) — **un vêtement**, to try on an article of clothing, to try on a coat. *c*) **J'essaierai tour à tour la force et la douceur**, I will try violence and mildness by turns. *Rac. Brit.* III. 5. **Essayons l'artifice**, let us try artful means.

2. to assay (metals).

ESSAYER, *vn.* to try : *a*) to make a trial, to prove by test, to examine; *b*) to attempt, to endeavour; to make an effort. *a*) **Il faut — de tout**, we must try everything. **Essayez-en une semaine ou deux**, try it for a week or two. *b*) **J'ai essayé de le persuader**, I have tried to persuade him. **Vous avez jusqu'ici essayé d'être heureux, y avez-vous réussi** ? you have tried heretofore to be happy, have you succeeded ? *Massillon*.

ESSAYER (S'), *v. refl.* to try one's self, to try one's powers, to try one's hand. **Il s'est essayé à nager**, he tried himself in swimming. **S'— à la course**, to try one's self in running. **Il s'essaye en attendant mieux**, he tries his hand till something better turns up.

ESSAYERIE, èsayèri, *sf.* assay-office.

ESSAYEUR, èsèyœr, *sm.* assayer (of metals).

ESSAYISTE, èsèyist', *sm.* essayist, essay-writer : a writer of essays.

ESSE, ès', *sf.* 1. *Gram.* ess : the name of the letter S; 2. linchpin : an iron pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axletree; 3. forelock (of gun carriages); 4. S. hook : a hook in the form of an S; 5. wire-gauge.

ESSEAU, èsô, [aisseau], *sm.* 1. shingle : thin board used for covering roofs; 2. hatchet.

ESSEIGLER, èsèglé-r, [e; seigle], *va.* to clear from rye.

ESSELIER, ès'lyé, [aisselier], *sm. Carp.* cant : a kind of braces for strengthening the tie-beam.

† **ESSÉMINER**, èséminé-r, [Lat. : seminăre, to sow seed], *va.* to disperse, to scatter.

ESSENCE, essàns', [Lat. : essentia], *sf.* 1. essence : *a*) *Philos.*, *Theol.* being; *b*) existence, nature; *c*) that which constitutes the particular nature of a thing; *d*) *Law-t.* substance, nature; the very thing which has been received; *e*) the predominant qualities of any plant or substance refined, or separated from the grosser parts; volatile oil, essential oil; *f*) perfume. *a*) **L'— divine**, the divine essence. *b*) **L'— du triangle est d'avoir trois côtés et trois angles**, the essence of a triangle is to have three sides and three angles. **L'— de la matière est l'inertie**, inertia is the essence of matter. *c*) **Il est de l'— d'un bon livre d'avoir des censeurs**, the essence of a good book is to have critics. *Boil. Ep.* 10. *e*) — **de térébenthine**, oil of turpentine. — **de citron**, oil of citron. — **d'amandes amères**, volatile oil of bitter almonds. — **de cannelle**, essential oil of cinnamon. — **de lavande**, oil of lavender. — **de roses**, oil, otto *or* attar of roses. **Se parfumer avec des essences**, to perfume one's self with essential oils.

2. species (of timber trees).

ESSENCÉ, E, èsànsé, *adj.* essenced, perfumed.

ESSÉNIEN, èsényan, [Syriac; Heb.], *sm.* Essene : a member of a particular jewish sect.

ESSENTIALISME, esànsialism, *sm. Med.* essentialism.

ESSENTIALITÉ, èsànsialité, [essence], *sf.* essentiality, essentialness : the quality of being essential.

ESSENTIEL, ELLE, èsànsièl, [essence], *adj.* 1. essential : *a*) pertaining to the essence; *b*) necessary, indispensable; *c*) important, material; *d*) *Chem.* pure, volatile; *e*) *Med.* idiopathic, not symptomatic. *a*) **La raison est essentielle à l'homme**, reason is essential to man. **La rondeur est essentielle au cercle**, roundness is essential to the circle. *b*) **La justice est la vertu essentielle d'un roi** : justice is the essential virtue of a king. **C'est là le point —**, that is the essential point. *c*) **Elle a rendu un service bien — à la philosophie**, she has rendered a very important service to philosophy. **Avoir à quelqu'un des obligations essentielles**, to owe important obligations to a person, to be under material obligations to a person. *d*) **Principes essentiels**, essential, constituent principles. **Huiles essentielles**, essential oils. **Sels essentiels**, essential salts.

2. (of persons) trusty, trustworthy, faithful, true.

ESSENTIEL, *sm.* essential : essential part, chief point, main point. **L'— est de bien faire**, the main point is to do well. **C'est là l'—**, that is the chief point.

ESSENTIELLEMENT, èsànsièl'mân-t, *adv.* essentially : *a*) in essence; *b*) in an important degree; greatly. *a*) **L'homme est — sociable**, man is essentially sociable. *b*) **La vie végétale diffère — de la vie animale**, vegetable life is essentially different from animal life. *B. de St-Pierre.*

ESSER, èsé-r, [esse], *va.* to gauge (wire).

ESSETTE, èsèt', [aissette], *sf.* hammer-axe.

ESSEULÉ, E, èsœlé, [é; seul], *adj.* lonesome, lone, alone.

ESSIEU, èsyœ, [Lat. : axiculus, dim. of axis], *sm.* [*Pl. Essieux.*] axle-tree, axle : the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel, on which it turns; spindle.

ESSOR, èssôr, [essorer], *sm.* 1. flight : *a*) soar, soaring; *b*) swing, free course; free scope, free play. **Avant qu'elle se trouvât assez forte encore pour voler et prendre l'—**, before it was strong enough to take its flight and fly. *La Font.* IV. 22. **Donner l'— à l'oiseau**, *Falc.* to let the hawk soar. [*Fig.*] **Son âme, prenant l'—**, her soul, soaring up. **Un sublime —**, a towering fight. **Donner l'— à son génie, à son imagination**, to soar on the wings of genius, of imagination, to give free scope to one's genius, to one's imagination. **Donner — à son éloquence**, to give full play to one's eloquence. **Ce jeune homme a pris son —**, this young man has taken his flight.

2. advance, progress; full growth. **L'industrie prit son —**, industry sprang into life and vigour.

ESSORAGE, èsorazh', [essorer], *sm. Artill.* drying gunpowder preparatory to granulation.

ESSORER, ésoré-r, [Low Lat. : ex auräre, to take the wind; ex, out; aura, light wind, breeze], *va.* to dry in the open air. **On a mis ce linge sur des perches pour l'—**, this linen has been put on poles to dry it. *Acad.*

ESSOREUSE, èsorœz, *sf.* wringer : a wringing and drying machine.

ESSORILLER, èsoriyé-r, [for essoreiller; es, from; oreille], *va.* to cut (a dog's ears), to crop.

ESSOUCHER, èsoushé-r, [é; souche], *va. Agr.* to clear of stumps.

ESSOUFFLÉ, E, èsouflé, *adj.* out of breath.

ESSOUFFLEMENT, èsouflœmân-t, *sm.* breathlessness, blowing, puffing.

ESSOUFFLER, èsouflé-r, [é; souffle], *va.* to put out of breath, to blow; (of a horse) to wind.

ESSOUFFLER (S'), *v. refl.* to get out of breath, to put one's self out of breath, to be blown (as pastry).

ESSUI, èsui, [essuyer], *sm.* drying-place.

ESSUIE-MAIN, èsui-man, *sm.* towel, jack-towel, [*Pl. Essuie-mains.*]

ESSUIE-PIEDS, èsui-pié, *sm.* door-mat.

ESSUIE-PLUME, èsui-plum', *sm.* pen-wiper. [*Pl. Essuie-plumes.*]

ESSUYAGE, esui-yazh', [essuyer], *sm.* wiping.

ESSUYER, èsuiyé-r, [Lat. : exsuccäre; ex, out; succus, juice], *va.* the *y* is changed into *i* before a mute *e* : *J'essuie, nous essuyons*; *j'essuyais*; *j'essuyai*; *j'essuierai*; *j'essuierais*; *que j'essuie, que nous essuyions*; *essuyant*; *essuyé*.] 1. to wipe : *a*) to cleanse by rubbing; *b*) to remove by rubbing; to wipe away, to wipe off; *c*) to wipe away, to wipe dry, to dry. *a*) — **une table**, to wipe a table. **Essuyez le tableau avec ce chiffon**, wipe (clean) the blackboard with this duster. — **de la vaisselle**, to wipe the plates. — **ses mains avec une serviette**, to wipe one's hands on a napkin. *c*) — **les larmes de quelqu'un**, to wipe, to dry up a person's tears : to give any one comfort. **S'— les yeux**, to wipe one's eyes. **S'— le front**, to wipe one's forehead. [*Fig.* :] — **les plâtres**, to live in a house newly built.

2. to dry, to dry up. **Le vent essuie la terre qui a été trempée par la pluie**, the wind dries the ground that has been soaked by rain. *Bescherelle.*

3. to bear, to stand; to sustain, to support; to undergo, to endure, to suffer, to go through. — **une tempête**, to go through a storm. — **des pertes**, to undergo losses. **Il essuya bien des dangers**, he went through many dangers. — **le feu de l'ennemi**, to stand the enemy's fire. **Vous aurez beaucoup de douleurs et de chagrins à —**, you will have to endure much pain and grief. *Mme de Sév.* **La quantité de sottes visites qu'il faut — est cause que je prends plaisir d'être seule**, I have so many silly visits to endure, that it is my delight to remain alone. *Mol. Critique.* I. **J'essuyai tranquillement ce discours**, I quietly listened to this speech. *Le Sage.* **On n'essuya jamais des épreuves plus dures**, harder trials were never gone through.

4. to meet with (a refusal). **Sans songer qu'il m'exposait à — un refus**, without reflecting that he was causing me to run the risk of a refusal. *Le Sage.*

ESSUYER (S'), *v. refl.* to wipe one's self. **Dites-lui de s'— les yeux, et de n'y plus penser**, tell him to wipe his eyes and not to think any more about it.

ESSUYEUR, EUSE, èsuyiœr, yœz', *sm. f.* wiper : one who wipes.

EST, èst, [Eng.], *sm.* east : one of the four cardinal points. **D'—**, east; easterly. **Le vent d'—**, the east wind. **Le vent tourne à l'—**, the wind is turning eastward.

ESTACADE, èstakad', [Ger. : Stecken, stake, stick], *sf.* 1. stockade : a line of stakes or a barricade of piles or palisades in a river for defence; 2. boom (*or* strong chain, etc.), across a harbour; 3. *Ship-b.* filling timber.

ESTAFETTE, èstafét', [Ital. : staffetta, from staffa, stirrup], *sf.* express, estafette, courier.

ESTAFIER, èstafyé-r, [Ital. : staffiere], *sm*. 1. † staffier : an armed attendant ; 2. bully, hector.

ESTAFILADE, èstafilad', [Ital. : staffilata, dig with a spur], *sf*. 1. cut, gash, slash (in the face) ; 2. rent (in clothes).

ESTAFILADER, èstafiladé-r, (estafilade], *va*. to cut, to gash, to slash.

ESTAGNON, èstanyô*n*, [Lat. : stannum, tin], *sm*. a copper bottle.

ESTAIN, èsta*n*, *sm*. *Ship-b*. fashion piece (of the stern).

ESTAME, èstam', [étaim ; Lat. : stamen, thread], *sf*. *Com*. worsted, knitted worsted.

ESTAMINET, èstaminé, [orig. unknown], *sm*. 1. smoking-room (in a coffee-house) ; 2. coffee-house, where smoking is allowed.

ESTAMPAGE, èstâ*n*pazh', [estamper], *sm*. stamping.

ESTAMPE, èstâ*n*p', [estamper], *sf*. 1. stamp : *a*) impression ; *b*) engraving, print ; *c*) *Goldsm*. an engraved-plate. *b*) **Une belle —**, a fine print. **Marchand d'estampes**, print-seller.

2. punch, stamping-machine.

ESTAMPER, èstâ*n*pé-r, [of Germanic source ; O. H. G. : stampfôn ; Ger. : stampfen, to stamp ; Ang.-Sax. : stempen ; Eng. : to stamp], *va*. to stamp : to impress with some mark or figure, to imprint.

ESTAMPEUSE, estâ*n*pœz, *sf*. stamper : machine for stamping.

ESTAMPILLAGE, èstâ*n*piyazh, (estampiller], *sm*. stamping, marking.

ESTAMPILLE, èstâ*n*piy', [estamper], *sf*. stamp : *a*) mark ; impression ; *b*) trade mark ; *c*) a small instrument for stamping.

ESTAMPILLER, èstâ*n*piyé-r, (estampiller], *va*. to stamp : to mark with a stamp : to hall-mark.

ESTAMPOIR, estâ*n*pwar, *sm*. stamper : a machine for stamping metal.

ESTANC, éstâ*n*, *adj*. *m*. *Naut*. well closed (ship).

ESTANCE, éstâ*n*s', [Lat. : stans, stāre, to stand], *sf*. *Ship-b*. stanchion, prop.

ESTER, èsté-r, [Lat. : stāre, to stand], *vn*. *Law-t*. to appear in court.

ESTÈRE, èstêr', [Span. : estera from Lat. : storea], *sf*. 1. rush-mat ; 2. *Naut*. creek, shelter (in the West Indies).

† **ESTERLIN**, èstèrlâ*n*, [Eng. : sterling], *sm*. esterlin, estlin : an old French weight : the twentieth part of an ounce.

ESTERNEAU èstêrâô *sm*. V. *Étourneau*.

ESTEUF, étœ, *sm*. V. *Éteuf*.

ESTHÉTIQUE, èstétik', [Gr. : αἴσθησις, feeling], *sf*. esthetics, æsthetics : the science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste.

ESTHÉTIQUE, *adj*. esthetic, esthetical : pertaining to esthetics.

ESTIMABLE, èstimabl', *adj*. estimable : that which deserves esteem.

ESTIMATEUR, èstimatœr, *sm*. 1. appreciator, esteemer : one who appreciates, esteems ; valuer ; 2. appraiser : one who fixes the value of goods.

ESTIMATIF, IVE, èstimatif, tiv', *adj*. estimative ; of estimation. **État, devis —**, estimate.

ESTIMATION, èstimasyô*n* ; *in poet*. siôn, *sf*. estimation, valuation, estimate ; appraisement. **Faire l'— de**, to estimate, to rate, to value ; to appraise.

ESTIME, èstim', [estimer], *sf*. 1. esteem : estimation, favourable opinion, great regard, high value. **Avoir l'— de tout le monde**, to be esteemed by everybody. **Avoir pour quelqu'un une haute, une grande —**, to entertain high esteem for a person. **Honorer quelqu'un de son —**, to honour a person with one's own esteem. **Sa conduite inspire beaucoup d'—**, a high esteem is entertained for his conduct. **Être en grande —**, to be held in high esteem. **Être perdu d'— et de réputation**, to have lost both esteem and reputation. **En quelle — est-il auprès de vous** ? in what esteem do you hold him ? *Mol*. **Ces découvertes sont en grande — dans la nation**, these discoveries are highly valued by that people. **Nul ne peut être heureux, s'il ne jouit de sa propre —**, no man can be happy if he has not his own esteem. *J. J. Rousseau*. **Elle a une très juste — de votre esprit et de votre personne**, she has a very just esteem for your character and person. *Mme de Sév*.

2. *Naut*. reckoning, dead reckoning : the estimation of a ship's place by the log.

ESTIMER, èstimé-r, [Lat. : æstimāre], *va*. 1. to estimate : to value, to rate, to appraise, to set a price on. **Combien estimez-vous cette maison** ? at how much do you value this house ? **— des meubles**, to appraise furniture. **— trop**, to overvalue, to overrate. **— trop peu**, to undervalue, to underrate.

2. to esteem : *a*) to set a high value on, to value, to prize ; to deem worthy of friendship or regard ; *b*) to deem, to think, to repute ; to consider, to account, to reckon. *a*) **Je vous estime trop pour vouloir rien farder**, I have too high an esteem for you to willingly disguise anything. *Corn*. **Il y a deux choses que les hommes estiment beaucoup : la vie et l'argent**, men set a high value upon two things : life and money. *La Bruy*. XI. **Il suffit pour être estimé savant, de savoir ce que les autres ne savent pas**, it is enough to be considered a learned man, to know what is ignored by other people. *b*) **Ils estimaient la place imprenable**, they thought the place impregnable. **Il expliqua l'avis qu'il estimait devoir être suivi**, he explained the advice which he thought was to be followed. **J'estime qu'il est temps de partir**, I consider it time to be going.

3. *Naut*. to reckon, to keep the reckoning, to make allowance.

ESTIMER (S'), *v. refl*. 1. to esteem one's self, to value one's self, to prize one's self. **Qui ne s'estime pas, perd ses droits à l'estime**, he who does not value himself loses his rights to the esteem of others. **Je m'estimais trop peu pour un honneur si grand**, I valued myself too little for so great an honour. *Corn*. *Hor*. II. 2.

2. to esteem each other ; 3. to esteem one's self, to deem one's self, to consider one's self, to account one's self. **Avant que de combattre, ils s'estiment perdus**, before fighting, they deem themselves lost. **Celui-là est riche et doit s'— heureux**, that man is rich and may deem himself happy.

ESTISSEUSES, èstisœz', *sf*. *pl*. *Weav*. rods of the warp-beam.

ESTIVAGE, èstivazh', [estiver], *sm*. estivation the act of passing the summer.

ESTIVAL, E, èstival', val', [Lat. : æstivalis ; æstus, heat ; æstas, summer], *adj*. estival : pertaining to the summer.

ESTIVATION, èstivasyô*n*. *sf*. *Bot*. estivation : the arrangement of parts in a flower-bud in respect to each other ; æstivation. **— valvaire**, valvate estivation. **— imbricative**, imbricated estivation. **— cochléaire**, cochlear estivation.

ESTIVE, èstiv', [Ital. : stiva], *sf*. *Naut*. 1. movable ballast ; 2. stowing ; trimming (of a ship) ; 3. screwed cargo. **Charger en —**, to screw a ship's cargo.

ESTIVER, èstivé-r, [Ital : stivare, from Lat. stipāre, to press], *va*. *Naut*. to screw (the cargo) ; to stow, to trim.

ESTIVER, èstivé-r, [Lat. : æstivāre], *vn*. to estivate : to pass the summer.

ESTOC, èstok, [O. H. Ger. : stoc ; Ang. Sax. : stoce, post, trunk ; Ger. : Stock, stick], *sm*. 1. stock : *a*) trunk of a tree ; *b*) *Fig*. family, lineage. *a*) **Couper un arbre à blanc —**, to cut down a tree to the root. *b*) **Être de bon —**, to be of a good family. **Je voudrais le marier à une petite fille qui est un peu juive de son —**, I should like to see him married to a young girl who has something jewish about her. *Mme de Sév*. 456.

2. staff (shod with iron). **Brin d'—**, quarter staff.

3. † tuck : a long straight sword for thrusting ; 4. point (of a sword). **Coup d'—**, gash. **Frapper d'— et de taille**, to cut and thrust. **Parler d'— et de taille**, to talk at random. *Fam*. **Dites-vous cela de votre —** ? do you say that for yourself ? **Cela ne vient pas de son —**, that does not come from him.

ESTOCADE, èstokad', [estoc ; Span. : estacada, a place hemmed in with stakes ; Ital. : stoccata], *sf*. 1. *Fenc*. stoccado : a thrust with a rapier ; stab ; lunge. **Allonger une —**, to give a thrust, to thrust.

2. † unexpected attack ; surprise ; 3. † sword.

ESTOCADER, èstokadé-r, [estocade], *va*. 1. *Fenc*. to thrust, to lunge ; 2. to argue, to dispute.

† **ESTOCADEUR**, èstokadœr, *sm*. beggar.

ESTOILE, etwœl, [Pierre-Taisan de l'], chronicler (1546-1611).

ESTOMAC, èstoma ; the *c* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel [Lat. : stomachus], *sm*. 1. stomach : the principal organ of digestion. **Les ruminants ont plusieurs estomacs**, the ruminants have several stomachs (*or* a compound stomach). **Premier —**, rumen, paunch, farding-bag. **Deuxième —**, reticulum, honey-comb bag. **Troisième —**, manyplies, psalterium. **Quatrième —**, rennet, reed, abomasum. **Se remplir l'—**, to fill one's stomach. **Avoir un bon —**, to have a good stomach. **Avoir l'— creux, vide**, to have an empty stomach. **Le creux de l'—**, the pit of the stomach. **Avoir mal à l'—**, to have the stomach-ache.

2. breast (of a fowl) ; 3. *Technol*. Strengthening (of the fore-anvil).

ESTOMAQUER (S'), s-èstomaké-r, *v. refl*. 1. to take offence ; 2. to exhaust one's self (by speaking). **Je suis estomaqué de tant d'insolence**, I am up-set by so much insolence.

ESTOMPE, èstô*n*p', [Ger. : stumpf, blunt], *sf*. 1. stump : an artist's soft pencil or rubber ; 2. stump-drawing ; stumped drawing.

ESTOMPER, èstô*n*pé-r, [estompe], *va*. to stump : to shade, to shadow with a stump.

ESTOUFFADE, èstoufad', [étouffer], *sf*. *Cook*. estoufade, stew : meat cooked in a close vessel. **Veau à l'—**, stewed veal.

ESTOURBIR, estourbir, *va*. *Thieves' Slang*. to stun, to murder.

ESTRADE, èstrad', [Provenç. estrada, from Lat. strata (via), way], *sf*. 1. † road. **Battre l'—**, to beat up the country ; to rove about ; to go on the scout, on the look-out. **Batteur d'—**, *Mil*. scout ; foot-traveller ; (in an ill sense) tramp. **Sur le point du jour, il va battre l'—**, at day-break there he is wandering without. *Reynard*. *Fol. am*. I. I.

2. stage, estrade, platform, dais : a level and slightly raised place in a room.

ESTRAGON, èstragô*n*, [Lat. : draco, dragon], *sm*. *Bot*. tarragon : *Artemisia dracunculus*, a plant used for pickles and salad.

† **ESTRAMAÇON**, èstramasôn, [Low Lat. : stramasaxus, war-knife], *sm.* estramaçon : *a*) two-edged sword ; *b*) a pass with a sword.

ESTRAMAÇONNER, èstramasoné-r, *va.* to cut and slash.

ESTRAPADE, èstrapad', [Ital. : strappata], *sf.* **1.** strappado : an old punishment ; **2.** gibbet for the strappado ; **3.** *Man.* estrapade : the action of a horse that rises before, and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs ; **4.** *Horol.* spring tool.

ESTRAPADER, èstrapadé-r, *va.* to inflict the strappado to.

ESTRAPASSER, èstrapasé-r, *va.* to overwork (a horse).

ESTRAPER, èstrapé-r, *va. Agr.* to cut (stubble).

ESTRAPONTIN, èstrapôntan, *sm.* V. *Strapontin*.

ESTRAQUELLE, èstrakèl', *sf. Glass-m.* laddle.

ESTRASSE, èstrass', [Ital. : straccio, rag], *sf. Com.* silk-waste, floss-silk.

† **ESTRIF**, èstrif', [O. Fr. : estrit, from O. H. Ger. : strit ; Ger. : Streit, fight, dispute] *sm.* strife, struggle, contest.

ESTRIGUE, èstrig', *sm. Glass-m.* leer : an annealing oven.

ESTRIQUEUX, èstrikœ, *sm. Pott.* pipe-maker's paring knife.

† **ESTRIVER**, èstrivé-r, [étriver], *vn.* to strive, to struggle, to contest.

ESTROPE, èstrop', [Eng. : strop], *sf. Naut.* strop, strap : a rope used to surround the body of a block, and for other purposes.

ESTROPER, èstropé-r, [estrope], *va. Naut.* to strop, to strap : to fasten or to girdle with a strop.

† **ESTROPIAT**, èstropia, [estropier], *sm.* maimed soldier (who lived by begging).

ESTROPIÉ, E, èstropié, *sm. f.* cripple : lame person, maimed person.

ESTROPIEMENT, èstropiman-t, [estropier], *sm.* crippling.

ESTROPIER, èstropié-r, [Ital. : stropiare], *va.* [Conj. like *prier*], **1.** to cripple : to make lame, to lame, to disable, to maim. **Un coup de feu l'a estropié**, a shot maimed him. **Il fut estropié en tombant**, he was crippled from a fall. **Il est estropié pour la vie**, he is crippled for life.

2. to mutilate, to mangle, to murder. **— les mots d'une langue**, to mangle the words of a language. **— un nom**, to mangle a name. **— un passage**, to mutilate a passage. **— un vers**, to mutilate a verse.

3. *Paint.* to bungle, to botch (a figure).

ESTROPIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to cripple one's self, to main one's self ; **2.** to cripple each other.

ESTUAIRE, èstuèr', [Lat. : æstuarium, æstus, tide, flood], *sm.* **1.** † pond ; **2.** strand : a sinuous shore covered by the flood tide ; **3.** estuary : the large mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current ; an arm of the sea.

ESTURGEON, èsturzhôn, [O. H. Ger. : sturio ; Ger. : St.r, sturgeon], *sm. Ichth.* sturgeon : a large sea-fish.

ÉSULE, ézul', [Lat. : esula], *sf. Bot.* esula, spurge : the name of several plants of the order euphorbiaceæ. — ronde, petty spurge. **Petite —**, cypress spurge. **Grande —**, caper spurge.

ET, é ; the *t* is always mute [Lat. : et], *conj.* and : *a*) used to connect two words or sentences ; *b*) used as an expletive, to give more emphasis to the sentence ; both ; *c*) at the beginning of a sentence, in biblical or poetical language. *a*) **L'ambition et l'avarice des hommes sont les sources de leur malheur**, ambition and covetousness are the springs of men's misfortune. **Le sage est ménager du temps et des paroles**, the wise man spares both his time and his words. **Bon et sage**, good and wise. **Il y a une grande différence entre lui et moi**, there is a great difference between him and me. **Tout ce que j'aperçois me charme et m'intéresse**, all I see charms and interests me. **La vertu, la constance et la pauvreté ne s'épuisent jamais**, virtue, constancy and poverty are never exhausted. *b*) **Le beau temps et la pluie, et le froid et le chaud, sont des fonds qu'avec elle on épuise bientôt**, the weather and rain, the cold and heat are subjects of conversation soon exhausted with her. **Nous osons à cette heure et parler et écrire**, we dare now both speak and write. *c*) **Et Jésus se rendit sur la montagne des Oliviers**, and Jesus went unto the mount of Olives. *Bib. Jean.* VIII. 1. **Et vous prononcerez un arrêt si cruel** ! and you will pronounce so cruel a decree ! *Rac.* **Et moi, je vous soutiens que mes vers sont fort bons**, and I maintain that my verses are very good. *Mol. Mis.* I. 2. **Et je pleurais ! et je me trouvais à plaindre** ! and I was weeping ! and I found myself unhappy ! *J. J. Rouss. Hél.* V. 9. **Ainsi parla-t-il, et chacun de rire**, thus he spoke, and everybody burst out laughing. *La Font.*

ÉTABLAGE, établazh', [établer], *sm.* stabling : the price paid for housing beasts.

ÉTABLE, établ', [Lat. : stabulum], *sf.* **1.** stable : a building for housing beasts, especially oxen ; stall ; cattle-shed ; house. **— à bœufs**, ox-stall. **— à vaches**, cow-house. **Mettre à l'—**, to stall. **Étables d'Augias**, Augean stables.

2. (for pigs) sty, pig-sty, hog-sty, hoggery.

ÉTABLE, établ', *sm. Naut.* stem, **S'aborder de franc —**, to run foul of each other.

ÉTABLER, établé-r, [étable], *va.* to stable : to put or keep in a stable.

ÉTABLI, E, établi, *adj.* **1.** fixed ; set ; laid ; **2.** established. **Le gouvernement —**, the established government.

3. proved ; **4.** settled ; set up. **Vous êtes trop bien — dans mon cœur**, you are too well set up in my heart. **Une réputation bien établie**, a well settled reputation.

5. (of accounts) drawn up.

ÉTABLI, établi, [établir], *sm.* **1.** board, shopboard (of a tailor) ; **2.** bench, work-bench (of a joiner, etc.).

ÉTABLIR, établir, [Lat. : stabilire ; O. Fr. : establir], *va.* **1.** to fix : to make fast, firm or stable ; to ground ; **2.** to set, to lay ; to put, to place. **— les fondements d'un édifice**, to lay the foundations of an edifice.

3. to establish : *a*) to place on a firm basis ; to set up ; *b*) to found, to institute to set up ; *c*) to settle, to place in a permanent state ; *d*) to settle, to fix in an abode ; *e*) to settle, to set up (in any business or way of life) ; *f*) (of a daughter) to settle, to marry ; *g*) to appoint, to set up ; *h*) to found, to create ; to institute, to constitute ; *i*) to appoint, to ordain, to enact : to sanction, to confirm, to make good ; *j*) to prove, to show, to make good ; *k*) to state. *a*) **— sa réputation**, to establish one's reputation. **Solon établit la liberté sur la justice**, Solon set up liberty upon justice. **Chaque homme important prétendait — sa fortune sur la ruine publique**, every man of importance pretended to establish his own fortune upon the public ruin. *Volt.* *b*) **— une manufacture**, to set up a manufactory. **— une correspondance entre deux villes**, to establish a correspondence between two towns. *c*) **Les Phocéens établirent dans la Gaule une colonie qu'ils nommèrent Marseille**, the Phoceans founded in Gaul a colony which they named Marseilles. **Constantin établit le siège de l'empire à Constantinople**, Constantine established the seat of the empire at Constantinople. *d*) **Je l'établirai dans son nouvel appartement**, I shall set him up in his new apartments. **Certainement ceux qui sont riches et qui sont bien établis dans les pays étrangers, ne quitteront pas leurs établissements pour retourner en France**, surely those who are rich and well settled in foreign countries, will never leave their establishments for returning to France. **Il a établi sa résidence à Paris**, he has fixed his residence in Paris. *e*) **Il a bien établi ses enfants**, he has settled his children well. *f*) **— une fille**, to settle a daughter. *g*) **Il établit des juges d'une probité reconnue**, he appointed judges of acknowledged integrity. *h*) **La loi qui établit cette nouvelle magistrature**, the law which instituted this new magistracy. *Boss.* **Servius Tullius établit le cens**, Servius Tullius created the census. **— un gouvernement**, to establish a government. *i*) **— des lois**, to establish laws. **— une doctrine**, to establish a doctrine. *j*) **— une vérité**, to prove a truth. *k*) **— l'état de la question**, to state the question. **— un fait**, to state a fact.

4. to lay down, to set up ; to ground. **— des principes**, to lay down principles. **La raison sur laquelle il établit sa pensée**, the reason on which he grounds his thought. *Pascal. Prov.* 4.

5. to erect, to put, to set up. **On établit des boutiques sur les boulevards**, they set up booths along the boulevards.

6. to lay, to impose (a tax) ; **7.** to make up (an account) ; **8.** *Naut*, to set, to trim (a sail). **— une balance**, *Comm.* to strike a balance.

ÉTABLIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to settle : to fix one's habitation, to establish a residence. **Ils se sont établis en province**, they have settled in the country. **Il est allé s'— en Amérique**, he went and settled in America.

2. to settle one's self ; to place one's self ; to stay. **Il s'est établi sans façon au coin du feu**, he settled himself unceremoniously by the fireside.

3. to settle : to marry ; **4.** to set up in business, to set up for one's self, to set up. **S'— pour son compte**, to set up on one's own account.

5. to set up for, to constitue one's self. **S'— juge des actes d'autrui**, to constitute one's self judge of another's actions.

6. to be established ; to be founded ; to be instituted ; to be formed. **De nouvelles doctrines s'établissent**, new doctrines are being established. **Si on pouvait observer une langue dans ses progrès successifs on verrait les règles s'— peu à peu**, were it possible to observe a language in all its successive steps, we should see how the rules are established by degrees. [*Impers.* :] **Il s'établit depuis peu parmi eux l'opinion que...**, by little and little the opinion was established among them that... **Il s'établit dès ce jour la liaison la plus intime**, from that day a most intimate connection was formed between them.

ÉTABLISSEMENT, établis'mân-t, [établir], *sm.* **1.** establishment : *a*) the act of establishing ; settling, settlement, setting up, foundation ; *b*) the state of being established ; settlement, fixed state ; *c*) a place of residence, or a place for transacting business ; *d*) that which is instituted or established for private or public uses ; *e*) agency, factory ; manufactory ; works ; *f*)

foundation, institution; *g*) *pl.* regulations; body of laws and customs; *h*) *Naut.* time of high water at new and full moon. *a*) **L' — d'un tribunal,** the establisment of a court. **L' — de Carthage est attribué à Didon,** the foundation of Carthage is attributed to Dido. **L' — du christianisme,** the establishment of Christianity. *b*) **Tout — vient tard et dure peu,** every establishment comes late and is of but short duration. *La Font.* **Frais de premier —,** first expenses. **Je n'y ferai point un long —,** I shall not stay long there. *e*) **Cette fabrique est un bel —,** that manufactory is a fine establishment. **Établissements dangereux,** dangerous establishments. *f*) **Les hôpitaux et autres établissements de charité,** the hospitals and other charitable foundations.

2. settlement : *a*) the act of establishing a colony; *b*) colony; *c*) the act of settling down; settling; *d*) marriage; *e*) place, situation. *a*) **Deux siècles après la guerre de Troie, une colonie d'Ioniens fit faire un — sur les côtes de l'Asie, dont elle avait chassé les anciens habitants,** two centuries after the Trojan war, a colony of Ionians settled on the coasts of Asia, from which they had driven away the ancient inhabitants. *Barthélemy. Anach.* 72. *b*) **Tout concourait à la prospérité des établissements du Canada,** all things contributed to the prosperity of the Canadian settlements. *Raynal. e*) **Il s'est donné beaucoup de peine pour l' — de ses enfants,** he has given himself a great deal of trouble for the settling of his children. *d*) **Ma fille désormais ne peut plus espérer d'—,** my daughter may now no longer hope for her settlement. *e*) **Ils osent honorer le mérite dénué de grands établissements,** they are so bold as to honour merit, even though it is not accompanied by any influential position. **On lui a procuré un bon —,** they have afforded him a good position.

3. setting up in business; 4. *Milit.* settling; cantonment (of the quarters); 5. proof; proving, making good; statement, stating (of a fact, a question, etc.).

ÉTAGE, étazh', [O. Fr.: estage; Lat.: stāre, to stand], *sm.* 1. story or storey, floor : one of the vertical divisions of a building. **Maison à sept étages,** house seven stories high. **Maison à un —,** house of one story. **Le premier —,** the first floor *or* story. **Demeurer au troisième —,** to live on the third floor.

2. tier, row. **Deux étages de redoutes,** two rows of redoubts. **Une coiffure à triple —,** a head-dress composed of three tiers. **Un menton à double —,** a double chin. [*Fam.*:] **C'est un sot à triple —,** he is a most egregious fool.

3. *Geol.* layers; 4. *Fig.* degree : *a*) rank, quality, station; *b*) a step to another step, gradation; class, kind. *a*) **Des gens du plus haut —,** people of the highest degree. **Des gens de bas —,** people of low degree, low vulgar people. *b*) **Monsieur. dans la faiblesse duquel il y avait bien des étages,** Monsieur, in whose weakness there were many degrees. *de Retz.* **Des serments de tous étages,** oaths of all kinds. *Mol.*

ÉTAGER, étazhé-r, [étage], *va.* [*Nous étageons*; *j'étageais*; *étageant.*] 1. to place in rows one above the other; 2. to taper the hair.

ÉTAGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be placed, *or* arranged, in rows one above the other. **Les maisons s'étagent sur la colline,** the houses are placed in rows one above the other on the hill.

ÉTAGÈRE, étazhêr', [étage], *sf.* 1. shelves *pl.*, set of shelves; 2. dresser; 3. whatnot : a stand of two or three stories. **— de cheminée,** over-mantle. **— de serre,** greenhouse staging. **— de bibliothèque,** portable book-case.

ÉTAGUE, étag, *sf. Naut.* the hoisting of the yards.

ÉTAI ètè, [O. Fr.: estaye; Flem.: staede; Eng.: stay], *sm.* stay : *a*) prop, support, shore; *b*) *Naut.* one of the large ropes used to support masts, and leading from the head of some mast down to some other mast; fore-and-aft stay. *b*) **Faux —,** preventer stay. **Collier d' —,** collar of a stay. **— du grand mât,** main-stay. **— de misaine,** fore-stay. **— du mât d'artimon,** mizzen-stay. **Voile d' —,** stay-sail.

ÉTAIM, ètan, [estaim; Lat.: stamen, thread], *sm.* carded wool.

ÉTAIN, ètan, [estain, from Lat. stannum. tin], *sm.* 1. tin : a malleable, ductile, white metal. **Mine d' —,** tin-mine. **— commun,** block tin. **Feuille d'—** tin-foil. **Cri de l' —,** creaking of tin. **Potée d' —,** pewter.

2. pewter : an alloy of tin and lead, or of tin and zinc. **Vaisselle d' —,** pewter plate.

3. **Étain de glace, — gris,** bismuth, tinglass.

ÉTAL, étal, [Ger.: Stall], *sm. Pl. Étaux.* 1. stall (of a butcher); 2. butcher's shop, shop.

ÉTALAGE, étalazh', [étaler], *sm.* 1. exposure for sale; goods exposed for sale goods on show; 2. shop-window. **L' — d'un marchand,** a trademan's shop-window. **Cela n'est bon qu'à servir d' —,** that is good only for show. **Vol à l' —,** shop-lifting.

3. stallage : duty paid for having stalls where goods are exposed for sale; 4. *Fig.* show, display; ostentation. **Un — d'éloquence,** a display of eloquence. **Faire — de ses richesses,** to make a display of (to show off) one's wealth.

ÉTALAGISTE, étalazhist', *adj. Com.* keeping a stall. **Libraire —,** stall bookseller: one who sells books on a stall in the street. *Marchand —,* stall-keeper.

ÉTALAGISTE, *sm. f.* stall-keeper.

ÉTALE, étal', [étaler], *adj.* slack, still. **Mer étale,** slack water.

ÉTALER, étalé-r, [étal], *va.* 1. to expose for sale; to show (goods, etc.); 2. to spread out, to lay out; to spread; to show. **— une carte,** to spread out a map. **— une robe,** to lay out a gown. **— des livres sur une table,** to spread books upon a table. **— son jeu,** to show one's hand, to spread one's cards on the table.

3. to display : *a*) to show, to make a display of, to make a show of, to put forth; *b*) to show off, to set off, to set out ostentatiously; to parade. *a*) **Par ce trait de magnificence, le prince à ses sujets étalait sa puissance,** by this trait of magnificence, the prince displayed his power before the eyes of his subjects. *La Font. Fab.* VII. 6. **Elle m'étale avec plaisir toute sa belle âme,** she willingly shows me her noble heart. **Ses pistoles qu'il étala sur la table,** his pistoles which he spread out on the table. *Le Sage. b*) **Plus soigneux d' — de l'érudition que de parler avec précision,** more careful to set off his erudition than to speak with precision. **Je ne veux point vous — davantage toutes mes raisons,** I will not further lay before you all my reasons. *Mme de Sév.* **Je vous laisse — votre zèle,** I leave you to display your zeal. *Rac.* **— un grand luxe,** to display great luxury.

4. *Naut.* to stand, to hold against; to stop (tide); to ride out, to weather out (a storm).

ÉTALER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to show one's self off; 2. to spread one's self out, to stretch one's self out; to sprawl, to lie sprawling. **S' — sur l'herbe,** 1. to stretch one's self out on the grass; 2. to fall sprawling on the ground.

ÉTALEUR, EUSE, étalœr, lœz', *sm. f.* V. *Étalagiste.*

ÉTALIER, étalyé, [étal], *sm.* journeyman butcher.

ÉTALINGUER, étalanghé-r, *va. Naut.* to clinch, to bend, to tie, (the cable to the anchor).

ÉTALINGURE, étalangur', *sf. Naut.* clinch, bend (of a cable).

ÉTALON, étalôn, [O. Fr.: estalon, stallion from Low Lat.: stallum, stable], *sm.* 1. stallion : an entire male horse. **— de haras,** stud-horse.

ÉTALON, étalon, [Ger.: Stiel manche; O. Fr.: estel post, stake], *sm.* standard (of weight or measure). **— du mètre,** standard of the metre. **D' —,** standard.

ÉTALONNAGE, étalonazh', **ÉTALONNEMENT,** étàlon'mân-t, [étalonner], *sm.* stamping, sealing (weight, etc.).

ÉTALONNER, étaloné-r, [étalon], *va.* to stamp, to seal (weights and measures).

ÉTALONNER, *vn.* to horse a mare.

ÉTAMAGE, étamazh', [étamer], *sm.* 1. tinning; 2. silvering (of glass), plating.

ÉTAMBOT, étânbô, [hybrid word; O. Fr.: estant, from ester, to stand; bord, common in Germanic languages; Eng.; board; Ger.: Bord, for Brett; Dutch.: bord, plank], *sm. Naut.* sternpost : the aftermost timber of a ship that supports the rudder.

ÉTAMBRAI, étânbré, [orig. obscure; perhaps : *étancher*, and ***braye***, covering, trousers], *sm. Naut.* partner (of a mast or capstern.)

ÉTAMER, étamé-r, [étain], *va.* 1. to tin to overlay with tin; 2. to silver : to cover with tin-foil amalgamated; to plate. **— une casserolle,** to tin a saucepan. **— une glace,** to silver a looking-glass.

ÉTAMEUR, étamœr, *sm.* 1. tinman, tinker : a mender of kettles, pans, etc.; 2. silverer (of looking-glasses.)

ÉTAMINE, étamin', [étaim], *sf.* 1. stamin : a slight woollen cloth; 2. tamine, taminy, tammy : *a*) hair or worsted cloth; *b*) a strainer or bolter of hair or worsted cloth; bolting cloth, sieve. **Passer par l' —,** *Fig.* to be carefully sifted; to pass through the ordeal.

3. *Bot.* stamen : the male apparatus of a flower; *Gard.* thrum. **A étamines,** stamened.

ÉTAMINIER, étaminyé, [étamine], *sm.* taminy-weaver; stamin-maker.

ÉTAMOIR, étamwar, *sm. Technol.* soldering board.

ÉTAMPAGE, étânpazh', *sm.* stamping.

ÉTAMPE, ètanp', *sf.* 1. stamp : an instrument for making impressions; 2. horseshoe punch; 3. swage : a tool used for making mouldings on sheet iron; 4. heading-tool (for nails.).

ÉTAMPER, ètanpé-r, [estamper], *va.* 1. to stamp, to impress with a stamp; to give the requisite form to a piece of iron etc... by means of a stamp; 2. to punch; to perforate plates of metal with a tool of steel or punch; to punch holes in a horseshoe. **— maigre,** to punch near the edge. **— gras,** to punch further from the edge.

ÉTAMPEUR étânpœr, *sm.* stamper: one who stamps.

ÉTAMPURE, étânpur', *sf.* stamping.

ÉTAMURE, étamur', [étamer], *sf.* tinning : the matter used for tinning.

ÉTANCE, étans', [O. Fr. : estance; ester], *sf. Naut.* stanchion, prop, shore. **— d'écoutilles**, Samson's post.

ÉTANCHE, étânsh', [étancher], *adj.* tight : not leaky, not admitting the passage of a fluid ; water-tight ; steam-tight. **Navire —**, tight ship. [*Subst.* :] **A — d'eau**, water-proof. **Mettre à —**, to stop.

ÉTANCHÉITÉ, étânshéité, *sf. Naut.* water tightness, freedom from leakage.

ÉTANCHEMENT, étânsh'mânt-t, *sm.* **1.** stanching (of blood) ; **2.** stopping (of liquids) ; **3.** quenching (of thirst),

ÉTANCHER, étânshé-r, [O. Fr. : estancher ; estanc, étang, pond ; Lat. : stagnāre, to be stagnant], *va.* **1.** to stop : to hinder liquids from running. **— une source**, to stop a spring. **— ses larmes**, to stop one's tears. **— une voie d'eau**, *Naut.* to stop a leak.

2. to stanch (blood) ; **3.** to quench, to slake (thirst) ; **4.** *Naut.* to free (a boat or ship) from water.

ÉTANCHER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be stopped ; to be stanched ; **2.** to be quenched.

ÉTANÇON, étânsôn, [O. Fr. : estant, ester], *sm.* stanchion, prop, stay, support, shore.

ÉTANÇONNEMENT, étanson'mân-t, *sm.* propping, shoring.

ÉTANÇONNER, étânsoné-r, [étançon], *va.* to prop, to shore, to support, to shore up, † to shoar, to underprop.

ÉTANFICHE, étânfish', [O. Fr. : estant : fiche] *sf.* height, of several strata, or beds of stone, in a quarry.

ÉTANG, étân ; the *g* is always mute ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [O. Fr. : estang ; Lat. : stagnum], *sm.* **1.** pond, pool ; a small lake. **Ouvrir la bonde d'un —**, to open the sluice of a pond. **Peupler, empoissonner un —**, to stock a pond with fish. **Pêcher un —**, to drag a pond.

2. smithy trough.

ÉTANGUE, étâng' [O. H. Ger. : zanga ; Ger. : Zange, tongs], *sf. Coin.* large pincers, large tongs.

ÉTANT, étân-t, *pr. p.* of *Être.*

TOUT EN ÉTANT, *adv. phr.* though.

ÉTAPE, étap', [O. Fr. : estape ; Low Lat. : stapula], *sf.* **1.** † staple, mart, market, emporium. **Les barbares obligèrent les Romains d'établir des étapes et de commercer avec eux,** the Barbarians constrained the Romains to set up marts and trade with them. *Montesq. Esp. des L.* XXI, 15. **Calais étant l' — des draps anglais,** Calais being the mart for English stuffs. *L. Grégoire.*

2. *Milit.* rations, allowance (for soldiers on the march) ; forage (for horses) ; **3.** depot, magazine (on the line of march ; **4.** halting-place, station, stage : place of rest. **Arriver à l' —**, to arrive at the halting-place. **Brûler l' —**, to pass through a halting-place without stopping. [*Fig.* :] **Les étapes de la civilisation**, the halting-places of civilization.

5. stage, halting-place, station : distance between two places of rest. **Cette — est longue**, this stage is long. **A chaque — de la vie**, at every move through life. **Antioche marque la seconde — des progrès du christianisme**, Antioch stands for the second halting-place in the progress of christianity. *E. Renan.*

6. nailer's anvil ; bickern.

ÉTAPIER, étapyé, *sm. Milit.* distributor of rations.

ÉTARQUE, étark', *adj. Naut.* (of a sail) hoisted home, hoisted quite aloft.

ÉTARQUER, étarké-r, *va. Naut.* to hoist home, to hoist quite aloft.

ÉTARQURE, étarkur', *sf. Naut.* depth, drop (of a sail).

ÉTAT, éta ; the *t* is always mute ; but the *s* of the plural is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [O. Fr. : estat ; Lat. : status], *sm.* **1.** state : *a*) the mode of being or of existence ; *b*) condition, situation, position, predicament, case ; (in an ill sense) plight ; *Fam.* pickle, mess ; *c*) *Med.* acme (of a disease), crisis, height, stationary point ; *d*) rank, quality, condition, station, status; *e*) establishment, manner of living. *a*) **Selon le philosophe de Genève, l' — de nature est un — de paix ; selon le philosophe de Malmesbury, c'est un — de guerre**, according to the philosopher of Geneva, the state of nature is a state of peace ; according to the philosopher of Malmesbury, it is a state of war. *Diderot.* **— d'innocence**, state of innocence. **— de péché**, a sinful state. **— civil**, social state. **Actes de l' — civil**, certificates of birth, marriages and death. **Officier de l' — civil**, registrar of births, marriages and death. **Question d' —**, disputed birth right. **— de prévention**, *Law-t.* commitment. **— d'accusation**, indictment. **— du ciel**, *Astron.* state of the stars. **— solide** *Phys.* solid state. **— de santé**, state of health. **— de maladie**, state of disease. **Elle est dans un — déplorable**, she is in a deplorable condition. **En l' — ou je suis**, in the state I am in. **Ils m'ont mis dans l' — où vous me voyez**, they have put me in the plight in which you see me. **Il est dans un bel —**, he is in a nice mess. **En bon —**, in a good state, in good condition ; well conditioned ; sound ; (of a building) in good repair. **En mauvais —**, in a bad state, in bad condition ; ill-conditioned ; unsound ; (of a building) out of repair. **En — de**, in a state of ; in condition to, able to ; in a posture of. **Son âme était en — de paraître devant Dieu**, his soul was in a state fit to appear before God. **Il est hors d' — de reconnaître le danger**, he is unable to acknowledge the danger. **Mettre en — de**, to put in a state of ; to enable to, to qualify for ; to prepare for ; to fit up (things). **Mettre quelqu'un en — de faire quelque chose**, to enable a person to do something. **Je le mets hors d' — de faire du mal**, I put him in a state of not being able to do harm. **Mettre une place en — de défense**, to put a place in a state of defence. **Se mettre en — de**, to prepare one's self for, to put one's self in a posture to. **En —**, in a good state, in good condition. **Mettre les choses en —**, to fit up things. **Tenir une chose en —**, to keep a thing ready, in readiness ; to hold a thing fast, in its place ; to keep a thing in the same condition it is in. **Laisser les choses en —**, to leave things as they are ; **En l' —**, things being as they are ; *Law-t.* as the case stands. **En tout — de cause**, however it may be. **L' — de la question**, the state of the question. *d*) **Il ne faut pas avoir des goûts au-dessus de son —**, one must not have tastes for things above one's own condition. **D'où vient que personne en la vie n'est satisfait de son état** ? how is it that nobody in the world is satisfied with his condition ? *La Font. Fab.* XII. 9. *e*) **Tenir un grand —, avoir un grand — de maison**, to keep up a large establishment.

† **Faire état de**, *a*) † to act as ; *b*) to rely upon, to depend upon ; to make sure of ; to reckon on ; *c*) to intend, to purpose, to propose ; *d*) to esteem, to value, to care, to regard, to have a regard for, to make account of, to think highly of. *b*) **Faites — de moi comme du plus chaud de vos amis**, rely upon me as the warmest of your friends. *Mol. Improm.* III. *c*) **Je fais — de partir demain**, I intend to set out to morrow. *d*) **Si de mes conseils vous faites peu d' —**, if you make little account of my advice. **Faire beaucoup d' — d'un homme**, to value a man highly. **Faire peu d' — des menaces d'une personne**, to care little for a person's threats.

† **Faire état que**, to think, to believe, to presume, to judge, to suppose ; to be assured that. **Je fais — que dans cette occasion il manqua de courage**, I think he was wanting in courage on that occasion. **Faites — que jamais les pères, les papes, les conciles ni l'Écriture, n'ont parlé de cette sorte**, be assured that neither fathers, popes, councils nor the Scriptures have ever spoken in such a manner.

2. list : *a*) roll, register ; *b*) return, report statement ; *c*) account inventory, statement ; **— de situation**, *Mil.* muster-roll, muster-file. **Être porté sur les états**, to be in muster. **Rayer des états**, to strike off the lists. **Faire l' — de**, to return, to make a return of. **Dresser un — des pensions**, to draw up a pension list. **— de frais**, account of expenses. **— de dettes**, account of debts. **— des lieux**, written account of the state of repair of premises. **— de siège**, state of siege.

3. profession, calling ; **4.** trade, business, craft. **En Égypte, le fils était obligé d'embrasser l' — de son père**, in Egypt, the son was compelled to embrase his father's calling *J. J. Rousseau.* **Corps d' —**, trade-corporation, craft.

5. state : *a*) *pl.* the bodies that constitute the legislature of a country or province ; *b*) estate ; one of the orders or classes of men forming the body politic ; *c*) mode of government ; *d*) the government ; the principal persons in a government ; *e*) the body politic, the community ; the whole body of people united under one government ; *f*) empire, dominion, territory. *a*) **Tenir les états**, to hold the states. **États généraux**, States-general. **Pays d'états**, countries or provinces where the states were held. *b*) **Le tiers —**, the third estate. *c*) **— monarchique**, monarchical state. **— républicain**, republican state. **— populaire**, popular state. *d*) **Ministre d' —**, minister of State. **Sécrétaire d' —**, secretary of State. **Conseil d' —**, council of state. **Homme d' —**, statesman. **La raison d' —**, state policy, the interest of the State. **Prison d' —**, state-prison. **Prisonnier d' —**, state-prisoner. **Affaire d' —**, state-affair, matter of state ; *Fig.* mighty matter. *e*) **Chaque — a ses lois**, every state has its laws. **Servir l' —**, to serve the state. **Troubler l' —**, to disturb the state. *f*) **Le plus grand — ne peut souffrir qu'un maître**, the largest state can only bear one master. **Pierre ne voulait pas introduire dans ses États les mœurs turques, mais les nôtres**, Peter was unwilling to introduce into his states Turkish manners, but ours. *Volt.* **L' — ecclésiastique**, the papal state.

ÉTATISATION, etatizâ'zyon, *sf. Neol.* State-ruling, state-management, state-direction. **L' — de l'industrie des armements**, the state-management of the country's arming industry.

ÉTATISME, etatizm, *sm.* statism : doctrine of the Stat · in contradistinction with that of indiv duality.

ÉTAT-MAJOR, etamazhôr, *sm.* **1.** staff (*pl.* staffs) : *a*) *Milit.* the body of officers attached to the commander of an army, or to a general ; *b*) the body of officers attached to any establishment. *a*) **— général**, general staff. **— de place**, garrison staff. **— d'un régiment**, regimental staff.

— de l'artillerie, staff of the artillery. **Chef d' —**, chief of the staff. **Officier d' —**, staff-officer. **— d'un vaisseau**, ship's officers, staff officers.

2. staff-office.

ÉTATS-UNIS, éta-zuni, *sm. pl. Geog.* the United States.

ÉTAU, étô, [from estoc, which comes from Ger. Stock, stick, stem], *sm.* [*Pl.Étaux*] vice : a smith's instrument consisting of jaws (*mâchoires*) closing by a screw (*vis*), for holding work, as in filing, etc. **— à main**, hand-vice. [*Fig.* :] **Être pris, serré comme dans un —**, to be held as if within the grasp of a vice.

ÉTAYAGE, étayazgh, **ÉTAYEMENT**, été-mân-t, [étayer], *sm.* propping, shoring up, supporting.

ÉTAYER, étèyé-r, [étai], *va.* [*J'étaye* or *étaie, nous étayons; j'étayais; j'étayai; j'étayerai, étairai* or *étairai; j'étaierais, étaierais* or *étairais: que j'étaye* or *étaie; que j'étayasse; étayant, étayé.*] to prop, to shore up, to support, to stay, to underprop.

ÉTAYER, (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to support each other. **Ces possessions étaient trop éloignées les unes des autres pour s' — mutuellement**, there was too great a distance between those possessions for them to be able to support one another.

ETC., ètsetera, abbreviation of Et *Cætera*, etc.

ET CÆTERA, ètsétéra, [Lat., and the other things], et cætera, and so on, and so forth.

ÉTÉ, été, [Lat. : æstas, summer], *sm.* summer : *a*) the warm season of the year; *b*) *Fig.* prime of life. *a*) **— astronomique**, astronomical summer. **— de la Saint-Martin**, St. Martin's summer : the mild weather, at the latter end of autumn ; (in America) Indian summer. **D' —**, summer. **Au milieu de l' —**, in the middle of summer. **Le milieu de l' —**, midsummer. *b*) **L' — de la vie**, the prime of life.

ÉTEIGNEUR, EUSE, étènyœr, nyœz'-*sm. f.* extinguisher : a person who extinguishes.

ÉTEIGNOIR, ètènywar, [éteindre], *sm.* extinguisher : *a*) a small conical cap of metal used to put out a candle ; *b*) *Fig.* damper, that which extinguishes, damps or checks. **La crainte de déplaire est l' — de la raison**, the fear of displeasing checks one's reason. *Volt.*

ÉTEINDRE, étandr, [Lat. : ëxtinguëre, extinctum ; ex, out, stinguëre, to quench], *va.* [*J'éteins, tu éteins, il éteint, nous éteignons, vous éteignez, ils éteignent ; j'éteignais, nous éteignions ; j'éteignis ; j'éteindrai ; j'éteindrais ; que j'éteigne ; que j'éteignisse ; éteignant, éteint.*] **1.** to extinguish : *a*) to put out, to quench, to suffocate, to smother ; (in blowing) to blow out ; *b*) to quench, to allay, to slake, to slack ; *c*) to cloud, to obscure ; to dim ; *d*) to cool, to cool down ; to damp, to check ; to appease, to allay, to still, to quell, to calm ; *e*) to suppress, to stifle, to destroy, to put down ; to put an end to ; to extirpate. to exterminate ; to eradicate, to root out. *a*) **— le feu**, to put out the fire. **— un incendie**, to extinguish a great fire. **— la lumière**, to put out the light. **— une bougie**, to blow out a candle. *b*) **Rien n'est plus doux que d'aller — sa soif dans un clair ruisseau**, nothing is more pleasing than to quench one's thirst in a clear brook. *Fén. Fab.* **Cette soif de régner que rien ne peut —**, this thirst for reigning that nothing can quench. *Rac. Eph.* IV. 4. *c*) **La tristesse avait éteint l'éclat de ses yeux**, sadness had dimmed the brightness of his eyes. *Fén. Tél.* 17. *d*) **— l'ardeur de la fièvre**, to cool the heat of a fever. **— le feu des passions**, to cool the fire of passions. **— les sentiments**, to cool the feelings. *e*) **L'indifférence éteint en quelque sorte la volonté**, indifference suppresses the will in some sort. *Bossuet.* **La mort avait éteint ses yeux**, death had closed his eyes. *Fén. Tél.* 17. **Il éteint cet amour, source de tant de haine**, he quenches that love from which so much hatred arose. **Les larmes de la reine ont éteint cet espoir**, the queen's tears have destroyed that hope. *Rac. Bérén.* V. 7. **Pour — à jamais ces troubles intestins**, to put an end for ever to these intestine troubles. *Corn.* **Il renverse vos fortunes, Il éteint vos familles**, he overturns your fortunes and destroys your families. *Massillon.* **Rien ne peut — l'ambition des hommes**, nothing can kill ambition in men. *Bossuet.*

2. to slake, to slack : to cause to combine with water. **— de la chaux**, to slake lime.

3. to temper (iron) ; **4.** to water (pins) ; **5.** to silence. **— le feu d'une batterie**, to silence a battery.

6. to buy up, to redeem (an annuity) ; to pay off, to liquidate (a debt) ; **7.** to obliterate ; to cancel, to annul. **— et abolir un crime**, to cancel and obliterate a crime.

8. *Paint.* to soften down ; to weaken, to dim.

ÉTEINDRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to go out, to be extinguished, to be quenched, to be put out. **Le feu s'éteint**, the fire is going out. **Ce volcan s'est éteint**, this volcano is extinguished.

2. to be dimmed, to be clouded : to lose one's brightness. **Les yeux s'allument et s'éteignent en un moment**, in a moment, his eyes sparkle and lose their brightness. *Pascal.*

3. to become extinct: *a*) to be exterminated; to perish, to be lost ; to come to an end ; *b*) to die, to die off, to be destroyed, to perish ; to cool, to grow cool, to quench. *a*) **Cette famille s'est éteinte**, this family has become extinct. *b*) **Les empires, ainsi que les hommes, doivent croître, dépérir et s'—**, empires, men must grow, decay and perish. **Tout change, tout s'use, tout s'éteint**, everything changes, wears out and is destroyed. **Son ardeur s'est éteinte**, his ardour has cooled.

4. to die peaceably, to die. **Il s'éteignit le 1er mars, âgé de quatre-vingts ans**, he died on the first of March, at the age of eighty. **Un malade qui s'éteint**, a sick person who is dying. **Elle s'éteignit sans avoir laissé échapper une seule plainte**, she expired without even once complaining. *Balzac.*

5. to die away ; to sink or decrease gradually, as the voice ; **6.** to pass away, to disappear, to vanish. **Ma colère s'éteint toujours au moment où finit le combat**, my anger is always appeased as soon as the combat is over. **Les plus vives passions s'éteignent**, the most ardent of passions die out. *A. De Muss.* **Ce jour qui va s'— est le dernier pour moi**, this day which will soon pass away, is the last to me.

ÉTEINT, E, étan-t, tan-t', *pa. p.* of *Éteindre*, **1.** extinct, extinguished : *a*) quenched, put out ; out ; *b*) having ceased to exist, brought to an end. *a*) **La bougie est éteinte**, the candle is out. **Un feu mal —**, a fire not entirely put out. *b*) **Leur haine n'était pas encore éteinte**, their hatred was not yet extinct. **Hélas ! des rois bientôt la mémoire est éteinte**, alas ! the remembrance of kings soon passes away. **Une famille éteinte**, an extinct family.

2. dimmed, clouded, obscured ; dull, dim : dead ; lacklustre. **L'air morne, l'œil —**, with dejected look and lacklustre eye.

3. faint ; dying. **Non, lui dit-elle d'une voix presque éteinte, je n'accepte point ces présents**, no, said she in a dying voice, I do no accept those presents. *Marmontel, Contes mor. Soliman.* II.

4. (of lime) slaked.

ÉTENDAGE, étândazh', [étendre], *sm.* **1.** drying ; **2.** drying-poles *pl.* ; drying-ropes *pl.* ; **3.** drying-place, drying-room.

ÉTENDARD, étândar, [étendre], *sm.* standard : *a*) an ensign of war ; flag, colours, banner, streamer ; *b*) *Bot.* the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. *a*) **Arborer un —**, to erect a standard. [*Fig.*] **Suivre les étendards de, se ranger, marcher sous les étendards de**, to follow the banners of, to take sides with. **Lever l'—**, to raise the standard. **Lever, arborer l'— de la révolte**, to raise the standard of rebellion.

ÉTENDELLE, étândèl', [étendre], *sf. Glass-bl.* shed.

ÉTENDERIE, étând'ri, [étendre], *sf.* drying-room, drying-place.

ÉTENDEUR, *sm.*, **ÉTENDEUSE**, *sf.* stretcher : worker who spreads out paper, etc.

ÉTENDEUR, étândœr, *sm.* stretcher : anything that stretches **— de pantalon**, trousers-stretcher. **— de gants**, glove-stretcher.

ÉTENDOIR, étândwar, [étendre], *sm.* **1.** *Print.* peel : an instrument for hanging up printed sheets to dry ; **2.** drying-pole (for washed linen) ; **3.** *Technol.* drying-room, drying-place.

ÉTENDRE, étândr', [Lat. : extendĕre, extentum or extensum ; ex, out ; tendĕre to stretch], *va.* **1.** to extend : *a*) to lengthen, to lengthen out, to prolong, to prolongate, to draw out ; to run out ; *b*) to stretch, to stretch out ; to reach out ; to hold out, to put forth ; *c*) to spin out, to develop. *a*) **— une ligne**, to extend a line. *b*) **— les bras, les jambes**, to stretch out one's arms, one's legs. *c*) **— un sujet**, to develop a subject.

2. to spread : *a*) to extend in all directions ; to expand, to spread out, to distend, to stretch, to stretch out, to display ; to lay open ; *b*) to extend over, to overspread ; to lay (on, over). *a*) **Il étendit son manteau par terre**, he spread his cloak on the ground. **— un tapis**, to spread out a carpet. **On étend l'or sous le marteau**, gold is spread under the hammer. **— des troupes**, to spread out troops. **— ses ailes**, to spread out its wings. *b*) **— du beurre sur du pain**, to spread butter on bread.

3. to lay. **On étendit le blessé sur un lit**, they laid the wounded man upon a bed. **A peine fut-il étendu par terre que je lui tendis la main pour le relever**, as soon as he was laid on the ground, I stretched him out a helping hand to set him up again. **— un homme sur le carreau**, to lay a man sprawling : to lay dead, to kill a man on the spot.

4. to stretch : to extend or carry too far, to strain, to exaggerate. **— la courroie**, to stretch one's perquisities. **— les termes d'une loi**, to stretch the sense of a law. **— le sens d'un mot**, to stretch the meaning of a word.

5. to extend : *a*) to enlarge, to increase, to magnify, to widen, to expand ; *b*) to diffuse, to spread, to spread abroad ; *c*) to bestow on. *a*) **Il ne songe qu'à — ses propriétés**, he only thinks of enlarging his estate. **Il a considérablement étendu ses États**, he has considerably increased his dominions. **Plus on étend sa puissance, plus on est dévoré du désir de tout pouvoir**, the more we extend our power, the more we long for absolute

power *b*) **La découverte de l'Amérique a beaucoup étendu le commerce européen,** the discovery of America gave a great extension to European commerce. **— la lumière,** to diffuse light. **Il étend ses soins sur toutes les parties de l'Administration,** he attends very carefully to all the parts of the administration. **C'est un plaisir d'— sa vue sur cette belle campagne,** it is very agreeable to cast one's eyes over this beautiful country. **La mollesse... étend les bras, ferme l'œil et s'endort,** sloth stretches out her arms, closes her eyes and falls asleep. *Boil. Lutr.* 2. **Je vais, sur les vaincus étendant mes secours, consoler leur misère,** bestowing assistance on the vanquished, I will attempt to alleviate their misery.

6. to lengthen, to lengthen out : to extend in time ; to protract, to prolong ; to spin out. **— sa vie,** to lengthen out one's life.

7. to hang up. **— du linge sur une corde,** to hang up linen on a clothes-line.

8. to dilute : to weaken with water.

ÉTENDRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to spread, to stretch, to extend : *a*) to be spread, to be extended, *b*) to be spread, to spread abroad, to expand, to be stretched out ; to reach, to go (as far as). *a*) **L'or s'étend sous le marteau,** gold is spread under the hammer. **La cavalerie commençait à s'— dans la plaine,** the cavalry began to spread out over the plain. **L'ombre de cet arbre s'étend sur nos têtes,** this tree spreads its shadows over our heads. *b*) **L'empire des Perses s'étendait jusqu'à l'Indus,** the Persian empire reached as far as the Indus. *Montesq. Esprit d. L.* XXI. 8. **Alors leurs relations avec les autres hommes commencent à s'—,** then their connexions with other men begin to extend. **Sa réputation s'étend par toute la terre,** his fame is spread over the whole world. **Son esprit s'est étendu,** his mind has expanded. **Je crains bien que la haine qu'on a pour mon ami ne s'étende jusqu'à moi,** I fear indeed the hatred they bear to my friend, will be extended to me.

2. to stretch one's self, to stretch one's self out, to lay one's self down, to sprawl. **S'— sur le gazon,** to lay one's self upon the grass. **Ses jambes s'étendaient sous la table,** his legs were stretched under the table. **Il venait de s'— sur son lit pour se reposer,** he had just stretched himself out on his bed to take a rest. *E. Zola.*

3. to enlarge one's estate, to acquire land. **Ce propriétaire s'est fort étendu de ce côté,** that landlord has much enlarged his estate on this side.

4. to reach. **De cette terrasse, on voit aussi loin que la vue peut s'—,** from this terrace, you may see as far as the eye can reach. *Bescherelle.*

5. to expatiate, to enlarge upon ; to descant ; to launch ; to dwell. **Mais pourquoi m'— sur une matière où je puis tout dire en un mot ?** but why dwell upon this matter when a word is enough ? **Je me suis un peu étendu sur cette mort,** I have somewhat expatiated upon this death.

6. to last ; to extend, to reach. **La vie de l'homme ne s'étend guère au delà de cent ans,** man's life seldom exceeds a hundred years.

7. to stretch out, to branch out ; to spread forth ; to run out.

ÉTENDU, E, étându, *pa. p.* of *Étendre,* **1.** extended ; stretched out. **Les bras étendus,** the arms stretched out, with out-stretched arms.

2. stretched, lying. **Sur le bord d'un puits très profond dormait — de son long un enfant,** stretched out at full length a child was sleeping on the brink of a very deep well. *La Font. Fab.* V. 11.

3. *Chem.* diluted.

ÉTENDU, E, *adj.* extensive : having great extent ; large ; wide. **Une forêt fort étendue,** a very extensive forest. **Une vue étendue,** an extensive prospect.

ÉTENDUE, étându, [étendre], *sf.* **1.** extension : *a*) the property of matter by which it occupies space ; the state of being extended; expansion ; *b*) *Log.* the number of objects included under one general term ; **2.** extent : *a*) space, expanse ; *b*) compass, spread. **La vaste — des mers,** the wide expanse of the ocean. **Les corps célestes roulent dans l'—,** the heavenly bodies move on in space. **Une plaine d'une grande —,** a plain of vast extent. **L'— d'un État,** the extent of a country. **Votre pouvoir est de grande —,** your power is very extensive. *Pascal.* **Je veux la braver à sa vue, et donner à ma haine une libre —,** I will brave her openly, and give full scope to my hatred. *Rac. Andr.* II. 5.

3. compass : extent or limit of the voice ; volume ; **4.** duration. **Une grande — de voix,** a great compass of voice. **La vie de l'homme est d'une — bien bornée,** man's life is of very limited duration.

5. length. **L'— d'un discours,** the length of a speech. **Vous devriez donner un peu plus d'— à ce chapitre,** you ought to give a little more fulness to this chapter. *Acad.*

ÉTER, été-r, V. *Ester.*

ÉTERNEL, ELLE, étèrnal, [Lat. : æternalis ; æternus, eternal, from æviternus, ævum, age], *adj.* eternal : *a*) without beginning and without end ; *b*) without end ; endless, everlasting, immortal, undying ; *c*) unchangeable, immutable ; *d*) endless, ceaseless, unceasing ; continued ; continual. *a*) **Dieu est —,** God is eternal. *b*) **Le bonheur — du Paradis,** the eternal happiness of Paradise. **Vérité, justice éternelle, vers toi tous les bras sont tendus,** O truth, eternal justice, every arm is stretched towards thee. **Le calme, avant-coureur de l'éternelle paix,** that calmness which precedes eternal peace. *Lamartine.* **La passion voit tout —, mais la nature humaine veut que tout finisse,** all seems to be eternal for passion ; but in human nature everything must have an end. *Diderot.* **La ville éternelle,** the Eternal city. **Le sommeil —,** the sleep of eternity, eternal sleep. **La vie éternelle,** eternal life, life everlasting. **Un — adieu,** an everlasting farewell. *c*) **Une vérité éternelle,** an eternal truth. *d*) **Ce qui donne du prix à l'humaine existence, ah ! c'est de la beauté le spectacle — !** one thing which makes human existence precious, is the eternal spectacle of beauty. **Des plaintes éternelles,** unceasing lamentations. **Des haines étenelles,** endless hatred. **Une guerre éternelle,** an endless war. **Un causeur —,** an unwearied talker. **Ses discours éternels sur la morale fatiguent tout le monde,** his everlasting speeches on morality bore everybody. *Acad.*

ÉTERNEL, *sm.* Eternal, God, Everlasting.

ÉTERNELLEMENT, etèrnèl'mân-t, *adv.* eternally : *a*) without beginning and without end ; *b*) without end ; endlessly, everlastingly, for ever ; *c*) perpetually, without intermission, continually.

ÉTERNISER, étèrnizé-r, [Lat. : æternus, eternal], *va.* to eternize : *a*) to make endless ; to perpetuate ; *b*) to make for ever famous, to immortalize. *a*) **— un procès,** to carry a lawsuit to an unusual length. **On disait qu'il voulait — la guerre, afin de perpétuer son autorité,** they said he wished to make the war last, in order to perpetuate his authority. **— son nom,** to immortalize one's name. *b*) **Ils éternisèrent ainsi la mémoire de tant de malheurs,** thus they did eternize the memory of so many calamities. *Voltaire.* **Les Athéniens n'oublièrent rien pour — le souvenir de ceux qui étaient morts dans les combats,** the Athenians did not forget any thing that might keep up the remembrance of those who had perished in fighting. *Barthél.*

ÉTERNISER (S'), *v. refl.* to be eternized, to become eternal, to last for ever.

ÉTERNITÉ, étèrnité, [Lat. : æternitas], *sf.* eternity : *a*) duration or continuance without beginning or end ; *b*) duration without end ; *c*) the time after death ; *d*) a very long time, length of time. *a*) **Dieu est de toute —,** God is from all eternity. **Plusieurs pythagoriciens avaient admis l'— du monde,** some pythagoreans believed in the eternity of the world. *b*) **L'— des peines,** the eternity of punishments. *c*) **Je vois sans m'alarmer l'— paraître,** I contemplate without alarm coming eternity. *d*) **Cette heure si douloureuse m'a paru une —,** this most distressing hour seemed to me as if it would never end. **Cette maison durera une —,** this house will stand a rare time. **Ce palais est tout en marbre et fait pour l'—,** this palace is in marble and built to stand to the end of time. **Je vous ai attendu une —,** I have been waiting an age for you. **De toute —,** from time immemorial.

ÉTERNUE, étèrnu, *sf. Bot.* sneeze-wort, goose-tongue : *Achillea ptarmica,* a species of yarrow.

ÉTERNUER, étèrnué-r, [Lat. : sternutāre], *vn.* to sneeze. **Faire —,** to make sneeze.

ÉTERNUEUR, EUSE, étèrnuœr, œz', *sm. f.* sneezer, : one who sneezes frequently.

ÉTERNÛMENT *or* **ÉTERNUEMENT,** étèrnumân-t, *sm.* sneezing, sneeze : the act of one who sneezes ; sternutation.

ÉTÉSIENS, étézyan, [Gr. : ἐτησίαι, annual ; ἔτος, year], *adj. mpl.* etesian : said of northerly winds which prevail in summer in the Mediterranean.

ÉTÊTEMENT, étêt'mân-t, *sm. Hort.* heading, pollarding, topping (trees).

ÉTÊTER, étêté-r, [é ; tête], *va.* **1.** *Hort.* to head, to pollard, to top : to cut off the top of a tree ; **2.** to take off the head of (pins or nails).

† **ÉTEUF,** étœ, [origin uncert. ; perhaps étoffe, stuff], *sm.* tennis-ball. **Courir après son —,** to endeavour to make up for what is lost. **Renvoyer l'—,** to give as good as one takes.

ÉTEULE, étœl, **ESTEUBLE,** èstœbl', [Lat. : stipula ; O. Fr. : estoble], *sf. Agr.* stubble : the stumps of wheats, oats, rye, barley, etc., left in the ground after reaping.

ÉTHAL, étal, *sm. Chem.* ethal : ethalic or cetylic acid.

ÉTHER, étèr, [Lat. : æther ; Gr. : αἰθήρ], *sm.* ether : *a*) a thin, upper air ; *b*) *Chem.* a very light, volatile fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with an acid. *b*) **— sulfurique,** sulphuric ether. **Un flacon d'—,** a smelling-bottle of ether. **Respirer de l'—,** to inhale ether.

ÉTHÉRÉ, E, étéré, *adj.* ethereal : *a*) formed of ether, consisting of ether ; *b*) celestial, heavenly ; *c*) *Chem.* consisting of ether, having the properties of ether. *a*) **Matière éthérée,** ethereal matter. **Les régions éthérées,** the ethereal regions. **Viens, doux printemps, viens, fraîcheur éthérée,** come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come. *Léonard. b*) **La voûte éthérée,** the canopy of heaven ; heavens. **Un amour —,** an ethereal love.

ÉTHÉRÈNE, éthèrèn', *sm. Chem.* ethylene : olefiant gas.

ÉTHÉRIFICATION, étérifikasyôn, *sf. Chem.* etherification : the process of forming ethers.

ÉTHÉRIFIER, étérifié-r, [éther ; Lat. : facĕre, to make], *va. Chem.* to etherize : to convert into ether.

ÉTHÉRISATION, étérizasyôn', *sf.* 1. etherification : the act of combining with ether ; 2. *Med.* etherization : the act of subjecting to the influence of ether.

ÉTHÉRISER, étérizé-r, *va.* to etherize : *a*) *Chem.* to combine with ether ; *b*) *Med.* to subject to the influence of ether.

ÉTHÉRISME, étérism, *sm.* etherism : condition induced by using ether.

ÉTHIONIQUE, étionik', *adj. Chem.* ethionic : noting an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

ÉTHIOPIE, étiopi, *pnf. Geog.* Ethiopia.

ÉTHIOPIEN, ENNE, étiopyan, pyèn, *adj.* Ethiopian : relating to Ethiopia.

ÉTHIOPIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Ethiopian : an inhabitant of Ethiopia.

ÉTHIOPIQUE, étiopik', *adj.* Ethiopian : relating to Ethiopia.

† **ETHIOPS,** étiops', [Gr. : Αἰθίωψ], *sm. Chem.* ethiops. — **martial,** ethiops-martial : black oxide of iron. — **minéral,** ethiops-mineral : black sulphuret of mercury. — **per se,** ethiops per se : black oxide of mercury.

ÉTHIQUE, étik' [Gr. : ἠθικός, from ἦθος, morals], *sf.* ethics : the science of moral duty.

ÉTHIQUE, *adj.* ethic, ethical : relating to morals.

ÉTHMOÏDAL, E, étmoïdal, dal', *adj. Anat.* ethmoid, ethmoidal : pertaining to the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOÏDE, etmoïd', [Gr. : ἠθμός, sieve ; εἶδος, form], *sm. Anat.* ethmoid bone : a bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETHMOÏDE, *adj.* ethmoid, ethmoidal.

ETHNARCHIE, ètnarshi, [Gr. : ἐθναρχία], *sf. Antiq.* ethnarchy : the territory of an ethnarch.

ETHNARQUE, ètnark', *sm. Antiq.* ethnarch : the governor of a province.

ETHNIQUE, ètnik', [Gr. : ἐθνικός, from ἔθνος, people], *adj.* ethnic, ethnical : *a*) heathen, pagan ; *b*) relating to the races or classes of mankind.

ETHNOGRAPHE, ètnograf', *sm.* ethnographer, ethnologist : one who is versed in ethnography.

ETHNOGRAPHIE, ètnografi, [Gr. : ἔθνος, people ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* ethnography : the science which describes the different races of men.

ETHNOGRAPHIQUE, ètnografik ; *adj.* ethnographic, ethnographical : pertaining to ethnography.

ETHNOLOGIE, ètnolozhi, [Gr. : ἔθνος, people ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* ethnology : treatise on the races of men.

ETHNOLOGIQUE, èthnolozhik', *adj.* ethnologic, ethnological : relating to ethnology.

ETHNOLOGISTE, ètnolozhist', **ETHNOLOGUE,** etnolog', *sm.* etnologist, ethnographer.

ÉTHOGRAPHIE, étografi, [Gr. : ἦθος, morals ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* ethography : description of manners, characters and passions of men.

ÉTHOLOGIE, étolozhi, [Gr. : ἦθος, morals ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* ethology : a treatise or discourse on morality.

ÉTHOLOGIQUE, étolozhik', *adj.* ethological : treating of ethics.

ÉTHOLOGUE, étolog', *sm.* ethologist : one who writes on morality.

ÉTHOPÉE, étopé, [Gr. : ἠθοποιΐα, ἦθος, morals ; ποιεῖν, to make], *sf.* description of manners.

ÉTHYLE, étil', *sm. Chem.* ethyl, ethule : the hypothetical radical of ether.

ÉTHYLIAQUE, étilliak', **ÉTHYLAMIDE,** étilamid', **ÉTHYLAMINE,** étilamin', *sf. Chem.* ethylamine : a liquid formed by the union of ethyl and ammonia.

ÉTIAGE, étiazh', [from étier], *sm.* 1. low water (of a river) ; 2. low-water mark.

ÉTIENNE, étièn', *pnm.* Stephen.

ÉTIER, étyé, [Lat. : æstuarium, estuary], *sm.* canal from the sea to a salt-marsh.

ÉTINCELANT, E, étans'lan-t, lant', *adj.* sparkling : glittering, brilliant, shining, glistening, glistering ; glaring ; gleaming, flashing ; twinkling. **Une étoile étincelante,** a twinkling star. **Des armes étincelantes,** flashing arms. **Des regards étincelants,** glaring looks. **Les yeux étincelants d'une barbare joie,** his eyes sparkling with a cruel joy. **Ce génie — de lumière,** this genius sparkling with intellect.—**d'esprit,** sparkling with wit. **Tes vers étincelants et de lumière et d'art,** thy verses sparkling with light and art. *Régnier. Sat.* 5.

ÉTINCELER, étans'lé-r, [étincelle], *vn.* [The *l* is doubled before an *e* mute : *il étincelle.*] to sparkle : *a*) to emit sparks ; *b*) to shine brightly, to glitter, to glister, to glisten, to glare ; to flash ; to twinkle. **Il y a des étoiles qui étincellent plus que d'autres,** there are stars which shine more brightly than others. **Ses yeux étincelaient de fureur,** his eyes were sparkling with fury. **Mais déjà la fureur dans vos yeux étincelle,** but fury is already sparkling in your eyes. *Boil. Lutr.* 4. **Cet ouvrage étincelle d'esprit,** this work sparkles with wit. **A un quart de lieue, sur le dos de la montagne, une mare d'eau étincelait comme de l'acier bruni,** at the distance of a quarter of a league, on the crest of the mountain, a pool of water sparkled like burnished steel. *H. Taine.*

ÉTINCELLE, étansèl', [Lat. : scintilla], *sf.* spark, sparkle : *a*) a particle of fire of ignited matter thrown from bodies in combustion ; *b*) anything shining or vivid. **Faire jaillir des étincelles,** to make sparks fly out. **C'était la première — de la guerre civile,** that was the first flash of civil war. *Lamartine.* **Comme une vieille forêt qu'une — de feu a embrasée,** like an ancient forest that a spark sets into a blaze. *Fén. Tél.* 16. **Il y a de temps en temps dans cet ouvrage de bien brillantes étincelles de génie,** there are here and there some bright sparks of genius in that work. *Voltaire.*

ÉTINCELLEMENT, étansèl'man-t, (étinceler], *sm.* sparkling : glittering ; flashing ; twinkling.

ÉTIOLÉ, E, étiolé, *adj.* 1. etiolated ; blanched, whitened. **Une plante étiolée,** an etiolated plant.

2. weakened. **Un esprit —,** a weakened mind.

ÉTIOLEMENT, étiol'man-t, *sm.* etiolation : *a*) *Bot.* chlorosis : the condition of a plant in which all the green colour is absent, produced by a want of light ; *b*) *Med.* the paleness produced in persons who have been kept long without light.

ÉTIOLER, étiolé-r, [O. Fr. : esteule éteule, stalk ; Lat. : stipula], *va.* to etiolate: to blanch or whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

ÉTIOLER (S'), *v. refl.* to etiolate : to become white ; to wither ; to fade away. **Un enfant pâlit et s'étiole dans une chambre fermée comme une plante privée d'air,** as a plant deprived of air a child, becomes pale and grows weak in a close room. *Bern. de St. P., Harm. de la N.* 11. **Les plantes qui croissent dans une cave s'étiolent,** plants growing in a cellar etiolate.

ÉTIOLOGIE, étiolozhi, [Gr. : αἰτία, cause ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* etiology : *a*) study on the causes of things ; *b*) *Med.* that branch of medical science which treats of the causes of diseases.

ÉTIOLOGIQUE, étiolozhik', *adj.* etiological : pertaining to etiology.

ÉTIQUE, étik',[Gr. : ἑκτικός, habitual], *adj.* 1. *Med.* consumptive, hectic ; 2. emaciated ; lean, lank ; meagre ; rawboned. **Il a le visage —,** his face is emaciated. **Un corps —,** an emaciated body. **Un cheval —,** a rawboned horse.

ÉTIQUETER, étik'té-r, *va.* [takes an *è* before a mute syllable : *J'étiquète, j'étiquetais ; j'étiquetai ; j'étiquèterai ; j'étiquèterais ; que j'étiquète ; étiquetant ; étiqueté*). 1. to label: to affix a label to; 2. to docket ; to mark the contents on the back of papers: 3. to ticket ; to put a ticket on. — **des marchandises,** to ticket goods.

ÉTIQUETTE, étikèt', [O. Fr. : estiquette, estiquer, to drive in ; Germanic origin; Ger. : stecken, to put, to fix ; stechen to pierce], *sf.* 1. label : a narrow slip of paper, parchment, etc, affixed to any thing denoting its contents, ownership, etc. ; (on papers) docket ; (on goods or parcels) tickets. — **pour clefs,** key label. — **pour (de) bagage,** luggage lable. **Mettez une — à chacun de ces paquets,** put a ticket to each of these parcels. [*Fig.* :] **Juger sur l' — du sac,** to judge by the label, by appearances. — **gommée,** gummed label.

2. etiquette : ceremony, forms of ceremony used at court ; the forms which are observed towards particular persons or in particular places. **Le code de l' —,** the code of etiquette. **Tenir à l' —,** to be strict as to etiquette, to stand upon ceremony. **Il y a des gens qui regardent comme un crime tout manquement à l' —,** there are people for whom any fault in etiquette is a crime.

ÉTIRABLE, étirabl', *adj.* that may be drawn out.

ÉTIRAGE, étirazh', [étirer], *sm.* drawing, stretching, lenghtening.

ÉTIRER, étirér, [é ; tirer], *va.* to draw, to draw out, to stretch out, to lengthen ; to wire-draw.

ÉTIRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be drawn out ; 2. to stretch one's self out.

ÉTISIE, étizi, [étique] *sf.* 1. phthisis, consumption ; 2. emaciation.

ETNÉEN, ENNE, ètnéan, én', *adj.* Etnean, pertaining to Etna.

ETNETTE, ètnèt', *sf.* nippers used in a foundry for cutting copper.

ÉTOC, étok, [estoc], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* rock ; 2. dead stump of a tree.

ÉTOFFE, étof, [derived from Lat. stupa, stuppa, the coarse part of flax, tow, etc. and, with various changes, adopted in most languages : Ital .: stoffa ; Span. : estofa ; Ger. : Stoff ; Eng. : stuff], *sf.* 1. stuff : *a*) cloth ; tissue, fabric ; *b*) the material out of which anything is made ; materials *pl* ; *c*) condition, quality. *a*) — **de laine,** woollen stuff, woollen cloth. — **de soie,** silk stuff. **Étoffes unies,** plain fabrics. **Étoffes croisées,** twilled cloth. **Étoffes veloutées,** velvets. **Étoffes rayées,** striped stuffs. **Étoffes à carreaux, quadrillées,** checks. — **pour meubles,** furniture stuff, upholstering.

— **pour pantalons**, trousering. **Belle —**, ine, pretty stuff. **Cette — est moelleuse**, this cloth is soft. *b)* **Ne pas épargner, ne pas plaindre l' —**, not to spare the materials. **Ce que vous me mandez est l' — de dix épigrammes**, what you write to me could be the materials of ten epigrams. *Mme de Sév.* **C'est un homme de mince —**, he is a man of very little merit. **On ne fera jamais rien de ce jeune homme**; **il n'y a pas d' —**, nothing will be made out of that young man, he has no stuff in him. **Il y a en lui (Louis XIV) de l' — de quoi faire quatre rois**, there is enough stuff in him to make four kings. *Mazarin.* **Un sot n'a pas assez d' — pour être bon**, in a fool there is not stuff enough to be good. *La Rochef.* *c)* **Il y a des gens d'une certaine — ou d'un certain caractère, avec qui il ne faut jamais se commettre**, there are some people of a certain condition or character with whom one must not commit one's self. *La Bruy.* 5. **L' — a pris son pli**, the mind has taken its bent. **Ce sont les gens de même —**, they are people of the same stamp. **Je vois que vous n'êtes pas de leur —**, I see you are not of their set.

2. *pl. Print.* wear and tear.

ÉTOFFÉ, E, étofé, *adj.* **1.** stuffed; **2.** ample (as a garment); **3.** in comfortable circumstances; **4.** (of a house) comfortable. **Un discours bien —**, a well formed speech. **Une maison bien étoffée**, a well-furnished house. **Une voix étoffée**, a full voice.

ÉTOFFER, étofé-r, *va.* **1.** to put materals in; **2.** to stuff (seats, carriages, etc.).

ÉTOILE, étwal', [Lat.: stella, star], *sf.* **1.** star: *a)* a luminous body in the sky; *b)* pretended influence of the heavenly bodies; destiny; *c)* a figure of a star worn as a badge of knightly rank; *d)* anything star-like or star-shaped; *e)* *Print.* asterisk. *f)* centre, central point, where several walks meet in a forest; *g)* *Fort.* a six-pointed work; *h)* an eminent theatre-performer; *i)* *Surg.* a kind of bandage. *a)* **Étoiles fixes**, fixed stars. **Étoiles doubles**, double stars. **Étoiles filantes**, meteors, shooting stars. **— polaire**, polar star, North star. **— du berger**, shepherd star, Venus. **— du matin**, morning star, Venus. **— du soir**, evening star, Venus. **Une — de la première grandeur**, a star of the first magnitude. **Il fait clair d'étoiles**, it is a star-light night. **A la lumière des étoiles**, by star-light. **Chaque — fixe est un soleil comme le nôtre environné de planètes**, every fixed star is a sun like ours, surrounded with planets. **Loger, coucher à la belle étoile**, *or* **à l'enseigne de la belle —**, to lie in the open air. **Faire voir à quelqu'un les étoiles en plein midi**, to make a person's eyes strike fire; *Fig.* to make a person believe that black is white. *b)* **Être né sous une heureuse —**, to be well-starred, to be born under a lucky star. **Né sous une mauvaise —**, ill-starred, star-crossed. **On ne peut aller contre son —**, one cannot go against one's destiny. *c)* **L' — de l'honneur**, the cross of the legion of Honour. *d)* **Un manteau parsemé d'étoiles**, a cloak adorned with stars. **Monsieur trois étoiles**, Mr so and so.

2. crack (in a bottle, pane of glass, etc.); **3.** *Veter.* blaze: a white mark upon a horse's forehead; **4.** **— de mer**, starfish; **5.** *Technol.* star-wheel.

ÉTOILÉ, étwalé, *adj.* **1.** starry: a) studded with stars; star-paved, star-sprangled, star-spotten, star-light; *b)* adorned with stars; starred; *c)* resembling stars; star-like; star. *a)* **Le ciel est —**, the sky is studded with stars. **La voûte étoilée**, the starry heavens. **Une nuit étoilée**, a star-light night.

2. cracked (as a bottle), starred.

ÉTOILEMENT, étwal'mân-t, *sm.* cracking [of a glass, a bottle).

ÉTOILER, étwalé-r, [étoile], *va.* **1.** to star: to adorn or set with stars, to stud with stars; **2.** to crack (as in glass).

ÉTOILER (S'), *va.* to be studded with stars, to star, to crack.

ÉTOLE, étol', [Lat.: stola], *sf.* stole: an ornament worn by priests.

ÉTONNAMMENT, étonamân-t, *adv.* astonishingly, wonderfully, amazingly, surprisingly.

ÉTONNANT, E, étonân-t, ânt', *adj.* astonishing, wonderful, amazing, surprising. **Une nouvelle étonnante**, surprising news. **Un homme —**, an astonishing man. **Il est — qu'une pareille chose soit arrivée**, it is astonishing that such a thing should have happened. **Cela n'a rien d' —**, there is nothing astonishing in that. **Cela n'est pas — !** no wonder!

ÉTONNÉ, E, étoné, *pa. p.* astonished, astounded, amazed. **De vos sens étonnés quel désordre s'empare ?** what confusion takes possession of your amazed intellect! *Rac. Ath.* III. 5. **Avoir l'air —**, to look amazed. [*Subst.* :] **Faire l' —, jouer l' —**, to feign astonishment.

ÉTONNEMENT, éton'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** † shock, commotion; **2.** astonishment, wonder, amazement, surprise. **Causer l' —**, to astonish, to surprise. **Jeter dans l' —**, to throw into astonishment. **Il fut saisi d' — à cette vue**, he was struck with astonishment at this sight. **Au grand — de tout le monde**, to the great amazement of everybody.

3. admiration, wonder. **Être ravi d' —**, to be transported with admiration.

ÉTONNER, étoné-r, [Low Lat.: extonâre; Lat.: attonâre, to strike with thunder], *va.* **1.** to astonish: *a)* to amaze to surprise; *b)* to astound to strike with amazement. *a)* **Les exploits de ce héros étonnent l'univers**, that hero's deeds astonish the universe. **Cela est fait pour —**, that is calculated to astonish one. **Cela m'étonne bien un peu**, indeed that surprises me in some degree. **Cela ne m'étonnerait pas du tout**, that would not surprise me in the least. **Cette nouvelle l'a fort étonné**, he was amazed at that news.

2. † to stun.

ÉTONNER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be astonished: *a)* to be amazed, to be surprised; *b)* to wonder, to marvel. **Je m'étonne de vos manières**, your proceedings surprise me. **Je ne m'en étonne pas**, I do not wounder at it. **Je m'étonne qu'il ne voit pas le danger où il est**, I am astonished that he does not see the danger he is in. **Faut-il s' — qu'il ne soit pas aimé ?** must we be astonished that he is not beloved? **Ne vous étonnez pas si je m'informe des nouvelles de toute la famille**, do not wonder if I ask for news of the whole family. *Mol. Don. Juan*, IV. 3.

2. to be startled, to be frightened. **Ne vous étonnez pas de ce qui est arrivé**, do not be frightened at what has happened. **Cet homme est bon cheval de trompette, il ne s'étonne pas du bruit**, *Fig.* this man is not one to be terrified by threats.

3. to become impaired *or* weakened (as an arch that is overloaded).

ÉTOQUEAU, étoko, **ÉTOQUEREAUX**, étok'rô, [estoc], *sm.pl.* pins (used in a lock).

ÉTOQUIAU, étokió, [estoc], *sm.* *Horol.* catch, stop.

ÉTOUFFADE, étoufad', *sf.* V. *Étouffer.*

ÉTOUFFANT, E, étoufân- fânt', *adj.* suffocating, stifling; sultry, close. **Un air —**, a suffocating air. **Une chaleur étouffante**, suffocating heat.

ÉTOUFFÉ, E, étoufé, *adj.* suffocated, stifled; smothered. **Un feu —**, a smothered fire. **Un arbre —**, a tree stifled by others. **Des cris étouffés**, smothered cries. **Une voix étouffée**, a stifled (*or* suppressed) voice. **Un rire —**, a stifled laugh.

ÉTOUFFÉE, étoufé, *sf.* *Cook*, stew. **A l' —**, stewed.

ÉTOUFFEMENT, étouf'mân-t, [étouffer], *sm.* suffocation; stifling.

ÉTOUFFER, étoufé-r, [of uncertain origin; O. Fr.: estouffer; perhaps from Gr. τῦφος, steam], *va.* **1.** to suffocate, to stifle, to smother, to throttle, to choke, to strangle: to kill by stopping respiration. **J'ai pensé être étouffé à la porte**, I was near suffocating at the door. *Mol.* **Cette nourrice, en dormant, a étouffé son enfant**, in her sleep, this nurse suffocated her baby. **J'embrasse mon rival, mais c'est pour l' —**, I clasp my rival in my arms, but it is to smother him *Rac. Bri.* 3. [*Fam.* :] **Que la peste t'étouffe**, may the devil choke you.

2. to smother: to suffocate, by excluding the air and by close covering. **— du charbon**, to smother coals. **— un incendie**, to put out a fire.

3. to choke up: to overpower, or kill by suffocation; to stop the growth of. **Les mauvaises herbes étouffent le blé**, weeds choke up the corn.

4. stifle, to suppress, to smother: *a)* to check, to subdue, to quell; *b)* to repress, to quench; to hush; *c)* to destroy, to quell; to hush up, to suppress in silence; to conceal; *d)* to overpower; to overdo; *e)* to drown, to reduce to silence *a)* **— la révolte**, to suppress rebellion. *b)* **Il faut donc — tous les sentiments de la nature**, we must then suppress every natural feeling. **Il faut — ces scrupules**, you must hush those scruples. *c)* **On fit les derniers efforts pour — cette doctrine**, they made the utmost efforts to suppress that doctrine. **— une querelle**, to suppress a quarrel. **— une affaire**, to hush up an affair. *d)* **Il avait pour le bien public cette chaleur dévorante qui étouffe toutes les autres passions**, the public good had inspired him with that eagerness by which all other passions are stifled. **— la voix de la nature**, to stifle the voice of nature. **Oui, c'est ça, on sait que l'amour du travail ne l'étouffe guère**, *Fig. Fam.* yes, that's all right, we know that you do not kill himself with over working. *E. Zola.* *e)* **Le bruit des acclamations étouffa le cri des opposants**, the noise of the acclamations stifled the outcries of the opponents. **Les soupirs étouffaient sa voix**, her voice was stifled by sighs. **Je me suis tu, j'ai étouffé mes soupirs**, I kept silence, I have stifled my own sighs. *Fén. Tél.* 6.

5. to deaden (sounds); **6.** *Naut.* to lash up (a sail).

ÉTOUFFER, *vn.* to be suffocating; to be stifling; to throttle; to choke, to be choking. **Le temps est lourd, on étouffe**, the weather is sultry, we are suffocating. **On étouffe dans cette chambre**, one cannot breathe in this room. **Délacez cette femme, elle étouffe**, unlace this woman, she is suffocating. **— de rire**, to choke with laughing.

ÉTOUFFER (S'), *v. refl.* to be suffocating, to be stifling; to be suffocated, to be stifled, to be choked, to choke. **S' — de rire**, to choke with laughing. **On s'est étouffé à ce bal**, it was stifling at this ball.

ÉTOUFFOIR, étoufwar, *sm.* 1. extinguisher: a metal box for extinguishing charcoal; 2. damper (of piano). **Cette salle est un —,** *Fam.* these is no breathing in this room.

ÉTOUPE, étoup', [Lat. : stuppa; O. Fr. : estoupe, tow], *sf.* 1. tow : the refuse of hemp or flax. **— de chanvre**, tow of hemp. [*Fig.* :] **Mettre le feu aux étoupes**, to blow the coals, to throw oil on the fire.

2. oakum : old rope untwisted and pulled into loose yarn ; 3. *Technol.* packing (of a piston, etc.) ; stuffing.

ÉTOUPER, étoupé-r, [étoupe], *va.* 1. to stop with tow, to stop with oakum ; to calk (a boat) ; to pack (a piston, etc,) ; 2. *Gild.* to press the gold leaves down ; 3. *Pott.* to stop with wax ; 4. **S' — les oreilles**, to stop one's ears (with cotton).

ÉTOUPERIE, étoup'ri [étoupe], *sf. Com.* packing-cloth.

ÉTOUPIER, étoupié, [étoupe], *sm.* oakum-picker.

ÉTOUPIÈRE, étoupyêr', *sf.* 1. *Com.* packing-cloth ; 2. *Naut.* female oakum-picker.

ÉTOUPILLE, étoupiy', [étoupe], *sf. Artill.* quick match : a match formed of threads of cotton prepared with a mixture of saltpeter, mealed powder, spirits of wine, and water.

ÉTOUPILLER, étoupiyé-r, *va. Artill.* to prime : to prepare for firing ; to furnish with quick-matches ; to fix the quick-match on fireworks.

ÉTOUPILLON, étoupiyô*n*, [étoupiller], *sm.* 1. vent-plug of oakum ; 2. wad of white oakum.

ÉTOURDERIE, étourd'ri, [étourdi], *sf.* 1. giddiness, thoughtlessness, heedlessness ; 2. thoughtless act, giddy trick. **Faire des étourderies**, to play giddy tricks ; to act thoughtlessly.

ÉTOURDI, E, étourdi, *pa. p.* 1. stunned. **Il a été un peu — du coup**, he was somewhat stunned with the blow.

2. benumbed. **Sa goutte l'a quitté, mais il a encore le pied tout —**, the gout has left him, but his foot is still benumbed.

ÉTOURDI, E, *adj.* giddy, dizzy, thoughtless, heedless, giddy-headed, giddy-brained rattle-headed. **Un enfant —**, a giddy child. **Être — comme un hanneton**, to be as giddy as a goose. **Il n'a été ni fou ni —**, he did not at all lose his wits. **Une action étourdie**, a thoughtless action.

ÉTOURDI, E, *sm. f.* heedless person, giddy person, giddy-head, rattle-head, mad-cap. **Un jeune, —** a young giddy-head. **Agir en —**, to act thoughtlessly. **Il entra en — dans la chambre** he ran thoughtlessly into the room. **Il n'est ni fou ni —**, he did not lose his wits.

A L'ÉTOURDIE, *adv. phr.* giddily, thoughtlessly, heedlessly. **Agir à l' —**, to act thoughtlessly. **Un rat sortit de terre assez à l' —**, a rat came out of his hole rather thoughtlessly. *La Font. Fab.* II. ll.

ÉTOURDIMENT, étourdimâ*n*-t, *adv.* giddily, thoughlessly, heedlessly.

ÉTOURDIR, étourdir, [perhaps é ; tourd, a thrush], *va.* 1. to stun : *c*) to make senseless or dizzy as by a blow on the head ; *b*) to confound or make dizzy with noise ; to stupefy ; to din, to deafen. *a*) **Une balle morte le frappe à la tête et l'étourdit**, a spent ball struck him on the head and stunned him. *b*) **Ces enfants nous étourdissent**, those children stun us. **Vous avez été étourdi du bruit de tant de cannons**, the noise of so many guns stunned you. *Mme de Sév.* **C'est un bruit qui étourdit les oreilles**, this noise dins one's ears.

2. to make giddy, to make dizzy. **Le vin pris avec excès étourdit**, wine drunk to excess makes one giddy. **Vous nous venez encore — la tête**, you come again to worry our heads. *Mol. G. Dand.* II. 9.

3. to astound, to amaze, to astonish. **Cette nouvelle m'a tellement étourdi, que je ne savais plus ce que je faisais**, I was so astounded by that news, that I no longer knew what I was doing. *Thomas.*

4. to numb, to benumb, to deaden [physical pain) ; 5. to allay, to assuage, to alleviate (a moral pain) ; 6. to appease (hunger). **— la douleur**, to deaden pain. **Le froid m'a étourdi les pieds**, the cold has benumbed my feet **— la grosse faim**, to satisfy the first craving of hunger. **Il cherche à s' — par la boisson**, he tries to forget his troubles in drink.

7. to parboil (meat) ; 8. to take off the chill (of water)

ÉTOURDIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to forget one's self, to forget one's troubles ; to shake off the thoughts (of). **Vous devez vous — et détourner le cours de vos pensées**, you ought to forget your troubles and divert the course of your thoughts. **Mécontent, malheureux, cherchant à m' —**, dissatisfied, unhappy, trying to forget myself **Ces petits voyages m'étourdissaient sur ma peine secrète**, those little journeys made me forget my secrets troubles. *J. J. Rousseau.*

2. to be absorbed (in), to be preoccupied (with). **Il s'étourdit de chimères**, he is preoccupied with chimeras.

ÉTOURDISSANT, E, étourdisâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* 1. stunning, deafening. **Un bruit —**, a deafening noise.

2. astounding, amazing. **A cette nouvelle étourdissante**, on hearing this astounding news. **Une toilette étourdissante**, an amazing attire.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT, étourdis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. stunning ; 2. giddiness, dizziness ; stupor. **Avoir des étourdissements**, to be troubled with giddiness, to be giddy or stupefied. 3. stupefaction, amazement, astonishment. **Le premier — passé, on parvint à calmer sa douleur**, after the first moment of stupefaction, we succeeded in appeasing his grief. *Acad.*

ÉTOURNEAU, étournô, [Lat. : sturnus], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* starling : *Sturnus vulgaris* : *a* bird of the order passeres ; 2. *Fig.* silly fellow, giddy-brains ; 3. flea-bitten horse. **C'est un —**, he is a giddy brains. **Quel —** ! what a simpleton !

ÉTOUTEAU, étoutô, *sm. Horol.* pin. **Roue d' —**, locking-wheel.

ÉTRANGE, étrâ*n*zh', [Lat. extraneus, exterior : extra, beyond], *adj.* strange : *a*) † foreign ; *b*) unusual, uncommon, new, singular ; odd, queer. *b*) **Ah ! l' — chose que la vie** ! what a strange thing life is ! **Et chose —** ! and strange to say ! **Un bruit assez — est venu jusqu'à moi**, a noise somewhat strange reached me. *Rac. Iph.* IV. 6. **Quel — aveuglement** ! what strange blindness ! **Cela est —**, that is strange. **Il est — qu'il ne soit pas encore venu**, it is strange, he has not yet come. **Un homme —**, a queer man.

ÉTRANGEMENT, étrâ*n*zh'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* strangely : singularly ; oddly.

ÉTRANGER, ÈRE, étrâ*n*zhé, zhêr', [étrange], *adj.* 1. foreign : *a*) belonging to another nation or country ; not native or domestic ; *b*) exotic, introduced from a foreign country ; *c*) *Chem. Surg.* extraneous, of a different substance ; not a part of ; *d*) unconnected ; not belonging to. *a*) **Les pays étrangers**, foreign countries. **Les coutumes étrangères**, foreign customs. **Une langue étrangère**, a foreign language. **Une guerre étrangère**, a foreign war. **Affaires étrangères**, foreign affairs. **Ministère des affaires étrangères**, The Foreign Office. *b*) **Des marchandises étrangères**, foreign goods. **Une plante étrangère**, an exotic plant. *c*) **Un corps —**, an extraneous body. **Une substance étrangère**, a foreign substance. *d*) **Que ferais-je au milieu d'une cour étrangère** ? what should I do in the midst of a foreign court? *Rac.* IV. 2.

2. a stranger : *a*) unknown ; *b*) not admitted to any fellowship ; *c*) unconcerned in ; *d*) unacquainted with, unfamiliar with, ignorant of, not knowing. *a*) **Être — dans son pays**, to be a stranger in one's own country. **Il n'est — nulle part**, he feels at home everywhere. *b*) **Être — à une compagnie**, to be a stranger to a company. *c*) **Il n'est pas — à cette émeute**, he is not a stranger to that riot. *d*) **Il est entièrement — à la musique**, he is totally unaquainted with music. **Ce peuple est — à toute humanité**, that people is a stranger to all humanity.

3. not concerning. **Ces lois sévères sont faites pour vous seuls et me sont étrangères**, those severe laws are intented for you alone and do not concern me.

4. irrelevant : irrelative, not applicable, not being to the purpose. **Ce fait est — à la cause**, this fact is irrelevant to the cause.

5. strange : uncommon, unnatural ; borrowed. **Sans cela, il y aurait eu dans les résolutions une confusion étrangère**, without that, there would have been a strange confusion in the resolutions. **Se montrer sous des dehors étrangers**, to show one's self under borrowed appearances.

6. unknown. **Cette science lui est tout à fait étrangère**, this science is quite unknown to him. **La bienveillance lui est étrangère**, benevolence is unknown to him. **Ma voix ne t'est pas étrangère**, my voice is not unknown to you. *Racine.*

ÉTRANGER, *sm.* 1. foreign people ; foreigners *pl.* **L' — envahit la France**, foreigners invaded France.

2. foreign country, foreign land ; foreign parts. **A l' —**, abroad. **Vivre à l' —**, to live abroad, in a foreign country. **Voyager à l' —**, to travel abroad. **Passer à l' —**, to leave one's country, to go abroad.

3. strangeness, foreigness.

ÉTRANGER, ÈRE, *sm. f.* 1. foreigner : one born in a foreign country ; an inhabitant of another land ; stranger ; alien, a foreigner residing in a country, but not naturalized ; 2. stranger : one unknown or unacquainted. **Il repousse tous ses parents et ne veut voir que des étrangers**, he drives away all his relations and will see none but strangers. **Nous voulons rester entre nous, ne laissez entrer aucun —**, we wish to keep alone, don't let any stranger come in.

ÉTRANGER, étrâ*n*zhé-r, *va.* [*Nous étrangeons* ; *j'étrangeais.*] to drive away ; to estrange.

ÉTRANGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be driven away.

ÉTRANGETÉ, étrâ*n*zh'té, *sf.* 1. strangeness, singularity, queerness, oddness, uncouthness. **L' — de sa mise, de sa conduite**, the strangeness of her dress, of her conduct. **L' — de son langage**, the strangeness of his language. **L' — de certains usages**, the peculiarity of certain usages.

2. strange thing.

ÉTRANGLANT, E, étrânglân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. strangling; 2. stunning; astounding.

ÉTRANGLÉ, E, étránglé, *pa. p.* strangled; throttled, suffocated.

ÉTRANGLÉ, E, *adj.* 1. stifled. **Voix étranglée,** stifled voice.

2. *Surg.* strangulated: too closely constricted, incarcerated. **Hernie étranglée,** strangulated hernia.

3. scanty: narrow; wanting amplitude; too tight. **Une allée étranglée,** too narrow a walk.

ÉTRANGLE-CHIEN, étrânglœ-shyan, *sm. Bot.* cynanchum: a plant of the order asclepiadaceæ.

ÉTRANGLE-LOUP, étrânglœ-lou, *sm. Bot.* herb Paris, true love, one-berry; a plant of the genus Paris.

ÉTRANGLEMENT, étrânglœmân-t, *sm.* strangulation: *a)* strangling, the act of strangling; *b)* the state of being strangled; *c) Surg.* the state of a part too closely constricted.

ÉTRANGLER, étranglé-r, [Lat.: strangulāre, atum, to strangle], *va.* 1. to strangle: to kill by intercepting the breath; to throttle; to choke to death, to suffocate. **Les voleurs l'ont étranglé,** robbers throttled him. **Un os l'a étranglé,** a bone choked him. **Je l'étranglerais de mes propres mains,** I would strangle her with my own hands. *Mol. G. Dand.* 1. 4.

2. to make too narrow; to make scanty, to scant; to make too tight. **— un corridor,** to make a passage too narrow. **Les manches de cette robe sont étranglées,** the sleeves of this gown are scanty.

3. to compress, to condense (a subject); 4. to slur over. **On voulait non pas hâter, mais — l'affaire,** they wished, not to hasten the affair, but to slur it over.

5. *Artill.* to choke (a rocket-case); 6. *Naut.* to furl (a sail) by main force; to lash up.

ÉTRANGLER, *vn.* to be strangling, to be choking; to be choked. **Secourez-moi, j'étrangle,** help me, I am strangling. **— de soif,** *Fam.* to be choking with thirst.

ÉTRANGLER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to strangle one's self; to choke one's self; 2. to throttle each other.

ÉTRANGLEUR, étrânglœr, *sm.* 1. strangler; 2. *Artill.* choker.

ÉTRANGLOIR, étrânglwar, *sm. Naut.* 1. lashing, brail; 2. **— à lunette,** stopper.

ÉTRANGUILLON, étrânghiyôn, *sm.* 1. *Veter.* strangles: a disease in horses and oxen; 2. **Poire d'—,** choke-pear.

ÉTRAPE, étrap', [étraper], *sf. Agr.* small sickle (to cut stubble).

ÉTRAPER, étrapé-r, [O. Fr.: estroper from Lat.: exstirpāre, to extirpate], *va. Agr.* to cut (stubble) with a sickle.

ÉTRAQUE, étrak', [étraquer], *sm. Naut.* breadth of a board.

ÉTRAQUER, étraké-r, [é; traquer], *va. Hunt.* to track, to follow by the tracks left on snow.

ÉTRASSE, étras', *sf. Com.* floss-silk.

ÉTRAVE, étrav', [Scand. orig.], *sf. Ship-b.* stem: the piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore-end; the prow. **— élancée,** raking, flaring stem. **De l'— à l'étambot,** from stem to stern.

ÊTRE, êtr' [Low Lat: essere; Lat. esse, to be; O. Fr.: estre], *vn.* [*Je suis, tu es, il est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils sont; j'étais, nous étions; je fus, nous fûmes; je serai, nous serons; je serais, nous serions; sois, soyons, soyez; que je sois, que tu sois, qu'il soit, que nous soyons, que vous soyez, qu'ils soient; que je fusse; étant; été.*] 1. to be: *a)* to exist: to have existence; *b)* to exist in a certain state, or with a certain quality or accident; it denotes connection between the subject and the attribute; *c)* to lie, to stand, to be placed, to be situated. [For the particular meanings of *être* used with some prepositions, see below.]

a) **Être ou n'être pas,** to be or not to be. **Je pense, donc je suis,** I think, therefore I am. *Desc. Méth.* 4. **Qui sait si nous serons demain** ? who knows if we shall be to-morrow ? **Cesser d'—,** to cease to be. **Il n'est plus,** he is no more. **Vous n'étiez pas encore au monde, vous n'étiez pas encore,** you were not yet born. **Cela est,** that is true; it is so. **Cela sera,** that will happen. **Si cela n'était pas,** if it were not so. **Être et paraître sont deux,** to be and to seem are two.

b) **La terre est ronde,** the earth is round. **Dieu est éternel,** God is eternal. **La neige est blanche,** snow is white. **Le lait est doux,** milk is sweet. **Il était négociant,** he was a merchant. **Ah! toi, qui fus si heureux!** Oh thou that wert so happy! **Souviens-toi de ce que tu fus,** remember what thou wert. **Tout ceci, tu l'as été,** all this thou wert. **Ainsi soit-il!** so be it! **Soit!** be it so! let it be so! well! **Quand il serait notre ami!** though he were our friend. **Quoiqu'il fût notre ami,** though he were our friend. **Quel qu'il soit,** whoever he may be. **Quelque riches qu'ils soient,** however rich they may be. **— bien, — mal avec quelqu'un,** to be on good terms, to be on bad terms with a person. **— bien, — mal,** *a)* to be well, to be ill; *b)* to be good-looking, to be ill-looking. **Comment est notre malade** ? how is our patient ? **Il est mal,** he is ill; he is low. **Cette jeune fille n'est pas mal,** this girl is not ill-looking.

c) **Être dehors,** to be without. **Que ne suis-je là!** O that I were there! **Serez-vous ici à temps** ? shall you be here in time ? **— ailleurs,** to be elsewhere. **— debout,** to stand; to be up.

2. **Être à**: *a)* to be (followed by the possessive case or a possessive pronoun); to belong to; *b)* to be one's self), to have control over (one's self); *c)* to be at; to be about; to be (followed by the present participle); *d)* to be in; *e)* to be to; *f)* to attend to, to pay attention to; *g)* it is to be (followed by a past participle); *h)* to be (one) that will...; *i)* to be under; to be taken by. *a)* **Ce livre est à moi,** this book is mine. **Cet enfant est à votre frère,** that child is your brother's. **Cette maison est à mon ami,** that house belongs to my friend. **La victoire est à nous,** the victory is ours. **Je suis tout à vous,** I am entirely yours, I am completely at your disposal. **Je suis à vous dans un moment,** I shall be with you in a moment. *b)* **Il n'est point à lui,** he is not himself; he is out of his senses, he is violently agitated. **Je ne suis plus à moi quand j'entends ce discours,** I cannot calmly hear that speech. *c)* **Il est à l'agonie,** he is at the point of death, he is dying. **Être à quelque chose,** to be doing a thing, to be about a thing. **Il est à son travail,** he is at his work. **Il sera longtemps à faire ce tableau,** he will be a long time over that picture. **Ils sont toujours à se quereller,** they are always quarreling. **Elle est à balayer la chambre,** she is sweeping the room. **J'étais à écrire une lettre,** I was writing a letter. **Vous êtes toujours à vous plaindre, qu'avez-vous** ? you are always complaining, what is the matter with you ? **Il est à la promenade,** he is out for a walk. **Nous sommes au commencement de l'année,** we are at the beginning of the year. **Nous sommes à jeun,** we are fasting. **Être à mépris,** to be set at nought. *d)* **Il est au lit,** he is in bed. **Ma famille est à la campagne,** my family is in the country. *e)* **Deux est à quatre, comme huit est à seize,** two is to four, as eight is to sixteen. **Les langues sont aux animaux, ce que les feuilles sont aux végétaux,** tongues are to animals what leaves are to plants. *f)* **Il est tout à ce qu'il fait,** he is all attention to what he is doing. **Vous n'êtes pas à ce que je vous dis,** you are not attending to what I say. *g)* **Il est à croire,** it is to be believed. **Cela est à faire,** that is to be done. **Rien n'est fait, tout est à faire,** nothing is done, everything is to be done. **Cela est à vendre,** that is to be sold. **Cette marchandise est à prendre ou à laisser,** you must either take these goods or leave them. *h)* **Elle est femme à lui tenir tête,** she is one that will match him. *i)* **— à l'abri,** to be under shelter. **— au mois,** to be taken by the month.

3. **Être après**: *a)* to be at, about; to be busy with, to be doing (a thing); *b)* to be after, to pester, to importune (a person).

4. **Être avec**: *a)* to be with; *b)* to live with; *c)* to side with; *d)* to stay, to remain with. *a)* **Vous étiez avec moi lorsqu'il me dit cela,** you were with me when he told me that. **— bien avec quelqu'un,** to be on good terms with a person. *b)* **Y a-t-il longtemps que vous n'êtes plus avec votre frère** ? have you been long separated from your brother ? *d)* **Soyez avec madame,** stay with this lady.

5. **Être dans**: *a)* to be in; *b)* to be concerned in (a thing for...), to have an interest in; to have a hand in, to have to do with (a thing). *a)* **— dans Paris,** to be in Paris. **Il est dans sa chambre, dans son lit,** he is in his room, in bed. **Nous sommes dans la belle saison,** we are in the fine season. **Est-il toujours dans l'intention de partir** ? does he still intend to set out ? **— dans les affaires,** to be in business *b)* **— dans une affaire pour un tiers,** to be concerned in an affair for one third, to have a third in a business.

6. **Être de**: *a)* to be of, in; *b)* to be from; *c)* to be by; *d)* to be (on, at), ; *e)* to be of; to go... for; to take part (in), to be concerned (in); *f)* to be of, to be a member of, to belong to; to be one of, to make one of; *g)* to be of, to be the part of; to fall to; *h)* to be (followed by an adjective). *a)* **Cette statue est de marbre,** this statue is of, or in marble. **Je suis de Paris,** I am a native of Paris. **Ce drap est de bonne fabrique,** this cloth is of excellent make. **Je suis d'avis que...,** I am of opinion that. **Être de l'opinion de quelqu'un,** to be of a person's opinion. *b)* **Ce vin est de Bourgogne,** this wine is from Burgundy, this is Burgundy wine. *c)* **Cette tragédie est de Corneille,** this tragedy is by Corneille, *d)* **Je suis de service,** I am on duty. **Je suis de semaine,** I am on duty for the week. *e)* **Il est de moitié dans l'affaire,** he goes for a half in the affair. *f)* **Il sera de la partie,** he will make one of the party. **Il n'est pas des complices,** he is not one of the accomplices. *g)* **Cela n'est plus de nos mœurs,** that is no longer a part of our manners. **Cela est de mon lot,** that falls on my share. *h)* **Cela est bien de son caractère,** that is just like him. **Cela est de droit,** that is right. **Cela est d'usage,** that is customary, it is the custom. **Cet enfant est d'une grande intelligence,** this child is very intelligent. **Être d'une gaieté folle,** to be full of fun. **Être d'un bon rapport,** to be very productive.

7. **Être en**: *a)* to be in; *b)* to be at. *a)* **Être en prison,** to be in prison. **Nous sommes maintenant en été,** we are now in summer.

— en janvier, to be in January. **— en état de faire une chose,** to be in a position to do a thing. **— en vie,** to be alive. **— en gaieté,** to be in good spirits. **Il n'est pas en moi de,** it is not in my power to. *b*) **— en guerre,** to be at war.

8. **Être pour** : *a*) to be for ; to stand for ; *b*) to have... in. *a*) **Je suis pour un tel,** I stand for such a one. **Pour qui êtes-vous** ? whom are you for ? **Dieu est pour nous,** God is for us. **Sa dernière pensée a été pour vous** his last thoughts were for you. *b*) **Il est pour un tiers dans cette affaire,** he has a third in that affair.

9. **Être sans,** to be without ; to be... less ; to have no... **Vous n'êtes pas sans savoir...,** you are not without knowing. **— sans amis,** to be friendless. **Être sans pitié,** to be pitiless. **Être sans fortune,** to have no fortune.

10. **Être selon** : *a*) to be according to : *b*) to depend on circumstances. *a*) **Cela n'est pas selon la raison,** that is not according to reason. *b*) **Partirez-vous bientôt** ? **C'est selon,** shall you set out soon ? That depends on circumstances.

11. **Être sur** : *a*) to be on, to lie on ; to stand on ; *b*) to be upon ; to speak of, to talk of. *a*) **Le livre est sur la table,** the book is (*or* lies) on the table. **Paris est sur la Seine,** Paris stands on the Seine. *b*) **Nous étions tout à l'heure sur toi,** we were speaking of you just now. **Vous êtes là sur une matière qui fait l'entretien de toutes les maisons de Paris,** you are upon a subject that supplies materials for conversation in every house in Paris.

12. (preceded by *ce*) to be. **C'est ce que je désirais,** that is what I desired. **C'est une femme en qui j'aurais peu de confiance,** she is one in whom I should put little confidence. **Ce sont d'honnêtes gens,** they are honest people. **Sont-ce là vos enfants** ? are those your children ? **C'est un bon livre,** it is a good book. **C'est bon,** it is well. **C'est vrai,** it is true. **Ce n'est pas cela,** it is not that, that is wrong. **Si cela était,** if that were so, in which case. **C'est moi qui l'ai dit,** I it was who said it. **Sont-ce des vers que vous lui voulez écrire,** do you wish to address her in verse ? *Mol.* **C'est son plaisir de vous plaire,** it is his delight to please you. **C'est l'homme le plus savant que j'aie jamais connu,** he is the most learned man that I have ever known. **C'est une dangereuse passion que le jeu,** gaming is a dangerous passion. **C'est un bonheur que d'avoir échappé,** it is very lucky to have escaped. **C'est à vous de, à,** it is for you to, it is your turn to, it is your duty (*or* business) to. **C'est à vous de parler,** you are to speak, it is for you to speak. **C'était à vous de parler,** you ought to have spoken. **C'est à vous de jouer,** you are to play, it is your turn to play. **C'est à vous de faire des excuses,** it is your duty to apologize.

13. (used as an auxiliary verb to form the passive voice) to be. **Je suis aimé,** I am loved.

14. (used as an auxiliary to neuter verbs) to have, (and in a few cases) to be. **Je suis venu,** I have come. **Vous êtes allé à Londres,** you went to London. **Il n'est plus là, il est mort,** he is no longer with us, he is dead. **Il était mort pendant mon absence,** he died during my absence. **Il est tombé,** he has fallen, he has had a fall.

15. (used with reflective and pronominal verbs) to have. **Il s'est tué,** he has killed himself. **Ils se sont blessés,** they have hurt themselves ; they have hurt each other. **Il s'est enfin emparé de la ville,** he has at last got possession of the town.

16. to go, to be. **Il a été deux fois à Rome,** he has been twice at Rome. **J'ai été à la gare pour vous chercher,** I have been to the station to look for you.

17. (*Impers.*) **Il est** : *a*) there is, there are ; *b*) it is ; *c*) it depends. *a*) **Il était un roi,** there was a king. **Il est des chagrins qui n'ont ni plaintes ni larmes,** there are sorrows without either lamentations or tears. **Il n'est rien de si beau que...,** there is nothing so fine as... *b*) **Il est vil de mentir,** to lie is base. **Il est temps que vous le fassiez,** it is time you should do it. **Il est midi,** it is noon, it is twelve o'clock. **Il est jour,** it is daylight. **Il est nuit,** it is night. **Un coquin s'il en est, s'il en fut,** a knave, if ever there was one. *c*) **Il n'est pas en moi de faire cela,** it does not depend upon me to do that.

Idiom. phr. — **En être, 1.** to be at, to be arrived at, to have reached ; to get ; **2.** to be ; **3.** to make one, to be one of ; to be concerned in it, to have a share in it ; to take a part in it ; **4.** to lose. **1. Où en êtes-vous de votre ouvrage** ? how far have you got in your work, how much have you done of your work ? **Nous en étions à la page vingt-cinq la dernière fois,** we were at page twenty-five last time. **Où en est l'affaire** ? how is the affair getting on ? **Voilà où j'en suis,** that is where I am, that is the point I am at. **Voilà où nous en sommes, après tant de peine,** that's how we are placed after all we have done. **2. Il ne sait où il en est,** he does not know what he is about ; he does not know what his situation is. **En êtes-vous là** ? are you thereabouts ? is that your mind ? do you believe that ? do you still adhere to that ? **Où en sommes-nous** ? where are we ? in what situation are we ? what is our situation ? what is this ? what can this mean ? **Il n'en est pas où il croit,** he is out of his reckoning. **3. On proposait une chasse, elle proclama qu'elle en voulait être,** as a hunting-party was proposed, she declared her intention to take part in it. **Je n'en suis pas,** I declare off, I cry off. **4. J'en suis pour ma peine,** I have lost all my trouble, I have had all my trouble for nothing. **Il en est pour une bonne somme,** he is in for a good round sum. **J'en suis pour au moins vingt-cinq livres,** I am in for at least twenty pounds. **Il n'en a rien été,** nothing has come of it. **On l'a traité outrageusement et il n'en a rien été,** they used him outrageously and that with impunity. **Il en sera comme...,** it will be as... it will prove as..., it will turn out as... **Il en sera de cette affaire ce qu'il vous plaira,** that affair will turn out as you please. **Je ne sais pas ce qu'il en sera,** I don't know what will come of it. **Il en est de ..., comme...,** it is with... as with... **Il en est de vous comme des autres hommes,** it is with you as with other men. **Il en est des peintres comme des poètes,** it is with painters as with poets. **Il en est de même de tout le reste,** it is the same with all the rest. **Il en est ainsi,** thus it is, so it stands. **Il en est ainsi de moi,** it is so with me. **Il n'en est rien, 1.** there is no truth in it ; **2.** this is not the case ; ; **3.** no consequence ensues. **Je vous dirai ce qui en est,** I will tell you how the case stands.

Y être, 1. to be in, within ; to be at home ; **2.** to have something to do with it, to have a finger in the pie ; to have... in it ; **3.** to have hit it ; **4.** to pay attention ; to be attentive to it ; **5.** to be in one's senses. **1. Il n'y est pas,** he is not at home, he is out ; he does not understand. **Y être pour quelqu'un,** to be at home for a person. **2. Je n'y suis pour rien,** I have no hand in the matter. **Il y est pour un quart,** he had a fourth in it. **3. Vous y êtes** you have hit it, you have hit the nail on the head. **Vous n'y êtes pas,** you are wide of the mark ; you are out ; that is not it. **4. La tête n'y est plus,** his wits are on the vane.

Ce n'est pas que..., not that, not but that ; it is not because. **Ce n'est pas qu'il la craigne, mais il aime la paix,** not that he fears her, but he loves peace. **Ce n'est pas qu'il soit pauvre,** not that he is poor. **Ce que c'est que de...,** what is, what it is ; such is the consequence of. **Ce que c'est que de nous,** what poor mortals we are ! **Voilà ce que c'est que de les fréquenter,** such is the consequence of frequenting them ; that's what comes of frequenting them. **Voilà ce que c'est que les amis,** that's the way with friends. **Voilà ce que c'est que de mentir,** that's what one gets by lying. **Ce qu'il peut être,** as much as he may be. **C'est-à-dire,** V. *Dire.* **Est-ce que** (used for interrogating is not rendered in English). **Est-ce qu'il pleut** ? does it rain ? **Toujours est-il que cet homme a commis une mauvaise action,** it is however true that this man has committed a bad action. **Fût-ce même,** even were it, even though he should be, even should it be, not even. **Fût-il,** even though he were. **Il n'est pas que... ne,** it cannot be that ; it is not to believed that. **Il n'est pas que vous ne sachiez quelques nouvelles de cette affaire,** you cannot be totally ignorant of this affair. *Mol.* **Il n'est que ..,** there is nothing like, the only thing proper is. **Il n'est que de...,** there is nothing like.., the best is to ; the best.., comes from. **Il n'est que de s'entendre,** there is nothing like coming to an understanding. **Il n'est pommes que de Normandie,** the best apples come from Normandy. **N'était, si ce n'était,** if I was not ; were it not that, were it not for ; but for. **N'eût été, si ce n'eût été,** had I not been, if I had not been ; had it not been that, had it not been for ; but for. **N'était que je suis votre ami,** if I were not your friend, were it not that I am your friend. **N'était l'amitié qui nous unit,** but for the friendship that unites us. **Ne fût-ce que,** were it only. **Ne fût-ce que parce qu'il est mort,** were it only because he is dead. **Serait-ce que,** can it be that. **Si ce n'est ,** unless it be ; if not ; but ; except ; besides. **Si ce n'est, si ce n'est pas,** if it is not. **Si ce n'est que,** save that. **Si j'étais de vous, si j'étais que de vous, quand je serais de vous,** if I were you, were I in your place. **Voilà ce que c'est,** there's the thing ; what a thing it is ; that is what has happened ; that is the way with. — *Prov.* : **On ne peut pas être et avoir été,** one cannot have a cake and eat it too.

ÊTRE, êtr', *sm.* **1.** being : *a*) existence ; *b*) whatever exists ; anything existing ; *c*) a person ; creature ; *d*) animal ; *e*) life ; *f*) essence : what constitutes the very nature of a thing, the character of a man ; *g*) frame, body ; *h*) reality ; *i*) state, condition, quality. *a*) **Se maintenir en son être,** to maintain one's self in perpetual existence. **Non-être,** non-entity. *b*) **L'Être suprême,** the Supreme Being. **Les êtres vivants,** living beings. **— de raison,** creation of the brain. *c*) **Un pauvre petit —,** a poor little creature. **Un — insupportable,** an insupportable being. **Quel — insupportable** ! what an unbearable fellow he is ! *d*) **Donner l'— à,** to give being to, to bring into existence. **Vous savez de qui j'ai reçu l'—,** you know who my parents are. (*or* those to whom I owe my existence). **Faire un bon emploi de son —,** to make a good use of one's life. **La meilleure partie de notre —,** the best part of our being. *f*) **C'est donc la pensée qui fait l'— de l'homme,** thinking is then what constitutes the essence

of man. *h*) **Il préfère l'— au paraître**, he would rather be than seem to be.

2. stock, trunk (of trees). V. *Estoc*.

3. *pl.* parts (of a house). **Connaître tous les êtres d'une maison**, to know every hole and corner of a house; to know one's way about a house.

ÉTRÉCIR, étrésir, [étroit], *va.* 1. to make narrower, to narrow: to lessen the breadth of; to straiten; to take in (a coat); 2. *Man.* to cause (a horse) to narrow.

ÉTRÉCIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to narrow: to become narrower, to get narrower. **Le chemin va en s'étrécissant**, the road goes on getting narrower.

2. to shrink: to be drawn into less length, breadth, surface or compass. **Cette étoffe s'est étrécie**, this stuff has shrunk.

3. *Fig.* to contract, to become contracted.

4. *Man.* to narrow: to take too little side-space in stepping.

ÉTRÉCISSEMENT, étrésis'mân-t, [étrécir], *sm.* 1. narrowing; straitening; 2. shrinking; 3. narrowness: the state of being narrower.

ÉTRÉCISSURE, étrésisu'r, [étrécir], *sf.* narrowness.

ÉTREIGNOIR, étrènywar, [étreindre], *sm. Join.* cramp, jack, clamp, handscrew: two pieces of wood, with pins through them, to close a piece of work when glueing.

ÉTREIN, étran, *sm.* litter (for horses).

ÉTREINDRE, étrandr', [Lat.: stringĕre, to tighten], *va.* [Conj. like *craindre*], 1. to bind, to bind up, to bind fast, to tie, to tie up tight: to fasten with bands. **— un fagot**, to bind up a fagot.

2. *Fig.* to draw close, to bind closer (the bonds of friendship, etc.); 3. to clasp, to embrace closely; to hug, to press in one's arms, to grasp. **Le serpent saisit, étreint, étouffe et dévore sa proie**, the snake seizes, clasps, stifles and devours its prey. — *Prov.*: **Qui trop embrasse mal étreint**, grasp all, lose all.

ÉTREINDRE (S'), *v. refl.* to clasp, to grasp one another.

ÉTREINTE, étrant', [étreindre], *sf.* 1. binding (of a knot), tie. **Serre encore ces nœuds d'une — plus forte**, bind still closer those ties.

2. embrace: the act of embracing or pressing in one's arms; pressure; clasp, hug: a close embrace. **De douces étreintes**, gentle embraces. **Les étreintes d'un serpent**, the clasp of a snake.

3. *Fig.* pressure. **L'— de la misère**, the pressure of want.

4. † ribbon.

ÉTRENNE, étrèn', [Lat.: strena], *sf.* 1. new year's gift. **Recevoir des étrennes**, to receive new year's gifts.

2. handsel: *a*) the first sale of the day; *b*) money for the first sale; *c*) the first use; the first. *c*) **Vous en aurez l'—**, you shall have the first of it.

ÉTRENNER, étrèné-r, *va.* 1. to give a new year's gift. **Il a étrenné d'une poupée cette petite fille**, he gave this little girl a doll for her new year's gift.

2. *Fig.* to bestow upon; 3. to handsel: *a*) to buy the first of; *b*) to use anything the first time; to put on for the first time. **C'est vous qui m'avez étrenné**, you are my first customer to-day. **Je n'ai pas encore été étrenné d'aujourd'hui**, I have not yet taken handsel to-day; I have not had a single customer to-day. **— un robe**, to put on a gown for the first time.

ÉTRENNER, *vn.* to take handsel.

ÉTRÉSILLON, étréziyôn, [trésillon; O. Fr.: esteser, to stretch], *sm. Build.* stay, prop, support.

ÉTRÉSILLONNER, étrézioné-r, *va.* to stay, to prop, to support.

ÉTRICAGE, étrikazh', [étriquer], *sm. Carp.* lessening, thinning.

ÉTRIER, étrié; the *r* is always mute; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [O. Fr.: estrier, estriver, from Ger. streben, to strive], *sm.* 1. stirrup: *a*) a kind of ring for receiving the foot of a rider; *b*) *pl. Naut.* ropes with thimbles by which the foot-ropes are kept up towards the yards. *a*) **Pied de l'—**, near foot, left foot. **Courir à franc —**, to ride full speed. **Avoir le pied à l'—**, to have one's foot in the stirrup. **Perdre, vider les étriers**, to let go one's stirrups, to be unhorsed; *Fig.* to be out of countenance; to lose one's credit, to lose one's footing. **N'abandonnez pas les étriers**, don't lose your hold. **Être ferme sur ses étriers**, to be firm in one's stirrups; *Fig.* to be steady in one's purpose. **Tenir l'— à quelqu'un**, to hold a person's stirrup; *Fig.* to give a person a lift. **Le vin de l'—, le coup de l'—**, the stirrup-cup, the parting-cup, the grace-cup.

2. *Surg.* stirrup-bandage (for the foot); 3. stirrup-stocking; 4. *Technol.* strap, band; *Naut.* link (of a shroud).

ÉTRIÈRE, étriêr, *sf.* 1. stirrup-bar, spring-bar; 2. stirrup-strap.

ÉTRILLE, étriy', [O. Fr.: estrille; Lat.: strigilis], *sf.* 1. curry-comb: an instrument for combing and cleaning horses. **Donner un coup d'—**, to curry a little.

2. sponging-tavern.

ÉTRILLER, étryé-r, [étrille), *va.* 1. to curry: to comb, to clean a horse; 2. *Fam.* to leather, to beat, to thrash, to belabour; 3. to fleece (a traveller). **Il a été bien étrillé**, he has got a good thrashing; he has been fleeced (at an inn, at gaming); he has had a severe bout of it.

ÉTRIPER, étripé-r, [é; tripe], *va.* to gut: to eviscerate. **Aller à étripe-cheval** *Vulg.* to ride a horse furiously.

ÉTRIPER (S'), *v. refl.* to untwist one's self (as a rope), to injure one's self.

ÉTRIQUÉ, E, étriké, *adj.* scanty: *a*) not ample; *b*) not copious, poor, curtailed, narrow. *a*) **Cet habit est bien —**, this coat is too scanty. *b*) **Voilà une scène bien étriquée**, that is a scene much cut down.

ÉTRIQUER, étriké-r, [O. Fr.: estriquer, perhaps from Ger. streichen], *va.* 1. to narrow, to straiten, to scant, to curtail; 2. *Join.* to scribe (a piece of wood).

ÉTRIQUEUR, étrikœr, *sm.* pipe cleaner's paring-knife.

ÉTRIQUET, étrikè, *sm.* kind of fishing net.

ÉTRIVE, étriv', *sf. Naut.* angular direction, crossing; cross seizing.

ÉTRIVER, étrivé-r *va. Naut.* to make a cross seizing.

ÉTRIVER, *vn. Naut.* to be across.

ÉTRIVIÈRE, étrivyêr', [étrier], *sf.* 1. stirrup-leather, stirrup-strap: the strap by which a stirrup is suspended. **Coup d'—**, lashing, whipping; leathering, thrashing, hiding.

2. *pl.* leathering, thrashing, hiding. **Donner les étrivières à**, to give a good thrashing, to beat, to leather, to thrash. **Allonger l'—**, to raise new difficulties.

ÉTROIT, E, étrwa-t', étrwat', [Lat.: strictus, from stringĕre, to tighten; O. Fr.: estreit, estroit], *adj.* 1. narrow: *a*) strait, close; *b*) *Fig.* contracted, limited, straitened, of small extent; *c*) contracted in mind, of contracted views or sentiments; shallow. *a*) **Une rue étroite**, a narrow street. **Un ruban —**, a narrow ribbon. **La porte est étroite**, the doorway is narrow. **La voie étroite**, *Theol.* the narrow way. **Une allée étroite**, a narrow path. *b*) **Dans un cercle —**, in a narrow circle. **Des bornes étroites**, narrow bounds. **Un genre de vie —**, a narrow course of life. *c*) **C'est un génie —**, he is a narrow genius. **Un esprit —**, a narrow mind. **C'est un esprit —, un homme à l'esprit —**, he is narrow-minded. **C'est un cerveau —**, he is a shallow-brains. **Des vues étroites**, narrow views. **Un cœur —**, a narrow heart, a small souled man.

2. tight: fitting closely, close. **Un habit —**, a tight coat.

3. close: near, intimate; familiar. **Une étroite amitié**, a close friendship. **Être dans une étroite amitié avec quelqu'un**, to be intimate with a person.

4. strict: strait, severe, rigorous, rigid. **Une étroite défense**, a strict prohibition. **Une règle étroite**, a strict rule. **Prendre quelque chose dans le sens —**, to take a thing in a strict sense.

A L'ÉTROIT, *adv. phr.* narrowly: *a*) in too narrow a space; *b*) sparingly. **Être à l'—**, 1. to be pinched for room, not to have room enough; 2. to be pinched for means, to be straitened in one's circumstances. **Vivre à l'—**, to live sparingly. **Il est logé à l'—**, he is pinched for room.

ÉTROITEMENT, étrwat'mân-t, *adv.* 1. narrowly: *a*) with little breadth; without room enough; straitly; *b*) with small extent; *c*) closely, attentively. *c*) **La reine, pendant tout ce temps, devait être — gardée**, meanwhile, the queen was to be narrowly watched.

2. closely: *a*) in a close manner; tightly; *b*) with near connecton, intimately; — **unis**, closely united. — **embrassé**, in a close embrace.

3. strictly: in a strict manner; rigorously, severely; exactly. **Observer — le carême**, to keep lent strictly. **On lui a — défendu**, he has been strictly forbidden.

ÉTROITESSE, étrwatès', *sf.* narrowness: the state of being narrow. **L' — d'un chemin**, the narrowness of a road. — **d'esprit**, narrowness of mind, narrow-mindedness.

ÉTRON, étrôn, [O. Fr.: estront, estron, from Ger.: Strunt, excrement, rubbish], *sm. Vulg.* dirt.

ÉTRONÇONNER, étrônsoné-r, [é; tronçon], *va. Gard.* to head, to lop, to cut off the head of (a tree).

ÉTROPE, étrop', (for estrope and perhaps from Eng. strop], *sf. Naut.* strop: a piece of rope spliced round a block.

ÉTRURIE, étruri, *pnf. Geog.* Etruria.

ÉTRURIEN, ENNE, étruryan, ryèn', *adj.* Etrurian: relating to Etruria or its inhabitants.

ÉTRUSQUE, étrusk, *adj* Etruscan: relating to Etruria.

ÉTUDE, étud', [Lat.: studium, becoming by degrees: estudie, estude; Cf. studieux], *sf.* 1. study: *a*) application of the mind to a subject, specially to books and learning; *b*) learning; attainments; *c*) subject of study or attention; *d*) (in an ill sense) art, affectation; disguise; *e*) a place devoted to study; study room; *f*) *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* a sketch from nature, intended to aid in the composition of a larger and more important work, or as a memorial of an object, or to facilitate drawing or composition; (in drawing) academical figure. *a*) **Passer les jours et les nuits à l' —**, to spend days and nights in study. **L' — des mathé-**

matiques, the study of mathematics. **S'adonner, s'appliquer, se livrer à l' —**, to apply one's self to study. **Adonné à l' —**, studious. **L' — fortifie l'esprit**, study gives strength to the mind. *b)* **Avoir de l' —**, to be a scholar, to be a person of attainments. **N'avoir point d' —, être sans —**, to be an illiterate person, to be a person of no attainments. **Un cours d'études**, a course of study. **Faire ses études**, to go through a course of study, to be bred a scholar. **Où a-t-il fait ses études** ? where was he educated ? **Faire de bonnes études**, to go through a good course of study. **Avoir fait ses études**, to have received a classical education. **Il faut qu'il fasse des études de droit**, he must undertake a course of studies in law. **Ces études de piano sont très connues**, those piano exercises are well known. **Des études de violon en deux séries**, violin studies in two series. *c)* **Mettre son — à**, to study to ; to make it one's study to. **Il mettait toute son — à lui plaire**, he only studied to please him. **Elle fait son — constante de la Bible**, the Holy Scriptures are her constant study. **Ils emploient toute leur — à chercher**, they make it their sole study to seek. *d)* **Elle plaît sans —**, she pleases without art. **Éviter l'apprêt et l' —**, to be simple and unstudied. *e)* **Salle d' —**, study, study-room. **Maître d' —**, usher. *f)* **Une tête d' —**, a head. **Une — de paysage**, a landcape study.

2. survey (of works) ; 3. office (of an attorney, a notary, etc.). **Il vient d'acheter une — de notaire en province**, he has just bought a notary's office (charge) in the country.

ÉTUDIANT, [étudier], *sm.* student : one who studies. **— en droit**, law student. **— en médecine**, medical student.

ÉTUDIÉ, E, étudié, *adj.* studied : *a)* elaborate ; *b)* affected ; feigned. *a)* **Un discours —**, an elaborate speech. *b)* **Une simplicité étudiée**, studied simplicity. **Un langage —**, a studied language. **Une tristesse étudiée**, an affected sadness.

ÉTUDIER, étudié-r, [étude, O. Fr. : estudier from Lat. studium], *vn.* **1.** to study : to apply one's mind to a subject ; to apply one's self to books or learning. **Il faut — pour apprendre**, it is necessary to study for acquiring knowledge. **— en médecine**, to study medicine.

2. *Mus.* to practise.

ÉTUDIER, *va.* **1.** to study : *a)* to apply one's mind to learn a science, an art ; to learn by application ; to labour to understand ; to read ; *b)* to commit to one's memory, to con over ; *c)* to meditate, to think upon ; to elaborate ; *d)* to examine closely, to consider attentively. *a)* **— les mathématiques**, to study mathematics. **— le dessin**, to study drawing. *b)* **— une leçon**, to study, to con over a lesson. **— son rôle**, to con over one's part. *c)* **— un discours**, to study a speech. **— un projet**, to study a project. *d)* **— la nature**, to study nature. **— les phénomènes de l'électricité**, to study the phenomena of electricity. **— un modèle**, to study a model. **Étudiez nos mœurs avant de les blâmer**, study our manners before you blame them. **J'ai étudié cet homme avec soin**, I have studied that man carefully. **Il faut bien — le terrain avant de vous jeter dans cette entreprise**, you will do well to examine the matter closely before entering upon that enterprise. **Je n'ai pas encore étudié la question**, I have not yet examined the question. **Votre homme arrive..., je l'ai étudié une bonne grosse demi-heure, et je le sais par cœur**, your man has just come, I have studied him fully half an hour, and I know him now by heart. *Mol. Pourc.* I. 3.

2. to watch. **— le moment favorable**, to watch for the favourable opportunity.

3 *Mus.* to practise.

ÉTUDIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be studied ; **2.** to study one's self, to study one's own temper ; **3.** (with *à*) to study, to make it one's study to : to endeavour diligently, to apply one's self to. **Je m'étudie à vous plaire**, I make it my study to please you. **Il ne s'étudie qu'à faire du mal**, his whole study is mischief. **Pour connaître l'homme, il suffit de s' — soi-même**, in order to know mankind it is sufficient to study one's self. *Duclos.*

† **ÉTUDIOLE**, étudiol, [Ital. : studiolo ; Lat. : studiolum], *sm.* small cabinet furnished with drawers to contain papers.

ÉTUI, étui, [O. Fr. : estui ; estuier, to contain, but of uncert. orig.], *sm.* **1.** case, box, sheath.— **de violon**, violin-case. — **de ciseaux**, scissor-case. **— à aiguilles**, needle-case. **— de chapeau**, hatbox. **— de mathématiques**, box of compasses.

2. étui : a case for pocket-instruments, as tweezers, etc. ; **3.** *Fig.* envelop ; **4.** *Nat. Hist.* sheath ; **5.** *Naut.* case (for a sail).

ÉTUVE, étuv', [O. Fr. : estuve, from Ger. Stube, a room], *sf.* **1.** sweating-room ; hot air bath, vapour bath. **— sèche**, hot-air bath. **— humide**, vapour bath.

2. stove, drying stove : a room artificially heated for drying several substances.

ÉTUVÉE, étuvé, *sf.* *Cook.* stewing, stew. **Mettre du veau à l' —**, to stew veal. **Du veau à l' —**, stewed veal. **Une — de pigeons**, stewed pigeons.

ÉTUVEMENT, étuv'mân-t, [étuver], *sm.* *Med.* fomenting.

ÉTUVER, étuvé-r, [étuve], *va.* **1.** to stew : to cook or prepare on a slow, moist heat ; **2.** *Med.* to foment (a wound), to bathe.

ÉTUVER (S'), *v. refl.* to be fomented, to be bathed.

† **ÉTUVISTE**, étuvist', *sm.* bagnio-keeper, bath-keeper. [*Baigneur* is the term now used].

ÉTYMOLOGIE, étimolozhi, [Gr. : ἔτυμος, true ; λόγος, word], *sf.* etymology : *a)* that part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words ; *b)* the deduction of words from their originals.

ÉTYMOLOGIQUE, étimolozhik', *adj.* etymologic, etymological ; pertaining to etymology.

ÉTYMOLOGIQUEMENT, étimolozhik'-mân-t, *adv.* etymologically : according to etymology.

ÉTYMOLOGISER, étimolozhizé-r, *vn.* to etymologize : to search into the origin of words.

ÉTYMOLOGISER, *va.* to etymologize : to give the etymology of a word.

ÉTYMOLOGISTE, étimolozhist', *sm.* etymologist : one versed in etymology.

EU, œ, eu : a Greek prefix denoting well, good, easy.

EUCALYPTE, œkalipt', **EUCALYPTUS**, œkaliptus, [Gr. : εὖ, well ; καλυπτός, covered], *sm.* *Bot.* eucalyptus, gum-tree : a genus of plants of the myrtle family.

EUCHARISTIE, œkaristi, [Gr. : εὖ, well ; χάρις, grace, charity], *sf.* Eucharist, Lord's Supper.

EUCHARISTIQUE, œkaristik', *adj.* eucharistic, eucharistical : pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EUCHLORINE, œklorin', [Gr. : εὖ, well ; χλωρός, green], *sm.* *Chem.* euchlorine, euchloric gas : the protoxide of chlorine.

EUCHOLOGE, œkolozh', *sm.* V. *Eucologe.*

EUCHYLIE, œkili, [εὖ, well ; χύλος, chyle], *sf* *Physiol.* euchymy : a good state of the fluids of the body.

EUCLASE, œklaz', [Gr. : εὖ, well ; κλάω, I break], *sf.* *Miner.* euclase : a brittle gem of the beryl family.

EUCLIDE, œklid', *pnm.* Euclid, Euclides.

EUCOLOGE, œkolozh', [Gr. : εὐχή, prayer ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* euchology : a formulary of prayers.

EUCRASIE, œkrasi, [Gr. : εὖ, well ; κρᾶσις, mixture], *sf.* *Med.* eucrasy : good-temperament, healthy state of the body.

EUDÉMONISME, œdémonism', [Gr. : εὖ, well ; δαίμων, a good], *sm.* eudæmonism : the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object.

EUDIAPNEUSTIE, œdiapnœsti, [Gr. : εὖ, well ; διαπνεῖν, to breath], *sf.* *Med.* easy respiration.

EUDIOMÈTRE, œdiomètr', [Gr. : εὐδία, purity of air ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* eudiometer : an instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, or the quantity of oxygen in any given bulk of elastic fluid.

EUDIOMÉTRIE, œdiométri, *sf.* eudiometry : the art of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer, and the quantity of oxigen in gaseous mixtures.

EUDIOMÉTRIQUE, œdiométrik', *adj.* eudiometric, eudiometrical : pertaining to an eudiometer, or to eudiometry.

EUDOXIE, œdoksi, *pnf.* Eudocia.

EUFRAISE, œfrêz', [Gr. : εὐφρασία, happy disposition], *sf.* *Bot.* euphrasy, eye-bright : euphrasia, a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

EUGÈNE, œzhèn', *pnm.* Eugenius ; Eugene.

EUGÉNÉSIQUE, œzhénésik [Gr. : εὖ, well ; γένεσις generation], *adj.* eugenic.

EUGÉNIE, œzhéni, *pnf.* Eugenia.

EUGÉNIE, œzhéni, [Gr. : εὖ, well ; γενος, birth], *sf.* **1.** *Antiq.* eugeny : nobleness of birth ; **2.** eugenia : *a)* *Bot.* an ornamental genus of plants ; *b)* *Astron.* a small planet.

EUGÉNINE, œzhénin', *sf.* *Chem.* eugenine : a crystalline substance which deposits spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves.

EUGÉNIQUE, œzhénik', *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* eugenic : noting an acid found in cloves ; **2.** eugenic : pertaining to eugenics.

EUGÉNISME, œzhénism, [Gr. : εὐγενής], *sm.* *Neol.* eugenics : the science of improving the race human (or animal).

EUGÉNISTE, œzhénist', *sm.* eugenist : a supporter of eugenics.

EUGUBINES, œgubin', *adj. pl.* *Tables eugubines*, eugubine tables : a name given to seven bronze tablets, bearing inscriptions in the Umbrian language.

EUH, œ, *interj.* ugh ! ah : noting surprise, apprehension, or weariness.

EULOGIE, œlozhi, [Gr. : εὐλογία, benediction], *sf.* *Theol.* consecrated bread.

EUMÉNIDES, œménid', *sf. pl.* *Mythol.* Eumenides : the euphemistic name of the Furies or Erinnyes.

EUMOLPE, œmolp', [Gr. : εὔμολπος, harmonious], *pnm.* *Mythol.* Eumolpus.

EUMOLPE, *sm.* *Entom.* eumolpus : a genus of beetles.

EUNOMIA, œnomia, *sf.* *Astron.* Eunomia : a small planet.

EUNUCHISME, œnukism', *sm.* eunuchism : the state of being a eunuch.

EUNUQUE, œnuk', [Gr. : εὐνοῦχος ; εὐνή, bed ; ἔχειν, to have charge of], *sm*

eunuch : a man who has been castrated.

EUPATOIRE, œpatwar', [Gr. : εὖ, well; πατήρ, father], *sf. Bot.* eupatory, bastard hemp, hemp agrimony. *Eupatorium*, a genus of composite plants. — **chanvrin**, — **d'Avicenne**, — **des Arabes**, hemp agrimony.

EUPATORINE, œpatorin', *sf. Chem.* eupatorine : an alkaloid obtained from hemp agrimony.

EUPEPSIE, œpèpsi, [Gr. : εὐπεψία, εὖ, well; πέπτειν, to digest], *sf. Med.* eupepsy : good digestion.

EUPÉTALE, œpétal', [Gr. : εὖ, well; πέταλον, leaf], *sf.* **1.** opal : a gem; **2.** *Bot* great bilberry, bog whortle-berry.

EUPHÉMIQUE, œfémik', *adj.* euphemistic, euphemistical : relating to euphemism. **Expression —**, euphemistic expression.

EUPHÉMISME, œfémism', [Gr. : εὖ, well; φημί, I speak] *sm. Rhet.* euphemism : a figure by which a dilicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive.

EUPHONE, œfon', *adj.* euphonious : agreeable in sound.

EUPHONIE, œfóni, [Gr. : εὖ, well; φωνή, voice], *sf.* euphony : an agreeable sound; euphonism. **Par —**, for the sake of euphonie, for euphony.

EUPHONIQUE, œfonik, *adj.* euphonic, euphonical : having euphony, pleasing to the ear; euphonious.

EUPHONIQUEMENT, œfonik'mân-t, *adv.* euphoniously : with euphony, harmoniously.

EUPHORBE, œfórb', [Gr. : εὐφορβία, good food], *sf. Bot.* euphorbia, spurge, bastard-spurge : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

EUPHORBIACÉES, œfórbiasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* euphorbiaceæ : an order of plants possessing acrid, corrosive, and poisonous properties.

EUPHOTIDE, œfotid', [Gr. : εὖ ; φῶς, φωτός, light), *sf. Miner.* euphotide : aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

EUPHRAISE, œfrèz', *sf.* V. *Eufraise.*

EUPHROSYNE, œfrozin', *pnf.* Euphrosyne : *a*) *Mythol.* one of the Graces; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet.

EUPHUÏSME, œfuïsm', [Gr. : εὐφυής, elegant], *sm.* euphuism : an affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language.

EYPHUÏSTE, œfuïst', *sm.* euphuist : one who uses euphuisms.

EUPHUÏSTIQUE, œfuïstik', *adj.* euphuistic : belonging to euphuism.

EUPIONE, œpion', [Gr. : εὖ, well; πίων, fat], *Chem.* eupion : a liquid occurring in the fat of animal matters.

EUPLASTIQUE, œplastik', [Gr. : εὖ, well; plastique], *adj. Med.* euplastic; organizable in a high degree.

EUR, **EUSE**, œr, œz', er, or *m.* ess *f* : termination of nouns formed from verbs, and signifying the doer of the action expressed by the verb.

EURASIEN, œrazyan, *sm.* Eurasian : a name given in India to one born of a European and an Asiastic.

EURIPE, œrip', *sm.* euripus : *a*) *Antiq.* a strait where the water is much agitated; *b*) *Geog.* the ancient name of the frith between Bœothia and Eubœa.

EUROPE, œrop', *pnf. Geog.* Europe.

EUROPÉEN, **ENNE**, œropéan, èn', *adj.* European : pertaining to Europe.

EUROPÉEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* European : a native of Europe.

EURYCÉPHALE, œrisœfal [Gr. : εὐρύς, wide; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Anat.* eurycephalic, eurycephalous : having a broad head.

EURYCÈRE, œrisèr', [Gr. : εὐρύς, wide; κέρας, horn], *adj. Zool.* eurycerous : having broad horns.

EURYTHMIE, œritmi, [Gr. : εὖ, well; ῥυθμός, order], *sf.* eurythmy ; *a*) just harmony of the parts, symmetry; *b*) *Med.* regularity of pulse.

EUSÈBE, œzèb', *pnm.* Eusebius.

EUSÉBIEN, œzébyan, *sm.* Eusebian : a follower of Eusebius of Nicomedia.

EUSTACHE, œstazh', *pnm.* Eustace.

EUSTACHE, *sm.* clasp knife (without spring).

EUSTYLE, œstil, [Gr. : εὖ, well; στύλος, column], *sm. Arch.* eustyle : a building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other.

EUTAXIE, œtaksi, [Gr. : εὖ, well; τάξις, order], *sf.* eutaxy : regular disposition of the several parts of the body.

EUTERPE, œtérp', *pnf.* Euterpe : *a*) *Mythol.* the muse who presided over wind-instruments; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet.

EUTHANASIE, œtanazi, [Gr. : εὐθανασία; εὖ, well; θάνατος, death], *sf.* euthanasie : an easy death.

EUTHYMIE, œtimi, [Gr. : εὖ, well; θυμός, soul], *sf. Med.* easiness of mind.

EUTICHÉEN, œtikéan, *sm.* Eutychian : a follower of Eutyches (5th cent.).

EUTYCHÈS, œtikès, *pnm.* Eutyches.

EUTYCHIANISME, œtikianism', *sm. Theol.* eutychianisme : the doctrine of Eutyches.

EUX, œ-z, *pron. mpl.* of *Il*, *lui*, **1.** (used as an objective case) them; **2.** (used as a subject) they. V. *Il*, *lui*.

EUX-MÊMES, œ-mêm', *pron. mpl.* themselves.

ÉVACUANT, évakuân, ânt', *adj. Med.* evacuant : provoking evacuation, purgative.

ÉVACUANT, *sm. Med.* evacuant : a medicine which procures evacuations.

ÉVACUATIF, **IVE**, évakuatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* evacuative, evacuant.

ÉVACUATION, évakuasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* evacuation : *a*) the act of emptying or clearing of the contents; *b*) *Milit.* the act of withdrawing from a place; *c*) *Med.* the discharge of any matter whatever by the natural passage or by an artifical opening.

ÉVACUER, évakué-r, [Lat. : evacuāre, atum, to empty; vacuus, empty], *va.* to evacuate : *a*) *Milit.* to quit; to withdraw from a place; *b*) to make empty; to clear of the contents; *c*) *Med.* to eject, to throw out; to discharge. *a*) **Les troupes furent obligées d' — la ville**, the troops were compelled to evacuate the town. — **des troupes**. to remove troops. *b*) **Le public a évacué la salle**, the public evacuated the room. **Faire —**, to clear.

ÉVACUER, *vn.* **1.** to witdraw; **2.** *Med.* to be purged.

ÉVACUER (S'), *v. refl.* to be evacuated; to be cleared.

ÉVADÉ, **E**, évadé, *sm. f.* fugitive : one who has effected an escape.

ÉVADER (S'), s-évadè-r, [Lat. : evadĕre; e, out; vadĕre, to go], *v. refl.* to evade, to escape, to make one's escape (from), to slip away; to break loose. **Faire — quelqu'un**, to favour a person's escape, to help one to make his escape.

ÉVAGATION, évagasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : evagatio], *sf. Theol.* evagation.

ÉVALUABLE, évaluabl', *adj.* appreciable : that may be appreciated or estimated.

ÉVALUATION, évaluasyôn; *in poet.* siôn *sf.* valuation, estimate, estimation; appraisement.

ÉVALUER, évalué-r, [é; O. Fr. : value for valeur, value], *va.* to value : to estimate the worth of, to rate at a certain price, to appraise. **A combien a-t-on évalué sa terre?** how much was his estate valued at? — **trop haut**, to overvalue, to overrate.

ÉVALUER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be worth; **2.** to be valued, estimated, *or* rated.

ÉVANESCENT, **E**, évanèssân, sânt', [Lat. : evanescens, entis; e, from; vanescĕre, to vanish], *adj.* evanescent : vanishing, subject to vanishing.

ÉVANGÉLIAIRE, évânzhéliêr, *sm.* evangelistary : a selection from the gospel.

ÉVANGÉLIQUE, évânzhélik', *adj.* evangelic, evangelical : *a*) relating to the gospel, consonant with the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; *b*) protestant.

ÉVANGÉLIQUE, *sm.* evangelical : one who maintains evangelical principles.

ÉVANGÉLIQUEMENT, évânzhélik'mân-t, *adv.* according to the gospel.

ÉVANGÉLISATION, évânzhélizasyôn, *sf.* evangelization : the act of evangelizing.

ÉVANGÉLISER, évânzhélizé-r, *va.* to evangelize : to preach the gospel to, to instruct in the gospel.

ÉVANGÉLISER, *vn.* to evangelize : to preach the gospel.

ÉVANGÉLISME, évânzhélism', *sm.* evangelism, evangelicism, evangelicalism : evangelical doctrine.

ÉVANGÉLISTE, évânzhélist', *sm.* evangelist : *a*) one of the four writers of gospel history; *b*) a preacher of the gospel.

ÉVANGILE, évânzhil', [Gr. : εὐαγγέλιον, good news], *sm.* gospel : *a*) the doctrines of Christ; *b*) one of the four histories of Christ; *c*) the four histories collectively; *d*) *Cath. Lit.* a portion of the Gospels read at mass; *e*) doctrine, creed. *a*) **Prêcher l' —**, to preach the gospel. *b*) **L'— selon saint Matthieu**, the Gospel according to St. Matthew. *c*) **Lire l' —**, to read the Gospel. **Croire une chose comme l' —**, to believe a thing like gospel. **C'est parole d' —**, it is as true as the Gospel. **Tout ce qu'il dit n'est pas parole d' —** all he says is not Gospel; it is not all gospel that he preaches. *d*) **Le côté de l' —**, the left side of the altar. **L' — du jour**, the gospel for the day; *Fam.* the news of the day.

ÉVANOUIR (S'), s-évanouir, [Lat. : evanescĕre, to vanish; O. Fr. : esvanoir, esvanouir], *v. refl.* **1.** to faint, to faint away, to swoon : to become motionless and senseless **A cette vue, elle s'est évanouie**, at this sight, she fainted away. **Faire —**, to make faint away. **Henri III s'évanouissait, dit-on, à la vue d'un chat**, It is said that Henry III fainted at the sight of a cat.

2. to vanish, to vanish away, to disappear, to pass away, to evanish. **La gloire du monde s'évanouit en un moment**, the glory of the world passes away in an instant. **Faire —**, to dispel, to dissipate, to destroy; to cause to vanish. **Cette nouvelle a fait — toutes mes espérances**, this news has caused all my hopes to vanish. **Comme des ombres dans un nuage, ils s'évanouirent**, like shadows in a cloud, they vanished away. *Flaubert.* **Cette ombre de gloire va s' —**, this shadow of glory will soon vanish away. *Bossuet.*

3. *Alg.* **Faire —**, to eliminate, to cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear.

ÉVANOUISSEMENT, évanouis'mân-t, [évanouir], *sm.* **1.** swoon, swooning, fainting fit, fainting. **Revenir d'un —**, to recover from a swoon.

2. disappearance, vanishment, vanishing; 3. *Alg.* elimination.

ÉVAPORABLE, évaporabl', *adj.* evaporable : that may be converted into vapour.

ÉVAPORATIF, IVE, évaporatif, tiv', *adj.* evaporative : pertaining to, or producing evaporation.

ÉVAPORATION, évaporasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : evaporatio], *sf.* 1. evaporation : the conversion of a fluid into vapour; 2. *Fig.* thoughtlessness, heedlessness, giddiness.

ÉVAPORATOIRE, évaporatwar', *adj.* ; *Phys.* evaporating, evaporative. **Appareil —**, evaporating apparatus.

ÉVAPORÉ, E, évaporé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. evaporated; evaporate: dispersed in vapours. **Un nuage en l'air —**, a cloud evaporated in the air.

2. *Fig.* thoughtless, heedless, giddy; giddy-brained, giddy-headed. **Un jeune homme —**, a giddy-headed youth.

ÉVAPORÉ, E, *sm. f.* giddy person, giddy-brains giddy-head. **Son fils, qui m'embarrasse, est un —**, his son, who embarrasses me, is a giddy-head *Mol. Dép. am.* III. I.

ÉVAPORER, évaporé-r, [Lat. : evaporāre, atum; vapor, vapour], *va.* 1. to evaporate : to resolve a fluid into vapour; 2. *Fig.* to vent, to give vent to, to let out, to exhale. **— sa bile**, to give vent to one's bile.

ÉVAPORER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to evaporate : *a*) to pass off in vapour; *b*) *Fig.* to be dissipated, to be wasted, to waste away, to disappear, to pass off, to vanish, to die away. *a*) **L'esprit de vin s'évapore aisément**, spirit of wine is easily evaporated. (With the suppression of the pronoun). **Faire — un liqueur à feu lent**, to make a liquor evaporate over a slow fire. *b*) **S'— en vaines pensées**, to fill one's head with empty thoughts. **Un passé qui s'évapore**, past times which are vanishing.

2. to exhale itself, to be vented, to find a vent. **Sa colère s'évapora en menaces**, his passion exhaled itself in threats.

3. to get thoughtless, to get heedless. **Ce jeune homme s'évapore**, that young man is getting thoughtless, is full of whims.

4. to be irregular in one's conduct. **Il commence à s'—**, he begins to be irregular in his conduct.

ÉVASÉ, E, évazé, *adj.* wide, wide-opened; bell-mouthed. [*Fam.* :] **Un nez —**, a nose with wide nostrils.

ÉVASEMENT, évaz'mân-t, [évaser], *sm.* 1. widening; 2. width (of the opening); 3. splay (of a door-way, etc.).

ÉVASER, évazé-r, [é; vase], *va.* 1. to widen; to make an opening wider; to enlarge; to make funnel-shape; 2. *Arch.* to give splay to; 3. *Gard.* to extend (a tree), to spread. **— un tuyau**, to widen the opening of a pipe.

ÉVASER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be widened; to open funnel-shape; 2. *Gard.* to extend, to spread.

ÉVASIF, IVE, évazif', ziv', [évasion], *adj.* evasive : artfully contrived to elude a question or argument. **Une réponse évasive**, an evasive answer. **Moyen —**, evasion; shift.

ÉVASION, évazyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat : evasio], *sf.* 1. escape, flight : the act of escaping; breaking loose. **Favoriser l'— de quelqu'un**, to favour the escape of a person.

2. *Fig.* evasion : artifice to elude; equivocation.

ÉVASIVEMENT, évaziv'mân-t, *adv.* evasively : by evasion; elusively.

ÉVASURE, évazur', [évaser], *sf.* widening, opening funnel-shape.

ÈVE, èv', *pnf.* Eve : the first woman. [*Prov.* :] **Je ne le connais ni d'Ève ni d'Adam**, he is no acquaintance of mine. *Fam.* **Fille d'Ève**, daughter of Eve, a woman; (in an ill sense) an inquisitive woman. V. *Adam.*

ÉVÊCHÉ, évêshé, [évêque], *sm.* 1. bishopric : *a*) the jurisdiction of a bishop, diocese; *b*) episcopate, the office or rank of a bishop; *c*) cathedral town; 2. bishop's palace.

ÉVECTION, évèksyô*n*, [Lat. : evectio; evehĕre, to carry out], *sf. Astron.* evection : an irregularity of the moon's motion caused by the sun.

ÉVEIL, évèy, [éveiller], *sm.* 1. warning, hint; 2. alert, alarm. **Donner l'—**, to give a warning; to give the alert. **Je n'en ai eu l'— qu'hier**, I got a hint of it but yesterday. **Tenir en —**, to hold on the alert. **Être en —**, to be on the watch, to be attentive.

ÉVEILLÉ, E, évèyé, *adj.* 1. awake, wakeful : *a*) not asleep, waking; *b*) vigilant, watchful; attentive. *a*) **Bien —**, wide awake. **Tenir —**, to keep awake. *b*) **Il est fort — sur ses intérêts**, he is very attentive to his own interest. **Il est — comme une potée de souris**, he is as brisk as a busy bee.

2. lively, sprightly, brisk, sharp, pert. **Une jeune fille fort éveillée**, a sprightly, a brisk girl. **Avoir l'air —**, to have a sharp look. **Elle a les yeux bien éveillés**, she has a keen look about her, her eyes are bright-looking.

ÉVEILLÉ, E, *sm. f.* knowing one, sharp fellow; sprightly man; sprightly woman.

ÉVEILLER, évèyé-r, [Low Lat. : exvigilāre, Lat. : evigilāre, to awake; O. Fr. : esveiller], *va.* to awake : *a*) to rouse from sleep; to awaken, to wake, to waken; *b*) to rouse, to stir up; to enliven; *c*) to excite; to arouse, to wake, to waken; *d*) to call forth, to waken, to produce *a*) **Le bruit l'éveilla**, he was awakened with the noise. **Le coq matinal éveille les hameaux**, the early cock wakes up the sleeping hamlet. *Michelet.* **La brise monotone qui traverse les pins éveille éternellement leur murmure**, the monotonous breeze passing through the firs keeps up a continual murmur in them. *Taine.* *b*) **Il lui faudrait quelque chose qui l'éveillât un peu**, he wants something to enliven him. **L'ambition l'a eveillé**, ambition roused him up. *c*) **— les soupçons**, to arouse suspicion. **— le courage**, to rouse the spirit, the courage. — *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas éveiller le chat qui dort**, let sleeping dogs lie.

ÉVEILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to awake : *a*) to be roused from sleep; to awaken, to wake, to waken; *b*) to be alive, to wake, to wake up; to be awakened. *a*) **Je m'éveillai d'un songe**, I awoke from a dream. **S'— en sursaut**, to start from sleep. *b*) **Je ne sais quel sentiment s'éveille**, I know not what feeling is awakened.

ÉVEILLEUR, évèyœr, *sm.* wakener, awakener : one who awakens.

ÉVÉNEMENT, évèn'mân-t, [Lat. : evenire; e, out; venire, to come], *sm.* 1. event : *a*) anything that happens; occurrence, incident; *b*) dramatic incident; *c*) issue, consequence, end, conclusion, upshot. *a*) **Un — heureux**, a happy event. **Un — de la plus grande importance**, an event of the greatest consequence. **Faire —**, to be an event; to create a sensation. **Cela a fait un —**, it was quite an event. **Une époque féconde en événements**, an eventful period. *b*) **Ce drame est plein d'événements inattendus**, this drama is full of unexpected incidents. *c*) **Nous jugeons par l'—**, we judge things by their consequence. **L'— fit voir qu'il ne s'était pas trompé**, the event showed that he was not mistaken. **Comme l'— l'a justifié**, as it has been proved by the event.

2. emergency. **En cas d'—**, upon an emergency. **Se tenir prêt à tout —**, to be ready for any emergency.

A TOUT ÉVÉNEMENT, *adv. phr.* at all events, at any rate; whatever may befall (*or* happen).

ÉVENT, évân, [éventer], *sm.* 1. air, open air, airing. **Mettre des marchandises à l'—**, to put out goods in the air. **Donner de l'— à une pièce de vin**, to give vent to a cask of wine. **Donner l'—**, *Dy.* to give air to the vat. [*Fig.* :] **Une tête à l'—**, a giddy-head. **Avoir la tête à l'—**, to be hare-brained, to be thoughtless.

2. mustiness; deadness; vapidness, flatness. **Sentir l'—**, to smell musty; to smell vapid. **Du vin qui a de l'—**, wine that begins to be vapid; flat wine.

3. *Zool.* blow-hole : a nostril of cetacea; 4. *Found.* air-hole; 5. flaw (in small-arms); 6. *Artill.* windage (V. *Vent*).

ÉVENTABLE, évântabl', *adj.* liable to get flat.

ÉVENTAGE, évântazh (éventer], *sm.* airing, giving air to.

ÉVENTAIL, évântay [éventer], *sm.* [*Pl. Éventails*,] 1. fan : *a*) an instrument used to agitate the air; *b*) anything answering the purpose of a fan; *c*) anything spread out like a fan; *d*) *Arch.* fan-light : fan-shaped window. **En —**, fan-shaped, in the form of a fan. **Un coup d'—**, a knock with a fan. **Jouer de l'—**, to flirt a fan. **Tailler un arbre en —**, to prune a tree in the shape of a fan. **— d'ivoire**, ivory fan. **— découpé**, carved fan. **— porte-photographie**, fan photograph-holder.

2. screen (of enamellers); 3. bat-wing : a fan-shaped gas-burner; 4. fan screen before a fire.

ÉVENTAILLIER, évântayé-r, *sm.* fan-seller.

ÉVENTAILLISTE, évântayist', *sm.* fan-maker.

ÉVENTAIRE, évântêr', [évent], *sm.* flat basket; fruit-woman's basket; fish-woman's basket.

ÉVENTÉ, E, évânté, *pa. p.* 1. fanned; 2. aired; 3. discovered, divulged.

ÉVENTÉ, E, *adj.* 1. flat, dead, vapid (as wind); musty (as meat); 2. giddy, heedless, thoughtless, giddy-brained, giddy-headed. **Une tête éventée**, a giddy pate, a giddy head.

ÉVENTÉ, E, *sm. f.* giddy-head, giddy-brains, giddy fellow.

ÉVENTER, évânté-r, [é; vent], *va.* 1. to fan : to cool and refresh by the use of a fan; 2. to air : to expose to the air, to ventilate; 3. *Agr.* to turn over (corn in garner); 4. to injure by exposure to the air; 5. to deaden (wine, etc.), to make flat; 6. to discover (a mine); 7. *Fig.* to discover, to get scent of; to find out; to let out, to divulge, to make known. **— la mine, la mèche**, to find out an intrigue. **— un secret**, to divulge a secret, *Fam.* to let the cat out of the bag.

8. *Hunt.* to scent, to light upon the scent; 9. *Naut.* **— la quille**, to heave down a vessel so as to discover her keel; 10. *Naut.* **— une voile**, to fill a sail; 11. *Build.* to prevent (a stone, a piece of timber, etc.) from rubbing against a wall, while hoisting.

ÉVENTER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to fan one's self; 2. to get dead, to get flat (as wine); 3. to be spoiled, to get injured (by expo-

sure to the air); 4. *Fig.* to get wind, to be divulged. **Le secret s'est éventé**, the secret is divulged. **Le vin s'évente dans une bouteille qui est débouchée**, wine spoils in a bottle left uncorked.

ÉVENTEUR, EUSE, événtœr, tœz', *sm. f.* one who fans another.

ÉVENTILLER, évântiyé-r, [é; O. Fr.: ventiller, to flap, to make wind], *vn. Falc.* to hover: to flap the wing without moving.

ÉVENTOIR, évântwar, [éventer], *sm.* 1. firefan: a kind of fan for blowing a fire; 2. adit (of a mine).

ÉVENTRER, évântré-r, [é; ventre], *va.* 1. to rip up, to rip open: to disembowel, to eviscerate (animals), to draw (a fowl), to gut (a fish); 2. *Fig.* to open, to rip open, to break open; 3. *Naut.* to split (a sail). **Un cheval fut éventré d'un coup de corne par un taureau**, a horse was disembowelled by a toss of a bull. **On a éventré la muraille à coups de canon**, the wall has been opened by cannon-shot.

ÉVENTRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to rip one's belly open; to rip one's self up; 2. to rip up each other.

ÉVENTUALITÉ, évântualité, [éventuel], *sf.* contingency: *a*) uncertainty, the quality of being contingent; *b*) accident, casualty, occurrence. **Nous sommes prêts pour toutes les éventualités**, we are prepared for all contingencies.

ÉVENTUEL, ELLE, évântuèl, èl', [Lat.: eventus; é, out; venire, to come], *adj.* 1. eventual: consequential, happening as a consequence; 2. contingent: *a*) uncertain, casual, accidental, not definite or fixed; *b*) *Law-t.* dependant upon an uncertainty. **Profits éventuels**, casual profits, perquisites.

ÉVENTUEL, *sm.* perquisites *pl.*, extra fees *pl.*

ÉVENTUELLEMENT, évântuèl'mân-t, *adv.* 1. eventually: in the event; 2. contingently: casually, accidentally.

ÉVENTURE, évântur', [éventer], *sf.* flaw small cavity (in small arms).

ÉVÊQUE, évêk', [Gr.: ἐπίσκοπος; ἐπὶ, on; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* bishop: a prelate who presides over the clergy of a diocese. **Nommer un —**, to appoint a bishop. [*Fig.*:] **Devenir d'— meunier**, to descend from peer to peasant. **Disputer de la chape à l'—**, to dispute about things that do not concern one. **Faire un — des champs**, to hang one. — *Prov.*: **Un chien regarde bien un —**, a cat may look at a king.

ÉVEROLE, év'rol', [O. Fr.: eve, water], *sf.* blister: a thin bladder on the skin.

ÉVERRER, évèré-r, [é; ver], *va. Veter.* to worm: to cut the worm from the tongue of a dog.

ÉVERSIF, IVE, évèrsif, siv', [Lat.: eversus], *adj.* [with *de*, of] eversive: tending to overthrow.

ÉVERSION, évèrsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: eversio; evertĕre, to turn over], *sf.* eversion: overthrow, ruin.

ÉVERTUER (S'), s-évèrtué-r, [é; vertu *v. refl.* to strive, to exert one's self, to bestir one's self, to struggle hard. **Prenez courage, évertuez-vous**, take courage, and exert yourself. **Il s'évertue l'esprit pour y réussir**, he cudgels his brains to succeed.

ÉVHÉMÈRE, évémèr', *pnm.* Euhemerus. [Greek philosopher: IVth cent. *B. C.*]

ÉVHÉMÉRISME, évémérism', *sm.* Euhemerus's interpretation of the ancient myths.

ÉVICTION, éviksyôn, [Lat.: evictio; evincĕre, to overcome), *sf. Jurispr.* eviction: dispossession by judicial sentence; deprivation of the buyer of anything, in consequence of its being proved to belong to a third person.

ÉVIDAGE, évidazh', [évider], *sm.* hollowing.

ÉVIDEMENT, évid'mân-t, [évider], *sm. Med.* hollowing: the removal of substance (bone, tissue, etc.) from a cavity.

ÉVIDEMMENT, évidamân-t, [évident] *adv.* evidently: obviously, clearly, plainly, certainly.

ÉVIDENCE, évidâns', [évident], *sf.* evidence, evidentness: the state of being evident or obvious; obviousness, palpableness, plainness, clearness. **L'— d'une preuve**, the evidence of a proof. **L'— d'une proposition**, the clearness of a proposition. **Se rendre à l'—**, to yield to evidence. **Se refuser à l'—**, **nier l'—**, to fly in the face of facts. **Démontrer jusqu'à l'—**, to demonstrate, to show clearly. **Mettre en —**, to make *or* render evident, obvious; to make conspicuous, to set up, to bring to view. **Se mettre en —**, to make one's self conspicuous, to put one's self forward. **Être en —**, to be conspicuous, to be patent.

ÉVIDENT, E, évidân-t, ânt', [Lat.: evidens, entis; e, out; vidēre, to see], *adj.* evident: clear to the mind; obvious, clear, plain, palpable, patent, manifest, undeniable. **Vérité évidente**, evident truth. — **de soi**, — **par soi-même**, self-evident. **Il est — que l'homme est mortel**, it is evident that man is mortal.

ÉVIDER, évidé-r, [é; vider], *va.* 1. to hollow out, to scoop out. — **une flûte**, to hollow out a flute. — **un os**, to hollow out a bone.

2. to groove: to cut a groove or channel in. — **une lame d'épée**, to groove the blade of a sword. — **une aiguille**, to groove a needle.

3. to hollow: to make hollow, to round, as the collar of a gown, etc.

4. to take the starch out of (linen).

ÉVIDOIR, évidwar, [évider], *sm.* borer, bit [for hollowing out wind-instruments].

ÉVIER, évyé, [O. Fr.: eve for eau, water], *sm.* kitchen-sink, sink-stone. **Pierre d'—**, sink-stone.

ÉVINCEMENT, évâns-mân, [évincer], *sm.* ousting, eviction.

ÉVINCER, évânsé-r, [Lat.: evincĕre; e inten.: vincĕre, to overcome], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous évinçons, évinçant.*] 1. *Jurisp.* to evict: to dispossess by a judicial sentence; 2. *Fig.* to oust, to turn out.

ÉVINCER (S'), *v. refl.* to oust one another.

ÉVIRATION, évirasyôn, [Lat.: eviratio], *sf.* eviration, castration.

ÉVIRÉ, éviré, *adj. m. Herald.* without distinction of sex.

ÉVIRER, éviré-r, [Lat.: evirāre; é, out; vir, man], *va.* to emasculate, to castrate.

ÉVISCÉRATION, évissérasyôn, *sf. Surg.* evisceration: the act of eviscerating.

ÉVISCÉRER, éviséré-r, [Lat.: e, out; viscera, the bowels], *va.* to eviscerate: to embowel, to disembowel, to take out the entrails.

ÉVITABLE, évitabl', [éviter], *adj.* avoidable: that may be shunned.

ÉVITAGE, évitazh', [éviter], *sm. Naut.* 1 swinging: act of a ship swinging round at the length of her cable. **Faire un —, son —**, to swing.

2. swinging-room; 3. breadth (of a river or navigable channel).

ÉVITÉE, évité, *sf.* V. *Évitage.*

ÉVITEMENT, évit'mân-t, [éviter], *sm.* 1. avoiding; 2. *Railw.* passing, siding. **Gare d'—**, siding, shunt: a short side-rail to allow the main line to the kept free.

ÉVITER, évité-r, [Lat.: evitāre], *va.* to avoid, to shun: *a*) to keep at a distance from, to keep clear of, to endeavour to escape, to eschew; *b*) to decline; to avoid doing; *c*) to escape, to escape from. *a*) **Elle m'évite**, she shuns me. — **les mauvaises compagnies**, to shun bad company. — **un coup**, to shun, to avoid a blow. — **une querelle**, to avoid a quarrel. — **les écueils**, to shun the rocks. — **la dépense**, to avoid expense. — **les occasions**, to avoid occasions. **De mon côté je ferai semblant d'— votre conversation**, on my side, I will pretend to avoid your conversation, *Le Sage*. *b*) — **le combat**, to decline fighting. — **de parler à quelqu'un**, to avoid speaking to a person. — **de se commettre**, to avoid committing one's self. **Pour — toute chicane**, to avoid all cavilling. — **que... ne**, to avoid (followed by a present participle), to prevent from. **Henri voulut — que Louis ne prît parti dans la querelle**, Henry wished to prevent Lewis from engaging in the quarrel. **Évitez qu'il ne lui parle**, avoid his speaking to her; prevent him from speaking to her. *c*) — **le danger**, to escape, to avoid, to shun danger. **On ne peut — sa destinée**, one cannot avoid one's destiny.

ÉVITER, *vn. Naut.* to swing: to change position at anchor, as a ship does at each turn of the tide; to stem, to tend; to oppose. — **à la marée**, to swing at the tide; to stem the tide. — **au vent**, to stem the wind, to tend to the wind. — **du bon côté**, to swing on the right side. **Être évité debout au courant**, to be tide-rode. **Être évité entre vent et marée**, to ride between the wind and tide. **Être évité le travers au vent**, to ride athwart.

ÉVITER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to avoid, to shun each other. **Elles se sont évitées**, they have shunned each other.

2. to shun one's self, to shun one's own society; 3. to be avoided. **Cet inconvénient peut s'—**, this inconvenience may be avoided.

† **ÉVITERNE**, évitèrn', [Lat.: ævum, age; æternum, eternal], *adj. Myth.* eviternal: of duration infinitely long.

ÉVITERNITÉ, évitèrnité, [éviterne], *sf.* eviternity, eternity.

ÉVOCABLE, évokabl', *adj.* that may be evoked.

ÉVOCATION, évokasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [évoquer; Lat.: evocatio], *sf.* 1. raising (of spirits); calling up; 2. *Law-t.* evocation: a calling from one tribunal to another; 3. *Law-t.* claim of cognizance.

ÉVOCATOIRE, évokatwatr, *adj. Law-t* that gives rise to an evocation.

ÉVOLUER, évolué-r, [Lat.: e, out; volvĕre, volutum, to roll], *vn.* 1. *Milit. Naut.* to make, to perform evolutions; to manœuvre. **Faire — un navire**, to work a ship.

2. *Fig.* to progress.

ÉVOLUTIF, IVE, évolutif iv', *adj.* progressive, progressional.

ÉVOLUTION, evolusyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [évoluer], *sf.* evolution: *a*) *Physiol.* the unfolding or expansion of a germ; *b*) *Bot.* development, growth of plants; *c*) *Fig.* development of an idea, a system, a science, or an art; a series of things unrolled or unfolded; *d*) motions of the body, as those performed in a gymnasium; *e*) *Milit.* the movement by which troops change their position; *f*) *Naut.* the movement or series of movements of a vessel or a fleet in changing from one position to another. *b*) **L'— des feuilles**, the evolution of leaves. *c*) **L'— historique**, the historical evolution. *e, f*) **Faire des**

évolutions, to make, to perform evolutions, to go through evolutions.

ÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, évolusyonêr', *adj. Milit.* evolutionary : pertaining to evolution.

ÉVOLUTIONNISME, évolusyonism', *sm.* evolutionism : the theory of evolution.

ÉVOLUTIONNISTE, évolusyonist', *sm. adj.* evolutionist : 1. one skilled in evolutions ; 2. one who holds the doctrine of evolution. **Les doctrines évolutionnistes**, the doctrines of evolution.

ÉVONYME, évonim', [Gr. : εὖ, well ; ὄνυμα, name], *sm. Bot.* euonymus, spindle-tree : a genus of plants of the order celastraceæ.

ÉVOQUER, évoké-r, [Lat. : evocāre ; e, out ; vocāre, to call], *va.* to evoke : *a)* to call forth ; to call up ; to bring up, to conjure up, to raise ; *b) Jurisp.* to remove from one tribunal to another ; to call up. *a)* — **les démons**, to evoke demons. — **les âmes des morts**, to evoke the souls of the dead. — **un esprit**, to raise a spirit. **La femme lui dit : Qui voulez vous que je vous évoque ?** then said the woman : whom shall I bring up unto thee ? *Bib. Genoude*, I. *Sam.* (*or Rois I*) XXVIII. II. [*Fig.* :] — **les mânes des héros**, to evoke the manes of the heroes.

ÉVULSION, évulsyô*n*, [Lat. : evulsio ; e, out ; vellĕre, vulsum, to pluck], *sf.* evulsion : the act of plucking or pulling out.

EX, èks, [Lat. : out of], *prep.* ex : prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has ceased to hold it. **Ex-ministre**, ex-minister.

EX ABRUPTO, èkz abrupto, [Lat.], *adv. Phr.* abruptly.

EXACERBATION, égzasèrbasyôn, [Lat. : exacerbatio], *sf. Med.* exacerbation : increase in the symptoms of a disease.

EXACT, E, ègzakt, [Lat. : exactus ; exigĕre, exactum ; ex, out ; agĕre, to drive], *adj.* 1. exact : *a)* strict, punctual, scrupulously careful, not deviating from rule ; *b)* precise, correct, accurate ; nice ; true. *a)* **Soyez — au rendez-vous**, be punctual to the appointment. **Il est — à tenir sa parole**, he is punctual in keeping his word. **Un historien —**, an exact historian. *b)* **Un compte —**, a correct, an accurate, an exact account. **Un calcul —**, a nice calculation. **Exacte recherche**, exact investigation. **Une notion —**, an exact notion. **C'est —**, it is exact, it is true. **Les sciences exactes**, the exact sciences.

2. strict : rigorous, severe, nice. **Exacte justice**, strict justice. **Un régime —**, a strict regimen.

EXACTEMENT, ègzaktœmânt-, *adv.* exactly : in an exact manner ; strictly ; punctually ; accurately, correctly, precisely, nicely. **Observer — la règle**, to obeserve the rule strictly. **Travailler fort —**, to work very exactly.

EXACTEUR, ègzhaktœr, *sm.* exactor, exacter : one who exacts.

EXACTION, egzaksyôn ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : exactio], *sf.* exaction : *a)* the act of demanding authoritatively what is due ; *b)* extortion, unjust demand.

EXACTIONNER, ègzaksyoné-r, *vn.* to exact, to commit exactions, to practice extortion.

EXACTITUDE, ègzaktitud', *sf.* exactness : *a)* the quality of being exact ; punctuality, strict carefulness ; *b)* precision, correctness, accuracy, exactitude, nicety. *a)* **Avoir de l'—**, to be punctual. **Avec —**, exactly, with exactness. *b)* **L'— d'une mesure**, the exactness of a mesure. **Un calcul d'une grande —**, a very exact (*or* nice) calculation.

EXAGÉRANT, E, ègzazhéràn-t, ânt', *adj.* exaggerating.

EXAGÉRATEUR, TRICE, ègzazhératœr, tris', *sm. f.* one who exaggerates, one given to exaggeration.

EXAGÉRATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* given to exaggeration ; exaggerative.

EXAGÉRATIF, IVE, égzazhératif, tiv', *adj.* exaggerative, exaggeratory : that exaggerates. **Un langage —**, an exaggerative language.

EXAGÉRATION, ègzazhérasyôn ; *in poet* siô*n*, *sf.* exaggeration : *a)* the act of exaggerating ; over-statement ; *b) Rhet.* amplification, hyperbole, a representation of things beyond the truth ; *c) Paint.* a representation of things too strong for the life. **Parler sans —**, to speak without exaggerating. **Tomber dans l'—**, to fall into exaggeration. **L'— est naturelle au langage humain**, exaggeration is natural to human language. *Guizot.*

EXAGÉRÉ, E, ègzazhéré-r, *adj.* 1. exaggerated : overcharged, overstated, increased too much, enlarged beyond the truth. **Un récit —**, an exaggerated account.

2. (of persons) given to exaggeration.

EXAGÉRÉ, *sm.* ultra, ultraist.

EXAGÉRÉMENT, ègzazhérémân-t, *adv.* with exaggeration.

EXAGÉRER, ègzazhéré-r, [Lat. : exaggerāre ; ex ; aggerāre, to heap up ; agger, heap], *va.* [*J'exagère, nous exagérons ; j'exagérais ; j'exagérai ; j'exagérerai ; j'exagérerais ; que j'exagère, que j'exagérasse ; exagérant ; exagéré.*] to exaggerate : *a)* to enlarge beyond the truth, to amplify, to heighten, to overstate ; *b) Paint. Sculpt.* to depict or delineate extravagantly. *a)* — **une victoire**, to exaggerate a victory. **On exagère les mérites de ses amis**, we exaggerate our friends' merits. **On n'avait point exagéré en nous disant que**, they had not exaggerated when they told us that. **Ils s'exagèrent le danger de cette entreprise**, they magnify to themselves the danger of that undertaking.

EXAGÉREUR, EUSE, égzazhérœr, œz', *sm. f.* one who exagerates.

EXAGONE, egzagon, *adj* V. *Hexagone.*

EXALBUMINÉ, E, ègzalbuminé, [Lat. : ex, out ; albumen], *adj. Bot.* exalbumious ; without distinct albumen.

EXALTABLE, ègzaltabl', *adj.* liable to exaltation.

EXALTATION, ègzaltasyôn ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* 1. exaltation : *a)* the act of exalting or raising high ; *b)* inauguration, elevation to the papal dignity ; *c)* † *Chem.* subtilization of bodies ; *d) Astron.* the dignity of a planet, in which its powers were supposed to be increased ; *e) Fig.* elevated state ; state of greatness ; elevation. *a)* — **de la sainte croix**, exaltation of the holy cross. *b)* **L' — d'un pape** the exaltation of a pope. *e)* **L' — du nom de Dieu** the exaltation of the name of God.

2. enthusiasm : *a)* extreme heat of imagination ; exaltation of ideas ; *b)* excitement, over-excitement ; *c)* exaggeration. *a)* **La jeunesse est très susceptible d' —**, young people are very susceptible of enthusiasm. *b)* **L' — des esprits**, the over-excitement of people's minds.

3. loftiness, elevation (of style) ; 4. *Med.* excitement.

EXALTÉ, E, égzalté, *adj.* 1. exalted, praised, extolled ; 2. over-excited, enthusiastic ; heated, hot-headed. **Avoir la tête exaltée**, to have one's brain over-excited. **Un homme —**, a wild enthusiast.

EXALTÉ, E, *sm. f.* wild enthusiast ; hot-headed fellow *m* ; person over-excited.

EXALTER, égzalté-r, [Lat. : exaltāre ; ex ; altus, high]. *va.* 1. to exalt : *a)* to praise, to extol, to magnify, to glorify ; to cry up ; to elevate ; *b)* † *Chem.* to purify, to refine, to subtilize. — **le mérite d'une action**, to exalt the merit of an action.

2. to excite ; to over-excite : (in an ill sense) to work up. — **une passion**, to over-excite a passion. — **l'esprit**, to over-excite the mind.

3. to carry (the senses) to a high degree.

EXALTER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be exalted, extolled, magnified. **Si ta gloire peut s' —**, if I can exalt thy glory. *Corn.* **Tel qui a du courage quand il s'exalte n'en a plus quand il réfléchit**, those who make a show of courage when excited, have none when they only reflect. *E. de Girardin.*

2. to exalt, to praise each other. **On s'exalte les uns les autres**, they praise up each other.

3. to be over-excited ; to become excited, to grow heated.

EXAMEN, égzama*n*, [Lat. : examen, inis], *sm.* examination : *a)* the act of examing ; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth ; scrutiny ; investigation ; *b)* an inquiry into the acquisitions of a student ; *c)* close inquiry into facts by interrogation. *a)* **Un — soigneux**, a careful examination. **Faire l' — de**, to examine. **Mettre, soumettre à l' —**, to submit to examination. — **de conscience**, self-examination. **Faire son — de conscience**, to undergo a self-examination. **Le libre —**, liberty of examination, private judgment ; free-thought. **Esprit d' —**, spirit of examination, *b)* **Subir un —**, to undergo an examination. **Il vient de passer avec succès son —**, he has just succeeded in passing his examination. **Se préparer à un —**, to prepare for an examination. — **d'entrée**, entrance examination. — **de sortie**, maturity examination, final examination. — **préparatoire**, preliminary examination. *Univer.* little-go. **Jury d' —**, board of examiners. *c)* — **d'un accusé**, examination of a person accused.

EXAMINABLE, égzaminabl', *adj.* examinable : that may be examined.

EXAMINATEUR, TRICE, egzaminatœr, tris', *sm. f.* examiner: a person who examines.

EXAMINER, égzaminé-r, [Lat. : examināre], *va.* to examine : *a)* to inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth ; to search, to scrutinize, to investigate, to inquire about ; to weigh, to consider ; *b)* to observe, to inspect, to consider ; to look at ; *c)* to inquire into the qualifications of students, by interrogatories, etc. *a)* — **à fond**, to examine thoroughly. — **rapidement**, to examine rapidly, to run over. **Quand je commençai d' — la certitude et l'étendue de nos connaissances**, when I began to examine the extent and certainty of our knowledge. — **un livre**, to examine a book. *b)* — **quelqu'un de la tête aux pieds**, to examine a person from head to foot. **Plus j'examine cette personne, plus je crois l'avoir vue en quelque lieu**, the more I look at that man, the more persuaded I am that I have seen him somewhere *Acad.* *c)* — **un élève sur la la chimie**, to examine a student on chemistry.

EXAMINER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to examine one's self, to examine one's conscience ; 2. to examine each other, to look at each other.

EXANTHÉMATEUX, EUSE, égzânté matœ, tœz', **EXANTHÉMATIQUE**, égzân tématik', *adj. Med.* exanthematous, exanthematic, eruptive : relating to exanthema. **Fièvres exanthématiques**, eruptive fevers.

EXANTHÈME, égzàntêm', [Gr. : ἐξάνθημα], *sm. Med.* exanthema (*pl.* exanthemata), exanthem : a cutaneous disease characterized by a superficial redness.

EXARCHAT, égzarka, *sm.* exarchate : *a*) the government of an exarch ; *b*) the dignity of an exarch.

EXARQUE, égzark', [Gr. : ἔξαρχος], *sm.* exarch : *a*) a viceroy of the Byzantin emperors ; *b*) in the Greek church, a dignitary appointed by a patriarch.

EXARTHRÈME, égzartrêm', [Gr. : ἐξάρθρημα], *sm.*, **EXARTHROSE**, ègzartrôz', ἐξάρθρωσις ; ἐξ, out ; ἄρθρον, articulation], *sf. Surg.* luxation : dislocation in a diathrosis.

EXARTICULATION, égzartikulasyôn, [ex ; articulation], *sf. Surg.* exarticulation : dislocation of, or amputation at a joint.

EXASPÉRATION, ègzaspérasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exasperation : *a*) the act of exasperating ; *b*) the state of being exasperated ; violent passion, irritation ; *c*) *Med.* aggravation in the symptoms of a disease ; exacerbation.

EXASPÉRER, ègzaspéré-r, [Lat. : exasperāre ; ex, intens. ; asperāre, to make rough ; asper, rough], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to exasperate : *a*) to incense, to enrage, to provoke, to irritate ; *b*) to increase the malignity of, to exacerbate. *a*) **Cet outrage l'a fort exaspéré**, this outrage has greatly exasperated him.

EXASPÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to become exasperated, to get insensed, to grow enraged ; 2 to become, to grow exasperated or exacerbated.

EXAUCER, ègzôsé-r, [form of exhausser] *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous exauçons, exauçant.*] 1. to hear favourably, to hear, to hearken to, to grant (prayers) ; 2. to hear, to hearken to the prayer of, to lend a favourable ear to. **Dieu exauce les prières des humbles**, God hears the prayers of the humble.

EXCARNATION, ékskarnasyôn, [Lat. : ex, from ; caro, carnis, flesh], *sf.* excarnification : the act of cutting off flesh.

EXCAVATEUR, èkskavatœr, *sm.* excavator : a machine for excavating.

EXCAVATION, èkskavasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* excavation : *a*) the act of excavating ; *b*) a hollow cavity.

EXCAVER, èkskavé-r, [Lat. : excavāre : ex, out ; cavus, hollow], *va.* to excavate to hollow ; to cut through.

EXCÉCARIE, èksékari, [Lat. : excæcāre, to blind], *sf. Bot.* excæcaria : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

EXCÉDANT, E, éksédân-t, ânt', [excéder], *adj.* 1. exceeding : going beyond, over and above ; 2. wearisome, tiring. **Cet homme est —**, that man is wearisome.

EXCÉDENT, èksédân-t, [Lat. : excedens], *sm.* 1. surplus, overplus : excess beyond what is due or necessary. **L' — d'une somme**, the overplus of a sum. **poids —**, overweight.

2. *Arith.* excess : the difference between unequal quantities.

EXCÉDER, èksédé-r, [Lat. : excedĕre ; ex, out ; cedĕre, cessum, to go], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], 1. to exceed ; to go beyond, to surpass, to outgo, to transcend. **Il a excédé son pouvoir**, he has exceeded his power. **Vous pourrez employer jusqu'à mille francs, mais n'excédez pas cette somme**, you may go as far as a thousand francs but not beyond that sum. **Une dette qui excède cent francs**, a debt exceeding a hundred francs. **Celui-là est pauvre dont la dépense excède la recette**, he is poor whose expenditure exceeds his income. **— la mesure**, to exceed the proper measure.

2. to weary, to tire out, to harass, to jade, to wear out, to knock up. **Les veilles l'ont excédé**, watchings have worn him out. [*Fam.* :] **— quelqu'un de bonne chère**, to surfeit a person.

3. to tire, to weary, to worry. **Il m'excède avec son bavardage**, his babbling is tiresome, wearisome to me.

4. to maltreat ; to bruise, to belabour.

EXCÉDER (S'), *v. refl.* to tire one's self out, to weary one's self out, to wear one's self out, to knock one's self up, to overfatigue one's self. **S' — de travail**, to overwork one's self, to work too hard.

EXCELLEMMENT, eksèlamân-t, *adv.* excellently : *a*) in an excellent manner, with excellence, very well ; *b*) in a high degree, surpassingly, extremely.

EXCELLENCE, èksèlâns', *sf.* excellence, excellency : *a*) high degree of perfection ; the state of excelling in anything ; pre-eminence ; *b*) a title given to ambassadors and ministers. *a*) **L' — d'un fruit**, the excellence of a fruit.

PAR EXCELLENCE, *adv. phr.* 1. excellently, pre-eminently ; 2. by way of eminence ; above all.

EXCELLENT, E, éksèlân-t, ant', *adj.* excellent : eminent in any good quality, superior ; exquisite. **Un — livre, un livre —**, an excellent book. **Un — homme**, an excellent man. **C'est un — musicien**, he is an excellent musician.

EXCELLENT, *sm.* excellence, excellent.

EXCELLENTISSIME, èksèlântisim', *adj. superl.* most excellent.

EXCELLER, èksèlé-r, [Lat. : excellĕre ; ex, out ; celsus, high], *vn.* 1. to excel : to be excellent, to be eminent ; to be superior. **Cet homme excelle dans tout ce qu'il entreprend**, this man excels in all his undertakings. **Il excelle à nager**, he excels in swimming.

2. (with *sur*) to excel, transcend, to surpass, to outdo. **Homère excelle sur tous les autres poètes**, Homer excels all other poets.

EXCENTRER, èksântré-r, [Lat. : ex, out ; centre], *va.* to bring out of the centre.

EXCENTRICITÉ, éksântrisité, *sf.* eccentricity : *a*) the quality of being eccentric ; deviation from a centre ; *b*) *Geom.* the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus ; *c*) *Astron.* the distance between the centre of a planet's orbit and the centre of the sun ; *d*) *Fig.* oddness, singularity, irregularity. **Cet homme se fait remarquer par l' — de ses manières**, this man causes himself to be remarked by the eccentricity of his manners

EXCENTRIQUE, èksântrik', [excentrer, to leave the centre], *adj.* eccentric : *a*) deviating from the true line of a circle ; *b*) *Geom.* not having the same centre ; *c*) *Fig.* deviating from the common course ; singular, odd, strange ; *d*) distant from the centre. **Un quartier — de la ville**, a part distant from the centre of the town. **Sa conduite était très —**, his behaviour was most strange.

EXCENTRIQUE, *sm.* eccentric : *a*) *Mech.* eccentric-wheel ; *b*) he who deviates from the usual method ; odd, strange fellow. *a*) **Barre d' —**, eccentric-rod.

EXCENTRIQUEMENT, èksântrik'-mên-t, *adv.* eccentrically : in an eccentric manner.

EXCEPTÉ, E, èksèpté, *prep.* except, excepting, save, but. **Tout le peuple — les femmes et les enfants**, all the nation except the woman and the children.

EXCEPTÉ QUE, *conj.* except that ; that ; unless.

EXCEPTER, èksèpté-r, [Lat. : excipĕre, exceptum, to except], *va.* to except : to take or leave out of any number : to exclude ; to exempt. **Sans en — personne**, without excepting anybody.

EXCEPTION, èksèpsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : exceptio], *sf.* exception : *a*) the act of excepting ; *b*) that which is not submitted to the rule or common standard ; *c*) *Gram.* exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule ; that which is excepted ; *d*) *Law-t.* any means opposed to an action ; plea. *a*) **Faire — de telle personne**, to except such a person. **Sans —**, without any exception. **À l' — de**, with the exception of, except, exception. **A cette — près**, with this exception. **Par —**, by way of exception. *b, c*) **C'est une — à la règle**, it is an exception to the rule. **Il n'y a point de règle sans —**, there is no rule without an exception, there are exceptions to all rules. **Cela ne souffre point d' —**, that admits of no exception. **Faire —**, to be an exception, to make an exception. **Une loi d' —**, an exceptional law. *d*) **Fournir ses exceptions**, to state one's exceptions. **— péremptoire**, demurrer. **—, déclinatoire**, plea to the jurisdiction.

EXCEPTIONNEL, ELLE, èksepsyonèl, *adj.* exceptional, exceptive : *a*) making or being an exception ; contrary to use ; *b*) relating to an exception, including an exception.

EXCEPTIONNELLEMENT, èksèpsyonèl'-mân-t, *adv.* exceptionally, by exception.

EXCÈS, èksé-z, [Lat. : excessus ; excedĕre, to excede], *sm.* excess : *a*) difference between two unequal quantities ; *b*) that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity ; superfluity ; *c*) *pl.* transgression of due limits ; intemperance, riot ; *d*) *pl.* violence ; abuse, outrage. *a*) **L' — d'une ligne sur une autre**, the excess of a line over another. *b*) **L' — du froid**, the excessive cold. **— de boire**, excess in drinking, intemperance. **— de travail**, excess in work. **Et toujours d'un — vous vous jetez dans l'autre**, and you are always rushing from one excess to another. *Mol. Tart.* v. 1. **Avec —**, in excess, excessively. **Tout excès mène au crime**, all excesses lead to crime. *c*) **Faire des excès**, to commit excesses. **Des — de table**, excess at table. *d*) **Se porter à des excès**, to proceed to acts of violence. — *Prov.* : **L'excès en tout est un défaut**, one may have too much of a good thing.

A L'EXCÈS, JUSQU'A L'EXCÈS, *adv. phr.* excessively, to excess, to an excess ; immoderately : beyond measure, to an extreme degree.

DANS L'EXCÈS, *adv. phr.* excessively.

PAR EXCÈS DE, *prepos. phr.* through an excess of.

EXCESSIF, IVE, éksésif, siv', *adj.* 1. excessive : *a*) beyond the common measure or proportion ; extreme ; *b*) beyond due bounds ; immoderate, intemperate ; *c*) extravagant, unreasonable. *a*) **Un froid —**, excessive cold. **Une rigueur excessive**, excessive rigour. *b*) **Un orgueil —**, excessive pride. **Les qualités excessives nous sont ennemies**, excessive, or extreme qualities are contrary to us. **Une liberté excessive**, an immoderate liberty. *c*) **Une dépense excessive**, excessive expenditure, extravagant expenses.

2. (of persons) unreasonable, extravagant.

EXCESSIVEMENT, éksèsiv'mân t, *adv.* excessively, to excess : in an extreme degree, exceedingly, exceeding, greatly, very much, immoderately.

† **EXCESSIVETÉ**, èksèsiv'té, *sf.* excessiveness : the quality of being excessive.

EXCIPER, èksipé-r, [Lat.: excipĕre], *vn.* (with *de*) **1.** *Law-t.* to allege, to plead an exception (to) ; **2.** to allege.

EXCIPIENT, èksipiân, [Lat. : excipiens *p. part. of* excipĕre), *sm. Pharm.* excipient any substance intended to give form and consistence, and to serve as a vehicle for a medicament.

EXCISE, èksiz', [Eng.], *sf.* **1** excise : an English tax ; **2.** excise-office.

EXCISER, èksizé-r, [excision], *va. Surg.* to cut off, to cut out.

EXCISION, èksizyôn, [Lat. : excisio ; excidĕre, to cut off], *sf. Surg.* excision : a cutting off of any small part of the body ; abscission.

EXCITABILITÉ, èksitabilité, *sf.* excitability : the faculty, possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants.

EXCITABLE, éksitabl', [exciter], *adj.* excitable : capable of being excited.

EXCITANT, E, èksitân, ânt', *adj.* excitant, exciting : *a) Med.* stimulant ; *b)* tending to excite or stir up ; excitative, excitatory.

EXCITANT, *sm.* excitant, stimulant : that which produces increased action in a living body.

EXCITATEUR, TRICE, éksitatœr, tris', *sm. f.* exciter : *a)* one who excites ; *b)* in a convent, one who awakens the monks or the nuns.

EXCITATEUR, *sm. Phys.* excitator : an instrument employed to discharge an electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock.

EXCITATIF, IVE, èksitatif, iv', *adj.* excitative, excitatory, excitant : having power to excite.

EXCITATION, èksitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [exciter ; Lat. : excitatio] *sf.* **1.** excitement: *a)* excitation, the act of exciting ; *b)* the state of being excited ; *c)* agitation, sensation, commotion ; *d) Med.* the state of being stimulated to increased action ; stimulation. *e)* **Cette nouvelle causa une grande excitation dans les esprits**, that news caused great excitement in men's minds. — **à la révolte**, exciting to rebellion.

2. *Law-t.* — **à la haine et au mépris**, contempt. — **à la haine et au mépris du gouvernement**, contempt against the government.

EXCITATOIRE, èksitatwar', *adj.* excitatory : tending to excite ; excitative.

EXCITEMENT, èksit'mân-t, *sm.* excitement : state of being excited.

EXCITER, èksité-r, [Lat. : excitāre, atum] *va.* to excite : *a)* to urge, to impel, to incite, to prompt, to drive on ; to instigate ; to set on ; *b)* to provoke, to move ; *c)* to inspirit, to encourage, to stimulate, to animate ; *d)* to irritate, to inflame, to incense, to exasperate, to provoke ; to urge ; *e)* to create, to tir up, to stir, to rouse, to raise, to put in motion ; *f) Med.* to give increased action to, to raise, to summon up. *a)* — **quelqu'un au travail**, to excite a person to work. — **à la vertu**, to excite to virtue. — **à la révolte**, to excite to rebellion. *b)* **Il éveille, il excite notre âme**, it awakens, it excites our soul. **A force d'** — **ce chien, il finira par se faire mordre**, by teasing this dog in that way, he will get a bite from him. *c)* **Ce capitaine excitait ses soldats par son exemple**, this captain excited his troops by his example. — **la faim et la soif**, to create hunger and thirst. — **le courage**, to stimulate courage. *d)* — **contre quelqu'un**, to provoke against a person. **Ne l'excitez pas**, do not provoke (*or* irritate) him. *e)* — **le rire**, to provoke laughter. — **la jalousie**, to excite, to rouse jealousy. **Mentor résolut d'** — **la jalousie de Calipso**, Mentor determined to excite the jealousy of Calypso. *Fén.* — **une rumeur**, to raise a rumour. — **les passions**, to excite the passions.

EXCITER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to rouse one's self, to excite one's self ; **2.** to excite each other ; **3.** to be excited.

EXCITEUR, èksitœr, *sm.* exciter : he who excites.

EXCITO-MOTEUR, TRICE, èksitomotœr, tris', *adj. Physol.* excito-motor : causing motions in animal bodies.

EXCLAMATIF, IVE, èksklamatif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* exclamative, exclamatory : containing or expressing exclamation ; of exclamation. **Point** —, note of exclamation, of admiration.

EXCLAMATION, èksklamasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exclamation : *a)* vehement outcry, cry, clamour ; *b) Rhet.* a sentence of passionate import, or passionately uttered ; emphatical utterance ; ecphonesis. **Faire une** —, to utter an exclamation ; to exclaim. **Point d'** —, *Gram.* exclamation, note of exclamation, note of admiration.

EXCLAMATIVEMENT, éksklamativ'mân-t, *adv.* exclamatively, exclamatorily, with exclamation.

EXCLAMER, (S'), s-èksklamé-r, [Lat. : exclamāre], *v. refl.* to exclaim : to make an outcry, to cry out, to shout.

EXCLURE, éksklur', [Lat. : excludĕre : ex, out, claudĕre, to shut], *va.* [Conj. like *conclure.*] to exclude : *a)* to drive out, to turn out, to expel ; to cut off ; *b)* to shut out, to hinder from entrance or admission, to deny admission to ; *c)* to debar, to preclude, to hinder ; *d)* not to be compatible : to be incongruous, unsuitable, inconsistent. *a)* **F. fut exclu de l'Académie**, F. was excluded from the Academy. *b)* **Les femmes en sont exclues**, women are excluded from it. *c)* **La coutume qui excluait la femme d'y succéder**, the custom which debarred women from succeeding to it. *Montesq. Esprit des L.* XVIII. 22. *d)* **Le penchant naturel à la bienfaisance exclut l'avarice**, a natural inclination to benevolence excludes covetousness. *Raynal.*

EXCLURE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to exclude one's self ; **2.** to forbid one's self ; **3.** to exclude each other.

EXCLUSIF, IVE, éksklusif, siv', *adj.* exclusive : *a)* having the power of excluding ; *b)* that excludes, tending to exclude ; excluding, exclusionary ; *c)* debarring from fellowship ; *d)* enjoying exclusive privileges. **Un droit** —, an exclusive right. **L'esprit de parti rend** —, party-spirit makes one exclusive.

EXCLUSION, èkskluzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* **1.** exclusion : *a)* the act of excluding ; *b)* the act of denying admission ; shutting out ; *c)* prohibition, preclusion. **Donner l'** — **à**, to exclude.

2. incongruity, inconsistency ; **3.** exclusive character ; exclusiveness.

A L'EXCLUSION DE, *prep. phr.* to the exclusion of, exclusive of. **Hériter à l'** — **de ses frères**, to inherit, exclusive of his brothers.

EXCLUSIVEMENT, èkskluziv'mân-t, *adv.* exclusively : *a)* with the exclusion of all brothers, in an exclusive manner ; *b)* without comprehension in, not inclusively.

EXCLUSIVISME, èkskluzivism', *sm. Neol.* exclusivism : practice of excluding ; exclusiveness ; spirit of exclusion.

EXCOMMUNICATION, ékskomunikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* excommunication : expulsion from the communion of a church. — **majeure**, greater excommunication. — **mineure**, lesser excommunication.

EXCOMMUNIÉ, E, ékskomunié, *sm. f.* excommunicate : one who is excommunicated (*Fig.* :) **Il est fait comme un** —, he is horribly accoutred. **Avoir un visage d'** —, to be pale-looking.

EXCOMMUNIER, èkskomunié-r, [Lat. : excommunicāre ; ex, out ; communis, common], *va.* to excommunicate, to eject from the communion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to excommunicate each other ; **2.** to excommunicate one's self.

EXCORIATION, èkskoriasyôn, *sf.* excoriation : abrasion of the cuticle.

EXCORIER, ékskorié-r, [Lat. : excoriāre, atum ; ex. from ; corium, the skin], *va. Surg.* to excoriate : to flay, to skin.

EXCORIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to flay one's self ; **2.** to be excoriated.

EXCORTICATION, èkskórtikasyôn, *sf.* excortication : decortication.

EXCORTIQUER, èkskórtiké-r, [Lat. : ex, from ; cortex, ticis, bark], *va.* to decorticate : to strip the bark from.

EXCRÉMENT, èkskrémân-t, [Lat. : excrementum], *sm.* **1.** excrement : *a)* matter excreted and ejected ; *b)* fæces ; **2.** *Fig.* scum, dregs, outcast.

EXCRÉMENTIEL, ELLE, ékskrémânsyèl', **EXCRÉMENTITIEL, ELLE**, èkskrémântisyèl, *adj. Med.* excrementitial, excrementitious : pertaining to excrement.

EXCRESCENCE, èkskréssâns', [for excroissance], *sf.* excrescence.

EXCRETA, èkskréta, *sm.pl. Med.* excreta : matters thrown off from the body.

EXCRÉTER, èkskrété-r, [Lat. : excretum, sup. of excernĕre, to separate], *va.* to excrete : to separate and throw off.

EXCRÉTEUR, TRICE, èkskrétœr, tris', *adj.* excretory : that excretes ; excretive.

EXCRÉTION, ékskrésyôn, [Lat. : excretio ; excernĕre, excretum, to separate], *sf. Physiol.* excretion : *a)* the process of excreting ; *b)* that which is excreted.

EXCRÉTOIRE, èkskrétwar', *adj.* excretory, excretive.

EXCROISSANCE, èkskrwasâns [Lat. : excrescentia ; ex, out ; crescĕre, to grow], *sf.* excrescence : a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body.

EXCURSION, èkskursyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : excursio : ex, out ; currĕre, cursum, to run], *sf.* **1.** excursion : *a)* rambling ; ramble, trip ; tour ; *b) Milit.* inroad, incursion ; *c)* digression. **Faire une** —, to make an excursion ; to take a trip.

2. excursus : dissertation, disquisition.

EXCURSIONNISTE, èkskursyonist', *sm.* excursionist : one who travels from one place to another for pleasure of study.

EXCURSUS, èkskursus, [Lat.], *sm.* excursus : dissertation.

EXCUSABLE, èkskusabl', *adj.* excusable : *a)* (of persons) that may be excused ; pardonable ; *b)* (of things) venial ; admitting of excuse or justification.

EXCUSABLEMENT, èkskuzablœmân-t, *adv.* exusably : in an excusable manner.

† **EXCUSATION**, èkskuzasyôn, *sf. Law-t* excuse.

EXCUSE, èkskuz', [excuser), *sf.* ex

cuse : *a*) exculpation ; apology ; *b*) pretext, pretence ; *c*) apology : a term of civility. *a*) **— valable**, fair excuse. **Présenter une —**, to offer an excuse. **Je n'ai point d'—**, I have no excuse to plead. **Elle avait une bonne —**, she had a good excuse. **Mieux vaut une mauvaise — que point**, a bad excuse is better than none. **Toute — est honteuse aux esprits généreux**, every excuse is hateful to generous minds. *Corn. Cid.* III. 3. **Sans —**, inexcusable, excuseless ; inexcusably. **Faire des excuses**, to apologize. **Exiger des excuses**, to require an apology. *b*) **Servir d'— à**, to plead for. *c*) **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to beg a person's pardon. **Faire — de quelque chose**, to apologize, to make an apology for a thing. **Vous nous payez ici d'excuses colorées**, you put us off there with fine excuses.

EXCUSER, èkskuzé-r, [Lat. : excusāre ; ex, from ; causa, cause], *va.* to excuse : *a*) to extenuate by apology ; *b*) to exculpate ; to clear from imputation ; to make apology for ; to apologize for ; *c*) to admit as an excuse, to admit an apology for ; to pardon ; *d*) to pardon ; to tolerate ; to pass over ; *e*) to dispense with. *a*) **— une faute**, to excuse a fault. *b*) **Il l'a excusé auprès du roi**, he has apologized for him to the king. *c*) **Après l'avoir entendu, on ne peut s'empêcher de l'—**, after having heard his apology, one cannot help excusing him. *d*) **Excusez-moi**, excuse me, pardon me. *e*) **— quelqu'un de faire une chose**, to excuse a person's doing a thing.

EXCUSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to excuse one's self, to exculpate one's self, to make an excuse ; to apologize, to make an apology. **S'— aux dépens de quelqu'un**, to exculpate one's self at the expense of somebody. **Il s'est excusé de ne pas avoir répondu à ma lettre**, he apologized for not having answered my letter. — *Prov.* : **Qui s'excuse s'accuse**, a guilty conscience needs no accuser.

2. to plead as an answer ; to plead. **Il s'excuse sur sa pauvreté**, he pleads poverty.

3. to lay, to throw the blame (on). **Nous sommes portés à nous — sur les autres**, we are inclined to throw the blame on others.

4. to decline (doing a thing) ; **5.** to be excused. **Excusez du peu !** *Fam.* how very modest !

EXCUSEUR, èkskuzœr, *sm.* excuser : one who excuses or forgives another.

EXEAT, ègzéat, [Lat., let him go out], *sm.* [*Pl. Exeat.*] exeat : *a*) permisson given by a bishop for a priest to go out of his diocese ; *b*) (at schools, etc.) leave of absence ; pass.

EXÉCRABILITÉ, ègzékrabilité, *sf.* execrableness : the state of being execrable ; hatefulness.

EXÉCRABLE, ègzékrabl', [exécrer], *adj.* execrable : *a*) that is to be execrated ; abominable, hateful ; accursed ; *b*) detestable ; pitiful ; very bad. *a*) **Un tyran —**, an execrable tyrant. **Des mœurs exécrables**, abominable manners. **Un vice —**, a hateful vice.

EXÉCRABLEMENT, égzékrablœmán-t, *adv.* execrably.

EXÉCRATION, ègzékrasyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : execratio, or exsecratio. V. *exécrer*], *sf.* execration : *a*) the act of execrating, imprecation of evil, curse ; malediction ; *b*) abomination, detestation ; *c*) the object execrated. *a*) **Prononcer, faire des exécrations**, to utter execrations. *b*) **Être en — à**, to be held in execration by. **Avoir en —**, to hold in execration, to have in abomination. *c*) **Ils deviendront l'objet de l'— de tous les hommes**, they shall be an execration to all men.

EXÉCRATOIRE, ègzékratwar', *adj.* execratory : of execration. **Formule —**, execratory.

EXÉCRER, ègzékré-r, [Lat. : exsecrāri, atus ; ex, from ; sacer, sacred], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to execrate, to hold in execration.

EXÉCUTABLE, ègzékutabl', *adj.* executable : that may be executed ; practicable, feasible.

EXÉCUTANT, ègzékután-t, [exécuter], *sm. Mus.* performer (in a concerto).

EXÉCUTER, ègzékuté-r, [Lat. : exsequi, exsecutus ; ex, out ; sequi, to follow], *va.* **1.** to execute : *a*) to perform, to do, to accomplish, to effect, to fulfil, to carry into effect, to carry out, to achieve ; *b*) (in the Fine Arts and Music), to perform ; *c*) to put to death in conformity with a judicial sentence. *a*) **— des ordres**, to execute orders. **— une loi**, to execute a law. **Il est plus facile de faire des lois que de les —**, it is easier to make laws than to execute them. *Napoléon.* **J'exécuterai exactement ce que j'ai promis**, I will perform precisely what I promised to do. **— un projet**, to execute a design. **— des mouvements**, to execute movements. *b*) **Ils ont exécuté plusieurs morceaux de musique**, they performed several pieces of music. *c*) **— un criminel**, to execute a criminal.

2. *Law-t.* to distrain : to seize the goods of a debtor.

EXÉCUTER (S'), *v refl.* **1.** to yield, to comply ; **2.** to sell off one's property (in order to pay one's debts) ; **3.** to be executed, to be performed, to be done. **Il faut que cela s'exécute aujourd'hui**, that must be done to-day. **Ses ordres s'exécutèrent ponctuellement**, his orders were punctually executed. **Allons, exécutez-vous dans votre prochaine lettre**, come, perform your promise in your next letter. *Mérimée.* **Vous voyez que je m'exécute de bonne grâce**, you see that I comply with good grace. **Je lui ai demandé cent francs ; il s'est exécuté**, I asked him for a hundred francs ; he complied.

EXÉCUTEUR, TRICE, egzékutœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** executer : one who executes ; **2.** *Law-t.* executor *m.* executrix *or* executress *f* : the person appointed by a testator to execute his will. **— testamentaire**, executer *m.* executrix *f.*

3. executioner : one who carries into effect a judgment of death ; hangman. — **des hautes œuvres**, executioner.

EXÉCUTEUR, TRICE *adj.* executive.

EXÉCUTIF, IVE, ègzèkutif, tiv', *adj.* executive : having the quality of executing, putting the laws into execution. **Le pouvoir —, la puissance exécutive**, the executive power. [*Subst.* :] **L'—**, the executive, the executive power.

EXÉCUTION, ègzékusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** execution : *a*) performance : the act of accomplishing, accomplishment, fulfilment, achievement ; *b*) the mode of performing a work of art ; *c*) *Mus.* performance : *d*) *Law-t.* the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of the court ; *e*) death inflicted according to the forms of law ; capital punishment. *a*) **Mettre à —**, to put, to carry into execution, to execute. **En venir à l'—**, to come to execution. **Un homme d'—**, a resolute, an enterprising man. *d*) **En — de**, in pursuance of. *e*) **— militaire**, military execution. **Ordre d'—**, warrant for execution. **L'— se fit dans la prison**, the execution took place in the prison.

2. *Law-t.* distraining, distraint : seizure of goods.

EXÉCUTOIRE, ègzékutwar', *adj. Law-t.* executory : to be executed or carried into effect in future.

EXÈDRE, eksedr', [Gr. : ἐξέδρα], *sm. Antiq. Arch.* exedra.

EXÉGÈSE, ègzézhêz', [Gr. : ἐξήγησις], *sf.* exegesis : *a*) literary interpretation, explanation ; *b*) interpretation of the Scriptures.

EXÉGÈTE, ègzézhète [Gr. : ἐξηγητής] *sm.* exegetist, exegete : interpreter, one skilled in exegesis.

EXÉGÉTIQUE, ègzézhétik', *adj.* exegetic, exegetical : explanatory, tending to illustrate ; relative to exegesis.

EXEMPLAIRE, egzánplér', *adj.* exemplary : *a*) serving for a pattern or model for imitation ; worthy of imitation ; *b*) such as may serve for a warning to others, such as may deter from crimes or vices ; admonishing. *a*) **Une vie —**, an exemplary life. *b*) **Punition —**, exemplary punishment.

EXEMPLAIRE, *sm.* **1.** exemplar : *a*) model or pattern, to be imitated or followed ; *b*) the ideal model which one attempts to imitate **L'univers, selon Platon, est un — de la divinité**, according to Plato, the world is an exemplar of God.

2. copy (of books, engravings, etc.). **Ce livre a été tiré à six mille exemplaires**, six thousand copies have been printed of this book. **Il n'y a que deux exemplaires de ce livre dans Paris**, there are only two copies of that book in Paris.

EXEMPLAIREMENT, ègzánplér'mán-t, *adv.* exemplarily : in an exemplary manner.

EXEMPLARITÉ, égzánplarité, [exemplaire], *sf.* exemplariness : the quality of being exemplary.

EXEMPLE ègzánpl', [Lat. : exemplum], *sm.* **1.** example : *a*) pattern, copy, model ; that which is proposed to be imitated ; *b*) a person fit to be proposed for a pattern, one whose conduct is worthy of imitation ; *c*) precedent, a former instance ; *d*) a precedent to be followed or avoided ; *e*) instance, exemplification ; a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule. *a*) **Un bon —**, a good example. **Suivre l'— de quelqu'un**, to follow a person's example. **Donner l'—**, to give, to set an example. **Prêcher d'—**, to give example rather than precept ; to exemplify one's precepts. **Prendre — sur quelqu'un**, to take example by any one. *b*) **Être l' — de quelqu'un**, to be the example of a person. **La meilleure leçon est celle des exemples**, the best lesson is that of example. **Faire un — de quelqu'un**, to make an example of a person. *c*) **Sans —**, unexampled, unprecedented. **Il n'y en a pas d'—**, there is no example of such a thing. *d*) **Je dois un autre —**, I must give another example. **S'il est un seul — du bonheur sur la terre, il se trouve dans un homme de bien**, if one single example of happiness is to be found on the earth, it is in an honest man. *e*) **Un dictionnaire sans exemples est un squelette**, a dictionary destitute of examples is nothing but a skeleton.

2. (in writing) copy, copy-slip. **Un bel — d'écriture**, a fine copy of handwriting.

PAR EXEMPLE, *adv. phr.* for instance, for example.

PAR EXEMPLE, *interj. phr.* indeed ; zounds ; oh ! **Par —, voilà qui est fort !** that is very strange, indeed ! that is rather too strong.

A L'EXEMPLE DE, *prepos. phr.* after the example of, in imitation of ; following the example of.

EXEMPT, E, ègzán-t, zánt', [Lat. : exemptus], *adj.* exempt, exempted, free not subject, not liable to. **Être — du service**

militaire, to be exempt from military service. **Prétendre à être — de**, to claim an exemption from. **Nul n'est — de la mort**, nobody is exempted from death, there is no exemption from death. **— de soucis**, free from cares. **Il est — de rien faire**, *Fig.* he is not bound to do anything, others do his work.

EXEMPT, *sm.* police-officer.

EXEMPTER, ègzànté-r, [exempt], *va.* to exempt : *a*) to free from, to privilege ; to release ; *b*) to excuse, to dispense with. *a*) **— un jeune homme du service militaire**, to exempt a young man from military service. **Les empereurs les exemptèrent de toutes taxes**, the emperors exempted them from all taxes. *b*) **Je vous exempte de me rendre visite**, I dispense with your (*or* I exempt you from) returning me a visit.

EXEMPTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to exempt one's self, to free one's self (from any duty, service, charge, etc.) ; **2.** to dispense (with).

EXEMPTION, ègzànpsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** exemption : *a*) the state of being exempt ; *b*) freedom from any service, charge, tax, etc. ; privilege, immunity ; **2.** dispensation.

EXÉQUATUR, ègzékwatur', [Lat., let him execute], *sm.* [*Pl. Exéquatur.*] exequatur: a written recognition of a person in the character of consul.

EXERCER, ègzèrsé-r, [Lat. : exercēre, citum], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous exerçons, j'exerçais.*] to exercise : *a*) to train, to train up ; to train to use ; *Milit.* to drill ; *b*) to move, to exerte, to cause to act ; to use exercise ; *c*) to try ; *d*) to practise ; to perform the duties of ; to follow ; to fill ; *e*) to use, to exert, to practise, to do, to perform. *a*) **— des soldats**, to drill, to instruct soldiers. **— le corps**, to exercise the body. *b*) **— ses jambes**, to exercise one's legs. **— ses sens**, to exercise one's senses. **— sa vigueur**, to exert one's strength. **— la mémoire**, to exercise the memory. **— son esprit**, to exercise, to exert one's mind. **— son éloquence**, to exert one's eloquence. **Il a une oreille exercée**, he has a well practised ear. *c*) **— sa patience**, to try one's patience. *d*) **— une profession**, to exercise a profession. **— la médecine**, to practise medicine. **Il vient nous dire des injures à tous deux, en méprisant la danse que j'exerce, et la musique dont il fait profession**, he has been addressing abusive words to both of us by depreciating dancing, which I practise, and music, which he professes. *Mol. B. gent.* II. 4. **— une charge**, to fill an office. **— un métier**, to follow a trade. (Absolutely). **Ce médecin n'exerce plus**, that physician no longer exercises his profession. **Il exerça l'autorité souveraine**, he exercised the sovereign authority. *e*) **— des actes de vengeance**, to perform acts of vengeance. **— son droit**, to exercise one's right. **— de l'ascendant sur**, to have great ascendency over. **Ils exercent l'hospitalité**, they practise hospitality.

EXERCER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to exercise one's self, to exercise, to practise. **S'— à faire des armes**, to exercise one's self in fencing. **S'— à la course**, to exercise one's self in running. **S'— à la patience**, to exercise one's self in patience. **Ils s'exercent sur les mêmes sujets**, they exercise themselves upon the same subjects.

2. to be exercised. **La fraude s'exerce impunément**, fraud is exercised, is carried on with impunity.

EXERCER, *vn.* to inspect (dealers in excisable articles).

EXERCICE, ègzèrsis', [Lat. : exercitium], *sm.* **1.** exercise : *a*) use or practice, to acquire skill ; training ; *Milit.* drill ; *b*) exertion of the body ; the habitual use of the limbs for acquiring an art, dexterity, or grace ; the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body ; *c*) exertion, employment of the mind, application of the mental powers ; *d*) (in schools) lecture ; *e*) a task or lesson required of a student ; *f*) *pl.* employment of a literary society ; *g*) practice, performance ; *h*) *Theol.* act of divine worship ; *i*) use, practice ; labour, work belonging to one's occupation ; service ; functions *pl.* ; *j*) application, use, exertion. *a*) **L'— militaire**, the military exercise. **— à feu**, field-exercise. **Faire l'—**, to drill, to exercise. *b*) **On n'apprend quelque chose que par un long —**, long exercise is required to learn anything. **— du corps**, bodily exercise. **Faire de l'—, prendre de l'—**, to take exercise. **Prendre de l'— pour sa santé**, to take exercise for one's health. **Les exercises de la gymnastique**, gymnastic exercise. *c*) **L'— de la mémoire**, the exercise of the memory. **L'— de nos facultés**, the exercise, the exertion of our faculties. *e*) **Voici une bonne grammaire avec des exercices sur les règles**, this is a good grammar with exercises on the rules. *g*) **L'— d'une religion**, the exercise, the practice of a religion. **Elle est à faire des exercices sur le piano**, she is practising her exercises on the piano. *i*) **L'— d'une profession**, the exercise of a profession. **Être dans l'— de ses fonctions**, to be in the exercise of one's functions. **Entrer en —**, to commence one's functions, one's service. *j*) **L'— d'un droit**, the exercise of a right.

2. trouble, pain, hard work, fatigue. **Donner bien de l'— à quelqu'un**, to give a great deal of trouble to a person.

3. *Fin.* receipts and expenditure ; **4.** inspection of an exciseman. **L'— de l'année**, the receipts and expenditure of the year.

EXÉRÈSE, ègzérèz', [Gr. : ἐξαίρεσις] *sf. Surg.* exœresis : removal of parts of the body.

EXERGUE, ègzèrg, [Lat. : exergum ; Gr. : ἐξ, out of ; ἔργον, work], *sm.* exergue : the place on a medal around and without the type, which has generally the date or other inscription.

EXFŒTATION, èksfétasyôn, [Lat. : ex, out of ; fœtāre, to fecundate], *sf. Med.* exfœtation : extra-uterine pregnancy.

EXFOLIATIF, IVE, èksfoliatif, tiv', *adj. Surg.* exfoliative : procuring exfoliation of a bone.

EXFOLIATION, èksfoliasyôn, *sf.* exfoliation : *a*) *Surg.* the separation of a dead portion of bone from the living ; *b*) separation in scales or laminæ.

EXFOLIER, èksfolié-r, [Lat. : exfoliāre ; ex, out of ; folium, leaf], *va.* to exfoliate, to scale.

EXFOLIER (S'), *v. refl.* to exfoliate : to separate and come off in scales ; to scale off.

EXFUMER, èksfumé-r, *va. Paint.* to soften down.

EXHALAISON, ègzalèzôn, [exhaler], *sf.* exhalation : that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapour from any body whatever ; vapour, exhalement, fume, effluvium.

EXHALANT, E, ègzalàn, ànt', *adj. Anat.* exhaling.

EXHALATION, ègzalasyôn, [Lat. : exhalatio], *sf.* exhalation : the act of exhaling.

EXHALATOIRE, ègzalatwar', *adj.* exhalant : having the quality of exhaling ; exhaling.

EXHALER, ègzalé-r, [Lat. : exhalāre ; ex, out ; halāre, atum, to breathe], *va.* to exhale : *a*) to send out, to emit, to send forth ; *b*) *Fig.* to breathe out, to breathe forth ; to evaporate, to vent, to give vent to. *a*) **Ces marais exhalent des vapeurs pestilentielles**, these marshes exhale pestilential vapours. *b*) **— un soupir**, to breathe out a sigh. *c*) **— sa douleur**, to give vent to one's sorrow. **— sa colère**, to vent one's anger. **— sa mauvaise humeur**, to give vent to one's ill humour. **Je n'ai point un courroux à — en paroles vaines**, I have no anger to breathe out in vain words. *Mol. D. Juan.* I. 3.

EXHALER (S'), *v. refl.* to be exhaled : *a*) to exhale, to emanate ; *b*) to evaporate ; *c*) to be breathed out ; *d*) to find vent ; to give one's self vent. *a*) **L'odeur qui s'exhale d'une rose**, the odour which is exhaled from a rose. **L'odeur du tabac s'exhale de ses vêtements**, his clothes smell strongly of tobacco. [Impers. :] **Il s'exhale des vapeurs de ce marais**, vapours rise up from that marsh. *b*) **L'éther s'exhale rapidement**, ether evaporates rapidly.

EXHAUSSEMENT, ègzôs'màn-t, *sm.* **1.** raising ; **2.** height (of a building).

EXHAUSSER, ègzôsé-r, [ex ; hausser], *va.* to raise, to raise up : *a*) to erect ; *b*) to raise higher ; to run up. **— un mur**, to raise a wall.

EXHAUSSER (S'), *v. refl.* to be raised.

EXHAUSTION, ègzôstyôn, [Lat. : exhaustio], *sf.* exhaustion : *a*) the act of drawing out ; exhaustment ; *b*) *Math.* a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*.

EXHÉRÉDATION, ègzérédasyôn, *sf. Law-t.* exheredation, disinherison : *a*) the act of disinheriting ; *b*) the state of being disinherited.

EXHÉRÉDER, ègzérédé-r, [Lat. : exhæredāre ; ex, out ; hæres, heir], *va. Law-t.* to exheredate : to disinherit.

EXHIBER, ègzibé-r, [Lat. : exhibēre, itum], *va. Law-t.* to exhibit : to produce, to present.

EXHIBER (S'), *v. refl.* to show one's self.

EXHIBITION, ègzibisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exhibition : *a*) the act of exhibiting of presenting to view ; *b*) *Law-t.* the act of producing titles or papers before a tribunal or any authority ; *c*) public show, public display.

EXHIBITIONNISTE, ègzibisyonist, *sm. Pathol.* exhibitionist : one who morbidly exposes himself.

EXHILARANT, E, ègzilaràn, ànt', [Lat. ex ; hilaris, cheerful], *adj.* exhilarant : exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

EXHORTATIF, IVE, ègzôrtatif, tiv', *adj.* exhortative : containing exhortation ; exhortatory.

EXHORTATION, ègzôrtasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exhortation : *a*) the act of exhorting ; incitement to good ; *b*) a persuasive discourse.

EXHORTATOIRE, ègzôrtatwar, *adj.* exhortatory : tending to exhort ; exhortative.

EXHORTER, égzôrté-r, [Lat. : exhortāri], *va.* to exhort : to deliver an exhortation ; to encourage, to incite. **— quelqu'un à changer de vie**, to exhort a person to mend his life. **— à la paix**, to exhort to peace. **Il les exhortait à obéir à leurs maîtres**, he exhorted them to be obedient to their masters. **— des troupes**, to exhort, to encourage troops.

EXHORTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to exhort, to incite one's self ; **2.** to exhort one another.

EXHUMATION, ègzumasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exhumation : disinterment.

EXHUMER, ègzumé-r, [Lat. : ex, out ; humus, ground], *va.* to disinter : *a*) to

exhume, to unbury, to dig out of the earth, to dig up, to take up; *b*) *Fig.* to disclose, to bring out, to bring to light. *a*) **— un cadavre**, to disinter, to exhume a dead body. *b*) **Il exhuma de la poussière des bibliothèques des documents qui étaient demeurés inconnus**, he disinterred from the dust of libraries unknown documents.

EXIGEANT, E, ègzizhân-t, ânt, *adj.* unreasonable, particular; exacting; difficult. **Se montrer —**, to be particular. **La religion n'est pas plus exigeante que la philosophie**, religion is no more exacting than philosophy.

EXIGENCE, ègzizhâns', *sf.* 1. unreasonableness. **Il est d'une — insupportable**, he is exceedingly exacting.

2. unreasonable demand *or* request; 3. exigence, exigency; *a*) urgent demand, need or want; pressing necessity, urgency; *b*) sudden occasion, emergency, occurrence. **Les exigences de notre position**, the exigencies of our station. **Selon l'— des affaires**, according to the exigency of affairs. **Selon l'— des cas**, according as the case may require, according to the urgency of the case.

EXIGER, ègizhé-r, [Lat. : exigĕre], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous exigeons, j'exigeais*.] to exact : *a*) to force or compel to pay or yield; *b*) to demand, to require authoritatively *c*) to extort; *d*) to demand of right, to require, to ask, to claim; *e*) to demand of necessity; to require, to call for; to need, to want. *a*) **— l'impôt**, to exact the taxes. **Les vainqueurs exigent des vaincus des contributions de guerre**, conquerors exact contributions from the vanquished. *b*) **Il exigea qu'on le servît avant tous les autres**, he required to be served before all others. **Il faut ne rien — qui soit inutile**, we must require nothing but what is useful. *Mme Necker.* **Il exige des intérêts exorbitants**, he exacts an exorbitant interest. *d*) **— l'obéissance**, to exact, to require obedience. **— qu'une chose soit faite**, to require a thing to be done. *e*) **Je sais ce que cette situation exige de moi**, I know what this station requires of me. **Votre naissance exige que vous fassiez paraître plus de courage**, your birth requires of you to show more courage. **Sa santé exige de grands soins**, his health requires great care.

EXIGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be exacted, to be required.

EXIGEUR, EUSE, ègzizhœr, zhœz', *sm. f.* exactor *m.*; exactress *f.* : one who exacts.

EXIGIBILITÉ, ègzizhibilité, *sf.* exigibility (of a debt).

EXIGIBLE, ègzizhibl', *adj.* exigible, demandable : that may be exacted or demanded. **La dette n'est pas encore —**, the debt is not yet exigible.

EXIGU, UË, ègzigu, gü, [Lat. : exiguus; exigĕre], *adj.* small, slender, exiguous, minute, slight, scanty, petty. **Un logement —**, a small lodging. **Un revenu —**, a small, a slender income. **Une somme exiguë**, a petty sum. **Un repas —**, a scanty repast, or meal.

EXIGUÏTÉ, egziguïté, [Lat. : exiguitas], *sf.* smallness, slenderness, exiguity, exiguousness, slightness, scantiness.

EXIL, ègzil, [Lat. : exilium], *sm.* exile : *a*) the state of being expelled from one's country; expulsion; *b*) removal. *a*) **Envoyer en —**, to send into exile, to exile. **— volontaire**, voluntary exile. **Un lieu d'—**, a place of exile. *b*) **Vivre loin de vous est un — pour moi**, to live far from you is an exile for me.

EXILÉ, E, ègzilé, *sm. f.* exile : a person exiled.

EXILER, ègzilé-r, [exil], *va.* to exile : to expel or drive from one's home or country; to banish.

EXILER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to exile one's self; 2. to exile one another; 3. to withdraw, to seclude one's self. **Il s'est exilé dans la campagne**, he has withdrawn to the country. **S'— du monde**, to seclude one's self from the world.

4. to be banished.

EXINANITION, ègzinanisyôn, [Lat. : exinanitio], *sf. Med.* exinanition, exhaustion.

EXISTANT, E, egzistân-t, *adj.* existing, existent : having existence; being; extant. **Tous les hommes existants**, all men in existence.

EXISTENCE, ègzistâns', *sf.* 1. existence : *a*) the state of being or existing : *b*) being; life; *c*) reality. *a*) **L'— de Dieu**, the existence of God. *b*) **Recevoir l'—**, to be brought into existence. **Mettre un terme à son —**, to put an end to one's existence. **Prolonger son —**, to prolong one's existence. *c*) **L'— d'un fait**, the existence of a fact.

2. social position; standing, footing. **Une — équivoque**, an equivocal footing. **Il mène une — fort agréable**, he leads a very pleasant life of it. **Cela n'est pas vraiment une —**, that is really not worth calling an existence. **Il est sans moyens d'—** he is without means for his living.

3. *Adm. Com.* stock on hand.

EXISTER, ègzisté-r, [Lat. : existĕre, or exsistĕre; ex, out; sistĕre, to cause to stand], *vn.* to exist : *a*) to be, to have existence; *b*) to remain, to endure, to continue; to be extant; *c*) to live, to have life. *a*) **Cesser d'—**, to cease to exist, to cease to be. *b*) **Ce monument n'existe plus depuis longtemps**, that monument has long ceased to exist. **Quand nous aurons cessé d'—**, when we have ceased to live. **Il en existe encore des traces**, traces of it are still extant. [Impers. :] **Il existe une loi qui défend cela**, there is a law which prohibits that. *c*) **On peut — honorablement avec ce revenu**, one may live honourably with such an income.

EX-LIBRIS, eks libris, [Lat., from among the books), *sm.* ex-libris, book-plate.

EXOCET, ègzosé, [Gr. : ἐξώκοιτος, *sm. Ichth.* exocetus, exocœtus, flying-fish : a genus of abdominal fishes.

EXODE, ègzod', [Gr. : ἔξοδος, going out], *sm.* 1. exodus : *a*) departure from a place; emigration; *b*) the departure of the Israelites from Egypt; *c*) the second book of the old Testament; 2. exode : the concluding part or catastrophe of a Greek tragedy.

EXOGÈNE, égzozhèn', [Gr. : ἔξω, outside; γίνεσθαι, to be born], *adj. Bot.* exogenous : growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood.

EXOGÈNE, *sm. Bot.* exogen : an exogenous plant.

† **EXOINE**, ègewan', [Low. Lat. : ex, out; sonnia, obstacle], *sf. Law-t.* essoin : an excuse which a person offered for not being in court.

† **EXOINER**, ègzwané-r, [exoine], *va. Law-t.* to essoin : to excuse.

EXOMPHALE, ègzônfal', [Gr. : ἐξ, out of; ὀμφαλός, navel], *sf. Surg.* exomphalos : a navel hernia.

EXONÉRATION, ègzonérasyôn, [Lat. : exoneratio], *sf.* exoneration : discharge.

EXONÉRER, ègzoné-r, [Lat. : exonerāre, atum; ex, from; onus, oneris, burden], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to exonerate : to discharge; to disburden, to unload. **Être exonéré du service militaire**, to be freed from military service.

EXONÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to exonerate one's self : to get rid (of).

EXOPHTALMIE, ègzoftalmi, [Gr. : ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, eye], *sf. Surg.* exophthalmia : a protrusion of the eye from its orbit.

EXOPHTALMIQUE, egsoftalmic, *adj.* exophthalmic.

EXORABLE, ègzorabl', [Lat. : exorabilis; exorāre, to entreat], *adj.* exorable : that can be persuaded.

EXORBITAMMENT, ègzôrbitamân-t, *adv.* exorbitantly : excessively, enormously.

EXORBITANCE, ègzôrbitâns', *sf.* exorbitance, exorbitancy; enormity, extravagance, excess.

EXORBITANT, E, ègzôrbitân, ânt', [Lat. : exorbitans, antis, from exorbitāre; ex, out; orbita, a track], *adj.* exorbitant : excessive, enormous, extravagant, unreasonable. **Faire une dépense exorbitante**, to spend extravagently. **Pouvoir —**, exorbitant power.

EXORCISER, ègzôrsizé-r, [Gr. : ἐξορκίζειν, ἐξ, out; ὅρκος, oath], *va.* to exorcise : *a*) to drive away, to cast out, to expel by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies; *b*) to deliver from malignant spirits, to purify from evil influence. *a*) **— les démons**, to exorcise devils. *b*) **— un possédé**, to exorcise a man possessed with the devil.

EXORCISEUR, ègzôrsizœr, *sm.* exorciser, exorcist : conjurer, enchanter.

EXORCISME, ègzôrsism', [Gr. : ἐξορκισμός] *sm.* exorcism : a form of conjuration for expelling evil spirits.

EXORCISTE, ègzôrsist', *sm.* exorcist, exorciser : one who exorcises.

EXORDE, ègzôrd', [Lat : exordium], *sm.* 1. *Rhet.* exordium : the introductory part of a discourse; 2. *Fig.* beginning. **Entrer en matière sans —**, to enter into one's subject without exordium; without any ado.

EXORHIZE, ègzoriz', [Gr. : ἔξω outside; ῥίζα, root], *adj. Bot.* exorhizous, exorhizal : pertaining to the exorhizæ.

EXORHIZES, *sm.pl. Bot.* exhorhizæ : plants whose radicle elongates downwards, or in which the seeds have the radicle already developed.

EXOSMOSE, ègzosmôz', [Gr. : ἔξω, outside; ὀσμός, pushing], *sf. Phys.* exosmose, exosmosis : the passage outward of gases, vapours, or liquids through porous media.

EXOSTOME, ègzostom', [Gr. : ἔξω, outside; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Bot.* exostome : the small aperture of the ovule of a plant.

EXOSTOSE, ègzostôz', [Gr. : ἐξόστωσις; ἐξ, out; ὀστέον, bone], *sf.* exostosis: *a*) *Anat.* a tumour of a bone; *b*) *Bot* a knot in trees, formed by disease.

EXOTÉRIQUE, ègzotérik', [Gr. : ἐξώτερος, outside], *adj.* exoteric, exoterical, public, not secret. **Doctrine —**, exoteric doctrine, exotericism.

EXOTHERMIQUE, [egsotermic, Gr. : ἐξ, out; θερμός, hot], *adj. Chem.* exothermic : expressive of the chemical, reaction that takes place with an evolution of heat.

EXOTIQUE, ègzotik', [Gr : ἐξωτικός, foreign], *adj.* exotic, exotical : foreign, not native, not produced at home. **Une plante —**, an exotic plant, an exotic. **Un terme —**, an exotic, an exoticism, a foreign term. **Usages exotiques**, exotic customs.

EXPANSIBILITÉ, èkspânsibilitè, *sf. Phys.* expansibility, expansibleness : the capacity of being expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, èkpânsibl', [expansio], *adj. Phys.* expansible : capable of being expanded; expansible.

EXPANSIF, IVE, ékspânsif, siv', *adj.* expansive : *a*) having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate ; *b*) capable of being expanded ; expansile, expansible ; *c*) *Fig.* diffusive ; (of persons) unreserved. *a*) **Force expansive**, expansive power. *b*) **Fluide —**, expansive fluid. *e*) **Une bonté expansive**, expansive *or* diffusive benevolence. **Nature expansive**, unreservedness. **Un homme peu —**, a reserved man.

EXPANSION, èkspânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : expansio ; expandĕre ; ex, out ; pandĕre, pansum, to spread], *sf.* expansion : *a*) *Phys.* dilatation ; *b*) *Anat. Bot.* enlargement ; *c*) the act of expanding or spreading ; spread ; *d*) overflow. *a*) **L'— de l'air par la chaleur**, the expansion of air by heat. **Le lac inférieur de Constance n'est qu'une — du Rhin sur les prairies noyées**, the lower lake of Constance is only an expansion of the Rhine over submerged meadows. *Chateaub.* *c*) **L'— du mouvement révolutionnaire**, the expansion of the revolutionary movement. **Le pays a vu une grande — coloniale depuis cinquante ans**, the country has seen a great colonial expansion during the last fifty years. *d*) **Avoir beaucoup d'—**, to be very expansive.

EXPATRIATION, èkspatriasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* expatriation : the act of expatriating ; removal from one's country by emigration or by banishment.

EXPATRIER, èkspatrié-r, [Lat. : ex, out ; patria, fatherland], *va.* to expatriate : to banish, to exile. **— des troupes**, to send troops out of the country.

EXPATRIER (S'), *v. refl.* to expatriate one's self : to quit one's country.

EXPECTANCE, èkspèktâns', *sf.* expectance, expectancy : the state of expecting.

EXPECTANT, E, èkspèktân, ânt', [Lat. : exspectans, from exspectāre, atum] *adj.* exspectant : *a*) waiting in exspectation ; *b*) *Med.* that waits for the efforts of nature. **Médecine expectante**, expectant medicine.

EXPECTATIF, IVE, ekspèktatif, tiv, *adj.* expectative : giving rise to expectation.

EXPECTATION, èkspéktasyôn, *sf.* expectation : *a*) the act of expecting or looking forward to a future event ; expectancy ; *b*) *Med.* a method which consists in leaving the disease almost solely to the efforts of nature.

EXPECTATIVE, èkspèktativ', *sf.* 1. prospect, expectation : the act of expecting, with some reason to believe the event will happen ; expectancy. **Être, vivre dans l'—**, to be in expectation. **Une triste —**, a gloomy prospect.

2. reversion : right to future possession ; promise of survivorship.

EXPECTORANT, E, èkspèktorân, ânt', [exspectorer], *adj. Med.* expectorant, expectorative : promoting expectoration.

EXPECTORANT, *sm. Med.* expectorant : a medicine which promotes expectoration.

EXPECTORATION, èkspèktorasyôn, *sf.* expectoration : the act of expectorating.

EXPECTORER, ékspèktoré-r, [Lat. : expectorāre, atum ; ex, out of ; pectus, pectoris, the breast], *va. Med.* to expectorate : to discharge phlegm or mucus from the lungs by coughing ; to cough up. **Faire —**, to produce expectoration.

EXPÉDIENT, èkspédiân-t, [Lat. : expediens, entis ; expedire], *adj. m.* expedient : *a*) tending to promote the object proposed ; fit, suitable, proper ; *b*) useful, profitable, advantageous. **Il est — de faire cela**, it is expedient to do that.

EXPÉDIENT, *sm.* 1. expedient : means to accomplish an end ; shift, contrivance, device, way. **Proposer un —**, to suggest an expedient. **Trouver quelque —**, to find some expedient. **S'aviser d'un —**, to hit upon an expedient. **C'est un mauvais —**, it is a bad expedient. **Il est fécond en expédients**, he is fruitful in expedients. **Un homme d'—**, a man for an expedient. **Avoir recours, recourir aux expédients**, to be put to shifts for it.

2. † *Law-t.* agreement, conciliation. **Aller à l'—**, to settle a suit amicably.

EXPÉDIER, èkspédié-r, [Lat. : expedire ; ex, out ; pes, pedis, foot], *va.* 1. to expedite : *a*) to despatch, to send away, to send off ; [of goods) to forward, (in a ship) to ship ; *b*) to despatch, to hasten, to accelerate, to perform quickly. *a*) **— des marchandises par le chemin de fer**, to forward goods by railway. **— en douane**, to clear (of customs). **— à l'entrée**, to clear in. **— à la sortie**, to clear out. **— un courrier**, to despatch a courier. **— des troupes**, to send off troops. *b*) **— une affaire**, to despatch, to expedite an affair. **Il a expédié son dîner en quelques minutes**, he despatched his dinner in a few minutes.

2. to spend, to squander, to get through. **— de l'argent**, to squander money.

3. to get rid of (a person) ; to send off ; 4. to ruin ; to clear out, to ease. **Ils avaient porté beaucoup d'argent au jeu, ils furent promptement expédiés**, they carried a great deal of money to the gaming-table, but they were soon eased of it. **Tandis qu'on l'expédiait insensiblement**, while they ruined him insensibly.

5. to despatch : to put to death, to kill. **Il a eu une maladie qui l'a bientôt expédié**, he had an illness which carried him off in a short time.

6. to draw out, to draw up, to copy (a document). **— un contrat de mariage**, to draw up a marriage settlement.

EXPÉDIER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to hasten : 2. to be despatched.

EXPÉDITEUR, èkspéditœr, *sm. Com.* sender : one who sends or forwards goods ; (in a ship) shipper.

EXPÉDITIF, IVE, èkspéditif, tiv', *adj.* expeditious : quick, prompt, acting with celerity.

EXPÉDITION, ékspédisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. expedition : *a*) despatch, haste, speed, activity, quickness ; *b*) a military, naval, or other important enterprise. *a*) **L'— des affaires**, the expedition, the despatch of business. **Un homme d'—**, an expeditious man. *b*) **L'— d'Égypte**, the expedition to Egypt. **— maritime** or **naval**, naval expedition. **Les survivants d'une — au pôle sud viennent d'arriver en Angleterre**, the survivors of an expedition to the south pole have just arrived in England. **Le capitaine Scott périt dans cette — en 1913**, Captain Scott perished in that expedition in 1913.

2. excursion ; 3. (ironically) exploit ; trick, freak ; piece of business.

4. despatching, sending, sending off ; forwarding (of goods) ; shipment. **Faire l'— de**, to forward, to send off. **Lettre d'—**, way-bill (of carriers). **Faire une —**, to send off goods ; to make a shipment. **Les frais d'—**, the forwarding charges.

5. *pl.* despatches ; 6. copy (of a deed, a document, etc.). **Voulez-vous une — de cet acte ?** do you wish to have a copy of this document ?

EXPÉDITIONNAIRE, èkspédisyonêr', *sm.* 1. *Com.* sender : one who forwards goods ; 2. *Com.* commission-agent, commissioner ; 3. *Adm.* copying clerk.

EXPÉDITIONNAIRE, *adj.* 1. that sends or forwards (goods, etc.) ; 2. that copies. **Commis —**, copying clerk.

3. expeditionary : relating to an expedition.

EXPÉDITIVEMENT, èkspéditiv'mân-t, *adv.* expeditiously : speedly, hastily.

EXPÉRIENCE, ékspériâns', [Lat. : experientia], *sf.* 1. experience: *a*) trial, practice, proof, test ; *b*) observation of a fact, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances ; *c*) trial from suffering or enjoyment ; *d*) knowledge or wisdom gained by repeated trial or practice. **Par —**, by *or* from experience. **Avoir une longue, une vieille —**, to have a long, an old experience. **Avoir de l'—**, to be experienced. **Sans —**, without experience ; of no experience, unexperienced. **L'— nous rend sages**, experience makes us wise. **J'ai appris cela par —**, I know that by experience. **Je m'en reposerai sur votre —**, I shall rely for it upon your experience. **Un homme d'—**, a man of experience, a wise man.

2. experiment : an operation designed to discover some unknown truth, or to illustrate the principles of some science ; trial. **Faire des expériences de physiologie**, to make experiments in physiology. **Des expériences de physique**, experiments in physics. **J'en ai fait l'—**, I have tried the experiment. **Qui est fondé sur l'—**, experimental.

EXPÉRIMENTAL, E, èkspérimântal, al', *adj.* experimental : founded on experiment. **Philosophie expérimentale**, experimental philosophy. **Méthode expérimentale**, experimental method.

EXPÉRIMENTALEMENT, èkspérimântal'mân-t, *adv.* experimentally : by experiment.

EXPÉRIMENTATEUR, TRICE, èkspérimântatœr, tris', *sm. f.* experimenter, experimentist, experimentalist : one who makes experiments.

EXPÉRIMENTATION, èkspérimân-tasyôn, *sf.* experimentation : the act of making experiments.

EXPÉRIMENTÉ, E, èkspérimânté, *adj.* experienced : taught by practice, made skilful or wise by experience ; expert ; practised. **Un officer —**, an experienced officer. **Les plus expérimentés se trompent quelquefois**, the most experienced are sometimes deceived.

EXPÉRIMENTER, èkspérimânté-r, [Lat. : experimentum, experience ; experiri, ex, intens ; periri, to try]. *va.* 1. to experience : to try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment ; to know by practice ; 2. to experiment, to try, to test ; 3. to make experiments of.

EXPÉRIMENTER, *vn.* to experiment : to make experiments ; to experimentalize.

EXPERT, E, èkspêr, spèrt', [Lat. : expertus from experiri, to try thoroughly], *adj.* expert : experienced ; taught by practice or experience ; well-versed (in) ; skilful, dexterous, adroit, ready. **Ils sont experts en leur art**, they are expert *or* skilful in their art.

EXPERT, *sm. Law-t.* 1. expert : an expert man ; a professional man, tradesman, etc., called to give evidence on matters connected with his profession or trade ; 2. surveyor : person appointed to examine ar affair and report on it ; 3. appraiser. **Un**

— en écritures, a sworn judge, an expert in handwriting. **A dire d'experts**, at a valuation; according to official estimation.

EXPERTEMENT, èkspèrtœmân-t, *adv.* expertly : in a skilful manner.

EXPERTISE, èkspèrtiz', [expert], *sf.* **1.** valuation (by professional men); examination (by order of a judge), survey. **Faire une —**, to make a survey.

2. report of survey, report.

EXPERTISER, èkspèrtizé-r, [expertise], *va.* to make a survey of, to survey (professionally), to examine, to appraise, to value, to assess.

EXPIABLE, èkspiabl', [expier], *adj.* expiable : that may be expiated.

EXPIATEUR, TRICE, èkspiatœr, tris', *adj.* expiatory : making expiation.

EXPIATEUR, *sm.* expiatist, expiator, atoner : one who expiates.

EXPIATION, èkspiasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : expiatio], *sf.* expiation : *a*) atonement, satisfaction ; the act of expiating or atoning for a crime or offence ; *b*) expiatory ceremony. **En — de**, in expiation of, as an atonement for. **Sacrifice d'—**, expiatory sacrifice. **Fête de l'—**, day of atonement.

EXPIATOIRE, èkspiatwar', *adj.* expiatory : having the power to make expiation. **Sacrifice —**, expiatory sacrifice, sin-offering

EXPIER, èkspié-r, [Lat. : expiāre, atum], *va.* to expiate : *a*) to atone for, to make satisfaction for ; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by some act of repentance ; *b*) to make reparation for. **— un crime, une faute**, to expiate a crime, a fault. **— ses péchés par la pénitence**, to expiate one's sins by penitence. **Il a bien expié son imprudence**, he paid very dearly for his imprudence. **Rien que la mort n'était capable d'— son forfait**, death alone could atone for his crime. *La Font. Fab.* VII. I.

EXPIER (S'), *v. refl.* to be expiated.

EXPIRANT, E, èkspirân-t, ânt', *adj.* expiring, dying. **Les cris des femmes, des enfants expirants sous des ruines**, the cries of women and children expiring under the ruins. **La liberté expirante**, expiring liberty. **Voix expirante**, dying voice.

EXPIRATEUR, èkspiratœr, *adj. m. Anat.* expiratory : pertaining to the expiration of breadth from the lungs.

EXPIRATION, èkspirasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* expiration : *a*) *Physiol.* the act of breathing out air from the lungs ; *b*) close, end, termination of a limited time. *b*) **L'— d'une trêve**, the expiration of a truce. **A l'— de l'année**, at the expiration of the year.

EXPIRER, èkspiré-r, [Lat. : expirāre ; ex, out ; spirāre, atum, to breathe], *va. Physiol.* to expire : to breathe out ; to throw out the breath from the lungs.

EXPIRER, *vn.* to expire : *a*) to emit the last breath, to breathe one's last, to die ; *b*) to perish, to end, to be destroyed ; *c*) to die away ; to cease, to vanish, to disappear ; *d*) to come to an end, to conclude, to terminate, to run out, to be out. *a*) **Il expira entre les bras de son ami**, he expired in the arms of his friend. *b*) **Ce fut alors qu'expira la liberté de la Grèce**, it was then that the liberty of Greece expired. *c*) **Cette lueur expira par degrés**, that glimmering light gradually died away. **Je sentis le reproche — dans ma bouche**, I felt reproaches dying away in my mouth. **Le bail expire le 1er mai**, the lease will expire on the first of May. **Demain la trêve expire**, the truce will be out to-morrow. **Le délai fixé a expiré hier**, the delay fixed expired yesterday. **Votre commission est expirée**, your commission has expired, is closed. [*Rem.* — *Expirer* is conjugated with *avoir* to express the act ; it takes *être* when it expresses the state.]

EXPLÉTIF, IVE, èksplétif, tiv', [Lat : expletivus ; ex, out ; plēre, to fill], *adj. Gram.* expletive : not necessary to the sense.

EXPLÉTIF, *sm. Gram.* expletive : a word not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament.

EXPLÉTIVEMENT, èksplétiv'mân-t, *adv.* expletively : in the manner of an expletive.

EXPLICABLE, èksplikabl', *adj.* explainable, explicable : that may be explained.

EXPLICATEUR, èksplikatœr, *sm.* **1.** explainer : one who explains ; explicator, expositor ; **2.** showman (of curiosities) ; guide, exhibiter.

EXPLICATIF, IVE, èksplikatif, tiv', *adj.* explanatory, explicatory, explicative : serving to explain. **Notes explicatives**, explanatory notes.

EXPLICATION, èksplikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : explicatio], *sf.* **1.** explanation : *a*) explication ; the act of explaining ; exposition ; interpretation ; *b*) the sense given by an interpreter or expounder ; interpretation, explication ; meaning ; *c*) mutual understanding, adjustment of a difference. *a*) **Donner l'— d'un passage**, to explain a passage. **L'— d'un songe**, the interpretation of a dream. **Sans autre —**, without further explanation. *b*) **Cette — n'est pas claire**, this explanation is not clear. *c*) **Avoir une — avec quelqu'un**, to come to an explanation, to have an explanation with a person. **Un mot d'— l'eût peut-être justifiée à nos yeux**, a few words of explanation might perhaps have justified her in our eyes. *J.-J. Rousseau.* **Ceci demande —**, this requires some explanation.

2. (in colleges) construing, reading, oral translation.

EXPLICITE, èksplicit', [Lat. : explicitus], *adj.* explicit : clear, not obscure ; express. **Foi —**, explicit faith.

EXPLICITÉ, èksplicité, *sf.* explicitness : state of being explicit ; clearness.

EXPLICITEMENT, èksplicit'mân-t, *adv.* explicitly : in an explicit manner ; clearly ; expressly.

EXPLIQUER, èkspliké-r, [Lat. : explicāre, explicatum, or explicitum ; ex, out ; plicāre, to fold], *va.* **1.** to explain : *a*) to explicate ; to make plain or intelligible what is obscure ; to clear up, to illustrate, to elucidate ; *b*) to expound ; *c*) to interpret ; *d*) to unfold, to declare, to express ; to make known ; *e*) to account for. *a*) **— un passage**, to explain a passage. **— des difficultés**, to clear up difficulties. *b*) **— une doctrine**, to expound a doctrine. *c*) **Expliquez-moi ce que cela veut dire**, explain to me what that means. *d*) **— son intention**, to declare one's intent. **— sa pensée**, to unfold one's mind. **Et le cœur ne sent point ce que la bouche explique**, and the heart does not feel what is expressed by the mouth. **Expliquez-moi, je vous prie, toutes vos intentions**, please make clear to me all your intentions. *Voltaire.* **Je veux vous — ma pensée**, I will unfold my mind to you. *e*) **Cela explique pourquoi il est venu**, that accounts for his coming. **Je ne peux m'— votre conduite**, I cannot account for your conduct. **L'attraction explique la chute des corps**, attraction is what explains the fall of bodies.

2. to solve (an enigma), to unriddle ; **3.** (in colleges) to construe, to translate (an author). **Il explique Virgile à livre ouvert** he translates Virgil at sight.

EXPLIQUER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to explain one's self, to speak plain. **Expliquez-vous librement**, explain yourself freely. **Je m'explique assez clairement**, I am speaking plainly enough.

2. to explain : to give an explanation ; **3.** to come to an explanation. **S'en — avec quelqu'un**, to come to an explanation with a person about a thing.

4. to be explained : *a*) to be made intelligible ; *b*) to be expounded ; to be manifest. **Cela peut s'— facilement**, that may be easily explained. **Il me paraît que cela peut s'— assez naturellement**, it appears to me that the thing may be pretty naturally explained. *Buffon.* **Je ne puis m'— comment cela est arrivé**, I cannot understand how that has happened.

EXPLIQUEUR, EUSE, èksplikœr, kœz', *sm. f.* explainer, interpreter.

EXPLOIT, èksplwa-t, [exploiter], *sm.* **1.** exploit : deed, heroic act, great feat, achievement. **Faire un —**, to achieve an exploit, a deed, a feat ; to perform an achievement.

2. *Law-t.* writ. **Dresser un —**, to draw up a writ. **Signifier un —**, to serve a writ.

EXPLOITABLE, èksplwatabl', *adj.* **1.** improvable ; **2.** that may be worked ; **3.** fit for sale, marketable ; **4.** fit for felling ; **5.** *Law-t.* distrainable.

† **EXPLOITANT**, èksplwatân, *adj. m.* writ-serving. **Huissier —**, server of writs, process-server.

EXPLOITANT, èksplwatân, *sm.* farmer, cultivator (of lands), improver ; grower (of woods); worker (of mines, etc.), director, manager.

EXPLOITATION, èksplwatasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [exploiter], *sf.* **1.** improving ; farming cultivation (of lands, estates, etc.) ; growing (of woods) ; working (of mines), execution of works ; **2.** farm ; forest, woods ; works. **Mettre en —**, to begin to work. **En pleine —**, in full activity, in operation. **Chantier d'—**, working-place. **Matériel d'—**, working-stock. **Chef d'—**, *Railw.* manager.

3. *Fig.* exploitation : the act of using for selfish purposes : speculation, speculating.

EXPLOITER, èksplwaté-r, [Low Lat. : explicitare, to accomplish], *va.* **1.** to carry on, to make the best of ; to improve ; to cultivate (a farm, an estate), to farm ; to grow (a wood or forest) for sale ; to work (a mine, a road, etc.) ; **2.** to fell (a wood) ; **3.** to make profit of, to turn to one's profit, to speculate upon. **Les ouvriers se plaignent presque toujours d'être exploités par les patrons**, the working classes nearly always complain that they are wronged by the masters. **— la curiosité publique**, to speculate upon public curiosity.

4. (in an ill sense) to take advantage of, to profit illegitimately, to impose upon, to put upon (a person). **— quelqu'un**, to swindle any one. **Cet homme m'a exploité**, that man has taken me in.

EXPLOITER, *vn.* **1.** (ironically) to perform some exploit, to do feats ; **2.** *Law-t.* to serve writs. — *Prov.* : **A mal exploiter bien écrire**, to give a fine colour to a bad action.

EXPLOITER (S'), *v. refl.* to be worked.

EXPLOITEUR, èksplwatœr, *sm.* **1.** farmer, improver ; grower ; worker ; manager. **2** (commonly, in an ill sense) vile speculator, sweater.

EXPLORABLE, èksplorabl', *adj.* that may be explored.

EXPLORATEUR, èksploratœr, *sm.* explorer, explorator : one who explores.

EXPLORATEUR, TRICE, èksploratœr,

tris', *adj.* exploratory : serving to explore.

EXPLORATIF, IVE, èksploratif, tiv', *adj.* explorative, exploratory.

EXPLORATION, èksplorasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exploration : *a*) the act of exploring a country ; *b*) close search, careful examination.

EXPLORER, èksploré-r, [Lat. : explorāre, atum], *va.* to explore : *a*) to search for making discovery ; *b*) to examine closely by the eye ; *c*) to search into, to pry into, to examine closely. *a*) **— des contrées inconnues,** to explore unknown regions. *b*) **Du haut de la colline j'ai pu — tout le pays,** from the top of the hill I could take in all the country. **Cherchez quelque chose hors de Dieu, c'est — le néant,** to seek for anything out of God, is to explore nothing *La Mennais.*

EXPLOSER, eksplosé-r, [Lat. : explodĕre, explosum), *vn.* to explode.

EXPLOSIBLE, èksplozibl', *adj.* explosive : that can explode.

ESPLOSIF, IVE, èksplosif, ziv', *adj.* explosive : that explodes ; relating to an explosion.

EXPLOSION, èksplozyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : explosio], *sf.* explosion : *a*) a bursting with noise, sudden and loud discharge ; *b*) *Fig.* burst, bursting, outburst, outbreak, breaking out. **L'— d'une mine,** the explosion of a mine. **L'— d'un volcan,** the explosion, the sudden outburst of a volcano. **L'— d'une chaudière,** the explosion, the bursting of a boiler. **Une — de la haine,** an outburst of hatred. **Il y avait une — de murmures contre lui,** there was an explosion of murmurs against him. **Une — de l'âme,** an outbreak of the soul. **Faire —,** to explode, to burst, to blow up ; *Fig.* to burst, to break out.

EXPONENTIEL, ELLE, èksponàn-sièl, èl', [Lat. : exponens, entis ; ex, out, ponĕre, to place], *adj. Alg.* exponential : pertaining to exponents. **Qualité exponentielle,** exponential quality. **Équation exponentielle,** exponential equation. **Courbe exponentielle,** exponential curve.

EXPORTATEUR, èksportatœr, *sm. Com.* exporter : one who exports.

EXPORTATION, èkspórtasyôn ; *in poet,* siôn, [Lat. : exportatio], *sf. Com.* **1.** exportation : the act of conveying goods and productions from one country to another. **La libre — des grains,** the free exportation of corn. **Prime d' —,** bounty on exportation. **Défendre l' —,** to prohibit the exportation.

2. export : a commodity carried to a foreign market. **Commerce d' —,** export trade. **Maison d' —,** export-house. **Le relevé des importations et des exportations,** the account of the imports and exports.

EXPORTER, èkspórté-r, [Lat : exportāre, atum ; ex, out ; portāre, to carry], *va. Com.* to export : to carry out, to convey produce and goods from one country to another.

EXPORTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be exported.

EXPORTEUR, ekspórtœr, *sm.* V. *Exportateur.*

EXPOSANT, E, èkspozàn-t, ànt', *sm. f.* **1.** *Law-t.* petitioner : one who petitions ; **2.** exhibiter : one who exhibits or exposes works of art or industry.

EXPOSANT, *sm.* **1.** *Alg.* exponent, index : the number or letter which, placed above a quantity at the right hand, denotes how often that quantity is repeated as a factor ; **2.** *Naut.* **— de charge,** quote or weight of the lading.

EXPOSÉ, E, èkspozé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** exposed : *a*) offered to view ; shown, exhibited ; *b*) abandoned ; deserted ; *c*) directed towards a certain side ; looking (towards) ; *d*) set out, laid out ; unsheltered, open to the wind ; *e*) put in danger; liable, subject; *f*) exposed to danger. *a*) **— en vente,** exposed for sale. **— au public,** exposed to public view. *c*) **Une maison exposée au soleil,** a house with a sunny aspect. **— au nord,** looking towards the north. *d*) **— à l'air,** put out to air, exposed to the air. *e*) **— aux coups,** exposed to the blows.

2. laid in state. **Le corps est —,** the corpse lies in state.

3. expounded, explained.

EXPOSÉ, *sm.* **1.** statement (of a fact), recital, exposition. **Ils faisaient un — faux des forces de son adversaire,** they made a false statement of his adversary's strength.

2. account : relation. **L' — d'une doctrine,** the account of a doctrine.

EXPOSER, èkspôsé-r, [Lat. : exponĕre ; ex, out of ; ponĕre, to put], *va.* **1.** to expose : *a*) to set to public view, to show, to exhibit : *b*) to hold up to view, to lay open to examination ; *c*) to exhibit, to offer for inspection ; *d*) to exhibit, to expose for sale ; *e*) to abandon, to desert, to cast out to chance ; *f*) to turn towards, to expose to a.. aspect ; *g*) to place in a situation to be affected or acted on ; to lay out (in), to hang out (in) ; *h*) to put in danger, to endanger, to hazard, to risk ; *i*) to make liable to, to lay open ; *j*) to make known, to make bare, to lay open, to disclose, to discover, to divulge. *a*) **— à la vue,** to expose to view. **— des reliques,** to expose relics. *b*) **Leur rang expose leurs vices comme leurs personnes aux yeux du public,** their rank exposes their vices, as well as their persons, to the eyes of the public. **Votre place vous expose à tous les yeux,** your place lays you open to public view. *c*) **— un tableau,** to expose, to exhibit a painting. **Cet artiste expose au salon tous les ans,** this artist exposes at the annual exhibition, every year. *d*) **— en vente,** to expose for sale. *e*) **— un enfant,** to expose a child. **On l'avait exposé, tout petit, au coin d'une rue,** he has been exposed, when a child, at the corner of a street, *Bern. de St. P.* *f*) **— à l'est,** to expose to the east. **La maison est exposée au midi,** the house has a southern aspect *g*) **— au vent et à la pluie,** to expose to the wind and rain. **— au soleil pour le faire sécher,** to lay out (linen) in the sun to dry. **Je l'ai prié de ne point m'exposer à de nouvelles peines,** I have begged him not to occasion me any further trouble. *Voltaire.* *h*) **— au danger,** to expose to danger. **— sa vie,** to expose, to hazard one's life. **— son bonheur,** to endanger one's happiness. *i*) **— une personne à la risée du public,** to expose a person to public mockery. *j*) **— ses intentions,** to expose, to make known one's intentions. **Vous lui exposerez vos sentiments,** you will show him your feeling. **Vous ne devez pas sans nécessité — les fautes de votre voisin,** you must not expose the faults of your neighbour unnecessarily.

2. to state, to set forth, to lay before. **Il m'exposa la situation,** he laid before me the state of things.

3. to expound, to lay down, to explain. **— une doctrine,** to expound a doctrine.

4. to lay (a dead body) in state ; **5.** † to utter, to pass (base coin).

EXPOSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to expose one's self : *a*) to lay one's self open, to set one's self to view ; *b*) to subject one's self, to make one's self liable ; *c*) to put one's self in danger ; *d*) to run the risk (or the chance) of. **S' — aux insultes,** to expose one's self to insults. **S' — à un refus,** to expose one's self to the chance of a refusal. **S' — à la mort,** to expose one's self to death.

2. to be exposed, to be exhibited ; **3.** to be expounded.

EXPOSEUR, èkspósœr, *sm.* expounder, explainer, expositer : one who expounds or explains.

† **EXPOSITEUR,** èkspôzitœr, *sm.* **1.** † exhibiter ; **2.** exposer : one who exposes a child ; **3.** † one who tried to pass counterfeit money.

EXPOSITION, èkspôzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : expositio], *sf.* **1.** exposition : *a*) exposing, exposure ; the act of exposing or setting to public view ; exhibition, laying open ; *b*) the state of being exposed or laid open to view, to exposure ; *c*) exposure, pillory : an old punishment ; *d*) exposure ; situation with respect to the points of the compass ; *e*) explication, interpretation : the act of expounding a doctrine, a system, etc. *f*) *Rhet.* the first part of a dramatic or epic composition ; protasis. *a*) **Faire l' — de,** to expose to view, to show, to exhibit. *c*) **L' — a été abolie en 1848,** the exposition (of convicts) was abolished in 1848. *d*) **— au Nord,** exposure, exposition to the north. **Ce palais est dans une belle —,** this palace has a fine exposure. *e*) **J'ai donné l' — de cette méthode,** I have expounded this method. **L' — d'un texte de l'écriture,** the expounding of a text of Scripture. *f*) **Ne trouveriez vous pas qu'il fût aussi beau de dire, l' — du sujet, que la protase ?** would you not consider it as well to say, the introduction of the subject as the protasis ? *Mol. Crit. Ec. des f.* 7.

2. exposing : abandonment of a child.

3. exhibition ; *Amer.* exposition : *a*) display, show ; the act of exposing works of art, industry, manufactures, etc. ; *b*) the building in which those works are exhibited. **— de peinture,** exhibition of paintings. **Salle d' —,** show-room. **— universelle,** universal exhibition.

4. statement : relation, recital, narration : account.

EXPRÈS, ESSE, èksprè, près', [Lat. : expressus ; ex, out ; pressāre, freq. of premĕre, pressum, to press], *adj.* express ; positive, clear, plain, manifest, explicit, direct, not ambiguous. **Dire son intention en termes exprès,** to declare one's intention in express terms. **Ce sont ses mots exprès,** these are his express words. **Défense expresse,** express prohibition.

EXPRÈS, *sm.* express : a messenger sent on a particular occasion.

EXPRÈS, *adv.* purposely, on purpose ; for the purpose. **Il l'a fait —,** he did it on purpose. **C'est comme fait —,** one would think it was done on purpose. **Il semble fait — pour cela,** he seems to be cut out for that.

EXPRESS, èksprès, [Eng.], *adj. Railw.* express : used for the speedy conveyance of the passengers, mails, massages, etc. **Un train —,** an express train.

EXPRESS, *sm.* express : express train.

EXPRESSÉMENT, èksprèsémàn-t, *adv.* **1.** expressly : plainly, in direct terms ; **2.** on purpose, purposely.

EXPRESSIF, IVE, èksprésif, siv', *adj.* expressive : *a*) serving to express ; significant, representing with force ; *b*) full of expression. *a*) **Un terme —,** an expressive term. **Un signe —,** an expressive sign. *b*) **Une physionomie expressive,** an expressive physiognomy.

EXPRESSION, èksprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: expressio, from exprimĕre, to express].

sf. expression : *a*) the act of expressing or of forcing out by pressure ; *b*) expressiveness ; utterance, declaration ; *c*) elocution, diction ; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment ; *d*) a phrase, a term, a mode of speech ; *e*) the outward signs that make internal feelings known ; the appearance of the countenance ; *f*) *Paint.*, *Sculp.* a natural and lively representation of the passions of the mind ; *g*) *Mus.* that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments ; *h*) manifestation ; *i*) *Alg.* the representation of a quantity by the aid of symbols ; terms. *pl.* *a*) **On obtient des huiles par l' —**, oils are obtained by expression. *b*) **L' — d'un désir,** the expression of a wish. **Une pensée peut être juste, mais l' — incorrecte,** a thought may be just, and yet be incorrectly expressed. **Force d' —**, impressiveness. *c*) **Cela pèche par l' —**, that is deficient in expression. **Être recherché dans ses expressions,** to be choice in one's expressions. **Au-dessus, au delà de toute —**, beyond all expression. *e*) **L' — de la douleur,** the expression of grief. **L' — de la voix,** the espression of the voice. **Son regard est plein d' —**, his look is full of expression. *f*) **Le peintre a bien saisi l' — de son visage,** the painter has caught the expression of his face. *g*) **Elle met beaucoup d' — dans son jeu,** she plays with a great deal of expression. *i*) **Réduire à la plus simple —**, to reduce to the lowest terms.

EXPRESSIVEMENT, èksprèsiv'mân-t, *adv.* expressively : in an expressive manner.

EXPRIMABLE, èksprimabl', *adj.* expressible : that may be expressed.

EXPRIMER, èksprimé-r, [Lat. : exprimĕre ; ex, out ; primĕre, to press], *va.* to express : *a*) to press out, to squeeze out, to force out by compression ; *b*) to set forth in words ; to utter ; to give utterance to words ; *c*) to write, to couch (*in writing*), to put down, to mention ; *d*) to represent by imitation ; *e*) to make known, to show, to indicate. *a*) **— le jus d'un citron,** to express, to press out the juice of a lemon. *b*) **Trouver les termes les plus propres à bien — une pensée,** to find the most appropriate terms to express a thought. **Je ne puis vous — ce que je sens si bien,** I am unable to express to you what I feel so well. *c*) **— sa douleur par des larmes,** to express one's grief by tears. **Quelquefois le silence exprime plus que tous les discours,** sometimes silence is more expressive than any speech. **C'était lui alors qui ne savait plus comment — ce qu'il avait à dire,** he it was then who was at a loss to express what he wished to say. *A. Daudet.* **Un poète, un acteur, un musicien, un peintre, un sculpteur, peuvent, par des moyens différents, — la même pensée, les mêmes sentiments, les mêmes passions,** by different means, a poet, an actor, a musician, a painter, a sculptor can express the same thought, the same sentiments and the same passions. *Bescherelle.*

EXPRIMER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be expressed, to be pressed out. **Le vin s'exprime du raisin,** wine is expressed out of grapes.

2. to express one's self. **Il s'exprime avec grâce,** he expresses himself with grace. **S' — par gestes,** to express one's self by gestures.

3. to be expressed : to be uttered ; to be set forth, to be declared, to be made known. **La vérité doit ici s' —**, the truth must be expressed here. *Corn. Cinna.* v. 2.

EXPROBRATION, èksprobrasyôn, [Lat : exprobrāre, to reproach], *sf.* exprobration, reproaching.

EXPROMISSION, èkspromisyôn, *sf.* *Law-t.* expromission : the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor instead of the old one.

EXPROPRIATION, èkspropriasyôn, *sf.* *Law-t.* dispossession, dispossessing. **— pour cause d'utilité publique,** dispossession for public purposes.

EXPROPRIER, èkspropriе-r [Lat. : expropriāre ; ex, out ; proprium, property], *va.* *Law-t.* 1. to take possession of the property of (a debtor) ; 2. to dispossess.

EXPUGNABLE, èkspugh-nabl', [Lat. : expugnāre], *adj.* expugnable : that may be forced.

EXPULSER, èkspulsé-r, [Lat. : expulsāre, freq. of expellĕre, expulsum], *va.* to expel : *a*) to drive from, to drive out of ; to force to leave ; to expulse ; *b*) to eject, to throw out ; *c*) to exclude, to put out, to keep out ; *d*) *Law-t.* to eject, to dispossess of property. **On l'expulsa du pays,** he was expelled or driven from the country. **Il fut expulsé de la chambre,** he was expelled from the house.

EXPULSEUR, TRICE, èkspulsœr, tris', *adj.* expulsive : driving out. **Force expultrice,** expulsive power.

EXPULSIF, IVE, ekspulsif, siv', *adj.* expulsive : having the power of driving out.

EXPULSION, èkspulsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* expulsion : *a*) the act of expelling or driving out ; *b*) the state of being driven out ; *c*) *Law-t.* ejection, a turning out of possession ; *d*) *Med.* ejection, evacuation discharge.

EXPURGATION, èkspurgasyôn, *sf.* 1. expurgation : the act of expurgating a book : purification ; 2. thinning (of a wood) ; 3. † *Astron.* emersion.

EXPURGATOIRE, èkspurgatwar', *adj.* expurgatory. **Index** *or* **indice —**, expurgatory index : at Rome, a catalogue of books forbidden to be read, unless they be emended.

EXPURGER, èkspurzhé-r, [Lat. : expurgāre, atum ; ex, out ; purgare, to purge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous expurgeons* ; *expurgeant.*] to expurgate : to clear from what is noxious or offensive ; to purify, to purge.

EXPURGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be expurgated.

EXQUIS, E, èkski, kiz', [Lat. : exquisitus ; ex, out ; quærĕre, quæsitum, to seek], *adj.* exquisite : *a*) excellent, delicate ; delicious ; *b*) highly finished ; *c*) refined ; *d*) nice, accurate, exact ; capable of great nicety of discrimination ; *e*) choice, select, excellent. *a*) **Des vins exquis,** exquisite wines. *b*) **Un travail —**, exquisite workmanship. *c*) **Des jouissances exquises,** exquisite enjoyments. *d*) **Un jugement —** an exquisite judgment. **Un goût —**, exquisite taste. *e*) **Une exquise beauté,** an exquisite beauty. **Ce seraient paroles exquises si c'était un grand qui parlât,** it would be exquisite language in the mouth of a great man. *Mol. Amph.* II. 1.

EXQUIS, *sm.* exquisite : that is exquisite ; exquisiteness.

EXQUISEMENT, èkskiz'mân-t, *adv.* exquisitely : nicely ; with great perfection.

EXSANGUE, èksâng', [Lat. : exsanguis ; ex, neg. ; sanguis, blood], *adj.* 1. exsanguious, exsanguineous, exsanguinous, bloodless : destitute of blood ; 2. *Fig.* weak, feeble, powerless, strengthless ; 3. *Fig.* colourless.

EXSERT, E, èksêr, sèrt', [Lat. : excertus, *adj.* *Bot.* exsert, exserted : standing out, projecting beyond, protruding.

EXSICCATION, èksikasyôn, [Lat. : exsiccatio ; exsiocāre, to dry], *sf.* *Chem.* exsiccation : the act of drying.

EXSPUITION, èkspuisyôn, [Lat. : exspuitio], *sf.* *Med.* exspuition : a discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXSTIPULÉ, E, èkstipulé, [Lat. : ex, from ; stipule], *adj.* *Bot.* exstipulate : having no stipules.

EXSUCCION, èksuksyôn, [Lat. : exsugĕre, to suck], *sf.* exsuction : the act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, èksudasyôn, *sf.* *Med.* exsudation, exudation ; *a*) sweat, sweating ; *b*) a discharge of humours.

EXSUDER, èksudé-r, [Lat. : exsudāre, to sweat], *vn.* to exude : to flow from a living body through the pores.

EXSUFFLATION, èksuflasyôn, [Lat. : ex, out, sufflāre ; sub, under ; flāre, to blow], *sf.* *Theol.* exsufflation : a kind of exorcism.

† **EXTANT, E,** èkstan, ânt', [Lat. : extans, antis ; ex, out ; stāre, to stand], *adj.* *Law-t.* in being, existing, existant.

EXTASE, èkstaz', [Gr. : ἔκστασις], *sf.* ecstasy : *a*) trance ; a state in which the mind is so absorbed or lost that the ordinary objects of the senses do not affect it ; *d*) *Med.* the variety of catalepsy in which the thoughts are subsequently remembered ; *c*) excessive joy, rapture ; enthusiasm, transport. **Tomber en —**, to be enraptured. **Ravir en —**, to transport. **Être ravi en —**, to fall into ecstasy ; to be in ecstasy ; to be entranced.

EXTASIER, (S'), s-ékstazié-r, [from O. Fr. : extasie, for extase], *v. refl.* to be in ecstasies, to be enraptured ; to fall into ecstasies, to fall into raptures. **On s'extasie sur les vallées de la Suisse,** we are enraptured with the valleys of Switzerland. **S' —. devant un tableau,** to be in ecstasies before a picture. **Comme je m'extasiais sur la grosseur de cet arbre,** as I stood wondering at the size of that tree. *Th. Gautier.* **Il s'extasie aisément,** he is easily enraptured.

EXTATIQUE, èkstatik', *adj.* ecstatic, ecstatical : *a*) entrancing, completely absorbing ; *b*) filling with ecstasy ; ravishing, transporting, rapturous ; *c*) raised to ecstasy.

EXTEMPORANÉ, E, èkstânporané, [Lat. : extemporaneus], *adj.* extemporaneous, extemporary : unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORANÉITÉ, èkstânporanéitè, *sf.* extemporaneousness : the quality of being unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORANÉMENT, èkstânporanémân-t, *adv.* extemporaneously, extemporarily ; suddenly.

EXTENSEUR, èkstânsœr, *adj. m.* *Anat.* serving to extend a limb. **Muscle —**, extensor.

EXTENSEUR, *sm.* 1. *Anat.* extensor ; 2. *Gymn.* developer, exerciser : gymnastic apparatus for exercising the muscles ; 3. *Aero.* rubber shock-absorber.

EXTENSIBILITÉ, èkstânsibilité, *sf.* extensibilité, extensibleness : the capacity of being extended.

EXTENSIBLE, èkstânsibl', *adj.* extensible, extensile, extendible : capable of being extended.

EXTENSIF, IVE, èkstânsif, siv', *adj.* 1. extending, of extension, of expansion. **Force extensive,** power of expansion.

2. extensive : *a*) wide, comprehensive, large, broad ; *b*) *Agr.* having great extent.

EXTENSION, èkstânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : extensio ; extendĕre, extensum ; ex, out ; tendĕre, to stretch], *sf.* 1. extent : pace or degree to which a thing is extend-

ed 2. extension : *a*) the act of extending; stretching; *b*) lengthening; *c*) expansion, dilatation; *d*) *Fig.* enlargement, increase; *e*) *Gram.* the act of stretching the meaning of a word; analogy. *a*) **L' — de la main,** the extension, the stretching out of the hand. *b*) **L' — d'un métal,** the extension of a metal. *c*) *d*) **L' — de son autorité,** the increase of his authority. **Son commerce a pris une grande —,** his commerce has greatly increased. **— de privilège,** extension of privilege. *e*) **Par —, par — du sens,** by extension of the sense. **Le sens par — tient le milieu entre le sens propre et le sens figuré,** the analogical sense stands between the proper and the figurative senses.

EXTENSO (IN), inèkstanso, [Lat. : in extent], *adv.* in extenso : in full, with full extent.

EXTÉNUATION, èksténuasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* extenuation : *a*) the act of making thin or lean; the losing of flesh; debility; *b*) the act of extenuating or of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation.

EXTÉNUER, èksténué-r, [Lat. : extenuāre, atum; ex, intens; tenuis, thin], *va.* to extenuate : *a*) to make thin, lean, or slender; to debilitate, to weaken, to enfeeble; to emaciate; *b*) to lessen, to diminish; to palliate. *a*) **Elle était exténuée par une longue abstinence,** a long abstinence had debilitated her. *b*) **— un crime,** to extenuate a crime. **— ses torts,** to palliate one's wrongs. **J'étais exténué de fatigue,** I was worn out with fatigue. **Avoir un visage exténué,** to have a thin face, to be emaciated.

EXTÉNUER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to lessen one's self : to lower one's self; 2. to lessen, to diminish; 3. to wear one's self out. **S' — de fatigue,** to wear one's self out with fatigue.

EXTÉRIEUR, EURE, èkstéryœr, ryœr, [Lat. : exterior, comp. of inter, outward; ex, out], *adj.* exterior, external : *a*) outer, outward, outside; *b*) external, on the outside, not being within; *c*) outward; apparent, visible; *d*) out-of-door, without; *e*) foreign, relating to foreign nations. *a*) **La face extérieure d'un bâtiment,** the exterior, the outer front of a building. **La surface extérieure d'un corps,** the exterieur, the external surface of a body. **Les ornements extérieurs,** the outside ornaments. **La forme extérieure,** the exterieur form; the exterior; the externals. *c*) **Le culte —,** outward rites and ceremonies, externals. **Des actes extérieurs de dévotion,** external acts of devotion. *e*) **Le commerce —,** external, foreign trade.

EXTÉRIEUR, *sm.* 1. exterior : *a*) outside, outward part, outer part, without; *b*) outward surface; *c*) outward appearance, outside, looks *pl.*; *d*) outward deportment; *e*) appearance. *a*) **A l' —,** on the outside, without, out of doors; exteriorly, externally, outwardly. *b*) **L' — d'un bâtiment,** the exterior, the outside of a building. *c*) **Un — agréable,** a pleasing exterior. **Il avait l' — grave,** he had a solemn appearance. **C'est un homme d' — agréable,** he has a prepossessing exterior.

2. foreign parts *pl.*, foreign countries *pl.*; abroad. **Des nouvelles de l'—,** news from abroad. **Nos relations avec l'— sont bonnes,** our external relations are good. **A l'—** abroad.

EXTÉRIEUREMENT èkstériœr'mân-t, *adv.* externally, exteriorly, outwardly, on the outside.

EXTÉRIORITÉ, èkstériorité, *sf.* externality, exteriority : the quality of being external; outwardness, superficies.

EXTERMINATEUR, TRICE, èkstèrminatœr, tris', *adj.* exterminating, destroying, exterminatory, exterminative : that exterminates. **L'ange —,** the destroying angel.

EXTERMINATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* exterminator, destroyer : one who exterminates.

EXTERMINATIF, IVE, èkstèrminatif, tiv, *adj.* exterminative, exterminating : that exterminates.

EXTERMINATION, èkstèrminasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* extermination : total destruction; eradication, extirpation. **L' — d'un peuple,** the extermination of a people. **Guerre d' —,** war of extermination.

EXTERMINER, èkstérminé-r, [Lat. : extermināre, atum; ex, out of; terminus] *va.* to exterminate : to destroy utterly; to eradicate, to root out, to extirpate. **Les Espagnols résolurent d' — les habitants,** the Spaniards resolved to exterminate the inhabitants. **— les loups,** to exterminate, to destroy wolves. **— l'hérésie,** to exterminate, to extirpate heresy. **Jusqu'à ce qu'il vous enlève et vous extermine de cette terre,** until he has carried you off and destroyed you from this land. *Saci. Bib. Josué* XXIII. 13.

EXTERMINER, (S'), *v. refl.* to exterminate each other.

EXTERNAT, èkstèrna; *pl.* èkstèrna-z, [externe], *sm.* day-school.

EXTERNE, èkstern', [Lat. : externus], *adj.* 1. external : *a*) exterior, outward, outer; *b*) outward, not intrinsic, not proceeding from within. *a*) **Les parties externes,** the outward parts. **Remède pour l'usage —,** external application. *b*) **Causes externes** external causes. **Les objets externes,** external objects.

2. *Geom.* exterior. **Angle —,** exterior angle. 3. (of a scholar) day.

EXTERNE *sm.* 1. day-scholar, a pupil in a college or seminary who lives without its walls; 2. (in hospitals) extern, dresser : out-pupil, assistant-physician.

EXTINCTEUR, èkstanktœr, *sm.* 1. extinguisher : one who extinguishes; exterminator; 2. an apparatus to put out fire. **— d'incendie,** fire extinguisher.

EXTINCTION, èkstanksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : extinctio; extinguĕre, extinctum, to extinguish], *sf.* 1. extinction : *a*) extinguishment; the act of putting out, quenching or destroying light or fire; *b*) the state of being extinguished or quenched; *c*) *Pharm.* trituration with lard; *d*) destruction, excision, extirpation, extermination; extinguishment; suppression; *e*) *Law-t.* extinguishment; a causing to cease; termination or annihilation of a title or a right; annulment, cancelling; liquidation. *a*) **L'— d'un incendie, d'un embrasement,** the extinction of a conflagration. **A l'— des bougies, des feux,** by inch of candle : a phrase used in sales. *c*) **— du mercure,** extinction of mercury. *d*) **L'— d'une race,** the extinction, the extermination of a race. **L'— de l'hérésie,** the extinction, the extirpation of heresy. *e*) **L'— d'une dette,** the extinction of a debt. **L'— d'une rente,** the extinction of an annuity.

2. loss. **— de voix,** loss of voice. **— de chaleur naturelle, jusqu'à —,** to exhaustion, till one is exhausted. **Crier jusqu'à —,** to shout till out of breath.

3. slacking (of lime); 4. diminution (of light); 5. prescription, abolition, pardon (of a crime).

EXTINGUIBLE, èkstanghibl', *adj.* extinguishable : that may be extinguished or quenched.

EXTIRPATEUR, èkstirpatœr, *sm.* extirpator : *a*) one who roots out; destroyer, weeder out; *b*) *Agr.* weeder : an implement for extirpating weeds.

EXTIRPATION, èkstirpasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* extirpation : *a*) rooting out, weeding out; *b*) *Surg.* eradication, excision; *c*) *Fig.* destruction; weeding out. *b*) **— d'un cancer,** extirpation of a cancer. *c*) **L'— des hérésies,** the extirpation of heresies.

EXTIRPER, èkstirpé-r, [Lat. : extirpāre, atum; ex, out; stirps, root], *va.* to extirpate : *a*) to pull up by the roots; to root out, to eradicate; *b*) *Surg.* to cut out, to cut off, to remove totally; *c*) *Fig.* to destroy wholly; to eradicate, to root out, to weed out. *a*) **— les mauvaises herbes,** to extirpate weeds, to weed out. *b*) **— une loupe,** to extirpate a wen. *c*) **— les abus,** to extirpate, to root out abuses. **— une race,** to extirpate a race. **— l'erreur,** to root out error.

EXTORQUER, èkstorké-r, [Lat. : extorquēre, extortum; ex, out; torquēre, to twist], *va.* to extort : to get, to obtain by violence; to wrest, to wring from. **— de l'argent à quelqu'un,** to extort money from a person. **— une promesse de quelqu'un,** to get, to wrest a promise out of a person.

EXTORQUEUR, EUSE, ékstôrkœr, kœz', *sm. f.* extorter, extortioner, extortionist : one who extorts.

EXTORSION, èkstorsyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : extorsio], *sf.* extortion : the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, menaces, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction, illegal compulsion.

EXTORSIONNAIRE, èkstôrsyonêr', *adj.* extortionary, extorsive, extortionate, extortionous : relating to extortion, implying extortion, serving to extort.

EXTORSIONNAIRE, *sm.* extortioner, extortionist, extorter : one who practises extortion.

EXTRA, èkstra, [Lat., out of], *prefix*, extra : *a*) out of, without, from; *b*) beyond, in excess, over and above. **—-fin,** extra fine. **—-bon,** superior.

EXTRA, èkstra, *sm.* [*Pl. Extra.*] extra : something extra; that which is unusual or extraordinary, something not included in the usual course. **Faire un —,** to have something extra. [Abbreviation of *Extraordinaire.*]

EXTRA-AXILLAIRE, èkstra-aksillèr', *adj.* *Bot.* extra-axillary : growing from above or below the axils of the leaves.

EXTRA-BUDGÉTAIRE, èkstra-budzhétèr', *adj.* extraordinary, not included in the budget.

EXTRA-COURANT, ekstra-kourâ*n*, *sm.* *Electr.* extra-current : a current produced by self-induction.

EXTRACTEUR, èkstraktœr, *sm.* extractor : he who extracts.

EXTRACTIF, IVE, èkstraktif, tiv', *adj.* 1. extractive : *a*) that is or may be extracted; *b*) serving to extract; 2. *Gram.* of extraction, denoting extraction.

EXTRACTIF, *sm.* *Chem.* extractive : a principle contained in extracts.

EXTRACTIFORME èkstraktifôrm', *adj.* *Chem.* extractiform : having the appearance of an extract.

EXTRACTION, èkstraksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : extractio. V. *Extraire*], *sf.* extraction : *a*) the act of drawing out; *b*) *Surg.* the act of drawing out certain natural parts, or any foreign substance from

the body; *c*) taking out, drawing out; *d*) *Chem.* the operation by which the principal element of a compound is separated; *e*) *Metall.* the operation of extracting metals from the earth; digging out; *f*) *Fig.* derivation of a person from a stock or family; descent, lineage; birth; origin; *g*) *Math.* the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; the method by which the operation is performed. *b*) **L'— d'une dent,** the extraction, the drawing of a tooth. **L'— d'une balle,** the extraction of a bullet. *c*) **L'— d'un prisonnier,** the taking, the bringing of a prisoner out of his prison. *d*) **L'— d'un sel,** the extraction of a salt. *e*) **Dans cette partie du nouveau monde, l'— de l'or n'est pas dangereuse,** in this part of the new world the extraction of gold is not dangerous. *f*) **Un homme de basse —,** a man of low extraction, low-born. **De haute —,** of high extraction *or* birth, high-born. *g*) **Faire l'— d'une racine,** to extract a root.

EXTRADER, èkstradé-r, [extradition], *va.* to extradite, to give up, to deliver (a person accused of a crime to a foreign government).

EXTRADITION, èkstraditiô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat.: ex, out, from; traditio, delivering], *sf.* extradition : the delivery, to a foreign jurisdiction, of those who have fled from justice, or of any refugee.

EXTRADOS, èkstradô, [Lat. : extra; dos], *sm. Arch.* extrados : the exterior curve of an arch.

EXTRA-DOSSÉ, ekstra-dossé, *adj. Arch.* extra-dossed : shaped in the curve of an extrados.

EXTRA-FIN, E, ekstrafa*n*, fin', *adj. Com.* extra fine, of the best quality.

EXTRA-FOLIACÉ, E, èkstrafoliasé, **EXTRA-FOLIAIRE,** èkstrafoliêr', **EXTRA-FOLIÉ, E,** èkstrafolié, [Lat. : extra; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* extra-foliaceous : away from the leaves.

EXTRAIRE, èkstrêr', [Lat. : extrahĕre, extractum; ex, out; trahĕre, to draw; O. Fr. : estraire], *va.* [Conj. like *traire* : *J'extrais, tu extrais, il extrait, nous extrayons, vous extrayez, ils extraient*; *j'extrayais*; no perfect; *j'extrairai*; *j'extrairais*; *que j'extraie, que nous extravions*; *extrayant*; *extrait.*] to extract : *a*) in a general sense, to draw from; to draw out; *b*) to draw, to take out; *c*) *Metall.* to dig out; *d*) to take out, to take from; to draw; *e*) *Chem.* to draw by a chemical process; to derive; *f*) to select and abstract from a literary work, to take a passage from a book, to make extracts from; *g*) *Math.* to find, to determine. *b*) **— une dent,** to extract, to pull out, to draw a tooth. **— une balle,** to extract a bullet. *c*) **— des pierres d'une carrière,** to extract stones from a quarry. *d*) **— un prisonnier de prison,** to take a prisoner out of his prison. *e*) **On extrait du sucre de la betterave,** sugar is extracted from the beetroot. *f*) **— un passage d'un livre,** to extract a passage out of a book. **— un livre,** to make extracts from a book. *g*) **— la racine carrée,** to extract the square root.

EXTRAIRE (S'), *v. refl.* to be extracted.

EXTRAIT, èkstré, *sm.* **1.** extract : *a*) *Chem.* anything extracted from a substance; *b*) a passage taken from a book or writing; *c*) abstract, epitome. *a*) **Extraits aqueux,** watery extracts. **Extraits alcooliques,** spirituous extracts. **— de Saturne,** Goulard's extract : a solution of sub-acetate of lead. **— de café,** extract of coffee. **— de viande,** extract of meat. *b, c*) **Faire des extraits,** to make extraits, abstracts. **Le livre contient quelques beaux extraits des poètes,** the book contains some beautiful extracts from the poets.

2. certificate (of birth, death, or marriage); **3.** single number (of a lottery). **Avez-vous votre — de naissance** ? have you your certificate of birth ? **J'ai apporté mon— de mariage,** I have brought my marriage certificate. **— mortuaire, — de décès,** certificate of decease, death certificate.

4. *Com.* **— de compte,** statement, abstract of account.

EXTRAJUDICIAIRE, èkstrazhudisiêr', *adj. Law-t.* extra-judicial : out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIAIREMENT, èkstrazhudisiêr'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* extra-judicially: in an extrajudicial manner.

EXTRA-LÉGAL, E, ékstra-légal, al', *adj.* illegal : not legal.

EXTRA-MUROS, èkstramuros, [Lat.], *adv.* extra-muros : without or beyond the walls; in the suburbs.

EXTRAORDINAIRE, èkstra-ôrdinêr', [Lat. : extraordinarius; extra, out; ordo, ordinis, order], *adj.* **1.** extraordinary : *a*) beyond or out of the common order; unusual, not ordinary; *b*) uncommon, remarkable, rare, wonderful; *c*) special; sent for a special purpose. *a*) **Un événement —,** an extraordinary event. **Dépense —,** extraordinary expense. **Il n'y a rien d'— à cela,** there is nothing extraordinary in that. *b*) **Un homme —,** an extraordinary man. **Un génie —,** an extraordinary genius. *c*) **Ambassadeur —,** extraordinary ambassador.

2. (in an ill sense) odd, queer, singular, out of the way; uncouth. **Des manières extraordinaires,** odd manners.

3. † *Law-t.* criminal. **Procédure —,** criminal process. [Subst. :] **Juger à l'—,** to judge criminally. **Question —,** rack, torture.

EXTRAORDINAIRE, *sm.* **1.** extraordinary, extraordinary thing, something extraordinary; **2.** extra, something extra; rarity; **3.** *Adm.* (in accounts) extraordinaries *pl.* : *a*) that which exceeds the usual expense; *b*) formerly, funds for war expenses. **Trésorier de l'— des guerres,** general paymaster of the army.

EXTRAORDINAIREMENT, èkstraôrdinêr', mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** extraordinarily : *a*) unusually, uncommonly; *b*) remarkably, eminently; **2.** extremely, immensely, vastly. **Il est — riche,** he is extremely rich.

3. oddly, queerly, singularly. **Elle est coiffée fort —,** her head is very oddly dressed.

EXTRA-RÉGLEMENTAIRE, èkstraréglœmâ*n*têr', *adj.* extra-regular; out of the rules.

EXTRA-UTÉRIN, E, èkstra-utéra*n*, rin', *adj. Med.* extra-uterine : existing out of the uterus.

EXTRAVAGAMMENT, èkstravagamâ*n*-t, *adv.* extravagantly : in an extravagant manner; unreasonably.

EXTRAVAGANCE, èkstravagâ*n*s', *sf.* **1.** extravagance, extravagancy : the quality of being extravagant; wildness, folly, unreasonableness; irregularity. **L'— de sa passion,** the extravagance of his passion. **L'— de sa conduite,** the wildness of his conduct. **Avec —,** with extravagance, extravagantly, wildly.

2. extravagant act, wild thing, folly; extravagant language. **Faire des extravagances,** to act extravagantly. **Dire des extravagances,** to talk extravagantly. **Elle me dit cent extravagances,** she told me a hundred extravagant things. **Manger son blé vert est grande —,** it is a very extravagant thing to spend one's money before receiving it. *Regnard. Vendanges* I. I.

EXTRAVAGANT, E, èkstravagâ*n*-t, ânt', [Lat. : extra; vagans, antis; vagari, to wander], *adj.* extravagant; irregular, wild, original, unreasonable; ungovernable, mad. **Un homme —,** an extravagant man. **Un langage —,** an extravagant language.

EXTRAVAGANT, E, *sm. f.* extravagant; extravagant, wild, mad person.

EXTRAVAGANTES, *sf. pl. Cath. Ch.* extravagants : certain constitutions of the popes.

EXTRAVAGUER, èkstravaghé-r, [Lat. : extra, outside; vagari, to wander], **1.** to talk extravagantly, to talk wildly, to be delirious, to rave, to talk nonsense. **La fièvre le fait —,** the fever makes him delirious.

2. to act extravagantly, wildly, unreasonably. **Est-ce pour rire, ou si tous deux vous extravaguez, de vouloir que je sois médecin** ? is it a joke, or are you both crazy, to persist in making me out a doctor. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* I. 5.

EXTRAVASATION, èkstravazasyô*n*, **EXTRAVASION,** èkstravazyô*n*, *sf. Med.* extravasation : the act of forcing, or the state of being forced, out of the proper vessels. **— de sang,** extravasation of blood.

EXTRAVASER (S'), s-èkstravazé-r, [Lat. : extra, out of; vas, vessel], *v. refl. Med.* to be extravasated. (With ellipsis of the pronoun) **Faire —,** to extravasate.

EXTRÊME, ek-strêm', [Lat. : extremus, super. of exter, on the outside), *adj.* extreme : *a*) utmost, outermost, furthest; most remote; at the utmost point, edge, or border; *b*) utmost, being in the highest degree; excessive, greatest; most violent; *c*) serving in the last resort; last; beyond which there is none; *d*) (of persons) excessive, extravagant. *a*) **L'— limite,** the extreme, the utmost limit. **A l'— frontière,** at the extreme boundary. *b*) **Un plaisir —,** an extreme pleasure. **Ma surprise est —,** I am extremely surprised. **Un froid —,** an excessive cold. **Les voies extrêmes,** the most violent means. *c*) **Remèdes extrêmes,** extreme remedies. *d*) **Un homme — en toutes choses,** a man excessive in everything. **Il est — en tout,** he carries everything to extremes. **— dans ses idées,** with extravagant thoughts.

EXTRÊME, *sm.* extreme : *a*) the utmost point of a thing; furthest degree, highest degree; extremity; *b*) *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other; *c*) *pl. Math.* the first and the last term of a proportion; *d*) extremity, utmost distress; urgency. *a*) **Évitez les extrêmes,** avoid extremes. **Se jeter dans les extrêmes,** to run into extremes. **A l'—, jusqu'à l'—,** to an extreme. **Pousser, porter tout à l'—,** to carry everything to an extreme. *b*) **Le froid et le chaud sont les deux extrêmes,** cold and heat are two extremes. **Aller, passer d'un — à l'autre,** to go from one extreme to another. **Les extrêmes se touchent,** extremes meet.

EXTRÊMEMENT, èkstrêm'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* extremely : *a*) in the utmost degree, to the utmost point; *b*) very much, greatly; excessively, exceedingly. **Il est — riche,** he is extremely rich.

EXTRÊME-ONCTION, èkstrêmô*n*ksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : extrema unctio], *sf.* extreme-unction : the anointing of a sick person with oil, when affected with some mortal disease. **Donner l'—,** to administer the extreme unction.

EXTREMIS (IN), inèkstrémis, [Lat.], *adv. phr.* at the point of death, in extremis, in extremity.

EXTRÉMITÉ, èkstrémité, [Lat. : extremitas], *sf.* **1.** extremity : *a*) the utmost point · outermost part, extreme end, termination, bound ; *b*) *pl.* the limbs ; *c*) extreme distress, straits or difficulties ; extreme ; *d*) the highest degree, the utmost point ; extreme measure ; extreme ; *e*) excess of violence, violence ; *f*) extreme, excess. *a*) **Les deux extrémités d'une ligne**, the two extremities (*or* ends) of a line. **Les extrémités d'une province**, the extremities, the utmost of parts of a province. **L'— d'un cap**, the extremity of a promontory. **Il demeure tout à l'— de la rue**, he lives quite at the end of the street. **A l'— du IX[e] siècle**, at the end of the ninth century. *Bossuet*. *b*) **Les extrémités supérieures**, the upper extremities. *c*) **En êtes-vous réduit à cette —** ? are you now reduced to this extremity ? **Le peuple souffrait les plus dures extrémités**, the people were enduring the greatest sufferings (*or* were in extreme distress.) **Vous verrez dans une seule vie toutes les extrémités des choses humaines**, you will, in the course of one single existence, see the extremes of human things. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* **Je me vois pressé par de grandes extrémités**, I am in great straits. *d*) **Pousser les choses à l'—**, to carry things to extremes. **Pousser quelqu'un à l'—, aux extrémités**, to drive a person to extremes. *e*) **Il s'est porté contre lui aux extrémités les plus odieuses**, he carried things against him to the most odious extremity. *f*) **Vous allez toujours d'une — à l'autre**, you are always going from one extreme to another. **La raison fuit toute —**, reason avoids every extreme.

2. tip, end. **L'— d'un bâton**, the end of a stick. **L'— des doigts**, the tips of the fingers, the finger-ends. **Garnir l'— de**, to tip.

3. last moment. **Attendre à l'—**, to wait till the last moment. **N'attendez pas à l'— pour arranger vos affaires**, do not delay till the last moment to settle your affairs.

4. last moment, last gasp. **Être à l'—**, to be at the last gasp, to be dying. **Être à toute —**, to be at the worst.

EXTRINSÈQUE, èkstransèk', [Lat. : extrinsecus ; exter, outside ; secus, beside], *adj.* extrinsic, extrinsical : external, outward, not intimately belonging.

EXTRINSÈQUEMENT, èkstransèk'mân-t *adv.* extrinsically : externally, outwardly.

EXTRORSE, èkstrôrs', [Lat. : extrorsum ; extra, outside ; versus, turned], *adj. Bot.* extrorsal, extrorse : turned outwards.

EXTROVERSION, èkstrovèrsyôn, [Lat. : extroversio ; extra, outside ; versio], *sf. Med.* extroversion : a turning wrong side outwards.

EXUBÉRAMMENT, ègzubéramân-t, *adv.* exuberantly : in an exuberant manner.

EXUBÉRANCE, ègzubérâns', *sf.* exuberance, exuberancy : *a*) overflowing plenty ; richness ; *b*) superfluous abundance, superabundance, luxuriance ; *c*) overgrowth. **— de végétation**, exuberance of vegetation. **— d'idées, de mots**, exuberance of ideas, of words.

EXUBÉRANT E, ègzubérân-t, ânt' [Lat. : exuberans, from exuberāre ; ex, intens ; uber, rich, fertile], *adj.* exuberant : overabundant, superfluous, luxuriant, copious. **Un style —**, an exuberant style.

EXULCÉRATIF, IVE, ègzulsératif, tiv', *adj. Med.* exulcerative, exulceratory : that makes ulcerous.

EXULCÉRATION, ègzulsérasyôn, *sf. Med.* exulceration : superficial ulceration.

EXULCÉRER, ègzulséré-r, [Lat. : exulcerāre, atum ; ex, out : ulcerāre], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*.] to exulcerate : to ulcerate slightly, to cause an ulcer.

EXULCÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to exulcerate ; to become exulcerated.

EXULTATION, ègzultasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* exultation : the act of exulting ; great gladness, rapturous delight, rapture, exultance.

EXULTER, ègzulté-r, [Lat. : exsultāre, atum ; ex, out, up ; saltāre, to jump], *vn.* to exult : to rejoice in triumph, to be glad above measure, to triumph.

EXUTOIRE, ègzutwar', [Lat. : exutum, from exuēre, to throw off], *sm. Med.* issue : an artificial ulcer.

EXUVIABLE, ègzuviable', [Lat. : exuviæ, cast-off skins], *adj. Zool.* exuviable : capable of casting off its skin.

EX-VOTO, èskvôto, [Lat., by a vow], *sm.* votive offering.

F

F, èf, fœ, *sf.* (but masculine when pronounced fœ) F : the sixth letter of the alphabet. **Un grand F, un F majuscule,** a great F, a capital F. **Un petit f, un f minuscule,** a small (*or* little) *f*. **Ne jurer que par F et par B,** to be a hard swearer, to be always swearing : F and B being the initials of two vulgar French oaths.

F, abbreviation of **1.** *Franc*, franc ; **2.** *frère*, brother ; **3.** *Fahrenheit* ; **4.** *Force*, force ; **5.** *Finistère*, Finistere, a department of France ; **6.** *Fa*, music, fa ; **7.** *Angers* (frappé à), Angers (struck at).

F. a. b., *franco à bord*, free on board.

Fac., *Faculté*, Faculty.

Faub., *Faubourg*, suburb.

Fév., *février*, February.

Fl. **1.** *florin*, florin ; **2.** *fluor*, fluorine (chem.).

Fo., *folio*, folio.

F. S., *Faire suivre*, please forward (by the post).

F. S. A., *fiat secundum artem*, *faites selon les règles de l'art* (phar.), let it be done according to the rules.

FA, fa, [first syllable in *famuli* in the second verse of the Hymn to John the Baptist, in the XIIIth century], *sm. Mus.* fa, F : the fourth note of the natural diatonic scale. **Clef de fa,** bass, bass-clef, F clef. **Fa dièse,** F sharp.

FABAGELLE, fabazhèl', *sf.*, **FABAGO**, fabago, [Lat. : faba, bean], *sm. Bot.* bean-caper : *Zygophyllum fabago*, a plant of the order Zygophyllaceæ.

FABER, fabèr, [Lat. : faber, artisan], *sm. Ichth.* V. *Forgeron*.

FABIEN, fabiyan, *pnm.* Fabian.

FABLE, fâbl', [Lat. : fabula], *sf.* **1.** fable : *a*) fiction, fabulous narrative ; *b*) mythology ; *c*) myth, a fabulous story connected with mythology ; allegory ; *d*) the plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or a dramatic poem ; *e*) apologue : a fictitious tale, intended to instruct ; *f*) falsehood, untruth, lie ; story. *a*) **Cela sent sa —,** that seems to be fictitious. **Les fables sont l'histoire des temps grossiers,** the history of rude times is fabulous. *b*) **Les dieux de la Fable,** the gods of the Fable. **Cet homme est savant dans la Fable,** this man is learned in mythology, is a mythologist. *c*) **La — de la boîte de Pandore,** the fable of Pandora's box. **La — de Saturne est le récit allégorique de l'invention de l'agriculture,** Saturn's fable is the allegorical narrative of the invention of agriculture. **Les fables d'Ésope,** the fables of Æsop, Æsop's fables. *f*) **Il ne conte que des fables,** he tells nothing but stories. **Ce que vous me dites là est une —,** what you are relating is nothing but a story.

2. laughing-stock ; common talk, table-talk. **Être la — de la ville,** to be the common-talk, the laughing-stock of the town. **Il redoutait surtout de devenir la — du pays,** he was afraid most of all of becoming the laughing-stock of the country. *J. Sandeau.*

FABLIAU, fabliô, [fable], *sm.* [*Pl. Fabliaux.*] fabliau : metrical tale of the early times of French poetry.

FABLIER, fablié, [fable], *sm.* **1.** fabler, fabulist : a writer of fables ; **2.** fable-book.

FABRECOULIER, fabrekoulyé, **FABREGUIER**, fabreghyé, *sm. Bot.* lote-tree nettle-tree, lotos : *Celtis australis*, a tree, of the genus Celtis.

FABRE D'ÉGLANTINE, fabr' d'églantin [Philippe-François-Nazaire], comic poet (1755-1794).

FABRE, fabr', [Ferdinand], novelist (1827-1898).

FABRICANT, fabrikân-t, [fabriquer], *sm.* manufacturer : *a*) one who manufactures ; maker ; *b*) the owner of a manufactory. **— de draps,** cloth-manufacturer. **— de chapeaux,** hat-maker, hatter.

FABRICATEUR, TRICE, fabrikatœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** maker ; fabricator *m.* fabricatress *f.* **Le — souverain,** the Almighty Fabricator, God.

2. (in an ill sense) forger, coiner. **— de nouvelles,** forger of news. **— de fausse monnaie,** coiner of counterfeit money.

FABRICATION, fabrikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : fabricatio], *sf.* fabrication. *a*) manufacture : the process of making anything by art ; making ; (of money) coining ; *b*) make ; the manner in which a thing is manufactured ; *c*) (in an ill sense) forgery ; forging. *a*) **La — des draps,** the manufacture of cloth, cloth-working. **La — du chocolat,** chocolate making. *b*) **Une étoffe d'une belle —,** a stuff of a good make. *c*) **La — d'un faux acte,** the fabrication of a false deed, the forging of a deed. **— de la fausse monnaie,** coinage of base money.

FABRICIEN, fabrisyan, **FABRICIER**, fabrisyé, [Lat. : fabrica], *sm.* church-warden : one chosen to take care of a church, its property and concerns ; manager of the fabric lands.

FABRIQUE, fabrik', [Lat. : fabrica ; faber, workman], *sf.* **1.** building (of a church ; **2.** fabric : *a*) *Arch.* frame ; structure ; *b*) property, revenue, etc., of a church ; *c*) vestry-board, church-wardens.

3. manufacture, manufacturing, fabrication, making, make ; (in an ill sense) fabrication, coining, forging. **La — des étoffes de soie,** the manufacture of silks. **Ce drap est de bonne —,** this cloth is of a good make. **Cela est de votre —,** that is of your own making, fabrication, *or* coining. **Cela sort de sa —,** that is of his own invention. **Marque de —,** trade mark. **Prix de —,** cost price. **De —,** manufacturing ; of inferior quality ; bad. **Couteaux de —,** inferior knives. **Louis de —** a bad louis, a base coin. [*Fam.* :] **Ces deux hommes sont de même —,** these two men are of the same stamp, there is not a pin to choose between them. **Les animaux reptiles sont d'une autre —,** reptile animals are of another mould. *Fén. Exis. de Dieu.* I. 2.

4. manufactory : a house or place where goods are manufactured ; factory, mill, works. **Monter une —,** to set up a manufactory. **Cette étoffe est de sa — de Lyon,** that stuff comes from his manufactory of Lyons. **Une grande —,** a large manufactory. **Chef de —,** manufacturer, mill-owner.

FABRIQUER, fabrikè-r, [Lat. : fabricari, atus], *va.* to fabricate : *a*) to manufacture, to make ; to form by art and labour, by the hand or by machinery ; (of money) to coin ; *b*) to manufacture, to work up in manufactures ; to manage a manufactory ; *c*) (in an ill sense) to forge, to invent, to devise falsely ; *d*) to make, to compose. *a*) **— des étoffes de soie,** to fabricate silks. **— des draps,** to manufacture cloth. **— de la fausse monnaie,** to coin base money. *b*) **Il a cessé de —,** he has ceased to manufacture. *c*) **— un testament,** to forge a will. **— une calomnie,** to forge a calumny. **Il a fabriqué des mensonges,** he made up lies. **— une histoire,** to fabricate a story.

FABRIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be fabricated, to be manufactured, to be made.

FABULEUSEMENT, fabulœz'mân-t, *adv.* fabulously : in a fabulous manner.

FABULEUX, EUSE, fabulœ-z, lœz', [Lat. : fabulosus ; fable], *adj.* fabulous : *a*) feigned, fictitious, fabled, invented ; *b*) fabled, celebrated in fables ; relating to mythology ; mythic, mythological ; *c*) *Fig.* incredible. *a*) **Toute cette histoire est fabuleuse,** the whole of this history is fabulous. *b*) **Des héros fabuleux,** fabulous heroes. **Les temps fabuleux,** the fabulous age. *c*) **Des exploits fabuleux,** fabulous exploits. **C'est —,** it is fabulous, incredible. **Quelques tableaux ont été vendus à des prix —,** some pictures have been sold at fabulous prices. **Ce sont vraiment des sommes fabuleuses,** such are truly fabulous sums of money.

FABULEUX, *sm.* fabulous : the fabulous circumstances of a narrative.

FABULISTE, fabulist', *sm.* fabulist, fabler : an author or writer of fables.

FABULOSITÉ, fabulozité, *sf.* fabulousness : the quality of being fabulous.

FAÇADE, fasad', [face], *sf.* front, face, façade, frontage : the front of a building.

FACE, fas', [Lat. : facies, face], *sf.* **1.** face : *a*) the visage, the fore part of the head of man ; *b*) countenance ; look, air ; *c*) the fore part of an animal's head ; *d*) *Script.* presence, sight ; *e*) front part of a building, front, façade, frontage ; *f*) *Fort.* one of the two sides of a bastion ; *g*) the surface of a thing ; *h*) *Anat.* the aspect of an organ ; *i*) *Geom.* a plane surface of a solid ; *j*) aspect, side ; *k*) visible state, aspect, look, appearance, posture. *a*) **La — humaine,** the human face. **Les muscles de la —,** the muscles of the face. **Se couvrir, se voiler la —,** to cover one's face. [*Fam.* :] **Avoir une grosse —,** to have a broad face. **Avoir la — pleine,** to be full-faced. **A large —,** platter-faced. [In popul. lang. :] **Couvrir la — à quelqu'un,** to slap a person's face. **Un homme à deux faces, à double —,** a double-faced man. **Faire — à,** to face : *a*) to meet in front, to front : to set the face against, to oppose, to resist, to meet ; to withstand ; *b*) to go through, to meet (expenses, engagements). **Faire — à ses engagements,** to meet one's engagements. **Faire — au danger,** to look danger in the face. **Je ferai — à tout,** I will make head against everything. *c*) **— réjouie,** jolly countenance, jolly face. **Une — enluminée,** a very red face, a nose full of pimples. **— de carême,** pale face. **Avoir une — de prédestiné,** to look happy. *d*) **Caïn s'étant retiré de devant la — du Seigneur,** and Cain went out from the presence of the Lord. *Bib. Gen.* IV. 16. *e*) **La — d'une maison,** the front of a house. **Faire — à,** to face, to front, to stand opposite to. *g*) **La — supérieure d'un bloc de marbre,** the upper face of a block of marble. **La — des eaux,** the face of the waters. **La — de la terre,** the face of the earth. **Les ténèbres couvraient la — de l'abîme,** darkness was upon the face

of the deep. *Bib.* *i*) **Les pyramides de l'Égypte ont quatre faces,** the pyramides of Egypt have four faces. *j*) **Il faut envisager cette affaire sous toutes ses faces,** we must consider that affair in all its aspects. **Toutes les choses ont deux faces,** everything has two sides. *k*) **Tout prenait une — riante,** everything assumed a pleasing aspect. *l*) **Les choses ont bien changé de —,** things bear quite another aspect, the face of things is quite changed. **Telle était alors la — des affaires,** such was then the face of affairs.

2. head (of a medal); 3. temples; 4. *Arch.* fascia: band of an architrave; 5. *Horol.* **— de pignon,** pinion plate.

À LA FACE DE, *prepos. phr.* in the face of, in the presence of, before. **À la — des juges,** in the presence of the judges. **À la — de tout l'univers,** in the face of the whole universe. **Je lui jetterai cela à la —,** *Fig.* I will throw that in his face.

DE FACE, *adv. phr.* in front: with a full front. **Vu de —,** looked at, seen in front. **Un portrait de —,** a full-faced portrait.

EN FACE, *adv. phr.* 1. in front, in one's face; 2. in the face. **Regardez quelqu'un en —,** to look a person full in the face.

3. to a person's face. **J'irai leur dire en —,** I will go and tell them to their faces.

EN FACE DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. opposite to, opposite; 2. in the face of, before; in one's face, before one's face. **En — de l'Église,** *a*) in the face of the church; *b*) opposite the church. **Se marier en — de l'Église,** to marry publicly.

3. in front of. **Se trouver en — de,** to front, to face.

4. on the other side of the street, over the way.

FACE À FACE, *adv. phr.* to face. **On les mit — à —,** they were brought face to face. **Nous voilà — à — avec la vérité,** we are now face to face with truth. **Voir Dieu — à —,** to see God face to face.

FACE-A-MAIN, fas á man, *sm.* hand-frame eye-glass.

FACÉ, E, fasé, *adj.* fad. **Être bien —,** to be full-faced.

FACÉTIE, fasési, [Lat.: facetia], *sf.* 1. facetiousness: sportive humour; 2. facetious saying, facetious thing, jest, joke; *pl.* facetiæ.

FACÉTIEUSEMENT, fasésiœz'mân-t, *adv.* facetiously: in a facetious manner; jocosely, jestingly, merrily.

FACÉTIEUX, EUSE, fasésiœ, œz', *adj.* facetious: jocose, jocular, pleasant, humourous

FACETTE, fasèt', [face], *sf.* facet: a little face, a small surface. **Les facettes d'un diamant,** the facets of a diamond. **Tailler à facettes,** to cut with facets.

FACETTER, fasèté-r, [facette], *va.* to cut with facets.

FÂCHÉ, E, fâshé, *adj.* 1. angry, displeased, offended, vexed, nettled. **Avoir l'air —,** to look angry. **Je ne serais pas — de voir,** I should not be displeased to see. **J'étais — contre vous,** I was angry with you. **Ils sont fâchés,** they are on bad terms. **S'il est — qu'il se défâche,** if he is angry he must get pleased again. **Il fait seulement mine d'être —,** he is only pretending to be angry.

2. sorry, grieved. **Je suis bien — du malheur qui lui est arrivé,** I am very sorry for the misfortune which befell him. **Il est — de vous avoir offensé,** he is sorry to have offended you. **Je suis — qu'il ait dit cela,** I am sorry that he said that. **Je suis — que vous ne l'ayez pas vu,** I am sorry that you did not see him.

FÂCHER, fâshé-r, [Low Lat.: fasticāre; Lat.: fastidium, disgust], *va.* 1. to make angry, to offend, to anger: to irritate, to exasperate. **Il ne faut — personne,** we must offend nobody. **Prenez garde de le —,** take care not to make him angry.

2. to displease, to grieve, to vex; to make sorry. **Cet événement me fâche beaucoup,** this event grieves me very much. [Impers.:] **Il me fâche de vous quitter,** I am sorry to quit you. **Il lui fâche que vous ne vouliez pas le faire,** he is sorry you do not wish to do it. **Votre refus l'a un peu fâché,** your refusal rather vexed him.

FÂCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be angry, to be offended; to get angry; to take offence; to fall into a passion. **Ne vous fâchez pas,** do not be angry. **Je me suis fâché contre lui,** I got angry with him. **Il se fâche de tout,** he takes offence at everything. **Il s'est fâché tout rouge,** he got into a regular passion.

2. to fall out, to quarrel. **Parlons sans nous —,** let us talk without quarrelling. **Ne nous fâchons pas pour si peu de chose,** let us learn to give and take, an inch breaks no squares.

FÂCHERIE, fâsh'ri, *sf.* 1. angry feeling, vexation; 2. disagreement, difference, pique; quarrel.

FÂCHEUSEMENT, fâshœz'mân-t, *adv.* sadly; disagreeably, unpleasantly.

FÂCHEUX, EUSE, fâshœ-z, œz', [fâcher], *adj.* 1. sad, grievous: causing grief or sorrow; afflictive, sorrowful, vexatious, disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, hard. **Un — accident,** a sad accident. **Une condition fâcheuse,** a sad condition. **Nous sommes dans un — état,** we are in a sad state. **Apporter de fâcheuses nouvelles,** to bring sad *or* disagreeable news. **Je viens vous apporter de fâcheuses nouvelles,** I am bringing sad news. *Corn. Hor.* III. 5. **Un souvenir —,** an unpleasant recollection. **Une chose fâcheuse,** a sad *or* grievous thing. **Cela est —,** that is sad, disagreeable, *or* unpleasant. **Il est — d'être si mal récompensé, après avoir tant travaillé,** it is hard to be so badly rewarded after having laboured so much.

2. regrettable: to be regretted, that may be regretted. **C'est —,** it is to be regretted, it is a pity. **Il est — d'avoir affaire à des gens déraisonnables,** it is a pity to have to do with unreasonable people.

3. unfavourable; 4. uncomfortable, unhappy; 5. difficult, hard, uneasy; rough, rugged. **Un chemin —,** a rugged way. **Une montée fâcheuse,** a difficult ascent.

6. hard: severe, oppressive, rigorous, unkind, unfeeling, cruel. **Rome eut des maîtres fâcheux,** Rome had cruel *or* hard rulers.

7. peevish: hard to please; cross, cross-grained, fretful, ill-tempered. **Un critique —,** a peevish critic.

8. troublesome, tiresome, wearisome, tedious, irksome. **Un homme —,** a troublesome man.

FÂCHEUX, *sm.* disagreeable thing, unpleasantness; plague; the worst. **Le — de l'affaire c'est que,** the worst part of the matter is that.

FÂCHEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* troublesome person; bore, busybody.

FACIAL, E, fasial, al', [Lat.: facies, face], *adj. Anat.* facial: pertaining to the face. **Nerfs faciaux,** facial nerves. **Angle —,** facial angle.

† **FACIENDE,** fasiând', [Lat.: faciendus, to be done], *sf.* cabal, junto, intrigue.

FACIES, fasiès, [Lat.: face], *sm. Nat. Hist.* facies: *a*) the face; *b*) the external aspect of an animal, as it appears on a first view.

FACILE, fasil', [Lat.: facilis], *adj.* 1. easy: *a*) facile, not difficult, performable or attainable with little labour; *b*) natural, free, unconstrained; fluent, voluble. *a*) **C'est une chose —,** it is an easy thing. **Un travail —,** an easy, a facile piece of work. **Avoir le travail —,** to work with ease, with facility. **Une langue —,** an easy language. **Il n'est pas — de peindre comme Raphaël,** it is not easy to paint like Raphael. **Cet homme est de — accès,** this man is easy of access. **Cela est — à faire,** that is easily done. **Cela est — à dire,** that is easily said. **Cela est — à dire et non à faire,** that is more easily said than done. *b*) **Un style —,** an easy style. **Il n'est pas — de l'entamer,** *Fig.* he is not easily brought to terms.

2. quick, ready. **Un génie —,** a quick genius. **Une plume —,** a ready pen.

3. facile: *a*) easy of access, affable, not haughty; *b*) easy, easy of temper, pliant, compliant, complying, condescending, ready, yielding; indulgent; *c*) easy, weak, soft-tempered. *a*) **Elle est courtoise, facile et douce,** she is courteous, facile, and sweet. [In this sense, *facile* is obsolete when speaking of a woman.] *b*) **Un homme —,** a man of an easy temper. **Une mère —,** an indulgent mother. **Cœur —,** easy heart. *c*) **Le — monarque,** the weak monarch. [In an ill sense:] **Une femme de mœurs faciles,** an abandoned woman. **Jamais le ciel ne fut aux humains si —,** never was heaven so condescending to mankind. *La Font. Phil. et Baucis.*

FACILEMENT, fasil'mân-t, *adv.* easily, with ease, without difficulty; readily, with facility.

FACILITÉ, fasilité, [from facile; Lat.: facilitas], *sf.* 1. facility, easiness, ease: *a*) the quality or state of being easy or facile, freedom from difficulty; *b*) freedom from constraint, stiffness, or the appearance of efforts. *a*) **La — d'un travail,** the easiness of a piece of work. **— d'exécution,** facility of performance. **Marcher avec —,** to walk with ease, easily. **Écrire avec —,** to write with ease. **Parler avec —,** to speak fluently. *b*) **Je suis enchanté du naturel et de la — de votre style,** I am delighted with your natural and easy style. **Les désirs croîtront incessamment par la — de les satisfaire,** desires will always increase with the facility with which they are satisfied. *J.-J. Rousseau.*

2. quickness, readiness; facility (of conception); 3. aptitude (to learn). **Avoir de la —,** to be quick of conception. **Cet enfant n'a aucune —,** that child has no aptitude.

4. *pl.* facilities: the means by which anything is rendered easy; convenient advantages; conveniences. **Je vous donnerai toutes les facilités possibles pour revenir,** I shall provide you with all possible means of returning. *Mme de Sévigné.*

5. *Fin., Com.* facility, accommodation; easy terms. **Ses créanciers lui donnèrent des facilités,** his creditors gave him easy terms. **Facilités de paiement,** easy payments.

6. facility: *a*) easiness of access, affability, complaisance, condescension; *b*) easiness, want of firmness, readiness of compliance, pliancy, ductility, facileness.

FACILITER, fasilité-r, *va.* to facilitate: to make easy *or* easier, to ease.

FAÇON, fasôn, [Lat.: factio, facĕre, to make], *sf.* 1. making, make: the act of making. **Cet ouvrage est de ma —,** this work is of my making.

2. fashion : *a*) make, making ; the work or the artisan ; *b*) *pl.* preparations ; *c*) form, shape ; cut ; fabric ; workmanship ; *d*) manner, sort, kind, way, method. *a*) **Payer la — d'un habit**, *a*) to pay for the making of a coat ; *b*) to pay for the fashion of a coat. **C'est la — que vous avez payée**, it's the fashion you have been paying for. **Ce tailleur fait payer les façons trop cher**, this tailor charges too much for making clothes. **Travailler à —**, to work up materials given out. **Donner, faire faire à —**, to give out to make. **Prendre à —**, to make up ladies' or gentlemen's own materials. *c*) **Il a un habit d'une — toute particulière**, his coat is made after a particular fashion, he has a coat of a peculiar cut. **La — d'une étoffe**, the fabric of a stuff. **En bonne —**, well-made. **Venu à sa dernière —**, achieved, completed, finished. *d*) **C'est sa —**, this is his manner. **Un conte à la — de la Fontaine**, a tale after the manner of la Fontaine. **On en parle d'une étrange —**, they speak of it in a strange way. **La — de donner vaut mieux que ce qu'on donne**, the way of giving a thing is of more consequence than the thing itself. *Corn. Ment.* I. I. **De quelque — que vous le considériez**, in whatever light you consider it. **En quelque —**, in some sort. **En toutes façons**, in every respect. **En aucune —**, by no means, in no way, in no wise, not at all, not in the least. **Je ne le connaissais en aucune — du monde**, I was not acquainted with him in the least. **De cette —**, in this manner, in this way. **De quelle —**, how. **De toute —**, in any way, at any rate. **De toutes les façons**, in every way. **De quelque — que ce soit**, any how. **De — ou d'autre**, somehow or other. **De la bonne —**, properly, in a proper manner ; *Fam.* in fine style, finely, at a fine rate. **S'en donner de la bonne —**, to go on finely. **En donner de la belle — à quelqu'un**, to thrash some one soundly. **Je lui écrirai de la bonne —**, I will write to him in proper style. **— d'agir, — de faire**, way of acting, manner of proceeding. **— de penser**, way of thinking. **— de parler**, manner of speaking, form of speech ; mere phrase. **Une — de**, a sort of, a kind of. **C'est une — de bel esprit**, he is a sort of wit.

3. appearance ; look, mien. **Avoir bonne —**, to look handsome, to be good-looking. **D'agréable —**, of pleasing appearance. **Ce rôti a bonne —**, this roast meat looks very nice. **N'avoir ni mine ni —**, *Fam.* to have no manner of grace.

4. *pl.* ways, manners. **Elle a de petites façons fort engageantes**, she has very engaging ways with her.

5. affectation. **Une femme pleine de façons**, a woman full of affectation.

6. difficulty ; ado, fuss ; 7. ceremony. **Faire des façons** : *a*) to create some difficulty ; *b*) to make a great deal of fuss ; *c*) to make ceremony, to stand upon ceremony. **Je n'y fais point tant de façons**, I do not make so much ado about it. **Ne faites point tant de façons**, don't make so much ceremony, not so many ceremonies. **Sans —**, without ceremony ; unceremonious ; unceremoniously. **J'en use sans — avec vous**, I make no stranger of you. **Un homme sans —**, a plain man. **J'accepte sans —**, I accept without any ceremony.

8. attention, care ; pains.

9. *Agr.* dressing. **Donner une première, une seconde — à la terre**, to plough the land for the first, for the second time. **Donner une troisième —**, † to thrifallow, to trifallow.

10. *Naut.* run (of a ship) ; rising of a ship's floor ; fashion-pieces ; 11. embroidery of a clock (of a stocking).

DE FAÇON QUE, DE TELLE FAÇON QUE, *conj. phr.* 1. so that ; 2.† (with the subjunctive) so as, in such a way as. **Vivre de — qu'on ne fasse de tort à personne**, to live so as to do harm to nobody.

DE FAÇON A, *prepos. phr.* so that ; so as.

FACONDE, fakônd', [Lat. : facundia, eloquence], *sf.* 1. † eloquence, facundity.

2. loquacity, talkativeness ; flow of words, fluency of speech.

FAÇONNAGE, fasonazh', [façon], *sm.* making, making up ; fashioning.

FAÇONNÉ, E, fasoné, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. made, made up ; wrought ; fashioned, shaped. **Une table grossièrement façonnée**, a table coarsely wrought.

2. finished off ; 3. figured : adorned with figures. **Étoffe façonnée**, figured stuff.

4. accustomed, inured ; moulded, formed.

FAÇONNÉ, *sm.* figured stuff.

FAÇONNER, fasoné-r, [façon], *va.* 1. to make, to make up ; to work ; 2. to fashion : *a*) to shape, to form, to figure ; to mould ; *b*) *Fig.* to improve, to form, to shape. **On façonne les hommes par l'éducation**, men are formed by education. *J.-J. Rousseau.* **Il s'est bien façonné depuis peu**, he is greatly improved of late. **Les belles-lettres façonnent l'esprit**, belles-lettres form the mind.

3. to adorn, to embellish ; to finish, to finish off. **— un vase**, to finish off a vase.

4. to figure ; to adorn with figures. **— des étoffes**, to figure stuffs.

5. to train (a horse) ; 6. *Agr.* to dress ; to till, to plough (a field).

7. to accustom, to form, to mould ; to inure. **Je l'ai façonné à mes manières**, I have moulded him to my ways. **Sa mère l'avait façonné à l'obéissance**, his mother had accustomed him to obedience.

FAÇONNER, *vn.* to make ceremonies, to be ceremonious.

FAÇONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be fashioned, to be shaped ; 2. *Fig.* to improve one's self, to form one's self ; 3. to get accustomed, to accustom one's self (to) ; to grow familiar (with). **Au joug depuis longtemps ils se sont façonnés**, they have long grown familiar with the yoke. *Rac. Brit.* IV 4.

FAÇONNIER, ÈRE, fasonyé, nyêr', [façon], *adj.* ceremonious ; formal, precise.

FAÇONNIER, ÈRE, *sm. f.* formal person, formalist. **C'est la plus grande façonnière du monde**, she is the most formal person in the world. *Mol. Crit. de l'Ecole des f. Sc.* 2.

FAC-SIMILAIRE, faksimilêr', *adj.* fac-simile : relating to an exact copy.

FAC-SIMILÉ faksimilé, [Lat.], *sm.* fac-simile : exact copy. [*Pl. Fac-similé*].

FAC-SIMILER, faksimilé-r, *va.* to fac-simile : to copy exactly, to represent by fac-simile.

FACTAGE, faktazh' [facteur], *sm.* 1. porterage : *a*) the business of a porter ; *b*) the pay of a porter ; 2. parcels-delivery.

FACTEUR, faktœr, [Lat. : facĕre, factum, to do], *sm.* 1. maker, manufacturer (of musical instruments) ; builder (of organs) ; 2. *Math.* factor : any of the quantities which, multiplied into each other form the product ; any quantity which will divide another ; 3. *Com.* factor : mercantile agent who buys, sells, and transacts business on commission ; consignee. [In this sense, there is a feminine, *Factrice*] ; 4. clerk ; 5. carrier (of parcels) ; *Railw.* porter ; 6. postman, letter-carrier. **Ce sont de grands facteurs de pianos**, they are large pianoforte manufacturers. **Le — ne fait que de s'en aller**, the postman has only just left. **— rural**, rural-postman.

FACTICE, faktis, [Lat. : factitius ; facĕre, to make], *adj.* factitious : *a*) made by art, artificial ; *b*) *Fig.* not natural ; artificial : forced. *a*) **Des pierres factices**, factitious stones. *b*) **Un caractère —**, a factitious temper. **Un goût —**, an artificial taste. **Besoin —**, artificial need. **Le faux est tout à fait en opposition avec le vrai, tandis que le — n'est que la contrefaçon du vrai**, the false is quite in opposition with the true, whilst the factitious is only an imitation of the true, *Barré.*

FACTICEMENT, faktis'mân-t, *adv.* factitiously : in a factitious manner.

FACTIEUSEMENT, faksiœz'mân-t, *adv.* factiously : in factious manner.

FACTIEUX, EUSE, faktiœ, œz', [faction], *adj.* 1. factious : *a*) promoting faction, addicted to raise dissensions in opposition to government ; *b*) pertaining to faction, proceeding from faction. *a*) **Un esprit —**, a factious spirit. *b*) **Une opposition factieuse**, a factious opposition. **Caractère —**, factiousness.

2. tumultuous, disturbed, agitated.

FACTIEUX, *sm.* factionist : one who promotes faction ; factious person, factious spirit. **En —**, factiously.

FACTION, faksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : factio ; facĕre, to do], *sf.* 1. faction : *a*) a party that promotes discord or contention ; cabal, junto ; *b*) *Antiq.* a troop of combatants in the games of the circus. **Une odieuse —**, an odious faction. **Il y avait deux factions dans cet État**, there were two factions in that State. **Un esprit de —**, factiousness, a spirit of faction. **Chef de —**, head of a faction. **Toute — est un composé de dupes et de fripons**, every faction is a compound of dupes and knaves. *Napoléon.*

2. sentry : *a*) *Milit.* the duty of a sentry ; guard, watch ; *b*) *Fig.* stay. *a*) **Être de —**, to be on sentry. **Être en —**, to stand sentinel, to be on guard, to be on duty. **Une — d'une heure**, one hour's guard. **Faire —**, to stand sentinel, to keep sentry, to mount guard. **Relever de —**, to relieve sentry. *b*) **Je n'aime pas à faire — dans la rue**, I hate to stand like a sentinel in the street.

FACTIONNAIRE, faksyonêr', *sm. Milit.* sentinel, sentry. **Relever un —**, to relieve sentry. **Poser un —**, to post a sentry.

FACTORAGE, faktorazh', [facteur], *sm. Com.* factorage : the allowance given to a factor ; commission.

FACTORAT, faktora, [facteur], *sm.* factorship : the business of a factor.

FACTORERIE, faktor'ri, **FACTORIE**, faktori, [facteur], *sf.* factory : an establishment occupied by factors who conduct trade in foreign or colonial parts.

FACTOTUM, faktotom, [Lat. do everything], *sm.* factotum, do-all : a doer of all work, a person employed to do all kinds of work.

FACTUM, factom, [Lat.], *sm.* 1. statement (of a case) ; 2. † memoir. [This word is now superseded by *Mémoire.*]

FACTURE, factur', [Lat. : facture ; facĕre, to do], *sf.* 1. (literary, artistic, or musical) composition. **— de vers**, versification. **Ces vers sont d'une — difficile**, those verses are of difficult composition.

2. *Com.* invoice, bill of parcels : a written account of the particulars of goods bought and sent to a purchaser. **— d'envoi**, invoice. **— de vente**, bill of parcels, bill. **Livre de factures**, invoice-book. **— simulée**, pro forma invoice. **Faire, dresser une —**, to

make out an invoice. **Acquitter une —**, to receipt an invoice. **Suivant —**, as per invoice. **Vendre sur le pied de —**, to sell at the invoice price.

FACTURER, fakturé-r, *va.* 1. † to make, to fabricate; 2. *Com.* to invoice, to make an invoice of.

FACTURIER, fakturié, *sm.* 1. † manufacturer; 2. *Com.* invoice-book; 3. invoice-clerk.

FACULE, fakul', [Lat. : facula, little torch], *sf. Astron.* facula [*pl.* faculæ]: a bright spot on the sun's disk.

FACULTATIF, IVE, facultatif, tiv', *adj.* 1. optional; left to one's choice; depending on choice; 2. granting a right, a licence.

FACULTÉ, fakulté, [Lat. : facultas], *sf.* 1. faculty: *a*) the natural power of doing anything; ability; *b*) the power of performing any action; *c*) natural power of mind or body; *d*) power, virtue, property; *e*) ability, talents; parts; *f*) a department of the arts or sciences taught in a university; *g*) the professors constituting a department of instruction in a university; *h*) absolutely, the faculty of medicine. *b*) **Accorder à quelqu'un la — de**, to grant a person the faculty (or power) of. *c*) **Les facultés naturelles**, the natural faculties. **Les facultés de l'âme**, the faculties of the soul. **Les facultés intellectuelles**, the intellectual faculties, the intellect. **Les facultés de l'esprit**, the powers of the mind. **La — de sentir**, the faculty of feeling. **Le serpent a la — de fasciner sa proie**, the serpent has the faculty of fascinating its prey. *Buffon.* *d*) **L'aimant a la — d'attirer le fer**, the load-stone has the faculty (*or* property) of attracting iron. *e*) **La — de bien dire**, the talent of speaking well. **Il est doué de brillantes facultés**, he is endowed with brilliant faculties (*or* powers), he is a man of great parts. *f*) **Il y avait autrefois quatre facultés**, the faculties were formerly four in number. **La — de théologie**, the faculty of divinity. **La — de droit**, the faculty of law. **La — de médecine**, the faculty of medecine. **La — des lettres et celle des sciences composaient la — des arts**, the faculty of letters and that of sciences constituted the faculty of arts. *g*) **On consulta la —**, the faculty was consulted.

2. *pl.* means, abilities; fortune, one's own property. **Chacun a été taxé suivant ses facultés**, every one has been taxed according to his means.

FADAISE, fadéz', [fade], *sf.* silly speech, trifle, nonsense, twaddle, fiddle-faddle. **Fadaises que cela!** all that is mere twaddle; what stuff to be sure!

FADASSE, fadas', [fade], *adj.* insipid; faintish; palish.

FADE, fad', [Lat. : vapidus, mouldy, corrupt, or fatuus, insipid], *adj.* insipid: *a*) tasteless, gustless, savourless, unsavoury, vapid, flat; *b*) squeamish; *c*) *Fig.* spiritless, dull, flat, faint, heavy; colourless, lifeless; *d*) mawkish, nauseous, loathsome. *a*) **Une sauce —**, an insipid *or* unsavoury sauce. **Un vin —**, a flat wine. *b*) **Se sentir le cœur —**, to have a squeamish stomach, to feel one's stomach rise. *c*) **Une couleur —**, a dull colour. **Une beauté —**, an insipid beauty. **Une conversation —**, an insipid *or* lifeless conversation. *d*) **Des louanges fades**, insipid praise.

FADEMENT, fad'mân-t, *adv.* insipidly.

FADEUR, fadœr, [fade], *sf.* 1. insipidity insipidness: *a*) the quality of being insipid, want of taste; tastelessness, unsavouriness, vapidness, flatness; *b*) *Fig.* want of spirit, want of life, dulness; *c*) mawkishness, nauseousness. *a*) **La — d'une sauce**, the insipidity of a sauce. *b*) **Une figure pleine de —**, an insipid countenance. **La — de ses plaisanteries**, the insipidity of his jokes. *c*) **La — des éloges**, the nauseousness of praise.

2. insipid compliment; loathsome praise; 3. silly speech, insipid talk.

† **FAFELU, E**, faf'lu, [origin unknown], *adj.* playful, frolicsome, waggish.

FAGICOLE, fazhikol', [Lat. : fagus, beech-tree; colère, to dwell], *adj. Nat. Hist.* living on beech-trees.

FAGINE, fazhin', *sf. Chem.* beech-oil: a volatile substance obtained from beech-mast.

FAGNE, fany', *sf. Geol.* bog at the top of a mountain.

FAGONIE, fagoni, [Dr. Fagon, 1638-1718], *sf. Bot.* fagonia: genus of herbaceous plants.

FAGOPYRUM, fagopirom, [Low Lat.], *sm. Bot.* fagopyrum, buck-wheat.

FAGOT, fagô, [orig. unknown; O. Fr. : fagoz; perhaps Lat. : fax, torch; fagus, beech or fascis, bundle], *sm.* 1. faggot *or* fagot: a bundle of sticks or twigs bound together for the fire. **L'âme d'un —**, the small sticks of a fagot. **Hart, lien de —**, fagot band. **Prendre l'air d'un —**, to warm one's self with a fagot. **Châtrer un —**, to take some sticks from a fagot. **— de sape**, *Fortif.* sap-fagot, fascine. **Sentir le —**, to smell of the stake, to be suspected of heresy; (of things) to be heretical. [*Fam.* :] **C'est un — d'épines, on ne sait pas où le prendre**, he is like a thistle, there is no touching him. **Elle est habillée, elle se met comme un —, c'est un — habillé**, she is frightfully dressed. — *Prov.* **Il y a fagots et fagots**, there are faggots and faggots; all men are not alike. **Fagot cherche bourrée**, birds of a feather flock together.

2. bundle: a number of things put together; package; truss. **Mettez toutes ces hardes en —**, make a bundle of all those clothes. **Barque en —**, *Naut.* boat in frame. **Futaille en —**, cask in staves.

3. idle story. **Conter, faire des fagots**, to tell idle stories. **N'est-il point abuser d'une dame de votre qualité que de vous conter de tels fagots?** is it not making an abuse of the leisure of a lady of your quality to be relating such stuff to you? *Mme de Sév.*

4. *Mus.* bassoon, fagotto.

FAGOTAGE, fagotazh', **FAGOTEMENT**, fagot'mân-t, [fagoter], *sm.* 1. fagot-making; 2. fagot-wood, brush-wood; 3. *Fam.* botch: work done in a bungling manner.

FAGOTÉ, E, fagoté, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. fagoted; 2. bungled; 3. frightfully dressed; in a fright, in a figure. **Comme te voilà —**, what a fright you are! **Vous voilà — d'une plaisante sorte!** here you are dressed up after a most ridiculous fashion! **Qui vous a fagoté comme cela?** who has trussed you up like that? *Mol. B. gent.* v. 1.

FAGOTER, fagoté-r, [fagot], *va.* 1. to fagot: to bind in a bundle, to tie together, to make up into fagots; to bundle up; 2. *Fam.* to bundle up; to jumble up; 3. to dress frightfully; to make a fright of; 4. to tell (idle stories); 5. to plot, to forge, contrive, to devise.

FAGOTER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be fagoted, to be tied in bundles; 2. *Fig.* to dress one's self frightfully, to make a fright of one's self; 3. to be invented, forged, contrived.

FAGOTEUR, fagotœr, *sm.* 1. fagot maker; *Fig.* bungler, scribbler (of novels).

FAGOTIN, fagotan, *sm.* 1. small fagot; 2. monkey dressed up; pug; 3. Jack-Pudding, merry-Andrew, clown, buffoon; 4. *Fam.* sorry joker.

FAGOUE, fagou, *sf. Butch.* sweet-bread *or* pancreas.

† **FAGUENAS**, fag'nâ, [Provinc.], *sm.* rank smell; fetid smell exhaled from unwashed and dirty persons.

FAGUETTE, faguèt', [fagot], *sf. Milit.* small fagot.

FAHLUNITE, falunit', *sf. Miner.* fahlunite: a brownish green mineral.

FAIBLE, fèbl', [Lat. : flebilis, lamentable], *adj.* 1. weak: *a*) feeble, faint, weakly; not strong, wanting vigour or strength; impotent; *b*) feeble, frail, infirm, sickly, enfeebled; *c*) deficient in power of digestion; *d*) said of the mental powers; feeble in intellect, feeble, shallow; *e*) feeble; wanting, or deficient in force, power, or resources; *f*) feeble; wanting talent; poor, sorry; *g*) feeble, faint; without moral force; faint-hearted; over-fond, indulgent; frail; *h*) feeble, small, little, light, slender, slight, faint, inconsiderable; *i*) low or feeble of sound; feeble, faint, small; *j*) poor, not cogent, having little force; *k*) not much impregnated with active, stimulating or nourishing ingredients; *l*) not thick; not strong, not firm.

a) **Un corps —**, a weak, a feeble body. **Des jambes faibles**, weak legs. **Des reins faibles**, weak loins. **Avoir les reins faibles**, *Fig.* to be unequal to the task. **Avoir les yeux faibles, la vue —**, to be weak-eyed, weak-sighted. **Dans un âge —**, in a tender age, in infancy. **Un — enfant**, a feeble infant, a weak child. **Les animaux les plus faibles sont aussi les plus timides**, the weakest animals are likewise the most timid. *A. Martin.* **Un être —** a weakling. **Le sexe —**, the weak sex, the weaker sex. *b*) **Un tempérament —**, a weak, feeble *or* slender constitution. **Il est bien — encore**, he is very weak still. *c*) **Avoir l'estomac —**, to have a weak stomach. *d*) **Notre — raison**, our weak *or* feeble reason. **Avoir la tête —**, to be weak-headed. **Une tête —**, a weak head; a weak-headed person. **Elle a la mémoire très —**, she has a very weak memory. **Avoir l'intelligence —**, to be of a weak intellect; to be weak-minded. **Un esprit —**, a weak mind. **C'est un esprit —**, he is weak-minded. **L'esprit est prompt, mais la chair est —**, the spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak. *Bib. Marc.* XIV. 38.

e) **Un État —**, a feeble state. **Un gouvernement —**, a weak government. **Une armée — en cavalerie**, an army deficient in cavalry. *f*) **Un écrivain —**, a poor writer. **Un orateur —**, a poor orator. **Un élève — en mathématiques**, a pupil deficient in mathematics. **Un style —**, a weak style.

g) **Un homme —**, a weak man. **Un homme — de caractère**, a poor-spirited man, a milksop. **Une mère trop —**, a mother too weak, too indulgent. **Il est plus — que méchant**, he is more weak than wicked. **Des âmes faibles**, weak souls. **Un cœur —**, a faint heart. **Au cœur —**, faint-hearted, weak-hearted, weak-spirited. **— d'esprit**, weak-minded, feeble-minded.

h) **De faibles efforts**, feeble attempts, weak efforts. **Une — résistance**, a faint, a feeble resistance. **Avec sa — escorte**, with his small escort. **Un — ruisseau**, a little rivulet. **De faibles secours**, feeble succours, little assistance. **Un — espoir**, a slender, a faint hope. **De faibles ressources**, slender means. **— dépense**, small expenses. **Une — somme**, a small, a little sum. **Le commerce est —**, business, trade is slack. **Mes faibles mérites**, my own weak merits. **Une — lueur**,

a faint glimmering. **Jeter une — lueur,** to burn faint and dim. **Une couleur —,** a faint colour. *i*) **Un son —,** a feeble sound. **La — voix de l'enfance,** the weak voice of infancy. **La vue —,** weak sight. **D'une voix —,** in a faint voice. *j*) **Un — argument,** a weak argument. **Vos raisons sont bien faibles,** your reasons are very poor. **C'est une — excuse,** it is a poor excuse. *k*) **Du vin —,** weak wine. **Du café —,** weak coffee. *l*) **Cette poutre est trop —,** this beam is too weak. **Chaque place a son côté —,** every place has its weak side. **Le côté — d'une personne,** the weak side, the blind side of a person. **Navire — d'échantillon,** light-timbered ship. **Navire — de côté,** crank ship.

2. (of weight, of coin) light. **— de poids,** too light, that wants weight.

FAIBLE, *sm.* 1. weak person, the weak, the feeble. **Protéger le — contre le fort,** to protect the feeble against the strong. **De tout temps le — eut toujours tort.** the weak have ever been in the wrong. *Bours.*

2. weak part, weak side (of a thing). **Le — d'une poutre,** the weak part of a beam. **Le — d'une cuirasse,** the weak side of a cuirass. **Connaître le fort et le — d'une affaire,** to know all the particulars of an affair. **Le fort portant le —, du fort au —,** one with another. **Voilà le — de la cause,** that is the weak side of the case.

3. weak point, weak side, blind side (of a person) foible: moral weakness, frailty, defect. **Je l'ai prise par son —,** I got on her blind *or* weak side. *Mol. Am. Méd.* III. 6. **Je le tiens par son —,** I have got on the blind side of him. **Le — des vieillards, c'est l'avarice,** covetousness is the foible of old people.

4. partiality, fondness, predilection. **Avoir un — pour quelqu'un,** to have a partiality for, to be partial to a person. **Je sais qu'il a un — pour vous,** I know he is partial to you.

FAIBLEMENT, fébləmân-t, *adv.* weakly, feebly, faintly, slightly.

FAIBLESSE, fèblès', [faible], *sf.* 1. weakness: *a*) feebleness, faintness, debility, impotence, impotency, want of strength; *b*) want of force, power or resource; *c*) want of moral force or effect upon the mind; feebleness, faintness; *d*) want of judgment, feebleness of mind; *e*) foible, failing, defect, fault; frailty, frailness, fragility; want of force: *f*) the quality or state of being inconsiderable; smallness, slenderness; *g*) feebleness; faintness; weakness; want of loudness or fullness; *h*) faintness; want of brightness. *a*) **La — du corps,** the feebleness of the body. **La — d'un enfant,** the weakness of a child. **La — d'un pont,** the weakness of a bridge. **La — d'un mur,** the weakness of a wall. **La — d'un fil,** the weakness of a thread. **La — du vent,** the faintness of the wind.— **de constitution,** weakness of constitution. **Ma — est extrême,** I am extremely weak. **— de vue,** weakness of sight, weak-sightedness. *b*) **La — des petits Etats,** the weakness of the small States. *c*) **La — de son cœur,** the faintness of his heart. **— de cœur, de courage,** faint-heartedness. **— d'âme,** weakness of soul. **Tous ces tableaux sont d'une extrême —,** all these paintings are of a very weak character. **La — du style,** the weakness of style. **La — d'un argument,** the weakness of an argument. **La — est le seul défaut que l'on ne saurait corriger,** weakness is the only defect which one cannot cure. *La Rochef.* **La — n'est pas vice, mais elle y conduit,** weakness is not vice but it leads to it. *S. Dubay.* *d*) **— de jugement,** weakness of judgment. **Il faut excuser la — d'une mère pour ses enfants,** we must excuse a mother's partiality towards her children. **La — de sa mémoire,** the weakness of his memory. **— d'esprit,** feeblenenss of mind, feeble-mindedness. *e*) **La — de la nature humaine,** the weakness of human nature. **Excuser les faiblesses de quelqu'un,** to excuse a person's failings. *f*) **Malgré la — du nombre, ils voulurent combattre,** in spite of the smallness of their number they determined to fight. **La — de ses ressources,** the slenderness of his resources. *g*) **La — de sa voix,** the feebleness of his voice.

2. fainting, swoon, fainting fit. **Tomber en —,** to faint, to swoon away. **Il m'a pris une —,** I had a fainting fit.

3. partiality, fondness, indulgence; complaisance. **La — d'une mère pour ses enfants,** a mother's partiality for her children.

4. lightness (of weight, measure, coin).

† **FAIBLET, ETTE,** fèblè, blèt', [faible] *adj.* weakish: somewhat weak.

FAIBLIR, fèblir, [faible], *vn.* 1. to faint: to grow weak, to lose strength or power: to yield, to give way. **Son courage ne faiblit jamais,** his courage never yields. **Il sentit son courage —,** he felt his courage give way. **L'ennemi commence à —,** the enemy begins to give way.

2. to relent: to become more mild and tender, to feel compassion; to relax; 3. to flag, to slacken, to fail; to get weak; to abate; to fall. **Ce vin faiblit,** this wine is getting weak. **Certains vins du midi faiblissent en vieillissant,** certain wines from the south weaken as they get old.

FAIBLISSANT, E, fèblisân, ânt, *adj.* getting weak; fainting.

FAÏENCE, fayâns', [from Faenza, Italy], *sf.* faience, delft-ware, earthenware, crockery. **— anglaise,** English china.

FAÏENCERIE, fayâns'ri, *sf.* 1. delft manufactory; 2. delft-ware, earthenware, crockery.

FAÏENCIER, IÈRE, fayânsyé, syèr', *sm. f.* 1. crockery-ware man, glass-man; crockery-ware woman, glass-woman; 2. dealer in earthen-ware.

FAILLE, fay', [perhaps from faillir, to fail], *sf.* 1. † fault; 2. † torch; 3. *Min.* fissure; excavation; 4. *Geol.* dike: matter found in the fissure of stratified rocks; outthrow.

FAILLE, fay, [Dutch: falie], *sf.* faille: sort of coarse silk, grogram.

FAILLI, fayi, [faillir], *sm. Com.* bankrupt, lame-duck: a trader who is unable to meet his pecuniary engagements.

FAILLI, *adj. m.* who has failed.

FAILLIBILITÉ, fayibilité, [faillir], *sf.* fallibility: liableness to err.

FAILLIBLE, fayibl', *adj.* fallible: liable to error, that may err.

FAILLIR, fayir, [Lat.: fallĕre, to deceive, fail], *vn.* [*Je faux, tu faux, il faut, nous faillons, vous faillez, ils faillent; je faillais; je faillis, nous faillîmes; je faudrai; je faudrais; que je faillisse; faillant; failli.* A regular conjugation of this verb has got into use, specially in speaking of bankruptcy or failure: *je faillis, tu faillis, il faillit, nous faillissons, vous faillissez, ils faillissent; je faillissais; je faillis, nous faillîmes; je faillirai; je faillirais; que je faillisse; faillissant; failli.*] 1. to fail: *a*) to miss, not to succeed; to miss one's aim; *b*) to be wanting to; to be deficient, to be wanting, to fall short; *c*) to cease, to disappear, to become extinct; *d*) to sink, to decay, to decline, to wane, to faint; *e*) *Com.* to break, to become bankrupt, to be declared a bankrupt. *a*) **L'esclave avait failli,** the slave had missed his aim. **Jouer à coup faillant, à coup failli,** to take the place of the one who is out first. *b*) **Pas n'y faudrai, lui repartit la dame,** I shall not fail, said the lady. **J'irai là sans —,** I shall go there without fail. *c*) **Le jour commençait à —,** the day was almost spent. **A jour faillant,** at the close of day. **A jour failli,** at the close of the evening. *d*) **Le cœur me faut,** I am ready to faint (for want of food); my heart fails me. — *Prov.*: **Au bout de l'aune faut le drap,** it is no wonder if the barrel is out at last: everything must have an end.

2. to err: *a*) to mistake, to be mistaken; *b*) to do wrong: to offend, to transgress, to trespass, to sin. *a*) **Pas ne faillit dedans sa conjecture,** he was not mistaken in his conjecturing. **Les plus doctes sont sujets à —,** the most learned are liable to err. *b*) **J'ai failli en cette occasion,** I did wrong on that occasion. **Il a failli, il sera puni,** he has transgressed, and shall be punished. **S'il venait à —,** should he fail in his project. **Oui, oui, il ne manquera pas d'y —,** yes, yes; he will not fail not to do it. *Mol. B. Gent.* III. 3. — *Prov.*: **On apprend en faillant,** you must spoil before you spin.

3. to give way. **Cet édifice a failli par le pied,** that edifice has given way at the bottom. **Sa mémoire lui faillit tout à coup,** his memory failed him all at once.

4. to be on the point of; to be near, to be well nigh, to have nearly, to have well nigh, to have like (to), nearly. **J'ai failli mourir,** I was near dying. I had like to have died. **J'ai failli l'oublier,** I nearly forgot it. **Il faillit être pris par l'ennemi,** he was nearly caught by the enemy. [Used also with the prepositions *à* and *de*:] **Il a failli à me tuer,** he was very near killing me. **Le jeune homme faillit à se trouver mal,** the young man well nigh fainted. *J. J. Rouss.* **J'ai failli de tomber,** I had well nigh fallen, I was very near falling, V. *Fallow.*

FAILLITE, fayit', [faillir], *sf. Com.* failure, bankruptcy: suspension of payment. **Faire —,** to fail, to break. **Être en —,** to fail, to have failed, to be a bankrupt. **Mettre quelqu'un en —,** to make a person a bankrupt. **Déclaration de —,** declaration of insolvency. **Déclarer en —,** to declare a bankrupt. **L'ouverture d'une —,** docket. **Juge commissaire de la —,** bankruptcy commissioner. **Syndic de la —,** official assignee.

FAIM, fan, [Lat.: fames], *sf.* hunger: *a*) pain felt from fasting; craving appetite; *b*) *Fig.* any strong or eager desire; thirst. *a*) **Avoir —,** to be hungry; to hunger. **Sentir la faim,** to feel hungry. **— dévorante,** rabid hunger. **— canine,** canine appetite, rabid hunger. **Souffrir de la —,** to suffer from hunger. **Apaiser la —,** to stay one's hunger. **Crier à la —, crier la —,** to cry with hunger, to be ravenously hungry. **Mourir de —,** to die of hunger, to die of starvation, to starve with hunger; *Fig.* to starve, *Fam.* to be extremely hungry, to be dying of hunger. **Mourir de — auprès de son argent,** to live miserly. **Avoir une — de loup,** to be ravenously hungry. **Se laisser mourir de —,** to starve one's self to death, to fast to death. **Faire mourir de —,** to starve to death. **Réduire par la —,** to starve out. [*Subst.*:] **Un meurt-de- —,** a starveling. *b*) **La — insatiable des richesses,** the insatiable desire of riches, the insatiable thirst for riches. **Je n'avais — que de sommeil,** all I longed for was sleep. **La — me gagne**

I am beginning to feel hungry. **Avoir — de,** to hunger after, to long for. **Ceux qui ont — de la justice,** those who long for justice. — *Prov.* : **La faim chasse le loup hors du bois, fait sortir le loup du bois,** hunger will break through stone walls. **C'est la faim qui épouse la soif,** it is hunger marrying thirst, it is one beggar marrying another. **Qui a faim ne peut manger bellement,** a hungry man stands not upon ceremony. **On trouve tout bon quand on a faim,** nothing comes amiss to a hungry stomach. **La faim est une mauvaise conseillère,** hungry flies bite sore.

FAIM-VALLE, fâ*n*val', **FAIM-CALLE,** fâ*n*kal', *sf. Veter,* hungry-evil.

FAÎNE, fên', [Lat. : fagina], *sf.* beech-mast, beech-nut, the fruit of the beech. **Huile de —**, beech-oil.

FAINÉANT, E, fénéâ*n*, â*n*t', [faire, fait ; néant], *adj.* idle, lazy, slothful, sluggish, sluggard. **Les rois fainéants,** *Fr. Hist.* the sluggard kings.

FAINÉANT, E, *sm. f.* idle, lazy person ; idler, slug, sluggard, drone, loùnger, lazy-bones ; do-nothing. **Faire le —**, to idle.

FAINÉANTER, fénéâ*n*té-r, [fainéant], *vn.* to idle, to be idle, to be lazy, to lounge. **Il ne fait que —**, he does nothing but idle about.

FAINÉANTISE, fénéâ*n*tiz', [fainéant], *sf.* idleness, laziness, sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness. **Vivre dans la —**, to live idly, slothfully.

FAÎNÉE, fêné, [faine], *sf.* crop of beech-masts.

FAIRE, fêr', [Lat. : facĕre, to do], *va.* [*je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font* ; *je faisais* ; *je fis* ; *je ferai* ; *je ferais* ; *que je fasse* ; *que je fisse* ; *faisant* ; *fait.*] **1.** to make : *a*) to create, to bring into being ; *b*) to form by art, to fashion (of materials) ; to fabricate, to construct, to build ; *c*) to form, to compose ; to write ; *d*) to forge, to fabricate ; *e*) to form and put forth ; to give ; *f*) to do, to perform, to execute ; to effect ; *g*) to do, to perpetrate, to commit ; to be guilty of ; *h*) to produce ; *i*) to procure, to obtain, to get, to bring, to cause ; *j*) to gain, to raise, to collect, to acquire, to obtain, to get ; to make up ; *k*) *Milit.* to raise, to levy ; *l*) to impose upon ; *m*) to consider as : to value ; *n*) to turn, to convert, to change ; *o*) to reap, to gather in ; to get in ; *p*) to put into a proper state, to prepare for use ; to dispose, to arrange, to set in order ; to dress ; to work ; *q*) to form, to train ; *r*) to do, to perform ; to walk to travel, to take, to go ; *s*) to incur, to suffer, to sustain, to meet with ; *t*) to bring into a state or condition ; to cause to become ; *u*) to constitute, to compose, to form ; to make up ; to be ; *v*) to render ; to cause to be or to have any quality ; *x*) to represent, to show ; to spread, to give out, to tell to say ; *y*) *Gram.* to form, to become.

a) **Dieu a fait le ciel et la terre,** God made (*or* created) the heaven and the earth. **Les merveilles que Dieu a faites,** the wonderful works God has made ; God's wonderful works. **Faisons l'homme à notre image,** let us make man in our image. *Bib. Gen.* I. 26. **Vos main m ont fait et m'ont formé,** thy hands have made me and fashioned me. *Bib. Ps.* CXIX. 73. — **quelque chose de rien,** to make something out of nothing. *b*) — **du pain,** to make bread. — **du drap,** to make cloth. — **un habit,** to make a coat. — **des chapeaux,** to make hats. — **une machine,** to make (*or* construct) a machine. — **un bâtiment,** to construct a building ; to build a vessel. **L'oiseau fait son nid,** the bird makes (*or* builds) its nest. *c*) — **un projet,** to form a project. **Il se fait une étrange idée de ce pays,** he has formed a strange idea of this country. **Se — une opinion sur un sujet donné,** to make up one's mind on a given subject. — **un poème,** to make, to write a poem. — **des vers,** to make, to compose verses. — **un calcul,** to make a calculation. — **un testament,** to make a will. *d*) — **un conte,** to make a story. [*Fig.* :] — **d'une mouche un éléphant,** to make a mountain of a mole-hill. *e*) — **un discours,** to make a speech. — **une description,** to give a description. *f*) — **une expérience,** to make an experiment. — **une opération,** to perform an operation. **Cette muraille fait un coude,** this wall makes a bend : forms an angle. — **un mouvement,** to make a motion. **Les planètes font leur révolution autour du soleil en un temps déterminé,** the planets perform their revolution round the sun in a fixed time. — **un signe, — signe,** to make a sign, to beckon. — **un salut, une révérence,** to make a bow, a courtesy. — **des cérémonies,** to make ceremony. — **la paix,** to make peace. — **la guerre,** to make war. — **une promesse,** to make a promise. — **une proposition,** to make a proposal. — **un achat,** to make a purchase. — **une observation,** to make an observation. — **des excuses,** to make an apology, excuses. — **résistance,** to offer resistance, to resist. — **alliance,** to make an alliance. — **vœu,** to make a vow. — **serment,** to make, to take an oath. — **diligence,** to make haste. — **place,** to make room. — **usage de,** to make use of, to use. **Ne — ni une ni deux,** to make no more ado, to do at once. **Le spectacle de la mer fait toujours une impression profonde,** the sight of the sea always makes a deep impression. **Dieu fait bien ce qu'il fait,** what God does he does well. *La Font. Fab.* IX. 4. *g*) — **un crime,** to perpetrate a crime. — **une faute,** to make, to commit a fault. — **une bévue,** to make a blunder. — **des brioches,** *Fig.* to make blunders. **La mine fit explosion,** the mine exploded. **Le volcan a fait éruption,** the volcano made an eruption. *h*) — **du bruit,** to make a noise. **Le bruit que fait le tonnere,** the noise made by the thunder.

i) **La fortune vous fait beaucoup d'amis,** wealth makes many friends. **Se — des amis,** to make, to get friends. **Se — des ennemis,** to make enemies, to create one's self enemies. **Ce livre lui a fait bien des ennemis,** this book has made him many enemies. **Une fontaine y faisait un doux murmure,** a spring flowed there with a gentle purling. **Plus fait douceur que violence,** gentleness is better than force. **Ce qui fait nos frayeurs,** what makes us affrighted. [*Fig.* :] — **la pluie et le beau temps,** to dispose of everything, to be all-powerful ; to have the upperhand in everything. **Cela ne lui fait ni chaud ni froid,** it is all the same to him. *j*) — **des provisions,** to make, to get in provisions. — **de l'argent,** to make, to raise, to get money. — **un paquet,** to make up a bundle. **Il a fait de très beaux bénéfices,** he has made large profits. — **ses frais,** to cover one's expenses. — **fortune,** to make a fortune. — **fortune,** to make one's fortune, to grow rich. *k*) — **des soldats,** to raise soldiers. — **des recrues,** to make recruits, to recruit.

l) **Se — un devoir, une obligation d'une chose,** to make a duty of a thing ; to think it one's duty to do. **Se — illusion,** to delude one's self. *m*) — **un mérite à quelqu'un de quelque chose,** to make a merit of a thing to a person. **Se — un mérite d'une chose,** to take the merit to one's self of a thing. — **gloire,** — **vanité de quelque chose,** to glory in, to pride, to take a pride in a thing. **Se — honneur, gloire de quelque chose,** to glory in, to pride, to take a pride in a thing. **Se — violence,** *a*) to injure one's self ; *b*) to suffer containing one's self. — **ses délices de quelque chose,** to delight in a thing. — **cas de,** to make account of, to make much of, to value.

n) **On fit de cette église un théâtre,** this church was converted into a theatre. — **du jour la nuit,** to turn day into night. *o*) — **la moisson,** to reap the harvest, to get in the harvest. — **la vendange,** to make the vintage, to gather in the grapes. — **les foins,** to make hay. [*Fig.* :] — **ses orges,** to feather one's nest. *p*) — **un lit,** to make a bed. — **la couverture,** to turn down the bed: — **une chambre,** to do a room. — **du feu,** to make a fire. — **la cuisine,** to cook, to do the cooking ; to dress meat. — **le dîner,** to cook the dinner. — **la barbe,** to shave. — **ses ongles,** to pare, to clean one's nails. — **sa toilette,** to dress one's self. — **maison nette,** *Fam.* to make a clean house, to clear one's house of ; to discharge all one's servants. — **les vignes,** to dress a vineyard. — **un jardin,** to make, to dress a garden. — **des terres,** to work lands. *q*) **Ce général a fait de bons officiers,** this general has formed *or* trained good officers. **Ce professeur a fait de bons élèves,** this professor has formed, has turned out some good pupils.

r) — **du,** or **des progrès,** to make progress. — **du chemin,** to make way. [*Fig.* :] — **son chemin,** to make one's way. **Il a fait bien du chemin en peu de temps,** he got a large fortune in a little while. **Chemin faisant,** by the way, in passing. — **un voyage,** to make a voyage (by sea) ; to make a journey (by land). — **un pas,** to take a step. — **une promenade,** to take a walk. **Un homme qui fait deux lieues par heure,** a man who gets over (walks *or* rides) two leagues an hour. — **un détour,** to take a roundabout way. — **un tour du jardin,** to take a turn in the garden. — **le tour du jardin,** to walk round the garden. — **le tour du monde,** to sail round the world. **On peut — le tour du monde en moins de quatre-vingt jours,** you may go round the world in less than eighty days. — **fausse route,** to go, to get on a wrong track.

s) — **naufrage,** to suffer shipwreck, to wreck, to be shipwrecked, to be cast away. — **une perte,** to make, to sustain, to meet with a loss. — **défaut,** to be in default, to be wanting, to suffer a default.

t) **Il a fait son fils avocat,** he made a barrister of his son. — **de quelqu'un un marin,** to make one a sailor. **L'adversité fait l'homme,** adversity makes men. **J'ai fait des souverains,** I have made sovereigns.

u) **La vertu seule fait le bonheur ici-bas,** virtue alone makes people happy here below. **L'humilité d'un seul fait l'orgueil de tous,** the meekness of one is the pride of all. — **l'admiration de,** to be the admiration of, to be admired by. **Vous faites l'espoir de votre pays,** you are the hope of your country. **Cela fait toutes mes délices,** that is all my delight. — **un bon soldat,** to be a good soldier. **Deux et deux font quatre,** two and two make *or* are four. **Les qualités qui font le grand homme,** those qualities which constitute a great man. — **un ensemble,** to make an aggregate. — **nombre,** to make up a number. **Ce tableau fait pendant à celui-là,** this painting is the fellow to that one. — **loi,** to be law. **Sa volonté faisait loi,** what he wished was law itself. **L'argent fait tout,** money is omnipotent, all-powerful. **Les dates font tout en**

cette matière, dates are most important in this matter. **Cela fait une grande différence,** that makes a great difference.

v) **Vous m'avez faite heureuse,** you have made, rendered me happy. **On a trahi le fils, on fait la mère esclave,** they betrayed the son, they make the mother a slave. — **quelqu'un dupe,** to make a person one's dupe. **Cela l'a fait sage,** that made, *or* rendered him wise. **Cela le fera bien aise,** that will make him happy. **La raison fait des philosophes,** reason makes philosophers.

x) **On avait raison de la — belle, car elle l'est,** they were in the right to cry up her beauty, for she is really handsome. **On le fait riche, mais il ne l'est pas,** he is said to be rich, but he is not. **On vous faisait mort,** they gave out you were dead. *y*) **Cheval fait au pluriel chevaux,** *cheval* makes *chevaux* in the *plural.*

2. (of a woman) to bring forth, to bear, to have (children); (of a man) to beget, to procreate, to get; (of animals) to bring forth (young); (of birds) to lay (eggs). **C'est une femme qui a fait plusieurs enfants,** she has had several children. **Notre chatte a fait des petits,** our cat has had some young ones.

3. to do: *a*) to practise, to perform; *b*) to confer, to bestow; *c*) to perform, to execute, to effect, to make; to employ one's self in; *d*) to perform, to practise, to observe; to discharge; *e*) (with *de*) to do with, to dispose of, to make use of, to employ. *a*) — **le bien,** to do good. — **le mal,** to do wrong, evil. — **du mal à quelqu'un,** to do harm to, to harm, to pain, to hurt a person. — **du bien à quelqu'un,** to do good to a person. **Il ne m'a pas fait de bien,** he did me no good. — **une bonne action,** to do a good action. **Se — mal,** to hurt one's self. **Se — tort,** to injure one's self. — **des injustices,** to do unjust deeds. — **une sottise,** to do a foolish thing, to act foolishly. — **honneur,** to do honour. — **plaisir,** to give pleasure. — **justice,** to do justice. **Et que m'a fait à moi cette Troie où je cours?** and what has this Troy, to which I am hastening, done to me? *Rac.* — **quelque chose pour quelqu'un,** to do something for a person. **Il n'a rien voulu — pour sa famille,** he refused to do anything for his family. *b*) **La nature a tout fait pour lui,** nature has bestowed all her gifts on him. *c*) **Ne — œuvre de ses dix doigts,** not to do any earthy thing. — **des commissions,** to do errands. **Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait,** no sooner said than done. — **un travail,** to do a piece of work. — **sa besogne,** to do one's work. — **sa tâche,** to do one's task. **Il ne fait rien de toute la journée,** he does nothing the whole day. **Que faites-vous aujourd'hui?** what are you about to-day? **Je n'ai rien à faire,** I have nothing to do. **Que ferez-vous tantôt?** what are you going to do by-and-by? what will you do this afternoon? **Ne rien —, ne — rien,** to do nothing; to be, live or remain idle. **N'avoir rien à —,** to have nothing to do. **C'est une personne à tout —,** he is a man capable of any and everything (*or* capable of doing every sort of mischief), he is fit for everything. **Une bonne à tout —,** a general servant, a maid of all work. **Nous ne savions que —,** we did not know what to do. **Je ne puis, je ne sais que — à cela,** I cannot help it. **On ne saurait qu'y —,** it cannot be helped, one cannot help it. **Que voulez-vous que j'y fasse,** how can I help it? what can I do in the matter? **Que —?** what is to be done? **Je n'en ferai rien,** I shall do nothing of the sort. **La Bourse a fait tant,** so much has been done on change. — **bon,** to make good, to engage to pay, to bail. **Qu'est-ce que cela fait là?** what does that do there? *d*) — **ce que Dieu ordonne,** to do what God ordains. **Faites votre devoir,** do your duty. — **diète,** to diet, to be on low diet. — **gras,** to eat meat. — **maigre,** to abstain from meat. — **quarantaine,** or **la quarantaine,** to perform quarantine. *e*) — **ce qu'on veut de quelqu'un,** to do what one likes with a person. **C'est un homme dont on fait ce qu'on veut,** one may dispose of him as one pleases. **Que ferez-vous de votre fils?** what will you do with your son? **Qu'avez-vous fait d'un tel?** what have you done with such a one? **Qu'avez-vous fait de cette chose?** what have you done with that thing? **Faites de cela ce que vous voudrez,** do whatever you please with it. **Faites-en des choux, des raves,** do what you like with it.

N'avoir que — de, *a*) to have no need of, to have no occasion for, not to want, not to need; *b*) to have no business; *c*) to have nothing to do with; *d*) not to care for. *a*) **Je n'ai que — de lui,** I do not want him. **Si vous n'avez que — de ce livre, prêtez-le-moi,** if you can spare that book, lend it me. **Il n'a plus que — d'étudier, il en sait assez,** he needs not study any longer, he knows enough. **Je n'ai que — d'y aller,** I need not to go there. **Je n'ai que — de vos discours,** I have no need of your speeches. *b*) **Je n'ai que — ici,** I have nothing to do here. *c*) **N'avoir que — à quelqu'un,** to have nothing to do with a person. *d*) **Je n'ai que — de lui et de ses visites,** I do not care for him or his visits. **Il ne sait que — de son argent,** he has so much money that he does not know what to do with it. **Vous êtes un sot de venir vous fourrer où vous n'avez que —,** you are a fool to thrust yourself in where you are not wanted. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* I. 2.

4. to paint. — **l'histoire,** to paint history, to paint historical subjects. — **le paysage,** to paint landscapes. — **les animaux,** to be a painter of animals.

5. to carry on, to practise, to perform, to exercise; to be. — **un métier,** to carry on, to follow, to exercise a trade. — **un grand négoce,** to carry on a great trade. **Il ne sait pas — son métier,** he does not know his trade, he does not understand his business. — **les fonctions de,** to perform the office of. — **la médecine,** to practise medicine, to be a doctor. — **le commerce,** to be a tradesman. — **la banque,** to be a banker. — **des armes,** to fence.

6. to give. — **l'aumône,** to give alms. — **fête à quelqu'un,** to give a person a kind reception *or* entertainment; to feast a person. — **quartier,** to give quarter, to spare. — **don,** to give a present. — **un cadeau,** to make a gift. — **ombrage,** to give umbrage.

7. to keep: to observe, to solemnize, to celebrate. — **une fête,** to keep a holiday. — **les Rois,** to keep Twelfth-day. — **le lundi,** to keep Saint-Monday. — **carême,** to keep lent. — **la Pâque,** to keep the Passover. — **ses Pâques,** to receive the Sacrament at Easter.

8. to inure, to accustom, to season. **Les voyages l'ont fait à la fatigue,** travelling has inured him to fatigue.

9. to serve: to perform duties. — **son apprentissage,** to serve one's apprenticeship. — **son temps,** to serve one's time. **Ce soldat a fait son temps,** this soldier has served his time. **Cela a fait son temps,** that has had its day; that is out of fashion.

10. to study. — **ses études,** to study, to be at school. — **de bonnes études,** to have a sound education. — **son droit,** to study law, to be a law student. — **du grec,** to study Greek. — **sa médecine,** to study medicine.

11. to play: *a*) to use an instrument of music; *b*) to act a sportive part; *c*) to act, to perform, to personate, to represent a character; *d*) to act the part or character of; *e*) to feign, to counterfeit, to sham; to pretend to be, to set up for, to give out as; *f*) to affect to be, to affect the airs of, to assume an air of. *a*) — **de la musique,** to play music. *b*) — **des fredaines,** — **des siennes,** — **des leurs,** to play pranks. — **une niche,** to play a trick. *c*) — **les amoureux,** to play, to act the lovers, to play the part of lovers. — **les rois,** to play, to personate kings. — **un personnage,** to act, to play a part. [*Fig.* :] — **un sot personnage,** to play a silly part. *d*) — **le maître,** to play the master. *e*) — **le fou,** to play the fool. — **le badin,** to play the wag or fool, to set up for a jester. — **le fin,** to carry it cunningly. — **la sourde oreille,** to turn a deaf ear. — **mine de, semblant de,** to make as if, to feign, to seem, to pretend. **Il fait le passionné,** he tries to pass for a passionate lover. — **l'homme de bien,** to show off as a good man. — **le savant,** to set up for a learned man. **On fait le philosophe et l'esprit fort,** they set up for philosophers and free-thinkers. — **le mort,** to pretend to be dead; to keep close. — **le malade,** to sham sickness, to sham Abraham. *f*) — **le capable,** to affect the man of skill. — **l'homme d'importance,** to assume an air of importance. — **la belle,** to affect the airs of a beauty. **Elle veut — la jeune,** she would fain seem young. — **le généreux,** to affect to be generous. — **l'aimable,** to do, to affect the amiable. **Il fait l'impertinent,** he gives himself impertinent airs. — **le dégoûté, le difficile,** to be very particular. — **de la petite bouche,** to be fastidious, difficult to please. **Il fait les doux yeux,** he is all smirks and smiles. — **l'enfant,** to be foolish, to act like a child.

12. to pay. — **faire des visites,** to pay visits. — **attention,** to pay attention, to mind.

13. to have, to take. — **sa sieste,** to take, to have one's nooning. **Faire un somme,** to take, to have a nap.

14. to say, to offer, to put up (a prayer); **15.** to ask (a question); **16.** to furnish, to supply. — **les fonds d'une entreprise,** to furnish the funds for an enterprise.

17. to sell; to charge for, to ask for, to value. **Combien faites-vous le mètre de velours?** how much do you charge a metre for velvet?

18. to be, to matter: to be of importance, to import, to be of consequence; to signify. **Ne rien — à,** to be nothing to. **Qu'est-ce que cela fait?** what matters that? what signifies? **Q'est-ce que cela me fait?** what is that to me? **Cela ne fait rien,** that is of no consequence. **Cela ne fait rien à l'affaire,** that is nothing to the purpose. **Cela fait beaucoup plus qu'on ne pense,** that is more important than people think.

19. to do one's needs. — **de l'eau,** to make water.

20. (followed by an infinitive) to make, to get, to cause, to have. — **lire quelqu'un,** to get a person to read. — **parler quelqu'un,** to make a person speak; (in another sense) to father a discourse upon one. — **rire,** to make people laugh. — **prendre racine à une plante,** to make a plant take root. **On lui fit croire,** he was made to believe. — **dire la vérité à quelqu'un,** to make a person tell the truth. **Il a fait entendre les sourds et parler les muets,** he maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak. *Bib. Mark.* VII. 37. **On fait monter la perte des ennemis à tant,** they make the enemy's loss amount to so many. **On le fit renoncer à ses prétentions,**

they made him give up his pretentions. **Je lui ferai rendre ses comptes,** I will make him give in his accounts. **Il faudrait les — lever de bonne heure,** they should be made to rise at an early hour. **— sentir sa présence,** to make one's presence felt. **Faites-le aller,** make him go. **— aller une machine,** to set a machine agoing. **L'opium fait dormir,** opium makes one sleep, opium promotes sleep. **Un remède qui fait suer,** a medicine which promotes perspiration. **— passer à quelqu'un une rivière,** to get one over a river. **Il le fit arrêter,** he had *or* got him arrested. **Je le ferai récompenser,** I will have him rewarded. **Je lui ferai donner une récompense,** I will cause a reward to be (*or* I shall have a reward) given to him. **— faire quelque chose à** or **par quelqu'un,** to cause *or* to get a person to do a thing; to cause, to have *or* to get a thing to be made *or* done; to have made *or* done by; to bespeak a thing; to oblige, to force a person to do a thing. **Faites-le lui —,** get him to do it. **Faites-le —,** get it done. **J'ai fait — un habit,** I have had a coat made. **J'ai fait bâtir ma maison par cet architecte,** I had my house built by this architect. **— imprimer un livre,** to have a book printed. **Je ferai relier tous ces livres,** I will have all these books bound. **— venir,** to send for. **— voir,** to show, to lay out. **Faites-le entrer,** show him in; bid him come in. **— prendre,** to engage to take. **— mourir,** to kill. **Il le fit mettre à mort,** he ordered him to be put to death, or he had him put to death. **— entendre,** to give to understand. **— dire,** to send word. **— savoir,** to let... know, to inform. **On fait à savoir que,** this is to give notice that. **— bouillir, chauffer de l'eau,** to boil, to warm water.

21. [*Military terms* :] **— sentinelle,** to stand sentry. **— faction,** to mount guard. **— la garde,** to mount guard, to be upon guard. **— le guet,** to watch, to keep watch, to keep a look-out. **— la ronde,** to go the rounds. **— la revue d'une armée,** to review an army. **— l'école,** to drill, to instruct. **— feu,** to fire. **— faux feu,** to flash in the pan. **— long feu,** to hang tire. **— le vide,** to lay waste the country.

22. [*Nautical terms* :] **— eau,** to make water, to leak, to be leaky. **— de l'eau,** to take in fresh water for a ship, to water a ship. **— les vivres,** to take in a fresh supply of provisions. **— du bois,** to take in a fresh supply of wood. **— le quart, — le bon quart,** to keep the watch, to be upon the watch. **— escale,** to touch at any intermediate place in the course of a voyage. **— abordage,** to run foul of, to come into collision with. **— côte,** to run ashore, to run aground. **— pavillon,** to carry a broad pendant; to hoist the colours. **— des feux,** to hang out lights as signals of distress. **— honneur à une roche,** to stand off, to keep aloof from a rock. **— servir,** to fill the sails. **— tête,** to carry the head to, to oppose, to stem a current or wind. **— vent arrière,** to scud before the wind. **— le nord,** to make northing, to stand to the north. **— une bordée, des bordées,** to make a board, a tack. **— sa cale,** to stow, to trim the hold. **— route,** to stand on the course; to sail, to be bound (to). **— voile,** to sail, to make sail, to set sail, to get under sail, to depart. **Le courant fait trois nœuds à l'heure,** the tide runs three knots an hour.

23. [*Gaming terms* :] **— les cartes,** to deal. **A qui est-ce à — ?** who is to deal? **C'est à vous de — les cartes,** it is your turn to deal. **— une levée,** to make a trick. **— le jeu,** to lay down the stakes. **— tant de points,** to mark so many points. (At billiards). **— faire une bille,** to put the ball into the hazard, to hole a ball. **C'est une bille à —,** it is a winning hazard. **— un carambolage,** to make a cannon.

Idiomat. and prov. phr. **— — abstinence,** to fast. **— accueil,** to welcome. **— acquisition,** to become possessor of; to purchase. **— affront,** to affront. **— autorité,** to be an authority. **— banqueroute,** to break, to fail, to become a bankrupt. **— besoin,** to be wanted, to be needed. **— bonne contenance,** to put a good face on. **— bonne mine, bon visage à,** to put a good face on; to look sweet on. **— comparaison,** to compare. **— court,** to be short, to abridge. **— défense,** to defend; to forbid, to prohibit. **— difficulté,** to scruple. **— effet,** to operate. **— envie,** to raise envy; to excit the envy of. **— époque,** to mark an era. **— face,** to face. **— faillite,** to fail, to be a bankrupt. **— faute,** to be wanted; to miss, to want (a thing). **— ferme,** to stand one's ground. **— foi,** to prove. **— fond,** to rely, to depend (upon). **— grâce,** to pardon. **— honte,** to put to shame, to shame, to disgrace. **— horreur,** to strike with horror. **— lecture,** to read. **— mouche,** to hit the bull's eye. **— part,** to let know. **Il m'a fait part de son mariage,** he invited me to his wedding. **Un billet de — part de mariage, de décès,** a wedding card, a funeral card. **— patte de velours,** to put on one's gloves, to draw in one's claws. **— peine,** to grieve, to pain. **— peur,** to affright, to frighten. **— pitié,** to excite pity. **— profession,** to profess. **— queue,** to wait at the door, to stand waiting in a line. **— raison,** to pledge; to satisfy. **— sensation,** to create a sensation. **— silence,** to be silent, to keep silence. **— affaires, — des affaires,** etc. V. *Affaire.* **— la conversation,** to converse. **— des dettes,** to get into debt, to run into debt. **— un faux bond,** to turn from the right course. **Se — une fête,** to make a feast; to rejoice. **Se — fête d'une chose,** to look forward to a thing with pleasure. **— d'une mouche un éléphant,** to make a mountain of a molehill. **Ne — ni froid ni chaud à quelqu'un,** to be indifferent to a person. **Louez-le, grondez-le, cela ne lui fait ni froid ni chaud,** praise him, blame him, it is all one to him. **— la moue,** to put up a lip. **— de la peine à,** to give pain to, to pain, to grieve. **— la planche,** to swim on one's back, to float in swimming. **— les yeux doux,** to look sweet (upon a person). — *Prov.*: **Ce qui est fait n'est pas à —,** what is done cannot be undone; it is no use crying over spilt milk. **L'occasion fait le larron,** opportunity makes the thief. **On ne saurait faire d'une buse un épervier,** you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. **Qui a fait l'une a fait l'autre,** they are both cast in the same mould. **Faire de cent sols quatre livres, et de quatre livres rien,** to bring one's noble to nine pence. **Maison faite et femme à faire,** take a house which is quite finished and a young wife whom you may mould as you please. **Paris ne s'est pas fait en un jour,** Rome was not built in one day. **Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange,** whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf; daub yourself with honey and you will never want flies. **Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra,** do what you ought, and come what will. **L'habit ne fait pas le moine,** the cowl does not make the monk. **Comme il te fera fais-lui,** do to him as he does to you. **Faire et dire sont deux,** saying and doing are different things. **Qui bien fera bien trouvera,** do well, and have well. **On ne peut faire qu'en faisant,** he cannot do a thing faster than his hands will allow him. **Ce qu'aujourd'hui tu peux faire, au lendemain ne diffère,** never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. **Il n'est jamais trop tard pour bien faire,** it is never too late to mend. **Qui ne fait pas quand il peut, ne fait pas quand il veut,** he that will not when he may, when he will shall have nay. **On ne fait jamais, ni tout ce qu'on peut, ni tout ce qu'on veut,** one never does all one can, nor all one will.

FAIRE, *vn.* **1.** to do: *a*) to act; *b*) to act, to behave, to conduct one's self; *c*) to fit; to answer the purpose; to have an effect: to suit; to look, to show; *d*) to finish, to end; *e*) to succeed; *f*) used for a verb to save the repetition of it. *a*) **Il faut — et non pas dire,** you must act and not speak. **Laissez-moi —,** let me alone; leave it to me; let me act as I please. **Avoir fort à —,** to have a great deal to do, to have a hard job of it. **Ainsi fit-il,** so did he. **Comment —,** what is to be done? *b*) **Vous feriez mieux de rester à la maison,** you had better stay at home. **Vous feriez mieux de vous taire,** you would do better in keeping silent. **On ferait mal de,** one had better not. **J'y ferai de mon mieux,** I shall do my best. **— bien, bien —,** to do well; to do good; to do *or* act properly *or* rightly; to act courageously, to do one's best. **En — de même,** to do likewise. **En — assez,** to do enough. **En — autant,** to do the same. **En — à sa tête,** to follow one's own bent, to take one's own way. **Il a, il aura beau —,** whatever he can do; let him do what he will. **J'ai beau lui parler, il en fait toujours à sa tête,** it is in vain for me to speak to him, he always takes his own way. *c*) **Cet habit vous fait fort bien,** that coat fits you very well. **L'or fait bien avec le vert,** gold looks well upon green. **Ce tableau ne fait pas bien où il est, il ferait mieux ailleurs,** that picture does not look well where it is, it would have a better effect in another place. **Qu'est-ce que cela fait ?** what does that matter? *d*) **Je n'aurais jamais fait si je voulais tout dire,** I should never have ended if I were to tell everything. *e*) **Plus fait douceur que violence,** mildness succeeds better than roughness. *La Font.* *f*) **L'exemple touche plus que ne fait la menace,** people are impressed with example more than with threats. **Il répondit comme les autres avaient fait,** he answered as the others had done. **Je n'écris plus tant que je faisais,** I do not write so much as I did. [Preceded by the pronoun *le* :] **Il payera, mais s'il ne le fait pas,** he will pay, but if he does not. **Il peut vous obliger, mais il ne le fera pas,** he can oblige you, but he will not do it.

2. to say. **Fis-je,** said I. **Fit-il,** said he.

3. (with *dans*) to deal in; **4.** (with *pour*) to take the place of (a person); **5.** (with *pour*) to make for: to advantage, to favour; (with *contre*) to make against, to act against. **Ce que vous dites là fait pour moi,** what you say makes for me, is in my favour. **Cet argument fait contre moi,** that argument makes against me.

6. (with *à*) to be, to matter, to concern, to be of importance. **Les expériences qui faisaient le plus à mon sujet,** the experiments which were of the greatest importance to my subject.

C'est à faire à... de, 1. (he) is well able to; (he), is the very person to do it; **2.** *Ironic.* it does not become. **C'est à — à vous de** (or **à**) **parler ainsi ?** it does not become you to speak so.

3. it is for; it is (one's)business to. **C'est à — à un poltron de fuir,** it is for a coward to run away. **C'est à — à moi de lui parler,** it is my business to speak to him.

Faire que, 1. (followed by the indicative) to be the cause that. **Cela a fait que je n'a**

pu venir, that was why I could not come, that prevented me from coming.

2. (with the subjunctive) to see that, to take care that. **Faites qu'on vienne**, see that they come.

3. to grant that. **Fasse le ciel que votre fils ne se repente pas trop tard de sa conduite!** Heaven grant that your son may not repent too late of his behaviour!

Ne faire que, 1. to make only. **Il ne fait que des couteaux**, he makes only knives.

2. to do only. **Il ne fait que ce qu'on lui dit**, he only does what he is told.

3. to do nothing but; to be always, constantly. **Il ne fait que jouer**, he does nothing but play. **Il ne fait qu'entrer et sortir**, he does nothing but go in and out. **Il ne fait que dormir**, he does nothing but sleep, he is always asleep. **Il ne fait que sortir**, he is constantly going out. **Elle ne fait que croître et embellir**, she grows taller and handsomer every day.

Ne faire que de, to have just, to have but just. **Il ne fait que de sortir de ma chambre**, he has but just gone out of my room. **Je ne fais que de me lever**, I have only just got up. **Le facteur ne fait que de s'en aller**, the postman has only just gone, has but just this moment left.

IL FAIT, *v. impers.* it is. **Il fait jour**, it is day-light. **Il fait froid**, it is cold. **Quelle chaleur il a fait tout le jour!** how hot it has been all day! **Il fait frais**, it is cool. **Il fait beau**, it is fine. **Il faisait doux ce matin**, it was very mild this morning. **Il fait du vent**, it is windy, the wind blows. **Il va faire de l'orage**, there will be a storm. **Il fait sec aujourd'hui**, it is dry to-day. **Il fait mauvais marcher**, it is bad walking. **Il fait cher vivre à Paris**, living is dear in Paris. **Il fait dangereux sur mer**, it is dangerous at sea. **Il fait meilleur chez nous**, it is more comfortable at home.

FAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to make one's self, *a*) to become · to turn; *b*) to form one's self, to be formed. *a*) **Se — avocat**, to become a barrister. **Elle s'est faite religieuse**, she has become a nun. **Se — catholique**, to become, to turn Catholic. **Se — belle**, to make one's self smart, to smarten one's self up. *b*) **Cette femme s'est faite toute seule**, this woman is self-taught; this woman has made her own way.

2. to make each other; 3. to improve. **C'est un jeune homme qui se fera**, this young man will improve. **Ce vin s'est fait**, this wine has improved. **Ce fromage se fait**, this cheese is improving.

4. to get accustomed used, inured; to use one's self; to inure one's self. **Le cheval se fait au bruit des armes**, the horse gets used to the clash of arms. **Je me suis fait au bruit de la rue**, I have got used to the noise of the street. **Se — à la fatigue**, to inure one's self to hardships. **Se — à tout**, to accustom one's self to everything. **Se — la main**, to get one's hand in, to learn, to improve.

5. to become, to grow, to get. **Nous nous faisons vieux sans nous en apercevoir**, we grow old without perceiving it. **Ces arbres commencent à se — beaux**, these trees begin to grow fine. **Un enfant qui se fait grand**, a child that is growing up.

6. to pretend to be, to set up for, to give one's self out as (*or* for). **Il se fait plus riche qu'il ne l'est réellement**, he gives himself out to be richer than he really is.

7. (Followed by an infinitive) to make one's self, to have one's self, to get one's self. **Se — aimer**, to make one's self beloved, **Se faire haïr**, to make one's self hated. **Se — entendre**, to make one's self heard. **Elle s'est fait connaître**, she made herself known. **Se — voir**, to show one's self. **Se — moquer de soi**, to get one's self laughed at. **Le clocher de l'abbaye se fait voir de loin**, the abbey steeple is visible at a great distance. **Se — mettre en pièces**, to get one's self torn to pieces. **Se laisser —**, to let people do as they like with one: to allow one's self to be duped, to oppose no resistance, to yield. **Les Russes se firent tuer pendant une demi-heure sans quitter le fossé**, the Russians remained firm amidst the slaughter of half an hour without leaving the ditch. *Voltaire. Charles* XII.

8. to be done, to be made; to take place. **Nous voulons que la chose se fasse**, we will have the thing done. **Si la paix se fait**, if peace is made. **Si cela peut se —**, if that can be done. **Cela ne se fait pas deux fois**, that does not happen twice. **Le mariage se fera bientôt**, the marriage will soon take place. **Vous croyez que cela se fait comme cela**, you imagine things are done in that way. **Il croit que le monde existe depuis des millions d'années et s'est fait tout seul**, he thinks the world has been existing for several millions of years and has made itself. L. *Veuillot.*

9. to begin, to commence; to come on. **La nuit se fait**, night is coming on.

10. *Naut.* to make, to get up. **Le jusant se fait**, the ebb is making. **La brise se fait**, the breeze is springing up. **Le vent s'est fait depuis le lever du soleil**, the wind has got up since sunrise.

IL SE FAIT, *v. impers.* 1. to be, to happen. **Comment se fait-il que?** how is it that? **Comment cela se fait-il?** how does that occur? **Se peut-il faire que vous n'en sachiez rien?** it is possible you know nothing of the matter? **Il se pourrait faire qu'il n'en sût rien**, he may possibly know nothing of the matter.

2. there is. **Il se fit un grand silence**, there was a great silence.

3. to be done, to be made. **Il s'est fait des choses qu'on ne sait pas**, unheard of things have been done.

4. to grow, to begin, to get. **Il se fait tard**, it grows late, it is getting late. **Il se fait nuit**, evening is coming on.

FAIRE, *sm.* 1. making, doing, execution; 2. (in the fine arts) manner, style (of an artist); 3. execution. **Ce tableau est d'un beau —**, this painting is finely executed. **Il y a loin du vouloir au —**, the distance is great between the will and the deed. *Acad.*

FAIRE-LE-FAUT, fêrlœfô, *sm.* a needs must; unavoidable thing.

FAISABLE, fœzabl', [faire], *adj.* 1. feasible, practicable; capable of being done, executed or effected; possible. **Cela est —**, that is feasible, that may be done.

2. *Law-t.* allowable.

FAISAN, fézân or fœzân, [Lat.: phasianus] *sm. Ornith.* pheasant: a gallinaceous bird. **— doré**, golden pheasant. **— noir**, heath-cock. [*Adject.* :] **Coq —**, cock pheasant.

FAISANCES, fœzâns', [faire], *sf. pl.* dues over and above the rent; labour, produce, etc., paid by a tenant in addition to his rent.

FAISANDÉ, E, fèzândé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* high (of game).

FAISANDEAU, fèzândô, *sm. Ornith.* young pheasant.

FAISANDER, fèzândé-r, [faisan], *va.* to give a flavour of venison to; to hang, to keep (game) till it gets high.

FAISANDER (SE), *v. refl.* to get high (With suppression of the pronoun:) **Laisser —**, to keep long hanging. **Ce gibier s'est trop faisandé**, this game has been kept too long.

FAISANDERIE, fèzând'ri, [faisan], *sf.* pheasantry: a place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

FAISANDIER, fèzândyé, *sm.* pheasant-breeder.

FAISANE, fèzan', *sf.* hen pheasant. (*Adject.*) **Poule —**, hen pheasant.

FAISANT, fœzân-t, *pr. p.* of *Faire.*

FAISANT, E, *adj.* doing.

FAISCEAU, fèsô, [Low Lat.: fascellus; Lat.: fascis], *sm.* [*pl. Faisceaux.*] 1. bundle: a number of things of a certain length, put together; sheaf. **— de lances, de piques**, bundle of spears, of pikes. **— de flèches**, sheaf of arrows.

2. *pl. Antiq.* fasces: a bundle of rods, with an axe in the middle, borne before Roman magistrates. **Prendre les faisceaux**, to assume the consular dignity.

3. *Fig.* number, group heap; 4. *Phys.* pencil (of luminous rays); 5. *Anat.* fasciculus: a fascicle or little bundle of fibres, nerves, etc.; 6. *Arch.* cluster. **Colonne en —**, clustered column.

7. *Milit.* stakes (which support the colours); arm-rack; pile, circular pile. **— d'armes**, pile of arms. **Mettre les armes en —**, to pile arms. **Formez les faisceaux**, pile arms. **Rompez les faisceaux**, unpile arms.

FAISEUR, EUSE, fozœr, zœz, [faire], *sm. f.* 1. doer: performer, agent, one who does anything. **C'est un —**, he is a jobber, a charlatan. — *Prov.*: **Les grands diseurs ne sont pas les grands faiseurs**, great talkers are little doers; great cry and little wool.

2. maker: *a*) one who makes anything; *b*) worker, manufacturer; *c*) monger. **Warwick, le — des rois**, Warwick, the King-maker. **Un — de contes**, a great fibber, a liar. **Un — de dupes**, a swindler. **— de conquêtes**, conqueror. **— de remonstrances** remonstrant, remonstrator. **— d'instruments**, instrument-maker. **— de tours**, mountebank. **— de systèmes**, system-monger. **— d'embarras**, a fussy person. **C'est un grand — de phrases**, he is a great talker. **Un jésuite intrigant, et grand — de mariages**, an intriguing Jesuit and a great match-maker. *Hamil. Gramm.*

3. author; 4. (in an ill sense) charlatan.

FAISSELLE, fèsèl', [Lat.: fiscella, dim. of fiscus, basket], *sf.* cheese-vat.

FAISSERIE, fès'ri, [faisse], *sf.* open wicker-work.

FAISSIER, fesyé, [faisse], *sm.* fancy basket-maker.

FAIT, E, fè-t, fèt', *pa p.* of *Faire.* 1. made. **Des habits tout faits**, ready made clothes. **— à plaisir**, made up.

2. done. **Tout est —**, all is done **C'est —**, it is done. **Cela vaut —**, it is as good as done. **Tenez cela pour —**, consider it as done. **Ausitôt dit, aussitôt —**, no sooner said than done. **Est-ce —?** is it done? **C'est — pour moi, cela semble — pour moi, cela n'est — que pour moi**, such things happen to me only. **C'est bien — pour lui**, *Fam.* that serves him right. **C'est bien —**, that's as it should be.

3. made, shaped. **Bien —**, well made, well shaped. **— au tour**, beautifully shaped. **Avoir la taille bien faite**, to be well shaped. [*Fig.* :] **Un esprit bien —**, a right mind. **Avoir la tête mal faite**, to be crack-brained. **Cela lui rend la jambe bien faite**, *Fig.* and *Iron.* that advances him a great

deal, that is of great utility to him really.

4. inured, accustomed, used. — **à la fatigue,** inured to fatigue. **Je n'y suis pas encore —,** I am not yet used to it.

5. (with *pour*) fit, qualified for: able to. **Cet homme n'est pas — pour cet emploi,** this man is not qualified for that place.

6. (with *pour*) made for; destined to. **Ce bonheur qui semblait — pour tous,** that felicity which seemed made for all men.

7. dressed; in a plight. **Comme le voilà —!** how ill he looks! what a plight he is in! **Il est — comme un voleur, il est — comme il plaît à Dieu,** his dress is all in disorder. **Elle est faite tout de travers,** she is made up any how.

8. accomplished, finished, perfect; **9.** grown, grown up; (of animals and plants) full-grown. **Un homme —,** a full-grown man. **C'est un grand pas de —,** that is a great step forward.

10. ripe; ready to be eaten; **11.** settled. **C'est une affaire faite,** it is a settled affair. **Vent —,** *Naut.* settled wind.

12. common, usual (as a word or a phrase); **13.** paid; **14.** over. **C'en est —,** it is all over; it is done now; I am resolved, the affair is determined. **C'est —, c'en est — de moi,** it is all over with me.

15. set, fixed. **Un prix —,** a set price.

FAIT, *sm.* **1.** fact: *a)* deed, act, doing, a thing done; *b)* deed, exploit, act; *c)* event; *d)* that which is or exists; *e)* truth, reality. *a)* **Prendre quelqu'un sur le —,** to take, to catch a person in the act. **Cela est du — de B.,** that is B.'s doing. **Un brillant — d'armes,** a brilliant military exploit. **Voies de —,** violence; blow, assault, battery. **Prendre le — de quelqu'un, prendre — et cause pour quelqu'un,** to side with a person, to take up a person's quarrel. *b)* **Hauts faits,** exploits, deeds. *c)* **Citer un —,** to quote a fact. **Un — accompli,** a fact, a thing already done. **Pour la rareté du —,** *Fam.* for the singularity of the thing. *d)* **Toute sa doctrine est appuyée sur les faits,** his whole doctrine is grounded upon facts. **C'est là un — très remarquable,** this is a very remarkable fact. **Mettre en —, poser en —,** to lay down as a fact, to take for granted. **Être sûr de son —,** to be sure of a thing. **De —,** *Jurispr.* de facto. *e)* **Le — est que,** the fact is that

2 point, question, matter, affair, case, point in question, business in hand. **Venir au —,** to come to the point. **Arrivons au —,** let us come to the point. **Au —** *a)* in point, in fact, indeed; *b)* after all; *c)* (exclam.), to the point! to the fact! **Voici le — en deux mots,** this is a brief statement of the affair. **C'est un — à part, c'est un autre —,** that is another matter. **Il entend bien son —,** he understands, he knows his business well. **Le mariage n'est guère votre —,** marriage is not suitable for you. *Mol. Mar. f.* **2. Être au — de,** *a)* to be acquainted with, to be aware of, to be informed of; *b)* to have a thorough knowledge of. **Mettre au —,** *a)* to acquaint with a thing; *b)* to tell all about a thing. **Se mettre au — de,** to acquaint one's self with a thing; to learn.

3. *Fam.* behaviour, conduct, doing. **Les faits et gestes de quelqu'un,** the sayings and doings of a person. **Il y a un peu d'imprudence dans son —,** his conduct is rather rash. **L'intention est réputée pour le —,** you must take the will for the deed.

4. that which fits *or* suits, things required. **Cette position serait bien mon —,** that occupation would just suit me. **Cet emploi serait bien son —,** that employment would suit him well. **Cela est votre —,** that fits you; that is what you require.

5. share, portion, one's own. **Chacun a eu son —,** every one has had his own. **Il est sûr de son —,** he knows what he is about. **Donner à quelqu'un son —,** to pay a person his own. **Dire à quelqu'un son —,** to tell a person his own. **Je lui dirai bien son —,** I will give him a bit of my mind.

6. fortune. **Il a mangé tout son petit —,** he has squandered all his little fortune.

DANS LE FAIT, *adv. phr.* in fact, in reality.

DE FAIT, *adv. phr.* **1.** in fact, in reality, really, truly, indeed; **2.** de facto; actual, real.

EN FAIT DE, *prepos. phr.* on point of. **En — de littérature, je ne veux rien dire,** as regards literature I will not say anything. **Le public auquel s'adressait Josèphe était superficiel en — d'érudition,** the public with which Joseph had to do was superficial, so far as learning is concerned. *E. Renan.*

PAR LE FAIT, *adv. phr.* in fact, in reality.

SI FAIT, *adv. phr.* yes, indeed; I beg you pardon; excuse me.

TOUT À FAIT, *adv. phr.* quite, altogether, entirely, wholly; utterly. **Mon travail n'est pas — fini,** my work is not yet quite finished.

FAÎTAGE, fètazh', [faîte], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* ridge: the longitudinal summit of a roof; *Carp.* ridge-piece, ridge-tree; **2.** ridge-lead (that covers the ridge-piece); **3.** *Feud.* ridge-tax.

† **FAITARD, ARDE,** fètar, tard', [fait tard], *adj.* idle, sluggish.

† **FAITARDISE,** fètardize', *sf.* idleness, sluggishness.

FAÎTE, fèt', [O. Fr.: feste ou fest, from Ger.: First, also Dachfirst, top of the roof; Lat.: fastigium, summit, top], *sm.* **1.** top: *a)* the highest part of a building; ridge (of a roof); *b)* summit, the highest part of something high; *c)* *Fig.* the highest point; summit, pinnacle, zenith. **Le — d'une cheminée,** the chimney-top. **Le — d'un arbre,** the top of a tree. **Au — des grandeurs,** on the pinnacle of greatness. **Et monté sur le —,** and having reached the topmost pinnacle. **Monter au — des honneurs,** to rise to the highest point of honour.

2. *Geog.* summit.

FAÎTIÈRE, fètyer', [faîte], *adj. f.* ridge, of the ridge. **Tuile —,** ridge-tile, pantile.

FAITIÈRE, *sf.* **1.** ridge-tile; **2.** skylight; **3.** ridge-pole (of a tent).

FAIT-TOUT, fèt-tou, [fait; tout], *sm.* stewpan: a saucepan for stewing up everything.

FAIX, fè-z, [Lat.: fascis, bundle], *sm.* **1.** heavy burden, burden, burthen, load. **Cet homme plie sous le —,** this man bends under the burden. **Ce bâtiment a pris son —,** *Arch.* this building has settled down.

2. *Fig.* weight. **Le — des affaires,** the weight of business. **Le — des ans,** the weight of years. **Malgré le — des ans et du sort qui m'opprime,** in spite of the weight of years and the lot which oppresses me. *Rac. Mithr.* II. 3.

FAKIR, fakir, *sm.* V. *Faquir.*

FALABRÉGUIER, falabréghye, *sm. Bot.* V. *Fabrecoulier.*

FALAISE, falèz', [O. Ger.: felisa; Ger.: Felsen, cliff'], *sf.* cliff: high, steep rocks along the sea-shore.

FALAISER, falèzé-r, [falaise], *vn. Naut.* to break against a cliff.

FALBALA, falbala, [orig. uncert., perhaps Eng. furbelow], *sm.* furbelow: the fringed or plaited border of a gown; kind of flounce. **A falbalas,** furbelowed.

FALBALASSER, falbalasé-r, *va.* to furbelow: to furnish with furbelows.

FALCADE, falkad', [falquer], *adj. Man.* falcade: a bending very low.

FALCIDIE, falsidi, **FALCIDIENNE,** falsidien', [from Falcidius, the tribune], *adj. f. Rom. Law.* falcidian.

FALCIFORME, falsiform', [Lat.: falx, scythe; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* falsiform, falcate, falcated: in the shape of a sikle or scythe.

FALCONIDE, falkonid', [Lat.: falco, falcon], *adj.* falconide: pertaining to the falcon family of birds.

FALCONIDES, *sm.pl. Ornith.* falconidæ: a family of accipitrine birds.

FALCULAIRE, falkulèr', [Lat.: falcula, sickle], *adj.* falciform, scythe-haped.

FALE *or* **FALLE,** fal', [Celt.: falach, cover, envelop], *sf. Fam.* crop (of birds).

FALLACE, fallas', [Lat.: fallacia; fallax, deceptive], *sf.* fallacy; deception.

FALLACIEUSEMENT, fallasyœz'màn-t, *adv.* fallaciously: in a fallacious manner, deceitfully.

FALLACIEUX, EUSE, fallazyœ, syœz', [Lat.: fallaciosus; fallacia, fallacy], *adj.* fallacious: wearing a false appearance, producing error; deceiving, deceitful. **Un argument —,** a fallacious argument.

FALLOIR, falwar, [another form of the verb faillir] *vn.* impers. [*Il faut*; *il fallait*; *il fallut*; *il faudra*; *il faudrait*; *qu'il faille*: *qu'il fallût*; *fallu.*] **1.** to want, to require, to need; must have. **Il me faut de l'argent, il m'en faut absolument,** I want money, I must absolutely have some. **Il me faut deux habits pour cet été,** I must have two new coats for this summer. **Il faut du temps,** it requires time. **Il nous fallait du linge,** we wanted linen. **Il a fallu des forgerons, des charpentiers, des maçons et des laboureurs avant qu'il se trouvât un homme qui eût assez de loisir pour méditer,** blacksmiths, carpenters, masons and ploughmen were necessary, before one man could be found who had leisure enough to meditate. *Voltaire.* **En voilà plus qu'il ne faut pour faire un habit,** that is more than enough to make a coat. **Dans peu, il me faudra une autre domestique,** I shall soon want another servant. **Combien vous faut-il?** how much do you require? **Combien lui faut-il pour sa peine?** how much must he have for his trouble? **Il allait — beaucoup de soldats,** it was certain that many soldiers would soon be requisite. *Erckmann.*

2. must, to be necessary, to be needful, to be requisite. **Il fallait périr,** it was necessary to perish. **Il faut le faire,** it is nesessary to do it, *or* it must be done. **Ce qu'il faut faire,** what must be done, what is to be done. **Faites ce qu'il faut,** do the needful. **Il faudra le satisfaire,** you must satisfy him. **Faut-il que j'y aille?** must I go there? **Il faut voir,** it must be seen; I, we, you, he, *or* they, must see. **Faut-il que la vie ne soit qu'un songe!** must life be but a dream!

3. must to be obliged. **Il faut que je voyage,** I must travel. **Il faut qu'il m'écoute,** he must listen to me. **Il faut qu'il soit bien savant,** he must be very learned. **Il nous fallait combattre,** we had to fight. **Il lui a fallu y aller,** he was obliged to go thither. **Il faudra que je le fasse,** I shall be obliged to do it. **Il ne faut pas qu'il vienne ici en ce moment,** he must not come here just now.

4. should, ought. **Il fallut le dire**, it was requisite that you should say it. **Il faudrait que les enfants apprissent tous les jours quelque chose par cœur**, children should learn something by heart every day. **Il fallait venir plus tôt**, you should have come sooner, you ought to have come sooner. **Il dit qu'il ne viendra pas ; il faudra voir**, he says he will not come ; we shall see about that

Comme il faut, 1. as it should be, as it ought to be ; 2. properly. **Faites cela comme il faut**, do that as it should be, as it ought to be done. **Je le ferai comme il faut**, I will do it as I ought. **Il ne se conduit pas comme il faut**, he does not behave as he ought.

3. well-bred ; gentlemanly, lady-like, genteel. **C'est un homme comme il faut**, he is a well-bred man, a gentlemanly man. [In this sense, this expression is pronounced : komifô].

FALLOIR (S'EN), *vn. refl.* to want, to be wanting ; to be nearly. **Vous dites qu'il s'en faut tant que la somme y soit ; il ne peut s'en — tant**, you say that so much is wanting of the sum ; it cannot fall so short of it. **Il s'en fallait de cent francs que la somme y fût**, the sum was short of a hundred francs. **Il s'en fallut de peu de voix**, few votes were wanting. **Il ne s'en faut guère**, there wants but little. **Il s'en faut**, far from it. **Il s'en faut beaucoup, il s'en faut bien, il s'en faut de beaucoup**, it is far from, very far from it. **Il s'en faut de beaucoup que l'un ait autant de mérite que l'autre**, the one is far from having as much merit as the other. **Il s'en faut bien qu'il en soit ici de même**, it is far from being so here. **Tant s'en faut**, far from it. **Cette nouvelle est-elle vraie ? Tant s'en faut**, is this news true ? far from it. **Il n'est pas riche, tant s'en faut**, he is very far from being rich. **Cet homme n'est pas sincère, tant s'en faut**, this man is not sincere, far from it. **Tant s'en faut que**, I am, he is so far from. **Tant s'en faut qu'il soit parti, je l'ai encore vu ce matin**, he is so far from having gone that I saw him this morning. **Tant s'en faut qu'au contraire**, *Fam.* quite the contrary. **Il s'en faut peu, peu s'en faut**, within a little ; nearly so, very near, nearly, next, nigh. **Il s'en est peu fallu qu'il ne fût tué**, he was very nearly being killed. **Peu s'en faut qu'il ne soit aussi grand que son frère**, he is very nearly as tall as his brother. **Peu s'en est fallu que je ne vinsse moi-même**, I was very near coming myself. **Peu s'en fallut qu'il n'obtînt le prix**, he very nearly obtained the prize. **Après cette aventure peu s'en fallut qu'il ne m'en arrivât une autre**, after this adventure I was very near having another. *Le Sage. Gil. Blas.*

ENCORE FAUT-IL QUE, SI FAUT-IL QUE, *conj. phr.* but at least ; I must, however.

FALOT, falô ; the *t* is mute ; but in the plural the *s* in pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [Gr. ; φανός, bright], *sm.* 1. lantern, great lantern, cresset ; 2. firepot.

† **FALOT, E**, falô, lot', [orig. unknown. perhaps Eng. fellow], *adj.* droll, ludicrous, funny, comical.

FALOTEMENT, falot'mân-t, [fallot], *adv.* drolly, funnily, comically.

FALOURDE, falourd', [origin. unknown], *sf.* 1. fagot of thick sticks ; 2. *Ornith.* sea-swallow, common tern ; *Sterna hirundo.*

FALQUE, falk', [Span. : falca], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* wash-board ; 2. *Man.* falcade.

FALQUÉ,E, falké, [Lat. : falx, scythe], *adj. Bot.* falcate, falcated : hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALQUER, falké-r, [Ital. : falcare, to bend like a sickle ; Lat. : fulcatus, bent], *vn. Man.* to make falcades.

FALSIFIABLE, falsifiabl', [falsifier] *adj.* falsifiable : that may be falsified.

FALSIFICATEUR, falsifikatœr, *sm.* 1. falsifier, falsificator : *a*) one who falsifies, or alters documents, etc. ; *b*) one who makes false coin ; debaser ; 2 adulterator (of goods, of metals).

FALSIFICATION, falsifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. falsification : the act of falsifying or counterfeiting ; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not ; 2. adulteration, sophistication (of goods) ; 3. debasement (of coin).

FALSIFIER, falsifié-r, [Lat. : falsificāre ; falsus, false ; facĕre, to make], *va.* 1. to falsify : to counterfeit, to forge, to make false ; to alter. **— un écrit** to falsify a writing. **— des textes**, to alter texts.

2. to adulterate : to corrupt by some foreign mixture ; to sophisticate ; 3. to debase (coin).

FALUN, falœn, [orig. unknown], *sm. Geol.* falun, shell-marl : a deposit of broken shells, quartz, sand and gravel.

FALUNER, faluné-r, [falun], *va. Agr.* to manure with shell-marl.

FALUNIÈRE, falunyêr', [falun], *sf.* shell marl-pit.

† **FÂME**, fâm', [Lat. : fama], *sf.* fame, reputation.

FAMÉ, E, famé, [fâme], *adj.* famed, of... repute. **Bien —**, of good repute. **Mal —**, of ill repute, ill-famed.

FAMÉLIQUE, famélik', [Lat. : famelicus ; fames, hunger], *adj.* starving, starveling, famishing, famished : distressed with hunger. **Un écrivain —**, a starving writer. **Un visage —**, a famished look.

FAMÉLIQUE *sm.* starveling.

FAMEUSEMENT, famœz'mân-t. *adv.* 1. famously : with great renown ; 2. *Popul. slang.* extremely, exceedingly.

FAMEUX, EUSE, famœ-z, mœz', [Lat. : famosus ; fama], *adj.* 1. famous : *a*) having fame ; famed, renowned, celebrated ; *b*) noted, notorious. *a*) **Un — écrivain**, a famous writer. **Une ville fameuse**, a famous town. *b*) **Un — voleur**, a famous, a notorious thief.

2. *Fam.* precious : great. **Un — imbécile**, a precious fool.

FAMILIAL, E, familial, al', [Lat. : familia, family], *adj.* 1. familiar : pertaining to a family.

FAMILIARISER, familliarisé-r, [familier], *va.* to familiarize : *a*) to make familiar ; *b*) to accustom. to habituate. **— un cheval avec le bruit des armes à feu**, to accustom a horse to the noise of fire-arms.

FAMILIARISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become, to get, to grow familiar. **Ne vous familiarisez point avec des gens mal élevés**, do not get familiar with ill-bred people.

2. to become too familiar ; to make one's self familiar ; 3. to familiarize one's self, to get accustomed, to get used (to). **Se — avec le danger**, to familiarize one's self with danger.

4. (of animals) to get tame.

FAMILIARITÉ, familiarité, [Lat. : familiaritas] *sf.* 1. familiarity : *a*) intimacy, close acquaintance ; *b*) easiness of conversation, freedom from ceremony. **Sur un pied de —**, on a familiar footing, on familiar terms. **En user avec —**, to make familiar with. **Prendre des airs de —**, to make one's self too familiar. — *Prov.* : **La familiarité engendre mépris**, familiarity breeds contempt.

2. *pl* liberties ; familiar manners.

FAMILIER, IÈRE, familyé, lyêr', [Lat. : familiaris, from familia, family], *adj.* familiar : *a*) intimate, close ; *b*) pertaining to a family ; domestic ; *c*) affable, not formal or distant ; *d*) free, unconstrained, easy ; *e*) common, usual ; *f*) well-known ; *g*) well acquainted with, knowing by frequent use. *a*) **Un ami —**, an intimate friend. *b*) **Ésprit —**, familiar spirit. *d*) **Avoir des manières trop familières**, to make one's self too familiar. **Il est — comme les épîtres de Cicéron**, he makes himself too familiar. **Un discours —**, a familiar discourse. **Langage —**, familiar language. *f*) **Des notions familières à tout le monde**, notions familiar to everybody. **Son visage m'est —**, his face is familiar to me. *g*) **Il est — avec les auteurs grecs**, he is familiar with the Greek authors.

FAMILIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* familiar : *a*) an intimate, one long acquainted ; *b*) one who affects familiarity. **Faire le —, la familière**, to put on airs of familiarity.

FAMILIER, *sm.* 1. familiar : an officer of the Inquisition ; 2. familiar manners, familiar character. **Les familiers du Saint-office**, the familiars of the Inquisition.

FAMILIÈREMENT, familyêr'mân-t, *adv.* familiarly : in a familiar manner.

FAMILLE, famiy', [Lat. : familia], *sf.* family : *a*) the collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head ; *b*) those who descend from one common progenitor ; kindred, lineage ; kin, kinsfolk ; *c*) particularly, the parents and children ; *d*) the children only ; *e*) said also of the young of animals ; *f*) race, tribe ; house ; *g*) all the monks of one order ; *h*) *Nat. Hist.* a collection or genera which are nearly allied to each other ; order ; *i*) *Gram.* collection of words of the same root. *a*) **Le chef de —**, the head of a family. **Une fête de —**, a family feast. **Une nombreuse —**, a large family. **La grande — humaine**, the great human family. **Avoir un air de —**, to have a family likeness. **Ce sont des affaires de famille**, they are domestic concerns, family matters. **Fils. enfant de —**, a young man of quality, gentleman's son. **Conseil de —**, family council. *b*) **Il est de la — des Bourbon**, he is of the Bourbon family. *c*) **Père de —**, father of a family. **Mère de —**, mother of a family. **En —**, with one's family. **Il se plaît dans sa —**, he is fond of domestic life. *d*) **Être chargé de —**, to have a large family. *f*) **Entrer dans une —**. to enter a family. **Nom de —**, family name, surname. **Les malheurs de Charles XII retombaient sur toute sa —**, the misfortunes of Charles XII fell upon his whole familty. *Voltaire. Char.* XII.

† **FAMILLISME**, famiyism', *sm.* family-love : a word used by the followers of Fourier.

FAMINE, famin', [faim ; Low Lat. : famina ; Lat. : fames, hunger], *sf.* famine : scarcity of food, dearth. **Crier —**, to cry famine. **Crier — sur un tas de blé**, to cry famine on a heap of corn ; to complain of poverty, when one has enough and to spare. **Prendre par —, par la —**, to reduce by famine, to starve out. **La nature donne les vivres et les hommes font la —**, nature provides food and men create famine. *Duclos.*

FANAGE, fanazh', [faner], *sm. Agr.* 1. turning (of grass), tedding (grass), hay-making ; 2. hay-maker's salary ; 3. leaves (of a plant).

FANAISON, fanèzôn, [faner], *sf.* hay-time. V. *Fenaison.*

FANAL, fanal, [Low Lat. : fanale, from

Gr. : φανὸς, brilliant, *sm.* 1. lantern, signal-light ; 2. beacon : *a*) a signal fire or light on a hill top ; *b*) light-house ; *c*) *Fig.* guide.

FANATIQUE, fanatik', [Lat. : fanaticus ; fanum, temple], *adj.* 1. fanatic, fanatical : enthusiastic ; wild and extravagant in religious opinions ; bigoted. **Des gens fanatiques**, fanatical people. **Des doctrines fanatiques** fanatical doctrines. **Un zèle —**, bigoted zeal.

2. (with *de*) bigoted to, wedded to, infatuated with.

FANATIQUE, *sm. f.* fanatic, enthusiast, zealot, bigot.

FANATISER, fanatizé-r, [fanatique], *va.* to fanaticize : to make fanatic.

FANATISME, fanatism', [fanatique], *sm.* fanaticism : excessive enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FANCHON, fânshôn, [dim. of Françoise], *sf.* kerchief : a cloth used by women as a head-dress.

FANCHONNETTE, fânshonêt', [dim. of fanchon], *sf.* 1. small kerchief ; 2. *pl.* kind of pastry.

FANDANGO, fândângo, [Span.], *sm.* fandango : a Spanish dance.

FANE, fan', [orig. unknown ; allied, perhaps to foin, hay, from Lat. : fenum] *sf.* 1. dead leaf ; fallen leaf ; 2. leaf (of certain plants, as potatoes, radishes, coleworts, etc.) ; 3. *Gard.* envelope of the flower (of anemones, ranunculuses).

FANÉ, É, fané, *adj.* 1. tedded ; turned ; 2. faded, withered.

FANER, fané-r, [Lat. : fenum, hay], *va.* 1. to turn (the grass) ; to ted : to spread or scatter new-mown grass ; to make hay of ; 2. to fade, to wither, to wilt. **Le soleil a fané les feuilles de ces plantes**, the sun has withered the leaves of those plants. **Le grand hâle fane les fleurs**, prolonged drought withers flowers. **Les couvertures de ces livres sont tout fanées**, the covers of those books are quite faded. **Une femme dont le teint est fané**, a woman whose complexion is faded.

3. to fade, to tarnish (a colour).

FANER (SE), *v. refl.* to fade, to fade away, to wither, to wilt : to lose its freshness, its brightness. **Les fleurs commencent à se — dès qu'elles sont cueillies**, flowers begin to fade as soon as they are plucked. **La beauté se fane**, beauty fades.

FANEUR, EUSE, fanœr, nœz', [faner], *sm. f.* hay-maker.

FANEUSE, *sf.* tedding-machine, hay-making machine.

FANFAN, fânfân, [the doubling of the last syllable in the word enfant], *sm. f. Fam.* 1. child ; 2. deary, ducky, darling.

FANFARE, fânfar', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. flourish (of trumpets) ; 2. a brass band ; 3. fanfare : *a*) a short tune used in the chase ; *b*) ostentatious boast.

FANFARON, ONNE, fânfarôn, ron', [Span. : fanfarron], *adj.* blustering, boasting, boastful, swaggering, bragging.

FANFARON, ONNE, *sm. f.* blusterer, boaster, braggart, braggadocio, swaggerer, bully ; a vain, boasting fellow. **Faire le —**, to play the braggart ; to bluster, to swagger. **Un — de vertu**, one who boasts of virtues he does not possess. **C'est un —**, he is a blusterer. **Le — est un être souverainement ridicule**, the boaster is a superlatively ridiculous individual. *Descuret.* **Le — travaille à ce qu'on dise de lui qu'il a bien fait**, the braggart strives to have it said of him that he has done something well. *La Bruy.* 2.

FANFARONNADE, fânfaronad', [fanfaron], *sf.* fanfaronnade, swaggering, bluster, boast, brag.

FANFARONNER fânfaroné-r, *vn.* to bluster, to boast, to brag, to swagger.

FANFARONNERIE, fânfaron'ri, *sf.* blustering, swaggering, boating, brag.

FANFRELUCHE, fânfrœlush', [Low Lat. : fanfaluca ; O. Fr. : fanfelue, and fanfrelue], *sf.* bauble, gewgaw.

FANGE, fânzh', [orig. obscure ; perhaps Lat. famix, clay], *sf.* 1. mire, mud, dirt, filth. **Il est tombé dans la —**, he fell into the mud. **Il est tout couvert de —**, he is all over mire. [*Fig.* :] **La — du vice**, the filth of vice. **Plongé dans la —**, plunged in the dirt. **Se traîner dans la —**, to wallow in the filth of vice.

2. *Fig.* dunghill, low condition, mean condition. **Né dans la —**, born on a dunghill. **Couvrir quelqu'un de —**, to insult a person grossly.

3. vileness, debasement.

FANGEUX, EUSE, fênshœz-, zhœz', *adj.* miry, muddy, dirty : covered with mire, full of mud. **Un terrain —**, a muddy soil, a muddy place.

FANION, faniôn, *sm. Milit.* fanion : a small flag. V. *Fanon.*

FANON, fanôn, [O. Ger. : fano, piece of stuff]. *sm.* 1. banner, flag, fanion ; 2. fannel : a sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a Catholic priest, when he officiates ; 3. *Herald.* fanon, fannel ; 4. pendant (of a banner, of a mitre) ; 5. dewlap (of an ox, etc.) ; 6. fetlock (of a horse) ; 7. bone, fin (of whales) ; 8. *Surg.* dressing (of a broken leg).

FANTAISIE, fântèzi, [Gr. : φαντασία, vision], *sf.* 1. † imagination, fancy ; 2. fancy : *a*) thought, idea ; mind ; conception ; *b*) humour, whim, caprice ; conceit ; *c*) liking, mind, inclination ; *d*) something that pleases or entertains without real use. *a*) **Avoir en —**, to fancy ; to have in one's mind. *b*) **Il a la — d'aller voyager**, he has the whim to go travelling. **Comment cette — vous est-elle entrée dans la tête** ? how came that crotchet into your head ? **La — du jeu**, a fancy for gaming. **Suivre ses fantaisies**, to act according to one's fancy. **Vous me direz si cela coûte bien cher et si je puis m'en passer la —**, you will tell me whether it is very dear and whether I may indulge in the fancy. *Mérimée.* **Il s'est payé une — bien chère**, he indulged in a very expensive fancy. **Mais quelle — s'est-il boutée là dans la tête** ? but what has he now got into his head. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* 1. 5. **Avoir des fantaisies**, to be fanciful. **Fantaisies musqueés**, odd fancies, odd conceits. **Il lui a pris une — de**, he took a fancy, a whim to. **Habit de —**, fancy coat. *c*) **A sa —**, to one's fancy, according to one's liking. **Les fantaisies de la mode**, the caprices of fashion. *d*) **Objet de —**, fancy article. **Par —**, from mere fancy. **Pain de —**, fancy bread.

3. *Mus.* fantasia ; 4. *Paint.* whim ; 5. floss-silk.

FANTAISISTE, fantèzist', *sm.* one who follows his own fancy.

FANTASIA, fântazia, [Ital.], *sf.* fantasia, Arabian race.

† **FANTASIER**, fântazié-r, [fantaisie], *va.* to fancy, to imagine.

FANTASMAGORIE, fântasmagori, [Gr. : φάντασμα, appearance ; ἀγορεύειν, to speak], *sf.* phantasmagoria ; dissolving view.

FANTASMAGORIQUE, fântasmagorik', *adj.* phantasmagoric : relating to phantasmagoria.

FANTASQUE, fântask', [fantastique], *adj.* fantastic, fantastical : *a*) fanciful, whimsical, capricious : indulging the vagaries of imagination ; *b*) odd, whimsical. **Un homme —**, a whimsical man. **Il est — comme une mule**, he is as capricious as a mule. **Humeur —**, whimsical humour.

FANTASQUE, *sm. f.* fantastic : a whimsical person.

FANTASQUEMENT, fântask'mân-t, *adv.* fantastically : whimsically, capriciously, strangely.

FANTASSIN, fântassan, [Ital : fantaccino], *sm.* foot-soldier.

FANTASTIQUE, fântastik', [Gr : φανταστικὸς], *adj.* fantastic, fantastical : *a*) fanciful ; produced or existing only in imagination ; imaginary, chimerical, not real ; *b*) apparent only, having the nature of a phantom ; *c*) † whimsical, fanciful, capricious. *a*) **Des idées fantastiques**, fantastical ideas. *b*) **Une vie imaginaire et —**, an imaginary and fantastical life.

FANTASTIQUE, *sm.* chimera : that which exists only in imagination.

FANTASTIQUEMENT, fântastik'mân-t, *adv.* fantastically : in a fantastic manner ; fancifully, chimerically.

FANTINE, fântin', *sf. Weav.* horse of the reel.

FANTOCCINI, fântotshini, [Ital. :] *sm. pl.* fantoccini : puppets substituted in the scene for human performers.

FANTOCHE, fântosh' [Ital. : fantoccio, puppet], *sm.* puppet.

FANTOCHE, *adj.* fanciful, odd, queer.

FANTÔME, fântom', [Gr. : φάντασμα, vision], *sm.* 1. phantom : ghost, spectre, apparition, phantasm, shade, shadow. **C'est un vrai —, on le prendrait pour un —**, he looks like a ghost.

2. shadow : *a*) very thin person ; *b*) appearance, something unreal. **Ce prince n'a aucun pouvoir, ce n'est qu'un — de prince**, this prince has no power, he is but the shadow of a prince. **Rome ne fut plus qu'un — de République**, Rome was but the shadow of a republic.

3. *Fig.* chimera, wild fancy, phantom. **Se faire des fantômes**, to create chimeras. **Se faire des fantômes de rien**, to see difficulties everywhere, to make mountains of mole-hills.

FANTON, fântôn, *sm.* V. *Fenton.*

FANUM, fanom, [Lat.], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* fane, temple.

FAON fân [Low Lat. : fœtonus from fœtus] *sm.* fawn : a young deer.

FAONNER fané-r, [faon], *vn.* to fawn : to bring forth a fawn.

FAQUIN, fakan, [Ital. : facchino, porter], *sm.* 1. manikin, Turk's head ; 2. rascal, scoundrel, scamp ; puppy, snob.

FAQUINERIE, fakin'ri, [faquin], *sf.* scoundrelism, rascally meanness.

FAQUIR, fakir, [Ar. : faqir], *sm.* fakir, faquir : a Mahometan monk.

FARADISATION, faradizasyôn, [Faraday 1794-1867], *sf.* faradization, faradism : the application of the induced electricity to medicine.

FARAIS, farè, *sm.* net for coral-fishing.

FARANDOLE, farândol', [Provenç. : farandolo], *sf.* farandole : a dance practised in Provence.

FARAUD, farô, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from fier, proud], *sm.* vulgar fop : snob.

FARCE, fars', [Lat. : farcire, to stuff ; Low Lat. : farsa], *sf. Cook.* stuffing ; force-meat.

FARCE, *sf.* 1. farce : a short play ; low,

comedy, broad comedy. **La — est jouée**, the farce is ended (*or* over).

2. drollery; trick, prank, practical joke. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to play a person a trick. **Faire ses farces**, to play tricks, to be wild. **Vous avez fait là une vilaine —**, you have played us a pretty trick. **C'est de la —**, it's all humbug.

FARCER, farsé-r, [farce], *vn.* to play tricks; to play the fool, to jest.

FARCEUR, EUSE, farsœr, sœz', *sm. f.* 1. farce-player, actor in farces; comic actor; buffoon; 2. *Fig.* practical joker, comic fellow; 3. *Fam.* old dog, old blade, queer, rum fellow. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular humbug.

FARCIN, farsan, *sm. Veter.* farcy, farcin: a disease among horses.

FARCINEUX, EUSE, farsinœ, nœz', *adj. Veter.* attacked by farcy.

FARCIR, farsir, [Lat.: farcire, to stuff, to cram], *va.* to stuff: *a*) *Cook.* to farce, to fill with force-meat; *b*) *Fig.* to cram. *a*) **— un poulet**, to stuff a chicken. *b*) **— un discours de citations latines**, to cram a discourse with Latin citations. **Ses lettres sont farcies d'erreurs**, his letters are crammed with errors. *Bossuet.*

FARCIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be stuffed. **Se — l'estomac de gâteaux**, to stuff one's stomach with cakes. **Le fatras dont je m'étais farci la tête**, the learned lumber with which I had filled my head. *J.-J. Rouss. Confess.* 3.

FARCISSURE, farsisur', *sf.* stuffing.

FARD, far; the *d* is always mute, as is also the *s* of the plural. [farder], *sm.* 1. paint (for the face). **Mettre du —**, to paint. **Elle met du fard et des mouches**, she puts on paint and patches.

2. *Fig.* tinsel, varnish, false ornament; 3. *Fig.* false show; dissimulation, mask, disguise; deceit, guile. **Sans —**, without guile, plain-dealing, plain; (adverb.) plainly, frankly. **Parlez-moi sans —**, speak to me frankly.

FARDAGE, fardazh', [farder], *sm. Naut.* dunnage: fagots or loose materials of any kind laid on the bottom of a ship, to preserve the cargo from injury by leak-age.

FARDE, fard', [Ar.: farda, half a camel load], *sf.* bale of coffee (weighing 185 kilograms).

FARDEAU, fardô, [farde], *sm.* [*Pl. Fardeaux.*] 1. burden, load, weight. **Avoir un pesant — sur les épaules**, to have a heavy burden on one's shoulders. **Porter un —**, to bear a burden. **C'est s'imposer un —**, that's taking a heavy burden upon one's self. **Se décharger d'un —**, to lay down, to throw off a burden. **Le ciel en soit loué! me voilà délivrée d'un grand —**, Heaven be praised! I am delivered from a grievous burden. *Mol. Mal. im.* III. 18. **Un roitelet pour vous est un pesant —**, a wren is a heavy burden for you. *La Font. Fab.* I. 22. — *Prov.*: **A chacun son fardeau pèse**, every one feels his own burden heaviest.

2. *Min.* mass (of rocks ready to fall down); 3. mash: a mixture of water and flour, in a brewing-tub.

FARDER, fardé-r, [orig. obscure; perhaps from Ger. Farbe, colour], *va.* 1. to paint (the face). **Se — le visage**, to paint one's face.

2. to gloss, to put a gloss upon (goods), to put the best uppermost; to dress up, to trim up (cloth, etc.); 3. to varnish, to gloss over (one's language); 4. to disguise. **— la vérité**, to disguise the truth. **— sa marchandise**, to set off one's goods to the best advantage. — *Prov.*: **Ciel pommelé, femme fardée, ne sont pas de longue durée**, a cloudy sky, and a painted woman soon pass.

FARDER (SE), *v. refl.* to paint, to paint one's self; to use paint, to practise painting.

FARDER, fardé-r, [fardeau], *vn.* to sink down, to sink in, to sink under, to give way; to settle down.

FARDEUR fardœr, [fard], *sm.* dissembler.

FARDIER, fardyé, [fardeau], 1. truck, trolley: a low carriage for stones, etc.; 2. gill: a pair of wheels and frame for conveying timber.

FARFADET, farfadé, [orig. unknown], *sm.* hobgoblin, elf.

FARFOUILLER, farfouyé-r, [fouiller], *va.* to rummage: to search among many things by turning them over. **Vous avez mis ce linge en désordre, en farfouillant dans mon armoire**, you have put this linen all in disorder when turning over everything in my wardrobe. *Bescherelle.*

FARFOUILLER, *vn.* to rummage.

FARFOUILLEUR, EUSE, farfouyœr, œz, *sm.* rummager.

FARIBOLE, faribol', [orig. unknown], *sf.* idle tale, idle story, trifle, stuff.

FARIDONDAINE, faridonden [onomat.], *sf. Fam.* tol-de-rol. **Être à la —**, *Pop.* to be without money.

FARINACÉ, E, farinasé, *adj.* farinaceous: pertaining to meal; mealy.

FARINE, farin', [Lat.: farina; far, wheat], *sf.* flour, meal, farina. **— de froment**, wheat-flour. **— de seigle**, rye-flour. **— d'orge**, barley-flour. **— de maïs**, corn-flour. **Fleur de —**, flour, fine flour. **— de moutarde**, flour of mustard. **Grosse —**, meal. **Folle —**, mill dust. **Saupoudrer de —, répandre de la — sur**, to flour, to meal. **— fossille**, fossil farina: a carbonate of lime. **— empoisonnée, — arsenicale**, flowers of arsenic. [*Fig.*:] **Gens de même —**, birds of a feather. **Et autres opinions de même —**, and other opinions of the same stamp. *Mol. Mal. im.* II. 6. — *Prov.*: **D'un sac de charbon il ne saurait sortir blanche farine**, men do not gather grapes from a bramble bush; two blacks will not make a white; what do you expect from a pig but a grunt?

FARINER, fariné-r *va.* to flour: to sprinkle with flour; to meal, to dredge.

FARINET, fariné *sm.* one-faced die.

FARINEUX, EUSE, farinœ-z, nœz', *adj.* 1. farinaceous, mealy: *a*) pertaining to meal; *b*) containing meal; 2. covered with flour; 3. white with flour.

FARINEUX, *sm.* mealy substance.

FARINIER, farinyé, *sm.* meal-man, flour-dealer, one who deals in meal.

FARINIÈRE, farinyér', *sf.* meal-tub, flour-bin.

FARLOUSANE, farlouzan', *sf. Ornith.* sea titling, rock pipit.

FARLOUSE, farlouz', *sf. Ornith.* meadow pipit, common titlark, titling, moss-cheeper: *Anthus pratensis*, a genus of birds of the order dentirostres. **— des arbres**, tree pipit. **— spioncelle**, rock pipit, sea titling.

FAR NIENTE, farnyânté, [Ital.], *sm.* far niente: idleness, doing nothing.

FARO, faro, [Walloon], *sm.* faro: Belgian beer.

FAROUCH *ou* **FAROUCHE**, faroush', [Provinç.], *sm. Bot.* crimson clover, Italian clover.

FAROUCHE, faroush', [Lat.: ferox, ferocis, wild; ferus, wild], *adj.* 1. (of animals) wild: not tame; 2. *Man.* shy, skittish; 3. (of persons) timid, shy; unsociable; 4. savage, fierce; stern, austere; grim, sullen, surly. **Un air —**, a grim look. **Un homme —**, an austere man. **Cette jeune fille est —**, this young girl is very shy. **Une vertu —**, stern virtue. **Une humeur —**, a sullen temper. **Un air —**, a grim look. **Une mine —**, a wild countenance. **Un regard —**, a sullen look.

FARRAGO, farrago, [Ital.], *sm.* farrago: medley.

FASCE, fas', [Lat.: fascia, band], *sf. Herald.* fesse: a band possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle.

FASCÉ, E, *adj. Herald.* fessy: divided into equal fesses.

FASCIA, fasia, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* fascia (*Pl.* fasciæ): the aponeurotic expansion of a muscle.

FASCIAL, E, fasial, al', *adj. Anat.* fascial relating to a fascia.

FASCIATION, fasiasyôn, [Lat.: fascia, band], *sf. Bot.* fasciation: bad conformation of the branches of a tree, which assume a flattened instead of a rounded appearance.

FASCICULAIRE, fasikulêr', *adj. Bot.* fascicular: united in a bundle.

FASCICULE, fasikul', [Lat.: fasciculus, small bundle], *sm.* 1. bundle (of herbs that can be carried under one's arm); *Pharm.* fascicle, fasciculus; 2. fasciculus, nosegay; 3. number (of a work), part (of a serial).

FASCICULÉ, E, fasikulé, *adj. Bot.* fasciculate, fasciculated, fascicled, fascicular: growing or united in a bundle.

FASCIÉ, E, fasié, *adj.* fasciated: *a*) *Nat. Hist.* covered with bands, streaked; *b*) *Bot.* flattened.

FASCINAGE, fasinazh', [fascine], *sm. Fortif.* 1. fascine-making; 2. fascine-work.

FASCINATEUR, TRICE, [fasciner], fasinatœr, tris', *adj.* fascinating.

FASCINATION, fasinasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [fasciner], *sf.* fascination: the act of fascinating; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions.

FASCINE, fasin', [Lat.: fascina], *sf. Fortif.* fascine, fagot, bavin: a bundle of sticks of wood, used for several purposes of military engineering. **— goudronnée**, dipt bavin; fascine smeared with pitch.

FASCINER, fasiné-r, [Lat.: fascinare atum], *va.* to fascinate: *a*) to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to bewitch; *b*) to charm, to enchant, to captivate. **L'amour fascine les yeux**, love fascinates the eyes. **On attribue au serpent la faculté de — sa proie**, to the serpent is attributed the faculty of fascinating its prey.

FASCINER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fascinate one's self; 2. to be fascinated.

FASCIOLAIRE, fasiolèr', *sf.* fasciolaria: a genus of molluscs.

FASCIOLE, fasiol', [Lat.: fasciola, a small band, dim. of fascia] *sf. Zool.* fasciola, fluke-worm: a genus of intestinal worms which infest the livers of sheep.

FASÉIEMENT, fazey'mân-t, *sm. Naut.* shivering (of a sail).

FASÉIER, fazéyé-r, *vn. Naut.* V. *Faser.*

FASÉOLE, fazéol', [Lat.: faseolus], *sf.* phasel, kidney-bean.

FASHION, fashyôn, [Eng. derived from O. Fr.: façon], *sf.* fashion: *a*) mode, prevailing usage; *b*) genteel company or society.

FASHIONABLE, fashionabl, [Eng], *adj.* fashionable: following the fashion, according to the prevailing mode.

FASHIONABLE, *sm. f.* fashionable: a person of fashion; fashionable man, fashionable woman.

FASIER, *fazié-r*, *vn. Naut.* to shiver (as a sail).

FASTE, fast, [Lat. : fastus], *sm.* 1. pomp, splendour, magnificence, gorgeousness.; 2. ostentation; display; show. **Le — royal**, the royal pomp. **Sans —**, without pomp; without ostentation, unostentatious, plain. **Aimer le —**, to love ostentation. [*Faste* has no plural.]

FASTE, fast', *adj. Rom. Antiq.* lucky. **Jours fastes**, fasti dies, lucky days.

FASTES, fast', *sm. pl.* 1. fasti: the Roman calendar; 2. *Fig.* annals, records. **Les fastes de l'histoire**, the annals of history.

FASTIDIEUSEMENT, fastidiœz'mân-t, *adv.* irksomely, tediously.

FASTIDIEUX, EUSE, fastidiœ-z, diœz', [Lat. : fastidiosus; fastidium, loathing]. *adj.* 1. irksome, tedious, tiresome, dull. **Un homme —**, a tedious man. **Une comédie fastidieuse**, a tedious, a dull comedy.

2. fulsome : disgusting, nauseous. **Des louanges fastidieuses**, fulsome praise.

FASTIGIÉ, E, fastizhié, [Lat. : fastigium, summit], *adj. Bot.* fastigiate, fastigiated : *a*) the branches of which are of an equal height; *b*) narrowed to the top.

FASTUEUSEMENT, fastuœz'mân-t, *adv.* pompously, magnificently gorgeously, ostentatiously.

FASTUEUX, EUSE, fastuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : fastuosus], *adj.* pompous, showy, magnificent, gorgeous, ostentatious. **Un homme —**, an ostentatious man. **Un équipage —**, a pompous equipage.

FAT, fat, *or* fa-t, [Lat.: fatuus], *adj. m.* foppish : *a*) vain in dress or show; ostentatious · *b*) self-conceited. **Ce jeune homme est trop —**, that young man is much too conceited.

FAT, *sm.* fop, coxcomb : a man of small understanding and much ostentation; puppy. **Un petit —, un jeune —**, a fopling, a petty fop. **Rien n'est plus ridicule, qu'un vieux —**, nothing is more ridiculous than an old coxcomb. *Acad.*

FATAL, E, fatal, al', [Lat. : fatalis ;' fatum, fate], *adj.* fatal : *a*) proceeding from fate; inevitable, nesessary; *b*) † appointed by fate; destined; *c*) causing misfortunes; deadly, mortal; calamitous. *a*) **L'heure fatale, le moment —**, the fatal hour. **Le terme — de la vie**, the fatal term of life. *c*) **Un événement —**, a fatal event. **Un coup —**, a fatal blow. [*Rem.* — The plural masculine, little used, is *Fatals*.]

FATALEMENT, fatal'mân-t, *adv.* 1. fatally : by a decree of fate, by inevitable necessity; 2. unluckily, unhappily.

FATALISME, fatalism', *sm.* fatalism : the doctrine that all things are subject to fate.

FATALISTE, fatalist', *sm.* fatalist : one who believes in fatalism.

FATALISTE, *adj.* fatalistic : relating to fatalism.

FATALITÉ, fatalité, [fatal; Lat : fatalitas], *sf.* fatality : *a*) fatalness, invincible necessity; *b*) unlucky event; mischance.

FATIDIQUE, fatidik', [Lat. : fatidicus; fatum, fate], *adj.* fatidical, prophetic. **Le trépied —**, the fatidical tripod. **Le — vol des oiseaux**, the fatidical, or prophetic flight of birds.

FATIGANT, E, fatigân-t, gânt', *adj.* 1. fatiguing, tiring, toilsome. **Un travail —**, fatiguing work.

2. wearisome, irksome, tiresome, tedious. **Un homme —**, a tiresome man. **Une conversation fatigante**, an irksome conversation. **Une lecture fatigante**, wearisome reading.

FATIGUE, fatig', [fatiguer], *sf.* fatigue : *a*) weariness, lassitude, exhaustion of strength; *b*) toil, labour, hardship; hard work. *a*) **Excéder de —**, to overfatigue, to overweary, to tire out, to wear out with fatigue. **Tomber de —**, to break down with fatigue, to be knocked up. **Un homme de —**, a hardy man. **Un cheval de —**, a working horse. **Souliers de —**, walking shoes. *b*) **Endurci à la —**, inured to fatigue. **Supporter la —**, to support, to stand fatigue. **Les fatigues de la guerre**, the hardships of war. **Je suis arrivé dans cette ville malade et rendu de fatigue**, I have arrived in this town, *ill* and done up with fatigue. *J.-J Rousseau.*

FATIGUER, fatigh é-r, [Lat. : fatigāre, to weary], *va.* 1. to fatigue : *a*) to tire, to weary, to haras with toil; to jade; *b*) to weary by importunity; to tire, to worry, to harass, to tease. *a*) **Ce travail l'a fatigué**, this labour has fatigued him. **Une lumière trop vive fatigue la vue**, a too bright light fatigues the sight. *b*) **Il fatigue tout le monde du récit de ses infortunes**, he tires everybody with the recital of his misfortunes. **Il fatiguait son corps outre mesure pour le repos de son âme**, he sought to repose his mind by an excess of bodily fatigue. *Musset.* **Il ne faut pas — les jeunes esprits par des études abstraites**, we must not tire young minds with abstract studies.

2. to mix (salad); 3. *Agr.* to impoverish (a field), to exhaust (land); 4. *Paint., Sculpt.*, to overwork.

FATIGUER, *vn.* 1. to fatigue one's self, to tire one's self; to work hard, to drudge; to toil. **— trop**, to fatigue one's self too much, to work too hard.

2. to be tiring, to be fatiguing; 3. *Naut.* to labour, to work : to be agitated, to pitch and roll.

FATIGUER (SE), *vn. refl.* 1. to fatigue one's self, to tire one's self; 2. to be fatigued, to be tired.

FATRAS, fatrâ-z, *sm.* 1. medley : confused mass; jumble, heap; litter; 2. trash, lumber, rubbish, stuff. **Un — de paroles**, a jumble of words. **Un — de savoir**, a lumber of learning. **Un — de vieux papiers**, a medley of papers. **Ce n'est qu'un —**, that's nothing but stuff.

FATRASSER, fatrasé-r, [fatras], *vn.* to trifle : to employ one's self about trifles.

FATRASSIER, fatrasyé, *sm.* one fond of confusion.

FATUISME, fatuism', *sm.* fatuity.

FATUITÉ, fatuité, [fat. : Lat; fatuitas], *sf.* 1. fatuity : weakness of mind, foolishness; 2. self-conceitedness, conceit, puppyism; 3. impertinence; 4. *Med.* madness.

FAU, fô, [Lat. : fagus, beech-tree], *sm.* beech-tree, beech.

FAUBERT, fôbêr, [Dutch : zwabber], *sm. Naut.* swab, mop : a bundle of thrums, used for cleaning or drying the decks of a ship.

FAUBERTER, fôbérté-r, [faubert], *va. Naut.* to swab : to clean or dry with a swab.

FAUBERTEUR, fôbertœr, *sm. Naut.* swabber : one who swabs.

FAUBOURG, fôbour, [O. Fr. : forsbourg, from Low Lat. : foris, out; burgus, town], *sm.* 1. suburb : the outer part of a town, outskirt; 2. (in France) faubourg : *a*) suburb; the part of a city that is outside the walls; *b*) a part of a town or city, which was formerly without, but now within, the walls. **Le — Saint-Germain**, aristocratic Paris. **La ville et les faubourgs**, a vast concourse of people. **On y voit la ville et les faubourgs**, there you meet with all the world and his wife.

FAUBOURIEN, IENNE, fôbouryan, ryè'n, *adj.* 1. of a faubourg, surburban; 2. low.

FAUBOURIEN, *sm.* inhabitant of a faubourg.

FAUCET, fôsé, *sm.* V. *Fausset.*

FAUCHAGE, fôshazh', [faucher], *sm. Agr.* mowing : the act of mowing.

FAUCHAISON, fôshèzôn, [faucher], *s. Agr.* 1. mowing-time; 2. mowing.

FAUCHE, fôsh', [faucher], *sf. Agr.* 1. crop (of grass); mowing; 2. mowing-time.

FAUCHÉE, fôshé, *sf. Agr.* day's mowing.

FAUCHER, f:shé-r, [Lat. : falx, falcis, scythe], *va.* to mow, to mow down : *a*) *Agr.* to cut down with a scythe; *b*) *Fig.* to cut down in great numbers; to destroy. *a*) **— l'herbe**, to mow grass. **Il faut que le pré soit fauché demain**, the meadow must be mowed to-morrow. [*Fig.* :] **— le grand pré**, to be a galley-slave, *b*) **La mort fauche tout, le temps fauche tout**, death mows down all, time destroys everything. **— les préjugés**, to destroy prejudices.

FAUCHER, *vn.* 1. *Agr.* to mow : to practise mowing, to cut grass or other herbage with a scythe; 2. *Man.* to make a sweep with the fore-foot (as a splayed horse does), to throw the fore-leg side-wise in walking.

FAUCHET, fôshé, *sm. Agr.* hay-rake.

FAUCHEUR, fôshœr, *sm.* 1. *Agr.* mower, hay-maker : one who mows; 2. mower : a soldier of Poland; 3. *Entom.* harvestman, field-spider, spinner : a species of spider.

FAUCHEUSE, foshœz, *sf.* grass-mower, mowing-machine.

FAUCHEUX, fôshœr, *sm.* V. *Faucheur*, 3d accep.

FAUCHON, fôshôn, [provin.], *sm. Agr.* corn-sickle.

FAUCHOT, fôshô, *sm. Ornith.* buzzard.

FAUCILLE, fôsiy, [Lat. : falcicula], *sf.* sickle, reaping-hook. **Il est temps de mettre la — sous la moisson**, it is time to begin reaping. [*Fig.* :] **Mettre la — dans la moisson d'autrui**, to encroach upon another's functions. **Droit comme une —**, as straight as a ram's horn.

FAUCILLER, fôsyè-r [faucille], *va.* to reap : to cut with a sickle.

FAUCILLETTE, fósiyèt', [faucille], *sf. Ornith.* martin.

FAUCILLON, fôsiyôn, [faucille], *sm. Agr.* bill-hook.

FAUCON, fôcôn, [Lat. : falco, from falx, falcis, sickle, from the form of its claws] *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* falcon, hawk : a bird of the order accipitres. **— ordinaire, — passager, — pèlerin**, falcon, peregrine falcon. **Tiercelet de —**, tercel, tiercel, tercelet. **— niais**, eyess, eyas : young falcon from the nest; nestling. **— branchier**, brancher. **— sor**, soar-hawk. **— hagard**, haggard, blue hawk. **Affaitage des faucons**, training, reclaiming of hawks. **Chasser au —**, to hawk. **Décoiffer le —**, to unhood the falcon. **Lancer un —**, to let fly a falcon.

2. † *Artill.* falcon : a small cannon.

FAUCONNEAU, fôkonô, [dim. of faucon], *sm.* 1. jashawk : a young hawk; 2. † *Artill.* falconet : a small cannon.

FAUCONNERIE, fôkon'ri, [faucon], *sf.* falconry : *a*) the art of training hawks; *b*) hawking : the practice or sport of taking wild fowls by means of hawks; *c*) the place where hawks are kept.

FAUCONNIER, fôkonyé, [faucon], *sm.* falconer, hawker : one who trains hawks. **Le grand —**, the grand falconer. **Monter à che**

val en —, to mount a horse on the right side.

FAUCONNIÈRE, fôkonyêr', [faucon], *sf.* 1. falconer's bag, hawking-bag; 2. saddle-bags.

† **FAUCRE** *or* **FAULCRE**, fôkr', [Lat.: fulcrum], *sm.* rest for a lance: a part of a cuirass.

FAUDAGE, fôdash', [fauder], *sm.* folding.

FAUDER, fôdé-r, [O. H. Ger.: faltan; Ang.-Sax.: fealdan; Ger.: falten, to fold], *va.* to fold (a piece of woollen stuff).

FAUFIL, fôfil, *sm.* basting thread.

FAUFILER, fôfilé-r, [for *forfiler*; fors, out; fil], *va.* 1. to baste, to tack together; 2. *Fig.* to slip in.

FAUFILER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be basted, to be tacked; 2. *Fig.* to slip in, into *or* through; to introduce one's self, to intrude one's self, to thrust one's self into; 3. to ingratiate one's self (with a person). **Il se faufile partout**, he thrusts himself in everywhere. **Je me faufile bientôt avec les principaux seigneurs**, I soon get in with the principal nobles. *Le Sage.*

FAUFILURE, fôfilur, *sf.* basting.

FAULX, fô, *sf.* V. *Faux.*

FAUNE, fôn', [Lat.: faunus], *sm. Mythol.* faun: a rural deity.

FAUNE, *sf.* fauna: the various kinds of animals belonging to a country.

FAUPERDRIEUX, fôpèrdriœ, [O. Fr.: faux, faucon; perdrieux, adj. de perdrix], *sm. Ornith.* marsh-harrier: a bird of prey.

FAURIEL, foriel, [Claude-Charles], critic and historian (1772-1844.)

FAUSSAIRE, fôsêr, [fausser], *sm.* forger: one guilty of forgery. **Poursuivi comme —**, prosecuted for forgery.

FAUSSEMENT, fôs'mân-t, *adv.* falsely: not trusty, untruly, wrongfully.

FAUSSER, fosé-r, [Lat.: falsâre; O. Fr. falser, and at length fausser], *va.* 1. to break, to violate, to go from one's promise, faith, oath, word, etc.); 2. to strain (the sense of a law); to force, to distort; 3. **— compagnie**, to give the slip; to withdraw from somebody's company; to flinch. **— le sens d'un texte**, to strain the sense of a text.

4. to warp: to pervert, to cause to deviate. **— l'esprit**, to warp one's mind.

5. *Mus.* to put (the voice) out of tune; 6. to bend: to make crooked, to curve; to twist. **— une lame**, to bend a blade. **— une clef**, to bend a key.

7. to force (a lock); 8. to force in, to dent (a cuirass).

FAUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be broken: (as a promise); 2. *Mus.* to get out of tune; 3. to become warped, perverted; 4. to bend, to be bent, to get out of shape.

FAUSSET, fôsè, [Lat.: falsus, false], *sm. Mus.* falsetto, falsette, head voice: that artificial register of a man's voice which lies above his natural compass. **Une voix de —**, a head voice a shrill voice, a shrill treble.

FAUSSET, fôsé, [orig. unknown], *sm.* vent-peg; spigot: a wooden peg to stop a faucet.

FAUSSETÉ, fôs'té, [faux, according to the Lat.: falsitas], *sf.* 1. falsity, falseness: the quality of being false. **La — d'une assertion**, the falsity of an assertion. **La — d'un compte**, the mis-statement of an account.

2. falsehood: untruth; lie, story, fib; an untrue assertion; contrariety to truth or fact. **Un mensonge est une — volontaire**, a lie is a voluntary falsehood.

3. falseness: duplicity, deceit, double-dealing, insincerity, hypocrisy, dissimulation **— de cœur**, false-heartedness. **Un homme qui a de la — dans le cœur**, a false-hearted man. **User de —**, to practise double-dealing.

FAUSSURE, fôsur', [fausser], *sf. Found.* swell of a bell.

FAUTE, fôt', [faillir], *sf.* 1. fault: *a*) deviation from propriety, from duty; offence, sin; *b*) deviation from a rule; *c*) error, mistake, blunder; *d*) imperfection, blemish, defect. *a*) **Une — légère**, a slight fault. **Une — d'impression**, a misprint. **Une — d'orthographe**, a mis-spelling, a mistake in spelling. **Faire une —**, to commit a fault. **Prendre en —**, to find at fault. **Vous ne le prendrez jamais en —**, you will never catch him tripping. **Rejeter la — sur un autre**, to impute the fault to another. **Relever une —**, to point out a mistake. **La — en est à moi**, the fault is mine. **A qui la —** ? whose fault is it? **Si l'entreprise a échoué, c'est toujours la — d'un autre**, if the enterprise has failed it is always somebody else's fault. *b*) **— de style**, fault in style. *c*) **Une — de jugement**, an error in judgment. **La — amène avec elle son châtiment**, the fault carries the punishment along with it. — *Prov.*: **Faute avouée est à demi-pardonnée**, a fault confessed is half forgiven. **Faute cachée est à moitié pardonnée**, secret sins are half forgiven. **Qui fait la faute la boit**, as you sow you shall reap. **Les fautes sont pour les joueurs**, one player's mistake is to another's advantage.

2. want: *a*) dearth; scarcity, scantiness; *b*) lack, default, deficiency. **Avoir — de**, to lack, to want, to be in need of, to be in want of. **Faire —**, to fail; to be missed; to be wanting. **Faire — à**, to fail. **Rien ne lui fera —**, he will be wanting in nothing. **Se faire — de**, to abstain from, to forbear from; to refuse one's self. **Ne pas se faire — de**, not to spare, not to be sparing of. **Il ne se fait pas — d'en prendre**, he helps himself freely. **Il ne se fait pas — de mentir**, he never sticks at a lie.

FAUTE DE, *prepos. phr.* for want of, for lack of; from not. **Il est mort — de secours**, he died for want of help. **— de mieux, je prendrais cela**, for want of anything better I would take that. **Je ne pouvais pas continuer mon voyage — d'argent**, I was unable to continue my journey for want of money. **— de paiement**, for non-payment.

À FAUTE DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. in default of; 2. for want of.

SANS FAUTE, *adv. phr.* 1. faultless, without a fault; 2. without fail. **Venez sans — avant quatre heures**, come without fail before four o'clock. **J'écrirai sans —**, I will write without fail.

FAUTEAU, fôtô, *sm. Milit.* kind of ancient battering-ram.

FAUTEUIL, fôtœy, [Low Lat.: faldistorum, folding seat; O. Fr.: faldes tuel, from O. H. Ger.: faltan, to fold; Ang.-Sax.: fyldstol; Ger.: Faltstuhl; Feldstuhl, route seat], *sm.* 1. elbow-chair, arm-chair. **— à la Voltaire, — Voltaire**, reclining chair. **— roulant**, bath-chair, invalid's chair. **— de salle à manger**, dining-room easy-chair. **— en osier**, dome-chair.

2. academic chair: the seat occupied by a member of the French academy; also, the membership of that learned body; 3. chair: the presidency of a meeting or assembly. **Occuper le —**, to fill the chair. **Tenir le —**, to take the chair, to preside, to be president.

FAUTEUR, TRICE, fôtœr, tris', [Lat.: fautor, fautrix; favêre, to favour], *sm. f.* 1. favourer; 2. abettor, fomenter, upholder, supporter, stirrer, instigator. **— d'hérétiques**, abettor of heretics. **Les fauteurs d'un crime**, the abettors of a crime.

FAUTIF, IVE, fôtif, tiv', [faute], *adj.* faulty: *a*) erring; liable to commit faults; *b*) defective, imperfect, bad; *c*) containing faults; erroneous; incorrect; *d*) containing defects or blemishes. *a*) **L'homme est —**, man is faulty. *b*) **Mémoire fautive**, defective memory. *c*) **Un livre —**, a faulty book, a book full of errors.

FAUTIVEMENT, fôtiv'mân-t, *adv.* faultily: in a faulty manner; defectively, erroneously, wrongly, improperly.

FAUTRE, fôtr', *sm. Pap. mak.* felt: a kind of dense and coarse woollen cloth. V. *Feutre.*

FAUVE, fôv', [Lat.: fulvus], *adj.* fallow fawn-coloured, tawny: of a yellowish brown colour; red pale. **Bête —**, deer, fallow-deer.

FAUVE, *sm.* 1. fallow colour; fawn-colour; 2. *Hunt.* deer. **Chasser le —**, to hurt the deer. **Il y a du — dans cette forêt**, there are deer in that forest. *Acad.* **Les grands fauves**, wild beasts. **Les lions et les tigres sont de grands fauves**, lions and tigers are ferocious wild beasts.

FAUVEAU, [fauve], *sm.* fawn-coloured ox.

FAUVETTE, fôvèt', [fauve], *sf. Ornith.* warbler: a genus of passerine birds of the family sylviadæ. **— des jardins, petite —, — bretonne**, garden warbler; pettychaps, beccafico. **— fitis**, willow warbler. **— sylvicole**, wood warbler, wood wren. **— des joncs**, sedge warbler. **— à tête noire**, blackcap warbler, blackcap. **— roussâtre, — cendrée**, white-throat. **— des Alpes**, alpine warbler, alpine accentor. **— d'hiver**, hedge-warbler, hedge-sparrow, hedge-accentor, dunnock.

FAUX, FAUSSE, fô-z, fos', [Lat.: falsus, false], *adj.* 1. false: *a*) untrue, not true, not conformable to fact; *b*) unfounded, not well founded; unsound; *c*) jarring, discordant; *d*) inexact, erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, faulty, wrong; *e*) not agreeable to rule or propriety; incorrect; ill-construed; *f*) *Mus.* not in tune, out of tune, discordant; untuned; untunable; *g*) wrong, bad; mistaken, erroneous; *h*) counterfeit, forged, not genuine, spurious; suppositious; *i*) not according to the lawful standard; *j*) imitation, artificial, sham, counterfeit, not genuine, not real; *k*) hypocrytical, feigned, assumed for the purpose of deception; *l*) not faithful, not loyal, deceitful, treacherous, perfidious, insincere; *m*) bad, not good; *n*) *Nat. Hist.* having some resemblance with the vegetal or mineral denominated; *o*) it is added, to the names of many things which are similar to others.

a) **Ce qu'il dit est —**, what he says is false. **Il n'y a rein de plus —**, nothing is more false, more contrary to truth. **Un — bruit**, a false report. **Une fausse fenêtre**, a sham window. **Une fausse date**, a false date. **Un — serment**, a false oath, a perjury. **Il est — que**, it is false that. *b*) **Fausse joie**, false joy. **Fausse honte**, bashfulness; ill-placed reserve, timidity. **Une fausse espérance**, a false expectation. *d*) **Calcul —**, false calculation. **Un esprit —**, an erroneous mind; a warped mind. **Être — comme un jeton**, to be as false as a brass shilling.

e) **Un vers —**, a false verse. *f*) **Fausse note**, false note. **Note fausse**, note out of tune. **Fause corde**, untuned string. **Corde fausse**, untunable string. *g*) **Fausse démarche**, wrong step. **Un — pas**, a false step. **Faire**

un — pas, to make a slip. **Fausse position,** false position. **Faire fausse route,** to deviate from the right course. [*Med.* :] **Fausse couche,** miscarriage. **Fausses eaux,** false waters. **Fausse grossesse,** false conception. **— germe,** mole. **Fausse pleurésie,** pleurodynia.

h) **Signature fausse, fausse signature,** false *or* forged signature. **— nom,** suppositious name. **Fausse monnaie,** counterfeit coin, base money. **Faux monnayeur,** coiner of base money, coiner. **Fausse clef,** false key. **— saunage,** contraband salt-trade. *i*) **— poids,** false weight. *j*) **— cheveux,** false hair. **Fausse barbe,** false beard. **Diamands faux,** false diamonds. **Fausse modestie,** counterfeit modesty. **— témoin,** false witness. **Fausse vertu,** feigned virtue. **— semblant,** false pretence, feigned pretence. **Fausse attaque,** *Milit.* false attack. **Fausse alarme,** false alarm. **Fausse braie,** *Fortif.* fausse-braye.

k) **Air —,** deceitful look. **Avoir l'air —,** to have a deceitful look. **Il a le regard —,** he has a deceitful look. **Faire un — bond,** *Fig.* to fail one's engagements. *l*) **Un cœur —,** a false heart. **Un — ami,** a false friend. *m*) **Un homme —,** a false man, a false-hearted man, a double-hearted man, a double-dealer.

n) **— acacia,** pseudacacia, locust-tree. **— baguenaudier,** scorpion senna. **— ébénier,** laburnum. **— argent,** mica. **— diamant,** zircon. *o*) **Fausse équerre,** bevel. **Fausse côte,** short rib. **— bourdon,** counter point note for note. **— plafond,** false roof. **Fausse porte,** sham-door; back-door. **— attique,** *Arch.* false-attic. [*Naut.* :] **Fausse balancine,** preventer-lift. **Faux baux,** orlop-beams. **Fausse brague,** preventer-breeching. **— bras,** preventer brace. **Fausse cargue,** preventer-brail. **Fausse étrave,** stemson. **— étai,** preventer-stay. **Fausse itague,** preventer-tie. **Fausse manœuvre,** a wrong move. **Faire une fausse manœuvre,** to work a ship wrongly; *Fig.* to make a false move. **— pont,** orlop deck. **Fausse quille,** false keel. **— sabord,** false port. **— feu,** *Milit.* miss fire, flash in the pan. **Fausse coupe,** *Join.* splice. **Fausse marge,** *Book-b.* bad cut. **Fausse page,** *print.* sham page. **— titre,** sham title page, bastard title. **Fausse chauffe,** *Pott.* bottom of the furnace. **Fausse paroi,** *Metall.* counter. **Fausse pièce,** welding-piece. **— ourlet,** false seam. **— pli,** crease. **Faux frais,** incidental expenses.

FAUX, *sm.* **1.** false, falsehood : what is false, what is untrue; error. **Discerner le vrai d'avec le —,** to discern truth from falsehood. **Le — de ce principe,** the errors of this principle. **Être dans le —,** to be wrong. **Plaider le — pour savoir le vrai,** to plead on the wrong side in order to get at the right.

2. *Law-t.* forgery: alteration of any deed. **Commettre, faire un —,** to commit forgery. **Crime de —,** forgery. **Poursuivre pour —,** to prosecute for forgery. **S'inscrire en —, contre une assertion,** to undertake to prove that an assertion is false.

3. imitation.

FAUX, *adv.* **1.** false, falsely, wrongfully, erroneously. **Raisonner —,** to argue falsely.

2. *Mus.* out of tune. **Chanter —,** to sing out of tune.

À FAUX, *adv. phr.* **1.** falsely, wrongfully, erroneously, faultily. **Accuser à —,** to accuse wrongfully. **Aller à — en quelque endroit,** to go to a place for nothing.

2. unevenly; **3.** *Build.* out of the perpendicular. **Porter à —,** to sway, to be out of the perpendicular. **Ce mur porte à —,** that wall is not straight. [*Fig.* :] **Ce raisonnement porte à —,** this reasoning is destitute of foundation, is groundless.

FAUX, fô-z, [Lat. : falx, falcis], *sf.* **1.** scythe : an instrument with a large curved blade fitted at right angles to a long pole used in mowing. [*Fig.* :] **La — du temps** the scythe of time.

2. *Anat.* falx : name given to various membranes from their shape. **— du cerveau,** falx cerebri.

FAUX-DU-CORPS, fô du kor, *sm.* the bend of the body, the thin part of the body between the chest and the hips.

FAUX-FUYANT, fôfuiyân' [for, for-fuyant, from a form forfuir, a forest term], *sm.* **1.** by-path; **2.** *Fig.* shift, subterfuge, evasion.

FAVARD, favar, [Charles-Simeon], dramatic poet (1710-1792).

FAVELOTTE, fav'lot', [Lat. : faba, bean], *sf.* horse-bean.

FAVÉOLÉ, E, favéolé, [faveole, small cell; Lat. : favus, honey-comb], *adj. Bot.* faveolate, favose, honey-combed, alveolate, cellular : formed like a honey-comb.

FAVEUR, favœr, [Lat. : favor], *sf.* **1.** favour : *a*) benevolence, good-will, kindness, grace; kind regard; *b*) credit; *c*) countenance, protection, support, patronage; *d*) boon, gift, benefit; benevolence shown by word or deed; kindness done or granted; act of grace or good-will; *e*) lenity, mildness; *f*) a knot of ribbons, a token of love. *a*) **Il doit tout à la —,** he owes everything to favour. **Avoir la — du peuple,** to be in favour with the people. **Il n'est plus en —,** he is no longer in favour. **Place de —,** place obtained through favour. **C'est une affaire de —,** it is thing that goes by favour. **Gens de —,** favourites. *b*) **Être en —,** to be in credit. *c*) **Être en — d'une mesure,** to be in favour of a measure. **Rechercher la — de quelqu'un,** to curry favour with a person. **Trouver — auprès de quelqu'un,** to find favour *or* grace with a person. *d*) **Faites-moi la — de lui parler,** do me the favour to speak to him. **Nous ferez-vous la — de dîner avec nous ?** will you do us the favour of dining with us ? **Demander une — à quelqu'un,** to beg a favour of a person. **Combler quelqu'un de faveurs,** to load a person with favours. *e*) **Je ne demande point —, mais justice,** it is justice I want, and not favour. **Traiter avec —,** to treat favourably. **Arrêt de —,** mild sentence. **Billet de —,** free ticket. **Jours de —,** *Com.* days of grace.

2. vogue, fashion. **Prendre —,** to get into vogue; to take.

3. silk ferret.

À LA FAVEUR DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** under favour of, under cover of; by the favour of. **S'approcher à la — de la nuit,** to approach under favour of the night. **Il s'est sauvé à la — de la nuit,** he escaped under cover of the night. **A la — d'une brise,** by the favour of a gale.

2. by means of, by the help of.

EN FAVEUR DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** in behalf of, in favour of. **Il a fait un testament en — de son neveu,** he made a will in favour of his nephew. **Prévenir en — de quelqu'un,** to prepossess in a person's favour.

2. in consideration of, in favour of; **3.** for the sake of, on account of.

SOUS LA FAVEUR DE, *prepos. phr.* under favour of, under cover of.

FAVEUX, EUSE, favœ-z, vœz', [Lat. : favus, honey-comb], *adj.* favose, honey-combed : like the section of a honey-combe.

FAVIFORME, favifôrm', [Lat. : favus, honey-comb; forme], *adj.* faveolate, alveolate, favose.

FAVONETTE, favonèt', *sf. Bot.* ever-lasting pea. *Lathyrus tuberosus,* a leguminous plant.

FAVORABLE, favorabl', [Lat. : favorabilis], *adj.* favourable : *a*) kind, gracious, friendly, willing; *b*) propitious; *Naut.* fair. *c*) conducive to, tending to promote; *d*) convenient, advantageous, fit, suitable. *a*) **Toutes les personnes qui le connaissent lui sont favorables,** all those who are acquainted with him, are favourable to him. **Se rendre quelqu'un —,** to propitiate a person. *b*) **Le vent est — à nos desseins,** the wind is propitious to our designs. **Avoir un vent —,** to have a fair wind. *c*) **Un climat — à la santé,** a climate favourable to health. *d*) **Une occasion —,** a favourable occasion or opportunity.

FAVORABLEMENT, favourabl'mân-t, *adv.* favourably : kindly, with friendly dispositions, friendly, well. **Traiter quelqu'un —,** to treat a person favourably. **Interpréter —,** to give a friendly interpretation.

FAVORI, ITE, favori, rit', [O. Fr. : favorir, to favour], *adj.* favourite : regarded with peculiar kindness, affection, esteem, or preference. **Un auteur —,** a favourite author. **Une lecture favorite,** favourite reading. **Une couleur favorite,** a favourite colour.

FAVORI, ITE, *sm. f.* favourite : a person beloved or regarded with peculiar favour : one greatly beloved. **Les favoris du roi,** the king's favourites. **Les favoris de la fortune,** the favourites of fortune.

FAVORI, favori, *sm.* whisker : hair growing on the cheeks. **A favoris noirs,** black-whiskered.

FAVORISER, favorizé-r, [Lat. : favor; favēre, to favour], *va.* to favour : *a*) to regard with kindness; to treat favourably; to befriend, to countenance, to encourage; *b*) to aid, to assist; to be propitious to; *c*) to facilitate; *d*) to grant; to gift, to endow, to endue. *a*) **Le prince favorise nos projets,** the prince favours our designs. **La fortune le favorisa,** fortune favoured him. *b*) **Le temps nous favorise,** the weather favours us. **— le commerce et l'industrie,** to encourage trade and industry. *c*) **— le progrès des sciences,** to favour the progress of sciences. *d*) **La nature l'a favorisé de ses dons,** nature has endowed him with her gifts.

FAVORITISME, favoritism', [favori], *sm.* favouritism : exercise of power by favourites.

FAVOSITE, favozit', [Lat. : favus, honey-comb], *sf.* favosite : fossil coral.

FAYARD, fayar, [Lat. : fagus], *sm. Bot.* beech, beech-tree.

FAYENCE, fayâns', *sf.* V. *Faïence.*

FAYOL, fayôl, [Lat. : faseolus, bean], *sm. Naut.* French bean, kidney bean.

FÉAGE, féazh', [fief], *sm. Feud. Law.* deed of feoffment.

FÉAL, E, féal, al', [foi, faith] *adj.* **1.** † feal, trusty, faithful; **2.** *Fam.* intimate. **C'est Grisbourdon notre — ami,** it is Grisbourdon, our trusty friend. *Volt.* **A nos amés et féaux...,** to our trusty and beloved... **Le roi et ses féaux serviteurs,** the king and his trusty servants.

† **FÉAUTÉ,** féôté, [feal], *sf.* feallv, fidelity.

FÉBRICITANT, E, fébrisitân, tânt', [Lat. : febricitans; febris, fever], *adj. Med.* fevered, feverous, fever-sick, feverish, ague-struck.

FÉBRICITANT, E, *sm. f.* person affected with a fever.

FÉBRICULE, fébrikul', [Lat. : febris, fever], *sf. Med.* febricula : slight fever.

FÉBRIFUGE, fébrifuzh', [Lat. : febris, fever; fugāre, to put to flight], *adj. Med.*

febrifuge, antifebrile : allaying or driving away fever.

FÉBRIFUGE, *sm. Med.* febrifuge : a medicine that mitigates or removes fever.

FÉBRILE, fébril', [Lat. : febrilis] *adj. Med.* febrile, feverish : pertaining to fever; indicating fever; *Fig.* ardent. **Impatience —**, feverish impatience. **Le travail est poussé avec une hâte —**, they are pushing on the work with feverish haste.

FÉCAL, E, fékal, al', [feces], *adj.* fecal. **Matières fécales**, feces, excrements.

FÈCES, fèsès, [Lat. : fæx, dregs ; *pl.* fæces], *smpl.* feces : *a*) *Chem. Pharm.* sediment, dregs, lees ; *b*) *Med.* excrement.

FÉCIAL, fésial, [Lat. : fecialis or fetialis], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* fecial : a name given to priests of Jupiter or heralds who declared war.

FÉCIAL, E, *adj.* fecial : pertaining to the fecials.

FÉCOND, E, fékôn-d, kônt', [Lat. : fecundus, fruitful], *adj.* 1. fecund, prolific, fruitful in children ; 2. fertile : *a*) fruitful, rich, producing fruit in abundance ; *b*) rich, productive, teeming; fruitful ; big, pregnant ; *c*) inventive, able to produce abundantly. *a*) **Des terres fécondes**, fertile lands. **Une mine féconde**, a rich mine. *b*) **Une maison si féconde en guerriers**, a family so rich in warriors. *Corn. Cid.* I. 1. **La nuit a été féconde en événements**, the night has been full of events. *c*) **Avoir l'esprit —**, to have a fruitful imagination. **Un auteur — en épigrammes**, an author fertile in epigrams.

3. copious, abundant ; 4. genial : contributing to the production of life, or to its continuance ; fecundating, fertilising. **Des pluies fécondes**, genial rains. **Les vents répandent et distribuent les pluies fécondes et les rosées bienfaisantes**, the winds extend and distribute the genial rains and the beneficent dews. *Bossuet.* **Une chaleur féconde**, a genial warmth.

FÉCONDANCE, fékôndâns', *sf.* genial power.

FÉCONDANT, E, fékôndân-t, dânt', *adj.* fecundating, fertilizing, genial : rendering fruitful or fertile. **Une puissance fécondante**, a genial power. **Une chaleur fécondante**, a genial warmth.

FÉCONDATEUR, TRICE, fékôndatœr, tris', *adj.* fecundating : having the power of fecundating.

FÉCONDATION, fékôndasyôn ; in *poet.* siôn, *sf.* fecundation : impregnation, the act of fecundating.

FÉCONDER, fékôndé-r, [Lat. fecundāre], *va.* 1. to fecundate : to make fecund or fruitful ; to impregnate ; 2. to fertilize ; to render fruitful. **Le Nil féconde l'Égypte**, the Nile fertilizes Egypt.

FÉCONDER (SE), *v. refl.* to get fruitful, to become fertile.

FÉCONDITÉ, fékôndité, [from féconder ; Lat. : feconditas ; fecundus, fruitful], *sf.* fecundity : *a*) fruitfulness, the quality of producing fruit ; *b*) the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers ; prolificness ; *c*) *Fig.* fertility : the power of bringing forth in abundance ; copiousness ; richness of invention. **Les femmes de ce pays sont d'une — remarquable**, the women of this country are remarkably prolific. *Acad.*

FÉCULE, fékul', [Lat. : fœcula], *sf.* fecula : starch, farina.

FÉCULENCE, fékulans', [Lat. : fæculentia], *sf.* feculence, feculance : muddiness, the quality of abounding with sediment or dregs.

FÉCULENT, E, fékulân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. feculent : dreggy, muddy, abounding with sediment ; 2. consisting of fecula.

FÉCULER, fékulé-r, *va.* [fécule], to convert into fecula.

FÉCULERIE, fékul'ri, *sf.* starch-manufacture.

FÉCULEUX, EUSE, fékulœ, lœz', *adj.* starchy, containing fecula.

FÉDÉRAL, E, fédéral, al', [Lat. : fœdus, federis, a treaty ; fidère, to trust], *adj.* federal : relating to, or joined in, a confederacy of States ; confederate.

FÉDÉRAL, *sm.* federalist, federal : an advocate of federal government.

FÉDÉRALISER, fédéralizé-r, [fédéral], *va.* to federalize : to unite in compact, to confederate.

FÉDÉRALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to federalize, to confederate.

FÉDÉRALISME, fédéralism', *sm.* federalism : a system of federative government.

FÉDÉRALISTE, fédéralist', *sm.* federalist : a partizan of federal government.

FÉDÉRATIF, IVE, fédératif, iv', *adj.* federative, federal : joining in a league, relating to a confederacy. **Gouvernement —**, federative government.

FÉDÉRATION, fédérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* federation : *a*) confederation, confederacy, federal union ; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* political league ; particularly, meeting of the representatives of the army in the Champ-de-Mars, in 1790.

FÉDÉRÉ, E, fédéré, *adj.* federate ; joined in a confederacy ; confederate, leagued, federative.

FÉDÉRÉ, *sm. Fr. Hist.* federate : *a*) a member of a political association, during the Revulotion ; *b*) an assistant at the feast of the Federation.

FÉDÉRER, fédéré-r, [Lat. : fœderāre, to unite], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*.] to federalize, to confederate : to unite in a confederacy.

FÉE, fé, [Lat. : fatua or fatum, destiny], *sf.* fairy, fay, elf (*pl.* elves) : an imaginary being, supposed to possess a great influence on human destiny. **Conte de —**, fairy-tale. **Le pays des fées**, fairy-land. **Vieille —, — Carabosse**, an old hag. **Comme une —**, like a fairy, fairy-like. **Un ouvrage de —**, piece of fairy work.

FÉER, féé-r, [fée], *va.* to enchant, to charm, to lay under a spell.

FÉERIE, feri, [fée], *sf.* 1. enchantment ; fairy-art, fairy-power ; 2. fairy-land ; 3. *Theat.* fairy-scen...

FÉERIQUE, férik', [féerie], *adj.* fairy : *a*) belonging to fairies ; *b*) admirable, wonderful, marvellous. **Un spectacle —**, a fairy show, a magnificent sight.

FEINDRE, fândr', [Lat. : fingĕre, fictum, to form], *va.* [Conj. like *craindre* : *Je feins, tu feins, il feint, nous feignons, vous feignez, ils feignent ; je feignais ; je feignis ; je feindrai ; je feindrais ; que je feigne ; que je feignisse ; feignant ; feint.*] 1. to feign : *a*) to make a show of, to pretend, to sham, to stimulate, to counterfeit, to dissemble, to make as if, to assume a false appearance ; *b*) to suppose ; to imagine, to invent, to devise, to forge, *c*) to relate falsely. *a*) — **de la joie**, to feign joy, to counterfeit, to pretend to be merry. — **une maladie**, to feign or to sham an illness. **Je feignis de me laisser fléchir**, I pretended to relent. **Il feignit de m'aimer, je l'aimais en effet**, he pretended to love me, in fact I loved him. **L'art de —**, the art of dissembling. **Savoir —**, to know how to dissemble. *b*) — **des caractères**, to forge, to invent characters. **Elle se feint de nouveaux prétextes de jalousie**, she devises new excuses for jealousy.

2. to hesitate, to scruple. **Je ne feindrai point de vous dire**, I wll not scruple to tell you.

3. to limp ; to go lame. — **en marchant**, to limp in walking.

FEINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to feign, to pretend to be. **Tu te feins criminel pour te justifier**, you pretend to be a criminal to justify yourself. *Racine. Phèd.* IV. 2.

2. to be feigned ; to be counterfeited. **La véritable vertu ne peut se —**, true virtue cannot be counterfeited.

FEINT, E, fan-t, fan-t', *pa. p.* of *Feindre*, 1. feigned : *a*) pretended, sham, counterfeit, false ; *b*) fabulous, invented, forged. **Une amitié feinte**, a pretended friendship. **Une histoire feinte**, a fabulous story.

2. *Arch.* imitation, sham ; blind. **Porte feinte**, blind door.

FEINTE, fant', [feindre]. *sf.* 1. dissimulation ; 2. feint : *a*) false appearance, pretence, sham ; *b*) *Milit.* a mock attack, made to conceal the true one ; *c*) *Fenc.* an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck. **User de —**, to dissemble, to sham. **Avoir une —**, to feign. **Sans —**, unfeignedly ; frankly.

3. *Print.* friar : a part of a page which has not taken the ink ; 4. *Mus.* accidental ; alteration of a note or an interval by a sharp or a flat ; 5. *Veter.* slight limp, halting.

6. *Ichth*, twaite-shad, twaite, Mayfish ; *Clupea finta*, a species of shad.

FEINTIER, fantyé, *sm. Fish.* shad-net.

† **FEINTISE**, fantiz', [feint], *sf.* feint, pretence, sham.

FÉLATIER, félatyé, [fèle], *sm. Glass-bl.* glass-blower's man.

FELD-MARÉCHAL, feld-maréshal, *sm. Milit.* field-marshal.

FELDSPATH, fèldspat, [Ger.] *sm. Miner.* felspar, feldspar, feldspath : a mineral which consists of silica, alumina and potash. — **ordinaire**, common felspar, orthoclase. — **adulaire**, adularia. — **avanturiné**, felspar, sunstone. — **nacré**, moonstone. — **opalin**, labradorite. — **argiliforme**, kaolin, porcellain clay.

FELDSPATHIQUE, fèldspatik', *adj. Miner.* felspathic, feldspathic, feldspathose : consisting of felspar, pertaining to felspar.

FÊLE, FELLE *or* **FESLE**, fêl', [Lat. : fistula, tube], *sf. Glass-bl.* blowing-iron.

FÊLÉ, E, fêlé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. cracked. **Un verre —**, a cracked glass.

2. (of persons) crack-brained, mad-brained, crazy. **Avoir la tête fêlée**, to be crack-brained. **On dit qu'il a le timbre un peu —**, they say he is a little bit cracked. **Et je lui crois, pour moi, le timbre un peu fêlé**, for my part I believe he is rather cracked. *Mol. F. sav.* II. 7. — *Prov.* : **Les pots fêlés sont ceux qui durent le plus**, a creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

3. *Fig.* delicate.

FÊLER, fêlé-r, [Lat. : fissulāre, to split to crack], *va.* to crack : to fissure, to break without entire separation of parts. — **une bouteille**, to crack a bottle.

FÊLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to crack, to be cracked : to be fractured without separation of the parts ; 2. *Fig.* to be cracked, to be disordered.

FÉLICITATION, félicitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* congratulation, felicitation : the act of congratulating. **Adresser, faire des félicitations à quelqu'un**, to congratulate a person, to offer one's congratulations to a person. **Lettres de —**, letters of congratulation.

FÉLICITÉ, félisité, [Lat. : felicitas], *sf.* 1. felicity : *a*) happiness, blissfulness, bliss, blessedness, felicitousness ; beatitude : blessing, prosperity ; *b*) good-luck, success.

La — de l'âme, the happiness of the soul. **Véritable —,** true felicity.

2. *pl.* bliss, blessings : things that contribute to felicity.

FÉLICITER, félisité-r, [Lat. : felicitas; felix, icis, happy], *va.* to congratulate, to felicitate : to compliment, to express joy for the happiness or success of another. **— quelqu'un d'une victoire,** to congratulate a person upon a victory. **Je l'ai félicité sur son mariage,** I congratulated him upon his marriage.

FÉLICITER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to congratulate one's self ; 2. to congratulate each other, to compliment each other ; to wish each other joy ; to rejoice.

FÉLIDE, fèlid', *adj.* V. *Félin.*

FÉLIN, E, fèlan, lin', [Lat. : felinus ; felis, a cat], *adj. Zool.* feline : pertaining to cats, or to their species ; like a cat. **La race féline,** the feline race. [*Fig.* :] **Des manières félines,** feline manners.

FÉLIN, *sm.* felin : an old weight for gold and silver, nearly six English grains.

FÉLIR, félir, [Lat. : felis, a cat], *vn.* to spit and hiss (as the cat).

FELLAH, fèlla, [Ar., peasant], *sm.* fellah : an Egyptian peasant.

FÉLON, ONNE, félôn, lon', [Low Lat. : fello, a traitor], *adj.* felon, felonious : *a*) traitorous, disloyal ; rebellious ; *b*) malignant, cruel ; treacherous, false. *a*) **Un vassal —,** a traitorous vassal. *b*) **Un cœur —,** a felon heart.

FÉLON, ONNE, *sm. f.* traitor *m* ; traitress *f* ; (*Feud. Law.*) traitor towards one's lord.

FÉLONIE, féloni, [félon], *sf.* felony, treason.

FELOUQUE, fœlouk', [Ar. : fulk, faluka, ship], *sf. Naut.* felucca : a small vessel, propelled by oars and sails.

FÊLURE, fêlur', [fêler], *sf.* crack, chink, fissure.

FEMELLE, fœmèl', [Lat. : femella, dim. of femina, woman], *sf.* female : *a*) an animal of the sex which brings forth young ; *b*) *Law-t.* a woman, with relation to genealogy ; *c*) *Fam.* woman, creature, girl, she ; (disparagingly) a piece of woman-kind. *a*) **Le mâle et la —,** the male and female. **Dans toutes espèces, à commencer par l'homme, la nature produit plus de mâles que de femelles,** in every species, to begin with man, nature produces more males than females. *Buffon. Le Loup.* **La — du serin est un peu plus grosse que le mâle,** the hen canary is somewhat larger than the cock. *Buffon. Prov.* : **Les écrits, les effets sont mâles, les paroles sont des femelles,** words are but sand, 'tis money buys land.

FEMELLE, *adj.* female : *a*) not male ; she ; (of birds) hen ; (of rabbits, etc.) doe ; *b*) *Fam.* (of a woman) she ; *c*) (of a duchy) held by, or passing to, females ; *d*) *Bot.* which produces fruit, which bears the pistil ; *e*) *Technol.* which receives another part. *a*) **Un renard —,** a she-fox. **Un serin —,** a hen-canary. **Un lapin —,** a doe-rabbit. *b*) **Un démon —,** a she-devil. **Le peuple —,** womankind, women. *d*) **Fleur —,** female flower. *e*) **Branche —,** female leg.

FEMELOTS, fœm'lô, [femelle], *sm. pl.* **FEMELLES,** fœmèl', *sf. pl. Naut.* googings, gudgeons : clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, and having a hole to receive the pintle of the rudder.

FÉMINIFLORE, féminiflor', [Lat. : femina, female ; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* female ; bearing female flowers.

FÉMINIFORME, féminifôrm, [Lat. : femina, female ; forme], *adj.* 1. womanlike ; 2. *Gram.* of a feminine termination.

FÉMININ, E, féminân, nin', [Lat. : femininus ; femina], *adj.* 1. feminine : *a*) female, belonging to the female sex ; *b*) pertaining to woman ; female, feminal, delicate, soft, tender, weak ; womanly ; *c*) having the nature or the qualities of a woman ; resembling a woman ; womanish, effeminate ; *d*) *Gram.* denoting the female sex. *a*) **Sexe —,** female sex, the fair sex. **Le peuple —,** women, womankind. *b*) **Une voix féminine,** a feminine voice. **La démarche féminine,** the feminine bearing. *c*) **Cet homme a un visage —,** this man has a womanish face. *d*) **Genre —,** feminine gender. **Terminaison féminine,** feminine termination : that formed by an *e* mute. **Nom —,** feminine noun, noun of the feminine gender.

2. *Pros.* female : ending in *e* mute. **Vers —,** female verse. **Rime féminine,** female rhyme.

FEMININ, *sm. Gram.* feminine gender, feminine. **Au —,** in the feminine. **Ce nom est du —,** this noun is feminine.

FÉMININITÉ, fémininité, **FÉMINITÉ,** féminité, *sf.* feminality, feminity, feminacy, femininism : female nature ; quality of being female.

FÉMINISER, féminizé-r, *va.* 1. *Gram.* to make, to render feminine ; 2. to make womanish, to effeminate.

FÉMINISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to turn womanly ; 2. to effeminate : to become womanish or feminine.

FÉMINISME, féminism, *sm.* feminism : *a*) feminine character ; *b*) *Neol.* movement in favour of woman's rights.

FÉMINISTE, féminist, *sm. f. Neol* partisan of woman's rights

FEMME, fam', Lat. : femina], *sf.* 1. woman (*pl.* women) : *a*) the female of the human race ; *b*) particularly an adult female, whether married or not ; *c*) a female attendant or servant ; maid ; *d*) in an ill sense) a very woman, an effeminate man. *a*) **Une — prudente,** a prudent woman. **La — est faible,** woman is weak. **Elle est —, elle est bien —,** she is a woman. **Bonne —,** good woman ; old woman ; good wife ; dame ; *Fam.* goody, good woman. **La bonne — n'en peut plus,** the old woman is quite knocked up. **C'est une très bonne —,** she is an excellent woman. **Contes de bonne —,** idle tales. **De —,** woman's, womanly, female. **Comme une —,** womanlike, womanly. *b*) **Une — mariée,** a married woman. **— en puissance de mari,** *Law-t.* feme-covert. **Une maîtresse —,** a woman of management, a superior woman. **La femme nouvelle,** the new woman. **Les femmes et les filles,** women and maidens. **— publique,** woman of the town, hireling. **— de mauvaise vie, — perdue,** disorderly woman, lost creature, harlot, strumpet. **Sage- —,** V. *Sage. c*) **Elle était suivie de ses femmes,** she was attended by her women. **— de chambre,** lady's-maid, waiting-maid. **— de charge,** house-keeper. **— de ménage, — de journée,** char-woman.

2. wife : a man's lawful consort, a married woman. **Mari et —,** husband and wife. **Avoir — et enfants,** to have a wife and children. **Sans —,** wifeless, without a wife. **Prendre —,** to take a wife. **Chercher —,** to seek for a wife. **Une jeune —,** a young wife. **Il est mené par sa —,** he is a hen-pecked husband. *Prov.* : **Femme rit quand elle peut et pleure quand elle veut,** women laugh when they can, and weep when they will. **Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut,** a woman will have her own way. **Femme n'a jamais fait,** a woman's work is never done. **La femme ne cache que ce qu'elle ne sait pas,** a woman conceals but what she does not know. **Une femme sage paie de conduite,** a virtuous woman's behaviour speaks for itself. **Les femmes et les dentelles paraissent mieux à la chandelle,** women and linen look best by candle-light. **C'est la femme qui fait la maison,** a man's best fortune or his worst is his wife. **Souvent femme varie, bien fol est qui s'y fie,** a woman's mind and a winter-wind change oft. **Qui prend femme pour sa dot, à la liberté tourne le dos,** marry above your match and you get your master. **Qui épouse la femme, épouse les dettes,** one must take the good and the bad together. **Jeune femme, pain tendre et bois vert mettent la maison au désert,** a young wife, new bread and green wood generally turn a family upside down. **Il faut avoir une femme, soit bonne, soit mauvaise,** wives must be had, whether good or bad.

3. [*Adject.* :] female :..., ess. **Une — peintre,** a female painter. **Une — auteur,** an authoress. **Une — poète,** a poetess.

FEMMELETTE, fam'lèt', [femme], *sf.* 1. silly woman ; 2. *Fig.* a very woman, effeminate man.

FÉMORAL, E, fémoral, al', [Lat. : femoralis], *adj. Anat.* femoral : belonging, or relating to the thigh. **Artère fémorale,** femoral artery. **Hernie fémorale,** femoral hernia.

FÉMUR, fémur', [Lat. : femur, oris, thigh], *sm. Anat.* femur, thigh-bone : the strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh.

FENAISON, fœnèzôn, [Lat. : fenum, hay], *sf. Agr.* 1. hay-making ; 2. hay-time, hay-harvest.

FENASSE, fœnas', *sf.* sainfoin.

FENDANT, fândân, [fendre], *sm.* 1. † *Fenc.* gash, slash, chopping-cut ; 2. bully, Hector. **Faire le —,** to play the bully, to bully.

FENDERIE, fând'ri, *sf.* 1. *Metall.* slitting of iron into bars, cutting of iron bars ; 2. slitting-mill ; 3. slitting rollers ; slitters, cutters.

FENDEUR, EUSE, fândœr, dœz', *sm. f.* 1. splitter, slitter, cleaver : one who splits. **— de bois,** wood-splitter. [*Fig.* :] **— de naseaux,** bully, braggadocio.

2. (in the feminine) *Horol.* wheel-cutter.

FENDILLEMENT, fândiymân-t, [fendiller], *sm.* splitting, cracking.

FENDILLER (SE), sœ-fândiyé-r, *v. refl.* to split, to crack, to chink, to chap.

FENDOIR, fândwar, [fendre], *sm.* cleaver, cleaving-tool.

FENDRE, fândr', [Lat. : findĕre], *va.* 1. to split : to divide or separate longitudinally ; to slit ; to cleave, to rive, to rend ; to splinter, to sliver ; to cut, to cut open, to rip, to rip up ; to break. **— du bois,** to split wood. **— en deux,** to split asunder, to rend asunder. **— la tête d'un coup de sabre,** to split the head with a sabre. [*Fig.* :] **— la tête,** to stun the ears, to stun one. **— l'âme, le cœur,** to rend the heart. **Ce bruit me fend la tête,** this noise stuns me. **Ce discours me fend l'âme,** this speech is heart-rending. **— un cheveu en quatre,** to split a hair.

2. to cut, to break, to force open ; to cleave, to plough (the waves) ; to squeeze through, to elbow one's way through (a crowd). **— les airs,** to cut the air. **— les eaux,** to cleave the waves. **Le vaisseau fendait les ondes,** the ship was ploughing the sea. **Les rameurs fendaient les ondes écumantes,** the rowers cut through the foaming billows. *Fén. Tél.* 3. **— le vent,** to scamper away, to run away. **— la foule,** to squeeze through the crowd.

6. to crack, to chink : to break into chinks or fissures ; to chap : to break into small clefts or gapings. **La gelée fend le roc**, frost will split the rock. **Il gèle à pierre —**, it is an exceeding hard frost.

FENDRE, *vn.* **1.** to be ready to split. **La tête me fend**, my head is ready to split.

2. to break, to burst ; to be ready to break ; to ache. **Le cœur me fend de voir souffrir tant de pauvres gens**, it breaks my heart to see so many poor wretches suffer. **Le cœur me fend de douleur**, my heart is ready to break with grief.

FENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to split, to cleave ; to rive, to splinter, to be split, to be rent asunder ; to part. **Le bois blanc se fend facilement**, deal wood is easily split.

2. to crack, to chink, to open, to gape ; to break, to burst. **La terre se fendit en plusieurs endroits**, the earth cracked in several places.

3. to chap : to become sore by small openings or clefts. **Le froid était si vif que nos lèvres se fendirent**, the cold was so excessive that our lips chapped.

4. *Fig.* to burst, to break, to be rent. **Mon cœur se fend de pitié**, my heart is rent with pity.

5. *Fenc.* to longe : to allonge, to make a pass with a rapier.

FENDU, E, fându, *adj.* **1.** split, slit, cleft, riven, rent, cut, tipped, broken ; **2.** cracked ; chinked ; chapped ; (of the mouth) wide ; **3.** (of a tall man) long-legged.

FÊNE, fên', *sf.* V. *Faine.*

FÉNELON, fênlô*n* [François de Salignac de la Motte, Archbishop of Cambrai] voluminous prose-writer (1651-1715).

FÉNEROTET, fén'roté, *sm.* *Ornith.* willow warbler.

FENESTRAL, E, fœnèstral, al', *adj.* fenestral : pertaining to a window.

FENESTRÉ, E, fœnestré, *adj.* *Bot.* fenestrate : having holes or gaps.

† **FENESTRELLE**, fœnestrèl', *sf.* fenestral : small window.

FENÊTRAGE, fœnétrazh, [fenêtre], *sm.* *Arch.* **1.** windows ; lights ; **2.** fenestration : *a*) the system and mode of design marked by windows ; *b*) the character of a building with regard to the distribution of windows.

FENÊTRE, fœnêtr', [Lat. : fenestra, window], *sf.* **1.** window : *a*) an opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air ; *b*) the frame of glass that fills up the aperture ; casement, window-sash. **— cintrée**, bay-window, bow-window. **— en ogive**, lancet window. **— à coulisse, à guillotine**, sash-window. **— en éventail**, fan-light. **Fausse —**, sham window. **Châssis de —**, window frame, window-sash. **Rideaux de —**, window-curtains. **Impôt des portes et fenêtres**, door and window tax. **Ouvrir les fenêtres**, to open the windows. **Fermer les fenêtres**, to shut the windows. **Condamner une —**, to stop up a window. **Regarder par la —**, to look out of the window. **Sortir, passer par la —**, to get out at the window. **Jeter quelqu'un par la —, le faire sauter par la —**, to throw a person out of the window. [*Fam.* :] **Jeter tout par les fenêtres**, to be a spend-thrift, to be extravagant, to squander away one's property. **Il faut passer par là ou par la —**, there is no alternative ; one must go out that way or jump out of the window. **Si on le chasse par la porte, il rentrera par la —**, if you drive him out by the door, he will come in at the window.

2. *Anat.* fenestra : aperture : a name applied to two foramina in the cavity of the tympanum of the ear.

FENÊTRÉ, E fœnêtré, *adj.* **1.** fenestrated : furnished with windows; **2.** fenestrate : *a) Bot.* having holes or gaps; *b) Entom.* noting transparent spots on the wings of some insects. *a)* **Feuille fenêtrée**. fenestrate leaf.

3. *Surg.* perforated.

FENÊTRER, fœnêtré-r, *va.* to furnish with windows.

FENIL, fœniy, [Lat. : fenum, hay], *sm.* *Agr.* hay-loft : a loft to put hay in.

FENNEC, fénèk, [Arab. : fanek], *sm.Zol.* fennec : *Canis zerda*, a small animal, found in Africa.

FENOUIL, fœnouy, [Lat. : feniculum, from fenum, hay], *sm.* *Bot.* **1.** fennel : *Fœniculum vulgare*, a genus of umbelliferous plants. **— d'Italie**, sweet fennel, Italian fennel, Cretan fennel, **Graine de —**, fennel-seed.

2. Fenouil bâtard, dill, common dill : *Anethum graveolens*. **— marin, — de mer**, samphire : *Crithmum maritinum*. **— d'eau, — sauvage**, fine-leaved water-dropwort, water fennel : *Phellandrium aquaticum*. **— de porc**, sulphur-wort : *Peucedanum officinale.*

FENOUILLET, fœnouyé, [fenoul], *sm.* fennel-apple.

FENOUILLETTE, fœnouyèt', *sf.* **1.** fennel-water, fennel-brandy ; **2.** fennel apple.

FENTE, fênt', [fendre], *sf.* **1.** split, crack, chink, cleft, chasm, rent, longitudinal fissure, gap, cranny, crevice, chap ; **2.** slit ; long cut, narrow opening ; **3.** rip : a rent made by ripping. **La — d'une porte**, a chink in a door. **La — d'un mur**, the crack of a wall. **Faire une —**, to make a slit, to slit. **Le biquet soupçonneux par la — regarde**, the suspecting kid looked through the crack. *La Font. Fab.* IV, 15.

FENTOIR, fântwar, [fendre], *sm.* butcher's knife.

FENTON, fântôn, *sm.* *Technol.* **1.** iron-cramp, iron-tie ; **2.** peg-wood ; **3.** nail-rod ; **4.** slit iron.

FENUGREC, fœnugrèk, [Lat. : fenum hay ; græcum, Greek], *sm.* *Bot.* fenugreek : *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, a genus of plants of the order papillionaceæ.

FÉODAL, E féodal, al', [fief ; Low Lat. : feodalis], *adj.* feudal, feodal : *a*) pertaining to feuds or fiefs ; *b*) relating to feudalism. *a*) **Seigneur —**, feudal lord. **Droits féodaux**, feudal rights. *b*) **Gouvernement —**, feodal government. **Système —**, feudal system, feudalism. **Les temps féodaux**, feudal times.

FÉODALEMENT, féodal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* feudally : in a feudal manner.

FÉODALISER, féodalisé-r, *va.* to feudalize : to conform to feudalism.

FÉODALISME, féodalism', *sm.* feudalism : feudal system.

FÉODALITÉ, féodalité, [féodal], *sf.* **1.** feudality : the quality of being feudal ; feudal form ; feudal tenure ; **2.** feudalism, feudal system.

FER, fêr, [Lat. : ferrum], *sm.* **1.** iron. **— pur**, pure iron. **Protoxyde de —**, protoxide of iron. **Peroxyde de —, sesquioxyde de —**, peroxide, sesquioxide, *or* red oxide of iron, ferric oxide. **Oxyde magnétique de —**, black *or* magnetic oxide of iron. **Protosulfure de —**, protosulphide of iron. **Bisulphure de —**. bisulphide of iron, *Miner.* iron pyrites, *Com.* mundic. **Sel de —**, iron-salt. **Sulfate de —**, sulphate of iron, *Com.* copperas, green vitriol. **Phosphate de —**, phosphate of iron, blue iron, blue iron-ore. **— chromaté**, chromate of iron. **Carbure de —**, kish, keesh. **Mine de —**, iron-mine, **Minéral de —**, iron-ore. **Pyrites de —**, iron-pyrites. **— oxydulé** or **magnétique**, magnetic *or* black iron-ore. **— oligiste, — spéculaire**, red oxide of iron, specular iron, iron-glance. **— oxydé rouge**, red hematite, red iron-ore. **— hydraté limoneux**, bog iron-ore. **— carbonaté terreux**, clay carbonate of iron, clay iron-ore, blackband. **— argileux, terre de —**, iron-clay, argillaceous iron-ore. **— spathique**, spathic *or* sparry iron-ore. **— pisiforme**, pea-ore. **Fabrication du —**, iron-manufacture. **Fonderie de —**, iron-foundry. **Fondeur en —**, iron-founder. **— natif**, native iron. **— cru**, crude iron. **— fondu, fonte de —**, cast iron. **— affiné**, refined iron. **— doux**, soft iron. **— maléable**, malleable iron. **— cémenté**, steel. **— forgé**, wrought iron, tilted iron. **— battu**, forged iron. **— aigre, cassant**, brittle iron. **— cassant à froid**, cold short iron. **— cassant à chaud, — rouverin**, hot *or* red short iron. **— martelé**, soft hammered iron. **— laminé**, rolled iron. **— de riblons**, scarp-iron. **Gueuse de —**, iron-pig. **Laitier, scorie de —**, iron dross. **— en barres**, bar-iron, merchant-iron. **— en bandes, de rubans**, hoop-iron, hoops. **Barre de —**, iron-bar. **— méplat**, flat iron. **— fendu**, slit iron. **— creux**, tubular iron. **Masse de —**, iron-maul. **Fil de —**, iron-wire. **Fil de — aplati**, flattened iron-wire. **— ébroudi**. thinned iron-wire. **Limaille de —**, iron-dust, iron-filings, iron-sand. **Commerce de fers**, iron-trade. **Ouvrage en —**, iron-work. **Ochre de —**. iron-yellow. **Gris de —**, iron-gray. **Acétate de —**; **fleur de —**, *Dy.* iron-liquor. **Bois de —**, *Bot.* iron-wood, sider-oxylon. **Equerre en —**, iron knee. **Couronne de —**, iron-crown. **Navire en —**, iron-boat, iron-ship. **Semelle en —**, iron-face. **Doublé en —**, iron-sheathed. **Cerclé de —**, iron-bound, bound round with iron. **— feuillard**, hoop iron. **Couvert de —**, iron-coated, iron-clad. **L'âge de —**, the iron age. [*Fig.* :] **Un corps de —**, an iron frame. **Une santé de —**, an iron constitution. **C'est un corps de —**, he is made of iron. **On n'est pas de —**, one is not made of iron. **Aux poignets de —**, iron fisted. **Aux mains de —**, iron-handed. **C'est une main de — dans un gant de velours**, it is an iron hand in a velvet glove. **Au cœur de —**, iron-hearted, hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless. **Aux côtes de —**, iron-sided. **Côte-de- —, Bras-de- —, Tête-de- —**, *Hist.* iron-sides. **Cet homme est raide comme une barre de —**, this man is as stiff as a poker ; he is a very strong man ; he is stiff, stubborn, obstinate, or inflexible. *Prov.* : **Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud**, we most strike the iron while it is hot.

2. iron tip, iron point, head. **— de lance**, head *or* blade of a lance. **— de pique**, pike-head. **— de flèche**, head of an arrow. **— de lacet, d'aiguillette**, tag. **— de gaffe**, *Naut.* boat hook. **— de girouette**, spindle of the vane.

3. *Poet.* sword ; steel, brand. **Croiser, engager le —**, to cross, to engage swords. **Battre le —**, to fence. **Se battre à — émoulu**, to fight in good earnest. **Manier le —**, to wear the sword. **Se plonger le — dans le sein**, to plunge one's sword into a man's breast. **Porter le — et la flamme dans un pays**, to waste a country with fire and sword. **Employer le — et le feu**, *Surg.* to employ the knife and caustic ; *Fig.* to make use of the most desperate remedies.

4. *Vulg.* forceps ; **5.** iron : an instrument made of iron. **— à repasser**, box-iron, flat iron, smoothing-iron. **Fers à friser, à papillottes**, curling-irons. **Mettre les fers au feu**, to put the irons in the fire ; *Fig.* to begin, to fall stoutly to work. **Les fers sont au feu**, they are

about it; the fat is in the fire. — **à marquer**, marking iron, stamp. — **à chauffer**, *Join.* heated iron. — **à contourner**, saw-set, saw-wrest. — **de cornière**, angle iron. — **à déchiqueter**, toothing-iron. — **à gaufrer**, goffering-iron. — **à piquer**, pinking-iron. — **à tuyauter**, quilling-iron. — **de rabot**, — **de varlope**, *Join.* plane-iron. — **de dessus**, top plane-iron. **Donner du — à un rabot**, to drive on the plane-iron. — **à rainures**, ploughbit. — **rond**, round iron. — **à détirer**, *Gild.* paring-knife. **Petits fers**, punches. — **à réparer**, curved rasp. **Fers à fileter**, *Book-b.* back-tools. — **à polir**, polisher, burnisher. — **à fendre**, *Glass-m.* splitting-iron. — **à platir**, flattening-iron. — **à souder**, soldering iron. — **à calfat**, *Naut.* calking-iron, calker's chisel.

6. shoe, horse-shoe. — **de cheval**, — **à cheval**, horse-shoe. — **de cheval cramponné, relevé**, horse-shoe with calkins. — **à glace**, frost-shoe. — **à pantoufle**, panton-shoe. **Mettre un — à un cheval**, to shoe a horse, to put on a shoe. **Perdre un —**, to cast a shoe. **Cela tient à — et à clou**, the nail is clinched. **Cela ne tient ni à — ni à clou**, that will not hold fast enough. **Avoir quelque — qui loche**, to have a screw loose. **Il a toujours quelque — qui loche**, *Fig.* he is always complaining of something or other. **Quand on quitte un maréchal, il faut payer les vieux fers**, when one quits a prison, one must pay one's fees. **Il ne faut pas avoir trop de fers au feu**, one must not have too many irons in the fire at one time. **Tomber les quatres fers en l'air**, (of a horse) to fall on the back; *Fig.* (of a person) to fall sprawling on the ground, to fall upon the broad of one's back; to stand astounded, to be thunder-struck. **Cela ne vaut pas les quatres fers d'un chien**, that is not worth a fig's end. **En — à cheval**, like, in the form of a horse-shoe.

7. *pl.* irons, chains, shackles; (for the feet), fetters, bilboes, gyves; (for the hands) manacles, handcuffs. **Mettre les fers à**, to iron, to shakle, to fetter, to manacle, to handcuff. **Charger de fers**, to load with irons, with chains; to iron. **Briser les fers de**, to unshackle, to unfetter, to free. **Être aux fers**, to be in irons.

8. *pl.* *Fig.* prison. **Jeter quelqu'un dans les fers**, to throw a person into prison.

9. *pl.* *Fig.* chains; slavery, thraldom, bondage. **Rompre, briser ses fers**, to break one's chains. **Donner des fers à quelqu'un**, to enslave a person.

FÉRAMINE, féramin', *sf.* *Miner.* ferraginous pyrites.

FÉRANDINE, férândin', *sf.* V. *Ferrandine.*

FER-BLANC, fèrblân, *sm.* tinned iron; tin-plate, tin : a thin plate of iron coated with tin. [*Pl. Fers-blancs.*]

FERBLANTERIE, fèrblânt'ri, [fer-blanc], *sf.* 1. tinning : the art of a tinman; 2. tinwares *pl.* tin-goods *pl.*

FERBLANTIER fèrblântyé [fer-blanc], *sm.* tinman : one who makes or sells tinwares; tin-smith.

FER-CHAUD, fèrshô, *sm.* *Med.* pyrosis, heartburn, cardialgia : pain in the epigastrium, with eructation of watery fluid.

FÉRET, férè, *sm.* 1. *Miner.* red hematite; 2. *Glass-m.* ferret : an iron tool to make ornaments.

FÉRÉTRUM, férétrom, [Lat. : fero, I carry], *sm.* *Rom. Antiq.* feretory.

FÉRIABLE, fériabl', [férié], *adj.* that is to be kept as a holiday.

FÉRIAL, E, férial', al', [férie], *adj.* ferial : relating to week-days.

FÉRIE, féri, [Lat. : feria, holiday], *sf.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* feria : holiday, cessation from labour; 2. holiday : a day of rest; 3. † market day; 4. *Cath. Lit.* week-day, working-day (except Saturday). **Deuxième —**, Monday. **Sixième —**, Friday.

FÉRIÉ, E, férié, *adj.* ferial, kept as a holiday, of holidays. **Jour —**, holiday.

FÉRIN, E, férin, rin', [Lat. : ferinus; fera, wild beast], *adj.* 1. ferine : wild, untamed, savage; 2. *Med.* malignant.

† **FÉRIR**, férir, [Lat. : ferire, to strike], *va.* [*Je fiers, tu fiers, il fiert, nous férons, vous férez, ils fièrent; je férais; je féris; je ferrai; que je fière; que je férisse; férant; féru.* All these forms, but the infinitive, are obsolete.] to strike. **Sans coup —**, without striking a blow; without resistance.

FERLAGE, ferlazh', [ferler], *sm.* *Naut.* furling. **Raban de —**, furling-line.

FERLER, fèrlé-r, [orig. undoubtedly Eng. *furl*], *va.* *Naut.* to furl : to draw up, to wrap up a sail.

FERLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be furled.

FERLET, fèrlè, *sm.* [*Technol.*] peel : an instrument for hanging up paper-sheets.

FERMAGE, fèrmazh', [ferme], *sm.* rent of a farm, rent.

FERMAIL, fèrmay, [fermer], *sm.* [*Pl. Fermaux.*] clasp.

FERMANT, E, fèrmân, ânt', *adj.* 1. closing. **A jour —**, at the close of day.

2. (of furniture) having a lock; with a lock and key.

FERME, fèrm', [Lat. : firmus, firm, fixed], *adj.* 1. firm : *a*) closely compressed, dense compact; solid, not fluid; hard, not soft; stiff : *b*) fixed, fast; steady; *c*) strong, robust, vigorous; *d*) (in the fine arts and literature) vigorous, bold; *e*) *Fig.* steady, steadfast, unshaken, stable, constant, resolute. *a*) **Bois —**, firm wood. **La chair du saumon est —**, the flesh of the salmon is firm. **Un terrain —**, firm ground. **La terre —**, the main-land. *b*) **Un plancher —**, a firm floor. **Être — à cheval**, to sit firm on horseback. **Être — sur ses étriers**, to stand firm to one's quarters. **Un pas —**, a firm step. *c*) **Avoir la main —**, to have a strong hand; to have a steady hand. **Avoir le coup —**, (at tennis) to play strong. *d*) **Manière —**, firm manner. **Style —**, bold style. *e*) **Avoir l'âme — dans le péril**, to be firm in danger. **Rester —**, to stand firm. **Le ladre a été — à toutes mes attaques**, the miser held out firm against all my attacks. *Mol. Av.* II. 6. **Une foi —**, a firm belief. **Avoir l'esprit —, la tête —**, to have a sound mind. **Une volonté —**, a firm will. **Une — espérance**, a steady hope. **Une — résolution**, a firm resolution. **Un regard —**, a steady look.

2. *St. Exch.* obligatory. **Vente —**, obligatory sale.

DE PIED FERME, *adv. phr.* without stirring; unflinchingly, resolutely. **Attendre l'ennemi de pied —**, to stand one's ground, to make a stout resistance.

FERME, *adv.* firmly : *a*) compactly, solidly, closely; *b*) strongly, hard, fast; *c*) steadily, steadfastly. **Tenir quelque chose bien —**, to hold something very fast. **Frapper —**, to strike hard. **Se tenir —**, to stand firmly. **Faire —, tenir —**, not to flinch, to stand one's ground; to hold fast. **Fort et —**, stoutly.

FERME, *interj.* steady! cheer up!

FERME, fèrm', [Low Lat. : firma, fixed payment], *sf.* 1. farm : *a*) lease; letting out to farm, farming; *b*) † the right of levying certain taxes; *c*) a tract of land with fences, house, barn, etc., leased on rent. *a*) **Prendre à —**, to farm : to take at a certain rent. **Donner à —**, to let out to farm, to let to farm, to farm out, to farm let. **Le Sénat disposait des deniers publics et donnait les revenues à —**, the Senate disposed of the public money and farmed out the revenues. *Montesq. Esp.* 11, 17. *c*) **Acheter une —**, to buy a farm. **Exploiter une —**, to farm, to work a farm. **Monter une —**, to stock a farm. **Régisseur d'une —**, farm-bailiff, overseer of a farm.

2. farmhouse : a house for the residence of a farmer; grange. **Cour d'une —**, farmyard. **Bâtiments d'exploitation d'une —**, farmery, farm-buildings. **Une — isolée**, a solitary grange.

FERME, fèrm', *sf.* 1. *Theat.* set piece; the farthest scene; 2. *Carp.* wood-work (of a roof), props and supports (of a roof); truss-frame, truss.

FERMEMENT, fèrmœmân-t, *adv.* firmly : *a*) strongly, steadily, fast; *b*) steadfastly, fixedly; immovably, with constancy, constantly.

FERMENT, fermân-t, [Lat. : fermentum; fervēre, to boil], *sm.* ferment, leaven : *a*) that which causes fermentation; yeast, barm; *b*) *Fig.* that which excites or gives rise to. **Un — de haine**, a leaven of hatred.

FERMENTANT, E, fèrmântân-t, ânt', *adj.* fermenting : working.

FERMENTATIF, IVE, fèrmântatif, tiv', *adj.* fermentative, fermantal : causing fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fèrmântasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. fermentation : a spontaneous change which takes place in certain organic substances, under the influence of water, air, and warmth; working. — **saccharine**, saccharine fermentation. — **acide**, acetous fermentation. — **putride**, putrefactive fermentation. — **vineuse, spiritueuse** *or* **alcoolique**, vinous fermentation.

2. *Fig.* ferment : agitation of minds; heat, commotion. **Les esprits sont en —**, the minds of people are in a ferment.

FERMENTER, fèrmânté-r, [Lat. : fermentum; fermentāre; fervēre, to boil], *vn.* to ferment : to work, to effervesce. **Leurs esprits fermentent**, *Fig.* their minds ferment.

FERMENTESCIBILITÉ, fèrmântèssibilité, *sf.* fermentability : capability of being fermented.

FERMENTESCIBLE, fèrmântèssibl', *adj.* fermentable : capable of fermentation.

FERMER, fermé-r, [Lat. : firmāre, to make fast], *va.* 1. to close, to shut : *a*) to make fast by pressing together; to fasten, to hold together; *b*) to bring the parts together; to shut up, to contract; *c*) to stop an open place; to obstruct, to intercept, to block up, to shut up, to stop up. *a*) — **une fenêtre**, to close, to shut a window. — **une porte**, to close, to shut a door. **Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée**, a door must be either open or shut. — **à clef**, to lock. — **à double tour**, to double-lock. — **au verrou**, to bolt. — **par une barre**, to bar. — **avec un fermoir**, to clasp. — **en attachant**, to fasten. — **la porte à quelqu'un**, to shut a person out, to shut the door against one. — **la porte au nez de quelqu'un**, to shut the door in a person's face. — **sa porte**, to deny one's self. — **la porte sur soi**, to shut the door after one. *b*) — **un livre**, to close a book. — **une lettre**, to close (*or* to seal up) a letter. — **la main**, to shut the hand; to clench the fist. — **les yeux**, to close one's eyes; *Fig.* to die. **Ne pouvoir — l'œil, les yeux**, not to be able to sleep a wink. — **les yeux sur quelque chose**, to wink at a thing, not to take notice of it. — **les yeux à la lumière**, to shut one's eyes against conviction. — **les yeux à quelqu'un**, to close the eyes of a person, to be

present at his last moments; *Fig.* to blind a person. — **la bouche**, to close the mouth, to shut one's mouth; *Fig.* to keep silence. — **la bouche à quelqu'un**, to stop a person's mouth, to silence a person. — **la bouche à la médisance**, to stop the mouth of slander. — **une plaie**, to close a wound. — **les rideaux**, to close, to draw the curtains. *c)* — **une chambre**, to shut up a room. — **une armoire**, to shut up a cupboard. — **une boutique**, to shut up a shop. **Le bureau est fermé de midi à deux heures**, the office is closed from twelve till two. — **l'écurie quand les chevaux sont partis**, to fasten the door of the stable when the steed has gone. — **un port**, *Naut.* to shut up, to block up a harbour; to lay an embargo upon the ships in a port. — **une voile**, *Naut.* to brace a sail in. — **un robinet**, to stop a cock. — **le gaz**, to turn off the gas. — **un tiroir**, to shut a drawer. — **un chemin, un passage**, to stop, to shut up, to obstruct a way, a passage. — **le chemin à quelqu'un**, to prevent a person from doing a thing, from succeeding. — **les oreilles**, to stop, to close the ears. — **l'oreille aux médisances**, not to listen to slander. — **l'oreille aux louanges**, to turn a deaf ear to praises.

2. to close: *a)* to enclose, to encompass; to shut in; *b)* to stop all access to; to bar, to hinder, to prevent; *c)* to end, to conclude, to terminate; to shut up. *a)* — **une ville**, to enclose a town. — **une ville de murailles**, to wall a town in. — **de haies**, to hedge in. — **de palissades**, to rail in, to pale in. — **de fossés**, to ditch in. *c)* — **une liste**, to close a list; to be the last on a list. — **la marche**, to close up, to bring up the rear; to go last. — **une parenthèse**, to close a parenthesis. — **la parenthèse**, *Fig.* to close the digression. — **les débats**, to close the debates.

FERMER, *vn.* to shut, to close, to close itself; to be shut; to be closed. **Cette porte ferme bien**, that door shuts close. **Ce magasin ferme à six heures**, this shop closes at six o'clock. **On vient de** —, the doors are shut; they have just closed. **Aujourd'hui la rente a fermé avec une légère hausse**, to-day the stocks closed with a slight rise.

FERMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to shut, to close, to close itself; to shut up, to close up; to be shut, to be closed. **Cette porte se ferme d'elle-même**, this door shuts of itself. **Le bureau se ferme à quatre heures le samedi**, the office is closed at four o'clock on Saturdays. **Ses yeux se fermaient**, his eyes were closing. **La plaie commence à se** —, the wound is beginning to close.

2. to shut in, to shut one's self in; to lock one's self in.

FERMETÉ, fèrmœté, [ferme], *sf.* firmness: *a)* stability; *b)* solidity; hardness, compactness; denseness of texture or structure; *c)* strength, vigour; *d)* (in the Fine Arts) vigour, boldness; *e)* steadiness; *f)* steadfastness, constancy; fixedness. *b)* **La — des chairs**, the firmness of the flesh. *c)* **La — des reins**, the strength of the loins. *e)* — **de la main**, firmness of the hand. — **d'esprit**, firmness *or* strength of mind. — **de la voix**, firmness of the voice. **La — de la Bourse est très commentée**, the steadiness of the Exchange is much commented on. **Regarder avec** —, to look steadily. *f)* **La — dans le malheur n'est pas une vertu rare**, firmness in misfortune is not an uncommon virtue. — **d'âme**, firmness of soul.

FERMETURE, fèrmœtür', *sf.* 1. fastening: that which serves to fasten or close; 2. close: the manner of closing or shutting; 3. shutting, closing, closure: the act of shutting up. **Voici une — très solide**, this is a very strong fastening. **La — de la chasse**, the end of the shooting season. **A la — des portes**, at the closing of the gates. **La — d'un magasin**, the shutting up of a shop or warehouse.

FERMIER, fermyé, [ferme], *sm.* 1. farmer: *a)* a tenant, a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; *b)* one who cultivates his own land; *c)* † one who had the right of levying certain taxes, for a given sum paid *a)* **Un petit** —, a small farmer. **Un gros** —, a large farmer. *c)* — **général**, farmer-general.

2. *pl.* tenantry; 3. contractor: rent-paying undertaker.

FERMIÈRE, fèrmyêr', *sf.* farmer's wife.

FERMOIR, fèrmwar, [fermer], *sm.* 1. clasp, snap: a hook or catch for fastening. — **d'un livre**, clasp of a book.

2. *Carp.* paring chisel; carving chisel, skew chisel; *Join.* ripping chisel. — **à biseaux**, bevelling chisel.

FERMURE fèrmur', [fermer], *sf.* *Naut.* planks of a ship's side in the intervals between the wales.

FÉROCE, fèros', [Lat.: ferox ferocis wild], *adj.* ferocious, fierce: *a)* wild, savage; ravenous; *b)* barbarous, cruel; *c)* savage, wild; indicating cruelty; staring. *a)* **Une bête** —, a ferocious beast. **Un tigre** —, a fierce tiger. *b)* **Un homme** —, a ferocious, a cruel man. *c)* **Des mœurs** —, savage manners. **Un caractère** —, a ferocious character. **Un regard** —, a fierce look.

FÉROCITÉ, férosité, *sf.* ferocity: *a)* savageness, savage fierceness, ferociousness, wildness, cruelty; *b)* fierceness indicating a savage heart. **Avec** —, ferociously, fiercely.

FERRADE, ferad [ferrer], *sf.* branding or marking cattle with hot irons.

FERRAGE, férazh', [ferrer], *sm.* shoeing (a horse); rimming (of a wheel).

FERRAILLE, féray', [fer], *sf.* old iron, scrap iron. **Marchand de** —, dealer in old iron.

FERRAILLER, fèrâyé-r, [fer], *vn.* 1. to fence; 2. *Fam.* to draw swords; to fight; 3. *Fig.* to wrangle, to dispute.

FERRAILLEUR, fèrâyœr, *sm.* 1. dealer in old iron; 2. *Fam.* fighter; bully; bravo; 3. *Fig.* wrangler, disputer.

FERRANDINE, fèrândin', [from Ferrand, the inventer], *sf.* ferrandine, fernandina: a stuff made of silk and wool.

FERRANDINIER, fèrândinyé, *sm.* [ferrandine], ferrandine-weaver.

FERRANT, férân, [ferrer], *adj. m.* that shoes horses. **Maréchal** —, farrier, shoeing-smith.

FERRARE, fèrar', *pnf.* *Geog.* Ferrara.

FERRASSE, fèras', [fer], *sf.* *Glass-m.* bench for the glass-pots.

FERRATE, fèrat', [fer], *sm.* *Chem.* ferrate: a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

FERRE, fêr', [fer], *sf.* *Glass-m.* bottle-pincers *pl.*

FERRÉ, E, fèré, *pa. p.* of *Ferrer*, 1. bound with iron (*Fig.*:) **Un avaleur de charettes ferrées**, a braggart, a boaster.

2. tipped with iron, with a ferrule; 3. tagged; 4. (of horses) shod. — **à glace**, rough-shod; frost-nailed. — **d'argent**, shod with silver. **Charles XII fit son entrée à Stockholm sur un cheval alézan, ferré d'argent**, Charles XII made his entry into Stockholm on a chestnut horse shod with silver. *Volt. Ch. XII.* I.

FERRÉ, E, *adj.* 1. (of water) chalybeate; 2. (of roads) metalled, stoned, ballasted, laid with broken stone, macadamized; 3. *Fig.* harsh, hard. **Style** —, harsh style. **Eau ferrée**, chalybeate water. **Chemin** —, metalled, macadamized road. **Voie ferrée**, railway.

4. well-skilled (in), versed (in), conversant (with), a complete master (of). **Vous pouvez lui parler de l'histoire, car il est très — là-dessus**, you may talk to him of history, for he is well up in that. **C'est où je l'attendais, il me trouva — à glace**, that's where I was waiting for him; he found me well up on that subject. *Le Sage.*

FERREMENT, fêr'mân-t, [fer], *sm.* 1. iron tool, iron implement; 2. iron-work (of a building); 3. ironing: putting the iron on (convicts).

FERRER, fèré-r [fer], *va.* 1. to bind with iron, to hoop with iron; to mount with iron; 2. to put a ferrule to (a stick); 3. to tag (laces); 4. to shoe (horses). — **un cheval à glace**, to rough-shoe a horse. — **un cheval de neuf**, to put new shoes on a horse. — **un cochon**, to ring a pig's snout. — **un poisson**, to give a jerk with the look. **Il porte des souliers ferrés**, he wears shoes with nails in them. — **la mule**, *Fig.* to make the market-penny, to pilfer. [*Fig.*:] **Cet homme n'est pas aisé à** —, this man is not easily managed.

5. to smooth (hemp).

FERRERIE, fêr'ri, [fer], *sf.* 1. iron-work; 2. iron-trade.

FERRET, féré, [fer], *sm.* tag: a metallic point at the end of a string. [*Fig.*:] **Je ne voudrais pas en donner un — d'aiguillette**, I would not give a fig's end for it.

FERRETIER, fèrtyé, [fer]. *sm.* farrier's hammer.

FERREUR, fèrœr, [ferrer], *sm.* 1. tagger (of laces); 2. — **en voiture**, coachsmith.

FERREUX, fèrœ, *adj. m.* *Chem.* ferreous: pertaining to iron.

FERRIÈRE, feryêr', [fer), *sf.* farrier's pouch, smith's shoeing-bag.

FERRIFÈRE, fèrrifér', [Lat.: ferrum, iron; ferre, to bear), *adj.* ferriferous: producing or yelding iron.

FERRIQUE, ferrik', *adj.* *Chem.* ferric: pertaining to iron. **Acide** —, ferric acid.

FERROCYANATE, fèrrosianat', *sm.* *Chem.* ferrocyanate, ferrocyanide, ferroprussiatz: a compound of ferocyanic acid with a base.

FERROCYANIQUE, fèrrosianik, *adj.* *Chem.* ferrocianic, ferroprussiate: denoting an acid formed by a union of hydrocyanic acid and protoxide of iron.

FERRON, fèrôn, [fer], *sm.* dealer in bar-iron.

FERRONNERIE. fèron'ri, *sf.* 1. foundry, iron-foundry; 2. ironmongery. — **d'art**, artistic work in iron: objects of art in iron.

FERRONNIER, IÈRE, féronyé, nyêr', *sm. f.* ironmonger.

FERRONNIÈRE, fèronyêr', *sf.* ferroniere, frontlet: a golden chain worn on the forehead.

FERRUGINEUX, EUSE, fèrruzhinœ-z, nœz', [Lat.: ferrugo, ginis, iron rust], *adj.* ferruginous: partaking of iron; containing particles of iron: *Med.* chalybeate. **Des roches ferrugineuses**, feruginous rock. **Eaux ferrugineuses**, chalybeate waters.

FERRURE, fèrur', [fer], *sf.* 1. iron-work; 2. shoeing (of a horse); 3. shoes *pl.* (of a horse). **Les ferrures d'une porte, d'une malle, d'une roue, d'un navire**, the hinges of a door, of a box, the iron parts of a wheel, of a ship.

FERTILE, fèrtil', [Lat.: fertilis], *adj.*

fertile : *a*) fruitful, rich, producing fruit in abundance; *b*) *Fig.* fruitful, rich; prolific, productive, able to produce abundantly; inventive. *a*) **Un terre — en blé,** a land fertile in wheat. **Une année —,** a fertile year. **Fleurs fertiles,** fertile flowers. *b*) **Un siècle — en grands hommes,** an age rich in great men. **Un esprit —,** an inventive mind. **Un sujet —,** a fertile subject. **— en expédients,** full of expedients. **Il est — en expédients et en excuses,** he is fertile in expedients and excuses.

FERTILEMENT, fèrtil'mân-t, *adv.* fertilely, fruitfully, abundantly.

FERTILISABLE, fertilizabl', *adj.* that may be fertilized.

FERTILISANT, E, fertilizân, zânt', *adj.* fertilizing, enriching.

FERTILISATION, fèrtilizasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* fertilization : the act of fertilizing.

FERTILISER, fertilizé-r, [fertile], *va.* to fertilize : to enrich; to make fertile, fruitful or productive; *Agr.* to manure.

FERTILITÉ, fértilité, *sf.* fertility, fertileness, fruitfulness : the quality of being fertile, fecundity; abundance, plenteousness. [*Fig.*:] **— d'esprit,** fecundity of mind.

FÉRU, E, féru, *pa. p.* of *Ferir,* **1.** *Veter.* wounded, hurt; **2.** struck, smitten. **— d'amour,** enamoured. **Il est — de cette femme,** he is smitten with that woman.

3. angry, vexed, displeased. **Il est — contre son frère,** he is not well pleased with his brother.

FÉRULACÉ, E, férulasé, *adj. Bot.* ferulceous : resembling plants of the genus ferula.

FÉRULE, ferul', [Lat. : ferula], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* ferula, giant-fennel : a genus of umbelaiferous plants.

2. ferule : rod, cane : a little wooden pallet, once used to punish children in school. **Coup de —,** stroke with a ferule. **Prendre, tenir la —,** to hold the ferule. **Être sous la — de quelqu'un,** to be under a person's thumb. **Il fut donc obligé de me mettre sous la — d'un maître,** he was therefore obliged to send me to school. *Le Sage. Gil Blas.*

3. stroke with a ferule. **Donner des férules à,** to ferule.

FERVEMMENT, fèrvamân-t, *adv.* fervently : in a fervent manner.

FERVENT, E, fèrvân-t, vânt', [Lat. : fervens, from fervĕre, to boil], *adj.* fervent : ardent, earnest, zealous. **Prière fervente,** fervent prayer.

FERVEUR, fèrvœr, [Lat. : fervor], *sf.* fervour, fervency, ferventness : warmth of devotion, pious ardour; earnestness. **Avec —,** fervently, with fervour.

FERZAIE, fèrzé, *sf.* V. *Fersaie.*

FESCENNIN, INE, fésénan, nin', [from Fescennium, the Etruscan town], *adj.* fescennine : noting a kind of licentious verses.

FESSADE, fèsad', *sf.* whipping.

FESSE, fès', [Lat. : fissus, from findĕre, to split], *sf.* buttock : *a*) breech, bum, bottom; *b*) *Naut.* tuck.

FESSE-CAHIER, fès'kayé, *sm. Fam.* copyist, quill-driver. [*Pl. Fesse-cahiers.*]

FESSÉE, fésé, [fesse], *sf.* whipping, flogging.

FESSE-MATHIEU, fes'matyœ [probably an allusion to *Matthew* who was a publican if not a usurer, so that face de Mathieu may have been changed into *fesse de Mathieu* or *fesse-Mathieu*], *sm. Fam.* skinflint, miserly hunks, old hunks. **Jamais on ne parle de vous que sous les noms d'avare, de ladre, de vilain et de —,** nobody ever mentions you but under the names of miser, stingy, mean and of usurer. *Mol. Avare,* III. 5. [*Pl. Fesse-mathieux.*]

FESSER, fésé-r [fesse], *va.* **1.** to whip, to flog, to beat; **2.** to do quickly, in haste.

FESSEUR, EUSE, fèsœr, [fesse], sœz', *sm. f.* whipper, flogger.

FESSIER, IÈRE, fèsyé, syêr', [fesse], *adj. Anat.* gluteal : pertaining to the buttocks. **Muscle —,** gluteal muscle, glutæus.

FESSIER, *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* glutæus : the name of three muscles forming part of the buttocks. **Grand —,** glutæus maximus.

2. *Fam.* rump, buttocks, breech.

FESSU, E, fésu, [fesse], *adj. Fam.* broad-bottomed.

FESTIN, fèstan. [Lat. : festum, holiday], *sm.* feast, banquet, entertainment. **— royal,** royal feast. **Donner un — à,** to entertain, to feast. **Faire un — à,** to entertain, to feast. **Faire un —,** to banquet. **Faire —, être en —,** to feast. **Salle de —,** banqueting-hall. **Il n'y avait que cela pour tout —,** there was nothing else to eat.— *Prov.* : **Il n'est festin que de gens chiches,** nothing like a miser's feast. **Les fous font les festins, et les sages les mangent,** fools make feasts, and wise men eat them. **Assez vaut un festin,** enough is as good as a feast. **Il n'est si riche festin, où il n'y ait quelqu'un qui mal dine,** no great banquet but some fare ill.

FESTINER, fèstiné-r, [festin], *vn. Fam.* to feast : to eat sumptuously; to banquet.

FESTINER, *va.* to feast, to entertain, to régale.

FESTIVAL, fèstival, [Eng. from Lat. festivus], *sm.* [*Pl. Festivals.*] festival : a great musical entertainment.

† FESTIVAL, E, *adj.* festival : pertaining to a feslt.

FESTON, fèstôn, [Ital. : festone], *sm.* festoon *a*) a garland of flowers intermixed with leaves and twigs; *b*) *Arch.* ornament in the form of festoons; *c*) scallop a series of hollows or rounds at the edge of anything; a kind of embroidery. **Les montagnes voisines étaient couvertes de pampre vert qui tombait en festons,** the neighbouring mountains were covered with wine branches which fell in festoons. *Fén. Tél.* I

FESTONNER, féstoné-r. [feston], *va.* to festoon : *a*) to adorn with festoons; *b*) to work in festoons; to form in festoons, to cut in festoons, to scallop.

FESTONNER, *vn. Fam.* to walk zig-zag like a tipsy man.

FESTONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to be festooned, to be adorned.

FESTOYANT, fèstwayan, **FÊTOYANT,** fêtwayân, *sm.* feaster.

FESTOYER, festwayé-r, **FÊTOYER,** fêtwayé-r, [fête], *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer,*] to feast, to entertain.

FESTOYER, (SE), *v. refl.* to feast each other.

FÊTARD, fétar, [fête], *sm. Fam.* feaster, revelling feaster; pleasure seeker.

FÊTARD, E, *adj.* feasting, spent in pleasure, rollicking.

FÊTE, fèt', [Lat. : festum, holiday], *sf.* **1.** feast : *a*) festival, a religious anniversary day; holiday day; *b*) festival, a civil anniversary day, celebration of some event; *c*) fete, entertainment; merry-making; amusement. *a*) **— mobile,** moveable feast. **Grande —,** high festival. **— carillonnée,** *Fam.* high festival. *b*) **Jour de —,** holiday. **— légale,** bank holiday. **La — - Dieu,** Corpus-Christi day. *c*) **Faire — à quelqu'un,** to give a person a warm reception. **Se faire une — de quelque chose,** to look forward to a thing with pleasure. **Troubler la —,** to disturb the entertainment. **Il ne se vit jamais à pareille —,** he never saw himself in such a situation. **Il n'y a pas de bonne — sans lui,** there is no good entertainment without him. — *Prov.* : **Il n'y a pas de bonne fête sans lendemain,** the day after a holyday has some relish left. **Ce n'est pas tous les jours fête,** every day is not a holiday; Christmas comes but once a year. **Aux bonnes fêtes les bons coups,** the better the day the better the deed. **La fête passée, adieu le saint,** words made in storms are forgotten in calms. **Quand la fête sera venue, nous la chômerons,** time enough to speak of that when is happens.

2. saint's day. **C'est demain votre —,** tomorrow is your saint's day. **Je vous souhaite une bonne —,** I wish you many happy returns of the day. **— patronale,** patron saint's day; village fair.

3. birth day. **Le jour de ma —,** my birth day. **Payer sa —,** to keep one's birthday

4. (in colleges and schools) holiday.

FÊTER, fété-r, [fête], *va.* **1.** to keep a holiday, to observe; to celebrate; **2.** *Fam.* to celebrate the saint's day *or* the birthday of (a person); **3.** *Fig.* to give (a person) a warm reception, to receive with open arms; to welcome; **4.** to feast, to entertain; **5.** to make much of. **C'est un saint qu'on ne fête plus,** he is a man of no interest, is without credit.

FÉTICHE, fétish', [Port. : feitiço, artificial), *sm.* fetich : an object selected for worship. [*Adject.* :] **Les dieux fétiches,** the fetiches.

FÉTICHISME, fétishism', [fétiche], *sm.* **1.** fetichism, feticism : the worship of idols or fetiches; **2.** *Fig.* idolatry.

FÉTICHISTE, fétishist', *smf.* idolater, worshipper of fetiches.

FÉTIDE, fétid', [Lat. : fœtidus; fœtēre, to stink], *adj.* fetid : having an offensive smell; offensive; rank.

FÉTIDITÉ, fétidité, *sf.* fetidness : the quality of smelling offensively; offensiveness.

FÊTOYER, fêtwayé-r, *va.* V. *Festoyer.*

FÉTU, fétu, [Lat.: festuca, straw], *sm.* **1.** straw; **2.** *Fig.* straw, rush, fig, pin. **Cela ne vaut pas un —, je n'en donnerais pas un —,** I would not give a straw (a fig. *or* a pin) for it. **Tirer au court —,** to draw cuts. **Un cogne - —,** one who makes much ado about trifles.

3. † iron-bar with which the executioner broke the limbs of malefactors.

FÉTUQUE, fétuk', [fétu], *sf. Bot.* fescuegrass, festuca : a genus of pasture-grasses.

FÉTUS, fétus, *sm.* V. *Fœtus.*

FEU, fœ, [Lat. : focus], *sm.* [*pl. Feux*] **1.** fire : *a*) the evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; state of ignition; *b*) caloric; *c*) one of the four elements; *d*) the burning of houses, towns, forests etc.; conflagration; flames; *e*) fuel in combustion; *f*) light; *g*) torture by burning : the stake; *h*) firing, cauterization; caustic; *i*) firing, shot, discharge of fire arms; *j*) fire kept up in a chimney; *k*) fire-place, hearth; chimney; *l*) ignited body, meteor; flash, flame; *m*) star, light; *n*) light, lustre, brilliancy; *o*) heat, inflammation. *a*) **Couleur de —,** flame-colour; (*adj.*) flame-coloured. **Le — qui semble éteint souvent dort sous la cendre,** the fire which seems to have gone out is often smouldering. **Faire —,** to fire, to be kindled. **Faire — des quatre pieds,** *Fig.* to exert one's self, to do one's best. **Jeter, vomir — et flamme,** *Fig.*

to rage. Prendre —, to fire : to take fire; *Fig.* to be irritated; to be inflamed with passion. Mettre le — aux poudres, aux étoupes, to throw oil on the fire, to add fuel to the flame. Tirer du — d'un caillou, to strike fire out of a flint. C'est le — et l'eau, they are fire and water. N'y voir que du —, to be dazzled by a thing; to be unable to make out a thing. Le — est un bon serviteur, mais un mauvais maître, fire is a good servant, but a bad master. Il ne faut pas jouer avec le —, one must not play with fire; one must not play with edged tools. Se jeter dans le — pour éviter la fumée, to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Le — le plus couvert est souvent le plus ardent, in the coldest flint there is fire. Le culte du —, fire-worship. — sacré, sacred fire; Promethean fire.

d) La maison était toute en —, the house was all on fire. Le — a pris à la maison, the house took fire. Crier au —, to cry out fire. Au —! au —! fire! fire! Mettre le — à, to fire, to set on fire, to set fire to. Courir au —, to run to the fire. On y court comme au —. *Fig.* it is greatly run after. — de cheminée, chimney on fire. Éteindre le —, to extinguish, to put out the fire. Couper le —, to cut off the fire. Pompe à —, fire engine. A l'épreuve du —, fire-proof. Le fer et le —, fire and sword. Mettre tout à — et à sang, to put everything to fire and sword, to destroy everything with fire and sword.

e) — vif, — ardent, brisk fire. — flambant, blazing fire. Boîte à —, *Railw.* fire-box (of a locomotive engine). Allumer le —, to kindle the fire. Faire du —, to make a fire. Activer le —, to rouse the fire. Arranger le —, to make up the fire. Attiser le —, to stir up the fire. Prendre l'air du —, prendre un air de —, to warm one's self. — de reculée, scorching fire. Un — à rôtir un bœuf, a fire fit to roast an ox. Un — d'enfer, a scorching fire. Mettre de l'eau sur le —, to put water on the fire. Mettre le — au four, to heat the oven. Passer une chose au —, to burn out, to pass a thing through the fire. Jeter au —, to throw into the fire. Un — de paille, a straw fire; *Fig.* a sudden blaze; *Fam.* a flare-up; *Fig.* a burst of anger. Jeter de l'huile sur le —, to throw oil into the fire. Faire — qui dure, to take care of one's health; to husband one's property. Mettre le — sous le ventre à quelqu'un, to incite a person. Donner le — trop chaud à la viande, *Cook.* to scorch the meat by too quick a fire. Cuire à petit —, to cook by a slow fire. Voir le —, to be set on the fire for a moment. Un vase qui va au —, a pot which will stand the fire. —nu, *Chem.* naked fire, — d'artifice, fireworks. — de joie, bonfire. — de la Saint-Jean, fire kindled on St. John's night. — *Prov.*: Il n'est feu que de bois vert, nothing makes a better fire than green wood when once kindled; *Fig.* no fire like that of youth. Le bois tortu fait le feu droit, crooked wood makes a straight fire. Il n'y a pas de feu sans fumée, Il n'y a pas de fumée sans feu, no smoke without fire; where there is smoke, there is fire.

g) Le supplice du —, the stake. Condamner au —, to condemn to be burnt. Brûler à petit —, to burn with a slow fire; to kill by inches. Épreuve du —, fire-ordeal. Il se mettrait au — pour nous, he would do anything for us. J'en mettrais ma main au —, I would lay my hand on the block; I would lay my live upon it. Elle se jetterait dans le — pour lui, she should go through fire and water for him. Le — de l'enfer hell-fire. *h*) Mettre le — à, *Veter.* to fire, to sear. Donner le — à, to sear (a horse). Employer le fer et le —, to make use of the most desperate remedies.

i) Arme à —, fire-arm. Balle à —, fire-ball. Bouche à —, piece of ordnance, piece of artillery. — de cannon, shot *or* fire from artillery. — de fusil, musket-shot, fire from musketry. — d'infanterie, infantry firing. — de barrage, curtain fire, screen fire. — de bataillon, fire of a single battalion. — de peloton, firing by platoons. — de file, file-firing. — courbe, curved fire. — vertical, vertical fire. — direct, — de face, direct fire. — droit, straight fire. — croisé, cross fire. — divergent, divergent fire. — d'enfilade, enfilading fire, raking fire. — plongeant, plunging fire. — rasant, grazing fire. — roulant, running fire, constant fire.— à volonté, independent firing. — en tirailleurs, skirmishing fire; rifle-shooting, sharp-shooting. — bien nourri, galling, smart, well-sustained fire. Cesser le —, to cease firing. Essuyer le — de l'ennemi, to receive the fire of the enemy. Coup de —, shot; gun-shot; pistol-shot; shot-wound. Essuyer un coup de —, to be fired at. Éteindre le —, to silence guns. Faire —, to fire, to give fire; to fire at, to shoot at. Faux —, flash in the pan, miss fire. Faire faux —, to miss fire, to flash in the pan. Faire long —, to hang fire; to fire a long shot, to fire at a great distance. Soutenir le —, to stand fire. Compasser les feux, to combine the fire of guns. Faire ralentir le — d'une batterie, to keep the fire of a battery under. Aller au —, to go to battle. Voir le —, to smell gunpowder. Ces soldats n'ont jamais vu le —, those soldiers have never been in action. Entre deux feux, between two fires. Lance à —, match, port-fire. Pot à —, firepot. — grégeois, Greek fire, wild fire.

k) Chambre à —, room with a fireplace. Le coin du —, the fireside. Garniture de —, fire-irons. Il ne bouge pas du coin du —, he does not stir from the fireside.

l) Le ciel est tout en —, the sky is all on fire. Le — du ciel, thunder and lightning — Saint-Elme, corposant, St. Elmos-fire, Castor and Pollux, Helene. — follet, ignis fatuus, Jack-a-lantern, Jack-with-a-lantern, Will-with-a-wisp, will-o'-the wisp, spunkie, — grisou, fire-damp.

m) Les feux de la nuit, nocturnal lights, stars. Les feux du firmament, the stars. *n*) Ce diamant jette beaucoup de feux, that diamond has a fine lustre. Il a les yeux vifs et pleins de —, his eyes are lively and full of fire. Le — des regards, fiery looks.

o) Le — de la fièvre, the heat of fever. Il a le visage tout en — his face is all on fire. — de dents tooth-rash, gumrash, tooth-eruption, wildfire rash, strophulus. — Saint-Antoine, — sacré, St. Antony's fire, erysipelas, rose. — persique, zoster, shingles. — volant, rash, blothes.

2. heat. Les feux de l'été, the heat of summer.

3. fire-irons: the irons belonging to a fire-place; 4. homestead, family, household, house. Il y a cent feux dans ce village, there are a hundred families in that village. N'avoir ni — ni lieu, to have neither house nor home.

5. candle, light (in a sale); 6. *Theat.* night: representation; 7. light, signal-light, beacon, beacon-light. On entretient des feux sur toutes les côtes, they keep up beacons on all the coast. — fixe, fixed light. — tournant, revolving light. — à éclipse, intermittent light.

8. *Fig.* fire: *a*) ardour of temper, violence of passion; ardour; heat; *b*) liveliness of imagination, intellectual activity; animation; sprightliness, vivacity; inspiration; *c*) ardour; spirit, mettle; *d*) passion of love; passion, flame, love; *e*) flame, tumult, combustion. *a*) Le — de la jeunesse, the fire of youth. Le — des passions, the heat of passions. Jeter son —, tout son —, to spend all one's fire; to discharge all one's fury; to exhaust one's self. De —, of fire, passionate, fiery, ardent. Être de —, tout de —, tout — pour, to be all fire for, to be very ardent for. Il prend — comme de l'amadou, he takes fire like gunpowder. — de Bengale, *a*) Bengal-light: a light used as a signal at sea; *b*) coloured fire. *b*) Le — du génie, the fire of genius. *c*) Plein de —, spirited, full of ardour. — sacré, sacred fire. Éteindre le — de la sédition, to suppress the flame of sedition. Tout est en —, all is in flame.

FEU, E, fœ, [Low Lat. : fatutus, from Lat. : fatum, destiny], *adj.* late, deceased, defunct. — mon père, mon — père, my deceased father. — la reine, la feue reine, the late queen. Le — pape, the late pope. — ses oncles, his late uncles [feu is invariable when placed before the article or other part of speech, but it agrees with the noun when it follows the article, as *la feue reine* above].

FEUDATAIRE, fœdatêr', [Low Lat. : feudum, fief], *sm.* feudatory: the tenant of a fief; feudary.

FEUDATAIRE, *adj.* feudatory: holding from another on some conditional tenure; feudary.

FEUDYSTE, fœdist', *sm.* feudist: one versed in the law of feuds.

FEUILLAGE, fœyazh' [feuille], *sm.* 1. foliage: *a*) leaves in the aggregate; leafage; *b*) a cluster of leaves; *c*) an ornament in imitation of the leaves of plants; 2. leafy branches. Le cèdre du Liban donne un joli —, the ceder of Lebanon gives a pretty foliage.

FEUILLAISON, fœyèzôn, [feuiller], *sf. Bot.* foliation: leafing of plants; vernation; frondescence.

FEUILLANT, fœyân-t *sm.* feuillant: *a*) a monk of the order of St. Bernard; *b*) *French Hist.* a member of a constitutional club in 1791.

FEUILLANTINE, fœyântin' *sf.* feuillantine: *a*) a nun of the order of St. Bernard; *b*) a kind of pastry.

FEUILLARD, fœyar [feuille] *sm.* 1. hoopwood; 2. hoop-iron.

FEUILLE, fœy, [Lat. : folium, leaf], *sf.* 1. leaf (*pl.* leaves): *a*) *Bot.* the green deciduous part of a plant; *b*) petal; *c*) ornament in imitation of a leaf. *a*) Couvert de feuilles, leafy. Sans feuilles, leafless. Petite —, leaflet. Pétiole, queue d'une —. petiole, leaf-stalk. — pétiolée, stalked leaf. — sessile, sessile *or* sitting leaf. — simple, simple leaf. — composée, compound leaf. — orbiculaire, orbicular leaf. — arrondie, roundish leaf. — ovale, egg-shaped *or* ovate leaf. — elliptique, elliptical *or* oval leaf. — spatulée, spatulate leaf. — lancéolée, lance-shaped, spear-shaped *or* lanceolate leaf. — réniforme, kidney-shaped leaf. — cordiforme, heart-shaped leaf. — sagittée, arrow-shaped leaf. — hastée, halberd-shaped leaf. — lyrée, lyre-shaped leaf. — pinnatifide, pinnatifid leaf. — décidue, deciduous leaf. — persistante, permanent *or* evergreen leaf, — flottante *or* nageante, floating leaf. — de chêne, oak leaf. — de figuier, fig-leaf, — de

chou, cabbage leaf. **— d'oranger,** orange-leaf. *Sculpt.* **— d'acanthe,** acanthus leaf. **— de vigne,** vine leaf. **— sèche,** dry leaf. **— morte,** dead leaf. **Chute des feuilles,** fall of the leaves. **Vin de deux feuilles,** wine two years old. **Trembler comme une —,** to shake like a leaf, like an aspen-leaf. *b)* **— de rose,** rose leaf. *c)* **— d'acanthe,** acanthus leaf.

2. leaf : *a)* wing or side of folding-doors, window-shutters, screens etc. ; *b)* sheet ; anything resembling a leaf in thinness, flatness, or extension ; *Goldsm.* a thinly beaten plate ; **3.** foil : *a)* a thin plate of metal ; *b) Jewel.* a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy. **— d'or,** gold leaf. **— d'étain,** tin-foil. **— de verre,** plate, sheet of glass.

4. *pl. Arch.* foils : small arcs in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, etc. ; **5.** *Join.* veneer : a thin upper layer of wood cut for overlaying one beneath ; **6.** lamina, scale ; **7.** *Surg.* exfoliation. **— d'un paravent,** leaf of a screen.

8. sheet : *a)* piece of paper as it comes from the mill ; leaf : a folded sheet ; *b) Print.* a piece of paper printed and folded (as in a book or newspaper). **— blanche,** white sheet. **En feuilles,** (of a book) in sheets, in quires. **— de garde,** *Book-b.* fly-leaf. **— imprimée,** printed sheet, sheet of letter-press. **— d'épreuve,** proof-sheet. **— de décharge, — de rebut,** *Print.* waste sheet. **Une bonne —,** a fair sheet. **— volante,** loose sheet of paper.

9. newspaper, paper, journal. **— quotidienne,** daily newspaper. **— hebdomadaire,** weekly paper. **— du matin,** morning paper.

10. minute-book ; **11.** list (of the livings, of pensions, etc.) ; **12.** bill. **— de route,** *a)* way-bill (of coaches) ; *b) Milit.* route. **— de présence,** presence sheet.

13. *Technol.* **— de sauge,** feather-edged file.

FEUILLÉ, E, fœyé, *adj.* leafy ; *Bot.* foliate : furnished with leaves.

FEUILLÉ, *sm. Paint.* foliage : the part of a lansdcape representing the leaves.

FEUILLÉE, *sf.* **1.** leaves, foliage (of a tree) ; **2.** bower, greenwood tree, green arbour. **Sous la —,** under the greenwood tree.

FEUILLE-MORTE, fœy'mort', *adj.* feuillemort, foliomort, filemot : of a dark yellow colour.

FEUILLE-MORTE, *sm.* feuillemort, foliomort, filemot.

FEUILLER, fœyé-r, [feuille], *vn.* **1.** to leaf, to put forth leaves ; **2.** *Paint.* to paint foliage ; to draw, to represent leaves.

FEUILLET, fœyé; the *t* is always mute, but in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel, [feuille], *sm.* **1.** leaf : two pages ; **2.** *Book-k.* folio (of a ledger) ; **3.** thin plate, sheet ; **4.** *Bot.* gill (of an agaric) ; **5.** *Anat.* manyplies : the third stomach of the ruminants ; **6.** turning-saw. **Tourner le —,** to turn over the leaf. **Faire une corne à un —,** to turn down a leaf. **Sauter un —,** to skip over a leaf.

FEUILLET, [Octave], novelist (1821-1890).

FEUILLET DE CONCHES, fœyé de konsh [Félix-Sébastien], historian (1798-1887).

FEUILLETAGE, fœy'tazh', [feuilleter], *sm.* puff-paste.

FEUILLETÉ, E fœy'té, *adj.* **1.** perused, turned over ; **2.** made of puff-paste ; **3.** *Miner.* foliated.

FEUILLETER, fœy'té-r, [feuillet], *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *Je feuillette.*] **1.** to turn over, to thumb (the leaves of a book) ; to peruse ; to skim over ; **2.** to make puff-paste. **La boutique d'un libraire où il feuilletait les nouveautés,** the bookseller's shop where he used to look over the works just out. *Ste Beuve.* **Feuilleter à loisir tous les siècles passés,** peruse at leisure all the past ages. *Boileau. Sat.* **5. Le marchand feuilletait un gros registre,** the shop-keeper was turning over the leaves of a large register. *Le Sage* **— un gâteau,** to puff up the paste of a cake.

FEUILLETIS, fœy'tî, *sm.* edge (of a diamond).

FEUILLETON, fœy'tôn, [feuillet], *sm.* feuilleton : portion of a newspaper, at the bottom of the page devoted to literature, music etc. **Un roman publié en feuilletons,** a novel published in feuilletons. **Le — musical, dramatique,** the article on music, the theatre.

FEUILLETONISTE, fœy'tonist', *sm.* critic ; writer of feuilletons.

FEUILLETTE, fœyèt', [Low Lat. : folietta, and perhaps from fioletta, a dim. of Lat. phiala], *sf.* wine-cask (containing about thirty gallons).

FEUILLU, E, fœyu, *adj.* leafy : full of leaves.

FEUILLURE, fœyur', [feuiller], *sf. Join.* rebate, rabbet, ledge : a rectangular recess against which a door or shutter is stopped.

FEURRE, fœr', [Low Lat. : foderum, reed], *sm.* straw (for chair-bottoms).

FEUTIER, fœtié, [feu], *sm.* fire-attendant, in large establishments.

FEUTRAGE, fœtrazh', [feutrer], *sm.* felling : the process of making felt.

FEUTRE, fœtr', [Low Lat. : filtrum, from Ger. filz, felt], *sm.* **1.** felt :) felt-cloth : a stuff made of wool, or wool and fur, without weaving ; *b)* old hat. **Chapeau de —,** felt-hat

2. padding, packing (for saddles) ; **3.** felt-shoe.

FEUTRER, fœtré-r, [feutre], *va.* **1.** to felt : to make cloth or stuff of wool by fulling ; **2.** to pad, to pack (a saddle).

FEUTRIER, fœtrié-r, *sm.* felt-maker.

FÉVAL, féval, [Paul-Henri-Corentin], novelist (1817-1887).

FÈVE, fèv', [Lat. : faba, bean], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* bean : *a) Faba vulgarus,* a leguminous plant ; *b)* its seed ; *c)* berry : the seed of some other plants. *a)* **— des marais,** common bean. **Grosse —,** bread bean. **— de Windsor,** Windsor bean. **— naine hâtive,** early, forced bean. **— verte,** green China bean. **— à longue cosse,** long pod bean. **— des champs,** tick bean, field bean. **— de cheval,** horse bean, Scotch bean. **Rogner des fèves,** to top beans. *b)* **Écosser des fèves,** to shell beans. **Gâteau de la —,** twelfth-night cake, bean-cake. **Roi de la —,** bean-king. [*Fig.* :] **Trouver la — au gâteau,** to find the bean in the cake, to hit the mark, to be lucky. **Rendre — pour pois,** to give a Rowland for an Oliver. **Toute — a son point noir,** every bean has its black. *c)* **— de haricot,** kidney bean. **— de porc, — à cochon,** pigsbean, henbean. **— d'Égypte,** Egyptians bean : the fruit of the nelumbo. **— épaisse,** orpine : *Sedum telephium.* **— de Saint-Ignace, — des jésuites,** Saint Ignatius's bean. **— tonka,** tonka bean, tonga bean.

2. *Entom.* chrysalis (of insects) ; **3.** *Veter.* lampass : a fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth.

FÉVEROLE, fèv'rol', [fève], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* horse bean, Scotch bean ; **2.** dry kidney-bean. **Nourri de féverolles,** bean-fed.

FÉVIER, fevié, [fève], three (horned) acacia : genus gleditschia, delicated to Gleditsch, a Prussian botanist.

FÉVRIER, févrié ; the *r* is always mute, [Lat. : Februarius (mensis) ; februa, the feast of expiation], *sm.* February.

FEYDEAU, fédo, [Ernest], novelist and dramatic writer (1821-1873).

FEZ, fèz, [Fez, in Morocco], *sm.* fez : red cap.

FI, fi, [onomat. ; Lat. : phu], *interj.* fie, fy : denoting contempt or dislike. **Fi donc !** fie, fy, for shame : pugh ! fuagh ! foh ! poh ! **Fi de,** fie upon ; away with. **Faire fi de,** to turn up one's nose at.

FIACRE, fiakr', [Saint-Fiacre : the first carriages of the kind were lodged at the sign of *Saint-Fiacre,* an hotel in the rue St-Antoine in 1640], *sm.* **1.** hackney-coach ; (in contempt) hack. **Cocher de —,** hackney-coachman, cabman. **— automobile,** taxi.

2. hackney-coachman. **Donner un pourboire à un —,** to give drink-money to a cabman. **Jurer, sacrer comme un —,** to curse and swear like a trooper.

FIANÇAILLES, fiânsây', [fiancer], *sf. pl.* betrothing, betrothment, affiancing, engagement. **Faire les —,** to betroth. **Le jour des —,** the day of the engagement.

FIANCÉ, E, fiansé, *pa. p.* betrothed, affianced.

FIANCÉ, *sm.* affianced husband ; **bride-groom.**

FIANCÉE, *sf.* affianced bride ; **bride.**

FIANCER, fiânsé-r, the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous fiançons, fiançant.* [O. Fr. : fiance, engagement, from fier], *va.* to betroth, to affiance : *a)* to pledge to marriage ; to promise to give in marriage ; *b)* to engage in a pledge of marriage. **Il est fiancé avec sa cousine,** he is bethrothed to his cousin.

FIANCER (SE), *v. refl.* to be betrothed. **Ils se sont fiancés dernièrement,** they were lately engaged to be married.

FIASCO, fiasko, [Ital.], *sm.* failure. **Faire —,** to fail.

FIBRE, fibr', [Lat. : fibra, a thread], *sf.* **1.** fibre : *a) Miner.* thread ; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of the frame of animals ; *b) Bot. Miner.* a filament in plants or minerals ; *c) Fig.* string ; touchiness. *a)* **— nerveuse,** nervous fibre. **Sans fibres,** fibreless. *c)* **Les fibres du cœur,** the fibres of the heart, the heart-strings. **Avoir la — sensible, délicate,** to be touchy.

2. *Poet.* string (of a lyre).

FIBRÉ, E, fibré, *adj.* fibrous, fibred.

FIBREUX, EUSE, fibrœ-z, brœz', *adj.* fibrous : *a)* consisting or composed of fibres ; *b)* containing fibres ; *c) Bot.* composed of filaments, branched or simple ; *d) Miner.* presenting fine threads or slender lines. *a)* **Tissu —,** fibrous tissue. *c)* **Racines fibreuses,** fibrous roots. *d)* **Cassure fibreuse,** fibrous fracture.

FIBRILLAIRE, fibrillêr', *adj.* fibrillous : pertaining to small fibres.

FIBRILLE, fibril', [fibre], *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* fibril : a small fibre ; **2.** *Bot.* fibrilla (*pl.* fibrillæ) : the minute subdivisions of the root.

FIBRILLEUX, EUSE, fibrilœ, lœz', *adj. Bot.* fibrillose, fibrillous : formed of small fibres.

FIBRINE, fibrin', [fibre], *sf. Chem.* fibrine : a white, tough substance, obtained from coagulated blood.

FIBRINEUX, EUSE, fibrinœ, nœz', *adj.* fibrinous : composed of, or relating to fibrine.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE, fibro-kartilazh', *sm.* fibro-cartillage : an organic texture, composed of white fibrous tissue and cartillage.

FIBROÏDE, fibroid', [Lat. : fibra, thread ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* fibroid : resembling fibres ; fibrous.

FIBROLITHE, fibrolit', [fibre ; Gr. : λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* fibrolite : a fibrous mineral.

FIBROME, fibrôm', [fibre], *sm. Surg.* fibrôma : fibrous tumour.

FIBULE, fibul', [Lat. : fibula], *sf. Antiq.* fibula : a buckle or clasp.

FIC, fik, [Lat. : ficus, fig], *sm.* 1. *Surg.* ficus, ficatio : a fig-like tubercle ; 2. *Veter.* fig : a fleshy excrescence.

FICAIRE, fikèr', [Lat. : ficaria ; ficus, fig], *sf. Bot.* filewort : *Ficaria* : a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ

FICELÉ, E, fis'lé, *pa. p.* 1. tied, tied up ; 2. *Fam.* dressed up, dressed out. **Il était — comme un saucisson**, he was tied up like a sausage. **Bien —**, well-dressed. **Comme elle est ficelée !** how badly dressed she is ! what a guy she looks !

FICELER, fis'lé-r, [ficelle], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *Je ficelle.*] to tie with string, to tie up, to cord.

FICELER (SE), *v. refl. Fam.* to dress up, to dress out.

FICELEUR, fis'lœr, *sm.* corder, packer.

FICELIER, fisœlyé, [ficelle], *sm.* string-reel ; packthread-roller.

FICELLE, fisèl', [Lat. : filum, thread], *sf.* 1. packthread, string, twine : a small cord. **Pelote de —**, ball of twine. **Tenir la —, les ficelles**, to manage puppets. **Montrer la —**, to betray the secret. **On voit la —**, you may see the game, the trick. **Il connaît toutes les ficelles**, he is up to every dodge. **Il connaît toutes les ficelles du métier**, he knows all the tricks of the trade.

2. *Theat.* stage-trick ; trick ; 3. *Fam.* trickster, cheat ; (*Adject.*) tricky, trickish. **Il est très —**, he is very tricky.

FICHANT, E, fishân, ânt, *adj.* 1. *Fortif.* darting : 2. *Fam.* vexatious.

FICHE, fish', [ficher], *sf.* 1. driving in ; 2. pin (of hinges), peg ; hook ; 3. surveying-arrow ; 4. *Milit.* iron picket, pointing-rod ; 5. (at play) counter, fish. **— de consolation**, bit of consolation, extra fish given to the winner ; *Fig.* little bit of comfort.

FICHER, fishé-r [Low Lat. : ficcare, and perhaps from Lat. figere], *va.* 1. to drive in, to thrust in ; to stick in ; 2. to fix (one's eyes) ; 3. *Fam.* to do, to work, to give, to deal (a blow). **Avoir les yeux fichés en terre**, to have one's eyes fixed on the ground. **Il est toujours fiché dans cette maison**, he is always to be found in that place. **Qu'est-il venu — ici ?** what has he come here for ? **Il ne fiche pas grand'chose depuis quelque temps**, he has not been doing much for some time past. **S'il le peut, il vous fichera dedans**, if he can do so, he will let you in for it. **Fichez-moi la paix**, just let me alone. **Où a-t-on fiché mes affaires ?** where have they shoved my things? **Je ne peux pas me — cela dans l'esprit**, I can't get that into my mind.

FICHER (SE), *v. refl. pop.* 1. to fix in the mind ; 2. to scorn, to contemn, to laugh at ; not to care for. **Quand une fois il s'est fiché quelque chose dans la tête**, when he has once got anything into his head. **Je me fiche un peu de ce qu'il dira**, I care very little for what he will say. **Vous ne voyez pas qu'il se fiche de vous**, you don't see that he is making game of you ? **Je m'en fiche comme de Colin-Tampon**, I don't care a single rap for it. **Il dit qu'il s'en fiche**, he says he does not care a bit. **Il se fiche de nous**, he is making game of us. **C'est vraiment se — du monde**, that's only making a joke of people ; that's really too strong.

FICHET, fishè, [fiche], *sm.* ivory peg (used at backgammon).

FICHOIR, fishwar, [ficher], *sm.* peg ; clothes-peg.

FICHTRE, fishtr', [Euphemism for *foutre*], *interj. Vulg.* the devil ! blow the thing !

FICHU, E, fishu, [Euphemism for *foutu* ; fichu is also a past part. of ficher and is employed as such], *adj.* 1. queer ; sorry, pitiful ; 2. villainous ; infernal. **Un — nez**, an ugly nose. **Il est — comme quatre sous**, he looks a regular fright. **Quelle fichue mine vous avez !** what a sad look you put on ! **Voilà un — compliment**, that's a poor compliment. **Il s'est fichu par terre**, he had a downer ; he went sprawling. **C'est un homme —**, he is done for. **Il est — de ne pas venir**, he is quite capable of not coming at all. **On l'a — à la porte**, he was turned out ; he has been sacked.

FICHU, fishu, [orig. uncertain ; perhaps from fichu in the sense of something unimportant], *sm.* 1. neckerchief, kerchief ; 2. **Corps de —**, habit shirt.

FICHÛRE, fishur, [ficher], *sf.* fish-spear.

FICOÏDE, fikoid', [Lat. : ficus, fig : Gr. : εἶδος, form], *sf. Bot.* fig-marigold : *Mesambryanthemum*, a genus of plants of the order ficoideæ.

FICOÏDÉES, fikoïdé, *sf. pl. Bot.* ficoideæ mesembryaceæ : an order of exotic plants.

FICTIF, IVE, fiktif, tiv, [fiction], *adj.* fictitious ; imaginary, not real. **Caractère —**, fictitiousness.

FICTION, fiksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : fictio ; fingere, to feign], *sf.* fiction : the act of feigning, inventing or imagining ; *b*) the thing feigned or invented ; *c*) fabrication, invention, falsehood, lie. *a*) **— de droit, — légale, — de la loi**, legal fiction, fiction of law. *b*) **— poétique**, poetical fiction. *c*) **C'est une pure —**, it is mere fiction.

FICTIVEMENT, fiktiv'mân-t, *adv.* fictitiously : by fiction.

FIDÉICOMMIS, fidéikomi, [Lat. : fides, faith ; commissum, confided], *sm. Law-t.* trust : deposit, something committed to one's care ; an estate received and held for another.

FIDÉICOMMISSAIRE, fidéikomisêr', *adj.* in trust.

FIDÉICOMMISSAIRE, *sm. Law-t.* trustee : one to whom an estate or property is committed in trust, for the benefit of another.

FIDÉJUSSEUR, fidézhusœr, [Lat. : fidejussor], *sm. Law-t.* fidejusser : surety, one bound for another ; guarantor.

FIDÉJUSSION, fidézhusyôn, [Lat. : fidejussio], *sf. Law-t.* fidejussion : suretyship, the act of being bound for another.

FIDÈLE, fidèl', [Lat. : fidelis, faithful ; fides, faith], *adj.* 1. faithful : *a*) true ; adhering to one's promises, observant of one's engagements ; *b*) loyal, true to allegiance ; adhering to duty ; *c*) true to the marriage-covenant ; *d*) constant, not fickle ; *e*) trustworthy, trusty ; *f*) firm in religious belief ; *g*) true, conformable to truth ; *h*) exact, accurate. *a*) **— à sa parole**, true to one's word. **— à ses engagements**, faithful to one's engagements. *b*) **Un sujet —**, a loyal subject. *c*) **Une épouse —**, a faithful wife. *d*) **Un ami —**, a faithful (*or* true) friend. **Une amitié —**, a true friendship. **Mémoire —**, retentive memory. *e*) **Un domestique —**, a trusty servant. *g*) **Une traduction —**, a faithful translation. *h*) **Un historien —**, a faithful historian.

2. (of the memory) retentive.

FIDÈLE, *sm.* 1. faithful friend ; 2. trusty follower ; 3. true believer ; *pl.* faithful. **Les fidèles**, the faithful.

FIDÈLEMENT, fidel'mân-t, *adv.* faithfully : *a*) truly ; in a faithful manner ; *b*) honestly, exactly, without failure of performance ; *c*) honestly, truly ; trustily ; without fraud or ambiguity ; *d*) exactly, accurately.

FIDÉLITÉ, fidélité, [Lat. : fidelitas], *sf.* 1. fidelity : *a*) faithfulness, loyalty ; firm adherence to allegiance and duty, or to a person or to a party with which one is united ; *b*) observance of the marriage covenant ; *c*) faithfulness ; strict performance of promises, vows or covenants ; *d*) constancy ; *e*) trustiness ; *f*) veracity, adherence to truth ; truthfulness ; *g*) honesty, integrity ; *h*) accuracy, exactness, truth. *a*) **prêter serment de —**, to take an oath of allegiance. **Jurer —**, to take an oath of fidelity, to swear fidelity. *b*) **La — conjugale**, conjugal fidelity. *c*) **La — à ses engagements**, faithfulness to one's engagements. *f*) **La — d'un historien**, the faithfulness of an historien. *g*) **La — d'un caissier**, the integrity of a cashier.

2. retentiveness (of the memory).

FIDÈS, fidès, *sf. Astron.* Fides : a small planet.

FIDUCIAIRE, fidusièr', [Lat. : fiduciarius], *adj.* 1. fiduciary : *a*) held in trust ; *b*) holding in trust : 2. *Fin.* founded on credit. **Circulation —**, note-circulation. **Héritier —**, heir in trust.

FIDUCIEL, ELLE, fidusièl, èl', [Lat. : fiducia, confidence], *adj.* fiducial : trustful ; which may be relied upon. **Ligne fiducielle**, fudicial line.

FIEF, fyèf, [Low Lat. : feodum, from O. H. Ger. fihu ; Ger. : Vieh, cattle, whence property in general], *sm.* fief, fee, feud : an estate held of a superior on condition of military service. **— lige, — de corps**, knight's fief. **Arrière —**, rerefee. **Franc- —**, freehold. **Investir d'un —**, to feoff, to infeoff, to invest with a fief or fee.

FIEFFANT, fyéfân, *sm.* feoffer, feoffor : one who granted a fee.

FIEFFÉ, E, fyèfé, *pa. p.* enfeoffed.

FIEFFÉ, E, *adj. Fam.* arrant, regular, downright, out-and-out, very. **Un coquin —**, an arrant knave. **Un sot —**, a down-right blockhead. **Un ivrogne —**, a very drunkard.

FIEFFER, fyèfé-r, [fief], *va.* to enfeoff, to feoff : to invest with a fief.

FIEL, fyèl', [Lat. : fel], *sm.* gall : *a*) the bile of animals ; *b*) *Fig.* anything extraordinary bitter ; bitterness ; grief, sorrow ; *c*) rancour, malignity, malice, animosity, spleen, anger. *a*) **— de bœuf**, ox-gall, ox-bile. *b*) **Abreuver de —**, to overwhelm with grief. *c*) **Décharger son —**, to vent one's malice, one's spleen. **Être sans —**, to bear no malice. **Un discours plein de —**, a most virulent speech. **Il se nourrit de — et d'amertume**, he lives in fretfulness and bitterness. **Le — coule de sa plume**, gall and bitterness flow from his pen.

FIELLEUX, EUSE, fyèlœ, lœz', *adj.* gally : like gall, bitter as gall.

FIENTE, fyânt', [Lat. : fimus], *sf.* dung : the excrement of animals. **— de vache**, cow-dung. **— de cheval**, horse-dung. **— de pigeon**, dove-dung or pigeon's dung.

FIENTÉ, E, fyânté, *adj. Agr.* dunged : manured with dung.

FIENTER, fyânté-r, [fiente], *vn.* to dung.

FIER, fié-r, [Lat. : fidere, to trust ; fidus, faithful], *va.* to trust, to entrust. **Je lui fierais tout ce que j'ai au monde**, I would entrust him with my all. [Superseded by *Confier.*]

FIER (SE), *v. refl.* to trust, to trust (to), to put one's trust (in), to confide (in), to put confidence (in), to rely (on), to depend (on). **Je me fie à vous**, I trust to you. **A qui se —** ? who can be trusted ? what shall we trust to ? **On peut se — à sa parole**, one may rely on his word, he is trustworthy. **C'est un homme à qui on peut se —**, he is to be trusted. **Comme il ne se fiait à personne, personne ne pouvait se — à lui**, as he had condidence in nobody, nobody could have confidence in him. *Fén.* **Que sur mon innocence à peine je me fie**, that I hardly rely on my own innocence. *Rac. Brit.* II. 3. (Ironically). **Fiez-vous y**, do not trust to that. **Ne vous y fiez pas**, don't make too sure. — *Prov.* : **Nage toujours et ne t'y fie pas**, swim on and don't trust.

FIER, IÈRE, fyèr, fyèr', [Lat. : ferus, wild], *adj.* **1**. fierce : savage, wild, as a beast ; **2**. fiery : ardent, fierce, mettlesome, mettled, spirited, high-spirited, high-mettled, bold, daring, intrepid. **De fiers coursiers**, fiery coursers, mettled steeds. **Courage —**, bold courage. **Quelque — qu'il puisse être, il n'est pas invincible**, however intrepid he may be, he is not invincible.

3. lofty ; elevated, noble, high-minded. **Une âme fière**, a lofty soul.

4. proud : *a*) arrogant, haughty, supercilious, lordly, imperious, domineering, lofty ; *b*) having inordinate self-esteem ; vain ; boastful, vainglorious ; inflated, puffed up : *c*) stately, lofty, grand, dignified. *a*) **Un homme — et hautain**, a proud and haughty man. **Une femme fière et impérieuse**, a proud and imperious woman. **Une beauté fière**, a proud beauty. **Un esprit —**, aproud spirit. **— comme un Écossais, comme un hidalgo**, as proud as a Scotchman, as a hidalgo. **Prendre un air —**, to put on proud looks. [*Substant.* :] **Faire le —**, to be proud, to look big, to carry one's head high. **Il se tient sur son —**, he holds his head up mighty high. *b*) **Un homme — de sa personne, de ses talents**, a man proud of his person, of his talents. **— d'avoir vaincu**, proud of having vanquished. **— comme un paon**, as proud as a peacock. *c*) **Une démarche fière**, a proud demeanour.

5. *Fam.* great, remarkable, famous, precious. **Un — orage**, a famous storm. **Un — héritage**, a great inheritance.

6. *Iron.* poor, sorry ; **7**. *Fam.* excessive, fierce ; rare. **Une fière crédulité**, excessive credulity. **Il faut avoir un — courage pour faire cela**, one requires rare courage to do that.

8. *Paint.* bold : striking, vigorous, expressive ; **9**. *Sculp.* hard.

FIER-A-BRAS, fyèrabra, [Lat. : ferrea brachia, iron arm, or fera brachia, terrible arm], *sm. Fam.* bully, Hector.

FIÈREMENT, fyèr'mân-t, *adv.* **1**. proudly, haughtily, superciliously, lordly, arrogantly ; **2**. spiritedly ; bodly, intrepidly, daringly ; **3**. *Paint.* boldly ; **4**. *Fam.* greatly, famously, preciously.

FIERTE, fyert', [Lat. : feretrum stretcher for carrying the dead, but used in the sense of a shrine], *sf.* shrine of Saint Romain. **La — de saint Romain de la cathédrale de Rouen**, the shrine of saint Romain in the cathedral of Rouen.

FIERTÉ, fyèrté, [Lat. : feritas], *sf.* **1**. spirit : ardour, intrepidity, courage, boldness ; spiritedness ; **2**. pride : *a*) inordinate self-esteem ; *b*) haughtiness, lordliness, superciliousness, arrogance ; *c*) generous elation of heart ; self-respect ; loftiness, high-mindedness, nobleness ; **3**. *Paint.* boldness (of touch). **Parler avec —**, to speak proudly.

FIEUX, fyœ, [provin. in Picardy], *sm.* child, son.

FIÉVÉE, fiévé, [Joseph], novelist : author of *La dote de Suzette*, (1767-1839).

FIÈVRE, fyèvr', [Lat. : febris], *sf.* fever : *a*) *Med.* a disease characterized by increased heat, quick pulse, languor and thirst ; *b*) *Fig* heat, agitation, excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions ; feverishness. *a*) **Accès de —**, fit of fever, feverfit. **— idiopathique**, idiopathic fever : not dependent on local disease. **— symptomatique**, symptomatic *or* sympathetic fever : dependent on local disease. **— continue**, continued fever. **— intermittante**, ague, intermittend fever. **— rémittente**, remittent fever. **— de cheval**, violent fever. **— inflammatoire** or **angéioténique**, inflammatory fever. **— bilieuse, gastrique**, or **méningo-gastrique**, bilious, gastric *or* meningogastric fever. **— ataxique** or **maligne**, atax *or* malignant fever. **— hectique**, hectic fever. **— des camps, — d'hopital, — des prisons**, camp fever, hospital fever, prison *or* jail fever : typhus. **— éphémère**, ephemera, **— quotidienne**, quotidian fever. **— tierce**, tertian fever. **— quarte**, quartan fever. **— des foins**, hay fever. **— jaune, — pestilentielle, — adéno-nerveuse** *or* **— gastrique ataxo-adynamique**, yellow fever, Kendal's fever, *or* bilious remitted yellow fever. **— de lait**, or **— laiteuse**, milk fever. **— militaire**, military fever. **— puerpérale**, puerperal fever, child-bed fever. **— paludéenne**, marsh fever. **— scarlatine, — rouge**, scarlet fever. **— sudatoire**, sweating fever. **— typhoïde**, typhoid fever. **Frisson de la —**, feverish shivering. **— légère**, feverishness. **Avoir la —**, to be in a fever, to be feverish. **Avoir les fièvres**, to have the ague. **Donner la —**, to put into a fever. **Sentir la —**, to smell of the fever. **Trembler la —**, to have the ague. **La — l'a quitté**, he is rid of his fever. **La — l'a repris**, his fever has returned. [*Fig.* :] **Tomber de — en chaud mal**, to fall out of the frying pan into the fire. **Que la fièvre te serre, chien de vilain !** may the fever seize you, you stingy cur ! *Mol. Avare.* II. 6. *b*) **Tout lui donnait la —**, everything put him into a fever, he was disturbed by the least thing. **Durant ces jours de commotion, Paris avait la —**, in those days of trouble, Paris was in a fever.

FIÉVREUX, EUSE, fyévrœ, vrœz', *adj.* feverish : *a*) fever-giving, producing fever ; febrific ; hot, sultry ; in which fever is prevalent ; *b*) diseased with fever ; liable to fever ; *c*) having fever ; *d*) *Fig.* restless ; uncertain, inconstant, fickle. *a*) **Un pays —**, a feverish country. *b*) **Tempérament —**, feverish constitution. *c*) **Une ardeur fiévreuse**, a feverish ardour.

FIÈVREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* fever-patient, person sick of fever.

FIÉVROTTE, fyévrot', *sf.* slight fever.

FIFRE, fifr', [Ger. : Pfeife, fife], *sm.* **1**. fife : a small wind-instrument. **Jouer du —**, to fife.

2. fifer : one who plays on a fife.

FIFRER, fifré, *vn.* to play the fife.

FIGARO, figaro. [personage of Beaumarchais : le mariage de Figaro], *sm.* barber, a knavish valet.

FIGEMENT, fizh'mân-t, [figer] *sm.* congealment, coagulation.

FIGER, fizhè-r, [Low Lat. : fidicāre ; Lat. : figĕre, to fix], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous figeons, je figeais*.] to congeal, to coagulate. **Le froid fige la graisse**, cold congeals the fat.

FIGER (SE), *v. refl.* to be congealed, to be coagulated, to harden. **Ah ! vous me faites peur et tout mon sang se fige**, Oh, you frighten me and my blood is congealed in my veins *Mol. Ec. des F.* II. 2.

FIGNOLER, finyolé-r, [fin], *vn. popul. lang.* to refine.

FIGUE, fig', [Lat. : ficus], *sf. Bot.* fig : the fruit of the fig-tree. [*Fig.* :] **Moitié —, moitié raisin**, half willingly, half by force ; half well, half ill ; partly seriously, partly jestingly. **Dire moitié —, moitié raisin à quelqu'un**, to tell any one between jest and earnest. **Faire la — à**, to laugh at, to fig ; to dare, to defy.

FIGUERIE, fig'ri, *sf.* fig-orchard.

FIGUIER, fighyé, [figue], *sm.* **1**. *Bot.* fig-tree, fig : *Ficus carica*, a genus of urticaceous plants. **Feuille de —**, fig-leaf. **Demeurer sous la vigne et sous son figuier**, *Script.* to dwell under one's vine and fig-tree : to live in peace and safety. **Dormir sous le —**, to remain idle, to live in idleness.

2. *Bot.* **Figuier des banians, — d'Adam**, banian Indian fig tree.

3. *Ornith.* fig-eater, fig pecker.

FIGULINE, figulin', [Lat. : figulina], *sf.* fictile vase.

FIGURABILITÉ, figurabilité, *sf.* figurability : the quality of being figurable.

FIGURABLE, figurabl', *adj.* figurable : capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape.

FIGURANT, E, figurân-t, ânt', *adj.* figuring, figurative.

FIGURANT, E, *sm. f. Theat.* figurant *m.* figurante, *f.* supernumerary : *a*) one who dances at the opera, in groups ; ballet dancer ; *b*) an accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes but has nothing to say.

FIGURATIF, IVE, figuratif, tiv', *adj.* **1**. figurative : *a*) representing the figure or form of objects ; *b*) symbolical, typical, repressenting by resemblance. **Écriture figurative**, figurative writing.

2. topographical (as a plan) ; **3**. *Gram.* characteristic (letter).

FIGURATIVE, *sf. Gram.* characteristic (of the Greek verbs).

FIGURATION, figurasyôn, *sf.* **1**. figuration : the act of forming a figure ; **2**. notation (of the pronunciation).

FIGURATIVEMENT, figurativ'mân-t, *adv.* figuratively, symbolically, typically.

FIGURE, figur', [Lat. : figura], *sf.* **1**. figure : *a*) the outside form of a body ; shape, form ; *b*) appearance, countenance ; manners ; *c*) image ; representation of certain objets ; *d*) *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* representation of a person ; *e*) *Danc.* the several steps which the dancer makes ; *f*) *Geom.* a space bounded by lines ; diagram ; a drawing to illustrate a problem or a theorem ; *g*) *Rhet.* a mode of speech in which words are changed from their literal sense ; trope ; *h*) *Gram.* any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax ; *i*) *Theol.* type, symbol, emblem. *a*) **La — des plantes**, the figure of plants. **— humaine, — d'homme**, human form. **Un prisonnier inconnu, jeune et de la — la plus belle et la plus noble**, an unknown prisoner, young and of the finest and noblest figure. *Volt. Louis.* XIV. 24. *b*) **Un orgueil qui se cache sous la — de l'humilité**, a pride which conceals itself under an appearance of humility. **Faire —**, to make, to cut a figure. **Faire une triste —**, to make, to cut a sad figure. **Le chevalier de la triste —**, the knight of the rueful countenance. *c*) **Figures d'animaux**, figures of animals. **Figures symboliques**, symbolical figures. **Il y a quelques**

jolies figures dans le texte, there are a few pretty engravings in the text. *d*) — **en bronze**, bronze figure. **Dessiner une —**, to draw a figure. *e*) **Une — de ballet**, a figure in a ballet. *f*) — **carrée**, square figure. *g*) — **de rhétorique**, rhetorical figure. **Parler sans —**, to speak plainly.

2. face : visage, countenance. **Être bien de —**, to have a handsome face. **Elle n'est pas bien de —**, she is not nice-looking. **La jolie — d'enfant!** what a pretty child's face! **Une — de connaissance**, the face of an old acquaintaince. **Il a une — de réprouvé**, he has a regular hang-dog look. **Il a dit cela à ma —**, he said that to my face.

3. *Naut.* figure-head : an ornamental figure at the head of a ship ; 4. *Gam.* court-card ; 5. *Mus.* figured passage.

FIGURÉ, E, figuré, *adj.* 1. figurate : *a*) figurated ; of a certain determinate form ; *b*) resembling anything of a determinate form ; *c*) *Arith.* figural : formed according to certain laws. *b*) **Pierre figurée**, figurate stone ; *c*) **Nombres figurés**, figurate numbers.

2. figured : *a*) formed into a figure ; *b*) adorned with figures ; *c*) represented by resemblance ; *d*) *Mus.* free and florid; 3. figurative : *a*) not literal ; tropical ; changed from its literal meaning ; *b*) abounding with figures of speech ; ornate, florid, flowery. *a*) **Une expression figurée**, a figurate expression. **Sens —**, figurative sense. *b*) **Style —**, figurative style.

FIGURÉ, *sm.* figurative sense. **Le mot est pris au —**, the word is taken in the figurative sense.

FIGURÉMENT, figurémân-t, *adv.* figuratively ; by a fugure ; not literally.

FIGURER, figuré-r, [figure-r, *va.* to figure ; *a*) to form into any determinate shape ; *b*) to represent, in picture or statuary ; *c*) to have the form of ; *d*) to show as ; *e*) to imagine, to image in the mind, to fancy, to conceive ; *f*) to represent by a typical resemblance ; *g*) *Theol.* to be the figure of, to typify, to shadow forth. *a*) **Ces bas-reliefs sont si effacés qu'on ne peut pas démêler ce que le sculpteur a voulu —**, these bas-reliefs are so much effaced that there is no making out what the sculptor intended to represent. *Acad.* *b*) — **un combat**, to figure, to represent a fight. *e*) **Je me figure que vous ne l'avez pas vu**, I fancy you did not see it.

FIGURER, *vn.* 1. to agree, to harmonize ; to look well ; to match well. **Ces deux statues figurent bien ensemble**, those two statues match well together.

2. *Danc.* to dance in figures ; 3. to figure : *a*) *Theat.* to act as a figurant, to be a supernumerary ; *b*) to appear ; *c*) to make a figure, to appear in some character. *c*) — **à la cour**, to make a figure at court. **A la tête de cette ligue figurait le peuple breton**, at the head of this league stood the people of Brittany. *Aug. Thierry.*

FIGURER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be figured, to be represented ; 2. to imagine, to picture to one's self. **Ils se figurent une région que nos âmes habiteront apres notre mort**, they imagine a region which our souls are to inhabit after death. *Massillon.* **Je m'étais figuré que vous m'écririez plus tôt**, I had conceived that you would write to me sooner. *Mérimée.* **Pouvez-vous vous — à ma place**? can you imagine yourself in my place? **Je ne puis pas me — les choses autrement qu'elles ne sont**, I cannot imagine things to be different to what they are.

FIGURINE, figurin', *sf.* 1. *Sculpt.* statuette ; 2. *Paint.* minor figure.

FIGURISTE, figurist', *sm.* figurist : one who interprets figures.

FIL, fil, [Lat. : filum], *sm.* 1. thread : *a*) filament, fibre of a textile plant : *b*) a small twist of flax, hemp, wool, cotton, silk, etc. ; yarn ; specially flax thread ; *c*) clew, clue ; *d*) filament produced by some insects ; *e*) course of one's destinies or life ; *f*) *Fig.* course ; chain. *b*) — **de chanvre**, hemp thread, hemp yarn. — **de lin**, flax thread, flax yarn. — **tors**, twisted yarn. — **retors**, double yarn : thread. **Dévider du —**, to wind thread. — **blanc**, white thread ; white yarn. **Une aiguillée de —**, a needleful of thread. — **d'emballage**, packthread. — **de plain**, lace-thread. — **de caret**, rope-yarn. — **de laine**, woollen thread. — **de coton**, cotton thread, cotton, yarn. — **de soie**, silk thread. — **à coudre**, sewing-thread. — **d'Écosse**, — **à gants**, Lisle thread. — **à repriser**, darning thread, cotton. — **à tricoter**, knitting thread, cotton. [*Fig.* :] **Il le faut fournir de — et d'aiguille**, you must furnish him with everything he needs. **Des finesses cousues de — blanc**, artifices easily seen through. **De — en aiguille**, from one thing to another, one thing bringing on another ; in every particular. **Ne tenir qu'à un —**, to hang upon a thread, to hold only by a thread. **Donner du — à retordre à quelqu'un**, to cut out work for a person, to give a person a great deal of trouble. **Avoir du — à retordre**, to have work cut out, to be embarrassed, to be perplexed. **Couper de droit —**, to cut straight. **Aller de droit —**, to go straight ; to go right against. *c*) — **d'Ariane**, Ariadne's clew. **Je crois que je tiens le bout du —**, I think I have the clue. **C'est lui qui tient les fils**, *Fig.* he it is who works the affair. *d*) **Fils de la Vierge, fils de Notre-Dame**, air threads, gossamers. *e*) **Le — de la vie**, the thread of life. **La vie de l'homme ne tient qu'à un —**. the life of a man hangs only by a thread. *f*) **Rompre le — d'un discours**, to break off the thread of a discourse. **Reprendre le — d'une histoire**, to resume the thread of a story. **Suivre le — des intrigues politiques**, to follow the thread of political intrigues. **Le — des événements**, the course, the chain of events. **Être au — de**, to be aware of, to be acquainted with, to know. **Il n'a pas inventé le — à couper du beurre**, *pop.* he will never set the Thames on fire.

2. rule, line. — **à plomb**, plumb-rule, plumb-line.

3. string (of pearls) ; 4. wire : metal drawn into a slender thread. — **d'argent**, silver wire. — **d'archal**, small wire. — **de fer**, iron wire. — **de laiton**, brass wire. — **ébroudi**, annealed wire. — **galvanisé**, galvanised wire. **Grillage en — métallique**, wire-work. **Étirer en —**, to wire draw.

5. grain : the direction of the fibres of wood. **Dans le sens du —**, with the grain. **Contre le —**, against the grain. **A gros —**, coarse gained.

6. stream, current (of water). **Suivre le — de l'eau**, to go down the stream. **Aller contre le — de l'eau**, to go against the stream.

7. edge : the thin cutting part of a blade. **Le — d'un couteau**, the edge of a knife. **Donner le — à un rasoir**, to wet, to sharpen, to give an edge to a razor. **Ôter le — de**, to take the edge off. **Ce sabre a le —**, this sword is sharp. **Passer au — de l'épée**, to put to the edge of the sword. [*Fam.* :] **Avoir le —**, to be a cunning blade, to be a sharp one, to be up to it.

8. *Mason.* flaw, defect (in marble or stone) ; 9. *Metal.* jet.

10. telegraph. — **télégraphique**, telegraphic wire. **Télégraphe sans —**, wireless telegraphy. — **conducteur**, conducting wire. — **sous-marin**, submarine telegraph.

FILADIÈRE, filadyêr', [Provinç.], *sf.* small flat-bottomed fishing-boat (used on the river Garonne).

FILAGE, filazh', [filer], *sm.* 1. spinning (of flax, hemp, wool, silk, etc.). — **en fin**, fine spinning. — **par continu**, frame-spinning.

2. *Bot.* cutweed, cotton-rose : *Filago*, a genus of composite plants.

FILAGRAMME, filagram', *sm.* V. *Filigrane.*

FILAIRE, filêr', *sf. Zool.* filaria : a genus of entozoa, having a long, slender, and thread-like body. — **de Médine**, Guinea-worm, Medina worm : *Filaria dracunculus.*

FILAMENT, filamân-t, [Lat. : filamentum ; filum, thread], *sm.* filament : string, long fibre, fine thread. **Les filaments des plantes**, the filaments of the nerves.

FILAMENTEUX, EUSE, filamântœ-z, tœz', *adj.* filamentous : consisting of fine filaments ; filaceous, stringy, thready ; *Bot.* filamentose.

† **FILANDIÈRE**, filândyèr', *sf.* spinster : a woman who spins ; flax-wench. [*Adject* :] **Les sœurs filandières**, the fatal sisters, the fates.

FILANDRES, filândr', [filer], *sf. pl.* 1. air-threads *pl.*, gossamers ; 2. strings, stringy parts (of meat) ; strings (of leguminous plants) ; 3. filanders : *a*) disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; *b*) thread-like worms.

FILANDREUX, EUSE, filândrœ, drœz', *adj.* 1. stringy, thready, fibrous ; 2. **Fig.** prosy : dull and tedious, as style.

FILANT, E, filân-t, ânt', (filer), *adj.* 1. flowing ; 2. (of stars) shooting, falling.

FILARDEAU, filardô, [fil], *sm.* 1. sapling : a young tree ; 2. young pike.

FILASSE, filas', [fil], *sf.* tow : refuse of flax and hemp ; hemp or flax ready to be spun. — **de montagne**, asbestos.

FILASSIER, IÈRE, filasyé, syèr' *sm. f.* flax and hemp dresser.

FILATEUR, filatœr, [filer], *sm.* spinner, spinning-mill owner.

FILATIER, filatyé, *sm. Com.* dealer in thread.

FILATURE, filatur', [filer], *sf.* 1. spinning : the art or the act of spinning ; 2. spinning-mill, mill ; silk-yarn, *or* cotton-twist, manufactory. — **de soie**, silk-spinning mill, silk-mill. — **de cotton**, cotton mill.

FILE, fil' [fil], *sf.* file : *a*) row ; a number of persons or things arrayed in a continued line ; *b*) *Milit.* a row of soldiers ranged one behind another. *a*) **A la —**, one after another. **Ranger par —**, to set in a row. **Prendre la —**, to fall in with the others. **Se mettre à la —**, to take one's place in the file, to put one's self behind. *b*) **Chef de —**, file-leader. — **de droite**, flank file. — **de gauche**, pivot file. **Par files**, by files, in file. — **serrées**, close file. **Par — à droite**! right file! **Une longue — de voitures**, a long line of carriages. **A l'extremité de l'horizon une longue — noire d'oiseaux de passage rayait le ciel**, at the extremity of the horizon a long line of birds of passage marked the firmament. V. *Hugo.*

FILÉ, E, filé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. spun. [*Fig.* :] **Des jours filés d'or et de soie**, happy days. **Coton —**, cotton yarn.

2. *Fig.* conducted, carried on, brought about.

FILE, *sm.* thread (of gold or silver).

FILER, filér, [Lat. : filāre], *va.* **1.** to spin : *a*) to twist into threads ; *b*) to form by spinning ; *c*) to draw out from the body in a filament. *a*) **— de la laine**, to spin wool. **— du lin**, to spin flax. **— une quenouille**, to spin with the distaff. *c*) **L'araignée file sa toile**, the spider spins its web.

2. to twist (a cord). [*Fam.* :] **— sa corde**, to take the way to the gallows.

3. to wiredraw : to form into wire ; to draw. **— de l'or**, to wiredraw gold, to make gold threads.

4. *Fig.* to spin out. **Les Parques lui filent de beaux jours**, his days glide away in a tide of bliss and glory. **— le parfait amour**, to be a whining *or* a languishing lover. [*Fam.* :] **— une période**, to spin out a period.

5. to conduct, to carry on, to bring about (an intrigue, etc.) ; **6.** *Mus.* **— un son**, to hold a note.

7. *Card-pl.* to play out (the cards) ; [in an ill sense) to smuggle (a card).

8. *Naut.* to slacken, to let run, to let go, to ease off, to ease away, to veer away, to veer out, to pay out, to slip. **— du câble**, to veer away, to pay out more cable. **— un câble par le bout**, to slip the cable, to veer out end for end. **— son câble**, *Fam.* to die. **— un cordage, une manœuvre**, to ease off a rope : to slacken it gradually. **— à la demande**, to ease off in proportion to the strain upon a rope. **— en douceur, en garant**, to ease off gently, keeping a turn or two on a rope. **— à réa**, to ease off as fast as possible.

9. *Naut.* to heave (the log) ; **10.** *Naut.* to run. **— dix nœuds à l'heure**, to run ten knots in an hour.

10. to shadow, to follow up. **La police filait le voleur**, the police followed up the thief.

FILER, *vn.* **1.** to spin : to perform the act of spinning. **— au fuseau**, to spin with the spindle. **— au rouet**, to spin with the spinning-wheel. **Métier à —**, spinning-mill. **—** *Prov.* : **Du temps que Berthe filait**, in days of yore, in times of yore.

2. *Naut.* to slacken (as a rope) ; **3.** *Milit.* to file : to march to a file ; to file off. **Faire — des troupes**, to send off troops.

4. to shoot : to move with velocity, as certain stars ; **5.** *Fam.* to be off, to move off, to run away, to slip away. **— à l'anglaise**, to take French leave. **Ce bateau file quinze nœuds à l'heure**, this boat goes at fifteen knots an hour. **Dépêchons-nous, car le temps file**, let us look sharp, for the time is going on. **— doux**, to submit, to be submissive, to sing small, to lower one's tone, to knock under, to knuckle under. **Allons, il faut —**, come, you must be off. **Maintenant il file vers la gare**, now he is off to the railways-station.

6. *Card. pl.* to risk nothing but what is necessary. **7.** to rope : to draw out into viscous threads ; to be ropy ; to thicken.

8. to smoke (of a lamp). **Je n'aime pas cette lampe, elle file**, I don't like this lamp, it smokes. **Cette liqueur file**, that liqueur ropes. **La glu file**, bird-lime is ropy.

9. to purr, to pur : to murmur as a cat. **Entendez-vous comme le chat file** ? do you hear how the cat is purring ?

FILERIE, fil'ri, [filer], *sf.* **1.** rope-walk ; **2.** spinning-house (where hemp or flax is spun).

FILET, filè, (fil), *sm.* **1.** thread : *a*) small string : *b*) filament, slender fibre. **Sa vie ne tient qu'à un —**, his life hangs upon a thread.

2. silk twisted ; **3.** *Man.* snaffle, bridoon ; watering-bridle ; **4.** fillet : *a*) *Technol.* a narrow band ; *b*) *Book-b.*, *Goldsm.* a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold ; *c*) *Arch.* a small rectangular moulding ; listel, list, annulet ; *d*) *Herald.* a kind of orle, having only the fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure ; **5.** *Coin.* milling (of a coin) ; **6.** thread : the projecting rib or fillet that passes spirally round the surface of a screw ; **7.** dash, stroke (of a pen, in writing) ; **8.** *Print.* rule : metal reglet. **— anglais**, ornamental rule. **— gras**, thick rule. **— maigre**, thin rule.

9. *Bot.* fibre (of a plant) ; filament : the thread-like part which supports the anther of a stamen ; **10.** *Anat.* small nerve, nerve, fibre, string ; **11.** *Anat.* frœnulum, frœnum : a small membranous fold which keeps an organ in place, or bridles it. **— de la langue**, frœnum (*or* the string) of the tongue. **Couper le —**, to cut the string of the tongue. **Avoir le —**, to be tongue-tied. **Il n'a pas le —**, he has a well-oiled tongue.

12. *Butch.* fillet, chine (of meat). **— de sole**, fillet of sole.

13. thread, small stream, streamlet ; dash. **Un — d'eau**, a thread of water, a streamlet. **Un — de vinaigre**, a dash of vinegar. [*Fig.* :] **Un — de voix**, a small weak voice.

14. net : *a*) an instrument made of thread for catching birds, fish, etc. ; *b*) *Fig.* snare ; *c*) anything made with a net ; netting, network. *a*) **Un coup de —**, a cast of the net, a haul. **— de pêche**, fishing-net. **Jeter un —**, to cast a net. **Tendre des filets**, to lay a net. *b*) **Prendre au —**, to ensnare : to catch in a snare ; to seduce. **Faire tomber dans un —**, to ensnare. *c*) **— de bastingage**, *Naut.* fore castle netting. **Une bourse en —**, a network purse. **Un — de soie**, a silk net. **— pour cheveux**, hair-net. **— front**, filet front, invisible net. **— à provision**, provision, or market net. **Faire du —**, to net, to be netting.

FILETER, fil'té-r, *va.* [takes an è before a mute syllable : *je filète, nous filetons* ; *je filetais* ; *je filèterai* ; *filetant* ; *fileté*.] **1.** to cut the thread of a screw) ; **2.** to draw through the plate.

FILEUR, EUSE, filœr, lœz', [filer], *sm. f.* **1.** spinner : one who spins ; spinster *f.* **— de cotton**, cotton-spinner.

2. (in slang language) truant.

3. *Slang.* one who dogs another, police spy ; swindler at cards. **— de cartes**, card-sharper.

FILIAL, E, filial, al', [Lat. : filius, son], *adj.* filial : pertaining to a son or daughter ; becoming a child in relation of his parents. **Amour —**, filial love. **Respect —**, filial respect.

FILIALEMENT, filial'mân-t, *adv.* filially : in a filial manner.

FILIATION, filiasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : filiatio, from filius, son], *sf.* filiation : *a*) the relation of a son to a father ; *b*) adoption ; affiliation ; *c*) *Fig.* dependency, mutual connection, concatenation. *a*) **— légitime**, legitimate filiation. *b*) **La — des mots**, the filiation of words.

FILICIFORME, filisifôrm' [Lat. : filix, fern ; forme], *adj.* filiciform, filicoid, fern-shaped, fern-like : having the form of ferns.

FILICIN, E, filisin, sin', [Lat. : filix fern], *adj. Bot.* filicoid, fern-like : resembling a fern.

FILICOÏDE, filikoïd', [Lat. : felix, fern ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj. Bot.* filicoid, fern-like : having the appearance of ferns.

FILIÈRE, filyêr', [fil], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* rope, tent-rope ; **2.** *Falc.* creance : a long cord attached to the leash ; **3.** *Carp.* purlin : a piece of timber in a roof ; **4.** *pl.* squared pine timber.

5. *Technol.* draw-plate, drawing-plate. **Faire passer par la —**, to draw through the plate. **Passer par la —**, to undergo a severe trial. **Passer par la — de**, to go through the channel of. **Suivre la —**, *Fig.* to go through the mill. **Il a suivi toute la —**, he has been through all the degrees of employment (in an administration).

6. *Technol.* screw-plate : a plate of steel having a series of holes with inside screws, used in forming small external screws ; **7.** wire-gauge.

FILIFORME, filifôrm', *adj.* filiform : slender like a thread ; thread-like.

FILIGRANE, filigran', [Ital. : filigrana ; Lat. : filum, thread ; granum, grain], *sm.* **1.** filigree, filigrane : a kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains. **A filigranes**, filigreed, filigraned.

2. *Station.* water-mark (on paper).

FILIGRANER, filigrané-r, *va.* to work in filigree.

FILIN, filan, [fil], *sm.* **1.** *Naut*, cordage, rope, line ; **2.** Orleans serge.

FILIPENDULE, filipândul', [Lat. : filum, thread ; pendulus, suspended], *adj.* filipendulous : hanging down from a thread.

FILIPENDULE, *sf. Bot.* dropwort : *Spiræa filipendula*, a plant of the order rosaceæ.

† **FILLAGE**, fiyazh', [fille], *sm.* maidenhood : the state of a maid.

† **FILLÂTRE**, fiyâtr', [Lat. : filia], *sm.* step-son.

FILLE, fiy', [Lat. : filia, daughter ; filius son], *sf.* **1.** daughter : *a*) a female child and the feminine of son ; *b*) a term of tutelage or kindness ; *c*) *Fig.* offspring. *a*) **— légitime**, legitimate daughter. **J'avais trois filles et un fils**, I had three daughters and one son. **— adoptive**, adoptive child. **Belle- —**, daughter-in-law ; step-daughter. **Petite- —**, granddaughter. **Arrière-petite- —**, great granddaughter. **La dame était — d'un simple particulier**, the lady was a private gentleman's daughter. *b*) **Ma —**, daughter, child. **Ma — chérie**, my darling child. *c*) **La superstition, — de l'ignorance**, superstition, the daughter of ignorance. *Mme de Sév.* **Une — d'Ève**, a daughter of Eve. **Une — de Henri le Grand et de tant de rois**, a daughter of Henry the Great and of so many kings. *Bossuet.*

2. girl : a female child or youth and the feminine of *boy*. **Petite —**, little girl. **Comme une petite —**, like a little girl. **Jeune —**, girl, maid, lass. **En jeune —**, girlishly, maidenly. **Poursuivre une —, en marriage**, to court a girl.

3. maid, maiden : an unmarried woman ; *Law-t.* spinster ; (*Adject.*) single. **Une vieille —**, an old maid. **Une — à marier**, a marriageable girl. **Elle est restée —**, she has remained single.

4. nun, sister. **Les filles de Port-Royal**, the nuns of Port-Royal. **Filles Bleues**, nuns of St. Augustine. **Filles de la charité**, sisters of charity. **Les filles de Saint-Thomas**, the nuns of St. Thomas.

5. dependency. **L'abbaye de Trois-Fontaines est — de Clairvaux**, the abbey of Trois-Fontaines is a dependency of that of Clairvaux. **La France, — aînée de l'Église**, France, the eldest daughter of the Church. **La — aînée des rois de France**, the eldest daughter of the kings of France (the University).

6. maid : *a*) an attendant of a princess

b) female servant; girl, servant-girl. *a*) **— d'honneur**, maid of honour, bride's maid. *b*) **— de boutique**, shop-girl, shop-woman. **— de chambre**, lady's maid; chamber-maid. **— de service**, housemaid, chamber-maid. **— d'auberge**, maid of an inn. **— de cuisine**, kitchen-maid.

7. girl, loose woman. **— publique, — de joie**, girl of the town, disorderly *or* loose woman, prostitute.—*Prov.*: **Fille oisive, à mal pensive**, an idle brain is a devil's workshop. **Quand la fille est mariée on trouve toujours des gendres**, when the child is christened, you may find godfathers enough. **Quand on a des filles on est toujours berger**, my son is my son till he gets him a wife, but my daughter is my daughter all her life. **Belle fille et méchante robe trouvent toujours qui les accroche**, handsome folks and ragged people are always sought after. **Fille qui donne, s'abandonne**, a girl who makes presents gives herself away. **La plus belle fille du monde ne peut donner que ce qu'elle a**, no man can give more than he has; you cannot get blood out of a stone.

FILLETTE, fiyèt', [fille], *sf.* young lass, young girl, maiden.

FILLEUL, fiyœl', [Lat.: filiotus, young son; filliota, young daughter], *sm.* godson, godchild.

FILLEULE, fiyœl', *sf.* goddaughter, godchild.

FILLOT, fyô, *sm. Fam.* son.

FILOCHE, filosh', [fil], *sf.* **1.** network, net; **2.** a large rope used by millers.

FILOIR, filwar, [filer], *sm.* spinning-machine, spinning-wheel.

FILON, filôn, [fil], *sm.* vein, metalic vein, vein of ore, lode. **Un — d'argent**, a vein of silver. **— croiseur**, crossing-vein. **— principal**, master lode. **— latéral**, side-lode. **— couché**, flat vein. **— incliné**, rake vein; hade. **Inclinaison du —**, slope, hading of a vein. **Les branches d'un —**, the branches of a vein.

FILON, [Charles-Auguste-Désiré], historian (1800-1875).

FILOSELLE, filozèl', [Ital.: filosello], *sf.* floss-silk, ferret; grogram-yarn.

FILOTIER, IÈRE, filotyé, tyêr', [fil] *sm. f.* dealer in thread.

FILOU, filou, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** pickpocket, thief; **2.** filcher, pilferer: one who filches; petty thief; **3.** cheat, shark, swindler; (in gaming) sharper, cheat, blackleg. **Un tour de —**, a cheat. **Je fus volé en arrivant de tout ce que j'avais par des filous, à la foire de Saint-Germain**, on arriving, I was robbed of all I had by thieves, at the fair of St-Germain. *Volt. Cand.* 31.

FILOUTAGE, filoutazh', *sm.* filching, pilfering: the practice of one who pilfers.

FILOUTER, filouté-r, [filou], *va.* **1.** to pickpocket, to pick pockets; **2.** to filch, to pilfer: to steal by petty theft; **3.** to cheat, to swindle. **Il m'a filouté de vingt francs**, he cheated me out of twenty francs.

FILOUTER, *vn.* to cheat, to shark, to sharp, to swindle.

FILOUTERIE, filout'ri, *sf.* **1.** pickpocketing; **2.** fiching, pilfering, pilfery, petty theft; **3.** cheat, cheating, take-in swindling. **Il ne vit que de filouteries**, he gets his living by nothing but cheating.

FILS, fis, some persons pronounce fi. This is the case when in verse the rhyme requires it, [Lat.: filius, son], *sm.* **1.** son: *a*) a male child, with relation to his parents, and opposed to ***daughter***; *b*) a male descendant; *c*) a compellation of an old man to a young one; a term of affection; *d*) a native of a country; *e*) *Fig.* any person or thing in which the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined; offspring. *a*) **— légitime**, legitimate son. **Le — aîné**, the eldest son. **Le — puîné**, the youngest son. **— unique**, only son. **De père en —**, from father to son. **Il a trois fils**, he has three sons. **Le — de la maison**, the son of the house, the young master of the house. **— de famille**, *a*) gentleman's son; *b*) young man under the authority of his parents. **Petit- —**, grandson. **Arrière-petit- —**, great-grandson. **Beau- —**, step-son, (improperly) son-in-law. **Un beau —**, a beau, a fop, a dandy, a coxcomb. **Il est — de son père**, he is his father's own son, he is a chip of the old block. *e*) **Les fils d'Apollon**, the sons of Apollo, the poets. **Les fils d'Albion**, the sons of Albion. **Les fils de Bélial**, the sons of Belial; idolaters. **Les fils de la terre**, the earth's sons. **Il est — de ses œuvres**, he is a self-made man. **Le luxe est — de la vanité**, luxury is the offspring of vanity. **Il n'est — de bonne mère qui ne voulût avoir fait cette action**, every honest woman's son would wish to have done such an action. *La Font. Belph.*—*Prov.*: **On est toujours le fils de quelqu'un**, he is a wise son that knows his own father. **Marie ton fils quand tu voudras, ta fille quand tu pourras**, marry your sons when you will, your daughters when you can. **A père avare, fils prodigue**, niggard father, spendthrift son.

2. boy: a male child, opposed to ***girl***.

FILTRAGE, filtrazh', [filtrer], *sm.* filtering: the act of passing through a filter, straining.

FILTRANT, E, filtrân, ânt', *adj.* filtering, training. **Pierre filtrante**, filtering-stone.

FILTRATION, filtrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* filtration: the process of separating a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it; filtering, straining, percolation.

FILTRE, filtr', [Low Lat.: filtrum, felt], *sm.* **1.** filter, strainer: any substance, material, or contrivance for filtering or defecating liquids. **— de fontaine**, filtering-stone.

2. V. *Philtre.*

FILTRER, filtré-r, [filtre], *va.* to filter, to filtrate, to strain, to percolate; to purify a liquid by passing it through a porous substance.

FILTRER, *vn.* **1.** to filter, to percolate: to pass through a filter; **2.** (of light) to glimmer. **Une pierre à —**, a filtering-stone. **L'eau filtre à travers le sable**, water filters through sand. **Les rayons du soleil filtraient à travers le feuillage**, the sun's rays glimmered through the foliage.

FILTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to filter, to be filtered, to be strained: to pass through, or as through a filter. **On y voit une source d'eau qui paraît s'être filtrée au travers de quelque banc d'argile**, a spring of water may be seen there, which appears to have filtered through a layer of clay. *Cuvier.*

FILURE, filur', [filer], *sf.* spinning; quality of what is spun.

FIMBRIAIRE, fanbriêr', [Lat.: fimbria, fringe], *adj.* fimbriate: fringed.

FIN, fan, [Lat.: finis], *sf.* **1.** end: *a*) extremity, last part; limit; close, conclusion, termination; *b*) death; *c*) purpose intended; aim, object, view. *a*) **La — d'une session**, the close of a session. **Jusqu'à la —**, to the end. **A la — du mois**, at the end of the present month. **— courant**, *Com.* end of the present month. **— prochain**, end of next month. **Toutes les choses de ce monde prennent —**, everything in this world comes to an end. **La crise tire à sa —**, the crisis draws to its termination. **Mettre à —**, to put an end to. **Mettre à —**. to achieve, to perform. **Mener à —**, to bring to an end. **Mener à bonne —**, to make a success of. **Faire une —**, to make an end of it; to settle down in marriage. *b*) **Arriver à sa —**, to come to one's end. **En venir à ses fins**, to gain one's end. **Tirer à sa —**, to draw towards one's end. **Faire une bonne —**, to come to a good end. **Faire une mauvaise —**, to come to a bad end. **Il a fait une triste fin**, he came to an unhappy end. *c*) **Tendre à ses fins**, to aim at one's end, to pursue one's point. **Faire une chose à bonne —**, to do a thing with a good intention. **— non avouée**, by-end. **On n'en voit pas la —**, there is no end to it; one cannot tell where it is to end. **A ces fins, à cette —**, for this end, to this end. **A toute —**, for all purposes. **Un cheval à toute —**, a horse fitted to ride and drive. **N'étant à autre —**, having no other purpose. **A telle — que de raison**, at all events, at any rate, in any case. **En toute chose il faut considérer la —**. in all things consider the end. *La Font. Fab.* III. 5. *Prov.*: **La fin couronne l'œuvre**, all's well that ends well. **Qui veut la fin veut les moyens**, where there is a will there is a way. **Il vaut mieux venir à la fin d'un festin, qu'au commencement d'un combat**, better come at the latter end of a feast than at the beginning of a fray. **Telle vie, telle fin**, such a beginning, such an end.

2. *Jurispr.* plea. **— de non-recevoir**, plea in bar, exception.

A LA FIN, *adv. phr.* **1.** at last, at length; **2.** in the end, in fine; after all. [*Fam.*:] **A la — des fins, en — finale**, in the end, in the upshot. **En — de compte**, finally.

SANS FIN, **1.** *adv. phr.* endlessly, without end; **2.** *adject. phr.* endless, unending.

FIN, E, fan, fin', [Lat.: finitus, finire, to finish: finis, end], *adj.* **1.** fine: *a*) clear, pure; *b*) pure, refined; *c*) real, not false, precious; *d*) accomplished, excellent, superior; good; *e*) (of things) excellent, superior, of the best quality, delicate; *f*) exquisite, dainty, nice, delicate; *g*) elegant, delicate; *h*) slender; *i*) small, thin, minute, tenuous; *j*) not coarse; made of fine threads; *k*) ingenious, delicate; *l*) subtle, keen, acute, sharp, discriminate, nice, delicate, excellent; *m*) subtle, artful, sly, cunning, shrewd, sharp. *a*) **Temps —**, *Naut.* clear weather. *b*) **Or —**, fine gold. **Argent —**, fine silver. *c*) **Pierres fines**, fine stones, precious stones. **Une écriture fine**, small handwriting. **Diamant —**, fine diamond. *d*) **Un — connaisseur**, an excellent judge, a good connoisseur. **Un — gourmet**, a good judge of wine, a true epicure. **Une fine lame**, a good swordsman; *Fig.* a cunning jade. *e*) **Vins fins**, fine wines. **Couleurs fines**, fine colours. **Épices fines**, fine spices. [*Fig.*:] **C'est une fine épice**, he is a deep fellow. **Fine fleur de farine**, fine flour. [*Fig.*:] **Fine fleur de la chevalerie**, fine flower of chivalry. *f*) **Des mets fins**, dainty dishes. *g*) **Des traits fins**, delicate features. *h*) **Une taille fine**, an fine shape, a slender waist. *i*) **Du fil —**, fine thread. **Une pluie fine**, fine rain. **Papier —**, thin paper *j*) **Étoffe fine**, fine stuff. **Toile fine**, fine linen. *k*) **Une pensée fine**, a fine, an ingenious thought. **Une fine raillerie**, fine, delicate raillery. *l*) **Avoir le goût —**, to have a delicate taste. **Une oreille fine**, a sharp ear, a good ear. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to have a sharp wit, an acute understanding. *m*) **Un — matois**, a sharp blade, a cunning fellow. **C'est une fine bête**, he is a sly dog. **C'est une fine mouche**, she is a cunning gipsy. **C'est un homme très —**, he is a very shrewd

fellow. **Plus — que lui n'est pas bête**, a man sharper than he is cannot be a fool. **Il est — comme une dague de plomb**, he is as sharp as a beetle. **L'homme à qui nous avons affaire n'est pas des plus fins de ce monde**, the man we have to deal with is not one of the sharpest in the world. *Mol. Am. méd.* III. 3. **Les plus fins sont attrapés**, the most cunning are sometimes taken in.

3. quite. **— seul**, quite alone.

4. *Naut.* sharp-bottomed; swift, fast. **Un — voilier**, a swift sailer.

5. small. **Écriture fine**, small writing.

6. (of the senses) delicate, sharp, acute, keen. **Avoir l'oreille fine**, to have a delicate ear. **Avoir le nez fin**, to be sharp-scented; to be sagacious.

FIN, *sm.* 1. pure metal; fine gold, fine silver; 2. small hand. **Écrire en —**, to write small hand.

3. cunning fellow, sharp fellow, shrewd dog. **C'est un gros —**, he is a wise man of Gotham. **Faire le —**, to look shrewd, to finesse, to vie in cunning. **Faire le — d'une chose**, to be close about a thing. **Jouer au —, au plus —**, to finesse: to play at being the most artful. **— contre — fait mauvaise doublure**, diamond cut diamond.

4. main point, decisive part; gist, bottom, rights. **Prendre le — des choses**, to come to the nicest point of things. **Tirer le — du fin**, to extract the quintessence of things. **Savoir le fort et le —, savoir le — de quelque chose**, to be thoroughly acquainted with a thing.

5. finest feathers (of ostriches).

† **FINAGE**, finazh', [fin], *sm.* jurisdiction of a parish.

FINAL, E, final, al', [Lat.: finalis], *adj.* [*Pl. Finals, finales.*] final: a) last, ultimate, ending, pertaining to the end; *b*) *Theol.* lasting to the end of life; *c*) ultimate; relating to the ultimate end aimed at. *a*) **Point —**, final point. **Syllabe finale**, final syllable. **En fin finale**, finally. *b*) **Impénitence finale**, final impenitence. *c*) **Cause finale**, final cause. **La doctrine des causes finales**, the doctrine of final causes.

FINALE, *sf.* 1. *Gram.* final syllable, last syllable; 2. *Mus.* finale: the last note of a piece of music.

FINALE, *sm. Mus.* finale: the last performance in any act of an opera.

FINALEMENT, final'mân-t, *adv.* finally: lastly, at last, ultimately, in conclusion.

FINALITÉ, finalité, *sf. Phil.* finality: state of being final.

FINANCE, finâns', [O.Fr.: finer, to pay], *sf.* 1. ready money, cash. **Il est court de —**, he is out of cash. **Au bout de finances et ne sachant où donner la tête**, quite out of cash and not knowing which way to turn. *Ste-Beuve.* **Il est brouillé avec la —**, he is hard up for cash.

2. *pl.* finances: *a*) the income or resources of individuals; money-matters; circumstances; *b*) finance; revenues of the State, funds in the public treasury. *b*) **Loi de finances**, financial law. **Le ministre des finances**, the minister of finances; (in England) the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

3. treasury, administration of finances; 4. matters of finances; 5. (collectively) financiers, bankers, capitalists. **La haute —**, the heads of the money-market.

FINANCER, finânsé-r, *vn.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous finançons, finançant.*] to lay out money, to advance money, to come down; *Fam.* to fork out.

FINANCIER, finânsyé-r, *sm.* 1. financier: *a*) one skilled in banking operations; *b*) † an officer who received the public revenues; *c*) one skilled in the principles of public revenue; 2. capitalist, moneyed man, wealthy man.

FINANCIER, IÈRE, *adj.* financial: pertaining to public revenue. **Opérations financières**, financial operations.

FINANCIÈREMENT, finansyêr'mân-t, *adv* financially: in relation to finances; in matters of finances.

FINASSER, finasé-r, [fin], *vn. Fam.* to finesse: to use artifice; to manœuvre, to shuffle.

FINASSERIE, finas'ri, [finasser], *sf.* finesse, finessing, shuffing, artifice, craft, cunning.

FINASSEUR, EUSE, finasœr, sœz, *sm. f.* artful dodger, sly person.

FINASSIER, ÈRE, finasyé, syêr' *sm. f.* artful dodger, sly person.

FINAUD, E, finô, nôd', [fin], *adj. Fam.* artful, cunning, sly, deep.

FINAUD, *sm.* sly-boots; artful, cunning fellow.

FINEMENT, fin'mân-t, *adv.* 1. finely: *a*) with elegance, delicately, nicely; *b*) in minute parts, thinly; *c*) skilfully, artfully; *d*) delicately, ingeniously; 2. shrewdly, acutely, ingeniously; sharply, artfully.

FINERIE, fin'ri, [fin], *sf.* finery, refinery-furnace: a furnace where cast iron is converted into malleable iron.

FINESSE, finès', [fin], *sf.* 1. fineness: *a*) delicacy, elegance; *b*) slenderness, thinness, smallness; *c*) smallness, minuteness; *d*) delicacy, niceness. **La — des traits**, the delicacy of the features. **La — des cheveux**, the fineness of the hair. **La — de ses traits**, the sharpness, the delicacy of his features. **Ce fil est d'une extrême —**, this thread is extremely fine. **Considérez la — de cette étoffe**, consider the fineness of this stuff.

2. acuteness: *a*) sharpness, keenness delicacy; *b*) quickness of the intellect; ingenuity, penetration, sagacity, subtility, keenness, shrewdness. *a*) **La — de l'ouïe**, the acuteness of the ear. *b*) **La — du jugement**, the acuteness of judgment. **Des pensées pleines de —**, ingenious thoughts. **La — d'une réponse**, the keenness of an answer.

3. nicety: a nice or subtile point or matter, a minute distinction. **Les finesses d'une langue**, the niceties of a language. **La — d'une telle distinction**, the nicety of such a distinction.

4. artifice, finesse, cunning, craft, trick; slyness, shifting; shrewdness, subtlety, sharpness. **Faire, jouer des finesses à quelqu'un**, to play a person artful tricks. **— cousue de fil blanc**, artifice easily seen through, shallow artifice. **User de —**, to play cunning. **Il n'entend point —**, he means no harm. **Il est au bout de ses finesses**, he is at his wit's end. **Entendre — à quelque chose**, to give a malicious construction to a thing. **Faire — d'une chose**, to make a mystery *or* a secret of a thing.

FINET, ETTE, finè, nèt', [fin]. *adj.* artful, sly.

FINETTE, finèt', [fin], *sf.* thin cotton or woollen tissue.

FINI, E, fini, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. finished: *a*) ended, concluded, done; settled; over: *b*) perfect; polished; *c*) accomplished. *a*) **L'affaire est finie**, the affair is settled. *b*) **Un ouvrage —**, a finished piece of workmanship. **Cela est — ou autant vaut**, that is done or it is as good as done.

2. *Fam.* ruined, broken down, worn out. **C'est un homme —**, he is broken down.

3. finite: limited, bounded. **Tout corps est —**, all bodies are finite. **Un être —**, a finite being. **Un nombre —**, *Math.* a finite number. **Un mode —**, *Gram.* a finite mood.

4. *Gram.* complete. **Sens —**, complete sense.

5. (in an ill sense) accomplished, arrant, perfect, regular, downright. **Un coquin —**, an arrant knave.

FINI, *sm.* 1. finish: the completion of a work of art; that which gives it perfection; finishing, perfection, last polish. **Ce travail est d'un beau —**, this work is highly finished. **Donner le — à**, to give a finish to, to finish off.

2. finite, finiteness: the quality of being finite. **Le — et l'infini**, the finite and the infinite.

FINIR, finir, [Lat.: finire], *va.* to finish: *a*) to complete, to accomplish; *b*) to bring to an end, to put an end to, to end, to terminate; *c*) to conclude, to end; *d*) to perfect, to polish, to finish off. *a*) **— un ouvrage**, to finish a work. *b*) **— sa vie**, to end one's life. **Finissant là sa haine et nos misères**, putting then an end to his hatred and our miseries. *Rac. Andr.* III. 6. **— le cours d'une vie désordonnée**, to end the course of a disorderly life. *c*) **Cette bataille finira la guerre**, this battle will end the war. *d*) **— un tableau**, to finish a painting.

FINIR, *vn.* to end: *a*) to leave off, to have done, to finish, to give over, to do, to cease; *b*) to come to an end; to draw to a close, to a conclusion; to terminate; to be out, to be up, to expire; *c*) to terminate, to be ended; *d*) to turn out, to terminate; *e*) to conclude; *f*) to die, to expire. *a*) **Faites-le donc —**, make him give over. **Finissez donc, vous êtes bien long**, have done, you are very tedious. **Il a fini de parler**, he has done speaking. **On ne finirait jamais de se plaindre**, they would never have done complaining. **En —**, to end, to finish; to have done with it; to make an end of it; to put an end to a thing. **En — avec quelqu'un**, to have done with a person. **Ne pas —**, to continue, to keep on. **Il n'en finit jamais**, he never leaves off. *b*) **Le sermon finissait**, the sermon was drawing to a conclusion. **Ils croyaient que le monde finissait où finissait leur vie**, they thought the world ended where their lives ended. *B. de St-Pierre. Paul et V.* **La pièce finit au milieu des applaudissements**, the piece ends in a thunder of applause. **Son bail finit à la Saint-Michel**, his lease expires at Michaelmas. **Ce n'est qu'un songe que le bonheur qui doit —**, happiness which must come to an end, is but a dream. *Lamart.* **Qui ne finit point**, never-ending, unending, endless. *c*) **Le mur finit en tel endroit**, the wall ends at such a place. **Ce mot finit par une voyelle**, this word ends with a vowel. **Sa queue finit en pointe**, its tail ends in a point. **Les douleurs de l'homme ne sont pas éternelles, il faut tôt ou tard qu'elles finissent**, the sufferings of man are not eternal, they must sooner or later come to an end. *Chateaubr.* **Le règne de Louis XIV a fini par une période de revers**, the reign of Louis XIV ended in a period of reverses. *d*) **Je doute que cela finisse bien**, I do not think that will end well. **Cela finira mal**, that will turn out badly. *e*) **Il finira par payer**, he will pay in the end. **Il finit par nous dire que...**, he concluded by telling us that... *f*) **Ainsi finit une princesse célèbre par l'esprit, la beauté et les grâces**, so ended a princess famous for her wit, beauty and gracefulness. *Duclos.*

FINIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to end, to cease, to terminate, to come to an end; 2. to be accomplished.

FINISSAGE, finisazh', [finir], *sm.* finishing: completion, finish.

FINISSANT, E, finisán, ánt', *adj.* finishing, ending, coming to its end.

FINISSEUR, finisœr, *sm.* 1. *Horol.* finisher : one who completes or perfects ; 2. *Weav.* finishing card.

† **FINITEUR**, finitœr, *adj. Astron.* **Cercle —**, finitor : the horizon.

FINITO, finito, [Lat.] *sm.* settling of an account.

FINLANDAIS, E, fanlândé-z, dèz', *adj.* Finland, Finish : relating to Finland.

FINLANDAIS, E, *sm. f.* Finlander : a native of Finland ; Finn.

FINLANDE, fanlând', *sf. Geog.* Finland.

FINNOIS, E, finwa, nwaz', *adj.* Finnish : relating to the Finns.

FINNOIS, E, *sm. f.* Finn, Fin, Finlander : a native of Finland ; of the Finish race.

FINNOIS, *sm.* Finish language.

FINOT, OTE, fino, not', [fin], *adj.* V. *Finaud, c.*

FINOTERIE, finot'ri, [finot], *sf.* finesse, craft, artifice.

FIOLE, fiol', [Low Lat. : phiola], *sf.* phial, vial ; *Fam.* bottle. **Vider une —**, to crack a bottle.

FIOLER, fiolé-r, [fiole], *vn. Popul. lang.* to crack a bottle.

FION, fyôn, *sm. Popul. lang.* figure, knack ; finish, last touch. **Avoir le —**, to be smart.

FIONIE, fioni, *sf. Geog.* Fühnen, Fyen : an island of Denmark.

FIORITE, fiorit, *sf. Miner.* fiorite : a variety of quartz.

FIORITURES, fioritur', [Ital. : fioritura, flowering], *sf. pl. Mus.* flourishes, gracenotes, graces.

FIRMAMENT, firmamán-t, [Lat. : firmamentum ; firmus, firm], *sm.* firmament : the sky, the heavens.

FIRMAN, firmân, [Turk., from Pers. ferman], *sm.* firman : *a*) a decree issued by the sovereign of Turkey, Persia, etc. ; *b*) a passport.

FISC, fisk. [Lat. : fiscus, purse], *sm.* fisc, treasury (of a prince or State).

FISCAL, E, fiscal al', *adj.* 1. fiscal : pertaining to the public treasure ; 2. zealous for the interest of the fisc ; 3. † **Procureur —, avocat —**, fiscal : public prosecuter.

FISCAL, *sm.* (in Spain) fiscal : attorney-general.

FISCALITÉ, fiscalité [fiscal], *sf.* 1. fiscal laws ; 2. in an ill sense, exaction.

FISSILE, fissil', [Lat. fissilis : findĕre, fissum, to cleave], *adj. Nat. Hist.* fissile : that may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of the natural joints.

FISSILITÉ, fisilité, *sf.* fissility : the quality of being fissile.

FISSIPARE, fissipar', [Lat. : fissus, from findĕre, to cleave ; parĕre, to bring forth], *adj. Nat. Hist.* fissiparous : separating into several fragments, each of which forms a new individual.

FISSIPARIE, fissipari, **FISSIPARITÉ**, fissiparité, *sf. Nat. Hist.* fissiparism : reproduction by spontaneous subdivision.

FISSIPÈDE, fissipèd', [Lat. : fissus, cleft ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Zool.* fissiped : having separate toes.

FISSIPÈDE, *sm.* fissiped : an animal whose toes are separated.

FISSIROSTRE, fissirostr', [Lat. : fissus, cleft ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* fissirostral : having a bill which opens widely.

FISSIROSTRES, *sm. pl. Ornith.* fissirostres : a class of birds of the order passeres.

FISSURE, fissur', [Lat. : fissura ; findĕre, fissum, to cleave], *sf.* fissure : *a*) cleft, crevice, narrow chasm ; *b*) *Anat.* a long and narrow cleft or opening ; *c*) **— de Sylvius**, *Anat.* a narrow sulcus or depression, dividing the anterior and meddle lobes of the cerebrum on each side ; *d*) *Surg.* solution of continuity of small depth ; *e*) *Surg.* a crack or slit in a bone.

FISSURELLE, fissurel, *sf. Zool.* fissurella : a common gastropod limpet, commonly called the keyhole limpets.

FISSURIER, fissurié-r, *va.* to fissure : to cleave, to divide, to crack, to make a fissure in.

FISSURER (SE), *v. refl.* to cleave, to crack, to part.

FISTON, fiston, [fils], *sm. Fam.* son, the boy.

FISTULAIRE, fistulèr', [fistule], *adj.* fistular, fistulary, fistulous : hollow, like a reed.

FISTULAIRE, *sm.* 1. fistularia, tobacco-pipe fish : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes ; 2. fistulidan : a genus of echinodermatous animals.

FISTULE, fistul', [Lat. : fistula], *sf.* 1. *Surg.* fistula : a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer ; 2. *Join.* bad stroke of the hammer.

FISTULEUX, EUSE, fistulœ, lœz', *adj.* fistulous, fistulose: *a*) *Surg.* having the nature of a fistula ; *b*) *Bot.* fistular, hollow, like a pipe.

FIXAGE, fiksazh', [fixer], *sm. Technol. Phot.* fixing.

FIXATEUR, fiksatœr, *sm. Phot.* fixing agent. **Bain —**, fixing bath.

FIXATION, fiksasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. fixation : *a*) the act of fixing ; *b*) stability, steadiness ; 2. fixing, settling, appointing, determining. **La — d'un prix**, the fixing of a price. **La — de l'image photographique sur le cliché**, the fixing of the photographic image on the plate.

FIXE, fiks', [Lat. : fixus], *adj.* fixed : *a*) stable, immovable, stationary ; steady, fast ; *b*) settled, set ; invariable ; *c*) stated, determined ; appointed ; regular ; *d*) regular, not casual, not occasional ; *e*) *Chem.* which cannot be volatilized by heat. *a*) **Étoiles fixes**, fixed stars. **Être à poste —**, to be a fixture somewhere. **Avoir la vue —, les yeux fixes, le regard —**, to have a steady look. *b*) **Prix —**, fixed price, set price. **Tout est à prix — dans cette boutique**, everything is at a fixed price in that shop. **Des lois fixes**, fixed laws. **Idée —**, fixed idea. *c*) **S'assembler à jour —**, to meet on a fixed *or* set day, on stated days. *d*) **Un revenu —**, a fixed *or* regular income. *e*) **L'or est, de tous les corps, le plus —**, gold is the most fixed of all bodies. **Sel —**, fixed salt. **Alcali —**, fixed alkali.

FIXE, *sm.* 1. fixed salary ; 2. *pl. Chem.* fixed bodies ; 3. *pl. Astron.* fixed stars ; 4. settled weather. **Son — est de deux cents livres par an**, his fixed salary is two hundred pounds a year. **Le baromètre est au —, au beau —**, the barometer is at set fair. **Quand le temps est au beau —**, when the weather is set in for fair ; when it is fine settled weather.

FIXE, *interj. Milit.* steady ! eyes front !

FIXÉ, E, fiksé, *pa. p.* fixed : *a*) rendered stable, fast ; steady ; *b*) established, settled ; *c*) constituted, settled ; formed ; *d*) appointed, stated, *e*) determined ; satisfied. *a*) **Vos yeux fixés sur cet écrit**, with your eyes fixed on this paper. *b*) **Des étrangers fixés à Paris**, foreigners settled in Paris. *c*) **Au jour —**, at the fixed *or* appointed day. *d*) **Je suis —, sur ce que j'ai à faire**, I am fixed now : I know what I have to do.

FIXE-BOUCHON, fiks-bushôn, *sm.* bottle-wire : a wire for holding corks firm in bottles [*Pl. fixe-bouchons*].

FIXE-CHAPEAU, fiks-shapo, *sm.* lady's hat pin : a large pin used to keep a lady's hat in place. [*pl. Fixe-chapeaux*).

FIXEMENT, fiksœmán-t, *adv.* 1. fixedly, steadily, steadfastly, firmly ; 2. earnestly, in the face. **Regarder —**, to look earnestly. **Le soleil ni la mort ne se peuvent regarder —**, one cannot look the sun or death in the face, *La Rochef.*

FIXER, fixé-r, [fixe], *va.* 1. to fix : *a*) to make fast, to fasten, to attach firmly ; to stick ; *b*) to set or place steadily, to fasten, to rivet ; to direct, as the eye, without moving it ; *c*) to attract ; *d*) to direct steadily, without wandering ; *e*) to write down ; to engrave ; *f*) to make stable, to settle ; *g*) to determine, to settle ; to arrange ; to set down ; *h*) to appoint ; *i*) to establish, to settle ; to place permanently ; *j*) *Chem.* to make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating. *a*) **— au moyen d'un clou**, to nail. **— avec une épingle**, to pin. *b*) **— ses yeux sur quelqu'un**, to fix one's eyes upon a person. *c*) **— les regards de quelqu'un**, to attract the looks of a person. *d*) **— l'attention**, to fix one's attention. *e*) **— ses idées sur le papier**, to write down one's ideas. **— dans la mémoire**, dans **l'esprit**, to engrave on the memory on the mind. *f*) **— les désirs de quelqu'un**, to fix the desires of a person. **— une langue**, to fix a language. **Quand on a un nombre suffisant d'auteurs approuvés, la langue est fixée**, when you have a sufficient number of approved authors, the language is fixed. *Voltaire, Dict. Phil. Langues.* *g*) **— son choix sur quelqu'un**, to fix one's choice upon a person, to choose one. **Le combat doit — nos destinées**, the fight shall settle our destiny. **— un prix**, to fix, to settle a price. *h*) **— une heure**, to appoint an hour. **Je n'ai pas encore fixé le jour de notre départ**, I have not yet fixed the day of our departure. *i*) **Le commerce nous a fixés dans cette ville**, trade made us settle in this town. **Il a fixé sa demeure à Paris**, he has settled, *or* taken up his abode in Paris.

2. to satisfy. **J'ai des doutes, il faut les —**, I have doubts, and they must be satisfied. **Je suis maintenant fixé sur son compte**, I now know what to think of him.

FIXER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fix : *a*) to fasten, to stick ; to be fixed, to be riveted ; *b*) to rest, to settle, to cease from wandering ; *c*) to determine, to decide, to settle the resolution on ; *d*) *Chem.* to become firm. *a*) **Les coquillages se fixent aux rochers**, shells stick to rocks. **Tous les yeux se fixèrent sur lui**, all looks were riveted on him. *c*] **A quoi vous fixez-vous ?** what do you fix upon ? **Sans jamais pouvoir se — à rien**, unable to fix on anything.

2. to fix one's self, to settle down, to settle, to take up one's abode. **Je ne sais pas encore où je me fixerai**, I do not know yet where to fix myself *J. J. Rousseau.* **L'homme ne rencontre rien ici bas où son cœur puisse se —**, man meets with nothing here below to which his heart can surely settle. *Mass., Carême.* **Je pourrai bien revenir à Londres incessamment et m'y —**, I shall perhaps be able to return shortly to London and settle there. *Voltaire.*

FIXITÉ, fiksité, *sf.* fixedness : *a*) a state

of being fixed; firmness, steadfastness; *Fig.* stability; *b*) *Chem.* fixity; the state of a body which resists volatilization by heat. *a*) **Sans —**, unfixed, unsettled, unstable. **La — des regards**, the fixedness of the looks. **La — de la douleur**, the fixedness of pain. **La — des principes**, the stability of principles. **Un esprit sans —**, an unsettled mind. **Ses idées n'ont aucune —**, his ideas have no stability.

FLA, fla, [onomat.], *sm. Mus.* double beat of the drum.

FLABELLATION, flabèllasyô*n*, [Lat. : flabellum, fan], *sf.* flabellation : the act of fanning, or cooling by use of the fan.

FLABELLÉ, E, flabellé, *adj.* flabellate : flabelliform, fan-shaped.

FLABELLIFORME, flabèlliform', [Lat. : flabellum, fan; forme], *adj.* flabelliform : fan-shaped, flabellate, having the form of a fan.

FLAC, flak, *interj.* clap.

FLACCIDITÉ, flaksidité, [Lat. : flaccidus, flaccus, flabby], *sf.* flaccidness, flaccidity : flabbiness; flagginess; laxity, want of firmness, limberness.

FLACH, flac, [Jaques], historian (*b.* 1846).

FLACHE flash', [lat. : flaccus, flabby], *sf.* 1. hole (in a pavement, in a road, etc.); 2. pool (of water); 3. flaw (in wood); fissure.

FLACHEUX, EUSE, flashœ, shœz', *adj.* flawy. **Bois —**, flawy wood.

FLACON, flakô*n*, [Low Lat. : flasco; Lat. : vasculum, flask], *sm.* 1. bottle, small bottle; 2. flask, flagon : a vessel with a narrow mouth. **— d'eau de senteur, à essences**, scent-bottle, smelling-bottle. **Un — d'huile**, a flask of oil.

FLACOURTIE, flakoursi, [after Etienne de Flacourt 1607-1660], *sf. Bot.* flacourtia : a genus of ornamental trees.

FLAFLAT, flaflâ, *sm. Slang. in the fine arts.* show, dash. **Faire du —**, to show off, to flaunt.

FLAGELLAIRE, flazhèller', [Lat. : flagellum, whip], *adj.* flagelliform, whip-like.

FLAGELLANT, flazhèllâ*n*, [flageller], *sm.* flaggellant : one of a fanatical sect.

FLAGELLATEUR, flazhèllatœr, *sm.* flagellator : one who scourges.

FLAGELLATION, flazhèllasyô*n*; *in* poet. siô*n*, [Lat : flagelatio], *sf.* flagellation : scourging, whipping.

FLAGELLER, flazhèllé-r, [Lat. : flagellāre, atum, to whip; flagellum, dim. of flagrum, a whip], *va.* to flagellate : to scourge, to whip, to lash, to thrash.

FLAGGELLER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to flagellate one's self; 2. to scourge one another.

FLAGELLIFORME, flazhèlliform', [Lat. : flagellum, whip; forme], *adj.* flagelliform : whip-like, whip-shaped.

FLAGEOLER, flazholé-r, *vn.* 1. to play on the flageolet : 2. to tremble, to be shaky. **Ses jambes qui flageolent comme celles d'un homme ivre**, his legs shaking like those of a drunken man. *Balzac.*

FLAGEOLET, flazholé, O. Fr. : flageol, flute], *sm.* 1. *Mus.* flageolet, flagelet : a small wind-instrument. [*Fig.* :] **Être monté sur des flageolets**, to be spindle-legged.

2. kidney-been.

FLAGORNER, flagórné-r, [orig. unknown, perhaps from flageoler, which has the same signification], *va.* to fawn upon, to sycophant, to sycophantize, to flatter, to wheedle, to coax, to palaver. **Es-tu un prince pour qu'on te flagorne?** Are you a prince to be flattered? *Beaumarchais. Mar. de Fig.* iv. 10.

FLAGORNER, *vn.* to fawn, to wheedle, to flatter, to palaver.

FLAGORNERIE, flagórn'ri *sf.* fawning sycophancy, toadyism, flattery, palaver. **Faite des flagorneries**, to pay base flattery.

FLAGORNEUR, EUSE, flagôrnœr, nœz', *sm. f.* fawner, flatterer, wheedler, sycophant, toady, toad-eater. **C'est un —**, he is a toad-eater, a lick-spittle.

FLAGRANCE, flagrâ*n*s', *sf.* flagrance, flagrancy : notoriousness.

FLAGRANT, E, flagrâ*n*, â*n*t' [Lat. : flagrans; flagrāre, to burn], *adj.* flagrant : notorious; perpetrated in the very moment. **En — délit**, flagrante delicto, in the very act. **Le fait est — et on ne peut le nier**, the fact is plain and it cannot be denied.

FLAIR, flèr', [flairer], *sm.* scent, smell, smelling. **C'est un homme qui a du —**, he is a shrewd fellow.

FLAIRER, flêré-r, [Lat. : fragrāre, to scent], *va.* to scent, to smell, to smell out. **— une rose**, to smell a rose. [*Fig.* :] **— un danger**, to smell a rat. **Un rat, sans plus, s'abstient d'aller — autour**, one rat, one only, holds back from going to smell round about it. *La Font. Fab.* III. 18. **Elle était si animée que Gervaise flairait des cancans**, she was so excited that Gervaise suspected mischief. E. Zola. **Les chiens se flairent lorsqu'ils se rencontrent**, dogs smell each other when they meet.

FLAIREUR, flêrœr, *sm.* smeller : one who smells. **— de cuisine**, smell-feast, spunger, parasite.

FLAMAND, E, flamâ*n*, mâ*n*d', *adj.* Flemish : pertaining to Flanders. **Langue flamande**, Flemish language. **Appareil —** *Mason.* Flemish bond. **Pentures flamandes** Flemish bands. **L'école flamande de peinture**, the Flemish school of painting.

FLAMAND, E, *sm. f.* Fleming : an inhabitant of Flanders. **Une Flamande**, a Flemish woman.

FLAMAND, *sm.* 1. Flemish language; 2. *Carp.* scarf five or six feet long.

FLAMANDE, *sf.* 1. Flemish dance; 2. a kind of joiner's tool

FLAMANT, flamâ*n*, [Lat. : flamma, flame; Provenç. : flamenc, flame, from the colour], *sm. Ornith.* flamingo : *Plœnicopterus*, a bird of the order anseres.

FLAMBAGE, flambazh, *sm.* the act of singeing (a fowl, etc.).

FLAMBANT, E, flâ*n*bâ*n*t, bâ*n*t', [flamber], *adj.* flaming, blazing. *Pop.* **Tout — neuf**, spick-and-span new, quite new.

FLAMBART, flâ*n*bar, [flamber], *sm.* 1. corposant, Castor and Polux; 2. two-masted coasting-craft used for fishing; 3. charcoal half-consumed; 4. hearty fellow.

FLAMBE, flâ*n*b', [a form of flamme], *sf.* 1. sword-blade of a waving form, representing a flame; 2. *Bot.* yellow water-flag, yellow iris, corn-flag : *Iris pseudacorus*, a plant of the order irideæ; 3. *Bot.* common iris, German iris : *Iris Germanica.*

FLAMBÉ, E, flâ*n*bé, *pa. p.* of *Flamber.*

FLAMBÉ, E, *adj. Fam.* 1. undone, ruined, lost, done for. **C'est un homme —**, he is undone. **Mon argent est —**, my money is lost.

2. lost, desperate, knocked on the head. **C'est une affaire flambée**, the affair is done for.

FLAMBEAU, flanbô, [flamber], *sm.* [*pl. Flambeaux.*] 1. flambeau, torch : a light made of thick wicks covered with wax. **Allumer un —**, to light a flambeau. **A la lueur des flambeaux**, by torch-light. [*Poet.* :] **Allumer le — de l'hymen**, to light the torch of hymen : to marry.

2. light, candle; 3. candlestick. **— d'or**, gold candlestick.

4. brand, firebrand; flame; fire. **Le — de la guerre**, the brand, the flames of war.

5. *Fig.* light, luminary. **Les flambeaux de la nuit, les célestes flambeaux**, the stars. **Le — de la nuit, le pâle — des nuits**, the luminary of night, the pale luminary of night, the moon. **Le — du jour, le — du monde**, the luminary of the day, the luminary of the world, the sun. **Le — de la vie**, life. **Le — de la raison**, the light of reason. **Le — de la vérité**, the light of truth. **Une procession, une retraite aux flambeaux**, a torch-light procession or retreat. **Nous revînmes le soir aux flambeaux**, we returned at night by torch-light, *Mme de Sév.*

FLAMBÉE, flâ*n*bé, [flamber], *sf.* brush-wood fire; *Fam.* a regular blaze, flare-up. **Pour nous chauffer nous fîmes une — de paille**, to warm ourselves we made a flare-up of straw.

FLAMBER, flâmbé-r, [flambe], *vn.* to flame, to blaze, to blaze up.

FLAMBER, *va.* 1. to pass before a fire; 2. *Cook.* to singe; 3. to disinfect (clothes), to air, to purify; 4. *Artill.* to flash off, to scale (a piece of ordnance); 5. *Naut.* to hoist a signal of discontent, to hoist the signal of a ship in order to reprove her commander for inattention to orders; 6. *Fig.* to squander, to spend lavishly. **— un poulet**, to singe a fowl. **— un canon**, to prove a gun.

FLAMBERGE, flâ*n*bèrzh', [seems to be formed of O. Fr. : flanc and Ger. bergen, to cover or protect], *sf.* sword, rapier. **Mettre — au vent**, to draw the sword.

FLAMBOYANT, E, flâ*n*bwayâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* 1. flaming, blazing; bright, shining. **Une épée flamboyante**, a flaming sword. **Une étoile flamboyante**, a blazing star.

2. flamboyant : noting the decorated and ornamental style of Gothic architecture.

FLAMBOYER, flâ*n*bwayé-r, [from flambe or the verb flamber], *vn.* [Conj. like *aboyer*], to blaze, to flame, to flash; to sparkle; to shine, to glisten, to glitter. **Les épées flamboyaient**, the swords were flashing. **Ce diamant flamboie**, this diamond glitters. **Son œil flamboie**, his eye is sparkling.

FLAMET, flamé, *sm.* V. *Flamant.*

FLAMICHE flamish', *sf.* a kind of pastry made of cheese, butter, eggs, etc.

FLAMINE, flamin', [Lat. : flamen, inis], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* flamen : a priest.

FLAMINGANT, E, flama*n*gâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* Flemish; where the Flemish tongue is spoken.

FLAMINIEN, ENNE, flaminya*n*, nyèn', *adj.* flaminious, flaminical : relating to a Roman flamen.

FLAMME, flâm', [Lat. : flamma], *sf.* 1. flame : *a*) blaze, flazh, flare; *b*) fire; *c*) heat of passion; fire, ardour, passion; fervency; *d*) warmth of affection, ardour of inclination : *e*) the passion of love, ardent love, passion. *a*) **Ce feu ne fait point de —**, that fire does not blaze. **La — d'une bougie**, the flame of a candle. **La ville était toute en flammes**, the town was all in flames *or* in a blaze. **— du Bengale**, Bengal flame, Bengal light, coloured fire. V. *Feu de Bengale.* *b*) **Livrer aux flammes**, to consign to the flames. **Porter le fer et la — en un pays**, to waste a country with fire and sword **Jeanne d'Arc périt par les flammes**, Joan of Arc was burnt to death. **Mettre un pays en —**, to set a country in a flame. **Les flammes éternelles**, eternal fire. **Les flammes de**

l'enfer, hell-flames, hell-fire. *c*) **La même flamme brûle dans la poitrine du héros et dans celle du poète**, the same flame glows in the hero's and the poet's breast. **Jeter feu et —**, to fret and fume, to burst out in anger. *e*) **Une amoureuse —**, an amourous flame. **Brûler d'une secrète —**, to burn with a secret passion. **Étouffer, éteindre sa —**, to still one's flame. **Allumer la —**, to kindle a passion. **Objet de la —**, flame, passion.

2. blaze (of a precious stone); 3. *Veter.* fleam : a sharp instrument used for opening veins and letting blood; 4. *Naut.* pendant, streamer, pennant : long colours ending in a point, or split into two parts ending in points, hung at the mast-head or yard-arm ends.

FLAMMÈCHE, flamèsh', [flamme], *sf.* flake of fire, spark.

FLAMMÈGUE, flamèg', *sf. Fish.* herring-net.

FLAMMERMONT, flam'ermôn, [Jules], historian (1852-1899).

FLAMMEROLE, flam-rol', *sf.* 1. ignis fatuus, Will-o'-wisp, Jack-a-lantern; 2. *pl.* corposant, Castor and Pollux.

FLAMMETTE, flamèt', [dim. of flamme], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* small pendant; 2. *Veter.* fleam; 3. *Surg.* scarificator; 4. *Bot.* less spearwort : *Ranunculus flammula.*

FLAMMIVOME, flamivom', [Lat. : flamma, flame; vomāre, to vomit], *adj.* flammivomous : vomiting out flame; fire-breathing.

FLAN, flân, [Ger. : Fladen], *sm.* 1. flawn, custard : a sort of pudding; 2. *Coin.* planchet, plank, coin-plate.

FLANC, flân, [orig. unknown; perhaps connected with Lat. flaccus, soft, flabby], *sm.* 1. flank : the fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; (of a person) side. **Le — droit**, the right flank; the right side. **Se battre les flancs**, to lash one's sides; *Fig.* to sweat blood and water, to exert one's self to no purpose. **Être sur le —**, to be laid up. **Voilà trois semaines qu'il est sur le —**, he has now been laid up these three weeks.

2. womb; bosom; entrails, bowels. **On va plonger le couteau dans son —**, they are about to plunge the dagger into his bosom. *Volt. Mérope* III. 5. **Des victimes vous-même interrogez le —**, interrogate yourself the entrails of the victims. *Rac. Iph.* I. 2.

3. side (of anything); 4. *Naut.* side (of a ship), broadside; 5. slope (of a mountain), side; 6. flank : *a*) *Arch.* the side of a building; *b*) *Fort.* the part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; *c*) *Milit.* the side of an army or of a troop. **Des torrents écumeux se précipitent le long des flancs de cette montagne**, foaming torrents rush down the sides of this mountain. *Ber. de St. P., Paul et V.* **Le — d'un bataillon**, the flank of a battalion. **Par le — droit**, to the right, to the right about! **Prendre en —**, to flank, to take a flank. **Prêter le —**, to be exposed to attack in flank *or* to a flank attack; to expose (an army, etc.) to an enfilading or a flanking fire; *Fig.* to lay one's self open to (attack, criticism, ridicule, etc.).

FLANCHER, flanshé, *vn. Pop.* to hesitate, to give way; *Slang.* to cheat.

FLANCHET, flânshè, [flanc], *sm.* flank (of beef or codfish).

FLANCHEUR, flanshœr, *sm. Slang.* card-sharper.

† **FLANÇOIR**, flânswar, *sm.* part of a horse-armour which covered the flanks and croup as far as the houghs.

FLANCONADE, flânkonad', [flanc], *sf. Fenc.* blow, pass *or* thrust in the flank.

FLANDRE, flândr', *pnf. Geog.* Flanders.

FLANDRIN, INE, flândran, drin', *adj.* Flemish : pertaining to Flanders.

FLANDRIN, *sm.* lanky fellow; overgrown booby.

FLANELLE, flanèl', [Eng., flannel], *sf.* 1. flannel : a soft, nappy, woollen cloth, of loose texture. **— de santé**, fine flannel. **Porter de la —**, to wear flannel next one's skin. **Une ceinture de —**, a flannel band.

2. *Glass-m.*, strainer.

FLÂNER, flâné-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* to lounge, to saunter, to loiter; to stroll.

FLÂNERIE, flânri, [flâner], *sf.* lounging, lounge, saunter, sauntering, loitering; stroll : an idle and leisurely walk.

FLÂNEUR, EUSE, flânœr, nœz', *sm. f.* lounger, saunterer, loiterer.

FLANOCHER, flanoshé, [flâner], *va. Fam.* to hang about, to mouch about.

FLANQUANT, E, flânkân, ânt', *adj. Fortif.* flanking : commanding on the flank; flankering. **Angle —**, flanking angle.

FLANQUÉ, E, flânké, *adj.* 1. flanked : *a*) *Fortif.* covered on the flank; *b*) having on the sides; 2. *Herald.* flanque, flanch : formed on each side of the shield.

FLANQUEMENT, flânk'mân-t, *sm.* flanking : the act of flanking.

FLANQUER, flânké-r, [flanc], *va.* 1. to flank : *a*) *Fortif.* to post so as to command on the side; *b*) *Arch.* to be on the sides of a building; *c*) to be placed on the side of a appendage; *d*) *Milit.* to secure, to guard on the side; *e*) *Milit.* to attack the flank of a body of troops.

2. to throw, to pitch, to toss, to fling; 3. to deal, to give, to hit (a blow). **— quelqu'un à la porte**, *Fam.* to turn a person out. **— une gifle, un coup à quelqu'un**, to give any one a slap, a knock. **Elle était femme à lui — une carafe à la tête**, she was the right sort of woman to fling a decanter at his head. *E. Zola.* **Je lui ai flanqué cela par le nez**, *Fig.* I gave him that bone to pick.

FLANQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to throw one's self; to fall. **Se — par terre**, to fall down on the ground, to have a downer. **Ces gamins se flanquent des coups sans cesse**, these imps are always fighting, punching one another.

FLANQUEUR, flânkœr, *sm. Milit.* flanker : a soldier marching on the flank of a troop.

FLAQUE, flak', [for flache], *sf.* puddle : a small pool or plash of muddy water.

FLAQUÉE, flaké, *sf.* dash (of liquid).

FLAQUER, flaké-r, [imitative], *va. Fam.* to dash, to throw (water or other liquid).

FLASQUE, flask', [ety. uncertain, perhaps a form of flaque], *adj.* 1. flabby, flaggy, flaccid : soft, weak, yielding to pressure, not firm. **Des chairs flasques**, flabby flesh. **Un style —**, a loose style.

2. (of persons) weak, feeble, lank; 3. (of style) poor, feeble, languid, pithless.

FLASQUE, flask', *sm.* or *f. Artill.* cheek (of a gun-carriage).

FLASQUE, flask', [Ger. : Flasche, bottle], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* whelp (of the capstan); hound, cheek (of a mast); 2. powder-flask, powder-horn.

FLASQUEMENT, flaskœmân-t, *adv.* flabbily, flaggingly.

FLATIR, flatir, [Scand.; Swed., flat; Dan. : flad; Eng. : flat], *va. Coin.* to flatten, to flat : to make flat.

FLATOIR, flatwar, [flatir], *sm. Coin.* flattening-hammer.

FLÂTRER, flâtré-r, [flatir], *va.* to cauterize, to fire, to burn with a key (a dog, to prevent its running mad).

FLATTÉ, E, flaté, *pa. p.* 1. caressed; 2. flattered.

FLATTÉ, E, *adj.* flattering. **Un portrait —**, a flattering likeness.

FLATTER, flaté-r, [O. Fr. : flater; Lat : flatus, gentle breeze], *va.* 1. to caress : *a*) to fondle; *b*) to stroke, to rub gently with the hand; (of an animal) to fawn upon : to court favour or show attachment. **— un enfant**, to caress a child. **— un cheval avec la main**, to stroke a horse. **Le chien flatte son maître**, the dog fawns upon his master.

2. to flatter : *a*) to please, to charm, to delight, to gratify, to soothe; *b*) to soothe by praise, to gratify self-love by praise; *c*) to wheedle, to coax, to cajole, to fawn upon; *d*) to gratify, to indulge : to humour; *e*) to raise false hopes in; to lure with the hope of; to inspire with false hopes, to encourage. *a*) **La musique flatte l'oreille**, music gratifies the ear. **Tout y flattait son goût**, his taste was pleased with everything. **Cela flatte l'imagination**, that gratifies the imagination. **Ce vin flatte le goût**, this wine is pleasant to the taste. **Une telle préférence me flatte**, such a preference is flattering to me. *b*) **Ceux qui flattent les grands les perdent**, those who flatter the great ruin them. **Les hommes flattent pour être flattés**, men practise adulation in order to be flattered. **Plus on aime quelqu'un moins il faut qu'on le flatte**, the more we love people, the less we should flatter them. *Mol. Mis.* II. 5. **Il ne sait pas —**, he cannot flatter. **Ce miroir flatte**, this looking-grass flatters. **— une personne**, *Paint.* to flatter a person. *d*) **— la vanité**, to gratify vanity. **— les désirs**, to gratify one's desires. **— les caprices de quelqu'un**, to humour the caprices of a person. **Le cœur d'une mère est flatté par des éloges qu'on donne à son fils**, a mother's heart is gratified by the praises given to her son. *e*) **Vous me flattez dans cette affaire-là**, you keep me in the dark concerning that affair. **Il y a longtemps qu'on le flatte de cette espérance**, they have long flattered him with that hope. **On nous flatte de l'espoir de la paix**, we are flattered with the prospect of peace.

3. to soothe : to soften, to calm; to mitigate, to assuage, to alleviate, to allay. **— sa douleur**, to soothe one's pain. **Le vent qui nous flattait nous laissa dans le port**, the wind which favoured us left us in the port. *Iph.* I. 1.

4. to treat (a wound, a sore) too mildly; 5. to touch gently (the strings of a musical instrument); 6. to throw gently. **— les dés**, to throw dice gently; *Fig.* to flatter, to soothe, to soften down, to mince the matter : to disguise something disagreeable.

7. to favour : to treat with favour. **Ceux que flatte la fortune**, those who are favoured by fortune. **Cet orateur flattait les passions de la multitude**, this orator flattered the passions of the multitude. **L'art de —, mon cher, est vieux comme le monde**, the art of flattering, my dear fellow, is as old as the world. *Coll. d'Harleville.*

8. *Civ. Eng.* to oppose sloping banks *or* dikes to (waves).

FLATTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to flatter one's self. **Il ne faut pas se —**, we must not flatter ourselves. **Il se flatte qu'on aura besoin de lui**, he flatters himself he will be wanted. **Il se flatte de réussir**, he flatters himself he will succeed.

2. to be pleased (with); 3. to pride one's self. **Se — de sa naissance,** to pride one's self upon one's birth. **Si nous ne nous flattions pas la flatterie des autres ne nous pourrait nuire,** if we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would do us no harm. *La Rochefoucauld. Max.* 152.

4. to flatter each other.

FLATTER, *sm. Poet.* flattery.

FLATTERIE, flat'ri, [flatter], *sf.* 1. flattery : false praise ; adulation, cajolery wheedling. **Aimer, rechercher la —,** to court flattery. **La — corrompt et celui qui flatte et celui qui est flatté,** flattery corrupts both the flatterer and the listener. **Ce n'est pas la — qui m'y fera consentir,** I am not to be flattered into it. **Que la — ne vous fasse pas perdre votre argent,** do not be flattered out of your money. **Parler sans —,** to speak frankly, without flattery. **La — est une fausse monnaie, qui n'a de cours que par notre vanité,** flattery is a base coin, which circulates only by our vanity. *La Rochefoucauld. Max.* 158. **Je ne trouve partout que lâche —,** I find nothing but base flattery everywhere, *Mol. Mis.* 1. 1.

2. caress. **Les flatteries d'une mère,** the caresses of a mother.

3. fawning (of a dog).

FLATTEUR, EUSE, flatœr, tœz', *adj.* 1. flattering : *a*) gratifying with praise; wheedling, coaxing ; practising adulation; *b*) pleasing to pride or vanity, adulatory; fair-spoken ; *c*) complimentary ; pleasing ; *d*) pleasing, favourable, encouraging hope. *a*) **Les amants sont flatteurs,** lovers are flattering. **Un ami —,** a flattering friend. **Un miroir —,** a flattering mirror. *b*) **Un discours —,** a flattering speech. *c*) **Il me fit un compliment très —,** he paid me a very flattering compliment. **Il m'écrivit une lettre remplie d'éloges flatteurs,** he wrote me a letter full of eulogistic flattery. *Volt.* **Un murmure — s'éleva dans l'assembleé,** a murmur of approval arose in the assembly. *d*) **Une espérance flatteuse,** a flattering hope. **Il a toujours quelque chose de — à dire,** he has always something pleasing to sav.

2. caressing; (of animals) fawning. **Le chien est un animal —,** the dog is a fawning animal. **Avoir des manières flatteuses,** to have insinuating manners.

FLATTEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* flatterer : one who flatters; fawner, wheedler. **Tout — vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute,** a flatterer lives at the expense of those he flatters. *La Font. Fab.* 1. 2.

FLATTEUSEMENT, flatœz'mân-t, *adv.* flatteringly : in a flattering manner.

FLATUEUX, EUSE, flatuœ, œz', [Lat. : flatus, wind], *adj. Med.* flatulent : producing wind in the stomach and intestines.

FLATULENCE, flatulâns', *sf. Med.* flatulence, flatulency : windiness, the state of being flatulent.

FLATULENT, E, flatulân, lânt', [Lat. : flatus, wind], *adj. Med.* flatulent : *a*) windy, turgid with air ; *b*) windy, affected with wind.

FLATUOSITÉ, flatuôzité, [flatueux], *sf. Med.* flatus, flatulence, flatulency : wind generated in the stomach.

FLAUBERT, flôbèr, [Gustave], novelist (1821-1880).

FLAVESCENT, E, flavèsssân, ânt', [Lat. : flavescens, entis; flavescere, to become yellow; flavus, yellow], *adj.* flavescent : yellowish, turning yellow.

FLÉAU, flô, [Lat. : flagellum, whip], *sm.* [*Pl. Fléaux.*] 1. *Agr.* flail : a wooden instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear by hand; 2. *Fig.* scourge: *a*) vindictive affliction; great calamity, plague; *b*) one that afflicts or destroys; *c*) plague, anything troublesome or vexatious; *d*) one that harasses; plague, bore. *a*) **La guerre est un terrible —,** war is a dreadful scourge. *b*) **Attila se nommait lui-même le — de Dieu,** Attila called himself the scourge of God. *c*) **La superstition est le plus terrible — du genre humain,** superstition is the most dreadful plague to mankind. *J.-J. Rousseau.* **L'absence de tout sentiment religieux est le plus terrible — d'un peuple civilisé,** the absense of all religious feeling is the greatest of all calamities with civilized people. *Boiste.*

3. beam (of a balance); 4. bar (of a door), door-bar; 5. beam, rockstaff (of forge-bellows).

6. *Bot.* cat's-tail grass, timothy-grass : *Phleum. pratence,* a kind of grass.

FLÈCHE, flèsh', [orig. uncert.; connected apparently with Ger. Pfeil, arrow; Flitzbogen, bow to shoot arrows], *sf.* 1. arrow : *a*) a pointed weapon to be shot from a bow; dart, bolt, shaft; *b*) anything straight like an arrow; shaft. *a*) **— barbelée,** bearded arrow. **La verge, le bois d'une —,** the shaft of an arrow. **Fer de —,** arrow-head. **Tirer une —,** to shoot, to dart, to let fly an arrow. **Grêle de flèches,** shower, flight of arrows. **Les flèches de l'Amour,** *Fig.* the darts of Love. **Faire — de tout bois,** *Fig.* to make any shift, to leave no stone unturned. **Ne savoir plus de quel bois faire —,** to be put to one's last shift, to be at one's wit's end. *b*) **La — d'un lit,** the arrow of a bed: the curtain-bar round a bed.— *Prov.* : **Tout bois n'est pas bon à faire —,** one cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear : one must know how to distinguish among persons.

2. perch (of a carriage); 3. beam (of a plough); 4. spire (of steeples); shaft; 5. (in woods and forests) stem (of a tree); 6. *Agr.* sprout, shoot (of certain plants); 7. *Naut.* pole (of a mast); (formerly) long boom projecting from the prow of a lateen vessel. **— d'éperon,** upper part of the knee of a ship's beak-head. **— -en-cul,** gaff top-sail, ring-tail.

8. *Fortif.* fleche, bonnet : a simple redan, ravelin; 9. plyers (of a draw-bridge); 10. *Mech.* post (of a crane); 11. point (at backgammon); 12. stick (of a fan), fan-stick; 13. *Surv.* arrow, wire pin; 14. *Geom.* absciss (of a curve), perpendicular at the centre of the chord of an arc; 15. *Build.* rise, height (of an arch); spire (of a church).

16. flitch (of bacon).

17. *Bot.* **— d'eau,** arrow-head. *Sagittaria sagittæfolia,* a genus of water plants; 18. *Bot.* **— d'Inde, roseau à flèches, herbe aux flèches,** arrowroot : *Maranta arundinacia*; 19. *Zool.* dolphin, common dolphin : *Delphinus delphis,* a genus of cetacea.

FLÉCHIER fléshyé, [flèche], *sm.* arrow-maker.

FLÉCHIER, [Valentin-Esprit, bishop of Nimes], eminent preacher, left remarkable sermons and funeral orations (1632-1710).

FLÉCHIÈRE, fléshyêr, [flèche], *sf. Bot.* arrow-head : *Sagittaria* : a genus of plants of the order alismaceæ. **— à feuilles sagittées,** common arrow-head. **— de la Chine,** Chinese arrow-head.

FLÉCHIR, fléshir, [Lat. : flexum, *p. p.* of flectere, to bend], *va.* 1. to bend : *a*) to curve, to inflect; to bow; *b*) *Fig.* to bow, to subdue. **— la tige d'un arbre,** to bend the stem of a tree. **— le genou,** to bend the knee : to kneel down; *Fig.* to submit, to yield.

2. to move, to touch, to relent. **La grâce fléchit les cœurs les plus endurcis,** grace touches the most hardened hearts. **Rien ne peut le —,** nothing can move him, he is inexorable. **Se laisser —,** to relent. **Chrétiens, laissez-vous —,** Christians, let yourselves be moved. *Bossuet.* **La terreur et la tristesse des temps fléchissaient les âmes,** the terror and the sadness of the times moved people's souls. *E. Renan.*

3. to assuage, to appease (wrath),

FLÉCHIR, *vn.* 1. to bend : *a*) to incline, to be curving; to deflect, to swerve; *b*) to give way, to sink, to bow down; *c*) to bow, to bow down, to yield, to submit, to be submissive, to stoop. *a*) **Cette poutre fléchit,** this beam is bending. **Tout genoux fléchit devant lui,** every knee shall bend in his presense. *b*) **— les genoux devant les idoles,** to bow down before idols. *c*) **Tout le monde fléchissait devant lui,** everybody bent before him. **— sous le joug,** to bend beneath the yoke. **Les brebis fléchissant sous le poids de la laine,** sheep bending under the weight ot their wool. *Florian.*

2. to be moved, to be touched : to relent. **C'est un homme qui fléchit aisément,** he is easily moved.

3. to lessen; 4. to give way, to stagger. **L'aile droite commençait à —,** the right wing was staggering, began to give way. **Faire —,** to stagger, to cause to give way.

5. *Com.* to fall, to be on the decline.

FLÉCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to bend, to be bent; 2. to yield, to submit; 3. to be moved; to be appeased.

FLÉCHISSABLE, fléshisabl', *adj.* bendable : that may be bent.

FLÉCHISSEMENT, fléshis'mân-t, [fléchir], *sm.* bending : *a*) bowing : the act of bending the limbs; *b*) deflection (of a beam), giving way.

FLÉCHISSEUR, fléshisœr, *sm. Anat.* that bends a part, an organ. **Muscle —,** flexor, flector.

FLÉCHISSEUR, *sm. Anat.* flexor, flector.

FLEGMASIE, flègmazi, *sf.* V. *Phlegmasie.*

FLEGMATIQUE, flègmatik', flegme], *adj.* 1. phlegmatic : *a*) *Med.* abounding in phlegm; *b*) *Fig.* cold, frigid, unfeeling; dull, sluggish. **Rimeurs craintifs dont l'esprit —,** timid rhymers whose phlegmatic minds. *Boil. Art. p.* 2. [*Subst.* :] a phlegmatic man.

FLEGMATIQUEMENT, flegmatik'mân-t, *adv.* phlegmatically : in a phlegmatic manner; coldly.

FLEGME, flégm', [Gr. : φλέγμα], *sm.* phlegm : *a*) *Med.* one of the four natural humours of the ancients, which was cold and moist; *b*) *Med.* any aqueous humour; *c*) the viscid matter discharged by coughing; *d*) *Chem.* water of distillation; *e*) *Fig.* coldness, coolness, indifference, sluggishness. *a*) **Un homme doué d'un grand —,** a very phlegmatic man. **Personne n'avait plus de — que Fontenelle,** nobody was more phlegmatic than Fontenelle. **Avec —,** phlegmatically.

[REM. — In the two first senses, this word is written more commonly *Phlegme.*]

FLEGMON, flégmôn, *sm.* V. *Phlegmon.*

FLEGMONEUX, EUSE, flégmônœ, nœz', *adj.* V. *Phlegmoneux.*

FLÉMARD, flemar, [phlegme], *sm. Pop.* lazy fellow.

FLÈME, FLEMME, flem, *sf. Pop.* **laziness, loathing** for work.

FLÉOLE, fléol', *sf. Bot.* cat's-tail-grass, *Phleum*, a genus of grasses. — **des prés**, timothy-grass, common cat's-tail-grass.

FLERTOIR, flèrtwar, *sm. Technol.* chasing hammer.

FLESSINGUE, flèsangh', *pn. Geog.* Flushing, Vlissingen, Flessingue.

FLET, flé, **FLÉTELET**, flét'lé, **FLÉTON**, flétôn, *sm. Ichth.* flounder : *pleuronecles flesus*, a malacopterygious fish of the genus platessa.

FLÉTAN, flétân, *sm. Ichth.* halibut : *Hippoglosus.* a kind of flat fish of the family pleuronectidæ.

FLÉTRIR, flétrir, [O. Fr. : flestrir, from Lat. flaccēre ; flaccidus, flabby], *va.* to wither, to fade, to blast, to blight ; to cause to wither, to cause to fade ; to destroy. **Le vent flétrit les fleurs**, the wind withers the flowers. **L'âge flétrit la beauté**, age destroys beauty. — **les lauriers**, to fade the laurels. **La douleur jointe à la vieillesse avait flétri son cœur**, sorrow and old age together had withered his heart. *Fén. Tél.* 21. **Le malheur flétrit l'âme**, *Fig.* misfortune withers the soul. **Cette fleur était à moitié fanée, c'était la chaleur du sein de Madeleine qui l'avait flétrie**, this flower was half withered ; it was the heat of Madelaine's bosom that had caused it to fade. A. *Karr.*

FLÉTRIR, flétrir, [form de flatrir], *va.* to brand : *a*) to mark with a hot iron ; *b*) *Fig.* to stigmatize, to set a mark of infamy or disgrace on ; to disparage ; to throw a stain upon, to blur, to disgrace, to stain, to sully, to tarnish. **On flétrissait les criminels avec un fer marqué de fleur de lis**, criminels were branded with an iron stamped with the fleur-de-lis. **Tous les historiens flétrissent le connétable du nom de traître**, every historian brands the connétable with the name of traitor. *Voltaire.*

FLÉTRIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to wither : *a*) to fade away, to lose its colour or freshness ; to shrivel ; to blast ; to be blighted ; *b*) to pine away, to waste, to decay. **Les fleurs se flétrissent du matin au soir**, flowers fade away between morning and night. **Sa beauté commence à se** —, her beauty is on the vane.

2. to disgrace one's self, to dishonour one's self ; **3.** (of things) to be blemished ; to be sullied, to be tarnished.

FLÉTRISSANT, E, flétrisân, ânt', *adj.* dishonouring ; disgraceful.

FLÉTRISSURE, flètrisur', [flétrir], *sf.* **1.** withering, fading : alteration of freshness and brightness of flowers, colours, complexion, beauty, etc. **Son teint n'a pas encore éprouvé la moindre** —, her complexion has not yet been withered in the least. *Bescherelle.*

2. brand : *a*) a mark made by a hot iron ; *b*) *Fig.* stigma of shame, stigma, mark of infamy ; stain, blemish, blur. **La — consistait en France à appliquer un fer chaud sur l'épaule du criminel**, branding in France consisted in applying a hot iron on the criminel's shoulder. *Bescher.* **C'est une — à sa réputation**, it is a blur on his good name. **Il a reçu une — qui ne s'effacera jamais**, he has been marked with a stain of infamy which will never be effaced.

FLEUR, flœr, [Lat. : flos, floris, flower], *sf.* **1.** flower : *a*) bloom, blossom ; the bud of a plant when the petals are expanded ; *b*) *Bot.* the part of a plant containing the organs of fructification ; a term applied also to urns or capsules of mosses and to sorts of ferns ; *c*) a plant cultivated for ornament ; *d*) representation of a flower : figure of a flower ; *e*) imitation flower, artificial flower ; *f*) *Arch.* ornaments imitating flowers ; *g*) *Fig.* praise, elogium, eulogy ; *h*) *Fig.* blossom, charm, attraction, pleasure ; *i*) prime ; youth ; bloom ; flourishing part ; *j*) bloom, freshness ; grace, beauty, flourish, splendour, brightness ; *k*) *Poet.* blossom ; a fair youth ; *l*) *Lit.* flourish ; ornament of style ; *m*) the best, finest and choicest part of anything ; best choice, pink ; prime, essense. *a*) **Le chef, au lieu de fleurs, couronné de lauriers**, his head crowned with laurels, instead of flowers. **Le doux parfum des fleurs**, the sweet perfume of flowers. **Un bouquet de fleurs**, a nosegay, a bouquet. **Cueillir une** —, to pick a flower. **Orner de fleurs**, to flower. **Être en** —, to be in full bloom, to be in blossom. *b*) — **complète** *or* **hermaphrodite**, perfect *or* hermaphrodite flower. — **incomplète**, imperfect flower. — **unisexuée**, unisexual flower. — **mâle** *or* **staminée**, male, staminiferous *or* barren flower. — **femelle** *or* **pistillée**, female, pistiliferous *or* fertile flower. — **monoïque**, monœcious flower. — **dioïque**, diœcious flower. — **stérile**, neuter, neutral flower. — **nue** or **apérianthée**, naked *or* achlamydeous flower. *c*) **Cultiver des fleurs**, to cultivate flowers. **Un massif de fleurs**, a group of flowers. **Des pots de fleurs**, pots of flowers. **Exposition de fleurs**, flower-show. **Marché aux fleurs**, flower-market. **Une marchande de fleurs**, a flower-girl, *d*) **Peindre des fleurs**, to paint flowers. **Étoffe à fleurs**, flowered stuff. *e*) **Fleurs artificielles**, artificial flowers. *g*) **Semer des fleurs**, to strew with flowers. **Semer, jeter, répandre des fleurs sur la tombe de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to sing a person's praise after his death. *h*) **Cacher sous des fleurs, couvrir de fleurs le bord du précipice**, to cover the brink of a precipice with flowers. **Le serpent est caché sous les fleurs**, there is a snake in the grass. *i*) **Être dans la — de l'âge**, to be in the prime of life. **Être dans toute sa** —, to be in one's prime. **Il est dans la — de sa jeunesse**, he is in the bloom of youth. *j*) **La — de l'innocence**, the bloom of innocence. **Elle était alors dans la — de sa beauté**, she was then in the full bloom of her beauty. **La — de la virginité**, virginity, maidenhood. *k*) **Chère et dernière — d'une tige si belle**, dear and last flower of so beautiful a stem. *l*) **Des fleurs de rhétorique**, flowers of rhetoric. *m*) **C'est la — de mes amis**, he is the best of my friends. **Ces soldats sont la — de l'armée**, those soldiers are the flower of the army. **C'est la — de la galanterie**, he is quite a lady's man. **La — de la noblesse**, the flower of the nobility. **Fine — de chevalerie, la — des chevaliers**, the flower of chivalry. **La — des pois**, the prime of peas. **Ne prendre que la — d'un sujet**, to take only the prime of a subject.

2. bloom : the fine, grayish powder which forms a delicate coating upon plums, grapes, etc. ; **3.** floridness, floridity : freshnesss or brightness of colour or complexion ; **4.** handsel : the first use ; the first use of a thing. **Avoir la — d'une chose**, to have the handsel of a thing, to have the first of it.

5. surface, superficies, outside. **Son esprit ne contemple que la — des objets**, his mind contemplates only the superficies of things.

6. Fleur de farine, flour : the finest part of meal.

7. hair-side (of a skin) ; **8. Cartes de** —, playing cards of the first sorting.

9. *Chem.* flower : a term formerly used to denote a fine powder or mealy matter produced by sublimation. — **d'alun, plume-alum**, plumose alum, feathery alum. — **d'antimoine, fleurs argentines d'antimoine**, flower of antymony : antimonious acid. **Fleurs d'arsenic**, flowers of arsenic, poison-flour, smelting-house smoke : rough arsenious acid. **Fleurs de benjoin**, flowers of benjamin *or* benzoin : benzoic acid. **Fleurs de bismuth**, flowers of bismuth : sublimed oxide of bismuth. — **de muscade**, mace. **Fleurs de soufre**, flowers of sulphur, of brimstone : sublimed sulphur. **Fleurs de zinc**, flowers of zinc, philosophical wool ; oxide of zinc.

10. *Bot.* — **d'Adonis**, adonis : a plant of the order ranunculaceæ. — **de l'air**, epidendrum æranthe : a genus of plants of the order orchideæ — **d'amour** : *a*) wild amaranthe : *Amaranthus blitum* ; *b*) columbine : *Aquilegia*, a plant of the order ranunculaecæ. — **d'Arménie**, bearded pink, sweet William : *Dianthus barbatus*, a plant of the order caryophyllaceæ. — **cardinale**, ipomea quamoclit : a plant of the order concolvulaceæ. — **de carême**, crowfoot : *Ranunculus.* — **en casque**, wolf's bane, monk's-hood : *Aconitum napellus*, a plant of the order ranunculaceæ. — **de chair** : *a*) purple cow-wheat : *molampyrum arvense* ; *b*) meadow lychnis, ragged robin : *Lychnis flos cuculi* ; *c*) crimson clover, Italian clover : *Trifolium incarnatum.* — **du ciel**, nostoc, a plant of the order confervaceæ. — **de Constantinople**, — **de Jérusalem**, scarlet lychnis : *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, a plant of the order caryophyllaceæ. — **de coucou** : *a*) meadow lychnis, ragged robin : a plant of the order caryophyllaceæ ; *b*) primrose : *Primula officinalis.* — **de crapaud**, carrion flower : *Stapelia variegata*, a plant of the order asclepiadæ — **des dames** : *a*) *a*) Peruvian heliotrope ; *b*) Pasque-flower : *Anemone pulsatilla*, a plant of the order ranunculaceæ. — **d'hiver**, winter aconite : *Eranthis hyemalis*, a plant of the order ranunculaceæ. — **miellée**, — **de miel**, honey-flower : *Melianthus*, a plant of the zygophyllaceæ. — **de Noël**, Christmas-rose, black hellebore : *Helleborus niger.* — **d'onze heures**, star of Bethlehem : *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, a plant of the order liliaceæ. — **de paon**, — **de paradis**. flower-fence : a plant of the genus poinciana. — **de Pâques**, Pasque-flower. — **du Parnasse**, grass of Parnassus : *Parnassia palustris.* — **de la passion**, blue passion-flower : *passiflera cœrulea.* — **de plume**, Greek valerian, Jacob's-ladder : *polemonium cœruleum.* — **de printemps** : *a*) primrose : *Primula officinalis* ; *b*) common daisy : *Bellis perrennis*, a plant of the order compositæ. — **royale**, field-larkspur : *Delphinium consolida.* — **de la Saint-Jean**, yellow bed-straw : *Galium verum*, a plant of the order rubiaceæ. — **de Saint-Joseph**, common oleander, rose-bay : *Nerium oleander*, a plant of the order apocyaceæ. — **satanique**, Persian iris a plant of the order irideæ. — **du soleil** : *a*) rock-rose : *Helianthemum vulgare*, a plant of the order cistaceæ ; *b*) pot marigold : *calendula officinalis*, a plant of the order compositæ ; *c*) common heliotrope, European heliotrope : a plant of the order boragineæ. — **des teinturirs**, dyers' greenweed : *Genista tinctoria*, a leguminous plant. — **de tous les mois**, pot marigold. — **de la trinité**, pansy violet : *Viola tricolor.* **Frêne à fleurs**, flowering-ash : *Ornus uropœus.*

11. Fleurs artificielles, artificial flowers. **Fleurs en bottes**, flowers in branches. **Fleur**

détachées, flowers in sprigs. **Fleurs en branches**, flowers in sprays. **Fleurs givrées**, frosted flowers. **Fleurs immortelles**, everlasting flowers. **Fleurs montées**, flowers in montures, mounted flowers. **Piquet de fleurs**, bunch of flowers. **Fleurs avec perles**, flowers with beads.

12. *Flowers used in distilling and confectionery* : **Fleur d'arnica**, arnica fllower. — **de camomille**, camomille flower. — **de coquelicot**, poppy-flower. — **de guimauve**, a marsh-mallow flower. — **de houblon**, hop-flower. — **de lavande**, lavender-flower. — **d'oranger**, orange-flower, orange-blossom. **Eau de fleurs d'oranger**, orange-flower water. — **de pêcher**, peach-flower. — **de sureau**, elder-flower. — **de tilleul**, lime-flower. — **de tussilage**, colt's-foot flower. — **de violettes**, violet flowers.

13. *Naut.* floor-head, ring-head; riding-line of the floor-timber; 14. V. *Fleurs.*

A FLEUR DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. flush; level with, on a level with, even with; 2. close to; near. **A — de terre**, even with the ground. **A — d'eau** : *a*) on a level with the water, on a level with the surface of the water; *b*) near the edge of the water; *c*) *Naut.* between wind and water; at the water's edge. **Des yeux à — de tête**, goggled eyes, goggle-eyes. **Ses grands yeux noirs brillent à — de tête**, her two large black eyes seem to start from her head. **Cette médaille est à — de coin**, this medal is as fresh as if it had just come from the mint.— *Prov.* : **La fleur précède la moisson**, timely blossom, timely fruit. **Une fleur ne fait une guirlande**, V. *Hirondelle.*

FLEURAGE, flœrazh', [fleur], *sm.* grit : oats coarsely ground.

FLEURAISON, flœrèzôn, [fleur], *sf. Bot.* 1. efflorescense, efflorescency : *a*) flowering, bloom, blooming, blossoming; *b*) flowering season, florescence; 2. bloomingness : the state of being in bloom.

FLFURANT, E, flœrân-t, ânt', *adj.* flagrant : perfumed, giving scent.

FLFUR DE LIS, flœr' dœ lis, *sf.* fleur-de-lis, flower-de-luce : *a*) *Herald.* a representation of a lily; *b*) formerly, a brand having the form of a flower-de-luce.

FLFURDELISÉ, E, flœrdœlizé, *pa. p.* 1. branded with a flower-de-luce; 2. adorned with flower-de-luces; *Herald.* flory. flowery, fleury : adorned with fleurs-de-lis.

FLEURDELISER, flœrdœlizé-r, [fleur; lis], *vn.* 1. to brand, to mark with a flower-de-luce; 2. to adorn with flower-de-luces.

FLEURÉ, E, flœré, *adj. Herald.* flory, fleury, fleurette : adorned with fleurs-de-lis.

FLEURER, flœrér, [fleur; corrup. of flairer], *vn. to smell* : to exhale an odour. **Cela fleure comme baume**, that smells like balm; *Fig.* that promises well.

FLEURET, flœrè, [fleur], *sm.* 1. *Fenc.* foil, dagger. **Coup de —**, thrust. — **démoucheté**, foil with the button off.

2. floss-silk : an inferior kind of silk 3. silk ferret, silk ribbon; 4. *Com.* choice. — **de coton**, choice cotton · 5. miner's punch.

FLEURETÉ, E, flœr'té, *adj. Herald.* flory, fleury, fleurette.

FLEURETTE, flœrèt', [fleur], *sf.* 1. floweret, floret : little flower; 2. *Fig.* pretty things; gallantry, love-speech. **Corter —, conter des fleurettes**, to say pretty things, to make love-speeches. **On le pria de faire ailleurs l'essai de ses fleurettes séduisantes**, he was desired to try somewhere else the effect of his seducing tongue. *Hamilt. Gram.* 9.

FLEUREUR, flœrœr, *sm.* smeller. — **de cuisine**, smell-feast.

FLEURI, E, flœri, *pa. p.* of *Fleurir.*
FLEURI, E, *adj.* 1. flowery, flowered : covered with flowers, abounding with blossoms; in flower, in bloom, in blossom, full blown, blooming, blossoming. **Un arbre —**, a tree in blossom. **La saison fleurie**, the flowering season, spring. **Pâques fleuries**, Palm-Sunday. **Barbe fleurie**, hoary beard. **Une route fleurie**, *Fig.* a flowery way.

2. florid : *a*) bright in colour, flushed with red; *b*) flowery, flourished; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; *c*) *Arch.* highly enriched and decorated. *a*) **Teint —**, florid complexion; floridness. **Un visage —**, a florid face. *b*) **Style —**, florid style.

3. (of the mind) agreeable; richly adorned.

FLEURIR, flœrir, [fleur], *vn.* 1. to flower, to blossom, to bloom, to blow: to put forth flowers. **Entre les arbres, l'amandier fleurit des premiers**, the almond-tree is one of the first to blossom. **Les anémones fleurissent de bonne heure**, anemones blow early.

2. to bloom : to flower; to be in a state of beauty like that of the flower; to be in the prime of life; 3. to flourish : *a*) to thrive, to grow luxuriantly; (of fruit-tress) to blossom; *b*) *Fig.* to thrive, to prosper. **Le juste fleurira comme le palmier**, the righteous man shall flourish like the palm-tree, *Bib. sacl. Ps.* XCI. 12. **Il est certain qu'Homère florissait deux générations après la guerre de Troie**, it is certain that Homer flourished two generations after the Trojan war. *Volt. Ess. sur la poés. épig.* 2. **Le matin, elle fleurissait, avec quelle grâce, vous le savez! le soir nous la vîmes séchée**, in the morning she was flourishing, you know with what grace! in the evening we saw her withered. *Bossuet. D. d'Orl.* **Les jours de l'homme sont comme l'herbe; il fleurit comme la fleur des champs**, as for man, his days are as grass: as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. *Bib. Ps.* CIII. 15. **Les établissements qui fleurissent à Marseille prouvent abondamment cette vérité**, the private establishments flourishing at Marseilles fully prove the truth of this. *E. About.* **Faire — l'agriculture**, to promote agriculture. **Les arts et les sciences florissaient alors**, arts and sciences flourished then, *or* were in high esteem. **Athènes florissait sous Périclès**, Athens flourished under Pericles. **Ronsard florissait au seizième siècle**, Ronsard flourished in the sixteenth century. [*Rem.* — in this figurative sense, *Fleurir* makes *florissant* in the present participle, and *Fleurissait* or *florissait* in the imperfect.]

FLEURIR, *va.* 1. to adorn, to deck, to embellish with flowers: 2. to give a nosegay to 3. *Fig.* to flourish : to adorn with rhetorical figures. **Il a fleuri sa boutonnière**, he has put a flower in his buttonhole. **Les Grecs avaient coutume de — toutes les habitations dans la nuit du premier mai**, the Greeks had the custom of adorning all their dwellings with flowers in the night of the first of May *E. About.*

FLEURIR (SE), *v. refl.* to adorn, to deck one's self with flowers.

FLEURISSANT. flœrisân-t, *pr. p.* of *Fleurir.*

FLEURISSANT, E, *adj.* 1. flowering, blooming, blossoming · 2. flowery, bloomy · full of blooms or blossoms; in bloom. **Un arbre —**, a blossoming tree. **Les prés fleurissants**, the flowery meadows.

FLEURISTE, flœrist', *sm. f.* 1. flower-fancier : an amateur of flowers; 2. florist · a cultivator of flowers, one skilled in the culture of flowers, nurseryman; 3. † flower-painter; 4. flower-maker : a maker of artificial flowers.

FLEURISTE, *adj.* 1. flower : *a*) that cultivates flowers; *b*) in which flowers are chiefly cultivated. *a*) **Jardinier —**, flower gardener, florist, *b*) **Jardin —**, flower garden.

2. **Marchand —**, trader in artificial flowers.

FLEURON, flœrôn, [fleur], *sm.* 1. flower : ornament in the form of a flower; 2. *Print.* vignette; 3. *Fig.* gem, jewel, ornament. **C'est le plus beau — de sa couronne**, it is the brightest gem in this crown.

4. *Arch.* fleuron, flower; 5. *Bot.* floret : the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. **Demi- —**, semi-floret.

FLEURONNÉ, E, flœroné, *adj.* 1. *Herald.* flory, fleury, fleurette; 2. adorned with flowers.

† **FLEURONNER**, flœroné-r, [fleuron], *vn.* to flower, to blow, to blossom.

FLEURS, flœr, *sf. pl.* 1. flowers: catamenia, catamenial discharge, flood, monthly courses, menses; 2. **Fleurs blanches**, whites : leucorrhœa.

FLEURY, flœry, [Claude], historian [1640-1723].

FLEUVE, flœv', [Lat. : fluvius; fluĕre, to flow], *sm.* 1. river : *a*) a large stream of water flowing toward the ocean; *b*) *Fig.* a large stream; copious flow; torrent; *c*) *Poet.* stream. **Le bord d'un —**, the bank of a river. **L'embouchure d'un —**, the mouth of a river. **Descendre un —**, to go down a river. **En remontant le —**, up the river. **Les fleuves du Nord transportent dans les mers une prodigieuse quantité de glaçons**, the rivers of the North bring down into the sea a prodigious quantity of floating ice. *Buffon.* *b*) **Songe aux fleuves de sang où ton bras s'est baigné**, remember in what torrents of blood you plunged your arm. *Corn. Cinna.* IV. 2. **Des pierres, des rochers et des fleuves de flammes**, stones, rocks and streams of fire. **Un — d'éloquence**, a stream of eloquence. *c*) **Le — de la vie**, the stream of life. **Le — de l'éternité**, the stream of eternity. **Je te plongerai dans un — de délices**, I will plunge you into a flood of delight. *Fén. Télém.* 4.

2. *Mythol.* river-god.

FLEXIBILITÉ, fleksibilité, *sf.* flexibility, flexibleness, pliableness, pliability, pliancy, pliantness · the quality of being flexible. **La — de l'osier**, the flexibility of osier. [*Fig.* :] **La — de l'esprit**, the flexibility of the mind. **La — de la langue Italienne**, the flexibility of the Italian language. **La — de la voix**, the flexibility of the voice.

FLEXIBLE, fleksibl', [Lat. : flexibilis; flectĕre, flexum, to bend], *adj.* flexible, flexile, pliable, pliant : *a*) easy to be bent, supple, limber, not stiff; *b*) *Fig.* easy to be persuaded, compliant, not obstinate. *a*) **Le jonc est —**, rushes are flexible. **Les fibres d'un enfant, molles et flexibles prennent sans efforts le pli qu'on leur donne**, a child's fibres are soft and pliant and easily take any bend which is given them. *J. J. Rouss.* **Voix —** a flexible voice. **La voix de Mentor n'avait aucune douceur efféminée, mais elle était —**. Mentor's voice had no kind of effeminate sweetness, but it was flexible. *Fén. Tél.* 8 *b*) **Un caractère —**, a compliant mind. **Il est bon d'être ferme par tempérament et — par réflexion**, it is a good thing to be naturally firm and yet compliant with reflection. *Vauven. Max.*

FLEXION, fleksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : flexio], *sf.* flection : *a*) bending; the act of

bending; flexure; *Anat* flexion; *b*) the state of being bent; *c*) *Gram.* inflection; the variation of words by declension, comparison, or conjugation.

FLEXUEUX, EUSE, flèksuœ, œz'. [Lat. flexuosus], *adj.* flexuous. flexuose: *a*) winding; *b*) *Bot.* wavy, having flexures.

FLEXUOSITÉ, flèksuôzité. *sf.* bent flexure: the state of being flexuous.

FLIBOT, flibô, [Eng.: fly-boat]. *sm.* *Naut.* fly-boat.

FLIBUSTER, flibusté-r, [flibuste]. *vn.* to filibuster: to act the part of a freebooter.

FLIBUSTER, *va. Pop.* to filch, to pilfer.

FLIBUSTERIE, flibust'ri. *sf.* filibustering, buccaneering.

FLIBUSTIER, flibustyé, [Dutch: vrijbuiter, freebooter; vrijbuiter. to rob; O. Dut.: vrijbuiten], *sm.* filibuster, freebooter, buccaneer. **Les premiers rois de Rome étaient des capitaines de flibustiers**, the first kings of Rome were captains of freebooters. *Volt. Mœurs. Introd.* 50.

FLIC-FLAC, flik flak [onomat.] *adv.* flic-clac, thwick-thwack: a repeated noise made by blows.

FLICFLAC, flikflak. *sm.* flic-flac: a kind of dance.

FLIN, flan, [Eng.: flint]. *sm.* thunderstone, marcasite: a stone used by sword-cutlers.

FLINGOT, flingo, *sm. Slang.* 1. gun, soldier's rifle; 2. butcher's steel.

FLINT, flant, **FLINT-GLASS**, flant-glass, [Eng.], *sm.* flint-glass: the purest kind of glass.

FLIPOT, flipô, *sm. Join.* piece let in or fitted in.

FLIRTER, flirté-r, [Eng.], *vn.* to flirt.

FLOC, flok, [flocon], *sm.* woollen tuft.

FLOCHE, flosh', [floc], *adj.* **Soie —**, floss: untwisted silk.

FLOCON, flokôn, [Lat.: floccus, lock of wool], *sm.* 1. flock: lock of wool or hair; tuft. **Un — de laine**, a flock of wool. **Ramasser des flocons.** *Med.* to pick the bedclothes (as in carphology or floccilliation). [*Fig.*:] **Un saule où la brise a suspendu quelques flocons de plumes**, a willow to which the wind has blown a few tufts of feathers. *Chateaub.*

2. flake: a small collection of snow. **Il tombait de la neige à gros flocons**, snow fell in large flakes.

FLOCONNEUX, EUSE, flokonœ, nœz', *adj.* 1. flaky: consisting of flocks, flocky, flocculent; 2. *Bot.* floccose, woolly.

FLONFLON, flônflôn, [imitation], *sm.* *Mus.* tol-de-rol.

FLORAISON, florèson, *sf. Bot.* flowering, florification: expansion of flowers; bloom. V. *Fleuraison.*

FLORAL, E, floral, al', [Lat.: floralis], *adj.* [*Pl. Floraux.*] floral: *a*) *Bot.* relating to the blossom; immediately attending the flower; *b*) relating to Flora. *a*) **Enveloppes florales**, floral envelopes. **Feuilles florales**, floral leaves. *b*) **Jeux floraux**, floral games.

FLORALES, floral', *sf. pl. Rom. Antiq.* floral games.

FLORE, flor', [fleur], 1. *pnf.* Flora: *a*) *Mythol.* the goddess of flowers; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet.

2. *sf.* flora: *a*) a catalogue of plants; botany, a work describing the plants and flowers of a country; *b*) the plants of a country.

FLORÉAL, floréal, [Lat.: floreus; flos, floris, flower], *sm.* Floreal: the eighth month of the French republican calendar, from the 20th April to the 20th May.

FLORENCE, florâns', 1. *pnf. Geog.* Florence; 2. *sm. Com.* florence, sarcenet, fine silk cloth.

FLORENCÉ, E, floransé, *adj. Herald.* fleury, flory: the ends of which are in the form of fleurs-de-lis. **Croix florencée**, cross-fleury.

FLORENTIN, INE, florântan, tin', *adj.* Florentine: relating to Florence.

FLORENTIN, INE. *sm. f.* Florentine: a native of Florence.

FLORENTINE. *sf.* florentine: figured satin.

FLORÈS florès, s. **Faire —**, to make a figure, to cut a dash to show off.

FLORIAN, florian [Jean-Pierre Claris de] fabulist and miscellaneous writer (1755-1794).

FLORICULTURE, florikûltur. [Lat.: flos. floris, flower; culture], *sf.* floriculture: the culture of flowers for ornament.

FLORIDE, florid', *pnf. Geog.* Florida.

FLORIFÈRE, florifèr', [Lat.: flos, floris, flower; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* floriferous, flower-bearing.

FLORIFORME, floriform', [Lat.: flos, floris, flower; form], *adj.* floriform: having the form of a flower.

FLORILÈGE, florilézh', [Lat.: flos, floris, flower; legĕre, to gather] *sf.* anthology: *a*) collection of flowers; *b*) selection of poems.

FLORIMANE, *sm. f.* and *adj.* florimaniac.

FLORIMANIE, florimani, [Lat.: flos, floris, flower; Gr.: μανία, mania] *sf.* florimania: a mania for flowers.

FLORIN, floran, [Ital.: florino, from flore, flower from the fleur-de-lis with which the first struck at Florence, in the 13th cent. were marked] *sm.* florin: *a*) a gold or silver coin of different values; *b*) a money of account.

FLORISSANT, E, florisân-t, ânt', *adj.* flourishing: *a*) blooming; *b*) vigorous, robust; *c*) thriving, prosperous. *a*) **Une santé florissante**, blooming health. **Une jeunesse florissante**, blooming youth. *b*) **Un empire —**, a flourishing empire. **Le commerce est —**, trade is flourishing.

FLORULE, florul'. [Lat.: flos, floris, flower], *sf.* floret: *a*) floweret, a little floweret, a little flower; *b*) *Bot.* floscule, a partial little flower of an aggregate flower.

FLOSCULE, floskul'. *sf. Bot.* V. *Florule.*

FLOSCULEUX, EUSE, floskulœ, lœz', [Lat.: flosculus, little flower], *adj. Bot.* flosculous, flosculose, floscular: applied to flowers composed of florets.

FLOSS, flos, [Ger.: fliessen, to flow], *sm. Metall.* floss: fluid glass floating in a puddling furnace.

FLOT, flô; *pl.* flô-z, [Lat.: fluctus; but directly through a German source: Flut, flood; fliessen, to flow; Goth-Ger.: flôdus. flood], *sm.* 1. wave, billow, surge. **L'azur des flots**, the azure of the waves. **Le bruit des flots**, the roaring of the waves. **Les flots écumeux**, the foaming waves. **La fureur des flots**, the fury of the waves. **Être à la merci des flots, le jouet des flots**, to be at the mercy of the waves. **Fendre les flots**, to cut the waves.

2. *pl.* waters, watery plain, the sea. **Il aperçut de loin au milieu des flots un vaisseau qui n'osait approcher de l'île**, he descried at a distance on the open sea a vessel which was afraid to venture near the island. *Fén. Tél.* 7. **La proue en longs sillons blanchit les flots amers**, the sea was furrowed with the long tracks, the ship left behind it. *Delille.* **Dans les flots écumants il se jette à la nage**, he rushes in swimming in the foaming waves. *Delille.*

3. flood: *a*) flowing of the tide, rising tide, flood-tide; *b*) a great flow or stream of any fluid; stream; torrent; a great quantity, abundance. *a*) **Demi- —**, half-tide, half-flood. **Quart de —**, first quarter flood. *b*) **Vomir des flots de sang**, to vomit, to bring up torrents of blood. **Tu verras des flots d'or rouler dans ta maison**, money will be very plentiful in your house. *Tristan, M. de Chrispe.* IV. 2. **Versant des flots de larmes**, shedding floods of tears. **Le vin coulait à grands flots**, wine flowed in torrents. **Il a été répandu des flots d'encre dans cette affaire**, floods of ink have been poured out in that affair. **Le — révolutionnaire**, the revolutionary wave. **La lune répandait les flots de sa lumière sur les chênes de la forêt**, the moon shed floods of light over the oaks of the forest. *Ber. de St. P.* **Des flots de vent**, gusts of wind. **C'était de là, à n'en point douter, que sortaient des flots d'harmonie**, it was from there, beyond all doubt, that the floods of harmony came. *O. Feuillet.*

4. waving, undulation. **Les flots d'une noire chevelure**, the waving of a black head of hair. **Sa barbe à flots épais descend sur sa poitrine**, his thick waving beard reaches down to his chest.

5. crowd, throng, multitude. **Des flots d'ennemis**, multitudes of enemies. **Ces flots tumultueux s'ouvriront devant vous**, the noisy crowd will open before you. *Rac. Iph.* V. 2. **Fendre les flots de la foule**, to make one's way through the crowd. **Je n'ai percé qu'à peine les flots toujours nouveaux d'un peuple adorateur**, I could scarcely make my way through a constantly changing crowd of an adoring people. *Rac. Bér.* I. 3.

6. float: *a*) floating, the state of being floating; *b*) raft; 7. floating wood. **A —**, afloat. **A — perdu**, loose, not in a raft. **Mettre à —**: *a*) to set afloat; *b*) to make a thing float; *c*) *Fig.* to set up.

FLOTRE, flotr', *sm. Pap.-mak.* felt. V. *Felt.*

FLOTTABLE, flotabl', [flotter], *adj.* navigable for rafts.

FLOTTAGE, flotazh', [flotter], *sm.* floatage, floating (of wood), rafting.

FLOTTAISON, flotèzôn, [flotter], *sf.* *Naut.* water-line. **Ligne de —**, water-line.

FLOTTANT, E, flotân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. floating: *a*) that floats; buoyant; swimming on the surface, floaty; *b*) water-borne; *c*) *Fin.* not consolidated. *a*) **Les fleurs du vénuphar sont flottantes à la surface des eaux dormantes**, water-lilies float on dormant waters. **Des nuages flottants dans l'air**, clouds, floating about in the air. **Des glaces flottantes**, floating ice. **Des îles flottantes**, floating islands. *b*) **Batterie flottante**, floating-battery. **Mine flottante**, floating mine. *c*) **Dette flottante**, floating debt.

2. waving, undulating, flowing. **Une robe flottante**, a flowing dress. **Une chevelure flottante**, flowing hair. **Ces enfants avaient de longs cheveux flottants sur leurs épaules**, these children had long hair flowing over their shoulders. *Fén. Tél.* 9. **Une draperie flottante**, a flowing drapery.

3. *Fig.* fluctuating, wavering, unsteady, unsettled, irresolute, uncertain. **Toujours — entre le devoir et la fortune**, always wavering between duty and fortune. **Son cœur, toujours — entre mille embarras, ne sait ni ce qu'il veut ni ce qu'il ne veut pas**, his mind is always so unsettled by a thou-

and difficulties that he neither knows what he wants not what he does not. *Boil. Sat.* VIII. **Ma santé est toujours flottante,** my health is always uncertain.

FLOTTE, flot', [flotter], *sf.* 1. fleet : a number of ships in company. **Une — marchande,** a fleet of merchantmen. **Aller de —,** to sail in company, to keep company.

2. navy : the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation ; 3. *Fam.* crowd ; 4. float : *a*) *Fish.* float : the cork or quill used on an angling line to support it ; *b*) raft ; 5. *Naut.* buoy, cable cask : an empty cask or a block of wood used to support a cable in the water ; 6. skein, hank (of silk) ; 7. washer : a flat iron-ring placed between the linchpin and the nave of a wheel to prevent friction. **On mettait sur une — toute une armée de terre,** they used to put a whole land army on a fleet. *Montesq. Rom.* 4. **Les plus anciennes flottes dont l'histoire fasse mention sont celles des Phéniciens,** the most ancient fleets mentioned in history are those of the Phœnicians. *Merlin.* **La — de la mer du Nord,** the North Sea fleet. **La — territoriale,** the home fleet.

FLOTTEMENT, flot'mân-t', [flotter], *sm.* 1. *Milit.* undulation (in the ranks of a troop) ; 2. *Fig.* wavering, irresolution.

FLOTTER, floté-r, [orig. obscure ; Lat. : fluctuāre ; Ang.-Sax. : flēotan, to float, to swim], *vn.* 1. to float : *a*) to be borne on the surface of a fluid ; to swim, to be buoyed up ; to waft, to be wafted ; *b*) to be conveyed on water ; *c*) to be buoyed up and moved in the air ; to waft ; to wave ; to flow ; to flow loosely ; *d*) *Milit.* to undulate ; *e*) *Fig.* to move with a light irregular course ; to flutter. *a*) **Elle aperçut un mât, des cordages flottant sur la côte,** she caught sight of a mast and ropes floating near the coast. *Fén. Tél.* I. *b*) **Faire —,** to float. **Faire — du bois,** to carry a float of wood down a river ; *c*) **Et la voile flottait aux vents abandonnée,** and the sail was left to float in the air. **Leurs beaux cheveux pendaient sur leurs épaules et flottaient au gré du vent,** their beautiful hair hung over their shoulders and flowed in the breeze. *Fén. Tél.* 4. **Laisser — les rênes,** to let the reins flow loosely. *e*) **En ces songes profonds où flottait mon esprit,** in those deep dreams which unsettled my mind. *Régnier, Sat.* 10. **Je laissais au hasard — ma rêverie,** I let my dreaming fancy waver as it would. *Alf. de Musset.* **L'image de cette grande femme pâle flottait devant moi,** the image of that tall pale woman was moving before me. *D. Sand.*

2. to waver, to hesitate, to fluctuate, to flutter : to be in uncertainty, to be wavering, to be unsteady, to be irresolute. **— entre deux parties,** to waver between two parties. **— entre la crainte et l'espérance,** to fluctuate between hope and fear. **Mon cœur étonné flotte plus que jamais,** my surprised mind is more wavering than ever. **La couronne entre nous flotte encore incertaine,** we are still uncertain about which of us is to have the crown. *Corn. Rod.* I. 3. **Elle flotte, elle hésite ; en un mot, elle est femme,** she wavers, she hesitates ; in short, she is a woman. *Racine. Ath.* III. 3.

FLOTTER, *va.* 1. to float : to cause to be conveyed on water ; 2. *Naut.* to buoy up (a cable).

FLOTTEUR, flotœr, *sm.* 1. raftsman, wood-floater ; 2. float : *a*) anything that floats on the surface of a fluid ; *b*) the water-gauge of a steam-engine.

FLOTTILLE, flotiy', [Span. : flotilla], *sf.* flotilla : a fleet of small vessels.

FLOU, flou, [Flem. : flauw ; Ger. : flau, weak, soft], *sm. Paint.* softness. **Le — du pinceau,** the softness, delicacy of the brush.

FLOU, *adj. Paint.* soft, light, delicate. **Un pinceau —,** a delicate pencil, brush.

FLOU, *adv. paint.* softly, lightly.

FLOUER, floué-r, *va. Slang.* to cheat, to take in, to diddle, to bilk, to dupe. **— quelqu'un au jeu,** to cheat any one in gaming. **On lui a floué sa montre,** he has been robbed of his watch.

FLOUERIE, flouri, [flouer], *sf.* cheat, cheating, diddling.

FLOUETTE, flouèt', [flou), *sf. Naut.* vane.

FLOUEUR, flouœr, *sm. Fam.* cheat, diddler, sharper.

FLOUIN, flouan, *sm. Naut.* light vessel.

FLOUVE, flouv', *sf. Bot.* sweet vernal grass, spring-grass : *Anthoxanthum odoratum,* a genus of grasses.

FLUANT, E, fluân-t', ânt, *adj.* 1. unresisting ; flimsy ; 2. unsized *or* badly sized (as paper).

FLUATE, fluat', [fluor], *sm. Chem.* fluate : a compound of fluoric acid with a base.

FLUATÉ, E, fluaté', *adj. Miner.* converted into fluate ; fluate of. **Chaux fluatée,** fluate of lime, fluor-spar, fluor.

FLUCTUANT, E, fluktuân-t, ânt', [Lat. : fluctuans ; fluctuāre, atum ; fluctus, a wave], *adj.* fluctuating : wavering.

FLUCTUATION, fluktuasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [from fluctuer ; Lat. : fluctuatio], *sf.* fluctuation : *a*) a motion like that of waves ; *b*) wavering, unsteadiness, vacillation ; *c*) *Surg.* the undulation of a fluid contained in a morbid cavity of the body. **Les fluctuations de l'opinion publique,** the fluctuations of public opinion.

FLUCTUEUX, EUSE, fluktuœ, œz', *adj.* fluctuating, unsteady.

FLUENCE, fluâns', [fluer], *sf.* fluence : the quality of flowing.

FLUENTE, fluânt', [fluer], *sf. Math.* fluent, integral : a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing.

FLUER, flué-r, [Lat. : fluĕre, to flow], *vn.* to flow, to run.

FLUET, ETTE, fluèt, èt', [formerly flouet ; flou, feeble], *adj.* slim, slender, thin, spare, delicate, weakly. **Elle est fluette,** she is slim. **Corps —,** a slender frame. **Visage —,** a thin face. **Damoiselle Belette au corps long et fluet,** dame weasel with her long slim body. *La Font. Fab.* III. 17.

FLUEURS, fluœr, [Lat. : fluor, running], *sfpl. Med.* 1. menstrual flux, monthly courses, menses, catamenia ; 2. **— blanches,** fluor albus, whites, leucorrhœa.

FLUIDE, fluid', [Lat. : fluidus, fluid ; fluĕre, to flow], *adj.* fluid : having parts freely mobile, separate, and penetrable, as water, vapour and air. **Substances fluides,** fluid bodies.

FLUIDE, *sm.* fluid : a fluid substance. **— liquide,** liquid. **— élastique,** elastic fluid. **— magnétique,** magnetic fluid.

FLUIDEMENT, fluid'mân-t, *adv.* with fluidity.

FLUIDIFIER, fluidifié-r, [fluide ; Lat. : facĕre, to make], *va.* to fluidize : to convert into a fluid.

FLUIDITÉ, fluidité, [fluide], *sf.* 1. fluidity, fluidness : the state of being fluid ; 2. *Fig.* fluency (of speech).

FLUOBORATE, fluoborat', *sm. Chem.* fluoborate : a combination of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLUOBORIQUE, fluoborik', *adj. Chem.* fluoboric. **Acide —,** fluoboric acid, fluoride of boron : a compound of fluorine and boron.

FLUOR, fluôr, [Lat. flowing], *sm.* 1. *Chem.* fluorine : *a*) simple, elementary gaseous body ; 2. *Miner.* fluor, fluor-spar ; Derbyshire-spar : a mineral composed of fluoride of calcium.

FLUOR, *adj.* 1. † *Chem.* fluid ; 2. **Spath —,** fluor-spar, fluor.

FLUORÉ, E, fluoré, *adj. Chem.* fluorous : containing flour.

FLUORESCENCE, fluorèssâns', *sf. Opt.* fluorescence : diffusion of light and change of colour.

FLUORESCENT, E, fluorèssân-t, ânt', *adj.* [fluor], *Opt.* fluorescent : pertaining to fluorescence.

FLUORHYDRATE, fluoridrat', [fluor ; hydrate], *sm. Chem.* hydrofluate : a salt formed of hydrofluoric acid and a base.

FLUORHYDRIQUE, fluoridrik', [fluor ; Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *adj.* hydro-fluoric, fluoric : noting an acid obtained from fluor-spar.

FLUORINE, fluorin', *sf. Miner.* fluor-spar, fluoride of calcium.

FLUORIQUE, fluorik', *adj. Chem.* V. *Fluorhydrique.*

FLUOROMÈTRE, fluoromètr', [fluor : Gr : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* fluormeter : an apparatus for determining the volume of fluorine.

FLUOROSCOPE, fluoroskôpe, [fluorescence ; scope], *sm. Phys.* fluoroscope : an instrument for observing fluorescence.

FLUORURE, fluorur', *sm. Chem.* fluoride : a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

FLUOSILICATE, fluosilikat', [fluor ; silicate], *sm. Chem.* fluosilicate, hydrofluosilicate : a compound of fluosilicic acid with a base.

FLUOSILICIQUE, fluosilisik' *adj. Chem.* fluosilicic, hydrofluosilicic : composed of silicium and fluorine. **Acide —,** fluosolicic acid, fluoride of silicium.

FLÛTE, flût', [orig. unknown : O. Fr. fleute, perhaps Lat. flatus, blowing], *sf.* 1. flute : *a*) pipe, a small wind-instrument ; *b*) a long, thin French roll eaten at breakfast ; roll ; *c*) *Naut.* store-ship, transport ; a long vessel with flat ribs. *a*) **— traversière,** German flute. **— à bec,** beaked flute. **Petite —,** piccolo. **Joueur de —,** flute-player, flutist, fluter, flautist. **Jouer de la —,** to play on the flute. **Jeu de flûtes,** flute-stop. **Greffer en —** *Hort,* to inoculate. [*Fig.* :] **Ajuster ses flûtes** : *a*) to take proper measures to succeed, to play one's card ; *b*) to be consistent with one's self. **Accorder ses flûtes** : *a*) to tune one's pipes ; *b*) to be in unison. **Ils ne sauraient accorder leurs flûtes,** they cannot set their horses together. **Leurs flûtes ne s'accordent pas,** they are always at variance. **Aller aux flûtes de quelqu'un,** to comply with all the whims of a person. **Il raisonne juste et carré comme une —,** he talks like a windmill. — *Prov.* : **Toujours souvient à Robin de ses flûtes,** we never forget our early inclinations. **Ce qui vient de la flûte s'en retourne au tambour,** lightly come, lightly go ; what we easily get we easily lose. **Il est du bois dont on fait les flûtes,** you can turn him round which way you please.

c) **Armé en —,** armed in flute.

2. *pl.* (in joke) spindle-shanks, spindle-legs. **Être monté sur des flûtes,** to be long-legged.

3. flutist, flute-player, flautist.

4. narrow champagne glass ; 5. long thin bottle for fine wine.

6. *Interj. Pop.* Flûte ! fudge ! **— alors !** hook it : go to the devil !

FLÛTÉ, E, flûté, *adj. Mus.* fluted, fluty, flute-like : having the sound of a flute.

FLÛTEAU, flutô. *sm.* 1. child's pipe, reed-pipe, whistle ; 2. *Bot.* water-plantain : *Alisma plantago.*

FLÛTER, flûté-r, *vn.* 1. to flute : to play on a flute, to pipe, to play the flute ; 2. *Fig.* to tipple, to tope, to drink hard.

FLÛTEUR, EUSE, flûtœr, tœz *sm. f.* 1. (in an ill sense) fluter, flute-player, piper ; 2. tippler, toper.

FLÛTISTE, flûtist' *sm.* flutist, flautist : a performer on the flute ; flute-player.

FLUVIAL, E, fluvial, al', [Lat. : fluvialis ; fluvius, river], *adj.* fluvial. fluviatic : belonging to rivers.

FLUVIALES, *s/pl. Bot.* fluviales : naiadaceæ.

FLUVIATILE, fluviatil' [Lat. : fluviatilis], *adj.* fluviatile, fluvial, fluviatic : growing or living in streams.

FLUVIOGRAPHE, fluviograf, **FLUVIOMÈTRE,** fluviometr', [Lat. : fluvius, river ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* fluviograph, fluviometer : an instrument for measuring and recording automatically the rise and fall of the water.

FLUVIO-MARIN, INE, fluvio-marǎn, *adj.* fluvio-marine : formed by the joint action of the sea and a river, as of the deposit at the mouth of a river.

FLUX, flu-z, [Lat. : fluxus ; fluĕre, to flow], *sm.* 1. flux : *a)* flow, flood, rising, rise of the tide ; *b)* *Med.* flow, discharge, issue ; *c)* *Med.* diarrhœa ; *d)* *Chem.* any substance employed to forward the fusion of minerals. *a)* **Le — et le reflux,** the flux and reflux ; the flow and ebb. [*Fig.* :] **Les — et les reflux de la faveur populaire,** the ebb and flow of popular favour. *b)* **— catarrhal,** catarrh. **— hépatique,** flow of bile, hepatirrhœa. **— menstruel,** menstrual *or* catamenial discharge, the menses. **— de sang,** flow of blood, bloody flux, dysentery. **— de ventre,** flux, diarrhœa, looseness. **— de bouche, — de salive,** ptyalism, flow of saliva. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir un — de bouche,** to have a tongue constantly running. **Il a un — de bourse,** he is a spendthrift.

2. flow : stream, abundance, copiousness. **Un — de larmes,** a flood of tears. **Un — de paroles,** a flow of words.

3. flush : a run of cards of the same suit.

FLUXION, fluksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : fluxio, from fluĕre, to flow], *sf.* 1. inflammation ; swelling. **— sur les dents,** inflammation of the gums. **— de poitrine :** *a)* peripneumony, peripneumonia, pneumonia : inflammation of the lungs ; *b)* pleurisy, pleuritis : inflammation of the pleura.

2. fluxion : *a)* *Med.* an increased flow of fluid towards any organ of the body ; *b)* *Math.* differential : a quantity infinitely small in motion. **Méthode, calcul des fluxions,** fluxions, method of fluxions.

FLUXIONNAIRE, fluksyonèr', *adj.* 1. *Med.* subject to inflammations ; 2. *Math.* fluxional, fluxionary : relating to fluxions.

FO, fô, *pnm.* Fo, Buddha.

FOC, fok, [Scand. ; Swed. : fock ; Dan. : fok], *sm. Naut.* jib, staysail : a triangular sail set on a stay. **Petit —,** fore-topmast-staysail jib, fore top staysail. **Faux —,** middle jib. **Grand —,** jib, standing jib. **Clin- —** flying jib. **Bâton de —,** jib-boom. **— d'artimon,** mizen staysail.

FOCAL, E, fokal, al', [Lat. : focus], *adj.* focal : belonging to a focus.

FOCALISATION, fokalizasyon, *sf.* focussing, the act of focussing.

FOCIMÈTRE, fosimetr', [Lat. : focus ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. phot.* focimeter : an instrument for assisting in focussing an object before a photographic camera.

FOCILE, fosil', [orig. unknown], *sm. Anat.* focile : a bone of the fore-arm or of the leg. **Grand — du bras,** greater focile of the arm : ulna. **Petit — du bras,** lesser focile of the arm : radius. **Grand — de la jambe,** greater focile of the leg : tibia. **Petit — de la jambe,** lesser focile of the leg : fibula.

FOCUS, fokus, [Lat.], *adj.* **Tube —,** focus tube : a vacuum tube for Rontgen rays, in which the cathode rays are focussed upon the anticathode, for intensifying the effect.

FOÈNE, fwèn', [Lat. : fuscina, from furca, trident], *sf.* [illegible] fish-gig : a forked instrument to strike fish with ; dolphin-striker.

FŒTAL, E, fœtal, al', *adj.* fetal : relating to a fetus.

FŒTUS, fœtus, [Lat.], *sm. Physiol.* fetus, fœtus : the young of man in the womb.

FOI, fwa, [Lat. : fides], *sf.* 1. faith : *a)* faithfulness, fidelity ; exact observance of duty, fulfilment of promises, performance of obligation ; *b)* word or honour pledged ; promise given, fidelity ; parole ; *c)* fidelity, faithfulness ; observance of the marriage covenant ; *d)* sincerity, faithfulness ; *e)* veracity, fidelity ; *f)* trust, confidence, credit ; strength ; *g)* belief in revealed religion, confidence or trust in God ; *h)* creed ; the object of belief ; the dogmas of a religion ; the religion itself ; *i)* principles or tenets held. *a)* **Engager sa —,** to pledge one's faith. **Manquant à la —** to be wanting in faith. **Manquant à la — qu'elle avait donnée à mon père,** not keeping the promise she had made my father. *Fén. Tél.* 7. **Un homme de —,** a trustworthy man. **Un homme sans —,** a man who cannot be trusted. **Avec beaucoup de — le traité s'exécute,** the treaty is strictly observed. *La Font. Franc.* *b)* **J'ai donné ma — de n'oublier jamais tout ce que je vous dois,** I have pledged my word never to forget all I owe you. *Rac. Baj.* III. 5. **Il vous aime très chèrement, il en jure sa —,** he pledges his faith, that he loves you dearly. **Jurez en votre —,** take your oath of it. *Mol. Mar. f.* 2. **— de Bohême,** honour among thieves. **— de gentilhomme,** on the word of a gentleman. **— d'honnête homme,** on the word of an honest man. **Sur ma —, par ma —, ma —,** upon my faith, in faith, faith. *c)* **— conjugale,** conjugal fidelity. *d)* **Bonne —,** good faith, sincerity, honesty, fairness. **Êtes-vous de bonne — dans cette résolution ?** do you really take this resolution ? **Agir de bonne — avec quelqu'un,** to treat a person fairly. **En bonne —, de bonne —,** with good faith, sincerely, candidly, fairly. **Les princes alliés veulent agir de bonne — avec nous,** the allied princes are willing to act in good faith with us. *Fén. Tél.* 21. **Il y va de bonne —,** he is sincere in what he says. **C'est de la meilleure — du monde qu'il soutient cette erreur,** it is with the strongest conviction in the world that he maintains that error. **Mauvaise —,** ill faith, insincerity, dishonesty, unfairness. **La mauvaise — d'un débiteur,** a debtor's dishonesty. **Un homme de mauvaise —,** an unfair, a dishonest man. **C'est de sa part ignorance ou mauvaise —,** it is on his part either ignorance or insincerity. *e)* **Certainement nous ferions difficulté de croire ces choses sur la — d'autrui,** we should certainly hardly believe these things on the statement of others. *f)* **La — des traités,** the strength of treaties. **Sur la — des traités,** relying on treaties. **La — du serment,** the strength of an oath. **Nous jugeons tout sur la — de nos yeux,** we judge of everything from what we see. **J'ai — à vos discours,** I believe what you say. **Ajouter — à,** to trust, to credit, to give credit to. **Il ne faut pas ajouter — aux songes,** no faith must be put in dreams. **Il vous aime très chèrement, il en jure sa —,** he loves you very dearly, he pledges his oath on it. *Mme de Sév.* **Avoir — en soi-même,** to have confidence in one's self. **Digne de —,** trustworthy, worthy of credit. **C'est la — qui sauve,** believe well and have well.

g) **La propagation de la —,** the propagation of the faith. **Une — vive,** a true, a lively faith. **— divine,** divine faith. **Avoir la —,** to have faith. **Un acte de —,** an act of faith. *h)* **Articles de —,** articles of faith. **Règle de —,** rule of faith. **Croire une chose comme un article de —,** to take a thing as gospel. **Renoncer à la —,** to give up, to renounce one's faith. **Changer de —,** to change one's religion. **Les ennemis de la —,** the enemies of religion. **N'avoir ni — ni loi,** to regard neither law nor gospel. *i)* **Profession de —,** profession of faith, creed, belief.

2. fealty : fidelity to a lord. **Homme de —,** vassal bound by fealty, vassal holding a feud. **Les évêques devaient — au roi pour le temporel de leurs bénéfices,** the bishops were to pay fealty to the king for their temporal benefices. **Le premier de l'autorité était la promise et la — reçue,** the first safeguard of authorité consisted in mutual pledges of good faith. *Montesq.*

3. proof, testimony, evidence. **Faire —,** to be a proof, to be admitted as an evidence, to testify, to prove. **En — de quoi les témoins ont signé,** to testify which the witnesses signed. **En — de quoi, je lui ai livré ce certificat,** in witness whereof I have delivered him this certificate. **Ces papiers font — contre lui,** these papers testify against him.

4. *Opt.* **Ligne de —,** fiducial line.

FOIBLE, FOIBLESSE, FOIBLIR, V. *Faible, Faiblesse, Faiblir.*

FOIE, fwa, [Lat. : ficatum, liver of the goose fattened with figs], *sm.* 1. liver : the organ which secretes the bile. **Les lobes du —,** the lobes of the liver. **Sillon du —,** fissures of the liver. **Maladie de —,** liver-complaint. **Inflammation du —,** hepatitis. **Châleurs de — :** *a)* pimples on the face ; *b)* passion, heat ; fit of anger. **— gras,** fattened liver. **— de morue,** cod-liver.

2. † *Chem.* liver ; a liver-coloured substance. **— de soufre,** liver of sulphur or sulphuret of potassium. **— d'antimoine,** liver of antimony.

FOI-MENTI, E, fwa-mânti, [foi ; mentir], *adj. Feud. law.* felon, felonious, treacherous, disloyal.

FOIN, fwan, [Lat. : fœnum, hay], *sm.* 1. hay : *a)* grass cut and dried for fodder ; *b)* grass not yet cut. *a)* **Une botte de —,** a truss, bottle *or* bundle of hay. **Une meule de —,** a hay-mow, a hay-stack. **Grenier à —,** hay-loft. **Marché aux foins,** hay-market. **Il est bête à manger du —,** he is a downright ass. **Mettre du — dans ses bottes,** *Fam.* to feather one's nest. **Avoir du — dans ses bottes,** to have ample resources. **Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de —,** to seek for a needle in a bundle of hay. *b)* **Une pièce de —,** a hay-field. **Faucher les foins,** to cut hay, to mow hay. **Faire ses foins,** to make one's hay ; *Fig.* to make large profits. — *Prov.*: **Quand il n'y a plus de foin au râtelier, les chevaux se battent,**

want makes a strife between man and wife.

2. choke (of an artichoke).

FOIN, fwan, *interj.* foh, faugh, pish, pest, plague. **— de**, a plague on, the plague take.

FOIRE, fwar', [Lat. : feria, holiday], *sf.* 1. fair : a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade ; market. **Champ de —**, the place where a fair is held. **Jour de —**, fair day, market day. **En temps de —**, at fair-time. [*Fig.* :] **Ils s'entendent comme larrons en —**, they are hand and glove together ; they are as thick as thieves. **La — n'est pas sur le pont**, there is no hurry. **Il a bien hanté, il a bien couru les foires**, he has run from post to pillar ; he is an old stager. **La — sera bonne, les marchands s'assemblent**, we shall have a jovial company, the customers are dropping in.

2. fairing : a present given at a fair. **Donner de la — à quelqu'un**, to give one a fairing.

FOIRE, fwar', [Lat. : forina, from foras, outside], *sf. Vulg.* looseness of the bowels.

FOIRER, fwaré-r, *vn. Vulg.* 1. to be lax, to scour ; 2. *Fig.* to be a coward. [A low term.]

FOIREUX, EUSE, fwarœ, rœz', *adj. Vulg.* 1. lax, relaxed. [A low term.]

2. *Popul. lang.* pale (as the face) ; 3. *Card-pl.* shuffling. **Coupe foireuse**, shuffling cut.

FOIREUX, *sm. Vulg.* coward.

FOIS, fwa-z, [Lat. : vices], *sf.* time. **Une —**, once. **Deux fois**, twice. **Trois fois**, three times, thrice. **Quatre fois**, four times. **Une — par an**, once a year. **Quatre fois la semaine**, four times a week. **Combien de fois ne vous l'ai-je pas dit** ? how many times have I not told you ? **J'ai lu ce livre tant de fois que je le sais presque par cœur**, I have read this book so many times that I nearly know it by heart. **Je ne l'ai vu qu'une —**, I have only seen him once. **Toutes les fois qu'on lui en parle**, whenever he is spoken to about it. **On a cherché bien des fois quel était le meilleur gouvernement**, men have often tried to find out which is the best system of government. *Duclos.* **Ne pas se faire dire une chose deux fois**, not to need being told a thing twice. **Pour la dernière —**, for the last time. **La charité, encore une —, n'est point une vertu oisive et abstraite**, once more I say, charity is not an idle abstruse virtue. *Bourd.* **On lui a dit vingt fois de s'arrêter**, he was told twenty times to stop. **Je l'ai vu cent et cent fois**, I have seen him hundreds and hundreds of times. **O jour trois fois heureux** ! oh ! thrice happy day ! *Rac. Esth.* I. 1. **Deux fois trois font six**, twice three are six. **J'ai fait deux fois plus de chemin que vous**, I have been twice as far as you have. **Lorsqu'une —**, when once. **Une —, une bonne —**, once for all. **Une — pour toutes**, once for all. **Mes pareils à deux fois ne se font pas connaître**, no one fights twice with men of my stamp. *Corn. Cid.* II. 2. **Il faut y regarder à deux fois**, look twice before you leap ; consider well before you act. **N'en pas faire à deux fois**, not to hesitate a moment about a thing. **Il ne se l'est pas fait dire deux fois**, he did not need to be told twice. **Cela est bon pour une —**, it is all very well for once. **Nous nous vîmes alors pour la première fois**, we then saw each other for the first time. **D'autres fois**, at other times. **Il était une — un roi qui...**, once upon a time there was a king who... **Une — que je passais près de lui, il m'appela**, once as I was passing near him, he called me. **Toutes les fois que la France a été en guerre**, whenever France has been at war. — *Prov.* : **Qui donne promptement donne deux fois**, he who gives quickly, gives twice. **Il n'y a que la première fois qui coûte**, the difficulty only lies in the beginning. **Une fois n'est pas coutume**, once is not always.

UNE FOIS QUE, *conj. phr.* 1. once as ; 2. when once, if once. **Une — que je serai parti**, when I am once gone. (Elliptically) **Une — parti, je ne reviendrai plus**, once gone, I shall not return.

DE FOIS À AUTRE, *adv. phr.* from time to time, now and then.

À LA FOIS, TOUT À LA FOIS, *adv. phr.* at a time, at once, at the same time ; all at once ; together. **Nous ne sommes pas comme les anciens Romains qui étaient à la — guerriers, jurisconsultes et philosophes**, we are not like the ancient Romans who were at once warriors, jurisconsults and philosophers. *Volt.*

FOISON, fwazôn, [Lat. : fusionem, abundance], *sf.* plenty, abundance. **Il y a — des fruits sur le marché**, there is an abundance of fruit in the market.

À FOISON, *adv. phr.* plentifully, in abundance, abundantly. **Il y a de tout à —**, there is plenty of everything. **Des couvreurs en font pleuvoir l'ardoise et la tuile à —**, roofers bring down a shower of slates and tiles in abundance. *Boileau. Sat.* 6.

FOISONNANT, E, fwazonân-t, ânt', *adj.* abounding.

FOISONNEMENT, fwazon'mân-t, [foisonner], *sm.* increase, swarming, teeming.

FOISONNER, fwazoné-r, [foison], *vn.* 1. to abound. **La cour en conseillers foisonne**, the court abounds in counsellors.

2. to swarm ; 3. to swell ; 4. to increase, to multiply.

FOL, fol, *adj. m.* V. *Fou.*

FOLÂTRE, folâtr', [fou], *adj.* playful, frolicsome, sportive, sportful, wanton. **Je suis vieux, aveugle et sourd, et ces petits agréments ne rendent pas un homme excessivement —**, I am old, blind and deaf, and such personal advantages do not make a man very frolicsome. *Volt. Lett. Richelieu.* **Un air —**, a playful air. **De jeux folâtres**, frolics.

FOLÂTREMENT, folâtrœmân-t, *adv* playfully, sportively, wantonly.

FOLÂTRER, folâtré-r, *vn.* to toy, to dally, to sport, to play, to frolic. **Il est encore enfant, il aime à —**, he is still childish, he likes to play.

FOLÂTRERIE, folâtrœri, [folâtre], *sf.* frolic, playful trick, prank.

FOLIACÉ, E, foliasé, [Lat. : foliaceus ; folium, leaf], *adj.* foliaceous : *a*) having the form of a leaf ; *b*) *Miner.* consisting of thin laminæ ; foliated, lamellar.

FOLIAIRE, folièr', [Lat. : folium, leaf], *adj.* foliaceous : belonging to leaves ; leafy ; situated on leaves.

FOLIATION, foliasyôn, [Lat. : folium, leaf], *sf. Bot.* foliation : *a*) leafing of plants, vernation ; *b*) the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.

FOLICHON, ONNE, folishôn, shon', [fou], *adj. Fam.* playful, frolicsome, wanton. **Humeur folichonne**, playfulness, frolicsomeness.

FOLICHON, ONNE, *sm. f.* playful person. **Un petit —**, a little wag.

FOLICHONNER, folishoné-r, [folichon], *vn.* to play, to sport, to frolic.

FOLIE, [fou] *sf.* 1. madness, insanity : the state of being mad or insane ; disordered intellect ; mental alienation, derangement ; lunacy, demency, mania, frenzy, distraction, distractedness, craziness. **Accès de —**, fit of madness. **Un grain de —**, a touch of madness. **Les grands hommes ont toujours du caprice, quelque grain de — mêlé à leur science**, great men have always something capricious, a certain touch of madness mixed up with their learning, *Mol. Méd. m. lui.* I. 5. **Aimer à la —**, to love to distraction, to dote upon.

2. folly : *a*) want of understanding or reason ; madness, foolishness, fatuity ; extravagance ; *b*) act of folly, piece of folly, unwise act, foolish thing, foolishness ; *c*) frolic, sport, mirth ; *d*) foolery ; foolish thing, silly thing, nonsense ; merry discourse ; *e*) wicked conduct ; misconduct. *a*) **C'est — de compter sur dix ans de vie**, it is madness to reckon one will live ten years. *La Font. Fab.* VI. 19. *b*) **Je la vois disposée à faire une —**, I see she is about to do some foolish thing. **Son caractère n'est pas exempt de —**, his character is not free from folly. *Volt.* *d*) **Elle me dit mille folies sur les plaisirs que vous avez**, she told me a great deal of nonsense about the pleasure you have. **Chacun veut en sagesse ériger sa —**, every one endeavours to set up folly for wisdom *Boil. Sat.* 4. **Il débite toutes les folies qui lui passent par la tête**, he says all the foolish things that come into his mind.

3. passion ; hobby, hobby-horse ; mania ; caprice, whim, fancy. **Chacun a sa —**, every one has his hobby. **D'où vient la — que j'ai pour ces sottises-là** ? what is this mania I have, for all that nonsense ? *Mme de Sév.* 67. **Ils ont bien fait des folies**, they have played a great many pranks. **Les fleurs, les tableaux, voilà sa —**, he has a mania for flowers and pictures. **Toutes les filles ont la — de vouloir se marier**, all young maids have a mania for getting married. **C'est ma — que de vous voir, de vous parler et de vous entendre**, it is my delight to see you, to speak to you and to hear you, *Mme de Sév.* **C'est une — qu'il n'y a pas moyen de lui ôter de la tête**, it is a notion that there is no means of getting out of his head. *Mol. G. Dand.* III. 12. — *Prov.* : **Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures**, the shortest follies are the best. **La folie se gagne**, one food makes many. **Chacun a ses heures de folie**, no one is a fool always, every one sometimes. **Il n'est si grande folie que de sage homme**, the greatest folly is that of a wise man. **Qui fait la folie, la boit**, as you brew so you must drink.

4. country-house, seat, house, hall.

FOLIÉ, E, folié, [Lat. : folium, leaf], *adj.* 1. *Bot.* foliate, leafy ; furnished with leaves ; 2. *Chem.* foliated : in the form of plates.

FOLIIFÈRE, foliifèr', [Lat. : folium, leaf ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* foliferous : bearing leaves.

FOLIIPARE, foliipar', [Lat. : folium, leaf ; parĕre, to produce], *adj. Bot.* foliferous : producing leaves.

FOLIO, folio, [Lat. : ablative of folium, leaf], *sm.* folio : *a*) both the right and left-hand pages of an account book, of manuscript, etc. ; *b*) *Print.* the figure set at the top of a page.

FOLIOLE, foliol', [Lat. : foliolum, little leaf], *sf. Bot.* 1. foliole, leaflet : one of the single leaves which constitute a compound leaf ; 2. † sepal.

FOLIOTER, foliotė-r, [folio], *va.* to folio, to mark the pages.

FOLLE, fol', *adj. f.* V. *Fou.*

FOLLE, fol', *sf. Fish.* ray-net, flatfish-net.

FOLLE-FEMELLE, fol'fœmèl', *sf. Bot.* green-winged meadow orchis : *Orchis morio.*

FOLLEMENT, folmân, *adv.* madly, foolishly, distractedly.

FOLLET, ETTE, folé-t, lèt', [fou], *adj.* 1. *Fam.* foolish, playful, wanton ; 2. silky, soft, downy. **Poil —**, silky hair, downy beard.

3. **Esprit —,** goblin [V. *Follet, s.*], **Feu —** ignis fatuus (V. *Feu*).

FOLLET, *sm.* goblin, hobgoblin, sprite, elf.

FOLLETTE, *sf. Bot.* garden orache, mountain spinach : *Atriplex hortensus*, a plant of the order chenopodiaceæ.

FOLLICULAIRE, follikulêr', [Lat. : folliculus, dim. of folium, leaf], *sm.* (in an ill sense) scribbler, pamphleteer.

FOLLICULE, follikul', [Lat. : folliculus, dim. of follis, wind-bag], *sm.* 1. follicle: *a*) *Bot.* a seed-vessel opening on one side longitudinally ; *b*) *Anat.* gland ; 2. pod (of senna).

FOLLICULEUX, EUSE, follikulœ, lœz', *adj. Med.* follicular, folliculous : relating to follicles.

FOLLICULITE, follikulit', *sf. Med.* folliculitis : follicular inflammation.

FOMENTATEUR, TRICE, fomântatœr, tris', *sm. f.* fomenter : one who foments discords ; abettor.

FOMENTATION, fomántasyon ; *in poet.* siòn *sf.* fomentation : *a*) *Med.* the act of applying warm lotions to a part of the body ; *b*) *Fig.* excitation, instigation.

FOMENTER, fomânté-r, [Lat. : fomentâre, fomentum, from fovêre, to warm], *va.* to foment : *a*) *Med.* to apply warm lotions to ; *b*) *Fig.* to encourage, to abet, to cherish, to promote ; to stir up. **— des troubles,** to foment disturbances. **— les factions,** to foment factions. **Il y aura toujours des fourbes et des barbares qui fomenteront l'intolérance,** there will always be knaves and barbarians to encourage intolerance *Volt.*

FOMENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be fomented, to be cherished, to be kept up.

FONÇAGE, fonsazh', [foncer], *sm.* driving in (piles).

FONÇAILLES, fônsây', [fond, old form for fonds), *sfpl.* wooden bars, lathing (of a bed).

FONCÉ, E, fônsé *adj.* 1. bottomed (as a cask) ; 2. sunk ; 3. *Fig.* deep, dark (as colours). **Couleur foncée,** dark colour. **Bleu —,** dark blue.

FONCEAU, fônsô, [fond], *sm.* 1. little vale ; 2. boss (of a bit) ; 3 *Glass-m.* fritting table.

FONCEMENT, fôns'mân-t, [foncer], *sm.* sinking (of a well).

FONCER, fônsé-r, [fons, old form for fond, and fonds], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous fonçons, je fonçais.*] 1. to bottom (a cask), to put a bottom to ; 2. to lower (the silk) ; 3. **— du pied,** to lower (the lead-plates, in stocking-frames) ; 4. to sink (a well) ; 5. to deepen (a colour).

FONCER, *vn.* 1. to supply funds ; 2. to fall, to rush (upon).

FONCER (SE), *v. refl.* (of a colour) to deepen.

FONCET, fonsè, *sm.* cover-plate (of a case-lock).

FONCIER, IÈRE, fônsyé, syêr' [fonds], *adj.* 1. land, landed : *a*) relating to land ; possessing an estate of land ; *b*) assessed on land ; ground. *a*) **Propriétaire —,** landholder, land-owner. **Seigneur —,** landlord. *b*) **Rente foncière,** ground rent. **Contribution foncière, impôt —,** landtax. **Crédit —,** credit foncier : a bank which lends money on the security of landed property,

2. † *Fig.* deep, profound ; 3. † well-versed, skilled.

FONCIER, *sm.* land-tax.

FONCIÈREMENT, fônsyêr'mân-t, *adv.* 1. thoroughly, completely ; 2. at bottom. **Il est — honnête homme,** he is a downright honest man.

FONÇOIR, fônswar, [foncer], *sm.* sharp-faced hammer.

FONCTION, fônksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : functio, from fungi, functus, to perform] *sf.* function : *a*) execution, discharge, performance, discharge ; *b*) duty ; *c*) office, employment, charge ; *d*) office ; *e*) *Physiol.* the peculiar and appropriate action of any organ ; *f*) *Mech.* the proper action of any mechanism ; *g*) *Chem.* the proportion of a body ; *h*) *Math.* a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former. *b*) **Faire les fonctions de sa charge,** to perform the duties of one's office. **Le discernement est la principale — du juge,** to discern is the principal duty of a judge. **Remplir ses fonctions,** to be in the exercise of one's functions. *c*) **— publique,** public function. **Entrer en —,** to come into office. **Être dans l'exercice de ses fonctions,** to be in the exercise of one's functions. *d*) **Faire — de,** to do the office of ; to act as. *e*) **Fonctions de la vie animale, fonctions animales,** animal functions. **La — d'un muscle,** the function of a muscle. **Les fonctions des sens,** the functions of the senses. **Faire bien ses fonctions,** to perform one's functions well. **On sent aisément que vouloir, juger, etc., ne sont que différentes fonctions de notre entendement,** we can easily understand that will, judgment, etc., are only different functions of our reason, *Volt.*

FONCTIONNAIRE, fônksyonêr', *sm. f.* functionary : one who holds an office ; officer. **— public,** public functionary.

FONCTIONNANT, E, fônksyonnan, ânt', *adj.* working, at work.

FONCTIONNEL, ELLE, fônksyonèl', *adj.* functional : relating to functions.

FONCTIONNEMENT, fônksyon'mân-t, *sm.* 1. working ; 2. acting.

FONCTIONNER, fônksyoné-r, *vn.* 1. (of machinery) to work, to go ; 2. to act, to operate.

FOND, fôn ; the *d* is always mute, except in the expression *de fond en comble*, *pr.* dœ fôn-tân kônbl' ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [O. Fr. : fons, from Lat. : fundus, bottom], *sm.* 1. bottom : *a*) the lowest part of a cavity, of anything hollow ; *b*) that which stands at the bottom ; *c*) ground : solid substance under water ; *d*) part opposed to an opening ; end, further end ; *e*) in a bed, the frame which supports the bedstraw ; (when of canvas), sacking ; *f*) head of a cask ; *g*) the fleshy part of an artichoke ; *h*) *Fig.* ground, groundwork, foundation, base, basis, substratum ; main point ; *i*) inmost recesses, recess ; *j*) stamina, strength. *a*) **Le — d'un vase,** the bottom of a vase. **Le — d'un puits,** the bottom of a well. **Toucher au —,** to find, to touch the bottom. **Il a perdu le —,** he has got out of his depth. **Un abîme sans —,** a bottomless pit. **Fossé à — de cuve,** sloping ditch. [In popul. lang. :] **Dîner à — de cuve,** to make a plentiful dinner. **Voir le — du sac,** *Fam.* to see to the bottom of a thing **— de cale,** *Naut.* bottom of the hold. **Être à — de cale,** *Fig.* to be penniless. *b*) **Le — d'une bouteille,** the bottom of a bottle. *c*) **Un effroyable cri sortit du — des flots,** an awful cry coming from the bottom of the sea. [*Fig.* :] **C'est une mer sans — et sans rive,** it is beyond man's understanding. **C'est une affaire qui n'a ni —, ni rive,** it is a very complicated affair. **Couler à —,** to sink ; *Fig.* to run a person down, to do for, to ruin, to exhaust (a thing) **Il a été coulé à —, dans la discussion,** he was run down in the discussion, he got the worst of the discussion. [*Naut.* :] **— de vase,** muddy bottom. **— de sable,** sandy bottom. **— pierreux,** stony bottom. **— sale,** foul bottom. **— de bonne tenue,** good anchoring *or* holding ground. **Sonder le —,** to sound, to heave the lead. **Donner —,** to anchor, to cast anchor. **Haut- —,** shallow water. **Pêche de —,** *Fish.* ground angling. *d*) **Le — d'un coffre,** the bottom of a trunk. **Le — d'une armoire,** the further end of a cupboard. **Boite à deux fonds, à double —,** a box with a false bottom. *h*) **L'humilité qui fait le — du christianisme,** humility which is the basis of christianity. *Boss.* **Vous avez l'apparence de la piété, mais vous n'en avez pas le —,** you are not pious at heart, you only appear so. *Mass. Carême.* **Connaître le — des choses,** to go to the bottom of things. **Il y a un — de vérité dans ces plaintes,** there is some foundation to those complaints. **Le — de l'air,** the air itself. **Le soleil ne nous manque pas, mais le — de l'air est froid,** we get sun enough, but the air itself is cold. *Mérimée.* *i*) **Dans le — de l'âme,** from the bottom of the soul. **Explique le — de la pensée,** explain your inmost thought. **Je vous parle du — du cœur,** I speak to you from the very bottom of my heart.

2. depth : *a*) deep place ; *b*) *Naut.* deepness, profundity. *a*) **Le — des enfers,** the depth of hell. *b*) **Vingt brasses de —,** twenty fathoms of water. **Grand —,** deep water, good depth of water.

3. ground : *a*) that on which anything may stand or be raised ; foundation. **Bâtir sur un — peu solide,** to build on a poor foundation. **Faire — sur quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to rely on a person. **Faire — sur quelque chose,** to make sure of a thing.

4. further end ; end, extremity ; remotest part ; heart, centre, middle, depth. **Le — d'une boutique,** the further end of a shop. **Ruyter vient à son secours du — du Zuiderzée,** R. came to his help from the remotest part of the Z. **Dans le — des forêts,** in the depth of the forests. **Au — de la Russie,** in the remotest part of Russia. **Il alla mourir au — d'un cloître,** he went to die within the walls of a monastry. **Le — de l'œil,** the depth of the eye. **J'irais pour vous au fin — de la France,** I would go to the further end of France for you. *Volt.*

5. back (of a carriage) ; 6. back (of a looking-glass) ; 7. crown (of a hat) ; 8. seat (of trowsers).

9. ground : *a*) *Weav.* : the surface on which the pattern is interlaced flushing, or the back on which is woven the covering nap or pile ; *b*) the principal colour, to which all the others are considered as ornamental ; *c*) *Paint.* the first layer of colour ; *d*) back ground ; the space behind a portrait or group of figures ; the scenery around the principal objects ; *e*) background, the part more distant from the eye. *a*) **Velours à — d'or,** velvet with gold ground. **Broder sur un — de satin,** to embroider on a satin ground. *c*) **Une figure qui se détache en brun sur un — clair,** a dark face standing out on a light ground. *d*) **Un paysage sert de — au tableau,** the back ground of the picture is a landscape. *e*) **Le fond est occupé par des arbres,** the background is filled in with trees. **Il était au — de la boutique,** he was at the further end of the shop.

10. *Theat.* back scene. **Le — représente**

une ferme, the back scene represents a farm.

11. *Naut.* flooring : the lowest part of a ship's bottom ; 12. *Naut.* platform (of a top) ; 13. *Naut.* bunt : the cavity or belly of a sail.

14. *Law-t.* matter. **Souvent la forme emporte le —**, the matter is often disguised by the form.

DE FOND EN COMBLE, *adv. phr.* 1. from top to bottom ; from the foundation. **Détruire un monument de — en comble**, to destroy a building from the founoation.

2. *Fig.* entirely, thoroughly ; utterly. **Ruiner une personne de — en comble**, to entirely ruin a person. **La maison a été brûlée de — en comble**, the house has been completely burnt down.

A FOND, *adv. phr.* 1. completely, thoroughly, to the bottom. **Examiner les choses à —**, to go to the bottom of things. **Traiter un sujet à —**, to treat a subject thoroughly. **A — de train**, at full speed. **Je le connais à —**, I know him perfectly well.

2. abundantly, heartily. **Dîner à —**, to dine heartily.

AU FOND, DANS LE FOND *adv. phr.* in reality, at the bottom, in the main. **Si nous devons aller au — des choses**, if we are to go to the bottom of matters. **Au —, dans le —, il a raison**, in reality he is quite right. **Au — je savais fort bien la musique**, in reality I knew music very well. *J. J. Rousseau.*

FONDAGE, fô*n*dazh, [fondre], *sm.* founding (of metals). [Little used.]

FONDAMENTAL, E, fô*n*damâ*n*tal, tal', *adj.* 1. foundation-. **Pierre fondamentale**, corner-stone, foundation-stone.

2. fundamental : *a*) radical, essential, leading ; *b*) *Mus.* applied to the lowest note of a chord. *a*) **Des principes fondamentaux**, fundamental principles.

FONDAMENTALEMENT, fô*n*damâ*n*tal'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* 1. fundamentally : essentially, at the foundation ; 2. radically, completely.

FONDANT, E, fô*n*dâ*n*, dâ*n*t', [fondre], *adj.* 1. melting : *a*) dissolving in the mouth ; *b*) busting into tears. *a*) **Une poire fondante**, a melting pear. *b*) **Une jeune fille toute fondante en larmes**, a young girl melting in tears.

2. *Med.* discutient : capable of dispersing tumours or any coagulated fluid in the body.

FONDANT, *sm.* 1. *Med.* discutient ; 2. *Chem.* flux : a substance added to accelerate fusion ; 3. fondant, sweetmeat that melts in the mouth.

FONDATEUR, TRICE, fô*n*datœr, tris', *sm. f.* founder *m.* foundress *f.* : one who founds, establishes or institutes. **Cyrus est le — de l'empire des Perses**, Cyrus was the founder of the Persian empire. **Louis XIII est le — de l'Académie française**, Louis XIII was the founder of the French Academy. **L'analogie est la fondatrice des règles de la la grammaire**, the rules of grammar are based on analogy.

FONDATION, fô*n*dasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* foundation : *a*) the act of founding ; *b*) the lowest part of a structure lying under ground ; groundwork, substructure ; *c*) ditch, trench ; *d*) *Fig.* founding ; the act of establishing or instituting ; creation ; *e*) donation, endowment. *b*) **Asseoir les fondations**, to sink a foundation. **La — n'est pas achevée**, the foundations are not finished. — **à pierres perdues**, riprap foundation. *d*) **La — d'un hôpital**, the founding of a hospital. **Depuis la — de la monarchie**, since the institution of monarchy. *e*) **Il a fait une — en faveur des pauvres étudiants**, he made a donation, or he established a foundation, in favour of poor students.

FONDE, fô*n*d', *sf. Naut.* the sea near the coast.

FONDÉ, E, fô*n*dé, *adj.* 1. founded ; 2. well-founded. **Cette nouvelle ne me paraît pas fondée**, I think this report is unfounded.

3. authorized ; justified ; 4. *Fin.* funded, consolidated. **Être — à dire**, to be justified in saying.

FONDÉ, *sm.* person authorized to act for another. **— de pouvoir, — de procuration**, an attorney, legal representative. **Cela prouve le bien- — de mon accusation**, that shows that I had good grounds for my accusation.

FONDEMENT, fô*n*d'mâ*n*-t, [fonder], *sm.* 1. foundation : *a*) groundwork, substructure ; *b*) ditch, trench ; *c*) first establishment or settlement ; *d*) base, basis, groundwork ; *e*) *Fig.* that on which anything rests; ground supports, groundwork, basis ; *f*) cause, motive, reason, groundwork, grounds. *a*) **Les captifs posèrent les fondements du second temple**, captives laid the foundations of the second temple. *Boss. His. univ.* 1 8. *c*) **Les fondements d'une ville**, the foundation of a town. **Romulus a jeté les fondements de l'empire romain**, Romulus founded the Roman empire. *d*) **Les fondements de l'univers**, the foundations of the universe. **La terre fut ébranlée jusque dans ses fondements**, the earth was shaken to its very foundation. *e*) **Les arts qui servent de — à la vie humaine**, the arts which serve as basis to human life. *Boss.* **On a enfin jeté les fondements de la paix**, at length the foundations of peace have been laid. **Le — de l'humilité est la connaissance de soi-même**, the foundation of humility is in the knowledge of one's self. *Fléchier.* *f*) **C'est un bruit sans —**, it is a report without foundation. **Ce n'est pas sans — qu'il en use de la sorte**, he does not act in this way without a reason. **Il se plaint avec —**, he has reason to complain.

2. reliance, trust. **Il n'y a point de — à faire sur son amitié**, no reliance can be placed on his friendship.

3. fundament, anus.

FONDER, fô*n*dé-r, [fundāre], *va.* 1. to found : *a*) to lay the foundation or basis of ; *b*) to build, to erect, to raise ; *c*) to establish, to institute, to create, to set up ; *d*) to ground, to base ; to rely for ; *e*) to endow. *b*) **— une ville**, to found a town. *c*) **— une académie**, to found an academy. **— une maison de commerce**, to found a commercial house. **— un empire**, to found an empire. **— une religion**, to found a religion. **Cet ouvrage fonda la réputation de cet écrivain**, this work laid the foundation of that author's reputation. *d*) **Il a fondé sa doctrine sur des faits**, he has founded his doctrine on facts. **Voilà sur quoi il fonda son opinion**, this is on what he based his opinion. **Il fondait ses espérances sur beaucoup d'esprit**, his hopes were based on great wit. *e*) **— un hôpital**, to endow a hospital.

2. *Law-t.* **— quelqu'un de procuration**, to give a person a power of attorney.

FONDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be founded, to be grounded, to be based. **Tout cela se fonde sur de faux bruits**, all that is grounded on false reports. **Toute son espérance se fonde en vous**, all his hopes are in you.

2. to rely (upon) ; to found, to ground (one's reasons, one's rights, one's hopes, etc.). **Je me fonde sur ce que vous venez de dire**, I rely upon what you have just told me. **Je me fonde sur ce principe**, I rely upon this principe. **Il se fonda selon sa coutume sur les anciennes prophéties**, he based himself, as was his wont, on the ancient prophesies. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* II. 22.

FONDERIE, fô*n*'ri, [fondre], *sf.* 1. foundery, foundry : *a*) the art of casting metals ; founding ; *b*) a place in which founding is carried on ; melting-house ; 2. *Metall.* smelting-place, smeltery. **Une — de canon**, a cannon-foundry. **Une — de caractères**, a type-foundry.

FONDEUR, fô*n*dœr, *sm.* founder : one who shapes metals by melting them ; melter ; caster. **— de canons**, cannon-founder. **— sur métaux**, metal-founder. **— en caractères d'imprimerie**, letter-founder, type-founder.

FONDIS, fô*n*di, [fondre], *sm.* falling down, fall, sinking.

FONDOIR, fô*n*dwar, [fondre], *sm.* melting house (for tallow).

FONDRE, fô*n*dr', [Lat. : fundĕre, fusum, to pour], *va.* 1. to melt : *a*) to change from a solid to a liquid state ; to dissolve by heat ; to melt down ; *b*) to soften to love, pity or tenderness ; *c*) to melt away, to waste away, to dissipate. *a*) **— du plomb**, to melt lead. **Le soleil a fondu la neige**, the sun has melted the snow. **— de la cire**, to melt wax. **Je compte aller prendre les eaux dès que le soleil fondra un peu nos frimas**, I intend going to a watering-place as soon as the sun has rid us somewhat of our white frost. *Volt.* *b*) **Je ne sais quoi de divin semblait — son cœur au dedans de lui**, I know what divine feeling seemed to melt his heart to love. *Fén. Tél.* 19. *c*) **Un gourmand dans son assiette fond le bien de ses aïeux**, a greedy man wastes his patrimony away in feasts.

2. *Metall.* to smelt : to fuse or melt ore, etc. ; 3. to cast (in a mould), to found. **— une cloche**, to cast a bell. **— la cloche**, *Fig.* : *a*) to come to a final resolution, to make an end of any business, to wind up an affair ; *b*) to sell a common property.

4. *Med.* to dissolve ; to discuss, to resolve, to disperse (a tumour).

5. *Fig.* to convert ; 6. to blend : *a*) to mix, to mingle ; *b*) *Paint.* to soften. **— un ouvrage dans un autre**, to blend one work with another. **— des notes dans le texte**, to mingle notes with the text. **— ensemble deux systèmes**, to mingle two systems. **Des couleurs bien fondues**, colours well blended together.

FONDRE. *vn.* 1. to melt : *a*) to become liquid, to dissolve ; to melt down ; *b*) to melt away, to be wasted ; to fall away ; *c*) to burst into tears. *a*) **Les neiges commencent à —**, the snow begins to melt. **Faire —**, to melt. **Le sucre fond dans l'eau**, sugar melts in water. **— en sueur**, to be melting with the heat. **Le ciel fond en eau**, it is pouring down with rain. *b*) **L'argent fond entre ses mains**, money melts away in his hands. **— à vue d'œil**, *Fam.* to fall away visibly. *c*) **— en larmes**, to burst, to melt into tears. **Je fonds en larmes en lisant vos lettres**, I burst into tears when I read your letters. *Mme de Sév.*

2. to fall in, to sink in, to give way. **La maison fondit tout à coup**, all of a sudden, the house fell in.

3. (with *sur*) to fall upon, to rush upon, to pounce upon ; (of birds) to make a stoop at, to swoop. **— sur l'ennemi**, to rush upon the enemy. **Il fondit sur lui l'épée à la main**,

he rushed upon him sword in hand. **Toutes les maladies viennent — sur lui,** he is overwhelmed with diseases. **Le faucon fond sur les perdrix,** the falcon makes a swoop at the partridges.

4. to burst. **L'orage fondit tout-à-coup,** the storm burst suddenly.

FONDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to melt : *a)* to be melted, to become liquid, to dissolve ; *b)* to burst into tears ; *c)* to be softened to pity or tenderness ; to become mild ; to be subdued. *a)* **La glace se fond au soleil,** ice melts in the sun. **Le ciel se fond en eau,** it is pouring with rain. **Se — en sueur,** to be melting with the heat. *b)* **Il se fondait en pleurs,** he was melting in tears. *c)* **Les cœurs que l'on croyait de glace se fondent tous à leur abord,** the hardest hearts melt at their sight.

2 to melt away, to dwindle away ; to diminish ; to disappear, to vanish. **L'armée se fondait peu à peu,** the army was gradually diminishing. **Des armées, sans avoir combattu, se fondent dans une campagne,** armies, without having fought, melt away in one campaign. *Montesq. Rome,* 2.

3. to blend, to be blended ; to coalesce, to fuse. **Ces teintes se fondent bien ensemble,** those tints blend well. **Cette maison de commerce s'est fondue dans telle autre,** that business has been joined to such another. **Par la révolution, Versailles s'est fondu dans la nation,** Versailles merged into the nation through the revolution. *P. L. Courier.*

FONDRIER, fô*n*drié, [fond], *adj. m.* **Bois —,** wood which is naturally heavier than water, or has become so from long immersion.

FONDRIÈRE, fô*n*drièr', [fondrier], *sf.* **1.** bog, quagmire, slough ; **2.** pit (of snow).

FONDRILLES, fô*n*driy', [fond], *sfpl.* sediment, dregs, grounds, lees, grout, bottom.

FONDS, fô*n*-z, [fond], *sm.* **1.** ground, soil, land ; **2.** landed proprety, landed estate ; **3.** fund : *a)* sum of money, money, cash ; ready cash ; *b)* stock, capital, without regard to interest ; *c) pl.* public funds, stocks ; a debt, due by a government, on which interest is paid ; *d) Fig.* stock, capital, store. *a)* **Biens- —,** landed property. **Les — publics,** the public stocks. **— consolidés,** funded stock. **— de roulement,** floating capital. **Les — du Trésor,** the funds of the Treasury. **— d'amortissement,** sinking-fund. **Les — secrets,** service-fund, service-money. **Avoir des fonds considérables,** to have plenty of cash. **Appel de —,** call (for funds). **— social,** capital, capital-stock. **Acheter des —,** to buy stock. **Nos fonds sont bas,** our funds are low. **Spéculer sur les — publics,** to speculate in the public funds. **Être en —,** to be in cash. *b)* **Placer son argent à fonds perdus,** to sink, to sink one's money in an annuity. **Faire les fonds d'une entreprise,** to furnish the capital for an enterprise. **Vendre à — perdu,** to sell and sink the capital. *c)* **Les fonds ont baissé,** the funds have fallen. **Les fonds ont monté,** the funds have risen. *d)* **Un grand — de savoir,** a great stock of knowledge. **Un grand — de malice,** a good share of malice. **Il a pour vous un grand — d'estime,** he feels great esteem for you. **Je me sens un grand — de patience,** I feel that I have a good stock of patience. **Vous avez un — de raison et de courage que j'honore,** you have a stock of reason and courage which I truly admire. **Cela marque un bon —,** it shows a good disposition. **Il ne faut pas faire grand — de tout ce qu'il dit,** you must not rely much on all he says. **Je n'avais pas tort de faire — sur ce nouvel ami,** I was not wrong to rely upon this new friend. **Il faisait peu de — sur mes discours,** he did not rely much on what I said.

4. *Com.* business ; stock in trade ; stock. **— de commerce,** business. **— social,** capital. **Un — de boulanger,** a baker's business. **Il a acheté un — de librairie,** he has bought a bookseller's stock-in-trade. **Vendre, céder son —,** to sell one's business. **Vendre les fonds et les tréfonds,** to sell all off. **Il y a des fonds à vendre,** there are businesses to be sold.

5. field, matter, subject (to be treated). **Ce — est riche et n'a pas encore été exploité,** it is a good subject which has not been treated yet.

FONDU, E, fô*n*du, *pa. p.* of *Fondre,* **1.** melted. **— en larmes,** melted in tears. **2.** engrafted, united ; **3.** blended ; **4.** vanished, disappeared ; **5.** emaciated, lean ; **6.** lost, ruined ; **7. Cheval —,** leap-frog.

FONDUE, *sf. Cook.* eggs and cheese.

FONGER, fô*n*zhé-r, *vn.* to sink ; to lot (as unsized paper).

FONGIBLE, fô*n*zhibl', *adj. Law-t.* fungible : that may be restored in kind.

FONGIFORME, fô*n*zhifórm, [Lat. : fungus, mushroom ; forme], *adj.* fungiform : having the form of a fungus.

FONGINE, fô*n*zhine, [Lat. : fungus, mushroom]. *sf.* fungine : the fleshy part of mushrooms.

FONGIQUE, fô*n*zhik', *adj. Chem.* fungic : noting an acid found in mushrooms.

FONGITE, fô*n*zhit', [Lat. : fungus], *sf.* fungite : fossil coral.

FONGIVORE, fô*n*zhivor', [Lat. : fungus, mushroom ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* fungivorous : feeding on fungi.

FONGOÏDE, fô*n*goïd, [Lat. : fungus, mushroom ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj. Bot.* fungoid : resembling a fungus.

FONGOSITÉ, fô*n*gôzité, *sf.* fungosity : a soft excrescence ; fungus.

FONGUEUX, EUSE, fô*n*ghœ, ghœz', [Lat. : fungus, mushroom), *adj.* fungous : *a) Surg.* having the character of fungosity ; proud ; *b) Bot.* having the consistence of fungi.

FONGUS, fô*n*gus, [Lat.], *sm.* fungus : *a) Bot.* mushroom ; *b) Surg.* fungosity : a soft or spongy excrescence.

FONTAINE, fô*n*tèn', [Low Lat. : fontana ; Lat. : fons, fontis], *sf.* **1.** fountain : *a)* spring, well, water issuing from the earth ; *Poet.* fount ; *b)* artificial spout or jet of water ; *c)* basin or architectural structure erected for receiving and supplying water. *a)* **La source d'une —,** the spring of a fountain. **Le bassin d'une —,** a fountain. **On fera jouer les fontaines (or les grandes eaux) de Versailles dimanche prochain,** the great fountains at Versailles will play next Sunday. **Les fontaines lumineuses,** luminous fountains. **Les bords d'une —,** the margin of a fountain. **Eau de —,** spring-water. **Aller à la —,** to go to the fountain. **Puiser à la —,** to draw from the fountain. **— intermittente,** intermitting spring. **— salée,** salt spring. [*Fig.* :] **Ses yeux étaient devenus deux fontaines de larmes,** her eyes had become fountains of tears. *Fén. Tél.* 21. **Il a été à la — de Jouvence, il a bu de l'eau de la — de Jouvence,** he has taken a new lease of his life, he has grown younger. *b)* **— de Héron,** Hero's fountain. — *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas dire : Fontaine, je ne boirai pas de ton eau,** one never knows what may happen ; one never knows to what one may be obliged to have recourse.

2. cistern : a vessel holding water for domestic purposes. **— à filtre,** filter.

3. cock (of a cistern) ; **4.** urn (for tea) ; **5.** fontanel (V. *Fontanelle*) ; **6.** *Med.* issue.

FONTAINE [Charles], poet (1513-1589).

FONTAINERIE, fontèneri, *sf.* manufacture or making of filtres, cisterns, etc.

FONTAINIER, fô*n*tènyé, *sm.* fountain-maker. V. *Fontenier.*

FONTANELLE, fô*n*tanel', [dim. of fontaine], *sf.* fontanel : *a) Anat.* a vacancy in the infant cranium ; *b)* issue for the discharge of humours.

FONTANGE, fô*n*tâ*n*zh', [from the Duchess of Fontanges, 1661-1681], *sf.* fontange, top-knot ; a knot of ribbons on the top of a lady's head-dress.

FONTE, fô*n*t', [fondre], *sf.* **1.** melting (of snow, ice, etc.) ; **2.** melting (of metals) ; **3.** casting, founding (in a mould). **La — d'une statue,** the casting of a statue. **Jeter en —,** to cast. **Jeter une statue en —,** to cast a statue. **Remettre à la —,** to recast. **Remettez pour le mieux ces deux vers à la —,** *Fig.* recast these two verses entirely. *La Font.* II. I. **Le torrent est gonflé par la — des neiges,** the torrent is swollen by the melting of the snow.

4. cast-iron. **Fer de —,** cast-iron. **— brute,** pig-iron. **— blanche,** hard, white cast-iron. **— noire,** black cast-iron, foundry-iron, kishy pig-iron. **— grise,** grey pig-iron. **— d'affinage,** forge-pig. **— truitée,** spotted iron, mixed with black and white spots.

5. brass : an alloy of copper and other metals ; **6.** *Print.* font, fount : a complete assortment of printing types of one size ; **7.** *Paint.* blending (of colours).

8. holster : a leather case for a pistol, attached to a saddle. **Muni de fontes,** holstered : provided with holsters.

FONTENIER, fô*n*tœnyé, *sm.* **1.** fountain-maker ; (in a restricted sense) cistern-maker filter-maker ; **2.** turncock : one who takes care of public fountains ; **3.** well-sinker : one who bores into the ground in order to bring up water.

FONTICULE, fô*n*tikul', *sm. Med.* issue, cautery.

FONTINAL, E, fô*n*tinal, al', *adj.* fontal : relating to a fountain.

FONTIS, fô*n*ti, *sm.* V. *Fondis.*

FONTS, fô*n*-z, [Lat. : fons, fontis], *smpl.* font : a basin in which water is contained for the purpose of baptism. **Tenir un enfant sur les —,** to stand godfather (or godmother) to a child.

FONTURE, fô*n*tur', [fondre], *sf. Naut.* decrease of a sand-bank.

FOR, fòr, [Lat. : forum], *sm.* forum, tribunal. **Le — intérieur,** one's conscience. **Le — extérieur,** the jurisdiction of the church.

FORAGE, forazh', [forer] *sm.* **1.** boring, drilling **2.** † duty on wine. **Le — d'un puits,** the boring of a well.

FORAIN, E, fora*n*, rèn', [Lat. : foras, outside], *adj.* **1.** foreign, alien ; **2.** non-resident ; **3.** travelling, itinerant. **Marchand —,** hawker, pedlar, itinerant trader.

4. carriage. **Chemin —,** carriage-road : a road in which two carriages can pass abreast.

5. fair, of a fair. **Théâtre —,** show at the fair.

6. *Naut.* open. **Rade foraine,** open road.

FORAMINÉ, E, foraminé, [Lat. : foramen, hole], *adj.* foraminated : having little holes.

FORAMINIFÈRE, foraminifèr', [Lat. : foramen, hole ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* foraminiferous, foraminated.

FORAMINIFÈRES, *smpl.* foraminifera : a family of minute shells, consisting of one or more series of chambers, united by a small perforation.

FORBAN, fôrban, [Lat. : foras, outside ; banum, ban], *sm.* pirate, corsair, sea robber, freebooter.

† **FORBANNIR**, fôrbanir, *va. Law-t.* to banish.

FORÇAGE, fôrsazh', [forcer], *sm.* 1. *Com.* overweight ; 2. *Hort.* forcing (of plants).

FORÇAT, forsa, *pl.* forza-s, [forcer], *sm.* 1. † galley-slave ; 2. convict (condemned to hard labour). **Travailler comme un —**, to work like a galley-slave.

FORCE, fôrs', [Low Lat. : fortia, from Lat. fortis, strong], *sf.* 1. strength : *a*) the property of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies ; force, power, might, vigour ; *b*) power, superiority ; influence ; *c*) national or political power ; might, force ; *d*) force ; that which makes an army, a troop, a fortress, etc., redoubtable ; amount of force, military or naval ; *e*) intellectual power ; force ; *f*) moral energy ; force, fortitude, courage ; *g*) force, impetuosity, stress, violence ; *h*) firmness, solidity ; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding ; power of resisting, fastness ; *i*) spirit ; virtue, efficacy, force ; *j*) *Fig.* power, might, moral force ; legal force, validity ; *k*) force ; vigour of diction, force of writing ; *l*) power : force, cogency, soundness. *a*) **Être doué d'une grande — de corps**, to be endowed with great physical strength. **Avoir de la —**, to have strength. **Il a une grande — musculaire**, he has great muscular strength. **Je n'ai pas la — de travailler**, I have not the strength to work. **Je ne me soutiens plus, ma — m'abandonne**, I cannot hold up any longer, my strength fails me. *Rac. Phèd.* I. 3. **Il donnera la — à vos bras languissants**, he will give strength to your weak arms. *Volt. Zaïre.* IV. I. **De toute sa —**, with all his might, with might and main. **Criez de toute votre —**, shout as loud as you can. **A forces égales, à — égale, à égalité de —**, with equal strength. **Être de — à**, to be a match for ; to be able to, to be capable of. **Mesurer ses forces contre quelqu'un**, to try one's strength with anyone. **Il est de — à lutter contre trois hommes**, he is a match for three men. **Être à bout de ses forces**, to be knocked up, done up. **Il est de — à vous convaincre**, he is able to convince you. **Tour de —**, feat of strength. **N'avoir ni — ni vertu**, to be of no use ; to be a person of no ability. **Les forces du corps**, bodily strength. **Les forces lui manquent**, his strength fails him. **Il faut qu'il assemble ses forces**, he must muster his strength. **Déployer toutes ses forces**, to put forth all one's strength. **Ce malade sent ses forces augmenter**, this patient feels that he is getting stronger. **Peu à peu il reprit ses forces**, he gradually recovered his strength. **La — de l'âge**, the vigour of manhood. **Être dans toute sa —**, to be in one's prime. *b*) **Quelle — vous peut arracher des mains toutes-puissantes de Dieu ?** what power can tear you away from God's almighty hands ? *Boss.* **La — la plus forte c'est un cœur innocent**, the greatest superiority is an innocent heart. V. *Hugo.* **Les forces d'un parti**, the strength of a party. **Je suis étonné que vous ne sentiez pas votre —**, I am surprised that you do not feel your power. **Les forces humaines ne vont pas jusque-là**, that does not lie in man's power. *c*) **Les grands hommes font la — d'un empire**, great men make an empire mighty. *Boss.* **La — militaire d'un État**, the military strength of a state. *d*) **La — d'une armée**, the strength of an army. **L'ennemi se montre en — sur notre flanc gauche**, the enemy is very strong on our left. *e*) **Avoir une grande — de tête**, to have great strength of mind. **La — de la mémoire**, the retentiveness of the memory. *f*) **La — d'âme**, strength of soul. **Le roi n'a pas la — de lui rien refuser**, the king has not the courage to refuse him anything. *g*) **La — de l'eau**, the force of the water. **La — du courant**, the force of the stream. **Le cœur bat avec —**, the heart beasts violently. *h*) **La — d'une poutre**, the strength of a beam. *i*) **La — d'un acid**, the strength of an acid. **Ce vin a beaucoup de —**, this wine is very strong. **La — de la sève**, the strength of the sap. *j*) **Je vois vos sentiments, j'en connais la force**, I see what your feelings are, and I know how strong they are. **Il me faut essayer la — de mes pleurs**, I must try what effect my tears will have. **La — du sang**, the strength of blood. **Les lois de l'Église perdent leur —**, the Church laws are losing their validity. *Pascal. k*) **La — du style**, the strength of style. **Les sermons de Bourdaloue avaient plus de —, ceux de Massillon plus de grâce**, B's sermons were more forcible, M's more elegant. *l*) **La — du raisonnement**, the strength of argument. **La — du sang**, the force of nature. *Fig.* blood is stronger than water. **Patience et longueur de temps font plus que — ni que rage**, patience and time will do more than strength or anger. *La Font. Fab.* II. II. — *Prov.* : **La force prime le droit**, might overcomes right.

2. force : *a*) power of action of any physical agent ; *b*) power ; that which produces, or tends to produce, motion ; *c*) necessity, irresistible power ; *d*) violence, compulsion, coercion : the strong hand ; *e*) *pl.* troops, army ; navy ; powers ; *f*) *Paint.* vigour. *a*) **La — d'une machine à vapeur**, the power of a steam-engine. **La — de la poudre à canon**, the force of gunpowder. *b*) **— centripète**, centripetal force. **— centrifuge**, centrifugal force. **— absolue**, absolute force. **— accélérative**, accelerating force. **— accélérée**, accelerated force. **— élastique**, elastic power. **— motrice**, motive power, moving force. **— d'impulsion**, force of impulsion, driving force. **Décomposition des forces**, resolution of forces. **— morte**, vis mortua : force of pressure or endeavour to move a body, but insufficient to produce actual motion. **— vive**, vis viva : that power of acting which resides in a body in motion ; *Fig.* living strength. **— d'inertie**, vis inertiæ ; inertia ; passive resistance. **Une machine de la — de vingt chevaux**, a twenty horse-power engine. *c*) **La — de l'habitude**, the force of habit. **La — de la vérité**, the force of truth. **— majeure**, main force. **Céder à la — majeure**, to yield to what cannot be resisted, to circumstances. **Il m'est bien —, — m'est**, it is absolutely necessary for me, I am obliged (to). **— lui est**, he is obliged (to). **— lui fut de quitter la maison**, he was obliged to leave the house. *d*) **Employer la —, User de la —**, to use violence. **Céder à la —**, to yield to violence. **J'emploierai tour à tour la — et la douceur**, I shall be compulsive and gentle by turns. **Repousser la — par la —**, to repel force by force. **L'empire de la —**, the power of compulsion. **La — tenait lieu de droit et d'équité**, violence took the place of justice and equity. **Régner par la —**, to rule with a strong hand. **La — publique**, the police. **— est demeurée à la loi**, force was on the side of the law. **Agir de —, par la —**, to act with force by force. **De vive —**, by main force ; forcibly. **Par la — ouverte**, by open force. **Faire — à**, to force. *e*) **Les forces d'un État**, the forces of a State. **Les forces navales**, the naval forces, the navy. **— armée**, armed force.

3. intensity, intenseness. **La — de la chaleur**, the intensity of the heat.

4. proficiency, skill. **Il est de première — au pistolet**, he is a first rate shot with a pistol. **Elle est de la première — sur le piano**, she is highly proficient on the piano. **Ces élèves sont de la même —**, those pupils are of equal proficiency, those pupils could compete with one anther. (Ironically). **De même —**, of the same stamp. **Vous n'êtes pas de sa —**, you are not a match for him.

5. *Naut.* press. **Faire — de voiles**, to set a press of sail, to crowd all sail. **Faire — de rames**, to row with all one's might.

6. **Maison de —**, house of correction, county jail, bridewell.

7. plenty ; much, plenty of, a great deal of, a great quantity of ; many, a great many, a great number of. **Avoir — argent**, to have plenty of money. **La renommée n'en dit pas — bien**, the public rumour does not say much good of him. **— gens ont été l'instrument de leur mal**, many people have been the instruments of their own misfortunes.

À FORCE, *adv. phr.* hard, very much, extremely. **Travailler à —**, to work hard.

À FORCE DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. by strength of ; 2. by dint of, by means of. **A — de questions j'apprends que**, after many inquiries I learn that. **A — de bras**, by sheer force. **A — de pleurer**, by dint of crying. **A — de prières**, by dint of prayers. — *Prov.* : **A force de forger on devient forgeron**, practice makes perfect.

À TOUTE FORCE, *adv. phr.* 1. by all means, absolutely. **Ils voulaient m'emmener à toute —**, they absolutely wished to take me with them.

2. after all ; strictly speaking. **On pourrait à toute — lui accorder ce qu'il demande**, they might after all grant him what he requests.

DE FORCE, *adv. phr.* by force, forcibly, violently, by violent means. **De gré ou de —**, by fair means or foul, willing or not, will you nill you, will or nill. **Prendre de —**, to force, to assault ; to take by force ; to ravish.

PAR FORCE, *adv. phr.* by force, forcibly.

FORCÉ, E, fôrsé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* forced : *a*) forced open, broken open ; *b*) distorted, strained ; *c*) taken by force ; stormed ; *d*) ravished, violated ; *e*) obliged, compelled, constrained, not free ; *f*) *Hort.* prematurely ripe ; *g*) affected, unnatural, overstrained ; cramped ; *h*) far fetched. *a*) **Une serrure forcée**, a forced lock. *b*) **Sens —**, forced meaning, sense. *e*) **Emprunt —**, forced loan. **A marches forcées**, by forced marches. *g*) **Un sourire —**, a forced smile. *h*) **Une comparaison forcée**, a far-fetched comparison. **J'ai la main forcée**, my hands were forced. **Des travaux forcés à perpétuité**, hard labour for life.

FORCEMENT, fôrsœmān-t, [forcer], *sm.* forcing.

FORCÉMENT, fôrsémān-t, *adv.* 1. forcibly : by force, by violence ; by compulsion, compulsively. **Il a fait — cette démarche**, he was compelled to take this stop.

2. necessarily. **De ce fait on doit — conclure que**, from this fact we must necessarily conclude that.

FORCENÉ, E, fôrsœné, [O. Fr. : fors, from Lat. : foras, out ; Ger. : Sinn, sense], *adj.* mad, furious. **Un homme —**, a mad-

man. **Des cris forcenés**, furious cries. — **de jalousie**, mad with jealousy.

FORCENÉ, E, *sm. f.* madman *m.* madwoman *f* : one frantic, furious. **Il fallait quatre hommes pour arrêter le —**, *Fig.* four men were necessary to arrest the madman.

FORCÉNEMENT, fôrsén'mân-t, [forcener], *sm.* madness.

FORCENER, fôrsœné-r, [forcené], *vn.* to madden : to become mad.

FORCEPS, forsèps, [Lat.], *sm. Surg.* forceps : an instrument used in midwifery.

FORCER, fôrsé-r, [force], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous forçons, je forçais.*] **1.** to force : *a*) to force open, to break open ; to break through ; *b*) to strain ; *c*) to compel, to constrain, to oblige, to make ; *d*) to impel, to urge ; *e*) to obtain by force, to take by violence ; to storm, to assault and take ; *f*) to ravish, to violate ; *g*) to overpower by strength ; *h*) to distort, to strain ; *i*) to stretch, to strain ; *j*) *Hort.* to bring forward and ripen prematurely. *a*) — **une porte**, to break a door open. — **la porte de quelqu'un**, to force a person's door open. — **le passage**, to force a passage. *b*) — **une clef**, to force a key. *c*) — **la main de quelqu'un**, to force a person's hands ; to compel a person to do a thing. **Nous forcerons l'ennemi à se battre**, we will oblige the enemy to fight. **Nous forcerons le monde de respecter la vertu**, we shall make people respect virtue. *Mass.* **Ils furent forcés à subir le joug des Romains**, they were forced to submit to the Roman yoke. *e*) — **le consentement de quelqu'un**, to force a person to give his consent. **Est-ce là celui qui forçait les villes et qui gagnait les batailles?** is that the man who forced towns and gained battles ? *Boss. L. de Bourb.* **Je crains qu'on ne force la prison**, I am afraid they will storm the prison. — **quelqu'un dans ses retranchements**, to make a person give in. *g*) **Forcez, rompez, brisez de si honteuses chaînes, force**, strain, break such shameful bonds. **Un de ces hommes extraordinaires qui forcent tous les obstacles**, one of those extraordinary men who surmount all obstacles. *Boss. L. de Bourb. h*) — **le sens**, to force the sense. **Dans son système, il force un peu ses idées**, he forces his ideas somewhat in his system. *Bossuet. i*) **Ne forçons point notre talent**, let us not force our talent. **Ne forcez point la nature**, do not force nature. — **sa voix**, to strain one's voice.

2. to strain (a horse), to override ; **3.** *Hunt.* to run down, to hunt down (a stag, etc.) ; **4.** to hurry, to hasten, to quicken (one's pace).

FORCER, *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* — **de voiles**, to crowd sail. — **de rames**, to row hard.

2. *Card-pl.* to play a forced card.

FORCER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to force one's self, to strain one's self ; **2.** to exert one's self ; **3.** to do one's self violence ; to do violence to one's feelings (*or* inclinations).

FORCERIE, fôrs'ri, [forcer], *sf.* forcing-house, hot-house ; a building for hastening the growth of fruit-trees.

FORCES, fôrs', [Lat. : forfices, sheers], *sfpl.* shears : large scissors.

FORCINE, fôrsin', [force], *sf. Agr.* swell of a tree at the junction of a branch with the stem.

FORCLORE, fôrklor', [fors ; clore ; Lat. : foras ; claudĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *clore*, but used only in the infinitive and past participle.] *Law-t.* to foreclose.

FORCLUSION, fôrklusyôn, [forclore], *sf. Law-t.* foreclosure.

FORÉ, E, foré, *pa. p.* **1.** perforated, bored ; **2.** piped (as a key).

FORER, foré-r, [Lat. : forāre, to bore], *va.* to perforate, to bore, to forfeit, to lose.

FORERIE, for'ri, [forer], *sf.* boring-house.

FORESTIER, IÈRE, forèstié, styer', *adj.* forest, of forests, relating to forests. **Garde —**, forester, forest-ranger. **Code —**, body of forest laws. **Arbre —**, forester, forest-tree.

FORESTIER, *sm.* forester : *a*) forest-ranger, ranger, keeper ; *b*) an inhabitant of a forest ; *c*) the old name of the governors of Flanders.

FORET, forè ; *pl.* forè-z, [forer], *sm.* **1.** drill : a boring tool ; **2.** *Artill.* foret, boring-bit ; **3.** (for casks) gimblet, gimlet.

FORÊT, forè ; *pl.* forè-z, [O. Fr. : forest ; Low Lat. : forestis (silva), from Lat. foris, out of doors], *sf.* forest : *a*) a large tract of land covered with trees ; forest-land, woodland, woods ; *b*) *Fig.* a great quantity, a heap ; shock. *a*) **Une vaste — de cèdres**, a large forest of cedars. — **impénétrable**, impenetrable forest. **Une jeune —**, a new forest. **Dans le fond des forêts** in the depth of forests. **Le silence des forêts**, the silence of the forest. **Les routes d'une —**, forest-walks. **Percer une —**, to cut through a forest. **Abattre une —**, to cut down a forest. **Convertir en —**, to afforest. **Eaux et forêts**, woods and forests. *Fam.* : **Être dans une —**, **dans une — de Bondy**, to be among thieves. *b*) **Une — de mâts**, a forest of masts. **Une — de cheveux**, a thick head of hair.

FOREUR, forœr, *sm.* borer, workman who bores.

FORFAIRE, fôrfèr', [fors ; faire], *vn.* [Conj. like *faire*], **1.** to transgress ; to fail ; **2.** (of magistrates) to prevaricate ; **3.** (with *à*) to forfeit, to lose. **Si elle avait forfait à son honneur**, if she has been false to her honour. *Mol. G. Dand.* I. 4.

FORFAIRE, *va.* **1.** to forfeit : to lose by some crime. — **un fief**, to forfeit a feud.

2. † to transgress (a law) ; **3.** † to incur (a forfeit or fine).

FORFAIT, E, fôrfè, fèt', *pa. p.* of *Forfaire*, forfeited.

FORFAIT, *sm.* crime, heinous crime. **Les forfaits des tyrans retombent sur eux-mêmes**, the crimes of tyrants fall upon them in due course. *Lemercier.*

FORFAIT, forfè ; *pl.* forfè-z, [Eng. : forfeit, itself from O. Fr. forfait], *sm.* contract. **Prendre à —**, to contract for : to take by the job, by the great, in the lump. **Travailler à —**, to work by contract by the job.

FORFAITURE, forfètur', [forfait], *sf.* **1.** prevarication (of a magistrate) ; **2.** failure, violation, † forfaulture ; **3.** *Feud. law.* forfeiture.

† **FORFANTE**, fôrfânt', [Ital. : furfante rascal], *sm.* boaster, mountebank.

FORFANTERIE, forfant'ri, [forfante], *sf.* bragging, boasting, boast.

FORFICULAIRES, fôrfikulèr', *sfpl. Entom.* forficulidæ : a genus of orthopterous insects.

FORFICULES, fôrfikul', [Lat. : forficula, dim. of forfex, a pair of shears], *sf. Entom.* forficula : a genus of insects of the family forficulidæ, — **auriculaire**, earwig.

FORGE, fôrzh', [Lat. : fabrica ; faber, workman], *sf.* **1.** forge : *a*) iron-mill, iron-works, shingling-mill, a manufactory in which pig-iron is wrought in bars, etc. ; *b*) smithery, smithy ; smith's shop ; *c*) smith's forge, smith's hearth, hearth, a furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form ; *d*) *Fig.* any place where anything is made or shaped. *a*) **Maître de —**, iron-master, iron-manufacturer. *b*) **Grosse —**, large forge, iron-mill. *c*) — **d'orfèvre**, goldsmith's forge. **Soufflet de —**, forge-bellows, bellows of a forge. — **volante**, portable forge. — **de montagne**, travelling-forge for mountain-service. — **de campagne**, travelling-forge, field-forge. [*Fig.* :] **Cet ouvrage sort de la —, est encore tout chaud de la —**, this work is but just completed.

2. farrier's shop.

FORGEABLE, fôrzhabl', *adj.* that may be forged ; malleable.

FORGEAGE, forzhazh', **FORGEMENT**, fôrzhœmân-t, [forger], *sm.* forging, forgery.

FORGER, fôrzhé-r, [forge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* mute before *o* and *a* : *nous forgeons, je forgeais.*] **1.** to forge : *a*) to form by heating and hammering ; *b*) to make, to fabricate ; *c*) to invent, to fabricate, to devise, to coin : to trump up ; to make falsely ; to counterfeit, to fabricate, to falsify, to feign. *a*) — **une épée**, to forge a sword. — **ses fers**, *Fig.* to forge one's own chains. **Vulcain forge des foudres pour le père des dieux**, Vulcan forges thunderbolts for the father of the gods. *Fén. Tél.* 12. *b*) **Chacun à son gré forgeant des potentats**, every one naming potentates of his own choice. *c*) — **des mots**, to forge, to coin words. — **des nouvelles**, to invent news. **Cet homme passe sa vie à — des nouvelles**, that man devotes his whole time to the inventing of news, *Barth.* **Je forgeais des mots de toutes sortes**, I coined words of all kinds. *About.*

2. to make. **Chacun de ces peuples se forgea son Dieu**, every nation made gods of its own. *de Sacy, Bib.* 4. *Rois*, XVII. 29.

3. to fancy ; to create, to frame, to make ; to conjure up ; to picture to one's self. **Les images que l'imagination se forge au dedans**, the things which we fancy. **Se — des chimères**, to imagine mere fancies. **Se — des monstres pour les combattre**, to conjure up difficulties.

FORGER, *vn. Man.* to overreach. **Ce cheval forge**, that horse overreaches.

FORGER (SE), *v. refl.* to be forged. **Du fer qui se forge facilement**, iron which is easily forged.

FORGERON, fôrzh'rôn, [forger], *sm.* smith, blacksmith : one who works in iron, one who forges with the hammer. *Prov.* : **En forgeant on devient forgeron**, practice makes perfect.

FORGEUR, fôrzheur, *sm.* forger : *a*) one who forges ; *b*) *Fig.* fabricator, inventor, coiner. **Un — de nouvelles**, a fabricator of news.

FORHU, fôru, [forhuer], *sm. Hunt.* blowing of the horn.

FORHUIR, fôruir, **FORHUER**, forué-r, [fors ; huer], *vn.* to blow. — **du cor**, to blow the horn.

FORJET, fôrzhè, [forjeter], *sm. Arch.* jutting, jut, projection.

FORJETER, fôrzhœté-r, [fors ; jeter], *vn.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *il forjette.*] *Arch.* to jut, to jut out : to project beyond.

FORLÂCHURE, fôrlâshur', [fors ; lâcher], *sf. Weav.* cord badly drawn.

FORLANCER, fôrlânsé-r, [fors ; lancer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous forlançons, forlançant.*] *Hunt.* to start (game).

FORLANÇURE, fôrlânsur', [fors ; lancer], *sf. Weav.* bore, flaw (in a stuff).

FORLIGNER, fôrlinyé-r, [fors ; ligne], *vn.* **1.** to degenerate : to fall from the virtue of one's ancestors ; **2.** to forfeit one's honour ; to go astray.

FORLONGER, fórlônzhé-r, [fore ; longer], *vn.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *forlongeons, forlongeant.*] *Hunt.* 1. to run a length ; 2. to get ahead [a stag].

FORLONGER, *va.* to protract, to spin out, to draw out.

FORLONGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. *Hunt.* to run a length ; 2. to last, to continue.

FORMALISER, (SE), sœ-fórmalizé-r, [formed ; Lat. : formalis, formal], *v. refl.* to take offence, to take exception (at) ; to find fault (with), to take amiss.

FORMALISME, formalism', *sm.* formalism : *a*) formality, strict adherence to forms ; *b*) a philosophical system which recognizes only the form of the matter.

FORMALISTE, formalist', *adj.* formal : *a*) precise ; attached to forms ; *b*) ceremonious.

FORMALISTE, *sm.* formalist : *a*) one who observes forms ; *b*) *philos.* adherent to formalism.

FORMALITÉ, fórmalité, *sf.* formality : *a*) form, mode, rule of proceeding, established order ; *b*) ceremony ; *c*) adherence to forms or ceremonies. *a*) **Remplir les formalités nécessaires à la validité d'un contrat**, to observe the formalities which make a contract valid. **Les formalités de la justice sont nésessaires à la liberté**, the formalities of justice are essential to liberty. *Montesq.* **Ce n'est qu'une —**, it is only a formality.

FORMARIAGE, fórmariazh', [O. Fr. : se formarier ; fors ; marier ; Lat. : foris, out of] *sm. Feud. Law.* marriage out of rank or condition.

FORMAT, fórma, [forme], *sm. Print.* size (of a book). **Grand —**, large size. — **In-quarto**, quarto size.

FORMATEUR, TRICE, fórmatœr, tris', *adj.* forming, creative.

FORMATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* former : one who forms, creator.

FORMATIF, IVE, fórmatif, tiv', *adj.* formative : serving to form.

FORMATION, formasyón ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : formatio], *sf.* formation : *a*) the act of forming, establishing or instituting ; *b*) the act by which a thing is formed ; *c*) *Geol.* mode of production of rocks ; *d*) *Geol.* a collection of rocks, alluvial deposits, or sedimentary strata, formed by the same agent, under similar circumstances ; *e*) *Milit.* forming ; disposition of the several parts of a troop ; *f*) *Gram.* the manner of modifying a noun or a verb by some termination.

FORME, fórm', [Lat. : forma], *sf.* 1. form : *a*) shape, external appearance of a body ; conformation ; contour ; figure ; *b*) *Philos.* formality, essence ; *c*) *Chem.* state ; *d*) aspect ; *e*) disposition of particular things ; *f*) *Theol.* the words uttered in the administering of sacraments ; *g*) *Gram.* a word considered as to its composition and modifications ; *h*) manner of expressing one's self ; *i*) way in which anything is offered to view or treated ; *j*) manner of writing certain deeds ; formula ; *k*) the disposition of the component parts of an argument ; *l*) manner of acting according to stated rules or custom. *m*) *pl.* ways, manners. *a*) **La matière et la —**, matter and form. **Une cour de — carrée**, a square courtyard. **Tailler quelque chose en — de croissant**, to cut a thing in the shape of a crescent. **La mort prend toutes les formes, même celle de la beauté** death takes all kinds of appearances, even that of beauty. **Son visage prend une nouvelle —**, his face has quite another expression. **Sous la — d'un ange**, under the form of an angel. **La gazelle a des formes sveltes et gracieuses**, the gazelle is of a slender and elegant shape. **Sous une — ou sous une autre**, in one form or another. *d*) **J'ai vu la misère sous toutes ses formes**, I have seen misery in all its aspects. **La mort se présentait sous une — terrible**, death came under a fearful aspect. *e*) **Changer la — de l'État**, to change the form of government. *f*) **La — d'un mot**, the form of a word. *g*) **Les formes actives d'un verbe**, the active forms of a verb. *h*) **Exprimer la même idée sous une — différente**, to express the same idea in several ways. *i*) **Le reproche est juste mais la — est acerbe**, the reproach is deserved, but it is too severe. **La — d'un compliment**, the turn of a compliment. **Dire quelque chose par — d'avis**, to say a thing by way of advice. *k*) **Un argument en —**, a real argument. *l*) **Prescrire une — de conduite**, to prescribe a line of conduct. **Rechercher une fille dans les formes**, to court a girl in the usual forms. **En la — accountumée**, in the usual form. **Les formes de la justice**, the forms of judicial proceedings. **Sans — de procès**, without formality, without ceremony. **En —**, **en bonne —**, in due form. **Pour la —**, for form, for form's sake. **De —**, of a form. **Un chapeau de —, à haute —**, a tall hat. *m*) **Ce jeune homme a des formes très-distinguées**, that young gentleman is very polite. **Avoir des formes**, to be polite. **Mettez-y des formes et vous réussirez**, be polite and you will succeed.

2. form, mould : something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned ; model, pattern. — **à sucre**, mould for sugar-loaves.

3. crown : the part of a hat which covers the head ; 4. block : a wooden mould for hats ; 5. last (for boots and shoes) ; 6. leg (of stockings). **Mettez ce soulier sur la —**, put this shoe on the last.

7. *Print.* form : an assemblage of types, disposed into pages or columns, and locked in a chase, ready for printing.

8. form : a long seat covered and stuffed ; 9. stall (in a church-choir) ; 10 *Civ. Eng.* bed (of sand), lay (of gravel) ; 11. *Hunt.* form : the seat or bed of a hare. **Un lièvre en —**, a hare in its form

12. *Veter.* ring-bone : a callus in a horse's pastern ; 13. *Ship-b.* dock : a basin for the building or careening of a ship. — **de radoub**, repairing dock. — **sèche**, dry dock.

14. *Sport.* state, condition, form. **Ce cheval n'est plus en —**, this horse is no longer in form. **Je suis en bonne — aujourd'hui**, I am in excellent form to-day. **En mauvaise —**, in bad form.

FORMÉ, E, formé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. formed ; 2. shaped ; 3. full-grown.

FORMEL, ELLE, fórmèl, èl', [Lat. : formalis ; forma, form], *adj.* formal : *a*) in due form ; positive ; explicit ; express ; *b*) *Philos.* that makes a thing what it is ; constituent, essential ; (in the Cartesian philosophy) that is effectively, objective. *a*) **Le texte est —**, the text is explicit. **Un désaveu —**, a formal disavowal **Un consentement —**, a formal consent.

FORMELLEMENT, fórmèl'man-t, *adv.* formally : *a*) in a formal manner ; positively, explicitly, expressly ; *b*) *Philos.* as a formal cause, not materially ; (among the Cartesians) effectively, in effect, really. **Le texte dit — le contraire**, the text says expressly the contrary.

FORMER, fórmé-r, [forme], *va.* 1. to form : *a*) to create, to make ; *b*) to shape, to fashion, to mould, to make ; *c*) *Gram.* to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes ; *d*) *Milit.*. to begin, to lay ; *e*) to compose, to make up ; *f*) to constitute, to make ; *g*) to institute, to establish, to make, *h*) to frame, to contrive, to invent, to devise ; to plan ; *i*) to train up, to train to discipline ; to bring up ; to improve ; *j*) to model. *a*) **N'est-ce pas le même Dieu, qui nous a formés tous deux** ? and did not one fashion us in the womb ? *de Saci Bib. Job.* xxxi. 15. **Le Seigneur Dieu forma l'homme du limon de la terre**, and the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground. *Bib. Gen.* ii. 7. **En nous formant, nature a ses caprices**, nature does not form all men after the same pattern. *Mol. Amph.* ii. 1. *b*) **Le potier forme des vases**, the potter makes vases. **Bien — ses lettres en écrivant**, to form one's letters well when writing. — **un triangle**, to form a triangle. — **les arbres**, *Hort.* to give a certain shape to trees. — **un nœud**, to make a knot. — **des nœuds, des liens**, *Fig.* to form ties. *c*) — **les temps d'un verbe**, to form the tenses of a verb. *d*) — **un siège**, to form the siege, to make the siege in form. *e*) **Les vapeurs qui forment les nuages**, the vapours which make the clouds. *f*) **Les qualités et les défauts qui forment le caractère français**, the qualities and defects which belong to the French character. **L'estime mutuelle et la conformité des goûts forment une amitié indissoluble**, mutual esteem and conformity of taste make the ties of friendship indissoluble. *g*) — **un parti**, to form a party. — **une république**, to form a republic. *h*) **Je ne sais quels projets il peut — encore**, I do not know what designs he may still form. *Volt. Sémir.* v. 1. — **des vœux, des souhaits**, to form vows, wishes. *i*) **Platon fut celui qui contribua le plus à — Démosthène**, Plato did more than anybody else to improve Demosthènes. **L'amour forma son cœur, les Grâces son esprit**, Cupid formed his heart, and the Graces his mind. — **des soldats**, to train soldiers. **Les soins qu'on prend de notre enfance forment nos sentiments, nos mœurs, notre croyance**, the training we have in youth forms our sentiments, manners and belief. — **son goût**, to improve one's taste. *j*) **Formons notre conduite sur la sienne**, let us follow his line of conduct.

2. to utter. — **des sons**, to utter sounds. **J'en tirai cette conséquence, sur laquelle il ne forma mot**, this is what I inferred, and he did not utter a word.

3. to raise, to start, to make. — **une objection**, to raise an objection.

FORMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to form : *a*) to take a form ; to be formed ; *b*) *Milit.* to draw up ; 2. to be formed ; to be founded. **Des rassemblements se formèrent dans les rues**, mobs gathered together in the streets **Il s'était formé une ligue**, a league had been formed. **De grands empires se formèrent**, great empires were founded.

3. to appear ; 4. to improve. **Le goût se forme par la lecture des bons acteurs**, reading good authors improves the taste. **J'espère qu'il se formera avec le temps**, I hope he will improve with time.

5. to make to one's self, to raise to one's self, to form. **Se — des soupçons**, to form doubts.

FORMERET, fórm'ré-t [forme], *sm. Arch.* groin : the line made by the intersection of two arches which cross each other.

FORMIATE, fórmiat', *sm. Chem.* formate, formiate : a salt composed of formic acid combined with a base.

FORMICA-LEO, fórmika-léo, *sm.* V. *Fourmilion.*

FORMICANT, fórmikân, [Lat. : formicans, from formicāre, to creep like an ant ; formica, ant], *adj. m. Med.* (of the pulse) weak, small and frequent.

FORMICATION, fórmikasyôn, [Lat. : formicatio], *sf. Med.* formication : a sensation like that of ants creeping over the skin.

FORMIDABLE, fórmidabl', [Lat. : formidabilis], *adj.* formidable : impressing dread ; fearful, terrible, tremendous.

FORMIER, fórmyé, [forme], *sm.* lastmaker.

FORMIQUE, fórmik', [Lat. : formica, ant], *adj. Chem.* formic : obtained from ants. **Acide —**, formic acid.

FORMOSE, formôse, *Geog.* Formosa, the island of Formosa.

FORMULAIRE, fórmulêr', [Lat. : formula], *sm.* formulary : a book containing prescribed forms ; a prescribed model.

FORMULE, formul', [Lat. : formula, dim. of forma, form], *sf.* formula : *a*) a prescribed form ; formule, formulary ; *b*) *Med.* prescription ; *c*) *Math.* a general expression for resolving certain cases ; *d*) *Chem.* a concise mode of exhibiting by symbols the results of chemical changes. **La — d'un acte**, the formula of a deed. **— de mathématique**, mathematical formula. **— médicale**, medical formula. **Une — de demande**, a form of request, of a petition. **Une — de politesse**, a form of politeness.

FORMULER, f rmulé-r, *va. Law-t.* to draw up in due form ; **1.** *Alg.* to formulate, to formulize : to reduce to a formula, to give a formula of ; **2.** *Med.* to prescribe ; **3.** to state, to express. **— sa pensée**, to express one's thought. **— un acte**, to draw up a deed.

FORMULER (SE), *v. refl.* to be stated.

FORMYLE, fórmil', *sm. Chem.* formyle : the hypothetical radical of formic acid.

FORNICATEUR, TRICE, fórnikatœr, tris', *sm. f.* fornicator *m.* fornicatress *f.*

FORNICATION, fórnikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [forniquer], *sf.* fornication.

FORNIQUER, fórniké-r, [Lat. : fornix, an arch, brothel], *vn.* to fornicate.

FORPAISER, fórpèzé-r, [Lat. : foras, out ; pays], *vn. Hunt.* to abandon the usual covert.

FORPAÎTRE, fórpêtr', [Lat. : foras, out ; pascĕre, to graze ; fors ; paître], *vn. Hunt.* to feed far away from the covert.

† **FORS**, fór, [Lat. : foris, out], *prep.* save, except, but. **Tout est perdu — l'honneur**, everything except honour is lost. *François* 1.

FORSENANT, fórs'nân, [forcener], *adj. m. Hunt.* eager (as a dog).

FORT, E, fór, fórt', [Lat. : fortis, strong], *adj.* **1.** strong : *a*) having great physical power or great bodily strength ; vigorous, mighty, robust ; *b*) lusty, stout, sturdy ; large ; *c*) healthy, sound ; *d*) having great power to act ; powerful, mighty, potent ; *e*) having great military or naval force : powerful ; *f*) able to resist attacks ; fortified ; *g*) having ability to bear or endure ; firm, solid ; *h*) very great, considerable, large, mighty ; heavy ; *i*) substantial ; copious, plentiful ; *j*) powerful, having great force ; loud ; *k*) firm, compact ; thick, dense ; *l*) having any peculiar quality in a high degree ; *m*) forcibly affecting the taste, smell or sight ; *n*) containing much alcohol ; intoxicating ; *o*) rank ; disagreeable to the palate or to the smell ; *p*) forcible, violent, impetuous, vehement ; high ; heavy ; *q*) bold, spirited, courageous ; lofty, magnanimous ; *r*) forcible, cogent, powerful, weighty, impressive, conclusive ; *s*) forcibly expressed, energetic, emphatic, vigorous, forcible.

a) **Cet enfant deviendra —**, that child will grow strong. **La jeunesse se sent forte et vigoureuse**, youth feels strong and vigorous. **Samson était le plus — des Hébreux**, Samson was the strongest Israelite. **Être — comme un Turc**, to be as strong as a horse. *b*) **Un — cheval**, a big horse. **Avoir la jambe forte**, to have a big leg. **Avoir la main forte**, to have a large hand. *c*) **Une forte constitution**, a strong constitution. *d*) **Il faut être bien — ou bien fou, pour oser être intolérant**, one must be either very powerful or very stupid to dare to be intolerant. **Vous aurez affaire à forte partie**, you will meet with your match. **La raison du plus — est toujours la meilleure**, the reason of the strongest is always the best. *La Font. Fab.* 1. 10. **Se faire — de**, to undertake ; to guarantee. **Je me fais — d'en venir à bout**, I undertake to succeed in doing it. **Se porter — pour quelqu'un**, to answer for a person. *e*) **L'ennemi était plus — que nous**, we were not so strong as the enemy. **Une armée forte de trente mille hommes**, an army thirty thousand strong. *f*) **Ville forte**, strong *or* fortified town. **Place forte**, stronghold. *g*) **Une poutre très forte**, a very strong beam. **De fortes murailles**, strong, solid walls. *h*) **C'est une forte maison, on y fait beaucoup de dépense**, it is a large establishment, the expenses of which are very great. **Une forte dose**, a strong dose. **Une forte somme**, a large sum. **Un poids trop —**, too heavy a weight. *i*) **Un ordinaire —**, excellent fare. *j*) **Une voix forte**, a strong voice ; a loud voice. **Il appelle à lui d'une voix forte les chefs de l'armée**, he called to his aid with a loud voice the chiefs of the army. *Fén. Tél.* 17. *k*) **Les blés sont forts cette année**, the wheat is thick this year. **Une forte haie l'empêcha de passer**, a thick hedge prevented him from passing. *l*) **Du thé bien —**, very strong tea. *m*) **Ce tabac est très —**, that tabacco is very strong. *n*) **Liqueurs fortes**, strong liquors. *o*) **Du beurre —**, strong butter. **La chair du cerf a un goût désagréable et —**, the flesh of the stag has a strong and disagreeable taste. *p*) **Une passion forte et violente**, a strong and violent passion. **Une forte émotion**, violent emotion. **As-tu donc pour la vie une haine si forte ?** is life such a burden to thee ? *Rac.* **Ceux que des nœuds si forts n'ont pas su retenir**, those that such strong ties could not restrain. *Rac. Théb.* III. 6. **Le vent a été — toute la nuit**, the wind was high all night. **Le courant est — à cet endroit**, the current is very strong in this place. **Une forte pluie**, a heavy rain. *q*) **Que de faiblesse en une âme si forte !** what weakness in so strong a mind ! **L'homme — souffre sans se plaindre**, strong-minded men suffer without complaining. *r*) **Une objection forte**, a strong, a great objection. **D'autres savants encore plus forts prétendent que**, other men still more learned pretend that. *Th. Gautier.* **A plus forte raison**, with so much the more reason. **De fortes preuves**, conclusive proofs. *s*) **Un style — et concis**, a concise and emphatic style.

2. tenacious. **Colle forte**, glue.

3. heavy : soft, loamy and clayey. **Terre forte**, heavy land, heavy soil.

4. hard : painful, difficult ; laborious, fatiguing. **Une forte tâche**, a hard task. **Un montagne forte à monter**, a hill fatiguing to go up.

5. severe ; great, hard ; intense, violent. **Une forte maladie**, a severe illness. **Une forte gelée**, a hard frost. **Une forte chaleur**, intense heat. **Une forte douleur**, a violent pain.

6. skilful, able, skilled, clever, proficient forward ; having a good hand. **Il est — aux échecs**, he is a good chess-player. **Vous n'êtes pas forte sur la narration**, you are not a clever narrator. **Il est — en intrigue**, he is a clever intriguer. **Un élève — en grec**, a pupil forward in Greek. **Il est — sur l'histoire**, he is well up in history **Il est — pour parler**, *Fam.* he is always ready to speak. **Il est — pour jouer**, he is always ready to play. **C'est une tête forte, une forte tête**, he is a string-minded man, a very clever man. **Vous êtes, ma mie, une fille suivante un peu trop forte en gueule, et fort impertinente**, you a servant, are a great deal too strong in the jaw ; and most rude, *Mol. Tart.* 1. 1. **Au fond, cela n'est pas très —**, in reality that is not very clever.

7. hard, harsh, severe, rough, abusive : too much. **L'épithète est un peu forte**, that is a somewhat harsh epithet. **S'il faut user de termes forts**, if abusive language is to be used [*Fam.* :] **Cela est —, voilà qui est —, c'est trop —, c'est par trop —, c'est un peu —**, that is going too far, that is too bad, too strong. **C'est plus — que moi**, that is too much for me ; I cannot help it. **Que saurait-on dire de plus — ?** what more can be said ?

FORT, *sm.* **1.** strong man, strong person. strong. **Protéger le faible contre le —**, to protect the weak against the strong. **Le patient vaut mieux que le —**, it is better to be patient than to be strong. *Boss.* (In a particular sense). **Les forts de la halle**, market-porters. — *Prov.* : **Au plus fort la botte**, the foremost dog catches the hare. **Le fort du faible a besoin**, the lion had need of the mouse. *La Font.*

2. strong side, strong part. **Le — d'une poutre**, the strongest part of a beam. **Le — d'un navire**, the extreme breadth of a ship. **Du — au faible, le — portant le faible**, one with another. **Il se met du côté des plus forts**, he takes the side of the strongest.

3. main point, strong side, principal part. **Voilà le — de l'objection**, that is the main point of the objection. **Le plus — en est fait**, the best part of it is done. **Nous avons fait le plus — du chemin**, we have gone over the greatest part of the way. **De son plus —**, the worst is over, with all one's might.

4. thickest part ; heart, depth (of a wood) ; *Hunt.* hold ; **5.** depth, thickest, midst, height, heat. **Au — de l'orage**, in the height of the storm. **Le — de l'été**, the height of summer. **Au — du combat**, in the midst of the combat. **Au — de l'hiver**, in the depth of winter. **Je fus subitement réveillé au plus — de mon sommeil**, I was suddenly awakened from the soundest sleep. *J. J. Rousseau.*

6. best part, skill, strong side, chief excellence, forte : that in which one excels. **La critique est son —**, he is an excellent critic. **Les larmes sont le — des femmes**, tears are women's greatest resource. **L'intrigue est le plus — des faibles**, weak people are the greatest intriguers. **Vous le prenez pas son —**, you take him in his stronghold.

7. fort, stronghold ; redoubt ; blockhouse. **— de campagne**, redoubt, fieldwork. **— étoilé**, star-fort.

FORT, *adv.* **1.** strongly, hard ; vigorously,

with strength. **Frapper —**, to strike hard. **—, Madame! frappez comme il faut**, hard, madam, strike hard. *Mol. G. Dand.* II. 11. **Pousser —**, to push hard.

2. loudly. **Crier —**, to cry loudly. **De plus en plus —**, louder and louder.

3 fast; hard. **Il pleut —**, it rains fast. **Il gèle —**, it freezes hard.

4. greatly, extremely, exceedingly, highly, very much, a great deal; very. **— beau**, extremely, very fine. **— bien**, very well. **— savant**, very learned. **Vous m'obligerez — de le voir**, you will oblige me very much by seeing him. **Il est — de nos amis**, he is a great friend of ours. **Il y aurait — d'un côté comme de l'autre**, there is much that might be said on both sides. **Un service si — important**, so very important a service.

FORTE, fórt, *adv. Mus.* forte.

FORTEMENT, fôrtœmân-t, *adv.* strongly: *a*) with strength, forcibly; hard; *b*) firmly; *c*) vigorously; *d*) firmly, decidedly; boldly; *e*) energetically, forcibly, vigorously. *a*) **Frapper —**, to strike hard. *b*) **Cela tient — au mur**, that holds firmly to the wall. *d*) **Des contours — dessinés**, strongly marked outlines. **Des traits marqués —**, very firm strokes, very strongly marked features. *e*) **Penser —**, to think deeply. **Il s'est prononcé —**, he spoke out energetically. **Il a — appuyé son opinion**, he supported his opinion energetically.

FORTERESSE, fórt'rès, [fort], *sf.* fortress: fortified place, fort, stronghold. [*Fig.*:] **La vertu est la meilleure —**, virtue is the best stronghold. *Boiste.* **Le village est la dernière — de l'ignorance et de la misère**, the village is the last stronghold of ignorance and poverty. *E. About.*

FORTIFIABLE, fórtifiabl', *adj.* fortifiable: that may be fortified.

FORTIFIANT, E, fórtifiân, ânt', *adj.* strengthening, invigorating.

FORTIFIANT, *sm.* tonic.

FORTIFICATEUR, fórtifikatœr *sm.* fortifier: one who erects works for defence; engineer.

FORTIFICATION, fórtifikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* fortification: *a*) the act of fortifying; *b*) the art or science of fortifying places; *c*) the works erected to defend a place against attack.

FORTIFIER, fórtifié-r, [Lat.: fortis, strong; facĕre, to make], *va.* 1. to strengthen: *a*) to make strong or stronger; *b*) to invigorate, to impart health to. *a*) **— un mur**, to strengthen a wall. *b*) **Le bon vin fortifie l'estomac**, good wine strengthens the stomach. **L'exercice fortifie le corps**, exercise strengthens the body.

2. to fortify: *a*) to add to the strength of; *b*) to strenghten and secure by forts, batteries, etc.; *c*) to strengthen against any attack, to invigorate; *d*) to confirm, to add strength and firmness to. *c*) **Ces méditations fortifient l'esprit**, these meditations improve the mind. **— le courage**, to fortify courage. *d*) **— quelqu'un dans une résolution**, to confirm a person in his resolution. **Cela fortifie les soupçons**, that adds weight to doubts. **Le temps qui fortifie les amitiés**, time which gives strength to friendship. *La Bruy.*

FORTIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to grow strong, to acquire strength. **Cet enfant se fortifie tous les jours**, that child grows stronger every day. **Sa santé s'est fortifiée**, his health has greatly improved.

2. to strenghten, to gather strength, to be strengthened; to increase. **L'esprit se fortifie par l'étude**, study improves the mind. **Le cœur se fortifie dans la vertu**, virtue strengthens the mind. *Fén.*

3. to be strengthened, to strengthen one's self; to be fortified, to be confirmed. **Se — dans sa résolution**, to be confirmed in one's resolution.

4. *Milit.* to fortify one's self; 5. to improve, to become skilful, to make one's self a proficient (in).

FORTIN, fórtan, [fort,], *sm.* fortin, fortlet: a little fort; field-fort.

FORTIORI, (A), afórsiori, [Lat.], *adv.* a fortiori, much more, so much the more.

FORTITRER, tortitré, [Lat.: fors, out attitré], *vn. Hunt.* to avoid the dogs (said of animals, or the stag).

FORTITUDE, fórtitud', [Lat.: fortitudo; fortis, strong], *sf.* fortitude: firmness of mind.

FORTRAIT, E, fórtrè, trèt', [O. Fr.: fortraire, to draw out], *adj. Man.* jaded, overworked.

FORTRAITURE, fórtrètur', [fortrait], *sf. Veter.* overfatigue, overworking.

FORTUIT, E, fórtui, tuit', [Lat.: fortuitus; fors, fortis, destiny], *adj.* fortuitous; happening by chance; accidental, incidental, casual. **Événement —**, casual event. **Cas —**, a mere chance.

FORTUITEMENT, fórtuit'mân-t, *adv.* fortuitously, casually, by chance.

FORTUNA, *sf. Astron.* Fortuna: a small planet.

FORTUNE, fôrtun', [Lat.: fortuna], *sf.* 1. *Mythol.* Fortune, Fortuna: the goddess that distributed the lots of life; 2. fortune: *a*) a power supposed to distribute arbitrarily the allotments of life; *b*) chance, accident; luck, hap; hazard, risk; *c*) good success: good fortune, good luck, luck; *d*) want of success; ill fortune, bad luck; *e*) happiness, good fortune; *f*) the good or ill that befalls man; fate; chance, luck; *g*) rank, condition; *h*) wealth, riches. *a*) **La — est changeante**, fortune is changeable. **Courir après la —**, to hunt after fortune. **Il a fait sa — dans le commerce**, he made his fortune in trade. **J'ai deux francs dans ma poche, c'est toute ma fortune**, I have two francs in my pocket, that is all I possess. **Être le jouet de la —**, to be the sport of fortune. **Les caprices de la —**, the freaks of fortune. **Encenser la —**, to flatter the rich. **Tenter la —**, to tempt fortune. *b*) **Courir la —**, to have a chance, to run the risk (of). **Tenter —**, to try one's luck. **Brusquer la —**, to tempt fortune. **Chercher —**, to seek one's fortune. **La — du pot**, pot-luck. *c*) **Bonne —**, 1. good fortune, good luck; 2. fortune, destiny; 3. a piece of good luck; 4. good fortune, good graces, favour. **Un homme à bonnes fortunes**, a lady-killer. *d*) **Supporter la mauvaise — sans faiblesse**, to bear ill fortune bravely. **La — lui a tourné le dos**, fortune has frowned upon him. **La fortune frappe au moins une fois à la porte de chacun de nous**, fortune knocks at least once at every man's door. **Quand la — nous sourit, nous favorise**, when fortune smiles upon us, favours us. **Faire contre — bon cœur**, to make the best of one's bad fortune; to set a good face on a bad matter. **Revers de —**, reverse of fortune. *e*) **Être en —**, to be fortunate, to be in luck. *f*) **Chacun, à ses périls, peut suivre sa —**, everybody may try his chance at his own peril. **Sa — dépend de vous plus que de moi**, his fate depends more on you than on me. **Courir même —**, to run the same chance. **Cette doctrine a eu des fortunes très diverses**, that doctrine has met with very chequered fortunes. *g*) **L'honnête homme fait de son travail le plus solide soutien de sa —**, an honest man makes work the strongest basis of his fortune. **Se contenter de sa —**, to be satisfied with one's fortune. **Digne d'une meilleure —, si les fortunes de la terre étaient quelque chose**, worthy of a better fortune, if the fortunes of this world were anything. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* **Chacun est artisan de sa —**, every man is the architect of his own fortune. **Ne devoir sa — qu'à son propre mérite**, to owe one's fortune to one's own merit. **Les fortunes subites sont rarement durables**, fortunes suddenly made do not often last long. **Faire —**, to make a fortune, to get rich; (of things) to have great success. **Soldat de —**, soldier of fortune. **Officier de —**, officer of fortune. *h*) **Il est sans —**, he is a man of no fortune. **Jouir d'une grande —**, to possess great wealth. **Le luxe est en proportion de l'inégalité des fortunes**, luxury increases with the inequality of fortunes. **Pour faire —, ce n'est pas de l'esprit qu'il faut, c'est de la délicatesse qu'il ne faut pas**, a man need not be clever to get rich, but he must do away with delicacy. *Mabire.* **Un homme de —**, a wealthy man. **— *Prov.***; **Dieu vous préserve de mal et de fortune**, God preserve you from evil and danger. **La fortune rit aux sots**; **A fou fortune**, fortune favours fools. **La fortune est aveugle**, fortune is blind. **Grande fortune, grande servitude**, much coin, much care.

3. *Naut.* perils, accidents and dangers (of the sea). **Voile de —**, lug-sail (of a galley), cross-jack sail, square sail (of a sloop). **Mât de —**, jury-mast. **Vergue de —**, cross-jack yard, square-sail yard.

4. **Demi- —**, one-horse carriage.

DE FORTUNE, DE BONNE FORTUNE, DE GRANDE FORTUNE, PAR FORTUNE, *adv. phr.* by change, accidentally.

FORTUNÉ, E, fôrtuné, *adj.* fortunate, happy, lucky: favoured by fortune.

FORT-VÊTU, fôrvêtu, *sm.* V. *Forvêtu.*

FORUM, forom, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* forum: a public place.

FORURE, forur', [forer], *sf.* bore (of a key); drilled hole, hole.

† **FORVÊTU**, fôrvêtu, [orig. uncertain; perhaps Lat. foras vestitus, dressed above (out of) one's condition], *sm.* a man dressed above his condition.

FOSSE, fôs', [Lat.: fossa; fodĕre, to dig], *sf.* 1. pit: *a*) a hole or cavity in the earth; *b*) a hole used as a trap for wolves. **— à fumier**, dung-hole.

2. den: a cave or enclosure for wild beasts. **La — aux lions**, the lions' den. **— aux ours**, bears' pit.

3. *Hort.* trench (for asparagus, etc.); 4. grave: the pit in which a corpse is deposited. **— de céleri**, celery-trench. **Creuser sa —**, to dig one's own grave. **— commune**, common grave. **Être sur le bord de sa —, avoir un pied dans la —**, to have one foot in the grave. **Mettre les clefs sur la —**, to give up one's rights of an inheritance.

5. *Anat.* foss, fossa, fosse: a kind of cavity in a bone; chamber, cavity. **Fosses nasales**, nasal chambers.

6. **Basse- —**, dungeon (of a prison); 7. **— d'aisances**, cess-pool.

8. *Naut.* anchoring place, creek, small haven; 9. *Naut.* **— aux câbles**, cable-stage. **— aux lions**, boatswain's store-room. **— aux mâts**, mast-pond.

FOSSÉ, fôsé, [Lat.: fossa], *sm.* 1. ditch: *a*) a trench between two fields; *b*) a long narrow receptacle for water; drain; *c*) *Fortif.* moat, fosse. *a*) **Faire un —**, to ditch. **Ouvrir un —**, to cut a ditch. *b*) **— de ceinture**, catch-water drain. **— de dessèchements**, drain. **— de dessèchement souterrain**, under-drain. **— d'écoulement**, ditch, drain. **Faire écouler**

l'eau du —, to let off the water from the ditch. *c*) **Talus du —**, slope of the ditch. [*Fig.* :] **Le grand —**, the grave. **Sauter le —**, to take the leap, to pass the Rubicon, to cast the die. **Mourir au bord d'un —**, to die in a ditch. **Au bout du — la culbute**, I'll take the consequences, whatever they are; a short life and a merry one. **Ce qui tombe dans le — est pour le soldat**, what the good wife spares the cat eats; *Trivial.* finding's keepings.

FOSSETTE, fôsèt', [fosse], *sf.* 1. chuck-hole, chuck-farthing : a childish game; 2. dimple : a small depression in the cheek, chin, etc. **A fossettes**, dimpled.

3. pit (of the stomach).

FOSSILE, fossil', [Lat. : fossilis], *adj.* fossil : dug out of the earth. **Sel —**, fossil salt. **Animaux fossiles**, fossil animals.

FOSSILE, *sm.* fossil : *a*) a substance dug out of the earth; *b*) the petrified forms of plants and animals which occur in the strata of the earth's surface; *c*) *Fig.* an antiquated person.

FOSSILIFÈRE, fossilifèr', [Lat. : fossilis; ferre, to bear], *adj. Geol.* fossiliferous : containing fossil remains.

FOSSILISATION, fossilizasyôn, *sf.* fossilization, fossilification : the act of fossilizing.

FOSSILISER (SE), sœ-fossilizé-r, *v. refl.* to fossilize : to be changed into a stone; *Fig.* and *Fam.* to become antiquated, rigid in one's opinions.

FOSSILITÉ, fossilité, [fossile], *sf.* fossility; quality or state of a fossil.

FOSSOYAGE, foswayazh', **FOSSOIEMENT** foswamân-t, [fossoyer], *sm.* 1. ditching; 2. grave-digging.

FOSSOYER, foswayé-r, [Lat. : fossum, from fodére, to dig; O. Fr. : fosseer from fossé], *va.* to ditch : *a*) to dig a ditch in; *b*) to surround with ditches.

FOSSOYEUR, foswayœr, *sm.* grave-digger, sexton.

FOSSOYEUSE, foswayœz', *sf. Fig.* death.

FOU, fou, **FOL**, fol, [Lat. : follis, wind-bag, to which has been compared a fool's head], *adj.* [*Fem. Folle*], 1. mad : a) insane, disordered in mind, crazy, distracted; *b*) enraged, furious; *c*) extravagant, wild; *d*) (with *de*) mad for, mad after, passionately fond of, doting on. *a*) **Devenir —**, to madden, to become mad. **Il est fou de joie**, he is mad with joy. **Elle est folle de douleur**, she is distracted with pain. *b*) **Chien —**, mad dog. *c*) **Êtes-vous — de me faire une pareille demande** ? are you mad to ask me such a thing ? **Il est — ou le roi n'est pas noble**, he is certainly a madman. **Il est fou comme un jeune chien**, he is as mad as a March hare. **Il est — à lier**, he is raving mad. *d*) **Être — d'une personne**, to be passionately fond of a person. **Il a failli me faire devenir —**, he almost drove me mad. **Un avare — de son argent**, a miser mad after his money.

2. foolish : *a*) weak in intellect or judgment; silly, simple, senseless; *b*) wild, extravagant; imprudent. *a*) **Tel se croit sage qui est —**, such a one thinks himself wise when he is really foolish. **Vous êtes — de croire ce qu'il vous dit**, you are very simple to believe what he tells you. *b*) **Se bercer d'un fol espoir**, to delude one's self with extravagant hopes. **Que les poètes dramatiques sont fous de tirer vanité de leurs pièces**, how foolish dramatic poets are to be vain of their pieces. *Le Sage.* **Folle ambition**, foolish ambition. **Le projet était sage, mais l'exécution fut folle**, the project was a wise one, but its execution was foolish. *Raynouard.*

3. wanton, frolicsome, sportive. **Une gaîté folle**, wanton gaiety.

4. excessive, immoderate, prodigious, immense. **Il y avait un monde —**, there was a great crowd of people. **Il a dépensé un argent — pour faire construire cette maison**, he has spent a prodigious amount of money in building that house. **Avoir un mal de tête —**, to have a splitting headache. **Cette pièce a obtenu un succès —**, the success of that piece was prodigious.

5. *Bot.* wild. **Folle avoine**, wild oats : *Avena fatua.*

[*Rem.* — *Fol* is used only before a noun masculine beginning with a vowel or a mute *h*.]

FOU, FOLLE, *sm. f.* 1. madman *m*, madwoman *f*; a person void of reason, a lunatic. **Maison des fous**, lunatic asylum, mad-house. **Un — furieux**, a man raving mad.

2. madcap, madbrain : a giddy person, a hot-brained fellow. **Courir comme un —**, to run like one mad : as fast as one can. **Rire comme des fous**, to laugh as one mad. **Faire le —**, to act thoughtlessly, to be extravagant. **Tant de fous courent après l'ombre**, so many fools run after the shadow. *Prov.* : **Les fous inventent les modes et les sages les suivent**, fools make fashions, and wise men follow them. **Les fous font des festins et les sages les mangent**, fools make feasts, and wise men eat them. **Tête de fou ne blanchit pas**, folly has no cares that turn the hair gray. **A chaque fou sa marotte**, each fool has his bauble; every man has his hobby. **Qui ne sait pas être fou n'est pas sage**, it takes a wise man to make a fool. **Un vieux fou est le pire des fous**, no fool like an old fool. **Il ne faut jamais défier un fou**, one must never defy a fool. **Un fou avise bien un sage**, a fool may give a wise man counsel. **Un fou ne sait que faire de son argent**, the fool and his money soon parted. **De fou juge, briève sentence**; **un fou a bientôt vidé son sac**, a fool's bolt is soon shot. **On ne peut pas empêcher un fou de faire des folies**, a fool will not be foiled. **Le fou se coupe avec son couteau**, fools laugh at their own sport. **Bien fou qui s'oublie**, every one looks after himself. **Dieu aide à trois sortes de personnes : aux fous, aux enfants, aux ivrognes**, there is a providence for fools, children and drunkards. **Il y a plus de fous que de sages**, there are more fools than wise men. **Plus on est de fous, plus on rit**, the more, the merrier.

3. fool, jester, buffoon. **Le — du roi**, the jester to the king, the court-fool, the court-jester. **Faire le —**, to play the fool. **La fête des fous**, the feast of fools.

4. *Ornith.* gannet, Soland goose, booby, noddy : *Sula bassana*, an aquatic bird of the pelican tribe. **— brun, petit —**, brown booby.

5. bishop : a piece at chess, which is placed beside the king or queen. **— blanc**, white bishop. **— noir**, black bishop. **Le — du roi**, the king's bishop. **Le — de la reine**, the queen's bishop.

6. † beech-tree.

FOUAGE, fouazh', [Lat. : focus, fireplace], *sf.* hearth-cake.

FOUAGE, fouazh', [Lat. : focus; fireplace], *sm. Feud. Law.* hearth-money, fumage : a tax on smoke-places.

FOUAILLE, fouáy', [Lat. : focus, fireplace], *sf. Hunt.* quarry : a part of the entrails of a wild boar, given to hounds.

FOUAILLER, fouâyé-r, [fouet, whip], *va.* 1. to lash, to whip (horses, or familiarly, children); 2. *Artil.* to destroy; 3. *Fam.* to be afraid.

† **FOUARRE**, fwar', *sm.* straw.

FOUCADE, foukad', *sf.* V. *Fougade.*

FOUCAULT, foukô, [Lat. : fulica], *sm. Ornith.* jack-snipe, judcock : *Scolopax gallinula*, a bird of the order grallæ.

FOUDRE, foudr', [Lat. : fulgur, lightning], *sf.* 1. thunder, lightning : *a*) an electric phenomenon produced by the passage of electricity; *b*) thunder-bolt, bolt. **La — est tombée**, a thunder-bolt has fallen. **Être frappé de la —**, to be thunder-struck, to be struck with lightning, to be killed by lightning. **J'entends gronder la —**, I hear the rumbling of thunder. **La — étincelante éclate dans les nues**, lightning rends the clouds. **Coup de —**, clap of thunder, thunder-clap, thunder-burst, thunder crack, thunder-stroke. **Pierre de —**, thunder-stone. **A cette nouvelle A. resta comme frappé de la —**, on hearing this news A. stood as one thunder-struck. *Toussenel.* [In poetical and oratorical language, *Foudre* is sometimes masculine :] **Anastase mourut frappé du —**, Anastasius was killed by lightning. *Boss. His. univ.* I. 11.

2. (masculine) thunder-bolt : *a*) bolt, a brilliant stream of lightning; *b*) *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* a representation of the thunder-bolt as the attribute of Jupiter; *c*) a daring or resolute person. *b*) **Un — ailé**, a winged thunder-bolt. *c*) **Un —, un grand — de guerre**, a thunder-bolt of war, a valiant warrior, a hero. **Cette nouvelle fut pour lui un coup de —**, this news came to him like a thunder-stroke.

3. (masculine *or* feminine) thunder : *a*) ire, wrath of God, of a sovereign; *b*) thunder-bolt, thundering, fulmination, denunciation of excommunication; *c*) the great oratorical movements. *a*) **Si Dieu punit l'erreur, vois quel — il prépare aux artisans des crimes**, if God punishes error, see how he shall chastise the evil-doers. *Voltaire.* *b*) **Les foudres de l'Église, de Rome, du Vatican**, the thunders of the Church. **Quels foudres lancez-vous quand vous vous irritez** ? what thunder-bolts do you send forth when you are irritated ? *Corn. Hor.* III 1. *c*) **Les foudres papales ne renversent pas les trônes**, papal thunder-bolts do not overturn thrones. *A. Dumas.* **Les foudres de l'éloquence**, the thunders of eloquence. [*Fig.* :] **Un — d'éloquence**, a great orator.

4. (masculine or feminine) cannon, gun. **Ce corps pâle et sanglant auprès duquel fume encore la — qui l'a frappé**, that pale and bloody corpse, and by its side the still smoking bolt that struck it. *Fléch.* **La — est dans ses yeux, la mort est dans ses mains**, lightning is in his eyes, death is in his hands. *Voltaire.*

FOUDRE, foudr', [Ger. : Fuder], *sm.* tun : large barrel.

FOUDROIEMENT *or* **FOUDROÎMENT**, foudrwamân-t, *sm.* thunder-striking.

FOUDROYANT, E, foudrwayân-t, yânt', *adj.* 1. thunder-striking, thundering; 2. flashing (as a sword); 3. fulminating : menacing, expressing anger; furious; 4. startling : impressing with surprise or fear; fearful, terrifying, frightful, dreadful; overwhelming, crushing. **Un bras —**, a destructive arm. **Des regards foudroyants**, fulminating, withering looks. **Écrire une lettre foudroyante**, to write a menacing letter. **Une nouvelle foudroyante**, startling news.

FOUDROYER, foudrwayé-r, [foudre], *va.* and *vn.* [Conj. like *aboyer.*] 1. to thunder-strike : *a*) to strike with a thunder-bolt, to strike with thunder; *b*) to confound, to astonish; to strike dumb, to dumfound. *a*) **Orphée fut foudroyé par Jupiter**, Jupiter destroyed Orpheus with his thunder-bolt *b*) **Ce n'était pas Luther qui parlait, c'était Dieu qui foudroyait par sa bouche**, it was not

Luther who spoke, but God who confounded by his mouth. *Bossuet. Varia.* I. 6.

2. to batter down (with artillery), to destroy; to beat down; 3. to thunder against, to declaim against. — **les erreurs**, to declaim against errors. **L'apoplexie l'avait foudroyé**, he had been struck with apoplexie.

4. to crush, to overwhelm, to confound. — **l'hérésie**, to crush, to confound heresy. **Dieu foudroya son orgueil**, God crushed his pride. **Il fut foudroyé de ce discours**, this speech amazed him. **Cet argument le foudroya**, that argument dumfounded him. **Il foudroie en public, mais il est doux comme un agneau en particulier**, he thunders in public, but he is as gentle as a lamb in private. *Nodier.*

FOUÉE, foué, [feu], *sf.* bat-fowling, lowbelling: bird-catching in the night-time; 1. oven-fire; 2. fagot.

FOUENNE, fouèn', *sf.* beech-mast. V. *Faîne.*

FOUET, fwè; fwa, [Dim. of O. Fr.: fou, beech, from Lat. fagus], *sm.* 1. whip: an instrument consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod. **Le — d'un postillon**, a postillon's whip. **Allonger, donner un coup de —, claquer son —**, to crack, or to smack one's whip; *Fig.* to sound one's own trumpet. **Je faisais claquer mon — tout comme un autre**, I kicked up a dust as well as any other. *Rac. Plaid.* I. I. **Coup de —**: *a*) lash, stroke of a whip; *b*) *Fig.* stimulus; *c*) *Fig.* insult, affront.

2. whipping, flogging: punishment by the lash. **Donner le — à un enfant**, to whip a child. **Avoir le —**, to be whipped.

3. whipcord: braided cord suitable for the end of lashes; 4. *Hunt.* tail (of a dog); 5. *Ornith.* tip (of a wing).

FOUETTÉ, E, fwèté, *pa. p.* 1. whipped: *a*) lashed; flogged; *b*) beaten. **La mer fouettée par les vents**, the storm-beaten sea. **Crême fouettée**, whipped cream; *Fig.* flimsy stuff.

2. streaked: variegated with stripes. **Des fleurs jaunes fouettées de rouge**, yellow flowers streaked with red.

FOUETTEMENT, fwèt'mân-t, *sm.* 1. whipping, flogging; 2. beating, pattering. **Le — de la pluie contre les fenêtres**, the pattering of the rain against the windows.

FOUETTE-QUEUE, fwet-kœ, *sm. Zool.* star-lizard, or stellion.

FOUETTER, fwèté-r; some persons pronounce fwaté-r, [fouet], *va.* 1. to whip: *a*) to lash; to strike with a whip; *b*) to drive, or make to spin (a top); *c*) to punish, to correct with lashes; to flog; *d*) to lash with sarcasm, to lash at, to satirize; *c*) to beat into a froth, to beat up. *a*) — **les chevaux**, to whip the horses. *b*) — **un sabot**, to whip a top. *c*) — **un enfant**, to whip a child. — **jusqu'au sang**, to whip until blood comes. [*Fam.*:] **Il n'y a pas là de quoi — un chat, un page**, it is mere a trifle. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir bien d'autres chiens à —**, to have other fish to fry. **Donner des verges pour se faire —, pour se —** to prepare a rod for one's own back. *d*) **Je veux — d'un vers sanglant ces grands hommes d'un jour**, I wish to satirize in cutting verses those great men of a day. *Gilbert.* *e*) — **de la crême**, to whip cream. — **des œufs**, to beat up eggs. [*Fig.*:] — **le sang**, to stimulate.

2. to lash, to beat; to cut; to be cutting: to patter against, to pelt. **Les hirondelles, rasant l'eau, la fouettaient de leurs ailes**, the swallows skimming the water lashed it with their wings. *Lamartine.* **Le vent me fouette le visage**, the wind cuts my face. **La pluie fouettait la fenêtre**, the rain pattered against the window. **Le vent nous fouettait la neige au visage**, the wind lashed our faces with the snow.

3. *Naut.* to flap against. **Les voiles fouettent les mâts**, the sails flap against the masts.

4. *Milit.* to sweep with shot; 5. *Book-b.* to tie in; 6. *Naut.* to lash: to tie or bind with a small rope; 7. *Fam.* to drink, to swallow down.

FOUETTER. *vn.* 1. to cut, to be cutting (as the wind); 2. to beat, to patter, to pelt. **La grêle fouettait contre la fenêtre**, hail pattered against the window.

3. *Mil.* to sweep with shot, to sweep. **Il y avait une batterie qui fouettait sur la rivière**, there was a battery which swept the river.

FOUETTER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to be whipped; 2. to whip, to scourge one's self; 3. to whip, to flog each other.

FOUETTEUR, EUSE, fwètœr, tœz', *sm. f.* whipper, flogger.

FOUETTEUX, fwètœ, *sm. Ornith.* merlin: *Falco æsalon.*

FOUGADE, fougad', [fougue], *sf.* 1. start: a sudden fit; intermitted motion or action. **Par fougades**, by starts.

2. *Milit.* V. *Fougasse.*

FOUGASSE, fougas', *sf. Milit.* fougade, fougass: a little mine.

FOUGE, fouzh', *sf. Hunt.* root (serving as food for wild boars).

FOUGER, fouzhé-r, [Lat.: fodecāre, fodĕre, to dig], *vn. Hunt.* to root: to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine and boars; to grub.

FOUGERAIE, fouzh'ré, *sf.* fern-plot.

FOUGÈRE, fouzhèr', [Lat.: filicaria, from filix, reed], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* fern: *Filices*: a family of cryptogamous plants. — **commune, — ordinaire, grande —, — femelle**, or —, common fern, brake: *Pteris aquilina.* — **mâle**, mâle fern, male shield-fern: *Apsidium filix mas.* — **femelle**, female shield-fern: *Aspidium filix fœmina.* — **aquatique**, flowering fern, royal fern, osmund-royal. **Couvert, plein de fougères**, ferny.

2. fernery: a place where ferns grow, ferny heath; brake; greensward, green. **Danser sur la —**, to dance on the green.

3. *Poet.* glass (because formerly fern ashes were used in glass-making).

FOUGEROLE, fouzh'rol', [dim. of fougère], *sf.* small fern.

FOUGON, fougôn, *sm. Naut.* caboose: a term used in the Mediterranean Sea.

FOUGUE, foug' [Ety. uncert.; perhaps Lat. focus, fire], 1. passion, fury. **Sa — est passagère**, his passion does not last long. **Apaiser sa —**, to calm his fury.

2. fire: *a*) impetuosity, ardour, heat, vehemence; *b*) spirit, animation, enthusiasm. *a*) **J'ai dompté la — impétueuse de ma jeunesse**, I have restrained the impetuosity of my youth. *Volt.* **La — des passions**, the heat of passion. **Rien ne saurait maîtriser la — de son caractère**, nothing could tame his fiery temper. **Quand la — est passée**, when the fit of passion is over. **Être plein de —**, to be fiery. *b*) **S'abandonner à la — de son imagination**, to give way to the ardour of one's enthusiasm. **La — de ce poète s'est éteinte**, this poet has lost his enthusiasm.

3. (of animals) mettle. **Ce cheval a trop de —**, this horse has too much mettle.

4. *Naut.* mizen-top. **Mât de —**, mizen-top-mast. **Perroquet de —**, mizen top-sail.

FOUGEUX, EUSE, foughœ-z, ghœz', *adj.* fiery: *a*) ardent, passionate, impetuous, fierce; wild, head-long; *b*) mettlesome, high-mettled, spirited. *a*) **Un homme extrêmement —**, a very fiery man. **Un caractère —**, a fiery, a fierce temper. **Une jeunesse fougeuse**, a wild, a fiery youth. **De fougueux transports**, wild, fiery transports. *b*) **Cheval —**, a spirited, mettlesome horse.

FOUILLE, fouy', [fouiller], *sf.* excavation, digging. **Faire des fouilles**, to dig. **Les fouilles de Pompéi**, the excavations of Pompeii.

FOUILLÉ, E, fouyé, *pa. p.* 1. searched; 2 sunk, hollowed, under-cut. **Un feuillage profondément —**, a deeply hollowed foliage.

FOUILLE-AU-POT, fouyôpô, *sm.* scullion, scullion-boy. [*Pl. Fouille-au-pot*].

FOUILLEMENT, fouy'mânt, [fouiller], *sm.* digging, excavation.

FOUILLER, fouyé-r, [Lat.: fodicāre, freq. of fodĕre, to dig], *va.* 1. to dig, to excavate — **la terre**, to dig the earth. — **des ruines**, to excavate ruins.

2. to search: *a*) to look over, through or into, for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to rummage, to ransack; *b*) to examine; to dive into. — **un bois**, to search a wood. **Ils dégradent aussi les bords des ruisseaux en y fouillant les oignons dont ils vivent**, they damage however the banks of the streams by digging into them for bulbs on which they feed. *Ber. de St. P.* — **un voleur**, to search a thief. — **les bibliothèques**, to search through libraries. **Elle se mit à — le tiroir de la commode**, she began to ransack the drawer of the chest of drawers.

3. *Sculpt.* to sink, to hollow.

FOUILLER, *vn.* 1. to dig (into the earth); 2. to search: *a*) to seek; to pry, to rummage, to ransack; *b*) to pry into, to dive into. *a*) **Plus on fouille dans l'intérieur de la terre, plus on trouve des couches épaisses**, the deeper we dig into the earth, the thicker the layers met with are found to be. *Buffon.* — **dans une armoire**, to ransack a cupboard. — **partout**, to rummage everywhere, to pry into holes and corners. — **dans les poches de quelqu'un**, to feel in a person's pockets. — **à la poche, à l'escarcelle**, to loose one's purse strings. — **dans sa poche, dans sa bourse**, to feel in one's pocket, in one's purse. **Je vous dis que vous fouilliez bien partout pour voir si je vous ai volé**, I tell you that you were feeling about everywhere to see if I have been stealing anything from you. *Mol. Avare.* I. 3. *b*) — **dans des archives**, to pry into records. — **dans le passé**, to dive into the past. **On est bien détrompé quand on fouille un peu dans l'antiquité**, one is undeceived when one examines a bit into antiquity. *Voltaire. Mœurs.* 5. — **dans l'avenir**, to dive into futurity. — **dans sa mémoire**, to ransack one's memory. — **dans les cœurs**, to search the hearts.

FOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to feel in one's pockets, to search one's pockets; 2. to search each other.

3. *Slang.* **Si vous croyez que je vais vous prêter cet argent, vous pouvez vous —**, if you reckon on my lending you that money, you will be deceived. **Il peut se —**, he may hook for it.

FOUILLEUR, fouyœr, *sm.* excavator; *a*) one who digs; digger; *b*) a machine for removing earth.

FOUILLIS, fouyi, [from fouiller], *sm. Fam.* confusion, disorder, mess, complicated mass (of foliage, etc.). **Quel —!** what a confusion! **C'est un — à ne plus s'y reconnaître**, the disorder is such that you can lay your hand upon nothing. **Il y a un joli — de papier dans ce tiroir**, there is a pretty confusion of papers in that drawer.

FOUINE, *fwin'*, [from fou, O. Fr. for beech-tree], *sf.* 1. *Zool.* marten: *a*) common marten, beech marten, stone marten

Martes foina, a small quadruped of the weasel family; *b*) its fur; **2.** *Fig.* ferreter: one who ferrets.

FOUINE, fwin', [Lat.: fuscina, trident], *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* pitch-fork: the fork with which hay or corn is raised: **2.** *Fish.* fish-spear, fishgig, fizgig: a kind of harpoon.

FOUINER, fwiné-r, *vn. Popul. lang.* to slink away, to sneak off.

FOUIR, fouir, [Lat.: fodĕre], *va.* **1.** to dig (the earth), to delve; **2.** (of animals) to burrow; **3.** to sink (a well); **4.** *Fig.* to sow. **Voyez-vous à nos pieds — incessamment cette maudite laie** ? do you see that cursed sow burrowing in the ground ? *La Font. Fab.* III. **6. L'un y va — des haricots, l'autre de la vesce,** one sows beans there, another tares. *P. L. Courier.*

FOUISSEMENT, fouis'mân-t, [fouir], *sm.* digging.

FOUISSEUR, fouisœr, *adj.* fossorial; digging, burrowing.

FOUISSEUR, *sm. Zool.* fossorial (*pl.* fossorials, fossores): a burrowing animal.

FOULAGE, foulazh', [fouler], *sm.* **1.** *Technol.* fulling; **2.** *Print.* pressure.

FOULANT, E, foulân, lânt', *adj.* forcing. **Pompe foulante**, forcing pump.

FOULARD, foular, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** silk handkerchief; **2.** foulard: a kind of silk material for ladies dresses, plain, dyed and printed.

FOULE, foul', [fouler], *sf.* **1.** *Technol.* fulling; **2.** *Weav.* pass; **3.** full-mill (for cloth); **4.** *Naut.* spar, sprit.

2. crowd: *a*) a multitude or great number of persons confusedly pressed together; throng, concourse, swarm, multitude; *b*) the vulgar, the mob, the multitude, the mass, the herd, the common herd; the populace, the rabble; *c*) multitude, throng, great number, host, quantity; many. *a*) **Une — compacte**, a compact, a thick crowd. **Étouffé dans la —**, smothered in the crowd. **Laisser passer, écouler la —**, to allow a crowd to disperse. **Se perdre dans la —**, to be lost in the crowd. **On faisait — autour de nous**, they crowded round us. **Cette pièce attire la —**, that piece attracts crowds of people. *b*) **La — ignorante et capricieuse**, the ignorant, capricious mob, populace. **Ces politiciens ne font que flatter la —**, those politicians only flatter the mob. **Être confondu dans la —**, to be lost in the crowd. **Sortir, se tirer de la —**, to get out of the crowd. *c*) **La France possède une — d'hommes célèbres**, France possesses a great number of celebrated men. **Une — de raisons**, a host of reasons. **Une — d'idées**, a crowd of thoughts. **Une — d'occupations**, numerous occupations. **Une — de gens vous diront...** a great many people will tell you...

EN FOULE, *adv. phr.* in crowds, in a crowd. **De tous côtés le peuple vient en —**, people come in crowds from all sides. **Les peuples se convertissaient en —**, crowds of people were being converted. *Boss.* **Les idées se présentent en — à mon esprit**, ideas crowd into my mind. **Mais j'ai des biens en — et je puis m'en passer**, but I have great wealth and do not care for more. *Boil. Sat.* VIII.

FOULÉ, E, foulé, *pa. p.* **1.** pressed, crushed; **2.** trodden down, trodden, — **aux pieds**, trodden down.

3. trampled under foot, trodden, oppressed, ground down; **4.** sprained. **Avoir le pied —**, to have a sprained foot.

5. *Technol.* fulled; (of cloth) milled.

FOULLÉE, foulé, *sf.* **1.** *Man.* appui; **2.** *pl. Hunt.* foilings, tracks (of dear); **3.** *Arch.* tread (of a step); **4.** pile (of 240 skins).

FOULER, foulé-r, [Low Lat.: fullāre; Lat.: fullo, a cloth-fuller], *va.* **1.** to press, to crush, to squeeze: to compress with force a thing which yields to pressure. **— un lit**, to press a bed down. **— une robe**, to crush a dress, **— des raisins**, to press grapes.

2. *Technol.* to ramp: to cleanse by treading or stamping on in water; **3.** to full, to mill (cloth); **4.** to work (a hat); **5.** *Com.* **— le vin**, to fill a wine-cask with water.

6. to tread: *a*) to set the foot on, to walk on; *b*) to trample, to trample down, to trample under foot, to tramp, to crush under foot; *c*) *Fig.* to trample, to trample under one's feet, to treat with scorn, to spurn; to cast away. *a*) **— aux pieds**, to tread under foot, to trample upon. **La terre que je foule est à moi**, the earth I walk on is mine. *J. J. Rouss. Em.* 5. **Que m'importe qui foule après ma mort la terre qui me porte**? what matters to me, after my death, who treads the ground wherein I rest? *Corn. Suréna.* I. 3. **Nos chevaux, au soleil, foulaient l'herbe fleurie**, our horses were, in the sun, trampling down the grass and flowers. *A. de Musset.* *b*) **Jézabel fut foulée aux pieds des chevaux**, Jezabel was trampled under horses' feet. *Bib.* 2. *Rois.* IX. 33. *c*) **Ils ont foulé aux pieds la loi du Seigneur des armées**, they have cast away the law of the Lord of hosts, *de Saci. Bib. Isaïe.* V. 24. **— aux pieds les préjugés, les lois**, to trample prejudice, the laws, under foot. **Foulons aux pieds la peur des spectres**, let us cast away the fear of ghosts.

7. to oppress, to crush, to trample upon, to grind down. **— le peuple**, to oppress the people. **C'est un bon prince qui ne foule guère ses sujets**, *Fig.* he is a good sort of fellow who does harm to nobody.

8. to overrun: to injure by treading down; **9.** to surbate; to override, to founder (a horse's foot): **10.** to gall: to hurt by friction. **La selle foule ce cheval**, the saddle hurts this horse.

11. to sprain. **Cette chute m'a foulé le poignet**, that fall has sprained my wrist. **Il s'est foulé le pied en tombant**, he fell down and sprained his foot.

FOULER, *vn. Print.* to press.

FOULER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be pressed, to be crowded, to throng; **2.** *Fam.* to work hard; **3.** to be sprained. **Il ne se foule pas le poignet; la rate; il ne se foule pas**, *Fam.* he takes it easy, he does not hurt himself.

FOULERIE, foul'ri, [fouler], *sf.* fullery: *a*) a fuller's work-place; *b*) a fulling-mill.

FOULEUR, foulœr *sm.* **1.** wine-presser; **3.** fuller.

FOULOIR, foulwar, [fouler], *sm.* **1.** beater, fulling-stock; **2.** rammer, ramrod: a rod for ramming down the charge of a gun.

FOULOIRE, foulwar', [fouler], *sf.* **1.** fulling board (of hat-makers), **2.** fulling-trough (of hosiers).

FOULON, foulõn, [Lat.: fullo], *sm.* fuller: one whose business is to full cloth. **Moulin à —**, fulling-mill. **Terre à —**, fuller's-earth: a species of marl used in cleansing or fulling cloth. **Chardon à —**, *Bot.* fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed: the teasel.

FOULONNIER, foulonyé, *sm.* **1.** fuller; **2.** fulling mill owner.

FOULQUE, foulk' [Lat.: fulica], *sf. Ornith.* coot: *Fulica*, a genus of birds of the order grallæ. **— noire, grande —**, common coot, bald coot.

FOULURE, foulur', [fouler], *sf.* **1.** fulling (of cloth), milling; treading (of skins); **2.** *pl. Hunt.* foilings (of stags); **3.** sprain, strain, bruise. **Une — au pied, a sprain** in the foot.

FOUPIR, foupir, *va.* to rumple, to simple, to crumple (a stuff).

† **FOUQUET**, fouké, [foulque], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* tern, sea-swallow; **2.** *Zool.* squirrel.

FOUR, four, [Lat.: furnus], *sm.* **1.** oven: *a*) a cavity of brick or stone work, usually arched, used for baking bread, or for heating or drying various substances; *b*) a chamber in a stove or range. *a*) **La bouche d'un —**, the mouth of an oven. **Charger, chauffer le —**, to heat the oven. **Mettre le pain au —**, to put the bread in the oven. **Cuire au —**, to bake in an oven, to bake. **Pièces de —**, pastry. **— banal**, parish oven. **— de campagne**, portable oven. [*Fam.*:] **Avoir la bouche grande comme un —**, to have a very large mouth. **Il y fait chaud comme dans un —, c'est un véritable —**, it is intensely hot there. **Il y fait noir comme dans un —, on y voit comme dans un —**, it is as dark as pitch there. **Ce n'est pas pour vous que le — chauffe**, that is not intended for you. **Vous viendrez cuire à mon —**, you will have need of me some day or other. **Ne pas cuire au même —**, not to live happily together. — *Prov.*: **On ne peut pas être à la fois au four et au moulin**, one cannot be in several places at one time.

2. bake-house: a place for baking bread. **3.** *pl.* **Petits fours**, fancy biscuits, small cakes.

4. furnace: an enclosed fire-place for obtaining a high degree of heat; **5.** kiln: *a*) an oven for burning bricks, tiles, lime etc.; *b*) a furnace for annealing glass and pottery ware. **— à réverbère**, reverberatory furnace. **— à chaux**, lime-kiln. **— à briques**, brick-kiln. **Sécher au —**, to kiln-dry, to dry in a kiln. **Séché au —**, kiln-dried. **Gueule de —**, kiln-hole.

6. *Naut.* † filling-room: a place behind the magazine on board ship, where cartridges were formerly filled; **7.** † *Milit.* crimping-house, kidnapping-house: a place where soldiers were artfully and fraudulently enlisted; **8.** *Theat.* **Faire —**, *a*) † to give back the money paid for admission; *b*) (in modern use), to make a failure, to fail. **Un — complet**, a dead failure. **C'est un vrai —**, it is a regular take-in, a regular sell.

FOURBE, fourb', [fourbir; Ital.: furbo], *adj.* knavish, cheating, crafty, false.

FOURBE, *sm.f.* knave, rogue, cheat; hypocrite. **Un — insigne**, an arrant knave.

FOURBE, *sf.* **1.** cheating, knavery; **2.** cheat, imposture, knavish trick. **Une — grossière**, a vulgar trick. **Sa — fut bientôt découverte**, his trick was soon found out.

FOURBER, fourbé', [fourbe], *va.* to cheat, to trick, to take in.

FOURBERIE, fourb'ri, [fourbe], *sf.* **1.** cheating, cheat, knavish trick. **Faire une —**, to cheat.

2. knavery, knavishness. **Sa — est bien connue**, people are aware of his knavery.

FOURBIR, fourbir, [O. H. Ger.: furban, to furbish], *va.* to furbish, to clean, to rub up, (arms, utensils, etc.).

FOURBISSAGE, fourbisazh', [fourbir], *sm.* furbishing, cleaning.

FOURBISSEUR, fourbisœr, *sm.* **1.** furbisher; **2.** sword-cutler: one who makes, finishes or polishes swords.

FOURBISSIME, fourbissim', [superl. of fourbe], *adj.* superl. of *Fourbe*, most-knavish.

FOURBISSURE, fourbisur', [fourbir], *sf.* furbishing, cleaning, rubbing up.

FOURBU, E, fourbu, [past part. of old verb fourboire or forboire ; *fors*, out ; boire, to drink i. e. to excess], *adj.* 1. *Veter.* foundered : made lame in the feet. **Rendre —**, to founder.

2. *Fig.* over-fatigued.

FOURBURE, fourbur', [fourbu], *sf. Veter.* founder, foundering : a disease in the feet of horses.

FOURCAT, fourka, [Lat. : furca, fork], *sm. Naut.* crotch, floor-timber (placed in the fore and after-hold of a ship). — **d'ouverture**, lowest transom. — **de porques**, crotch of the riders.

FOURCHE, foursh', [Lat. : furca, fork], *sf.* 1. fork : *a*) an instrument divided at the end into three prongs ; *Agr.* pitchfork ; *b*) anything fork-like ; *c*) the point where a road divides. — **de fer**, iron fork, — **à fumier**, dung-fork. — **de bois**, wooden fork, pitch-fork. **Faire la —**, to fork, to branch off. **Le chemin fait la — à cet endroit**, the road branches off at that spot. **En —**, forked, forky, furcated ; (adv.) forkedly. — **ferrée**, *Milit.* kind of boat-hook, formerly used in sieges. — **de rempart**, crotch. **Fourches patibulaires**, forked gibbet. **Fourches caudines**, caudine forks. — **de carène**, breaming-fork (*or*-hook).

2. *Naut.* sheers : two or more masts or spars, lashed together near the top, and raised to a vertical position, used for hoisting heavy weights ; 3. *Naut.* — **de beaupré**, hawse-pieces.

À LA FOURCHE, *adv. phr.* 1. carelessly, clumsily, negligently. **Faire quelque chose à la —**, to do a thing carelessly.

2. hard. **Être traité à la —**, to be badly treated.

FOURCHÉ, E, fourshé, *adj.* 1. forked, forky, furcated ; branching like the prongs of a fork ; 2. *Herald.* patonce : said of a cross each limb of which has three points. 3. split. **Cheveux fourchées**, split hair.

4. cloven. **Pied —**, cloven foot. **Avoir le pied —**, to be cloven-footed.

FOURCHÉE, fourshé, [fourche], *sf. Gard.* forkful : quantity taken up by a fork (of straw, hay, etc.).

FOURCHE-FIÈRE, fourshœfyêr', *sf.* pitchfork, fork, *Pl. Fourche-fières.*

FOURCHER, fourshé-r, [fourche], *vn.* 1. to fork ; to divide as a fork ; to branch off. **Un arbre qui fourche**, a forked tree. **A cet endroit le chemin fourche**, at this place the road branches off.

2. to trip : to err, to fail. **La langue lui a fourché**, his tongue has tripped, he has made a slip of the tongue.

FOURCHER, *va. Agr.* to fork out.

FOURCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fork, to branch off ; 2. (of the hair), to split.

FOURCHET, fourshè, *sm. Veter.* foot rot (in sheep).

FOURCHETÉE, foursh'té, *sf.* forkful.

FOURCHETTE, fourshèt', [fourche], *sf.* 1. fork, table-fork. — **à découper, grande —**, carving-fork. — **de table**, dinner-fork. — **à griller le pain**, toasting-fork. **Déjeuner à la —**, meat breakfast. **Les dents d'une —**, the prongs of a fork.

2. *Fig.* good eater, great eater. **C'est une bonne —**, he is a great eater.

3. † *Milit.* forked prop, rest, crotch (for a wall-piece) : trigger (of a cross-bow) ; 4. hind-guide, hind-futchel (of a carriage) ; 5. prop (of a cart) ; 6. stretcher (of umbrellas) ; 7. breastbone : the sternum ; 8. *Anat.* xiphoides, xiphoid cartilage (of the sternum) ; 9. *Anat.* fourchette : the posterior commissure of the vulva ; 10. *Veter.* frog, frush : a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot ; 11. *Horol.* crutch, fork : a contrivance which transmits the motion of the pendulum to the escapement ; 12. sleeve-bit (of a shirt) ; 13. gasset : a strip of leather sewed on each side of the fingers of gloves ; 14. *Surg.* fourchette : an instrument to steady the tongue when dividing the frœnum linguæ.

FOURCHON, fourshôn, *sm.* 1. prong, tine : a pointed division of a fork. **A trois fourchons**, three-pronged.

2. *Hort.* fork : the point of junction of two branches of a tree.

FOURCHU, E, fourshu, *adj.* 1. forky, forked, furcated. **Un arbre —**, a forked tree. *Fam.* :], **Faire l'arbre —**, to stand on one's head with one's legs part. **Barbe fourchue**, forked beard.

2. cross. **Chemin —**, cross road.

3. cloven : divided into two parts. **Pied —**, cloven foot. **Au pied —**, cloven-footed, cloven-foot.

FOURCHURE, fourshur', [fourche], *sf.* fork, furcation : the point where anything is branched.

FOURGON, fourgôn, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps from fourche, or Lat. furca], *sm.* 1. coal-rake, rake (of an oven) ; 2. fire-poker. **C'est la pelle qui se moque du —**, *Fig.* it is the pot calling the kettle black.

3. baggage car, ammunition waggon, luggage waggon, van, carriage (of a train).

FOURGONNER, fourgoné-r, [fourgon], *va.* 1. to rake (embers), to poke, to stir (a fire) ; 2. to poke the fire ; 3. *Fig.* to poke, to rummage ; to upset. **Ne fourgonnez point dans ce coffre**, do not rummage in that box.

FOURIÉRISME, fouryérism', *sm.* fourierism : the system of Charles Fourier (1772-1837) ; phalansterianism.

FOURIÉRISTE, fouryérist', *sm.* Fourierite : one who embraces the views of Fourier.

FOURMI, fourmi, [Lat. : formica], *sf.* 1. *Entom.* ant : *Formica*, a genus of hymenopterous insects ; emmet, pismire. — **fauve**, yellow ant. — **rousse**, red ant, horse ant. — **roussâtre** or **amazone**, amazon ant. — **maçonne**, mason ant. — **menuisière**, carpenter ant. **Un nid de fourmis**, a nest of ants. [*Fig.* :] **Se faire plus petit qu'une — devant quelqu'un**, to make one's self small, to stand submissively before a person. **Avoir des fourmis dans quelque partie du corps**, to feel a tingling, a cramp in any part of one's body. **J'ai des fourmis dans le bras**, I have pins and needles in my arm. **Avoir des œufs de fourmis sous les pieds**, to be continually shifting from one place to another.

2. *pl.* rocks.

FOURMILIER, fourmilyé, *sm.* ant-eater : *a*) *Zool.* an edentate which feeds on ants ; *b*) a species of birds of Guiana.

FOURMILIÈRE, fourmilyêr', *sf.* 1. ant-hill : the habitation of ants ; 2. swarm of ants ; 3. *Fig.* swarm.

FOURMI-LION, fourmiliôn, *sm. Entom.* ant-lion : a neuropterous insect.

FOURMILLANT, E, fourmyân, ânt', *adj.* 1. swarming ; 2. abounding (with), full (of).

FOURMILLEMENT, fourmiy'mân-t, *sm.* 1. swarming ; 2 formication : a sensation as of ants creeping on a part : *Fam.* tingling. **Sentir, éprouver un —**, to feel a tingling, a pricking.

FOURMILLER, fourmiyé-r, [fourmi], *vn.* 1. to swarm : to appear or move in a crowd ; to throng ; to be crowded ; to abound. **Le peuple qui fourmille dans les rues**, the people thronging the streets. **Les erreurs qui fourmillent dans un ouvrage**, the many mistakes to be found in a work.

2. (with *de*) to swarm with, to abound with, to be full of, to be filled with. **La terre semble — de vie**, the earth seems to be full of life. *Buffon. Oiseaux.* **La ville fourmillait d'étrangers**, the town was full of foreigners. **Le monde fourmille d'égoïstes**, the world is full of egotists, of people who are all self.

3. to tingle : to have a sharp, trilling sensation. **Toute la main me fourmille**, I feel pins and needles, a tingling, a pricking all over my hand.

FOURNAGE, fournazh', [four], *sm.* baking : the price paid for baking bread.

FOURNAISE, fournêz', [Lat. : fornax], *sf.* furnace : *a*) an enclosed place where a great heat is maintained ; large oven ; *b*) hot fire ; *c*) hot place, burning place. — **ardente**, fiery furnace.

FOURNEAU, fournô, [four], *sm.* 1. kitchen-stove, stove ; range. — **portatif**, portable stove, — **de cuisine**, kitchen-range. — **économique**, improved cooking-stove. — **à gaz**, gas-stove, — **à pétrole**, petrolium or paraffin stove.

2. *Milit.* chamber (of a mine) ; 3. bowl (of a pipe) ; 4. furnace. — **de verrerie**, glass-furnace. — **à réchauffer**, *Glass-m.* flashing furnace. — **à recuire**, annealing furnace, kiln. — **d'affinage**, refining furnace. — **d'affinerie**, refinery furnace. — **à calciner**, calcining-furnace. — **de cémentation**, cementing-furnace. — **de coupellation**, refining-furnace. — **d'émailleur**, muffle furnace. — **de forge**, — **à loupe**, melting-furnace. — **de fusion**, melting furnace ; *Metall.* ore-hearth. — **à fusion**, flowing furnace. **Haut —**, blast-furnace, high-furnace. — **de grillage**, roasting furnace, calciner. — **à manche**, cupola furnace, furnace for melting-copper. — **à réchauffer**, balling furnace, mill furnace. — **à réverbère**, reverberatory furnace. — **à vent**, draught-furnace. — **à soufflets**, blast-furnace. — **de laboratoire**, chemical furnace. — **d'essai**, assay-furnace. — **à bain de sable**, furnace for the sand-bath. — **de liquation**, cuppelling-furnace. — **de coupelle**, cupel-furnace. — **à rougir les boulets**, hot-shot furnace. **Mettre le — hors feu**, to blow out, to draw *or* to stop the furnace. **Charger le —**, to feed *or* to serve a furnace. **Préparer, fumer le —**, to heat the furnace.

5. — **à charbon**, charcoal-oven.

FOURNÉE, fourné, [four], *sf.* 1. batch : *a*) the quantity of bread baked at one time ; *b*) a number of persons raised to some dignity at the same time ; 2. *Technol.* baking ; kiln (of bricks) ; kiln-drying ; ovenful. **Une — de sénateurs**, a batch of senators. **On menait les condamnés à la guillotine par fournées**, the condemned were led to the guillotine in batches.

FOURNETTE, fournèt', [four], *sf.* small reverberatory furnace.

FOURNI, E, fourni, *pa. p.* furnished, supplied, provided, stocked.

FOURNI, E, *adj.* thick. **Un bois bien —**, a thick wood. **Il a les cheveux bien fournis**, his hair is very thick.

FOURNIER, IÈRE fournyé, nyêr', *sm. f.* oven-man *m.*, oven-woman *f.* ; town-baker public baker.

FOURNIL, fourni, [four], *sm.* bake-house : a room contiguous to the oven.

FOURNIMENT, fournimān-t, [fournir], *sm.* **1.** † powder-horn, powder-flask; **2.** *Milit.* cross-belts, shoulder-belt; accoutrements.

FOURNIR, fournir, [O. H. Ger.: frumjau; Ger.: frommen, to perform; frequent in Luther], *va.* **1.** to furnish: *a*) (with *de*, with), to provide, to supply with anything; *b*) to stock, to store; to fit up; *c*) to supply, to afford, to procure, to give. *a*) **— l'armée de blé**, to supply the army with corn. **— une maison de pain**, to supply a house with bread. *b*) **— une maison de meubles**, to fit a house up with furniture. *c*) **— de l'argent à quelqu'un**, to supply a person with money. **Je vous ai fourni une belle occasion de faire fortune**, I furnished you an excellent opportunity for making your fortune. *About.* **Les fruits fournissent une nourriture saine et rafraîchissante**, fruit affords people with wholesome and refreshing food. *Raynal.* **Les renseignements qu'il m'a fournis**, the information he gave me. **— un aliment à la curiosité publique**, to afford an aliment to public curiosity.

2. *Law-t.* to guarantee; **3.** *Law-t.* to put in, to produce (charges, pieces, proof, etc.); **4.** to make up, to complete (a sum); **5.** *Fenc.* to thrust, to allonge; **6.** *Man.* **— la carrière**, to run a race. [*Fig.*: **Il a bien fourni sa carrière**, he has lived with honour and reputation.

FOURNIR, *vn.* **1.** to furnish with provisions, to supply; **2.** to contribute (to), to supply; to pay (for); to bear. **— à la dépense**, to supply, to bear the expenses. **Il ne laissa pas de quoi — aux frais de ses funérailles**, he did not leave enough to pay the expenses of his funeral.

3. to provide. **Quant à l'avenir, suivant l'occasion nous y saurons —**, as to the future, we shall be able to provide for it.

FOURNIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be furnished; **2.** to furnish one's self, to supply one's self (with); **3.** (with *chez*) to deal with, to be supplied by. **Il se fournit chez ce marchand**, he is supplied by this dealer.

FOURNISSEMENT, fournis'mān-t, [fournir], *sm.* **1.** furnishing: the act of supplying; **2.** *Com.* share of capital.

FOURNISSEUR, fournisœr, *sm.* **1.** supplier: one who supplies; **2.** *Com.* tradesman; **3.** *Com.* purveyor (to the king, to a prince); **4.** *Milit.* contractor (for the army). **— de navire**, ship-chandler.

FOURNITURE, fournitur', [fournir], *sf.* **1.** furnishing: the act of supplying; supplying; **2.** supply, provision. **Ce marchand fait les fournitures de telle maison**, that merchant supplies such a house. **Avoir la — du bois et du charbon**, to have the supplying of wood and coal.

3. † *Com.* remittance; **4.** trimmings: what is furnished by a tailor, a sempstress etc.; **5.** garnish (of salad); **6.** *Milit.* beds (for troops); **7. Fournitures de bureau**, stationery.

FOURRAGE, fourazh', [fourre], *sm.* **1** fodder: food for cattle; provender; **2** *Milit.* forage: fodder obtained by foraging; **3.** *Milit.* foraging: act of cutting and bringing forage. **— sec**, dry fodder: hay. **— vert**, green fodder: grass. **Aller au —**, to go foraging, on a foraging expedition. **Envoyer au —**, to send out foraging.

4. *Fig.* plunder; **5.** *Milit.* foraging party; **6.** *Artill.* wad, gun-wad (of hay or straw); **7.** *Naut.* service: spun yarn wound round a rope.

FOURRAGEMENT, fourazh'mān-t, [fourrager], *sm.* foraging.

FOURRAGER, fourazhé-r, [fourrage], *vn.* [The *g* is followed by *e* mute before *o* and *a*: *nous fourrageons, fourrageant.*] to forage: *a*) to wander in search of provisions, to go foraging; *b*) *Fig.* to feed on spoil, to ravage, to spoil. *a*) **— au vert**, to forage for grass, to send out foraging parties to cut grass. **— au sec**, to forage for hay.

FOURRAGER, *va.* **1.** to ravage, to plunder, to pillage, to spoil, to devastate, to forage. **— un pays**, to ravage a country. **Les troupes ont fourragé toute la province**, the troops have ravaged the whole province. **Les lapins ont fourragé mon jardin**, the rabbits have spoilt my garden.

2. *Fam.* to rummage: to tumble about, to turn over; to upset. **— des papiers**, to tumble papers about.

FOURRAGÈRE, fourazhêr', *adj. f. Agr.* fit for fodder.

FOURRAGÈRE, *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* piece of land next to the farm; **2.** foraging waggon.

FOURRAGEUR, fourazhœr', *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* forager: one of a foraging party; **2.** marauder, plunderer.

FOURRÉ, E, fouré, *adj.* **1.** furred: lined or ornamented with fur; furry, covered with fur. **Un manteau —**, a cloak lined with fur.

2. *Fig.* full of. **— de malice**, full of malice.

3. *Cook.* stuffed. **Langue fourrée**, stuffed tongue. **Pain —**, hot roll sandwich.

4. full of thickets and briars (as a wood); covered with brush-wood; **5.** (of a country) woody, bushy; **6.** (of coins or medals), plated; **7.** mixed (as trusses of hay or straw); **8.** (of peace) patched up, hastily concluded; false; **9.** *Fenc.* interchanged (as blows and thrusts); **10.** *Fig.* underhand, secret. **Coup —**, underhand blow.

FOURRÉ, *sm.* thicket, brake.

FOURREAU, fourô, [Goth. origin: fodr; Ger.: Futter; O. Fr.: feurre], *sm.* **1.** cover, covering; **2.** sheath: *a*) a case for the reception of anything long and slender; scabbard of a sword; *b*) *Bot.* the base of leaves, as of grasses, which are wrapped round the stem. *a*) **— de parapluie**, umbrella-case. **Mettre l'épée au —**, to sheathe the sword. **Tirer l'épée du —**, to unsheathe the sword. [*Fig.*:] **Coucher comme l'épée du roi dans son —, coucher dans son —**, to sleep in one's clothes. **La lame use le —**, the sword eats the scabbard; the mind is too active for the body.

3. child's frock.

FOURRELIER, four'lyé, [fourreau], *sm.* scabbard maker.

FOURRER, fouré-r, [O. Fr.: feurre, sheath], *va.* **1.** to fur: to line, to cover with fur. **— un manteau d'hermine**, to line a cloak with ermine.

2. *Naut.* to serve: to project a rope by winding spun yarn or old rope round it; to keckle. **Maillet à —**, serving mallet.

3. to give privately; to cram, to stuff. **Elle fourre toujours à manger à son enfant**, she is always cramming her child with food.

4. to thrust: *a*) to put; to poke, to shove; *b*) to stuff, to cram; to insert; *c*) to foist, to intrude. *a*) **Fourrez cela dans votre poche**, put, cram that into your pocket. **— les bras dans le lit**, to put one's arms under the bed-clothes. **Je me demande où je puis avoir fourré mon mouchoir**, I am wondering where I can have put my handkerchief. **— un livre avec d'autres livres**, to put a book with others. **— en prison**, to imprison, to shut up. **Est-ce qu'il voudrait par hasard me — en prison?** is it his wish to get me shoved into prison? *Mérimée.* **— son nez partout où l'on n'a que faire**, to thrust one's nose where one has no business. **— tout dans son ventre**, to cram everything down. *b*) **Il fourre toujours du latin dans ses discours**, he always stuffs his speeches with Latin. **— des proverbes partout**, to put in proverbs everywhere. *c*) **Je ne sais qui l'a fourré dans cette maison**, I do not know who got him into that house. **Vous avez eu tort de le — dans cette affaire**, you did wrong to mix him up in that affair.

5. to get; to beat, to knock. **— quelque chose dans la tête, dans l'esprit de quelqu'un**, to beat a thing into a person's head. **Qui diable lui a fourré dans la tête de ne plus vouloir prendre de leçons**, who the devil has made her take it into her head to take no more lessons. *Beaumarch. Bar. de Sév.* III. 1.

FOURRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to wear furs, to wear warm clothes; **2.** to hide one's self; to thrust one's self. **Se — sous un lit**, to hide one's self under a bed. **Il est si honteux qu'il ne sait où se —**, he is so shy that he does not know where to hide himself. **Chercher quelque trou où se —**, to look for a hole to creep into; *Fig.* to look for some employment. **C'est une étrange idée qui s'est fourrée dans sa tête**, it's a strange idea that has got into his head. **Ne savoir où se —**, not to know where to hide one's self.

3. to intrude one's self, to intrude, to thrust one's self, to poke one's self. **Ces gens-là se fourrent partout**, those people intrude themselves everywhere. **Vous êtes un sot de venir vous — où vous n'avez que faire**, you are a fool to poke your nose into places where you are not wanted. *Mol. Méd. M. L.* I. 2. **Se — dedans; se — le doigt dans l'œil**, *Pop.* to make a mistake, to put one's foot into it.

FOURREUR, fourœr, *sm.* furrier, dealer in furs.

FOURRIER, fouryé, [fourrage], *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* quarter-master: a non-commissioned officer who has charge of the quarters of the soldiers, etc.; **2.** † harbinger: *a*) an officer in the household, whose duty it was to allot and mark the lodgings of all the king's attendants; *b*) *Fig.* forerunner, messenger, precursor.

FOURRIÈRE, fouryêr', *sf.* **1.** *Milit.* wood yard; **2.** *Jurispr.* pound, pound-enclosure to confine stray cattle, horses, etc. **Mettre en —**, to pound, to impound. **On met les chiens errants en —**, stray dogs are put in the pound.

3. forerunner. V. *Fourrier.*

FOURRURE, fourur', [feurre; fourrer], *sf.* **1.** fur: *a*) the skin of certain animals, with the hair on, used for garments; *b*) skin used in coat-armour; ermine or vair. *a*) **— de martre**, marten fur. **Robe bordée de —**, a dress trimmed with fur. **Un manchon de —**, a fur muff.

2. furred gown (of magistrates, professors or doctors).

3 *Naut* service: old rope or spun yarn used for serving a rope; **4.** plank lining; **5.** cant piece; **6.** furring: a slip of wood nailed to joists; **7.** friction piece of elm (to prevent injury from the handspikes); **8. — de gouttière**, water-way; **9.** nest: a number of tubs placed one within another.

FOURVOIEMENT, fourvwamān-t, [fourvoyer], *sm.* **1.** going the wrong way, going astray; **2.** *Fig.* error.

FOURVOYANT, E, fourvwayān, ānt', *adj.* misleading, leading astray.

FOURVOYER, fourvwayé-r, [O. Fr.: fors, out; voie, way], *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer*], to mislead, to lead astray, to baffle. **Ce guide nous a fourvoyés**, this guide has misled us. **Les mauvais exemples l'ont fourvoyé**, bad

examples have made him go wrong. *Bescherelle.*

FOURVOYER (SE), *v. refl.* to go the wrong way, to go astray; to lose or to mistake one's way. **Il s'est fourvoyé dans la campagne,** he lost his way in the country. **Il s'était fourvoyé en mauvaise compagnie,** he had got astray in bad company.

2. *Fig.* to err; to be grossly mistaken; to be quite out.

FOUTEAU, foutô, [O. Fr.: fou], *sm. Bot.* beech, beech-tree: *Fagus,* a forest tree.

FOUTELAIE, fout'lê, *sf.* beech-plantation, plantation of beech-trees.

FOUTRE, foutr', [Lat.: futuĕre], *va. Vulg. ex.* to indicate sexual connection in animals; in general, to give, to shove, to send, to put: to do anything abruptly or roughly. **— le camp,** to take one's hook, to be off. **Foutez le camp d'ici,** take yourself off from here at once. **Foutez-moi la paix,** just let me alone; shut up. **— un coup de pied à quelqu'un,** to give anyone a kick. **Il a foutu son sac par terre,** he flung his bag on the ground. **Si vous lui dites cela il vous foutra des coups,** if you tell him that, he will strike you. **Se — de quelqu'un,** to make game of anyone. **Agir ainsi, c'est se — du monde,** acting in this way is only trifling with people. **Se — de quelque chose,** not to care for a thing. **Je m'en fous,** I don't care a bit, a rap. V. *Ficher.*

FOVÉOLAIRE, fovéolêr', [Lat.: fovea, cavity], **FOVÉOLÉ, E,** fovéolé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* foveolated, foveate: having little depressions or pits; pitted.

FOYARD, fwayar, [fou, beech], *sm. Bot.* beech, beech-tree.

FOYER, fwayé, [Lat.: focus, fireplace], *sm.* **1.** hearth: *a)* fireplace, a place for a fire; *b)* hearthstone, the stonefloor on which a fire is made; *c) Fig.* fireside, a place near the fire; chimney; *d) Fig.* fireside, home, homestead; house; *pl.* fatherland, native country. *a)* **Le vase grossier où cuit le mets du pauvre en son humble —,** the clumsey pot in which the poor man cooks his viands on his homely hearth. **Le — domestique,** the domestic hearth. *b)* **Un — de marbre,** a marble heartstone. **Un tapis de —,** a hearth-rug. *c)* **On écoutait tous ces faits admirables dans son château près d'un large —,** they sat round a large fire in their castles listening to the recital of these noble deeds. *Volt. d)* **Aimer à garder son —,** to be fond of home; to like one's own fire-side. **Ils cultivaient dans leurs tranquilles foyers les arts de la paix,** they cultivated in their humble homes the arts of peace. *Raynal.* **Tout malheureux trouvait asile à leur —,** their house was a home to all the unfortunate. *J. Chén.* **Rester dans ses foyers,** to remain at home. **Revoir ses foyers,** to see one's country again. **Combattre pour ses foyers,** to fight for one's country.

2. fire; **3.** *St-Eng.* fireplace, fire-grate, fire-box (of a locomotive engine or a steam-boiler); furnace; *Metall.* hearth. **Porte de —,** fire-door. **Grille de —,** fire-grate.

4. *Naut.* signal-fire, beacon, beacon-light.

5. focus (*pl.* foci): *a) Opt.* the point where rays are collected by a lens or a mirror; *b) Geom.* a point in the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse, in which rays of light reflected from all parts of the curve meet; *c) Fig.* central point, centre; seat. *a)* **— de lumière,** focus of light. **— chimique,** *Phot.* chemical focus. *b)* **L'élipse a deux foyers,** there are two foci in the ellipse. *c)* **Cette ville est le — des lumières,** that town is the seat of knowledge. **Le — d'une maladie** the seat of a disease. **C'est cette ville qui était le — de la rebellion,** that city was the seat of the rebellion.

6. *Theat.* crush-room lobby, saloon; (of the actors) green-room.

FRAC, frak, [of obscure origin.; originally perhaps from O. Fr. froc, monk's frack; in the modern sense not before 1750, and then Ger. Frack, dress-coat], *sm.* dress-coat.

FRACAS, frakâ-z, [Ital.: fracasso, from Lat. infra, within; cassāre to break], *sm.* **1.** crash, crashing: *a)* breaking with noise; burst, bursting; *b)* a sudden, loud, confused noise, as of things falling and breaking at once; clatter, din. *a)* **Les bombes ont fait un grand — dans la ville,** the shells made a great crash in the town. *b)* **Avec grand bruit et grand — un torrent tombait des montagnes,** a torrent fell from the mountains with a loud, dinning noise. *La Font. Fab.* viii. 23. **Le — des eaux,** the noise of the waters. **Le — du tonnerre,** the crash of thunder.

2. *Fig.* fracas, uproar, tumult, disturbance, hubbub; hurry; bustle, fuss. **Le — de la rue,** the street uproar. **Quel — dans cette maison!** what a bustle there is in that house! **Je ne suis pas venu ici pour vivre avec tant de —,** I did not come here to live in the midst of so much bustle. *Le Sage.* **Le — du monde,** the noise of the world. **Faire du —,** to make a noise.

FRACASSER, frakasé-r, [Ital.: fracassare], *va.* to break to pieces, to shatter, to break. **— des porcelaines,** to break china to pieces. **Un boulet lui a fracassé la jambe,** a cannon ball broke his leg. **Se — le bras en tombant,** to fall down and break one's arm. **Le vent fracasse un chêne ou caresse une fleur,** the wind shivers an oak or dallies with a flour *Delille.* **Le navire fut fracassé sur des rochers,** the ship was shattered on a rock.

FRACASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to break to topieces, shatter, to be shattered. **Il s'était fracassé la mâchoire d'un coup de pistolet,** he has shattered his jaw with a pistol.

FRACTION, fraksyôn; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat.: fractio; frangĕre, fractum, to break], *sf.* fraction: *a)* breaking, the act of breaking; *b)* portion, part; *c) Arith.* one or more parts of something considered as a unit or whole; a broken part of an integer. *b)* **Une — de l'assemblée,** a part of the assembly. *c)* **— décimale,** decimal fraction. **— ordinaire,** simple, common, *or* vulgar fraction. **— de —,** compound fraction.

FRACTIONNAIRE, fraksyonêr', *adj. Arith.* fractional, fractionary: belonging to fractions. **Nombre —, 1.** fractional number; **2.** improper fraction: a fraction the numerator of which is the greater of the two terms.

FRACTIONNEMENT, fraksyon'mân-t, *sm.* division into fractions.

FRACTIONNER, fraksyoné-r, [fraction], *va.* to divide into fractions.

FRACTURE, fraktur', [Lat.: fractura, from frangĕre, fractum, to break], *sf.* **1.** breaking, breaking open (as of locks, doors, etc.); **2.** fracture: *a)* rupture of a solid body; *b) Miner.* the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; *c) Surg.* the rupture or disruption of a bone solution of continuity.

FRACTURER, frakturé-r, [fracture], *va.* to fracture: to break, to separate continuous parts. **Il s'est fracturé la jambe,** he has fractured the bone of his leg.

FRACTURER (SE), *v. refl.* to be fractured, to be broken.

FRAGILE, frazhil', [Lat.: fragilis], *adj.* **1.** fragile: *a)* easily broken, brittle; *b)* weak, frail, infirm, easily destroyed, not firm or durable. *a)* **Un vase —,** a frail vase. **— comme du verre,** as brittle as glass. *b)* **Un corps —,** a weak, a feeble body. **Fortune —,** a frail fortune. **Les œuvres des humains sont fragiles comme eux,** the works of man are as frail as he is. *Volt. Henri.* I.

2. frail: liable to err, easily led astray. **Nous sommes tous fragiles,** we are all of us frail.

FRAGILITÉ, frazhilité, [Lat.: fragilitas], *sf.* fragility: *a)* brittleness; *b)* frailty, frailness, weakness, uncertainty, instability; *c)* frailty, liableness to error or sin. *a)* **La — du verre,** the brittleness of glass. *b)* **La — des fortunes,** the instability of fortunes. **La — des choses humaines,** the instability of human affairs. **Souviens-toi de la — des choses humaines,** be mindful of the instability of human things. *Fén. Tél.* 15. *c)* **La — humaine,** man's frailty.

FRAGMENT, fragmân-t, [Lat.: fragmentum], *sm.* fragment: *a)* a part broken off; broken piece; *b)* remnant of a lost book; imperfect part; *c)* scrap, a short detached piece, extract. *a)* **Les fragments d'un vase,** the fragments of a vase. *c)* **Citer des fragments d'un livre,** to cite short, detached pieces of a book.

FRAGMENTAIRE, fragmântêr', *adj.* fragmentary: composed of fragments.

FRAGMENTATION, fragmântasyôn, *sf.* division into fragments.

FRAGMENTER fragmânté-r, [fragment], *va.* to divide into fragments.

FRAGON, fragôn, *sm. Bot.* butcher's broom: *Ruscus aculeatus,* a plant of the order liliaceæ.

† **FRAGRANT, E,** fragrân, ânt', [Lat.: fragrans, antis, *pa. p.* of fragrāre, to smell], *adj.* fragrant, odorous, sweet-scented.

FRAI, frè, [frayer], *sm.* **1.** spawning. **Le temps du —,** spawning-season.

2. spawn: hard row, eggs of fishes and also of frogs; **3.** fry: little fishes; **4.** wear (of coins).

FRAÎCHE, frêsh', *adj.* feminine of *Frais.*

FRAÎCHE, *sf.* green meadow.

FRAÎCHEMENT, frêsh'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** coolly: *a)* freshly, in the cool; *b)* with coolness, without warmth, coldly. *a)* **Être logé —,** to be lodging in a cool place. **Être vêtu bien —,** to be very lightly clad. *b)* **Accueillir — quelqu'un,** to receive a person coldly.

2. recently, lately, newly, freshly. **Des herbes — cueillies,** newly gathered herbs. **J'ai reçu tout — de ses nouvelles,** I have quite recently heard from him. **Une maison — décorée,** a house lately done-up.

FRAÎCHEUR, frêshœr, [frais], *sf.* **1.** coolness, freshness, cool: moderate coldness or degree of cold. **La — de l'eau,** the coolness of the water. **La — de la nuit,** the coolness of the night. **La — du matin,** the coolness of the morning. **La — de l'air,** the freshness of the air. **En entrant dans ce verger, je fus frappé d'une agréable sensation de —,** when I had got into this orchard, I was struck with an agreeable sensation of coolness. *J.-J. Rousseau.*

2. chill: pain caused by cold. **Gagner une —,** to get a chill.

3. freshness: *a)* bloom, lustre, brilliancy, vividness; *b)* bloom, ruddiness, colour of youth and health. *a)* **Cette robe a perdu sa —,** that dress is faded. **La — de la rose,** the freshness of the rose. **La — des couleurs de cette étoffe est remarquable,** the freshness of the colours of that stuff is remarkable. [*Fig.*:] **La — des pensées,** the newness of

ideas. *i*) **La — de la jeunesse,** the bloom of youth. **La — du teint,** the freshness of the complexion. **Un air de santé robuste et une certaine — qui plaisait plaisir,** a strong, healthy look and a certain ruddiness which was very pleasing.

4. *Naut.* light breeze, flaw of wind, cat's-paw.

FRAÎCHIR, frèshir, [frais], *vn. Naut.* to freshen : to grow brisk or strong, as wind ; to blow fresh. **Le vent avait fraîchi durant la nuit,** the wind had freshened during the night. [*Impers.* :] **Il fraîchit,** it blows fresh.

FRAIE, frê, **FRAIESON,** frèyèzôn, [frayer], *sf. Fish.* spawning-season.

FRAIERIE, fréri, [O. Fr. : frarie, from frère], *sf. Fam.* entertainment, merry-making.

FRAIS, FRAÎCHE, frê-z, frèsh', [obscure ; O. H. Ger. : frisc ; Ger : frisch ; Eng. : fresh], *adj.* **1.** fresh : *a*) cool, moderately cold, coldish, approaching to cold ; *b*) *Naut.* brisk, moving quickly, somewhat vehement ; *c*) recently made or obtained ; new, recent ; *d*) new-laid ; *e*) that has lately come ; new, recent ; *f*) not stale, in a good state, sweet ; *g*) recently grown or gathered ; *h*) not salt ; *i*) not impaired by time ; lively, not forgotten or obliterated ; *j*) having the colour and appearance of young plants ; not faded ; *k*) blooming, flourishing, florid, rosy, ruddy, fresh-coloured ; having the appearance of healthy youth ; (of an old person) hale ; fresh-looking, well-looking ; *l*) having new vigour, not weary.

a) **Le temps est —,** the weather is cool. **Eau fraîche,** cool, fresh water. **Une cave fraîche,** a cool cellar. **Les matinées sont fraîches en automne,** in autumn, the mornings are fresh. **Les vêtements de coutil sont frais,** duck clothes are cool. *b*) **Vent —,** fresh breeze. [*Subst.* :] **Bon —,** gale, fresh breeze. **Grand —,** strong *or* hard gale. **Joli —,** gentle gale. **Petit —,** light breeze.

c) **Pain —,** new bread. **Des traces fraîches,** fresh traces. **Une plaie encore fraîche,** a wound that is still green. **L'encre est encore fraîche,** the ink is not dry yet. *d*) **Des œufs frais,** new-laid eggs. *e*) **Des nouvelles fraîches,** fresh news. *f*) **Du beurre —,** fresh butter. **Du poisson —, de la marée fraîche,** fresh fish. *g*) **Des légumes frais,** fresh vegetables. *h*) **Du porc —,** fresh pork. **Des harengs frais,** fresh herrings.

i) **Avoir la mémoire fraîche de quelque chose,** to have a lively recollection of a thing. **Je vais vous citer un exemple qui est encore — à ma mémoire,** I will give you an example which is still quite fresh in my memory. **C'est encore de fraîche date,** it is of quite recent date. **Être — de quelque chose,** to have just left off doing a thing. **Il est encore tout — du collège,** he is still fresh from college.

j) **Mettre des fleurs dans de l'eau pour les tenir fraîches,** to put flowers in water to keep them fresh. *k*) **Cette jeune fille est fraîche comme une rose,** that young girl is as fresh as a rose. **Le teint —,** a fresh complexion. **Cette soie est encore très fraîche,** that silk is not yet faded. **Elle avait un costume très —,** she wore a dress which was not at all faded. **Ce vieillard est encore —,** that old man is still young-looking. **Je ne vous ai jamais vu plus —,** I never saw you looking better. *l*) **Des troupes fraîches,** fresh troops. **Des chevaux frais,** fresh horses.

2. *Fam.* in a pretty plight.

FRAIS, *sm.* **1.** cool, coolness, freshness ; fresh air. **Le — du soir,** the coolness of evening. **Il faisait un — délicieux,** it was delightfully cool. **Prendre, respirer le —,** to breathe the fresh air.

2. cool place, fresh spot. **Mettre quelque chose au —,** to put a thing in a cool place. **Chercher le —,** to look for a cool place.

FRAIS, FRAÎCHE, *adv.* freshly : *a*) coolly, cool ; *b*) briskly ; *c*) newly, new, recently lately ; just. *a*) **Il fait —** it is cool. **Boire —,** to drink something cool. *c*) **Ils sont — débarqués de leur village,** they have just left their village. **Des couteaux — émoulus,** knives that have just been ground. **Une fleur fraîche éclose,** a flower freshly blown. **Des roses fraîches cueillies,** newly gathered roses. **Rasé de —,** just shaved.

FRAIS, frê-z, [Low Lat. : fredum, a fine], *smpl.* expense, expenses, costs, charges, outlay. **Des — immenses,** great expenses. **De menus —,** petty expenses. **Faux —,** incidental expenses. **— de transport,** carriage expenses. **Faire les —,** to pay the expenses. **Faire des —,** to incur expenses. **Faire ses —,** to cover one's expenses. **Subvenir aux — d'une entreprise,** to pay the expenses of an enterprise. **Sans faire de —.** without going to expense. **Sans —,** without expense, free of expense. **Être de grands —,** to be a great expense. **Mettre, constituer quelqu'un en —,** to run a person into expenses. **Se mettre en —,** to go to expenses ; *Fig.* to take a great deal of trouble. **Recommencer sur nouveaux —,** to begin anew. **En être pour ses —,** to lose one's time and money. **A peu de —,** at little expense, cheaply, at a slight cost ; *Fig.* without difficulty, without trouble. **Vivre à peu de —,** to live cheaply. **Il avait acquis de la réputation à peu de —,** he had got a name without trouble. **A moins de —,** at less expenses. **A — communs,** at joint expenses. **Faire les — de quelque chose,** to bear the expenses of something ; *Fig.* to be the principal contributor to anything. **Il se garde bien de citer cet auteur, qui a fait presque tous les — de son érudition,** he takes good care not to mention the author, who is the principal contributor to his erudition. **Faire tous les — de la conversation,** to have the principal part in the conversation, to keep up the conversation. **Tous — faits,** all expenses paid. **A grands —,** at great cost, at a great expense. **A moitié —,** at half cost.

FRAISE, frêz', [Lat. : fragum], *sf.* **1.** strawberry : the fruit of the strawberry or *Fragaria.* **— des bois,** wood *or* wild strawberry. **— des Alpes, — des quatre saisons,** Alpine strawberry.

2. — en grappe, the berry of the strawberry-tree.

FRAISE, frêz, [Low Lat. : frassa], *sf.* **1.** *Butch.* crow : the mesentery of the calf or lamb.

2. *Carp.* countersink : a bit for widening the upper part of a hole ; **3.** rimer, broach (for metal plates) ; **4.** *Horol.* cutting-file, cutter ; **5.** ruffle, ruff : a plaited ornament of linen, formerly worn about the neck ; frill ; **6.** wattle : the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a turkey ; **7.** *Fortif.* fraise : a defence consisting of pointed stakes in a horizontal or inclined position.

FRAISEMENT, frèz'man-t, *sm. Milit.* starling (of a bridge).

FRAISER, frèzé-r, [fraise], *va.* **1.** to plait : to form plaits in ; to pucker ; **2.** *Milit.* to fraise, to fortify with fraise ; **3.** to countersink : to widen the edge of a hole ; **4.** to bore (a hole in a metal plate).

FRAISERAT, frèz'ra, [fraise], *sm. Bot.* barren strawberry : *Potentilla fragaria,* a plant of the order rosaceæ.

FRAISETTE, frèzèt', [fraise], *sf.* small ruff.

FRAISIER, frèzyé, *sm. Bot.* strawberry : *Fragaria* : a genus of plants of the order rosaceæ. **— commun, — des bois,** wood strawberry. **— caperonnier,** hautbois *or* hautboy strawberry. **— ananas,** pine strawberry. **— en arbre, — de montagne,** strawberry-tree : *Arbutus unedo.* **— stérile, faux- —,** barren strawberry : *Potentilla fragaria.*

FRAISIÈRE, frèzyèr', *sf. Hort.* strawberry-bed.

FRAISIL, frèzi ; the *l* is never pronounced. *sm. Technol.* **1.** cinders ; **2.** coal-dross.

FRAISOIR, frèzwar, [fraiser], *sm.* countersink-bit ; wimble.

FRAISURE, frèzur', [fraiser], *sf.* **1.** hollow of the pan, which receives the priming-powder ; **2.** *Technol.* countersink.

FRAMBŒSIA, franbèzia, [framboise], *sm. Med.* frambœsia, yaws : a disease, attended with raspberry-like excrescences, endemic in Africa.

FRAMBOISE, franbwaz', [O. H. Ger. : brâmberri ; Ger. Brombeere, bramble-berry], *sf.* raspberry : the fruit of the raspberry-bush.

FRAMBOISER, franbwazé-r, [framboise], *va.* to give a raspberry flavour to.

FRAMBOISIER, franbwazyé, *sm. Bot* : raspberry-bush, raspberry-plant, raspberry : a shrub of the genus Rubus.

FRAMÉE, framé, [Lat. : framea], *sf.* framen : a kind of lance used by the ancient Franks.

FRANC, FRANQUE, fran, frank', [Lat. : francus ; O. H. G. : franko ; Ger. : frei, free], *sm. f.* Frank : *a*) name given to a German tribe ; *b*) European, in the Levant.

FRANC, FRANQUE, *adj.* Frank, Frankish : relating to the Franks.

FRANC, fran, *sm.* franc : a silver coin of France, of the value of 9,52 pence or 19 cents. **Une pièce de vingt francs,** a twenty-franc piece.

FRANC, FRANCHE, fran-k, fransh', [V. *Franc. Franque*], *adj.* **1.** free : *a*) being at liberty ; independent ; not confined, or enslaved ; *b*) unconstrained, unrestrained ; *c*) exempt of charges, duty, etc. ; *d*) exempt clear, devoid ; *e*) frank, open, open-hearted, free-hearted, frank-hearted, candid, ingenuous, sincere, honest ; unreserved, plain-spoken, free-spoken, free-tongued : *f*) *Paint. Sculpt.* bold. *a*) **Être — et libre,** to be free. *b*) **— arbitre,** free-will. *c*) **Les denrées nécessaires à la vie devraient être absolument franches,** there ought to be no duty at all on articles of food. **— de tout impôt,** without any tax. **Port —,** free-port. **— tenancier,** freeholder. **Franche lippée,** a good meal without expense. **Chercher de franches lippées,** to spunge. **Jouer part franche,** to play for the reckoning. **Jouer de — jeu,** to play fairly. **Y aller de — jeu,** *Fig.* to act with all sincerity. **Avoir part franche,** to share in a thing without expense. **Une lettre franche de port,** a post-paid letter. *d*) **— d'ambition,** free from ambition. **Être — de passions,** to be free from all passion. *e*) **Un homme —,** a frank, a plain-spoken man. **L'aveu est —,** the confession is franc. **Un cheval — du collier,** a horse that pulls freely. **Un homme — du collier** an open-spoken man. **Cœur —,** ingenuous heart ; (of a person) open-hearted, frank-hearted man. **Caractère —,** sincere character. **Leur conduite est toujours franche et ouverte,** they always act frankly and honestly. **Un air —,** a franc look. **Un discours libre et —,** a free and candid speech. **Avoir son — parler,** to say what one thinks.

2. pure, unaltered, unadulterated. **Vin —,** unadulterated wine. **Beurre —,** pure butter. **Drogue franche,** unadulterated drug.

3. *Naut.* steady, settled. **Vent —**, steady wind.

4. true, real; thorough; [in an ill sense) arrant, regular, downright, mere, very. **Une franche sottise**, a real folly. **Un — Picard**, a true Picard. **Une franche coquette**, an arrant gilt. **Un — coquin**, an arrant rogue. **Une franche canaille**, a regular scamp.

5. whole, entire, complete; clear; full. **Un jour —**, a clear light. **Dormir la franche matinée**, to sleep the best part of the morning. **Dix jours francs**, ten days fully complete.

6. *Hort.* ungrafted.

FRANC, *adv.* 1. frankly, freely, openly, sincerely, plainly, undisguisedly, unreservedly. **Il lui parla —**, he spoke plainly to him. **Je vous dirai tout — que...**, I'll tell you plainly that... **Elle est assez jolie, mais tout —, vous l'êtes encore plus qu'elle**, she is rather pretty, but, to speak plainly, you are prettier than she is.

2. † quite, completely, wholly, fully clean, clear. **Il sauta le fossé —, tout —**, he cleared the ditch.

FRANÇAIS, AISE, frànsê-z, sêz', [franc], *adj.* French: pertaining to France, to its inhabitants. **Le caractère —**, the French character. **La langue française**, the French language, French. **Théâtre —**, **Comédie française**, (or, substantively) **le Français**, the French theatre. **La pièce se joue au Français**, the piece is playing at the French theatre.

FRANÇAIS, AISE, *sm. f.* Frenchman *m.* (*pl.* Frenchmen; French), Frenchwoman *f.* (*pl.* Frenchwomen): a native of France. **Un —**, a Frenchman. **Une Française**, a Frenchwoman. **Le caractère des Français**, the character of the French.

FRANÇAIS, *sm.* French, French language. **Apprendre le —**, to learn French. **Écrire en —**, to write in French. **Entendre le —**, 1. to understand French; 2. *Fig.* to understand; 3. to take one's meaning at once, to take a hint. **En bon —**, in good French; in plain French, plainly. [Adverbially:] **Parler —**, 1. to speak French; 2. to speak plainly, to speak plain French, to speak out. **Parlez —, qu'on vous entende**, speak plainly, so that we may understand you. **Je vous le dis en bon —**, I tell plainly. *La Font. Fab.* VI. 8. **Parler — à quelqu'un**, to speak plainly to a person. **Parler — comme une vache espagnole**, to murder the French language.

A LA FRANÇAISE, *adj. phr.* after the French fashion.

FRANC-ALLEU, frànkalœ, *sm.* freehold, frank-tenement: a tenement which was held in fee-simple. [*Pl. francs-alleus.*]

FRANCATU, frànkatu, *sm. Hort.* russet, russeting: a kind of apple.

FRANC-BORD, frànbôr, *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* freeboard (alongside a river); 2. *Ship-b.* planks of a ship's bottom. [*Pl. Francs-bords.*]

FRANCE, fràns', *pnf. Geog.* France. **Ile de —**, isle of France, Mauritius. **En — tout finit par des chansons**, in France everything ends in a joke, with a song.

FRANCE [Anatole], novelist and poet (b. 1844).

FRANC-ÉTABLE (DE), dœfrànk établ', *adv. phr. Naut.* foul, end on.

FRANC-FIEF, frànfyèf, *sm.* frankfee, freehold. [*Pl. Francs-fiefs.*]

FRANC-FILIN, frànfilan, **FRANC-FUNIN**, frànfunan, *sm. Naut.* white hawser. [*Pl. Francs-filins, Francs-funins.*]

FRANCFORT, frànkfôr, *pnm. Geog.* Frankfurt. — **sur-le-Main**, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

FRANCHEMENT, frànsh'mân-t, *adv.* 1. free from incumbrance; scot-free; without payment; 2. frankly: *a)* freely, openly, sincerely, ingenuously, plainly, unreservedly, without reserve or disguise; *b)* without hesitation; freely, openly, unhesitatingly, readily; boldly, resolutely. *a)* **Parler —**, to speak frankly. **Je vous dirai — qu'on se moque partout de vous**, I'll tell you frankly that everybody is laughing at you. *Mol. Av.* III. 5. *b)* **Ces mouvements doivent être exécutés vivement et —**, these movements are to be quick and firm.

FRANCHIR, frànshir, [franc], *va.* 1. to clear, to leap over, to jump over, to overleap. — **une haie**, to jump over, to clear a hedge. — **un fossé**, to clear a dich.

2. *Naut.* to clear, to pass over (rocks, a bar, etc.); to rise easily over (the wave), to head (the sea); 3. to pass, to pass over, to cross, to traverse, to go across, to overpass. — **les Alpes**, to cross the Alps. — **un détroit, une rivière**, to cross straits, a river. — **les mers**, to go across the seas. [*Fig.*:] **L'imagination franchit sans peine cet immense intervalle**, the imagination easily passes over this long interval. *Chateaub.*

4. to go beyond, to pass, to overstep, to step beyond, to overpass, to overlap. — **un précipice**, to pass a precipice. — **les limites**, to overstep the limits. **Aucune de ces idées nouvelles n'a franchi son seuil**, none of these new ideas ever crossed his threshold. *Chateaub.* [*Fig.*:] — **les bornes du devoir**, to go beyond the bounds of duty. — **les bornes de la modestie, de la pudeur**, to pass the bounds of modesty and decency.

5. to overcome, to surmount. — **des obstacles, des difficultés**, to overcome, to surmount obstacles. — **le pas**, to take a resolution.

6. to venture. — **le mot**, to bring out the word, to speak plainly.

FRANCHISE, frànshiz', [franc], *sf.* 1. liberty, freedom: a state of exemption from the power of another. **Don Raimond, prisonnier recouvrant sa —**, Don Raimond, a prisoner restored to liberty. *Corn. D. Sancho* v. 3.

2. franchise: *a)* immunity, freedom, particular privileges; *b)* exemption, immunity; *c)* exemption from duties; (of letters), franking; *d)* the right of asylum or immunity conferred on certain places; *e)* asylum. *a)* **Les franchises d'une ville**, the freedom of a city. *b)* **Jouir de certaines franchises**, to enjoy certain privileges. *c)* **En — de droit**, duty-free.

3. frankness: plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness, sincerity, unreservedness, free-heartedness, frank-heartedness. **Vous voyez un exemple de la — qui règne ici**, you see an example of the freedom that reigns here. *J.-J. Rousseau.* **La — du caractère**, the frankness of character. **Un homme plein de —**, a plain-spoken man. **A., qui était la — même, parla ainsi**, A., who was frankness itself, spoke thus. **Parler avec —**, to speak frankly.

4. (in the Fine Arts) boldness.

FRANCHISSABLE, frànchisabl', *adj.* that may be crossed.

FRANCHISSEMENT, frànshis'mân-t, *sm.* crossing, passing.

FRANCIQUE, frànsik, *adj.* Francic: *a)* relating to the Franks; Frankish; *b)* relating to their language.

FRANCISATION, frànsizasyôn, [franciser], *sf.* 1. *Com.* registry as a French vessel; 2. gallicizing; frenchifying.

FRANCISCAIN, frànsiskan, *sm.* Franciscan: a monk of the order of St. Francis; gray friar, friar minor.

FRANCISCAIN, *adj. m.* Franciscan.

FRANCISER, frànsizé-r, [Français], to gallicize, to frenchify, to make French.

FRANCISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become French; to become frenchified.

FRANCISQUE, frànsisk', *sf.* Francisc, battle-axe, double-edged axe.

FRANC-MAÇON, frànmasôn, [Eng.: freemason], *sm.* free-mason mason. [*Pl. Francs-maçons*]

FRANC-MAÇONNERIE, frànmason'ri, *sf.* freemasony, masonry.

FRANCO, frânko, [Ital.], *adv. Com.* free-cost, free of expense; (of a letter) post-paid, post-free; (of a parcel) carriage-paid.

FRANÇOIS, frânswa, *pnm.* Francis; *Fam.* Frank.

FRANÇOISE, frânswaz', *pnf.* Frances; *Fam.* Fanny.

FRANCOLLIN, frànkolan, [Ital.: francolino], *sm. Ornith.* francolin: a genus of birds of the family tetraonidæ, allied to partridges.

FRANCONIE, frànkoni, *pnf. Geog.* Franconia.

FRANC-PARLER, frànk-parlé, *sm.* freedom of speech.

FRANCOPHILE, frankofil, [franc; Gr.: φίλος, friend], *adj.* and *sm.* francophile: friendly to the French.

FRANCOPHOBE, frànkofôbe [franc; Gr.: φοβέω, I fear], *adj.* and *sm.* hating the French; hater of France and the French.

FRANC-QUARTIER, frank-kartié, *sm.* *Herald.* franc-quarter, quarter. [*Pl. Francs-Quartiers.*]

FRANC-RÉAL, frànréal, *sm. Hort.* franc-real: a kind of pear. [*Pl. Francs-réals.*]

† **FRANC-SALÉ**, frànsalé, *sm.* 1. allowing of salt; 2. right of buying salt without paying the tax.

† **FRANC-TAUPIN**, fràntôpan, *sm. Milit.* a soldier who was set to dig in the mines, trenches, etc. [*Pl. Francs-taupins.*]

† **FRANC-TENANCIER**, frântœnânsyé, *sm. Feud. Law.* freeholder. [*Pl. Francs-tenanciers.*]

FRANC-TILLAC, frantiyak', *sm. Naut.* gun-deck, lower deck. [*Pl. Francs-tillacs.*]

FRANC-TIREUR, frântirœr, *sm. Milit.* sharp-shooter, skirmisher; a soldier belonging to a light and irregular troop. [*Pl. Francs-tireurs.*]

FRANGE, frânzh', [Lat.: fimbria], *sf.* 1. fringe: *a)* an ornamental border of loose threads added to dress or furniture; anything resembling fringe. **A franges**, fringed.

2. *Anat.* fimbria.

FRANGÉ, E, frânzhé, *adj.* 1. fringed: *a)* bordered or adorned with fringe; fringy; *b)* *Bot.* having a fringe-like border; fimbriate, fimbriated, fimbricate; 2. *Herald.* fimbriated: ornamented with a narrow border of another tincture.

FRANGEON, frânzhôn, [frange], *sm.* small fringe.

FRANGER, frânzhé-r, [frange], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a*: *nous frangeons, frangeant.*] to fringe: to adorn, trim or border with fringes. **Une lueur rose frangeait l'horizon; le jour allait paraître**, a rosy glimmer fringed the horizon: the day was about to break. *Gér. de Nerval.*

FRANGER, frânzhé, **FRANGIER**, frânzhyé, *sm.* fringe-maker.

FRANGIBILITÉ, frânzhibilité, *sf.* frangibility: the quality of being frangible.

FRANGIBLE, franzhibl', [Lat. : frangĕre, to break], *adj.* frangible, fragile, brittle : that may be broken.

FRANGIPANE, franzhipan', [Frangipani, an Italian name], *sf.* frangipane : *a*) a piece of pastry containing cream and almonds ; *b*) a perfume ; *c*) a kind of pear.

FRAGIPANIER, franzhipanyé, *sm. Bot.* red jasmine : a genus of plants of the family apocuaceæ.

FRANGULINE, frangulin', *sf. Chem.* franguline : a bitter substance yielded by the bark of alder buckthorn.

FRANQUE, frank', *adj. f.* V. *Franc.*

FRANQUETTE, frankèt', [franc], *sf.* frankness. [Used only in this adverbial phrase : **A la —, à la bonne —**, frankly, freely, sincerely, candidly].

FRAPPAGE, frapazh', [frapper], *sm. Technol.* 1. stamping ; beating ; 2. stamp ; impresssion.

FRAPPANT, E, frapan-t, ant', *adj.* striking ; impressive, salient, notable. **Un portrait —**, a striking likeness. **Une vérité frappante**, a striking truth. **Les défauts les plus frappants de cet homme**, that man's most striking faults. **Ce succès fut — mais ignoré**, it was a striking but unknown success. **Nous avons un exemple — de ce que peut l'éducation sur les oiseaux de proie**, we have a striking example of what education is capable of with birds of prey. *Buffon. Perroquets.*

† **FRAPPART**, frapar, [frapper], *adj. m.* **Frère —**, a lewd and debauched monk.

FRAPPE, frap, [frapper], *sf.* 1. *Coin.* stamp : a mark made on coin by the stamping press ; 2. *Print.* set of matrices ; 3. Extented to the coining itself : **Ces pièces sont de la — française**, these coins are of French coinage.

FRAPPÉ, E, frapé, *pa. p.* struck. — **de la foudre**, thunderstruck. — **d'étonnement**, amazed, struck with wonder. — **d'anathème**, anathematized. **Médaille bien frappée**, well struck *or* coined medal. — **de la peste**, struck with the plague. **Être — à mort**, to be afflicted with a mortal disease ; to be struck dead, to have received the death stroke. **Il a été — d'une amende**, he has been mulcted in a fine ; a fine has been imposed upon him. **Être — d'une idée, avoir l'esprit — d'une idée**, to be struck with an idea. **Avoir l'imagination frappée de quelque chose, avoir l'imagination frappée, être —**, to be struck with a thing, to be impressed.

FRAPPÉ, E, *adj.* 1. thick and close (as cloth) ; 2. energetic, forcible ; spirited ; striking. **Des vers bien frappés**, spirited verses. **Une étoffe bien frappée**, very close stuff. **Un ouvrage — au bon coin**, one of the best works of its kind.

3. iced : chilled with ice. **Du champagne —**, iced champagne. **De l'eau frappée**, iced water.

FRAPPÉ, *sm. Mus.* fall (of the foot or hand).

FRAPPE-MAIN, frap'man', *sm.* hot cockles : a game.

FRAPPEMENT, frap'man, [frapper], *sm.* striking.

FRAPPER, frapé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to strike : *a*) to give a blow to ; to hit, to smite, to beat ; to knock ; *b*) to stamp ; to coin, to mint ; *c*) to fall upon ; *d*) to impress, to make an impression on ; to smite ; to affect suddenly or strongly ; *e*) to chastise, to smite ; to afflict, to punish. *a*) — **du pied**, to stamp on (the ground). **Elle frappe cette poitrine innocente**, she smites her innocent breast. *Boss.* — **quelqu'un au visage**, to strike a person in the face. — **un coup**, to give a knock ; to strike a blow. — **son coup**, to strike home, to hit home. — **fort**, to strike hard. **L'horloge du palais vint à — onze heures**, the palace clock then just struck eleven. *Régnier.* **La cloche frappe l'air de ses lugubres coups**, the bell strikes the air with its dismal sound, V. *Hugo.* — **légèrement**, to tap, to clap. — **avec la main**, to strike with the hand, to slap. — **avec le poing**, to strike with the fist, to thump. — **avec un bâton**, to strike with a stick. — **avec un poignard**, to strike with a poniard, to stab. **On frappe trois coups au théâtre pour annoncer le lever du rideau**, they give three knocks at the theatre to announce the rising of the curtain. *b*) — **de la monaie**, to coin. **On frappa une médaille en souvenir de cet événement**, a medal was struck in commemoration of that event. *c*) **Les parties d'un objet que la lumière frappe**, the parts of a thing which the light falls on. *d*) **Ce vin est trop fort, il frappe le cerveau**, this wine is too strong, it affects the head. **Un bruit lointain frappa mon oreille**, a distant noise struck my ear. [*Fig.*] — **de terreur**, to strike with terror. — **l'imagination**, to strike, to impress the imagination. **Quels accents tout à coup ont frappé mon oreille** ? what accents struck my ear all at once ? *Delille.* **Un tendre souvenir frappait soudain mon âme**, a sweet remembrance suddenly impressed me. **L'un d'eux est ce héros dont les traits m'ont frappé**, one of them is the hero whose features struck me. *e*) **Le Seigneur vous frappera de frénésie et d'aveuglement**, the Lord shall smite thee with madness and blindness. *Bib. Deut.* xxviii. 28. **Dieu frappe autour de nous, nos proches, nos amis**, God afflicts those about us, our relations and friends. — **d'anathème**, to anathematize. **Quand la mort l'a frappé, que reste-t-il à l'homme** ? when death has struck man down, what is there left to him ? **Tu sais me — par où je suis sensible**, you know how to strike me in the sensible part.

2. (of rain) to patter against, to beat against ; 3. to ice (wines or other liquids) ; 4. *Law-t.* to affect ; 5. to lay (taxes) on ; *Naut.* to frap, to seize, to fix, to lash. — **une manœuvre**, to seize *or* lash a rope in its place. — **une poulie sur la vergue**, to lash a block upon a yard.

FRAPPER, *vn.* to strike : *a*) to hit, to beat ; (at a door) to knock, to rap ; (of rain) to patter, to beat (against) ; *b*) *Fig.* to touch, to hit ; *c*) to sound by blows. — **dans la main**, to strike a bargain. — **fort**, to strike hard. — **du pied**, to stamp. — **des mains**, to clap one's hands. **Le marteau qui frappe sur le timbre**, the hammer which strikes on the bell. — **juste**, to strike home. — **sur l'épaule de quelqu'un**, to strike, to tap a person on the shoulder. **Il frappe comme un sourd, il frappe sans dire mot**, he beats unmercifully right and left like one deaf. **On frappe à la porte, on frappe**, some one is knocking at the door. **Entendre —**, to hear knocking, to hear a knock. — **à toutes les portes**, to knock at all the doors. *Fig.* to try every possible means. — **en maître**, to strike hard. — **à coups redoublés**, to keep on knocking. *b*) **On frappe quelquefois au but qu'on cherche à éviter**, we sometimes hit the very mark we were trying to avoid ; things do not always turn out as we wished them. — **à la borne**, to reach the limits. *c*) **L'heure a frappé**, the hour has struck.

FRAPPER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to strike one's self, to hit one's self ; 2. to knock one's head, to knock, to run (against) ; 3. to scourge one's self ; 4. to stab one's self ; 5. to strike each other ; 6. to be impressed ; to affect or impress one's imagination. **Il se frappe beaucoup de ces événements**, these events produce a strong impression on his mind.

7. (of wine) to be iced.

FRAPPEUR, EUSE, frapœr, pœz', *sm. f. Fam.* striker : one who strikes ; beater, knocker, rapper ; smith.

FRAPPEUR, *adj.* **Esprit —**, spirit-rapper.

FRASQUE, frask', [Ital. : frasca], *sf. Fam.* trick, prank, freak.

† **FRATER**, fratér, [Lat. : brother], *sm.* 1. † barber-surgeon's assistant ; 2. (in an ill sense) surgeon ; 3. *Milit., Naut.* barber.

FRATERNEL, ELLE, fratèrnèl', [Lat. : fraternus], *adj.* fraternal, brotherly : pertaining to, or becoming to brothers. **Amour —**, brotherly love.

FRATERNELLEMENT, fratèrnèl'man-t, *adv.* fraternally, brotherly : in a brotherly manner.

FRATERNISATION, fratèrnizasyon, *sf.* fraternization : the act of fraternizing.

FRATERNISER, fratèrnizé-r, [Lat. : frater, brother], *vn.* to fraternize : to associate as brothers, or as men of like occupation or disposition.

FRATERNITÉ, fratèrnité, [Lat. : fraternitas], *sf.* brotherhood, fraternity : *a*) the state of a brother ; connection between men who are united as brothers ; men of the same class, profession, or character ; *b*) love of mankind. *c*) **Il y a — entre ces deux familles**, those two families are on friendly terms. — **d'armes**, brotherhood-in-arms.

FRATRICIDE, fratrisid', [Lat. : frater, fratris : cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* fratricide : *a*) the crime of murdering a brother ; *b*) one who murders a brother.

FRAUDE, frôd', [Lat. : fraus, fraudis, fraud], *sf.* fraud : *a*) deception, deceit, cheat, imposition, guile, deceitfulness, fraudulence ; *b*) smuggling. *a*) **La — adroite et subtile sème de fleurs son chemin**, deep, subtile deceit scatters flowers on his way. *Rac. Esth.* iii. 3. — **grossière**, gross fraud. **Faire une —**, to commit a fraud. **Sans —**, guileless. **Par —**, fraudulently. **Trouver quelqu'un en —**, to take a person in the act of defrauding. — **pieuse**, pious fraud *b*) **Faire la —**, to smuggle. **En —**, fraudulently. **Entrer quelque chose en —**, to smuggle something in.

FRAUDER, frôdé-r, *va.* 1. † to deceive ; 2. to defraud : to deprive by fraud ; to cheat. — **ses créanciers**, to defraud one's creditors.

3. — **les droits**, to smuggle ; 4. to smuggle in.

FRAUDER, *vn.* to smuggle : to import or export dutiable goods without paying the legal duties.

FRAUDEUR, EUSE, frôdœr, dœz, *sm. f.* smuggler : one who smuggles.

FRAUDULEUSEMENT, frôdulœz'man-t, *adv.* fraudulently, by fraud.

FRAUDULEUX, EUSE, frôdulœ, lœz', *adj.* fraudulent : *a*) fraudful, deceitful, artful, cunning, dishonest ; *b*) containing fraud, proceeding from fraud. *a*) **Un esprit —**, a deceitful disposition. *b*) **Un traité —**, a fraudulent treaty. **Banqueroute frauduleuse**, fraudulent bankruptcy.

FRAXINELLE, fracsinèl', [Lat. : fraxinus, ash], *sf. Bot.* bastard-dittany, fraxinella : *Dictamnus albus.*

FRAXININE, fraksinin', *sf. Chem.* frax-

mine : a principle obtained from the bark of the ash.

† **FRAYANT, E**, frêyân, ânt', *adj.* costly, expensive.

FRAYEMENT, fréymân-t, [frayer], *sm.* tracing out, opening.

FRAYER, fréyé-r, [Lat. : fricāre, to rub] *va.* [Conj. like *balayer*.] **1.** to trace out, to mark out (a path, a road) ; to open (the way) ; **2.** *Fig.* to open, to prepare, to pave. **Cette bataille lui fraya le chemin au trône**, this battle paved his way to the throne. *Volt.* **Se — le chemin des honneurs**, to pave one's way to honours. **Un chemin frayé**, a beaten road ; trodden path.

3. to graze ; to rub (against). **Le cerf fraye sa tête aux arbres**, the hart rubs its head against the trees. **La roue m'a frayé le côté**, the wheel just grazed my side.

4. to wear fraudulently (coin) ; **5.** to rifle, to groove the back of (a blade).

FRAYER, *vn.* **1.** to wear, to wear away (as coin, by use); **2.** to agree, to be on good terms ; to associate (with). **Ces deux hommes ne frayent pas ensemble**, these two men do not agree together.

3. (of fishes) to milt, to spawn.

FRAYEUR, fréyœr, [O. Fr. : freor, from Lat. : fragor, noise], *sf.* fright, affright, terror, dread, fear. **Une grande —**, a great fright. **J'étais saisi de —**, I was seized with fright. **Une — mortelle**, a mortal fright. **Trembler de —**, to tremble with fear. **Revenir de sa —, se remettre de sa —**, to get over one's fright. **Être dans des frayeurs continuelles**, to be in continual dread.

FRAYEUSE, frèyœz', *sf.* *Ornith.* red-breast.

FRAYEUX, frèyœ, *sm.* *Metal.* support of the fire-iron.

FRAYOIR, frèywar, [frayer], *sm.* *Hunt.* rub, rubbing-place.

FRAYONNE, frèyon', *sf.* *Ornith.* rook : a species of crow.

FRAYURE, frèyur', [frayer], *sf.* *Hunt.* rubbing, fraying (of a strag).

FREDAINE, frœdèn', [uncert. orig. ; perhaps from Low Lat. fraudana ; Lat. : fraus, fraud], *sf.* prank, frolic. **Faire des fredaines**, to play pranks. **N'avez-vous pas, dans votre jeunesse, fait des fredaines comme les autres** ? did you not like others in your youth, sow your wild oats ? *Mol* : *Scapin.* I. 6.

FRÉDÉRIC, frédérick, *pnm.* Frederick *Fam.* Fred.

FRÉDÉRIQUE, frédérick', *pnf.* Frederica.

FREDON, frœdôn, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from Lat. fritinnire, to chirp). *sm.* *Mus.* trill, quaver, flourish.

FREDONNEMENT, frœdon'mân-t, [fredonner], *sm.* *Mus.* humming.

FREDONNER, frœdonè-r, [Lat. : fritinnire, to chirp], *vn.* *Mus.* **1.** † to trill ; **2.** to hum : to sing in a low tone.

FREDONNER, *va.* to hum (an air).

FREDONNEUR, EUSE, frœdonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* *Fam.* hummer.

FRÉGATE, frégat', [Ital. : fregata], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* frigate : a ship of war, less than a ship of the line. **— d'avis**, sloop of war ; packet-boat. **Bâti en —**, frigate-built.

2. *Ornith.* frigate-bird : a large tropical sea-fowl.

FRÉGATÉ, E, frégaté, *adj.* frigate-built.

FRÉGATER, frégaté-r, [frégate), *va.* *Naut.* to built like a frigate.

FRÉGATON, frégatôn, *sm.* *Naut.* frigatoon : a Venetian vessel.

FRÉGILE, frézhil', [Lat. : fregilus], *sm.* *Ornith.* chough, red-legged crow. *Fregilus*, a species of crow.

FREIN, fran ; the *n* never coalesces with a following vowel, [Lat. : frenum], *sm.* **1.** bit (of a bridle), curb, bridle. **Ronger son —**, to champ the bit ; *Fig.* to fret one's self.

2. *Fig.* curb, check, bridle, rein, restraint, control. **Le — des lois**, the control of the law. **Mettre un — à son ambition**, to check one's ambition. **Ils ne connaissent plus d'autre — que leur volonté**, nothing but their will restrains them. **Mettre un — à sa langue**, to bridle one's tongue. **Mon amour ne connut plus de —**, my love then threw off all restraint, *J.-J. Rousseau.* **Que seraient-ils devenus s'ils s'étaient livrés sans — à cet instinct furieux** ? what would have become of them if they had given themselves up, unbrided to their furious instinct ? *Ber. de St-P.* — *Prov.* : **A vieille mule, frein doré**. V. *Mule.*

3. *Anat.* frœnum ; **4.** drag (of a carriage) ; *Railw.* brake. **— automatique**, self-acting brake. **— à rouleau**, roller brake. **— à pédale**, pedal brake. **— de secours**, emergency brake. **— à vapeur** steam brake. **— à vide**, *Railw.* vacuum brake. **Mettre, appliquer le —, serrer le —**, to put on the drag, the brake.

† **FRELAMPIER**, frœlânpyé, [corr. of frère ; lampier], *sm.* scamp, a good-for-nothing, worthless person.

FRELATAGE, frœlatazh', [frelater], *sm.* adulteration, sophistication.

·**FRELATER**, frœlaté-r, *va.* to adulterate, to sophisticate. **— du vin**, to adulterate wine. **Ce vin n'est pas frelaté**, this wine is unadulterated. [*Fig.* :] **J'aime mieux me taire que de déguiser et de — mon discours**, I would rather be silent than invent falehoods. **La vie frelatée de Paris**, the sophisticated Paris life. *Volt. Lett. 27 avril* 1760.

FRELATERIE, frœlat'ri, [frelater], *sf.* adulteration, sophistication.

FRELATEUR, frœlatœr, *sm.* adulterator, sophisticator.

FRÊLE, frèl', [Lat. : fragilis, fragile], *adj.* frail : feeble, fragile, weak, not firm or durable, easily destroyed ; delicate. **Une — barque**, a frail bark. **— comme un roseau**, as frail as a reed. **Un — appui**, a frail support. **Une santé —**, delicate health. **La beauté du visage est un — ornement**, the beauty of the face is a fragile ornament. *Mol. F. Sav.* III. 6.

FRELOCHE, frœlosh', [O. Fr. : freloque, ravelled thread], *sf.* gauze-net.

FRELON, frœlôn, [orig. doubtful ; perhaps frêle, from the slimness of the body], *sm.* **1.** *Entom.* hornet : *Vespa crabro*, a large stinging fly ; **2.** drone : the male of the honey-bee ; **3.** *Fig.* hypercritic ; **4.** *Bot.* **Houx —**, knee-holly, knee-holm, butcher's-broom : *Ruscus aculœatus*, an evergreen undershrub.

FRELUCHE, frœlush', [V. *Freloche*] *sf.* **1.** tuft of silk ; small tassel ; **2.** *pl.* trifles.

FRELUQUET, frœlukè, [freluche, of which it is a dim. form], *sm.* coxcomb, puppy, prig. **Ce n'est qu'un —**, he is nothing but a puppy.

FRÉMIR, frémir', [Lat. : fremĕre], *vn.* **1.** to rustle : *a*) to make a noise as by the rubbing of dry leaves ; *b*) to make a noise as the wind or waves ; to roar. *a*) **Le feuillage frémit**, the leaves rustle. **Les palmiers, frissonnant comme des touffes d'herbe, frémissent**, the palm-trees, waving like grass, rustle in the wind. *b*) **Les flots se brisent contre les rochers en frémissant**, the waves dash against the rocks with a roaring noise. **Les vents n'osent plus —**, the winds scarcely venture to blow. **Le zéphir qui frémit et qui passe**, the zephyr that agitates the air and passes by. *La Font.* **Je contemple de ma solitude les orages qui frémissent dans le reste du monde**, from my solitude, I contemplate the storms which agitate the rest of the world. *Bern. de St-P. Paul et V.*

2. to quaver : to produce a tremulous motion on a musical instrument ; **3.** to murmur : to make a low, continued noise ; **4.** to vibrate, to be agitated, to quiver, to shake, to quaver, to tremble. **Faire — les cordes d'un instrument**, to make the cords of an instrument vibrate.

5. to simmer : to boil with a gentle hissing, as water ; **6.** to boil : to begin to be agitated ; to toss. **La mer frémit**, the sea is getting angry.

7. to shudder, to shiver : to feel a tremor from fear, horror, aversion, anger or other emotion ; to tremble, to shake, to quake, to quiver. **La seule pensée en fait — d'horreur**, the very idea of it makes one shudder. **Son nom seul fait — nos veuves et nos filles**, his very name makes our widows and daughters shudder. *Rac. Andr.* I. I. **Le czar Pierre ne pouvait, dans sa jeunesse, passer un pont sans —**, the czar Peter could not, when young, pass over a bridge without a shudder. *Volt.* **Qu'ils pleurent, qu'ils frémissent de crainte**, let them weep and shudder with fear. **Ce récit fait —**, this recital makes one shudder. **Je frémis quand j'y pense**, it makes me shudder to think of it. **Cela fait — la nature**, that strikes nature with horror. **— de colère**, to shake with anger. **— de honte**, to tremble with shame. **— d'entendre blasphémer**, to shudder at hearing a person blaspheme. **— de plaisir**, to tremble with pleasure. **Mon cœur frémit de joie**, my heart beats with joy.

FRÉMISSANT, E, frémisân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** rustling. **Dans les bois frémissants**, in the rustling woods.

2. vibrating, agitated, quivering, trembling. **Les vagues frémissantes**, the agitated waves.

3. boiling ; **4.** shuddering, shivering, quivering, trembling. **On voit les animaux frémissants de crainte à l'approche de l'orage**, as the storm gets nearer one sees the animals trembling with fear. *Bescherelle.* **— de courroux**, trembling with anger.

FRÉMISSEMENT, frémis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** rustle, rustling (as of leaves) ; murmur, murmuring (of water, of wind) ; **2.** simmering (of boiling water) ; **3.** vibration ; the act of vibrating ; shaking. **Le — du feuillage**, the rustling of the leaves. **Le — d'une cloche**, the vibration of a bell.

4. shiver, quivering, quaking, trembling, tremor. **Il m'a pris un grand — par tout le corps**, I shivered all over.

5. **— cataire**, *Med.* purring tremor of the heart.

6. shudder, shuddering : a trembling caused by fear or any other emotion ; shivering, trembling, quaking. **Un long — d'horreur agita l'assemblée**, for some time the whole assembly shuddered with horror. **— de plaisir**, trembling with pleasure.

FRÉNAIE, frênê, [frêne], *sf.* ash-plantation.

FRÊNE, frên', [Lat. : fraxinus], *sm.* *Bot.* ash : *a*) ash-tree, *Fraxinus*, a genus of trees of the order oleaceæ ; *b*) its wood. *a*) **— commun, — élevé**, common ash. **— à fleurs**, manna ash, flowering ash. **— pleureur, — parasol**, weeping ash. **— blanc, — d'Amérique**, white ash, American ash. **— bleu, — quadrangulaire**, blue ash. **— noir, — à fleur de sureau**, black ash, water ash.

FRÉNÉSIE, frénézi, [Lat. : phrenesis, from Gr. : φρένησις ; φρήν, spirit], *sf.* frenzy, madness. **Un accès de —**, a fit of frenzy. **Tomber en —**, to be seized with frenzy. **Sa passion pour le jeu est une —**, he is a frantic gambler.

FRÉNÉTIQUE, frénétik' *adj.* **1**. frenetic, frenzied : affected with madness ; **2**. frantic : *a*) mad, raving, distracted ; *b*) characterized by violence, fury and disorder ; mad, wild. **Un homme —**, a frantic man. **Transport —**, frantic transport.

FRÉNÉTIQUE, *sm. f.* frantic person. **Agir en —**, to act like a madman.

FRÉQUEMMENT, frékamân-t, [fréquent], *adv.* frequently, often.

FRÉQUENCE, frékâns', [Lat. : frequentia], *sf.* frequency : *a*) the state of being frequent ; frequentness, repetition, reiteration, common occurrence ; *b*) *Med.* quickness. **La — du pouls**, the quickness of the pulse.

FRÉQUENT, E, frékân-t, ânt', [Lat. : frequens, frequentis], *adj.* **1**. frequent : often happening at short intervals, often repeated. **Avoir de fréquentes entrevues**, to have frequent interviews.

2. *Med.* quick (as the pulse or breath).

FRÉQUENTABLE, frékântabl', *adj.* frequentable : that may be frequented.

FRÉQUENTATIF, IVE, frékântatif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* frequentative : denoting the frequent repetition of an action. **Mots fréquentatifs**, frequentative words (as *criailler*, *criaillerie*). **Verbe —**, frequentative verb.

FRÉQUENTATIF, *sm. Gram.* frequentative.

FRÉQUENTATION, frékântasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* frequentation, frequenting : the act or the habit of frequenting. **La — des gens de bien**, the habit of frequenting good people. **La — des sacrements**, the frequent receiving of the sacraments.

FRÉQUENTÉ, E, frékânté, *adj.* frequented ; of resort ; attended. **Une promenade fréquentée**, a frequented walk. **Port —**, frequented port.

FRÉQUENTER, frékanté-r, [Lat. : frequentāre], *va.* **1**. to frequent : *a*) to visit often, to resort to, to haunt ; *b*) to associate with ; to converse with. *a*) **Il n'y a que les Français qui fréquentent ces parages**, the French only frequent these parts. *Raynal.* *b*) **— mauvaise compagnie**, to associate with bad company. **Je ne fréquentais qu'eux dans le temps que j'y étais**, they were the only people I associated when I was there. *Mol. Pourc.* I. 6. — *Prov.* : **Dis-moi qui tu fréquentes, je te dirai qui tu es**, tell me the company you keep, and I'll tell you what you are. *Bourd.*

2. to receive (the sacrament) frequently.

FRÉQUENTER, *vn.* **1**. (with *à*, *dans*) to frequent (a place), to resort to ; **2**. (with *chez*) to frequent the house of ; **3**. (with *avec*) to associate (with), to frequent (a person).

FRÉQUENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to frequent one another.

FREQUIN, frœkan, *sm.* sort of cask.

FRÈRE, frèr', [Lat. : frater, brother], *sm.* **1**. brother (*pl.* brothers, brethren) : *a*) he who is born of the same parents with another ; *b*) one treated as a brother ; *c*) said of all men as sons of Adam and tied by mutual benevolence ; *d*) a fellow-Christian ; *e*) one united to another by ties or interest ; a member of the same society ; an associate, fellow-member ; *f*) used also in speaking of things. *a*) **— aîné**, eldest brother. **— cadet**, brother next to the elder ; (of two) youngest brother. **— puîné**, youngest brother. **Se ressembler comme deux frères**, to resemble each other like two brothers. **Frères jumeaux**, twin brothers. **— consanguin, — de père**, brother of the half blood, brother by the father's side. **— utérin, — de mère**, uterine brother, brother by the mother's side. **Demi- —**, half brother. **— naturel, — bâtard**, natural brother. **— adoptif**, adoptive brother. **— de lait**, foster brother. **Beau- —**, brother-in-law. *b*) **Traiter quelqu'un en —**, to treat anyone as a brother. **Regarder quelqu'un comme un —**, to look upon any one as a brother. **Il est pour moi comme un —**, he is like a brother to me. **Vivre en frères**, to live like brothers. *c*) **Tous les hommes sont frères sur un champ de bataille**, all men are brothers on a battle-field. *d*) **Tous les chrétiens sont frères en Jésus-Christ**, all Christians are brethren in Jesus-Christ. **Il n'était attendri que des maux de ses frères**, he only felt the troubles of his fellow Christians. *e*) **Trahir ses frères**, to betray one's associates. **Faux —**, traitor, false friend, false brother. *f*) **Les vices sont frères**, vices all spring from the same source.

2. friar ; brother. **Frères mineurs**, friars minor. **— convers, — servant, — lai**, lay brother. **Les frères moraves**, Moravian Brothers, or United Brethren. — *Prov.* : **Trois frères, trois châteaux**, three brothers, three castles.

FRESAIE, frœzê, [Lat. : præsaga (avis), a bird of ill-omen], *sf. Ornith.* white owl, barn owl : *Strix flammea.*

FRÉSILLON, fréziyôn, [fraise], *sm. Bot.* privet, prim, print : a shrub of the genus ligustrum.

FRESQUE, frèsk', [Ital. : fresco], *sf. Paint.* **1**. fresco : a method of painting on walls. **Peindre à —**, to paint in fresco.

2. painting in fresco.

FRESSURE, frèsur', [orig. unknown], *sf. Butch.* pluck : the heart, liver and lights of an animal ; (of a pig) harslet, haslet.

FRET, frè, [Ger. : Fracht, carriage of goods ; O. H. Ger. : frêht ; Eng. freight of a ship], *sm.* freight : *a*) the hire of a ship ; *b*) money charged or paid for the hire of a ship or for the carrying of goods ; *c*) cargo, lading, load ; *d*) transportation of goods by sea. **Prendre du —**, to take in freight. **— d'aller**, freight out. **— d'aller et de retour**, freight out and home.

FRÉTER, frété-r, *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], *Naut.* **1**. to charter : to let a vessel on contract, to let, to charter ; **2**. to freight : to load with goods.

FRÉTEUR, frétœr, *sm. Naut.* charterer, freighter : one who charters a ship.

FRÉTILLAGE, frétiyazh', [frétiller], *sm.* frisking.

FRÉTILLANT, E, frétiyân, yânt', *adj.* frisky, frisk, lively, brisk.

† **FRÉTILLARD, E**, frétiyar, yard', *adj.* V. *Frétillant.*

FRÉTILLEMENT, frétyʼmân-t, [frétiller], *sm.* frisking, friskiness ; wriggling. **Être dans un — continuel**, to be always fidgeting about.

FRÉTILLER, frétiyé-r, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Lat. fritillus, dice-box], *vn.* **1**. to wriggle : to move to and fro with short turns ; to flutter, to fidget ; **2**. to frisk : *a*) to leap, to leap about, to spring suddenly one way and the other ; *b*) to dance, to skip in frolic. **Cette carpe frétille encore**, that carp is still wriggling. **— comme une aiguille**, to wriggle about like an eel. **Cet enfant ne fait que —**, that child is always fidgeting. [*Fam.* :] **Les pieds lui frétillent**, she cannot keep her feet quiet. **La langue lui frétille**, she is longing to speak.

FRÉTILLON, frétiyôn, [frétiller], *sm.* frisker, wanton : an unsettled person.

FRETIN, frœtan, [Low Lat. : freto, fretonus, a small coin ; Lat. : frangĕre, fractus, to break ; O. Fr. : fraindre], *sm.* **1**. fry : small fish, young fish ; **2**. *Fig.* trash : *a*) rubbish, any waste matter ; *b*) a worthless person. **Un carpeau qui n'était encore que —**, a carp that was still very young. *La Font. Fab.* v. 3. **Tout le reste n'est que du —**, all the rest is mere rubbish.

FRETTAGE, fretazh, [fretter], *sm.* hooping, binding with iron-hoops.

FRETTE, frèt', [abbrev. of ferrette, piece of iron], *sf.* **1**. hoop : a circular band of iron placed around the nave of a wheel, or used for similar purposes ; **2**. ferrule : an iron band placed upon the end of a piece of wood to secure it from splitting ; **3**. *Naut.* iron ring for the mast head ; **4**. *Herald.* fret : a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

FRETTÉ, E, frêté, *adj.* **1**. iron-bound ; secured with an iron hoop *or* band ; **2**. *Herald.* fretty.

FRETTER, frèté-r, [frette], *va.* to hoop : to bind with hoops.

FREUX, frœ-z, [O. H. Ger. : ruoch, hruog ; Eng. : rook], *sm. Ornith.* rook : *Corvus frugilegus*, a species of crow.

FRIABILITÉ, friabilité, *sf.* friability, friableness : the quality of being friable.

FRIABLE, friabl', [Lat. : friabilis], *adj.* friable : easily crumbled and reduced to powder ; pulverable.

FRIAND, E, frian-t, ânt', [for friant ; frire, to fry], *adj.* dainty, nice : *a*) delicious, savory, pleasing to the palate, palatable ; *b*) delicate ; greedy ; partial (to), fond (of). *a*) **Un morceau —**, a dainty bit. *b*) **L'homme, le plus — des animaux**, man, the daintiest of animals. **Avoir le goût —**, to have a dainty taste. **Être — de**, to be fond of, to like. [*Fig.* :] **Être — de louanges**, to be fond of praise.

FRIAND, E, *sm. f.* epicure, dainty person.

FRIANDISE, friândiz', [friand], *sf.* **1**. daintiness, epicurism : taste for dainties ; **2**. *pl.* dainties, dainty bits.

FRICANDEAU, frikândo, [fricasser], *sm.* **1**. *Cook.* fricandeau : larded veal.

FRICASSÉE, frikasé, *sf.* **1**. *Cook.* fricasse : a dish made by cutting a fowl, a rabbit, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in strong sauce ; **2**. *Fam.* piece (of dry bread) ; **3**. good living ; **4**. *Fig.* farrago, medley. **Il sait quatre ou cinq langues, il en fait un mélange, une —, où l'on ne connaît rien**, he knows four or five languages, and makes such a medley of them that no one can understand him.

5. entertainment : a small repast ; **6**. a kind of dance, formerly in use ; **7**. † *Milit.* beat of drum.

FRICASSER, frikasé-r, [Low Lat. : fricare, to fry], *va.* **1**. *Cook.* to fricassee : to dress in fricassee ; **2**. *Fig.* to squander away, to waste, to dissipate (money) ; **3**. *Fam.* to lose. **Il a tout fricassé**, he has squandered all he had.

FRICASSER (SE), *v. ref.* to be fricassed.

FRICASSEUR, frikasœr, *sm.* bad cook ; *Fig.* : a botcher.

FRICHE, frish' [Low Lat. : friscum], *sf. Agr.* fallow, fallow land, waste, waste land, uncultivated land. **En —**, fallow, uncultivated, waste. **Être en —**, to lie fallow. **Laisser en —**, to let lie fallow, to leave uncultivated.

FRICOT, frikô, [fricasser], *sm. Popul. lang.* ragout, stew, dish, hash, meat.

FRICOTAGE, frikotagh, *sm. Milit. Slang.* the shirking of military duties.

FRICOTER, frikoté-r, *vn. Popul. lang.* 1. to cook; 2. to live well; 3. to job (in the funds); 4. *Slang.* to shirk one's military duties.

FRICOTEUR, EUSE, frikotœr, œz' *sm. f.* 1. good liver; 2. bad cook; 3. jobber; 4. *Milit.* marauder.

FRICTION, friksyôn ' *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : frictio; fricāre, to rub], *sf. Med.* friction : the act of rubbing the surface of any part of the body. **Faire une —**, to rub. **Gants à —**, flesh gloves.

FRICTIONNER, friksyoné-r, *va. Med.* to rub. **— le bras**, to rub one's arm.

FRICTIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to rub one's self.

FRIGARD, frigar, [from the name of the grocer Frigard who first sold them in Paris], *sm.* pickled herring.

FRIGIDITÉ, frizhidité, [Lat. : frigiditas : frigidus, cold], *sf.* frigidity : *a)* coldness, want of warmth; *b) Med.* impotency.

FRIGO, frigo, *Slang.* refrigerated meat. V. *Frigorifique.*

FRIGORIFIQUE, frigorifik', [Lat. : frigus, cold; fieri, to be made], *adj.* frigorific; causing cold. **Mélanges frigorifiques**, frigorific mixtures. **Appareil —**, frigorific apparatus : apparatus for the preservation of frozen meat, etc.

FRILEUX, EUSE, frilœ-z, lœz', [Lat. : frigorosus, corr. in Old French into *frieleus*, *frileus* and *frileux*], *adj.* chilly : sensible of cold.

FRILEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* chilly person.

† **FRILOSITÉ**, frilôzité, *sf.* chillness.

FRIMAIRE, frimêr', [from frimas], *sm.* Frimaire : the third month of the French republican calendar

FRIMAS, frimâ-z, [Scand. : hrim, rime], *sm.* rime, hoar frost : congealed dew. **Une montagne couverte de neige et de frimas**, a mountain covered with snow and hoar frost. **Le temps, la saison des frimas**, the wintry season.

FRIME, frim', [O. Fr. : frume; orig. unknown; perhaps Lat. : forma, form], *sf.* 1. look, grimace; 2. *Fam.* sham, pretence. **Ce n'est que pour la —**, it is only a make-believe. **Faire la — de s'en aller**, to pretend to go away. **Je mettrais ma main au feu que son savonnage est une —**, I would lay my life on it her washing is only a sham. *E. Zola.* **Pourquoi toutes ces frimes**, why all those grimaces ? *Mol. Méd. m. l.* i. 6.

FRIMOUSSE, frimous', [frime, formerly employed for *mine*], *sf. Pop.* face.

FRINGALE, frangal', [formed from faim-valle], *sf.* hunger-fit.

FRINGANT, E, frangân-t, ânt', [fringuer], *adj.* frisky : *a)* brisk, dapper, nimble, lively; smart, dashing; *b)* mettlesome. *a)* **Une femme fringante**, a brisk woman. **Une mine fringante**, a lively countenance. [Substant. :] **Faire le —**, to give one's self smart airs. *b)* **Un cheval —**, a frisky, a mettlesome horse.

FRINGILLE, franzhil', [Lat. : fringilla, chaffinch], *sf. Ornith.* fringuilla : the chaffinch, a genus of insessorial birds.

FRINGILLIDES, franzhilid', *smpl. Ornith.* fringilidæ, finches : a family of conirostral birds of the order passeres.

† **FRINGOTER**, frangoté-r, *vn.* to chirrup, to warble.

FRINGUER, franghé-r, [orig. uncert. probably a provincialism] *vn.* 1. to frisk about, to prance, to skip about; 2. † to wash, to rinse (a glass).

FRINSON, fransôn, *sm. Ornith.* greenfinch, green grossbeak : a conirostral bird.

† **FRIOLERIE**, friol'ri, [O. Fr. : frioler, to fry], *sf.* dainty bit, dainty thing.

FRION, friôn, *sm. Naut.* gut : narrow channel or strait.

FRIOUL, friyoul, *pnm. Geog.* Friuli.

FRIPE, frip', [O. Fr. : frape, fripe, for chiffon, rag], *sf.* 1. † rag; 2. *Popul. lang.* anything eaten on bread (as butter, jam, etc.).

FRIPÉ, E, fripé, *adj.* 1. rumpled; 2. threadbare, shabby, tattered, worn out.

FRIPER, fripé-r, [fripe, rag], *va.* 1. to rumple, to crumple : to disorder by rumples. **— une robe**, to crumple a gown.

2. to wear out. **Cet enfant fripe toutes ses hardes en peu de temps**, that child soon wears out all his clothes.

3. to squander, to squander away, to dissipate, to run through. **Cet homme a fripé tout son bien**, that man has squandered all his property.

4. to gobble up, to guttle, to bolt, to swallow greedily, to swallow down; 5. to pilfer, to filch. **Ce poète nous a donné cette épigramme comme de lui, mais il l'a fripée de Martial**, that poet pretends he is the author of that epigram, but he filched it from Martial.

FRIPER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to get rumpled; 2. to be worn out.

FRIPERIE, frip'ri, [fripe], *sf.* frippery : *a)* old clothes, clothes, clothes thrown aside after being worn; *b)* trifles, useless things, rubbish; *c)* the place where old clothes are sold; rag-fair; old clothes shop; *d)* the trade or traffic in old clothes, broker's trade. *a)* **Vendre de la —**, to sell old clothes. [*Fig.* :] **Se jeter sur la — de quelqu'un**, 1. to fall upon a person; 2. to pass a jeer upon a person, to banter a person. *c)* **Voilà un habit qui sent la —**, that coat smells of rag-fair. **Acheter un habit à la —**, to buy a coat at an old clothes shop.

FRIPE-SAUCE, frip'sôs', *sm.* 1. glutton; 2. bad cook.

FRIPIER, IÈRE, fripyé, pyêr', *sm. f.* 1. fripper, fripperer, dealer in old clothes, old clothes dealer; 2. furniture broker; 3. *Fig.* plagiarist.

FRIPON, ONNE, fripôn, pon', [friper], *sm. f.* 1. knave *m.*, rogue *m.*, cheat *m. f.* sharper *m.* **Ce domestique est un —**, that servant is a rogue. **C'est une franche friponne**, she is a real cheat. **Un maître —**, an arch rogue. **Un tour de —**, a knavish trick, a knave's trick.

2. *Fam.* rogue *m. f.* gipsy *f.* **Un — d'enfant**, a rogue of a child. **C'est un petit —**, he is a little rogue. **Une aimable friponne**, a smiling gipsy. **Je ne pense pas que Satan en personne puisse être si méchant qu'un telle friponne**, I don't believe that satan in person can be so wicked as that little rogue. *Mol. École des M.* III. 10. **J'appelle un chat un chat, et Rolet un —**, I call a spade a spade and R. a rascal. *Boil. Sat.* I. — *Prov.* : **Rien ne ressemble plus à un honnête homme qu'un fripon**, nothing resembles an honest man more than a rogue.

FRIPON, ONNE, *adj.* knavish, roguish. **Un air —**, a roguish look. **Un minois —**, a roguish countenance.

FRIPONNEAU, friponô, [fripon], *sm.* little rogue.

FRIPONNER, friponé-r, *va.* 1. to pilfer, to purloin, to flich, to steal. **— une montre**, to steal a watch.

2. (with *de*) to trick out of, to cheat out of. **Il m'a friponné d'une forte somme**, he has cheated me out of a large sum.

3. to take in, to cheat, to gull, to cozen, to deceive. **— un fripon est le nec plus ultra de l'art**, to cheat a cheat is the nec plus ultra of art. *Legrand.*

FRIPONNER, *vn.* to cheat. **— au jeu**, to cheat at play.

FRIPONNERIE, fripon'ri, *sf.* knavery, knavish trick, roguery, roguishness, roguish trick, cheating, piece of knavery. **Faire une —**, to play a knavish trick. **S'enrichir par des friponneries**, to get rich by cheating.

FRIPOUILLE, fripouyi, [fripe], *sf. Pop.* ragamuffin, scamp. **C'est de la —**, they are a riff-raff lot.

FRIQUET, frikê, [O. Fr. : frique, a form of frisque], *sm. Ornith.* tree-sparrow : *Fringilla montana.*

FRIRE, frir', [Lat. : frigĕre], *va. defect.* [*Je fris, tu fris, il frit*; *je frirai, tu friras, il frira, nous frirons, vous frirez, ils friront*; *je frirais*; *fris*; *frit, frite.*] to fry : to cook in a frying-pan. **— des œufs**, to fry eggs. [*Fam.* :] **Il n'y a rien à — dans cette maison**, there is nothing to eat in that house. **Il n'y a rien à — dans cette affaire**, there is nothing to be gained in that affair. **N'avoir plus de quoi —**, to be ruined. *Fam.* **Il est frit**, he is done for.

FRIRE, *vn.* to fry. **Faire —**, to fry.

FRIRE (SE), *v refl.* to be frying.

FRISAGE, frizazh', [friser], *sm.* curling.

FRISE, friz', *pnf. Geog.* Friesland.

FRISE, friz', [perhaps Lat. : Phrygium, Phrygian], *sf.* 1. *Arch.* frieze : the part of the entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; 2. *Technol.* ornated board; 3. *Naut.* **— de l'éperon**, trail-board, ornament of the head.

FRISE, friz', [friser], *sf.* 1. frieze : a kind of coarse woollen cloth, with a nap on one side; dreadnought; 2. *Naut.* baize *or* kersey used for lining the gunports, and covering the scarfs of the keel to prevent the water from entering at sea; 3. friezing machine, coating machine.

FRISE, friz', [from Frise, Friesland, in Holland], *sf. Fortif.* **Cheval de —**, chevau-de-frise, (*pl.* chevaux-de-frise).

FRISÉ, E, frizé, *adj.* 1. curled, curly. **Chevelure frisée**, curled hair. **Une tête blonde et frisée**, a curly and fair-haired head.

2. curled-pate, curl-headed, curly-headed, curly-pated : having curled hair. [*Subst.* :] **Un jeune —**, a young curly-headed fellow.

3. **Chou —**, savoy cabbage, savoy.

FRISÉE, frizé, [friser], *sf. Agr.* curl : a disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and shrunk up.

FRISER, frizé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to frizzle, to frizz : *a)* to curl, to form into curls; *b)* to crisp, to frieze, to form the nap of cloth. *a)* **— ses cheveux avec le fer, avec des fers, au fer, aux fers**, to curl one's hair with the curling-irons. **Se — la moustache**, to curl one's moustache. **Fers à —**, curling-irons, curling-tongs.

2. to curl : to dress with curls; to curl the hair of. **— quelqu'un**, to curl a person's hair. **Se faire —**, to have one's hair curled.

3. *Fig.* to graze : to touch lightly in passing, to brush, to skim, to skim along, to skim over. **La balle lui a frisé le bras**, the ball grazed his arms. **Il frise le bord des précipices**, he skims along the brinks of precipices. *Balz.* **— quelqu'un**, to touch a person lightly in passing.

4. to approach, to be near; to border upon, to get on; to be rather. **— la cinquantaine**, to be getting on for fifty. **— l'impertinent**, to be somewhat impertinent.

Ce discours frise le galimatias, this speech is rather nonsensical.

5. to ruffle (a napkin).

FRISER, *vn.* 1. to curl, to shrink into curls or ringlets ; to crisp. **Ses cheveux frisent d'eux-mêmes,** her hair curls naturally.

2. *Print.* to slur, to mackle.

FRISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to curl ; 2. to curl one's hair.

FRISETTE, frizèt', [friser], *sf.* little curl : little ringlet of hair.

FRISEUR, frizœr, *sm.* hair-dresser.

FRISOIR, frizwar, *sm.* curling-irons, curling-tongs.

FRISON, ONNE, frizôn, zon', *adj.* Friesic, Friesick, Frisian : relating to Friesland.

FRISON, ONNE, *sm. f.* Frisian, Frieslander : a native of Friesland.

FRISON, *sm.* Frisian language, Frisian, Friesic.

FRISOTTER, frizoté-r, [friser], *va.* to becurl, to frizzle.

FRISOTTER (SE), *v. refl.* to becurl one's self.

† **FRISQUE,** frisk', [Low Lat. : friscus, fresh], *adj.* frisk : lively, brisk, blythe.

FRISQUET, ETTE, friskè, kèt', [dim. of frisque], *adj.* chill, chilly, cool : rather cold.

FRISQUETTE, friskèt', [orig. unknown], *sf. Print.* frisket : the frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan.

FRISSON, frisôn, [Lat. : frigère, to be cold], *sm.* shiver : *a*) a shaking fit caused by cold or sickness ; shivering, cold chill, cold fit ; *Fig.* a rustling, trembling ; a shaking fit caused by dread, by horror ; shudder ; thrill. *a*) **La fièvre est ordinairement précédée par le —,** shivering generally precedes fever. **Le — m'a pris,** I began to shiver. *b*) **Un — de terreur,** a shudder of terror. **Cela donne le —,** it makes one shudder. **Éprouver des frissons,** to feel chilly, to shudder. **J'en ai le —,** it makes me shudder. **Au — d'une feuille il est prompt à s'enfuir,** at the mere rustling of a leaf he is ready to take flight. *Andrieux.*

FRISSONNANT, E, frisonân-t, ânt', *adj.* shivering.

FRISSONNEMENT, frison'mân-t, *sm.* shivering : *a*) the act of shaking from cold or sickness ; shiver ; *b*) shuddering, shudder, a trembling caused by a strong emotion. *a*) **Le premier — de la fièvre,** the shivering which is followed by fever. *b*) **Un — d'horreur et de crainte,** a shudder of dread and horror.

FRISSONNER, frisoné-r, [frisson] *vn.* to shiver, to shudder, to shake, to quake, to quiver, to feel a thrill. **Le froid m'a fait — un instant,** the cold made me shiver for a moment. **Les feuilles frissonnent,** the leaves are rustling. **Les plantes elles-mêmes semblent — au souffle du soir,** even the plants seem to tremble in the evening breeze. *G. Sand.* **— de peur,** to quake with fear. **— d'horreur,** to shudder with horror. **Cette pensée me fait —,** that thought makes me shudder. **— de plaisir,** to feel a thrill of pleasure. **Un malheur dont la seule idée me fait —,** a misfortune the bare thought of which makes me shudder. *J.-J. Rousseau.*

FRISURE, frizur,' [friser], *sf.* 1. curls : *a*) curling ; the mode or fashion of curling ; *b*) curliness, curledness ; the state of being curled ; 2. (of stuffs) crispature. **La — des plumes,** the curling of feathers.

FRIT, E, fri-t, frit', *pa. p.* of *Frire,* 1 fried. **Poisson —,** fried fish. **Pommes de terre frites,** fried potatoes.

2 *Fig.* ruined, lost, undone, done for. **Cet homme est —,** that man is done for.

3. *Fig.* eaten up, wasted, frittered away. **Tout est —,** there is nothing left. **A d'autres, ceux-là sont frits,** walker ! we have had enough of that.

FRITEUR, fritœr, *sm.* frying-cook.

FRITILLAIRE, fritillèr', [Lat. : fritillus, dice-box], *sf. Bot.* fritillary : a genus of liliaceous plants. **— méléagride,** common fritillary, snake's-head. **— couronne impériale, — impériale,** crown imperial.

FRITTE, frit', [frire], *sf. Glass-m.* frit : the matter of which glass is made, after it has been calcined.

FRITTER, frité-r, [fritte], *va.* to frit : to expose to a dull red heat.

FRITURE, fritur', [frire], *sf.* 1. frying. 2. frying butter, oil *or* grease ; 3. fried food, fried dish ; fried fish.

FRITURIER, friturуé, (friture], *sm.* frying-cook.

FRIVOLE, frivol', [Lat. : frivolus], *adj.* frovolous : *a*) trifling : of little weight or importance ; slight, petty ; *b*) shallow, futile, vain. *a*) **Une excuse —,** a poor excuse. **Des entretiens frivoles,** frivolous conversation. *b*) **Un esprit — et superficiel,** a shallow, frivolous mind. **Je n'imagine rien de si —,** I cannot imagine anything so frivolous. **Quelque frivoles que nous soyons, il est rare que ce soit aux dépens de nos intérêts,** however frivolous we may be, it is seldom that we are so at the expense of our own interests. *S. Dubay.*

FRIVOLE, *sm.* the frivolous ; frivolities ; trifles.

FRIVOLEMENT, frivol'mân-t, *adv.* frivolously.

FRIVOLET, ETTE, frifolè, lèt', [dim. of frivole), *adj.* frivolous.

FRIVOLITÉ, frivolité, *sf.* 1. frivolity : acts or habits of trifling ; triflingness. **Être d'une extrême —,** to be very frivolous.

2. frivolousness : the quality of being frivolous ; want of importance. **Il y a bien de la — dans cet ouvrage,** there is much that is frivolous in that work.

3. *pl.* trifles, frivolous things. **Ne s'occuper que de frivolités,** to be always busy about trifles.

4. tatting : kind of knitting.

FROC, frok [Late Lat. : frocus, a monk's frock, and perhaps from floccus, tuft of wool], *sm.* 1. cowl, hood : a covering for the head and shoulders worn by monks ; 2. (in an extensive sense) frock : monk's gown ; coat. **Prendre le —,** to turn monk. **Porter le —,** to be a monk. **Jeter le — aux orties, jeter le —,** to throw off the cowl (*or* the frock) ; *Fig.* to give up one's profession.

FROCAILLE, frokây', [froc], *sf.* (disparagingly and collectively) monks.

FROCARD, frokar, [froc], *sm.* (in an ill sense) monk.

FROID E, frwa-t, frwad', [Lat. : frigidus, cold], *adj.* cold : *a*) frigid ; *b*) not protecting from cold ; cool ; *c*) cooled ; having lost its warmth ; *d*) having cold qualities ; *e*) having but weak animal heat ; *f*) not heated by sensual desire ; *Jurisp.* frigid ; *g*) not easily excited ; phlegmatic ; cool ; *h*) calm, dispassionate, cool, collected ; *i*) wanting passion or warmth of affection ; frigid, indifferent, unconcerned, lukewarm, cool ; *j*) not moving, unaffecting ; spiritless, lifeless ; dull, frigid, unanimated ; *k*) wanting zeal or ardour ; frigid, cool ; *l*) reserved, coy ; not friendly or cordial ; indicating indifference ; *m*) unfeeling, insensible. *a*) **Les pays froids,** cold countries. **L'automne est — cette année,** the autumn is cold this year. **Un bain —,** a cold bath. **Un vent —,** a cold wind. **Le marbre est—,** marble is cold. *b*) **Vêtement —,** cold garment. *c*) **Ce potage est —,** this soup is cold. **Déjeuner —,** cold lunch. *d*) **C'est un homme —,** he is a cold man. **Un caractère —,** a phlegmatic, a cold character. *h*) **La froide raison,** calm reason. **Avoir la tête froide,** to be cool-headed. **Il faut qu'un général ait la tête froide et le cœur chaud,** a general should have a cool head and a warm heart. *Volt.* **C'est un esprit —,** he is of a collected mind. **Sang- —,** coolness. *i*) **Un cœur —,** a cold heart. **Il resta — à ce spectacle,** he remained unaffected at this sight. **Ce souvenir peut-il vous laisser — et insensible ?** can the remembrance of this leave you cold and unconcerned ? *j*) **Un orateur —,** a cold orator. **Un style —,** a cold style. **Un ouvrage —,** a dull work. *k*) **Un ami —,** a cold friend. *l*) **Faire froide mine à quelqu'un,** to treat a person coldly. **Avoir l'air —,** to look cold. **Faire un — accueil à quelqu'un,** to receive a person coldly. **Faire, battre — à quelqu'un,** to give one the cold shoulder, *m*) **Une haine froide et réfléchie,** a cold diliberate hatred. **De froides atrocités,** cold-blooded atrocities.

FROID, *sm.* 1. cold : *a*) coldness, want of heat, the sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat ; *b*) low temperature ; cold weather ; *c*) chill, chilliness, shivering ; cold fit, indisposition occasioned by cold. *a*) **Le — de la glace,** the coldness of ice. **Sentir du —,** to feel the cold. **Transir de —,** to be chilled with cold. **Geler de —,** to freeze with cold. **Grelotter de —,** to shiver with cold. **Avoir — aux mains,** to have cold hands. **Avoir —,** to be cold. **N'avoir pas — aux yeux,** *Fig.* not to be afraid of anything, to be bold. **J'ai —,** I am cold. **J'ai — aux pieds,** my feet are cold. **Prendre —,** to take cold. [*Fig.* :] **Souffler le chaud et le —,** to blow hot and cold. *La Font. Fab.* v. 7. **Cela ne lui fait ni chaud ni —,** it is all the same to him. **Cela ne fait ni chaud ni —,** that is neither here nor there. *b*) **Le — de l'hiver,** the coldness of the winter. **Un — cuisant,** a bitter sharp cold. **Un — âpre,** a raw cold. **S'habituer au —,** to get used to the cold. **Le — est rigoureux,** the cold is very severe. **Un — noir,** raw cold weather.

2. coldness : *a*) frigidity, frigid state of temper ; want of emotion or animation ; *b*) indifference, unconcern, frigidity, lukewarmness, coolness, want of zeal or ardour ; *c*) coolness, unfriendliness ; misunderstanding ; *d*) lifelessness, dulness. *a*) **Il est d'un — glacial,** he is frigidly cold. *b*) **Nous en parlons avec le même — que si nous n'y prenions nul intérêt,** we speak as coldly about it, as if we took no interest in it. *c*) **Il y a du — entre eux,** there is a coolness between them. **Jeter du — sur quelque chose,** *Fig.* to throw a chill (a wet blanket) over a thing. **Il est d'un — qui glace tout le monde,** that man's cold manners freeze everybody. *d*) **Il y a un peu de langueur et de — dans cet acte,** that act is rather too cold and languid. — *Prov.* : **Dieu donne le froid selon la robe,** God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

A FROID, *adv. phr.* cold.

FROIDEMENT, frwad'mân-t, *adv.* coldly : *a*) in a cold manner without warmth ; *b*) coolly, calmly, without emotion ; *c*) frigidly, coolly, indifferently.

FROIDEUR, frwadœr, [froid], *sf.* coldness : *a*) the state or quality of being cold :

b) state occasioned by the diminution of animal heat; chilliness, chill; *c*) frigidity, indifference, unconcern, coolness, lukewarmness; want of ardour, zeal, emotion or animation; *d*) lifelessness, dulness, frigidity; *e*) coolness : want of apparent affection, unfriendliness. *a*) **La — du marbre,** the coldness of marble. *b*) **La — de la vieillesse,** the chill of old age. *c*) **La — du caractère,** the coldness of the temper. **La — de l'imagination,** the coldness of imagination. **La — d'un accueil,** the coldness of a reception. **Quelque — suffit pour nous faire trembler,** a little coldness will make us tremble. *d*) **Je serais bien aise de savoir ce qui vous a mis en —,** I should be very glad to know the cause of your coolness. *Mme de Sév.* **La — qu'en mon style je porte,** the coldness I give my style. *Boileau.* *e*) **Il y a de la — entre eux,** there is a coldness between them.

FROIDIR, frwadir, *vn.* to get cold. V. *Refroidir.*

FROIDURE, frwadur', [froid], *sf.* **1.** cold, coldness (of the temperature, of the climate); **2.** *Poet.* winter.

† **FROIDUREUX, EUSE,** frwadurœ, rœz', [froidure], *adj.* **1.** cold. **L'hiver —,** the cold winter.

2. *Fam.* chilly : sensible of cold.

FROISSABLE, frwasabl', *adj.* **1.** that may be rumpled; **2.** easily offended, susceptible.

FROISSAGE, frwasazh', [froisser], *sm.* bruising.

FROISSART, frwasar, [Jean], chronicler (1338-1404).

FROISSÉ, E, frwasé, *adj.* **1.** bruised; **2.** rumpled; creased. **Des habits froissés,** rumpled clothes.

3. *Fig.* offended; wounded, galled. — **par des insinuations désobligeantes,** his mind galled with such unfriendly insinuations.

FROISSEMENT, frwas'mân-t, [froisser], *sm.* **1.** bruising. **Le — d'un membre contre une pierre,** the bruising of a limb against a stone.

2. clash, clashing : *a*) collision of bodies; *b*) *Fig.* opposition, contradiction. **Le — de leurs intérêts,** the clashing of their interests.

3. *Fig.* rub, wound; offence. **Les habitudes de la vie amenaient d'autres froissements douloureux,** the habits of life caused still more painful rubs.

FROISSER, frwasé-r, [Low Lat. : frustrāre, to put in pieces, from Lat. frustum, a piece, fragment], *va.* **1.** to rub : to move with pressure of friction. — **des cailloux l'un contre l'autre,** to rub pebbles one against the other.

2. to rumple : to wrinkle, to crease, to crumple, to ruffle. — **du satin,** to crease satin. — **du papier,** to crease paper. **Sa robe était toute froissée,** her dress was quite rumpled.

3. to bruise : *a*) to crush; *b*) to contuse, to injure a part of. **Sa chute lui a froissé la cuisse,** his fall has bruised his thigh.

4. *Fig.* to offend; to wound, to gall; to clash with. **Ces mesures froissent beaucoup d'intérêts,** these measures go against many interests. **Il ne faut pas — les opinions de ceux qu'on veut persuader,** we must not clash with the opinions of those we wish to persuade.

FROISSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be bruised; **2.** to be rumpled; **3.** to rub : to fret, to take offence. **Il s'est froissé de cette manière d'agir,** this way of acting offended him.

FROISSEUR, frwasœr, *adj. m.* bruising, crushing.

FROISSIS, frwasi, [froisser], *sm.* clash : noisy collision of bodies.

FROISSURE, frwasur', [froisser], *sf.* **1.** bruise : hurt, injury; **2.** rumple : irregular fold.

FRÔLEMENT, frol'mān-t, [frôler], *sm.* **1.** grazing; brushing; contact; **2.** rustling : impression produced by grazing or rubbing. **Le — de cette planche lui a égratigné la peau de la main,** the close contact of that board rubbed the skin off his hand.

FRÔLER, frôlé-r, [orig. unknown; perhaps from Low Lat. frictulāre, from Lat. fricāre, to rub], *va.* to graze : to touch slightly in passing; to brush. **La pierre n'a fait que lui — la tête,** the stone only grazed his head. **M. en frôlant les murs, fit le tour de la terrasse,** M. rubbing along the walls went round the terrace. *Flaubert.*

FRÔLER (SE), *v. refl.* to graze, to bob against, to touch one another, to brush in passing.

FROMAGE, fromazh', [for formage, from forme, on account of the mould in which it is shaped], *sm.* **1.** cheese. **Un morceau de —,** a bit of cheese. — **blanc,** — **à la crême,** cream cheese. — **mou,** soft cheese. — **gras,** rich cheese. — **mi gras,** single cheese. — **glacé,** iced-cheese. — **de Chester,** Cheshire cheese. — **de Hollande,** Dutch cheese. **Presse à —,** cheese-press. **Pelle à —,** cheese-cutter, slice. **Marchand de fromages,** cheesemonger. **Entre la poire et le —,** at dessert. — *Prov.* : **Fromage est bien sain qui vient de cliche main,** cheese is healthy food taken in small quantities.

2. — **de cochon,** collared brawn.

FROMAGEON, fromazhôn, [fromage], *sm.* **1.** a white kind of cheese made from ewe's milk; **2.** *Bot.* mallow.

FROMAGER, ÈRE, fromazhé-r, zhêr', *sm. f.* **1.** cheese-maker; **2.** cheesemonger.

FROMAGER, *sm.* **1.** cheese-mould; **2.** *Bot.* silk cotton-tree.

FROMAGERIE, fromazh'ri, *sf.* **1.** cheese-dairy; **2.** cheese-trade; **3.** cheese-room.

FROMAGEUX, EUSE, fromazhœ, zhœz', *adj.* cheesy : having the nature of cheese.

FROMENT, fromân-t, [Lat. : frumentum, wheat], *sm.* **1.** wheat : the most valuable of cereal grasses. **De —,** wheaten, of wheat; frumentaceous. — **seisette,** spring wheat, summer wheat. — **touselle,** winter wheat. — **poulard,** pollard wheat, common bearded wheat. — **aubaine,** hard wheat, horny wheat. **Cécidomye du —,** *Entom.* wheat-midge.

2. — **locar,** — **locular** one-grained wheat, lesser spelt. — **épeautre,** spelt. — **rampant,** creeping wheat-grass, couch grass. — **barbu,** sprat, battledore barley, German rice. — **des Indes, d'Espagne, de Turquie,** Indian corn, maize. **Faux —,** rye-grass; oat-grass. — **de vache,** cow-wheat.

FROMENTACÉ, E, fromântasé, *adj.* frumentaceous : having the nature of wheat, resembling wheat.

FROMENTAL, E, fromântal, *adj.* *Agr.* suitable for the production of wheat.

FROMENTAL, *sm.* *Bot.* **1.** — **anglais,** rye-grass, ray-grass, common darnel : *Lolium perenne*; **2.** oat-grass, oat-like grass, French rye-grass : *Arrhenatherum elatior.*

FROMENTÉE, fromânté, [froment], *sf.* frumenty : food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FROMENTEUX, EUSE, fromântœ, tœz', *adj.* abounding with wheat.

FROMENTIN, fromantân, [Eugène], novelist and art critic (1820-1876).

FRONCE, frôns', (froncer) *sf.* gather, plait.

FRONCEMENT, frôns'mân-t, [froncer], *sm.* **1.** frowning, knitting (of the brows); **2.** gathering.

FRONCER, frônsé-r, [orig. obscure; perhaps from Lat. frons, forehead, whence the idea of wrinkling other things, as the forehead], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous fronçons, fronçant.*] **1.** to wrinkle, to contract, to pucker, to purse, to curl up, to knit. — **la peau,** to wrinkle the skin. — **les lèvres,** to purse one's lips. — **le sourcil,** — **les sourcils,** to knit one's brows, to frown.

2. to gather, to lay in plaits. — **une jupe,** to gather a skirt.

FRONCER (SE), *v. refl.* to wrinkle, to contract, to pucker.

FRONCIS, frônsi, [froncer], *sm.* fold, gather, gathering.

FRONDAISON, frôndèzôn, [Lat. : frons, frondis, foliage], *sf.* **1.** foliation : the leafing time; **2.** foliage : the leaves collectively.

FRONDE, frônd', [Lat. : funda], *sf.* **1.** sling : *a*) an instrument for throwing stones; *b*) *Surg.* a kind of bandage; **2.** *Fr. Hist.* Fronde : a political party opposed to the court during the minority of Louis XIV. **3.** *Bot.* frond : the leaves of ferns. **David, sa — à la main, s'approcha du Philistin,** and David had his sling in his hand : and he drew near to the Philistine. *Saci, Bib.* I *Rois* (Sam.) XVII. 40. **La guerre de la —,** the war of the Fronde.

FRONDER, frôndé-r, *va.* **1.** to sling : to throw with a sling; **2.** to fling : to throw to hurl, to dart, to cast; **3.** *Fig.* to criticize, to blame, to animadvert on, to reflect on, to cast reflexions on, to carp at; to rail, to jeer at. **Sa mission consistait à — les mauvaises mesures de l'administration,** his mission consisted in censuring the bad measure of the administration. *Nodier.* **Bien des gens ont frondé cette comédie,** many people have criticized this comedy. *Mol. École des f. Préf.* — **la conduite d'une personne,** to blame one for his conduct. — **quelqu'un avec amertume,** to rail bitterly at any one. **La critique fronde tout pour être crue supérieure à tout,** critics censure everything in order to be thought superior to everything. *Boiste.*

FRONDER, *vn.* to animadvert, to criticize, to find fault, to reflect.

FRONDERIE, frônd'ri, [fronde], *sf.* **1.** tumults of the Fronde; **2.** *Fig.* tumult, riot.

FRONDESCENCE, frôndèssâns' *sf.* *Bot.* frondescence : the act of putting forth leaves.

FRONDESCENT, E, frôndèssân, sânt', [Lat. : frons, frondis, foliage], *adj.* *Bot.* frondose, leafy.

FRONDEUR, frôndœr, [fronder], *sm.* slinger : *a*) one who slings; *b*) † a soldier armed with a sling.

FRONDEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* *Fig.* **1.** carper, censurer, fault-finder; railer. **Cet ouvrage a presque autant de frondeurs que d'approbateurs,** that work has nearly as many fault-finders as it has approvers. **C'est un — déterminé,** he is an eternal fault-finder.

2. *Fr. Hist.* frondeur *m.* frondeuse *f.* : an opponent to the court, about 1650.

FRONDEUR, EUSE, *adj.* carping, censorious.

FRONDIFÈRE, frôndifèr, [Lat. : frons, frondis, a leaf; ferre, to bear], *adj.* *Bot.* frondiferous : bearing leaves.

FRONT, frôn-t, [Lat. : frons], *sm.* **1.** front : *a*) forehead, brow; *b*) face, the whole face; *c*) *Poet.* head; *d*) face, coun-

tenance, look, air ; *c*) impudence, brass, boldness, assurance, forehead, face, effrontery. *a*) **Un — large**, a wide forehead. **Un — élevé** a high forehead. **Un — bas**, a low forehead. **— découvert**, an open forehead. **Avoir un bandeau sur le —**, to have a bandage on one's forehead. **Avoir des rides au** (or **sur le**) **—**, to have a wrinkled forehead. **Dérider le —**, to unwrinkle one's forehead. **Il se frappa le —, en s'écriant : J'y suis**, he struck his forehead and exclaimed : Now, I understand. **Donnner du — contre**, to knock one's forehead against. **Le — d'un cheval**, the forehead of a horse. *b*) **Un — sévère**, a stern countenance. **La jeunesse au — riant**, youth with its smiling face. **On lit sur son —**, one can read in his face. **Son trouble augmentait encore la rougeur de son —**, her agitation made her face redder than it was. **Combien nos fronts pour elle ont-ils rougi de fois !** how often we have had to blush for her ! *Rac. Iph.* IV. 4. *c*) **Chaque mot sur mon — fait dresser mes cheveux**, each word makes my hair stand on end. *Rac.* **Humilier, courber, baisser le —**, to bow one's head ; to look down. **Lever, relever le —**, to raise one's head, to look up. **Le — levé**, boldly, with assurance. *d*) **Le sort me verra d'un — toujours égal recevoir ses bienfaits et braver ses rigueurs**, I shall enjoy the favours of my lot and bear its troubles with the same calm look. **Ceux qui ont vu de quel — il a paru dans la salle de Westminster**, those who saw how bravely and calmly he entered Westminster Hall. *Boss. R. d'Angl.* *e*) **Il a bien le — de m'accuser d'avarice**, why, he has the face to accuse me of being a miser. **Quoi ! vous avez eu le — de trouver cela beau** ? what ! have you the face to admire that ? *Mol. Mis.* I. 2. **De quel — ose-t-il se présenter devant vous**? how can he be so bold as to come into your presence ? **C'est avoir bien du —**, it is very impudent. **Cet homme a un — d'airain**, that man is as bold as brass.

2. *Poet.* brow, summit. **Cette montagne élève son — jusque dans les nues**, the summit of that mountain reaches up to the clouds.

3. front : the fore part of anything. **Le — d'un bâtiment**, the front of a building. **— de bataille**, the front of the battle. **Le — d'une armée**, the front of an army. **— de bandière**, front line of a camp. **Faire —**, to front, to face.

DE FRONT, *adv. phr.* 1. in front. **La colonne était attaquée à la fois de — et par les deux flancs**, the front and both sides of the column were attacked at once. **Heurtant de — tout ce qui fait aujourd'hui l'admiration des hommes**, running counter to all that men now admire.

2. abreast. **Une rue où deux voitures ne peuvent passer de —**, a street in which two carriages cannot run abreast.

3. simultaneously, at the same time, at a time. **Mener deux affaires de —**, to manage two affairs at the same time.

FRONT À FRONT, *adv. phr.* front to front.

FRONTAL, E, frôntal, al', *adj. Anat.* frontal : belonging to the forehead. **Os —**, frontal bone.

FRONTAL, *sm* [*Pl. Frontaux.*] 1. *Anat.* frontal bone ; 2. frontal : *a*) *Med.* an outward application for the forehead ; *b*) an instrument of torture ; 3. head-band (of a bridle) ; 4. *Metal.* lift-hammer.

FRONTEAU, frôntô, [front], *sm.* [*Pl. Fronteaux.*] 1. frontlet, frontal : an ornament worn on the forehead ; (particularly) the brow-band worn by the Jews in some ceremonies ; 2. head-band (of a bridle) ; 3. *Arch.* frontal : a little pediment over a small door or window ; 4. *Naut.* breast-work : an ornament board on the quarter-deck and forecastle ; 5. *Artill.* **— de mire**, front sight of a gun.

FRONTEVAL, frônt'val, *sm. Hort.* a kind of tulip, red, pink and white.

FRONTIÈRE, frôntyèr', [front], *sf.* frontier : the extreme part of a country, bordering on another country ; border, boundary, confine, limit. **Passer la —**, to cross the frontier. **Reculer les frontières d'un État**, to extend the frontiers of a State. **Il a été reconduit jusqu'à la —**, he was led back to the frontier.

FRONTIÈRE, adj. frontier, border : bordering, conterminous. **Ville —**, frontier town, border town.

FRONTIGNAN, frôntinyân, *sm.* Frontigniac, Frontignac : a species of French wine.

FRONTISPICE, frôntispis', [Lat. : frontispicium, from Lat. frons ; inspicĕre, to see in], *sm.* frontispiece : *a*) *Arch.* the principal face of a building ; *b*) the engraved title page of a book ; *c*) an engraving fronting the first page of a book.

FRONTON, frôntôn, [Lat. : frons, front] *sm.* 1 *Arch.* fronton, pediment : a triangular ornament over the front-door of a building ; 2. *Naut.* breast-word : sculptured part of a ship's taffrail.

FROQUER, frokè-r, [froc], *va. Fam.* to put on a monk's frock, a cowl ; to make a monk *or* a nun.

† **FROTTADE**, frotad, [frotter], *sf.* drubbing : beating.

FROTTAGE, frotazh', [frotter], *sm.* 1. drubbing, 2. waxing and polishing (of floors).

FROTTÉE, frottée, [frotter], *sf.* 1. drubbing, thrashing ; 2. buttered bread rubbed with garlic.

FROTTEMENT, frot'mân-t, *sm.* 1. friction, rubbing : *a*) the act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another ; *b*) *Mech.* the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves ; 2. *Med.* **Bruit de —**, friction sound : the auscultatory sound, heard when the pleuræ are roughened by inflammation. 3. *Fig.* frequentation.

FROTTE-PARQUET, frot-parké, *sm.* floor-polisher : stick to hold wax used to rub with.

FROTTER froté-r, [orig. unknown ; perhaps originally from Low Lat. frictāre and Lat. fricare, to rub], *va.* 1. to rub : *a*) to move with pressure or friction, in order to wipe, to scour, to clean, etc. ; *b*) to rub over, to polish ; *c*) to anoint. **— avec la main**, to rub with the hand. **— légèrement**, to rub gently. **Se — les yeux**, to rub one's eyes. **Se — les mains**, to rub one's hands.

2. to scrub, to dry-rub, to wax and polish (a floor, etc.) ; 3. *Fig.* to drub, to thrash, to pommel, to bang, to beat. **On l'a frotté d'importance**, he has been soundly drubbed. **Jour de Dieu ! je saurai vous — les oreilles**, by heaven, I'll warm your ears for you. *Mol. Tart.* I. I.

FROTTER, *vn.* to rub, to be rubbing. **Ces deux surfaces frottent l'une contre l'autre**, these two surfaces rub against each other.

FROTTER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to rub one's self ; 2. to rub each other ; 3. (with *à*) to frequent, to associate with ; to come into contact with. **Il est bon de se — aux savants, on apprend toujours quelque chose**, it is a good thing to associate with the learned, for they always teach us something. **Ne vous frottez pas à ces gens-là, ils pourraient vous corrompre**, do not associate with such people, they might corrupt you. **Quel foule ! je n'ai garde de m'y —**, what a crowd ! I'll take care to keep clear of it. *Mol. Impr. Sc.* 3.

4. (with *à*) to meddle with (a thing), to have to do ; to interfere. **Ne vous y frottez pas**, have nothing to do with it.

5. (with *à*) to provoke (a person). **C'est un homme auquel il est dangereux de se —**, he is a dangerous man to provoke. — *Prov.* : **Qui s'y frotte s'y pique**, touch me who dares ; he that blows in the dust fills his eyes.

FROTTEUR, frotœr, *sm.* rubber, dry-rubber, floor-scrubber, floor-polisher.

FROTTIS, frotis, [frotter], *sm. Paint.* light and transparent layer of colour.

FROTTOIR, frotwar, *sm.* 1. rubbing-cloth, rubber ; 2. shaving-rag (for wiping razors) ; 3. electric cushion ; 4. scrubbing-brush ; 5. *Book-b.* burnisher, planisher.

FROTTON, frotôn, [frotter], *sm.* rub-ball (in card-making).

FROUER, froué-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to pipe (as a decoy, in bird-catching).

FROU-FROU, froufrou, [onomat.], *sm.* rustling : the noise made by the rubbing of silk, dry leaves, etc.

FROUSSARD, froussar, *adj. Pop.* timid ; funky, in a fright.

FROUSSE, frouss, *sm. Pop.* fear, funk. **Avoir la —**, to be in a funk. **Il a une — du diable**, he is in an awful funk.

FRUCTIDOR, fructidor, [Lat. : fructus, fruit], *sm.* Fructidor : the twelfth month of the French republican calendar, from 18 August to 16 September.

FRUCTIDORISER, fruktidorizé-r, *va.* to dissolve violently and illegally a legislative body.

FRUCTIFÈRE, fruktifer', [Lat. : fructus, fruit ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* fructiferous : bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATEUR, TRICE, fruktificatœr, tris', *adj.* promoting fructification.

FRUCTIFIANT, E, fruktifiân, ânt', *adj.* fructifying, productive, thriving ; prospering.

FRUCTIFICATION, fruktifikation, *sf.* 1. *Bot.* fructification : *a*) the process by which flowers, fruit and seed are developed ; *b*) the distribution and arrangement of the reproduction ; 2. fructescence : the fruiting season.

FRUCTIFIER, fructifié-r, [Lat. : fructus, fruit : fieri, to be made], *vn.* 1. to bear fruit, to fructify ; 2. to be fruitful ; to thrive, to prosper ; to profit. **Les bons exemples fructifient**, good examples bear much fruit. **Dieu a béni leur travail et l'a fait —**, God blessed their labour and made it profitable. **Faire — une somme d'argent**, to make a sum of money bring in more.

FRUCTUEUSEMENT, fruktuœz'mân-t, *adv.* fruitfully, profitably, successfully ; to good purpose.

FRUCTUEUX, EUSE, fruktuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : fructus, fruit], *adj.* 1. fruitful, fructuous : productive, bearing fruit, fruit-bearing. **Des rameaux fructueux**, fruitful branches. **Un verger —**, a fruitful orchard.

2. useful, beneficial ; salutary ; 3. profitable, lucrative. **Une charge fructueuse**, a profitable, a lucrative employment.

FRUCTUOSITÉ, fruktuôzité, [fructueux], *sf.* fruitfulness : the quality of being fruitful.

FRUGAL E, frugal, al', [Lat. : frugalis ; frux, fruit, harvest], *adj.* frugal : moderate in food, not delicate. **L'homme — se nourrit de mets simples**, a frugal man lives on plain food. **Un repas —**, a frugal meal.

FRUGALEMENT, frugal'mân-t, *adv.* frugally : with frugality.

FRUGALITÉ, frugalité, [frugal], *sf.* frugality, thrift : the quality of being frugal ; a sparing use of food ; simplicity of manners and life. **La — d'un repas**, the frugality of a meal. **Vivre avec —**, to live frugally.

FRUGARDITE, frugardit', *sf. Miner.* frugardite : a silicate of alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia.

FRUGIFÈRE, fruzhifêr', [Lat. : frux, fruit ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* frugiferous : bearing fruit.

FRUGIVORE, fruzhivor', [Lat. : frux, frugis, fruit ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* frugivorous : feeding on fruits, seeds or corn.

FRUIT, frui, [Lat. : fructus, fruit], *sm.* **1.** fruit : *a*) the product of a plant in which the seeds are contained ; *b*) *Bot.* the matured ovary ; *c*) pulpous fruit, the produce of fruit-trees ; *d*) dessert ; *e*) *pl.* whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of men and animals ; productions ; *f*) *Jurisp.* product, produce ; *g*) child, offspring ; *h*) advantage, profit, benefit ; *i*) effect, consequence. *c*) **— à noyau**, stone-fruit. **— à pépin**, kernel-fruit, pip-fruit. **— capsulaire**, pod-fruit. **— fondant**, melting, juicy fruit. **— hâtif**, early fruit. **— mûr**, ripe fruit. **— vert**, green fruit, unripe fruit. **Fruits de garde**, fruit for keeping. **Cueillir du —**, to gather fruit. **Une corbeille de fruits**, a basket of fruit. **Ne vivre que de fruits**, to live solely on fruit. **Fruits rouges**, strawberries, raspberries, cherries and currants. **Fruits jaunes**, oranges, lemons and cedrates. **Fruits légumiers**, melons : aubergines, love-apples, pumkins, etc. **— sauvage**, wild fruit. **— défendu**, forbidden fruit. [*Fig.* :] **C'est du — nouveau de vous voir**, it is a new thing to see you. **Fruits secs**, dried fruit. [*Fig.* :] **— sec**, an unsuccessful candidate. **Être — sec**, to be plucked. *d*) **— monté**, fruit prepared for dessert. **Servir le —**, to serve up the dessert. *e*) **Les fruits de la terre**, the fruits, the productions of the earth. **La vigne était accablée sous son —**, the vine was bowed down under the weight of its fruit. *Fén. Tél.* I. **— pendants par les racines**, growing corn, standing corn, crop. *g*) **Le — de vos entrailles est béni**, blessed is the fruit of thy womb, *Bib. Luc.*, I. 42. [*Fig.* :] *h*) **Quel — pensez-vous en pouvoir recueillir ?** what advantage do you think you can reap from that ? **Tirer quelque — de ses connaissances**, to reap some benefit from one's knowledge. **On commence à goûter ici les fruits de la paix**, we are beginning to enjoy the advantages of peace here. **Les fruits du travail**, the fruits of labour. **S'exposer sans —**, to expose one's self without profit. **Lire un ouvrage avec —**, to derive benefit from the reading of a work. **Travailler avec —**, to work profitably. **Jouissons tranquillement du — de nos peines**, let us enjoy in peace the fruit of our labours. *Voltaire.* *i*) **Le — des guerres civiles de Rome a été l'esclavage**, slavery was the consequence of the civil wars of Rome. **La honte et le repentir sont les fruits ordinaires des mauvaises actions**, shame and remorse are the usual consequnses of evil actions. **Ces mesures imprudentes ne tardèrent pas à porter leur —**, it was not long before these imprudent measures produced their effect. *Prov.* : **Fruit précoce n'est pas de garde**, soon ripe, soon rotten. **Rien n'est bon comme le fruit défendu**, stolen fruit is sweet. **Bon fruit vient de bonne semence**, good seed brings forth good fruit.

2. *Mason.* batter : inclination or sloping backwards of the face of a wall. **Avoir du —**, to batter.

FRUITAGE, fruitazh', [fruit], *sm.* fruitage, fruitery : fruit collectively.

FRUITÉ, E fruité, *adj. Herald.* fructed : bearing fruit.

FRUITERIE, fruit'ri, *sf.* **1.** fruitery, fruit-loft : a place for the preservation of fruit ; **2.** fruit-trade ; **3.** fruit-shop : a shop where fruit is sold.

FRUITIER, ÈRE, fruityé', fruityêr', *adj.* fruit, fruit-bearing. **Arbre —**, fruit tree. **Jardin —**, fruit-garden, orchard.

FRUITIER, *sm.* **1.** fruiterer, green-grocer : one who deals in fruit and vegetables ; **2.** orchard, fruit-grove [Little used in this sense] ; **3.** fruit-loft, fruitery, fruit-case, fruit-stand (to contain fruit) ; **4.** treatise on fruit ; **5.** cheese-maker (in Franche-Comté.)

FRUITIÈRE, *sf.* fruiteress, fruit-woman, green-grocer.

† **FRUITIF, IVE**, fruitif, tiv', *adj.* fruitive : enjoying.

† **FRUITION**, fruisyôn, *sf.* fruition : enjoyment.

FRUMENTACÉ, E, frumântasé, [Lat. frumentum, wheat], *adj. Bot.* frumentaceous : noting plants resembling wheat.

FRUSQUES, frusk, *sfpl. Pop. slang.* clothing, toggery.

FRUSQUIN, fruskan, *sm. Slang.* all, everything. **Son saint —**, one's all. **Perdre son —**, to lose one s all [also *Saint-frusquin.*]

FRUSTE, frustt', [Lat. : frustum, piece], *adj.* defaced ; worn. **Médaille —**, defaced medal. **Coquillage —**, worn shell. **Les caractères sont très frustes et de la forme la plus barbare**, the letters are much worn and barbarous in form. *Mérimée.*

FRUSTRANÉ, E, frustrané, [Lat. : frustra, in vain], *adj.* vain, useless.

FRUSTRATION, frustration, *sf.* frustration : the act of frustrating.

FRUSTRATOIRE, frustratoir', *adj. Law-t.* frustratory, frustrative.

FRUSTRATOIRE *sm.* spiced wine.

FRUSTRER, frustré-r [Lat. : frustrari, frustratus ; frustra, in vain], *va.* **1.** to defraud : to deprive of. **On l'a frustré de son salaire**, he was deprived of his salary. **— ses créanciers**, to defraud one's creditors. **2.** to frustrate : to disappoint, to balk. **Hélas ! elle a bien frustré notre attente**, alas! she quite frustrated our expectations.

FRUSTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to deprive one's self.

FRUTESCENT, E, frutèssân, sânt', [Lat. : frutex, fruticis, shrub], *adj. Bot.* frutescent, fruticose, fruticous, shrub-like, shrubby : having the appearance of a shrub.

FRUTICULEUX, EUSE, frutikulœ, lœz', [Lat. : frutex, shrub], *adj. Bot.* fruticulose : resembling a small shrub.

FRUTILLE, frutiy', [Span. : frutilla], *sf. Bot.* Chili strawberry : a fruit.

FRUTILLER, *or* **FRUTILLIER**, frutyé, *sm. Bot.* Chili strawberry : a species of strawberry.

FRUTIQUEUX, EUSE, frutikœ, kœz', [Lat. : frutex, shrub], *adj. Bot.* fruticose, fruticous, frutescent, shrubby.

FUCACÉ, E, fucasé, [Lat. : fucus, sea weed], *adj. Bot.* fucoid : resembling a fucus.

FUCASÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* fucaceæ : a suborder of algæ.

FUCHSIA, fuksia, [Fuchs, a German botanist 1501-1566], *sm. Bot.* fuchsia : a genus of shrubs of the order onagraceæ.

FUCHSINE, fuksin', *sf. Chem.* fuchsine : red colouring substance obtained from aniline.

FUCITE, fusit', *sm.* fucoid : fossil fucus.

FUCOÏDE, fukoïd', [Gr. : φῦκος, fucus ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Bot.* fucoid, fucoidal : resembling fucus.

FUCUS, fukus, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* fucus : a genus of seaweeds or algæ ; kelp ; wrack, sea-wrack. **— vésiculeux**, sea-ware, kelp-ware.

FUGACE, fugas', [Lat. : fugax, fugacis ; fugĕre, to flee], *adj.* fugacious : flying, fleeing away, fleeting, fugitive, transient. **Couleur —**, fugitive colour.

FUGACITÉ, fugasité, *sf.* fugacity, fugaciousness : the quality of being fugacious.

FUGITIF, IVE, fuzhitif, tiv', [Lat. : fugitivus ; fugĕre, to flee], *adj.* fugitive : *a*) flying, fleeing, escaping, running away, runaway ; *b*) wandering, banished ; *c*) passing, transient, fleeting, unsteady, not durable ; *d*) short-lived, perishable. *a*) **Un esclave —**, a runaway slave, a fugitive slave, a fugitive. **Mon âme fugitive**, my fugitive soul. *b*) **Une reine fugitive qui ne trouve aucune retraite dans trois royaumes**, a fugitive queen who finds no refuge in three kingdoms. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* **Il errait —, chassé de ses provinces**, a wandering fugitive, driven out of his provinces. *c*) **Une ombre fugitive**, a passing shadow. **L'onde fugitive**, running water. **Des pensées fugitives**, fugitive thoughts. **Des plaisirs fugitifs**, fugitive delights. **Le plaisir n'est qu'une ombre fugitive**, pleasure is but a passing shadow. *Bescherelle.* **Un monde... où tout est —, périssable, incertain**, a world in which all is transient, perishable, uncertain. *d*) **Pièces fugitives**, fugitive pieces.

FUGITIF, IVE, *sm. f.* fugitive : *a*) runaway ; deserter ; *b*) wanderer. **On eut bientôt arrêté les deux fugitifs**, the two fugitives were soon arrested. *Acad.*

FUGITIVEMENT, fuzhitiv'mân, *adv.* fugitively : in a fugitive manner.

FUGUE, fug', [Lat. : fuga], *sf.* **1.** flight, running away ; **2.** *Mus.* fugue : a kind of musical composition.

FUIE, fui, [fuir], *sf.* dovecote, small pigeon-house.

FUIR, fuir, [Lat : fugĕre, to flee], *vn.* [*Je fuis, nous fuyons, ils fuient ; je fuyais, nous fuyions ; je fuis, nous fuîmes ; je fuirai ; je fuirais ; que je fuie, que nous fuyions ; que je fuisse ; fuyant ; fui.*] **1.** to fly : *a*) to flee, to run away, to hasten away, to escape, to take flight, to turn tail ; *b*) to fly away, to go away ; to withdraw ; to leave ; *c*) to flee, to fly away, to pass away, to glide away, to glide on. *a*) **— de son pays**, to run away from one's country. **Fuyez dans l'instant même, ou l'on va vous arracher la vie**, flee this very minute, or they will kill you. *Volt. Zadig.* 8. **Je l'ai fait —**, I made him run away. *b*) **Fuis plutôt de ses yeux, fuis de sa violence ; à ses premiers transports dérobe ta présence**, rather flee from her, avoid her violence, do not remain to see her in the first transport of grief. *Corn. Cid.* III. 1. **Vous chercherez la mort, la mort fuira de vous**, you will seek death, and death will flee from you. *c*) **Hâtons-nous, le temps fuit et nous entraîne avec soi**, let us hasten, time passes away and drags us with it. *Boil. Epit.* 3. **Un ruisseau qui fuit dans la prairie**, a stream that glides away in the meadow. *Acad.* **Le rivage semblait — loin de nous**, the shore seemed farther and farther away from us. **Sa patrie semblait — devant lui**, his country seemed to be getting farther away from him. **La terre fuit sous ses pas**, the earth sinks under his feet.

2. to elude, to shuffle, to shift, to shift off, to delay, to defer, to put off. **Je ne puis terminer avec cet homme, il fuit toujours.** I can never come to an understanding with that man, he always gives me the slip.

3. (with *à*) to escape, to fail. **Cette succession ne peut lui —**, this inheritance cannot fail him.

4. (with *de*) to avoid, to shun. **La véritable vertu ne fuit pas toujours de se faire voir,** real virtue does not always conceal itself. *Boss.*

5. to shrink : to fall back ; to recoil. **Au seul son de sa voix la mer fuit, le ciel tremble,** the mere sound of his voice makes the sea shrink back, and the Heavens tremble. *Racine. Esth.* I. 3.

6. to retreat, to recede ; . *Paint.* to appear at a distance ; 8. *Naut.* to run before, to bear away, to bear ; to shun. **— à cordes et à mâts,** to scud under bare poles. **— devant le temps,** to bear up and scud.

9. to leak ; to run, to run out. **Le tonneau fuit,** the barrel leaks.

FUIR, *va*, to flee, to flee from, to fly, to fly from, to thrink from, to avoid, to escape, to shun. **— son pays,** to flee from one's country. **Tout le monde fuit cet homme,** everybody avoids that man. **Tous les animaux terrestres fuient l'eau,** all land animals shun the water. *Buffon.* **— les mauvaises compagnies,** to avoid, to shun bad compagnie. **Beaucoup fuient la vie publique par indécision ou faiblesse,** many shrink from public life from want of decision or from weakness. *Michelet.* **— le danger,** to avoid danger. **— le monde,** to shun the world. **— les excès,** to avoid excesses. **— le travail,** to shrink from work. — *Prov.* : **On ne peut fuir sa destinée,** we cannot escape our destiny.

FUIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fly from one's self. **Il s'agite pour — la mort qui le saisit ou du moins pour se — lui-même,** he tries to keep death away, or rather he tries to silence his conscience. *Massillon.*

2. to avoid, to shun each other.

FUITE, fuit', [fuir], *sf.* 1. flight : the act of flying away, running away, escape. **La — en Égypte,** the flight into Egypt. **Accompagner quelqu'un dans sa —,** to accompany a person in his flight. **Mettre en —,** to put to flight. **Prendre la —,** to take flight, to flee, to run away. **Chercher son salut dans la —,** to seek safety in flight. **La —, dernière ressource d'un prince vaincu, fut le parti qu'il prit sans combattre,** flight, the last resource of a vanquished prince, was what he resolved on, without fighting. *Voltaire.* [*Fig.* :] **La — des années,** the flight of time. **Le temps glisse et fuit d'une — éternelle,** time passes and flies for ever. **Cette vie dont la — précipitée nous trompe toujours,** this life, the hurried flight of which is always deceiving us. *Boss. Marie-Thérèse.*

2. (with *de*) avoiding, shunning. **La — du vice,** shunning of vice. **La — des plaisirs,** avoiding of pleasures.

3. evasion, shift, subterfuge, shuffling. **Vous ne répondez point précisément, c'est une —,** you do not answer frankly, you are shuffling.

4. leak : *a*) crack, a fissure which lets a fluid out ; *b*) the passing of a fluid through a fissure ; leaking, running ; 5. leakage : the liquid that escapes by leaking ; (of gas) escape. **Il y a une — de gaz,** there is an escape of gas.

FULCRUM, fulkrom, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* fulcrum : all the appendages of a plant, as the bracts, tendrils, etc.

FULGORE, fulgor', [Lat. : fulgor], *sm. Entom.* fulgora : an insect.

FULGURAL, E, fulgural, al', *adj.* fulgural : pertaining to lightning.

FULGURANT, E, fulgurán, ânt', [Lat. : fulgur, lightning], *adj.* flashing, lightning : flashing like lightning.

FULGURATION, fulgurasyôn, [Lat. : fulguratio, from fulgur, lightning], *sf.* fulguration : *a*) *Phys.* lightning, the act of lightening ; *b*) *Chem.* a sudden brightening of melted gold or silver in the capel of the assayer.

FULGURITE, fulgurit', *sm.* fulgurite, sand-tube : a tube of vitrified sand, produced by a stroke of lightning on a sandy plain.

FULIGINEUX, EUSE, fulizhinœ, nœz', [Lat. : fuligo, inis, soot], *adj.* fuliginous : sooty, dark, dusky, pertaining to soot.

FULIGINOSITÉ, fulishinôzité *sf.* fuliginosity ; sootiness : matter deposited by smoke.

FULMICOTON, fulmikotôn, [Lat. : fulmen, lightning ; coton], *sm.* gun-cotton — cotton which has been rendered explosive.

FULMINAL, E, fulminal, al', [Lat. : fulmen, lightning], *adj.* fulmineous : pertaining to thunder.

FULMINANT, E, fulminân, ânt', *adj.* 1. fulminant, thundering ; 2. fulminating : *a*) *Chem.* exploding, detonating ; *b*) hurling menaces or censures ; menacing, threatening ; *c*) angry, furious. *a*) **Composés fulminants,** fulminating compounds. **Poudre fulminante,** fulminating powder. *b*) **Cet homme est toujours —,** that man is always threatening. *c*) **Un regard —,** an angry look.

FULMINATE, fulminat', [Lat. : fulmen, lightning], *sm. Chem.* fulminate : a compound of fulminic acid with a base. **— de mercure,** fulminate of mercury, fulminating mercury.

FULMINATION, fulminasyon ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* fulmination : *a*) *Chem.* detonation, explosion of certain chemical preparations ; *b*) *Theol.* denunciation of censure or threats.

FULMINATOIRE, fulminatwar', *adj. Theol.* fulminating : denouncing.

FULMINER, fulminé-r, [Lat. : fulmināre, atum ; fulmen, lightning], *vn.* to fulminate : *a*) to fulmine, to thunder, to hurl thunder ; *b*) *Chem.* to detonate, to explode with noise ; *c*) *Fig.* to issue forth censures ; to storm, to rage, to fume.

FULMINER, *va. Theol.* to fulminate : to utter a censure, to denounce. **— une excommunication,** to fulminate an excommunication.

FULMINIQUE, fulminik', *adj. Chem.* fulminic : noting an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

FUMAGE, fumazh', [fumer], *sm.* 1. lackering, colouring (of silver wire) ; 2. smoking (of meat, fish etc.) ; 3. *Agr.* manuring.

FUMANT, E, fumân-t, ân-t', *adj.* 1. smoking : *a*) emitting smoke ; fuming, fumiferous, smoky, fumigant ; (of moist substances) reeking, steaming ; *b*) smoky, resembling smoke ; fuliginous, fumish. *a*) **Des cendres fumantes,** smoking ashes. **Au pied des murs fumants de Troie,** at the foot of the smoking walls of Troy. *Rac.* **Des chevaux fumants de sueur,** steaming, foaming horses. **Elle approche, elle voit l'herbe rouge et fumante,** she draws near, and sees the red reeking grass. *Rac. Phèd.* v. 6. **Une épée fumante de sang,** a sword reeking with blood. **— de carnage,** reeking with carnage.

2. fuming : fumish, raging, fretful. **— de courroux,** raging with anger.

FUMARIACÉES, fumariasé, [Lat. : fumaria], *sfpl. Bot.* fumariaceæ : an order of herbaceous plants.

FUMARATE, fumarat', *sm. Chem.* fumarate : a salt formed by the union of fumaric acid with a base.

FUMARIQUE, fumarik', *adj. Chem.* fumaric. **Acide —,** fumaric acid, botelic acid : an acid obtained from malic acid.

FUMAROLLE, fumarol', *sf.* V. *Fumerolle.*

FUMATURE, fumatur', [fumer], *sf. Agr.* manuring by penning cattle.

FUME-CIGARE, fum-sigar *sm.* cigar-holder.

FUME-CIGARETTE, fum-sigaret, *sm.* cigarette-holder.

FUMÉ, E, fumé, *pa. p.* smoked ; manured, dunged.

FUMÉ, *sm. Engr.* smoke-proof.

FUMÉE, fumé, [Lat. : fumus], *sf.* 1. smoke : *a*) the visible, carbonaceous matter that escapes from a burning body, fume ; *b*) watery exhalation, vapour, steam ; reek ; *c*) *Fig.* anything unsubstantial ; fume bubble, phantom, idle conceit, vanity. *a*) **Des tourbillons de —,** volumes, clouds of smoke. **Une chambre pleine de fumée,** a room full of smoke. **La — de tabac,** tobacco-smoke. **Chasser par la —,** to smoke out. *b*) **Manger son pain à la — du rôt,** *Fig* to be present at an entertainment of which one does not partake **Il se leva une — de la rivière,** a vapour rose from the river. *c*) **Ma réputation est une —, l'amitié est le seul plaisir solide,** reputation is a bubble, friendship is the only real pleasure there is. *Volt.* **Il me monta au cerveau je ne sais quelle — de colère,** there rushed to my brain I know not what fumes of smoke. *About.* **La gloire et les honneurs ne sont le plus souvent que de la —,** glory and honours are, often mere phantoms. **Se repaître, s'enivrer de —,** to be intoxicated with vanity. **S'en aller en —,** to vanish in smoke. **Tous ses projets s'en sont allés en —,** all his plans went off in smoke, came to nothing. **Tous mes efforts ne seront que —,** all my efforts will be useless. *Mol. Don. G.* III. 2. **Il vend de la —, c'est un vendeur de —,** he is a dealer in smoke. — *Prov.* : **Il n'y a point de fumée sans feu,** no smoke without fire.

2. *pl.* fumes : exhalations from the stomach. **Les fumées du vin me montent au cerveau,** the fumes of wine are getting into my head.

3. *pl.* spots (on a diamond) ; 4. *pl. Hunt.* dung, fumet (of deer).

FUMER, fumé-r, [Lat. : fumāre], *vn.* 1. to smoke : *a*) to emit smoke, to throw out smoke, to fume ; *b*) to steam, to reek, to fume, to evaporate ; *c*) to inhale and exhale the smoke of burning tobacco or other substance in a pipe or cigar ; *d*) *Fig.* to fume, to be enraged, to be hot with anger. *a*) **Ce bois fume beaucoup,** this wood smokes very much. **L'encens fume sur les autels,** incense smokes on the altars. **Les volcans fument,** volcanoes smoke. **Cette cheminée fume,** this chimney smokes. **Cette chambre fume,** this room smokes. **Il fume dans cette chambre,** it smokes in this room. **Cette lampe fume,** this lamp smokes. *b*) **Le marécage fume au lever du soleil,** the marsh emits vapour at sunrise. **Ce cheval a couru, il fume,** this horse has been running, it is reeking. **Son sang fume encore,** his blood is still reeking. *d*) **Il fume, mais il n'ose témoigner son dépit,** he fumes, but he is afraid to show his spite.

FUMER, *va.* 1. to smoke : *a*) to expose to smoke, to fume, to dry with smoke, to smoke-dry ; *b*) to inhale smoke. *a*) — **des jambons**, to smoke hams. *b*) — **du tabac**, to smoke tobacco. — **un cigare**, to smoke a cigar. — **une pipe**, to smoke a pipe. — **l'opium**, to smoke opium.

2. to smoke out (foxes).

3. *Agr.* to manure, to dung (land). — **en couvertures**, to spread the dung on the ground.

FUMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be smoked.

FUMERIE, fumeri, [fumer], *sf.* 1. smoking : the habit of smoking ; 2. place where smoking is habitual. — **d'opium**, an opium den : house where the usage of opium is carried on secretly.

FUMEROLLE, fum'rol', [fumer], *sf.* *Geol.* fumarole : *a*) a hole from which smoke issues in a volcano or a suphur-mine ; *b*) the smoke or vapour itself.

FUMERON, fum'rô*n*, [fumer], *sm.* smoking-coal, smoky bit of charcoal.

FUMET, fumè, [fumer], *sm.* flavour (of meat) ; bouquet (of wine). **On venait de tirer de la broche un magnifique dindon, dont le — aurait tenté un saint**, they had just taken from the spit a magnificent turkey, the smell of which would have temped a saint. *Brill. Savar.* **Ce vin a un bon —**, this wine has a fine bouquet.

FUMETEREAU, fumèt'rô, **FUMETERON**, fumèt'rô*n*, *sm.* *Agr.* dung-heap, dunghill.

FUMETERRE, fum'tèr', [Lat : fumus, smoke ; terræ, of the ground, from its acrid taste], *sf. Bot.* fumiter, fumitory, fumatory : *Fumaria*, a genus of strong-scented plants.

FUMEUR, fumœr, *sm.* smoker : one who uses tobacco in a cigar or pipe. — **d'opium**, opium-eater.

FUMEUX, EUSE, fumœ-z, mœz', *adj.* 1. smoky : *a*) emitting smoke ; *b*) infested with smoke, filled with smoke ; *c*) † dark. **Une lampe fumeuse**, a smoky lamp.

2. fumous, fumy : producing fume ; heady. **Vin —**, heady wine.

FUMEUSE, *sf.* smoking-chair.

FUMIER, fumié, [Low Lat. : fimarius ; Lat. : fimus ; O. Fr. : femier], *sm.* 1. muck, dung : refuse litter ; a mass of dung, straw and other decaying vegetable matter used as manure ; 2. manure soil, compost. **Mettre du — dans un champ**, to dung a field. **Un tas de —**, a heap of dung.

3. dunghill : a heap of dung. **Hardi comme un coq sur son —**, as bold as a cock on his own dunghill. **Il ne faut pas l'attaquer sur son —**, he must not be attacked on his own ground. **Être comme Job sur son —**, to be as poor as Job. **Mourir sur un —**, to die in a ditch.

4. *Fam.* muck, dung, rubbish, trash : anything vile or worthless. **Ce n'est que du —**, it is nothing but trash.

FUMIÈRE, fumyèr', [provin.], *sf. Agr.* dung-hill, heap of dung.

FUMIFUGE, fumifush', [Lat. : fumus smoke ; fugāre, to put to flight], *adj.* smoke-preventing.

FUMIGATEUR, fumigatœr, *sm.* fumigator : *a*) one who fumigates ; *b*) fumagator : an apparatus for fumigating plants, etc.

FUMIGATION, fumigasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* fumigation : *a*) *Med.* the act of exposing the body to smoke or vapours ; *b*) the act of applying smoke or gas, to purify from infection.

FUMIGATOIRE, fumigatwar', *adj.* fumigatory, fumigating : used for fumigation.

FUMIGER, fumizhé-r, [Lat. : fumigāre], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous fumigeons* ; *fumigeant.*] to fumigate : to smoke, to expose to smoke, to purify or medicate by smoke.

FUMISTE, fumist', [fumée], *sm.* 1. chimney-builder ; 2. chimney-curer, chimney-sweep or sweeper ; *Fam.* doctor ; 3. *Fam.* humbug, practical joker.

FUMISTERIE, fumist'ri, *sf.* 1. chimney-building, chimney-cleaning ; 2. *Fam.* humbug ; imposition, foolery ; joking.

FUMIVORE, fumivor', [Lat. : fumus, smoke ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* smoke-consuming.

FUMIVORE, *sm.* smoke-consumer.

FUMOIR, fumwar, [fumer), *sm.* smoking-room, smoke-room.

FUMURE, fumur', [fumer], *sf. Agr.* manure.

FUNAIRE, funèr', [Lat. : funis, rope], *sf. Bot.* funaria : a genus of mosses.

FUNAMBULE, funâ*n*bul', [Lat. : funis, rope ; ambulāre, to walk], *sm. f.* funambulist, rope-dancer.

FUNAMBULE, *adj.* funambulatory : performing like a rope-dancer.

FUNAMBULESQUE, funâ*n*bulèsk', *adj.* funambulatory, of rope-dancers.

FUNAMBULIE, funâ*n*buli, *sf.* funambulation, rope-dancing.

FUNAMBULISER, funâ*n*bulizé-r, *vn.* to dance as on a rope.

FUNÈBRE, funèbr', [Lat. : funebris ; funus, funeral], *adj.* 1. funereal : *a*) funeral, pertaining to burial, used at a burial ; *b*) suiting a funeral ; *c*) *Fig.* dismal, mournful, gloomy, dark. *a*) **Honneurs funèbres**, funeral pomps, honours. **Convoi —**, funeral procession. **Oraison —**, funeral oration. *c*) **Des images funèbres**, mournful pictures. **De funèbres accents**, mournful sounds.

2. (of birds) ominous, of ill omen.

FUNÈBREMENT, funèbrœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* funereally : in a funeral manner.

FUNÉRAILLES, funéray', [Lat. : funeralia ; funera, pl. of funus], *sfpl.* funeral, obsequies, burial.

FUNÉRAIRE, funérèr', *adj.* funeral, funereal : pertaining to burial. **Urne —**, funeral urn. **Frais funéraires**, funeral expenses.

FUNÉRAL, E, funéral, *adj.* funereal, funeral.

FUNESTE, funèst', [Lat.: funestus, destructive], *adj.* 1. fatal : *a*) baleful, destructive, disastrous ; *b*) deadly, mortal. **Un événement —**, a disastrous event. **On n'avait pas osé lui porter cette — nouvelle**, they dared not tell him this disastrous news. *Volt.* **Une passion —**, a fatal passion. **Cela peut avoir des suites funestes**, the consequences of that may be fatal. **Rien de plus — à l'homme que de n'avoir plus rien à désirer**, there is nothing so fatal to man as to have nothing to wish for. *Grimm.*

2. funeral, dismal, gloomy. **Je fis les plus funestes réflexions**, my reflections were most gloomy.

FUNESTEMENT, funèstœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* fatally : balefully.

FUNICULAIRE, funikulèr', [Lat. : funiculus, dim. of funis, rope], *adj.* funicular : consisting of ropes. **Machine —**, a funicular machine. **Un chemin de fer —**, or **un —**, a rope railway.

FUNICULAIRE, *sf. Math.* catenary : the curve formed by a cord freely suspended by two of its points.

FUNICULE, funikul', [Lat. : funiculus, small cord.] *sm. Bot.* funiculus : the stalk by which some seeds are attached to the placenta.

FUNIN, funa*n*, [Lat. : funis, cord], *sm. Naut.* 1. rigging (of a mast) ; 2. white hawser.

† **FUR**, fur, [Lat. : forum, market], *sm.* price ; rate. **Au — et à mesure**, in proportion. **Au — et à mesure que**, as soon as, in proportion as. **Payer un ouvrier au — et à mesure de l'ouvrage**, to pay a workman in proportion as the work is done.

FURET, furé, [Lat. : fur, thief ; Late Lat. : furetus], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* ferret : *Mustela furo*, a small animal of the weasel kind ; 2. *Fam.* ferreter : one who ferrets, an inquisitive person ; pryer. **Chasser au —**, to hunt with a ferret.

FURETAGE, fur'tazh', [fureter], *sm.* hunting with a ferret.

FURETER, fur'té-r, *vn.* [takes a second *t* before a mute syllable. *Je furette* ; *je furetais* ; *je furetai* ; *je furetterai* ; *je furetterais* ; *que je furette* ; *que je furetasse* ; *furetant* ; *fureté*], 1. to hunt with a ferret ; 2. *Fig.* to rummage, to ransack ; 3. to pry about. **Ils furettent de tous côtés pour voir s'il ny' a rien à voler**, they pry about everywhere to see if there is anything to steal. *Mol. Av.* 1. 3.

FURETER, *va* 1. to ferret : to drive out ; 2. *Fig.* to ferret out, to search out, to rummage ; to pry into ; to hunt after. **Un soir je la trouvai furetant dans un tiroir où je renferme ce que j'ai de plus précieux au monde**, one evening I found her ferreting in a drawer in which I put what is most precious to me in the world. *A. Daudet.*

FURETEUR, EUSE, fur'tœr, tœz', *sm. f.* ferreter : *a*) one who hunts with a ferret ; *b*) *Fig.* pryer, searcher, hunter. **Un — indiscret**, an indiscreet pryer. — **de nouvelles**, news-hunter.

FURETIÈRE, furtièr, [Antoine], miscellaneous writer and novelist, author of the *Roman bourgeois* (1619-1688).

FUREUR, furœr, [Lat. : furor], *sf.* 1. fury : *a*) madness, distraction, furiousness ; *b*) frenzy, rage, a storm of anger ; wrath ; *c*) violence, rage, wildness ; *d*) enthusiasm ; transport ; *e*) rage, frenzy, transport, rapture. *a*) **Un accès de —**, a fit of madness. **Quand la — le prend**, when he is seized with a fit of anger. **Entrer en —**, to get into a fury, to become furious. **Aimer jusqu'à la —**, to love to madness, to dote upon. *b*) **Leurs yeux s'enflammaient de —**, their eyes darted angry looks. **S'abandonner à sa —**, to give way to one's rage. **S'exposer à la — du peuple**, to expose one's self to the people's fury. **Être transporté de —**, to be in a transport of fury. **Un lion en —**, a lion in a rage. *c*) **Dans la plus grande — des guerres civiles**, in the midst of civil wars. **La mer lasse de se mettre en —**, the sea weary of its fury. **La — de la tempête**, the fury of the tempest. **La — des vents**, the fury of the winds. *d*) **Il fut saisi d'une — divine**, he was suddenly possessed of holy enthusiasm. *e*) **Les fureurs de la guerre**, the rage of war. **Les fureurs de l'amour**, the transports of love.

2. rage, passion, mania. **La — du jeu**, the passion for gaming. **La — des duels**, the mania of duelling. **Faire —**, to be all the rage, to be in vogue. **Cela fait — à présent**, that's all the go just now. **La — de parler**, the rage of speaking.

FURFURACÉ, E, furfurasé, [Lat. : furfuraceus ; furfur, bran], *adj.* furfuraceous : branny, scaly, like bran.

FURIBOND, E, furibô*n*, bô*n*d', [Lat. : furibundus], *adj.* furious : *a*) passionate, mad with rage ; *b*) wild, expressive of anger. *a*) **Un homme —**, a furious man. *b*) **Un re-**

gard —, a furious look. **Avoir un air —**, to look furious.

FURIBOND, E. *sm. f.* furious man, madman *m.*; furious woman, madwoman.

† **FURIBONDER**, furibôndé-r, *vn.* to rage, to be in a rage.

FURIE, furi, [Lat. : furia], *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Fury : a goddess of vengeance ; **2.** fury : *a*) a turbulent, raging woman ; termagant, virago, vixen, shrew ; *b*) rage, wrath ; anger ; *c*) impetuosity, ardour ; *d*) madness, passion ; *e*) violent rushing or agitation ; rage, fierceness ; *f*) intensity, heat, height. *a*) **C'est une — d'enfer**, **une vraie —**, she is a fury from hell, a real fury. **Comme une —**, fury-like, vixenish, furious raging. *b*) **Être en —**, to be furious. **J'aime avec transport, je hais avec —**, I love to distraction and hate to death. *c*) **Il faut laisser passer cette première —**, we must wait until this fury is a little appeased. *e*) **Ils les ont arrachés à la mer en —**, they snatched them from the raging sea. **La — de la tempête**, the fury of the tempest. **La reine ose encore se commettre à la — de l'océan**, the queen ventured again to brave the fury of the ocean. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* *f*) **La — de la fièvre**, the height of the fever. **Dans la — de la mêlée**, in the heat of the fight.

FURIEUSEMENT, furiœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** furiously : vehemently ; **2.** *Fam.* excessively, prodigiously, tremendously, with a vengeance. **Vous êtes — difficile**, you are very hard to please. **Il ment —**, he tells lies with a vengeance.

FURIEUX, EUSE, furiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : furiosus], *adj.* **1.** furious : *a*) transported with passion ; mad, raging, raving, frantic, enraged, fierce ; *b*) expressing fury ; of fury, fierce ; *c*) rushing with impetuosity : violent, impetuous, boisterous. *a*) **C'est un fou —**, he is a raving madman. **Il paraît qu'il est — contre moi**, it seems he is very angry, is simply mad with me. **Être — de la résistance**, to be furious at meeting with resistance. **Un loup —**, a raging wolf. *b*) **Des cris furieux**, furious cries. **Lancer des regards furieux**, to cast furious looks. **Faibles agneaux livrés à des loups furieux**, tender lambs given over to wild wolves. *Rac. Esth.* I. 5. *c*) **La tempête furieuse dont sa flotte fut battue durant dix jours**, the storm by which his fleet was assailed during ten days. *Boss. R. d'Angl.* **Une attaque furieuse**, a furious attack. **Un combat —**, a furious fight.

2. excessive, prodigious, extreme, tremendous. **Un — mangeur**, a tremendous eater. **Cela fit un — bruit**, this made a tremendous noise. **C'est une furieuse histoire que la mienne**, mine is an extraordinary story. **Voila une furieuse impudence, que de nous envoyer quérir !** that's impudence with a vengeance, to send for us like that. *Mol. G. Dand.* III. 12.

FURIEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* madman, furious man *m.*; madwoman, furious woman *f.* **Donner des armes à un —**, to give arms to a madman.

† **FURIN**, furan, *sm. Naut.* high seas, offing.

FURNARINÉES, furnariné, [Lat. : furnarius, oven-keeper], *sfpl. Ornith.* furnarinæ, oven-birds : a sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order passeres.

FUROLLES, furol', *sfpl.* fiery exhalations, furoles : ignis fatuus.

FURONCLE, furônkl', [Lat. : furunculus], *sm. Surg.* furuncle, boil : an inflammatory tumour, circumscribed, suppurating with a central core.

FURTIF, TIVE, furtif, tiv', [Lat. : furtivus : fur, thief], *adj.* furtive, stealthy, stolen, surreptitious ; clandestine, hidden, secret. **Entrer d'un pas —**, to steal in. **Un regard —**, a stealthy look.

FURTIVEMENT, furtiv'mân-t, *adv.* furtively, stealthily, by stealth, hiddenly, secretly. **S'en aller —**, to leave stealthily. **Entrer —**, to steal in. **Jeter — des regards sur quelqu'un**, to cast stealthy looks at a person.

FUSAIN, fuzan, [fuseau], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* spindle-tree, prickwood : *Euonymus*, a genus of plants of the order celastraceæ ; **2.** charcoal (for drawing) ; **3.** charcoal pencil ; **4.** a drawing with charcoal.

FUSAROLLE, fuzarol', [fuseau], *sf. Arch.* fusarole : a moulding placed under the echinis of columns.

FUSCINE, fusin', *sf. Chem.* fuscine : a brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil.

FUSCITE, fusit', *sm. Miner.* fuscite : a grayish black mineral.

FUSÉ, E, fuzé, *adj.* slacked (as lime).

FUSEAU, fuzô, [Lat. : fusus], *sm.* **1.** spindle : a piece of wood for twisting and winding the thread drawn from the distaff. [*Fam.* :] **Des jambes de —**, spindle-shanks, spindle-legs. [*Poet.* :] **Le — des Parques**, the fatal Sisters' thread.

2. distaff : *a*) a small staff used in lace-making, bobbin ; *b*) *Fig.* feminine industry. **Je suis d'un sexe faible, au — destinée**, I belong to a weak sex, born to spin. *Ducis, Macbeth.* III. 4. **Dentelle au —**, bobbin lace. — *Prov.* : **Le fuseau doit suivre le hoyau**, the wife must help the husband.

3. *Geom.* spindle : a solid generated by the revolution of a curved line about its base ; **4.** fusiform figure ; **5.** *Chem.* spindle-shaped glass-tube ; **6.** *Mech.* axle, arbor ; **7.** *Mech.* stave (of a trundle) ; **8.** *Horol.* leaf (of a pinion) ; **9.** *Pott.* cutter-bar ; **10.** *Naut.* whelp (of a capstern)

FUSÉE, fuzé, [fuseau], *sf.* **1.** spindleful : cop ; **2.** *Fig.* intrigue, intricacy. **3.** *Fig.* life. **Achever sa —**, to die. **Démêler une —**, to clear up an intrigue.

4. *Artill.* rocket : a firework or projectile that rushes forward by the force arising from its own combustion. **— à la Congrève**, Congreve rocket. **— courante**, line-rocket. **— d'honneur**, honorary rocket. **— volante**, **— de signal**, sky-rocket signal.

5. *Artill.* fusee, fuse, fuze : a tube filled with a combustible composition, used for firing shells. **— d'amorce**, tube. **— à bombe**, fuse for a common shell. **— borgne**, short fuse. **— à grenade**, hand grenade fuse. **— à obus**, howitzer-fuse

6. *Naut* **— d'aviron**, mouse raised on the middle of an oar. **— de cabestan**, barrel spindle of windlass. **— de tournevire**, mouse of the voyol.

7. end, arm (of an axletree) ; **8.** *Horol.* fusee ; spindle ; the conical part of a watch, round which is wound the chain or cord ; **9.** *Herald.* fusil : a bearing of a rhomboidal figure.

FUSÉEN fuzéan, [fusée], *sm. Artill.* rocket-gunner.

FUSELAGE, fus'lazh, *sm.* body, frame of aeroplane.

FUSELÉ, E, fuz'lé, *adj.* fusiform, spindle-shaped, slender.

FUSELIER, fuzœlyé, *sm.* spindle-maker.

FUSER, fuzé-r, [Lat. : fusus, past part. of fundĕre, to melt], *vn.* **1.** to spread insensibly ; **2.** to fuse : to melt, to be melted, to desolve, to liquefy.

FUSIBILITÉ, fuzibilité *sf.* fusibility : the quality of being fusible.

FUSIBLE, fusibl', [Lat. : fusibilis], *adj.* fusible : capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

FUSIFORME, fuzifôrm', [Lat. : fusus, spindle ; forme], *adj.* fusiform, spindle-shaped.

FUSIL, fuzi, [Low Lat. : focile, from focus, fire, steel], the *l* is always mute. *sm.* **1.** steel (for a tinder-box) ; **2.** tinder-box ; **3.** hammer (of fire-arms).

4. (portable) gun, musket, rifle, fusil, firelock. **Fût** or **bois de —**, gun-stock, musket-stock. **— de bord**, ship's musket. **— de chasse**, fowling-piece. **— de munition**, musket. **— à percussion, à piston**, percussion-gun. **— à pierre, à silex**, flintgun. **— de rempart**, wall piece. **— à vent**, air-gun. **— à aiguille**, needle-rifle. **— à deux coups**, double-barrelled gun. **Coup de —**, musket-shot, gun-shot ; report of a gun. **Il a été blessé d'un coup de —**, he was wounded by a gun-shot. **A portée de —**, within musket-shot. **Hors de la portée du —** out of musket-shot. **Portée de —**, range of a musket. **Tirer le —**, to discharge a gun, to fire off a musket.

5. butcher's steel (to sharpen knives). **— à affiler**, steel (to sharpen knives).

FUSILIER, fuzilyé, [fusil], *sm.* fusileer : a soldier armed with a musket.

FUSILLADE, fuziyad', [fusiller], *sf.* fusillade ; simultaneous discharge of musketry, firing.

† **FUSILLEMENT**, fuzyi'mân-t, *sm.* military execution.

FUSILLER, fuziyé-r, [fusil], *va.* **1.** to shoot : to execute militarily ; **2.** to sharpen (a knive).

FUSILLER, (SE). *v. refl.* to fire at each other.

FUSILLETTE, fuziyèt', [fusée], *sf.* small rocket.

FUSION, fuzyôn, *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : fusio, onis], *sf.* fusion : *a*) melting, the act of melting, or the state of being melted ; *b*) *Fig.* blending, union. *a*) **Métal en —**, metal in fusion. **— aqueuse**, watery fusion. **Point de —**, point of fusion, fusing point. **Entrer en —**, to begin to melt. **Cette — complète des deux idiomes**, that complete blending of the two languages, *A. Thierry.* **La — de deux compagnies de chemin de fer**, the fusion of the two railway companies.

FUSIONNEMENT, fuzyon'mân-t, [fusionner] *sm.* fusion, blending.

FUSIONNER, fuzyoné-r, [fusion], *va.* to blend : to mingle together, to unite.

FUSIONNER, *vn.* to blend : to be united.

FUSIONNISME, fuzyonism, *sm.* fusionism : policy or practice of political fusion of parties.

FUSIONNISTE, fuzyonist, *sm.* fusionist.

FUSTEL DE COULANGES, fustel d· koulânzh, [Numa-Denis], historian (1830-1889.]

FUSTET, fustè, [Lat. : fustis, wood, *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* Venice sumach, Venitian sumach : *Rhus cotinus*, a shrub of the order anarcardiaceæ ; **2.** fustet, young fustic : the wood of the Venice sumach, affording a brilliant yellow dye.

FUSTIGATION, fustigasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* whipping, flogging, flagellation ; *Rom. Antiq.* fustigation.

FUSTIGER, fustizhé-r, [Lat : fustigāre, atum ; fustis, a stick], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous fustigeons, fustigeant.*] to whip, to flog.

FUSTOC *or* **FUSTOK**, fustok, *sm.* fustic, the wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, a West Indian tree, which affords a yellow dye.

FÛT, fû, [Lat. : fustis, wood, a stick ; O. Fr. : fust], *sm.* **1.** stock (of a gun, of a plane, etc,) ; **2.** barrel (of a drum) ; **3.** *Arch.* fust, shaft (of a column) ; **4.** cask. **Un — de vin**, a barrel of wine. **Sentir le —**, to smell, to taste of the cask ; to fust, to be fusty.

FUTAIE, futé, [fût], *sf.* forest (of old trees) ; forest-trees, timber-trees. **Arbre de haute —**, lofty tree. **Bois de haute —**. **haute —**, forest of full-grown trees (from sixty years old).

FUTAILLE, futày', [fût], *sf.* cask, barrel (for wine, cider, etc.). **— montée**, hooped cask, staves put together. **— en bottes**, barrel-staves in a bundle.

FUTAILLERIE futay'ri, [futaille], *sf.* wood fit for casks.

FUTAINE, futèn', [from Fostat, a suburb of Cairo], *sf.* fustian : a coarse stout twilled cotton fabric.

FUTAINIER, futènyé, [futaine], *sf.* fustian-weaver.

FUTÉ, E, futé, [Lat. : fustis, a stick ; O. Fr. : fuster, fûter, to beat with a stick], *adj.* sly, crafty, cunning, deep ; provided with a handle (of javelins, or arms to be thrown). **Un — matois**, a cunning rogue. **Une futée commère**, a cunning woman.

FUTÉE, futé, *sf.* *Technol.* putty : mastic composed of fine saw-dust and glue.

FÛTIER, fûtyé, [fût], *sm.* trunk-maker.

FUTILE, futil', [Lat. : futilis], *adj.* futile : of no weight or importance ; trifling, frivolous, idle, vain, worthless. **Des raisons futiles**, trifling reasons. **C'est un homme —**, he is a frivolous man.

FUTILEMENT, futil'mân-t, *adv.* futilely, triflingly, frivolously.

FUTILITÉ, futilité [futile ; Lat. : futilitas], *sf.* **1.** futility : the quality of being futile ; triflingness, frivolity, vanity. **La — d'un raisonnement**, the futility of an argument.

2. trifle, frivolous thing. **S'attacher à des futilités**, to give one's self up to trifles.

FUTUR, E, futur, [Lat. : futurus], *adj.* future : *a*) that is to come, that will be hereafter ; *b*) intended ; *c*) *Gram.* which expresses a future act or event. *a*) **Les races futures**, future races. **Le temps —**, future time, futurity. **Choses futures**, future things. *b*) **Le — mariage**, the intended marriage. **Leurs futurs époux**, the husband and wife that are to be. **Le — époux**, the intended husband. **La future épouse**, the intended wife. *c*) **Temps —**, future tense.

FUTUR, *sm.* **1.** future, futurity : time to come ; the state of being yet to come. **A —**, in future, hereafter. **L'homme se trompe presque toujours sur le —**, people are nearly always deceived in their calculations of the future. *Boiste.*

2. *Gram.* future, future tense.

FUTUR, E. *sm. f.* intended (husband, wife) ; bridegroom *m*, bride *f*.

FUTURITION, futurisiôn, [futur], *sf.* futurition : the quality of being future.

FUYANT, E, fuiyân-t, yânt', [fuir], *adj.* **1.** flying, fleeting, fleeing. **Les autres ou fuyants, ou mourants ou blessés**, the others running away, dying or wounded.

2. vanishing ; **3.** (of colours) fading ; **4.** *Paint.* tapering ; **5.** (of the forehead) receding. **Échelle fuyante**, tapering scale.

FUYARD, E, fuiyar, yard', [fuir], *adj.* **1.** easily scared, fearful, easily frightened ; **2.** (of persons) fugitive ; flying, runaway.

FUYARD, *sm.* fugitive, coward : one who has fled. **Poursuivre les fuyards**, to follow up the fugitives.

FUZELIER, fuzelié, [Louis], dramatic author (1672-1752.)

G

G, zhé, zhœ, *sm.* G : the seventh letter of the alphabet.

G. 1. *Genève*, Geneva ; **2.** *Poitiers* (frappé à), Poitiers (struck at) ; **3.** *Gravité*, gravity ; **4.** *Gagnant*, winner ; **5.** *Gauche*, left.

GAR., *Garonne* ; Garonne (Department of France).

G. C., *Grand-Croix*, Grand Cross.

Gir., *Gironde*, Gironde [Department of France).

G. O., *Grand Officier*, Grand Officer.

G. P., *Grand Prix*, Grand Prize (highest award).

Gr. Br. *Grande Bretagne*, Great Britain.

GABARE, gabar', [Ital. : Gabarra], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* lighter, barge : a flat-bottomed boat used for loading and unloading ships ; **2.** (in the military navy) transport-ship, transport, store-ship ; **3.** *Fish.* drag-net. — **à moteur**, motor cargo-boat.

† **GABARER**, gabaré-r, *vn.* *V. Godiller.*

GABARET, gabaré, *sm.* small drag-net.

GABARI *or* **GABARIT**, gabari, [gabare], *sm.* *Ship.-b.* mould, model, modelling-board, draught (of a ship).

GABARIER, gabaryé, [gabari], *sm.* **1.** lighterman, bargeman ; **2.** porter.

GABARIER, gabarié-r, [gabari], *va.* *Ship.-b.* to mould, to model.

GABAROT, gabaró, *sm.* **GABAROTTE**, gabarot', *sf.* *Naut.* small lighter.

† **GABATINE**, gabatin', *sf.* cheat.

GABEGIE, gab'shi [gaber], *sf.* *Pop.* fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

GABELAGE, gab'lazh, [gabeler], *sm.* **1.** time for drying salt ; **2.** mark of the excise on salt.

GABELER, gab'lé-r, [gabelle], *va.* to carry (salt for drying) in the stores of the excise-office.

GABELEUR, gab'lœr, *sm.* gabeller, exciseman.

GABELLE, gabèl', [Provinç.], *sf.* **1.** † gabel, gabelle : duty on salt. **Frauder la —**, to defraud the excise ; *Fig.* to dispense with the performance of an obligation.

2. salt-store, salt-magazine ; **3.** † gabel : tax, duty, excise.

GABELOU, gab'lou, *sm.* *Popul. lang.* gabeller, exciseman.

† **GABER**, gabé-r, [orig. uncert. ; Scand. gabb, Eng. gab], *va.* to laugh at, to scoff at, to make fun of.

GABER (SE), *v. refl.* to laugh, to scoff.

† **GABET**, gabé, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* dog-vane, **2.** vane (of a quadrant, etc.).

GABIAGE, gabiazh', *sm.* *Naut.* working of the topmen.

GABIE, gabi, *sf.* *Naut.* top. *V. Hune.*

GABIER, gabyé, *sm.* *Naut.* topman : a sailor stationed in the top.

GABION, gabiôn, [Low Lat. : gabia, cage], *sm.* *Fortif.* gabion : a large basket of wicker-work, filled with earth and serving to shelter men from the enemy's fire.

GABIONNADE, gabionad', *sf.* **GABIONNAGE**, gabionazh', [gabionner], *sm.* *Fortif.* gabionnade : intrenchment of gabions.

GABIONNER, gabioné-r, [gabion], *va.* *Fortif.* to cover with gabions.

GABLE, gabl', [orig. very obscure ; Low Lat. : gabuum, from O. H. G. gibil ; Ger. : Giebel, gable], *sm.* *Arch.* gable : the triangular end of a house, from the eaves to the top.

GABORD, gabôr, [Eng. : garboard], *sm.* *Ship-b.* garboard-streak : the range of planks next to the keel on each side.

GABORIAU, gaborio, [Emile], novelist (1836-1873).

GABOURG, gabour, [Amédée], historian (1805-1867).

GABURON, gaburôn, *sm.* *Naut.* fish. *V. Jumelle.*

GÂCHAGE, gâshazj, [gâcher], *sm.* spilling, wasting ; slapping (of plaster). *V. Gâchis.*

GÂCHARD, gashâr, [Prosper-Louis], Belgian historian (1800-1885),

GÂCHE, gash', [origin unknown], *sf.* **1.** kind of trowel ; **2.** staple : *a*) piece of iron in which enters the bolt of a lock ; *b*) a loop of iron with a point to be fixed in a wall ; **3.** (on the river Loire) oar.

GACHENET, gash'né, [provin.], *sm.* young lad.

GÂCHER, gâshé-r, [orig. obscure. perhaps O H. Ger. : wascan ; Ger. : waschen, to wash] ; *va.* **1.** to mix, to temper (mortar, plaster) ; **2.** to rinse, to wash (linen) ; **3.** *Fig.* to bungle, to botch, to make a mess of ; **4.** *Com.* to undersell ; **5.** to row. **Pourquoi ne prenait-elle pas un maçon, un homme habitué à — solidement son plâtre ?** why did she not take a mason, a man accustomed to mixing his plaster properly ? *E. Zola.* **Vous avez gâché cet ouvrage,** you have made a bungling job of this work. **— le métier,** to spoil the trade (by working too cheap)

GÂCHETTE, gashèt', [provin.], *sf.* young girl. *V. Gachenet.*

GÂCHETTE, gâshèt', [gâche], *sf.* **1.** follower (of a lock); **2.** tumbler, tumbler-stay, tumbler-sear, sear (of a gun-lock) ; **3.** trigger. **Ressort de —,** trigger spring. **Appuyer sur la —,** to pull the trigger.

GÂCHEUR, gâshœr, [gâcher], *sm.* **1.** mason's labourer ; bricklayer's man ; **2.** underseller : a trader that sells under ; **3.** *Fig.* bungler, botcher, [In this sense it has a feminine, *Gâcheuse.*]

GÂCHEUX, EUSE, gâshœ, shœz', [gâcher], *adj.* splashy, sloppy, muddy, miry.

GÂCHIS, gâshi-z, [gâcher], *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* mortar : cement formed of lime, sand, etc. ; **2.** splash, plash, slop, puddle ; slush ; dirt, mire. **Le dégel cause bien du —,** the thaw makes a great slush.

3. *Fig.* mess, pickle. **Nous voilà dans un beau —,** we are now in a nice pickle. **Quel — !** what a mess ! **Nous sommes dans un joli — politique en ce moment,** we are in a pretty muddle in politics just now.

GACON, gakon, [François], poet and satirist (1667-1725).

GADE, gad', [Gr. : γάδος, cod], *sm.* *Ichth.* cod-fish, gadus : a genus of soft-finned fishes.

GADELLE, gadèl', [provin.], *sf.* red currant.

GADELLIER, gadèlyé, [gadellee], *sm.* *Bot.* red-currant-bush.

GADITES, gadit', **GADOÏDES**, gadoid', [gade ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *smpl.* *Ichth.* gadidæ, gadoids : a family of malacopterygious fishes.

GADOLINITE, gadolinit', [Gadolin, a proper name], *sf.* *Miner.* gadolinite : silicate of cerium.

GADOUARD, gadouar, [gadoue], *sm.* nightman.

GADOUE, gadou, [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** night-soil ; **2.** prostitute.

GAÉLIQUE, gaélik', *adj.* Gaelic : pertaining to the Gaels or Scotch Highlanders.

GAÉLIQUE, *sm.* Gaelic : the Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic.

GAFFE, gaf', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** boat-hook, gaff ; **2.** *Pop.* mistake, blunder. **Faire une —,** to make a blunder, to put one's foot in it. **Il parlait toujours en faisant des gaffes,** he kept on talking and letting out all the time.

GAFFER, gafé-r, *va.* *Naut.* to hook (with a boat-hook).

GAGE, gazh', [of Teutonic orig. ; Goth. : wadi ; Ger. : Wette ; O. Fr. : guage], *sm.* **1.** pledge : *a*) pawn, deposit, gage ; something given as security for repayment of money borrowed ; *b*) guarantee, security ; *d*) *Fig.* token, testimony ; promise. *a*) **Prêter sur gages,** to be a pawn-broker, to lend money on pawn. **Prêteur sur gages,** pawn-broker. **Mettre en —,** to pledge, to pawn, to put in pawn. **Retirer un —,** to redeem a pledge. *c*) **Vous en aviez déjà sa parole pour —,** he had already given you his word as a token of it. **La première victoire fut le — de beaucoup d'autres,** the first victory was a promise of many others. *Boss. Condé.* **Il lui avait donné cette épée comme — de sa tendresse,** he had given him this sword as a token of his love. *Fén. Tél.* 16. **De votre obéissance elle ne veut qu'un —,** she wants but a proof of your obedience. *Rac. Ath.* III. 4.

2. † gage : something thrown down as a challenge to combat, to be taken up by the one who accepts the challenge. **— du combat, — de bataille,** gage.

3. (at play) forfeit. **Jouer au — touché,** to play at forfeits.

4. *pl.* wages *pl.*, hire (of servants). **Être aux gages de quelqu'un,** to be a person's hireling. **Payer les gages,** to pay the wages. **Retenir les gages,** to keep back the wages. **Demeurer, rester pour les gages,** to pay for the others ; to be caught while the others get away. **À gages,** hired ; in the pay of ; (in a bad sense) hireling, venal, mercenary. **Casser aux gages,** to dismiss, to discharge ; to withdraw one's favour from. **Je m'en prendrai à vous et le rabattrai sur vos gages,** you will be responsible for it and I will stop it out of your wages. *Mol. Av.* III. 1.

5. † *pl.* salary (of a captain or of an officer of the royal household).

GAGÉE, gazhé, *sf.* *Bot.* gagea : a genus of liliaceous plants.

GAGE-MORT, gazh'môr, *sm.* *V. Mortgage.*

GAGER, gazhé-r, [gage], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous gageons, je gageais.*] **1.** to wager, to bet, to lay. **Je gage cent francs que cela n'est pas,** I bet a hundred francs that is not so. **— le double contre le simple,** to bet two to one. **Je gagerais ma vie,** I would lay my life on it. [*Naut.* :] **Il gage que c'est moi,** he bets that I am the man. **— contre quelqu'un,** to bet against a person. (Eliptically) **Gage que si,** I lay it is, I'll bet you it is. **Gage que non,** I lay it is not, I'll bet you it is not.

2. to hire, to pay, to give wages to. **— des domestiques,** to hire servants.

3. to gage, to pledge : to secure by a pledge

GAGERIE, gazh'ri, [gager], *sf. Law-t.* **Saisie —**, seizure, distress (of goods).

GAGEUR, EUSE, gazhœr, zhœz', *sm. f.* wagerer, bettor.

GAGEURE, gazhur', [gager], *sf.* wager, bet : *a*) the promise to pay what is hazarded on the event of a contest ; *b*) that on which bets are laid. *a*) **Si j'avais fait cette —, j'aurais perdu mon argent !** I should have lost my money, if I had made this bet. **Soutenir une — contre quelqu'un**, to bet against a person. **Cela ressemble à une —**, one would think it was done for a wager. **Ils avaient fait une — à qui des deux aurait eu plus de bonheur à la pêche**, they had betted on which of the two would catch the most fish. *La Font. Le Cal.*

GAGISTE, gazhist', *sm.* person hired, supernumerary.

GAGNABLE, ganyabl', [gagner], *adj.* gainable : that may be gained.

GAGNAGE, ganyazh', [gagner], *sm.* **1** pasturage, grazing-land, pasture-land ; **2** *Hunt.* feeding-place (of pheasants, etc.).

GAGNANT, E, ganyân-t, ânt', *adj.* winning, gaining. **Le numéro —**, the winning-number.

GAGNANT, E, *sm. f.* winner (at play, in a lottery).

GAGNÉ, E, ganyé, *pa p.* or *adj.* **1**. gained : *a*) obtained as profit or advantage ; got ; won ; *b*) drawn over to a part ; gained over, won, won over, conciliated ; *c*) bribed, seduced ; *d*) reached. *a*) **Argent —**, money gained. **Les récompenses gagnées par le mérite**, rewards obtained by merit. **Bataille gagnée**, battle won. **Procès —**, lawsuit gained. **Partie gagnée**, (at play) game won. **C'est autant de —**, it is so much gained ; it is so much to the good. **Donner —**, to give it up, to own one's self beaten. **Donner cause gagnée**, to yield the advantage. **Avoir ville gagnée**, to carry the day. **Croire, crier ville gagnée**, to cry out victory. *b*) **Des cœurs gagnés à force de prévenances**, hearts won over by kind attentions. *c*) **Ses domestiques sont gagnés**, his servants have been bribed. *d*) **Le défilé — avant la nuit**, the pass being reached before dark.

2. caught, got ; **3** overtaken, got on.

GAGNE-DENIER, gany' dœnyé, *sm.* day-labourer. [*Pl.* des *Gagne-denier.*]

GAGNE-PAIN, gany'pan, *sm.* **1**. livelihood, means of subsistence ; **2**. (of persons) bread winner ; supporter. **Il est le — de sa famille**, he supports his family. [*Pl.* des *Gagne-Pain.*]

GAGNE-PETIT, gany' pœti, *sm.* knife-grinder. [*Pl.* des *Gagne-petit.*]

GAGNER, ganyé-r, [O. H. Ger. : weidenjan ; Ger. : weiden, to pasture ; O. Fr. : guaagnier, gagnier), *va.* **1**. to gain : *a*) to obtain by industry or the employment of capital, to acquire ; to earn (by labour), to get (profit or advantage), to make ; *b*) to win, to acquire by chance, at play ; *c*) to win, to obtain by superiority or success ; to get, to have the advantage ; *d*) to earn, to merit, to deserve ; *e*) to obtain an increase of anything ; *f*) to acquire, to obtain, to get, to procure ; *g*) to win, to gain over, to win over, to bring over, to conciliate, to prepossess ; *h*) to gain over, to bribe, to seduce by a bribe ; *i*) to win, to take possession of, to carry ; *j*) to reach, to attain to, to arrive at, to get, to make for, to make one's way to ; to overtake, to come up with ; *Naut.* to fetch. *a*) **— de l'argent**, to earn money. **— dix francs par jour**, to earn ten francs a day. **— de quoi vivre**, to earn enough to live upon. **— son pain à la sueur de son front**, to earn one's bread by the sweat of one's brow. **— sa vie à écrire**, to get one's living by writing. *b*) **— de l'argent au jeu**, to win money at play. **— un lot**, to win a prize. **— quelqu'un**, to win of a person. *c*) **— le prix de la course**, to obtain the prize in running. **— aux courses**, to win at the races. **— le prix sur quelqu'un**, to gain the prize against any one. **— une bataille**, to gain a battle. **— un procès**, to gain a lawsuit. **— une part**, to win a bet. *d*) **Il gagne bien l'argent qu'on lui donne**, he really earns the money he gets. **— le ciel**, to deserve to go to Heaven. (Ironically) **Il l'a bien gagné**, it served him right. *e*) **— du temps**, to gain time ; to spin out the time off, to shift off. **Écrivez par ce courrier pour — du temps**, write by this post in order to gain time. *Acad.* *f*) **L'avarice perd tout en voulant tout —**, avarice loses all by grasping at all. *La Font. Fab.* v. 13. **Il y a cent pour cent à — dans cette affaire**, there is a great deal to be got in that business. **Il n'y a rien à —, rien de bon à —**, *Fam.* there is nothing to be got by it. **Le langage perdit en naïveté ce qu'il gagnait en finesse**, as the language became more refined, it lost its simplicity. **— l'estime d'autrui**, to win people's estime. **Je n'ai jamais pu — cela sur lui**, I could never obtain that of him. *g*) **— tous les cœurs**, to win all hearts. **Son maintien honnête et sa douceur m'ont gagné l'âme**, his honest manners and his gentleness won my heart. **Vos discours gagnent ma confiance**, I rely upon what you say. **Ils surent — Luther par leur soumission**, they obtained Luther's confidence by their submission, *Boss.* **Il sut — à l'Église le nouvel empereur**, he won the new emperor over to the Church. *Boss.* *h*) **— quelqu'un à force d'argent**, to bribe a person with money. *i*) **— du terrain**, to gain ground. **Nous voyons tous les jours la mer — du terrain dans de certaines côtes et en perdre dans d'autres**, we every day see the sea gain ground on certain coasts and recede on others. *Buffon.* **— du chemin, — du pays, — chemin, — pays**, to get on. *j*) **Il gagna d'abord un village voisin**, he first went to a neighbouring village. **— la frontière**, to get out of the country. **— le devant**, to get the start. **— le dessus**, to get the start. **— le dessus**, to get the better of, the upper hand of. **Ces raisons, que flattent nos sens, gagneront aisément le dessus**, those reasons, which flatter our senses, will easily get the better of us. *Bossuet.* **— un vaisseau à la nage**, to swim to a vessel. [*Fam.* :] **J'ai gagné doucement la porte sans rien dire**, I gently made my way to the door without saying a word. *Boil. Sat.* 3. **— le large, — du pied, — la guérite, — au haut, — le haut, — les champs, — le taillis, — pays**, to scamper away, to take to one's heels, to show one's heels, to run away.

2. to get, to catch ; to overtake. **Il n'y a que des coups à —**, there is nothing but blows to be got. **— une rhume**, to catch a cold. **— un violent mal de tête**, to get a violent headache.

3. to seize, to come over ; to overtake. **La faim me gagne**, I am getting hungry. **Le froid commençait à nous —**, we were getting cold. **L'ennui nous gagne**, dulness comes over us. **Le sommeil me gagne**, sleep begins to overpower me. **Elle paraissait fort affairée, l'heure commençait à la —**, she seemed very busy, for it was getting late. *Hamil. Gram.* **La nuit nous gagne**, night overtakes us.

4. to get, to spread, to reach ; to pervade; to gain ground. **Le feu gagnait la maison voisine**, the fire was spreading to the next house. **La corruption a gagné toutes les parties de l'administration**, corruption has spread to all parts of the administration. **Cette folie gagne toute la nation**, this folly pervades the whole nation.

5. *Naut.* **— de l'avant**, to gain ground. **— le vent, le dessus du vent**, to get the wind, to get the weather-gage. **— le dessus** *Fig.* to get the better of. **— au vent**, to get windward. **— les vents Alizés**, to get into the trade-winds. **— un vaisseau**, to forereach, to overhaul a ship.

6. **— de vitesse**, to outstrip (a person), to overtake ; **7**. *Man.* **— la volonté d'un cheval**, to break in a horse.

GAGNER, *vn.* **1**. to gain : *a*) to have profit or advantage ; to grow rich ; *b*) to win, to be the winner at play, to win the game ; to win the prize ; *c*) to win, to have the advantage, to get ground, favour, or influence ; *d*) to get, to be increased ; to improve ; *e*) (with *sur*) to obtain ; to obtain influence with ; to prevail over, to get the better of ; *f*) (with *sur*) to gain ground on, to advance nearer, to overtake, to outstrip. *a*) **— beaucoup**, to gain much. **— à un marché**, to gain by a bargain. *b*) **Jouer à qui perd gagne**, to play at he who wins loses. *c*) **Il y a des gens qui gagnent à être extraordinaires**, some people gain by being extraordinary. *La Bruy.* xI. **L'ouvrage gagne à la lecture**, you like the work better as you read it. **Il gagne à être connu**, he improves on acquaintance. *d*) **Mes blés ont bien gagné depuis que le temps doux est venu**, my wheat grows much better since the mild weather has set in. **Son poème y gagnerait beaucoup**, it would improve his poem very much. *e*) **J'ai gagné sur lui qu'il ne me verra plus**, I prevailed on him not to see me again. *Corn. Poly.* II, 4. **Pourvu que votre amour gagne sur vos douleurs**, provid ed your love is stronger than your grief.

2. to reach ; to spread. **L'incendie gagnait de tous côtés**, the fire was spreading on all sides. **L'eau gagne de proche en proche**, the water is fast making progress. **On voit que le Calvinisme commençait à —**, we can see that Calvinism was gaining ground. — *Prov.* : **Tôt gagne, tôt gaspillé**, ill-gotten, ill-spent. **Qui gagné, joue bien**, he plays well that wins. **Qui épargne, gagne**, a penny saved is a penny gained. **N'est pas marchand qui toujours gagne**, no one can expect to win always.

† GAGNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to gain, to get ; **2**. to be gained, to be got, to be won ; to be earned ; **3**. (of diseases) to be catching, to be contagious.

GAGNEUR, EUSE, ganyœr, œz', *sm. f.* gainer : one who gains ; winner.

† **GAGUI**, gaghi, *sf. Popul. lang.* jolly plump girl *or* woman.

GAI, E, ghé, [orig. unknown ; perhaps O. H. Ger. wâhi, pretty], *adj.* **1**. gay : *a*) cheerful, lively, merry, jovial, jolly, buxom, blithe, blitheful, blithesome, sprightly, good-humoured, gleeful, gleesome, gaysome, in high spirits, gladsome, boon, sportful, sportive, jocund, joyous, joyful, mirthful ; *b*) showing joy or animation, expressive of mirth ; cheerful, glad, joyful, jovial, merry ; *c*) causing joy, cheerful, lively, gladsome, joyous, pleasant ; airy ; *d*) lively, gaudy, vivid, bright, clear, light. *a*) **Un jeune homme —**, a lively young man. **— comme un pinson**, as merry as a lark. **Être —**, to be in high spirits. *b*) **Humeur gaie**, merry humour. **Esprit —**, jovial mind. **Un visage —**, a cheerful, a merry face. **Une conversation**

fort gaie, a very lively conversation. *c*) **Une chanson gaie,** a lively song. **Une vue gaie,** a pleasant view. **Un appartement —,** cheerful apartments. **Temps —,** pleasant weather. *d*) **Couleur gaie,** bright colour. **Vert —,** bright green.

2. brisk : lively, spirited ; **3.** *Herald.* (of a horse) without saddle or bridle ; **4.** *Technol.* loose, slack ; **5.** *Mus.* allegro ; **6.** *Fam.* merry, flustered. **Avoir le vin —,** to be merry in one's cups. **Être —,** to be flustered.

GAI, *interj.* gaily, merrily, cheerly.

GAÏAC, gayak, [Span. : guayaco, from a Haytian word], *sm. Bot.* guaiac, guaiacum : a genus of trees of the West Indies. **Bois de —,** guaiacum-wood, lignum-vitæ. **Résine de —,** guaiacum.

GAÏACINE, gayasin', *sf. Chem.* guaiacum, guaiacine : a resinous substance obtained from guaiacum.

GAÏACOL, gayakol, *sm. Chem.* guaiacol : colourless liquid found in the resine of guaiacum.

GAIEMENT *or* **GAÎMENT,** ghémân-t, *adv.* **1.** gaily, cheerly, cheerfully, merrily, lively, jovially, blithely. **Passer — son temps,** to spend one's time cheerfully. **On se mit — à table,** we cheerfully sat down to dinner.

2. cheerfully, willingly, readily. **Aller — au combat,** to go cheerfully to the fight.

3. *Fam.* at a good pace.

GAIETÉ, *or* **GAÎTÉ,** ghété, [gai], *sf.* **1.** gayety, gaiety, gayness, cheerfulness, liveliness, merriment, mirth, jovialness, jollity, blitheness, blithesomeness, sprightliness, glee, sportiveness, good humour, spirits, high spirits, good spirits. **Une — franche, vive, aimable,** a natural gaiety, pleasant mirth. **— bruyante,** noisy merriment. **— folle,** wild gaiety. **Avoir de la —,** to be merry. **Respirer la —,** to look cheerful. **Avoir de la — dans le style,** to have a lively style.

2. merry saying; merry doings, gay trifling: frolic, freak ; **3.** mettle, mettlesomeness. **Un cheval qui a de la —,** a mettlesome horse.

DE GAIETÉ DE CŒUR, *adv. phr.* wantonly, deliberately. **Ils ont commis ces actes d'actrocité de — de cœur,** they committed those atrocious actions wantonly, from mere wantonness.

GAILLARD, E, gayard, yard', [orig. unknown ; perhaps connected with gai, or as some have proposed with galant], *adj.* **1.** spirited, bold. † gallant ; **2.** gay, joyous, jovial, merry, jolly, sprightly. **Pour un trépassé, vous êtes bien — !** why ! how merry you are for a dead man. *Mol. Et.* II. 5. **Une humeur gaillarde,** a jovial humour. **Une mine gaillarde,** a jolly face, a merry face. **Il attaqua lui seul trois hommes, l'épée à la main, cela est —,** he attacked alone three men sword in hand, that was smart, *Acad.*

3. † thoughtless ; **4.** merry, jolly, tipsy, fuddled, groggy ; **5.** free, wanton, libertine, licentious, smutty. **Des propos gaillards,** free conversation. **Le carnaval ne prend pas le train d'être bien —,** the carnaval has not as yet put on a show of jollity. *Mme de Sév.*

6. fresh : healthy ; hearty, jolly, buxom. **Je me levai frais et —,** I go up fresh and hearty. *Le Sage.*

7. cool, fresh. **Vent —,** fresh wind.

GAILLARD, *sm.* **1.** jolly fellow, jolly dog, merry blade ; **2.** fellow, blade, dog. **Le — est rusé,** he is a cunning dog. **Un — résolu, déterminé,** a determined dog. **Un petit —,** a sly dog. **C'est un rude —, un — bien découplé,** he is a strapping fellow. **C'est un — qui en dégoise,** he is a fellow who has a tongue in his head.

3. *Naut.* castle. **— d'arrière,** quarterdeck. **— d'avant,** fore-castle.

GAILLARD [Gabriel-Henri], historian [1726-1806].

GAILLARDE, *sf.* **1.** gay woman, wanton, wench ; **2.** gaillard : a sprightly dance ; **3.** *Print.* bourgeois : a kind of type.

GAILLARDEMENT, gayardœmân-t, *adv.* **1.** gayly, merrily, cheerfully, jollily, sprightly ; **2.** wantonly ; **3.** boldly, spiritedly, gallantly.

GAILLARDISE, gayardiz', [gaillard], *sf.* **1.** sprightliness, jollity, mirth ; frolic ; **2.** wanton language, free language, smut. **Mme de la Fayette est à Livry, d'où elle m'écrit des gaillardises, malgré tous ses maux,** Mme de la F. is at Livry, from where she writes me pretty mirthfully, in spite of all her ills. *Mme de Sév.*

GAILLET, gayé, [Lat. : galium], *sm. Bot.* bedstraw ; *Galium,* a genus of plants of the order rubiaceæ. **— vrai, — jaune,** yellow bedstraw, cheese-rennet. **— blanc,** great hedge bedstraw, galium Mollugo. **— croisette,** crosswort. **— gratteron, — accrochant,** goose-grass, cleavers.

GAILLETEUX, EUSE, gay'tœ, tœz', *adj.* rubbly : full of rubble ; lumpy.

GAILLETTE, gayèt', [provin.], *sf.* rubbly coal, knob-coal.

GAÎMENT, ghémân-t, *adv.* V. *Gaiement.*

GAIN, gan, [gagner], *sm.* gain : *a*) anything acquired ; profit, benefit ; lucre ; *b*) advantage, successful issue ; gaining, winning. *c*) **Âpre au —,** greedy of (*or* grasping after) gain. **L'espérance du —,** the hope of gaining. **L'amour du —,** love of lucre. **Un — considérable,** considerable profit. **Faire un — de cent francs,** to gain a hundred francs. **C'est un — très clair,** it is clear profit. *b*) **Gains nuptiaux, gains de survie,** *Law-t.* portion of the survivor. **Ne devoir qu'à soi le — d'une bataille,** to owe the gaining of a battle to nobody but one's self. *Corn. Cid.* I. 4. **Il a eu — de cause,** he gained his cause. **Se retirer sur son gain,** to go off after winning. *Prov.*: **Les petits gains remplissent la bourse,** many a little makes a mickle.

GAÎNE, ghên', [Lat. : vagina, sheath), *sf.* **1.** sheath : *a*) case, scabbard ; *b*) *Anat.* an investment of areolar or fibrous tissue which surrounds vessels, muscles and tendons ; *c*) *Bot.* a membrane enveloping the stem. *a*) **La — d'un couteau,** the sheath of a knife. **Des ciseaux dans leur —,** scissors in their sheath. **Mettre dans la —,** to sheathe.

2. *Arch.* terminal ; **3.** *Naut.* edging (of a sail) ; **4.** case (of a clock) ; **5.** column or support for an ornament, bust, etc.

GAÎNER, ghênè-r, *va. Naut.* to edge a sail.

GAÎNERIE, ghèn'ri, *sf.* **1.** sheath-making ; **2.** sheath-trade.

GAÎNIER, ghênyé, [gaine,] *sm.* **1.** sheath-maker ; **2.** *Bot.* Judas-tree : *Cercis.*

GAÎTÉ, ghété, *sf.* V. *Gaieté.*

GALA, gala, [Ital.], *sm* **1.** gala : show, pomp ; festivity. **Jour de —,** gala-day. **Habit de —,** gala-dress.

2. feast, banquet.

GALACTAGOGUE, galaktagog', [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; ἀγωγός, which brings on,] *adj. Med.* galactagogue : promoting the secretion of milk in the breast.

GALACTAGOGUE, *sm. Med.* galactagogue.

GALACTIQUE, galaktik', *adj.* galactic : *a*) *Chem.* lactic (*V. Lactique*) ; *b*) *Astron.* relating to the Milky Way.

GALACTITE, galaktit', *sf. Miner.* galactite, milkstone : a whitish fossil substance, which gives to water the colour of milk.

GALACTOCÈLE, galaktosel, [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* galactocele : tumour of the mammary gland.

GALACTODE, galactod', [Gr. : γάλα, milk], *adj.* milky, lacteous, lacteal, lactean : resembling milk.

GALACTOGRAPHIE, galaktografi, [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* description of milk.

GALACTOLOGIE, galaktolozhi, [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on milk.

GALACTOMÈTRE, galaktomètr', [Gr. : γάλα milk ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* galactometer, lactometer : an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

GALACTOPÉÈSE, galaktopéèz', **GALACTOPOIÈSE,** galaktopoyèz', [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; ποιεῖν, to make], *sf. Physiol.* faculty of producing milk.

GALACTOPÉÉTIQUE, galaktopéétik', **GALACTOPOIÉTIQUE,** galaktopoyétik', *adj. Med.* galactopoietic : producing milk, or increasing the flow of milk ; lactific.

GALACTOPHAGE, galaktofazh', [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; φάγειν, to eat], *adj.* galactophagous : feeding on milk.

GALACTOPHAGE, *sm.* galactophagist : one who subsists on milk.

GALACTOPHORE, galaktofor', [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; φορός, bearer], *adj. Anat.* galactophorous, lactiferous : conveying milk. **Vaisseaux galactophores,** lactiferous vessels.

GALACTOPHORE, *sm.* galactophorus : an instrument used to facilitate lactation ; breast-pump, breast-exhauster.

GALACTOPHORITE, galaktoforit', *sf. Med.* galactophoritis : inflammation of the galactophorous ducts.

GALACTOPOSIE, galaktopozi, [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; πόσις, drink], *sf. Med.* milky diet.

GALACTORRÉE, galactorrée, [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; ῥέω, I flow], *sf. Med.* galactorrhœa : a redundant flow of milk.

GALACTOSCOPE, galaktoskop', [Gr. : γάλα, milk ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* lactoscope : an instrument for ascertaining the opacity of milk.

GALACTOSE, galaktôz', [Gr. : γάλακτωσις], *sf.* **1.** *Physiol.* galactosis : the secretion of milk ; **2.** *Chem.* lactic glucose.

GALAGO, galago, *sm. Zool.* galago : a small quadrumanous animal.

GALAMMENT, galamân-t, *adv.* **1.** gallantly, courteously, politely ; **2.** tastefully, elegantly ; gracefully ; **3.** handsomely, with good grace, gracefully, willingly. **Cet homme fait les choses fort —,** that man does things handsomely. **Donner —,** to give willingly. **Allons, monsieur, faites les choses —, et sans vous faire tirer l'oreille,** come, sir, do the thing properly, and with a good grace. *Mol. Mar. force.* 16.

4. gallantly, bravely, courageously ; **5.** cleverly, skilfully, dexterously. **Il s'est tiré — de ce mauvais pas,** he got out of that scrape cleverly.

GALANDAGE, galândazh', [for garlandage], *sm.* brick partition.

† **GALANDE,** galând', [form of galand, for galan, galante], *sf.* sly creature, rogue.

GALANE, galan', [Gr. : χελώνη, tortoise], *sf. Bot.* chelone, tortoise-flower, turtle-head, shell-flower, snake-head, balmony : a plant of the figwort family.

GALANGA, galânga, [Lat. from Arab. khalanjan], *sm.* galanga, galangal, galangale : *a*) *Bot.* a genus of plants of the order zingiberaceæ : *b*) an aromatic root from this plant.

GALANT, E, galân-t, ânt' [pres. part. of the old French verb *galer*, to rejoice], *adj.* **1**. gallant : showing politeness and attention to ladies ; courteous, polite, civil, courtly. **Les chevaliers français étaient les plus galants de toute l'Europe**, the most courteous knights in Europe were the French. *Bescher.* **Un homme —**, a courteous man. **Avoir l'humeur galante**, to have gallant manners. **Dire des choses galantes à une dame**, to say polite things to a lady. **Offrir quelque chose d'un air —**, to offer a thing politely. **M. Jourdain est — plus que je ne croyais**, M. J. is a greater flatterer than I thought he was. *Mol. B. Gent.* IV. I.

2. (of women, in an ill sense) gay, of gallantry ; **3**. pleasing, agreeable ; **4**. genteel : polite, graceful in manners or mien, well-bred ; **5**. (of things) handsome, tasteful, graceful, elegant. **Une femme galante**, a fast woman, a woman of the town. **Cela a un tour spirituel et —**, the turn of that is witty and graceful. **Cette lettre est d'un style noble, libre et — qui me plaît fort**, that letter is written in an easy, noble and elegant style, which pleases me very much. **Les habits sont magnifiques et galants**, the clothes are tasteful and magnificent.

6. honest, worthy ; gentlemanlike. **Un — homme**, an honest man, a man of honour.

GALANT, *sm.* **1**. gallantry, civility ; **2**. gallant : *a*) a fashionable man ; beau, spark ; *b*) a man who is polite and attentive to ladies ; *c*) lover, wooer, suitor, sweetheart ; *d*) (in an ill sense) seducer, paramour. **Vert —**, brisk spark. **Faire le —**, to court ladies, to be attentive to ladies. **Et nous étions, ma foi, tous deux de verts galants**, and upon my word, we were, both of us very gay young fellows. *Mol. Fem. Sav.* II. 2.

3. sharp fellow, blade. **Notre — s'avisa de telle ruse**, our sharp fellow bethought himself of such a trick. [In this sense, the feminine was *Galande*.]

GALANTERIE, galânt'ri', [galant,] *sf.* **1**. gallantry : *a*) † politeness, civility ; *b*) courteous attentions to ladies ; courtship ; complaisance. **Avoir de la —**, to be courteous to ladies. **Il met de la — dans tout ce qu'il fait**, he shows himself polite in everything he does.

2. compliment, gallant compliment. **Dire des galanteries**, to pay compliments. **Écrire une lettre pleine de —**, to write a very complimentary letter.

3. intrigue, love intrigue, gallantry ; **4**. present. **La — n'est qu'un libertinage auquel on a donné un nom honnête**, gallantry is nothing but libertinism to which a respectable name has been given. *La Bruy.* **— est un jeu où tout le monde triche**, gallantry is a game in which everybody cheats. *Say.* **Il m'a fait une jolie —**, he made me a handsome present. **Il ne donne rien du tout, jamais un repas, jamais une —**, he gives nothing at all, never a repast, and never makes a present. *Mme de Sév.*

GALANTHE, galânt', [Gr.: γάλα, milk; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* snowdrop : *Galanthus*, a genus of plants of the order amaryllidaceæ.

GALANTIN, galântan, [galant], *sm.* dangler : a ridiculous courter of ladies.

GALANTINE, galântin', [Low Lat. : galatina], *sf. Cook.* galantine : collared turkey or veal.

GALANTISER, galântizé-r, [galant], *va.* **1**. to dangle after ; **2**. to court, to flatter.

GALATE, galat', *sm.* Galatian : an inhabitant of Galatia.

GALATÉE, galaté, *pnf. Mythol.* Galathæa.

GALATHÉE, galaté, *sf.* galatheæ : a genus of crustaceans.

GALATIE, galasi, *sf. Geog.* Galatia.

GALAXIE, galaksi, [Gr. γαλαξίας ; γάλα, milk], *sf. Astron.* galaxy, the Milky Way.

GALBANUM, galbanom, [Lat.], *sm.* **1**. galban, galbanum : a resinous gum ; **2**. *Fig.* false promises, deceitful words.

GALBE, galb', [Ital. : galbo], *sm.* **1**. *Arch.* entasis : swelling of the shaft of a column ; sweep, curve ; **2**. contour (of the face).

GALBULE, galbul', [Lat. : galbulus], *sm.* **1**. *Bot.* galbulus : the nut or ball of the cypress or juniper ; **2**. *Ornith.* galbula, jacamar : a genus of birds.

GALBULÉS, galbulé, *smpl. Ornith.* galbulinæ, jacamars : a sub-family of fissirostral birds of the order passeres.

GALE, gal', [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Lat. : callus, bunion, callosity, or galla, small tumour produced on a leaf by an insect), *sf.* **1**. *Med.* itch : scabies ; a contagious vesicular eruption, caused by the presence in the skin of an insect of the genus acarus. **Insecte** *or* **arachnide de la —**, itch insect. **Avoir la —**, to be itchy. **Couvert de —**, itchy, scabby. [*Fig.* :] **Être méchant comme la —**, to be a very devil. **N'avoir pas la — aux dents**, to be a gormandizer.

2. *Veter.* mange (of dogs or other domestic animals), scab (of sheep) ; **3**. *Bot.* scurf (of plants).

GALÉ, galé, [Eng. : gale], *sm. Bot.* gale, sweet gale : *Myrica gale*, a plant growing in bogs.

GALÉACE *or* **GALÉASSE**, galéas', [Ital. : galeazza, from galea], *sf. Naut.* galeas, galleass : Venetian galley ; a heavy, low-built vessel with two masts, and having both sails and oars.

GALÉE, galé, [Gr. : γαλαῖα], *sf.* **1**. *Naut.* galley ; **2**. *Print.* galley, gally : a frame which receives the types from the composing-stick ; **3**. galea : a genus of sea-hedgehogs.

GALÉGA, galéga, *sm. Bot.* galega, goat's rue : a genus of leguminous plants.

GALÉIFORME, galéiform', [Lat. : galea, helmet ; forme], *adj. Bot.* galeated, galeate : having a flower like a helmet.

GALÈNE, galèn', [Gr. : γαλήνη, lead], *sf. Miner.* galena, lead glance : native sulphuret of lead, ore of lead.

GALÉNIQUE, galénik', *adj.* galenic, galenical : relating to Galen, the Greek physician (131-201).

GALÉNISME, galénism', *sm.* galenism : the doctrines of Galen.

GALÉNISTE, galénist', *sm.* galenist : a follower of Galen.

GALÉOPITHÈQUE, galéopitèk', [Gr. : γαλῆ, weasel ; πίθηκος, monkey], *sm. Zool.* galeopithecus, flying-cat : a genus of quadrumanous animals.

GALÉOPSIS, galéopsis, [Gr. : γαλίοψις], *sm. Bot.* galeopsis, hemp-nettle : a genus of plants of the order labiatæ.

† **GALER**, galé-r, [gale], *vn.* to scratch.

GALER (SE), *v. refl.* to scratch one's self.

GALÈRE, galèr', [Ital. : galera, from galea ; O. Fr. : galée], *sf.* **1**. galley : *a*) *Antiq.* a ship which was moved with both sails and oars ; *b*) *Naut.* a low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, employing sails and oars, formerly used in the Mediterranean, and rowed by prisoners or convicts ; *c*) *pl.* an old punishment consisting in rowing the galleys ; *d*) *pl.* sometimes used now for designating the bagne or travaux forcés ; hard labour. *a*) **— à trois rangs de rame**, trireme, galley with three rows of oars. *b*) *Fig.* **Que diable allait-il faire dans cette — ?** what business had he there ? *Mol. Scapin.* **Vogue la — !** come what may !

2. *Fam.* drudgery. **C'est une —, c'est une vraie —**, it is terrible drudgery.

3. *Chem.* galley : an oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts ; **4**. large Spanish wagon for merchandise ; **5**. organ-builders' plane ; jack plane ; moulding plane.

GALERIE, galri, [Low Lat. : galeria], *sf.* **1**. gallery : *a*) an apartment in a house, serving as a walk ; *b*) corridor, lobby ; *c*) an apartment used for the reception of pictures, statues or curiosities, *d*) a collection of works in painting or sculpture ; *e*) at tennis, a long and covered walk for the lookers-on ; *f*) in a play-house, a floor supported by columns or brackets overlooking a ground-floor, and furnished with seats ; balcony ; *g*) in churches, a similar structure ; *h*) *Naut.* a balcony or railed projection at the stern of a ship; stern gallery ; *i*) *Fortif.* a covered passage across a moat ; *j*) an underground passage ; *k*) *Min.* a narrow passage not deviating much from a horizontal line ; drift, adit. *a*) **Se promener dans une —**, to walk up and down a gallery. [*Fam.* :] **Ce sont ses galeries**, that is his favourite ressort. *c*) **— de tableaux**, picture gallery. **La — de Versailles**, the Versailles gallery. *d*) **Vendre une —**, to sell a gallery. **— des contemporains illustres**, a collection of portraits of our great contemporaries.

h) **Fausse —**, sham quarter-gallery.

i) **— de contrescarpe, — magistrale**, gallery under the terre-plein of the covered way. **— d'enveloppe**, gallery under the glacis. **— d'escarpe, — majeure**, gallery of the escarp under the rampart. *j, k*) **— d'écoulement**, drainage, drain-gallery; *Min.* drift, off-take.

2. spectators, lookers-on, company. **La — est nombreuse**, there are many lookers-on. **Je m'en rapporte à la —**, I leave it to the decision of the lookers-on. *Picard.* **On doit faire le bien sans s'occuper de la —**, we must do what is right, without thinking of other people. **Jouer pour la —**, to play to the gallery. **La — ne lui est pas favorable**, the spectators are not on his side.

3. *Naut.* tunnel (of a screw-propeller) ; **4**. *Naut.* gangway (of the orlop) ; **5**. footboard (of railway-carriages).

GALÉRIEN, galéryan, [galère], *sm.* **1**. galley-slave : a man condemned to row in the galleys ; **2**. convict. **Mener une vie de —**, to lead a hard life. **Se donner un mal de —**, to work as hard as a slave. **Travailler comme un —**, to slave.

GALERNE, galèrn', [orig. unknown ; derived perhaps from Eng. gale], *sf.* north-westerly wind.

GALÉRUQUE, galéruk', [Lat. : galerus, a hat, cap], *sf. Entom.* galeruca : a genus of beetles.

GALET, galé, [O. Fr. : gal, pebble], *sm.* **1**. pebble, pebble-stone ; boulder, shingle : the coarse round gravel found on the shores of the sea ; **2**. stone beach, strand. **Se promener sur le —**, to walk on shingles. **Échouer sur le —**, to be stranded.

3. shovel-board : a species of game; 4. *Technol.* roller, friction-roller; 5. *Railw.* turn-table, turn-plate.

GALETAS, gal'tâ-z, [from galata, at Constantinople : the tower of Galata, hence the top of any building], *sm.* 1. garret, attic : an apartment immediately under the roof. 2. *Fig.* hole : wretched lodging.

GALETTE, galèt', [galet], *sf.* 1. galette : a thick flat cake; butter paste; 2. sea-biscuit.

GALEUX, EUSE, galœ-z, lœz', [gale], *adj.* 1. *Med.* itchy : infected with the itch; 2. *Veter.* mangy; (of sheep) scabby, scabbed; 3. (of trees) scurfy. — *Prov.* : **Qui se sent — se gratte**, let him that itches scratch himself; if the cap fits, wear it. **Il ne faut qu'une brebis galeuse pour gâter tout un troupeau**, one scabby sheep will spoil a whole flock.

GALEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* person infected with the itch.

GALHAUBAN, galôbân, [O. Fr. : garland, top; hauban], *sm. Naut.* backstay : one of the long ropes extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship. — **volant**, preventer back-stay.

GALICE, galis', *sf. Geog.* Galicia : a province of Spain.

GALICIE, galisi, *sf. Geog.* Galicia : a province of Austria.

GALICIEN, ENNE, galisyan, syèn', *sm. f.* Galician : an inhabitant of Galicia.

GALIEN, galyan, *pnm.* Galen (Greek physician 131-201).

GALIETTE, galyèt', *sf. V. Gaillette.*

GALILÉE, galilé, *sf. Geog.* Galilee.

GALILÉEN, ENNE, galiléan, èn', *adj.* Galilean : relating to Galilee.

GALILÉEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Galilean : a native of Galilee.

GALIMAFRÉE, galimafré, [orig. unknown], *sf. Cook.* hotchpotch, hodgepodge, gallimaufry: a hash of several sorts of broken meat.

GALIMATIAS, galimatyâ-z, [orig. uncert.; the word has been explained, though without foundation, as coming from *Gallus* cock, and *Mathias*, and the confusion produced in repeating those words : thus for *Gallus Mathiæ*, by saying *galli Mathias*] *sm.* non-sense, gibberish, rigmarole, balderdash, galimatias, gallimatia. **Pompeux —**, bombast. — **double**, sheer nonsense. **Qui songe à votre argent, dont vous me faites un —?** who ever thinks of your money about which you rave? *Mol. Av.* v. 5.

GALION, galiôn, [Lat. : galea, galley], *sm. Naut.* galleon : a large ship, formerly used by the Spaniards in trading to South America.

GALIOTE, galiot', *sf. Naut.* 1. galiot, galliot : *a*) a small galley or brigantine, for chase; *b*) a Dutch vessel : track-scout. — **barbaresque**, quarter-galley.

2. ketch : a small bomb-vessel. — **à bombes**, bomb-ketch.

GALIPÉE, galipé, *sf.*, **GALIPIER**, galipyé, *sm. Bot.* galipea : a genus of rutaceous plants.

GALIPETTE, galipet, *sf. Slang.* caper, bound, act of foolishness. **Il a fait des galipettes ces jours-ci**, he has been up to his tricks, his foolery, lately.

GALIPOT, galipô, [of Arabic orig.] *sm.* gallipot : white resin, a sort of turpentine.

GALIPOTER, galipoté, [galipot], *va.* to tar, to pitch. — **un navire**, to tar a ship.

GALIUM, galiom, *sm. Bot.* galium, bedstraw.

GALLAIS, galay (*Jean-Pierre*), historian and miscellaneous writer (*1756-1820*).

GALLATE, gallat, [galle], *sm. Chem.* gallate : a salt formed by gallic acid combined with a base.

GALLE, gal', [Lat. : galla], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* gall : *a*) an excrescence produced on plants by the action of insects; *b*) gall-nut, nutgall, an excrescence on an species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, etc. **Noix de —**, **— du Levant**, gall-nut, nutgall.

2. *Entom.* gall-insect, cochineal-insect, gall-fly.

GALLES, gal', *pnf. Geog.* **Pays de Galles**, Wales. **La nouvelle Galles du Sud**, New South Wales.

GALLIA, gallia, *sf. Astron.* Gallia : a small planet.

GALLIAMBE, galiânb' [Galli, priest of the phrygian goddess; iambe], *sm. Poet.* galliambic verse.

GALLIAMBIQUE, galiânbik', *adj. Poet.* galliambic : noting a kind of Greek and Latin verse.

GALLICAN, E, gallikan, kan', [Lat. : gallicanus; Gallia, Gaul], *adj.* 1. Gallican : pertaining to France. **L'Église gallicane**, the Gallican Church.

2. French.

GALLICAN, *sm.* Gallican : a follower of the Gallican Church.

GALLICANISME, gallikanism', *sm.* Gallicanism, Gallican doctrines.

GALLICISME, gallisism', [Lat. : gallicus, gaulish, French], *sm.* gallicism : a French idiom.

GALLICOLES, galikol', [galle; Lat. : colo, I dwell], *smpl. Entom.* gallicolæ : a family of hymenopterous insects.

GALLIEN, gallian, *pnm.* Gallienus.

GALLINACE, gallinas', *sf. Miner.* obsidian : a volcanic product.

GALLINACÉ, E, gallinasé, [Lat. ; gallina, a hen], *adj. Ornith.* gallinaceous : pertaining to the gallinæ.

GALLINACÉS, *smpl. Ornith.* gallinaceæ, gallinaceans, gallinæ : an order of birds, including the peacock, pheasant, turkey, cock, etc. ; gallinaceous birds, rasores.

GALLINE, gallin', *adj. f.* gallinaceous.

GALLINSECTES, gallansèkt', [galle; insecte], *smpl. Entom.* gallinsecta : a family of hemipterous insects.

GALLINULE, gallinul', [Lat. : gallina, a hen], *sf. Ornith.* 1. gallinule, water hen, moor-hen; 2. *pl.* gallinules, gallinulinæ : a family of grallatorial birds.

GALLIQUE, gallik', [Lat. : gallicus], *adj.* Gallic : pertaining to Gaul.

GALLIQUE, galik [galle], *Chem.* gallic : *adj.* belonging to galls or gall-nuts.

GALLIUM, galliom, *sm. Chem.* gallium : a rare malleable metal.

GALLOIS, E, galwa, waz', *adj.* Welsh : belonging to Wales.

GALLOIS, E, *sm. f.* Welshman *m*, Welshwoman *f.*; Welsh *pl.*

GALLOIS, *sm.* Welsh : the Welsh language.

GALLOIS, [Léonard], historian (1789-1851).

GALLOMANE, galloman', *sm.* person prejudiced in favour of everything French; gallomaniac.

GALLOMANIE, gallomani, [Gr. : Γάλλος, Gaul; μανία, mania], *sf.* gallomania : madness for French fashions; imitation of French literature and customs.

GALLON, galôn, [Eng.], *sm.* gallon : an English measure : four quarts.

GALLOPHOBE, galofobe, *adj.* and *sm. f.* gallophobe : having an aversion for the French and French things.

GALLOPHOBIE, gallofobi, [Gr. : Γάλλος, Gaul; φόβος, fear], *sf.* hatred of the French.

GALLO-ROMAIN, E, galloroman, mèn', *adj.* Gallo-Roman : belonging to Gauls and Romans.

GALOCHE, galosh', [from Gr. καλόπους, shoemaker's last; κᾶλον, wood; πούς, foot], *sf.* 1. galoche, galosh, (*pl.*) galoshes : *a*) a wooden shoe worn over a boot or another shoe to keep it dry; *b*) clog : a wooden shoe; 2. *Naut.* snatch-block; 3. *Naut.* hollow cleat; 4. *Naut.* hanging clam.

GALON, galôn, [orig. unknown; perhaps connected with galant', *sm.* 1. lace, galloon (of gold, silver, silk, etc.); 2. *Naut.* canvass band; 3. officers' stripes. **Un habit tout chamarré de —**, a coat trimmed with lace. **Quand j'aurai mes galons**, when I am a corporal. *Prov.* : **Quand on prend du galon on n'en saurait trop prendre**, as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

GALONNER, galoné-r, [galon], *va.* to lace : to adorn with lace.

GALONNIER, galonyé, *sm.* gold-lacemaker.

GALOP, galô; the *p* is never pronounced, [galoper], *sm.* 1. gallop : the motion of a running horse. **Petit —**, canter. — **aisé**, easy canter. **Grand —**, full gallop. **Aller au —**, to gallop. **Partir au —**, to gallop away. **Descendre au —**, to gallop down. **Se mettre au —**, to begin to gallop. **Il partit au —**, he galloped away. **Un temps de —**, a gallop. **Aller, courir le —**, to gallop; *Fig.* to run on. **S'en aller le grand —**, to go very fast; *Fig.* : to be going to one's last home.

2. gallopade : *a*) a kind of dance; *b*) a kind of music appropriate to the dance. **Danser le —**, to dance the gallopade.

3. *Popul. lang.* reprimand, chiding.

GALOPADE, galopad', *sf.* 1. gallopade: the act of galloping; galloping. **Faire une —**, to have a gallop.

2. gallop; 3. space galloped over; 4. † gallopade : a kind of dance.

GALOPANT, E, galopân, ant', *adj.* galloping, rapid. **Une phtisie galopante**, a galloping, rapid consumption.

GALOPER, galopé-r, [orig. uncert.; apparently of Teuton source; O. H. Ger. : hlauffan; Goth. : hlaupan, to run; Ger. : lauten], *vn.* 1. to gallop : *a*) to go a gallop; to run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; *b*) to ride at a galloping pace; *c*) to move very rapidly; to run on; *d*) to dance the gallopade. *a*) **Faire — un cheval**, to make a horse gallop. — **uni**, to go an even gallop. **Un cheval qui galope**, a galloper. *b*) **Ces dames que j'avais vues — de si bonne grâce**, the ladies I had seen galloping so gracefully. *Volt.* [*Fig.* :] **Le chagrin monte en croupe et galope avec lui**, sorrow gets up behind him and gallops with him. *Boil. Ep.* 5. *c*) **Comme vous galopez! je ne puis vous suivre**, how fast you go! I cannot follow you. **Je vous fis une petite lettre en galopant**, I quickly wrote you a little letter. *Mme de Sév.* **Il a galopé, par toute la ville pour cette affaire**, he has been galloping all over the town for that affair.

2. *Fam.* to run about. **Il a galopé toute la matinée**, he has been running about all the morning.

GALOPER, *va.* 1. to put on a gallop, to get into a gallop; 2. *Fam.* to gallop after, to run after, to pursue. **Les gendarmes l'ont galopé**, the gendarmes ran after him.

3. to seize. **La peur le galope**, fear seizes him.

GALOPIN, galopan, [galoper], *sm.* 1. errand-boy; 2. † scullion (in the king's household); 3. little rogue, dog, imp.; rascal, scamp, blackguard.

GALOUBET, galoubè, [Provinç.], *sm. Mus.* a kind of flute.

GALUCHAT, galusha, [from the name of the inventor, Galuchat], *sm.* 1. dog-fish skin, shark-skin; anything made of prepared dog-fish skin; 2. working sheath maker.

GALVANIQUE, galvanik', *adj.* galvanic: relating to galvanism.

GALVANISATION, galvanisasyôn, *sf.* 1. zinc coating; 2. galvanization: the act of affecting with galvanism.

GALVANISÉ, E, galvanizé, *adj.* galvanized: coated with zinc. **Fer —**, galvanized iron.

GALVANISER, galvanizé-r, [from Galvani 1737-1798], *va.* to galvanize: to affect with galvanism; to electrify.

GALVANISME, galvanism, *sm. Phys.* galvanism: electricity developed by the contact of different metals, or by chemical action between different substances, with the aid of friction; voltaic electricity.

GALVANO-CAUSTIC, galvano kostic, [Galvano; Gr.; καίω, I burn], *sf.* galvano-cautery: cautery effected by a wire heated by an electric current.

GALVANOGRAPHIE, galvanografi, [galvanisme; Gr.: γράφειν, to write], *sf.* galvanography: *a*) a treatise on galvanism; *b*) a method of electrotypy.

GALVANO-MAGNÉTIQUE, galvano-manyétik', *adj. Phys.* electro-magnetic: relating to electro-magnetism.

GALVANO-MAGNÉTISME, galvano-manyétism', *sm. Phys.* galvano-magnetism, electro-magnetism: the phenomena in which magnetic effects are produced by galvanism.

GALVANOMÈTRE, galvanomètr', [galvanisme; Gr.: μέτρον, measure,] *sm. Phys.* galvanometer: an instrument for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current.

GALVANOPLASTIE, galvanoplasti, [galvanisme; Gr.: πλάσσω, I form], *sf.* galvano-plastic art, electro-metallurgy.

GALVANOPLASTIQUE, galvanoplastik', *adj.* galvano-plastic: relating to electro-metallurgy.

GALVANO-PUNCTURE, galvano-pônktur', *sf.* galvano-puncture, electro-puncture: the operation of inserting needles into a part of the body, and then connecting them with a galvanic apparatus.

GALVANOSCOPE, galvanoskop', [galvanisme; Gr.: σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* galvanoscope: an instrument for detecting the presence of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

GALVANOSCOPIQUE, galvanoskopik', *adj. Phys.* galvanoscopic: relating to the galvanoscope.

GALVAUDAGE, galvodazh, *sm. Slang.* squandering of one's money, disorderly conduct.

GALVAUDER, galvodè r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. † to reprimand; 2. *Slang.* to disorder, to disturb, to tumble; to squander.

GALVAUDEUX, galvôdœ, *sm.* 1. labourer, drudge; 2. vagabond.

GAMACHE, gamazh, [Low Lat.: gamacha], *sf.* 1. † spatterdashes, gaiters; 2. *Ornith.* blackcap warbler, cyprus-bird: *Sylvia atricapilla*; 3. a kind of apple.

GAMANDE, gamând', *sf.* chestnut.

GAMANDIER, gamândyé, *sm. Bot.* chestnut-tree (of Dauphiné).

GAMBADE, gânbad', [Low Lat.: gamba, leg), *sf.* gambol: a skipping about in frolic; sportive prank. **Faire des gambades**, to play gambols, to gambol. **Faire la —, payer en gambades**, *Fig.* to pay in excuse, to shuffle off.

GAMBADER, gânbadé-r, [gambade], *va.* to gambol: to play gambols, to play in frolic, to frisk about.

† **GAMBE**, gânb', *sf.* ieg. **Viole de —**, viol da gamba, gamb; violoncello.

GAMBES, gânb', *sfpl. Naut.* futtock-shrouds.

† **GAMBESON**, gânb'sôn, *sm. Milit.* gambison: a stuffed doublet worn under armour. [Written also: *Gambesson, Gambisson, Gambison, Gamboison, Gaubisson*, and *Gabisson*.]

GAMBETTE, gânbèt', *sf. Ornith.* redshank: a bird of the genus totanus.

GAMBIER, gânbié-r, *va. Naut.* to shift (the sail of a lugger).

GAMBIER, *sm.* gambier, iron bar.

GAMBILLER, gânbiyé-r, [O. Fr.: gambille, leg], *vn. Fam.* to kick about.

GAMBILLER, *va. V. Gambier.*

GAMBIR, gânbir, *sm. Bot.* gambir: an astringent substance, used as a substitute for catechu.

GAMBIT, gânbi, [Ital.: gambetto], *sm.* gambit: a kind of movement at chess.

GAMELLE, gamèl', [Ital.: gamella, from Lat. camella], *sf.* 1. wooden bowl, porringer, platter. **Manger à la —**, to eat out of a platter; to mess together.

2. *Naut.* mess.

GAMIN, gaman, [orig. unknown; the Ger. gemein, common, vulgar, has been proposed], *sm.* urchin, street arab, street boy, little blackguard boy.

GAMINE, gamin', *sf.* little girl, little gypsy, saucy minx, young hussy.

GAMINER, gaminé-r, [gamin], *vn. Fam.* to be boyish.

GAMINERIE, gamin'ri, [gamin], *sf.* boyish trick.

GAMMARE, gamar', [Gr.: γάμμαρος, crayfish], *sm.* gammarus, fresh-water shrimp: a genus of amphipodous crustaceans.

GAMMAROLITHE, gamarolit', [Gr.: γάμμαρος, crayfish; λίθος, stone], *sf.* gammarolite: a petrified crustacean.

GAMME, gam', [Gr.: γάμμα, the Greek letter gamma], *sf. Mus.* gamut, scale: the series of notes or tones. **— diatonique**, diatonic scale. **— chromatique**, chromatique scale. **Apprendre la —**, to learn the scale. [*Fig.*:] **Chanter sa — à quelqu'un**, to rate a person. **Je lui ai répondu en même —**, I answered him in the same tone. **Changer de —**, to alter one's tone, one's behaviour. **Hors de —**, at one's wit's end. **Mettre quelqu'un hors de —**, to disconcert a person. **Ceci passe votre —**, this is beyond your reach.

GAMOPÉTALE, gamopétal, [Gr.: γάμος, union; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* gamopetalous: having the petals united towards the base.

GAMOPHYLLE, gamofil', [Gr.: γάμος, union; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* gamophyllous: formed of united leaves.

GAMOSÉPALE, gamosépal', Gr.: γάμος, marriage; sepale, *adj. Bot* gamosepalous: having the sepals joined together.

GANACHE, ganash', [Ital.: ganascia, jaw-bone], *sf.* 1. lower jaw (of a horse); 2. *Fig.* blockhead, dolt, dunce, numskull. **Ce n'est qu'une vieille —**, he is nothing but an old fool, a numskull.

GAND, gân, *pn. Geog.* Ghent.

GANDILLOT, gandyo, [Léon], dramatic author (b. 1862).

GANDIN, gândan, [from the Boulevard de Gand, now des Italiens], *sm.* dandy, fop, coxcomb.

GANELONNERIE, gan'lon'ri, [from the name Ganelon, a traitor in the old *chanson de Geste*], *sf.* treacherousness, perfidy, faithlessness.

GANGE, gânzh', *pnm. Geog.* Ganges.

GANGÉTIQUE, ganzhétik', *adj.* Gangetic; relating to the river Ganges.

GANGLIFORME, gângliform', [ganglion; forme], *adj. Anat.* gangliform, ganglioform: having the shape of a ganglion.

† **GANGLIOMA**, gânglioma, *sm. Surg.* ganglioma: a glandular or ganglionic tumour.

GANGLION, gângliôn, [Gr.: γάγγλιον], *sm.* ganglion (*pl.* ganglia): *a*) *Anat.* knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve or of the lymphatics; *b*) *Med.* a globular, hard, encysted tumour in the course of a tendon.

GANGLIONEURES, gânglionœr', [Gr.: γάγγλιον: νεῦρον, nerve], *smpl.* ganglioneura: animals characterized by a ganglionic disposition of the nervous system.

GANGLIONITE, gânglionit', *sf. Med.* ganglionitis: inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

GANGLIONNAIRE, gânglionêr', *adj.* gangliac, ganglial, ganglionic, ganglionary: relating to a ganglion.

GANGRÈNE, gângrèn, [Gr.: γάγγραινα], *sf.* 1. *Med.* gangrene, mortification; 2. *Fig.* canker, corruption.

GANGRENÉ, E, gângrœné, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. gangrened, mortified; 2. *Fig.* cankered, canker-bit. **Une conscience gangrenée**, a cankered conscience.

GANGRENER, gângrœné-r, [gangrène], *va.* to gangrene, to mortify, to gangrenate.

GANGRENER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to gangrene, to become mortified; 2. to canker, to be cankered, to become corrupted.

GANGRENESCENCE, gângrœnèssâns', *sf.* gangrenescence: tendance to mortification.

GANGRENEUX, EUSE, gângrœnœ, nœz, *adj. Med.* gangrenous: indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, gâng, [Ger.: Gang, way, vein], *sf. Miner.* gangue: the substance which encloses any metallic ore in the vein; matrix of an ore.

GANIL, ganil, *sm. Miner.* ganil: a kind of granular limestone.

GANIVELLE, ganivel', *sf.* stave (for casks).

GANIVET, ganivé, [canif], *sm.* small penknife.

GANOÏDES, ganoid', [Gr.: γάνος, brilliancy; εἶδος, appearance], *smpl. Ichth.* ganoidians: an order of fishes.

GANSE, gâns', [Provinç.], *sf.* 1. gimp, braid, cord, twist (of cotton, silk, etc.) 2. string (for a hat;) 3. bobbin: round tape; 4. loop. **— de diamants**, diamond loop.

GANSER, ganzé, [ganse], *va.* to braid, to gimp.

GANT, gân, [O. H. Ger.: want, whence guant and gant], *sm.* glove. **Gants d'hommes**, men's gloves. **Des gants blancs**, white gloves. **Des gants jaunes**, yellow gloves. **Gants de fil**, thread gloves. **Gants de fil d'Écosse**, Lisle, thread gloves. **Gants de peau**, leather gloves. **Des gants de chevreau**, kid gloves. **Gants passe-coude**, soirée gloves. **Une paire de gants**, a pair of gloves. **Mettre ses gants**, to put on one's gloves. **Oter ses**

gants, to take off one's gloves. **Gants fourrés**, gloves lined with fur. **Gants à friction**, friction gloves, flesh gloves. **Être souple comme un —**, to be as supple as an old glove; [*Fig.* :] to have no will of one's own. **Avoir les gants de quelque chose**, to be the first to say or do a thing. **Se donner les gants de quelque chose**, to take the credit of a thing. **Il se donne des gants**, he gives himself airs. **Il faut prendre des gants pour lui parler**, you must mind how you speak to him. **Elle ne prend pas des gants pour lui parler**, she handles him without mittens. **Cela vous va comme un —**, that fits you to a T.

2. gauntlet, gantlet, glove. **Jeter le —**, to throw, to throw down the gauntlet (*or* the glove). **Ramasser le —, relever le —**, to take up the gauntlet.

3. *Bot.* **Gant de Notre Dame** : *a*) throatwort : *Campanuli trachelium* ; *b*) foxglove : *Digitalis purpurea* ; *a*) columbine : *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

GANTELÉE, gânt'lé, [gant]. *sf. Bot.* **1.** throatwort, nettle-leaved bell-flower : *Campanula trachelium*, a plant of the order campanulacea ; **2.** foxglove : a plant of the order scrophulariaceæ ; **3.** black bryony : *Tamus communis*, a plant of the order dioscoreasea.

GANTELET, gânt'lè, [gant], *sm.* **1.** gauntlet, gantlet : an iron glove formerly worn by cavaliers ; **2.** hand-leather (used by workmen) ; **3.** *Surg.* hand-bandage, glove-bandage ; **4.** *Bot.* throatwort.

GANTELINE, gânt'lin', [gant], *sf. Bot.* **1.** clavaria : a genus of fungi ; **2.** clustered bed-flower : *Campanula glomerata.*

GANTER, gânté-r, *va.* **1.** to glove : to cover with a glove ; to fit with gloves ; **2.** to fit. **Ces gants-là me gantent bien**, those gloves fit me well. **Elle est toujours bien gantée**, she is always well gloved. **Cela me gante**, that just suits me.

GANTER (SE), *v. refl.* to put on one's gloves.

GANTERIE, gânt'ri, **1.** *sf.* glove-trade ; **2.** glove-making.

GANTIER, IÈRE, gântyé, tyèr', *sm. f.* glover, glove-maker : one who makes or sells gloves.

GANTIÈRE, *sf. Bot.* foxglove : a plant of the order scrophulariaceæ.

GANTILIER, gântilyé, *sm. V. Gantelée.*

GARAGAY *or* **GARAGUAY**, garaghé, *sm. Ornith.* garagay : a rapacious bird of America.

GARAGE, garazh', [garer], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* mooring in a dock ; **2.** *Railw.* **Voie de —**, railway-siding. **— de bicyclette**, bicycle stand.

GARANÇAGE, garânsazh', [garancer], *sm.* madder-dyeing.

GARANCE, garâns', [Low Lat. : varantia], *sf.* madder : *a*) *Bot. Rubia*, a genus of plants of the order rubiaceæ ; madder-root, the prepared root of the common madder, used as a red dye-stuff ; *b*) a red colour. *a*) **— tinctoriale**, common madder, dyer's madder. **— voyageuse**, wild madder. **— robée**, barked, rubbed off madder.

GARANCE, *adj.* madder-coloured, madder-dyed, red, scarlet.

GARANCER, garânsé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous garançons, garançant*,] to dye with madder.

GARANCIÈRE, garânsyèr', [garance], *sf.* madder-field.

GARANCINE, garânsin', *sf. Chem.* garancine : an extract of madder made with sulphuric acid.

GARANT, E, garân, ânt', [O. H. Ger. : wëren, Ger. : gewähren, to warrant ; O. Fr. : guarant], *sm. f.* **1.** guarantee, guaranty, voucher : one who vouches ; (adjectively) answerable, accountable. **Se porter —**, to vouche for. **Se porter — du payement d'une dette**, to be answerable for the payment of a debt. **Tout homme est — de ses actions**, every man is answerable for his actions. **Me seras-tu — de ce qu'il pourra faire** ? will you vouch for what he will do ? **Je vous suis — que cela est vrai**, I'll vouch for the truth of that.

2. *Law-t.* guarantor, warrantor : *a*) surety ; one who is bound for another ; *b*) guarantee ; one who contracts to make good any defect of title or quality : one who guarantees or secures, as a grantor or seller. *a*) **Être — d'une dette**, to be surety for a debt. *b*) **Le vendeur est —, envers l'acheteur, de la chose vendue**, the seller is answerable to the buyer for what he sells.

3. voucher, warrant : authority ; *a*) proof, security, pledge. *b*) **Il cite pour garante madame de Sévigné**, he cites Mme de Sévigné for his authority. **Cette nouvelle paraît étrange, mais j'ai de bons garants**, this news is strange, but I have it from good authority. *b*) **Sa conduite passée est un sûr — de celle qu'il tiendra**, his past conduct is the best security one can have for what he will do in future. [In the last acceptation, *Garant* is always masculine.]

4. *Naut.* fall (of a tackle).

À GARANT, *adv. phr.* a caution, as a guarantee.

GARANTI, E, garânti, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** guaranteed, warranted ; **2.** preserved, protected, sheltered, screened.

GARANTI, E, *sm. f. Law-t.* guarantee : a person to whom a guarantee is made.

GARANTIE, garânti, [garant], *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* guarantee, guaranty, warranty. **Le roi les assura qu'il tiendrait la — stipulée par le contrat de vente**, the king assured them that he would answer for the payment of the debt mentioned in the deed of sale, *Duclos*, Louis XI. **Un traité conclu sous la — de l'Angleterre**, a treaty guaranteed by England. **— de droit**, implied warranty. **L'emprunt est émis sous la — de l'État**, the loan is issued with the guarantee of the state.

2. warrantying, guaranteeing. **Vendre avec —**, to sell warranted things. **Sans —**, unwarranted.

3. indemnity for guarantee ; warranty. **Appeler quelqu'un en —**, to vouch a person, to call him to warranty. **Demandeur en —**, voucher. **Personne appelée en —**, vouchee.

4. voucher ; security, pledge. **Donner des garanties à**, to secure. **Il veut de bonnes garanties**, he wants good security. **Il offre toutes les garanties possibles**, he offers every possible guarantee. **Quelle — me donnerez-vous** ? what security will you give me ?

5. protection ; **6.** assay. **Bureau de —**, assay-office.

GARANTIR, garântir, [garant], *va.* **1.** to guarantee, to guaranty : to warrant, to secure the performance of ; promise or stipulation made by another ; to be bound for, to be security for. **— une créance**, to be security for a debt. **La puissance qui garantit un traité s'engage à en maintenir les conditions et à en procurer l'exécution**, when a power guarantees a treaty, it engages to maintain its conditions and to secure the performance of it.

2. to warrant : *a*) to assure the title of ; to secure ; to secure to the quality or quantity of the thing sold as represented ; *b*) to guarantee, to make sure ; to vouch for ; *c*) to vouch, to vouch for, to attest, to affirm, to assure, to secure, to answer for ; *d*) to insure, to secure, to make secure, to give security to ; to guarantee, to indemnify. *a*) **Je garantis cette montre pour un an**, I warrant this watch for a year. **Il lui a garanti ce cheval de tout défaut**, he warranted this horse sound. **Il garantit l'authenticité du titre**, he warrants the anthenticity of the title. **Qui me garantira la jouissance de ce jardin** ? who will warrant me the enjoyment of this garden ? *b*) **Cela vous garantit de son zèle**, that vouches for his zeal. *c*) **Il n'a trouvé personne qui garantit la vérité d'une semblable assertion**, he found no one who would answer for the truth of such an assertion. **Je ne garantis pas le fait**, I do not answer for the fact. **Pour cela je vous le garantis**, as to that, I'll answer for it.

3. to secure, to protect, to preserve, to shield, to shelter, to screen. **— quelqu'un du besoin**, to keep a person from want. **Un manteau qui garantit du froid**, a cloak which keeps one warm. **Que Dieu vous garantisse de ce funeste sort** ! may God keep you from this fatal destiny. **Il n'y a point de remède qui puisse — de la mort**, there is no remedy against death.

GARANTIR (SE), *v. refl.* to preserve one's self, to screen one's self ; to avoid, to keep clear (of). **Se — de la chaleur**, to keep one's self cool. **Se — du péril**, to avoid peril.

GARBIN, garban, [Ar. : garbi, west], *sm.* south-west wind (in the Mediterranean).

GARBON, garbôn, *sm. Ornith.* cock-partridge.

GARBURE, garbur', [Span. : garbias, a stew], *sf.* soup of cabbage and bacon.

GARCE, gars', [fem. of gars, garçon], *sf.* **1.** † girl ; **2.** (popularly and outrageously) strumpet.

GARCETTE, garsèt', [Ital. : garceta], *sf. Naut.* **1.** gasket : a flat platted cord ; sennit ; **2.** nipper (for attaching the messenger to the cable) ; **3.** line, point. **— de ris**, reef-line, reef-point.

4. rope's end ; cat-o'-nine-tails.

5. † a kind of head-dress.

GARCINIE, garsini, *sf. Bot.* garcinia, mangosteen : a genus of plants of the order guttiferæ.

GARÇON, garsôn, [orig. unknown ; found in various provincial forms, and, according to Littré as : *gars, guerchon, gaichon, gaçon*, and in Low Lat. *garcio*], *sm.* **1.** boy : a male child. **Un petit —**, a little boy. **Elle a eu deux garçons de son premier mariage**, she had two boys by her first husband.

2. lad ; boy, stripling, youth, young man ; fellow. **C'est un — fort doux**, he is a very gentle fellow. **C'est un beau —, complaisant et aimable**, he is a handsome, kind and obliging young man. **Vous avez douze ans et vous êtes un grand — maintenant**, you are twelve years old and now you are a big boy. **Le pauvre — en parut tout triste**, the poor fellow seemed quite sad about it. **Beau —, joli —**, a good-looking lad ; (ironically) a fine fellow, a pretty fellow. **Vraiment, vous êtes un joli — d'agir de la sorte**, you are really a pretty fellow to act in such a way. **Se faire beau —**, to lead a disorderly life. **Être beau —**, to tipple, to riot. **Brave —**, good fellow, honest lad. **Faire le mauvais —**, to hector it. **Être bien petit — auprès de quelqu'un**, to be very small before or in comparison with somebody. **Il s'est fait petit — dans cette circonstance**, he made himself very small on that occasion. **Le diable m'emporte si, dans ma**

vieille peau, je ne me sens pas encore petit — devant elle, the devil take me, if old as I am, I do not feel myself very small before her. *De Concourt.*

3. bachelor, single man. **Faire vie de —,** to lead a bachelor's life. **Un dîner de —,** a bachelor's dinner party. **Le — d'honneur,** the bridegroom's best man.

4. journeyman : a hired workman; 5. servant, man; 6. porter, office-porter; office-messenger; 7. assistant, shop-boy (of a warehouse or shop); 8. waiter (of inns, coffee-houses, eating-houses, baths, etc.); 9. *Naut.* cabin boy; youngster. **Appelez-le — pour remplir les verres,** call the waiter, to fill the glasses. **C'est un — coiffeur,** he is a hairdresser's assistant. **Un — tailleur,** a journeyman tailor. **Un — de restaurant,** a waiter in a restaurant.

GARÇONNER, garsoné-r, [garçon], *vn. Fam.* to romp : to play boisterously with boys; to hoiden.

GARÇONNET, garsonè, [garçon], *sm.* little boy.

GARÇONNIÈRE, garsonyêr', [garçon], *sf.* romp : a girl fond of boisterous play; romping girl, tomboy, hoiden.

GARÇONNIÈRE, *adj. f.* rompish : given to boisterous play; romping, hoidenish.

GARDABLE, gardabl', *adj.* guardable : that may be guarded or protected.

GARDE, gard', [garder], *sf.* 1. guard : *a*) preservation or security against injury, loss or attack; protection; keeping, safekeeping; custody, care, trust; guarding, defence; *b*) a state of caution or vigilance; watchfulness, watch; caution, care, heed; *c*) office of a person who keeps guard; *Milit.* duty, service; *d*) a body of men, occupied in preserving a person or place from attack; (specially) a troop attached to the person of a sovereign; *e*) part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand; *f*) *Fenc.* a posture of defence; *g*) (at cards) low card.

a) **Avoir la — d'une bibliothèque,** to have the keeping of a library. **Il faut une garnison de trois mille hommes pour la — de cette ville,** that town requires a garrison of three thousand men to defend it. **Mettre en —,** to confide to a person's care. **Donner en —,** to trust to a person's care. **Il confia ses enfants à la — d'un vieux serviteur,** he entrusted his children to the keeping of an old servant. **Prendre en —, en sa —,** to undertake to keep a thing. **Appliquez-vous avec tout le soin possible à la — de votre cœur,** keep thy heart with all diligence. *Saci. Bib. Prov.* : iv. 23. **Commettre à la — de quelqu'un,** to confide to a person's care. **A la —, sous la — de Dieu,** in God's hands. **Que Dieu vous ait en sa sainte et digne —!** may the Lord have you in his safe and holy keeping! **Il y a dix ans que j'ai cette montre : je suis de bonne —,** I have had this watch ten years; you see how careful I am. **Ces fruits sont de mauvaise —,** this fruit does not keep well.

b) **Faire bonne —,** to keep a good watch. **Ce chien est de bonne —,** that is a good house-dog. **Prendre —,** 1. to take care, to take heed, to be careful, to be heedful, to mind, to look; 2. to beware; 3. to take notice; to mind, to consider. **J'en sus hier la nouvelle et je n'y pris pas —,** I heard of it yesterday, but took no notice of it. **Je n'aurais pas pris — à elle, si...,** I should not have noticed her if... **Prenons — à nous,** let us mind what we are about. (Elliptically) **— à vous!** attention! **Prenez — qu'on ne vous trompe,** mind you are not deceived. **Prenez — que l'auteur ne dit pas ce que vous pensez,** mind the author does not say what you think. **Ne voilà pas de mes mouchards, qui prennent — à ce qu'on fait,** there are such spies set upon me to take note of everything I do. *Mol. Av.* i. 3. **Prenez — à ne pas confondre les choses,** mind you do not confound things. **Prenez — de tomber,** take care you do not fall. **Il prend — à chaque sou qu'il dépense,** he looks at every penny he spends. **Donnez-vous de — des faux prophètes,** mind you do not listen to false prophets. *Boss.* **Donnez-vous de — qu'on ne vous trompe,** take care you are not deceived. **Ils n'avaient — de loger dans le même palais,** they took good care not to live in the same palace. **Il n'a — de tromper, c'est un honnête homme,** he is too honest a man to think of deceiving. **Il n'a — de courir, il a une jambe rompue,** he can't run away, he has a broken leg.

c) **Monter la —,** to mount, to go on guard. **— montante,** soldiers going on guard. **Descendre la —,** to come off guard, to be relieved. **— descendante,** soldiers coming off guard. **Être de —,** to be on guard. **Faire la —,** to watch, to look out, to be on the look-out. *d*) **Arrière- —,** rear-guard; rear-division (of a fleet). **— avancée,** advanced guard, outpost. **Avant- —,** van-guard. **— bourgeoise,** militia. **— à cheval,** horse-guards. **Corps de —,** guard-house, guard-room. **— du corps,** life-guard. **Grand' —,** main guard. **— d'honneur,** guard of honour. **— nationale,** national guard, militia. **— de police,** regimental, barrack-guard. *e*) **Enfoncer l'épée jusqu'à la —,** to plunge the sword in up to the hilt. **S'en donner jusqu'à la —,** *Fig.* to go the whole hog; to take one's fill.

f) **En —!** guard! **Se mettre en —,** to fall into guard. [*Fig.* :] **Nous devons être en — contre notre cœur,** we must not allow ourselves to be led by our feelings. **Nous avons besoin de nous tenir sur nos gardes,** we have need to be on our guard. **Tenez-vous sur vos gardes,** keep your wits about you.

g) *Fam.* **Il a — à carreau,** he is never at a loss.

2. *pl.* wards (of a lock); 3. *Book-b.* fly-leaf; 4. *Naut.* cross-bar; 5. sick-nurse, nurse.

GARDE, *sm.* 1. guard : a man who guards; a soldier in the guards, guardsman. **— royal,** royal life-guard, life-guardsman. **Gardes du corps,** life-guards, body-guards. **— à cheval,** horse-guard. **— national,** national guards, militiaman.

2. warden, guardian, keeper : one to whom anything is committed for care or protection. **— des sceaux,** keeper of the seals. **— des archives,** keeper of the records. **— forestier,** forester, ranger. **— champêtre,** field-keeper, game-keeper.

GARDE-ARBUSTE, gard'arbuste, *sm. Gard.* tree-guard. [*Pl. Garde-arbustes.*]

GARDE-BARRIÈRE, gard'baryêr', *sm. f. Railw.* gate-keeper (at level crossings). [*Pl. Garde-Barrières.*]

GARDE-BOIS, gardœbwâ, *sm.* forest-keeper, forester. [*Pl. Garde-bois.*]

GARDE-BOUE, gardœbou, *sm.* mud-guard (de bicycle).

GARDE-BOUTIQUE, gard'boutik', *sm.* old shop-keeper; unsaleable merchandise. [*Pl. Garde-Boutique.*]

GARDE-CENDRES, gardœsândr', *sm.* fender, fire-guard. [*Pl. Garde-Cendres.*]

GARDE-CHAÎNE, gardœshèn, *sm.* 1. chain-guard (of a watch); *Cycl.* chain-guard. [*Pl. Garde-Chaîne* or *Chaînes.*]

GARDE-CHASSE, gardœshas, *sm.* game-keeper, [*Pl. Garde-chasse.*]

GARDE-CHIOURME, gardœshiourm', *sm.* convict-keeper, warder; galley-sergeant. [*Pl. Garde-chiourme.*]

GARDE-CORPS, gardœkôr, *sm. V. Garde-fou.*

GARDE-CÔTE, gardœkôt', *sm.* [*Pl. Garde-côtes.*] 1. coast guardsman; 2. *pl.* coasts-guard; sea-fencibles; 3. guard-ship.

GARDE-CROTTE, gardœkrot', *sm.* splash board (of coaches). [*Pl. Garde-crotte.*]

GARDE-ÉTALON, gardétalôn, *sm.* stallion-keeper. [*Pl. Garde-étalons.*]

GARDE-FEU, gardœfœ, *sm.* 1. fender, fire-guard : a metal guard before a fire; 2. *Artill.* cartridge-box; match-tub; 3. part of the pan near the cock of a gun-lock. [*Pl. Garde-feu* or *Garde-feux.*]

GARDE-FOU, gardœfou, *sm.* 1. rail, hand-rail, hand-railing of a bridge, wharf, engine, etc.); parapet (of a terrace); *Naut.* life-line; 2. *Naut.* swifter (of the capstan). [*Pl. Garde-fous.*]

GARDE-FOURNEAU, gard'fournô, *sm. Metall.* assistant. [*Pl. Garde-fourneaux.*]

GARDE-FREIN, gardœ-frân, *sm.* brakesman. [*Pl. Gardes-frein* or *freins*].

GARDE-JUPE, gardœ-zhup, *sm. Bicycl.* dress-guard, carter. [*Pl. Garde-jupes.*]

GARDE-LIGNE, gardœliny', *sm.* plate-layer, road-labourer : a man whose duty is to watch over the way. [*Pl. Garde-ligne.*]

GARDE-MAGASIN, gard'magazan, *sm.* 1. warehouse-man; store-keeper; 2. old shop-keeper : unsaleable merchandise. [*Pl. Garde-magasin.*]

GARDE-MALADE, gard'malad', *sm. f.* sick-nurse, nurse. [*Pl. Garde-malade* or *Garde-malades*]

GARDE-MANCHE, gard'mânsh', *sm.* false sleeve. [*Pl. Garde-manches.*]

GARDE-MANGER, gard'mânzké, *sm.* 1. larder: the room in which meat, etc. are kept; pantry, buttery; 2. safe : a tight case for provisions. [*Pl. Garde-manger.*]

† **GARDE-MARTEAU,** gard'martô, *sm.* hammer-keeper (in woods). [*Pl. Garde-marteaux.*]

GARDE-MEUBLE, gardœmœbl', *sm.* furniture repository; room for spare furniture, [*Pl. Garde-meubles*].

GARDE-NAPPE, gardœnap', *sm.* table-mat. [*Pl. Garde-nappe.*]

GARDÉNIA, gardénia, [Amer. botanist, Alex. Garden d. 1791], *sf. Bot.* gardenia : a genus of shrubs of the order cinchonaceæ.

GARDE-NOTES, gardœnot, *sm.* 1. note-book for taking and keeping notes. *Pl.* [*Gardes-notes*]; 2. † notary. [*Pl. Gardes-notes*].

GARDE-PÊCHE, gardœpêsh', *sm.* water-bailiff. [*Pl. Garde-Pêche.*]

GARDE PORT, gardœport, *sm.* harbour-master. [*Pl. Gardes-port* or *ports.*]

GARDER, gardé-r, [O. H. Ger. : wartên, to watch; Wärter, guard; Ger. : warten, to wait; Eng. : to ward; O. Fr. : guarder], *vn.* to guard, to beware, to take care, to take heed, to avoid. **Rentrez dans la maison et gardez de rien dire,** go back to the house and mind you don't say anything. *Mol. Éc. des F.* v. 1. **Sors, et surtout garde bien qu'on te voie,** go out, and take good care you are not seen. *Corn. Cid.* III. 4. **Gardez que ce départ ne leur soit révélé,** take care they are not told of this departure. *Rac. Iph.* IV. 10.

GARDER, *va.* 1. to keep : *a*) to take care of, to look after, to attend, to mind, to attend to, to give heed to, to heed, to

guard, to watch; to preserve; *b*) to take care of a sick person; to nurse, to attend, to assist, to watch; *c*) to guard, to protect, to keep guard, to watch over a prince; *d*) to take care of cattle; to tend; *e*) to remain in; *f*) to preserve, to keep safe, to save *g*) to preserve, to hold in a sound state; *h*) to hold back, to keep back, to withhold, to retain; *i*) *Fig.* not to lose; to retain, to hold, to preserve, to keep up, to uphold, to maintain, to sustain; *j*) to observe, to practise, to hold, not to violate; *k*) not to reveal, not to betray; *l*) not to change; to retain, to continue; *m*) to save, to reserve, to lay by, to keep *or* hold in store, to have in keeping.

a) **La femme qui gardait votre enfant**, the woman who took care of your child. **Veuillez — ma place**, have the kindness to keep my place. **— un cheval**, to keep a horse. **Chien qui garde la maison**, dog to guard the house. [*Fig.* :] **— le mulet**, to dance attendance, to be tired of waiting. **— les manteaux**, **— les balles**, to look after the clothes, to keep a look-out, to be a looker-on (as during a game). *b*) **— les malades**, to nurse the sick. **C'est moi qui le garde la nuit**, I sit up with him at night. *c*) **Toutes ces troupes étaient chargées de — le roi**, it was the duty of all these troops to guard the king. **Les troupes qu'Alexandre avait laissées à Antipater suffisaient pour — la Grèce**, the troops which Alexander had left Antipater sufficed to protect Greece. *Bossuet*. *d*) **— les moutons**, to take care of the sheep. *e*) **— la chambre**, to keep one's room. **— la maison**, to stay at home.— **les rangs**, *Milit.* to keep the ranks.

f) **Des roses que sa main gardera de vieillir**, roses which his hand will keep from fading. *Racine*. **Dieu vous garde de mal!** may God keep you from evil! **Dieu m'en garde!** God forbid! [*Fam.* :] **Dieu vous garde!** God bless you, God keep you! *g*) **— des raisins jusqu'au milieu de l'été**, to keep grapes until the middle of summer. **De cette façon vous pouvez — des fleurs pendant longtemps**, you may keep flowers in that way a very long time *h*) **— copie d'un acte**, to keep a copy of a deed. **C'est un homme qui ne peut rien —, il donne tout**, that man can't keep anything, he gives all away. **— quelque chose pour soi**, to keep something to one's self. **— un souvenir**, to remember. **— un rhume**, to keep a cold. *i*) **— rancune à quelqu'un**, to owe a person a grudge. **— son sérieux**, to keep one's countenance. **J'avais beaucoup de peine à — mon sérieux**, I had very great difficulty to refrain from laughing. **Chacun doit — son caractère**, we must all keep our temper. **On a perdu bien peu quand on garde l'honneur**, we have not lost much so long as we keep our honour unsullied. — **son rang**, to keep one's rank.

j) **— la loi**, to keep the law. **Si quelqu'un garde ma parole, il ne mourra jamais**, if a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. *Bib. Jean.* viii 51. **— la foi**, to keep the faith. **Crains Dieu et garde les commandements**, fear God and keep his commandments. *Boss. D. d'Orl.* **— le silence**, to keep silent. **— sa dignité**, to uphold one's dignity. **— des mesures**, to keep measures. **Ne — aucune bienséance**, to neglect the rules of decorum. **Il passe pour un cruel s'il garde la justice**, they think him cruel when he is just. *Rotr.* **Ils gardèrent une conduite opposée**, they held quite a different course. *k*) **— un secret**, to keep a secret. **— son secret**, to keep one's counsel. **Il ne sait rien —**, he cannot keep a secret.

l) **Ne — que deux domestiques**, to keep but two servants. **C'est un excellent professeur, je le garderai**, he is an excellent professor, I shall keep him. **— quelqu'un à diner**, to keep a person to dinner. *m*) **Gardez cet argent pour payer vos dettes**, keep that money to pay your debts. **On lui gardera quelque chose pour son diner**, something shall be kept for his dinner. **Vous pouvez — votre chapeau si vous voulez**, you may keep your hat on, if you wish. **Vous ne savez pas ce que Dieu vous garde**, you do not know what God has in store for you. **Je garde ce trait pour la fin**, I keep this trait for the last. [*Fam.* :] **La — à quelqu'un, la lui — bonne, en — à quelqu'un**, to bear malice, to owe a grudge to a person. **Je lui garde un chien de ma chienne**, I owe him a grudge.

2. to guard: *a*) to keep in safety, to hold in custody, to hold, to detain; *b*) to defend, to protect, to shield. *a*) **— des prisonniers**, to guard prisoners. **Il nous le fait — jour et nuit et de près**, he makes us watch him narrowly day and night. **— à vue**, to keep in sight *b*) **les frontières**, to guard the frontiers.

3. to hold. **— les enjeux**, to be stakeholder. [*Fig.*:] **En donner à — à quelqu'un**, to impose upon, to put upon a person; to give anyone the bag to hold.

4. † to distrust, to suspect. — *Prov.* : **Qui n'a qu'un œil bien le garde**, he who loses his due gets no thanks. **Garder une poire pour la soif**, to lay by something for a rainy day. **Bonhomme, garde ta vache**, good man, keep a good look-out for yourself; keep your eye open.

GARDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to guard one's self. 2. to keep: to be preserved, to endure, to remain uninjured. **Des fruits qui se gardent longtemps**, fruit which keeps a long while.

3. (with *de*) to guard against, to beware of, to take care not to, to take heed not to; to mind, to forbear to, to avoid, to abstain from, to keep from. **Gardez-vous des embûches de vos ennemis**, beware of your enemy's snares. **Se — de tout système**, to avoid all systems. **Gardez-vous de rien dédaigner**, mind you do not disdain anything. **Gardez-vous bien de faire cela**, take care you do not do that. **Gardez-vous bien de le croire**, take good care not to believe him. **Gardons nous de nous croire plus habiles**, let us not think ourselves cleverer.

GARDE-ROBE, gardœrob', *sf.* 1. wardrobe: *a*) a room in which clothes are kept. *b*) clothes: a person's wearing apparel. 2. water-closet, privy. 3. stool. 4. *Bot.* southernwood: *Artemisia abrotanum*, a composite plant, [*Pl. Garde-robes.*]

GARDE-ROBE, *sm.* apron for women.

GARDE-ROUE, gardœrou, *sf. Bicyl.* wheel-guard.

GARDE-ROUE, gardœrou, *sm.* paddle-box of a steamer. [*Pl. Garde-roue or roues.*]

GARDE-TEMPS, gardœtân, *sm.* chronometer. [*Pl. Garde-temps.*]

GARDEUR, EUSE, gardœr, dœz', *sm. f.* keeper, herd: one employed to tend cattle, herdsman *m.* — **de vaches**, cowherd. — **de cochons**, swineherd.

GARDE-VOIE, V. *Garde-ligne.*

GARDE-VUE, gardœvu, *sm.* 1. eye-shade, 2. shade; lamp-shade, [*Pl. Garde-vue.*]

GARDIEN, IENNE, gardyan, dyèn', [garder], *sm. f.* 1. guardian, guard, keeper, warden, warder: one to whom is assigned the care or protection of anything or a person; keeper (of a prison, of a lunatic asylum, of wild beasts, of parks and public gardens, of a public monument); 2. *Law-t.* bailif's man; one intrusted with the care of the seats, furniture or seized goods; 3. guardian: *a*) protector, keeper, defender; *b*) the superior of some convents. *a*) **Les chambres doivent être les gardiennes de nos droits et de nos libertés**, the Parliament must be the guardian of our rights and liberties. *Bescherelle.* **— de la paix**, Paris policeman.

GARDIEN, *adj. m.* guardian: protecting, tutelary. **Ange —**, guardian angel.

CARDIENNAGE, gardiènazh', [gardien], *sm.* guardianship, keepership, wardenship, wardenry: the office of a guardian, etc., watch, care.

GARDIENNAT, gardyèna, *sm.* guardianship (in religious houses).

GARDON, gardôn, [Low Lat.: gardio], *sm. Ichth.* 1. ide: *Leuciscus idus*, a fresh water fish of the family ciprinidæ; 2. roach: *Leuciscus rutilus*. **Être frais comme un —**, to be as sound as a roach.

GARE, gar', [garer], *interj.* beware of! look out! mind! take care! out of the way, make way! — **dessous**! take care below! — **devant**! clear the way. **Frapper sans dire —**, to strike without warning. — **le bâton**, mind the stick. — **la bombe**! look out for squalls.

GARE, gar', [garer], *sf.* 1. basin [on rivers]; 2. *Railw.* station. — **d'arrivée**, terminus, platform. — **de départ**, departure — **d'évitement**, siding-place. **Chef de —**, superintendent; station-master.

GARENNE, garèn', [Low Lat.: warenna], *sf.* warren: *a*) a piece of land on which wild rabbits abound and breed; *b*) a place in a river for keeping fish. — **forcée**, — **privée**, enclosed warren.

GARENNIER, garènyé, *sm.* warrener: the keeper of a warren.

GARER, garé-r, [O. Sax. dialect: warôn, to take care; Ger.: wahren, whence garer], *va.* 1. to moor (in a dock), to put (in a basin); 2. *Railw.* to shunt (a train).

GARER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to make room; to get out of the way. **Se — des voitures**, to get out of the way of carriages.

2. *Railw.* to stop at a siding-place; to arrive at the terminus; 3. (of boats) to keep out of the way; to keep clear of.

4. *Fig.* to guard (against), to mind. **Garez-vous de cet homme**, mind that man.

GARGAMELLE, gargamèl', *sf. Popul. lang.* throat.

GARGANTUA, gargantua, [Span: garganta, throat], *sm.* glutton: a montrous eater, from the character of Rabelais.

GARGANTUESQUE, gargantuesk, [of Gargantua], *adj.* gargantuan: enormous, prodigious, worthy of Gargantua.

GARGARISER, gargarizé-r, [Gr.: γαργαρίζειν], *va.* to gargle: to wash the throat, to gargarize.

GARGARISER (SE), *v. refl.* to gargle, to gargle one's throat.

GARGARISME, gargarism', *sm.* 1. gargle, gargarism: a liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat; 2. gargling: the act of washing with a gargle.

GARGOTAGE, gargotazh', [gargoter], *sm.* ill dressed victuals.

GARGOT, gargo, abbrev. of *gargote*, which see.

GARGOTE, gargot', [gargoter], *sf.* 1. cheap eating-house; 2. (in an ill sense) cook-shop.

GARGOTER, gargoté-r, [O. Fr.: gargate,

throat], *vn.* 1. to frequent low eating-houses, cook-shops : 2. to eat and drink in a slovenly manner.

GARGOTERIE, gargot'ri (gargotier], *sf.* bad cooking, cook-shop stuff.

GARGOTIER, IÈRE, gargotyé, tyêr', *sm. f.* 1. keeper of a low eating-house *or* cook-shop ; 2. (in contempt) bad cook.

GARGOUILLADE, gargouyad, [gargouille], *sf.* 1. old dance in the theatres ; 2. *Slang.* quivering, warbling in singing without art or taste ; 3. *Slang.* rumbling noise in the stomach. (like that of water dropping from spouts).

GARGOUILLE, gârgouy', [Low Lat. : gargula, throat], *sf.* 1. spout (of a gutter), water-spout ; water-shoot ; 2. *Arch.* (in ancient buildings) gargoyle : a projecting spout leading the water from the roof-gutters.

GARGOUILLÉE, gargouyé, *sf.* spouting (of water).

GARGOUILLEMENT, gargouy'mân-t, *sm.* running of water from a spout ; gurgling, grumbling (in the bowels).

GARGOUILLER, gargouyé-r, *vn.* 1. to cause a grumbling ; 2. to gurgle : to fall from a water-spout with a purling noise ; 3. to dabble, to paddle (in water, as children).

GARGOUILLETTE, gargouyèt', **GARGOULETTE**, gargoulèt', *sf.* water jug.

GARGOUILLIS, gargouyi, [gargouiller], *sm.* gurgling, splashing (of water falling from a spout).

GARGOUSSE, gargous', [corr. of cartouche], *sf. Artill.* cannon-cartridge.

GARGOUSSIER, gargousyé, *sm. Naut.* cartridge-box.

GARIGUE, garig', [Provinç.], *sf.* waste. land.

GARNEMENT, garnœmân-t, [garnir], *sm.* worthless fellow, scapegrace, scamp, rascal.

GARNI, E, garni, *adj.* furnished, provided. **Chambre garnie**, furnished room, furnished lodging. **Avoir la bourse bien garnie**, to have one's purse well-lined. **Un beefsteak —**, a beefsteak and potatoes.

GARNI , *sm.* 1. furnished lodgings ; 2. *Build.* garreting ; masonry filled up in the middle, filling of a wall. **Être, loger en —**, to live in furnished rooms.

GARNIER, garniè, [Robert], poet (1534-1590).

GARNIER-PAGÈS, garnié-pagès, [Louis-Antoine], historian (1803-1878).

GARNIR, garnir, [O. H. Ger. : warnon, to guard against ; Ger. : warnen ; Eng. : to warn], *va.* 1. to furnish : to provide with things necessary ; to provide, to stock, to store, to supply, to fit up, to fit out. **— une chambre**, to furnish a room. **— une bibliothèque de livres anciens**, to stock a library with old books. **— un nécessaire**, to fit up a work-box. **— une boutique**, to stock a shop. **— une place de guerre**, to supply a fortress with provisions, ordnance, ammunition and stores.

2. to adorn, to decorate, to garnisb, to set off. **De belles dents garnissaient sa bouche**, beautiful teeth set off her mouth.

3. to trim (with lace, flowers, etc.) ; 4. to stuff (chairs) ; 5. to line : *a*) to cover on the inside ; *b*) to strengthen with anything added ; 6. to fur : to line with fur ; 7. to put a hilt to (a sword) : 8. to mount (with jewels or diamonds) ; 9. to garnish ; to embellish with something laid round a dish ; 10. *Naut.* to serve (ropes) ; to ship (the oars) ; to rig (the capstan, a gin, a mast, a yard) ; to arm (the lead) ; to bend (a stay-sail). **Le dedans des oreilles est garni d'un poil plus gris que celui du corps**, the inside of the ears is lined with hair greyer than that of the body. *Buffon.* **Sa robe était garnie de dentelles**, her dress was trimmed with lace. **Les murs de ma chambre sont garnis d'estampes et de tableaux qui l'embellissent singulièrement**, the walls of my room are covered with prints and pictures which embellish it singularly. X. *de Maistre.*

11. to fill, to line. **Des femmes élégamment parées garnissent les loges**, the boxes are filled with elegantly dressed ladies. **La salle était assez bien garnie**, the hall was pretty well filled.

GARNIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to provide one's self, to furnish one's self ; 2. to provide ; to protect one's self. **Se — d'argent**, to provide one's self with money. **Se — contre le froid**, to protect one's self against the cold.

3. to be adorned, to be garnished ; to be trimmed ; 4. to fill. **La salle commence à se —**, the house is beginning to fill.

GARNISAIRE, garnizêr', [garnison], *sm.* bailiff's follower.

GARNISON, garnizô*n*, [garnir], *sf.* 1. garrison : *a*) a body of troops stationed in a fort of fortified town ; *b*) a fort of fortified town furnished with troops ; *c*) the state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *a*) **Mettre en —**, to garrison. **Mettre — dans une ville**, to garrison a town. **Une place où il y a bonne —**, a place well garrisoned. *b*) **Ville de —**, garrison-town. *c*) **Être en —**, to be, to lie in garrison. **Des troupes en —**, garrisoned troops. **Vie de —**, garrison life.

2. *Law-t.* bailiff's men (put at a taxpayer's).

GARNISSAGE, garnisazh', [garnir], *sm.* 1. garnishing ; 2. (of clothes) trimming.

GARNISSEUR, EUSE, garnisœr, sœz', *sm. f.* garnisher ; trimmer.

GARNITURE, garnitur', [garnir], *sf.* 1. furniture, garnishment, ornament ; 2. trimming (of a dress, a shirt, a hat, etc.) ; 3. lining (of stockings) ; 4. set. **Garnitures pour robes**, dress-trimmings. **— de cheminée**, chimney set or ornaments. **— de foyer**, set of fire-irons. **Une — de toilette**, a toilet-set. **Une — de diamants**, a set of diamonds.

5. *Cook.* garnish : something laid round a dish ; 6. packing (of a piston) ; 7. *Naut.* rigging ; 8. *Naut.* rigging-house. **Une côtelette de mouton avec les garnitures ordinaires**, a mutton chop with the ordinary trimmings.

GAROU, garou, *sm.* V. *Loup-garou.*

GAROU, garou, *sm. Bot.* garou bush : *Daphne gnidium*, a plant of the order thymeleacea. **— des bois**, spurge-olive : *Daphné Mezereum.*

GAROUBE, garoub', **GAROUSSE**, garous', *sf. Bot.* chickling vetch, lentil of Spain: *Lathyrus sativus*, a leguminous plant.

GARROT, garô, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. † bow-shot ; 2. packing-stick ; 3. *Veter.* withers *pl.* : the part about the junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse. **Blessé sur le —**, wither-wrung ; *Fig.* injured in one's reputation.

4. garrote ; 5. *Ornith.* garrot : *Clangula*, a genus of birds of the duck family.

GARROTTAGE, garotazh', [garrotter], *sm.* binding ; the act of garroting.

GARROTTE, garot', [orig. unknown ; Span. : garotte, a cudgel], *sf.* garrote : strangulation, capital punishment in Spain.

GARROTTER, garoté-r, [garrot], *va* 1. to bind (strongly) ; to tie down ; 2. to garrote or strangle.

GARRULITÉ, garrulité [Lat. : garrulitas ; garrire, to chatter], *sf.* garrulity, talkativeness, loquacity.

GARS, gar ; *Fam.* gâ, [old nominative form of garçon], *sm.* boy, lad, stripling. **C'est un beau —**, he's a smart young chap.

GARUM, garom, [Lat. from Gr. γάρον], *sm. Antiq.* garum : a kind of sauce.

GARUS, garus, [name of the inventor], *sm. Pharm.* elixir of Garus.

GASCOGNE, gaskony', *pnf. Geog.* Gascony.

GASCON, ONNE, gaskô*n*, kon', *sm. f.* 1. Gascon : a native of Gascony ; 2. *Fig.* gasconader, braggart, bragger, boaster, braggadocio. — *Prov.* : **Garde d'un gascon ou normand, l'un hâble trop, et l'autre ment**, beware of a gascon and a Norman, the one prates too much, and the other tells lies.

GASCON, ONNE, *adj.* Gascon : pertaining to the Gascons.

GASCON, *sm.* Gascon : the dialect peculiar to the Gascons.

GASCONISME, gaskonism, *sm.* Gasconism : a Gascon expression.

GASCONNADE, gasconad', [Gascon], *sf.* gasconade, boast, boasting, bragging, vaunt. **Dire des gasconnades**, to gasconade, to boast, to vaunt.

GASCONNER, gaskoné-r, *vn.* 1. to speak with a Gascon accent ; 2. to gasconade, to boast, to brag, to vaunt.

GASPILLAGE, gaspiyazh', [gaspiller], *sm.* 1. spoiling ; 2. wasting ; squandering ; 3. waste.

GASPILLER, gaspiyé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to spoil ; 2. to waste, to throw into disorder. **— des papiers**, to waste paper.

3. to squander, to run through. **— son bien, son argent, son temps**, to squander one's property, one's money, one's time.

4. *Fig.* to waste, to trifle away. **— sa vie**, to waste one's life.

GASPILLEUR, EUSE, gaspiœr, yœz', *sm. f.* waster, squanderer ; spendthrift.

GASTER, gastèr, [Gr.], *sm.* belly, stomach.

GASTÉROPODES, gastéropod', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; ποῦς, ποδός, foot], *smpl. Zool.* gasteropoda, gasteropodis, gastropods: an order of molluscs.

GASTÉROSTÉE, gastérosté, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; ὀστέον, bone], *sm. Ichth.* gasterosteus, stickleback : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

GASTRALGIE, gastralzhi, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* gastralgia, cardialgia.

GASTRALGIQUE, gastralzhik, *adj. Med.* gastralgic.

GASTRICISME, gastrisism', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly], *sm. Med.* gastricism : the theory that refers nearly all diseases to the retention of vitiated matters on the alimentary canal.

GASTRIQUE, gastrik', *adj. Anat.* gastric : belonging to the stomach.

GASTRITE, gastrit', *sf. Med.* gastritis : inflammation of the stomach.

GASTROCÈLE gastrosèl', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* gastrocele : a hernia of the stomach.

GASTRO-COLITE, gastrokolit', *sf. Med.* gastrocolitis : inflammation of the stomach and colon.

GASTRO-DUODÉNITE, gastroduodénit', *sf. Med.* gastro-duodenitis : inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

GASTRODYNIE, gastrodiny, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* gastrodynia : neuralgic pain in the stomach.

GASTRO-ENTÉRITE, gastroântérit', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; entérite], *sf. Med.* gastro-enteritus : inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

GASTRO-ÉPIPLOÏQUE, gastroépiploïk, *adj. Anat.* gastro-epiploic : belonging to the stomach and omentum.

GASTRO-HYSTÉROTOMIE, gastroistérotomi, *sf. Surg.* gasterhysterotomy : Cæsarean section, gastrotomy.

GASTROLOGIE, gastrolozhi, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on cookery.

GASTROMALACIE, gastromalasi, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; μαλάσσω, I soften], *sf. Med.* gastromalaxia : softening of the stomach.

GASTROMÈLE, gastromèl', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; μέλος, member], *sm.* gastromeles : a monster having one or more supernumerary limbs on the belly.

GASTROMANCIE, gastromânsi, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* gastromancy : a kind of divination (by large bellied glasses).

GASTRONOME, gastronom', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; νόμος, law], *sm.* gastronomer, gastronomist, epicure : one who likes good living.

GASTRONOMIE, gastronomi, *sf.* gastronomy : the art of good living.

GASTRONOMIQUE, gastronomik', *adj.* gastronomic : pertaining to gastronomy.

GASTRORRAGIE, gastroragie [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; ῥήγνυμι, I break], *sf.* gastrorraghia : hemorrhage of the stomach.

GASTRORRAPHIE, gastrorafi, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; ῥάπτω, I sew], *sf.* gastroraphy : the operation of sewing up wounds of the belly.

GASTROSE, gastrôz', [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly], *sf. Med.* gastrosis : a generic name for diseases of the stomach.

GASTRO-SPLÉNIQUE, gastrosplénik', *adj. Anat.* gastrosplenic : pertaining to the stomach and spleen.

GASTROTOMIE, gastrotomie, [Gr. : γαστήρ, belly ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* gastrotomy, the operation of opening the abdomen.

GASTYNE, gastine, [Jules-Benoit], novelist (b. 1847).

GAT, gâ, *sm. Naut.* landing-place

GÂTÉ, E, gâté, *adj.* spoiled, spoilt : *a*) marred ; tainted ; *b*) corrupted ; *c*) injured ; *d*) petted ; spoiled *a*) **De la viande gâtée**, tainted meat. **Des fruits gâtés**, spoiled fruit. *d*) **Un enfant —**, a spoiled child.

GÂTEAU, gâtó, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps O. H. Ger. : waste], *sm.* [*Pl. Gâteaux.*] cake. **— des Rois**, twelfth-cake, twelfth-night cake. **— de riz**, rice cake. **— de noces**, wedding cake. **— de miel**, honey-comb. **Avoir part au —**, to have a share in the profit. **Partager le —**, to go halves. *Prov.* : **Gâteau et mauvaise coutume doivent se rompre**, a cake and bad habits must be broken.

GÂTE-BOIS, gât-bwá, *sm.* bad carpenter. [*Pl. Gâte bois.*]

GÂTE-CUIR, gât'kuir, *sm.* cobbler. [*Pl. Gâte-cuir.*]

GÂTE-ENFANT, gât'ânfân, *sm.* person that by being too indulgent spoils children (*Pl. Gâte-enfants.*]

GÂTE-MÉTIER, gât'métyé, *sm.* spoil-trade, trade-spoiler : a person that spoils a trade, a person that undersells his goods or undervalues his labour. [*Pl. Gâte-métier.*]

GÂTE-PAPIER, gât'papyé, *sm.* scribbler, scrawler : bad writer. [*Pl. Gâte-papier.*]

GÂTE-PÂTE, gât'pât', *sm.* 1. bad pastry-cook : 2. bad baker. 3. *Fig.* bungler, botcher.

GÂTER, gâtér, [Lat. : vastāre, to ravage] *va.* 1. † to waste, to devastate, to desolate, to ravage. **L'armée ennemie gâta le pays en se retirant**, as the hostile army withdrew, it ravaged the country.

2. to spoil : *a*) to injure, to impair, to deteriorate ; to mar, to damage, to hurt ; *b*) to mar, to deform, to disfigure ; *c*) *Fig.* to mar, to injure ; to harm, to damage : *d*) to soil, to foul, to make dirty : *e*) to taint, to corrupt, to putrefy ; *f*) † to disease ; *g*) to corrupt, to deprave, to vitiate, to taint ; *h*) to be too indulgent, to indulge, to pet, to cocker, to humour. *a*) **— un habit**, to spoil a coat. **— le teint**, to spoil the complexion. **La lecture lui a gâté la vue**, reading has impaired his eye-sight. **L'âge a gâté la main de ce chirugien**, age has spoiled that surgeon's hand. **Se — la main**, to spoil one's hand. *c*) **L'affectation gâte les dons naturels**, affectation spoils natural gifts. **— ses affaires par une mauvaise conduite**, to spoil one's affairs by bad behaviour. **Il lui échappa un mot qui gâta tout**, he dropped a word which spoilt everything. **Il est riche, de plus il est jeune, ce qui ne gâte rien**, he is rich, besides that he is young, which is all the better.— **le métier**, to spoil the trade. *d*) **Ces éclaboussures ont gâté sa robe**, those splashes have spoilt her dress. *e*) **La chaleur gâte la viande**, heat taints meat. *g*) **C'est le bouchon qui a gâté le vin dans cette bouteille**, the cork has spoiled the wine in that bottle. **La lecture des romans gâte l'esprit des jeunes gens**, novel reading corrupts young people's minds. *Bescherelle.* *h*) **Une mère qui gâte ses enfants**, a mother who spoils her children.

3. to waste : to use or employ prodigally. **— du papier**, to waste paper, to scribble.

4. to disserve ; to lower. **Cette action l'a bien gâté dans l'esprit des honnêtes gens**, this action has lowered him very much in honest people's estimation. **Il a trop parlé et cela a gâté son affaire**, he talked too much, and that put a spoke in his wheel.

GÂTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to spoil : *a*) to be spoiled, to be marred; to be deteriorated, to be ruined, to get bad ; *b*) to become corrupted ; to taint ; to decay ; *c*) to become spoiled, corrupt, depraved, *or* perverted ; *d*) to soil. *a*) **Ses affaires commencent à se —**, his affairs are beginning to go wrong. *b*) **Ces fruits se sont gâtés**, that fruit is all spoiled. *c*) **Le goût et les mœurs se gâtèrent bientôt chez ce peuple**, the taste and morals of this nation soon became depraved.

2. to break up. **Le temps se gâte**, the weather is breaking up.

GÂTERIE, gât'ri, [gâter], *sf.* foolish indulgence, excessive humouring.

GÂTE-SAUCE, gât-sôs, *sm.* sorry cook. [*Pl. Gâte-sauce.*]

GÂTE-TOUT, gât'tou, *sm.* spoil-all, marall. [*Pl. Gâte-tout.*]

GÂTEUR, EUSE, gâtœr, tœz', *sm. f.* spoiler : one who spoils.

GÂTEUX, EUSE, gâtœ, tœz, [gâter], *sm. f.* lunatic or paralytic suffering from want of control over their excretory organs ; an old person of unclean habits ; *Fam.* a foolish old person. **C'est un —**, he is an old idiot. **Il est devenu complètement —**, he has become quite crazy.

† **GATINE**, gatin', [gâter], *sf.* waste, waste-land.

GATTE, gat', *sf. Naut.* manger : a sort of trough to receive the water that beats in from the hawse-holes.

GATTILIER, gatilyé, *sm. Bot.* chaste tree : *Vitex agnus castus*, a genus of shrubs of the order verbenaceæ.

GAUCHE, gôsh', [gauchir], *adj.* 1. left : opposed to right. **Le côté —**, the left side. **La main —**, the left hand. **Mariage de la main —**, left-handed marriage. **La rive — d'un fleuve**, the left bank of a river. **L'aile — d'une armée**, the left wing of an army. **Le côté — de l'assemblée**, the left side of the assembly.

2. crooked, not straight, ill-shaped ; winding : 3. awkward : *a*) wanting dexterity, unskilful, clumsy, left-handed, unhandy ; gawky, clownish ; *b*) ungraceful, ungainly, clumsy uncouth. *a*) **Il est tellement — qu'il ne peut rien faire de bien**, he is so awkward that he can do nothing properly. **Une démarche —**, an awkward bearing. *b*) **Une tournure —**, an awkward figure. **Des manières gauches**, awkward manners, clumsy ways. **Elle a l'air — et embarrassé**, she looks awkward and embarrassed.

GAUCHE, *sf.* left hand, left side, left hand side, left ; *Milit.* left wing ; left flank. **Prendre la — de quelqu'un**, to go to a person's left side. **Prendre sur la —**, to turn to the left. **La — d'une armée**, the left wing of an army. **La — d'un tableau**, the left side of a painting.

À GAUCHE, *adv. phr.* 1. on the left, to the left, at the left. **Prendre à —**, to turn to the left. **Prenez la première à votre main droite, et la troisième à —**, take the first street on your right and the third to your left. **A droite et à —**, to the right and left. **Frapper à droite et à —**, to strike right and left, on all sides. [*Fig.* :] **Prendre à droite et à —**, to take from right and left, to take on all hands. **Aller de droite à —**, to go from right to left. [*Fam.* :] **Passer l'arme à —**, to die.

2. wrong, wrongly, amiss. **Prendre une chose à —**, to take a thing amiss. **Donner à —**, to be in the wrong box.

GAUCHEMENT, gôsh'mân-t, *adv.* awkwardly, clumsily.

GAUCHER, ÈRE, gôshé, shèr', *adj.* left handed : habitually using the left hand. [*Substant.*:] **Un —**, a left-handed man.

GAUCHERIE, gôsh'ri, [gauche], *sf.* 1. awkwardness : the quality of being awkward ; clumsiness ; unhandiness ; 2. awkward thing, awkward action, blunder. **Réparer une —**, to rectify a blunder. **Sans être gauche on peut faire des gaucheries**, without being unskilful one may commit blunders. *Contesse de Bradi.*

GAUCHIR, gôshir, [O. H. Ger. : wankôn ; Ger. : wanken, to waver], *vn.* 1. to get out of the true ; (of wood) to warp, to cast ; 2. to turn aside, to dodge. **Comme il vit venir le coup, il gauchit un peu et l'évita**, as he expected the blow, he turned aside a little and avoided it.

3. *Fig.* to shuffle, to quibble, to dodge. **Contre son insolence il ne faut pas —**, one must not quibble with his insolence. *Mol. Tart.* v. 2. **Quelle misère de — toujours et de n'oser jamais parler franchement dans une affaire de religion**, what meanness it is to be always shuffling and never speaking openly in religious matters. *Bossuet.* 3. *Avert.*

GAUCHIR, *va.* to warp : *a*) *Carp.* to turn out of shape, or out of a straight direction ; *b*) to pervert.

GAUCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get out of the true ; to warp.

GAUCHISSEMENT, gôshis'mân-t, [gauchir], *sm.* 1. getting out of the true ; (of

wood] warping, casting; 2. *Avia.* warping; **levier de —**, warp control.

GAUDAGE, gôdazh', [gaude], *sm.* dyeing with weld.

GAUDE, gôd', [of Teutonic orig.], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* weld, woold, dyer's rocket, dyer's weed, yellow weed : *Reseda luteola*, a plant used for dyeing ; 2. hasty pudding.

GAUDER, gôdé-r, [gaude], *va.* to dye with weld.

GAUDIR (SE), sœ-gôdir, [Lat. : gaudēre], *v. refl.* 1. to rejoice, to be merry [Obsolescent in this sense.] ; 2. (with *de*) to mock at, to laugh at, to make fun of, to make game of.

GAUDISSARD, godissar, [from Gaudissart, a character in Balzac], *sm. Fam.* practical joker, jovial character, wag.

GAUDISSEUR, EUSE, godissœr, œz', [gaudir], *sm.f.* joker ; one given to merry making.

GAUDRIOLE, gôdriol', [gaudir], *sf.* coarse joke, broad jest.

GAUDRIOLER, godriolé, [gaudriole], *vn.* to jest lightly on matters of a licentious nature, to joke freely.

GAUFRAGE, gôfrazh', [gaufre] *sm.* goffering : the act of crimping ; plaiting, fluting.

GAUFRE, gôfr', [Ger. : Waffel, from O. H. Ger. : wafel ; Eng. : waffle], *sf.* 1. honeycomb ; 2. waffle : a thin cake baked on an iron plate ; 3. *Fig.* **Être la — dans une affaire**, to be the victim in an affair.

GAUFRER, gôfré-r, [gaufre] *va.* 1. to gauffer, to goffer : to crimp, to plait, to flute; 2. to emboss, to figure (stuffs, etc.). **Fer à —**, goffering-iron. **Presse à —**, *Book-b.* arming-press.

GAUFRETTE, gôfret, [gaufre], *sf.* gaufrette : a thin light cake made between two hot irons. V. *Gaufre.*

GAUFREUR, EUSE, gôfrœr, frœz'; *sm. f.* gofferer.

GAUFRIER, gôfrié, *sm.* waffle-iron.

GAUFROIR, gôfrwar, *sm.* 1. goffering-iron : an instrument for plaiting, for fluting frills, etc. ; 2. *Book-b.* arming-presss.

GAUFRURE, gôfrur', *sf.* 1. goffering ; 2. figuring.

GAULAGE, gôlazh', [gauler], *sm.* beating with a pole.

GAULE, gôl', *pnf. Geog.* Gaul.

GAULE, gôl', [orig. uncer. ; provin. : Vaule ; perhaps Lat. valtus, a stake], *sf.* 1. pole, long pole. **Abattre des noix avec une —**, to shake walnuts down with a pole.

2. stick ; 3. *Man.* switch : a small flexible rod ; 4. rod, fishing-rod ; 5. *Naut.* pump-staff, pump-spear ; 6. *Naut.* flagstaff.

GAULER, gôlé-r, [gaule], *va.* 1. to beat (trees) with a pole ; 2. to knock down (fruit).

GAULETTE, gôlett, [dim. of gaule], *sf.* small pole, switch.

GAULIS, gôli, [gaule], *sm.* small wood.

GAULOIS, OISE, gôlwa, lwaz', *adj.* 1. Gallic, Gaulish : relating to the Gauls. **Le peuple gaulois**, the Gallic people.

2. *Fig.* primitive, antique of the olden times, old, of yore ; rude, rough **Une probité gauloise**, old-fashioned kindness. **Avoir des coutumes gauloises**, to have rough honest manners.

GAULOIS, OISE, *sm. f.* 1. Gaul : an inhabitant of ancient Gaul ; 2. plain dealer, frank person, true Gaul ; 3. rude, uncouth person.

GAULOIS, *sm.* 1. Gallic tongue, Gallic language ; 2. (improperly) old French.

GAULOISERIE, gôlwoizri,[gaulois], *sf.* coarseness in talk, coarseness, vulgarity spiced with jocularity.

GAUPE, gôp,' [orig. unknown], *sf.* slut, trollop.

GAUSSER (SE), sœ-gôsé-r, [orig. considered as unknown ; perhaps from Lat. gaudēre, to rejoice ; Span. : gozar], *v. refl.* to jeer, to banter, to make fun. **C'est un libertin qui se gausse de toutes les remonstrances qu'on lui fait**, he is a libertine who makes game of every remonstrance that is made him. *Bescherelle.* **D'un homme on se gausse quand sa femme, chez lui, porte le haut-de-chausse**, a man is always chaffed when at home his wife wears the breeches. *Mol. F. Sav. v.* 3.

GAUSSERIE, gôs'ri, [gausser], *sf.* jeering, banter, mockery.

GAUSSEUR, EUSE, gôsœr, sœz', *sm. f.* jeerer, banterer.

GAUSSEUR, EUSE, *adj.* jeering, bantering.

GAUTHIER, gôtyé, *pnm.* Walter.

GAUTIER, gôtyé, [Théophile], poet and critic (1811-1872).

GAVACHE, gavash, [Span. : gavacho], *sm.* coward ; a beggarly fellow, low fellow.

GAVE, gav', [provin.], *sm.* gave : river, mountain stream on the Pyrenees.

GAVER, gavé, [Provinç.], *va.* to glut, to stuff, to cram, to fatten poultry by forcing. **— les oies**, to cram geese with food. **Se —**, to stuff one's self.

GAVION, gavion, **GAVIOT** gavio, [O. Fr. : gave, throat], *sm. Pop.* throat.

GAVEUSE, gavœz, [gaver], *sf. Rur. econ.* crammer, poultry-feeder : machine for the artificial fattening of poultry.

GAVOTTE, gavot', [Provinç.], *sf.* gavot : a kind of lively dance or tune.

GAVROCHE, gavrosh, [character in V. Hugo's Misérables], *sm.* street arab, boy, young blackguard.

GAY, gay, [Sophie, Michault de Lavalette, Mme], novelist (1776-1852).

GAYLUSSITE, ghèlusit', [from Gay-Lussac], *sf. Miner.* gaylussite : hydrous carbonate of soda and carbonate of lime.

GAZ, gâz, [word invented by Van Helmont 1578-1644], *sm.* 1. gas : *a) Chem.* an aeriform fluid ; *b)* coal-gas, carburetted hydrogen. *a)* **L'air est un —**, air is a gas. *b)* **Chauffer au —**, to heat by gas. **Éclairage au —**, gas-lighting. **Allumer le —**, to light the gas. **Fermer le bec de —**, to turn out the gas. **Fermer le — au compteur**, to turn the gas off at the meter. **Ouvrir le bec de —**, to turn on the gas. **Bec de —**, gas-burner, gas-light, gas-lamp. **Conduit, tuyau de —**, gas-pipe. **Fourneau à —**, gas-stove. **Compteur à —**, gas-meter. **Usine à —**, gas-works, gas-manufactory.

2. *Med.* flatus.

GAZE, gàz', [orig. unknown ; perhaps from Gaza, in Syria, where first made], *sf.* 1. gauze : a very thin, slight, transparent stuff. **De —**, gauzy. **— de soie**, silk-gauze. **Métier à —**, gauze-loom.

2. *Fig.* veil ; gloss, palliation.

GAZÉIFICATION, gazéifikasyôn, *sf. Chem.* gasification : the process of converting into gas.

GAZÉIFIER, gazéifié-r, [gaz ; Lat. : facère, to make], *va. Chem.* to gasify: to convert into gas.

GAZÉIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be converted into gas, to become gas.

GAZÉIFORME, gazéiform', [gas ; forme], *adj.* gasiforme : having the form of a gas ; gaseous.

GAZÉITÉ, gazéité, *sf. Chem.* gazeity : the state of being gaseous.

GAZELLE, gazèl', [Ar. : ghazāl, a wild-goat], *sf. Zool.* gazelle : a species of antelope, the *Antelope dorcas.*

GAZER, gaze-r, [gaze], *va.* 1. to cover with gauze ; 2. *Fig.* to veil, to gloss over.

GAZETIER, gàz'tyé, [gazette], *sm.* 1. gazetteer : a writer of news ; news-writer, journalist ; 2. news-monger ; 3. † newsman, news-vender.

GAZETTE, gazèt', [Ital. : gazetta], *sf.* 1. gazette, newspaper ; 2. new-monger.

GAZEUX, EUSE, gazœ, zœz', *adj. Chem.* gaseous : having the form or nature of gas.

GAZIER, IÈRE, gazyé, syèr', [gaze], *sm. f.* gauze-maker.

GAZIER, ÈRE, gazyé, syèr', [gaz], *adj.* gas, of gas : pertaining to gas. **Industrie gazière**, gas industry.

GAZIER, *sm.* gas-fitter : workman who lays pipes and fits burners for gas.

GAZOGÈNE, gazozhèn, [gaz ; Gr. : γεννάω, I engender], *sm.* gazogene : an apparatus for generating gases.

GAZOMÈTRE, gazomètr', [gaz ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* gasometer : *a)* gas-meter : an instrument for measuring gas; *b)* gas-holder : a reservoir in gas-works, into which the purified gas is received.

GAZOMÉTRIE, gazométri, *sf.* gasometry : the art of measuring gases.

GAZON, gazôn, [O. H. Ger. : waso ; wasen ; Ger. : Rasen], *sm.* 1. grass, short grass. **— fin**, fine grass.

2. sward, sod, turf : the grassy surface of land. **Danser sur le —**, to dance on the grass. **Un banc de —**, a grass seat.

3. greensward, grass-plot, lawn. **S'asseoir sur le —**, to sit on the lawn. **Jouer sur le —**, to play on the lawn. **Un — émaillé de fleurs**, a lawn enamelled with flowers. **— anglais**, English grass, lawn.

4. *Fortif.* gazon ; turf lining the faces of parapets.

5. *Bot.* **Gazon d'Olympe, — de montagne, — d'Espagne**, thrift : *Armeria maritima*, a plant of the order plumbagineæ. **— anglais**, rye-grass : *Lolium perenne.* **— d'Angleterre**, *a)* cat's-tail-grass, timothy-grass : *Phleum pratensis* ; *b)* rough meadow-grass : *Poa trivialis* ; *c)* mossy saxifrage, ladies'-cushion. **— d'argent**, mouse-ear chickweed : *Cerastium tomentosum.* **— de chat**, water germander : *Teucrium scordium.* **— d'or** : *a)* biting stonecrop, wall pepper : *Sedum acre* ; *b)* English stonecrop : *Sedum anglicum.* **— du Parnasse**, grass of Parnassus : *Parnassia palustris.* **— turc**, mossy saxifrage, ladies'cushion.

GAZONNEMENT, gazon'mân-t, [gazonner], *sm.* turfing.

GAZONNER, gazoné-r, [gazon], *va.* to turf, to sod : to cover with turf or sod.

GAZONNEUX, EUSE, gazonœ, nœz', *adj.* turfing.

GAZOUILLANT, E, gazouyân-t, ânt'. *adj.* babbling, prattling, murmuring.

GAZOUILLEMENT, gazouy'mân-t, [gazouiller], *sm.* 1. warbling, twitter, twittering, chirp : the low and pleasing noise of birds when singing ; 2. *Fig.* murmur, prattle, babbling, purling (of streams or brooks) ; 3. babble, babblement, prattle, prattling (of children).

GAZOUILLER, gazouyé-r, [O. Fr. : gaziller, dim. of gaser for jaser, to chatter], *vn.* 1. to warble, to twitter, to chirp. **L'hirondelle gazouille de grand matin**, the swallow twitters early in the morning.

2. *Fig.* to babble, to prattle (as children) ; to lisp ; 3. to murmur, to prattle. **Les ruisseaux qui gazouillent**, purling, murmuring brooks.

GAZOUILLER, *va.* to warble : to utter musically.

GAZOUILLIS, gazouyi, *sm.* V. *Gazouillement.*

GEAI, zhé, [appears to be the same word as gai in O. Fr.] *sm. Ornith.* jay : *Garrulus*, a bird of the crow family, **— d'Europe**, common jay. **— bleu huppé**, blue jay. [*Fig.* :] **C'est le — paré des plumes du paon, c'est le — de la fable**, it is the daw in the peacock's feathers. V. *La Font. Fab.* iv. 9.

GÉANT, E, shéân-t, ânt', [Lat. : gigas] *sm. f.* giant *m.*, giantess *f.* : *a*) person of extraordinary powers. **Marcher à pas de —**, to walk with giant strides. *Fig.* to make great progress.

GÉANT, E, *adj.* giant, gigantic, huge, giantlike.

GÉANTISME, zhéântism', *sm.* giantship : the state or character of a giant.

GECKO, zhèko, [onomat.], *sm. Zool.* gecko : a saurian reptile.

GEFFROY, zhéfrwa, [Mathieu-Auguste], historian (1820-1895) ; — [Gustave], prose-writer (b. 1855).

GÉHENNE, zhéen', [Lat. : gehenna ; Gr. γέεννα, from Heb. ghéhinnon], *sf.* Gehenna : *a*) the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem ; *b*) *Fig.* hell.

GEIGNANT, E, zhenyân, ânt', *adj.* moaning.

GEINDRE, zhandr', [Lat. : gemĕre, to groan], *vn.* [*Je geins, tu geins, il geint, nous geignons, vous geignez, ils geignent* ; *je geignais* ; *je geignis* ; *je geindrai* ; *je geindrais* ; *que je geigne* ; *que je geignisse* ; *geignant, geint.*] *Fam.* to moan, to whine. **Il ne fait que —**, he does nothing but moan.

GEINDRE, *sm.* baker's foreman.

GÉINE, shéin', *sf. Chem.* geine : humus, humine, vegetable earth.

GEL, zhèl, [abbrev. de gelée ; Lat. : gelu]. *sm.* frost.

GELABLE, zhœlabl', *adj.* gelable, congealable : that may be congealed.

GÉLATINE, zhélatin', [*Lat.* : gelu ; ; Ital. : gelatina], *sf.* gelatine : an animal substance, soluble in water, and congealing into a tremulous jelly.

GÉLATINEUX, EUSE, zhélatinœ, nœz', *adj.* gelatinous : *a*) gelatine, of the nature of gelatine ; *b*) resembling gelatine ; gelatiniform.

GÉLATINIFIER, zhélatinifié, [Lat. : gelu, frost ; facĕre, to make), *va.* to gelatinate, to gelatinize : to convert into gelatine.

GÉLATINIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to gelatinate, to gelatinize : to be converted into gelatine.

GÉLATINIFORME, zhélatinifôrm', [gélatine ; forme], *adj.* gelatiniform : having the form of gelatine ; gelatinous.

GÉLATINISATION, zhélatinizasyôn, *sf.* gelatination : the act of changing into gelatine.

GELÉ, E, zhœlé, *pa. p.* **1.** frozen. **De l'eau gelée**, frozen water. **Je suis tout —**, I am quite frozen.

2. frost-bitten (as limbs) ; frost-nipped.

GELÉE, zhœlé, [geler], *sf.* **1.** frost : *a*) severe cold, freezing weather ; *b*) the act of freezing, congelation of fluids. **Le temps est à la —**, it is frosty weather. **Une forte —**, a hard frost. **— blanche**, hoar-frost, white-frost, frost, frozen dew, rime. **Les gelées tardives brûlent les fleurs et les bourgeons**, late frosts nip the flowers and buds.

2. jelly : *a*) gelatinous substance ; *b*) anything which assumes a semi-solid, tremulous state on cooling ; *c*) the inspissated juice of fruits boiled with sugar. *b*) **— à la framboise**, raspberry jelly. **— de pieds de veau**, calf's foot jelly. *c*) **— de groseilles**, currant jelly.

GELER, zhœlê-r, [Lat. : gelāre], *va.* [takes an open è before a mute syllable : *Je gèle* ; *je gelais* ; *je gelai* ; *je gèlerai* ; *je gèlerais* ; *que je gèle* ; *gelant* ; *gelé.*] to freeze : *a*) to harden into ice, to congeal ; *b*) to chill, to blast with cold; to kill by cold. **Le froid a gelé l'eau**, the cold has frozen the water. **Le froid a gelé les vignes**, the cold has frozen the vine. **Le froid lui a gelé les doigts**, the cold has chilled his fingers. **Cette fenêtre nous gèle**, the draught from that window chills us. [*Fig.* :], **Cet homme gèle tous ceux qui l'abordent**, that man's freezing manner makes all those who come near him uncomfortable.

GELER, *vn.* to freeze : *a*) to be congealed with cold ; *b*) to be frost-bitten ; to be blasted with cold, to be chilled ; *c*) to be very cold ; *d*) (impersonally) to be of the temperature at which water freezes. *a*) **La rivière a gelé**, the river has frozen. *b*) **Les vignes ont gelé**, the vines are frost-bitten. **Les doigts leur gelèrent**, their fingers were nipped with the cold. *c*) **On gèle dans cette chambre**, it is enough to freeze one to be in that room. *d*) **Il gèle à pierre fendre**, it is freezing very hard. **Il a gelé blanc**, there has been a white frost. — *Prov.* : **Plus il gèle, plus il étreint**, the more misfortunes befall us, the heavier the burden.

GELER (SE), *v. refl.* to freeze, to be frozen, to be congealed. **Le vin se gèle dans le verre**, the wine freezes in the glass. **Leurs habits mouillés se gèlent sur eux**, their wet clothes freeze on them.

GÉLIDE, zhélid', [Lat. : gelidus, frozen,] *adj.* gelid : very cold.

GÉLIDE, *sm.* **GELIDIE**, gelidi, [Lat. : gelidus], *sf. Bot.* gelidum : a genus of red algæ.

GÉLIF, IVE, zhélif, liv', *adj.* split by the frost, cracked by frost.

GELINE, zhœlin', [Lat. : gallina, hen], *sf. Ornith.* hen.

GELINOTTE, zhœlinot', [geline], *sf.* **1.** barn-door fowl, fattened pullet ; **2.** *Ornith.* **—**, or **— des bois**, hazel grouse : a gallinaceous bird. **— noire d'Amérique**, spotted grouse, Canadian grouse.

GÉLIVURE, zhélivur', **GÉLISSURE**, zhélisur, [gelée], *sf.* cracks in trees, produced by frost.

GÉMEAUX, zhémô-z, [Lat. : gemellus], *smpl. Astron.* Gemini, the Twins : a constellation containing the two stars Castor and Pollux.

GÉMELLIFLORE, zhemeliflor, **GÉMINIFLORE**, zhéminiflor, [Lat. : gemellus ; flos, floris, flower], *adj.* geminiflorous : the flowers of which are arranged two by two.

GÉMELLIPARE, zhémèllipar', [Lat. : gemellus ; pario, I produce], *adj. Zool.* gemelliparous : producing twins.

GÉMINÉ, E, zhéminé, [Lat. : geminus, double], *adj.* **1.** *Law-t.* iterated ; **2.** *Bot.* geminate, geminous : double, in pairs, twin.

GÉMIR, zhémir, [Lat. : gemĕre, to groan], *vn.* **1.** to groan : *a*) to moan ; to wail, to bewail, to lament ; *b*) to complain under oppression ; *c*) to sigh under affliction : to be afflicted ; to grieve ; to mourn, to lament ; [with *de*) to moan, to mourn, to lament, to bewail, to bemoan, to wail, to grieve for ; *d*) (of things) to murmur ; to make a low noise ; to labour under heavy burdens. *a*) **Pleurons et gémissons, mes fidèles compagnes**, let us weep and lament, my faithful companions. **— de douleur**, to groan with pain. *b*) **— sous la tyrannie**, to complain under tyranny. **— dans l'esclavage**, to groan in bondage. **Les autres gémissaient dans une pauvreté extrême**, the others groaned in extreme poverty. *Montesq.* *c*) **— de voir triompher l'injustice**, to grieve to see injustice triumphing. **— de ses péchés devant Dieu**, to groan over one's sins before God. **— sur les pécheurs**, to mourn over sinners. *d*) **Quand l'aquilon fait — les troncs des vieux arbres**, when the north wind makes the trunks of old trees groan. **La mer gémissait sous le nombre et sous la grandeur énorme de nos navires**, the sea moaned under the weight of our large ships. **Les gonds gémissaient sous des portes d'airain**, brass doors made their hinges creak. *Delille.* [*Fam.* :] **Faire — la presse**, to make the press groan.

2. to coo : to cry, as a pigeon or dove.

GÉMISSANT, E, zhémisân, ânt', *adj.* groaning, moaning, lamenting, wailing.

GÉMISSEMENT, zhémis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** groan, groaning : *a*) moan, moaning, lamentation, complaint, wail, wailing ; *b*) murmur. *a*) **Il tire de son cœur de profonds gémissements**, he utters heavy groans. *Fén. Tél.* 2. **Pousser des gémissements**, to groan. **Louis entend les gémissements des chrétiens affligés**, Lewis hears the groans of the afflicted Christians. *Boss. R. d'Angl.* *b*) **L'orgue en pousse un long —**, it makes the organ moan. *Boil. Lut.* iii. **La mer fait entendre de sourds gémissements**, the sea makes a hollow noise. **Le — du vent dans les bois**, the sighing of the wind in the woods.

2. cooing : the cry of doves.

GEMMACÉ, E, zhèmmasé, [Lat. : gemma, bud], *adj.* gemmaceous, gemmeous : resembling gems.

GEMMAIRE, zhèmmêr', *adj.* gemmaceous, gemmeous : pertaining to gems.

GEMMAL, E, zhèmmal, *adj.* V. *Gemmaire.*

GEMMATION, zhèmmasyon, [Lat. : gemma, bud], *sf. Bot.* gemmation : budding.

GEMME, zhèm', [Lat. : gemma, bud], *sf.* **1.** gem : precious stone ; **2.** *Bot.* gem : bud.

GEMME, *adj.* gemmy : bright, glittering. **Pierres gemmes**, precious stones, gems. **Sel —**, rock salt.

GEMMÉ, E, zhèmmé, *adj.* gemmated, gemmed : adorned with jewels or gems.

GEMMER, zhèmmé-r, [gemme], *vn.* to gem : to bud, to germinate.

GEMMIFÈRE, zhèmmifèr, [Lat. : gemma, bud ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* gemmiferous : *a*) containing gems ; *b*) bearing buds.

GEMMIPARE, zhèmmipar', [Lat. : gemma, bud ; parĕre, to bring forth], *adj.* gemmiparous : *a*) *Bot.* producing buds ; *b*) *Zool.* reproducing by buds, growing on the body, as some polypes.

GEMMULE, zhèmmul, [Lat. : gemmula, little bud], *sf. Bot.* gemmule ; a little bud.

GÉMONIES, zhémoni, [Lat. : gemoniæ], *sfpl. Rom. Antiq.* gemoniæ scalæ, gemonies ; *Fig.* pillory, gibbet.

GÉNAL, E, zhénal, [Lat. : gena, cheek], *adj. Anat.* cheek, of the cheeks.

GÊNANT, E, zhênân-t, ânt', [gêner], *adj.* troublesome, embarrassing ; inconvenient, incommodious ; tedious ; irksome, annoying.

GENCIVE, zhânsiv', [Lat. : gingiva], *sf.* gum : the hard, fleshy covering of the jaws.

GENDARME, zhèndarm', [gens d'armes], *sm.* **1.** man at arms ; **2.** gendarme : one of a body of armed police ; **3.** *Fig.* bold masculine woman ; she-dragoon, virago, termagant ; **4.** *pl.* sparks (of fire) ; **5.** *pl.* flaws, spots (in diamonds). **C'est un vrai —**, she is a dragoon, a termagant.

GENDARMER (SE), sœ-zhândarmé-r, *v.refl.* to fly into a passion, to fly out, to get angry.

GENDARMERIE, zhândarmri', [gendarme], *sf.* gendarmery : the constabulary, the body of gendarmes ; the French country-police.

GENDRE, zhândr', [Lat. : gener], *sm.* son-in-law.

GÊNE, zhên', [from géhenne], *sf.* 1. † rack, torture. **Mettre à la —**, to rack, to torture, to put on the rack, to put to the torture. **Se mettre l'esprit à la —**, to rack one's brain.

2. uneasiness, uncomfortableness ; difficulty. **Être à la — dans un corset**, to be uncomfortable in a pair of stays. **Il y a un peu de — dans la respiration**, there is a little trouble in the breathing.

3. embarrassment, trouble, inconvenience ; annoyance. **Restez, vous ne nous causerez aucune —**, stay, you put us to no inconvenience.

4. constraint, restraint ; uneasiness. **Mettre à la —**, to constrain, to put restraint upon. **C'est une — cruelle de n'oser jamais dire ce qu'on pense**, it is a cruel restraint to be always afraid to say what one thinks. **On éprouve toujours de la — de sa présence**, one always feels uneasy in his presence. **Sans —**, unceremonious : unceremoniously, without ceremony ; free and easy, at one's ease, at home. **Cet homme est tout à fait sans —**, that man makes himself quite at home. **C'est un monsieur sans —**, [or, elliptically) **c'est un sans —**, he is a gentleman who does not stand on ceremony. **Je ne voudrais pas vous causer de la —**, I should be sorry to inconvenience you.

5. embarrassment, difficulties, embarrassed circumstances, straitened circumstances. **Être dans la —**, to be in straitened circumstances. **J'ai connu la —**, I have known what it is to be in want. — *Prov.* : **Où il y a de la gêne il n'y a pas de plaisir**, there is nothing like making one's self at home everywhere.

GÊNÉ, E, zhené, *adj.* uneasy, constrained ; tightened in ; short of cash. *Fam.* hard up. **On se sent — avec ces personnes**, one feels uneasy with those people. **Je sais qu'il est très —**, I know him to be embarrassed for money. — *Prov.* : **Tout homme gêné est un homme gênant**, a man ill at ease, makes others uneasy.

GÉNÉALOGIE, zhénéalozhi, [Gr. : γένος, *pl.* γένεα, birth, family ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* genealogy : *a*) pedigree, list of ancestors : description of the lineage of a person or family ; *b*) the science of tracing families to, or from, their ancestors. **Arbre de —**, family-tree, genealogical-tree.

GÉNÉALOGIQUE, zhénéalozhik', *adj.* genealogical : pertaining to genealogie. **Arbre —**, genealogical tree.

GÉNÉALOGIQUEMENT, zhénéalozhik'mân-t, *adv.* genealogically : in a genealogical manner.

GÉNÉALOGISTE, zhénéalozhist', *sm.* genealogist : one who traces descents of persons or families.

GÉNÉPI, zhénépi, **GÉNIPI**, zhénipi, [Genepa, a West Indian name], *sm. Bot.* genipi : the name of two species of artemisias, the *Artemisia spicata*, and the *Artemisia mute'lina*, both found on the Alps.

GÊNER, zhêné-r, [gêne], *va.* 1. to rack : *a*) to torture on the rack, to put on the rack, to put to the torture ; *b*) *Fig.* to affect with moral pain, to torment, to torture. **Lui-même a quelque chose en l'âme qui le gêne**, he is himself somewhat in trouble.

2. to impede : *a*) to incommode, to hinder ; to be too tight ; to pinch ; *b*) to obstruct, to embarrass ; to clog ; to be in the way of, to cramp, to hinder from action or expansion ; to restrain, to put restraint on. *a*) **Sa cuirasse le gêne beaucoup**, his cuirass is much too tight for him. **Nous étions très gênés dans la voiture**, there were too many of us in the carriage. **Ces souliers me gênent**, these shoes pinch me. *b*) **— le commerce par des prohibitions**, to injure commerce by prohibitions. **— la circulation du sang**, to stop the circulation of the blood. [*Fig.* :] **— quelqu'un dans ses projets**, to thwart a person's plans, to be in a person's way. — **l'inclination de quelqu'un**, to go against a person's inclination.

3. to incommode, to inconvenience ; to annoy ; to disturb ; to trouble. **Je crains de vous —**, I am afraid of disturbing you. **Si cela ne vous gêne pas, je prendrai cette place**, if it does not inconvenience you, I'll take this place. **Vous gênerais-je en venant à cette heure** ? should I be disturbing you by coming at that hour ?

4. to straiten, to make short of cash. **Cette dépense nous a gênés un peu**, this expense has made us rather short of cash.

GÊNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to torment one's self, to torture one's self ; 2. to squeeze, to press, to stand closer. **En vous gênant un peu, vous pourrez tous vous asseoir sur cette banquette**, by sitting a little closer together there will be room for all of you on this bench.

3. to inconvenience each other ; 4. to inconvenience one's self, to put one's self to inconvenience ; to trouble one's self, to incommode one's self ; to be under restraint ; to stand upon ceremony, to make ceremony. **On ne doit pas se — entre amis**, friends must not stand on ceremony. **Il ne se gêne pas pour dire sa façon de penser**, he says what he thinks, without making any ceremony about it. **Ne vous gênez pas**, at your ease ; make yourself at home ; (ironically) make no ceremony. **Ne vous gênez pas pour moi**, don't put yourself out on my account.

5. to straiten one's self ; to put one's self into pecuniary difficulties.

GÉNÉRAL, E, zhénéral', [Lat. : generalis], *adj.* general : *a*) relating to a whole genus, class, or order ; *b*) not special or particular ; *c*) not restricted or limited to a particular import ; vague, indefinite ; *d*) public, common ; pertaining to the greatest number ; *e*) not directed to a single object ; *f*) following words to express the extent of their application ; when annexed to a name of office, it denotes chief or superior ; *g*) *Bot.* common, investing certain parts of plants. *a*) **Une loi générale**, a general law. **Il n'y a point de règle si générale qui n'ait son exception**, there is no rule, however general it may be, without an exception. *b*) **Tirer une conclusion générale d'un fait particulier**, to draw a general conclusion from a particular fact. *c*) **Parler en termes généraux**, to speak in general terms. *d*) **L'intérêt —**, the general interest. *e*) **Des aperçus généraux sur l'histoire**, general outlines of history. *f*) **Un officier —**, a general officer. **Assemblée générale**, general assembly. **Procureur —**, attorney-general. **Avocat —**, solicitor-general.

GÉNÉRAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Généraux.*] general : *a* the chief commander of an army or of a body of troops ; *b*) the chief of an order of monks ; *c*) *Log.* that which comprises all ; the whole. *a*) **— en chef**, general in chief ; generalissimo. — **de division**, general of division ; major-general. — **de brigade**, brigardier-general.

EN GÉNÉRAL, *adv. phr.* in general, generally : *a*) usually, ordinarily ; *b*) in the main, on the whole.

GÉNÉRALAT, zhénérala, *sm.* generalship : the office of a general.

GÉNÉRALE, *sf.* 1. *Milit.* general : a beat of drums. **Battre la —**, to beat the general.

2. general's wife.

GÉNÉRALEMENT, zhénéral'mân-t, *adv.* generally, in general : *a*) usually, commonly, most frequently ; *b*) in the main, on the whole. — **parlant**, generally speaking. — **reçus, admis**, current.

GÉNÉRALISABLE, zhénéralizhabl', *adj.* that may be generalized.

GÉNÉRALISANT, E, zhénéralizân, **zânt'**, *adj.* generalizing : having the property of generalizing.

GÉNÉRALISATEUR, TRICE, zhénéralizatœr, tris', *adj.* generalizing : extending to generals.

GÉNÉRALISATION, zhénérallizasyôn, *sf.* generalization : *a*) the act of making general ; the act of reducing particulars to generals ; *b*) the act of becoming general.

GÉNÉRALISER, zhénéralizé-r, *va.* to generalize : *a*) to make general ; to extend from particulars to generals ; *b*) to make common to a number.

GÉNÉRALISER (SE), *v.* refl, to become generalized, to become general, to become common.

GÉNÉRALISSIME, zhénéralisim', [Ital. generalissimo], *sm.* generalissimo : commander-in-chief.

GÉNÉRALITÉ, zhénéralité, *sf.* 1. generality : *a*) the state of being general ; *b*) *pl.* general remarks ; *c*) the greater part ; *d*) formerly, a division of the French territory ; 2. generalship. [Obsolete in this sense.].

GÉNÉRATEUR, TRICE, zhénératœr, tris', [Lat. : generator ; generāre, atum, to engender ; genus], *adj.* 1. generative : *a*) genial, having the power of generating ; *b*) generating, generant, producing. *Math.* **Puissance génératrice**, generant.

2. *Geom.* generating ; producing, forming, describing. **Ligne génératrice**, generating line.

GÉNÉRATEUR, *sm.* 1. *Geom.* generant : that which generates ; 2. *Mech.* generator : steam-boiler. — **à gaz**, gas-generator.

GÉNÉRATRICE, *sf. Geom.* generatrix : generating line, a line which generates a surface.

GÉNÉRATIF, IVE, zhénératif, tiv', *adj.* generative : relating to generation.

GÉNÉRATION, zhénérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : generatio ; generāre, to engender], *sf.* generation : *a*) the act of generating ; procreation ; *b*) progeny, offspring ; *c*) a single succession in natural descent ; *d*) the people of the same period ; *e*) production ; *f*) *Math.* the formation of a geometrical figure by the motion of another figure. *b*) **La — de Noé**, Noah's generation. *c*) **Il y a une — du père au fils, et deux du père au petit-fils**, there is one generation from the father to the son, and two from the father to the grandson. **Lui et toute sa —**, he and his whole generation. **De — en —**, from generation to generation. *d*) **La — présente**, the present generation. *e*) **La — des métaux**, the generation of metals. [*Fig.* :] **La — des sons**, the generation of sounds. **La — des idées**, the order, the formation of ideas.

GÉNÉREUSEMENT, zhénérœz'mân-t,

adv. **generously** : *a*) nobly, magnanimously ; *b*) liberally, munificently, bounteously, handsomely ; *c*) boldly, courageously, gallantly.

GÉNÉREUX, EUSE, zhénérœ-z, rœz', [Lat. : generosus ; genus, birth], *adj.* **1.** generous : *a*) noble, magnanimous, honourable ; *b*) liberal, munificent, bounteous, bountiful, free to give, open-handed ; (of things) handsome ; *c*) courageous, brave ; bold ; gallant ; *d*) strong, full of spirit, active, stimulating. *a*) **Un ennemi —**, a generous enemy. **Une âme généreuse,** a generous mind. **Une action généreuse,** a generous action. **Des sentiments généreux,** generous sentiments. *b*) **C'est un homme très —**, he is a very liberal man. **Avoir l'âme généreuse,** to have a generous mind. **Les bienfaits que répand sa main généreuse,** the gifts his bountiful hand distributes. **Un don —**, a handsome gift. *c*) **Un — coursier,** a noble steed. **Un — et vaillant soldat,** a gallant and magnanimous soldier. *d*) **Des vins généreux,** generous wines.

2. fruitful, fertile (as land).

GÉNÉREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* generous man *m.* generous woman *f.* **Faire le —**, to pretend to become generous.

GÉNÉRIQUE, zhénérik', [Lat. : genus, eris, a kind], *adj.* generic, generical : pertaining to a genus.

GÉNÉRIQUEMENT, zhénérik'mân-t, *adv.* generically : with regard to the genus.

GÉNÉROSITÉ, zhénérozité, [généreux], *sf.* **1.** generosity : *a*) generousness, the quality of being generous ; magnanimity, nobleness of soul ; *b*) liberality, munificence ; a disposition to give liberally ; bounteousness, bounty. *a*) **La — du caractère,** generosity of character. **Ce fut entre eux un combat de —**, there was a generous struggle between them. **Il était en veine de —**, he was in a giving humour. *b*) **Des actes de —**, acts of generosity. **Il faut avoir de la — pour soi-même comme on en a pour les autres,** we must be as kind to ourselves as we are to others. *Mme de Sév.*

2. act of generosity. **Faire des générosités,** to do acts of generosity.

GÊNES, shèn', *pnf. Geog.* Genoa.

GENÈSE, shœnèz', [Gr. : γένεσις, birth, origin], *sf.* **1.** Genesis : the first book of the Old Testament ; **2.** genesis : *a*) the act of producing ; *b*) *Geom.* the formation of a line, plane or solid, by the motion of a point, line or surface.

GÉNÉSIAQUE, zhénéziak', *adj.* genetic : relating to a genesis or creation.

GÉNÉSIQUE, zhénézic', *adj.* V. *Génétique.*

GENESTADE, zhœnèstad', [genêt], *sf.* *Bot.* furze, whin, gorse : a shrub of the genus ulex.

GENESTROLLE, zhœnèstrol', *sf.* *Bot.* dyers' greenweed : *Genista tinctoria,* a leguminous plant used in dying.

GENÊT, zhœné, [Lat. : genista ; O. Fr. : genest], *sm. Bot.* broom, common broom : *Sarothamnus scoparius,* a leguminous plant. **— à balais,** broom. **— d'Irlande,** Irish broom. **— d'Espagne, — jonciforme,** Spanish broom : *Spartium junceum.* **— des teinturiers,** dyer's greenweed : *Genista tinctoria.* **— anglais,** needle-greenweed, petty whin, needle furze : *Genista anglica.* **— épineux,** furze, whin, gorse : *Ulex Europaus.*

GENET, zhœné, [Span. : ginete], *sm.* genet, jennet : a small Spanish horse.

GÉNÉTHLIALOGIE, zhénétlialozhi, [Gr. : γενέθλη, birth ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* genethlialogy, genethliacs : the art of calculating nativities.

GÉNÉTHLIAQUE, zhénétliak', [Gr. : γενεθλιακός], *adj.* genethliac, genethliacal : relating to a child's birth. **Poème —**, genethliac, a birth day ode.

GÉNÉTHLIAQUE, *sm.* genethliac : one who is versed in genethliacs.

GENÉTIÈRE, zhœnétyèr', [genêt], *sf.* furze-field.

GÉNÉTIQUE, zhénétik', *adj.* genetic : relating to generation.

GENETTE, zhœnet', [Span. : jineta, from Ar. : gjerneyth], *sf.* **1.** *Zool.* genet : *Viverra genetta,* an animal of the weasel kind ; **2.** Turkish bit, ring-curb bit (of a bridle.

À LA GENETTE, *adv. phr.* with short stirrups. **Aller à cheval à la —**, to ride short.

GENÈVE, zhœnèv', *pnf. Geog.* Geneva.

GENEVOIS, OISE, zhœn'vwa-z, vwaz', *sm. f.* Genevese (*pl.* Genevese), Genevan : a native of Geneva.

GENEVOIS, OISE, *adj.* Genevan, Genevese : relating to Geneva.

GENÉVRIER, zhœnévrié, [genièvre], *sm.* *Bot.* juniper, juniper-tree : a genus of trees or shrubs of the order coniferæ. **— oxycedre,** Spanish juniper. **— de Virginie,** Virginian juniper, red cedar. **— sabine,** savine.

GÉNI, shéni, *adj.* V. *Génien.*

GÉNIAL, E, zhénial, al', [génie ; Lat. : genialis], *adj.* **1.** genial : cheerful, pleasant, merry, gay ; **2.** (in a perverted sense) of genus.

GÉNIALEMENT, zhénial'mân-t, *adv.* genially, cheerfully.

GÉNIALITÉ, zhénialité, *sf.* geniality, genialness : the quality of being genial, cheerfulness.

GÉNICULATION, zhénikulasyôn, *sf.* geniculation : quality of being geniculate.

GÉNICULÉ, E, zhénikulé, [Lat. : geniculus, small knee], *adj.* geniculate, geniculated : bent abruptly.

GÉNIE, zhéni, [Lat. : genius], *sm.* **1.** genius (*pl.* genii) : spirit. **Le bon — de quelqu'un,** a person's good genius. **Le mauvais —**, the evil spirit. **— tutélaire,** tutelary genius. **Le — de Rome,** the genius of Rome.

2. genius (*pl.* geniuses) : *a*) a particular natural talent, aptitude of mind ; propensity, inclination, bent ; *b*) extraordinary mental power, strength of mind ; *c*) a man of superior intellectual faculties ; a man of genius ; *d*) nature, character, disposition. *a*) **Donner l'essor à son —**, to give free scope to one's genius. **Il faut qu'il suive son —**, he must follow the bent of his genius. **Avoir du — pour les affaires,** to have a genius for business. **Avoir le — de la musique,** to have a genius for music. [In an ill sense :] **Avoir le — du mal,** to be bent upon mischief. *b*) **Être dépourvu de —**, to be void of genius. **Être doué d'un — supérieur,** to be gifted with superior genius. **Son grand — embrasse tout,** his great genius embraces all. **Un homme de —**, a man of genius. **Un faible —**, weak intellect. **Un — médiocre,** an ordinary intellect. *c*) **Ce — fut la lumière de son siècle,** this genius was the light of his age. **Les grands génies qui ont fait la gloire du règne de Louis XIV,** the great geniuses who made the reign of Lewis XIV so glorious. **Roger Bacon fut un des génies les plus surprenants que la nature ait produits,** R. B. was one of the most surprising geniuses that nature has produced. *Diderot. Dict. Phil.* **Le — des Français est de saisir le côté ridicule des choses les plus sérieuses,** the genius of the French consists in a lively perception of the ridiculous side of the most serious things. *Volt.* *d*) **Le — de la langue française,** the genius of the French language. **Le — des Français,** the genius of the French.

3. engineering : *a*) the art of constructing defensive and offensive works ; *b*) the art of constructing roads, bridges, canals, railroads, machine and public works in general, etc. ; *c*) the art of building ships. *a*) **— militaire,** military engineering. *b*) **— civil.** civil engineering. *c*) **— maritime,** naval engineering.

4. engineers. **Corps du —**, corps of engineers. **Officier du —**, engineer-officer, officer of the engineers. **Soldat du —**, sapper and miner, soldier of the engineer-corps.

GÉNIEN, ENNE, zhényan, nyén', [Gr. : γένειον, the chin], *adj. Anat.* genial : relating to the chin.

GENIÈVRE, zhœnyèvr', [Lat. : juniperus], *zm.* **1.** *Bot.* juniper, juniper-tree ; **2.** juniper-berry : the fruit of the juniper ; **3.** gin, hollands : a liquor flavoured with juniper-berries.

GENIÈVRERIE, zhœnyèvrœri, [genièvre], *sf.* gin-distillery.

GÉNIO-GLOSSE, zhénioglos', [Gr. : γένειον, chin ; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sm. Anat.* the genioglossus : a muscle protruding the tongue.

GÉNIO-HYOÏDIEN, zhénio-ioidyan, [Gr. : γένειον, chin ; hyoidien], *sm. Anat.* genio-hyoid, a muscle attached to the symphysis of the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.

GÉNISSE, zhénis', [Lat. : junix], *sf.* heifer : a young cow.

GÉNITAL, E, zhénital', [Lat. : genitalis ; gignĕre, genitum, to beget], *adj.* genital : pertaining to generation.

GÉNITEUR, zhénitœr, *sm.* generator.

GÉNITIF, zhénitif, [Lat. : genitivus], *sm. Gram.* genitive, genitive case, possessive case : a case in the declension of nouns. **Au —**, in the genitive.

GÉNITOIRES, zhénitwar', [Lat. : genitor, generator), *sfpl.* genitals.

GÉNITURE, zhénitur', *sf.* child, offspring, progeny.

GÉNOIS, OISE, zhénwa-z, nwaz', *sm. f.* Genoese [*pl.* Genoese) : a native of Genoa.

GÉNOIS, OISE, *adj.* Genoese : relating to Genoa.

GENOPE, zhœnop', *sf.* *Naut.* lashing, seizing (of ropes).

GENOPER, zhœnopé-r, *va. Naut.* to lash, to seize.

GENOU, zhœnou, [Lat. : genu], *sm.* [*pl. Genoux.*] **1.** knee : the articulation of the leg with the thigh. **Il me prit sur ses genoux,** he took me on his knees. **Tomber, se prosterner aux genoux de quelqu'un,** to fall, to throw one's self at a person's feet. **Être aux genoux de quelqu'un,** to be at a person's feet. **Se mettre à genoux,** to kneel down. **Fléchir le —, les genoux,** to kneel down ; to bend the knee ; to bow down. **Un — en terre,** kneeling on one knee. **A genoux,** on one's knees ; (by way of exclamation) down on your knees ! **Parler à genoux à une personne,** to speak humbly to a person. **Accordez-moi cette grâce, je vous la demande à deux genoux,** grant me this favour, I implore you. **Aussi chauve qu'un —**, *Fam.* as bald as a bladder of lard.

2. *Mech.* ball and socket joint ; **3.** *Naut.* futtock.

GENOUILLÈRE, zhœnouyèr', [genou ; O. Fr. : genouil for genou), *sf.* **1.** knee-piece : a piece of armour ; **2.** boot-top ; **3.** knee-leather, knee-cap : anything to cover the knee ; **4.** folding gas-bracket.

GENOUILLEUX, EUSE, zhœnouyœ, yœz', (genou), *adj. Bot.* knotted.

GÉNOVÉFAIN, zhénovéf*an*, [Lat. : Genovefa, Genevieve], *sm.* canon of Saint Genenieve.

GENRE, zh*â*nr', [Lat. : genus, generis, birth], *sm.* **1.** genus (*pl.* genera) : *a*) that which has several species under it ; *b*) an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common ; **2.** kind : *a*) species, class, order ; *b*) sort, species, description, way ; mode, method. *a*) **Le — humain,** mankind. *b*) **Ce — d'ornement ne me plaît pas,** I do not like that sort of ornament. **Embrasser un — de vie,** to choose a manner of life. **Des difficultés d'un autre —,** difficulties of another sort. **C'est un personnage illustre dans son —,** he is an illustrious man in his way. *La Bruy.* II.

3. mode, fashion, style, taste. **Une parure d'un nouveau —,** a new style of jewels. **C'est le bon —,** it is the fashion. **C'est de très mauvais —,** that is very bad form, very ill-bred. **Se donner un —,** to give one's self airs. **Le dernier —,** the latest fashion, latest style.

4. style : *a*) manner of writing ; manner of expressing one's ideas ; way ; *b*) composition. *a*) **— de style,** style of writing. **Avoir un — d'écrire assez bizarre,** to have rather a strange style of writing. *b*) **Exceller en plusieurs genres,** to excel in different styles. **Le — descriptif,** the descriptive style. **Il faut se taire en tout — quand on n'a rien de nouveau à dire,** people must keep silent in every way when they have nothing new to say. *Volt.*

5. *Paint.* [genre] : a kind of pictures representing scenes in common life, in opposition to history and landscape ; **6.** *Mus.* genus : scale.

7. *Gram.* gender : a difference in words to express distinction of sex.

GENS, zh*â*n-z, [old plur. of *gent*, and ought to be *gents* ; Lat. : gens, gentis, people], *smpl.* **1.** people, persons, folks. [In this sense, the adjective immediately preceding the word *Gens* takes the feminine termination, whilst those that follow are masculine. The adjective *Tout* coming before *Gens* is put in the masculine, when it is attended by no other adjective or by one of the common gender ; but when the adjective that is between *Tout* and *Gens* is feminine, the word *Tout* agrees with *Gens* in the feminine.] **Les vieilles —,** old people. **Parler et offenser, pour de certaines — est précisément la même chose,** for certain people speaking and offending is only the same thing. *La Bruy.* **Ce sont des — résolus,** they are resolute people. **Ce sont les meilleures — du monde,** they are the best people in the world. **Quelles méchantes gens !** what wicked people ! **Tous les honnêtes — !** all honest people. **De sottes —,** silly people. **Il y a de sottes gens qui me veulent dire qu'il a été marchand,** there are some silly people who insist on informing me that he was once a tradesman. *Mol. B. Gent.* IV. 5. **Les petites —,** common people. **De bonnes —,** good people. **Peu de — savent être vieux,** few people know how to be old. **Tous ces — -là,** all those people. **Quels braves — !** what good, what honest people ! *Prov.* **On ne connaît les gens qu'à l'user,** we only know people by frequenting them. **Il ne faut pas condamner les gens sans les entendre,** we must not condemn people without hearing them. **A gens de village, trompette de bois,** every one according to his station. **Il y a gens et gens,** there are fagots and fagots. **Les gens sujets à caution sont soupçonneux,** the faulty man stands on his guard. **Les gens querelleurs ne sont jamais à court d'injures,** wranglers are never in want of words.

2. nations. **Le droit des —,** the law of nations.

3. people, men : *a*) followed by *de* and a substantive ; *b*) denoting a profession, a party, etc. *a*) **Des — de cœur,** kind-hearted people. **Des — d'esprit,** intelligent people. **Des — d'honneur,** honourable people. **Des — sans aveu,** vagabonds, vagrants. **Les — de la ville,** the people of the town. **Les — du monde,** the people of the world. **Tous les — de bien vous parlent par ma voix,** I speak to you in the name of all honest people. *b*) **Les — d'Église,** priests, clergymen. **Les — d'épée,** military men, soldiers. **Les — de robe,** lawyers. **Les — de cour,** court people. **Des — d'affaires,** business people. **— de lettres,** literary men. **Nos — ont battu l'ennemi,** our people have beaten the enemy. **Dix de nos — y périrent,** ten of our people died there. **Un hôtel où on loge bêtes et —,** an hotel where there is accommodation for travellers and their horses.

4. company, society, party. **Tous nos — sont arrivés,** all our people are here.

5. servantes, attendants, domestics.

GENT, zh*â*n-t, [Lat. : gens, gentis], *sf.* [*Pl. Gens.*] nation, race, tribe. **La — moutonnière,** the ovine race. **La — marécageuse,** the betrachian tribe. **La — qui porte crête,** the fowl tribe. **La — plumée,** the feathery tribe. **La — trotte-menu,** rats and mice. *La Font.*

† **GENT, E,** zh*â*n, zh*â*nt', [Lat. : genitus, born], *adj* pretty, fair ; neat.

GENTIANE, zh*â*nsian', [said to be from Gentius, a king of Illyria], *sf. Bot.* gentian : a genus of plants of the order gentianaceæ. **— jaune, grande —,** common gentian, yellow gentian. **— d'automne,** marsh gentian.

GENTIANÉES, zh*â*nsiané, *sfpl. Bot.* gentianacea, gentianea : an order of monopetalous exogens.

GENTIANELLE, zh*â*nsianèl', *sf. Bot.* gentianella : *Exacum*, a genus of plants of the order gentianacea.

GENTIANIN, zh*â*nsian*an*, *sm.*, **GENTIANINE,** zh*â*nsianin, *sf. Chem.* gentianine : the bitter principe of the gentian root.

GENTIL, zh*â*nti, [Lat. : gentilis ; from gens, nation], *sm. Script.* Gentile : pagan, heathen.

GENTIL, ILLE, zh*â*nti-y, tiy', [Lat. : gentilis, of good family], *adj.* **1.** † gentle, noble ; **2.** gentle ; not rough or severe ; delicate ; genteel. **C'est un — procédé,** it is a delicate way of proceeding.

3. pretty : *a*) genteel, nice, pleasing, graceful, elegant ; *b*) (ironically) impertinent, ridiculous ; fine. *a*) **Un enfant —,** a pretty child. **Fille fort gentille,** a very pretty girl. **Une gentille parure,** a pretty apparel. [Substant. :] **Faire le —,** to play the agreeable. *b*) **Vous êtes un — personnage,** you are a pretty fellow.

GENTIL-BERNARD, [Pierre-Auguste Bernard, so called], poet (1708-1775).

GENTILHOMME, zh*â*ntiyom', [gentil, meaning noble, and homme), *sm.* [*Pl. Gentilshommes, pr.* zh*â*ntizom'], **1.** nobleman, noble, man of gentle birth, gentleman. **Un vaillant —,** a gallant nobleman. **Un — devait rester pauvre plutôt que de s'avilir en travaillant,** a nobleman was to remain poor rather than lower himself by working. *Jubinal.* **Vivre en —,** to live like a gentleman ; to live without working. **Dans quelques campagnes on nomme — le porc qu'on engraisse, parce qu'il vit sans travailler,** in some country parts they call the pig they fatten up, a gentleman, because he does not work. *Littré.*

2. gentleman : *a*) an officer attached to the service of princes ; *b*) a man of quality. *a*) **— de la chambre,** gentleman of the chamber.

† **GENTILHOMMEAU,** zh*â*ntiyomô, *sm.* country-squire.

† **GENTILHOMMERIE,** zh*â*ntiyom'ri, *sf.* nobility, small gentry, gentility.

† **GENTILHOMMIÈRE,** zh*â*ntiyomyèr', *sf.* country-squire's house, small country-seat, poor mansion.

GENTILITÉ, zh*â*ntilité, [gentil], *sf.* **1.** heathendom ; gentile nations ; **2.** gentility, paganism, heathenism.

GENTILLÂTRE, zh*â*ntiyâtr', [gentil], *sm.* poor country-squire, lordling.

GENTILLESSE, zh*â*ntiyès', [gentil], *sf.* **1.** pretttiness, gracefulness. **La — d'un enfant,** the prettiness of a child. **La — d'une fable,** the prettiness of a fable. **Où prend mon esprit toutes ces gentillesses ?** how does my brain invent such pretty things ? *Mol. Amph.* I. I.

2. pretty trick, fine trick ; **3.** pretty speech, pretty thing, pretty thought.

GENTILLET, ETTE, zh*â*ntiyè, yèt', [gentil], *adj.* somewhat pretty.

GENTIMENT, zh*â*ntim*â*n't, *adv.* prettily, gracefully. **Le petit discours a été bien et — prononcé,** the little speech was prettily delivered.

GÉNUFLEXION, [Lat. : genu, knee ; flectĕre, to bend], zhénuflèksy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, *sf.* genuflection : the act of bending the knee ; kneeling.

† **GÉNUINE,** zhénuin', [Lat. : genuinus], *adj.* genuine : sincere, true, veritable.

† **GÉNUINITÉ,** zhénuinité, *sf.* genuineness : the state of being genuine.

GÉOCENTRIQUE, zhéos*â*ntrik', [Gr. : γῆ, earth : κέντρον, centre], *adj. Astron.* geocentric, geocentrical : relating to a celestial body seen from the earth.

GÉODE, zhéod', [Gr. : γεώδης, earthy, earthly], *sf. Miner.* geode : a rounded stone containing a small cavity.

GÉODÉSIE, zhéodézi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; δαίειν to divide], *sf.* geodesy : the science which treats of the measurement of the earth's surface ; geodæsia.

GÉODÉSIEN, zhéodézy*an*, *sm.* geodesian : one versed in geodesy.

GÉODÉSIQUE, zhéodézik', *adj.* geodesic, geodesical, geodetic, geodetical : relating to geodesy.

GÉODÉSIQUEMENT, zhéodézik'm*â*n-t, *adv.* geodetically.

GÉODIQUE, zhéodik', *adj.* geode-shaped.

GÉOGÈNE, zhéozhèn', [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; γεννάω, I produce], *adj.* growing on the earth.

GÉOGLOSSE, zhéoglos', [Gr. : γῆ, earth ; γλῶσσα tongue], *sf.* *Bot.* geoglossum, earth-tongue : a genus of fungi.

GÉOGNOSIE, zhéognozi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* geognosy : a knowledge of the structure of the earth.

GÉOGNOSTE, zhéognost', *sm.* geognost, one versed in geognosy ; geologist.

GÉOGNOSTIQUE, zhéognostik', *adj.* geognostic, geognostical : relating to geognosy.

GÉOGONIE, zhéogoni, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; γονή, procreation], *sf.* geogony : the doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GÉOGONIQUE, zhéogoni'k, *adj.* geogonic, geogonical : relating to geogony.

GÉOGRAPHE, zheograf', *sm.* geographer : one who is versed in geography ; one who writes on geography.

GÉOGRAPHIE, zhéografi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; γραφή, description ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* geography : *a*) description of the earth ; *b*) a book containing a description of the earth. — **physique**, physical geography. — **politique**, political geography.

GÉOGRAPHIQUE, zhéografik', *adj.* geographic, geographical : relating to geography. **Carte —**, map.

GÉOGRAPHIQUEMENT, zhéografik'mân-t, *adv.* geographically.

GEÔLAGE, zhôlazh', [geôle], *sm.* gaol fees.

GEÔLE, zhôl', [O. Fr. : gayola, cage from Low Lat. caveola, dim. of cavea], *sf.* gaol, jail, prison.

GEÔLIER, zhôlyé, *sm.* gaoler, jailer, gaol-keeper.

GEÔLIÈRE, zhôlyèr', *sf.* gaoler, gaoler's wife.

GÉOLOGIE, zhéolozhi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* geologie : the science which treats of the formation and structure of the earth.

GÉOLOGIQUE, zhéolozhik', *adj.* geological : relating to geology.

GÉOLOGIQUEMENT, zhéolozhik'mân-t, *adv* geologically.

GÉOLOGUE, zhéolog', *sm.* geologist, geologer, geologian : one versed in geology.

GÉOMANCIE, zhéomânsi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* geomancy : divination by means of figures or lines.

GÉOMANCIEN, IENNE, zhéomânsyan, syèn', *sm. f.* geomancer : one who practises geomancy.

GÉOMANTIQUE, zhéomântik', *adj.* geomantic, geomantical : relating to geomancy.

GÉOMÉTRAL, E, zhéométral, *adj.* geometrical : presenting the dimension, form and position of the parts of a work.

GÉOMÉTRALEMENT, zhéometralemân, *adv.* geometrically.

GÉOMÈTRE, zhéomètr', *sm.* 1. geometer, geometrician : one versed in geometry ; 2. (in a more extensive sense) mathematician ; 3. (in a particular sense) surveyor. **Arpenteur —**, surveyor.

GÉOMÉTRIE, zhéométri, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* geometry : *a*) the science which has for its object the measurement of lines, angles, surfaces and solids ; *b*) a treatise on geometry. — **descriptive**, descriptive geometry. — **analytique**, analytical geometry.

GÉOMÉTRIQUE, zhéométrik', *adj.* 1. geometric, geometrical : pertaining to geometry. **Pas —**, geometrical pace. **Proportion—**, geometrical proportion.

2. methodical.

GÉOMÉTRIQUEMENT, zhéométrik-mân-t, *adv.* geometrically.

GÉOMÉTRISER, zhéométrizé-r, *vn.* to geometrize : to act according to the laws of geometry.

GÉOMORPHIE, zhéomorfi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; μορφή, form], *sf. Phys. Geog.* geomorphy : the investigation of the general figure of the earth.

GÉONOMIE, zhéonomi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; νόμος, law], *sf.* geonomy : *a*) the science which relates to the physical laws of the earth ; *b*) knowledge of the properties of humus.

GÉOPHAGE, zhéofazh', *adj.* earth-eating.

GÉOPHAGIE, zhéofazhi, [Gr. : γῆ, earth ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *sf.* geophagism : the practice of earth-eating.

GÉOPONIE, zhéoponi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; πόνος, labour], *sf.* geoponics *pl.* : the art of cultivating the earth ; agriculture.

GÉOPONIQUE, zhéoponik', *adj.* geoponic, geoponical : agricultural.

GÉORAMA, zhéorama, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; ὅραμα, view], *sm.* georama : an instrument which exhibits a complete view of the earth.

GEORGES, zhorzh', *pnm.* George.

GÉORGIE, zhéorzhi, *pnf. Geog.* Georgia.

GÉORGIEN, IENNE, zhéorzhyan, zhyèn', *adj.* Georgian : relating to Georgia.

GÉORGIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Georgian : an inhabitant of Georgia.

GÉORGIQUE, zhéorzhik', [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; ἔργον, work], *adj.* georgic, georgical : relating to agriculture.

GÉORGIQUES, *sfpl.* Georgics : a didactic poem treating of agriculture or husbandry. **Les géorgiques de Virgile**, the Georgics of Virgil.

GÉOSAURE, zhéosôr', **GÉOSAURIEN**, zhéosôryan, [Gr.: γῆ, the earth ; σαῦρος, lizard], *sm.* geosaurus : a fossil saurian.

GÉOSCOPIE, zhéoskopi, [Gr. : γῆ, the earth ; σκοπεῖν, to observe], *sf.* geoscopy : *a*) knowledge of the nature and qualities of soil ; *b*) divination by the inspection of the earth.

GÉRANCE, zhérâns', [gérant], *sf.* management : the functions of a manager.

GÉRANIACÉES, zhéraniasé, *fpl. Bot.* geraniaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

GÉRANIER, zhéranyé, *sm.* V. *Géranium.*

GÉRANIUM, zhéranium, [Gr. : γέρανος, crane, so called from the form of the seed-vessels, which resemble a crane's bill], *sm. Bot.* geranium, crane'sbill : a genus of plants of the order geraniaceæ. — **herbe à Robert**, stinking crane's-bill, herb-Robert.

GÉRARD DE NARVAL, [Gérard-Labrunie], poet and miscellaneous writer (1808-1855).

GÉRANT, E, zhérân, rânt', [gérer], *sm.* 1. *Com.* manager, director ; gerant : the responsible manager of a joint-stock association or newspaper establishment ; partner.

GERANT, E, *adj.* managing.

GÉRANTE, zhérante, *sf.* manageress.

GERBE, zhèrb', [O. H. Ger. : garba ; Ger. : Garbe], *sf.* 1. sheaf (*pl.* sheaves) : a cylindrycal bundle of corn in stalk, bound together. **Lier des gerbes**, to bind sheaves together.

2. *Feud. Law.* tithe-sheaf ; 3. — **d'eau**, sheaf-like cluster of jets, wheat-sheaf jet ; 4. — **de feu**, fireworks resembling a sheaf. *Prov.* : **Mieux vaut le lien que la gerbe**, the frame is worth more than the picture ; the coat is better than the man it covers.

GERBÉE, zhèrbé, [gerbe], *sf.* sheaf imperfectly thrashed.

GERBER, zhèrbé-r, *va.* 1. to bind in sheaves ; 2. to set (casks) one upon another ; 3. to pile (balls, etc.).

GERBIFORME, zhèrbiform', [gerbe ; forme], *adj.* sheaf-like.

GERBILLON, zhérbiyôn [gerbe], *sm.* small sheaf.

GERBOISE, zhèrbwaz', *sf. Zool.* jerboa, jumping-hare : *Dipus gerboa*, a rodent animal.

GERCE, zhèrs', [gercer], *sf.* 1. moth, worm ; 2. *Naut.* brack (in a piece of wood).

GERCER, zhèrsé-r [Low Lat. : charaxāre; carptiāre ; Lat. : carpĕre], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous gerçons, gerçant.*] 1. to chap : to cause a small crack in the skin. **Le froid gerce les mains**, the cold chaps the hands.

2. to crack (the earth, etc.).

GERCER, *vn.* 1. to chap ; 2. to crack.

GERCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to chap. **Mes lèvres se gercent facilement**, my lips soon chap.

2. to crack.

GERÇURE, zhèrsur', [gercer], *sf.* 1. chap : a small cleft or crack in the skin ; 2. crack, crevice, cleft, chink.

GÉRENDE, zhérând', *sf.* gerenda : an East-Indian serpent.

GÉRER, zhéré-r, [Lat. : gerĕre, to bear], *va.* [*Je gère* ; *nous gérons* ; *je gérais* ; *je gérai* ; *je gérerai* ; *je gérerais* ; *que je gère* ; *que je gérasse* ; *gérant* ; *géré.*] to manage, to conduct, to administer. **Il a mal géré ses affaires**, he has managed his affairs badly.

GERFAUT, zhèrfô, [O. H. Ger. : gir ; Ger. : Geier, vulture ; O. Fr. : fauc, for faucon], *sm. Ornith.* gerfalcon, gyrfalcon : species of falcon.

GERGELIN, zhèrzhœlan, *sm.* oil of sesame.

GERMAIN, AINE, zhèrman, mèn', [Lat. : germanus], *adj. Law.* german : first, own, whole, or entire, nearly related. **Cousins-germains**, cousins german, first cousins. **Frère —**, brother-german, own brother, brother of the whole blood.

GERMAIN, AINE, *sm. Law.* 1. brother *m.* german, sister *f.* german, own brother, own sister, brother *or* sister of the whole blood ; 2. cousin-german. **Cousin issu de —**, second cousin. **Il a le — sur moi**, he is my father's (*or* mother's) cousin-german.

GERMAIN, AINE, zhèrman, mèn', *adj.* German : belonging to ancient Germany.

GERMAIN, AINE, *sm f.* German, a native of ancient Germany.

GERMANDRÉE, zhèrmândré, [Gr. : χαμαίδρυς], *sf. Bot.* germander : *Teucrium*, a genus of plants of the order labiatæ. — **officinale**, — **petit chêne**, common germander, wall germander. — **aquatique**, water germander. — **sauvage**, wood germander, wood sage.

GERMANIE, zhèrmani, *sf. Geog.* Germania : the name of ancient Germany.

GERMANIQUE, zhèrmanik', *adj.* Germanic, German : belonging to the ancient Germans or to modern Germany.

GERMANISER, zhèrmanizé-r, *va.* to germanize : to turn German.

GERMANISME, zhèrmanism', *sm.* germanism : an idiom of the German language.

GERMANT, E, zhèrmân, ânt,' [germer], *adj.* germinating.

GERME, zhèrm', [Lat. : germen, a bud], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* germ, † germen : ovary, seed-bud of a plant ; embryo ; 2. shoot, sprout (of a bulbous root) ; 3. treadle (of an egg) ; 5. *Fig.* germ : origin, first principle, bud, seed. **Apporter les germes de la peste**, to bring the germs of plague. **Le — des vertus**, the germ of virtues. **Étouffer le — des vices**, to destroy the germs of vices. **En —**, in the bud.

GERMER, zhèrmé-r, [Lat. : germināre, atum], *vn.* 1. to germinate, to sprout, to bud, to shoot, to spring. **La plupart des graines germent à l'ombre**, most seeds germinate in the dark. *Lemonnier.* **L'humidité de l'air a fait — ces oignons**, the dampness of the air has made these onions shoot.

2. *Fig.* to spring up : *a*) to rise ; *b*) to

grow; to thrive. **Ces idées commencent à — dans les esprits**, these ideas are springing up in men's minds. **Faire — les vertus dans le cœur d'un jeune homme**, to implant the seeds of virtue in a young man's heart.

GERMINAL, E, zhèrminal, [germe], *adj. Bot.* germinal: relating to a germ.

GERMINAL, zhèrminal, *sm.* Germinal: the seventh month of the French republican calendar, from the 21st of March tot he 19th of April.

GERMINATION, zhèrminasyôn; *in poet.* siôn; [Lat.: germinatio], *sf.* germination: the act of sprouting.

GERMOIR, zhèrmwar, *sm.* malt-floor.

GÉRONDIF, zhérôndif, [Lat.: gerundium], *sm. Gram.* gerund.

GÉRONTE, zhérônt', [Gr.: γέρων, γέροντος, old man], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* Spartian senator; **2.** dotard: an old man weak in intellect.

GÉRONTOCOMIE, zhérôntokomi, [Gr.: γέρων, old man; κομεῖν, to look after], *sf. Med.* gerocomy: the regimen suitable for old people.

GÉRONTOCRATIE, zhérôntokrasi, [Gr.: γέρων, γέροντος, old man; κράτος, power], *sf.* government of old people.

GÉROPOGON, zhèropogôn, [Lat.: gerĕre, to bear; Gr.: πώγον, beard], *sm. Bot.* geropogon, old man's beard: a genus of chicoraceous plants.

GERSEAU, zhèrsô, *sm. Naut.* block strap, small grommet.

GERZEAU, zhèrzô, *sm. Bot.* nigella, fennel-flower.

GÉSIER, zhézyé, [Lat.: gigeria, entrails of fowls], *sm. Ornith.* gizzard: one of the stomachs of birds.

† **GÉSINE**, zhézin', [gésir], *sf.* confinement, lying-in, child-bed.

GÉSIR, zhézir, [Lat.: jacēre, to lie], *vn. defect.* [*Il gît, nous gisons, vous gisez, ils gisent; je gisais, etc.; gisant.*] to lie: *a*) to rest extended; *b*) to be deposited in the grave; *c*) to be placed; to be; *d*) *Naut.* to bear; *e*) to consist in. *b*) **Ci-gît un tel**, here lies such a one. *c*) **N'ayant autre œuvre... que de chercher où gisaient les bons vins**, having nothing else to do but to find out where the best wines were. *La Font. Fer.* [*Fig.*:] **C'est là que gît le lièvre**, there lies the difficulty. *d*) **La côte gît nord et sud**, the coast lies north and south. *e*) **La fable gît dans la moralité**, the fable lies to the moral.

GESSE, zhès', [Provinç.]. *sf. Bot.* vetchling: *Pathyrus*, a genus of leguminous plants; everlasting pea. — **commune**, — **à larges feuilles**, broad-leaved everlasting pea. — **sauvage**, narrow-leaved everlasting pea. — **tubéreuse**, everlasting pea. — **sans feuilles**, yellow vetchling. — **des prés**, meadow vetchling. — **odorante**, sweet pea. — **cultivée**, — **domestique**, **grande** —, chickling-vetch, chickling, lentil of Spain.

GESTATION, zhèstasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: gestatio; gestāre, atum; gerĕre, to bear], *sf.* gestation: *a*) exercise by being borne or carried; *b*) *Physiol.* pregnancy.

GESTATOIRE, zhestatwar, *adj.* gestatory. **Chaise** —, chair in which the pope is carried.

GESTE, zhèst', [Lat.: gestus; gerĕre, to bear], *sm.* **1.** gesture: *a*) any action or attitude intended to express an idea or a passion; *b*) movement of the body or limbs; motion. **Un — naturel**, a natural gesture. **Faire des gestes**, to make gestures, to gesticulate.

2. *pl.* exploits, feats, achievements, seeds; *Fam.* doings, tricks.

GESTE, zhest, [Lat.: gesta], *sf.* heroic song (in old French literature).

GESTICULATEUR, zhèstikulatœr, *sm.* gesticulator: one who gesticulates.

GESTICULATION, zhèstikulasy'ôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* gesticulation: the act of gesticulating.

GESTICULER, zhèstikule-r, [Lat.: gesticulāre], *vn.* to gesticulate, to make gestures (as in speaking).

GESTION, zhèstyôn, *in poet.* tiôn, [Lat.: gestio; gerĕre, to bear], *sf.* management, administration. **Avoir la — de**, to manage, to administer.

GEYSER, ghèser, [Icel.: geysa, to gush], *sm. Geol.* geyser: a spouting fountain of boiling water in Iceland.

† **GHILDE**, ghild', [Ang.-Sax.: gild], *sf.* guild, fraternity, corporation.

GIBBAR, zhibar, *sm.* rorqual: a genus of cetacea.

GIBBEUX, EUSE, zhibbœ, bœz', [Lat.: gibbosus, gibba, hump], *adj.* gibbous: *a*) *Astron.* protuberant, convex, gibbose; *b*) hump-backed; *c*) *Bot.* swelling.

GIBBON, zhibôn, *sm. Zool.* gibbon, long-armed ape, hylobate: a quadrumanous animal.

GIBBOSITÉ, zhibozité, [Lat.: gibbosus], *sf.* gibbosity, gibbousness: protuberance, a round prominence.

GIBECIÈRE, zhib'syèr', [Low Lat.: gibacaria; O. Fr. verb.: gibecer, to go hunting], *sf.* **1.** † pouch, pocket; **2.** game-bag, game-pouch, shooting-bag; **3.** juggler's, bag. **Tour de** —, sleight-of-hand trick.

4. satchel (of a school-boy).

GIBELET, zhib'lé, [orig. unknown], *sm.* gimlet, gimblet: a small borer. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir un coup de** —, to be crack-brained.

GIBELIN, zhib'lan', *sm.* Ghibelline: one of an old faction in Italy, and opposed to the Guelfs.

GIBELOTTE, zhib'lot', [perhaps from gibier], *sf. Cook.* stewed rabbit.

GIBERNE, zhibèrn', [Ital.: giberna; Low Lat.: giba, coffer], *sf. Milit.* cartridge box.

GIBET, zhibè, [orig. unknown], *sm.* gibbet: gallows. **Pendre au** —, to gibbet, to hang on a gibbet. **Le — ne perd point ses droits**, malefactors find their way to the gallows sooner or later. **Le — n'est que pour les malheureux**, it is only your poor devils that are paid with the gallows.

GIBIER, zhibyé; the *r* is always mute, [orig. unknown], *sm.* game: all such animals as are taken in the chace. — **à plumes**, wild fowl. **Gros** —, large game. **Menu** —, small game. **Une pièce de** —, a head of game. [*Fig.*:] — **de potence**, gallows-bird, jail-bird. **Cela n'est pas de son** —, that is none of his business.

GIBOULÉE, zhiboulé, [orig. unknown], *sf.* shower, hail shower **Les giboulées de mars**, April showers.

† **GIBOYER**, zhibwayé-r, [gibier] *vn.* [Conj. like *aboyer.*] to hunt, to go a hunting, to fowl, to go a fowling, to shoot, to go a shooting.

GIBOYEUR, zhibwayœr, *sm.* hunter, fowler; sportsman.

GIBOYEUX, EUSE, zhibwayœ, yœz', [giboyer], *adj.* abounding in game.

GIBUS, zhibus, [the name of the inventor], *sm.* crush-hat, opera-hat.

GICLER, zhiklé, [provin.], *vn.* to gush out, to spurt out; to spray.

GICLET, zhiklè, *sm. Bot.* squirting cucumber, spirting cucumber, wild cucumber: the *Momordica elaterium.*

GICLEUR, zhiklœr, *sm.* (*Mach.*) **nozzle**, spraying nozzle; jet.

GIFLE, [O. Fr.: giffle, cheek], *sf.* **1.** † cheek; **2.** cuff, slap in the face, box on the ear.

GIFLER, zhiflé-r, [gifle], *va.* to cuff, to slap the face of, to clout.

GIGANTESQUE, zhigântèsk', [Gr.: γίγαντος, gen. of γίγας, giant], *adj.* gigantic: *a*) of extraordinary size, like a giant; huge, enormous, colossal; *b*) very great, excessive. *a*) **Une taille** —, a gigantic stature. **Des arbres gigantesques**, gigantic trees. *b*) **Il fallait le dire sans chercher des termes gigantesques**, you ought to have said it without using out of the way expressions. *Maintenon, Lett. à Mme de Glapion.*

GIGANTESQUEMENT, zhigântèskœmân-t, *adv.* gigantically.

GIGANTISME, zhigântism', *sm.* giganticness: the quality of being gigantic.

GIGANTOLOGIE, zhigântolozhi, [Gr.: γίγας, giant; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* gigantology: a treatrise on giants.

GIGANTOMACHIE, zhigântomashi, [Gr.: γίγας, giant: μάχη, combat], *sf. Mythol.* gigantomachy: the war of the giants.

GIGOGNE, zhigony, [name of a character in the children's Punch and Judy show], *sf.* **La mère** —, the woman of many children; old mother goosey. **Table** —, set of pull-out tea-tables.

GIGOT, zhigo, [orig. unknown; perhaps from gigue], *sm.* **1.** *Butch.* leg of mutton; **2.** hind leg (of a sheep); **3.** *pl. Fam.* legs, shanks (of a person); **4.** leg-of-mutton sleeve. **Manches à** —, leg of mutton sleeves. **Manche à** —, leg of mutton holder (used in carving).

GIGOTÉ, E, zhigoté, [gigot], *adj.* (of animals) strong-limbed.

GIGOTER, zhigoté-r, [gigot], *vn. Fam.* to kick about.

GIGUE, zhig', [Eng.: jig], *sf.* **1.** *Fam.* leg, shank; **2.** jig: *a*) a kind of dance; *b*) the air of that dance.

GIGUER, zhighé-r, [gigue], *vn.* to jig, to caper about, to jump about.

GILBERT, zhilber, [Nicolas-Joseph, Laurent], poet (1751-1780).

GILET, zhilé, [from Gille, an actor who played in small theatres and wore a vest without sleeves], *sm.* waistcoat: a close, short under-coat, usually without sleeves; vest. **Un — de force**, a strait-jacket. — **croisé**, double-breasted waistcoat. — **droit**, single-breasted waistcoat. — **blanc**, white waistcoat. — **de chasse**, shooting jacket. — **d'escrime**, fencing jacket. — **de flanelle**, flannel shirt or flannel waistcoat. — **noir**, black waistcoat. — **de tricot**, Jersey jacket. **Donner un — à quelqu'un**, *Fenc.* to beat a person outright.

GILETIER, IÈRE, zhil'tyé, tyèr', [gilet], *sm. f.* waistcoat-maker.

GILLE, zhil', [personage of that name who played in small theatres], *sm.* **1.** clown. **Jouer les Gilles**, to play the clown.

2. simpleton, ninny. **C'est un** —, he is a simpleton. **Faire** —, to run away, to scamper away, to mizzle.

GILLE, [Philippe], dramatic author (1831-1901).

GILLER, zhilé-r, [gille], *vn.* to run away, to scamper away, to mizzle.

GILLERIE, zhil'ri, *sf.* clownish trick.

GILLES, zhil', *pnm.* Giles.

GIMBLETTE, zhânblèt', [provin.], *sf.* ring biscuit.

GINDRE, zhandr', [Lat.: junior, younger], *sm.* baker's foreman.

GINGAS, zha*n*ga, [orig. unknown], *sm.* ticking, ticken, tick : cloth used for bed-ticks.

GINGEMBRE, zha*n*zhâ*n*br', [Gr. : ζιγγίβερι], *sm.* giner : *a*) *Bot.* the *Zinziber officinale* ; *b*) the root of that plant.

GINGIVAL, E, zha*n*zhival, [Lat. : gingiva, gum], *adj. Anat.* gingival : pertaining to the gums.

GINGIVITE, zhanzhivit', [Lat. : gingiva, gum], *sf. Med.* gingivitis : inflammation of the gums.

GINGLYME, zha*n*glim', [Gr. : γίγγλυμος, hinge], *sm. Anat.* ginglymus : an articulation resembling a hinge.

GINGLYMOÏDAL, E, zha*n*glimoïdal, **GINGLYMOÏDE**, zha*n*glimoïd', *adj. Anat.* ginglymoid : resembling a ginglymus or hinge.

GINGUET, ETTE, zha*n*ghé, ghét', *adj. Fam.* **1.** weak, poor ; **2.** frivolous. **Esprit —**, frivolous mind.

GINGUET, *sm.* small wine, weak wine.

GINSENG, zha*n*sâ*n*, [Chinese], *sm. Bot.* ginseng : *a*) *Panax quinquefolium*, a plant of China ; *b*) its root.

GIRAFE, zhiraf, [Ar. : zarâf], *sf. Zool.* giraffe, camelopard : an African quadruped.

GIRANDE, zhirâ*n*d', [Ital. : giranda ; girare, to turn], *sf.* cluster of jets (of water).

GIRANDOLE, zhirâ*n*dol', [Ital. : girandola], *sf.* **1.** girandole : chandelier ; **2** spring (of gems, of diamonds) ; **3.** species of fire work.

GIRARDE, zhirard', *sf. Bot.* garden rocket, dame's violet : *Hesperis matronalis*, a cruciferous plant.

GIRARDIN, zhirarda*n*, [Mme Delphine Gay], poetess (1804-1855).

GIRASOL, zhirasol, [Ital. : girasole], *sm.* girasole : *a*) *Miner.* a kind of opal ; *b*) *Bot.* turnsole, heliotrope.

GIRATION, zhirasyô*n*, [Lat. : girāre, to turn round], *sf.* gyration : the act of turning round a fixed centre.

GIRATOIRE, zhiratwar, *adj.* gyratory : gyral, moving or turning round : rotatory. **Mouvement —**, gyration. **Point —**, centre of gyration.

GIRAUMONT, or **GIRAUMON**, zhirômô*n*, *sm. Bot.* pumpkin, common gourd : *Cucurbita pepo*.

GIRIE, zhiri, [orig. unknown], *sf. Popul. lang.* whining, jeremiad.

GIROFLE, zhirofl', [Gr. : καρυόφυλλον], *sm. Bot.* clove : a dried bud of the clove-tree, used as a spice. **Clou de —**, clove.

GIROFLÉE, zhiroflé, *adj. f. of* clove. **Canelle —**, clove-bark.

GIROFLÉE *sf. Bot.* **1.** wall-flower : *Cheiranthus*, a genus of cruciferous plants. **— de muraille**, **— jaune**, common wall flower.

2. stock, gilliflower : *Mathiola.* **— des jardins**, hoary, shrubby stock, gilliflower. **— quarantaine**, **— annuelle**, ten-week stock **— de Mahon**, Virginian stock.

3. *Popul. lang.* slap in the face.

GIROFLIER, zhirofflié-r, [girofle], *sm. Bot.* clove-tree : *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

GIROLLE, zhirol, [provin.), *sf Bot.* agaricus cantharellus : an edible mushroom.

GIRON, zhirô*n*, [O. H. Ger. : gêr], *sm.* **1.** *Herald.* gyron : an ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from any part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point ; **2.** *Arch.* tread : the breadth of a stair step ; **3.** lap : the space comprised between the waist and the knees when one is sitting down ; knees. **Elle tenait son enfant dans son —**, she held her child on her lap.

4. *Fig.* bosom ; pale. **Ramener quelqu'un au — de l'Église**, to bring a person back within the pale of the Church.

GIRONDE, zhirô*n*d', *sf.* Gironde : *a*) *Geog.* A river of France ; *b*) a department in the south-west of France ; *c*) *Fr. Hist.* a political party during the Revolution.

GIRONDIN, shirô*n*dâ*n*, *sm.* Girondist : a member of the Gironde party.

GIRONNÉ, E, zhironé, [giron], *adj. Herald.* gyronne, gyronny : divided into triangular portions.

GIROUETTE, zhirouet', [Lat. : gyrāre, to turn round], *sf.* **1.** vane, wind-vane, weather-cock ; **2.** *Fig.* weather-cock : a fickle, changeable or inconstant person.

GISANT, E, zhizâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* lying. V. *Gésir.*

GISEMENT, zhiz'ma*n*-t, [gésir], *sm.* bearing : *a*) *Naut.* situation of a coast ; *b*) *Miner.* position of minerals on the earth. **Un — de houille**, a coal-measure : stratum of coal.

GÎT, zhi-t, 3d *pers.* of the indicative present of *Gésir* V. *Gesir.*

GÎTE, zhit', [gésir], *sm.* **1.** home, one's own house ; lodging. **Les vagabonds n'ont pas de —**, vagabonds have no settled abode. **Revenir au —**, to return home. **Le dernier —**, the last home, the grave. **Un mort s'en allait tristement s'emparer de son dernier —**, a corpse was going mournfully along to take possession of its last abode. *La Font. Fab.* VII. 11.

2. lodging : a place for repose at night ; resting-place, halting-place. **Il faut gagner le — avant la nuit**, we must find a resting-place before it is dark. **Chercher un —**, to look for lodgings.

3. *Hunt.* form, seat (of a hare). **Attendre un lièvre au —**, to wait for a hare at its form. *Prov.* : **Un lièvre va toujours mourir au gîte**, after travelling about men return to their native place.

4. *Miner.* layer, bed, deposit ; **5.** nether mill-stone (of a mill) ; **6.** *Artill.* beam or sleeper on which the planks of a platform are laid ; **7.** *Butch.* leg (of beef). **— à la noix**, round of beef.

GÎTER, zhité-r, [gîte], *vn.* to lodge ; to lie ; to sleep.

GÎTER (SE), *v. refl.* to lodge.

GIVRE, zhivr', [orig. unknown], *sm.* hoar-frost, white frost, rime. **Cette nuit il est tombé du —**, there was a white frost last night.

GIVRE, *sf. Herald.* snake.

GIVRÉ, E, zhivré, *adj.* rimy, frosty : full of frozen mist.

GLABELLE, glabèl', [Lat. : glabellus, dim. of glaber], *sf.* space between the eye-brows.

GLABRE, glabr', [Lat. : glaber], *adj. Nat. Hist.* glabrous : smooth, destitute of hair.

GLABRÉITÉ, glabréité, *sf.* glabreity : smoothness, baldness.

GLABRESCENT, E, glabrèssâ*n*, sâ*n*t', *adj. Bot.* glabreate : becoming glabrous with age.

GLAÇAGE, glasazh, [glacer], *sm.* frosting, glazing (paper, linen, etc.).

GLAÇANT, E, glasâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* freezing, chilling ; cutting, piercing.

GLACE, glas', [Lat. : glacies], *sf.* **1.** ice : *a*) water in a congealed state ; *b*) *Fig.* coldness. *a*) **Froid comme —**, as cold as ice, ice-cold. **— flottante**, floating ice ; ice-floe, ice-float, ice-island ; ice-field ; iceberg. **Pris dans les glaces, arrêté par les glaces**, ice-bound. **Nappe de —**, sheet of ice. **Rompre la —**, to break the ice. **Boire à la —**, to drink iced, with ice. *b*) **Mes larmes ont fondu la — de son cœur**, my tears have softened his hard heart. **L'amour s'éteint sous les glaces de l'âge**, the coldness of age extinguishes love. **Lorsque les cœurs sont de — pour les vains plaisirs**, when we are quite indifferent to vain pleasures. **Elle est tout de — pour moi**, she is all ice to me. **Vous ne me dites rien ! Quel accueil ! quelle — !** you do not speak to me ! what a freezing reception !

2. freezing point. **Le thermomètre est à —**, the thermometer is at freezing point. **Ferrer à —**, to rough-shoe.

3. ice, ice-cream : a confection made of cream and sugar congealed. **Prendre une —**, to take an ice. **Des glaces aux fraises**, strawberry ices.

4. glazing (for pastry).

5. glass : *a*) plate-glass ; *b*) mirror, looking-glass ; *c*) window of a coach ; glass-window. *a*) **Couler une —**, to cast plate-glass. *b*) **Appartement orné de glaces**, apartments with looking-glasses. **— à main**, a hand-glass. **— à trois faces**, a triple-mirror. **— à bascule**, swing-glass. *c*) **Baisser les glaces d'une voiture**, to put down the windows of a carriage.

6. flaw (of a diamond.)

GLACÉ, E, glasé, *adj.* **1.** iced, frozen ; icy cold. **De l'eau glacée**, iced water, ice-water. **La Seine est glacée**, the Seine is frozen. **Avoir les mains glacées**, to have very cold hands [*Fig.* :] **Un cœur déjà — par le froid des années**, a heart already chilled with years. **Tout le peuple est — de crainte**, all the people are chilled with fear.

2. icy, cold, chilling, frigid, freezing. **Faire à quelqu'un un accueil —**, to give a person a cold reception.

3. glazed. **Des gants glacés**, glazed gloves. **Du papier —**, glazed paper.

GLACER, glasé-r, [glace], *va.* The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous glaçons, je glaçais.*] **1.** to ice : *a*) to freeze, to congeal, to turn to ice ; *b*) to freeze, to chill ; to depress, to cast down, to damp ; *c*) to cover with concreted sugar. *a*) **Le froid glace les rivières**, the cold freezes the rivers. **Cette pluie me glace**, this rain quite chills me. *b*) **— le sang dans les veines**, to make one's blood run cold. **Son aspect nous glaça tous d'épouvante**, his appearance chilled us with fear. **La crainte glaçait tous les cœurs**, our hearts were all chilled with fear.

2. to glaze, to hot-press ; **3.** to calender (stuffs) ; **4.** to stitch down (a lining).

GLACER, *vn.* to freeze : to become congealed by cold.

GLACER (SE), *v. refl.* to freeze : *a*) to become congealed ; *b*) to run cold ; *c*) to chill, to be chilled ; to weaken. *b*) **Je sentis dans mon corps tout mon sang se —**, I felt all my blood run cold. *c*) **Ma tremblante voix commence à se —**, my trembling voice is growing cold.

GLACEUR, glasœr, *sm.* calenderer.

GLACEUX, EUSE, glasœ, sœz', *adj.* **1.** icy, frozen, cold ; **2.** *Jewel.* flawed, flawn : full of flaws.

GLACIAIRE, glasiêr', *adj. Geol.* glacial, icy, ice pertaining to glaciers. **Période —**, ice period.

GLACIAL, E, glasial, al', *adj.* **1.** glacial, icy, frozen ; freezing, cold. **Vent —**, sharp biting wind. **Mer Glaciale**, Frozen Sea. **La zone glaciale**, the friged zone.

2. *Fig.* cold, frigid, cool, chilly. **Un accueil —**, a very cold reception. **Il nous écouta avec une froideur glaciale**, he listened very coldly to what we said. **Un homme —**, a very cold man.

GLACIALE, *sf. Bot.* ice-plant : *Mesembryanthemum, crystallinum,* a plant sprinkled with pellucid blisters.

GLACIER, glasyé, [Lat. : glacies, ice], *sm.* **1.** glacies : an immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys. **La théorie des glaciers**, glacier theory.

2. ice-dealer ; ice-maker, confectioner ; **3.** plate-glass maker.

GLACIÈRE, glasyêr', [Lat. : glacies, ice], *sf.* **1.** glacier : mass of ice ; **2.** an ice house : a building for the preservation of ice in summer ; **3.** *Fig.* a very ice-house. **Une — portative**, an ice-chest, ice-pail. **Cette chambre est une vraie —**, this room is like an ice-well.

GLACIS, glasi [glacer], *sm.* **1.** glacis : *a*) an insensible slope ; *b*) *Fortif.* sloping bank ; *c*) a sloping lawn or grassy plot in a garden. **2.** *Paint.* glazing, varnish.

GLAÇON, glasô*n*, [glace], *sm.* icicle, piece of ice. **Vos mains sont des glaçons**, your hands are like ice. **Cet homme est un véritable —**, that man is as cold as ice.

GLAÇURE, glasur', [glace], *sf. Polit.* glazing.

GLADIATEUR, gladiatœr, [Lat. : gladiator], *sm. Antiq.* gladiator.

GLADIATOIRE, gladiatwar', *adj.* gladiatorial, gladiatorian, gladiatory : pertaining to gladiators.

GLADIÉ, E, gladié, [Lat. : gladius, sword], *adj. Bot.* gladiate : sword-shaped.

GLADIOLE, gladiol', *sf.* V. *Glaïeul.*

GLAI, glè, [Lat. : gladius, sword], *sm.* island covered with gladioles.

GLAIE, glè, **GLAISE**, glèz', *sf. Technol. Glass m.* furnace-vault.

GLAÏEUL, glayœl, [Lat. : gladiolus, dim. of gladius, sword, glaive], *sm. Bot.* **1.** gladiole : a genus of plants of the order iridaceæ ; **2. — des marais**, corn-flag, yellow iris : *Iris pseudacorus.* **— puant**, gladwin, stinking iris : *Ir… fœtidissima.*

GLAIRE, glèr', [Lat. : clarus, clear], *sf.* glair : *a*) the white of an egg ; *b*) any viscous, transparent substance.

GLAIRER, glèré-r, [glaire], *va. Book-b.* to glair : to smear with the white of an egg ; to varnish.

GLAIREUX, EUSE, glèrœ, rœz', [glaire], *adj.* glairy : like glair.

GLAIRINE, glèrin', [glaire], *sf.* glairine : a substance which forms on the surface of thermal waters.

GLAISE, glèz', [Lat. : glis, glitis], *sf.* clay : a kind of earth used for pottery ; loam. [*Adject.* :] **Terre glaise**, clay, potter's earth.

GLAISER, glèzé-r, *va. Agr.* to clay : to manure with clay ; **2.** to loam : to cover with loam.

GLAISEUX, EUSE, glèzœ, zœz', *adj.* clayish, clayey.

GLAISIÈRE, glèzyèr', [glaise], *sf.* clay-pit ; loam-pit.

GLAITERON, glèt'rô*n*, *sm.* V. *Grateron.*

GLAIVE, glèv', [Lat. : gladius, sword], *sm.* sword. **Le — peut seul décider entre nous**, the sword alone can decide between us. **Tirer le —**, to draw the sword. **Le — de la justice**, the sword of justice. **Le souverain a la puissance du —**, the sovereign bears the power of life and death. **Prenez le — de la parole, et coupez jusqu'aux racines de l'erreur**, take up the glaive of argument and cut to the very roots of evil. *Fléchier.* **Remettre le — dans le fourreau**, to sheath the sword again. *Acad.*

GLANAGE, glanazh, [glaner], *sm.* gleaning : the act of gleaning.

GLAND, glâ*n*, [Lat. : glans, glandis, acorn], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* acorn : the seed or fruit of the oak ; glans, mast. **Se nourrir de glands**, to acorn, to feed on acorns.

2. *Bot.* **— de terre, — terrestre** : *a*) everlasting pea ; *b*) earth-nut : the *Carum bulbocastanum* ; **3. — de mer**, acorn-shell : a multivalve crustacean ; **4.** *Anat.* glans : the conical body which forms the extremity of the penis and of the clitoris.

5. tassel : a pendant ornament of silk or other substance, ending on loose threads. **Des glands de rideaux**, curtain tassels.

GLANDAGE, glâ*n*dazh', [gland], *sm.* right of acorning.

GLANDAIRE, glâ*n*dèr', *adj.* [gland], acorned : fed with acorns.

GLANDE, glâ*n*d', [Lat. : glandula, dim. of glans], *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* gland : *a*) a soft, fleshy organ fitted for the function of secretion ; *b*) an organ of a glandular appearance ; **2.** *Bot.* glandule, gland : a small body which contains some particular fluid ; **3.** *Med.* kernel : an indurated gland.

GLANDÉ, E, glâ*n*dé, *adj.* **1.** *Herald.* acorned : having acorns ; **2.** *Veter.* glandered : having the glanders.

GLANDÉE, glâ*n*dé, *sf.* crop of acorns, of masts ; acorning ; pannage. **Aller à la —**, to go acorning.

GLANDIFÈRE, glâ*n*difèr', [Lat. : glans ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* glandiferous : bearing acorns.

GLANDIFORME, glâ*n*diform', [Lat. : glans ; forme], *adj.* glandiform : *a*) having the form of an acorn ; *b*) *Anat.* glandshaped, resembling a gland.

GLANDIVORE, glâ*n*divor', [Lat. : glans acorn ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* feeding on acorns.

GLANDULAIRE, glâ*n*dulèr', *adj.* V. *Glanduleux.*

GLANDULE, glâ*n*dul', [Lat. : glandula], *sf.* glandule : *a*) *Anat.* a small gland ; *b*) *Bot.* gland.

GLANDULEUX, EUSE, glâ*n*dulœ, lœz', *adj.* glandular, glandulous : having the nature of glands.

GLANDULIFÈRE, glâ*n*dulifèr', [Lat. : glandula ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* glanduliferous : bearing glandules.

GLANDULIFORME, glâ*n*duliform', *adj.* glandular, glandiform.

GLANE, glan', [glaner], *sf.* **1.** glean, gleaning : *a*) the act of gleaning that which is collected by gleaning ; **2.** cluster (of pears) ; **3.** rope, a string (of onions) ; **4.** bunch (of currents).

GLANER, glané-r, [Low Lat. : glenāre], *va.* to glean : *a*) to gather the ears of grain which reapers leave behind them ; *b*) to gather things thinly scattered, or left in small quantities ; to pick up, to collect. *a*) **— les épis après la moisson faite**, to glean ears of corn after the harvest. **— un champ**, to glean a field. *b*) **Cette époque a été bien étudiée ; à peine y pourrait-on — quelques faits**, that period has been much studied ; it would be difficult to glean a few untouched facts from it.

GLANER, *vn.* to glean : *a*) to gather ears of grain left by reapers ; *b*) to gather what is left by others. *a*) **Il est défendu de — sans la permission du propriétaire**, it is forbidden to glean without the landlord's permission. **L'on ne fait plus que — après les anciens**, we do but glean after the ancients. *La Bruy.* I. **Il n'y a pas de quoi — après ma fille ; elle a en vérité tout dit**, there is nothing left to be said after my daughter ; she has in truth said everything. *Mme de Sév.*

GLANEUR, EUSE, glanœr, nœz', *sm. f.* gleaner : one who gleans.

GLANURE, glanur', [glaner], *sf.* gleaning, gleanings : that which is collected by gleaning.

GLAPIR, glapir, [O. H. Ger. : **chlaphôn** ; Ger. : klaffen, aboyer], *vn.* **1.** to yelp : to cry as foxes, young dogs, etc. ; **2.** *Fig.* (of persons) to squeak, to scream. **Au lieu de chanter, elle glapit**, instead of singing, she creams.

GLAPISSANT, E, glapisâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** (of dogs) yelping ; **2.** (of persons) squeaking, screaming, shrieking.

GLAPISSEMENT, glapis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** yelp, yelping : the cry of foxes and young dogs ; **2.** scream, squeaking (of persons).

GLAS, glâ-z, [Lat. : classicum, trumpet sound, as a signal], *sm.* knell : the sound of a bell rung at a person's death or funeral ; toll, tolling. **— funèbre**, funeral knell, death-knell. **Sonner le —**, to toll (*or* ring) the knell.

GLATIGNY, glatiyni, [Joseph-Albert], poet (1839-1873).

† **GLATIR**, glatir, [Lat. : glattire], *vn.* to scream : to utter a shrill cry, as an eagle or a bird of prey.

GLAUBER, glôbèr, [name of a German doctor 1604-1668], *pn.* **Sel de —**, Glauber salt : sulphate of soda.

GLAUBÉRITE, glôbérit', [Glauber), *sf. Miner.* glauberite : a double sulphate of soda and lime.

GLAUCESCENT, E, glòsessâ*n*, sâ*n*t', [glauque], *adj. Bot.* glaucescent, glaucine : having something of a bluish green appearance.

GLAUCIER, glôsyé, *sm. Bot.* horned poppy : *Glaucium,* a genus of plants of the order papaveraceæ.

GLAUCINE, glôsin', *sf. Chem.* glaucine, glaucopicrine : a substance obtained from glaucium.

GLAUCIQUE, glòsik', *adj. Chem.* glaucic : noting an acid obtained from various plants.

GLAUCOME, glòkôm', [Gr. : γλαύκωμα], *sm. Med.* glaucoma : a disease in the eye.

GLAUCONIE, glôkoni', **GLAUCONITE**, glòkonit', [Gr. : γλαυκὸς, glaucous], *sf. Miner.* glauconite : an argilaceous marl.

GLAUCOPE, glôkop', *sm. Ornith.* glaucopis, New-Zealand crow.

GLAUCOPICRINE, glôkopikrin', [Gr. : γλαυκὸς, glaucous ; πικρὸς, bitter], *sf. Chem.* glaucopicrine, glaucine.

GLAUCUS, glôkus, [Gr. : γλαυκὸς], *sm.* glaucus : *a*) genus of molluscs.

GLAUQUE, glôk', [Gr. : γλαυκὸς, sea-green], *adj.* glaucous : a sea-green colour.

GLAUQUE, *sf. Bot.* glaux, sea-milkwort : a genus of plants of the order primulaceæ.

GLÈBE, glèb', [Lat. : gleba, clod of earth], *sf.* **1.** glebe : soil, ground ; land. **Attaché à la —**, bound to the soil.

2. *Poet.* ground : land cultivated ; **3.** clod, sod.

GLÉCHOME, glékom', [Gr. : γλήχων, mint], *sm.* glecoma, ground-ivy : a genus of plants of the order labiatæ.

GLÈNE, glèn', [Gr.], *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* glene : a shallow cavity of a bone ; glenoid, socket ; **2.** *Naut.* coil (of rope).

GLÉNER, gléne-r, [glène], *va. Naut.* to coil up.

GLÉNOÏDAL, E, glénoidal, [Gr. : γλήνη, small cavity ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* glenoid : pertaining to a glene. **Cavité glénoïdale**, glenoid cavity.

GLÉNOÏDE, glénoid', *adj. Anat.* glenoid.

GLETTE, glet', *sf.* litharge : oxide of lead.

GLEUCOMÈTRE, glœkomètr', [Gr. : γλεῦκος, must ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* gleuconometer : an anstrument for ascertaining the strength of the newly-expressed juice of the grape.

GLIADINE, gliadin', *sf. Chem.* gliadine : a peculiar azotized matter obtained from gluten.

GLISSADE, glisad', [glisser], *sf.* 1. slip ; slipping ; (upon the ice) slide. **Il fit une — et tomba**, he slipped and fell down.

2. slide : a frozen footpath for sliding on.

GLISSANT, E, glisân, fânt', *adj.* slippery ; not affording firm footing. **Le pavé est —**, the pavement is slippery. [*Fig.* :] **Un terrain —**, slippery ground, a delicate question. **Un pas —**, a dangerous step, delicate matter. **Qui me soutiendra dans les pas glissants de la vie ?** who will uphold me in the slippery paths of life ? *Didier.*

GLISSÉ, glisé, *sm.* sliding : a step in dancing.

GLISSEMENT, glis'mân-t, [glisser], *sm.* sliding, slipping.

GLISSER, glisé-r, [O. Fr. : glier, from O. H. Ger. : glitan ; Ger. : gleiten, to slide], *vn.* 1. to slide : *a*) to slip, to glide ; to move easily, smoothly and continuously along the surface of anything ; *b*) to practise sliding on snow or ice, for amusement ; *c*) to pass along smoothly, to glide ; to graze ; *d*) to glide, to make no impression. *a*) **Il saisit la corde et se laissa — jusqu'à terre**, he took hold of the rope and slipped down to the ground. **L'eau glisse sur la toile cirée**, water slides off oil-cloth. *c*) **La barque glissait sur l'eau tranquille**, the boat glided along on the tranquil water. *d*) **Vos remonstrances glissent sur leur esprit comme l'eau sur un marbre uni**, your remonstrances make no more impression on them than water slipping off polished marble.

2. to slip : *a*) to slide involuntarily, to make a slip ; *b*) *Fig.* to fall into fault ; to slide ; to err ; to make a slip ; *c*) to slip away, to slip out, to escape insensibly ; *d*) to slip out, to fly out of place ; *e*) to enter. *a*) **On glisse sur un chemin couvert de verglas**, people slip on roads covered with silver frost. **Le pied lui a glissé, son pied a glissé**, his foot slipped. *b*) **Prenez garde que le pied ne vous glisse**, mind you do not make a slip. *c*) **Cela m'a glissé des mains**, it slipped out of my hands. **La nature du monde est de —, de passer vite, d'aller en fumée, en néant**, the nature of all that is worldly is to slip away, to pass quickly, to go off in smoke, to come to nothing. *Boss.* **Ces paroles firent — l'espérance jusqu'au fond des entrailles de Calypso**, these words brought hope to the inmost recesses of Calypso's heart. *Fén. Tél.* VII.

3. (with *sur*) to glide, to slip over, to pass over, to touch lightly on, to slur over, to glance at. **L'orateur a glissé sur ce fait**, the orator passed over that fact. **Il faut — sur tout cela**, you must slip over all that. **Glissons là-dessus**, let us pass over that.

GLISSER, *va.* 1. to slip : *a*) to slide ; to cause to slide ; *b*) to put or convey secretly and quickly ; *c*) to introduce privately. *b*) **— sa main dans la poche de quelqu'un**, to slip one's hand into a person's pocket. *c*) **Glisser une clause dans un contrat**, to slip a clause into a contract.

2. to whisper. **Glissez-lui un mot à l'oreille**, whisper a word in his ear. *Volt.*

3. to insinuate. **C'est lui qui a glissé cette erreur parmi le peuple**, he is the man who subtilely introduced this error among the people.

GLISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to slip, to glide, to steal, to creep. **Le serpent se glisse sous l'herbe**, the snake creeps under the grass. **Je tâchai, en me glissant tout doucement, de gagner le haut de l'église**, I stole along gently, so as to reach the top of the church. **Il s'est glissé des fautes dans cet ouvrage**, some faults have slipped into that work. **Quelle horrible frayeur se glisse dans mes veines !** what a horrible fright steals over me ! *Rotrou.*

GLISSEUR, glisœr, *sm.* slider : one who slides on ice.

GLISSIÈRE, glisyèr', [glisser], *sf. Technol.* slide bar.

GLISSOIR, gliswar, [glisser], *sm.* slide : a path on the side of a mountain, for timber to descend.

GLISSOIRE, gliswar, [glisser], *sf.* slide : a frozen footpath for sliding on.

GLOBAL, E, global, *adj.* inclusive, in the lump. **Une somme globale de cent francs**, a lump sum of one hundred francs.

GLOBE, glob', [Lat. : globus], *sm.* 1. globe : *a*) a round or spherical solid body ; sphere, orb, ball ; *b*) heavenly body ; orb ; *c*) the earth ; *d*) an artificial sphere representing either the earth or the heavens ; *e*) *Anat.* the ball of the eye ; eyeball ; *f*) a glass shade for lamps. *a*) **— de feu**, ball of fire, fire-ball. **— de compression**, *Artill.* globe of compression. **— hystérique**, *Med.* globus hystericus, ball in the throat. *b*) **Le cours silencieux de ces globes brillants dispersés dans les cieux**, the silent course of these brilliant orbs scattered about the heavens. *c*) **La formation du —**, the formation of the globe. **Faire le tour du —**, to go round the world. *d*) **— terrestre**, terrestrial globe. **— céleste**, celestial globe. **Le — de œil**, the eyeball. *f*) **— de lampe**, lamp-glass, globe-glass. **— à gaz**, gas-globe. **— à poissons**, fish-globe. **— d'une pendule**, glass-shade of a clock.

2 † tut : a golden globe with a cross on it, symbol of the sovereign power.

GLOBEUX, EUSE, globœ, œz, *adj.* globose, globular, rounded. **Une capsule globeuse**, a globular capsule. **Forme globeuse**, globe-shaped form.

GLOBIFLORE, globiflor', [Lat. : globus ; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* bearing globular flowers.

GLOBIFORME, globifòrm', [globe ; forme], *adj.* globe-shaped, globate, globated, globular, globulous, globose, spherical, round.

GLOBO (IN), in globô, *adv. phr.* in the lump, by the great, in toto, wholly.

GLOBULAIRE, globulêr', [globule], *adj.* globular, globulose, globulous, globose : being in the form of a globe ; globe-shaped, spherical, orbicular, round. **Carte —**, globular chart.

GLOBULAIRE, *sf. Bot.* globularia, globe-daisy : a genus of plants of the order globulariaceæ.

GLOBULARIÉES, globularié, *sfpl. Bot.* globulariaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

GLOBULE, globul', [Lat. : globulus, dim. de globus], *sm.* globule : *a*) a little globe ; *b*) a small particle of matter of a spherical form. **Les globules du sang**, the globules of the blood.

GLOBULEUX, EUSE, globulœ, lœz', *adj.* globulous, globular : having the form of a globule.

GLOBULIN, globulan, *sm. Anat.* leucocyte : white corpuscle of the blood.

GLOBULINE, globulin', *sf. Physiol.* globuline : a constituent part of the blood globules.

GLOCHIDE, gloshid', [Gr. : γλωχίς, angle], *sf. Bot.* glochis : a thin and rigid hair, the end of which is split and hooked back.

GLOCHIDÉ, E, gloshidé, *adj. Bot.* glochidate, glochidiate : furnished with glochides.

GLOIRE, glwar', [Lat. : gloria], *sf.* 1. glory : *a*) honour, celebrity, fame, renown ; *b*) honour ; *c*) pride, exultation ; *d*) honour, ornament ; *e*) brightness, splendour ; magnificence ; *f*) glorification ; praise ascribed in adoration ; *g*) *Script.* splendour ; divine presence, manifestation of it ; *h*) celestial bliss, felicity of heaven ; *i*) *Paint.* a circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, etc. ; aureola ; halo. *a*) **Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la —**, no flowery road leads to glory. *La Font. Fab.* x 14. **La — efface tout... tout excepté le crime**, glory effaces everything... except crime. *Lamartine.* **Se couvrir de —**, to cover one's self with glory. **Combattre pour la —**, to fight for glory. **Succomber avec —**, to fall gloriously. **A vaincre sans péril, on triomphe sans —**, to conquer without peril is to triumph without glory. **Vous avez mis le sceau à votre —**, you have crowned your glory. **Dire, publier quelque chose à la — de quelqu'un**, to say, to publish a thing to a person's glory. **Ceux qui font — d'être ses disciples**, those who glory in being his disciples. **Des exemples que ses successeurs font — de suivre**, examples his successors are proud to follow. **Il se fait faire une — de copier leurs mœurs**, he glories in copying their customs. *Massillon.* *b*) **C'est notre patrie qui a la — d'avoir inventé les ballons**, it is our country that has the glory of having invented balloons. **La — de son nom et de ses actions immortelles**, the glory of his name and noble deeds. *c*) **La — : qu'y a-t-il pour le chrétien de plus pernicieux et de plus mortel ?** what can be more pernicious and more dangerous to a Christian than glory ? *Bossuet.* **Vaine —**, vain glory. **Fausse —**, false glory. *d*) **Newton fut la — de son siècle**, Newton was the glory of his age. *e*) **Je souhaitais qu'on vous vît dans votre —**, I wished you could be seen in your glory. **Je vous dis que Salomon même dans toute sa — n'a point été vêtu comme l'un d'eux**, I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Bib. Matt.* VI. 29. **Il vaudrait mieux que Troie fût encore dans toute sa —**, it would be better if Troy were still in its glory. *Fén. Tél.* 10. *f*) **— à Dieu**, glory be to God. **Rendre — à Dieu**, to give glory to God. [*Fig.* :] **Rendre — à la vérité**, to praise truth. *g*) **Le Fils de Dieu viendra dans sa —**, the son of God will come in his glory. *Bib.* **La — du Seigneur parut à tous les enfants d'Israël**, the glory of the Lord appeared before all the children of Israel. *Bib. Nom.* XIV. 10. *h*) **La — des élus**, the glory of the elect.

2. fixed sun (in fireworks).

GLOMÉRULE, glomérul', [Lat. : glomus, agglomeration], *sm. Bot.* glomerule : a short dense tuft of flowers ; a species of inflorescence.

GLORIA, gloria, *sm. Pop.* coffee and brandy.

GLORIETTE, gloriѐt', *sf.* alcove (in a garden).

GLORIEUSEMENT, gloriœz'mân-t, *adv.* gloriously : in a glorious manner.

GLORIEUX, EUSE, gloriœ-z, œz', [Lat. : gloriosus], *adj.* 1. glorious : *a*) having glory ; illustrious, renowned ; *b*) conferring splendour or renown ; brilliant, splendid ; *c*) proud ; (in an ill sense) boastful, vain, vain-glorious, self-exulting, conceited. *a*) **Il règne paisible et — sur le trône de ses ancêtres**, he

reigns peaceably and gloriously on his ancestors' throne. *b)* **Il est — de laisser à ses descendants un titre qu'on n'a point reçu de ses aïeux**, it is a glorious thing, to leave to our descendants a title which we owe to our own merit. **Une glorieuse origine**, a glorious origin. **C'est une belle et glorieuse action**, it is a noble and glorious deed. **Un trépas —**, a glorious death. **Un rang —**, a glorious rank. *c)* **Notre résolution, c'est d'être assez — pour ne point nous plaindre**, our resolution is to be proud enough not to complain. **Il est — d'avoir fait une si belle campagne**, he is proud to have served in so great a campaign. **La nation des auteurs est un peu vaine et glorieuse**, authors are a rather vain and boastful race. *Le Sage. Gil. Blas.* XI. 14.

2. *Theol.* glorious, glorified, blessed.

GLORIEUX, SE, *sm. f.* boaster, braggart, vaunter, self-conceited person. **Voyez-vous, dirait-on, cette madame la marquise qui fait tant la glorieuse**, you see, they would say, our lady the marchioness who is now so puffed up. *Mol. B. Gent.* III. 12. — *Prov.* : **Il fait bon battre un —, il ne s'en vante pas**, it is a pleasure to beat a boaster, for he makes no noise of that.

GLORIFICATION, glorifikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* glorification : *a)* the act of giving glory to; *b)* *Theol.* elevation to glory.

GLORIFIER, glorifié'-r, [Lat. : glorificāre; gloria; facĕre, to make], *va.* to glorify : *a)* to give glory to, to praise; *b)* to magnify and honour in worship; to laud, to extol; *c)* *Theol.* to make glorious, to exalt to glory in heaven.

GLORIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to glory (in), to be proud (of), to boast (of), to pique one's self (on). **Se — de ses richesses**, to glory in one's wealth.

GLORIOLE, gloriol', [Lat. : gloriola, dim. of gloria], *sf.* petty glory, vain-glory, vanity.

GLOSE, glôz', [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf.* 1. gloss : *a)* † an obsolete word needing explanation; *b)* comment, scholium, note, explanation, interpretation. **Auteur d'une —**, glossarist, glosser. **C'est la — d'Orléans, plus obscure que le texte**, *Fig.* the comment is more obscure than the text.

2. parody (of a piece of poetry); 3. carping, reflection, comment, critical remark.

GLOSER, glôzé-r, *va.* 1. to gloss : to explain with comments; to interpret; 2. to criticize, to carp at, to find fault with.

GLOSER, *vn.* 1. to gloss : to comment, to write explanatory remarks; 2. to carp, to find fault. **Il n'y a point à — sur sa conduite**, there is no fault to find with his conduct.

GLOSEUR, EUSE, glôzœr, zœz', *sm. f.* carper, fault-finder.

GLOSSAIRE, glossèr', [Lat. : glossarium, from Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue], *sm.* 1. glossary : a dictionary explaining words which are obscure, antiquated or local; 2. vocabulary.

GLOSSALGIE, glossalzhi, [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue; ἄλγος, pain], *sf.* glossalgia : pain in the tongue.

GLOSSATEUR, glossatœr, *sm.* glossarist : *a)* glosser, scholiast; commentator, one who writes glosses; *b)* the writer of a glossary.

GLOSSIEN, IENNE, glossyan, syèn', *adj.* *Anat.* glossial : pertaining to the tongue.

GLOSSIQUE, glossik', *adj.* glossal.

GLOSSITE, glossit', *sf.* *Med.* glossitis : inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSOCÈLE, glossosèl', [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue; κήλη, tumour], *sf.* *Surg.* glossocele : an extension of the tongue, caused by a tumour.

GLOSSODIE, glossodi, *sf.* *Bot.* glossodia : a genus of plants of Australia.

GLOSSO-ÉPIGLOTTIQUE, glosso-épiglotik', *adj.* *Anat.* glosso-epiglottic : pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis.

GLOSSOGRAPHE, glossograf', *sm.* glossographer : a writer of a glossary.

GLOSSOGRAPHE, glossograf', *sm.* glossograph : an instrument for recording the extent and character of the movements made by the tongue in speaking.

GLOSSOGRAPHIE, glossografi, [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue; γραφή, description], *sf.* glossography : *a)* *Anat.* a description of the tongue; *b)* study of a language with relation to its glossary or vocabulary.

GLOSSOLOGIE, glossolozhi, [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* glossology : *a)* glottology, comparative philology, science of the languages; *b)* technology, definition and explanation of terms used in a science; *c)* a treatise on the tongue.

GLOSSOLOGIQUE, glossoloshik', *adj.* glossological : relating to glossology.

GLOSSOPÈTRE, glossopètre', [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue; πέτρος, stone], *sm.* *Nat. Hist.* glossopeter : a fossil tooth of a fish.

GLOSSOTOMIE, glossotomi, [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue; τομή section], *sf.* *Surg.* glossotomy : dissection of the tongue.

GLOTTE, glot', [Gr. : γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf.* *Anat.* glottis : the narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea.

GLOTTIQUE, glotik', *adj.* *Anat.* glottal : relating to the glottis.

GLOUGLOTER, glougloté-r, **GLOUGLOUTER**, glougloutè-r, [glouglou], *vn.* to gobble, to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

GLOUGLOU, glouglou, [onomat.], *sm.* 1. gurgle, gurgling : noise made by wine running from a bottle. **Faire —**, to gurgle.

2. gobbling (of a turkey).

GLOUSSANT, E, gloussân, ânt', *adj.* clucking.

GLOUSSEMENT, glous'mân-t, *sm.* cluck, clucking, the call of a hen to her chicken.

GLOUSSER, glousse-r, [Lat. : glocire, or glocitāre], *vn.* to cluck : to make a noise as a hen does.

† **GLOUT**, glou, *sm.* V. *Glouton.*

GLOUTERON, glout'rôn, *sm.* *Bot.* 1. burdock, clot-bur : *Arctium lappa*, a composite plant; 2. goose grass, cleavers : *Galium aparine*; 3. bur-weed : *Xanthium strumarium.*

GLOUTON, ONNE, gloutôn, ton', [Lat. : gluto, from Gr. γλύζω, I swallow], *adj.* gluttonous, gluttonish, glutton, greedy : given to excessive eating; voracious.

GLOUTON, ONNE, *sm. f.* glutton : one who eats to excess, a voracious eater. **En —**, glutton-like, like a glutton. **Manger en —**, to gluttonize.

GLOUTON, *sm.* *Zool.* glutton, wolverene : a genus of carnivorous quadrupeds.

GLOUTONNEMENT, glouton'mân-t, *adv.* gluttonously : in a gluttonous manner; greedily.

GLOUTONNERIE, glouton'ri, [glouton], *sf.* gluttony, greediness : excess in eating, voracity.

GLOXINIE, gloksini, [Gloxin, a German botanist], *sf.* *Bot.* gloxinia, a genus of tropical American gesneriaceous herbs with leafy stems and axillary violet flowers.

GLU, glu, [Lat. : gluten], *sf.* 1. lime, bird-lime : a glutinous substance used to catch birds. **Prendre à la —**, to lime, to catch with lime.

2. *Naut.* marine glue.

GLUANT, E, gluân-t, ânt', [gluer], *adj.* glutinous, limy, viscous, gluey, slimy, tenacious, adhesive, sticky. **La poix est gluante**, pitch is glutinous. [*Fig.* :] **La pauvreté est si gluante qu'on ne saurait s'en dépêtrer**, poverty is so tenacious that we cannot get rid of it. *D'Ablancourt.* **Avoir les mains gluantes**, *Fig.* to have sticky hands.

GLUAU, gluô, [glu], *sm.* [*Pl. Gluaux.*] lime-twig.

GLUCINE, glusin', *sf.* V. *Glycine.*

GLUCOSE, glukôz, [Gr. : γλυκύς, sweet], *sf.* *Chem.* glucose, glycose : grape-sugar, starch-sugar.

GLUCYNIUM, glusiniom, *sm.* V. *Glycinium.*

GLUER, glué-r, [glu], *va.* 1. to lime; to cover or smear with lime; 2. to make sticky.

GLUI, glui, *sm.* rye-straw.

GLUMACÉ, E, glumasé, [glume], *adj.* *Bot.* glumaceous : bearing glumes.

GLUMACÉES, *sfpl.* *Bot.* glumiferæ, [*Graminées* is the term generally used.]

GLUME, glum', [Lat. : gluma], *sf.* *Bot.* glume : a bract of grasses; husk or chaff of grain.

GLUMÉ, E, glumé, *adj.* *Bot.* glumal, glumous : having a glume.

GLUMELLE, glumèl', [glume], *sf.* *Bot.* glumelle : inner husk of grasses.

GLUTEN, glutèn, [Lat.], *sm.* 1. glue : a tenacious matter used as a cement; 2. *Chem.* gluten : a viscid, elastic substance, obtained from wheat and other grains, and containing a large proportion of nitrogen.

GLUTINATIF, IVE, glutinatif, tiv', *adj.* V. *Agglutinatif.*

GLUTINEUX, EUSE, glutinœ, nœz', *adj.* glutinous : resembling gluten or glue; viscous, viscid, adhesive, sticky.

GLUTINOSITÉ, glutinôzité, *sf.* glutinosity : the quality of being glutinous; viscousness, viscidity, stickiness.

GLYCÉRINE, glisérin', [Gr. : γλυκερός, sweet], *sf.* glycerine : a sweet principle extracted from oils and fats.

GLYCÉRYLE, gliséril', **GLYCILE**, glisil', *sm.* *Chem.* glycerule : the hypothetical base of glycerine.

GLYCINE, glisin', [Gr. : γλυκύς, sweet], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* glycine, mistaria : a genus of leguminous plants; 2. *Chem.* glucina, glucine : the oxide of glucinium : a white earth formed in the beryl and the emerald.

GLYCINIUM, glisiniom, **GLYCIUM**, glisiom, *sm.* *Chem.* glucinium, glucinum, glycium, beryllium : the metallic base of the glucina.

GLYCIQUE, glisik', *adj.* *Chem.* glucic : noting an acid obtained from glucose.

GLYCOCHOLIQUE, glikokolik', *adj.* *Chem.* glycocholalic : cholic.

GLYCOCOLLE, glikokol', [Gr. : γλυκύς, sweet; κόλλα, glue], *sf.* *Chem.* glycocoll, glycosine, glycocine, glycine, glycicol : sugar of gelatine.

GLYCOGÈNE, glicozhen', [Gr. : γλυκύς; γεννᾶν, to engender], *adj.* *Chem.* glycogenous : forming sugar. **Matière —**, **principe —**, glycogen.

GLYCOGÉNIE, glikozhéni, **GLYCOGENÈSE**, glikozhœnèz', *sf.* *Chem.* glycogenesis, glycogeny : generation or formation of sugar.

GLYCOL, glikol, [Gr. : γλυκύς, sweet], *sm.* *Chem.* glycol : a compound intermediate between alcohol and glycerine.

GLYCOLIQUE, glikolik', *adj.* *Chem.* glycolic : noting an acid obtained from glycocoll.

GLYCOMÈTRE, glikomètr', *sm.* V. *Gleucomètre.*

GLYCONIEN, glikonyan, **GLYCONIQUE**, glikonik', *adj.* *Pros.* glyconian, glyconic : noting a verse formed of a spondee, a choriambus, and a pyrrhic.

GLYCOSE, glikoz', *sf.* V. *Glucose.*

GLYCOSURIE, glikozuri, [glycose; Gr. : οὐρεῖν, to urine], *sf. med.* glycosuria : a form of diabetes.

GLYCYRRHIZA, glisirriza, [Gr. : γλυκύς, sweet; ῥίζα, root], *sf. Bot.* glycyrrhiza : the licorice plant.

GLYCYRRHIZINE, glisirrizin', *sf. Chem.* glycyrrhizine : a saccharine matter obtained from the root of common licorice.

GLYPHE, glif', [Gr. : γλυφή, engraving], *sm. Arch.* glyph : an engraved or cut channel.

GLYPTIQUE, gliptik', *sf.* glyptics, glyptic : the act of engraving on precious stones.

GLYPTODON, glyptodô*n*, [Gr. : γλυπτός, carved; ὀδούς, tooth], *sm. Zool.* glyptodon : an extinct quadruped, of the armadillo family.

GLYPTOGRAPHIE, gliptografi, [Gr. : γλυπτός, carved; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* glyptography : a description of the art of engraving upon gems.

GLYPTOTHÈQUE, gliptotèk', *sf.* glyptotheca. V. *Dactyliothèque.*

GMELIN, gmélan, *sm.* **GMELINIE**, gmélini, [from Samuel Gmelin 1744-1774], *sf. Bot.* gmelina : a genus of plants of the order verbenaceæ.

GNAPHALE, gnafal', [Gr. : γναφάλιον, down], *sm. Bot.* gnaphalium, cudweed : a genus of composite plants.

GNATHITE, gnatit', [Gr. : γνάθος, jaw], *sf. Med.* gnathitis : inflammation of the jaw.

GNEISS, gnes, [Ger.], *sm. Miner.* gneiss : a rock composed of quartz, feldspar and mica.

GNIAF, nyaf, [orig. unknown; perhaps onomat. in imitation of the sound made by drawing the waxed thread as used by shoemakers], *sm. Popul. lang.* cobbler.

GNIAFFER, nyaffé, *vn. Popul.* to cobble, to work clumsily.

GNIAN-GNIAN, nyâ*n*, nyâ*n*, [onomat.], *sm. f. Fam.* sluggard : a sluggish person who is always complaining or hesitating.

GNOGNOTTE, nyonyot', [orig. unknown], *sf.* trifle : worthless thing.

GNOME, gnôm, γνώμη, opinion], *sm.* gnome : an imaginary being; spirit.

GNOME, gnôm', *sf.* gnome, maxim.

GNOMIQUE, gnomik', *adj.* gnomic, gnomical : sententious, uttering or containing maxims.

GNOMON, gnomô*n*, [Gr. : γνώμων, an interpreter], *sm.* gnomon : *a) Astron.* a stile or column erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to find the altitude of the sun; *b)* the hand-stile or pin of a sun-dial.

GNOMONIQUE, gnomonik', [Gr.: γνωμωνικός], *sf.* gnomonics, dialling : the art of constructing dials.

GNOMONIQUE, *adj.* gnomonic, gnomonical : pertaining to gnomonics.

GNOMONISTE, gnomonist', *sm.* gnomonist : one versed in gnomonics.

GNOSE, gnôz', [Gr. : γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* **1.** superior religious science; **2.** gnosticism.

GNOSTICISME, gnosticism', *sm.* gnosticism : the doctrines of the Gnostics.

GNOSTIQUE, gnostik', [Gr. : γνῶσις, knowledge], *sm. f.* Gnostic : one of an early sect of Christian philosophers.

GNOSTIQUE, *adj.* Gnostic : relating to the Gnostics.

GNOU, gnou, [Hottentot : gnu], *sm. Zool.* gnu, horned horse : a quadruped of the antelope family.

GO (TOUT DE), toud'gô, [gober], *adv. phr.* **1.** freely, without obstacles; **2.** without any ceremony.

GOBE, GOBBE, gob', [gober], *sf.* **1.** gob, gobbet (for cramming fowls); **2.** poison-ball (for dogs); **3.** wool-ball (in lambs).

GOBELET, gob'lé, [O. Fr. : gobel, from Lat. cupellum, dim. of cupa, cask], *sm.* **1.** goblet : *a)* cup or drinking vessel without a handle; tumbler (a glass). **Un — d'argent**, a silver goblet.

2. (formerly, in the king's household) buttery. **Officier du —**, officer of the buttery.

3. juggler's cup. **Joueur de gobelets**, juggler; *Fig.* trickster. **Jouer des gobelets**, to trick. **Tour de —**, juggler's trick; *Fig.* trick.

GOBELETERIE, gob'lèt'ri, [gobelet], *sf.* glass-trade.

GOBELIN, gob'lan, [Low Lat. : gobelinus, from Gr. : κόβαλος, evil spirit], *sm.* goblin, hob-goblin : an evil spirit, a familiar demon.

GOBELINS, gob'lan, [from Jehan Gobelin died 1476], *smpl.* Gobelins : a renowned manufactory of tapestry, in Paris.

GOBELOTTER, gob'loté-r, [gobelet], *vn. Pop.* to tipple.

GOBELOTTEUR, EUSE, gob'lotœr, tœz', *sm. f. Fam.* tippler.

GOBE-MOUCHES, gob'moush', *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* fly-catcher : a genus of dentirostral birds; **2.** *Bot.* Venus's fly-trap, Carolina catchfly plant : the *Dionæ muscipula*; **3.** *Fig.* simpleton : *a)* gull, ninny, gobe-mouche, a silly or credulous person; *b)* trifler.

GOBER, gobé-r, [gobet], *va.* **1.** *Fam.* to swallow down : *a)* to gobble, to gobble up, to swallow hastily; to gulp down; *b) Fig.* to believe credulously. *a)* **— une huître**, to gobble up an oyster. [*Fig.* :] **— des mouches**, **— du vent**, to trifle one's time away, to stand idly gaping. **— le morceau**, **— l'hameçon**, to swallow the bait, to be taken in. *b)* **Il gobe tout ce qu'on lui dit**, he believes everything they tell him. **Je ne suis pas homme à — le morceau**, I am not one to swallow that. *Mol. Éc. de sf.* II. I.

2. to snap up, to nab, to seize unexpectedly.

GOBER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be swallowed, to be gobbled; *Fam.* to think too much of one's self, to think no small dirt of one's self.

GOBERGE, gobèrzh', [appears to be a corrup. of écoperche], *sf.* **1.** *Join.* veneering-cramp; **2.** *pl.* cross-bars (of a bedstead bottom); **3.** the largest kind of cod; **4.** † a kind of vessel.

GOBERGER (SE), sœ gobèrzh é-r, [orig. unknown], *v. refl.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *gobergeons, gobergeant.*] *Fam.* **1.** to take one's ease; **2.** to amuse one's self; **3.** to laugh (at), to banter.

GOBET, gobé, [Celt. : gobb, mouth], *sm.* **1.** gob, gobbet : a mouthful. **Prendre quelqu'un au —**, to nab a person.

2. a kind of cherry; **3.** gull : a credulous man.

GOBETER, gob'té-r, [gobet], *va. Mason.* to point : to fill and finish off the joints of a wall with mortar.

GOBETIS, gob'ti, *sm. Mason.* pointing : *a)* the act of filling with mortar the crevices of a wall; *b)* mortar used to point a wall.

GOBEUR, EUSE, gobœr, bœz', [gober], *sm. f.* **1.** swallower, gobbler; **2.** gull; a credulous person.

GOBICHONNADE, gobishonad', [gobichonner], *sf. Pop.* tuck-out, a blow-out.

GOBICHONNER (SE), sœ gobishoné, *v. refl. Pop.* to feast one's self, to guzzle.

GOBIE, gobi, *sm. Ichth.* goby : *Gobius*, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes; goget, sea-gudgeon.

GOBILLARD, gobiyar, (orig. unknown), *sm.* stavewood.

† **GOBIN**, gobâ*n*, *sm. Fam.* humpback.

GOBIOÏDES, gobioïd', *smpl. Ichth.* gobioidæ : a genus of fishes including the gobies, blennies, etc.

GODAGE, godazh', [goder], *sm.* bagging, puckering (of a coat, etc).

GODAILLE, godây', *sf. Popul. Lang.* fuddling, tippling.

GODAILLER, godayé-r, [from godet, a small measure, or pot], *vn. Popul. lang.* to fuddle, to tipple, to tope.

GODAILLEUR, godâyœr, [godailler], *sm.* tippler, toper.

† **GODAN** *or* **GODANT**, godâ*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm.* cheat, trick, juggle.

GODEAU, godô, [Antoine], bishop of Grasse and poet (1605-1672).

GODEFROI, god'frwa, *pnm.* Godfrey.

GODELUREAU, god'lurô, [orig. unknown], *sm. Fam.* popinjay, beau, spark, coxcomb.

GODENOT, god'nô, *sm.* **1.** juggler's puppet; **2.** *Popul. lang.* little hunchback, punch.

GODER, god é-r, [godet], *vn.* to bag, to pucker (of clothes).

GODET, godé, [perhaps from Lat. guttus, drinking pot], *sm.* **1.** small cup; drinking-cup, drinking-horn, mug; **2.** cup, calix (of flowers); **3.** pot, saucer (for colours); **4.** bowl (of a pipe); **5.** drip-cup, drip-receiver (of a lamp); **6.** *St.-Eng.* oil-cup; **7.** bucket (of a water-wheel), trough. **Roues à godets**, overshot wheel.

8. cup (of a fuse); **9.** funnel *or* opening (gutter of a furnace); **10.** pan (of a mortar); **11.** hole (of a mould).

GODICHE, godish', *adj.* [from godon, a corruption of Claude, in the sense of ninny], *Pop.* awkward, ungainly.

GODICHE, *sm. f.* awkward person; simpleton, ninny.

GODICHON, ONNE, godishô*n*, shon', [dim. of godiche], *adj.* silly, simple, clumsy, foolish.

GODICHON, ONNE, *sm. f.* simpleton, ninny, spoony.

GODILLE, godiy', [orig. unknown], *sf. Naut.* scull : an oar used to propel a boat.

GODILLER, godyé-r, [godille], *vn. Naut.* to scull : to work a scull.

GODILLEUR, godiyœr, *sm. Naut.* sculler : one who sculls a boat.

GODILLOT, godyo, [from Godillot, the name of the original purveyor], *sm.* broad ill-shaped shoe; *Fam.* cradle : a shoe worn by the French infantry.

GODIVEAU, godivô, (of unknown origin), *sm.* [*Pl. Godiveaux.*] *Cook.* force-meat pie.

GODRON, godrô*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** godroon : a kind of moulding; **2.** round plait.

GODRONNER, godron é-r, [godron], *va.* **1.** to carve on the edge; **2.** to plait round.

GODURE, godur', [goder], *sf.* crease (in stuffs).

GOÉLAND, gœlâ*n*, [Low Breton : gwéla, to weep], *sm. Ornith.* gull, sea-gull : *Larus*, a genus of web-footed birds. **— à manteau noir**, great black-headed gull, wagel. **— à manteau gris**, glaucous gull, burgomaster.

GOÉLETTE, gœlèt', [gœland], *sf. Naut.* schooner : a small vessel, having two masts.

GOÉMON, gœmô*n*, [Low Breton; gwémon], *sm.* sea-weed : a marine plant; wrack, sea wrack.

GOÉTIE, goési, [Gr. : γοητεία, sor-

cery], *sf.* goety : magic, sorcery, invocation of evil spirits.

† **GOFFE**, gof', [Ital. : goffo], *adj.* ill-shaped, awkward, uncouth, clumsy.

GOGAILLE, gogāy', [gogue], *sf. Popul. lang.* merry-making. **Faire —, être en —**, to be merry-making, to make merry.

GOGO, (A), agogo, [orig. unknown], *adv. phr.* luxuriously, plentifully, in plenty, in clover.

† **GOGUE**, gog', [orig. unknown], *sf.* merriment.

† **GOGUELU, E**, gog'lu, [gogue], *adj.* purse-proud.

GOGUENARD, gog'nar, [gogue], *adj. Fam.* jeering, bantering; jovial, merry.

GOGUENARD, E, *sm. f.* jeerer, banterer, joker, scoffer. **Faire le —**, to jeer, to banter, to joke.

GOGUENARDER, gog'nardé-r, *vn. Fam.* to jeer, to banter, to joke.

GOGUENARDERIE, gog'nard'ri, *sf.* jeer, jeering, bantering, banter, joke.

GOGUETTES, goghèt', [gogue], *sfpl. Fam.* 1. merry stories, merry tales, merry things. **Être en —, être en ses —**, to be in a merry mood. **Chanter — à quelqu'un**, to revile a person.

2. (in the singular) pleasure party.

GOIGNADE, gonyad', *sf.* a kind of dance of Auvergne.

GOINFRE, gwanfr', [orig. unknown], *sm. Pop.* gormandizer, guttler, guzzler, glutton.

GOINFRER, gwanfré-r, [goinfre], *vn.* to gormandize, to guttle, to guzzle.

GOINFRERIE, gwanfrœri, [goinfre], *sf.* gormandizing, guttling; gluttony.

GOITRE, gwatr', [Lat. : gutter, throat], *sm.* goitre : *a*) *Med.* bronchocele, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; *b*) *Zool.* a cutaneous swelling in the neck of some saurian reptiles.

GOITREUX, EUSE, gwatrœ, trœz', *adj.* goitrous : *a*) partaking of the nature of the goitre; *b*) afflicted with the goitre; goitred.

GOITREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* goitre : a person afflicted with the goitre.

GOITREUX, *sm. Ornith.* pelican.

GOLF, golf, [Eng.], *sm.* golf : a game.

GOLFEUR, golfœr, *sm.* golfer, golf-player.

GOLFE, golf', [Gr. : κόλπος, bosom], *sm. Geog.* gulf : a large bay. **Courant du —**, gulf-stream. **— du Mexique**, gulf of Mexico. **— de Gascogne**, bay of Biscay.

GOLGOTHA, golgota, [Heb. a skull], *sm.* Golgotha.

GOLIATH, goliat, [from Goliath, the giant of the Bible], *sm.* goliath, goliath beetle : a genus of beetles.

GOMARISTE, gomarist', *sm.* Gomariste: a follower of Gomar, a calvinistic divine.

GOMBAULD, gonbô, [Jean-Ogier de], poet (1576-1666).

GOMBAUT *or* **GOMBO**, gônbô, *sm. Bot.* gombo : *a*) gobbo, ochro, bandikal, ramturai, denroos, bammia, the *Hibiscus esculentus*, a plant of the order malvaceæ : *b*) its fruit.

GOMBETTE, gônbèt, *adj. f.* of Gondebald. **Loi —**, Gondebald's law, laws of the old Burgundians.

GOMMAGE, gomazh' *sm.* gumming.

GOMME, gom', [Lat. : gummi; Gr. : κόμμι], *sf* 1. gum : a vegetable substance which exudes from certain trees. **— adragant** *or* **adragante**, gum tragacanth, gum-dragon, tragacanth. **— -sassa, — pseudo-adragante**, Barbary gum. **— arabique**, gum Arabic. **— de Bassora**, gum Bassora. **— du Sénégal**, gum-Senegal. **— résine**, gum-resin. **— ammoniaque**, gum ammoniacum, ammoniac. **— animée**, anime, gum anime. **— gutte**, gamboge, camboge, gum-gutta. **— laque**, lac, gum-lac. **— élastique**, gum-elastic, India-rubber, caoutchouc, rubber.

2. *Miner.* **— des funérailles**, bitumen.

3. † *Chem.* **— des sages, — de l'or**, mercery. **— rouge**, sulphur.

4. *Surg.* gumma : a soft tumour on bones

5. *Slang.* elegance, fashion. **Être de la —**, to be a dandy. **C'est de la —**, that's stuck up.

GOMMÉ, E, gomé, *pa. pr.* or *adj.* gummed; gummy, gum. **Taffetas —**, gummed tafetta. **Eau gommée**, gum water.

GOMME-GUTTE, gom'gut', *sf*, V. *Gomme.*

GOMMEMENT, gom'mân-t', [gommer], *sm.* gumming.

GOMMER, gomé-r, [gomme], *va.* 1. to gum : *a*) smear with gum; *b*) to stick with gum; 2. to mix with gum.

GOMME-RÉSINE, gom'rézin', *sf.* V. *Gomme.*

GOMMEUX, EUSE, gomœ-z, mœz', *adj.* 1. gummiferous; 2. gummy : *a*) abounding in gum; *b*) gummous, of the nature of gum; 3. *Slang.* dandyfied; stuck-up.

GOMMIER, gomyé *sm. Bot.* 1. acacia. **— rouge**, acacia vera. **— blanc**, acacia vera.

2. **— bleu**, eucalyptus.

GOMMIFÈRE, [Lat. : gummi; ferre, to bear], *adj.* gummiferous : producing gum.

GOMPHOSE, gônfôz', [Gr. : γόμφος, a peg], *sf. Anat.* gomphosis : an immovable articulation of bones.

GONAGRE, gonagr', [Gr. : γόνυ, knee; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* gonagra : gout in the knee.

GONALGIE, gonalzhi, *sf. Med.* gonalgia : pain in the knee.

GONARTHROCACE, gonartrokas, Gr. : γόνυ, knee; ἄρθρον, articulation; κακία, complaint], *sf. Med.* gonarthritis : inflammation of the knee-joint.

GONCOURT, gonkour, [Edmond Huot de], novelist (1822-1896).

GOND, gôn, [Gr. : γόμφος, nail, peg], *sm.* hinge : the hook or joint on which a door or gate turns. *Naut.* pintle (of the rudder). **Faire sortir, mettre quelqu'un hors des gonds**, *Fig.* to exasperate a person.

Gonder, gonde-r, [gond] *va.* to hinge : to furnish a door with hinges.

GONDINET, gondiné, [Edmond], dramatic author (1828-1888).

GONDOLE, gôndol', [Ital. : gondola], *sf.* 1. gondola : a long and narrow boat, used at Venice; 2. narrow drinking-glass; 3. eye-cup, eye-bath; 4. a public conveyance; 5. chair with a round back.

GONDOLÉ, E, gôndolé, *adj. Naut.* round-sheered.

GONDOLIER, gôndolyé, *sm.* gondolier : a man who rows a gondola.

GONFALON, GONFANON, gônfalôn, gônfanôn, [O. H. G. : guntfano], *sm.* gonfalon, gonfanon, banner, standard, ensign, colours.

GONFALONIER, gônfalonyé, *sm.* gonfalonier : *a*) a chief standard-bearer; *b*) the chief magistrate in many of the old republics of Italy.

GONFLÉ, E, gônflé, *pa. p.* 1. swelled, swollen, swoln; inflated, distended. **Avoir les yeux gonflés**, to have swollen eyes. **Un ballon — de vent**, a balloon filled with air.

2. (of sails) full flying; 3. *Fig.* puffed up. **— d'orgueil**, puffed up with pride.

GONFLEMENT, gônflœmân-t, [gonfler], *sm.* swelling, inflation, distention. **— de la peau**, distension of the skin.

GONFLER, gônflé-r, [Ital : gonflare, from Lat. conflāre, to swell with], *va.* to swell : *a*) to increase the size of, to cause to expand; to swell out; to inflate, to distend; *b*) to blow up, to fill with air; *c*) *Fig.* to puff up, to inflate, to elate, to bloat. *a*) **— une vessie**, to distend a bladder with wind. **Le pigeon gonfle sa gorge**, the pigeon swells out its throat. **L'eau a gonflé cette éponge**, the water has swelled out this sponge. *b*) **— un ballon**, to fill a balloon with air. *c*) **Sa fortune l'a gonflé d'orgueil**, his fortune has puffed him up with pride.

GONFLER, *vn.* to swell, to swell out : to dilate.

GONFLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to swell, to swell out, to swell up. **Son cœur se gonfle**, his heart is full.

2. *Fig.* to be puffed up, to be swollen. **— d'orgueil**, to be puffed up with pride.

GONG, gông', [Malay], *sm.* gong : a Chinese resonant instrument.

GONGONNER, gôngoné-r, *va. Fam.* (of clothes) to pucker.

GONGORISME, gôngorism', *sm.* gongorism : the affectation introduced in the Spanish style by Gongora (1561-1627).

GONIN, gonan, [from Gonin, a celebrated jungler in the time of Francis I], *sm.* rogue, rascal. **Maître —**, deep fellow, knowing blade.

GONIOMÈTRE, goniomètri', [Gr. : γωνία, angle; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* goniometer : an instrument for measuring solid angles.

GONIOMÈTRIE, goniométr', *sf.* goniometry : the art of measuring solid angles.

GONIOMÉTRIQUE, goniométrik', *adj.* goniometrical : pertaining to a goniometer.

† **GONNE**, gon', *sf.* tar-barrel, cask.

GONOCOCCUS, gonokokus, **GONOCOQUE**, gonokok, [Gr. : γόνος, sperm; κόκκος, seed], *sm. Med.* gonococcus : the pus-producing micro-organism of gonorrhea.

GONOPHORE, gonofor', [Gr. : γόνος, generation; φορός, bearing], *sm. Bot.* gonophore : a columnar receptacle elevating the stamens.

GONORRHÉE, gonorré, [Gr. γόνος, seed; ῥέω, I flow], *sf. Med.* gonorrhea.

GONZALÈS, gonzalès, [Louis-Jean-Emmanuel], novelist (1815-1887).

GORD, gôr, *sm.* fishing nets fixed with poles.

GORDIEN, gordyan (from Gordius, king of Phrygia), *adj.* Gordian. **Nœud —**, Gordian knot.

GORET, goré, [O. Fr. gore, sow], *sm.* 1. porker, young pig, young hog; 2. *Pop. lang.* dirty fellow; 3. shoemaker's foreman; 4. *Naut.* hog : a kind of broom.

GORETER, gor'té-r, [goret], *va. Naut.* to hog : to scrub with a hog.

GORGE, gôrzh', [Lat. : gurges, gulf], *sf.* 1. throat : the fore part of the neck. **Tendre la —**, to hold out one's throat, to present one's throat. **Tenir quelqu'un à la —**, to hold a person by the throat. **Prendre quelqu'un à la gorge**, to seize a person by the throat. **Tenir, mettre le pied sur la — à quelqu'un**, to have one's foot on a person's throat. **Tenir le pistolet, le poignard, le couteau sur la — de** (*or* **à**) **quelqu'un**, to hold a pistol, a dagger, a knife to a person's throat. **Avoir le poignard, le couteau sur la —**, to have the dagger, the knife

ut one's throat. **Il me tient, le scélérat, le poignard sur la —,** he has me, the villain, with a knife at my throat. *Mol. Av.* II. I. **Couper la — à quelqu'un,** to cut a person's throat; *Fig.* to undo *or* ruin a person: to injure any one. **Cette fumée vous prend à la —,** this smoke nearly chokes one. **Se couper la —,** to cut one's throat. **Se couper la — l'un l'autre,** to cut each other's throats, to kill each other. **Se couper la — avec quelqu'un,** to fight a duel with a person. (of birds) **Moineau à la — noire,** black-throated sparrow. **On en a jusqu'à la —,** one is full of it, one has too much of it.

2. gorge, throat, gullet; *Anat.* fauces. **Mal de —,** sore throat. **Arroser la —,** to drink. **Son ris ne passe pas le nœud de la —,** he laughs but from the teeth outward. **Rire à — déployée,** to laugh immoderately, to split one's sides with laughing. **Rire sous —,** to laugh in one's sleeve. **A pleine —,** loudly. **Faire rentrer à quelqu'un les paroles dans la —,** to make a person eat his own words. **Mentir par la —,** to lie in one's throat, to be a down-right liar. **Il en a menti par sa —,** he has lied in his throat. **Chanter de la —,** *Mus.* to sing from the throat.

3. gorge: that which is gorged or swallowed by birds; food. **Donner bonne — à un oiseau,** to give a bird a great part of the game it has taken. **Donner grosse — à un oiseau,** to give a bird dry food. **— chaude,** *Falc.* hawk's fee. [*Fig.* :] **Faire — chaude de quelque chose,** to chuckle over a thing. **Faire une — chaude, des gorges chaudes de quelqu'un** or **de quelque chose.** to jeer at a person *or* thing; to make merry of. **Rendre —,** (in the proper and fig. sense) to disgorge. **Faire rendre — à quelqu'un,** to make a person disgorge.

4. breast, bosom (of a woman); neck and shoulders, neck. **Avoir une belle —,** to have a fine neck and shoulders. **Avoir la — découverte,** to have one's shoulders bare. **Avoir trop de —,** to have too full a figure. **Tour de —,** tucker.

5. throat, orifice: narrow entrance; entry, mouth, aperture; neck. **La — d'une cloche,** the mouth of a bell. **La — d'une cheminée,** the throat, orifice of a chimney. **La — d'un pot,** the mouth (*or* spout) and neck of a pot.

6. rim (of a snuff-box); **7.** *Arch.* neck, gorgerin (of a capital); **8.** neck (of a barber's basin); **9.** roller (of a map); **10.** groove (of a pulley); **11.** yoke: a frame of wood fitted to the shoulders for carrying a pail suspended on each side; **12.** choke (of a rocket); **13.** spring-rounding (of a lock); **14.** *Join.* groove, hollow; **15.** furrow (of a screw).

16. gorge: *a*) *Geog.* a narrow passage between hills or mountains; pass, defile, strait; ravine, notch; deep glen; *b*) *Fortif.* the entrance into a bastion or other outwork; *c*) *Arch.* cavetto, a concave moulding. *b*) **Demi- —,** demigorge.

17. *Ornith.* **— blanche**: *a*) marsh titmouse: *Parus palustris*; *b*) white-throat: *Motacilla sylvia.* **— bleue,** blue-throat, blue-breast, blue-throated warbler, blue-throated robin: *Motacilla Suecica.* **— noire,** redstart: *Motacilla phœnicurus.* **— nue,** perdix nudicollis, a kind of partridge. **— rouge, rouge- —,** redbreast, robbin: *Motacilla rubecula.* **Grosse —,** ruff: *Machetes pugnax.*

GORGÉ, E, gôrzhé, *pa. p.* **1.** gorged: *a*) glutted; *b*) *Herald.* bearing a crown about the neck; **2.** *Veter.* swollen with humours.

GORGE-DE-PIGEON, gorz'dœpizhô*n*, *adj.* shot-coloured, shot.

GORGE-DE-PIGEON, *sm.* shot- colour.

GORGÉE, gorzhé, *sf.* draught: a quantity of liquid drunk at once; sup; mouthful. **Boire à petites gorgées,** to sip.

GORGER, gôrzhé-r, [gorge], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* mute before *o* and *a*: *gorgeons, gorgeant.*] to gorge: to glut, to cloy, to satiate, to fill. **Il ne faut pas — les enfants,** children must not be gorged. [*Fig.* :] **On les a gorgés de biens,** they were gorged with wealth.

GORGER (SE), *v. refl.* to gorge one's self, to glut one's self, to satiate. **Se — de boire et de manger,** to gorge one's self with eating and drinking. [*Fig.* :] **Se — d'or,** to glut one's self with gold.

GORGÈRE, gorzhêr', [gorge], *sf. Naut.* cutwater (of a ship).

GORGERET, gôrzh'ré, [gorge], *sm. Surg.* gorget, gorgeret: a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

GORGERETTE, gôrzh'rèt', [gorge], *sf.* **1.** gorget: a ruff formerly worn by ladies; tucker; **2.** *Ornith.* black-cap, black-cap warbler: *Curruca atricapilla.*

GORGERIN, gorzh'ra*n*, [gorge], *sm.* **1.** gorget: a piece of armour for defending the throat; **2.** *Arch.* gorgerin, colarin, neck: the space in the capital of the Doric column between the astragal and the annulets.

GORGET, gorzhè, [gorge], *sm.* **1.** *Join.* moulding plane; **2.** *Arch.* small gorge.

GORGONE, gôrgon', *pnf. Mythol.* Gorgon.

GORGONE. *sf.* gorgonia: a genus of zoophytes.

GORILLE, goriy', [African], *sm. Zool.* gorilla: a great African ape.

GOSIER, gôzyé, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** throat: *a*) swallow, gullet, fauces; *b*) windpipe. *a*) **Avoir le — tout en feu,** to have one's throat on fire. **Avoir le — sec,** to be always thirsty. *b*) **Le — d'un rossignol,** a nightingale's throat, voice. **Un os lui demeura bien avant au —,** a bone stuck deep in her throat. *La Fond. Fab.* III. 9.

2. *Fig.* voice. **Avoir un beau —,** to have a fine voice. **Coup de —,** a single breath.

3. *Metal.* gullet (of the bellows).

GOSSE, gos, *smf. Slang.* kid, child, young one, youngster.

GOTH, gô, *sm.* Goth: *a*) one of an ancient nation of Central Europe; *b*) a barbarian, any one rude or uncivilized.

GOTHIQUE, gotik', *adj.* Gothic, Gothical: *a*) pertaining to the Goths; *b*) barbarous; pertaining to the middle ages; *c*) denoting a style of architecture; *d*) old, ancient; old-fashioned. *a*) **La langue —,** the Gothic language. *b*) **Des manières gothiques,** old fashioned manners.

GOTHIQUE, *sm.* **1.** Gothic: the language of the Goths; **2.** *Arch.* Gothic style.

GOTHIQUE, *sf.* black letter, Gothic letter; *Print.* old English.

GOTON, gotô*n*, *pnf.* (diminutive of *Marguerite*), Mag, Madge.

GOTON, *sf.* drab, prostitute.

GOTON, *sm. Naut.* flat ring.

GOTTINGUE, gota*n*g', *pnf. Geog.* Gottingen.

GOUACHE, gwash', [Ital. : guazzo], *sf.* **1.** water-colours. **Peindre à la —,** to paint in water-colours.

2. water-colour painting.

GOUAILLER, gouâyé-r, [orig. unknown], *va. Popul. lang.* to joke, to jeer.

GOUAILLERIE, gouây'ri, [gouailler], *sf.* joking, jeering.

GOUAILLEUR, EUSE, gouâyœr, œz', *smf* joker.

GOUAILLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* sneering, jeering, mocking.

GOUDRON, goudrô*n*, [Ar. : gatran], *sm.* tar. **Eau de —,** tar-water. **Odeur de —,** smell of tar.

GOUDRONNAGE, goudronazh', [goudronner], *sm.* tarring.

GOUDRONNER, goudroné-r, *va.* to tar: to smear with tar; *Naut.* to pay with tar.

GOUDRONNERIE, goudron'ri, *sf. Naut.* tar-works.

GOUDRONNEUX, EUSE, goudronœ, nœz', *adj.* tarry: of the nature of tar.

GOUET, gouè, *sm. Bot.* arum, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint. **— serpentaire,** dragon-plant.

GOUFFRE, goufr', [form of golfe], *sm.* gulf: *a*) a deep place in the earth; abyss, pit; *b*) whirlpool; *c*) *Fig.* anything all absorbing or insatiable; abyss. *a*) **Les gouffres de l'enfer,** the pits of hell. **Tomber dans un —,** to fall into a pit. *c*) **Le — infini du néant,** the infinite abyss of nihility. *Bossuet.* **Le — de l'éternité,** the abyss of eternity. **Un — de misères,** an abyss of misery. **Les maisons de jeu sont des gouffres pour les jeunes gens,** gambling houses are the ruin of young people. **Paris est un —,** Paris is a gulf. **L'Allemagne devint un — qui engloutissait le sang et l'argent de la France,** Germany had become a gulf which swallowed up the blood and the money of France. *Voltaire.*

GOUGE, gouzh', [Lat : guvia], *sf.* **1.** gouge: a semicircular chisel; **2.** † *Vulg.* woman; **3.** maid-servant.

GOUGER, gouzhé-r, *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* mute before *o* and *a*: *gougeons, gougeant.*] [gouge], to gouge: to scoop out with a gouge.

GOUGETTE, gouzhèt', [gouge], *sf.* small gouge.

GOUINE, gwin', [orig. unknown; perhaps from gouge, or Eng. *quean*), *sf.* quean: *a*) † a young woman; *b*) *Vulg.* strumpet, drab, street-walker.

GOUJAT, gouzha, [Provenç. : goujo, a servant], *sm.* **1.** † camp follower, soldier's servant, soldiers boy; **2.** † armed peasant; **3.** hodman, mason's labourer; **4.** low blackguard. — *Prov.*: **Mieux vaut goujat debout qu'empereur enterré,** a living dog is better than a dead lion.

GOUJON, gouzhô*n*, [Lat. : gobio], *sm.* **1.** gudgeon: *a*) *Ichth.* a small river fish of the family cyprinida; *b*) *Fig.* bail, snare. *b*) **Avaler le —,** to swallow a gudgeon: to be deceived. **Faire avaler le — à quelqu'un,** to make a person swallow a gudgeon, to deceive him, to impose upon him.

2. *Technol.* iron pin: *Carp.* dowel-pin.

GOUJONNER, gouzhoné-r, [goujon], *va.* to dowel: to fasten boards together by means of pins inserted in their edges; to pin.

GOUJONNIER, gouzhonyé, *sm. Fish.* gudgeon-net.

GOUJURE, gouzhur', [gouger], *sf. Naut.* notch, score, channel.

GOULE, goul', [Ar. : ghul; Pers. : ghôl, a demon that devours the dead], *sf.* goule, ghoul, ghoole: a fabled fairy or demon of the Eastern nations, that feeds on human flesh.

GOULÉE, goulé, [gueule], *sf.* gulp, large mouthful. *Prov.*: V. *Brebis.*

GOULET, goulè; *pl.* goulè-z, [gueule], *sm.* **1.** neck of a bottle [Obsolete.]; **2.** narrow entrance, narrow channel (of a port, etc.); goole; **3.** fuse-hole (of a shell).

GOULETTE, goulèt', *sf.* **1.** flat store (in a lime-kiln) ; **2.** *Arch.* V. *Goulotte.*

GOULIAFRE, gouliafr', [gueule *or* goule], *sm. Popul. lang.* glutton.

GOULOT, goulô ; *pl.* goulô-z, [gueule], *sm.* neck (of a bottle).

GOULOTTE, goulot', [gueule], *sf. Arch.* water-channel.

GOULU, E, goulu, [gueule], *adj.* gluttonous, greedy, voracious.

GOULU, E, *sm. f.* glutton, great eater.

GOULÛMENT, goulumân-t, *adv.* gluttonously, greedily.

GOUM, goum, [Ar.], *sm. Milit.* goum : the military contingent of Arabs in Algeria.

† **GOUPIL**, goupil, [Lat. : vulpes, fox], *sm.* fox.

GOUPILLE, goupiy, [orig. doubtful perhaps from Lat. cuspicula, dim. of cuspis, point], *sf.* **1.** pin ; **2.** key (of a bolt), joint-pin ; forelock.

GOUPILLER, goupiyé-r, [goupille], *va.* to pin, to key.

GOUPILLON, goupiyôn, [O. Fr. : goupil, fox, from the brush], *sm.* **1.** holy-water sprinkler ; **2.** bottle-brush.

GOUPILLONNER, goupiyoné-r, *va.* to cleanse with a bootle-brush.

GOURA, goura, *sm. Ornith.* goura : a species of pigeon of Java and New Guinea.

GOURBI, gourbi, [Ar.], *sm.* hut : cabin, in Algeria.

GOURBILLAGE, gourbiyazh', [gourbiller], *sm. Naut.* countersinking.

GOURBILLER, gourbiyé-r, *va. Naut.* to countersink : to take off the edge round a hole.

GOURD, E, gour, gourd', [Lat. : gurdus, lazy], *adj.* numbed, benumbed : stiff with cold. **Avoir les mains gourdes,** to have one's hands numbed. **N'avoir pas les bras gourds,** not to have one's arms benumbed. **N'avoir par les mains gourdes,** to be light-fingered ; to be very grasping.

GOURDE, gourd', [Lat. : cucurbita, gourd], *sf.* gourd, bottle-gourd, gourd-bottle, calabash.

† **GOURDE**, gourd', *sf.* **1.** piastre ; dollar : a silver coin ; **2.** bump (caused by a blow).

GOURDIN, gourdan, [gourd], *sm.* club, cudgel. **Donner des coups de —,** to cudgel. **A coups de —,** with a cudgel.

GOURDINER, gourdiné-r, [gourdin], *va.* to cudgel.

GOURDON DE GENOUILLAC, gourdcn de zhenouilyac [Nicolas Jules-Henri], miscellaneous writer and vaudevillist (1826-1898).

GOURE, gour', [gourer], *sf.* **1.** adulterated drug ; **2.** cheat, take-in.

GOUREAU, gourô, *sm.* Madone-fig : a kind of long violet-coloured fig.

GOURER, gouré-r, *va. Slang.* **1.** to adulterate (drugs) ; **2.** to cheat.

GOUREUR, EUSE, gourœr, rœz', [gourer], *sm. f.* **1.** adulterator of drugs ; **2.** trickster, cheat ; one who cheats in selling.

GOURGANDINE, gourgândin', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** *Pop.* strumpet, street-walker, lewd woman ; **2.** a kind of stays or bodice formerly worn by women.

GOURGANE, gourgan', *sf.* horse-bean.

GOURGOURAN, gourgourân, [orig. unknown], *sm.* Indian silk-stuff.

GOURMADE, gourmad', [gourmer], *sf.* punch, cuff : a blow with the fist.

GOURMAND, E, gourmân-t, mând', [orig. unknown], *adj.* **1.** gluttonous, gormand, greedy, lickerish. **Un enfant —,** a greedy child.

2. *Hort.* **Branche gourmande,** off-shoot, sucker.

GOURMAND, E, *sm. f.* **1.** glutton, gormand, gormander, gormandizer : a greedy eater ; **2.** gourmand, gastronomist, epicure ; **3.** *Hort.* sucker.

GOURMANDER, gourmândé-r, [gourmand], *vn.* to gormnadize : to eat greedily.

GOURMANDER, gourmândé-r, *va.* **1.** to chide, to scold, to rate, to rebuke sharply, to reprimand, to reprove, to rail at. **— tout le monde,** to scold everybody. **— la paresse de quelqu'un,** to reprove a person for being idle. **— les vices,** to rebuke vices.

2. to check, to curb, to master, to restrain, to control, to subdue. **Je prétends — mes propres sentiments,** I mean to control my feelings. **— son imagination,** to restrain one's imagination. **— ses passions,** to control one's passions.

3. *Man.* to handle roughly, to use (a horse) roughly with the hand ; **4.** *Cook.* to lard, to stuff ; **5.** *Hort.* to prune the suckers.

GOURMANDILLER, gourmândiyé-r, (from gourmander], *va.* to rebuke : to reprove for a fault.

GOURMANDINE, gourmândin', [gourmand], *sf.* a sort of pear.

GOURMANDISE, gourmândiz', [gourmand], *sf.* **1.** gluttony, greediness, gormandizing. **Satisfaire sa —,** to indulge one's greediness. **Le péché de —,** the sin of gluttony.

2. *pl.* dainties.

GOURME, gourm', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** *Veter.* strangles : a disease of horses. **Jeter sa —,** to have a running at the noses.

2. *Med.* milk scall : crusta lactea, scabs (on an infant's head) ; bad humours. **Jeter sa —,** to have a rash, an eruption of humours ; *Fig.* to sow one's wild oats.

3. *Fam.* stiffness, rigidity. **Quelle —!** how stiff ! how stuck-up !

GOURMÉ, E, gourmé, *adj.* stiff, formal.

GOURMER, gourmé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* **1.** to curb (a horse), to put the curb-chain on ; **2.** to cuff, to drub, to beat (with the fist), to pommel, to thump, to punch.

GOURMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cuff, to pommel one another ; to dispute.

2. to assume an affected gravity.

GOURMET, gourmé ; *pl.* gourmè-z, [O. Fr. : groumet, wine-dealer], *sm.* **1.** wine-taster, judge of wines, connoisseur in wines ; **2.** epicure.

GOURMETTE, gourmèt', [gourmer], *sf.* curb : *a)* curb-chain : the small chain of a bridle ; *b) Fig.* restraint, check, reins. *a)* **Fausse —,** lip-strap. **Mors à —,** curb-bit. *b)* **Rompre sa —,** to indulge one's passions. **Lâcher la — à quelqu'un,** to allow a person more liberty.

GOURNABLE, gournabl', [orig. unknown], *sf. Ship-b.* treenail : a long wooden pin for fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

GOURNABLER, gournablé-r, [gournable], *va.* to fix with treenails.

GOURNABLERIE, gournablœri, *sf.* treenail-loft.

GOURNABLIER, gournablié, *sm.* mooter : a maker of treenails.

GOURNAY, gourné [Marie le Jars de], poetess (1566-1645).

GOUSSANT, gousân, **GOUSSAUT**, gousô, [orig. unknown], *sm.* stout, thickset horse. [*Adject.* :] **Un cheval —,** a thick-set horse.

GOUSSE, gous', [Ital. : guscio], *sf.* **1.** pod : the pericarp or seed-vessel of leguminous plants ; legume, cod, shell ; **2.** clove (of garlic) ; **3.** *pl. Arch.* honey-suckle : a species of ornament ; **4.** *Fish.* **Gousses de plomb,** leaden ring. **— d'ail,** clove of garlic.

GOUSSET, gousè ; *pl.* gousè-z, [gousse], *sm.* **1.** arm-pit ; **2.** strong smell of the arm-pit ; **3.** gusset : *a)* armour or the arm-pit ; *b) Herald.* a mark of disgrace on a shield ; *c)* angular piece of cloth inserted at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt ; **4.** watch-pocket, foo ; pocket. **Avoir le — garni,** to have one's pocket well lined. **Vider un —,** to pick a pocket.

5. *Carp.* bracket, brace ; **6.** *Naut.* helm-port : opening in a ship's counter for the head of the helm.

GOÛT, goû ; *pl.* goû-z, [Lat. : gustus], *sm.* **1.** taste : *a)* the sense by which the flavour or relish of anything is perceived ; *b)* relish, flavour, savour, sapor ; smack ; *c)* appetite, relish, delight, tooth, palate. *a)* **Avoir le — fin,** to have a delicate taste. **Avoir le — dépravé,** to have a depraved taste. **Perdre le —,** to lose one's taste. **Cela plaît au —, flatte le —,** that pleases the palate. **Agréable au —,** agreable to the taste, palatable, relishable, relishing. **Les épices réveillent le —,** spices give a relish to the palate. [In popular lang. :] **Perdre le — du pain,** to die. *b)* **Un — agréable,** a nice taste. **Avoir bon —, un — agréable,** to relish ; to be nice. **Avoir un — amer,** to taste bitter. **Cela est d'un — exquis,** that has a very fine flavour. **Ce pain a un — de noisette,** this bread tastes of nuts. **Ce vin a un — de terroir,** that wine has a racy taste. **— de terroir,** raciness. **Haut —, — piquant,** high relish. **Cette sauce est de haut —,** that sauce is a great relish. **Cela n'a point de —,** it has no taste. **Cela a un —,** it has a taste about it. **Cette chose a du —, beaucoup de —,** this thing has a taste, a very strong taste. *c)* **Avoir perdu le —,** to have lost one's appetite. **Ce malade ne trouve, ne prend — à rien,** this patient does not relish anything.

2. smell, odour. **On sent un — de renfermé,** there is a musty smell.

3. *Fig.* taste : *a)* the power of the mind which discerns, and judges of the beautiful, relish, discernment, judgment ; *b)* good taste ; *c)* intellectual relish, disposition ; *d)* inclination, relish, fondness, liking, fancy pleasure ; *e)* style, manner ; *f)* gracefulness, elegance. *a)* **Avoir le — délicat,** to have a delicate taste. **Délicatesse de —,** delicacy of taste. **Le — du beau,** the taste for the beautiful. **Bon —,** good taste. **Mauvais —,** bad taste. **Le faux —,** a bad taste. **Le — peut se gâter chez une nation,** the taste of a nation may be corrupted. *b)* **Les règles du —,** the rules of taste. **Manquer de —,** to be wanting in taste. **Cette affaire me mit en —,** that affair gave me a liking for. **Un écrivain sans —, dépourvu de —,** an author deficient in taste. *c)* **Il ne faut point disputer des goûts,** there is no accounting for tastes. **Cela plaît au —,** that is pleasing to the taste. **Suivre son —,** to be guided by one's taste. **Satisfaire tous les goûts,** to please all tastes. **Trouvez-vous cela à votre — ?** do you find that to your liking ? **Cela n'est pas de mon —,** that is not to my taste. **Une affaire de —,** a matter of taste. **Avoir le — bien difficile,** to be hard to please. *d)* **Il a du — à se faire voir,** he likes to show himself. **Avoir du — pour les choses honnêtes,** to like all that is honest. **Avoir le — du beau,** to admire all that is beautiful. **Prendre — à une chose,** to take a liking to a thing. **Avoir des goûts honnêtes,** to be honestly inclined. **La vie retirée n'est pas de son —,** he does not like a retired life. **Avoir du — pour quelqu'un,** to be fond of a person. **Faire une chose par —,** to do a thing from inclination. *e)* **Des ornements de bon —,** a good style of ornaments. **Une plaisanterie de mauvais —,** a bad kind of joke,

a vulgar joke. **Des tableaux d'un — sévère,** paintings of a severe style. **Des vers dans le — de Racine,** verses after the style of Racine. **Écrire dans le — de son siècle,** to write after the style of one's age. *f)* **Un ouvrage fait avec —,** a work tastefully done. **Les articles du dernier —,** articles of the latest fashion, of the latest style. **La magnificence et le — présidaient à ces fêtes,** these feasts were remarkable for taste and magnificence. **Le — qui brille dans leurs ouvrages,** the taste which makes their works remarkable. *Prov.* : **Morceau avalé n'a plus de goût,** when once a bad job is over, the best is to forget it. **Tous les goûts sont dans la nature,** every one to his liking.

GOÛTER, goùté-r, [Lat. : gustāre], *va.* **1.** to taste : *a)* to perceive and distinguish by means of the tongue and palate ; *b)* to try the savour of, to relish. *a)* **Il goûte ce qu'il mange,** he enjoys what he eats. (Absolutely) **Il avale sans —,** he swallows without tasting. *b)* **— une sauce,** to taste a sauce. **— le vin,** to taste the wine.

2. to smell, to try. **Goûtez ce tabac,** try this tobacco.

3. *Fig.* (of things) to approve of, to approve, to relish, (of things or persons) to like. **Le public goûte peu ces sortes d'ouvrages,** the public does not approve of this sort of books. **Ne pouvoir faire — ses raisons,** not to be able to make people assent to one's reasons. **Cet acteur est fort goûté,** that actor is very much liked. **— le caractère et l'esprit de quelqu'un,** to like a person's wit and temper.

4. to taste : to obtain pleasure from, to take delight in, to enjoy, to relish, to taste of. **— les douceurs du sommeil,** to fully enjoy one's sleep. **Il ne put — le fruit de sa victoire,** he was not able to enjoy the fruit of his victory. **— le repos,** to enjoy rest.

GOÛTER, *vn.* **1.** to taste : *a)* to eat or drink for the first time, to try the relish of anything ; *b)* *Fig.* to try, to make a trial, to experience, to enjoy sparingly. *a)* **— au vin, du vin de quelqu'un,** to taste a person's wine. *b)* **— du pouvoir,** to try power. **— de tous les plaisirs,** to try all kinds of pleasure.

2. to smell, to try. **Goûtez de ce tabac,** try some of this tobacco.

GOÛTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to taste : to have a taste or particular flavour, to be tasted, to be relished. **2.** to be tasted : to be tried. **Une sauce doit toujours se —,** a sauce ought always to be tasted.

3. to like each other. **Les hommes ne se goûtent qu'à peine les uns les autres,** men do not like each other very much. *La Bruy.* 12.

GOÛTER, goûté-r, *vn.* to lunch, to take a lunch, to take a luncheon. **Donner à — à des enfants,** to give children some lunch.

GOÛTER, *sm.* lunch, luncheon : a slight repast between the regular meals.

GOÛTE-VIN, gout-vàn, *sm.* wine-taster : instrument made use of for tasting wine in the barrel.

GOUTTANT, E, goutân, ânt', *adj.* dripping.

GOUTTE, gout', [Lat. : gutta], *sf.* **1.** drop : *a)* the small globule of any liquid which is pendent, or which falls at one time ; *b)* a very small quantity of liquid, sup, sip, a small draught, dram (of spirituous liquor) ; *c)* *Pharm.* minim ; *d)* *pl. Med.* a form of medecine given in doses of a few drops ; *e)* *Arch.* gutta, an ornament resembling a drop. *a)* **Une — d'eau,** a drop of water. **Une — d'huile,** a drop of oil. **Se ressembler comme deux gouttes d'eau,** to be as like as two peas in a pod. **Suer à grosses gouttes,** to perspire very much. **Des gouttes de pluie,** drops of rain. **De grosses gouttes coulaient le long de ses joues,** large drops were running down his cheeks. **C'est une — d'eau dans la mer,** it is a mere drop in the sea. *b)* **Prendre une — de vin,** to take a drop of wine. **Boire jusqu'à la dernière —,** to drink to the last drop. **Tant qu'il lui restera une — de sang dans les veines,** as long as he has a drop of blood in his veins. **Il n'a pas une — de sang dans les veines,** he has not a drop of blood in his veins. *d)* **Gouttes d'or de Lamotte,** de Lamotte's golden drops : an æthereal solution of iron.

2. coloured spot ; **3.** *Found.* assaying-drop ; **4.** *Horol.* round plate ; **5.** *Pott.* hole (in tin-pieces) ; **6.** **Mère —,** unpressed wine ; **7.** *Jewel.* **— d'eau,** white topaz ; **8.** *Bot.* **— de lin,** dodder, cuscuta ; **9.** *Conchyl.* **— bleue,** voluta hispidula.

GOUTTE, *adv.* (always used with *ne*) at all, in the least, a jot, a bit. **La nuit était noire, on n'y voyait —,** it was a dark night, we could not see at all. **Je ne vois — en ce raisonnement,** I do not understand this argument at all. *Corn.* **N'entendre — à ce que dit quelqu'un,** not to understand a word of what a person is saying. **N'entendre — à une affaire,** not to understand a thing at all.

GOUTTE À GOUTTE, *adv. phr.* drop by drop, in drops.

GOUTTE, gout', [Lat. : gutta, a drop, so named from being thought to be caused by a defluxion of humours], *sf. Med.* gout : an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints. **Avoir la — aux pieds,** to have the gout in the feet. **Accès de —,** fit of the gout. **— inflammatoire, aiguë,** inflammatory gout. **— froide, blanche, nerveuse,** atonic gout. **— remontée,** retrocedent gout. **— - crampe,** cramp. **— sciatique,** sciatica, hip-gout. **— sereine,** amaurosis, gutta serena, drop serene. **— caduque,** epilepsy, falling sickness. **— - rose,** rosy drop, gutta rosacea, carbuncled face.

GOUTTELETTE, gout'let', [dim. of goutte, a drop], *sf.* droplet, little drop.

GOUTTER, gouté-r, [goutte, drop], *vn.* to drop, to drip, to let drops fall.

GOUTTEUX, EUSE, goutœ-z, tœz', *adj.* gouty : *a)* afflicted with the gout ; *b)* relating to the gout.

GOUTTEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* gouty person.

GOUTTIÈRE, goutyèr', [goutte], *sf.* **1.** drip, eaves : the lower overhanging edge of a roof ; **2.** roof ; **3.** gutter : a passage or channel for water ; spout ; conduit-pipe ; **4.** cornice (of a carriage) ; **5.** *Anat. Technol.* groove ; **6.** *Book-b.* fore-edge ; **7.** groove (of a sword-blade), furrow, hollow ; **8.** *Naut.* water-way (of a ship). **Creusé en —,** grooved, channelled, furrowed.

GOUVERNABLE, gouvèrnabl', [gouverner], *adj.* governable : that may be governed.

GOUVERNAIL, gouvèrnay, [Lat. : gubernaculum], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* rudder. **Barre du —,** tiller, helm, (of boats), yoke. **Aiguillot de —,** rudder-pintle. **Brague de —,** rudder-stopper. **Drosse de —,** tiller-rope, wheel-rope. **Femelots de —,** gudgeons or googings of the rudder. **Ferrure de —,** rudder-hinges. **Roue de —,** wheel, steering wheel. **Safran de —,** cheek of the rudder. **Sauvegardes du —,** rudder-pendants. **Tête de —,** rudder-head. **Monter, démonter le —,** to hang, to unhang the rudder. **Effet de —,** steerage.

2. helm : *a)* *Naut.* the whole apparatus by which a vessel is steered ; *b)* *Fig.* power, station of government, post of command. *a)* **Navire sensible au —,** ship that answers her helm readily. *b)* **Tandis que ce ministre tenait le —,** whilst this minister was in power.

3. *Technol.* longest bar (of iron) in a bundle ; **4.** flyer (of a windmill).

† **GOUVERNANCE,** gouvèrnâns', *sf.* **1.** governance, government, jurisdiction of a governor in the Netherlands ; **2.** function of a governess.

GOUVERNANT, E, gouvèrnân, ânt', *adj.* governing, ruling.

GOUVERNANT, *sm.* governor, ruler.

GOUVERNANTE, *sf.* **1.** governor's lady ; **2.** governess : a female governor ; **3.** governess, tutoress : a woman intrusted with the education of young ladies or the care of young children ; **4.** house-keeper.

GOUVERNE, gouvèrn', [gouverner], *sf.* **1.** government, guidance, guide, rule. **Pour votre —,** for your guidance. **Servir de —,** to serve as a guide.

2. *Naut.* **Aviron de —,** stern oar.

GOUVERNEMENT, gouvèrnœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** government : *a)* the act of governing, exercise of authority ; sway, rule ; administration, management ; *b)* the form of sovereignty in a state ; power or authority which rules a state ; *c)* the body of persons charged with the management of the executive power of a country, the administration, executive power ; *d)* a division of the French territory before 1789 ; a town or province under the rule of a governor. *a)* **Le — d'une banque,** the management of a bank. **Laisser à quelqu'un le — de ses affaires,** to leave the management of one's affairs to any one. **Avoir quelque chose en son —,** to have the management of a thing. **Le — d'une maison,** the management of a house. **Le roi ayant sur lui tout le — de son peuple,** the king being the only one to govern his people *b)* **— républicain,** republican government. **Le meilleur des gouvernements,** the best form of government. **La science du —,** the science of governing. **— impérial britannique,** the British empire. *c)* **Le — a pris de sages mesures,** the government has taken wise measures.

2. governorship : the office of a governor ; **3.** government-house ; **4.** *Naut.* steering, steerage (of a ship).

GOUVERNEMENTAL, E, gouvèrnœmântal, *adj.* governmental : pertaining to government, of government.

GOUVERNER, gouvèrné-r, [Lat. : gubernāre], *va.* **1.** to govern : *a)* to steer, to pilot, to direct (a ship) ; *b)* to direct, to conduct, to guide ; to manage ; *c)* *Fig.* to rule with authority, to rule, to sway, to have power over, to bear the sway over ; *d)* to control, to restrain, to rein up ; to command ; *e)* to direct, to influence, to rule, to sway, to lead, to bias ; *f)* *Gram.* to determine the mood, tense, or case of. *a)* **— un vaisseau,** to steer a ship. [*Fig.* :] **C'est lui qui gouverne la barque,** he is the leader in that affair. **Bien — sa barque,** to manage one's business well. *b)* **On n'était point encore parvenu à — des aérostats,** we had not yet found out the way to direct air-balloons. **Ce cocher ne sait pas — ses chevaux,** that coachman does not know how to manage his horses. *c)* **— ses États avec justice,** to govern one's dominions with equity. **L'opinion gouverne le monde,** opinion governs the world. **La raison et la vérité doivent seules — les esprits des hommes,** the minds of men ought not to be swayed by anything else but truth and reason. *d)* **— ses passions,** to govern one's passions. *e)* **Cette femme gouverne son mari,** that woman governs her husband. **Se laisser —,** to allow one's self to be led. **— à son gré les volontés de quelqu'un,** to lead a person at one's will

and pleasure. *f)* **Le verbe actif gouverne l'accusatif,** the active verb governs the accusative. **Cette préposition gouverne le génitif,** that preposition governs the genitive.

2. to manage : *a)* to carry on ; *b)* to husband, to economize ; *c)* to have the care of ; to have the charge of ; **3.** to take care of ; to attend to. **C'est une femme qui s'entend à — les enfants,** she is a woman who knows how to manage children.

4. to get on with. **Comment gouvernez-vous un tel** ? how do you get on with such a one ? — *Prov.* : **Il faut gouverner sa bouche selon sa bourse,** cut your coat according to your cloth.

GOUVERNER, *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* to steer : to direct or govern the course of a ship. — **sur son ancre,** to steer a ship to her anchor. **Faire —,** to conduct. — **à la lame,** to steer by the sea in stormy weather. — **à la voile,** to steer with the sails. — **au plus près,** to steer close to the wind. **Gouvernez où est le cap** ! steer as you go, stand thus !

2. *Naut.* to head (a point of the compass) ; **3.** *Naut.* to answer the helm. **Le bâtiment gouverne bien, gouverne,** the ship answers her helm. **Il ne gouverne pas,** she has no steerage way, she does not answer the helm.

4. to govern : to exercise authority or control ; to rule, to sway. **Le roi règne et ne gouverne pas,** the king reigns and does not govern. **La force de ceux qui gouvernent n'est réellement que la force de ceux qui se laissent —,** the power of those who govern is nothing but the power of those who are governed. *Raynal, His. phil.* XVIII. 30. **L'art de —,** the art of governing. **Dans cette maison, c'est la femme qui gouverne,** it is the wife who governs in that house.

GOUVERNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to govern one's self, to rule one's self. **Ces peuples résolurent de se — eux-mêmes,** these nations resolved to govern themselves.

2. to be governed, to be ruled. **Une nation éclairée ne se gouverne pas comme des peuples ignorants et superstitieux,** an enlightened nation cannot be governed in the same way as ignorant and superstitious nations. *Boiste.*

3. to behave, to conduct one's self, to demean one's self. **Se — mal,** to conduct one's self badly. **Se bien — avec tout le monde,** to behave well to everybody.

4. to control one's self, to restrain one's self. **Elle n'a pas appris de moi à se —,** I did not teach her how to control herself.

GOUVERNEUR, gouvèrnœr, *sm.* **1.** governor : *a)* one invested with authority in a province, a colony, a town, the household, a public establishment, etc. ; *b)* tutor, one who had the care of a young man ; **2.** *Naut.* steersman, helmsman ; **3.** *Papermak.* head workman.

GOUVION, gouviôn, *sm. Carp.* long bolt, peg.

GOYAVE, goyav', [Span. : goyaba, from Peru. gayaba], *sf.* guava : the fruit of the guava-tree.

GOYAVIER, goyavyé, *sm. Bot.* guava-tree, guava : the *Psidium pyriferum.*

GOZLAN, gozlân [Léon], miscellaneous writer and novelist (1803-1866).

GRABAT, grabâ ; *pl.* grabâ-z, [Lat. : grabatus, from Gr. κράβατος, straw-bed], *sm.* pallet : a small mean bed ; truckle-bed, stump-bedstead. **Être sur le —,** to lie on a sick-bed ; to be wretchedly poor.

GRABATAIRE, grabatèr', [grabat], *adj.* bed-ridden.

GRABEAU, grabô, [grabeler], *sm.* **1.** scrutiny, poll (at Geneva) ; **2.** *Pharm.* dregs, refuse.

GRABELER, grab'lé-r, [for garbeler ; Low Lat. : garbellāre, to sift], *va. Pharm.* to garble : to cleanse by picking out the refuse portions of drugs.

GRABUGE, grabuzh', [O. Fr. : garbuge, from Ital. : garbuglio, confusion], *sm.* squabble, scuffle, brawl, quarrel, wrangling.

GRÂCE, grâs', [Lat. : gratia], *sf.* **1.** grace : *a)* charm ; gracefulness, elegance of manner ; beauty ; elegance with ease and dignity ; (in the fine arts) elegance of form and attitude combined ; *b) pl. Mythol.* the three sister goddesses, attendants on Venus ; *c) pl.* a game with a hoop and rods. *a)* **Le matin elle fleurissait, avec quelles grâces vous le savez,** in the morning she was alive and in all the bloom of her graceful beauty which you all know. *Bossuet.* **Je ne trouve qu'en vous, je ne sais quelle — qui me charme toujours, et jamais ne me lasse,** in you only do I find that grace which always charms and never fatigues me. **L'enfant a de la —,** children are graceful. **Danser avec —,** to dance gracefully. [*Fam.* :] **Faire ses grâces, se donner des grâces,** to put on airs. **Elle est d'une bonne — à tout ce qu'elle fait,** she has a charming grace in all she does. **Un fils n'a pas bonne — de plaider contre son père,** it ill becomes a son to plead against his father. *Acad.* **Il aurait mauvaise — de se plaindre,** it would be ungracious of him to complain. **De bonne —,** with good grace, gracefully, graciously ; willingly, without reluctance, cheerfully. **De mauvaise —,** with a bad grace, ungracefully, ungraciously ; reluctantly. **Il l'a fait de très mauvaise —,** he did it most unwillingly. **Les grâces dont la nature a orné la campagne,** the beauty with which nature has adorned the country. *Fén. Tél.* 2. **Cette expression a de la —,** that is an elegant expression. *b)* **Les trois Grâces,** the three Graces. **Sacrifier aux Grâces,** to sacrifice to the Graces. **Les Grâces ont pris soin de la former,** the Graces undertook her education. **Les Grâces accompagnent ses pas,** the Graces follow in her steps. **Les écrits de cet auteur semblent dictés par les grâces,** the writings of that author seem to have been dictated by the Graces.

2. grace : *a)* favour, good-will, kindness, *b)* favour conferred ; benefaction ; *c) Theol.* unmerited love and favour of God ; gift ; *d) Theol.* a state of reconciliation to God ; *e)* pardon, favour, mercy, forgiveness, indulgence ; *f) pl.* a short prayer after meat ; *g)* the title of a duke in England, and formerly of the king of England. *a)* **La — est trompeuse, et la beauté est vaine,** favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain. **L'an de —,** the year of grace, in the year of our Lord. **Être en — auprès de quelqu'un,** to be in the good graces of a person. **Rentrer en —,** to be restored to favour. **Bonnes grâces,** good graces : favour, friendship. **Gagner les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un,** to get into the good graces of a person. **Être dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un,** to be in the good graces of a person. *b)* **Demander des grâces à quelqu'un,** to ask favours of a person. **Demander en —, comme une —,** to ask as a favour. **C'est trop de — que vous me faites,** you are conferring too great a favour on me. *Mol. Pourc.* I. 5. **Faites-moi la — de m'écrire,** be so kind as to write to me. **Par la — de Dieu,** by the grace of God. **À la — de Dieu** ! as God will, come what may. **Expliquez-vous, de —,** pray, explain yourself. **De —, faites-moi ce plaisir-là,** pray, do me that pleasure. *c)* — **efficace,** efficacious grace. *d)* **En état de —,** in a state of grace. *e)* **Demander —,** to beg pardon ; to cry mercy ; to crave for quarter. **Demander la — d'un criminel,** to sue for the pardon of a criminal. **Grâce ! Grâce !** mercy ! mercy ! **Crier —,** to cry mercy. **Obtenir sa —,** to obtain one's pardon. **Trouver — devant quelqu'un, aux yeux, devant les yeux de quelqu'un,** to find grace in a person's sight ; to obtain kindness of. **Faire —,** to pardon, to forgive. **Faire une — à quelqu'un,** to do a person a favour. **Faire — de,** to forgive, to remit, not to exact ; to dispense with, to spare. **Il lui a fait — d'une partie de sa dette,** he did not exact the whole amount of his debt. **Il ne m'a pas fait — d'un sou,** he did not take off a single penny. **Ils lui firent — de la vie,** they spared his life. **Il m'a lu tout son poème, sans me faire — d'un hémistiche,** he read the whole of his poem to me without omitting a single hemistish. **Faites-moi — de vos observations,** do not make any remarks. **Droit de —,** pardoning power. **Lettres de —,** charter of pardon. *f)* **Dire grâces, dire les grâces,** to say grace. *g)* **Sa — le duc de...,** his Grace the duke of....

3. thanks. **Je rends grâces aux dieux de n'être pas Romain,** I thank God that I am not a Roman. *Corn. Hor.* II. 3. **Je vous rends grâces,** I thank you. **Je vous rends mille grâces,** I return you a thousand thanks. **Je vous rends grâces très humbles,** I humbly thank you. **Rendre les actions de grâces,** to return thanks. — **à Dieu,** — **au ciel,** thank God, thank Heaven. — **à vous,** thanks to you. — **à vos soins,** thanks to your care. — **à vos opinions nous avons...,** thanks to your opinions we have.

4. Bonnes grâces, head curtains (of beds) ; **5.** *Com.* **Jours de —,** days of grace ; **6. Coup de —,** finishing stroke.

GRACIABLE, grasiabl', *adj.* pardonable : admitting of pardon, excusable.

GRACIER, grasié-r, [grâce], *va. Law-t.* to pardon. **Être gracié,** to be pardoned ; to obtain the sovereign's pardon.

GRACIEUSEMENT, grasiœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** graciously : *a)* kindly, favourably ; *b)* in a pleasing manner ; pleasingly, pleasantly. **Il accueille — tout le monde,** he receives everybody graciously.

2. gracefully : in a graceful manner ; with grace. **Danser —,** to dance gracefully.

GRACIEUSER, grasiœzé-r, [gracieux], *va. Fam.* to treat with kindness, to show kindness to, to show one's self gracious to.

GRACIEUSETÉ, grasiœz'té, [gracieux], *sf.* **1.** graciousness : kind condescension, kindness ; civility, courtesy ; courteousness. **Faire mille gracieusetés à quelqu'un,** to be extremely gracious to a person.

2. acknowledgment, gratuity, present. **Faire une — à quelqu'un,** to make a person a present.

GRACIEUX, EUSE, grasiœ-z, siœz', [grâce], *adj.* **1.** graceful : becoming, agreeable, pleasing, pleasant. **Une personne gracieuse,** a graceful person. **Un visage —,** a pleasing face. **Des images gracieuses,** pleasant pictures.

2. gracious : kind, favourable, benevolent ; **3.** polite, civil, courteous, engaging. **Recevoir une personne avec un sourire —,** to receive a person with a pleasant smile. **Dire à quelqu'un des paroles gracieuses,** to speak courteously to a person.

GRACILITÉ, grasilité, [Lat. : gracilitas ; gracilis, slender], *sf.* gracility : slenderness, leanness ; (of the voice) shrillness.

GRADATIF, IVE, gradatif tiv', *adj.* gradationed, gradatory : formed by gradation.

GRADATION, gradasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : gradatio; gradus, a step], *sf.* **1.** gradation : *a*) graduation, regular advance or progress from one degree or state to another; *b*) *Paint.* the gradual blending of one tint into another : *c*) (in the fine Arts) a subordination of the different parts of a work; *d*) *Mus.* a diatonic ascending succession of chords. *a*) **Le corps s'est formé par une — successive**, the body was formed by gradations. **La — de la lumière est visible depuis la pointe du jour jusqu'au lever du soleil**, the gradation of light is sensible from dawn to sunrise. **Sans aucune de ces gradations insensibles qui amènent ailleurs les saisons**, without any of those imperceptible gradations which bring in the seasons in other countries. *Volt. Ch.* XII. I.

2. *Rhet.* climax : gradual rising in a discourse. **— inverse**, anticlimax.

GRADE, grad', [Lat. : gradus, step, degree], *sm.* **1.** rank, grade : a degree in order or dignity. **Le — de capitaine**, the rank of a captain. **De — en —**, from rank to rank. **Monter en —**, to get promotion, to rise.

2. *Univ.* degree. **Prendre ses grades**, to graduate; to take one's degrees.

GRADÉ, gradé, *adj. m. Milit.* **Militaire —**, non-commissioned officer.

GRADIN, grada*n*, [Lat. : gradus, a step], *sm.* **1.** shelf (on an altar, a sideboard); **2.** *Hydraul.*; *Hort.* step; **3.** bench, gradin, gradine : a seat raised above another, as in an amphitheatre.

GRADINE, gradin', [Ital. : gradina], *sf.* gradine : a dented chisel used by sculptors.

GRADUALITÉ, gradualité, *sf.* graduality : the quality of being gradual.

GRADUATION, graduasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* graduation : *a*) the act of dividing a scale into degrees or equal parts; *b*) *Chem.* the process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation. **Bâtiment de —**, (or absolutely) —, graduation-house, drying-house (in salt-works).

GRADUÉ, E, gradué, *adj.* graduated : *a*) marked with degrees; *b*) gradual, regular and slow; *c*) advancing step by step, progressive; *d*) having a degree conferred. *a*) **Un thermomètre —**, a graduated thermometer. **Carte graduée**, graduated map. **Tige graduée**, index rod. *b*) **Feu —**, gradual fire. **Chambre graduée**, graduation-house (in salt-works). *c*) **Cours de thèmes gradué**, progressive course of exercises.

GRADUÉ, *sm. Univ.* graduate : one who has received a degree.

GRADUEL, ELLE, graduèl', *adj.* gradual : proceeding by steps or degrees.

GRADUEL, *sm. Cath. Lit.* gradual : *a*) the part of the service of the mass immediately following the epistle; *b*) a book of hymns; grail.

GRADUELLEMENT, graduèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* gradually : by degrees, step by step.

GRADUER, gradué-r, [grade], *va.* to graduate : *a*) to divide into regular intervals, to mark with degrees of equal parts; *b*) to regulate by degrees, to proportion; to increase regularly; *c*) *Univ.* to confer a degree on.

GRADUS, gradus, [Lat.], *sm.* gradus : a dictionary of prosody.

GRAFFITE, grafit', *sm.* V. *Sgraffite.*

GRAILLEMENT, gray'mâ*n*-t, [grailler], *sm.* hoarseness (of the voice); hoarse sound, broken voice.

GRAILLER, grayé-r, [O. Fr. : graille, trumpet], *vn. Hunt.* to sound the horn, to call the dogs.

GRAILLON, grayô*n*, [O. Fr. : graille, gridiron], *sm.* **1.** burned meat, burned fat, burned grease. **Sentir le —**, to smell, to taste like burned fat.

2. broken meat, broken victuals, scraps; **3.** phlegm : thick matter discharged by coughing; **4.** *Ornith.* sparrow-owl.

GRAILLONNEMENT, grayon'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* hawk : an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

GRAILLONNER, grayoné-r, [graillon], *vn.* **1.** to smell of burned grease; **2.** to hawk : to force phlegm up the throat with a noise.

GRAILLONNEUR, EUSE, grayonœr, œz, *sm. f. Pop.* **1.** one constantly coughing and spitting; **2.** a bad cook; **3.** one who sells table remains, broken meat, etc.

GRAIN, gra*n*; (the *n* never coalesces with the following vowel); *pl.* gra*n*-z, [Lat. : granum, seed], *sm.* **1.** grain : *a*) the fruit and seed of corn; kernel : *b*) corn, all kinds of corn; *c*) berry; fruit or seed of certain plants: *d*) a minute particle; *e*) a component part of metals; small mass: *f*) a very small quantity; *g*) a small weight, which was equal to 4/5 troy grain; *h*) the form of the surface, with regard to roughness or smoothness; tough exterior texture; small asperity. *a*) **Un — de blé**, a grain of wheat. **Un — d'orge**, a grain of barley. *b*) **Gros grains**, winter corn. **Menus grains**, spring corn. **Mesure pour les grains**, corn-measure. **Commerce des grains**, corn-trade. **Être dans le —**, to be on the road to fortune; to be at one's ease. *c*) **Un — de genièvre**, a juniper berry. **— de café**, coffee-berry. **— de moutarde**, grain of mustard seed. **— de raisin**, grape. *d*) **Un — de sel**, a grain of salt. **Un — de sable**, a grain of sand. [*Fig.* :] **Il n'y a pas un — de sel dans cet ouvrage**, there is not a grain of wit in that work. *e*) **Réduire en grains**, to granulate. *f*) **Un — de folie dans la tête, avoir un —**, to be crack-brained, to be crazy. **Il n'a pas un — d'ambition**, he has not a spark of ambition. **N'avoir pas un — de bon sens**, not to have a grain of good sense. **Un — de coquetterie**, a dash of coquetry. **C'est un — de mil dans la gueule d'un âne**, it is a grain of millet in an ass's mouth, a drop of water in the sea. *g*) **Ne pas peser un —**, *Fig.* **1.** to be light; **2.** to be lively; **3.** to be worthless. *h*) **Ce maroquin est d'un beau —**, this morocco has a fine grain. **L'acier a le — plus fin et plus serré que le fer**, steel has a finer grain than iron.

2. bead. **Les grains d'un collier d'ambre**, the beads of an amber necklace. **Un — de chapelet**, a bead of a rosary. **Enfiler des grains**, to thread beads.

3. *Med.* pock, pock-mark, pustule (of small-pox); **4.** **— de beauté**, mole, beauty spot; **5.** **— d'orge** : *a*) *Naut. Carp.* cleat, wedge : small piece of wood for filling up defects; *b*) *Join.* round, hollowing plane, moulding plane; *c*) point tool (for turners); *d*) *Surg.* hordeolum, stye (in the eye); *e*) **Toile, linge — d'orge, de — d'orge, à — d'orge**, nappy linen; *f*) *Veter.* a disease in pigs; *g*) bulimus : a genus of shells; **6.** **Gros —**, grogram : a stout silk tissue. **A gros —**, pretty large. **C'est un catholique à — grain**, he is a catholic of light conscience, very easy in the practice of his religious principles. *Prov.* : **grain à grain la poule emplit son ventre**, little and often fill the purse.

7. shower : a sudden fall of rain; **8.** *Naut.* squall, gust (of wind). **— blanc**, white squall (accompanied with white clouds). **— noir**, black squall. **Essuyer un —**, to meet with a squall. **Veiller au —, avoir l'œil au —**, *Fig.* to be on the lookout, to keep one's weather eye open.

GRAINAILLE, grènây', *sf.* bad seed.

GRAINASSE, grènas', **GRENASSE**, grœnas', [grain], *sf. Naut.* light squall.

GRAINE, grèn', [Lat. : granum, seed], *sf.* **1.** seed (of plants). **— d'épinards**, spinage seed. [*Fig.* :] **Épaulettes à — d'épinards**, epaulets with large bullion. **Semer des graines**, to sow seed. **Des herbes qui montent en —**, plants running to seed. [*Fig.* :] **Cette fille monte en —**, that girl is getting an old maid. **C'est de la — de niais**, it will only do to catch fools with.

2. *Fig.* set, race, seed. **— de giberne**, a soldier's child. **C'est une mauvaise —**, he belongs to a bad set. — *Prov.* : **Mauvaise — est tôt venue**, ill weeds grow apace.

3. eggs (of silkworms).

4. *Bot.* **— à vers**, *a*) worm-seed : *Chenopodium anthelminticum*; *b*) Barbary worm-seed : the dried flower-buds of *Artemisia Judaica*. **— d'ambrette**, ambrette, musk seed : the seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. **— d'amour**, gromil, gromwell : *Lithospermum*. **— d'aspic**, canary-grass. **— d'Avignon**, Avignon berry, French berry, yellow berry : the fruit of the dyer's buckthorn. **— de canari**, canary-seed. **— de carvi**, caraway-seed. **— de chenevis**, hemp-seed. **— d'écarlate**, gall of the kermes oak. **— de girofle**, cardamom : berry of *Myrtus caryophyllata*. **— joyeuse**, fenugreek seed. **— de millet**, millet-seed. **— musquée**, musk-seed. **— de lin**, lin-seed. **— de navette**, rape-seed. **— d'oignon**, onion-seed. **— de pavot**, maw-seed. **— de paradis**, grain of paradise : seed of the *Amomum granum paradisi*. **— de perroquet**, safflower *or* bastard saffron-seed. **— perlée**, corn gromwell-seed. **— de psyllon**, fleaseed : the seeds of fleawort or *Plantago psyllium*. **— tinctoriale**, kermes-grain, gall of the kermes oak. **Graines de Tilly** or **des Moluques**, croton seeds, Tilly seeds, grana Molucca : the seeds of the purging croton. **— de Turquie**, maize, Indian corn.

GRAINER, grèné-r, *vn.* V. *Grener.*

GRAINETIER, grèn'tyé, *sm.* V. *Grènetier.*

GRAINIER, IÈRE, grènyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* corn-chandler, seedsman *m.*, seedswoman *f.* : one who sells corn and seeds.

GRAINOIR, grènwar, *sm.* V. *Grenoir.*

GRAISSAGE, grèsazh', [graisse], *sm.* **1.** greasing, oiling; **2.** grease.

GRAISSE, grès', [Lat. : crassus, gross; O. Fr. : craisse, [gresse], *sf.* **1.** grease, fat; concrete, unctuous part of animals, unctuous matter. **— de porc**, pork fat. **— de mouton**, mutton fat. **Faire fondre de la —**, to melt fat. **Tâche de —**, spot of grease, grease-spot. **— pour voitures**, grease for cart-wheels.

2. fat, fatness : *a*) the quality of being fat; *b*) *Fig.* that which causes fertility; the best or richest part, richness. *a*) **La — l'incommode**, he is encumbered with fat. **La — ne l'étouffe pas, ne l'empêche pas de courir**, he is not encumbered with fat. **Se plaindre de trop de —**, to complain of a good thing. **Faire de la —**, to sleep very much. **Vivre de sa —**, to live on what one has. *b*) **La — de la terre**, the fatness of the earth; the richest part of the soil.

3. *Cook.* kitchen-stuff; dripping (of roasted meat); **4.** oil : alteration in wines. **Ce vin tourne à la —**, this wine is getting oily.

5. *Butch.* suet. **— de rognon**, suet. **— de bœuf**, beef suet.

6. purified bitumen.

GRAISSER, grèsé-r [graisse), *va.* to grease : *a*) to anoint or smear with grease ; to make greasy ; to dirt ; *b*) *Fig.* to bribe. — **une roue**, to grease a wheel. — **ses habits**, to grease one's clothes. — **des souliers**, to grease shoes. [*Fam.*] — **ses bottes**, to get ready to set out ; to prepare for death. — **les bottes à quelqu'un**, to administer the extreme unction to a person. — **le couteau**, to eat meat. — **la patte à quelqu'un**, to grease the palm of, to bribe a person, to tip a person. — **le marteau**, to fee the porter (in order to gain admittance). **On n'entrait point chez nous sans — le marteau**, no one was admitted into our house without first feeing the porter. *Rac. Plaid.* 1. 1 — **les épaules à quelqu'un**, to thwack the shoulders of, to cudgel, to beat a person. — *Prov.* : **Graissez les bottes d'un vilain, il dira qu'on les lui brûle**, grease a scoundrel's boots, and he'll swear you are burning them.

GRAISSER, *vn.* (of wine) to be ropy, oily.

GRAISSEUR, grèsœr, *sm. Mach.* lubricator, oiler, grease-box, grease-cup. — **automatique**, automatic lubricator. — **de moyeu**, pump-clip. — **distributeur**, lubricating-feed mechanism.

GRAISSEUX, **EUSE**, grèsœ-z, sœz', *adj.* greasy : *a*) fat, oily, unctuous ; *b*) smeared with grease ; dirty.

GRAISSIER, **IÈRE**, grèsyé, syèr', *sm. f*) grease-merchant, dealer in grease.

GRALLAIRE, grallèr', *adj. Ornith.* grallatorial, grallatory, grallic, stilted : having long legs.

GRALLE, gral', [Lat. : gralla, stilt], *sm. Ornith.* **1.** wader, wading-bird ; **2.** *pl.* grallæ, gralatores, waders, wading-birds : an order of birds having long naked legs.

GRAMEN, gramen, [Lat. : gramen, graminis, grass], *sm. Bot.* grass, bent-grass.

GRAMINÉE, graminé, *adj. f. Bot.* gramineal, gramineous, graminaceous, grassy : pertaining to grass. **Plantes graminées**, gramineous plants ; grasses.

GRAMINÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* grasses, grammінacea, graminea, gramina : an order of endogenous plants.

GRAMINIFOLIÉ, **E**, graminifolié, [Lat. : gramen, grass ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* graminifolious : bearing leaves like grass.

GRAMINIFORME, graminiform', [Lat. : gramen, grass ; forme], *adj.* grassy : resembling grass.

GRAMINOLOGIE, graminolozhi, [Lat. : gramen, grass ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* graminology.

GRAMMAIRE, gramèr', [Gr. : γραμματική ; γράμμα, letter], *sf.* grammar : *a*) the science which treats of the laws that regulate human language ; *b*) the art of speaking or writing a language correctly ; *c*) a book of grammatical rules. *a*) — **comparée**, comparative grammar.

GRAMMAIRIEN, gramèryan, *sm.* grammarian : *a*) one versed in grammar, a writer on grammar ; *b*) *Antiq.* learned man.

GRAMMATICAL, **E**, gramatikal, *adj.* grammatical, grammatic : *a*) belonging to grammar ; *b*) according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALEMENT, gramatikal'-mân-t, *adv.* grammatically.

GRAMMATISTE, gramatist', *sm.* grammatist : *a*) *Antiq.* teacher ; *b*) grammaticaster, a pedant in grammar.

GRAMMATITE, grammatit', *sf. Miner.* grammatite : a kind of rock.

GRAMMATOLOGIE, gramatolozhi, [Gr. : γράμμα, letter ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* spelling-book.

GRAMME, gram', [Gr. : γράμμα, letter and a small weight], *sm.* gramme : the units, of the decimal or French system of weights, equal to 15,432349 grains troy, or 0,643015 pennyweight.

GRAMOPHONE, **GRAMMOPHONE**, gramofóne, [Gr. : γράμμα, character ; φωνή, sound], *sm.* gramophone : a kind of phonograph.

GRAND, **E**, grân-t, grând', [Lat. : grandis], *adj.* **1.** great : *a*) large, big, bulky ; *b*) being of extended length or breadth ; extensive, large, broad, wide, spacious ; *c*) large, in quantity or number ; abundant, copious, full ; much, many, a great deal of ; *d*) expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything ; high in degree ; *e*) important, weighty, momentous ; *f*) chief, main, principal, essential ; difficult, hard ; *h*) grand, rich, magnificent, sumptuous, splendid ; *i*) distinguished by rank, office or power ; grand, high, exalted, elevated, eminent, noble : illustrious ; mighty, potent, powerful ; *j*) distinguished for any quality ; possessing large or strong powers of mind ; eminent, illustrious, dignified ; *k*) grand, noble, generous, magnanimous, large ; lofty, elevated, sublime ; *l*) grand, high, superior, pre-eminent.

a) **Un — vase**, a large vase. **Une grande maison**, a large house, a great house. **Un — navire**, a large ship. **Une grande ville**, a large town, a great city. **Un — trou**, a great hole. **De grands yeux**, large eyes. **Ouvrir de grands yeux**, to stare. **La salle n'est pas assez grande**, the hall is not large enough. **Ce que vous appelez — est très petit pour un éléphant**, what you call large is very small for an elephant. **Plus — que nature**, larger than life. [*Fam.* :] **Avoir les yeux plus grands que le ventre**, to have one's eyes bigger than one's belly. *b*) **Une grande plaine**, a large plain. **Un — lac**, a large lake, a wide lake. **Un — fleuve**, a large river. **Une grande distance**, a great distance. **Aller à grands pas**, to take long steps. **Une pièce à — spectacle**, a play with fine scenery. **Le — chemin, la grande route**, the high way, the high road. **Le — Océan**, the Pacific Ocean. **Les grandes Indes**, the East Indies. **— mât**, *Naut.* main mast. **La fenêtre est toute grande ouverte**, the window is wide open. *c*) **Une grande foule**, a great multitude. **Un — nombre d'hommes**, a great many men. **Une grande somme d'argent**, a large sum of money. **Il n'a pas — argent**, he has not much money. **Une grande fortune**, a large fortune. **De grands biens**, great wealth. **— bien**, much good. **— bien vous fasse**, much good may it do you. **— mal**, much harm, much evil. **Je ne vois pas un — mal à cela**, I do not see much harm in that. — *Prov.* : **Aux grands maux les grands remèdes**, desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

d) **Un — bruit**, a great noise. **Une grande fatigue**, a great fatigue. **Une grande force**, a great strength. **Une grande faiblesse**, a great weakness. **Une grande chaleur**, a great heat. **Un — froid**, severe cold. **Une grande calamité**, a great calamity. **Une grande misère**, a great misery. **Un — appétit**, a very large appetite. **Pousser de grands cris**, to utter loud cries. **Un — silence se fit**, there was a great silence. **Une grande mollesse**, great effeminacy. **Un — courage**, a great courage. **Avoir de grands chagrins**, to have great troubles. **Une grande inquiétude**, a great uneasiness. **Une grande amitié**, a great friendship. **Ils sont grands amis**, they are great friends. **Avoir de grandes obligations à quelqu'un**, to be under great obligation to a person. **De grands vices**, great vices. **Commettre un — crime**, to commit a great crime. **Faire une chose de grand cœur**, to do a thing most willingly. **Un — âge**, a great age. **Une grande naissance**, high birth. **Une grande puissance**, a great power. **Un — crédit**, a great influence. *e*) **De grands événements**, great events. **Une grande vérité**, a great truth. **Des motifs d'un — poids**, weighty reasons. **Cela vous sera d'une grande utilité**, that will be of great use to you. *f*) **Le bonheur est notre grande affaire**, our principal wish is to be happy. **Le — point est d'obtenir son consentement**, the main point is to obtain his consent. **Le grand sceau de l'État**, the great seal of the State. **Le — œuvre**, the philosopher's stone. *g*) **Une grande difficulté**, a great difficulty. **De grands obstacles**, great obstacles. **De grands travaux**, works carried out on a large scale.

h) **Une grande fête**, a great holiday. **Un — dîner**, a great dinner. **Faire une grande toilette**, to dress grandly.

i) **Dieu seul est —**, God alone is powerful. *Massillon.* — **Dieu !** great God ! **Jurer ses grands dieux**, to swear by all that is good. **Pour grands que soient les rois, ils sont ce que nous sommes**, great as kings are, they are men like ourselves. *Corn. Cid.* 1. 3. **De grands personnages**, great personages. **Une grande dame**, a great lady. **Un — seigneur**, a great lord. **Trancher du — seigneur, du —**, to put on a lordly air, to carry it high. **Le — monde**, high life. **Une grande maison**, a great family. **La grande nation**, the great nation. **Un — nom**, a great name. *j*) **Un — homme**, a great man. **Une grande reine**, a great queen. **Un — capitaine**, a creat captain. **Un — poète**, a great poet. **Un — esprit**, a great mind. **Le — Corneille**, the great Corneille. **Alexandre le —**, Alexander the Great.

k) **Un — cœur**, a noble heart. **Une grande âme**, a great, a noble soul. **Avoir le cœur —**, to have a noble heart. **Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur**, noble thoughts come from the heart. **Se signaler par de grandes actions**, to distinguish one's self by noble deeds.

l) **— maître**, grand master. **— chancelier**, grand chancellor. **— officier**, grand officer. **— vicaire**, grand-vicar. **— vizir**, grand-vizier. **— prêtre**, high priest. **Le — Seigneur**, the Grand-Seignior.

2. tall, high, lofty. **Un homme —**, a tall man. **Une grande femme**, a tall woman. **Une grande taille**, a lofty stature. **De grands arbres**, high trees. **Les blés sont déjà très grands**, the corn is already very tall.

3. grown up ; high. **Quand les arbres seront grands**, when the trees are large. **Cette femme a des enfants déjà grands**, that woman has grown-up children. **Quand vous serez —**, when you are grown-up ; when you are a man. **Les grandes personnes**, grown-up people.

4. long. **Une grande perche**, a long pole. **Avoir de grands cheveux**, to have long hair. **Les grands chemins**, the high roads. **Un voleur de — chemin**, a highway-man.

5. good, full, more than. **Il y a deux grandes lieues d'ici là**, it is more than two leagues from here to there. **Nous attendîmes deux grandes heures**, we waited more than two hours.

6. high, full ; open, broad. **Grandes eaux**, high flood. **Les grandes eaux de Versailles**, the great fountains at Versailles. **Le — air**, the open air. **Vivre au — air**, to live in the open air. **Il est encore — jour**, it is still quite light. **Le — jour**, broad day-light ; *Fig.* open day. **Mettre au — jour**, to bring to light.

7. high : noting an elevated style. **Le — art,** the high art.

8. high : violent, vehement. **Un — vent,** a high wind. *Prov.* : **Petite pluie abat grand vent,** a little rain will lay a great dust.

9. heavy. **Porter de grands fardeaux,** to bear heavy burdens.

10. *Bot.* — **balai,** sida : a genus of plants of the order malvaceæ. — **baume,** tansy : a composite plant. — **baumier,** black poplar. **Grande éclaire,** celandine. **Grande marjolaine,** marjoram. **Grande marguerite,** great white ox-eye, moon-flower.

11. *Ornith.* — **aigle,** falcon. **Grande chevêche,** short-eared owl. — **gosier,** pelican.

12. *Ichth.* — **cachalot,** cachalot, spermaceti whale, sperm whale. **Grande écaille,** chætodon heniochus.

[*Rem.* — *Grand,* followed by a certain number of feminine nouns, takes an apostrophe instead of *e* : **Grand'chambre,** principal court of justice. **Faire grand'chère,** to fare well. **Ce n'est pas grand'chose,** it is no great matter. **Grand'faim,** rabid hunger. **Grand'garde,** advanced guard, out-guard. **Grand'hâte,** great hurry. **Grand'mère,** grandmother ; *Fam.* grandam, grandmamma ; *Fam.* grannam, granny. **Grand'messe,** high-mass. **Avoir grand'peine,** to be much afraid. **Grand'pitié,** great pity.]

GRAND, *sm.* 1. *pl.* grown-up persons, full-aged persons ; 2. (at schools) senior ; 3. great man, great personage, lord ; *pl.* the great ; (in Spain) grandee. **Les grands veulent être applaudis,** the great wish to be applauded. **A leurs seuls intérêts les grands sont attachés,** the great only think of their own interest.

4. great, grand, grandeur, nobleness, sublimity. **Il y a du — dans cette action,** there is something noble in that deed. **Le czar Pierre aimait le grand et l'extraordinaire,** the czar Peter liked all that was noble and extraordinary. **Affecter le —,** to affect grandeur. **Du petit au —,** by comparing great things with small ones.

EN GRAND, *adv. phr.* 1. at full length, full-sized. **Il s'est fait peindre en —,** he had a full-length portrait of himself painted.

2. on a grand scale, o a large scale. **Travailler en —,** to work on a large scale.

3. at large, in the mass, generally ; on the whole, in the lump. **Il avait vu en — les mœurs des nations,** he had seen nations and had a general idea of their customs.

4. grandly, nobly, worthily. **Penser, agir en —,** to think, to act nobly.

À LA GRANDE, *adv. phr.* grandly, in a grand manner, after the manner of people of rank, like a prince.

GRAND-BEAU, grâ*n*bô, *sm.* Roman pearl.

GRAND-CROIX, grâ*n*krwá, *sm.* Grand Cross : a dignitary in an order of knighthood. [*Pl. Grands-croix.*]

GRAND-DUC, grâ*n*duk', *sm.* [*Pl. Grands-ducs.*] 1. grand-duke : *a*) a reigning duke ; *b*) a prince of the imperial family of Russia.

2. *Ornith.* eagle owl, great owl ; *Bubo maximus.* — **-duc barré,** great horned owl, Virginian horned owl.

GRAND-DUCAL, E, grâ*n*dukal, *adj.* of the grand-duke.

GRAND-DUCHÉ, grâ*n*dushé, *sm.* grand-duchy. [*Pl. Grands-duchés.*]

GRANDE-BRETAGNE, grâ*n*d'brœtanæ, *pnf. Geog.* Great Britain.

GRANDE-DUCHESSE, grâ*n*d'dushès', *sf.* grand-duchess : *a*) the wife of a grand-duke ; *b*) the female sovereign of a grand duchy.

GRANDELET, ETTE, grâ*n*d'lé, lèt', [grand], *adj.* rather tall, tallish.

GRANDEMENT, grâ*n*d'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* 1. grandly, nobly, worthily, handsomely. **Agir —,** to act nobly, handsomely. **Il a fait les choses —,** he did things handsomely.

2. highly, high. **Il est — temps de s'en occuper,** it is high time to think about it.

3. greatly : *a*) extremely, much, very much ; enormously, grossly ; *b*) largely, in a great degree ; abundantly, copiously. *a*) **Avoir — raison,** to be quite right. **Se tromper —,** to be greatly mistaken. **Si vous croyez cela vous vous trompez —,** if you believe that you are greatly mistaken. *b*) **Avoir — de quoi vivre,** to have fully enough to live upon.

GRANDESSE, grâ*n*dès', *sf.* grandeeship : the rank or dignity of a grandee.

GRANDEUR, grâ*n*dœr, [grand], *sf.* 1. greatness : *a*) magnitude ; largeness of bulk or dimensions ; bulk, bigness ; size ; *b*) *Fig.* largeness, high degree, magnitude, importance ; extent ; *c*) high rank, elevation, dignity, power ; grandeur, magnificence ; pomp ; *d*) elevation of sentiment, nobleness, grandeur. *a*) **La — d'un parc,** the extent of a park. **La — d'une province,** the extent of a province. **La — d'une entreprise,** the greatness of an enterprise, an undertaking. **Des objets de toute —,** things of all sizes. **Ces souliers sont de deux grandeurs trop petits,** these shoes are two sizes too small. **Une étoile de première —,** *Astron.* a star of the first magnitude. *b*) **La — du péril,** the greatness of the peril. **La — d'un crime,** the greatness of a crime. *c*) **La — de Dieu,** the greatness of God. **La — souveraine,** sovereign greatness. **Travailler à sa future —,** to be doing something towards one's future greatness. **L'union d'Isabelle et de Ferdinand prépara la — de l'Espagne,** the greatness of Spain began with the marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand. *Volt. Mœurs.* 145. **Ce fut la — du peuple romain qui fit la — du Sénat romain,** it was the greatness of the Roman people that made the greatness of the Roman Senate. *Ber. de St. P.* *d*) **Avoir un air de — qui impose,** to have a grand and imposing look. — **d'âme,** greatness of soul, high-mindedness, magnanimity. **La véritable — est de régner sur soi-même,** we are truly great when we can govern our passions. *La Font.*

2. height ; tallness ; stature, size. **Ces deux hommes sont de même —,** those two men are of the same height. **De — moyenne,** middle-sized. **Regarder quelqu'un du haut de sa —,** to look down upon a person.

3. length. **Cela est de la — d'un mètre,** that is a metre long.

4. *Math.* quantity, magnitude.

5. Grace : a title given to a bishop, and formerly to lords.

GRANDILOQUENCE, grâ*n*dilokâ*n*s', [Lat.: grandus, large ; loqui, to speak], *sf.* grandiloquence : lofty speaking ; bombast.

GRANDIOSE, grâ*n*diôz', [grand ; Ital. : grandioso], *adj.* grand, majestic.

GRANDIOSE, *sm.* grandeur, majesty : the character of what is grand.

GRANDIR, grâ*n*dir, [grand], *vn.* to grow : *a*) to grow up, to spring up ; to become tall ; *b*) to increase, to grow greater. *a*) **Cet enfant a bien grandi depuis l'année passée,** that child has grown very much since last year. **Ce chêne a cessé de —,** that oak has done growing. *b*) **Son pouvoir grandit de jour en jour,** his power increases every day. **Il a trop grandi pour ses vêtements,** he has out-grown his clothes.

GRANDIR, *va.* 1. to make taller ; 2. to aggrandize ; to magnify, to make great. **L'adversité l'a grandi,** adversity has made him greater. **Les talons qu'il porte le grandissent,** the heels he wears makes him taller. *Acad.*

3. to exaggerate. **Il grandit les moindres événements,** he exaggerates the least event.

GRANDIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to make one's self taller. **Se — en s'élevant sur la pointe des pieds,** to make one's self taller by standing on tiptoe.

2. to raise one's self ; to make one's self greater ; to aggrandize one's self. **La médiocrité croit se — en rabaissant le mérite,** people of small capacity think they are raising themselves when they disparage merit. *Acad.*

GRANDISSANT, grâ*n*disâ*n*t, *pr. p.* of *Grandir.*

GRANDISSANT, E, *adj.* growing up ; increasing.

GRANDISSEMENT, grâ*n*dis'mâ*n*-t, [grandir], *sm.* enlargement.

GRANDISSIME, grâ*n*disim', [Ital. : grandissimo], *adj. Fam.* very great.

GRAND-LIVRE, grâ*n*livr', *sm. Book-k,* ledger.

GRAND'MÈRE, grâ*n*mèr', *sf.* grandmother ; *Fam.* grandam ; *Fam.* granny, grannam. [*Pl. Grand'mères.*]

GRAND-ONCLE, grâ*n*tô*n*kl', *sm.* great-uncle. [*Pl. Grands-oncles.*]

GRAND-PÈRE, grâ*n*pèr', *sm.* grandfather, grandsire. [*Pl. Grands-pères.*]

GRAND'TANTE, grâ*n*tâ*n*t', *sf.* great-aunt. [*Pl. Grand'tantes.*]

GRANGE, grâ*n*zh', [Lat. : granum, grain, seed], *sf.* barn : a farm building for storage. **Mettre en —,** to house.

GRANGÉ, grâ*n*zhé, [Pierre-Eugène-Basté, dit Eugène], dramatic author (1810-1887).

GRANGÉE, grâ*n*zhé, *sf.* barnful.

GRANGER, ÈRE, grâ*n*zhé, zhèr', *sm. f.* granger, farmer.

GRANIFÈRE, grânifèr', [Lat. : granum, grain ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* graniferous : bearing seeds.

GRANIFORME, granifôrm', [grain ; forme], *adj.Bot.* graniform : formed like grains of corn.

GRANIT, granit *or* grani, [Ital. : granito, grained], *sm. Miner.* granite : a rock composed of quartz, feldspar and mica.

GRANITELLE, granitèl', [Ital. : granitello, dim. of granito], *sm. Miner.* granitel : a variety of granite.

GRANITELLE, *adj.* granite-like ; granitiform, granitoid.

GRANITER, granité-r, [granit], *va.* to paint so as to resemble granite.

GRANITEUX, EUSE, granitœ, tœz', *adj.* granitic : relating to granite, consisting of granite.

GRANITIN, granita*n*, *sm.* **GRANITINE,** granitin', [granit], *sf. Miner.* granitine, granitel : a rock composed of feldspar and quartz.

GRANITIQUE, granitik', *adj.* granitic, granitical : having the nature of granite.

GRANITOÏDE, granitoid', [granit ; Gr. : εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Geol.* granitoid : resembling granite ; granitiform.

GRANIVORE, granivor', [Lat. : granum, grain ; vorāre, to devour], *adj. Zool.* granivorous : eating grain, feeding on seeds.

GRANIVORES, *smpl. Ornith.* granivoræ : an order of insessorial birds, which feed on grain, on seeds.

GRANULAGE, granulazh', [granuler], *sm. Technol.* granulation.

GRANULAIRE, granulèr', *adj. Miner.* granular, granulary, consisting of grain or granules.

GRANULATION, granulasyô*n*, [granuler], *sf.* granulation. *a*) *Metall.* the act of forming into grains; *b*) *pl. Med.* little grainlike tumours.

GRANULE, granul', [Lat. granulum, dim. of granum, grain], *sm.* granule : *a*) little grain; *b*) *Bot.* a sporule found in cryptogamous plants.

GRANULER, granulé-r, [Lat. : granulāre; granum, grain], *va.* to granulate : to form into grains or small masses.

GRANULEUX, EUSE, granulœ, lœz', *adj.* granulate : *a*) granulous, granular, granulated, consisting of grains; *b*) having numerous small elevations; rough, rugged; *c*) *Bot.* granular, covered with grains; *d*) *Med.* granulated, formed into granulations.

GRANULIFORME, granulifôrm', [granule; forme], *adj.* granuliform : *a*) having the form of granules; *b*) *Miner.* having an irregular granular structure.

GRAPHIOÏDE, grafioïd, [Gr. : γραφίς, style; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* styloid, styliform, stylate, style-shapen : resembling a style.

GRAPHIQUE, grafik', [Gr. : γράφειν, to write, to describe], *adj.* graphic, graphical : *a*) delineated, represented by figures; *b*) pertaining to writing : *c*) *Miner.* bearing resemblance to oriental characters.

GRAPHIQUE, 1. *sm.* diagram : drawing (as auxiliary to the study of sciences); 2. *sf.* the art of drawing or painting.

GRAPHIQUEMENT, grafik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* graphically.

GRAPHITE, grafit', [Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm. Miner.* graphite, plumbago, blacklead : a mineral carbon, used for pencils.

GRAPHOLITHE, grafolit', [Gr. : γράφειν, to write; λίθος, stone], *sm.* grapholite : a species of writing-state.

GRAPHOLOGIE, grafolozhi, [Gr. : γράφειν, to write; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* graphology : the science of estimating character from handwriting.

GRAPHOLOGUE, grafolog', *sm.* graphologist : one skilled in graphology.

GRAPHOMÈTRE, grafomètr', [Gr. : γραφή, writing; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* graphometer : a surveying instrument for measuring angles.

GRAPHOMÉTRIQUE, grafométrik', *adj.* graphometrical : pertaining to a graphometer.

GRAPHOPHONE, grafofone, [Gr. : γραφή, writing; φωνή, voice], *sm.* graphophone : an instrument for recording sounds. V. *Phonographe.*

GRAPIGNAN, grapinyâ*n*, [grapin], *sm.* (in an ill sense) attorney.

GRAPIN, grapa*n*, *sm.* V. *Grappin.*

GRAPPE, grap', [O. H. Ger. : chrapfo, krap, hook; Mod. North Ger. crappe; Ger. : Krapp], *sf.* 1. cluster : *a*) *Bot.* raceme, a number of fruits or flowers growing along a common stalk; bunch; *b*) a number of animals or things gathered together. *a*) **— de raisin**, cluster *or* bunch of grapes. **Croître en —**, to cluster. **Vin de —**, impressed wine. [*Fam.* :] **Mordre à la —**, to indulge one's desires. *b*) **Une — d'œufs**, a cluster of eggs.

2. *Veter.* wart, grape : a mangy tumour on the leg of a horse; 3. **— de raisin**, *Artill.* grape-shot.

GRAPPELER, grap'lé-r, *va.* to cluster : to arrange in form of clusters.

GRAPPER, grape-r, *va.* to grind, to pulverize (madder).

GRAPPILLAGE, grapiyazh', [grappiller], *sm.* 1. grape-gleaning; 2. pilfering, pilfery : petty theft.

GRAPPILLER, grapiyé-r, [grappe], *vn.* 1. to glean grapes; 2. *Fig.* to glean something, to make little profits; to pilfer.

GRAPPILLER, *va.* to clean, to pick up, to scrape up, to pilfer. **Il a grapillé quelque chose dans cette affaire**, he has picked up something in that affair.

GRAPPILLEUR, EUSE, grapiyœr, yœz', *sm. f.* 1. grape-gleaner; 2. *Fig.* pilferer.

GRAPPILLON, grapiyô*n*, [grappe], *sm.* 1. cluster of grapes; 2. small cluster.

GRAPPIN, grapa*n*, [grappe], *sm. Naut.* 1. grapnel, grapling : a kind of anchor; 2. grapple, grappling-irons : a kind of hook used to seize and hold fast a vessel, a balloon, etc. **Jeter le —**, to cast the grappling-irons. **Jeter, mettre le — sur quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to hook a person.

GRAPPINER, grapiné-r, [grappin], *va. Naut.* to grapple : to seize, to lay fast hold on.

GRAPPU, grapu, [grappe], *adj.* loaded with bunches.

GRAS, GRASSE, grâ-z, grâs', [Lat. : grassus, thick], *adj.* 1. fat : *a*) fatty, unctuous, greasy, oily; *b*) full-fed, plump, fleshy; corpulent; *c*) rich, wealthy; *d*) rich, fertile, productive; *e*) coarse; broad, immodest, smutty. *a*) **Les parties grasses du corps**, the fat parts of the body. **L'huile est une substance grasse**, oil is a greasy substance. *b*) **Un homme —**, a fat man. **Être trop —**, to be too fat. **Être — comme un moine, être — à lard**, to be as fat as a pig. **Être — comme un cent de clous**, *Iron.* to be as fat as a lath. **Une poularde grasse**, a large and fat pullet. **Tuer le veau —**, to kill the fatted calf. **Le bœuf —**, the fat ox : a prize ox formerly taken in procession round Paris at Shrovetide. **Il en fait ses choux gras**, *Fig.* he feathers his nest nicely with that. **Dormir la grasse matinée**, to sleep it out. *c*) **Terres grasses**, rich land. **Gras pâturages**, rich pasture land.

2. *Fig.* rich, wealthy. **En serez-vous plus —** ? shall you be any the richer for it ?

3. meat, composed of meat; flesh. **Soupe grasse**, meat soup. **Jours gras**, flesh days; (specially) Shrovetide.

4. greasy : *a*) defiled with grease; *b*) oily. *a*) **Avoir les cheveux gras**, to have greasy hair. **Les doigts gras**, greasy fingers. *b*) **Vin —**, oily wine. **Le col de son habit est —**, the collar of his coat is greasy.

5. thick. **Avoir la langue grasse, le parler —**, to speak thick. **Huile grasse**, thick oil. **Encre grasse**, thick ink. **Couleur grasse**, thick colour. **Avoir le pinceau —, peindre à —**, to use a flowing brush, to paint thick. **Pièce de bois grasse**, a piece of wood that is too thick.

6. heavy : rich. **Terre grasse** : *a*) heavy soil; *b*) clay, fuller's earth. **Argile grasse**, rich clay. **Chaux grasse**, rich lime. **Mortier —**, mortar that has too much lime in it.

7. (of cheese) soft; 8. moist; (of weather) hazy; 9. (of pavement, streets, etc.) slippery, greasy; 10. *Veter.* dim. **Ce cheval a la vue grasse**, that horse is dim-sighted.

11. *Print.* (of letters) fat-faced, bold-faced.

GRAS, *sm.* 1. fat : the unctuous part of animal flesh. **Aimer le —**, to like fat. **Au —**, *Cook.* cooked in fat. [*Fam.* :] **Tourner au —** : *a*) to fatten, to grow fat; *b*) (of wine) to get oily.

2. flesh, meat. **Faire —, manger —**, to eat flesh, to eat meat.

3. thick, calf (of the leg).

GRAS, *adv.* thick. **Parler —**, to speak thick. **Peindre —**, to paint thick, to use a flowing brush.

GRAS-CUIT, grâkui, *adj. m.* heavy (as bread).

GRAS-DOUBLE, grâdoubl', *sm. Cook.* tripe.

GRAS-FONDU, grâfô*n*du, *sm.* **GRAS-FONDURE**, grâfô*n*dur', *sf. Veter.* molten-grease.

GRASSEMENT, grâs'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* 1. at ease, comfortably. **Vivre —**, to live comfortably.

2. generously, liberally, handsomely. **Récompenser —**, to reward handsomely. **Il sera — payé de sa peine**, he will be well paid for his trouble.

GRASSET, ETTE, grasè, sèt', [gras], *adj.* fattish, rather fat.

GRASSET, grasè, *sm. Veter.* stifle (of a horse).

GRASSETTE, grasèt', *sf. Bot.* butterwort : *Pinguicula vulgaris*, an aquatic plant.

GRASSEYEMENT, grasèy'mâ*n*-t, [gras], *sm.* thickness of pronunciation, the defect of pronouncing the letter *r* in a smooth and deep way, as if it were a guttural one.

GRASSEYER, grassèyé-r, [gras], *vn.* to speak thick; to burr, to corrupt the pure sound of the letter *r*.

GRASSOUILLET, ETTE, grasouyé, yèt', [gras], *adj.* plump, fattish.

GRAT, gra, [gratter], *sm.* scratching-place (for fowls).

GRATERON, grat'rô*n*, *sm. Bot.* 1. goose-grass, cleavers, catchweed, scratchweed : *Galium aparine*, a plant of the order rubiaceæ; 2. cross-wort : *Galium cruciatum*; 3. sweet woodruff : *Asperula odorata*, 4. burdock, clot-bur : *Arctium lappa*, a composite plant.

GRATICULATION, gratikulasyô*n*, *sf.* graticulation : the division of a drawing into squares, for the purpose of reducing it.

GRATICULER, gratikulé-r, [Ital. : graticolāre], *va. Paint.* to square.

GRATIFICATION, gratifikasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* 1. gratification, gratuity, perquisite, reward; 2. favour.

GRATIFIER, gratifié-r, [Lat. : gratificāre; gratus, grateful], *va.* 1. to favour, to oblige; to bestow, to confer; to grant. **Le roi l'a gratifié d'une pension**, the king has granted him a pension. **Ceux que le ciel a gratifiés d'une imagination riante**, those who are gifted with a lively imagination. *J.-J. Rousseau.*

2. (in an ill sense) to attribute, to ascribe. **— quelqu'un de ses bévues**, to ascribe one's blunders to another person. **Il l'a gratifié d'un coup de poing**, he favoured him with a punch.

GRATIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to grant, to bestow to each other.

GRATIN, grata*n*, [gratter], *sm.* 1. burned part (in cooking); 2. crumbs : small particles of bread forming a kind of crust over dishes. **Merlan au —**, whiting baked with bread crumbs. **Macaroni au —**, macaroni done brown in the oven.

GRATIOLE, grasiol', [Lat. : gratiola, dim. of gratia, grace], *sf. Bot.* gratiola : a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ. **— officinale**, hedge hyssop.

GRATIOLINE, grasiolin', *sf. Chem.* gratioline : a bitter principle found in gratiola.

GRATIS, gratis, [Lat.], *adv.* gratis, gratuitously, for nothing, freely, free of cost, scot free. **Spectacle —**, free admission to a theatre.

GRATIS, *sm.* 1. exemption from cost; 2. freely admitted persons (in a theatre).

GRATITUDE, gratitud', [Lat. : gratitudo; gratus, grateful], *sf.* gratitude, gratefulness, thankfulness : a sentiment of kindness or good-will toward a benefactor. **Avoir de la —**, to be grateful.

GRATTAGE, gratazh', [gratter], *sm.* scratching, scraping, rubbing.

GRATTE, grat', [gratter], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* scraper : an instrument for scraping a ship ; **2.** (in an ill sense) illicit profits of servants.

GRATTEAU, gratò, *sm. Gild.* scraper, burnisher : a tool used by gilders.

GRATTE-BOËSSE, grat'boès', [boesse, provin. for brosse], *sf. Gild.* scratch-brush.

GRATTE-BOËSSER, grat'boèsé-r, *va.* to clean with a scratch-brush.

GRATTE-CUL, grat'ku, *sm. Bot.* hip, the fruit of the dog rose. *Prov.* : **Il n'est si belle rose qui ne devienne gratte-cul**, all beauty is subject to decay. [*Pl. Gratte-cul.*]

GRATTELER, grat'lé-r, [grattelle], *va.* [*Je grattelle ; je grattelais ; je grattellerai*, etc. to scrape slightly.

GRATTELEUX, EUSE, grat'lœ, lœz', *adj.* itchy : affected with itching.

GRATTELLE, gratèl', [gratter], *sf. Med.* itching, itch : a species of scabies.

GRATTE-MENTON, grát'mantòn, *sm.* (in joke) barber. [*Pl. Gratte-mentons.*]

GRATTE-MIETTES, grat-miet, *sm.* bread-rasp.

GRATTE-PAPIER, grat'papyé, *sm.* copying-clerk, quill-driver. [*Pl. gratte-papier.*]

GRATTE-PIEDS, grat-pie, *sm.* scraper door-scraper. **Grille —**, wire door-scraper.

GRATTER, graté-r, [O. Ger. : kratton ; Ger. : kratzen, to scratch], *va.* **1.** to scrape. **— une écriture pour l'effacer**, to scratch out writing. **— une maison, un mur**, to scrape a house, a wall. **— un navire**, to scrape a ship. [*Fam.* :] **— le papier, le parchemin**, to write upon paper, parchment.

2. to scratch : *a*) to tear the surface of with something pointed or sharp ; *b*) to dig with the claws ; to dig, to scoop out ; *c*) to tear or rub with the nails, to wound slightly. *a*) **— la terre**, to plough slightly. [*Fig.* :] **J'aimerais mieux — la terre avec mes ongles que de...**, I had rather do anything in the world than... *b*) **Les poules grattent la terre pour y chercher leur nourriture**, fowls scratch the ground to find their food. *c*) **— sa figure avec les ongles**, to scratch one's face. **— l'endroit qui démange**, to scratch where it itches. **Se — la tête**, to scratch one's head. **— quelqu'un où il lui démange**, to come over the blind side of a person. *Prov.* : **Qui se sent galeux se gratte**, *V. Galeux.* **Trop gratter cuit, trop parler nuit**, the least said the soonest mended.

3. to flatter, to caress. **Tout cela n'est que pour vous — et vous faire sa cour**, that is all to flatter you and get into your favour. **— l'épaule à quelqu'un**, to curry favour with a person.

GRATTER, *vn.* **1.** to scratch : to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging. **Les poules aiment à —**, hens like to scratch the ground.

2. to scrape : *a*) to make a harsh noise ; to grate ; *b*) to play inharmoniously on an instrument. *a*) **— à la porte**, to scratch at the door. *b*) **— de la guitare**, to play the guitare badly.

GRATTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to scratch one's self ; **2.** to scratch each other ; **3.** *Fig.* to flatter, to caress each other. **Ces ânes, non contents de s'être ainsi grattés, s'en allèrent l'un l'autre se prôner**, those asses not satisfied with having flattered each other in this manner, went away and praised each other, *La Font. Fab.* XI. 5.

GRATTERIE, grat'ri, *sf.* scratching.

GRATTEUR, gratœr, *sm.* scratcher : one who scratches. **— de papier**, bad writer ; quill-driver.

GRATTOIR, gratwar, *sm.* **1.** scratching-knife, eraser : an instrument for scratching out writing ; **2.** *Techn.* scraper, grater.

GRATUIT, E, gratui-t, tuit', [Lat. : gratuitus], *adj.* gratuitous : *a*) free of cost, voluntary, for nothing ; (of schools) free ; *b*) without proof or motive. *a*) **École gratuite**, free school. **Consultations gratuites**, free consultations. **Don —**, free gift. **A titre —**, gratuitously. *b*) **Supposition gratuite**, gratuitous supposition. **Méchanceté gratuite**, gratuitous, wanton wickedness.

GRATUITÉ, gratuité, [Lat. : gratuitas], *sf.* **1.** gratuitousness : the quality of being gratuitous ; **2.** *Theol.* gratuity, true free gift.

GRATUITEMENT, gratuit'mân-t, *adv.* gratuitously : *a*) gratis ; for nothing ; *b*) without proof or motive. *a*) **Les caravanes y sont reçues — ou pour un prix modique**, caravanes are taken in for little or nothing. *Bescherelle.* *b*) **Nul n'est mauvais —**, no man is bad without a motive. *Montesq.* **Cela est supposé —**, that is gratuitously supposed.

GRAUWACKE, gròvak', [Ger.], *sm. Geol.* grauwacke, graywacke : a kind of sandstone.

GRAVATIER, gravatyé, [gravats], *sm.* rubbish-carter.

GRAVATIF, IVE, gravatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* dull (as pain).

GRAVATS, gravâ-z, [grève], *smpl.* V. *Gravois.*

GRAVE, grav', [Lat. : gravis], *adj.* **1.** *Phys.* heavy ; ponderous, tending to the centre of attraction. **Corps graves**, heavy bodies.

2. *Fig.* grave : *a*) serious, sedate, thoughtful, sober, solemn, demure ; *b*) of weight, weighty, important, having authority ; *c*) weighty, momentous ; serious ; *d*) *Mus.* raw, deep, not acute, not sharp ; *e*) *Mus.* noting a grave, slow movement ; *f*) *Gram.* noting an accent opposed to the acute. *a*) **Un — magistrat**, a grave magistrate. **C'est un défaut d'être — hors de propos**, it is wrong to be grave without a good motive. **Une contenance —**, a serious, a solemn look. **Un air —**, a grave look. **Marcher d'un pas —**, to walk solemnly. **Ton —**, grave tone. **Le style de Tacite est —**, the style of Tacitus is grave. *b*) **Le plus — des historiens**, the gravest historian. **Un homme —**, a grave man. *c*) **Une affaire —**, a serious affair. **Un — entretien**, a serious conversation. **Ces discussions prirent un caractère —**, these discussions took a serious turn. *d*) **Un son —**, a deep sound. **La voix de ce chanteur est —**, that singer's voice is very deep.

3. grievous, severe. **Une maladie —**, a serious illness. **Une blessure —**, a dangerous wound.

GRAVE, *sm.* **1.** *Phys.* heavy body ; **2.** *Fig.* grave. **Passer du — au doux**, to pass from grave to gay.

GRAVE, *sf.* sandy, gravelly beach ; strand.

GRAVÉ, E, gravé, *adj.* **1.** engraved ; **1. — de petite vérole**, pitted with the small pox.

GRAVELÉE, grav'lé, *adj. f.* **Cendre —**, pearl-ashes.

GRAVELER, grav'lé-r, [gravelle], *va.* [*Je gravelle ; je gravelai ; je gravellerai* ; etc., to gravel : to cover with gravel.

GRAVELEUX, EUSE, grau'lœ-z, lœz', [gravelle], *adj.* **1.** gravelly : mixed with gravel ; gritty ; **2.** *Med.* containing gravel. **3.** *Med.* affected with gravel ; **4.** *Fig.* indecent, immodest, broad, smutty.

GRAVELLE, gravèl', [grève], *sf. Med.* gravel : a disease occasioned by small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

GRAVELURE, grav'lur', [graveleux], *sf.* *sf.* obscenity, smut.

GRAVEMENT, grâv'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** gravely : in a grave, solemn manner ; seriously, soberly, sedately. **Il s'est avancé — vers nous**, he came towards us in a solemn manner. **Il dit — des inepties**, he talks nonsense seriously.

2. grievously, severely, seriously, extremely. **Il est — malade**, he is seriously ill. **Se compromettre —**, to seriously compromise one's self.

3. *Mus.* andante, grave.

GRAVER, gravé-r, [O. H. Ger. : graban ; Ger. : graben, to dig ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *va.* to engrave, to grave : *a*) to cut, to carve into ; *b*) *Fig.* to impress deeply, to imprint. *a*) **Ces caractères avaient été gravés sur le marbre**, those characters had been engraved on the marble. **— sur métal**, to engrave on metal. **— à l'eau-forte**, to etch. **— en taille douce**, to engrave on copper-plate. *b*) **Gravez ces paroles dans vos cœurs et dans vos esprits**, engrave these words in your hearts and minds. **Je grave dans sa tête un très bon principe**, I instill a very good principle on his mind. **Ses rides sur son front ont gravé ses exploits**, his deeds of fame are engraved in wrinkles on his brow. *Corn. Cid.* I. 1.

GRAVER (SE), *v. refl.* to be engraved. **Ces idées se gravent promptement dans la mémoire**, these ideas are soon engraved on the memory. **Que vos exemples se gravent dans la mémoire de vos élèves**, let your examples be engraved on the memory of your pupils. *J.-J. Rousseau.*

GRAVEUR, gravœr, *sm.* engraver, graver : one who engraves. **— en pierre fine**, gem-engraver. **— à l'eau forte**, etcher. **— sur bois**, wood-engraver.

GRAVIDE, gravid', [Lat. : gravidus], *adj. Med.* gravid.

GRAVIDITÉ, gravidité, [gravide], *sf. Med.* gravidity, pregnancy.

GRAVIER, gravyé ; *pl.* gravyé-z, [grève], *sm.* gravel : *a*) small stones or pebbles intermixed with sand ; *b*) *Med.* a small calculous concretion.

GRAVIGRADES, gravigrad', [Lat. : gravis, heavy ; gradus, step], *smpl. Zool.* gravigrades : heavy-paced animals.

GRAVIMÈTRE, gravimètr', [Lat. : gravis, heavy ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* gravimeter : an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquid bodies.

GRAVIR, gravir, [orig. unknown ; perhaps Lat. : gradi, to walk], *va.* to climb, to climb up, to clamber, to clamber up : *a*) to ascend by means of the hands and feet ; *b*) to ascend with labour or difficulty. *a*) **— au haut d'une muraille**, to climb up to the top of a wall. **— contre un rocher**, to climb up a rock. *b*) **— jusqu'au sommet de la colline**, to climb to the top of a hill.

GRAVIR, *va.* to climb, to ascend. **— une pente escarpée**, to climb up a steep slope. **— une côte**, to climb up a hill.

GRAVITANT, E, gravitân, ânt', [graviter], *adj.* gravitating.

GRAVITATION, gravitasyòn, *in poet.* siòn, [graviter], *sf. Phys.* gravitation : the mutual tendency which all bodies have to approach each other, gravity, centripetal force.

GRAVITÉ, gravité, [Lat. : gravitas ; gravis, heavy], *sf.* gravity : *a*) heaviness, weight ; the tendency of a body to move toward the centre of the earth ; *b*) *Fig.* seriousness, graveness, soberness, sedateness, solemnity, demureness ; *c*) importance, weight ; *d*) grievousness ; serious nature ; *e*) *Mus.* lowness of sound. *a*) **Centre de —**, centre of gravity. *b*) **Avoir de la —**, to be serious, grave. **La — du maintien**, the demureness of deportment. **La — du style**, gravity, graveness of style.

Écrire avec —, to write with gravity. *c*) **La — des circonstances**, the importance of circumstances. **Ces motifs ont beaucoup de —**, these are very weighty reasons. *d*) **La — d'une maladie**, the serious nature of an illness.

GRAVITER, gravité-r, [Lat. : gravis, heavy], *vn. Phys.* to gravitate : to tend to a centre of attraction, to be attracted. **La terre gravite autour du soleil**, the earth gravitates round the sun.

GRAVOIS, gravwâ-z, [grave, sand], *smpl.* **1.** siftings of plaster ; **2.** rubbish.

GRAVURE, gravur', [graver], *sf.* engraving : *a*) the art of the engraver ; *b*) the work of an engraver ; *c*) an impression from an engraved plate ; print, cut. *a*) **— sur bois**, wood-engraving, woodcut. **— sur acier**, steel-engraving. **— en taille-douce**, copper-plate-engraving. **— au trait**, line-engraving. **— à l'eau-forte**, etching. **— en creux**, die-sinking. **— à la manière noire**, mezzotinto engraving. *b*) **Faire une —**, to engrave. *c*) **— avant la lettre**, proof engraving. **— hors texte**, full-page engraving. **Un marchand de gravures**, printseller. **Acheter une belle —**, to buy a fine engraving.

GRÉ, gré, [Lat. : gratum, agreeable], *sm.* **1.** will, pleasure ; inclination. **Se marier contre le — de ses parents**, to marry against the will of one's parents. **Agir de plein —**, to do a thing of one's own free will, to act willingly. **Il y est allé contre son —**, he went there against his will. **De — ou de force**, by fair means or foul. **De bon —**, willingly. **Bon — mal —**, willing or unwilling, willing or not.

2. mercy. **Voguer au — des flots**, to be at the mercy of the waves. **Sa chevelure voltige au — du zéphyr**, her hair flutters in the wind. *Bescherelle.* **On compare l'homme sans caractère au rameau léger qui flotte au — des vents**, a man without a will has been compared to the slender bough of a tree waving with the wind. *A. Libes.*

3. taste, liking, mind. **Avoir, recevoir, prendre quelque chose en —**, to take a thing in good part. **Prendre en —**, *Theol.* to receive with resignation. **Prendre en — quelqu'un**, to take a liking to a person. **S'il lui prend en — de revenir**, if he should take it into his head to come back. **Trouver quelqu'un à son —**, to like a person. **Au — de son désir**, to one's heart's content. **Aller, venir au — de son envie**, to go and come as one likes. **Le troisième acte est, à mon —, le meilleur**, to my taste, the third act is the best.

4. agreement, contract. **De — à —**, by mutual agreement, by private contract.

5. gratitude, thankfulness, gratefulness. **Il y a des volontés de Dieu qui n'exigent pas de nous autre chose que le — du cœur**, in some cases, obedience to God consists in our gratefulness alone. *Bourdal.* **Savoir —, bon — à**, to be thankful to, to thank, to take it kindly of, to be pleased with. **Je lui en sais le meilleur — du monde**, I heartily thank him for it. **Tout le monde vous sait bon —, de cette action**, everybody is thankful to you for what you have done. **Loin de me savoir — de mes soins, elle me les reproche**, far from thanking me for my services, she reproaches me with them. *J.-J. Rouss.* **Je me sais — de vous avoir rendu service**, I am very pleased to have been of service to you. **Il commença à se savoir bon — de sa complaisance**, he began to be pleased with himself for being kind. **Je ne lui en sais aucun mauvais —**, I am not at all displeased with him.

GRÉAGE, greazh, [greer], *sm.* rigging of a ship.

GRÈBE, grèb', [provin.], *sm. Ornith.* grebe : a web-footed bird.

GREC, GRECQUE, grèk, grèk', *adj.* Greek, Grecian : pertaining to Greece. **Architecture grecque**, Grecian architecture. **Style —**, Greek style. **La langue grecque**, the Greek language, the Greek. **Église grecque**, Greek Church.

GREC, GRECQUE, *sm. f.* **1.** Greek : *a*) a native of Greece ; Grecian ; a member of the Greek Church.

2. Grecian : one versed in the Greek language. [*Fig.* :] **Être — en quelque chose**, to be skilful in something. **Cet homme n'est pas grand —**, this man is not very skilful.

GREC, *sm.* **1.** Greek : the language of Greece. **C'est du — pour lui**, it is Greek to him. **Excusez-moi, monsieur, je n'entends pas le —**, excuse me, sir, but I don't understand Greek. *Mol.*

2. (in an ill sense) blackleg, cheat.

À LA GRECQUE, *adv. phr.* after the Greek fashion, in the Greek style.

GRÈCE, grès', *pnf. Geog.* Greece.

GRÉCISER, grésizé-r, *va.* to grecize, to hellenize : to cause to take the form of a Greek word.

GRÉCISER, *vn.* to grecize, to grecianize : to speak Greek with affectation.

† **GRÉCISME**, grécism', *sm.* grecism, greekism, hellenism : an idiom of the Greek language.

† **GRÉCISTE**, grésist', *sm.* Grecian, Hellenist, Greek scholar.

GRÉCITÉ, grésité, *sf.* **1.** Greek language, Greek ; **2.** the quality of belonging, or not, to the Greek language.

GRÉCOURT, grécour, [Jean-Baptiste-Joseph], poet (1683-1743).

GRECQUE, grèk', *sf.* **1.** Greek woman, Greek lady, Greekess. V. *Grec.*

2. *Arch.* fret-work ; **3.** *Book-b.* saw, bookbinder's saw.

GRECQUER, grèké-r, *va. Book-b.* to saw (the back of a book).

GREDIN, E, grœdan, din', [orig. unknown], *sm. f.* **1.** † beggar ; **2.** *Fig.* scamp, blackguard, scoundrel, rascal ; **3.** lap-dog, pug-dog.

GREDINERIE, grœdin-ri, [gredin], *sf.* blackguardism, shabbiness, rascality, villany.

GRÉÉ, E, gréé, *pa. p.* rigged.

GRÉEMENT, *or* **GRÉMENT**, grémân-t, *sm. Naut.* rigging : *a*) the system of ropes and cordage in a ship ; *b*) the act or manner of rigging a ship ; rig.

GRÉER, gréé-r, [O. Dutch : gereed, prepared], *va. Naut.* to rig : to supply and fit with rigging.

GRÉEUR, gréœr, *sm. Naut.* rigger : one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

GREFFE, grèf', [O. Fr. : grefe, stamp ; apparently from Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm.* **1.** clerk's office (at a court) ; **2.** record office, registry.

GREFFE, grèf', [Lat. : graphium, a style or pencil ; Gr. : γράφειν, from γραφίον, from γράφειν, to write as with a point or style], *sf. Hort.* **1.** graft : the portion of one plant to be grafted on another ; scion ; **2.** grafting : the act of inserting the scion of one tree into the stock of another ; ingraftment. **— par approche**, grafting by approach, inarching. **— par approche anglaise**, tongue-grafting, side-grafting. **— en fente**, cleft-grafting. **— en couronne**, crown-grafting. **— par bourgeons, — par gemma en écusson. — en écusson**, shield-grafting, budding. **— par gemma en flûte, — en flûte, — en anneau**, flute-grafting.

GREFFER, grèfé-r, [greffe], *va. Hort.* to graft, to ingraft : *a*) to insert : to practise grafting ; *b*) *Fig.* to infix, to join one thing to another. *a*) **— par approche**, to approach, to inarch. **— en écusson**, to bud, to ineye, to inoculate. *b*) **C'est dans le cœur de la jeunesse qu'il faut — les vertus**, it is in the hearts of young people that we must implant the seeds of virtue.

GREFFER (SE), *v. refl.* to be grafted.

GREFFEUR, grèfœr, *sm.* grafter, ingrafter : one who grafts.

GREFFIER, grèfyé, [greffe *m.*], *sm.* **1.** clerk of the court ; **2.** registrar, recorder.

GREFFOIR, grefwar, [greffer, to graft], *sm. Hort.* grafting-knife.

GREFFON, grefon, [greffe], *sm.* graft : the portion of a plant to be grafted on another.

GRÉGAIRE, grégher', [Lat. : gregarius, living in troops ; grex, gregis, a flock], *adj.* gregarious : living in flocks or herds.

GRÉGARISME, grégarism', *sm.* gregariousness : the state of being gregarious.

GRÈGE, grèzh', [Ital. : greggio, raw], *adj.* raw. **Soie —**, raw silk.

† **GRÉGEOIS**, grèzhwâ, [Lat. : græcus, Greek], *sm.* Greek, Grecian.

GREGEOIS, *adj. m.* Greek. [Used only in this expression :] **Feu —**, Greek-fire.

GRÉGOIRE, grégwar', *pnm.* Gregory.

GRÉGORIEN, IENNE, grégoryan, ryén', *adj.* Gregorian : belonging to Gregory. **Chant —**, Gregorian chant. **Calendrier —**, Gregorian calendar.

† **GRÈGUE**, grèg', [a form of Grecque], *sf.* [Usually in the plural.] breeches. **Tirer ses grègues**, to run away, to scamper away. **Laisser ses grègues**, to die.

GRÊLE, grêl', [Lat. : gracilis], *adj.* **1.** slender, slim, thin. **Une tige —**, a slender stalk. **Des jambes grêles**, thin legs.

2. *Anat.* small. **Intestins grêles**, small intestines.

3. shrill. **Voix grêle**, shrill voice. **Son —**, shrillness.

GRÊLE, grêl', [O. Fr. : gresle, of unknown origin], *sf.* **1.** hail : frozen rain. **Il est tombé de la —**, we have had hail. [*Fam.* :] **On le craint comme la —**, everybody is afraid of him. **Cet enfant est méchant comme la —**, that is a very cross, naughty child.

2. *Fig.* shower : great quantity. **Ils furent assaillis par une — de traits**, a shower of arrows fell upon them. **Une — de coups**, a shower of blows.

GRÊLÉ, E, grêlé, *adj.* **1.** cut up, wasted, by hail ; **2.** poverty-stricken ; shabby, poor. **Avoir l'air —**, to look shabby. **Il est un peu —**, *Fam.* he is rather in low water.

3. not attended. **Ce prédicateur est —**, people do not go to hear that preacher.

4. pock-marked, pitted with the small-pox. **Une personne grêlée**, (substant.) **un —, une grêlée**, a person pitted with the small-pox.

GRÊLER, grêlé-r, [grêle], *vn. impers.* to hail : to pour down with hail. **Il grêle, it is** hailing.

GRÊLER, *va.* **1.** to cut up, to spoil, to devastate, to ravage by hail. **Je crains que cet orage ne grêle nos vignes**, I am afraid this storm will ravage our vines. **Tout le canton a été grêlé**, the whole canton has been ravaged by hail.

2. *Fig.* to ruin.

GRELET, grœlè, *sm. Technol.* mason's hammer.

GRÊLET, ETTE, grêlè, lèt', [grêle, slender], *adj.* rather slender.

GRÊLEUX, EUSE, grêlœ, lœz', *adj.* haily : consisting of hail.

GRELIN, grœlan, *sm. Naut.* warp ; small cable.

GRÊLON, grêlon, [grêle, hail], *sm.* hail-stone: a ball of hail, a frozen raindrop.

GRELOT, grœlô; *pl.* grœlô-z, [orig. unknown], *sm.* small bell (for horses, etc.). **Attacher le —**, to bell the cat. **En —**, *Bot.* bell-shaped.

GRELOTTANT, E, grœlotân, ânt', *adj.* shivering.

GRELOTTER, grœloté-r, [grelot], *vn.* to shiver with cold, to shiver, to shake, to quake.

† **GRELUCHON**, grelushon, [orig. unknown], *sm.* favoured lover.

GRÉMENT, grémân-t, *sm.* V. *Gréement.*

GRÉMIAL, grémial, [Lat.: gremium, the lap], *sm.* [*Pl. Gremiaux.*] *Cath. Lit.* gremial: bishop's apron.

GRÉMIL, grémil, *sm. Bot.* gromwell, gromill, graymill: *Lithospermum*, a genus of plants of the order boragineæ. **— officinal**, common gromwell. **— des champs**, corn gromwell.

GRENADE, grœnad', [Lat.: granatum, from granium, grain], *sf.* 1. pomegranate: the fruit of the pomegranate-tree; 2. *Milit.* grenade: a kind of bomb-shell.

GRENADE, *pnf. Geog.* Granada.

GRENADIER, grœnadyé, [grenade], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* pomegranate-tree, pomegranate: a tree of the genus punica; 2. *Milit.* grenadier: *a*) formerly (and lately revived), bomber. a soldier who throws grenades; *b*) a foot-soldier.

GRENADIÈRE, grœnadyêr', *sf.* 1. grenade-pouch; 2. sling-ring (of a musket).

GRENADILLE, grœnadiy', [Span.: grenadilla], *sf. Bot.* passion-flower.

GRENADINE, grœnadin', [grenade], *sf.* grenadine: a kind of silk; grenadine: the juice of the pomegranate. **Sirop de —**, grenadine: a sirop made of the juice of the pomegranate.

GRENAGE, grœnazh', [grener], *sm.* graining (of gunpowder).

GRENAILLE, grœnây', [grain], *sf.* 1. refuse grain, tailing corn, tailings; 2. small shot; 3. granulated metal, metal in grains.

GRENAILLER, grœnâyé-r, *va.* to granulate: to form into small grains.

GRENAISON, grœnèzôn, *sf. Agr.* corning (of growing crops).

GRENAT, grœna, [grenade, from the colour of the fruit], *sm. Miner.* garnet: a species of gem.

GRENÉ, grœné, *sm.* stipple: a mode of engraving or drawing by means of dots.

GRENELER, grèn'lé-r, [graine], *va.* [takes a second *l* before a mute *e*: *Je grenelle*; *je grenelais*, etc.] to grain (leather).

GRENER, grœné-r, [grain], *va.* [takes an open *e* before a mute syllable: *Je grène*; *je grenais*; *je grenai*; *je grènerai*; *je grènerais*; *que je grène*; *grenant*; *grené.*] *vn.* to seed, to produce seed.

GRENER, *va.* 1. to granulate: to grind to powder, to corn; 2. to grain (leather).

GRENET-DANCOURT, grené dankour, [Ernest], dramatic author (b. 1854).

GRÈNETERIE, grèn't'ri, *sf.* seed-trade, corn-chandler's trade.

GRÈNETIER, IÈRE, grèn'tyé, tyêr', *sm. f.* corn-chandler; seedsman *m.* seedswoman *f.*

GRENÉTINE, grœnétin', *sf.* the purest gelatine.

GRÈNETIS, grèn'ti, [grain], *sm.* 1. milled edge (of coins or medals); 2. puncheon, punch (for milling the edge).

GRENETTE, grenet', [graine], *sf.* French berry, Avignon berry.

GRENIER, grœnyé, [Lat.: granarium; granum], *sm.* 1. loft: a room or space immediately under the roof, where corn is deposited; corn-loft; hay-loft; 2. granary: *a*) a storehouse for thrashed corn; garner; storehouse; *b*) fertile country. **— à blé**, corn-loft. **— à foin**, hay-loft. **Greniers publics** or **d'abondance**, public granaries. [*Fig.*:] **C'est du blé en —**, it is as good as ready money. **La Sicile était le — de l'Italie**, Sicily was the granary of Italy. *Thiers.*

3. garret, attic: the uppermost apartment of a house, immediately under the roof: (for the reception of lumber or useless things) lumber-room, loft. **Il mourut de faim dans un —**, he died of hunger in a garret. **Mettre de vieux meubles au —**, to put old furniture in a lumber-room. **Chercher depuis la cave jusqu'au —**, to search all over the house. **Aller du — à la cave, de la cave au —**, to talk nonsense. **Aller, monter au —, en écrivant**, not to write straight.

4. *Naut.* bulk. **Charger en —**, to load in bulk.

GRENOUILLE, grœnouy', [Lat.: ranuncula, dim. of rana, frog; O. Fr.: raine, renoulle, grenouille], *sf.* frog.

† **GRENOUILLER**, grœnouyé-r, [grenouille], *vn.* to tipple, to guzzle, to drink.

GRENOUILLÈRE, grœnouyêr', [grenouille], *sf.* 1. place full of frogs; 2. *Fig.* marsh, fen; damp hole.

GRENOUILLET, grœnouyè, *sm. Bot.* Solomon's seal: *Convallaria.*

GRENOUILLETTE, grœnouyèt', [grenouille], *sf.* 1. *Bot.*: *a*) bulbous crow-foot, butter-cup: *Ranunculus bulbosus*; *b*) creeping crowfoot: *Ranunculus repens*; *c*) meadow crowfoot: *Ranunculus acris*; *d*) water crowfoot: *Ranunculus aquatilis.*

2. *Surg.* ranula: a tumour situated under the tongue.

GRENU, E, grœnu [grain], *adj.* 1. grainy, corned, full of corn, full of grain; 2. (of leather) grained: formed into grains, rough-grained; 3. *Nat. Hist.* granulated: having the form of grains; 4. *Bot.* granulate: beaded, as roots; 5. (of oils) clotted.

GRENURE, grœnur', [grenu], *sf.* [in the Fine Arts) stippling.

GRÈS, grè-z, [Ger.: Gries], *sm.* 1. *Miner.* sand-stone; grit, grit-stone. **— à meule**, millstone-grit. **— à aiguiser**, sharp grit, grindstone. **— dur**, grit-stone, grit-rock.

2. stone (for the paving of streets); 3. sand (for rubbing or cleansing); 4. *Pott.* stone-ware; stone: a species of earth intermixed with sand. **Bouteille de —**, stone-bottle.

GRÉSIÈRE, grézyêr', [grès], *sf.* sandstone-quarry.

GRÉSIL, gréziy, [grès], *sm.* 1. sleet: rain mingled with hail; 2. broken glass.

GRÉSILLEMENT, greziy'mân-t, [grésiller], *sm.* 1. shrivelling, shrinking; 2. shrivelled state; 3. chirping (of crickets).

GRÉSILLER, grézilyé-r, [grésil], *vn. impers.* to sleet: to hail with rain mingled.

GRÉSILLER, *va.* to shrivel, to shrink up. **Le feu grésille le parchemin**, fire shrivels up parchment.

GRÉSILLON, grézilyon [grésil], *sm.* 1. small or broken bits of coal, coal dust; 2. a common name for grillon, the cricket.

GRÉSILLONNER, gréziyoné-r, *vn.* to chirp: to cry as a cricket.

GRÉSOIR, grézwar, *sm.* glazier's gross-ing-iron.

GRESSERIE, grès'ri, [grès], *sf.* 1. sand-stone-quarry; 2. sandstone-work; 3. free-stone; 4. stone-ware.

GRESSET, gressé, [Jean-Baptiste-Louis], poet (1709-1777).

GRÈVE, grèv', [Low Lat.: grava], *sf.* 1. strand, beach, sandy shore; 2. Greve, place of the Greve: a public square (now styled place de l'Hôtel de Ville) in Paris, where executions formerly took place, and where workmen waited for employment; 3. strike (of workmen). **Faire —**, 1. to wait for work; 2. (in a modern sense) to strike, to go out on strike.

† **GRÈVE**, grè'v, *sf.* greaves: armour for the leg.

GREVÉ, E, grœvè, *adj.* 1. wronged, injured, aggrieved; 2. encumbered, burdened. **Être — de substitution**, *Law-t.* to be heir of entail.

GREVER, grœv é-r, [Lat.: gravari, to be a charge to; gravis, heavy], *va.* [takes an open *è* before a mute syllable: *Je grève, nous grevons*; *je grevais*; *je grevai*; *je grèverai*; *je grèverais*; *que je grève*; *que je grevasse*; *grevant*; *grevé.*] 1. to wrong, to injure, to aggrieve; 2. to encumber, to burden. **— de contributions**, to burden with taxes. **— d'hypothèques**, to encumber with mortgages.

GRÉVILLE, grevil, [Henry, nom de plume of Mme Alice Durand], novelist (1842-1902).

GRÉVIN, grévan, [Jacques]. doctor and tragic poet (1538-1570).

GRÉVISTE, grévist, [grève], *sm.* striker, one on strike.

GRIANNEAU, grianô, [from grian, in Swiss patois], *sm.* [*Pl. Grianneaux.*] young grouse, young heath-cook.

GRIBANE, griban', *sf. Naut.* a small vessel on the coast of Normandy.

GRIBLETTE, griblèt', [orig. unknown], *sf.* broiled force-meat.

GRIBOU, gribou, *adv. Naut.* **Faire —**, to overset.

GRIBOUILLAGE, gribouyazh', [gribouiller], *sm. Fam.* 1. scrawl; 2. *Paint.* daub.

GRIBOUILLE, gribouy', [a popular name, from gribouilleur, for any one who comfounds things], *sm.* ninny, simpleton.

GRIBOUILLER, gribouyé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn. Fam.* 1. to scrawl: to write awkwardly, irregularly; to scribble; 2. *Paint.* to daub: to paint coarsely.

GRIBOUILLETTE, gribouyèt', [gribouiller], *sf.* scramble, scrambling: a child-ish play. **Attraper quelque chose à la —**, to get anything in a scramble.

GRIBOUILLEUR, gribouyœr, *sm.* scrawler, scribbler.

GRIBOURI, gribouri, [orig. unknown], *sm. Entom.* vine-grub.

GRIÈCHE, griêsh', [O. Fr.: griois, from griu, ; Greek; Lat.: græcus], *adj.* 1. prickly. **Ortie- —**, *Bot.* prickly nettle, small nettle: *Urtica urens.*

2. speckled. **Pie- —**, *Ornith.* speckled magpie; *Fig.* shrewish woman, shrew, vixen.

† **GRIEF, ÈVE**, griêf, èv', [Lat.: gravis, heavy], *adj.* grievous: *a*) heavy, atrocious, enormous; *b*) afflictive, painful. **Une peine griève**, a heavy trouble.

GRIEF, *sm.* 1. grievance: a wrong suffered, injury. **Il se plaint de plusieurs griefs qu'il a reçus**, he complains of several grievances. **Redresseer les griefs**, to redress grievances.

2. gravamen: the grievance complained of; cause of complaint; complaint. **Exposer ses griefs**, to state one's grievances. **Faire un — à quelqu'un**, to do anyone an injury. **Avoir des griefs contre quelqu'un**, to have causes of complaint against a person.

GRIÈVEMENT, griêv'mân-t, *adv.* griev-

ously, greatly, enormously, dangerously. **Offenser — quelqu'un**, to greatly offend a person.

GRIÈVETÉ, griev'té, grief], *sf.* grievousness, greatness, enormity.

GRIFFADE, grifad', [griffe], *sf.* scratch : the act of scratching, clawing.

GRIFFARD, grifar, [griffe], *sm. Ornith.* African eagle.

GRIFFE, grif', [O. H. Ger. : grifan ; Ger. : greifen, to seize], *sf.* 1. claw : *a)* the sharp hooked nail of a beast or a bird of prey ; talon, fang, clutch, pounce ; *b)* the whole foot ; paw ; *c) Fig.* (in an ill sense) hand ; clutches. *a)* **Les griffes d'un lion**, a lion's claws. **Donner un coup de — à**, to scratch, to claw ; *Fig.* to speak ill of (a person). *b)* **Cette perdrix est morte entre les griffes de l'épervier**, that partridge died in the hawk's claws. *c)* **Tomber sous la — des gens de loi**, to fall into the clutches of lawyers. **Se tirer des griffes de quelqu'un**, to get out of a person's clutches.

2. *Gard.* clove (of a bulbous root) ; root (of asparaguss) ; 3. *Bot.* rootlet (of ivy.)

4. stamped signature, signature ; 5. stamp : instrument for stamping fac-similes of a signature ; 6. *Technol.* catch : an instrument that seizes or holds ; 7. *Mus.* music pen.

GRIFFE, grif', *sm. f.* zambo, zambonegro, cubra : the offspring of a negro and a mulatta.

GRIFFER, grifé-r, [griffe], *va.* 1. *Falc.* to seize with the claws ; 2. to claw, to scratch : to tear with the claws or with the nails.

GRIFFER (SE), *v. refl.* to scratch one another.

GRIFFON, grifôn, [Lat. : griphus, from Gr. : γρύψ, vulture], *sm.* griffin, griffon : *a)* an imaginary animal represented with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle ; *b) Ornith.* tawny vulture, griffin vulture : *Vultur fulvus*, a bird of prey ; *c) Ornith.* lammergeier : *Gypaetos* ; *d) Zool.* a kind of water spaniel.

GRIFFONNAGE grifonazh', [griffonner], *sm.* scrawl, scribble : bad or hasty writing.

GRIFFONNER, grifoné-r, [griffer], *va.* to scrawl, to scribble : to write with haste, without care.

GRIFFONNEUR, grifonœr', **GRIFFONNIER**, grifonyé-r, *sm.* scrawler, scribbler.

GRIFFURE, griffür [griffer], *sf.* scratch.

GRIGNARD, grinyar, *sm.* plaster of Paris.

GRIGNON, grinyôn, *sm.* 1. hard crust (of bread) ; 2. sea-biscuit bit.

GRIGNOTER, grinyoté-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to nibble : to bite by little at a time, to eat slowly ; 2. *Fig.* to get some little profit.

GRIGNOTER, *vn.* to nibble.

GRIGNOTIS, grinyoty, [grignoter], *sm. Engrav.* 1. dotted lines ; 2. dotting.

GRIGOU, grigou, [orig. unknown], *sm. Popul. lang.* miserly hunks, beggarly fellow, sordid miser, curmudgeon, curlish fellow.

GRIL, gri ; before a vowel, griy', [grille], *sm.* 1. gridiron : *a)* a grated utensil used by cooks ; *b) Naut.* the frame upon which a ship rests for repair. *a)* **Mettre sur le —**, to broil. [*Fig.* :] **Être sur le —**, to be in hot water, to be in a stew, to be upon thorns.

2. *Print.* grate (for heating a copperplate) : 3. *Civ. Eng.* railing, grating.

GRILLADE, griyad', [griller], *sf.* 1. broiling. **Mettre à la —**, to broil.

2. slice of broiled meat ; grillade.

GRILLAGE, griyazh', [grille], *sm.* 1. broiling ; 2. *Metall.* roasting ; 3. singeing (of cloth) ; 4. *Chem.* combustion in the open air.

5. grating : lattice-work used for windows, wire-work ; 6. *Civ. Eng.* grillage : the frame of timbers on which erections are formed in marshy soils ; framework ; 7. *Fish.* railing.

GRILLAGER, griyazhé-r, *va.* The *g* before *o* or *a* is followed by *e* : *nous grillageons* ; *grillageant.*] to lattice, to grate : to shut up with lattice-work.

GRILLE, griy', [Lat. : craticula, dim. of crates, a grate ; Law Lat.: graticula), *sf.* 1. grate : *a)* grating ; a partition made with bars crossing each other ; *b)* a partition of bars placed near to one another ; railing ; iron-railing, iron-grate ; *c)* a frame of iron bars for holding fuel to be burnt in a fireplace ; fire-grate ; *d) Herald.* the part of the visor of a helmet which covers the eyes. *a)* **Mettre une — à une fenêtre**, to put a grating to a window. **Être sous les grilles**, to be shut up, to be confined. **La — d'un parloir**, the grating of a parlour. **Épouser une —**, *Fig.* to become a nun. *b)* **La — d'un château**, the gate of a castle. **La porte d'une —**, the wicket of a gate. **Séparer par une —**, to rail off.

2. *Fig.* (of convents) grated parlour. **Aller à la —**, to go to the grated parlour. **On ne parle à ces religieuses qu'au travers de la —**, these nuns can only be conversed with through the grating. *Bescherelle.*

3. *Fig.* the nuns (who are in the parlour). **Toute la — à ces mots effroyables tremble d'horreur**, these awful words made all the nuns shudder.

4. fire-bar ; 5. grating : a kind of paraph ; 6. *Civ. Eng.* grillage ; railing ; frame-work ; 7. *Gild.* gridiron ; 8. *Man.* bearings (of a stirrup).

GRILLER, griyé-r, [gril], *va.* 1. to broil on a gridiron, to broil, to grill. — **des côtelettes**, to broil chops.

2. to scorch : *a)* to burn superficially, to parch; *b)* to roast ; to affect painfully with heat. **Se — les doigts**, to burn one's fingers. **Ce feu grille les jambes**, this fire burns one's legs. **Le soleil a grillé les vignes**, the sun has scorched the vines.

3. *Metall.* to roast, to calcine.

GRILLER, *vn.* to broil : *a)* to be dressed by broiling ; *b)* to perspire through heat ; *c) Fig.* to long, to desire ; to burn. *a)* **Faire —**, to broil. *b)* **Vous êtes en plein soleil, vous grillez**, you are in the sun, you are very hot. *c)* **Je grille de vous voir**, I am longing to see you. — **d'impatience**, to be very impatient.

GRILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be broiled ; 2. to be scorched, to be parched ; 3. to scorch one's self, to burn one's self.

GRILLER, griyé-r, [grille], *va.* 1. to grate : to shut up with bars ; to rail in. — **une fenêtre**, to have a window grated.

2. *Fig.* to shut up, to confine. — **une fille**, to shut a girl up in a convent.

GRILLET, griyé, *sm.*, **GRILLETTE**, griét', *sf. Herald.* hawk's bell.

GRILLETÉ, E, griy'té, *adj. Herald.* belled.

GRILLOIR, griywar [griller], *sm.* grill : an apparatus for grilling.

GRILLON, griyôn, [Gr. : γρύλλος ; Lat. : gryllus ; O. Fr. : greillon, grillon], *sm. Entom.* cricket : *Gryllus*, a genus of orthopterous insects. — **domestique**, house cricket. — **champêtre**, field cricket. — **-taupe**, mole cricket : *Gryllotalpa.*

GRILLOT, griyô, *sm.* 1. *Entom.* cricket ; 2. *Glass-m.* pressing-tool ; 3. *Metall.* cavity.

GRILLOTER, griyoté-r, *vn.* to chirp (as a cricket).

GRIMAÇANT, E, grimasân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. grinning, grimacing ; 2. ill-fitting, gaping (as shoes) ; 3. full of creases.

GRIMACE, grimas', [grime], *sf.* 1. grimace : *a)* a distortion of the countenance ; wry face, face, grin ; *b)* an air of affectation. *a)* **Faire la — à quelqu'un**, to make faces, to grin at a person. **Faire la —**, to make grimaces, to make faces ; *Fam.* (of clothes) to pucker. *b)* **L'honnêteté d'une femme n'est pas dans les grimaces**, a woman's honesty does not consist in affectation. *Mol. Cr. de l'Ec. des f.* sc. 3.

2. sham ; humbug. **Je dis franc ma pensée et je fuis la —**, I frankly say what I think, and avoid shamming. **Ce ne sont que des grimaces**, that is all humbug. **Ce qu'il en fait, ce n'est que par —**, what he does is nothing but a sham. — *Prov.* : **On ne paye pas son fournisseur avec des grimaces**, beauty buys no beef. **On n'apprend pas aux singes à faire des grimaces**, you must not tell lies to old rogues ; old foxes need no tutors.

3. pin-cushion wafer-box.

GRIMACER, grimas-ér, [grimace], *vn.* The *c* takes a cedille before *o* and *a* : *nous grimaçons*, *grimaçant*] 1. to grin, to make faces ; 2. to grimace ; to distort the countenance ; to assume affected airs ; 3. (of clothes) to pucker.

GRIMACERIE, grimas-ri, [grimacer], *sf.* grimaces ; grinning.

GRIMACIER, IÈRE, grimasyé, syèr', *adj.* 1. grimacing, making faces ; 2. finical, affected, simpering, lackadaisical. **Cette femme est fort grimacière**, that woman is very affected.

3. hypocritical, dissembling ; (of things) dissembled, pretented, affected.

GRIMACIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* 1. person fond of making wry faces ; 2. lackadaisical person, simperer ; 3. hypocrite, dissembler.

† **GRIMAUD, E**, grimô, môd', [perhaps from grime], *adj.* cross, peevish, ill-tempered.

GRIMAUD, *sm.* 1. † raw scholar, a boy of the lowest form ; 2. † urchin, brat : a child, in contempt ; 3. *Fig.* scribbler : a writer of no reputation ; Grub-street writer; 4. pedant, pedantic man.

GRIMAUDAGE, grimôdazh', [grimaud], *sm.* foolish talk.

GRIMAUDERIE, grimôd'ri, *sf.* 1. foolish talk ; 2. pedantic expressions ; pedantry.

GRIME, grim', [Ital. : grimo, wrinkled and grimaud], *sm.* 1. bad scholar ; urchin ; 2. *Theat.* dotard ; an actor who plays the dotard or a ridiculous old man.

GRIMELIN, grim'lan, [grime], *sm.* 1. urchin, brat : child ; 2. piddling player, petty gamester.

GRIMELINAGE, grim'linazh', [grimeliner], *sm.* 1. piddling play ; 2. petty gain.

GRIMELINER, grim'liné-r, *vn.* 1. to be a scholar ; to learn ; 2. to play for small stakes ; 3. to make petty gains.

GRIMER (SE), se-grimé-r, [grime], *v. refl. Theat.* to wrinkle one's face, to paint one's face. **Le talent de se — n'est pas la partie la moins importante de l'art du comédien**, the talent of getting up one's face is not the least important part in the comedian's art. *Ratier.*

GRIMOIRE, grimwar', [appears to be from *Grammaire*, at first termed *Gramoire*],

sm. 1. conjuring-book. **Savoir le —,** *Fig.* to know a trick or two.

2. *Fam.* incomprehensible nonsense, jargon. **Expliquez-vous, je n'entends point ce —,** explain yourself, I do not understand this jargon.

GRIMPANT, E, granpân-t, ânt', *adj.* climbing. **Plante grimpante,** climbing plant, climber, creeper.

GRIMPER, granpé-r, [a form of gripper; Dutch: grippen; Ger.: greifen, to seize] *vn.* to climb, to climb up; *a*) to ascend by means of one's hands and feet; *b*) to clamber; to ascend with difficulty; to mount, to get up, to go up high; *c*) said of animals; *d*) to mount by means of tendrils, as plants; to creep. *a*) **— sur un arbre,** to climb up a tree. *b*) **Nous grimpons à son cinquième étage,** we climb up his five stories. **— sur la cime d'une montagne,** to climb to the top of a mountain. **— sur un toit,** to get up on a roof. *c*) **Les perroquets aiment à —,** parrots are fond of climbing. *d*) **Cette vigne a grimpé jusqu'au premier étage,** that vine has crept up to the first story. **Faire — un chèvrefeuille,** to make a honey-suckle climb up a support.

GRIMPER (SE), *v. refl.* to climb, to climb up, to ascend.

GRIMPEREAU, granp'rô, [grimper], *sm.* [*Pl. grimpereaux.*] *Ornith.* 1. creeper: *Certhia,* bird of the family certhidæ; 2. *pl.* creepers, certhidæ, certhiadæ: a family of climbing birds of the order passeres. **— d'Europe,** common creeper. **Grand —,** great spotted woodpecker, wood pie, French pie: *Picus major,* a bird of the order scansores.

GRIMPEURS, granpœr, *smpl. Ornith.* climbers, scansares: an order of climbing birds.

GRINCEMENT, grans'mân-t, [grincer], *sm.* gnashing, grinding (of the teeth).

GRINCER, gransé-r, [orig. obscure; Ger.: grinsen, to grin; knirschen, to grind the teeth; prob. onomat. some similar sound existing in most languages], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous grinçons, grinçant.*] to grin, to gnash, to grate. **— les dents,** to grate the teeth. **Le bruit de la scie fait — les dents,** the noise of a saw sets one's teeth on edge.

GRINCER, *vn.* to gnash: to grind the teeth. **— des dents,** to gnash with one's teeth, to gnash. **La porte grinça sur ses gonds rouillés,** the door grated on its rusty hinges. **Les roues d'une charrette grincent,** the wheels of a cart grate.

GRINCHEUX, EUSE, granshœ, shœz', [perhaps from grinceur], *adj. Popul. lang.* peevish, cross, ill-tempered.

GRINGALET, grangalè, [orig. unknown], *sm. Fam.* weak slim man, puny little fellow, whipper-snapper.

GRINGETTE, granzhèt', *sf. Ornith.* gray partridge, common partridge.

GRINGOLÉ, E, grangolé, [O. Fr.: gringole, for gargouille], *adj. Herald.* snake-headed.

GRINGOTTER, grangoté-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* 1. to warble (as a little bird); 2. *Fam.* (of persons) to hum.

GRINGOTTER, *va. Fam.* to hum. **— un air,** to hum a tune.

GRINGUENAUDE, granghenode, *sf.* 1. *Popul.* dirt, filth; 2. remains of food.

GRIOTTE, griot', [O. Fr.: agriote, from Gr.: ἄγριος, wild], *sf.* 1. *Hort.* egriot: a kind of sour cherry; black cherry; 2. speckled marble.

GRIOTTIER, griotyé, *sm. Hort.* agriot-tree, black cherry-tree.

GRIPHE, grif', [Gr.: γρῖφος], *sm. Antiq.* enigma, riddle.

GRIPPE, grip', [gripper], *sf.* 1. *Fam.* whim, caprice, fancy. **Prendre quelqu'un en —, se prendre de — contre quelqu'un,** to take a dislike to a person.

2. *Med.* influenza: epidemic catarrh.

GRIPPÉ, E, gripé, *adj.* 1. seized, griped, grasped; 2. Med. attacked by influenza or catarrh.

GRIPPELER (SE), sœ-grip'lé-r, [gripper], *v. refl.* to shrink, to shrivel.

GRIPPEMENT, grip'mân-t, *sm.* grating: harsh sound of metallic plates rubbed against each other.

GRIPPEMINAUD, grip'minô, [gripper; minaud], *sm,* Grimalkin: an old cat.

GRIPPER, gripé-r. [O. H. Ger.: grifan; Ger.: greifen, to seize], *va.* 1. to seize, to gripe, to catch, to catch hold of, to lay hold of; to snatch up. **Le chat a grippé la souris,** the cat has caught the mouse.

2. *Fam.* to snatch, to crib, to pilfer, to steal; to purloin. **On lui a grippé sa bourse,** his purse has been stolen.

3. *Popul. lang.* to nab: to arrest, to seize unexpectedly; 4. *Fig.* to have a dislike to.

GRIPPER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of stuffs) to shrink up, to shrivel, to shrivel up; 2. to take a dislike.

GRIPPERIE, grip'ri, [gripper], *sf.* pilfering, stealth.

GRIPPE-SOU, grip'sou, *sm.* 1. † rent-collector; 2. (in an ill sense) skinflint, curmudgeon, miser, [*Pl. Grippe-sou or Grippe-sous.*]

† **GRIPPEUR,** gripœr, *sm.* pilferer, thief.

GRIS, E, gri-z, griz', [O. H. Ger.: grâwe; Ger.: grau, gray, grey; O. H. Ger.: gris; Ger.: Greis, grey beard, old man], *adj.* 1. gray or grey: *a*) white, with a mixture of black; of the colour of ashes; *b*) white, hoary; *c*) dark; black, unpleasant. *a*) **Drap —,** gray cloth. **Des yeux gris,** gray eyes. **Aux yeux gris, qui a les yeux gris,** gray-eyed. **Sœur grise,** gray sister. *b*) **Des cheveux gris,** gray hair. **A cheveux gris, aux cheveux gris,** gray-haired. **A tête grise,** gray-headed. **Une barbe grise,** a gray-beard: an old man. *c*) **Faire grise mine à quelqu'un,** to give a person black looks. **Nous allons en voir de grises,** there's going to be the devil to pay. **Je lui en ferai voir de grises,** I'll let him see what's what. — *Prov.*: V. *Chat.*

2. gray-haired, gray-headed. **Être tout —,** to be gray-headed.

3. (of wine) pale; 4. brawn. **Papier —,** brown paper; filtering paper.

5. (of a patrol) night; 6. raw, dull, cloudy. **Un temps —,** dull, raw weather. **Il fait —,** it is cloudy.

7. *Fam.* drunk, tipsy, intoxicated; 8. *Print.* (of letters) ornamented, flourished. **Il est un peu —,** he is a bit flustered.

GRIS, *sm.* 1. gray; gray colour. **Tirer sur le —,** to be grayish. **— blanc,** white gray. **— sale,** dirty gray. **— brun,** brown gray. **— de souris,** mouse-coloured. **— de lin,** gridelin. **— cendré,** ash gray. **— de perle,** pearl gray. **— de fer,** iron gray. [Adjectively:] **Couleur gris-de-lin,** gridelin colour. **Étoffe gris-brun,** brown-gray stuff. **Habillé de —,** dressed in gray.

2. **Petit-gris,** minever.

GRISAILLE, grizây', [gris], *sf.* 1. *Paint.* gray camaieu; 2. grizzly hair.

GRISAILLER, grizâyé-r, [grisaille], *va.* to paint gray.

GRISAILLER, *vn.* to become, to turn gray.

GRISARD, grizar, [gris], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* badger; 2. very hard sandstone.

GRISARD, E, *adj.* badger-coloured, grayish brown.

GRISÂTRE, grizâtr', [gris], 1. greyish, grizzly: somewhat grey; 2. dull, gloomy. **Un temps —,** dull weather.

GRISER, grizé-r, [gris], *va.* to make grey.

GRISER, *vn.* to turn grey.

GRISER, grizé-r, *va.* to make tipsy, to fuddle, to intoxicate.

GRISER (SE), *v. refl.* to get tipsy, to get fuddled, to get drunk.

GRISERIE, griz'ri, [griser], *sf.* tipsiness: the state of being tipsy; fuddling.

GRISET, grizè, [gris], *sm. Ornith.* young goldfinch.

GRISETTE, grizèt', [gris], *sf.* 1. grey gown; 2. grisette: *a*) a common brown fabric, formerly worn by women of the interior class; *b*) a tradesman's daughter; *c*) more commonly, a gay young woman, a coquettish work-girl; 3. *Ornith.* white-throat; 4. *Ornith.* gray lark.

GRIS-GRIS, grigri, *sm.* negro's amulet.

GRISOIR, grizwar, [grisé], *sm. Glass-m.* cutting-tool.

GRISOLLER, grizolé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to warble (as a lark).

GRISON, ONNE, grizôn, zon', [gris], *adj.* 1. gray, hoary. **Barbe grisonne,** gray beard.

2. (of persons) gray-haired, gray-headed.

GRISON, *sm.* 1. gray beard: an old man; 2. secret agent, spy (dressed in gray); 3. (in joke) gray friar; 4. *Fam.* ass, donkey; 5. gray: a horse of a gray colour; 6. *Zool.* grison, glutton: a South American animal; 7. purbeck stone.

GRISON, ONNE, grizôn, zôn', *sm. f.* 1. Grison: an inhabitant of a Swiss canton; 2. (in the plural masculine) Grisons: a canton of Switserland.

GRISONNANT, E, grizonân, ânt', *adj.* grizzled, growing gray.

GRISONNER, grizoné-r. [grison], *vn.* to turn gray, to grow gray: to get gray.

GRISOU, grizou, [orig. unknown: perhaps from walloon brisou or grisou], *sm.* fire-damp: explosive carburetted hydrogen gas in coal-mines.

GRISOUMÈTRE, grizoumètr', [grisou; mètre, meter], *sm.* an instrument used in mines for ascertaining the amount of firedamp.

GRISOUTEUX, EUSE, grisoutœ, tœz', *adj.* fire-damp, containing fire-damp.

GRIVE, griv', [orig. unknown; possibly the fem. form of O. Fr. griu. V. *Grièche*], *sf. Ornith.* thrush: a genus of insessorial birds of the family merulidæ. **— commune, —,** song-thrush, throstle, mavis; *Turdus musicus.* **Grande —, grosse —,** missel thrush. **Être soûl comme une —,** to be as drunk as a fiddler. *Prov.*: **Faute de grives, on mange des merles,** half a loaf is better than no bread.

GRIVELÉ, E, griv'lé, *adj.* speckled: marked with gray and white speckles.

GRIVELÉE, griv'lé, *sf.* illicit gain, petty profit, embezzlement.

† **GRIVELER,** griv'lé-r, [perhaps from grive, considered as a thief in an orchard], 1. *va.* to filch, to pilfer, to embezzle; 2. *vn.* to make petty and illicit gains.

GRIVÈLERIE, grivèl'ri, [griveler], *sf.* filching, embezzlement.

GRIVELETTE, griv'let', *sf. Ornith.* small thrush of San Domingo.

GRIVELEUR, griv'lœr, *sm.* filcher, pilferer; embezzler.

GRIVELURE, griv'lur', [grivelé], *sf.* gray and white speckles.

GRIVIÈRE, grivyèr', [grive], *sf.* aviary for thrushes.

† **GRIVOIS**, grivwâ, *sm.* soldier.

GRIVOIS, E, grivwâ-z, vwaz, [believed to be a corrupt derivation from Ger. : Reibeisen, a rasp, and originally written rivoise, a snuff-box furnished with a rasp], *sm. f.* jolly companion; jovial fellow, jolly dog *m*; merry wench *f*.

GRIVOIS, E, *adj.* 1. jolly, merry; 2. gross, broad, ribald, obscene, smutty.

GROENLAND, groènlan, *sm. Geog.* Greenland.

GROENLANDAIS, E, groènlândê, dêz', *sm. f.* Greenlander : a native of Greenland.

GROENLANDAIS, E, *adj.* Greenland.

GROG, grog, [Eng.], *sm.* grog : a beverage made of spirituous liquor, hot water, sugar and lemon.

GROGNANT, E, gronyân, ânt', *adj.* grumbling.

GROGNARD, E, gronyar, ard' [grogner], *adj.* grumbling, growling.

GROGNARD, E, *sm. f.* 1. grumbler, growler; 2. (in the masculine) old soldier. (particularly, one of the first French empire).

GROGNEMENT, grony'mân-t, *sm.* 1. grunt, grunting (as of swine); 2. growl, growling: *a*) a deep snarl or noise of animals; *b*) grumbling, murmuring through discontent.

GROGNER, gronyé-r, [O. Fr. : gronir; Lat. grunnire], *vn.* 1. to grunt as a hog; 2. *Fig.* to grumble, to growl, to murmur with discontent; to find fault.

GROGNERIE, grony'ri, *sf. Fam.* grumbling, growling, murmur, complaint.

GROGNEUR, EUSE, gronyœr, nœz', *adj.* grumbling, growling, murmuring.

GROGNEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* grumbler, growler, murmurer.

GROGNON, gronyôn, [grogner], *adj. Fam.* grumbling, growling, peevish.

GROGNON, *sm*. grumbler, growler.

GROGNONNER, gronyoné-r, *vn.* 1. to grunt (as a hog); 2. to be always grumbling, to be peevish.

GROIN, grouan, [Lat. : grunnitus], *sm.* 1. snout : the nose of swine; 2. (in contempt snout, chops, ugly face.

GROISIL, grawzil, *sm.* broken glass.

GROISON, grwazôn, *sm.* fine chalk.

GROLLE, grol', [Lat. : graculus, jay], *sf. Ornith.* rook : a species of crow.

GROMMELER, grom'lé-r, [O. Ger. : grummeln], *vn.* [takes a second *l* before a mute syllable: *Je grommelle*; *je grommelais*; *je grommelai*, *je grommellerai*; *que je grommelle*; *grommelant*; *grommelé*.] *Fam.* to grumble, to murmur, to mutter.

GROMMELER, *va.* to mutter, to murmur.

GRONDANT, E, grôndân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. scolding, chiding; 2. (of things) rumbling, roaring.

GRONDEMENT, grônd'mân-t, *sm.* 1. growling : low and menacing murmur of certain animals; (of dogs) snarl; 2. rumbling, roaring. **Le — du tonnerre**, the rumbling of thunder.

GRONDER, grôndé-r, [Lat. : grundire, from grunnire; O. Fr. : grondir], *vn.* 1. to growl, to snarl : to murmur like an angry or surly dog; 2. (of persons) to grumble, to mutter, to murmur, to scold, to growl, to snarl. **Il gronde contre tout le monde**, he grumbles at everybody. **Il gronde entre ses dents**, he mutters between his teeth.

3. (of things) to rumble, to roar : to make a low, heavy sound. **Un bruit redoutable gronde dans les airs**, the air resounds with an awful, rumbling noise. **Le tonnerre gronde**, the thunder rumbles. **La mer grondait sourdement**, the sea was roaring sullenly. *Fén. Tél.* 6. **Les vents grondent, les flots se soulèvent**, the wind roars, the waves swell. **Tout à coup on entendait — le canon**, we suddenly heard the roar of the cannon.

GRONDER, *va.* 1. to chide, to scold; 2. to hum (a song).

GRONDER (SE), *v. ref.* to chide one's self, to censure one's self.

GRONDERIE, grônd'ri, [gronder], *sf.* chiding, scolding.

GRONDEUR, EUSE, grôndœr, dœz', *adj.* grumbling, scolding, chiding, grum, surly, morose.

GRONDEUR, EUSE, *sm.* grumbler, scolding man *m.*; scold, vixen *f*.

GRONDIN, grôndan, [gronder], *sm. Ichth.* gurnard : *Trigla*, a genus of acanthopterous fishes.

GROOM, groum, [Eng.], *sm.* groom : *a*) stable-servant, having the charge of horses; *b*) foot-boy, young servant.

GRONINGUE, gronang', *pn. Geog.* Groningen.

GROS, OSSE, grô-z, grôs', [Lat. : grossus], *adj.* 1. big : *a*) large, great in bulk or size, bulky, great, stout; *b*) swelled, swollen, ready to burst; inflated; *c*) pregnant, with child, in the family way; *d*) full of, pregnant with. *a*) — **homme**, stout man. **Grosse femme**, stout woman. — **bras**, big arm. — **arbre**, large tree. [*Fam.* :] **Cet homme est — comme un bœuf**, that man is as big as an ox. **Il a plus d'esprit qu'il n'est —**, he is as full of wit as an egg is full of meat. — **et gras**, well and hearty. **Faire le — dos**, (of a cat) to set up its back; *Fig.* to assume an air of consequence. **Grosses dents**, great molars, large grinders. **Parler à quelqu'un des grosses dents**, to threaten a person. **Faire sonner la grosse cloche**, to bring forward the most influential man. **La grosse faim**, the hungry edge of appetite. — **gibier**, large game : deer, as opposed to hares, partridges, etc. **Gros grains**, wheat and rye. — **bétail**, black cattle : bulls, oxen, and cows. *b*) **Avoir la joue grosse d une fluxion**, to have a swollen cheek. **Avoir les yeux gros de larmes**, to have one's eyes full of tears. **Avoir le cœur — de soupirs**, to have a heart ready to burst. **Avoir le cœur — de chagrin, avoir le cœur —**, to have one's heart full. **Avoir un — rhume**, to have a bad cold. **La mer est grosse**, the sea is rough. *c*) **Une femme grosse**, a pregnant woman, a woman with child. [In this acceptation, the adjective *grosse* always follows the noun.] **Une femme grosse de six mois**, a woman six months gone, six months with child. *d*) **Une nuée grosse d'orage**, a thickening cloud. **L'avenir est un — de malheurs**, the future is pregnant with misfortune.

2. large, great, important; main; *Arch.* substantial. **Une grosse rivière**, a great river. **Un — bourg**, a large borough. **Une grosse armée**, a large army. **Une grosse somme d'argent**, a large sum of money. **Jouer — jeu**, to play high. — **péché**, great sin.

3. heavy. **Grosse cavalerie**, heavy cavalry. **Grosses pièces**, *Artill.* heavy ordnance. — **bagage**, heavy baggage.

4. coarse, thick, gross. **Grosse toile**, coarse linen. — **draps**, coarse sheets. [*Fig.* :] **Un — lourdaud, une grosse bête**, a blockhead, a dunce. **Avoir un — bons sens**, to have common, sound sense.

5. (of letters, in writing) large; *Print.* great; 6. (of colours) dark, deep; 7. (of the voice) deep, rough, harsh, gruff. **Faire la grosse voix**, to speak gruffly.

8. (of laughter) loud; 9. high, hard. **De gros mots**, high, big words, insulting language; oaths; smutty words.

10. rich, wealthy, great, substantial. **Un — marchand**, a wealthy merchant, a substantial tradesman. **Un — fermier**, a large farmer. **Une grosse héritière**, a rich heiress. **Une grosse fortune**, a great fortune. **C'est un des gros bonnets du pays**, he is one of the big-wigs of the place.

11. foul, stormy. — **temps**, foul weather; stormy weather, rough weather. **Plus un navire est petit, plus il est en danger dans les gros temps**, the smaller a ship is, the greater the danger to which it is exposed in rough weather. *Montesq. Esp.* XXI, 6.

GROS, *sm.* 1. bulk : *a*) largest part, thickest part, body; (of trees) trunk; *b*) chief part, main part; *c*) mass, generality. *a*) **Le — de l'arbre**, the trunk of the tree. [*Fig.*] **Se tenir au — de l'arbre**, to take the strongest side. *b*) **Se charger du — des affaires**, to take charge of the chief part of the work. **Il fait le — de la besogne**, he does the chief part of the work. **Il suivait avec le — de l'armée**, he followed with the bulk of the army. *c*) **Le — du monde**, the bulk of the people.

2. *Com.* wholesale. **Marchand en —**, wholesale dealer. **Prix de —**, wholesale price.

3. fixed income, revenue; 4. — **de Naples**, — **de Tours**, grogram : a kind of silk stuff; 5. † two drachms, eighth part of an ounce.

GROS, *adv.* 1. largely; 2. much, a good deal, a great deal. **Gagner —**, to gain much. **Cela coûte —**, that costs a great deal. **Coucher —**, to play high, to lay a great deal of money upon a card; *Fig.* to risk much; to bid high; *Fig.* to talk extravagantly. **Il y a — à parier que...**, it is ten to one that...

EN GROS, *adv. phr.* 1. wholesale, by wholesale. **Vendre, acheter, en —**, to sell, to buy wholesale.

2. in general, in the lump on the whole. **Je sais l'affaire en —**, I know the affair on the whole. **En —, j'ai fait de vous, un portrait fort avantageux**, on the whole, I have represented you in a very favourable light. *Fén. Dict. des M.* m. 6.

3. summarily, in a summary way. **Je vous dirai en — ce qui ce sera passé**, I'll give you a summary account of what happened.

TOUT EN GROS, *adv. phr.* in all, only; taking all together, in the gross, by the gross.

GROS-ARGENTIN, grôzarzhântan, *sm. Ichth.* gymnote, electric eel. [*Pl. Gros-argentins.*]

GROS-BEC, grôbèk, *sm. Ornith.* grossbeak, grosbeak : a genus of birds of the family fringillidæ. [*Pl. Gros-becs.*]

GROS-BLANC, grôblân, *sm.* strong cement, composed of whiting and glue. [*Pl. Gros-blancs.*]

GROSEILLE, grôsèy', [O. Ger. : krûs, curly; Ger. : kraus; Ger. : Kräusel or Krauselbeere], *sf.* 1. currant : the fruit of a shrub of the genus ribes. — **rouge**, red currant. — **blanche**, white currant. **Sirop de groseilles**, currant syrup. **Confitures de groseilles**, currant jam. 2. — **verte**, — **à maquereau**, gooseberry.

GROSEILLER, grôsèyé, *sm. Bot.* currant, currant-bush, currant-tree : a shrub of the genus ribes. — **rouge**, red currant. — **blanc**, white currant. — **noir**, black currant. — **sanguin**, — **à fleurs**, red-flowered currant. — **doré**, golden currant. — **à maquereaux**, — **épineux**, gooseberry, gooseberry-bush.

GROSEILLON, grôzèyôn, [dim. of groseille], *sm. Hort.* small currant.

GROS-JEAN, grozhân, *sm.* simple fellow,

coarse countryman, a peasant. —*Prov.* **C'est Gros-Jean qui en remontre à son curé**, he is one who would teach his grandmother to suck eggs. **Être Gros-Jean comme devant**, to be just as advanced as one was before, as stupid as ever.

GROSSE, grôs', [gros], *sf.* **1.** gross : twelve dozen ; **2.** large text, large hand, text hand ; **3.** engrossed copy (of a deed) ; **4.** *Mar. Com.* bottomry. **Vendre à la —**, to sell by the —, twelve dozen at a time. **Contrat à la —**, bottomry, bottomry-bond. **Prêt à la —**, bottomry-loan.

GROSSEMENT, grôs'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* grossly : coarsely, not delicately.

GROSSERIE, grôs'ri, [gros], *sf.* **1.** iron-ware, edge-tools ; **2.** wholesale trade.

GROSSESSE, grôsès', [gros], *sf.* pregnancy, gestation.

GROSSEUR, grôsœr, [gros], *sf.* **1.** size, bulk, bigness, largeness ; thickness ; stoutness. **De la — d'une noix**, of the size of a walnut. **La — d'une colonne**, the size of a column. **Un arbre de la — du bras**, a tree of the size of an arm. **La — d'une personne**, the size of a person.

2. swelling : tumour.

GROSSIER, IÈRE, grôsyé, syèr', [gros], *adj.* **1.** coarse : *a*) unrefined, dense, thick ; gross, not fine ; *b*) homely, plain, inelegant, rude ; gross, not delicate ; *c*) rough, rude, unpolished, clumsy ; *d*) *Fig.* gross, not delicate, indelicate, rough, vulgar ; *e*) unpolished, unmannerly, uneducated, vulgar, clownish, boorish, churlish ; rude, uncivil ; *f*) gross, indecent, scurrilous ; low, mean ; foul-mouthed. *a*) **Un air —**, gross air. **Du linge —**, coarse linen. **Des vêtements grossiers**, coarse clothing. **Cette femme a les traits grossiers**, that woman has coarse features. *b*) **Des aliments grossiers**, coarse food. *c*) **Un travail —**, rough work. **Une ébauche imparfaite et grossière**, a rough sketch. *d*) **Des plaisirs grossiers**, vulgar pleasures. **Des dehors grossiers**, a vulgar exterior. *e*) **L'idolâtrie est la religion des peuples grossiers**, idolatry is the religion of uncivilized nations. **Des mœurs grossières**, coarse customs. **Un homme —**, a low man. *f*) **Un langage —**, low language. **Il est — dans ses propos**, his language is very low. **C'est un — personnage**, *Fam.* he is a very vulgar (impolite) fellow.

2. gross : great, palpable. **Une erreur grossière**, a gross error. **L'artifice est —**, it is a gross fraud. **Ignorance grossière**, gross ignorance.

3. imperfect. **N'avoir de quelque chose qu'une idée grossière**, to have but an imperfect idea of a thing.

GROSSIER, *sm.* **1.** vulgar fellow, vulgar person ; **2.** coarseness ; that which is coarse, low.

GROSSIÈREMENT, grôsyèr'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** coarsely, rudely, grossly ; **2.** imperfectly.

GROSSIÈRETÉ, grosyèr'té, [grossier], *sf.* **1.** coarseness : *a*) the state of being coarse ; thickness, grossness ; *b*) rudeness, roughness ; *c*) grossness, want of delicacy or refinement, vulgarity ; clownishness, boorishness. *a*) **La — d'une étoffe**, the coarseness of a stuff. *b*) **La — des mœurs**, the coarseness of manners. *c*) **Il y a de la — à parler de la sorte**, that is a coarse manner of speaking.

2. offensive language, bad language, scurrility ; rude words. **Dire des grossièretés**, to say rude things.

GROSSIR, grôsir, [gros], *vn.* to grow larger, to grow bigger ; to grow stouter ; to increase ; to swell up, to swell out. **Cet enfant a beaucoup grossi**, that child has grown much stouter. **Son armée grossit tous les jours**, his army increases every day. **Une somme grossit bien vite avec les intérêts**, a sum soon increases with the interest. **Un torrent qui grossit**, a swelling torrent.

GROSSIR, *va.* **1.** to make larger, to make bigger ; (of persons) to make stouter ; to swell up, to swell out, to increase, to enlarge. **Les pluies ont grossi la rivière**, the river is swollen with the rains. **De nouvelles troupes ont grossi son armée**, new troops have increased his army.

2. to magnify : *a*) to amplify, to increase the bulk to the eye ; *b*) to exaggerate. *a*) **Des verres qui grossissent les objets**, glasses which magnify objects. *b*) **La renommée grossit tout**, fame magnifies everything. **Il n'est pas besoin, répondit-il, en grossissant sa voix, de m'exhorter à remplir mon devoir**, it is not necessary, he answered, in raising his voice, to exhort me to fulfil my duty. *Le Sage.* **La peur grossit les objets**, fear magnifies things. **Tout cela ne fait que — les difficultés**, all that will do nothing but increase the difficulties.

GROSSIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to grow larger, to grow bigger, to increase, to swell. **La rivière s'est grossie**, the river has risen. **La foule se grossissait**, the crowd was getting larger. **La nouvelle s'est grossie de mille détails absurdes**, a thousand absurd details have been added to the news.

2. to be magnified, to be exaggerated.

GROSSISSANT, E, grôsisâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* magnifying : that magnifies, making great. **Verre —**, magnifying-glass.

GROSSISSEMENT, grôsis'mâ*n*-t, [grossir], *sm.* **1.** swelling ; **2.** magnifying.

GROSSO-MODO, grosso modo, [Lat.], *adv. phr.* summarily ; briefly, in few words.

GROSSOYER, grôswayé-r, [gross], *va.* [Conj. like *Employer.*] to engross : to copy a deed.

GROSSULAIRE, grossulèr', *adj.* grossular : yellowish green, resembling a gooseberry. **Grenat —**, grossula, grossularite.

GROSSULARIÉES, grossularié, [Lat. : (ribes) grossularia], *s pl. Bot.* grossulaceæ : an order of plants, comprehending the gooseberry and currant.

GROSSULINE, grosulin', *sf. Chem.* grossuline : pectine, a principle obtained from gooseberries.

GROTESQUE, grotèsk', [Ital. : grotesca ; grotta, grotto], *adj.* grotesque : *a*) wildly formed ; antic ; *b*) odd, queer, extravagant.

GROTESQUE, *sm.* **1.** *pl.* grotesques : whimsical figure, grotesque figures ; **2.** grotesque : something whimsical ; grotesqueness ; **3.** grotesque dancer.

GROTESQUEMENT, grotèskœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* grotesquely, anticly.

GROTTE, grot', [Ital. : grotta], *sf.* grotto, grot : natural or artificial excavation or crypt.

GROUILLANT, E, grouyâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** *Fam.* stirring, alive ; **2.** (with de) swarming with, full of.

GROUILLEMENT, grouy'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* grumbling, rumbling (as of intestines).

GROUILLER, grouyé-r, [orig. obscure], *vn. Pop.* **1.** to stir, to move ; **2.** to shake (as the head, in old age) ; **3.** to grumble : to make a noise, as the intestines ; **4.** to swarm : to be crowded or over-run, as with small animals.

GROUP, group, [Ital. : gruppo], *sm.* sealed bag of money.

GROUPAGE, groupazh', *sm. Railw.* grouping ; the act of grouping (packages).

GROUPE, group', [Ital. : groppo, a bunch), *sm.* group : *a*) a number of persons assembled ; knot ; *b*) *Paint., Sculpt.* assemblage of figures which produce unity of effect ; *c*) *Mus.* a number of notes joined at the stems ; *d*) assemblage of things ; cluster ; clump ; *e*) *Geol.* a series of strata of the same formation. *a*) **Un — de curieux**, a group of curious people. *d*) **Un — d'îles**, a group of islands. **Un — d'arbres**, a clump of trees. *e*) **— oolitique**, oolite, jurassic group.

GROUPEMENT, group'mâ*n*-t, [grouper], *sm.* grouping.

GROUPER, groupé-r, [groupe], *va.* to group : to form into a group or groups, to place together in a cluster. **— des faits**, to group facts. **— des figures**, to group figures.

GROUPER, *vn.* to group : to form an assemblage.

GROUPER (SE), *v. refl.* to group, to group together, to crowd, to gather, to form a group ; (of things) to cluster. **La foule se groupa autour de lui**, the crowd gathered round him. **Ces danseuses se groupent bien**, those dancers are gracefully grouped. **Les nuages se groupent à l'horizon**, the clouds are gathering on the horizon.

GRUAU, gruô, [O. Fr. : gru, from Ger. Grütze ; O. Ger. : grütze ; Eng. groats], *sm.* [*Pl. Gruaux.*] **1.** meal : wheat flour coarsely ground ; **2.** grits *pl.*, groats *pl.*, grout : coarse meal ; oats hulled ; **3.** oatmeal : meal made from oats ; **4.** barley-meal : the flour of barley ; **5.** flour. **Pain de —**, the finest bread, fine-wheaten bread.

6. gruel, water gruel.

GRUAU, gruô, [grue, crane], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* small crane ; **2.** *Mech.* small crane ; **3.** wooden vessel used in salt-works.

GRUE, gru, [Lat. : grus], *sf.* **1.** crane : *a*) a bird of the order grallæ ; *b*) *Astron.* a southern constellation ; *c*) *Mech.* a machine for raising heavy weights. *a*) **Un cou de —**, a long neck. **Faire le pied de —**, *Fam.* to dance attendance. *c*) **Arbre de —**, crane-post. **Bras, levier de —**, arm, jib *or* jibbel of a crane. **Manœuvrer une —**, to work a crane.

2. *Fig.* simpleton, noodle, ninny, fool, goose. **Le monde n'est plus —**, the world is not now so easily imposed upon. *Gui Patin.* **Tu me prends donc moi pour une —** ? do you take me then for a fool ? *Brueys, l'Import.* I. 6.

3. *Vulg.* fast woman strumpet.

GRUER, grué-r, *va.* to grind (corn).

† **GRUERIE**, gruri, [gruyer], *sf.* forest court.

GRUGER, gruzhé-r, [Low Ger. : grusen ; Dutch : gruizen], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* : *nous grugeons, grugeant.*] **1.** to crunch, to craunch, to cranch : to crush with the teeth. **— du sucre**, to crunch sugar.

2. *Fam.* to eat up, to devour ; **3.** † to squander ; **4.** to plunder ; to eat out, to eat out of house and home. **Ses domestiques le grugent**, his servants eat him out of house and home.

GRUGERIE, gruzh'ri, *sf.* squandering.

GRUME, grum', [orig. unknown], *sf.* bark. **En —**, with the bark on, unbarked. **Bois en —**, unbarked timber, rough timber, unhewn timber.

GRUMEAU, grumô, [Lat. : grumus, little heap], *sm.* [*Pl. Grumeaux.*] grume, clot, clod, lump. **Des grumeaux de sang**, grumes, clots of blood.

GRUMELÉ, E, grum'lé, *pa. p.* clotted.

GRUMELER (SE), sœ-grum'lé-r, *v. refl.* to clot : to form into clots, to coagulate.

GRUMELEUX, EUSE, grum'lœ, lœz', *adj.* grumous : *a*) clotted, clotty ; *b*) in the form of little clustered grains ; rough, rugged. *a*) **Du sang —**, grumous blood. *b*) **Du bois —**, rough wood.

GRÜNSTEIN, grunstain, [Ger., green; stone], *sm. Geol.* greenstone: a kind of rock.

GRUYER, ÈRE, gruyé, yèr', [grue], *adj.* of the crane; like a crane. **Faisan —**, crane pheasant. **Oiseau —, faucon —**, hawk for the crane.

† **GRUYER**, gruyé, [O. H. Ger.: gruoni; Ger.: grün, green], *sm.* lord having a right on the woods of his vassals.

GRUYÈRE, gruyèr', [Gruyère, a town in Switzerland], *sm.* Gruyere cheese.

GRYLLIDES, grillid', [Gr.: γρύλλος, cricket], *smpl. Entom.* grillidæ, grasshoppers: a famly of orthopterous insects.

GRYPHÉE, grifé, *sf.* gryphæa: a genus of fossil bivalves.

GRYPOSE, gripôz', [Gr.: γρυπὸς, bent], *sf. Med.* gryposis: a growing inwards of the nails.

GUACHARO, gwatsharo, *sm. Ornith.* guacharo: a bird of the family caprimulgidæ.

GUACO, guako, *sm. Bot.* guaco: a tropical American asteraceous vine; also its dried leaves, supposed to be an antidote to snake bites.

GUAN, guân, *sm. Ornith.* guan: a gallinaceous bird of the family cracidæ.

GUANO, gwano, [Peruv.: huanu, dung], *sm.* guano.

† **GUBERNATEUR, TRICE**, gubèrnatœr, tris', [Lat.: gubernator], *adj.* governing, ruling.

GUÉ, ghé, [Lat.: vadum; Low Lat.: guadum], *sm.* ford: shallow part of a river. **Passer à —**, to ford, to wade through. **Sonder le —**, *Fig.* to sound, to throw out a feeler.

GUÉABLE, ghéabl', *adj.* fordable: that may be forded.

GUÈBRE, ghèbr', [Pers.: ghebr, unfaithful], *sm.* Guebre, Gueber: a sectary of the ancient Persian religion.

GUÈDE, ghèd', [O. H. Ger.: weit; Ger.: Waid; Eng. woad], *sf. Bot.* woad: *Isatis tinctoria*, a plant used as a blue dye stuff; pastel.

GUÉDER, ghédé-r, [guède], *va.* [*Je guède; je guédai; je guéderai; je guéderais; que je guède; guédant; guédé.*] 1. to dye with woad; 2. *Fig.* to stuff, to cram.

GUÉDER (SE), *v. refl.* to cram one's self.

GUÉER, ghéé-r, [gué], *va.* 1. to ford: to wade through, to pass without swimming. **— une rivière**, to ford a river.

2. to wash (linen); 3. to water (horses).

GUELDRE, ghèldr', *pnf. Geog.* Guelderland, Guelders.

GUELFE, ghèlf', *sm.* Guelf, Guelph: a member of a political party in Italy, during the middle ages.

GUENILLE, ghœniy', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. rag; 2. *pl.* old clothes, rags, tatters. **En —**, in tatters, ragged.

3. *Fig.* rubbish; trash; worthless thing.

GUENILLEUX, EUSE, ghœniyœ, yœz', *adj.* 1. ragged, in tatters; 2. worthless, trifling.

GUENILLON, ghœniyôn, [guenille], *sm.* 1. small rag, tatter; 2. *Fam.* bit (of paper).

GUENIPE, ghœnip, [orig. uncert.], *sf. Fam.* 1. slut, slattern, trollop: untidy woman; 2. drab, strumpet, harlot.

GUENON, ghœnôn, [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. monkey, mona, cercopithecus: a genus of monkeys with long tails; 2. she-monkey; 3. fright, ugly woman; 4. drab, strumpet, harridan.

GUENUCHE, ghœnus', [same orig. as guenon], *sf.* 1. young she-monkey; 2. ugly woman. **Une — coiffée**, an old ape in petticoats, an ugly over-dressed woman. **La jeune paysanne se regarde au miroir et se trouve plus laide qu'une —**, the young peasant looks at herself in a glass and thinks herself uglier than a she-monkey. *Fén. Fab.* 1.

GUÉPARD, ghépar, *sm. Zool.* sheetah, chittah, hunting leopard: *Felis jubata*, an animal of the feline family.

GUÊPE, ghêp', [Lat.: vespa], *sf. Entom.* wasp. **Une taille de —**, *Fig.* a very slender waist. *Prov.*: **Où la guêpe a passé le moucheron demeure**, where the wasp has passed, the fly sticks fast.

GUÊPIER, ghêpyé, *sm.* 1. wasps' nest; 2. *Fig.* nest of hornets; scrape, difficulty. **Tomber, donner, mettre le pied dans un —**, to get into a hornet's nest, to get into a scrape. **Il eut beaucoup de peine à sortir de ce —**, he had a great deal of trouble to get out of this scrape.

3. *Ornith.* bee-eater.

† **GUERDON**, ghèrdôn, [O. H. Ger.: widarlôn, a reward, changed into Low Lat.: widerdonum; O. Fr.: guedredon], *sm.* guerdon, reward, recompense.

† **GUERDONNER**, ghèrdoné-r, *va.* to guerdon, to reward, to recompense.

GUÈRE, ghèr', [O. Ger.: wieder viel; Ger.: gar; O. H. Ger.: weigaro, converted into O. Fr.: guaire, then guere], *adv.* 1. little, but little, not much; (before a plural noun) few, but few. **Les gens heureux ne se corrigent —**, happy people do not improve much. **On ne trouve — d'ingrats tant qu'on est en état de faire du bien**, we scarcely meet with ungrateful people so long as we are able to do good. *La Rochef. Max.* 313. **Ce mot ne s'emploie plus —**, that word is seldom used now. **Il n'a — d'argent**, he has but little money.

2. not long. **L'Italie ne demeura — aux empereurs**, Italy did not long belong to the emperors. **Il n'a plus — à vivre**, he has not long to live.

3. but, only, hardly. **Il n'y a — que vous qui ayez lu ce livre**, scarcely any one but you has read that book.

4. not very. **Il n'est — sage**, he is not very wise. **On ne lit — plus ce livre**, that book is not much read now.

5. scarcely, hardly; barely. **On ne peut — parler de cela ici**, we can scarcely speak of that here. **Il n'y a — plus de six maisons**, there are scarcely more than six houses.

6. nearly, near. **Il ne s'en est — fallu qu'il ne réussit**, he was very nearly succeeding. **Est-il mort ? Il ne s'en faut —**, is he dead? nearly so; he is not far from being so.

[*Rem.* — The primitive sense of *Guère* is *much*. In the modern use, *Guère* is always preceded by *ne*. In poetry, *Guère* is often ended with *s*.] **L'un fait beaucoup de bruit qui ne lui sert de guères**, one of them makes a great deal of noise, which is of little service to him. *Mol. Ecole des f.* 1. 1.

GUÈRES, ghêr-z, *adv.* poetical form of *Guère*.

GUÉRET, ghérè, [Lat.: vervactum], *sm.* 1. naked, fallow, fallow land: ploughed land left unsown. **Ancien —**, *Agr.* land not yet ploughed.

2. *pl. Poet.* fields.

GUÉRETER, ghér'té-r, [guéret], *va. Agr.* to till, to plough (a fallow land).

GUÉRIDON, ghéridôn, [origin unknown], *sm.* 1. small round table, with one central leg; stand; 2. *Naut.* scoop.

GUÉRILLA, ghériya or ghérilla, [Span.: guerrilla from guerra, war], *sf.* guerilla: a band of irregular soldiers or partisans.

GUÉRILLERO, ghériyéro or ghérilléro, *sm.* guerilla, guerillist, partisan.

GUÉRIN, gheran, [Georges-Maurice de], poet (1810-1839).

GUÉRIR, ghérir, [O. H. Ger.: wâjan; Ger.: wehren; O. Fr.: garir], *va.* to cure, to heal. **Ce médecin l'a guéri**, this doctor has cured him. **— une maladie**, to cure an illness. [*Fig.*:] **— quelqu'un d'une erreur**, to cure a person of an error. **Cela m'a guéri des romans**, that cured me of reading novels. **Le temps, qui guérit tout, guérira tes douleurs**, time, which cures everything, will cure your grief. **Le monde endort les chagrins, mais il ne les guérit pas**, the world soothes grief, but does not cure it. [*Fam.*:] **Cela ne guérit de rien**, that is of no use. **De quoi me guérira cela ?** of what use will that be to me?

GUÉRIR, *vn.* 1. to recover (from illness), to get well. **Il est bien malade, mais il guérira probablement**, he is very ill, but he will probably recover. **Il m'ordonne des remèdes, je ne les fais pas et je guéris**, he prescribes remedies for me, I do not follow them and get well. *Mol. Tart.* 3e *placet.*

2. to heal, to heal up: to grow well, sound or healthy, to get cured. **Cette blessure guérira bientôt**, that wound will soon heal up. **Son œil ne guérit pas**, his eye does not get well.

3. *Fig.* to be cured; to get rid. **Il ne guérira d'aucune passion**, he will not be cured of any passion. **Il est des blessures dont un cœur généreux peut rarement —**, there are wounds, which a generous heart can never get over. *Volt. Tancr.* v. 3. **On ne guérit point de la peur**, fear is not to be cured.

GUÉRIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to recover one's health, to recover, to get well again, to cure one's self. **Je me suis guéri par un moyen tout simple**, I got well by means of a very simple remedy.

2. to be healed, to heal, to get cured. **Ces fièvres se guérissent par le quinquina**, Peruvian bark cures those fevers.

3. *Fig.* to be cured, to get rid. **Ils se sont guéris de tous leurs préjugés**, they have got rid of all their prejudices. — *Prov.*: **Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même**, physician, heal thyself.

GUÉRISON, ghérizôn, [guérir], *sf.* 1. recovery of health); 2. cure: healing, the act of healing, restoration to health.

GUÉRISSABLE, ghérisabl', *adj.* curable, healable, that may be cured.

GUÉRISSEUR, ghérisœr, *sm.* curer, healer. **— de bestiaux**, cowleech, cattle-doctor.

GUÉRITE, ghérit', [orig. doubtful; Span.: guarida, retreat; seems connected with O. Fr.: garir, in the form of garite; Ger.: warten, to wait], *sf.* 1. sentry-box; 2. watch-tower (on a building; belvedere); 3. *Naut.* rim (of the tops); 4. arbour, dome-chair.

GUERNESEY, ghèrnœsyé, *pn. Geog.* Guernsey.

GUERRE, ghèr', [O. H. Gr.: werra; werran, to embroil; O. Fr.: werre, turned into guerre], *sf.* war: *a*) hostilities between nations; fighting; warfare; *b*) said also of animals; *c*) the art of war, warfare, strategy; *d*) *Fig.* warfare, strife, struggle, contest; variance, dissension. *a*) **Avoir —**, to have war, to have warfare. **Avoir la —**, to be at war. **Porter la — dans un pays**, to carry war into a country. **Faire la —**, to war, to make war. **Faire la — à**, to wage war upon, to make war upon, to war against, to carry on war against. **A la —**, at war. **— de mer, — maritime**, naval war. **— civile, — intestine**, civil war, intestine war. —

étrangère, foreign war. **— de religion,** religious war. **— sainte,** holy war. **— d'extermination, — à mort, — à outrance,** war of extermination, war to the death, war to the knife. **Cette — de plume ne durera pas longtemps,** this paper war will not last long. **Conseil de —,** council of war. **Un foudre de —,** *Poet.* a great warrior. **De — lasse,** weary of war; quite tired out; *Fig.* after long resistance, reluctantly. **Enfin de — lasse, j'y consentis,** at last quite tired out, I complied. **De bonne —,** fair fighting: *Fig.* fair play. **Faire bonne —,** to carry on war with all possible humanity; to act honourably (to an adversary). **Faire la — avec,** to serve with. **En —,** at war. **S'en aller en —,** to go to war. **Ruse de —,** stratagem. **La — était partout, devant, sur nos flancs, derrière nous,** they were fighting everywhere, before, behind and on both sides of us. **Petite —.** 1. skirmish, desultory war, partisan warfare; 2. sham fight. **Moitié —, moitié marchandise,** armed (merchant ships); *Fig.* half willingly, half compulsorily; partly by fair, partly by foul means. **Le département de la —, le ministère de la —,** (or, absolutely) **la —,** war department, war office. **— ouverte,** open war. **— de plume** paper war. **Nom de —,** assumed name, nickname. *b)* **Tous les animaux sont perpétuellement en —,** animals are always warring with one another. **Le loup fait la guerre aux brebis,** the wolf makes war upon the sheep. **Deux coqs vivaient en paix : une poule survient. Et voilà la — allumée,** two cocks lived in peace: a hen showed herself, then were the flames of war lighted. *La Font. Fab.* VII. 13. *c)* **Enseigner la — à,** to teach the art of war to. **Savoir faire la —, savoir la —,** to know how to make war. **Homme de —,** warrior, soldier, captain. **Gens de —,** military men. *d)* **Cet homme est toujours en — avec ses voisins,** that man is always at war with his neighbours. **Il faut faire aux méchants — continuelle,** we must always strive against the wicked. **Faire la — à quelqu'un,** *Fam.* to tease, to plague a person. **Elle ne cessait de lui faire la — sur sa méchante humeur,** she all the while teased him about his bad humour. *Hamil. Gram.* 4. **Je lui ai fait la — de ce qu'il fréquentait cette maison,** I teased him about his visits to that house. **Faire la — à ses passions,** to strive against one's passions. **Faire la — aux vices,** to combat against vice. **Elle fait la — a ses beaux cheveux,** she spoils her beautiful hair. **Faire la — aux mots,** to criticize words.

La — de cent ans, the hundred years' war. **La — de sept ans,** the seven years' war. **La — a pour elle l'antiquité, elle a été dans tous les siècles,** war may boast of its antiquity, it has existed in all ages. *La Bruy.* 10. — *Prov.* : **A la guerre comme à la guerre,** we must take things as they come. **La guerre nourrit la guerre,** war feeds itself; at the expense of the enemy. **Guerre et pitié ne s'accordent pas ensemble,** soldiers at war can have no pity; war is unmerciful. **Qui terre a guerre a,** he who has land, has no peace. **On ne fait la guerre que pour faire enfin la paix,** we must always make it up at last.

GUERRIER, IÈRE, ghèryé, ryèr', *adj.* warlike, martial. **Une vie guerrière,** a warlike life. **Un prince —,** a martial prince. **Une nation guerrière,** a warlike nation. **Ardeur guerrière,** warlike ardour. **Avoir l'air —, la mine guerrière,** to look like a warrior.

GUERRIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* warrior.

GUERROYANT, E, ghèrwayán, yánt', *adj.* combative, pugnacious, fighting.

GUERROYER, ghèrwayé-r, [guerre], *vn.* [Conj. like *Employer.*] *Fam.* to war, to wage war, to make war, to fight.

GUERROYER, *va.* to war against, to fight against.

GUERROYEUR, ghèrwayœr, *sm. Fam.* man fond of fighting.

GUET, ghè, [guetter], *sm.* 1. watch: *a)* act of watching; close observation; *b)* guard, vigilant keeping, caution to protect form surprise or attack. *a)* **Faire le —,** to keep watch, to watch, to be on the watch. **Être au —,** to be on the watch. **Avoir l'œil, l'oreille au —,** to keep watch, to look out. **Tout le jour il avait l'œil au —,** all day long he kept on the watch. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. **Ce chien est de bon —,** that dog keeps good watch.

2. † watch, watchmen; patrol. **— à pied,** the watch on foot. **— à cheval,** horse-patrol. **— de nuit,** night-watch, patrol. **Maison de —,** round-house. **Mot du —,** watchword. **Ils se sont donné le mot du —,** *Fam.* they act in concert.

3. † watchman, sentinel, sentry.

GUET-APENS, ghètapán, [guet; O. Fr. : apensé, from penser, to premiditate], *sm.* [*Pl. Guets-apens.*] 1. lying in wait; 2. ambush snare, trap; 3. felonious attack. **De —,** with malice prepense, wilfully. **Dresser un —,** to waylay.

GUÊTRE, ghètr', [orig. unknown], *s*. gaiter. **Grandes guêtres,** leggins. [*Fam.* :] **Tirer ses guêtres,** to run off. **Laisser ses guêtres quelque part,** to die in a place.

GUÊTRÉ, E, ghètré, *adj.* gaitered, wearing gaiters.

GUÊTRER, ghètré-r, [guêtre], *va.* to gaiter, to put on the gaiters of.

GUÊTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to gaiter one's self, to put on one's gaiters.

GUÊTRIER, ghètrié, *sm.* gaiter-maker.

† **GUETTE,** ghèt', *sf.* watch, watching.

GUETTER, ghété-r, [O. H. Ger. : wahhên; Ger. : wachen, to watch], *va.* 1. to watch, to be on the watch for. **On le prit sur le fait, car on le guettait,** he was taken in the very act, for people were on the watch.

2. to lie in wait for, to wait for; to waylay, to beset in ambush. **Le chat guette la souris,** the cat is in wait for the mouse. **On le guettait au passage,** they ware lying in wait for him. **Une souris craignait un chat, qui dès lontemps la guettait au passage,** a mouse was in fear of a cat, who for a long while was lying in wait for him. *La. Font. Fab.* XII. 25.

GUETTER (SE), *v. refl.* to watch one another.

GUETTEUR, ghètœr, *sm.* 1. † watchman, watcher: one placed on a watch-tower; 2. *Naut.* look-out-man, look-out, signal-man.

GUEULARD, ghœlar [gueule], *sm.* furnace-mouth; mouth, throat, opening of a furnace.

GUEULARD, E, *sm. f. Vulg.* bawler.

GUEULARDISE, ghœlardize, *sf. Slang.* dainty food.

GUEULE, ghœl', [Lat. : gula, mouth], *sf.* 1. mouth (of animals); jaws, chops, chaps. *pl.* **La — d'un lion, d'un chien,** the mouth of a lion, a dog. **La — d'un serpent,** the mouth of a snake. **La — d'un brochet,** the mouth of a pike.

2. (Vulgarly, in contempt) mouth. **Donner à quelqu'un sur la —,** to slap a person's face; to give any one a slap in the mouth. **Être fort en —,** to have the gift of the gab. **Une fille suivante, un peu trop forte en —,** a waiting maid with rather too much to say. *Mol. Tart.* I. I. **N'avoir que de la —,** to be all talk. **Il a toujours la — ouverte,** he is always brawling. **Avoir la — pavée, ferrée,** to have one's throat paved. **Ferme ta —,** *Vulg.* shut up! **Faire sa —,** to be buttoned up, to be disdainful. **Faire la —,** to make a wry face.

3. *Technol.* mouth: opening. **La — d'un four,** the mouth of an oven. **Futaille à — bée,** cask with the head out. **— bée,** *Hydraul.* water-fall.

4. *Artill.* muzzle (of a gun); 5. *Bot.* **En —,** labiated; 6. *Arch.* gula, gola, cymatium. **— droite,** gula recta, cymatium, doucine. **— renversée,** gula inversa, ogee.

7. **Gueule-de-loup,** *a)* *Bot.* great snapdragon: *Antirrhinum majus*; *b)* *Join., Carp.* scarf; notch; *c)* *Arch.* hood (of a chimney; *d)* *Naut.* cat's paw.

8. **Gueule de raie,** *Naut.* cat's paw in a rope.

GUEULÉE, ghœlé, [gueule], *sf. Vulg.* 1. mouthful; 2. coarse language, low language.

GUEULER, ghœlé-r, [gueule], *vn. Vulg.,* to bawl, to squall.

GUEULES, ghœl', [Pers. : ghul, rose], *smpl. Herald.* gules: red.

GUEULETON, ghœltón, [gueule], *sm. Vulg.* feast, banquet; spread.

GUEULETONNER, ghœltoné, *vn. Vulg.* to have a feast, a banquet.

GUEUSAILLE, ghœzày', [gueux], *sf. Popul. lang.* riff-raff, rabble, rascality, a set of beggars.

GUEUSAILLER, ghœzâyè-r, *vn. Popul. lang.* to beg, to go begging, to mump.

GUEUSANT, E, ghœzán, ánt', *adj.* begging, mumping.

GUEUSARD, ghœzar, [gueux], *sm. Fam.* rascal, rascallion; loafer, ragamuffin, blackguard.

GUEUSE, ghœz', [Ger. : Guss; giessen], *sf.* 1. *Metall.* pig iron: iron in pigs, sow; 2. *Naut.* kentledge: pigs of iron laid for ballast, on the floor of a ship.

GUEUSER, ghœzé-r, [gueux], *vn.* to beg, to go begging.

GUEUSER, *va.* to beg. **— son pain,** to beg one's bread.

GUEUSERIE, ghœz'ri, [gueux], *sf.* 1. beggary: indigence, poverty, destitution; 2. mendicity, begging; 3. *Fig.* rubbish, trash: worthless thing. **La servitude est inférieure à la —,** servitude is lower than beggary. *Le Sage.*

GUEUSET, ghœzè, [gueuse], *sm. Metall.* small pig-iron.

GUEUSETTE, ghœzèt', *sf.* small paint pot (for shoemakers).

GUEUX, EUSE, ghœ-z, ghœz', [Slang; perhaps formed from *queux*; Lat. : coquus, cook), formerly used for cuisinier. V. *Queux*], *adj.* 1. beggarly, poor, needy, indigent, destitute. **— comme un rat, comme un rat d'église, comme un peintre,** as poor as a church-mouse. **Un avare est toujours —,** a miser is always poor.

2. *Arch.* naked, poor.

GUEUX, *sm.* 1. beggar: one who lives by begging. **Mener une vie de —,** to live like a beggar. **Un — revêtu,** an upstart, a beggar grown rich.

2. poor man, pauper; 3. tatterdemalion, ragamuffin: a ragged fellow, a paltry fellow; 4. rascal, knave, blackguard, scoundrel. **Un tas de gueux,** a pack of rascals. **Un — qui quand il vint, n'avait pas de souliers,** a beggarly fellow who when he came was without shoes to his feet. *Mol. Tart.* I. I.

GUEUSE, *sf.* 1. † beggar, beggar-woman; 2. wretch; 3. *Vulg.* drab.

GUÉVOIR, ghévwar, [provin.], *sm.* horse-pond.

GUI, ghi, [Lat.: viscus], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* mistletoe, missletoe : a parasitical plant ; **2.** *Naut.* main boom.

GUIBRE, ghibr', *sf.* *Naut.* cut-water.

GUICHET, ghishé, [orig. Scand. ; Eng. wicket], *sm.* **1.** wicket : a small door made in a gate. **Le — d'une prison**, the wicket of a prison. **Être pris au —**, to be taken in the act of escaping.

2. gate (of the Louvre, in Paris) ; **3.** little window ; gratting ; **4.** shutter (of a confessional) ; **5.** † door (of a cupboard) ; **6.** (in the game of cricket) wicket. **Voici le — pour la vente des timbres-poste**, here is the office for the sale of postage stamps. **Le — des billets à la gare du chemin de fer**, the ticket office at the railway-station. **Demandez au troisième —, à gauche**, ask at the third window on the left.

GUICHETIER, ghish'tyé, [guichet], *sm.* turnkey (of a prison).

GUIDE, ghid', [guider], *sm.* **1.** guide : *a*) one who guides ; leader, conductor ; *b*) *Fig.* he who, or that which directs or guides ; director ; *c*) guide-book ; *d*) *Mus.* the leading part in a fugue. *a*) **Un — fidèle et expérimenté**, an experienced and faithful guide. **Elle voulut être mon —**, she wished to be my guide. **Les voyageurs sans — assez souvent s'égarent**, travellers who have no guides often lose their way. *b*) **Une jeune fille ne peut avoir de meilleur — que sa mère**, a young girl cannot have a better guide than her mother. **La raison nous est donnée pour nous servir de — dans la vie**, reason is given us to be our guide in life.

2. *Milit.* flugelman : the leader of a file.

GUIDE, *sf.* rein (of a bridle). **Conduire à grandes guides**, to drive four in hand. **Mener la vie à grandes guides**, to live in grand style.

GUIDE-ÂNE, ghidân', *sm.* guide-book.

˜ **GUIDEAU**, ghidô, *sm.* *Fish.* sort of net.

GUIDER, ghidé-r, [O. Fr. : guier ; O. H. Ger. ; wizan ; Ang.-Sax. : witan, whence wisian, wise etc.], *va.* **1.** to guide : *a*) to lead, to conduct in a way ; *b*) to direct, to govern, to manage, to control. *a*) **— un voyageur**, to guide a traveller. **Ses traces nous guidèrent**, his footsteps guided us. [*Fig.* :] **— quelqu'un dans le chemin de l'honneur**, to guide a man in the path of honour. *b*) **La gloire vous conduit, que la raison vous guide**, you are led by glory, may you also be guided by reason. *Volt. Adél.* II. 7.

2. to lead, to impel, to actuate. **Écoute seulement la pitié qui te guide**, do not let yourself be actuated by anything else but pity. *Volt. Adél.* IV. I. **Son intérêt seul le guidait**, he was guided by his interest solely.

3. to drive (a coach) ; **4.** to steer (a ship).

GUIDER (SE), *v. refl.* to guide one's self, to be guided. **L'aveugle se guide à l'aide d'un bâton**, the blind man directs his steps with the help of a stick.

GUIDON, ghidôn, [guider], *sm.* **1.** † guidon : *a*) a cavalry banner ; *b*) standard-bearer ; **2.** *Milit.* field-colours ; **3.** *Naut.* broad pendant ; vane ; **4.** banner (of a brotherhood ; **5.** sight (of a gun) ; **6.** — **de renvoi**, reference, mark of reference (in a writing) ; **7.** *Mus.* guide, mark.

8. handle-bar (of bicycle]. **— mobile**, adjustable handle-bar. **— reversible**, reversible handle-bar.

GUIGNARD, ghinyar, [provin.], *sm.* *Ornith.* dotterel, dottrel : a bird of the plover genus.

GUIGNE, ghiny', [Low Lat. : guina, cherry], *sf.* **1.** black-heart cherry ; **2.** *Pop.* ill-luck.

GUIGNER, ghinyé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* to leer, to peep. **— de l'œil**, to leer.

GUIGNER, *va.* **1.** to glance, to peep at, to leer at. **Il guigne le jeu de son voisin**, he glances at his neighbour's game.

2. to have in view, to have an eye on. **— un héritage**, to have an inheritance in view.

GUIGNES, ghiny', [perhaps a corr. of Eng. gill], *s'pl.* *Fish.* gills (of fishes).

GUIGNIER, ghinyié, *sm.* *Bot.* black-heart cherry-tree.

GUIGNOL, ghinyol (from M. Guignol, of Lyons in the 18th century], *sm.* puppet-show, punch-and-judy show.

GUIGNOLET, ghinyolé, [guigne], *sm.* wine made from black-heart cherries.

GUIGNON, ghinyô*n*, [guigner], *sm.* bad-luck, ill-luck. **Porter — à quelqu'un**, to bring ill-luck on any one. **Avoir du —**, to have ill-luck. **Être en —**, to be in an unlucky moment. **C'est jouer de —**, this is really being unlucky.

GUIGNONANT, E, ghinyonâ*n*, â*n*t', (guignon), *adj.* provoking.

GUIGUETTE, ghighèt', *s'.* calker's chisel.

GUILANDINE, ghilâ*n*din', *sf.* *Bot.* bonduc, guilandina : a genus of leguminous plants.

GUILDIVE, ghildiv', *s'.* tafia, rum.

† **GUILDE**, ghild', [Ang.-Sax. : gild, money], *sf.* guild : corporation.

† **GUILÉE**, ghilé, [orig. unknown], *sf.* shower.

GUILLAGE, ghiyazh', [guiller], *sm.* working, fermenting (of beer).

GUILLANT, E, ghiyâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* fermenting.

GUILLAUME, ghiyôm', *pnm.* William.

GUILLAUME, *sm.* rabbet-plane.

GUILLAUME DE LORRIS, poet, author of first part of the *Roman de la rose* (b. about 1230) ; — **DE MACHAUT**, poet (1303-1377) ; — **DE NANGIS**, chronicler (13th century) [of Tentonic origin].

GUILLE, ghiy', *sf.* guile : craft, wile, cheat, trick.

GUILLEDIN, ghiy'da*n*, [Eng.], *sm.* gelding.

GUILLEDOU, ghiy'dou, [orig. unknown], *sm.* only in this phrase. **Courir le —**, to frequent low company.

GUILLEMET, ghiy-mé, [a proper name, Guillaume or Guillemet], *sm.* inverted comma, quotation mark.

GUILLEMETER, ghiy'mœté-r, [guillemet], *va.* [*Je guillemette* ; *je guillemetai* ; *je guillemetterai*, etc.] to put between inverted commas.

GUILLEMOT, ghiy'mo, [proper name, dim. of Guillaume], *sm.* *Ornith.* guillemot : a genus of sea birds.

GUILLER, ghiyé-r, [alteration of the old verb guiler, to deceive], *vn.* to work, to ferment (as beer).

† GUILLER, *va.* to beguile, to deceive.

GUILLERET, ETTE, ghiy'ré, rèt', [perhaps from guiller], *adj.* **1.** merry, sprightly, lively, brisk. **Il est — comme un pinson**, he is as merry as a lark.

2. light (as a speech, language ; **3.** slight, light. **Un habit —**, a light coat.

GUILLERI, ghiy'ri, *sm.* chirping (of the sparrow).

GUILLOCHAGE, ghiyoshazh, *sm.* engine-turning.

GUILLOCHER, ghiyoshé-r, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from a certain Guillot], *va.* to engine-turn.

GUILLOCHIS, ghiyoshi, *sm.* guilloche : an ornament formed by two or more intertwining bands or strings ; engine-turning.

GUILLOIRE, ghiywar', [guiller], *sf.* fermenting-vat, working-vat.

GUILLOTINE, ghiyotin', [from Guillotin, a doctor who introduced it into France, in 1789], *sf.* guillotine : a instrument of capital punishment.

GUILLOTINER, ghiyotiné-r, *va.* to guillotine : to behead with the guillotine.

GUIMAUVE, ghimôv', [Low Lat. : bis, twice ; malva, mallow], *sf.* *Bot.* marsh-mallow : *Althæa*, a genus of plants of the order malvaceæ.

GUIMBARDE, gha*n*bard', [orig. unknown], *s'.* **1.** furniture-van, rickety old coach ; **2.** guimbard, Jew's-harp : a musical instrument ; **3.** a sort of dance ; **4.** a sort of game.

GUIMPE, ga*n*p', [O. Fr. : guimple, from O. H. Ger. wimpal ; Ger. : Wimpel], *sf.* **1.** wimple ; stomacher ; **2.** chemisette.

† **GUIMPER**, ga*n*pé-r, *va.* *Fam.* to make a nun of.

GUIMPER, *vn.* to become a nun.

GUINCHE, ga*n*sh', *s'.* shoemaker's heel-stick.

GUINDAGE, ga*n*dazh', [guinder], *sm.* *Naut.* hoisting.

GUINDAL, ga*n*dal, *sm.* *Naut.* windlass.

GUINDANT, ga*n*dâ*n*, [guinder], *sm.* *Naut.* height, depth (of a flag).

GUINDE, gand', **GUINDA**, ganda, [Scand.; Isl.: vindass ; O. Eng. windass, corrupted into windlass ; all from Ger. winden, or Eng. to wind, to twist], *sm.* *Naut.* windlass, hoist.

GUINDÉ, E, gandé, *adj.* strained, forced, unnatural ; stiff. **Il était — dans toutes ses allures**, he was stiff in all his movements.

GUINDEAU, ga*n*dô, *sm.* *Naut.* windlass. V. *Guinde*.

GUINDER, ga*n*dé-r, [V. *Guinde* ; Ger. : winden, to hoist], *va.* **1.** to hoist, to raise, to lift ; **2.** *Naut.* to sway up (a mast) ; **3.** *Fig.* to strain, to force. **Il ne faut pas — l'esprit**, the mind must not be strained.

GUINDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to raise one's self up ; to climb up ; **2.** *Fig.* to be strained, to be forced ; **3.** to affect a lofty style ; to fall into bombast. **Il vaut mieux écrire froidement que de se —**, it is better to have a cold style than to fall into bombast. *Vauvenargues.* **Nous grimpons à son cinquième étage, et, par une échelle nous nous guindons à un sixième**, we climbed up to his fifth floor, and by means of a ladder we raised ourselves up to the sixth. *Montesq. Lett. per.* 45.

GUINDERESSE, ga*n*d'rès', *sf.* *Naut.* top-rope : a rope used to sway a topmast.

GUINDERIE, ga*n*d'ri, [guinder], *sf.* stiffness, constraint.

GUINÉE, ghiné, *pn.* *Geog.* Guinea.

GUINEE, *sf.* **1.** guinea : formerly, an English gold coin ; **2.** long cloth.

† **GUINETTE**, ghinèt', *sf.* *Ornith.* Guinea-fowl, Guinea-hen.

GUINGAN, ga*n*gâ*n*, [perhaps from Gangam, in India or Guingamp in Brittany], *sm.* gingham : a thin cotton fabric.

GUINGOIS, ga*n*gwâ, [orig. unknown], *sm.* crookedness, wryness, twist.

DE GUINGOIS, *adv. phr.* crookedly ; awry. **Cela est tout de —**, that is all awry. **Avoir l'esprit de —**, *Fig.* to be cross-grained.

GUINGUETTE, ga*n*ghèt', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** public-house (out of town) ; tea-garden ; dancing-garden ; **2.** small

country-house, country-box; 3. † grisette; 4. phaeton; 5. small pipe; 6. a sort of game; 7. coarse linen.

GUIORER, ghioré-r, [appears to be onomat.], *vn.* to squeak (as mice).

GUIPÉ, ghipé, *sm.* vellum-lace.

GUIPER, ghipé-r, [O. H. Ger. : weipen; Ger. : weifen], *va.* to twist about, to cover over with silk.

GUIPOIR, ghipwar, *sm.* riband-maker's tool.

GUIPON, ghipôn, *sm. Naut.* mop, swab.

GUIPURE, ghipur', [guiper], *sf.* guipure, guipure lace; gimp.

GUIRAUD, ghiro, [Pierre-Marie-Alexandre], poet (1788-1847); — [Paul], historian (1850-1907).

GUIRLANDE, ghirlând', [Ital. : ghirlanda], *sf.* 1. garland: *a)* wreath, chaplet of flowers, leaves, etc.; *b)* that which imitates garlands, festoons, etc.; *c) Fig.* a collection of small literary pieces. *a)* **Cette salle est ornée de guirlandes**, this hall is decorated with garlands. *b)* **Une — de pierreries ornait sa coiffure**, a string of precious stones adorned her head.

2. *Paint., Sculpt.* belt; 3. *Naut.* breast-hook, fore-hook.

GUIRLANDER, ghirlândé-r, *va.* to garland: to deck with a garland.

GUISARD, guizar, *sm.* partisan of the duke of Guise, (in the time of the League).

† **GUISARME**, ghisarm', *sf.* double-edged axe.

GUISE, ghiz', [O. H. Ger. : wisa; Ger. : Weise, manner], *sf* way, wise, guise, manner; liking, humour, fancy. **Chacun vit à sa —**, every one lives as he likes. **Il a promis de me laisser agir à ma —**, he promised me to let me act as I thought proper. *Balzac.*

EN GUISE DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. by way of; 2. instead of. **Il portait une couverture en — de manteau**, he had a blanket on by way of a cloak.

GUITARE, ghitar', [Lat. : cithara; Gr. : κιθάρα; Span. : guitarra], *sf.* guitar: a stringed instrument of music.

GUITARISER, ghitarizé-r, *vn.* to play on the guitar.

GUITARISTE, ghitarist, *sm.* guitar-player.

GUITERNE, ghitèrn', [a corrupted form of guitare], *sf. Naut.* shore to support the sheers employed in masting ships.

GUIT-GUIT, ghighi, [onomat.], *sm. Ornith.* creeper: *Certhia.* [*pl. Guits-guits.*]

GUITON, ghitôn, *sm. Naut.* dog-watch.

GUISOT, gizo, [François], historian (1787-1874).

GULF-STREAM, golf-strim, *sm. Geogr.* Gulf-Stream.

GUMÈNE, gumèn', [Ital. : gumena], *sf. Herald.* cable.

GUSTATIF, IVE, gustatif, tiv', [Lat. : gustāre, to taste], *adj. Anat.* gustatory: pertaining to taste.

GUSTATION, gustasyôn, [Lat. : gustatio], *sf.* gustation: the act of tasting.

GUTTA-PERCHA, guttapèrka, [Malay : guttah, gum; percha, the tree], *sf.* gutta-percha: a gum-resin resembling caoutchouc.

GUTTE, gut', V. *Gomme-gutte.*

GUTTIFÈRE, guttifèr', [Lat. : gutta, drop, gum; ferre, to bear], *adj.* guttiferous: yielding gum.

GUTTIFÈRES, *sfpl. Bot.* guttiferæ: an order of dicotyledonous plants.

GUTTURAL, E, guttural, [Lat. : guttur, throat], *adj.* guttural: *a) Anat.* pertaining to the throat; *b) Gram.* formed in the throat.

GUTTURALE, *sf. Gram.* guttural: a letter pronounced in the throat.

GUYANE, guyan', *pnf. Geog.* Guiana.

GUYAQUILLITE, guyakilit', *sf.* guyaquillite: a resinous mineral.

GUYARD DE BERVILLE, guyar de bervil, historian (1697-1770).

GYMNASE, zhimnâz', [Gr. : γυμνάσιον, from γυμνός, naked], *sm.* gymnasium: *a) Antiq.* a place where athletic exercises were performed; *b)* a place for bodily exercises; *c)* in Germany, public middle-class school, grammar-school; *d)* a theatre, in Paris.

GYMNASIARQUE, zhimnaziark', [Gr. : γυμνασιάρχης; γυμνάσιον; ἀρχή, commandment], *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* gymnasiarch; 2. gymnast: one who teaches gymnastic exercises.

GYMNASTE, zhimnast', [Gr. : γυμναστής], *sm.* gymnast: one who practises or teaches gymnastics.

GYMNASTIQUE, zhimnastik', [Gr. : γυμναστικός], *adj.* gymnastic: pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.

GYMNASTIQUE, *sf.* gymnastics: the act of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIQUE, zhimnik', [Gr. : γυμνός, naked], *adj. Antiq.* gymnic, gymnical: gymnastic.

GYMNIQUE, *sf. Antiq.* gymnics, gymnastics.

GYMNOCARPE, zhimnokarp', [Gr. : γυμνός, naked; καρπός, fruit], *adj. Bot.* gymnocarpous: having the fruit naked.

GYMNODERMATE, zhimnodèrmat', **GYMNODERME**, zhimnodèrm', [Gr. : γυμνός, naked; δέρμα, skin]. *adj. Nat. Hist.* having the skin naked.

GYMNOSOPHIE, zhimnozofi, **GYMNOSOPHISME**, zhimnozofism', *sm.* gymnosophy: the doctrine of the gymnosophists.

GYMNOSOPHISTE, zhimnozofist', [Gr. : γυμνός, naked; σοφός, wise], *sm.* gymnosophist: an Indian philosopher.

GYMNOSPERME, zhimnospèrm', [Gr. : γυμνός, naked; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* gymnospermous: having naked seeds.

GYMNOSPERME, *sm. Bot.* gymnosperm: a plant which has naked seeds.

GYMNOSPERMIQUE, zhimnospèrmik', *adj. Bot.* gymnospermous.

GYMNOTE, zhymnot', [Gr. : γυμνός, naked], *sm. Ichth.* gymnote, gymnotus, electric eel.

GYNANDRE, zhinândr', *adj. Bot.* gynandrian, gynandrous: having stamens inserted in the pistil.

GYNANDRIE, zhinândri, [Gr. : γυνή, female; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *sf. Bot.* gynandria: a class of plants, in which the stamens are united with the pistil.

GYNANDRIQUE, zhinândrik', *adj. Bot.* gynandrian, gynandrous.

GYNÉCÉE, zhinésé, [Gr. : γυναικεῖον; γυνή, woman], *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* gynecium: a private apartment for women; 2. † workshop of women; 3. *Bot.* gynæcium: the pistillary apparatus.

GYNÉCOCRATIE, zhinékokrasi, [Gr. : γυναικοκρατία; γυνή, woman], *sf.* gynecocracy, gynarchy, gynæocracy, gynocracy: government by a woman, female government.

GYNÉCOCRATIQUE, zhinékokratik', *adj.* gynecocratic; relating to a gynecocracy.

GYNÉCOGRAPHIE, zhinékografi,

GYNÉCOLOGIE, zhinékolozhi, [Gr. : γυνή, woman; γράφειν, to write; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* gynecology, gynæcology, the doctrine of the nature, diseases, etc., of women.

GYNOBASE, zhinobaz', [Gr. : γυνή, woman; βάσις, basis], *sm. Bot.* gynobase: a fleshy receptacle, bearing separate fruits.

GYNOBASIQUE, zhinobazik', *adj. Bot.* gynobasic: having a gynobase.

GYNOPHORE, zhinofor', [Gr. : γυνή, woman; φορός, bearing], *sm. Bot.* gynophore: a stalk raising a pistil above the stamens.

GYP, [assumed name of the countess of Martel de Janville], novelist (b. 1850).

GYPAÈTE, zhipaèt', [Gr. : γύψ, vulture; ἀετός, eagle], *sm. Ornith.* gypætos, lammergeier: a genus of vulturine birds.

GYPSE, zhips, [Gr. : γύψος, plaster], *sm. Geol.* gypsum: sulphate of lime; (when calcined and pulverized) plaster of Paris.

GYPSEUX, EUSE, zhipsœ, sœz' *adj.* gypseous: of the nature of gypsum.

GYPSIFÈRE, zhipsifèr', [gypse; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* gypsiferous, gypseous: containing gypsum.

GYPSOMÈTRE, zhipsomètre', [gypse; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* gypsometer: apparatus intended to fix the dosage of plaster in wines.

GYRATRICE, zhiratris', [Lat. : gyrāre, to move in a circle], *adj. f.* gyratory; tumbling. **Colombe —**, tumbler. V. *Tumbler.*

GYRIN, zhiran, [Gr. : γῦρος, circle], *sm. Entom.* water-flea: *Gyrinus*: a genus of aquatic beetles.

GYROCARPE, zhirokarp', [Gr. : γῦρος, circle; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* gyrocarpus: a genus of ornamental plants.

GYROMANCIE, zhiromânsi, [Gr. : γῦρος, circle; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* gyromancy: a kind of divination performed by walking round in a ring.

GYROMÈTRE, zhiromètr, [Gr. : γῦρος, circle; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* gyrometer: apparatus intended to measure the speed of rotary movement in machinery.

GYROPHORE, zhirofor', [Gr. : γῦρος, φορός, bearing], *sm. Bot.* gyrophora: a genus of lichens.

GYROSCOPE, zhiroskop', [Gr. : γῦρος, circle; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* gyroscope: an instrument for exhibiting the diurnal rotation of the earth.

H

H, ash *or* hœ, *sf.* or *m.* [It is feminine when pronounced ash, and masculine according to the modern spelling hœ.] H h : the eighth letter of the alphabet. **H aspirée,** h aspirate. **H muette,** h mute, silent h. The *h* is aspirated, never strongly as in English, when it is just sufficiently sounded to prevent the union of the letter which precedes the word commencing with the h thus : *le héros, sa haine, des haillons.* When the word begins with an aspirated *h*, it will be so marked in the pronunciation.

H. 1. *hauteur,* height; 2. *Hautesse,* Highness; 3. *La Rochelle* (frappé à), La Rochelle (struck at).

H. Alpes, *Hautes Alpes,* Upper Alps (Department of France).

H. C., *Hors concours,* not competing.

Hg., *hectogramme,* hectogramme (10th of a kilogramme).

H. G., *Haute-Garonne,* Upper Garonne (Department of France).

H. L., *Haute-Loire,* Upper Loire (Department of France).

H. Pyr., *Hautes-Pyrénées,* Upper Pyrenees (Department of France).

H. Rhin, *Haut-Rhin,* Upper Rhine.

H. Saône, *Haute-Saône,* Upper Saône (Department of France).

Hte-M., *Haute-Marne,* Upper Marne (Department of France).

Hte-Sav., *Haute-Savoie,* Upper Savoy (Department of France).

Hte-V., *Haute-Vienne,* Upper-Vienne (Department of France).

HA, ha, *interj.* ha! ah! (denoting surprise, and sometimes relief or alleviation; when repeated, it is an expression of laughter)

HA, *sm.* ha. **Faire, pousser un grand ha!** to utter a loud ha!

HABACUC, habakuk, *pnm.* Habakkuk.

HABEAS CORPUS, abéas kòrpus, [Lat.], *sm.* habeas corpus.

HABENAIRE, ab'nèr', [Lat. : habena, a strap], *sf. Bot.* frog-orchis, habenaria : a genus of plants of the order orchidaceæ.

HABILE, abil', [Lat. : habilis], *adj.* 1. quick, expeditious, active. **Un copiste —,** a quick copyist.

2. *Jurisp.* able (to), capable (of), qualified (to), competent (to). **Être — à succéder,** to be qualified to inherit; *Fig.* to be eager in the pursuit of one's interest.

3. *Fig.* able, clever, skilful; learned, talented; expert, handy, dexterous; knowing, cunning; (in an ill sense) sharp. **Un — horloger,** a clever watchmaker. **Un — capitaine,** a clever captain. **Il est — dans son art,** he is clever in his art. **Un — homme dans les affaires est instruit, prudent et actif,** a clever man of business is learned, cautious and active. *Volt.* **Un — courtisan,** a knowing courtier. **Un — fripon,** a sharp rogue.

HABILE, *sm.* clever man; cunning fellow; (in the plural) clever people, knowing ones.

HABILEMENT, abil'mân-t, *adv.* 1. quickly, quick, speedily, readily; 2. ably, cleverly skilfully; artfully, cunningly. **Il a conduit — les négociations,** he managed the business cleverly.

HABILETÉ, abil'té, [habile], *sf.* ability; cleverness; skill, skilfulness, talent; expertness; art, artfulness, sharpness. **Ce médecin a une grande —,** that is a clever doctor. **Avec toute son —, il a été pris pour dupe,** notwithstanding his cleverness, he was duped. **C'est une grande — de savoir cacher son —,** there is great cleverness in knowing how to hide one's cleverness. *La Rochef.*

HABILISSIME, abilisim', *adj. Fam.* very able, very clever, very skilful.

HABILITANT, E, abilitân, ânt', *adj. Jurisp.* qualifying.

HABILITATION, abilitasyôn, *sf. Jurisp.* qualification.

HABILITÉ, abilité, *sf. Jurisp.* competency; qualification.

HABILITER, abilité-r, *va. Jurisp.* to qualify, to render competent, to enable.

HABILLAGE, abiyazh', [habiller], *sm. Cook.* trussing (poultry); dressing.

HABILLÉ, E, abiyé, *pa. p.* dressed; clothed. **Habit —,** dress-coat.

HABILLEMENT, abiy'mân-t, *sm.* 1. clothing : the act of clothing; 2. clothing, clothes *pl.*, habiliments *pl.*, dress, garment, raiment, wearing apparel. **— complet,** a complete suit of clothes.

HABILLER, abiyé-r, [habile, under the influence of *habit,* a coat], *va.* 1. to dress : *a*) to prepare, to fit; *Cook.* to truss; to draw, to embowel, to gut; to skin, to flay, to hatchel, to hackle; *b*) to put on clothes; to clothe, to invest with clothing, to fit; *c*) (in Fine Arts) to give a graceful drapery to; to dress up. *a*) **— du cuir,** to dress leather. **— une volaille,** to draw fowls; (for the spit) to truss a fowl. **— du poisson,** to gut and scale fish. **— du chanvre,** to hatchel hemp.

b) **— un enfant,** to dress a child.

2. to clothe : *a*) to provide with garments; *b*) *Fig.* to invest, as with clothes; to dress out; to adorn. *a*) **— les pauvres,** to clothe the poor. *b*) **— une pensée en vers,** to cloth a thought in verse. **L'un, en style pompeux habillant une églogue,** one, clothing an eclogue in pompous verse. (In an ill sense). **— à la française les héros de l'antiquité,** to make Frenchmen of the heroes of former times. **Molière a habillé à la française l'Avare de Plaute,** Molière has dressed in French fashion the Miser of Plautus. *Auger.*

3. to make clothes for, to work for. **Ce tailleur m'habille depuis longtemps,** that tailor has made my clothes for me for a long time.

4. to fit, to suit; to become. **Ce costume vous habille très bien,** that dress fits you very well.

5. to cover, to wrap up. **— d'épines un jeune arbre, pour que les animaux ne l'endommagent pas,** to cover a young tree with thorns to prevent animals from spoiling it. [*Fig.* :] **— un conte,** to disguise a tale.

6. *Fig.* to palliate (a fault); 7. *Fig.* to abuse (a person); 8. to paint (one's face).

HABILLER, *vn.* 1. to make clothes, to work. **Ce tailleur habille bien,** that tailor works well.

2. to become, to suit. **Cette étoffe habille bien,** that stuff is very becoming.

HABILLER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to dress one's self, to dress : *a*) to put on one's clothes; *b*) to be clothed. *a*) **Il n'eut pas le temps de s'—,** he had not the time to dress himself. *b*) **S'— en berger,** to dress up as a shepherd. **Il s'habille très bien,** he dresses very well. **Cette femme ne sait pas s'—,** that woman does not know how to dress. **A quelle heure voudrez-vous vous —?** at what o'clock do you wish to dress?

2. to get one's clothes; to buy one's clothes; to find one's self in clothes; to have one's clothes made. **Il s'habille chez un bon tailleur,** he has his clothes made at a good tailor's. **S'— à la friperie,** to wear second-hand clothes.

3. to attire one's self; 4. to wrap one's self up; to be wrapped up; 5. *Fam.* to abuse each other.

HABILLEUR, EUSE, abiyœr, yœz', *sm. f.* dresser : one who dresses up (the actors) in the theatres.

HABIT, abi, [Lat. : habitus, state; dress], *sm.* 1. garment, apparel, clothes, habit, attire, garb, raiment, wearing apparel. **— d'homme,** men's clothing, clothes. **— de femme,** women's dress, garment. **— de deuil,** mourning clothes. **— de noce,** wedding-dress, garment or clothes. **— de lin,** linen garment. **Un — pour monter à cheval,** a riding coat, riding habit (for ladies). **Des habits magnifiques,** splendid clothes, appearel. **Un — neuf,** a new garment. **Des habits confectionnés,** ready-made clothing. **Un — qui montre la corde,** a threadbare coat. **— de ville,** town suit, dress. **— bourgeois,** plain clothes. **L'— ecclésiastique,** the cloth. **Prendre l'—,** to turn monk. **Prise d'—,** taking the veil. **Cet — a fait son temps,** that coat has seen its best days. **Un — qui fait bien la taille,** a coat that fits well. **Cet — vous va comme un charme,** that coats fits you to a T. **Quitter l'—,** to cast the veil aside. — *Prov.* : **L'— ne fait pas le moine,** the cowl does not make the friar; it is not the coat that makes the man. **D'habits d'autrui mal on se pare,** borrowed garments never fit well. **Le même habit ne va pas à tout le monde,** every shoe does not fit every foot.

2. coat, body-coat, dress-coat. **Un — de cérémonie, — noir,** a dress-coat. **Irez-vous là en redingote? Non, je serai en —,** are you going there in a frock-coat, a morning coat? No, in a dress-coat. **Un — croisé,** a double-breasted coat. **Un — galonné,** a laced coat. **Un — râpé,** a threadbare coat. **Vieux habits, vieux galons!** old clothes, old clothes!

HABITABILITÉ, abitabilité, *sf.* habitableness, habitability : capacity of being inhabited.

HABITABLE, abitabl', *adj.* habitable, inhabitable : that may be inhabited.

† **HABITACLE**, abitakl', [Lat. : habitaculum], *sm.* 1. abode, habitation, mansion; 2. *Naut.* binnacle : the box in which the compass is placed.

HABITANT, E, abitân-t, ânt', [habiter], *sm. f.* 1. inhabitant, dweller, resident; inmate (in another's house); *Poet.* inhabitant, denizen, tenant. **Les habitants de la ville,** the inhabitants of the town. **Tous les habitants de cette maison,** all the inmates of that house. **Les habitants des champs,** the denizens of the fields. **Les habitants des forêts,** the denizens of the forests. **Les habitants de l'air,** the denizens of the air. **Les habitants des ondes, de l'eau,** the denizens of the water, the finny tribe. **Les habitants du ciel,** the denizens of blest abodes.

2. colonist; planter.

HABITAT, abita, [habiter], *sm. Nat. Hist.* habitat : the natural abode or locality of an animal, plant, etc.

HABITATION, abitasyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : habitatio], *sf.* 1. habitation : *a*) the act of inhabitating ; inhabitation, inhabitancy ; state of dwelling ; abode, stay ; *b*) place of abode, dwelling, dwelling-place, residence ; house. *a*) **L'— de cette maison n'est pas saine**, that house is not a healthy one to live in. *b*) **Une charmante —**, a charming residence. **N'avoir point d'—**, to have no residence. **Ces habitations sont abandonnées**, those houses are deserted. **Maison d'—**, dwelling-house.

2. *Nat. Hist.* haunt, abode ; 3. settlement (in a colony) ; plantation. **Les Français établirent de nouvelles habitations au Canada**, the French made new settlements in Canada. **Il a plusieurs habitations à la Guadeloupe**, he has several plantations in Guadeloupe.

4. *Law-t.* cohabitation.

HABITATIVITÉ, abitativité, *sf. Phren.* inhabitativeness : a tendency to select a permanent dwelling.

HABITER, abité-r, [Lat. : habitāre, atum, to inhabit], *va.* to inhabit, to live in : *a*) to dwell in, to reside in ; to abide in ; *b*) (of animals) to haunt, to frequent. *a*) **— un pays**, to live in a country. **J'habite la ville en hiver**, in winter, I live in town. **— une maison**, to live in a house. **— les bois**, to live in the woods. **C'est une maison qui est très bien habitée**, the house is occupied by very respectable people. **Le tigre habite les régions tropicales**, the tiger lives in the tropical regions. [*Fig.* :] **La guerre et ses fureurs habitent ces contrées**, those countries are never free from war and its horrors. *Bescherelle.* **Les dieux habitent l'Olympe**, Olympus is the abode of the gods. *b*) **Le renne habite les contrées du Nord**, the reindeer haunts, or lives in the northern countries.

HABITER, *vn.* 1. to inhabit, to dwell, to live, to reside, to abide. **— à la campagne**, to live in the country. **Il habite avec son frère**, he lives with his brother. **Il habite dans un lieu solitaire**, he lives in a lonely place. **— sous des tentes**, to live in tents.

2. *Law-t.* to cohabit.

HABITUDE, abitud', [Lat. : habitudo], *sf.* 1. habit : *a*) *Med.* state or condition of the body ; constitution ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* features, general appearance ; *c*) disposition resulting from the frequent repetition of the same acts ; habitude, custom, use, practice, wont. *a*) **— du corps, — extérieure**, habit of body. *c*) **Une bonne —**, a good habit. **Une mauvaise —**, a bad habit. **Une vieille —**, an old habit. **Prendre une —**, to take a habit. **Se défaire d'une —**, to lose a habit. **Je m'étais fait une douce — de vous aimer**, I had fallen into the pleasant habit of loving you. *G. Sand.* **J'ai vieilli dans l'— de ne jamais dire mon secret**, I have quite got into the habit of never telling my secret. *Fén.* **L'— qu'il a à la flatterie**, the habit he has of flattering. **C'est un homme d'—**, he is a man of routine. **Il a l'— de se lever de bonne heure**, he is accustomed to rise early. **Par —**, out of habit, by habit. **D'—**, usual, habitual ; (adverb.) usually, commonly. **Il fait cela par —**, he does that from habit. — *Prov.* : **L'habitude est une seconde nature**, use is second nature.

2. acquaintance, familiarity, commerce, society. **Avoir — avec quelqu'un**, to be acquainted with a person. **Entretenir ses habitudes**, to keep one's acquaintances. (Obsolete.)

3. gait, carriage.

HABITUÉ, E, abitué, *pa. p.* 1. habituated, accustomed, used, inured ; 2. (of a priest) having leave of the incumbent to officiate with him.

HABITUÉ, E, *sm. f.* 1. frequenter ; 2. regular customer. **Les habitués d'un café**, the regular customers of a café. **Les habitués d'un théâtre**, the frequenters of a theatre.

HABITUEL, ELLE, abituèl, *adj.* habitual : *a*) formed or acquired by habit ; *b*) customary, usual ; *c*) rendered permanent by continued causes. *a*) **Une erreur habituelle**, an habitual error. *b*) **La musique est son occupation habituelle**, music is his usual occupation. *c*) **Un mal —**, an habitual evil.

HABITUELLEMENT, abituèl'mân-t, *adv.* habitually, usually, by habit, customarily.

HABITUER, abitué-r, [Lat. : habitus, custom], *va.* to habituate, to accustom, to use, to inure. **— les enfants à obéir**, to accustom children to obey. **— les jeunes gens à la fatigue**, to inure young people to fatigue.

HABITUER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to get accustomed, to get inured, to accustom one's self. **S'— au travail**, to accustom one's self to work. **On s'habitue à ne rien faire**, we get accustomed to doing nothing. **Il ne peut pas s'— au climat**, he cannot get accustomed to the climate.

2. † to be habituated, to be settled.

HÂBLER, hâblé-r, [Span. : hablar, to speak], *vn.* to brag, to boast, to bounce, to crack.

HÂBLERIE, hâblœri, [hâbler], *sf.* bragging, boast, boasting, bouncing, cracking.

HABLEUR, EUSE, hâblœr, blœz', *sm. f.* bragger, braggart, boaster, bouncer.

HABZELI, habzéli, *sm. Bot.* habzelia : a genus of plants, which produce the piper Æthiopicum.

HACHAGE, hashazh, [hacher], *sm.* the act of chopping ; what is chopped, or made a hach of.

HACHE, hash, [Ger. : Hacke], *sf.* axe, hatchet. **— de sapeur**, pioneer's axe. **— à main**, hatchet. **— à abattre**, felling axe. **— de bûcheron**, wood-cutter's axe. **— de pierre**, stone-axe. **— d'armes**, battle-axe, pole-axe. **— d'abordage**, boarding-axe. **Mettre la —, porter la — dans un bois**, to fell trees in a wood. **Aller au bois sans —**, *Fig.* to undertake a thing without having the necessary means of doing it. **Abattre un arbre à coups de —**, to cut a tree down with an axe. **Il lui fendit la tête d'un coup de sa —**, he cut his head open with his hatchet. **Périr sous la —**, to die on the block. [*Fam.* :] **Avoir un coup de —**, to be cracked, to be crack-brained. **Fait à coups de —**, clumsily-done, roughly done *or* made.

HÂCHÉ, E, hashé, *adj.* 1. minced, mince, hashed : chopped into small pieces ; 2. cut up ; 3. *Engrav.* hatched ; 4. *Fig.* (of style) irregular, abrupt, desultory.

HACHE-LÉGUMES, hash'légum', *sm.* vegetable-cutter. [*Pl. Hache-légumes.*]

HACHE-PAILLE, hash'pây', *sm.* chaff-cutter, chaff-engine : a straw-cutting machine.

HACHER, hashé-r, [hache], *va.* 1. to chop, to hew : to cut with an axe or other edged instrument ; to hack ; 2. to hash, to mince : to cut into very small parts. **— de la viande**, to mince meat. **— menu comme chair à pâté**, to chop as fine as mince-meat.

3. to cut, to cut to pieces. **— quelqu'un en pièces**, to cut any one to pieces. **Se faire —**, (of troops) to let themselves be cut to pieces, to die to the last man. [*Fig.* :] **Il se ferait — en pièces, il se ferait —, il se laisserait — plutôt que de céder**, he would suffer anything rather than give in. **On le hacherait, vous le feriez —, qu'il ne céderait pas**, if you were to cut him to pieces he would not give in. **Monsieur, je me ferais — ; il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée**, I'll be hanged, sir, if a door must not be either open or shut. *Brueys. Gron.* I 6.

4. to hack, to mangle : to injure by cutting, to tear piecemeal, to mutilate.

5. to cut up, to beat down ; to destroy, to ravage, to waste. **Le dernier orage a haché les récoltes**, the last storm destroyed the crops.

6. to hatch: to shade by lines cut or drawn.

HACHEREAU, hash'rô, [hache], *sm.* small axe.

HACHETTE, hashèt', [hache], *sf.* hatchet.

HACHE-VIANDE, hash-viand, *sm.* sausage-mill.

HASCHISH, hashish, [Ar.], *sm.* hashish, hatchy : a narcotic.

HACHIS, hashi, [hacher], *sm.* mince-meat, minced-meat, hash, hash-meat, hashed meat. **En —**, hashed, minced.

HACHOIR, hashwar, [hacher], *sm.* 1. chopping-board, chopping-block ; 2. chopping-knife ; 3. chaff-cutter.

HACHOTTE, hashot', [provin.], *sf. Technol.* hatchet.

HACHURE, hashur', *sf. Draw., Engrav.* hatching.

HADJI, hadzhi, *sm.* 1. hadji, hadjee : a Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca ; 2. hadj : a pilgrimage to Mecca.

HÆMA, HÆMO, HÆMATO, Greek prefixes, now written *Héma, Hémo, Hémato.*

HAGARD, E, hagar, gard', [orig. uncert. appears to be connected with haie, hedge], *adj.* haggard : *a*) wild, not easily tamed ; *b*) *Fig.* wild, fierce, staring ; having a fierce look. *a*) **Faucon —**, haggard hawk, haggard. *b*) **Un visage —**, a haggard face. **L'œil —**, with a haggard look. **Un homme —**, a haggard-looking man.

HAGARDEMENT, hagardœmân-t, *adv.* haggardly : in a haggard manner.

HAGIOGRAPHE, azhiograf', [Gr. : ἅγιον, holy ; γράφειν, to write], *adj.* hagiographal : relating to sacred writings.

HAGIOGRAPHE, *sm.* 1. hagiographer : a sacred writer ; 2. hagiologist : one who is versed in hagiology.

HAGIOGRAPHIE, azhiografi, [hagiographe], *sf.* hagiology : description of the sacred writings.

HAGIOGRAPHIQUE, azhiografik', *adj.* hagiographal.

HAGIOLOGIE, azhiolozhi, [Gr. : ἅγιος, holy ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hagiology : treatise on sacred things or on the lives of the saints.

HAGLURE, haglur', *sf. Falc.* mail, spot ; mailed feathers of a hawk.

HAHA, haha, [onomat.], *sm.* 1. haha, hawhaw, sunk fence : a fence, bank, or ditch sunk between two slopes, so as not to be seen till one comes close upon it ; 2. † hag, haggard : an ugly old woman.

HAHÉ, hahé, *interj. Hunt.* ware there !

HAI, hè, *interj.* 1. ha : denoting surprise or grief ; 2. hey, ha : denoting joy ; 3. well ! indeed !

HAI *or* **HAIE**, hay, *interj.* ha, hah, oh : denoting pain, anxiety or surprise.

HAÏ, E, haï, *pa. p.* of *Haïr.*

HAIE, hé, [O. H. Ger. : hecka ; Ger. : Hecke, hedge], *sf.* 1. hedge : a fence made of thorns, prickly bushes or shrubs. **— vive**, quickset hedge. **— morte**, stake hedge. **Entourer d'une —, fermer par une —**, to hedge in.

2. line, row. **Entre deux haies de troupes**, between two lines of soldiers. **Former la —**, to stand on a line. **Être rangé en —**, to be drawn up in a time. — *Prov.* : **Plus la haie est**

basse mieux on y passe, a low hedge is easily got over.

3. *Agr.* beam (of a plough).

HAIE, hay, *interj.* V. *Hai.*

HAÏE, hay, *interj.* gee-ho, geho : a term used by teamsters. (*Proverbial but obsolete.*)

Et haie au bout, something over and above. **Il a dix mille francs de rente et haie au bout,** he has ten thousand francs income and over.

HAILLON, hâyô*n* [O. H. Ger. : hadel, rag], *sm.* rag, tatter. **En haillons,** ragged, tattered, in tatters.

† **HAILLONNÉ, E,** hâyoné, **HAILLONNEUX, EUSE,** hâyonœ, nœz', *adj.* tattered, in tatters.

HAIM *or* **HAIN,** a*n* [Lat. : hamus, fish-hook], *sm. Fish.* hook, fish-hook.

HAINE, hên', [haïr], *sf.* hatred, hate : *a*) enmity, strong antipathy, great aversion ; *b*) ill-will ; spite, grudge ; *c*) detestation ; abhorrence, aversion, loathing. **Une — invétérée,** an inveterate hatred. **Une — implacable,** an implacable hatred. **Une — farouche,** a fierce hatred. **Une — couverte, déguisée,** a disguised hatred. **Nourrir de la — contre quelq'un,** to keep up one's hatred against a person. **Avoir de la — pour quelq'un,** to hate a person. **J'ai pris cet homme en —,** I have taken an aversion to that man. **La — des tyrans,** the hatred of tyrants. **La — du changement,** the aversion to changes. **Ce sont là toutes choses que j'ai en —,** all these are things that I hate. **J'ai pris la vie en —,** I have got to loathe life. **Le crime possède toute ma —,** I hate crime above all. **La — est aveugle,** hatred is blind.

EN HAINE DE, *prepos. phr.* out of hatred to, in hatred to.

HAINEUSEMENT, hênœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* hatefully, spitefully.

HAINEUX, EUSE, hênœ-z, nœz', *adj.* hateful ; full of hate, spiteful, malignant, malevolent. **Une âme haineuse,** a malignant soul. **Un homme —,** a malignant man. **Une joie haineuse et féroce,** a fierce and spiteful joy.

HAÏR, haïr, [O. H. Ger. : hazzô*n* ; Goth. : hatan ; Ger. : hassen, to hate], *va.* [*Je hais, tu hais, il hait, nous haïssons, vous haïssez, ils haïssent ; je haïssais ; je haïs, tu haïs, il haït, nous haïmes, vous haïtes, ils haïrent ; je haïrai ; je haïrais ; hais, haïssons, haïssez ; que je haïsse ; haïssant, haï.*] to hate : to regard with hatred or ill-will : to detest, to abhor, to have an aversion to, to dislike, to loathe. **— un rival,** to hate a rival. **— le vice,** to hate vice. **— à la mort, à mort,** to hate mortally. **— comme la mort, comme la peste,** to hate like poison. **Ce roi s'est fait — de ses sujets,** that king made himself hated by his subjects. **Je hais ce qui est faux,** I hate what is false. **— le froid,** to hate the cold. **La bonne dame ne haïssait pas le vin d'Espagne,** the good lady had no aversion for Spanish wine. *Hamil. Gr.* 9. [*Neut.* :] **L'homme qui ne sait que — n'est pas fait pour la société,** a man who can only hate is not fit for society. **— est le tourment le plus affreux de tous,** hatred is the worst of torments. **Je hais mortellement à vous parler de tout cela,** I have a mortal hatred of speaking to you about all that. *Mme de Sev.*

HAÏR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to hate one's self ; **2.** to hate each other.

HAIRE, hèr', [O. H. Ger. : haria ; Ger. : Haar, hair], *sf.* hair-shirt : a shirt made of hair.

HAÏSSABLE, haïsabl', [haïr], *adj.* hateful, odious, detestable.

HAÏSSEUR, haïsœr, *sm.* hater : one who hates.

HALAGE, halazh', [haler], *sm.* towing, towage ; hauling, drawing. **Chemin de —,** tow-path, towing-path ; track-road ; horse path. **— à la cordelle,** tracking. **Corde de —,** towline.

HALBRAN, halbrâ*n*, [Ger. : Halb-Ente], *sm.* young wild duck.

HALBRENÉ, E, halbrœné, *adj.* **1.** *Falc.* broken-winged, ragged-feathered ; **2.** † *Fam.* fatigued and in a sad pickle.

HALBRENER, halbrœné-r, [halbran], *vn.* to shoot wild ducks.

HALCYON, alsiô*n*, *sm.* V. *Alcyon.*

HÂLE, hâl', [hâler], *sm.* **1.** scorching heat ; sunburn ; **2.** *Agr.* dry wind.

HÂLÉ, E, hâlé, *adj.* sunburnt, burnt, tanned. **Avoir le teint —,** to have a sunburnt complexion. **Vous n'êtes point —,** you are not sunburnt.

HALE-A-BORD, halabôr, *sm. Naut.* boat-rope : a rope by means of which anything is drawn on board, [*Pl. Hale-a-bord.*].

HALE-BAS, hal'ba, *sm. Naut.* down-haul (of a stay-sail), [*Pl. hale-bas.*].

HALE-BOULINES, hal'boulin', *sm. Naut.* raw seaman, raw sailor, lubber [*Pl. Hale-boulines.*]

† **HALECRET,** hal'krè, [orig. unknown], *sm. Milit.* corslet : light cuirass covered with iron plates.

HALEINE, alèn', [Low. Lat. : halena ; Lat. : halāre, to blow], *sf.* breath : *a*) the air expelled by the lungs in respiration ; *Fam.* wind ; *b*) power of breathing ; (of animals) wind ; *c*) the faculty of holding one's breath ; time to breathe ; *d*) breathing of the wind ; slight breeze ; *e*) *Fig.* power, strength. *a*) **Une douce —,** a sweet breath. **Une — forte,** an offfensive breath. **Retenir son —,** to hold one's breath. *b*) **Hors d' —,** out of breath. **Perdre —, se mettre hors d' —,** to get out of breath. **A perdre —, à perte d' —,** till out of breath. **Vous courez tant que vous en perdez —,** you are running so fast that you are getting out of breath. **Riez si vous voulez jusqu'à perte d'—,** laugh, if you like, until you are out of breath. **Chanter à perdre —,** to sing until one is out of breath. **Faire, tenir des discours à perte d'—,** *Fig.* to talk until one is out of breath. **Prendre —,** to take breath. **Ma foi, prenons — après tant de fatigues,** well, let us rest after all this fatigue. *Mol. Et.* III. 5. **Il laissa prendre un peu d' — à son cheval,** he allowed his horse to take breath. **Reprendre —,** to recover, to take one's breath. *c*) **Avoir l'— longue,** to be long-winded. **Avoir l' — courte,** to be short-winded. **Tout d'une —,** in the same breath, at a stretch, without stopping to take breath. **Lire un roman tout d'une —,** to read a novel through without stopping. **Un ouvrage de longue —,** a work of great length. *d*) **Quand la douce — du printemps a tapissé les forêts de verdure,** when the sweet spring air has made the forest green. *Buffon.* [*Fam.* :] **Il ne fait pas une — de vent,** there is not a breath of wind stirring.

EN HALEINE, *adv. phr.* in breath, in working order, in a working mood, in practice, in exercise. **Se mettre en —,** to get in working order. **Tenir en —,** to keep in breathing, in practice, in working order ; *Fig.* to keep in play ; to keep on the alert. **Achevons, puisque nous sommes encore en —,** let us finish it, as we are still in a working mood. **Il faut que j'interrompe mon travail, je ne suis pas en — aujourd'hui,** I must stop working, for I am not in a working mood to day.

HALEMENT, hal'mâ*n*-t, [haler], *sm. Carp.* hauling-knot.

HALENÉE, al'nè, *sf.* breath, whiff.

HALENER, al'né-r, [haleine], *vn.* [*J'halène ; j'halenais j'halènerai ; que j'halène ; halenant ; halené.*] to breathe, to respire.

HALENER, *va.* **1.** † to smell the breath of (a person) ; **2.** *Hunt.* to get scent of ; **3.** † to smell ; to smell out, to find out the weak side of.

HALER, halé-r, [O. Scand. : hala, from Low Ger. halen], *va.* **1.** *Naut.* to haul : to pull, to draw, to drag ; to tow, to track ; to heave. **— sur un cordage,** to haul, to pull upon a rope. **— à bord,** to haul in. **Hale la chaloupe à bord !** haul the boat aboard ! **— à la cordelle,** to tow, to track. **— un bâtiment,** to tow a ship.

2. *Naut.* **— le vent,** to haul the wind : to direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass from which the wind blows.

3. *Fam.* to rouse ; to halloo ; to set on, to set at. **— les chiens après un vagabond,** to set dogs upon a vagabond.

HALER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be towed ; **2.** **Se — dans le vent,** to haul the wind.

HÂLER, hâlé-r, [O. Fr. : hasler ; orig. uncert. ; perhaps Flem. hael, dry], *va.* to burn, to brown, to tan. **Le soleil hâle le teint,** the sun tans the skin.

HÂLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be sun-burnt, to be tanned.

HALETANT, E, hal'tâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* panting, puffing, out of breath, breathless ; heaving. **Un chien tout — après une longue course,** a dog panting after a long run. **Ces esclaves à demi nus, revenant du travail, la poitrine haletante,** these half-naked slaves coming back from their work with heaving chests. *Roger. de Beauvoir.*

† **HALÈTEMENT,** halèt'mâ*n*-t, [haleter], *sm.* panting, puffing.

HALETER, hal'té-r, [Lat. : halāre, to breathe, to exhale ; another sense has been given : for aleter, from aille, Lat. ala, wing : to flap the wing], *vn.* to pant : *a*) to breathe short, to breathe quickly, to puff, to blow ; to be breathless ; *b*) *Fig.* to long, to desire ardently. *a*) **— à force d'avoir couru,** out of breath with running. **Un pauvre bûcheron, dans l'extrême vieillesse, marchait en haletant de peine et de détresse,** a poor and very old wood-cutter, breathless with want and pain, was walking slowly. *Boil.* *b*) **Haletant vers le gain, les honneurs, la richesse,** longing for gain, honours, riches. **Haletant après l'ombrage des bois,** panting for the shade of the woods.

HALEUR, EUSE, halœr, lœz', [haler], *sm. f.* hauler, tracker.

HALEVY, alévi, [Léon], dramatic author (1802-1883).

HALICARNASSE, alikarnas', *pn. Geog.* Halicarnassus.

HALICTE, halict' *sm. Entom.* halictus : a genus of hymenopterous insects.

HALIEUTIQUE, aliœtik', [Gr. : ἁλιευτική, fishing], *adj.* halieutic : relating to fishing.

HALIEUTIQUE, *sf.* halieutics *pl.* : the art of fishing.

HALIEUTIQUES, *smpl.* halieutics : treatise on fishing.

HALIME, alim', [Gr. : ἅλιμος, of the sea], *sm. Bot.* sea orache : *Atriplex halimus* a plant of the genus atriplex.

HALIOTIDE, aliotid', [Gr. : ἅλιος, the sea ; οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *sf.* haliotis, sea-ear : a genus of shells.

HALITUEUX, EUSE, alituœ, œz', [Lat.: halitus, vapour], *adj. Med.* halituous, moist.

HALLAGE, hallazh', [halle], *sm.* hallage, market-dues.

HALLALI, halali, [onomat.], *sm. Hunt.* whoop, whohoop.

HALLE, hal', [Ger.], *sf.* market, market-place. **— au blé**, corn-market. **Les dames de la —**, the market-women. **Fort de la —**, market-porter. **Langage des halles**, language of Billingsgate, Billingsgate.

HALLEBARDE, hal'bard', [O. Ger. : helmbarte ; Ger. : Hellebarte, an axe with which to split a helmet], *sf.* halberd : an ancient military weapon. [*Fig.* :] **Il va tomber des hallebardes**, it will rain cats and dogs. **Cela rime comme — et misericorde**, that is without rhyme and reason.

HALLEBARDIER, hal'bardy, *sm.* halberdier : one who was armed with a halberd.

† **HALLEBREDA**, hal'brœda, [orig. unknown], *sm.* a tall ungainly person.

HALLÉRIE, halléri, [Haller, a proper name], *sf. Bot.* fly-honey-suckle, halleria : a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

HALLIER, halié, [halle], *sm.* 1. market-keeper ; 2. market-man, stall-man. 3. thicket, thick bush, brushwood ; 4. partridge-net.

HALLUCINANT, E, allusinân, ânt', *adj.* hallucinating.

HALLUCINATION, allusinasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [halluciner], *sf.* hallucination : delusion, error ; a diseased state of mind in which a person has a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence.

HALLUCINÉ, E, allusiné, *sm. f.* hallucinator : a person under hallucination.

HALLUCINER, allusiné-r, [Lat. : hallucinari, to err, to wander], *va.* to delude, to affect with hallucination.

HALLUCINER (S'), *v. refl.* to be affected with hallucination, to be deluded ; to err, to mistake.

HALO, halo, [Lat. ; Gr. : ἅλως, threshing-floor, surface], *sm.* halo : *a*) a coloured circle surrounding the sun, the moon, or a planet ; *b*) *Med.* areola, a circle surrounding the nipple. **Entouré d'un —**, haloed.

HALOGÈNE, halozhèn, [Gr. : ἅλς, ἁλός, salt ; γεννάω, I engender], *adj. Chem.* halogenous : generating saline compounds. **Corps —**, halogen.

HALOGRAPHIE, halografi, [Gr. : ἅλς, ἁλός, salt ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* description of salts.

HALOÏDE, haloid, [Gr. : ἅλς, ἁλός, salt ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Chem.* haloid : noting chemical combinations similar to that of common salt. **Sel —**, haloid salt, haloid, halosel.

HALOIR, halwar, [hâler], *sm.* drying-place [for hemp).

HALOLOGIE, halolozhi, [Gr. : ἅλς, ἁλός, salt ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on salts.

HALORAGÉES, halorazhé, *sf. pl. Bot.* haloragiaceæ, halorageæ : an order of exogenous plants, allied to onargaceæ.

HALOSCOPE, haloskop, [halo ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* haloscope : an instrument for the exhibition of all the phenomena connected with halos, parahelia, etc.

HALOT, halo, [orig. unknown], *sm.* rabbit-barrow, rabbit-hole.

HALOTECHNIE, halotèkni, [Gr. ; ἅλς, ἁλός, salt ; τέχνη, art], *sf. Chem.* preparation of salts.

HALTE, halt', [Ger. : Halt], *sf.* 1. halt, stopping : a stop in a march or in walking ; stop, stand. **Faire —**, to stop ; to make a stand, to take a stand, to stand ; *Milit.* to halt, to make a halt. **Les voyageurs ont fait — en cet endroit**, the travellers halted in this place. **La troupe fit —**, the troops halted. **Les soldats feront une — d'une heure**, the soldiers will make an hour's halt.

2. halting-place ; resting-place. **La — est encore éloignée**, the halting-place is still a long way off. **Nous arriverons à notre — avant midi**, we shall get to the halting-place before twelve.

3. meal ; refreshment during a halt.

HALTE ! *interj.* halt! stand ! **Halte-là !** halt ! stand ! stop ! *Fig.* stop there ! hold ! **Halte-là, mon beau frère ; vous ne connaissez pas celui dont vous parlez**, stop that, brother, for you do not know the man you are speaking of. *Mol. Tart.* I. 6.

† **HALTER**, halté-r, [halte], *va.* to halt : to stop, to cause to cease marching.

HALTER, *vn.* to halt : to stop in walking, to make a halt ; to hold.

HALTER (SE), *v. refl.* to halt, to make a halt.

HALTÈRES, haltèr', [Gr. : ἁλτῆρ ; ἅλλομαι, I spring], *smpl.* 1. dumbbells : weights swung in the hands for exercises ; 2. *Entom.* halteres : the balancers of insects.

HAMAC, hamak, [Span. : hamaca, of Carib origin], *sm.* hammock : a kind of hanging-bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks.

HAMADRYADE, amadriad', *sf. Mythol.* hamadriad : wood-nymph.

HAMAMÉLÉES, amamélé, [Gr.: ἀμαμηλίς, medlar-tree], *sfpl. Bot.* hamamelideæ, hamamelidaceæ, an order of American dicotyledonous plants.

HAMAMÉLIDE, amamélid', *sf. Bot.* witch-hazel : a genus of plants of the order hamamelideæ.

HAMBOURG, hâ*n*bour, *pn. Geog.* Hamburg, Hamburgh.

HAMBOURGEOIS, E, hâ*n*bourzhwa-z, zhwas', *adj.* Hamburg.

HAMBOURGEOIS, E, *sm. f.* Hamburger.

HAMEAU, hamô, [Ang.-Sax. : hâm, dwelling, home ; Ger. : Heim, home], *sm.* [*Pl. Hameaux*], hamlet : small village ; a little cluster of houses in the country.

HAMEÇON, am'sô*n*, [Lat. hamus], *sm.* 1. hook, fish-hook. **Mordre à l' —**, to bite at the hook.

2. *Fig.* bait, allurement. **Mordre à l' —**, to take the bait.

HAMEÇONNÉ, E, ham'soné, *adj. Bot.* hooked, hamate, hamated.

HAMÉE, hamé, *sf. Artill.* handle, staff (of a sponge.).

HAMILTON, [Antoine], author of the *Mémoires du Comte de Grammont* (1646-1720).

HAMPE, hâ*n*p', [Lat. : hasta, under the influence of the Ger. Hand], *sf.* 1. staff : the handle of a lance, a halberd, a pike, a spear, etc. 2. *Paint.* handle (of a brush). 3. *Artill.* handle (of a sponge, a rammer) ; 4. *Bot.* stem, stalk ; scape : the peduncle of certain plants ; 5. *Hunt.* lights, breast (of a stag).

HAMSTER, hamstèr, [Ger.], *sm. Zool.* hamster : a rodent animal.

HAMULEUX, EUSE, amulœ, lœz', Lat. hamus, hook], *adj. Bot.* hamulose : bearing, a small hook.

HAN, hâ*n*, [onomat.], *sm.* 1. the guttural cry uttered by workmen in striking heavy blows ; 2. V. *Kan.*

† **HANAP**, hanap, [O. Ger. : hnapf, vase ; Ger. : Napf], *sm.* goblet, large cup, large bowl.

HANCHE, hâ*n*sh', [of Teutonic origin ; O. H. Ger. : ancha, leg ; O. Fr. hanke ; Norman : hanque ; Eng. haunch], *sf.* 1. hip, haunch. **N'avoir point de hanches**, to have no hips. **Avoir trop de hanches**, to have one's hips too large. **Se démettre la —**, to dislocate one's hip. **Avoir les poings sur les hanches**, to stand with one's arms akimbo. **Être, se mettre sur les hanches**, to swagger. **Mettre un cheval sur les hanches**, to tire a horse.

2. *Naut.* quarter (of a ship).

HANEBANE, han'ban', [Eng. : henbane], *sf. Bot.* henbane, V. *Jusquiame.*

HANGAR, hâ*n*gar, [Low Lat. : angarium, place for shoeing horses], *sm.* shed, hovel, cart-hovel ; out-house.

HANNETON, han'tô*n*, [from Ger. Hahn, cock], *sm.* 1. *Entom.* cockchafer, May-bug, May-beetle, dor-bug, dor-beetle : *Melolontha vulgaris*, a beetle of the family lamelicornes. [*Fam.* :] **Étourdi comme un —**, as giddy as a goose.

2. *Fig.* giddy goose, giddy-head.

HANOVRE, hanovre', *pnm. Geog.* Hanover.

HANOVRIEN, ENNE, hanovria*n*, èn', *adj.* Hanoverian : ralating to Hanover.

HANOVRIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Hanoverian : a native of Hanover.

HANSCRIT, hâ*n*skri, *sm.* V. *Sanscrit.*

HANSE, hâ*n*s', [O. H. Ger. : Hansa], *sf.* Hanse towns.

† **HANSÉATIQUE**, hâ*n*séatik', *adj.* Hanseatic : pertaining to the Hanse towns.

HANSIÈRE, hâ*n*syèr', *sf.* V. *Haussière.*

HANTER, hâ*n*té-r, [orig. doubtful ; perhaps comes from Lat. habitāre, to dwell], *va.* 1. to frequent ; to haunt : to visit frequently, to resort to often. **Quatre animaux divers ... hantaient le tronc pourri d'un pin vieux et sauvage**, the rotten trunk of an old, wild pine-tree was the resort of four differents animals. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 22. **Elle hante les bois**, she haunts the wood. **— les églises**, to go very often to churches.

2. to frequent the society of. **La mauvaise compagnie qu'elle hantait**, the bad society she frequented. — *Prov.* : **Dis moi qui tu hantes, je te dirai qui tu es**, birds of a feather flock together.

HANTER, *vn.* to frequent ; to go often, to resort. **Les gens qui hantent dans ce lieu sont gens méchants**, those who often go to that place are wicked people.

HANTEUR, hâ*n*tœr, *sm.* frequenter, haunter.

HANTISE, hâ*n*tiz', [hanter], *sf.* intercourse, frequentation, frequenting.

HAPPANT, E, hapa*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* adhering to the tongue, adhesive, adherent.

HAPPE, hap', [happer], *sf.* 1. axle-tree bed, bed (of carriages) ; semicircular wrapping-plate or clout ; 2. cramp-iron, cramp.

HAPPE-CHAIR, hap'shêr', *sm.* greedy person, grasp-all, grippe-all. [*Pl. Happe-chair.*]

HAPPE-LOPIN, hap'lopâ*n*, *sm.* catchbit, lick-dish, [*Pl. Happe-lopins.*]

HAPPELOURDE, hap'lourd', [happer ; lourde], *sf.* 1. false gem, imitation gem, imitation stone ; 2. *Fam.* handsome blockhead, empty fop, well-looking fool ; 3. flat-catcher : good-looking but worthless horse old hack.

HAPPEMENT, hap'mâ*n*-t, [happer], *sm*

1. snapping; catching; 2. adherence to the tongue, adhesiveness.

HAPPER, hapé-r, [Dutch; happen, to seize], *va.* 1. to snap up; to bite or catch suddenly or unexpectedly with the teeth, as a dog; 2. to snatch: to seize hastily, abruptly; 3. to catch, to nab, to lay hold of. **Si je n'avais fait le brave ils n'auraient pas manqué de me —**, had I not played the bravo, they certainly would have caught me. *Mol. Mal. im.* 1st *inter.* 6. **A ces mots le premier (chien) vous happe un morceau**, hearing these words the first (dog) seizes a piece. *La Font. Fab.* VIII. 7. **L'hirondelle se nourrit de mouches qu'elle happe au vol**, the swallow lives on flies which it catches while flying. *J. Macé.*

HAPPER, *vn.* to adhere. **L'alumine happe à la langue**, alumina adheres to the tongue.

† **HAQUEBUTE**, hak'but', *sf.* hagbut: a kind of fire-arm of the 16th c.

HAQUENÉE, hak'né, [hackney is met with in English as early as 1312. The word is undoubtedly from the parish of Hackney in Middlesex, whence the origin of all the continental forms], *sf.* 1. ambling nag, pad, hackney. **Aller la —**, (of a horse) to amble, to pace.

2. **— des cordeliers**, stick, staff. **Il est venu sur la — des cordeliers**, he came on foot with a stick in his hand.

3. *Fam.* awkward, gawky woman.

HAQUET, haké, [orig. unknown], *sm.* dray: a long and narrow cart without side-rails.

HAQUETIER, hak-tyé, *sm.* drayman.

HARANGUE, harâng', [O. H. Ger.: hring; Ger.: ring, assembly; O. Fr.: arenge: influenced perhaps by Span. arenga], *sf.* 1. harangue, speech, oration, address. **Faire une —**, to make a harangue, a speech, an oration, an address; to harangue.

2. *Fam.* lecture.

HARANGUER, harânghé-r, [harangue], *va.* 1. to harangue: to address by a public speech; to make a speech to. **Le général harangua les troupes**, the general harangued the troops.

2. *Fam.* to lecture: to reprove, to reprimand, to chide.

HARANGUER, *vn.* 1. to harangue: to make a speech, to make an address, to speak; 2. (in an ill sense) to speechify.

HARANGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to address one another.

HARANGUEUR, harânghœr, *sm.* 1. haranguer: one who harangues; orator, speaker; 2. (in an ill sense) speechifier, speech-maker; 3. *Fam.* lecturer: one who lectures or chides.

HARAS, harâ-z, [perhaps Ar.: faras, horse], *sm.* stud: *a*) breeding stud, the place where breeding horses and mares are kept; *b*) breeding horses and mares.

HARAS, ara, *sm.* V. *Ara.*

HARASSE, haras', [orig. unknown], *sf.* *Glass-m.* crate: cage for packing up glass.

HARASSEMENT, harasmân-t, *sm.* harassment: the state of being harassed; extreme fatigue.

HARASSER, harasé-r, [orig. unknown: perhaps from harer, an old form for haler], *va.* to harass: to weary, to jade, to overweary, to overtire, to tire out.

HARCELAGE, harsœlazh', **HARCÈLEMENT**, harsèl'mân-t, [harceler], *sm.* harassing, torment, teasing.

HARCELER, harsœlé-r, [O. Fr.: herce, for herse, harrow; herseler, from herser, to harrow,] *va.* [takes an open e before a mute syllable: *Je harcèle; je harcelai; je harcèlerai; je harcèlerais; que je harcèle; harcelant; harcelé.*] to harass: to torment, to tease, to plague, to worry, to annoy. **— les ennemis**, to harass the enemy. **Un avorton de mouche en cent lieux le harcèle**, a mere speck of a gnat stings him in a hundred places. *La Font. Fab.* II. 8.

HARCELER (SE), *v. refl.* to harass one another.

HARDE, hard', [Goth.: hairda; Ger.: Heerde], *sf.* 1. *Hunt.* herd (of deer); 2. *Falc.* flock (of birds); 3. *Hunt.* couple, leash (for four or six dogs).

HARDÉ, hardé, *adj. m.* without shell.

HARDEAU, hardô, [hart], *sm.* little fagot-band; rope.

HARDER, hardé-r, [harde], *va.* *Hunt.* to couple, to leash (dogs four by four or six by six).

HARDERIE, hard'ri, *sf.* sulphate of iron.

HARDES, hard', [O. Fr.: fardes, apparently from fardeau], *sfpl.* clothes, wearing apparel.

HARDI, E, hardi, [Ger.: hart, hard], *adj.* bold: *a*) daring, hardy, fearless, undaunted, dauntless, venturous; *b*) firm, intrepid, assured, confident; *c*) venturesome, rash; *d*) forward, impudent, hardy; *e*) fearless, lofty, licentious, free; *f*) executed with spirit and decision. *a*) **De hardis aventuriers**, bold adventurers. **— comme un lion**, as bold as a lion. **Un — réformateur**, a bold, a fearless reformer. **Un ennemi habile autant que —**, an enemy as fearless as he is clever. **Un joueur —**, a bold player. **— au jeu**, a bold player. **Plus — à faire qu'à parler**, bolder in actions than in words. *b*) **Il avait la mine hardie en ce péril**, he seemed very firm in this peril. *c*) **Un projet —**, a bold plan. **Une action hardie**, a bold action. **Une démarche hardie**, a bold measure. *d*) **Un — coquin**, an impudent rascal. **— comme un page**, as bold as brass. **Cette fille a l'air —**, this girl looks bold. *e*) **Des opinions hardies**, bold opinions. **Les doctrines hardies des novateurs**, the bold doctrines of innovateurs. **Un style —**, a bold style. **Cet écrivain a la plume hardie, c'est une plume hardie**, that writer has a bold pen. *f*) **Le dessin de ce tableau est noble et —**, the outlines of that painting are bold and vigorous. **Les cathédrales gothiques sont hardies**, the gothic cathedrals are bold works.

HARDI, *interj.* courage, cheerily cheerly.

HARDIESSE, hardiès', [hardi], *sf.* boldness: *a*) quality of being bold; daringness, hardihood, hardiness, fearlessness, courage, intrepidity, undauntness; assurance, confidence; *b*) (in an ill sense) impudence, assurance, rashness, forwardness; *c*) liberty, freedom; license; *d*) exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety; *e*) nobleness, grandeur. *a*) **Les gens qui ont la — de dire la vérité**, people who are bold enough to say the truth. *Fén. Tél.* 21. **Manquer de —**, to be devoid of confidence. *b*) **La — de ses manières me déplaît**, I do not like his bold manners. **Cette fille est d'une — qui révolte**, that girl is unbearably bold. *c*) **Excusez si je prends la — de...**, excuse the liberty I take of... **La — de ses opinions l'a fait destituer**, he was dismissed on account of the boldness of his opinions. **Il y a des hardiesses heureuses dans cet ouvrage**, there is a remarkable boldness of style in some parts of that work. *d*) **La — des expressions**, the boldness of expression. **Une grande — de style**, a great boldness of style. *e*) **Quelle — dans cette image!** what boldness in that image! **Ces poses sont d'une — admirable**, the boldness of those attitudes is admirable. **L'élégante — des constructions gothiques**, the elegant boldness of Gothic buildings.

HARDIMENT, hardimân-t, *adv.* boldly: *a*) in a bold manner; daringly, hardily, fearlessly, confidently; *b*) *Fam.* impudently; *c*) freely, without hesitation; confidently. *a*) **Marcher — au combat**, to go boldly to battle. *b*) **Mentir —**, to lie boldly. *c*) **Dites-lui — que je ne l'entends pas ainsi**, tell him boldy that I do not understand it in that way. **Vous pouvez — compter sur trois semaines de travail**, you can certainly reckon on three weeks' work.

HARDY, hardy [Alexandre], dramatic poet (1570-1631).

HARE, har', [onomat.], *interj.* *Hunt.* halloo! there!

HAREM, harèm', [Ar.], *sm.* harem: *a*) among the Mussulmans, the apartment in a house, allotted to women; *b*) the women inhabiting a harem.

HARENG, harân, [O. H. Ger.: hâring; Ger.: Hering; Ang.-Sax.: haering; Eng. herring], *sm.* *Ichth.* herring: a small sea-fish, of the genus clupea. **— frais**, fresh herring. **— salé**, cured herring, pickled herring. **— bouffi**, bloater. **— blanc**, cured herring. **— ouvert**, kippered herring. **— saur**, red herring. **Banc de harengs**, shoal of herrings. **Pêche du —**, herring-fishery. **Être rangés, serrés, pressés comme des harengs en caque, comme des harengs**, to be packed close together. — *Prov.*: **La caque sent toujours le hareng**, what is bred in the bone will never be got out of the flesh.

HARENGAISON, harânghèzôn, [hareng], *sf.* 1. herring-season; 2. herring fishery.

HARENGÈRE, harânzhèr', *sf.* herring-woman, fish-woman, fish-fag: a woman who sells herrings and other fish by retail.

HARENGERIE, harânzh'ri, [hareng], *sf.* herring-market, fish-market.

HARENGUET, harânghê, [hareng] *sm.* *Ichth.* sprat: *Clupea sprattus*, a small fish of the family clupeidæ.

HARET, harê, [orig. unknown], *adj.* *Hunt.* wild. **Chat —**, wild cat.

HARGNERIE, harnyœri, [hargneux], *sf.* cavilling, snarling.

HARGNEUX, EUSE, harnyœ, nyœz', [O. Fr.: hargne, bad humour], *adj.* 1. morose, churlish, peevish, cross, cross-grained, crabbed, surly. **Une femme hargneuse**, a peevish woman. **Caractère —**, morosity, churlishness, peevishness, crossness, crabbedness, surliness. **Une critique hargneuse**, a surly criticism.

2. (of horses) vicious; 3. (of dogs) snarling. — *Prov.*: **Chien hargneux a toujours l'oreille déchirée**, snarling curs always have sore ears.

HARICOT, hariko, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* kidney-bean, French bean: *Phaseolus*, a genus of leguminous plants. **— d'Espagne**, scarlet runner. **— vert**, French bean.

2. *Cook.* haricot: a kind of ragout.

HARICOTER, harikoté-r, *vn.* *Popul. lang.* to job, to peddle.

HARIDELLE, haridèl', [orig. unknown], *sf.* worn-out hack, jade, sorry horse; gawky woman.

HARLE, harl', [provin.], *sm.* *Ornith.* goosander, merganser: a duck of the genus mergus.

HARMALINE, harmalin', *sf.* *Chem.* harmaline: a vegeto-alkali.

HARMATTAN, armatân, *sm.* harmattan: a hot, dry wind from the interior of Africa.

HARMONIA, armonia, *sf.* *Astron.* Harmonia: a small planet.

HARMONICA, armonika, [Gr. : ἁρμονία, concord, harmony], *sm.* harmonica : a musical instrument ; musical glasses.

HARMONIE, armoni, [Gr. : ἁρμονία], *sf.* **1.** harmony : *a*) just adaptation of parts to each other, intended to form a connected whole ; symmetry ; *b*) unison, concert, keeping ; *c*) concord, agreement ; peace and friendsip ; *d*) the agreement of different histories of the same event ; *e*) *Lit.* those qualities which make the language agreeable to the ear ; number, numerousness ; *f*) *Poet.* the sound of verses ; *g*) the sound of organ-pipes ; *h*) melody, just proportion of sound, musical concord, consonance ; *i*) the wind-instruments in an orchestra. *a*) **L'— des différentes parties d'un bâtiment**, the harmony of the different parts of a building. **Mettre plusieurs choses en —**, to well adapt several things to each other. *b*) **Être en — avec**, to harmonize, to be in harmony with. **Un bon gouvernement est en — avec l'opinion publique**, a good government is in harmony with public opinion. *c*) **Ils vivent dans la plus parfaite —**, they live in the greatest harmony. **L'— qui régnait parmi eux a été troublée**, there has been a break in the harmony between them. *d*) **— des Évangiles**, harmony of the gospels. *e*) **— imitative**, imitative harmony. *f*) **Qui que tu sois, Byron, bon ou fatal génie, j'aime de tes concerts la sauvage —**, be thou who thou mayest, Byron, a good or an evil genius, I like thy wild, harmonious numbers *Lamar. Méd.* I. 2. *g*) **Table d'—**, sounding-board. *h*) **Ma voix avait une — divine**, my voice was divinely melodious. *Fén. Tél.* 2. **L'— d'une voix fraiche et pure**, the melody of a sweet, clear voice. **Une douce —**, a sweet melody. **— des sphères**, harmony of the spheres. *i*) **Concert d'—**, concert of wind-instruments.

2. harmonics : doctrine or science of musical sounds ; **3.** *Anat.* harmonia : a species of synarthrosis.

HARMONIER, armonyé-r, *va.* to harmonize.

HARMONIEUSEMENT, armoniœz'mân-t, *adv.* harmoniously : with harmony.

HARMONIEUX, EUSE, armoniœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** harmonious : *a*) harmonizing ; symmetrical, proportionate ; *b*) having harmony, musical, melodious, tuneful. *b*) **Il est un heureux choix de mots harmonieux**, there is a happy choice of well sounding words. **Une voix harmonieuse**, a melodious voice. **Un poète —**, a harmonious poet.

2. (of colours) friendly.

HARMONIPHON, armonifôn, [Gr. : ἁρμονία ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* harmoniphon : a musical instrument.

HARMONIQUE, armonik', *adj.* harmonic, harmonical : *a*) harmonious, concordant, having harmony ; *b*) *Mus.* relating to harmonics ; applied to the accessory sounds which accompany the predominant tone of any chord. **Proportion —**, *Math.* harmonical proportion. **Échelle —**, harmonic scale. **Sons harmoniques**, harmonic sounds.

HARMONIQUES, *smpl. Mus.* harmonics : derivative sounds.

HARMONIQUEMENT, armonik'mân-t, *adv.* harmonically : musically, according to the laws of harmony.

HARMONISATEUR, armonizatœr, *sm. Mus.* harmonizer.

HARMONISER, armonizé-r, [harmonie], *va.* to harmonize : *a*) to cause to agree, to make harmonious ; *b*) *Mus.* to combine according to the laws of counterpoint ; to set accompanying parts to.

HARMONISER (S'), *v. refl.* to harmonize : to be in concord, to agree, to correspond.

HARMONISTE, armonist', *sm.* **1.** *Mus.* harmonist : one who understands the concord of sounds ; a writer of harmony ; **2.** harmonist, harmonite : a member of a religious sect, in the United States.

HARMONIUM, armonium, [harmonie], *sm. Mus.* harmonium : a musical instrument.

HARMONOGRAPHE, harmonograf, [Gr. : ἁρμονία, concord ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* harmonograph : an apparatus the object of which is to study the laws of sound vibrations.

HARMONOMÈTRE, armonomètr', **HARMONIOMÈTRE**, armoniomètr', [Gr. : ἁρμονία, harmony ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* harmonometer : an instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HARMOSTE, armost', [Gr. : ἁρμόζω, I regulate], *sm.* harmost : a Spartan governor.

HARMOTOME, armotom', [Gr. : ἁρμός, joint ; τομή, division], *sm. Miner.* harmotome, cross stone, staurolite, pyramidical zeolite.

HARNACHEMENT, harnash'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** harnessing ; **2.** harness ; **3.** accoutrement.

HARNACHER, harnashé-r, [O. Fr. : harnaschier ; harnais], *va.* **1.** to harness : to put the harness upon a horse ; **2.** *Fam.* to accoutre, to trick out.

HARNACHER (SE), *v. refl.* to accoutre one's self, to trick one's self out.

HARNACHEUR, harnashœr, *sm.* **1.** harness-maker ; **2.** harnesser : one who puts on the harness of a horse ; groom ; **3.** harness-seller.

HARNAIS, harnê-z, [orig. unknown ; O. Fr. : harneis, harnois], *sm.* **1.** harness : *a*) † armour, the whole accoutrement of a horseman ; *b*) the furniture of a draught-horse. *a*) **Endosser le —**, to enter the army. **Blanchir sous le —**, to grow grey in the service. **S'échauffer dans son —**, to get excited when one is talking of a thing. *b*) **Cheval de —**, cart-horse.

2. horse-trappings, trappings : the furniture of a saddle-horse ; **3.** *Hunt., Fish.* tackle.

HARNOIS, harnwâ-z, *sm.* poetical form of *Harnais.*

HARO, haro, [O. Fr. : haro, harou, of unknown origin], *sm.* hue and cry. **Crier — sur quelqu'un**, to raise the hue and cry against a person.

HARPAGON, arpagôn, [the personage of the miser in Molière's Avare], *sm.* miser, skinflint.

HARPAILLER (SE), sœ-harpayé-r, [frequen. of se harper], *v. refl.* to wrangle, to squabble.

HARPALE, harpal', [Gr. : ἅρπαξ, living by rapine], *sm. Entom.* harpalus : a genus of coleopterous insects.

HARPAYE, harpê, [Gr. : ἅρπαξ], *sm. Ornith.* marsh harrier, moor buzzard, harpy, duck hawk : *Circus æruginous* or *rufus*, species of hawk.

HARPE, harp', [O. H. Ger. : harfa ; Ger. : Harfe], *sf.* **1.** harp : a musical stringed instrument ; *b*) *Fig.* religious poetry. **Jouer de la —**, to play on the harp, to harp. **— éolienne**, Eolian harp.

2. *Hunt.* claw (of a dog) ; **3.** *Mus.* toothing ; **4.** a species of drawbridge.

HARPÉ, E, harpé, *adj. Hunt.* (of greyhounds) well-made, fine-shaped.

HARPEAU, harpô, [harper], *sm. Naut.* grappling-iron.

HARPÈGE, arpèzh', *sm.* V. *Arpège.*

† **HARPER**, harpé-r, [harpe], *vn.* **1.** to harp, to play on the harp ; **2.** *Man.* to have the string-halt.

HARPER, harpé-r, [Gr. : ἁρπάζειν, to seize], *va.* to grapple, to grasp, to gripe, to clutch : to seize, to lay fast hold of with the hands.

HARPER (SE), *v. refl.* to grapple one another.

† **HARPEUR**, harpœr, *sm.* harper, harpist.

HARPIE, harpi, [Gr. : ἁρπάζειν, to seize], *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Harpy : a fabulous monster ; **2.** *Fig.* harpy : extortioner ; greedy, rapacious person ; **3.** *Fam.* vixen, shrew, hell-cat : a froward woman ; scold, termagant ; **4.** *Ornith.* harpy, harpy-eagle : an accipitrine bird.

HARPIGNER (SE), sœ-harpinyé-r, **HARPILLER (SE)**, sœ-harpiyé-r, [harper], *v. refl.* to quarrel, to bicker.

HARPIN, harpan, [harpe], *sm.* boat-hook.

HARPISTE, harpist', *sm. f.* harpist, harper : player on the harp.

HARPON, harpôn, [harpe ; Gr. : ἁρπάζειν, to seize], *sm.* **1.** harpoon, harping-iron : a spear used to strike whales for killing them ; fish-spear ; **2.** *Technol.* cramp-iron ; **3.** *Join.* cross-cut saw ; **4.** † *Naut.* a kind of sharp hook, formed like an S, at the yard-arms, for cutting an enemy's rigging.

HARPONNAGE, harpon'azh, **HARPONNEMENT**, harpon'mân-t, [harponner], *sm.* harpooning.

HARPONNER, harponé-r, [harpon], *va.* to harpoon : to strike and catch with a harpoon.

HARPONNEUR, harponœr, *sm.* harpooner, harponeer : the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HART, har ; the *t* is never pronounced, [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** withe, withy band (for binding fagots) ; fagot-band ; **2.** † rope, halter (for strangling criminals). **Mériter la —**, to deserve to be hanged. **Sous peine de la —**, under pain of death. **Il a la — au cou**, he will not escape the gallows.

HARTITE, hartit', *sf. Miner.* hartite : a resinous mineral.

HARUSPICE, aruspis', *sm.* V. *Aruspice.*

HASARD, hazar ; the *d* is never pronounced [of uncert. origin : seems to come from dice playing ; Ar. : al zâr, the die], *sm.* **1.** hazard : *a*) † a game at dice ; *b*) chance, accident, fortuitous event, casualty, hap, hap-hazard, absence of design ; luck, fortune ; *c*) risk, peril, danger, jeopardy. *b*) **Par un heureux —**, by a lucky chance. **S'abandonner au —**, to trust to chance. **Ce sera un grand — s'il en réchappe**, it is ten to one but he will not get over it. **En vérité, tout est un jeu de — en ce monde**, indeed, everything in this world is a game of chance. *Voltaire.* **Tous les vrais philosophes ont reconnu que le — est un mot vide de sens**, all true philosophers have admitted that chance is a word devoid of sense. *Voltaire.* **Ne rien laisser au —**, not to trust to chance. **Un coup de —**, a stroke of fortune. *c*) **Courir le —**, to run the chance, the risk. **Cette ligue le mit au — de perdre sa couronne**, this league jeopardized his crown. **Courir le — de perdre la vie**, to run the risk of losing one's life.

2. chance : probability. **Doctrine des hasards**, *Math.* doctrine of chances.

3. bargain. **De —**, second-hand.

AU HASARD, *adv. phr.* at hazard, at a venture, at random, indiscriminately ; thoughtlessly, heedlessly. **Son amitié ne se donnait pas au —**, he did not choose friends at random. **On marche au — pendant toute la vie**, we go through life thoughtlessly. **Parler au —**, to talk at random. **Il ne faut rien donner au —**, nothing must be left to chance.

AU HASARD DE, *prepos. phr.* at the risk of.

PAR HASARD, *adv. phr.* by chance, chance, perchance, accidentally, fortuitously. **Ce mot m'est échappé par —**, that word escaped me by chance. **Cela s'est fait par —**, that was done by chance. **Si par — vous le trouviez en bonne humeur, parlez-lui de cela**, if you should happen to find him in a good humour, speak to him about that.

À TOUT HASARD, *adv. phr.* at all hazards, at all events, at all risks, in any case. **À tout — tenez-vous sur vos gardes**, at all events be on your guard. **Dire quelque chose à tout —**, to say a thing at all events.

HASARDÉ, E, hazardé, *pa. p.* hazarded : *a*) ventured ; *b*) put in danger.

HASARDÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** hazardous : *a*) uncertain ; *b*) venturesome ; bold. **Troubler la paix par des plaintes hasardées**, to disturb peace by making rash complaints. **Des expressions hasardées**, venturesome, bold expressions.

2. *Cook.* tainted, high.

† **HASARDÉMENT**, hazardémân-t, *adv.* hazardously.

HASARDER, hazardé-r, [hasard], *va.* to hazard : *a*) to expose to chance, to put in danger of loss or injury, to endanger, to jeopard, to jeopardize ; *b*) to venture, to risk. *a*) **— sa vie**, to hazard one's life. **— sa fortune au jeu**, to hazard one's fortune in gaming. **— le paquet.** *Fig.* to take the chance of it. **Voyez les périls où vous me hasardez**, see to what dangers you expose me. *Corn. Pol.* I. 4. *b*) **Au lieu de — une bataille générale**, instead of venturing upon a general battle. *Boss.* **On peut avoir a se repentir de — une plaisanterie**, one may have to repent risking a joke. **Il n'osa — la moindre plainte**, he dared not venture to make the least complaint. **Vous hasardez là une expression qui sera vivement discutée**, you are using an expression which many people will find fault with. — *Prov.* : **Qui ne hasarde rien n'a rien**, nothing venture, nothing have.

HASARDER, *vn.* to hazard : to try the chance, to stand the hazard, to run the risk, to venture. **Quand on voit tout perdu, craint-on de — ?** when we have lost all, are we afraid of risking ? **On ne ferait rien, si on ne hasardait pas un peu**, we should never do anything, if we did not run some risk. *Volt.* **Sitôt que quelques soldats hasardaient d'aller puiser de l'eau**, as soon as a few soldiers ventured to go and draw water. *Volt. His. de Rus.* II. I.

HASARDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to hazard, to venture, to risk, to risk one's self, to run the risk. **Il se hasarda à passer les Alpes**, he ventured to cross the Alps. **Pour ne pas l'exposer, lui-même il se hasarde**, not to expose him to danger, he runs the risk himself. *Racine.* **Qui se hasarderait contre un tel adversaire ?** who would venture to fight against such an adversary ? **Ne vous hasardez pas dans ce bois**, do not venture to go into that wood. **Je veux me — à faire cette proposition**, I shall venture to make this proposal.

2. to be hazarded, to be risked.

HASARDEUSEMENT, hazardœz'mân-t, *adv.* hazardously : with danger, with peril.

HASARDEUX, EUSE, hazardœ-z, dœz', [hasard], *adj.* **1.** venturous, bold, venturesome, adventurous. **Un soldat —**, a bold, a venturous soldier. **Un marchand —**, a venturous merchant.

2. hazardous : dangerous, perilous. **Une affaire hasardeuse**, a dangerous affair. **Ce que vous faites là est bien —**, what you are doing there is very dangerous.

† **HASARDISE**, hazardis', *sf.* hazardry, temerity.

HASE, haz', [Gër., hare], *sf.* **1.** doe-hare, **2.** doe-rabbit.

HAST, hast', [for haste], *sm.* staff, pole. **Arme d'—**, arm with shaft.

HASTAIRE, hastêr', **HASTAT**, hasta, [Lat. : hastarius], *sm. Antiq.* spearman, pikeman, hastarius.

HASTE, hast', [Lat. : hasta, spear], *sf.* **1.** *Antiq.* spear, **2.** *Cook.* spit.

HASTÉ, E, hasté, *adj. Bot.* hastate, hastated, spear-shaped.

HASTIFOLIÉ, E, hastifolié, [Lat. : hasta, spear; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* hastate, leaved : having leaves shaped like a spear.

HASTIFORME, hastifôrm', [Lat. : hasta, spear ; forme], *adj. Bot.* hastate, hastated, hastile, halberd-shaped, halberd-headed, spear-shaped.

HATCHETINE, hatshètin, *sf. Chem.* hatchetine : a substance found in nodules of iron-stone.

HÂTE, hât', [O. Fr. haste ; O. H. Ger. : haast ; Ger. : Hast, Eng. : haste], *sf.* haste, hastiness, hurry, speed. **Vous mettez trop de — dans la conduite de cette affaire**, you are in too great a hurry about this affair. **La — fut si grande qu'il dut refaire la besogne**, they were in so great a hurry that he was obliged to do the work over again. **J'avais — de partir**, I was in a hurry to go. **Nous avions grande — de sortir de cette maison**, we were in a great hurry to leave that house. **Faire —**, to make haste. — *Prov.* : **La trop grande hâte est cause du retardement**, the more haste, the worse speed. **Mieux vaut bonne attente que mauvaise hâte**, slow and sure like Pedley's mare.

À LA HÂTE, *adv. phr.* in haste, in a hurry, hastily, hurriedly. **S'habiller à la —**, to dress in haste. **Il ne faut rien faire de sérieux à la —**, we must not do anything serious in a hurry.

EN HÂTE, AVEC HÂTE, EN GRANDE HÂTE, *adv. phr.* in haste, hastily, speedily, with speed. **Faites cela avec —**, do that speedily. **Je lui envoyai quelqu'un en —**, I hastily sent him somebody. **Il partit en grande —**, he started hastily.

EN TOUTE HÂTE, *adv. phr.* with all possible speed, post-haste. **Se rendre en toute — à**, to make the best of one's way to.

HÂTELET, hât'lé, [hâte], *sm. Cook.* small skewer.

HÂTER, hâté-r, [hâte], *va.* **1.** to hasten, to haste, to hurry, to quicken, to get on, to urge on, to urge forward, to push on, to push forward, to forward. **— les progrès des arts**, to forward the progress of the arts. **— le pas**, to quicken one's pace. **— son retour**, to hasten one's return. **— la besogne**, to get on with a job. **Faites — le dîner**, get the dinner on. **Il faut — ces ouvriers**, these workmen must be pushed on.

2. *Hort.* to force. **Les chaleurs et les pluies ont hâté les fruits cette année**, the heat and rain have ripened the fruit early this year.

HÂTER (SE), *v. refl.* to haste, to hasten, to make haste, to hie. **Hâtons-nous, le temps fuit**, let us hasten, time flies. **Il y est allé, mais sans se —**, he went there, but without making haste. **Hâtez-vous de l'aller chercher**, hasten to fetch him. **Elle se hâte trop de triompher**, she is in too great a hurry to triumph. *Prov.* : **Qui trop se hâte en cheminant, en beau chemin se fourvoie souvent**, haste trips on its own heel. **Plus on se hâte à monter, plus on est sujet à tomber**, hasty climbers have sudden falls.

HÂTEREAU, hât'rô, [hâte], *sm. Cook.* broiled liver

HÂTIER, hâtyé, *sm. Cook.* spit-rack.

HÂTIF, IVE, hâtif, tiv', [hâte], *adj.* **1.** forward, precocious, premature. **Un esprit —**, a precocious mind.

2. *Hort.* early, hasting. **Un fruit —**, an early fruit, † hastings. **Pois hâtifs**, early peas, † hastings. **Une poire hâtive**, a hasting-pear, an early pear.

HÂTIVEAU, hâtivô, *sm.* **1.** hasting-pear, early pear ; **2.** early pea ; † hastings *pl.*

HÂTIVEMENT, hâtiv'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** early : before the usual time ; **2.** hastily, in haste.

HÂTIVETÉ, hâtiv'té, [hâtif], *sf.* earliness, forwardness.

HATTELET, hat'lé, *sm.* V. *Hâtelet.*

HATTI-CHÉRIF, hâtishérif, [Turk], *sm.* hatti-scherif, hatti-sheriff : a mandate issuing from the sultan.

HAUBAN, hôbân, [of Germ. origin. ; Flem. : hoband ; hoof, head ; band, a band], *sm. Naut.* shroud : one of the ropes which support a mast laterally. **Faux —, — de fortune**, preventer shroud, swifter. **Grands haubans, haubans de grand mât**, main shrouds. **— de revers**, futtock-shroud. **Nœud de —**, shroud-knot. **— de minot**, boomkin-shroud. **Fourrer un —**, to serve a shroud.

HAUBANER, hôbané-r, [hauban], *va. Naut.* to prop (a mast).

† **HAUBERGEON**, hôbèrzhôn, [haubert], *sm.* small hauberk, habergeon, shirt of mail.

HAUBERT, hôbèr, [O. Ger. : halsberg], *sm.* hauberk : coat of mail.

HAUSSE, hôs, [hausser], *sf.* **1.** lift, block, piece (to raise anything) ; support ; **2.** *Artill.* tangent scale ; **3.** lower part of the cheek (of a gun-carriage) ; **4.** *Dy.* copper hoop at the bottom of the dyeing-copper ; **5.** second layer of a reverberatory furnace; **6.** *Paint.* overlay ; **7.** *Weav.* **— de carette**, wedge to raise the stays.

8. *Fin.* rise. **Les fonds sont en —**, stocks are rising. **Jouer à la —**, to speculate on a rise. **Joueur à la —**, speculator on a rise.

9. *Milit.* rear-sight, elevation.

† **HAUSSEBECQUER**, hôs'béké-r, [O. Fr. : hausse-beck, mockery], *va.* to scoff at.

HAUSSE-COL, hôs'kol, *sm. Milit.* gorget : *a*) † neck-piece, a piece of armour defending the neck ; *b*) a crescent-shaped plate worn by officers on duty. [*Pl. Hausse-cols* or *Hausse-col.*]

HAUSSEMENT, hôs'mân-t, [hausser], *sm.* **1.** raising : the act of raising ; lifting : **2.** shrugging, shrug (of the shoulders) ; **3.** *Fig.* rising (of the prices). **— de la voix**, raising of the voice.

HAUSSE-PIED, hôs'pyé, *sm.* **1.** lift, support ; **2.** *Hunt.* snare (for wolves) ; **3.** *Falk.* saker : a kind of hawk. [*Pl. Hausse-pied* or *Hausse-pieds.*]

HAUSSE-QUEUE, hôskœ, *sm. Ornith.* wagtail. (also *hochequeue*). [*Pl. Hausse-queue* or *Hausse-queues.*]

HAUSSER, hôsé-r, [pop. Lat. : altiāre, from altus, high ; O. Fr. : halcier, haucier], *va.* **1.** to raise, to raise up : to make higher. **— un mur**, to raise a wall.

2. to raise : *a*) to lift, to lift up, to move up, to take up, to elevate ; *b*) *Naut.* to bring to be seen at a greater angle by approach. *a*) **— le bras**, to raise, to lift the arm. [*Fam.* :] **— le coude**, to tipple, to drink hard. *b*) **— un vaisseau**, to raise a ship.

3. to shrug, to shrug up. **— les épaules**, to shrug up one's shoulders, to shrug.

4. *Fig.* to raise : *a*) to increase, to augment ; *b*) to utter with increased strength or pitch, to swell ; *c*) to arouse, to stir up,

to animate. c) — le prix du pain, to raise the price of bread. — les impôts, to raise the taxes. — les gages des ouvriers, to raise worksmen's wages. b) — la voix, to raise the voice. — le diapason, to raise the pitch. — le ton, *Fig.* to raise the voice, to carry it high. c) **La présence de ses amis lui a haussé le cœur,** the presence of his friends has stirred him up. **Contre qui as-tu haussé la voix et élevé tes yeux insolents ?** against whom hast thou exhalted thy voice, and lifted up thine eyes on high] *Bib. saci. Is.* XXXVII. 23.

HAUSSER, *vn.* 1. to rise: *a*) to get higher ; to be higher ; *b*) *Fig.* to increase, to advance. *a*) **La rivière a haussé,** the river has risen. **Avoir une épaule qui hausse,** to have one shoulder higher [than the other]. *b*) **Son crédit n'a pas haussé d'un cran,** his credit has not risen a peg. **Les prix ont haussé,** the prices have risen. **Faire — le prix du grain,** to make the price of corn rise.

2. *Naut.* to be raised ; to get nearer.

HAUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to rise, to raise one's self. **Se — sur la pointe des pieds,** to stand on tiptoe. **C'est un homme qui ne se hausse, ni ne se baisse,** nothing puts that man out of temper, he is ever the same. **Haussez-vous sur la pointe du pied,** stand tiptoe.

2. to be raised, to be lifted, to rise. **Cela se hausse et se baisse à volonté,** that can be lifted up and down as you like. **Des murailles déjà si élevées ne se haussent pas facilement,** it is difficult to raise walls which are already so high.

3. (of the weather) to clear, to clear up.

HAUSSIER, hôsyé, [hausse], *sm. Fin.* bull : speculator on a rise.

HAUSSIÈRE, hôsyèr', *sf. Naut.* hawser, halser ; small cable, large rope.

HAUSSOIR, hôswar, *sm.* **HAUSSOIRE,** hôswar', [hausser], *sf.* stop-gate (of a mill-dam).

HAUSSONVILLE, hôsonvil, [Joseph comte d'], historian (1809-1884).

HAUSTELLÉ, E, hôstellé, *adj. Entom.* haustellate, provided with a haustellum or sucker.

HAUSTELLES, hôstèl', [Lat. : haustellum, sucker ; haurire, haustum, to exhaust], *smpl. Entom.* haustellata, haustellates : a class of dipterous insects.

HAUSTELLUM, hôstèllom, [Lat.], *sm. Entom.* haustellum : sucker.

HAUT, E, hô-t, hôt', [Lat. : altus], *adj.* 1. high : *a*) elevated, lofty ; tall ; *b*) raised above any object ; upper ; *c*) remote from the equator ; *d*) elevated, lofty, rising, being far above the earth ; *e*) elevated above the horizon ; *f*) lofty, raised ; uplifted, lifted up, upraised ; upright, erect ; *g*) *Mus.* sharp, acute ; *h*) loud ; *i*) vivid, strong ; bright ; *j*) remote in antiquity, far off in time, early in former time ; *k*) great, lofty, elevated in rank or condition ; upper, superior, chief, principal ; *l*) powerful, mighty, great ; *m*) grand, great, noble, elevated, exalted ; *n*) noble, illustrious, honourable ; *o*) difficult, abstruse, difficult of comprehension ; *p*) proud, lofty ; (in an ill sense) haughty, arrogant ; loud ; *q*) extreme, intense ; excessive ; great, capital ; *r*) dear, of a great price, high-priced.

a) **Un — clocher,** a high steeple. **De hautes montagnes,** high mountains. **Un homme de haute taille,** a very tall man. **Cet homme est — de six pieds,** that man is six feet high. — **dais,** dais, platform. **Haute futaie,** high trees. **Les hauts lieux,** *Script.* high places. **Un bâtiment — de bords,** *Naut.* a vessel with high sides. **Bâtiment de — bord,** man-of-war, ship of the line. *b*) **Le plus — étage d'une maison,** the upper story of a house. **Les hautes voiles d'un vaisseau,** the upper sails of a ship. **Le — bout d'une chambre, d'une table,** the upper end of a room, a table. **La ville haute,** the high town. *c*) **Les hautes latitudes,** the high latitudes. *d*) **Les hautes régions de l'air,** the upper regions of the air. **Le temps est —,** the clouds are high, the weather is clear. **L'aigle a le vol très —,** the eagle flies very high. [*Fig.* :] **Prendre un vol trop —,** to soar too high. **Le soleil est — dans le ciel,** the sun is up above the horizon.

f) **Marcher la tête haute,** to walk with one's head erect. **Ce cheval porte la tête haute,** this horse carries his head loftily. **Courir sur l'ennemi l'épée haute,** to rush upon the enemy with up-lifted swords. [*Fig.* :] **Marcher, aller, porter la tête haute,** or **le front —,** to look like a man who has nothing to fear. **Tenir la bride haute à un cheval,** *Man.* to ride with a tight rein. **Tenir la bride haute, la main haute à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to keep a strict hand over a person.

g) **Ton —,** high tone. [*Fig.* :] **Prendre le — ton, le prendre d'un ton —, sur un ton —, sur le — ton,** to carry it high. *h*) **Avoir la voix haute,** to have a loud voice. **Réciter à haute voix,** to repeat in a loud voice. [*Fam.* :] **Jeter, pousser les hauts cris,** to cry aloud, to raise an outcry. **Avoir la parole haute, le verbe —,** to talk very high. **Il a une haute opinion de lui-même,** he has a high opinion of himself.

i) **Couleurs hautes,** high colours. **Être — en couleur,** to be of a ruddy complexion.

j) **Une haute antiquité,** a remote antiquity. **Le carême est — cette année,** Lent is late this year.

k) **Très — et très puissant prince,** most high and mighty prince. **Le Dieu très —, le Très-Haut,** the Most High. **Parvenir aux plus hautes dignités,** to rise to the highest dignities. **Une haute protection,** a high protection. **Les hautes classes,** the upper classes. **Le — commerce,** merchants, merchant trading. **La haute administration,** the chief administration. **La Chambre haute,** the Upper House. **Haute cour,** high court. *l*) **Les hautes puissances contractantes,** the high contracting powers. *m*) **— estime,** high esteem. **Cette haute vertu qui règne dans votre âme,** this high, prevalent virtue of your soul. **Elle a le cœur trop bas pour un si — dessein,** she has too mean a heart for so high a design. **Il donna, dès l'abord, une haute idée de sa valeur,** he gave a great idea of his valour from the very first. *n*) **Tout annonce à mes yeux votre haute naissance,** I, everywhere, see signs of your high birth. **Une personne de — parage,** a person of high birth.

o) **Notre doctrine leur semble trop haute,** they find our doctrine too abstruse. **Les hautes sciences,** the higher branches of learning.

p) **Il a le cœur — et la fortune basse,** he has a proud heart and no fortune. **C'est une femme haute,** she is an arrogant woman.

q) **Haute pression,** high pressure. **Haute température,** high temperature. **Il a fait une haute sottise,** he has done a most foolish thing. **Haute effronterie,** great impudence. **Haute trahison,** high treason.

r) **— prix,** high price. **Les blés sont hauts, sont à — prix,** corn is very high. [*Fig.* :] **Il met ses services à très — prix,** he sets a very high price on his services.

2. *Geog.* upper. **La — Égypte,** Upper Egypt. **Le — Rhin,** the Upper Rhine. **Le — Canada,** Upper-Canada.

3. deep : profound. **L'eau est fort haute en cet endroit,** the water is very deep in this place. **La haute mer,** the offing, the high sea. **Gagner la haute mer,** to put out to sea, to stand off to sea.

4. swelled, high. **La rivière est haute,** the river is high. **La marée est haute,** it is high water, high tide. **Hautes marées,** spring tides.

5. rough : violently agitated. **La mer est haute,** the sea is rough.

6. high, well-seasoned. **Un mets de — goût,** a well-seasoned dish.

7. court, coat. **Les hautes cartes,** court-cards, coat-cards.

HAUT, *sm.* 1. height : *a*) elevation ; *b*) eminence, hill, mountain, elevated ground ; *c*) summit, top ; upper part. *a*) **Cette maison a quinze mètres de —,** this house is fifteen metres high. **Tomber de son —,** to fall full length. [*Fam.* :] **En entendant de pareils discours, il est tombé de son —,** he was quite amazed when he heard these speeches. **Je faillis tomber de mon — à un compliment de cette nature,** I was quite thunder-struck to hear a compliment of that sort. **Il courut à la muraille et se précipita courageusement du — en bas,** he ran to the wall and bravely threw himself to the bottom of it. **Placé sur la colline, il regardait de — en bas,** he was standing on the hill looking down it. [*Fam.* :] **Regarder quelqu'un du — en bas,** to look at a person with contempt. **Regarder quelqu'un du — de sa grandeur,** to despise a person. **Traiter quelqu'un du — en bas, de — en bas,** to treat a person with contemtp. *b*) **Ils se promenèrent dans les hauts de Marly,** they walked on the heights of Marly. **Gagner au —, gagner le —,** to run away, to scamper away. *c*) **Le — d'une tour,** the top of a tower. **Le — de la tête,** the top of the head. **Le — d'une page,** the top of a page. **Du — du ciel, sa voix s'est fait entendre,** his voice was heard from on high. **Je l'ai reconnu du — de la colline,** I recognized him from the top of the hill. **Il demeure dans le — de la rue, dans le haut de la ville,** he lives at the top of the street, in the upper part of the town. **Prendre le — du pavé,** to take the wall. [*Fig.* :] **Du — de son esprit, il regarde en pitié tout ce que chacun dit,** he is so proud of his wit, that he listens with contempt to what others say. **Crier du — de sa tête,** to scream at the top of one's voice. **Le — du jour,** the middle of the day, the heat of the day. **Voir les choses de haut,** to see things from a general point of view.

2. *Fig.* up : elevation, success. **Il y a du — et du bas, des hauts et des bas dans la vie,** there are ups and downs in life.

3. *Mus.* high notes. **Cette voix est magnifique dans le —,** that is a fine voice in the high notes. **Chanter dans le —,** to sing the high notes.

4. *pl. Naut.* upper works (of a ship).

HAUT, *adv.* 1. high, highly : *a*) up, high, up, aloft, on high ; to a great altitude ; in the upper part ; *b*) *Fig.* up, in a state of elevation, in a high rank ; *c*) *Mus.* in a high tone ; *d*) *Com.* up, at a high price. *a*) **Monter —,** to go up high. **L'aigle vole très —,** the eagle flies very high. **La tige de cette plante monte trop —,** the stem of that plant grows too high. **Être — perché,** to be perched aloft. **Être pendu — et court,** to be fairly hanged. [*Fam.* :] **Le porter —,** to carry it high. **— la main,** with a high hand ; off hand. **Il mène ses gens — la main,** he rules his people with a high hand. **Il a triomphé — la main de toutes les difficultés,** he overcame all the difficulties with a high hand. **— le pied,** up ; unloaded. **— le pied !** be gone ! be off ! **Faire — le pied,** to be off, to decamp, to scamper

away. *b*) **Des personnes — placées,** people of high rank. **Il ne s'est élevé si — qu'à force d'intrigues,** he gained such elevation by dint of intriguing. **Nul n'éleva si — la grandeur ottomane,** no man has so advanced Ottoman greatness. *c*) **Sa voix ne peut pas monter plus —,** his voice cannot go higher. **Il l'a pris trop — en commençant,** he began a pitch too high. **Le prendre —,** *Fig.* to talk big. **Mais, mon petit monsieur, prenez-le un peu moins —,** but, my little sir, be a bit less lofty in your manner, *Mol. Mis.* I. 2. *d*) **Il ne croyait pas que le compte montât si —,** he did not think the expenses would amount to so much. **Les fonds publics montent —,** the public funds are going up.

2. above; far back, further back, in past times. **Ainsi qu'il a été dit plus —,** as it has been said above. **Quelque — qu'on puisse remonter, pour rechercher dans les histoires,** however far back we may go in history. **Reprendre une chose de plus —,** to go back in a story.

3. loud, loudly, aloud. **Parler —,** to speak loud. **Plus — !** louder! **Je le dis tout — afin que l'on m'entende,** I say it aloud so as to be heard. [*Fig.* :] **Parler —, parler — et clair,** to speak out, to speak plainly and clearly. **Parler —,** to talk big, to assume a high tone. **Penser tout —,** to think aloud.

EN HAUT, *adv. phr.* **1.** above. **Il est en —,** he is above.

2. upstairs, up the stairs **Aller en —,** to go upstairs. **Je viens de le voir en —,** I have just seen him upstairs.

3. up, aloft, on high, in the top; upwards. **Tirer en —,** to pull up. **Regarder en —,** to look up.

EN HAUT DE, *prepos. phr.* at the top of. **Écrivez cela en — de la page,** write that at the top of the page. **Je mettrai cela en — du chapitre,** I'll put that at the head of the chapter.

D'EN HAUT, *adv. phr.* from above, from on high. **La lumière vient d'en —,** the light comes from above. **De siècle en siècle paraissaient des hommes justes suscités d'en —,** from age to age just and inspired men came forth. *Mass. Mystères.*

LÀ-HAUT *adv. phr.* **1.** above, up there. **Il est là- —, montez-y,** he is up there, go up.

2. upwards: towards heaven and God; above, in heaven. **Dieu, qui est là- —, vous voit,** God, in heaven, sees you. **C'est une grâce qui lui est venue de là- —,** it is one of God's mercies.

PAR EN HAUT, *adv. phr.* by the upper way; up above.

PAR HAUT, *adv. phr.* upwards. **Par — et par bas,** upwards and downwards (of the body).

† **HAUT-A-BAS,** hôtabâ, *sm.* pedlar, peddler, hawker.

HAUT-A-HAUT, hôtahô, *sm. Hunt.* holloa; call.

HAUTAIN, E, hôtâṅ, tèn', [haut], *adj.* **1.** high, lofty, high-minded. **Ces conseils ne plairont qu'à des âmes hautaines,** this advice will please none but those who are high-minded. [Obsolescent in this sense.]

2. haughty, supercilious, lofty, arrogant, lordly, proud, domineering, imperious. **Un homme —,** a haughty man. **Une humeur hautaine,** a haughty humour. **Des manières hautaines,** haughty manners.

HAUTAINEMENT, hôtèn'mâṅ-t, *adv.* haughtily, superciliously, loftily, arrogantly, lordly, proudly.

† **HAUTAINETÉ,** hôtèn'té, *sf.* haughtiness: the quality of being haughty; arrogance, pride, loftiness, lordliness, imperiousness.

HAUTBOIS, hôbwâ-z, [haut; bois], *sm. Mus.* hautboy: *a*) a wind-instrument; oboe; *b*) player on the hautboy.

HAUTBOÏSTE, hôboïst', *sm.* performer on the hautboy.

† **HAUT-DECHAUSSE,** *or* **HAUT-DE-CHAUSSES,** hôd'shôs', *sm.* breeches. [*Pl. Hauts-de-chausse* (or *chausses*).]

HAUTE, hôt, (for in haute société), *sf. Slang.* the upper classes, the "pink„ high life.

HAUTE-CONTRE, hôt'kôṅtr', *sf. Mus.* counter-tenor. [*Pl. Hautes-contre.*]

HAUTEMENT, hôt'mâṅ-t, *adv.* **1.** haughtily, loftily, proudly, with pride. **L'homme, de sa nature, pense — et superbement de lui-même,** man, naturally, has a very high opinion of himself. *La Bruy.* II.

2. highly, gloriously, nobly. **Ce choix pouvait ...consacrer — leurs noms à la mémoire,** this choice might make their names famous for ever. *Corn. Hor.* ii. 1.

3. loudly, aloud, loud; **4.** openly, plainly: without disguise. **Cet homme se déclara — contre lui,** that man openly declared himself against him. **Montrons-leur — que nous avons des yeux,** let us plainly show them that we have eyes.

5. boldly, resolutely, unhesitatingly; freely. **Je lui ai dit — ma façon de penser,** I boldly told him what I thought.

HAUTESSE, hôtès', *sf.* **1.** † highness, elevation, loftiness; **2.** Highness, a title of honour given to the sultan. **Sa —,** His Highness.

HAUTEUR, hôtœr, [haut], *sf.* **1.** height: *a*) elevation; the state of being high; *b*) space measured upwards; altitude; *c*) *Astron.* altitude, elevation above the horizon; *d*) *Naut.* degree of latitude, bearing; *e*) eminence, hill, mountain, elevated ground; *f*) *Fig.* elevation, loftiness. *a*) **La — des nuages,** the height of the clouds. **L'aigle vole à une grande —,** the eagle flies very high. *b*) **La — d'un arbre,** the height of a tree. **La — d'une maison,** the height of a house. **Quelle est la — de cette tour ?** what is the height of that tower? **Elle a cent mètres de —,** it is a hundred metres high (in height). **— d'appui,** breast-high. **A — d'appui,** breast-high. **Tomber de sa —,** to fall full length. **— d'un triangle, d'un parallélogramme,** *Geom.* altitude of a triangle, of a parallelogram. *c*) **La — d'une étoile,** the altitude, the height of a star. **Prendre la — du soleil, prendre —,** to take the altitude of the sun, to take the altitude. *d*) **Être à la — d'une île,** to lie off an island. **A trois heures nous étions à la — de Brest,** at three o'clock we were off Brest. *e*) **Cette ville est dominée par des hauteurs,** that town is surrounded with hills. **Nous gagnâmes la —,** we went up the hill. *f*) **La — des pensées,** the elevation of ideas. **Être à la — de :** *a*) to be on a level with; *b*) to be equal to; to be adequate to. **Il n'est pas à la — de son emploi,** he is not equal to his work.

c) not to be behind. **Il est à la — de son siècle,** he is not behind his age. **Ce livre n'est pas à la — des connaissances actuelles,** this book is below the level of the knowledge we now have.

d) able to comprehend, in a condition to understand. **Peu d'esprits sont à la — de ce grand génie,** few minds can understand this great genius.

2. depth. **La — d'un bataillon,** the depth of a battalion. **La neige avait quatre pieds de —,** the snow was four feet deep.

3. *Fig.* firmness, loftiness; elevation; high-mindedness, nobleness. **— d'âme,** nobleness of mind. **La — de ses conceptions,** the elevation of his ideas.

4. haughtiness, superciliousness, loftiness, arrogance, lordliness, pride. **Il rejeta avec — ces ouvertures,** he haughtily rejected these overtures. **Il est plein de — avec les petits et de bassesse avec les grands,** he treats the poor haughtily and fawns upon the great.

5. *pl.* haughty actions, lofty actions; haughty ways *or* manners; insolent words. **Ses hauteurs le font haïr de tout le monde,** his haughty ways make people detest him. **Je suis las des hauteurs d'un sénat qui croit me protéger,** I am tired of the insolence of a senate which pretends to patronize me. *Volt. Sop.* II. 4.

HAUT-FOND, hôfôṅ, *sm. Naut.* shoal. [*Pl. Hauts-fonds.*]

HAUT LE-CŒUR, hôl'kœr, *sm.* nausea, sick-feeling; *Fig.* disgust. [*Pl. Haut-le-cœur.*]

HAUT-LE-CORPS, hôl'kôr, *sm.* **1.** bound, start; **2.** *Man.* skip. [*Pl. Haut-le-corps.*]

HAUT-MAL, hômal, *sm.* epilepsy.

HAUT-LE-PIED, hôl'pyé, *sm.* scamp, scapegrace. [*Pl. Haut-le-pied.*]

HAUT-PENDU, hôpâṅdu, *sm. Naut.* squal.

HAUTURIER, IÈRE, hôturyé, ryèr', [haut], *adj. Naut.* of the high seas. **Pilote —,** sea-pilot. **Navigation hauturière,** sailing navigation, proper navigation.

HAVANE, havan', *sf. Geog.* Havana.

HAVANE, *sm.* Havana-cigar.

HAVANE, *adj.* light chestnut: cigar-coloured.

HÂVE, hâv', [orig. unknown], *adj.* pale, wan. **Un visage —,** a pale face.

HAVENEAU, hav'nô, **HAVENET,** hav'né, *sm. Fish.* purse-net, landing-net.

HAVERON, hav'rôṅ, [O. H. Ger. : habaro; Ger. : Hafer, oats], *sm. Agr.* wild oats *pl.*

HAVET, havè, [Ger. : Haft], *sm.* tenter-hook: instrument used by slaters.

HAVIR, havir, [O. H. Ger. : heien, to burn], *va.* to scorch (meat).

HAVIR, *vn.* (of meat) to scorch.

HAVIR (SE), *v. refl.* to scorch.

HAVRE, havr, [O. H. Ger. : havan; Ger. : Hafen], *sm.* haven, harbour, port. **Le — de Grâce, le —,** *Geog.* Le Havre.

HAVRER, havré-r, [havre], *va. Naut.* to enter a harbour.

HAVRESAC, havrœsack, [Ger. : Habersack], *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* haversack, knapsack; **2.** wallet (of workmen).

HAYE (LA), la hè, *pnf. Geog.* the Hague.

HAYER, héyé-r, [haie], *va.* to hedge: to make a hedge.

HÉ, é, *interj.* **1.** (for calling) eh! oh! hoy! holloa! hollo! **Hé ! venez ici,** hollo! come here.

2. (for exhorting, for warning) halloo! hey! **3.** (expressing sorrow) alas: **Hé ! que je suis malheureux !** alas! how unfortunate I am!

4. (denoting surprise) ah! ah! **Hé bien !** well! **Hé bien ? de quoi est-il question ?** well! what is it about? **Hé bien ? quoi de nouveau,** well! what news?

5. (noting adhesion to what has been said) hey! hey! well! well! **6.** (used emphatically) hey! hoy! egad! why! **Hé Dieu, que pense-t-il faire ?** egad, what does he mean to do? **Vous ici, hé ! que venez-vous faire ?** why! you here, what have you come for? **Hé quoi ! vous n'êtes pas encore parti ?** what! have you not gone yet?

HEAUME, hôm', [Ger. : Helm], *sm.* **1.** helmet, helm : head-piece, ancient armour for the head ; **2.** † *Naut.* helm, tiller.

HEAUMERIE, hôm'ri, [heaume], *sf.* helmet-manufactory.

HEAUMIER, hômyé, *sm.* helmet-maker. [The wife of a *heaumier* was called *heaumière*.]

HÉAUTOGNOSE, éôtognôz, [Gr. : ἑαυτοῦ, of one's self ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf. Phylos.* self-knowledge.

HEBDOMADAIRE, èbdomadèr', [Gr. : ἑβδομάς, a week, from ἑπτά, seven], *adj.* hebdomadal, hebdomadary, weekly : *a*) relating to a week ; *b*) occurring every week. **Nouvelles hebdomadaires**, weekly news.

HEBDOMADAIREMENT, èbdomadèr'mân-t, *adv.* weekly, every week.

HEBDOMADIER, IÈRE, èbdomadyé, dyèr', *sm. f.* (in chapters or convents) hebdomadary : one who does weekly duty.

HÉBÉ, ébé, *pnf.* Hebe : *a*) *Mythol.* the goddess of youth ; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid.

HÉBERGE, ébèrzh', [O. H. Ger. : heribërga, military camp], *sf.* the point at which a party-wall ceases to the common.

HÉBERGEMENT, ébèrzhœmân-t, [héberger], *sm.* lodging, harbour.

HÉBERGER, ebèrzhé-r, [heberge], *va.* [before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *j'hébergeais, nous hébergeons.*] to lodge, to harbour, to entertain.

HÉBERTISTE, ébèrtist', [Jacques René Hébert 1757-1794], *sm. Fr. Hist.* Hebertist : ultra-revolutionist.

HÉBÉTANT, E, ébétân, ânt', *adj.* stupefying, hebetating.

HÉBÉTATION, ébétasyôn, *sf.* hebetation : the state of being dulled.

HÉBÉTÉ, E, ébété, *adj.* hebetated, dulled, stupefied. **Un homme —**, a stupefied man. **Tout le monde se regardait avec des yeux hébétés**, all looked at each other with astonishment.

HÉBÉTÉ, E, *sm. f.* dolt, dullard, blockhead, fool, stupe, sot, numskull.

HÉBÉTEMENT, ébétmân, *sm.* stupidity, dulness ; besottedness.

HÉBÉTER, ébété-r, [Lat. : hebetāre, from hebes, etis, dulled], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to hebetate, to dull, to stupefy, to stultify, to besot. **L'ivrognerie hébète l'intelligence**, drunkenness stupefies the understanding.

HÉBÉTER (S'), *v. refl.* to grow studid, to become dull.

HÉBÉTUDE, ébétud', [Lat. : hebetudo], *sf.* hebetude, dulnesss, stupidity.

HÉBRAÏQUE, ébraik', [Gr. : ἑβραϊκός], *adj.* Hebrew, Hebraic, Hebraical : relating to the Hebrews. **Langue —**, Hebrew language.

HÉBRAÏQUEMENT, ébraik'mân-t, *adv.* Hebraically : after the Hebrew manner.

HÉBRAÏSANT, ébraizân-t, *sm.* Hebraist, Hebrician : one versed in the Hebrew language.

HÉBRAÏSER, ébraizé-r, *vn.* to hebraize : *a*) to make use of hebraisms ; *b*) to be versed in, or to learn, the Hebrew language ; *c*) to conform to the Hebrews.

HÉBRAÏSME, ébraism', *sm.* hebraism : a Hebrew idiom.

HÉBRAÏSTE, ébraist', *sm.* V. *Hébraisant.*

HÉBREU, ébrœ, [Gr. : ἑβραῖος], *sm.* Hebrew : *a*) an Israelite, a Jew ; *b*) the Hebrew language. [This word has no feminine].

HEBREU, *adj. m.* Hebrew, Hebraic.

HÉBRIDES, ébrid', *sfpl. Geog.* Hebrides, Western Islands. **Des —**, Hebridian.

HÉCATE, ékat', *pnf. Mythol.* Hecate, the triple goddess.

HÉCATOMBE, ékatônb', [Gr. : ἑκατόν ; a hundred ; βοῦς, ox], *sf.* hecatomb : *a*) *Antiq.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen ; *b*) : any sacrifice of a large number of victims ; slaughter.

HÉCATONSTYLE, ékâtônstill', [Gr. : ἑκατὸν, hundred ; στῦλον, column], *sm. Arch.* hecatonstylon : a building having a hundred columns.

HÈCHE, hèsh', *sf.* [*Technol.* side-rails (of a cart).

HECTARE, èktar, [Gr. : ἑκατόν, hundred ; are], *sm.* hectare : a measure containing 100 ares, or 2,47 acres (— 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches).

HECTARER, ektaté-r, *va.* to measure by hectares.

HECTIQUE, éktik', [Gr. : ἑκτικός, continual], *adj. Med.* hectic, hectical : attending consumption ; protracted, continual. **Fièvre —**, hectic fever, hectic.

HECTISIE, ektizy, *sf. Med.* consumption.

HECTO, èkto, *sm.* abbreviation of *Hectogramme.*

HECTOÉDRIQUE, èktoédrik', [Gr. : ἕκτος, sixth ; ἕδρα, basis], *adj. Miner.* sixsided : having six sides.

HECTOGRAMME, èktogram', [Gr. : ἑκατόν, hundred ; gramme], *sm.* hectogramme, hectogram : a weight equal to 100 grammes, or to 3,5277 ounces avoirdupois (—3 ounces 8 drachms).

HECTOLITRE, éktolitr', [Gr. : ἑκατόν, hundred ; litre], *sm.* hectolitre, hectoliter : a measure of capacity, containing 100 litres, equal to 22,01 imperial gallons, or to 2,75 bushels.

HECTOMÈTRE, èktomètr', [Gr. : ἑκατόν, hundred ; mètre], *sm.* hectomètre, hectometer : a measure of length, equal to 100 meters, or to 328,08902 English feet, or to 109, 363305 yards.

HECTOMÉTRIQUE, èktométrik', *adj.* relating to a hectometre.

HECTOSTÈRE, èktostèr, [Gr. : ἑκατόν, hundred ; stère], *sm.* hectostere : a measure of capacity, equal to 100 steres, or to 3531,65 cubic feet.

HÉDÉRACÉ, E, édérasé, [Lat. : hedera, ivy], *adj. Bot.* hederaceous : relating to, or resembling ivy.

HÉDYSARON, édizarôn, **HÉDYSARUM**, édizarom, [Gr. : ἡδύσαρον, *sm. Bot.* hedysarum : a genus of leguminous plants.

HÉGÉMONIE, ézhémoni, [Gr. : ἡγεμών, conductor], *sf.* supremacy, predominance.

HÉGIRE, ézhir, [Ar.], *sf.* Hegira : the epoch from which the Mahometan era is reckoned.

HEIDUQUE, éduk', [Hungar. : haydu, foot-soldier], *sm.* **1.** Hungarian foot-soldier ; **2.** † lackey, footman.

HEIM *or* **HEIN**, han, *interj.* (used in interrogations) eh ? hey ? what ?

HÉLAS, élâs *or* élâ-z, *interj* (denoting sorrow) alas ! ah ! welaway ! walladay ! lackaday ! alack ! alack-a-day !

HÉLAS, *sm.* sigh, moan, complaint.

HELCOLOGIE, èlkolozhi, [Gr. : ἕλκος, wound ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Surg.* helcology : a treatise on ulcers.

HÉLÈNE, élèn', *pnf.* Helen, Ellen : Helena.

HÉLER, héle-r, [Eng. : hail], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], **1.** *Naut.* to hail, to speak ; **2.** to call.

HÉLER (SE), *v. refl. Naut.* to hail each other.

HÉLIANTHE, éliânt', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* sunflower : *Helianthus*, a genus of composite plants. — **tubéreux**, Jerusalem artichoke.

HÉLIANTHÈME, éliântèm', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* rock-rose : *Helianthemum*, a genus of plants of the order cistaceæ.

HÉLIAQUE, éliak', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun], *adj. Astron.* heliac, heliacal : emerging from the sun's light, or falling into it.

HÉLIAQUEMENT, éliac'mân-t, *adv.* heliacally : in a heliacal manner.

HÉLICE, élis', [Gr. : ἕλιξ, helix], *sf.* **1.** helix (*pl.* helices) : *a*) a spiral line, spiral, a circumvolution ; *b*) *Arch.* a small volute in the Corinthian capital ; *c*) *Anat.* the reflected margin of the external ear ; *d*) snail-shell, snail, a genus of mollusca. *a*) **En —**, helical, spiral, winding. **Escalier en —**, spiral staircase, winding staircase.

2. *Mech.* screw. — **propulsive helix**, screw-propeller, screw. **Navire à —**, screw-ship.

HÉLICÉS, élisé, *smpl. Conchyl.* helicidæ, the helix family.

HÉLICIEN, ENNE, élisyan, syen', *adj.* **1.** helical, spiral ; **2.** *Anat.* helicine.

HÉLICIFORME, élisiform', [hélix ; forme], *adj.* heliciform ; shaped like the snail-shell.

HÉLICITE, élisit, [Gr. : ἕλιξ], *sf.* helicite : fossil remains of the helix ; a spiral-shelled fossil.

HÉLICOÏDE, élikoid', [Gr. : ἕλιξ, helix ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* helicoid, helical, spiral. **Parabole —**, *Geom.* helicoid parabola.

HÉLICOÏDE, *sm. Geog.* helicoid : a warped surface.

HÉLICON, élikôn, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Helicon : a mountain in Greece, the residence of the Muses ; **2.** *Fig.* poetry.

HÉLICONIEN, ENNE, élikonyan, nyèn ; *adj.* heliconian : pertaining to Helicon.

HÉLIOCENTRIQUE, éliosântrik', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; centrique], *adj. Astron.* heliocentric, heliocentrical : relating to the sun's centre.

HÉLIOCHROMIE, éliokromi, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; χρῶμα], *sf.* heliochromy : coloration, by the sun, of photographic plates.

HÉLIOGRAMME, éliogram, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* heliogram : a message sent by heliography.

HÉLIOGRAPHE, éliograf, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* heliographe : instrument to transmit signals by sun-light.

HÉLIOGRAPHIE, éliografi, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* heliography : *a*) a description of the sun ; *b*) the art of fixing the images made by the camera-obscura.

HÉLIOGRAPHIQUE, éliografik', *adj.* heliographic, heliographical : pertaining to heliography.

HÉLIOGRAVURE, éliogravûr, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; gravure], heliogravure : a photogravure or photo-engraving.

HÉLIOMÈTRE, éliomètr', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* heliometer : an instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun.

HÉLIOSCOPE, élioskop', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Astron.* helioscope : a sort of telescope.

HÉLIOSTAT, éliosta, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; στάω, I stop], *sm. Opt.* heliostat : an instrument for keeping the solar rays in the same direction.

HÉLIOTROPE, éliotrop', [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; τρέπειν, to turn], *sm.* helio-

trope : *a*) *Bot.* turnsole, a genus of plants of the order boraginea ; *b*) *Miner.* bloodstone, a variety of jasper ; *c*) *Pot.* an instrument which reflects the sun's rays ; *d*) *Antiq.* an instrument for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line.

HÉLIOTYPIE, éliotipi, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; τύπος, character], *sf.* heliotypy : the application of photography in the production of typographical impressions.

HÉLIUM, élium, [Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun], *sm.* helium : a simple gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and in small quantities in the earth's atmosphere.

HÉLIX, éliks, [Gr.] *sm Anat.* helix : the prominent rim of the auricle of the ear.

HELLÉBORE, éllébor', *sm.* V. *Ellébore.*

HELLEBUT, hél'bu, *sm. Ichth.* flounder : a flat-fish.

HELLÈNE, èllèn', *sm.* Greek, Hellene.

HELLÉNIQUE, èllénik', [Gr. : ἑλληνικός, from Ἕλλην, Greek], *adj.* Hellenic, Hellenian, Grecian, Greek : pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks.

HELLÉNIQUE *sm.* Hellenic language, Greek language.

HELLÉNISER, éllénize-r, *vn.* to hellenize : to use the Greek language.

HELLÉNISME, èllénism', *sm.* Hellenism, Grecism : a Greek idiom.

HELLÉNISTE, èllénist', *sm.* Hellenist, Grecian : *a*) a Jew who used the Greek language ; *b*) one skilled in the Greek language.

HELLÉNISTIQUE, èllénistik', *adj.* Hellenistic, Hellenistical : pertaining to the Hellenists.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, èlmantagog', [Gr.: ἕλμινς, ινθος, worm ; ἄγειν, to drive out], *adj. Med.* helminthagogue, anthelmintic, helminthic : expelling worms.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, *sm. Med.* helminthagogue, anthelmintic, helminthic : a medicine for expelling worms.

HELMINTHE, èlmant', [Gr. : ἕλμινς, worm], *sm.* intestinal worm.

HELMINTHIQUE, èlmantik', *adj.* helminthic : relating to worms.

HELMINTHOÏDE, èlmantoïd, [Gr. : ἕλμινς, worm ; εἶδος, shape], *adj.* helminthoid : worm-shaped.

HELMINTHOLITHE, èlmantolit', [Gr.: ἕλμινς, worm ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* helmintholite : fossil remains of worms.

HELMINTHOLOGIE, èlmantolozhi, [Gr. : ἕλμινς, worm ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* helminthology : the description and natural history of worms.

HELMINTHOLOGIQUE, èlmantolozhik', *adj.* helminthologic, helminthological : relating to helminthology.

HELMINTHOLOGISTE, èlmantolozhist', *sm.* helminthologist : one who is versed in helminthology.

HELVÉTIE, èlvési, *pnf. Geog.* Helvetia : Switzerland.

HELVÉTIEN, ENNE, élvésian, én', *adj.* Helvetic, Swiss : pertaining to Helvetia or Switzerland.

HELVÉTIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Swiss.

HELVÉTIQUE, èlvétik', *adj.* Helvetic, Swiss.

HELVÉTIUS, elvesius, [Claude-Arien], philosopher and essayist (1715-1771).

HEM, hèm, *interj.* hem ! **Faire —, —,** to hem.

HÉMACHATE, émakat', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ἀχάτης, agate], *sf. Miner.* hemachate : a species of agate.

HÉMACHROÏNE, émakroïn', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; colour], χρόα, *sf. Chem.* hæmachrome, hemachroine : hæmatosine.

HÉMADYNAMIQUE, émadinamik', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; δύναμις, force], *sf. Physiol.* hæmadynamics : the mechanical theory of the circulation of the blood.

HÉMAGOGUE, émagog', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ἄγειν, to drive out], *adj. Med.* hæmagogue : promoting the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÉMALOPIE, émalopi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ὤψ, the eye], *sf. Med.* hæmalopia, hypohæma, hæmopthalmia : blood-shot eye ; effusion of blood into the globe of the eye.

HÉMANTHE, émânt', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* hemanthus, hæmanthus, blood-flower : a genus of plants of the order amaryllidaceæ.

HÉMASTATIQUE, émastatik', [Gr. : αἷμα, bloo1 ; ἵστημι, I remain], *sf. Physiol.* hæmastatics, hæmatostatics : the statics of the blood and blood-vessels.

HÉMATÉMÈSE, ématémèz, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ἐμεῖν, to vomit], *sf. Med.* hæmatemesis : vomiting of blood.

HÉMATIDROSE, ématidrôz', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ἵδρως, sweat], *sf. Med.* hæmidrosis, bloody-sweat, sweating of blood.

HÉMATIE. émati, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood], *sf. Physiol.* blood-vesicle, globule of the blood.

HÉMATIMÈTRE, ématimetr', **HÉMATOMÈTRE**, ématometr', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* hematimeter.

HÉMATINE, ématin', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood], *sf.* **1.** *Physiol.* hæmatine, hematosine, hæmatosine hæmachrome : the colouring matter of the blood ; **2.** *Chem.* V. *Hématoxyline.*

HÉMATIQUE, ématik', *adj. Chem.* hæmatic : containing blood.

HÉMATITE, ématit', [Gr. : αἱματίτης], *sf. Miner.* hematite, hæmatite, blood-stone : native oxide of iron. — **brune**, brown hematite : hydrous peroxide of iron.

HÉMATITE, *adj.* hematitic, blood : relating to hematite. **Pierre —,** blood-stone, hematite.

HÉMATOCÈLE, ématosèl', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* hematocele, hæmatocele : a tumour filled with blood.

HÉMATOCÉPHALE, ématoséfal', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; κεφαλή, head], *sm.* hæmatocephalus : a monster who has certain deformities arisen from the extravasation of blood on the brain.

HÉMATODE, ématod', [Gr. : αἷμα ; εἶδος resemblance], *adj. Physiol.* hæmatode, hematoid, bloody : having the character or appearance of blood. **Fongus —,** fungus hæmatodes, bleeding fungus, soft cancer, spongoid inflammation.

HÉMATHOGRAPHIE ématografi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood, γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* hæmatography : a description of the blood.

HÉMATOÏDINE, ématoïdin', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; εἶδος, aspect], *sf. Chem.* hæmatoidine, blood-crystals : the crystalline masses found in, or near, extravasated blood.

HÉMATOLOGIE, ématolozhi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hematology, hæmatology : a treatise or disertation on the blood.

HÉMATOME, ématôm', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood], *sm. Surg.* hæmatome : blood tumour.

HÉMATOPHAGE, ématofazh, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* hæmatophagous : blood-sucking.

HÉMATOPHOBE, ématofob', **HÉMOPHOBE**, émofob', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; φόβος, fear], *adj.* who dislikes bloodletting, the sight of blood.

HÉMATOPHYLLE, ématofil', [Gr. : αἷμα, ατος, blood ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* red-leaved : having red leaves.

HÉMATOSE, ématôz', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood], *sf. Physiol.* hæmatosis : the conversion of venous blood and chyle into arterial blood ; hæmatogenesis, hæmapoesis, sanguification.

HÉMATOSER (S'), s-ématôzé-r, *v. refl.* to be converted into blood.

HÉMATOSINE, ématozin', *sf. Chem.* hematosine, hæmatosine, hæmatine, hæmachrome : the red colouring matter of the blood.

HÉMATOXYLE, ématoksil', [Gr. : αἷμα, ατος, blood ; ξύλον, wood], *sm. Bot.* logwood-tree : *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

HÉMATOXYLINE, ématoksilin', *sf. Chem.* hematoxyline, hematine : the colouring principle of logwood.

HÉMATOZOAIRES, èmatozoèr', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; ζῷον, animal], *smpl.* hæmatozoa : entozoa in the blood.

HÉMATURIE, ématuri, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood ; οὐρεῖν, to urine], *sf. Med.* hæmaturia : the passing of blood into the urine.

HÉMÉLYTRE, émélitr', [Gr. : ἡμι, half ; ἔλυτρον, elytron], *sm. Entom.* hemelytron (*pl.* hemelytra) : the wing-covers of tetrapterous insects, which are coriaceous at the base and membranous at the extremity.

HÉMÉRALOPE, éméralop', *sm. f. Med.* hemeralop : a person suffering from hemeralopia.

HÉMÉRALOPIE, éméralopi, [Gr.: ἡμέρα, day ; ὄπτομαι, I see], *sf. Med.* hemeralopia, night-blindness, hen-blindness : a form of blindness in which the patient is able to see only in broad daylight.

HÉMÉROBAPTISTE, émérobatist', [Gr. : ἡμέρα, day ; βάπτω, I wash], *sm.* Hemero-Baptist : one of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

HÉMÉROBE, émérob', [Gr. : ἡμέρα, day ; βίος, life], *sm. Entom.* lace-wing fly, hemerobius : a genus of neuropterous insects.

HÉMÉROCALLE, émérokal', [Gr. : ἡμέρα, day ; κάλλος, beauty], *sf. Bot.* day-lily, hemerocallis : a genus of liliaceous plants. — **jaune**, yellow day-lily.

HÉMI, émi, [Gr. : ἡμι, half], prefix, hemi, demi, semi, half.

HÉMI-ANESTHÉSIE, émi-anestési, [Gr.: ἡμι, half ; anesthésie], *sf.* hemianesthesia : anæsthesia of one side of the body.

HÉMICRÂNIE, émikrâni, [Gr. : ἡμι, half ; κρανίον, skull], *sf. Med.* hemicrany, hemicrania, megrim : a pain in one side of the head.

HÉMICRÂNIQUE, émikrânik', *adj.* hemicranic : relating to hemicrany.

HÉMICYCLE, émisikl', [hémi ; cycle], *sm.* **1.** hemicycle : half-cycle ; **2.** semi-circle : half of a circle.

HÉMICYCLIQUE, émisiklik', *adj.* semicircular, semicircled, half round.

HÉMICYLINDRIQUE, émisilandrik', *adj* semicylindrical, semicylindric : half cylindrical.

HÉMIDACTYLE, émidaktil', [hémi ; dactyle], *adj.* hemidactyle : having a very short thumb.

HÉMIDACTYLE, *sm.* hemidactylus : a genus of lizards.

HÉMI-DODÉCAÈDRE, émidodékaèdr', *sm. Christall.* rhombohedron.

HÉMIÈDRE, émièdr', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Cristall.* hemihedral : noting a crystal which has only half the number of its faces.

HÉMIÉDRIE, émiédri, *sf. Cristall.* state of being hemihedral.

HÉMIÉDRIQUE, émiédrik', *adj. Christall.* hemihedral.

HÉMIÉLYTRE, émiélitr', *adj.* V. *Hemelytre.*

HÉMIENCÉPHALE, émiânséfal', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, head], *sm.* hemiencephalus : a monster which has no organs of the senses.

HÉMIGAMIQUE, émigamik', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; γάμος, marriage], *adj. Bot.* hemigamous : having a neutral and a unisexual floret in the same spikelet.

HÉMINE, émin', *sf. Rom. Antiq.* hemina : a measure containing half a sextary.

HÉMI-OCTAÈDRE, émioktaèdr', *sm. Cristall.* tetrahedron.

HÉMIONE, émion', [Gr. : ἡμίονος, mule], *sm. Zool.* dziggethai, djiggetai, kiang, khur, goor : *Equus hemionus*, a quadruped allied to the ass.

HÉMIOPIE, émiopi, [Gr. : ἡμι, half; ὤψ, eye], *sf. Med.* hemiopia : a defect of vision, in which the patient sees only one half of an object.

HÉMIPALMÉ, E, émipalmé, [hemi; palmé], *adj. Nat. Hist.* semipalmate : having the toes connected together by a web extending along only their half.

HÉMIPHONIE, émifoni, [Gr. : ἡμι, half; φωνή, voice], *sf.* hemiphonial : hoarseness of the voice.

HÉMIPINIQUE, émipinik', [hémi; pinique], *adj. Chem.* hemipinic : noting an acid obtained by the oxidizement of the opianic acid.

HÉMIPLÉGIE, émiplézhi, **HÉMIPLEXIE**, émiplèksi, [Gr. : ἡμι, half; πλήσσειν, to strike], *sf. Med.* hemiplegy, hemiplegia, hemiplexy : paralysis of the lateral half of the body.

HÉMIPLÉGIQUE, émiplézhik', *adj.* hemiplegic : relating to hemiplegy.

HÉMIPRISMATIQUE, émiprismatik', [hémi; prismatique], *adj. Miner.* hemiprismatic : half prismatic.

HÉMIPTÈRE, émiptèr', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; πτερόν, wing] *adj. Entom.* hemipteral, hemipterous : having membranous wings, with wing-covers half membranous and half coriaceous.

HÉMIPTÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* hemiptera, hemipters : an order of hemipteral insects.

HÉMISPHÈRE, émisfèr', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; σφαῖρα, sphere], *sm.* hemisphere : *a)* a half sphere; *b)* one half of the mundane sphere; *c)* a map or projection of half the terrestrial globe; *d) Anat.* a lateral half of the brain. *b)* — **boréal**, Northern hemisphere. — **austral**, Southern hemisphere.

HÉMISPHÉRIQUE, émisférik', *adj.* hemispheric, hemispherical, semispheric, semispherical : having the figure of a half sphere; half-round.

HÉMISPHÉROIDAL, E, émisféroidal, [hemisphere; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* hemispheroidal, semispheroidal; having the form of a half spheroid.

HÉMISPHÉROÏDE, émisféroïd', *sm.* half spheroid.

HÉMISTICHE, émistish', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; στίχος, verse], *sm. Poet.* **1.** hemistich : half a poetic verse; **2.** cæsura.

HÉMITRIGLYPHE, émitriglif', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; τρεῖς, three; γλυφή, engraving], *sm. Arch.* hemitriglyph : a half triglyph.

HÉMITROPE, émitrop', [Gr. : ἡμι, half; τροπή, turn], *adj. Miner.* hemitrope : having two similar parts, one being turned half round upon the other.

HEMMER, hemmé-r, *vn. Med.* to hem : to utter hems.

HÉMOCHROÏNE, émokroïn', *sf.* V. *Hemachroïne.*

HÉMODYNAMOMÈTRE, émodinamomètr', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; dynamomètre], *sm. Physiol.* hemadynamometer : an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in the arteries.

HÉMOGLOBINE, émoglobin, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; globe], *sf. Med.* hæmoglobine : the colouring matter in the blood.

HÉMOGLOBINURIE, émoglobinury, *sf. Med.* hemoglobinuria : the presence of hemoglobin in the urine.

HÉMOPHILIE, émofili, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; φιλία, friendship], *sf. Med.* hæmophilia : a congenital tendency to hemorrhage.

HÉMOPATHIE, émopati [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; πάθος, malady], *sf.* affection of the blood in general.

HÉMOPHTALMIE, émoftalmi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ὀφθαλμός, eye], *sf. Surg.* hæmophthalmia : extravasation of blood into the eye.

HÉMOPOÈSE, émopoèz', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ποιεῖν, to do], *sf. Physiol.* hæmopoesis : the production of blood; sanguification, hæmatosis, hæmatogenesis.

HÉMOPOÉTIQUE, émopoétik', *adj.* relating to hæmapoesis.

HÉMOPTYIQUE, émoptiik', **HÉMOPTOÏQUE**, émoptoïk', *adj. Med.* afflicted with hemoptysis.

HÉMOPTYSIE, émoptizi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; πτύσις, spitting], *sf. Med.* hemoptysis, hæmoptysis : spitting of blood.

HÉMORRAGIE, émorazhi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ῥήγνυμι, I break], *sf Med.* hemorrhage, hemorrhagy : discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it.

HÉMORAGIQUE, émorazhik', *adj. Med.* hemorrhagic : relating to hemorrhage.

HÉMORRHÉE, émorré, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ῥεῖν, to flow], *sf. Med.* hæmorrhæa : passive hæmorrhage.

HÉMORRHINIE, émorrini, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ῥεῖν, to flow; ῥίν, nose], *sf. Med.* nose-bleeding, bleeding at the nose.

HÉMORROÏDAIRE, émoroidèr', *smf.* person afflicted with piles.

HÉMORROÏDAL, E, émoroïdal, *adj. Med.* hemorrhoidal : relating to hemorrhoids.

HÉMORROÏDALE, *sf. Bot.* pilewort, lesser celandine : *Ranunculus ficaria.*

HÉMORROÏDES, émoroid', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ῥεῖν, to flow], *sfpl. Med.* hemorrhoids, piles. — **sèches**, blind piles. — **fluentes**, bleeding or open piles. — **internes**, internal piles. — **externes**, external piles.

HÉMORROÏSSE, émorois', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; ῥεῖν, to flow], *sf. Script.* a woman diseased with an issue of blood.

HÉMOSCOPIE, émoskopi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf. Med.* examination of the blood.

HÉMOSPASIE, émospazi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; σπάω, I draw], *sf. Med.* hæmospasia : the operation of drawing blood to a part.

HÉMOSPASIQUE, émospazik', *adj.* hæmospasic : relating to hæmospasia.

HÉMOSTASE, émostaz', [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; στάσις, stagnation], *sf. Med.* hæmostasia : stagnation of blood.

HÉMOSTATIQUE, émostatik', *adj. Med.* hæmostatic, hæmatostatic, styptic : which stops hæmorrhages or bleeding; astringent.

HÉMOSTATIQUE, *sm. Med.* hæmostatic, hæmatostatic, styptic.

HÉMOTHORAX, émotoraks, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; θώραξ, chest], *sm. Med.* hæmatothorax : extravasation of blood into the chest.

HÉMOTOXIE, émotoksi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; τοξικόν, poison], *sf.* toxic deterioration of the blood.

HÉMOTROPHIE, émotrofi, [Gr. : αἷμα, blood; τροφή, food], *sf.* hæmotrophy : excess or sanguineous nourishment.

HENDÉCAGONE, andékagon', **HENDÉCAGONAL, E**, andékagonal, [Gr. : ἕνδεκα, eleven; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* hendecagon : having eleven angles and eleven sides.

HENDÉCAGONE, *sm. Geom.* hendecagon, undecagon : a polygon of eleven sides.

HENDÉCASYLLABE, andékasillab', [Gr. : ἕνδεκα, eleven; συλλαβή, syllable], *adj.* hendecasyllabic : having eleven syllables.

HENDÉCASYLLABE, *sm.* hendecasyllable : a metrical line of eleven syllables.

HENDÉCASYLLABIQUE, andékasillabik', *adj.* hendecasyllable.

HENNÉ *or* **HENNEH**, hènné, [Ar. : hinna], *sm. Bot.* henna, hinna : *Lawsonia inermis*, a tropical plant.

HENNIR, hanir, [Lat. : hinnire], *vn.* to neigh (as a horse), to whinny.

HENNISSANT, E, hanisân, sânt', *adj.* neighing.

HENNISSEMENT, hanis'mân-t, *sm.* neigh, neighing, whinnying : the cry of the horse.

HENRI, ânri, *pnm.* Henry; *Fam.* Harry, Hal.

HENRIETTE, ânriêt', *pnf.* Henrietta; *Fam.* Harriet.

† **HÉPAR**, épar, [Gr. : ἧπαρ, liver], *sm. Chem.* hepar : a combination of sulphur with an alkali.

HÉPATALGIE, épatalzhi, [Gr. : ἧπαρ, ατος, liver; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* hepatalgia : pain in the liver.

HÉPATIQUE, épatik', [Gr : ἧπαρ, ατος, liver], *adj.* hepatic, hepatical : *a) Anat.* belonging to the liver; *b) Med.* being in the liver; *c) Nat. Hist.* of a liver-brown colour; having a smell like that of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

HÉPATIQUE, *sf. Bot.* liverwort : *Hepatica*, a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ.

HÉPATIRRHÉE, épatirré, *sf.* V. *Hépatorrhée.*

HÉPATISATION, épatizasyôn, [Gr. : ἧπαρ, ατος, liver], *sf. Med.* hepatization : conversion into a texture resembling that of the liver.

HÉPATITE, épatit', [Gr. : ἧπαρ, ατος, liver], *sf.* **1.** *Med.* hepatitis : inflammation of the liver; **2.** *Miner.* hepatite : a germ of a brown colour.

HÉPATOCÈLE, épatosèl', [Gr. : ἧπαρ, liver; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* hepatocele : hernia of the liver.

HÉPATO-CYSTIQUE, épatosistik', *adj. Med.* hepatocystic : pertaining to the liver and gall bladder.

HÉPATOGRAPHIE, épatografi, [Gr. : ἧπαρ, liver; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* hepatography : a description of the liver.

HÉPATOLOGIE, épatalozhi, [Gr. : ἧπαρ, liver; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hepatology : a treatise on the liver.

HÉPATOMPHALE, épatônfal', **HÉPATOMPHALOCÈLE**, épatônfalosèl', [Gr. :

ἧπαρ, liver; ὀμφαλός, navel; κήλη tumour], *sf. Med.* hepatomphalus: hernia of the liver at the navel.

HÉPATORRHÉE, épatorré, [Gr.: ἧπαρ, ατος, liver; ῥεῖν, to flow], *sf. Med.* hepatorrhæa: morbid flow of bile.

HÉPATOSCOPIE, épatoskopi, [Gr.: ἧπαρ, ατος, liver; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf. Antiq.* hepatoscopy: divination by the inspection of the liver.

HÉPATOTOMIE, épatotomi, [Gr.: ἧπαρ, ατος, liver; τομή, section], *sf.* hepatotomy: dissection of the liver.

HÉPIALE, épial, [Gr.: ἠπίαλος, moth], *sm. Entom.* hepialus, ghost-moth: a genus of lepidopterous insects.

HEPTACORDE, èptakòrd', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; χορδή, chord, string], *sm. Mus.* heptachord: *a)* a lyre having seven strings; *b)* a system of seven sounds.

HEPTADACTYLE, èptadaktil', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Zool.* having seven fingers.

HEPTADE, èptad', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven], *sf.* heptade: a sum or group of seven persons or things.

HEPTAÈDRE, èptaèdr', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Geom.* heptahedron: a solid figure with seven sides.

HEPTAÉDRIQUE, èptaédrik, *adj. Geom.* heptahedral: having seven sides.

HEPTAGONAL, E, èptagonal, al', *adj. Geom.* heptagonal, heptangular: having seven angles, relating to the heptagon.

HEPTAGONE, èptagon', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* heptagonal, heptangular.

HEPTAGONE, *sm.* heptagon: *a) Geom.* a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides; *b) Fort.* a place that has seven bastions.

HEPTAGYNE, èptazhin', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* heptagynian, heptagynous: having seven styles.

HEPTAGYNIE, èptazhini, *sf. Bot.* heptagynia: an order of plants having seven styles or pistils.

HEPTAMÉRON, èptamérôn, [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; ἡμέρα, day], *sm.* heptameron: a book containing the transactions of seven days.

HEPTANDRE, èptândr', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj. Bot.* heptandrian, heptandrous: having seven stamens.

HEPTANDRIE, èptândri, *sf. Bot.* heptandria: a class of plants having seven stamens.

HEPTANGULAIRE, èptânguler', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; angulaire], *adj. Geom.* heptangular, heptagonal.

HEPTAPÉTALE, èptapétal', **HEPTAPÉTALÉ, E**, èptapétalé, [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* heptapetalous: having seven petals in the corolla.

HEPTAPHYLLE, èptafil', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* heptaphyllous: having seven leaves.

HEPTARCHIE, èptarshi, [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; ἀρχή, power], *sf.* heptarchy: *a)* a government by seven persons; *b)* the seven Saxon kingdoms.

HEPTARCHIQUE, èptarshik', *adj.* heptarchic: relating to the Saxon heptarchy.

HEPTARQUE, èptark', *sm.* heptarch, heptarchist: a ruler of a division of a heptarchy.

HEPTASÉPALE, èptasépal', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; sepale], *adj. Bot.* heptasepalous: having seven sepals.

HEPTASYLLABE, èptasillab', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; syllable], *adj.* having seven syllables.

HEPTATEUQUE, èptatœk', [Gr.: ἑπτά, seven; τεῦχος, volume], *sm.* Heptateuch: the first seven books of the Old Testament.

HÉRACLIDE, éraklid', *sm.* Heraclida (*pl.* Heraclidæ); a descendant of Hercules.

HÉRALDIQUE, éraldik', [Low Lat.: heraldus], *adj.* heraldic: pertaining to heraldry. **Science —**, heraldry, blazonry.

HÉRALDIQUE, *sf.* heraldry, blazonry.

HÉRAUT, hérô-t, [orig. obscure; perhaps from O. H. Ger.: harēn, to proclaim], *sm.* herald: *a)* an officer whose duty was to proclaim war and peace, to carry messages between princes, to register genealogies, to regulate all matters of ceremony at coronations, etc., etc.; *b) Fig.* a proclaimer, a publisher; *c) Fig.* forerunner, precursor. *a)* **— d'armes**, herald at arms. *b)* **J'ai servi de — à sa gloire**, I was the herald of his glory. *Racine.* *c)* **Le rossignol, le — du printemps**, the nightingale, the herald of spring.

HERBACÉ, E, èrbasé, [Lat.: herbaceus; herba, grass], *adj.* herbaceous: having the nature of an herb; having green and cellular stalks.

HERBAGE, èrbazh', [herbe], *sm.* **1.** herbage: *a)* herbs collectively; *b)* grass, pasture; green food; **2.** pasture land, grazing land, pasturage; meadow.

HERBAGER, èrbazhé, *sm. Agr.* grazier.

HERBAGEUX, EUSE, èrbazhœ, zhœz', *adj.* grassy, herbaged: covered with grass.

HERBE, èrb', [Lat.: herba], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* herb: a plant which does not possess a woody stem. **— annuelle**, annual herb. **— bisannuelle**, biennal herb. **— vivace**, perennial herb. **Herbes potagères**, potherbs. **Herbes fines, fines herbes**, sweetherbs, savoury herbs. **Bouillon d'herbes, aux herbes**, infusion of herbs. **Herbes médicinales**, medicinal herbs. **Mauvaise —**, weed. **Plein de mauvaises herbes**, foul, choked with weeds. **Arracher les mauvaises herbes**, to weed, to pull up the weeds. [*Fig.*:] **Il a marché sur une mauvaise —**, something has put him out. **Sur quelle — a-t-il marché aujourd'hui?** what is the matter with him to-day? **—** *Prov.*: **La mauvaise herbe croît toujours**, ill weeds grow apace.

2. (collectively) grass. **— sèche**, dry grass. **Un brin d'—**, a blade of grass. **— des prés**, meadow grass. **Danser sur l'—**, to dance upon the green. **Se coucher sur l'—**, to lie on the grass. **Mettre un cheval à l'—**, to put a horse to grass. **L'herbe sera bien courte s'il ne trouve de quoi brouter**, it will go hard, but he will get his living. **Couper l'— sous le pied à quelqu'un**, to cut the grass from under a person's feet. **Vous vous êtes laissé couper l'— sous le pied**, you have suffered your nose to be put out of joint. **A chemin battu il ne croît point d'—**, too many cooks spoil the sauce. **L'— croît dans cette maison**, there is no business going on in that house. **Employer toutes les herbes de la Saint-Jean**, to leave no stone unturned. **En —**, grass; green; not ripe; *Fig.* in embryo. **Manger son blé en —**, to eat the calf in the cow's belly. **Avocat en —**, a future barrister.

Herbe is used in the common name of many plants: **— aux abeilles**, queen of the meadow, meadow's-queen, meadow-sweet: *Spiræa ulmarria.* **— admirable**, marvel of Peru. **— aigrelette**, sorrel, common sorrel: *Rumex acetosa.* **— à l'ail**, alliaria, sauce-alone, Jack-by the-hedge. **— à l'ambassadeur**, tobacco. **— amère**, tansy: *Tanacetum.* **— d'amour**, **1.** mignonette: *Reseda odorata*; **2.** quaking-grass, cow-quake: *Briza.* **— aux ânes**, **1.** evening primrose: *Œnothera biennis*; **2.** thistle; **3.** rest-harrow: *Ononis arvensis.* **— d'antal**, hound's tongue: *Cynoglossum.* **— antidysentérique**, fleabane, ploughman's spikenard: *Inula conyza.* **— apollinaire**, fleabane: *Hyoscyamus niger.* **— argentée**, **1.** goose-foot: *Chenopodium*; **2.** silver-weed, wild tansy: *Potantilla anserina.* **— articulaire**, behen, bladder-campion, spattling-poppy: *Cucubalus behen.* **— aux aulx**, alliaria, sauce-alone, Jack-by-the-hedge, garlick hedge-mustard. **— à balai**, broom, common broom: *Sarothamnus scoparius.* **— barbue**, great mullein: *Verbascum thapsus.* **— bénédicte**, **— bénite**, herb-bennet, common avens: *Geum urbanum.* **— blanche**, **1.** mountain cudweed, cat's foot: *Antennaria dioica*; **2.** gnaphalium maritimum; **3.** diotis candidissima. **— aux blessures**, **1.** brown knapweed: *Centaurea jacea*; **2.** greater plantain, way-bread: *Plantago major.* **— aux bœufs**, flowering rush: *Butomus.* **— de bœuf**, **1.** common wood-sorrel: *Oxalis acetosella*; **2.** common sorrel: *Rumex acetosa.* **— bohémienne**, hare's-ear: *Bupleurum falcatum.* **— au bon Dieu**, jatropha. **— au bon Henri**, good Henry, wild spinage, English mercury: *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* **— aux boucs**, celandine: *Chelidonium majus.* **— de bouc**, **1.** stinking goose-foot: *Chenopodium vulvaria*; **2.** purple goat's-beard, goat-marjoram: *Tragopogon porrofilium.* **— à boutons**, goose-grass, cleavers, catch-weed, scratch-weed: *Galium aperine.* **— britannique**, snake's-weed, bistort: *Polygonum bistorta.* **— de bru**, stinking hellebore: *Helleborus fœtidus.* **— cachée**, toothwort: *Lathræa.* **— à caillet**, yellow bedstraw: *Galium verum.* **— à, du cancer**, toothwort, leadwort: *Plumbago Europæa.* **— au cancre**, rupture-wort, herniaria. **— caniculaire**, henbane. **— à la capucine**, lesser periwinkle. **— du cardinal**, common comfrey: *Smyphytum officinale.* **— cardinale**, cardinal flower: *Lobelia cardinalis.* **— au casque**, skull-cap: *Scutellaria galericulata.* **— cataleptique**, dragon's-head. **— au ceinturon**, corn chamomile: *Anthemis arvensis.* **— à cent goûts**, wormwood: *Artemisia absinthium.* **— à cent maux**, moneywort, creeping loose-strife: *Lysimachia nummularia.* **— à cent têtes**, field eryngo: *Eryngium campestre.* **— à cent miracles**, adder's-tongue. **— du centaure**, brown knapweed. **— du cerf**, mountain avens: *Dryas octopetala.* **— aux chanvres**, European heliotrope. **Petite — aux chanvres**, rupture-wort, herniaria. **— des chanoines**, corn salad, lamb's-lettuce: *Valerianella olitoria.* **— au chantre**, hedge-mustard: *Sisymbrium officinale.* **— à chapelet**, Indian shot-plant. **— aux charpentiers**, **1.** milfoil: *Achillea millefolium*; **2.** hedge-mustard; **3.** ox-eye daisy, ox-eye, moon-flower: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*; **4.** self-heal: *Prunella vulgaris.* **— chaste**, **1.** sensitive-plant, humble-plant: *Mimosa pudica*; **2.** chaste tree: *Vitex agnus castus.* **— aux chats**, **1.** catmint, catnip, nep: *Nepeta cataria*; **2.** cat thyme: *Teucrium marum.* **— aux chevilles**, needle-chervil: *Scandix.* **— de cinq côtes**, **— aux cinq coutures**, ribwort plantain, ribgrass: *Plantago lanceolata.* **— à cinq feuilles**, creeping cinquefoil: *Potentilla reptans.* **— au citron**, **1.** balm: *Melissa officinalis*; **2.** southern-wood: *Artemisia abrotanum.* **— clavellée**, pansy, pansy violet, garden-violet, heart's-ease. **— aux cloches bleues**, bell-flower: *Campanula.* **— à cloques**, winter cherry. **— de Clytie**, heliotrope, turnsole. **— au cocher**, milfoil. **— du cœur**, **1.** peppermint: *Mentha piperita*; **2**

lungwort. *Pulmonaria officinalis*; 3. motherwort : *Leonurus cardiaca*; 4. balm; 5. germander. — **colombine**, columbine : *Aquilegia*. — **de coq**, crested dogtail-grass : *Cynosurus cristatus*. — **de la corneille**, — **aux corneilles**, ruscus hypoglossum : a species of butcher's broom. — **au corps**, 1. orpine, livelong : *Sedum telephium*; 2. house-leek : *Semper-vivum*. — **à coton**, — **cotonnière**, cotton-rose : *Filago*. — **au coton**, everlasting : *Gnaphalium*. — **de la canaille**, germander speedwell : *Veronica chamædrys*. — **à la coupure, aux coupures**, 1. milfoil; 2. comfrey; 3. ox-eye daisy; 4. stone-crop, orpine, livelong. — **à cousin**, fleabane : *Conyza odorata*. — **aux crocs**, gipsywort, water-horehound : *Lycopus Europæus*. — **de cru**, stinking hellebore. — **aux cuillers**, scurvy-grass : *Cochlearia officinalis*. — **délicate**, sensitive-plant. — **aux deniers**, money-wort, creeping loose-strife. — **du diable**, thorn-apple : *Datura stramonium*. — **de Diane**, mugwort : *Artemisia vulgaris*. — **dorée**, 1. spleenwort : *Asplenium ceterach*; 2. ragwort : *Senecio Jacobæa*; 3. golden-rod : *Solidago virga aurea*. — **dormante**, sensitive-plant. — **doucette**, corn-salad, lamb's-lettuce. — **dragon**, — **dragonne**, 1. tarragon : *Artemisa dracunculus*; 2. cuckoo-pint, wake robin : *Arum*. — **à l'éclaire**, common celandine : *Chelidonium majus*. — **aux écrouelles**, knotted-rooted figwort : *Scrophularia nodosa*. — **aux écus**, money-wort, creeping loose-strife. — **égyptienne**, hare's ear. — **des Égyptiens**, gipsywort, water horehound. — **empoisonnée**, 1. alkekengi, winter-cherry; 2. deadly nightshade : *Atropa belladonna*. — **enchanteresse**, enchanter's nightshade : *Circæa Luteliana*. — **aux engelures**, henbane. — **enragée**, toothwort, leadwort. — **aux éperons**, 1. toad-flax : *Linaria*; 2. larkspur : *Delphinium*; 3. columbine : *Aquilegia*. — **aux épices**, black cumin. — **à l'esquinancie**, 1. small woodruff, quinsy-wort; 2. herb-Robert, stinking crane's bill. — **éternelle**, sainfoin, saintfoin, cock's-head : *Hedysarum onobrychis*. — **à éternuer**, sneeze-wort, goose-tongue : *Achillæa ptarmica*. — **aux femmes battues**, 1. red-berried bryony : *Bryonia dioica*; 2. black bryony : *Tamus communis*. — **de feu**, 1. stinking hellebore; 2. field southernwood : *Artemisia campestris*; 3. greater spearwort : *Ranunculus lingua*. — **à fève**, orpine, livelong. — **à la fièvre**, common centaury : *Erythræa centaurium*. — **aux fistules**, lousewort : *Pedicularis sylvatica*. — **à la flèche**, maranta arundinacea, arrow-root. — **flottante**, gulfweed : *Sargassum*. — **du foie**, liverwort : *Hepatica*. — **des foulons**, soap-wort : *Saponaria officinalis*. — **française**, goat's-rue, galega. — **à la gaine**, hare's-ear. — **contre la gale**, elecampane : *Inula helenium*. — **gallique**, goat's-rue, galega. — **Gérard**, goutweed, goutwort, ache-weed herb-gerhard : *Ægopodium podagraria*. — **aux goutteux**, goutweed. — **de grâce**, common rue, garden rue, herb of grace : *Ruta graveolens*. — **au grand prieur**, tobacco. — **très grande**, sun-flower, *Helianthus annuus*. — **grasse**, butterwort : *Pinguicula*. — **contre la gravelle**, saxifrage. — **aux gueux**, traveller's joy : *Clematis vitalba*. — **de Guinée**, Guinea grass : *Punicum maximum*. — **aux hanches**, navelwort : *Cotyledon umbilicus*. — **Hélène**, elecampane. — **aux hémorroïdes**, 1. water figwort : *Scrophularia aquatica*; 2. pilewort, lesser celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria*. — **d'Hermès**, mercury : *Mercurialis*. — **de l'hirondelle**, celandine. — **immortelle**, tansy. — **impatiente**, yellow balsam, touch-me-not : *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*. — **jaune**, yellow weed, reseda. — **à jaunir**, 1. yellow weed, wild woad, dyer's-weed : *Reseda luteola*; 2. dyer's greenweed : *Genista tinctoria*. — **judaïque**, skullcap. — **de Judée**, bitter-sweet, woody nightshade : *Solanum dulcamara*. — **des Juifs**, yellow weed, wild woad, dyer's-weed. — **aux ladres**, speedwell : *Veronica officinalis*. — **au lait de Notre Dame**, lungwort. — **du lion**, broomrape : *Orobanche*. — **à loup**, wolf's bane, monk's-hood, *Aconitum*. — **des magiciens**, thorn-apple. — **des magiciennes**, enchanter's nightshade. — **magique**, toothwort : *Lathræa*. — **de mai**, corn chamomile. — **aux mamelles**, nipple-wort : *Lapsana*. — **à la manne**, manna grass, floating sweet meadow-grass : *Glyceria fluitans*. — **marine**, sea-weed. — **aux massues**, club-moss : *Lycopodium clavatum*. — **des merveilles**, marvel of Peru. — **militaire**, milfoil. — **mimeuse**, sensitive-plant. — **aux mites**, moth mullein : *Verbascum blattaria*. — **more**, nightshade : *Solanum nigrum*. — **à la mouche**, ophrys. — **aux moucherons**, — **aux mouches**, conyza. — **de murailles**, pellitory, pellitory of the wall : *Parietaria officinalis*. — **musquée**, 1. musk-mallow : *Hibiscus abelmoschus*; 2. tuberous moschatel, hollow-rood : *Adoxa moschatellina*. — **de Nicot**, tobacco. — **de Notre Dame**, 1. pellitory; 2. hound's-tongue; 3. cissampelos. — **nouée**, rupture-wort. — **à la bonne odeur**, marjoram : *Origanum*. — **aux œufs**, aubergine : *Solanum melongena*. — **aux oies**, silver weed, wild tansy. — **aux oiseaux**, 1. chickweed : *Stellaria media*; 2. scarlet pimpernel : *Anagallis arvensis*. — **d'or**, 1. rock-rose : *a*) *Cistus*; *b*) *Helianthemum*; 2. golden-rod. — **à la ouate**, Syrian swallow-wort : *Asclepias Syriaca*. — **de Pâques**, Pasque-flower : *Anemone pulsatilla*. — **du Paraguay**, Ilex Paraguayensis. — **à la paralysie**, primrose, palsywort : *Primula*. — **aux paralytiques**, dragon's-head. — **de Paris**, — **à Paris**, herb-Paris, true-love, one berry : *Paris quadrifolia*. — **au pauvre homme**, hedge-hyssop : *Gratiola officinalis*. — **pédiculaire**, lousewort. — **aux perles**, gromwell, gromill, gray-mill, gray millet : *Lithospermum officinale*. — **aux piqûres**, St. John's-wort : *Hypericum perforatum*. — **à la pituite**, stavesacre, palmated larkspur; *Delphinium staphisacria*. — **aux plaies**, clary : *Salvia sclarea*. — **aux poireaux**, sun-spurge, wart-wort : *Euphorbia helioscopia*. — **aux poules**, gromwell, gromill, gray-mill. — **aux poulets**, chickweed. — **aux poumons**, 1. marchantia polymorpha; 2. hawkweed : *Hieracium*; 3. Iceland-moss : *Cetraria Islandica*; 4. lungwort. — **aux poux**, 1. stavesacre, palmated larkspur; 2. marsh lousewort : *Pedicularis palustris*. — **des prés**, meadow-grass : *Poa*. — **à prêtre**, cuckoo-pint, wake-robin, arum. — **de la princesse**, vervain. — **à printemps**, goosefoot. — **de Provence**, lesser periwinkle. — **aux puces**, 1. fleabane : *Pulicaria*; 2. fleawort : *Plantago psyllium*. — **pucelle** lesser periwinkle. — **pudique**, sensitive-plant, humble-plant. — **aux punaises**, 1. blue fleabane : *Erigeron acris*; 2. burdock, clot-bur : *Arctium*; 3. dwarf elder : *Sambucus ebulus*. — **à la rate**, hart's-tongue : *Scolopendrium officinale*. — **à rayons**, madder : *Rubia*. — **à la reine**, tobacco. — **à Robert**, herb-Robert, stinking crane's-bill : *Geranium Robertianum*. — **rosaire**, indian-shot-plant. — **rouge**, 1. St. John's-wort; 2. purple cow-wheat : *Melanpyrum arvense*; 3. cow-berry, red whortleberry : *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. — **royale**, southernwood. — **de la rupture**, Solomon's-seal : *Convallaria*. — **sacrée**, 1. tobacco; 2. vervain; 3. balm. — **de la sagesse**, flix-weed : *Sisymbrium officinale*. — **de Saint-Albert**, hedge-mustard. — **de Saint-Antoine**, 1. toothwort, leadwort; 2. figwort. — **de Saint-Benoît**, herb-bennet, common avens. — **de Saint-Christophe**, herb-Christopher, baneberry : *Actæa spicata*. — **de Saint-Étienne**, enchanter's nightshade. — **de Saint-Félix**, knotted-rooted figwort. — **de Saint-Fiacre**, 1. European heliotrope; 2. great-mullein. — **de Saint-Georges**, 1. red valerian; 2. vetchling : *Lathyrys*. — **de Saint-Guillaume**, agrimony : *Agrimonia eupatoria*. — **de Saint-Innocent**, water-pepper, biting persicaria : *Polygonum hydropiper*. — **de Saint-Jacques**, rag-wort. — **de Saint-Jean**, 1. Saint John's-wort; 2. mugwort, 3. ground-ivy, gill, alehoof, tunhoof : *Glechoma hederacea*; 4. ox-eye daisy, ox-eye, moon-flower; 5. clary. — **de Saint-Laurent**, 1. bugle : *Ajuga*; 2. penny-royal : *Mentha pulegium*; 3. sanicle : *Sanicula*. — **de Saint-Lucien**, leopard's-bane, arnica. — **de Saint-Marc**, tansy. — **de Saint-Paul**, primrose. — **de Saint-Philippe**, woad, pastel : *Isatis tinctoria*. — **de Saint-Pierre**, 1. primrose; 2. pellitory; 3. samphire, sea-fennel : *Crithmum maritimum*. — **de Saint-Quirin**, colt's-foot : *Tussilago fartara*. — **de Saint-Roch**, fleabane : *a*) *Pulicaria dysenterica*; *b*) *inula dysenterica*. — **de Saint-Zacharie**, blue centaury, blue cornflower, blue bottle. — **sainte**, 1. tobacco; 2. clary. — **de Sainte-Appoline**, henbane. — **Sainte-Barbe**, herb Saint-Barbara, winter cress : *Erysimum barbarea*. — **Sainte-Catherine**, yellow balsam, touch-me-not. — **de Sainte-Claire**, corn salad, lamb's-lettuce. **Sainte-Élisabeth**, rock-rose : *Helianthemum*. — **Sainte-Rose**, pæony, peony. — **de sang**, — **sanguinaire**, vervain. — **sanguine**, bloody-veined dock : *Rumex sanguineus*. — **sans couture**, adder's-tongue. — **sardonique**, celery-leaved crowfoot : *Ranunculus sceleratus*. — **à savon**, soapwort. — **scélérate**, celery-leaved crowfoot. — **aux scorbutiques**, scurvy-grass. — **sensible**, sensitive-plant. — **aux sept têtes**, thrift, sea-gilliflower : *Statice armeria*. — **au serpent**, black whortleberry, bilberry : *Vaccinium myrtillus*. — **du siège**, water figwort. — **au soleil**, sunflower. — **aux sonnettes**, crown imperial : *Fritillaria imperialis*. — **aux sorciers**, 1. thorn-apple, 2. enchanter's nightshade. — **sternutatoire**, sneeze-wort, goose-tongue. — **du sac**, lungwort. — **du tan**, bryony. — **aux tanneurs**, tanner's sumach : *Corriaria myrtifolia*. — **à la taupe**, thorn-apple. — **à la teigne**, burdock, clot-bur. — **aux teigneux**, 1. butter-bur : *Petasites*; 2. burdock, clotbur. — **aux teinturiers**, dyer's green-weed. — **des toits**, wall-pepper, biting stonecrop : *Sedum acre*. — **aux tonneliers**, mother-wort. — **traînante**, dodder : *Cuscuta*. — **de la Trinité**, pansy, heart's-ease, garden violet. — **triste** marvel of Peru : *Mirabilis jalapa*. — **turque**, rupture-wort. — **à vaches**, purple clover. — **aux varices**, creeping plume thistle, field thistle. — **velue**, rupture-wort, herniaria. — **du vent**, Pasque-flower, garden anemone. — **au verre**, saltwort : *Salsola kali*. — **aux verrues**, 1. European heliotrope; 2. celandine. — **aux vers**, tansy. — **à la vierge**, daffodil, poet's *or* poetic narcissus. — **de la vierge**, white horehound : *Marrubium*. — **au violet** 1. bryony, 2. bitter-sweet, woody night shade. — **aux vipères**, viper's-bugloss : *Echium vulgare*. — **vivante, vive**, 1. sensitive-plant; 2. oxalis sensitiva : a species of wood-sorrel. — **aux voituriers**, milfoil. — **vulnéraire**, kidneyvetch, Lady's-fingers : *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

HERBEILLER, èrbèyèr, [herbe], *vn. Hunt.* to graze as a wild boar.

HERBER, èrbé-r, [herbe], *va.* to grass-bleach, to grass : to bleach on the grass.

HERBERIE, èrb'ri, *sf.* herb-market.

HERBETTE, èrbèt', *sf.* **1.** herblet : little herb ; **2.** greensward ; short grass.

HERBEUX, EUSE, èrbœ, bœz', *adj.* **1.** herbous, herbose : abounding with herbs; **2.** grass : full of grass ; herbaged.

HERBIER, èrbyé, [herbe], *sm.* herbal, herbarium : *a*) a collection of plants, dried and preserved ; *b*) a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HERBIÈRE, èrbyèr', *sf.* herb-woman : a woman who sells herbs.

HERBIFÈRE, èrbifèr', [Lat. : herba ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* herbiferous : producing herbs.

HERBIVORE, èrbivor', [Lat. : herba ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* herbivorous : feeding on herbaceous plants.

HERBIVORE, *sm.* herbivorous animal (*pl.*) herbivora.

HERBORISATEUR, TRICE, érborizatœr, tris', *sm. f.* herborizer, herbalist, herbarian : one who searches for plants and makes collections of them.

HERBORISATION, èrborizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* herborization : *a*) the act of herborizing ; botanical research, botanical excursion ; *b*) arborization. (V. *Arborisation.*)

HERBORISER, érborizé-r, [herbe], *vn.* to herborize : to search for plants.

HERBORISEUR, érborizœr, *sm.* herborizer.

HERBORISTE, èrborist', *smf.* herbalist, herborist : *a*) one who sells simples or medicinal herbs ; *b*) a person skilled in medicinal plants ; simplist, simpler. [Little used in this sense.]

HERBORISTERIE, èrborist'ri, *sf.* **1.** herb-trade ; **2.** herb-shop.

HERBU, E, èrbu, *adj.* grass-covered, grassy.

HERCULE, èrkul', [Lat. : Hercules : Gr. : Ἡρακλῆς], *pnm.* **1.** *Mythol.* Hercules ; **2.** *Astron.* Hercules : a northern constellation.

3. *Fig.* hercules, athlete, man of great strength. **C'est un —,** he is of herculean strength.

HERCULÉEN, ENNE, èrkuléan, èn', *adj.* herculean : *a*) having extraordinary strength and size ; *b*) very great, difficult, dangerous.

HÈRE, her', [orig. doubtful ; perhaps from Lat. herus, master or Ger. Herr, taken ironically], *sm.* **1.** poor wretch, devil, fellow. **Un pauvre —,** a poor devil.

2 "here,, : a game at cards ; **3.** *Hunt.* young stag.

HEREDIA, eredia, [José Maria de], poet (1842-1905).

HÉRÉDITAIRE, éréditèr', [Lat. : hereditarius ; heres, heredis, an heir], *adj.* hereditary : *a*) that has descended or may descend by inheritance ; *b*) that may be transmitted from a parent to a child. *a*) **Une charge —,** an hereditary function. **Couronne —,** hereditary crown. *b*) **Une maladie —,** an hereditary disease. [*Fig.* :] **La valeur est — dans cette maison,** valor is hereditary in that family.

HÉRÉDITAIREMENT, éréditèr'mân-t, *adv.* hereditarily : by inheritance.

HÉRÉDITÉ, érédité, *sf.* **1.** *Law.* heirship : *a*) the state of an heir ; *b*) right of inheriting, inheritance ; **2.** hereditary right; **3.** † inheritance, hereditament ; property left to an heir; **4.** *Physiol.* transmission.

HÉRÉSIARQUE, éréziark', [Gr. : αἵρεσις, heresy ; ἀρχός, chief], *sm.* heresiarch : the chief of a sect of heretics.

HÉRÉSIE, érézi, [Gr. : αἵρεσις, choice, opinion ; αἱρεῖν, to take], *sf.* heresy : *a*) a religious opinion not deemed orthodox ; *b*) *Fig.* a private doctrine ; unsound opinion. **Abjurer l' —,** to abjure heresy. *Fig.* **Il ne fera point d'—,** he will never set the Thames on fire.

HÉRÉTICITÉ, érétisité, *sf.* heretical taint ; heresy.

HÉRÉTIQUE, érétik', *adj.* heretical : *a*) relating to heresy ; *b*) given to heresy.

HÉRÉTIQUE, *sm. f.* heretic.

HÉRIGOTÉ, E, hérigoté, *adj. Hunt.* dew-clawed. V. ERGOTÉ.

HÉRIGOTURE, hérigotur', *sf. Hunt.* dew-claw (of a dog).

HÉRISSÉ, E, hérisé, [hérisser], *adj.* **1.** erect, standing on end ; bristling, bristly. **Vous le verrez bientôt les cheveux hérissés,** you will soon see him with his hair standing on end. **Un loup au poil —,** a wolf with bristly hair.

2. rough, unpleasant. **Un style —,** a rough style.

3. bristling ; full ; covered, thickset, beset. **Un rempart — de piques,** a rampart thickset with pikes. **Un chemin tout — de ronces et d'épines,** a very thorny way. **Un pays — de montagnes,** a country covered with mountains. **Une affaire hérissée de difficultés,** an affair beset with difficulties. **Un pédant — de grec,** a pedant bristling with Greek. *Fig.* **C'est un homme toujours —,** he is a man whose back is always up.

4. *Bot.* prickly.

HÉRISSEMENT, héris'mân-t, [hérisser], *sm.* bristling.

HÉRISSER, hérisé-r, [hérisson], *va.* **1.** to bristle up, to erect, to set up. **Le lion hérisse sa crinière,** the lion bristles up his mane.

2. *Fig.* to arm, to bristle, to cover. **Les épines qui hérissent le bord d'un sentier,** the thorns which grow along a path. **Le chemin de la vie est hérissé de ronces,** the course of life is beset with thorns. **Les rochers qui hérissent les francs d'une montagne,** the rocks which cover the sides of a mountain.

3. to point ; to mix, to lard. **— son style de termes nouveaux,** to lard one's style with new words.

HÉRISSER, *vn.* to bristle : to stand erect. **Ses cheveux lui hérissent sur la tête,** his hair stands up straight on his head.

HÉRISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to bristle : *a*) to bristle up ; to stand erect, to stand on end ; *b*) to be armed ; to be covered. *a*) **Ses cheveux se hérissèrent,** his hair stood on end. **Le poil des sangliers se hérisse quand ils sont irrités,** the bristles of the wild-boar stand up when it is irritated. *b*) **Les champs incultes se hérissent d'épines,** the uncultivated fields are covered with thorns. **Les troupes arrivèrent et les rues se hérissèrent de baïonnettes,** the troops came and the streets were bristling with bayonets.

HÉRISSON, hérisôn, [Lat. : hericius], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* hedgehog, urchin ; a quadruped of the genus Erinaceus ; **2.** *Fig.* cross-grained person.

3. *Zool.* **— de Madagascar,** tenrec, tanrec : *Centetes ecaudatus.* **— de mer,** sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog, sea-egg : *Echinus.* **— blanc,** barbet : the larva of the ladybird.

4. *Mech.* spur-wheel : a cogged wheel ; **5.** *Fortif.* herisson : a turning beam with spikes. **— foudroyant,** barrel bristling with spikes outside and filled with combustibles.

6 bottle-drainer.

HÉRISSON, ONNE, hérisôn, son', *adj.* cross, crabbed.

HÉRISSONNÉ, E, hérisoné, *adj.* **1.** *Herald.* crouching ; rolled into the form of a ball ; **2.** *Nat. Hist.* prickly.

HÉRISSONNER, hérisoné-r, *va. Mason.* to mortar (a wall).

HÉRITABLE, éritabl', *adj.* inheritable, heritable.

HÉRITAGE, éritazh', [hériter], *sm.* inheritance : *a*) heritage ; an estate devolved by succession ; patrimony ; estate ; *b*) that which is received as an inheritance. *a*) **Recueillir l'— de ses pères,** to succeed to the estate of one's ancestors. **Faire un —,** to receive an inheritance, to inherit. *b*) **Cet — de haine se transmit jusqu'à la cinquième génération,** this feud was transmitted to the fifth generation. **Ne recevoir de ses ancêtres qu'un grand nom pour —,** to inherit nothing but a noble name from one's ancestors. *Prov.* : **— Promesse des grands n'est pas héritage,** the promises of the great are no inheritance.

HÉRITER, érité-r, [Lat. : hereditāre, to inherit], *vn.* (with *de*) **1.** to be heir (to), to inherit (from) ; to succeed to the estate (of). **— de ses parents,** to inherit from one's parents.

2. to inherit ; to receive by inheritance or transmission ; to come (into) ; to succeed (to). **Il a hérité d'une maison,** he has inherited a house. **— d'une grande fortune,** to inherit a large fortune. **— de la puissance de quelqu'un,** to succeed to a person's power. **— de la gloire de ses ancêtres,** to inherit the glory of one's ancestors.

HÉRITER, *va.* to inherit. **La vertu est le seul bien qu'il ait hérité de son père,** virtue is the only thing he inherited from his father.

HÉRITIER, IÈRE, érityé, tyèr', [Lat. : heres, heredis, an heir], *sm. f.* heir *m.*, inheritor *m.*, heiress *f.*, inheritress *f.*, inheritrix *f.* **— légitime, naturel,** lawful heir, heir-at-law. **— universel,** sole heir. **— testamentaire,** devisee. **— présomptif,** heir presumptive ; heir apparent. **— pur et simple,** unconditional heir. **— bénéficiaire d'inventaire, sous bénéfice d'inventaire,** heir without risk of liability to debts beyond the amount of assets. **Il est l' — d'un grand nom,** he inherits a great name, he is the son of a great ancestor. **Elle était l'héritière — du trône,** she was heiress to the throne. *Prov.* : **Nul héritier que celui qui jouit,** you may make sure of a thing only when you get it.

HERMAPHRODISME, èrmafrodism', *sm. Nat. Hist.* hermaphrodism, hermaphroditism : the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODITE, èrmafrodit', [Gr. : Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, from being the son of) Ἑρμῆς (Mercury) and Ἀφροδίτη, [Venus], *sm.* hermaphrodite : an animal or a human being uniting both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITE, *adj.* hermaphrodite, hermaphroditic, hermaphroditical : partaking of both sexes : androgynous, androgynal. **Animal —,** hermaphrodite animal. **Plante —,** hermaphrodite plant, hermaphrodite.

HERMÉNEUTIQUE, èrmenœtik', [Gr. : ἑρμηνευτικός], *adj.* hermeneutic, hermeneutical : interpreting, exegetical.

HERMÉNEUTIQUE, *sf.* hermeneutics *pl.* : the art of interpreting the Scriptures ; exegesis.

HERMÈS, ermès', [Gr. : Ἑρμῆς],

pnm. Mythol. Hermes, Mercury. **Art d' —**, alchemy. **Minéral d' —**, mercury.

HERMÈS, *sm.* hermes : a quadrangular pillar, having the head of Mercury sculptured on the top of it ; Mercury's head,

HERMÉTIQUE, ermétik', *adj.* 1. *Antiq.* surmounted by the head of Mercury. **Colonne —**, hermes.

2. hermetic, hermetical : *a*) relating to Hermes Trismegistus or to his doctrines ; *b*) relating to alchemy ; *c*) perfectly close, air-tight. *a*) **Philosophie —**, hermetic philosophy.

HERMÉTIQUEMENT, èrmétik'mân-t, *adv.* 1. hermetically : according to the hermetic art. **Fermer un vase —**, to seal hermetically a vessel.

2. closely. **Une fenêtre — fermée**, a closely shut window.

HERMINE, èrmin', *sf.* ermine : *a*) *Zool.* stoat, *Mustela erminea*, a species of weasel ; *b*) the fur of ermine ; *c*) *Herald.* one of the furs used in blazonry. *b*) **Un manteau doublé d'—**, a cloak lined with ermine.

HERMINÉ, E, èrminé, *adj.* 1. ermined, adorned with ermine ; 2. *Herald.* ermine.

HERMINETTE, èrminet', [hermine : bent like the nose of the ermine], *sf.* adze (of coopers and carpenters).

HERMITAGE, èrmitazh', *sm.* V. *Ermitage.*

HERMITE, èrmit', *sm.* V. *Ermite.*

HERMODACTE, èrmodakt', **HERMODATTE**, èrmodat', **HERMODACTYLE**, ermodaktil', [Gr. : Ἑρμῆς, Mercury ; δάκτυλος, finger], *sm.* hermodactyl : a bulbous root formerly used as a cathartic.

HERMOGÉNIEN, èrmozhényan, *sm.* hermogenean : a follower of Hermogenes (2nd cent.).

HERMOGRAPHIE, èrmografi, [Gr. : Ἑρμῆς, Mercury ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* description of the planet Mercury.

HERNIAIRE, hèrniér', *adj. Surg.* hernial : pertaining to hernia. **Bandage —**, truss.

HERNIE, hèrni, [Lat. : hernia], *sf. Surg.* hernia, rupture : a tumour arising from the protrusion of some organ of the abdomen. **— étranglée**, strangulated hernia. **Réduire une —**, to reduce a hernia.

HERNIEUX, EUSE, hèrniœ, œz', *adj.* hernious, ruptured.

HERNIOLE, hèrniol', [hernie], *sf. Bot.* rupture-wort : *Herniaria glabra*, a plant of the order illecebraceæ.

HERNIOTOMIE, hèrniotomi, [hernie ; Gr. : τομή, incision], *sf. Surg.* herniotomy : the operation for strangulated hernia.

HERNUTES, hèrnout', [from Herrenhut in Saxony], *smpl.* herrnhuters, Moravian Brethren, Moravians, United Brethren : a religious sect.

HÉRODE, érod', *pnm.* Herod.

HÉRODIENS, érodyan, *smpl.* Herodians: a Jewish sect.

HÉRODOTE, érodot', *pnm.* Herodotus.

† **HÉROÏCITÉ**, éroïsité, [héros], *sf.* heroicalness, heroicness : the quality of being heroic.

HÉROÏ-COMIQUE, éroïkomik', *adj.* heroi-comic, heroi-comical, mock-heroic : partaking of the heroic and the ludicrous.

HÉROÏDE, éroïd', [Gr. : ἡρωΐς, ἴδος, from ἥρως, hero], *sf.* heroic epistle.

HÉROÏNE, éroïn', *sf.* heroine : *a*) a woman of a brave spirit, a female hero ; *b*) the principal female personage in a poem, romance or play.

HÉROÏQUE, éroïk', *adj.* 1. heroic : *a*) relating to ancient hero s ; *b*) reciting the achievements of heroes ; epic ; *c*) used in heroic poetry ; *d*) pertaining to heroes, becoming a hero ; noble ; *e*) courageous, intrepid ; magnanimous. *a*) **Ages héroïques**, heroic ages. *b*) **Poésie —**, heroic or epic poetry. *c*) **Vers —**, heroic verse, heroic. *d*) **Des actions héroïques**, heroic deeds. **Courage —**, heroic courage. **Une — ardeur brillait sur son visage**, his face was beaming with heroic ardour. *e*) **Une femme —**, an heroic woman.

2. *Med.* heroic, powerful : efficacious, said of remedies or treatments of a violent character.

HÉROÏQUEMENT, éroïk'mân-t, *adv.* heroically : in a heroic manner.

HÉROÏSME, éroïsm', *sm.* heroism : the qualities of a hero. **Porter la vertu jusqu'à l'—**, to carry vertue to heroism.

HÉRON, hérôn, [O. H. Ger. : heigero ; heigir ; O. Fr. : heigron, hairon], *sm. Ornith.* heron, heronshaw : *Ardea*, a genus of aquatic birds. **Chasse au —**, heron-hawking.

HÉRONNEAU, hérono, *sm.* young heron.

HÉRONNER, hérоné-r, [héron], *vn. Hunt.* to fly at the heron.

HÉRONNIER, IÈRE, héronyé, nyèr', *adj.* 1. *Falc.* trained for flying herons ; 2. heron-like ; thin, lean.

HÉRONNIÈRE, héronyèr', [héron], *sf.* heronry : a place where herons breed.

HÉROS, hérô-z, [Gr.: ἥρως], *sm.* hero (*pl.* heroes) *a*) *Myth.* an illustrious man, placed after his death among the gods ; *b*) a man of dis nguished valour or intrepidity; great warric- ; *c*) the principal character in a poem, a romance or a play ; *d*) a great, illustrious or extraordinary person. *a*) **L'histoire nous dit que les premiers héros n'ont été que des destructeurs de bêtes**, history tells us that the first heroes were only destroyers of beasts. *Buff.* *b*) **La tendresse n'est point la vertu des héros**, heroes are not tender-hearted. **On traite de — un homme qui subjugue injustement les pays d'un État voisin**, a man is called a hero because he unfairly conquers the countries of a neighbouring state. *Fén.* *c*) **Achille est le — de l'Iliade**, Achilles is the hero of the Iliad. *d*) **On peut être — sans ravager la terre**, a man can be a hero without ravaging the world. *Boil. Ep.* I. **Le vrai — est celui qui a le plus de courage contre lui-même**, a real hero is the man who does his utmost to control his passions. *Boiste.* **Il mourut en —**, he died like a hero. — *Prov.* : **Il n'y a point de héros pour son valet de chambre**, no man is a hero to his valet.

HÉROSTRATE, érostrat', *pnm.* Herostratus.

HERPE, hèrp', [Gr. : ἕρπω, I slide], *sf. Naut.* 1. rail (of the head) ; 2. *pl.* † natural treasures of the sea.

HERPÈS, èrpès, [Gr. : ἕρπης, ητος, from ἕρπειν, to creep], *sm. Med.* herpes, tetters : an eruption on the skin.

HERPÉTIQUE, èrpétik', *adj. Med.* herpetic, herpetical : pertaining to the herpes.

HERPÉTOLOGIE, èrpétolozhi, [Gr. : ἑρπετόν, reptile ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* herpetology : *a*) the natural history of reptiles ; *b*) a treatise on herpes ; herpetography.

HERSAGE, hèrsazh', [herser], *sm. Agr.* harrowing.

HERSE, hèrs', [Lat. : hirpex], *sf.* 1. *Agr.* harrow : an instrument armed with spikes used in harrowing land ; 2. herse : *a*) *Fortif.* a lattice or portcullis set with spikes for the defence of a gateway ; *b*) a triangular candlestick used in churches ; 3. *Naut.* cringle ; strap ; 4. barrier (before large houses) ; 5. row of lights used for the stage (in theatres.)

HERSÉ, E, hersé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. harrowed ; 2. *Herald.* with a herse.

HERSEMENT, hèrs'mân-t, *sm. Agr.* harrowing.

HERSER, hèrsé-r, [herse], *va. Agr.* to harrow.

HERSER, hèrsé-r, [herse], *vn. Agr.* to harrow : to draw a harrow over, to break clods with a harrow.

HERSEUR, hèrsœr, *sm. Agr.* harrower.

HERSILLON, hèrsiyôn, [herse], *sm. Fortif.* hersillon, herse : a lattice armed with spikes to block up a gateway or to impede the march of an enemy.

HERTZIEN, ENNE, ertzian, ien', [from Hertz, the German physicist, 1857-1893], *adj.* hezrtian : **Télégraphie hertzienne, ondulations hertziennes**, wireless telegraphy. **Ondes hertziennes**, hertzian waves, electric waves.

HERZÉGOVINE, èrzégovin', *pnf. Geog.* Herzegovina.

HÉSITANT, E, ézitân-t, ânt', *adj.* hesitating : *a*) wavering, undecided ; *b*) faltering ; stammering.

HÉSITATION, ézitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [hésiter], *sf.* hesitation : *a*) doubt, uncertainty ; *b*) stammering, faltering, a stopping in speech. *a*) **Avoir de l' —**, to have some hesitation. **Un mouvement d'—**, hesitating gesture. *b*) **Parler avec —**, to speak with hesitation. **Répondre sans —**, to answer without hesitation.

HÉSITER, ézité-r, [hæsitāre, atum, frequen. of hærēre, hæsum, to stick], *vn.* to hesitate : *a*) to doubt, to be doubtful, to be in suspense, to waver, to demur, to pause, to stop to consider ; *b*) to stop in speaking, to falter, to stammer. *a*) **Il hésitait entre le désir et la honte**, he hesitated between the desire and the shame. **— longtemps sur le choix d'un état**, to hesitate a long while before one chooses a calling. **J'ai longtemps hésité à te faire cette confidence**, I long hesitated whether I should confide this to you. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Je n'ai pas hésité de vous soumettre mes doutes sur cette matière**, I did not hesitate to tell you my doubts on this matter. *Volt. Lett. roi de Prusse*, 25. **Sans —**, unhesitatingly. **Il n'y a pas à — là-dessus**, there is no need for h sitation on that matter. **Elle flotte, elle hésite ; en un mot elle est femme**, she wavers, she hesitates, in a word her name is woman. *Rac. Ath.* III. 3.

HESPER, èspèr, [Gr. : ἕσπερος, setting], *sm. Astron.* Hesper : the evening star.

HESPÉRIDES, èspérid, *pnfpl. Mythol.* Hesperides.

HESSOIS, E, hèswa-z, waz', *adj.* Hessian : relating to Hesse in Germany.

HESSOIS, E, *sm. f.* Hessian : a native of Hesse.

HÉTAIRE or **HÉTÈRE**, étér', *sf. Antiq.* a Greek courtesan.

HÉTAIRIE or **HÉTÉRIE**, étéri, [from Gr. : ἑταιρία, association], *sf.* a secret society, in Greece.

HÉTÉROCARPE, étérokarp', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other ; καρπός, fruit], *adj. Bot.* heterocarpous : bearing fruit of different kinds.

HÉTÉROCÉPHALE, étérosefal, [Gr. : ἕτερος other ; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Bot.* heterocephalous.

HÉTÉROCLITE, étéroklit', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other ; κλίτος, slope], *adj.* 1. heteroclite, heretoclitic, heretoclitical, heteroclitous : irregular, anomalous, deviating from

ordinary forms or rules; 2. *Fig.* odd, queer, whimsical, ridiculous; uncouth. **Un homme —**, an odd, a queer man. **Des manières hétéroclites**, uncouth manners. **Son latin était dur, bizarre, —**, his Latin was hard, whimsical, anomalous. *Ste-Beuve.*

HÉTÉRODOXE, étérodoks', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other; δόξα, opinion], *adj.* heterodox : not orthodox, heretical.

HÉTÉRODOXIE, étérodoksi, *sf.* heterodoxy : the quality of being heterodox: heresy.

HÉTÉROGAME, étérogam', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other; γάμος, marriage], *adj. Bot.* heterogamous : having different essential parts of fructification.

HÉTÉROGÈNE, étérozhèn', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other; γένος, race], *adj.* heterogene, heterogeneal, heterogeneous, dissimilar : of a different kind or nature.

HÉTÉROGÉNÉITÉ, étérozhénéité, *sf.* heterogeneity, heterogeneousness, heterogenealness : the quality of being heterogeneous.

HÉTÉROGÉNIE, étérozhéni, [Gr. : ἕτερος, other; γένος, race], *sf.* heterogenesis, spontaneous generation.

HÉTÉROLOGUE, étérolog', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other; λόγος, discourse], *adj. Anat.* heterologous not analogous to any natural tissue.

HÉTÉROMÈRES, étéromèr', [Gr. : ἕτερος, other; μέρος, part], *smpl. Entom.* heteromera: a section of coleopterous insects that have not the same number of jointed tarsi.

HÉTÉROMORPHE, étéromorf', [Gr. : ἕτερος, different; μορφή, form], *adj.* heteromorphous : having different forms.

HÉTÉROPATHIE, étéropati, [Gr. : ἕτερος different; πάθος, malady], *sf. Med.* heteropathy : a mode of treatment in which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one; allopathy.

HÉTÉROPHYLLE, étérofil', [Gr. : ἕτερος, different; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* heterophyllous : having two different kinds of leaf on the same stem.

HÉTÉROSCIENS, étérosian, [Gr. : ἕτερος, different; σκιά, shadow], *smpl.* Heteroscians, Heteroscii : the inhabitants of the temperate zones.

HÉTÉROSTROPHE, étérostrof', [Gr. : ἕτερος, different; στροφή, turn], *adj. Conchyl.* heterostrophe : sinistral, reversed.

HÉTRAIE hètrai, [hêtre], *sf.* beech-grove; beech-plantation.

HÊTRE, hètr', [Low Ger. : Heister], *sm. Bot.* beech-tree : *Fagus sylvatica*, a forest-tree. **— rouge**, red-beech.

HEU, hœ, *interj.* hum, ha : expressing doubt or suspense.

HEUR, œr, [Lat. : augurium; O. Fr. : of the xrvc. : aür], *sm.* luck, chance, good fortune. **Il a l' — de vous plaire**, he has the good luck to please you. — *Prov.* : **Il n'y a qu'heur et malheur dans ce monde**, every thing depends on chance in this world. **Il a plus d' — que de sagesse**, he is more lucky than learned or wise.

HEURE, œr, [Lat. : hora], *sf.* hour : *a*) the twenty-fourth part of a day; *b*) time, duration; *c*) the particular time of the day; the time marked by the clock, o'clock; *d*) figure marked on clocks; *e*) time, moment of the day; *f*) *pl. Cath. Lith.* canonical prayers; prayer-book; *g*) fixed time; particular time; *h*) period, moment; *i*) *pl. Myth.* the goddesses of the season and of the hours of the day. *a*) **Il y a une — que je vous écoute**, I have been listening to you an hour. **Une demi- —**, half an hour. **Un quart d' —**, a quarter of an hour. **Un mauvais quart d'—**, an unpleasant moment. **Deux heures**, two hours. *b*) **La fuite des heures**, the flight of time. *c*) **On dîne à six heures**, we dine at six o'clock. **Il est parti à quatre heures du matin**, he started at four o'clock in the morning. **Quelle heure est-il ?** what o'clock is it ? **Il est une heure et demie**, it is half past one. **Quelle — avez-vous ?** what time is it by your watch ? **Deux heures un quart**, a quarter past two. **Cinq heures moins le quart**, a quarter to five. **Il est venu sur les deux heures**, he came at about two o'clock. **Compter toutes les heures**, to count all the hours. **A l' — sonnante**, at the precise moment, punctual to the hour. **Je suis resté là trois heures d'horloge** (or **de temps**), I remained there fully three hours. **L'horloge a sonné deux heures**, the clock has struck two. **A l' — de midi**, at noon. **A une — de relevée**, at one o'clock in the afternoon. **L' — est avancée, il faut nous retirer**, it is late, we must go away. **Vu l' — avancée**, considering how late it is. **Rentrer à une — indue**, to keep bad hours. *d*) **Les heures sur ce cadran sont en chiffres romains**, the hours on that dial are marked in Roman characters. **L'aiguille des heures**, the hour-hand. *e*) **Régler ses heures**, to fix hours for everything. **Avoir ses heures d'étude**, to have fixed hours of study. **Heures de loisir, heures perdues**, leisure hours. **Toutes mes heures sont prises**, all my time is taken up. **Il est l' — de se coucher**, it is time to go to bed. **Avancer l' — du dîner**, to appoint an earlier hour for dinner. **Il ne fait rien qu'à ses heures**, he always chooses his own time to do things. *f*) **Heures canoniales**, canonial hours. **Livre d'heures**, prayer-book, book of hours. *g*) **L' — du rendez-vous**, the time of meeting. **A l' — marquée**, at the appointed time. **Convenir d'une —, prendre —**, to appoint an hour. **Votre — n'est pas encore venue**, your time has not yet come. *h*) **— propice, — favorable**, proper time. **L' — du berger**, the propitious moment for lovers. **Les chagrins avancèrent l' — de sa mort**, troubles hastened his death. **A l' —**, by the hour. **Je prendrai la voiture à l' —**, I will take the cab by the hour. **A l' — où je vous parle, à l' — qu'il est**, at the present moment, at present, by this time. **C'est un ami de toutes les heures**, he is a friend one is always glad to see; he is a friend at all times. **D' — en —, d' — à autre, d'une — à l'autre**, from one hour (*or* moment) to another. **D' — en —**, hourly, every hour. **La dernière —**, the last moments, the last hour, the dying hour. **Arriver à la bonne —**, to come at the right time, in good time. **C'est la mauvaise — pour lui parler**, it is the wrong time to speak to him. **Mettre une montre à l' —**, to set a watch right. — *Prov.* : **Chercher midi à quatorze heures**, to look for a knot in a bulrush.

À CETTE HEURE, *adv. phr.* now, at the present moment, at the present time, at this time.

À LA BONNE HEURE, *adv. phr.* 1. well and good, that is right; 2. as you please; so be it.

DE BONNE HEURE, early, soon, betimes, at an early hour. **Venez de bonne —**, come early. **Il nous faudra partir de meilleure — qu'hier**, we shall have to start earlier than we did yesterday. **Il est venu de trop bonne —**, he came too soon, too early. **Ces graines n'ont pas été semées d'assez bonne —**, those seeds were not sown early enough.

À TOUTE HEURE, *adv. phr.* at all hours, hourly, frequently; at every moment.

POUR L'HEURE, *adv. phr.* for the present moment, at present.

SUR L'HEURE, *adv. phr.* immediately, forthwith, directly, instantly, at this moment.

TOUT À CETTE HEURE, *adv. phr.* directly, instantly.

TOUT À L'HEURE, *adv. phr.* 1. a moment ago, just now, now. **Que disiez-vous tout à l'— ?** what were you saying just now ?

2. presently, by and by, soon, before long, in a short time. **Je suis à vous tout à l' —**, I shall attend to you presently.

3. directly, immediately; at once; forthwith, instantly, at this time. **Je vous ai commandé de partir tout à l' —**, I ordered you to start immediately. **J'approuve ce conseil, et je le veux suivre tout à l'—**, I like this advice, and I intend to follow it at once. **Eh ! madame, reprit son époux tout à l' —**, well! madam, immediately answered her husband. [Obsolescent in this acceptation.]

HEUREUSEMENT, œrœz'mân-t, *adv.* happily : *a*) in a state of felicity; *b*) fortunately, luckily; *c*) successfully; *d*) favourably; *e*) felicitously; gracefully, skilfully. *a*) **Vivre —**, to live happily. *b*) **— il y a toujours d'honnêtes gens parmi les monstres**, fortunately there are always honest people among rogues. **— qu'il n'a rien vu**, luckily, he did not see anything. *c*) **Dans les endroits où cette plante croissait moins —**, in the places where this plant did not grow so well. *d*) **Ce pays est des plus — situés**, this country is most happily situated. *e*) **Cela est — exprimé**, that is gracefully expressed. **Terminer — une tragédie**, to make a tragedy end happily.

HEUREUX, EUSE, œrœ-z, rœz', [heur, for bonheur], *adj.* 1. happy : *a*) auspicious, favorable; *b*) lucky, favourable, fortunate; successful, felicitous; *c*) enjoying pleasure or good; being in a state of felicity; blessed; blissful; *d*) harmonious, living in concord; *e*) agreeable; that supplies pleasure, that furnishes enjoyment; *f*) prosperous, successful; lucky; *g*) propitious, favourable; *h*) good, excellent; *i*) felicitous, ingenious; good; skilful, able, ready. *a*) **D'heureux présages**, happy omens. *b*) **— hasard**, lucky chance. **Un — destin le conduit en ces lieux**, a lucky chance brings him here. **Il est — que vous soyez venu**, he is happy you have come. **C'est fort — pour vous**, it is very fortunate for you. **Être né sous une heureuse étoile**, to be born under a lucky star. **Avoir la main heureuse**, to be in luck; to be fortunate. **Être — au jeu**, to be lucky at gaming. **Être — en affaires**, to be fortunate in business. **Plus — que sage**, more lucky than wise. *c*) **Ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux**, neither wealth nor grandeur can make us happy. **Je veux que tous les cœurs soient heureux de ma joie**, I wish all hearts to rejoice at my happiness. **N'être — qu'auprès de ses amis**, not to be happy without one's friends. **— de vivre**, to feel life a pleasure. **Est — qui croit l'être**, he is happy who fancies himself to be so. *d*) **Une heureuse famille**, a happy family. *e*) **Une condition heureuse**, a happy condition. **Une heureuse vieillesse**, a happy old age. **Ce jour fut le plus — de ma vie**, that was the happiest day of my life. *f*) **Une heureuse tentative**, a successful attempt. **Un — retour**, a safe return. *g*) **Un — climat**, a favourable climate. **Un — séjour**, a blissful abode. *h*) **Il a la mémoire heureuse**, he has

a good memory. **Quel — naturel !** what a happy disposition ! 1) **Une heureuse expression**, a good expression. **Un tour —**, a happy turn. **Grand orateur, surtout vif et — à la réplique**, a great orator, and above all quick and happy at reply. **Avoir la main heureuse**, to be lucky; to be in luck. **Il a eu la main heureuse de trouver cette place**, he was very lucky to find that place.

2. in good circumstances, well off. **Cette famille n'est pas heureuse**, that family is not well off.

3. pleasing, prepossessing. **Une physionomie heureuse**, a pleasing countenance. **Il cache un cœur insensible sous des dehors heureux**, his prepossessing manners hide a hard heart.

HEUREUX, *sm.* happy man; *pl.* happy people, happy ones, the happy. **Le plaisir qu'on doit sentir à faire des heureux**, the pleasure one must feel in making others happy. **Les heureux du monde, de la terre, du siècle**, the happy ones of the world, the favourites of fortune, the favourites of the day of the age.

HEURT, hœr, [heurter], *sm.* 1. shock, collision, knock. **Le — de deux charrettes**, the collision of two carts.

2. bruise, mark of a blow; 3. *Civ. Eng.* crown (of a bridge or pavement).

HEURTÉ, E, hœrté, *adj. Paint., Lit.* harsh, rough, abrupt.

HEURTEMENT, hœrt'mân-t, [heurter], *sm.* knocking, knock, shock.

HEURTER, hœrté-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* 1. to hit, to strike hard, to knock, to run against. **— quelqu'un en marchant**, to run against a person when walking. **— la tête contre un mur**, to knock one's head against a wall.

2. *Naut.* to run foul; 3. *Fig.* to offend, to shock, to wound, to injure; to run counter to. **On ne peut agir ainsi sans — beaucoup de gens**, one cannot act in this way without offending many people. **Gardons-nous de — les préjugés de front**, let us mind we do not run counter to prejudices. **— les intérêts de quelqu'un**, to run counter to a person's interest.

4. *Paint.* to colour hard, to shade negligently; to rough-draw.

HEURTER, *vn.* 1. to strike, to knock, to run, to hit. **— contre une pierre**, to strike against a stone. **— de la tête contre un mur**, to knock one's head against a wall.

2. to knock, to rap (at a door). **On a déjà heurté deux coups**, there have been already two knocks at the door. **— en maître**, to knock hard. **— à toutes les portes**, to leave no stone unturned.

HEURTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to knock one's self, to knock, to strike, to hit. **Il s'est heurté contre la table**, he knocked himself against the table. **Je me suis heurté contre le poteau dans l'obscurité**, I knocked myself against the post in the dark. **On se heurte toujours où l'on a mal**, we always knock ourselves on the sore place.

2. to knock against each other, to run against each other, to come into collision; to dash against each other; to meet each other. **Se — les uns les autres en courant**, to run against each other. **Les troupes se heurtaient et se brisaient avec confusion**, the troops were running against each other and fighting in a disorderly manner. *Barth.* **Des vagues qui se heurtent**, waves dashing against each other.

3. to clash together, to come into collision, to run counter to each other. **Ces deux hommes se heurtent en toute occasion**, those two men always run counter to each other. **Les factions, les sectes, les intérêts se heurtèrent avec impétuosité**, factions, sects, and interests violently clashed together.

HEURTOIR, hœrtwar, [heurter], *sm.* 1. † knocker (of a door); 2. *Fort.* hurter: a piece of wood to protect the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages; 3. joint-bolt (of a capsquare); 4. *Build.* sill; 5. *Rail.* buffer-block (in a railway terminus).

HEUSE, hœz', *sf. Naut.* bucket, spear and bucket (of a pump).

HEXACORDE, ègzakord', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; χορδή, chord], *sm. Mus.* hexachord: *a*) an instrument of six chords; *b*) a scale of six sounds; *c*) an interval, called now a sixth.

HEXACYCLE, ègzasikl', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; κύκλος, wheel], *adj.* six-wheeled.

HEXADACTYLE, ègzadaktil', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Zool.* hexadactylous: having six toes or fingers.

HEXAÈDRE, ègzaèdr', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Geom.* hexahedral: having six equal square faces.

HEXAÈDRE, *sm. Geom.* hexahedron, cube: a regular solid body of six faces.

HEXAÉDRIQUE, egzaédrik', *adj. Geom.* hexahedral: relating to the hexahedron.

HEXAÉMÉRON, ègzaémérôn, **HEXAMÉRON**, egzamérôn, [Gr. : ἕξ, six; ἡμέρα, day], *sm.* hexahemeron: commentary on the six days of the creation.

HEXAGONAL, E, ègzagonal, *adj. Geom.* hexagonal: having six sides and six angles: hexangular, six-sided.

HEXAGONE, ègzagon', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* hexagonal.

HEXAGONE, *sm. Geom.* hexagon: a plane figure of six sides and six angles.

HEXAGYNE, ègzazhin', [Gr. : ἕξ, six, γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* hexagynian, hexagynous: having six styles.

HEXAGYNIE, ègzazhini, *sf. Bot.* hexagynia: a class of exagynian plants.

HEXAMÈTRE, ègzamètr', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; μέτρον, measure], *adj. Poet.* hexameter, hexametral, hexametrix, hexametrical: having six metrical feet.

HEXAMÈTRE, *sm.* hexameter: a verse of six feet.

HEXANDRE, ègzândr', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj. Bot.* hexandrian, hexandrous: having six stamens.

HEXANDRIE, ègzândri, *sf. Bot.* hexandria: a class of plants having six stamens.

HEXAPÉTALE, ègzapétal', **HEXAPÉTALÉ, E**, ègzapétalé, [Gr. : ἕξ, six; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* hexapetalous, hexapetaloid: having six petals.

HEXAPHYLLE, ègzafil', [Gr. : ἕξ, six φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* hexaphyllous: having six leaves.

HEXAPLES, ègzapl', [Gr. : ἑξαπλοῦς, six-fold], *smpl.* Hexapla: the combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen.

HEXAPODE, ègzapod, [Gr. : ἕξ, six πούς, ποδός, foot], *adj.* hexapod: having six feet.

HEXAPODE, *sm.* hexapod: an insect having six feet.

HEXAPTÈRE, ègzaptèr', [Gr. : ἕξ, six: πτερόν, wing], *adj.* hexapterous: six winged.

HEXASTIQUE, ègzastik', [Gr. : ἕξ, six; στίχος, verse], *adj. Lit.* of six verses or lines.

HEXASTIQUE, *sm.* hexastichon, hexastich: a poem, or epigram, of six lines.

HEXASTYLE, ègzastil', [Gr. : ἕξ, six, στύλος, column], *adj. Arch.* hexastylar: having six columns in front.

HEXASTYLE, *sm. Arch.* a portico with six columns.

HEXASYLLABE, égzasillab, [Gr. : ἕξ, six; syllable], *adj.* of six syllables.

HI, HI, HI, hi, hi, hi, *interj.* ha! ha! (accompanying laughter or tears).

HIATUS, iatus, [Lat., from hiāre, hiatum, to gape], *sm.* hiatus: *a*) *Gram.* the concurrence of two vowels in two successive words, occasioning a hardness in the pronunciation; *b*) a deficiency in the text of an author, a chasm in a manuscript; *c*) *Anat.* aperture, opening.

HIBERNACLE, ibèrnakl', [Lat. : hibernus, of winter], *sm.* hibernacle: *a*) *Bot.* the leaf-bud, which serves for the winter protection of the young and tender parts of a plant; *b*) winter-lodge, shelter for winter; winter-quarters.

HIBERNAL, E, ibernal, [Lat. : hibernus, wintry], *adj.* hibernal: belonging to the winter; wintry.

HIBERNANT, E, ibèrnân, ânt', *adj. Zool.* hibernating.

HIBERNATION, ibèrnasyôn, *sf. Zool.* hibernation: the passing of winter in a close lodge.

HIBERNER, ibèrné-r, [Lat. : hibernāre, atum; hiems, winter], *vn. Zool.* to hibernate, to winter: to pass the winter in a state of seclusion and somnolency.

† **HIBERNIE**, ibèrni, *spf. Geog.* Hibernia: Ireland.

HIBERNIEN, ENNE, ibèrnyan, nyèn', *adj.* Hibernian: pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland; Irish.

HIBERNIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Hibernian: a native of Hibernia.

HIBERNO-CELTIQUE, ibèrnosèltik', *adj.* Hiberno-Celtic: relating to the language of the Irish.

HIBERNO-CELTIQUE, *sm.* Hiberno-Celtic, Gaelic.

HIBISCUS, ibiskus, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* hibiscus: a genus of plants of the order malvaceæ.

HIBOU, hibou, [orig. unknown; perhaps onomat. from the cry], *sm.* [*Pl. Hiboux.*] 1. *Ornith.* owl: *a*) any nocturnal bird; *b*) particularly, the *Olus vulgaris*, a bird of the family strigidæ. *a*) **Triste comme des hiboux**, as dull as owls. [*Fig.* :] **J'ai vu dans ma vie bien des hiboux se croire aigles**, in my life, I have seen many fools who thought they were geniuses. *Volt.* **Il vit seul comme un —**, he lives alone like an owl. **C'est une retraite, un nid de hiboux**, it is a very lonely place; this old house is a regular rookery. *b*) **— commun**, long-eared owl. **— à aigrettes**, short-eared owl. **Grand —**, great owl, eagle owl: *Bubo maximus*. **Grand — à cornes**, Virginian eared owl: *Bubo Virginianus*.

2. *Fig.* moper, unsociable person. **C'est un —**, he is a moper. **Faire le —**, to mope.

HIC, hik, [Lat., here], *sm.* rub, difficulty. **Voilà le —**, there's the rub.

HICKORY, ikory, *sm. Bot.* hickory: *Carya alba*, an American nut-bearing tree.

HIDALGO, idalgo, [Span.], *sm.* hidalgo: a Spanish nobleman.

HIDEUR, hidœr, [hideux], *sf.* hideousness: the state of being hideous.

HIDEUSEMENT, hidœz'men-t, *adv.* hideously: horribly, dreadfully, frightfully, shockingly.

HIDEUX, EUSE, hidœ-z, dœz', [O. Fr. : hide, fright; perhaps Lat. : hispidosus, bristled], *adj.* hideous: shocking to the eye; ghastly, grim, shocking, frightful,

dreadful, horrid. **Un monstre —**, a hideous monster. **Un visage —**, a hideous face. **Un spectre —**, a hideous spectre. **C'est une chose hideuse**, it is a hideous thing. **Cela est — à voir**, it is a hideous sight.

HIDROTIQUE, idrotik', [Gr. : ἱδρώς, sweat], *adj. Med.* sudorific : exciting perspiration.

HIDROTIQUE, *sm. Med.* sudorific, hydrotic.

HIE, hi, [Low Ger. : heie ; Dut. : hei], *sf.* ram : *a)* bettle, paving-beetle, paving-rammer ; *b)* pile-driver, rammer, monkey, battering-ram.

HIÈBLE, yèbl', [Lat. : ebulum], *sf. Bot.* dwarf-elder, danewort : *Sambucus ebulus*, a plant of the order caprifoliaceæ.

HIÉMAL, E, iémal, [Lat. : hiemalis ; hiems, winter], *adj.* wintry, hyemal, hibernal : belonging to winter.

HIÉMATION, iémation, [hiémal], *sf.* hyemation.

HIEMENT, himân-t, [hier, to ram], *sm.* **1.** ramming, pile-driving ; **2.** creaking (of machines).

HIER, hié-r, [hie], *va.* to ram, to drive.

HIER, *vn.* to creak (as machines),

HIER, iêr, [Lat. : heri], *adv.* **1.** yesterday. **— matin, — au matin**, yesterday morning. **— soir, — au soir**, yesterday evening, yesternight, last night. **La nuit d'—**, yesterday night, last night. **Avant- —**, the day before yesterday. **D' — en huit**, in a week from yesterday, yesterday week. **D' — en quinze**, yesterday fortnight. **Il y a eu — huit jours**, it was yesterday week. **Dans la journée d' —**, yesterday.

2. *Fig.* yesterday, lately. **Le monde est vieux, mais l'histoire est d' —**, the world is old, though its history was only written yesterday. **Notre amitié ne date pas d' —**, ours is a friendship of long standing. **Il est né d' —**, he has no experience. **Je ne suis pas né d' —, et j'ai mes souvenirs**, I was not born yesterday, and I have a memory. **Il me semble que tout cela s'est passé —**, all that seems to have taken place but yesterday.

HIÉRARCHIE, hiérarshi, [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; ἀρχή, power], *sf.* hierarchy : *a)* the order and subordination of the ecclesiastical degrees ; *b)* the various orders of the angels ; *c)* subordination according to rank and power ; *d)* subordination of things.

HIÉRARCHIQUE, hiérarshik', *adj.* hierarchical, hierarchic, hierarchal : pertaining to a hierarchy.

HIÉRARCHIQUEMENT, hiérarshik'mân-t, *adv.* hierarchically : after the manner of a hierarchy.

HIÉRARCHISER, hiérarshizé-r, *va.* to establish a hierarchy, to order hierarchically.

HIÉRATIQUE, iératik', [Gr. : ἱερατικός, from ἱερὸς, sacred], *adj.* hieratic, hieratical : sacerdotal, pertaining to priests. **Écriture —**, hieratic writing.

HIÉROCHLOÉ, iéroklɔé, Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; χλόα, herb], *sf. Bot.* hierochloe, holy-grass : a genus of odoriferous grasses.

HIÉROGLYPHE, iéroglif', [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; γλύφειν, to engrave], *sm.* hieroglyphic, hieroglyph : *a)* a sacred character ; a species of writing practised by the ancient Egyptian priests.

HIÉROGLYPHIQUE, iéroglifik', *adj.* hieroglyphic, hieroglyphical : relating to hieroglyphics ; emblematic.

HIÉROGRAMMATE, iérogrammat', **HIÉROGRAMMATISTE**, iérogrammatist', [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* hierogrammatist : a writer of hierograms.

HIEROGRAMMATIQUE, iérogrammatik', *adj.* hierogrammatic : hieratic.

HIÉROGRAMME, iérogram', [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* hierogram : sacred writing.

HIÉROGRAPHIE, iérografi, [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* **1.** a description of the various religions ; **2.** hierology : a discourse on sacred things.

HIÉROLOGIE, iérolozhi, [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* knowledge of the various religions.

HIÉROMANCIE, iéromânsi, [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* hieromancy : divination by observing things offered in sacrifice.

HIÉRONIQUE, iéronik, [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; νίκη, victory], *adj.* referring to the sacred games.

HIÉRONYMIQUE, iéronimik', *adj.* of Saint Jerome.

HIÉROPHANTE, iérofânt', [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; φαίνω, I show], *sm. Antiq.* hierophant : the priest who presided over the mysteries at Eleusis.

HIÉROSCOPIE, iéroskopi, [Gr. : ἱερὸς, sacred ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* hieromancy : divination by the inspection of sacrificial victims.

HILARANT, E, ilarân, ânt', [Lat. : hilarans ; hilâre, to exhilarate], *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* laughing. **Gaz —**, laughing gas : protoxide of nitrogen.

2. exhilarating, exhilarant, cheerful, enlivening, laughing.

HILARITÉ, ilarité, [Lat. : hilaritas], *sf.* hilarity : *a)* exhilaration, cheerfulness, glee ; *b)* laugh, laughter, mirth. **— bruyante**, loud laughter. **Ces paroles excitèrent l' — de l'assemblée**, these words made the assembly laugh.

HILE, hil', [Lat. : hilum], *sm. Bot.* hilum : the place of attachment of a seed to its support.

HILOIRE, hilwar', [Span. : esloria], *sf. Naut.* binding-strake (of the deck).

HINDOU, E, andou, *sm. f.* Hindoo : an aboriginal of Hindostan.

HINDOUISME, andouism, *sm.* Hinduism, Hindooism.

HINDOUSTAN, andoustân, *pnm. Geog.* Hindostan.

HINDOUSTANI, andoustani, **HINDI**, andi, *sm.* Hindustani : the language of the Hindoos.

HIPPIATRE, ipiatr', [Gr. : ἱππιατρία ; ἵππος, horse ; ἰατρος, doctor], *sm.* veterinary surgeon.

HIPPIATRIQUE, ipiatrik, *sf.* veterinary art ; veterinary medicine.

HIPPIQUE, ipik', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse], *adj.* horse, of horses, relating to horses.

HIPPOBOSQUE, ipobosk', [Gr : ἵππος, horse, βόσκω I pasture], *sf. Entom.* horse-fly : *Hippobosca*, a genus of dipterous insects.

HIPPOCAMPE, ipokânp', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; κάμπος, a sort of fish], *sm. Ichth.* hippocamp, hippocampus, seahorse.

HIPPOCENTAURE, iposântôr, [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; centaur], *sm.* hippocentaur, centaur.

HIPPOCRATIQUE, ipocratik' *adj.* hippocratic : relating to Hippocrates. **Face —**, *Med.* hippocratic face.

HIPPOCRATISME, ipokratism', *sm.* hippocratism : the medical system of Hippocrates. (born in the island of Cos 468 B. C.). — *Prov.* : **Hippocrate dit oui, Galien dit non**, the one says one thing and the other another.

HIPPOCRÈNE, ipokrèn', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; κρήνη, fountain], *sf.* Hippocrene : a fountain on mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

HIPPODROME, ipodrôm', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; δρόμος, course], *sm* **1.** hippodrome : *a) Antiq.* a place set apart for horse and chariot races ; *b)* a circus in Paris ; **2.** race-ground, race-course.

HIPPOGRIFFE, ipogrif, [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; γρὺψ, griffon], *sm.* hippogriff : a fabulous winged horse.

HIPPOLITHE, ipolit', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* hippolith : a stone in a horse's stomach.

HIPPOLOGIE, ipolozhi, [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* knowledge of the horse.

HIPPOLYTE, ipolit', *pnm.* Hippolytus.

HIPPOMANE, ipoman', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; μανία, madness], *sf.* hippomane : *a)* a humour in mares ; *b)* a philter.

HIPPOMANE, *sm. Bot.* hippomane : manchineel-tree.

HIPPOPATHOLOGIE, ipopatolozhi, [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; πάθος, affection ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hippopathology : pathology of the horse.

HIPPOPHAÉ, ipofaé, *sf. Bot.* hippophae, sallow-thorn : a genus of plants of the order elæagnaceæ.

HIPPOPHAGE, ipofazh', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; φάγειν, to eat], *adj.* hippophagous : feeding on horse-flesh.

HIPPOPHAGIE, ipofazhi, *sf.* hippophagy : *a)* the practice of feeding on horse-flesh ; *b)* a horse butcher's.

HIPPOPHAGIQUE, ippofazhic, *adj.* hippophagous : horse-flesh eating. **Boucherie —**, butcher's shop for the sale of horse-flesh.

HIPPOPOTAME, ipopotam', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; ποταμὸς, river], *sm. Zool.* hippopotamus, river-horse : a large pachydermatous animal.

HIPPURIQUE, ipurik', [Gr. : ἵππος, horse ; οὖρον, urine], *adj. Chem.* hippuric : noting an acid allied to benzoic acide.

HIRCATE, irkat', [Lat. : hircus, he-goat], *sm. Chem.* hircate : a salt formed by the union of hircic acid with a base.

HIRCIN, E, irsan, sin', [Lat. : hircinus ; hircus, he-goat], *adj.* goat, relating to goats. **Une odeur hircine**, a goatish smell.

HIRCINE, irsin', *sf. Chem.* hircine : a matter obtained from mutton-suet.

HIRCIQUE, irsik', *adj. Chem.* hircic : noting an acid produced by the saponification of hircine.

HIRONDEAU, irôndô, [hironde, O. Fr. for hirondelle], *sm.* young swallow.

HIRONDELLE, irôndèl', [Lat. : hirundo, swallow], *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* swallow : *Hirundo*, a genus of passerine birds. **— de cheminée, — domestique**, chimney swallow, house swallow, common swallow. **Petite —, — des fenêtres, — à cul blanc**, house-martin, window swallow. **— de rivage, — d'eau**, sand-martin, bank-swallow. **Venir avec les hirondelles**, to come in spring. **Au retour des hirondelles**, with the return of spring. — *Prov.* : **Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps**, one swallow does not make a summer.

2. *Ornith.* **— de mer**, tern, sea-swallow : *Sterna hirundo*. **— de Ternate**, bird of Paradise : *Paradisea apoda*.

3. *Technol.* iron axletree-band.

HIRONDINÉES, irôndiné, [Lat. : hirundo, swallow], *sfpl. Ornith.* hirundinidæ, swallows : a family of fissirostral passerine birds.

HIRSUTE, irsut', [Lat. : hirsutus, bristled], *adj. Nat. Hist.* hirsute : hairy, shaggy.

HISPANIQUE, ispanik', [Lat. : Hispa

nia, Spain], *adj.* Spanish : belonging to Spain.

HISPANISME, ispanism', *sm.* hispanicism : a Spanish idiom.

HISPIDE, ispid, *adj. Bot.* hispid : having stiff hairs or bristles.

HISPIDITÉ, ispidité, [hispide], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* hispidity, hairiness ; **2.** *Med.* the condition of a hairy part.

HISSER, hisé-r, [Scand. ; Swed. : hissa ; O. Dutch : hyssen, to hoist], *va. Naut.* to hoist, to raise, to haul up (sails), to run up (a signal, a flag), to sway up (a yard). **— en douceur**, to hoist handsomely.

HISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to raise one's self, to hoist one's self, to get up.

HISTIODROMIE, istiodromi, [Gr. : ἱστίον, sail ; δρόμος, course], *sf.* sailing : the art of navigation.

HISTIOLOGIE, istiolozhi, V. *Histologie.*

HISTOGÉNIE, istozhéni, [Gr. : ἱστός, web ; γένος, species], *sf. Physiol.* histogeny : the formation of tissues.

HISTOGRAPHIE, istografi, [Gr. : ἱστός, tissue ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* histography : description of the organic tissues.

HISTOIRE, istwar, [Lat. : historia], *sf.* **1.** history : *a)* an account of facts respecting nations or states, a narrative of past events ; *b)* the knowledge of facts and events ; historical works ; *c)* narration, story ; *d)* an account of the life and actions of a person ; *e)* description. *a)* **— sainte, — sacrée**, sacred history. **— profane**, profane history. **— ecclésiastique**, ecclesiastical history. **— politique**, civil, politic history. **— moderne**, modern history. **— romaine**, Roman history. **Peintre d'—**, historical painter. *b)* **Avoir de profondes connaissances en —**, to be very learned in history. **Professeur d'—**, professor of history. **Étudier l'—**, to study history. **Le témoignage de l'—**, the evidence of history. *c)* **Peut-on de nos malheurs leur dérober l'—** ? can we conceal from them the story of our woes ? *d)* **L'— d'une belle vie**, the history of a noble life. **Il me raconta son —**, he told me his history. [*Fam.* :] **C'est mon — que vous contez là**, you are relating my very history. **Ce n'est pas le plus bel endroit de son —, le plus beau de son —**, that is not the best part of his history. *e)* **L'— des plantes**, the description of plants. **L'— naturelle**, natural history. **— littéraire**, history of literature.

2. tale, story ; idle story. **Une plaisante —**, a funny story. **Cette femme sait toutes les histoires de la ville**, that woman knows all the tales of the town. **Le plus beau de l'—**, the best of the story. **Voilà bien une autre —**, this is quite an unexpected thing ; that's something new.

3. story, falsehood, untruth. **On vous a fait une —**, they told you a story. **C'est une autre —**, that's quite another story, quite another thing. **Ce sont des histoires, — que tout cela**, these are all stories. **— de rire, voilà tout**, for mere fun, that's all.

4. fuss, bustle ; ceremony, difficulties. **Voilà bien des histoires !** what a fuss ! what difficulties ! **Cela a fait une belle —**, that made a fine fuss. **C'est tout une — si je ne vais pas chez lui**, they make a great matter of it, if I don't go to him.

5. the end of it, what results from something. **C'est l'— de tous les joueurs**, that's how all gamesters end ; that's what comes of gaming. **C'est l'— de tous les jours**, that is the every day story. **C'est la vieille —**, it's the old story.

6. *Fam.* secret, past. **Cet homme a une —**, that's a man with a past.

HISTOLOGIE, istolozhi, [Gr. : ἱστός, tissue ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* histology : the laws of the formation of the tissues.

† **HISTORIAL, E**, istorial, *adj.* historical.

HISTORIÉ, istorié, *adj.* adorned, embellished, storied.

HISTORIEN, istorian, *sm.* historian : a writer of history, a writer of facts and events.

HISTORIER, istorié-r, *va.* **1.** † to relate ; **2.** to adorn, to embellish.

HISTORIETTE, istoriet', *sf.* little story, tale, novel ; anecdote.

HISTORIOGRAPHE, istoriograf', [Gr. : ἱστορία, history ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* historiographer : an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

HISTORIQUE, istorik', *adj.* historical, historic : *a)* pertaining to history ; *b)* contained in history ; deduced from history ; true, real ; *c)* worthy of being related. *a)* **Une narration —**, an historical relation. **Nom —**, historical name. *d)* **Le fond de ce roman est —**, this novel is founded on fact. **Cela est —**, it is historical, it is a fact.

HISTORIQUE, *sm.* history, narration, recital (of facts). **Voilà l'— de cette affaire**, that is the history of this affair.

HISTORIQUEMENT, istorik'mân-t, *adv.* historically : *a)* in the manner of history : *b)* according to history.

HISTRION, istriôn, [Lat. : histrio], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* histrion ; **2.** (in an ill sense) histrion, histrionic, player, stage-player.

HISTRIONAGE, istrionazh', *sm.* **HISTRIONIE**, istrioni, *sf.* (in an ill sense) histrionism : the acts or practices of stage-players ; stage-playing.

HISTRIONIQUE, istrionik', *adj.* histrionic, histrionical : pertaining to stage-playing.

HISTRIONNER, istrionié-r, *vn.* (in joke) to histrionize, to play, to perform.

HIVER, ivêr, [Lat. : hibernus, from hiems, winter], *sm.* winter : *a)* the cold season of the year ; *b) Fig.* old age ; *c) Poet.* a year. *a)* **Solstice d'—**, winter-solstice. **Un beau jour d'—**, a fine winter's day. **Un — rude**, a severe winter. **Au cœur de l'—**, in the depth of winter. **Un — doux**, a mild winter. **L'— est avancé**, the winter begins early. **Il n'y a point eu d'—**, there has been no winter. **Habits d'—**, winter clothes. **Fruits d'—**, winter fruit. **Quartiers d'—**, winter quarters. *b)* **L'— de l'âge**, the winter of life, old age. *c)* **Cinquante hivers ont passé sur sa tête**, he has already seen fifty winters : he is fifty years old. **Il compte déjà soixante hivers**, he already carries his sixty winters.

HIVERNAGE, ivèrnazh', [hiverner], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* winter-time, winter-season, hurricane months ; **2.** winter-harbour ; **3.** *Agr.* winter-fallowing, winter-rigging ; **4.** *Agr.* winter-fodder.

HIVERNAL, E, ivèrnal, *adj.* wintry ; pertaining to winter ; hyemal, brumal.

HIVERNATION, ivèrnasyôn, *sf.* **HIVERNEMENT**, ivèrnœmân-t, *sm.* hibernation, wintering.

HIVERNER, ivèrné-r, [hiver], *vn.* to winter : to pass the winter ; to hibernate.

HIVERNER, *va. Agr.* to winter-fallow, to winter-rig : to fallow in winter.

HIVERNER (S'), *v. refl.* to inure one's self to cold.

HO, ho, *interj.* **1.** ho, hoa, hollo, holloa : serving to call or to excite attention ; *Naut.* hoay, ahoy ; **2.** oh : noting surprise, wonder.

HOBBISME, hobism', *sm.* hobbism : the principles of Hobbes of Malmesbury (1588-1679).

HOBEREAU, hob'rô, [O. Fr. : hobe, bird of prey], *sm.* [*Pl. Hobereaux.*] **1.** *Ornith.* hobby : *Falco subuteo*, a species of falcon ; **2.** *Fig.* country squire, country gentleman.

HOC, hok, [Lat. : hoc, that], *sm.* **1.** hoc : a game at cards ; **2.** *Fig.* thing assured. **Cela lui est —**, he is sure of that.

AD HOC, *adv.* for that, to the purpose.

HOCA, hoka, *sm.* hoca : a game of chance.

HOCCO, hokko, *sm. Ornith.* curassow, hocco : *Crax*, a genus of gallinaceous birds.

HOCHE, hosh', [orig. unknown ; perhaps a corr. of *coche*], *sf.* notch (on tallies) ; nick.

HOCHEMENT, hosh'mân-t, [hocher], *sm.* toss (of the head) ; shake.

HOCHEPIED, hosh'pyé, [hocher ; pied], *sm. Falc.* heron-hawk.

HOCHEPOT, hosh'po, [hoche ; pot], *sm. Cook.* hotchpotch, hotchpot, hodgepodge.

HOCHEQUEUE, hosh'kœ, [hocher ; queue], *sm. Ornith.* wagtail.

HOCHER, hoshé-r, [orig. uncert. ; perhaps Flem. hotsen, to shake], *va.* to shake, to wag, to toss. **— un prunier**, to shake a plum-tree. **— la tête**, to toss one's head. **— le mors à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to rouse a person.

HOCHER, *vn. Man.* to shake the bit.

HOCHER, hoshé-r, [hoche], *va.* to notch : to cut in notches.

HOCHET, hoshè, [hocher, to rattle, to shake], *sm.* **1.** child's rattle ; **2.** toy. **Il est des hochets pour tout âge**, there are toys for every age. **Aux enfants tout sert de —**, anything will do for a rattle for children. *Beaumarch. Fig.* VI. 8.

3. *Fig.* bawble, bauble, gewgaw, trifle.

HODOMÈTRE, odomètr', [Gr. : ὁδός, way ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* odometer, hodometer : an instrument for measuring the distance passed over in travelling.

HODOMÉTRIE, odométri, *sf.* odometry : the measurement of distances by means of an odometer.

HODOMÉTRIQUE, odométrik', *adj.* odometrical.

† **HOGNER**, honyé-r, *vn.* to grumble, to growl.

HOIR, [Lat. : hæres, heir], *sm. Law-t.* heir. **— de quenouille**, heiress.

HOIRIE, wari, *sf. Law-t.* inheritance.

HOLÀ, hola, *interj.* **1.** hollo ! holloa ! holla ! ho ! hoa : used for calling.

2. hoa, hold ; **3.** *Naut.* holloa ! hollo !

HOLÀ, *sm. Fam.* stop, end. **Mettre le —**, to put a stop to a quarrel.

HÔLEMENT, hôl'mân-t, [hôler], *sm.* hooting : the cry of owls.

HÔLER, hôlé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to hoot : to cry, as an owl.

HOLLANDAIS, E, holândè-z, dèz', *adj.* Dutch ; pertaining to Holland. **L'École hollandaise**, the Dutch school.

HOLLANDAIS, E, *sm. f.* Dutchman *m.* Dutchwoman *f* ; *pl.* Dutch.

HOLLANDAIS, *sm.* Dutch : the language spoken in Holland.

HOLLANDE, holând', *pnf. Geog.* Holland. **Fromage de —**, Dutch cheese.

HOLLANDE, *sf.* **1.** holland : fine linen manufactured in Holland ; **2.** Dutch china ; **3.** a variety of potatoes.

HOLLANDER, holândé-r, *va.* to dress, to harden (quills).

HOLOCAUSTE, olokôst, [Gr. : ὅλος, entire ; καυστός, burnt], *sm.* **1.** holocaust : a burnt sacrifice or offering ; **2.** sacrifice.

HOLOGRAPHE, olograf', [Gr. : ὅλος, whole : γράφειν, to write], *adj. Jurisp.* holographic : written wholly by the testa-

tor himself. **Testament —**, holograph.

HOLOGRAPHIER, olografié-r, *va.* to write out a testament entirely with one's own hand.

HOLOMÈTRE, olomètr', [Gr. : ὅλος, whole ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Astron.* holometer : an instrument for taking altitudes.

HOLOTHURIE, oloturi, [Gr. : ὅλος, whole ; θύρα, door], *sf. Zool.* holothuria : a genus of marine radiata.

HOM, hom, *interj.* hem ! hum : a word expressing doubt.

HOMARD, homar ; the *d* is never pronounced. [Dan. : hommer ; Ger. : Hummer, lobster], *sm.* lobster : a crustaceous animal. **Rouge comme un —**, as red as a lobster.

HOMBRE, ônbr', [Span., man], *sm.* ombre : a game of cards.

HOMÉLIE, oméli, [Gr. : ὁμιλία, assembly, sermon], *sf.* homily : sermon.

HOMÉOMÈRE, oméomèr', *adj.* homæomeric : having sameness of parts.

HOMÉOMÉRIE, oméoméri, [Gr. : ὅμοιος, similar ; μέρος, part], *sf.* homæomeria : likeness of parts.

HOMÉOPATHE, oméopat', *sm.* homeopathist, homæopathist : a believer in homeopathy, a physician who practises homeopathy.

HOMÉOPATHE, *adj.* homeopatic.

HOMÉOPATHIE, oméopati, [Gr. : ὅμοιος, similar ; πάθος, affection], *sf.* homeopathy, homæopathy : a theory of curing diseases by producing affections similar to those of the disease.

HOMÉOPATHIQUE, oméopatik', *adj.* homeopathic, homæopathic : pertaining to homeopathy.

HOMÈRE, omêr, [Gr. : Ὅμηρος], *pnm.* Homer.

HOMÉRIQUE, omérik', *adj.* Homeric, Homerical : pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry.

HOMICIDE, omisid', [Lat. : homo, man ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* homicide : the killing of a human being by another ; murder. **— involontaire**, manslaughter. **— de soi-même** suicide, self-murder.

HOMICIDE, *sm.f.* homicide : a person who kills another ; manslayer ; murderer *m.* murderess *f.* **— point ne seras**, thou shalt not kill. *Bib.* **Être — de soi-même**, to kill one's self.

HOMICIDE, *adj.* homicidal, murderous, killing, bloody. **Une guerre —**, a bloody war. **Un bras —**, a murderous arm. **Le fer —**, the murderous steel. **Une reine —**, a bloody queen. **Repentez-vous de vos vœux homicides**, repent your bloody vows. **Des regards homicides**, killing looks.

† **HOMICIDER**, omisidé-r, *va.* to kill, to slay.

HOMILÉTIQUE, omilétik', [homélie], *sf.* homiletics *pl.* : the art of preaching.

HOMILIAIRE, omilièr', *sm. Cath. Lit.* book of homilies.

HOMMAGE, omazh', [Low Lat. : hommaticum ; Lat. : homo, man], *sm.* 1. homage : *a*) *Feud. Law.* act of fealty ; the submission, loyalty and service which a tenant promised to his lord ; *b*) reverential worship ; *c*) reverence, obeisance, reverential regard. *a*) **— lige**, **— plein**, liege hommage. **Rendre —**, **rendre l'—**, to do homage. *b*) **Adresser des hommages à la Divinité**, to pay homage to the Divinity. *c*) **Rejeter les hommages de quelqu'un**, to reject a person's homage. **Je viens pour rendre — aux cendres d'un héros**, I have come to pay honour to the remains of a hero. *Corn.* **L'hypocrisie est un — que le vice rend à la vertu**, hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue. *La Rochef.* **Rendre — à la vérité**, to render homage to truth.

2. *pl.* respects, regards, duties. **Présenter, offrir, rendre ses hommages à quelqu'un**, to pay one's respects to a person.

3. present, gift. **Faire — à quelqu'un d'une chose**, to make a person a present of a thing.

HOMMAGÉ, E, omazhé, *adj. Feud. Law.* held by homage.

HOMMAGER, omazhé, [hommage], *sm. Feud. Law.* homager : one who did homage, one who held by homage.

HOMMASSE, omas', [homme], *adj.* manlike, masculine. **Une femme —**, a masculine woman. **Une tournure —**, a masculine manner (for a woman).

HOMME, om', [Lat. : homo], *sm.* man (*pl.* men) : *a*) a human being, a person [in this sense, it includes both sexes] ; *b*) mankind ; the human race ; *c*) an individual, a person, one ; *d*) a male of the human race ; *e*) an adult male ; *f*) *Popul. lang.* husband ; *g*) a manly person, one possessing some high qualification ; one who acts as a rational being ; *h*) *Feud. Law.* vassal ; *i*) dependant ; soldier ; workman ; labourer ; one under the command of another ; *j*) followed by the preposition *de*, without the article, denotes the profession or quality ; *k*) followed by *de* and the article, denotes one who belongs to, one who is proper or fit for ; *l*) followed by *à* and an infinitive, a man able to do, one qualified for ; *m*) with *à*, a man worthy of, or deserving ; *n*) accompanied by the possessive adjectives, *homme* has several acceptations : it denotes, 1st a man fit for what is required ; 2nd the man that is spoken of ; 3rd the manner in which one is treated, or the action exercised upon a person. *b*) **Les hommes du Nord**, the people of the North. **Se plaindre de mourir, c'est se plaindre d'être —**, to complain of death, is to complain of being human. **Dieu dit ensuite : Faisons l'— à notre image**, and God said : Let us make man in our image. *Bib. Gen.* I. 26. **L'— n'est ni ange ni bête, et le malheur veut que qui veut faire l'ange fait la bête**, man is neither an angel nor a fool, but when he pretends to be an angel he makes a fool of himself. *Pascal.* **L'— est né pour penser**, man was born to think. [In scriptural language :] **Les enfants des hommes**, the children of men. **Le Fils de Dieu s'est fait —**, the Son of God was made man. **L'homme-Dieu**, God and man. **Le Fils de l'Homme**, the Son of Man. **L'— intérieur**, the inner man. **L'— spirituel**, the spiritual man. **L'— charnel**, the carnal man. **Dépouiller le vieil —**, to put off the old man. **Il y a, il se mêle toujours de l'— dans nos actions**, our actions are always somewhat worldly. *c*) **Ce fut alors qu'il parut le plus grand de tous les hommes**, it was then that he seemed the greatest of all men. **Un — de bien**, a good, a righteous man. **Un — de Dieu**, a man of God. **Un saint —**, a holy man. [*Fam.*:] **C'est un — sans façon**, he is a man who makes no ceremony. **C'est un bon cœur d'—, une bonne pâte d'—**, he is a kind-hearted man, a good sort of a man. **Un — de cœur**, a true gentleman. **C'est un — de tête**, he is a resolute man. **Un — tout d'une pièce**, a stiff man. **C'est le dernier des hommes**, he is the worst of men ; he is a perfect scoundrel. **Un pauvre —**, a poor man, a poor fellow, a poor-spirited fellow, a man of no ability. **Un — pauvre**, a poor man, a man in a state of destitution. **C'est toujours le même —**, he is always the same. **Un — nouveau**, a new man, an upstart. *d*) **L'— et la femme**, man and woman. **Le premier —**, the first man. *e*) **C'est un — fait**, he is quite a man.

g) **Un grand —**, a great man. **Un — grand**, a tall man. **Un bon —**, a good sort of man, simple good-natured man. **Le bon homme se porte toujours bien**, the old fellow holds out still. **Un — bon**, a good, virtuous man. **Un — brave**, a brave man, a courageous man. **Un brave —**, a worthy man, an honest fellow. **Ce n'est pas être — que de**, it is not worthy a man to. **Il y a grande différence d'— à —**, there is a great difference between men. **Tant vaut l'— tant vaut la terre**, a man's estate prospers according to his industry. **Un — de cœur, a** noble-hearted man.

h) **— lige**, liege man. **— du roi**, king's man. *i*) **Le capitaine rassemble ses hommes**, the captain assembles his men. **Une armée de cent mille hommes**, an army of a hundred thousand men. *j*) **— d'épée**, a soldier. **— d'Église**, a churchman, an ecclesiastic. **— de lettres**, man of letters. **— de qualité**, man of high birth. **— d'État**, statesman. **Un — d'esprit**, a man of wit. **Un — de parti**, a party man. **Un — de paille**, a straw man : a mere figure. **— de progrès**, promoter of progress. **— d'honneur**, honourable man. **— de loi**, lawyer **— d'affaires**, man of business. **— de guerre**, warrior, soldier. *k*) **— du vieux temps**, man of other days. **— du monde**, man of the world. **— du jour**, man of the day.

l) **Il est — à tout tenter**, he is a man who would attempt anything. **C'est un — d'argent**, he only cares for money. **C'est un — de la vieille roche**, he is a man of the old school. **C'est un — de contrebande**, he is a black sheep. **Il n'est pas — à endurer un affront**, he is not a man to put up with an insult. [*Fam.* :] **C'est un — à tout**, he is fit for anything. **Un — à tout faire**, he is a jack of all trades, he can put his hand to anything. *m*) **C'est un — à ménager**, he is a man to keep in with. **C'est un — à pendre**, he is a man for the gallows. *n*) 1. **C'est mon —**, he is my man ; he is the man I want. **Voilà justement notre —**, he is exactly the man we want. (Ironically) **Il a trouvé son —**, he has found his match. 2. **Je n'ai pas trouvé mon —**, I did not find my man. 3. **Ce charlatan a bientôt expédié son —**, that quack has soon despatched his patient. **Il ne se battait jamais sans avoir le malheur de tuer son —**, he never fought but what he had the ill luck to kill his antagonist. — *Prov.* : **On ne mesure pas l'homme à la toise**, do not measure other people's corn by your own bushel. **A vaillant homme, courte épée**, a brave man does not need a long sword. **On prend les hommes par les paroles et les bêtes par les cornes**, men are taken by words, and cattle by the horns. **Nul homme sans défaut**, every bean has its black. **Un homme averti en vaut deux**, forewarned, fore-armed. **Un honnête homme n'a que sa parole**, an honest man's word is as good as his bond. **Pour bien connaître un homme, il faut avoir mangé un minot de sel avec lui**, to know any one well, one must have eaten a peck of salt with him. **Un homme qui se noie s'accroche à un brin d'herbe**, a drowning man will catch at a straw. **L'homme est ainsi fait**, that is the way with mankind. **L'homme propose et Dieu dispose**, man proposes and God disposes. **L'homme sincère ne prend jamais de détours**, truth seeks no corners.

HOMME-AFFICHE, om'affish, *sm.* a sandwich man.

HOMMEAU, omô, [homme], *sm.* little man.

HOMMÉE, omé, *sf. Agr.* day's work.

HOMOCENTRE, omosântr', [Gr. : ὁμός, like ; κέντρον, centre], *sm. Geom.* common centre.

HOMOCENTRIQUE, omosántrik', *adj. Geom.* homocentric, concentric : having the same centre.

HOMOCENTRIQUEMENT, omosántrik'-mân-t, *adv.* concentrically.

HOMOCERQUE, omosèrk', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, like ; κέρκος, tail], *adj. Ichth.* homocercal : having the lobes of the tail of equal size above and below.

HOMOGAME, omogam', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, the same ; γάμος, marriage], *adj. Bot.* homogamous : having flowers all of one kind.

HOMOGÈNE, omozhèn', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, the same ; γένος, race], *adj.* homogene, homogeneal, homogeneous : *a*) of the same nature or kind ; *b*) consisting of similar parts.

HOMOGÉNÉITÉ, omozhénéité, [homogène], *sf.* homogeneousness, homogenealness, homogeneity : quality of being homogeneous.

HOMOLOGATION, omologasyon, [homologuer], *sf. Jurisp.* homologation : confirmation or approbation of some particular contract.

HOMOLOGIE, omolozhi, *sf.* homology : correspondence of parts.

HOMOLOGIQUE, omolozhik', *adj.* homological : relating to homology, having the parts corresponding.

HOMOLOGUE, omolog', [Gr. : ὁμόλογος, similar], *adj.* homologous : *a*) *Geom.* having the same proportion ; *b*) *Anat.* corresponding in structure and position ; *c*) *Chem.* performing the same functions.

HOMOLOGUER, omologhé-r, [Lat. : homologâre, from Gr. ὁμολογεῖν], *va.* to homologate, to confirm, to approve, to ratify.

HOMOMORPHE, omomôrf', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, like ; μορφή, form], *adj.* homomorphous : of similar form.

HOMONYME, omonim', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, similar ; ὄνομα, name], *adj.* homonymous : having the same sound, but differing in signification.

HOMONYME, *sm.* 1. homonym : an homonymous word 2. (of persons) namesake.

HOMONYMIE, omonimi, [homonyme], *sf.* homonymy : the quality of being homonymous.

HOMOPHONE, omofon', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, similar ; φωνή, voice, sound], *adj.* homophonous : having the same sound or pronunciation.

HOMOPHONE, *sm.* homophone : a letter expressing a like sound with another.

HOMOPHONIE, omofoni, *sf.* homophony : *a*) sameness of sound ; *b*) *Mus.* a singing in unison.

HOMOPTÈRE, omoptèr', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, similar ; πτερόν, wing], *adj. Entom.* homopterous : having the wing-covers of the same consistence throughout.

HOMOPTÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* homoptera : a section of insects.

HOMOSEXUEL, ELLE, omosexuel, ὁμὸς, like ; sexuel], *adj.* homosexual : a morbid sexual passion for one of the same sex.

HOMOSTYLÉ, E, omostilé, [Gr. : ὁμὸς, similar ; style], *adj. Bot.* homostyled : having uniform styles.

HOMOTONE, omoton', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, like ; τόνος, tone], *adj. Med.* homotonous : of the same tenor.

HOMOTROPE, omotrop', [Gr. : ὁμὸς, like ; τρέπω, I turn), *adj. Bot.* homotropal : having the same direction.

HOMOTYPE, omotip', *adj.* and *sm. Biol.* homotype : that which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else.

HOMOTYPIE, omotipi, [Gr. : ὁμὸς, like ; τύπος, type], *sf. Biol.* homotypy : the relation existing between homotypes.

HOMUNCULE or **HOMONCULE**, omonkul',[Lat. : homunculus, dim. of homo, man], *sm.* homunculus, manikin, dwarf, little man.

HON, hon, *interj.* hum !

HONCHETS, honshè, *smpl.* V. *Jonchets.*

HONGRE, hongr', [from Hungrie, Hungary, such horses having come from there], *adj.* gelded, gelt. **Cheval —**, gelding.

HONGRER, hongré-r, [hongre], *va.* to geld (horses).

HONGRIE, hongri *pnf. Geog.* Hungary.

HONGRIEUR, hongriœr, **HONGROYEUR**, hongrwayœr, [hongroyer], *sm.* dresser of harness leather ; saddler's currier.

HONGROIS, E, hongrwa, âz', *adj.* Hungarian : relating to Hungary.

HONGROIS, E, *sm. f.* Hungarian : a native of Hungary.

HONGROIS, *sm.* Magyar tongue, Magyar : the language of the Hungarians.

HONGROYER, hongrwa-yé-r, [hongrois], *va.* to dress leather in the Hungarian fashion.

HONNÊTE, onêt', [Lat. : honestus ; O. Fr. : honeste], *adj.* 1. honest : *a*) honourable, decent ; creditable, reputable ; *b*) fair in dealing ; upright, virtuous ; *c*) chaste, virtuous, modest ; *d*) proceeding from, or indicating uprightness ; upright, honourable ; *e*) irreproachable, honourable, respectable. *a*) **La retraite est aussi peu sûre qu'— pour les Français**, it is as unsafe as it is honest for French to retreat. *Pellisson. Louis XIV.* *b*) **Une âme —**, an honest soul. **Un — homme**, an honest man, an upright man. **Il est fort — homme**, he is a very honest man. **C'est ainsi que se conduisent les honnêtes gens**, that is how honest people behave. *c*) **Une — femme**, an honest woman. *d*) **Conduite —**, honest conduct. **Des vues honnêtes**, honourable views. *e*) **Une famille—**, a respectable family.

2. seemly, becoming, fitting, proper, decent, fair ; suitable. **Il n'est pas — de se louer soi-même**, it is not proper to praise one's self. **Des paroles qui ne sont pas honnêtes dans la bouche d'une femme**, words which a woman ought not to use. **Un maintien —**, a proper bearing. **Un présent —**, a suitable present. **Une excuse —**, a fair excuse. **Une récompense —**, a handsome reward.

3. † gentle : well-born ; well-bred, of polished and agreeable manners. **Un — homme**, a gentleman.

4. civil, polite, courteous, genteel. **Il est — avec tout le monde**, he is polite to everybody. **Un homme —**, a polite man. **Ils ne sont pas seulement d'honnêtes gens, ce sont encore des gens fort honnêtes**, they are not only honest, but they are also very polite people. **Le procédé est —**, it is a polite way of proceeding. **Un langage —**, courteous language.

5. reasonable, moderate. **Prix —**, reasonable price.

6. enough, sufficient, tolerable ; decent. **— grosseur**, tolerable size. **— aisance**, decent fortune. **Une fortune —**, a decent fortune. **Famille —**, decent family.

† HONNÊTE, *sm.* honesty, probity, uprightness.

HONNÊTEMENT, onèt'mân-t, *adv.* 1. honestly : *a*) creditably, reputable ; *b*) uprightly, honourably, with honesty ; *c*) chastely, virtuously, modestly ; *d*) irreproachably, honourably, respectably. **Vivre —**, to live honestly.

2. becomingly, property, fittingly, suitably ; decently ; 3. politely, civilly. **Il lui a parlé fort —**, he spoke very politely to him.

4. reasonably, moderately ; sufficiently, tolerably. **Cette chambre était — remplie de monde**, this room was tolerably full of people.

HONNÊTETÉ, onêt'té, *sf.* 1. honesty : *a*) integrity, uprightness, probity, virtue ; conformity to justice and honour ; *b*) chastity, virtue, modesty, decency. **L'— de sa conduite**, the integrity of his conduct. **L'— a deux soutiens, l'horreur du vice et l'amour de la vertu**, honesty has two supporters, the horror of vice and the love of virtue. *J. Simon.*

2. propriety, decorum ; 3. civility, politeness. **Il a eu l'— de venir nous voir**, he had the politeness to come and see us.

4. attention, civility ; regards. **Il me reçut avec toutes sortes d'honnêtetés**, he received me with the greatest politeness. **Je vous prie de lui faire bien des honnêtetés de ma part**, I beg of you to give him my kindest regards. **C'est l'— même**, he is politeness itself.

5. obligingness, kindness ; 6. present, gift, acknowledgment. **Faire une — à quelqu'un pour reconnaître un service rendu**, to make a person a present as an acknowledgment of a service.

HONNEUR, onœr, [Lat. : honor], *sm.* 1. honour : *a*) the esteem due or paid to worth, virtue, courage, or talents ; high estimation ; *b*) reputation, repute, credit, fame, glory ; *c*) nobleness or loftiness of mind, high-mindedness, magnanimity, integrity, probity ; *d*) chastity, honesty, virtue ; *e*) public mark of respect, testimony of esteem, homage ; distinction ; *f*) civilities paid ; *g*) flattering distinction, favour, that which honours ; glory ; *h*) attribution, ascription ; *i*) attendance ; *j*) *pl.* high rank, elevation, dignity ; *k*) *pl.* privileges of rank ; *l*) ornament, boast, glory, that which adorns ; *m*) (in whist) one of the highest trump cards ; court-card ; *n*) *Feud. Law.* a seigniory of the noblest sort ; *o*) a title, in England.

a) **Il s'était acquis bien de l'— dans cette campagne**, he acquired great honour in that campaign. **L'— d'achever cette entreprise vous était réservé**, you were to have the honour of finishing that undertaking. **— aux braves !** honour to the brave! **Il n'y a ni — ni profit à faire cela**, there is neither honour nor profit in doing that. **Toutes les sciences ont été en grand — parmi les Égyptiens**, the Egyptians held all the sciences in great honour. *Boss.* **Faire — à son pays**, to do honour, to be an honour to one's country. **Faire — à une lettre de change**, to pay a draft when it is due. **Faire — à ses affaires**, to meet one's engagements. **Faire — à sa signature**, to honour one's signature. **Voilà ce que je voulais vous dire pour faire — à la vérité**, that is what I wanted to tell you to render honour to truth. **Champ d'—**, field of honour. *b*) **Blesser l'— de quelqu'un**, to injure a person's honour. **Défendre son —**, to defend one's honour. **Sauver l'— de**, to save the honour, the reputation of. **Rendre l'— à quelqu'un**, to reintegrate a person in his honour. **Perdre l'—**, to ruin the reputation. **Perdre quelqu'un d'—**, to ruin a person's reputation. **C'est un homme perdu d'—**, he is a dishonourable man. **C'est une tache à son —**, it is a stain upon his honour. **Piquer d'— une personne**, to put a man on his mettle. **Se piquer d'—**.

to make it a point of honour. **Point d'—** point of honour. **Se faire un point d'— de faire quelque chose**, to make it a point of honour to do a thing. **Mettre son — à ne point céder**, to make it a point of honour not to give in. **Il y va de son —**, his honour is at stake. **Affaire d'—**, affair of honour. **Dettes d'—**, debts of honour. **Légion d'—**, legion of honour.

c) **Les lois de l'—**, the laws of honour. **C'est un homme plein d'—**, he is a most honourable man. **Un homme d'—**, an honourable man. **Des gens d'—**, honourable people. **N'avoir ni cœur, ni —**, to be low-minded. **N'avoir aucun sentiment d'—**, to be very low-minded, to be base. **Faire ce que l'— exige**, to do what honour requires. **Avec —**, honourably. **En tout bien, en tout —**, with the most honourable intentions. **Sur l'—, sur mon —, en —**, upon my honour; indeed, in truth. **Foi d'homme d'—**, (or, elliptically) **d'—**, upon my honour. **Parole d'—**, word of honour. **Ma parole d'—, parole d'—**, upon my honour, upon my word. *d*) **Une femme d'—**, a woman of honour, an honest woman.

e) **Il reçoit de ces peuples les honneurs divins**, those nations pay him divine honours. **On nous reçut avec —**, they received us with due honour. **Rendre de grands honneurs à la mémoire de quelqu'un**, to pay honour to a person's memory, to commemorate a person. **Décerner les honneurs du triomphe**, to award the honours of triumph. **Les honneurs suprêmes, les derniers honneurs**, funeral honours, the last honours. **Des banquets donnés en l'— de quelqu'un**, banquets given in honour of a person. **Faire quelque chose en l'— de quelqu'un**, to do a thing in honour of a person. **Obtenir les honneurs de la guerre**, to obtain the honours of war. **Épée d'—**, sword of honour. **Garde d'—**, guard of honour. **Avoir la place d'—**, to have the place of honour. **Cour d'—**, 1. principal courtyard (of a house); 2. court of honour: a court for regulating matters relating to the laws of honour. [*Fam.* :] **Faire — à un repas**, to do honour to a meal. **Faire — à une roche**, *Naut.* to keep aloof, to stand off from a rock. *f*) **Faire les honneurs d'une maison**, to do the honours of a house. [*Fig.* :] **Faire les honneurs de son esprit**, to show off one's wit. *g*) **Le roi lui a fait l'— de le choisir pour gouverner**, the king did him the honour of making him a governer. **Avoir l'— de siéger dans une assemblée**, to have the honour of being a member of an assembly. **Il ne m'a pas fait l'— de me regarder**, he did not honour me with a look. **Lorsque j'aurai l'— de vous voir**, when I have the honour of seeing you. **La lettre que vous m'avez fait l'— de m'écrire**, the letter you did me the honour of writing to me. **J'ai l'— d'être votre très humble et très obéissant, serviteur**, I have the honour to be your most humble and obedient servant. **Il me fit l'— de me mettre au nombre de ses amis**, he did me the honour of reckoning me among his friends. **Je tiens à — de lui être présenté**, I shall be proud to be introduced to him. **Les hommes vertueux dont le monde se fait tant d'—**, the virtuous men the world is so proud of. **Ils se faisaient un — et un plaisir d'assister aux leçons des grands philosophes**, they were proud and pleased to attend the lectures of great philosophers. **Vertueux sans vouloir se faire — de sa vertu**, virtuous without being proud of his virtue. (Ironically). **Vous me faites bien de l'—, c'est beaucoup d'—, c'est trop d'— que vous me faites**, you highly honour me, too highly honour me. *Mol.* **C'est elle qui doit avoir l'— de ce changement**, she must have the credit of this change. **S'en tirer, en sortir à son —**, to come off with honour. *h*) **Faire — d'une chose à**, to give the honour of a thing to, to ascribe *or* to attribute to (a person) the honour of a thing. *i*) **Chevalier d'—**, gentleman in waiting. **Dame d'—**, lady of honour. **Garçon d'—**, bridesman, best man. **Fille** or **demoiselle d'—**, bridesmaid. **Président d'—**, honorary president.

j) **Aspirer aux honneurs**, to aspire to honours. **Parvenir au comble des honneurs**, to be raised to the highest honours. **Tant de gens échangent volontiers l'— contre les honneurs**, so many men exchange their honour for honours. *A. Karr.* *k*) **Les honneurs du Louvre**, the honours of the Louvre. — *Prov.* : **A tout seigneur, tout honneur**, honour be to him to whom honour is due. **Les honneurs changent les mœurs**, prosperity changes people.

l) **Socrate, l'— de la Grèce**, Socrates, the honour of Greece. **Tel fut le sort d'Hypatie, l'— de son sexe**, such was Hypatia, the honour of her sex. **Les hêtres qui sont l'— des forêts**, the beech, the glory of the forest.

2. *pl.* regalia; 3. (at cards) rubber: the game that wins. **Ne jouer que l'—, que pour l'—**, to play for love.

HONNI, E, honi, [honnir], *pa. p.* disgraced, confounded, abashed; scoffed at. **— soit qui mal y pense !** evil be to him who evil thinks.

HONNIR, honir, [O. H. Ger. : hô*n*; hœnen; Ger. : höhnen, Hohn, raillery], *va.* 1. to disgrace, to dishonour, to cover with shame; 2. to scoff at, to revile, to treat with contempt. **On le honnira s'il abandonne son parti**, he will be treated with contempt if he leaves his party. **Sa conduite a été partout honnie**, every body scoffed at his conduct.

HONORABILITÉ, honorabilité, *sf.* honourableness: the state of being honourable; respectability.

HONORABLE, onorabl', [Lat. : honorabilis], *adj.* 1. honourable: *a*) conferring honour; suitable to one's worth or dignity; creditable, reputable, proceeding from an upright motive, consistent with honour; *b*) worthy of respect, deserving of honour; respectable, honest; *c*) holding a distinguished rank, noble, respectable; *d*) a title of honour. *a*) **Action —**, honourable action. **Un rang —**, an honourable rank. **Cette pièce de vers a obtenu une mention —**, this piece of poetry obtained an honourable mention. **Faire une retraite —**, to retreat honourably. **Une vie —**, an honourable life. **Pièces honorables de l'écu**, *Herald.* honourable ordinaries of an escutcheon. *b*) **Une — vieillesse**, an honourable old age. **Né de parents honorables**, born of honourable parents. **Appartenir à une famille —**, to belong to a respectable family. *c*) **C'est un homme fort —**, he is a very honourable man.

2. **Amende —**, public penance; public apology.

HONORABLEMENT, onorablœmân-t, *adv.* 1. honourably: in an honourable manner; reputably, fairly; respectably. **Il a toujours vécu —**, he has always lived honourably. **Parler — de quelqu'un**, to speak honourably of a person.

2. splendidly, magnificently, sumptuously.

HONORAIRE, onorèr', [Lat. : honorarius], *adj.* honorary: *a*) intended merely to confer honour; *b*) possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

HONORAIRE, *sm.* fee, emolument (of a priest, a physician, a barrister, etc.). [Commonly used in the plural].

HONORÉE, onoré, *sf.* *Com.* favour, letter. **Votre — du 30 dernier, your favour** of the 30th ult.

HONORER, onoré-r, [Lat. : honorāre], *va.* 1. to honour: *a*) to respect, to revere, to treat with reverence, to pay respect to, to render honour to; *b*) to exalt, to dignify, to elevate in rank; *c*) to grant as a favour or distinction; *d*) to esteem highly; *e*) to treat with due civility and respect; *f*) *Com.* to accept and pay when due, as a draft. *a*) **Honore ton père et ta mère**, honour thy father and thy mother. **— la mémoire de quelqu'un**, to honour the memory of a person. *b*) **C'est ansi que sera honoré celui qu'il plaira au roi d'—**, thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour. *Bib. Esth.* VI. 9. *c*) **Ne pas daigner — quelqu'un d'un regard, d'une réponse**, not to deign to honour a person with a look, with an answer. **Il m'honore de sa confiance**, he honours me with his confidence. *d*) **Personne ne vous honore plus que moi**, no one honours you more than I do. **— le mérite et la vertu de quelqu'un**, to honour a person for his merit and virtue. *e*) **Dites-lui combien je l'honore**, tell him how much I honour him. **La lettre dont vous m'avez honoré**, the letter you honoured me with.

2. to be honourable to. **Votre confiance m'honore**, your confidence honours me.

3. to be an honour to; to be the ornament of; to do honour to, to do credit to. **De tels hommes honorent un pays**, such men are an honour to their country. **Cette conduite vous honore**, your conduct does you credit.

HONORER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to honour one's self, to do one's self honour: to do a thing which confers honour; to win honour and respect. **Il s'est honoré par cette action**, this action does honour to him.

2. to honour, to respect each other; 3. to take a pride (in), to be proud (of), to glory (in); to think, to deem it an honour, to hold it as an honour. **S'— d'un titre**, to be proud of a title. **S'— d'être l'ami de quelqu'un**, to be proud of being the friend of some one. **Je m'honore de son estime**, I am proud of his esteem. **Si vous voulez qu'on vous honore, commencez par vous —**, if you wish to be honoured, begin by honouring yourself. *Boiste.*

HONORIFIQUE, onorifik', [Lat. : honorificus], *adj.* honorary, honorific: conferring honour; honour-giving.

HONTE, hônt', [O. Ger. : hônida; honnir], *sf.* shame: *a*) disgrace, dishonour, discredit, ignominy; opprobrium, reproach, scandal; *b*) sense of decency; *c*) *Script.* pudenda. *a*) **Cette action imprime à sa mémoire une — éternelle**, that action stamps his memory with everlasting shame. **Effacer la — d'une mauvaise action**, to efface the shame of a bad action. **Regarder comme une —**, to consider as a disgrace. **Couvrir quelqu'un de —**, to cover a person with shame. **Aller cacher sa — au fond d'une retraite ignorée**, to go and hide one's shame in an unknown place. **Se voir contraint d'avouer sa —**, to find one's self compelled to own one's shame. **O —, qui jamais ne peut être effacée !** O shame! which nothing can efface. *Rac. Esth.* III. I. **Être la —, faire la — de sa famille**, to be the disgrace of one's family. **Galilée fut condamné, à la — de la raison**, to the shame of reason, Galileo was condemned. *Volt.* C'est une — d'être ignorant, it is a shame to be ignorant. **La plus brillante fortune ne mérite point ni le tourment que je me donne, ni les hontes que j'essuie**, the greatest fortune does not deserve the trouble I give myself, nor the shame I feel, *La Bruy.* VIII. **Sans doute il me ferait cent hontes, cent opprobres devant**

tout le monde, no doubt he would often abash and disgrace me before everybody. *b*) **Rougir de —**, to blush with shame. **La — du mal est le principe de tout bien**, the shame of evil is the principle of all that is right. **Il n'eut point de — d'écrire que...**, he was not ashamed to write that. **Il ne faut pas avoir — de faire le bien**, no one must be ashamed of doing what is right. **Avoir — d'avoir fait une mauvaise action**, to be ashamed of having committed a bad action. **Je ne puis, sans quelque —, vous faire cet aveu**, I cannot make you this avowal without feeling somewhat ashamed. **Il ne peut digérer sa —**, he cannot swallow his shame. **Tirer vanité de ce qui devrait nous faire le plus de —**, to be proud of what we ought to be most ashamed of. **Votre activité fait — à ces paresseux**, your activity shames those idle people. **A quelles roses ne fait — de son teint la vive fraîcheur** ? what roses does her blooming complexion not shame ? *Malh.* **Faire — à quelqu'un de sa paresse**, to make one ashamed of his idleness. **Je lui ai fait —**, **1**. I made him (feel) ashamed of himself ; **2**. I caused him to feel ashamed of me. **Ils devraient mourir de — s'ils n'avaient pas toute — bue**, they would die of shame, if they were not past all shame. **Mettre bas toute —, avoir perdu toute —**, to be lost to all sense of shame. **Revenir, s'en retourner avec sa courte —**, to return unsuccessful, to return affronted ; to return as one went. **Mauvaise —, fausse —**, bashfulness, shamefacedness ; false shame.

HONTEUSEMENT, hôntœz'mân-t, *adv.* shamefully, disgracefully, scandalously.

HONTEUX, EUSE, hôntœ-z, tœz', [honte], *adj.* **1**. shameful : bringing shame ; disgraceful, dishonourable, disreputable, scandalous, ignominious. **Une conduite honteuse**, shameful behaviour. **Une mort honteuse**, a shameful death. **Ce qu'il y a de — dans son procédé, c'est...**, what is shameful in his way of proceeding, is... **Il est moins — de convenir de ses torts, que de chercher à les justifier**, it is less shameful to confess the evil one has done, than to try to excuse it. **Toute excuse est honteuse aux esprits généreux**, noble minds shrink from any excuse. *Corn. Cid.* III. 3. **Il est — qu'une pareille loi ne soit pas encore abrogée**, it is shameful that a law like that is not yet abolished.

2. ashamed : affected with shame ; abashed. **— comme un renard qu'une poule aurait pris**, looking as foolish as a fox taken in by a hen. *La Font.* **Être honteux d'avoir manqué de parole**, to be ashamed at not having kept one's word. **Elle est toute honteuse quand on lui parle de cela**, she is quite ashamed when she is spoken to of that. **Pauvre —**, person ashamed to beg. **Les morceaux honteux**, *Fam.* pieces that go begging : the last pieces remaining in the dish.

3. bashful : timid, modest to excess ; easily confused ; shy, sheepish, shamefaced. **Naturellement —, décontenancé, n'ayant jamais vu le monde**, never having been in company, he was naturally shy and timid. **La plupart des enfants sont honteux devant les personnes qu'ils ne connaissent pas**, most children are shy before strangers. **Avoir l'air —**, to look bashful.

HONTEUX, *smpl.* bashful people. — *Prov* : **Il n'y a que les honteux qui perdent**, a closed mouth catches no flies; nothing ask, nothing have. **Jamais honteux n'eut belle amie**, faint heart never won fair lady.

HÔPITAL, opital', [Lat. : hospitale ; hospes, guest ; O. Fr. : hospital], *sm.* [*Pl. Hôpitaux*], **1**. hospital. **— militaire**, military hospital. **— ambulant**, field hospital. **Fièvre d'—**, hospital fever, typhus. **Cette maison est un —**, *Fam.* everybody is ill in that house.

2. *Fig.* poverty, misery, destitution. **Mettre quelqu'un à l'—**, to beggar a person. **Réduire quelqu'un à l'—**, to quite ruin a person. **Aller à l'—**, to go to the workhouse. **Prendre le chemin de l'—, courir en poste à l'—**, to be ruining one's self. **L'— n'est pas fait pour les chiens**, *Fig.* it is no shame to be attended to in the hospital.

HOPLITE, oplit', [Gr. : ὁπλίτης], *sm.* hoplite : a heavy-armed soldier, in ancient Greece.

HOQUET, hokè, [orig. unknown ; perhaps imitative from the sound], *sm.* **1**. hiccough, hiccup : a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis. **Avoir le —**, to hiccough, to hiccup. **Le — de la mort**, the death-sob. **Par hoquets**, *Fig.* by fits and starts, by snatches.

2. † *Fig.* shock, collision.

HOQUETER, hok'té-r, [hoquet], *vn.* to hiccough, to hiccup.

HOQUETON, hok'tôn, [for alcoton ; Ar. : al, the ; gothon, cotton], *sm.* **1**. hoqueton : a short coat without sleeves, worn by archers ; **2**. archer, yeoman ; **3**. smock-frock.

HORAIRE, orêr', [Lat. : horarius ; hora, hour], *adj.* horary : relating to hours, noting the hours ; *sm.* time-table.

HORDE, hôrd', [Turk. : ordu, camp], *sf.* horde : *a*) a company of wandering people dwelling in tents ; *b*) band, gang, crew. **Une — de brigands**, a hord of brigands. **Que veut cette — d'esclaves** ? what are the claims of this band of slaves ? *Rouget de Lisle. Marseillaise.*

HORDÉINE, ôrdéin', [Lat. : hordeum, barley], *sf. Chem.* hordeine : a substance obtained from barley.

HORION, horiôn, [orig. unknown], *sm.* thump, thwack, blow.

HORIZON, orizôn, [Gr. : ὁρίζων, οντός, from ; ὁρίζειν, to bound], *sm.* horizon : *a*) a circle bounded by the line in which the earth and skies seem to meet ; *b*) the distant line which terminates the view ; *c*) *Fig.* extent ; space. *a*) **Être sur l'—**, to be on the horizon. **Le soleil se lève sur l'—**, the sun rises on the horizon. **— sensible** or **apparent**, sensible horizon. **— rationnel** or **astronomique**, rational *or* celestial horizon. *b*) **Un — borné**, a limited horizon. **Un — étendu**, a wide horizon. **L'— est chargé de nuages**, the horizon is very cloudy. **— embrumé**, foggy, indistinct horizon. **L'— s'éclaircit**, it is getting fine, it is clearing. *c*) **Plus on s'élève, plus l'— s'agrandit**, the higher we soar, the farther the horizon seems. **L'— des connaissances humaines s'étend de jour en jour**, the extent of human knowledge increases every day. **Mon étroite raison ne saurait embrasser un plus vaste —**, that is the extent of my narrow reason. **L'— politique**, the political horizon. **Le malheur obscurcit le plus bel —**, misfortune darkens the brightest horizon. *Boiste.*

HORIZONTAL, E, orizôntal, [horizon], *adj.* horizontal : *a*) parallel to the horizon ; on a level ; *b*) relating or pertaining to the horizon. *a*) **Ligne horizontale**, horizontal line. [*Colloq.* :] **Se mettre dans la position horizontale**, to lie down.

HORIZONTALEMENT, orizôntal'mân-t, *adv.* horizontally : in a direction parallel to the horizon ; on a level.

HORIZONTALITÉ, orizôntalité, [horizontal], *sf.* horizontality : the state of being horizontal.

HORLOGE, ôrlozh', [Lat. : horologium ; Gr. : ὥρα, hour ; λέγειν, to tell], *sf.* **1**. clock. **L'— de l'Hôtel-de-Ville**, the Town-hall clock. **— d'église**, church clock. **Une — qui marche huit jours**, an eight-day clock. **— d'eau**, clepsydra, water-clock. **Cette — va bien**, that clock goes well. **Cette — est détraquée**, that clock is out of order. **L'— sonne midi**, the clock is striking twelve. **L'— du palais vint à frapper onze heures**, the palace clock then struck eleven o'clock. **L'— avance**, the clock is too fast. **L'— retarde**, the clock is too slow. **Monter, remonter une —**, to wind up a clock. **Démonter une —**, to take a clock to pieces. **Régler une —**, to regulate, to set a clock. **Il est réglé comme une —**, he is as regular as clockwork. [*Fam.* :] **Je vous ai attendu une heure d'—**, I waited for you a full hour, a very long while. **Il n'est jamais tard à son —**, he is never late by his own reckoning. **Il demande quelle heure il est quand l'— va sonner**, he is a most impatient man.

2. † dial. **— solaire**, sun-dial.

3. *Naut.* glass. **— de sable**, hour-glass.

4. *Astron.* Horologium, Horologe, Clock : a southern constellation ; **5**. *Bot.* **— de Flore**, table of the time at which certain flowers open.

HORLOGER, ôrlozhé ; the *r* is never pronounced, *sm.* clock-maker, watch-maker.

HORLOGÈRE, ôrlozhèr, *sf.* watch-maker's wife.

HORLOGERIE, ôrlozh'ri, *sf.* **1**. horology : the art of constructing timepieces ; clock-making, watch-making ; **2**. clock-work. **Faire le commerce d' —**, to deal in clocks and watches.

HORMIS, hormi-z, [hors ; mis, mettre], *prep.* but, save, saving, except, excepting, with the exception of. **— deux ou trois**, except two or three. **Que prétendez-vous faire ? Tout, — lui déplaire**, what do you mean to do ? Anything except what might offend him. *Corn. Andr.* v. 1. **— quand on vous hait, on vous aime extrêmement**, except when you are hated, you are loved tenderly. *Mme de Sev. Let.* 381.

HORMIS QUE, *conj. phr.* save that.

HORNBLENDE, horn'bland, [Ger. : horrn, horn ; blenden , to dazzle], *sf. Miner.* hornblende : a species of amphibole.

HOROGRAPHIE, orografi, [Gr. : ὥρα, hour ; γράφειν, to trace], *sf.* horography : the art of constructing dials.

HOROMÉTRIE, orométri, [Gr. : ὥρα, hour ; μέτρον measure], *sf.* horometry : the art of measuring time.

HOROPTÈRE, oropter', [Gr. : ὅρος, limit ; ὀπτήρ, which sees], *sm. Opt.* horopter : a straight line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes.

HOROSCOPE, oroskop', [Gr. : ὥρα, hour ; σκοπεῖν, to examine] *sm.* horoscope : *a*) the point of the heavens arising above the horizon at the time of a birth ; *b*) an observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which astrologers claimed to foretell the events of his life ; nativity. **Faire, tirer l' — de quelqu'un**, to cast a person's nativity. **Faire tirer son —**, to have one's fortune told.

HOROSCOPIE, oroskopi, *sf.* horoscopy : the practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.

HOROSCOPIQUE, oroskopik', *adj.* horoscopic, horoscopical : relating to horoscopy.

HORREUR, orrœr, [Lat. : horror], *sf.* **1**. horror : *a*) shaking, shivering ; *b*) that

which may excite horror or dread ; dreadfulness ; awe, dread ; *c*) a painful emotion which makes a person tremble : terror mixed with detestation ; a shuddering with fear ; *d*) dreadful thoughts or sensations ; *e*) hatred, detestation, abhorrence, aversion, dislike, loathing ; *f*) frightfulness, dreariness, gloom, horribleness, horridness, hideousness ; *g*) distressing scenes, dreadful scenes ; *h*) horrid thing, fright ; *i*) enormity, heinousness ; *j*) horrid thing, horrible thing, horrible deed. *b*) **Il est saisi d'une — divine,** he is struck with divine horror *Fén.* **Tout fait sentir la religieuse — de l'église gothique,** everything in the gothic church fills one with awe. *Chateaub.* **Une belle —,** an awful sight. *c*) **Ce spectacle me glaça d' —,** I was struck with horror at that sight. **Malgré la juste — que son crime me donne,** though his crime strikes me with horror. **Frémir d' —,** to shudder with horror. **Sa solitude lui fait —,** his solitude makes him shudder. *d*) **Que d'horreurs vous me jetez dans l'âme !** what dreadful thoughts you fill my mind with ! *Corn.* **Cela fait — à penser,** it makes one shudder to think of it. **On n'y saurait penser sans —,** no one can think of it without horror. *e*) **Avoir l' — du vice,** to hate vice. **Avoir de l' — pour quelqu'un,** to hate the sight of a person. **Prendre une chose en —,** to take an aversion to a thing. **On ne saurait inspirer trop d'— pour le mensonge,** we can never say too much against lying. **Le tyran est en — à toute la terre,** the tyrant is hated by all the world. **Ma mémoire est en —,** my memory fills people with horror. *Fén.* **Il devint bientôt l' — du genre humain,** all mankind soon hated him. *f*) **L' — d'un cachot,** the horror of a dungeon. **Dans l' — des ténèbres,** in horrid darkness. **Un silence plein d' —,** a dreadful silence. **L'hiver est ici dans toute son —,** winter is at its worst here. [*Fig.* :] **Comprendre toute l' — de sa situation,** to feel all the horror of one's situation. *g*) **Les horreurs de la guerre,** the horrors of war. **Le récit de tant d'horreurs épouvante,** the account of so many awful things makes one shudder. **Être en proie aux horreurs de la misère,** to feel all the horrors of poverty. **Les horreurs de la mort,** the horrors of death. *h*) **Cela fait —,** it frightens one. **C'est une —,** it is a horrid thing. *i*) **L' — du crime,** the atrociousness of crime. **Un tel excès d' — rend mon âme interdite,** I am terrified at such wickedness. *j*) **La vie de ce tyran est un tissu d'horreurs,** that tyrant's life is full of horrible deeds.

2. *pl.* shocking things, horrid things. **On m'a dit des horreurs de cet homme-là,** I was told horrid things about that man.

HORRIBLE, orribl', [Lat. : horribilis], *adj.* horrible, horrid : *a*) exciting horror ; frightful, dreadful, hideous, shocking ; *b*) rugged, rough ; very bad ; unpleasant, disagreeable ; *c*) *Fam.* extreme, excessive ; dreadful. *a*) **Un spectacle —,** a horrible sight. **Cela est — à voir,** it is horrible to look at. **Cette mort est —,** that is a horrible death. *b*) **Les chemins sont horribles,** the roads are horrible. *c*) **Il fait un froid —,** it is dreadfully cold. **Être dans une inquiétude —,** to be in awful anxiety.

HORRIBLEMENT, orribleman-t, *adv.* horribly, horridly : *a*) dreadfully, frightfully, shockingly ; *b*) *Fam.* terribly, extremely, exceedingly. *a*) **Son corps est — mutilé,** his body was horribly mangled. **Se conduire — à l'égard de quelqu'un,** to behave very shamefully to a person. *b*) **Elle est — laide,** she is awfully, frightfully ugly.

Il avait — souffert, he had suffered horribly.

† **HORRIFIQUE,** orrifik', [Lat. : horrificus], *adj.* horific : horrid, hideous, frightful.

HORRIPILANT, oripilân, *adj.* horrifying,

HORRIPILATION, orripilasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Med.* horripilation : a bristling of the hair ; a chilling or shuddering sensation : *Fam.* goose-flesh.

HORRIPILER, orripilé-r, [Lat. : horrēre, to bristle ; pilus, hair], *va.* to horrify : to strike with horror.

HORS, hôr ; the *s* is always silent, [fors, from Lat. foris, outside], *adv.* 1. out. **Mettre —,** to put out. **— ligne,** exceptional, quite superior. **C'est un boxeur — ligne,** he is quite an exceptional boxer.

2. except, but. **Vous commandez à tout ici, — à vous-même,** you are master of everything here except yourself, *Beaum. M. de Fig.* v. 12.

HORS, *prep.* 1. out of, without, at the outside of. **Il y avait — la porte de la cour une terrasse,** there was a terrace outside the yard-door. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.*[1] **— le logis,** out of the house. [*Fig.* ;] **Mettre — la loi,** to outlaw. **Nous habitions alors — barrière,** we lived at that time beyond the barrier.

2. *Fig.* unless, save, but, except, excepting. **Nul n'aura de l'esprit, — nous et nos amis,** there is no one witty excepting ourselves and our friends. *Mol. 7. Sav.* III. 2. **— cela nous nous entendons bien,** except for that we are quite agreed.

HORS DE, *prepos. phr.* out of : *a*) without, on the outside of, not within ; *b*) beside, not in possession of ; *c*) without, beyond, not in the compass of ; *d*) beyond, farther onward than. *a*) **— de la ville,** out of the town. **Être — de chez soi,** to be away from home. **— d'ici !** away ! out of my sight ! *b*) **Être — de chez soi,** to be beside one's self. **Mettre quelqu'un — de lui,** to drive a person out of his wits ; to put out of temper. **Cet enfant me met — de moi,** that child puts me out of all patience. *c*) **Un pas — du devoir peut nous mener bien loin,** if we once swerve from duty, we may fall very low. **Ses vertus — de mode,** his virtues out of fashion. **— de cause,** beside the question. **Être déclaré — de cause,** to be declared out of a law-suit : no further connected with it. **— de dispute,** without question, indisputable, incontestable **— d'haleine,** breathless, out of breath. **Ce malade est — d'affaire, — de danger,** that patient is out of danger. **Tout est — de prix,** everything is extravagantly dear. **Être — de combat,** to be no longer able to fight. **Ce meuble est — de service,** that piece of furniture is unfit for use. **— de là,** that excepted. *d*) **Nous voilà — de l'hiver,** we are now out of winter. **Être — de page,** to have served one's time as a page, to be free ; *Fig.* to be one's own master.

HORS-D'ŒUVRE, hordœvr', *sm.* [*pl. Hors-d'œuvre.*] 1. *Arch.* outwork ; 2. *Lit.* digression, episode ; 3. excrescency, useless thing ; 4. *Cook.* side-dish.

HORS-TEXTE, hor text, *sm* full page engraving.

HORTENSIA, ortânsia, *sm. Bot.* hydrangea hortensia : a shrub of the saxifrage family.

HORTICOLE, ortikol', [Lat. : hortus, garden ; colĕre, to cultivate], *adj.* horticultural : relating to horticulture.

HORTICULTEUR, ortikultœr, *sm.* horticulturist, horticultor gardener.

HORTICULTURAL, E, ortikultural, *adj.* horticultural.

HORTICULTURE, ortikultur', [Lat. : hortus, garden ; cultura, culture], *sf.* horticulture : the art of cultivating gardens ; gardening. **Exposition d' —,** flower-show.

HOSANNA, ozana, [Lat., from Heb.], *sm.* hosanna : exclamation of praise to God, invocation of blessings.

HOSPICE, ospis', [Lat. : hospitium, from hospes, a guest], *sm.* 1. hospitable house, asylum ; 2. hospice, hospitium, monastery. **L' — du mont Saint Bernard,** the hospice of Saint-Bernard.

3. asylum, hospital ; alms-house. **— d'aliénés,** hospital for lunatics. **— des enfants assistés** (formerly **des enfants trouvés**) Foundling-Hospital.

HOSPITALIER, IÈRE, ospitalyé, lyèr', [Lat. : hospitalis ; hospes, guest], *adj.* hospitable : *a*) relating to the relief of the poor ; *b*) receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness ; *c*) inviting, to strangers, offering kind reception. *a*) **Les soins hospitaliers,** hospitable attentions. **Religieux hospitaliers,** hospitallers. *b*) **C'est un peuple doux et —,** they are a kind and hospitable people. *c*) **Une demeure hospitalière,** a hospitable abode, house. **Tendre une main hospitalière,** to receive a person in a hospitable manner.

HOSPITALIER, *sm.* hospitaller : a knight of the orders of Saint-John and Malta.

HOSPITALIÈREMENT, ospitalyèr'mân-t, *adv.* hospitably : in a hospitable manner.

HOSPITALITÉ, ospitalité, [Lat. : hospitalitas], *sf.* hospitality, hospitableness : the practice of entertaining strangers gratuitously, kindness to strangers. **Demander l' —,** to ask for hospitality. **Donner l' — à quelqu'un,** to show hospitality to a person, to welcome a person.

HOSPODAR, ospodar, en Russe gospodar [Russ. prince], *sm.* hospodar.

HOSTIE, osti, [Lat. : hostia, victim], *sf.* 1. *Antiq.* victim, offering ; 2. (in the Catholic Church) host, consecrated wafer.

HOSTILE, ostil', [Lat. : hostilis ; hostis, enemy], *adj.* hostile : *a*) belonging to a public or private enemy ; designating enmity, inimical ; unfriendly ; *b*) adverse, opposite, contrary. *a*) **Entreprise —,** hostile undertaking. **Des vues hostiles,** hostile views. *b*) **L'opinion est — au ministère,** opinion is against the ministry.

HOSTILEMENT, ostil'mân-t, *adv.* hostilely.

HOSTILITÉ, ostilité, [Lat. : hostilitas], *sf.* hostility : *a*) the state of being hostile, the state of war ; *b*) the actions of an open enemy, attacks of an enemy ; *c*) enmity, hatred, ill-will, animosity ; *d*) opposition. *b*) **Commettre des actes d'—,** to commit acts of hostility. **On commença les hostilités,** they began hostilities. *c*) **L' — de cette nation contre la France,** the animosity of that nation against France. *d*) **L' — des journaux contre le ministère,** the opposition of the newspapers to the ministry.

HÔTE, ôt', [Lat. : hospes, guest], *sm.* 1. host : one who entertains another at his own house without reward. **Nous remerciâmes notre — de l'accueil qu'il nous avait fait,** we thanked our host for the kind reception we had met with. **Bon visage d' —,** the smiling looks of a host.

2. guest, host : one who is entertained at the house of another. **Avoir dans sa maison des hôtes fort aimables,** to have pleasant guests in one's house. **Régaler ses hôtes,** to treat one's guests.

3. (of animals) guest, visitor ; neighbour **Les rats sont des hôtes incommodes,** rats are unpleasant visitors.

4. *Poet.* inhabitant, denizen. **Et vous, hôtes du ciel, saintes légions d'anges,** and you, denizens of heaven, holy legions of angels. *Rotrou.* **Les hôtes des cités,** the inhabitants of towns. **Les hôtes des bois, des forêts,** the denizens of the forests. **Les hôtes des airs, les hôtes des bocages, les hôtes mélodieux,** the denizens of the air, of the woods.

5. host, landlord (of an inn), innkeeper. **Table d' —,** ordinary, table-d'hôte. **Il est l'hôte et l'hôtellerie,** he is the factotum. — *Prov.* : **Qui compte sans son hôte compte deux fois,** he that reckons without his host, must reckon twice.

6. lodger, guest, traveller. **Cet aubergiste a en ce moment des hôtes qui payent bien,** this inkeeper has travellers just now who pay him well.

7. † landlord, proprietor, owner; **8.** † tenant.

HÔTEL, ôtèl, [Low Lat. : hospitale ; O. Fr. : osptel, ostel], *sm.* **1.** mansion, palace, (large) house, hotel. **L' — du duc de X,** the mansion of the Duke of X. **— abbatial,** abbot's house. **Avoir un —,** to have a mansion. **Maître d'—,** house steward. **— du ministère des Finances,** office of the Treasury. **Grand — des postes,** the General Post-Office. **L' — des ventes,** the general sale-room [in Paris]. **— de ville,** town-hall, town-house, guild-hall, mansion-house. **Hôtel-Dieu,** Hotel Dieu : the principal hospital of a town.

2. hotel, inn. **Maître d'un —,** innkeeper, landlord of an inn. **Un — bien tenu,** a well kept hotel. **Descendre à un —,** to put up at an hotel.

HÔTELIER, IÈRE, ôtœlyé, lyér', *sm. f.* innkeeper, hotel-keeper, landlord *m.*, landlady *f* of an inn.

HÔTESSE, ôtès', [hôte], *sf.* **1.** hostess : a female host, a woman who entertains guests; **2.** guests; **3.** hostess, landlady (of an inn); **4.** lodger, guest, traveller.

HOTTE, hot', [provin. Ger. : Hotze, basket], *sf.* **1.** back-basket, dorsel, dosser. **Porter une —,** to carry a basket on one's back.

2. chimney funnel, basket-funnel.

HOTTÉE, hoté, *sf.* basket-full.

HOTTENTOT, E, hotánto, tot', [so named from the frequent repetition of *hot* and *tot* in the language of the Hottentots], *sm. f.* Hottentot.

HOTTER, hoté-r, [hotte], *va.* to carry in a basket.

HOTTEREAU, hot'rô, **HOTTERET,** hot'-ré, [hotte], *sm.* garden-basket, scuttle.

HOTTEUR, EUSE, hotœr, tœz', *sm. f)* basket carrier.

HOTTONE, otonè, **HOTTONIE,** otoni, [from a proper name Hotton], *sf. Bot.* hottonia : a genus of plants of the order primulaceæ.

HOUACHE, wash', **HOUAICHE,** wèsh', (of Scand. origin, V. Ouaiche], *sf. Naut.* wake, track (of a ship).

HOUAGE, houazh', [houer], *sm. Agr.* hoeing.

HOUARI, wari, *sm. Naut.* wherry : a shallow, light boat.

HOUBLON, houblôn, [Dutch : hop], *sm. Bot.* hop : *a) Humulus lupulus,* a climbing plant ; *b)* the flower of the hop.

HOUBLONNER, houbloné-r, *va.* to hop : to impregnate with hops.

HOUBLONNIÈRE, houblonyèr', *sf.* hop-ground, hop field, hop-yard, hop-garden : a field where hops are raised.

HOUE, hou, [O. H. Ger. : houwa ; Ger. : Haue], *sf. Agr.* hoe : a tool used in gardening, etc. **— à cheval,** horse-hoe.

HOUEMENT, houmán-t, [houer], *sm. Agr.* hoeing.

HOUER, houé-r, [houe], *va. Agr.* to hoe : to cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.

HOUER, *vn.* to hoe : to use a hoe.

HOUETTE, houèt', [houe], *sf.* small hoe.

† **HOUHOU,** houhou, [from the interj. Hou !], *sf.* hag : ugly woman.

HOUILLE, houy', [walloon], *sf.* coal, pit-coal. **Mine de —,** coal-mine, coal-pit. **Couche de —,** coal-bed. **— compacte, — grasse à longue flamme,** cannel coal, compact coal. **— schisteuse, — feuilletée,** slate coal. **— maigre,** close burning coal. **— sèche,** glance coal, culm. **— tendre,** soft coal. **— grossière,** rough coal. **— grasse,** caking coal. **Chargeur de —,** coal whipper.

HOUILLER, ÈRE, houyé, yèr', *adj. Geol.* coal : containing coal. **Terrain —,** coal-ground, coal-field. **Bassin —,** coal-basin. **Dépôt —,** coal-deposit. **Formation houillère,** coal-series, coal-measures, coal-formation.

HOUILLÈRE, houyèr', *sf.* coal-mine, coal-pit, colliery.

HOUILLEUR, houyœr, *sm.* collier, pitman, coal-miner.

HOUILLEUX, EUSE, houyœ, yœz', *adj. Geol.* coal, coaly : containing coal.

† **HOUILLITE,** houylit', *sf.* anthracite.

HOULE, houl', [Low Breton : houl, wave], *sf. Naut.* swell (of the sea) ; surge, billow.

HOULETTE, houlèt', [from the old verb *houler,* to throw ; orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** shepherd's crook, sheep-hook. **Porter la —,** to be a shepherd. **Depuis le sceptre jusqu'à la —.** *Fig.* from the king to the peasant.

2. *Gard.* trowel ; **3.** founder's scoop.

HOULEUX, EUSE, houlœ, lœz', [houle], *adj. Naut.* swelled, swelling, rough. **La mer est houleuse,** the sea is rough.

HOULQUE, houlk', [Lat. : holcus, wild barley], *sf. Bot.* soft-grass, holcus : a gramineous plant.

HOUP, houp, *interj.* holla ! **— -là !** up with you !

HOUPER, houpé-r, [houp], *va. Hunt.* to whoop, to hoop, to shout.

HOUPPE, houp', [orig. uncert. ; perhaps from huppe], *sf.* tuft : a collection of threads, feathers, hair, etc., into a knot or bunch. **En —,** tufted, tufty. **Mettre des houppes à, orner de houppes,** to tuft. **— à poudrer,** powder-puff.

HOUPPÉ, E, houpé, *adj.* tufted, crested.

HOUPPÉE, houpé, [houppe], *sf. Naut.* crest (of a wave) ; surge.

HOUPPELANDE, houp'lánd', [orig. unknown], *sf.* great coat, upper coat.

HOUPPER, houpé-r, [houppe], *va.* **1.** to tuft : to form into tufts ; **2.** to comb (wool).

HOUPPETTE, houpèt', *sm.* small tuft.

HOUQUE, houk', *sf.* V. *Houlque.*

HOURA, houra, *sm.* V. *Hourra.*

HOURAILLER, houráyé-r, [houret], *va. Hunt.* to hunt with bad hounds.

HOURAILLIS, hourâyi, [houret], *sm. Hunt.* pack of mongrel hounds.

† **HOURD,** hour [O. H. Ger. : hurd ; Ger. : Hürde, hurdle], *sm. Technol.* **1.** *Fortif.* scaffolding as a defense ; **2.** slatter's scaffolding ; **3.** a kind of shed.

HOURDAGE, hourdazh', [hourder], *sm. Mason.* **1.** rough-walling ; **2.** pugging : coarse plaster laid under a floor to deaden the sound between one story and another.

HOURDER, hourde-r, [hourd], *va. Mason.* **1.** to rough-wall ; **2.** to pug.

HOURDI, hourdi, *sm. Ship-b.* wing-transom.

HOURDIS, hourdi, *sm.* V. *Hourdage.*

HOURET, hourè, [orig. unknown], *sm.* mongrel hound, bad hound.

HOURI, houri, [Turk.], *sf.* houri.

HOURQUE, hourk', [Dutch : hulk], *sf. Naut.* howker : a Dutch vessel.

HOURRA, houra, *sm.* **1.** hurra, hurrah, huzza : an exclamation of joy ; **2.** *Naut.* together !

HOURVARI, hourvari, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** *Hunt.* cry to call back the hounds ; **2.** *Fam.* uproar, hubbub, great noise ; **3.** disappointment, balk ; **4.** strong land wind, in the West Indies.

HOUSARD, houzar, *sm.* V. *Hussard.*

† **HOUSÉ, E,** houzé, *adj.* **1.** † booted ; **2.** dirty, bedraggled.

HOUSEAUX, houzô, [O. Fr. : huese, boot], *smpl.* spatterdashes. **Laisser ses — quelque part,** *Fig.* to leave one's bones somewhere.

HOUSPILLER, houspiyé-r, [altered from housspigner, O. Fr. : houssepignier ; housse, mantle; peigner, to comb : compare in English : to dust a person's coat ; to comb a person's hair], *va.* **1.** to pull about, to maul ; to worry, to mob ; **2.** to cut up, to lash, to abuse, to rate.

HOUSPILLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to maul, to worry one another ; **2.** to abuse one another.

† **HOUSPILLON,** houspiyôn, [houspiller], *sm.* half a glass of wine.

HOUSSAGE, housazh', [housser], *sm.* dusting.

HOUSSAIE, housè, [houx, holly], *sf.* holly-grove.

HOUSSARD, housar, *sm.* V. *Hussard.*

HOUSSAYE, housay, [Arsène], novelist (1815-1896) ; — [Henri], historian (b. 1848).

HOUSSE, hous', [O. Fr. : houce, mantle], *sf.* **1.** housing, horsecloth, saddle-cloth. **— traînante,** foot-cloth. **En —,** on horseback.

2. hammer-cloth (of coach-box) ; **3.** cover (for furniture). **— de fauteuil,** arm-chair cover. **— de carrosse,** coach-cover.

HOUSSÉ, E, housé, *adj.* covered up ; clothed.

HOUSSEAU, housô, *sm. Technol.* large pin.

HOUSSER, housé-r, [houx, holly], *va.* to dust (with a feather-broom) ; to sweep.

HOUSSETTE, housèt', [perhaps from housse], *sf.* spring-lock (of trunks, etc.).

HOUSSINE, housin', [houx, holly], *sf.* switch, a small, flexible twig or rod.

HOUSSINER, housiné-r, [houssine], *va.* **1.** to switch : to beat with a switch ; **2.** *Fam.* to cane, to beat, to thrash.

HOUSSOIR, houswar, [housser], *sm.* **1.** birch-broom ; **2.** feather-broom ; dusting-brush.

HOUSSON, housôn, [houx, holly], *sm.* butcher's broom. V. *Houx.*

HOUSTONE, houston', [a proper name : Houston], *sf. Bot.* houstonia : a genus of plants of the order gentianaceæ.

HOUX, hoû, [O. H. Ger. : hulis, huls ; Ger. : Hülse], *sm. Bot.* **1.** holly : *Ilex,* a genus of trees and shrubs of the order aquifoliaceæ. **— commun,** common holly, holly-tree : *Ilex aquifolium.* **— maté,** Ilex Paraguayensis.

2. **Petit —, — -frelon,** butcher's broom, knee-holly, knee-holm : *Ruscus aculeatus,* a plant of the order liliaceæ.

HOYAU, hwayô *or* hoyô, [from houe], *sm.* [*Pl. Hoyaux*], *Agr.* mattock : a kind of pickaxe, having the ends flat and sharpened.

HUAGE, huazh', [huer], *sm. Fish. Hunt.* shouting, crying.

HUAILLE, huây, [huer], *sf.* mob, rabble.

HUARD, huar, [onomat. from the cry], *sm. Ornith.* 1. osprey, sea-eagle; 2. black-throated diver: *Colymbus arcticus.*

HUAU, huô, *sm. Hunt.* scarecrow.

HUBLOT, hublo, *sm. Naut.* light-port, scuttle, small port-hole.

HUCHE, hush', [Low Lat.: hutica], *sf.* 1. trough, kneading-trough, dough-trough; 2. meal-trough, meal-tub (of a mill); 3. corn-chest, corn-bin; 4. hutch, bin, chest.

HUCHER, hushe-r, [Low Lat: huccāre; huccus, a call; huc, here], *va.* 1. to call; 2. *Hunt.* to whistle; to whoop, to halloo; 3. V. *Jucher.*

HUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to call one another.

HUCHET, hushé, *sm.* huntman's horn, hunting-horn.

† **HUCHIER**, hushyé, [huche], *sm.* wood-carver.

HUE, hu, [onomat.], *interj.* 1. go; 2. gee, geho; a word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further to the right. V. *Dia.*

HUÉE, hué, [huer], *sf.* hue and cry; hooting, shouting, hoot, shout. **Il fut accueilli par une longue —**, they set up a hue and cry when they saw him. **La canaille le poursuit de ses huées**, the rabble pursues him with hue and cry.

HUER, huér, [onomat.], *va.* to shout after; to hoot after, to hoot. **Il se fit — de tout le monde**, he made everybody shout after him. **— une pièce**, to cry down a piece.

HUER, *vn.* to hoot: to cry (as an owl).

HUET, hué, *sm.* **HUETTE**, huèt', *sf.* V. *Hulotte.*

HUGO, ugo, [Victor-Marie], poet, dramatist and novelist (1802-1885).

HUGOLÂTRE, ugolâtr', [Hugo; Gr.: λατρεία, worship], *sm.* partisan or admirer of the works and literary system of Victor Hugo.

HUGUENOT, E, hug'no, not', [orig. obscure; perhaps from Hugues, (of which name Hugenot is but a diminutive), some one of the Calvinists; perhaps Ger.: Eidgenossen, confederates], *sm. f.* Huguenot: a French Protestant or Calvinist. **Et alloient les enfants criant: vive les eiguenots**, and children went crying out: long live the huguenots. *Bonivard. Chron. de Genève.*

HUGUENOT, E, *adj.* Huguenot.

HUGUENOTE, hug'not', *sf.* 1. earthen cooking-stove; 2. pipkin.

HUGUENOTERIE, hug'not'ri, *sf.* (in contempt) the Protestant *or* Huguenot party.

HUGUENOTIQUE, hug'notik', *adj.* Huguenot: belonging to the Huguenots or French Protestants.

HUGUENOTISME, hug'notism', *sm.* huguenotism: the principles of the Huguenots, or the adherence to the Reformation.

HUGUES, hugh', *pnm.* Hugh.

HUHAU, huhô, *interj.* gee, geho, V. *Hue.*

† **HUI**, ui, [Lat.: hodie], *adv.* to-day, this day. **D'— en un mois**, this day month. **Ce jourd'hui**, to-day. **D'hui en un an**, in a year from to-day.

HUILAGE, uilazh', [huiler], *sm.* oiling.

HUILE, uil', [Lat.: oleum, oil], *sf.* 1. oil. **— rance**, rancid oil. **— d'olive**, olive oil, sweet-oil. **Huiles saintes**, **saintes huiles**, holy oils. **Huiles grasses** or **fixes**, fat *or* fixed oils. **— douce**, sweet oil. **— à manger**, **— de table**, salad oil, table oil. **— d'amandes douces**, oil of sweet almonds, almond-oil. **— d'arachide**, ground-nut oil. **— de cade**, cade-oil. **— de chènevis**, hemp-seed oil. **— de colza**, colza-oil, rape-oil, rape-seed oil. **— de croton**, croton-oil. **— de faîne**, beech-oil. **— de lin**, lin-seed-oil. **— de navette**, rape-oil, rape-seed oil. **— de noix**, walnut-oil. **— d'œillette**, **— de pavot**, **— blanche**, poppy-oil. **— de palme**, **— de Sénégal**, palm-oil. **— de palma-christi**, **— de castor**, **— de ricin**, castor-oil. **—**, **de sésame**, gingelly-seed oil. **— de poisson**, fish-oil. **— de baleine**, train-oil, whale-oil. **— de fois de morue**, cod-liver-oil. **— de blanc de baleine**, spermaceti oil. **— de pieds de bœuf**, neat's foot oil, animal oil. **— à brûler**, lamp-oil. **Cet ouvrage sent l'—**, *Fig.* the author has laboured over that work. **Il n'y a plus d'— dans la lampe**, *Fig.* there is no more oil in the lamp. **Remettre de l'— dans la lampe**, *Fig.* to put fresh oil in the lamp, to strengthen a person. **Huiles siccatives**, siccative, drying oils. **Couleurs à l'—**, oil-colours. **Peindre à l'—**, to paint in oil-colours. **Peinture à l'—**, oil-painting. **— empyreumatique** or **pyrogénée**, empyreumatical oil. **— de pétrole**, rock-oil, petrol, petroleum; **—** *Pop.* parafine oil. **Huiles volatiles, essentielles**, volatile, essential, *or* ethereal oils. **— essentielle de térébenthine**, oil of turpentine. **— de camphre**, camphor. **— du Brésil**, balsam of copaiba. **— d'anis**, oil of aniseed, oil of anise. **— douce du vin**, **— du vin**, oil of wine. [*Fig.*:] **Jeter de l'— sur** (or **dans**) **le feu**, to add fuel to the fire. **C'est une tache d'—, elle ne s'en va jamais**, it is like a spot of oil, it cannot be rubbed out. **C'est une tache d'— qui s'étend toujours**, it is like a spot of oil, it goes on spreading. (In popul. lang.) **— de cotret**, stirrup-oil. **On l'a frotté d'— de cotret**, he has been cudgelled. **— de coude**, elbow grease, rubbing. **Il tirerait de l'— d'un mur, des pierres**, he would skin a flint. — *Prov.*: **On ne saurait tirer de l'huile d'un mur**, one cannot get blood out of a stone.

2. † *Chem.* **— d'arsenic**, chloride of arsenic. **— de tartre**, salt of tartar: subcarbonate of potash. **— de vitriol**, oil of vitriol: sulphuric acid. **— de mars**, philosopher's stone.

HUILER, uilé-r, *va.* 1. to oil: to lubricate with oil; 2. to anoint with oil.

HUILERIE, uil'ri, *sf.* 1. oil-works; 2. oil-shop; 3. oil-mill, oil-press.

HUILEUX, EUSE, uilœ, lœz', *adj.* oily: consisting of, or resembling oil; greasy; fatty. **Une peau huileuse**, a greasy skin.

HUILIER, uilyé, [huile], *sm.* 1. oil-cruet, cruet-stand; 2. oilman: one who deals in oils.

HUILIÈRE, uilièr', *sf. Naut.* oil-can or vase on board a ship.

HUIR, huir, [form of huer], *vn.* to cry (as a kite).

HUIS, ui-z, [Lat.: ostium; O. Fr.: ustium, whence uis and huis], *sm.* door. [Used now only in these expressions:] **A — clos**, 1. with closed doors, in camera, privately; 2. in private; 3. private. **Juger une affaire à — clos**, to hear a case in private. **Audience à — clos**, private audience. **Demander le — clos**, to demand the exclusion of the public.

HUISSERIE, uis'ri, [huis, door], *sf.* door-frame, door-casing.

HUISSIER, uisyé, [huis], *sm.* 1. usher: *a*) the door-keeper of a hall, court, etc.; *b*) an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before persons of rank; 2. tipstaff (of courts); 3. process-server; 4. sheriff's officer, bailiff. **— audiencier**, crier of the court. **On m'a fait donner congé par —**, a notice to quit was served me by a process-server.

HUIT, huit; the *t* is silent before a consonant; the *h* is mute in the compounds *dix-huit, vingt-huit.* [Lat.: octo; O. Fr.: uit, whence huit], *adj.* 1. eighth: twice four. **D'aujourd'hui en —**, this day week. **De demain en —**, to-morrow week. **Tous les — jours**, every week, once a week.

2. eight. **Page —**, eight page. **Henri —** (or, more commonly, *Henri* VIII), Henry the Eighth *or* Henry VIII.

HUIT, *sm.* 1. eight: *a*) the number expressed by eight; twice four; *b*) the figure expressing eight; *c*) a card with eight points of the same colour. *a*) **Le produit de — multiplié par six**, the produce of eight multiplied by six. *b*) **Un — mal fait**, a badly shaped figure of eight. **Trois —**, three eights. *c*) **Un — de cœur**, an eight of hearts.

2. eighth. **Le — d'octobre, le — octobre**, the 8th October, the 8th of October. **Le —, du mois**, the eighth of the month.

HUITAIN, huitan, [huit], *sm.* stanza of eight verses.

HUITAINE, huitèn', [huit], *sf.* 1. (collectively) eight. **Une — d'hommes**, eight men.

2. eight days, eight, week. **À la —**, eight days hence, this day sennight, this day week. **Dans la —**, in the course of the week, within the week.

† **HUITANTE**, huitânt', *adj.* eighty, four-score.

HUITIÈME, huityèm', [huit], *adj.* eighth: the ordinal of *huit.* **Le — siècle**, the eighth century. **Tous les huitièmes jours, vous viendrez**, you will come every eighth day. **Le — jour**, (or elliptically), **le — du mois**, the eighth of the month.

HUITIÈME, *sm.* 1. eighth, eighth part; 2. pupil of the eighth class.

HUITIÈME, *sf.* eighth class, eighth form (of colleges).

HUITIÈMEMENT, huityèm'mân-t, *adv.* eighthly.

HUÎTRE, uitr', [Lat.: ostrea, oyster; O. Fr.: *oistre*, later *uistre*, and then *huistre*], *sf.* 1. oyster: a bivalvular mollusk. **— comestible**, edible oyster, common oyster, **— à l'écaille**, oyster in the shell. **— perlière**, pearl-oster. **Écaille d'—**, oyster-shell. **Banc d'huîtres**, oyster-bed. **Cloyère d'huîtres**, basket of oysters. **Bourriche d'huîtres**, barrel of oysters. **Frai d'huîtres**, oyster-spawn. **Pêche des huîtres**, oyster-fishery. **Une douzaine d'huîtres**, a dozen oysters.

2. *Fam.* booby, dunce, fool, stupid fellow. **C'est une — à l'écaille**, he is a stupid fellow. **Raisonner comme une —**, to reason like a fool.

HUÎTRIER, uitrié, *sm. Zool.* oyster-catcher: *Hamalopus ostralegus*, a genus of birds of the order grallæ.

HULOT, hulo, [hublot], *sm. Naut.* hawse-hole: hole chose to the hatchway for the cable to pass through.

HULOTTE, hulot', [Lat.: ulula, owl], *sf. Ornith.* howlet, owlet, madge-howlet, tawny owl, brown owl: *Strix aluco*, a bird of prey.

HUM, hom, *interj.* hum!

HUMAIN, E, uman, mèn', [Lat.: humanus], *adj.* 1. human: *a*) belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; *b*) profane, not sacred or divine. *a*) **La vie humaine**, human life. **Le genre —**, mankind. **La raison humaine**, human reason. **Une considération toute humaine les a retenus**, they were restrained by a thoroughly human consideration. **Les faiblesses du cœur —**, the weaknesses of the human heart. **Cela est au dessus des forces humaines**, that is above human power. **Figure humaine**, human face. **Nature humaine**, human nature.

Le genre —, mankind, human kind. **L'inconstance des choses humaines**, the instability of human things. **N'avoir pas figure humaine**, not to look like a human being. **Il fallait une vertu plus qu'humaine**, it required more than ordinary virtue. *b)* **Lettres humaines**, humanities.

2. humane : kind, compassionate, mild, tender, merciful. **Cet homme est —**, that man is kind. **Un vainqueur —**, a humane conqueror. **Un visage doux et —**, a mild, benevolent face. **Montrer des sentiments humains**, to show kind feelings. **N'avoir rien d' —**, to be unmerciful. **Si l'on doit le nom d'homme à qui n'a rien d'—**, if we must call a man one who has nothing humane. *Corn. Cinna*, I. 3.

HUMAINS, *smpl.* **1.** men, human beings, mankind, mortals. **Je sais que les humains sont nés égaux et frères**, I know that men were born equals and brothers.

2. [Sometimes used colloquially in the singular.] man, human being, fellow. **Le seigneur Harpagon est de tous les humains l' — le moins —**, my lord Harpagon is of all human beings the human being the least humane. *Mol. Av.* II. 5.

HUMAINEMENT, umèn'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** humanly : as a man, after the manner of men, according to the opinions or knowledge of men. **Cela est — impossible**, it is humanly impossible. **J'ai fait — tout ce que j'ai pu**, I have done all I possibly could. **Je vous parle —, à cause de la faiblesse de votre chair**, I speak after the manner of men, because of the infirmity of your flesh. *Bib. Rom.* VI. 19. **Pour parler plus — et plus intelligiblement, il était entre cinq et six**, to speak more humanly, more intelligibly, it was between five and six. **Dans un climat si sec et si égal, ce qui a subsisté quarante siècles en peut subsister cent, — parlant**, in so dry and unchangeable a climate, what has subsisted forty centuries may, humanly speaking, subsist a hundred. *Volt. Minos.*

2. humanely : in a humane manner with kindness, kindly. **Traiter — les vaincus**, to treat the vanquished with humanity.

HUMANISATION, umanizasyôn, *sf.* humanization : the act of humanizing.

HUMANISER, umanizé-r, [humain], *va.* **1.** to render human, to give a human character ; **2.** to humanize : to render humane or kind, to civilize, to soften ; to soften down. **— les mœurs d'une nation**, to civilize a nation. **Le commerce des Européens humanisa ces peuples sauvages**, the intercourse of these savage peoples with Europeans civilized them. **Il ne pouvait vivre avec personne, la société et l'expérience l'ont humanisé**, he could not live with anybody, but society and experience have made him more gentle.

HUMANISER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become humanized, to grow humane, to grow gentle, to become more tractable, to soften down. **Il n'est plus si revêche, il commence à s' —**, he is not so surly now, he is beginning to grow gentle.

2. to become sociable ; to converse familiarily (with).

3. to assume human nature.

HUMANISME, umanizm, *sm.* humanism : study of the humanities.

HUMANISTE, umanist', [humanité], *sm.* humanist, classical scholar : one who pursues the study of the humanities.

HUMANITAIRE, umanitêr', *adj.* humanitarian : concerning humanity ; philanthropic.

HUMANITAIRE, *sm.* philanthropist, humanitarian.

HUMANITARISME, umanitarism', *sm.* humanitarianism : humanity, philanthropy; socialism.

HUMANITÉ, umanité, [Lat. : humanitas], *sf.* humanity : *a)* human nature, the nature of man ; *b)* mankind, the human race, human kind ; *c)* benevolence, kindness, the quality of being humane, philanthropy ; *d) pl.* humanities : the knowledge of the learned languages, grammar, rhetoric and poetry. *a)* **Les faiblesses de l' —**, the weaknesses of humanity. **Payer le tribut à l' —**, to pay the debt of nature. **Cela est au-dessus de l'—**, that is above man. *b)* **L'amour de l' —**, the love of humanity. **Les bienfaiteurs de l' —**, the benefactors of humanity. *c)* **Traiter quelqu'un avec —**, to treat a person with kindness. **N'avoir aucun sentiment d' —**, to have no kind feeling. *d)* **Il m'interrogea d'abord sur les humanités. Je ne répondis pas mal à ses questions**, he questioned me at first on the humanities. I answered his questions pretty well. *Le Sage.*

HUMATE, humat', *sm. Chem.* humate : a salt formed by the combination of humus with a base.

HUMBLE, œnbl', [Lat. : humilis ; humus, the ground], *adj.* humble : *a)* possessed of humility ; not proud ; lowly, meek ; submissive ; modest ; *b)* low, mean. *a)* **Une personne —**, humble person. **— de cœur**, meek-hearted. **— dans le bonheur et grand dans l'adversité**, humble in prosperity, great in adversity. **Une — supplication**, a humble supplication. **D'humbles vertus**, humble virtues. **Être — devant les grands**, to be humble with the great. **Assurer de ses très humbles respects**, to present one's most humble respects. [At the end of a letter :] **Votre très — serviteur**, your very humble servant. *b)* **Les superbes palais et les humbles cabanes**, the splendid palaces and lowly cottages. **L' — toit**, the humble roof. **L' — violette**, the lowly violet. **Satisfait de son — fortune**, satisfied with his humble fortune. **Remplir les fonctions les plus humbles**, to perform the humblest functions.

HUMBLEMENT, œnblœmân-t, *adv.* humbly : *a)* with humility ; *b)* submissively ; *c)* modestly ; *d)* without elevation, in a low state or condition. *a)* **Souffrir — les affronts**, to bear affronts humbly. *b)* **Demander — pardon**, to beg pardon humbly. **Répondre —**, to answer humbly. **Je vous salue très —**, my most humble service to you. *c)* **Elle a vécu — et est morte oubliée**, she lived humbly, and died unnoticed.

HUMECTANT, E, umèktân, tânt', *adj. Med.* humecting, humective, moistening, refreshing.

HUMECTATION, umèktasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* humectation, wetting, moistening, damping, refreshing.

HUMECTÉ, E, umèkté, *adj.* **1.** moistened, damp, wet, moist ; **2.** refreshed.

HUMECTER, umekté-r, [Lat. : humectāre], *va.* **1.** to humect, to humectate, to wet ; to moisten, to damp. **La rosée humectait l'herbe**, the dew wetted the grass.

2. to refresh ; to moisten. **S' — le gosier**, to wet one's whistle, to drink.

HUMECTER (S), *v. refl.* **1.** to be moistened, to become moist. **La terre s'est bien humectée**, the earth is well moistened now. **J'ai vu ses regards s'adoucir et ses yeux s' —**, I saw that he became more gentle and that tears came into his eyes. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Son sein palpita, ses cils s'humectèrent de quelques pleurs qu'elle cherchait à retenir**, there were palpitations in her bosom, her eyelids were moistened with tear-drops that she tried to retain. *Ch. Nodier.*

2. to take refreshment ; to refresh one's self.

HUMER, humé-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* **1.** to suck, to suck in : *a)* to suck up, to sup up ; to swallow up ; *b)* to inhale, to inspire ; to snuff. *a)* **— un bouillon**, to swallow some broth. **— un œuf**, to suck up an egg. *b)* **— l'air**, to suck in the air. **— le vent**, to snuff the wind. **— l'odeur des mets**, to inhale the odour of the dishes.

2. to sniff up, to snuff. **— une prise de tabac**, to sniff up a pinch of snuff.

HUMER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be sucked up ; to be swallowed up.

HUMÉRAL, E, uméral, *adj. Anat.* humeral : belonging to the shoulder or to the arm.

HUMÉRUS, umérus, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* humerus : the large bone of the arm between the scapula and the fore-arm.

HUMESCENT, E, uméssân, sânt', [Lat. : humescĕre, to moisten], *adj.* getting humid.

HUMEUR, umœr, [Lat. : humor], *sf.* **1.** humour : *a)* humor, moisture or fluids of organized bodies ; *b) Vulg.* humor ; animal fluid in a vitiated state ; *c)* turn of mind, disposition, mood, temper ; *d)* whim, fancy, caprice. *a)* **Les quatre humeurs étaient, selon les anciens médecins, le sang, le phlegme ou pituite, la bile et la bile noire ou mélancolie ou atrabile**, the four humours were, according to the old physicians, blood, phlegm, choler or bile, and melancholy or atrabilis. *b)* **— âcre**, acrid humour. **Humeurs froides**, scrofula, king's-evil. *c)* **Je sais quelle est l' — et l'esprit d'un chrétien**, I know what the disposition and humour of a Christian are. *Corn. Poly.* III. 3. **Telle est l' — de la plupart des femmes**, such is the humour of most women. **Vous êtes dans une — désobligeante**, you are in a disagreeable mood. **Si vous êtes encore de l' — dont vous étiez**, if you are still in the same humour. **Nous agissons par — et non par raison**, we act according to our humour and not according to reason. **Le temps, qui change tout, change aussi nos humeurs**, time, which changes everything, also changes our humours. **Être d' — à**, to be of a temper to, to be disposed to. **Il a l' — gaie**, he is of a cheerful disposition. **Être en — de**, to be in a humour to, to be in the mood for, to be inclined to. **Mon père est d'une — à consentir à tout**, my father will easily consents to everything. *Mol. Fem. Sav.* I. 3. **Vous êtes de l'humeur du monde le plus agréable**, your disposition is the most agreeable in the world, *Dancourt.* **Êtes-vous en — de travailler?** are you in a humour to work? **Être d' — douce**, to be sweet-tempered. **Être toujours de même —**, to be always in the same humour. **Belle —**, humour, good humour, gay disposition, mirth, merry mood. **Ces plaisanteries nous mirent de belle —**, these jokes put us into a good humour. **Être de bonne —**, to be in a good humour. **Mauvaise —**, bad (*or* ill) humour, ill temper, crossness, peevishness. **Il est toujours de mauvaise —**, he is always in a bad humour. **Quand sa mauvaise — lui prend** or **le tient**, when he gets into a bad humour. **— noire**, melancholy, spleen. *d)* **Chacun a ses humeurs**, we all have our fancies. **C'est un homme d' —**, he is a whimsical man.

2. bad humour, ill humour, ill temper, crossness, peevishness. **L' — est de tous les poisons le plus amer**, an ill temper is the worst of evils. **Cela lui donne beaucoup d' —**, that makes him very cross. **Avoir de l' —**, to be ill-tempered, to be out of temper,

to be in a bad humour. **Prendre de l' —**, to get out of temper, to grow cross.

HUMIDE, umid', [Lat. : humidus], *adj.* humid : *a*) *Poet.* watery, liquid, aqueous ; *b*) wet, damp, moist. *a*) **L' — élément**, the liquid element, the water. **L' — plaine, les humides plaines, les campagnes humides, l' — sein de l'onde, l' — empire**, the briny plains, the sea. *b*) **Une chambre —**, a damp room. **Des vêtements humides**, damp clothes. **Avoir les mains humides**, to have wet hands. **Avoir les yeux humides de larmes**, to have one's eyes wet with tears. **Un regard —**, tearful eyes. **La saison est —**, the season is wet. **Un pays — et froid**, a cold, damp country.

† HUMIDE, *sm.* humidity, moisture, moist, damp.

HUMIDEMENT, umid'mân-t, *adv.* humidly, damply ; in a damp place.

HUMIDIFIER, umidifié-r, *va.* to humefy, to make moist.

HUMIDITÉ, umidité, *sf.* **1.** humidity, humidness : the state of being humid ; moisture, dampness. **L' — de l'air**, the dampness of the air.

2. damp weather ; wetness ; **3.** wateriness (of vapour).

HUMIFUSE, umifuz', [Lat. : humus, ground ; fusus, layer], *adj. Bot.* humifuse : spread over the surface of the ground.

HUMILIANT, E, umiliân-t, ânt', *adj.* humiliating, humbling, mortifying. **C'est une chose bien humiliante pour son amour-propre**, it is a very humiliating thing for him. **Des aveux humiliants**, humiliating avowals.

HUMILIATION, umiliasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* humiliation : *a*) the act of humbling ; the state of being humbled ; *b*) the act of abasing pride ; abasement, mortification. **Plus l'orgueil est excessif, plus l' — est amère**, the greater the pride, the greater the humiliation. **C'est le comble de l' —**, it is the greatest humiliation. **C'est une grande —, pour lui de se voir traité de cette manière**, it is a great humiliation for him to be treated in that way. **Il ne lui épargna pas les humiliations**, he spared him no humiliation.

HUMILIER, umilié-r, [Lat. : humiliâre, atum], *va.* to humble, to humiliate, to mortify, to abase, to cast down. **— son cœur**, to humble one's heart. **— l'orgueil de quelqu'un**, to humiliate a person. **Cromwell avait humilié la Hollande, imposé les conditions d'un traité au Portugal, vaincu l'Espagne, et forcé la France à briguer son alliance**, Cromwell had humbled Holland, imposed the terms of a treaty on Portugal, vanquished Spain and obliged France to seek his alliance. *Volt. Siècle de* L. XIV. v.

HUMILIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to humble one's self : *a*) to abase one's self ; *b*) to condescend ; to stoop. *a*) **S' — devant Dieu**, to humble one's self before God. **Dois-je m' — à ce point ?** must I humble myself to that degree ? **Une reine à mes pieds se vient —**, a queen comes to humble herself at my feet. *Racine. b*) **Je me suis humilié à leurs volontés**, I condescended to do what they wished.

2. to mortify each other.

HUMILITÉ, umilité, [Lat. : humilitas], *sf.* humility : *a*) humbleness ; absence of pride, lowliness of self-estimation, lowliness ; meekness ; submissiveness ; *b*) act of submission, act of humility. *a*) **L' — chrétienne condamne l'orgueil de beaucoup de chrétiens**, christian humility condemns the pride of many christians. *Boiste.* **Pratiquer l' —**, to practise humility. **Être plein d' —**, to be very humble. **Souffrir les affronts avec —**, to bear affronts with humility. **Son air d' — ne m'en impose point**, his humble looks do not deceive me. **Confesser en toute — que l'on a eu tort**, to humbly confess that one was wrong.

HUMIQUE, umik', [Lat. : humus, the ground], *adj. Chem.* humic : relating to humus.

HUMORAL, E, umoral, [Lat. : humor], *adj. Med.* humoural : pertaining to, or proceeding from the humours.

HUMORISME, umorism', *sm. Med.* humoralism, humorism : the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

HUMORISTE, umorist', [Lat. : humor], *adj.* **1.** humoursome, peevish, petulant, cross, ill-humoured, ill-tempered [Little used in this sense.] ; **2.** humorous : witty, pleasant, merry, having the power to speak or write in the style of humour. **Écrivain —**, humourist.

3. *Med.* humoural.

HUMOURISTE, *sm.* **1.** peevish *or* ill-tempered person ; **2.** humourist : one who indulges humour in writing, one who has odd conceits ; **3.** *Med.* humourist, humouralist : a physician who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humours.

HUMORISTIQUE, umoristik', *adj.* humorous : *a*) containing humour ; humoristic ; *b*) witty, merry.

HUMOUR, umour *or* yumœr, [Eng.], *sm.* humour.

HUMULINE, umulin', [Lat. : humulus, hops], *sf. Chem.* humuline : lupuline.

HUMUS, umus, [Lat.], *sm.* humus : vegetable mould.

HUNE, hun', [Scand. ; Isl. : hun, mast-head], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* top (of a mast). **Grand' —, grande —**, main top. **— d'artimon**, mizzen-top. **— de misaine**, fore-top. **Mât de —**, top-mast.

2. beam, supporter (of a bell).

HUNIER, hunyé, [hune], *sm. Naut.* top-sail. **Grand —**, main top-sail. **Petit —**, fore top-sail. **— à mi-mât**, top-sail half-mast high. **— au bas ris**, close-reefed top-sail. **Amener un —**, to lower a top-sail. **Mettre le vent sur les huniers**, to brace the top sails to the wind.

HUPPE, hup', [Lat. : upupa], *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* hoopoo, hoopoe, whoop : *Upupa epops*, a passerine bird having a tuft of feathers on the head ; **2.** tuft (of feathers), crest, top-knot.

HUPPÉ, E, hupé, *adj.* **1.** (of birds), tufted, with a top-knot ; **2.** *Fig.* high, great, topping. **Il y avait quantité de femmes, et des plus huppées**, there were a great many ladies, ladies of quality too.

3. deep, cunning, clever, sharp, skilful. [*Substant.* :] **Les plus huppés y sont pris**, the sharpest are taken in.

† **HUQUE**, huk', *sf.* toque, cap.

HURE, hur', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** head of hair, head. **Il a une vilaine —**, he has a nasty head of hair.

2. head (of a boar) ; **3.** jole, jowl (of salmon, etc.) ; **4.** brush.

HURHAU *or* **HURHAUT**, hurhô, *interj.* geho ; gee ! jee : to the right ; a word used by teamsters.

HURLANT, E, hurlân-t, ân-t, *adj.* howling.

HURLEMENT, hurlœmân-t, [hurler], *sm.* howl, howling : *a*) the cry of a wolf or a dog ; *b*) outcry, roar ; *c*) a cry of distress or terror ; yell, yelling, shriek, scream ; roar. *a*) **Les chiens poussent des hurlements affreux**, the dogs howl dreadfully. *c*) **Pousser des hurlements de rage**, to howl with rage.

HURLER, hurlé-r, [Lat. : ululâre, to shriek, to howl ; O. Fr. : uller, urler], *vn.* to howl : *a*) to cry, as a wolf or a dog ; *b*) to utter cries in distress, terror, etc. ; to yell, to shriek, to scream ; *c*) to make a loud noise ; to roar ; to clamour, to bellow. *a*) **On entend les loups —**, one can hear the wolves howl. **Les blessés et les malades hurlaient ensemble**, the wounded and the sick howled together. *E. About. b*) **— de rage**, to howl with rage. *c*) **Tandis que la raison parle, le fanatisme hurle**, reason speaks whilst fanaticism howls. *Volt.* **La tempête en hurlant creuse et soulève l'onde**, the howling tempest dashes the waves about. **Une tourbe fanatique hurlait contre lui**, a fanatical rabble was howling against him. **Hurlez, sapins, parce que les cèdres sont tombés**, howl, fir-tree ; for the cedar is fallen. *Bib. Saci. Zacharie*, XI. 2. — *Prov.* : **Il faut hurler avec les loups**, when you are at Rome, you must do as the Romans do. **On apprend à hurler avec les loups**, he who lives with cripples learns to limp.

HURLER, *va.* to howl : to utter in a loud tone. **Les prêtres de Pluton ... hurlent leurs funèbres cantiques**, the priests of Pluto howl their dismal hymns.

HURLERIE, hurlœry, [hurler], *sf.* howling, outcry.

HURLEUR, EUSE, hurlœr, lœz', *sm. f.* howler.

HURLUBERLU, hurlubèrlu, [orig. unknown], *sm.* harebrained fellow.

HURLUBERLU, *adj. m.* **1.** harebrained ; blundering ; **2.** hurly-burly, tumultuous.

HURLUBERLU, *adv.* blunderingly, inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, hurly-burly.

HURLUPÉ, E, hurlupé, [O. Fr. : hurepé, for hérissé, bristled], *adj.* disordered ; bristling.

HUSSARD, husar, [Hungar. : huszar], *sm.* hussar : a mounted soldier.

À LA HUSSARDE, *adv. phr.* **1.** hussar-like, like hussars ; after the hussar-fashion ; **2.** by rapine, by pillage.

HUSSITE, husit', *sm.* Hussite : a follower of John Huss (martyred 1415).

† **HUTIN**, hutin, *adj. m.* stubborn, headstrong.

HUTTE, hut', [O. H. Ger. : hutta ; Ger. : Hutte, hut], *sf.* hut, cabin, hovel. **— de bois**, log-hut.

HUTTER, (SE), sœ-huté-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to hut, to lodge in huts ; **2.** to make a hut.

HYACINTHE, iasant', [Lat. from Gr. ὑάκινθος], *pnm.* Hyacinthus.

HYACINTHE, *sm.* or *f.* hyacinth : *a*) *Bot.* a genus of bulbous plants ; *b*) *Miner.* a red variety of zircon.

HYACINTHE, *adj.* of hyacinth, hyacinthine.

HYACINTHINE, iasantin', *sf. Miner.* hyacinthine : a brown mineral.

HYADES, iad', [Gr. : ὕειν, to rain], *pn. fpl.* Hyades, Hyads : *a*) *Mythol.* the daughters of Atlas ; *b*) *Astron.* a constellation of seven stars.

HYALE, ial', [Gr. : ὕαλος, crystal], *sf. Conchyl.* hyallæa : a genus of pteropodous molluscs.

HYALIN, E, ialin, lin', *adj.* hyaline : glassy, resembling glass, transparent.

HYALITE, ialit', [Gr. : ὕαλος, crystal], *sf. Miner.* hyalithe : a variety of quartz.

HYALOGRAPHIE, ialografi, [Gr. : ὕαλος, glass ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* hyalography : painting by means of a glass-pane.

HYALOÏDE, ialoid', [Gr. : ὕαλος, glass ; εἶδος, resembling], *adj.* hyaloid ; vitriform, resembling glass.

HYALOÏDITE, ialoïdit', *sf. Med.* hyalitis : inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

HYALOSIDÉRITE, ialosidérit', [Gr. : ὕαλος, glass; σίδηρος, iron], *sf. Miner.* hyalosiderate : a variety of chrysolite.

HYALOSOME, ialosom', [Gr. : ὕαλος, glass; σῶμα, body], *adj. Zool.* having a transparent body.

HYALOTECHNIE, ialotèkni, [Gr. : ὕαλος, glass; τέχνη, art], *sf.* art of working glass.

HYALURGIE, ialurzhi, [Gr. : ὕαλος, hlass; ἔργον, work], *sf.* art of making glass; glass-making.

HYBRIDATION, ibridasyôn, *sf. Nat. Hist.* hybridizing.

HYBRIDE, ibrid', [Lat. : hibrida, mongrel], *adj.* hybrid; hybridous : being the offspring of two species; mongrel. **Rendre —**, to hybridize.

HYBRIDE, *sm.* hybrid : a mongrel plant or animal.

HYBRIDISME, ibridism', [hybride], *sm.* hybridism.

HYBRIDITÉ, ibridité, *sf.* hybridism, hybridity : the quality of being hybrid.

HYDATIDE, idatid', [Gr. : ὑδατίς, ιδος, a watery vesicle], *sf.* hydatis : *a*) *Med.* a vesicle containing a transparent, aqueous fluid; *b*) hydatid, a cyst-like production; *c*) hydatid, an intestinal worm.

HYDATIFORME, idatiform', [Gr. : ὑδατίς, bladder; forme], *adj.* hydatidiform, hydatiform : resembling hydatid.

HYDATISME, idatism', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, ατος, water], *sm. Med.* hydatism : the sound occasioned by the fluctuation of a fluid in a cavity of the body.

HYDATOÏDE, idatoïd', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, ατος, water; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* hydatoid : watery. **Membrane —**, hydatoid.

HYDATOLOGIE, idatolozhi, *sf.* V. *Hydrologie.*

HYDATOSCOPIE, idatoskopi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, ατος, water; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* hydromancy : divination by water.

HYDRACIDE, idrasid', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; acide], *sm. Chem.* hydracid : an acid containing hydrogen.

HYDRAGOGUE, idragog', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ἄγειν, to drive out], *adj. Med.* hydragogue : capable of expelling serum.

HYDRAGOGUE, *sm. Med.* hydragogue.

HYDRALCOOL, idralkool, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; alcool], *sm.* brandy : an under-proof spirit containing only 22 per cent of alcohol.

HYDRALLANTE, idrallânt', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ἀλλᾶς], *sf. Med.* hydrallas : a morbid excess of the fluid of the allantois.

HYDRANGÉE, idrânzhé, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ἀγγεῖον, vase], *sf. Bot.* hydrangea : a genus of aquatic plants.

HYDRARGYRE, idrarzhir', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ἄργυρος, silver], *sm. Chem.* hydrargyrum : the old name of mercury or quicksilver.

HYDRARGYRIDE, idrarzhirid', *adj.* hydrargyrate : of mercury.

HYDRARGYRIE, idrarzhiri, *sf. Med.* hydrargyriasis, hydrargyria : a disease produced by the use of mercury.

HYDRASTE, idrast', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *sm. Bot.* hydrastis : a genus of ranunculaceous plants : *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

HYDRATABLE, idratabl', *adj. Chem.* that may be converted into a hydrate.

HYDRATATION, idratasyôn, *sf. Chem.* conversion into a hydrate.

HYDRATE, idrat', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *sm. Chem.* hydrate : a compound of a metallic oxide with water. **— de chaux**, hydrate of lime, slaked lime.

HYDRATÉ, E, idraté, *adj. Chem.* hydrated : combined with water in definite proportions.

HYDRATER, (S'), s-idraté-r, *v. refl. Chem.* to become hydrated.

HYDRAULICIEN, idrôlisyan, *sm.* an engineer versed in hydraulics.

HYDRAULICITÉ, idrôlisité, *sf.* the quality of hydraulic lime.

HYDRAULIQUE, idrôlik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; αὐλός, pipe], *adj.* hydraulic, hydraulical : *a*) water; moved or acted upon by water; *b*) pertaining to hydraulics. *a*) **Orgue —**, water-organ, hydraulicon. *b*) **Architecture —**, hydraulic architecture. **Bélier —**, hydraulic ram, water-ram. **Presse —**, hydraulic press. **Puissance —**, water-power. **Chaux —**, hydraulic lime, water lime.

HYDRAULIQUE, *sf.* hydraulics : *a*) the science of fluids in motion; *b*) the art of conveying and raising water.

HYDRAVION, idravion, [for Hydroaéroplane], *sm.* water-plane, sea-plane.

HYDRE, idr', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *sf.* hydra : *a*) *Mythol.* a fabulous serpent; *b*) any manifold evil; *c*) *Astron.* a southern constellation; *d*) *Zool.* water-snake, hydrophis; *e*) genus of fresh-water polypes. *a*) **L' — de Lerne**, the hydra of Lerna. **À tête d' —**, hydra-headed, *b*) **L' — de l'anarchie**, the hydra of anarchy. **L' — de l'hérésie fut de nouveau terrassée**, the hydra of heresy was again thrown down. *Chateaub. Gén.* II. I.

HYDRENCÉPHALE, idrânséfal', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; encephale], *sf. Med.* hydrencephalus, acute hydrocephalus : tubercular inflammation of the brain.

HYDRENTÉROCÈLE, idrântérosèl', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; entérocèle], *sf. Med.* hydrenterocele : intestinal hernia.

HYDRIODATE, idriodat', *sm. Chem.* hydriodate : a salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base.

HYDRIODIQUE, idriodik', *adj. Chem.* hydriodic, iodohydric : noting an acid composed of hydrogen and iodine.

HYDRIQUE, idrik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *adj. Chem.* aqueous.

HYDRIADE, idriad', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *sf* hydriad : a water nymph.

HYDRIOTE, idriot', *sm.f. Geog.* Hydriot : a native of the island of Hydra.

HYDROAÉROPLAN, idroâeroplan, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; aéroplan], *sm.* hydroaeroplane, water-plane. V. *Hydravion.*

HYDROBORACITE, idroborasit', *sf. Miner.* hydroboracite : a white, translucent mineral.

HYDROBROMATE, idrobromat', *Chem.* hydrobromate : a salt composed of hydrobromic acid and a base.

HYDROBROMIQUE, idrobromik', *adj. Chem.* hydrobromic : composed of hydrogen and bromine.

HYDROCARBONATE, idrokarbonat', *sm. Chem.* hydrocarbonate : a carbonate combined with water.

HYDROCARBURE, idrokarbur', *sm. Chem.* hydrocarburet, hydrocarbon : carburetted hydrogen, a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCARDIE, idrokardi, *sf.* V. *Hydropéricardie.*

HYDROCÈLE, idrosèl', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Med.* hydrocele : a tumour formed by a collection of serum in the scrotum.

HYDROCÉPHALE, idroséfal', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; κεφαλή, head], *sf. Med.* hydrocephalus : dropsy of the brain or head, water in the brain.

HYDROCÉPHALE, *adj. Med.* affected with hydrocephalus.

HYDROCÉPHALOÏDE, idrosefaloid, [hydrocephale; Gr. : εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* hydrocephaloid : resembling hydrocephalus.

HYDROCÉRAME, idroséram', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; κέραμος, earthern vase], *sm.* porous pottery.

HYDROCHARIDE, idrokarid', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; χάρις, beauty], *sf. Bot.* hydrocharis, frogbit : a genus of plants of the order hydrocharaceæ.

HYDROCHARIDÉES, idrokaridé, *sfpl. Bot.* hydrocharaceæ : an order of aquatic plants.

HYDROCHLORATE, idroklorat', *sm. Chem.* hydrochlorate : a compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; muriate.

HYDROCHLORIQUE, idroklorik', *adj. Chem.* hydrochloric, muriatic : noting an acid composed of chlorine and hydrogen.

HYDROCHOÉRUS, idrokoérus, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; χοῖρος, pig], *sm. Zool.* hydrochœrus, water-hog, capybora : a genus of rodent animals.

HYDROCOTHYLE, idrokotil', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; cotyle], *sf. Bot.* hydrocotyle, marsh-penny-wort, penny-wort, penny-grass, sheep-killing, sheep's bane white-rot, flukewort : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

HYDROCYANNATE, idrosianat', *sm. Chem.* hydrocyanate : a compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base.

HYDROCYANIQUE, idrosianik', *adj. Chem.* hydrocyanic, cyanohydric, prussic : noting an acid composed of cyanogen and hydrogen.

HYDRODYNAMIQUE, idrodinamik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; dynamique], *sf. Phys.* hydrodynamics *pl.* : that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the laws of the motion of liquids.

HYDRODYNAMIQUE, *adj.* hydrodynamic, hydrodynamical : pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HYDROÉLECTRIQUE, idroélèk'trik', *adj. Phys.* hydro-electric : noting currents or machines in which electricity is generated when steam is exposed to friction.

HYDRO-ENCÉPHALOCÈLE, idroânséfalosèl', **HYDRENCÉPHALOCÈLE**, idrânséfalosel, *sf. Med.* hydrencephalocele, chronic hydrocephalus : hernia of the brain.

HYDRO-EXTRACTEUR, idro-ekstractœr, *sm.* hydro-extractor : an apparatus for removing water from yarn.

HYDROFERROCYANIQUE, idroferrocianik', *adj. Chem.* hydroferrocyanic : noting an acid obtained from red cyanide of iron, hydrochloric acid and ether.

HYDROFLUATE, idrofluat, *sm. Chem.* hydrofluate : a compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.

HYDROFLUORIQUE, idrofluorik', *adj. Chem.* hydrofluorik : consisting of fluorine and hydrogen.

HYDROFUGE, idrofuzh', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; Lat. : fugāre, to flee], *adj.* expelling humidity; drying, siccative.

HYDROGALE, idrogal', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; γάλα, milk], *sm.* milk and water.

HYDROGÉNATION, idrozhenasyôn, *sf. Chem.* hydrogenation : the state of being combined with hydrogen.

HYDROGÈNE, idrozhèn', [Gr. : ὕδωρ,

water; γεννάω, I produce], *sm. Chem.* hydrogen : a gas. [Used also adjectively.)

HYDROGÉNÉ, E, idrozhéné, *adj. Chem.* hydrogenated : hydrogenized, in combination with hydrogen.

HYDROGÉNER, idrozhéné-r, [hydrogène], *va. Chem.* to hydrogenate, to hydrogenize : to combine with hydrogen.

HYDROGÉNER (S'), *v. refl.* to be hydrogenated, to be hydrogenized.

HYDROGÉNIE, idrozhéni, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; γένεσις, formation], *sf.* doctrine of the formation of the waters of the earth.

HYDROGÉOLOGIE, idrozhéolozhi, **HYDROGNOSIE**, idrognozi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; γῆ, the earth : λόγος, discourse, γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* hydrognosy : the history and description of the waters of the earth.

HYDROGRAPHE, idograf', *sm.* hydrographer : one who is versed in hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHIE, idrografi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* hydrography : *a)* the description of the waters of the earth; *b)* the art of measuring the sea, lakes and rivers; knowledge of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHIQUE, idrografik', *adj.* hydrographic, hydrographical : relating to hydrography.

HYDROLOGIE, idrolozhi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hydrology : the science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.

HYDROLOGIQUE, idrolozhik', *adj.* hydrological : pertaining to hydrology.

· **HYDROLOGUE**, idrolog', *sm.* hydrologist : one versed in hydrology.

HYDROMANCIE, idromânsi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* hydromancy : divination by water.

HYDROMANTIQUE, idromantik', *adj.* hydromantic : obtaining to hydromancy.

HYDROMEL, idromèl', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; μέλι, honey], *sm.* hydromel : a liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDROMÈTRE, idromètr', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* **1.** hydrometer : an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; waterpoise; **2.** pluviameter : rain-gage.

HYDROMÈTRE, *sf. Med.* hydrometer : dropsy of the uterus.

HYDROMÉTRIE, idrométri, *sf.* hydrometry : the art of determining the specific gravity, velocity and force of liquids.

HYDROMÉTRIQUE, idrométrik', hydrometric, hydrometrical : pertaining to hydrometry.

HYDROMINÉRAL, E, idromineral, *adj.* pertaining to mineral waters.

HYDROMYS, idromis, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; μῦς, rat], *sm. Zool.* hydromys, bever-rat : an Australian genus of water rats.

HYDRONÉPHROSE, idronéfrôz', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; νεφρός, kidney], *sf. Med.* hydronephrosis : accumulation of water in the kidney.

HYDROPATHE, idropat', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; πάθος, affection], *sm.* hydropathist : one who practises hydropathy.

HYDROPATHIE, idropati, *sf.* V. *Hydrothérapie.*

HYDROPÉDÈSE, idropédèz', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; πήδησις, gushing out], *sf. Med.* excessive sweat.

HYDROPÉRICARDE, idropericard', [Gr.: ὕδωρ, water; pericarde], *sm. Med.* hydropericardium : dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROPHANE, idropan', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φαίνειν, to shine], *adj. Miner.* hydrophanous : transparent in water.

HYDROPHANE, *sf. Miner.* hydrophane : a variety of opal.

HYDROPHIDE, idrofid', Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ὄφις, snake], *sm. Zool.* **1.** hydropsis, hydrophid, water-snake; **2.** *pl.* hydrophides : a section of ophidian reptiles.

HYDROPHILE, idrofil', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φιλέω, I like], *adj.* pleased in water, liking water.

HYDROPHILE, *sm. Entom.* hydrophilus : a genus of coleopterous insects of aquatic habits.

HYDROPHOBE, idrofob', *sm. f. Med.* person affected with hydrophobia.

HYDROPHOBE, *adj.* affected with hydrophobia.

HYDROPHOBIE, idrofobi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φόβος, aversion], *sf. Med.* hydrophobia : dread of water.

HYDROPHOBIQUE, idrofobik, *adj.* hydrophobic : relating to hydrophobia.

HYDROPHONE, idrofon', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φωνή, sound], *sm.* hydrophone : **1.** sort of microphone for detecting by sound a leakage in a pipe; **2.** a marine electric apparatus for detecting the approach of a torpedo-boat.

HYDROPHORE, idrofor', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φέρω, I carry], *adj.* conveying water.

HYDROPHOSPHATE, idrofosfat', *sm. Miner.* hydrated phosphate.

HYDROPHTALMIE, idroftalmi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ὀφθαλμός, the eye], *sf. Med.* hydrophthalmia, hydrophthalmy : dropsy of the eye.

† **HYDROPHYLLÉE**, idrofllé, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φύλλον, leaf], *sfpl. Bot.* hydrophyllaceæ : an order of exogenous plants.

HYDROPHYSOMÈTRE, idrofizomètr', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φύσα, wind; μήτρα, matrix] *sf. Med.* hydrophysometra : accumulation of fluid and air in the womb.

HYDROPHYTE, idrofit', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φυτόν, plant], *sf. Bot.* hydrophyte : *a)* aquatic plant, water-plant; *b)* kind of alga.

HYDROPHYTOLOGIE, idrofitolozhi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; φυτόν, plant; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hydrophytology : a treatise on water-plants.

HYDROPIPER, idropipèr, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; πέπερι, pepper], *sm. Bot.* water-pepper, biting persicaria : *Polygonum hydropiper.*

HYDROPIQUE, idropik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *adj. Med.* hydropic, hydropical, dropsical : diseased with dropsy.

HYDROPIQUE, *sm-f. Med.* person affected with dropsy, dropsical person.

HYDROPISIE, idropizi, [Gr. : ὑδρώπισις], *sf. Med.* dropsy, hydropsy : a morbid accumulation of water in a cavity or the cellular substance. — **articulaire**, hydarthus, — **enkystée**, encysted dropsy. — **de la matrice**, hydrometra. — **de la poitrine**, hydrothorax, dropsy of the chest. — **du péricarde**, hydropericardium. — **du scrotum**, hydrocele. — **de la tête**, hydrocephalus, dropsy of the head. — **des yeux**, hydrophthalmy, dropsy of the eye.

HYDROPNEUMATIQUE, idropnœmatik', *adj. Chem.* hydropneumatic : noting an apparatus for collection gases.

HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX, idropnœmotoraks, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; πνεῦμα, air; thorax], *sm. Med.* hydropneumothorax: effusion of air and liquid in the chest.

HYDROPOTE, idropot', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; πότης, drinker], *sm.f.* **water drinker**; abstemious person.

HYDROPYRÉTIQUE, idropirétik', [Gr.: ὕδωρ, water; πυρετός, fever], *adj. Med.* hydropyretic : pertaining to sweating-fevers.

HYDRORACHIS, idrorashis, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; ῥάχις, spine], *sm. Med.* hydrorachis, hydrorachitis : dropsy of the spine.

HYDROSCOPE, idroscop', *sm.* bletonist : finder of springs.

HYDROSCOPIE, idroskopi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* bletonism : act of finding springs.

HYDROSTATIQUE, idrostatik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; statique], *sf.* hydrostatics : the science which treats of the equilibrium and pressure of fluids.

HYDROSTATIQUE, *adj.* hydrostatic, hydrostatical : relating to hydrostatics. **Balance —**, hydrostatic balance.

HYDROSULFATE, idrosulfat', **HYDROSULFURE**, idrosulfur', *sm. Chem.* hydrosulphuret, hydrosulphate : a compound of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base.

HYDROSULFURIQUE, idrosulfurik', *adj. Chem.* hydrosulphuric, sulphydric, hydrotionic. **Acide —**, hydrosulphuric, sulphydric *or* hydrothionic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrothion.

HYDROTHÉRAPEUTIQUE, idrotérapœtik', **HYDROTHÉRAPIE**, idrotérapi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; θεραπεία, treatment], *sf. Med.* hydropathy, hydrotherapeutics : water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by means of cold water.

HYDROTHIONIQUE, idrotionik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; θεῖον, sulphur], *adj. Chem.* hydrothionic : noting an acid obtained from the combination of hydrogen with sulphur; hydrosulphuric.

HYDROTHORAX, idrotoraks, [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; θώραξ, chest], *sm. Med.* hydrothorax : dropsy of the chest.

HYDROTIMÈTRE, idrotimetr', [Gr. : ὑδρότης, moisture; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* hydrotimeter : an instrument for determining the quantity of calcareous salts contained in water.

HYDROTIQUE, idrotik', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *adj. Med.* hydrotic : hydragogue.

HYDROTOMIE, idrotomi, [Gr. : ὕδωρ water; τομή, dissection], *sf. Anat.* hydrotomy : separation of tissues in dissection by forcible injection of water into the arteries.

HYDROXYDE, idroksid', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water; oxide], *sm. Chem.* hydroxyde : a metallic oxide combined with water; metallic hydrate.

HYDRURE, idrur', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water], *sm. Chem.* hydruret, hydroguret : a compound of hydrogen with a metal.

HYÉMAL, E, iémal, *adj.* V. *Hiémal.*

HYÈNE, ièn', [Gr. : ὕαινα,], *sf. Zool.* hyena, tiger-wolf : a genus of digitigrade carnivorous quadrupeds.

HYÉTOMÈTRE, iétomètr', **HYÉTOSCOPE**, iétoskop', [Gr. : ὑετός, rain; μέτρον, measure; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* hyetometer; pluviameter.

HYGIE, ijhi, *pnf.* Hygeia : *a)* *Mythol.* the goddess of health; *b)* *Astron.* an asteroid.

HYGIÈNE, ijhièn, [Gr. : ὑγιεινά; ὑγιαίνω, I am well], *sf.* hygiene : the branch of medicine which treats of the preservation of health : hygienics, hygienism, hygeine, hygieine, hygina.

HYGIÉNIQUE, ijhyénik', *adj.* hygienic,

hygienal, relating to hygiene, preserving health.

HYGIÉNIQUEMENT, ijhyénik'mân-t, *adv.* according to the rules of hygiene.

HYGIÉNISTE, ijhyénist', *sm.* hygeist : a physician versed in hygiene.

HYGIOLOGIE, ijhiolozhi, [Gr. : ὑγιής, healthy ; λόγος discourse], *sf.* hygiology : a treatise of health.

HYGROBIE, igrobi, [Gr. : ὑγρός, wet ; βίοω, I live], *adj. Nat. Hist.* aquatic : living in water.

HYGROBLÉPHARIQUE, igrobléfarik', [Gr. : ὑγρός, wet ; βλέφαρον, eyelid], *adj. Anat.* hygroblepharic : noting the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland.

HYGROLOGIE, igrolozhi, [Gr. : ὑγρός, wet ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* 1. hygrology : a treatise on water ; 2. *Med.* hygrology : the doctrine of the fluids or humours of the body.

HYGROMA, igrôma, **HYGROME**, igrôm', [Gr. : ὑγρός, wet], *sm. Surg.* hygroma : a bursal tumour.

HYGROMÈTRE, igromètr', [Gr : ὑγρός, wet ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* hygrometer : an instrument for measuring the degrees of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere. **— à cheveu**, hair hygrometer.

HYGROMÉTRICITÉ, igrométrisité, *sf.* hygrometricalness : the quality of being hygrometrical.

HYGROMÉTRIE, igrométri, *sf. Phys.* hygrometry : the art of measuring the moisture of the air, determination of the humidity of bodies.

HYGROMÉTRIQUE, igrométrik', *adj.* hygrometric, hygrometrical : *a*) pertaining to hygrometry ; *b*) readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

HYGROMÉTRIQUEMENT, igrométrik'mân-t, *adv.* hygrometrically.

HYGROPHOBIE, igrofobi, [Gr. : ὑγρός, wet ; φόβος, fear], *sf.* hydrophobia. : dread of water.

HYGROSCOPE, igroskop', [Gr. : ὑγρός, wet ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* hygroscope : an instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere.

HYGROSCOPICITÉ, igroscopisité, *sf.* hygroscopicity : the property by which organized bodies absorb or discharge moisture.

HYGROSCOPIE, igroskopi, *sf.* hygrometry.

HYGROSCOPIQUE, igroskopic, *adj.* hygroscopic, hygroscopical : pertaining to the hygroscope.

HYLARCHIQUE, ilarshik', [Gr. : ὕλη, matter ; ἄρχω, I command], *adj.* hylarchical : presiding over matter.

HYLOBATE, ilobat', [Gr. : ὕλη, thicket ; βαίνω, I walk], *sm. Zool.* hylobate, gibbon : a long-armed ape.

HYLOPHAGE, ilofazh', [Gr. : ὕλη, wood ; φάγειν, to eat], *adj.* hylophagous : feeding upon young shoots, roots, etc.

HYLOZOÏQUE, ilozoik', [Gr. : ὕλη, wood ; ζόω, I live], *adj.* hylozoic, hylozoical : pertaining to hylozoism.

HYLOZOÏQUE, *sm.* hylozoic : one who holds matter to be animated.

HYLOZOÏSME, ilozoïsm', [Gr. : ὕλη, matter ; ζώειν, to live], *sm.* hylozoism : the doctrine that matter possesses life.

HYMEN, imèn *or* iman, [Gr. : ὑμήν, membrane], *sm.* 1. *Mythol.* Hymen ; 2. *Poet.* union, marriage ; 3. hymen : *a*) *Anat.* the virginal membrane ; *b*) *Bot.* a skin enclosing the bud of a flower.

HYMÉNÉAL, E, iménéal, *adj.* hymenea, hymenean : pertaining to marriage.

HYMÉNÉE, iméné, [Gr. : ὑμένμῖος, or ὑμέναιος], *sm.* 1. *Mythol.* Hymen; 2. union, marriage ; wedlock : married life. **Allumer les flambeaux d' —**, to marry. **Un heureux —**, a happy marriage.

3. hymeneal, hymenean : a marriage song.

HYMÉNION, iméniôn, **HYMÉNIUM**, iméniom, [Gr. : ὑμήν, membrane], *sm. Bot.* hymenium : the grills of a mushroom.

HYMÉNOGRAPHIE, iménografi, [Gr. : ὑμήν, membrane, γράφειν, to write], *sf.* hymenography : anatomical description of the membranes of the body.

HYMÉNOLOGIE, iménolozhi, [Gr. : ὑμήν, membrane ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Anat.* hymenology : a treatise on the membranes of the body.

HYMÉNOPHYLLE, iménofil', [Gr. : ὑμήν, membrane φύλλον, leaf], *sm. Bot.* hymenophyllum, filmy fern : a genus of cryptogamous plants.

HYMÉNOPHYLLÉES, iménofillé, *sfpl. Bot.* hymenophylleæ : a tribe of ferns.

HYMÉNOPTÈRE, iménoptèr', [Gr.: ὑμήν, membrane ; πτερόν, wing], *adj. Entom.* hymenopteral, hymenopterous : having four membranous wings.

HYMÉNOPTÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* hymenopters, hymenoptera : an order of mandibulate insects.

HYMÉNOPTÉROLOGIE, imenopterolozhi, [hyménoptère ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf* hymenopterology : scientific study of the hymenoptera.

HYMÉNOTOMIE, iménotomi, [Gr : ὑμήν, membrane ; τομή, incision], *sf.* hymenotomy : dissection of the membranes.

HYMNAIRE imnèr', *sm.* hymnody, hymnology, hymn-book : a collection of hymns.

HYMNE, imn', [Gr. : ὕμνος, song], *sm.* hymn : *a*) *Antiq.* a poem in honour of a deity or hero ; *b*) a song in honour of God ; *c*) *Poet.* song. **Chanter des hymnes**, to hymn, to sing hymns. **Célébrer par des hymnes**, to hymn.

HYMNE, *sf.* hymn, hymnal : prayer, a short poem written to be sung in religious services. **Une belle —**, a fine hymne. **Un recueil d'hymnes**, a hymn-book.

HYMNIQUE, imnik', *adj.* hymnic : relating to hymns.

HYMNISTE, imnist', **HYMNOGRAPHE**, imnograf', *sm.* hymnologist, hymnographer : a composer of hymns.

HYMNOGRAPHIE, imnografi, [Gr. : ὕμνος, hymn ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* hymnography : the art of writing hymns.

HYMNOLOGIE, imnolozhi, [Gr. : ὕμνος, song ; λόγος], *sf.* 1. hymnology : a treatise on hymns ; 2. hymning : the singing of hymns.

HYMNOLOGUE, imnolog', *sm.* hymnologist : one who writes an hymnology.

HYO-GLOSSE, ioglos', *sm. Anat.* hyoglossus : a muscle attached to the tongue and the hyoid bone.

HYOÏDE, ioïd', [Gr. : of the letter Υ and εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* hyoid : denoting a bone at the base of the tongue. **Os —**, hyoid bone.

HYOÏDE, *sm. Anat.* hyoides, hyoid bone.

HYOSCYAMINE, iosiamin', [Gr. : ὕς, ὑός, pig ; κύαμος, bean], *sf. Chem.* hyoscyamine : an alkaloid obtained from henbane.

HYPALLAGE, ipallazh', [Gr. : ὑπό, under ; ἀλλαγή, change], *sf. Gram.* hypallage : a figure in which the sense presents a species of transposition.

HYPERACUSIE, ipèrakuzi, [Gr. : ὑπέρ, above ; ἀκούω, I hear], *sf. Med.* hyperacusis : morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing.

HYPERBATE, ipérbat', [Gr. : ὑπέρ, beyond ; βαίνω, I go], *sf. Gram.* hyperbaton : inversion, transposition of words.

HYPERBOLE, ipèrbol', [Gr. : ὑπέρ : beyond ; βάλλω, I throw], *sf.* 1. *Rhet.* hyperbole : a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth ; exaggeration. **Un discours rempli d'hyperboles**, a discourse full of hyperboles. **Dire quelque chose sans —**, to say a thing plainly. **Parler par hyperboles**, to hyperbolize.

2. *Geom.* hyperbola ; a curve formed by a section of a cone.

HYPERBOLIFORME, ipèrbolifôrm', *adj. Geom.* hyperboliform : having nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIQUE, ipèrbolik', *adj.* hyperbolic, hyperbolical : *a*) relating to, or containing hyperbole ; exaggerating ; *b*) *Geom.* belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of the hyperbola. *a*) **Langage —**, hyperbolical language.

HYPERBOLIQUEMENT, ipèrbolik'mân-t, *adv.* hyperbolically : *a*) with exaggeration ; *b*) *Geom.* in the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLISER, ipèrbolizé-r, *vn.* to hyperbolize, to speak with exaggeration, to exaggerate, to use hyperboles.

HYPERBOLISME, ipèrbolism', *sm.* hyperbolism : the use of hyperboles.

HYPERBOLOÏDE, iperboloïd', [hyperbole ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj. Geom.* hyperboloid, hyperboliform.

HYPERBOLOÏDE, *sm. Geom.* hyperboloid : *a*) a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis ; *b*) a surface whose plane sections are either ellipses or hyperbolas.

HYPERBORÉE, ipèrboré, [Gr. : ὑπέρ, beyond ; βορέας, the north wind], *adj.* hyperborean : northern, far north ; belonging to, or inhabiting the most northern regions. **Les mers hyperborées**, the hyperborean, the northern seas. **Nations hyperborées**, hyperborean nations.

HYPERBORÉEN, ENNE, ipèrboréan, èn', *adj.* hyperborean.

HYPERBORÉENS, *smpl. Antiq.* Hyperboreans.

HYPERCATALECTE, ipèrkatalèkt', [Gr. : ὑπέρ, beyond ; καταλέγω, I finish], *sm. Pros.* hypercatalectic verse : a Greek or Latin verse which has a syllable beyond the regular measure.

HYPERCATALECTIQUE, ipèrkatalèktik', *adj. Pros.* hypercatalectic.

HYPERCATHARSIE, ipèrkatarsi, [Gr. : ὑπέρ, beyond ; κάθαρσις, purgation, *sf. Med.* hypercatharsis : superpurgation, excessive purging.

HYPERCHLORATE, ipèrklorat', *sm. Chem.* perchlorate : a salt composed of perchloric acid and a base.

HYPERCHLORIQUE, ipèrklorik', *adj. Chem.* hyperchloric, perchloric : noting an acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric acid.

HYPERCRISE, ipèrkriz', [hyper ; crise], *sf. Med.* hypercrisis : a crisis et unusual severity.

HYPERCRITIQUE, ipèrkritik', [Gr. : ὑπέρ, beyond ; critique], *sm.* hypercritic : an over-right critic, a captious censor.

HYPERDULIE, iperduli, [Gr. : ὑπέρ beyond ; δουλεία, servitude], *sf. Theol.* hyperdulia, hyperduly : superservice per formed to the Virgin Mary.

HYPERÉMIE, ipèrémi, [Gr. : ὑπέρ,

over ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* hyperæmia : superabundance of blood.

HYPERENCÉPHALE, ipéranséfal', [hyper ; encéphale], *sm.* hyperencephalus : a monster with an excessive brain.

HYPERESTHÉSIE, ipèrèstézi, [Gr. : ὑπὲρ, over ; αἴσθησις sentiment], *sf. Med.* hyperæsthæsia : excessive sensibility.

HYPÉRICINÉES, ipérisiné, *sfpl. Bot.* hypericaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

HYPÉRICON, ipérikon, [Gr. : ὑπερίκον], *sm. Bot.* hypericon, St. John's-wort.

HYPERIDROSE, ipèridrôz', [Gr. : ὑπὲρ, over ; ἱδρώς, sweat], *sf. Med.* hyperidrosis, ephidrosis : profuse and morbid perspiration.

HYPERINOSE, ipèrinôz', [Gr. : ὑπὲρ, ἴς, ἰνός, fibre], *sf. Med.* hyperinosis : increased proportion of fibrine.

HYPERMÈTRE, ipèrmètre', *sm. Poet.* hypermeter : hypercatalectic verse.

HYPEROPIE, ipèropi, *sf.* presbyopia, far-sightedness.

HYPEROXYDE, ipèroksid', *sm. Chem.* hyperoxide, superoxide : an oxide which has an excess of oxygen.

HYPERPHYSIQUE, ipèrfizik', *adj.* hyperphysical : supernatural.

HYPERSARCOSE, ipèrsarkôz', [Gr. ; ὑπὲρ, over ; σαρκός, from σάρξ, flesh], *sf. Med.* hypersacosis : proud flesh.

HYPERSTÈNE, ipèrsten', [Gr. : ὑπὲρ, above ; στενός, narrow], *sm. Miner.* hyperstene : a species of hornblende.

HYPERTHYRON, ipèrtirôn, [Gr. : ὑπὲρ, above ; θύρα, door], *sm. Arch.* hyperthyrion, the part of the architrave over a door.

HYPERTROPHIE, ipèrtrofi, [Gr. : ὑπὲρ, above ; τροφή, food], *sf. Med.* hypertrophy : the enlargement of a part of the body from excess of nourishment.

HYPERTROPHIÉ, E, ipertrofié, *adj.* hypertrophied : enlarged by excess of nutrition.

HYPERTROPHIER, ipèrtrofié-r, *va.* to enlarge ; to cause hypertrophy to.

HYPERTROPHIQUE, ipèrtrofik', *adj.* hypertrophic, hypertrophical : relating to hypertrophy.

HYPÈTHRE, ipètr', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; αἴθρα, air ; αἰθή, sky], *sm. Arch.* hypætral : a building or temple without a roof.

HYPHÉMIE, iférni, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* hyphæmia : anæmia, diminution of the blood.

HYPHEN, ifèn', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; ἕν, one], *sm.* (in the Greek grammar) hyphen.

HYPNAGOGIQUE, ipnagozhik', [Gr. : ὕπνος, sleep ; ἀγωγός, bringing], *adj.* hypnagogic : *a*) conducing to sleep ; *b*) occurring during sleep.

HYPNIATRE, ipniatr', [Gr. : ὕπνος, sleep ; ἰατρός, doctor], *sm.* hypniater : one who avers to be capable, during the magnetic sleep, of diagnosing a disease and its proper treatment.

HYPNOBATE, ipnobat', [Gr. : ὕπνος, sleep ; βαίνω, I walk], *sm.* somnambulist.

HYPNOBATÈSE, ipnobatèz', *sf.* somnambulism.

HYPNOGRAPHIE, ipnografi, [Gr. : ὕπνος, sleep ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* description of sleep.

HYPNOLOGIE, ipnolozhi, [Gr. : ὕπνος, sleep ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* hypnology : a treatise on sleep.

HYPNOTIQUE, ipnotik', [Gr. : ὕπνος, sleep], *adj. Med.* hypnotic : sporific, narcotic.

HYPNOTISÉ, E, ipnotizé, *adj.* hypnotized : in a state of magnetic sleep.

HYPNOTISME, ipnotism', *sm.* hypnotism : a species of magnetic sleep.

HYPOAZOTIQUE, ipoazotik', *adj. Chem.* hyponitric : noting an acid formed by digesting nitrate of lead with metallic lead.

HYPOBOLE, ipobol', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; βάλλω, I. throw], *sf. Rhet.* hypobole : a figure in which opposing arguments are stated, merely to be refuted in order.

HYPOCATHARSIE, ipokatarsi, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; κάθαρσις, purgation], *sf. Med.* hypocatharsis : slight purging.

HYPOCAUSTE, ipokôst', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; καίω, I burn], *sm. Antiq.* hypocaust : a subterranean place were there was a furnace to heat baths.

HYPOCHLOREUX, ipokloreœ, *adj. Chem.* hypochlorus : noting an oxacid of chlorine.

HYPOCHLORIQUE, ipoklorik', *adj. Chem.* hypocloric. **Acide —**, hypocloric acid : peroxide of chlorine.

HYPOCHLORITE, ipoklorit', *sm. Chem.* hypochlorite : a salt formed by hypochlorous acid. **— de chaux**, chloride of lime. **— de potasse**, hypochlorite of potash, eau de javelle.

HYPOCONDRE, ipokôndr', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; χόνδρος, cartilage], *sm.* 1. *Anat.* hypochondrium, hypochondria, hypochondry, hypochondre : the part of the abdomen, on both sides, that lies under the spurious ribs ; 2. hypochondriac, hypochondriast : person affected with hypochondriasis or melancholy.

HYPOCONDRE, *adj.* 1. hypochondriac, hypochondriacal : affected with melancholy; 2. mad, extravagant.

HYPOCONDRIAQUE, ipokôndriak', *adj.* 1. *Med.* hypochondriac, hypochondriacal : *a*) relating to hypochondriasis ; *b*) affected with hypochondriasis ; 2. mad ; odd, singular.

HYPOCONDRIAQUE, *sm.* hypochondriac, hypochondriast, melancholy person.

HYPOCONDRIE, ipokôndri, *sf.* 1. *Med.* hypochondriasis, hypochondria, hypochondriasm, hypochondriacism : hypochondriac complaints, a species of mental alienation accompanied with symptoms of disordered digestion ; hyp, depression of spirits, low spirits, melancholy, vapours, spleen ; 2. melancholy, spleen, gloominess, sadness, depression of spirits.

HYPOCRAS, ipocras, [Lat. : hippocraticum (vinum), wine of Hippocrates (460-361, B.C.)], *sm.* hippocras : a drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.

HYPOCRATÉRIMORPHE, ipocratérimorf', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; κρατήρ, cup ; μορφή, form], *adj. Bot.* hypocrateriform, salver-shaped.

HYPOCRISIE, ipokrizi, [Gr. : ὑπόκρισις, guile], *sf.* hypocrisy : simulation, false show. **Toute sa conduite n'est qu' —**, his whole conduct is hypocritical. **Avoir l' — en horreur**, to hate hypocrisy. **L' — est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu**, hypocrisy is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue. *La Rochef.*

HYPOCRITE, ipokrit', [Gr. : ὑποκριτής, comedian], *adj.* hypocritic, hypocritical, false : simulating, dissembling, insincere, assuming a false and deceitful appearance. **Un homme —**, a hypocrite. **Un air —**, a hypocritical look. **Des paroles hypocrites**, hypocritical words.

HYPOCRITE, *sm f.* hypocrite : dissembler.

HYPOCRITEMENT, ipokrit'mân-t, *adv.* hypocritically ; falsely ; with dissimulation.

HYPODERMATOMIE, ipodèrmatomi, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; δέρμα, skin ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* hypodermatomy : subcutaneous section.

HYPODERME, ipodèrm', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; δέρμα, skin], *adj.* hypodermic : existing under the skin.

HYPODERMIQUE, ipodèrmik', *adj.* hypodermic : applied under the skin.

HYPOGASTRE, ipogastre', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; γαστήρ, belly], *sm. Anat.* hypogastrium : the lower anterior part of the belly.

HYPOGASTRIQUE, ipogastric, *adj.* hypogastric : relating to the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTROCÈLE, ipogastrosèl', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; γαστήρ, belly ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* hypogastrocele : a hernia in the hypogastric region.

HYPOGASTRODIDYME, ipogastrodidim', [hypogastre ; Gr. : δίδυμος, twin], *sm.* hypogastrodidymus : a double monstrosity, united at the hypogastrium.

HYPOGÉ, E, ipozhé, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; γῆ, the earth], *adj. Bot.* hypogeous, hypogæal, hypogæan : subterranean, growing beneath the surface.

HYPOGÉE, ipozhé, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under γῆ, the earth], *sm. Arch.* hypogeum : excavation, under-ground parts of a building.

HYPOGÈNE, ipozhèn', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under; γένος, origin], *adj. Geol.* hypogene : noting a class of rocks of igneous origin.

HYPOGLOSSE, ipoglos', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; γλῶσσα, tongue], *adj. Anat.* hypoglossal : applied to the lingual nerves.

HYPOGLOSSE, *sm. Anat.* hypoglossus, hypoglossal nerve.

HYPOGLOSSIS, ipoglosis, *sf. Anat.* hypoglottis : the inferior surface of the tongue.

HYPOGYNE, ipozhin', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* hypoginous : situated or inserted under the ovary.

HYPOHÉMA, ipoéma, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; αἷμα, blood], *sm. Med.* hypohæma : extravasation of blood into the chambers of the eye.

HYPOPHOSPHATE, ipofosfat', *sm. Chem.* hypophosphate : a salt formed by the combination of hypophosphoric acid with a base.

HYPOPHOSPHITE, ipofosfit', *sm. Chem.* hypophosphite : a compound of hypophosphorous acid and a base.

HYPOPHOSPHOREUX, ipofosforœ, *adj. m. Chem.* hypophosphorous : noting an acid which contains less oxygen than the phosphorous.

HYPOPHOSPHORIQUE, ipofosforik', *adj.* hypophosphorik : noting an oxacid of phosphor.

HYPOPHYLLE, ipofil', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; φύλλον], *adj. Bot.* hypophyllous : situated under a leaf.

HYPOPHYSE, ipofiz', [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; φύσις, production], *sf. Anat.* hypophysis : pituitary gland.

HYPOPYON, ipopiôn, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under; πύον, pus], *sm. Surg.* hypopyon, hypopium : the presence of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPOSPADE, ipospad', *adj. m. Med.* affected with hypospadias.

HYPOSPADIAS, ipospadias, [Gr. : ὑπὸ, under ; σπάω I tear], *sm. Med.* hypospadias, hypospadia : a congenital malformation of the urethra.

HYPOSTASE, ipostaz', [Gr. ὑπόστασις, ὑπὸ, under ; ἵστημι, I place], *sf.* hypostasis : *a*) *Theol.* person, personality;

b) (in alchemy) principle, element; *c) Med.* sediment.

HYPOSTATIQUE, ipostatik', *adj.* hypostatic, hypostatical: *a) Theol.* relating to hypostatis; personal; *b)* constitutive, constituent; *c) Med.* relating to sediments, deposits or stagnations. *a)* **Union —**, hypostatical union. *b)* **Principe —**, hypostatical principle: *c)* **Congestion —**, hypostatic *or* passive congestion, hypostasis.

HYPOSTATIQUEMENT, ipostatik'mân-t, *adv. Theol.* hypostatically: personalty.

HYPOSTYLE, ipostil, [Gr.: ὑπό, under; στῦλος, column] *adj. Arch.* hypostyle.

HYPOSULFATE, iposulfat', *sm. Chem.* hyposulphate: a compound of hyposulphurous acid and a base.

HYPOSULFITE, iposulfit', *sm. Chem.* hyposulphite: a compound of hyposulphurous acid and a base.

HYPOSULFUREUX, iposulfurœ, *adj. sm. Chem.* hyposulphurous: noting an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

HYPOSULFURIQUE, iposulfurik', *adj.* hyposulphuric, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acids.

HYPOTÉNUSE, ipoténuz', [Gr.: ὑποτείνουσα; ὑπό under; τείνω, I stretch], *sf. Geom.* hypotenuse, hypothenuse: the longest side of a right-angled triangle. **De l' —, qui appartient à l' —**, hypothenusal.

HYPOTHALASSIQUE, ipotalasik', [Gr.: ὑπό, under; θάλασσα, sea], *adj.* submarine: under the sea.

HYPOTHÉCAIRE, ipotékêr', *adj. Law-t.* mortgage, on mortgage, of mortgage. **Créancier —**, mortgagee. **Dette —**, mortgage debt.

HYPOTHÉCAIREMENT, ipotékêr'mân-t, *adv Law-t.* by mortgage.

HYPOTHÉNAR, ipoténar, *sm. Anat.* hypothenar: a muscle of the hand.

HYPOTHÈQUE, ipotèk', [Gr.: ὑποθήκη; ὑπό, under; τίθημι, I place], *sf. Law-t.* mortgage; hypothec. **Avoir — sur**, to have a mortgage on. **Donner en —**, to give as a mortgage. **Grevé d' —**, mortgaged. **Libre d' —**, unmortgaged. **Débiteur sur —**, mortgageor, mortgager. **Créancier sur —**, mortgagee.

2. † brandy-punch.

HYPOTHÉQUÉ, E, ipotéké, *adj.* 1. mortgaged; hypothecated; 2. *Fig.* infirm.

HYPOTHÉQUER, ipotéké-r, [Conj. like *accélérer*], *va. Law-t.* to mortgage; to hypothecate. **— une terre**, to mortgage a piece of land.

HYPOTHÉQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to be mortgaged.

HYPOTHÈSE, ipotèz', [Gr.: ὑπό, under; θέσις], *sf.* hypothesis (*pl.* hypotheses): *a)* a supposition made with a view to draw from it some consequence which establishes the truth or the falsehood of a proposition; supposition; *b)* a system or doctrine founded on some principle not proved, to account for what is not understood. *a)* **Faire une —**, to make an hypothesis, a supposition. **Former des hypothèses**, to hypothesize, to form hypotheses. **Par —**, hypothetically.

HYPOTHÉTIQUE, ipotétik', *adj.* hypothetic, hypothetical: including or depending on an hypothesis; conditional. **Proposition —**, hypothetical proposition.

HYPOTHÉTIQUEMENT, ipotétik'mân-t, *adv.* hypothetically: conditionally, by way of supposition.

HYPOTHIONIQUE, ipotionik', *adj. Chem.* hyposulphuric.

HYPOTRACHÉLION, ipotrakélién, [Gr.: ὑπό, under; τράχηλος, neck], *sm. Arch.* hypotrachelium: the neck of the capital of a column.

HYPOTYPOSE, ipotipôz', [Gr.: ὑπό, under; τύπος, type], *sf. Rhet.* hypotyposis: imagery, description of things in strong or lively colours.

HYPOSOÏQUE, ipozoik', [Gr.: ὑπό, under; ζῷον, animal], *adj. Geol.* hypozoic: situated below all the rocks containing traces of animal life.

HYPSOGRAPHIE, ipsografi, [Gr.: ὕψος, height; γραφή, description], *sf.* hypsography: description of elevated parts, of hills, etc.

HYPSOMÉTRIE, ipsométri, [Gr.: ὕψος, height; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* hypsometry: the act of measuring heights, either by the barometer or by trigonometrical observations.

HYPSOMÉTRIQUE, ipsométrik', *adj.* hypsometric, hysometrical: relating to hypsometry.

HYRAX, iraks, [Gr.: ὕραξ], *sm. Zool.* hyrax: a genus of pachydermatous animals. **— du Cap**, Cape hyrax, rock-rabbit, rock-badger.

HYSOPE, izop', **HYSSOPE**, isop', [Lat.: hyssopus, from Heb.], *sf. Bot.* hyssop: a genus of plants of the order labiatæ. **Depuis le cèdre jusqu'à l' —**, from the cedar to the hyssop.

HYSTÉRALGIE, istéralshi, [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* hysteralgia: pain in the womb.

HYSTÉRANTHE, istérânt', **HYSTÉRANTHÉ, E**, istérânté, [Gr.: ὕστερον, after; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* hysteranthous: noting plants whose leaves expand after the flowers have opened.

HYSTÉRÉSIE, istérési, [Gr.: ὑστερεῖν, to be behind], *sf. Physics.* hysteresis.

HYSTÉRIE, istéri, [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix], *sf. Med.* hysteria, hysterics: a nervous disease. **A voir une attaque d' —**, to fall into hysterics.

HYSTÉRIQUE, istérik', *adj.* hysteric, hysterical: *a)* *Anat.* relating to the womb. *b) Med.* relating to hysteria; *c)* troubled with hysteria. *b)* **Affectation —**, hysteric affectation. *c)* **Une femme —**, (or, substantively) **une —**, a hysterical woman.

HISTÉRITE, istérit', *sf. Med.* metritis, hysteritis: inflammation of the womb.

HYSTÉROCÈLE, istérosèl', [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* hysterocele: hernia of the womb.

HYSTÉROCYSTIQUE, istérosistik', *adj. Anat.* hystero-cystic: pertaining to the womb and bladder.

HYSTÉROLOGIE, istérolozhi, [Gr.: ὕστερος, posterior; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Rhet.* hysterology, hysteron-proteron: a figure by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first.

HYSTÉROLOXIE, istéroloksi, [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; λοξός, oblique], *sf. Med.* hysteroloxia: obliquity of the womb.

HYSTÉROMANIE, istéromani, [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; μανία, fury], *sf. Med.* nymphomania: uterine madness.

HYSTÉROMÈTRE, istéromètr', [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* hysterometer: uterine sound.

HYSTÉRO-PROTON, istéro-prôtôn, **HYSTÉRO-PROTÉRON**, istéro-prôtérôn, *sm. Rhet.* hysteron-proteron, hysterology.

HYSTÉROPTOSE, istéroptôz', [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; πτῶσις, fall], *sf. Surg.* hysteropsis: prolapsus of the womb.

HYSTÉROTOMATOME, istérotomatom', [Gr.: ὑστέρα, matrix; στόμα, opening; τομή, section], *sm. Surg.* hysterostomatomus: an instrument for dividing the os uteri.

HYSTÉROTOME, istérotom, [Gr. ὑστέρα, matrix; τομή, section], *sm. Surg.* hysterotome: an instrument used in hysterotomy.

HYSTÉROTOMIE, istérotomi, *sf.* hysterotomy: *a) Anat.* dissection of the womb; *b) Surg.* Cæsarian operation.

HYSTRIX, istriks, [Gr.: ὕστριξ, porcupine], *sm.* hystrix: the scientific name of the porcupine.

I

I, i, ì, *sm.* **1**, i : the ninth letter of the alphabet. **Un grand I**, a great *I*. **Un petit i**, a small. *i*. **Un i long**, a long *i*. **Droit comme un i**, as straight as an arrow. **Mettre les points sur les i** : *a*) to dot the Is ; *b*) to mind one's Ps and Qs ; to be scrupulously exact.

I : a Roman letter representing one ; **2**. **I.**, *Limoges* (frappé à), Limoges (struck at). **3**. **I.**, *Iode* (*Chem*), Iodine.

I. ❁.., *Officier de l'Instruction publique*, officer of Public Instruction (University distinction above that of *Officier d'Académie*).

I. et L., *Indre-et-Loire*, Indre and Loire (Department of France).

I. et V., *Ille-et-Vilaine*, Ille and Vilaine (Department of France).

In-4., *in-quarto* (8 pages à la feuille), quarto, 8 pages to the sheet.

In-8., *in-octavo* (16 pages à la feuille), octavo (16 pages to the sheet).

In-12., *in-douze* (24 pages à la feuille) duodecimo (24 pages to the sheet).

In-16., *in-seize* (32 pages à la feuille), sexto decimo (32 pages to the sheet),

In-18., *in-dix-huit* (36 pages à la feuille) decimo-octavo (36 pages to the sheet).

In-24., *in vingt-quatre* (48 pages à la feuille), vicesimo-quarto (48 pages to the sheet).

In-32., *in-trente-deux* (64 pages à la feuille), thirty-two-mo (64 pages to the sheet.

In-fol., *in-folio* (4 pages à la feuille), folio (4 pages to the sheet).

I. H. S., **1**. (incorrectly) *Jesus hominum salvator*, Jesus the saviour of mankind ; **2**. (correctly) Gr. I. H. S (Ιησοῦς), the first three letters of Jesus.

IAMBE, iânb', [Gr. : ἴαμβος] *sm.* iambic : *a*) *Pros.* iambus, iamb, iambic foot ; a metrical foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one ; *b*) a verse composed of iambic feet ; *c*) *pl.* satire.

IAMBE, *adj.* iambic.

IAMBIQUE, iânbik', *adj.* iambic, iambical : composed of iambic feet, pertaining to the iambus. **Vers —**, iambic verse, iambic.

IAMBOGRAPHE, iânbograf', [Gr. : ἴαμβος ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* iambographer : a writer of iambic poetry.

IANTHIN, E, iântan, tin', [Gr. : ἰάνθινος, violet], *adj.* violet, light purple.

IATRALIPTIQUE, iatraliptik', **IATRALEPTIQUE**, iatralèptik', [Gr. : ἰατρός, doctor ; ἀλείφω, I anoint], *adj. Med.* iatraleptic, iatroleptic : that cures by anointing.

IATRIQUE, iatrik', *adj.* iatrical : relating to medicine ; medical.

IATROCHIMIE, iatroshimi, *sf.* iatrochemistry, medical chemistry.

IATROCHIMIQUE, iatroshimi'k *adj.* iatrochemical.

IATROCHIMISTE, iatroshimist', *sm.* iatrochemist : chemical physician.

IATROLOGIE, iatrolozhi, [Gr. : ἰατρός, doctor ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* iatrologia : a treatise on medicine.

IATROMATHÉMATIQUE, iatromatématik', [Gr. : ἰατρός, physician ; mathématique], *adj.* iatromathematical : that explains the functions of the body and the action of remedies, on mechanical principles.

IATROPHYSIQUE, iatrofozik', [Gr. : ἰατρός, physician ; physique], *sf.* iatrophisics : physics directly applied to medicine.

IBÈRE, ibèr', *sm.* **1**. Iberus (*pl.* Iberi) : one of the first inhabitants of Spain ; **2**. *Poet.* Iberus, Ebro : a river of Spain ; **3**. Iberia, Hispania, Spain.

IBÉRIDE, ibérid', [Gr. : ἰβηρίς, ἴβις], *sf. Bot.* iberis candy-tuft ; a genus of cruciferous plants.

IBÉRIE, ibéri, *sf.* Iberi : the old name of Spain.

IBÉRIEN, ENNE, ibéryan, ryèn', *adj.* Iberian : pertaining to Iberia.

IBÉRIQUE, ibérik', *adj.* Iberic, Iberian, Spanish.

IBIDEM, ibidèm, [Lat.], *adv.* ibidem : in the same place. [Written also *Ib.*, *Ibid.*]

IBIS, ibis [Gr. : ἶβις] *sm. Ornith.* ibis : a genus of wading birds.

ICARE, ikar', *pnm. Mythol.* Icaris.

ICARIE, ikari, *sf.* Icaria : a socialist settlement in the United States.

ICEBERG, ais'bèrk, [orig. Scand.], *sm.* iceberg : floating mass of ice.

† **ICELUI**, isœlui, [V. *Celui*], *pron. m.*, **ICELLE**, isel', *f.* this, that, the said.

ICHNEUMON, iknœmôn, [Gr. : ἰχνεύμων], *sm.* ichneumon : *a*) *Zool.* a digitigrade carnivorous animal ; *b*) *Entom.* ichneumon-fly : a genus of hymenopterous insects.

ICHNOGRAPHIE, iknografi, [Gr. : ἴχνος, trace ; γράφειν, to write], *sf. Arch.* ichnograpny : *a*) the ground of a building ; a horizontal section of a building, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale ; *b*) the view of anything cut off just at its base, by a plane parallel to the horizon.

ICHNOGRAPHIQUE, iknografik', *adj.* ichnographic, ichnographical : relating to ichnography. **Plan —**, ichnographical plan.

ICHOR, ikôr, [Gr. : ἰχώρ], *sm.* ichor : *a*) *Mythol.* a fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods ; *b*) *Med.* a thin, watery, acrid discharge, flowing from wounds, ulcers, etc.

ICHOREUX, EUSE, ikorœ, œz', *adj. Med.* ichorous : like ichor ; serous, sanious, watery.

ICHTHYS, iktus, [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish], *sm.* ichtus : a transcription in Roman characters of the Greek monogram of Christ : Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, Saviour.

ICHTYIQUE, iktiik', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish], *adj.* ichthyic : of fishes.

ICHTYOCOLLE, iktiokol', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; κόλλα, glue], *sf.* ichthycol, ichthyocolla, fish-glue, isinglass : a kind of gelatine prepared from the entrails of certain fishes.

ICHTYODORYLITHE, iktiodorilit', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; δόρυ, lance ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* ichthyodorulite : the fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes.

ICHTYOGRAPHIE, iktiografi, [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* ichtyography : description of fishes ; treatise on fishes.

ICHTYOÏD, iktioïd', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* ichthyoid, ichthyoidal : having many of the characters of a fish ; fish-like.

ICHTYOLITHE, iktiolit', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* ichthyolite : *a*) fossil fish ; *b*) impression of a fish in rock.

ICHTYOLOGIE, iktiolozhi, [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* ichthyology : that part of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICHTYOLOGIQUE, iktiolozhik', *adj.* ichthyologic, ichthyological : relating to ichthyology or fishes.

ICHTYOLOGISTE, iktiolozhist', *sm.* ichthyologist : one versed in ichtyology.

ICHTYOMANCIE, iktiomânsi, [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* ichthyomancy : divination by the examination of the entrails of fishes

ICHTYOPHAGE, iktiofash', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; φάγειν, to eat], *adj.* ichthyophagous : feeding on fish, fish-eating.

ICHTYOPHAGE, *sm.* **1**. ichthyophagist : one who subsists on fish ; **2**. *Pl.* Ichthyophagi, ichtyophagous people.

ICHTYOPHAGIE, iktiofazhi, *sf.* ichthyophagy : the practice of eating fish ; fish-eating, fish-diet.

ICHTYOPHAGIQUE, iktiofazhik', *adj.* ichthyophagous.

ICHTYOSAURE, iktiosôr', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish ; σαῦρος, lézard], *sm.* ichthyosaurus, ichthyosaur, ichthyosaurian : a genus of extinct saurian reptiles.

ICHTYOSE, iktiôz', [Gr. : ἰχθύς, fish] *sf. Med.* ichthyosis, fish-skin disease : a cutaneous disease.

ICI, isi, [Lat. : ecce hic], *adv.* **1**. here : *a*) in this place ; *b*) hither, to this place. **Venez-ici**, come here, come hither. **— et là**, here and there ; hither and thither. **Hors d' —**, out of here, away from here, out hence, out ! away with you ! **D' —**, hence, from here, from this place. **Loin d' —**, far from here. **Par —**, this way, by here ; through here. **— près**, near here, hard by, close by. **— il y a une forêt, là une montagne**, here is a wood, and there a mountain. **Jusqu' —**, (in a book) down to there. **Les biens sont loin de nous, et les maux sont —**, good things are far from us, the evil are here. *Volt.*

2. (of time) now, in this moment, this time ; to day. **Jusqu' —**, hitherto, until now, till now, as yet, up to this time, till today. **D' — là**, between this and then, by then, by that time. **D' — à demain**, from now until to morrow. **D' — à huit jours**, a week hence.

ICI-BAS, *adv. phr.* here below, in this lower (*or* nether)world. **D' — -bas**, of this lower world.

ICOGLAN, ikoglân, [Turk], *sm.* page of the Grand-Seignior.

ICONE, ikôn, [Gr. : εἰκών, image], *sf.* icon: in the Greek Church, the image of a Saint.

ICONIQUE, ikonik', [icone], *adj. Antiq.* iconical : resembling the model.

ICONOCLASME, ikonoklasm', *sm.* iconoclasm : the doctrine of the iconoclasts ; image-breaking.

ICONOCLASTE, ikonoklast', [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; κλάειν, to break], *sm.* iconoclast ; breaker of images.

ICONOCLASTE, *adj.* iconoclastic.

ICONOGRAPHE, ikonograf', *sm.* iconographer : one versed in iconography.

ICONOGRAPHIE, ikonografi, [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* iconography : description of pictures, statues and monuments of art.

ICONOGRAPHIQUE, ikonografik', *adj.* iconographic : relating to inconography.

ICONOLÂTRE, ikonolâtr', [Gr. : εἰκών image ; λατρεύειν, to adore], *sm.* iconolater : image-worshipper.

ICONOLÂTRIE, ikonolâtri, *sf.* iconolatry: worship or adoration of images ; image-worship.

ICONOLOGIE, ikonolozhi, [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* iconology : *a*) interpretation of images and ancient monuments ; archæology ; *b*) interpretation of allegorical figures ; *c*) representation by pictures.

ICONOLOGIQUE, ikonolozhik', *adj.* iconological : relating to iconology.

ICONOLOGISTE, ikonolozhist, **ICONOLOGUE**, ikonolog', *sm.* iconologist : one who describes and interprets images and monuments ; archæologist.

ICONOMANIE, ikonomani, [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; μανία, mania] *sf.* iconomania : a mania or infatuation for icons, whether objects of devotion, or curiosity.

ICONOMAQUE, ikonomak', [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; μάχεσθαι, to combat], *sm.* iconomical person ; one who is hostile to image-worship ; iconoclast.

ICONOMÈTRE, ikonometr', [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phot.* iconometer : an instrument for determining the distance of objects to be photographed.

ICONOMÉTRIE, ikonometri, *sf. Phot.* iconometry : the art of estimating the distances of sizes of objects by the use of the iconometer.

ICONOPHILE, ikonofil', [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; φιλέω, I like], *sm.* connoisseur (in pictures and engravings).

ICONOSCOPE, ikonospok, [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phot.* iconoscope : a sort of view-finder.

ICONOSTASE, ikonostaz, [Gr. : εἰκών, image ; στάσις, position], *sf.* iconostasis : large triple screen used in Greek Churches.

ICOSAÈDRE, ikozaèdr', [Gr. : εἴκοσι, twenty ; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Geom.* icosahedron : a solid of twenty faces. — **régulier**, regular icosahedron.

ICOSANDRE, ikozândr', [Gr. : εἴκοσι, twenty ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj. Bot.* icosandrian, icosandrous : having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

ICOSANDRIE, ikozândri, *sf. Bot.* icosandria : a class of icosandrian plants.

ICOSANDRIQUE, ikozândrik', *adj. Bot.* icosandrian, icosandrous : pertaining to icosandria.

ICOSIGONE, ikozigon', [Gr. : εἴκοσι, twenty ; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* twenty-angled, twenty-sided.

ICOSIGONE, *sm. Geom.* twenty-sided polygon.

ICTÈRE, iktèr', [Gr. : ἴκτερος, jaundice], *sm. Med.* icterus, jaundice : a disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes. — **des nouveau-nés**, icteritia, infantile jaundice, yellow-gum. — **bleu**, cyanosis, blue disease.

ICTERICIE, iktèrisi, *sf. Med.* jaundice.

ICTÉRIQUE, iktérik, *adj.* icteric, icterical : *a*) pertaining to the jaundice ; *b*) good against the jaundice ; *c*) afflicted with the jaundice ; jaundiced.

ICTÉRODE, iktérod', **ICTÉROÏDE**, iktéroïd', [Gr. : ἰκτερώδης, resembling jaundice], *adj.* icteroid : *a*) resembling the colour of jaundice ; *b*) resembling jaundice, yellow.

IDÉAL, E, ideal, [idéa ; Lat. : idealis], *adj.* [*Pl. Idéaux.*] ideal : *a*) existing in imagination only ; imaginary, unreal ; fanciful ; *b*) perfect, excellent. *a*) **Des êtres idéaux**, ideal beings. **Personnage —**, imaginary personage. **Félicité idéale**, ideal happiness. **Beauté idéale**, ideal beauty. **Perfection idéale**, ideal perfection. **Le beau —**, the beau ideal, the ideal, ideal excellence. **Ce qu'on appelle beau — est le plus haut degré de beauté que la raison puisse concevoir ou que l'imagination puisse imaginer**, what we call the beau ideal is the highest degree of beauty that the mind can conceive or the imagination fancy.

IDÉAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Idéals or Ideaux.*] ideal : an imaginary model of perfection, ideality. **L' — de la beauté**, the ideal of beauty.

IDÉALEMENT, idealmân, *adv.* ideally.

IDÉALISATION, idéalizasyôn, *sf.* idealization : the act of idealizing.

IDÉALISER, idéalizé-r, *va.* to idealize : to make ideal.

IDÉALISER (S'), *v. refl.* to become ideal, to be idealized.

IDÉALISME, idéalism', [idéal], *sm. Philos.* idealism.

IDÉALISTE, idéalist', *sm. Philos.* idealist : one who holds the doctrines of idealism.

IDÉALISTE, *adj.* idealistic.

IDÉALISTIQUE, idéalistik', *adj.* idealistic : relating to idealism.

IDÉALITÉ, idéalité, [idéal], *sf.* 1. idéality : *a*) the quality of being ideal ; *b*) *Phren.* the talent for works of imagination ; 2. *pl.* reveries ; imaginations, fancies.

IDÉE, idé, [Lat. : idea ; Gr. : ἰδέα, image, from εἴδω, I see], *sf.* 1. idea : *a*) image or representation of anything in the mind ; conception ; *b*) any object of our consciousness or understanding ; concepts, conception, notion ; *c*) immutable and immaterial form or model of an object ; archetype, pattern ; ideal ; *d*) image ; *e*) thought ; *f*) purpose ; *g*) first conception of a work ; *h*) the ideal reunion of the lofty aspirations of an epoch ; *i*) † invention ; *j*) head, mind, thought, imagination. *a*) **Nous avons des idées très claires de notre liberté**, we have very clear ideas of our liberty. **Il me donnait une grande — de l'excellence de cet ouvrage**, he gave me a grand idea of the excellence of this work. **Des cris qui expriment l' — du désespoir**, cries which express an idea of despair. **Donner une — d'une chose**, to give an idea of a thing. **Avoir une — de quelque chose**, to have an idea of a thing. **Il ne sera pas hors de propos de donner une — de la cour d'Angleterre**, it will not be improper to give some account of the English court. *Hamilton. Gram.* 6. **Avoir — que**, to have (*or* to entertain) an idea, an impression that. **Je ne me faisais pas d' — de l'ennui que j'éprouverais**, I had no idea how much I should be annoyed. **On n'a pas d' — de cela**, no one has any idea of it. *b*) **L'origine des idées**, the origin of ideas. **Idées innées**, innate ideas. **Idées générales**, general ideas. *c*) **Les idées de toutes choses sont en Dieu de toute éternité**, the origin of all ideas is with God to all eternity. **Les Grecs ont emprunté des Égyptiens l' — de la forme des temples**, the Greeks borrowed the models of their temples from the Egyptians. *d*) **Elle ne se représente plus alors Dieu ... sous l'idée d'un juge terrible**, then she no longer thinks that God is a terrible judge. *Mass. Avent.* *e*) **Suivre le fil de ses idées**, to follow the thread of one's ideas. **Une — sublime**, a sublime idea. **Rassemblons des faits pour nous donner des idées**, let us collect facts to give us ideas. **Il a mis en avant des idées très hardies**, he expressed very bold ideas. **Avoir une grande, une haute — de**, to have a high idea of, to think highly of. **Se faire une pauvre, une triste — de quelque chose**, to have a poor idea of a thing. — **fixe**, fixed idea *f*) **Ce projet n'est encore qu'une — sur laquelle je demande votre avis**, this is yet but a rough draft of a thing I wish to consult you about. **Il s'affermissait sans ses idées par les obstacles**, the more obstacles he met with, the more he kept to his ideas. *g*) **Il a pris l' — de sa pièce dans tel roman**, he took the idea of his piece from such a novel. **Cet auteur a des idées**, that author has imaginations. **Il n'y a point d'idées dans cet ouvrage**, there is no originality in that work. *h*) **La forme n'est rien ; l' — est tout**, the form is nothing, the idea is everything. *j*) **J'ai dans l' — qu'il ne viendra pas**, I fancy he will not come. **On ne peut lui ôter cela de l' —**, that cannot be got out of his mind. **Il s'est mis dans l' — qu'il devait aller à Rome**, he has taken it into his head that he must go to Rome. **En —**, in idea, ideally.

2. recollection ; thought. **J'ai quelque — de ce visage-là**, I have some recollection of that face. **Je n'ai aucune — de ce fait**, I have no recollection of that fact. **J'ai perdu l' — de la chose**, I have lost all recollection of the matter. **Rappeler des idées**, to collect one's thoughts.

3. idle idea, fancy, conceit, imagination, empty notion. **Ce ne sont pas des idées creuses**, those are not mere idle fancies. **Sortir par un temps pareil, quelle — !** to go out such weather, what an idea ! **Elle se livre à toutes les idées folles qui lui passent par la tête**, she gives the rein to all the foolish ideas that come to her imagination.

4. taste, drop, bit, small quantity.

5. sketch, outline. **Il en a jeté l' — sur le papier**, he has committed a sketch of it to paper. **Ce n'est encore qu'une première —**, it is yet but a rough outline.

IDEM, idem, [Lat.], *adv.* idem : the same. [Contracted into *id.*]

IDENTIFICATION, idântifikasyôn, *sf.* identification : the act of identifying.

IDENTIFIER, idantifié-r, [Lat. : idem, the same ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to identify, to make identical, to cause to be the same ; to treat or consider as the same.

IDENTIFIER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be identified, to identify, to become identical ; 2. (of persons) to identify one's self.

IDENTIQUE, idantik', [Lat. : idem, the same], *adj.* identical : the same, the very same, self-same, one and the same, not different. **Une chose demeure — quand elle n'éprouve pas de changement**, a thing remains identical when it does not change. **Ces deux articles de loi sont identiques**, those two articles of law are identical. **Ces propositions sont identiques l'une à l'autre**, those propositions are identical. **Équation —**, *Math.* identical equation.

IDENTIQUEMENT, idântikmân t, *adv.* identically.

IDENTITÉ, idântité, [Lat. : identitas], *sf.* identity : sameness, identicalness, the quality of being identical. **Il y a parfaite — entre ces deux choses**, those two things are identical. **Établir, constater l' — de quelqu'un**, *Law-t.* to identify a person. **Système de l' —**, *Philos.* identism.

IDÉOGÉNIE, idéozhéni, [Gr. : ἰδέα ; γένος, origin], *sf. Philos.* science of the origin of ideas.

IDÉOGRAPHIE, idéografi, [Gr. : ἰδέα, idea ; γραφή, description], *sf.* ideography, ideographics : representation by ideographic characters.

IDÉOGRAPHIQUE, idéografik', *adj.* ideographic, ideographical : representing ideas independently of sound. **Écriture —**, ideographical writing.

IDÉOLOGIE, idéolozhi, [Gr. : ἰδέα, idea ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* ideology : *a*)

theory of ideas; *b*) science of mind; the history and evolutions of human ideas; *c*) a treatise on the operations of the understanding.

IDÉOLOGIQUE, idéolozhik', *adj.* ideological: pertaining to ideology.

IDÉOLOGISTE, idéolozhist', *sm.* ideologist.

IDÉOLOGUE, idéolog', *sm.* 1. ideologist: *a*) one who treats of ideas: *b*) a follower of Condillac; 2. (in a wider sense) metaphysician; 3. (in an ill sense) dreamer.

IDÉOPLASTIE, ideoplasty, [idée; Gr.: πλάσσειν, to form], *sf.* *Physiol.* ideoplasy: material realization of ideas with hypnotised persons.

IDES, id', [Lat.: idus, from Etruscan iduāre, to divide], *sfpl.* ides: in the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

IDIO-ÉLECTRIQUE, idioélèktrik', *adj.* *Phys.* idioelectric: containing electricity in its natural state; electrifiable by friction.

IDIOMATIQUE, idiomatik', *adj.* idiomatic, idiomatical: relating to idioms.

IDIOME, idiôm', [Gr.: ἰδίωμα], *sm.* 1. idiom: *a*) † the peculiar cast of a language; *b*) dialect; 2. language. **L' — français**, the French language. **L' — provençal**, the Provencal dialect.

IDIOMOGRAPHIE, idiomografi, [Gr.: ἰδίωμα, idiom; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* comparative philology: description and classification of languages.

IDIOPATHIE, idiopati, [Gr.: ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, suffering], *sf.* idiopathy: *a*) *Med.* a primary disease, a morbid state not produced by any preceeding disease; *b*) a peculiar affection or feeling; propensity, inclination.

IDIOPATHIQUE, idiopatik', *adj.* *Med.* idiopathic, idiopathical, idiopathetic: independent of any other disease.

IDIOSYNCRASIE, idiosankrazi, [Gr. ἴδιος, peculiar; σύν, with; κρᾶσις, temperament], *sf.* *Med.* idiosyncrasy, idiocrasy: peculiarity of constitution, temperament peculiar to a person.

IDIOSYNCRASIQUE, idiosankrazik', *adj.* idiosyncratic, idiocratic, idiocratical: of peculiar disposition.

IDIOT, E, idio, idiot', [Gr.: ἰδιώτης, peculiar, private man], *adj.* idiotic, idiotical, idiotish, foolish, stupid, senseless: devoid of understanding. **Cet enfant est —**, that child is an idiot. **On trouva exquises des pièces qui étaient idiotes**, they thought pieces were exquisite which were simply idiotic. **Il n'est pas si — qu'il en a l'air**, he is not such a stupid as he seems.

IDIOT, E, *sm. f.* idiot: *a*) a natural fool, any one a fool from his birth; *b*) a foolish person; fool.

IDIOTIE, idiosi, *sf.* *Med.* idiocy, idiotcy, idiotism: want of understanding; imbecility.

IDIOTIQUE, idiotik', *adj.* 1. idiomatic, idiomatical; relating to idioms; 2. (of a language) vernacular, maternal; 3. *Med.* idiotic, idiotical: pertaining to an idiot; foolish.

IDIOTISME, idiotism', *sm.* 1. idiom, idiotism: a mode of expression peculiar to a language; 2. idiocy, idiotcy, idiotism, imbecility.

IDOCRASE, idokraz', *sf.* *Miner.* idocrase: a mineral consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and protoxide of iron.

† **IDOINE**, idwan, [Lat.: idonous, apt), *adj.* idoneous, fit, proper.

IDOLÂTRE, idolâtr', [Gr.: εἴδωλον, image; λατρεύειν, to adore], *adj.* idolatrous: *a*) given to idolatry: that worships or adores idols; *b*) consisting in the worship to idols; *c*) idolizing, extremely fond, fond to idolatry; a worshipper. *a*) **Un peuple —**, an idolatrous nation. *b*) **Un culte —**, an idolatrous religion. *c*) **Cette mère est — de ses enfants**, that mother is extremely fond of her children. **Un avare — de son argent**, a miser, an idolater of his money.

IDOLÂTRE, *sm.f.* idolater: *a*) a worshipper of idols; idolist, pagan, heathen; idolatress *f.*, *b*) (with *de*) a great admirer, one who loves excessively, one who idolizes. *a*) **Convertir les idolâtres**, to convert idolaters. *b*) **Les idolâtres de l'antiquité**, the idolaters of antiquity.

IDOLÂTREMENT, idolâtrœmân-t, *adv.* idolatrously.

IDOLÂTRER, idolâtré-r, [idolâtre], *vn.* to idolatrize: to worship idols, to practise idolatry.

IDOLÂTRER, *va.* to idolatrize, to idolize: to love to excess; to worship. **— ses enfants**, to idolize one's children.

IDOLÂTRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to idolize one's self; 2. to idolize each other.

IDOLÂTRIE, idolâtri, [idolâtre], *sf.* idolatry: *a*) the worship of idols, idol-worship; idolism; *b*) excessive love. *a*) **La plus ancienne et la plus générale — a été celle qui a eu le soleil et la lune pour objet**, the earliest and most general idolatry was the worship of the sun and the moon. *Rollin.* *b*) **Aimer avec —, à l' —, jusqu'à l' —**, to love idolatrously, to love to idolatry, to idolize.

IDOLÂTRIQUE, idolatrik', *adj.* idolatrous: partaking of the nature of idolatry.

IDOLE, idol', [Gr.: εἴδωλον, idol], *sf.* idol: *a*) an image worshipped as a god; *b*) *Fig.* a person loved and honoured to adoration; god; *c*) anything on which we set our affections inordinately; *d*) image, statue; stock. *a*) **Une — de pierre**, a stone idol. **Les prêtres des idoles**, the priests of idols. **Renverser les temples des idoles**, to destroy the temples of idols. **Fléchir le genou devant l' —**, to bow down before an idol. *b*) **L' — du jour**, the idol of the day. **Cet enfant est l' — de son père**, that child is his father's idol. **Gustave Vasa, le héros et l' — de la Suède**, Gustavus Vasa, the idol and hero of Sweden. *c*) **L'or est la brilante — des avares**, gold is the shining idol of misers. **Il se fait une — de son or**, he makes a god of his money. **La mode est la grande — des femmes**, fashion is women's great idol. *d*) **Il se tient là comme une —**, he stands there like a statue. **Elle est belle, mais c'est une —**, she is beautiful but as cold as a statue.

IDOMENÉE, idoméné, *pnm.* Idomeneus.

IDONÉITÉ, idonéité, [idoine], *sf.* fitness, aptitude, aptness, disposition.

IDRIALINE, idrialin', *sf.* *Miner.* idrialine, idrialite: a bituminous substance found in the quicksilver mines of Idria.

IDRYLE, idril', *sm.* *Chem.* idryl: a hydrocarbon.

IDYLLE, idil', [Gr.: εἰδύλλιον, dim. of εἶδος, image], *sf.* idyl: a short pastoral poem.

IDYLLIQUE, idillik', *adj.* idyllic; pertaining to idyls, idyllic style; pastoral.

IF, if, [orig. Celt.: O. H. Ger.: iwa; Ang.-Sax.: iw; O. Eng.: ew; Eng.: yew; Ger.: Eibe], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* yew, yew-tree: *Taxus*, a genus of evergreen trees. **— commun**, common yew.

2. gable-shaped stand for illumination lamps; 3. bottle-stand.

IGASURIQUE, igazurik', [presumed to be Malay: igasura, nux-vomica], *adj.* *Chem.* igasuric: noting an acid which is combined with strychnia in nux-vomica.

IGNACE, inyas', *pnm.* Ignatius. **Fève de Saint-Ignace**, *Bot.* Ignatius' bean.

IGNACIEN, inyasyan, [Ignace Loyola], *sm.* jesuit.

IGNAME, inyam', [Carib; Span.: ñame], *sf.* *Bot.* yam: *Dioscorea*, a genus of tropical plants. **— cultiveé**, common yam: Indian potato. **— ailée**, winged yam.

IGNARE, inyar', [Lat.: ignarus], *adj.* ignorant, illiterate.

IGNARE, *sm.* ignoramus, dunce, ignorant man.

IGNATIE, inyasi, *sf.* *Bot.* ignatia amara a tree of the order logoniaceæ, which produces the Ignatius' beans.

IGNÉ, E, igné, [Lat.: igneus; ignis, fire] *adj.* igneous: *a*) pertaining to fire; having the nature of fire; resembling fire; *b*) *Geol.* proceeding from the action of fire; igneous. *a*) **Matière ignée**, igneous matter. *b*) **Roches ignées**, igneous rocks.

IGNESCENCE, ignessâns', *sf.* ignescence: the state of being ignescent.

IGNESCENT, E, ignèssân, sânt', [Lat.: ignescens from ignescēre, to take fire], *adj.* ignescent, igniting: emitting sparks, scintillating, taking fire.

IGNICOLE, ignicol', [Lat.: ignis, fire; colēre, to adore], *adj.* fire-worshipping.

IGNICOLE, *smf.* fire-worshipper, ignicolist.

IGNIFÈRE, ignifer', [Lat.: ignis, fire; ferre, to bear], *adj.* igniferous: producing fire.

IGNIFUGE, ignifughsh, [Lat.: ignis, fire; fugāre, to drive away], *adj.* fireproof.

IGNITION, ignisyon; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: ignis, fire], *sf.* ignition; *a*) Chem. the state of being kindled or heated to redness or luminousnes; *b*) the act of heating metals till they become red without melting. **En —**, ignited. **Entrer en —**, to ignite.

IGNIVOME, ignivom', [Lat.: ignis, fire vomēre, to vomit], *adj.* ignivomous: vomiting fire.

IGNIVORE, ignivor', [Lat.: ignis; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* fire-eating.

IGNOBILITÉ, inyobilité, *sf.* ignobleness: meanness, baseness vileness.

IGNOBLE, inyobl', [Lat.: ignobilis], *adj.* 1. ignoble: *a*) † of low birth, not noble; *b*) low, mean, base, vile, not honourable; *c*) worthless. **Des sentiments ignobles**, ignoble, low feelings. **Jouer un personnage —**, to play an ignoble part.

2. filthy, sordid, wretched. **Réduit —**, wretched place.

IGNOBLEMENT, inyoblœmân-t, *adv.* ignobly: basely, meanly, vilely, dishonourably.

IGNOMINIE, inyomini, [Lat.: ignominia; in, not; gnomen, nomen, name], *sf.* ignominy: disgrace, dishonour, shame.

IGNOMINIEUSEMENT, inyominiœz'mân-t, *adv.* ignominiously: disgracefully, shamefully.

IGNOMINIEUX, EUSE, inyominiœz, œz', *adj.* ignominious: dishonourable, shameful, infamous. **Un supplice —**, an ignominious punishment.

† **IGNORAMMENT**, inyoramân-t, *adv.* ignorantly: without knowledge or information.

IGNORANCE, inyorâns', [Lat.: ignorantia], *sf.* ignorance: *a*) the state of being ignorant of; *b*) want of knowledge, ne-

science; unlearnedness, illiteracy; *c) pl.* blunders, mistakes, errors. *a)* **Nous sommes dans une grande — de ce qui s'est passé,** we are quite ignorant of what took place. **Prétendre cause d' —,** *Law-t.* to plead ignorance. *b)* **Comme l' — est un état paisible et qui ne coûte aucune peine, l'on s'y range en foule,** as ignorance is a peaceful state which gives one no trouble, a great many people remain in it. *La Bruy.* 12. **Profonde —,** great ignorance. **Durant les siècles d' —,** during the dark ages. **Croupir dans l' —,** to wallow in ignorance. *c)* **Il est tombé dans des ignorances si grossières qu'elles lui ont attiré la risée de tous la gens de lettres,** he made such gross mistakes that he became the laughing-stock of all literary people.

IGNORANT, E, inyorân-t, ânt', [Lat. : ignorans, antis; ignorāre], *adj.* ignorant : *a)* destitute of knowledge; unlearned, unlettered, illiterate; *b)* unacquainted with, unaware of, unlearned in, unknowing; *c)* unskilful; *d)* ignorantly done; indicating ignorance. *a)* **Un peuple — est toujours esclave,** an ignorant nation is always doomed to slavery. *b)* **Il est — en histoire,** he knows nothing of history. **Il est — sur ces matières,** he knows nothing of these matters. **Il est — de ce qu'il doit faire,** he does not know what he is to do. **J'en suis aussi — que l'enfant qui vient de naître,** I know no more of it than an unborn child. *c)* **Un médecin —,** an unskilful doctor. *d)* **Leurs ignorantes et iniques décisions,** their ignorant and iniquitous decisions.

IGNORANT, E, *sm. f.* ignorant : ignorant person, unlearned person; *Fam.* ignoramus, dunce. **Faire l' —,** to pretend ignorance.

IGNORANTIN, inyorântin, [ignorant], *adj m.* ignorantin : *a)* applied to the brethren of Saint John or of charity; *b)* said, in contempt, of the brethren of Christian doctrine. [Substant :] **Un —,** an ignorantin friar.

IGNORANTISME, inyorântism', *sm.* a system opposed to learning.

IGNORANTISSIME, inyorântisim', *adj.* most ignorant.

IGNORANTISTE, inyorântist', *sm.* anti-educationist.

IGNORÉ, E, inyoré, *adj.* unknown. **Je vis — dans ma retraite,** I live unknown in my retreat. **Une vie obscure et ignorée,** an obscure, unknown life.

IGNORER, inyoré-r, [Lat. : ignorāre], *va.* to be ignorant of, not to know, to ignore, not to be aware of, to disregard willingly, to be unacquainted with. **J'ignore ce que l'on trame,** I do not know what they are plotting. **On ignore quand il reviendra,** no one knows when he will return. **— les hommes,** not to know men. **— l'art de flatter,** not to know how to flatter. **Je n'ignore pas qu'il a voulu me nuire,** I know he wished to injure me. **J'ignorais que vous m'attendiez,** I was not aware that you were waiting for me. **Vous n'ignorez pas que les grâces de la cour se font ordinairement attendre,** you are aware of the fact that court favours have generally to be waited for, *Le Sage.*

IGNORER, *vn.* to be ignorant, not to know, to be unaware, to be uninformed. **Il n'ignore de rien,** nothing of which he is not aware or he knows everything.

IGNORER,(S'), *v. refl.* not to know one's self; to be ignorant of one's own powers or sentiments.

IGUANE, igwan', [Carib. Span.], *sm.* iguana : a genus of saurian reptiles.

IGUANODON, igwanodân, [iguane; Gr. : ὀδούς, tooth], *sm.* iguanodon : an extinct saurian reptile.

IL, il, [Lat. : ille, he], *pers. pron. m. of the third person, nominative case.* [*pl.* Ils.] 1. (of persons), he [*pl.* they). **J'ai vu votre frère, il se porte bien,** I have seen your brother, he is very well. **Où est-il ?** where is he ? **Ira-t il ?** will he go ? **Ils vont à la ville,** they are going to town. **Quoi ! dit-il,** what ! said he. [Expletive.] **Votre père est-il venu ?** did your father come ?

2. (of animals or things) it [*pl.* they). **Le vilain chat ! il m'a égratignée,** the nasty cat ! it has scratched me. **Voyez cet arbre, il ne produit point de fruit,** look at that tree, it yields no fruit. [Expletive.] **Le bien est-il donc si difficile à faire ?** is it so hard then to do good ? **Qu'il est beau, ce temple élevé à l'amitié !** how splendid is this temple erected to friendship !

3. (with impersonal verbs) it, there. **Il faut que...,** it is necessary that. **Ne faut-il pas que...,** is it not necessary that? **Il fait beau temps,** it is fine weather. **Il pleut,** it rains. **Il fut un temps où...,** there was a time when. **Il est survenu des circonstances fâcheuses,** awkward circumstances have happened. **Il est six heures,** it is six o'clock. **Quoi qu'il en soit,** whatever (however) it may be. **Il n'est rien que je ne fasse pour vous soulager,** there is nothing I would not do to help you. **Il n'y a rien à manger,** there is nothing to eat. **Il est vrai,** it is true. **Il n'est que de jouer d'adresse en ce monde,** there is nothing like being skilful in this world, *Mol. Mal. im., inter.*

ÎLE, il', [isle; Lat. : insula], *s.* 1. island, isle. **Les îles Ioniennes,** the Ionian Isles. **Les îles du Vent,** the Windward Islands. **Les îles sous le Vent,** the Leeward Islands. **Les Îles Britanniques,** the British Isles.

2. *pl.* West-Indies.

ÎLE DE FRANCE, *pnf. Geog.* 1. Isle of France : ancient province of France; 2. Mauritius.

ILÉITE, iléit', *sf. Med.* ileitis : inflammation of the ileum.

ILÉO-COLIQUE, iléo-kolik', *adj. Anat.* ileo-colic : pertaining to the ileum and colon.

ILÉON, iléôn, **ILÉUM,** iléom, [Gr. : εἰλεῖν, to roll up], *sm. Anat.* ileum : the lower portion of the small intestines.

ILES, il', [Lat. : ilia, the flanks], *smpl. Anat.* haunches, ilia, iliac regions : the regions on each side of the hypogastrium. **Os des iles,** haunch bone, ilium.

ÎLET, ilè, [dim. of île], *sm.* islet : little isle, eyot.

ÎLETTE, ilèt', [Gr. : εἰλεός, from εἰλεῖν, to roll up], *sf.* islet, eyot.

ILÉUS, iléus, *sm. Med.* ileus : intus-susception of the bowels; iliac passion.

ILIACO-FÉMORAL, E, iliakofémoral, *adj. Anat.* ilio-femoral : relating to the hip-joint.

ILIACO-MUSCULAIRE, iliakomuskulèr', *adj.* V. *Ilio-Lombaire.*

ILIADE, iliad', [Gr. : Ἰλιάς, from Ἴλιον, Ilion, Troy], *sf.* 1. Iliad : Homer's poem; 2. *Fig.* long account.

ILIAQUE, iliak', *adj.* 1. of Troy : relating to the siege of Troy.

2. iliac, iliacal : *a) Anat.* pertaining to the illia or ilium; *b) Med.* relating to the ileum. *a)* **Os —,** the ileum os innominatum : the dorsal bone of the pelvis. **Fosse —,** iliac fossa. **Artères iliaques,** iliac arteries. **Crête —** crest of the ilium. *b)* **Passion —,** iliac passion, ileus : violent colic.

ILICINE, ilisin', [Lat. : ilex, ilicis, holly], *sf. Chem.* ilicine : a bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the holly.

ILICINÉES, ilisiné, *sfpl. Bot.* aquifoliaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

ILIO-FÉMORAL, E, iliofémoral, *adj. Anat.* ilio-femoral.

ILIO-LOMBAIRE, iliolônbèr', *adj. Anat.* ilio-lumbar : pertaining to the internal iliac muscle and to the loins.

ILION, iliôn, **ILIUM,** iliom, [Gr. : εἰλεῖν, to roll up], *sm. Anat.* ilium, haunch-bone : the largest of the three bones, into which the os innominatum is divided in early life.

ILION, iliôn, [Gr. : Ἴλιον, Troy], *pnm. Geog.* Ilium, Troy.

ILIO-PECTINÉ, E, iliopèktiné, *adj. Anat.* ilio-pectineal : pertaining both to the ilium and os pubis.

ILLABOURABLE, illabourable', *adj.* untillable : that cannot be tilled or cultivated; barren, sterile.

ILLABOURÉ, illabouré, *adj.* untilled, unploughed.

ILLACÉRABLE, illasérabl', *adj.* illacérrable : that cannot be torn.

ILLACÉRÉ, E, illaséré, *adj.* untorn : not rent; intact, entire.

ILLATIF, IVE, illatif, tiv', [Lat. : in, in, into; lativus], *adj. Gram.* illative : relating to inference. **Particule illative,** illative particle.

† **ILLATION,** illasyôn, [Lat. : inferre, illatum; in; ferre, to carry], *sf.* illation : consequence, inference, conclusion, deduction.

† **ILLEC,** illèk, [Lat. : illo, illoc], *adv.* there

ILLÉCÈBRE, illésèbr', [Lat. : illecebra], *sm. Bot.* knotgrass, illecebrum : a genus of herbaceous plants.

ILLÉGAL, E, illégal, [il, in, not; légal], *adj.* illegal : contrary to law; unlawful.

ILLÉGALEMENT, illégal'mânt, *adv.* illegally, unlawfully.

ILLÉGALITÉ, illégalité, *sf.* 1. illegality, the state of being illegal; illegalness, unlawfulness; 2. unlawful act.

ILLÉGITIME, illézhitim', *adj.* 1. illegitimate : not legitimate; unlawful; spurious. **Enfant —,** illegitimate child, bastard. **Déclarer —,** to illegitimate.

2. *Fig.* unjust; unreasonable.

ILLÉGITIMEMENT, illézhitim' mânt, *adv.* illegitimately, unlawfully.

ILLÉGITIMITÉ, illézhitimité, *sf.* illegitimacy : the state of being illegitimate; illegitimation; unlawfulness.

ILLESÉ, illézé, *adj.* uninjured.

ILLETTRÉ, E, illètré, *adj.* illiterate, unlearned, unlettered, ignorant.

ILLIBÉRAL, E, illibéral, [il, in, not; liberal], *adj.* illiberal : *a)* not liberal, not generous; sparing, niggardly; *b)* mean, low, base; *c)* restrictive.

ILLIBÉRALEMENT, illibéral'mânt, *adv.* illiberally : ungenerously, parcimoniously.

ILLIBÉRALISME, illibéralism', *sm.* illiberalism : illiberal principles.

ILLIBÉRALITÉ, illibéralité, *sf.* illiberality, illiberalness : *a)* want of generosity, parsimony; *b)* tendency to restrain freedom.

ILLICITE, illisit', [il, in, not; licite], *adj.* illicit : prohibited by law or morals; unlawful. **Des conventions illicites,** illicit conventions. **Des plaisirs illicites,** illicit pleasures. **Caractère —,** illicitness, unlawfulness.

ILLICITEMENT, illisit'mânt, *adv.* illicitly, unlawfully.

ILLICIUM, illisiom, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* illicium, aniseed-tree : a genus of trees of the order magnoliaceæ.

ILLICO, illiko, [Lat.], *adv.* immediately, at once.

ILLIMITABLE, illimitabl', *adj.* illimitable : that cannot be limited ; unlimitable, unlimited, unbounded, boundless.

ILLIMITATION, illimitasyon, *sf.* illimitation, illimitedness, unlimitedness, boundlessness, unboundedness.

ILLIMITÉ, E, illimité, *adj.* unlimited, illimited, unbounded, boundless. **Un espace —**, an illimited space. **Un pouvoir —**, absolute power.

ILLISIBILITÉ, illisibilité, *sf.* illegibleness, illegibility : the state of being illegible.

ILLISIBLE, illizibl', [in, not ; lisible], *adj.* illegible : that cannot be read ; unreadable. **Cette écriture est —**, this writing is illegible. **Un ouvrage —**, an unreadable work.

ILLISIBLEMENT, illiziblœmân-t, *adv.* illegible.

ILLITION, illisyôn, [Lat. : illinire, to rub], *sf. Med.* unction : the act of anointing.

ILLITTÉRATURE, illitératur', *sf.* illiteracy : want of learning, ignorance, unlearnedness, illiterateness, illiterature.

ILLOGICITÉ, illozhisité, *sf.* illogicalness: the state of being illogical.

ILLOGIQUE, illozhic', *adj,* illogical : *a)* contrary to the rules of logic ; *b)* not logical.

ILLOGIQUEMENT, illozhik'mân-t, *adv.* illogically.

ILLOGISME, illozhism', *sm.* illogicalness.

ILLUMINABLE, illuminabl', *adj.* illuminable : that may be illuminated.

ILLUMINANT, E, illuminân-t, ânt', *adj.* illuminant : that which affords ligt.

ILLUMINATEUR, illuminatœr, *sm.* **1.** illuminator : he who, or that which illuminates ; **2.** illustrator : one who explains or makes clear.

ILLUMINATIF, IVE, illuminatif, tiv', *adj.* illuminative : having the power of giving light ; illuminary.

ILLUMINATION, illuminasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* illumination : *a)* the act of illuminating or rendering luminous ; *b)* the act of rendering a house or a town light ; display of lights at a festival or public rejoicing *c) Theol.* spiritual light ; *d)* inspiration *e)* ornamental letters and pictures which adorned manuscripts,in the middle ages.

ILLUMINÉ, E, illuminé, *sm, f.* illuminate, illuminee (*pl.* illuminati) : *a)* visionary ; *b)* one of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light ; *c)* a brother of the Red Cross ; *d)* a disciple of Saint-Martin and Swedenborg ; *e)* a member of the sect or association founded by Weishaupt in Bavaria.

ILLUMINÉ, E, *adj.* illuminated, enlightened.

ILLUMINER, illuminé-r [Lat. : illumināre ; lumen, luminis, light], *va.* to illuminate : *a)* to illumine, to illume, to enlighten, to make light or bright ; *b)* to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires ; *c)* to enlighten intellectually, to allumine ; *d)* † to adorn with pictures. *a)* **Le soleil illumine la terre,** the sun illuminates the earth. **Le phare, bâti par derrière, au sommet de la falaise, illuminait le ciel,** the light-house, built behind, on the summit of the cliff, lighted up the sky. *G. Flaubert. b)* **— sa maison,** to illuminate one's house. *c)* **Et priez que toujours le ciel vous illumine,** and ask God to always illuminate your mind, *Mol. Tart.* III. 2.

ILLUMINER (S'), *v. refl.* to be illuminated.

ILLUMINISME. illuminism', *sm.* illuminism : the principles of the illuminati.

ILLUSION, illuzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : illusio, from illudĕre, illusus, to play], *sf.* illusion : *a)* deception of the senses ; deceitful appearance ; *b)* self-deception, self-delusion ; a state of the soul by which we attribute reality to that which we know to be unreal ; *c)* deception, error of the mind ; fallacy ; *d)* chimera, phantasm ; hallucination, deception of the imagination. *a)* **— d'optique.** optical illusion. **Un bâton nous paraît rompu dans l'eau ; c'est une —**, a stick in water looks as of it were broken : it is an illusion. *c)* **La vie humaine n'est qu'une — perpétuelle,** life is nothing but an empty dream. **L' — qui plaît devrait durer toujours,** a pleasing fallacy ought to last for ever. **Faire — à quelqu'un,** to delude, to illude a person, to impose upon him. **Se faire — à soi-même,** to delude, to deceive one's self. **Être dans l' —**, to be labouring under a delusion. *d)* **De douces illusions,** sweet illusions. **L' — d'un songe,** the delusion of a dream. **Les illusions de l'amour-propre,** the delusions of self-love. **Un homme plein d'illusions, qui se repaît d'illusions,** a man given to illusion, an illusionist.

ILLUSIONNER, illuzyoné-r, *va.* to delude, to deceive.

ILLUSIONNER (S'), *v. refl.* to delude, to deceive one's self.

ILLUSOIRE, illuzwar', *adj.* illusive, illusory, delusive, delusory : *a)* tending to delude, deceiving by false show ; *b)* fallacious ; false, visionary, imaginary.

ILLUSOIREMENT, illuzwar'mân-t, *adv.* illusively, delusively, deceitfully, fallaciously.

ILLUSTRANT, E, illustrân, ânt', *adj.* illustrating, illustrative.

ILLUSTRATEUR, illustratœr, *sm.* illustrator : one who illustrates.

ILLUSTRATION, illustrasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** illustration : *a)* the act of rendering glorious ; *b)* the state of being illustrated ; illustriousness, glory ; celebrity. *a)* **Les grands écrivains du siècle de Louis XIV contribuèrent puissamment à l' — de son règne,** the great writers of the time of Louis XIV, greatly contributed to illustrate his reign. *b)* **Acquérir de l' —**, to become illustrious. **Une famille sans —**, an obscure family.

2. illustrious man ; celebrity. **Les illustrations de la France et de l'Angleterre,** the illustrious men of France and England.

3. illustration : *a)* explanation, elucidation ; *b)* an engraving or picture designed to illustrate ; (in old books and manuscripts) illumination ; **4.** *Theol.* illumination, light. **Les illustrations dans cet ouvrage sont par Doré,** the illustrations in that work are by Doré.

ILLUSTRE, illustr', [Lat. : illustris, celebrated], *adj.* illustrious : *a)* distinguished, eminent, excellent ; famed, renowned ; *b)* a title of honour ; *c)* bright, conspicuous ; notable, remarkable. *a)* **Une famille —**, an illustrious family. **Cicéron a été le plus — des orateurs,** Cicero was the most illustrious of orators. *c)* **Les plus illustres monuments de l'antiquité,** the most remarkable monuments of antiquity. **Des faits illustres,** illustrious, noble deeds. **Un — trépas,** a noble death.

ILLUSTRE, *sm.* illustrious man.

ILLUSTRÉ, E, illustré, *adj.* illustrated.

ILLUSTREMENT, illustrœmân-t, *adv.* illustriously.

ILLUSTRER, illustré-r, [Lat. : illustrāre, atum, to light up], *va.* to illustrate : *a)* to make or render illustrious, to give lustre to, to do honour to ; *b)* to explain, to elucidate, to make clear ; *c)* to adorn by engravings ; (of manuscripts) to illuminate.

ILLUSTRER (S'), *v. refl.* to render one's self illustrious.

ILLUSTRISSIME, illustrisim', *adj.* most illustrious.

ILLUTATION, illutasyôn, *sf. Med.* lutation : the act of luting with mud.

ILLUTER, illuté, [Lat. : il, in ; lutum, mud], *va. Med.* to lute, to mix, to cover with mud.

ILLYRIE, illiri, *pnf. Geog.,* Illyria.

ILLYRIEN, ENNE, illiriân, en, *adj.* and *sm.f.* Illyrian.

ÎLOT, îlo, [île], *sm.* islet : little isle ; eyot

ILOTE, ilot', [Gr. : εἱλώτης], *sm.* helot : a slave of ancient Sparta.

ILOTIE, ilosi, *sf.* **ILOTISME,** ilotism', *sm.* helotism : the state of helots.

ILVAÏTE, ilvaït', *sf. Miner.* ilvaite, lievrite : a silicate of iron and lime.

IMAGE, imazh', [Lat. : imago, image], *sf.* image : *a)* resemblance, semblance, likeness ; *b) Opt.* the appearance of an object produced by reflection or refraction ; *c)* representation of any person or thing formed by a material substance ; *d)* idol, representation of a heathen deity ; *e)* representation of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or saints ; *f)* picture, coloured cut ; *g)* copy, likeness ; *h)* representation in the mind ; *i)* idea, conception ; a picture drawn by the imagination ; *j)* description, imagery ; *k) Rhet.* similitude, comparison, metaphor. *a)* **Dieu créa l'homme à son —**, God made man after his own likeness. *Bib.* **Cet enfant est l' — de son père,** this child is the very image of his father. *b)* **Les miroirs plans donnent l' — des corps avec leurs dimensions naturelles,** plane mirrors reflect things the size they are. **Voir son — dans l'eau,** to see one's reflection in the water. *d)* **Les images des faux dieux,** the images of the false gods. **Le culte des images,** image-worship. *e)* **Les Moscovites poussent l'adoration des images jusqu'à l'idolâtrie,** the Russians carry their adoration of images even to idolatry. *Ségur His. de Nap.* VI. I. *f)* **Il y a de belles images dans ce livre,** there are some pretty pictures in that book. [*Fig.* :] **Être sage comme une —**, to be as quiet as a lamb, **On amuse des enfants avec des images,** children can be amused with pictures. **C'est une belle —**, it is a pretty picture ; *Fig.* she is an image. *g)* **Ces jeux sont une image de la guerre,** these games are images of war. **Peindre la vertu sous une affreuse —**, to paint virtue in awful colours. *h)* **L'esprit conserve des images de ce que nous avons vu,** the mind retains the images of what we have seen. **Dans le fond des forêts, votre — me suit,** your image haunts me in the depths of the forests. *Rac. Phèd.* II. 2. **Avoir devant soi l' — de la mort,** to have the image of death before one. *i)* **Je me fais une — terrible des dangers que vous avez courus,** I am horrified to think of the dangers you have been in. **Je me livrai donc à des images très agréables,** so I allowed my mind to dwell on very pleasant images. *j)* **Opposer l' — des combats au tableau de la vie pastorale,** to oppose the image of combats to a picture of pastoral life. *k)* **Cela fait —**, there is an image in it. **Les images donnent du coloris au style,** images make the style lively. **Cette — n'est ni naturelle, ni aimable, ni vraisemblable,** this image is neither natural, pretty nor true.

IMAGÉ, E, imazhé, *adj.* full of images

IMAGER, imazhé-r, [image], *va.* to picture, to embellish with imagery.

IMAGER, ÈRE, imazhé, zhèr', [image] *sm. f.* print-seller, image-vender.

IMAGERIE, imazh'ri, *sf.* picture-trade, image-trade.

IMAGIER, imazhyé, [image], *sm.* image-maker; image-vender.

IMAGINABLE, imazhinabl', *adj.* imaginable: that may be imagined or conceived.

IMAGINAIRE, imazhinèr', *adj.* imaginary: *a*) existing only in imagination; visionary, fancied, unreal; *b*) *Alg.* impossible, applied to even roots of negative quantities. *a*) **Une crainte —**, an imaginary fear. **Espaces imaginaires**, the realms of fancy. **Un malade —**, a man who fancies he is ill, an imaginary invalid.

IMAGINAIRE, *sf. Alg.* imaginary, quantity, impossible quantity.

IMAGINANT, E, imazhinân, ânt', *adj.* imaginative, imagining.

IMAGINATEUR, imazhinatœr, *sm.* imaginer: one who imagines.

IMAGINATIF, IVE, imazhinatif, tiv', *adj.* imaginative: that imagines easily; forming mental images, full of imagination, imagining, fancying. **Une personne fort imaginative**, person full of imagination. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to have an imaginative mind. **Faculté imaginative**, imaginative faculty.

IMAGINATION, imazhinasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: imaginatio; imaginer], *sf.* imagination: *a*) fancy; *b*) (in the Fine Arts and Literature) faculty of inventing or conceiving; invention, conception; *c*) thing imagined; image in the mind; conception, idea, thought; *d*) unsolid or fanciful opinion or idea, conceit, fancy. *a*) **— vive**, a lively imagination. **— vagabonde**, a wandering imagination. **Souvent son — lui fournit plus que sa mémoire**, he often owes more to his imagination than to his memory. **Il ne me tombait pas dans l' — qu'il pût mourir**, I never imagined that he might die. **Ce qu'il m'en coûte passe toute —**, what it costs me is beyond all imagination. **Homme d' —**, man of imagination. **En —**, in imagination. *b*) **Ce poète a beaucoup d' —**, that poet is full of imagination. *c*) **Un romancier qui donne ses imaginations pour des vérités**, a novel-writer who pretends that his conceptions are truths. **Être livré à toutes ses imaginations**, to give the rein to one's imagination. *d*) **C'est une pure —**, it is a mere idea. **C'est effet de l' —**, that is all fancy. **Se repaître d'imaginations**, to indulge in fancies. **Tout gît dans l' —**, fancy is everything; fancy may bolt bran and think it flour.

IMAGINATIVE, imazhinativ', *sf.* imagination, imaginative, faculty.

IMAGINER, imazhiné-r, [Lat.: imaginâre], *va.* to imagine: *a*) to form in the mind; to conceive, to image, to fancy, to think, to believe, to suppose; *b*) to contrive, to devise. *a*) **On ne peut rien — de plus extraordinaire**, it is impossible to imagine anything more extraordinary. **On imagine la fortune plus facile dans les contrées éloignées que proche de soi**, people imagine that it is easier to make a fortune in a distant country than in one's own. **Vous n'imaginez pas à quel point ils aiment leur pays**, you cannot imagine how fond they are of their country. **Je n'imagine pas que cela puisse arriver**, I do not think that can happen. **Et je m'imaginais dans la divinité beaucoup moins d'injustice et bien plus de bonté**, and I thought the gods were much kinder and not so unjust. **Vos yeux seront témoins de ce que votre esprit s'imagine le moins**, you will see what you least of all imagine. **Elles se sont imaginé qu'il fallait faire grande toilette**, they imagined that it was necessary to dress out very much. **Je ne saurais m' — que cela soit comme on le raconte**, I cannot think that is just as they say it is. *b*) **— une machine**, to invent a machine. **Avez-vous imaginé pour notre affaire quelque chose de favorable** ? have you imagined anything favourable to our affair ?

IMAGINER (S'), *v. refl.* to imagine one's self, to fancy one's self; to be imagined, to be conceived; to be imaginable. **Rien de plus extravagant ne saurait s' —**, it is not possible to imagine anything more extravagant. **Cela n'est pas aussi difficile qu'on se l'imagine**, that is not so difficult as is believed.

IMAMAT, imama, *sm.* 1. dignity, functions of an imam; 2. province or state governed by an imam.

IMAM, imân, *sm.* imam, imaum, iman: *a*) a Mahometan priest; *b*) *Fig.* priest; *c*) an independant prince in Arabia.

IMBÉCILE, anbésil', [Lat.: imbecillis, weak], *adj.* imbecile: *a*) wanting strength of body and mind; weak, feeble, infirm, impotent; *b*) foolish, silly. *a*) **Leur esprit est méchant, et leur âme fragile; il n'est rien de plus facile et de plus —**, they are weak and wicked, they could not be weaker or more imbecille. *Mol. École des f.* v. 4. **Voilà une partie des causes qui rendent l'homme si — à connaître la nature**, those are some of the causes which make it so difficult for man to understand nature. **Ce défaut qui rend un homme — pour le gouvernement**, this defect which unfits a man for government. **— de corps et d'esprit**, weak in body and mind. **Le grand âge et les infirmités l'ont rendu —**, old age and infirmities have made him silly.

IMBÉCILE, *sm.f.* idiot, fool, simpleton, ninny. **C'est un —**, he is a fool. **Est-ce que vous la prenez pour une —** ? do you take her for a fool ?

IMBÉCILEMENT, anbésil'mân-t, *adv.* foolishly.

IMBÉCILLITÉ, anbésilité, *sf.* 1. imbecility: *a*) feebleness of body and mind, weakness, debility, infirmity; *b*) *Med.* idiocy, idiotism; weakness of mind. *a*) **Végétant dans l' — d'une enfance exposée à tous les dangers**, lingering in the weakness of a childhood exposed to all dangers. *Volt.* **Mesurant les autres à l' — de leurs forces**, judging of the strength of others by their own weakness. *b*) **Tomber dans l' —**, to become imbecile.

2. stupidity, foolishness. **Cet homme est d'une — rare**, that man is uncommonly stupid.

IMBELLIQUEUX, EUSE, anbèllikœ, kœz', *adj.* unwarlike, † imbellic, not warlike.

IMBÉNI, E, anbéni, *adj.* unblessed, not blessed.

IMBERBE, anbèrb', [Lat.: imberbis; in, neg; barba, beard], *adj.* 1. beardless, unbearded: not bearded; 2. (in an ill sense), raw, green: very young; unexperienced.

IMBERT, anber, [Barthélemy], *poet.* (1747-1790).

IMBIBER, anbibé-r, [Lat.: imbibĕre; in, into; bibére, to drink], *va.* to soak: *a*) to imbue, to wet, to drench, to steep; *b*) to imbue, to cause to imbibe; *c*) to imbibe, to draw in, to absorb, to take in, to drink in. *a*) **La pluie a imbibé la terre suffisamment**, the rain has soaked the ground enough. *b*) **— une éponge**, to soak a sponge. [*Fig.*:] **— l'esprit d'opinions erronées**, to imbue the mind with erroneous opinions. *c*) **Évaluer la quantité d'eau que les plantes imbibent**, to evaluate the quantity of water plants imbibe.

IMBIBER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to imbibe, to soak, to drink in. **La terre s'embibe d'eau**, the ground is soaked.

2. to soak: to enter by degrees; to be imbued; to be steeped. **L'huile s'imbibe dans le drap**, cloth imbibes oil. **La teinture s'imbibe peu à peu dans la laine que l'on veut teindre**, the wool they wish to dye is gradually imbued with dye. *Fén. Tél.* XVIII.

IMBIBITION, anbibisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* imbibition: the act of imbibing or absorbing.

IMBLESSABLE, anblèsabl', *adj.* invulnerable: that cannot be wounded.

IMBOIRE, anbwar', *va.* [Conj. like *boire*.] 1. to wet, to moisten, to humectate; 2. *Fig.* to imbue: to cause to imbibe. **On l'a imbu de ce principe**, he was imbued with this principle.

3. to imbibe: to receive into the mind, to impress one's mind; to receive, to embrace; to adopt. **Ce peuple a imbu les mœurs de ses conquérants**, this nation has adopted the customs of its conquerors.

IMBOIRE (S'), *v. refl.* to be, to become imbued.

IMBRICATIF, IVE, anbrikatif, tiv', [imbriqué], *adj. Bot.* imbricated, imbricative.

IMBRICATION, anbrikasyôn [imbriqué], *sf.* imbrication: the state of being imbricated; tiling.

IMBRICÉ, E, anbrisé, *adj.* imbricate: bent and hollowed, like a gutter-tile.

IMBRIFUGE, anbrifuzh', [Lat.: imber, imbris, rain; fugāre, to drive out], *adj.* water-proof.

IMBRIQUÉ, E, anbriké. [Lat.: imbricatus, imbrex, tile], *adj.* imbricated, imbricate: lying over each other in regular order, like tiles on a roof.

IMBROGLIO, anbrolyo, [Ital.], *sm.* imbroglio, intricacy, confusion.

IMBRÛLABLE, anbrulabl', *adj.* that cannot be burnt.

IMBU, E, anbu, *pa. p.* of *Imboire*, imbued; impressed. **— de mauvais principes**, imbued with bad principles.

IMBUVABLE, anbuvabl', *adj.* undrinkable, unpotable, bad.

IMITABLE, imitabl', [imiter], *adj.* imitable: *a*) that may be imitated; *b*) worthy of imitation.

IMITATEUR, TRICE, imitatœr, tris', *adj.* imitative: imitating; inclined to imitate.

IMITATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* imitator: one who imitates. **La ville, l'imitatrice éternelle de la cour**, the town the great imitator of the court. **Lesage a été un — de génie**, Lesage was an imitator of genius.

IMITATIF, IVE, imitatif, tiv', *adj.* imitative: *a*) that imitates, inclined to imitate; *b*) aiming at imitation. **Faculté imitative**, imitative faculty. **Le singe est un animal —**, the monkey is an imitative animal. *Buffon.* **Mot —**, imitative word. **Harmonie imitative**, imitative harmony.

IMITATION, imitasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* imitation: *a*) the act of imitating; *b*) the state of being imitated; that which is produced by imitation; copy; *c*) a work imitated from another; *d*) *Mus.* repetition of a same melodic idea. *a*) **Il a le talent de l' —**, he has a talent for imitation. **L' — de la nature**, the imitation of nature. **À l' — de**, in imitation of. **Cela est au-dessus de toute —**, that defies all imitation. *c*) **Cet**

ouvrage est une — de l'anglais, this work is imitated from the English.

IMITER, imité-r, [Lat. : imitari, imitatus], *va.* to imitate : *a)* to endeavour to copy or resemble ; *b)* to counterfeit ; *c)* to follow in manners, to follow the way of, to pattern, to take pattern upon ; to copy ; to mimic, to take off ; *d)* to be like, to resemble. *a)* **Ce peintre s'attache à bien — la nature**, that painter endeavours to imitate nature well. *b)* **— la signature de quelqu'un**, to imitate a person's signature. *c)* **Il imite tout ce qu'il voit faire**, he imitates everything that he sees others do. **— l'exemple de quelqu'un**, to follow the example of a person. **— les vertus de ses pères**, to imitate the virtues of one's fathers. **— les grands hommes**, to imitate great men. *d)* **Ce papier peint imite le velours**, this wall paper imitates velvet.

IMITER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to imitate one's self ; **2.** to imitate one another ; **3.** to be imitated.

IMMACULÉ, E, immakulé, [Lat.: immaculatus ; in, neg. ; macula, spot], *adj.* immaculate : *a) Theol.* born without original sin ; not tainted by sin ; *b)* spotless, pure, undefiled, unstained. **L'immaculée conception**, the Immaculate Conception.

IMMALLÉABLE, immaléabl', *adj.* immalleable : not malleable.

IMMANENT, E, immanân, ânt', [Lat. : immanens, entis ; in, in ; manēre, to remain], *adj.* **1.** *Philos.* immanent, internal, intrinsic ; **2.** constant, permanent, continual ; **3.** inherent.

IMMANGEABLE, anmânzhabl', *adj.* uneatable : not fit to be eaten.

IMMANIABLE, anmaniabl', *adj.* unmanageable : not manageable : not easily used or wielded

IMMANQUABLE, anmânkabl', [in ; manquer], *adj.* infallible, certain, sure. **La réussite est —**, it is sure to succeed.

IMMANQUABLEMENT, anmânkablœmân-t, *adv.* infallibly, without fail, surely, certainly, for certain.

IMMARCESCIBLE, immarsèsibl', [Lat. : in, neg ; marcescēre, to fade], *adj.* immarcescible : unfading, perennial.

IMMARGINÉ, E, immarzhiné, *adj. Nat. Hist.* immarginate : destitute of a rim.

IMMARIABLE, anmariabl', *adj.* unmarriageable : not fit to be married.

IMMATÉRIALISER, immatérializé-r, *va.* to immaterialize : to make incorporeal.

IMMATÉRIALISME, immatérialism', *sm. Philos.* immaterialism : the doctrine that there is no material substance.

IMMATÉRIALISTE, immatérialist', *sm.* immaterialist.

IMMATÉRIALITÉ, immatérialité, *sf.* immateriality, immaterialness : the quality or state of being immaterial, destitution of matter.

IMMATÉRIEL, ELLE, immatérièl, èl', *adj.* immaterial : not consisting of matter ; insubstantial, incorporeal.

IMMATÉRIELLEMENT, immatérièl'mân-t, *adj.* immaterially.

IMMATRICULATION, immatrikulasyôn, *sf.* matriculation : the act of enrolling the name in a register.

IMMATRICULE, immatrikul', [in ; matricule], *sf.* matriculation ; enrolment.

IMMATRICULER, immatrikulé-r, *va.* to matriculate : to enrol the name in a matricula or register.

IMMATURITÉ, immaturité, *sf.* immatureness, immaturity, unripeness.

IMMÉDIAT, E, immédia, at', [Lat. : immediatus ; in ; medius], *adj.* immediate : *a)* proximate ; acting without a medium ; *b)* not acting by second causes ; *c)* instant, present.

IMMÉDIATEMENT, immédiat'mân-t, *adv.* immediately : *a)* proximately ; *b)* instantly, directly, forthwith.

IMMÉDITÉ, E, immédité, *adj.* unintended, undesigned, not meditated.

IMMÉMORABLE, immémorabl', [in ; mémoire], *adj.* **1.** immemorable : not worth remembering ; **2.** immemorial.

† **IMMÉMORANT, E**, immémorân, ânt', [Lat. : in, neg., memor, remembering], *adj.* unmindful, forgetful.

† **IMMÉMORÉ, E**, immémoré, *adj.* unremembered, forgiven.

IMMÉMORIAL, E, immémorial, [im, for in, out of ; mémoire], *adj.* immemorial : beyond memory, out of time. **Une coutume immémoriale**, an immemorial custom. **Des privilèges immémoriaux**, immemorial privileges. **De temps —**, from time immemorial, immemorially, time out of mind.

IMMÉMORIALEMENT, immémorial'mân-t, *adv.* immemorially, from time immemorial.

IMMENSE, immâns', [Lat. : immensus ; in, not ; mensus, from metiri, to measure], *adj.* immense : *a)* without bounds or limits ; immeasurable, unlimited, inbounded, infinite ; *b)* vast in extent, very great ; *c)* huge, enormous, prodigious. **Dieu est —**, God is infinite. **L'espace est —**, space is boundless. **L' — éloignement des astres**, the immense distance of the stars. **Des richesses immenses**, immense wealth. **Une gloire —**, immense glory. **Il a un savoir —**, he is prodigiously learned.

IMMENSÉMENT, immânsémân-t, *adv.* immensely.

IMMENSITÉ, immânsité, *sf.* immensity : *a)* immenseness, unbounded greatness, unlimited extent, infinity, boundlessness ; *b)* vastness, hugeness, greatness, great extent. *a)* **L'— des cieux**, the immensity of the sky. *b)* **L'— de ses richesses**, his very great wealth.

IMMENSURABLE, immânsurabl', *adj.* immensurable, immeasurable : that cannot be measured : incommensurable.

IMMERGER, immèrzhé-r, [Lat. : in, into ; mergĕre, mersum, to plunge], *va.* [takes a mute *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o*. *J'immerge, nous immergeons ; j'immergeais*, etc.] to immerge, to immerse : to plunge into water or other fluid.

IMMERGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be immerged to be immersed, to be plunged.

IMMÉRITÉ, E, immerité, *adj.* unmerited, undeserved.

IMMERSIF, IVE, immersif, *adj.* by immersion.

IMMERSION, immèrsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : immersio], *sf.* immersion : *a)* the act of plunging into water or another fluid ; *b)* the state of being immersed ; the state of sinking into a fluid ; *c) Astron.*, the disappearance of a celestial body by entering into the shadow of another.

IMMESURABLE, immœzurabl', *adj.* immeasurable, immensurable.

IMMESURÉ, E, immœzuré, *adj.* unmeasured : not measured.

IMMÉTHODIQUE, immétodik', *adj.* immethodical, unmethodical : having no method.

IMMÉTHODIQUEMENT, immétodik'mân-t, *adv.* immethodically : without order, irregularly.

IMMEUBLE, immœbl', [Lat. : immobilis], *adj. Jurisp.* immovable, not movable ; real. **Biens immeubles**, real estate.

IMMEUBLE, *sm. Jurisp.* **1.** landed estate ; **2** real estate. **Immeubles par destination**, immovables, fixtures.

IMMIGRANT, E, immigrân-t, ânt', *adj.* immigrating.

IMMIGRANT, E, *sm. f.* immigrant : a person who immigrates.

IMMIGRATION, immigrasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* immigration : the passing into a country for the purpose of permanent residense.

IMMIGRER, immigré-r, [Lat. : immigrāre ; in, into ; migrāre, atum, to remove], *vn.* to immigrate.

IMMINEMMENT, imminamân-t, *adv.* imminently.

IMMINENCE, imminâns', *sf.* imminence, imminency, impendence, impendency : the state of being imminent or impendent. **L'— du péril**, the imminence of the peril.

IMMINENT, E, imminân, ânt', [Lat. : imminens, entis ; in, into ; minēre, to project ; mināre, to threaten], *adj.* imminent, impending, impendent ; hanging over, threatening, near. **Un péril —**, an imminent peril. **Sa disgrâce est imminente**, his disgrace is imminent.

IMMISCER, immiscé-r, [Lat. : immiscēre ; in, into ; miscēre, to mix], *va.* The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *immisçons, immisçant.*] to mix up (with),

IMMISCER (S'), *v. refl.* (with *dans*) to interfere (in) ; to take part (in), to meddle (with), to intermeddle (with), to thrust one's self (into) ; *Law-t.* to enter (upon). **S' — dans une querelle**, to interfere in a quarrel. **S' — dans les affaires des autres**, to meddle with other people's affairs.

IMMISCIBILITÉ, immisibilité, *sf.* immiscibility : incapacity of being mixed.

IMMISCIBLE, immisibl', *adj.* immiscible : not capable of being mixed.

IMMISÉRICORDE, immizérikord', *sf.* unmercifulness, mercilessness : want of mercy.

IMMISÉRICORDIEUSEMENT, immizérikordiœz'mân-t, *adv.* unmercifully, mercilessly.

IMMISÉRICORDIEUX, EUSE, immizéricordiœ-z, œz, *adj.* unmerciful, merciless, hard-hearted.

IMMISSION, immisyôn, *sf.* immission, injection.

IMMIXTION, immikstyôn ; *in poet.* tiôn, [Lat. : in, into ; mixtio] *sf.* **1.** mixtion, mixing, mingling, blending ; **2.** intermeddling, interference. **Nous ne souffrirons pas l' — de cet étranger dans nos affaires**, we will not allow that stranger to interfere with our affairs.

3. *Law-t.* entering upon an inheritance.

IMMOBILE, immobil', [in, neg ; mobile], *adj.* **1.** immovable : *a)* immobile, not movable, that cannot be moved ; fixed, motionless, moveless, unmoved, unmoving ; *b)* steadfast, fixed ; *c) Fig.* unshaken, unaffected, unmoved, not impressible. *a)* **On a cru longtemps que la terre était —**, men long thought that the earth was motionless. *c)* **Ce nouveau malheur le trouva calme et —**, when this new misfortune happened he remained calm and unaffected.

2. motionless ; still, numb ; stock-still. **La frayeur le saisit, il reste —**, he is frightened and stands motionless.

IMMOBILEMENT, immobi'l'mân-t, *adv.* unmovably.

IMMOBILIER, ÈRE, immobilyé, lyèr', [in, neg., mobilier], *adj. Jurisp.* immovable ; real, of real estate. **Effets immobiliers**, im-

movable goods. **Succession immobilière,** succession to real property. **Société immobilière,** building society. **Vente immobilière,** sale of real property.

IMMOBILIER, *sm. Jurispr.* landed property, real estate.

IMMOBILISATION, immobilizasyô*n*, *sf.* 1. *Jurispr.* realization; 2. stop, hinderance (of progress).

IMMOBILISER, immobilizé-r, [in; mobiliser], *va.* 1. *Jurispr.* to realize: to convert into land or real estate; 2. to fix.

IMMOBILISER (S'), *v. refl.* to remain unimproved.

IMMOBILISME, immobilism', *sm.* attachment to ancient customs; opposition to progress, ultra-conservatism.

IMMOBILISTE, immobilist', *adj.* opposed to any progress.

IMMOBILITÉ, immobilité, *sf.* 1. immovableness, immovability, immobility: fixedness, steadfastness, the state of being without motion. **L' — du soleil,** the fixedness of the sun. **Être dans l' —,** to be motionless.

2. inertness, supineness, inaction, inactivity.

IMMODÉRATION, immodérasyô*n*, *sf.* immoderation, immoderateness: want of moderation, excess; untemperateness, intemperance.

IMMODÉRÉ, E, immodéré, *adj.* immoderate, intemperate, excessive, extravagant, unreasonable. **L'homme est — en tout,** man is unreasonable in all he does. **Passion immodérée,** vehement passion. **Un luxe —,** extravagant luxury.

IMMODÉRÉMENT, immodéremê*n*-t, *adv.* immoderately, intemperately, excessively, unreasonable. **Boire —,** to drink intemperately.

IMMODESTE, immodest', *adj.* immodest: wanting modesty; indecent, unchaste, shameless, unblushing.

IMMODESTEMENT, immodèstœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* immodestly, indecently.

IMMODESTIE, immodesti, *sf.* immodesty: *a)* want of decent reserve; *b)* want of modesty; indecency, unchastity.

IMMODIFIABLE, immodifiabl', *adj.* unmodifiable: not modifiable.

IMMOLATEUR, immolatœr, *sm.* immolator, sacrificer.

IMMOLATION, immolasyôn; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* immolation: the act of sacrificing.

IMMOLER, immolé-r, [Lat.: immolāre, atum, to sprinkle meal on a victim, to sacrifice; in, on; mola, meal], *va.* 1. to immolate: *a)* to sacrifice, to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; *b)* to offer in sacrifice. **Ils immolèrent à Saturne deux cents enfants,** they immolated two hundred children to Saturn.

2. to slay, to slaughter, to sacrifice, to kill. **Elle allait — Joas à son courroux,** she was about to sacrifice Joas to her wrath. *Rac. Ath.* III. 3. **Ils immolèrent à leur ambition toute la famille d'Alexandre,** they sacrificed to their ambition the whole of Alexander's family.

3. *Fig.* to sacrifice: to ruin; to give up or destroy for the sake of something else. **Vous m'immolez à vos ressentiments,** you sacrifice me to your resentments. **La princesse fut la première immolée à ces intérêts de famille,** the princess was the first to be sacrificed to these family interests. *Bossuet.* **Il doit — tout à sa grandeur suprême,** he must sacrifice all to his supreme greatness.

4. *Fam.* to make sport of, to laugh at, to rail at, to hold up to ridicule.

IMMOLER, (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to immolate one's self, to sacrifice one's self. **Il s'immola pour le salut de sa patrie,** he sacrificed himself for his country.

2. to sacrifice one's self; to sacrifice one's feelings, one's interests; 3. *Fam.* to surmount one's repugnance: to give up, to yield; to resign one's self; 4. to bear ridicule.

IMMONDE, immô*n*d', [Lat.: immundus: in, neg.; mundus, clean], *adj.* unclean: *a)* filthy, foul, dirty; *b)* impure; *c)* foul with sin.

IMMONDICE, immô*n*dis', [Lat.: immunditia], *sf.* dirt, filth.

IMMONDICITÉ, immô*n*disité, *sf.* uncleanness: impurity.

IMMORAL, E, immoral, [in; moral], *adj.* immoral: *a)* of a life contrary to the moral law; dishonest, vicious, depraved, abandoned; unprincipled; *b)* contrary to morality.

IMMORALEMENT, immoral'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* immorally.

IMMORALITÉ, immoralité, [imomral], *sf.* immorality.

IMMORTALISATION, immortalizasiô*n*, *sf.* immortalization: the act of immortalizing.

IMMORTALISER, immortaliéz-r, [immortel; Lat.: immortalis], *va.* to immortalize: *a)* to render immortal; *b)* to perpetuate in the memory of mankind. **— son nom,** to immortalize one's name.

IMMORTALISER (S'), *v. refl.* to immortalize one's self.

IMMORTALITÉ, immortalité, [Lat: immortalitas], *sf.* immortality: *a)* the quality of being immortal, exemption from death; *b)* exemption from oblivion. *a)* **L' — de l'âme,** the immortality of the soul. *b)* **Des actions dignes de l' —,** deeds worthy of immortality.

IMMORTEL, ELLE, immortèl, tèl', [Lat.: immortalis], *adj.* immortal: *a)* exempt from death; deathless, undying, imperishable; *b)* enduring, for ever; everlasting, never ending, perpetual, endless, eternal; *c)* destined to live in all the ages of the world. *a)* **L'âme immortelle,** the immortal soul. **Les dieux immortels,** the immortal gods. *b)* **Rome n'a point pour eux une haine immortelle,** Rome does not hate them for ever. *Volt. Brutus,* III. 7. *c)* **Les immortels ouvrages de ce poète,** the immortal works of that poet.

IMMORTEL, ELLE, *sm. f.* immortal: *a)* pagan divinity, deity; *b)* (in the masculine) one of the forty members of the French Academy.

IMMORTELLE, *sf. Bot.* everlasting flower: the name of several plants of the order compositæ.

IMMORTELLEMENT, immortèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* immortally.

IMMORTIFICATION, immortifikasyô*n*, *sf.* immortification: want of mortification.

IMMORTIFIÉ, E, immortifié, *adj.* immortified.

IMMOUVABLE, immouvabl', *adj.* immovable: that cannot be affected or moved.

IMMUABILITÉ, immuabilité, *sf.* immutability, immutableness, unchangeableness.

IMMUABLE, immuabl', *adj.* immutable: unchangeable, invariable, unalterable; immovable, ever steadfast. **Dieu est —,** God is immutâble. **Un homme —,** a steadfast man. **Des lois immuables,** immutable laws.

IMMUABLEMENT, immuablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* immutably, unchangeably, unalterably, invariably.

IMMUNITÉ, immunité, [Lat.: immunitas; in, neg; munus, charge], *sf.* immunity: *a)* freedom from any charge, duty, office or tax; *b)* privilege, prerogative.

IMMURATION, immurasyô*n*, [Lat.: in; murus, wall], *sf.* immuring: confinement within walls.

IMMUTABILITÉ, immutabilité, *sf.* immutability, immutableness: *a)* the state or quality of being immutable; *b)* unchangeableness, invariableness.

IMPACIFIQUE, a*n*pasifik', *adj.* unpacific.

IMPACT, a*n*pakt, [Lat.: impactus, past p. of impingěre], *sm.* impact: striking against.

IMPACTION, a*n*paksyôn, [Lat.: impactio, shock], *sf. Sug.* impaction, fracture.

IMPAIR, E, a*n*pêr, [Lat.: impar], *adj.* 1. *Arithm.* uneven, odd; 2. *Anat.* singular, single.

IMPAIR, *sm. Fam.* blunder, bull. **Faire un —,** to make a blunder. **Jouer à pair ou —,** to play at odd or even.

IMPAIREMENT, a*n*pêr'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* unevenly, oddly.

IMPAISIBLE, a*n*pèzibl', *adj.* unpeaceful.

IMPALPABILITÉ, a*n*palpabilité, *sf.* impalpability: the quality of being impalpable.

IMPALPABLE, a*n*palpabl', *adj.* impalpable: so fine as not to be perceived by the touch.

IMPALUDISME, a*n*paludism', [Lat.: in, in; palus, udis, marsh], *sm. Med.* impaludism.

IMPANATEUR, a*n*panatœr, *sm. Theol.* impanator: one who holds the doctrine of impanation.

IMPANATION, a*n*panasyô*n*, [Lat.: impanāre, atum; in, in; panis, bread], *sf. Theol.* impanation: the supposed real presence and union of Christ's body with the substance of bread in the eucharist.

IMPANÉ, E, a*n*pané, *adj. Theol.* impanate: embodied in bread.

IMPARCOURU, E, a*n*perkouru, *adj.* untravelled.

IMPARDONABLE, a*n*pardonabl', *adj.* unpardonable: not to be forgiven, that cannot be pardonned.

IMPARDONNÉ, E, a*n*pardoné, *adj.* unpardoned.

IMPARFAIT, E, a*n*parfé, fêt', *adj.* imperfect: *a)* unfinished, incomplete; *b)* not perfect; defective; *c)* wanting a part; impaired; *d) Mus.* incomplete; *e) Bot.* wanting either stamens or pistils. *a)* **Je ne laisserai pas mon ouvrage —,** I shall not leave my work unfinished. **Une ébauche imparfaite,** a rough sketch. *b)* **Les sciences, encore imparfaites,** sciences which were still very imperfect. **N'avoir qu'une idée imparfaite de quelque chose,** to have but a slight knowledge of a thing. *c)* **Livre —,** defective book.

IMPARFAIT, *sm.* 1. the imperfect, that which is imperfect; 2. *Gram.* imperfect tense, imperfect; (adjectively) imperfect.

IMPARFAITEMENT, a*n*parfêt'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* imperfectly.

IMPARI-PENNÉ, E, a*n*paripènné, [impar, unequal; Lat.: penna, feather], *adj. Bot.* impari-pinnate: said of a compound leaf terminated by an odd leaflet.

IMPARISYLLABE, a*n*parisillab', **IMPARISYLLABIQUE**, a*n*parisillabik', [impar; syllabe], *adj. Gram.* imparisyllabic: not consisting of an equal number of syllables in all the cases.

IMPARITÉ, a*n*parité, [Lat.: imparitas], *sf.* imparity: *a)* oddness; *b)* † inequality, disproportion.

† **IMPARTABLE**, a*n*partabl', *adj. Law-L.* impartible, indivisible.

IMPARTAGÉ, E, an*partazhé, adj.* unparted, undivided.

IMPARTAGEABLE, a*n*partazhable', *adj.* indivisible.

IMPARTIAL, E, a*n*parsial, [in ; partial], *adj.* impartial : unbiassed, unprejudiced, disinterested.

IMPARTIALEMENT, a*n*parsial'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* impartially : equitably.

IMPARTIALITÉ, a*n*parsialité, *sf.* impartiality, impartialness : the quality of being impartial ; equitableness, disinterestedness.

IMPARTIBILITÉ, a*n*partibilité, *sf. Feud. Law.* impartibility : the quality of being indivisible.

IMPARTIR, a*n*partir, [Lat. : impartire ; in, on ; pars, partis, a part], *va. Law-t.* to allow ; to impart.

IMPASSABLE, a*n*pâsabl', *adj.* impassable : that cannot be passed.

IMPASSE, a*n*pâs, [in, neg. ; passer], *sf.* 1. blind alley *or* street ; court with only one entrance ; 2. *Fig.* inextricable difficulty ; entanglement.

IMPASSIBILITÉ, a*n*pasibilité, [impassible], *sf.* impassibility, impassibleness, impassiveness : insusceptibility of injury from external things.

IMPASSIBLE, a*n*pasibl', [Lat. : impassibilis ; in, not ; pati, passus, to suffer], *adj.* impassible, impassive : *a)* not susceptible of pain or suffering ; *b)* unmoved, undisturbed ; unaffected ; *c)* not capable of passion. **Les martyrs restaient impassibles au milieu de leurs tourments,** the martyrs were impassible in the midst of their tortures. **Un juge —,** an impassible judge.

IMPASSIBLEMENT, a*n*pasiblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* impassively.

IMPASTATION, a*n*pastasyô*n*, [Low Lat. : impastāre ; in, into ; pasta, paste], *sf.* 1. impasting, pasting ; 2. *Mason.* impastation : a mixture of different substances by means of cements, which harden by air.

IMPATIEMMENT, a*n*pasiamâ*n*-t, *adj.* impatiently : with impatience.

IMPATIENCE, a*n*pasiâ*n*s', *sf.* impatience : *a)* want of patience ; uneasiness under pain or suffering ; *b)* eagerness ; hastiness, restlessness ; disquietude ; *c)* longing, eagerness; *d)* heat of passion ; *pl.* fits of restlessness, fidgets. *a)* **Montrer de l' — dans les douleurs,** to show impatience under suffering. *b)* **Le peuple souffrait cet état avec —,** the people suffered this state impatiently. **Il avait — de se dérober aux acclamations,** he was anxious to disappear so as to avoid the acclamations. **L' — gâte tout,** impatience spoils all. *c)* **Brûler d' —,** to burn with eagerness. **Modérez votre —,** curb your impatience. **J'ai une grande — de vos lettres,** I am very eager to get your letters. *d)* **Avoir des impatiences,** to have the fidgets. **Sa lenteur me donne des impatiences,** his slowness makes me fidgety. **Avoir des impatiences dans les jambes,** to have the fidgets in one's legs.

IMPATIENT, E, a*n*pasiâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* impatient : *a)* not patient ; uneasy or fretful under suffering ; *b)* hasty, eager ; precipitate ; restless ; *c)* (with *de*) eager, anxious ; longing ; *d)* (with *de*) not enduring, not suffering quietly. *a)* **Un malade —,** a fretful patient. *b)* **Jeune, —, léger, présomptueux,** young, inpatient frivolous, self-conceited. **Un esprit —,** a restless mind. *c)* **— de partir,** impatient to start. *d)* **— du joug,** impatient of the yoke.

IMPATIENTE, *sf. Bot.* impatiens : a genus of plants of the order balsaminaceæ.

IMPATIENTANT, E, a*n*pasiâ*n*tâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* annoying, provoking, irksome, tiresome.

IMPATIENTER, a*n*pasiâ*n*te-r, [impatient] *va.* to put out of patience, to tire out, to provoke. [*Neut.* :] **Rien n'impatiente plus que d'attendre,** there is nothing which puts people more out of patience than waiting.

IMPATIENTER (S'), *v. refl.* to grow impatient, to lose all patience, to be fretful. **Ne vous impatientez pas,** be patient. **Il s'impatiente de ne pas avoir de vos nouvelles,** he is growing impatient at not hearing from you.

IMPATRIOTIQUE, a*n*patriotik', *adj.* unpatriotic.

IMPATRIOTISME, a*n*patriotism', *sm.* want of patriotism.

IMPATRONISATION, a*n*patronizasyô*n*, *sf.* impatronization.

IMPATRONISER, a*n*patronizé-r, [Lat. : in ; patron], *va.* 1. † to impatronize : to put in possession of the supremacy of a seigniory ; 2. to introduce as a master.

IMPATRONISER (S'), *v. refl.* to assume authority (in a family, etc.), to set up for a master ; to get established, to get a footing.

† **IMPAVIDE,** a*n*pavid, [Lat. : impavidus], *adj.* unfearing, dauntless, intrepid.

IMPAYABLE, a*n*pèyabl', *adj.* 1. invaluable, matchless, priceless, that cannot be paid too highly. **Un chef-d'œuvre —,** an invaluable master-piece.

2. *Fam.* extraordinary, odd, inimitable, fanciful, queer ; capital, awfully funny. **Cet homme est — avec ses propositions,** that man is most peculiar with his proposals. **Il est —,** he beats everything. **Ce trait est —,** that trait is capital.

IMPAYÉ, E, a*n*pèyé, *adj.* unpaid : *a)* not paid, not discharged ; not honoured (as a bill) ; *b)* not having received what is due. **Des dettes impayées,** outstanding debts.

IMPECCABILITÉ, a*n*pékabilité, *sf. Theol.* impeccability, impeccancy : the quality of being impeccable ; sinlessness.

IMPECCABLE, a*n*pèkabl', [Lat. : impeccabilis ; in, neg. ; peccāre, to sin], *adj.* impeccable : *a) Theol.* not liable to sin ; sinless ; impeccant ; *b)* infallible ; sinless, unerring.

IMPECCANCE, a*n*pèkâ*n*s', *sf. Theol.* impeccancy : the state of being impeccant or sinless.

IMPÉCUNIEUX, EUSE, a*n*pékuniœ, œz', *adj.* moneyless, penniless : destitute of money.

IMPÉCUNIOSITÉ, a*n*pékuniôzité, *sf.* impecuniosity ; want of money ; pennilessness.

IMPÉDIMENTS, a*n*pédimâ*n*, [Lat. impedimenta], *smpl. Milit.* impediments.

IMPÉNÉTRABILITÉ, a*n*pénétrabili-té, *sf.* impenetrability : the quality of being impenetrable ; impenetrableness.

IMPÉNÉTRABLE, a*n*pénétrabl', *adj.* impenetrable : *a) Phys.* that prevents any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time ; *b)* that cannot be penetrated or pierced ; impervious, not admitting the passage of light or fluids ; *c)* not to be affected or moved ; *d) Fig.* inscrutable, unfathomable, unsearchable. *a)* **La matière est —,** matter is impenetrable. *b)* **Une cuirasse — aux coups de flèche,** a cuirass impenetrable to arrows. **Cuir — à l'eau,** leather impervious to water. **Un cachot — au jour,** a dungeon impenetrable to light. **Des ténèbres impénétrables,** impenetrable darkness. **Une forêt —,** an impenetrable forest. *d)* **Des cœurs impénétrables,** hard hearts. **Dieu est incompréhensible et —,** God is incomprehensible and inscrutable. **Un secret —,** an impenetrable secret. **Je garderai votre secret, et je serai aussi — que la pierre la plus dure,** I shall keep your secret, and shall be as impenetrable as the hardest stone. *Fén. Tél.*

IMPÉNÉTRABLEMENT, a*n*pénétrablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* impenetrably.

IMPÉNÉTRÉ, a*n*pénétré, *adj.* impenetrated, unknown.

IMPÉNITENCE a*n*pénitâ*n*s', *sf.* impenitence, impenitency : want of repentance, hardness of heart. **Mourir dans l' — finale,** to die impenitent.

IMPÉNITENT, E, a*n*pénitâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* impenitent : not penitent, not repenting of sin ; of a hard heart, obdurate.

IMPÉNITENT, *sm.* impenitent.

IMPENNÉ, E, a*n*pènné, [Lat. : in, not ; penna, feather], *adj. Ornith.* impennate, impennous : without feathers or wings.

IMPENNÉS, *smpl. Ornith.* impennates : a family of swimming birds, as penguins.

IMPENSE, a*n*pâ*n*s', [Lat. : impensa, expense], *sf. Jurisp.* outlay for repairs or improvements ; expense.

IMPÉRATIF, IVE, a*n*pératif, tiv', [Lat : imperativus ; imperāre, to command], *adj.* imperative : *a)* imperious, authoritative, commanding ; *b) Gram.* expressing command, exhortation, etc. *a)* **Prendre un ton —,** to speak in an imperious tone. *b)* **Mode —,** imperative mood.

IMPÉRATIF, *sm. Gram.* imperative mood, imperative. **Le verbe est à l'—,** the verb is in the imperative mood.

IMPÉRATIVEMENT, a*n*pérativ'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* imperatively.

IMPÉRATOIRE, a*n*pératwar, *sf. Bot.* imperatoria, master-wort : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

IMPÉRATOR, a*n*pérator, [Lat.], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* imperator.

IMPÉRATRICE, a*n*pératris', [Lat. : imperatrix], *sf.* empress : *a)* the wife of an emperor ; *b)* a woman invested with the imperial dignity.

IMPERCEPTIBILITÉ, a*n*pèrsèptibilité, *sf.* imperceptibleness, imperceptibility : the quality of being imperceptible.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, a*n*pèrsèptibl', *adj.* imperceptible : not perceptible ; unperceivable ; imperceivable ; very small ; subtile. **Des traces presque imperceptibles,** almost imperceptible traces. **Un changement —,** an imperceptible change.

IMPERCEPTIBLEMENT, a*n*pèrsèptiblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* imperceptibly.

IMPERDABLE, a*n*pèrdabl', *adj.* that cannot be lost ; inamissible.

IMPERFECTIBLE, a*n*pèrfèktibl', *adj.* not perfectible.

IMPERFECTION, a*n*pèrfèksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* imperfection : *a)* imperfectness ; the state of being imperfect ; *b)* defect ; *c)* fault, blemish. *a)* **L' — de notre nature,** the imperfection of our nature. *b)* **L' — du corps,** the defects of the body. **On doit supporter les imperfections de ses amis,** we must put up with the defects of our friends. *c)* **Les imperfections qui déparent un ouvrage,** the faults which spoil a work.

IMPERFORATION, a*n*pèrforasyô*n*, *sf. Med.* imperforation : the state of not being perforated.

IMPERFORÉ, E, a*n*pèrforé, *adj. Med.* imperforated, imperforate, closed.

IMPÉRIAL, E, a*n*périal, [Lat. : imperialis], *adj.* 1. imperial : *a)* pertaining to an empire or to an emperor ; *b)* pertaining to the ancient German empire. *a)* **Couronne impériale,** imperial crown. **Sa Majesté Impériale,**

His (*or* Her) Imperial Majesty. *b*) **Diète impériale**, imperial diet. **Ville impériale**, imperial city. **2**. *Bot.* **Couronne impériale**, crown imperial.

IMPÉRIALE, *sf.* **1**. all-fours : a game of cards ; **2**. top (of a coach) ; roof, outside ; **3**. tester (of a bed) ; **4**. imperial : *a*) *Arch.* a kind of dome ; *b*) a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip ; *c*) an old gold coin ; *d*) a kind of plum ; **5**. imperial serge ; **6**. *Bot.* crown imperial : a species of fritillary.

IMPÉRIALEMENT, anpérial'mân-t, *adv.* imperially : in an imperial manner.

IMPÉRIALISME, anpérialism', *sm.* imperialism : the advocacy of the empire of Napoleon.

IMPÉRIALISTE, anpérialist', *sm.* imperialist : *a*) an adherent to the ancient German empire ; *b*) partisan of the empire of Napoleon.

IMPÉRIAUX, anpériô, *smpl.* imperialists : the troops of the emperor of Germany.

IMPÉRIEUSEMENT, anpériœz'mân-t, *adv.* imperiously : *a*) with haughtiness or arrogance ; *b*) with urgency.

IMPÉRIEUX, EUSE, anpériœ, œz', [Lat. : imperiosus], *adj.* imperious : *a*) authoritative, domineering, haughty, lordly, arrogant, overbearing ; *b*) pressing, urgent, not capable of being resisted. *a*) **Elle était impérieuse envers les enfants**, she was overbearing with children. **Son caractère est —**, he is overbearing. **D'un ton —**, in an imperious tone. *b*) **Une nécesssité impérieuse**, a pressing necessity.

IMPÉRIOSITÉ, anpériôzité, *sf.* imperiousness : the quality of being imperious ; haughtiness, arrogance.

IMPÉRISSABILITÉ, anpérisabilité, *sf.* imperishableness : the quality of being imperishable.

IMPÉRISSABLE, anpérisabl', *adj.* imperishable : not liable to perish, unperishing, indestructible, everlasting, durable, undying. **La matière est —**, matter is indestructible. **Un souvenir —**, an everlasting remembrance.

IMPÉRISSABLEMENT, anpérisablœmân-t, *adv.* imperishably.

IMPÉRITIE, anpérisi, [Lat. : imperitia ; in, neg. ; peritus, skilful], *sf.* unskilfulness, incapacity, ignorance.

IMPERMANENCE, anpèrmanâns, *sf.* impermanence, impermanency : instability, unstablesness.

IMPERMANENT, E, anpèrmanân, ânt', *adj.* impermanent, unpermanent : unstable, not permanent.

IMPERMÉABILISER, anpèrméabilizé-r, *va.* to make *or* render impermeable ; (to water) to make waterproof.

IMPERMÉABILITÉ, anpèrméabilité, *sf.* *Phys.* impermeability, impermeableness, imperviableness, imperviability, imperviousness : the quality of being impermeable.

IMPERMÉABLE, ànpèrméabl', *adj.* *Phys.* impermeable, unpermeable : not permitting fluids to pass through ; impervious, imperviable, tight. **— à l'eau**, impermeable *or* impervious to water, water-tight, waterproof. **— à l'air**, impervious to air, air-tight.

IMPERMÉABLE, *sm.* water-proof cloak.

IMPERMÉABLEMENT, anpèrméablœmân-t, *adv.* impermeably, imperviously.

IMPERMUTABILITÉ, ânpèrmutabilité, *sf.* impermutableness, unexchangeableness : the quality, of being unexchangeable.

IMPERMUTABLE, anpèrmutabl', *adj.* unexchangeable, impermutable : that cannot be exchanged or permuted.

IMPERSONNALITÉ, anpèrsonalité, *sf.* impersonality : want of personality.

IMPERSONNEL, ELLE, anpèrsonèl, nèl', *adj.* impersonal : *a*) *Philos.* not personal, not belonging to a peculiar person ; *b*) *Gram.* impersonal ; used only in the third person. *b*) **Verbe —**, impersonal verb.

IMPERSONNEL, *sm* *Gram.* impersonal verb, impersonal.

IMPERSONNELLEMENT, anpèrsonèl'mân-t, *adv.* impersonally : *a*) without personality ; *b*) in the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSPIRABLE, anpèrspirabl', *adj.* unperspirable.

IMPERSUADÉ, E, anpèrsuadé, *adj.* unpersuaded.

IMPERSUASIBLE, anpèrsuazible', *adj.* impersuasible, unpersuadable.

IMPERTINEMMENT, anpèrtinamân-t, *adv.* **1**. senselessly, extravagantly, foolishly. **Il vaut mieux se taire que de parler —**, it is better to be silent than to speak foolishly. **2**. improperly, unbecomingly ; **3**. impertinently, insolently, saucily. **Il a répondu —**, he answered impertinently.

IMPERTINENCE, anpèrtinâns', *sf.* **1**. impertinence, impertinency : *a*) the quality of being impertinent ; that which does not belong to the subject in hand ; irrelevance, irrelevancy, disconnection ; impropriety ; *b*) senselessness, foolishness, silliness. **Le valet lui faisait l' — de ses propositions**, the valet had the impertinence to make proposals to him.

2. foolish thing, silly thing ; nonsense, extravaganoe. **Je suis une sotte ; je vous demande excuse de mon —**, I am silly ; I hope you will excuse my nonsense. *Mme de Sév.*

3. impertinence : insolence, effrontery, sauciness, pertness. **Je connais son —**, I know how impertinent he is. **Je m'étonne de l' — de ce discours**, I wonder at the impertinence of that speech.

4. piece of impertinence, impertinent thing *or* word, pert thing. **Vous ne sauriez ouvrir la bouche que vous ne disiez une —**, you cannot open your mouth without saying something impertinent.

IMPERTINENT, E, anpèrtinân-t, ânt', [in ; pertinent], *adj.* impertinent : *a*) irrelevant, not pertinent, having no bearing on the subject, of no weight ; *b*) senseless, foolish, silly, extravagant ; *c*) rude, unmannerly ; insolent, saucy, pert. *a*) **Ces raisons-là sont impertinentes**, those reasons are not weighty. **Ce fait est —**, *Law-t.* this fact is irrelevant. *b*) **Des fables impertinentes**, foolish fables. *c*) **Je vous trouve tous trois bien impertinents de parler devant moi avec cette arrogance**, I think you are all three most impertinent to talk so arrogantly in my presence. *Mol. B. Gent.* II. 4. **Cette réponse est fort impertinente**, that is a very rude answer.

IMPERTINENT, E, *sm. f.* impertinent, saucy person, saucy follow ; (*fam.*) saucy creature, sauce-box, pert.

IMPERTURBABILITÉ, anpèrturbabilité, *sf.* imperturbability : the quality of being unperturbable.

IMPERTURBABLE, anpèrturbabl', [Lat.: imperturbabilis ; perturbāre, to disturb], *adj.* imperturbable : that cannot be disturbed ; unshaken, unmoved, immovable, composed. **L'homme que vous avez connu si grave et si —**, the man that you have known so grave and so imperturbable. **Il est d'un sérieux —**, his seriousness is not to be shaken.

IMPERTURBABLEMENT, anpèrturbablœmân-t, *adv.* imperturbably.

IMPESÉ, E, anpœzé, *adj.* unweighed.

IMPÉTIGINEUX, EUSE, anpétizhinœ, nœz', *adj.* *Med.* impetiginous : of the nature of impetigo.

IMPÉTIGO, anpétigo, [Lat.], *sm.* *Med.* impetigo : a cutanious eruption of pustules.

IMPÉTRABLE, anpétrabl', *adj.* impetrable : that may be obtained.

IMPÉTRANT, E, anpétrân, ânt', *sm. f.* **1**. *Law-t.* grantee : one who has obtained some benefice or other favour from the king ; **2**. *Univ.* candidate.

IMPÉTRATION, anpétrasyôn, [Lat.] : *sf.* impetration : *a*) the act of obtaining by prayer or petition ; *b*) *Law-t.* the obtaining of a benefice or other favour from the king.

IMPÉTRER, anpétré-r, [Lat. : impetrāre, to obtain], *va.* to impetrate, to obtain.

IMPÉTUEUSEMENT, anpétuœz'mân-t, *adv.* impetuously : with impetuosity, violently, forcibly.

IMPÉTUEUX, EUSE, anpétuœ, œz', [Lat. ; impetuosus ; impetus, violent movement], *adj.* impetuous : *a*) moving rapidly, rushing with violence ; boisterous, violent, raging, fierce, wild ; *b*) vehement of mind ; passionate, hasty, violent ; headlong. *a*) **Un torrent —**, an impetuous torrent. **Des vents impétueux**, violent winds. *b*) **Un peuple bouillant et —**, a passionate, impetuous people. **Des désirs impétueux**, vehement desires. **Colère impétueuse**, violent passion.

IMPÉTUOSITÉ, anpétuôzité, *sf.* impetuousity impetuousness : the quality of being impetuous ; violence, fury ; vehemence. **L' — de la tempête**, the violence of the tempest. **L' — du premier mouvement**, the violence of the first impulse. **L' — de la jeunesse**, the impetuosity of youth. **Agir avec —**, to act impetuously.

IMPEUPLÉ, E, anpœplé, *adj.* unpeopled.

IMPIE, anpi, [Lat. : in, not ; pius, pious], *adj.* impious, ungodly, godless, irreligious. **Un homme —**, an impious man. **Des paroles impies**, impious words.

IMPIE, *sm.f.* impious man, impious woman ; impious person ; infidel.

IMPIÉTÉ, anpiété, [Lat. : impietas], *sf.* impiety : *a*) impiousness, ungodliness ; contempt of God and his laws ; *b*) act of wickedness, ungodly act. **Avec —**, impiously. **Dire des impiétés**, to utter impieties.

IMPIEUSEMENT, anpiœz'mân, *adv.* impiously : in an impious manner.

IMPITIÉ, anpitié, *sf.* pitilessness, unmercifulness, mercilessness : want of pity.

IMPITOYABLE, anpitwayabl', *adj.* unpitying, unpitiful, pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, hard-hearted ; unfeeling : relentless, unrelenting. **Cœur —**, hard heart. **Elle est — sur les fautes les plus légères**, she does not excuse the slightest faults. **Des maximes impitoyables**, unfeeling maxims.

IMPITOYABLEMENT, anpitwayablœmân-t, *adv.* unpityingly, pitilessly, mercilessly, unmercifully, relentlessly, without mercy.

IMPLACABILITÉ, anplakabilité, *sf.* implacability, implacableness : irreconcilable enmity or anger.

IMPLACABLE, anplakabl', [Lat. : implacabilis ; in, neg. ; placāre, to appease], *adj.* implacable : not to be appeased ; unappeased ; unappeasable, inexorable, irreconcilable, unrelenting, relentless. **Un ennemi —**, a relentless enemy. **Haine —**, implacable hatred.

IMPLACABLEMENT, anplakablœmân-t, *adv.* implacably.

IMPLANTATION, anplântasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* implantation, planting.

IMPLANTER, anplânté-r, [in, plant], *va.* to implant : *a*) to plant, to insert, to set, to put ; *b*) *Fig.* to inculcate, to instil. **Il lui implanta cette idée dans la tête,** he instilled that idea into his mind.

IMPLANTER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be planted, to be implanted ; 2. to be lodged, to be set : 3. to take root ; 4. to grow.

IMPLAUSIBLE, anplôzibl', *adj.* implausible, unplausible.

IMPLEURÉ, E, anplœré, *adj.* unwept ; unlamented, unbewailed.

IMPLEXE, anplèks', [Lat. : implexus, complicated], *adj.* implex, intricate, entangled, complicated.

IMPLIABLE, anpliabl', *adj.* impliable unpliable, unyielding, inflexible.

IMPLICATION, anplikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [impliquer], *sf.* 1. *Law-t.* implication ; 2. *Log.* contradiction.

IMPLICITE anplicit, [Lat. : implicitus, p. part. of implicāre, to entangle], *adj.* implicit : *a*) implied, tacitly comprised ; *b*) trusting to the word of another, without doubting or reserve. *a*) **Ceci est contenu dans le contrat d'une manière —,** this is implied in the contract. **Volonté —,** implied will. *b*) **Foi —,** implicit faith, implicit belief.

IMPLICITEMENT, anplisit'mân-t, *adv.* implicitly : impliedly, virtually, by inference.

IMPLIQUER, anpliké-r, [Lat. : implicāre, atum ; in ; plicāre, to fold], *va.* 1. to implicate, to involve : to bring into connection with, to include with. **On l'a impliqué dans cette accusation,** he was implicated in this accusation.

2. to imply : to involve, to include ; to import. **L'idée d'homme implique les idées d'intelligence et de volonté,** the idea of man implies ideas of intelligence and of will. **— contradiction,** to imply contradiction.

IMPLORABLE, anplorabl', *adj.* that may be implored.

IMPLORANT, E, anplorân, ânt', *adj.* imploring.

IMPLORATEUR, TRICE, anploratœr, tris', *sm. f.* implorator : one who implores.

IMPLORATION, anplorasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* imploration, supplication.

IMPLORER, anploré-r, [Lat. : implorāre ; in ; plorāre, to weep aloud], *va.* to implore : *a*) to supplicate ; to call upon *or* for, in supplication ; to invoke, to pray earnestly, to cry to, to beseech, to crave ; *b*) to ask earnestly, to beg, to solicit, *a*) **— Dieu,** to implore God. **— la clémence du vainqueur,** to implore a conqueror to be clement. *b*) **Je viens pour elle — votre appui,** I have come to beseech you to help her, *Rac. Iph.* III. I. **— le bras séculier,** to call for secular help.

IMPLOREUR, anplorœr, *sm.* implorer, solicitor.

IMPLOYABLE, anplwayabl', *adj.* unpliable, impliable : not easily bent ; unyielding.

IMPOÉTIQUE, anpoétik', *adj.* unpoetic, unpoetical ; not poetical.

IMPOÉTIQUEMENT, anpoétik'mân-t, *adv.* unpoetically.

IMPOLI, E, anpoli, *adv.* impolite, impolite, uncivil, uncourteous, uncourtly, ungenteel, rude.

IMPOLICÉ, E, anpolisé, *adj.* unpoliced ; uncivilized.

IMPOLIMENT, anpolimân-t, *adv.* unpolitely, impolitely, uncivilly, rudely.

IMPOLITESSE, anpolités', *sf.* 1. unpoliteness, impoliteness, incivility, uncourteousness, uncourthness, discourtesy, rudeness. **L' — est un défaut d'éducation,** unpoliteness comes from a want of education. **Traiter quelqu'un avec —,** to treat a person with impoliteness. **Un langage d'une — grossière,** grossly impolite language.

2. incivility : act of discourtesy or rudeness. **Il m'a fait une —** he was rude to me. **Je n'ai reçu de lui que des impolitesses,** he has always been rude to me.

IMPOLITIQUE, anpolitik', *adj.* impolitic : not wise, injudicious, imprudent, inexpedient.

IMPOLITIQUE, *sf.* impoliticness : the quality of being impolitic.

IMPOLITIQUEMENT, anpolitik'mân-t, *adv.* impoliticly.

† **IMPOLLU, E,** anpolu, [Lat. : inpollutus], *adj.* unpolluted, undefiled, untainted, spotless, pure.

IMPONDÉRABILITÉ, anpôndérabilité, *sf.* *Phys.* imponderability, imponderableness, imponderousness : the quality of being imponderable.

IMPONDÉRABLE, anpôndérabl', *adj.* *Phys.* imponderable, imponderous : not having sensible weight, that cannot be weighed.

IMPONDÉRÉ, E, anpôndéré, *adj.* imponderous, imponderabic.

IMPOPULAIRE, anpopulèr', *adj.* unpopular : not popular, not having the public favour.

IMPOPULARISER, anpopularizé-r, *va.* to render unpopular.

IMPOPULARITÉ, anpopularité, *sf.* unpopularity : the state of being unpopular.

IMPOREUX, EUSE, anporœ, rœz, *adj.* imporous ; not porous.

IMPOROSITÉ, anporozité, *sf.* imporosity : the state of being imporous.

IMPORTABLE, anportabl', *adj.* importable : that may be imported.

IMPORTANCE, anportâns', [importer], *sf.* importance, consequence ; moment, weight. **Avoir de l' —,** to be of importance, of weight. **Attacher de l' — à,** to give importance to. **L' — d'une affaire,** the importance of an affair. **Cela est d'une grande —,** that is very important. **En toutes choses, il est d'une grande — de bien commencer,** it is very important to begin properly, whatever we do. **Il met, il attache de l' — aux plus petites choses,** he attaches importance to the most trifling things. **Cette place lui donne beaucoup d' —,** this post makes him a man of importance. **Pour juger de l' — réelle d'un individu, il faut songer à l'effet que produirait sa mort,** to judge of the real importance of a man, we must consider in what way his death would affect mankind. [In an ill sense :] **Faire l'homme d' —,** to set up for a man of importance. **Se donner des airs d' —,** to look consequential.

D'IMPORTANCE, *adv. phr.* 1. extremely, very ; 2. heartily, soundly. **Si je prends un bâton, je vous rosserai d' —,** if I take a stick, I'll thrash you well. *Mol. Av.* III. 6.

IMPORTANT, E, anportân-t, ânt', [importer], *adj.* important : *a*) weighty, momentous, material, of great consequence ; *b*) having credit, authority or influence ; influential ; of importance, of consequence ; *c*) assuming an air of gravity ; consequential ; self-conceited. *a*) **Il est — de se hâter,** it is important to make haste. **Une affaire importante,** an important affair. **Une affaire peu importante,** an unimportant matter, a matter of little consequence. **Dans les occasions importantes,** in momentous occasions. *b*) **Des chefs importants,** influential chiefs. **Un personnage —,** an important personage. *c*) **Un ton —,** a consequential tone.

IMPORTANT, E, *sm. f.* important, consequential person ; conceited person ; person of importance, of consequence. **Faire l' —** to set up for a person of importance. **On rit de l' —,** people laugh at conceited men.

IMPORTANT, *sm.* main point, important part, essential part. **L' — est de savoir ce qu'on veut,** the main point is to know what is wanted.

IMPORTATEUR, anportatœr, *sm.* *Com.* importer : a merchant who imports goods.

IMPORTATION, anportasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [importer], *sf.* importation : *a*) *Com.* the act of importing ; *b*) *Com.* the wares or commodities imported ; imports, import ; *c*) *Fig.* conveyance ; introduction. *a*) **L' — de ces marchandises est prohibée,** the importation of these goods is forbidden. **Droit d' —,** impost, import duty. **Prime d' —,** bounty on importation. *b*) **Les importations s'élèvent à tant,** the merchandise imported amounts to so much. *c*) **L' — des idées,** the introduction of ideas.

IMPORTER, anporté-r, [Lat : importāre, tum ; in, into ; portāre, to carry], *va.* to import : *a*) *Com.* to bring from a foreign country into one's own country ; *b*) *Fig.* to introduce. **Le tabac fut importé en France par Jean Nicot,** tobacco was brought into France by Jean Nicot.

IMPORTER (S), *v. refl.* to be imported.

IMPORTER, anporté-r, [only used in the infin. and in the 3rd person], *vn.* to import, to be of importance *or* consequence ; to signify, to matter, to concern. **Mon trépas importe à votre sûreté,** my death will insure your safety. *Corn. Cinna,* v. I. **Cela m'importe,** that is of consequence to me. **Cela ne m'importe guère,** I do not care for that. (Used impersonally). **Il importe que la peau s'endurcisse aux impressions de l'air,** it is important that the skin should be hardened against the impressions of the air. **Il importe à votre frère que vous partiez,** it is of importance to your brother that you should start. **Il importe à votre frère de partir,** it is necessary for your brother to go. **Il m'importe de savoir quand il veut partir,** it is requisite that I should know when he wishes to start. **Il lui importe beaucoup de faire ce voyage,** that journey is of great importance to him. **Que lui importe que cela soit ou ne soit pas ?** what does it matter to him, whether it is so or not? **Qu'importe la puissance ou la gloire, si elle ne rend point heureux?** what are power and glory, if they do not make people happy ? **Qu'importe sa pitié, sa joie et sa vengeance ?** what do I care for his pity, his joy or his revenge? **Il importe peu (peu importe) que ce soit lui ou vous,** it signifies but little, whether it be he or you. **Il refuse, qu'importe ?** he refuses, but what does that matter ? **N'importe comment,** no matter how, anyhow. **N'importe lequel,** no matter which, be it which it may. **N'importe quoi,** no matter what. **N'importe quand,** no matter when, at any time. **N'importe qui,** no matter who, any one. **N'importe où,** no matter where, any where. **N'importe,** it is of no matter, it does not signify ; no matter, never mind.

IMPORTUN, E, anportœn, tun', [Lat. : importunus], *adj.* 1. importunate : troublesome and unseasonable in solicitation ; troublesome ; obtrusive. **Un pauvre qui sollicite est presque toujours —,** a beggar is nearly always troublesome. **Un visiteur —,** an importunate visitor. **Il est — par ses questions,** he makes himself troublesome by questioning.

2. troublesome, tiresome, irksome. **Demandes importunes,** tiresome questions. **Par des vœux importuns nous fatiguons les**

lieux, we importune the gods with our vows. *La font.* **Un discours —**, an ill-timed speech. **Rien n'est plus — que l'usage des visites de cérémonie**, there is nothing so irksome as paying ceremonial visits. *Barrois.*

IMPORTUN, E, *sm. f.* importunate person; troublesome person; intruder; bore.

† **IMPORTUNÉMENT**, anportunémân-t, *adv.* importunately.

IMPORTUNER, anportuné-r, [importun], *va.* to importune: to press with solicitation, to urge with frequent application, to harass, to tease, to plague, to trouble, to pester, to molest, to weary, to bore; (of a creditor) to dun. **On ne peut rien obtenir de lui qu'à force de l' —**, he will not do anything unless he is importuned. **— le ciel de ses prières**, to importune Heaven with one's prayers. **De ma présence encor j'importune vos yeux**, I annoy you again with my presence. *Rac. Bér.* III. 3. **Je crains de vous — par mes lettres**, I am afraid of annoying you with my letters. **Ses fréquentes visites m'importunent**, his frequent visits disturb me. **Le bruit de ces cloches l'importune**, the noise of those bells annoys him. **— ses débiteurs**, to dun one's debtors.

IMPORTUNITÉ, anportunité, *sf.* importunity, importunacy, importunateness; troublesomeness. **Obtenir quelque chose par —**, to obtain a thing by being importunate. **Céder à l' —**, to yield to importunity. **Il est d'une — sans égale**, for his importunity he has no equal.

IMPOSABLE, anpôzabl', *adj.* taxable, imposable.

IMPOSANT, E, anpôzân, ânt', *adj.* imposing, commanding. **Un homme —**, an imposing man. **Il a la figure imposante, le regard assuré, la démarche fière**, he has an imposing face, a firm look and a proud bearing. **Une cérémonie imposante**, an imposing ceremony. **Des forces imposantes**, imposing forces.

IMPOSÉ, anpôzé, *sm.* tax-payer.

IMPOSER, anpozé-r, [Lat. : imponĕre; im for in, on; ponĕre, to place], *va.* 1. to impose: *a)* to lay on, in ordination or confirmation; *b)* *Print.* to arrange and fix columns or pages in the chase, ready for press. *a)* **— les mains**, to impose hands.

2. to impose: *a)* to give, to bestow, to confer; *b)* to place over by authority or by force; *c)* to obtrude, to thrust, to force; *d)* to lay on, to set on; *e)* to enjoin, to prescribe; *f)* to order; *g)* to inflict; *h)* † to impute, to charge, to lay. *a)* **— un nom**, to confer a name. *b)* **Il nous imposa un homme qui lui était tout dévoué**, he forced us to take a man who was quite devoted to him. *c)* **— aux autres ses opinions**, to obtrude one's opinions upon people. *d)* **— des devoirs**, to impose duties. **Je sentis le fardeau qui m'était imposé**, I felt the burden I was compelled to bear. **— un joug**, to impose a yoke. *e)* **Le vainqueur impose la loi aux vaincus**, the conqueror imposes the law upon the vanquished. **Le sacrifice que lui impose la raison**, the sacrifice which reason compels him to make. *f)* **— silence à**, to impose, to order silence on; *Fig.* to hush, to still, to allay; to silence: to control (one's passions). *g)* **— une pénitence**, to inflict a punishment. **— un châtiment**, to inflict chastisement. *h)* **On a voulu très méchamment m' — une extravagance pour me tourner en ridicule**, they spitefully wished to charge me with a folly so as to turn me into ridicule. *Ch. de Sév.*

3. to impose, to lay. **— de nouvelles contributions**, to lay new taxes. **Ils veulent nous — de nouvelles charges**, they wish to impose new taxes on us.

4. to impose *or* to lay a tax upon; to tax; to assess, to rate. **— une ville à la somme de...**, to lay a tax upon a town to the amount of...

5. to command; to inspire. **— le respect**, to command respect.

IMPOSER, *vn.* 1. to awe, to overawe: to impress with fear mingled with respect, to fill with respect, to keep in awe. **De fort près, c'est moins que rien; de loin, ils imposent**, when you are close to them, they are less than nothing, but seen from a distance they strike one with awe. **Il impose par la fierté de son regard**, his proud look awes people. **Sa fermeté m'impose**, his firmness awes me. **Notre fière contenance imposa aux ennemis**, our proud attitude awed the enemy.

2. (with *à*) to impose (on, upon), : to put upon, to deceive, to cheat; to delude. **Vous avez tâché d' — aux simples**, you have tried to impose upon the simple. **Ils imposèrent par ces artifices au pape**, by these means they deceived the pope.

En imposer, 1. to awe, to overawe. **Le cardinal crut en — au peuple en faisant arrêter les magistrats en plein midi**, the cardinal thought it would awe the people if he had the magistrates arrested in the day time. *Volt. S. Louis* XIV. 4. **De hautes montagnes, d'antiques forêts, des ruines immenses en imposent**, high mountains, old forests and magnificent ruins strike one with awe.

2. † to impute; 3. (with *à*) to impose on, upon; to put upon, to cheat, to deceive; to delude. **Il veut en — à ses juges**, he wishes to impose upon his judges. **Ne le croyez pas, il en impose**, don't believe him, he is imposing on you. **L'homme ne peut-il pas s'en — à lui-même ?** cannot man deceive himself? **Il ne veut ni en — aux autres ni s'en — à soi-même**, he does not wish to deceive either himself or others.

IMPOSER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be imposed: *a)* to be given; *b)* to be laid upon, to be set on. **C'est une obligation qui s'impose d'elle-même aux cœurs bien nés**, it is an obligation which all right-minded people must feel. **Des devoirs nouveaux s'étaient imposés alors au jeune homme**, new duties had then devolved upon the young man. *G. Ohnet.*

2. to obtrude one's self, to thrust one's self, to be obtrusive; 3. to tax one's self, to impose a tax on one's self.

IMPOSEUR, anpôzœr', *sm.* imposer: one who imposes.

IMPOSITION, anpôzisyôn; *in. poet.* siôn, [imposer], *sf.* imposition: *a)* laying on (of hands); *b)* *Print.* the act of imposing the pages of a sheet; *c)* the act of giving a name; *d)* injunction; order; *e)* infliction; *f)* laying on, assessment of a tax; *g)* tax, duty, impost. **Percevoir les impositions**, to collect the taxes. **Payer ses impositions**, to pay one's taxes. **Lever les impositions**, to levy taxes.

IMPOSSESSION, anpossèsyôn, *sf.* want of possession, destitution.

IMPOSSIBILITÉ, anposibilité, [impossible], *sf.* impossibility: *a)* the state of being impossible; *b)* that which is impossible. *a)* **Il est de toute — que j'aille aujourd'hui vous voir**, it is quite impossible for me to go and see you this evening. **Il nous ont mis dans l' — de nous fier à leurs serments**, they have made it an impossibility for us to trust to their promises. **Mettre quelqu'un dans l' — de faire une chose**, to make it impossible for a person to do a thing. **Il y a — physique qu'une rivière remonte vers sa source**, a river cannot possibly flow back to its source. *b)* **Vous trouvez, dans cette proposition, des impossibilités que je ne vois pas**, you find in that proposition impossibilities which I do not see.

IMPOSSIBLE, anposibl', [Lat. : impossibilis; im, neg. for in; possible], *adj.* impossible: *a)* that cannot be; not possible; *b)* that cannot be done, impracticable; *c)* very difficult. *a)* **Il est — que les richesses ne donnent du pouvoir**, wealth must give power. *b)* **L'exécution de cette entreprise est —**, the execution of this undertaking is not possible. **Cela est moralement —**, that is morally impossible. **Ils regardent comme — tout ce qui leur semble extraordinaire**, what they think extraordinary, they also fancy impossible. *c)* **Il lui est — de rester tranquille**, it is impossible for him to keep quiet. **Il m'est — de rester plus longtemps ici**, I cannot possibly stay here any longer. — *Prov.* : **A qui veut, rien n'est impossible**, where there is a will there is a way.

IMPOSSIBLE, *sm.* 1. impossibility: that which is impossible or cannot be done. **C'est tenter l' —**, that is attempting what cannot be done. **Faire l'—**, to do impossibilities. **Je ferai l' — pour vous**, I will do my very utmost for you. **Si vous m'aimez, vous ferez l' — pour venir cet hiver**, if you love me, you will do your utmost to come this winter. — *Prov.* : **A l'impossible nul n'est tenu**, what cannot be helped must be endured.

2. a great deal. **Gagner l' —**, to gain a great deal.

PAR IMPOSSIBLE, *adj. phr.* against all possibility, against all probability, supposing an impossibility.

† **IMPOSSIBLEMENT**, anposiblœmân-t, *adv.* impossibly, not possibly.

IMPOSTE, anpost', [Lat. : impostus, from imponĕre, to place on], *sf.* *Arch.* impost: the upper stone of a pier or pilaster, which serves as a base for the construction of an arch.

IMPOSTEUR, anpostœr, [Lat. : impostor], *sm.* impostor: one who imposes on others; deceiver, cheat.

IMPOSTEUR, *adj. m.* deceitful, false.

IMPOSTURE, anpostur', *sf.* imposture, imposition, deception, deceit, cheat; delusion, deception, deceit, cheat; delusion. **L' — est le masque de la vérité**, imposture is the mask of truth. **Tout ce qu'il dit sont autant d'impostures**, every word he says is a lie. **Toute sa vie n'a été qu'une — continuelle**, he has been an impostor all his life. **La simplicité affectée est une — délicate**, affected simplicity is a delicate imposture, *La Rochef.*

IMPÔT, anpô; *pl.* anpô-z, [O. Fr. : impost; Lat. : imponĕre, to lay on], *sm.* tax, impost, duty. **— direct**, direct tax. **— indirect**, indirect tax. **— territorial, — foncier**, land-tax. **— sur le revenu**, income-tax. **Frapper d'un —**, to tax. **Charger, accabler d'impôts**, to burden with taxes, to over-tax. **Mettre un — sur**, to lay a tax on. **L'assiette de l' —**, the assessment of the taxes.

IMPOTABLE, anpotabl', *adj.* unpotable, undrinkable.

IMPOTATION, anpotasyôn, [Lat. : in; into; potāre, to drink], *sf.* drinking: the act of drinking.

IMPOTENCE, anpotâns', [Lat. : impotentia], *sf.* *Med.* impotence, impotency: the state of being impotent; infirmity.

IMPOTENT, E, anpotân, ânt', [Lat. : im-

potens, entis], *adj.* impotent, infirm, crippled ; powerless.

IMPOTENT, E, *sm. f.* impotent person, infirm person ; any one without sexual power.

† **IMPOURVU, E,** anpourvu, *adj.* unprovided. **À l' —**, unawares ; suddenly.

IMPRATICABILITÉ, anpratikabilité, *sf.* impraticability, impracticableness : the state of being impracticable ; unfeasibility.

IMPRATICABLE, anpraticabl', *adj.* 1. impracticable, unpracticable : *a*) that cannot be done ; impossible, infeasible ; *b*) that cannot be passed or travelled ; impassable ; *c*) untractable, unmanageable. *a*) **L'entreprise fut jugée —,** the undertaking was considered impracticable. *b*) **Des chemins impraticables,** impracticable roads. *c*) **Il est d'un caractère —,** he is unmanageable.

2. uninhabitable. **La fumée rend cette chambre —,** the smoke makes this room uninhabitable.

IMPRATIQUÉ, E, anpratiké, *adj.* unfrequented. **Des chemins impratiqués,** unfrequented roads.

IMPRÉCATEUR, anprékatœr, *sm.* imprecator : one who imprecates.

IMPRÉCATION ; anprékasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : imprecatio], *sf.* imprecation : *a*) an invoking of evil on a person ; *b*) public denunciation, execration. **Faire des imprécations contre quelqu'un,** to imprecate, to curse a person. **Prononcer des imprécations,** to utter imprecations.

IMPRÉCATOIRE, anprékatwar', *adj.* imprecatory : that imprecates, containing wishes of evil.

IMPRÉCISION, anprésiziôn, *sf.* imprecision : want of precision, inaccuracy.

IMPRÉGNATION, anprényasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [imprégner], *sf.* impregnation : *a*) *Physiol.* fecundation ; *b*) saturation ; imbibition.

IMPRÉGNER, anprényé-r, [Lat. : imprægnāre, atum ; in ; prægnare, to fecundate], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer* : *J'imprègne* ; *j'imprégnais* ; *j'imprégnai* ; *j'imprégnerai* ; *j'imprégnerais* ; *que j'imprègne* ; *imprégnant* ; *imprégné*.] 1. to impregnate : *a*) *Nat. Hist.* to fecundate ; *b*) to infuse particles of one thing into another ; to fill, to saturate, to diffuse throughout ; 2. *Fig.* to imbue. **— quelqu'un de ses sentiments,** to imbue a person with one's own sentiments.

IMPRÉGNER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be impregnated ; 2. *Fig.* to be imbued, to imbibe. **Les préjugés dont leur esprit s'était imprégné,** the prejudices their minds were imbued with.

IMPRENABLE, anprœnabl', *adj.* impregnable : that cannot be reduced by force ; inexpugnable, unassailable.

IMPRESARIO, anprézario, [Ital.], *sm. Theat.* impresario, enterpriser.

IMPRESCRIPTIBILITÉ, anprèskriptibilité, *sf. Law-t.* imprescriptiblity : state of being imprescriptible.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, anpréskriptibl', *adj. Law-t.* imprescriptible : that cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription. **La loi de la nature, cette loi simple, imprescriptible, qui parle au cœur de l'homme,** the law of nature, this simple law imprescriptible, which speaks to the heart of man. *J. J. Rouss. Pologne,* 6.

IMPRESSE, anprès', [Lat. : impressus ; from imprimère], *adj. Philos.* impressed : fixed in the mind.

IMPRESSIBILITÉ, anprèsibilité, *sf.* impressibility : impressiveness, capability of being impressed.

IMPRESSIF, IVE, anprèsif, siv', *adj.* impressive : capable of making impression.

IMPRESSION, anprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : impressio ; imprimère], *sf.* impression : *a*) the act of impressing or pressing ; pression ; pressure ; *b*) *Fig.* efficacious agency, influence ; pressure ; impulse, impulsion ; *c*) stamping ; the act of impressing a mark ; *d*) mark impressed, stamp made by pressure ; stamp print, impressure, impress ; *e*) stamping ; the act of imprinting ; *f*) printing ; the act of printing a book ; *g*) print ; *h*) edition ; *i*) *Paint.* the first coat or stratum of colour ; priming, ground ; *j*) sensible effect ; *k*) mark, trace, stamp ; *l*) the effect on the nervous system or the senses ; *m*) effect produced on the mind, conscience or feelings ; sensation ; *n*) notion, opinion ; slight remembrance, indistinct recollection. *b*) **Se laisser conduire par les impressions d'un guide éclairé,** to allow one's self to be influenced by an enlightened guide. **Une puissance de qui l'on reçoit l' — et qui dirige tous les mouvements,** a power which influences us and directs every movement. *c*) **L' — d'un cachet de cire,** the impression of a seal on wax. *d*) **On voit dans les ardoises des impressions de poissons et de plantes,** we find impressions of fishes and plants on slate. *Buffon. e*) **L' — d'une étoffe,** the impression of a stuff. *f*) **Surveiller l' — d'un ouvrage,** to look after the printing of a work. **On a fait plus de deux cents impressions de la Bible de Louvain dans l'espace d'un siècle,** more than two hundred editions of the Louvain Bible were given out in the space of a century. *Arnaud.* **L'ouvrage est à l' —,** the work is in the printer's hands. *g*) **Une belle —,** a good print. *j*) [*Fig.* :] **Suivre l' — d'un premier mouvement,** to act from impulse. *k*) **Dieu a fait un ouvrage qui porte, avec l' — de sa main le caractère de son autorité,** God's work bears the impress of his greatness and power. *Boss. l*) **Les impressions de la douleur,** the impressions of grief. **Tous les sens ont la faculté de conserver plus ou moins les impressions des causes extérieures,** all the senses have the faculty of keeping to a certain degree the impressions produced upon them by external causes. *Buffon. m*) **Si vous ouvrez votre âme à ces impressions,** if you allow these impressions to be produced on your mind. **Il est susceptible de toutes les impressions qu'on voudra lui donner,** he is susceptible of any impression. **Ce discours fit une grande —,** this speech made a great impression, or was very impressive. **Les premières impressions sont ordinairement les plus durables,** first impressions are generally the most lasting. *n*) **Charles XII n'avait encore donné de lui que de mauvaises impressions,** until then Charles XII had only given a bad impression of himself. *Volt. Ch.* XII. 2. **Il ne m'en est resté qu'une légère —,** I have but a slight remembrance of it. *Mme de Sévigné.*

IMPRESSIONNABILITÉ, anprèsyonabilité, *sf.* impressionability : capability of receiving impressions.

IMPRESSIONNABLE, anprèsyonabl', *adj.* impressionable : capable of being impressed ; susceptible, impressible ; impressionable ; sensitive, easily moved.

IMPRESSIONNANT, E, anprèsyonân, ânt' *adj.* impressive : making impression.

IMPRESSIONNER, anprèsyoné-r, *va.* 1. to impress, to make an impression on ; 2. *Fig.* to affect, to move.

IMPRESSIONNER (S'), *v. refl.* to be affected.

IMPRESSIONNISME, anprèsyonism', *sm.* impressionism : a method of painting.

IMPRESSIONNISTE, anprèsyonist, *sm. Paint.* impressionist.

IMPRÉVOYANCE, anprévwayâns', *sf.* improvidence : want of foresight ; carelessness, thoughtlessness.

IMPRÉVOYANT, E, anprévwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* improvident : wanting forecast ; careless, heedless, thoughtless.

IMPRÉVU, E, anprévu, *adj.* unforeseen, unforeknown, unexpected, unlooked for, unthought of. **Dépenses imprévues,** contingencies.

IMPRIMABLE, anprimabl', *adj.* that may be printed, fit to be printed.

IMPRIMÉ, anprimé, *sm.* print, printed matter ; printed book. **Vous pouvez envoyer ces papiers comme imprimés,** you can send these papers by book-post.

IMPRIMER, anprimé-r [Lat. : imprimère], *va* 1. to impress, to imprint, to print, to stamp : *a*) to make a mark or figure on anything by pressure ; to mark ; *b*) to fix on the mind or memory ; to inculcate ; to engrave, to ingraft. *a*) **— un sceau sur de la cire,** to impress a seal upon wax. **Il imprimait la trace de ses pas sur le sable,** he left the prints of his feet on the sand. [*Fig.* :] **N'imprime point de tache à tant de renommée,** do not allow such fame to be sullied. *Corn. b*) **Ce spectacle nous imprima la plus grande terreur,** this sight struck us with the greatest terror. **— le respect à quelqu'un,** to command a person's respect. **Il faut — de bonne heure aux enfants les maximes de la sagesse et de la vertu,** we must early impress wise and good maxims upon the minds of children.

2. to print : *a*) to impress or stamp with letters, characters or figures ; *b*) to impress by means of types on paper ; to imprint ; *c*) to publish. *a*) **— des étoffes,** to print fabrics. *b*) **— un livre,** to print a book. **Faire — un ouvrage,** to print a work ; to have a work printed. **Se faire —,** to appear in print. *c*) **Il n'a encore rien imprimé,** he has not yet published anything. **Je m'imagine que le plaisir est grand de se voir imprimé,** I fancy it is a great pleasure to see one's self in print. *Mol. Préc. r.* 10.

3. *Paint.* to prime : to apply a first coat of paint to ; to put priming upon.

4. to give, to communicate. **C'est Dieu qui imprime à la matière son mouvement,** it is God who gives motion to matter. *Malebranche.* **La vitesse qu'un corps imprime à un autre,** the motion one body gives to another. **Le christianisme imprima aux idées une direction nouvelle,** Christianity gave a new direction to the ideas of men. *Bescherelle.* **Ainsi la volonté de Colbert imprima à la nation le mouvement de l'industrie,** thus, the will of Colbert gave to the nation an impulsion to industry. *L. Blanc.*

IMPRIMER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be impressed, to be imprinted, to be stamped. **Leurs pas s'imprimaient sur la neige,** they left the prints of their feet on the snow. [*Fig.* :] **Des vers qui s'impriment facilement dans la mémoire,** verses which are easily imprinted on the memory.

2. to be printed.

IMPRIMERIE, anprim'ri, [imprimer], *sf.* 1. printing, typography : art of printing ; 2. printing-office, printing-house.

IMPRIMEUR, anprimœr, *sm.* 1. printer : one who prints. **— en lettres,** (or, absolutely), printer. **— lithographe,** lithographic printer. **Ouvrier —,** journeyman printer.

2. pressman.

IMPRIMEUSE, *an*primœz', *sf.* printing-machine.

IMPRIMURE, *an*primur', [imprimer], *sf.* priming ground : the first coat of paint on canvas.

IMPROBABILITÉ, *an*probabilité, *sf.* improbability, unlikelihood.

IMPROBABLE, *an*probabl', *adj.* improbable, unlikely.

IMPROBABLEMENT, *an*probablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* improbably, unlikely.

IMPROBANT, E, *an*prob*ân*, *ânt'*, *adj.* unconvincing.

IMPROBATEUR, TRICE, *an*probatœr, tris', *adj.* disapprobatory, disapproving, of disapprobation.

IMPROBATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* disapprover, censurer.

IMPROBATIF, IVE, *an*probatif, tiv', *adj.* disapprobatory.

IMPROBATION, *an*probation, *sf.* disapproval : the act of disapproving.

INPROBE, *ân*prob', [Lat. : inprobus], *adj.* dishonest : wanting in honesty.

IMPROBITÉ, *an*probité, *sf.* improbity, dishonesty : want of integrity.

IMPROCLAMÉ, E, *an*proklamé, *adj.* unproclaimed.

IMPRODUCTIBLE, *an*produktibl', *adj.* infeasible ; not liable to be produced.

IMPRODUCTIF, IVE, *an*produktif, tiv', *adj.* unproductive : *a)* not productive, barren ; *b)* not profitable, not producing interest.

IMPRODUCTIVEMENT, *an*produktiv'-m*ân*-t. *adj.* unproductively : barrenly, without profit.

IMPRODUCTIVITÉ, *an*produktivité, *sf.* barrenness : the quality of being unproductive.

IMPRODUIT, E, *an*produi, duit', *adj.* unproduced : not produced ; self-existing.

IMPROFANÉ, E, *an*profané, *adj.* unprofaned.

IMPROFITABLE, *an*profitabl', *adj.* unprofitable : bringing no profit.

IMPROGRESSIF, IVE, *an*progrèsif, siv', *adj.* improgressive : not progressive, not advancing.

IMPROLIFIQUE, *an*prolifik', *adj.* unprolific, barren, sterile.

IMPROMPTU, *an*prônptu, [Lat. : in promptu], *sm.* **1.** impromptu : extemporaneous composition ; a piece made off-hand, at the moment. **Un — fait à loisir**, a premeditated impromptu.

2. unpremeditated *or* unprepared thing.

IMPROMPTU, *adj. m.* **1.** impromptu, extemporary, extemporaneous, extempore, unpremeditated, off-hand ; **2.** unprepared. **Des vers impromptus**, impromptu verses. **Un bal —**, an impromptu ball.

IMPROMPTU, *adv.* inpromptu, extemporaneously, extempore, off-hand : without meditation.

À L'IMPROMPTU, *adv. phr.* off-hand, unpremeditatedly ; without preparation.

IMPROMPTUAIRE, *an*prônptuèr', *sm.* improvisatore.

IMPROMULGUÉ, E, *an*promulghé, *adj.* unpromulgated.

IMPRONONÇABLE, *an*pronônsabl', *adj.* unpronounceable : that cannot be pronounced.

IMPRONONCÉ, E, *an*pronônsé, *adj.* unpronounced.

IMPROPICE, *an*propis', *adj.* unpropitious, unfavourable, inauspicious.

IMPROPRE, *an*propr', *adj.* improper : *a)* inaccurate, wrong, incorrect ; *b)* not proper, not suitable, unsuitable, infit, unadapted. *a)* **Une expression —**, a wrong expression. *b)* **Un esprit — aux affaires**, a mind not suitable for business. **De l'eau — à la cuisson des légumes**, water which will not do to boil vegetables in. **— au service militaire**, unfit for military service.

IMPROPREMENT, *an*proprœm*ân*-t, *adv.* improperly : inaccurately, wrongly.

IMPROPRIÉTÉ, *an*propriété, [impropre], *sf.* impropriety : *a)* unaccuracy in language ; *b)* infitness ; inaptitude.

IMPROSPÈRE, *an*prospèr', *adj.* unprosperous ; unfortunate.

IMPROTÉGÉ, E, *an*protézhé, *adj.* unprotected : *a)* undefended ; *b)* unsupported, not countenanced.

† **IMPROUVER**, *an*prouvè-r, *va.* to disapprove, to disapprove of, to blame. **Ils ont raison d' — ce sentiment**, they are right not to approve this sentiment. *Pascal. Prov.* 9.

IMPROVISADE, (À L'), al*ân*provizad', *adv. phr.* improvise, extempore.

IMPROVISATEUR, TRICE, *an*provisatœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** improvisator, improvisatore *m.*, improvisatrice *f.* : a person who composes verses extemporaneously ; **2.** extemporaneous speaker, extemporizer.

IMPROVISATION, *an*provizasy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, *sf.* **1.** improvisation : *a)* the act of composing verses without premeditation ; *b)* anything improvised ; impromptu ; **2.** extempore speaking ; extempore speech ; **3.** prompt getting up.

IMPROVISER, *an*provisé-r, [Ital. : improvisare ; Lat. : improvisus, unforseen], *vn.* to improvise : *a)* to improvisate, to compose extemporaneously ; *b)* to speak extempore, to extemporize.

IMPROVISER, *va.* **1.** to improvise, to improvisate, to extemporize, to deliver extempore. **— des vers**, to deliver extempore poetry. **— un discours**, to speak extempore.

2. to produce suddenly, without preparation ; to get up at a moment's notice. **— un diner**, to get up a dinner at a moment's notice. **Les gouvernements qu'on improvise sont de courte durée**, governments got up impromptu do not last long. *Noël.*

IMPROVISER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be improvised ; **2.** to be produced, to be got up suddenly.

IMPROVISTE (A L'), ala*n*provist', *adv. phr.* **1.** suddenly, on a sudden ; **2.** unawares, unexpectedly. **Survenir à l' —**, to come unawares.

IMPRUDEMMENT, *an*prudam*ân*-t, *adv.* imprudently : indiscreetly, unadvisedly.

IMPRUDENCE, *an*prud*ân*s', *sf.* **1.** imprudence : want of prudence, indiscretion, unadvertency, heedlessness, unwariness. **Commettre une —**, to commit an act of indiscretion. **L' — d'une entreprise**, the imprudence of an undertaking. **Quelle —**, how imprudent !

2. imprudent act *or* thing. **Faire des imprudences**, to act imprudently.

IMPRUDENT, E, *an*prud*ân*-t, *ânt'*, *adj.* imprudent : wanting prudence ; indiscreet, unadvised, heedless, incautious, unwary. **Un — ami**, an imprudent friend. **Une conduite imprudente**, imprudent behaviour.

IMPRUDENT, E, *sm. f.* imprudent person.

IMPUBÈRE, *an*pubèr', [Lat. : impubes, eris], *adj. Law-t.* not arrived at puberty.

IMPUBERTÉ, *an*pubèrté, *sf.* impuberty : want of puberty.

IMPUBLIABLE, *an*publiabl', *adj.* unpublishable : that cannot be published.

IMPUDEMMENT, *an*pudam*ân*-t, *adv.* impudently : shamelessly.

IMPUDENCE, *an*pud*ân*s', [impudent] *sf.* **1.** impudence : want of modesty ; shamelessness, sauciness, brazenness, effrontery. **Du nom de fierté noble on orna l' —**, impudence was pompously called noble pride. *Boil. Sat.* XII. **C'est de la dernière —**, it is most impudent.

2. impudent act, piece of impudence. **Il mérite d'être châtié pour ses impudences**, he deserves to be punished for his impudence.

IMPUDENT, E, *an*pud*ân*-t, *ânt'*, [Lat. : in ; pudens, entis ; pudēre, to be ashamed], *adj.* impudent : shameless, saucy, brazen ; bold-faced.

IMPUDENT, E, *sm. f.* impudent person ; impudent fellow *m.*, impudent creature *f.*

IMPUDEUR, *an*pudœr, *sf.* **1.** immodesty : want of modesty ; indecency ; **2.** impudence, shamelessness, effrontery.

IMPUDICITÉ, *an*pudisité, *sf.* **1.** impudicity, immodesty ; unchastity, lewdness, lust ; **2.** lewd act.

IMPUDIQUE, *an*pudik', *adj.* immodest, unchaste, lewd, lustful.

IMPUDIQUEMENT, *an*pudik'm*ân*-t, *adv.* immodestly, unchastely, lewdly, lustfully.

† **IMPUGNATION**, *an*punyasy*ôn*, *sf.* impugnation, impugnment : the act of impugning.

IMPUGNER, *an*punyé-r, [Lat. : impugnāre, to fight against], *va.* to impugn : to oppose, to attack by words or arguments ; to contradict, to gainsay.

IMPUISSANCE, *an*puis*ân*s', *sf.* impotence, impotency : *a)* want of power ; powerlessness ; inability ; *b)* *Med.* inability to beget. *a)* **Réduire à l' — de répondre**, to make it impossible for a person to answer. **Je suis dans l' — de vous être utile**, I am unable to do anything for you.

IMPUISSANT, E, *an*puis*ân*-t, *ânt'*, *adj.* **1.** impotent : *a)* wanting strength or power ; weak, feeble, powerless ; unable ; *b)* *Med.* wanting the power of propagation. *a)* **— pour le bien**, unable to do good. **— à trahir**, unable to betray.

2. (of things) inefficacious, ineffective, inefficient. **Des efforts impuissants**, ineffectual efforts.

IMPULSER, *an*pulsé-r, [Lat. : impulsus, pressure ; impellĕre], *va.* to impulse, to impel, to actuate.

IMPULSEUR, *an*pulsœr, *sm.* impeller : one who impels.

IMPULSIF, IVE, *an*pulsif, siv', *adj.* impulsive, impellent : having the power of impelling ; moving. **Force impulsive**, impulsive power, impellent.

IMPULSION, *an*pulsy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, [Lat. : impulsio ; in ; pulsāre, to push], *sf.* impulse, impulsion : *a)* the act of impelling or driving against ; *b)* *Fig.* influence on the mind ; impetus, impression, incentive, incitement, instigation. *a)* **Force d' —**, impulsive power, impellent, impulse, impetus. **Un corps qui résiste à l' — d'un autre**, a body which resists the impulsion of another. *b)* **Céder aux impulsions d'une volonté étrangère**, to yield to the influence of a stranger's will. **Les esprits reçurent une — nouvelle**, a new impression was produced in men's minds.

IMPULVÉRISÉ, E, *an*pulvérizé, *adj.* unpulverized, unpowdered.

IMPUNÉMENT, *an*puném*ân*-t, *adv.* **1.** with impunity ; **2.** without inconvenience.

IMPUNI, E, *an*puni, [Lat. : inpunitas], *adj.* unpunished.

IMPUNITÉ, *an*punité, *sf.* impunity : exemption from punishment.

IMPUR, E, a*n*pur, *adj.* impure : *a*) not pure, unclean, foul : mixed with extraneous substances ; *b*) *Theol.* unclean ; *c*) unholy, defiled with guilt ; *d*) unholy, unhallowed ; wicked ; *e*) unchaste, immodest ; lewd, obscene. *a*) **Des eaux impures**, impure waters. *c*) **Les esprits impurs**, impure spirits. *d*) **Être né d'un sang —**, to be born of wicked parents. **Qu'un sang — abreuve nos sillons**, let base blood water our furrows. *Rouget de l'Isle. Mars. e*) **Des mœurs impures**, lewd customs. **Des pensées impures**, lewd thoughts.

IMPUREMENT, a*n*pur'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* impurely : with impurity.

IMPURETÉ, a*n*pur'té, *sf.* impurity, impureness : *a*) want of purity, admixture of base ingredients ; foulness ; *b*) foul matter, that which is impure ; *c*) *Theol.* want of ceremonial purity, legal uncleanness ; *d*) immodesty, unchastity, impudicity, lewdness; *e*) *pl.* obscenities ; foul language. *a*) **L' — de l'eau**, the impurity of the water. **— du sang**, impurity of the blood. *d*) **vivre dans l' —**, not to live chastely.

IMPURIFIÉ, E, a*n*purifié, *adj.* unpurified.

IMPUTABILITÉ, a*n*putabilité, *sf.* imputableness, imputability : the quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLE, a*n*putabl, [imputer], *adj.* **1.** imputable : that may be imputed, attributed or charged ; attributable, chargeable ; **2.** *Fin.* chargeable (on), to be deducted (from). **Une somme — sur le budget de l'année courante**, a sum to be deducted from the year's budget.

IMPUTATIF, IVE, a*n*putatif, tiv', *adj. Theol.* that may be imputed.

IMPUTATION, a*n*putasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** imputation ; *a*) *Theol.* the attributing of a character or qualities to a person ; *b*) the act of imputing, attributing, or charging ; attribution ; *c*) charge, accusation, reproach, censure. **Une — calomnieuse**, a calumnious imputation.

2. *Fin.* charge ; deduction.

IMPUTER, a*n*puté-r, [Lat. : imputāre, atum ; in ; putāre, to reckon], *va.* **1.** to impute : *a*) to charge upon, to attribute, to ascribe, to set to the account of ; *b*) *Theol.* to put to the account of any one what does not belong to him. *c*) **Il ne faut — mon silence qu'à mon peu de loisir**, do not impute my silence to anything else but my want of time. **Je ne veux pas vous — mon malheur**, I do not wish to impute my misfortune to you. **— à crime**, to impute as a crime. **— à déshonneur**, to impute as a dishonourable action. **On lui impute d'avoir voulu corrompre les témoins**, they charge him with having corrupted the witnesses. **Seigneur, ne leur imputez pas ce péché**, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. *Bib. Saci. Actes.* VII, 60.

2. *Fin.* to deduct (from), to charge (on).

IMPUTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be imputed, to be attributed, to be ascribed ; **2.** *Fin.* to be deducted (from) ; to be charged (on).

IMPUTEUR, a*n*putœr, *sm.* imputer : one who imputes.

IMPUTRESCIBILITÉ, a*n*putrèsibilité, *sf.* imputrescibility : the quality of being imputrescible.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, a*n*putrèsibl', *adj.* imputrescible : not liable to putrefaction.

IN, a*n*, prefix, [Lat. : in], in, into ; neg. un.

INABORDABLE, inabordabl', *adj.* inaccessible, unapproachable.

INABORDÉ, E, inabordé, *adj.* unapproached ; not accosted.

INABRITÉ, E, inabrité, *adj.* unsheltered : open.

INABROGÉ, E, inabrozhé, *adj.* unabrogated.

INABSOLU, E, inabsolu, *adj.* relative, not absolute.

INABSOUS, OUTE, inabsou, sout', *adj.* unabsolved ; unforgiven.

INABSTINENCE, inabstinâ*n*s', *sf.* inabstinance, intemperance.

INACCENTUÉ, E, inaksâ*n*tué, *adj. Gram.* unaccented.

INACCEPTABILITÉ, inakseptabilité, *sf.* unacceptableness.

INACCEPTABLE, inaksèptabl', *adj.* inacceptable.

INACCEPTÉ, E, inaksèpté, *adj.* unaccepted : rejected.

INACCESSIBILITÉ, inaksèsibilité, *sf.* inaccessibility, inaccessibleness : the quality or state of being inaccessible.

INACCESSIBLE, inaksèsibl', *adj.* inaccessible : *a*) not to be reached ; *b*) not to be obtained ; unattainable ; *c*) unapproachable, not to be approached ; difficult of access ; *d*) insensible, unmoved. *a*) **Un roc —**, an inaccessible rock. **Ce lieu — à tout mortel**, that place inaccessible to any mortal. *b*) **La connaissance des causes premières est — à l'esprit humain**, the knowledge of the first causes is far beyond the reach of the humain mind. *c*) **Un roi — aux hommes l'est aussi à la vérité**, a king who cannot be approached can never know the true state of things, *Fén. d*) **— à la peur**, not to be frightened. **Un cœur — à la douceur d'aimer**, a heart which cannot be moved by love.

INACCLIMATABLE, inaklimatabl', *adj.* not to be acclimated, or acclimatized.

INACCLIMATÉ, E, inaklimaté, *adj.* unacclimated, or unacclimatized.

INACCOMMODABLE, inakomodabl', *adj.* irreconcilable ; not susceptible of arrangement, not to be adjusted, not to be settled.

INACCOMPAGNÉ, E, inakô*n*panyé, *adj.* unaccompanied : not attended ; alone.

INACCOMPLI, E, inako*n*pli, *adj.* unaccomplished, unfinished, incomplete.

INACCOMPLISSEMENT, inakô*n*plis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* unaccomplishment : want of accomplishment; inexecution, non performance.

INACCORD, inakor, *sm. Gram.* disagreement.

INACCORDABLE, inakordabl', *adj.* **1.** irreconcilable; that cannot be made to agree; **2.** *Mus.* untunable, discordant; **3.** that cannot be granted.

INACCOSTABLE, inakostabl', *adj. Fam.* unapproachable, inaccessible; unsociable.

† **INACCOUTUMANCE**, inakoutumâ*n*s', *sf.* inwontedness, state of ebing unaccustomed.

INACCOUTUMÉ, E, inakoutumé, *adj.* unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual.

INACHETÉ, E, inash'té, *adj.* unbought (little used).

INACHEVÉ, E, inash'vé, *adj.* unachieved, unfinished, incomplete.

INACHÈVEMENT, inashèv'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* incompletion, unfinishing : the state of being unfinished or incomplete.

INACQUÉRABLE, inakérabl', *adj.* that may not qe beauired.

INACQUITTÉ, E, inakitté, *adj.* unacquitted, unpaid.

INACTIF, IVE, inaktif, tiv', *adj.* **1.** inacttive : sluggish, indolent, inert, dull; **2.** (of funds) unemployed.

INACTION, inaksyô*n*; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* inaction : want of action; rest. **Dans l' —**, in inaction, inactive; unemployed.

INACTIVEMENT, inaktiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* inactively.

INACTIVITÉ, inaktivité, *sf.* inactivity; want of activity : inertness; sluggishness.

INADÉQUAT, E, inadékwa, kwat', *adj. Philos.* inadequate ; incomplete.

INADHÉRENT, E, inadérâ*n*, râ*n*-t, *adj.* unadhesive : not adhesive ; not adhering.

INADMIS, E, inadmi-z, miz', *adj.* unadmitted.

INADMISSIBILITÉ, inadmissibilité, *sf.* inadmissibility : the quality of being inadmissible.

INADMISSIBLE, inadmisibl', *adj.* unadmissible : not proper to be admitted, allowed or received.

INADMISSION, inadmissyon, *sf.* non admission.

INADOUCI, E, inadousi, *adj.* unsoftened, unmoved, unmitigated.

† **INADVERSION**, inadversyô*n*, *sf.* inadvertence.

INADVERTANCE, inadvertâ*n*s', *sf.* inadvertence, inadvertency : *a*) heedlessness, inattention ; *b*) oversight, mistake or fault proceeding from negligence of thought. *a*) **Faire une chose par —**, to do a thing inadvertently. *b*) **Commettre des inadvertances**, to act inadvertently. **Ce n'est qu'une —**, it is a mere inadvertency.

INADVERTANT, E, inadvèrtâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* inadvertent : heedless.

INAFFECTATION, inafèktasyô*n*, *sf.* inaffectation : freedom from affectation

INAFFECTÉ, E, inafèkté, *adj.* unaffected : *a*) plain, natural, simple ; *b*) real, sincere ; *c*) not moved, unmoved, not touched.

INAFFECTION, inafèksyô*n*, *sf.* want of affection ; frigidity.

INAFFECTUEUX, EUSE, inafèktuœ, œz', *adj.* unaffectionate : wanting affection.

INAFFLIGÉ, E, inafizhé, *adj.* unafflicted.

INAGITÉ, E, inazhité, *adj.* unagitated, tranquil.

INAGUERRI, E, inaghéri, *adj.* uninured to war.

INAILÉ, E, inèlé, *adj. Ornith.* unwinged.

INAIMABLE, inèmabl', *adj.* unamiable, unlovely.

INAJOURNABLE, inazhournabl', *adj.* not to be adjourned, not to be put off ; instant, pressing, urgent, earnest.

INALIÉNABILITÉ, inaliénabilité, *sf.* inalienableness : the quality of being inalienable.

INALIÉNABLE, inaliénabl', *adj.* inalienable, unalienable : that cannot be alienated, transferred or granted to another ; indefeasible.

INALIÉNATION, inaliénasyô*n*, *sf.* unalienation : the state of being unualienated.

INALIÉNÉ, E, inaliéné, *adj.* unalienated : not alienated or transferred.

INALLIABLE, inaliabl', *adj.* **1.** that cannot be alloyed or mixed ; **2.** *Fig.* unalliable : that cannot be allied ; incompatible.

INALLIÉ, E, inalié, *adj.* unalloyed ; pure, simple.

INALPIN, E, inalpa*n*, in' *adj. Geog* Alpine : situated on the Alps.

INALTÉRABILITÉ, inaltérabilité, *sf.* **1.** unalterableness, unalterability, inalterability, unchangeableness, immutability ; **2.** unspoilableness.

INALTÉRABLE, inaltérabl', *adj.* **1.** inalterable : unchangeable, immutable ; unchanging, invariable. **Une — douceur**, an unchangeable sweetness.

2. unspoilable : not liable to spoil.

INALTÉRÉ, E, inaltèré, *adj.* unaltered, not altered.

INAMABILITÉ, inamabilité, *sf.* unamiableness : want of amiableness.

INAMENDABLE, inamândabl', *adj.* 1. unamendable : that cannot be mended ; 2. unimprovable.

INAMICAL, E, inamical, *adj.* unfriendly, unkind, inimical.

INAMISSIBILITÉ, inamisibilité, *sf. Theol.* inamissibleness : the quality of being inamissible.

INAMISSIBLE, inamisibl', *adj. Theol.* inamissible : that cannot be lost.

INAMOVIBILITÉ, inamovibilité, *sf.* unremovableness, irremovibility, the quality of not being removable.

INAMOVIBLE, inamovibl', *adj.* irremovable, unremovable, immovable ; for life.

INAMUSABLE, inamuzabl', *adj.* unamusable : incapable of being amused ; not to be amused.

INANCRÉ, E, inânkré, *adj. Naut.* unanchored, unmoored.

INANIMATION, inanimasyôn, *sf.* inanimateness, inanimation : want of animation.

INANIMÉ, E, inanimé, *adj.* inanimate : *a*) inanimated, unanimated, destitute of animal life ; lifeless, extinct, dead ; *b*) *Fig.* destitute of animation or life ; lifeless, soulless, spiritless, dull ; inert. *a*) **Créature inanimée**, inanimate creature. **La matière inanimée**, inanimate matter. **Tomber —**, to fall lifeness. *b*) **Une figure inanimée**, a dull face. **Un peuple sans vigueur et presque —**, a weak and almost inert people.

INANITÉ, inanité, [Lat. : inanitas), *sf.* inanity : *a*) emptiness, vacuity, vacancy ; *b*) nothingness ; frivolousness, vanity.

INANITION, inanisyôn ; *in poet.* siòn, [Lat. : inanitio], *sf.* inanition : emptiness for want of food ; starvation. **Tomber d' —**, to faint from want of food. **Mourir d' —**, to die of starvation.

INAPAISABLE, inapêzabl', *adj.* unappeasable, implacable.

INAPAISÉ, E, inapêzé, *adj.* unappeased, unpacified.

INAPAISEMENT, inapêz'mân-t, *sm.* unappeasableness : the state of being unappeased.

INAPERCEPTIBLE, inapèrsèptibl', **INAPERCEVABLE**, inapèrsœvabl', *adj.* unperceivable, imperceptible.

INAPERÇU, E, inapèrsu, *adj.* 1. unperceived, unseen ; 2. unnoticed, unobserved, unheeded.

INAPPARENT, E, inaparân-t, ânt, *adj.* unapparent : obscure, not visible.

INAPPAUVRI, E, inapovri, *adj.* not impoverished, not yet poor.

INAPPÉTENCE, inapétâns', *sf. Med.* inappetence, inappetency : want of appetite.

INAPPLICABILITÉ, inaplikabilité, *sf.* inapplicability, inapplicableness, unfitness, unsuitableness.

INAPPLICABLE, inapplicabl', *adj.* inapplicable : unfit, unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite, irrelevant.

INAPPLICATION, inaplikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* inapplication : want of application ; negligence ; inattention.

INAPPLIQUÉ, E, inapliké, *adj.* 1. inattentive, heedless ; indolent ; 2. unapplied.

INAPPRÉCIABLE, inaprésiabl', *adj.* inappreciable, unappreciable, invaluable, inestimable.

INAPPRÉCIABLEMENT, inaprésiablœmân-t, *adv.* unappreciably, inestimably : so as not to be estimated ; invaluably.

INAPPRÉCIÉ, E, inaprésié, *adj.* unappreciated.

INAPPRÊTÉ, E, inaprêté, *adj.* unprepared, undressed.

INAPPRIVOISABLE, inaprivwazabl', *adj.* untamable or that cannot be tamed or domesticated.

INAPPRIVOISÉ, E, inaprivwazé, *adj.* untamed, wild.

INAPPROCHÉ, E, inaproshé, *adj.* unapproached.

INAPPROUVÉ, E, inaprouvé, *adj.* unapproved : not having received approbation.

INAPTE, inapt', *adj.* unapt, unfit ; unqualified, improper.

INAPTITUDE, inaptitud', *sf.* inaptitude, unaptness, unfitness. **Son — aux affaires**, his inaptitude for business.

INARTICULATION, inartikulasyôn, *sf.* inarticulateness : *a*) the quality of being inarticulate ; *b*) inarticulation, indistinctness in speaking.

INARTICULÉ, E, inartikulé, *adj.* inarticulate : *a*) *Nat. Hist.* inarticulated, unarticulated, not jointed ; *b*) not articulate, not distinct. **Sons inarticulés**, inarticulate sounds. **D'une manière inarticulée**, inarticulately.

INARTIFICIEL, ELLE, inartifisièl, el', *adj.* inartificial, artless, natural : not done by art.

INARTIFICIELLEMENT, inartifisièl'mân-t, *adv.* inartificially, artlessly.

INARTIFICIEUX, EUSE, inartifisiœ, œz', *adj.* inartificial, artless, unartful, simple.

INASSERMENTÉ, E, inasèrmânt é, *adj.* unsworn ; recusant. **Prêtre —**, priest not having accepted the constitution (during the French revolution).

INASSERVI, E, inasèrvi, *adj.* unenslaved, unsubdued, free.

INASSIÉGEABLE, inasyézhabl', *adj.* unassailable.

INASSIGNABLE, inasinyabl', *adj.* indeterminable ; unascertainable.

INASSIMILABLE, inasimilabl', *adj.* unassimilable.

INASSISTÉ, E, inasisté, *adj.* unassisted, unaided, unhelped, unsupported.

INASSOCIABLE, inasosyabl', *adj.* irreconcilable, incompatible.

INASSOCIATION, inasosiasyôn, *sf.* separation, disunion.

INASSORTI, E, inasorti, *adj.* ill sorted.

INASSOUPI, E, inasoupi, *adj.* sleepless, awake.

INASSOUVI, E, inasouvi, *adj.* unsatiated, unglutted, unquenched. **Sa rage inassouvie**, his unsatiated fury.

INASSUJETTI, E, inasuzhèti, *adj.* unsubjected ; unsubordinated.

INATTAQUABLE, inatakabl', *adj.* 1. unassailable, inexpugnable, unattackable : that cannot be attacked or assaulted. **La position des Russes était —**, the Russians held an inexpugnable position.

2. unimpeachable, irreproachable ; that cannot be accused ; upright. **Un homme —**, a man against whom there is nothing to be said.

3. unobjectionable : not liable to objection.

INATTAQUÉ, E, inataké, *adj.* unasailed ; unassaulted, unattacked.

INATTENDU, E, inatându, *adj.* 1. unexpected, unforeseen ; unlooked for ; 2. un hoped for.

INATTENTE, inatânt', *sf.* unexpectedness.

INATTENTIF, IVE, inatântif, tiv', *adj.* inattentive : not attentive, heedless ; unmindful ; unaware.

INATTENTION, inatânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn *sf.* inattention : want of attention, heedlessness, inattentiveness.

INATTESTÉ, E, inatèsté, *adj.* unattested.

INAUDIBLE, inôdibl', *adj.* inaudible : that cannot be heard.

INAUGURAL, E, inôgural', *adj.* inaugural, inauguratory : pertaining to inauguration ; opening.

INAUGURATEUR, TRICE, inôguratœr, tris', *sm. f.* inaugurator : one who inaugurates.

INAUGURATION, inôgurasyôn ; *in. poet.* siôn, [Lat. : inauguratio], *sf.* 1. inauguration : *a*) installation, investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies ; *b*) the act of exhibiting publicly for the first time, with certain ceremonies. **Faire l' — de**, to inaugurate. **— d'une exposition**, opening of an exhibition. **— d'une statue**, unveiling of a statue.

2. opening.

INAUGURER, inôguré-r, [Lat. : inaugurāre, atum], *va.* 1. to unaugurate : *a*) to invest with an office in a formal manner ; *b*) to exhibit publicly for the first time ; *c*) to begin with good omens ; 2. to open.

INAURATION, inôrasyôn, [Lat. : inaurāre, to cover with gold], *sf.* inauration : the act of gilding.

INAUTHENTICITÉ, inôtântisité, *sf.* want of authenticity.

INAUTHENTIQUE, inôtântik', *adj.* inauthentic : not authentic, genuine or true.

INAUTORISÉ, E, inôtorizé, *adj.* unauthorized.

INAVERTI, E, inavèrti, *adj.* unwarned ; unadmonished.

INAVISÉ, E, inavizé, *adj.* unadvised : indiscreet, imprudent.

INAVOUABLE, inavouabl', *adj.* not to be acknowledged.

INAVOUÉ, E, inavoué, *adj.* unavowed, unacknowledged, unowned.

INCA, anka, *sm.* inca : ancient sovereign of Peru.

† **INCAGUER**, ankaghé-r, [Ital. : incagare], *va.* to brave, to defy.

INCALCINÉ, E, ankalsiné, *adj.* incalcined : not calcined.

INCALCULABLE, ankalkulabl', *adj.* 1. incalculable : that cannot be calculated. 2. countless, innumerable, numberless.

INCALCULABLEMENT, ankalkulablœmân-t, *adv.* incalculably.

INCALOMNIABLE, ankalomniabl', *adj.* that cannot be calumniated ; not liable to calumny.

INCALOMNIÉ, E, ankalomnié, *adj.* unkalumniated.

INCAMÉRATION, ankamérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* incameration : the act of uniting lands to the pope's dominion.

INCAMÉRER, ankaméré-r, [Ital. : incamerare], *va.* to unite to the pope's dominion.

INCANDESCENCE, ankândèssâns', *sf.* 1. incandescence : the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat ; white heat ; 2. *Fig.* violent excitement.

INCANDESCENT, E, ankândèssân, sânt', [Lat. : in, in ; candescĕre, to become white ; candēre, to glow], *adj.* 1. incandescent : white-hot ; white, glowing with heat ; 2. very excitable, easily stirred up ; rash.

INCANE, ankan , [Lat. : in ; canus, white], *adj. Bot.* whitish.

INCANONIQUE, ankanonik', *adj.* uncanonical.

INCANTATION, ankântasyon ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : incantatio ; incantāre, to en-

chant], *sf.* incantation : enchantment, conjuration ; use of magical words or spells.

INCAPABLE, ankapabl', *adj.* incapable : *a*) morally unable ; *b*) unable to take care, not capable of the conduct ; *c*) of no capacity, unskilful ; not susceptible of, not admitting ; unfitted ; *e*) *Law-t.* disqualified, unqualified, incapacitated ; incompetent ; *f*) unable, unfit. *a*) **Des soldats incapables de peur,** soldiers incapable of fright. *b*) **Il est savant, donc il est — d'affaires,** he is learned therefore unfit for business. *c*) **Un homme —,** a man of no capacity. *d*) **Des vérités incapables de démonstration,** truths which cannot be demonstrated. *f*) **Il est — de courir,** he is unable to run. **Elle est — d'application,** she is unable to exert herself. **Un mineur est — de disposer de son bien,** a child is unable (disqualified) to dispose of his property.

INCAPACITÉ, ancapacité, *sf.* incapacity : *a*) incapability, incapableness, inability, incompetency ; unfitness ; *b*) *Law-t.* disqualification, disability. *a*) **Montrer de l' —,** to show incapacity. **L' — d'être heureux,** the impossibility of being happy. *b*) **Frapper, d' —,** to incapacitate ; to disqualify.

INCARCÉRABLE, ankarsérabl' *adj.* liable to be incarcerated.

INCARCÉRATEUR, ankarsératœr, *sm.* incarcerator : one who incarcerates.

INCARCÉRATION, ankarsérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* incarceration : *a*) the act of imprisoning ; imprisonment ; *b*) *Surg.* strangulation.

INCARCÉRER, ankarséré-r, [Lat. : in, in ; carcer, prison], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to incarcerate, to imprison.

INCARCÉRER (S'), *v. refl. Surg.* to be strangulated (as a hernia).

INCARNADIN, E, ankarnadan, din', [incarnat], *adj.* incarnadine : pale red, flesh-coloured, carnation-coloured.

INCARNADIN, *sm.* flesh-colour, carnation colour.

INCARNAT, E, ankarna, nat', [Low Lat. : incarnāre ; Lat. : in, in ; caro, carnis, flesh], *adj.* flesh-red, flesh-coloured, incarnate.

INCARNAT, *sm.* carnation, carnation-colour, flesh-coloured, incarnate.

Le plus vif — colorait ses joues, her cheeks were of a bright red. **Le bec est — et les pieds sont cendrés,** the beak is red, and the feet ash-coloured. *Buffon.*

† **INCARNATIF, IVE,** ankarnatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* incarnativa : generating flesh.

INCARNATION, ankarnasyôn ; *in. poet.* siôn, [Lat. : in ; caro, carnis, flesh], *sf.* incarnation : *a*) the act of assuming body ; *b*) *Theol.* assumption of a human body and nature.

INCARNÉ, E, ankarné, *adj.* incarnate : embodied in flesh. [*Fam.* :] **C'est un diable —,** he is a devil incarnate. **C est la malice incarnée que cet homme-là,** that man is a very devil incarnate.

INCARNER, ankarné-r, [Lat. : incarnāre, atum ; in ; caro, carnis, flesh], *va. Theol.* to incarnate : to embody in flesh.

INCARNER (S'), *v. refl.* to take flesh ; to become incarnate.

INCARTADE, ankartad', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. petulant insult ; 2. prank, folly, freak.

INCASSABLE, ankásabl', *adj.* very hard, solid ; not to be broken.

INCÉLÉBRÉ, E, ansélébré, *adj.* uncelebrated.

INCENDIAIRE, ansàndiér', [Lat. : incendiarius], *adj.* incendiary : *a*) setting on fire ; propagating fire ; *b*) *Fig.* tending to excite factions, seditions or quarrels ; seditious. *a*) **Matières incendiaires,** incendiary matters. **Projectiles incendiaires,** incendiary projectiles. *b*) **Des principes incendiaires,** incendiary principles.

INCENDIAIRE, *sm. f.* incendiary : *a*) a person who maliciously sets fire to a building ; *b*) a person who excites factions and promotes quarrels ; exciter.

INCENDIE, ansàndi, [Lat. : incendium], *sm.* 1. fire ; burning ; conflagration. **— par malveillances,** arson. **L' — d'une forêt,** the burning of a forest. **L' — d'une ville,** the burning of a town. **Pompe à —,** fire-engine.

2. *Fig.* conflagration. **Les écrits séditieux propagèrent l' —,** seditious pamphlets spread the conflagration.

INCENDIÉ, E, ansàndié, *adj.* set on fire ; burnt.

INCENDIÉ, E, *sm. f.* sufferer by fire, person burnt out.

INCENDIER, ansàndié-r, [Lat. : incendĕre, incensum, to kindle], *va.* 1. to set fire to, to fire ; to burn, to burn down. **— une maison,** to set fire to a house. **— un village,** to set fire to a village.

2. *Fig.* to kindle, to inflame, to excite, to irritate, to provoke, to incense.

INCENSURABLE, ansànsurabl', *adj.* uncensurable : not blamable.

INCÉRATION, ansérasyôn, [Lat. : in ; cera, wax], *sf.* inceration : the act of covering with wax.

INCÉRÉMONIEUX, EUSE, ansérémoniœ, œz', *adj.* unceremonious.

INCERTAIN, E, ansèrtan, tèn', *adj.* uncertain : *a*) not certain, not certainly known, doubtful, dubious ; unsure ; questionable ; *b*) unsettled, unsteady, not firmly fixed ; *c*) indecided, undetermined ; *d*) not sure, not having certain knowledge ; *e*) indetermined, wavering, irresolute. *a*) **Une nouvelle incertaine,** doubtful news. **L'avenir est —,** the future is uncertain. **La victoire demeura incertaine,** the victory was doubtful. **Une lueur incertaine,** a dubious light *b*) **Le temps est —,** the weather is uncertain. **La faveur des rois est incertaine,** the favour of kings is not to be depended upon. *c*) **L'heure de la mort est incertaine,** the time of our death is uncertain. **A une époque incertaine,** at an undetermined period. *d*) **Je suis — de ce qui arrivera,** I do not know what may happen. **— de sa destinée,** not knowing one's destiny. **— si son dernier moment est arrivé,** not certain whether one's last hour has come. *e*) **Être — de ce que l'on doit faire,** not to know what one must do. **Le trouble semble croître en leur âme incertaine,** their wavering minds seem more and more confused.

INCERTAIN, *sm.* 1. incertain, uncertainty. **Quitter le certain pour l' —,** to quit a certainty for an uncertainty.

2. incertain price.

INCERTAINEMENT, ansèrtèn'mân-t, *adv.* uncertainly ; doubtfully.

INCERTIFIÉ, E, ansèrtifié, *adj.* uncertified.

INCERTITUDE, ansèrtitud', *sf.* uncertainty : *a*) incertitude, doubtfulness, dubiousness ; doubt ; *b*) unsettledness ; *c*) indecision, irresolution, hesitation ; *d*) fickleness instability, inconstancy ; unsteadiness. *a*) **L' — des anciennes histoires,** the uncertainty of ancient histories. **L' — des événements,** the uncertainty of events. **Être dans une cruelle —,** to be in a cruel uncertainty. **Laisser quelqu'un dans l' —,** to leave a person in uncertainty. *b*) **L' — du temps,** the uncertainty of the weather. *c*) **L' — qu'il avait eue pendant sa vie le troubla dans ses derniers moments,** the uncertainty he had felt in his lifetime imbittered his last moments. *d*) **L' — de ses opinions,** the uncertainty of his opinions.

INCESSAMMENT, ansèsamân-t, [incessant], *adv.* 1. incessantly, unceasingly, continually, always, ever : without intermission. **Voyager —,** to travel continually. **Avoir — les yeux sur quelqu'un,** to be continually watching a person.

2. immediately, directly, forthwith. **Il doit partir —,** he must start directly. **Je vous conseille de sortir — de cette ville,** I advise you to leave this town at once.

INCESSANT, E, ansésân-t, ânt', *adj.* incessant, unceasing, unintermitted, uninterrupted, continual. **Des plaintes incessantes,** continual complaints.

INCESSIBILITÉ, ansèsibilité, *sf. Law-t.* inalienableness, unalienableness.

INCESSIBLE, ansésibl', *adj. Law-t.* inalienable, untransferable : that cannot be legally transferred to another.

INCESTE, ansèst', [Lat. : incestus ; in, not ; castus, chaste], *sm.* incest : marriage within proscribed degrees of blood.

INCESTE, *sm.f.* incestuous person.

INCESTE, *adj.* incestuous.

INCESTUEUSEMENT, ansèstuœz'mân-t, *adv.* uncestuously.

INCESTUEUX, EUSE, ansèstuœ, œz', [Lat. : incestuosus], *adj.* incestuous : *a*) guilty of incest ; *b*) involving the crime of incest.

INCESTUEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* incestuous person.

INCHANGÉ, E, anshânzhé, *adj.* unchanged.

INCHANTABLE, anshântabl', *adj.* that cannot be sung.

INCHARITABLE, ansharitabl', *adj.* uncharitable.

INCHASTETÉ, anshastœté, *sf.* unchastity.

INCHÂTIÉ, E, anshâtié, *adj.* unchastised, unpunished.

INCHOATIF, IVE, ankoatif, tiv', [Lat. : inchoativus ; inchoāre, atum, to begin], *adj. Gram.* inceptive, inchoative : noting the beginning of an action.

INCHOATIF, *sm.* inceptive verb, inchoative verb.

INCIDEMMENT, ansidamân-t, *adv.* incidentally.

INCIDENCE, ansidâns', [incident], *sf.* 1. *Phys.* incidence, incidency : the direction in which a body or a ray of light or heat falls on any surface. **Angle d' —,** angle of incidence.

2. *Geom.* meeting (of a line or surface with another).

INCIDENT, ansidân-t, [Lat. : incidens, incidĕre ; in ; cadĕre, to fall], *sm.* 1. incident : *a*) that which falls out or happens ; occurrence, event ; *b*) that which happens aside of the main design ; subordinate action, episode ; *c*) *Law-t.* that which depends upon another thing. *a*) **Un — imprévu,** an unexpected event. **Il arriva un — qui fit remettre le jugement,** the trial was put off on account of an incident. *b*) **Une pièce de théâtre surchargée d'incidents,** a play with too many episodes. **C'est un — de peu d'importance,** it's only a trifling incident. **Nous allons régaler, mon père, votre abord, d'un incident tout frais, qui vous surprendra fort,** we will, father, treat your arrival with a piece of news which will greatly surprise you. *Mol. Tart.* III. 5.

2. difficulty. **Faire naître des incidents,** to raise difficulties.

INCIDENT, E, ansidân-t, ânt', *adj.* in-

cident : *a*) *Phys.* falling on; *b*) casual; fortuitous, incidental, accidental, occasional; *c*) *Gram.* incidental, subordinate to another. *a*) **Rayon —**, incident ray. *b*) **Une demande incidente**, an incidental question. *c*) **Proposition incidente**, incident proposition.

INCIDENTE, *sf.* incident proposition.

INCIDENTEL, ELLE, ansidântèl, tèl', *adj.* incident, incidental, accidental, casual: happening occasionally.

INCIDENTER, ansidânté-r, *vn.* 1. *Law-t.* to raise incidents; 2. (in an ill sense) to raise difficulties, to start objections.

INCINÉRATION, ansinérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [incinérer], *sf.* incineration : the act of burning to ashes. **Les Romains pratiquaient l' — des morts**, the Romans used to incinerate the dead.

INCINÉRER, ansinéré-r, [Lat. : incinerāre, atum; in, in; cinis, cineris, ashes], *va.* to incinerate : to burn to ashes.

INCIRCONCIS, E, ansirkônsi, siz', *adj.* uncircumcised.

INCIRCONCISION, ansirkônsizyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* incircumcision.

INCIRCONSCRIPTIBLE, ansirkônscriptibl', *adj.* that cannot be circumscribed or bounded; infinite.

INCIRCONSCRIT, E, ansirkônskri, krit', *adj.* uncircumscribed, unbounded, unlimited.

INCIRCONSPECT, E, ansirkônspè, spèkt', *adj.* uncircumspect : not circumspect.

INCISE, ansiz', [Lat. : incisus, cut], *sf.* *Gram.* incidental phrase.

INCISER, ansizé-r, [Lat. : incidĕre, incisum; in, into; cædĕre, to cut], *va.* 1. to incise, to cut in, to make an incision in; 2. to top (a tree); 3. † *Med.* to resolve.

INCISIF, IVE, ansizif, ziv', *adj.* 1. incisive : cutting, dividing. **Dents incisives**, incisive teeth, fore-teeth, cutters, incisors. 2. *Fig.* cutting; sharp, poignant, keen, satirical. **Un discours —**, a satirical discourse. **Une raillerie incisive**, a cutting raillery.

INCISION, ansizyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* incision : *a*) a cutting; *b*) cut, gash. **Se faire des incisions sur le corps**, to make incisions on one's body.

INCISIVE, ansiziv', *sf.* incisive tooth, fore-tooth, cutter, incisor.

INCISIVEMENT, ansiziv'mân-t, *adv.* sharply, poignantly, satirically.

† **INCISOIRE**, ansizwar', *adj.* *Anat.* incisory, incisive.

INCITABILITÉ, ansitabilité, [inciter], *sf* *Physiol.* incitability : irritability.

INCITABLE, ansitable', *adj.* *Physiol.* incitable : that may be incited; irritable.

INCITANT, E, ânsitân, ânt', *adj.* *Med.* inciting : stimulating.

INCITANT, *sm.* *Med.* incitant, stimulant.

INCITATEUR, TRICE, ansitatœr, tris', *sm. f.* inciter : a person who incites.

INCITATION, ansitasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [inciter], *sf.* 1. incitation, incitement : *a*) the act of inciting; excitement; instigation, urging; impulse; *b*) incitant, incentive, motive; *c*) *Physiol.* excitation; 2. *Med.* stimulation.

INCITEMENT, ansit'mân-t, *sm.* incitement, incitation.

INCITER, ansité-r, [Lat. : incitāre, to rouse up], *va.* to incite : to excite, to push on, to stir up, to spur on, to urge on, to impel, to induce; to instigate. **— à bien faire**, to incite to do what is right. **Ces pensées incitaient la reine à la vengeance**, these thoughts incited the queen to revenge herself. *La Font. Cand.* **— le peuple à la révolte**, to incite people to rebellion.

INCITER (S'), *v. refl.* to incite, to excite one another.

INCIVIL, E, ansivil, *adj.* uncivil, impolite; rude. **Une personne incivile**, an uncivil person. **Réponse incivile**, uncivil answer.

INCIVILEMENT, ansivil'mân-t, *adv.* uncivilly, impolitely; rudely.

INCIVILISÉ, E, ansivilizé, *adj.* uncivilized.

INCIVILITÉ, ansivilité, *sf.* incivility : *a*) want of civility; rudeness, uncourteousness, impoliteness; *b*) act of discourtesy or rudeness. *c*) **Un homme d'une — choquante**, a shockingly rude man. *b*) **Commettre une —**, to behave rudely. **Faire à quelqu'un mille incivilités**, to behave very rudely to a person.

INCIVIQUE, ansivik', *adj.* unpatriotic.

INCIVIQUEMENT, ansivik'mân-t, *adv.* unpatriotically.

INCIVISME, ansivism', *sm.* incivism : want of patriotism.

INCLÉMENCE, anklémâns', *sf.* inclemency : *a*) want of clemency; unmercifulness, harshness, severity; *b*) roughness. *a*) **L' — des dieux**, the inclemency of the gods. **L' — de la critique**, the severity of criticism, *b*) **L' — de la saison**, the inclemency of the season.

INCLÉMENT, E, anklémân-t, ânt', *adj.* inclement : *a*) unmerciful, severe; *b*) rough; stormy, rainy, or rigorously cold. *a*) **Des dieux incléments**, unmerciful gods. *b*) **Un ciel —**, an inclement climate.

INCLINAISON, anklinèzôn, [incliner], *sf.* inclination : *a*) deviation of a body or line from an upright position; obliquity; *b*) *Geom.* the angle made by two lines or planes which meet, or which would meet if produced; obliquity; *c*) *Astron.* the angle formed by the plane of the ecliptic and that of the planet's orbit; *d*) *Phys.* dip : the angle made by the magnetic needle with the horizon. *a*) **L' — du toit facilite l'écoulement des eaux**, the inclination of the roof allows the water to run into the spouts. *b*) **Angle d' —**, angle of inclination. *d*) **— de l'aiguille aimantée**, dip *or* inclination of the magnetic needle.

INCLINANT, E, anklinan-t, ânt', *adj.* inclining, inclined. **Cadran —**, inclined dial, incliner.

INCLINATION, anklinasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [incliner], *sf.* 1. inclination : *a*) leaning; *b*) the act of decanting liquors by inclining the vessel; *c*) bow, bending; stooping, stoop; *d*) a leaning of the mind or will; favourable disposition, bent, propensity; proneness; *) liking, attachment, affection, love. *c*) **Une légère — de tête**, a slight inclination of the head, a slight bow. **Il s'arrêta, et lui fit une profonde —**, he stopped and made him a low bow. *d*) **— au bien**, inclination to good. **D'heureuses inclinations**, good propensities. **— pour les sciences**, taste *or* disposition for sciences. **Avoir de l' — à bien faire**, to be inclined to do what is right. **Suivre son —**, to follow one's inclination. **Avoir de l' — pour quelque chose**, to have an inclination for, to be inclined to a thing. **Faire une chose contre son —**, to do a thing against one's inclination. *e*) **Avoir de l' — pour quelqu'un**, to be attached to a person. **Je ne veux point forcer ton —**, I do not wish to force thy inclination, *Mol. Av.* ty. 3. **Elle a peut-être quelque — en tête**, she is perhaps in love with somebody. **Mariage d'—**, love-match. 2. passion, attachment : person loved; lady-love, sweetheart; 3. (of things) liking; passion. **La chasse est son —**, he is veyr fond of hunting.

INCLINER, ankliné-r, [Lat. : inclināre], *vn.* 1. to incline : *a*) to lean; to tend obliquely towards a given direction; *b*) to have a propensity, to be disposed, to be inclined. *a*) **Une balance ne doit — d'aucun côté**, scales ought not to incline more on one side than on another. **La victoire inclinait de leur côté**, *Fig.* victory inclined to their side. *b*) **— à la miséricorde**, to be disposed to mercifulness. **— pour la rigueur**, to be inclined to be severe. **Avoir la tête inclinée**, to have one's head bent on one side. **— à prendre tel parti**, to be inclined to take such a side. **Être incliné au mal**, to be inclined to evil.

2. *Fig.* to verge, to approach, to be near. **— vers sa fin**, to be near one's end.

INCLINER, *va.* to incline : *a*) to give a leaning to, to cause to deviate from a certain direction; *b*) to bend; to cause to stoop or bow, to bow, to stoop; *c*) *Fig.* to turn, to dispose. *e*) **— un vase**, to incline a vase. *b*) **— la tête devant quelqu'un**, to bow to a person. **— le corps**, to bow one's body. *c*) **Ces penchants heureux qui inclinent notre âme à la miséricorde**, those good propensities which dispose our souls to mercy. *Massillon.*

INCLINER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to incline, to lean; 2. to bend, to bow; to hang down. **L'arbre plie et s'incline, battu par les vents**, the tree is bent and blown about by the wind.

3. to incline one's head (*or* body); to bow; to bow down; to stoop. **Il s'inclina devant la duchesse sans lever les yeux**, he bowed to the duchess without raising his eyes. *De Vigny.* **Cette tête auguste devant laquelle s'incline l'univers**, that august head before which the whole universe bows down. *Boss. Mar. Thér.*

INCLURE, anklur', [Lat. : includĕre, inclusum; in; cludĕre, to shut], *va.* to enclude, to enclose.

INCLUS, E, anklû, kluz', *pa. p.* of *Inclure*, enclosed, inclosed. **Ci-inclus**, herein enclosed. **Vous trouverez ci— copie de ce que vous me demandez**, you will find herein enclosed a copy you asked me for. **La lettre ci-incluse**, the enclosed letter.

INCLUSE, *sf.* enclosed letter; enclosure.

INCLUSIF, IVE, ankluzif, ziv', *adj.* inclusive : inclosing; comprehending.

INCLUSION, ankluzyôn; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* 1. enclosure : the state of being enclosed; 2. inclusion : the act of including.

INCLUSIVEMENT, ankluziv'mân-t, *adv.* inclusively : comprehending the thing mentioned; inclusive. **Depuis le mois de mai jusqu'au mois de septembre —**, from the month of May to the month of September inclusive.

INCOAGULABLE, ankoagulabl', *adj.* incoagulable, uncoagulable : that cannot be coagulated.

INCOERCIBLE, ankoèrsibl', *adj.* incoercible : that cannot be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced. **Des esprits incoercibles**, incoercible minds.

INCOGITANCE, ankozhitâns', [Low Lat. : incognitantia; Lat. : in; cognitāre, to think], *sf.* *Philos.* incogitance, incogitancy : want of thought.

INCOGNITO, ankonyito; some persons pronounce ankognito, [Ital. from Lat. incognitus, unknown], *adv.* incognito, incog : in disguise; so as not to be known. **Voyager —**, to travel incognito.

INCOGNITO, *sm.* incognito. **Garder le plus strict —**, to preserve the strictest incognito.

INCOGNOSCIBLE, ankognosibl', *adj.* incognizable, incognoscible or that may not be known.

INCOHÉRENCE, ankoérâns', *sf.* incoherence, incoherency : *a*) *Phys.* want of coherence or cohesion ; *b*) *Fig.* want of connection ; inconsistency, incongruity.

INCOHÉRENT, E, ankoérân-t, ânt', *adj.* incoherent : *a*) *Phys.* wanting cohesion ; loose, unconnected ; *b*) *Fig.* inconsistent, incongruous, inconsequential ; having no dependence of one part on another. *a*) **Des parties incohérentes**, incoherent parts. *b*) **Des idées incohérentes**, incoherent ideas. **D'une manière incohérente**, incoherently, in an incoherent manner.

INCOHÉSION, ankoézyôn, *sf. Phys.* incoherence : want of cohesion.

INCOLORE, ankolor', *adj.* uncoloured, colourless : *a*) not coloured or stained ; *b*) *Fig.* not heightened in description.

INCOLORÉ, E, ankoloré, *adj.* uncoloured, colourless.

INCOMBANT, E, ankônbân-t, ânt', *adj.* incumbent : *a*) *Bot.* leaning on, resting against ; *b*) lying or resting upon. *a*) **Anthères incombantes**, incumbent anthers. *b*) **Poids —**, incumbent weight.

INCOMBER, ankonbé-r, [Lat. : incumbĕre, to be down], *vn.* to be incumbent (on), to be lying (in), to be the duty (of). **Un devoir qui nous incombe**, a duty incumbent upon us.

INCOMBUSTIBILITÉ, É, ankônbustibilité, *sf.* incombustibility, incombustibleness : the quality of being incombustible.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, ankônbustibl', *adj.* incombustible : inconsumable, incapable of being burned or consumed.

INCOMESTIBLE, ankomèstibl', *adj.* uneatable.

INCOMMANDÉ, E, ankomândé, *adj.* uncommanded.

INCOMMENSURABILITÉ, ankommânsurabilité, *sf. Math.* incommensurability, incommensurableness, incommensurateness : the state or quality of being incommensurable.

INCOMMENSURABLE, ankommânsurabl', *adj. Math.* incommensurable, incommensurate : having no common measure. **Quantités incommensurables**, incommensurable quantities, incommensurables. **Racine —**, irrational root.

INCOMMISÉRATION, ankommizérasyôn, *sf.* unmercifulness.

INCOMMODANT, E, ankomodân-t, ânt', *adj.* incommodious ; incommoding, annoying.

INCOMMODE, ankomod', *adj.* 1. incommodious, inconvenient : *a*) not affording ease ; uncomfortable ; *b*) giving trouble without much injury ; troublesome, annoying ; disagreeable. *a*) **Un logement —**, inconvenient lodgings. *b*) **La chaleur est —**, the heat is disagreeable.

2. (of person) troublesome, tiresome, disagreeable, importunate. **Un témoin —**, a troublesome witness.

INCOMMODÉ, E, ankomodé, *adj.* 1. incommoded, inconvenienced ; troubled, annoyed ; 2. put to inconvenience, inconvenienced ; in straitened circumstances : 3. indisposed, unwell, poorly, somewhat ill. **Être — d'un bras**, to have lost the use of one's arm.

4. *Naut.* distressed, in distress ; crippled ; disabled.

INCOMMODÉMENT, ankomodémân-t, *adv.* inconveniently, incommodiously, uneasily, uncomfortably.

INCOMMODER, ankomodé-r, [Lat. : incommodāre, in ; commodus, convenient], *va.* 1. to incommode, to inconvenience, to discommode, to trouble, to disturb, to disquiet, to annoy, to molest. **Le bruit m'incommode**, the noise disturbs me. **Avoir peur d' — quelqu'un**, to be afraid of disturbing a person. **Dans les mines on est souvent incommodé par les eaux**, in mines the workmen are often hindered by water.

2. to embarrass, to hinder, to incommode ; to intercept, to interrupt. **Ces arbres incommodent la vue du château**, these trees spoil the view of the castle.

3. to inconvenience, to put to inconvenience ; 4. to injure, to impair ; 5. to indispose ; to render indisposed, unwell *or* poorly ; (of food) to diagree with. **Le repas d'hier l'a incommodé**, yesterday's meal disagreed with him. **Cela vous incommodera-t-il de me donner ce que je vous dis ?** will it inconvenience you to let me have what I say ? *Mol. B. gent.* III. 4.

INCOMMODER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be inconvenienced ; to put one's self to inconvenience ; 2. to inconvenience one another ; to be in each other's way.

INCOMMODITÉ, ankomodité, *sf.* 1. incommodity, incommodiousness, inconvenience, inconveniency. **Souffrir l' — de la poussière**, to put up with the inconvenience of the dust.

2. indisposition ; illness, infirmity. **Les incommodités de l'âge**, the infirmities of age.

3. *Naut.* distress. **Signal d' —**, signal of distress.

INCOMMUABLE, ankommuable', *adj.* incommutable : that cannot be commuted with another.

INCOMMUNICABILITÉ, ankomunikabilité, *sf.* incommunicability, incommunicableness : the quality of not being communicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, ankomunikabl', *adj.* incommunicable, uncommunicable.

INCOMMUNICATIF, IVE, ankomunikatif, tiv', *adj.* incommunicative, uncommunicative, close.

INCOMMUNIQUÉ, E, ankomuniké, *adj.* incommunicated, uncommunicated ; unimparted.

INCOMMUTABILITÉ, ankomutabilité, *sf.* 1. incommutability, incommutableness, unchangeableness ; 2. *Law-t.* indefeasibility.

INCOMMUTABLE, ankomutabl', *adj.* 1. incommutable, unchangeable ; 2. *Law-t.* (of persons) that cannot be dispossessed ; (of things) indefeasible, indisputable.

INCOMMUTABLEMENT, ankomutablœmân-t, *adv.* indisputably.

INCOMPARABILITÉ, ankônparabilité, *sf.* incomparableness, peerlessness, matchlessness : excellence beyond comparison.

INCOMPARABLE, ankônparabl', *adj.* incomparable, peerless, matchless, unmatched : beyond comparison ; unrivalled, unequalled.

INCOMPARABLEMENT, ankônparablœmân-t, *adv.* incomparable, peerlessly, matchlessly : beyond comparison. **Le soleil est — plus gros que la terre**, the sun is incomparably larger than the earth.

INCOMPARÉ, E, ankonparé, *adj.* uncompared, peerless, unmatched.

INCOMPASSION, ankônpasyôn, *sf.* pitilessness, unmercifulness, incompassion : want of compassion.

INCOMPATIBILITÉ, ankônpatibitité, *sf.* incompatibility, incompatibleness : *a*) inconsistency : the quality of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else ; *b*) irreconcilable disagreement. **— d'humeur**, incompatibility of temper.

INCOMPATIBLE ankônpatibl', *adj.* incompatible : inconsistent ; incongruous, unsuitable ; disagreeing. **Des sectes incompatibles**, incompatible sects. **L'ambition et la vertu sont incompatibles**, ambition is incompatible with virtue. **Des lois incompatibles avec nos mœurs**, laws incompatible with our customs.

INCOMPATIBLEMENT, ankônpatiblœmân-t, *adv.* incompatibly, inconsistently.

INCOMPATISSANT, E, ankônpatisân-t, ânt', *adj.* uncompassionate, incompassionate, without pity.

INCOMPENSÉ, E, ankônpânsé, *adj.* uncompensated.

INCOMPÉTEMMENT, ankônpétamân-t, *adv.* incompetently.

INCOMPÉTENCE, ankônpétâns, *sf.* incompetence, incompetency : *a*) *Law-t.* want of legal qualifications ; want of jurisdiction ; *b*) inability, want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents.

INCOMPÉTENT, E, ankônpétân-t, ânt, *adj.* incompetent : *a*) *Law-t.* disqualified ; unable, incapacitated ; *b*) incapable, insufficient, unfit ; wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties. *a*) **Un juge —**, an incompetent judge. *b*) **Un homme — en musique**, a man who has no talent for music.

INCOMPLAISANCE, ankônplèzâns', *sf.* uncomplaisance : want of complaisance.

INCOMPLAISANT, E, ankônplèzân-t, ânt', *adj.* uncomplaisant ; uncomplying.

INCOMPLET, ÈTE, ankônplè, plèt', *adj.* incomplete : *a*) not complete, imperfect, defective ; *b*) *Bot.* lacking calyx or corolla.

INCOMPLÈTEMENT, ankônplèt'mân-t, *adv.* incompletely, imperfectly.

INCOMPLEXE, ankônplèks', *adj.* incomplex, simple.

INCOMPOSÉ, E, ankônpôzé, *adj.* uncompounded.

INCOMPRÉHENSIBILITÉ, ankônpréânsibilité, *sf.* incomprehensibility, incomprehensibleness, inconceivableness, unintelligibility, inscrutableness.

INCOMPRÉHENSIBLE, ankônpréânsibl' *adj.* incomprehensible : *a*) inconceivable ; that cannot be comprehended, conceived or understood ; beyond the reach of human intellect ; inscrutable ; *b*) difficult to be understood ; inconceivable ; unexplainable ; strange ; *c*) unintelligible. *a*) **Un mystère —**, an incomprehensible mystery. *b*) **Conduite —**, inconceivable conduct. **Un homme d'un caractère —**, a man whose character it is difficult to understand.

INCOMPRÉHENSIBLEMENT, ankônpréânsiblœmân-t, *adv.* incomprehensibly, inconceivably.

INCOMPRÉHENSION, inkompréansion, *sf.* mis-understanding, want of comprehension.

INCOMPRESSIBILITÉ, ankônprésibilité, *sf.* incompressibility : the quality of being incompressible.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, ankônprèsibl', *adj.* incompressible : not to be compressed, resisting compression.

INCOMPRIMÉ, E, ankônprimé, *adj.* uncompressed : not compressed, free from compression.

INCOMPRIS, E, ankônpri-z, priz', *adj.* 1. not understood, uncomprehended ; 2. unappreciated, not appreciated.

INCOMPTABLE, ankôntabl', *adj.* incomputable : that cannot be computed.

INCOMPTÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*té, *adj.* uncounted; uncomputed.

INCONCESSIBLE, a*n*kô*n*sésibl' *adj.* ungrantable: that cannot be granted or conceded.

INCONCEVABILITÉ, a*n*kô*n*s'vabilité, *sf.* unconceivableness: the quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibleness.

INCONCEVABLE, a*n*kô*n*s'vabl', *adj.* inconceivable: *a*) that cannot be conceived by the mind, incomprehensible; *b*) extraordinary, surprising, wonderful, strange.

INCONCEVABLEMENT, a*n*kô*n*s'vablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* inconceivably.

INCONCILIABILITÉ, a*n*kô*n*siliabilité, *sf.* irreconcilability, irreconcilableness, incompatibility, disagreement.

INCONCILIABLE, a*n*kô*n*siliabl', *adv.* irreconcilable: *a*) inconsistent, incompatible, incongruous; *b*) (of persons) that cannot be reconciled (to).

INCONCILIABLEMENT, a*n*kô*n*siliablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* irreconcilably.

INCONCILIANT, E, a*n*kô*n*sillià*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* unconciliating.

INCONCILIÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*silié, *adj.* unconciliated, irreconciled.

INCONCLU, E, a*n*kô*n*klu, *adj.* unconcluded.

INCONCLUANT, E, a*n*kô*n*kluâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* inconclusive: indecisive.

INCONÇU, E, a*n*kô*n*su, *adj.* unconceived.

INCONDITIONNÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*disyoné, *adj.* *Philos.* unconditioned: *a*) absolute, incogitable; *b*) unconditionate, not subject to conditions.

INCONDITIONNÉ, *sm. Philos.* unconditioned: that which is inconceivable, as absolute or infinite space or time.

INCONDITIONNEL, ELLE, a*n*kô*n*disyonèl, nèl', *adj.* unconditional.

INCONDITIONNELLEMENT, a*n*kô*n*disyonèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* unconditionably: without conditions, without reservation.

INCONDUITE, a*n*kô*n*duit', *sf.* misconduct, misbehaviour.

INCONFESSÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*fèsé, *adj.* unconfessed.

INCONFIANCE, a*n*kô*n*fiâ*n*s', *sf.* distrust, want of confidence, want of trust.

INCONFIANT, E, a*n*kô*n*fiâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* distrustful.

INCONFORME, a*n*kô*n*fôrm', *adj.* unconformable: inconsistent, not agreeing.

INCONFORMITÉ, a*n*kô*n*formité, *sf.* nonconformity, unconformity, incongruity.

INCONGELABLE, a*n*kô*n*zh'labl', *adj.* uncongeable.

INCONGELÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*zh'lé, *adj.* uncongealed.

INCONGRU, E, a*n*kô*n*gru, *adj.* **1.** incongruous, unfit, improper, unsuitable, unbecoming. **Une réponse incongrue**, an improper answer.

2. *Gram.* ungrammatical; improper; **3.** *Fam.* uncomely, indecent, unbecoming, indecorous.

INCONGRUITÉ, a*n*kô*n*gruité, *sf.* **1.** incongruity: impropriety, unsuitableness; **2.** *Gram.* impropriety; **3.** indecorousness, indecency.

INCONGRÛMENT, a*n*kô*n*grumâ*n*-t, *adv.* incongruously, improperly, unfitly, unsuitably, unbecomingly.

UNCONJUGAL, E, a*n*kô*n*zhugal, *adj.* unconjugal.

INCONNAISSABLE, a*n*konèsabl', *adj.* incognizable, unknowable: that cannot be known.

INCONNAISSANCE, a*n*konèsâ*n*s', *sf.* ignorance; want of knowledge.

INCONNEXE, a*n*konèks', *adj.* unconnected.

INCONNU, E, a*n*konu, *adj.* unknown.

INCONNU, *sm.* unknown. **Aller du connu à l' —**, to proceed from the known to the unknown.

INCONNUE, *sf. Math.* unknown quantity.

INCONQUIS, E, a*n*kô*n*ki, kiz', *adj.* unconquered: unsubdued.

INCONSCIEMMENT, a*n*kô*n*siamâ*n*-t, *adv.* unconsciously, unknowingly.

INCONSCIENCE, a*n*kô*n*siâ*n*s', *sf.* unconsciousness, incognizance: the state of being unconscious.

INCONSCIENCIEUSEMENT, a*n*kô*n*siâ*n*siœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* unconscionably: in a manner that conscience does not justify.

INCONSCIENCIEUX, EUSE, a*n*kô*n*siâ*n*siœ, œz', *adj.* unconscionable, inconscionable: not guided by conscience.

INCONSCIENT, E, a*n*kô*n*siâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* unconscious: having no mental perception, not conscious.

INCONSÉQUEMMENT, a*n*kô*n*sékamâ*n*-t, *adv.* inconsistently.

INCONSÉQUENCE, a*n*kô*n*sékâ*n*s', *adj.* **1.** inconsistency, inconsistence: *a*) incongruity, contrariety, want of agreement; *b*) absurdity, self-contradiction. **Faire quelque chose par —**, to do a thing in an inconsistent manner. **Il y a de l' — dans ces paroles**, there is a want of consistency in those words.

2. inconsistent thing. **Dire mille inconséquences**, to say many inconsistent things.

3. inconsiderateness, inconsideration: inattention, imprudence, thoughtlessness; **4.** inconsiderate, inprudent *or* thoughtless act.

INCONSÉQUENT, E, a*n*kô*n*sékâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** inconsistent: *a*) incongruous, contradictory, disordant; *b*) not uniform: variable; **2.** inconsequent: not following from the premises; **3.** (of persons) forgetful of propriety; **4.** thoughtless, inconsiderate, incautious.

INCONSIDÉRATION, a*n*kô*n*sidérasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** inconsideration, inconsiderateness: inattention to consequences; incautiousness, inadvertence, thoughtlessness, imprudence; **2.** disrepute, disesteem. **Tomber dans l' —**, to lose esteem.

3. disregard; want of attentions.

INCONSIDÉRÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*sidéré, *adj.* **1.** unconsidered, unexamined; **2.** inconsiderate: *a*) proceeding from heedlessness; *b*) not considerate, inattentive, inadvertent, thoughtless, heedless, incautious, imprudent. *a*) **Une démarche inconsidérée**, an inconsiderate step. **Des paroles inconsidérées**, inconsiderate words. *b*) **Les jeunes gens sont inconsidérés**, young people are thoughtless.

INCONSIDÉRÉ, E, *sm. f.* inconsiderate person.

INCONSIDÉRÉMENT, a*n*kô*n*sidérémâ*n*-t, *adv.* inconsiderately: thoughtlessly, heedlessly, imprudently, rashly, headlong.

INCONSISTANCE, a*n*kô*n*sistâ*n*s', *sf.* instability, unsettledness.

INCONSISTANT, E, a*n*kô*n*sistâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* unstable, unsettled.

INCONSOLABLE, a*n*kô*n*solabl', *adj.* inconsolable, disconsolate: not to be consoled.

INCONSOLABLEMENT, a*n*kô*n*solablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* inconsolably, disconsolately.

INCONSOLÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*solé, *adj.* unconsoled: not consoled, not comforted.

INCONSOMMABLE, a*n*kô*n*somabl', *adj.* inconsumable: not to be consumed.

INCONSOMMÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*somé, *adj.* **1.** unconsumed; **2.** inconsummate, unconsummate, unconsummated: imperfect, incomplete.

INCONSTAMMENT, a*n*kô*n*stamâ*n*-t, *adv.* inconstantly: unsteadily, changeably, variably.

INCONSTANCE, a*n*kô*n*stâ*n*s', *sf.* inconstancy: *a*) mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness, unstableness; fickleness; *b*) act of inconstancy; *c*) (of things) fickleness, unsteadiness, uncertainty; changeableness, variableness; unsettledness. *a*) **Je te parlais l'autre jour de la prodigieuse — des Français sur leurs modes**, I spoke to you the other day of the prodigious fickleness of the French in their fashions. *Montesq. Let. per.* 97. **L' — du vent**, the changeableness of the wind. *b*) **D'où viennent nos inconstances si ce n'est que de notre foi chancelante?** whence comes our inconstancy unless it be from the weakness of our faith? *Bossuet. Marie-Thérèse.* *c*) **L' — de la fortune**, fortune's fickleness. **L' — des saisons**, the inconstancy of the seasons.

INCONSTANT, E, a*n*kô*n*stâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* inconstant: *a*) subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose; not firm in resolution; wavering, mutable, unstable, fickle; *b*) (of things) subject to change; changeable, variable; uncertain, unsettled. *a*) **Ne vous assurez point sur ce cœur —**, do not rely on that inconstant heart. *Rac. Phèd.* v. 3. **Une femme inconstante est celle qui n'aime plus**, an inconstant woman is the one who no longer loves. *La Bruy.* 3. *b*) **Je vois ton repentir et tes vœux inconstants**, I see your remorse and your changeable feelings. *Rac.* **Une saison inconstante**, a changeable season.

INCONSTANT, E, *sm. f.* inconstant, fickle person.

INCONSTITUTIONNALITÉ, a*n*kô*n*stitusyonalité, *sf.* unconstitutionality: the quality or the state of being unconstitutional.

INCONSTITUTIONNEL, ELLE, a*n*kô*n*stitutionèl, nèl', *adj.* unconstitutional: contrary to the constitution, not authorized by it.

INCONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT, a*n*kô*n*stitusyonèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* unconstitutionally.

INCONSULTÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*sulté, *adj.* unconsulted.

INCONSUMÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*sumé, *adj.* unconsumed: not wasted.

INCONTAMINÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*taminé, *adj.* uncontaminated, uncontaminate, incontaminate, undefiled, pure.

INCONTESTABILITÉ, a*n*kô*n*tèstabilité, *sf.* incontestableness: the quality of being incontestable.

INCONTESTABLE, a*n*kô*n*tèstabl', *adj.* incontestable, indisputable, incontrovertible, unquestionable. **Il est — que les Grecs reconnaissaient un Dieu suprême**, it is incontestable that the Greeks recognized a supreme God. *Volt.*

INCONTESTABLEMENT, a*n*kô*n*tèstablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* incontestably, indisputably, incontrovertibly, unquestionably, beyond all dispute.

INCONTESTÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*tèsté, *adj.* uncontested, incontested, undisputed, unquestioned.

INCONTINEMMENT, a*n*kô*n*tinamâ*n*-t, *adv.* incontinently.

INCONTINENCE, a*n*kô*n*tinâ*n*s', *sf.* incontinence, incontinency: *a*) *Med.* inability to restrain discharges; *b*) want of restraint; *c*) lewdness, impudicity.

INCONTINENT E, a*n*kô*n*tina*n*-t, â*n*t' *adj.* incontinent: unchaste, lewd.

INCONTINENT, *sm.* incontinent, debauchee.

INCONTINENT, *adv.* incontinently, immediately, at once, forthwith.

INCONTINU, E, a*n*kô*n*tinu, *adj.* interrupted, not continuous.

INCONTINUITÉ, a*n*kô*n*tinuité, *sf.* incontinuity.

INCONTRADICTION, a*n*kô*n*tradiksyô*n*, *sf.* want of contradiction; agreement, consistency.

INCONTRIT, E, a*n*kô*n*tri, trit', *adj.* uncontrite.

INCONTRÔLABLE, a*n*kô*n*trôlabl', *adj.* uncontrollable, incontrollable.

INCONTRÔLÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*trôle, *adj.* uncontrolled.

INCONTROVERSABLE, a*n*kô*n*trovers-abl', *adj.* incontrovertible.

INCONTROVERSÉ, E, a*n*kô*n*troversé, *adj.* uncontroverted, uncontested.

INCONVAINCU, E, a*n*kô*n*va*n*ku, *adj.* unconvinced.

INCONVENABLE, a*n*kô*n*vœnabl', *adj.* improper, unbecoming, unseemly.

INCONVENANCE, a*n*kô*n*v'nâ*n*s', *sf.* **1.** impropriety, unsuitableness, unbecomingness, unseemliness; **2** impropriety; unseemly act. **Quelle —!** how very improper

INCONVENANT, E, a*n*kô*n*v'nâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* improper, unsuitable, unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous. **Une réponse inconvenante**, an improper answer.

INCONVÉNIENT, a*n*kô*n*vénià*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** inconvenience, inconveniency: that which gives trouble, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action. **Je ne vois pas d' — à faire cela**, I see no inconvenience in doing that. **Il n'y a pas d' — à cela**, there is no inconvenience in that. **En voulant éviter un —, on tombe quelquefois dans un autre**, in trying to avoid one inconvenience we often meet with another.

2. disadvantage. **Un système qui a ses avantages et ses inconvénients**, a system which has its advantages and disadvantages.

INCONVERTI, E, a*n*kô*n*vèrti, *adj.* unconverted.

INCONVERTIBLE, a*n*kô*n*vèrtibl', *adj.* inconvertible, unconvertible: unchangeable, immutable.

INCONVICTION, a*n*kô*n*viksyô*n*, *sf.* inconvictedness: want of conviction.

INCOORDINATION, a*n*koòrdinasyô*n*, *sf.* want of coordination.

INCORPORABLE, a*n*kòrporabl', *adj.* that may be incorporated.

INCORPORALITÉ, a*n*kòrporalité, *sf.* incorporeity, incorporality, immateriality, incorporealism.

INCORPORATION, a*n*kòrporasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* incorporation: the act of incorporating.

INCORPORÉ, E, a*n*kòrporé, *adj.* incorporate, incorporated.

INCORPORÉITÉ, a*n*kòrporéité, *sf.* incorporeity: the quality of being not material; immateriality.

INCORPOREL, ELLE, a*n*kòrporèl, rèl', *adj.* incorporeal: not having a body; immaterial, spiritual.

INCORPORER, a*n*kòrporé-r, [Lat.: incorporāre; in; corpus, oris, body], *va.* **1.** to incorporate: *a*) *Pharm.* to mix different ingredients in one mass; *b*) to mix and embody one substance in another; *c*) to unite, to blend: *d*) to unite, to associate in another government or empire. *b*) **— de l'huile dans de la cire**, to mix oil with wax. *c*) **Plusieurs des lois anciennes furent incorporées dans le code**, several of the ancient laws were incorporated in the code. *d*) **— une terre au royaume**, to annex a territory to the kingdom.

2. *Milit.* to embody.

INCORPORER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to incorporate, to be mixed, to be blended; **2.** to be embodied.

INCORRECT, E, a*n*korèkt, rèkt', *adj.* incorrect: not correct, inaccurate; faulty, wrong, erroneous.

INCORRECTEMENT, a*n*korèktœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* incorrectly, inaccurately.

INCORRECTION, a*n*koréksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** incorrectness: want of correctness, inaccuracy; **2.** inaccuracy, incorrect part.

INCORRIGÉ, E, a*n*korizhé, *adj.* uncorrected.

INCORRIGIBILITÉ, a*n*korizhibilité, *sf.* incorrigibleness, incorrigibility: depravity beyond amendment.

INCORRIGIBLE, a*n*korizhibl', *adj.* incorrigible: *a*) irreclaimable, that cannot be corrected or reformed; *b*) bad beyond correction, that cannot be amended. **Un enfant —**, an incorrigible child. **Des défauts incorrigibles**, incorrigible faults.

INCORRIGIBLEMENT, a*n*korizhiblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* incorrigibly.

INCORROMPU, E, a*n*korô*n*pu, *adj.* uncorrupted, incorrupt.

INCORRUPTIBILITÉ, a*n*koruptibilité, *sf.* incorruptibility, incorruptibleness: the quality of being incorruptible; incorruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, a*n*koruptibl', *adj.* incorruptible: *a*) that cannot corrupt or decay; incorruptive; *b*) that cannot be bribed, upright, just, honest. *a*) **Matière —**, incorruptible matter. *b*) **Un juge —**, an upright judge. **Un homme d'une probité —**, a man of incorruptible integrity.

INCORRUPTIBLE, *sm. Eccles. Hist.* incorruptible: one of a sect of Eutychians.

INCORRUPTIBLEMENT, a*n*koruptiblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* incorruptibly.

INCORRUPTION, a*n*korupsyô*n*, *sf.* incorruption: incapability of being corrupted; uncorruptness.

INCOUPABLE, a*n*koupabl', *adj.* inculpable; blameless, without fault.

INCOURANT, E, a*n*kourâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* *Com.* uncurrent: not current, not passing.

INCRASSANT, E, a*n*krasâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* *Med.* incrassative: having the quality of incrassating or thickening the humours.

INCRASSANT, *sm. Med.* incrassative: an incrassative medicine.

INCRÉABLE, a*n*kréabl', *adj.* uncreatable: that cannot be created.

INCRÉDIBILITÉ, a*n*krédibilité, *sf.* incredibility, incredibleness: the quality of being incredible.

INCRÉDULE, a*n*krédul', *adj.* **1.** incredulous: hard of belief, refusing credit; unbelieving, sceptical; **2.** *Theol.* unbelieving.

INCRÉDULE, *sm.f.* unbeliever, infidel, disbeliever; incredulous person.

INCRÉDULITÉ, a*n*krédulité, *sf.* **1.** incredulity, incredulousness: indisposition to believe; disbelief, unbelief, scepticism; **2.** *Theol.* unbelief, infidelity.

INCRÉÉ, E, a*n*kréé, *adj.* uncreated: not created; increate.

INCRÉMENT, a*n*krémâ*n*, [Lat.: incrementum, increase], *sm. Math.* increment: the finite increase of a variable quantity.

INCRIMINABLE, a*n*kriminabl', *adj.* incriminable, impeachable.

INCRIMINATION, a*n*kriminasyô*n*', *sf.* *Jurisp.* crimination: the act of criminating; accusation, charge.

INCRIMINER, a*n*kriminé-r, *va.* to incriminate, to criminate, to accuse, to impeach, to charge with a crime or fault.

INCRISTALLISABLE, a*n*kristalizabl', *adj.* uncrystallizable: not susceptible of crystallization.

INCRITIQUABLE, a*n*kritikabl', *adj.* not criticizable: not to be criticized.

INCROCHETABLE, a*n*krosh'tabl', *adj.* unpickable: that cannot be picked (of a lock).

INCROYABLE, a*n*krwayabl', *adj.* incredible: that cannot be believed, too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief; surpassing belief, past belief. **D'incroyables aventures**, incredible adventures. **Il n'est pas — que cela puisse être**, it is not incredible that it is so. **Il est — combien cet homme-là fait de choses**, it is incredible how many things that man does. **Le goût fait chaque jour des progrès incroyables**, taste daily makes incredible progress.

INCROYABLE, *sm.* **1.** incredible: that which is incredible; **2.** dandy, beau (period of the Directoire).

INCROYABLEMENT, a*n*krwayablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* incredibly.

INCROYANCE, a*n*krwayâ*n*s', *sf.* incredulity, unbelief, scepticism.

INCROYANT, E, a*n*krwayâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* unbelieving.

INCROYANT, *sm.* unbeliever.

INCRUSTATION, a*n*krustasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** incrustation: *a*) a crust or coat of stony or calcareous matter on the surface of a body; *b*) formation of a crust; *c*) a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic or other substance; **2.** inlaid work.

INCRUSTER, a*n*krusté-r, [Lat.: incrustāre; in; crusta, crust], *va.* **1.** to incrust: to cover with a crust; to form a crust in the surface of any substance; **2.** to inlay: to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory, marble, mosaic, etc., on some other surface of wood or coarser material. **— de marbre une colonne**, to inlay a column with marble. **L'antichambre était incrustée de rubis et d'émeraudes**, the antechamber was inlaid with rubies and emeralds. *Volt. Cand.* 18.

INCRUSTER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become incrusted; **2.** to be inlaid. **L'or s'incruste sur le fer**, iron can be inlaid with gold.

INCUBATEUR, TRICE, a*n*kubatœr, tris', *adj.* incubating, hatching. **Appareil —**, incubator.

INCUBATION, a*n*kubasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat.: incubatio; in; cubāre, to lie], *sf.* incubation: the act of sitting on eggs, for the purpose of hatching young. **— artificielle**, artificial incubation. **Four d' —**, incubator.

INCUBE, a*n*kub', [Lat.: incubus], *sm.* incubus: *a*) a demon, an imaginary being; *b*) nightmare.

INCULPABLE, a*n*kulpabl', *adj.* **1.** chargeable; that may be incriminated or accused; **2.** inculpable: blameless, that cannot be accused.

INCULPATION, a*n*kulpasyô*n*; *in. poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* inculpation, crimination, accusation.

INCULPER, a*n*kulpé-r, [Lat.: inculpāre, atum; in; culpa, fault], *va.* to inculpate, to criminate, to incriminate, to accuse, to charge.

INCULPER, (S'), *v. refl.* to charge one's self, to accuse one's self.

INCULPÉ, E, a*n*kulpé, *pa. p.* accused.

INCULPÉ, E, *sm. f.* accused person; prisoner.

INCULQUER, a*n*kulké-r, [Lat.: inculcāre, atum; in, into; calcāre, to tread;

calx, the heel], *va.* to inculcate : to impress in the mind by frequent repetitions ; to instil. **— une vérité, une doctrine,** to inculcate a truth, a doctrine.

INCULQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inculcated, to be impressed.

INCULTE, *ankult'*, [Lat. : incultus], *adj.* 1. uncultivated : *a)* untilled, unploughed; waste; *b) Fig.* rude, uneducated, not instructed; rough in manners; unrefined, unpolished. *a)* **Une terre aride, —, inhabitée,** a barren, uncultivated and uninhabited land. **Terrain —,** waste land. *b)* **Un esprit —,** an incultivated mind. **Des mœurs incultes,** rough manners.

2. (of the hair), neglected ; untrimmed.

INCULTIVABLE, *ankultivabl'*, *adj.* uncultivable : not capable of being cultivated.

INCULTIVÉ, *ankultivé*, *adj.* uncultivated.

INCULTURE, *ankultur'*, *sf.* incultivation, inculture : want of cultivation or culture.

INCUNABLE, *ankunabl'*, [Lat. : incunabulum, cradle], *adj.* early, old; printed during the early period of the art.

INCUNABLE, *sm.* printed book of the 15th. century; *pl.* incunabula.

INCURABILITÉ, *ankurabilité*, *sf.* incurability, incurableness : the state of being incurable.

INCURABLE, *ankurabl'*, *adj.* incurable : *a)* that cannot be cured; *b) Fig.* not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable, hopeless. *a)* **Une maladie —,** an incurable disease. **Ce malade est —,** that patient cannot be cured. *b)* **Passion —,** incurable passion. **Si l'aveuglement de ces gens n'eût pas été —,** if these people had not been hopelessly blind. **D'un — amour remèdes impuissants,** inefficacious remedies for an incurable love. *Rac. Phèd.* 1. 3.

INCURABLE, *sm.* incurable : a person diseased beyond the reach of cure. **L'hospice des Incurables,** (or, absolutely) **les Incurables,** the hospital for incurables.

INCURABLEMENT, *ankurablœmân-t*, *adv.* incurably.

INCURIE, *ankuri*, [Lat. : incuria ; in, neg; cura, care], *sf.* carelessness, heedlessness, negligence.

† **INCURIOSITÉ,** *ankuriôzité*, *sf.* incuriousness, incuriosity; want of curiosity.

INCURSIF, IVE, *ankursif, siv'*, [incursion], *adj.* incursive : making an incursion.

INCURSION, *ankursyôn*; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : incursio; in; currĕre, to run], *sf.* 1. incursion; an entering into a territory with hostile intention; inroad, irruption; 2. excursion, expedition, trip.

INCURVATION, *ankurvasyôn*, [Lat. : incurvatio] *sf.* incurvation : *a)* the act of bending; *b)* the state of being bent; crookedness.

INCURVER, *ankurvé-r*, [Lat. : incurvāre; in; curvāre, to bend], *va.* to incurvate : to bend, to crook, to curve inward.

INCUSE, *ankuz'*, [Lat. : incusus; in; cudĕre, to strike], *adj. f.* (of medals) with one side.

INDE, *and'* *pnf. Geog.* India. **L' — anglaise,** British India. **Les Indes,** the Indies. **Indes occidentales,** West Indies. **Indes orientales, Grandes Indes,** East Indies. **Mer des Indes,** Indian Ocean. **La Compagnie des Indes,** the East India Company.

INDE, *sm.* indigo blue.

INDÉBROUILLABLE, *andébrouyabl'*, *adj.* inextricable, unravellable : that cannot be disentangled; inexplicable.

INDÉBROUILLÉ, E, *andébrouyé*, *adj.* unravelled.

INDÉCACHETABLE *andékashtabl'*, *adj.* that cannot be unsealed.

INDÉCEMMENT, *andésamân-t*, *adv.* indecently.

INDÉCENCE, *andésâns'*, *sf.* indecency : *a)* immodesty, indecorum, indecorousness; unbecomingness, offence to delicacy; *b)* obscenity.

INDÉCENT, E, *andésân-t, ânt'*, *adj.* indecent : offensive to modesty or delicacy; unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous; immodest, shameful; obscene.

INDÉCHIFFRABLE, *andéshifrabl'*, *adj.* 1. undecipherable, indecipherable : that cannot be deciphered; 2. illegible. **Une écriture —,** an illegible writing.

3. *Fig.* unintelligible, obscure, intricate; 4. (of persons) incomprehensible, impenetrable.

INDÉCHIFFRÉ, E, *andéshifré*, *adj.* undeciphered.

INDÉCHIRABLE, *andéshirabl'*, *adj.* solid; not to be rent or torn.

INDÉCHIRÉ, E, *andéshiré*, *adj.* unrent, untorn.

INDÉCIMABLE, *andésimabl'*, *adj.* indecimable : not liable to be decimated.

INDÉCIS, E, *andési, siz'*, *adj.* 1. undecided, undetermined. **Un point demeuré —,** an undecided question.

2. doubtful, uncertain. **Le succès est encore —,** success is still uncertain. **La victoire fut longtemps indécise,** the victory remained long uncertain.

3. indecise, wavering, irresolute, hesitating unsettled. **C'est un homme —,** he is an irresolute man. **Il était — sur ce qu'il avait à faire,** he was uncertain as to what he should do.

4. indeterminate, vague, doubtful, uncertain, indefinite, undefined. **La lumière indécise du crépuscule,** the vague light of the dawn. **Des traits indécis,** features which are not sufficiently marked.

INDÉCISIF, IVE, *andésizif', ziv'*, *adj.* indecisive, undecisive : inconclusive.

INDÉCISION, *andésizyôn* ; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* indecision : irresolution, hesitation, doubt.

INDÉCISIVEMENT, *andéziziv'man-t*, *adv.* 1. indecisively; 2. indeterminately, indefinitely.

INDÉCLARÉ, E, *andéklaré*, *adj.* undeclared.

INDÉCLINABILITÉ, *andéklinabilité*, *sf.* 1. *Gram.* indeclinability : the quality of being indeclinable; 2. inevitableness, undeclinableness, irresistibility, irresistibleness : the quality of being unavoidable.

INDÉCLINABLE, *andéklinabl'*, *adj.* 1. *Gram.* indeclinable, undeclinable : not varied by terminations; 2. undeclinable : not to be avoided or shunned; unavoidable.

INDÉCLINABLE, *sm. Gram.* indeclinable : a word that is not declined.

INDÉCOMPOSABLE, *andékônpôzabl'*, *adj.* indecomposable, undecomposable : not admitting decomposition.

INDÉCOMPOSÉ, E, *andékônpôzé*, *adj.* undecomposed.

INDÉCOUSABLE, *andécouzabl'*, *adj.* that will not come unsewn.

INDÉCRIT, E, *andékri, krit'*, *adj.* undescribed.

INDÉCROTTABLE, *andékrotabl'*, *adj.* 1. that cannot be brushed, cleaned; 2. *Fig.* unpolishable, incorrigible; rude, untractable; clownish, boorish.

INDÉFECTIBILITÉ, *andéfèktibilité*, *sf.* indefectibility : the quality of being indefectible.

INDÉFECTIBLE, *andéfèktibl'*, *adj.* indefectible : unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDÉFENDABLE, *andéfândabl'*, *adj.* indefensible; that cannot be defended, maintained or justified.

INDÉFENDU, E, *andéfându*, *adj.* undefended, unprotected, defenceless.

INDÉFINI, E, *andéfini*, *adj.* 1. indefinite : *a)* inlimited, unbounded, undefined; *b) Gram.* not precise, vague; undetermined, indeterminate; *c) Chem.* unlimited; *d) Bot.* noting parts the number of which is inconstant. *a)* **Espace —,** indefinite space. *b)* **Sens —,** indefinite sense. **Article —,** indefinite article. **Passé —,** perfect tense.

2. undefined : not described by definition or explanation ; undetermined, indeterminate.

INDÉFINI, *sm. Philos.* indefinite.

À L'INDÉFINI, *adv. phr.* endlessly, boundlessly, unlimitedly.

INDÉFINIMENT, *andéfinimân-t*, *adv.* indefinitely.

INDÉFINISSABLE, *andéfinisabl'*, *adj.* indefinable, undefinable : that cannot be defined; unaccountable, inexplicable.

INDÉFINITÉ, *andéfinité*, *sf. Philos.* indefiniteness : the quality of being indefinite.

INDÉFORMABLE, *andéformabl'*, *adj.* that will not come out of shape.

INDÉFRICHABLE, *andéfrishabl'*, *adj.* uncultivable.

INDÉFRICHÉ, E, *andéfrishé*, *adj.* uncultivated.

INDÉHISCENT, E, *andéisân, ânt'*, *adj. Bot.* indehiscent : not opening spontaneously at maturity.

INDÉHISCENCE, *andéisâns'*, *sf. Bot.* indehiscence : the property of not being dehiscent.

INDÉLÉBILE, *andélébil'*, *adj.* indelible : that cannot be blotted out, effaced or cancelled; ineffaceable. **Encre —,** indelible ink. **Le caractère de prêtre est —,** *Fig.* a priest's character is indelible.

INDÉLÉBILITÉ, *andélébilité*, *sf.* indelibility, indelibleness : the quality of being indelible.

INDÉLÉGABLE, *andélégabl'*, *adj.* that cannot be delegated.

INDÉLIBÉRATION, *andélibérasyôn*, *sf.* want of delibaration.

INDÉLIBÉRÉ, E, *andélibéré*, *adj.* indeliberate, undeliberated : not carefully considered; unpremeditated.

INDÉLIBÉRÉMENT, *andélibérémân-t*, *adv.* undeliberately.

INDÉLICAT, E, *andélika, kat'*, *adj.* indelicate : *a)* wanting delicacy; *b)* offensive to good manners or propriety; unbecoming, unhandsome, impolite, rude. *a)* **Un homme —,** an indelicate man. *b)* **Procédé —,** an indelicate proceeding.

INDÉLICATEMENT *andélikat'mân-t*, *adv.* indelicately.

INDÉLICATESSE, *andélikatès*, *sf.* indelicacy : *a)* want of delicacy; *b)* indelicate action.

INDEMNE, *andèmn'*, [Lat. : indemnis; in, neg., damnum, loss, damage], *adj.* indemnified : saved, harmless, free, unscathed, unharmed. **Rendre —,** to endemnify.

INDEMNISATION, *andemnizasyôn*, *sf.* indemnification : *a)* the act of indemnifying; *b)* reimbursement of loss or damage.

INDEMNISER, *andemnizé-r*, [indemne], *va.* to indemnify, to recoup : to compensate for loss or injury; to make good. **— quelqu'un de ses pertes,** to indemnify a man for his losses. **Ses succès m'indemnisent des soins que j'ai pris de son éducation,** his successes

compensate me for the trouble bis education gave me.

INDEMNISER (S'), *v. refl.* to indemnity, to recoup one's self.

INDEMNITAIRE, andamnitêr', *sm.* a person who has a right to indempification.

INDEMNITÉ, andamnité, [Lat. : indemnitas], *sf.* indemnity : *a*) indemnification, recompense for injury sustained; *b*) security given to keep harmless; *c*) security against punishment. **— de logement**, compensation for lodging out : a sum granted by an administration in compensation for apartments not afforded. **— de route**, travelling expenses. **A titre d' —**, as a compensation for. **Accorder une —**, to allow an indemnity (for damages).

INDÉMONTRABLE, andémôntrabl', *adj.* indemonstrable, undemons rable : that cannot be demonstrated.

INDÉMONTRÉ, E, andémôntré, *adj.* undemo strated.

INDÉNIABLE, andéniabl', *adj.* undeniable : that cannot be denied; indisputable, unquestionable, indubitable, evident, obvions.

INDÉNONCÉ, E, andénônsé, *adj.* indenounced.

INDENTATION, andântasyôn, *sf.* indentation, indent : notch, cut.

INDENTÉ, E, andanté, *adj. Bot.* unindented.

INDENTURE, andântur', *sf. Geog.* indent, recess, a smal. gulf.

INDÉPENDAMMENT, andépandamân-t, *adv.* **1**. independently : *a*) without control, without depending on others; freely; *b*) without connection; **2**. beyond, in addition (to).

INDÉPENDANCE, andépândâns', *sf.* independence : *a*) exemption from control; exemption from other's influence, self-direction; *b*) a state of not being dependent; *c*) ability to support one's self; *d*) the condition of a state or power not depending on another; freedom; sovereignty of a people or country; *e*) want of connection with other thingt. *a*) *b*) **Vivre dans l' —**, to live independent. **Aspirer à l' —**, to aim at independence. *c*) **Il s'est acquis une honnête —**, he has earned enough to live upon.

INDÉPENDANT, E, andépandân-t, ânt', *adj.* independent : *a*) not dependent, not subordinate; *b*) free from political dependence; *c*) not relying on others, not dependent; *d*) afforting the means of independence; *e*) not subject to another's influence, not obsequious; *f*) not subordinate : not connected, unconnected, separate. *b*) **Une nation indépendante**, an independent nation. *c*) **Il n'est pas toujours facile d'être pauvre et —**, it is not always easy to be independent when one is poor. *d*) **Une position indépendante**, an independent position. *e*) **Un caractère —**, an independent character. *f*) **Cela est — de la question**, that has nothing to do with the question.

INDÉPENDANT, *sm.* independent : a member of a sect, that does not acknowledge any superior authority.

INDÉPENDANTISME, andépândantism', *sm.* independency : a system in which each congregation of Christians is subject to no superior authority.

INDÉPLORÉ, E, andéploré, *adj.* undeplored, unlamented.

INDÉRACINABLE, andérasinabl', *adj.* that cannot be eradicated.

INDESCRIPTIBLE, andéskiptribl', *adj.* indescribable, undescribable : that cannot be described.

INDESCRIPTIBLEMENT, andeskriptiblœmân-t, *adv.* indescribably.

INDÉSIRABLE, andézirabl', *adj.* undesirable : not to be desired or wished; not pleasing.

INDÉSIREUX, EUSE, andéziroe, rœz', *adj.* undesirous; undesiring.

INDESTRUCTIBILITÉ, andèstruktibilité, *sf.* indestructibility : the quality of being indestructible.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, andèstruktibl' *adj.* indestructible : that cannot be destroyed; imperishable.

INDESTRUCTIBLEMENT, andéstruktiblœmân-t, *adv.* indestructibly.

INDÉTERMINABLE, andétèrminabl', *adj.* indeterminable : that cannot be determined.

INDÉTERMINATION, andétèrminasyôn, *sf.* **1**. indetermination : want of determination; indecision; **2**. indeterminateness, indefiniteness, want of certain limits.

INDÉTERMINÉ, E, andétèrminé, *adj.* indeterminate : *a*) not determined, undetermined, unfixed, indefinite, vague, not precise; *b*) irresolute, undetermined, wavering, hesitating, undecided; *c*) *Math.* admitting of an infinite number of solutions; unlimited; *d*) *Math.* having no fixed value. *e*) **Une époque indéterminée**, an indefinite period. **Une réponse générale et indéterminée**, a vague and general answer. *c*) **Problème —**, indeterminate problem. *d*) **Quantité indéterminée**, indeterminate quantity.

INDÉTERMINÉMENT, undeterminately.

INDEVINABLE, andœvinabl', *adj.* undivinable : that cannot be divined or guessed.

INDEVINÉ, E, andœviné, *adj.* unguessed.

INDÉVOT, E, andévo, vot', *adj.* indevout, undevout; irreligious.

INDÉVOT, E, *sm, f.* undevout person.

INDÉVOTEMENT, andévot'mân-t, *adv.* indevoutly undevoutly.,

INDÉVOTION, andévosyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* indevotion : want of devotion; irreligion.

INDEX, andèks, [Lat. : index, indicis; indicâre, to show], *sm.* [*Pl. Index.*] index (*pl.* indexes) : *a*) a table of the contents of a book; *b*) a table of references in an alpha, betical order; *c*) in the Catholic church, a catalogue of books which are forbidden to be read; *a*) fore-finger; pointing finger; *b*) style pointing the divisions of a circle. *c*) **— expurgatoire**, index expurgatory. **Mettre à l' —**, to place on the index expurgatory; *Fig.* to forbid, to interdict. **Être à l' —**, to be forbidden. *d*) (adjectively). **Doigt —**, fore-finger, **— number** on **nombre indice.** *polit. Econ :* index number.

INDEXTÉRITÉ, andèkstérité, *sf.* indexterity : want of dexterity, awkwardness.

INDIANISME, andianism, *sm.* orientalism : **1**. character, science of India, of Hindoo civilization and languages; **2**. Indian expression, Indian habit.

INDIANISTE, andianist', [indianisme), *sm.* orientalist specially versed in sanscrit literature.

INDIANOLOGIE, andianolozhi, (Inde; Gr. : λογος, discourse], *sf.* science of Indian arts and languages.

INDICATEUR, TRICE, andikatœr, tris', [Lat. : indicator, trix], *sm. f.* indicator; informer.

INDICATEUR, *sm.* **1**. *Anat.* index, fore-finger; **2**. time-table, guide; **3**. indicator : an instrument for pointing out; **4**. *Ornith.* indicator, honey-guide : a genus of birds. **Un — de chemin de fer**, a railway time-table. **— des rues de Paris**, Paris street directory.

INDICATEUR, *adj. m.* indicatory. **Doigt —**, index, fore-finger. **Muscle —**, indicator : extensor muscle of the finger.

INDICATIF, IVE, andikatir, tiv', *adj.* indicative : *a*) indicatory, showing, serving to show; *b*) *Gram.* expressing the state or action in a positive and absolute manner. **Mode —**, indicative mood.

INDICATIF, *sm. Gram.* indicative mood,

INDICATION, andikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn. *sf.* indication : *a*) the act of indicating or pointing out; *b*) information; intelligence; *c*) mark, token, sign, symptom; *d*) *Med.* any symptom in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies; *e*) *Jurisp.* declaration. *a*) **Il fut arrêter sur l' — d'un tel**, he was arrested after being pointed out by such a one. *b*) **Fournir des indications**, to give information. **Une fausse —**, wrong information. *c*) **Son silence est une indication qu'il se sent coupable**, his silence is a sign that he feels guilty.

INDICE, andis', [Lat. : indicium; indicâre, to show], *sm.* **1**. indications, sign, tokn,e mark. **Des indices trompeurs**, deceitful tokens. **Une mauvaise langue est l'— d'un mauvais cœur**, an evil tongue is the sign of a bad heart.

2. index, index prohibitory : catalogue of booke which are forbidden to be read; **3**. *Opt.* **— de réfraction**, index of refraction; **4**. † denunciation.

INDICIBLE, andisibl', [Lat. : in, neg.; dicIre, to say], *adj.* unspeakable, unutterable, ineffable, indescribable, inexpressible.

INDICIBLEMENT, andisiblœmân-t, *adv.* unspeakably, unutterably, ineffably.

† **INDICT**, andikt, *sm.* indication of a fair.

INDICTION, andiksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : indictio], *sf.* **1**. convocation (specially, of councils or synods); **2**. prescription, prescript, injunction; **3**. indiction : a cycle of diffeten yeors.

INDICULE, andikul', [Lat. : indiculum], *sm.* small index or table of contents.

INDIEN, ENNE, andyan, dyèn', *sm. f.* Indian : *a*) a native of the East Indies; *b*) more generally, a native of the West Indies of America. [*Fig.* :] **Faire l'échange de l' —**, to change a thing of little value for one of great value.

INDIEN, ENNE, *adj.* Indian . pertaining to either of the Indies. **Les fables indiennes**, the Indian fables. **Les tribus indiennes**, the Indian tribes. **L'océan Indien**, the Indian Ocean.

INDIENNE, andyèn', *sf. Com.* printed calico, cotton print, chintz, indiana.

INDIENNEUR, andyènœr, *sm.* cotton manufacturer, cotton printer.

INDIFFÉREMMENT, andiféramân-t, *adv.* indifferently : *a*) without distinction or preference; equally, umpartially, impartially; *b*) unconcernedly, without wish or aversion, with indifference. *a*) **Rendant justice — à tous ses sujets**, administering justice to all his subjects without any distinction of rank. **Le phoque vit — d'herbe, de chair ou de poisson**, seals live indifferently on grass, flesh or fish. *Buff.* **Les Turcs appellent — les chrétiens infidèles et chiens**, the Turks call christians infidels or dogs indifferently. *Volt. b.* **Ils viennent entendre — la parole de Dieu**, they listen with indifference to the word of God. *Bourdaloue.*

INDIFFÉRENCE, andiférâns', *sf.* indifference : unconcern, unconcernedness, want of regard. **— en matière religieuse**, indifference in religious matters. **Avoir de l' —**

pour ses amis, to be indifferent to one's friends. **Cela m'est de la dernière —**, I am quite indifferent to that, that is quite immaterial to me.

INDIFFÉRENT, E, andiféràn-t, ànt', *adj.* indifferent : *a*) having no difference that gives a preference ; equal ; *b*) immaterial, unimportant ; *c*) having no choice or preference ; neutral ; *d*) unconcerned, not interested, unmindful, regardless ; *e*) not sensible to love ; cold. *a*) **Le choix entre ces deux objets est —**, the choice between those two things is indifferent. **Il est — de rester ici, où d'aller plus loin**, it is all the same whether we remain here or go farther. **Tout m'est —**, it is all the same to me. *b*) **Nous ne parlons que de choses indifférentes**, we only speak of indifferent things. **Une conversation indifférente**, an ordinary conversation. **Cela n'est pas —**, that is not unimportant. *c*) **Il demeura — au millieu des partis**, he sided with none of the parties about him. *d*) **Il faudrait que je fusse bien indifférente pour ce qui vous touche**, I should then be very indifferent to all that concerns you. *Mme. de Sév.* **Il est — aux éloges comme aux critiques**, he is as indifferent to praise as he is to criticism. **Il est — à tout ce qui se passe**, he takes no interest in what is going on. **Un père —**, an indifferent father. **Regarder tout d'un œil —**, to be indifferent to everything. *e*) **Un cœur —**, a cold heart.

INDIFFÉRENT, E. *sm. f.* indifferent person.

INDIFFÉRENTISME, andiféràntism', *sm.* indifferentism, indifference (in religious matters).

INDIFFÉRENTISTE, andiféràntist', *sm.* indifferentist : one who is indifferent or neutral in matters of religion.

INDIGÉNAT, andizhéna, [indigène], *sm.* 1. denizenship : the state of a denizen; 2. † denization : the act of conferring the rights of a citizen ; 3. quality of being indigenous.

INDIGENCE, andizhâns', [indigent], *sf.* 1. indigence, poverty, penury, want, destitution. **Tomber dans l' —**, to become poor, to lose all.

2. *Fig.* poverty. — **d'idées**, poverty of ideas.

3. the indigent, the needy, the poor. **Secourir l' —**, to relieve the poor.

INDIGÈNE, andizhèn', [Lat. : indigena ; in ; root of gen. from gignère, to produce], *adj.* indigenous, native: *a*) born in a country; *b*) established in a country from time immemorial ; *c*) produced naturally in a country. *a*) **Animaux indigènes**, native animals. *b*) **Des peuples indigènes**, native peoples. *c*) **Des plantes indigènes**, native plants.

INDIGÈNE, *sm.f.* native : a person born in a country.

INDIGENT, E, andizhân-t, ânt', [Lat. : indigens, entis ; in ; egére, to need], *adj.* indigent, poor, needy, destitute.

INDIGENT, E, *sm. f.* 1. indigent person, poor person ; 2. *Adm.* pauper.

INDIGÉRÉ, E, andizhéré, *adj.* undigested, indigested, crude.

INDIGÉRER, (S'), s-andizhéré-r, *v. refl.* to get an indigestion.

INDIGESTE, andizhèst', *adj.* 1. indigested, undigested : not concocted in the stomach ; crude [Rare.] ; 2. indigestible : not digestible, not easily converted into chyme ; 3. *Fig.* undigested, indigested, confused, not methodized, crude. **Aliment —**, indigestible food. **Pensées indigestes**, confused thoughts. **Une compilation —**, a crude compilation.

INDIGESTIBILITÉ, andizhèstibilité, *sf.* indigestibility, indigestibleness : the quality of being indigestible.

† **INDIGESTIBLE**, andizhèstibl', *adj.* indigestible.

INDIGESTION, andizhèstiôn, *sf.* indigestion : want of due coction in the stomach.

INDIGÈTE, andizhèt', [Lat. indiges, etis], *adj. Rom. Antiq.* of the country.

INDIGNATION, andinyasyôn : *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : indignatio], *sf.* indignation : anger, mingled with contempt or disgust ; wrath. **Ressentir une vive —**, to feel great indignation. **Faire éclater toute son —**, to give vent to one's indignation. **Contenir son —**, to contain one's indignation. **Un spectacle qui soulève l' —**, a sight which makes one indignant. **Ces plaintes excitaient plutôt l'— que la pitié**, these complaints excited indignation rather than pity. **Il répondit d'un ton d' —**, he answered indignantly.

INDIGNE, andingy', [Lat. : indignus], *adj.* 1. unworthy : *a*) not deserving, undeserving ; *b*) not suitable, inadequate; *c*) undeserving, worthless, vile, infamous, wretched, mean, base, shameful, contemptible ; *d*) an epithet given for the sake of humility. *a*) **Se rendre — du rang qu'on occupe**, to make one's self unworthy of one's rank. **Un homme — de pardon**, a man unworthy of pardon. **— de vivre**, unworthy of living. *b*) **Cela est — de son caractère**, that is unworthy of his character. **Toute autre place qu'un trône eût été — d'elle**, any place but a throne would have been unworthy of her. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* *c*) **Une conduite —**, mean, shameful behaviour. **Cela est —**, that is contemptible.

2. *Law-t.* disqualified (to inherit).

INDIGNE, *smf.* unworthy person ; vile wretch.

INDIGNÉ, E, andinyé, *adj.* indignant : affected by indignation. **On peut être irrité à tort ; on n'est — que lorsqu'on a raison au fond par quelque côté**, we may be angry without a cause ; but we are never indignant without some reason or other. *V. Hugo, Misér.*

INDIGNEMENT, andiny'mân-t, *adv.* 1. unworthily ; 2. vilely, infamously, wretchedly, shamefully.

INDIGNER, andinyér, [Lat. : indignari ; in, not ; dignus, worthy], *va.* to make indignant ; to rouse the indignation of. **L'injustice nous indigne**, injustice makes us indignant.

INDIGNER (S'), *v. refl.* to be indignant, to be filled with indignation, to be exasperated, to be angry, to feel wroth. **Il s'indigne de voir l'injustice des hommes**, it makes him indignant to see the injustice of men. **Il s'est indigné qu'on lui ait fait ce passe-droit**, he was indignant that they had wronged him.

INDIGNITÉ, andinyté, *sf.* 1. unworthiness, worthlessness : the state or the quality of being unworthy, want of worth. **Être exclu pour cause d' —**, to be excluded on account of unworthiness.

2. vileness, baseness, infamy. **L' — de sa conduite souleva tout le monde contre lui**, his infamous conduct set everybody against him.

3. indignity : *a*) insult ; unworthy action ; *b*) contumely, outrage, affront, abuse. **C'est une —**, it is an indignity. **Traiter avec —**, to treat shamefully. **Elles lui faisaient les plus cruelles indignités**, they treated him most outrageously. *Fén. Tél.* 18.

4. *Jurisp.* disqualification.

INDIGO, andigo, [Span. from Lat. indicum], *sm.* 1. indigo : a blue vegetable dye, 2. *Bot.* indigo-plant, indigo-tree : a plant of the genus indigofera ; 3. indigo-colour.

INDIGOFÈRES, andigofèr', [indigo ; Lat.: ferre, to bear], *sfpl. Bot.* indigofera : a genus of leguminous plants.

INDIGOMÈTRE, andigomètr', [indigo ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* indigometer : an instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

INDIGOTERIE, andigot'ri, [indigo], *sf.* indigo-manufactory.

INDIGOTIER, andigotyé, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* indigo-plant, indigo-tree ; 2. indigo-manufacturer.

INDIGOTINE, andigotin', *sf. Chem.* indigotine : a principle obtained from indigo.

INDIGOTIQUE, andigotik', *adj. Chem.* indigotic : noting an acid formed by dissolving indigo in diluted nitric acid.

INDILIGEMMENT, andilizhamân-t, *adv.* undiligently, indiligently : without diligence.

INDILIGENCE, andilizhâns', *sf.* indiligence, slothfulness.

INDILIGENT, E, andilizhân-t, ânt', *adj.* undiligent, indiligent, slothful.

INDIQUER, andiké-r, [Lat. : indicāre, atum ; frequen. of indicĕre, indictum, to declare], *va.* 1. to indicate : *a*) to show, to point out, to point to ; *b*) to inform of, to direct ; *c*) to show, to denote, to betoken, to be indicative of ; *d*) *Med.* to manifest by symptoms, to point to ; *e*) to show, to disclose. *a*) **— une chose du doigt**, to point to a thing. **L'aiguille de l'horloge indiquait midi**, the hour-hand was pointing at twelve. *b*) **Indiquez-moi votre maison**, direct me to your house. **Je vous indiquerai où vous pourrez le trouver**, I will tell you where you can find him. **Voulez-vous m' — le chemin pour aller à ?** will you tell me the way to ? *c*) **Cette végétation indique une terre fertile**, this vegetation denotes a fertile soil. **Ce mémoire indique une plume très exercée**, this memorial denotes a practised writer.

2. to appoint. **— un rendez-vous**, to appoint a meeting. **— une assemblée**, to appoint an assembly.

3. to sketch : *a*) to make a sketch of ; to draw the general figure of ; *b*) to plan by giving the principal points or ideas.

INDIQUER (S'), *v. refl.* to be indicated, to be marked.

INDIRECT, E, andirèkt, rèkt', *adj.* indirect : *a*) not straight, deviating from a direct line ; circuitous ; *b*) *Fig.* not tending directly to the point or purpose ; oblique ; (in an ill sense) unfair ; *c*) *Geneal.* collateral ; unlineal ; *d*) *Gram.* governed by a preposition, after a verb : *e*) *Gram.* oblique ; noting the genitive, dative and ablative cases ; *f*) *Log.* noting the last five moods of the first figure of a syllogism ; *g*) *Adm.* applied to taxes or duties on articles of consumption. **Un chemin —**, an indirect road. **Ligne indirecte**, indirect line. **Avis —**, indirect notice or warning. **Réponse indirecte**, indirect answer. **Louange indirecte**, indirect praise. **Voies indirectes**, indirect means.

INDIRECTEMENT, andirèktœmân-t, *adv.* indirectly : *a*) obliquely ; *b*) not by direct means ; *c*) not in express terms ; *d*) unfairly.

INDIRECTION, andirèksyôn, *sf.* want of direction.

INDISCERNABILITÉ, andisèrnabilité, *sf.* indiscernibleness, undiscernibleness : the quality of being indiscernible.

INDISCERNABLE, andisèrnable', *adj.* in-

discernible, undiscernible : that cannot be discerned.

INDIFFÉRENTISME, andisèrnœmân-t, *sm.* undiscerning : want of discernment.

INDISCIPLINABLE, andisiplinabl', undisciplinable : that cannot be disciplined.

INDISCIPLINE, andisiplin', *sf.* indiscipline : want of discipline.

INDISCIPLINÉ, E, andisipliné, *adj.* undisciplined ; indocile, unruly.

INDISCIPLINER, (S'), s-andisipliné-r, *v. refl.* to get undisciplined.

INDISCRET, ÈTE, andiskrè-t, krèt', *adj.* indiscreet : *a*) wanting discretion, not discreet, imprudent, inconsiderate ; injudicious ; *b*) inquisitive, prying, impertinent ; *c*) talkative, that does not know how to keep a secret ; tell-tale. *a*) **Il faut être bien — pour se permettre une pareille démarche,** one must be very indiscreet to take such a step. **Faire un usage — de quelque chose,** to make an imprudent use of a thing. **Des paroles indiscrètes,** indiscreet words. **Une visite indiscrète,** an indiscreet visit. *b*) **Des regards indiscrets,** indiscreet looks. *c*) **Ne lui dites rien, c'est un homme trop —,** say nothing to that man, he cannot keep a secret. **Une langue indiscrète,** a talkative person.

INDISCRET, ÈTE, *sm. f.* 1. indiscreet person ; 2. tattler, tell-tale.

INDISCRÈTEMENT, andiskrèt'mân-t, *adv.* indiscreetly : inconsiderately, without discretion ; without due reserve.

INDISCRÉTION, andiskrésyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* indiscretion : *a*) indiscreetness, want of discretion ; imprudence, inconsiderateness ; *b*) piece of indiscretion ; indiscreet act. *a*) **Il y a de l' — à agir ainsi,** it is indiscreet to act in this way. **Ne serait-ce point une — de vous demander quelle peut être votre affaire ?** might I, without being indiscreet, ask you what your business is ? *Mol. Don J.* III. 4. **Il lui échappe à tout moment des indiscrétions,** he is always saying something inconsiderate. **Commettre des indiscrétions,** to commit indiscretions.

INDISCUTABLE, andiskutabl', *adj.* indisputable, incontrovertible, unquestionable ; not allowing of discussion.

INDISCUTÉ, E, andiskuté, *adj.* undiscussed.

INDISPENSABILITÉ, andispânsabilité, *sf.* indispensableness, indispensability : the quality of being indispensable.

INDISPENSABLE, andispânsabl', *adj.* indispensable : *a*) not admitting dispensation or exemption ; *b*) not to be dispensed with ; absolutely necessary, requisite, needful. *b*) **Un objet —,** a necessary thing. **Il est — que vous vous y trouviez,** it is quite necessary you should be there.

INDISPENSABLE, *sm.* 1. indispensable, needful ; necessaries *pl.* ; what is indispensable ; 2. † bag, reticule.

INDISPENSABLEMENT, andispânsablœmân-t, *adv.* indispensably, necessarily.

INDISPERSÉ, E, andispèrse, *adj.* undispersed, unscattered, undissipated.

INDISPONIBLE, andisponibl', *adj.* that cannot be disposed of.

INDISPOSÉ, E, andizpôzé, *adj.* indisposed : *a*) slightly disordered ; unwell, ill, poorly ; *b*) *Fig.* averse, disinclined, unwilling, unfavourable.

INDISPOSER, andispozé-r, *va.* to indispose : *a*) to disorder slightly, to make poorly, to render unwell ; *b*) *Fig.* to disincline, to cause to be unfavourable or averse ; to estrange ; to prejudice. *a*) **La chaleur indispose certaines personnes,** the heat disagrees with some people. *b*) **Ses manières impérieuses avaient indisposé les esprits,** his imperious manners had made an unfavourable impression. **On l'a fort indisposé contre moi,** they have prejudiced him against me.

INDISPOSER (S'), .. *refl.* to be ill-disposed ; to set one's self (against).

INDISPOSITION, andispôzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* indisposition : *a*) slight disorder, illness ; *b*) *Fig.* disinclination, slight aversion, unwillingness, unfavourableness, dislike, indisposedness. *a*) **Il est remis de son —,** he has recovered from his indisposition.

INDISPUTABILITÉ, andisputabilité, *sf.* indisputableness : the quality of being indisputable.

INDISPUTABLE, andisputabl', *adj.* indisputable : too evident to admit of dispute ; certain ; incontestable, unquestionable, incontrovertible, undeniable, indubitable, irrefragable.

INDISPUTABLEMENT, andisputablœmân-t, *adv.* indisputably.

INDISPUTÉ, E, andisputé, *adj.* undisputed.

INDISSOLUBILITÉ, andisolubilité, *sf.* indissolubility : *a*) *Chem.* the quality of being indissoluble ; *b*) *Fig.* indissolubleness, the quality of being incapable of a breach ; perpetuity of union or obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE, andisolubl', *adj.* indissoluble, indissolvable, undissolvable : *a*) not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied ; *b*) *Fig.* that cannot be broken, destroyed, loosened or disunited ; indestructible, inseparable, firm, stable. *a*) **L'or est — dans l'acide nitrique,** gold is indissolvable in nitric acid. *b*) **Des liens indissolubles,** indissoluble *or* indissolvable ties.

INDISSOLUBLEMENT, andisolublœmân-t, *adv.* indissolubly.

INDISSOUS, OUTE, andisou, sout', *adj.* indissolved.

INDISTINCT, E, andistan, stankt', *adj.* indistinct : *a*) not distinct, undistinguishable, indeterminate, confused ; *b*) not clear, imperfect, faint, obscure. *a*) **Vision indistincte,** indistinct sight. *b*) **Des idées indistinctes,** indistinct ideas.

INDISTINCTEMENT, andistanktœmân-t, *adv.* indistinctly : *a*) confusedly ; not clearly ; *b*) without distinction. *a*) **On ne peut voir ces objets que fort —,** we can see those things but very indistinctly. **Parler —,** to speak indistinctly. *b*) **Chasser tout le monde —,** to send everybody away without distinction.

INDISTINCTION, andistanksyôn, *sf.* 1. indistinctness : confusion ; 2. clownishness, want of polite manners.

INDISTINGUÉ, E, andistanghé, *adj.* undistinguished : not separate.

INDISTINGUIBLE, andistanghibl', *adj.* undistinguishable, indistinguishable : that cannot be distinguished.

INDIUM, andiom, *sm. Chem.* indium : a metal discovered by the spectroscope in the blende of Freyberg.

INDIVIDU, andividu, [Lat. : individuus, indivisible], *sm.* 1. individual : *a*) a single animal or thing of any kind ; *b*) a single person or human being. *b*) **Les devoirs de l'— à l'égard de la société,** the duties of individuals towards society.

2. *Fam.* fellow. **Quel est cet — ?** who is that fellow ? **C'est un drôle d'—,** he is a very queer fellow. **Son—,** one's own self. **Avoir soin de son —, conserver, soigner son —,** to take great care of one's self, of number one.

INDIVIDUALISATION, andividualizasyôn, *sf. Philos.* individualization : *a*) the act of individualizing ; *b*) the state of being individualized.

INDIVIDUALISER, andividualizé-r, *va.* to individualize : *a*) *Philos.* to single out from the species ; to render individual ; to individuate ; to distinguish ; *b*) to mark with individual features ; to consider individually.

INDIVIDUALISME, andividualism', *sm.* individualism : *a*) attachment to the interest of individuals, in preference to the common interest of society ; *b*) loneliness, retirement ; opposed to association.

INDIVIDUALISTE, andividualist', *sm.* individualist : a partisan of individualism.

INDIVIDUALITÉ, andividualité, *sf.* 1. individuality : *a*) the quality of being individual, individualism ; separate existence, a state of oneness ; *b*) *Phrenol.* a perceptive faculty, whose function is to produce the desire to know objects ; 2. individual ; 3. personality.

INDIVIDUATION, andividuasyôn, *sf.* *Philos.* individuation : the whole of the particular qualities which constitute the individual.

INDIVIDUE, andividu, *adj. f. Theol.* indivisible.

INDIVIDUEL, ELLE, andividuèl, èl', *adj.* individual : relating to the individual or person, pertaining to one only.

INDIVIDUELLEMENT, andividuèl'mân-t. *adv.* individually : *a*) in an individual manner ; *b*) separately ; severally.

INDIVIS, E, andivi, viz', [Lat. : in, not ; divisus, divided], *adj. Law-t.* undivided. **Propriétaire —,** joint owner, coparcener.

PAR INDIVIS, *adv. phr.* jointly, conjointly.

INDIVISÉ, E, andivizé, *adj.* undivided.

INDIVISÉMENT, andivizémân-t, *adv.* *Law-t.* jointly, conjointly.

INDIVISIBILITÉ, andivizibilité, *sf.* indivisibility, indivisibleness : the quality of being indivisible.

INDIVISIBLE, andivisibl', *adj.* indivisible : that cannot be divided or separated ; inseparable.

INDIVISIBLE, *sm.* indivisible.

INDIVISIBLEMENT, andivizibl œmân-t, *adv.* indivisibly.

INDIVISION, andivizyôn, *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* joint possession.

IN-DIX-HUIT, andizuit', *adj.* octodecimo, decimo, octavo, 18mo, in eighteens : having eighteen leaves to a sheet.

IN-DIX-HUIT, *sm.* octo-decimo, decimo-octavo (volume), 18mo, eighteenmo, eighteens.

INDO-CHINE, andoshin', *pnf. Geog.* Indo-China.

INDO-CHINOIS, E, andoshinwá, âz', *adj. sm. f.* Indo-Chinese.

INDOCILE, andosil', *adj.* indocile, indocible : *a*) unteachable ; *b*) intractable, untractable, ungovernable, unmanageable, untoward, froward, unruly ; *c*) disobedient ; heedless. *b*) **Un enfant —,** an intractable child. **Un peuple —,** an ungovernable people. **Un caractère —,** an indocile character. *c*) **— au joug,** unwilling to bear the yoke. **— aux leçons de ses maîtres,** not attentive to one's master's lessons.

INDOCILEMENT, andosil'mânt, *adv.* with indocility ; intractably.

INDOCILITÉ, andosilité, *sf.* indocility, indocibleness : *a*) unteachableness ; *b*) intractableness, untractableness, intractability, untractibility.

INDOCTE, andokt', *adj.* unlearned, illiterate

INDOCTEMENT, *an*doktœm*ân*-t, *adv.* unlearnedly.

INDO-EUROPÉEN, ENNE, *an*doœropé*an*, en', *adj. Philol.* Indo-European, Aryan. **Langues indo-européennes**, indo-European *or* Aryan languages : those derived from the Sanscrit.

INDO-GERMANIQUE, *an*do-zhèrmanik', *adj.* Indo-Germanic : noting the Aryan language, except the Celtic.

INDOLEMMENT, *an*dolam*ân*-t, *adv.* indolently : sluggishly, lazily.

INDOLENCE, *an*dol*ân*s', [Lat. : indolentia], *sf.* **1.** indolence : *a*) *Med.* freedom from pain ; *b*) sluggishness, laziness, inaction proceeding from love of ease ; **2.** indifference ; insensibility.

INDOLENT, E, *an*dol*ân* t, *ânt*', [Lat. : indolens, entis ; in, not, dolēre, to suffer pain], *adj.* **1.** indolent : *a*) *Med.* free from pain ; *b*) sluggish, lazy, indulging in ease, indisposed to labour, *c*) inactive, slothful, idle. **Tumeur indolente**, indolent tumour *b*) **Un peuple —**, an indolent people.

2. indifferent, unimpressionable ; insensible. **C'est un homme — qui ne s'émeut de rien**, he is an indolent man who does not trouble himself about anything.

INDOLENT, E, *sm. f.* indolent person.

INDOMPTABILITÉ, *an*dôntabilité, *sf.* untamableness : the quality of being untamable.

INDOMPTABLE, *an*dôntabl', *adj.* untamable, indomitable : *a*) that cannot be tamed or subdued ; invincible ; *b*) uncontrollable, unmanageable, ungovernable ; unruly. *a*) **Une nation —**, an indomitable nation. **Un animal —**, an untamable animal. *b*) **Des passions indomptables**, ungovernable passions.

INDOMPTABLEMENT, *an*dômtablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* untamably.

INDOMPTÉ, E, *an*dônté, *adj.* untamed : *a*) wild ; *b*) unsubdued, unconquered ; *c*) unsubdued, uncontrolled ; unmanaged. *a*) **Un coursier —**, a wild steed. *b*) **Le Scythe —**, the unsubdued Scythian. *c*) **Un orgueil —**, unsubdued pride.

INDOULOUREUX, EUSE, *an*doulourœ, rœz', *adj.* unpainful : giving no pain.

IN-DOUZE, *an*douz', *adj.* duodecimo, 12mo, in twelves.

IN-DOUZE, *sm.* duodecimo (of a book), twelves.

INDRI, *an*dri, *sm. Zool.* indri : a quadruped of the lemur family.

INDU, E, *an*du, *adj.* **1.** undue : *a*) not due ; *b*) not right, improper ; **2.** unseasonable. **Somme indue**, sum not due. **Heure indue**, unseasonable hour.

INDUBITABLE, *an*dubitabl', *adj.* indubitable, undoubtable, not to be doubted, beyond doubt, certain, evident.

INDUBITABLEMENT, *an*dubitablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* indubitably, undoubtedly, without doubt.

INDUCTEUR, *an*duktœr, *adj. m. Phys* inductive.

INDUCTIF, IVE, *an*duktif, tiv,' *adj.* inductive : *a*) leading, persuasive ; *b*) *Log* proceeding by induction ; *c*) *Phys.* noting the power of dialectrics to favour induction through them. *b*) **Méthode inductive**, inductive method. *c*) **Capacité inductive**, inductive capacity.

INDUCTILE, *an*duktil', *adj.* inductile : not capable of being drawn into threads.

INDUCTION, *an*duksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : inductio ; in, into ; ducĕre, to lead], *sf.* **1.** inducement : incitement ; the act of inducing or leading the mind to will or to act ; **2.** induction : *a*) method of reasoning in which a thing is inferred from another ; *Law-t.* implication ; *b*) a kind of argument which infers respecting a whole class what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class ; *c*) the conclusion, inference or consequence drawn from a number of particular facts ; *d*) *Phys.* the influence by which an electrical current causes a secondary current.

INDUCTIVITÉ, *an*duktivité, *sf. Electr.* inductivity : capacity of induction ; specific induction.

INDUCTOMÈTRE, *an*duktometr', [induction ; mètre], *sm.* an apparatus for measuring the degree or rate of electrical induction.

INDUIRE, *an*duir', [Lat. : inducĕre, inductum ; in, into ; ducĕre, to lead], *va.* [*J'induis* ; *j'induisais* ; *j'induisis* ; *j'induirai* *j'induirais*, *induis* ; *que j'induise* ; *que j'induisisse* ; *induisant* ; *induit.*] **1.** to induce, to lead, to influence, to move, to prevail upon. **— à mal faire**, to lead a person to do wrong. **— en erreur**, to lead into error, to mislead. **— en tentation**, to lead into temptation.

2. to infer : to draw an inference or a consequence from ; to conclude.

INDUIRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be inferred ; **2.** to induce each other.

INDULGEMMENT, *an*dulzham*ân*-t, *adv.* indulgently.

INDULGENCE, *an*dulzh*ân*s', [indulgent], *sf.* indulgence, indulgency : *a*) allowance, gratification by compliance, or the forbearance of restraint ; fondness, tenderness ; *b*) *Theol.* remission of the punishnent due to sins, granted by the pope. *a*) **Tout mortel a besoin d' —**, every mortal needs indulgence. **Abuser de l' — de quelqu'un**, to take advantage of a person's indulgence. **Avoir de l'— pour quelqu'un**, to have indulgence, to make an allowance for a person. **Traiter quelqu'un avec —**, to treat a person indulgently. **Une personne sans —**, a person who is not indulgent.

INDULGENT, E, *an*dulzh*ân*-t, *ânt*', [Lat. : indulgens, entis ; indulgēre, to be kind to], *adj.* indulgent : *a*) yielding, compliant ; kind, tender ; *b*) mild, lenient, not severe. **Une mère indulgente**, an indulgent mother. **— à soi-même**, indulgent to one's self. **— pour ses amis**, indulgent to one's friends.

INDULT, *an*dult, [Lat. : indultum], *sm* indult, indulto : *a*) privilege granted by the pope to a person, for doing or obtaining something contrary to law ; *b*) a tax, in Spain.

INDULTAIRE, *an*dultêr', *sm.* a person to whom an indult is granted.

INDÛMENT, *an*dum*ân*-t, *adv.* unduly : not according to duty, propriety or reason ; unlawfully.

INDUPLICATIF, IVE, *an*duplikatif, tiv', *adj. Bot.* induplicate : folded inwards.

INDUPLIQUÉ, E, *an*dupliké, *adj. Bot.* induplicate : having the edges bent abruptly towards the axis.

INDURATION, *an*durasyôn, *sf. Med.* induration : *a*) the act of growing hard ; hardening ; *b*) hardness ; an indurated part.

INDURER, *an*dur é-r, [Lat. : indurāre, atum ; in ; durāre, to harden], *va. Med.* indurate : to make hard, to harden.

INDURER (S'), *v. refl. Med.* to indurate, to grow hard.

INDUSIE, *an*duzi, [Lat. : indusium], *sf. Bot.* indusium : a membrane which covers the mature sori of certain ferns.

INDUSTRIALISME, *an*dustrialism', *sm.* industrialism. *a*) predominance of industry.

INDUSTRIE, *an*dustri, [Lat. : industria], *sf.* **1.** skill, dexterity ; ingenuity. **Cela est fait avec beaucoup d' —**, that is very ingeniously done. **Appliquer son — à faire telle chose**, to apply one's ingenuity to do such a thing. **Vivre de son —**, to live by one's skill. **Vivre d' —**, (in an ill sense) to live by one's wits. **Chevalier d' —**, sharper, shark. **L' — est la source de la bonne fortune**, diligence is the mother of all good fortune.

2. trade, business. **Exercer une —**, to follow a trade.

3. arts and manufactures : manufactures; industry. **Produits de l' —**, products, works of industry. **Exposition de l' —**, industrial exhibition : a public exhibition of the products of industry, art or manufacture.

INDUSTRIEL, ELLE, *an*dustriel, èl', *adj* **1.** industrial : pertaining to manufactures or industry ; manufacturing ; mechanical **Produits industriels**, products of industry. **Les arts industriels**, the industrial *or* mechanical arts.

2. of the arts and manufactures.

INDUSTRIEL, *sm.* manufacturer.

INDUSTRIELLEMENT, *an*dustrièl'm*ân*-t, *adv.* industrially.

INDUSTRIER (S'), s-*an*dustrie-r, *v. refl.* to exercise one's wits.

INDUSTRIEUSEMENT, *an*dustriœz'm*ân* t, *adv.* ingeniously, skilfully, cleverly.

INDUSTRIEUX, EUSE, *an*dustriœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** ingenious, skilful, clever ; industrious **2.** manufacturing.

INDUT, *an*dut, [Lat. : indutus, clad], *sm.* assistant officiating priest.

INDUVIE, *an*duvi, [Lat. : induvium, envelop], *sf. Bot.* induvia.

INÉBRANLABILITÉ, inébr*ân*labilité, *sf.* immovability, immovableness.

INÉBRANLABLE, inébr*ân*labl', *adj.* immovable : *a*) that cannot be moved ; unshaken, unmoved ; *b*) firm, constant, steady; *c*) not to be moved from a purpose ; steadfast, fixed ; resolute, decided. *a*) **Un mur —**, an immovable wall. *b*) **— dans ses amitiés**, constant in friendship. **Sa vertu est —**, her virtue is to be relied upon. *c*) **Elle était — dans ses projets**, she kept to her plans. **Une résolution —**, a fixed resolution.

INÉBRANLABLEMENT, inébr*ân*lablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* immovably : *a*) in a manner not to be moved or skaken ; *b*) *Fig.* firmly, steadfastly, resolutely.

INÉBRANLÉ, E, inébr*ân*lé, *adj.* unmoved, unshaken.

INÉBRIATIF, IVE, inébriatif, tiv', [Lat. : inebriāre, to make drunk], *adj.* inebriating, inebriant, intoxicating.

INÉCLAIRCI, E, inéklèrsi, *adj.* uncleared obscure.

INÉCLAIRÉ, E, inéklêré, *adj.* **1.** unlighted : not lighted, not illuminated ; **2.** unenlightened : not enlightened, ignorant.

INÉCONOMIE, inékonomi, *sf.* want of economy, waste.

INÉCOUTÉ, E, inékouté, *adj.* unheard.

INÉDIFIANT, E, inédifi*ân*, *ânt*', *adj.* unedifying.

INÉDIT, E, inédi, dit, [Lat. : ineditus ; in, neg. ; editus, edited], *adj.* inedited, unpublished.

INÉDUCATION, inédukasyôn, *sf.* want of education.

INEFFABILITÉ, inéfabilité, *sf.* ineffability, ineffableness, unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, inèfabl', *adj.* ineffable : that cannot be expressed in words ; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible. **Tressaillir d'une joie —**, to feel unspeakable joy

INEFFABLEMENT, inèfablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* ineffably, unspeakably.

INEFFAÇABLE, inèfasabl', *adj.* ineffaceable, indelible : that cannot be effaced.

INEFFAÇABLEMENT, inèfasablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* ineffaceably, indelibly.

INEFFACÉ, E, inèfasé, *adj.* uneffaced.

INEFFECTIF, IVE, inèfèktif, tiv', *adj.* ineffective : not effective, not producing any effect.

INEFFECTUÉ, E, inèfèktué, *adj.* uneffected, unperformed : not effected, not performed.

INEFFICACE, inèfikas', *adj.* inefficacious, inefficient, ineffectual, ineffective : not producing its proper effect or the effect desired.

INEFFICACEMENT, inèfikas'm*ân*-t, *adv.* inefficiently, ineffectually, ineffectively.

INEFFICACITÉ, inèfikasité, *sf.* inefficacy, inefficaciousness, inefficiency, ineffectualness, ineffectiveness : want of power to produce the effect.

INÉGAL, E, inégal, *adj.* 1. unequal : *a*) not equal, uneven ; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity ; *b*) not equal in strength, talents, or acquirements ; inferior ; *c*) not equal in station ; *d*) disproportioned, ill-matched ; *e*) not uniform, not regular, irregular ; *f*) *Bot.* not symmetrical. *a*) **Deux choses de grandeur inégale**, two things of unequal size. **Des parts inégales**, unequal parts. *c*) **Deux hommes de condition inégale**, two men of unequal stations. *d*) **Un combat à armes inégales**, a fight with unequal arms. **Se battre à forces inégales**, to fight with unequal forces. *e*) **Marcher d'un pas —**, to walk with an uncertain step. **Pouls —**, unequal pulse.

2. uneven : *a*) not even, not level ; rough ; *b*) unequable, inequable, not uniform ; irregular ; unsteady ; wavering ; of uneven temper. *a*) **Un chemin —**, an uneven road. *b*) **Une conduite inégale**, irregular conduct. **Un caractère —**, an uneven temper. **Un homme —**, a man of uneven temper.

INÉGALEMENT, inègal'm*ân* t, *adv.* 1. unequally ; 2. unevenly.

INÉGALITÉ, inégalité, *sf.* inequality : *a*) the state of being unequal, disparity ; *b*) unevenness, the state of not being level ; *c*) *Alg.* an expression of two unequal quantities connected by the sign of inequality ; *d*) *Astron.* irregularity in the motion of a planet or satellite ; *e*) want of uniformity, unevenness ; unsteadiness. *a*) **— de deux lignes**, inequality of two lines. **— de forces**, inequality of strength. **— d'âge**, disparity of age. **L' — des conditions sociales**, the inequality of social conditions. *b*) **L' — d'un terrain**, the unevenness of a piece of ground. **Les grandes inégalités qui sont à la surface de la terre**, the great unevenness of the surface of the earth. *e*) **L' — des intelligences**, the inequality of intelligence among men. **L' — du caractère**, the unevenness of temper. **Ne consulter que le goût et les inégalités de l'imagination**, to consult nothing but one's taste and humour.

INÉLASTIQUE, inélastik', *adj.* inelastic : wanting elasticity.

INÉLÉGAMMENT, inélégam*ân*t, *adv.* inelegantly, without elegance.

INÉLÉGANCE, inélég*ans*', *sf.* unelegance, inelegancy : want of elegance.

INÉLÉGANT, E, inélég*an*-t, *ânt*', *adj.* inelegant : not elegant.

INÉLIGIBILITÉ, inélizhibilité, *sf.* ineligibility : incapacity of being elected.

INÉLIGIBLE, inélizhibl', *adj.* ineligible : not capable of being elected to an office.

INÉLOQUENT, E, inélok*ân*-t, *ânt*', *adj.* ineloquent.

INÉLUCTABLE, inéluktabl', *adj.* ineluctable : fatal, inevitable, unavoidable.

INÉLUCTABLEMENT, inéluktablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* irresistibly, unavoidably.

INÉLUDABLE, inéludabl', *adj.* ineludible : that cannot be eluded.

INEMBRYONNÉ, E, in*ân*brioné, *adj. Bot.* inembryonate : having no embryo.

INEMPLOYÉ, E, in*ân*plwayé, *adj.* unemployed.

INÉNARRABLE, inénarabl', *adj.* unutterable, unspeakable. incapable of being related.

INÉNARRABLEMENT, inénarablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* unutterably, unspeakably.

INENTENDU, E, in*ân*t*ân*du, *adj.* unheard.

INENVIÉ, E, in*ân*vié, *adj.* unenvied.

INÉPANOUI, E, inépanoui, *adj.* unblown : not having the bud expanded.

INÉPROUVÉ, E, inéprouvé, *adj.* untried.

INEPTE, inèpt', [Lat. : ineptus], *adj.* inept, unapt : *a*) unfit, unsuitable, not apt [*Inapte* is now used in this sense.] ; *b*) improper, unsuitable, unbecoming ; *c*) foolish, dull, silly, absurd.

INEPTEMENT, inèptœm*ân*-t, *adv.* ineptly : foolishly.

INEPTIE, inèpsi, [Lat. : ineptia], *sf.* 1. ineptitude, inaptitude, unaptness : unfitness ; 2. folly, absurdity, nonsense. **L' — de sa conduite a passé toutes les bornes**, the absurdity of his conduct is beyond bounds. **Ce livre est rempli d'inepties**, that book is full of nonsense.

INÉPUISABLE, inèpuizabl', *adj.* inexhaustible, inexhaustive, exhaustless : that cannot be exhausted ; unfailing. **Une source —**, an unexhaustible spring. **Un trésor —**, an inexhaustible treasure. [*Fig.* :] **La nature et le cœur sont inépuisables**, nature and the human heart are inexhaustible.

INÉPUISABLEMENT, inépuizablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* inexhaustibly.

INÉPUISÉ, E, inépuizé, *adj.* inexhausted, unexhausted.

INÉQUILATÉRAL, E, inékuilateral, **INÉQUILATÈRE**, inékuilatèr', *adj.* inequilateral : having unequal sides.

INÉQUITABLE, inékitabl', *adj.* inequitable : unjust, partial.

INÉQUITABLEMENT, inékitablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* inequitably.

INÉQUIVALVE, inékuivalv', *adj.* inequivalve, inequivalvular : having unequal valves.

INERME, inèrm', [Lat. : inermis ; in, neg. arma, arms], *adj. Bot.* inerm, inermous, unarmed : destitute of prickles or thorns, thornless.

INERTE, inèrt', [Lat. : iners, inertis ; in, neg. ; ars, art], *adj.* inert : *a*) inactive ; destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed ; *b*) dull, sluggish, slothful. *a*) **Une masse —**, an inert mass, *b*) **Un esprit —**, a dull mind.

INERTIE, inèrsi, [Lat. : inertia], *sf.* inertia : *a*) a property of matter by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving ; *b*) *Med.* sluggishness ; inactivity ; *c*) *Fig.* inertness, sluggishness ; dulness, *a*) **L' — de la matière**, the inertia of matter. **Force d' —**, vis inertiæ, inertia ; *Fig.* inert force, passive resistance. *c*) **Rester dans une complète —**, to remain perfectly inert. **Vivre dans un état d'indifférence et d'—**, to live in a state of indifference and inertness.

INÉRUDITION, inérudisy*ôn*, *sf.* unlearnedness, illiterateness, ignorance.

INESPÉRÉ, E, inèspéré, *adj.* 1. unhoped, unhoped for ; 2. unexpected ; unlooked for, unthought of, sudden.

INESPÉRÉMENT, inèspérém*an*-t, *adv.* unexpectedly.

INESSAYÉ, E, inèsèyé, *adj.* unessayed, unattempted.

INESSENTIEL, ELLE, inès*ân*sièl, èl', *adj.* unessential, inessential.

INESTIMABLE, inèstimabl', *adj.* inestimable : too valuable to be rated ; invaluable, priceless.

INESTIMÉ, E, inèstimé, *adj.* unesteemed.

INÉTENDU, E, inét*ân*du, *adj.* unextended, inextended.

INÉTIRABLE, inétirabl', *adj.* not drawable.

INÉTUDIÉ, E, inétudié, *adj.* unstudied.

INÉVANGÉLIQUE, inév*ân*zhélik, *adj.* unevangelical.

INÉVIDENCE, inévid*âns*, *sf.* inevidence, uncertainty, obscurity.

INÉVIDENT, E, inévid*ân*-t, *ânt*', *adj.* inevident, uncertain, obscure.

INÉVITABILITÉ, inévitabilité, *sf.* inevitableness, unavoidableness : the state of being unavoidable.

INÉVITABLE, inévitabl', *adj.* inevitable, unavoidable, avoidless, shunless : that cannot be avoided or shunned. **Un malheur —**, an inevitable misfortune. **Il est — qu'on vous fasse un procès**, you will certainly have a lawsuit.

INÉVITABLEMENT, inévitablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* inevitably, unavoidably.

INÉVITÉ, E, inévité, *adj.* unavoided.

INEXACT, E, inégzakt, egzakt', *adj.* 1. inexact, inaccurate, incorrect ; 2. unpunctual : not exact in time.

INEXACTEMENT, inégzaktœm*ân*-t, *adv.* inaccurately, incorrectly.

INEXACTITUDE, inégzaktitud', *sf.* 1. inexactness, inaccuracy, incorrectness ; 2. *pl.* inaccuracies.

INEXAMINABLE, inégxaminabl', *adj.* unexaminable : not to be examined.

INEXAMINÉ, E, inègzaminé, *adj.* unexamined.

INEXCITABILITÉ, inèksitabilitè, *sf. Physiol.* inexcitability : the quality of being inexcitable.

INEXCITABLE, inèksitabl', *adj. Physiol.* inexcitable, unexcitable : not to be excited or stimulated.

INEXCUSABLE, inèkskuzabl', *adj.* inexcusable : not to be excused or justified, unpardonable, unjustifiable ; undefensible, unwarrantable. **Une personne —**, an inexcusable person. **Une faute —**, an inexcusable fault.

INEXCUSABLEMENT, inèkskuzablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* inexcusably : in a degree beyond excuse.

INEXÉCUTABLE, inègzékutabl', *adj.* impracticable, inexecutable : that cannot be executed or performed ; unachievable.

INEXÉCUTABLEMENT, inègzékutablœm*ân*-t, *adv.* impracticably.

INEXÉCUTÉ, E, inègzékuté, *adj.* unexecuted : not performed ; undone, unachieved.

INEXÉCUTION, inègzékusy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, *sf.* inexecution : neglect of execution, non-performance.

INEXERCÉ, E, inègzérsé, *adj.* 1. unexercised, unpractised : not skilled, not experienced ; 2. untrained.

INEXIGÉ, E, inègzizhé, *adj.* unrequired, undemanded.

INEXIGIBLE, inégzizhibl', *adj.* 1. not demandable, that cannot be required ; 2 undue, not due.

INEXISTANT, E, inègzistân-t, ânt', *adj.* unexisting, inexistent.

INEXISTENCE, inègzistâns', *sf.* inexistence : non-existence, want of existence.

INEXORABILITÉ, inègzorabilité, *sf.* inexorability, inexorableness : the state of being inexorable.

INEXORABLE, inègzorabl', *adj.* inexorable : inflexible, unrelenting, relentless, implacable. **Un juge —,** an inexorable judge **Une sévérité —,** an inflexible severity. **Un cœur —,** a cruel heart.

INEXORABLEMENT, inègzorablœmân-t, *adv.* inexorably.

INEXPÉDIENT, E, inèkspédiân, ânt', *adj.* inexpedient: inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPÉRIENCE, inèkspériâns', *sf.* inexperience : want of experience.

INEXPÉRIMENTÉ, E, inèkspérimânté, *adj.* **1.** inexperienced, unexperienced : not having experience, unskilled ; inexpert. **Un général —,** an inexperienced general.

2. untried. **Un mal —,** an untried evil.

INEXPERT, E, inèkspêr, spèrt', *adj.* inexpert, unexpert, unskillled.

INEXPIABLE, inèkspiabl', *adj.* inexpiable, unatonable : not to be expiated or atoned for.

INEXPIÉ, E, inèkspié, *adj.* unatoned, not atoned for.

INEXPLICABILITÉ, inèkspikabilité, *sf.* inexplicability, inexplicableness : the quality of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLE, inèksplikabl', *adj.* **1.** inexplicable : *a*) that cannot be explained ; unexplainable ; unaccountable ; *b*) incomprehensible ; **2.** † inexpressible.

INEXPLICABLEMENT, inèksplikablœmân-t, *adv.* inexplicably ; unaccountably.

INEXPLICITE, inèkplisit', *adj.* inexplicit, unexplicit.

INEXPLIQUÉ, E, inèkspliqué, *adj.* unexplained.

INEXPLOITÉ, ineksplawté, *adj.* unworked, uncultivated.

INEXPLORABLE, inèksplorable, *adj.* inexplorable : that cannot be explored.

INEXPLORÉ, E, ineksploré, *adj.* unexplored.

INEXPLOSIBLE, inèksplozibl', *adj. Phys.* unexplosive ; not liable to burst.

INEXPRESSIBLES, inèksprésibl', *smpl.* (in joke) inexpressibles, unmentionables.

INEXPRESSIF, IVE, inèksprèsif, siv', *adj.* inexpressive, unexpressive : wanting expression.

INEXPRIMABLE, inèksprimabl', *adj.* inexpressible : not to be expressed in words ; unutterable, unspeakable, indescribable.

INEXPRIMABLEMENT, inèksprimablœmân-t, *adv.* inexprimably, unutterably, unspeakably.

INEXPRIMÉ, E, inèksprimé, *adj.* unexpressed.

INEXPUGNABLE, inèkspugnabl', *adj.* inexpugnable, unexpugnable, impregnable: not to be subdued by force.

INEXTENSIBLE, inèkstânsibl', *adj.* not extensible ; not extensile.

INEXTERMINABLE, inèkstèrminabl', *adj.* inexterminable ; that cannot be exterminated.

INEXTINGUIBLE, inèkstanguibl', *adj.* **1.** inextinguishable, unextinguishable, unquenchable : that cannot be extinguished. **Un feu —,** an unextinguishable fire. **Une soif —,** unquenchable thirst.

2. irrepressible. **Un rire —,** an irrepressible laugh.

INEXTIRPABLE, inèkstirpabl', *adj.* inextirpable, ineradicable : that cannot be extirpated.

INEXTRICABILITÉ, inèkstrikabilité, *sf.* inextricableness : the state of being inextricable.

INEXTRICABLE, inèkstrikabl', *adj.* inextricable : not to be disentangled, not to be freed from intricacy.

INEXTRICABLEMENT, inèkstrikablœmân-t, *adv.* inextricably.

INFAILLIBILITÉ, anfayibilité, *sf.* **1.** infallibility, infallibleness : the quality of being incapable of error or mistake ; **2.** unfailingness : the state of being unfailing ; certainty.

INFAILLIBLE, anfayibl', *adj.* infallible : *a*) not fallible, not capable of error ; unerring, inerrable ; *b*) unfailing, certain ; not liable to fail. *a*) **Personne n'est —,** no one is infallible. *b*) **Sa perte est —,** his ruin is infallible. **Un remède —,** an infallible remedy.

INFAILLIBLEMENT, anfayiblœmân-t, *adv.* infallibly : without fail, certainly, unfailingly.

INFAISABLE, anfœzabl', *adj.* infeasible, unfeasible, impracticable.

INFAMANT, E, anfamân-t, ânt, *adj.* infamous : bringing infamy ; ignominious.

† **INFAMATION,** anfamasyôn, *sf.* brand of infamy.

INFÂME, anfâm', [Lat. : infamis ; in neg. ; fama, fame], *adj.* **1.** infamous : *a*) branded with infamy ; *b*) notoriously vile : of ill report, disreputable ; *c*) base, ignominious, opprobrious, shameful ; held in abhorrence : *d*) (by exaggeration) scandalous ; unworthy, unbecoming. *a*) **Ceux qui sont réputés infâmes par la loi ne peuvent être admis en témoignage,** persons infamous, or branded in any public court of justice, cannot give evidence. *b*) **Vivre —,** to live in infamy. **Un homme —,** an infamous man. *c*) **Une conduite —,** infamous conduct. **D'une manière —,** infamously. **Une — trahison,** an infamous treachery. *d*) **En effet, tous ces soins sont des choses infâmes, sommes-nous chez les Turcs pour renfermer les femmes?** indeed, all this care is scandalous ; we are not Turks to shut up our women. *Mol. Ec. des M.* i. 2. [*Substant.*], infamous things. **Écrasons l' —,** let us crush out infamy (superstition, intolerance, injustice). *Volt. Lettres.*

2. filthy, squalid. **Loger dans un — taudis,** to live on a filthy hole.

INFÂME, *sm.f.* **1.** infamous person ; **2.** infamous wretch, wretch. **C'est bien à vous, — que vous êtes, à vouloir faire l'homme d'importance,** it becomes you truly, wretch that you are, to wish to play the man of importance. *Mol. Préc. rid.* 14.

INFÂMEMENT, anfâm'mân-t, *adv.* infamously ; ignominiously.

† **INFAMER,** anfamé-r, *va.* to defame, to infame, to infamize, † to infamonize : to brand with infamy.

INFAMIE, anfami, [Lat. : infamia], *sf.* **1.** infamy, infamousness : *a*) total loss of reputation, public disgrace ; ignominy, bad repute, disrepute, ill-fame, shame ; *b*) the quality of being infamous ; shamefulness, dishonourableness, disgracefulness ; baseness. *a*) **Note d'—,** brand of infamy. **Noter d' —,** to brand with infamy. **Vivre dans l' —,** to live in infamy. **Il s'est couvert d' —,** his conduct was infamous. *b*) **L' — de sa conduite,** the infamy of his conduct.

2. scandalous action ; shameful action **3.** *pl.* scurrilities, contumelies, infamous things, horrid things ; abuse, abusive language. **Il lui a dit toutes les infamies imaginables,** he said the most infamous things to him.

INFANT, anfân, [Span. : infante, from Lat. infans, antis, child], *sm.* infante, infant : in Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest.

INFANTE, anfânt', *sf.* **1.** infanta : in Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter ; **2.** *Fam.* queen, princess, beauty ; **3.** (in an ill sense) woman, wench.

INFANTERIE, anfânt'ri, [Ital.: infanteria; infante, little boy, foot soldier], *sf. Milit.* infantry : the troops that serve on foot ; foot soldiers, foot. **— légère,** light infantry. **— de ligne,** infantry of the line. **Un soldat d' —,** a foot-soldier.

INFANTICIDE, anfântisid', [Lat. : infans, antis, child ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* infanticide : the murder of an infant, child murder.

INFANTICIDE, *sm.f.* infanticide : the murderer of an infant.

INFANTILE, anfântil', [Lat. : infantilis], *adj.* infantile, infantine : pertaining to infants ; young, tender.

INFATIGABILITÉ, anfatigabilité, *sf.* indefatigableness, indefatigability, unweariedness.

INFATIGABLE, anfatigabl', *adj.* indefatigable that cannot be wearied ; unwearied, untiring. **Les montagnards sont infatigables,** mountaineers are indefatigable. **Des hommes infatigables à disputer et à écrire,** men who are never tired of arguing and writing. **Tous deux étaient infatigables dans le travail,** they both worked indefatigably. **Également actif et — dans la paix comme dans la guerre,** equally active and indefatigable in peace and war. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* **Quel zèle — !** what indefatigable zeal !

INFATIGABLEMENT, anfatigablœmân-t, *adv.* indefatigably : without yielding to fatigue ; unweariedly.

INFATIGUÉ, E, anfatighé, *adj.* untired, unweary, unwearied.

INFATUATION, anfatuasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [infatuer], *sf.* infatuation : the state of being infatuated; excessive prepossession.

INFATUER, anfatué-r, [Lat. : infatuāre, atum ; in ; fatuus, foolish], *va.* to infatuate : to prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason. **Qui vous a infatué de cet homme-là ?** what made you so infatuated with that man ?

INFATUER (S'), *v. refl.* to be infatuated.

INFAVORABLE, anfavorabl', *adj.* unfavourable.

INFÉCOND, E, anfékôn, kônd', *adj.* unfruitful, infertile, infecund, sterile, barren.

INFÉCONDITÉ, anfékôndité, *sf.* unfruitfulness, infertility, infecundity, sterility, barrenness.

INFECT, E, anfèkt, fèkt', [Lat. : infectus inficĕre, infectum ; in ; facĕre, to make], ; (in the plural masculine, the *s* is never pronounced), *adj.* infectious, foul, stinking ; unwholesome, noisome. **Des eaux infectes,** foul waters.

INFECTANT, E, anfèktân, ânt', *adj.* infecting.

INFECTÉ, E, anfèkté, *adj.* infected : tainted with noxious matter ; corrupted by poisonous exhalations ; corrupted by bad qualities communicated. **Des lieux infectés de la peste,** places infected with the plague. [*Fig.* :] **Des cœurs infectés de la contagion du péché,** hearts corrupted by sin.

INFECTER, anfèkté-r, [infect], *va.* to infect : *a*) to taint, to affect with morbid or noxious matter ; *b*) to corrupt, to communicate bad qualities to. *a*) **— l'air,** to infect the air. *b*) **Un vil amour du gain infecta les**

esprits, a vile love of lucre corrupted people's minds. *Boil. Art. p.* iv.

INFECTER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be infected : 2. to infect one another.

INFECTIEUX, EUSE, *anfèksiœ, œz'*, *adj. Med.* infectious, infective : having the quality of communicating disease from one to another.

INFECTION, *anfèksyôn* ; *in poet.* *siôn*, [infecter], *sf.* infection : *a*) the act of infecting ; *b*) stink, stench ; *c*) corruption ; contagion.

INFECTIOSITÉ, *anfectiosite*, *sf. Med.* infectiousness : the condition that causes infection.

INFÉLICITÉ, *anfélisité*, *sf.* infelicity, unhappiness.

INFÉODATION, *anféodasyôn* ; *in poet.* *siôn*, *sf. Feud. law.* infeudation, infeodation : the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee ; enfeoffment.

INFÉODER, *anféodé-r*, [Lat. : in, into ; feudum, fief], *va.* to enfeoff : to invest with a possession in fee.

INFÉODER, (S'), *v. refl.* to inthrall one's self.

INFÈRE, *anfèr'*, [Lat. : inferus, inferior ; infra, below], *adj. Bot.* inferior, lower. **Calice —**, inferior calyx.

INFÉRENCE, *anférâns'*, *sf. Log.* inference, deduction, conclusion.

INFÉRER, *anféré-r*, [Lat. : inferre ; in, into ; ferre, to bring], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*.] to infer, to educe, to conclude : to draw, as a consequence.

INFÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inferred, to be deduced.

INFÉRIEUR, E, *anfériœr, œr'*, [Lat. : inferior, comp. of inferus, below], *adj.* 1. inferior : *a*) lower in place ; nether ; *b*) lower in station or rank in life ; below, beneath ; unequal ; *c*) lower in excellence or value ; *d*) subordinate, secondary ; of less importance. *a*) **La région inférieure de l'air**, the inferior region of the air. **La partie inférieure du corps**, the lower part of the body. *b*) **Les classes inférieures de la société**, the lower classes of society. **Des êtres d'une espèce inférieure**, beings of an inferior order. **Être — à une place**, to be unequal to a place. *c*) **Des marchandises d une qualité inférieure**, goods of an inferior quality. **Ce tableau est — à celui-là**, this painting is not so good as that one. *d*) **Tribunal —**, inferior court. **Il est resté dans les emplois inférieurs**, he always remained in the inferior posts. [*Fam.* :] **Cela m'est —**, that's immaterial to me.

2. *Geog.* lower. **La Seine-Inférieure**, the Lower Seine. **Égypte inférieure**, Lower Egypt.

INFÉRIEUR, *sm.* inferior : *a*) a person who is of lower station or rank ; *b*) particularly, a subordinate, a subaltern ; (in an ill sense) underling.

INFÉRIEUREMENT, *anfériœr'mân-t*, *adv.* 1. inferiorly : in an inferior manner ; 2. (with *à*) less well than ; below.

INFÉRIORITÉ, *anfériorité*, *sf.* inferiority : the state of being inferior ; a lower state of place, dignity importance, quality, or value.

INFERMABLE, *anférmabl'*, *adj.* that cannot be shut.

INFERMENTÉ, E, *anfèrmânté*, *adj.* unfermented.

INFERNAL, E, *anfèrnal*, [Lat. : infernalis], *adj.* infernal : *a*) pertaining to hell ; hellish, tartarean ; *b*) diabolical, devilish, satanic, fiendish, fiendlike. **Les dieux infernaux**, the infernal gods. **Des trames infernales**, infernal plots. **Un esprit —**, an infernal spirit. **Une machine infernale**, an infernal machine. **Une musique infernale**, infernal music. **Pierre infernale**, *Chem.* infernal stone, lunar caustic.

INFERNALEMENT, *anfèrnal'mân-t*, *adv.* infernally.

INFERTILE, *anfèrtil'*, *adj.* infertile, unfertile, unfruitful, sterile, barren.

INFERTILEMENT, *anfèrtil'mân-t*, *adv.* infertilely, unfruitfully.

INFERTILISABLE, *anfèrtilizabl'*, *adj.* incapable of fertilization.

INFERTILISÉ, E, *anfèrtilizé*, *adj.* unfertilized.

INFERTILITÉ, *anfèrtilité*, *sf.* infertility, unfruitfulness, barrenness.

INFESTATION, *anfèstasyôn* ; *in poet.* *siôn*, *sf.* infestation : the act of infesting.

INFESTER, *anfèsté-r*, [Lat. : infestāre], *va.* 1. to infest : *a*) to overrun, to ravage ; *b*) to torment, to harass, to plague, to annoy ; 2. (of spirits) to haunt. **Les routes sont infestées de brigands**, the roads are infested with highwaymen. **Cette maison est infestée de souris**, this house is infested, or overrun with mice.

INFIBULATION, *anfibulasyôn*, *sf.* infibulation.

INFIBULER, *anfibulé*, [Lat. : infibulāre; in ; fibula, clasp], *va.* to infibulate.

INFIDÈLE, *anfidèl'*, *adj.* 1. unfaithful : *a*) not observant of promises, vows or duty ; disloyal, faithless, false ; *b*) dishonest ; *c*) inaccurate, untrue ; treacherous, perfidious ; faithless. *a*) **Des amis infidèles**, unfaithful friends. **— au devoir**, not observant of one's duty. **Une épouse —**, a faithless wife. *b*) **Un caissier —**, a dishonest cashier. *c*) **Un traducteur —**, an innaccurate translator. **Une relation —**, an inexact account. **Miroir —**, bad mirror. **Portrait —**, bad likeness. **Mémoire —**, treacherous memory.

2. faithless, deceitful, treacherous ; unstable. **La mer est —**, the sea is treacherous.

3. infidel : unbelieving ; wanting belief in revelation.

INFIDÈLE, *sm.f.* 1. faithless person, unfaithful person ; 2. infidel : unbeliever ; one who rejects Christianity ; freethinker.

INFIDÈLEMENT, *anfidèl'mân-t*, *adv.* unfaithfully, faithlessly.

INFIDÉLITÉ, *anfidélité*, [Lat. : infidelitas], *sf.* 1. unfaithfulness : *a*) faithlessness ; violation of vows, promises, or duty ; breach of confidence ; disloyalty ; infidelity ; *b*) dishonesty ; *c*) inaccuracy, untruth ; perfidiousness. *a*) **L' — d'un ami**, the unfaithfulness of a friend. *b*) **L' — d'un commis**, the dishonesty of a clerk. *c*) **L' — d'un historien**, the inaccuracy of an historian. **L' — d'un récit**, the inaccuracy of an account. **L' — d'un miroir**, the badness of a mirror. **L' — de la mémoire**, the badness, or the treachery of the memory.

2. infidelity : *a*) unfaithfulness (in married persons) ; disloyalty, want of fidelity in love ; *b*) breach of trust, deceit ; *c*) unbelief, disbelief of Christianity. *a*) **Faire, commettre une —**, to do, to commit an infidelity. *c*) **Vivre dans l' —**, to live in unbelief ; not to believe in God.

INFIGURÉ, E, *anfiguré*, *adj.* 1. shapeless ; unformed ; 2. plain : not figurative.

INFILTRATION, *anfiltrasyôn*, *in poet* *siôn*, *sf.* infiltration : the act or process of entering the pores or interstices of a body.

INFILTRER, *anfiltré-r*, [in ; filtre], *va.* to infilter : to filter in.

INFILTRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to infiltrate : to enter by penetrating the interstices of a substance ; 2. *Fig.* to creep, to glide ; to insinuate.

INFIME, *anfim'*, [Lat. : infimus, last, lowest], *adj.* lowest ; meanest. **Dans les rangs infimes de la société**, in the lowest ranks of society.

INFIMITÉ, *anfimité*, *sf.* lowness, baseness, nothingness.

INFINI, E, *anfini*, *adj.* infinite : *a*) unbounded, boundless, unlimited, limitless ; *b*) that will have no end ; endless, unending, never ending ; *c*) indefinitely large, immense, very large, very great ; *d*) innumerable, numberless. *a*) **Dieu est —**, Gof is infinite. **Un espace —**, a boundless space. *b*) **Je croirai toutefois mon bonheur —**, however, I shall think my happiness will last for ever. *c*) **La mer infinie se déroulait à nos pieds**, below us was the boundless ocean. **Je vous en sais un gré —**, I am infinitely obliged to you. **Sa grâce est infinie**, her grace is infinite. **Avoir une peine infinie à faire une chose**, to have very great trouble to do a thing. *d*) **Une quantité infinie d'objets**, numberless things.

INFINI, *sm.* infinite : *a*) infinity, infinitude, infiniteness, that which is infinite ; the state of being without limits ; boundlessness ; *b*) *Math.* infinite quantity ; a term applied to quantities which are greater than any assignable quantity. *a*) **Mon entendement, qui est fini, ne peut comprendre l' —**, my understanding, which is finite, can form no idea of the infinite. *Descartes.* **L'homme ne peut concevoir l' —**, man cannot conceive the infinite. *Acad.*

À L'INFINI, *adv. phr.* 1. infinitely : *a*) without bounds or limits, boundlessly ; endlessly, without end ; *b*) greatly ; 2. *Math.* to infinity, ad infinitum, indefinitely.

INFINIMENT, *anfinimân-t*, *adv.* 1. infinitely : *a*) in an infinite manner ; boundlessly ; *b*) extremely, exceedingly, greatly, immensely. *a*) **Dieu est — juste**, God is infinitely just. *b*) **Souffrir —**, to suffer exceedingly. **Elle est — aimable**, she is extremely amiable. **Je vous suis — obligé**, I am extremely obliged to you. **Quantité — petite**, *Math.* infinitely small quantity, infinitesimal.

2. (followed by *de*) an infinite deal of ; an infinite number of. **Il a — d'esprit**, he is very witty indeed.

INFINITÉ, *anfinité*, *sf.* infinity : *a*) infiniteness, infinitude ; the quality of being infinite ; *b*) infinitude, infinite number ; world, host. *b*) **Une — de personnes ont pris la peine de me témoigner le déplaisir qu'elles en ont eu**, a great number of persons have taken the trouble to let me know how displeased they were at it. **Une — de gens croient que la fortune vient en dormant**, an infinite number of people think it is very easy to get a fortune. **Une — de monde se jeta dans ce parti**, a great number of people went over to that party.

INFINITÉSIMAL, E, *anfinitézimal*, [infinitésime], *adj. Math.* infinitesimal : infinitely small ; less than any assignable quantity. **Quantité infinitésimale**, infinitesimal quantity. **Calcul —**, infinitesimal calculus, transcendental analysis.

INFINITÉSIMALEMENT, *anfinitézimal'mân-t*, *adv.* infinitesimally : in an infinitesimal manner.

INFINITÉSIME, *anfinitézim'*, [Lat. : infinitus, infinite], *adj.* infinitesimal, infinitely small.

INFINITÉSIME, *sf.* infinitely small part.

INFINITIF, *anfinitif*, [Lat. : infinitivus], *sm. Gram.* infinitive mood, infinitive.

INFINITIF, *adj. m. Gram.* infinitive.

INFINITUDE, a*n*finitud', *sf.* infinitude : that quality by which God is infinite.

INFIRMABLE, a*n*firmabl', *adj.* that may be invalidated.

INFIRMATIF, **IVE**, a*n*firmatif, tiv', *adj.* invalidating, that invalidates.

INFIRMATION, a*n*firmasyô*n*, *sf.* invalidation.

INFIRME, a*n*firm', [Lat. : in, not ; firmus strong], *adj.* 1. infirm : *a*) not sound : weak, feeble, enfeebled ; sickly ; disabled of body ; crippled ; *b*) feeble-minded, weak of mind. **Un vieillard —**, an infirm old man.

2. *Fig.* frail, weak, feeble.

INFIRME, *sm. f.* infirm person ; invalid.

INFIRMER, a*n*firmér, [Lat. : infirmāre] *va.* to invalidate : *a*) to weaken ; *b*) to reverse ; to annul.

INFIRMERIE, a*n*firm'ri, *sf.* infirmary : a place where the sick are lodged and nursed ; sick-ward.

INFIRMIER, IÈRE, a*n*firmyé, myèr', *sm. f.* orderly, nurse (in an infirmary or hospital), attendant on the sick.

INFIRMITÉ, a*n*firmité, [Lat. : infirmitas], *sf.* infirmity : *a*) an unsound or unhealthy state of the body ; feebleness, weakness ; *b*) habitual disease ; *c*) *Fig.* weakness of mind, failing, weakness, frailty ; fault, foible, defect. *b*) **La surdité, la cécité sont des infirmités**, deafness and blindness are infirmities. *c*) **Il faut supporter les infirmités de son prochain**, we must bear with the weaknesses of others. **L' — humaine**, human weakness.

INFIXE, a*n*fiks', [Lat. : infixus], *sm. Gram.* infix : something infixed.

INFIXER, a*n*fiksé-r, [Lat. : in ; figĕre fixum, to fix], *va. Gram.* to infix : to set in, to insert.

INFLAMMABILITÉ, a*n*flamabilité, *sf.* inflammability, inflammableness : the quality of being inflammable ; accendibility.

INFLAMMABLE, a*n*flamabl', *adj.* inflammable : *a*) that may be readily set on fire ; ignitible, accendible, combustible ; *b*) *Fig.* easily enkindled ; passionate. *a*) **Air —**, inflammable air, hydrogen gas. *b*) **Un caractère —**, a passionate temper.

INFLAMMATOIRE, a*n*flamatwar', [Lat. : inflammāre ; in ; flamma, flame], *adj. Med.* inflammatory : *a*) tending to excite inflammation ; *b*) pertaining to inflammation.

INFLAMMATION, a*n*flamasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* inflammation : *a*) the state of being in flame ; ignition ; *b*) *Med.* a redness and swelling of any part of the body, attended with heat, pain and febrile symptoms ; *c*) *Fig.* violent excitement, heat, passion.

INFLATION, a*n*flasyô*n*, [Lat. : inflāre, to inflate], *sf. Med.* inflation : the act of inflating.

INFLÉCHI, E, a*n*fléshi, *adj.* inflected ; *a*) *Opt.* bent, turned from a direct line ; *b*) *Bot.* inflexed, bent inwards.

INFLÉCHIR, a*n*fléshir, [in ; fléchir], *va.* to infect : to bend, to turn from a direct line ; to inflex.

INFLÉCHIR (S'), *v. refl.* to be inflected, to bend.

INFLEXE, a*n*fléks', *adj. Bot.* inflexed, inflected.

INFLEXIBILITÉ, a*n*flèksibilité, *sf.* inflexibility, inflexibleness : *a*) the quality of being inflexible ; *b*) unyielding stiffness, firmness ; obstinacy ; *c*) (particularly) inexorability, inexorableness. *b*) **L' — de ses principes**, the inflexibility of his principles. *c*) **L' — d'un juge**, the inexorableness of a judge.

INFLEXIBLE, a*n*fléksibl', *adj.* inflexible : *a*) that cannot be bent ; unbending ; *b*) *Fig.* that will not yield to prayers or arguments ; unyielding, rigid ; obstinate ; unrelenting, inexorable. *b*) **Un juge —**, an inexorable judge. **Il avait été — à toutes mes instances**, he had been inflexible to all my entreaties. **Un caractère —**, an unrelenting temper. **Ainsi l'ordonne l' — devoir**, such is inexorable duty. *J.-J. Rousseau.* **Ma haine est —, ainsi que ma colère**, my hatred is implacable as is my anger. *Volt.*

INFLEXIBLEMENT, a*n*fléksiblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* inflexibly, firmly ; inexorably.

INFLEXION, a*n*fleksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : inflexio], *sf.* inflection : *a*) the act of inflecting, bending or turning from a direct line ; *b*) *Math. Opt.* deviation from a rectilinear course ; *c*) a slide of the voice in speaking or singing, either up or down, expressive variation of the voice ; modulation ; *d*) *Gram.* the change of termination by declension or conjugation. *c*) **Les inflexions du corps**, the motions of the body. *b*) **Point d' —**, point of inflection. *c*) **— de la voix**, inflection of the voice. **Les inflexions justes font une bonne déclamation**, right inflections of the voice are requisite to make a good declamation.

INFLICTIF, IVE, a*n*fliktif, tiv', *adj.* *Law-t.* inflictive : relating to infliction.

INFLICTION, a*n*fliksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* infliction : the act of inflicting.

INFLIGER, a*n*flizhé-r, [Lat. : infligĕre ; in ; fligĕre, to strike], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by an *e* mute : *nous infligeons, infligeant.*] to inflict : to lay on, to apply ; to impose. **Les peines que les lois infligent aux meurtriers**, the penalties which the law inflicts on murderers. **— une pénitence**, to inflict a penance. **— une amende à quelqu'un**, to fine a person. **S' — des privations**, to deprive one's self.

INFLIGER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inflicted.

INFLORESCENCE, a*n*florèssâ*n*s', [Lat. : inflorescens ; inflorescĕre, to begin to blossom ; flos, floris, flower], *sf. Bot.* inflorescence : the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles.

INFLUENCE, a*n*fluâ*n*s, [Lat. : influentia ; in ; fluĕre, to flow], *sf.* influence : *a*) the power which celestial bodies were supposed to exert on terrestrial ; *b*) power that effects natural bodies by unseen operation ; *c*) power acting on sensibility ; *d*) sway, authority ; ascendency. *a*) **L' — des astres**, the influence of the stars. *b*) **L' — de la lune sur les marées**, the influence of the moon on the tides. *c*) **Influences sympathiques des êtres vivants les uns sur les autres**, sympathetic influences exercised by living beings on each other. [*Fig.* :] **L' — de l'exemple, des vertus**, the influence of example, of virtues. **Une douce —**, a sweet influence. **— dangereuse**, dangerous influence. *d*) **Un homme sans — dans le gouvernement**, a man of no influence in the government. **Il a perdu toute —** he has lost all influence. **Il a beaucoup d' —**, he has much influence.

INFLUENCER, a*n*fluâ*n*sé-r, [influence], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* *nous influençons, j'influençais.*] to influence : to exert influence on, to exercise a sway over, to sway, to bias ; to move. **— les esprits**, to influence men's minds. **Il s'est laissé — par une faction**, he suffered himself to be influenced by a faction. *Acad.*

INFLUENCER (S'), *v. refl.* to influence each other.

INFLUENT, E, a*n*fluâ*n*-t' â*n*t, *adj.* influential : exerting or having influence ; † influencive. **Un personnage —**, an influential man.

INFLUENZA, a*n*fluandza, [Ital.], *sf. Med.* influenza : epidemic catarrh.

INFLUER, a*n*flué-r, [Lat. : in, into ; fluĕre, to flow], *vn.* to have influence. **— sur**, to influence, to have an influence on *or* over, to exercise an influence upon ; to sway ; to affect. **L'éducation influe sur toute la vie**, education influences us all through life. **Le climat influe sur la santé, sur les mœurs, sur le caractère de l'homme**, climate has an influence on the health, customs and tempers of men.

INFLUER, *va.* to instil, to insinuate, to infuse.

INFLUX, a*n*flû, [Lat. : influxus ; influĕre] *sm.* influx : the act of flowing in.

IN-FOLIO, a*n*folio, *adj.* folio : denoting the size of a book having the sheet doubled into two leaves.

IN-FOLIO, *sm.* [*Pl. In-folio*], folio : a folio book.

INFORMATEUR, TRICE, a*n*fôrmatœr, tris', *sm. f.* informant : one who gives information.

INFORMATION, a*n*fôrmasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [informer], *sf.* 1. *Philos.* formation : the act of giving shape or form ; 2. *Law-t.* inquiry, inquest, inquisition ; 3. *Law-t.* information : communication of facts for the purpose of accusation ; 4. (in a wider sense) inquiry : the act of inquiring ; search for truth or information. **Prendre des informations**, to make inquiries. **Aller aux informations**, to make inquiries, to inquire ; to ask for a character (of servants).

INFORME, a*n*fôrm, [Lat. : informis], *adj.* 1. unformed : *a*) shapeless, formless ; *b*) ugly, deformed, misshapen ; *c*) ill-favoured, ugly, deformed ; *d*) rude, crude, imperfect ; *e*) *Astron.* not included in any of the constellations. *a*) **Une masse —**, a shapeless mass. *b*) **Un animal —**, an ill-favoured brute. *d*) **Une pensée encore —**, a rude thought. *e*) **Étoiles informes**, unformed stars.

2. informal : not in the usual or regular form.

INFORMÉ, É, a*n*fôrmé, *pa. p.* of *Informer*, informed, apprised, acquainted ; aware. **Non —**, uninformed, unapprised, unacquainted. **Mal —**, misinformed.

INFORMÉ, *sm. Law-t.* inquiry, investigation. **Un plus ample —**, further inquiry.

INFORMER, a*n*fôrmé-r, [Lat. : informāre ; in, into ; formāre, to form], *va.* 1. *Philos.* to form : to give a form or shape to ; 2. to inform, to apprise, to acquaint, to tell, to advise. **Je suis informé de tout ce qui se passe**, I am informed of all that happens. **Informez-moi de ce que vous aurez appris**, tell me all you know about it.

INFORMER, *vn. Law-t.* to institute an inquiry, to make an inquiry ; to inform (against).

INFORMER (S'), *v. refl.* to inquire, to make inquiries ; to ask. **S' — d'une chose**, to inquire about a thing. **S' — de la santé de quelqu'un**, to inquire about a person's health. **Je ne m'informe point de ce qu'il peut être**, I am not asking who he is. *Acad.* **Il s'informa quelle était cette jeune demoiselle**, he asked who that young lady was. **Il vient s' — comme je me porte de mon voyage**, he comes to ask how I am after my journey. **Vous êtes-vous informé s'ils doivent venir ?** have you asked if they were to come ? *Mme de Sév.*

INFORMITÉ, anformité, [informe], *sf.* deformity, ill-favouredness.

INFORTIFIABLE, anfôrtifiabl', *adj.* that cannot be fortified.

INFORTUNE, anfôrtun', *sf.* misfortune, adversity.

INFORTUNÉ, E, anfortuné, *adj.* unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, ill-fated; wretched. **Un homme —**, an unfortunate man. **Une âme infortunée**, an unhappy soul. **Malgré les mauvais succès de ses armes infortunées**, notwithstanding the ill-success of his unfortunate arms. **Une vie infortunée**, an unhappy life.

INFORTUNÉ, E, *sm. f.* unfortunate, unfortunate person, unhappy person, wretched person.

INFRACTEUR, anfraktœr, *sm.* infringer, infractor : one who infringes.

INFRACTION, anfraksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. . in ; frangère, fractum, breach], *sf.* infraction, infringement, breach : violation, transgression, the act of infringing. **Une — à la loi**, a violation of the law.

INFRALAPSAIRE, anfralapsèr', [Lat. : infra, below, after; lapsus, fall], *sm. Theol.* infralapsarian, sublapsarian.

INFRANCHISSABLE, anfrânshisabl', *adj.* insuperable, impassable.

INFRANGIBLE, anfrânzibl', *adj.* infrangible : that cannot be broken.

INFRATERNEL, ELLE, anfratèrnèl, èl', *adj.* unfraternal, unbrotherly, unkind.

INFRAYÉ, E, anfrèyé, *adj.* unfrequented.

INFRÉQUEMMENT, anfrékamân-t, *adv.* unfrequently, seldom, rarely.

INFRÉQUENCE, anfrékâns', *sf.* infrequency, rareness, uncommonness.

INFRÉQUENT, E, anfrékân, kânt', *adj.* infrequent, unfrequent, rare, uncommon.

INFRÉQUENTÉ, E, anfrékânté, *adj.* unfrequented.

INFRUCTUEUSEMENT, anfruktuœz'-mân-t, *adv.* fruitlessly, unprofitably, to no purpose.

INFRUCTUEUX, EUSE, anfruktuœ-z, œz', *adj.* infruitful, fruitless : *a*) not producing fruit; barren; *b*) not producing good effects or works; unavailable, unavailing, ineffectual, bootless. **Un travail —**, fruitless labour. **Des recherches infructueuses**, fruitless investigations.

INFRUCTUOSITÉ, anfruktuôzité, *sf.* unfruitfulness, fruitlessness; unavailableness.

INFUMABLE, anfumabl', *adj.* bad, unfit for smoking.

INFUNDIBULIFORME, anfondibuliform', [Lat. : infundibulum, funnel; forme], *adj.* infundibuliform, infundibular : having the shape of a funnel; funnel-shaped.

INFUS, E, anfû, fuz', [Lat. : infusus], *adj.* intuitive; inspired. **Sagesse infuse**, intuitive wisdom. **Il croit avoir la science infuse**, he thinks he has acquired all science by intuition.

INFUSÉ, anfuzé, *sm. Pharm.* infusion.

INFUSER, anfuzé-r, [Lat. : infundère, infusum ; in, into; fundère, fusum, to pour], *va.* to infuse : *a*) to pour in ; *b*) to introduce a liquid into veins; *c*) to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities; *d*) to instil, to introduce, to inculcate.

INFUSER (S'), *v. refl.* to be infused ; to steep; to draw (as tea). **Il faut donner au thé le temps de s'—**, tea must have time to draw. (Elliptically) **Laisser — une plante**, to infuse a plant.

INFUSIBILITÉ, anfuzibilité, *sf.* infusibility : the incapability of being fused.

INFUSIBLE, anfuzibl', *adj.* infusible, unfusible : not fusible, that cannot be dissolved or melted.

INFUSION, anfuzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : infusio], *sf.* infusion : *a*) the act of pouring in ; *b*) *Fig.* instilation, introduction, inspiration ; *c*) the process of steeping in liquor; *d*) the liquor in which plants are steeped.

INFUSOIR, anfuzwar, *sm.* vessel for making infusions.

INFUSOIRES, anfuzwar', *smpl. Nat. Hist.* infusoria : microscopic animals.

INFUSOIRE, *adj.* infusorial, infusory : pertaining to the infusoria.

INGA, anga, *sf. Bot.* inga : a genus of leguminous plants.

INGAGNABLE, anganyabl', *adj.* ungainable : not to be gained or won.

INGAMBE, angânb', [Ital. : in gamba, in the leg], *adj.* active, brisk, nimble, lithesome.

INGARANTI, E, angarânti, *adj.* unwarranted.

INGÉNÉRABILITÉ, anzhénérabilité, *sf.* ingenerability : the quality of being ingenerable.

INGÉNÉRABLE, anzhénérabl', *adj.* ingenerable : that cannot be produced or engendered.

INGÉNÉREUX, EUSE, anzhénérœ, rœz', *adj.* ungenerous, illiberal.

INGÉNIER (S'), s-anzhénié-r, [Lat. : ingenium, wit, genius], *v. refl.* to exercise one's wits, to set one's wits to work ; to contrive, to try.

INGÉNIEUR, anzhéniœr, [Lat. : ingenium, wit, talent], *sm.* engineer. **— civil**, civil engineer. **— des ponts et chaussées**, civil engineer, government engineer for bridges and roads. **— militaire**, military engineer. **— -constructeur**, draughtsman, designer. **— de marine**, naval engineer. **— -constructeur de la marine**, ship-builder, master-shipwright. **— -géographe**, topographical engineer; geographer, cartographer. **— hydrographe**, hydrographical engineer. **— pour les instruments de mathématiques**, mathematical instrument maker. **— opticien**, optician. **— -mécanicien**, working-engineer. **— des mines**, mining-engineer. **Art de l'—**, engineering.

INGÉNIEUSEMENT, anzhéniœz'mân-t, *adv.* ingeniously, cleverly, skilfully.

INGÉNIEUX, EUSE, anzhéniœ-z, œz', [Lat. : ingeniosus ; ingenium, skill], *adj.* ingenious : *a*) skilful, clever; inventive, prompt to invent ; *b*) proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; *c*) witty; well formed, well adapted. *a*) **Un écrivain —**, a clever writer. **Un artiste —**, a clever painter. *b*) **Une machine ingénieuse**, an ingenious machine. **Une invention ingénieuse**, an ingenious invention. *c*) **Une épigramme ingénieuse**, a witty epigram. **Un projet —**, an ingenious plan. **Je vous remercie du livre — que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer**, I thank you for the ingenious book that you were kind enough to send me. *Volt.*

INGÉNIOSITÉ, anzhéniôzité, *sf.* ingeniousness, ingenuity : the quality of being ingenious; cleverness, skill.

INGÉNU, E, anzhénu, [Lat : ingenuus, free-born], *adj.* ingenuous : *a*) † free born, of honourable extraction ; *b*) *Feud Law-t.* free, noble ; *c*) free from reserve, disguise or dissimulation ; open, frank, sincere, candid, artless, plain, fair ; *c*) **Une jeune fille ingénue**, an artless maiden. **Aveu —**, candid avowal. **Franchise ingénue**, candid frankness. **Air —**, artless look. **Homme —**, simple, honest man.

INGÉNU, E, *sm. f.* **1.** † free man, free-born man, ingenuous man ; **2.** ingenuous person, artless person, innocent. **Faire l'—**, to affect ingenuousness *or* simplicity. **Jouer les ingénues**, *Theat.* to play the parts of artless girls.

INGÉNUITÉ, anzhénuité, [ingénu], *sf.* **1.** † ingenuous condition, condition of a free-born man ; **2.** ingenuousness : openness of heart, frankness, fairness, candidness, candour, artlessness, innocence. **Un air d'—**, an air of innocence. **Parler avec —**, to speak candidly.

3. *pl. Theat.* characters, parts of artless girls.

INGÉNUMENT, anzhénumân-t, *adv.* ingenuously; openly, fairly, candidly, artlessly, frankly, sincerely.

INGÉOMÉTRIQUE, anshéométrik', *adj.* ungeometrical.

INGÉRENCE, anzhérâns', [ingérer], *sf.* meddling, interference.

INGÉRER, anzhérér, [Lat. : ingerère ; in, into ; gerère, to bear], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], *Physiol.* to ingest : to introduce into the stomach.

INGÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to meddle, to intermeddle, to interfere, to dabble (with) ; to thrust one's self (into). **S' — dans les affaires de quelqu'un**, to meddle with a person's affairs. **S' — de donner des avis**, to presume to give advice.

INGESTION, anzhéstyon, [Lat. : ingestio], *sf. Physiol.* ingestion : the act of ingesting.

INGLORIEUX, EUSE, angloriœ, œz', *adj.* inglorious : not glorious, without glory.

INGLORIFIÉ, E, anglorifié, *adj.* unglorified.

INGOUVERNABLE, angouvèrnabl', *adj.* ungovernable, unruly.

INGRACIEUSEMENT, angrasiœz'mân-t, *adv.* ungracefully.

INGRACIEUX, EUSE, angrasiœ-z, œz', *adj.* ungraceful.

INGRAIN, angran, *sm. Bot.* spelt, German wheat.

INGRAMMATICAL, E, angramatikal', *adj.* ungrammatical.

INGRAT, E, angra-t, grat', [Lat. : ingratus], *adj.* **1.** ungrateful : *a*) unpleasing ; disagreeable ; unpleasant, ungracious ; *b*) ungrateful, ingrate, unthankful, thankless ; not feeling thankful for favours ; *c*) making no returns for culture, labour or expenses ; unfruitful, sterile, barren, unproductive ; unprofitable. *a*) **Une figure ingrate**, a disagreeable face. *b*) **Un cœur —**, an ungrateful heart. **Il fut — envers ses bienfaiteurs**, he was ungrateful to his benefactors. **Une conduite ingrate**, ungrateful behaviour. **Il ne fut pas — de ces faveurs**, he was grateful for these favours. **A moins que d'être ingrate à mon libérateur**, unless I were to be ungrateful to my liberator. *Corn.* **— à tes bontés, — à ton amour**, making no returns for thy love and thy kindness. *Volt. Mort de C.* *c*) **Terre ingrate**, ungrateful soil. **Travail —**, ungrateful work. **J'habite malheureusement un coin de terre dont le sol est aussi — que l'aspect en est riant**, I live unfortunately in a patch of land the soil of which is as barren as its appearance is pleasing. *Volt.*

2. unpromising barren. **Un sujet —**, an unpromising subject.

INGRAT, E, *sm. f.* ingrate ; ungrateful person, unthankful person. **Rendre service à un —**, to render a service to an ungrateful

person. **La crainte de faire des ingrats**, the fear of making people ungrateful.

INGRATEMENT, angrat'mân-t, *adv.* ungratefully, ingratefully, unthankfully, with ingratitude.

INGRATITUDE, angratitud', *sf.* 1. ingratitude, ungratefulness, ingratefulness, unthankfulness, thanklessness. **L'— est le plus noir des vices**, ingratitude is the worst of vices. **Se rendre coupable d'—**, to be guilty of ingratitude. **Payer d'— un bienfait**, to repay a service with ingratitude. **Acte d'—**, piece of ingratitude.

2. *pl.* acts *or* pieces of ingratitude.

INGRÉDIENT, angrédiân, [Lat. : ingrediens, entis, entering into], *sm.* ingredient : that which enters into a compound.

INGUÉABLE, anghéabl', *adj.* unfordable : that cannot be passed by wading.

INGUÉRISSABLE, anghérisabl', *adj.* incurable : that cannot be cured.

INGUINAL, E, anguinal', [Lat. : inguinalis, inguen, inguinis, the groin], *adj. Anat.* inguinal : belonging to the groin.

INGURGITATION, angurzhitasyôn, *sf.* ingurgitation : swallowing ; the act of ingurgitating.

INGURGITER, angurzhité-r, [Lat. : ingurgitāre, atum ; in, into, gurges, whirlpool], *va.* to ingurgitate : to swallow greedily.

INHABILE, inabil', *adj.* 1. unapt, inapt, unfit ; 2. unskilful, unskilled, awkward, unpractised, inexpert ; 3. *Law-t.* incompetent, unqualified, incapable.

INHABILEMENT, inabil'mân-t, *adv.* unskilfully, awkwardly.

INHABILETÉ, inabil'té, *sf.* 1. unskilfulness, inability, inexpertness. **L'— d'un ouvrier**, a workman's unskilfulness.

INHABILITÉ, inabilité, *sf. Law-t.* legal incapacity, disability, non-ability, incompetency. **— à hériter**, disability to inherit.

† **INHABILITER**, inabilité-r, *va. Law-t.* to disqualify, to incapacitate.

INHABITABLE, inabitabl', *adj.* uninhabitable : not inhabitable.

INHABITATION, inabitasyôn, *sf.* non-inhabitation.

INHABITÉ, E, inabité, *adj.* uninhabited. **Un pays —**, an uninhabited country. **Une maison inhabitée**, an uninhabited house.

INHABITUDE, inabitud', *sf.* want of habit.

INHABITUÉ, E, inabitué, *adj.* unhabituated, unaccustomed.

INHABITUEL, ELLE, inabituèl, èl', *adj.* unaccustomed, unusual, unfamiliar, unwonted.

INHALANT, E, inalân, ânt', *adj. Anat.* inhaling.

INHALATEUR, inalatœr, *sm. Med.* inhaler.

INHALATION, inalasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* inhalation : the act of inhaling.

INHALER, inalé-r, [Lat. : inhalāre, in ; halāre, to breathe], *va.* to inhale : to inspire, to take in ; to draw into the lungs.

INHARMONIE, inarmoni, *sf.* inharmoniousness : want of harmony.

INHARMONIEUSEMENT, inarmoniœz'-mân-t, *adv.* inharmoniously : without harmony, discordantly.

INHARMONIEUX, EUSE, inarmoniœ-z, œz', *adj.* inharmonious, unharmonious, inharmonic, inharmonical, unmusical, discordant.

INHÉRENCE inérâns', *sf.* inherence, inherency : the quality of being inherent.

INHÉRENT, E, inérân-t, ânt', [Lat. : inhærēre ; in, to ; hærēre, to stick], *adj.* inherent : *a)* existing inseparably in something else ; inhering ; *b)* naturally pertaining to ; innate, inborn.

INHIBER, inibé-r, [Lat. : inhibēre ; in ; habēre], *va. Law-t.* to inhibit, to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict.

INHIBITION, inibisyôn', *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Law-t.* inhibition : prohibition, restraint.

INHIBITOIRE, inibitwar', *adj. Law-t.* inhibitory : prohibitory.

INHONORÉ, E, inonoré, *adj.* unhonoured.

INHOSPITALIER, IÈRE, inospitalyé, lyèr, *adj.* inhospitable : *a)* not hospitable, unkind to strangers ; *b)* not affording shelter or subsistence to strangers ; *c)* unfriendly, unkind ; repulsive. *a)* **Un peuple —**, an inhospitable people. *b)* **Terre inhospitalière**, inhospitable country. *c)* **Réception inhospitalière**, unkind reception.

INHOSPITALIÈREMENT, inospitalyèr-mân-t, *adv.* inhospitably.

INHOSPITALITÉ inospitalité, *sf.* inhospitableness, inhospitality : want of hospitality.

INHOSTILE, inostil', *adj.* unhostile.

INHUMAIN, E, inuman, mén', *adj.* inhuman : *a)* wanting humanity, destitute of kindness ; cruel, unfeeling, pitiless ; *b)* marked with cruelty ; cruel, barbarious. *a)* **Un père —**, a cruel father. **Beauté inhumaine**, cruel, unfeeling beauty. *b)* **Action inhumaine**, cruel, barbarous action. **Une coutume inhumaine**, a barbarous custom.

INHUMAINE, *sf.* cruel fair one, cruel woman.

INHUMAINEMENT, inumèn'mân-t, *adv.* inhumanly : in an inhuman manner ; cruelly.

INHUMANITÉ, inumanité, *sf.* 1. inhumanity : cruelty. **Il y a de l'— à vouloir condamner tous les païens aux peines éternelles**, it is cruel to condemn all heathens to perpetual punishment. *Le Vayer.*

2. *pl.* acts of inhumanity.

INHUMATION, inumasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [inhumer], *sf.* inhumation, interment, burial : the act of burying.

INHUMECTATION, inumèktasyôn, *sf.* dryness ; want of humidity.

INHUMER, inumé-r, [Lat. : inhumāre ; in, into ; humus, the ground], *va.* to inhume, to inter, to bury.

INIMAGINABLE, inimazhinabl', *adj.* unimaginable, inimaginable, inconceivable : not to be imagined or conceived.

INIMITABILITÉ, inimitabilité, *sf.* inimitabilty, inimitableness : the quality of being inimitable.

INIMITABLE, inimitabl', *adj.* inimitable : that cannot be imitated ; surpassing imitation.

INIMITABLEMENT, inimitablœmân-t, *adv.* inimitably.

ININIMITÉ, E, inimité, *adj.* unimitated.

INIMITIÉ, inimityé, [Lat. : in ; amicitia, friendship,] *sf.* enmity, ill-wil, hatred, antipathy, aversion ; unfriendliness, hostility, inimicality. **Une longue — sépara Athènes de Sparte**, a long enmity separated Athens from Sparta. **Avoir de l'— pour une personne**, to hate a person.

ININPLORÉ, E, inanploré, *adj.* unimplored.

ININPRIMABLE, inanprimabl', *adj.* that cannot be printed.

ININPRIMÉ, E, inanprimé, *adj.* unprinted.

ININDUSTRIEUX, EUSE, inandustriœ, œz', *adj.* unindustrious, idle.

ININFLAMMABLE, inanflamabl', *adj.* uninflammable.

ININGÉNIEUX, EUSE, inanzhéniœ, œz', *adj.* uningenious, dull.

ININGÉNUITÉ, inanzhénuité, *sf.* uningenuousness, disingenuousness.

ININSPIRÉ, E, inanspiré, *adj.* uninspired.

ININSTRUCTIF, IVE, inanstruktif, tiv', *adj.* uninstructive.

ININSTRUCTION, inanstruksyôn, *sf.* want of instruction ; ignorance.

ININSTRUIT, E, inanstrui, truit', *adj.* 1. uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate ; 2. unknowing, ignorant ; uninformed, untaught.

ININTELLECTUEL, ELLE, inantèllèktuèl, èl', *adj.* unintellectual.

ININTELLIGEMMENT, inantèllizhamân-t, *adv.* unintelligently.

ININTELLIGENCE, inantèllizhâns', *sf.* unintelligence : want of intelligence or of understanding.

ININTELLIGENT, E, inantellizhân, ânt', *adj.* unintelligent ; dull.

ININTELLIGIBILITÉ, inantèllizhibilité, *sf.* unintelligibility, unintelligibleness : the quality of being unintelligible.

ININTELLIGIBLE, inantèllizhibl', *adj.* unintelligible : that cannot be understood.

ININTELLIGIBLEMENT, inantèllizhiblœ-mân-t, *adj.* unintelligibly.

ININTENTION, inantânsyôn, *sf.* want of intention.

ININTENTIONNEL, ELLE, inantânsyonèl, èl', *adj.* unintentional, undesigned.

ININTENTIONNELLEMENT, inantânsyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* unintentionally, undesignedly : without intention, design or purpose.

ININTERPRÉTABLE, inantèrprétabl', *adj.* uninterpretable : that cannot be interpreted.

ININTERPRÉTÉ, E, inantèrprété, *adj.* uninterpreted.

ININTERROMPU, E, inantèrrônpu, *adj.* uninterrupted : unintermitted, unceasing, incessant.

ININTERRUPTION, inantèrrupsyôn, *sf.* continuity.

ININVENTIF, IVE, inanvântif, tiv', *adj.* uninventive.

ININVITÉ, E, inanvité, *adj.* uninvited.

INIODYME, iniodim', [Gr. : ἐνίον, back of the head ; δύ for δύο, two ; ἅμα, together], *sm.* iniodymus, diprosopus : a monster with a double face.

INIQUE, inik', [Lat. : iniquus, unequal] *adj.* iniquitous : characterized by iniquity ; unrighteous, unjust, wicked.

INIQUEMENT, inik'mân-t, *adv.* iniquitously : unjustly.

INIQUITÉ, inikité, [Lat. : iniquitas], *sf.* iniquity : *a)* unrighteousness, injustice ; deviation from rectitude ; *b)* act of iniquity or injustice ; crime, sin ; wickedness ; *c)* corruption of morals. *a)* **— d'un jugement**, iniquity of a sentence. **C'est le comble de l'—**, it is the height of iniquity. *b)* **Commettre une —**, to commit an act of iniquity. *c)* **L'— avait couvert la face de la terre**, iniquity had spread all over the world. *Bib.*

INITIAL, E, inisial, al', [Lat. : initialis ; initium, beginning], *adj.* initial : beginning, placed at the beginning.

INITIALE, *sf.* initial : the first letter of a name.

INITIALEMENT, inisialmân-t, *adv.* initially : at the beginning.

INITIATEUR, TRICE, inisiatœr, tris', *sm. f.* person who initiates, instructor.

INITIATIF, IVE, inisiatif, tiv', *adj.* initiative, initiatory.

INITIATION, inisyasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* initiation : *a)* the act of initiating ; a ceremony by which a person is introduced into a new society ; reception ; *b)* introduction into the principles of anything unknown or mysterious. **D'—**, initiatory.

INITIATIVE, inisiativ', *sf.* initiative :

a) introductory step or movement; *b*) right to introduce a new measure or law. **Prendre l' —**, to take the first step.

INITIÉ, E, inisié, *sm. f.* initiate, person initiated.

INITIER, inisié-r, [Lat. : initiāre ; initium, beginning], *va.* to initiate : *a*) to introduce into a society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies ; *b*) to introduce or admit into a society ; *c*) to instruct, to acquaint with ; to let (into). *a*) **— aux mystères**, to initiate into the mysteries. *b*) **Nous l'avons initié à nos secrets**, we have let him into our secrets.

INITIER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to become initiated ; **2.** to get acquainted (with).

INJECTER, anzhèkté-r, [Lat. : injicĕre, injectum ; in, into ; jacĕre, to throw], *va.* to inject : to throw in, to dart in.

INJECTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be injected.

INJECTEUR, anzhèktœr, *sm.* injector : an instrument for injecting.

INJECTION, anzhèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [injecter], *sf.* **1.** injection : *a*) the act of injecting ; the forcible throwing in of a liquid medecine by means of a syringe or other instrument ; *b*) *Anat.* the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications ; *c*) a liquid medicine thrown into the body ; clyster, enema ; *d*) *Anat.* a liquid injected for dissections ; **2.** anatomical piece injected.

INJONCTION, anzhônksyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : injunctio ; in ; jungĕre, junctum, to join], *sf.* injunction : command, order, mandate, behest. **Faire une —**, to enjoin, to order.

INJOUABLE, anzhouabl', *adj.* not performable, that cannot be played.

INJOYEUX, EUSE, anzhwayœ, yœz', *adj.* unjoyous: not joyous, not gay, not cheerful.

INJUDICIAIRE, anzhudisièr', *adj.* injudicial : not according to the forms of law.

INJUDICIEUSEMENT, anzhudisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* injudiciously.

INJUDICIEUX, EUSE, anzhudisiœ, œz', *adj.* injudicious.

INJURE, anzhur', [Lat. : injuria ; in not ; jus, juris, law], *sf.* **1.** injury : *a*) wrong ; mischief, harm, hurt, damage ; *b*) inclemency. *a*) **Ce serait faire une — à votre réputation que de mettre en doute votre exactitude**, with such a character as you have, it would be insulting you to doubt your punctuality. **Ce serait me faire — que de me soupçonner**, it would be an insult to suspect me. *b*) **Ce monument a beaucoup souffert des injures du temps**, this building has suffered very much from the injuries of time. **J'ai souffert les injures de l'air**, I have suffered the inclemencies of the air. [*Fig.* :] **Les injures du sort**, the frowns of fortune.

2. insult, insulting : an act or speech of insolence or contempt ; affront, outrage, offence. **Je ne cherche pas à venger mes injures**, I do not wish to revenge these insults. **On oublie plus facilement l'— qu'on a reçue que l'— qu'on a faite**, we sooner forget that we have been insulted than that we have insulted others.

3. abuse, abusive language, contumelious language, high words, names. **Dire des injures à quelqu'un**, to abuse, to revile a person, to call a person names. **Charger quelqu'un d'injures**, to load a person with abuse. **Se chanter mille injures, se dire de grosses injures**, to abuse each other grossly, to use abusive language to each other. **Un homme sage est au-dessus de toutes les injures qu'on lui peut dire**, a wise man is above all the insults that may be thrown at him. *Mol. B-Gent.* ii, 4. **Qui a toujours l'— à la bouche**, abusive, foul-mouthed. *Prov.* : **Les injures doivent se graver dans le sable et les bienfaits sur le marbre**, write injuries in dust, but kindness in marble.

INJURIER, anzhurié-r, *va.* to insult, to abuse, to revile.

INJURIER (S'), *v. refl.* to abuse, to revile each other, to call each other names.

INJURIEUR, anzhuriœr, *sm.* abuser, reviler : one who abuses.

INJURIEUSEMENT, anzhuriœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** injuriously : wrongfully, hurtfully ; with injustice ; **2.** insultingly : insolently ; **3.** abusively, revilingly, reproachfully.

INJURIEUX, EUSE, anzhuriœ-z, œz', [Lat. : injuriosus], *adj.* injurious : *a*) wrongful, unjust, hurtful ; *b*) tarnishing or hurting reputation ; contumelious ; insulting, outrageous, abusive, reviling, reproachful, offensive, scurrilous. *a*) **Le sort —**, unjust fate. *b*) **Des propos injurieux**, abusive language. **Un soupçon —**, an insulting suspicion. **Cette parole est injurieuse pour moi**, that word is offensive to me, that is an insult to me. **Un écrit — à la mémoire de quelqu'un**, a writing which is injurious to a person's memory.

INJUSTE, anzhust', *adj.* unjust : *a*) not just, not equitable ; *b*) contrary to justice and right ; wrongful, wrong.

INJUSTE, *smf.* unjust person ; (in the plural) the unjust.

INJUSTE, *sm.* wrong, unjust : what is unjust.

INJUSTEMENT, anzhustœmân-t, *adv.* unjustly : in an unjust manner ; wrongfully.

INJUSTICE, anzhustis', *sf.* injustice : *a*) violation of right ; want of justice ; wrong ; *b*) act of injustice, unjust deed. *a*) **L'— le révolte**, injustice revolts him. *b*) **Faire une —**, to be guilty of an injustice.

INJUSTIFIABLE, anzhustifiabl', *adj.* unjustifiable : that cannot be justified ; wrong.

INJUSTIFIÉ, E, anzhustifié, *adj.* unjustified.

INLASSABLE, anlassabl', *adj.* unwearying. **Dévouement —**, untiring devotedness.

INLOUABLE, anlouabl', *adj.* unworthy of praise.

INNATUREL, ELLE, innaturèl, rèl', *adj.* unnatural.

INNAVIGABLE, innavigabl', *adj.* innavigable, unnavigable : not navigable.

INNÉ, E, inné, [Lat. : innatus ; in ; nasci, to be born], *adj.* innate, inborn, natural, native. **Idées innées**, innate ideas.

INNÉGOCIABLE, innégosiabl', *adj. Com.* not negotiable.

INNÉITÉ, innéité, [inné], *sf.* innateness : the quality of being innate.

INNERVATION, innèrvasyôn, [innerver], *sf. Physiol.* innervation : the properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNERVER, innèrvé, [Lat. : in ; nervus, nerve], *va. Physiol.* to transmit innervation.

INNOCEMMENT, inosamân-t, *adv.* **1.** innocently : *a*) with simplicity, without evil design ; guilelessly, artlessly ; *b*) without incurring guilt, without harm, guiltlessly ; harmlessly, inoffensively ; **2.** foolishly, sillily.

INNOCENCE, inosâns', [Lat. : innocentia], *sf.* innocence, innocency : *a*) harmlessness, inoffensiveness, innoxiousness ; *b*) freedom from crime, sin or guilt ; guiltlessness ; sinlessness ; blamelessness ; *c*) freedom from evil intentions ; purity or simplicity of heart ; guilelessness, simplicity, artlessness ; *d*) a state of ignorance ; simplicity, credulity ; silliness. *a*) **L'— des colombes**, the innocence of doves. *b*) **Son — parut dans tout son jour**, his innocence was clearly proved. **Défendre la cause de l'—**, to defend the cause of the innocent. *c*) **L'âge d'—**, the age of innocence. **La robe d'—**, the state of innocence. **Dépouiller la robe d'—**, to lose one's innocence. **Vivre dans l'—**, to live in innocence. **J'ai été trompé par son air d'—**, she took me in with her innocent look.

INNOCENT, E, inosân-t, ânt', [Lat. : innocens, entis ; in, not ; nocēre, to hurt], *adj.* innocent : *a*) not noxious, not producing injury ; harmless ; inoffensive ; innocuous ; *b*) free from guilt ; guiltless ; blameless ; *c*) pure; candid ; guileless, simple, artless ; *d*) silly, foolish ; simple, credulous. *a*) **L'agneau est un animal —**, the lamb is a harmless animal. **Un remède —**, a harmless remedy. *b*) **On l'a accusé de ce crime, il en est aussi — que l'enfant qui vient de naître**, he is accused of that crime, but he is as innocent of it as a new born babe. **Un cœur —**, an innocent heart. *c*) **Une jeune fille innocente**, a pure, young girl. **Il était dans cet âge — où l'on ne soupçonne point le mal**, he was at that innocent age when one knows nothing of evil. *d*) **Vous êtes bien — de croire ce que cet homme vous dit**, you are very simple to believe what that man tells you.

INNOCENT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** innocent, innocent person : *a*) guiltless person ; *b*) guileless person. *a*) **Condamner un —**, to condemn an innocent person. *b*) **Une jeune innocente**, a guileless young person. **Faire l'—**, to sham innocence. **Un — fourré de malice**, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

2. (in the masculine only) innocent creature, babe, infant ; *pl.* innocents. **Un pauvre petit —**, a poor innocent creature. **Souvent l'— pâtit pour le coupable**, the good often suffer for the wicked. **Les innocents, les saints Innocents**, the innocents. **Fête des saints Innocents**, Innocents day, Childermas day. **Le massacre des innocents**, the massacre of the innocents.

3. simpleton, fool ; **4.** *Cook.* (in the plural masculine) young pigeons ; **5.** † (in the feminine) loose gown.

INNOCENTER, inosânté-r, *va.* to declare innocent, to acquit, to discharge, to clear, to find not guilty.

INNOCUITÉ, innokuité, [Lat. : innocuitas; innocuus, harmless], *sf.* innocuousness, innoxiousness, harmlessness : the quality of being harmless.

INNOMBRABLE, inônbrabl', *adj.* innumerable, numberless, innumerous, countless : that cannot be numbered or counted.

INNOMBRABLEMENT, inônbrablœmân-t, *adv.* innumerably ; without number.

INNOMINÉ, E, innominé, *adj. Anat.* innominate. **Os —**, innominate bone, os innominatum. **Artère innominée**, innominate artery.

INNOMMABLE, innomabl', *adj.* innominable : not to be named.

INNOMMÉ, E, innomé, *adj.* unnamed, nameless.

INNOVATEUR, TRICE, innovatœr, tris', *sm. f.* innovator : a person who innovates ; innovationist.

INNOVATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* innovative : causing innovations.

INNOVATION, innovasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : innovatio], *sf.* innovation : *a*) the act of innovating ; *b*) change made by introduction of novelty. **Faire des innovations**, to make innovations, to innovate.

INNOVER, innové-r, [Lat. : innovāre, atum ; in ; novus, new], *va.* to innovate : *a*) to change or alter by introducing something new ; *b*) to bring in something new.

INNOVER, *vn.* to innovate : to make innovations, to introduce novelties.

INOBÉISSANCE, inobéisâns', *sf.* inobedience.

INOBÉISSANT, E, inobéisân-t, ânt', *adj.* inobedient, disobedient.

INOBSCURCI, E, inobskursi, *adj.* unobscured : not darkened.

INOBSERVABLE, inobsèrvabl', *adj.* inobservable, unobservable : not observable.

INOBSERVANCE, inobsèrvâns', *sf.* inobservance, negligence, heedlessness.

INOBSERVATION, inobsèrvasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* inobservance, non-observance, breach.

INOBSERVÉ, E, inobservé, *adj.* unobserved : *a*) unnoticed, not seen, not heeded : *b*) not kept ; not obeyed.

INOBSTRUÉ, E, inobstrué, *adj.* unobstructed.

INOCCUPATION, inokupasyôn, *sf.* inoccupation : want of occupation.

INOCCUPÉ, E, inokupé, *adj.* unoccupied : *a*) unemployed, idle, at leisure ; *b*) vacant, empty. *a*) **Un homme —**, an unoccupied man. **Une vie inoccupée**, an idle life. *b*) **Place inoccupée**, a vacant place.

IN-OCTAVO, inoktavo, *adj.* octavo, 8vo : noting a book having eight leaves to a sheet.

IN-OCTAVO, *sm.* [*Pl. in-octavo*] octavo, 8vo.

INOCULABILITÉ, inokulabilité, *sf. Med.* propriety of being inoculable.

INOCULABLE, inokulabl', *adj. Med.* inoculable : that may be inoculated.

INOCULAIRE, inokulèr', *adj. Entom.* inocular : inserted in the canthus of the eyes.

INOCULATEUR, TRICE, inokulatœr, tris', *sm. f. Med.* inoculator : a person who inoculates.

INOCULATION, inokulasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. *Med.* inoculation : *a*) the act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter into the flesh ; *b*) (absolutely) inoculation of the small pox ; 2. *Fig.* propagation.

INOCULER, inokulé-r, [Lat. : inoculāre, atum ; in, into ; oculus, eye], *va.* 1. *Med.* to inoculate : to communicate disease by inserting virus into the flesh. **— la petite vérole**, to inoculate the small-pox.

2. *Fig.* to propagate.

INOCULER, *vn.* to inoculate : to practise inoculation.

INOCULER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inoculated.

INOCULISTE, inokulist', *sm.* partisan of inoculation.

INODORE, inodor', *adj.* inodorous, scentless : having no odour or scent ; free from bad smells, from effluvia. **Cabinet —**, water closet.

INOFFENSIF, IVE, inofânsif, siv', *adj.* inoffensive : harmless, doing no injury.

INOFFENSIVEMENT, inofânsiv'mân-t, *adv.* inoffensively.

INOFFICIEL, ELLE, inofisiel, èl', *adj.* inofficial, unofficially.

INOFFICIELLEMENT, inofisièl'mân-t, *adv.* inofficial.

INOFFICIEUX, EUSE, inofisiœ, œz', *adj. Law-t.* inofficious : applied to a will in which the testator has unlawfully disinherited one of his heirs.

INOFFICIOSITÉ, inofisiozité, *sf. Law-t.* quality of an inofficious will.

INOMISSIBLE, inomissibl', *adj.* that cannot be omitted.

INONDABLE, inondabl', *adj.* that may be inundated or submerged.

INONDATION, inôndasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [inonder], *sf.* inundation : *a*) the act of inundating ; overflow, flood, deluge ; *b*) flood ; the Nile. *b*) **L'— couvrait une immense étendue de pays**, the inundation covered a great part of the country. *c*) **L'Occident était troublé par l'— des barbares**, the barbarians were spreading over the West like a deluge. **Une — de brochures**, a great number of pamphlets.

INONDER, inôndé-r, [Lat. : inundāre, atum ; in ; undāre, to rise in waves ; unda, a wave], *va.* 1. to inundate : *a*) to cover with water ; to overflow, to flood, to deluge, to submerge, to drown, to overwhelm, to overfloat ; *b*) to deluge, to overflow, to wet all over, to drench to the skin ; to overdrown. *a*) **Les pluies surabondantes inondent les plaines**, heavy rains inundate the plains. *b*) **J'ai reçu l'averse, j'ai été inondé**, I was in the rain, and was drenched to the skin. **La sueur l'inondait**, he was covered with perspiration. **Les pleurs inondent son visage**, his face is bathed with tears.

2. *Fig.* to overrun, to overflow, to overspread : to ravage by incursions ; to cover in crowds or swarms, to run over in great numbers. **Les barbares inondèrent l'empire romain**, the barbarians overran the Roman empire. **Je découvrais la multitude qui inondait la place**, I could see the multitude with which the place was thronged.

3. to spread over, to overspread : to fill, to cover over ; to overwhelm, to deluge. **L'idolâtrie qui inondait tout le genre humain**, idolatry which had spread all over the world. *Boss.* **Tout cela s'engloutit dans le torrent des sottises dont on est inondé**, all this goes to swell the torrent of nonsense which deluges us.

INONDER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inundated.

INOPÉRANT, inoperan ant', *adj.* inoperative.

INOPINÉ, E, inopiné, *adj.* unexpected, unthought of, unforeseen, unlooked for, sudden.

INOPINÉMENT, inopinémân-t, *adv.* unexpectedly, suddenly.

INOPPORTUN, E, inopôrtœn, tun', *adj.* inopportune, unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed, inconvenient.

INOPPORTUNÉMENT, inopôrtunémân-t, *adv.* inopportunely, unseasonably.

INOPPORTUNITÉ, inopôrtunité, *sf.* inopportunity, unseasonableness, untimeliness.

INORGANIQUE, inôrganik', *adj. Nat. Hist.* inorganic, inorganical, inorganized, unorganized : not having organic structure.

INORGANISATION, inôrganizasyôn, *sf.* inorganization : want of organization.

INORNÉ, E, inôrné, *adj.* unadorned.

INOSCULATION, inoskulasyôn, *sf. Anat.* inosculation : anastomosis.

INOSIQUE, inozik', [Gr. : ἴς, ἰνός, fibre], *adj. Chem.* inosinic : noting an acid found in the juices of the flesh of animals.

INOSITÉ, inozité, *sf. Anat.* inosite : a kind of sugar found in the juice of flesh.

INOSTENSIBLEMENT, inostânsiblœmânt, *adv.* secretly, not ostensibly.

INOUBLIABLE, inoubliabl', *adj.* not to be forgotten.

INOUBLIÉ, E, inoublié, *adj.* unforgotten, remembered.

INOUÏ, E, inoui, [in, neg. ; ouï, p. pa. of ouïr, to hear], *adj.* 1. unheard : *a*) not heard ; *b*) not known ; 2. unheard of : *a*) new, unprecedented ; *b*) wonderful ; strange. **Il est beau de tenter des choses inouïes**, it is a fine thing to attempt to do what has not yet been done. **Il est — qu'on se permette d'ouvrir les lettres de quelqu'un**, it is unheard of that any one should be so bold as to open another person's letters. **Un crime —**, an unprecedented crime.

IN-PETTO, in-pèto, [Ital., in the breast, secret], *adv.* in-petto, in secret.

IN-PLANO, inplano, [Lat.], *adj.* broadside : having only one page printed on each side of a sheet.

IN-PLANO, *sm.* [*Pl. In-Plano.*] broadside.

INQUALIFIABLE, ankalifiabl', *adj.* inqualifiable, incongruous ; without a name.

INQUART, ankar, *sm.*, **INQUARTATION**, ankartasyôn, *sf.* V. *Quartation.*

IN-QUARTO, ankwarto, *adj.* quarto, 4to : having four leaves in a sheet.

IN-QUARTO, *sm.* [*Pl. In-Quarto.*] quarto, 4to.

INQUIET, ÈTE, ankiè-t, èt', [Lat. : inquietus ; in, not ; quietus, quiet], *adj.* 1. unquiet : *a*) agitated, disturbed by continual motion ; *b*) not calm, not tranquil ; restless, uneasy ; *c*) unsatisfied, restless ; anxious. *a*) **Il est si — qu'à peine entré dans un lieu, il veut en sortir**, he is so restless that he is no sooner in a place than he wants to leave it. *b*) **Le malade a été — toute la nuit**, the patient has been restless all night. **Sommeil —**, uneasy sleep. *c*) **Une humeur inquiète**, a restless humour. **Une inquiète curiosité**, a restless curiosity. **Les passions inquiètes des courtisans**, the restless passions of courtiers.

2. uneasy, unquiet : disturbed in mind ; anxious. **Il est — sur l'issue de son procès**, he is uneasy about the issue of his lawsuit. **Elle est inquiète de ne pas recevoir de nouvelles**, it makes her uneasy to receive no news.

3. anxious : denoting anxiety or disquietude. **Un air —**, an anxious look. **Des regards inquiets**, anxious looks.

INQUIÉTANT, E, ankiétân, ânt', *adj.* disquieting, alarming, troublesome.

INQUIÉTER, ankiété-r, [inquiet], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] 1. to disquiet : *a*) to make unquiet, to make uneasy ; to disturb, to trouble ; *b*) to disturb, to molest, to annoy, to harass. *a*) **Cette nouvelle m'inquiète**, this news makes me uneasy. *b*) **— les assiégeants par des sorties fréquentes**, to harass the besiegers by frequent sorties. **Sans être inquiété**, undisturbed.

2. to disturb, to molest. **Il fut inquiété dans la possession de cette terre**, he was not left in quiet possession of that estate.

INQUIÉTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be disquieted, to be disturbed, to be uneasy ; to fret ; to make one's self uneasy, to trouble one's self, to concern one's self ; to be anxious. **Il ne s'inquiète de rien**, he does not trouble himself about anything. **De quoi vous inquiétez-vous ?** what are you uneasy about ?

INQUIÉTUDE, ankiétud', [Lat. : inquietudo], *sf.* 1. restlessness, agitation. **L'— de ce malade a été très grande toute la nuit**, this patient has been very restless all night.

2. *pl.* pains. **Avoir des inquiétudes aux jambes**, to have pins and needles in one's legs.

3. uneasiness, disquiet, disquietude, inquietude, unquietness, restlessness ; anxiety, concern. **— d'esprit**, uneasiness of mind. **Il était agité par de mortelles inquiétudes**, he felt extreme uneasiness. **Avoir de vives inquiétudes pour quelqu'un**, to be extremely anxious about a person. **Il n'est pas sans — sur l'avenir**, he is not without anxiety concerning the future. **Être en —, être dans l'—**, to be uneasy ; to be anxious, to be in anxiety.

INQUISITEUR, ankizitœr, *sm.* inquisitor: *a*) one who inquires ; an official inquirer. *b*) an officer of the Inquisition.

INQUISITIF, IVE, ankizitif, tiv', *adj.* in-

INQUISITION, ankizisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : inquirĕre ; in, into ; quaerĕre, quæsitum, to seek], *sf.* inquisition : *a*) inquiry, examination, search, searching ; *b*) a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics.

INQUISITORIAL, E, ankizitorial, *adj.* inquisitorial : pertaining to the Inquisition or to an inquisitor.

INRUINABLE, anruinabl', *adj.* not to be ruined.

INSAISISSABLE, ansèzisabl', *adj.* 1. not seizable ; 2. *Law-t.* not distrainable ; 3. *Fig.* imperceptible, indiscernible, undiscernible.

INSAISISSABLEMENT, ansèzisablœmânt, *adv.* imperceptibly, indiscernibly, undiscernibly.

INSALIVATION, ansalivasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* insalivation : mixture of food with saliva.

INSALUBRE, ansalubr', *adj.* insalubrious, unhealthy, unhealthful, unwholesome : unfavourable to health.

INSALUBREMENT, ansalubrœmân-t, *adv.* unhealthily, unwholesomely : in an unwholesome manner.

INSALUBRITÉ, ansalubrité, *sf.* insalubrity, unhealthiness, unhealthfulness, unwholesomeness : want of salubrity, unfavourableness to health.

INSALUTAIRE, ansalutêr', *adj.* insalutary, unwholesome.

INSANITÉ, ansanité, [Lat. : insanitas], *sf.* insanity, insaneness : madness, the state of being unsound in mind.

INSAPIDE, ansapid', *adj.* insipid, tasteless: destitute of taste.

INSAPIDITÉ, ansapidité, *sf.* insipidity, insipidness, tastelessness.

INSAPONIFIABLE, ansaponifiabl', *adj.* not saponifiable.

INSATIABILITÉ, ansasiabilité, *sf.* insatiability, insatiableness, insatiety, insatiateness: the quality of being insatiable ; greediness.

INSATIABLE, ansasiabl', *adj.* insatiable, insatiate : incapable of being satisfied or satiated, greedy.

INSATIABLEMENT, ansasiablœmân-t, *adv.* insatiably, insatiately.

INSATISFAIT, E, ansatisfè, fèt', *adj.* unsatisfied.

INSATURABLE, ansaturabl', *adj.* unsaturable : that cannot be saturated.

INSATURÉ, E, ansaturé, *adj.* unsaturated.

INSCIEMMENT, ansiamân-t, *adv.* unconciously, not knowing : without knowledge.

INSCIENCE, ansiâns, *sf.* unconsciousness : want of knowledge ; unlearnedness, ignorance.

INSCIENT, E, ansiân, ânt', *adj.* unconscious : not knowing ; unlearned, ignorant, untaught.

INSCRIPTIBLE, anskriptibl', *adj. Geom.* inscriptible : capable of being inscribed in a circle or sphere.

INSCRIPTION, anskripsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [inscrire], *sf.* 1. inscription : *a*) something written or engraved on a solid substance for duration ; *b*) inscribing ; the act of inscribing ; *c*) *Fin.* title of an annuity due by the French treasury ; stock-receipt ; 2. written notice, sign-board ; 3. registry : registration, enrolment ; 4. *Book-k.* entry. **— hypothécaire**, registry of mortgage. **Livre d'—**, registry-book ; book of entries.

5. *Univ.* term. **Prendre ses inscriptions**, to enter one's name for the terms.

6. *Law-t.* allegation, plea. **— de faux**, allegation of forgery.

INSCRIRE, anskrir', [Lat. : inscribĕre, inscriptum], *va.* [Conj. like *écrire*.] 1. to inscribe : *a*) to write on ; to set down, to put down, to enter ; *b*) *Geom.* to draw a figure within another ; 2. to enter ; to register, to record (in a book). **Il faut vous faire — sans délai**, you must have your name entered at once. **Tous les visiteurs inscrivent leur nom sur un registre**, all visitors put their names down in a book. **Plusieurs orateurs sont inscrits pour demain**, several persons have their names down to speak to-morrow.

INSCRIRE (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to inscribe, to enter, to put down, to write down one's name; 2. *Geom.* to be inscribed. **S'— en faux contre**, to deny absolutely, to deny in toto ; to dispute the truth of.

INSCRUTABILITÉ, anskrutabilité, *sf.* inscrutability, inscrutableness : the quality of being inscrutable; unsearchableness, unfathomableness.

INSCRUTABLE, anskrutabl', [Lat. : inscrutabilis ; in, not ; scrutari, to search into], *adj.* inscrutable, unsearchable : that cannot be searched into and understood ; that cannot be penetrated by human reason ; unfathomable.

INSCRUTABLEMENT, anskrutablœmânt, *adv.* inscrutably, unsearchably, unfathomably.

INSCULPER, anskulpé-r, **INSCULPTER**, anskulté-r, [Lat. : in, in ; sculpĕre, to carve], *va.* to insculp, to engrave.

INSÉCABLE, ansékabl', *adj.* insecable, indivisible.

INSECOUABLE, ansœkouabl', *adj.* that cannot be shaken off.

INSECOURABLE, ansœkourabl', *adj.* unhelpful : affording no aid.

INSECTE, ansèkt', [Lat. : insectum ; in, into ; secāre, to cut], *sm.* insect : *a*) *Zool.* a class of articulate animals ; *b*) *Fig.* a small or contemptible being.

INSECTICIDE, ansèktisid', [Lat. : insectum, insect ; cædĕre, to kill], *adj.* insect killing.

INSECTICIDE, *sm.* insecticide, insect-powder.

INSECTIER, ansektié, *sm.* cabinet of insects.

INSECTIVORE, ansèktivor', [Lat. insectum, insect ; vorāre, to devour], *adj. Zool.* insectivorous, insect-eating : feeding on insects.

INSECTIVORES, *smpl. Zool.* insectivora : a family of vertebrate quadrupeds that feed upon insects.

INSECTOLOGIE, ansèktolozhi, [Lat. : insectum, insect ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* insectology, entomology.

INSECTOLOGIQUE, ansèktolozhik', *adj.* entomological.

INSECTOLOGISTE, ansèktolozhist', *sm.* insectologer, insectologist ; entomologist :

INSÉCURITÉ, ansékurité, *sf.* insecurity : want of safety.

IN-SEIZE, ansèz', *adj.* decimo-sexto, sextodecimo, 16mo : folded into sixteen leaves.

IN-SEIZE, *sm.* decimo-sexto, sixteen.

INSENSÉ, E, ansânsé, *adj.* 1. insane : unsound in mind or intellect ; mad, deranged ; 2. insensate ; destitute of sense ; senseless, unwise, stupid, foolish. **Il serait — d'agir ainsi**, it would be madness to act in that way. **Une entreprise insensée**, a foolish enterprise. **Des propos insensés**, foolish talk. **Une femme belle et insensée est comme un anneau d'or au museau d'une truie**, as a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion. *Bib. Saci. Prov.* xi, 22.

INSENSÉ, E, *sm. f.* madman *m*, madwoman *f.* ; insane person ; fool. **Il faut que je sois un véritable — pour l'aimer**, I must be a perfect fool to love her. *G. Ohnet.*

INSENSÉMENT, ansânsémân-t, *adv.* insanely, madly, foolishly, senselessly.

INSENSIBILISATEUR, ansensibilizatœr, *sm. Med.* insensibilizer : whatever deadens pain ; anæsthetic.

INSENSIBILISER, ansensibilizé, *va. Med.* to make insensible, to deaden pain or feeling.

INSENSIBILITÉ, ansânsibilité, *sf.* insensibility, insensibleness : *a*) want of sensibility; numbness, unfeelingness ; *b*) want of the power to be moved or affected ; want of tenderness ; unfeelingness, apathy, dulness, indifference, unconcern ; *c*) hardheartedness.

INSENSIBLE, ansânsibl', *adj.* 1. insensible: *a*) wanting corporeal sensibility, destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving ; *b*) not susceptible of emotion or passion ; unfeeling ; dull, indifferent, unconcerned ; unmindful ; *c*) unfeeling, hard, hard-hearted, heartless, stone-hearted ; *d*) that cannot be felt or perceived ; imperceptible, unperceivable. *a*) **Une matière — et inerte**, an insensible and inert matter. **Le froid rend —**, cold hardens. **Il est — au froid**, he is insensible to cold. *b*) **Il est insensible aux souffrances des autres**, he is insensible to the sufferings of others. **— aux reproches**, insensible to reproaches. **Cette femme est — à l'amour**, this woman is insensible to love. **Il est aisé d'être ferme quand on est —**, it is easy to be firm when one is unfeeling. *Mme de Staël.* **Un homme — et froid**, a cold, unfeeling man. *c*) **Avoir l'âme dure et —**, to be hard-hearted. *d*) **Le mouvement de l'aiguille d'une horloge est —**, the motion of the hand of a clock is imperceptible. **Des nuances presque insensibles**, almost imperceptible shades. **La chaleur s'est élevée par des degrés insensibles**, the heat has gone up by imperceptible degrees.

2. insentient : not having perception, senseless, inert.

INSÉPARABILITÉ, anséparabilité, *sf.* inseparableness, inseparability : the quality of being inseparable.

INSÉPARABLE, anséparabl', *adj.* inseparable : that cannot be separated.

INSÉPARABLES, *smpl.* inseparable persons *or* friends.

INSÉPARABLEMENT, anséparablœmân-t, *adv.* inseparably.

INSÉRABLE, ansréabl', *adj.* that can be inserted.

INSÉRER, anséré r, [Lat. : inserĕre ; in ; serĕre, sertum, to join], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*.] to insert, to put in, to set in.

INSÉRER (S), *v. refl.* to be inserted.

INSERMENTÉ, ansèrmânté, *adj.* unsworn, recusant.

INSERTION, ansèrsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* insertion : *a*) the act of inserting ; *b*) the state of being inserted ; *c*) the manner in which one part is inserted into, or adheres to another ; *d*) *Bot.* the mode of attachment of an organ to its support.

INSERVILITÉ, ansèrvilité, *sf.* absence of servility ; independence, independent character.

INSEXÉ, E, ansèksé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* unsexed : deprived of sex ; neutral.

INSIDIEUSEMENT, ansidiœz'mân-t, *adv.* insidiously.

INSIDIEUX, EUSE, ansidiœz', œz, [Lat. : insidiosus ; insidiæ, ambush], *adj.* insidious : *a*) laying snares ; *b*) intended to entrap.

INSIGNE, ansiny', [Lat. : insignis ; in, in ; signum, mark], *adj.* signal, remarkable, notorious ; arrant, egregious. **Un honneur —**, a signal honour. **Un malheur —**, signal bad luck. **Un personnage — par ses services**, a man remarkable for the services he has rendered [In an ill sense :] **Un fripon —**, an arrant ro

gue. **Une — calomnie**, an egregious calumny.

INSIGNE, *sm.* badge, token; insignia *pl.* distinguishing marks of office or honour. [Generally used in the plural.]

INSIGNIFIANCE, ansinyifiâns', *sf.* insignificance, insignificancy: *a)* want of signifiance or meaning; *b)* unimportance.

INSIGNIFIANT, E, ansinyifiân-t, ânt', *adj.* insignificant: *a)* void of signification; unmeaning; *b)* without weight; unimportant, trifling, petty, immaterial. *a)* **Des paroles insignifiantes**, insignificant words. *b)* **Des promesses insignifiantes**, trifling promises. **Un homme —**, an insignificant man.

INSINCÈRE, ansansèr', *adj.* insincere, dissembling, hypocritical.

INSINCÉRITÉ, ansansérité, *sf.* insincerity, dissimulation, hypocrisy.

INSINUANT, E, ansinuân-t, ânt', *adj.* insinuating: *a)* creeping in, flowing in; *b)* insensibly winning favour and confidence; insinuative. *b)* **Un homme fort —**, a very insinuating man. **Des manières insinuantes et persuasives**, persuasive and insinuating manners.

INSINUATIF, IVE, ansinuatif, tiv', *adj.* insinuative, insinuating.

INSINUATION, ansinuasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [insinuer], *sf.* 1. insinuation: *a)* the act of insinuating; creeping in, winding in; flowing in; entrance; *b)* the act of gaining on favour or affections, by gentle or artful means; the act of ingratiating one's self into the favour of another; *c)* insinuating or pleasing address; *d)* hint, innuendo, intimation, suggestion. *d)* **Une — perfide**, a perfidious insinuation.

2. † *Law-t.* registry.

INSINUER, ansinué-r, [Lat.: insinuâre, atum; in; sinus, curve], *va.* to insinuate: *a)* to introduce gently; to wind in; *b)* to instil, to inculcate, to infuse gently; *c)* to hint, to intimate, to suggest indirectly. *a)* **— le doigt dans une plaie**, to insinuate one's finger into a wound. *b)* **— de bons sentiments**, to instill good sentiments. **Insinuez-lui cette doctrine**, inculcate this doctrine on his mind. *c)* **— doucement quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to gently hint a thing to a person.

INSINUER (S)', *v. refl.* to insinuate: *a)* to creep in, to flow in, to enter gently, to steal in; to find one's way; *b)* to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means; to insinuate one's self; to ingratiate one's self into favour; to worm one's self into. *a)* **L'eau s'était insinuée par les pores du bois**, the water had by degrees got into the pores of the wood. [*Fig.*:] **Le doux sommeil s'était insinué dans ses membres**, he had fallen into a sweet sleep. *Fén. Tél.* 24. **L'erreur s'est insinuée dans son âme**, error has crept into his soul. *b)* **S'— dans l'esprit de quelqu'un**, to insinuate one's self into a person's mind. **On l'accueille, on lui rit, partout il s'insinue**, he is welcomed, he receives smiles, he worms himself in everywhere. *Mol. Mis.* i. 1.

INSIPIDE, ansipid', [Lat.: insipidus], *adj.* insipid: *a)* destitute of taste; tasteless, unsavoury, savourless, gustless; flat; *b)* wanting spirit, life, or animation; dull, spiritless, heavy. *a)* **Breuvage —**, an insipid beverage. *b)* **Une conversation —**, an insipid conversation. **Un harangueur —**, an insipid orator.

INSIPIDEMENT, ansipid'mân-t, *adv.* insipidly.

INSIPIDITÉ, ansipidité, *sf.* insipidity, insipidness: *a)* want of taste; tastelessness, flatness; *b)* want of life or spirit; dulness.

INSIPIENCE, ansipiâns, [Lat.: in, not; sapiens, wise], *sf.* insipience, senselessness: folly, want of understanding.

INSISTANCE, ansistâns', *sf.* insistence, insisting; persistence; urgency.

INSISTER, ansisté-r, [Lat.: insistère; in, on; sistère, to stand], *vn.* to insist: *a)* to urge or press earnestly; to persist; *b)* to rest on, to dwell on; to lay a stress on. *a)* **Elle insista fort pour me faire donner cet emploi**, she insisted very much on getting that occupation for me. *b)* **— sur un argument**, to insist on an argument. **Ne pas — sur**, not to insist upon, to waive. **C'est parce que je n'ai pas voulu —**, it was because I did not wish to hold out.

INSOCIABILITÉ, ansosiabilité, *sf.* unsociability, insociability, unsociableness: the state of being unsociable.

INSOCIABLE, ansosiabl', *adj.* unsociable, insociable, unsocial.

INSOCIABLEMENT, ansosiablœmân-t, *adv.* unsociably.

INSOCIAL, E, ansocial, *adj.* unsocial, not adapted to society.

INSOLATION, ansolasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: insolatio; insolâre, to expose to the sun], *sf.* insolation: *a)* the act of exposing to the rays of the sun; *b)* a sun-stroke; the action of extreme heat on the living system.

INSOLEMMENT, ansolamân-t, *adv.* insolently: haughtily, saucily, insultingly, impertinently.

INSOLENCE, ansolâns', [Lat.: insolentia], *sf.* 1. insolence, insolency: *a)* sauciness, want of respect, disrespect, rudeness, impertinence, impudence; *b)* pride or haughtiness mingled with contempt or abuse. *a)* **Il poussa l'— jusqu'à me menacer**, he even had the insolence to threaten me. **Vit-on jamais pareille —?** can anyone conceive such insolence? **Cet acte est de la dernière —**, this was a most insolent thing to do. **Des regards pleins d'—**, most impertinent looks. *c)* **L'— des parvenus**, the insolence of upstarts.

2. insolent act, insolent thing, insolent word; impertinence; insult. **Faire des insolences**, to do insolent things. **Dire des insolences**, to say insolent things.

INSOLENT, E, ansolân-t, ânt', [Lat.: insolens; in; solens, from solère, to be accustomed], *adj.* 1. insolent: *a)* disrespectful; saucy, rude, pert, impertinent, impudent; *b)* proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; *c)* proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing. *a)* **Il est assez — pour vous le dire**, he is insolent enough to tell you so. *b)* **Des discours insolents**, insolent language. **Un air —**, an insolent look. *c)* **Tout vainqueur — à sa perte travaille**, haughty conquerors work their own ruin. *La Font. Fab.* vii, 13. **Les gens insolents se font détester**, insolent people make themselves detested. **Une pompe insolente**, overbearing pomp.

2. unheard of, extraordinary; unmerited, undeserved. **Bonheur —**, undeserved happiness.

INSOLENT, E, *sm. f.* insolent person.

INSOLENTER, ansolânté-r, *va.* to show insolence: to treat with insolence.

INSOLER, ansolé-r, [Lat.: insolâre], *va.* to insolate: to expose to the heat of the sun.

INSOLIDE, ansolid', *adj.* unsolid, unsound, weak.

INSOLIDITÉ, ansolidité, *sf.* insolidity, unsoundness, weakness.

INSOLITE, ansolit', [Lat.: insolitus; in, not; solitus, ordinary], *adj.* unusual, unwonted, unprecedented.

INSOLITEMENT, ansolit'mân-t, *adv.* unusually.

INSOLUBILITÉ, ansolubilité, *sf.* 1. *Chem.* insolubility, insolubleness: the quality of not being dissolvable; 2. irresolvability: the quality of not being solvable or resolvable: incapacity of solution.

INSOLUBLE, ansolubl', *adj.* 1. *Chem.* insoluble: that cannot be dissolved; 2. unsolvable, irresolvable: that cannot be solved or explained.

INSOLVABILITÉ, ansolvabilité, *sf.* *Law-t.-Com.* insolvency: inability of any one to pay all his debts.

INSOLVABLE, ansolvabl', *adj.* *Law-t. Com.* insolvent: unable to pay one's debts, bankrupt.

INSOMNIE, ansomni, [Lat.: insomnia], *sf.* *Med.* sleeplessness, wakefulness; insomnia: want of sleep. **Éprouver des insomnies**, to be troubled with insomnia.

INSONDABLE, ansôndabl', *adj.* fathomless, unfathomable, unsoundable, soundless.

INSONORE, ansonor', *adj.* soundless, not sonorous, silent.

INSOUCI, ansousi, *sm.* carelessness, unconcern.

INSOUCIAMMENT, ansousiamân-t, *adv.* carelessly, thoughtlessly, heedlessly; unconcernedly.

INSOUCIANCE, ansousiâns', *sf.* carelessness, thoughtlessness, heedlessness; unconcern. **Il est d'une — extraordinaire**, he is most careless. **L'— de la jeunesse** the thoughtlessness of youth.

INSOUCIANT, E, ansousiân-t, ânt', *adj.* careless, thoughtless, heedless, regardless, unmindful, mindless. **Une personne insouciante du lendemain**, a person regardless of the future. **Un caractère —**, a thoughtless character.

INSOUCIEUSEMENT, ansousiœz'mân-t, *adv.* carelessly, without anxiety.

INSOUCIEUX, EUSE, ansousiœ-z, œz', *adj.* unanxious, careless, free from anxiety.

INSOUFFRABLE, ansoufrabl', *adv.* insufferable, insupportable, unbearable, unendurable, intolerable.

INSOUMIS, E, ansoumi-z, miz', *adj.* unsubdued; unsubmissive: unsubordinated, insubordinate; *Milit.* deserting.

INSOUMISSION, ansoumisyôn, *sf.* insubordination; insubjection. *Milit.* desertion, the act of deserting.

INSOUTENABLE, ansout'nabl', *adj.* 1. indefensible, untenable, intenable, unsustainable: that cannot be maintained or supported. **Des erreurs insoutenables**, intenable errors.

2. insupportable, intolerable, unsustainable, unbearable, unendurable, insufferable: that cannot be supported or endured.

INSOUTENABLEMENT, ansout'nablœmân-t, *adv.* indefensibly.

INSPECTER, anspèkté-r, [Lat.: inspectâre, freq. of inspicère, inspectum], *va.* to inspect: to examine, to overlook, to survey.

INSPECTEUR, TRICE, anspèktœr, tris', *sm. f.* inspector: one who inspects; overseer, surveyor. **— des écoles**, school inspector.

INSPECTION, anspèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. inspection: *a)* prying examination; careful survey; view, sight; *b)* watch; superintendence, oversight. *a)* **A la première —**, at first sight. **Faire l'— de**, to inspect, to examine, to survey. **Passer à l'—**, to be inspected; *Milit.* to undergo an inspection. *b)* **Avoir — sur des ouvriers**, to have the superintendence of workmen. **Avoir droit d'— sur quelque chose**, to have the right to superintend a thing.

2. inspectorship: the office of an inspector.

INSPIRANT, E, anspirân-t, ânt', *adj.* inspiring.

INSPIRATEUR, TRICE, anspiratœr, tris', *adj.* 1. *Physiol.* inspiratory: pertaining to, or

aiding inspiration ; 2. *Fig.* inspiring : that inspires ; infusing into the mind. **Ce calme — que le poète implore,** that inspiring calm which the poet so longs for.

INSPIRATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* inspirer : a person who inspires. **Il se fait passer pour l'— des beaux-arts,** he pretends he was the inspirer of fine arts. *Marmontel.* **O toi, l'inspiratrice et l'objet de mes chants,** O thou, the inspirer and object of my verses ! *Delille.*

INSPIRATION, anspirasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [inspirer], *sf.* 1. inspiration : *a*) *Physiol.* inhaling : the act of drawing air into the longs; *b*) *Fig.* a supernatural influence on the human mind ; *c*) the infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit by a superior being ; *d*) a highly exciting influence. *b*) **Un soldat poussé par une — divine,** a soldier divinely inspired. *Boss. c*) **Des vers écrits d'—,** inspired poetry. **Une poésie pleine d'—,** poetry full of inspiration.

2. suggestion. **Je n'ai agi que par votre —,** I have only acted on your suggestion. **Il a eu là une bonne —,** that was a capital idea of his.

INSPIRATOIRE, anspiratwar', *adj. Physiol.* inspiratory : pertaining to inspiration.

INSPIRÉ, É, anspiré *adj.* inspired. **Les apôtres étaient inspirés,** the apostles were inspired. [*Fam.*] : **Il a été mal — dans cette circonstance,** he was not well advised on that occasion.

INSPIRÉ, E, *sm. f.* person inspired.

INSPIRER, anspiré-r, [Lat. : inspirāre, in, into ; spirāre, to breathe], *va.* 1. to inspire : *a*) to breathe into ; *b*) *Physiol.* to draw into the lungs ; to inhale ; *c*) *Fig.* to communicate divine instructions to the mind ; *d*) to infuse ideas or poetic spirit ; *e*) to infuse into the mind ; to instil ; to suggest, to prompt. *a*) **— de l'air dans les poumons d'un noyé,** to pump air into the longs of a drowned person. *c*) **C'est le Saint-Esprit qui l'a inspiré,** he was inspired by the Holy Ghost. *d*) **Les Muses inspirent les poètes,** the Muses inspire the poets. **Ces événements l'ont inspiré,** these events inspired him. *e*) **Les richesses inspirent l'orgueil,** riches make us proud. **Ses regards inspiraient le respect et la crainte,** his looks inspired fear and respect. **La confiance qu'il avait inspirée,** the confidence people felt in him.

2. to advise, to counsel ; to impel, to urge, to prompt, to incite ; to actuate. **Je vois que la sagesse elle-même t'inspire,** I see that you are actuated by wisdom itself. **C'est la fureur qui l'inspire,** fury incites him.

INSPIRER (S'), *v. refl.* to be inspired.

INSTABILITÉ, anstabilité, *sf.* instability, unstableness : want of stability ; mutability, inconstancy, changeableness, unsteadiness. **L'— des choses humaines,** the instability of human things. **L'— de son esprit,** the unsteadiness of his mind.

INSTABLE, anstabl', *adj.* unstable : *a*) not stable, not fixed ; *b*) not steady ; inconstant, changeable.

INSTALLATEUR, anstalatœr, *sm.* installing officer.

INSTALLATION, anstalasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [installer], *sf.* 1. installation, instalment the act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies ; induction ; 2. trimming, fitting ; arrangement.

INSTALLER, anstalé-r, [in ; stalle], *va.* 1. to install ; to instal ; to fix, to settle : to instate in office with appropriate ceremonies ; to induct. **Êtes-vous bien installé dans votre nouvel appartement ?** are you now quite settled in your new lodging ? **— un évêque,** to install a bishop.

2. to place, to set ; to instate. **— un commis à son bureau,** to place a clerk at his desk.

3. *Naut.* to trim, to fit ; 4. to arrange, to put in order ; to settle.

INSTALLER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to install one's self ; 2. to put, to place one's self ; 3. to settle one's self. **Installez-vous dans ce bon fauteuil,** settle yourself in that comfortable armchair.

INSTAMMENT, anstamân-t, [instant], *adv.* earnestly, urgently, instantly.

INSTANCE, anstâns', [Lat. : instantia ; instāre, to insist on], *sf.* instance : *a*) earnest entreaty, solicitation, urgency ; *b*) *Law-t.* process of a suit ; *c*) † time, occasion. *a*) **Faire de vives instances,** to entreat earnestly, to make earnest entreaties. **Se rendre aux instances de quelqu'un,** to yield to a person's entreaties. **Il voulut d'abord faire des façons, mais enfin il se rendit à mes instances,** he tried at first to object, but he at last yielded to me entreaties. *Le Sage. b*) **Tribunal de première —,** court of the first instance. **En première —,** in first instance, before the inferior court. **Il perdit son procès en première —,** he lost his suit in the inferior court.

INSTANT, E, anstân, ânt', [Lat. instans, antis ; instāre, to stand upon], *adj.* instant : *a*) urgent, pressing, earnest ; *b*) imminent. *a*) **Il céda à nos instantes prières,** he yielded to our earnest entreaties. *b*) **Le péril est —,** the danger is imminent.

INSTANT, anstân, *sm.* instant : moment, insensible portion of time ; trice, while, little while. **Faire une chose en un —,** to do a thing in a trice. **Il y a quelques instants,** a few minutes ago. **Je reviendrai dans un —,** I shall come back in a moment. **Attendez-moi un —,** wait for me a moment. **Dans le même —,** in the same moment. **Cela peut arriver d'un — à l'autre,** that may happen from one moment to another. **C'est l'affaire d'un —,** it will not take long. **Le parfum de mille roses ne plaît qu'un —,** the scent of a thousand roses pleases but for a moment. **L'— où nous naissons est un pas vers la mort,** the instant of our birth is a step towards death. *Volt.*

À CHAQUE INSTANT, À TOUT INSTANT, *adv. phr.* every instant, every moment ; unceasingly, continually.

À L'INSTANT, DANS L'INSTANT, *adv. phr.* 1. instantly, immediately, at the moment, this instant ; 2. in a moment ; 3. (of past time) just, just now.

DÈS L'INSTANT QUE, *conj. phr.* on the instant that.

INSTANTANÉ, E, anstântané, [instant], *adj.* instantaneous : done or occurring in an instant.

INSTANTANÉ, *sm. Phot.* snapshot : an instantaneous photograph.

INSTANTANÉITÉ, anstântanéité, *sf.* instantaneity, instantaneousness : the quality of being instantaneous.

INSTANTANÉMENT, anstântanémân-t, *adv.* instantaneously, in an instant, in a moment.

INSTAR DE (A L), alanstar dœ, [Lat. : ad instar, like), *prepos. phr.* as ; after, in imitation of.

INSTAURATION, ânstôrasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : instauratio], *sf.* instauration ; restoration, re-establishment ; rebuilding.

INSTAURER, anstôré-r, [Lat. : instaurāre, atum, to renew, restore], *va.* to instaurate : to restore ; to rebuild.

INSTIGATEUR, TRICE, anstigatœr, tris', *sm.* instigator : inciter ; one who instigates ; abettor.

INSTIGATION, anstigasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [instiguer], *sf.* instigation : the act of instigating ; incitement, suggestion. **L'— du démon,** the instigation of the devil. **C'est à votre — qu'il a agi ainsi,** it was by your instigation that he acted so.

INSTIGUER, anstighé-r, [Lat. : instigāre, atum], *va.* to instigate : to set on, to abet, to incite, to spur, to provoke.

INSTILLATION, anstillasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* instillation, instilment : the act of instilling.

INSTILLER, anstillé-r, [Lat. : instillāre ; in, in ; stillāre, to drop], *va.* to instil : to infuse by drops.

INSTILLER (S'), *v. refl.* to be instilled.

INSTINCT, anstan-k ; *pl.* anstan-z, [Lat. : instinctus, from instinguĕre, to instigate], *sm.* instinct : untaught ability, a natural impulse. **Le chien a beaucoup d'—,** the dog has great instinct. **Agir par —,** to do a thing by instinct. **Un secret — m'a poussé,** I was prompted by instinct.

INSTINCTIF, IVE, anstanktif, tiv', *adj.* instinctive : acting or prompted by instinct ; natural, involuntary.

INSTINCTIVEMENT, anstanktiv'mân-t, *adv.* instinctively ; by instinct, by natural impulse.

INSTIPULÉ, E, anstipulé, *adj. Bot.* instipulate : without stipules.

INSTITUER, anstitué-r, [Lat. : instituĕre, utum ; in ; statuĕre, to erect], *va.* to institute : *a*) to establish, to errect ; to settle ; to found, to originate ; *b*) to appoint. *a*) **Jésus-Christ a institué les sept sacrements,** the seven sacraments were instituted by J. C. **— une fête,** to institute a holiday. *b*) **— un juge,** to appoint a judge. **— un héritier,** to appoint an heir.

INSTITUT, anstitu, [Lat. : institutum], *sm.* 1. institute, institution : laws, rules of a religious order ; 2. religious order ; 3. institute : a literary, scientific and philosophical society, formed in 1795.

INSTITUTES, anstitut', *sfpl.* institutes : a work containing the principles of the Roman law.

INSTITUTEUR, anstitutœr, *sm.* 1. institutor : *a*) founder ; he who institutes or establishes ; *b*) instructor, teacher ; tutor, preceptor. *a*) **L'— d'un ordre religieux,** the founder of a religious order. *b*) **Un habile —,** a clever teacher.

2. schoolmaster, school-teacher. **— primaire,** teacher in an elementary school.

INSTITUTION, anstitusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. institution : *a*) the act of instituting or establishing ; establishment ; *b*) that which is instituted or founded ; *c*) permanent or fundamental laws of a nation ; *d*) an organized society established for promoting any object, public or social ; *e*) education, instruction ; 2. *Law-t.* appointing, appointment (of an heir) ; 3. boarding school, seminary, academy. **— de demoiselles,** seminary, academy for young ladies. **— de jeunes gens,** academy for young gentlemen. **Chef d'—,** the head of a school, head-master of a private school. **Directrice d'—,** the manager, head mistress of a school.

INSTITUTRICE, anstitutris', *sf.* 1. institutor : *a*) female founder ; *b*) teacher, instructress, tutoress, preceptress ; 2. governess (of young children) ; 3. schoolmistress.

INSTRUCTEUR, anstruktœr, [instruire], *sm.* 1. instructor : he who imparts knowledge to another ; teacher ; 2. *Milit.* drill master ; disciplinarian.

INSTRUCTEUR, *adj.* 1. *Milit.* drill. **Officier —,** drill officer. **Sergent —,** drill sergeant.

2. examining. **Juge —**, examining magistrate.

INSTRUCTIF, IVE, anstruktif, tiv', *adj.* instructive : affording instruction, serving to instruct. **Un livre —**, an instructive book.

INSTRUCTION, anstruksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : instructio], *sf.* 1. instruction : *a*) the act of instructing ; teaching ; *b*) tuition, education ; *c*) learning, knowledge, attainments, *pl.*, information ; *d*) precept conveying knowledge ; lesson ; advice, counsel ; *e*) information, direction ; *f*) order, mandate, direction. *a*) **On le chargea de l'— du prince**, they intrusted him with the instruction of the prince. *b*) **— publique**, public instruction. **L'— primaire**, elementary teaching. **L'— secondaire**, secondary teaching, middle-class teaching. **L'— supérieure**, high-class teaching, university instruction. **Avoir de l'—**, to be educated. **Répandre le bienfait de l'—**, to diffuse knowledge. *c*) **Manquer d'—**, to be wanting in education. **Un homme d'une grande —**, a man of great attainments. *d*) **Il y a là une — pour la modestie**, that is a lesson for modesty. *e*) **Je vous le dis pour votre —**, I tell it you for your own information. **Instructions sur la manière de se servir d'une chose**, directions how to use a thing. *f*) **L'ambassadeur a suivi ses instructions**, the ambassador acted upon his instructions. **Recevoir des instructions**, to have instructions.

2. *Law-t.* examination, legal inquiry. **Juge d'—**, examining magistrate.

INSTRUIRE, anstruir', [Lat. : instruĕre ; instructio ; in, in ; struĕre, to pile up], *va.* [Conj. like *conduire.*] 1. to instruct : to impart knowledge to ; to teach, to inform ; to educate, to bring up. **— la jeunesse**, to instruct youth. **Le malheur l'a instruit**, misfortune has taught him. **Il a fallu que les malheurs m'aient instruit pour m'apprendre ce que je ne voulais pas croire**, I had to be taught by misfortunes in order to learn what I would not believe. *Fén.* **— un prince à gouverner**, to teach a prince how to govern. **— des enfants aux bons sentiments**, to bring up children to good sentiments. **Les — dans l'amour de la vérité**, to bring them up in the love of truth. **— par l'exemple, — d'exemple**, to teach by examples.

2. to train, to teach (animals) ; 3. to tell, to inform (of), to apprise (of), to acquaint with. **Instruisez-moi de ce que je dois faire**, tell me what I am to do. **Il est instruit de ce qui se passe**, he has been told what goes on. **C'était pour nous — que souvent la raison suffit à nous conduire**, it was to teach us that we may often be guided by reason.

4. *Law-t.* to examine, to investigate.

INSTRUIRE, *vn.* 1. to teach, to impart knowledge, to be a master ; 2. *Law-t.* to proceed.

INSTRUIRE (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to instruct one's self, to improve one's self, to acquire knowledge ; 2. to instruct each other ; to inform one another ; 3. *Law-t.* to be under examination.

INSTRUISABLE, anstruizabl', *adj.* teachable : that may be taught, apt to learn, docile.

INSTRUISANT, E, anstruizân, ânt', *adj.* instructive, instructing.

INSTRUIT, E, anstrui-t, truit', *pa. p.* of *Instruire*, 1. instructed, taught; 2. trained ; 3. *Law-t.* examined, investigated.

INSTRUIT, E, *adj.* 1. learned, well-informed, well-educated, of information, of attainments. **C'est un homme —**, he is a well-educated man. **Les gens instruits**, well-educated people.

2. informed (of), apprised (of), acquainted (with), aware (of), privy (to). **Heureux le sage — des lois de la nature**, how happy is the wise man who is acquainted with the laws of nature. **Un homme fort — des affaires de son temps**, a man well acquainted with all that is going on around him.

INSTRUMENT, anstrumân-t, [Lat. : instrumentum], *sm.* instrument : *a*) tool, implement ; engine, machine ; *b*) an artificial machine constructed for yielding harmonious sounds ; *c*) that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect ; agent, means ; (in an ill sense) tool ; *d*) deed. *a*) **— d'optique**, optical instrument. **— de chirurgie**, surgical instrument. **Des instruments de mathématique**, mathematical instruments. **Un ouvrier muni de tous ses instruments**, a workman provided with all his tools. *b*) **— à vent**, wind instrument. **— à cordes**, stringed instrument. *c*) **La main est le principal — du chirurgien**, the hand is the surgeon's principal instrument. **La pesanteur est le principal — de la nature**, weight is nature's principal instrument. **Il s'est fait l'— de leur vengeance**, he made himself the instrument of their revenge.

INSTRUMENTAIRE, anstrumântèr', *adj.* *Law-t.* (witness) to a deed.

INSTRUMENTAL, E, anstrumântal, *adj.* instrumental : *a*) conducive to some end ; helpful, auxiliary ; *b*) *Mus.* made by instruments ; composed for instruments. **Musique instrumentale**, instrumental music.

INSTRUMENTALEMENT, anstrumântal'-mân-t, *adv.* unsubordinated.

INSTRUMENTATION, anstrumântasyôn, *sf.* *Mus.* instrumentation : the art of distributing the harmony among the different instruments of an orchestra.

INSTRUMENTER, anstrumânté-r, [instrument], *vn.* 1. *Law-t.* to draw up instruments, deeds, etc. ; 2. *Mus.* to write music for instruments.

INSTRUMENTISTE, anstrumântist, *sm.* instrumentalist, instrumentist : one who plays on an instrument.

INSTUDIEUX, EUSE, anstudiœ, œz', *adj.* unstudious.

INSU, ansu, [in ; su], *sm.* unknown, ignorant. **A l'— de**, unknown to. **A mon —**, unknown to me, without my knowing it ; unwillingly.

INSUAVE, ansuav', *adj.* unsweet, unpleasant, disagreeable.

INSUAVITÉ, ansuavité, *sf.* unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

INSUBMERSIBLE, ânsubmèrsibl', *adj.* insubmergible : incapable of being submerged.

INSUBORDINATION, ansubôrdinasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* insubordination ; want of subordination, disobedience to lawful authority.

INSUBORDONNÉ, E, ansubôrdoné, *adj.* insubordinate, unsubordinated.

INSUBSTANTIEL, ELLE, ansubstântiel, èl', *adj.* insubstantial, unsubstantial.

INSUCCÈS, ansuksê-z, *sm.* failure, want of success ; miscarriage, unsuccessfulness.

INSUFFISAMMENT, ansufizamân-t, *adv.* insufficiently.

INSUFFISANCE, ansufizâns', *sf.* insufficiency : *a*) want of sufficiency, deficiency ; *b*) incompetency, incapacity, inability. *a*) **L'— des capitaux**, the insufficiency of capital. *b*) **Reconnaître son — pour une chose**, to own one's incapacity to do a thing.

INSUFFISANT, E, anzufizân-t, zânt', *adj.* insufficient : not sufficient ; inadequate ; incompetent, unfit, unequal ; incapable. **Une somme insuffisante**, an insufficient sum. **Des moyens insuffisants**, insufficient means.

INSUFFLATION, ansuflasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : insufflatio], *sf.* insufflation : the act of breathing in.

INSUFFLER, ansuflé-r, [Lat. : in ; into ; sufflāre, to blow], *va.* to breathe in, to blow in.

INSULAIRE, ansulêr', [Lat. : insularis ; insula, island], *adj.* insular : inhabiting an island.

INSULAIRE, *sm. f.* islander, insular : inhabitant of an island.

INSULARITÉ, ansularité, *sf.* insularity : the state of a country comprising one or several islands.

INSULÉ, E, ansulé, *adj.* *Nat. Hist.* insulated : not contiguous, not connected.

INSULTABLE, ansultabl', *adj.* *Milit.* assailable.

INSULTANT, E, ansultân-t, ânt', *adj.* insulting : expressing insolence ; abusive.

INSULTATEUR, ansultatœr, *sm.* V. *Insulteur.*

INSULTE, ansult', [insulter], *sf.* 1. *Milit.* onset, attack ; 2. insult : act or speech of insolence or contempt ; affront ; contumely. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to insult a person. **Recevoir une —**, to be insulted. **C'est une — au bon sens**, it is insulting to common sense.

INSULTER, ansulté-r, [Lat. : insultāre, in, on ; saltāre, to spring], *va.* to insult : *a*) *Milit.* to attack boldly ; *b*) to treat with abuse, insolence or contempt, by words or actions ; to outrage, to affront, to taunt. *b*) **Il est venu m'— jusque chez moi**, he even came to insult me in my own house.

INSULTER, *vn.* 1. to insult : to be an insult to. **On le reçut avec des huées, on l'entourait, on lui insultait en face**, they shouted at him, came round him and insulted him to his face. *Volt. Zadig.* 19. **— aux malheureux**, to insult the unfortunate. **Leur faste insulte à la détresse publique**, their ostentation is an insult to the public distress, *Bescherelle.*

2. † (with *contre*) to fret, to vex.

INSULTER (S'), *v. refl.* to insult, to abuse each other.

INSULTEUR, ansultœr, *sm.* insulter : one who insults.

INSUPPORTABLE, ansupôrtabl', *adj.* insupportable : that cannot be borne or endured ; insufferable, intolerable, unbearable. **Des douleurs insupportables**, unbearable pains. **Un joug —**, an unbearable yoke. **Par sa conduite il est —**, his behaviour makes him unbearable.

INSUPPORTABLEMENT, ansupôrtablœ-mân-t, *adv.* insupportably, insufferably, intolerably, unbearably.

INSURGÉ, E, ansurzhé, *adj.* revolted, in insurrection ; insurgent, rebel.

INSURGÉ, *sm.* insurgent, rebel.

INSURGENCE, ansurzhâns', *sf.* insurgence: the state of rising in rebellion.

INSURGENTS, ansurzhân-z, *smpl.* 1. irregular Hungarian troops ; 2. Insurgents : said of those in opposition to established authority ; a name applied to those Americans who resisted England in the war of independence.

INSURGER, ansurzhé-r, [Lat. : in, on ; surgĕre, to rise], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by an *e* mute : *nous insurgeons, insurgeant.*] to raise, to rouse, to excite to insurrection.

INSURGER (S'), *v. refl.* to rise in arms, to rise in insurrection, to revolt. **Le peuple s'est insurgé contre le gouvernement**, the people have risen against the government.

(With ellipsis of the pronoun :) **Faire —**, to raise, to rouse.

INSURMONTABLE, ansurmôntabl', *adj.* insurmountable, insuperable : that cannot be surmounted; unconquerable, invincible. **Un obstacle —**, an unsurmountable obstacle.

INSURMONTABLEMENT, ansurmônta-blœmân-t, *adv.* insurmountably, insuperably, unconquerably, invincibly.

INSURMONTÉ, E, ansurmônté, *adj.* unsurmounted.

INSURRECTEUR, TRICE, ansurrèktœr, tris', *adj.* insurrectional, insurrectionary.

INSURRECTION, ansurrèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : insurrectio; in, against; surgĕre, to rise], *sf.* insurrection, rebellion : the rising up against the authority of the government.

INSURRECTIONNEL, ELLE, ansurrèksy-onel, nèl', *adj.* insurrectional, insurrectionary : pertaining to insurrection.

INSURRECTIONNELLEMENT, ansurrèk-syonèl'mân-t, *adv.* in an insurrectional manner.

INSURRECTIONNER, ansurrèksyoné-r, *va.* to raise, to excite to insurrection.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, ansusèptibl', *adj.* insusceptible : incapable of being moved or affected.

INTACT, E, antakt, takt', [Lat. : intactus; in, not; tangĕre, tactum, to touch], *adj.* 1. intact, untouched, inviolate, entire. **Le cachet est —**, the seal is untouched. **Le dépôt s'est trouvé —**, the deposit was entire.

2. uninjured, unimpaired, undamaged, unharmed, whole, entire, sound. **Un monument resté —**, a building which remained undamaged

3. *Fig.* spotless, unblemished, unimpeached, irreproachable, untarnished, unsullied. **Une réputation intacte**, a spotless reputation. **Un homme —**, a man of irreproachable character.

INTACTILE, antaktil', *adj.* intangible : that cannot be touched.

INTACTILITÉ, antaktilité, *sf.* intangibility, intangibleness.

INTAILLE, antay', [Ital. : intaglio; Fr. : in; taille], *sf.* intaglio : a gem in which the subject is hollowed out.

INTANGIBILITÉ, antânzhibilité, *sf.* intangibility, intangibleness : the quality of being intangible.

INTANGIBLE, antânzhibl', *adj.* intangible : not perceptible to the touch.

INTARISSABLE, antarisabl', *adj.* never-failing, inexhaustible, inexhaustive, exhaustless.

INTARISSABLEMENT, antarisablœmân-t, *adv.* inexhaustibly.

INTÉGRABLE, antégrabl', *adj. Math.* that may be integrated.

INTÉGRAL, E, antegral, [Lat. : integer, entire], *adj.* integral : *a*) whole, entire; *b*) noting a branch of mathematics. *a*) **Des payements intégraux**, integral payments. *b*) **Calcul intégral**, integral calculus, inversed method of fluxions.

INTÉGRALE, *sf. Math.* integral, fluent, flowing quantity.

INTÉGRALEMENT, antégral'mân-t, *adv.* integrally : wholly, entirely, completely.

INTÉGRALITÉ, antégralité, *sf.* wholeness, entireness, completeness, integrality : the quality of being integral.

INTÉGRANT, E, antegrân, ânt', *adj.* integrant, integral : making part of a whole, necessary to make a whole. **Parties intégrantes**, integrant parts. **Faire partie intégrante de**, to be an integral (*or* integrant) part of.

INTÉGRATION, antégrasyôn, [intégrer], *sf. Math.* intégration : the act of integrating.

INTÈGRE, antègr', [Lat. : integer, entire], *adj.* upright, just, honest, of integrity.

INTÈGREMENT, antègrœmân-t, *adv.* uprightly, justly, honestly.

INTÉGRER, antégré-r, [Lat. : integrâre, to re-establish; in, not; tangĕre, to touch], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*.] *Math.* to integrate : to find the integral of a differential.

INTÉGRITÉ, antégrité, [Lat. : integritas], *sf.* integrity : *a*) wholeness, entireness, unbroken state; *b*) soundness, unadulterated or unimpaired state; *c*) *Fig.* moral soundness or purity, incorruptness; uprightness, justness, honesty, probity. *a*) **Conserver l'— du territoire**, to keep the whole of the territory. *b*) **Les parties intérieures du corps étaient dans toute leur —**, the inward parts of the body were quite sound. *c*) **Corrompre l'— de quelqu'un**, to corrupt a person's integrity. **L'— de sa vie**, the purity of his life. **L'— des mœurs**, the purity of morals.

INTÉGUMENT, antégumân-t, [Lat. : integumentum; in, on; tegĕre, to cover], *sm. Nat. Hist.* integument : tegument, envelope, covering.

INTELLECT, antèllèkt, [Lat. : intellectus], *sm.* intellect, understanding : the faculty of the mind by which we receive or form ideas; the thinking principle.

INTELLECTIF, IVE, antèllèktif, tiv', *adj.* intellective : pertaining to the intellect.

INTELLECTIVE, *sf.* intellective faculty, intellect, intellectualism.

INTELLECTION, antèllèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : intellectio], *sf. Philos.* intellection : the act of understanding; apprehension.

INTELLECTUALISER, antèllèktualizé-r, *va. Philos.* to intellectualize : to elevate to the rank of intellectual things.

INTELLECTUALITÉ, antèllèktualité, *sf.* intellectualism : intellectual quality.

INTELLECTUEL, ELLE, antèllèktiuèl, èl', *adj.* intellectual : *a*) relating to the intellect or understanding; *b*) perceptible by the intellect; intelligential, intellective, spiritual.

INTELLECTUELLEMENT, antèllèktuèl'-mân-t, *adv.* intellectually : in an intellectual manner; by the intellect; intellectively.

INTELLIGEMMENT, antèllizhamân-t, *adv.* intelligently : in an intelligent manner, by the intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE, antelizhâns', [Lat. : intelligentia], *sf.* intelligence : *a*) intellect, understanding, apprehension, mind; intellectual capacity; *b*) spiritual being, spirit; *c*) knowledge, acquaintance; understanding; *d*) cleverness, skill, ability; *e*) harmony, accord, good understanding, friendship; *f*) intercourse, commerce, correspondence; (in an ill sense) compact, league. *a*) **Cet homme a l'— vive**, that man has a quick understanding. **Un homme d'—**, an intelligent man. **— vaste**, great intelligence. **— bornée**, narrow understanding. **Un livre à la portée de toutes les intelligences**, a book which anybody can understand. **Avoir beaucoup d'—**, to be very intelligent. **Avoir peu d'—**, not to be very intelligent. *b*) **Les intelligences célestes**, spiritual beings. *c*) **Avoir l'— des affaires**, to have a knowledge of business. **Il m'a donné l'— de ce passage**, he explained that passage to me. **Pour l'— de ce qui va suivre**, to make what follows intelligible. *d*) **Il a fait preuve d'— dans cette affaire**, he showed great ability in that affair. *e*) **Vivre en bonne —**, to live on good terms. **Vivre en bonne — avec ses voisins**, to be on friendly terms with one's neighbours. **Il est survenu un démêlé qui a rompu leur —**, they had a quarrel which prevents them from being friends any longer. *f*) **Être d'—**, to have an understanding together; to be in compact (with). **Faire à quelqu'un des signes d'—**, to make signs to a person. **Avoir des intelligences avec l'ennemi**, to hold intercourse with the enemy. **Entretenir des intelligences dans une place pour la surprendre**, to hold intercourse with the people of a place in order to surprise it. **Avoir une double —**, to be in communication with both parties.

INTELLIGENT, E, antèllizhân, ânt', [Lat. : intelligens, entis; intelligĕre], *adj.* intelligent : *a*) endowed with the faculty of understanding; intellectual, intellective; *b*) skilled, sharp, quick, clever. *a*) **L'homme est un être —**, man is an intelligent being. *b*) **Un employé fort —**, a very intelligent clerk.

INTELLIGIBILITÉ, antèllizhibilité, *sf.* intelligibility, intelligibleness : the quality of being intelligible.

INTELLIGIBLE, antèllizhible', *adj.* 1. intelligible : that can be understood; clear, plain, comprehensible. **S'expliquer d'une manière —**, to explain one's self clearly. **Ce passage est fort —**, that passage is very intelligible.

2. audible, distinct. **Parler à haute et — voix**, to speak in a loud, audible voice; to speak plainly.

3. intellectual : *a*) relating to the intellect; intellective; *b*) produced by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLEMENT, antèllizhiblœ-mân-t, *adv.* 1. intelligibly : in a manner to be understood; clearly, plainly 2. audibly, distinctly. **Prononcer —**, to pronounce distinctly.

3. intellectually : by means of the understanding.

INTEMPÉRAMMENT, antânpéra-mân-t, *adv.* intemperately, immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPÉRANCE, antânpérâns', *sf.* intemperance : *a*) intemperateness, want of moderation or due restraint, excess; *b*) habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors; insobriety. *a*) **Une — de lecture**, an excess of reading. [*Fig.* :] **L'— de sa langue fit oublier la bonté de son cœur**, his flippant tongue made them forget his kind heart. **— de plume**, an intemperate pen. **— d'imagination**, too much imagination. *b*) **L'— exténue le corps à la longue**, intemperance wears the body out at last.

INTEMPÉRANT, E, antânpérân-t, ânt', *adj.* intemperate : *a*) not moderate or restrained within due limits; immoderate, excessive, inordinate; *b*) addicted to an excessive use of spirituous liquors. *a*) **L'esprit —, dans le désir de tout savoir, va rechercher ce qu'il y a de plus secret dans la nature**, an intemperate mind, in its desire to know all, will try to find out nature's greatest secrets. *St-Evremond.* **Langue intempérante**, a very great talker. *b*) **Un homme —**, an intemperate man.

INTEMPÉRANT, *sm.* intemperate man.

INTEMPÉRÉ, E, antânpéré, *adj.* intemperate : excessive, inordinate; exceeding the convenient mean or degree.

INTEMPÉRÉMENT, antânpérémân-t, *adv.* intemperately, excessively.

INTEMPÉRIE, antânpérî, [Lat. : intemperies], *sf.* 1. intemperateness : immoderate degree of any quality in the weather : intemperature; inclemency. **Être exposé à toutes les intempéries de l'air**, to be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

2. † *Med.* bad temperament.

INTEMPESTIF, IVE, *an*tânpèstif, tiv', [Lat.: intempestivus, in, not; tempestas, season; tempus, time], *adj.* unseasonable, untimely, illtimed; † intempestive.

INTEMPESTIVEMENT, *an*tânpèstiv'mân-t, *adv.* unseasonably, out of season; † intempestively.

INTEMPESTIVITÉ, *an*tânpèstivité, *sf.* unseasonableness, untimeliness; † intempestivity.

INTENABLE, *an*t'nabl', *adj.* untenable, intenable, indefeasible.

INTENDANCE, *an*tândâns', *sf.* **1.** direction, superintendence, management; **2.** intendancy: *a*) commissariat; the office or employment of an intendant; *b*) a district under the government of an intendant; **3.** intendent's house; **4.** stewardship: the function of a steward.

INTENDANT, *an*tândân-t, [Lat.: intendens; intendĕre, intentum, intensum, to be attentive], *sm.* **1.** manager; director; **2.** superintendent, overseer, surveyor; intendant; commissary. — **militaire,** commissary of stores. — **des bâtiments,** surveyor of buildings.

3. steward: one who manages the domestic concerns of a great family; agent, major-domo.

† **INTENDANTE,** *an*tândânt', *sf.* **1.** intendant's wife; **2.** the superior of certain convents for women.

INTENSE, *an*tâns', [Lat.: in, towards; tendĕre, to stretch], *adj.* **1.** intense: *a*) strained, stretched; *b*) violent, vehement, extreme, excessive; severe. **Froid** —, intense, excessive cold. **Maladie** —, severe illness.

2. strong, sharp. **Son** —, sharp sound.

INTENSIF, IVE, *an*tânsif', siv', *adj.* intensive: *a*) intense, concentrated; *b*) *Gram.* serving to give force or emphasis. **Verbe** —, intensive verb. **Particule intensive,** intensive particle.

INTENSIFIER, *an*tânsifié-r, [intense], *va.* to intensify: to render intense, to strengthen.

INTENSITÉ, *an*tânsité, *sf.* **1.** intensity, intenseness: *a*) the state of being strained or stretched; *b*) the degree of strength or activity of any thing, quality or power; extreme degree; violence. **L'— du froid,** the intenseness of the cold. — **magnétique,** magnetic intensity. — **du son,** sharpness of sound.

2. *Gram.* stress (laid on accented syllables).

INTENSIVEMENT, *an*tânsiv'mân-t, *adv.* intensively, intensely: to an extreme degree.

INTENTER, *an*tânté-r, [Lat.: intentāre, to present; in, towards; tendĕre, to tend], *va. Law-t.* to bring (an action, a charge), to enter.

INTENTION, *an*tânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: in, towards; tendĕre, to stretch], *sf.* intention: *a*) intent; closeness of attention; intenseness, intensity; *b*) intent, purpose, design, aim, drift, view; *c*) will, wish; *d*) *Surg.* the occurence of cicatrization without suppuration. **Telle ne fut pas l'— du fondateur,** that was not the intention of the founder. **Une mauvaise** —, a bad intention. **Mon — n'était pas de vous déplaire,** I had no intention of displeasing you. **Je l'ai fait à bonne** —, I did it with a good intention. **Cette lettre a été écrite à votre** —, that letter was written to please you. **Il a l'— de partir,** he intends to start. **Sans** —, undesignedly, unintentionally, undesigned, unintentional, without intention. *c*) **Le roi lui a fait savoir ses intentions,** the king has sent him word what his intentions are. **Mon — est que vous fassiez cela,** my intention is that you should do that. *Prov.*: **La bonne intention doit être réputée pour le fait,** one must take the will for the deed. **L'enfer est pavé de bonnes intentions,** hell is paved with good intentions.

À L'INTENTION DE, *prepos. phr.* on account of, for the sake of, for.

INTENTIONALITÉ, *an*tânsyonalité, [intention], *sf. Philos.* intentionality: the quality of being intentional; design.

INTENTIONNÉ, E, *an*tânsyoné, *adj.* intentioned: having designs. **Bien** —, well-intentioned, well-meaning. **Mal** —, ill-intentioned, evil-disposed, evil-minded.

INTENTIONNEL, ELLE, *an*tânsyonèl, èl', *adj.* intentional, intended, voluntary, designed, purposed: done with design; of intention.

INTENTIONNELLEMENT, *an*tânsyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* intentionally: with intention, by design, of purpose.

INTER, *an*tèr, [Lat. between], prefix, inter, signifying between.

INTERACTION, *an*téraksyôn, *sf.* interaction: intervening action.

INTERARTICULAIRE, *an*térartikulèr', *adj. Anat.* interarticular: being between the articulations.

INTERCALAIRE, *an*tèrkalèr', *adj.* intercalar, intercalary: inserted or introduced in the midst of others. **Jour** —, intercalary day. **Vers** —, intercalary verse.

INTERCALATION, *an*tèrkalasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** intercalation: the insertion of an extraordinary day in the calendar; **2.** interpolation, insertion.

INTERCALER, *an*tèrkalé-r, *va.* **1.** to intercalate: to insert (an extraordinary day); **2.** to insert, to interpolate.

INTERCÉDER, *an*tèrsédé-r, [Lat.: inter; cedĕre, to go], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] to intercede: to plead in favour of; to interpose. **On a intercédé pour lui auprès du prince,** they interceded with the prince in his behalf.

INTERCELLULAIRE, *an*tèrsèllulèr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* intercellular: lying between the cells.

INTERCEPTER, *an*tèrsèpté-r, [Lat.: intercipĕre, acceptum; inter; capĕre, to seize], *va.* to intercept: *a*) to obstruct, to stop: to shut out, to cut off; *b*) to stop and seize in the way. *a*) — **la lumière,** to intercept the light. — **les communications,** to intercept the communications. *b*) — **une dépêche,** to intercept a despatch.

INTERCEPTION, *an*tèrsèpsyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* interception: the act of intercepting; stopping; obstruction.

INTERCESSEUR, *an*tèrsesœr, *sm.* intercessor: one who intercedes; mediator.

INTERCESSION, *an*tèrsésyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: intercessio], *sf.* interception: the act of interceding; mediation.

INTERCHANGEABLE, *an*tèrshânzhabl', *adj.* interchangeable: capable of being interchanged.

INTERCLAVICULAIRE, *an*tèrklavikulèr', *adj. Anat.* interclavicular: being between the clavicles.

INTERCOLONIAL, E, *an*tèrkolonial, *adj.* intercolonial: relating to the intercourse between different colonies.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, *an*tèrkomunikasyôn, *sf.* intercommunication: reciprocal communication.

INTERCONTINENTAL, E, *an*tèrkôntinântal, *adj.* intercontinental: relating to intercourse between two continents.

INTERCOSTAL, E, *an*tèrkostal, *adj. Anat.* intercostal: lying between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, *an*tèrkours', *sf.* intercourse: commerce between nations.

INTERCURRENT, E, *an*tèrkurrân, rânt', *adj.* intercurring, intercurrent: intervening, coming in between.

INTERCUTANÉ, E, *an*tèrkutané, *adj.* intercutaneous: being under the skin.

INTERDICTION, *an*tèrdiksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [interdire], *sf.* **1.** interdiction: *a*) the act of interdicting; prohibition; *b*) interdict, prohibition, prohibiting order or decree. **Frapper d'—,** to lay under an interdict.

2. privation (of civil rights); **3.** statute of lunacy.

INTERDIGITAL, E, *an*tèrdizhital', *adj.* interdigital: being between the fingers.

INTERDIRE, *an*tèrdir', [Lat.: interdicĕre, interdictum; inter, between; dicĕre, to say], *va.* [*J'interdis, tu interdis, il interdit, nous interdisons, vous interdisez, ils interdisent; j'interdisais; j'interdis; j'interdirai; j'interdirais; que j'interdise; que j'interdisse; interdisant; interdit.*] **1.** to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict, to inhibit: to restrain from. — **sa porte à quelqu'un,** to forbid a person one's house. — **l'entrée de la ville,** to forbid the entrance of the town. — **toute communication,** to forbid all communication. **Le médecin lui a interdit l'usage du vin,** the doctor has forbidden him the use of wine (or to take wine). **Il est obligé de s'— toute lecture,** he is obliged to give up reading.

2. to deprive. **Mes occupations m'interdisent ce plaisir,** my occupations deprive me of this pleasure.

3. to interdict: to forbid to have communion with the church; to lay under an interdit. — **un prêtre,** to interdict a priest.

4. to suspend: *a*) to debar from the exercise of functions; *b*) *Law-t.* to debar from the enjoyment of an income, a right, etc., for a time; to declare non compos mentis, to declare any one incapable of the managing his affairs.

5. to dumfound, to confuse, to confound to amaze, to astonish, to astound, to stupify, to nonplus, to abash. **La peur l'avait interdit,** fright had dumfounded him.

INTERDIRE (S'), *v.refl.* **1.** to be forbidden, to be interdicted; **2.** to become amazed, confused.

INTERDIT, E, *an*tèrdi, dit', *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** forbidden, prohibited, interdicted, inhibited; **2.** interdicted; suspended; **3.** dumfounded, confused, confounded, amazed, astounded, astonished, stupified, nonplused, abashed. **Je suis si — que je ne saurais parler,** I am so confused that I cannot speak. **Lorsqu'elle me vit, elle demeura tout interdite,** she was quite confused when she saw me. **Il m'est — de fumer par le médecin,** smoking is forbidden me by the doctor. **Il lui est — de sortir,** he is not allowed to go out.

INTERDIT, *an*tèrdi, *sm.* **1.** person interdicted; **2.** interdict: a prohibition of the Church by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service. **Mettre en** —, to lay under an interdict.

INTÉRESSANT, E, *an*térèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* interesting, exciting interest or attention.

INTÉRESSÉ, E, *an*térésé, *adj.* interested: *a*) having an interest, concerned; *b*) affected; *c*) self-interested, selfish. *a*) — **dans une affaire,** interested in an affair. **Tous les citoyens sont intéressés au repos de l'État,** all citizens have an interest in the tranquillity of the state. **Chacun est — à le tromper,** every one has an interest in deceiving him. **Tous sont intéressés à le trouver coupable,** they all have an interest in making him out guilty. *b*) — **par l'aspect touchant de cette infortune,** affected at the sight of this touch-

-ing misfortune. c) **Étant devenus avares, intéressés, jusqu'à ne trouver aucun gain sordide,** having become so miserly and selfish, that they do not mind how they get money. **Motif —,** selfish motive. **Mon amitié pour lui n'est point intéressée,** my friendship for him is not selfish.

INTÉRESSÉ, *sm.* interested party.

INTÉRESSER, antérèsé-r, [intérêt], *va.* 1. to interest : *a*) to give a share *or* an interest in ; *b*) to engage ; *c*) to concern ; to excite interest or concern in ; to affect ; *d*) to concern, to be of importance to. *a*) **On l'a intéressé dans cette affaire,** they have given him an interest in that affair. *c*) **— dans sa cause les gens de bien,** to interest good people in one's cause. **Ce jeune homme m'intéresse,** I take an interest in that young man. **Ce récit m'a vivement intéressé,** that account interested me very much. *d*) **Cette affaire m'intéresse fort,** I have a great interest in that affair. **Cela intéresse sa réputation,** his reputation is concerned in that. **En quoi cela vous intéresse-t-il ?** in what way does that concern you ?

2. *Surg.* to injure ; 3. **— le jeu,** to stake money on the game.

INTÉRESSER, *vn.* to interest : to affect, to move ; to be interesting. **Cette jeune femme intéresse,** that young woman is interesting. **Cette tragédie n'intéresse pas,** that tragedy is not interesting. **Il intéressait par le seul ton de sa voix,** the sound alone of his voice gave interest. *Volt. Masque de fer.*

INTÉRESSER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be interested, to have an interest, to take an interest. **S'— dans une entreprise,** to take an interest in an enterprise.

2. to interest one's self, to concern one's self ; to be interested ; to take an interest. **Personne ne s'intéresse plus que moi à tout ce qui vous regarde,** nobody takes a greater interest than I do in all that concerns you. **Mon cœur s'intéresse pour lui,** I take an interest in him. **S'— au sort de quelqu'un,** to take an interest in a person.

INTÉRÊT, antérè-t, [O. Fr. : interest ; Lat. : inter ; esse, to be], *sm.* interest : *a*) premium paid for the use or loan of money ; *b*) concern, advantage, good, profit ; *c*) share, part, portion, participation, concern ; *d*) importance, care, concern ; sake ; *e*) regard to private profit ; self-interest, selfishness ; *f*) concern, careful regard, solicitude, anxiety; benevolence, kindness ; *g*) curiosity, attention ; *h*) charm, delight, pleasure, attraction. *a*) **— légal,** legal interest. **Prêt à —,** loan at interest. **— simple,** simple interest. **— composé,** compound interest. **— des intérêts,** interest upon interest. **Porter —,** to bear interest. **— à six pour cent,** interest at six per cent. **Dommages et intérêts, dommages-intérêts,** damages. *b*) **J'agis sans —,** I do it without getting any advantage by it. **Il était de leur — que leur accusateur fût condamné,** it was to their interest that their accuser should be condemned. **L'— public,** public interest. **— particulier, privé** or **personnel,** private, personal interest. **Avoir — à,** to have an interest in, to be interested in. **Les hommes peuvent faire des injustices parce qu'ils ont — de les commettre,** men may be unjust because they have an interest in being so. *Montesq.* **Trop de gens ont — que les princes ne sachent pas la vérité tout entière,** too many people have an interest in not letting princes know the whole truth. *Bossuet.* **L'habile homme est celui qui entend ses intérêts,** a clever man is the one who understands what is to his own interest. *La Bruy.* 12. **Favoriser les intérêts de quelqu'un,** to promote a person's interest. **Prendre les intérêts de quelqu'un,** to defend a person's interest. **Prendre — à une affaire,** to have the success of an affair at heart. **Être dans les intérêts de quelqu'un,** to have the same interest as another person. **Entrer dans les intérêts de quelqu'un,** to share another person's interest. **Mettre quelqu'un dans ses intérêts,** to bring a person into one's interests. *c*) **Avoir un — dans une entreprise,** to have an interest in an enterprise. **Mettre quelqu'un hors d'—,** to indemnity a person. *d*) **L'— de votre santé exige du repos,** for the sake of your health you must take rest. **C'est dans l'— de votre réputation,** it is for the sake of your reputation. *e*) **C'est l'— qui les guide,** they are guided by interest. **La plupart des gens ne se conduisent que par l'—,** most people are guided by interest. *f*) **Il est digne de l'— que vous lui portez,** he is worthy of the interest you take in him. **Des marques d'—,** marks of interest. **Qui doit prendre à vos jours plus d'— que moi ?** who can take more interest in your life than I do ? **Prendre — à la joie de quelqu'un,** to take an interest in a person's happiness. **C'est une affaire à laquelle je prends —,** it is a thing in which I take an interest. *g*) **L'— qui naît dans l'âme du spectateur,** the interest which a looker-on feels. **Cette découverte excite l'— des savants,** this discovery excites the interest of the learned. **Il n'y a nulle lecture où je puisse prendre plus d'—,** no reading interests me more. *Mme de Sév.* *c*) **Il y a beaucoup d'— dans ce roman,** that novel contains much that is interesting. **Cette histoire est pleine d'—,** this story is full of interest. **Cette pièce est dénuée d'—,** that play is not at all interesting.

INTERFÉRENCE, antèrférâns', *sf. Opt.* interference.

INTERFÉRENT, E, antèrférân, ânt', *adj. Opt.* interfering.

INTERFÉRER. antèrféré-r, [Lat. : inter ; ferre, to bear], *vn. Opt.* to interfere.

INTERFOLIACÉ, E, antèrfoliasé, *adj. Bot.* interfoliaceous.

INTERFOLIER, antèrfolié-r, [Lat. : inter, between ; folium, leaf], *va.* to interfoliate, to interleave : to insert blank leaves in a book between other leaves.

INTERGLACIAIRE, antèrglasyèr, *adj. Geol.* interglacial : designating an epoch, comparatively warm, occurring between two glacial epochs.

INTÉRIEUR, E, antériœr, œr', [Lat. : interior, comp. of interus, inward], *adj.* 1. interior : *a*) internal, inner, inward ; being within any limits, inclosure, *or* substance ; *b*) inland ; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore. *a*) **Les parties intérieures du corps,** the interior parts of the body. **Les parties intérieures de la terre,** the inferior parts of the earth. *b*) **Mer intérieure,** inland sea. **Les provinces intérieures,** inland provinces.

2. inward, inner : seated in the mind or soul. **Sentiments intérieurs,** inward sentiments. **L'homme —,** the inner man.

3. close, reserved ; meditative.

INTÉRIEUR, *sm.* 1. interior : *a*) inside ; the internal part of a thing ; *b*) the inland part of a country ; home. *a*) **L'— d'un temple,** the interior of a temple. **L'— du corps,** the interior of the body. *b*) **Tous ces produits se consomment à l'—,** all these products are consumed in the country.

2. home department ; home office. **Le ministre de l'—,** the minister for the home department, the Home Secretary.

3. inside (of a coach). **Prendre une place dans l'—,** to take a place inside.

4. home, private life. **Il n'a pas d'—,** he has no home of his own. **Se plaire dans son —,** to be fond of one's home. **Il fut bientôt admis dans l'— de la famille,** the family soon admitted him as a friend.

5. heart, bosom, inmost soul. **Rentrer dans son —,** to retire within one's self, to descend into one's inmost soul. **Un tableau d'—,** an interior : a painting representing home life.

INTÉRIEUREMENT, antériœr'mân-t, *adv.* internally, interiorly, inwardly. **Ce fruit est gâté —,** that fruit is decayed inside. **Il se sentit — touché,** he was inwardly touched.

INTÉRIM, antérim, [Lat., during that time], *sm.* interim : *a*) meantime, time intervening ; *b*) administration ad interim ; *c*) decree of the emperor Charles V. **Par —,** ad interim, temporarily, meanwhile.

INTÉRIMAIRE, antérimèr', [intérim], *adj.* interimistic ; ad interim.

INTÉRIORITÉ, antériorité, *sf.* interiority : the quality of being interior ; inside.

INTERJACENT, E, antèrzhasân, sânt', [Lat. : inter, between ; jacens ; jacēre, to lie], *adj.* interjacent : lying between.

INTERJECTIF, IVE, antèrzhèktif, tiv', *adj.* interjectional, interjectionary : relating to an interjection.

INTERJECTION, antèrzhèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [interjeter], *sf.* 1. *Gram.* interjection, exclamation ; 2. *Law-t.* lodging (of an appeal).

INTERJECTIONNEL, ELLE, antèrzhèksyonèl, nèl', *adj.* interjectional : *a*) like an interjection, having its character ; *b*) relating to interjections.

INTERJETER, antèrzhœté-r, [inter ; jeter], *va.* [Conj. like *jeter.*] *Law-t.* to lodge (an appeal).

INTERLIGNE, antèrliny', *sm.* 1. interval, place (between two lines) ; 2. *Law-t.* interlineation : words inserted between lines.

INTERLIGNE, *sf. Print.* lead, space-line.

INTERLIGNER, antèrlinyé-r, [interligne], *va.* 1. *Print.* to lead ; 2. *Law-t.* to interline : to write between lines.

INTERLINÉAIRE, antèrlinéèr', *adj.* interlinear, interlineary, interlineal : written between lines. **Livre —,** interlineary. **Traduction —,** interlinear translation.

INTERLINÉATION, antèrlinéasyôn, *sf.* interlineation : that which is written between two lines.

INTERLINÉER, antèrlinéé-r, *va.* to interline : to write between lines.

INTERLOBAIRE, antèrlobèr', *adj.* interlobular : between lobes.

INTERLOCUTEUR, TRICE, antèrlokutœr, tris', *sm. f.* 1. interlocutor : *a*) one who speaks in a dialogue ; dialogist ; *b*) one who speaks with another ; speaker, 2. questioner, interrogator.

INTERLOCUTION, antèrlokusyôn, [Lat. : interlocutio], *sf.* interlocution : *a*) dialogue ; interchange of speech ; *b*) *Law-t.* an intermediate decree before final decision.

INTERLOCUTOIRE, antèrlokutwar', *adj. Law-t.* interlocutory ; intermediate, not final. **Jugement —,** interlocutory judgment ; interlocutory.

INTERLOCUTOIRE, *sm.* interlocutory judgment ; interlocutory.

INTERLOPE, antèrlop', [Eng.], *sm.* interloper, interloping vessel : a vessel which enters a country or colony to trade without licence.

INTERLOPE, *adj.* interloping ; intrusive, contraband. **Vaisseau —,** interloping vessel ; interloper. **Commerce —,** interloping trade,

Faire le commerce —, to interlope. **Marchand —**, interloper.

INTERLOQUER, *an*tèrloké-r, [Lat. : inter, between ; loqui, to speak], *va.* **1.** to nonplus, to disconcert ; **2.** *Law-t.* to award an interlocutory decree. **On plaide, et je me trouve enfin interloquée**, they plead, and I find myself in short nonplussed. *Regnard. Légat. Univ.* iii. 8.

INTERLUNAIRE, *an*tèrlunèr', *adj.* interlunar, interlunary : belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

INTERLUNE, *an*tèrlun', **INTERLUNIUM**, *an*tèrluniom, *sm. Astron.* interlunium, interlunary time.

INTERMAXILLAIRE, *an*tèrmaksillèr', [inter ; maxillaire], *adj. Anat.* intermaxillary : being between the cheek-bones.

INTERMÈDE, *an*tèrmèd', [Lat. : inter ; medius, middle], *sm.* **1.** interlude : an entertainment exhibited on the stage, between the acts of a play ; intermede, intermezzo ; **2.** *Chem.* intermediate : a substance employed for combining together two other substances which have no affinity with each other.

INTERMÉDIAIRE, *an*tèrmédièr', *adj.* intermediary, intermediate, intermedial, intervening, interjacent, interposed : lying between.

INTERMÉDIAIRE, *sm.* **1.** intermedium : *a)* intermediate space ; *b)* intermediate agent, instrument ; *Com.* middle-man. **Il fut leur — dans cette négociation**, he was their intermediate agent in that negotiation.

2. medium, interposition, intervention, mediation, agency. **Par l'— d'un tel**, by the interposition of such a one.

INTERMÉDIAIREMENT, *an*tèmédièr'-m*ân*-t, *adv.* intermediately.

INTERMÉDIAT, E, *an*tèrmédia, at', *adj.* intermediate.

INTERMINABLE, *an*tèrminabl', *adj.* interminable, endless, unceasing, unending. **Une querelle —**, an endless quarrel.

INTERMINABLEMENT, *an*tèrminablœ-m*ân*-t, *adv.* interminably : without end, endlessly.

INTERMINÉ, E, *an*tèrminé, *adj.* **1.** interminate, unbounded, boundless, unlimited, endless ; **2.** unfinished, unachieved, incomplete.

INTERMISSION, *an*tèrmisy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, [Lat. : intermissio], *sf.* intermission : *a)* cessation for a time ; interruption ; pause ; *b) Med.* the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. **Sans —**, unintermittingly, without intermission, continually.

INTERMITTENCE, *an*tèrmit*ân*s', *sf.*, intermission ; cessation.

INTERMITTENT, E, *an*tèrmit*ân*-t, *ânt'*, [Lat. : intermittens ; intermittĕre, missum], *adj.* intermittent, intermitting : ceasing at intervals. **Fontaine intermittente**, intermitting spring. **Fièvre intermittente**, intermittent fever, intermittent.

INTERMONDE, *an*tèrm*ônd'*, [Lat. : inter ; mundus, world], *sm.* intermundane space.

INTERMUSCULAIRE, *an*tèrmuskulèr', *adj. Anat.* intermuscular : between the muscles.

INTERNAT, *in*tèrna, [interne], *sm.* **1.** boarding-school ; **2.** functions of a student (in a hospital).

INTERNATIONAL, E, *an*tèrnasyonal', *adj.* international : existing between different nations.

INTERNATIONALEMENT, *an*tèrnasyonal'm*ân*-t, *adv.* internationally : in an international manner.

INTERNATIONALITÉ, *an*tèrnasyonalité, *sf.* internationality, internationalness : the quality of being international.

INTERNE, *an*tèrn', [Lat. : internus ; intus, within], *adj.* internal : *a) Geom.* noting angles formed within any rectilinear figure by its sides ; *b) Geom.* noting angles formed between two parallels by those parallels respectively and an intersecting line ; *c)* interior, inward, inner, not external ; *d)* relating to the mind or the soul ; *e)* not depending on external accidents. **Élève —**, boarder.

INTERNE, *sm.* **1.** boarder ; **2.** house-pupil, or student (in a hospital) : assistant doctor in a hospital.

INTERNEMENT, *an*tern'm*an*, *sm.* confinement, imprisoning within certain limits.

INTERNER, *an*tèrné-r, [interne], *va.* to relegate into the interior of the country ; to confine in a residence, an asylum, etc.

INTERNISSABLE, *an*tèrnisabl', *adj.* unsullied.

INTERNONCE, *an*tèrn*ôn*s', [inter ; nonce], *sm.* internuncio, internuncius : a representative of the pope at small courts.

INTEROCÉANIQUE, *an*tèroséanik', *adj.* interoceanic : connecting two oceans.

INTEROCULAIRE, *an*tèroculèr', *adj. Entom.* interocular : inserted between the eyes.

INTEROSSEUX, EUSE, *an*tèrosœ, sœz', *adj. Anat.* interosseal, interosseous : situated between bones.

INTERPAPILLAIRE, *an*tèrpapilèr, *adj. Anat.* interpapillary : situated between the papillæ.

INTERPELLATEUR, TRICE, *an*tèrpèlatœr, tris, *sm. f.* questioner.

INTERPELLATION, *an*tèrpèllasy*ôn* *or* *an*tèrpèlasy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, *sf.* **1.** interpellation : summous, citation ; call ; **2.** question.

INTERPELLER, *an*tèrpèllé-r *or* *an*tèrpèlé-r, [Lat. : interpellāre, atum ; inter, between ; pellĕre, to drive], *va.* **1.** to summon ; to call upon ; **2.** to put a question to ; to question.

INTERPÉTIOLAIRE, *an*tèrpésiolèr', [inter ; pétiole], *adj. Bot.* interpetiolar : being between petioles.

INTERPOLAIRE, *an*tèrpolèr, *adj.* interpolar : situated between the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

INTERPOLATEUR, *an*tèrpolatœr, *sm.* interpolator : one who interpolates.

INTERPOLATION, *an*tèrpolasy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, *sf.* interpolation : *a)* the act of interpolating ; *b)* a spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author ; *c) Math., Phys.* a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations, by numbers which follow the same law.

INTERPOLER, *an*tèrpolé-r, [Lat. : interpolāre, atum], *va.* to interpolate : *a)* to insert, as a spurious word or passage, in a manuscript or book ; *b) Math., Phys.* to fill up intermediate terms of a series according to the law of the series.

INTERPOSER, *an*tèrposé-r, [inter ; poser], *va.* to interpose : *a)* to place between ; *b) Fig.* to offer or present for relief or the adjustment of difference. *a)* **La révolution de la lune interpose ce satellite entre le soleil et la terre**, the revolution of the moon places this satellite between the sun and the earth. *b)* **Tant qu'il y aura des disputes qui partageront les fidèles, l'Église interposera son autorité**, the Church will interpose its authority between its members so long as Christians do not agree. *Boss.* **— son crédit**, to interpose one's credit.

INTERPOSER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be interposed ; **2.** to interpose : *a)* to interpose one's self, to intervene, to interfere, to intermeddle ; *b)* to act in a friendly manner between two parties ; to mediate, to intercede. *a)* **Il n'y a point ici d'homme adroit et fourbe qui s'interpose entre toi et moi**, here, there is no clever and crafty man to interpose himself between us. *J.-J. Rous. Conf.* 12. *b)* **Des amis communs se sont interposés pour les réconcilier**, mutual friends have interposed to reconsile them.

INTERPOSITIF, IVE, *an*tèrpozitif, tiv', *adj.* interposing.

INTERPOSITION, *an*tèrpozisy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, *sf.* interposition : *a)* the state of being interposed ; *b) Law-t.* intervenient agency ; *c)* mediation, intervention, intercession ; agency between parties.

INTERPRÉTABLE, *an*tèrprétabl', *adj.* interpretable : that may be interpreted.

INTERPRÉTATEUR, *an*tèrprétatœr, *sm.* interpreter.

INTERPRÉTATIF, IVE, *an*tèrprétatif, tiv', *adj.* **1.** interpretative : explanatory, expositive, containing interpretation ; **2.** interpretable.

INTERPRÉTATION, *an*tèrprétasy*ôn* ; *in poet.* si*ôn*, [interpréter], *sf.* interpretation : *a)* translation, version ; *b)* explanation of unintelligible words ; *c)* the sense given by an interpreter ; exposition, explanation ; *d)* the act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious ; *e)* construction. *a)* **L'— en français d'un texte latin**, the translation into French of a Latin text. *b)* **L'— d'un passage obscur**, the explanation of an obscure passage. *c)* **Votre — est bonne**, your interpretation is the right one. *d)* **L'— des songes**, the interpretation of dreams. *e)* **Donner une mauvaise — à**, to misconstruct, to misconstrue ; to put a bad construction on. **Cette action peut souffrir diverses interprétations**, several constructions may be put on that action.

INTERPRÉTATIVEMENT, *an*tèrprétativ'-m*ân*-t, *adv.* interpretatively.

INTERPRÈTE, *an*tèrprèt', [interpréter], *sm. f.* interpreter : *a)* translator ; *b)* one who interprets a foreign language ; (in the Levant) dragoman ; *c)* a person who explains or expounds ; expositor, expounder. *b)* **Parler par —**, to speak through an interpreter. *c)* **— des lois**, expounder of the laws. **Les yeux sont les interprètes du cœur**, the eyes are the interpreters of the heart.

INTERPRÉTER, *an*tèrprété-r, [Lat. : interpretari, atus], [Conj. like *accélérer*.] to interpret : *a)* to translate ; *b)* to explain that which is obscure or ambiguous in a writing, a law or a deed ; to expound ; *c)* to explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams, or enigmas ; to expound, to elucidate ; *d)* to construct, to construe ; to put a (good or bad) construction on. *b)* **Ceux qui ont interprété l'Écriture sainte**, those who have expounded the Scriptures. *c)* **— le vol des oiseaux**, to explain the flight of birds. *d)* **Il n'y a personne qu'on ne puisse perdre en interprétant ses paroles**, no man whom it would not be possible to ruin by putting a bad construction on his words. **— en mal, en mauvaise part**, to misconstrue, to put a bad construction on.

INTERPRÉTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be interpreted. **C'est en contraire sens qu'un songe s'interprête**, dreams must be interpreted in the contrary sense. *Corn. Hor.* i. 2.

INTERRÈGNE, *an*tèrrèny', [Lat. : interregnum], *sm.* interreign, interregnum : vacancy of the throne.

INTERROGANT, E, *an*tèrôg*ân*-t, *ânt'*, *adj.* **1.** interrogating, asking questions, questioning ; **2.** *Gram.* of interrogation.

Point —, note of interrogation, interrogation.

† **INTERROGAT**, antèroga, *sm.* question, interrogation, query.

INTERROGATEUR, TRICE, antérogatœr, tris', *sm. f.* 1. interrogator; one who asks questions; questioner; 2. examiner.

INTERROGATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* intertogatory, interrogative.

INTERROGATIF, IVE, antèrogatif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* interrogative: denoting a question; interrogatory.

INTERROGATION, antèrogasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* interrogation: *a)* the act of questioning; *b)* question, query, inquiry; *c)* † examination; interrogatory. **Il a répondu aux interrogations qu'on lui a faites**, he has answered the questions which were asked him. **Point d'—**, interrogation, note of interrogation.

INTERROGATOIRE, antérogatwar', *sm. Law-t.* interrogatory, examination (of a person accused).

INTERROGER, antérozhé-r, [Lat. : interrogāre, atum; inter, between; rogāre, to ask], *vn.* [The *g* before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* : *nous interrogeons, interrogeant.*] 1. to interrogate, to question. **Interrogez-le sur ce fait**, question him about that fact.

2. to examine. **Le candidat a été interrogé sur l'histoire**, they examined the candidate in history.

3. *Fig.* to consult, to ask, to examine. **— la nature**, to consult nature. **— l'histoire**, to consult history. **— sa conscience**, to examine one's conscience.

INTERROGER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to question each other, to interrogate each other. **Nous nous interrogions l'un l'autre sur ce qui était arrivé**, we questioned each other about what had happened.

2. to consult, to examine one's self; to examine one's own heart *or* conscience.

INTERROI, antèrrwa, [Lat. interrex], *sm. Rom. Antiq*, interrex.

INTERROMPRE, ântèrônpr', [Lat. : inter; rumpĕre, ruptum, to break], *va.* Conj. like *rompre.*] to interrupt : *a)* to destroy the continuity of; to break off, to cut off; to stop, to stop up; to put a stop to; *b) Jurispr.* to bar; *c)* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; to prevent from proceeding; to break in upon; to disturb. *a)* **La route est interrompue par un fossé**, the road is cut off by a ditch. **Ces événements interrompirent nos travaux**, these events interrupted our work. **Les négociations furent soudainement interrompues**, the negotiations were all at once broken off. **Son sommeil était souvent interrompu par le bruit qu'on faisait**, he was often disturbed in his sleep by the noise. *c)* **Écouter quelqu'un sans l'—**, to listen to a man without interrupting him. **Parlez, je ne vous interromprai pas**, speak, I shall not interrupt you. [*Fam.* :] **Sans vous —**, I beg your pardon for interrupting you. **Les prospérités non interrompues de ce prince**, the continued success of this prince. **Jouer aux propos interrompus**, to play at cross purposes.

INTERROMPRE (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be interrupted; 2. to interrupt one's self, to break off, to stop.

INTERRUPTEUR, TRICE, antéruptœr, tris', *adj.* of interruption.

INTERRUPTEUR, *sm.* interrupter : one who interrupts; *Elect.* interrupter : a device to interrupt or break off an electric current; switch. **— bi-polaire**, double contact-breaker. **— à manette**, switch contact-breaker. **— de sûreté**, safety switch. **— à levier**, lever switch. **— à pédale**, pedal switch. **— instantané**, quick-break switch.

INTERRUPTION, antèrupsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* interruption : *a)* stop, cessation; *b)* stop, hinderance; *c)* the act of interrupting; the state of being interrupted. **La guerre a causé l'— du commerce**, the war has put a stop to commerce. **La moindre — peut troubler un orateur**, the least interruption may disturb an orator. **Le silence est profond dans Venise, et le bruit des rames est l'unique — à ce silence**, the silence in Venice is profound, and the sound of the oars is the only interruption to this silence. *Mme de Staël.* **Sans —**, (*adj.*) uninterrupted; (*adv.*) uninterruptedly.

INTERSCAPULAIRE, antèrskapulèr', *adj. Anat.* interscapular : situated between the shoulder-blades.

INTERSÉCANT, E, antèrsékân, ânt', [Lat. : inter; secāre, sectum, to cut], *adj.* intersecant : dividing.

INTERSECTION, antèrsèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* intersection : the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSOCIAL, E, AUX, antèrsocial, *adj.* intersocial : having mutual social relations internationally.

INTERSTELLAIRE, antèrstèllèr', *adj.* interstellar, interstellary, situated among the stars.

INTERSTICE, antèrstis', [Lat. : inter; sistĕre, stitum, to stand], *sm.* interstice : *a)* a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body; *b)* time between one act and another. **Qui a des interstices**, interstitial.

INTERSTITIEL, ELLE, antèrstisièl', èl', *adj.* interstitial : situated in the insterstices of any organ.

INTERSTRATIFIÉ, E, antèrstratifié, *adj. Geol.* interstratified : stratified between layers of other rocks or substances.

INTERTRIGO, antertrigo, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* intertrigo : chafing; erosion of the skin.

INTERTROPICAL, E, antèrtropikal, *adj.* intertropical : situated between the tropics.

INTERVALLE, antèrval', [Lat. : intervallum; inter; vallum, rampart], *sm.* 1. interval : *a)* space between places, intermediate distance; *b)* interlapse; space of time between two points or events; *c) Mus.* difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two sounds. *b)* **Cette comète ne reparaît qu'à de longs intervalles**, this comet only appears at long intervals. **Dans l'—**, in the interval, in the mean time. **Par intervalles**, at intervals, from time to time, intermittingly. **Sans —**, unintermittingly, without cessation, continually, unceasingly.

2. *Fig.* inequality (of rank).

INTERVENANT, E, antèrvœnân-t, ânt, *adj.* intervening; intermediate.

INTERVENIR, antèrvœnir, *vn.* [Conj. like *venir*,] 1. to intervene : *a)* to interpose; to interfere; *b)* to happen, to occur. *a)* **— dans une négociation**, to interfere in a negotiation; *b)* **Il intervint plusieurs arrêts dans ce procès**, several judgments were pronounced in the course of that lawsuit.

2. *Law-t.* to become a party (to a suit); 3. to interpose, to be a mediator. **Le pape intervint dans le différend de ces deux princes pour les accorder**, the pope interposed between these two princes in order to settle the dispute. **Faire — la force armée**, to interpose armed force.

INTERVENTEUR, antèrvântœr, *sm.* interventor, mediator.

INTERVENTION, antèrvânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* intervention : the act of intervening; interposition, interference, mediation; agency. **L'— du gouvernement français dans les négociations**, the intervention of the French government in the negotiations. **— armée**, armed intervention. **Droit d'—**, right of intervention. **Non-—**, non-intervention.

INTERVERSION, antèrvèrsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* inversion : turning or change of order.

INTERVERTÉBRAL, E, antèrvèrtébral, *adj. Anat.* intervertebral : being between the vertebra.

INTERVERTIR, antèrvértir, [Lat. : intervertĕre; inter; vertĕre, to turn], *va.* to invert : *a)* to intervert, to turn into a contrary direction; *b)* to place in a contrary order; to reverse, to change. *a)* **— les saisons**, to invert the seasons. *b)* **— l'arrangement des mots d'une phrase**, to change the arrangement of the words in a sentence.

INTERVERTISSEMENT, antèrvèrtis'mân-t, *sm.* inversion : the act of inverting or interverting.

INTESTABLE, antèstabl', *adj. Law-t.* intestable : legally disqualified to make a testament.

INTESTAT, antèsta, [Lat. : intestatus; in, not; testari, atus, to make a will], *adj. Law-t.* intestate : dying without having made a will. **Mourir —**, to die intestate. **Ab —**, intestate. **Hériter ab —**, to inherit an intestate's property.

INTESTIN, E, antèstan, tin', [Lat. : intestinus; intus, within], *adj.* intestine : *a)* internal, inward; *b)* domestic, not foreign. *a)* **Mouvement —**, intestine motion. *b)* **Guerres intestines**, intestine wars.

INTESTIN, *sm. Anat.* intestine : a musculo-membranous canal situated in the abdominal cavity; (in the plural) intestines, bowels, guts, viscera, entrails. **L'— grêle**, small intestine. **Le gros —**, the large intestine.

INTESTINAL, E, antèstinal', *adj. Anat.* intestinal : pertaining to the intestines. **Vers intestinaux**, intestinal worms, intestinalia, intestina.

INTIMATION, antimasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [intimer], *sf. Law-t.* notice, notification.

INTIME, antim', [Lat. : intimus; intus, within], *adj.* intimate : *a)* inmost, inward, internal; *b)* near, close; *c)* close in friendship; familiar; bosom. *a)* **Les causes premières et la nature — des choses nous seront éternellement inconnues**, we shall never know the first cause and the inward nature of things. *La Place.* [*Fig.* :] **Le sentiment — de la conscience**, or **le sens —**, conscience. **Ses sentiments les plus intimes**, his most secret sentiments. *b)* **Union —**, intimate connection. **Avoir des relations intimes avec quelqu'un**, to be on very friendly terms with a person. *c)* **Un ami —**, an intimate friend. **Ils sont très intimes**, they are very intimate.

INTIME, *sm.* 1. intimate, intimate friend; 2. inmost recess.

INTIMÉ, E, antimé, *sm.f. Law-t.* appellee, defendant.

INTIMEMENT, antim'mân-t, *adv.* intimately, closely.

INTIMER, antimé-r, [Lat. : intimāre, atum, to notify], *va.* 1. to notify, to enjoin. **On lui intima l'ordre de partir**, he was enjoined to go.

2. to give notice of; 3. to give notice of appeal to; to summon; 4. to appoint the place and time (for a council to meet).

INTIMIDABLE, antimidabl', *adj.* that may be intimidated; fearful.

INTIMIDANT, E, a*n*timidâ*n*, a*n*t', *adj.* intimidating; abashing.

INTIMIDATEUR, TRICE, a*n*timidatœr, tris', *adj.* intimidatory, intimidating : causing intimidation.

INTIMIDATEUR, *sm.* he who intimidates.

INTIMIDATION, a*n*timidasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* intimidation : *a*) the act of intimidating; *b*) the state of being abashed.

INTIMIDER, a*n*timidé-r, [in; timide], *va.* to intimidate : to make fearful, to frighten, to abash, to dishearten.

INTIMIDER (S'), *v. refl.* to feel intimidated, to get frightened.

INTIMITÉ, a*n*timité, [intime], *sf.* 1. closeness, close connection; 2. *Fig.* inmost recess; 3. intimacy : close acquaintance, fellowship, nearness in friendship.

INTITULÉ, E, a*n*titulé, *pa. p.* entitled.

INTITULÉ, *sm.* title (of a deed).

INTITULER, a*n*titulé-r, [Lat. : intitulāre; in; titulus, title], *va.* to entitle, to call, to name. **Comment le livre est-il intitulé ?** what is the title of the book ?

INTITULER (S'), *v. refl.* to entitle one's self, to call one's self.

INTOLÉRABILITÉ, a*n*tolérabilité, *sf.* intolerableness: the quality of being intolerable.

INTOLÉRABLE, a*n*tolérabl', *adj.* intolerable, insufferable, insupportable, unbearable. **Chaleur —**, insufferable *or* insupportable heat. **Des douleurs intolérables**, insupportable pains. **Une injure —**, an intolerable insult. **Cela est —**, that is intolerable.

INTOLÉRABLEMENT, a*n*tolérablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* intolerably, insufferably, insupportably.

INTOLÉRAMMENT, a*n*toléramâ*n*-t, *adv.* intolerantly : in an intolerant manner.

INTOLÉRANCE, a*n*tolérâ*n*s', *sf.* intolerance, intoleration : *a*) the quality of being intolerant; want of toleration; *b*) want of ability to endure.

INTOLÉRANT, E, a*n*tolérâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* intolerant : not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others. **Il faut être fou pour oser être —**, one must be mad to be intolerant. **Une secte intolérante**, an intolerant sect. **Celui qui donne sa vie pour sa foi serait — s'il était maître**, he who gives his life for his faith would be intolerant if he were the master. *Renan.*

INTOLÉRANT, E, *sm. f.* intolerant : an intolerant person.

INTOLÉRANTISME, a*n*tolérâ*n*tism', *sm.* intolerance.

INTOLÉRÉ, E, a*n*toléré, *adj.* intolerated : not tolerated.

INTONATION, a*n*tonasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : in; tonum; Low Lat. : intonāre, atum], *sf.* intonation : *a*) *Mus.* the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice; *b*) the manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale; *c*) the modulation of the voice in expression. **Varier les intonations**, to vary the intonations.

INTORSION, a*n*tôrsyô*n*, [in; torsion], *sf. Nat. Hist.* intorsion, intortion : the act of winding or twisting inwards.

INTOUCHABLE, a*n*toushabl', *adj.* untouchable : not to be touched.

INTOXICATION, a*n*toksikasyô*n*, [intoxiquer], *sf. Med.* poisoning.

INTOXIQUER, a*n*toksiké-r, [Low Lat. : intoxicāre, atum; in; toxicum, poison], *va.* to poison.

INTRA, a*n*tra, [Lat. : within], *adv.* intra, within, used as a prefix.

INTRACÉ, E, a*n*tracé, *adj.* untraced, untracked : not tracked; not marked by footsteps.

INTRADOS, a*n*tradô, [Lat. : intra, within; dorsum, back], *sm. Arch.* intrados : the inferior and lower curve of an arch.

INTRADUISIBLE, a*n*traduizibl', *adj.* untranslatable : not capable of being translated.

INTRADUIT, E, a*n*tradui, duit', *adj.* untranslated.

INTRAFOLIACÉ, E, a*n*trafoliasé, [Lat. : intra, within; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* intrafoliaceous : growing on the inside of a leaf.

INTRAITABLE, a*n*trètabl', *adj.* 1. intractable, ungovernable, unmanageable, impracticable; stubborn, untoward. **Ceux qui croient n'avoir plus besoin d'autrui deviennent intraitables**, those who think they no longer need the services of others become intractable.

2. unreasonable; unwilling to hearken to reason.

INTRALOBULAIRE, a*n*tralobulèr, *adj. Anat.* intralobular.

INTRAMARGINAL, E, a*n*tramarzhinal, *adj. Bot.* intramarginal : being within the margin.

INTRA-MUROS, a*n*tramurôs, [Lat.], *adv. phr.* intramural, within the walls.

INTRANSIGEANT, a*n*tranzizhâ*n*, *sm.* intransigent, ultra-republican, ultra : one who does not compound with a moderate policy.

INTRANSITIF, IVE, a*n*trâ*n*zitif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* intransitive : expressing an action that does not pass over to an object, or that is limited to the agent.

INTRANSMUABLE, a*n*trâ*n*smuabl', *adj.* intransmutable, untransmutable : that cannot be transmuted.

INTRANSPARENCE, â*n*trâ*n*sparâ*n*s', *sf.* opacity, opaqueness : want of transparency.

INTRANSPARENT, E, a*n*trâ*n*sparâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* untransparent, undiaphanous, opaque.

INTRANSPORTABLE, a*n*trâ*n*spôrtabl', *adj.* untransportable : that cannot be transported.

INTRAPÉTIOLAIRE, a*n*trapésiolèr', [Lat.: intra, within], *adj. Bot.* intrapetiolar, interpetiolar : between the petioles.

INTRAPULMONAIRE, a*n*trapulmonèr', [Lat. : intra, within], *adj. Anat.* within the lungs.

INTRATROPICAL, E, a*n*tratropikal, [Lat.: intra, within], *adj.* intertropical : between the tropics.

INTRA-UTÉRIN, E, a*n*tra-utéra*n*, rin', *adj.* uterine : existing in the womb.

INTRAVERSABLE, a*n*travèrsabl', *adj.* not to be traversed *or* passed over.

INTRAVERSÉ, E, a*n*travèrsé, *adj.* untraversed : not passed over.

IN-TRENTE-DEUX, a*n*trâ*n*t'dœ, *adj.* in thirty-twos, trigesimo-secundo, 32mo.

IN-TRENTE-DEUX, *sm.* thirty-twos, book in thirty-twos.

INTRÉPIDE, a*n*trépid', [Lat. : intrepidus; in, not; trepidus, alarmed], *adj.* intrepid : not affected by fear; fearless, undaunted, dauntless.

INTRÉPIDEMENT, a*n*trépid'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* intrepidly : fearlessly, undauntedly, dauntlessly.

INTRÉPIDITÉ, a*n*trépidité, [intrépide], *sf.* intrepidity : fearlessness, dauntlessness, undauntedness, undaunted courage.

INTRIGAILLER, a*n*trigâyé-r, [intrigue], *vn. Fam.* to engage in low intrigues.

INTRIGAILLEUR, a*n*trigâyœr, *sm. Fam.* mean intriguer.

INTRIGANT, E, a*n*trigâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* intriguing : addicted to intrigue. **C'est un drôle qui ne manque pas d'esprit et qui est — comme tous les diables**, the fellow is not without wit and he is as intriguing as the very devil. *Le Sage.*

INTRIGANT, E, *sm. f.* intriguer : one who intrigues.

INTRIGUE, a*n*trig', [Ital. : intrigo; Lat. : intricāre], *sf.* intrigue : *a*) † intricacy, complication; embarrassment, difficulty, scrape; *b*) a plot or scheme of a complicated nature; *c*) the plot of a play or romance; *d*) amour, love intrigue; secret commerce of forbidden love. *a*) **Sortir d'—**, to get out of a scrape. *b*) **Il démêlait toutes les intrigues**, he unravelled all the intrigues. **Conduire une —**, to carry on an intrigue. **Dénouer une —**, to unravel a plot. **Un homme qui a vécu dans l'— un certain temps, ne peut plus s'en passer**, a man who has lived some time by intrigue cannot get on in any other way. *La Bruy.* 8. **Un homme d'—**, an intriguing man, an intriguer. *c*) **L'— de cette comédie est bien conduite**, the plot of that comedy is very good. **Le fil de l'—**, the thread of the intrigue. **Le nœud de l'—**, the main joint in the intrigue.

INTRIGUÉ, E, a*n*trighé, *adj.* perplexed, puzzled.

INTRIGUER, a*n*trighé-r, [intrigue], *vn.* to intrigue : to form plots.

INTRIGUER, *va.* 1. to perplex, to puzzle, to embarras; 2. *Theat.* to plot; to lay the plot.

INTRIGUER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to intrigue, to manœuvre; 2. to creep in.

INTRIGUEUR, EUSE, a*n*trigœr, gœz', *sm. f.* intriguer.

INTRINSÈQUE, a*n*transèk', [Lat. : intrinsecus; intra, within; secus, following], *adj.* intrinsic, intrinsical : *a*) inward, interior, *b*) essential, inherent; real, true. *c*) **Qualités intrinsèques**, intrinsic qualities. **Valeur —**, intrinsic value.

INTRINSÈQUE, *sm. f.* intimate, intimate friend.

INTRINSÈQUE, *sm.* inside, interior.

INTRINSÈQUEMENT, a*n*transèk'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* intrinsically.

INTRODUCTEUR, TRICE, a*n*troduktœr, tris', *sm. f.* introducer : a person who introduces.

INTRODUCTIF, IVE, a*n*troduktif, tiv', *adj.* introductive, introductory : serving to introduce; preliminary, preparatory.

INTRODUCTION, a*n*troduksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : introductio], *sf.* 1. introduction : *a*) the act of introducing; intromission; *b*) the act of bringing into a country; *c*) the act of conducting or ushering into a place; *d*) the act of making persons known to each other; presentation; *e*) the act of bringing something into notice, use or practice; *f*) preparation, preliminary; *g*) preface, proem, prelude. *a*) **L'— d'un ambassadeur auprès du roi**, the presentation of an ambassador to the king. *b*) **L'— de ces marchandises est prohibée**, the introduction of these goods is forbidden. *c*) **L'— du tabac en France**, the introduction of tobacco into France. *d*) **Donner à quelqu'un une lettre d'— auprès d'un ministre**, to give a person a letter of introduction to a minister. *e*) **L'— d'une coutume dans un pays**, the introduction of a custom into a country. *f*) **— à la géographie**, an introduction to geography. *g*) **Ce livre est précédé d'une —**, there is an introduction to this book.

2. *Law-t.* first process.

INTRODUCTOIRE, a*n*troduktwar', *adj.* introductory, introductive : relating to an introduction.

INTRODUIRE, a*n*troduir', [Lat. : intro, within; ducĕre, ductum, to lead], *va.* [Conj.

like *conduire.*] **1.** to introduce : *a*) to conduct in a place, to lead in, to bring in ; to usher in, to show in ; *b*) to present, to make known, to bring to be acquainted ; *c*) to put in, to thrust in ; to let in ; *d*) to bring in, to import ; *e*) to bring before the public ; *f*) to bring into general notice or practice ; to bring in. *a*) — **les ennemis dans la place**, to introduce the enemy into the place. *b*) — **quelqu'un à la cour**, to present a person at court. **Il désire que je l'introduise auprès de vous**, he wishes me to introduce him to you. *c*) — **la main dans une ouverture**, to put one's hand into an opening. *d*) — **des marchandises dans un pays**, to import goods into a country. *e*) **Il a introduit dans sa pièce un nouveau personnage**, he has introduced a new character into his play. *f*) — **un usage chez un peuple**, to introduce a custom into a nation.

2. to bring, to cause, to occasion, to produce. **Cela introduisit le désordre**, this caused disorder.

INTRODUIRE (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to be introduced, to enter, to penetrate. **Les innovations ne doivent s'— qu'avec ménagement**, innovations must be introduced cautiously. **L'air qui s'introduit dans les poumons**, the air which passes into the lungs.

2. to get in ; to find one's way in, to break in. **Insensiblement la froideur s'introduisait entre nous**, we gradually grew cold to each other. *J.-J. Rousseau.*

3. to gain admittance ; to introduce one's self ; (in an ill sense) to intrude one's self, to obtrude one's self, to worm one's self (into). **Cet homme s'introduit partout**, that man obtrudes himself everywhere.

INTROÏT, a*n*troït, [Lat. : introitus, entrance], *sm. Cath. Lit.* introit : the beginning of the mass.

INTROMISSION, a*n*tromisyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : intro, within ; mittĕre, missum, to send], *sf. Phys.* intromission : the act of introducing into ; the act of sending in.

INTRÔNER, a*n*trôné-r, *va.* to enthrone : to place on a throne.

INTRONISATION, a*n*tronizasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf* **1.** enthronization : the act of placing a bishop on his throne ; **2.** enthroning, throning, enthronement : the act of placing on a throne ; **3.** *Fig.* planting, introduction (of a doctrine, an opinion, etc.)

INTRONISER, a*n*tronizé-r, [Gr : ἐνθρονίζειν], *va.* to enthrone, to throne ; *a*) to place a bishop on his throne ; *b*) to invest with sovereign authority.

INTRONISER (S'), *v. refl.* to introduce one's self ; to push one's self forward.

INTRORSE, a*n*trôrs', [Lat. : entrorsus, towards the middle], *adj. Bot.* introrse : turned inwards.

INTROSPECTIF, IVE, a*n*trospèktif, tiv', *adj.* introspective : inspecting within.

INTROSPECTION, a*n*trospèksyô*n*, [Lat. : intro, within ; specĕre, to see], *sf.* introspection : a view of the inside.

INTROUVABLE, a*n*trouvabl', *adj.* undiscoverable, not to be found.

INTRURE, a*n*trur', [Lat. : in, into ; trudĕre, trusum, to thrust], *va. defect.* (Used only in the compound tenses.) to intrude : to obtrude, to introduce without right.

INTRUS, E, a*n*tru, truz', *pa. p.* of *Intrure*, intruded.

INTRUS, E, *sm. f.* intruder : a person who intrudes ; one who thrusts himself in where he has no right.

INTRUSION, a*n*truzyô*n* ; *in poet.* ziô*n*, [intrus], *sf.* intrusion : *a*) the act of intruding ; *b*) *Geol.* the penetrating of one rock into the cavities of other rocks.

INTUITIF, IVE, a*n*tuitif', tiv', [intuition], *adj.* intuitive : *a*) perceived by the mind immediately ; intuitional ; *b*) having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.

INTUITION, a*n*tuisyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : in, upon ; tuēri, tuitus, to look], *sf.* intuition : intuitive perception ; the act of the mind by which a truth is immediately perceived.

INTUITIVEMENT, a*n*tuitiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* intuitively : by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, a*n*tumèsâ*n*s', [Lat. : intumescĕre ; in, in ; tumēre, to swell], *sf.* intumescense : swelling.

INTUSSUSCEPTION, a*n*tususèpsyô*n*, [Lat. : intus, within ; suscipĕre, to take up], *sf.* intussusception : *a*) *Physiol.* the process of nutrition ; *b*) *Surg.* introsusception ; the falling of one part of an intestine into another.

INULE, inul', [Lat. : inula], *sf. Bot.* inula, elecampane : a genus of composite plants.

INULINE, inulin', *sf. Chem.* inuline, inulin : a vegetable principle extracted from elecampane.

INURBANITÉ, inurbanité, *sf.* inurbanity : incivility, want of courteousness.

INUSABLE, inuzabl', *adj.* that cannot be worn out ; durable. **Cette étoffe est —**, this stuff is everlasting wear.

INUSITÉ, E, inuzité, *adj.* **1.** unused, unusual, not in use ; **2.** obsolete, out of use, disused, antiquated.

INUTILE, inutil', *adj.* useless : *a*) worthless, of no use, good for nothing ; *b*) unavailing, fruitless, unprofitable ; *c*) unnecessary, needless. **Un meuble —**, a useless piece of furniture. **Des efforts inutiles**, useless efforts. **Des regrets inutiles**, useless regrets. **Un homme — à son pays**, a man useless to his country. **Il est — de vous affliger**, it is useless to pain you.

INUTILEMENT, inutil'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* uselessly, to no purpose, unavailingly, needlessly. **Se fatiguer —**, to fatigue one's self to no purpose.

INUTILISABLE, inutilizabl', *adj.* that cannot be made use of, that cannot be rendered useful.

INUTILISÉ, E, inutlizé, *adj.* not utilized.

INUTILITÉ, inutilité, *sf.* **1.** inutility, uselessness : want of utility, unprofitableness ; needlessness, unnecessariness. **L'— d'un remède**, the uselessness of a remedy. **L'— de la vie des femmes est la source de la coquetterie**, it is the uselessness of a woman's life which makes her fond of dress.

2. Useless thing ; trifle. **Il ne dit que des inutilités**, he only speaks about trifles.

INVAGINANT, E, a*n*vazhinâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj. Surg.* sheathing.

INVAGINATION, a*n*vazhinasyô*n*, *sf. Surg.* invagination : introsusception, intussusception.

INVAGINER, a*n*vazhiné-r, [Lat. : in ; vagina, sheath], *va. Surg.* to invaginate, to sheathe.

INVAINCU, E, a*n*vanku, *adj.* unvanquished ; unconquered.

INVALIDATION, a*n*validasyô*n*, *sf.* invalidation : the act of invalidating.

INVALIDE, a*n*valid', *adj.* **1.** invalid, infirm, disabled ; **2.** invalid : of no legal force ; void, null.

INVALIDE, *sm. f.* infirm *or* invalid person.

INVALIDE, *sm.* **1.** invalid : a soldier disabled for active service ; **2.** *pl.* invalids, hospitals for invalids.

INVALIDEMENT, a*n*valid'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* invalidly, without validity.

INVALIDER, a*n*validé-r, [invalide], *va. Law-t.* to invalidate : *a*) to destroy the strength or validity of ; to annul ; *b*) to prove to be of no force ; to overthrow.

INVALIDITÉ, a*n*validité, *sf.* invalidity : *a*) want of cogency, weakness ; *b*) *Law-t.* want of legal force ; nullity.

INVARIABILITÉ, a*n*variabilité, *sf.* invariableness, invariability : unchangeableness, immutability, unalterableness, constancy.

INVARIABLE, a*n*variabl', *adj.* invariable : not variable, unchangeable, immutable, unalterable, constant. **Une règle —**, an invariable rule. **Un mot —**, an invariable word.

INVARIABLEMENT, a*n*variablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* invariably : constantly, unchangeably, unalterably.

INVASIF, IVE, a*n*vazif, ziv', *adj.* invasive : pertaining to an invasion.

INVASION, a*n*vazyô*n* ; *in poet.* ziô*n*, [Lat. : invasio ; in ; vadĕre, to go], *sf.* **1.** invasion : *a*) the entrance of a hostile army into a country ; *b*) infringement, violation ; *c*) *Med.* attack of a disease. *a*) **Ce pays est exposé aux invasions**, that country is open to invasions. **Faire une — dans**, to make an invasion in, to invade. **Guerre d'—**, invasive war.

2. *Fig.* irruption.

INVECTIF, TIVE, a*n*vèktif, tiv', *adj.* invective : satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVE, a*n*vèktiv', [Lat. : invehĕre, invectum ; in ; vehĕre, to carry], *sf.* invective : abuse, railing. **Il fit mille invectives contre la fureur du jeu**, he inveighed against the passion of gaming. **On n'a recours aux invectives que quand on manque de preuves**, people only inveigh when they have no proofs to give. **Il se répandit en invectives contre tous ceux qui étaient présents**, he inveighed against all those who were present. **Mon Dieu ! tout doux, vous allez d'abord aux invectives**, gently, gently. You always begin by abuse. *Mol. Mal. im.* i. 5.

INVECTIVER, a*n*vèktivé-r, [invective], *va.* to inveigh : to rail against, to reproach. **Pendant deux heures, il invectiva contre ses amis**, he inveighed against his friends for two hours.

INVENDABLE, a*n*vâ*n*dabl', *adj.* unsaleable ; not meeting a ready sale.

INVENDU, E, a*n*vâ*n*du, *adj.* unsold.

INVENGÉ, E, a*n*vâ*n*zhé, *adj.* unavenged.

INVENTAIRE, a*n*vâ*n*tèr', [Lat. : inventarium], *sm.* inventory. **Dresser un —**, to draw up an inventory. **Faire l'— de**, to take an inventory of. **Faire son —, faire l'—**, *Com.* to take stock.

INVENTER, a*n*vâ*n*tè-r, [Lat. : invenire, inventum ; in ; venire, to come], *va.* to invent : *a*) to find out something new ; to contrive ; *b*) to frame, to devise, to imagine ; *c*) to forge, to fabricate, to feign. *a*) — **un procédé**, to invent a process. — **une machine**, to invent a machine. [*Fig.* :] **Il n'a pas inventé la poudre**, he will never set the Thames on fire. *b*) **Inventez des raisons qui puissent l'éblouir**, invent reasons to dazzle him with. — **des supplices**, to invent tortures. *c*) — **une histoire**, to invent a story. **C'est de l'histoire, je n'invente rien**, it is a fact, I have not made up any part of it.

INVENTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be invented.

INVENTEUR, TRICE, a*n*vâ*n*tœr, tris', *sm. f.* inventor, inventer, contriver.

INVENTIF, IVE, a*n*vâ*n*tif, tiv', *adj.* inventive : *a*) able to invent ; *b*) quick at contrivance ; ready at expedients of invention. **Les Égyptiens avaient l'esprit —**, the Egyptians were an inventive people.

INVENTION, anvânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : inventio], *sf.* invention : *a*) the power of inventing ; inventiveness, ingenuity, skill ; *b*) the act of inventing or finding out something new ; contrivance ; *c*) that which is invented ; contrivance ; *d*) forgery, fiction ; fabrication ; *e*) *Rhet.* the finding and selecting of the arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view ; *f*) *Paint.* the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece ; *g*) device, contrivance, stratagem ; *h*) discovery, finding out. *a*) **Avoir le génie de l'—**, to have the genius of invention. *b*) **L'— des arts**, the invention of arts. *c*) **Une belle —**, a fine invention. **Brevet d'—**, patent for invention. *d*) **Voilà ce que m'a prêté l'histoire, le reste est de mon—**, that is what I have taken from history, the rest is of my own invention. **C'est une pure — de sa part**, it is nothing but a make-up on his part. *g*) **Ne puis-je point trouver quelque — pour me venger** ? can I not find out some way of revenging myself ? **La nécessité est la mère de l'—**, necessity is the mother of invention.

INVENTORIER, anvântorié-r, [from the middle age Latin, inventorium, instead of inventarium], *va.* to inventory : to make an inventory of, to insert in an inventory.

INVERSABLE, anvèrsabl', *adj.* not liable to upset. **Encrier —**, patent screw-stopper inkstand.

INVERSE, anvers', [Lat. : inversus ; invertĕre ; in ; vertĕre, to turn], *adj.* inverse, inverted. **Raison —**, inverse ratio. **Être en raison — de**, to be in inverse ratio to. **En sens—**, inversely ; contrariwise, in the contrary direction.

INVERSE, *sf. Log.* inverse proposition.

INVERSE, *sm.* reverse, contrary, opposite. **Faire l'—**, to do the reverse.

INVERSEMENT, anvèrsœmân-t, *adv.* inversely.

INVERSION, anvèrsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : inversio], *sf.* **1.** inversion : *a*) change of order ; *b*) *Gram.* change of the natural order of words. **Faire une —**, to use an inversion.

2. *Milit.* inverted order.

INVERTÉBRÉ, E, anvèrtébré, *adj. Nat. Hist.* invertebrate, invertebrated, invertebral : destitute of vertebræ.

INVERTÉBRÉ, *sm. Nat. Hist.* invertebrate : an invertebrate animal.

INVERTIR, anverti-r, *va.* to reverse.

INVESTIGATEUR, TRICE, anvéstigatœr, tris', *sm. f.* investigator : a person who searches diligently into a subject.

INVESTIGATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* searching, scrutinizing, investigating, investigatory, inquisitive, inquiring.

INVESTIGATION, anvèstigasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : investigatio ; in ; vestigāre, to track], *sf.* investigation : minute, careful research ; inquiry, scrutiny, examination. **Faire des investigations sur**, to investigate, to make inquiries into *or* about.

INVESTIR, anvèstir, [Lat. : investire, itum ; in ; vestire, to clothe), *va.* to invest : *a*) to clothe with authority ; to place in possession of an office, a rank or dignity ; *b*) *Milit.* to surround, to enclose. *a*) **A Rome, le dictateur était investi d'une autorité absolue**, in Rome, the dictator was invested with absolute authority. *b*) **— une ville**, to invest a town.

INVESTISSEMENT, anvèstis'mân-t, [investir], *sm.* investment : the act of surrounding or besieging by an armed force.

INVESTITURE, anvèstitur', [investir], *sf.* **1.** investiture : the act of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice ; **2.** † investment.

INVÉTÉRÉ, E, anvétéré, *adj.* inveterate : *a*) deep-rooted, obstinate ; *b*) having fixed habits by long continuance.

INVÉTÉRER (S'), s'anvétéré-r, [Lat. : inveterāre, atum ; in, in ; vetus, veteris old], *v. refl.* to get, to grow inveterate. **Le mal s'invétérait par ma négligence**, the disease had grown inveterate through negligence on my part. *J.-J. Rouss.* (Elliptically) **Une habitude qu'on laisse — est difficile à changer**, it is difficult to get rid of an inveterate habit.

INVIGILANCE, anvizhilâns', *sf.* invigilance : want of vigilance.

INVIGORATION, anvigorasyôn, [Lat. : in, intens ; vigor, vigour], *sf. Physiol.* invigoration : the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBILITÉ, anvansibilité, *sf.* invincibleness, invincibility : the quality of being invincible.

INVINCIBLE, anvansibl', *adj.* invincible : *a*) not to be conquered or subdued ; unconquerable ; *b*) not to be overcome ; insuperable, insurmountable. *a*) **Des troupes invincibles**, invincible troops. **Charles XII avait le titre d'—**, Charles XII was called the invincible. *Volt.* **L'— Armada**, the invincible Armada. *b*) **Obstacle —**, insurmountable obstacle. **Une raison —**, an insuperable reason. **Sa paresse d'écrire est —**, his idleness to write is insurmountable. **Ignorance —**, insurmountable ignorance.

INVINCIBLEMENT, anvansiblœmân-t, *adv.* invincibly : *a*) unconquerably ; *b*) insuperably.

INVIOLABILITÉ, anviolabilité, *sf.* inviolableness, inviolability : the quality of being inviolable.

INVIOLABLE, anviolabl', *adj.* **1.** inviolable : *a*) that may not be violated, broken, profaned, or injured ; *b*) sacred ; unsusceptible of hurt. *a*) **Leur fidélité fut —**, their fidelity was inviolable. **Les droits de l'amitié sont inviolables**, the rights of friendship are inviolable. *b*) **Les ambassadeurs sont inviolables**, the ambassadors are inviolable.

2. inviolate, inviolated, unviolated.

INVIOLABLEMENT, anviolablœmân-t, *adv.* inviolably.

INVIOLÉ, E, anviolé, *adj.* inviolate, inviolated, unviolated.

INVISIBILITÉ, anvizibilité, *sf.* invisibility, invisibleness : the state of being invisible.

INVISIBLE, anvizibl', *adj.* invisible : that cannot be seen ; imperceptible by the sight.

INVISIBLEMENT, anviziblœmân-t, *adv.* invisibly.

INVITATIF, IVE, anvitatif, tiv', *adj.* invitatory : containing invitations.

INVITATION, anvitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [inviter], *sf.* invitation : *a*) the act of inviting ; solicitation ; *b*) excitement, solicitation. *a*) **Accepter une — à dîner**, to accept an invitation to dinner. **Nous n'avons pas reçu d'—**, we have not had an invitation.

INVITATOIRE, anvitatwar', *adj. Cath. Lit.* invitatory.

INVITATOIRE, *sm. Cath. Lit.* invitatory : a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

INVITE, anvite, *sf. Card. pl.* call for trumps.

INVITÉ, E, anvité *sm. f.* invited person ; guest.

INVITER, anvité-r, [Lat. : invitāre, atum], *va.* to invite : *a*) to ask to come ; to bid ; to request ; to beg ; *b*) to engage, to urge ; to entice ; to allure, to tempt. *a*) **— quelqu'un à une fête**, to invite a person to a feast. **Il faut les — à rester**, we most ask them to stay. **Il fut invité à prendre part à la délibération**, they invited him to join in the discussion. **Il m'a écrit pour m'— d'aller passer quelque temps auprès de lui**, he has written to invite me to go and stay with him for a time. *b*) **Des sièges placés sous les arbre invitaient à s'y reposer**, seats placed arbres the trees tempted people to sit down. **Ruisseaux dont le murmure invite au sommeil**, streams whose murmur invites one to sleep.

INVITER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to invite one's self ; **2.** to invite each other.

INVOCATEUR, TRICE, anvokatœr, tris', *sm. f.* person who invokes.

INVOCATION, anvokasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : invocatio], *sf.* invocation : *a*) the act of invoking ; *b*) *Poet.* a call for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOCATOIRE, anvokatwar', *adj.* invocatory : making invocation ; invoking.

INVOLONTAIRE, anvolôntèr', *adj.* involuntary : not voluntary, independent of will, not proceeding from choice.

INVOLONTAIREMENT, anvolôntèr'mân-t, *adv.* involuntarily.

INVOLUCELLE, anvolusèl', [dim. of involucre], *sm. Bot.* involucel, involucellum, involucret : *a*) the involucrum of an umbellule ; *b*) a secondary involucrum.

INVOLUCRAL, E, anvolukral, *adj. Bot.* involucral : pertaining to an involucrum.

INVOLUCRE, anvolukr', [Lat. : involucrum ; involvĕre, to envelop], *sm. Bot.* involucrum, involucre : a collection of bracts surrounding a cluster of flowers ; bractas at the base of an umbel.

INVOLUCRÉ, E, anvolukré, *adj. Bot.* involucred, involucrated : having an involucre.

INVOLUTÉ, E, anvoluté, [Lat. : involvulus, rolled up], *adj. Bot.* involute, involuted : rolled spirally inward.

INVOLUTION, anvolusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : involutio], *sf.* involution : involvement, complication ; the state of being involved or entangled.

INVOQUER, anvoké-r, [Lat. : invocāre, atum ; in ; vocāre, to call], *va.* **1.** to invoke : *a*) to invocate, to call upon, to implore, to address in prayer ; *b*) to call for, to appeal for, to ask for. *a*) **— le Saint-Esprit**, to invoke the Holy Ghost. *b*) **— le secours de ses amis**, to call for the assistance of one's friends.

2. to appeal to ; to plead. **Ils invoquent la loi**, they appeal to law.

INVRAISEMBLABLE, anvrèsân-blabl', *adj.* unlikely, improbable.

INVRAISEMBLABLEMENT, anvrèsân-blablœmân-t, *adv.* unlikely, improbably.

INVRAISEMBLANCE, anvrèsânblâns', *sf.* **1.** unlikelihood, unlikeliness, improbability ; **2.** unlikely thing.

INVULNÉRABILITÉ, anvulnérabilité, *sf.* invulnerability, invulnerableness : the quality of being invulnerable.

INVULNÉRABLE, anvulnérabl', *adj.* invulnerable : that cannot be wounded.

INVULNÉRABLEMENT, anvulnérablœmân-t, *adv.* invulnerably.

IODATE, iodat', *sm. Chem.* iodate : a compound of iodic acid with a base.

IODE, [Gr. : ἴον, violet ; εἶδος, aspect] *sm. Chem.* iodine : a simple, non-metallic substance, obtained from the ashes of seaweeds.

IODER, iodé-r, [iode], *va.* to iodize : to coat with iodine.

IODEUX, iodœ, *adj. m. Chem.* iodous : noting an acid composed of iodine and oxygen.

IODHYDRATE, iodidrat', *sm. Chem.* hydriodate : a salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base.

IODHYDRIQUE, iodidrik', *adj. Chem.* hydriodic, iodohydric : noting an acid composed of hydrogen and iodine.

IODIQUE, iodik', *adj. Chem.* iodic : noting an acid composed of iodine and oxygen.

IODISME, iodism', *sm. Med.* iodism : a morbid state, produced by the use of iodine.

IODOFORME, iodofôrm', [iode ; forme], *sm. Chem.* iodoform : a substance analogous to chloroform.

IODOGNOSIE, iodognozi, [iode ; Gr. : γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf. Med.* iodognosis : knowledge of iodine, its properties, action, etc.

IODOMÉTHÉ, iodomété, [iode ; Gr. : μέθη, intoxication], *sf. Med.* iodomethe : irritability produced by the continued use of iodine.

IODURE, iodur', *sm. Chem.* iodide, iodure, ioduret : a neutral compound of iodine with a metal. **— d'argent**, iodide, iodide of silver, iodic silver. **— de mercure**, iodine-scarlet, iodide of mercury. **— de plomb**, iodine-yellow, iodide of lead.

IODURÉ, E, ioduré, *adj.* ioduretted : containing iodine.

IODURER, ioduré, *va.* to iodize.

IOLITHE, iolit', [Gr. : ἴον, violet ; λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* iolite : a translucent mineral, which presents a blue or violet-blue colour.

ION, iôn, *sm. Phys.* ion : one of the elements into which a body is separated when electrolyzed.

IONIE, ioni, *pnf. Geog.* Ionia.

IONIEN, ENNE, ionyan, nyèn', *adj.* Ionian, Ionic : relating to Ionia. **Dialecte —**, Ionic dialect. **Pied —**, Ionic foot. **Mode —**, Ionic *or* Ionian mode. **Iles Ioniennes**, Ionian Islands.

IONIEN, *sm.* **1.** Ionian : an inhabitant of ancient Ionia ; **2.** Ionic dialect ; **3.** *Pros.* Ionic foot.

IONIQUE, ionik', *adj.* Ionic, Ionian. **Ordre —**, Ionic order. **La secte —**, the Ionic sect. **Vers —**, Ionic verse, Ionic. **Danse —**, Ionic dance.

IONIQUE, *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* Ionic order ; **2.** Ionic philosopher ; **3.** *Pros.* Ionic : Ionic verse or metre.

IOTA, iota, *sm.* iota : *a*) the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet ; *b*) *Fig.* title, jot.

IOTACISME, iotasism', *sm.* iotacism : frequent recurrence of the letter *i*.

IOULER, youlé-r, *vn. Mus.* to sing in the Tyrolese manner.

IOWA, iova, *pnm. Geog.* Iowa.

IPÉCACUANA, ipékakuana, [Braz.], *sm. Bot.* ipecacuanha : the root of the *Cephœlis ipecacuanha*, a South American plant.

IPHIGÉNIE, ifizhéni, *pnf.* Iphigenia.

IPOMÉE, ipomé, [Gr. : ἴψ, ἰπός, worm ; ὁμοῖος, semblance], *sf. Bot.* ipomæa : a genus of plants of the order convolvulaceæ.

IRAN, iràn, *pnm. Geog.* Iran : Persia.

IRANIEN, ENNE, iranyan, nyèn', *adj.* Iranian : relating to Iran.

IRASCIBILITÉ, irasibilité, *sf.* irascibility, irascibleness : the quality of being irascible.

IRASCIBLE, irasibl', [Lat. : irascibilis ; irasci, to be angry ; ira, anger], *adj.* irascible : easily provoked or inflamed with resentment, prone to anger ; passionate.

IRATO (AB), abirato, *adv. phr.* in a passion.

† **IRE**, ir', [Lat. : ira, anger], *sf.* ire, anger, wrath.

IRÉNARQUE, irénark', [Gr. : εἰρήνη, peace ; ἄρχειν, to rule], *sm. Antiq.* irenarch : a Greek officer, employed to preserve the public tranquillity.

IRÈNE, irèn', *pnf.* **1.** Irene ; **2.** *Astron.* Irene : an asteroid.

IRÉNÉE, iréné, *pnm.* Irenæus.

IRÉNIQUE, irénik', *adj.* irenical : pacific.

IRIDECTOMIE, iridéktomi, [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris ; ἐκτομή, retrenchment], *sf. Surg.* iridectomy ; excision of a segment of the iris, for an artificial pupil.

IRIDÉE, iridé, [iris ; Gr. : ἰδέα, form, image], *sf. Bot.* iridæa : a genus of seaweeds.

IRIDÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* iridaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants, including the irises, crocuses and gladioles.

IRIDESCENT, E, iridèsàn-t, ânt', [iris], *adj.* iridescent : having colours like the rainbow ; irisated, irised.

IRIDIUM, iridiom, *sm. Chem.* iridium : a metal of a whitish colour.

IRIDOCÈLE, iridosèl', [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* iridocele : hernia of the iris through a corneal wound.

IRIDOCOLOBOME, iridokolobom', [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris, κολόβωμα, mutilation], *sf. Surg.* iridocoloboma : coloboma of the iris.

IRIDODIALYSE, iridodializ', [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris ; διάλυσις, separation], *sf. Surg.* iridodialysis, coredialysis : the detaching of the iris from the ciliary ligament.

IRIDOSCOPE, iridoskop, [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* iridoscope : a sort of ophtalmoscope.

IRIDOSMINE, iridosmin', *sf. Miner.* iridosmine, iridosmium : a compound of iridium and osmium.

IRIDOTOMIE, iridotomi, [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris ; τομή, incision], *sf. Surg.* iridotomia, coretomia : incision of the iris for the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIEN, ENNE, iryan, ryèn', *adj. Anat.* irian : belonging to the iris.

IRIS, iris, [Gr. : ἶρις, ἰδος, iris], *pnf.* **1.** iris ; **2.** *Astron.* Iris : an asteroid.

IRIS, *sm.* iris : *a*) rainbow ; *b*) an appearance resembling the rainbow ; *c*) *Anat.* the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye ; *d*) *Bot.* orris, flag-flower, flower-de-lis ; a genus of plants of the order iridaceæ, **— d'Allemagne**, common iris, German iris. **— de Florence**, Florentine iris, Florentine orris. **— des marais, — jaune**, yellow iris, yellow water-flag, corn-flag. **— fétide, — gigot —**, stinking iris. **— de Suse, — deuil, — tigré**, Chalcedonian iris. **— xiphion**, Spanish iris. **— xiphioïde, — d'Angleterre**, English iris. **Pois d'—**, iris-pea. **Poudre d'—**, powdered orris-root.

IRISATION, irizasyôn ; *in poet.* siòn, [iris], *sf.* iridescence : exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

IRISÉ, E, irizé, *adj.* irised, irisated, iridescent : exhibiting the colours of the rainbow.

IRISER, irizé-r, [iris], *va.* to give the hues of the rainbow.

IRISER (S'), *v. refl.* to become irisated.

IRITIS, iritis, *sf. Med.* iritis : inflammation of the iris.

IRLANDAIS, E, irlàndè-z, dèz', *adj.* Irish. **Locution irlandaise**, Irishism, Hibernicism.

IRLANDAIS, *sm.* **1.** Irishman ; *pl.* the Irish ; **2.** Irish : the language of the Irish.

IRLANDAISE, *sf.* Irish woman, Irish girl.

IRLANDE, irlànd', *pnf. Geog.* Ireland.

IRONIE, ironi, [Gr. : εἰρωνεία, dissimulation], *sf.* irony : a species of sarcasm or satire ; raillery, mockery. **Ce compliment n'est qu'une —**, that is an ironical compliment. **Dire quelque chose par —**, to say something out of irony.

IRONIQUE, ironik', *adj.* ironic, ironical : expressing one thing and meaning the opposite, containing irony. **Une réponse —**, an ironical answer. **Dire quelque chose d'un ton —**, to say a thing in an ironical tone.

IRONIQUEMENT, ironik'màn-t, *adv.* ironically.

IROQUOIS, E, irokwâ, kwâz', *sm. f.* **1.** Iroquois : the name of a North American race of Indians ; **2.** *Fig.* boor, bumpkin, peasant, clown, lout.

IRRACCOMMODABLE, irrakomodabl', *adj.* that cannot be mended.

IRRACHETABLE, irrash'tabl', *adj.* irredeemable : that cannot be redeemed.

IRRACHETÉ, E, irrash'té, *adj.* unredeemed.

IRRACONTABLE, irrakôntabl', *adj.* that cannot be told or narrated.

IRRADIATION, irradiasyôn ; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* irradiation : *a*) *Opt.* irradiance, irradiancy ; the act of emitting beams of light ; *b*) an apparent enlargement of objects beyond their proper bounds ; *c*) the shooting or emanation from a centre.

IRRADIER, irradié-r, [ir, in ; radier], *vn.* to irradiate : to emit rays ; to shine.

IRRAISONNABLE, irrèzonabl', [ir, neg. ; raisonable], *adj.* irrational : void of reason.

IRRAISONNABLEMENT, irrèzonablœmàn-t, *adv.* irrationally.

IRRAISONNÉ, E, irrèzoné, *adj.* unreasoned ; absurd.

IRRAMENABLE, irramœnabl', [ir, neg. ; amenable], *adj.* unappeasable : not to be appeased.

IRRASSASIABLE, irrasaziabl', [ir, neg. ; rassasiable], *adj.* insatiable : not to be satiated.

IRRATIONNEL, ELLE, irrasyonèl', nèl', [ir, neg. ; rationnel], *adj.* irrational : *a*) contrary to reason, unreasonable, absurd, foolish, preposterous, unwise ; *b*) *Math.* noting a quantity which cannot be exactly expressed by an integral number.

IRRATIONNELLEMENT, irrasyonèlmànt, *adv.* irrationally : in a manner contrary to reason ; absurdly.

IRRÉALISABLE, irréalizabl', [ir, neg. ; réalisable], *adj.* **1.** infeasible, unfeasible, impracticable ; not realizable, that cannot be done ; **2.** unattainable.

IRRECEVABLE, irrœsœvabl', [Gr. : neg. ; recevable], *adj.* inadmissible.

IRRECHERCHABLE, irrœchèrshabl', *adj.* not to be sued.

IRRÉCONCILIABILITÉ, irrékônsiliabilité, *sf.* irreconcilableness, irreconcilability : the state of being irreconcilable.

IRRÉCONCILIABLE, irrékônsiliabl', [ir, neg. ; réconciliable], *adj.* irreconcilable : *a*) not to be recalled to amity ; *b*) (of things) that cannot be appeased or subdued ; *c*) that cannot be made to agree or be consistent ; incongruous, incompatible. *a*) **Des ennemis irréconciliables**, irreconcilable enemies. *b*) **Haine —**, irreconcilable hatred. *c*) **Le plaisir d'ordinaire — avec la fortune**, pleasure which is generally inconsistent with fortune.

IRRÉCONCILIABLEMENT, irrékônsiliablœmàn-t, *adv.* irreconcilably.

IRRÉCONCILIÉ, E, irrékônsilié, *adj.* unreconciled.

IRRÉCOUVRABLE, irrékouvrabl', [ir, neg.; recouvrable], *adj.* irrecoverable : not to be recovered.

IRRÉCUPÉRABLE, irrékupérabl', [ir, neg.; récuperable], *adj.* irrecoverable ; not to be recovered or repaired ; irreparable, irremediable.

IRRÉCUSABLE, irrékuzabl', [ir, neg; récusable], *adj.* unexceptionable.

IRRÉCUSABLEMENT, irrékuzablœmân-t, *adv.* unexceptionably.

IRRÉDENTISME, irrédentizm', [Ital. : irredentista ; Italia irredenta, Italy unredemed], *sm.* irredentium : political doctrine in Italy according to which the Italians claim the annexation of all countries speaking the Italian language.

IRRÉDUCTIBILITÉ, irréduktibilité, *sf.* irreductibleness : the quality of being irreducible.

IRRÉDUCTIBLE, irréduktibl', [ir, neg.; réductible], *adj.* irreducible : *a)* *Surg.* that cannot be restored to its natural situation ; *b)* *Alg.* that cannot be brought back to a more simple expression ; *c)* that cannot be changed to a different state.

IRRÉEL, ELLE, irréel, él', [ir, neg; réel], *adj.* unreal : not real.

IRRÉFLÉCHI, E, irréfléshi, [ir, neg.; réfléchi], *adj.* thoughtless, heedless, irreflective, inconsiderate, unguarded , unreflecting.

IRRÉFLEXION, irréflèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* thoughtlessness, want of reflection, inconsiderateness.

IRRÉFORMABLE, irréfôrmabl', [ir, neg.; reformable], *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* irrevocable ; that cannot be reversed or recalled ; 2. unreformable : that cannot be reformed.

IRRÉFRAGABILITÉ, irréfragabiité, *sf.* irrifragableness, irrefragability : the quality of being irrefragable.

IRRÉFRAGABLE, irréfragabl', [Lat. : irrefragibilis], *adj.* irrefragable : that cannot be refuted, irrefutable, incontestable, unquestionable.

IRRÉFRAGABLEMENT, irréfragablœmân-t, *adv.* irrefragably, irrefutably.

IRRÉFUTABILITÉ, irréfutabilité, *sf.* irrefragableness.

IRRÉFUTABLE, irrêfutabl', [ir, neg.; réfutable], *adj.* irrefutable, irrefragable.

IRRÉFUTABLEMENT, irréfutablœmân-t, *adv.* irrefutably, irrefragably.

IRRÉFUTÉ, E, irréfuté, *adj.* unrefuted.

IRRÉGULARITÉ, irrégularité, *sf.* irregularity : want of regularity, the state of being irregular.

IRRÉGULIER, irrégulyé, lyêr', [ir, neg.; régulier], *adj.* irregular : *a)* not regular, not according to rules ; *b)* not uniform, variable ; *c)* *Pros.* not according to the rules of art ; *d)* *Bot.* of unequal size and dissimilar form ; *e)* not regulated by principles ; disorderly, inordinate ; orderless.

IRRÉGULIÈREMENT, irrégulyèr'mân-t, *adv.* irregularly.

IRRELATIF, IVE, irrœlatif, tiv', [ir, neg.; relatif], *adj.* irrelative : not relative, unconnected.

IRRÉLIGIEUSEMENT, irrélizhiœz'mân-t, *adv.* irreligiously.

IRRÉLIGIEUX, EUSE, irrélizhiœ, œz', [ir, neg.; religieux], *adj.* irreligious : *a)* destitute of religious principles ; impious, ungodly ; *b)* contrary to religion ; impious.

IRRÉLIGION, irrélizhion, *sf.* irreligion, irreligiousness : want of religion.

IRREMBOURSABLE, irrânboursabl', [ir, neg.; remboursable], *adj.* not payable, not eimbursable.

IRRÉMÉDIABLE, irrémédiabl', [ir, neg.; rémédiable], *adj.* irremediable : not to be remedied ; remediless ; irretrievable, irrecoverable.

IRRÉMÉDIABLEMENT, irrémédiablœmân-t, *adv.* irremediably, remedilessly, irretrievably, irrecoverably.

IRRÉMISSIBLE, irrémisibl', [ir, neg.; rémissible], *adj.* irremissible : not to be pardoned ; unpardonable.

IRRÉMISSIBLEMENT, irrémisiblœmân-t, *adv.* irremissibly.

IRRÉPARABILITÉ, irréparabilité, *sf.* irreparability : the state of being irreparable.

IRRÉPARABLE, irréparabl', [ir, neg.; réparable), *adj.* irreparable : *a)* that cannot be repaired ; irremediable, irretrievable ; *b)* that cannot be recovered, as time ; irrecoverable. *a)* **Une perte —**, an irreparable loss.

IRRÉPARABLEMENT, irréparablœmân-t, *adv.* irreparably, irretrievably.

IRRÉPARÉ, E, irréparé, *adj.* unrepaired.

IRRÉPLICABLE, irréplikabl', *adj.* irrefutable ; unanswerable.

IRRÉPRÉHENSIBILITÉ, irrépréânsibilité, *sf.* irreprehensibleness : the quality of being irreprehensible.

IRRÉPRÉHENSIBLE, irrépréânsibl', [ir, neg.; répréhensible], *adj.* irreprehensible : not reprehensible ; blameless, faultless, irreprovable. **Des hommes irrépréhensibles dans leurs mœurs**, men whose morals are pure. **Une vie —**, a blameless life.

IRRÉPRÉHENSIBLEMENT, irrépréânsiblœmân-t, *adv.* irreprehensibly ; blamelessly, irreprovably.

IRRÉPRESSIBLE, irréprèsibl', [ir, neg.; répressible], *adj.* irrepressible : that cannot be repressed.

IRRÉPROCHABILITÉ, irréproshabilité, *sf.* irreproachableness : the quality of being irreproachable.

IRRÉPROCHABLE, irréprochable', [ir; réproachable], *adj.* irreproachable : blameless, irreprovable, irreprehensible, upright.

IRRÉPROCHABLEMENT, irréprochablœmân-t, *adv.* irreproachably.

IRRÉPRODUCTIF, IVE, irréproduktif, iv', [ir, neg.; productif], *adj.* irreproductive : not reproductive.

IRRÉSISTANCE, irrézistâns', [ir, neg.; résistance], *sf.* irresistance : non-resistance.

IRRÉSISTIBILITÉ, irrézistibilité, *sf.* irresistibility, irresistibleness : the quality of being irresistible.

IRRÉSISTIBLE, irrézistibl', [ir, neg.; résistible], *adj.* irresistible : that cannot be successfully resisted, superior to opposition ; resistless. **Une attaque —**, an irresistible attack. **Des regards irrésistibles**, irresistible looks.

IRRÉSISTIBLEMENT, irrézistiblœmân-t, *adv.* irresistibly.

IRRÉSOLU, E, irrézolu, [ir, neg.; résolu], *adj.* 1. irresolute : undecided, wavering, unsteady, unsteadfast. **Un homme —**, an irresolute man. **Elle porte au hasard ses pas irrésolus**, she walks irresolutely without knowing where she is going. *Rac. Phèd.* v. 5.

2. unsolved, unresolved.

IRRÉSOLUBLE, irrézolubl', [ir, neg.; résoluble], *adj.* irresolvable, unsolvable, insolvable, inextricable.

IRRÉSOLUMENT, irrézolumân-t, *adv.* irresolutely.

IRRÉSOLUTION, irrézolusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* irresolution, irresoluteness : want of resolution, fluctuation of mind.

IRRESPECTUEUSEMENT, irrespèktuœz'mân-t, *adv.* disrespectfully.

IRRESPECTUEUX, EUSE, irrèspèktuœ, œz', [ir, neg.; respectueux], *adj.* disrespectful : wanting in respect ; irreverent. **Il est fort — envers son supérieur**, he is very disrespectful to his superior. **Une contenance irrespectueuse**, a disrespectful look.

IRRESPIRABILITÉ, irrèspirabilité, *sf.* want of respirability, non-respirability.

IRRESPIRABLE, irrèspirabl', [ir, neg.; respirable], *adj* irrespirable : unfit for respiration.

IRRESPONSABILITÉ, irrèspônsabilité, *sf.* irresponsibility : want of responsibility.

IRRESPONSABLE, irrèspônsabl', [ir, neg.; responsable], *adj.* irresponsible : not liable to answer for consequences ; not answerable.

IRRESPONSABLEMENT, irrèspônsablœmân-t, *adv.* irresponsibly.

IRRÉTRACTABLE, irrétraktabl', [ir, neg.; tractable], *adj.* not retractable.

IRRÉTRÉCISSABLE, irrétressisabl', [ir, neg.; rétrécissable], *adj.* unshrinkable : that will not shrink.

IRRÉVÉREMMENT, irrévéramân-t, *adv.* irreverently.

IRRÉVÉRENCE, irrévérâns', *sf.* irreverence : want of reverence ; disrespect. **Parler avec —**, to speak irreverently.

IRRÉVÉRENCIEUSEMENT, irrévérânsiœz'mân-t, *adv.* disrespectfully.

IRRÉVÉRENCIEUX, EUSE, irrévérênsiœ, siœz', [ir, neg.; révérencieux], *adj.* irreverent, disrespectful : wanting in respect.

IRRÉVÉRENT, E, irrévérân-t, ânt', *adj.* irreverent : wanting in reverence and veneration.

IRRÉVOCABILITÉ, irrévokabilité, *sf.* irrevocability, irrevocableness : the state of being irrevocable ; irreversibleness.

IRRÉVOCABLE, irrévokabl', [ir, neg.; révocable], *adj.* irrevocable, irrevokable : not to be recalled or revoked ; irrepealable, irreversible, unalterable, unchangeable.

IRRÉVOCABLEMENT, irrévokablœmân-t, *adv.* irrevokably, irrepealably, irreversibly.

IRRÉVOQUÉ, E, irrévoké, *adj.* unrevoked, unrepealed, unabrogated.

IRRIGABLE, irrigabl', [irriguer], *adj.* irrigable : that may be irrigated, or watered.

IRRIGATEUR, irrigatœr, *sm.* 1. watering-engine ; 2. injection-pump.

IRRIGATION, irrigasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* irrigation : *a)* *Agr.* the operation of causing water to flow over lands ; *b)* *Surg.* the moistening of a part with water continuously.

IRRIGUER, irrighé-r, [Lat. : irrigāre, atum, to wet], *va.* to irrigate : to water land.

IRRISION, irrizyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : irisio ; in, against ; ridēre, risum, to laugh], *sf.* irrision, derision : the act of laughing at another.

IRRITABILITÉ, irritabilité, *sf.* irritability : *a)* irritableness ; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated ; *b)* *Physiol.* a vital susceptibility to the influences of external or medical agents, with a power of responding in a normal manner both by sensations and actions.

IRRITABLE, irritabl', [Lat. : irritabilis], *adj.* irritable : *a)* easily inflamed or provoked ; fretful ; *b)* susceptible of excitement ; *c)* *Physiol.* susceptible of irritation

IRRITANT, E, irritân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* annulling. **Clause irritante**, essential clause.

2. irritating, irritant : exciting, provoking, causing irritation ; 3. *Med.* irritative, irritant.

IRRITANT, *sm.* *Med.* irritant : an agent

which produces abnormal sensations and actions, in the animal system.

IRRITATIF, IVE, irritatif, tiv', *adj*, irritative : having the power of irritating.

IRRITATION, irritasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* irritation : *a*) excitement of anger ; provocation, exasperation, anger ; *b*) *Med.* the action produced by any stimulus applied to an irritable part.

IRRITER, irrité-r, [Lat. : irritāre, atum], *va.* to irritate : *a*) to make angry, to anger, to incense, to inflame, to exasperate, to provoke, to tease, to fret, to goad ; *b*) to heighten, to increase ; to excite ; *c*) to excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh ; *d*) *Physiol.* to cause irritation. *a*) **L'injustice l'irritait**, the injustice irritated him. *b*) **— la fièvre**, to increase the fever. **Parle-moi plus clairement, tu irrites l'envie que j'ai d'apprendre ce que tu fais**, speak out plainly, you heighten the desire I have to hear what you are doing. *Le Sage.* **Il est très irrité contre vous**, he is greatly incensed against you.

IRRITER (S'), *v. refl.* to become irritated, incensed, provoked, *or* exasperated ; to grow angry ; to chafe. **Leurs haines s'irritaient en secret**, their hatred was secretly increasing. **Je ne connais plus de plaisir qui vaille la peine qu'on s'irrite**, I know now of no pleasure that is worth the trouble of one's own irritation. *Boiste.*

IRRORATION, irrorasyôn, [Lat. : irroratio ; ros, roris, dew], *sf.* irroration : the act of bedewing ; sprinkling.

IRRUPTION, irrupsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : irruptio ; in, into ; rumpĕre, ruptum, to break], *sf.* irruption : *a*) a sudden, violent entrance of invaders into a place or country ; invasion, inroad ; *b*) a bursting in ; a violent rushing into a place ; *c*) overflow. *a*) **Les barbares firent — dans l'empire romain**, the barbarians invaded the Roman empire. *b*) **La foule fit — dans l'enceinte**, the crowd burst into the enclosure. **La plus grande — de l'Océan dans les terres est celle qui a produit la Méditerranée**, the greatest irruption of the Ocean into the land is that which produced the Mediterranean sea. *Buffon.*

ISAAC, izaak, *pnm.* Isaac.

ISABEAU, izabô, *pnf.* Isabella, Isabel.

ISABELLE, izabèl', *pnf.* Isabella, Isabel.

ISABELLE, *sf.* 1. isabel, isabel-colour, isabella colour, light-yellow colour ; 2. (of birds) dove-colour ; 3. (of horses) light-bay colour.

ISABELLE, *adj.* 1. isabel, light-yellow ; 2. dove-coloured ; 3. light-bay. **Cheval —**, light-bay horse.

ISABELLE, *sm.* light-bay horse.

ISAÏE, izaï, *pnm.* Isaiah.

ISARD, izar, *sm. Zool.* izard, chamois of the Pyrenees.

ISATINE, izatin', *sf. Chem.* isatine, isatin : a substance obtained from indigo by the action of nitric acid.

ISATINIQUE, izatinik', *adj. Chem.* isatic, isatinic : noting an acid formed from isatine.

ISATIS, izatis, [Gr. : woad], *sm.* isatis : *a*) *Bot.* woad : a genus of cruciferous plants ; *b*) *Zool.* Artic fox, blue fox, the *Canis lagopus*

ISATYDE, izatid', *sm. Chem.* isatyde : a powder formed from isatine.

ISAURE, izor', *pnf.* Isaura.

ISCHIAGRE, iskiagr', [Gr. : ἰσχίον, hip ; ἄγρα, taking], *sf. Med.* ischiagra : ischiatic gout.

ISCHIAL, E, iskial, *adj. Anat.* ischial : belonging to the ischium.

ISCHIATIQUE, iskiatik', *adj. Anat.* ischiatic, ischiadic : pertaining to the hip.

ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX, EUSE, iskiokavèrnœ, nœz', *adj. Anat.* ischio-cavernosus : pertaining to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

ISCHIOCÈLE, iskiosèl', [Gr. : ἰσχίον, hip ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* ischiocele, ischiatocele : ischiatic hernia.

ISCHIO-CLITORIEN, ENNE, iskioclitoryan, ryèn', *adj. Anat.* ischio-clitorian : connected with the ischium and clitoris.

ISCHION, iskiôn, [Gr.], *sm. Anat.* ischium, ischion : hip-bone ; the lowermost of the bones into which the os innominatum is divided in early life.

ISCHURÉTIQUE, iskurétik', *adj. Med.* ischuretic : having the quality of relieving ischury.

ISCHURIE, iskurî, [Gr. : ἴσχειν, to retain ; οὖρον, urine], *sf. Med.* ischury, ishuria : retention of urine.

ISIAQUE, iziak', *adj.* Isiac ; of Isis.

ISIDORE, izidor', *pnm.* Isidorus.

ISIS, izis, *pnf.* Isis : *a*) *Mythol.* an Egyptian deity ; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid.

ISLAM, islam, [Ar.], *sm.* Islam : *a*) Islamism : the religion of Mahomet : mahometanism ; *b*) the body of Mahometans.

ISLAMIQUE, islamik', *adj.* Islamitic : pertaining to Islam ; Mahometan.

ISLAMISME, islamism', *sm.* Islamism, Islam, Mahometanism.

ISLAMITE, islamit', *sm.* Islamite : Mahometan.

ISLANDAIS, E, islândé, dêz', *adj.* Icelandic, Iceland : pertaining to Iceland.

ISLANDAIS, E, *sm. f.* Icelander : a native of Iceland.

ISLANDAIS, *sm.* **Icelandic** : the language of the people of Iceland.

ISMAËL, Ismaël', *pnm.* Ishmael.

ISMAÉLIENS, ismaélyan, *smpl.* Ishmaelians : a sect of Mahometans.

ISMAÉLITE, ismaélit', *sm.* Ishmaelite : one of the descendants of Ishmael.

ISMAÉLITE, *adj.* Ishmaelitic.

ISOBARE, izobar', **ISOBARIQUE**, izobarik', *adj.* V. *Isobarométrique.*

ISOBAROMÉTRIQUE, izobarométrik', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; barométrique], *adj. Phys.* isobarometric : noting lines connecting those places on the globe, at which the mean height of the barometer is the same. **Courbes isobarométriques**, isobarometric lines, isobares.

ISOCÈLE, izosèl', *adj. Geom.* isosceles. V. *Isoscèle.*

ISOCHIMÈNE, izokimèn', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; χειλαίνειν, to be cold], *adj. Phys.* isochimal, isocheimal isochimenal : having the same mean winter temperature. **Lignes isochimènes**, isochimenal lines, isocheimes, isochimenes.

ISOCHROMATIQUE, izokromatik', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; chromatique], *adj.* isochromatic, isochromatical : having the same colour.

ISOCHRONE, izokron', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; χρόνος, time], *adj. Mech.* isochronal, isochronous : performed in equal times.

ISOCHRONIQUE, izokronik', *adj.* isochronal.

ISOCHRONIQUEMENT, izokronik'mân-t, *adv.* isochronally : in an isochronal manner.

ISOCHRONISME, izokronism', *sm. Mech.* isochronism : equality in time.

ISOCLINE, izoklin', [Gr. : ἴσος, like ; κλίνειν, to slope], *adj.* isoclinal, isoclinic : having equal inclination.

ISODYNAMIQUE, izodinamik', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; δύναμις, power], *adj.* isodynamic : having equal power of force. **Ligne —**, isodynamic line : a line connecting places on the globe where magnetic intensity is the same.

ISOÉDRIQUE, izoédrik', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Miner.* equal-sided.

ISOÈTE, izoèt', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; ἔτος, year], *sm. Bot.* esoetes : a widely distributed genus of vascular cryptogamous plants.

ISOGAME, izogam', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; γάμος, marriage], *adj. Bot.* isogamous : reproducing through the conjugation of similar gametes.

ISOGÉOTHERME, izozhéotèrm', [Gr. : ἴσος, similar ; γῆ, earth ; θέρμη, heat], *adj. Phys.* isogeothermal : applied to lines connecting those places which have the same mean temperature.

ISOGONE, izogon', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* isogonic : having equal angles. **Figure —**, isogon.

ISOGONIQUE, izogonik', *adj. Phys.* isogonic : having equal declination.

ISOGRAPHIE, izografi, [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; γραφή, description], *sf.* isography : the imitation of handwriting.

ISOLABLE, izolabl', [isoler], *adj.* isolable : capable of being obtained in a separate state ; that can be isolated.

ISOLANT, E, izolân, ânt', *adj. Phys.* insulating.

ISOLATEUR, izolatœr, *sm. Phys.* insulator : a non-conducting substance or body used in insulating electric wires, etc. ; 2. *Pharm.* **— pour les cors**, cornplaster. V. *Isoloir.*

ISOLATION, izolasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* insulation : the act of insulating.

ISOLÉ, E, izolé, *adj.* 1. insulated : *a*) isolated, detached ; alone ; not contiguous ; not connected ; *b*) *Phys.* noting electrified bodies which are supported and surrounded by non-conductors of electricity. *a*) **Colonne isolée**, insulated column.

2. lone, lonely, solitary, apart. **Une maison isolée**, a lone house. **Vivre —**, to live apart. **Il se trouve plus — que jamais**, he is more lonely than ever.

ISOLÉMENT, izolémân-t, *adv.* 1. isolatedly : in an isolated manner ; 2. separately.

ISOLEMENT, izol'mân-t, *sm.* 1. insulation, isolation : *a*) the state of being isolated ; *b*) *Phys.* the state of an electrified body surrounded by non-conductors of electricity ; 2. loneliness, retirement, solitude. **L'— d'une maison au milieu des bois**, the loneliness of a house in the depth of a wood. **Vivre dans l'—**, to live in retirement.

ISOLER, izolé-r, [Lat. : insulāre ; insula, island], *va.* to insulate : *a*) to isolate ; to place in a detached situation, to place by itself ; to detach ; to separate ; *b*) *Phys.* to support a body in such a manner as to prevent electricity from being transferred to, or from it by conduction. *a*) **— un palais**, to detach a palace. **— une personne**, to isolate a person. **L'égoïsme isole l'homme**, selfishness isolates man. **Dans certains cas il faut — les malades**, in certain cases of disease patients must be isolated.

ISOLOIR, izolwar, *sm. Phys.* insulator, insulating stool.

ISOMÈRE, izomèr', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; μέρος, part], *adj. Chem.* isomeric : having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties.

ISOMÉRIE, izomérî, *sf. Chem.* isomerism : the state of an isomeric compound.

ISOMÉRIQUE, izomérik', *adj.* isomeric.

ISOMÉRISME, izomérism', *sm.* isomerism : identity of elements and proportions, with diversity of properties.

ISOMÉTRIQUE, izométrik', *adj.* isometric, isometrical : having equal dimensions.

ISOMORPHE, izomôrf', [Gr. : ἴσος equal; μορφή, form], *adj.* isomorphous : having the same crystalline form.

ISOMORPHISME, izomôrfism', *sm. Chem.* isomorphism : the quality of being isomorphous.

ISONOMIE, izonomi, [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; νόμος, law], *sf.* isonomy : equal law; equality of civil rights.

ISOPÉRIMÈTRE, izopérimètr', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; perimètre], *adj. Geom.* isoperimetrical : having equal perimeters.

ISOPODE, izopod', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; πούς, ποδός, foot], *adj. Zool.* isopod, isopodous : equal-footed.

ISOPODES, *smpl.* isopoda : an order of crustaceans having seven pairs of feet.

ISOPOLITIE, izopolisi, [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; πολιτεία, government], *sf.* equality of political rights.

ISOSCÈLE, izosèl', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; σκέλος, a leg], *adj. Geom.* isosceles : having two sides equal. **Triangle —**, isosceles triangle.

ISOSCÉLIE, izoséli', *sf.*, **ISOSCÉLISME**, izósélism', *sm. Geom.* property of an isosceles triangle; quality of being isosceles.

ISOSTÉMONE, izostémon', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; στήμων, stamen], *adj. Bot.* isostemonous : having equal number of stamens and pistils.

ISOTHÈRE, izotèr', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal; θέρος, summer], *adj. Phys.* isotheral : having the same mean summer temperature. **Ligne —**, isotheral line, isothere.

ISOTHÈRE, *sf.* isothere, isotheral line.

ISOTHERME, izotèrm', **ISOTHERMIQUE** izotèrmik', [Gr. : ἴσος, equal ; θέρμη, heat], *adj. Phys.* isothermal : having an equal degree of heat. **Lignes iosthermes**, isothermal lines.

ISRAËL, israel', *pnm.* Israel.

ISRAÉLITE, Israëlit', *sm.f.* Israelite, Hebrew; Jew, *m.*, Jewess, *f.*

ISRAÉLITE, *adj.* Israelitic, Israelitish, Hebrew, Jewish.

ISSANT, E, isân, ânt', [issir], *adj. Herald.* issuant : rising from the bottom line of a chief; coming up, issuing.

† **ISSIR**, isir, [Lat. : exire; ex, out; ire; to go], *va.* to issue, to go out, to go forth.

ISSU, E, isu, *pa. p.* of *Issir*, issued, sprung, born, descended.

ISSUE, isu, [issir], *sf.* **1.** issue : *a*) egress; *b*) outlet, passage out; *c*) *Fig.* event, effect, consequence; end; *d*) way out; means, expedient. *a*) **Donner — à la fumée**, to let out the smoke. *b*) **Boucher les issues d'une maison**, to stop up the outlets of a house. **Les issues d'une ville**, the outlets of a town. *c*) **J'ai peur que votre effort n'ait pas trop bonne —**, I am afraid you will not succeed in your effort. **L'— en est douteuse et le péril certain**, the issue is doubtful, but the peril is certain. *Corn. Cinna*, 1. 1. *d*) **J'ai tâché de me préparer quelque —**, I have tried to find out an expedient.

2. offal : the rejected parts of a slaughtered animal; pluck, purtenance (of a lamb, etc.), garbage, refuse; **3.** *pl.* refuse of ground corn, refuse grain, bran.

À L'ISSUE DE, *prepos. phr.* at the end of; on leaving; when... is over. **A l'— du spectacle**, at the end of the play.

ISTHME, ism', [Gr. : ἰσθμός, passage], *sm.* isthmus : *a*) *Geog.* a narrow slip of land between two seas; *b*) *Anat.* a narrow intervening portion of an organ. **L'— de Suez**, the Isthmus of Suez.

ISTHMIEN, ENNE, ismyan, myèn', *adj.* isthmian : relating to the Isthmus of Corinth. **Jeux isthmiens**, Isthmian games.

ISTHMIQUE, ismik', *adj.* Isthmian.

ITAGUE, itag', *sf. Naut.* tye : a rope connected with a yard, to the other end of which a tackle is attached for hoisting. **Poulie d'—**, tye block.

ITALIANISER, italianizé-r, *vn.* to italianize : to play the Italian.

ITALIANISER, *va.* to italianize : to render Italian.

ITALIANISME, italianism', *sm.* Italiansim, Italicism : an Italian phrase or idiom.

ITALIE, itali, *pnf. Geog.* Italy .

ITALIEN, ENNE, italyan, lyèn', *adj.* Italian : pertaining to Italy.

ITALIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Italian : a native of Italy.

ITALIEN, *sm.* Italian, Italian language.

À L'ITALIENNE, *adv. phr.* in the Italian fashion.

ITALIQUE, italik', [Lat. : italicus, of Italy], *adj.* **1.** Italian : pertaining to Italy; **2.** *Print.* italic : applied to a kind of types invented by the Italian printer Aldo Manuzio, about 1500.

ITALIQUE, *sm.* italic : italic letter. **Mettre, imprimer en italique**, to italicize, to print in italics.

ITALIQUÉ, E, italiké, *adj.* italicized, printed in italics.

ITEM, itèm, [Lat.], *adv.* item, also, likewise.

ITEM, *sm.* **1.** item : article, separate particular in an account; **2.** *Fam.* main point.

ITÉRATIF, IVE, itératif, tiv', [Lat. : iterum, again], *adj.* iterative, repeated.

ITÉRATION, itérasyôn, *sf.* iteration : repetition.

ITÉRATIVEMENT, itérativ'mân-t, *adv.* repeatedly.

ITÉRER, itéré-r, [Lat. : iterāre, atum; iterum, again], *va.* to iterate, to repeat : to utter or do a second time.

ITHOS, itos, [Gr. : ἦθος, moral], *sm. Rhet.* ethics : that part of rhetoric which treats of morals or manners.

ITINÉRAIRE, itinérêr', [Lat. : itinerarius; iter, itineris, a journey; ire, to go]. *adj.* itinerary : relating to roads. **Colonne —**, way-post.

ITINÉRAIRE, *sm.* itinerary : an account of places and their distances on a road : book of travels; guide for travelling, guidebook.

ITINÉRANT, E, itinérân, ânt', *adj.* itinerant : travelling, wandering. **Prédicateur —**, itinerant preacher, itinerant.

ITOU, itou, [O. Fr. : itel; Lat. : hic; talis], *adj. Fam.* also, likewise.

IULE, iul', [Gr. : ἴουλος, soft down], *sm. Bot.* **1.** julus, catkin, ament, amentum; **2.** *Entom.* iulidan, galley-worm : an insect of a family of myriapods.

IVE, iv', **IVETTE**, ivèt', [from if, yew], *sf. Bot.* yellow bugle, ground pine : *Ajuga chamæpitys*, a species of germander.

IVOIRE, ivwar', [Lat. : ebur, eboris, ivory], *sm.* **1.** ivory : *a*) the bony matter of the tusks and teeth of the elephant, and also of certain other animals; *b*) *Fig.* whiteness, white colour. **— vert**, raw ivory. **Noir d'—**, ivory-black. **— végétal**, vegetable ivory. **Peigne d'—**, ivory comb. **Blanc comme l'—**, white as ivory. **Un sein d'—**, an ivory neck. **L'— de son cou**, the whiteness of her neck.

2. piece of ivory; piece of wrought ivory; **3.** *Anat.* dentine, bone (of the teeth).

IVOIRERIE, ivwar'ri, [ivoire], *sf.* **1.** ivory trade; **2.** ivory sculpture.

IVOIRIER, ivawryé, *sm.* ivory-worker, ivory-turner.

IVOIRIN, INE, ivwaran, rin', *adj.* ivory : of ivory, like ivory.

IVORINE, ivworin, *sf.* ivorine : a sort of artificial ivory.

IVRAIE, ivré, [Low Lat. : ibriaca, drunk, from the idea of its property to inebriate], *sf. Bot.* rye-grass : *Lolium*, a genus of grasses. **— vivace**, common rye-grass. perennial rye-grass, red darnel. **— d'Italie**, **— multiflore**, Italian rye-grass. **— énivrante**, darnel, bearded darnel, tares. [*Fig* : **Séparer l'— d'avec le bon grain**, to separate the tares from the wheat.

IVRE, ivr', [Lat. : ebrius, drunk], *adj.* inebriated, drunk, intoxicated; tipsy. **— - mort**, dead-drunk. [*Fig.* :] **— de sang**, thirsting for blood, drunk with blood. **— de joie**, mad with joy, overjoyed. **— d'amour**, intoxicated with love. **Il chancelle comme un homme —**, he staggers like a drunken man.

IVRESSE, ivrès', [ivre], *sf.* **1.** inebriety, inebriation, drunkenness, intoxication; **2.** *Fig.* intoxication, rapture; *Poet.* enthusiasm, extasy. **L'— de la gloire**, the rapture ofglory. **Une poétique —**, poetical enthusiasm.

IVROGNE, ivrony, [ivre], *adj.* drunk, drunken : habitually intoxicated.

IVROGNE, *sm.* drunkard, tippler.

IVROGNER, ivronyé-r, *vn.* to drink, to get drunk, to tipple.

IVROGNERIE, ivrony'ri, *sf.* drunkenness, ebriety, tippling.

IVROGNESSE, ivronyès', [ivrogne], *sf.* drinking woman, drunkard.

IXIA, iksia, [Lat., from Gr. ἰξός], *sf. Bot.* ixia : a genus of plants of the order iridaceæ,.

IXION, ikôn, *pnm. Mythol.* Ixion.

IXOLITHE, ikolit, [Gr. : ἰξός, birdlime; λίθος, stone], *sf.* ixolithe : a fossil resin.

J

J, zhi *or* zhœ, *sm.* J, j : the tenth letter of the alphabet.

J', contraction of Je.

† **JA**, zha, [Lat. : jam, already], *adv.* **1.** already ; **2.** truly, indeed.

JABIRU, zhabiru, *sm. Ornith.* jabiru : an aquatic bird of Brazil.

JABLE, zhabl', [orig. unknown], *sm.* groove ; chime (of a cask).

JABLER, zhablé-r, [jable], *va.* to groove (the staves of a cask).

JABLIÈRE, zhablièr', **JABLOIRE**, zhablwar', [jabler], *sf.* notching tool.

JABORANDI, zhaborandi, [Braz.], *sm. Bot.* jaborandi : a Brazilian shrub.

JABOT, zhabo, [orig. unknown ; perhaps from Lat. gibba, a lump], *sm.* **1.** crop (of a bird). **Se remplir le —**, to cram.

2. frill (of a shirt). **Faire —**, to display one's frill ; *Fig.* to give one's self airs, to look big.

JABOTAGE, zhabotazh', [jaboter], *sm.* jabbering, jabber, chattering.

JABOTER, zhaboté-r, [jabot], *vn.* to jabber, to prate ; to prattle, to babble, to tattle : to talk idly or indistinctly.

JABOTEUR, zhabotœr, *sm. Fam.* jabberer, chatterer.

JACAMAR, zhakamar, [Braz.], *sm. Ornith.* jacamar : a genus of scansorial birds.

JACANE, zhakan', [Braz.], *sm. Ornith.* jacana, surgeon : a genus of wading birds.

JACASSE, zhakas', [jacasser], *sf. Popul. lang.* prating woman, prater, prattler.

JACASSER, zhakasé-r, [prob. from Jacques, the dim. of which *jacquette* is given to the magpie], *vn.* to chatter : *a*) to cry, as a magpie ; *b*) to talk idly or rapidly ; to prate, to jabber.

JACASSERIE, zhakas'ri [jacasser], *sf.* jabbering, chattering.

JACASSIER, E, zhakassié, èr, *adj.* jabbering, chattering.

JACÉE, zhasé, [Lat. : jacea], *sf. Bot.* brown knapweed : *Centaurea jacea*, a genus of composite plants. **— des jardiniers**, white campion, corn lychnis : *Lychnis dioica.*

JACENT, E, zhasân, ânt', [Lat. : jacens, lying ; jacēre, to lie], *adj. Law-t.* in abeyance.

JACHÈRE, zhashèr, [Low Lat. : gascaria ; Lat. : jacēre, to lie], *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* fallowness : the state of lying fallow or uncultivated. **En —**, fallow. **Terre en —**, fallow land. **Être en —**, to lie fallow. **Laisser en —**, to let lie fallow.

2. fallow land, fallow field. **Labourer des jachères**, to fallow : to plough land without sowing.

JACHÉRER, zhashéré-r, *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] *Agr.* to fallow : to plough and harrow a land without seeding it.

JACINTHE, zhasânt', [Lat. : hyacinthus], *sf.* hyacinth, jacinth : *a*) *Bot.* a genus of liliaceous plants ; *b*) the flower of this plant ; *c*) *Miner.* a red variety of zircon. *a*) **— d'Orient**, orient hyacinth. **— de Sienne**, **— paniculée**, grape-hyacinth. **— des bois**, **— non écrite**, wild hyacinth, blue-bell, harebell.

JACKAL, zhakal, *sm. Zool.* jackal : the *Canis aureus.* V. *Chacal.*

JACOB, zhakob, *pnm.* Jacob.

JACOBÉE, zhakobé, [Jacob : commonly called *herbe de Saint-Jacques*], *sf. Bot.* ragwort : *Senecio Jacobæa*, a composite plant. **Grande —**, ragwort. **— maritime**, fleawort : *Cineraria.*

JACOBIN, zhakoban, [Lat. : Jacobus, James ; the Order was so called from their house being situated in the rue Saint-Jacques], *sm.* **1.** Jacobin : *a*) Dominican friar, a monk of the order of St. Dominic ; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* a member of a political club, founded in 1789 (so called from their meetings held in the hall of the Jacobin couvent ; *c*) revolutionist, an ardent partizan of the French revolution ; republican, democrat ; *d*) (in contempt) anarchist, demagogue ; **2.** *Ornith.* Jack, jacobin, jacobine : a kind of pigeon with a tuft on the back part of the head.

JACOBIN, E, *adj.* Jacobin, Jacobinic, Jacobinical, revolutionary.

JACOBINE, zhakobin', *sf.* Jacobine : Dominican nun.

JACOBINIÈRE, zhakobinyèr', *sf.* Jacobin club.

JACOBINISER, zhakobinizé-r, *va.* to jacobinize : to taint with Jacobinism.

JACOBINISME, zhakobinism', [jacobin], *sm.* Jacobinism : the principles of the Jacobins.

JACOBITE, zhakobit', *sm.f.* Jacobite : *a*) one of a sect of monophysite Christians ; *b*) a partizan or adherent of James II, and the subsequent pretenders of the Stuart line. **Des jacobites**, Jacobite, Jacobitical.

JACOBUS, zhakobus, [Lat.], *sm.* jacobus : an old gold coin of England.

† **JAÇOIT QUE**, zhaswa-kœ, [for jà soit que], *conj.* though, although.

JACONAS, zhakona, [orig. unknown], *sm.* jaconet, jacconet : a light fabric, stouter than muslin.

JACQUART, zhakar, [from Jacquard, the inventor], *sm.* Jacquart-loom.

JACQUERIE, zhak'ri, [from Jacques, a name given familiarly to the French peasant], *sf.* **1.** *Fr. His.* Jacquerie : rising of the peasants, in 1358 ; **2.** insurrection of peasants.

JACQUES, zhak', *pnm.* James ; *Fam.* Jem, Jemmy. **Maître —**, Jack-of-all-trades. **Faire le —**, to play the fool. **Quel —**, what a fool !

JACQUES, *sm. F. Hist.* Jacques : an insurgent peasant.

JACQUET, zhakè, *sm.* backgammon : a sort of game.

JACQUOT *or* **JACOT**, shako, *sm.* **1.** *Fam.* Jacques, Jack ; **2.** parrot, poll-parrot.

JACTANCE, zhaktâns', [Lat. : jactantia ; jactāre, to throw], *sf.* boasting, boast, bragging.

JACTATION, zhaktasyôn, (Lat. : jactacio ; jactāre, to throw), *sf. Med.* jactitation : tossing of the body, restlessness.

JACTER (SE), sœ-zhakté-r, *v. refl.* to boast : to exalt one's self.

JACTITATION, zhaktitasyôn, *sf. Med.* jactitation V. *Jactation.*

JACULATEUR, zhakulatœr, [Lat. : jaculator], *adj. m. Ichth.* jaculatory. **Labre —**, jaculator, shooting-fish.

JACULATION, zhakulasyôn, [Lat. : jaculatio], *sf. Antiq.* jaculation : the action of darting missive weapons.

JACULATOIRE, zhakulatwar', [Lat. : jaculatorius ; jaculari, to throw], *adj.* jaculatory : *a*) darting, throwing out ; *b*) (of prayers) ejaculatory.

JADE, zhad', *sm. Miner.* jade, nephrite, ox-stone : a very hard and tenacious stone.

JADIS, zhadi *or* zhadis ; before a vowel, zhadiz, [corr. of Lat. jam diu, long ago], *adv.* of old, of yore, in times of old, in days of yore.

JADIS, *adj.* old, of old, of yore. **Au temps —**, in days of yore. **Cela était bon au temps —**, that was all right in the good old times.

JAGUAR, zhagwar, [Braz. : jaguara], *sm. Zool.* jaguar, American tiger : *Felis onca.*

JAÏET, zhayè, *sm.* V. *Jais.*

JAILLIR, zhayir', [Lat. : jaculari, to throw a dart], *vn.* **1.** to gush out, to spirt out, to spout out ; to spring up, to leap up. **L'eau a jailli soudain**, the water suddenly spouted out. **L'eau qui jaillit de la source**, the water issuing from the earth. **Moïse fit — une fontaine du rocher**, Moses brought a fountain out of the rock. **Mille fontaines y jaillissent de tous côtés**, on all sides water rises out of the ground.

2. to break, to burst ; to flash. **Ils tenaient des flambeaux et en faisaie —nt des étincelles qui nous éblouissaient**, they held torches with which they flashed sparks that quite dazzled us. **La lumière qui jaillit en torrents de ces soleils**, the brilliant light these suns emit. *Volt.* **Il fit — du feu d'un caillou**, he struck fire out of a stone. *Delavigne*, v. *Sicil.* III, 3.

3. *Fig.* to spring, to burst forth. **Les traits brillants qui ont jailli de l'imagination de ce poète**, the witty traits which that poet's imagination has given birth to. **La lumière jaillit du choc des opinions**, clashing opinions often bring truth to light. **La vérité jaillit du plus léger indice**, the slightest token often will reveal the truth.

JAILLISSANT, E, zhayisân, ânt', *adj.* gushing, spouting, spirting.

JAILLISSEMENT, zhayis'mân-t, [jaillir], *sm.* gushing, spouting, spirting.

JAIS, zhé, [Lat. : gagates from Gr. γαγάτης], *sm.* **1.** jet : a bituminous carbon, used for ornaments. **Noir comme —, comme du —**, jet-black, as black as jet.

2. black bugle.

JALAGE, zhalazh', [jale], *sm. Feud. law.* tax on wine retailed.

JALAP, zhalap, [Span. : Jalapa or Xalapa in Mexico], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* jalap-tree ; the *Exogonium purga*, or the *Ipomœa jalapa* ; **2.** jalap, the root of any of those plants : jalap-root.

JALAPINE, zhalapin', *sf. Chem.* jalapine, jalapin : the cathartic principle of jalap.

JALAPIQUE, zhalapik', *adj. Chem.* jalapic : relating to jalap.

JALE, zhal', [Low Lat. : galo, a vase], *sf.* large bowl.

† **JALET**, zhalé, [a form of galet], *sm.* pebble, pebble-stone.

JALON, zhalôn, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** *Surv.* station-staff, station-pole, stake ; **2.** *Fig.* landmark, beacon.

JALONNEMENT, zhalon'mân-t, [jalonner], *sm.* marking out, staking (of land marks).

JALONNER, zhaloné-r, [jalon], *va.* **1.** to stake out, to mark (stations) ; **2.** *Fig.* to mark out ; to place landmarks in ; **3.** *Milit.* to place javelin-men on.

JALONNEUR, zhalonœr, *sm.* **1.** marker ; **2.** *Milit.* javelin-man.

JALOUSÉ, E, zhalouzé, *adj.* regarded with jealousy.

JALOUSEMENT, zhalouz'mân-t, *adv.* jealously : with jealousy.

JALOUSER, zhalouzé-r, [jaloux], *va.* to be jealous of ; to envy.

JALOUSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be jealous of one another.

JALOUSIE, zhalouzi, [jaloux], *sf.* **1.** jealously : *a*) rivalry ; envy ; *b*) a painful appre-

hension of being supplanted in the affections of another; suspicion in love; *c*) suspicious caution; an earnest concern or sollicitude for the welfare or honour of others; *d*) suspicious fear, alarm; uneasiness, umbrage. *a*) **Vos succès littéraires lui inspirent de la —**, your literary success makes him jealous. **La — se mit entre les deux ordres**, the two orders became jealous of each other. *Boss.* **Faire, exciter la — de quelqu'un**, to make a person jealous. **C'est de la — de métier**, it is the jealousy of two in the same line. *b*) **Les grandes passions sont au-dessus de la —**, real love is above jealousy. **Éprouver les tourments de la —**, to feel the torments of jealousy. **La — est la mère des meurtres**, murder is the offspring of jealousy. *d*) **Notre gouvernement n'inspire de — à aucune nation**, no nation is suspicious of our government. **Les progrès d'Annibal leur donnèrent de la —**, Annibal's progress alarmed them.

2. Venetian blind; window-blind, blind; 3. *Bot.* three coloured amaranth, sweet William.

JALOUX, OUSE, zhalou-z, louz', [Low Lat.: zelosus, from zelus; Gr.: ζῆλος], *adj.* 1. jealous: *a*) envious, envidious; *b*) suspicious in love, apprehensive of rivalship; *c*) zealous, solicitous to defend the honour of; anxiously careful and concerned for; *d*) anxious, solicitous, desirous. *a*) **Il est — de votre gloire**, he is jealous of your glory. **Regarder d'un œil —**, to look with a jealous eye. **Il est — comme un tigre**, he is as jealous as a tigre. *b*) **C'est aimer froidement que de n'être point —**, there cannot be much love without jealousy. *Mol. Fâch.* II, 4. *c*) **Et mon père est — de son autorité**, and my father is jealous of his autority. *Rac. Iph.* III, 7. **Les Romains furent jaloux de la liberté**, the Romans were jealous of their liberty. *Boss.* *d*) **Je suis — d'acquérir votre estime**, I am anxious to win your esteem. **Il est — de son ombre**, he is jealous of his own shadow.

2. *Milit.* assailable; 3. of danger, dangerous, perilous; 4. *Naut.* (of ships) crank, rolling; 5 (of carriages) leaning on one side.

JALOUX, OUSE, *sm. f.* jealous person. **Son sort fait bien des jaloux**, his lot makes many people jealous. **La langue du — flétrit tout ce qu'elle touche**, the tongue of the jealous man blasts whatever it touches. *Bossuet.* [*Fig.*:] **Il ne dort non plus qu'un —**, he is like a jealous man, he cannot sleep. **Sans les jaloux on vivrait**, we could get on if it were not for jealous people.

JAMAÏQUE (LA), la-zhamaïk', *pnf. Geog.* Jamaica.

JAMAIS, zhamè-z, [Lat.: from jam magis, already more; O. Fr.: jà mais; mais, more], *adv.* 1. ever: at any time. **Elle m'est plus chère que —**, she is dearer to me than ever. **Vit-on — en deux hommes les mêmes vertus avec des caractères si différents?** were there ever two men with the same qualities and yet so unlike each other in temper? **S'il y eut — une conjoncture où il fallut montrer de la prudence, ce fut lorsque...**, prudence was never more necessary at a critical time than when... *Boss. Le Tellier.* **Toutes les sectes qui ont — paru sur la terre**, all sects that have ever appeared in this world. *Massillon.*

2. (with *ne*) never: at no time. **On n'a — rien vu de pareil**, we have never seen anything like it. **Ne me parlez — de ces choses-là**, never speak to me of such things. (Elliptically) **C'est le cas ou —**, now is the time or never. **Vous avez toujours été orateur et — philosophe**, you have always been an orator and never a philosopher. *Fén. D. des Morts*, 33. **Il n'y aurait — de révolutions si les peuples étaient heureux**, there would never be revolutions if the nations were happy. *Boiste.* — **le commerce ne fut si libre; — l'Angleterre n'avait été si riche**, never had trade been so free; never had England been so rich. *Volt. Siècle d.* L.XIV, 5. — *Prov.*: **Mieux vaut tard que jamais**, better late than never.

À JAMAIS, *adv. phr.* for ever. **La mort les a réunis à —**, death has united them for ever. **A tout —**, for ever and ever.

POUR JAMAIS, *adv. phr.* for ever. **Pour tout —**, for ever and ever.

JAMAIS, *sm.* never, time without end. **Au grand —**, never, never!

JAMBAGE, zhânbazh', [jambe], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* jamb: *a*) a pillar to support parts of a building; *b*) one of the sides or vertical pieces of any opening in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney; 2. down stroke (of a letter).

JAMBE, zhânb', [Low Lat.: gamba], *sf.* 1. leg: *a*) the limb upon which man, and many animals, stand; *b*) *Anat.* the part between the knee and the foot; shank. **Se tenir sur ses jambes**, to stand upon one's legs. **Être haut des jambes, or sur jambes**, to have long legs. — **de ci, — de là**, with legs astraddle. **A mi-—**, mid-leg. **Avoir la — tout d'une venue**, to have no calf to one's leg. **Croiser les jambes**, to cross one's legs. **Rompre bras et jambes à quelqu'un**, to give a person a good thrashing. **Aller, courir à toutes jambes**, to run as fast as one's legs can carry one, to run at full speed. **Faire la belle —**, to strut about. **Avoir la — bien faite**, to have a well-shaped leg. [*Fig.*:] **Cela ne lui rend pas la — mieux faite**, (or, ironically). **Cela lui fait une belle —**, he is none the better for that. **Passer la — à quelqu'un**, to trip a person up by the heels; to suppliant him. **Jouer des jambes**, to take to one's heels, to run away, to scamper off. **Couper bras et jambes à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to lower the pretensions of a person; to astound, to astonish a person; to dishearten, to dispirit one. **Prendre ses jambes à son cou**, to take to one's heels. **Jouer quelqu'un par-dessous —**, or **par-dessous la —**, to easily get the better of a person. **Jeter un chat aux jambes de quelqu'un**, to throw obstacles in a person's way. **Traiter quelqu'un par-dessous la —**, to slight a person. **Faire jambes de vin**, to drink a glass or two of wine in order to walk better. **Cette affaire ne va que d'une —**, that affair gets on badly. **Avoir de bonnes jambes**, to walk well; to be a good walker. **N'avoir plus de jambes**, to be dead beat; not to be able to hold out any longer. **Ce cheval n'a pas de jambes**, that horse is not firm on his legs. **Avoir ses jambes de quinze ans**, to walk as well as if one were still young. **Être de nouveau remis sur ses jambes**, to be set on one's legs again. **Renouveler de jambes**, to walk faster than ever; *Fig.* to begin again with renewed ardour. — **de bois**, wooden leg; *Fig.* wooden legged person.

2. foot (of a pair of compasses); 3. *Carp.* — **de force**, principal rafter; 4. *Build.* — **sous poutre**, jamb; 5. *Naut.* — **de hune**, futtock-shroud. — **de chien**, sheep-shank.

JAMBÉ, E, zhânbé, *adj.* legged. **Mal —**, ill-legged.

JAMBETTE, zhânbèt', [jambe], *sf.* 1. small leg; 2. tripping up (one's heels); 3. *Carp.* jamb; 4. clasp-knife.

JAMBIER, IÈRE, zhânbyé, byèr', *adj. Anat.* of the leg. **Muscle —**, tibialis.

JAMBIER, *sm. Anat.* tibialis.

JAMBIÈRE, *sm.* jambeux, greaves, leg-armour, leggins.

JAMBON, zhânbôn, [jambe], *sm.* ham: the thigh of a hog salted and dried. — **fumé**, smoked ham. — **de York**, York ham.

JAMBONNEAU, zhânbonô, *sm.* small ham; knuckle of ham.

JAMBOSIER, zhânbozyé, [from Malay], *sm. Bot.* jambos, jamrosade, rose-apple-tree: a genus of East Indian plants.

JAN, zhân, *sm.* 1. table (at backgammon); 2. *Bot.* furze, whin, gorse: vulgar name of the *Ulex Europæus.*

JANIN, zhanan, [Jules], literary critic and dramatic author (1804-1874).

JANISSAIRE, zhanisêr', [Turk.: yeni, new; tcheri, army], *sm.* janizary: an ancient Turkish soldier.

JANSÉNIEN, ENNE, zhânsényan, nyèn', *adj.* Jansenist. [Not in use.]

JANSÉNISME, zhânsénism', *sm.* Jansenism: the doctrin of Jansen.

JANSÉNISTE, zhânsénist', *sm.f.* Jansenist: a follower of Jansen (1585-1638).

JANSÉNIUS, zhânsénius, *pnm.* Jansen.

JANTE, zhânt', *sf.* felly, felloe, jaunt: the outer rim of a wheel. **Une — creuse**, a hollow rim. **Une — pleine**, a solid rim. **Une — démontable**, a removable rim. — **pour pneu**, pneumatic tyre rim.

JANUS, zhanus, *pnm. Mythol.* Janus.

JANVIER, zhânvyé; the *r* is never pronounced, [Lat.: Januarius, from Janus], *sm.* January: the first month of the year. **Le 1er —**, the first of January. **La mi-—**, the middle of January.

JAPET, zhapè, *pnm. Mythol.* Japetus.

JAPHET, zhafè, *pnm.* Japheth.

JAPHÉTIQUE, zhafétik', *adj.* Japhetic: pertaining to Japheth.

JAPON, zhapôn, 1. *pnm. Geog.* Japan; 2. *sm.* Japan porcelain.

JAPONAIS, E, zhaponê, nêz', *sm. f.* Japanese (*pl.* Japanese): a native of Japan. **Les Japonais ont le sentiment de l'art**, the Japanese have the sentiment of art. *T. Gautier.*

JAPONAIS, *sm.* Japanese: the language of the natives of Japan.

JAPONAIS, E, *adj.* Japanese: belonging to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAPONIQUE, zhaponik', *adj. Chem.* japonic: noting an acid formed by the action of alkali in excess upon catechine.

JAPPAGE, zhapazh', [japper], *sm.* yelping (of jackals and some other animals).

JAPPEMENT, zhap'mân-t, [japper], *sm.* yelping, yelp (of little dogs and foxes).

JAPPER, zhapé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to yelp.

† **JAQUE**, zhak', [perhaps from Jacques, as applied to revolted peasants], *sf.* short coat. — **de mailles**, jack, coat of mail.

JACQUE, *sm. Bot.* bread-fruit.

JAQUEMART, zhak'mar; the *t* is never pronounced, [Jacques; mart, hammer], *sm.* jack-of-the-clock-house: the figure of a little man in old public clocks, to strike the bell on the outside.

JAQUERIE, zhak'ri, *sf.* V. *Jacquerie.*

JAQUETTE, zhakèt', [jaque], *sf.* 1. jacket, short coat, morning coat; 2. short petticoats (for little boys). **Un enfant à la —**, a child in petticoats, a young child.

JAQUIER, zhakyé, *sm. Bot.* jack, jak, jaca: *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a species of bread-fruit-tree.

JAR, zhar, [abbr. of jargon], *sm.* argot, slang. V. *Jarre.*

JARDIN, zhardan, [O. H. Ger.: gardo, gart; Ger.: Garten; Eng.: garden; O. Fr.: gardin, whence jardin], *sm.* 1. garden. — **à fleurs**, flower-garden. — **potager**, kitchen-

garden. — **d'agrément,** — **anglais,** pleasure-garden, flower-garden pleasure-grounds. — **botanique,** — **des plantes,** botanical garden. — **fruitier,** fruit garden, orchard. — **des Plantes,** (in Paris) Jardin des Plantes, (Zoological Garden). — **sec,** herbal, herbarium, hortus-siccus. — **d'hiver,** winter-garden. **Les jardins suspendus de Babylone,** the hanging gardens of Babylon. **L'art des jardins,** gardening. **Dessiner un —,** to lay out a garden. [*Fig.* :] **Faire d'une chose comme des choux de son —,** to play ducks and drakes with a thing. **Jeter des pierres dans le — de quelqu'un,** to throw stones into another's garden ; to make insinuations against a person. **L'Italie est le jardin de l'Europe,** Italy is the garden of Europe.

2. *Naut.* quarter gallery.

JARDINAGE, zhardinazh', *sm.* **1.** gardening : the cultivations of gardens ; **2.** garden-plot, garden-ground ; **3.** garden-stuff, garden-ware : the produce of a garden ; vegetables.

JARDINER, zhardiné-r, [jardin], *vn.* to garden.

JARDINET, zhardiné-r, [jardin], *sm.* small garden.

JARDINEUX, EUSE, zhardinœ, œz', [jardin], *adj.* cloudy, dark, not clear (as precious stones).

JARDINIER, IÈRE, zhardinyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* gardener : a person who cultivates gardens. — **fleuriste,** flower-gardener. — **maraîcher,** kitchen-gardener. —**pépiniériste,** nursery-gardener, nurseryman. — **en chef,** head gardener. **Il est comme le chien du —,** he is like the dog in the manger.

JARDINIÈRE, *sf.* **1.** flower-stand, ornamental flower-pot ; **2.** *Cook.* jardinière, dish of mixed vegetables ; **3.** low ruffle. **Une côtelette à la —,** a chop served up with vegetables.

JARDINIER, IÈRE, *adj.* garden : relating to gardens.

JARDON, zhardôn, *sm. Veter.* jarde : callosity on a horse's leg.

JARGON, zhargôn, [orig. unknown ; jars (gander) may have some connection with the word, as in jargonner which would signify, to gabble like a gander], *sm.* **1.** jargon : corrupted language : gibberish, gabble ; **2.** cant : slang, peculiar language of certain classes of people ; **3.** *Miner.* jargon, jargoon : a variety of zircon. **Cet homme parle si mal français que je n'entends point son —,** this man speaks French so badly that I do not understand his gibberish. *Bescherelle.* **Quel diable de — entends-je ici ?** what nonsense is this I hear ?

JARGONELLE, zhargonèl', *sf.* jargonelle : a kind of pear.

JARGONNER, zhargoné-r, [jargon], *vn.* to talk jargon, to talk twaddle.

JARGONNER, *va.* **1.** to say in jargon ; **2.** to jabber, to mutter : to utter obscurely, indistinctly.

JARGONNEUR, zhargonœr, *sm.* jabberer, twaddler.

JARNAC, zharnac, [Jarnac, baron de], *sm.* small poniard. **Coup de —,** unexpected blow ; treacherous blow, underhand blow.

JARNI, zharni, **JARNIDIEU,** zharnidyœ, **JARNIBLEU,** zharniblœ, [corrup. euphemistic of je renie or je renie Dieu], *interj.* zounds.

JAROSSE, zharos', **JAROUSSE,** zharous', **JAROUGE,** zharouzh', *sf. Bot.* vetch.

JARRE, zhar', [from Ar. djarra], *sf.* jar : an earthenware vessel.

JARRE, zhar', [provin.], *sm.* **1.** rapid : a sudden descent of the surface of a stream ; **2.** shoal, sand-bank.

JARRET, zharé, *pl.* zharè-z, [Celt. : garr, leg], *sm.* **1.** ham : the hind part of the knee ; (of a horse) hock, hough. **Plier le —,** to bend one's knee. **Avoir du —, avoir un — d'acier,** to be an indefatigable walker or dancer. **Être ferme sur ses jarrets,** to be firm on one's legs ; *Fig.* to keep one's countenance. **Tendre le —,** to strain one's legs. **Couper les — à,** to hamstring, to hough, to hock. **C'est un coupe —,** he is a bully, a ruffian.

2 *Cook.* knuckle (of veal) ; shin (of beef).

3. *Arch.* unevenness, protuberance.

JARRETÉ, E, zhar'té, *adj.* **1.** *Veter.* close-hammed, close-hocked, loof-bound ; **2.** *Arch.* protuberant, projecting.

JARRETELLE, zhartèle, *sf.* stocking-suspender.

JARRETER, zhar'té, [jarret], *va.* [the *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je jarrette* ; *je jarretais* ; *je jarretterai* ; *que je jarrette* ; *jarretant* : *jarreté.*] to garter, to put on garters.

JARRETER, *vn. Arch.* to project, to protuberate, to bulge out.

JARRETER (SE), *v. refl.* to tie (*or* to put on) one's garters.

JARRETIÈRE, zhar'tyèr', [jarret], *sf.* garter : *a)* a string or band to hold up the stocking in wear ; *b)* the badge of the knights of the Order of the Garter ; *c)* the order itself. *a)* **Attacher ses jarretières,** to tie up one's garters. [*Fig.* :] **Il ne lui va pas à la —,** he cannot be compared to him. *b)* **L'ordre de la —,** the Order of the Garter. **Chevalier de la —,** Knight of the Garter.

JARS, zhar, [orig. unknown], *sm.* gander : the male of the goose. [*Fig.* :] **Il entend le —,** he is a cunning fellow, he knows what's what.

JAS, zhâ, *sm. Naut.* stock (of an anchor).

JASER, zhazé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* **1.** to chatter, to prate, to prattle, to tattle, to babble, to jabber ; **2.** to tattle, to blab, to babble : to tell secrets, to talk indiscreetly. **Si vous jasez, vous nous perdrez,** you will be the ruin of us, if you blab. **Faire — quelqu'un,** to make a person blab. — **comme une pie,** to chatter like a magpie. **On ne peut pas empêcher le monde de —,** there is no stopping people's tongues.

3. to chatter (as a magpie or other birds).

† **JASERAN,** zhaz'rân, *sm.* jazerant, mail, coat of mail.

JASERIE, zhaz'ri, [jaser], *sf.* prating, prate, prattle, tattling, tattle, chat, chattering, chatter ; tittle-tattle.

JASEUR, EUSE, zhazœr, zœz', *sm. f.* **1.** prater, prattler, chatterer, chatterbox ; **2.** tattler, blab : indiscreet person ; **3.** *pl. Ornith.* chatterers : a family of birds.

JASMIN, zhasman, [Ar. : yasemin], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* jasmine, jessamine : *a)* a genus of shrubs of the order jasminaceæ ; *b)* the flower of this plant. — **commun,** — **blanc,** common jasmine, white jasmine. — **à feuilles de cytise,** — **frutiqueux,** yellow jasmine. — **d'Arabie,** Arabian jasmine. — **à grandes fleurs,** — **d'Espagne,** Catalonian jasmine.

2. — **en arbre,** red jasmine. — **fleuri,** — **du Cap,** Cape jasmine : *Gardenia florida.* — **d'Amérique,** — **rouge des Indes,** ipomæa coccinea. — **rouge de l'Inde,** ipomæa quamoclit. — **-trompette,** — **de Virginie,** trumpet-flower : *Tecoma radicans.*

JASMINÉES, zhasminé, *sfpl. Bot.* jasminaceæ : a small order of plants.

JASPAGATE, zhaspagat', *sf. Miner.* jaspachate, agate-jasper.

JASPE, zhasp', [Gr. : ἴασπις], *sm. Miner.* jasper : an opaque variety of quartz.

JASPÉ, E, zhaspé, *adj.* jaspidean, jaspideous : *a)* like jasper ; marbled, veined ; *b)* consisting of jasper ; jasperated.

JASPER, zhaspé-r, [jaspe], *va.* to marble, to vein.

JASPINER, zhaspiné, *vn. Slang.* to jabber, to blab, to let out (a secret).

JASPIQUE, zhaspik', *adj. Miner.* jasperated, jaspidean : consisting of jasper.

JASPOÏDE, zhaspoïd', [jaspe ; Gr. : εἶδος resemblance], *adj. Miner.* jaspidean : like jasper.

JASPURE , zhaspur', [jasper], *sf.* marbling.

JATROPHA, zhatrofa, *sm. Bot.* jatropha : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

JATTE, zhat'. [Lat. : gabata, wooden bowl], *sf.* **1.** bowl, porringer. **Cul-de-jatte,** a cripple sitting in a bowl.

2. bowlful.

JATTÉE, zhaté, *sf.* bowlful.

JAUGE, zhôzh', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** gauge : standard of measure. **Avoir la —,** to be standard-measure.

2. gauging-rod ; **3.** standard cask ; **4.** *Naut.* burden, tonnage.

JAUGEAGE, zhôzhazh', *sm.* gauging.

JAUGER, zhôzhé-r, [jauge], *va.* [The *g*, before o and *a*, is followed by *e* mute : *nous jaugeons, jaugeant.*] to gauge : to take the gauge of, to determine the measure or contents of a cask or vessel ; to measure the capacity of. [*Fig.* :] **Je l'ai jaugé, je sais ce qu'il tient,** I have gauged him, and know what he is worth. **Je l'ai jaugé tout de suite,** *Fam.* I took stock of him at once.

JAUGEUR, zhôzhœr, *sm.* gauger : one who gauges.

JAUMIÈRE, zhômyèr', *sf. Naut.* helm-port.

JAUNÂTRE, zhônâtr', *adj.* yellowish : somewhat yellow.

JAUNE, zhôn', [Lat. : galbinus], *adj.* **1.** yellow ; **2.** (of the complexion) sallow.

JAUNE, *sm.* **1.** yellow. — **citron,** — **pâle,** pale yellow. — **foncé,** dark yellow. — **de Naples,** Naples yellow. **Tirer sur le —,** to be yellowish. **Être — comme un coing,** to be as yellow as a butter-cup.

2. yolk (of an egg), yelk.

JAUNET, ETTE, zhônè, nèt', *adj.* yellowish.

JAUNET, *sm.* **1.** gold coin, yellow boy ; **2.** *Bot.* crowfoot, butter-cup.

JAUNEUR, zhônœr, *sf.* yellowness : yellow colour.

JAUNIR, zhônir, [jaune], *vn.* to grow yellow, to turn yellow.

JAUNIR, *va.* to yellow, to make yellow, to colour yellow.

JAUNISSAGE, zhonisazh, [jaunir], *sm. Paint.* yellowing.

JAUNISSANT, E, zhônisân, ânt', *adj. Poet.* turning yellow, golden ; ripening.

JAUNISSE, zhônis', [jaune], *sf. Med.* jaundice : a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc.

JAUNISSEMENT, zhônis'mân-t, [jaunir], *sm.* yellowing.

JAVA, zhava, *pnf. Geog.* Java.

JAVANAIS, E, zhavanè, nèz', *adj.* javanese : relating to Java.

JAVANAIS, E, *sm. f.* Javanese : a native of Java.

JAVART, zhavar, *sm. Veter.* quitter : a tumour on a horse's foot.

JAVEAU, zhavô, *sm.* bank (of sand, or mud).

JAVELAGE, zhav'lazh', *sm.* laying corn in handfuls.

JAVELER, zhav'lé-r, *va. Agr.* to lay in handfuls (to dry).

JAVELER, *vn.* to get dry ; to turn yellow.

JAVEL, JAVELLE, zhavel, *pn. f.* Javel : a suburb of Paris. **Eau de —,** javel water : a water containing chlorine in solution and

much used by bleachers and washer-women in France.

JAVELEUR, EUSE, zhav'lœr, lœz', *sm. f. Agr.* harvestman.

JAVELINE, zhav'lin', [javelot], *sf.* javelin : a kind of spear.

JAVELLE, zhavèl', *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* handful of corn ; **2.** bundle, faggot (of vine branches).

JAVELOT, zhav'lo, [orig. unknown ; perhaps Lat. jaculum], *sm.* javelin : spear, half-pike.

JE, zhœ, [Lat. : ego ; O. Fr. : io, jo, je], *pron. personal* of the first person and of both genders, nominative, I. [*Je* becomes *j'* before a vowel or a mute *h*.] **Je parle**, I speak. **Parlé-je, est-ce que je parle** ? do I speak ? **Est-ce que je cours** ? **Est-ce que je mens** ? do I run ? do I lie ? **Que sais-je** ? what do I know ? **Puis-je parler** ? may I speak ? **Quoique je n'en dusse rien dire**, though I should say nothing about it. **Dussé-je après tout être obligé de me taire**, even though, after all, I should be obliged to keep silent.

JEAN, zhân, *pnm.* John. **La St—**, Midsummer. **La St- — Baptiste**, the festival of St. John the Baptist. **— sans terre**, John Lackland. **— farine**, *Fam.* a noodle, silly fellow. **— fait tout et est bon à rien**, he is a Jack of all trades and master of none.

JEAN DE MEUNG, poet : author of the second part of the *Roman de la Rose*, (b. about 1250).

JEANNE, zhân', *pnf.* Jane, Jenny, Joan. **— d'Arc**, Joan of Arc.

JEANNETON, zhan'ton, *pnf.* Jane, Jenny.

JEANNETTE, zhanèt', *pnf.* Jane, Janet, Jenny, Jinni.

JEANNOT, zhano, *pnm.* **1.** John, Johnnie ; **2.** (in contempt) Jack ; dunce, booby, silly fellow.

JECTISSES, zhêktis', [O. Fr. : ject, cast ; jeter], *adj. pl.* **Terres —**, earth removed from one place to another. **Pierres —**, stones placed by the hand.

JÉHOVAH, zhéova, [Heb.], *pnm.* Jehovah.

JÉJUNUM, zhézhunom, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* jejunum : the second portion of the small intestines.

JENNY, zhenni, [Eng.], *sf.* jenny : a machine for spinning.

JEPHTÉ, zhèfté, *pnm.* Jephthah.

JÉRÉMIADE, zhérémiad', [Jérémie, Jeremiah], *sf.* jeremiade : lamentation, complaint, wailing. **Faiseur de jérémiades**, croaker.

JÉRÉMIE, zhérémi, *pnm.* Jeremiah, Jeremias, Jeremy.

JÉROME, zhérôm', *pnm.* Jerome ; Hieronymus.

JERSEY, zhèrsé, *pnf. Geog.* Jersey.

JÉRUSALEM, zhéruzalèm, *pnf. Geog.* Jerusalem.

JERVINE, zhèrvin', *sf. Chem.* jervine, jervin : an alkaloid obtained from the root of white hellebore.

JÉSUITE, zhézuit', *sm.* Jesuit : *a*) one of the Society of Jesus ; *b*) hypocrite. **— de robe courte**, lay Jesuit : jesuit without the garb.

JÉSUITESSE, zhézuitès', *sf.* jesuitess : a nun of an order established on the principles of the Jesuits.

JÉSUITIQUE, zhézuitik', *adj.* jesuitic, jesuitical : pertaining to the Jesuits.

JÉSUITIQUEMENT, zhézuitik'mân-t, *adv.* jesuitically.

JÉSUITISME, zhézuitism', *sm.* jesuitism : *a*) principles and practises of the Jesuits : *b*) deceptive practices ; deceit, cunning, hypocrisy.

JÉSUS, zhézhu, [Lat. : Jesus ; Gr. : Ἰησοῦς], *pnm.* Jesus, Jesus Christ

JÉSUS, *sm.* long royal : a size of paper.

JET, zhé, [jeter], *sm.* **1.** throw : *a*) the act of one who throws ; throwing, cast, casting, toss, tossing, hurl ; *b*) a cast of dice ; *c*) the distance to which anything is cast. *a*) **Arme de —**, missile weapon. **— de pelle**, throw with the spade. **— de bombes**, mortar-practice, art of throwing shells ; (also) trajectory described by shells. **Forces de —**, impetus ; velocity with which a shell is propelled by the elastic force of gunpowder. *c*) **Un — de pierre**, a stone's throw. **Ce n'est qu'un — de pierre d'ici**, it's only a stone's throw from here.

2. *Naut.* throwing overboard, jetsam, jettison ; jetson ; **3.** *Fish.* throw, cast (of a net) ; **4.** *Fish.* haul : the quantity of fishes taken at one time ; **5. — de terre, — d'un fossé**, earth bank ; **6.** *Paint.* folds ; disposition (of drapery).

7. *Found.* cast, casting ; *Fig.* stroke. **Fondre une statue d'un seul —**, to make a statue at one cast. **Il a écrit cette comédie d'un seul —**, he wrote that comedy off at a stretch, without long interruption.

8. gush : an emission of fluid with force ; spirt, spouting ; jet ; stream. **La saignée donna un — fort et continu**, the bleeding caused a great gush of blood. **— d'eau**, jet, jet of water, fountain, waterspout, spout of water, *St.-Eng.* condensing jet.

9. flash, sudden ray ; stream. **— de lumière**, flash of light. **— de feu**, fixed rockets the sparks of which resemble drops of rain glistening in the sunbeams.

10. *Fig.* sketch, outline. **Le premier — d'un ouvrage**, the first sketch of a work. **Cela n'est qu'un premier —**, it's only a first effort.

11. new swarm (of bees) ; **12.** shoot, sprout, young branch ; **13.** *Falc.* jess : a strand of leather tied about the legs of a hawk ; **14.** *Naut.* set, suit (of sails). **Arbre d'un seul —**, tree of a single shoot. **Une canne d'un seul —**, a cane without knots in it.

JETAGE, zhœtazh', *sm.* throwing.

JETÉ, E, zhœté, *pa, p.* **1.** thrown : *a*) cast, flung, hurled ; *b*) scattered, spread ; *c*) driven; *d*) put with haste. *c*) **Sans secours, avec toi — dans ces déserts**, driven with thee in this wilderness without help. *Rac.*—**hors de soi-même**, beside one's self. *d*) **Un manteau — sur les épaules**, a cloak thrown over one's shoulders.

2. laid ; **3.** placed, put ; **4.** *Found.* cast.

JETÉ, *sm. Danc.* jeté.

JETÉE, zhœté, [jeter], *sf.* **1.** jetty, jettee : *a*) a projection at the end of a pier or quay-wall ; *b*) a projection into a river for narrowing it : **2.** pier, mole ; break-water. **— de port**, jetty-head, pier-head.

3. dike, mound, bank.

JETER, zhœté-r, [Low Lat. : jettāre ; Lat : jactāre, freq. of jacĕre, to throw], *va.* [takes a double *t* before a mute syllable : *Je jette, nous jetons* ; *je jetais* ; *je jetai* ; *je jetterai* ; *je jetterais* ; *que je jette* ; *que je jetasse* ; *jetant* ; *jeté.*] **1.** to throw : *a*) to send to a distance by projectile force ; to cast, to fling, to hurl, to toss ; to dash ; *b*) to strew, to scatter ; *c*) to put with haste, or negligency ; *d*) to build for a temporary purpose ; *e*) *Naut.* to cast, to let go, to let fall, to drop ; to heave ; *f*) *Naut.* to cast, to run ; *g*) to cast, to throw away, to throw by, to lay aside ; to reject ; to throw off, to cast off ; to put off, to shed ; *h*) to throw down, to play ; *i*) to cast, to drive ; to put, set or place with violence ; *j*) to introduce ; *k*) *Falc.* to cast, to let fly ; *l*) to cast, to attribute, to ascribe, to impute. *a*) **— une pierre**, to throw, to fling, to hurl a stone. **— un livre à la tête de quelqu'un**, to throw a book at a person's head. [*Fam.* :] **— une marchandise à la tête**, to offer goods at a very low price. **— de l'huile sur le feu**, to add fuel to the flame ; *Fig.* to embitter a quarrel. **— une chose à la tête de quelqu'un, à la tête**, to offer a thing to any one for almost nothing. **Ne pensez pas que je lui jette ma fille à la tête**, do not imagine I am so anxious to give him my daughter. **— par la fenêtre**, to throw out of the window. **— à la mer**, to throw over board. [*Fig.* :] **— quelque chose au nez de quelqu'un**, to cast a thing in a person's teeth **— son coussinet sur quelque chose**, to aim at a thing, to have an eye after it **— de la poudre aux yeux de quelqu'un**, to throw dust into a person's eyes **— quelque chose aux pieds de quelqu'un**, to throw a thing at a person's feet **— bas, — à bas**, to throw down, to tumble down **— par terre, — à terre**, to throw on the ground, to throw down, to pull down. **— en l'air**, to throw up. **— dehors**, to throw out. **— loin**, to throw off, to toss off. *b*) **Les femmes, parées magnifiquement, étaient aux fenêtres, et jetaient des fleurs et des parfums sur les vainqueurs**, magnificently dressed women were at the windows, throwing flowers and incense to the conquerors. *Raynal.* *c*) **— un châle sur ses épaules**, to throw a shawl over one's shoulders. **— un manteau sur les épaules de quelqu'un**, to throw a cloak over a person's shoulders. **Ce vêtement est jeté avec grâce**, that mantle is gracefully thrown on. **— une draperie**, to throw (*or* dispose) the drapery of a picture. **— un voile sur quelque chose**, to throw a veil over a thing. *d*) **— un pont sur une rivière**, to throw a bridge over a river. *e*) **— l'ancre**, to cast, to let go, to drop the anchor. **— le plomb de sonde**, to heave the lead. **— son plomb sur quelque chose**, *Fig.* to aim at a thing. **— le loch**, to heave the log. **— les grappins d'abordage**, to cast the grappling-irons. **— le grappin sur quelqu'un**, to hook a person ; to master, to overawe a person. *f*) **— son navire à la côte**, to cast, to run one's ship ashore. *g*) **Il jeta ce qu'il tenait à la main**, he threw away what he had in his hand. **C'est de l'argent jeté**, it is money thrown away. **— les armes**, to lay down one's arms. **— le froc aux orties**, to throw off the cowl. **— loin**, to throw away. *h*) **— ses cartes**, to throw down, to play one's cards. *i*) **Un tourbillon de vent vous jette violemment sous une arche**, a whirlwind drives you violently under an arch. *Mme de Sév.*, 25. **En quelque endroit du monde que le hasard nous jette**, whatever part of the world chance rives us to. **J'ignore en quels climats nous jette la tempête**, I do not know what country the tempest is driving us to. **Je le jetai dans une voiture, et nous retournâmes à la maison**, I threw him into a carriage, and we returned home. **Un enfant qu'ils ne connaissent pas, que le hasard peut être a jeté dans leurs bras**, a child they do not know, that perhaps came to them by chance. *Rac. Ath.* III, 3. **— dans un couvent**, to throw into a convent. **— quelqu'un dans un cachot** to throw a person into prison. *j*) **— des vivres dans une place**, to throw provisions into a place. **— des millions dans le commerce**, to invest millions in commerce.

2. to sprinkle : to scatter in drops ; **3.** to put, to place. **— une lettre à la poste**, to put a letter in the post. **— sur le papier**, to put upon paper : to write down. **— des papiers dans un panier**, to throw papers into the waste basket.

4. to cast : to turn, to direct ; to throw. **Il jeta la tête en arrière**, he threw his head back. **— un coup d'œil sur quelque chose**, to cast a glance at something. **— les yeux, la vue, les regards sur**, to cast one's eyes upon, to look upon ; *Fig.* to think of (a person) to turn,

one's attention on, to choose, to make choice of. — **son dévolu sur**, to make choice of, to have views on.

5. to lay (the foundations of a building, etc.) ; **6.** to spread. — **la terreur chez les ennemis**, to spread terror among the enemy. **Quelle horreur jetez-vous dans mon cœur étonné ?** what horror and astonishment you stike me with ! **Vous jetez la discorde au sein de ma famille**, you sow the seeds of discord in my family. **Passer ma vie sans vous voir, y jette une tristesse et une amertume à quoi je ne puis m'accoutumer**, it is so sad and dreary to live without seeing you that I cannot get accustomed to it.

7. to drive, to cast : to urge ; to impel ; **8.** to get to speak. **Feignons, pour le — sur l'amour de son maître**, let us feign, so as to make him speak about his masters' love.

9. to throw out : *a*) to bring forth ; to utter ; *b*) to denounce, to fulminate. *a*) — **des propos**, to throw out hints. **Ce sont des pensées que je vous jette, et dont vous ferez tel usage que vous trouverez à propos**, I just give you these ideas and you may make what use you like of them. — **des soupçons contre quelqu'un**, to excite suspicions against a person. — **des brocards**, to laugh (at), to make sport (of). — **des louanges**, to praise. — **des menaces**, to utter threats, to menace. *b*) — **une excommunication**, to fulminate an excommunication.

10. to throw away : to spend. — **l'argent**, to throw away money. — **son bien**, — **tout par les fenêtres**, to throw one's money away, to be extravagant.

11. to cast a sum, to calculate with counters ; **12.** to cast. — **au sort**, to cast lots. **Le dé en est jeté, le sort en est jeté**, the die is cast. **Ils ont partagé entre eux mes vêtements et ont jeté ma robe au sort**, they parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots. *Bib. Saci. Matt.* xxvii, 35.

13. to emit, to give, to cast, to yield. **La lampe jette une pâle lumière**, the lamp gives a poor light. **L'esprit naturel des enfants ne jetait aucune étincelle**, the inhabitants were not naturally witty. **Ces mots jettent l'obscurité dans le discours**, those words cast a certain obscurity into the speech. **La queue de cet oiseau jette des reflets dorés d'un très bel effet**, the golden hues of this bird's tail have a very pretty effect. **Le ver luisant jette de la lumière dans l'obscurité**, the glow-worm casts a light in the dark. **La flamme des trépieds jetait des feux sinistres**, the fires in the trivets gave a sinister light. **Ce diamant jette un grand éclat**, that diamond sparkles flashes of fire. — **son feu**, to vent one's passion ; *Fig.* to spend one's fire, to exhaust one's talent. — **feu et flamme**, to fret and fume.

14. to raise ; to heave. — **un soupir**, to heave a sigh, to sigh. — **un cri**, to raise a cry, to cry out. — **les hauts cris**, to raise an outcry.

15. to shed (tears) ; **16.** to breed. — **un essaim**, to swarm.

17. to shoot, to sprout. **Cette vigne a bien jeté du bois**, that vine has shot a great deal of wood.

18. to discharge. **Cet abcès jette du pus**, that abscess discharges pus, *or* suppurates. **Ce cheval jette sa gourme**, that horse has the glanders. — **sa gourme**, *Fig.* to sow one's wild oats.

19. to take (deep root in) ; **20.** (of a stag) to cast ; **21.** to cast (in a mould) ; **22.** *Print.* to leave (a blank) ; **23.** *Naut.* — **de la bande**, to trim (goods) to the other side of the ship.

JETER, *vn.* **1.** to swarm (as bees) ; **2.** to shoot, to sprout : to put forth sprouts or branches ; **3.** to suppurate, to run.

JETER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be thrown, to be hurried. **Les pierres qui se jetaient avec les frondes**, stones which were thrown with slings.

2. to be thrown away, to be spent. **On ne doute pas que l'argent ne se jette partout**, we do not doubt that money is squandered everywhere.

3. throw one's self : *a*) to fling one's self, to leap, to spring ; *b*) to rush, to run ; to fall upon ; *c*) to get, to rush ; *d*) to retire. *a*) **Se — dans la rivière**, to throw one's self into the river. **Se — à l'eau**, to throw one's self into the water. **Se — par la fenêtre**, to throw one's self out of window. **Se — à terre**, to throw one's self on the ground. *b*) **Il se jeta le visage contre terre**, he fell upon his face. **Un lion affamé vint se — sur mon troupeau**, a famished lion fell upon my sheep. *Fén. Tél.* 2. **Lorsque le besoin est extrême, le loup attaque les femmes et les enfants, se jette même quelquefois sur les hommes**, when wolves are very hyngry, they will attack women and children, and even rush upon men. **Se — sur un lit**, to throw one's self on a bed. **Se — à genoux**, to throw one's self on one's knees. **Se — au cou de quelqu'un**, to throw one's arms round a person's neck. **Il se jeta en arrière pour éviter le coup**, he threw himself back to avoid the blow. **Se — dans (— entre) les bras de quelqu'un**, to throw one's self into a person's arms. **Se — à a tête de quelqu'un, se — à la tête**, to offer one's services officiously, to be too forward. **Se — sur quelque chose**, to fall upon a thing. **Ce serait d'un malheur vous — dans un pire**, that would be getting out of a bad scrape to get into a worse one. **Se — sur les terres de son ennemi**, to rush into the estate of one's enemy. *c*) **Le voleur se jeta dans une ruelle obscure, et disparut**, the thief rushed into a dark alley and disappeared. **Il se jeta dans la place avec un millier d'hommes**, he rushed into the place with a thousand men. *d*) **Se — dans un couvent**, to retire to a convent. **Se — dans un désert**, to retire to a desert.

4. to embrace. **Se — dans un parti**, to embrace a party ; to side with. **Se — dans la dévotion**, to turn devotee.

5. to fall, to disembogue, to empty itself. **Ce fleuve se jette dans la mer du Nord**, that river flows into the north sea.

6. *Naut.* to run. **Se — à la côte**, to run on shore.

7. **Se — au travers** : *a*) to thwart ; *b*) to speak plainly, frankly. *a*) **Il n'y a rien sur la terre de si bien concerté par la prudence, qui ne soit souvent troublé par des événements bizarres qui se jettent à la traverse**, there is nothing so prudently managed in this world but what strange events come to hinder.

8. **Se — sur** : *a*) to fall upon, to attack ; *b*) to speak about. *a*) **Se — sur l'ennemi**, to rush upon the enemy. **Il s'est jeté à corps perdu sur l'ennemi**, he rushed headlong on the enemy. *b*) **Je ne veux pas me — sur les passages des Pères**, I do not wish to speak of the passages relating to the Fathers. *Bossuet.* **Les soldats se jetèrent sur les provisions**, the soldiers fell upon the provisions. **Quand il recevait une lettre elle se jetait dessus et la décachetait d'une main tremblante**, whenever he received a letter she would drop upon it, and open it with trembling hands. *A. Daudet.*

9. **Se — parmi**, to tell, to relate, to narrate. **Mon esprit ne se résoudrait jamais à se — parmi tant d'horreurs**, I could never make up my mind to relate such horrors.

10. **Se — dans**, to launch, to launch out. **Se — dans des disgressions**, to launch into digressions. **A tout hasard je me suis jetée dans ces détails**, at all hazards I launched into these details.

JETON, zhœtôn, [jeter], *sm.* **1.** counter. — **de présence**, presence-counter. **Faux comme un —**, as false as a brass shilling.

2. *Agr.* new swarm.

JEU, zhœ, [Lat. : jocus], *sm.* [*Pl. Jeux.*] **1.** play : *a*) action, exercise or occupation for pleasure or delight ; game, sport, amusement, diversion, pastime ; fun ; *b*) game ; exercise or contest for amusement, for the trial of skill or luck, or to win a prize or stake ; gaming, gambling ; *c*) manner of playing ; game ; *d*) manner of fencing ; way ; *e*) working, expression of the features ; *f*) the various aspects of a shining body ; *g*) liberty of action, scope, swing ; looseness ; *h*) room for motion or action ; *i*) motion, movement ; *j*) *Mus.* execution ; performance on a musical instrument. *a*) — **d'enfant**, child's play. **Jeux de l'enfance**, sports of infancy, children's plays *or* games. **Un — de salon, d'appartement**, an indoor game, a parlour game. **Ce n'est pas un — d'enfant**, it is no child's play. **Ce n'est qu'un —**, it is all in play, it is only in fun. **Se faire un — de**, to make light of. **Il se fait un — de ma faiblesse**, he makes sport of my weakness. **Ce n'est qu'un — pour lui**, it is a nothing but a trifle for him. **Je ne suis pas du —**, I am not in the game. **C'est un — à se rompre le cou**, it is a dangerous game. **Le — lui plaît**, he likes it. **Cela passe —**, that is more than a joke. **Se faire un — de quelque chose**, to make sport of, to make game of a thing, to make a thing one's play. — **de la nature**, lusus naturæ. **Les jeux de la fortune**, the freaks of fortune. **C'est un — du hasard**, it is all chance. **Tous les jeux de hasard n'attirent rien de bon**, all these games of chance bring nothing good to anybody. *Regnard, Joueur*, 1, 7. **Les jeux sanglants de Mars**, *Poet.* the bloody games of war. **Les jeux de Thalie**, comedy. **Les jeux de Melpomène**, tragedy. **Les jeux de Terpsichore**, dancing. — **de mots**, pun, a quibble, a play upon words. — **d'esprit**, ingenious game ; *Fig.* play of wit, display of wit, witticism, piece of wit, witty conceit. *b*) — **innocent**, innocent *or* harmless play, innocent amusement ; *pl.* games of forfeits. — **de hasard**, game of chance ; trick of chance. — **de cartes**, game at cards. **Bonheur au —**, luck at play. **Être heureux au —**, to be a lucky player. **Gagner au —**, to win at play. **Perdre au —**, to lose at play ; to play... away, to gamble... away. **Tromper au —**, to cheat ; to play false. **Aimer le —**, to love gaming. **La passion du —**, the passion for gaming. **Maison de —**, gaming-house. **Tenir un —**, to keep a gaming-table. **Il y a grand — dans cette maison**, they gamble very much in that house. **L'argent qui est sur le —, sur —**, stake, the money staked upon the game. **A quel — l'a-t-on perdu ?** what have they done to him that he no longer goes there, that he has left that company ? **Jeux d'adresse**, games of skill. **Jeux de prix**, prize games. **Jeux floraux**, floral games. **Jeux de mains**, horse-play, rough play, pawing.

Tenir —, to continue playing, to keep on. **Couper —**, to go off with one's winnings, to discontinue playing, to leave off. **Tenir le — de quelqu'un**, to play for another. **Entrer en —**, to be one's turn to play ; *Fig.* to be one's turn to do a thing. **D'entrée de —**, from the beginning of the game, from the beginning, from the first, at first. **Se piquer au —**, to go on playing : to go on with a thing in spite of difficulties. **Bon — bon argent**, in earnest, in good earnest, very earnestly. **Jouer bon — bon argent**, to play in good earnest. **Jouer de**

franc —, to play fairly. **Les règles du —**, the rules of the game. **Mettre quelqu'un en —**, to involve a person up in an affair, to bring some one in; to bring a person on, to bring out, to engage in action; to bring a person into question, to commit *or* expose any one to speak about a person. **Mettre quelque chose en —**, to bring *or* call a thing into play; to employ, to use a thing. **Jeux de bourse**, stock-exchange speculations, stock-jobbing.

c) **Jouer le vrai —**, to play the right game. **Je connais votre —**, I know your game. **C'est son —**, that is his game; it is playing the right game; *Fig.* that is his best move; it is his business. **Avoir le — serré**, to play a close game; *Fig.* to act wisely. **De bon —**, fairly, by fair play. *d*) *Fig.* **Savoir le — de quelqu'un**, to know a person's way of proceeding.

e) **Quel — de physionomie**! what an expressive face! *g*) **Ce ressort n'a pas assez de —**, that spring has not play enough. **Donner du — à un balancier**, to loosen a pendulum. *h*) **— du piston**, *Phys.* length of the stroke. **Le balancier de cette horloge n'a pas assez de —**, the pendulum of this clock has not sufficient play. **— d'eau**, play of water-works. *i*) **— d'une machine**, regular play *or* working of a machine. [*Fig.*:] **Le — des passions humaines**, the working of human passions.

j) **Avoir le — brillant**, to play brilliantly. **Un — doux, délicat**, a soft, a delicate touch. *Prov.*: **Jeux de mains, jeux de vilains**, rough play is low play. **A beau jeu, beau retour**, one good turn deserves another. **Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle**, the game si not worth the candle; it will not quit costs. **Jeu qui trop dure ne vaut rien**, one may have too much of a good thing.

2. game: *a*) *pl. Antiq.* contests exhibited as spectacles to the people; *b*) part of a set, at tennis; *c*) hand, cards. *a*) **Les jeux du cirque**, circensian games. **Les jeux olympiques**, the Olympic games. **Les jeux pythiques**, the Pythian games. **Les jeux néméens**, the Nemæan games. **Donner des jeux au peuple**, to amuse the people with games. *b*) **Être à deux de —**, to have won two games each, to be even; *Fig.* to be on even terms, to be quits. **Ils sont à deux de jeu**, they are quits; *Fig.* two can play at that game. *c*) **Avoir un beau —**, to have a fair game to play, to have a fair prospect, to have a good opportunity. **Faire voir beau — à quelqu'un**, to get the better of a person; to beat a person. **Si on le fâche, on verra beau —**, if we offend him, we shall suffer for it. **A tout venant beau jeu**, to be ready to play against any one. **Donner beau —**, to give fair play, to give a good opportunity. **N'avoir point de —**, to have a bad hand, to have no good cards. **Faire bonne mine à mauvais —**, to put a good face upon the matter. **Montrez votre —**, show your cards. **Jouer à — découvert**, to act openly. **Jouer à — sûr**, to be certain of success. **Jouer bien son —**, to play one's part well. **C'est un — bien joué**, *Fig.* the game is well played; the trick is well planned. **Perdre à beau —**, to lose with a good hand. **Cacher son —**, to hide one's game; *Fig.* to conceal *or* disguise one's designs.

3. stake: money deposited as a wager: that which is pledged. **En —**, at stake. **Sa vie est en —**, his life is at stake. **Jouer gros —**, to play high *or* deep, to play for a great stake; *Fig.* to risk one's reputation or fortune. **Jouer un — d'enfer**, to risk anything. **Faire le —, mettre au —**, to lay town the stakes, to stake; to put in; to throw. **Quand on ne peut plus mettre au — il faut quitter la partie**, we must give up pleasures that we can no longer enjoy; we must give up what we can no longer manage. **Tirer son épingle du —**, *Fig.* to slip one's neck out of the collar.

4. ground: the place where one plays at certain games. **— de paume**, tennis-ground, tennis-court. **— de boule**, bowling-green. **— de mail**, mail. **— de quilles**, skittle-ground.

5. set; pack. **— de billard**, billiard, bagatelle board. **— de bilboquet**, cup and ball game. **Un — de cartes**, a pack of cards. **— de cricket**, game of cricket. **— de croquet**, game of croquet. **— de dames**, draughts. **Un — de dominos**, dominos. **Un — de patience**, a game of patience, puzzles. **Un — de quilles**, a set of ninepins. **Un — d'échecs**, a set of chessmen. **Un — de tric-trac**, a back-gammon board. **Un — entier**, a whole pack. **Ce — n'est pas complet**, this pack is not complete.

6. representation. **Les jeux de la scène**, theatrical representations.

7. *pl. Mythol.* Sports: the gods who presided over all kinds of sports. **Les Jeux, les Ris et les Grâces**, the Sports, the Smiles and the Graces.

8. † exercise (of arms); **9.** *Paint.* action, life; **10.** *Theat.* trick; gesture, attitude. **— muet**, dumb show. **Il y a du — dans cette composition**, there is some life in that composition. **C'est un — joué**, *Fig.* it is a concerted scheme. **C'est le vieux —**, it is the old game.

11. action, acting, manner of acting, performance. **Avoir le — touchant**, to have an affecting manner of acting. **Le — de cette actrice charme les spectateurs**, this actress's acting pleases the public.

12. *Mus.* **— d'orgues**, organ; **13.** *Naut.* **— de voiles**, set of sails. **— d'avirons**, set of oars.

14. † **— parti**, choice.

JEUDI, zhœdi, [from Lat. Jovis dies, Jupiter's day; O. Fr.: jeusdi], *sm.* Thursday. **—saint**, Maunday-Thursday, Thursday before Easter. **La semaine des trois jeudis**, never; when two Sundays come in a week.

JEUN (À), azhœn, [Lat.: jejunus, fasting], *adv. phr.* fasting. **Être à —**, to be fasting. **Je suis encore à —**, I have not yet broken my fast. **Il a pris cela à —**, he took it on an empty stomach.

JEUNE, zhœn', [Lat.: juvenis], *adj.* **1.** young: *a*) being in the early part of life; youthful, juvenile; *b*) not old enough; *c*) inexperienced, unpractised, unskilled, raw, green; *d*) youthful, brisk; *e*) said of animals; *f*) in the first period of growth; *g*) youthful, pertaining or suitable to youth. *a*) **Un — enfant**, a young child. **Un — homme**, a young man. **Une — fille**, a young girl. **Une — personne**, a young person. **Les jeunes gens**, youth, young men; (of both sexes) young persons, young people, youth. **Elle n'est plus —**, she is no longer young. *b*) **Ce précepteur est bien —**, that tutor is very young. *c*) **Mon dieu, qu'il est —**! heavens, how green he is! *d*) **Il ne vieillit point, il est toujours —**, he does not get old, he still looks young. **Avoir le visage —**, to have a young face. *e*) **Un — chien**, a young dog, a puppy. *f*) **Un — chêne**, a young oak. *g*) **Cette couleur est trop — pour une femme de son âge**, that colour is too young for a woman of her age. **— âge, jeunes ans, — saison**, youth. **Que de jeunes les vieillards pleurent**! how many young persons old men weep over! **Dans son — temps**, in his youth. **De ses jeunes erreurs désormais revenu**, weaned from the errors of his youth. **Il a encore le goût —**, he has still a colt's tooth left. *Prov.*: **On n'est jeune qu'une fois**, one cannot be young always. **Les jeunes s'en vont avant les vieux**, the young fall off before the old. **Autant meurent jeunes que vieux**, young men may die, old men must. *V. Diable.*

2. younger; junior. **Son — frère**, his younger brother. **Pline le —**, Pliny the Younger. **Richard —, médecin**, Richard junior, a doctor.

JEUNE, *sm.* **1.** young person, youth: *pl.* young people; **2.** *Physiol.* young: the offspring of an animal.

JEÛNE, zhœn', [jeûner], *sm.* **1.** fast: *a*) fasting; abstinence from food; *b*) voluntary religious abstinence; *c*) the time of fasting. *a*) **Un trop long — est nuisible à l'estomac**, to fast too long is bad for the stomach. *b*) **Un jour de —**, a fast day. **Faire —**, to fast. **Rompre le —**, to break one's fast.

2. abstinence, privation. **Ne pas pouvoir lire est un véritable — pour l'esprit**, not to be able to read is a great privation to the mind.

JEUNEMENT, zhœn'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** youthfully; **2.** *Hunt.* just. **Un cerf de dix cors —**, a stag just ten years of age.

JEÛNER, zhœné-r, [Lat.: jejunâre], *vn.* to fast: *a*) to abstain from food, either partially or wholly; *b*) to mortify the body by abstinence. *a*) **Faire —**, to keep fasting. **Ils jeûnent régulièrement tous les vendredis**, they fast regularly every Friday.

JEUNESSE, zhœnès', [jeune], *sf.* **1.** youth: *a*) the part of life succeeding to childhood, youthhood; *b*) youthfulness, the state of being youthful; *c*) (collectively) young persons, young people; *d*) young men, lads. *a*) **La première —**, early youth. **Dans la première —**, in early youth. **Elle n'est plus de la première —**, she is not very young now. **Il a eu dans sa — toute la prudence d'un âge avancé**, in his youth he was as prudent as a staid man. **Un air de —**, a youthful appearance. **Il est accoutumé à cela de —**, he has been accustomed to that from his youth. *b*) **La — d'esprit**, the youthfulness of the mind. **La — du monde**, the youthfulness of the world. *c*) **Élever la —**, to train youth. **Il faut laisser une certaine liberté à la —**, we must allow young people a certain liberty. *d*) **La fleur de la — périt dans ce combat**, the flower of young men died in that fight. *Prov.*: **La jeunesse revient de loin**, a ragged colt may make a good horse. **Si jeunesse savait et vieillesse pouvait, les choses en iraient mieux**, if youth had experience and old age ability things would go on all the better. **— est difficile à passer**, youth is exposed to many temptations. **Il faut que — se passe**, you cannot put old heads on young shoulders; boys will be boys. **La — n'a qu'un temps**, one cannot be young twice. **Jeunesse qui veille et vieillesse qui dort, c'est signe de mort**, wakeful youth and sleeping age are signs of death.

2. young girl, lass, young maiden. **Une jolie —**, a pretty lass.

JEUNET, ETTE, zhœnè, nèt', [jeune], *adj.* very young.

JEÛNEUR, EUSE, zhœnœr, nœz', *sm. f.* faster: one who fasts.

JOAILLERIE, zhway'ri, [joyau], *sf.* jewellery, jewelry: *a*) trade in jewels; jewelling; jeweller's trade; *b*) jewels collectively.

JOAILLIER, ÈRE, zhwayé, yèr', *sm. f.* jeweller: dealer in jewels; maker of jewels.

JOB, zhob, *pnm.* Job. **Livre de —**, Book of Job. **Pauvre comme —**, as poor as Job, exceedingly poor.

JOBARD, zhobar, [O. Fr.: jobe, apparently from Flem. jobbe, simple], *sm. Fam.* simpleton, ninny, flat.

JOBARDER, zhobardé, [jobard], *va. Fam.* to take in, to gull, to fool, to dupe.

JOBARDERIE, zhobard'ri, *sf.* silliness; fool's trick, foolery.

JOBELIN, zhob'lan, *sm.* simpleton, ninny.

JOBISME, zhobism', *sm. Pop.* **1.** great poverty, penury; **2.** simplicity.

JOC, zhok, *sm.* stop (of a mill).

JOCKEY, zhoké, [Eng.], *sm.* jockey, jockey-rider.

JOCKO, zhoko, *sm. Zool.* pongo : a species of ape.

JOCRISSE, zhokris', [the name of a simpleton in old comedies], *sm.* **1.** cotquean ; a busy-body in feminine affairs ; nincompoop, trifler, simpleton, ninny ; **2.** silly servant. **Je ne l'aimerais point s'il faisait le —**, I should not like him if he were a simpleton. *Mol. F. Sav.* v, 3.

JODEL, zhodel, [Etienne], dramatic poet (1590-1660).

JOIE, zhwa, (Low Lat. : gaudia ; Lat. : gaudium), *sf.* joy : *a)* delight of the mind ; gladness, delight, happiness, exultation, delightfulness ; *b) pl.* happiness, felicity, enjoyment of pleasure ; *c)* delight ; canse of joy ; *d)* gayety, mirth, merriment, mirthfulness, joyoysness, joyfulness, gladness, cheerfulness. *a)* **Grande —**, great joy. **— immodérée**, immoderate joy. **Transports de —**, transports of joy. **Cris de —**, cries of joy. **A ces mots le corbeau ne se sent pas de —**, on hearing these words the raven was beside himself for joy. *La Font. Fab.* 1, 2. **Les cœurs sont saisis d'une — soudaine**, sudden joy fills their hearts. **Être ivre de —**, to be overjoyed. **Je veux que tous les cœurs soient heureux de ma —**, I want everybody to rejoice with me. **Tressaillir de —**, to start with joy. **Cette nouvelle remplit de — le cœur de tous les habitants**, this news filled the inhabitants with joy. **Prendre part à la — de quelqu'un**, to rejoice at a person's happiness. **Que le ciel vous tienne en —**, may God make you happy ! *Mol. Tart.* v, 4. **Être à la — de son cœur, être dans la — de son cœur**, to be overjoyed ; to be filled with delight. **Avoir la — d'une chose**, to enjoy a thing. **Se donner à (or au) cœur — de quelque chose, s'en donner à cœur —**, to thoroughly enjoy a thing to one's heart's content. **Feu de —**, bonfire *b)* **Les joies du paradis**, heavenly felicity. *c)* **Faire la —, être la — de quelqu'un**, to be a person's joy. *d)* **La — bruyante des convives**, the noisy mirth of the guests. **Cet homme est toujours en —**, that man is always merry. **Nager dans la —**, to be full of joy. **Vivre dans la —**, to be always merry.

JOIGNANT, E, zhwanyân-t, ânt', *adj.* adjoining ; adjacent, contiguous. **Une maison joignante à la mienne**, a house adjoining mine.

JOIGNANT, *prep.* adjoining, next to. **Une maison — l'église**, a house next to the church.

JOINDRE, zhwandr', [Lat. : jungĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *craindre. Je joins, nous joignons je joignais ; je joignis ; je joindrai ; je joindrais ; joins, joignons ; que je joigne ; que je joignisse ; joignant ; joint.*] **1.** to join : *a)* to place one thing in contiguity to another (of the hands) to clasp ; *b)* to add to, to annex ; *c)* to knit, to unite together ; to connect, to couple ; to combine ; *d)* to unite, to associste, to connect ; *e)* to unite in marriage ; *f)* to meet, to meet with ; *g)* to come up with, to overtake. *a)* **— deux planches avec de la colle forte**, to glue two planks together. **— deux morceaux d'étoffe en les cousant ensemble**, to sew two pieces of stuff together. **— les mains**, to clasp one's hands. *b)* **Il a joint ces deux jardins**, he has joined those two hardens together. **Joignez à cela qu'il faut...**, add to which, it is necessary... *c)* **Rien n'est plus aisé en Allemagne que de — le Rhin au Danube**, nothing is easier in Germany than to join the Rhine to the Danube. *Volt.* **Votre hymen est le nœud qui joindra les deux mondes**, your marriage is the bond which will unite the two worlds. *Volt. Alz.* 1, 1. **— la prudence et la valeur**, to add prudence to valour. **— la chasteté avec la beauté**, to combine chastity with beauty. **— l'audace à la haine**, to add audacity to hatred. **— l'utile à l'agréable**, to combine the useful with the agreeable. **Je plains cette mort prématurée, qui te joint à ton intrépide frère**, I pity this premature death, that unites you with your intrepid brother. *La Bruy.* 10. *a)* **Il faut les — d'intérêts**, we must make their interest the same. **Nous avons de la peine à — les deux bouts**, we find it difficult to make ends meet. **Mais ce lien de sang qui nous joignait tous deux**, but this bond of blood which connected us. *e)* **L'hymen qui va nous —**, the marriage which is to unite us. *f)* **Ce régiment a joint le corps d'armée**, this regiment has joined the army-corps. **— quelqu'un**, to meet a person. *g)* **Quoiqu'il fût parti avant moi, je le joignis bientôt**, though he started before me, I soon overtock him. **— l'ennemi**, to overtake the enemy.

2. to be adjoining, contiguous, adjacent to.

JOINDRE, *vn.* to join : to be contiguous, to be in contact ; to fit close ; to joint.

JOINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to join : *a)* to be joined, to be united ; *b)* to unite ; to associate, to league ; *c)* to adjoin, to be adjoining, to be contiguous ; *d)* to be added. *a)* **A cette amabilité se joignait le plus grand sens**, this amiability was united to sound sense. **Il touche à peine à l'âge où la force commence à se — au courage**, he has scarcely reached the age at which strength is united to courage. *b)* **Je me joins avec vous contre cet insensé**, I shall side with you against this madman. **Ils se sont joints pour défendre leurs intérêts**, they joined with each other to defend their interests. **Je me joins à vous pour le supplier de rester**, I shall join with you to implore him to remain.

2. to meet with each other, to meet ; **3.** to couple (as animals).

JOINT, E, zhwan-t, zhwant', *pa. p.* of *joindre* joined : united, joint, added associated. **Des planches bien jointes**, well-joined boards. **A mains jointes**, with clasped hands ; *Fig.* most earnestly. **A pieds joints**, close-legged. **Être joints**, to live in concord. **Ci- —**, annexed ; hereunto annexed, here enclosed, herewith. **La déclaration ci-jointe**, the declaration here enclosed. **Vous trouverez ci-joint copie de ce que vous demandez**, you will find herewith the copy of what you asked for. **Vous trouverez ci-jointe la copie de l'acte**, you will find herewith enclosed the copy of the deed. **Ci-joint quittance or ci-joint la quittance**, herewith the receipt.

JOINT QUE, JOINT À CE QUE, JOINT À CELA QUE, *conj. phr.* added to which, besides which, and farther.

JOINT, *sm.* joint : *a)* the joining of two or more things ; *b) Anat.* the joining of two bones ; articulation ; *c) Mech.* hinge ; a juncture of parts which admit of motion ; *d) Carp.* the place where one board is connected with another ; *e) Build.* the surface of separation between two stones ; *f) Naut.* seam ; *h) Geol.* a fissure or line of parting in rocks. *b)* **Trouver le — en découpant une volaille**, to find the joint, when carving a fowl. [*Fig.* :] **Trouver le —**, to hit upon the best way. *c)* **— universel**, universal joint.

JOINTE, zhwant', *sf. Man.* pastern.

JOINTÉ, E, zhwanté, *adj. Veter.* jointed. **Cheval long- —**, long-jointed horse. **Court- —**, short-jointed.

JOINTÉE, zhwanté, *sf.* double-handful.

JOINTIF, IVE, zhwantif, tiv', *adj.* joined, touching, close together.

JOINTOIEMENT, zhwantwamân-t, [jointoyer], *sm. Mason.* pointing, grouting : filling up with grout.

JOINTOYER, zhwantwayé-r, [joint], *va. Mason.* to point : to fill the joints with mortar or grout.

JOINTURE, zhwantur', *sf.* joint, joining, articulation.

JOLI, E, zholi, [apparently of Scandinavian origin. : Icel. : jōl or yule, a feast ; O. Fr. jolif turned later into joli ; Late Lat. : gaudivus, joyful, from gaudium, joy and gaudēre, to rejoice, has been proposed. Jolly in English is the same word, and from French], *adj.* **1.** † brisk, lively, cheerful, gay : full of life and spirit ; **2.** pretty : *a)* agreeable, nice ; *b)* pleasing without being striking, somewhat beautiful ; handsome, fine, fair ; *c) Fam.* foppish, affected ; *d)* pleasing, nice, agreeable, fine, genteel, graceful, handsome ; *e)* (in an ill sense) sly, crafty ; bad ; *f)* (ironically) fine, excellent ; unpleasing ; ridiculous ; blamable, blameworthy. *a)* **La plus jolie chose du monde**, the prettiest thing in the world. *b)* **Elle n'est pas belle, mais elle est jolie**, she is not beautiful, but she is pretty. **Une jolie petite fille**, a pretty little girl. *c)* **Faire le — cœur**, to play the agreeable. *d)* **Une jolie main**, a pretty hand. **Un — chien**, a pretty dog. **Faire de jolis vers**, to make pretty verses. **L'air est assez —, mais les paroles ne valent rien**, the tune is rather pretty, but the words are good for nothing. **Dire de jolies choses**, to say agreeable things. [*Fam.* :] **Le tour est —**, it is a pretty trick. *e)* **On lui a joué un — tour**, he has been played a pretty trick. *f)* **Vraiment vous êtes — de me parler de la sorte**, well you are a nice fellow, to speak to me in that way. **Vous faites là un — métier**, you are doing a very fine thing there ; you are acting indelicately. **Être dans un — état**, to be in a fine state. **Voilà une jolie conduite**, that is fine behaviour !

3. † remarkable ; **4.** comfortable : good, agreeable ; **5.** handsome : *a)* ample, large ; *b)* liberal, generous. **Il a une jolie place**, he has a good place. **Cent mille francs de dot, c'est —**, a hundred thousand francs dowry, very nice.

JOLI, *sm.* pretty ; best. **Le — de l'affaire est que...**, the best of the affair is that...

JOLIBOIS, zholibwâ, *sm. Bot.* mezereon : *Daphne mazereum*, a deciduous shrub with pink flowers.

† **JOLIER**, zholié-r, *vn.* to brisk up ; to gladden ; to be cheerful.

JOLIESSE, zholièss, [joli], *sf. Neol.* prettiness.

JOLIET, ETTE, zholiè, èt', *adj.* rather pretty.

JOLIMENT, zholimâ-t, *adv.* **1.** prettily : *a)* pleasingly, agreeably ; *b)* in a pretty manner ; nicely ; finely. **Cela est — travaillé**, that is prettily done. [*Fam.* :] **Je l'ai — arrangé**, I gave it him jolly well.

2. pretty : considerably, extremely, excessively ; soundly. **Nous avons été — téméraires**, we have been excessively rash. **Nous sommes timides, mais nous savons fort — dissimuler**, we are timid, but we know very well how to feign. *Genlis.* **Il doit être — content**, he is very pleased, I should think. **Vous vous trompez —**, you are strangely mistaken.

† **JOLIVETÉ**, zholiv'té, [joli], *sf.* **1.** witticism, flash of wit ; **2.** knick-knack, ingenious toy ; **3.** pretty thing (of a child).

JONC, zhôn ; the *c* is always silent ; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Lat. : juncus], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* rush : *Juncus*, a genus of plants of the order juncaceæ. — **commun, — des champs, — aggloméré,** common rush. — **maritime,** sea-rush. — **laché,** soft rush. — **des jardiniers, — glauque,** hard rush. **Plein de joncs,** rushy, rushed. **Natte de —,** rush-mat. **Canne de —,** Malacca-cane.

2. *Bot.* This name is applied to some species which do not belong to the genus juncus, as : — **à balais,** common reed : *Arundo phragmites.* — **des chaisiers, — des étangs, — des tonneliers,** bull-rush, great club-rush : *Scirpus lacustris.* — **à coton,** cotton-grass : *Eriophorum.* — **épineux, — marin,** common furze, whin, gorse : *Ulex Europœus.* — **d'Espagne,** Spanish broom : *Spartium junceum.* — **fleuri,** flowering rush : *Butomus umbellatus.* — **des Indes,** rattan, ratan, rottang : *Calamus.* — **à mouches,** common ragwort : *Senecio Jacobœa.* — **du Nil,** Egyptian papyrus : *Cyperus papyrus.* — **odorant,** lemon-grass : *Andropogon schœnanthus.* — **de la Passion,** reed-mace, cat's-tail : *Typha.* **Grand —,** reed : *Arundo.*

3. Malacca cane. **Être droit comme un —,** to be as straight as an arrow.

4. keeper, guard-ring.

JONCACÉES, zhônkasé, **JONCÉES,** zhônsé, [jonc], *sfpl. Bot.* juncaceæ, junceæ : an order of herbaceous plants.

JONCER, zhônsé-r, [jonc], *va.* to put a bottom of rushes to (a chair).

JONCHAIE, zhônshê, [jonc], *sf.* rushbed, bed of rushes, rushy place.

JONCHÉE, zhônshé, [jonc], *sf.* **1.** strewing ; flowers (herbs, or other objects) scattered about. **Faire une— d'herbe, et de fleurs,** to strew flowers and grass.

2. heap (of things lying on the ground) ; **3.** cream-cheese, soft cheese.

JONCHER, zhônshé-r, [jonc], *va.* to strew, to scatter, to spread over, to cover. **On joncha les rues d'herbes et de verdure,** the streets are strewed with grass and leaves. **Les feuilles mortes, jonchent le sol,** the dead leaves strew the ground. **Le champ de bataille était jonché de morts,** the battle-field was covered with dead bodies.

JONCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to be strewed, to be covered.

JONCHÈRE, zhônshèr', [jonc], *sf.* rushy place.

JONCHETS, zhônzhè-z, [jonc], *smpl.* spilikins : a sort of game.

JONCHEUR, zhônshœr, *sm.* **1.** strewer, scatterer ; **2.** † deceiver, flatterer.

JONCIER, zhônsyé, *sm. Bot.* Spanish broom : *Spartium junceum.*

JONCIFORME. zhônsifôrm', [jonc ; forme], *adj.* rush-like.

JONCINELLE, zhônsinèl', *sf. Bot.* pipewort : a plant of the genus eriocaulon. — **d'Écosse,** jointed pipewort.

JONCOÏDE, zhônkoïd', [jonc ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* rush-shaped.

JONCOÏDE, *sf. Bot.* wood-rush : *Luzula*, a genus of plants of the order juncaceæ.

JONCTION, zhônksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : junctio], *sf.* junction : *a*) the act of joining ; *b*) union ; *c*) meeting. **La — de l'Europe et de l'Amérique par le câble transatlantique,** the junction of Europe and America by the transatlantic cable. **La — de deux rivières,** the meeting of two rivers. **La — de deux armées,** the junction of the two armies. **Point de —,** junction, juncture.

JONDELLE, zhôndèl', *sf. Ornith.* coot : a water-fowl.

JONGERMANNIÉES, zhônzhèrmanié, [Junggermann, a German botanist 1572-1653], *sfpl. Bot.* jungermanniaceæ : a sub-order of cryptogamous plants of the order hepaticeæ.

JONGLER, zhônglé-r, [Lat. : joculari, to jest ; jocus, a jest], *vn.* to juggle : to play tricks by sleight of hand.

JONGLERIE, zhônglœri, *sf.* juggle, juggling : *a*) a trick by legerdemain jugglery, legerdemain ; *b*) *Fig.* trickery, deceit ; imposture.

JONGLEUR, zhônglœr, *sm.* **1.** † minstrel ; **2.** juggler : *a*) one who practises jugglery ; *b*) *Fig.* trickster, deceiver, cheat. [In the figurative sense, it has a feminine. *Jongleuse.*]

JONQUE, zhônk', [Chin. through Port. junco], *sf.* junk : a Chinese vessel.

JONQUILLE, zhônkiy', [Lat. : juncus, a rush], *sf. Bot.* jonquil : *a*) a plant of the genus narcissus ; *b*) the flower of this plant.

JOSEPH, zhozèf', *pnm.* Joseph.

JOSEPH, *adj.* **Papier —,** joseph : a kind of thin paper ; tissue-paper, silver-paper.

JOSÈPHE, zhozèf', *pnm.* Josephus.

JOSIAS, zhosias, *pnm.* Josiah.

JOSUÉ, zhozué, *pnm.* Joshua.

JOTTEREAU, zhot'rô, *sm.* [*Pl. Jottereaux.*] *Naut.* cheek (of a mast).

JOTTES, zhot', *sfpl. Naut.* fore part of a ship's bow.

JOUABLE, zhouabl', [jouer], *adj.* that may be played, performable. **Trouvez-vous enfin que Mahomet soit —** ? do you however think Mahomet representable ? *Volt.*

JOUAIL, zhouay, *sm. Naut.* stock (of an anchor).

JOUAILLER, zhouâyé-r, [jouer], *vn.* to play for small stakes ; to play merely for amusement.

JOUBARBE, shoubarb', [Lat. : Jovis barba], *sf. Bot.* house-leek : *Sempervivum*, a genus of plants of the order crassulaceæ. **Grande —, — des toits,** common house-leek, cypbel. — **des vignes,** orpine, live-long : *Sedum telephium.* **Petite —,** white stonecrop : *Sedum album.* — **brûlante,** biting stonecrop, wall pepper : *Sedum acres.*

JOUBERT, zhouber, [Joseph], moral and miscellaneous writer (1754-1824).

JOUE, zhoû, [Low Lat. : gauta, from Lat. gabata, a bowl], *sf.* cheek : *a*) each side of the face below the eyes : *b*) *pl. Technol.* those parts of wrought objects that are double and correspondent. *a*) — **droite,** right cheek. — **gauche,** left cheek. **Joues pleines,** full cheeks. **Aux joues creuses,** hollow-cheeked. **Avoir la — enflée,** to have a swollen cheek. **Baiser à la —, sur la —,** to kiss on the cheek. **Tendre la —,** to offer one's cheek. **Donner sur la —, couvrir la — à quelqu'un,** to slap a person's face. **Coucher, mettre en —,** to take aim at ; *Fig.* to have one's eye on. **Et il me semble toujours que je vois une douzaine de lavements qui me couchent en —,** and it seems to me that I see everywhere a dozen injections threatening me. *Mol. Pourc.* II, 4. **En — !** *Milit.* present ! *b*) — **de poulie,** *Naut.* cheek of a block. — **de vache,** *Naut.* half block with a single sheave. — **de coussinet,** *Railw.* cheek of a chair.

JOUÉE, zhoué, *sf. Arch.* reveal [of a window].

JOUER, zhoué-r, [Lat. : jocāre, to joke], *vn.* to play : *a*) to sport, to wanton, to frolic, to frisk, to gambol ; *b*) to sport, to trifle, to toy, to act with levity or thoughtlessly ; *c*) to give a fanciful turn to ; *d*) to game, to play a game off ; to have a game of ; *e*) to play for money ; to game, to gamble ; *f*) to practise a trick ; *g*) to use, to wield, to handle. *h*) to play on (*or* upon), to perform on ; *i*) to act on the stage ; *j*) to move, to act, to operate, to work ; *k*) to have room enough for motion ; to have an easy motion ; to work loose. *a*) **Laissez — ces enfants,** let those children play. **Il ne faut pas — avec les armes à feu,** we must not play with fire-arms. **Le chat joue avec la souris,** the cat plays with the mouse. **Envoyer —,** *Fig.* not to harken to. *b*) **Il ne faut point — avec ceux qui ont en main l'autorité royale,** we must not trifle and joke with princes. *De Retz.* — **avec sa vie, avec sa santé,** *Fig.* to endanger *or* risk one's life, one's health ; not to value life ; not to spare one's health. *c*) — **avec les mots, — sur les mots,** to play upon words, to quibble, to pun. *d*) — **au volant,** to play at battledore and shuttle-cock. — **à Colin-maillard,** to play at blindman's-buff. — **aux dames,** to play at draughts.— **aux cartes,** to play at cards. — **au billard,** to play at billiards. **Les enfants de notre pays ne sont jamais si heureux que lorsqu'ils jouent au soldat,** children in our country never are so happy as when they are playing at soldiers. *E. About.* **Ne — que pour l'honneur,** to play for honour only. — **contre quelqu'un,** to play against a person. — **quitte ou double,** to play double or quits ; *Fig.* to risk all to get out of a bad affair. — **de son reste,** to play one's last stake ; *Fig.* to make the best of what is left. — **à qui perd gagne,** to play at he who loses wins. — **pour l'honneur, ne — que pour l'honneur,** to play for love. — **serré,** to play a close game. — **de malheur,** to be unlucky. — **de bonheur,** to be lucky. — **à jeu sûr,** to play a sure game. — **au plus sûr,** to play the safest game. — **au plus fin,** to vie in cunning. — **au roi dépouillé,** to ruin a person by getting as much as one possibly can out of him. — **aux Louis,** to play (for) louis. — **à la bourse,** to dabble in the stocks. — **en carreau,** to play diamonds. *e*) **Il jouerait les pieds dans l'eau,** he is a great gambler. **A qui est-ce à —,** whose turn is it to play ? **C'est à moi maintenant à —,** it is my turn now to play. *f*) — **d'un tour à quelqu'un, lui en — d'une, lui en — d'une bonne,** to play a person a bad trick. *Prov.* : **Qui a joué, jouera,** gamblers will be gamblers still.

g) — **avec une raquette,** to play with a racket. — **des gobelets,** to juggle, to play tricks by sleight of hand. — **des mains, 1.** to romp ; **2.** to fight ; **3.** *Vulg.* to filch, to pilfer. — **d'adresse, — d'industrie,** to be skilful, industrious. — **des jambes,** to take to one's heels. — **de la poche,** to loosen one's purse strings, to lay down one's money. — **du pouce,** to lay down one's money. — **de la prunelle,** to leer, to ogle. — **de l'épée,** to handle a sword. — **des couteaux,** to play with knives, to play or to fight with swords. — **du drapeau,** to display the flag dexterously. *h*) — **du violon,** to play the violin. — **de la flûte,** to play the flute. — **du piano,** to play the piano. **Ce violoniste joue bien,** that violinist plays well. *i*) **Cet acteur joue fort bien,** that actor plays very well. **Il joue aujourd'hui,** he is to play to-day. **Il ne joue plus, il a cessé de —,** he has left off playing.

j) **Les pièces de cette machine jouent mal entre elles,** the different parts of this machine do not work well. [*Fig.* :] **Faire — toutes sortes de ressorts,** to leave no stone unturned. **Faire — les intérêts, les passions,** to bring in the interests, to give way to one's feelings, one's passions. **Faire — les pompes,** to set the engines playing. **Faire — les eaux,** to make the waters play. *k*) **Cette serrure ne joue pas,** this lock does not act well. **Le mât joue dans son étambrai,** the mast fetches way *or* plays in the partners. **Faire — le gouvernail,** to move the helm about. **Faire — un éventail,** to flirt a fan.

2. to venture, to risk, to run the risk of.

Elle jouait à se noyer, she risked being drowned.

3. (of wood) to warp; 4. to explode. **La mine joua,** the mine exploded. **Les planches de cette bibliothèque ont joué,** the shelves of this book-case have warped. **Faire — une mine,** to spring a mine.

JOUER, *va.* 1. to play : *a)* to execute the various combinations of a game; (at chess and drafts) to move; to take a part in, to engage in; *b)* to play for, to stake, to hazard; *c)* to perform on a musical instrument; to play on; *d)* to perform on the stage, to act, to represent; *e)* to sham, to feign, to counterfeit; to act the part of; *f)* to personate, to act; to act the part or character of. *a)* **— une partie de piquet,** to play a game at piquet. **— une carte,** to play a card. **— cœur,** to play hearts. **— une dame,** to move a queen. **— le jeu,** to play the right game. **— bien son jeu,** *Fig.* to play one's cards well. **— un jeu,** to play a game. *b)* **— gros jeu, — grand jeu,** to play high *or* deep. **— gros jeu,** *Fig.* to run great risks. **— un jeu d'enfer,** to risk all. **Il jouerait jusqu'à sa chemise,** *Fam.* he would play the very shirt off his back; he would stake his last penny. **— sa vie,** *Fig.* to risk one's life. *c)* **— une contredance,** to play a country-dance. **— un air sur le piano,** to play a tune on the piano. *d)* **— un drame,** to act a drama. **— une pièce nouvelle,** to play a new piece. **— la comédie,** to play comedy; to take, or play a part in a comedy. [*Fig.* :] **— une pièce, — un tour, — un parti à quelqu'un,** to play a person a trick. **Cela pourrait vous — un vilain tour,** that might get you into a scrape. *f)* **— le rôle d'Hamlet,** to play Hamlet. [*Fig.* :] **Il a joué un rôle dans cette intrigue,** he played a part in that intrigue. **Il joua un grand rôle dans ces événements,** he played an important part in these events. **Il a joué le rôle d'un homme très faible,** he acted the part of a very weak man. **— un personnage,** to play a personage. **— les ingénues,** to play the parts of artless girls. **— un sot personnage,** *Fig.* to play a poor part. **— un petit personnage,** to have very little influence. *e)* **Vous le croyez affligé, il joue la comédie,** you think he is in distress, but he is only feigning. **— la douleur,** to feign grief. **— la surprise,** to feign surprise. **— l'homme d'importance,** to play the man of importance. **— la dévotion,** to feign devotion.

2. (at tennis) to play with. **— quelqu'un,** to play with a person. [*Fig.* :] **— quelqu'un par-dessous jambe, par-dessous la jambe,** to easily get the better of a person.

3. *Fig.* to deceive, to cheat. to trick, to take in, to play upon. **Il m'a indignement joué,** he has deceived me shamefully. **Tel vous semble applaudir qui vous raille et vous joue,** such a one pretends to commend you, but in reality he is deceiving you and making game of you. *Boil. Art. p.* I.

4. to ridicule, to hold up to ridicule, to make sport of, to make game of. **Molière a joué les médecins dans plusieurs de ses comédies,** M. has ridiculed doctors in several of his comedies.

5. to imitate, to look like. **Ce bois joue l'acajou,** this wood imitates mahogany. **Ce papier joue le velours,** this paper looks like velvet.

JOUER (SE). *v. refl.* 1. to play : to amuse one's self; to frolic, to frisk, to gambol; to sport, to wanton. **Elle s'amuse et se joue avec votre fille,** she amuses herself and plays with your daughter. **On voyait même, dans les pâturages, les loups se — au milieu des moutons,** even wolves were to be seen in the meadows gambolling with the sheep. *Fén. Tél.* 17. **Des oiseaux qui se jouent dans le feuillage,** birds sporting in the foliage. **Faire quelque chose en se jouant,** to do a thing very easily. [*Poet.* :] **Un zéphyr léger se joue dans nos voiles,** a light breeze fills our sails. **La nuit était belle, la lune se jouait sur les flots,** the night was fine and the moon was playing with the rippling waters. *Mérimée.*

2. to deceive one's self, to delude one's self; 3. to be played. **Le Tartuffe se joue ce soir,** Tartuffe is to be played this evening. **Ceci se joue à quatre mains,** this is composed for four hands.

4. (with *à*) to attack inconsiderately; to meddle with. **Mon père lui montra bien qu'il se jouait à plus fort que lui,** my father let him see that he was meddling with a cleverer man than himself. **Il ne se jouera plus à être malade,** he will not pretend to be ill again. **Ne vous jouez pas à cela, ne vous y jouez pas,** do not meddle with that.

Se jouer de —, 1. to play with, to sport with, to wanton with; to trifle with; 2. to make a plaything of, to make nothing of; to do with the greatest facility. **Il se joue de toutes les difficultés,** he makes nothing of all difficulties.

3. to laugh, to laugh at, to mock, to make a mockery of, to deride; to make game of, to make sport of, to sport with; to make a fool of. **Avec quelle insolence et quelle cruauté ils se jouaient tous deux de ma crédulité!** how insolently, and cruelly they laughed at my credulity! *Rac. Baj.* IV, 5. **Il se joue de ce que les mortels ont de plus sacré,** he laughs at what mortals hold most sacred. **Se — de la vie des hommes,** to think nothing of men's lives. **On se joue de lui,** they are making game of him. **Ne voyez-vous pas qu'on se joue de vous?** don't you see they are laughing at you?

4. to deceive, to disappoint, to cheat; to baffle; to fool, to make a fool of. **La fortune se joue des hommes,** fortune makes fools of men. **O dieux, est-ce ainsi que vous vous jouez des hommes?** O gods, is that the way you disappoint men? *Fén. Tél.*, 9. **Il m'a longtemps donné des espérances, il se jouait de moi,** for a long while he gave me hopes, but he only meant to deceive me.

5. *Feud. Law.* to part with (one's fief).

JOUET, zhouè; the *t* is never pronounced [jouer], *sm.* 1. plaything, toy : anything that serves to amuse. **Des jouets d'enfants,** children's playthings, toys. **Le hochet est le — ordinaire des petits enfants,** the rattle is the ordinary plaything of little children.

2. *Fig.* laughing-stock, sport. **Seul et sans protection, il se voit le — de tout le monde,** alone, without a protector, he is people's laughing-stock.

3. *Fig.* sport. **Pendant douze heures notre vaisseau fut le — des vents et des flots,** during twelve hours our vessel was the sport of the winds and the waves. *Fén. Tél.* I. **Être le — de la fortune,** to be the sport of fortune. **Hélas! nous sommes toujours les jouets de nos vaines espérances,** alas! we are always the sport of vain hope.

JOUEUR, EUSE, zhouœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. player : *a)* one who plays; *b)* performer; one who performs on an instrument of music. *a)* **Cet enfant est très —,** that child is very fond of playing. **Un rude —,** a rough player. **— de boule,** a bowler. **Un beau —, un bon —,** a good-tempered player. **La balle cherche le —, au bon — de balle,** *Fig.* the ball goes to the player.

2. gamester, gambler : one addicted to gaming. **Cette femme est une joueuse de profession,** that woman is a regular gambler.

3. stock-jobber. **— à la baisse** bear. **— à la hausse,** bull.

JOUFFLU, E, zhouflu, [joue], *adj.* chubby, chubby-cheeked. **Un petit homme gros, frais, —,** a little, stout, chubby-cheeked man.

JOUFFLU, E, *sm. f.* chubby-cheeked person. **Une grosse joufflue,** a stout, chubby-sheeked woman.

JOUG, zhoug; in the plural the *s* is never pronounced, [Lat. : jugum], *sm.* yoke : *a)* the frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together; *b)* a mark of servitude; *c)* *Fig.* slavery, bondage. *a)* **Mettre les bœufs au —,** to yoke the oxen. **Oter le —,** to unyoke. *b)* **Passer sous le —,** to pass under the yoke. *c)* **Il vous fera porter un — de fer,** he shall put a yoke of iron upon thy neck. *Bib. Saci. Deut.* XXVIII. 48. **Secouer le —,** to shake off the yoke. **La bataille de Chéronée mit la Grèce sous le —,** the battle of Cheronea brought Greece under the yoke. **Le — du mariage, de l'hymen,** the yoke of matrimony. **Vous vivrez sans — et sans règle,** you will be free, you will have no yoke to bear.

JOUIÈRE, zhouièr, [joue], *sf.* the side-wall of a lock.

JOUIR, zhouir, [Lat. : gaudēre, to rejoice], *vn.* (with *de*) to enjoy : *a)* to have satisfaction in; to feel with pleasure; to be delighted; *b)* to have possession or fruition of; to possess. *a)* **— d'une bonne réputation,** to have a good reputation. **Cet homme jouit du présent sans penser à l'avenir,** that man enjoys the present without troubling himself about the future. **— des embarras de quelqu'un,** to enjoy the embarrassment of a person. *b)* **— d'une terre,** to possess an estate. **Les chats jouissent de la faculté de voir pendant la nuit,** cats possess the faculty of seeing in the dark. **Cet homme ne jouit pas de sa raison,** that man is not in the possession of his right senses. **— d'une grande fortune,** to possess a large fortune. **Elle jouit d'une excellente santé,** she enjoys excellent health. **Il faut — du présent; les chagrins viennent assez tôt,** let us enjoy the present, cares come or soon enough. *Mme de Sév.* **Faire —,** to put in possession.

JOUISSANCE, zhouisãns', [jouir], *sf.* 1. enjoyment : *a)* the state of enjoying anything; pleasure, gratification, satisfaction; joy, delight; *b)* possession; *c)* fruition; pleasure given by possession or use. *a)* **Les nobles jouissances de l'esprit.** the noble enjoyments of the mind. **Je n'ai pas la propriété de cette terre, je n'en ai que la —,** I am not the owner of this estate, I have only the revenue of it. **C'est la poursuite du plaisir qui en est la —,** it is the poursuit of pleasure which makes its enjoyment. *b)* **Une longue et paisible — d'une des plus nobles couronnes de l'univers,** a long and peaceful possession of one of the noblest crowns in the world. *c)* **Avoir pleine et entière — de ses biens,** to have full and entire possession of one's property.

2. *Fin.* payment of interest.

JOUISSANT, E, zhouisãnt, ãnt', *adj.* *Law-t.* enjoying; in possession (of).

JOUJOU, zhouzhou, [infantile form of jouet], *sm.* [*Pl. Joujoux.*] plaything, toy.

JOUR, zhour, [Lat. : diurnus, instead of dies, whense diurnus, whence dius; Ital. : giorno; Provinç. : jorn] *sm.* 1. day : *a)* day-time; the time between the rising and setting of the sun; *b)* the period of twenty-four hours; *c)* a short space of time; *d)* a particular point of time; *pl.* period, time, *e)* life; *f)* life, being. *a)* **Le — et la nuit, — et nuit,** day and night.

Faire du — la nuit, et de la nuit le —, to turn day into night, and night into day. **Pendant le —**, in the daytime. **Pendant tout le —**, all day long. **Prendre —**, to name a day, to agree upon a day. **Prendre le — de quelqu'un**, to choose a person's day. **Avoir son —**, to have one's day. **Un de ces jours**, one of these days, one day or other. **D'un — à l'autre**, from one day to another. **De — en —**, from day to day. **Au premier —**, on the first opportunity. **Par —**, a day. **— à —, — par —**, day after day; every day. **Tous les jours**, every day. **Tous les deux jours**, every other day. **De deux jours l'un**, every other day. **De tous les jours**, every day : usual. **Les vêtements de tous les jours**, every-day clothes. **Mettre à tous les jours**, to put on every day. **Se mettre à tous les jours**, to wear one's every day clothes. **Un beau —**, a fine day. *b*) **— astronomique**, astronomical, solar, or apparent day (commencing at noon). **— civil**, civil *or* mean solar day (commencing at midnight). **Jours complémentaires**, complementary days (in the French republican calendar). **L'année a trois cent soixante-cinq jours**, a year has three hundred and sixty-five days. **La semaine a sept jours**, a week has seven days. **Quinze jours**, a fortnight. **Huit jours**, a week. **— de fête**, holiday. **Ce n'est pas tous les jours fête**, Christmas comes but once a year. **— des rois**, twelfth day, twelfth night. **— de Pâques**, Easter Sunday. **Les jours gras**, Shrovetide. **Un — gras**, a flesh day. **Un — maigre**, a fish day. **— ouvrable**, working-day, work-day. **— de barbe**, shaving day. **— de liquidation**, settling day. **Jours de planche**, *Mar. Com.* lay-days. **Cé jourd'hui**, † to-day. **Ce — est un grand — pour vous**, this is a great day for you. **Le — de sa mort**, the day of his death. **— pour —**, exact, to a day. **A pareil —**, on the same day. **Être de —**, to be upon duty. **Être à son dernier —**, to be at the end of one's life. **Gagner sa vie au — la journée**, to earn one's daily bread. **Vivre au — la journée, au — le —**, to live from hand to mouth. **Ces fruits sont du —**, this fruit was gathered to-day. **Le pain du —**, new bread, bread of the same day; daily bread. **Poisson du —**, fresh fish. **Le goût du —**, the present taste. **Un homme du —**, a man of the day. **Les jours caniculaires**, dog days. **Un — d'automne**, an autumn day. **Les beaux jours**, the fine days, *Fig.* happy days. [*Fam.* :] **Il y a beaux jours**, it is now a long while ago. **Un beau —**, one of these days, some fine day. **Vous êtes rare comme les beaux jours**, you are quite a stranger. **Les bons jours, les grands jours**, holidays. [*Fam.* :] **Faire son bon —**, to receive the sacrement. **Et comme il venait déjeûner et dîner chez nous tous les jours que Dieu faisait**, and as he came to lunch or dinner at our house every blessed day of the year. *A. France. S. Bonnard.* **Ennuyeux comme le — qu'il a tant plu**, as dull as the day it rained so much. **Il est plus de jours que d'années et que de bonnes destinées**, life is short and seldom happy. **Cela est long comme un — sans pain**, that is long and tedious.

c) **Ce changement n'est pas l'ouvrage d'un —**, this change did not take place in a day. **L'homme vit un — sur la terre entre la mort et la douleur**, man lives but a short time in this world to suffer, to die. **Cette impression d'un — que j'ai produite sur vous**, that passing impression I produced on your mind. *d*) **Vers les premiers jours de son règne**, about the beginning of his reign. **Elle attendit ces mauvais jours que le ciel lui préparait**, she waited until the unhappy time which was in store for her. **Mourir plein de jours**, to die very old. *e*) **Trancher les jours de quelqu'un**, to shorten a person's days. **En ce malheur je tremblai pour ses jours**, this misfortune made me fear for her life. **Mes jours moins agités coulaient dans l'innocence**, I led a calmer and innocent life. **De mes jours**, as long as I live. **Sur nos vieux jours**, in our old age. **De nos jours**, in our time. *f*) **Perdre le —**, to die. **L'honneur m'est plus cher que le —**, honour is dearer to me than life. **Devoir le — à**, to owe one's life to. **Ceux qui m'ont donné le —**, the authors of my being. **Respirer le —**, to live.

2. day : daylight, sunshine; the light of the day; light **Le — se lève**, the sun is rising **Le — vient**, daylight appears. **Point, pointe du —**, daybreak, daypeep, break of day, peep of day, dawn, day-spring. **Je m'en irai sitôt qu'il sera —**, I shall go away as soon as it is light. **Il commence à faire —**, it is beginning to get light. **Venir avant —, avant le —**, to come before it is light. **Le — baisse**, it is getting dark. **Demi- —**, dim twilight; imperfect light. **En plein —**, in broad daylight; *Fig.* before every one. **Le — n'est pas plus pur que le fond de mon cœur**, my heart is as pure as light itself. *Rac. Phèd.* IV, 3. **L'astre du —**, the star of day, the sun. **Elle est belle comme le —**, she is as handsome as the day. **Le haut du —**, mid-day. **Grand —**, broad daylight. **Je ne puis voir, j'ai le — dans les yeux**, I can't see, I have the light in my eyes. **Examiner une étoffe au grand —**, to examine a stuff in a good light. [*Fig.* :] **On est craintif, on fuit le grand — et le bruit**, one is timid, afraid of light and noise. **Chaque homme ose être un homme et penser au grand —**, no man is afraid of being a man or of saying what he thinks. **Le grand — de la publicité**, the broad daylight of publicity. **Clair comme le —**, as simple as can be; evident. **C'est le — et la nuit**, or **c'est la nuit et le —**, they cannot be more unlike; they are as different as day is from night. **Brûler le —**, to shut out daylight. **Il est —, il fait — chez lui**, he is up and about. **Petit —**, break of day. **Il est petit — chez lui**, he is only just up. **Voir le —**, *Poet.* to be born, to live; *Fig.* to see daylight; to be published, to appear to come out. **Donner le —**, to give birth to. **C'est ce pays qui m'a donné le —**, there it was that I saw the light of day. **Mettre au —** : *a*) to give birth to; *b*) to bring a thing to light; *c*) to divulge, to disclose (a secret), to make known; to unmask; *d*) to bring out, to publish (a book). **Demain il fera —**, it can be put off until to-morrow.

3. light : *a*) blaze; any light not proceeding from the sun; *b*) *Fig.* illustration, explanation; illumination of the mind; *c*) the manner in which a thing is lighted; direction in which the light falls; *d*) *Paint.* that part of a picture on which the light is supposed to fall, and which is painted in bright colours : (in the plural) touches of light. **Le — artificiel que donne le gaz**, the artificial light gas gives. *b*) **Jeter du — sur une question**, to throw a light on a subject. **Quel — mêlé d'horreur vient effrayer mon âme !** what light is this mixed with horror that terrifies my soul ! *Rac. Esth.* III. 4. **L'antithèse est une opposition de deux vérités qui se donnent du — l'une à l'autre**, an antithesis is an opposition of truths that throw a light on each other. *c*) **Mettre quelque chose dans son —**, to put a thing in a proper light. [*Fig.*] **Nous mettons nos passions dans un — favorable**, we look at our passions in a favourable light. **Il sait donner un beau — à ses défauts**, he knows how to conceal his defects. **Ce tableau est dans un faux —**, that picture is in a bad light. **Il a mis l'affaire dans un faux —**, he has placed the thing in a wrong light. [*Fig.* :] **Les portraits des hommes publics sont toujours dans un faux — pendant leur vie**, we never see public men in a true light during their lifetime. *Volt.*

4. light : an aperture by which light is admitted, as a window, door, etc.; opening, aperture; gap, chink. **Les jours de cette maison sont bien ménagés**, the doors and windows in that house are well contrived. **Tirer du — d'un certain côté**, to make a window on a certain side. **— de souffrance**, borrowed light. **Il y a du — entre ces planches**, there are openings between these boards. **A —**, open, in open work. **Cette cloison est à —**, there are openings in that partition. **Broderie à —**, open work enbroidery. **Percé à —**, bored through; *Fig.* discovered, known; unmasked.

5. way : *a*) passage; *b*) means. *a*) **Se faire —**, to force one's way, to make one's way through, to break through; to cut one's way; *Fig.* to come to light. **La flamme se fit —**, the flame made its way through. **Tôt ou tard la vérité se fait —**, some time or other truth comes to light. **Ils se sont fait — au travers les ennemis**, they forced their way through the enemy's ranks. *b*) **Si pour monter au trône il s'offre quelque —**, if there should be any means of ascending the throne. **Si vous voyez — à réussir**, if you see any means of succeeding. **Je n'y vois point de —**, I see no way to it.

À JOUR, *adv. phr. Com.* in order; up to the day. **Ses livres sont à —**, his books are in order. **Se mettre à —**, to keep one's book posted up. **Ce guide a été corrigé et mis à —**, this guide-book has been corrected and brought up to date. *Prov.* : **A chaque jour suffit sa peine**, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. **A bon jour bonne œuvre**, the better the day, the better the deed. **Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas**, joy and sorrow are to-day and to-morrow. **C'est un long jour qu'un jour sans pain**, a day without bread is a long day indeed. **Il n'est si long jour qui ne vienne à vêpres**, it is a long lane that has no turning. **Pour vanter un beau jour, attends sa fin**, praise a fair day at night.

JOURNAL, zhournal, [Lat. : diurnalis, daily], *adj. m. Book-k.* daily, day. **Livre —**, journal, day-book.

JOURNAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Journaux.*] **1.** journal : *a*) *Book-k.* day-book : *b*) diary, daily register; record or account of daily transactions; *c*) a narrative periodically published of the transactions of a society, etc.; *d*) newspaper, paper; *e*) *Naut.* a daily register of the ship's course, weather, etc. *b*) **Écrire le — de sa vie, tenir un —**, to keep a diary. *d*) **— quotidien**, daily newspaper. **— hebdomadaire**, weekly paper, weekly journal. **Lire les journaux**, to read the papers. **Publier un —**, to publish a newspaper. **Rédacteur de —**, editor of a newspaper. **Vendeur, marchand de journeaux**, newsman, newsvender. *e*) **— de bord**, sea journal.

2. acre, : a land measure.

JOURNALIER, ÈRE, zhournalyé, lyêr', *adj.* **1.** daily : diurnal, quotidian, occurring every day. **Tâche journalière**, daily task.

2. variable, changeable; inconstant, fickle : unsteady, uncertain. **La guerre est journalière**, the fortune of war is fickle. **Ce n'est pas ta faute, les armes sont journalières**, it is not your fault; the fortune of arms is changeable. *Fén.* **Je suis —, j'ai des jours où je ne me ressemble guère**, I am changeable, some days I am not like myself. *Lamotte.*

JOURNALIER, *sm.* day-labourer, journeyman.

JOURNALISER, zhournalizé-r, *vn.* to write newspapers ; to journalize.

JOURNALISME, zhournalism', *sm.* journalism : management of newspapers.

JOURNALISTE, zhournalist', *sm.* journalist : writer of journals, newspaper-writer.

JOURNÉE, zhourné, [jour], *sf.* 1. day, day-time. **La — fut très belle**, the day was very fine. **Passer tristement sa —**, to spend a sad day. **Toute la sainte —**, the livelong day. **Une journée bien remplie**, a good day's work. **Il a plu toute la —**, it rained all day.

2. day's work, day-work, day-labour, journey-work. **Travailler à la —**, to do journey-work, to work by the day. **Aller en —**, to go out to work by the day ; (for domestic work) to char. **Homme de —**, day-labourer, journeyman. **Femme de —**, charwoman. **Mentir à la —**, to be a confirmed liar.

3. day's wages, day's pay, day's earnings. **Il a bien gagné sa —**, he deserves his day's earnings.

4. journey, day's journey : the travel of a day. **Cette ville est à une — de Versailles**, this town is about a day's journey from Versailles. **Marcher à grandes journées**, to make a long day's journey ; to travel by forced marches. **Aller à petites journées**, to travel easy stages.

5. day : *a*) battle, the contest of a day ; *b*) some remarkable or memorable day. *a*) **Une sanglante —**, a bloody battle. **Il perdit cette —**, he lost this battle. *b*) **La — de Trafalgar**, the battle of Trafalgar. **Les trois journées, les journées de juillet**, the three days in July (the revolution of 1830).

JOURNELLEMENT, zhournèl'mân-t, *adv.* daily, every day.

JOUTE, zhout', [jouter], *sf.* 1. joust, just, tilt, tilting ; 2. fight (of cocks). **Une — oratoire**, an oratorical tilt.

JOUTER, zhouté-r, [Lat. : juxta, near ; O. Fr. : jouster], *vn.* 1. to just, to joust: to engage in mock-fight on horseback ; to tilt, to practise the military game of tilting ; 2. (of cocks) to fight ; 3. *Fig.* to argue, to discuss, to enter the lists.

JOUTEUR, zhoutœr', *sm.* 1. jouster, tilter : one who jousts or tilts ; 2. *Fig.* champion. **Un rude —**, a hardy champion ; a hardy antagonist.

† **JOUVENCE**, zhouvâns', [Lat. : juventus, youth], *sf.* youth. **La fontaine de —**, the fountain of youth.

JOUVENCEAU, zhouvânsô, [jouvence], *sm.* youth, stripling, young fellow, lad.

JOUVENCELLE, zhouvânsèl', *sf.* damsel, lass, young girl, maiden.

† **JOUXTE**, zhoukst', [Lat. : juxta], *prep.* near, close to.

JOVIAL, E, zhovial, [Lat. : jovialis ; Jupiter, Jovis], *adj.* jovial : *a*) † belonging to Jupiter ; *b*) full of mirth, fond of good cheer ; jolly, merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyful, joyous ; *c*) expressive of mirth. *a*) **Des hommes joviaux**, jovial men. *c*) **Une face joviale**, a jovial face.

JOVIALEMENT, zhovial'mân-t, *adv.* jovially, merrily, jollily, joyfully.

JOVIALITÉ, zhovialité, [jovial], *sf.* joviality, jovialness, merriment.

JOYAU, zhwayô, [Lat. : jocale ; O. Fr. : joel, from jouer], *sm.* [*Pl. Joyaux.*] jewel, gem. **Les joyaux de la couronne**, the crown jewels.

JOYEUSEMENT, zhwayœz'mân-t, *adj.* joyously, joyfully : gladly, with joy, merrily, cheerfully.

JOYEUSETÉ, zhwayœz'té, [joyeux], *sf.* merry jest, joke.

JOYEUX, EUSE, zhwayœ z, yœz', [joie], *adj.* 1. joyous : *a*) joyful, merry, gay, mirthful, blitheful, blithesome, blithe, glad ; *b*) giving or affording joy ; glad, merry, gladsome ; *c*) inspiring joy, joy-inspiring, joyful, mirthful. *a*) **Il est tout — de vous voir**, he is delighted to see you. **Mener une vie joyeuse, mener joyeuse vie**, to lead a merry life. *b*) **Une nouvelle joyeuse**, glad tidings. **Des chansons joyeuses**, merry songs.

2. *Poet.* abundant, copious. [Little used.]

JUBÉ, zhubé, [Lat. : jube, ordain, in the prayer : *jube, domine, benedicere*], *sm.* *Arch.* roodloft : a gallery in a church, containing the rood. **Venir à —**, to knock under : to submit, to yield, to come to terms.

JUBILAIRE, zhubilèr', *adj.* of jubilee.

JUBILANT, E, zhubilân, lânt', *adj.* jubilant, rejoicing.

JUBILATE, zhubilat', *sm.* jubilate : the third Sunday after Easter.

JUBILATION, zhubilazyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [jubiler], *sf.* jubilation, rejoicing, merriment ; exultation. **Une air de —**, a merry look.

JUBILÉ, zhubilé, [Lat. : jubilæus, from Heb. *Jobel*, sound of the horn], *sm.* jubilee : *a*) among the Jews, every fiftieth year ; *b*) a church solemnity, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence. **Faire son —**, to perform the devotions of the jubilee.

JUBILÉ, *adj.* of fifty years standing.

JUBILER, zhubilé, [Lat. : jubilāre, to shout for joy], *vn.* to jubilate, to make merry, to exult, to rejoice ; *Fam.* to chuckle over, to grin in one's sleeve.

JUC, zhuk, [jucher], *sm.* roost, perch.

JUCHER, zhushé r, [orig. unknown], *vn.* to roost, to perch (of fowls).

JUCHER, *va.* to perch. **Être juché**, to be at roost.

JUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of fowls, etc.) to roost, to perch ; 2. *Fig.* to perch one's self.

JUCHOIR, zhushwar, [jucher], *sm.* roost, roosting place, perch.

JUDA, *pnm.* Judah.

JUDAÏQUE, zhudaïk', [Lat. : judaicus], *adj.* 1. Judaic, Judaical, Jewish : pertaining to the Jews. **Pierre —**, Jew stone.

2. strict ; adhering closely to the rule.

JUDAÏQUEMENT, zhudaïk'mân-t, *adv.* judaically.

JUDAÏSANT, E, zhudaïzân, zânt', *adj.* judaizing : conforming to the rites of the Jews.

JUDAÏSER, zhudaïzé-r, [judaisme], *vn.* to judaize : to conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JUDAÏSME, zhudaïsm', [Lat. : judæus, a Jew], *sm.* Judaism : the religious doctrines of the Jews.

JUDAÏTE, zhudaït', *sm.* Judean : a native of Judea.

JUDAS, zhudâ-z, *pnm.* Judas.

JUDAS, *sm.* 1. Judas, traitor, treacherous person. **Baiser de —**, treacherous kiss. **Poil de —**, red, sandy hair.

2. peep-hole [through a door, a wall, etc.].

JUDÉE, zhudé, *pnf. Geog.* Judea, Judæa.

JUDELLE, zhudèl', *sf. Ornith.* coot : an aquatic bird. V. *Jondelle.*

JUDICATURE, zhudikatur', [Lat. : judicāre, to judge], *sf.* magistracy, judicature.

JUDICIAIRE, zhudisièr', [Lat. : judiciarius], *adj.* 1. judicial : *a*) pertaining to courts of justice ; judiciary ; *b*) proceeding from a court of justice ; *c*) practised in the distribution of justice ; 2. *Rhet.* forensic. **Conseil —**, judicial adviser. **Combat —, duel —**, ordeal by combat, by duel. **Éloquence —**, forensic eloquence.

JUDICIAIRE, *sf.* judgment, sound judgment.

JUDICIAIREMENT, zhudisièr'mân-t, *adv.* judicially : in the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIEUSEMENT, zhudisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* judiciously : with good judgment : discreetly, wisely.

JUDICIEUX, EUSE, zhudisiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : judicium, judgment], *adj.* judicious : *a*) possessing sound judgment ; discreet, sensible, wise, prudent, discerning ; *b*) according to sound judgment.

JUDITH, zhudit, *pnf.* Judith.

JUGAL, E, zhugal, *adj. Anat.* jugal, zygomatic.

JUGE, zhuzh', [Lat. : judex], *sm.* judge : *a*) an officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes ; magistrate, justice ; *b*) one who judges ; judger ; *c*) one who judges or decides ; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of anything ; arbiter ; connoiseur, man of taste ; critic ; *d*) a chief magistrate or ruler of the ancient Israelites. *a*) **— d'instruction**, examining magistrate. **— commissaire**, judge appointed referee by the court. **— de paix**, justice of the peace. **Grand —**, chief justice. *b*) **Les rois furent autrefois eux-mêmes les juges du peuple**, formerly the kings judged the people themselves. **L'Église est — des choses de la foi**, the Church pronounces judgment on all matters of faith. **Le souverain —**, the sovereign judge. *e*) **Les juges d'un concours**, the judges of a competition. **Choisir quelqu'un pour —**, to choose a person to judge. **Je vous en fais —**, I appeal to you. **S'ériger en — de quelque chose**, to set up for a judge of a thing. **Être bon — de quelque chose**, to be a good judge of a thing. **Il est bon — en matière d'art**, he is a good judge in matters of art. **— du camp**, stickler. **Puisqu'il veut te choisir pour —, je n'y recule point**, since he wished to make you a judge between us, I have no objection. *Mol. Av.* iv. 4.—*Prov.*: **De fou juge, briève sentence**, a fool's bolt is soon shot. **Nul ne peut être juge de sa propre cause**, none can be a judge in his own cause. **On ne peut être à la fois juge et partie**, A fox should not be one of the jury at a goose's trial.

JUGÉ, E, shuzhé, *pa. p.* judged, doomed ; sentenced ; tried, put to trial. **Bien —**, well judged. **Chose jugée**, settled matter, final judgment. **Chose jugée, chose réglée**, a thing judged is a thing settled. [*Substant.* :] **Bien —**, right sentence. **Au —**, by guess. **Opérer au —**, to operate by the eye.

JUGEABLE, zhuzhabl', *adj.* amenable.

JUGEMENT, zhuzh'mânt, [juger], *sm.* 1. judgment : the act of judging ; trial ; the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause by the judge or court. **Prononcer un — en faveur de quelqu'un**, to pronounce judgment in favour of a person. **Rendre un — contre quelqu'un**, to pronounce sentence against a person. **Subir un —**, to lie under sentence. **Mettre quelqu'un en —**, to bring a person to trial. **Ester en —**, to appear in court. **Un — en dernier ressort**, a final judgment, a judgment without appeal. **Dieu, dont les jugements sont impénétrables**, God, whose judgments are impenetrable. **Le — dernier, le — universel, le — final, le grand —**, the final judgment, the final doom. **le jour du —**, judgment-day, doomsday, the day of judgment, the last day.

2. judgment : *a*) decision, determination ; *b*) opinion, notion ; view. **Au — de**, in the judgment (or opinion) of. **Je**

m'en rapporte à votre —, I rely on your opinion. **Faire un mauvais — de quelqu'un**, to have an ill opinion of any one. **Donner son — sur un ouvrage**, to give one's opinion on a work.

3. judgment : *a*) discrimination, discernment : good sense ; *b*) *Log.* the operation of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement. *a*) **Le — doit conduire toutes nos actions**, we must always be guided by our judgment. **Elle montre en cela qu'elle a du —**, in that, she shows her good sense. **Avez-vous perdu le — ?** are you out of your senses ?

JUGER, zhuzhé-r, [Lat. : judicāre], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by an *e* mute : *nous jugeons, je jugeais.*] to judge : *a*) to hear and determine a case ; to pass sentence on, to try, to doom ; to sentence ; *b*) to decide ; to determine ; *c*) to estimate, to appreciate ; *d*) to esteem, to think, to deem, to reckon ; to believe ; *e*) to suppose, to guess ; *f*) to imagine, to conceive ; to fancy. *a*) **— un procès**, to judge, to try a cause. **Il nous veut tous — les uns après les autres**, he wants to judge us all one after another. **Il fut jugé à mort**, he was sentenced to death. [*Neut.* :] **Il ne faut pas — sans entendre les deux parties**, we must not judge without having heard both sides. *b*) **Je m'en rapporte à ce qu'il en jugera**, I shall rely upon what he determines. *c*) **Il ne faut pas — les gens par l'apparence**, we must not judge of people by their looks. *d*) **Que jugez-vous que je doive faire** ? what do you think I ought to do ? **— à propos**, to think fit, to deem it expedient. *e*) **— mal**, to judge badly ; to misconceive. **Il n'est pas difficile de — ce qui en arrivera**, it is not difficult to guess what the consequences will be. **Je jugeai à son air qu'il était malade**, I judged by his looks that he was ill. *f*) **Il est aisé de — d'où cela part**, it is easy to imagine where that comes from.

JUGER, *vn.* to judge : *a*) to compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement ; *b*) to pass sentence. **— de**, to judge of : *a*) to estimate, to appreciate ; to give one's opinion on ; *b*) to be a connoisseur of ; *c*) to form an opinion of ; to fancy, to guess ; *d*) to decide upon. *a*) **Je ne pouvais pas bien — de la distance**, I could not judge of the distance well. **Il ne faut pas — des hommes sur une seule et première vue**, we must not judge of men at first sight. **L'oreille juge des sons**, the ear judges of sounds. *c*) **Vous pouvez — de ma surprise**, you may fancy how surprised I was. *d*) **— mal de quelqu'un**, to judge ill of a person. **— d'autrui par soi-même**, to judge of others by one's self. **— sur l'étiquette du sac**, to judge according to the label.

JUGER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to judge one's self, to think one's self ; **2.** to judge one another ; **3.** to be tried.

JUGEUR, zhuzhœr, *sm.* **1.** judge : one who judges ; **2.** critic, caviller, find-fault.

JUGLANDÉES, zhuglândé, [Lat. : juglans, andis, walnut], *sfpl. Bot.* juglandaceæ : the walnut tribe.

JUGULAIRE, zhugulêr', [Lat. : jugulus, throat], *adj. Anat.* jugular : pertaining to the throat.

JUGULAIRE, *sf.* **1.** jugular : the jugular vein ; **2.** *pl.* chin-straps.

JUGULER, zhugulé-r, [Lat. : jugulāre], *va.* **1.** to strangle ; **2.** *Fam.* to bore, to bother, to torment.

JUIF, IVE, zhuif, zhuiv', [Lat. : Judæus], *adj.* Jewish, Hebrew : pertaining to the Jews.

JUIF, JUIVE, *sm. f.* Jew *m.*, Jewess *f* ; Hebrew, Israelite. **Le — errant**, the wandering Jew. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular Jew. **Elle est un peu juive quand il faut donner**, she is a bit niggardly when it is necessary to give. **Être riche comme un —**, to be as rich as a Jew.

JUILLET, zhuiyè, [Lat. : Julius], *sm.* July : the seventh month of the year. **La mi- —**, the middle of July.

JUIN, zhuan, [Lat. : Junius], *sm.* June ; the sixth month of the year. **Le 15 —**, the 15th of June.

JUIVERIE, zhuiv'ri, [juif], *sf.* **1.** Jewry : a district inhabited by Jews ; **2.** Jew's bargain ; Jew's trick, shabby trick.

JUJUBE, zhuzhub', [Gr. : ζίζυφον], *sf.* jujube : the fruit of the jujube-tree.

JUJUBE, *sm.* jujube, jujube-paste.

JUJUBIER, zhuzhubyé, *sm. Bot.* jujube, jujube-tree : *Zizyphus vulgaris*, a genus of plants of the order rhamnaceæ.

JULEP, zhulèp, [Ar. : djoulap], *sm. Pharm.* julep : a mucilaginous mixture.

JULES, zhul', *pnm.* Julius.

JULIE, zhuli, *pnf.* Julia.

JULIEN, ENNE, zhulyan, èn', *adj.* Julian : *a*) pertaining to Julius Cæsar ; *b*) noting the reform of the calendar introduced by Julius Cæsar. **Période julienne**, Julian period. **Année julienne**, Julian year.

JULIEN, *pnm.* Julian.

JULIENNE, *pnf.* Juliana.

JULIENNE, *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* dame's-violet : *Hesperis*, a genus of cruciferous plants ; **2.** *Cook.* **—, potage à la —**, julienne soup, vegetable soup.

JULIETTE, zhuliètt', *pnf.* Juliet.

JUMART, zhumar, [provin.], *sm.* jumart : the pretended offspring of a bull and a mare or of an ass and a cow.

JUMEAU, ELLE, zhumô, mèl', [Lat. : gemellus, geminus], *adj.* **1**, twin : *a*) twin-born ; *b*) alike. *a*) **Frères jumeaux**, twin-brothers. **Sœurs jumelles**, twin-sisters. *b*) **Lits jumeaux**, two beds exactly alike. **Muscles jumeaux**, twin muscles.

2. *Bot.* double (as certain fruits) ; geminous.

JUMEAU, ELLE, *sm. f.* **1.** twin : one of two born at a birth ; **2.** *mpl. Anat.* twin-muscles, gastrocnemii.

JUMELÉ, zhum'lé, *adj. Herald.* gemellee.

JUMELER, zhum'l é-r, [jumeau], *va.* [the *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je jumelle, je jumellerai.*] **1.** *Naut.* to fish (a mast) ; **2.** to strengthen by means of cheeks or side-beams.

JUMELLES, zhumèl', *sfpl.* **1.** cheeks (of a press, etc.) ; side-pieces ; **2.** *Naut.* clamp (of a beam) ; **3.** *Naut.* fishes (of a mast) ; **4.** double opera-glass ; **5.** *Herald.* gemel.

JUMENT, zhumân, [Lat. : jumentum, beast of burden], *sf.* mare : the female of the horse. **— poulinière**, brood mare. *Prov.* : **Jamais coup de pied de jument ne fit mal à cheval**, a kick from a mare never hurt a horse, a woman's blow never gave a man a black eye

JUMENTERIE, zhumanteri, [jument], *sf*, stable for brood mares ; breeding stud.

JUNGLE, zhôngl', [Sans. : jañgala, desert], *sf.* jungle : in Hindostan, land mostly covered with forest trees, brushwood, etc.

JUNIE, zhuni, *pnf.* Junia.

JUNON, zhunôn, *pnf.* Juno : *a*) *Mythol.* the wife of Jupiter ; *b*) *Astron.* a planet.

JUNTE, zhônt', [Span. : junta], *sf.* junta : a Spanish or Portuguese council.

JUPE, zhup', [Ar. : djoubbab], *sf.* **1.** petticoat ; **2.** skirt (of a gown). **Il ne quitte pas la — de sa mère**, he remains tied to his mother's apron strings.

JUPIN, zhupan, *pnm.* Jupiter.

JUPITER, zhupitèr', *pnm.* Jupiter : *a*) *Mythol.* the supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans ; *b*) *Astron.* a planet.

JUPON, zhupôn, [jupe], *sm.* petticoat, under-petticoat. **— de dessous**, under petticoat.

JUPONNER, zhuponé, *va.* to put or dress in petticoats ; *vn. Dress-m.* to fit, to hang well or badly (of a skirt). **Une femme bien juponnée**, a well dressed woman.

JURANDE, zhurând', [jurer], *sf.* **1.** wardenship (of trade-corporations) ; **2.** body of wardens.

JURASSIQUE, zhurasik', [Jura], *adj. Geol.* jurassic : oolitic : named after the Jura Mountains. **Terrain —**, jurassic group, oolitic series.

JURAT, zhura, [Lat. : juratus, one sworn in], *sm.* jurat, alderman.

JURATOIRE, shuratwar', [jurer], *adj. Law-t.* juratory : comprising an oath; by oath.

JURÉ, E, zhuré, *pa. p.* or *adj.* sworn, **Ennemis —**, sworn enemies. **Traducteur —**, sworn translator.

JURÉ, *sm.* **1.** † warden (of a corporation) ; **2.** juryman, juror : member of the jury. **Liste des jurés**, panel. **Dresser la liste des jurés**, to impanel the jury. **Chef des jurés**, foreman of the jury. **Jugement par —**, trial by jury.

JUREMENT, zhur'mân-t, [jurer], *sm.* **1.** † oath ; **2.** (in an ill sense) oath, curse, swearing.

JURER, zhuré-r, [Lat. : jurāre, to swear], *va.* to swear : *a*) to obtest by an oath ; *b*) to declare upon oath ; *c*) to promise solemnly ; *d*) to threaten by oath ; to resolve ; to determine ; *e*) to blaspheme, to curse. *a*) **Je jure le ciel que...**, I swear by Heaven that. *b*) **Il a juré de dire la vérité**, he has sworn to tell the truth. **Je vous jure qu'il n'en est rien**, I swear that it is nothing of the kind. **— la paix**, to swear peace. **— fidélité**, to swear fidelity. *c*) **Je lui ai juré une haine éternelle**, I have sworn to hate him for ever. **Conforme à cette amitié que vous vous êtes jurée**, consistent with the friendship you swore to have for each other. *d*) **— la perte de quelqu'un**, to swear to ruin a person. **Ils ont juré de le perdre**, they have sworn that they would ruin him.

JURER, *vn.* **1.** to swear : *a*) to take an oath, to affirm solemnly with an oath ; to give evidence on oath ; *b*) to promise upon oath, or solemnly ; *c*) to affirm or declare upon oath, or solemnly ; *d*) to be in the habit of using oaths ; to be swearing ; *e*) to curse, to blaspheme. *a*) **— faux**, to swear false. **— sur l'Évangile**, to take one's Bible oath. **J'en jure par les ondes du Styx**, I swear by all that is sacred. **Jurez sur cette épée**, swear by this sword. **Il ne faut — de rien**, we must never be too sure of anything ; one can never tell. **On vous croit sans —**, everybody knows that. **— à toutes mains**, to be always ready to take a false oath. **— sur la parole du maître**, to take everything the master says for granted. **Ne — que par quelqu'on**, to have implicit faith in a person. **Ils ne juraient que par lui**, he was everything possible in their eyes ; they believed everything he said. *b*) **Comme s'il eût juré de me poursuivre partout**, as if he had sworn to pursue me everywhere. *c*) **Vous m'avez fait, je vous jure, trop d'honneur**, I swear you have honoured me too highly. **Je ne jurerais pas, je ne voudrais pas qu'il ne fût venu secrètement**

I would not swear that he did not come secretly. **On aurait juré que c'était elle**, one would have sworn it was she. *d*) **— à tout propos**, to be always swearing. *e*) **— comme un païen, comme un charretier**, to swear like a trooper.

2. to contrast, to be discordant; to clash, to jar; not to harmonize, not to match. **Des airs évaporés jurent avec les cheveux gris**, levity does not become old people. **Ces couleurs jurent ensemble**, those colours do not agree together. **Le vert jure avec le bleu**, green will not go well with blue. [*Fig.* :] **L'orgueil jure avec la misère**, it does not do to be proud and poor.

3. to squeak: to make a sharp noise; to screak; to screech; to scrape, to grate. **Un violon faux qui jure sous l'archet**, a violin screeching under its bow. **Faire — une discordante guitare**, to produce a screeching sound on a guitar.

JURER (SE), *v. refl.* to be sworn, to swear to each other. **Nous nous jurâmes une amitié éternelle**, we swore an eternal friendship to each other. *Le Sage.*

JUREUR, zhurœr, *sm.* **1.** † *Law-t.* swearer; **2.** (in an ill sense) profane swearer.

† **JURIDICIER**, zhuridisié-r, *va.* to administer justice to.

JURIDICTION, zhuridiksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : jurisdictio; jus, juris, law; dicĕre, to say], *sf.* **1.** jurisdiction: *a*) the legal power of doing justice; *b*) the limit within which power may be exercised; *c*) the power of exercising authority. *a*) **— séculaire, laïque**, secular juridiction. **— spirituelle, ecclésiastique**, ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

2. magistracy: the body of magistrates; **3.** *Fig.* department, province, domain, line. **Cela n'est pas de votre —**, that is out of your line, you have nothing to do with that.

JURIDICTIONNEL, ELLE, zhuridiksyonèl, nèl', *adj.* jurisdictional: pertaining to jurisdiction.

JURIDIQUE, zhuridik', *adj.* juridical, judicial: used in courts of laws, practised in the distribution of justice.

JURIDIQUEMENT, zhuridik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* juridically, judicially: according to forms of law.

JURISCONSULTE, zhuriskô*n*sult', [Lat. : jurisconsultus], *sm.* jurisconsult: a counsellor at law; lawyer.

JURISPRUDENCE, zhurisprudâ*n*s', [Lat. : jurisprudentia; jus, juris, law; prudentia, knowledge], *sf.* **1.** jurisprudence: the science of right and law, the knowledge of the laws: law; **2.** precedents. **— des arrêts**, law of precedents.

JURISTE, zhurist', *sm.* jurist: one versed in law.

JURON, zhurô*n*, [jurer], *sm.* oath, profane oath. **Lâcher un —**, to rap out an oath.

JURY, zhuri, [adopted from English since 1791], *sm.* jury: a body of men, selected for the purpose of trying some case in law; *b*) committee, board, board of examination. **— de jugement**, petty jury. **— d'accusation** grand jury (it does not exist in France). **Le chef du —**, the foreman of the jury. **Les membres du —**, the jurymen. **Former la liste du —**, to empanel. **Récuser un —**, to challenge a jury. **— d'expropriation**, valuation-jury. **Le — de l'exposition**, the jury (of awards) of the exhibition. **Le — de l'examen**, the members of the examining body.

JUS, zhû-z, [Lat. : jus, broth], *sm.* **1.** juice: the sap of vegetables; the water of fruit. **Du — d'herbes**, juice of herbs. **Plein de —**, juicy. **Le — de la vigne, le — de la treille**, the juice of grapes, wine. **— de réglisse**, licorice water. *Prov.* : **C'est jus vert et vert jus** (verjus), it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. **Couchés ou assis, je n'en sais rien, mais c'est jus vert ou vert jus**, lying down or sitting, I know not, but it's much about the same thing. *Le Sage. Guzm. d'Alfar.* I. 2.

2. gravy (of meat).

JUSANT, zhuzâ*n*, [O. Fr. : jus, below], *sm.* ebb, ebb-tide: the reflux of the tide towards the sea.

JUSQUE, zhusk', **JUSQUES**, zhuskœz; *Jusques* is used, chiefly in poetry, and before a vowel, [Lat. : usque; Low Lat. : deusque, turned later into jusque], *prép.* **1.** to: *a*) (of time) till, until; *b*) (of place, degree, extent, point) until; as far as. **Jusqu'à présent**, till now. **Jusqu'à cette heure**, until this hour. **Jusqu'à quelle heure faut-il vous attendre?** until what time may we expect you? **Rester au spectacle jusqu'à la fin**, to stay at the theatre until the end of the play. **Jusqu'à nouvel ordre**, till further orders. **Depuis Paris jusqu'à Rouen**, from Paris to Rouen. **Lire un livre jusqu'au bout**, to read a book through. **Un bruit assez étrange est venu jusqu'à moi**, a strange report reached me. **Jusqu'à quand seront-ils ici?** how long will they be here? **Jusqu'à lundi prochain**, until next Monday. **Jusqu'où**, how far. **Jusqu'ici**: *a*) to this place, so far, thus far; *b*) hitherto, till now. **Jusque-là**: *a*) to that place, so far, as far as that; *b*) till that moment, up to that time; *c*) to that degree, so far. **Jusqu'au ciel**, up to the sky. **Jusque sur le trône**, up to the throne. **Jusqu'au fond des enfers**, to the bottom of hell. **Il en avait jusque par-dessus la tête**, the water went over his head. **J'étais crotté jusqu'au cou**, I was splashed with mud up to the neck. **Jusqu'en bas**, drown to the bottom. **Jusque là-haut**, up to there. **J'en fus affligé jusqu'à en être malade**. it so distressed me that it made me ill. **Ils n'étaient pas scrupuleux jusqu'au point de n'oser décacheter les billets qu'on lui apportait**, they were so unscrupulous that they went so far as to unseal the letters which were brought him. **Il alla jusqu'à me tromper**, he went so far as to deceive me.

2. even: noting excess; very. **Tout parlait contre vous, jusqu'à votre silence**, everything condemned you, even your silence. **Ils ont tué jusqu'aux enfants**, they even killed the children. **Aimer jusqu'aux défauts d'un homme**, to love a man even for his defects. **Il vendrait jusqu'à sa chemise**, he would sell the very shirt on his back. **Il n'y a pas un catholique, jusques aux jésuites mêmes, qui ne le reconnaissent pour orthodoxe**, there is not a catholic, even the jesuits, that do not recognize it as orthodox. *Pascal. Prov.* 18.

3. as much, many as. **Jusqu'à concurrence de cent francs**, to the extent, amount, of one hundred francs. **Jusqu'à quelle somme voulez-vous mettre?** to what sum will you go? **Je mettrai jusqu'à mille francs**, I'll go as far as a thousand francs.

JUSQU'A CE QUE, *conj. phr.* till, until. **Je resterai jusqu'à ce que vous ayez fini**, I shall stay until you have finished.

JUSQU'A TANT QUE, *conj. phr.* till, until.

JUSQUE-LÀ QUE, *conj. phr.* to such a degree that.

JUSQUIAME, zhuskiam', [Lat. : jusquiamus; Gr. : ὑοσκύαμος, pig's bean], *sf. Bot.* henbane: *Hyoscyamus*, a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ. **— noire**, common henbane. **— blanche**, white henbane.

JUSSION, zhusiô*n*; *in poet.* **siô*n***, [Lat. : jussio], *sf.* order, command.

JUSTAUCORPS, zhustôkòr, [juste; au; corps], *sm.* close coat, jerkin.

JUSTE, zhust', [Lat. : justus], *adj.* **1.** just: *a*) conformed to justice; right, equitable, rightful, lawful; *b*) upright, honest, fair, virtuous; *c*) upright, righteous; conformed to the laws of God; religious; *d*) founded in truth; true; allowable, legitimate, justifiable; *e*) conformed to some proper standard; exact, accurate, correct; right; *f*) conformed to truth; exact, proper; *g*) appropriate, apposite; *h*) sound, true, good; judicious. *a*) **Une action —**, a just action. **Une — punition**, a just punishment. **Rien de plus — que ce que vous me demandez**, no claim can be fairer than yours. **Comme —, comme de —, comme il est —**, as it is just. *b*) **Un prince —**, a just prince. **Un homme —**, a just man. *d*) **Mais une — peur tient son âme effrayée**, but a justifiable fear continually alarms him. **Votre refus est —**, your refusal is justifiable. **De justes soupçons**, justifiable doubts. **Il a de justes motifs d'espérer**, he has fair reasons to hope. *e*) **— proportion**, just proportion. **— mesure**, just measure. **Balance —**, just balance. **Calcul —**, correct reckoning. **Cette pendule est —**, that clock is right. **Cela est — comme l'or**, that is exact weight. *f*) **L'addition est —**, the account is right. **Se faire une idée — d'une chose**, to have a just idea of a thing. **Cette remarque est fort —**, that is a very just remark. **Trouver le — milieu**, to find the golden mean. *g*) **Ce passage est bien — à notre sujet**, that passage is very appropriate to our subject. *h*) **Avoir le coup d'œil —**, to be clear-sighted. **Avoir l'oreille —**, to have a good ear. **Son esprit était —**, he was clear-minded.

2. true, good. **Ce fusil est —**, that gun is true.

3. tight, straight, too small. **Cet habit m'est un peu —**, that coat is rather too tight for me. **Des souliers trop justes**, shoes too tight, too small.

JUSTE, *sm.* **1.** just man, upright man; righteous man. **Le — demeurera toujours ferme dans sa voie**, the righteous man shall hold on his way. **Le séjour, la demeure des justes**, the abode of the righteous. **Le sentier des justes est comme la lumière resplendissante**, the path of the just is as the shining light. *Bib. Prov.* IV. 18. **Le — tombe sept fois et il sera relevé**, the just man falleth seven times and riseth up again. *Bib. Prov.* XXIV. 26.

2. the just, what is just; **3.** jacket (of a countrywoman).

JUSTE, *pnm.* Justus.

JUSTE, *adv.* **1.** just: *a*) exactly, precisely, accurately; *b*) merely, barely; scantily. *a*) **Je suis arrivé — au moment où il allait sortir**, I got there just as he was going out. **Tout —**, just, exactly. *b*) **Bien —**, just enough, barely enough.

2. right, rightly, well, accurately, to the point. **Raisonner —**, to reason well. **Il faut chercher à penser et à parler —**, one must try to think well and to speak to the point. **Viser —**, to aim well. **Frapper —**, to hit home; *Fig.* to hit right. **Vous avez touché —**, you have hit the nail on the head.

3. in tune. **Chanter —**, to sing in tune.

4. tight. **Etre chaussé trop —**, to have shoes too tight.

AU JUSTE, *adv. phr.* just, precisely, exactly. **Est-ce le prix au —?** is that the lowest price? **Je ne pourrais pas vous dire au — quand il viendra**, I cannot tell you exactly when he will come.

JUSTEMENT, zhustœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** justly:

a) with justice, uprightly; *b*) properly; **2.** just: precisely, exactly. **Voici — ce qu'il me faut**, this is just what I want. **Il vient tout — de sortir**, he has just this moment gone out.

JUSTESSE, zhustès', [juste], *sf.* justness, accuracy, exactness, correctness; precision; propriety; fitness, appropriateness. **Cette balance est d'une extrême —**, those scales are very accurate. **La — d'un calcul**, the exactness of a calculation. **La — de la voix**, the justness of the voice. **La — de l'oreille**, the accuracy of the ear. **La — du coup d'œil**, the accuracy of sight, of perception. **La — de l'esprit**, the justness of mind. **La — d'une expression** the exact appropriateness of an expression. **Penser avec —**, to think with justness. **Chanter avec —**, to sing in tune.

JUSTICE, zhustis', [juste; Lat.: justitia], *sf.* **1.** justice: *a*) integrity, honesty, uprightness; *b*) *Theol.* righteousness, uprightness; virtue, piety; *c*) a deity; the personification of justice; *d*) the power of administering justice, of rewarding or punishing; *e*) the act of acknowledging another's just claims; *f*) equity, right; reason, fairness, goodness; *g*) courts; the judges, the law; *h*) jurisdiction. *a*) **La — est le lien de toute société**, justice is the link of connection between all men. **— commutative**, commutative justice. **— distributive**, distributive justice. *d*) **La — divine**, divine justice. **La — humaine**, human justice. **Rendre la —**, to administer justice. **Avoir — d'un juge**, to obtain justice from a judge. **Déni de —**, refusal of justice. *e*) **Obtenir —**, to obtain justice. **— vous sera faite**, you shall have justice. **Demander —**, to demand justice. **Rendre —**, to do justice, to do right. **Faire bonne et prompte —**, to administer rough and ready justice. **Les dieux sont lents à faire —**, the gods are slow to administer justice. *Fén. Tél.* 18. **Faire — de quelqu'un**, to do justice on a person. **Faire — de quelque chose**, to do justice on a thing. **On a fait bonne — de ces assassins**, justice has been done to those murderers. **L'opinion publique fera bonne — de ses calomnies**, public opinion will do justice to these calumnies. **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to do justice to a person. **Se faire — à soi-même**, to do one's self justice; to take the law into one's own hands. **Rendre — à**, to do justice to. *f*) **Il comptait sur la — de sa cause**, he reckoned on the justice of his cause. **Sans —**, without justice. **Avec —**, with justice, justly. **En bonne —, de toute —, selon toute —**, in fairness, with reason, in all reason. *g*) **Les gens de —**, officers of justice. **Poursuivre en —**, to sue at law. **Être appelé en — comme témoin**, to be called up as a witness. **Se brouiller avec la —**, to fall out with the law. *h*) **— criminelle**, criminal justice. **— de paix**, court of the justice of the peace. **Un repris de —**, an old offender. *Prov.*: **Chacun le sien, c'est justice**, every man his rights is nothing but fair.

2. act of justice; **3.** gallows *pl.*, gibbet.

JUSTICIABILITÉ, zhustisiabilité, *sf.* condition of being amenable to, amenableness.

JUSTICIABLE, zhustisiabl', *adj.* amenable, justiciable, under the jurisdiction.

JUSTICIABLE, *sm.* person amenable to a court of justice.

JUSTICIER, zhustisié-r, [justice], *va.* to punish corporally, to execute.

JUSTICIER, zhustisyé, *sm.* **1.** lover of justice; **2.** judge, justiciary. **Les gens de goût sont les hauts justiciers de la littérature**, men of taste are the supreme arbiters of literature. *Ste-Beuve.*

JUSTIFIABLE, shustifiabl', [justifier], *adj.* justifiable: that may be proved to be just; defensible, vindicable, warrantable.

JUSTIFIABLEMENT, zhustifiablœmân-t, *adv.* justifiably: rightly.

JUSTIFIANT, E, zhustifiân, ânt', *adj.* *Theol.* justifying.

JUSTIFICATEUR, TRICE, zhustifikatœr, tris', *adj.* justificatory, justificative.

JUSTIFICATEUR, *sm.* *Print.* justifier: the workman who justifies type.

JUSTIFICATIF, IVE, zhustifikatif, tiv', *adj.* justificative, justificatory: justifying, tending to justify. **Pièce justificative**, proof, voucher; (in the plural) proofs and illustrations.

JUSTIFICATION, zhustifikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** justification: *a*) the act of justifying; vindication, defence; *b*) *Theol.* remission of sin, absolution; *c*) *Print.* justifying: length of the lines; **2.** proof.

JUSTIFIER, zhustifié-r, [Lat.: justificāre; justus, just; facĕre, to make], *va.* to justify: *a*) to render just; *b*) *Theol.* to free from sin; *c*) to prove or show to be just; to vindicate, to defend; *d*) to exculpate, to excuse; to clear; *e*) to make good; to prove, to substantiate; *f*) *Print.* to adjust properly the words, lines, etc., of a page. *c*) **— la mémoire de quelqu'un**, to vindicate a person's memory. **— sa conduite**, to justify one's conduct. **Peut-on dire que la fin justifie les moyens**? can it be said that the end justifies the means? *d*) **On est parvenu à le — de cette faute**, they have succeeded in clearing him from that fault. *e*) **Il n'a pas justifié la confiance que je lui ai accordée**, he has not justified the confidence I had in him. **Son ingratitude justifie les rigueurs déployées contre lui**, his ingratitude justifies the severity with which he was treated. **Il n'a point justifié les espérances qu'on fondait sur lui**, he has not justified the hopes that were founded upon him. *Bossuet.* **Je vous justifierai le contraire**, I shall prove that it is just the contrary. **— de**, to prove. *b*) **Il a bien justifié la ligne**, he has justified the line very exactly.

JUSTIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to justify one's self, to vindicate one's self, to clear one's self. **Je me justifierai de ces calomnies**, I shall clear myself from these calumnies.

2. (of things) to be justified. **Sa conduite ne peut se —**, his conduct cannot be justified.

JUSTIN, zhustan, *pnm.* Justin.

JUSTINE, zhustin', *pnf.* Justina.

JUSTINIEN, zhustinian, *pnm.* Justinian.

JUTE, zhut', [Eng. from Sans. jhat], *sm.* jute: the fibre of an Indian plant, the *Corchorus capsularis.*

JUTEUX, EUSE, zhutœ, tœz', [jus], *adj.* juicy: abounding with juice.

JUVÉNILE, zhuvénil', [Lat.: juvenilis], *adj.* juvenile: pertaining or suited to youth; youthful.

JUVÉNILEMENT, zhuvénil'mân-t, *adv.* youthfully.

JUVÉNILITÉ, zhuvénilité, *sf.* juvenility, juvenileness: the quality of being juvenile; youthfulness; freshness.

JUXTALINÉAIRE, zhukstalinéêr', [Lat.: juxta, near; linea, line], *adj.* juxtalinear: noting a mode of translation in which the words of the text are placed, line by line, opposite their translation.

JUXTAPOSÉ, E, zhukstaposé, *adj.* in juxtaposition, placed together, juxtaposited.

JUXTAPOSER, zhukstapozé-r, [Ital.: juxta, near, ponĕre, to place], *va.* to juxtaposit, to place contiguously.

JUXTAPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be juxtaposited, to be in juxtaposition.

JUXTAPOSITION, zhukstapôzisyôn, *in poet.* siôn *sf.* juxtaposition: the act of placing or the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity; opposition.

K

K, ka, kœ, *sm.* K, k : the eleventh letter of the alphabet.

KAABA, kaaba, *sf.* kaaba : a stone building on the great mosque of Mecca.

KAB, kab, *sm.* kab, cab : a Hebrew measure.

KABYLE, kabil', *sm.* **1.** Kabyle, Berber : a race of North Africa ; **2.** a dialect of Berber spoken by the Kabyles.

KABYLIE, kabili, *sf. Geog.* Kabylla.

KADOCHE, *or* **KADOSCH**, kadosh, *sm.* kadosh : a high degree in freemasonry.

KAHOUANNE, kawan', *sf.* caretta : a species of tortoise.

KAKATOÈS, kakatwa, [onomat.], *sm. Ornith.* cockatoo : a kind of tufted parrot.

KAKODYLE, kakodil', *sm. Chem.* kakodyle : an organic, compound radical.

KALÉIDOSCOPE, kaléidoskop', [Gr. ; καλός, beautiful ; εἶδος, aspect ; σκοπεῖν, to look], *sm.* kaleidoscope : an optical toy.

KALI, kali, [Ar. : kaly, soda], *sm. Bot.* kall : a species of salsola or glasswort.

KALIUM, kaliom, *sm. Chem.* kalium : potassium.

KALMIE, kalmi, *sf. Bot.* kalmia : a genus of evergreen shrubs.

KALMOCK, kalmouk, *sm. Geog.* Kalmuck : a member of a Mongolian race.

KAMICHI, kamishi, *sm. Ornith.* kamachi, horned-screamer : a bird of the order grallæ.

KAMTSCHADALE, kamtshadal', *sm. Geog.* Kamtchadale : a native of Kamtchatka.

KAMTSCHATKA, kamtshatka, *sm. Geog.* Kamtchatka.

KAN, kân, *sm.* khan, kan : *a*) in Northern Asia, a prince or chief ; *b*) in Persia, a governor ; *c*) an eastern inn, caravansary.

KANDJAR, kândzhar, **KANDJIAR**, kândzhyar, [Ar.], *sm.* kandjar : a kind of poniard.

KANGUROU, *or* **KANGUROO**, kângourou, [Australian], *sm. Zool.* kangaroo : a genus of marsupial mammalia.

KANTIEN, ENNE, kânsyan, syèn', *ad.* Kantian : pertaining to the philosophical system of Kant (1724-1804).

KANTISME, kântism', *sm.* Kantism : the doctrines of Kant.

KANTISTE, kântist', *sm.* Kantist, Kantian a follower of Kant.

KAOLIN, kaolan, [Chin : Kaoling], *sm.* kaolin, porcelain clay, China clay.

KAOLINISER, kaolinizé-r, [kaolin], *vn.* to convert into kaolin.

KARABÉ, karabé, *sm.* yellow amber. V. *Carabe.*

KARAKUL, karakoul, [Russ., curly fleece], *sm.* karakul : the finest grades of Astrackan.

KARAGAN, karagân, *sm. Zool.* karagan : a species of Siberian fox.

KARAT, kara, *sm.* V. *Carat.*

KARATA, karata, *sm. Bot.* karatas : a species of pine-apple.

KARI, *sm.* V. *Cari.*

KAROLINGIEN, ENNE, karolanzhyan, èn', *adj.* and *s.* Carlovingian : of Charlemagne, V. *Carlovingien.*

KARR, kar, [Jean-Baptiste-Alphonse], novelist (1808-1890).

KAVA, kava, *sm.* kava : an intoxicating drink in Polynesia.

KEEPSAKE, kipsèk', [Eng.], *sm.* keepsake.

KÉPI, képi, [Ger. : Kappi], *sm.* kepi : soldier's cap.

KÉRATITE, kératit', [Gr. : κέρας, ατος, horn], *sf. Med.* ceratitis, keratodeitis : inflammation of the cornea.

KÉRATOCÈLE, kèratosèl', [Gr. : κέρας, ατος, horn ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* ceratocele : a hernia of the cornea.

KERATODERMIE, keratodermi, [Gr. : κέρας, ατος, horn ; δέρμα, skin], *sf.* keratodermia : a hornlike condition of the skin.

KÉRATONYXIS, kératoniksis, [Gr. : κέρας, ατος, horn ; νύσσειν, to pierce], *sf. Surg.* keratonyxis, ceratonyxis : the operation of introducing a needle through the cornea.

KERATOPLASTIE, kératoplasti, [Gr. : κέρας, ατος, horn ; πλάσσω I form], *sf. Surg.* keratoplasty.

KÉRATOTOME, kératotom', [Gr. : κέρας, ατος, horn ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* keratome : an instrument for dividing the cornea.

KERMÈS, kèrmès, [Ar.], *sm.* **1.** kermes : *a*) the dried bodies of the females of an insect, the *Coccus ilicis* ; *b*) scarlet-grain ; a dye-stuff obtained from them ; **2.** *Pharm.* kermes-mineral : an antimonial preparation, a tersulphuret of antimony.

KERMESSE, kèrmès', [Flem. : kerkmisse, church mass], *sf.* Dutch and Flemish festival : a country fair.

KETMIE, kètmi, *sf. Bot.* hibiscus : a genus of plants of the order malvaceæ. — **des jardins**, Syrian mallow : *Hibiscus Syriacus.* — **musquée**, musk-mallow. — **comestible**, gombo, gobbo, ochro (in the West Indies) ; bandikal, ram-turai, dentoos (in the East Indies) ; bammia (in Africa).

KHALIFE, kalisf', *sm.* V. *Calife.*

KILIARE, kiliar, [Gr. : χίλιος, a thousand ; are], *sm.* kiliare : 24 acres 2 roods 33 rods.

KILO, kilo, *sm.* [Gr. : χίλιος, thousand], *sm.* abbreviation for *Kilogramme.*

KILOGRAMME, kilogram', [kilo ; gramme], *sm.* kilogram : a thousand grammes, a weight equal to 2.204621 lbs. avoirdupois, or to 2.679227 lbs. troy.

KILOGRAMMÈTRE, kilogrammètr', [kilogramme ; mètre], *sm.* kilogrammetre ; the unit of work equal to one kilogram raised one metre.

KILOLITRE, kilolitr', [kilo ; litre], *sm.* kilolitre : a thousand litres, equal to 220.09668 gallons.

KILOMÈTRE, kilomètr', [Gr. : χίλιος, thousand ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* kilometer, kilometre : a thousand metres, equal to 1093.633056 yards, or 0.6213824 mile. — **carré**, square kilometre, or 0.3861 square mile.

KILOMÉTRIQUE, kilométrik', *adj.* in kilometres.

KILOWATT, kilowat, [kilo ; watt], *sm. Elect.* kilowatt : a unit of power, equal to a thousand watts. — **heure**, kilowatt hour : unit of work or energy equal to that done by one kilowatt in an hour.

KIMONO, kimono, [Jap.], *sm.* kimonio a Japanese loose robe.

KINATE, kinat', *sm. Chem.* kind : a salt composed of kinic acid and a base.

KINÉMATOGRAPHE, V. *Cinématographe.*

KINÉSITHÉRAPIE, kinézitérapi, [Gr. : κίνησις, movement ; θεραπεία, cure], *sf.* kinesipathy : a mode of treating diseases by appropriate gymnastics.

KINÉTOSCOPE, kinetoscop, [Gr. : κινητός, movable ; σκοπεῖν, to look], *sm.* kinetoscope : an instrument for illustrating the productions of kinematic curves.

KINIQUE, kinik', *adj. Chem.* kinic : pertaining to cinchonea.

KINO, kino, *sm.* kino : an astringent vegetable extract.

KINCAJOU, kankazhou, *sm. Zool.* kinkajou : a plantigrade, carnivorous mammal.

KIOSQUE, kiosk, [Turk.], *sm.* kiosk : *a*) a Turkish open summer-house supported by pillars ; *b*) a small shop for news-venders in Paris.

KIRSCH, kirsh, **KIRSCH-WASSER**, kirshvasr, [Ger. : Kirschwasser], *sm.* kirschwasser : a strong spirit made from the fermented juice of cherries.

KLEPTOMANIE, klèptomani, [Gr. : κλέπτειν, to steal ; μανία, madness], *sf.* kleptomania : insanity with an irresistible propensity to theft.

KLIPPER, klippêr, *sm. Naut.* clipper : a light, fast-sailing ship.

KNOUT, knout, [Russ. : knut], *sm.* knout : *a*) an instrument of punishment in Russia ; *b*] the punishment inflicted with it.

KOBOLD, kobold, *sm.* kobold : a German goblin.

KOCK, kok, [Charles-Paul de], novelist (1794-1871).

KODAK, kodak, [the trademark name of the Eastman kodak company], *sm.* kodak : a snapshot portable photographic camera, a hand camera.

KOLA, kola, *sm. Bot.* kola : an African tree. **Noix de —**, kola nut.

KOPECK, kopèk, *sm.* kopeck : a Russian coin, the hundredth part of a rouble. V. *Copeck.*

KORAN, kôrân, *sm.* V. *Coran.*

KRACH, crack, *sm. Fin.* panic : a financial smash, huge failure.

KREUTZER, krœtzer, *sm.* kreuzer : a small copper coin once current in Southern Germany, the 60th part of the florin.

KYLLOPODIE, killopodi, **KYLLOSE**, killôz', [Gr. : κυλλός, curved ; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sf. Surg.* kyllosis : congenital distortion of the feet ; clubfoot.

KYMRIQUE, kimrik', *adj.* Celtic.

KYRIELLE, kiriel', [Gr. : Κύριε, vocative of Κύριος, Lord], *sf.* **1.** litany ; **2.** *Fig.* string, list.

KYRIOLOGIE, kiriolozhi, [Gr. : κύριος, literal ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* kyriology : the use of literal and simple expressions.

KYRIOLOGIQUE, kiriolozhik', *adj.* kyriologic, kyriological, curiologic : noting a class of Egyption hieroglyphics.

KYSTE, kist', [Fr. : κύστις, bladder], *sm. Med.* cyst : a pouch abnormally developed in any part of the body.

KYSTIQUE, kistik', *adj. Surg.* cystic : relating to cysts.

KYSTOTOMIE, kistotomi, *sf.* V. *Cystotomie.*

L

L. èl *or* lœ, *sf.* or *m.* [It is masculine when pronounced lœ] L, l : *a*) the twelfth letter of the alphabet ; *b*) a numeral letter for 50.

L., 1. *Bayonne* (frappée à) Bayonne (struck a) ; 2. *Livre*, pound.

LE R. P., *Le Révérend Père*, Reverend Father.

L.-et-C., *Loir-et-Cher*, Loir and Cher (department of France).

L.-et-G., *Lot-et-Garonne*, Lot and Garonne (Department of France).

L.-INF., *Loire-Inférieure*, Lower Loire (Department of France).

L.L., *leurs*, their.

L.L. A.A., *leurs Altesses*, their Highnesses.

L.L. E.E., *leurs Éminences*, their Eminences (Cardinals).

L.L. M.M., *leurs Majestés*, their Majesties.

L. S., *Locus sigilli* (place du sceau), Place of the Seal.

L', contraction of *Le* or *La*.

LA, la, *art. f. sing.* 1. the ; 2. a, an. V. *Le, art.* [The a is elided before a vowel or mute *h*.]

LA, la, *pron. f. sing.* [V. *Le.*] 1. (when governed by an active verb), her, it. **Je la verrai**, I shall see her. **Si on vous propose de faire une mauvaise action, ne la faites point**, if you are asked to do anything wrong, do not do it. [Before a vowel or a mute *h*, *a* is elided : **Je la reconnus, je l'appelai**, I recognized her and called her. **Elle est en peine, ne l'y laissez pas**, she is in trouble, help her out of it.

2. (with the verb *Être*, when the pronoun has reference to a substantive or an adjective used substantively) she, so. [Sometimes, *la* is not rendered in English.] **Êtes-vous la reine ? Je la suis**, are you the queen ? I am. **Je vous prenais pour mon amie. Je ne la suis pas.** I thought you were my friend. I am not. **Est-ce là votre maison ? Ce la fut**, is that your house ? It was once. **Êtes-vous la mère de cet enfant ? Oui, je la suis**, are you the mother of that child ? I am.

3. (with *voici* or *voilà*) she, it. **La voici**, here she is.

LA, là, *sm. Mus.* la, A : the sixth sound in the ascending diatonic scale. **Donnez-le la, s'il vous plait**, just touch the la, please ; give me the la.

LÀ, la, *adv.* 1. there : *a*) in that place ; *b*) in the place most distant ; noting a different place ; *c*) thither, to that place ; *d*) at that. **C'est là qu'il demeure**, that is where he lives. **Çà et là**, here and there, hither and thither, to and fro, up and down. **Qui çà, qui là**, some here, some there ; some this way, some that ; some one way, some another. **D'ici là**, from here to there. **Allez là**, go there, go thither. **S'en tenir là, en rester là**, to stop there. **Là où**, where. **Restons-en là pour aujourd'hui**, let us stop there (that is enough) for to-day. **Puisque les choses en sont venues là**, since things have come to that point. *Mol. Av.* iv. 3.

2. (of time) then. **D'ici là**, between this and then, by then, by that time. **J'attendrai jusque-là**, I will wait until then.

3. (Expletive). **Que dites-vous là ?** what are you saying there ? **C'est là une belle action**, that is a noble deed.

4. *Là*, with a noun preceded by *ce, cet, cette* or *ces*, or by a demonstrative pronoun, expresses remoteneess, and is not rendered in English. **Je ne connais point ces gens-là**, I do not know those people. **Cet arbre-là est un pommier**, that is an apple-tree. **Celui-là, celle-là**, that. **Ceux-là, celles-là**, those.

LÀ-BAS, *adv. phr.* down yonder, yonder. **Vous le trouverez là-bas**, you will find him over there.

LÀ-CONTRE, *adv. phr.* against that ; to the contrary.

LÀ-DEDANS, *adv. phr.* 1. in, within, in there ; 2. therein, in that.

LÀ-DEHORS, *adv. phr.* out there, out.

LÀ-DESSOUS, *adv. phr.* under there, underneath, beneath that, below.

LÀ-DESSUS, *adv. phr.* 1. upon that, over that ; 2. thereupon, upon which, then ; 3. thereafter ; 4. about that, there-about, upon that, in that, on that question.

LÀ-HAUT, *adv. phr.* 1. above, up there ; up yonder ; 2. upwards, above in heaven.

DE LÀ, *adv. phr.* thence : *a*) from that place ; from there ; *b*) from that time, from that ; after that ; *c*) for that reason, on that account ; whence, from that. **De là au château il y a une lieue**, it is a league from there to the castle. **Otez-vous de là**, go away from there. *b*) **A quelques jours de là**, a few days after that. *c*) **De là je conclus que**, I conclude from that.

JUSQUE-LÀ, *adv. phr.* 1. so far, as far as that, to that place, there. **Venez —**, come as far as that.

2. till then, till that moment, up to that time. **Je vous attendrai —**, I shall wait for you till then.

3. to that degree, so far. **Quoi ! il vous a insulté —**, what ! did he insult you to that degree !

PAR LÀ, *adv. phr.* 1. that way, by there, by that road. **L'oiseau s'est enfui par là**, the bird flew that way. **Vous pouvez passer par là**, you can go by that road.

2. thereby, by that, by that means. **Que voulez-vous dire par là ?** what do you mean by that ? **C'est par là qu'il se perdit**, it was by that means he ruined himself.

LA LA, la la, *interj.* 1. there there ; 2. so so. **Avez-vous bien dormi ? La la**, did you sleep well ? not very.

LABADISME, labadism', *sm.* labadism ; the doctrines of Labadie (1610-1674).

LABADISTE, labadist', *sm.* labadist : a follower of Labadie.

LABARUM, labarom, [Lat.], *sm.* labarum : a Roman standard.

LABBE, lab', *sm. Ornith.* skua, skua gull : *Lestris*, a genus of birds of the family laridæ. **— cataracte**, common skua.

LABDACISME, labdasism', **LAMBDACISME**, lànbdasism', [Gr. : λαβδακισμός, from λάμβδα, the *l* in the Greek alphabet], *sm.* lambdacism, lallation : a vicious pronunciation, which consists in rendering the sound of the letter *l* unduly liquid, or in substituting it for that of *r*.

LA BEAUMELLE, la bomel [Laurent Angliviel, de], author of Memoirs and Miscellaneous writings (1726-1773).

LABECH, labèk, **LABÈCHE**, labèsh' ; *sm. Naut.* southwest wind.

LABELLE, labèl', [Lat. : labellum, small lip], *sm. Bot.* labellum : the lowermost petal of orchidaceous plants.

LABEUR, labœr, [Lat. : labor], *sm.* 1. labour, toil, pains, work. **Il jouit du fruit de ses labeurs**, he enjoys the fruits of his labour. **Ceux que les fatigues de l'âge et de leurs labeurs ont épuisés**, those who are weary with age and labour.

2. *Agr.* cultivation ; ploughing. **En —**, under cultivation.

3. *Print.* book-work.

LABIAL, E, labial, [Lat. : labialis ; labium, lip], *adj.* labial : *a*) pertaining to the lips. *b*) formed by the lips. **Lettre labiale**, labial.

LABIALE, *sf.* labial : a letter uttered, chiefly by the lips.

LABICHE, labish, [Eugène], comic dramatic writer (1815-1888).

LABIDURE, labidur, [Gr. : λαβίς, ίδος ; οὐρά, tail], *sf. Entom.* labidura : a genus of earwigs.

LABIÉ, E, labié, *adj. Bot.* labiate, labiated, bilabiate : resembling lips ; having lips. **Une plante labiée**, (or, substantively) **une labiée**, a labiate plant.

LABIÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* labiatæ : labiate plants, mint tribe.

LABILE, labil', [Lat. : labilis, failing], *adj.* 1. slippery, unstable, † labile ; 2. (of the memory) bad, weak, treacherous.

LABORATOIRE, laboratwar', [Lat. : laborāre, to work], *sm.* laboratory : *a*) a place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, etc, etc., are performed ; *b*) a place where work is performed, or anything is prepared for use.

LABORDE, labord, [Joseph, comte de], miscellaneous writer : history and travels (1774-1842).

LABORIEUSEMENT, laboriœz'mân-t, *adv.* laboriously : with labour, toil, or difficulty; painfully, toilsomely.

LABORIEUX, EUSE, laboriœ-z, œz', [Lat. : laboriosus ; labor, work], *adj.* laborious : *a*) painstaking, labouring, toiling, hardworking, industrious, diligent ; *b*) requiring painful exertion ; hard, arduous, painful, difficult, fatiguing, toilsome. *a*) **Un homme —**, a laborious man. *b*) **Une vie laborieuse**, a laborious life. **Des recherches longues et laborieuses**, long and laborious researches. **Accouchement —**, laborious labour.

LABORIOSITÉ, laboriôzité, *sf.* laboriousness : diligence, industry.

LABOULBENIACÉES, laboulbeniasé, [from Laboulbène 1825-1898], *sfpl. Bot.* laboulbeniaceæ : a famliy of minute fungi living as parasites upon insects.

LABOUR, labour, [Lat. : labor, work], *sm.* tillage, tilth, ploughing. **Donner un — à**, to till, to plough (a field) ; to dress (a vineyard).

LABOURABLE, labourabl', *adj.* arable : fit for tillage.

LABOURAGE, labourazh', *sm.* 1. tillage, ploughing, plough ; 2. husbandry, farming.

LABOURER, labouré-r, [Lat. : laborāre, to work], *va.* 1. *Agr.* to plough, to till. **— avec la charrue**, to plough. **— à la bêche**, to dig. **— un champ**, to plough a field. **— des vignes**, to dress vines.

2. *Fig.* to plough up, to turn up ; to tear up, to cut, to rip up. **Le canon a labouré ce champ**, the cannon has ploughed up this field. **L'artillerie labourait les rangs de l'ennemi**, the artillery was thinning the enemy's ranks. **Les chagrins ont labouré son front**, troubles have worn furrows in his face.

3. *Naut.* **— le fond**, to drag ; 4. to toil

through, to toil and moil. — **sa vie,** to toil and moil.

LABOURER, *vn.* **1.** to till, to plough; **2.** to toil, to toil and moil, to drudge. **Je me divertis autant à causer avec vous que je laboure avec les autres,** I find it as easy and pleasant to keep up a conversation with you as I find it hard work to do so with others. *Mme de Sév.* **Il aura à — avant de parvenir à son but,** he will have to toil hard before he obtains his end.

3. *Naut.* (of a ship) to plough with her keel; (of an anchor) to drag.

LABOUREUR, labourœr, *sm.* **1.** agricultural labourer; ploughman; **2.** husbandman, tiller.

LABOUREUSE, labourœz', *sf.* steam-plough.

LABRADORITE, labradorit, *sm. Miner.* labradorite, Labrador-stone, Labrador-spar: an opalescent feldspar.

LABRE, labr', [Lat. : labrum, lip], *sm.* **1.** labrum: *a*) *Zool.* upper lip; *b*) *Entom.* the movable part which represents the upper lip; *c*) *Conchyl.* the outer lip of a shell; **2.** *Ichth.* wrasse: *Labrus*, a genus of spiny-finned fishes.

LABREUX, EUSE, labrœ, œz', *adj. Conchyl.* labrose: having thick lips.

LA BRUYÈRE, la bruyèr [Jean de], moralist: author of the *Caractères* (1645-1696).

LABYRINTHE, labirant', [Gr. : λαβύρινθος], *sm.* labyrinth: *a*) *Antiq.* an edifice formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance; *b*) an ornamental maze in gardens; *c*) *Anat.* that part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the tympanum; *d*) *Metall.* a series of troughs conveying water for washing pulverized ore in a stamping-mill; *c*) *Fig.* maze, entanglement; perplexity, intricacy. *c*) **Un — de difficultés insurmontables,** a maze of insurmountable difficulties. **Sortir d'un — fâcheux,** to find one's way out of an intricate maze.

LABYRINTHIFORME, labirantifôrm, *adj.* labyrinthiform: having the form of a labyrinth.

LABYRINTHIQUE, labirantik', *adj.* **1.** labyrinthine, labyrinthic: pertaining to, or like a labyrinth; **2.** *Fig.* labyrinthian: intricate, perplexed.

LAC, lak, [Lat. : lacus], *sm.* lake: an extensive collection of water surrounded by land.

LAÇAGE, lasazh', [lacer], *sm.* lacing: the act of lacing.

LACCINE, laksin', [Lat. : lacca, lac] *sf. Chem.* laccine: a substance found in shell-lac.

LACCIQUE, laksik', *adj. Chem.* laccic: pertaining to lac.

LACÉDÉMONE, lasédémon', *pnf. Geog.* Lacedæmon, Sparta.

LACÉDÉMONIEN, ENNE, lasédémonyan, èn, *adj.* and *s.* Lacedæmonian, Spartian.

LACÉPÈDE, laséped, [Eteinne de Laville, comte de, naturalist], (1756-1825).

LACER, lasé-r; the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and a. [Lat. : laqueāre, to lace] *va.* **1.** to lace: *a*) to fasten with a string through eyelet holes; *b*) *Naut.* to attach. *a*) — **un corset,** to lace stays, [*Fig.* :] — **une femme,** to lace a woman's stays.

2. (of dogs) to line.

LACER (SE), *v. refl.* to lace one's self.

LACÉRABLE, lasérabl', [lacérer], *adj.* lacerable: that may be torn.

LACÉRATION, lasérasyôn: *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* laceration: tha act of tearing or rending.

LACÉRÉ, E, laséré, *adj.* lacerate, lacerated: *a*) rent, torn; *b*) *Bot.* having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.

LACÉRER, laséré-r, [Lat. : lacerāre, to tear], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to lacerate: to tear, to rend.

LACERON, las'rôn, *sm.* V. *Laiteron.*

LACERTIEN, ENNE, lasérsyan, èn', [Lat. : lacerta, lizard], *adj.* lacertian: pertaining to saurians.

LACERTIENS, *smpl. Zool.* lacertidæ: a family of reptiles.

LACET, lasé, [from lace], *sm.* **1.** lace: a plaited string used for fastening clothes. — **de fil,** thread lace. **Passer un —,** to put in a lace. **Serrer un —,** to tighten a lace. **Ferrer un —,** to tag a lace.

2. springe, noose (for catching birds); **3.** *Fig.* snare, toils. **Tendre un —,** to set a springe. **Prendre au —,** to springe. **Se laisser prendre aux lacets d'un intrigant,** to let one's self be caught in an intriguer's snares.

4. lasso: a cord with a running noose, used for catching wild horses, etc.; **5.** bow-string: an instrument of execution by strangulation, in Turkey; **6.** iron-pin (of a hinge); **7.** winding, zigzag (of a road). **Faire le —,** to wind. **Avoir un mouvement de —,** *Railw.* to oscillate. **Mouvement de —,** *Railw.* oscillation, rocking.

LACEUR, lasœr, *sm.* net-maker.

LÂCHAGE, lashazh, [lâcher], *sm.* letting go one's hold. *Fam.* abandoning, forsaking anyone.

LA CHAUSSÉE, la shosé [Pierre-Claude Nivelle de], dramatic writer (1692-1751).

LÂCHE, lâsh', [lâcher], *adj.* **1.** loose: *a*) slack, lax, not tense, not tight, not close; *b*) flimsy, thin, of loose texture; *c*) *Bot.* not crowded, not compact; *d*) lax, relaxed; *e*) *Fig.* not concise or precise; without energy. *a*) **Une corde —,** a slack rope. **Ce nœud est trop lâche,** that knot is too loose. *b*) **Un tissu —,** a loose texture. *d*) **Avoir le ventre —,** to be relaxed. *e*) **Style —,** loose style.

2. (of the weather) close, warm, dull; **3.** *Naut.* **Bâtiment —,** ship that carries a slack helm.

4. indolent, inactive, lazy, slothful, remiss, sluggish. **Un ouvrier — au travail,** an indolent workman. **Sa retraite ne fut ni — ni oisive,** he was not inactive nor slow in his retreat.

5. *Fig.* spiritless, low-spirited, poor-spirited, cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted, recreant, craven. **Je ne te crois point —,** I do not think you are cowardly.

6. mean-spirited, base-minded, base-hearted, base, mean; unworthy. **Un cœur — et rampant,** a base, mean heart. **Âmes lâches à qui le péché pèse moins que la pénitence,** mean souls that find penance a greater burden than sin. *Fléchier.*

7. (of things) mean, base, unworthy, cowardly, dastardly, despicable, shameful, disgraceful. **La trahison est la plus — de toutes les actions,** treachery is the most cowardly of actions. *Trévoux.* **Un procédé —, indigne d'un homme d'honneur,** a shameful proceeding, unworthy of an honourable man.

LÂCHE, *sm.* **1.** *Fam.* sluggard, sluggish fellow; **2.** coward, dastard, recreant, craven, poltroon. **Ce n'est qu'un —,** he is nothing but a coward. **Les lâches deviennent hardis s'ils s'aperçoivent qu'on les craint,** cowards become bold as soon as they perceive people are afraid of them. *Bour.* **—, vrai cœur de poule!** coward, a regular chicken heart. *Mol. Sgan.* 21.

3. low-spirited wretch, mean-spirited fellow.

LÂCHÉ, E, lâshé, *adj.* loose; negligent.

LÂCHEMENT, lâsh'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** loosely; feebly, weakly; **2.** indolently, sluggishly, slothfully; **3.** cowardly, dastardly; unworthily, basely, meanly. **Fuir —,** to run away cowardly. **Trahir — son ami,** to cowardly betray one's friend.

LÂCHEMENT, lâsh'mân-t, [lâcher], *sm.* running away, scampering away.

LÂCHER, lâshé-r, [Lat. : laxāre, to loosen], *va.* **1.** to loosen: *a*) to make less tense or tight; to loose, to relax, to slack, to slacken, to unloose, to let out, to unbind, to unbend; *b*) to relax, to open, to make lax; *c*) to free from restraint or confinement, to set at liberty; to loose, to release, to liberate, to set free, to let out, to let loose, to let go; to abandon. *a*) — **une corde,** to loose a rope. — **la bride,** to loose *or* slacken the rein; *Fig.* to give the rein, to give free course, to give a loose; to let loose. — **prise,** to loose one's hold. — **la main,** to hold a slacker hand; *Fig.* to lower one's pretensions. — **pied,** — **le pied,** to give way, to lose ground; *Fig* to run away, to scamper away. *c*) — **un prisonnier,** to release a prisoner. **Il ne vous lâchera pas,** he will stick to you like a leech. — **un oiseau,** to let a bird fly away. — **sa proie,** to let one's prey go. — **un cheval dans la campagne,** to let a horse loose in the country. **Si un loup avide paraît, il lâche son chien qui le met en fuite,** if a hungry wolf comes up, his dog, that he lets loose after it drives it away. *La Bruy.* 10. — **les chiens,** to let loose the dogs; *Hunt.* to let slip, to slip the dogs. — **quelqu'un,** to let a person go. **Donnez-nous doucement six pistoles pour boire; nous allons vous —,** hand out nicely six pistoles for ourselves; we will let you off. *Mol. Mal. imag. inter.* i. 8.

2. to let loose, to set (after); **3.** to turn on (cocks, pipes, etc.); to open (a sluice, a lock); **4.** to unpen (water confined); **5.** to make (water); **6.** (of a patient) not to be able to retain; **7.** to come down with (money); **8.** to discharge, to let off, to fire, to fire off (a gun, a pistol); to let fly, to pour (a broadside into a ship); to let fly, to loose, to let off, to discharge (an arrow); (in popul. lang.) to let fly, to give (a blow); **9.** *Fig.* to send forth, to pour out, to send out, to publish. — **un pamphlet dans le public,** to publish a pamphlet. — **une bordée,** to fire a broadside. — **un coup de feu,** to fire off a gun, a pistol, etc.

10. to allow (a word) to escape, to let out, to let slip, to slip, to slip out, to blurt out. **Il a lâché une parole qu'il voudrait bien avoir retenue,** he let out a word that he would have kept to himself. — **une sottise,** to blunder out nonsense. **Allons, lâchez un mot,** come, out with it; say the word. **Je n'ai point sans sujet lâché cette parole,** I did not let out that word without a reason. **Il lâcha un mot qui fit impression,** he let out a word which made an impression.

LÂCHER, *vn.* **1.** to slacken, to loosen: to become slack, to grow less tense; to grow loose, to get loose; **2.** to slip: to escape; **3.** (of a gun) to go off.

LÂCHER, *sm.* the act of letting go, fly, etc. **Un — de pigeons,** the sending off of pigeons.

LÂCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to slacken, to loosen, to grow loose, to get loose; to give way. **Un ressort qui se lâche,** a spring which gives way.

2. to slip; **3.** (of a gun) to go off; **4.** *Fig.*

to give loose to one's tongue; to let out, to let off.

LÂCHETÉ, lâsh'té, [lâche], *sf.* 1. cowardice, cowardliness, dastardliness: the quality of being cowardly, want of courage; faint-heartedness; 2. poor-spiritedness, meanness, baseness; 3. cowardly act; mean action, villany. **La — de sa conduite**, his cowardly conduct. **C'est une — de battre un ennemi qui ne peut se défendre**, it is cowardly to strike an enemy who cannot defend himself.

LÂCHEUR, lâshœr, *sm.* abandoner : one who abandons or forsakes his friends.

LACINIÉ, E, lasinié, [Lat. : lacinia, a flap, a rent], *adj. Bot.* laciniate, laciniated: jagged, jaggy.

LACINIURE, lasiniur', *sf. Bot.* jag: cleft.

LACIS, lasi-z, [lacer], *sm.* 1. net-work; 2. *Anat.* plexus : a net-work of blood-vessels or of nerves.

LACK, lak, *sm.* lac, lack : in the East Indies, one hundred thousand.

LAC-LAQUE, laklak', *sf.* lac-lake : a lake prepared from gum-lac.

LACONIE, lakoni, *pnf. Geog.* Laconia.

LACONIEN, ENNE, lakonyan, nyèn', *sm. f.* Laconian, Spartan. **A la laconienne**, laconically.

LACONIQUE, laconik', *adj.* laconic, laconical: *a*) pertaining to Sparta; *b*) short, brief, concise.

LACONIQUE, *sm.* laconism, laconic style.

LACONIQUEMENT, lakonik'mânt, *adv.* laconically: briefly, concisely.

LACONISER, lakonisé-r, *vn.* to speak laconically, in few words, to be brief.

LACONISME, lakonism, *sm.* laconism, laconicism: concise style; brevity.

LACORDAIRE, lakordèr, [Jean-Baptiste-Henri], eminent preacher and writer (1802-1861.)

LACRETELLE, lakretel, [Pierre-Louis de], historian (1751-1824).

LACROIX, lakrwar, [Paul, called the Bibliophile Jacob], eminent Bibliophilist and writer (1806-1884).

LACRYMAL, E, lakrimal, [Lat. : lacryma, a tear], *adj. Anat.* lachrymal : *a*) pertaining to tears; *b*) secreting tears. **Glande lacrymale**, lachrymal gland.

LACRYMATOIRE, lakrimatwar', [Lat. : lacrymāre, to weep, to cry], *sm. Antiq.* lachrymatory : a vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients.

LACRYMATOIRE, *adj.* lachrymary : containing tears.

LACRYMOGÈNE, lakrimozhèn, [Lat. : lacryma, tear; generāre, to produce], *adj. Neol.* tear. **Obus —**, tear shell.

LACRYMULE, lakrimul', [Lat. : lacrymula, small tear], *sf.* small tear.

LACS, lâ-z, [Lat. : laqueus, cord], *sm.* 1. thin string. cord; 2. noose, springe, snare (for catching birds, hares, etc.); 3. *Fig.* snare, toils *pl.* **Tendre des lacs à quelqu'un**, to lay snares for a person. **Tomber dans le —**, *Fam.* to get one's self into a scarpe, to get entangled. **Elle le tient dans ses lacs**, she holds him in her toils.

4. leash, band; 5. **Lacs d'amour**, love-knot.

LACTAIRE, laktèr, [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk], *adj.* lactary : relating to milk.

LACTATE, laktat', [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk], *sm. Chem.* lactate : a salt formed by the lactic acid with a base.

LACTATION, laktasyôn, [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk], *sf. Med.* lactation : *a*) the act of giving suck; *b*) the time of suckling.

LACTÉ, E, lakté, [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk], *adj.* 1. lacteal : *a*) milk; pertaining to milk; *b*) resembling milk; milky, lactean, lacteous; *c*) *Anat.* lacteous, chyliferous, conveying chyle. *a*) **Diète lactée**, milk diet. *c*) **Vaisseaux lactés**, lacteal vessels, lacteals, chyliferous vessels.

2. *Bot.* lactescent; 3. *Astron.* milky. **Voie lactée**, Milky Way, Galaxy.

LACTESCENCE, laktèsâns, *sf.* lactescence, milkiness : the quality of resembling milk.

LACTESCENT, E, laktèsân, ânt', [Lat. : lac, lactis. milk] *adj.* lactescent : *a*) yielding a milky juice; *b*) resembling milk; milky.

LACTIDE, laktid', *sm. Chem.* lactide : one of the products of the decomposition of lactic acid.

LACTIFÈRE, laktifèr', [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk; ferre, to bear], *adj.* 1. lactiferous : *a*) galactophorous; bearing or conveying milk; *b*) *Bot.* bearing a white juice; 2. lactific : producing milk.

LACTIFORME, laktiform, [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk; forme], *adj.* lactiform, milk-like.

LACTIFIQUE, laktifik', *adj.* lactific : causing or producing milk.

LACTIFUGE, laktifuzh', [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk; fugĕre, to flee], *adj.* milk-dispelling.

LATIFUGE, *sm. Med.* lactifuge : a medicine which diminishes or checks the secretion of milk.

LACTIGÈNE, laktizhèn', [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk; generāre, to produce], *adj.* lactific, lactifical : producing milk.

LACTINE, laktin', *sf.* lactine, sugar of milk : a kind of sugar obtained by evaporating the whey of milk.

LACTIQUE, laktik', *adj. Chem.* lactic : pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk.

LACRA-DENSIMÈTRE, V. *Lactomètre*.

LACTOLINE, laktolin', *sf.* lactoline, lacteine : milk evaporated to dryness.

LACTOMÈTRE, laktomètr', [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* lactometer, galactometer : an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

LACTONE, lakton', *sf. Chem.* lactone : a product of the action of heat on lactic acid.

LACTOSCOPE, laktoskop', [Lat. : lac, lactis; milk; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* lactoscope : an instrument for ascertaining the opacity of milk.

LACTOSE, laktôz', *sf.* lactine, sugar of milk.

LACTUCARIUM, laktukarıom, [Lat.], *sm. Pharm.* lactucarium : the inspissated juice of the garden lettuce.

LACTUCIQUE, laktusik', *adj. Chem.* lactusic : noting an acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce.

LACUNAIRE, lakunêr', [lacune], *adj.* lacunose, lacunous : furrowed, pitted; having lacunæ.

LACUNE, lakun', [Lat. : lacuna], *sf.* 1. lacuna : *a*) *Bot.* air-cell; hollow cavity; *b*) *Anat.* a small pit or depression in a mucous membrane; 2. hiatus, gap, blank, deficiency; want, desideratum. **Combler une —**, to fill up a blank, a gap, an empty space.

LACUNEUX, EUSE, lakunœ, nœz', *adj.* lacunose, lacunous, lacunal : having lacunæ.

LAÇURE, lasur', [lacer], *sf.* lacing : the act of lacing.

LACUSTRE, lakustr', [Lat. : lacustris, from lacus, lake], *adj.* lacustral, lacustrine : *a*) pertaining to lakes; *b*) living in lakes; *c*) *Geol.* noting certain fresh-water formations which occur in the newer rocks. **Habitations lacustres**, lake dwellings.

LADANUM, ladanom, [Lat., from Gr. λάδανον], *sm.* ladanum, labdanum : a resinous substance.

LADRE, ladr', [Lat. : Lazarus, Lazare; O. Fr. : Laz're and Ladre], *adj.* 1. leprous, infected with leprosy; 2. (of pigs) measly : 3. insensible, unfeeling, callous; 4. niggardly, stingy, churlish, avaricious, scurvy, sordid, mean.

LADRE, *sm.* 1. leper, lazar : a man infected with leprosy; 2. niggard, curmudgeon, miserly hunks.

LADRERIE, ladrœri, [ladre], *sf.* 1. (in the middle ages) leprosy; 2. lazar-house, lazaretto, leper-hospital; 3. measles : a disease in pigs; 4. *Fig.* niggardliness, churlishness, avarice, stinginess, scurviness, sordidness, meanness.

LADRESSE, ladrès', [ladre], *sf.* 1. female leper; 2. stingy woman; poor wretch.

LAEMMER-GEIER, lèmèrghèyèr, [Ger.], *sm. Ornith.* lammergeyer, læmmergeyer, bearded vulture : the *Gypætus barbatus*.

LAËRTE, laèrt', *pnm.* Laertes.

LA FARE, la far, [Charles-Auguste, marquis], poet, and author of *Mémoires* (1644-1712).

LA FARGUE, la farg', [Fernand], novelist (b. 1856).

LA FAYETTE, la fâyet, [Marie-Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, comtesse de], memoires and miscellaneous works (1634-1692).

LA FONTAINE, la fontèn, [Jean de], fabulist (1621-1695).

LAFOSSE, lafoss, [Antoine de], tragic poet (1653-1708).

LAGÉNIFORME, lazhéniform', [Lat. : lagena, bottle; forme], *adj.* bottle-shaped.

LAGERSTRÉMIE, lazhèrstrémi, [from Lagerstrœm, a Swedish merchant], *sf. Bot.* lagerstrœmia : a genus of plants of the order lythraceæ.

LAGOMYS, lagomis, [Gr. : λαγὼς, hare; μῦμ, rat], *sm. Zool.* lagomys, rat-hare : a small rodent animal.

LAGOPÈDE, lagopèd', [Gr. : λαγὼς, hare; Lat. : pes, pedis, foot], *sm. Ornith.* lagopus, ptarmigan, white grouse.

LAGOPHTALMIE, lagoftalmi, [Gr. : λαγὼς, hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye], *sf. Med.* lagophtalmia : a disease in which the eye cannot be completely shut.

LAGOSTOME, lagostom', [Gr. : λαγὼς, hare; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Surg.* hare-lip : a fissure or longitudinal division of the lip.

LAGUE, lag', [orig. unknown], *sf. Naut.* wake (of a ship).

LAGUNE, lagun', [Ital. : laguna], *sf.* lagoon : *a*) a lake connected with the sea by one or more inlets; *b*) morass, shallow pond.

LAHARPE, laharp, [Jean-François-Joseph de], poet and literary critic (1736-1803).

LA HAYE, la-è, *pnf. Geog.* the Hague.

LAI, E, lè, lê, [Lat. : laicus], *adj.* lay, laical; pertaining to the laity, not clerical. **Frère —**, lay-brother. **Sœur laie**, lay-sister.

LAIS, *smpl.* laymen.

LAI, lè, [O. Fr. : Lac; Provenç. : lais], *sm.* lay : *a*) a kind of narrative poem among the ancient minstrels; *b*) small poem or song.

LAÏC, laïk, *adj.* or *s.* V. *Laïque*.

LAICHE, lèsh', [O. H. Ger. : lisca; Ger. : Liesch, reed-grass], *sf. Bot.* sedge : a plant of the genus carex. **De —**, sedged.

LAÏCISATION, layisisasyon, [laïciser], *sf.* laicisation, secularization : the work of secularizing.

LAÏCISER, layisisé, [laïque], *va.* to secularize : the work or act of taking from the clergy.

LAÏCISME, laisism', *sm.* laicality : the quality of a layman ; laity.

LAÏCITÉ, laïsité, [laïque], *sf.* secularity, secularness : the quality of being secular or laical, not clerical.

LAID, E, lè, lèd', [O. H. Ger. : leid, sad, saddening], *adj.* **1.** ugly : *a)* offensive to the eye by qualities contrary to beauty ; ill-looking, ill-featured, ill-favoured, plain, ordinary ; *b)* unsightly, disagreeable. *a)* **Un — visage**, an ugly face. **Elle est laide à faire peur**, she is frightfully ugly. **— comme le péché, comme une chenille**, as ugly as sin, as a toad. *b)* **Une maison laide**, an ugly house. **Un temps fort —**, very disagreeable weather.

2. wrong, unhandsome, improper, unbecoming, unseemly, naughty. **Ce que vous dites là est bien —**, it is very improper of you to say that. **Il est bien — à vous d'avoir manqué à votre promesse**, it is very wrong of you not to have kept your promise. **Fi ! que c'est laid !** for shame, how naughty. — *Prov.* **Il n'y a point de laides amours**, there is no ugliness in those we love.

LAID, E, *sm. f.* **1.** ugly person, ugly fellow, ugly creature ; **2.** naughty boy *m*, naughty girl *f* ; **3.** (in the masculine only) the ugly, what is ugly. **Les idées du — varient, comme celles de la beauté, selon le temps, les lieux, les climats, etc.**, men's ideas of ugliness and beauty vary according to time, place, climate, etc.

4. ugly part, bad side ; the worst. **Je vous ai dit le beau de l'aventure, voici le —**, I have told you the best of the adventure, but now comes the worst.

LAIDEMENT, lèd'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* uglily.

LAIDERON, lèd'rô*n*, [laid], *sf.* or *m.* ugly woman, ugly creature.

LAIDEUR, lèdœr, [laid], *sf.* ugliness : *a)* contrariety to beauty ; ill-favouredness, plainness ; *b)* unsightliness, deformity ; *c)* unseemliness, unhandsomeness. **La — du visage**, the ugliness of the face. **La — d'une action**, the unhandsomeness, the unseemliness of an action. **La — du péché**, the ugliness of sin.

† **LAIDIR**, lèdir, *vn.* to grow ugly.

LAIE, lê, [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** wild sow ; **2.** forest-path, narrow path ; **3.** † wood ; **4.** stone-cutter's hammer.

LAINAGE, lènazh', [laine], *sm.* **1.** woollen goods, woollen stuffs, woollens ; **2.** fleece, wool ; **3.** *Technol.* teasling.

LAINE, lèn', [Lat. : lana], *sf.* **1.** wool : *a)* the soft, fine hair which grows on sheep and some other animals ; *b)* worsted, yarn spun from combed wool ; *c)* short, thick and crisped hair ; *d)* *Bot.* a pubescence of thick, curly hair on plants. **Bêtes à —**, sheep. **— d'agneau, — agneline**, lamb's wool. **— d'alpaga**, alpaca wool. **— d'angora**, angora wool. **— assortie**, assorted wool. **— beige**, natural wool. **— brute**, raw wool. **— cablée**, cabled wool. **— de carde, — à carder**, **— courte**, short-wool, short-stapled wool, carding wool. **— de cachemire**, Cashmere wool. **—-chaîne, — haute**, coarse wool. **— estame**, knitted worsted. **— lavée à dos**, wool washed on the sheep's back. **— longue, — de peigne, — à peigner**, long wool, long-stapled wool, combing wool. **— mère**, spine, back wool. **— morte**, felt-wool, skin wool, mortling. **— de mouton**, sheep's wool. **— de mérinos, — d'Espagne**, merino wool of Spain, merino wool, Spanish wool. **— métise**, mixed wool. **— en toison**, fleece-wool. **— prime**, prime-wool, back-wool, spine-wool. **— seconde**, choice-wool. **— tierce**, super-wool. **— de vigogne**, vicuna wool. **Peau couverte de sa —**, woolfel. **— en suint, en surge**, wool in grease, wool in the yolk. **Laver la — sur pied**, to wash the wool on the sheep. **Ouvrir la —**, to beat the wool. **Trier la —**, to sort the wool. **Trieur de —**, wool-sorter. **Éplucher la —**, to pick the wool. **Dessuinter la —**, to scour the wool. **Chiqueter la —**, to tear the wool. **Carder la —**, to card the wool. **Peigner la —**, to comb the wool. **Commerce des laines**, wool-trade. **Négociant en laines, marchand de laines**, wool-stapler, wool-merchant. **Sac de —**, sack of wool, wool-sack. **Balle, ballot de —**, wool-ball, wool-pack. **— peignée**, worsted. **Fil de — peignée**, worsted yarn. **Fil de —**, woollen thread. **Étoffe de —**, woollen stuff, woollen. **Bas de —**, worsted stockings. **Pure —, toute en —**, all wool. **— artificielle**, shoddy. [*Fig.* :] **Se laisser manger la — sur le dos**, to suffer one's self to be fleeced, to suffer one's self to be eaten out of house and home. *Prov.* : **Tel va vendre sa laine qui revient tondu**, many go out for wool and come back shorn.

2. † *Chem.* **— philosophique, — de fer**, sublimated oxide of zinc, flowers of zinc.

LAINER, lèné-r, *va* to tease, to teasel : to dress cloth with teasels.

LAINERIE, lèn'ri, *sf.* **1.** woollen goods, woollens, woollen drapery, **2.** teaseling shop ; **3.** place for shearing sheep ; **4.** wool-market.

LAINEUR, EUSE, lènœr, nœz', *sm. f.* teaseler, teaser : a workman who teasels cloth.

LAINEUSE, *sf* teaser : machine used for teasing. **— mécanique**, gig-machine.

LAINEUX, EUSE, lènœ-z, œz', *adj.* woolly : *a)* covered with wool, fleecy ; *b)* consisting of wool, woollen ; *c)* woollen, resembling wool, like wool ; *d)* *Bot.* lanate, lanated ; covered with a substance resembling wool.

LAINIER, ÈRE, lènyé, nyèr', *adj.* **1.** † woolman : a dealer in wool, wool-stapler ; **2.** wool-worker.

LAINIER, IÈRE, *adj.* wool, of wool. **Industrie lainière**, wool-husbandry.

LAÏQUE, laïk', [Lat. : laicus, Gr : λᾱος people], *adj.* laic, laical, lay : belonging to the laity or people, not clerical.

LAÏQUE, *sm.* layman, laic : a man who is not a clergyman ; *pl.* laity.

LAÏQUE, *sf.* lay-sister : a maid-servant in a convent.

LAIS, lê, [laisser], *smpl.* **1.** staddles : in a forest, young trees left when others are cut down ; **2.** *Jurispr.* alluvion.

LAÏS, laïs, *pnf.* **1.** Lais : a celebrated Greek courtesan ; **2.** *Fig.* courtesan.

LAISSE, lès', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** string, leash. **En —**, leashed, held by a string, tied by a string, in a leash. **Mener en —**, to lead by a string ; *Fig.* to lead by the nose. **Il faut tenir les chiens en —**, dogs are to be held in with a string.

2. hatband ; **3.** *Naut.* alluvion ; bank of mud thrown up by the sea ; **4.** seawrack cast upon the shore ; **5. — de basse mer**, mark of low-water.

LAISSÉES, lèsé, *sfpl.* *Hunt.* lesses, dung (of beasts).

LAISSER, lèsé-r, [Lat. : laxāre, to loosen], *va.* **1.** to leave : *a)* to separate one's self from, to depart from, to part with, to quit ; *b)* to abandon, to desert, to relinquish ; *c)* to lay aside, to put aside, to discard ; *d)* to give up, to renounce ; to let... have ; *e)* to bequeath, to give by will ; *f)* to have remaining at death ; to leave after one's death ; *g)* to leave behind ; *h)* to commit, to thrust to ; *i)* to leave alone, to let alone, to suffer to remain ; *j)* not to take or remove ; to leave behind. *a)* **J'ai laissé mes amis à la campagne**, I have left my friends in the country. **— quelqu'un loin de soi**, to leave a person a long way behind one. **— une maison à droite, sur la droite**, to leave a house to the right. **— quelqu'un pour mort**, to leave a person for dead. [*Fam.* :] **Laissez-le pour ce qu'il est**, let him be for what good he is ; don't mind him. **— la vie**, to die. **— ses os quelque part**, to die in a place. **— des traces, des vestiges**, to leave traces, vestiges. *b)* **Cette rivière a laissé son ancien lit**, this river has left its former bed. *c)* **On a laissé l'usage des anciennes armes**, people have left off using old fashioned arms. **Ceci est à prendre ou à —**, you must take it or leave it. *d)* **Je lui en laisse l'honneur**, I'll let him have the credit of it. **Les ennemis furent contraints de nous — le champ de bataille**, the enemy was obliged to leave us masters of the battle-field. **— le champ libre à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* not to compete with a person. *e)* **— de grands biens à ses enfants**, to leave great wealth to one's children. *f)* **Il a laissé plusieurs ouvrages manuscrits**, he has left several works in manuscript. **Il a laissé ses affaires en mauvais état**, he has left his affairs in a bad state. *g)* **Il a laissé une bonne réputation après lui**, he has left a good reputation behind him. **On dit qu'il a laissé une très grande fortune**, they say he has left a very large fortune. **Il a laissé une femme et des enfants**, he has left a wife and children. **Ce voyage m'a laissé des souvenirs agréables**, that journey has left me pleasant recollections. **La sagesse ne laisse pas de regret après elle**, wisdom leaves no regrets behind it. *h)* **— quelque chose en garde à quelqu'un**, to leave a thing to a person to keep. **— une chose aux soins de quelqu'un**, to leave a thing to a person's care. **J'ai laissé mes papiers à votre commis pour qu'il vous les remette**, I have left my papers with your clerk, that he may give them to you. *i)* **Laissez cela, n'y touchez pas**, leave that alone, do not touch it. **Laissez-moi sur cette chaise**, let me keep this chair. **— quelqu'un tranquille**, to leave a person alone. **— quelqu'un dans l'embarras**, to leave a person in trouble. **— quelqu'un en paix**, to let a person alone. **Laissez-moi**, let me be. **— une chose intacte**, to leave a thing untouched. **— à l'abandon**, to quite neglect. *j)* **Les voleurs lui ont laissé la vie**, the robbers took from him everything but his life. **— de la place**, to leave room. **Ses occupations ne lui laissent pas un moment de repos**, his occupations do not leave him a moment's peace. **Laissez-moi mes secrets**, let me keep my secrets. **J'ai laissé ma montre chez moi**, I have left my watch at home.

2. to leave out, to pass over, to omit. **Laissons toutes ces circonstances accessoires**, let us omit all these collateral circumstances. **Laissons cela**, let us leave that out.

3. (negatively) not to leave off : not to cease, not to discontinue, not to cease to be , nevertheless, all the same, for all that, yet. **Il faut consentir à une chose qu'on ne laisserait pas de faire sans moi**, I must consent to a thing, which they would do without my permission. **Cette médecine ne laisse pas d'être amère**, that medecine is all the same very bitter. **Je vous prie de ne pas — d'en faire mes remerciements**, nevertheless I beg of you to thank them in my name. **Lorsqu'il semblait céder, il ne laissait pas de se faire craindre**, when he seemed inclined to yield, he would, for all that, make people fear him. **Il est pauvre, mais il ne laisse pas d'être honnête homme**,

he is poor, nevertheless he is an honest man. **Cette proposition ne laisse pas d'être vraie,** that proposition is true nevertheless. **La pièce n'a pas laissé de plaire,** the play pleased people all the same. **Nous n'avons pas laissé de lui rendre un grand service,** we have nevertheless done him a great service. **Je ne laisse pas d'écrire,** I write for all that. [**Ne pas laisser que de** is sometimes used in this sense, thoughless correctly.]

4. (followed by an infinitive) to let, to allow, to suffer, to permit. **Laissez-le rendre ses esprits,** let him come back to himself again. **Laissez-moi parler,** let me speak. **Laissez-moi vous dire,** let me tell you. **Laissez-le dire,** let him talk. **Laissez dire les sots ; le savoir a son prix,** let the ignorant say what they like, knowledge is worth having. *La Font. Fabl.* viii. **Nous les avons laissés partir,** we have let them go. **Laissez-moi faire, je réponds de tout,** allow me to act, I answer for everything. — **voir sa pensée,** to let one's thoughts be seen. — **tomber,** to drop. — **tout traîner,** to leave everything about. — **aller les choses,** to let things take their chance. — **aller le monde comme il lui plaît,** let things go on as they will. **Laissez donc faire au ciel, au temps, à la fortune,** leave everything to above, to time, to fate and providence. *Corn. Agésil.* iv, 5. [*Fam.* :] **Laissez que je vous réponde,** allow me to answer you.

LAISSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to allow one's self, to let one's self, to suffer one's self. **Ces enfants se sont laissés tomber,** those children fell. **Se — aller à ses passions,** to give way to one's passions. **Se — mourir,** to die. **La place d'un garçon qui s'est laissé mourir depuis quinze jours,** the place of a young fellow, who died off a fortnight ago. *Le Sage, Gil Blas, L.* i, *Chap.* 4. **Il s'est laissé vaincre,** he suffered himself to be beaten. **Vous laissez-vous abattre aux rigueurs de la fortune ?** do you allow yourself to be cast down by the rigours of fate ? **Elle s'est laissé pénétrer,** she let herself be seen through. **Se — conduire, se — mener,** to suffer one's self to be led. [*Fam.* :] **Se — faire,** to yield, to let people do what they please with one ; to make no opposition ; to give one's self up. **Laissez-vous faire,** only keep quiet. **Cet ouvrage se laisse lire,** that is a readable work. **Cela se laisse manger,** that is eatable. **C'est là un plat qui se laisse manger,** that's a very enjoyable dish ; that's a dish that only asks for more.

2. to be left.

LAISSER-ALLER, lèsé-alé, *sm.* **1.** freedom, unconstraint, ease ; **2.** indifference.

LAISSER-LÀ, lèsé la, *va.* to leave there, to leave alone. — **quelqu'un,** to fall out with anyone. **Laissez-là votre ouvrage,** give over your work.

LAISSEZ-PASSER, lèsé-pasé, *sm.* pass, permit for transit.

LAIT, lè, [Lat. : lac, lactis, milk], *sm.* **1.** milk. **Sa nourrice avait peu de —,** his nurse had but little milk. — **de femme,** woman's milk. **Jeune —,** new milk. **Fièvre de —,** milk-fever. **Frère de —,** foster-brother. **Sœur de —,** foster-sister. **Dents de —,** milk teeth. **Vache à —,** milch cow, milking cow. — **de vache,** cow's milk. **Vivre de —,** to live on milk. **Battre le lait,** to churn milk. **Pot au —,** milk-pot. **Soupe au —,** milk-pottage, milk-porridge. **Petit- —, — clair,** whey. — **de beurre,** butter-milk. **Sucre de —,** sugar of milk, lactine. **Se mettre au —,** to confine one's self to milk-diet. **Bouillir du — à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to delight a person. **Il a sucé cette doctrine avec le —,** he imbibed those principles at an early age. **Il a sucé le — des saines doctrines,** he has imbibed good doctrines.

2. (of eggs) white, glair ; **3.** milk : *a*) an emulsion ; *b*) the white emulsive juice of plants. *a*) — **d'amandes,** milk of almonds. — **de poule,** mulled-egg.

4. — **de chaux,** milk of lime.

5. *Bot.* — **battu,** fumiter, fumitory. — **d'oiseau,** star of Bethlehem. — **de Sainte-Marie,** milk thistle.

LAITAGE, lètazh', [lait], *sm.* milk-diet ; milk-food. **Vivre de —,** to live on milk.

LAITANCE, lètâns', **LAITE,** lèt [lait], *sf.* milt, soft roe (of male fishes).

LAITÉ, E, lèté, *adj.* **1.** milky : yielding-milk ; **2.** (of fishes) soft-roed.

LAITERIE, lèt'ri, [lait] *sf.* **1.** dairy, lactary : a place where milk is kept ; milk house ; dairy-farm ; **2.** milk-shop.

LAITERON, lèt'rôn, [lait], *sm. Bot.* sow-thistle, hare's -lettuce : *Sonchus oleraceus,* a genus of lactescent plants.

LAITEUX, EUSE, lètœ, tœz' [lait], *adj.* milky : *a*) milk ; pertaining to milk ; lacteal ; *b*) lacteous, lactean ; resembling milk ; milk-white, milk-coloured.

LAITIER, lètyé [lait], *sm.* **1.** milkman : a man who sells milk ; **2.** *Metall.* slag, dross (of metals).

LAITIÈRE, lètyèr', [lait], *sf.* **1.** milk-woman : a woman who sells milk ; **2.** milkmaid, dairy-maid ; **3.** milker, milch cow : a cow that gives milk ; **4.** *Fam.* suckler, wet-nurse : woman that has much milk.

LAITIÈRE, *adj. f.* milch, milking : giving milk. **Vache —,** milch cow.

LAITON, lètôn, [ety. unknown], *sm.* brass, ordinary brass, latten : an alloy of two thirds of copper and one third of zinc. **Fil de —,** brass-wire.

LAITUE, lètu, [Lat. : lactuca, from lac, milk], *sf. Bot.* **1.** lettuce : *Lactuca,* a genus of composite plants. — **cultivée, — commune,** garden lettuce. — **romaine,** coss lettuce. — **pommée,** cabbage lettuce. — **frisée,** curled lettuce. — **sauvage,** prickly lettuce. — **vireuse,** strong-scented lettuce.

2. — **d'âne,** wild teasel : *Dipsacus sylvestris.* — **de brebis,** lamb's-lettuce, common corn-salad : *Valerianella olitoria.* — **de bruyère,** perennial lettuce : *Lactuca perennis.* — **de chien,** dandelion : *Leontodon taraxacum.* — **de chouette,** brooklime, short-leaved water speedwell : *Veronica beccabunga.* — **de cochon, — de porc,** stinking hawk's-beard : *Crepis fœtida.* — **de lièvre,** sow-thistle, hare's-lettuce : *Sonchus oleraceus.* — **de muraille,** London rocket : *Sisymbrium irio.* — **sauvage,** wall-lettuce : *Prenanthes.*

LAIZE, lèz', [Lat. : latus, wide ; Low Lat. : latia, width], *sf.* **1.** width, breadth (of cloth, etc) ; **2.** difference of width (between the real and the standard width of stuffs) ; **3.** *Naut.* breadth (of sail-cloth)

LAKISTE, lékist', [Eng. : lake], *sm.* **1.** lake-poet : a poet who describes lake-scenery, or who seeks the sources of poetical inspiration in the simplicity of nature ; **2.** *pl.* lake-school.

LALLATION, lallasyôn, [Lat. : lallatio], *sf.* lallation, lambdacism. V. *Lambdacisme.*

LAMA, lama, [Thibetan : blama], *sm.* Lama : the title of priests in Mongolia and Thibet. **Grand** — *or* **dalaï- —,** Dalai-Lama, Grand Lama.

LAMA, lama, **LLAMA,** yama, [Peruvian word to signify wool-covered animals], *sm. Zool.* lama, llama : a South American quadruped allied to the camel.

LAMAÏQUE, lamaïk', [Lama], *adj.* Lamaist : belonging or relating to Lamaism.

LAMAÏSME, lamaïsm', *sm.* Lamaism : the Buddhist religion in Mongolia and Tibet.

LAMAÏSTE, lamaïst, **LAMAÏTE,** lamaït', *sm.* Lamaist : a follower of Lamaism.

LAMANAGE, lamanazh', *sm. Naut.* piloting, pilotage, harbour piloting.

LAMANEUR, lamanœr, *sm. Naut.* harbour-pilot.

LAMANTIN, lamântan, *sm. Zool.* manatee, lamantin, sea-cow : a genus of herbivorous cetacea.

LAMARTINE, lamartin, (Alphonse-Marie-Louis de Prat de), poet and prose-writer (1790-1869).

LAMASERIE, lamaz'ri, *sf.* Lamaist convent.

LAMBDA, lânbda, *sm.* **1.** lambda : the eleventh letter of the Greek alphabet ; **2.** *Anat.* lambdoidal suture (of the skull).

LAMBDACISME, lânbdasism' *sm.* lambdacism, lallation : vicious pronunciation of the letter *l.*

LAMBDOÏDE, lânbdoïd', [Gr. : λάμβδα, the Greek letter *L* ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* lambdoidal : applied to a suture of the skull.

LAMBEAU, lânbô [lambel], *sm.* [*Pl. Lambeaux.*] **1.** rag, tatter. **En lambeaux,** in rags, in tatters, tattered. **Déchirer, mettre en lambeaux,** to tatter, to tear into rags.

2. shred : *a*) a long, narrow piece cut or torn off ; strip, piece ; *b*) *Fig.* fragment ; scrap. *a*) **A mesure qu'on enlevait aux martyrs quelque — de leur chair,** as soon as they cut bits of flesh off the martyrs' bodies. *Boss. Panég. St. Gorgon,* 2, *b*) **Les généraux d'Alexandre se disputèrent après sa mort les lambeaux de son empire,** after Alexander's death, his generals all strove to get a part of his divided empire. **On n'a retenu que quelques lambeaux de son discours,** only a few fragments of his speech were remembered.

LAMBEL, lânbèl, [Lat. : lamberâre, to tear ; in general same sense as *lambeau*], *sm. Herald.* label : an appendage to the family arms, consisting of fillets with points.

LAMBIN, INE, lânban, bin', [lambiner], *sm. f. Fam.* dawdler, trifler.

LAMBIN, INE, *adj.* dawdling, loitering, trifling, slothful.

LAMBINER, lânbiné-r [origin doubtful, though thought to be from Lambin, a celebrated commentater, proverbial for his slowness], *vn. Fam.* to dawdle : to act or move slowly ; to waste time, to trifle, to loiter.

LAMBOURDE, lânbourd', [origin not known], *sf.* **1.** *Carp.* joist ; **2.** *Mason.* soft building-stone.

LAMBREQUIN, lânbrœkan, [of doubtful origin, but possibly Flemish from *lamper,* crape, veil], *sm.* **1.** *Herald.* lambrequin : *a*) mantle ; the mantling attached to the helmet, and represented as depending over the shield ; *b*) wreath ; **2.** *Arch.* scallop, festoon ; **3.** valance, hanging fringe.

LAMBRIS, lânbri-z, [Lat. : lambrusca and Low Lat. : lambruscum], *sm.* **1.** panelling, panel-work ; (of wood) wainscot, (of marble) ; lining ; **2.** decorations (of places and houses) ; **3.** *Arch.* roof, ceiling ; lacunar ; **4.** *Poet.* canopy. **Je ne dormirai point sous de riches lambris,** I shall not sleep under rich canopies. *La Font. Fab.* **Le céleste —, les célestes lambris,** the canopy of heaven. — **de verdure,** canopy of leaves.

LAMBRISSAGE, lânbrisazh', [lambris], *sm.* wainscoting, panelling.

LAMBRISSER, lânbrisé-r, [lambris], *va.* to wainscot : to line with wainscoting ; to panel ; to line.

LAMBRUCHE, lânbrush', **LAMBRUSQUE,** lânbrusk', [Lat. : lambrusca, wild vine], *sf.* wild vine.

LAME, lam', [Lat. : lamina], *sf.* **1.** plate : a thin piece of metal ; **2.** lametta, flattened wire ; foil ; gold wire *or* silver wire ; **3.** *Nat. Hist.* lamina (*pl.* laminæ) : *a*) scale, thin plate; *b*) *Bot.* the spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol ; **4.** lamella, gill (of a mushroom) ; **5.** slice ; slip, strip ; **6.** board (of window-blinds) ; **7.** *Horol.* band, winding (of a spring) ; **8.** blade : the sharp part of a weapon or other instrument. **— de sabre**, blade of a broadsword. **Couteau à deux lames**, knife with two blades. **A — d'argent**, silver-bladed. **Une fine —**, a sly blade, a cunning cove.

9. sword, blade, brand. **— damasquinée**, Damascus blade. **— de bonne trempe**, finely-tempered blade. **La — d'un canif**, the blade of a penknife. *Prov.* : **La lame use le fourreau**, the sword eats the scrabbard.

10. *Fig.* swordsman. **Une bonne —**, a good swordsman.

11. *Fam.* jade, woman. **Une fine —**, **une bonne —**, a cunning jade.

12. *Naut.* wave, surge, billow ; sea. **Abrité par la —**, becalmed in the trough of the sea. **Aller bout à la —**, to head the sea. **— de l'arrière**, sea astern. **— de l'avant**, head-sea. **— courte**, short sea. **— longue**, long sea. **Grosse —**, high wave. **S'élever en fortes lames**, to surge. **Être entre deux lames**, to lie in the trough of the sea. **Prendre la — debout**, to bow the sea. **Emporter par une —**, to wash away.

LAMÉ, E, lamé, [lame], *adj.* worked with (gold *or* silver) wire.

LAMELLAIRE, lamèllèr', [from Lat. : lamella], *adj.* lamellar : disposed in thin plates.

LAMELLATION, lamèllasyô*n*, [Lat. : lamella], *sf.* lamella, lamel, flake, layer, scale, thin plate.

LAMELLÉ, E, lamèllé, *adj.* lamellate, lamellated : *a*) lamellar, composed of thin plates ; foliated, foliaceous ; *b*) lamellose, covered with plates ; scaly.

LAMELLEUX, EUSE, lamèllœ, œz', *adj.* lamellose, lamellate, lamellated, flaky.

LAMELLIBRANCHE, lamèllibrâ*n*sh', [lamelle; branche; Lat.: lamella; Gr.: βράγχια], *adj.* lamellibranchiate : pertaining to the lamellibranchiata.

LAMELLIBRANCHES, *smpl.* lamellibranchiata : an order of acephalous molluscs, having gills in the form of layers disposed symmetrically on each side.

LAMELLICORNE, lamèllikôrn', [lamelle ; corne], *adj.* *Entom.* lamellicorn : having antennæ terminating in lamellar joints.

LAMELLICORNES, *smpl.* *Entom.* lamellicorns : a section of coleopterous insects.

LAMELLIFÈRE, lamèllifèr', [Lat. : lamela ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* lameliferous : having a structure composed of thin layers.

LAMELLIFORME, lamèllifôrm', [Lat. : lamella ; forma, form], *adj.* lamelliform : having the form of a plate or scale.

LAMELLIPÈDE, lamèlliped, [Lat. : lamella ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* lamelliped : having a flattened or compressed foot.

LAMELLIROSTRE, lamèllirostr', [Lat. : lamella ; rostrum, beak], *adj.* *Ornith.* lamellirostral : having the margin of the beak furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates.

LAMELLIROSTRES, *smpl.* *Ornith.* lamellirostres : a tribe of swimming birds.

LAMENNAIS, lamené, (Félicité de), philosopher and theologian (1782-1854).

LAMENTABLE, lamâ*n*tabl', [Lat. : lamentabilis], *adj.* lamentable : *a*) to be lamented, deserving sorrow ; woeful, rueful, doleful, sorrowful ; *b*) expressing sorrow ; mournful, rueful, doleful, sorrowful. *a*) **Sort —**, lamentable fate. **Une mort —**, a lamentable death. *b*) **On n'entendait que des cris lamentables**, lamentable cries were all that was to be heard.

LAMENTABLEMENT, lamâ*n*tablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* lamentably, mournfully.

LAMENTATION, lamâ*n*tasyô*n* ; in *poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* lamentation : cries of grief, expression of sorrow ; lamenting, bewailing, wailing, mourning, moan, lament. **On n'entend que des lamentations**, we hear nothing but lamentations. **Faire d'éternelles lamentations sur la perte de quelque chose**, to be always lamenting the loss of something. **Lamentations de Jérémie**, lamentations of Jeremiah.

LAMENTER, lamâ*n*té-r, [Lat. : lamentari], *va.* **1.** to lament : to bewail, to mourn, to mourn for, to moan, to bemoan, to wail ; to express sorrow for. **— la mort de ses parents**, to mourn the death of one's parents. **— la ruine de sa patrie**, to bewail the ruin of one's country.

2. to sing ruefully.

LAMENTER, *vn.* to lament : to wail, to bewail, to mourn.

LAMENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to lament : to express sorrow or grief in audible complaints ; to mourn, to wail, to bewail, to moan. **Un homme qui se lamente sans cesse sur la perte de son emploi**, a man who is always bewailing the loss of his place.

LAMENTIN, lamâ*n*ta*n*, *sm.* V. *Lamantin*.

LAMETTE, lamèt', *sf.* small plate.

LAMIE, lami, [Lat. : lamia], *sf.* lamia : a fabulous being.

LAMIER, lamyé, [Lat. : lamium, nettle], *sm.* *Bot.* dead-nettle, archangel : *Lamium*, a genus of plants of the order labiatæ. **— blanc**, **— commun**, white dead-nettle.

LAMIER, *sm.* foil-maker, blade-smith, sword-blade maker.

LAMINAGE, laminazh', [laminer], *sm.* flattening ; (by cylinders) rolling.

LAMINAIRE, laminèr', [Lat. : lamina, blade], *adj.* *Miner.* laminar, laminary, laminate, laminated : consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAMINAIRE, *sf.* *Bot.* tangle : *Laminaria*, a genus of algæ.

LAMINE lamin', *sf.* lamina (*pl.* laminæ) : a thin plate.

LAMINER, laminé-r, [Lat. : lamina, blade], *va.* to flatten, to laminate : to form or draw out a metal into thin plates ; (by cylinders) to roll, to roll out.

LAMINERIE, lamin'ri, *sf.* flattening-mill.

LAMINEUR, laminœr, *sm.* flattener, roller.

LAMINEUX, EUSE, laminœ, œz', [Lat. : lamina, blade], *adj.* *Nat. Hist.* laminar, laminate.

LAMINOIR, laminwar, [laminer], *sm.* **1.** flattening-mill, flatting-machine ; **2.** rolling-press, rolling-mill ; rollers *pl.*

LAMIQUE, lamik', *adj.* V. *Lamaïque*.

LAMISTE, lamist', *sm.* V. *Lamaïste*.

LA MONNOYE, lamonwa (Bernard de) prose-writer and poet (1641-1728).

LA MOTHE LE VAYER, la motte lœ-vâiē, writer and philosopher (1588-1672).

LAMPADAIRE, lâ*n*padèr, [Gr. : λαμπάς, ἄδος, flambeau], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* lamp-bearer, floor-lamp ; **2.** lamp-post.

LAMPANT, E, lâ*n*pâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* **1.** *Com.* purified. **Huile lampante**, purified oil.

2. good ; ready to be drunk.

LAMPAS, lâ*n*pâs, [of unknown origin], *sm.* *Com.* silk damas.

LAMPAS, lâ*n*pâ, *sm.* **1.** *Popul. lang.* palate, mouth, whistle. [Obsolete] ; **2.** *Veter.* lampass, lampers : a swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPASCOPE, lâ*n*paskop', [Gr.: λαμπάς, lamp; σκοπεῖν, to see, to examine], *sm.* lampascope : a kind of magic lantern.

LAMPATE, lâ*n*pat', *sm.* *Chem.* lampate : a salt composed of lampic acid and a base.

LAMPE, lâ*n*p', [Gr. : λαμπάς, lamp], *sf.* lamp. **— d'Argand**, Argand lamp. **— Carcel**, Carcel lamp. **— à colonne**, pillar lamp. **— électrique**, electric lamp. **— d'étude**, reading lamp. **— à incandescence**, incandescence lamp. **— à essence minérale**, mineral, essence lamp. **— au magnésium**, magnesium lamp. **— éclair**, **— soleil** (de photographe), flash lampfor photographers.**— au pétrole**, parafin lamp. **— à suspension**, suspension lamp. **— de vestibule**, hall lamp. **— à modérateur**, moderator lamp. **— ignifère**, lamp lighting by itself. **— à huile**, oil-lamp. **— solaire**, solar lamp. **— à esprit-de-vin**, spirit lamp. **— de sûreté**, **— de Davy**, Davy's safety lamp. **— d'émailleur**, enameller's lamp. **— à souder**, soldering lamp. **Pied de —**, lamp-stand. **Verre de —**, lamp-glass.

LAMPÉE, lâ*n*pé, *sf.* *Vulg.* tumbler full, brimmer, bumper.

LAMPER, lâ*n*pé-r, [for laper], *va.* *Vulg.* to guzzle.

LAMPER, *vn.* *Naut.* to phosphoresce, to be phosphorescent.

LAMPERON, lâ*n*p'rô*n*, [lampe], *sm.* burner, wick-holder.

LAMPION, lâ*n*pyô*n*, [lampe], *sm.* illumination-lamp.

LAMPIQUE, lâ*n*pik', *adj.* *Chem.* lampic : noting an acid obtained by condensing the vapor arising from the combustion of ether in the aphlogistic lamp.

LAMPISTE, lâ*n*pist', *sm.* **1.** lamp-maker ; **2.** lamp-seller.

LAMPISTERIE, lâ*n*pist'ri, [lampiste], *sf.* lamp-manufacture ; part of an establishment where the lamps are kept.

LAMPON, lâ*n*pô*n*, [Eng. : lampoon, and apparently from French *lampons*, the imperative pl. of *lamper*], *sm.* lampoon : satire. **Pas un de la troupe qui ne chantât des léridas, des lampons**, not one of the company but sang merry songs and lampoons. *Scarron, Virg. trav.* I.

LAMPOURDE, lâ*n*pourd', *sf.* *Bot.* burweed: *Xanthium*, a genus of composite plants.

LAMPRILLON, lâ*n*priyô*n*, [from lamproie], **LAMPROYON**, lâ*n*prwayô*n*, *sm.* *Ichth.* young lamprey.

LAMPROIE, lâ*n*prwâ, *sf.* *Ichth.* lamprey, lamper-eel, lamprel : *Petromyzon*, a genus of eel-like fishes. **Grande —**, lamprey, sea-lamprey. **— de rivière**, river-lamprey, lampern. **Petite — de rivière**, lampern, fringed-lipped lamprey.

LAMPROMÈTRE, lâ*n*promètr', *sm.* *Phys.* photometer, lucimeter : an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light.

LAMPSANE, lâ*n*psan', *sf.* *Bot.* nipple-wort : *Lapsana*, a genus of composite plants.

LAMPYRE, lâ*n*pir', [Gr. : λάμπειν, to shine], *sm.* *Entom.* lampyris, glow-worm : a genus of coleopterous insects.

LAMPYRIDES, lâ*n*pirid', *smpl.* *Entom.* lampirydæ : a family of coleopterous insects.

LAN, LANC, LANS, lân, *sm.* *Naut.* yaw : temporary deviation from the direct course. **Faire un —**, to yaw.

LANÇAGE, lâ*n*sazh', [lancer], *sm.* *Naut.* launching.

LANCASTÉRIEN, IENNE, lâ*n*kastéryan, ryèn', *adj.* lancastrian : of Lancaster. **Ensei**

gnement —, lancastrian *or* mutual instruction, monitorial system.

LANCASTRE, lânkastr', *sm. Geog. Engl. Hist.* Lancaster. **Comté de —**, Lancashire.

LANCE, lâns', [Lat. : lancea], *sf.* **1.** lance : *a*) spear; an offensive weapon used by the ancients, and thrown by the hand; *b*) a weapon, used by knights, and intended to be thrust at the enemy by force of hand and with the impetus acquired by speed; *c*) in modern warfare, a long rod of tough ash, with an iron point, and usually a coloured flag near it. **Tenir la — en arrêt**, to hold the lance in the rest. **Baisser la —**, to lower the lance; *Fig.* to give up, to yield. **Rompre une — avec quelqu'un**, to enter the lists with a person. **Rompre une — pour quelqu'un**, to stand up for a person. **Lance brisée**, broken lance. **— à outrance, — à fer émoulu**, sharp lance. **— courtoise, gracieuse, mousse, frétée,** or **mornée**, blunt *or* blunted lance. **Être à beau pied sans —**, to be dismounted, to be disarmed; *Fig.* to be baffled; to be badly off, to be in hard lines. **Venir à beau pied sans —**, to walk it. **La main de la —**, the right hand. **Un coup de —**, a thrust of a lance. **Fer de —**, lance-head, head of a lance. **En fer de —**, lance-shaped, lanceolate.

2. lancer, lance-knight; **3.** staff (of a flag), flag staff; **4.** pole; **5.** hose-nozzle (of hydraulic engines; **6.** *Milit.* lance-bombes, *sm.* trench mortar; **7.** lance-flammes, *sm.* flame projector; **8.** lance-grenade, *sm.* grenade thrower.

LANCEMENT, lâns'mân-t, *sm. Naut.* launch, launching (of a ship).

LANCÉOLAIRE, lânséolêr', **LANCÉOLÉ, E**, lânséolé, *adj. Bot.* lanceolar, lanceolate, lanceolated: lance-shaped.

† **LANCEPESSADE**, lânspèsad', *sm.* lancepesade: an officer under the corporal.

LANCER, lânsé, [lance], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous lançons, je lançais.*] **1.** to launch, to lanch, to lance, to throw, to send from the hand; to toss, to dart, to let fly; (with a sling) to sling; **2.** to throw, to dart, to cast, to fling, to hurl. **— des dards**, to hurl darts. **— des pierres**, to throw stones. **— la foudre**, to hurl the thunderbolt. **— un coup de pied**, to give a kick; *Fig.* to fling out, to say *or* do something to humble a person. [*Fig.* :] **— une épigramme contre quelqu'un**, to write an epigram against a person. **Ils se sont lancé mille traits piquants**, they said some very cutting things to each other.

3. to shoot, to dart : to discharge from a bow; **4.** to dart, to shoot, to send, to send forth : to emit. **C'était l'heure du jour où le soleil lance ses rayons avec plus de violence**, it was just when the sun darts its hottest beams. *Vaugel, Quin. Liv.* iii.

5. *Fig.* to shoot, to cast, to dart : to turn or direct rapidly. **— des regards**, to cast looks. **— des œillades**, to ogle.

6. to issue : *a*) to send out authoritatively or judicially, as a warrant; *b*) *Fig.* to send forth, to send out; to put into circulation. **— un pamphlet**, to issue, to send forth a pamphlet. **— une fausse nouvelle**, to put false news into circulation.

7. to start : to introduce; to produce, to view or notice; to set up. **— quelqu'un dans le monde**, to introduce a person into society; to set a person up in the world.

8. to push on (a horse); to drive on; **9.** *Naut.* to launch : to cause to slide into the water. **— un vaisseau**, to launch a ship.

10. *Hunt.* to start, to unharbour, to rouse : to drive from shelter, to cause to flee *or* fly.

LANCER, *vn. Naut.* to yaw : to deviate from the direct course.

LANCER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to dart, to rush, to fly, to spring, to launch. **Se — dans la rivière**, to spring into the river. **Se — sur les ennemis**, to rush upon the enemy.

2. *Fig.* to launch, to launch out; to make a start. **Se — dans le monde**, to launch out into society. **Se — dans les affaires**, to launch out into business.

3. to launch out, to run out : to expatiate, to rove. **Il se lance dans des digressions à perte de vue**, he launches out into endless digressions.

LANCERON, lâns'rôn *sm. Ichth.* young pike.

LANCETTE, lânsèt', [diminutive of lance], *sf.* **1.** lancet : a surgical instrument. **Coup de —**, incision with a lancet, touch of the lance. **Donner un coup de —**, to lance : to open with a lancet.

2. *Engrav.* chisel, graver : **3.** lancet-shaped tool.

LANCETTIER, lânsètyé, *sm.* lancet-case.

LANCHE, lânsh', *sf. Naut.* two-masted boat.

LANCIER, lânsyé, *sm.* lancer : *a*) a soldier who carries a lance; *b*) *pl.* a kind of dance.

LANCIÈRE, lânsyêr', *sf.* **1.** mill-sluice; **2.** waste-gate (of water-mills).

LANCINANT, E, lânsinân, ânt', [Lat. : lancināre, to tear], *adj.* (of pain) lancinating, shooting, twinging.

LANÇOIR, lânswar, *sm.* mill-gate.

LANÇON, lânsôn, *sm. Ichth.* launce, sand-eel : the *Ammodytes lancea.*

LANDAMMAN, lândamân, [Ger. : Land; Ammann, a bailiff], *sm.* landamman : the chief magistrate of some of the Swiss cantons.

LANDAU, lândô, [from the town Landau], *sm.* landau : a kind of carriage.

LANDE, lând', [of Celtic origin; Ger. : Land; Anglo-Saxon, land], *sf.* **1.** heath, moor, waste land; **2.** *pl.* sandy grounds; **3.** *Fig.* barren tracts.

LANDGRAVE, lândgrav', [Ger. : Land; graf], *sm.* landgrave : a German count.

LANDGRAVIAT, lândgravia, *sm.* landgraviate : the dignity of a landgrave.

LANDIER, landyé, [O. Fr. : andier, whence landier; O. Eng. : aunderne, aundyre, whence andiron], *sm.* kitchen firedog, andiron.

LANERET, lan'rè, *sm. Ornith.* lanneret : the male of the lanner.

LANGAGE, lângazh', [langue], *sm.* **1.** language : *a*) the expression of ideas by words; *b*) the speech peculiar to a nation; tongue; *c*) the inarticulate sounds of animals; *d*) *Fig.* any manner of expressing thoughts; *e*) diction; *f*) the manner of expression in speaking or writing; style; *g*) speech, discourse. *a*) **L'origine du —**, the origin of language. *d*) **Le — du geste**, the language of gestures. **Le — des yeux n'est pas celui qui persuade le moins**, the language of the eyes is one of the most persuasive. **— des fleurs**, the language of flowers. *f*) **— figuré**, figurative language. **— incorrect**, incorrect language. **En — commun**, in common language. *g*) **Il lui tint a peu près ce —**, he spoke to him something after this style. **Chaque passion parle un — différent**, each passion has a different language. **Eh quoi, Nathan ! d'un prêtre est-ce là le — ?** what, Nathan ! is that the language of a priest ? *Rac. Ath.* ii. 5. **Voilà bien le — de l'avarice**, that is the very language of avarice. **Ce n'est pas là le — d'un homme bien élevé**, that is not the language of a gentleman.

2. idle talk, empty discourse, verbiage.

LANGE, lânzh', [Lat. : lana, wool], *sm.* swaddle, swaddling-band, swaddling-cloth

LANGÉ, E, lânzhé, *adj.* in swaddling-clothes.

LANGIT, lânzhi, *sm. Bot.* ailanto : *Ailantus glandulosa*, a tree native of China.

LANGOUREUSEMENT, lângourœz'mân-t, *adv.* languishingly.

LANGOUREUX, EUSE, lângourœ, œz', [langueur], *adj.* languishing; languid. **Un homme —**, a languid man. **Un air —**, a languishing look. **Un regard —**, a languid look. [*Substant.* :] **Faire le — auprès de**, to whine to.

LANGOUSTE, lângoust', [Lat. : locusta, grass-hopper, whence in old French *longost* and *langoste*], *sf.* spiny lobster, sea crayfish : *Palinurus*, a genus of crustaceans.

LANGOUSTIER, lângoustyé, *sm.* **LANGOUSTIÈRE**, lângoustyer', *sf.* lobster-net.

LANGUARD, E, lângar, gard', [langue], *adj.* babbling, prattling.

LANGUE, lâng', [Lat. : lingua, tongue], *sf.* **1.** tongue : *a*) the organ of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; *b*) speech, talk; fluency of speech, talkativeness; *c*) manner of speaking; language, speech; *d*) language; the speech peculiar to a nation; *e*) absolutely, the French language. *a*) **Tirer la —** to put out one's tongue; *Fig.* to be in straitened circumstances. **Tirer la — à quelqu'un**, to put one's tongue out at a person. **— chargée**, *Med.* foul tongue. **Se mordre la —**, to bite one's tongue; *Fig.* to stop short. **Avoir la — grasse** *or* **épaisse**, to speak thick. **Avoir la — bien pendue**, *Fam.* to have the gift of the gab. **Avoir la — bien effilée**, to have a sharp tongue. **Dénouer** or **délier la — à quelqu'un**, to make a person speak. **Avoir la — liée**, to be tongue-tied. **Faire aller sa —**, to let one's tongue run. **La — lui va toujours**, he is always talking. **Il a bien de la —, il a la — bien longue**, he is a great talker. **Quelle — !** what a chatterbox ! **Tenir sa —**, to hold one's tongue. **Il a la — dorée**, he is an eloquent speaker. **La — lui a fourché**, he had a slip of the tongue; **Avoir la — mielleuse**, to be honey-tongued, or sweet-tongued. **Avoir un mot sur la —, sur le bout de la —**, to have a word at the tip of one's tongue. **Jeter sa — aux chiens**, to give it up. **Prendre la — de quelqu'un**, to take up the words of another person. **J'avais assez le talent de prendre la — de ceux avec qui je vivais**, I had talent enough to imitate the language of those with whom I lived. *Montes. Son portrait.* **C'est une mauvaise —, une méchante —, une — dangereuse, une — de serpent, une — de vipère**, he *or* she is a backbitter. **Coup de —**, wipe of the tongue, reflection, backbiting, jibe, sarcasm. **Donner des coups de — à**, to backbite. **Prendre —**, to make inquiries. *c*) **Personne n'a mieux parlé que lui la — du sentiment**, nobody ever spoke the language of sentiment better than he. *d*) **— mère**, mother tongue. **— dérivée**, derived tongue. **— primitive**, primitive tongue. **— morte**, dead language. **— vivante**, living language. **— verte**, slang. **— vulgaire**, vulgar tongue. **— naturelle, maternelle**, native language, vernacular language. **— étrangère**, foreign language. **— française**, French language. **Maître** or **professor de —**, language master, teacher of languages. *Prov.* : **Il faut savoir retenir sa — à propos**, keep your tongue within your teeth. **La — coupe la tête**, a fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own throat. **Un coup de — est pire qu'un coup de lance**, better a slip of the foot than of the tongue. **Il faut tourner sept fois sa langue dans la bouche avant de parler**, think twice before you speak once. **Qui langue a, à Rome va**, he

that has a tongue in his head may go where he will. — **de miel, cœur de fiel,** a honey tongue, a heart of gall.

2. language : *a*) manner of expression peculiar to an individual ; *b*) the words, terms and phrases peculiar to a science, trade or profession ; *c*) any manner of expressing thoughts. *a*) **La — de Corneille,** the language of Corneille. *b*) **La — des mathématiques,** the language of mathematics.

3. langue, language : one of the eight nations which composed the order of Saint John of Jerusalem.

4. tongue : *a*) anything resembling a tongue in shape, position or use ; *b*) the cock, index, needle, or pointer of a balance ; *c*) a long, narrow strip of land extending into the water. *a*) **— de carpe,** carp's tongue : an armourer's tool.— **de feu,** tongue of fire. *c*) **— de terre,** tongue of land, peninsula ; strip *or* neck of land.

5. *Naut.* wedge ; **6.** *Naut.* gore, goring (of a sail).

— d'agneau, *Bot.* hoary, plantain : *Plantagomedia.* **— de bœuf,** *Bot.* **1.** ox-tongue, bugloss : a plant of the genus anchusa ; **2.** hart's tongue. **— de bouc,** *Bot.* viper's bugloss : *Echium.* **— -de-cerf,** *Bot.* hart's tongue : *Scolopendrium,* a genus of ferns. **— -de-chat, 1.** *Bot.* three-cleft bur-marigold : *Bidens tripartita* ; **2.** tellina lingua felis : a genus of molluscs. **— -de-cheval,** *Bot.* horse-tongue : *Ruscus hypoglossum.* **— de-chien,** *Bot.* hound's-tongue : *Cynoglossum.* **— -d'oie,** *Bot.* butterwort : *Pinguicula vulgaris.* **— -d'oiseau,** *Bot.* greater stitchwort : *Stellaria holostea.* **— -d'or,** foliaceous tellina : a genus of molluscs. **— -de-passereau,** *Bot.* common knot-grass : *Polygonum aviculare.* **— -de-serpent,** *Bot.* adder's-tongue, serpent's-tongue : *Ophioglossum,* a genus of ferns. **— -de-vache,** *Bot.* **1.** field-scabious : *Scabiosa arvensis* ; **2.** common comfrey : *Symphylum afficinale.* **Grande —,** *Ornith.* wry-neck, long-tongue, snake-bird, cuckoo's-mate : *Yunx.*

LANGUETTE, lânghèt', [langue], *sf.* small tongue ; **2.** tongue : *a*) anything resembling a tongue ; slice ; *b*) index, cock, needle of a balance ; *c*) the projection on the edge of a piece of wood that fits a groove ; **3.** *Mus.* key (of wind instruments) ; **4.** assaying-slip, assaying-piece, touch-needle ; **5.** sheet-iron after the first operation ; **6.** *Mason.* partition ; **7.** *Naut.* wedge, quoin ; **8.** *Entom.* underlip (of insects).

LANGUEUR, lânghœr', [Lat. : langor], *sf.* languor, languidness : *a*) feebleness, weakness, from exhaustion of strength ; *b*) feebleness, dulness ; an enfeebled state of the intellectual faculty ; *c*) languishing, languishment ; softness ; *d*) lassitude, weariness ; listlessness ; *e*) dulness ; slowness. *a*) **Maladie de —,** decline, consumption. **Être en —,** to be in a decline. — **d'estomac,** weakness of the stomach. *b*) **L'excès du travail l'a mis dans un état de — dont il a peine à se tirer,** excess of work has made him so weak that he will be a long while getting well. *c*) **Un regard plein de —,** a languishing look. *d*) **Les langueurs d'une vie sans occupation,** the languidness of an idle life. *e*) **Il y a de la — dans cet ouvrage,** the style of that work is somewhat languid. **La — du commerce,** the dulness of business.

LANGUEYER, lânghèyé-r, [langue], *va.* to examine the tongue of (a hog).

† **LANGUIDE,** lânghid, *adj.* languid.

LANGUIER, lânghyé, *sm.* smoked hog's tongue.

LANGUIR, lânghir, [Lat. : languēre], *vn.* **1.** to languish : *a*) to lose strength ; to decline, to waste away, to decay ; *b*) to sink or pine under grief or other continued passion ; to pine away ; *c*) to be or become dull, feeble or spiritless ; to droop, to pine, to pine away, to flag ; *d*) to pine away ; to be sick of love ; *e*) to look with softness or tenderness ; *f*) to wither ; to decay for want of organic moisture ; *g*) to grow dull or inactive. *a*) **La goutte fait longtemps — les vieillards,** gout makes old people languish a long time. **C'est un mal dont on languit longtemps avant d'en mourir,** it is a disease under which people languish a long time before they die. *b*) **Faire — quelqu'un dans les supplices,** to make a person languish in torments. **Nous ne faisons que — après notre départ,** we have been pining ever since our departure. *Mme de Sév.* *c*) **— d'ennui,** to languish in weariness. — **dans l'incertitude,** to languish in uncertainty. *c*) **Si vous les laissez — dans une paix continuelle,** if you let them languish in continual peace. *d*) **Je vous conjure, ô filles de Jérusalem, si vous trouvez mon bien-aimé de lui dire que je languis d'amour,** I charge you, O daughters of Jerusalem, if ye find my beloved, that ye tell him, that I am sick of love. *Saci. Bio. Cant. des Cant.* v. 8. *f*) **Ces arbres languissent faute d'eau,** those trees are withering for want of water. **Ces plantes vont —, si vous ne les arrosez pas,** those plants will wither and die, if you do not water them. *g*) **Le commerce languit,** business is dull.

2. to pine : to long ; to wish. **Je languis après les jours de poste,** I long for post days. **Je languis d'avoir de vos nouvelles,** I am longing to hear from you.

3. to flag, to be languid, to droop. **Cette pièce de théâtre languit,** that play flags. **L'intérêt languit,** interest is flagging. **La conversation languissait,** the conversation flagged.

LANGUISSAMMENT, lânghisamân-t, *adv.* languishingly : *a*) languidly, droopingly ; feebly, weakly ; *b*) with tender softness. *a*) **Sa tête sur un bras — penchée,** leaning her head languidly on one of her arms. *Corn. Rod.* v. 4. **Les fleurs croissaient — à long intervalle l'une de l'autre,** the flowers grew slowly at long intervals from each other. *b*) **Elle le regardait —,** she looked at him languishingly.

LANGUISSANT, E, lânghisân, ânt', *adj.* **1.** languishing, languid ; drooping, pining ; feeble, weak. **Un malade —,** a weak patient. **Ma santé est toujours languissante,** my health is always weak. **J'ai senti ranimer ma force languissante,** I felt I was regaining some of my strength. **Regards languissants,** languishing looks.

2. slow, slack ; dull, flat ; heavy. **Ne soyez pas prompt à parler et — à faire,** do not be ready to speak and slow to act. **Le style de cet orateur est —,** that orator's style is languid. **Une conversation languissante,** a dull conversation. **Les affaires sont languissantes,** business is dull.

LANIAIRE, lanièr', [Lat. : laniarius ; laniāre, to tear], *adj.* laniary : lacerating, tearing. **Les dents laniaires,** (or, substantively) **les laniaires,** the laniary teeth, the canine teeth.

LANICE, lanis', [laine], *adj. f.* **Bourre —,** wool flocks.

LANIER, lanyé, *sm. Ornith.* lanner : *Falco lanarius,* a species of hawk.

LANIÈRE, lanyèr', [Lat. : lanarius, of wool], *sf.* thong : strap. **— de cuir,** leather thong ; razor strop.

LANIFÈRE, lanifèr', **LANIGÈRE,** lanizhèr', [Lat. : lana, wool ; ferre and gerĕre, to bear], *adj.* lanigerous, laniferous : bearing wool.

LANSQUENET, lânskœnè, [Ger. : landsknecht], *sm.* lansquenet : *a*) † a German soldier ; *b*) a game at cards.

LANTERNE, lântèrn', [Lat. : lanterna], *sf.* **1.** lantern : *a*) a case used for carrying a light ; *b*) *Arch.* a drum-shaped erection at the top of a dome or the roof of a building. *a*) **Une — en corne,** a horn lantern. **Les vitres d'une —,** the glasses of a lantern. — **sourde,** dark lantern. — **magique,** magic lantern. — **œil de bœuf,** bull's eye lantern. *Phot.* — **à projection,** enlarging lantern. — **vénitienne,** Chinese paper lantern. [*Fig.* :] **Il veut faire croire que des vessies sont des lanternes,** he wants to make us believe the moon is made of green cheese.

2. lamp-post. **Mettre à la —,** to hang up at the lamp-post.

3. *pl.* nonsense, idle stories, trifles. **Lanternes que tout cela,** that is all nonsense.

4. secret seat ; **5.** *Arch.* skylight ; **6.** glass-case (of an assayer) ; **7.** *Mech.* lantern-wheel : a pinion having cylindrical teeth or trundles on which the teeth of the main-wheel act ; **8.** wallower, trundle (of a mill) ; **9.** case for the warp-beam ; **10.** *Naut.* tin-case for shot ; cartridge-box ; **11.** *Naut.* hollow part under a pintle upon the main piece of the rudder ; **12.** † *Milit.* gun-ladle for loading with loose powder ; **13.** conical pile of turf.

LANTERNEAU, lântèrnô, *sm. Arch.* small lantern.

LANTERNER, lântèrné-r, [lanterne], *vn.* to dally, to trifle : to pass the time in dalliance, to lose time in trifles.

LANTERNER, *va.* **1.** to trifle with, to amuse, to put off ; **2.** to talk nonsense to ; **3.** to bore, to worry ; to tire, to weary. **Connaissant votre impatience et qu'il ne faut pas — avec vous,** knowing your impatience and that one must not trifle with you. *Hamm. Gram.* 7.

LANTERNERIE, lântèrn'ri, *sf.* **1.** dallying, trifling ; **2.** nonsense, idle stories. **Ne dire que des lanterneries,** to talk nothing but nonsense.

3. trifle : a thing of little importance.

LANTERNIER, lântèrnyé, *sm.* **1.** lantern-maker ; **2.** lamp-lighter ; **3.** *Fam.* dawdle, dawdler ; trifler ; irresolute man ; **4.** babbler, prater.

LANTERNON, lântèrnôn, [lanterne], *sm. Arch.* small cupola.

LANTHANE, lântan', [Gr. : λανθάνειν, to be hid], *sm. Chem.* lantanium, lanthanum : a metal occurring with cerium in certain minerals.

LANTIPONNAGE, lântiponazh', [pop. jargon], *sm.* nonsense, stuff ; rigmarole.

LANTIPONNER, lântiponé-r, *vn.* to talk nonsense, to talk rigmarole.

LANTIPONNER, *va.* to talk nonsense to ; to tease, to bother, to bore.

LANTURELU *or* **LANTURLU,** lânturlu, *sm.* langteraloo, lanterloo : an old game at cards.

LANTURLU, *interj.* fudge, pshaw, pooh.

LANUGINEUX, EUSE, lanuzhinœ, œz', [Lat. : lanuginosus ; lanugo, inis, down], *adj.* lanuginous, lanuginose, downy : covered with down.

LAON, lân, *s. Geog.* Laon.

LAPAROCÈLE, laparosèl', [Gr. : λάπαρον, lumbar region ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* laparocele : a rupture through the side of the belly.

LAPAROTOMIE, laparotomi, [Gr. : λα-

παρα, side; τομή, incision], *sf. Surg.* laparotomy, gastrotomy : the operation of opening the cavity of the belly in the lumbar region.

LAPER, lapé-r, [Ger. : lappen], *vn.* to lap : to drink by licking.

LAPER, *va.* to lap, to lap up : to take into the mouth with the tongue ; to lick up.

LAPEREAU, lap'rô, [lapin, rabbit], *sm.* [*Pl. Lapereaux.*] young rabbit.

LAPIDAIRE, lapidèr', [Lat. : lapis, idis, stone], *sm.* lapidary : an artificer who cuts, polishes and engraves precious stones.

LAPIDAIRE, *adj.* lapidary : *a*) pertaining to the art of cutting stones ; *b*) lapidarian, inscribed on stone ; proper for inscriptions. **Style —**, lapidary style.

LAPIDATION, lapidasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [lapider], *sf.* stoning, lapidation.

LAPIDER, lapidé-r, [Lat. : lapidāre, from lapis, stone], *va.* **1.** to stone to death, to stone, to kill by stoning, to lapidate ; **2.** to pelt with stones.

LAPIDESCENCE, lapidèsâns', *sf* lapidescence : the process of becoming petrified.

LAPIDESCENT, E, lapidèsân, ânt', *adj.* lapidescent, petrescent : turning to stone.

LAPIDEUX, EUSE, lapidœ, dœz', [Lat. : lapidosus, from lapis, stone], *adj.* stony, lapideous : of the nature of stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, lapidifikasyôn [lapidifier], *sf.* lapidification, petrifaction, lapidescence : the act *or* process of converting into a stony substance.

LAPIDIFIER, lapifidié-r, [Lat. : lapidificāre, from lapis, stone], *va.* to lapidify, to petrify : to convert into stone.

LAPIDIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to lapidify, to petrify : to turn into stone, to become stone.

LAPIDIFIQUE, lapidifik', *adj.* lapidific, lapidifikal, petrific : converting into stone.

LAPILLI, lapilli, [Lat. lapillus, little stone], *smpl. Geol.* lapilli : small volcanic cinders.

LAPIN, lapan, [of uncertain origin : possibly from *lepus*, hare], *sm. Zool.* **1.** rabbit : a small rodent quadruped. **— de garenne**, wild rabbit. **— de clapier**, hutch-rabbit, tame rabbit. [*Fam.* :] **Propre comme un —**, very clean. **Il court comme un —**, the runs like a hare. **C'est un rude —**, he is a smart fellow.

2. — d'Amérique, — de Java, agouti. **— du Brésil**, cavy, Guinea-pig. **— de Norvège**, lemming.

LAPINE, lapin', *sf.* doe-rabbit.

LAPIS, lapis, **LAPIS-LAZULI**, lapis lazuli, *sm. Miner.* lapis lazuli, lazuli.

LAPON, E, lapôn, pon', *adj.* Lappish: relating to Lapland.

LAPON, E, *sm. f.* Laplander : a native of Lapland.

LAPONIE, laponi, *pnf. Geog.* Lapland.

LAPS, laps, [Lat. : lapsus], *sm.* lapse. **— de temps**, lapse of time.

LAPS, E, laps, *adj. Theol.* lapsed : fallen. **— et relaps**, fallen back to heresy.

LAPSUS, lapsus, [Lat.], *sm.* slip, error.

LAPTOT, laptô, *sm.* a negro sailor *or* soldier, in Senegal.

LAQUAIS, lakê-z, [Span. : lacayo ; further source unknown], *sm.* lackey, footman. **Petit- —**, footboy. **Mentir comme un —**, to be a confirmed liar.

LAQUE, lak', [from Sanscrit Lâkshâ and other oriental languages as Persian : *lak*], *adj.* lac. **Gomme —**, lac, gum-lac. **Vernis —**, lac varnish, lacquer.

LAQUE, *sf.* **1.** lac : a resinous substance. **— en bâtons**, stick-lac. **— en grains**, seed-lac. **— en écailles**, shell-lac.

2. lake : a deep red colouring matter consisting of aluminous earth and a red substance.

LAQUE, *sm* **1.** lacquer, lacker : lac, varnish variously coloured ; **2.** lacquered work ; lacquered ware, Japan ware.

LAQUELLE, lakèl', *pron. f. sing.* **1.** who ; **2.** which ; **3.** that. V. *Lequel.*

LAQUER, lakè-r, *va.* to lacquer : to varnish or cover with lacquer. **— un meuble**, to lacquer a piece of furniture.

LAQUET, lakè, [a provincial word], *sm.* lakelet : little lake.

† **LAQUETON**, lak'tôn, [laquais], *sm.* footboy.

LAQUEUX, EUSE, lakœ, kœz', [laque], *adj.* of the nature or colour of lac.

LARAIRE, larèr', [Lat. : lararium], *sm. Antiq.* lararium : apartment for the lares.

LARBIN, larban, [slang word], *sm.* laquais, man-servant.

LARCIN, larsan, [Lat. : latrocinium, theft], *sm.* **1.** simple larceny, theft, pilfering ; **2.** theft, thing pilfered, stolen goods ; **3.** literary theft, plagiarism. **Commettre un —**, to pilfer, to commit a larceny. **Faire un doux —**, *Poet.* to steal a kiss.

LARD, lar ; the *d* is always silent ; in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [Lat. : lardum ; laridum, a contraction of larduni, bacon], *sm.* **1.** bacon, lard ; **2.** pig's fat. **Tranche de —**, slice of bacon ; rasher. **Être gras à —**, to be as fat as a pig. **Faire du —**, to sleep one's self fat.

3. blubber (of whales, etc.).

LARDACÉ, E, lardasé, *adj.* lardaceous : of the nature of lard ; like lard.

LARDER, lardé-r, *va.* **1.** to lard : *a*) *Cook.* to stuff with bacon, to insert slips of bacon in ; *b*) to interlard, to mix with something. **— ses écrits de mots latins**, to interlard one's writings with latin words.

2. to stab, to pierce, to pink, to run through. **— quelqu'un de coups d'épée**, to run a person through and through with a sword.

3. to assail. **— quelqu'un d'épigrammes, de brocards**, to assail a person with lampoonry, to lampoon, to gibe, to jeer, to taunt a person.

4. *Naut.* to thrum (a sail) ; **5.** *Milit.* to unite (two saucissons) ; **6.** to steal in (a card).

LARDERASSE, lard'ras', *sf. Naut.* thick coarse rope made of the toppings of hemp.

LARDÈRE, lardèr', *sf. Ornith.* great tit : a bird of the family paridæ.

LARDERON, lard'rôn, *sm. Ornith.* blue-tit.

LARDITE, lardit', *sf. Miner.* lardite, agalmatolite : a hydrous silicate of alumina.

LARDOIRE, lardwar', [larder], *sf.* **1.** larding-pin ; **2.** *Civ. Eng.* iron shoe (of a pile) ; **3.** large slip of a tree stript, in felling, from the trunk, and remaining attached to the stump.

LARDON, lardôn, [lard], *sm.* **1.** rasher, slice of bacon, lardon ; **2.** *Fig.* gibe, jeer, taunt, lampoon ; **3.** slanderous tongue ; **4.** filling piece (of iron, of steel) , **5.** *Horol.* pallet.

LARE, lar', [Lat. : lar, laris], *sm.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* lar (*pl.* lares) : a household deity [*Adject.* :] **Les dieux lares**, the lares, the household gods, the domestic deities.

2. *pl. Fam.* home, fireside.

LARGE, larzh', [Lat. : largus], *adj.* **1.** broad, wide : extended in breadth. **Un jardin plus — que long**, a garden which is broader than it is long. **Une rivière très —**, a very wide river. **Un morceau de bois — de 30 centimètres**, a piece of wood thirty centimeters broad. **Avoir les épaules larges**, to be broad-shouldered. *Fam.* : **Avoir la conscience — comme la manche d'un cordelier**, to have a very accommodating conscience. **Faire du cuir d'autrui — courroie**, to be liberal with another's money.

2. broad, large, extensive, great, ample. **Il lui fit dans le flanc une — blessure**, he made him a large wound in his side. **Une — base**, a broad basis. **Il tombait de larges gouttes de pluie**, large drops of rain were falling. *Fig.* : **Une — concession**, a great concession. **Je vous ai fait une — concession**, I have made you a liberal concession. **Ce prince a donné à son agent les pouvoirs les plus larges**, this prince invested his agent with full powers. **Une discussion —**, a liberal discussion.

3. (in an ill sense) lax, loose, unscrupulous, not over-scrupulous ; **4.** large : ample, abundant, copious ; comfortable. **Mener une vie —**, to lead a comfortable life.

5. liberal, generous, large, large-hearted, bountiful ; **6.** (in the Fine Arts) grand ; bold.

LARGE, *adv.* **1.** largely : in a large manner ; **2.** *Man.* wide : **3.** grandly ; boldly.

LARGE, *sm.* **1.** breadth, width. **Cette étoffe a un mètre de —**, this stuff is a metre wide.

2. *Naut.* offing, open sea, high sea. **Courir au —**, to stand off to sea, for the offing. **Gagner, prendre le —**, to stand out to sea, to gain the offing ; *Fig.* to run away, to scamper away, to sheer off, to steal away. **Passer au —**, to keep off ; to pass at a distance (from), to give a wide berth (to). **Être au — de**, to be off. **Se tenir au — d'un banc**, to keep outside of a bank. **Tenir le —**, to keep the offing. **Porter au —**, to bear off from the land. **Vent de —**, sea-breeze. **Vers le —**, offward.

AU LARGE ! *interj.* keep off !

AU LARGE, *adv. phr.* **1.** spaciously ; **2.** at one's ease. **Il est logé au —**, he is spaciously lodged. **Mettre quelqu'un au —**, to make a person well off. **Être au —**, to be well off.

AU LONG ET AU LARGE, *adv. phr.* far and wide, both in length and breath, on all sides.

DE LONG EN LARGE, EN LONG ET EN LARGE, *adv. phr.* to and fro, backwards and forwards. **Se promener de long en —**, to walk backwards and forwards.

DU LONG ET DU LARGE, *adv. phr.* of all sorts, soundly.

LARGEMENT, larzhœmân-t, *adv.* **1.** largely : *a*) amply ; abundantly, copiously ; *b*) liberally, bountifully. **Boire —**, to drink copiously. **User — de son pouvoir**, to make good use of one's power. **Vivre —**, to live comfortably. **Récompenser —**, to reward liberally.

2. (in the Fine Arts) grandly ; boldly.

LARGESSE, larzhès', [large], *sf.* largess, bounty, present, liberality. **Faire des largesses**, to make presents ; to be very liberal.

LARGEUR, larzhœr, *sf.* **1.** breadth, width : extent from side to side ; broadness, largeness, wideness. **La — d'une rivière**, the breadth of a river. **Une rue de douze mètres de —**, a street twelve metres broad. [*Fig.* :] **La — de ses idées**, the largeness of his views.

2. *Railw.* gauge (of a line).

LARGHETTO, larghètto, *adv. Mus.* larghetto.

LARGO, largo, *adv. Mus.* largo : slowly.

LARGUE, larg', *adj. Naut.* **1.** slack, flowing, loose ; **2.** (of the wind) large, free, leading, side. **Écoute —**, flowing sheet.

Vent —, leading wind, side wind.

LARGUE, *sm. Naut.* offing, high sea.

LARGUER, larghé-r, *vn. Naut.* **1.** to bear away, to bear up; **2.** to be split, to be disjoined.

LARGUER, *va. Naut.* to loosen, to loose, to slacken, to slack off, to ease, to let go, to let fly, to cast off; to let out, to let run; to smite. **— les bras du grand hunier**, to let go the main top-sail braces. **— les écoutes**, to let go the sheets. **— une voile**, to loose a sail. **— une manœuvre**, to let a rope run. **— un ris**, to let go a reef. **— l'artimon**, to smite the mizzen.

LARIGOT, larigo, [orig. unknown], *sm.* † flute; pipe. **Boire à tire-—**, *Vulg.* to tope, to tipple, to drink hard.

LARIX, lariks, [Lat.] *sm. Bot.* larix, larch, larch-tree : the scientific name for mélèze.

LARMAIRE, larmèr, [larme], *adj. Bot.* tear-shaped.

LARME, larm', [Lat. : lacryma], *sf.* **1.** tear : *a)* the limpid fluid which lubricates the eyes, when secreted in excess or flowing from it in drops; *b)* anything resembling a tear; drop; *c)* the juice flowing from certain plants. *a)* **Avoir les larmes aux yeux**, to have tears in one's eyes. **Les larmes me tombaient des yeux**, tears were falling from my eyes. **Les larmes ruisselaient sur ses joues**, tears were running down her cheeks. **Verser, répandre des larmes**, to shed tears. **Elle eut peine à retenir ses larmes**, she could scarcely keep her tears back. **Être touché, attendri jusqu'aux larmes**, to be moved to tears. **Avoir les yeux baignés de larmes**, to have one's eyes full of tears. **Vous auriez peut-être pleuré une petite —**, you would perhaps have shed a few tears. **Rire aux larmes**, to laugh to tears. **Faire venir les larmes aux yeux**, to make tears come into a person's eyes. **Essuyer les larmes à quelqu'un**, to dry up a person's tears. **Pleurer à chaudes larmes**, to shed bitter tears. **Être tout en larmes**, to be all in tears. **Fondre en larmes**, to burst into tears. **Se noyer dans les larmes**, to be drowned in tears. **S'abreuver de larmes, vivre dans les larmes**, to be always weeping. **Sécher, essuyer ses larmes**, to dry one's tears. **Ma mère séchait mes larmes avec ses baisers**, my mother kissed away my tears. **Mêler ses larmes à celles de quelqu'un**, to mingle one's tears with those of another. **Avoir recours aux larmes**, to have recourse to tears. **Avoir le don des larmes**, to have tears at commande. **Avoir toujours la — à l'œil**, *Fam.* to be always ready to weep. **Des larmes de crocodile**, crocodile's tears. **Les larmes de l'aurore**, *Poet.* the dew. *b)* **Un drap noir semé de blanches larmes**, black cloth with white tears on it. **Larmes bataviques, larmes-de-verre**, Rupert's drops, glass drops. **Larmes de cerf**, deer's tears.

2. drop; least drop. **Donnez-moi une — de vin**, give me just a drop of wine.

LARMIER, larmyé, [larme], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* larmier : *a)* drip, corona; the projecting edge of a moulding channelled beneath so that the rain will drip from it; *b)* the flat, jutting part of a cornice; **2.** eaves, edge of a roof; **3.** weather-moulding, drip-stone : a projecting tablet over the heads of doorways or windows; **4.** coping, water-table (of a wall); **5.** inner corner (of the eye); **6.** eye-vein (of a stag); **7.** temple (of a horse); **8.** *Bot.* Job's-tears : *Coix lachryma*, a kind of grass.

LARMIÈRES, larmyèr', *sfpl.* eye-veins (of a stag).

LARMILLE, larmiy', *sf. Bot.* Job's-tears.

LARMOIEMENT, larmwâmân-t, [larmoyer], *sm.* watering of the eye; *Med.* epiphora.

LARMOYANT, E, larmwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** weeping, tearful, in tears. **Des yeux larmoyants**, tearful eyes. **Il vint tout — implorer un secours**, he came all in tears to ask for help.

2. rueful, doleful, mournful; causing weeping; (of plays) pathetic, tragic. **Des comédies larmoyantes**, pathetic comedies.

LARMOYANT, *sm.* pathetic (in comedies).

LARMOYER, larmwayé-r, *vn.* [Conj. like *Employer*.] to weep, to whimper, to shed tears, to cry.

LARMOYEUR, SE, larmwayœr, œz, *sm. f.* weeper, whimperer.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, la roshfoukö, [François, duc de], moralist, author of the *Maximes* (1613-1680).

LARRON, ONNESSE, larôn, ronès', [Lat. : latro], *sm. f.* **1.** thief : one who steals or commits theft; robber, pilferer, filcher. **Le bon —**, the penitent. **— d'honneur**, ravisher, abuser. **Donner au plus — la bourse**, to trust the very one who ought least to be trusted. **Ils s'entendent comme larrons en foire**, they are hand and glove together. **L'occasion fait le —**, opportunity makes the thief. *Prov.* : **Quand les larrons se battent, les larcins se découvrent**, when knaves fall out honest people come by their own.

2. *Book.-b*, dog's ear; **3.** *Print.* bite; **4.** thief in a candle.

LARRONNEAU, laronô, *sm.* [*Pl. Larronneaux.*] petty thief, thievish boy.

LARVE, larv', [Lat. : larva], *sf.* larva (*pl.* larvæ) : *a)* *Mythol.* the spectre of a deceased person; ghost; *b)* *Entom.* grub, worm : an insect in its first stage of existence.

LARVÉ, E, larvé, *adj.* larvated, masked.

LARVIPARE, larvipar', [Lat. : larva; pario, I engender], *adj.* larviparous : applied to those insects which produce their young in the condition of larvæ.

LARYNGALGIE, laringalzhi, [Gr. : λάρυγξ, υγγος, larynx; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* laryngalgia : pain in the larynx.

LARYNGÉ, E, laranzhé, *adj. Anat.* laryngeal, laryngean : pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGIEN, ENNE, laranzhyan, zhyèn', *adj. Anat.* laryngeal, laryngean.

LARYNGISME, laranzhism', *sm. Med.* laryngismus : spasm of the glottis occasioning contraction or closure of the orifice.

LARYNGITE, laranzhit', *sf. Med.* laryngitis : inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGOGRAPHIE, larangografi, [Gr. : λάρυγξ, υγγος, larynx; γραφή, description], *sf.* laryngography : anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGOLOGIE, larangolozhi, [Gr. : λάρυγξ, υγγος, larynx; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* laryngology : a treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPE, larangoskop', [Gr. : λάρυγξ, υγγος, larynx; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* laryngoscope : an instrument for examining the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPIE, larangoskopi, *sf.* laryngoscopy : the operation of using the laryngoscope.

LARYNGOTOMIE, larangotomi, [Gr. : λάρυγξ, υγγος, larynx : τομή, section], *sf.* laryngotomy : the operation of opening or cutting into the larynx.

LARYNX, laranks', [Gr. : λάρυγξ], *sm. Anat.* larynx : the upper part of the trachea.

LAS, LASSE, lâ, lâs, [Lat. : lassus, fatigued], *adj.* tired, weary; *a)* fatigued, worn with fatigue; *b)* sick, disgusted; worried. *a)* **Être — de marcher**, to be tired of walking. *b)* **Il est — de vous voir**, he is tired of seeing you. **Je suis — qu'on me plaigne**, I am weary of being pitied. **Je suis — du pouvoir**, I am weary of power. **Faire quelque chose de guerre lasse**, to do a thing to have peace and quietness. [*Substant.* :] **Un — d'aller**, a lazy fellow.

LAS, *interj.* alas! alack!

LASCAR, laskar, [Hind.], *sm.* lascar : an Indian sailor; camp follower.

LAS CASES, las câse, [Emmanuel, comte de], historian : author of the *Memorial de Sainte-Hélène* (1766-1842).

LASCIF, IVE, lassif, siv', [Lat. : lascivus], *adj.* **1.** brisk, wanton; **2.** lascivious : *a)* loose, wanton, lewd, lustful, lecherous; *b)* wanton, luxurious.

LASCIVEMENT, lassiv'mân-t, *adv.* lasciviously : loosely, wantonly, lewdly, lustfully, lecherously.

LASCIVETÉ, lassiv'té, *sf.* lasciviousness: looseness, wantonness, lustfulness, lust.

LASER, lazèr, *sm. Bot.* laserwort : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

LASIONITE lazionit', [Gr. : λάσιος, downy], *sm. Miner.* lasionite, wavellite : a mineral.

LASSANT, E, lâsân, ânt', *adj.* **1.** tiring, fatiguing, wearing; **2.** wearisome, tedious, tiresome.

LASSER, [Lat. : lassāre, to fatigue], *va.* **1.** to tire, to weary, to fatigue. **Ce travail me lasse extrêmement**, this work tires me very much. [*Fig.* :] **— la patience de quelqu'un**, to put a person out of patience. **— quelqu'un par ses importunités**, to weary a person with one's solicitations. **Tant de précaution commence à me —**, I am getting tired of all this precaution. **Je suis lassé d'entendre tes leçons**, I am tired of hearing your advice. **Il était lassé de tout**, he was tired of everything.

2. to seize, to catch with a lasso or rope.

LASSER, *vn.* to be tiring.

LASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to get tired, to get weary, to grow weary; to tire. **Ils se sont lassés à force de courir**, they have got tired with running. **On se lasse d'entendre toujours dire les mêmes choses**, one is weary of always hearing the same things said. **La terre ne se lasse jamais de répandre ses biens sur ceux qui la cultivent**, the earth is never weary of imparting its blessings to those who cultivate it. *Fén.* **Néron de vos discours commence à se —**, Nero is getting tired of your discourses. *Rac. Brit.* iii. 8.

LASSERET, las'ré, *sm.* **1.** *Carp.* small gimlet; **2.** screw-ring, double screw.

LASSITUDE, lâsitud', [Lat. : lassitudo], *sf.* **1.** lassitude, weariness, fatigue : languor of body or mind; **2.** *Fig.* weariness, wearisomeness.

LASSO, laso, [Span. : lazo], *sm.* lasso, lariat : a cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses.

LAST or **LASTE**, last, *sm.* last : a Dutch weight of about 4000 lbs.

LASTING, lastang, [Eng.], *sm.* lasting : a smooth woollen stuff.

LATANIER, latanyé, *sm. Bot.* Bourbon palm, latania.

LATENT, E, latân, ânt, [Lat. : latens, latēre, to lie hid], *adj.* latent : hid, concealed, secret, not seen, not visible or apparent. **Chaleur latente**, latent heat. **Des maladies latentes**, latent diseases.

LATÉRAL, E, latéral, [Lat. : latus, lateris, side], *adj.* lateral, side : pertaining to the side.

LATÉRALEMENT, lateral'mân-t, *adv.* laterally : by the side, sideways, sidewise.

LATEX, latèks, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* latex : sap, vital fluid.

LATHYRUS, latirus, [Gr. : λάθυρος], *sm.* lathyrus : a genus of leguminous plants.

LATICIFÈRE, latisifèr', [Lat. : latex ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* laticiferous : containing the latex or sap.

LATICLAVE, latiklav', [Lat. : latus, wide ; clavus, key], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* laticlave : a distinctive badge worn by senators.

LATICOSTÉ, E, latikosté [Lat. : latus, wide ; costa, rib], *adj. Conchyl.* laticostate : broad-ribbed.

LATIFOLIÉ, latifolié, [Lat. : latus, wide ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* latifoliate, latifolious : broad-leafed.

LATIN, E, lat*an*, tin', [Lat. : latinus], *adj.* 1. Latin : *a*) pertaining to the Latins ; Roman, Latian ; *b*) pertaining to the language of the ancient Romans. **La langue latine**, the Latin language. **L'Église latine**, the Latin Church. **Le quartier —**, the Latin quarter (in Paris).

2. *Naut.* lateen. **Voile latine**, lateen sail.

LATIN, *sm.* Latin : *a*) an inhabitant of ancient Latium ; *b*) the Latin language. **— de cuisine**, dog Latin. **Être au bout de son —**, to be at one's wit's end. **Il y a de quoi perdre son —**, it's enough to make one silly. **Il y a des gens après qui on perdrait son —**, there are some people not worth troubling about. **Je n'aime pas céans tous vos gens à —**, I dislike to see all those Latin mongers in my house. *Mol. F. Sav.* II. 7.—*Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas parler Latin devant les cordeliers**, one must not halt before a lame man.

LATINISER, latinizé-r, *va.* to latinize : to give to foreign words Latin terminations.

LATINISER, *vn.* to latinize : to use Latin words or phrases.

LATINISME, latinism', *sm.* latinism : a Latin idiom.

LATINISTE, lanitist', *sm.* latinist : one skilled in Latin.

LATINITÉ, latinité, *sf.* latinity : purity of the Latin style or idiom ; the Latin tongue. **Basse —**, Low Latin.

LATIROSTRE, latirostr', [Lat. : latus, wide ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* latirostrous : having a broad beak.

LATITANT, E, latit*â*n, *â*nt', *adj.* latitant : concealed, lying hid.

LATITUDE, latitud', [Lat. : latitudo, width], *sf.* latitude : *a*) † breadth, width ; *b*) extent ; scope, amplitude ; freedom from rules or limits ; *c*) *Geog.* the distance of any place from the equator ; *d*) *Astron.* the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic ; *e*) climate, clime. *b*) **Donner trop de — à une proposition**, to give a proposal too great a latitude. **Laisser à quelqu'un la — nécessaire pour faire une chose**, to allow a person the necessary latitude to do a thing. *c*) **— nord**, north latitude. **— sud**, south latitude. *d*) **Prendre une —**, to take a latitude.

LATITUDINAIRE, latitudinèr', [latitude], *sm. Theol.* latitudinarian : one who indulges in latitude of thinking and interpretation.

LATITUDINAIRE, *adj.* latitudinarian : lax in religious principles ; not confined by precise limits.

LATITUDINARIEN, latitudinary*an*, **LATITUDINARISTE**, latitudinarist', *sm.* latitudinarian.

LATITUDINARISME, latitudinarism', *sm. Theol.* latitudinarianism : *a*) freedom or laxness of opinion ; *b*) indifference in religion.

LATIUM, lasium, [Lat.], *pnm. Geog.* Latium.

LATOMIE, latomi, [Gr. : λατομία], *sf. Antiq.* latomy : quarry.

LATONE, laton', *pnf. Myth.* Latona.

LATOUCHE, latoush, [Hyacinthe-Joseph ; known as Henri de], poet, novelist and dramatic author (1785-1841).

LATRIE, latri, [Gr. : λατρεία, worship] *sf.* latria : the worship paid to God.

LATRINES, latrin', [Lat. : latrina], *sfpl.* privy, necessary.

LATTAGE, latazh', [latte, lath], *sm.* lathing : *a*) a covering made of laths ; *b*) the act of lathing.

LATTE, lat', [Ger.: Latte], *sf.* 1. lath : *a*) a thin, narrow board nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles ; *b*) a thin, narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering ; *c*) *Ship*-b. batten ; 2. sword.

LATTER, laté-r, *va.* to lath : to cover with laths.

LATTIS, lati, *sm.* lath-work, lathing.

LAUDANUM, lôdanum, [another form of ladanum], *sm.* laudanum : liquid medicine, with a basis of opium.

LAUDES, lôd', *sfpl. Cath. Lit.* lauds : prayers read after matins.

LAUMONITE, lômonit', [Lat., praise], *sf. Miner.* laumonite, diatomous zeolite : a mineral.

LAURACÉES, lôrasé, *sfpl. Bot.* V. *Laurinées.*

LAURE, lôr, *pnf.* Laura.

LAURÉAT, lôréa, [Lat. : laureatus, crowned with laurels], *adj. m.* 1. laureate : decked or invested with laurel. **Poète —**, poet-laureate, laureate.

2. laureated : having obtained a prize, honoured with a prize and a laurel wreath.

LAURÉAT, *sm.* laureate, laureated scholar.

LAURELLE, lôrèl', [laurier], *sf. Bot.* oleander.

LAURENT, lôr*â*n, *pnm.* Lawrence.

LAURÉOLE, lôréol', [Lat. : laurus, laurel], *sf. Bot.* daphne : a genus of plants of the order thymeleaceæ. **Daphné —, — mâle**, spurge-laurel : *Daphne laureola.* **— femelle**, mezereon, spurge-olive : *Daphne mézereum.*

LAURIER, lôryé, [Lat. : laurus, laurel ; O. Fr. : lorier], *sm.* 1. laurel : *a*) *Bot.* an evergreen tree ; *b*) leaves of laurel ; *c*) *pl. Fig.* glory, honour. *a*) **— commun, — -sauce, — noble, — d'Apollon**, laurel, laurel-tree, sweet-bay, bay, bay-tree, noble laurel, Victor's laurel : *Laurus nobilis. b*) **Couronne de —**, laurel crown, laurel wreath. *c*) **Cueillir, moissonner des lauriers**, to gather laurels. **Flétrir ses lauriers**, to sully one's glory. **Être chargé de lauriers**, to be loaded with laurels. **S'endormir sur ses lauriers**, to leave a career one has gloriously begun. **Se reposer sur ses lauriers**, to rest after one has met with deserved success.

2. *Bot.* **— -rose**, common oleander, rose-bay : *Nerium oleander.* **— -tin**, laurestine : *Viburnum tinus.* **— -bourbon**, red-bay : *Laurus carolinensis.* **— -cerise, — -amandier, — au lait**, cherry-laurel, laurel-cherry, bay-laurel, laurel-bay, common laurel : *Prunus laurocerasus.* **— -épurge**, spurge-laurel : *Daphne laureola.* **— Saint-Antoine**, rose-bay willow-herb : *Epilobium augustifolium.* **— de Portugal**, Portuguese plum : *Prunus lusitanica.* **— -rose des Alpes**, Alpen-rose, Alpine rose : *Rhododendron ferrugineum.* **— -tulipier**, big laurel : *Magnolia grandiflora.*

LAURINE, lôrin', *sf. Chem.* laurine : a substance obtained from bay-berries.

LAURINÉES, lôriné, *sfpl. Bot.* lauraceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

LAUROSE, lôrôz', [for laurier-rose], *sm. Bot.* rose-bay, oleander.

LAVABO, lavabo, [Lat. : I shall wash], *sm.* 1. *Cath. Lit.* lavabo : a prayer ; 2. *Cath. Lit.* linen towel ; 3. wash-hand stand, wash-stand.

LAVAGE, lavazh', [laver], *sm.* 1. washing : the act of washing ; 2. slop : *a*) water carlessly spilled or thrown about ; *b*) a poor liquid food, wishy-washy stuff ; 3. swill : water or other drink taken in excess ; 4. lavatory : wash or lotion for a diseased part. **Le — des laines**, the scouring of wool. **— des laines à dos**, fleece-washing. **En —**, diluted.

LAVALLEE, lavalé [Théophile], historian (1804-1866).

LAVANCHE, lav*â*nsh', **LAVANGE**, lav*â*nzh', *sf.* V. *Avalanche.*

LAVANDE, lav*â*nd', [Lat. : lavanda], *sf. Bot.* lavender : *Lavandula*, a genus of labiated plants. **— en épi**, French lavender. **— commune**, garden lavender. **Eau de —**, lavender-water.

LAVANDIER, lav*a*ndyé, [Lat : lavāre, to wash], *sm.* gentleman of the ewry chamber.

LAVANDIÈRE, lav*â*ndyèr', *sf.* 1. washerwoman, laundress, launder : a woman who washes clothes ; 2. **— belge** or **flamande**, washing-machine.

3. *Ornith.* wagtail : *Motacilla.* **— grise**, white wagtail.

LAVARET, lavarè, *sm. Ichth.* lavaret : *Salmo Wartmanni*, a fish of the salmon kind.

LAVASSE, lavas' [laver], *sf.* 1. shower, drenching-shower [Little used.] ; 2. *Fam.* wash, water, swill.

LAVATER, lavatèr [Jean-Gaspard] Suiss philosopher, poet and theologian (1741-1801).

LAVE, lav', [Ital. : lava], *sf.* lava : any substance flowing in a melted state from a volcano.

LAVÉ, E, lavé, *adj.* 1. washed ; 2. (of colours) faint, pale ; light.

LAVEDAN, laved*a*n, [Henri], dramatic writer and novelist. (b. 1859).

LAVE-MAIN, lav'm*a*n, *sm.* washhand basin. [*Pl. Lave-mains.*]

LAVEMENT, lav'm*â*n-t, [laver], *sm.* 1. washing : the act of washing [Used only in church-language.] ; 2. *Med.* injection, enema, clyster.

LAVE-OREILLES, lav'oray, *sm.* ear-washer, ear-sponge.

LAVER, lavé-r, [Lat. : lavāre], *va.* 1. to wash : *a*) to cleanse with water or other fluid ; *b*) *Miner.* to separate extraneous matter from, by means of water ; *Chem.* to elutriate, to wash over ; *c*) to steep (a book) in water and hydrochloric acid ; *d*) *Paint.* to colour superficially, to spread colours over ; *Draw.* to colour with one colour ; *e*) to lave, to bathe ; to pass near ; to dash against ; *f*) *Fig.* to wash away, to wash off, to wash out, to wipe away, to purify, to cleanse ; to clear. *a*) **— du linge**, to wash linen. **— la vaisselle**, to wash up the dishes and plates. **— ses mains, se — les mains**, to wash one's hands. **Se — les mains d'une chose**, *Fig.* to wash one's hands of a thing. **Je vous dis que je m'en lave les mains**, I tell you I will have nothing to do with it. **— la tête à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to rate a person. *e*) **Et jusqu'au pied des murs que la mer vient —**, and at the very foot of the walls which the sea dashes against. **La Seine lave les murs de Paris**, the Seine washes the walls of Paris. *f*) **Après avoir lavé ces taches que le péché laisse en nous**, after having washed away all our sins. *Flechier.* **Ce n'est que dans le sang qu'on lave un tel outrage**, such an outrage can only be washed out in blood *Corn.* **Peut-être ferez-vous un jour quelque action d'éclat qui vous lavera de tout soupçon**, you may perhaps some day do a great thing

which will clear you of all suspicion. *Maintenon., lett. au card. de Noailles.* **C'est une tache dont rien ne peut le —,** nothing can clear him of that disgrace. — *Prov.* v. *Chien.*

2. to steep (paper) in alum ; 3. *Pop.* to sell, to turn into money.

LAVER, *vn.* 1. to wash : *a)* to perform the act of washing or ablution ; *b)* to wash one's hands ; *c)* to cleanse clothes by the use of water. **Donner à — à quelqu'un,** to give a person washing to do.

LAVER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to wash one's self, to wash, to lave ; 2. to wash one's hands ; 3. to wash away, to be washed away. **Si mon crime par là se peut enfin —,** if all this can wash away my crime. **On se lava et on se mit à table,** we washed ourselves and then sat down to our meal.

4. to clear one's self. **Pouvez-vous vous — d'un procédé si malhonnête ?** can you clear yourself of so dishonest a proceeding ?

LAVERIE, lav'ri, *sf.* washing-place (for ores).

LAVETTE, lavèt', [laver], *sf.* dish-clout, dish-cloth.

LAVEUR, EUSE, lavœr, vœz', *sm. f.* 1. washer : one who washes. **—, laveuse de vaisselle,** scullion, dish-washer.

2. *Paper-m.* washing-machine.

LAVINIE, lavini, [lave], *pnf.* Lavinia.

LAVIQUE, lavik', [lave], *adj. Geol.* lavic : pertaining to lava.

LAVIS, lavi, [laver], *sm. Draw.* wash : colouring with Indian ink, etc. **Dessin fait au—,** drawing washed in, washed drawing. **Une gravure au —,** aquatint.

LAVISSE, lavis' [Ernest], historian (b. 1842.)

LAVOIR, lavwar, [laver], *sm.* 1. washing-place (in a stream) ; lavatory ; 2. washing-house, wash-house ; 3. scullery, the place where culinary utensils are cleaned ; 4. washing-machine ; 5. *Min.* launder ; washing-tub, buddle ; 6. *Miner.* lavatory : a place where gold is obtained by washing ; 7. *Artill.* scouring-rod.

LAVURE, lavur', [laver], *sf.* 1. dish-wash ; wash, swill : waste water of a kitchen ; 2. swill, pig's wash, hogwash ; 3. *Goldsm.* washing (of gold and silver) ; 4. sweepings (of gold or silver).

LAWSONIE, lòsoni [after Lawson], *sf. Bot.* lawsonia : a genus of plants of the order lythraceæ.

LAXATIF, IVE, laksatif, tiv', [Lat. : laxativus], *adj. Med.* laxative : relaxing.

LAXATIF, *sm. Med.* laxative : a medicine that relaxes the intestines.

LAXITÉ, laksité, [Lat. : laxitas ; laxus, loose], *sf.* laxity, laxness : looseness, slackness.

LAYER, lèyé-r, [laie], *va.* [Conj. like *Payer*], to lay out a path (in a wood).

LAYETIER, lèy'tyé, *sm.* trunk-maker, box-maker, packing-case maker.

LAYETTE, lèyèt', [laie], *sf.* 1. drawer (of cupboards) ; 2. box, trunk ; 3. baby-linen.

LAYETTERIE, léyèt'ri, *sf.* baby-linen trade.

LAYEUR, lèyœr, [layer], *sm.* one who lays out paths in a wood.

LAYON, lèyôn, *sm. Hunt.* small path in a wood.

LAZARE, lazar', *pnm* Lazarus.

LAZARET lazarè, [Ital. : lazaretto], *sm.* lazaret, lazaretto, lazar-house : a hospital for quarantine.

LAZARISTE, lazarist', *sm.* lazarist, lazarite : a member of an order of missionaries.

LAZULI, lazuli, V. *Lapis.*

LAZULITE, lazulit', *sm. Miner.* lazulite : a mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour ; dodecahedral zeolite.

LAZZI, lazi, [Ital.], *sm.* [*Pl. Lazzi.*] 1. pantomime (in Italian comedies) ; 2. buffoonery, jest, pleasantry.

LE, lœ, [Lat. : ille, illa, illi]. *art. m. s.* [*Fem. La* ; *Plur. Les.* — *De le* is contracted into *du*, *de les* into *des*, *à le* into *au*, *à les* into *aux*.] — The letters *e* of *le* and *a* of *la* are elided before nouns beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.] 1. the : *a)* used before substantives to limit their signification ; *b)* used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number to denote a species or a single thing representing the whole ; *c)* used before adjectives to form the superlative degree. *a)* **Le monde,** the world. **Le hameau,** the hamlet. **L'enfant,** the child. **L'homme,** the man. **La femme,** the woman. **La herse,** the harrow. **L'heure,** the hour. **Les arbres,** the trees. **Les fleurs,** the flowers. **Les héros,** the heroes. **Du mois,** of the month. **A l'enfant,** to the child. **Le cheval que je vous ai vendu est excellent,** the horse I sold you is excellent. **Le soleil est la source de la lumière et de la chaleur,** the sun is the source of light and heat. *b)* **L'amandier croît dans cette terre,** the almond-tree grows in that soil. *c)* **Le plus sage des hommes,** the wisest of men. **Les animaux les plus féroces,** the most ferocious animals [When the superlative denotes excess, instead of comparison, the article *le* is invariable :] **Cette scène est une de celles qui furent le plus applaudies,** this scene is one of those which were most applauded. **On a abattu les arbres le plus exposés à la tempête,** the trees which were most exposed to the tempest have been cut down. **Les arbres les plus hauts sont les plus exposés à la tempête,** the highest trees are most exposed to the tempest.

2. a, an : used before nouns of weight, mesaure or number. **Cela vaut deux francs le kilogramme,** that costs two francs a kilogramme. **Les œufs valent 1 fr. 25 la douzaine,** eggs are one shilling a dozen. **A tant la pièce,** at so much a piece.

3. The article (*le, la, les*) is omitted in English : *a)* before nouns that imply the different virtues, vices, passions, qualities, sciences, arts, languages, metals, herbs, etc., or that are taken in a general and an indefinite sense ; *b)* before geographical terms ; *c)* before the names of countries and towns in the singular number, with some exceptions ; *d)* before English titles, not preceded by an adjective or followed by a preposition. *a)* **Le mensonge est odieux,** falsehood is odious. **La vertu est aimable,** virtue is amiable. **La haine est une mauvaise conseillère.** hatred is a bad counsellor. **Les hommes sont mortels,** men are mortal. **L'homme est le roi des animaux,** man is the king of animals. **Le paradis,** paradise. **Le ciel,** heaven. **L'enfer,** hell. **La nature,** nature. **Le printemps est plus agréable que l'hiver,** spring is pleasanter than winter. **Il sait les mathématiques,** he knows mathematics. **Il apprend l'anglais,** he is learning English. **L'or est précieux,** gold is precious. **Vers les huit heures,** about eight o'clock. *b)* **Le mont Etna,** Mount Etna. **Le lac Léman,** Lake Leman. *c)* **La France et l'Angleterre,** France and England. *d)* **La reine Victoria,** Queen Victoria. **Le général Brown,** general Brown. **Le professeur Tyndall,** professor T. **Le savant docteur Johnson,** the learned doctor J. **Le duc d'Orléans,** the duke of Orleans.

[*Rem.* — 1. The article is repeated, in French : *a)* before nouns united by the conjunction *et* : **Le père et la mère,** the father and mother ; *b)* before several adjectives qualifying a noun : **Les bonnes et les mauvaises actions qu'il a faites,** his good and evil actions. When the ideas expressed by the adjectives are not contradictory, the article may be suppressed : **L'humble et timide innocence,** humble and timid innocence. **Le savant et modeste auteur,** the learned and modest author. **L'utile et louable pratique,** the useful and praiseworthy practice. — 2. The article *les* is sometimes placed before proper nouns in the singular number, by way of emphasis : **Les Bossuet, les Racine ont été la gloire du siècle de Louis XIV,** Bossuet and Racine were the glory of the century of Lewis xiv. It is also used before proper nouns in the plural number, to indicate the whole family : **Les Stuarts,** the Stuarts. — 3. The article *le* is placed before several Italian names : **Le Titien, le Tasse, l'Arioste,** Titian, Tasso, Ariosto.]

LE, lœ, [V. *le* article] *pron. m. sing.* [*Fem. La* ; *Plur. Les*]. — The *e* of *le* is cut off before a verb beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.] 1. (when governed by an active verb) him, it. **Je le vis, je l'aimai,** I saw him, and loved him. **Cet objet vous plaît, je vous le donne,** this thing pleases you, so I'll give it you.

2. (with *voici, voilà*) he, it. **Le voici,** here he is.

3. (with the verb *Être,* when the pronoun has reference to a substantive or an adjective used substantively) he, so. [Sometimes *le* is not rendered in English.] **Est-ce votre livre ? Oui, ce l'est,** is that your book ? yes, it is. **Êtes-vous le frère ? Je le suis,** are you the brother ? I am.

4. (representing a sentence, a verb, an indeterminate noun, an adjective or a substantive used adjectively) one, so. [Sometimes, *le* is translated by the noun, or not rendered at all.] **Va, je ne te hais point. Tu le dois,** but, I do not hate thee. You must. **Êtes-vous médecin ? Je le suis,** are you a doctor ? I am. **Êtes-vous chrétienne ? Je le suis,** are you a christian ? I am. **Vous les croyez coupables, et ils ne le sont pas,** you think they are guilty, and they are not. **Vos frères sont-ils savants ? Non, ils ne le sont pas,** are your brothers learned ? no, they are not. **Croyez-vous qu'ils viennent ? Oui, nous le croyons,** do you think they will come ? yes, we do. **Êtes-vous contente ? je le suis,** are you pleased ? I am. **Nous avons été riches, ma fille, tu le seras aussi,** we have been rich, my daughter, and so shall you be. **L'homme est, je vous l'avoue, un méchant animal,** man is, I own, a wicked animal. [In this acceptation, *Le* is always invariable.]

[*Rem.* — 1. The pronoun *le, la, les,* always precedes the verb, unless the verb be in the imperative mood and taken in an affirmative sense : **Je le vois,** I see him. **Ne le voyez-vous pas ?** do you not see him ? **Prenez ce livre et lisez-le,** take this book, and read it. — 2. This pronoun is repeated before each verb : **Je veux le voir, le prier, le presser, l'importuner, le fléchir,** I will see him, to implore him, urge him, importune him, and make him yield.]

LÉ, lé, *sm.* breadth, width (of stuffs). **Un lé de 80 centimètres,** a breadth 80 centimetres wide. **Un demi-lé,** a half breadth.

† **LÉANS,** léân, [for là-dedans], *adv.* there, in there, in, within.

LE BEAU, le bo (Charles) historian (1701-1778).

LEBŒUF, lebuf (L'abbé Jean) historian (1687-1760).

LÉCANOMANCIE, lékanomânsi, [Gr. : λεκάνη, basin ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* lecanomancy: divination by water in a basin.

LÉCANORE, lékanor', [Gr. : λεκάνη, ba-

sin; ὥρα, beauty], *sf*. *Bot*. lecanora : a genus of lichens.

LÉCANORINE, lékanorin', *sf*. *Chem*. lecanorine : a substance obtained from lecanora.

LÈCHE, lèsh', [orig. unknown], *sf*. thin slice.

LÉCHÉ, E, léshé, *adj*. **1**. licked. **Mal —**, ill-licked, unlicked. **C'est un ours mal —**, he is an ill-bred fellow.

2. finished; laboured.

LÈCHE-DOIGTS (A) a lèshdwa, *adv. phr*, very sparingly; just enough to taste.

LÈCHEFRITE, lèsh'frit', *sf*. dripping-pan.

LÈCHEMENT, lèsh'mân-t, [lécher], *sm*. licking.

LÉCHER, léshé-r, [O. H. Ger. : lekkôn; Ger. : lecken, to lick], *va*. [Conj. like *accélérer*]. **1**. to lick : *a*) to pass or draw the tongue over the surface; *b*) to lap; to take in with the tongue. *a*) **Les lions venaient le flatter et — ses pieds**, the lions came to caress him and lick his feet, *Fén*. [*Fig*. :] **— l'ours**, to be too long about a thing, to spin out. **Ils avaient assez léché l'ours**, they had been long enough about it. **On s'en lèche les doigts, c'est à s'en — les doigts**, one can lick one's fingers after it, that is very good. **Il n'a qu'à s'en — les barbes**, he shall not have a taste of it. *b*) **En ce même lieu où les chiens ont léché le sang de Naboth**, where dogs licked the blood of Naboth. *Bib*. 1 *Kings*, xxi, 19. **— la poussière**, *Fig*. to lick the dust : to be thoroughly humbled or abased.

2. *Fam*. to flatter, to fawn; **3**. *Fig*. to finish, to finish off; to labour.

LÉCHER (SE), *v. refl*. to lick one's self.

LÉCHEUR, EUSE, léshœr, œz', *sm. f*. **1**. gormand, glutton; **2**. fawner, parasite.

LEÇON, lœsôn, [Lat. : lectio], *sf*. **1**. reading, lecture, the act of reading; **2**. *Cath. Lit*. lesson, lection : a portion of Scripture read in divine service; **3**. lection, reading : a particular mode of reading or translating a passage in an author; a difference in copies of a manuscript or a book; said also of the difference in the narration of a fact; **4**. lecture, a formal discourse read or pronounced, with a view to instruct; **5**. lesson : *a*) anything read or pronounced for instruction; *b*) a portion of a book assigned by a preceptor to a pupil, to be learned; task; *c*) precept, instruction; notion inculcated; *d*) instruction or truth derived from experience; warning; *e*) lecture, reproof, rebuke, reprimand. *a*) **Suivre les leçons d'un professeur**, to attend a professor's lectures. **Faire des leçons publiques**, to give public lectures. **Donner des leçons d'Anglais**, to give English lessons. **Prendre des leçons d'écriture**, to take writing lessons. **Leçons publiques**, public lectures. **— particulière**, private lesson. *b*) **Apprendre une —**, to learn a lesson. **Réciter une —**, to say a lesson. *c*) **Donner à quelqu'un des leçons sur sa conduite**, to teach a person how to behave. **C'est d'un peuple grossier et sauvage que vous recevez cette — de modération et de générosité**, it is a coarse and savage people that gives you this lesson in moderation and generosity. *Fén*. **Je me passerai bien de vos leçons**, I do not want your lessons. **Faire la (or sa) — à quelqu'un**, to teach a person his lesson, to tutor him. *d*) **Les leçons de l'expérience sont perdues pour la plupart des hommes**, the lessons of experience are lost upon most men. **Leçons de choses**, object lessons. **Mettre à profit les leçons du malheur**, to benefit by the lessons of misfortune. **Le silence du peuple est la — des rois**, the silence of the people is a lesson to kings. **Que ceci nous serve de —**, may this be a lesson to us. *e*) **Il faisait de temps en temps de petites leçons au chevalier**, he, now and then, lectured the knight. **Donner une — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a lesson. **Recevoir une —**, to get a lesson.

LECONTE DE LISLE, lekont de lile (Charles-Marie), poet (1818-1894).

LECTEUR, TRICE, lèktœr, tris', [Lat. : lector; legĕre, to read], *sm. f*. reader : *a*) lector; one who reads aloud before other persons, and specially before princes; *b*) one who reads during the repast, in colleges; (in convents) lecturer, lector; *c*) (in the masculin only) professor; lecturer; *d*) one who reads silently; *e*) *Print*. one who reads proofs. *a*) **Un excellent —, une excellente lectrice**, a good reader. **— du roi**, the king's lector. **Lectrice de la reine**, the queen's lector. *c*) **— royal**, lecturer of the College of France. *d*) **Un grand —**, a great reader. **L'essentiel pour un écrivain est de plaire à ses lecteurs**, a writer's principal aim is to please his readers. **Les lectrices de cet ouvrage sont plus nombreuses que les lecteurs**, that work has more lady readers than gentlemen readers. **— bénévole**, gentle reader. **Avis au —**, advertisement to the reader, introduction, preface; *Fig*. hint, caution, warning, a word to the wise.

LECTIONNAIRE, lèksyonêr', *sm*. *Cath. Lit*. lectionary : service-book.

LECTURE, lèktur', [Lat. : lectura; legĕre, to read], *sf*. reading : *a*) the act of reading; lecture; *b*) perusal; study of books; *c*) instruction or learning acquired by reading; *d*) the art of reading; lecture; *e*) *Print*. correction of proofs; *f*) lecture, public lesson. *a*) **Faire la — d'un contrat**, to read a contract. **Assister à la — d'une pièce de théâtre**, to be present at the reading of a play. *b*) **La — de cet ouvrage est attachante**, that is an interesting book to read. **Il aime beaucoup la —**, he is fond of reading. **La — des romans**, novel reading. **Quelques personnes ne tirent aucun profit de leurs lectures**, some people reap no benefit from their reading. **Cabinet de —**, **1**. reading-room : a room where newspapers, periodicals, etc., are read; **2**. circulating-library. *c*) **Un homme qui a beaucoup de —**, a well read man. *d*) **Enseigner la lecture aux enfants**, to teach children to read. **Livre de —**, **1**. spelling-book; **2**. reading-book. **Où en étions-nous demeurés dans notre —**, where did we leave off in our story?

LÉCYTHIDÉES, lésitidé, [Gr. : λήκυθος], *sfpl*. *Bot*. lecythidaceæ : a tribe of plants of the order myrtaceæ.

LÉDA, léda, *pnf*. Leda : *a*) *Mythol*. the wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus; *b*) *Astron*. a small planet.

LÉDON, lédôn, [Gr. : λῆδον, ladunum], *sf*. *Bot*. ledum : a genus of plants of the order ericaceæ. **— latifolié**, Labrador tea. **— palustre**, marsh ledum.

LÉGAL, E, légal', [Lat. : legalis; lex, legis, law], *adj*. **1**. legal : *a*) lawful; according to law; *b*) lawful; permitted by law; *c*) constituted by law. *a*) **Des moyens légaux**, legal means. *b*) **Un intérêt —**, a lawful interest.

2. (of medicine) forensic.

LÉGALEMENT, légal'mân-t, *adv*. legally, lawfully.

LÉGALISATION, légalizasyôn, *sf*. *Law t*. authentication.

LÉGALISER, légalizé-r, [légaliser], *va*. **1**. *Law-t*. to authenticate (a deed, a signature); **2**. to legalize : to render legal; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law.

LÉGALITÉ, légalité, *sf*. **1**. legality, lawfulness : the quality of being conformable to law. **La — d'un acte**, the lawfulness of an act.

2. law. **Sortir de la —**, to go beyond the law.

3. † honesty, probity.

LÉGAT, léga-t; *pl*. léga-z, [Lat. : **legatus**; legāre, to send with a commission], *sm*. legate : a pope's ambassador.

LÉGATAIRE, légatêr', [Lat. : legāre], *smf*. *Law-t*. legatee : a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed. **— universel**, residuary legatee.

LÉGATEUR, TRICE, legatœr, triss, *smf*. testator, devisor.

LÉGATION, légasyôn; *in poet*. siôn, *sf*. **1**. legation : *a*) mission, deputation; *b*) the whole body of diplomatic agents of a particular nation, residing at the seat of government of a foreign power; *c*) † a district under the jurisdiction of a pope's legate; *d*) † the territories of Bologna and Ferrara; **2**. legateship : the office of a legate. **Secrétaire de —**, secretary of a legation.

LÉGATOIRE, legatwar, *adj*. *Rom. Antiq*. legatory.

LÈGE, lèzh', [Dutch : leeg, empty], *adj*. *Naut*. light : without cargo, not deeply laden.

LÉGENDAIRE, lézhândêr, *adj*. legendary : partaking of the nature of a legend; fabulous.

LÉGENDAIRE, *sm*. legendary : *a*) a writer or relater of legends; *b*) a book of legends.

LÉGENDE, lézhând', [Low Lat. : legenda, a book of chronicles of the saints to be read], *sf*. **1**. legend : *a*) legendary, a book containing a record of the lives of saints and martyrs; *b*) a fictitious narrative; fable, myth; legendary story; *c*) narrative, memorial, relation, record; *d*) the motto round the field of a coin or a medal; **2**. explanations (of the signs used on a map). **La — dorée**, the golden legend.

LÉGER, ÈRE, lézhé, zhèr, [Low Lat. : leviarius; Lat. : levis, light], *adj*. light : *a*) not heavy, of little weight; *b*) not of full or legal weight; diminished; *c*) soft, not dense; loose, unadhesive, sandy; *d*) easy to be suffered or endured; not oppressive; *e*) slight, trifling, not important; *f*) not deep or profound; gentle, soft; *g*) easy to be digested; not heavy; *h*) weak; *i*) slender; not copious, not plentiful, not abundant; *j*) small, inconsiderable; not much; *k*) not violent, not strong; moderate, gentle; *l*) nimble, agile, active; fleet, light-foot, light-footed, light-heeled, light-legged; swift; *m*) not heavily armed, light-armed; *n*) not encumbered, unembarrassed; *o*) not dense, not gross, not thick; thin; buoyant; *p*) *Paint*. clear, whitish, not dark; *q*) thin, of a loose or slight texture, slight, flimsy; *r*) delicate, slender, fine; *s*) easy; airy, unsubstantial; not dull or heavy; buoyant; *t*) fugitive; *u*) slight, superficial; not deep; *v*) unsteady, unsettled; light-headed, volatile, fickle; giddy; *x*) inconsiderate, thoughtless; trifling; airy, gay, wanton. *a*) **Un corps —**, a light body. **— comme une plume**, as light as a feather. **Un — fardeau**, a light burden. **Au cœur —**, *Fig*. light-hearted. *b*) **Pièce de monnaie légère**, light coin. *c*) **Terre légère**, light soil, rossel. *d*) **Car mon joug est doux et mon fardeau léger**, for my yoke is easy and my burden is light. *Bib. Matt*. xi, 30. **De légères souffrances**, little pains. *e*) **Une faute légère**, a slight fault. **Un — soupçon**, a slight doubt. *f*) **Sommeil —**, light sleep, slumber. **Avoir le sommeil —**, to sleep lightly. *g*) **Des viandes légères**, light meat. *h*) **Un vin —**, light wine. *i*) **Prendre un — repas, un repas —**, to take a slight repast. *j*) **Une pluie légère**, a light fall of rain. *k*) **Brise légère**, light (*or* gentle) breeze. *l*) **Marcher d'un pied —**, to walk swiftly. **— à la course**, a swift

runner; fleet-footed. **Un oiseau —**, a fleet-winged bird. *m*) **Infanterie légère**, light infantry. **Cavalerie légère**, light horse. **Des troupes légères**, light troops. *n*) **Légère et court vêtue**, dressed in short skirts and walking lightly. [*Fig.* :] **Se sentir —**, to feel giddy. **Être — d'argent**, to be short of money. *o*) **Une vapeur légère**, a light vapour. *p*) **Une couleur légère**, light colour. *q*) **Un tissu —**, a light exture. *r*) **Une taille légère**, a slender waist. **Une broderie légère**, embroidery of a light pattern. *s*) **Conversation légère**, light conversation. **Style —**, light style. **Poésie légère**, light poetry. *t*) **Poésies légères**, fugitive pieces. *u*) **Avoir une légère teinture d'une science**, to have a slight notion of a science. **Pour vous en donner une légère idée**, to give you a slight idea of it. *v*) **Un peuple —**, a light people. **Une tête légère**, a thoughtless person. *x*) **Des paroles légères**, inconsiderate words. **Une faute légère**, a trifling fault. **Une femme légère dans sa conduite**, a woman whose conduct is light. **Les femmes accusent les hommes d'être volages, et les hommes disent qu'elles sont légères**, women accuse men of being fickle, and men say they are unreflecting. *La Bruy.* 4. **Une femme légère est quelquefois plus soupçonnée qu'une femme coupable**, a light-minded woman is sometimes more suspected than a guilty one. *La Rochef.*

À LA LÉGÈRE, *adv. phr.* 1. lightly : with little weight. **Être vêtu à la —**, to be lightly clad. **Armé à la —**, light-armed.

2. light, slight, small, not copious. **Des repas à la —**, slight meals.

3. *Fig.* inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, lightly. **Vous décidez cela bien à la —**, you settle that very thoughtlessly.

DE LÉGER, *adv. phr.* thoughtlessly, heedlessly, carelessly.

LÉGER, *sm.* 1. lightness : a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness, ease, facility; 2. **— de main**, legerdemain, sleight of hand.

LÉGÈREMENT, lézhèr'mân-t, *adv.* 1. lightly : *a*) with little weight, not heavily; *b*) nimbly, with agility; *c*) slightly, not copiously; *d*) slightly, in a small degree; feebly, faintly; without deep impression; *e*) easily, readily, without difficulty; *f*) inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, heedlessly, with levity, airily. *a*) **— armé**, light-armed. *b*) **Courir —**, to run lightly. [*Fig.* :] **Vous passez — sur des endroits difficiles**, you touch slightly upon what is difficult. *Mme de Sév.* **Parcourez — ces quelques pages**, just run lightly over these few pages. *d*) **Blessé —**, slightly wounded. **Se plaindre — de quelqu'un**, to complain slightly of a person. **Je ne le connais que —**, I only know him slightly. *f*) **Il ne faut pas le croire —**, you must not believe that inconsiderately. **Agir —**, to act inconsiderately. **Dire — les choses les plus graves**, to speak thoughtlessly of serious things.

2. *Paint.* delicately; gracefully; 3. slightly : without respect; slightingly, contemptuously. **Traiter légèrement quelqu'un**, to slight a person.

LÉGÈRETÉ, lézhèr'té (léger) *sf.* 1. lightness : *a*) want of weight, the quality of being light; levity; *b*) nimbleness, agility, briskness; swiftness; *c*) freedom from weight or clumsiness; ease, facility; *d*) inconstancy, instability, unsteadiness; giddiness; frivolity, levity; *e*) want of consideration; thoughtlessness; carelessness, heedlessness. *a*) **La — de l'air**, the lightness of the air. *b*) **La — d'un danseur**, the lightness of a dancer. **Marcher avec —**, to walk lightly. *c*) **— de main**, light hand-edness *d*) **Il a dans l'esprit une — qui l'empêche de se fixer à aucun parti**, the levity of his mind prevents him from settling down to anything. **Avoir une — de pinceau**, to have very light pencil. **La — et l'inconstance des Athéniens**, the levity and the inconstancy of the Athenians. *e*) **La légèreté de sa conduite**, his thoughtless conduct. **Je crains la — de son esprit**, I fear the levity of his mind. **La — de ses discours**, his thoughtless discourses.

2. slightness, triflingness : want of importance. **La — d'une faute**, the slightness of a fault.

3. act of levity, slight fault. **Cette — ne méritait pas une si forte punition**, this slight fault did not deserve so severe a punishment.

LÉGIFÉRER, lèzhiféré-r, [Lat. : legifer], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to legislate : to make or enact laws.

LÉGION, lézhiôn, [Lat. : legio], *sf.* 1. legion: *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* a body of troops; *b*) *Milit.* regiment; *c*) *pl. Poet.* host, army; *d*) *Fig.* a great number, a multitude. *c*) **Déjà ses légions traversaient les Alpes**, his legions were already crossing the Alps. *d*) **Une — d'anges**, a host of angels. **Une — d'hommes et de femmes**, a multitude of men and women.

2. **— d'honneur**, Legion of honour : an order instituted by Napoleon, as a reward for merit, both civil and military.

LÉGIONNAIRE, lézhionèr', *sm.* 1. legionary : one of a legion; 2. knight of the Legion of honour.

LÉGIONNAIRE, *adj.* legionary : pertaining to a legion.

LÉGISLATEUR, TRICE, lézhislatœr, tris', [Lat. : legislator], *sm. f.* legislator, law-giver, law-maker *m*; legislatress *f*. **Solon a été le — d'Athènes**, S. was the legislator of Athens. **Cathérine II fut la législatrice de son peuple**, Catharine II was the legislatress of her people. **Boileau est le — du Parnasse français**, B. is the legislator of French poetry.

LÉGISLATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* legislating, law-making.

LÉGISLATIF, IVE, lézhislatif, tiv', [Lat. : lex, legis, law; ferre, to bear], *adj.* legislative : *a*) giving or enacting laws; law-making; *b*) pertaining to legislation, or to a legislature. *a*) **Le pouvoir —**, the legislative power. **Corps —**, 1. legislature, legislative body; 2. Legislative Body (instituted by the French constitutions of 1802 and 1852). **Assemblée législative**, Legislative Assembly : a name applied to the French legislatures of 1791, 1848 and 1871. *b*) **Acte —**, legislative act.

LÉGISLATION, lézhislasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* legislation : *a*) the right of enacting laws; the act of legislating; *b*) body of laws; laws; *c*) science or knowledge of laws.

LÉGISLATIVEMENT, lèzhislativ'mân-t, *adv.* legislatively : in a legislative manner.

LÉGISLATURE, lézhislatur', [législateur], *sf.* legislature : *a*) the bodies in a state in which is vested the power of making laws; *b*) a legislative body; *c*) duration of functions of a legislative body.

LÉGISTE, lézhist', [Lat. : lex, legis, law], *sm.* legist : one skilled in the laws; jurisconsult, lawyer.

LÉGITIMAIRE, lézhitimèr', [légitime], *adj.* fixed by law, secured by law to the heir.

LÉGITIMATION, lézhitimasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. legitimation : the act of rendering legitimate; 2. recognition (of deputies).

LÉGITIME, lézhitim', [Lat. : legitimus; lex, law], *adj.* legitimate : *a*) lawful, legal, in accordance with law; *b*) born in wedlock; *c*) lawful, rightful, just. *a*) **Autorité —**, legitimate authority. *b*) **Enfant —**, legitimate child. *c*) **Une prétention —**, a legitimate claim. **Il a un sujet fort — de se plaindre de vous**, he has just cause to complain of you.

LÉGITIME, *sf. Law-t.* legal share, portion secured by law to an heir.

LÉGITIMEMENT, lézhitim'mân-t, *adv.* 1. legitimately : *a*) lawfully, legally, according to law; *b*) lawfully, rightfully, justly; 2. justifiably.

LÉGITIMER, lézhitimé-r, [légitime], *va.* 1. to legitimate : to render legitimate; 2. to recognize (powers, titles); 3. to justify, to warrant. **L'ivresse ne légitime aucune mauvaise action**, drunkenness justifies no evil deed. **Les enfants nés hors mariage... pourront être légitimés par le mariage subséquent de leurs père et mère**, children born out of wedlock... may be legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their father and mother. *Code Civ. art.* 331.

LÉGITIMISME, lézhitimism', *sm.* legitimism : principles of the legitimists.

LÉGITIMISTE, lézhitimist', *sm.* legitimist : an adherent of the Bourbon family.

LÉGITIMITÉ, lézhitimité [legitimate], *sf.* legitimacy : *a*) lawfulness, legality, conformity to law, legitimateness; *b*) lawfulness of birth; legitimation; *c*) the rights of the legitimate princes of the Bourbon family; *d*) lawfulness, rightfulness.

LEGOUVÉ, legouvé, [Gabriel-Marie-Jean-Baptiste], poet (1764-1812).

LEGS, lè-z, [Lat. : legatum], *sm.* legacy, bequest : that which is given by last will or testament. **Faire un —**, to leave a legacy.

LÉGUER, léghé-r, [Lat. : legāre], *va.* [*Je lègue*; *je léguais*; *je léguai*; *je léguerai*; *je léguerais*; *que je lègue*; *léguant*; *légué*.] to bequeath, to devise : *a*) to leave by will; *b*) to hand down to posterity; to leave.

LÉGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be bequeathed.

LÉGUME, légum', [Lat. : legumen, crop] *sm.* 1. *Bot.* legume, legumen, pod, pulse : seed-vessel of leguminous plants; 2. *pl.* pulse : leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc. 3. (in a wide sense) vegetable : a plant cultivated for the table; pot-herb. **Légumes verts**, green vegetables.

LÉGUME, *sf. Slang.* **Une grosse —**, a big-wig, a great gun.

LÉGUMIÈRE, légumyèr', *sf.* vegetable dish.

LÉGUMINE, légumin', *sf. Chem.* legumine, legumin : a substance obtained from the seeds of leguminous plants.

LÉGUMINEUX, EUSE, léguminœ, nœz', *adj. Bot.* leguminous : producing legume or pulse.

LÉGUMINEUSES, *sfpl. Bot.* leguminosæ : leguminous plants, pulse, fabaceæ.

LEIBNITZIANISME, lèbnitsianism', *sm.* philosophical system of Leibnitz (1646-1714).

LEIPZIG, lèpzig, *pn. Geog.* Leipzig.

LEMAÎTRE, le maytr', [Jules], critic and dramatic writer (b. 1853).

LÉMANIQUE, lémanik', *adj.* of lake Leman.

LÉMANITE, lémanit', [Leman, Geog.], *sf. Geol.* lemanite, saussurite : a variety of feldspar.

LEMERCIER, lemersié, [Nepomucène], dramatic poet (1771-1840).

LEMIERRE, lemier, [Antoine-Marin], poet (1723-1793).

LEMME, lèm', [Gr. : λῆμμα], *sm. Math.* lemma : a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition.

LEMMING, lemang, *sm. Zool.* lemming, leming : a rodent mammal.

LEMNE, lemn', *sm. Bot.* lemna, duckweed : a genus of aquatic plants.

LEMNIEN, IENNE, lèmnyan, èn', *adj.* Lemnian : belonging to the island of Lemnos. **Terre lemnienne**, Lemnian earth, sphragide.

LEMNISCATE, lèmniskat', [Gr. : λημνίσκος, ribbon], *sf. Geom.* lemniscate : a curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEMNISQUE, lèmnisk', *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* lemniscus : a fillet or riband pendant from diadems, crowns, etc. ; 2. band, cord (attaching seals to documents).

LEMONNIER, lemonié [Camille], Belgian novelist (b. 1845).

LEMOYNE, lemoin, [Camille-André], poet (1822-1907).

LÉMURES, lémur', *smpl. Rom. Antiq.* lemures, manes : spirits of the departed.

LÉMURIENS, lémuryan, *smpl. Zool.* lemuridæ : a family of quadrumanous mammals.

LENDEMAIN, lând'man, [for l'endemain ; Lat. : in ; de : mane, morning], *sm.* following day, next day. **Le —**, on the morrow. **Le — de**, the day after. **Du jour, au —**, from one day to another. **Jusqu'au —**, until the next day. **Remettre quelque chose au —**, to put a thing off till to-morrow. **Personne n'est assuré du —**, nobody is sure of to-morrow. **Ne remets jamais au — ce que tu peux faire aujourd'hui**, never put off till tomorrow what can be done to-day. *Prov.* : **Il n'y a pas de bonne fête sans lendemain**, no good feast without a morrow.

LENDIT, lândi, [for l'endit, from Lat. indictum, fixed], *sm.* fair kept at Saint-Denis on the 11th of June ; Lendit : a club organized for encouraging sports among the pupils of the Lyceums of Paris.

LENDORE, landor', (orig. unknown) *sm.* dawdle, dawdler, sleepy-head.

LÉNIFIER, lénifié-r, [Lat. : lenis, soft ; facĕre, to make], *va. Med.* to soften, to mitigate, to assuage, to lenify.

LÉNITIF, IVE, lénitif, tiv', [Lat. : lenis, soft], *adj.* lenitive, lenient : softening, mitigating, assuasive.

LÉNITIF *sm.* 1. lenitive, lenient : a soothing medicine ; 2. *Fig.* alleviation ; soothing, softening, relief, solace.

LENÔTRE, lenotr', [Théodore-Gosselin], historian (b. 1857).

LENT, E, lân-t', lânt', [Lat. : lentus, slow], *adj.* slow : *a*) sluggish, tardy, indolent, slothful, remiss, slack ; dull, inactive ; *b*) long in moving ; not fast, not swift, not rapid, not speedy ; *c*) late ; long in taking place ; *d*) not ready, not prompt or quick ; *c*) *Med.* low. *a*) **Il est — dans tout ce qu'il fait**, he is slow in whatever he does. **Un esprit —**, a slow mind. *b*) **D'un pas —, à pas lents**, slow-paced, slowly. **Une eau lente**, slow water. *c*) **Une mort lente**, a slow death. **Un feu —**, a slow fire. *d*) **— à choisir**, slow to choose.

LENTE, lânt', [Lat. : lens, lendis], *sf.* nit : the egg of a louse.

LENTEMENT, lânt'mân-t, *adv.* slowly : in a slow manner.

LENTEUR, lântœr, [lent], *sf.* slowness : *a*) state of being slow ; slow motion ; *b*) tardiness ; want of promptness ; sluggishness, dulness. *b*) **Avoir une grande — d'esprit**, to be very slow-minded. **Parler avec —**, to speak slowly.

LENTICELLE, lântisel', [Lat. : lenticella], *sf. Bot.* lenticelle : a minute tubercle on a stem.

LENTICULAIRE, lântikulèr', *adj.* lenticular : having the form of a double-convex lens ; lentiform, lens-shaped.

LENTICULE, lântikul', *sf. Bot.* duckweed : *Lemna*, a genus of aquatic plants. **— gibbeuse, — bossue**, gibbous duckweed. **Petite —**, lesser duckweed.

LENTICULÉ, E, lântikulé, *adj.* lenticular, lentiform, lens-shaped.

LENTICULINE, lântikulin', **LENTICULITE**, lântikulit', *sf.* lenticulite : a genus of fossil shells.

LENTIFORME, lântifôrm', [Lat. : lens, lentis, lentil ; forme], *adj.* lens-shaped, lentiform, lenticular.

LENTIGINEUX, EUSE, lântizhinœ, nœz', *adj. Med.* lentiginous : freckly.

LENTIGO, lantigo, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* lentigo: a freckly eruption on the skin.

LENTILLE, lântiy', [Lat. : lens, lentis], *sf* 1. lentil : *a*) *Bot. Ervum lens*, a leguminous plant ; *b*) the seed of the lentil ; 2. *Bot.* **— d'eau, — de marais**, duckweed (*V. Lenticule*) ; 3. *Opt.* lens : a piece of glass, adapted to magnifying purposes. **— biconvexe**, double-convex lens. **— plan-convexe**, plano-convex lens. **— concave-convexe**, *a*) concavo-convex lens ; *b*) meniscus, moon-shaped lens. **— biconcave**, double-concave lens. **— plan-concave**, plano-concave lens.

4. magnifying glass ; 5. *Anat.* crystalline lens ; 6. *Horol.* bob (of a pendulum) ; 7. *Med.* freckly lentigo, lenticula.

LENTILLEUX, EUSE, lântiyœ, yœz', *adj.* lentiginous, freckly, freckled.

LENTISQUE, lântisk', *sm. Bot.* lentisk, lentiscus, mastic-tree : a tree of the genus pistacia.

LÉON, léôn, *pnm.* Leo.

LÉONARD, léonar, *pnm.* Leonard.

LÉONCE, léôns', *pnm.* Leontius.

LÉONIE, léoni, *pnf.* Leonia.

LÉONIN, E, léonan, nin', [Lat. : leoninus ; leo, leonis, the lion], *adj.* leonine : *a*) belonging to a lion ; lion-like : *b*) noting verses in which the cæsura rhymes with the end of the line. *a*) **Part léonine**, lion's share.

LÉOPARD, léopar ; the *d* is never pronounced. [Lat. : leopardus], *sm.* 1. leopard : *a*) *Zool.* a quadruped of the genus felis ; *b*) *Herald.* representation of leopards in the royal escutcheon of England ; *Fig.* England.

LÉOPARD, E, *adj.* (jocularly) cruel, ferocious.

LÉOPARDÉ, léopardé, *adj. m. Herald.* leopardé : said of a lion passant.

LÉPANTE, lépânt', *pn. Geog.* Lepanto.

LÉPAS, lépas, [Gr. and Lat.], *sm. Conchyl.* 1. lepas : cirrhiped ; 2. limpet : patella.

LÉPIDIER, lépidyé, [Gr. : λεπίδιον ; λεπίς, scale], *sm. Bot.* lepidium, pepperwort, peppergrass : a genus of cruciferous plants. **— cultivé**, common cress, garden cress. **— latifolié, — chasse-rage**, broad-leaved pepperwort, dittander, poor man's pepper. **— rudéral**, narrow-leaved pepperwort.

LÉPIDINE, lépidin', *sf. Chem.* lepidine : a substance obtained from lepidium iberis.

LÉPIDOLITHE, lépidolit, [Gr. : λεπίς, ίδος, scale ; λίθος, stone], *sm. Miner.* lepidolite : a species of mica.

LÉPIDOPTÈRE, lépidoptèr', [Gr. : λεπίς, ίδος, scale ; πτερόν, wing], *sm. Entom.* lepidopter ; *pl.* lepidoptera, lepidopters : an order of insects including butterflies and moths.

LÉPIDOPTÈRE, *adj.* lepidopteral, lepidopterous.

LÉPORIDES, léporid', [Lat. : lepus, leporis, hare], *smpl. Zool.* leporidæ : a family of rodent animals.

LÈPRE, lèpr', [Lat. : lepra ; Gr. : λεπρός, rough, scaly], *sf. Med.* leprosy : a cutaneous disease.

LÉPREUX, EUSE, léprœ, œz', *adj.* leprous : affected with leprosy.

LÉPREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* leper : a leprous person.

LÉPROSERIE, léprôz'ri, [lépreux], *sf.* leper-house, leper-hospital, lazar-house.

LEPTE, lept, *sm. Entom.* leptus : a six-legged mite.

LEPTOLOGIE, lèptolozhi, [Gr. : λεπτός, thin ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* leptology : a fine-spun discourse on trifling matters.

LEPTON, lèptôn, [Gr.: λεπτός, thin], *sm.* [*Pl Lepta.*] lepton : a small Greek copper coin.

LEQUEL lœkèl', [le ; quel], *pron. m.* [*Fem. Laquelle* ; *Plur. Lesquels m., Lesquelles f.*] 1. (of persons) who, that (used as a nominative) ; whom, that (as a regimen) ; 2. (of animals and things) which, that. *Auquel, à laquelle, auxquels, auxquelles*, to whom ; to which. *Duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles*, of whom, whose ; of which ; from whom ; from which. **Un livre curieux serait celui dans lequel on ne trouverait pas de mensonge**, it would be a curious book that one in which no lies were to be found. *Napoléon.* **L'odorat subtil du chien est indifférent à une multitude de parfums auxquels l'homme est sensible**, the fine smell of the dog is indifferent to a vast number of perfumes to which man is sensible. *Buffon.*

3. (interrogatively) which, said of persons and things. **— de ces livres voulez-vous ?** which of these books will you have ? **— de ces hommes connaissez-vous ?** which of those men do you know ? **Laquelle de ces pendules faut-il vous envoyer ?** which of these clocks shall I send you ?

4. (in a discriminative sense) which. **Dites-moi — des deux vous voulez**, tell me which of the two you want. **Parmi ces étoffes, voyez laquelle vous plairait le mieux**, of these stuffs see which one you like best.

LÉROT, léro, [Loir], *sm. Zool.* garden dormouse : *Myoxas nitela*, a species of rodent animal.

LES, lê, *art. mf. plur.* of *Le* and *La*, the, [*De les* is contracted into *des* ; *à les*, into *aux*.]

LES, lê, *pers. pron. mf. plur.* (V. *Le* and *La.*) 1. (when governed by an active verb) them ; 2. (with the verb *Être*, when the pronoun has reference to a substantive or an adjective used substantively) they ; so. **Sont-ce là vos livres ? oui, ce les sont**, are these your books ? yes, they are.

3. (with *voici, voilà*) they.

LE SAGE, lesazhe, [Alain-René], novelist and dramatic author 1668 1747)

LESBIAQUE, lèsbiak', *adj.* Lesbian.

LESBIEN, ENNE, lèsbian, èn', *adj.* Lesbian : belonging to Lesbos, erotic, amatory.

LESBIENISME, lesbiœnism, *sm.* lesbianism, sapphism.

LÈSE, lèz', [Lat. : læsa, wounded], *adj. f.* offended. **— -majesté**, high treason ; *Law-t.* leze-majesty. **Crime de — -majesté**, high treason. **Crime de — -humanité**, high treason against humanity.

LÉSER, lézé-r, [lese ; Lat. : lædĕre, to hurt], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to injure, to hurt, to wrong.

LÉSINANT, E, lézinân, ânt', *adj.* stingy, niggardy, mean.

LÉSINE, [lézin', [Ital. : lesina, awl], *sf.* stinginess, niggardliness.

LÉSINER, léziné-r, [lesine], *vn.* to be stingy, to be niggardly ; to pinch ; to haggle.

LÉSINERIE, lézin'ri, *sf.* 1. stinginess,

niggardliness, meanness 2. act of stinginess, stingy act.

LÉSINEUX, EUSE, lézinœ, nœz', *adj.* stingy, niggardly.

LÉSION, léziôn, [léser], *sf.* 1. injury, hurt, wrong damage ; 2. *Med.* lesion : a morbid change, disorder.

LESSE, lès', *sf.* V. *Laisse.*

LESSIVAGE, lèsivazh', [lessiver], *sm.* washing.

LESSIVE, lèsiv', [Lat. : lexivia], *sf.* 1. lye : water impregnated with alcaline salt ; buck ; *Chem.* lixivium ; 2. *Fig.* loss (at play) ; 3. wash : *a*) washing ; the act of washing or cleansing clothes in lye ; *b*) washing, the linen washed or to be washed at once ; *c*) medical lotion : *d*) detergent water. **Faire la —**, to wash in lye, to wash, to buck.

4. *Chem.* washing : the act of separating any extraneous matter from a substance by water.

LESSIVER, lèsivé-r, [lessive], *va.* to wash in lye, to wash, to buck.

LESSIVEUR, EUSE, lèsivœr, vœz', *sm. f.* lye-washer, washer.

LESSIVEUSE, lèsivœz, *sf.* washing-mashine.

LEST, lèst, [Ger. : Last, burden], *sm.* ballast : *a*) heavy matter put into the hold of ships, to steady them in the absence of regular freight ; *b*) ballasting ; sand used in balloons for analogous purposes ; *c*) *Fig.* that which keeps steady. **Sur son —, sur —**, in ballast. **— de sable**, sandy ballast. **— de pierres**, stone-ballast.

LESTAGE, lèstazh', *sm. Naut.* ballasting : the act or art of furnishing a ship with ballast.

LESTE, lèst', [Ital. : lesto], *adj.* 1. light : *a*) nimble, brisk, active ; lively, smart ; *b*) not heavy, not burdensome. *a*) **Un enfant très —**, a very active child. **Marcher d'un pas —**, to walk briskly. **Avoir la main —**, *Fig.* to be always ready to strike **Un habillement —**, a light garment.

2. † smart : showy in dress ; spruce, nice ; 3. clever, skilful ; 4. (in an ill sense) unscrupulous ; indecorous, regardless of decorum, light. **Un homme — en procédés**, a man whose proceedings are unscrupulous. **Cette femme est fort — dans ses actions**, that woman is very unscrupulous in what she does.

5. free : unrestrained, licentious ; 6. improper, unbecoming, indecorous.

LESTEMENT, lèstœmân-t, *adv.* 1. lightly : not heavily ; 2. nimbly, briskly, actively, smartly ; 3. cleverly, skilfully ; 4. † smartly, sprucely, nicely, elegantly and lightly ; 5. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly ; 6. freely ; improperly, unbecomingly, indecorously.

LESTER, lésté-r, [lest], *va. Naut.* to ballast : to furnish with ballast. **— un bâtiment**, to ballast a vessel. [*Fam.* :] **Se — l'estomac**, to take in provisions.

LESTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to take in ballast ; 2. to take in provisions, to store one's stomach ; 3 *Fig.* to ballast ; to grow steady. **Il y a des têtes qui ne se lestent jamais**, there are some heads which will never be well-balanced. *Mme de Sév.*

LESTEUR, lèstœr, *sm. Naut.* 1. ballast-lighter, ballast-boat ; 2 ballast-heaver.

LÉTHALITÉ, létalité, [Lat. : lethalis, mortal], *sf.* mortality, lethality.

LÉTHARGIE, létarzhi, [Gr. : ληθαργία], *sf.* lethargy : *a*) heavy, unnatural sleepiness, continued and profound sleep ; *b*) *Fig.* dulness, inaction. *a*) **Être en —**, to be or to lie in lethargy. **Tomber en —**, to fall into a lethargy.

LÉTHARGIQUE, létarzhik', *adj.* lethargic, lethargical : *a*) pertaining to lethargy ; *b*) drowsy ; preternaturally sleepy, affected with lethargy ; *c*) *Fig.* dull, drowsy, heavy. *a*) **Sommeil —**, lethargic sleep.

LÉTHARGIQUE, *sm. f.* lethargic person.

LÉTHÉ, lété, *sm. Mythol.* Lethe : one of the rivers of hell whose waters cause forgetfulness to those who drink of it. **Avoir bu de l'eau du —**, to have drunk Lethean water ; to have forgotten all.

LÉTHIFÈRE, létifèr', [Lat. : lethum, death ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* lethiferous : deadly, mortal.

LETTE, let, **LETTON**, lettôn, **LETTIQUE**, letik, *adj.* Lettic, Lettish, pertaining to the Lettes or Lettons or their language.

LETTONS, lettôn, **LETTES**, let, *smpl.* the Letts : a people of the Lettonian family in the Baltic provinces.

LETTRE, letr', [Lat. : littera], *sf.* 1. letter : *a*) an alphabetic character ; *b*) *Print.* type, character ; *c*) *Print.* the aggregate quantity of types necessary for printing a work ; *d*) literal meaning ; *e*) epistle, written message ; *f*) *pl.* learning, erudition, literature. *a*) **Apprendre ses lettres**, to learn one's letters. **Écrire un mot en toutes lettres**, to write a word at full length. [*Fam.* :] **Écrire une chose en toutes lettres**, to write a thing plainly without keeping anything back. **Un sot en trois lettres**, a downright fool. **Lettres grecques**, Greek letters. **— gothique**, black letter. **— numérale**, numeral letter. **— initiale**, initial letter, initial. **— capitale**, **— majuscule**, capital letter. **Lettres rouges**, red letters. **Lettres d'or**, golden letters. *b*) **— à queue**, descending letter. **— historiée**, flourished letter. **Mauvaise —**, battered letter. **Gravure avant la —**, proof engraving. *c*) **La — manque**, there is a scarcity of letter. *d*) **La — tue et l'esprit vivifie**, the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. *Bib.* 2 *Cor.* III. 6. **— morte**, dead letter : a writing or precept without force or authority. **A la —**, **au pied de la —**, to the letter, literally, in a literal sense, truly ; *Fig.* to a letter, exactly. **Je crois tout au pied de la —**, I believe every word of it. **Cela est vrai à la —**, that is literally true. **Aider à la —**, to add a little of one's own. *e*) **Entretenir un commerce de lettres avec quelqu'un**, to keep up a correspondence with a person. **Une — de recommandation**, a letter of recommendation. **Adresser une — à quelqu'un**, to direct a letter to a person. **— en chiffres**, ciphered letter. **— circulaire**, circular letter. **— de change**, bill of exchange. **— de crédit**, letter of credit. **— de voiture**, way-bill. **— de créance**, credentials. **— de mer**, *Naut.* pass. **— de marque**, letter of marque. **— close**, sealed letter ; *Fig.* secret. **Lettres patentes**, letters patent. **— de cachet**, V. *Cachet.* **— de grâce**, charter of pardon. **— affranchie**, paid letter, prepaid letter. **— non affranchie**, unpaid letter. **— chargée**, registered letter, letter of value. **— recommandée**, registered letter. **Ouvre- —**, letter opener. **Pèse-lettres**, letter-balance. **Boite aux lettres**, letter-box. **La taxe des lettres**, the postage (price) of letters. **Copie de lettres**, letter-book. **Papier à —** letter-paper. **Cela passera comme une — à la poste**, that will succeed easily. *f*) **La république des lettres**, the republic of letters. **Un homme de lettres**, a man of letters. **Belles lettres**, belles-lettres, polite literature. **Sans lettres**, letterless, unlettered, illiterate. **Les lettres forment la jeunesse**, letters improve young people.

2. hand : manner of writing. [Obsolete.]

LETTRÉ, E, lètré, *adj.* lettered, learned, literate, literary.

LETTRÉ, *sm.* scholar, lettered man, learned man ; *pl.* literati.

LETTRINE, lètrin', *sf.* 1. *Print.* reference, superior letter ; 2. head-lettering, heading (of dictionaries, etc.).

LEUCINE, lœsin', [Gr. : λευκός, white], *sf. Chem.* leucine, leucin : a substance obtained from muscular fibre.

LEUCITE, lœsit', *sf. Miner.* leucite : trapezoidal zeolite ; a mineral found in volcanic rocks.

LEUCOCYTE, lœkosit', *sf. Miner.* leucite.

LEUCOCYTE, lœkosit', *sm. Anat.* leucocyte : a white corpuscle of the blood.

LEUCOCYTHÉMIE, lœkositémi, [Gr. : λευκός, white ; κύτος, cell ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* leucocythæmia, leucocytosis, white-celled blood : a morbid increase in the white corpuscles of the blood.

LEUCOMA, lœkôma, **LEUCOME**, lœkôm', [Gr. : λεύκωμα, white object], *sm. Surg.* leucoma : white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

LEUCOPATHIE, lœkopati, [Gr. : λευκός, white ; πάθος, malady], *sf.* leucopathy : albinism.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIE, lœkoflègmazi, [Gr. : λευκός, white ; φλέγμα, inflammation], *sf. Med.* leucophlegmacy : anasarca.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIQUE, lœkoflègmazik', *adj.* leucophlegmatic : pertaining to leucophlegmacy ; having a tendency to a pale, flabby condition of skin with a redundancy of serum in the blood.

LEUCORRHÉE, lœkorré, [Gr. : λευκός, white ; ῥέω, I flow], *sf. Med.* leucorrhæa : whitish discharge from the vagina.

LEUCORRHÉIQUE, lœkorréik', *adj.* affected with leucorrhæa.

LEUDE, lœd, [Low Lat. : leudes, from O. Ger. liute ; Ger.: Leute, people], *sm. Feud. Law.* leude : a vassal, king's follower.

LEUR, lœr, [Lat. : illorum, gen. pl. of ille, he], *pron. mf. plur.* to them, them. **Je le leur ai dit**, I told it them. **Je leur en parlerai**, I will speak to them of it. **Donnez-leur du pain**, give them bread. **Donnez-leur-en**, give them some. **Donne-le-leur**, give it them. **Ne la leur donnez pas**, do not give it them.

LEUR, *adj. poss. m. f. s.* [*Pl.* **Leurs**.] their. **— père**, their father. **— mère**, their mother. **Leurs jardins**, their gardens. **Ces arbres ont toutes leurs feuilles**, those trees have all their leaves. **Leurs meilleurs amis**, their best friends. **Leurs plus beaux fruits**, their finest fruit. **J'ai vu — courage et — entrepidité**, I saw their courage and intrepidity. **Leurs femmes, leurs enfants, leurs amis les suppliaient de ne pas résister à la force**, their wives, children and friends entreated them not to strive against powers. **Leurs père et mère**, their father and mother. **Ils nous ont montré leurs bonnes et leurs mauvaises marchandises**, they showed us both their good and their bad wares.

LE LEUR, *pron. poss. m. s.* [*Fem.* **La leur** ; *Plur.* **Les leurs**.] 1. theirs. **Mes amis sont aussi les leurs**, my friends are also theirs. **Notre musique est bien différente de la leur**, our music is very different from theirs.

2. (in the masculine) theirs, their own. **Qu'ils gardent ce qu'ils ont, je ne veux rien du leur**, let them keep what they have, I'll have nothing of theirs.

3. (substantively, in the plural masculine) their relations, their family ; their friends ; their followers.

LEURRE, lœr, [O. H. Ger. : luoder ; Ger. : Luder, carrion], *sm.* 1. lure : *a*) *Falc.* something held out to call a hawk ; *b*) *Fig.* enticement, decoy, allurement, bait. **Se laisser**

prendre à un —, to be enticed by some allurement. **Cela lui sert de — pour les attirer**, he entices them by this allurement.

2. *Fish.* bait.

LEURRER, lœre-r, [leurre], *va.* to lure · *a*) *Falc.* to draw to a lure ; *b*) *Fig.* to entice, to allure, to decoy. **On l'a leurré de cet espoir**, they allured him with this hope.

LEURRER (SE), *v. refl.* to delude one's self.

LEVAGE, lœvazh' [lever]. *sm.* raising.

LEVAIN, lœvan, [lever], *sm.* leaven : *a*) sour dough, or yeast, used for raising bread ; *b*) any substance which causes fermentation in that with which it is mixed ; *c*) that which taints the mind or heart ; *d*) *Fig.* germ : that which excites or stirs up the passions and feelings. **— de bière**, yeast, barm. **Faire un —**, to raise the dough. **Du pain sans —**, unleavened bread. **Il reste toujours un — de mécontement**, there still remains a germ of discontent. *Volt.* **— de discorde**, leaven of discord.

LEVANT, lœvân, [lever], *adj. m*, rising. **Soleil —**, rising sun ; sunrise, sun-rising.

LEVANT, *sm.* 1. east ; 2. Levant : *a*) the East, the countries to the eastward ; *b*) (particularly) the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. **Du —**, eastern, levant, of the east. **Du —**, Levantine, of the Levant. **Le commerce du —**, the trade of the Levant.

3. levanter : an easterly wind in the Mediterranean.

LEVANTIN, E, lœvántan, tin', *adj.* Levantine : pertaining to the Levant.

LEVANTIN, *sm.* LEVANTINE : an inhabitant of the Levant.

LEVANTINE, *sf.* levantine : a kind of silkcloth.

LEVÉ, E, lœvé, *pa. p.* 1. raised ; lifted, uplifted ; erect. **Les mains levées au ciel**, the hands upraised towards Heaven. **Aller partout la tête levée**, to look the whole world in the face. [*Fam.* :] **Prendre quelqu'un au pied —**, to take advantage of a person.

2. up. **Être —**, to be up.

LEVÉ, *sm.* 1. *Mus.* rise (of the foot or hand) ; 2. *Surv.* plotting (surveys) ; surveying.

LEVÉE, *sf.* 1. raising : *a*) the act of raising or lifting up ; *b*) *Milit.* the act of abandoning a siege ; *c*) levying (of taxes) ; *d*) levy (of soldiers). *a*) **— de boucliers**, rising in arms ; rise ; unsuccessful attack.

2. removal : *a*) taking-up ; *b*) taking off. *a*) **Faire la — d'un corps mort**, to remove a corpse. *b*) **— de la prohibition**, removal of the prohibition. **La — des scellés**, the removal of the seals. **La — d'un appareil**, *Surg.* the removing of a dressing.

3. gathering (of fruits, etc.) ; crop (of grain ; 4. *Adm.* collection (of letters) ; 5. trick (at cards). **Faire une —**, to make a trick **J'ai trois levées**, I have three tricks. **Il y a huit levées de lettres par jour dans Paris**, there are eight collections of letters a day in Paris.

6. *Naut.* heaving (of the sea), swell ; 7. *Mech.* stroke (of a piston) ; 8. breaking up ; rising (of assemblies, of a sitting) ; 9. *Surv.* surveying ; plotting (surveys) ; 10. *Civ. Eng.* levee, embankment, bank, dike, causeway. **— de terre**, embankment. **Petite —**, border (for fences). **Faire, établir une —**, to embank.

LÈVE GAZON, lèv'gazôn, *sm.* turf-cutter.

LÈVE NEZ, lèv'né, *sm.* 1. *Naut.* small rope, spanker-brail ; 2. *Fam.* giddy, heedless pupil.

LÈVE-ROUE, lèv'rue, *sm.* jack, carriage jack.

LEVER, lœvé-r, [Lat. : levāre], *va.* [takes an open *e* before a mute syllable : *Je lève* ; *je levais, je levai, je lèverai, je lèverais* ; *que je lève* ; *que je levasse* ; *levant* ; *levé.*] 1. to raise : *a*) to raise up, to upraise, to put or place higher, to elevate ; to lift, to lift up, to uplift ; to heave, to heave up, to upheave : to hold up, to up-hold, to upbear ; to take up, to set up, to get up ; *b*) to lift up, to set upright, to get up : to help up, to aid a person to rise ; *c*) *Naut.* to draw up, to haul up, to take up, to lift ; (of the anchor), to weigh, to weigh up ; *d*) *Milit.* to abandon, to relinquish ; *e*) to collect, to take up, to levy ; *f*) *Milit.* to levy ; to bring into service ; *g*) *Feud. Law.* to utter. *a*) **Levez cela plus haut**, raise that higher. **— quelque chose en l'air**, to lift a thing up in the air. **— les glaces d'une voiture**, to put up the windows of a carriage. **— quelque chose de terre**, to raise a thing from the ground. **— un voile**, to raise a veil. **— les mains au ciel**, to raise one's hands towards Heaven. **— la main sur quelqu'un**, to strike a person. **Levez la main, et prononcez le serment**, raise your hand and take the oath. **J'en lèverais la main**, *Fam.* I could take my oath of it. **— la toile, — le rideau**, to draw up the curtain. **— les yeux**, to look up. **— les yeux au ciel**, to raise one's eyes to Heaven. **Il n'ose pas — les yeux**, he is afraid to look up. **Il n'a pas levé les yeux de dessus son livre**, he did not take his eyes off his book. **— les yeux sur quelqu'un**, to cast one's eyes on a person. **— les oreilles**, to prick up one's ears. **— le pied**, to lift one's foot ; *Fig.* to run away, to abscond. **— la tête**, *Fig.* to hold up one's head. **— le front**, to look up. **— l'étendard**, *Fig.* to proclaim war. *b*) **— un malade sur son séant**, to help an invalid to sit up. **Son valet de chambre le lève**, his servant dresses him. *c*) **— l'ancre**, to weigh the anchor. **— les lofs**, to raise tacks and sheets. **— les rames**, to unship the oars. *d*) **— le siège d'une place**, to raise the siege of a town. *e*) **— un tribut**, to levy a tribute. *f*) **— des troupes**, to levy troops.

2. to shrug, to shrug up (one's shoulders) ; 3. to get up, to dress (a child) ; 4. *Hunt.* to start. [*Fig.* :] **Il a levé le lièvre**, he has found an expedient.

5. to remove : *a*) to take up, to lift up ; *b*) to take away, to take off ; *c*) to clear away. **Le chirurgien a levé le premier appareil**, the surgeon has removed the first dressing. **On a levé les scellés**, the seals have been taken off. **— une serrure**, to take off a lock. **— le masque**, to unmask. **— une difficulté**, to remove a difficulty. **— un scrupule**, to remove a scruple. **— les défenses**, to remove prohibitions. **— l'interdit**, to take off the interdict. **— un corps**, to remove a dead body. **— un enfant**, to take up a foundling.

6. *Print.* to pick up ; 7. to break up. **— le camp**, *Milit.* to break up the camp. **— la séance**, to break up, to dissolve a meeting. **La séance est levée**, the sitting is broken up.

8. to revoke (orders), to recall ; 9. *Milit.* to relieve (guard) ; 10. *Naut.* **— la chasse**, to leave off chasing.

11. to cut off, to cut out ; to take. **— une aile de poulet**, to cut off the wing of a fowl. **— trois mètres de drap pour faire un habit**, to cut three metres of cloth to make a coat. **L'étoffe me sembla si belle que j'en ai voulu — un habit pour moi**, the cloth seemed so good that I resolved to take a coat of it for myself.

12. to gather. **— les fruits d'une terre**, to gather the fruit of an estate.

13. *Law-t.* to take a copy of ; 14. to take the plan of, to take ; 15. to begin, to set up. **— boutique**, to set up a shop. **— ménage**, to set up house-keeping.

LEVER, *vn.* to rise : *a*) to spring up, from the soil ; to come up, to grow ; *b*) to expand by fermentation. *a*) **Les orges lèvent plus vite que le froment**, barley comes up sooner than wheat. *b*) **La pâte commence à —**, the dough is rising.

LEVER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to rise : *a*) to be raised, to move upward, to arise, to rise up : *b*) to get up ; to change from a recumbent or sitting posture to an erect one, to uprise, to start ; to stand up : *c*) to take an origin ; *d*) to leave the place of sleep or rest ; to get up ; to arise, to uprise, to start up ; *e*) to appear above the horizon ; to uprise, to arise ; *f*) to begin to move or act ; *g*) to spring. *a*) **La toile se leva**, the curtain was drawn up. *b*) **Il était étendu à terre, il se leva**, he was stretched on the ground, he got up. **Se — de son siège**, to rise from one's seat. **En Égypte, les jeunes gens étaient obligés de se — devant les vieillards**, in Egypt, young men were obliged to stand in the presence of old people. **Se — de table**, to leave the table. **Se — pour une proposition**, to rise in favour of a proposition. *c*) **L'époque de l'histoire ne se lève pas pour toutes les nations à la même heure**, the period whence history takes its rise, is not the same for all nations. *E. Renan.* *d*) **Se — avant le jour**, to get up before day-break. **Se — de bon matin**, to get up early. **Se — trop tard**, to get up too late. *e*) **Le soleil se lève à six heures aujourd'hui**, the sun rises at six o'clock now. **Le jour se lève de bonne heure en été**, the sun rises early in summer. *f*) **Le vent se lève**, the wind is rising. *g*) **Il se leva du côté de la mer un brouillard épais**, a thick mist rose towards the sea. *Prov.* **A qui se lève matin, Dieu prête la main**, it is the early bird that catches the worm ; early sow, early mow. **A beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever matin**, get a name for rising early, and you may lie in bed all day.

2. to clear, to clear up, to clear away. **Le temps se lève**, the weather is clearing up.

3. to be raised, to be collected, to be levied.

FAIRE LEVER, 1. to put up ; to get up, to force up (out of bed) ; to cause to rise ; 2. *Hunt.* to start, to rouse, to spring (game) ; 3. to raise (the dough), to leaven. **Le levain fait — la pâte**, barm leavens dough.

LEVER, *sm.* 1. rising : *a*) the act of rising, rise ; getting up ; *b*) appearance above the horizon ; rise. *a*) **Le — du rideau**, the rise of the curtain. **Aller chez quelqu'un à l'heure de son —, à son —**, to go and see a person at the time he gets up. *b*) **Le — du soleil**, the rising of the sun, sunrise. **Le — du jour**, daybreak.

2. levee : the time appointed by a prince to receive visitors in the morning.

3. surveying ; plotting (plans), drawing. **— des plans**, land-surveying. **— à la planchette**, surveying with the plane-table. **— de machine**, drawing of a machine.

LEVER-DIEU, lœvédyœ, *sm. Cath. Lit.* elevation of the host. **N'arriver qu'au —**, to come in at the end. [*Pl. Lever-Dieu.*]

LEVEUR EUSE, lœvœr, vœz, *sm. f.* raiser : one who raises.

LÉVIATHAN, léviatân, *sm. Script.* leviathan : a monstrous animal.

LEVIER, lœvyé [lever], *sm.* 1. *Mech.* lever : one of the simple mechanical powers. **Point d'appui du —**, fulcrum of a lever. **— du premier genre**, or **— intermobile**, lever of the first kind : when the fulcrum is between the weight or resistance and the power. **— du deuxième genre**, or **— interrésistant**, lever of the second kind · when the weight is between

the power and the fulchrum. — **du troisième genre**, or — **interpuissant**, lever of the third kind : the power being between the weight and the fulcrum. — **droit**, straight lever. — **coudé**, bent lever. — **coudé à angle droit**, rectangular lever. — **en croix**, cross lever. — **de mise en train**, starting-lever. — **régulateur**, standard lever. — **de fer**, crowbar, crow. — **de siège**, handspike. — **de pointage**, traversing-handspike.

2. *Fig.* lever. **L'éloquence est un puissant — pour remuer la multitude**, eloquence is a powerful lever to move the multitude with.

LÉVIGATION, lévigasyôn, *sf.* levigation : the act of levigating.

LÉVIGER, lévizhé-r, [Lat. : levigāre], *va.* to levigate : to grind to a fine, impalpable powder.

LÉVIRAT, lévira, *sm.*, **LÉVIRATION**, levirasyôn, [Lat. : levir, brother-in-law], *sf.* levirate law, leviration.

LEVIS, l'vi, [lever], *adj. m. Pont.* — drawbridge.

LÉVITE, lévit', *sm.* levite : *a*) one of the tribe of Levi ; *b*) *Fig.* a priest.

LÉVITE, *sf.* coat, surtout.

LÉVITIQUE, lévitik', *sm.* Leviticus : a book of the Old Testament.

LÉVITIQUE, *adj.* levitical, levitic : belonging to the Levites.

LEVRAUDER, lœvrôdé-r [levraut], *va.* to run down, to dodge, to harass, to worry.

LEVRAUT, lœvrô, [lièvre], *sm.* leveret : a young hare.

LÈVRE, lèvr', [Lat. : labrum], *sf.* lip : *a*) the muscular border of the mouth in front of the teeth ; *b*) tongue, language, speech ; *c*) *Surg.* one of the edges or borders of a wound ; *d*) *Anat.* one of the folds of the vulva ; labium ; *e*) *Bot.* the two principal divisions of a labiate corolla ; *f*) *Conchyl.* one of the edges of the aperture of a univalve shell. *a*) **La — supérieure**, the upper lip. **La — inférieure**, the lower lip. **Petites lèvres**, small lips. **Grosses lèvres**, thick lips. **Avoir les lèvres fraîches**, to have fresh lips. — **de corail**, coral lips. **Le vif incarnat des lèvres**, the bright red of the lips. **Remuer les lèvres**, to move one's lips. **Se mordre les lèvres pour s'empêcher de rire**, to bite one's lips to keep from laughing. **Se mordre les lèvres de quelque chose**, to repent having said a thing. **Serrer les lèvres**, to compress one's lips : to keep silent. **Son rire ne passe pas les lèvres**, he laughs from the teeth outward. **Rire du bout des lèvres**, to give a faint laugh. **Avoir la mort sur les lèvres**, to be dying. *b*) **La douce persuasion était sur les lèvres de votre père**, your father's language was most persuasive. **Avoir une chose sur les lèvres, sur le bord des lèvres**, to have a word on the tip of one's tongue. **Avoir le cœur sur les lèvres**, to be frank and sincere. **Il le dit des lèvres, mais le cœur n'y est pas**, he does not mean what he says. *Prov.* : **Il y a loin de la coupe aux lèvres**, between the cup and the lip there is many a slip.

LEVRETTE, lœvrèt', [lévrier], *sf.* greyhound bitch.

LEVRETTÉ, E, lœvreté, *adj.* like a greyhound.

LEVRETTER, lœvrèté-r, *va. Hunt.* to course (hares).

LÉVRIER, lévrié [lièvre, hare], *sm.* 1. greyhound : a kind of dog ; 2. *Fig.* bloodhound, ferreter, pursuer. **Il court comme un —**, he runs like a stag-hound.

LEVRON, lœvrôn, [dim. of lévrier], *sm.* 1. young greyhound, greyhound puppy ; 2. Italian greyhound.

LEVURE, lœvur', [lever], *sf.* yeast, barm : the spume or froth which rises to the surface during the fermentation of malt, and used as a ferment

LEVURIER, lœvuryé, *sm.* a seller of yeast.

LEXICOGRAPHE, lèksikograf, *sm.* lexicographer: the author of a lexicon or dictionary, one versed in lexicography

LEXICOGRAPHIE, lèksikografi, [Gr : λεξικὸν ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* lexicography : the act or art of compiling dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHIQUE, lèksikografik', *adj.* lexicographic, lexicographical : relating to lexicography.

LEXICOLOGIE, lèksikolozhi, [Gr. : λεξικὸν ; λόγος, discours], *sf.* lexicology : the science of words ; that branch of philology which treats of words alone, their meaning, composition, and etymology.

LEXICOLOGIQUE, lèksikolozhik', *adj.* lexical : pertaining to lexicology.

LEXICOLOGUE, lèksikolog', *sm.* lexicologist : one versed in lexicology.

LEXIOLOGIE, lèksiolozhi, *sf.* lexicology.

LEXIQUE, lèksik', [Gr : λεξικὸν], *sm.* 1 † glossary : a dictionary of difficult or antiquated words ; 2. lexicon, dictionary ; 3. Greek lexicon. [*Adject.*:] **Manuel —**, lexicon, dictionary, vocabulary.

LEYDE, lèd', *pnf. Geog.* Leyden.

† **LEZ**, lèz, [Lat. : latus, side], *prep.* near, by, hard by.

LÉZARD, lézar, [Lat. : lacertus], *sm.* lizard : a saurian reptile.

LÉZARDE, lézard', [lézard], *sf.* crevice, crack (in a wall).

LÉZARDELLE, lézardèl', *sf. Bot.* lizard-tail : a water-plant.

LÉZARDÉ, E, lézardé, *adj.* full of cracks, chinky.

LÉZARDER, lézardé-r, [lézarde], *va.* to crack, to chink ; to rend.

LÉZARDER (SE), *v. refl.* to crack, to chink, to crevice.

L'HERMITTE, lermit' (François), poet and dramatic author (1601-1655).

LIAGE, liazh', [lier], *sm.* binding, fastening.

LIAIS, liè, *sm. Geol.* lias : very hard, close-grained freestone. **Pierre de —**, Portland stone.

LIAISON, lièzôn, [lier], *sf.* 1. joining, junction, joint ; 2. upstroke (in writing) ; 3. *Mus.* slur, bind, ligature ; 4. *Cook.* thickening (of sauces) ; 5. *Mason.* mortar.

6. *Gram.* connective ; 7. connection, connexion : *a*) union or junction of the parts of a discourse, of a play, etc. ; *b*) relation ; *c*) tie, bond ; relationship, commerce, intercourse ; *d*) *pl.* acquaintances. *a*) **Le plus grand défaut de ce poème est le peu de — qui règne dans toutes ses parties**, the greatest fault, in that poem, is a want of connection between its different parts. *b*) **Ces passions n'ont guère de — ensemble**, there is no connection between those passions. **Il n'y a aucune — entre ces deux affaires**, there is no connection whatever between those two affairs. **Il n'y a pas de — dans les idées**, there is no connection in the ideas. *c*) **Ce qui ruine les familles, c'est le manque de —**, disunion is the ruin of families. — **étroite**, close connection. **Former une —**, to form a connection. **Rompre une —**, to break off a connection. *d*) **Il a beaucoup de liaisons, mais peu d'amis**, he has many acquaintances but few friends. **De peur qu'il ne prît des liaisons avec les mécontents**, lest he should unite himself with the discontented. *Fén. Tél.* 8.

LIAISONNER, lièzoné-r, *va. Mason.* 1. to point, to grout : to fill the joints with mortar ; 2. to lay (bricks or stones) so as to break joints.

LIANE, lian', [lier], *sf.* liana : a term designating the woody, climbing, and twining plants which abound in tropical forests. — **à l'ail**, bignonia alliacea. — **de bœuf**, — **à bœufs**, climbing acacia. — **bondieu**, abrus precatorius. — **en cœur**, cissampelos, velvet leaf. — **laiteuse**, 1. cynanchum hirsutum ; 2. several species of apocynaceæ. — **à serpent**, aristolochia, snakeweed.

LIANT E, liân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. pliant : *a*) soft, yielding, supple ; *b*) soft, easily moulded ; *c*) flexile, flexible, supple, not stiff ; *d*) *Fig.* pliable, flexible of disposition, compliant, supple ; easy. *b*) **De la cire liante**, soft wax. *c*) **Des ressorts bien liants**, flexible springs. *d*) **Un esprit peu —**, an uncompliant disposition.

2. courteous, gentle, mild.

LIANT, *sm.* 1. pliancy, pliantness, pliableness, flexibility ; 2. *Fig.* mildness, gentleness ; compliance, complaisance ; affability. **Avoir du — dans le caractère**, to be of a gentle disposition.

LIARD, liar ; the *d* is always silent, as also the *s* of the plural. [Orig. unknown ; perhaps from O. Fr. liard, grey ; or li hardi, which would seem to come from the Eng. farthing], *sm.* 1. half-farthing ; 2. farthing : a very small sum. **N'avoir pas un —, un rouge —**, not to have a brass farthing, to be penniless. **Il couperait un — en quatre**, he would skin a flint.

LIARDER, lyardé-r, *vn.* 1. to club small sums ; to club together ; 2. to pay in driblets ; to haggle.

LIARDEUR, EUSE, lyardœr, dœz', [liard], *sm. f.* stingy person ; niggard.

LIAS, lia, [Eng. : lias, a miner's term, which is again from Fr. liais], *sm. Geol.* lias : a series of argillaceous and calcareous strata, forming the basis of the oolitic system.

LIASIQUE, liazik', **LIASSIQUE**, liasik', *adj.* lias, of lias.

LIASSE, lias' [lier], *sf.* file, bundle (of papers).

LIBAGE, libazh' [O. Fr. : libe, block of stone], *sm. Mason.* ashlar, rough stone.

LIBAN, libân, *sm. Geog.* Lebanon.

LIBANOMANCIE, libanomânsi, [Gr. : λίβανος, incense ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* libanomancy : divination by means of frankincense.

LIBATION, libasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : libatio , Gr. : λείβειν, to pour out], *sf. Antiq.* libation : the act of pouring wine or other liquor, in honour of some deity. **Faire des libations**, to offer up libations ; *Fam.* to tipple.

LIBELLE, libèl', [Lat. : libellus, little book], *sm.* 1. little book ; 2. *Law-t.* declaration, libel ; 3. libel : a defamatory writing ; lampoon. **Faire des libelles**, to write libels, to libel. **Écrire un — contre**, to libel, to lampoon. **Auteur, faiseur de libelles**, libeller, lampooner.

LIBELLÉ, E, libèllé, *adj.* worded, drawn up.

LIBELLÉ, *sm.* wording.

LIBELLER, libèllé-r, *va.* 1. to word, to draw up (a request, etc.) ; 2. *Fin.* to specify the object of.

LIBELLISTE, libèllist', *sm.* libeller : the writer of a libel.

LIBELLULE, libèllul', [Lat. : libellula, small level], *sf. Entom.* libellula, dragon-fly : a genus of neuropterous insects.

LIBER, libèr, [Lat], *sm. Bot.* liber : the inner fibrous bark of a plant.

LIBÉRABLE, libérabl', *adj.* that may be liberated, discharged.

LIBÉRAL, E, libèral, al', [Lat. : liberalis ; liber, free], *adj.* liberal : *a*) worthy of a free man ; *b*) depending on the exertion of the

mind; *c*) generous, bounteous, bountiful, not niggardly, free-hearted, open-handed, liberal-hearted, liberal-souled; *d*) favourable to liberty. *a*) **Éducation libérale**, liberal education. *b*) **Arts libéraux**, liberal arts. *c*) **La nature a été libérale envers lui**, nature has been liberal to him of her gifts. **Vous avez reçu mille bienfaits de sa main libérale**, his liberal hand has loaded you with benefits. — **de louanges**, liberal of praise. *d*) **Les principes libéraux, les opinions libérales**, liberal principles, liberalism. **Le parti** —, the liberal party. **Une politique libérale**, liberal policy.

LIBÉRAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Libéraux.*] liberal, liberalist : an advocate of liberal principles.

LIBÉRALEMENT, libéral'mân-t, *adv.* liberally : *a*) freely; in a manner becoming a free man; *b*) generously, bounteously, bountifully, freely, largely; *c*) favourably to liberty. *b*) **Il donna — tout ce qu'il avait**, he liberally gave all he had.

LIBÉRALISER, lib-ralizé r, *va.* to liberalize : to render liberal.

LIBÉRALISME, libéralism', *sm.* 1. liberalism : the principles of liberals; 2. liberal party.

LIBÉRALITÉ, libéralité, [Lat. : liberalitas], *sf.* liberality : *a*) largeness of mind, liberal habit of thought, toleration; *b*) disposition to give freely or largely; generosity, munificence, bounty, bounteousness; *c*) act of generosity, act of liberality, donation, gratuity, gift. *b*) **La — consiste moins à donner beaucoup qu'à donner à propos**, liberality does not consist so much in giving a great deal as in giving what is needed. *La Bruy.* 4. *c*) **Le roi fait des libéralités immenses**, the king makes great donations. **Vos libéralités sont mal placées**, you are liberal to those who do not deserve it.

LIBÉRATEUR, TRICE, libératœr, tris', *sm. f.* liberator : one who liberates; deliverer.

LIBÉRATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* liberating, delivering.

LIBÉRATION, libérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. *Milit.* liberation, discharge; 2. deliverance; 3. discharge, release. — **conditionnelle**, discharge on ticket-of-leave.

LIBÉRÉ, E, libéré, *adj.* liberated, discharged; freed. **Un forçat** —, a returned convict, a ticket-of-leave man.

LIBÉRER, libéré-r, [Lat. : liberāre, to deliver], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*] to liberate, to deliver, to free; to discharge.

LIBÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be liberated, to be discharged (from), to get rid (of), to discharge one's debts, to clear one's self, to pay off. **Il est toujours permis à un débiteur de se — de sa dette**, a debter has always the liberty to discharge his debt.

LIBERTAIRE, libertèr, *sm.* partisan of full liberty, a socialist.

LIBERTÉ, libèrté, [Lat. : libertas], *sf.* 1. liberty : *a*) freedom, the state of being free, independence; *b*) freedom, exemption from servitude or restraint; *c*) *Mythol.* a Roman goddess; *d*) personification of liberty; *e*) *pl.* freedom, immunities, franchises, privileges; *f*) freedom of the will, free-will; *g*) free agency; *h*) independence; self-control, self-mastery; *i*) freedom, exemption from passion; *j*) freedom, unconstraint; ease; *k*) frankness; boldness; *l*) freedom, assumed familiarity; excessive or unwarrantable freedom in action; *m*) leave, license, permission. *a*) **La — est l'état naturel de l'homme**, liberty is man's naturel state. **Dans les temps anciens, ceux qui étaient pris à la guerre perdaient leur — et devenaient esclaves**, formerly, those who were taken in battles lost their liberty and became slaves. *Acad.* — **naturelle**, natural liberty. — **civile**, civil liberty. — **politique**, political liberty. — **de conscience**, liberty of conscience. — **des cultes**. — **religieuse**, religious liberty. — **de penser**, liberty of thinking. — **d'écrire**, liberty of writing. — **de la presse**, liberty of the press. — **individuelle**, individual liberty, personal freedom. — **du commerce**, liberty of trade, free-trade. — **des mers**, liberty of the seas. *b*) **L'Angleterre et la France ont donné la — aux nègres esclaves**, England and France have freed the black slaves. **Laisser un prisonnier en — sur parole**, to give a prisoner liberty on parole. **Mettre en** —, to liberate; to set free, to set at liberty. *e*) **Les libertés des communes**, the franchises of the towns. **Les libertés de l'Église gallicane**, the liberties of the Gallican church. *g*) — **entière**, full liberty. **Faire un mauvais usage de la** —, to make bad use of one's liberty. **Avoir la — du choix**, to be at liberty to choose. *h*) **Il aime trop sa — pour accepter cet emploi**, he is too fond of his liberty to accept that post. *j*) **Les règles de l'étiquette nuisent à la — de la conversation**, the rules of etiquette lay a constraint upon conversation. **On jouit d'une grande — dans cette maison**, great liberty is enjoyed in that house. **Je n'ai pas la — d'esprit nécessaire pour m'occuper de ce travail**, I have not the necessary liberty of mind to undertake that work. **Agir avec une honnête** —, to act with decent freedom. *k*) **Il a parlé au prince avec une grande** —, he spoke very frankly to the prince. **Vous allez être étonnés de la — de cette parole**, you will be surprised at this bold statement. **Donner — à sa plume**, to write boldly. *l*) **Je prends la — de me moquer de lui**, I take the liberty of laughing at him. **Prendre trop de libertés**, to take too many liberties. **Prendre des libertés avec**, to take liberties with, to make free with. [*Colloq.* :] **J'ai pris la — de vous écrire**, I took the liberty of writing to you. **Je prends la — de n'être pas de votre avis**, I take the liberty of not being of your opinion. **Je vous demande la — de me promener dans votre jardin**, I ask leave to walk in your garden. *m*) **Je demandai la — d'être seule**, I begged leave to be alone. **Personne n'en apprendra rien par nous, que vous ne nous en donniez la** —, nobody shall hear anything from us, unless you give us leave to speak.

2. ease, facility; play

EN LIBERTÉ, *adv. phr.* freely. **En pleine —, en toute** —, with perfect freedom.

LIBERTICIDE, libèrtisid', [Lat. : libertas; cædĕre, to kill], *adj.* liberticide : destructive of liberty.

LIBERTIN, E, labertan, tin', [Lat. : libertinus; liber, free], *adj.* 1. † free-thinking, irreligious. **Je le soupçonne encore d'être un peu —, je ne remarque point qu'il hante les églises**, I suspect that he is still somewhat irreligious, for I do not see that he goes to church. *Mol. Tart.* II. 2. **Des opinions libertines**, irreligious opinions.

2. † fond of freedom; independent; 3. † excessive, immoderate; 4. wayward, wild, unrestrained; flighty, fanciful; vagabond, wandering. **C'est aujourd'hui notre style ordinaire, décousu et —, vagabond et inégal, sans nombre, sans mesure, sans liaison, sans proportion ni entre les choses ni entre les mots**, such is now our usual style : incoherent, fanciful, wandering, unequal, harsh, and wanting in connection between the words and the subject. *P. André.* (Obsolescent except with imagination). **Son imagination libertine l'écarte sans cesse de son sujet**, his flighty imagination makes him always wander from his suject.

5. (of a child) truant, idle; loitering.

6. (in the modern acceptation) libertine, licentious, dissolute. **Les entretiens polissons préparent les mœurs libertines**, obscene conversation brings in licentious habits. *J. J. Rousseau.*

LIBERTIN, *sm.* 1. † free-thinker, libertine; 2. libertine : member of a sect of anabaptists; 3. truant : an idle boy who absents himself from school; idler.

LIBERTIN, E, *sm. f.* libertine, debauchee, rake, licentious man *m.*; wanton, dissolute woman *f.*

LIBERTINAGE, libèrtinazh', [libertin], *sm.* 1. † free-thinking, irreligious; impiety; 2. waywardness; wildness, unrestraint, unrestrainedness, unreserve; flightiness. **Tout le — de vos conversations**, all the unreserve of your conversations. **La liberté sans ordre est un — qui attire le despotisme**, liberty without order is an unrestraint which brings on despotism. — **d'esprit**, flightiness of mind. **Cet écrivain s'abandonne au — de son imagination**, this writer gives the rein to his flighty imagination. [Obsolescent.]

3. libertinism, debauchery, licentiousness, wantonness, dissolute life.

LIBERTINER, libertiné-r, *vn.* 1. to play the truant, to be idle; 2. to be libertine, to lead a dissolute life.

LIBIDINEUX, EUSE, libidinœ, nœz', [Lat. : libidinosus], *adj.* libidinous : lewd, lustful, lascivious.

LIBIDINOSITÉ, libidinôzité, *sf.* libidinousness : lewdness, lustfulness.

LIBRAIRE, librèr', [Lat. : librarius; liber, book], *sm.* 1. †. librarian : in monasteries, one who transcribed books, and took care of the library; 2. bookseller. — **éditeur**, bookseller and publisher, publisher.

LIBRAIRIE, librèri, *sf.* 1. † library : a collection of books; 2. bookseller's shop; 3. bookselling, book-trade.

LIBRATION, librasyôn, [Lat. : libratio, balance], *sf.* libration : *a*) *Phys.* regular balancing; *b*) *Astron.* an apparent balancing motion of the moon; *c*) *Fig.* equipoise, balancing.

LIBRE, libr', [Lat. : liber], *adj.* 1. free : *a*) having liberty, at liberty, not under restraint; *b*) not enslaved, not in vassalage : not confined; released, liberated, delivered; *c*) enjoying civil and political rights; established by the people, not despotic or absolute; *d*) invested with franchises; possessing immunities; *e*) worthy of a freeman; *f*) unrestrained, uncontrolled; *g*) having the power of directing one's own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; *h*) frank, unreserved, candid, ingenuous; *i*) unengaged; loveless, unloving; *j*) free-minded, without care, unperplexed; *k*) (with *de*) exempt, clear; *l*) (with *de*, followed by an infinitive) at liberty; *m*) independent, not in dependence; *n*) single, unmarried; *o*) voluntary, spontaneous; *p*) unobstructed, unimpeded; open; unoccupied; *q*) permitted, allowed; *r*) *Chem.* in an uncombined state; *s*) *Bot.* not united with any other parts of a different sort; *t*) assuming too much liberty; *u*) unrestrained, licentious. *a*) **La population se divisait en personnes libres et en esclaves**, the population was composed of free people and slaves. **Un homme** —, a freeman. *b*) **Un homme de condition** —, a freeman. **Né** — free-born. — **sur parole**, free on parole. *c*) **Une nation** —, a free nation. *d*) **Villes libres**, free cities. **Port** —, free port. *e*) **Une âme noble et** —, a free and noble soul. *f*) **Presse** —, free press. **Commerce** —, — **-échange**, free-

trade. *g*) — **arbitre,** free-will. **Que chacun s'écoute et se consulte soi-même, il sentira qu'il est —, comme il sentira qu'il est raisonnable,** let every man examine himself, and he will feel that he is free, as well as reasonable. *f*) **Avoir l'esprit —,** to be free-minded, to be free from care. *k*) **Mon cœur, exempt de soins, — de passion,** my heart free from care, free from passion. **Portez-vous un cœur — de toute haine ?** is your heart free from all hatred ? — **d'ambition, de soins et d'esclavage,** free from ambition, care and slavery. **Un esprit — de préjugés,** a mind free from prejudice. *l*) **Vous êtes — d'accepter ou de refuser,** you are free to accept or to refuse. *m*) **Il est —, il ne dépend de personne,** he is free, and depends on nobody. *o*) **Des éloges d'autant plus doux qu'ils sont plus libres,** praise which is all the sweeter for being spontaneous. *p*) **Les mers sont libres,** the seas are free. **Les chemins sont libres,** the roads are free. **Espace —,** open space. **A l'air —,** in the open air. **Cette place est —,** this seat is unoccupied. **Laisser à quelqu'un le champ —,** *Fig.* to let a man have free scope for action. *q*) — **à vous de sortir ou de rester,** you are free to stay or to go. **Il vous est — de faire ce que vous voudrez,** you are free to do just what you like. **Avoir ses entrées libres chez quelqu'un,** to have free access to a person's house. **Il avait ses entrées libres à ce théâtre,** he had a free pass at this theatre. **Avoir — accès auprès de quelqu'un,** to have free access to a person. *t*) **Être — en paroles, en actions,** to be free in one's words, in one s actions. **Traduction —,** free translation.

2. disengaged, at leisure. **Avoir son temps —,** to be at leisure. **Être —,** to be free. 3. *Poet.* of unequal metre ; 4. unstamped (paper) ; 5. separate, detached ; 6. out of gear ; 7. open, relaxed ; 8. easy ; unconstrained. **Cette roue est — dans ses mouvements,** that wheel turns easily. **La roue — d'une bicyclette,** the free wheel of a bicycle. **Avoir la voix —,** to have an easy utterance.

LIBRE-ÉCHANGE, libréshâ*n*zh', *sm.* free-trade : the liberty of trading with any country ; the removal of restrictions and custom duties, in the commercial intercourse with other countries.

LIBRE-ÉCHANGISTE, librèshâ*n*zhist', *sm.* free-trader : an adherent to the doctrines of free-trade. [*Pl. Libre-échangistes.*]

LIBREMENT, librœmâ*n*,t, *adv.* freely : *a*) with freedom, frankly ; *b*) unrestrainedly, without restraint ; *c*) boldly ; *d*) spontaneously, voluntarily. *a*) **Nous pouvons enfin parler —,** we can speak freely at last. *b*) **On ne fait rien de bon que ce qu'on fait —,** we do nothing well unless we do it voluntarily.

LIBRETTISTE, librèttist', *sm.* writer of a libretto.

LIBRETTO, librètto, [Ital.], *sm.* libretto : the text, the words of an opera.

LIBYE, libi', *pnf. Geog.* Libya.

LICE, lis', [Lat. : licium, a thrum ; Low Lat. : licia, post, stake], *sf.* 1. lists : *a*) the ground or field enclosed for a race or combat ; tilt-yard ; *b*) *Fig.* arena, field. **La — est ouverte,** the lists are set up. **Entrer dans la —, en —,** to enter the lists.

2. list : *a*) a line enclosing a field of combat ; *b*) border ; 3. rail, handrail ; 4. bitch-hound ; 5. *Weav.* warp (of tapestry). **Basse —, à basse —, de basse —,** low warp. **Haute —, à haute —, de haute —,** high warp. [Written also *Lisse.*]

LICENCE, lisâ*n*s', [Lat. : licentia], *sf.* 1. license : *a*) leave, permission, liberty given to do any act ; *b*) permission given to import, export or sell certain goods ; *c*) excess of liberty, exorbitant freedom ; *d*) licentiousness, dissoluteness ; *e*) that which goes against the rules of art. **Se donner des licences,** to take liberties. — **poétique,** poetical license.

2. *Univ.* licentiate's degree.

LICENCIÉ, E, lisâ*n*sié, *pa. p. Milit.* disbanded.

LICENCIÉ, *sm. Univ.* licentiate : one who has taken the degree above that of bachelor.

LICENCIEMENT, lisâ*n*simâ*n*-t, [licencier], *sm. Milit.* disbanding.

LICENCIER, lisâ*n*sié-r, [licence], *va.* [Conj. like *prier*], 1. *Milit.* to disband (troops) ; 2. † to refuse.

LICENCIER (SE), *v. refl.* to take liberties, to be bold, to make bold ; (with *à*) to go so far as.

LICENCIEUSEMENT, lisâ*n*siœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* licentiously, dissolutely.

LICENCIEUX, EUSE, lisâ*n*siœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. licentious : *a*) using too great freedom ; unrestrained, lax, loose, dissolute ; *b*) exceeding the limits of law or decency ; 2. † free, bold.

LICET, lisèt', [Lat. : it is allowed], *sm.* permission, leave.

LICHEN, likèn, [Lat. ; Gr. : λειχήν], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* lichen : a division of cryptogamous plants. — **des rochers,** archil plant, archil lichen. — **d'Islande,** Iceland moss. — **des rennes,** reindeer moss. — **parelle,** ground archil. — **tartareux,** cudbear.

2. *Med.* lichen : a diffuse eruption of red pimples.

LICHÉNÉES, likéné, *sfpl. Bot.* lichens.

LICHÉNEUX, EUSE, likénœ, nœz', *adj. Bot.* lichenous : relating to, or resembling lichens.

LICHÉNINE, likénin', *sf. Chem.* lichenin, lichenine, lichen-starch : a starchlike body, found in Iceland moss.

LICHÉNIQUE, likénik', *adj. Chem.* lichenic : noting an acid obtained from some species of lichens.

LICHÉNOGRAPHE, likénograf', *sm.* lichenographist : one who describes the lichens.

LICHÉNOGRAPHIE, likénografi, [Gr. : λειχήν, lichen ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* lichenography : a description of the lichens.

LICHÉNOGRAPHIQUE, likénografik', *adj.* lichenographic, lichenographical : pertaining to lichenography.

LICHÉNOÏDE, likénoïd', [Gr : λειχήν, lichen ; εἶδος, semblance], *adj* lichenous : resembling lichens.

LICHER, lishé-r, [for lécher], *va. Vulg.* to lick.

LICITATION, lisitasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat : licitatio], *sf. Law-t.* auction (of real estate),

LICITE, lisit', [Lat : licitus], *adj* licit, lawful, allowable.

LICITEMENT, lisit'mâ*n*-t, *adv,* licitly, lawfully, allowably,

LICITER, lisité-r, [Lat : licitari], *va. Law-t.* to sell (real estate) by auction.

LICOL, likol, *sm* V. *Licou.*

LICORNE, likòrn', [changed from Lat. unicornis], *sf.* unicorn : a fabulous animal. — **de mer,** *Zool.* sea-unicorn, narwal, narwhal, monodon : a cetaceous mammal.

LICOU, likou, [O Fr. : lie ; col], *sm.* halter : *a*) head-rope of a horse ; *b*) a rope for hanging [In poetry, *Licol* is used before a vowel.]

LICTEUR, liktœr, [Lat. : lictor ; ligāre, to tie], *sm.* lictor : a Roman officer.

LIE, li, [Low Lat. : lias], *sf.* lees, dregs ; grounds (of beer). **Boire le calice jusqu'à la —,** to drink the cup to the dregs. [*Fig.* :] **La — du peuple,** the dregs of the people.

LIE, li, [Lat. : lætus, joyful], *adj.* merry, gay, jolly. **Faire chère —,** to feed well, to live merrily.

LIÉ, E, lie, *adj.* bound, fastened, tied ; united, connected ; joined. **Partie liée,** rubber (at play). **Avoir les mains liées,** to have one's hands tied down.

LIÈGE, lyèzh', [Lat. : levis, light], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* cork oak, cork-tree : *Quercus suber* ; 2. cork : the outer bark of the cork-tree. **Bouchon de —,** cork. — **fossile, — de montagne,** cork-fossil. **Chemise de —,** cork-jacket. **Planche de —,** board of cork. **De —,** of cork ; corky. **Semelle de —,** cork sole.

LIÉGE, *pnf. Geog.* Liege.

LIÉGEOIS, E, lyézhwâ, az', *adj.* of Liege.

LIÉGEOIS, E, *sm. f.* inhabitant of Liege.

LIÉGEUX, EUSE, lyézhœ, œz', *adj.* corky : resembling cork.

LIEN, lian, [Lat. : ligamen ; ligāre, to bind], *sm.* 1. band ; strap. — **d'osier,** withe. — **de fer,** iron band, iron strap.

2. bond : *a*) *pl.* bands, fetters, chains ; captivity, imprisonment ; *b*) shackle, trammel ; *c*) tie, link. *a*) **Des liens de fleurs,** sweet bonds. **Briser ses liens,** to break one's bonds. **Les liens dont nos passions nous enlacent ne peuvent être brisés sans effort,** the shackles with which our passions attach us are not sundered without effort. *Bossuet.* **Traîner son —,** not to be quite out of danger. *c*) — **conjugal,** marriage bond. **Les liens du sang,** the ties of blood. **Notre fils est le — qui nous attache l'un à l'autre,** our son is the tie which binds us one to the other. *A. Dumas.* —*Prov.* **N'est pas échappé, qui traîne son lien,** whoever drags his chain is not yet free. **A méchant chien, court lien,** a vicious dog must be tied short.

LIENTERIE, liâ*n*t'ri, [Gr. : λειεντερία], *sf. Med.* lientery : a kind of diarrhæa.

LIENTÉRIQUE, liâ*n*térik', *adj.* lienteric : pertaining to a lientery.

LIER, lié-r, [Lat. : ligāre, to bind], *va.* [Conj. like *prier*]. 1. to bind : *a*) to fasten together, to fasten with a band or cord and knot ; to tie ; to tie up, to tie down ; *b*) to bind fast, to make fast ; to confine with bonds, to restrain from liberty ; to pinion ; *c*) to surround with a bandage, to enwrap ; *d*) to connect, to unite, to join, to tie, to knit, to link ; *e*) to connect closely ; *f*) to bind down, to oblige by duty, promise or vow ; to tie, to tie down. *a*) — **un faisceau,** to bind a bundle. — **les gerbes,** to bind sheaves. — **un paquet,** to tie up a parcel. — **les mains à quelqu'un,** to bind a person's hands. — **la langue,** to tongue-tie. — **avec une corde,** to fasten with a cord. *b*) — **un homme à un poteau,** to tie a man to a post. **C'est un fou à —,** he is stark mad. *d*) — **les parties d'un discours,** to connect the parts of a discourse. **Il ne sait pas — deux idées ensemble,** he cannot connect two ideas. *e*) **L'intérêt, la raison, l'amitié, tout vous lie,** interest, reason, friendship, everything binds you. **Ils sont liés d'une amitié étroite,** they are sincerely attached to each other. **Quand j'ai lié mon sort au vôtre,** when my fate was bound up in yours. **Être lié par un vœu d'obéissance,** to be bound by a vow to obey. **Sa parole la lie,** her promise binds her.

2. to tie : *a*) to fold and make fast ; to knot ; *b*) *Mus.* to slur ; 3. to join (letters, in writing) ; 4. *Cook.* to thicken (a sauce).

5. to form, to get up. — **une partie de**

promenade, to form a party for a walk. **La partie fut liée pour le lendemain,** the party was decided on for the next day **Il a mal lié sa partie,** *Fig* he did not manage his affair well.

6. to enter into, to engage in; to contract. **— amitié avec quelqu'un,** to make friends with a person. **— conversation avec quelqu'un,** to enter into conversation with a person **— un commerce d'amitié,** to become acquainted. **— des relations de commerce,** to form business connections.

LIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to bind one's self. **Il se lia lui-même au poteau,** he bound himself to the post. [*Fig* :] **Se — par des serments,** to bind one's self by an oath.

2. to be bound, to be fastened, to be tied; **3.** to blend together, to mix; to combine; **4.** (of a sauce) to thicken; **5.** to be connected (as the parts of a play, etc.); **6.** to be joined *or* united (with); **7.** to form a league, to combine; **8.** to get intimate, to become acquainted. **Les scènes de cette pièce lient mal entre elles,** the scenes in this piece are badly connected. **Ils se sont liés d'amitié,** they have become acquainted. **Avant que nous —, il faut nous mieux connaitre,** we must know each other better, before we become friends. *Mol. Misan.* i. 2. **Ne nous lions qu'à des gens de notre sorte,** let us become acquainted with none but people like ourselves.

LIERNE, lyèrn', *sf.* **1.** *Build.* rail, railing; **2.** moulding (of a Gothic arch); **3.** tie. **— de palée,** tie-piece for supporting the king-post; tie bolted to a row of piles to bind them together.

LIERRE, lyèr', [O. Fr. : hierre; Lat. : hedera], *sm. Bot.* ivy : *Hedera helix,* a genus of evergreen climbing plants. **— grimpant,** tree ivy. **— terrestre,** ground ivy. **Couronne de —,** wreath of ivy. **Couvert de —,** ivy mantled, ivyed, encircled *or* covered with ivy.

† **LIESSE,** liès', [Lat. : lætitia] *sf.* mirth, jollity, merriment. **Aux noces d'un tyran tout le peuple en —,** at the marriage of a tyrant a whole nation in merriment. *La Font. Fab.* vi. 12.

LIEU, lyœ, [Lat. : locus, a place], *sm.* [*Pl. Lieux.*] **1.** place : *a*) space; a particular portion of space occupied by a body; *b*) space, with reference to dimension or situation; any portion of space ; spot, site; scene; locality; *c*) a separate division, room, apartment, etc.; *pl. Law-t.* premises; *d*) dwelling, abode; house; *e*) point or degree in order of proceeding; rank, turn; *f*) room; opportunity, occasion, convenient time; *g*) room, ground, reason, cause, motive, occasion; *h*) stead, lieu, room; *i*) occurrence; *j*) passage of a book or writing. *a*) **Tout corps occupe un —,** every body occupies a place. *b*) **Un — vaste,** a large place. **— humide,** damp place. **— bas,** low place. **— élevé,** high place. **Un lieu charmant,** a charming place. **Un — de délices,** a delightful place. **Changer de —,** to change places. **Être dans un —,** to be in a place. **Aller d'un — à un autre,** to go from one place to another. **Un — public,** a public place. **C'est ici le — du supplice,** this is the place of execution. **Quel est le — du rendez vous ?** which is the meeting place ? **En tout —,** everywhere. **En aucun —,** nowhere. **En quelque — que ce soit,** anywhere. **En quelque — que,** wherever. **Mettre quelque chose en — sûr,** to put a thing in a safe place. **— de sûreté, 1.** place of safety, safe place; **2.** prison. **— saint, saint —,** holy place, church, temple. **Les lieux saints, les saints lieux,** the holy places, **Ils se sont transportés sur les lieux,** they went to the place. *c*) **Vider les lieux,** to leave a place. **Il faut vider les lieux le 15 du mois,** you must get out of your apartment by the 15th of the month. **Réparer les lieux,** to repair the premises. **État des lieux,** inventory of fixtures. *d*) **N'avoir ni feu ni —,** to have no home; to be very poor. **Dans ce bas —,** in this wretched place. **— de plaisance,** country-seat. **— d'asile,** place of refuge. **Mauvais —,** disorderly house. *e*) **Chaque créancier viendra en son —,** each creditor will come in this turn. **En premier —,** in the first place. **En dernier —,** in the last place. **Il faut que chaque chose soit mise en son —,** each thing must come in its turn. *f*) **Ce n'est pas le — de parler de cela,** this is not the place to speak of that. **En temps et en —,** in due time and season. **Nous en parlerons en temps et —,** we shall speak about it when we have a good opportunity. *g*) **Puisqu'il me donne — de ce petit service,** as it gives me an opportunity of rendering this little service. **Donner — à,** to give rise to. **Des ministres dont vous avez tout — de vous louer,** ministers you have such good reason to praise. **Il n'y a pas — à faire cela,** there is no occasion to do that. **Avoir tout — de croire,** to have good reason to believe. **Être en — de,** to have occasion to; to be in a situation to. *h*) **Être au — et place de quelqu'un,** to be in a person's stead. **Tenir — de,** to stand instead of, to supply the place of, to take the place of; to perform the office of. **Il m'a tenu — de père,** he has been a father to me. **Il m'aurait tenu — d'un père et d'un époux,** he would have been a father and a husband to me. *Rac. Andr.* i. 4. *i*) **Avoir —,** to take place, to happen, to occur. **La réunion aura — demain à huit heures,** the meeting will take place to-morrow at eight o'clock. *j*) **Il faut marquer d'un trait de plume les lieux où l'on trouvera de la difficulté,** you must underline the difficult passages. **Je ne sais plus dans quel — Voltaire a dit cela,** I have forgotten in what place Voltaire says that. **Lieux communs, 1.** *Rhet.* common-places, common-place topics; **2.** common-place ideas, hackneyed ideas.

2. family, extraction, birth, estate. **Sentir le — d'où l'on vient,** to have the manners of the class one belongs to. **S'allier en bon —,** to marry into a good family. **C'est une personne qui vient de bon —,** this person belongs to a good family. **Il est sorti de bas —,** he is of low extraction. **L. était un gentilhomme de bon —,** L. was a nobleman of high birth. [*Fig.* :] **On a parlé de vous en bon —,** you were spoken of in good company. **Cette nouvelle vient de bon —,** that news comes from good authority. **Je tiens cela de bon —,** I had that on good authority.

3. *Geom.* locus; **4.** *Astron.* point; **5.** *pl. Lieux,* or *lieux d'aisances,* privy, necessary. *Lieux à l'anglaise,* water-closet.

AU LIEU DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** instead of, in lieu of, in the place of, in the room of. **Il faut mettre quelque chose au — de cette phrase que vous avez retranchée,** you must put something instead of that phrase you crossed out.

2. instead of : noting opposition. **Il se divertit toute la journée au — d'étudier,** he amuses himself all day long instead of studying. **Au — de secourir son ami il s'est tourné contre lui,** instead of helping his friend he has turned against him.

AU LIEU QUE, *conj. phr.* whereas : when on the contrary, when in fact or truth. **Fût-elle bergère au — qu'elle est fille du roi,** it she were a shepherdess, whereas she is a king's daughter. *Fén.* **Cet homme ne songe qu'à ses plaisirs, au — qu'il devrait veiller à ses affaires,** this man only thinks of his pleasure, whereas he ought to look after his business.

LIEUE, lyœ, [Lat. : leuca, a Gallic mile of 1500 paces], *sf.* league : an itinerary measure. **— nouvelle, — commune,** league of four kilometres = 2.4233 English miles. **— de poste,** posting-league (of 2000 « toises » or 3898.07 metres) = 2.4221 English miles. **— de France, — commune, — de 25 au degré,** common league, league of 25 to the degree (of 4445 metres) = 2.76 statute English miles. **— marine, — de 20 au degré,** marine league (of 5556 metres) = 3.45 statute miles, or 3 geographical miles. **— carrée,** square league. **— de pays,** country league. **Une demi-—,** half a league. **Une grande —,** a full league. **Une petite —,** a short league. **Une — à la ronde,** for miles round. [*Fig.* :] **Des discours longs d'une —,** speeches a mile long. **Sentir quelqu'un d'une —,** to smell a person a mile off. **Être à cent lieues, à mille lieues d'une chose,** to be very far wide of a thing.

LIEUR, EUSE, liœr, œz', [lier], *sm. f.* binder (of sheaves).

LIEUTENANCE, lyœt'nâns', *sf.* lieutenancy : *a*) lieutenantship, the office of a lieutenant; *b*) the commission of a lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT, lyœt'nân-t, [lieu; tenant; Lat. : locus; tenans], *sm.* lieutenant : *a*) an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; deputy; *b*) *Milit.* the second commissioned officer of a company; *c*) *Naut.* an officer next in rank below the captain of a frigate. *a*) **— général du royaume,** lieutenant-general of the kingdom : a dignity equivalent to that of regent. *b*) **— en premier,** first lieutenant. **Sous-—,** sub-lieutenant, ensign. **— -colonel,** lieutenant-colonel : the second officer in a regiment. **— général,** † lieutenant-general : *a*) an officer who was the next in command after the general; *b*) major-general. *c*) **— de vaisseau,** lieutenant of a man-of-war. [This term was also applied to certain magistrates.]

† **LIEUTENANTE,** lyœt'nânt', *sf.* lieutenant's lady.

LIÈVRE, lyèvr', [Lat. : lepus, leporis, hare], *sm.* hare : *a*) *Zool.* a small quadruped of the genus lepus; *b*) *Astron.* a southern constellation. *a*) **Peureux comme un —,** as fearful as a hare. **Courir le —,** to course, to hunt the hare. **Lancer un —,** to start a hare; *Fig.* to raise a difficulty. **Lever le —,** *Fig.* to start a subject. **C'est là que gît le —,** that is the main point. **Avoir une mémoire de —,** to have a short memory. **Mener une vie de —,** to be harassed, to be persecuted. **Bailler le — par l'oreille,** to delude, to amuse, to beguile a person. **Courir le même —,** to be several trying for the same thing. **Il ne faut pas courir deux lièvres à la fois ; qui court deux lièvres à la fois n'en prend aucun,** one must not have too many irons in the fire; one thing at a time. **Prendre le — au corps,** to go straight to the point. **C'est vouloir prendre des lièvres au son du tambour,** hares are not caught by sound of drums ; silence grips the mouse. **Le — revient toujours à son gîte,** the hare always returns to her form. **Bec de —,** *Surg.* harelip. **Avoir un bec de —,** to be hare-lipped.

LIÉVRITE, lyévrit', *sf. Miner.* lievrite, ilvaite : a silicate of iron and lime.

LIGAMENT, ligamân, [Lat. : ligamentum], *sm.* ligament : *a*) *Anat.* a strong, white, fibrous structure of a close texture, uniting bones and forming articulations; *b*) *Anat.*

any membranous fold which retains an organ in its place ; c) *Conch.* part of the mechanism of the hinge in bivalve shells.

LIGAMENTEUX, EUSE, ligamântœ, tœz' *adj. Anat.* ligamentous, ligamental : of the nature of a ligament.

LIGATURE, ligatur', [Lat. : ligatura ; ligāre, to bind], *sf.* ligature : *a*) *Surg.* the act of binding or tying up ; *b*) *Surg.* a cord or string for tying an artery or vein to prevent hemorrhage, for removing tumours, etc. ; *c*) band, bandage, anything that binds ; *d*) in mystical language, suspension of the faculties ; *e*) impotence induced by magic ; *f*) *Print.* ligature : a double character, two or more letters cast in one piece ; (in writing) two or more letters united. *a*) **Faire la — d'une artère**, to tie or to tie up an artery.

LIGE, lizh', [Low Lat. : ligius], *adj. Feud. Law.* liege : bound by a feudal tenure. **Homme —, vassal —**, liege, liegeman. **Hommage —**, liege homage. **Fief —**, ligeance, liegiancy ; liege vassalage.

LIGEMENT, lizh'mân-t, *adv.* with liege homage.

LIGÉRIEN, ENNE, lizhéryan, ryèn', *adj.* of the river Loire.

LIGNAGE, linyazh', [ligne], *sm.* lineage : family, house, descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

LIGNAGER, linyazhé, *sm.* person of the same lineage.

LIGNE, liny', [Lat. : linea], *sf.* **1.** line : *a*) a thread, string or cord extended to direct any operation ; *b*) a small cord for fishing ; fishing-line (V. 2d acceptation.) ; *c*) *Naut.* twine, a small cord or rope ; *d*) *Geom.* longitudinal extension, that which has length without breadth or thickness ; *e*) *Geog.* equator, equinoctial circle ; *f*) *Mus.* one of the members of a staff on and between which the notes are placed ; *g*) extended mark of little breadth ; *h*) lineament, a mark on the hand or face ; *i*) contour, outline ; delineation ; *j*) *Railw.* the axis of the works ; *k*) *Railw.* way, road ; railway track ; *l*) a number of vessels or other conveyances plying regularly between two places ; *m*) series, course ; *n*) direction course ; *Fig.* path, way ; *o*) rank, row ; *p*) lineage ; a series or succession of relations from a common progenitor ; *q*) a single row of words extended from one margin to another ; *r*) that which is written in a line ; *s*) *Milit.* the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front ; *t*) the regular infantry of an army ; *u*) *Naut.* disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement ; order ; *v*) *Fortif.* trench, ditch ; extended work or defence ; *x*) † the twelfth part of a French inch — 0.0888 English inch.

a) **— à tracer**, chalk-line. **Marquer à la —**, to mark with a line. **— à plomb**, plumb line, plumb-rule. *b*) **— dormante**, dead line. *c*) **— goudronnée**, tarred line. **— d'amarrage**, lashing-line. **— de sonde**, lead-line. **Petite — de sonde**, hand-line. **— de loch**, log-line.

d) **— droite**, straight line, right line. **— courbe**, curve line. **— perpendiculaire** perpendicular line. **— oblique**, oblique line. **Mener, tirer une — parallèle à une autre**, to draw a line parallel to another. **Décrire une —**, to describe a line ; to take a sweep. **Lignes trigonométriques**, trigonometrical lines, trigonometrical functions of the angle. **— horizontale**, horizontal line. **— de terre**, *Perspect.* ground line. **— de collimation**, line of collimation. **— méridienne**, meridian line. **— de mire**, *Milit.* line of metal ; line of sight **— de tir**, axis of a piece. *f*) **— équinoxiale**, la —, equinoctial line, equator. **Passer, couper la —**, to cross the line. *g*) **— blanche**, *Anat.* white line. **— de foi**, *Math.* fiducial line. **— d'eau, — de flottaison**, *Naut.* water-line. **— de façons**, rising-line. **— de fort**, extreme breadth of a ship. *h*) **— de démarcation**, line of demarcation. *h*) **— de vie**, line of life. *i*) **Les lignes du visage**, the outlines of the face. **Ce paysage présente de belles lignes**, the outlines of this landscape are very fine. **— de beauté**, line of beauty.

k) **— de Paris à Orléans**, P. and O. railway line, P. and O. railway. *m*) **— de tramways**, tram-lines. **— de douane**, the custom's frontier ; custom-houses placed along a frontier. **— télégraphique**, telegraph line : the electrical wire over which messages are forwarded.

n) **Aller quelque part en droite —**, to go to a place in a straight line. [*Fig.* :] **Cet homme s'est tracé une — dont il ne s'est jamais écarté**, that man has adopted a line of conduct from which he has never swerved. **Suivre la — du devoir**, to be mindful of one's duty. **— de conduite**, line of conduct.

o) **Être sur la même —**, to belong to the same rank. **Être en première —**, to hold the first rank. **Hors —**, beyond comparison.

p) **La — masculine s'est éteinte dans cette maison**, the male line in that house is extinct. **Descendre de quelqu'un en — droite**, to descend from a person in a straight line. **— directe**, direct line. **— collatérale**, collateral line. **— ascendante**, ascendant branch. **— descendante**, descendant line.

q) **Mettre à la —**, to begin a new line. **A la —**, in a new line, in another line. **Lire entre les lignes**, to read between the lines. **— de tête**, *Print.* head line. **— de pied**, foot white line. **— de blanc**, white line. **Écrire hors —**, to write in the margin. **Mettre en — de compte**, to take into account. *r*) **Chacune de ces lignes renferme une erreur**, there is a mistake in every one of those lines. **Deux lignes**, a line : a note, a short letter. **Je vous écrirai deux lignes (or un mot) pour vous prévenir de mon arrivée**, I shall write you a line or two to let you know of my arrival.

s) **— de bataille**, line of battle. **— de front**, line of battle abreast. **Se mettre en —**, to draw up, to form a line. **Rompre la —**, to break the line, to break off. **— d'opération**, line of operation. *t*) **Troupes de —**, troops of the line, line. **Régiment de —**, regiment of the line. *u*) **Vaisseau de ligne**, ship of the line, man-of-war. **— de combat**, line of battle. **— du plus près**, close-hauled line. **Forcer la —**, to go too much forward. **Rompre la —**, to break the line. **Serrer la —**, to close the line. **L'armée était rangée, campée sur trois lignes**, the army was drawn up, encamped in three lines.

v) **Travailler aux lignes**, to work at the lines. **— d'approche**, line of approach, trench. **— de circonvallation**, line of circumvallation. **— de communication**, line of communication, covered line between posts. **— de défense**, line of defence.

2. angle : a rod, line and hook, for fishing. **Pêche à la —**, angling. **Pêcher à la —**, to angle.

3. path, track (in a forest).

LIGNÉE, linyé, [ligne], *sf.* lineage, line, race, progeny, issue, offspring. **Toute la — des Guises fut audacieuse, téméraire, factieuse**, the whole race of Guises was daring, rash and factious. **Avoir une nombreuse —**, to have many descendants.

LIGNER, linyé-r, [ligne], *va.* **1.** to draw lines on ; **2.** to mark with a chalk line.

LIGNÉ, E, linyé, *adj. Bot.* lineate : marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

LIGNEROLLE, linyrol', [ligne], *sf. Naut.* small line, twine (made by hand).

LIGNETTE, linyèt', [ligne], *sf.* twine, net-twine.

LIGNEUL, linyœl, *sm.* shoemaker's thread ; wax-end.

LIGNEUX, EUSE, linyœ, œz', [Lat. : lignum, wood], *adj. Bot.* ligneous, woody : of the nature of wood, resembling wood.

LIGNEUX, *sm. Chem.* lignin : the woody part or fibre of plants.

LIGNIFICATION, linyifikasyôn, *sf. Bot.* lignification : the process of converting into wood.

LIGNIFIER, (SE) sœ-linyifié-r, [Lat. : lignum, wood ; fieri, to become], *v. refl. Bot.* to lignify : to become wood.

LIGNIFORME, linyifôrm', *adj.* ligniform : resembling wood.

LIGNIPERDE, linyipèrd', [Lat. : lignum, wood ; perdĕre, to ruin], *adj. Entom.* ligniperdous : destroying wood.

LIGNITE, linyit', [Lat. : lignum, wood], *sm.* lignite : mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed ; fossil wood.

LIGNIVORE, linyivor, [Lat. : lignum, wood ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* lignivorous : eating wood.

LIGOTER, ligoté-r, [Lat. : ligāre, to bind], *va.* to bind hand and foot, to make secure.

LIGUE, lig', [Low Lat. : liga ; Lat. : ligāre, to bind], *sf.* **1.** league : union, confederacy, confederation. **— défensive**, defensive league. **Entrer dans une —**, to enter a league.

2. *Fr. Hist.* **La sainte —, la —**, the Holy League, the League. **Le sage dit, selon les gens : vive le roi ! vive la — !** the wise man says, according to those he deals with : hurrah for the king ! hurrah for the League ! *La Font. Fab.* II, 5.

LIGUER, lighé-r, *va.* to unite in a league ; to confederate.

LIGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to league : to unite, to confederate, to form a league, to join in a league.

LIGUEUR, EUSE, lighœr, œz', *sm. f. Fr. Hist.* leaguer.

LIGULE, ligul' [Lat. : ligula], *sf.* ligula, ligule : *a*) *Bot.* the flat part of the leaf of a grass ; *b*) *Bot.* a strap shaped petal of flowers of syngenesia ; *c*) *Entom.* the apical portion of the lower lip.

LIGULÉ, E, ligulé, *adj. Bot.* ligulate, ligulated : strap-shaped.

LIGURES, ligur', *smpl. Geog.* Ligures : the ancient inhabitants of Liguria.

LIGURIE, liguri, *sf. Geog.* Liguria.

LIGURIEN, ENNE, liguryan, ryèn', *adj.* Ligurian : relating to Liguria.

LIGURITE, ligurit', *sf. Miner.* Ligurite : a mineral of an apple-green colour.

LILACINE, lilasin', *sf. Chem.* lilacine : a crystallizable principle found in the leaves of the lilac.

LILAS, lilâ-z, [Span. : lilac from *Ar.*], *sm.* lilac : *a*) *Bot. Syringa*, a genus of fragrant flowering shrubs ; *b*) its flowers, *c*) colour of lilac. *a*) **— commun**, common lilac. **— blanc**, white lilac. **— de Perse**, Persian lilac.

LILAS, *adj.* lilac : having the colours of lilac. **Une robe —**, a lilac dress.

LILIACÉ, E, liliasé, [Lat. : liliaceus], *adj. Bot.* liliaceous : lily-like, pertaining to lilies.

LILIACÉE, *sf. Bot.* **1.** liliaceous plant ; **2.** pl. liliaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants.

LILLIPUT, liliput, [Eng. from Swift's Gulliver's Travels], *sm.* Lilliput.

LILLIPUTIEN, ENNE, lilipusyan, syèn',

sm. f. Lilliputian : an inhabitant of the fabulous kingdom of Lilliput.

LILLIPUTIEN, ENNE, *adj.* lilliputian very diminutive, of very small size

LILLOIS, E, lilwâ, az', *sm. f.* inhabitant of Lille.

LIMACE, limas', [Lat. : limax, a slug], *sf.* 1. slug, limax, naked snail : a genus of naked molluscs ; 2. *Mech.* Archimedes' screw, Archimedian screw, cochlear.

LIMACIEN, IENNE, limasyan, syèn', *adj.* limaceous : belonging to the slug.

LIMAÇON, limasôn, [limace], *sm.* 1. snail : a gasteropodous mollusc of the genus helix. **Coquille de —,** snail shell. **Vivre comme un — dans sa coquille,** to live like a hermit.

2. *Anat.* cochlea : a cavity of the ear ; 3. *Mech.* cochlear, Archimedean screw ; 4. **Escalier en —,** winding staircase, spiral stairs, cockle-stairs.

LIMAGE, limazh', [limer], *sm.* limation, filing : the act of filing.

LIMAILLE, limày, [limer], *sf.* limature, limail, filings, *pl.* file-dust : particles of metal rubbed off by filing. **— de fer,** iron-filings.

LIMANDE, limând', [perhaps lime, a file], *sf.* 1. *Ichth.* dab : *Pleuronectes limanda*, a small, flat fish ; 2. *Naut.* parcelling : tarred canvas used for covering ropes ; 3. straight flat piece of wood.

LIMANDER, limândé-r, *va. Naut.* to parcel : to cover with a piece of tarred canvas.

LIMAS, limâ, *sm.* V. *Limace.*

LIMBAIRE, lanbêr', *adj. Bot.* limbate : pertaining to the limb of a corol.

LIMBE, lanb', [Lat. : limbus, border], *sm.* 1. limb : *a) Math.* the graduated edge of any circle of an instrument ; *b) Astron.* the border of the disk of the sun, moon, or a planet ; *c) Bot.* the upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol ; border, edge of a leaf ; blade, lamina ; 2. nimbus . halo, circular disk round the heads of sacred personnages.

LIMBES, lanb', [Lat. : limbus, border], *smpl. Theol.* limbo, limbus. **Être dans les —,** *Fig.* to be in darkness, in second childhood. **Vivre dans les —,** to live in a fool's paradise.

LIME, lim', [Lat. : lima], *sf.* 1. file. **— bâtarde,** bastard file. **— demi ronde,** half-round file. **— douce,** smooth file. **— droite,** straight file. **— forte, grosse,** rough file. **— moyenne,** fine-toothed file. **— plate,** flat file. **— ronde,** round file, round-joint file. **— en queue de rat,** rat-tail file, file tapering to the point. **— rude,** coarse file. **— sourde,** dead file ; [*Fig.* :] sly hypocrite. **— à scie,** saw-file. **— à taille simple,** single-cut file. **— à contre-taille,** double-cut file. **— triangulaire, — en tiers-point,** three-sided file, three square file. **— à couteau,** knife file, back-saw file. **— à arrondir,** round-off file. **— à main,** small file, hand-file. **Coup de —,** file-stroke ; touch, stroke of the file. **Taille de limes,** file-cutting. **Tailleur de limes,** file-cutter. **Fabrication de limes,** file-making. **Fabricant de limes,** file-maker [*Fig.* :] **Donner le dernier coup de — à un ouvrage,** to give the finishing stroke to a piece of work.

2. *Hort.* lime : the fruit of the sweet lime ; sweet lemon.

LIMER, limé-r, [lime], *va.* 1. to file : *a)* to smooth with a file ; *b) Fig.* to smooth, to polish, to finish off ; 2. to drain (a marsh).

LIMETTE, limèt', *sf. Hort.* lime, sweet lemon.

LIMETTIER, limètyé, *sm. Bot.* sweet lime : *Citrus limetta.*

LIMEUR, limœr, *sm.* filer : a workman who uses a file.

LIMIER, limyé, [Lat. : ligamen, leash], *sm.* 1. blood-hound, lime-hound, limmer : a dog used in hunting the wild bear ; 2. **— de police,** spy, police spy.

LIMINAIRE, liminêr', [Lat. : limen, inis, threshold ; O. Fr. for preliminaire], *adj.* preliminary.

LIMITATIF, IVE, limitatif, tiv', *adj.* 1. limitary, limiting ; 2. *Law-t.* specific.

LIMITATION, limitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* limitation : the act of limiting.

LIMITATIVEMENT, limitativ'mân-t, *adv.* limitedly : with limitation.

LIMITE, limit', [Lat. : limes, itis, a boundary], *sf.* limit : *a)* bound, boundary, border : landmark ; *b) Fig.* bound ; *c) Math.* a determinate quantity which a variable one continually approaches, but can never exceed. *a)* **Les Pyrénées sont la — de la France du côté de l'Espagne,** France is bounded on the side of Spain by the Pyrenees. **Les montagnes et les rivières sont les limites naturelles des pays,** mountains and rivers are the natural boundaries of countries. **Étendre, reculer les limites d'un pays,** to extend the limits of a country. *b)* **Il ne donne point de limites à ses désirs,** there are no bounds to his desires. **Je ne passerai point les limites que je me suis prescrites,** I shall not go beyond the bounds I have appointed. **Sans limites,** unlimited, limitless, boundless, unbounded.

LIMITÉ, E, limité, *adj.* limited. **Pouvoir —,** limited power. **Temps —,** limited time ; *Law-t.* limitation.

LIMITER, limité-r, [limite ; Lat. limitâre], *va.* to limit : *a)* to bound, to fix the bounds of ; *b) Fig.* to bound, to set bounds to ; to circumscribe, to confine ; to restrain, to restrict. *a)* **La mer limite la France au couchant,** France is bounded on the west by the sea. *b)* **— le pouvoir de quelqu'un,** to set bounds to a person's power. **— le temps,** to limit the time. **— le prix d'une marchandise,** to limit the price of goods.

LIMITROPHE, limitrof', [Lat. : limitrophus : limes, itis, boundary ; Gr. : τρέφειν, to feed], *adj.* bordering (upon), adjacent (to) ; frontier. **Le Portugal est — de l'Espagne,** Portugal borders upon Spain. **Provinces limitrophes,** provinces bordering upon.

LIMNÉE, limné, [Gr. : λίμνη, marsh], *sf.* limnæa : a genus of gasteropodous molluscs.

LIMNOLOGIE, limnolozhi, [Gr. : λίμνη, marsh ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* limnology : the scientific study of fresh waters, as of ponds and lakes.

LIMOINE, limwan', [Gr. : λειμώνιος, the meadow], *sf. Bot.* 1. allseed goose-foot : *Chenopodium polyspermum* ; 2. lavender, thrift : *Statice limonium.*

LIMON, limôn, [Lat. : limus], *sm.* 1. mud, slime, ooze ; 2. *Fig.* dust, clay, earth. **Le Seigneur Dieu forma l'homme du — de la terre,** the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground. *Bib. Gen.* ii, 7.

LIMON, limôn, [Orig. unknown], *sm.* shaft : one of the two poles by which a carriage is drawn ; thill ; *Arch.* notch-board (of stairs) ; string-board.

LIMON, limôn, [Ital. : limone, from the Lat. limo, onis], *sm.* lemon : the fruit of the *Citrus limonum.*

LIMONADE, limonad', *sf.* lemonade : a liquor consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened. **— gazeuse,** effervescing lemonade.

LIMONADIER, IÈRE, limonadyé, dyèr', *sm. f.* 1. lemonade-seller ; 2. coffee-house keeper.

LIMONAGE, limonazh, *sm. Agr.* mud-manuring.

LIMONE, limon', **LIMONINE,** limonin', *sf. Chem.* limonine : a bitter principle found in the seeds of oranges and lemons.

LIMONER, limoné-r, [limon], *va. Culin.* to gut fish. **— une anguille,** to gut, to clean an eel.

LIMONEUX, EUSE, limonœ, nœz', [limon] *adj.* muddy, slimy, oozy, limous, limose. **Fer —,** limonite.

LIMONIER, limonyé, *sm.* 1. shaft-horse, thill horse, thiller. **Un fort —,** a strong cart-horse ; 2. *Bot.* lemon, lemontree : *Citrus limonum,* the tree that produces lemons.

LIMONIÈRE, limonyèr', *sf.* 1. four-wheeled carriage with shafts ; 2. shafts.

LIMONINE, limonin', *sf.* V. *Limone.*

LIMONITE, limonit', [limon], *sf. Miner.* limonite : a brown iron-ore.

LIMONITEUX, EUSE, limonitœ, œz, [limon], *adj.* limonitic : 1. pertaining to limonite ; 2. pertaining to slime.

LIMOSELLE, limozèl', [Lat. : limosus, slimy], *sf. Bot.* mudwort, limosella : a genus of aquatic plants.

LIMOSINAGE, limozinazh', **LIMOUSINAGE,** limouzinazh', *sm. Mason.* rough-walling ; ashlar-work.

LIMOUSIN, limouzan, *sm.* 1. *Geog.* Limousin : *a)* an old province of France ; *b)* native of that province ; 2. *Mason.* rough-waller.

LIMOUSINE, limouzin', *sf.* 1. waggoner's cloak ; 2. limousine : a closed motor-car, like a coupe, with the top projecting over the driver.

LIMOUSINER, limousiné-r, *va. Mason.* to rough-wall.

LIMPIDE, lanpid', [Lat. : limpidus], *adj.* limpid : clear, transparent, pure. **Une eau —,** limpid, clear water. **Un ciel —,** a clear sky. [*Fig.* :] **Style —,** clear style.

LIMPIDITÉ, lanpidité, *sf.* limpidity, limpidness : clearness, transparency, purity.

LIMULE, limul', [Lat. : limus, slime], *sm.* king-crab, limulus : a genus of crustaceans.

LIMURE, limur', [limer], *sf.* 1. limation, filing : the act of filing ; 2. limature, filings.

LIN, lan, [Lat. : linum], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* flax : *Linum usitatissimum,* a plant of the order linaceæ. **— vivace,** perennial flax. **Graine de —,** flax-seed, linseed. **Farine de graine de —,** linseed-meal. **Huile de —,** linseed-oil. **Tourteau de —,** linseed-cake. **Cultivateur de —,** flax-raiser. **— écru,** unbleached flax. **— blanchi,** bleached flax. **— de fin,** fine flax. **— de gros,** coarse flax **— peigné,** combed flax. **— préparé,** dressed flax. **— retors,** twisted flax. **— roui,** retted flax. **— non roui,** unretted flax. **— non sérancé,** unheckled flax. **— teint,** dyed flax. **Fil de —,** flax-yarn.

2. linen : cloth made of flax. **Tissu de —,** linen. **Gris de —,** gridelin, gridelin colour.

3. *Bot.* **Lin d'Amérique,** American aloe : *Agave Americana,* **— de lièvre, — maudit,** greater dodder : *Cuscuta Europæa.* **— de marais, — des prés, — sauvage,** cotton-grass : *Eriophorum.* **— de la Nouvelle Zélande,** flax-plant : *Phormium tenax.* **— sauvage,** flax-weed, toad-flax : *Linaria.* **— vif, — incombustible, — minéral,** *Miner.* amianthus, earth-flax, mountain-flax.

LINACÉES, linasé, *sfpl. Bot.* V. *Linées.*

LINAIGRETTE, linègrèt', [lin ; aigrette], *sf.* cotton-grass : *Eriophorum,* a genus of grasses.

LINAIRE, linêr', *sf. Bot.* toad-flax, flax-weed : *Linaria,* a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

LINCEUL, lansœl *or* lansœy, [Lat. : linteolum, dim. of linteum, cloth], *sm.* 1.

shroud, winding-sheet : linen cloth, the dress of a corpse. **Envelopper dans un —, d'un —**, to wrap in a shroud, to shroud. **Joseph, ayant pris le corps, l'enveloppa dans un — blanc**, when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth. *Bib Matt.* xxvii. 59. **Couvert d'un funèbre —**, covered over with a shroud.

2. *Poet.* and *Fig.* shroud. **L'oubli, second — des morts**, oblivion, that second shroud of the dead. **Le silence est le — du passé**, silence is a winding-sheet to the past. *Lamartine. Har.* iv. 10. — *Prov.* **Le plus riche n'emporte qu'un linceul**, the richest man carries nothing away with him but a shroud.

3. † sheet (of a bed).

LINÇOIR, lanswar, *sm. Carp.* assembling piece.

LINÉAIRE, linéêr', [Lat. : linearis ; linea, a line], *adj.* linear : *a*) pertaining to a line ; lineal ; *b*) consisting of lines, lineal ; *c*) *Math.* of the first degree ; admitting only one solution ; *d*) *Bot.* narrow and flat, with the margins parallel. *a*) **Mesure —**, linear measure, lineal measure : measure of length. *b*) **Perspective —**, linear perspective. **Dessin —**, lineal design. *c*) **Équation —**, linear equation. **Problème —**, linear problem. *d*) **Feuille —**, linear leaf.

LINÉAL, E, linéal, *adj.* lineal : *a*) relating to the lines of a drawing, painting or building ; *b*) in a direct line from an ancestor. **Succession linéale**, lineal succession.

LINÉAMENT, linéamân-t, [Lat. : lineamentum ; linea, a line], *sm.* 1. lineament ; feature ; one of the lines which mark or distinguish the form ; line. **Les linéaments du visage**, the lineaments of the face, the lineaments.

2. *Fig.* outline. **Les premiers linéaments d'un ouvrage**, the first outline of a work.

LINÉES, liné, [Lat. : linum, flax], *s/pl. Bot.* linaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

LINETTE, linèt', *sf.* linseed, flax-seed.

LINGARD, langar, *sm. Weav.* warp-thread to replace the broken ones.

LINGE, lanzh', [Lat. : lineus, made of flax], *sm.* 1. linen ; cloth. **Gros —**, coarse linen. — **fin**, fine linen. **Blanchisseuse de gros —**, (or, elliptically) **de gros**, washerwoman who washes the coarse linen. **Blanchisseuse de — fin**, or **de fin**, clear-starcher. — **blanc**, clean linen. — **sale**, dirty linen. *Fig.* **Il faut laver son — sale en famille**, one must discuss unpleasant things in private. **Beau —**, fine linen. — **uni**, plain linen. — **damassé**, damask, figured linen. — **ouvré**, diaper. — **de corps**, linen, body-linen. **Changer de —**, to change one's linen. **Mettre du — blanc**, to put on clean linen. **Du — de rechange**, a change of linen. — **de lit**, bed-linen. — **de table**, table-linen. — **de cuisine**, kitchen linen.

2. linen rag ; cloth. **Essuyer avec un —**, to wipe with a cloth. — **à barbe**, shaving-cloth.

LINGER, lanzhé, *sm.* linendraper, ready-made linen dealer.

LINGÈRE, lanzhèr', *sf.* 1. linendraper, ready-made linen dealer ; 2. seamstress, sempstress ; needle-woman, the wardrobe-keeper in large establishments.

LINGERIE, lanzh'ri, *sf.* 1. linen-trade ; 2. ready-made linen warehouse ; 3. (in monasteries, colleges, hospitals, etc.) linen-room.

LINGETTE, lanzhèt', *sf.* small serge, sort of flannel.

LINGOT, langô, *sm.* [used for *ingot*], *sm.* 1. ingot : a small bar or wedge of unwrought metal, particularly of gold or silver. **Or, argent en —**, bullion. — **d'or**, ingot of gold, gold in bullion, gold-bullion.

2. slug (for shooting).

LINGOTIÈRE, langotyêr', [lingot], *sf.* ingot-mould.

LINGOTIFORME, langotiform', *adj.* ingot-shaped.

LINGUAL, E, langwal, [Lat. : lingua, tongue], *adj.* [*Pl. m. Lingaux pr.* lango.] lingual : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the tongue ; *b*) *Gram.* pronounced chiefly by the tongue. *a*) **Nerfs linguaux**, lingual nerves. **Artère linguale**, lingual artery. *b*) **Consonne linguale**, lingual consonant, lingual letter.

LINGUALE, *sf. Gram.* lingual ; lingual letter.

LINGUARD, langar, **LINGOUARD**, langwar, *sm.* V. *Lingue.*

LINGUE, lang', [Eng. from Ang.-Sax.-lang], *sf. Ichth.* ling : *Lota Molva*, a long, slender fish of the cod kind.

LINGUET, langhé, *sm. Naut.* pawl : the piece of iron or wood that prevents the recoil of a capstan.

LINGUET, [Simon-Nicolas-Henri], political writer (1736-1794).

LINGUETER, lang'té-r, [Lat. : lingua, tongue], *va.* to make tongues and grooves in (boards).

LINGUIFORME, languiform', [Lat. : lingua, tongue ; forme], *adj.* linguiform, tongue-shaped.

LINGUISTE, languist', [Lat. : lingua, tongue], *sm.* linguist : one who is skilled in languages.

LINGUISTIQUE, languistik', *sf.* linguistics : philology ; the comparative and philosophical study of languages, their origin, descent, and relationship.

LINGUISTIQUE, *adj.* linguistic, linguistical ; pertaining to linguistics.

LINIER, IÈRE, linyé, nyèr', [lin], *adj.* of flax, flax. **Industrie linière**, flax-husbandry.

† LINIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* linen-draper, linen-dealer.

LINIÈRE, *sf.* flax-field, flax-ground.

LINIMENT, linimân-t, [Lat. : linimentum ; linĕre, to be smeared], *sm. Pharm.* liniment : embrocation, a species of soft ointment.

LINNÉ, liné, *pnm.* Linnæus.

LINNÉE, liné, [Linné], *sf. Bot.* linnæa : a genus of creeping plants of the order caprifoliaceæ.

LINOLEUM, linolcœm, [Lat. : linum, flax ; oleum, oil], *sm.* lineoleum : a preparation used as a floor-cloth.

LINON, linôn, [lin], *sm.* lawn : a fine kind of cambric, made of linen.

LINOT, linô, *sm.*, **LINOTTE**, linot', [lin], *sf. Ornith.* linnet : *Fringilla linota*, a passerine singing-bird. [*Fam.* :] **Il a une tête de linotte, c'est une tête de linotte, c'est une linotte**, he is ahare-brained fellow. **Siffler la linotte**, 1. to drink hard, to tipple ; 2. to be in gaol.

LINOTYPE, linotip, [Lat. : linea, line ; Gr. : τύπος, character], *sm. Print.* linotype : a kind of type-setting machine, for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words.

LINTEAU, lantô, [pop. Lat. : limitale], *sm.* [*Pl. Linteaux.*] lintel : head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame.

LION, liôn, [Lat. : leo, leonis], *sm.* 1. lion : *a*) *Zool.* the *Felis leo* ; *b*) [*Fig.* :] an object of interest and curiosity. *a*) **Jeune —**, lionet, young lion, lion's whelp. [*Fig.* :] **Part du —**, lion's-share. **Cœur de —**, lion-heart. **Richard Cœur-de-—**, Richard the lion-hearted. **Hardi comme un —, un vrai —, un —**, as bold as a lion, lion-hearted, lion-mettled, a lion. **Parce que je m'appelle —**, because my name is Lion. **La part, le partage du —**, the lion's share. *b*) **Le — du jour**, the lion of the day. **Coudre la peau du renard à celle du —**, to combine cunning with strength. V. *Ane.* — *Prov.* **À l'ongle on connaît le lion**, the lion is known by his claws. V. *Chien.*

2. dandy, fashionable, beau ; 3. *Astron.* Lion, Leo : a sign in the zodiac ; 4. *Herald.* lion. — **de Saint-Marc**, winged lion of Saint-Mark.

5. *Lion marin*, sea-lion : otary ; 6. **Chien-lion**, lion-dog : a species of dog ; 7. **Dent de —**, *Bot.* lion's-tooth, leontodon.

LIONCEAU, liônsô, *sm.* [*Pl. Lionceaux.*] *Zool.* lionet, young lion, lion's whelp.

LIONDENT, liôndân, *sm. Bot.* leontodon, lion's-tooth, dandelion : a genus of composite plants .

LIONNE, lion', *sf. Zool.* lioness : female lion.

LIOUBE, lioub', *sf. Naut.* scarf (by which a jury-mast is united to the stump of the mast).

LIPAROCÈLE, liparosèl', [Gr. : λιπαρὸς, fatty ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* liparocel. : a fatty tumour.

LIPOGRAMMATIQUE, lipogrammatik', *adj.* lipogrammatic : pertaining to lipograms.

LIPOGRAMMATISTE, lipogrammatist', *sm.* lipogrammatist: a composer of lipograms.

LIPOGRAMME, lipogram', [Gr. : λείπειν, to leave ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* lipogram : a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOÏDE, lipoïd', [Gr. : λίπος, fat ; εἶδος, aspect]. *adj.* fatty : resembling fat.

LIPOMATEUX, EUSE, lipomatœ, œz', *adj.* lipomatous : relating to a lipoma.

LIPOME, lipôm', [Gr. : λίπος, fat], *sm. Surg.* lipoma : a fatty tumour, adipose wen.

LIPOPSYCHIE, lipopsishi, **LIPOTHYMIE**, lipotimi, [Gr. : λείπειν, to leave ; ψυχή, soul], *sf. Med.* lipothymy : fainting, swoon, syncope.

LIPOTHYMIE, lipotimi, [Gr. : λείπειν, to leave ; θυμός, spirit], *sf. Med.* lipothymia : state of insensibility.

LIPPE, lip', [Ger. : Lippe ; Lat. : labium], *sf.* 1. † lip ; 2. *Fam.* blobber-lip, thick lip. **Faire sa —, faire une grosse —, faire une vilaine —**, to pout.

LIPPÉE, lipé, *sf.* 1. † mouthful ; 2. meal. **Franche —**, meal at free cost. **Chercheur de franches lippées**, spunger, sponger.

LIPPER, lippé-r, *vn. Pop.* to lap up ; *Vul.* to lush, to booze, to visit several drinking-places in succession.

LIPPITUDE, lipitud', [Lat. : lippus, blear-edness], *sf. Med.* lippitude : blearedness.

LIPPU, E, lipu, *adj.* thick-lipped, blobber-lipped.

LIQUATION, likwasyôn, [Lat. : liquatio], *sf. Metall.* liquation, eliquation : the process of separating by fusion two metals, of which one is more fusible than the other. **Pièce de —**, liquation-cake.

LIQUÉFACTION, likkuéfaksyôn or likefaksyôn, [liquefier], *sf.* liquefaction : the state of being melted or converted into a liquid.

LIQUÉFIABLE, likéfiabl', *adj.* liquefiable : that may be melted.

LIQUÉFIANT, likéfiân, ânt', *adj.* liquefying.

LIQUÉFIER, likéfié-r, [Lat. : liquefacĕre], *va.* to liquefy : to melt : to convert into a liquid state, to make liquid.

LIQUÉFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to liquefy : to be melted, to become liquid.

LIQUEUR, likœr, [Lat. : liquor], 1. liquor : *a*) liquid ; a fluid substance ; *b*) a spirituous liquid ; 2. liqueur, cordial : a preparation of distilled spirits, sweetened and

flavoured with aromatic substances. **Liqueurs fortes,** spirits, strong cordials. **— spiritueuse,** spirituous liquor, spirit. **Vin de —,** sweet wine. **Marchand de liqueurs,** wine and spirit merchant.

3. *Chem.* **— fumante de Boyle,** Boyle's fuming liquor : hydrosulphuret of ammonia. **— fumante de Libavius,** Libavius' fuming liquor : bichloride of tin. **— de Van Swieten,** liquor of Van Swieten : solution of deutochloride of mercury. **— des cailloux,** liquor of flints, soluble glass : solution of silicate of potassa.

LIQUIDAMBAR, likidâ*n*bar, [Lat. : liquidum, liquid ; ambar, amber], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* liquidambar, liquidamber : a genus of balsamiferous trees ; **2.** oil of liquidamber, liquidambar : a resin obtained from sweet-gum or liquidambar styraciflua.

LIQUIDATEUR, likidatœr, *adj. m.* liquidating.

LIQUIDATEUR, *sm.* liquidator.

LIQUIDATION, likidasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* liquidation : the act of liquidating ; settlement ; winding up. **En —, 1.** in liquidation ; **2.** (of goods) selling off.

LIQUIDE, likid', [Lat. : liquidus], *adj.* **1.** liquid : *a)* flowing ; neither solid nor gaseous ; *b)* not thick ; flowing ; *c)* *Gram.* having a smooth, flowing sound. **Consonne —,** liquid consonant, liquid.

2. *Poet.* watery. **Le — élément,** the watery element, water. **Le — empire, la plaine —,** the watery empire, the watery plain, the sea.

3. *Fin.* clear, net.

LIQUIDE, *sm.* **1.** liquid : a liquid or flowing substance ; **2.** fluid (of the human body) ; **3.** liquor : spirituous liquid.

LIQUIDE, *sf.* *Gram.* liquid : a liquide consonant, *l* or *r*.

LIQUIDER, likidé-r, [liquide], *va.* **1.** *Law-t. Com.* to liquidate : *a)* to settle, to adjust ; to ascertain the kind and precise amount of ; *b)* to wind up ; *c)* to settle, to pay, to pay off. *a)* **— ses dettes,** to liquidate one's debts. *b)* **— ses affaires,** to wind up, to settle one's affairs. *c)* **— son bien,** to liquidate one's property.

2. *Com.* to sell off (goods).

LIQUIDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to pay off, to clear off one's debts ; **2.** to settle, to wind up one's affairs.

LIQUIDITÉ, likidité, *sf.* liquidity, liquidness : the quality of being liquid.

LIQUOREUX, EUSE, likorœ, rœz', [liquor], *adj.* sweet, luscious : like liqueur.

LIQUORISTE, likorust', *sm. f.* dealer in cordials (or liquours), spirit-dealer.

LIRE, lir', [Lat. : legĕre, to read], *va.* [*Je lis, tu lis, il lit, nous lisons, vous lisez, ils lisent* ; *je lisais* ; *je lus* ; *je lirai* ; *je lirais* ; *que je lise* ; *que je lusse* ; *lisant* ; *lu, lue.*] to read : *a)* to know the letters and combine them in words ; *b)* to silently inspect and understand anything printed or written ; *c)* to utter audibly that which is printed or written. *d)* to peruse, to read carefully ; to con, to study ; to pore over ; *e)* to explain, to interpret ; *f)* to understand ; *g)* *Fig.* to discover by marks, signs or characters ; to learn, to spell, to spell out ; *h)* to penetrate into. *a)* **Cet enfant commence à — des phrases,** this child is beginning to read sentences. **Apprendre à —,** to learn to read. **Savoir —,** to know how to read. **— couramment,** to read fluently. **Ne pas savoir —,** not to know how to read. *b)* **— tout bas,** to read softly. **— pour soi,** to read to one's self. **— des yeux,** to read to one's self. **— la musique,** to read music. *c)* **— haut, — tout haut, — à haute voix,** to read aloud. **— distinctement,** to read distinctly. **— avec soin,** to read attentively. **— en entier,** to read through. **Il ne suffit pas de —, il faut retenir ce qu'on a lu,** it is not enough to read, we must remember what we have read. **Ce livre se laisse —,** that book is interesting. *e)* **Notre professeur nous lisait Virgile,** our professor was translating Virgil. *f)* **— une langue étrangère,** to read a foreign language. *g)* **Je lis dans vos yeux que vous consentez,** I read in your eyes that you consent. **Je lis dans l'avenir un sort épouvantable,** I see in the future a dreadful fate. **D'où vient ce noir chagrin qu'on lit sur son visage ?** what is the cause of this great trouble one reads on her face ? *Boileau, Epic.* 34. *h)* **Elle a lu dans mon cœur,** she has read my heart. **Ne devais-tu pas — au fond de ma pensée ?** ought you not to have read my inmost thought ? *Rac. Andr.* v. 3.

LIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be read.

LIRIODENDRINE, liriodandrin', [Gr. : λείριον, lily ; δένδρον, tree], *sf.* *Chem.* liriodendrine : a substance obtained from the bark of the liriodendron.

LIRIODENDRON, liriodandrô*n*, [Gr. : λείριον, lily ; δένδρον, tree], *sm.* *Bot.* liriodendron, tulip-tree, white-wood, canoe-wood, Virginia poplar : a genus of plants of the order magnoliaceæ.

LIRON, lirô*n*, *sm.* *Zool.* garden dormouse.

LIS, lis : in *fleur de lis*, the *s* is not pronounced. [Lat. : lilium], *sm.* **1.** lily : *a)* *Bot.* *Lilium*, a genus of plants of the order liliaceæ ; *b)* the flower of the lily ; *c)* *Fig.* whiteness. *a)* **— blanc,** white lily. **— martagon,** martagon lily, Turk's cup lily. **— orangé, — bulbifère,** orange lily. *b)* **La blancheur des lis,** the whiteness of the lily. **Blanc comme un —,** as white as a lily. **Teint de —,** a very fair complexion.

2. *Fleurs de lis* : *a)* *Herald.* fleur-de-lis, flower-de-luce ; *b)* *Poet.* lilies, the kingdom of France ; **3.** † *Poet.* **Les Lis,** the Lilies, France.

4. *Bot.* **— asphodèle, — jaune,** asphodel lily, yellow day-lily : *Hemerocallis flava.* **— des étangs,** white water-lily : *Nymphæa alba.* **— de mai, — des vallées,** May lily, lily of the valley : *Convallaria majalis.* V. *Muguet.* **— jacinthe,** lily-hyacinth : a species of squill. **— des marais,** common iris, yellow iris, corn-flag, yellow water-flag, yellow flag, fleur-de-lis : *Iris pseudacorus.* **— d'Espagne,** English iris : *Iris xiphioides.* **— de Saint-Jacques,** amaryllis formosissima. **— de Guernesey,** Guernsey lily : *Amaryllis sarniensis.* **— des Incas,** alstrœmer's lily : *Alstrœmeria peregrina.* **— mathiole,** sea-daffodil : *Pancratium maritimum.* **— de Saint-Jean,** gladiole, corn-flag : *Gladiolus.* **— des teinturiers,** yellow weed, dyer's weed, wild woad : *Reseda luteola.*

5. *Naut.* edge (of the sail-cloth) ; **6.** *Fish.* dredge : a kind of net ; **7.** *Weav.* rough teeth on the reed.

LISBONNE, lisbon', *pnf.* Lisbon.

LISERAGE, liz'razh', [lisérer], *sm.* piping ; welting with gold or silver thread.

LISÉRÉ, lizéré ; commonly, liz'ré, *sm.* **1.** piping, cording (of cloth) ; **2.** welt : a small cord covered with cloth, and sewed on seams and borders to strengthen them ; **3.** border (of ribbons) ; **4.** stripe ; **5.** *Bot.* small bindweed : *Convolvulus arvensis.*

LISÉRER, liz'ré-r, *va.* to welt : to strengthen with a welt ; to edge with piping.

LISERON, liz'rô*n*, [lis], *sm.* *Bot.* bindweed : *Convolvulus*, a genus of plants of the order convolvulaceæ. **Grand —, — des haies,** great bindweed : *Convolvulus sepium.* **— maritime,** sea-bindweed : *Convolvulus soldanella.* **— des champs, petit —,** small bindweed : *Convolvulus arvensis.*

LISET, lizé, *sm.* *Bot.* bindweed.

LISETTE, lizèt', *pnf.* Lizzy.

LISEUR, EUSE, lizœr, zœz', *sm. f.* reader : a person who reads.

LISEUSE, lisœs, *sf.* **1.** book-marker, paper-knife ; **2.** revolving-book case.

LISIBILITÉ, lizibilité, [lisible], *sf.* legibility, legibleness : the quality of being legible.

LISIBLE, lizibl', [lire], *adj.* **1.** legible : readable, that may be easily read or deciphered ; **2.** readable : worthy of being read, not tiresome. **Une écriture —,** a legible writing. **Ce livre est —,** this book is worth reading.

LISIBLEMENT, liziblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* legibly.

LISIÈRE, lizyèr', [of uncer. orig. ; appears to be a corruption of O. Fr. listière, from liste, fringe], *sf.* **1** selvedge, selvage : the outer edge of cloth ; list (of woollen cloth) ; **2.** leading-string. **— d'une toile,** selvage of linen-cloth. **Mener un enfant à la —,** to keep a child in leading-strings [*Fig.* :] **Il sera toujours à la —,** he will always be led by the nose.

3. border, skirt, outskirt, extremity, verge. **La —, les lisières d'un bois,** the outskirts of a wood. *Prov.* : **La lisière est pire que le drap,** the list is worse than the cloth.

LISSAGE, lisazh, [lisser], *sm.* **1.** smoothing, glossing ; glazing (of powder) ; **2.** *Ship-b.* setting of the rising lines.

LISSE, liz', [perhaps Ger. : leise, soft, softly], *adj.* smooth, soft, sleek, glossy : even and smooth of surface, not rough. **Surface —,** smooth surface. **Des cheveux noirs et lisses,** smooth, black hair.

LISSE, *sm.* smoothness, polish.

LISSE, lis', *sf.* **1.** *Ship-b.* rising line, rail, ribard, ribband ; wale. **— des façons,** rising line of the floor, floor-riband. **Fausse —, — de fond,** middle riband between the keel and floor-riband. **— de fort, — d'ouverture,** extreme breadth line. **Lisses d'accastillage, lisses des œuvres mortes,** rails of the upper work. **Lisses de vibord,** waist rails. **Lisses de rabattue,** quarter and fore rails, fife-rails. **Lisses du couronnement,** upper rails of the stern. **— de la dunette,** upper rail. **— d'hourdi,** wing transom. **Lisses d'éperon,** rails of the head. **— de bastingage,** quarter netting-rail. **— de plat-bord,** drift-rail. **— de porte-haubans,** sheer-rail.

2. railing, hand-railing ; **3.** *Build.* hand-rail ; **4.** (of tapestry) warp (V. *Lice*) ; **5.** packthread, cord, string. **Basse —, haute —,** low warp, high warp.

LISSÉ, lisé, *sm.* smoothness, glossiness, polish.

LISSER, lisé-r, [lisse], *va.* **1.** to smooth, to sleek, to gloss, to polish, to glaze. **— les cheveux,** to smooth one's hair. **— de la poudre,** to glaze gunpowder. **Machine à —,** smoothing *or* sleeking machine. **Moulin à —,** smoothing-mill.

2. to cover with sugar ; **3.** *Ship-b.* to set (the rails).

LISSETTES, lisèt', *sfpl.* *Weav.* lifting cords of the warp.

LISSEUR, EUSE, lisœr, sœz', *sm. f.* polisher.

LISSEUSE, lisœz, *sf.* smoother : machine for smoothing, with rollers, leather, paper, etc.

LISSOIR, liswar, *sm.* **1.** *Technol.* sleek-stone, smoothing-stone ; polisher, burnisher ; smoothing-horn ; glazing-machine ; **2.** *Dy.* stick, wool-stick ; **3.** *Artill.* glazing-barrel ; **4.** *Artill.* glazing-room, glazing-house ; **5.** *Pap.-m.* smoothing-room. [Written also *Lissoire.*]

LISSURE, lisur', [lisser], *sf.* **1.** smoothing,

sleeking, polishing; 2. polish, glossiness.

LISTE, list', [Ger.: Leiste], *sf.* list: roll, catalogue. — **des membres de l'Académie**, list of the members of the Academy. — **du jury**, panel of the jurymen. **Dresser, faire une —**, to make out a list. **Rayer de la —**, to strike off the list. — **civile**, civil list.

LISTEAU, listô, [liste], *sm.* 1. *Mason.* listel; 2. *Ship-b.* small rail.

LISTEL, listèl, [liste], *sm.* [*Pl. Listeaux.*] 1. *Arch.* listel, list: fillet; a little square moulding; 2. *Ship-b.* small rail, small riband; 3. *Naut.* filing (for a mast).

LISTON, listón, [liste], *sm.* 1. *Herald.* scroll; 2. *Ship-b.* small rail.

LIT, li, [Lat.: lectum], *sm.* 1. bed: *a*) couch, something made to sleep on; *b*) couch, a seat or place of repose; *c*) bedding, the materials and clothes of a bed; *d*) marriage; *e*) the bottom of a channel or watercourse; channel, way; *f*) *Geol.* stratum, layer; *g*) *Mason.* the horizontal surface on which the stones of a wall lie in courses; *h*) that on which anything is deposited or rests, layer. *a*) **Une chambre à deux lits, à un —**, a double-bedded, a single-bedded room. **Bois de —**, bedstead. **Bord du —, ruelle du —**, bedside. **Chevet du —**, head of the bed. **Un bon —**, a good bed. **Un méchant —**, a sorry bed. — **d'enfant**, crib. — **nuptial**, nuptial bed. — **de parade**, bed of state, bed for show. — **de repos**, couch. — **de camp**, camp-bed, field-bed. — **de sangle**, folding bed. — **de veille**, nurse's bed, pallet. — **de douleur**, sick bed. — **de mort**, death-bed. **Être au — de la mort, au — de mort, sur son — de mort**, to be on one's death-bed. — **à colonnes**, four-post bed. — **à baldaquin**, canopy bed. **Descente de —**, bedside carpet. **Tour de —, tenture de lit**, bed-hangings. **Être au —**, to be in bed. **Se mettre au —**, to get into bed. **Prendre le —**, to take to one's bed. **Rester au —**, to lie in bed. **Garder le —**, to keep one's bed. **Faire — à part**, to have separate beds. **Camarade, compagnon, compagne de —**, bed-fellow, bedmate. **Il va du — à la table et de la table au —**, he goes only from bed to table, and from table to bed. **Sauter à bas de son —**, to jump out of bed. **Sortir du —**, to get out of bed. **Mourir au — d'honneur**, to die in battle. *b*) — **de roses**, a bed of flowers. — **de gazon**, grassy bed. **J'eus la terre pour —**, the ground was my bed. — **de justice**, bed of justice: the platform on which the king sat when he held a formal session of the French parliament, the session itself. *c*) **Un bon —**, a good bed. **Un — trop mou**, too soft a bed. — **de plume**, feather-bed. **Un — de roses**, a bed of roses. **Linge de —, draps de —**, bed-linen, bed-clothes. **Faire un —**, to make a bed. **Défaire un —**, *a*) to turn down a bed, to turn down the bed-clothes; *b*) to upset a bed. **Bassiner un —**, to warm a bed. **Dresser, monter un —**, to make up a bed. *d*) **Enfants du second —**, children of the second bed, children by the second wife. **Enfants du même —**, children by the same marriage. **N'être pas du même —**, not to be of the same marriage. *e*) **La rivière est sortie de son —**, the river has left its bed. *f*) — **de dessus**, — **tendre**, shelf, upper bed. — **de dessous**, — **dur**, under bed, under stratum.

2. bedstead. **Un — de bois de noyer**, a walnut bedstead. **Un — d'acajou**, a mahogany bedstead. — **en armoire**, bureau bedstead. — **cage**, folding bedstead. — **à ciel**, — **à baldaquin**, tester bedstead. — **à quenouilles**, four-post bedstead. — **de fer**, iron bedstead. — **de cuivre**, brass bedstead. — **de sangle**, camp bedstead. **Monter un —**, to put up a bedstead. **Démonter un —**, to take down a bedstead. *Prov.*: **Comme on fait son lit on se couche**, as you make your bed you must lie on it. **Le lit est l'écharpe de la jambe**, a man with a sore leg must keep his bed. **Le lit est une bonne chose, si l'on n'y dort, l'on y repose**, a bed is a good thing, if not for sleep, for rest.

3. bed-hangings. **Un — de damas**, damask bed-hangings. **Un — d'été**, summer bed-hangings.

4. *Naut.* gate. — **de la marée**, tide-gate: a place where the tide runs with great velocity. — **du vent**, the wind's eye. **Tenir le — du vent**, to sail close to the wind.

5. *Naut.* course, direction (of the wind) 6. *Milit.* platform (of a bridge).

LITANIE, litani, [Gr.: λιτανεία, prayers], *sf.* 1. rigmarole story, endless story: 2. *pl.* litanies, litany: a prayer. **Retomber toujours dans la même —**, to be always harping on the same string. **C'est toujours la même —**, it's always the same story. **Mettre quelqu'un dans ses litanies**, to put some one in one's good books.

LITEAU, litô, [lit], *sm.* [*Pl. Liteaux.*] 1. coloured stripe (on napkins, etc.). **A liteaux rouges**, red-striped.

2. *Join.* ledge, bracket: a species of wood tringle on which a shelf is laid; 3. *Hunt.* lair: the resting-place of a wolf.

LITÉE, lité, [lit], 1. *Hunt.* haunt, lair: the presence of several wild beasts in one haunt or lair 2. †. bed, layer, lay.

LITER, lité-r, [lit], *va.* 1. to lay: to place in beds or layers 2. *Dy.* to roll up (or to cover) the list before dying.

LITERIE, lit'ri, *sf.* bedding: the materials of a bed.

LITHAGOGUE, litagog', [Gr.: λίθος, stone ἄγειν, to drive out], *sm. Med.* lithagogue: a medicine which was supposed to have the power to repel calculi.

LITHARGE, litarzh', [Gr.: λιθάργυρος, λίθος, stone; ἄργυρος, silver], *sf.* litharge: a semi-vitreous protoxide of lead.

LITHARGÉ, E, litarzhé, **LITHARGYRÉ, E**, litarzhiré, *adj.* adulterated with litharge.

LITHIASE, litiaz', **LITHIASIE**, litiazi, [Gr.: λιθίασις; λίθος, stone], *sf. Med.* 1. lithiasis, lithia: the formation of a calculus in the urinary passages; 2. lithia: stony concretions in the eyelids.

LITHINE, litin', *sf. Chem.* lithia: oxide of lithium, an alkali found in petalite.

LITHIQUE, litik', [Gr.: λίθος, stone], *adj. Chem.* lithic: uric.

LITHIUM, litiom', [Gr.: λίθος, stone], *sm. Chem.* lithium: a metal resembling sodium, the metallic base of lithia.

LITHOCARPE, litokarp', [Gr.: λίθος, stone καρπός, fruit], *sm.* lithocarp: fossil fruit, petrified fruit.

LITHOCHROMIE, litokromi, [Gr.: λίθος; χρῶμα, colour], *sf.* lithochromics: the art of painting in oil upon stone, and of taking the impressions upon canvas.

LITHOCLASTE, litoklast', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; κλάειν, to break], *sm. Surg.* lithoclast: a kind of lithotrite.

LITHOCOLLE, litokol', *sf.* lithocolla: cement for uniting stones.

LITHODENDRE, litodandr', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; δένδρον, tree], *sm.* lithodendron: a branching coral.

LITHODIALYSE, litodializ', [[Gr.: λίθος, stone; διάλυσις, dissolution], *sf. Med.* lithodialysis, litholysis: a method of dissolving calculi.

LITHOFELLIQUE, litofèllik', **LITHOFELLINIQUE**, litofèllinik', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; Lat.: fel, fellis, gall], *adj. Chem.* lithofellic, lithofellinic: noting an acid contained in bezoar-stones.

LITHOGENÉSIE, litozhœnézi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* lithogenesy: the science of the origin of minerals, and of the causes of their forms, qualities, etc.

LITHOGLYPHIE, litoglifi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; γλύφω, I engrave], *sf.* litholyptics lithoglyph: the art of engraving on gems.

LITHOGLYPHIQUE, litoglifik' *adj.* lithoglyphic: relating to lithoglyptics.

LITHOGLYPHIQUE, *sf.* lithoglyphics, lithoglyph.

LITHOGRAPHE, litograf', *sm.* lithographer: one who practises lithography. **Imprimeur —**, lithographic printer, lithographer.

LITHOGRAPHIE, litografi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* 1. lithography: the art of tracing letters, figures, etc., on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression; lithographic art; 2. lithograph: a print from a drawing on stone; lithographic engraving; 3. lithograhpic printing-office.

LITHOGRAPHIER, litografié-r, [conj. like *prier*], *va.* to lithograph: to trace letters on stone, and transfer them to paper.

LITHOGRAPHIQUE, litografik', *adj.* lithographic, lithographical: pertaining to lithogragphy. **Pierre —**, lithographic stone. **Presse —**, lithographic press.

LITHOÏDE, litoïd, [Gr: λίθος, stone; εἶδος, aspect], *adj.* lithoid, lithoidal: of a stony structure.

LITHOLABE, litolab', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; λαμβάνειν, to seize], *sm. Surg.* litholabe: an instrument for holding fast the stone in the bladder.

LITHOLOGIE, litolozhi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* lithology: the science of stones. — **humaine**, lithology: a treatise on calculi found in the body.

LITHOLOGIQUE, litolozhik', *adj.* lithologic, lithological: pertaining to lithology.

LITHOLOGUE, litolog', *sm.* lithologist: a person versed in lithology.

LITHOLYSIE, litolizi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; λύσις dissolution], *sf. Med.* litholysis, lithodialysis: a method of dissolving calculi.

LITHOMANCIE, litomânsi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* lithomancy: divination by means of stones.

LITHOMORPHITE, litomôrfit', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; μορφή, form], *sf. Miner.* lithotome: a stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.

LITHONTRIPTIQUE, litôntriptik', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; τρίψις, crushing], *adj. Med.* lithontriptic: dissolving the stone in the bladder.

LITHONTRIPTIQUE, *sm. Med.* lithontriptic: a lithontriptic medicine.

LITHOPHAGE, litofazh', [Gr.: λίθος, stone; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj. Nat. Hist.* lithophagous: eating stones.

LITHOPHAGES, *smpl. Zool.* lithophagi, lithodomi: molluscous animals which form holes in solid rocks, in which they lodge themselves.

LITHOPHANIE, litofani, [Gr. λίθος, stone; φαίνειν, to show], *sf.* lithophany: transparency of porcelain held to the light

LITHOPHANIQUE, litofanik, *adj.* lithophanic.

LITHOPHOTOGRAPHIE, litofotografi, [Gr.: λίθος, stone; photographie], *sf.* lithophotography: photography on stone.

LITHOPHYLLE, litofil', [Gr. : λίθος, stone; φύλλον, leaf], *sf.* lithophyl, lithobiblion, bibliolite : fossil leaf.

LITHOPHYTE, litofit', [Gr. : λίθος, stone; φύτον plant], *sm.* lithophyte : a coral zoophyte.

LITHOSCOPE, litoskop, [Gr. : λίθος, stone; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Surg.* lithoscope : an instrument for examining calculi in the bladder.

LITHOSPERME, litospèrm', [Gr. : λίθος, stone; σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* lithospermum, gromwell, gromill, graymill, gray millet : a genus of plants with very hard seeds, of the order boraginaceæ. — **tinctorial**, dyer's gromwell.

LITHOTOME, litotom', *sm. Surg.* lithotome : an instrument to cut the bladder.

LITHOTOMIE, litotomi, [Gr. : λίθος, stone; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* lithotomy, lithocystotomy, cystotomy : the operation of cutting into the bladder for extracting a stone.

LITHOTOMISTE, litotomist', *sm.* lithotomist : a surgeon who practises lithotomy.

LITHOTRIPSIE, litotripsi, *sf.* V. *Lithotritie.*

LITHOTRITEUR, litotritœr, *sm. Surg.* lithotrite, lithotritor, lithotriptor, lithontriptor : an instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRITIE, litotrisi, *sf.* [Gr. : λίθος, stone; τρίβειν, to crush], *sf. Surg.* lithotripsy, lithotrity : the operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRITIQUE, litotritik', **LITHOTRIPTIQUE**, litotriptik', *adj. Surg.* lithotriptic : relating to lithotripsy.

LITHOXYLE, litoksil', [Gr. : λίθος, stone; ξύλον, wood], *sm.* lithoxylite lithoxyle : petrified wood.

LITHUANIE, lituani, *pnf. Geog.* Lithuania.

LITHUANIEN, IENNE, lituaнyin, nyèn' *adj.* Lithuanic : relating to Lithuania.

LITHUANIEN, *sm.* Lithuanic, the language spoken in Lithuania.

LITIÈRE, lityèr', [lit], *sf.* litter : *a*) a kind of carriage consisting of a couch or bed supported by shafts; *b*) straw, chaff, or hay, used as a bed for horses and cattle. *b*) **Faire la — à un cheval**, to litter a horse. **Être sur la —**, (of horses) to be in the straw; *Fig.* (of persons) to be in one's bed. [*Fig.* :] **Faire — d'une chose**, to throw about, to throw away, to waste, to squander a thing.

LITIGANT, E, litigân, ânt', [Lat. : litigans, litigâre, to plead], *adj.* litigant : contending in a suit of law. **Parties litigantes**, litigants, parties litigant.

LITIGE, litizh', [Lat. : litigium], *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* litigation : judicial contest, a suit at law; 2. contestation. **En —**, litigious, litigated; at issue. **Mettre en —**, to litigate.

LITIGIEUX, EUSE, litizhiœ, œz, *adj.* litigious : *a*) that may be litigated; disputable; contested; *b*) (of persons) inclined to judicial contest; contentious, quarrelsome.

LITISPENDANCE, litispândâns', [Lat.: litispendentia; lis, litis, suit; pendêre, to pend], *sf. Law-t.* pendency (of a suit).

LITORNE, litorn', *sf. Ornith.* litorn : a species of thrush.

LITOTE, litot', [Gr. : λιτότης], *sf. Rhet.* litotes : a figure by which a weak expression is used, for the sake of heightening or enforcing the thought.

LITRE, litr', [Lat. : listra], *sm.* black cloth hung round a church.

LITRE, litr', [Gr. : λίτρα, a liquid measure], *sm.* litre : the unit of measures of capacity in the French decimal system, a cubic decimetre, equal to 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.76 pint, or 0.22 of a gallon.

LITRON, litrôn, [Litre], *sm.* litron : an old measure of capacity, for dry goods, the sixteenth part of the old French bushel, equal to 1.43 pint.

LITTÉRAIRE, litérèr', [Lat. : litterarius], *adj.* literaly : pertaining to literature.

LITTÉRAIREMENT, litérèr'mân-t, *adv.* literarily, in a literary point of view.

LITTÉRAL, E, litéral, [Lat. : litteralis], *adj.* literal : *a*) consisting of letters; expressed by letters; *b*) according to the letter or to the strict meaning of the words; not figurative or metaphorical; *c*) following the letter or exact words, not free, verbal; *d*) old and written. *a*) **Notation littérale**, literal notation. **Équation littérale**, literal equation. **Grandeurs littérales**, algebraical magnitudes. *b*) **Le sens —**, the literal sense. *c*) **Traduction littérale**, literal translation. *d*) **L'arabe —**, the literal Arabic language.

LITTÉRALEMENT, litéral'mân-t, *adv.* literally : in a literal manner; according to the letter; word by word. **Traduire —**, to translate literally.

LITTÉRALISME, litéralism', *sm.* **LITTÉRALITÉ**, litéralité, *sf.* literalness, literalism, literality : state of being literal.

LITTÉRATEUR, litératœr, *sm.* literary man, man of letters (*pl.* men of letters, literati).

LITTÉRATRICE, litératris', *sf.* literary woman.

LITTÉRATURE, litératur', [Lat. : literatura], *sf.* 1. literature : *a*) learning; letters, belles-lettres; *b*) the collective body of literary productions of a country or an age. *a*) **L'étude de la — plaît aux jeunes gens**, young people are fond of studying literature. **La — est l'expression de la pensée humaine**, literature is the utterance of human thought. *b*) **La — anglaise**, English literature. **La — du moyen âge**, the literature of the middle ages.

2. Learning; knowledge of literature. **Chapelain avait une — immense**. C. was a very learned man. **Cet homme n'a point de —**, that man has no knowledge of literature.

3. literary men, men of letters.

LITTORAL, E, littoral, [Lat. : littus, oris, shore], *adj.* littoral : belonging to a shore; of the sea-shore, of the coast.

LITTORAL, *sm.* coasts; sea-shore. **Le — de la France**, the French sea-board, the coasts of France.

LITTORELLE, litorèl', *sf. Bot.* shoreweed, littorella : a genus of plants of the order plantaginaceæ.

LITTORINE, littorin', [Lat. : littus, littoris, coast], *sf.* littorina : a genus of molluscs.

LITURGIE, liturzhi, [Gr. : λειτουργία, public service], *sf.* liturgy : *a*) the ritual according to which the religious services of a church are performed; *b*) (particularly) the order established in the prayers and ceremonies of the mass.

LITURGIQUE, liturzhik', *adj.* liturgic, liturgical : pertaining to a liturgy.

LITURGISTE, liturzhist, *sm.* liturgist : one versed in liturgy.

LITUUS, lituûs, [Lat.], *sm. Antiq.* augur's wand.

LIURE, liur', [Lat. : ligatura], *sf.* 1. cart-rope, rope; 2. *Naut.* gammoning (of the bowsprit).

LIVADIE, livadi, *pnf. Geog.* Livadia.

LIVARDE, livard', *sf.* 1. *Naut.* sprit : a boom or spar set diagonally to extend a sail in small boats. **Voile à —**, sprit-sail. 2. rubbing-cord for smoothing twine.

LIVÈCHE, livèsh', [Lat. : levisticum], *sf. Bot.* lovage : *Ligusticum, levisticum*, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

LIVIDE, livid', [Lat. : lividus; livêre, to be of lead colour], *adj.* livid : of a lead colour, black and blue; discoloured. **Un teint —**, a livid complexion.

LIVIDITÉ, lividité, [livide], *sf.* lividness, lividity : the state of being livid.

LIVIE, livi, *pnf.* Livia.

LIVONIE, livoni, *pnf. Geog.* Livonia.

LIVONIEN, ENNE, livonyan, èn', *adj.* Livonian : pertaining to Livonia.

LIVOURNE, livourn', *pnf. Geog.* Leghorn.

LIVRABLE, livrabl', *adj. Com.* deliverable : that may be delivered; ready.

LIVRAISON, livrèzôn, [livrer], *sf.* 1. *Com.* delivery : the act of delivering goods that have been sold. **Faire — de**, to deliver, to effect the delivery of. **Prendre, recevoir — de**, to receive (goods). **Achat sur —**, purchase for delivery. **Payable à la —**, payable on delivery.

2. *Books.* part, number (of a book). **Publier un ouvrage par livraisons**, to publish a work in parts (*or* in numbers).

LIVRANCIER, livrânsyé, *sm. Com.* deliverer; seller.

LIVRE, livr', [Lat. : liber], *sm.* book : *a*) a number of sheets of paper stitched or bound together; *b*) a printed literary composition, volume, work; *c*) a particular part or division of a literary work; *d*) a book in which a merchant keeps his accounts; account-book. *a*) **— imprimé**, printed book. **— doré sur tranche**, gilt-edged book. **— relié**, bound book. **— broché**, stitched book. **— cartonné**, book in boards. **— in folio, in-quarto, in-octavo**, a folio, quarto, octavo book. **A — ouvert**, at sight, off-hand. **A l'ouverture du —**, on opening the book. *b*) **— bien écrit**, well-written book. **Mettre un — au jour, publier un —, faire paraître un —**, to publish a book, to bring out a book. **Faire un —**, to write a book; to make a book. **Mauvais —**, bad book. **Livres classiques**, classical books, school books; standard books. **— d'heures**, prayer-book (of hours). **— de prières**, prayer-book. **Les saints livres**, the Holy Scriptures, the Bible. **Dévorer un —**, to devour a book. [*Fam.* :] **Il n'a jamais mis le nez dans un —**, he has never looked into a book, he is unlettered, he is an ignorant man. **Parler comme un —**, to speak like a book. **Commerce des livres**, bookselling. **— de fonds**, book of the publisher's own publication. **— épuisé**, book out of print. *c*) **Le second — des Rois**, the second book of Kings. *d*) **— de compte**, account-book. **— de dépense**, book of expenditure. **— de caisse**, cash-book. **Livres de commerce**, mercantile books. **— d'échéances**, bills-due book. **— journal**, journal, day-book. **Grand —**, ledger. **— auxiliaire**, subsidiary book. **— de vente**, account-sales book. **Tenir les livres**, to keep the books, to keep the accounts. **Tenir les livres en partie double**, to keep the books by double entry. **Tenue des livres**, book-keeping. **Tenue des livres en partie simple**, book-keeping by single entry. **Teneur de livres**, book-keeper. **Pointer les livres**, to check off the books. **Porter au grand —**, to post into the ledger, to post. **Le grand — de la dette publique, le grand —**, *Fin.* the great book of the public debt, the public ledger. **— du bord**, *Naut.* ship's book. **— de loch**, log book. **— de signaux**, signal book. **— blanc**, blank book. **— rouge**, red book. **Il est écrit, il est sur le — rouge**, he is badly noted. **— d'or**, golden book.

Gardez-vous de l'homme qui ne connaît qu'un —, take care of the man who only knows one book. **Il ne connaît ses livres que par la couverture**, he knows his books only by the binding. **Je réussirai ou je brûlerai mes livres**, I will succeed or I'll know the reason why.

LIVRE, livr', [Lat. : libra], *sf.* pound: the ancient unit of weight, which consisted of sixteen ounces, equal to 1 lb. 1 oz. 4,27 dr. avoirdupois, or 1 lb. 3 oz. 14 dwt. 18 gr. troy. [In common language, *livre is still used for demi-kilogramme.* V. *kilogramme.*]

LIVRE, *sf.* **1.** pound, livre : an old coin nearly equal to a franc, and containing twenty sous. [In 1795, it was superseded by the *franc*. Originally, it was equivalent to a pound (weight) of silver.]

2. franc. **Avoir dix mille livres de rente**, to have ten thousand francs a year. [*Fig.* :] **Faire de cent sous quatre livres, et de quatre livres rien**, to squander one's money in bad bargains.

3. — sterling, — anglaise, pound sterling.

LIVRÉE, livré, [livrer], *sf.* **1.** livery: *a)* the particular dress or uniform worn by male servants in a gentleman's household ; *b) Fig.* distinctive dress ; appearance, external signs. *a)* **Habit de —**, livery-coat. **Laquais en grande —**, lackey in full livery. **Homme de —**, livery servant, lackey. **Gens de —**, livery servants. **Porter la —**, to wear the livery. **Prendre la —**, to turn lackey. *b)* **Les livrées des bois**, the livery of woods. **La — de la misère**, the external signs of misery. **Les livrées de la faveur**, the sings of favour. **En —**, in livery.

2. (collectively) livery servants. **Nous avons rencontré la — du prince**, we met the prince's servants.

3. favours : ribbon. **— de la noce**, wedding-favours. **Porter la — de sa dame**, to wear the favours of one's lady.

LIVRER, livré-r, [Lat. : liberāre], *va.* **1.** to deliver : *a)* to give, to transfer as an equivalent ; *b)* to deliver over, to give over, to hand over, to put into another's hands, to transmit ; to give ; to surrender, to give up, to deliver up ; *c)* (in an ill sense) to deliver over, to surrender, to betray. *a)* **— de la marchandise**, to deliver goods. **Marchandises à —**, goods for delivery, to be delivered. *b)* **— un coupable à la justice, entre les mains de la justice**, to deliver a culprit up into the hands of justice. **— un manuscrit à l'impression**, to give a manuscript to be printed. **— au bras séculier**, to deliver over to the secular arm. **— quelqu'un à la mort, au supplice**, to deliver a person up to be executed. *c)* **Judas livra Jésus aux Juifs pour trente deniers**, Judas betrayed Jesus into the hands of the Jews for thirty pieces of silver. **Les Écossais à qui il se donne le livrent aux parlementaires anglais**, the Scotch to whom he gave himself up delivered him over to the English parliamentarians. *Bossuet, R. d'Angl.* **— une ville à l'ennemi**, to deliver a town over to the enemy.

2. to give up, to abandon ; to devote, to yield, to yield up. **— une ville à la fureur des soldats**, to abandon a town to the fury of the soldiers. **— son âme au désespoir**, to yield, to give way to despair. **Il est livré à de singulières illusions**, he is yielding to strange illusions.

3. *Hunt.* to give ; **4.** to give (battle), to fight (a battle). [*Fig.* :] **— bataille, — combat pour quelqu'un**, to stand up for a person.

5. to hold up (to ridicule) ; **6.** to trust, to confide. **— ses secrets à un imprudent**, to trust one's secrets to an imprudent man.

7. to warrant ; to answer for. **Si vous avez besoin de lui dans cette affaire, je vous le livre**, if you want him in that affair, I'll answer for him.

LIVRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to deliver one's self up, to give one's self up, to abandon one's self ; to trust one's self, to confide one's self. **Se — aux promesses d'un traître**, to trust to the promises of a traitor. **Je me livre en aveugle au destin qui m'entraîne**, I blindly yield to my destiny. **Il s'était entièrement livré à des gens qui le trahissaient**, he had put all his trust in people who betrayed him. **C'est un homme qui ne se livre pas**, he is a very reserved man.

2. to give one's self up, to yield one's self (to) ; to indulge (in) ; to yield, to give way (to). **Se — à la douleur, au désespoir**, to yield, to give way to grief, to despair. **Se — à la joie**, to give one's self up to joy. **Se — à la dissipation**, to give way to dissipation.

3. to apply one's self, to devote one's self, to give one's self up (to), to engage (in). **Se — à l'étude**, to apply one's self to study. **Il s'était livré au commerce dès son enfance**, he applied himself to business at a very early age.

4. to be ought, to be given ; **5.** (at play) to commit one's self, to lay one's self open.

LIVRET, livrè, [livre], *sm.* **1.** small book ; **2.** catalogue (of a museum) ; **3.** pass-book (a kind of passport for operatives); certificate-book ; **4.** *Milit.* account-book : a book containing an account of the arms, clothing, etc.); **5.** (of savings banks) depositor's book ; **6.** † *Arith.* multiplication. **— de chemin de fer**, small railway guide-book. **— -guide-horaire**, railway guide and time-table.

LIVREUR, livrœr, *sm. Com.* deliverer (of goods).

LIXIVIATION, liksiviasyôn, [Lat. : lixium], *sf. Chem.* lixiviation : the process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.

LIXIVIEL, ELLE, liksiviè̀l, *adj. Chem.* lixivial : obtained by lixiviation.

LLAMA, yama, *sm.* V. *Lama.*

LLOYD, loid, *sm.* Lloyd's.

LOAM, lôm, [Eng.], *sm. Agr.* loam : a rich mould.

LOASA, loaza, *sf. Bot.* Chili nettle, loasa : a genus of plants of the order loasaceæ.

LOASACÉES, loasasé [loasa], *sfpl. Bot.* loasaceæ : a large family of tropical prickly herbs.

LOBAIRE, lobêr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* lobate, lobated, lobed : *a)* consisting of lobes ; *b)* divided into lobes.

LOBE, lob' [Gr. : λοβός], *sm.* lobe : *a) Anat.* a rounded part or division of an organ ; *b) Bot.* a projecting division of a leaf ; *c) Bot.* the cotyledon or placenta of a seed ; *d)* the lower, soft part of the ear. *a)* **— du cerveau**, lobe of the brain. **— du foie**, lobe of the liver. *c)* **Lobes séminaux**, lobes of a seed. *d)* **— de l'oreille**, lobe of the ear, ear-lap.

LOBÉ, E, lobé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* lobed, lobate, lobated : divided into lobes.

LOBÉLIACÉES, lobéliasé, *sfpl. Bot.* lobeliaceæ : an order of ornamental plants nearly allied to campanulaceæ.

LOBÉLIE, lobéli, [after Lobel, botanist and physician to king James i], *sf. Bot.* lobelia : a genus of plants of the order lobeliaceæ. **— brûlante**, acrid lobelia. **— syphilitique**, blue cardinal. **— cardinale, — brillante**, cardinal flower. **— enflée**, Indian tobacco.

LOBÉLINE, lobélin', *sf. Chem* lobeline : a liquid alkaloid obtained from Indian tobacco or lobelia inflata.

LOBULE, lobul', [lobe], *sm.* **1.** lobule, lobelet : a small lobe ; **2.** lobe (of the ear).

LOBULÉ, E, lobulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* lobed, lobate : divided into lobules.

LOCAL, E, lokal, [Lat. : localis ; locus, a place], *adj.* local : *a)* pertaining to a place ; *b)* limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district. **Des coutumes locales**, local customs. **Mémoire locale**, local memory. **Couleur locale**, local colour. **Affection locale**, *Med.* local affection. **Loi locale**, by-law.

LOCAL, *sm.* **1.** localism, locality : the state of being local ; **2.** place, premises ; house, habitation.

LOCALEMENT, lokal'mân-t, *adv.* locally : with respect to place.

LOCALISATION, lokalizasyôn, *sf.* localization : the act of localizing.

LOCALISER, lokalizé-r, [local], *va.* to localize, to locate : to make local, to place mentally in a particular place.

LOCALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to be localized, to be located : to be set in a particular spot.

LOCALITÉ, lokalité, [local], *sf.* locality : *a)* existence in a place ; *b)* limitation to a district or place ; *c)* place.

LOCAR, lokar, *sm. Bot.* lesser spelt, one-grained wheat : *Triticum monococcum.*

LOCATAIRE, lokatêr, [Lat. : locāre], *sm.f.* **1.** tenant : one who holds a house under lease ; lessee ; **2.** lodger, hirer. **— principal**, tenant. **Sous- —**, under-tenant.

LOCATIF, IVE, lokatif, tiv', *adj.* **1.** belonging to, incumbent on the tenant. **Réparations locatives**, tenant's repairs.

2. renting, in rent. **Valeur locative**, renting value.

3. *Gram.* of place : denoting place.

LOCATION, lokasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : locatio ; locus, a place], *sf.* **1.** letting, letting out ; *Law*-t. location : leasing on rent, letting for hire ; **2.** (with reference to the tenant) hiring, hiring out, renting. **Avoir en —**, to tenant.

3. hire-money, letting price ; **4.** *Theat.* taking. **Bureau de —**, box-office.

LOCATIS, lokati, [Lat. : locāre, to hire], *sm.* hack, hackney : bad horse kept for hire.

LOCELLE, losèl', [Lat. : locellus, dim. of locus, a place], *sm.* small lodge.

LOCH, lok, [Eng. : log], *sm. Naut.* log : an instrument for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. **Jeter le —**, to heave the log. **Bateau de —**, log-ship, log. **Ligne du —**, log-line. **Table de —**, log-board. **Livre de —**, log-book, log.

LOCHE, losh', [orig. unknown], *sf. Ichth.* loach, loche : *Cobitis*, a genus of fishes of the family cyprinidæ. **— franche**, common loach. **— des étangs**, lake loach.

LOCHER, loshé-r, [O. H. Ger. : lucka ; Ger. : Lücke, connected with Loch, a hole], *vn.* (of a horse-shoe) to be loose ; to click (as a loose horse-shoe). [*Fig.* :] **Avoir toujours quelque fer qui loche**, to always have a screw loose.

LOCHIES, loshi, [Gr. : λοχεία, from λοχός, a lying-in woman], *sfpl. Med.* lochia : sanguineous discharges after delivery.

LOCKISTE, lokist', *sm.* lockist : an adherent of the philosophy of Locke (1632-1704).

LOCMAN, lokman, *sm. Naut.* V. *Lamaneur.*

LOCOMOBILE, lokomobil', [Lat. : loco, abl. of locus, a place ; mobile], *adj.* locomotive, movable.

LOCOMOBILE, *sf.* movable steam-engine ; traction engine used in agriculture and industry.

LOCOMOBILITÉ, lokomobilité, *sf.* locomotivity, locomotiveness : the power of changing place.

LOCOMOTEUR, TRICE, lokomotœr, tris'

[Lat. : locus, a place ; motor], *adj.* of locomotion.

LOCOMOTIF, IVE, lokomotif, tiv', *adj.* locomotive : *a*) pertaining to locomotion ; *b*) able to move from place to place. **Faculté locomotive**, locomotiveness, locomotivity, locomotion. **Machine —**, locomotive engine, locomotive.

LOCOMOTIVE, *sf. Railw.* locomotive, locomotive engine.

LOCOMOTION, lokomosyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* locomotion : the act of moving from place to place.

LOCOMOTIVITÉ, lokomotivité, *sf.* locomotiveness, locomotivity : the power of moving from place to place ; locomotion.

LOCULAIRE, lokulêr' [Lat. : loculus, small place], *adj. Bot.* locular, loculose, loculous : divided into cells.

LOCULE, lokul', *sm. Nat. Hist.* small cell.

LOCULICIDE, lokulisid', [Lat. : loculus, cell ; cædĕre, to cut], *adj. Bot.* loculicidal: opening through the middle of the back of each loculament.

LOCUSTAIRES, lokustêr', *smpl. Entom.* locustidæ : a family of orthopterous insects.

LOCUSTE, lokust', [Lat. : locusta], *sf. Entom.* locust : an orthopterous insect.

LOCUTION, lokusyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : locutio], *sf.* **1.** form of speech, mode of speech, turn of expression ; idiom, expression ; term ; **2**. *Gram.* phrase.

LODS, lô-z, *smpl. Feud. Law.* lord's due.

LŒMOLOGIE, lémolozhi, [Gr. : λοιμός, plague · λόγος, discourse], *sf.* loimology : a treatise on the pleague.

LŒMOGRAPHIE, lémografi, [Gr. : λοιμός, plague ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* loimography : a description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

LOF, lof, [Eng. : loof], *sm. Naut.* luff : *a*) loof ; the side of a ship towards the wind ; weather side ; *b*) the forward leech of a fore-and-aft sail ; tack, clew. *a*) **Aller au —, vent au —**, to luff, to loof : to go to windward, to come up nearer to the wind. **Largue le —**, up tacks and sheets. **Bouter le —**, to trim all sharp. **Virer — pour —**, to tack. **— tout** ! luff all ! luff round, hard alee ! **— à la risée** ! luff awhile it blows, ease the ship ! *b*) **Grand —, — de grand' voile**, weather tack *or* clew of the main sail.

LOFER, lofé-r, *va. Naut.* to luff : to bring the ship's head nearer the wind.

LOGARITHME, logaritm', [Gr. : λόγος, discourse ; ἀριθμός, number], *sm. Math.* logarithm : the exponent of the power to which a fixed number, or the base, must be raised to produce a certain other number. **Table des logarithmes**, table of logarithms.

LOGARITHMIQUE, logaritmik', *adj. Math.* logarithmic, logarithmical : pertaining to logarithms. **Ligne —**, logarithmic curve. **Spirale —**, logarithmic spiral.

LOGARITHMIQUE, *sf. Math.* logarithmic curve.

LOGE, lozh', [O. H. Ger. : louba ; Ger. : Laube, arbour], *sf.* **1**. lodge : *a*) a small habitation in a forest; *b*) hut, log-house, log-cabin, log-hut ; *c*) a small house or tenement for a door-keeper ; a porter's room ; *d*) an apartment or hall occupied by a society of freemasons ; *e*) the society itself ; **2**. *Arch.* loggia : an open arcade enclosing a passage or open apartment. **Les loges du Vatican**, the loggie of the Vatican. **La — de notre concierge**, our porter's lodge.

3. cell : a small room for hermits, lunatics, etc. ; **4**. (of wild beasts, in menageries) den ; **5**. (of dogs) kennel ; **6**. stall, booth (at fairs) ; **7**. *Bot.* loculament : the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged ; **8**. *Mar. Com.* factory ; **9**. *Theat.* box. **Premières loges**, first tier of boxes. **Être aux premières loges**, *Fig.* to have a capital place. **— de face**, front box. **— grillée**, close box. **Coupon de —**, box-ticket. **Ouvreuse de —**, box-opener, box-keeper.

10. *Theat.* dressing-room (of actors).

LOGÉ, E, lozhé, *adj.* or *pa. p.* lodged. **— au premier étage**, lodged on the first floor. **Être — aux quatre vents**, to live in a house where there are many draughts. [*Fig.* :] **Il en est — là**, he has come to that. **Nous en sommes logés là**, (ironically) **nous voilà bien logés**, we are in a fine mess.

LOGEABLE, lozabl', *adj.* inhabitable : suitable to dwell in.

LOGEMENT, lozh'mâ*n*-t, [loger], *sm.* **1**. lodging, lodgings : *a*) the place were one lodges ; *b*) apartment ; room or rooms hired in the house of another ; a part of a house let to another ; *c*) a place of rest for a night ; temporary habitation. **La table et le —**, board and lodging. **Son ami lui fit donner un beau — près le Louvre**, his friend had handsome lodgings given him near the Louvre. **Où a-t-il son — ?** where are his lodgings ? **Un — de trois pièces**, lodgings composed of three rooms. **— sur la rue**, lodgings looking into the street. **Chercher un — pour la nuit**, to look for lodgings for the night. **— garni**, furnished room, furnished lodgings. **Un — au cinquième est à louer**, there is a small lodging to be let on the fifth floor.

2. house-room, room; **3**. *Naut.* room, cabin. **Logements et emménagements**, accommodation.

4. *Milit.* quartering ; quarters (of officers and soldiers). **Billet de —**, billet. **Délivrer des billets de — à**, to give billets, to billet.

5. *Milit.* lodgment : a work cast up by besiegers during their approaches, in a dangerous post ; **6**. *Artill.* mortise, hole.

LOGER, lozhé-r, [loge], *vn.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* : *nous logeons, je logeais.*] **1**. to lodge : *a*) to dwell, to reside, to have one's abode, to live ; *b*) to stay ; to put up (at). **— chez soi**, to live at home. **— chez son père**, to live with one's father. **Les hôtelleries étaient si pleines, qu'il ne put trouver où —**, the inns were so full that he was unable to find a place to put up at. **— en garni**, to be in a lodging-house. **— à la belle étoile**, to sleep in the open air. **Dans cette auberge on loge à pied et à cheval**, there is accommodation for man and beast in that inn. [*Fig.* :] **L'Amour et la Raison ne logent guère ensemble**, Love is seldom accompanied by Reason.

2. (of soldiers) to be billeted ; **3**. (of animals) to stable.

LOGER, *va.* **1**. to lodge : *a*) to harbour, to entertain, to give a lodging, to afford a temporary habitation ; to house ; *b*) to fix, to lay up in the mind, heart or memory ; to harbour, to entertain ; *c*) to place, to plant, to put. *a*) **Le maître de cet établissement loge tous ses employés**, the master of that establishment lodges all those he employs. **Vous ne pourrez jamais — tout ce monde-là**, you will never be able to lodge all those people. [*Fig.*:] **— le diable dans sa bourse**, to have an empty purse. *b*) **Toutes les folies qu'un cerveau humain peut — sont rassemblées dans sa tête**, his head is full of all the foolish ideas which the human mind can possibly entertain. *c*) **Je ne sais où — toutes mes affaires**, I do not know where to put all my things. **Elle lui logea une balle dans la poitrine**, she lodged a bullet in his chest.

2. *Milit.* to billet (soldiers) ; to quarter ; **3**. to stable (animals).

LOGER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to lodge, to take a lodging, to take lodgings. **Il est allé se — à l'autre bout de la ville**, he has taken lodgings at the other end of the town. **Se — dans un hôtel garni**, to take furnished lodgings.

2. (of troops) to be billeted ; **3**. to lodge one's self ; to make a lodging : to arrange, prepare, or to decorate one's lodging or abode. **Il a dépensé beaucoup d'argent pour se — fort mal**, he has spent a great deal of money to be uncomfortably lodged.

4. to lodge one's self ; to have a house built. **Il s'est logé très agréablement à la campagne**, he has built himself a very pleasant house in the country.

5. *Milit.* to make a lodgment ; **6**. to be lodged, to be placed, fixed, planted ; to be thrown in. **La balle s'est logée dans l'épaule**, the bullet lodged in his shoulder.

LOGETTE, lozhèt', [loge], *sf.* little cell.

LOGEUR, EUSE, lozhœr, œz', *sm. f.* lodging-house keeper.

LOGICIEN, IENNE, lozhisia*n*, siè*n*', *sm. f.* logician ; a person skilled in logic.

LOGIQUE, lozhik', [Gr. : λογική], *sf.* logic : *a*) the science or the art of reasoning ; dialectics ; *b*) judgment, reason ; soundness of judgment, sense ; *c*) logical reasoning ; *d*) a treatise on logic. *b*) **Avoir de la —**, to be logical. **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in logic. *c*) **Un défaut de —**, a want of logic.

LOGIQUE, *adj.* logical : *a*) according to the rules of logic ; *b*) pertaining to logic, used in logic. **Des conclusions logiques**, logical conclusions. **Cela n'est pas —**, that is not logical.

LOGIQUEMENT, lozhik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* logically : according to the rules of logic.

LOGIS, lozhî-z, [loger], *sm.* **1**. house, habitation, dwelling. **Un beau —**, a handsome house. **Changer de —**, to change one's house. **Le maître du —**, the master of the house. [*Fig.* :] **Il n'y a plus personne au —**, he is quite out of his senses, his upper rooms are unfurnished.

2. home : one's own house. **Rentrer au —**, to return home. **On m'attend au —**, I am expected home. **Garder le —**, to stay at home. [*Fig.* :] **La folle du —**, our fancy.

3. building. **Corps de —**, *a*) main building ; *b*) detached building.

4. lodging, lodging-house, inn. **Nous avons passé la nuit dans un des plus mauvais logis de la route**, we spent the night in one of the worst inns on the road. **Bon — à pied et à cheval**, good entertainment for man and horse.

5. *Milit.* **Maréchal des logis**, quarter-master of cavalry.

† **LOGISTIQUE**, lozhistik', *adj. Math.* logistic, logistical : sexagesimal. **Logarithme —**, logistic logarithm.

LOGOGRAPHE, logograf', *sm* **1**. *Antiq.* historian, prose-writer ; **2**. glossarist : the writer of a glossary ; **3**. stenographer.

LOGOGRAPHIE, logografi, [Gr. : λόγος, discourse ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* logography : a system of reporting speeches, without recourse to short-hand.

LOGOGRIPHE, logogrif', [Gr. ; λόγος, discourse ; γρῖφος, enigma], *sm.* logogriph : a kind of riddle.

LOGOGRIPHIQUE, logogrifik', *adj.* obscure.

LOGOMACHIE, logomashi, Gr. : λόγος, a word ; μάχη, battle], *sf.* logomachy : contention in or about words ; war of words.

LOGOS, logos, *sm. Philos.* logos : **1**. in the Stoic philosophy the active principle of existence in the world ; **2**. *Theol.* the Word of God incarnate.

LOI, lwa, [Lat. : lex], *sf.* 1. law : *a*) a rule of action prescribed by a superior authority ; *b*) a rule prescribed by the legislative power of a state ; statute ; statute law ; *c*) precept ; a rule of direction ; *d*) regulation ; *e*) the necessary relations resulting from the order of things ; *f*) *Fig.* rule, power, authority, dominion, sway. *a*, *b*) **Établir, porter une —,** to enact a law. **Faire des lois,** to enact, to make laws. **Avoir force de —,** to be law. **Cela est passé en —,** that has become law. **Faire —,** to be law. **— écrite, — positive,** law, written law, statute law, positive law. **Les lois de la nature, la — naturelle,** the law of nature, the natural law. **La — divine,** the divine law. **La — ancienne, la —, la — de Moïse,** the law, the Mosaic law. **C'est la — des usages ou le droit coutumier,** it is common law. **La — nouvelle, la — de grâce, la — de l'Évangile,** the Gospel. **C'est la — et les prophètes,** that is the law and the prophets ; *Fig.* : it is as true as the Gospel. **— humaine,** human law. **La — des nations,** the law of nations. **Les lois de la guerre,** the laws of war. **— morale,** moral law. **Lois criminelles,** criminal laws. **— somptuaire,** sumptuary law. **Une — fondamentale,** a fundamental law. **— martiale,** martial law, law martial. **Projet de —,** bill. **Presenter, rejeter un projet de —,** to present, to throw out a bill. **Homme de —,** lawyer. **Mettre hors de —,** to outlaw. *c*) **Se faire une — de quelque chose,** to make a point of a thing. **Je m'en fais une — de,** I make it a rule to. **Faire la —,** to give laws, to prescribe ; (in an ill sense) to domineer. **N'avoir point d'autre — que son caprice,** to be ruled by one's caprice alone. **Recevoir, subir la —,** to receive the law. **Prendre — de,** to obey. *d*) **Les lois de l'honneur,** the laws of honour. **Les lois de la grammaire,** the rules of grammar. **Les lois du jeu,** the rules of the game. *e*) **Les lois du mouvement,** the laws of motion. **Les lois de la nature,** the laws of nature, the physical laws. *f*) **Ranger un peuple sous sa —,** to bring a people under one's sway. **La — du plus fort,** the law of the strongest. *Prov.* : **Nécessité n'a pas de loi,** necessity knows no law.

2. *Coin.* standard.

LOIN, lwan, [Lat. : longe], *adv.* 1. (of place) far, afar, far off, far away, distant, at a distance, remote. **Bien —,** very far, at a great distance ; a great distance. **S'en aller —,** to go far away. **Il ne voit pas plus — que le bout de son nez,** *Fam.* he sees no farther than the end of his nose. **Voir —,** to be far-sighted. **Aller —,** to go far ; *Fig.* to make one's way. (V. *Aller loin.*) **Aller plus — que,** to go beyond. **Aller trop —,** to go too far ; to exaggerate ; to act beyond all measure ; to speak immoderately. **N'aller pas plus —,** not to go any further. *Prov.* : **Pas à pas on va —,** fair and softly goes far.

2. (of time) far, long. **Bien —,** a long while. **Ce malade n'ira pas —,** this patient will not live long.

LOIN À LOIN, DE LOIN À LOIN, DE LOIN EN LOIN, *adv. phr.* at long intervals, at great intervals. **Planter des arbres — à —,** to plant trees at long intervals. **Je ne reçois plus de vos nouvelles que de — en —,** I only hear from you now and then.

LOIN DE, *prepos. phr.* far from. **— de sa patrie,** far from one's country. **Il est — d'ici,** he is far from here. **Nous sommes encore — de l'été,** we are still far from summer. [*Fig.* :] **Il est encore — de la perfection,** he is still far from perfection. **Être — de son compte,** to be out of one's reckoning. **Ils sont encore tous deux — de compte,** they are still very far from agreeing. **— de moi une pareille pensée,** I am far from having such a thought. **— du monde,** far from the world. **On vous conseille d'abandonner cette affaire ; — de là, il faut la pousser activement,** they advise you to give up this affair, but far from that, go on with it without loss of time. **Bien — de,** so far from. **Je suis — de vous en vouloir,** I am far from being angry with you. **Bien — de me remercier, il m'a dit des injures,** far from thanking me, he abused me. *Prov.* : **Loin des yeux, loin du cœur,** out of sight out of mind.

LOIN QUE, BIEN LOIN QUE, *conj. phr.* far from ; instead of. **L'adversité, — qu'elle soit un mal...,** far from being an evil, adversity... **— qu'il soit disposé à vous faire des remerciements, il est homme à vous chercher querelle,** far from thanking you, he is a man to try and pick a quarrel with you.

AU LOIN, *adv. phr.* far, afar, afar off, at a distance. **S'en aller au —,** to go far off.

AU PLUS LOIN QUE, *conj. phr.* at the greatest distance that, so far as, as far as. **Au plus — que ma vue puisse s'étendre, je n'aperçois rien,** as far as I can see, I perceive nothing.

DE LOIN, *adv. phr.* 1. from afar, from far, far off, afar ; a great way off ; from a distance, at a distance. **Venir de —,** to come from a distance. **Il est bien difficile de juger de si —,** it is very difficult to judge at such a distance. [*Fig.* :] **Je vous vois venir de —,** I can see what you are aiming at. **Revenir de —, de bien —,** to recover from a serious illness. **La jeunesse revient de —,** young people recover from most dangerous illnesses. **Ne connaître quelqu'un ni de près ni de —,** not to know a person at all. — *Prov.* : **A beau mentir qui vient de loin.** V. *Beau.* **De loin c'est quelque chose, de près ce n'est rien.** Wax, flax and tin, much out and little in. V. *Beau.*

2. distant, far removed. **Nous sommes parents, mais de —,** we are distant relations.

3. (of time) a great while ago ; at a great distance ; a long time. **Les vieillards se souviennent de —,** old people remember things which happened long ago. **Prévoir de —,** to foresee a long time beforehand. **Mon mal vient de plus —,** my misfortune began a long time before that.

DU PLUS LOIN QUE, D'AUSSI LOIN QUE, *conj. phr.* 1. as soon as. **D'aussi — que je le vis, j'ai couru au-devant de lui,** as soon as I saw him I ran to meet him.

2. (of time) as far back as, as much as, as well as. **Du plus — que je me souvienne, qu'il m'en souvienne, la chose était ainsi,** as far back as I can remember, the thing was thus.

LOINTAIN, E, lwantan, tèn', [loin], *adj.* far, remote, distant. **Des régions lointaines,** remote regions. **Des entreprises lointaines réussissent rarement,** distant undertakings seldom succeed. **J'entends leur bruit —,** I hear their distant noise. **Les siècles les plus lointains,** the most distant times.

LOINTAIN, *sm.* distance. **On voit dans le — un rocher,** a rock is to be seen in the distance. **Nous entendîmes le tonnerre dans le —,** we heard the thunder in the distance. **Je l'ai aperçu dans le —,** I perceived it in the distance, afar off. **Le — d'un tableau,** the background of a painting.

LOIR, lwar', [Lat. : glis, gliris], *sm. Zool.* dormouse : a small quadruped.

LOISIBLE, lwazibl', [loisir], *adj.* allowable, allowed, lawful. **Il vous est — de penser ainsi,** you are free to think thus.

LOISIR, lwazir, [O. Fr. : verb, loisir ; Lat. : licēre, to be permitted], *sm.* leisure : *a*) leisure-time ; freedom from occupation, business or hurry ; vacant, unemployed time ; *b*) time ; convenience of time. *a*) **Faites cela à vos heures de —,** do that in your leisure hours. **Avoir du —,** to have leisure-time. **Je n'ai pas un moment de —,** I have not a moment's leisure. **Son absence va vous laisser du —,** his absence will give you leisure time. **Ce qui me manque le plus dans ma retraite, c'est le —,** what I am most in want of in my retreat is leisure-time. *b*) **Donnez-moi le — de faire ce que vous me demandez,** give me time to do what you are asking for. **Vous ne lui donnez seulement pas le — de respirer,** you do not even give him time to breathe. **On a toujours du — quand on sait s'occuper,** we have always leisure if we know how to be occupied. *Mme. Roland.*

À LOISIR, TOUT À LOISIR, *adv. phr.* at leisure, leisurely **Vous ferez cela à —,** you will do that at your leisure. **A mon —,** at my leisure. *Prov.* : **Tel se marie à la hâte qui s'en repent à loisir,** marry in haste and repent at leisure.

LOK, lok, *sm.* V. *Looch.*

LOLIGO, loligo, [Lat.], *sm.* loligo, calamary : a genus of cephalopods.

LOLLARD, lollar, [after Walter Lollard, burnt at Cologne 1322], *sm.* lollard : a member of a religious sect of reformers in Germany.

LOLLARDISME, lolardism', *sm.* Lollardism : the doctrines of the Lollards.

LOMBAIRE, lônbêr', [lombes], *adj. Anat.* lumbar, lumbal : pertaining to the loins.

LOMBARD, E, lônbar, bard', *sm. f.* 1. Lombard : *a*) one of a German people of the Suevic family ; *b*) a native of Lombardy ; *c*) † banker, money-lender ; 2. pawnbroker's shop, lombard-house, lombard.

LOMBARD, E, *adj.* Lombard, Lombardian, Lombardic : pertaining to the Lombards. **Architecture lombarde,** Lombard architecture.

LOMBARDIE, lônbardi, *sf. Geog.* Lombardy.

LOMBES, lônb', [Lat. : lumbus], *smpl. Anat.* loins, lumbar region.

LOMBRIC, lônbrik, [Lat. : lumbricus], *sm.* lumbric : a kind of worm ; earth-worm.

LOMBRICAL, E, lônbrikal, *adj. Anat.* lumbrical : resembling a worm ; noting small muscles in the hands and feet.

LOMBRICOÏDE, lônbrikoïd', lombric ; Gr. : εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* lumbriciform : shaped like a worm.

LOMENTACÉ, E, lomântasé, [Lat. : lomentum, flour of beans], *adj. Bot.* lomentaceous : jointed, divided into small cells.

LOMPE, lônp', [Eng. : lump], *sm. Ichth.* lump-sucker, lump-fish, sea-owl : ***Cyclopterus lumpus***, a genus of malacopterygious fishes.

LONDONIEN, ENNE, lôndonyan, nyèn', *adj.* of London.

LONDONIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Londoner : an inhabitant of London.

LONDRES, lôndr', *pnf. Geog.* London.

LONDRÈS, lôndrès, *sm.* londres : a kind of cigars.

LONG, LONGUE, lôn-k, lông' ; before a noun beginning with a vowel, the last letter of *long* is sounded like a weak *k* : *long espace*, *pr.* lôn-kèspas ; in the other cases, the *g* is always silent. [Lat. : longus], *adj.* long : *a*) extended, drawn out in a line ; not short ; *b*) continued ; lingering, longing ; *c*) oblong, extended in length more than in breadth ; opposed to *large* (broad) ; *d*) extended in time ; *e*) extending far in prospect or into futurity ; *f*) protracted in sound ; *g*) tedious ; continued to a great length ; *h*) slow, tardy. *a*) **Le cours du Danube est —**

the course of the Danube is long. **De longues jambes,** long legs. **Une corde longue de dix mètres,** a rope ten metres long. **Habit —,** priest's gown. **Vue longue,** long-sight, long-sightedness, far-sightedness. **Lunette de longue vue,** spy-glass, small-telescope. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir les dents longues,** to be extremely hungry. **Avoir les bras longs, or les mains longues,** to be very influential. **Le plus — chemin,** (or, elliptically) **le plus —,** the longest way. *b*) **De longs regards,** longing looks. *c*) **Un jardin plus — que large,** a garden more extended in length than in breadth. **Carré —,** oblong square, rectangle. *d*) **Longue durée,** long duration. **Une longue vie,** a long life. **Ah ! que le temps est — à mon impatience !** how long my impatience makes the time seem ! **Voyage de — cours,** *Naut.* long voyage, voyage across the high seas. *e*) **— espoir,** protracted hope. *f*) **Syllabe longue,** long syllable. **Voyelle longue,** long vowel. *g*) **Un — discours,** a long discourse. *h*) **Cette plante est longue à pousser,** that plant grows slowly. **Les vieillards sont longs en tout,** old people are slow in everything. **Un voyage au — cours,** a long sea voyage.

LONG, *sm.* length. **Cette maison a douze mètres de —,** that house is twelve metres long. **S'étendre de son —,** to fall all one's length. [*Fig.* :] **Tirer la langue d'un pied de —,** to be in great trouble. [*Fam.* :] **En dire —, bien —,** to have a great deal to say. **Il en sait déjà trop —,** he already knows too much. **Savoir le court et le — d'une affaire,** to know the long and the short of a thing.

LONG, *adv.* much, a great deal. **En savoir —, bien —,** to be clever, to be a cunning man.

LONGUE, *sf.* 1. *Pros.* long syllable. [*Fig.* :] **Observer les longues et les brèves,** to be very precise in all one does. **Il en sait les longues et les brèves,** he knows all about it.

2. † *Mus.* long : a note equal to two breves.

À LA LONGUE, *adv. phr.* in time, in the long run. **Le plus habile l'emporte à la —,** the cleverest wins in the long run.

AU LONG, TOUT AU LONG, *adv. phr.* at length, at full length, at great length, at large, largely. **Il nous a raconté cette affaire tout au —,** he told us this affair at full length. **Nous en parlerons bientôt plus au —,** we shall soon speak of it more at length.

AU LONG DE, *prepos. phr.* along. **Tout au — de,** all along.

DE LONG, EN LONG, *adv. phr.* lengthwise. **Fendre du bois en —,** to split wood lengthwise. [*Fig.* :] **Avoir les côtes en —,** to be idle, slothful. **Tirer de —,** 1. to run away, to scamper away ; 2. (of birds) to fly away, to fly off ; 3. to put off.

DE LONG EN LARGE, EN LONG ET EN LARGE, *adv. phr.* backwards and forwards ; up and down.

DE LONGUE MAIN, *adv. phr.* of old, long since, a long while ago. **Il a préparé cela de longue main,** he has been preparing that for a long time.

LE LONG DE, *prepos. phr.* along. **Le — d'un clair ruisseau buvait une colombe,** a dove was drinking in a clear stream. *La Font. Fab.* ii. 11. **Ses larmes coulèrent le — de ses joues,** tears were running down her cheeks. *Fén. Tél.* 1. **Je ne veux pas qu'elle conduise ses troupeaux le — des haies,** I do not wish her to lead her flocks along by the hedges.

TOUT LE LONG DE, TOUT DU LONG DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. all along. **Tout le — de la route,** all along the road. **Il suivait tout du — de la prairie,** he was going all along the meadow. **On étale les bouquins tout le — des quais à Paris,** they spread the old books all along the quays in Paris.

2. all through, during the whole of, all the time of. **Il s'est promené tout le — de la semaine,** he has been walking all through the week.

TOUT DU LONG, *adv. phr.* 1. all along ; 2. at full length ; 3. uninterruptedly ; 4. wholly, entirely.

LONGANIMITÉ, lônganimité, [Lat. : longus, long ; animus, soul], *sf.* 1. longanimity : forbearance, long-suffering, patience in enduring offences ; 2. even-mindedness.

LONG-COURRIER, lôn, kourièr, *sm.* and *adj.* ocean going ship.

LONGE, lônzh', (long) *sf.* 1. tether : a rope by which a beast is confined ; 2. longe : a long, leathern thong. **Attacher par une —,** to tether. **Marcher sur sa —,** *Fig.* to entangle one's self in one's own measures.

3. *Falc.* jess (of a hawk) ; 4. *Butch.* loin. **— de veau,** loin of veal.

LONGEPIERRE, lonzhpièr, [Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, baron de], dramatic poet (1659-1721).

LONGER, lônzhé-r, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous longeons, longeant.*] 1. to go along. **Nous avons longé la rivière,** we went along the river. **— la côte,** *Naut.* to coast along.

2. (of things) to run along. **La route longe la rivière,** the road runs along the river.

LONGÉVITE, lônzhévit', *adj.* longevous, longeval : living a long time ; long-lived.

LONGÉVITÉ, lônzhévité, [Lat. : longævitas ; longus, long ; ævum, age], *sf.* longevity : great length of life.

LONGICAUDE, lônzhikôd', [Lat. : longus, long ; cauda, tail], *adj. Zool.* long-tailed : having a long tail.

LONGICORNE, lônzhikôrn', [Lat. : longus, long ; cornu, horn], *adj. Entom.* long-horned.

LONGICORNES, *smpl. Entom.* longicorns : a tribe of coleopterous insects.

LONGIFOLIÉ, E, lônzhifolié, [Lat. : longus, long ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* long-leaved.

LONGIMANE, lônzhiman', [Lat. : longus, long ; manus, hand], *adj. Zool.* longimanous ; long-handed.

LONGIMÉTRIE, lônzhimétri, [Lat : longus, long ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sf. Geom.* longimetry : the art of measuring distances or lengths.

LONGIPALPE, lônzhipalp', [Lat. : longus, long ; palpus, palp], *adj. Entom.* longipalpous : having long feelers.

LONGIPALPES, *smpl. Entom.* longipalps : a tribe of beetles.

LONGIPÈDE, lônzhipèd', [Lat. : longus, long ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Ornith.* long-legged.

LONGIPENNE, lônzhipèn', [Lat. : longus, long ; penna, wing], *adj. Ornith.* longipennate : long-winged.

LONGIPENNES, *smpl. Ornith.* longipennes, longipennates : a family of swimming birds.

LONGIROSTRE, lônzhirostr, [Lat. : longus, long ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* longirostral, longirostrous, long-beaked : having a long bill or beak.

LONGIROSTRES, *smpl. Ornith.* longirosters : a tribe of wading-birds.

LONGIS, lônzhi, [longer], *sm.* 1. *Popul. lang.* saunderer, slow-back, lubber, loiterer, lazybones ; 2. *Naut.* trestle-trees.

LONGITUDE, lônzhitud', [Lat. : longitudo, length], *sf.* longitude : *a*) *Geog.* the arc of the equator intercepted between the first meridian and the meridian passing through any place ; *a*) *Astron.* the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between any heavenly body and the point Aries. *a*) **Bureau des longitudes,** board of longitude. **Prendre la —,** to take the longitude.

LONGITUDINAL, E, lônzhitudinal', *adj.* longitudinal : extending in length ; running lengthwise.

LONGITUDINALEMENT, lônzhitudinal'-mân-t, *adv.* longitudinally : in the direction of length ; lengthwise.

LONG-JOINTÉ, E, lônzhwanté, *adj. Man.* long-jointed.

LONGRINE, lôngrin', *sf.* V. *Longue-rine.*

LONGTEMPS, lôntân, [long ; temps], *adv.* a long time, a great while, long. **Le bruit dura —,** the noise lasted a long time. **Nous avons été — amis,** we were a long time friends. **Il le connaît dès —,** he has known him a long time. **Je ne le vois plus depuis —,** I have not seen him for a long time. **C'est fini depuis —,** it has been finished a long time. **Je ne la verrai de —,** I shall not see her for a long time. **Ils ont parlé pendant —,** they spoke a long time. **Les voilà séparés pour —,** they are now separated for a long time. **Il a négligé trop — ses études,** he has neglected his studies too long. **Je ne serai pas —,** I shall not be long. **Il y a — que j'ai lu ce livre,** it is a long time since I read that book. **Il y a bien — que nous ne nous sommes vus,** it is a long time since we saw each other. **Il n'y a pas — que je l'ai rencontré,** it is not long since I met him. **Il y a bien — que j'ai le désir de faire votre connaissance,** I have long had a desire to make your acquaintance. **Aussi — qu'il le faudra,** as long as it is necessary.

LONGUE, lông', *sf.* V. *Long.*

LONGUEMENT, lông'mân-t, *adv.* long, a long time ; lengthily, at length.

LONGUERINE, long'rin', *sf.* 1. *Naut.* longitudinal piece ; 2. *Civ. Eng.* sleeper : a horizontal timber to support a superincumbent weight, or to steady rails or framework ; girder.

LONGUET, ETTE, lônghè, ghèt', [long], *adj.* 1. longish : somewhat long, rather long ; 2. *Fam.* lengthy : rather long ; tedious.

LONGUEUR, lôngœr, [long], *sf.* 1. length : *a*) the extent of anything from end to end ; *b*) long duration ; *c*) long-extent of a speech or writing ; prolixity, prolixness. *a*) **La — d'une allée,** the length of a walk. **Ce salon a trop de — et pas assez de largeur,** this drawing-room is too long and too narrow. **— de câble,** *Naut.* cable's length. : 120 fathoms. *b*) **La — des jours,** the length of days. **Il fait des visites d'une — insupportable,** he makes such very long visits. **Patience et — de temps font plus que force ni que rage,** patience with time does more than strength and anger. *La Font. Fab.* ii. 10. *c*) **La — d'un sermon,** the length of a sermon.

2. tedious part, tedious passage. **Il y a des longueurs dans cette comédie,** there are tedious passages in this comedy.

3. slowness ; delay. **Je suis ennuyé des longueurs de ce procès,** the slowness of this lawsuit wearies me.

EN LONGUEUR, *adv. phr.* 1. lengthwise ; 2. to great length ; slowly. **Traîner une affaire en —,** to get on very slowly with a thing. **Il tire la chose en —,** he is spinning the thing out.

LONGUE-VUE, lông'vû, *sf.* spy-glass, small telescope.

LOOCH, lok, [Ar. : laoq], *sm. Pharm.* loch, lohoc, linctus, lincture, lambative : a medicine to allay cough.

LOPIN, lopa*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm*. **1**. bit, morsel, piece, smack ; **2**. portion, share. **Il a attrapé un bon — dans la succession**, he has had a good share in the inheritance.

3. patch. **— de terre**, patch of ground.

LOQUACE, lokwas', [Lat. : loquax, acis ; loqui, to speak], *adj*. loquacious, talkative : given to continual talking ; garrulous.

LOQUACITÉ, lokwasité, *sf*. loquaciousness, loquacity, talkativeness : the habit of talking excessively.

LOQUE, lok', [orig. uncer. ; perhaps O. H. Ger. : loc ; Ger. : Locke, lock (of hair)], *sf*. rag, tatter. **Ses vêtements tombent en loques**, his clothes are in tatters.

LOQUÈLE, lokuèl', [Lat. : loquela], *sf*. *Fam*. vulgar eloquence, gift of the gab.

LOQUET, lokê, [Teutonic ; O. H. Ger. : loc ; lücken , to fasten ; Eng. : lock], *sm*. **1**. latch (of a door). **Fermer la porte au —**, to latch the door. **Ouvrir le —**, to lift up the latch ; to unlatch.

2. *Naut*. hoop, clasp. **— d'écoutilles**, hoop of the scuttles.

3. catch (of a knife) ; **4**. daglock, wool.

LOQUETEAU, lok'to, [loquet], *sm*. [*Pl. Loqueteaux*.] shutter-latch, small latch.

LOQUETEUX, EUSE, lok'tœ, tœz', [loque], *adj*. ragged, tattered, in rags, in tatters.

LOQUETTE, lokèt', [loque], *sf*. little bit, small slice.

LORANTHACÉES, lorâ*n*tasé, [Gr. : λῶρον, thong ; ἄνθος, flower], *sfpl*. *Bot*. loranthaceæ : an order of parasitical plants.

LORD, (lôr : the *d* is never pronounced) [Eng], *sm*. lord.

LORETTE, lorèt', [from the quarter in Paris: Notre-Dame-de-Lorette], *sf*. courtesan, gay woman.

LORGNADE, lôrnyad', [lorgner], *sf*. ogle, glance, side-look.

LORGNER, lôrnyé-r, [O. Fr. : lorgne, squinting ; perhaps from O. Ger. lüren ; Ger. : lauern, to spy. ; Eng. : lurk], *va*. **1**. to ogle : *a*) to view with side-glances ; to look sidewise to ; *b*) to cast glances at slyly ; to cast a glance at, to eye ; **2**. to quiz : to look with a quizzing-glass ; **3**. *Fig*. to have an eye to ; to long for. **— les gens au théâtre**, to look through an opera-glass at people in the theatre. **— un héritage**, to have an eye to an inheritance.

LORGNERIE, lôrn'rî, *sf*. ogling.

LORGNETTE, lôrnyet, [lorgner], *sf*. **1**. spy-glass ; **2**. † quizzing-glass, eye-glass ; **3**. opera-glass, glass.

LORGNEUR, EUSE, lôrnyœr, œz', *sm. f*. ogler.

LORGNON, lôrnyô*n*, *sm*. eye-glass, quizzing-glass : glass, lens.

LORI, or **LORIS**, lori, *sm*. **1**. *Zool*. loris : a genus of quadrumanous animals, allied to the lemurs ; **2**. *Ornith*. lory : a genus of birds of the parrot tribe.

LORIOT, lorio, [lorial ; Lat. : aureolus, gold-colour], *sm*. *Ornith*. loriot, golden oriole, witwall : *Oriolus galbula*, a passerine bird.

† **LORMERIE**, lôrm'ri, *sf*. saddler's ironmongery.

† **LORMIER**, lôrmyé, [Low Lat. : loramen ; Lat. : lorum, a thong], *sm*. lorimer, loriner : a maker of bits, spurs and mountings for harnesses.

LORRAIN, lorra*n* [Paul-Duval], novelist [1855-1906].

LORRAIN, E, lorra*n*, èn, *adj*. and *sm.f*. of Lorraine ; Lorrain, Lorrainer : a native of Lorraine.

LORS, lôr ; the s is never pronounced, [l'or, l', art. and or, adv.], *adv*. then, that time, at that time. **Pour —**, then, at that time. **Dès —**, **1**. thence, since then, thenceforth, from that time ; **2**. then, thence, therefore. **Depuis —**, since then, thence. **— même**, even though.

LORS DE, *prepos. phr*. at the time of.

LORSQUE, lôrsk', [lors ; que], *conj*. [The e is elided before *il, elle, on, un, une*] when. **— j'irai à la campagne**, when I go to the country. **Lorsqu'il vient ici**, when he comes here. [Sometimes *lors* and *que* are separated by another word :] **Il avait le secret de plaire, lors même qu'il contredisait**, he had a knack of pleasing even when he contradicted. **Lors donc que vous viendrez**, then, when you come.

† **LOS**, lôz, [Lat. : laus, praise], *sm*. praise, laud.

LOSANGE, lôzâ*n*zh', [orig. obscure O. Fr. lauze, a flat stone from Lat. laudāre ; thus as Skeat points out the word would have come from signifying a flat stone, a slab or a grave stone], *sm*. *Geom*. lozenge, rhomb : a figure with four equal sides, and its angles not right angles. **En —**, in the form of a lozenge, lozenge-shaped, lozenged.

LOSANGE, *sf*. *Herald*, lozenge.

LOSANGÉ, E, lozâ*n*zhé, *adj*. *Herald*. lozengee, lozengy : having the field covered with lozenges.

LOSANGER, lozâ*n*zhé-r, *va*. to divide lozengewise.

LOT, lô, [Teutonic ; O. H. Ger. : lôz ; Ger. : los ; Los, a lot ; Ang.-Sax. : hlot ; Eng. : lot], *sm*. **1**. lot : *a*) portion, share ; *b*) parcel, portion *c*) *Fig*. fate. *a*) **Faire des lots**, to make into lots. *b*) **Un — de marchandises**, a portion of goods. *c*) **Le — qui lui est échu**, the portion that has fallen to his share. **La misère est mon —**, it is my fate to be poor. **Travailler est le — et l'honneur d'un mortel**, to work is the lot and the honour of mortal man. *Volt*.

2. prize (at lottery). **Gagner le gros —**, to win the highest prize.

LOTERIE, lot'ri, [lot], *sf*. **1**. lottery : a game of hazard. **Mettre à la —**, to put in the lottery. **Billet de —**, lottery-ticket. **Gagner à la —**, to win in the lottery. **C'est tout une —**, it's all a matter of chance.

2. raffle : a petty kind of lottery. **Mettre quelque chose en —**, to raffle for a thing.

LOTI, E, loti, *pa. p*. of *Lotir*. [*Fam*. :] **Bien —**, favoured. **Mal —**, ill-favoured. **La voilà bien lotie** ! she has made a fine choice !

LOTIER, lotyé, [Lat. : lotus Gr. : λωτός], *sm*. *Bot*. **1**. lotos, lotus : a genus of papilionaceous plants. **— corniculé**, bird's-foot trefoil : *Lotus corniculatus*. **— comestible**, edible lotos. **— odorant**, blue melilot : *Trifolium melilotos cærulæa*. **— rouge**, lotus tetragonolobus.

2. **— des lotophages**, lotus, lote : *Rhamnus lotus* ; **3**. **— d'Égypte**, lotus, Egyptian water-lily, water-lily of the Nile ; **4**. **— blanc, — à feuilles de frêne**, bead tree, pride of India : *Melia azedarach* ; **5**. **Faux —**, date plum, pishamin, European lotus, date of Trebisond : *Diospyros lotus*.

LOTION, lôsyô*n*, *in poet*. siô*n*, [Lat. : lotio], *sf*. **1**. lotion : *a*) washing, *b*) *Med*. the act of washing some part of the body ; *c*) *Med*. wash : an external fluid application ; **2**. ablution.

LOTIONNER, lôsyoné-r, *va*. to wash, to cleanse.

LOTIR, lotir, [lot], *va*. to lot : *a*) to allot, to assign ; *b*) to portion, to share, to sort.

LOTISSEMENT, lôtis'mâ*n*, *sm*. lotting, portioning off, allotting, allotment, putting out in lots.

LOTO, loto, [Ital. : lotto, lot], *sm*. loto : a game of hazard.

LOTOPHAGE, lotofazh', [Gr. : λωτός, lotus : φάγειν, to eat], *adj*. lotus-eating : feeding on the lotus-fruit.

LOTOPHAGES, *smpl*. Lotophagi, Lotus-eaters : an ancient people inhabiting on the north coast of Africa. **Arbre des —**, *Bot*. lotus, lote, lote-tree.

LOTTE, lot', [perhaps from Lat. lutum mud], *sf*. *Ichth*. lote : *Lota*, a genus of malacopterygious fishes. **— commune, — de rivière**, burbot, eel-pout : *Gadua lota*. **— franche, — barbote**, loach : *Cobitis*. **— de Hongrie**, shades, sheat-fish, sly silurus.

LOTUS, lotus, **LOTOS**, lotos, [Gr. : λωτός], *sm*. *Bot*. **1**. **— en arbre**, lotus, lotos, lote, lote-tree : *Rhamnus lotus* ; **2**. Christ's thorn, Jews' thorn : *Rhamnus spina Christi* ; **3**. lote-tree, lotus, nettle-tree : *Cellis australis* ; **4**. **Nymphée lotus, — des Égyptiens**, loto, lotus, Egyptian water-lily, water-lily of the Nile : *Nymphæa lotus* ; **5**. **— sacré**, nelumbo, lotus (of the Hindus), Egyptian bean : *Nymphæa nelumbo* ; **6**. blue water-lily : *Nymphæa cærulea* ; **7**. cocco, cocoa root: *Arum colocasia*. **8**. common yellow melilot : *Melilotus officinalis* ; **9**. blue melilot : *Melilotus cærulæa*.

10. lotus-fruit. **Manger du —**, *Fig*. to lose one's memory.

LOUABLE, louabl', [louer], *adj*. **1**. laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. **Sa conduite est —**, his conduct is praiseworthy. **Ce qu'il a fait de —**, his praiseworthy actions. **Vous êtes — d'avoir agi ainsi**, you deserve praise for having acted thus.

2. *Med*. good.

LOUABLEMENT, louablœmâ*n*-t, *adv*. laudably, commendably, praiseworthily.

LOUAGE, louazh', [louer], *sm*. letting, letting out : the putting out on lease ; hiring, hire, renting. **Donner à —**, to let, to let out, to lease, to hire out, to hire. **Prendre à —**, to hire, to rent. **Prix de —**, hire. **Domestique de —**, hired servant. **Cheval de —**, hired horse.

LOUANGE, louâ*n*zh', [louer], *sf*. praise : *a*) commendation bestowed ; approval, approbation ; encomium ; *b*) glorifying, extolling, glorification, laud ; *c*) honour ; *d*) fame, renown, glory, celebrity. *a*) **Mériter des louanges**, to deserve praise. **Accabler de louanges**, to praise a person very much. **Donner des louanges à quelqu'un**, to bestow praise on a person. **Avide de louanges**, greedy of praise. **Sensible à la —**, fond of praise. **Digne de —**, praiseworthy. *b*) **Chanter les louanges de Dieu**, to praise God. [*Fam*. :] **Chanter les louanges de quelqu'un**, to sing the praises of a person. **Il est au dessus des louanges**, he is above all praise. **Il n'est pas prodigue de louanges**, he is very sparing of praise. *c*) **On a dit à sa — que...**, it has been said, to his honour, that. *d*) **Couvert ou de — ou d'opprobre éternel**, highly renowned or dishonoured for ever. **Il a gardé le mérite de la clarté, du récit intéressant et rapide, et cette — d'avoir été quelquefois peintre dans un abrégé**, he still has the merit of being clear, of relating in a rapid and interesting style, and the credit of having sometimes given excellent descriptions in short treatises. *Villem. Litt*.

LOUANGER, louâ*n*zhé-r, *va*. [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous louangeons, je louangeais*.] to praise : to bestow praise on ; to commend, to laud.

LOUANGER (SE), *v. refl*. to praise each other.

LOUANGEUR, EUSE, louanhzœr, œz', *sm. f*. praiser, panegyrist, ecomiast.

LOUANGEUR, EUSE, *adj*. laudatory,

encomiastic. **Des paroles louangeuses**, laudatory words.

LOUCHE, loush', [Lat. : luscus, one-eyed], *adj.* **1.** squint, squinting; looking obliquely; squint eyed. **Un homme —**, a squint-eyed man, a man who squints. **Des yeux louches**, squint eyes. **A l'œil —**, squint-eyed. **Regard —**, squint.

2. *Fig.* equivocal, suspicious, ambiguous. **Une conduite —**, a suspicious conduct. **C'est bien —**, it looks very suspicious.

3. *Gram.* ambiguous; not clear. **Un amas de phrases louches, irrégulières, incohérentes, obscures**, a mass of ambiguous, irregular, incoherent, obscure phrases.

4. thick, muddy : not transparent, not clear. **Du vin —**, thick wine.

LOUCHE, *sm.* **1.** squinter, squinting person; **2.** *Fig.* equivocalness, suspicion, ambiguity. **Il y a du — dans cette affaire**, there is something suspicious in that affair. **Pourquoi faut-il qu'il y ait toujours du — en ce que je fais** ? how is it there must always be something suspicious in whatever I do ? *Beaum. Mar. de Fig.* III. 5.

LOUCHE, loush', [Low Lat. : lochea], *sf.* **1.** soup-ladle; **2.** ladle.

LOUCHEMENT, loush'mân-t, *sm.* squinting : strabismus; the act of one who squints.

LOUCHER, loushé-r, [louche], *vn.* to squint : to look obliquely, to have the axes of the eyes differently directed. **Faire —**, to squint.

LOUCHET, loushè, *sm.* narrow spade. **— à gazon**, hollow spade, turf-cutter's shovel.

LOUCHETTES, louzhet, *sfpl.* goggles : an apparatus to cure squinting.

LOUCHIR, loushir, [louche], *vn.* to get muddy, to become thick.

LOUCHON, loushôn, *sm. Carp.* fir-beam without knots.

LOUER, loué-r, [Lat. : locāre, to let], *va.* **1.** to let, to let out : to grant the possession and use of for a compensation; to put to hire, to leasse, to hire out. **— une maison à quelqu'un**, to let a house. **Maison à —**, house to let. **Ce tapissier loue des meubles**, this upholsterer lets out furniture.

2. to hire : to procure for temporary use at a certain price; to take on hire; to rent. **Je viens de — un appartement qui me convient parfaitement**, I have just taken apartments which exactly suit me. **— une voiture au mois**, to hire a carriage by the month.

LOUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to hire one's self out; **2.** (of things) to be let; to be hired. **Les appartements se louent fort cher dans cette maison**, apartments, in that house, are let at a high rent.

LOUER, loué-r, [Lat. : laudāre], *va.* to praise : to commend, to laud, to eulogize. **On loue tous ceux dont on croit avoir à espérer ou à craindre**, we praise those we fear and those we expect anything from. **Aimez qu'on vous conseille et non pas qu'on vous loue**, listen to advice but not to praise. **Je vous loue d'avoir ainsi agi**, I praise you for having acted thus. [*Neut.* :] **Il s'entend à —**, he knows how to praise.

LOUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to praise one's self; **2.** to praise each other; **3.** (with *de*) to be satisfied with, to be pleased with. **J'ai sujet de me — de lui**, I have reason to be satisfied with him. **J'ai fort à me — du remède que vous m'avez indiqué**, I have good reason to be satisfied with the remedy you told me of. **Il se loue et se remercie**, he is overjoyed at his own actions.

LOUEUR, EUSE, louœr, œz', *sm. f.* hirer, letter out. **— en garni**, lodging-house keeper. **— de chevaux**, livery-staple keeper. **— de voitures**, job-master.

LOUEUR, EUSE, louœr, œz', *sm. f.* praiser.

LOUFOQUE, loufok', *sm.* and *adj. Slang.* crank, madman; cracked, crazy, off his nut.

LOUGRE, lougr', [Eng. : lugger], *sm. Naut.* lugger : a small vessel with three masts.

LOUIS, loui, *pnm.* Lewis, Louis.

LOUIS, *sm.* louis : *a)* an ancient gold coin of France, twenty-four francs piece, valued at about 20 shillings sterling; *b)* a twenty francs piece. **— d'or**, louis d'or.

LOUISE, louiz', *pnf.* Louisa.

LOUISIANE, louizian', *pnf. Geog.* Louisiana.

LOUP, lou; the *p* is never pronounced. [Lat.: lupus], *sm.* **1.** wolf (*pl.* wolves) : *a) Zool.* a wild animal of the dog kind; *b) Fig.* bad, cruel man. **— gris**, gray wolf. **— noir**, black wolf. **— rouge**, rufous wolf. **— odorant**, dusky wolf. **— des prairies**, prairie wolf.

Familiar and proverbial phrases : **Il est connu comme le — blanc**, everybody knows him. **Il fait un froid de —**, it is exceedingly cold. **Manger comme un —**, to devour. **Marcher à pas de —**, to walk stealthily. **Avoir vu le —**, to have seen the world, to have experience; to know what's what. **Entre chien et —**, at dusk, at twilight. **Tenir le — par les oreilles**, to be in a scrape, and not to know how to get out of it. **Donner la brebis à garder au —**, to trust a person who is not to be trusted. **Enfermer le — dans la bergerie**, **1.** to shut up the wolf in the sheep-fold; **2.** to heal up a wound prematurely. **Se mettre à la gueule du —**, to rush into the lion's mouth. **Le — mourra dans sa peau**, a wicked man will never amend. **Qui se fait brebis, le — le mange**, daub yourself with honey and you will never want flies. **Brebis comptées, le — les mange**, excessive prudence defeats its own end. **Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux**, there is honour among thieves. **La faim chasse le — hors du bois**, hunger will break through stone walls. **Quand on parle du —, on en voit la queue**, speak of the devil and his horns will appear. **Il faut hurler avec les loups**, at Rome we must do as Rome does. **On apprend à hurler avec les loups**, he who lives with cripples learns to limp.

2. **— doré**, *Zool.* golden wolf, jackal; **3.** **— marin**, *Zool.* sea-wolf, sea-elephant, elephant-seal, proboscis seal, bottle-nose : *Macrorrhinus Proboscidens*, the largest of the seal family; **4.** **— de mer**, *a) Ichth.* basse, common basse : *Labrax lupus*, a sea-fish of the perch family; *b) Ichth.* sea-wolf, wolf-fish, sea-cat, cat-fish : *Anarrhicas lupus*, a fish of the blenny family; *c) Fig.* a jack-tar, an old salt : an old, experienced sailor.

5. *Astron.* Wolf, Lupus : a southern constellation; **6.** black velvet mask; **7.** *Med.* wolf : an ulcer; **8.** hole, defect (in wood); **9.** *Book-s.* packing-stick; **10.** crow, crow-bar : an iron lever; **11.** nail-nippers; **12.** *Spin.* willow : a machine for clearing cotton and opening its fibres; willowing-machine; **13.** willy, twilly : a machine for cleaning wool and separating its fibres; willying-machine, willowing-machine, shake-willy; **14.** devil, deviling-machine; **15.** *Metall.* coagulated lump of iron.

16. **Dent de —**, large nail; **17.** **Gueule-de-—**, *Bot.* great snap-dragon : *Antirrhinum majus*, a plant of the order scrophulariaceæ; **18.** **Patte-de-—**, *Bot.* club-moss, wolf's-claw : *Lycopodium clavatum*, a moss-like plant; **19.** *Pied-de-* **—**, white horehound, water-hoarbound, gipsywort : *Lycopus*, a genus of plants of the order labiatæ.

LOUP-CERVE, louserv', *sf. Zool.* female lynx.

LOUP-CERVIER, louservyé, *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* lynx : a quadruped of the cat kind; **2.** *Fig.* (in an ill sense) jobber. *Pl.* [*Loups cerviers.*]

LOUPE, loup', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** *Med.* wen : an encysted tumour; **2.** wart : excrescence, knob on trees; **3.** *Jewel.* imperfect stone; **4.** magnifying-glass, lens; **5.** reading-glass, eye-glass; **6.** *Metall.* bloom, loop : a soft, agglutinated lump of iron which is taken from the puddling-furnace to undergo the operation of hammering. **— pour mise à point**, **— viseur**, *Phot.* focussing magnifier. **— de retoucheur**, retoucher's magnifier. **— liseuse**, reading-glass.

LOUPEUX, EUSE, loupœ, œz', *adj.* warty, knobby.

LOUP-GAROU, lougarou, *sm.* [*Pl. Loups-garous.*] **1.** were-wolf : a man wolf, a man who has turned into a wolf; **2.** bugbear : phantom, raw-head. **Guéri du —**, freed from superstitions.

3. *Fig.* churl, surly fellow : unsociable man.

LOUP-GAROU, *adj.* churlish, surly, rude.

LOURD, E, lour, lourd', [Low Lat. : lurdus; Lat. : luridus, dull], *adj.* **1.** heavy : *a)* weighly, ponderous; *b)* slow of motion, dull, sluggish, indolent, drowsy; *c)* wanting in spirit or activity; dull, torpid, inert, sluggish; lifeless. *a)* **Un — fardeau**, a heavy burden. **L'or est le plus — de tous les métaux**, gold is the heaviest metal. **Faire une lourde chute**, to fall heavily. *b)* **Les chevaux de Flandre sont lourds**, Flemish horses are slow. **Avoir la tête lourde**, to feel one's head heavy. *c)* **Cet écrivain est —**, that writer is dull. **Un ton — et guindé**, a dull and formal tone. **Style —**, heavy style. **Une conversation lourde**, a heavy conversation.

2. awkward, clumsy, heavy-handed. **Avoir la main lourde**, to be awkward, heavy-handed.

3. dull, stupid, doltish, heavy-headed, dull-brained, dull-witted, thick-headed. thick-skulled. **Un homme —**, a dull man. **Esprit —**, dull intellect; dullard, dull-head. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be dull-witted.

4. heavy : *a)* not light, not easily digested; *b)* difficult, requiring laborious effort; *c)* oppressive, grievous; *d)* dull, close, sultry, warm, oppressive. *a)* **Le pain chaud est —**, hot bread is heavy. *b)* **Une lourde tâche**, a heavy task. **C'est une lourde entreprise**, it is a heavy undertaking. *c)* **Un impôt trop —**, too heavy a tax. *d)* **Le temps est —**, the weather is sultry.

5. expensive. **Six enfants sont une charge bien lourde pour ce pauvre homme**, six children are a very heavy burden for that poor man. **Avoir une maison bien lourde**, to keep up an expensive establishment.

6. grave, gross. **Une lourde faute**, a gross mistake. **Dire une lourde sottise**, to say a very foolish thing. **Il a fait une lourde chute**, he had a heavy fall.

LOURDAUD, E, lourdô, dôd', [lourd], *sm. f.* **1.** blockhead, loggerhead, dunce, dolt, dullard, thick-skull; **2.** awkward, clumsy fellow. **Un gros —**, a great dunce. **Un — du village**, a country bumpkin.

LOURDAUDERIE, lourdôd'ri, *sf.* awkwardness, clumsiness.

LOURDEMENT, lourdœmân-t, *adv.* **1.** heavily. **Marcher —**, to walk heavily. **Plaisanter —**, to make dull jokes.

2. awkwardly, clumsily; **3.** grossly. **Se tromper —**, to be grossly mistaken.

LOURDERIE, lourd'ri, *sf.* gross blunder.

LOURDEUR, lourdœr, [lourd], *sf* heaviness : *a*) the quality of being heavy ; weight ; *b*) oppressiveness, grievousness ; *c*) inaptitude to motion ; sluggishness, slowness ; *d*) dulness, torpidness, slowness of apprehension ; *e*) dulness, unliveliness ; tediousness. *c*) **La — de son pas**, the heaviness of his step. *d*) **— de style**, heaviness of style.

LOURDISE, lourdiz', *sf.* gross blunder.

LOURE, lour', [provin.], *sf.* loure : a kind of dance.

LOURER, louré-r, *va. Mus.* to join (notes).

LOUSSEAU, lousô, **LOUSSEC**, lousèk, **LOUSSET**, lousè, **LOSSE**, los', *sm. Naut.* well-room, well (of a boat).

LOUSTIC, loustik, **LOUSTIG**, loustig, [Ger. : lustig, joyful], *sm.* wag : a man full of low sport and humour. **Je crois qu'il ignore ce que c'est qu'un — dans un régiment**, I fancy he does not know what it is to have a joker in a regiment. *P. L. Courier.*

LOUTRE, loutr', [Lat. : lutra], *sf. Zool.* otter : a genus of quadrupeds of the weasel family. **— commune**, common otter, European river-otter. **— du Canada**, Canada otter, American otter.

2. otter-skin. **Casquette de —**, otter-skin cap.

LOUVART, louvar, **LOUVAT**, louva, *sm.* young wolf. **Au bout de quelque temps que messieurs les louvats se virent loups parfaits**, at length when the young cubs had become full-grown wolves. *La Font. Fab.* III. 13.

LOUVE, louv', [Lat. : lupa], *sf.* 1. *Zool.* she-wolf: a female wolf ; 2. *Fig.* lewd woman ; 3. *Mason.* lewis, lewisson : an instrument for raising stones.

LOUVER, louvé-r, *va.* to raise (a stone) with a lewis.

LOUVET, ETTE, louvè, vèt', *adj.* wolf-coloured, dun : wolf-colour.

LOUVETAGE, louv'tazh', *sm.* willowing (of wool).

LOUVETEAU, louv'tô, [loup], *sm.* [*Pl. Louveteaux.*] 1. young wolf, wolf's cub, cub, whelp ; 2. Lewis, freemason's child [Written also *Louflon* and *Louton*] ; 3. *Mason.* iron wedge : a part of a lewis.

LOUVETER, louv'té-r, *vn.* to whelp (as a she-wolf).

LOUVETERIE, louvèt'ri *or* louv'tri, *sf.* wolf-hunting train, equipage for wolf-hunting.

LOUVETIER, louv'tyé, *sm.* 1. officer of the wolf-hunt, master of the wolf-hounds ; 2. wolf-hunter.

LOUVIERS, louvyé, *sm.* Louviers cloth.

LOUVOYAGE, louvwayazh', *sm. Naut.* tacking.

LOUVOYER, louvwayé-r, [lof], *vn.* [Conj. like *Employer.*] 1. *Naut.* to tack, to tack about : to change the course of a ship from one tack to the other ; to beat, to ply to windward ; 2. *Fig.* to manœuvre.

LOUVRE, louv', *sm.* 1. Louvre : a palace of Paris, the ancient residence of sovereigns converted now into a museum ; 2. *Fig.* palace.

LOVER, lové-r, *va. Naut.* to coil (a rope).

LOXODROMIE, loksodromi, [Gr. : λοξός, slanting ; δρόμος, course], *sf. Naut.* 1. rhumb-line : the line or course which a ship describes when sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass ; 2. *Geom.* loxodromic curve, line *or* spiral : a line which makes an equal angle with every meridian ; loxodromy.

LOXODROMIQUE, loksodromik', *adj. Naut.* loxodromic : pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb. **Tables loxodromiques**, loxodromic tables.

LOXODROMIQUE, *sf.* rhumb-line, loxodromic curve.

LOXODROMISME, loksodromism', *sm.* 1. loxodromics : the act of oblique sailing by the rhumb ; 2. loxodromism : the tracing of a loxodromic line.

LOYAL, E, lwayal, [loi ; Lat. : legalis], *adj.* 1. *Com., Law-t.* bona fide, genuine ; 2. honest, upright, straightforward, fair ; true, faithful ; (to one's prince) loyal. **Un homme — en affaires**, a straightforward man of business. **Une conduite franche et loyale**, frank and straightforward behaviour.

LOYALEMENT, lwayal'mân-t, *adv.* honestly, uprightly, fairly ; faithfully.

LOYALISME, lwayalism', *sm. Engl. Hist.* loyalism, loyalty : fidelity to one's sovereign.

LOYALISTE, lwayalist', *sm. Engl. Hist.* loyalist.

LOYAUTÉ, lwayôté, [for loyalté], *sf.* 1. honesty, probity, integrity, fairness. **Un homme qui a de la —**, a man who is honest. **Des procédés pleins de —**, very honest proceedings.

2. loyalty : *a*) fidelity to a prince ; *b*) fidelity to a husband or lover.

LOYER, lwayé, [Lat. : locarium], *sm.* 1. rent : that which is paid for anything held of another. **Donner à —**, to let. **— d'une maison**, house-rent.

2. house-rent, rent. **Les loyers augmentent**, rents are getting higher. **Payer son —**, to pay one's rent.

3. hire : salary, wages ; 4. *Fig.* reward, recompense. **Mille traits de satire sont le — de quiconque ose écrire**, satire is the reward of all those who venture to write. *Volt.* **Toute peine, dit-on, est digne de —**, the labourer is worthy of his hire, they say. *La Font. Fab.* XII.

LOZANGE, lozânzh', *sf.* V. *Losange.*

LUBIE, lubi, [Lat. : lubēre, to fancy], *sf.* whim, whimsey, caprice, fancy, crotchet, maggot. **Il a des lubies**, he has whims. **Il lui prend souvent des lubies**, he often takes fancies into his head.

LUBRICITÉ, lubrisité, [lubrique], *sf.* lubricity, lechery, lasciviousness, lewdness, lust.

LUBRIFIANT, E, lubrifian, ant', *adj.* lubricating. *sm.* lubricant, lubricator.

LUBRIFICATION, lubrifikasyôn, *sf.* lubrication, lubrifaction : the act of lubricating.

LUBRIFIER, lubrifié-r, [Lat. : lubricus, slippery ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to lubricate : to make smooth or slippery.

LUBRIQUE, lubrik', [Lat. : lubricus, slippery], *adj.* lecherous, lascivious, lewd, lustful, lubric, wanton.

LUBRIQUEMENT, lubrik'mân-t, *adv.* lecherously.

LUC, luk, *pnm.* Luke.

LUCAIN, lukan, *pnm.* Lucanus, Lucan.

LUCANE, lukan', [Lat. : lucanus], *sm. Entom.* stag-beetle, lucanus : a genus of coleopterous insects.

LUCANIE, lukani, *pnf. Geog.* Lucania.

LUCARNE, lukarn', [Lat. : lucerna, lantern], *sf.* 1. *Arch.* dormer window, dormant-window, dormer, dormar, luthern ; garret-window ; 2. garret.

LUCAYES, lukây', *pnfpl. Geog.* Lucaya islands.

LUCERNE, lusèrn', *pnf. Geog.* Lucern, Lucerne.

LUCIDE, lusid', [Lat. : lucidus], *adj.* lucid : *a*) clear ; *b*) sane ; not darkened by madness ; marked by the regular operations of reason. *a*) **Esprit —**, a lucid mind. *b*) **Un fou —**, a lucid madman. **Des moments lucides**, lucid moments.

LUCIDEMENT, lusid'mân-t, *adv.* lucidly, clearly.

LUCIDITÉ, lusidité, *sf.* lucidness : clearness.

LUCIE, lusi, *pnf.* Lucy. **Bois de Sainte- —**, mahaleb-wood.

LUCIEN, lusyan, *pnm.* Lucian.

LUCIFER, lusifèr, [Lat. : lux, lucis, light ; ferre, to bear], *pnm.* Lucifer : *a*) *Astron.* morning star, Venus ; *b*) Satan.

LUCIFÉRIEN, ENNE, lusifèryàn', ryèn, *adj.* luciferian : relating to Lucifer or Satan.

LUCIFUGE, lusifuzh, [Lat. : lux, lucis, light ; fugĕre, to flee], *adj.* shunning the light.

LUCINE, lusin', *pnf. Mythol.* Lucina : Diana, the goddess of childbirth.

LUCIOLE, lusiol', [Ital. : lucciola], *sf. Entom.* fire-fly, glow-worm.

LUCQUES, luk', *pnf. Geog.* Lucca. **Duché de —**, duchy of Lucca.

LUCQUOIS, E, lukwa, az', *sm. f.* Lucchese (*pl.* Lucchesi) : an inhabitant of the duchy or (*now*) province of Lucca.

LUCRATIF, IVE, lukratif, tiv', [lucre], *adj.* lucrative : profitable, gainful.

LUCRATIVEMENT, lukrativ'mân-t, *adv.* lucratively : profitably.

LUCRE, lukr', [Lat. : lucrum, gain], *sm.* lucre : gain, profit.

LUCRÈCE, lukrès', *pnm.* Lucretius : a Roman poet.

LUCRÈCE, *pnf.* Lucretia.

LUCRÈCE, *sf.* 1. virtuous woman ; 2. (in an ill sense) prude. **Faire la —**, to play the prude.

LUCUBRATION, lukubrasyôn, *sf.* V. *Élucubration.*

LUCULLITE, lukullit', *sf. Miner.* lucullite : a variety of black marble.

LUCUME, lukum', *sf. Bot.* lucuma, sapote : a genus of plants of the order sapotaceæ.

LUDOVIC, ludovik, [Lat. : Ludovicus], *pnm.* Ludovic, Lewis ; Louis.

LUETTE, luèt', [Lat. : uva, a grape], *sf. Anat.* uvula : the fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the soft palate. **Inflammation de la —**, uvulitis.

LUEUR, luœr, [Low Lat. : lucor ; Lat. : lucēre, to shine], *sf.* glimpse, glimmering : *a*) a weak faint light ; gleam, glimmer, light ; *b*) *Fig.* transient lustre ; short transitory view ; the exhibition of a faint resemblance, slight appearance. *a*) **La — de la lune**, the light of the moon. **Une — blafarde**, a dim light. **Il lisait à la — d'une lampe**, he was reading by the light of lamp. *b*) **J'entrevoyais quelque — d'espérance**, I had some glimpse of hope. **Il n'y a pas une — de raison dans ce qu'il dit**, there is not a glimpse of reason in what he says. **C. avait eu quelque — de cette idée**, C. had had some glimpse of that idea.

LUGUBRE, lugubr', [Lat. : lugubris ; lugēre, to mourn], *adj.* lugubrious, mournful : indicating sorrow, sorrowful, dismal, doleful, sad, gloomy, dreary, melancholy. **Une voix —**, a dismal voice. **Un ton —**, a mournful tone. **Avoir un air sombre et —**, to have a dark and gloomy look. **Cérémonie —**, mournful ceremony. **Des pensées lugubres**, dismal thoughts.

LUGUBREMENT, lugubrœmân-t, *adv.* lugubriously, mournfully, dismally, dolefully, drearily.

LUI, lui, [Low Lat. : illui ; Lat. : illi-huic], *pers. pron. m. of the third person*, 1. [Objective case. *Pl. Eux.*] him : used after a verb or a preposi-

tion : (of things or animals) it. **Vous n'accusez que lui,** you accuse him alone. **Nous avons avec nous son ami et lui,** we have him and his friend with us. **Je ne parle pas de lui,** I do not speak of him. **Il n'attend qu'un prétexte à les éloigner de lui,** he is only waiting for an excuse to take them away from him. *Rac.* **Ceci est pour lui,** this is for him. **Je vous laisse avec lui,** I leave you with him. **Ce torrent entraîne avec lui tout ce qu'il rencontre,** that torrent bears off whatever it meets.

2. [Instead of *à lui, à elle. Pl. Leur*]. him, to him ; her, to her. **Je lui ferai du bien,** I shall do him good. **Je lui ai lu mon ouvrage,** I read my book to him. **Je lui en ai parlé,** I spoke to him of it. **Vous connaissez cette dame, parlez lui,** you know that lady, speak to her. **Je le lui donne,** I give it to him (*or* to her). **Prêtez le lui,** lend it to him (*or* to her). [*Rem. — Lui* is of both genders in this case only ; *i. e.* when it precedes the verb, or follows a verb in the imperative mood.]

3. [Nominative case. *Pl. Eux.*] he. **C'est lui,** it is he. **Est-ce lui ?** is it he ? **C'est lui qui viendra,** it is he who will come. **Lui seul est appliqué,** he alone is diligent. **Ses sœurs portaient un panier et lui un paquet,** his sisters were carrying a basket, and he a parcel. **Il est parti lui douzième,** he was the twelth to start. **Je suis plus jeune que lui,** I am younger than he. (Expletively.) **Il croyait, lui, qu'il devait faire parler tout l'univers,** he thought he would be known all over the world. **Il ne ferait pas cela lui,** he would not do that. *Montesq.*

4. [Objective case, used instead of *le*.] **Vous l'outragez, lui qui vous aime si tendrement,** you wrong him, him who so tenderly loves you.

LUI-MÊME, *pron. m.* [*Pl. Eux-mêmes.*] himself. **Il l'a dit lui-même,** he said it himself. **Il est venu lui-même,** he came himself. **Mais lui-même il vous cherche,** but he is looking for you himself. **Lui-même à haute voix viendra la demander,** he will come himself to ask for her in a loud voice. **Il n'est plus lui-même,** he is no longer himself.

LUIRE, luir', [Lat. : lucēre, to shine], *vn.* [*Je luis, tu luis, il luit, nous luisons, vous luisez, ils luisent* ; *je luisais* ; *je luisis* ; *je luirai* ; *je luirais* ; *luis, luisons* ; *que je luise* ; *que je luisisse* ; *luisant* ; *lui.*] to shine : *a*) to emit rays of light, to give light ; to gleam ; *b*) to glitter, to glister, to glisten, to sparkle with light ; *c*) *Fig.* to glitter, to be showy or striking ; to dawn. *a*) **Le soleil luit,** the sun shines. **Le jour luit déjà,** daylight already appears. **Le soleil luit pour tout le monde,** the sun shines on all alike. *b*) **Faire — les épées,** to make the swords glitter. *c*) **Il vit — quelque espoir de secours,** some hope of help dawned upon him. **Dès qu'un mot plaisant vient — à mon esprit,** as soon as a witty saying dawns upon my mind.

LUISAMMENT, luizamân-t, *adv.* shiningly.

LUISANT, E, luizân-t, ânt', *adj.* shining : *a*) bright, brilliant, resplendent ; *b*) glittering ; *c*) glossy ; smoothly polished. *a*) **Une étoile luisante,** a brilliant star. **Ver —,** glow-worm. *b*) **Des épées luisantes,** glittering swords. *c*) **Des couleurs luisantes,** shining colours. **Des étoffes luisantes,** shining materials. **Une peau luisante,** a glossy skin.

LUISANT, *sm.* gloss : superficial lustre. **Le — d'une étoffe,** the gloss of a stuff.

LUISANTE, *sf.* bright, brilliant star.

LUMACHELLE, lumakèl', [Ital. : lumachella, snail], *sf. Miner.* lumachel, lumachella, fire-marble : a dark-brown marble, containing fossil shells.

LUMBAGO, lônbago, [Lat. : lumbus, loin], *sm. Med.* lumbago : a pain in the loins.

LUMIÈRE, lumyèr', [Lat. : lumen, inis, light], *sf.* **1.** light : *a*) that by which objects are rendered perceptible to the eye ; *b*) the power of vision ; sight ; *c*) life ; *d*) visible state, open view ; *e*) anything that gives light ; candle-light, lamplight, lamp, torch-light, gaslight, etc. ; *f*) celestial brightness ; *g*) *Paint.* the illuminated parts of a picture ; *h*) public notice, public view ; *i*) *Fig.* that which gives or conveys light ; *j*) illumination of mind, enlightenment, intelligence, instruction, knowledge, learning ; abilities *pl.* ; *k*) explanation, illustration ; knowledge, insight ; *l*) luminary, an enlightened man ; one who enlightens mankind. *a*) **La — du soleil,** the light of the sun. **La — de la lune,** the light of the moon. **La — du jour,** daylight. **La — du gaz,** gaslight. **La — électrique,** electric light. **Grande —,** strong light. **Faible —,** dim light. **— douce,** soft light. **— blafarde,** dull light. **Un rayon de —,** a ray of light. **Cet appartement reçoit peu de —,** this apartment is badly lighted. *b*) **Perdre la —,** to lose one's sight. **Être privé de la — du jour,** to be blind. *c*) **Perdre la —,** to die. **Commencer à voir la —, la — du jour,** to spring to light, to be born. **Jouir de la —, voir la —,** to enjoy the light of day, to live. *d*) **Mettre une vérité en —,** to illustrate a truth. **Mettre un livre en —,** to make a book known. *e*) **Apportez-nous de la —,** bring us a light. **Cette lampe donne très peu de —,** this lamp gives very little light. **Éteindre la —,** to put out the light. **Lire à la —,** to read by a light. **Travailler à la —,** to work by candle-light. *f*) **Je suis la — du monde,** I am the light of the world. *Bib. Jean.* ix, 5. **Enfants de —,** children of light. *g*) **Les lumières de ce tableau sont bien entendues,** the lights in that painting are cleverly done. **Un bel effet de —,** a fine effect of light. *h*) **Redouter, craindre la —,** to fear, to shun the light. *i*) **La — de la foi,** the light of faith. **La — de la raison,** the light of reason. **Il a porté la — dans les ténèbres du moyen âge,** he was a luminary in the dark middle ages. *j*) **— naturelle,** natural abilities. **— acquise,** acquired knowledge. **Et comme ses lumières sont fort petites, et son sens le plus borné du monde,** and as his knowledge of things is very shallow, and his understanding very narrow. *Mol. Pourc.* iii. 1. **Avoir peu de lumières,** to be wanting in abilities. **Votre esprit a de grandes lumières,** there is a great ability in your mind. *Mol.* **J'aurai besoin de ses lumières et de ses soins,** I shall stand in need of his ability and care. *Volt.* **Il a beaucoup d'esprit et de —,** he is very witty and intelligent. **Le progrès des lumières,** the progress of knowledge. **Un siècle de lumières,** an enlightened age. *k*) **Il nous fournira des lumières,** he will give us explanations. **Il faut que la — se fasse sur cette affaire,** this affair requires some explanation. **Donnez-moi quelque — sur cette belle aventure,** give me an insight into this adventure. **Ce fait a jeté une grande — sur cette affaire,** this fact throws a great light upon that affair. *l*) **Cet écrivain a été la — de son siècle,** that writer was the luminary of his age. **Une des lumières de l'Église,** one of the luminaries of the Church.

2. touch-hole (of a gun), vent ; **3.** *Math.* sight, sight-hole (in the vane of a quadrant, *etc.*) ; **4.** mouth (of organ-pipes) ; **5.** *Naut.* hole, mouth (of a pump) ; **6.** *Carp.* mouth (of a plane-stock).

LUMIGNON, luminyôn, [O. Fr. : limegnon, lemignon, of unknown origin], *sm.* snuff : *a*) the upper charred part of the wick of a candle ; *b*) a candle almost burned out, candle-end.

LUMINADE, luminad, [Lat. : lumen], *sf.* light : only used in the phrase : **A la —, Pêche à la —,** fishing by artificial light.

LUMINAIRE, luminèr', [Lat. : lumen, inis, light], *sm.* **1.** lights, lighting ; **2.** *Script.* luminary : a celestial body ; **3.** *Fam.* sight, eye. **Le — d'une soirée,** all the lights used at an evening party.

LUMINEUSEMENT, luminœz'mân-t, *adv.* luminously.

LUMINEUX, EUSE, luminœ-z, œz', *adj.* luminous : *a*) shining, emitting light ; *b*) *Fig.* bright, shining ; *c*) clear, lucid, plain, perspicuous. **Un corps —,** a luminous body. **Fontaine lumineuse,** luminous fountain. **Peinture lumineuse,** luminous paint. **Une idée lumineuse,** a bright idea.

LUMINOSITÉ, luminôzité, *sf.* luminousness, luminosity : the quality of being luminous : brightness.

LUNAIRE, lunèr', [Lat. : lunaris ; luna, the moon], *adj.* lunar, lunary : pertaining to, or resembling the moon. **Année —,** lunar year. **Mois —,** lunar month. **Cycle —,** lunar cycle. **Cadran —,** moon-dial.

LUNAIRE, *sf. Bot.* moonwort, lunary, lunaria, honesty : a genus of cruciferous plants.

LUNAISON, lunèzôn, *sf.* lunation, lunar month : the time from one new moon to the next.

LUNATIQUE, lunatik', *adj.* **1.** *Veter.* (of a horse) moon-eyed : having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon ; **2.** moon-struck, lunatic : mad, insane ; **3.** fantastical, whimsical, crotchety.

LUNATIQUE, *sm.f.* **1.** lunatic : a person affected by insanity ; **2.** crotchety person.

LUNCH, lônsh, **LUNCHEON,** lônshon, [Eng.], *sm.* lunch, luncheon.

LUNDI, lœndi, [Lat. : luna, moon ; dies, day], *sm.* Monday. **— gras,** Shrove-Monday, **— saint,** Monday before Easter. **Faire le —,** to keep Saint Monday. **— dernier,** last Monday. **Le dernier — de l'année,** the last Monday in the year. **De — en huit,** next Monday week.

LUNE, lun', [Lat. : luna], *sf.* **1.** moon : *a*) the earth's satellite ; *b*) phase or appearance of the moon ; *c*) the satellite of another planet ; *d*) lunar month, lunation. *a*) **Lever de la —,** moonrise, rising of the moon. **Clair de —,** moonlight, moonshine. **Au clair de —,** by moonlight. **Habitant de la —,** lunarian. [*Fig.* :] **Coucher à l'enseigne de la —,** to sleep out of doors, to sleep in the open air. **Aboyer à la —,** to bay the moon, to make a useless outcry. **Faire la révérence à la —,** to be mad *or* lunatic. **Cheval sujet à la —,** moon-eyed horse. **Faire un trou à la —,** to shoot the moon : to disappoint one's creditors, to decamp. **Vouloir prendre la — avec les dents,** to attempt impossibilities. **Demander la —,** to cry for the moon. **C'est une —, un visage de pleine —,** it is a face like a full moon. **Changeant comme la —,** changeable as the wind. *b*) **Pleine —,** full moon. **Nouvelle —,** new moon. **Le premier quartier de la —,** the first quarter of the moon. **La — est dans son plein,** the moon is in its full. **La — est à son déclin,** the moon is waning. *c*) **Les lunes de Saturne,** Saturn's moons. **Petite —,** little moon, lunet, moonet. *d*) **— rousse,** April moon. **— de miel,** honey-moon. **— d'août,** harvest moon. **— de feu,** July moon. **Vous m'apprendrez l'Almanach, pour savoir quand il y a de la — et quand il n'y en a pas,** you will teach me the almanach, so that I may know when there is a moon and when there is not one. *Mol. B. Gent.* ii. 6.

2. moonlight, moonshine. **Sans —,** moonless.

3. *Fam.* crotchet, whim, fancy. **Avoir des lunes, être sujet à des lunes,** to be crotchety, whimsical; to have crotchets, whims. **Prendre quelqu'un dans sa bonne —, dans sa mauvaise —,** to take a person when in a good humour, in a bad humour.

4. † *Chem.* luna : silver. — **cornée,** luna cornea : chloride of silver.

5. *Bot.* — **d'eau,** white water-lily; **6.** *Ichth.* short sun-fish, molebut ; *Orthagoriscus mola,* a plectognathous fish.

LUNÉ, E, luné, *adj. Nat. Hist.* lunate, lunated : formed like a crescent; moony.

LUNEL, lunèl, *sm.* Lunel wine.

LUNETIER, lunetyé, *sm.* spectacle-maker.

LUNETTE, lunèt', [lune], *sf.* **1.** *Opt.* telescope. — **d'approche,** — **de longue vue,** — **à longue vue,** small telescope, spy-glass. — **de nuit,** night-glass. — **achromatique,** achromatic telescope. — **d'opéra,** opera-glass. — **méridienne,** — **des passages,** *Astron.* transit instrument. [*Fig.* :] **Voir les choses par le petit bout de la —,** to see things bigger than they are. **Il a mis ses lunettes de travers,** *Fig.* he can't see clearly. **Chaussez vos lunettes,** *Fig.* put your glasses on; open your eyes.

2. *pl.* spectacles, glasses. **Porter des lunettes,** to wear spectacles. **Mettre ses lunettes,** to put on one's spectacles. **Lire sans —,** to read without glasses. — **d'automobiliste,** goggles. — **pliantes,** folding goggles. — **à masque,** goggles combined with mask. — **à quatre verres,** goggles with side glasses.

3. *Man.* lunette : a piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse; **4.** *Horol.* rim (for watch-glass); **5.** lunette : *a*) *Fortif.* a small demi-lune; *b*) *Arch.* an aperture in a concave ceiling; **6.** *Man.* **Fer à lunettes,** lunette : a horseshoe without a sponge; **7.** seat of a night-stool, seat (of water-closets); **8.** *Naut.* gauge (for round shot); **9.** *Cook.* merry-thought (of fowls).

LUNETTERIE, lunet'ri, *sf.* spectacle-making, optician's shop, spectacles, etc.

LUNICOLE, lunikol', *sm.* lunarian : an inhabitant of the moon.

LUNIFORME, lunifôrm', *adj.* luniform : resembling the moon; moonshaped, lunar.

LUNI-SOLAIRE, lunisolèr', *adj. Astron.* lunisolar : compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. **Année —,** lunisolar year.

LUNISTICE, lunistis', **LUNESTICE,** lunèstis', [Lat. : luna, the moon; stāre, to stand still], *sm. Astron.* lunistice : the farthest point of the moon's northing or southing.

LUNULAIRE, lunulèr', *adj.* lunular : crescent-shaped.

LUNULE, lunul', [Lat. : lunula, dim. of luna], *sf.* **1.** moon : one of the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn; **2.** lunule : *a*) *Geom.* lune, a crescent-shaped figure bounded by two arcs of circles intersecting at its extremities; *b*) *Conch.* the concavity in a bivalve shell, anterior to the umbo.

LUNULÉ, E, lunulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* lunulate, lunulated, lunular : crescent-shaped, moon-shaped.

LUPANAR, lupanar [Lat.], *sm.* brothel, house of ill-fame.

LUPERCALES, lupèrkal', [Lat. : lupercalia : Lupercus, the god Pan], *sfpl. Rom. Antiq.* lupercalia, lupercal : a feast in honour of Pan.

LUPIN, [Lat. : lupinus, dim. of lupus, wolf], *sm. Bot.* lupine : *Lupinus,* a genus of leguminous plants. **Faux —,** bastard lupine, lupinaster.

LUPINASTRE, lupinastr', *sm. Bot.* lupinaster, bastard lupine.

LUPININE, lupinin', *sf. Chem.* lupinine, lupinite : a bitter substance extracted from lupines.

LUPULIN, lupulân, [Lat. : lupulus, hops], *sm.* lupuline : fine yellow powder of hops.

LUPULINE, lupulin', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* black medick, nonesuch, lupuline, yellow lucerne, yellow clover : *Medicago lupulina,* a plant of the genus medick; **2.** *Chem.* lupuline, lupulite : the bitter principle of hops.

LUPULITE, lupulit', *sf. Chem.* V. *Lupuline,* 2.

LUPUS, lupus, [Lat. : wolf], *sm. Med.* lupus : a kind of ulcer; a tubercular disease of the skin.

LURIDE, lurid, [Lat. : luridus], *adj. Med.* sallow : fawn-coloured.

LURIDITÉ, luridité, *sf. Med.* sallowness : the state of being sallow or lurid.

LURON, lurôn, [orig. unknown], *sm.* jolly dog, jolly fellow, resolute fellow.

LURONNE, luron', *sf.* buxom dame, buxom woman.

LUSIADES, luziad', *sf.* Lusiad : epic poem of Camoens (1525-1570).

LUSIN *or* **LUZIN,** luzan, *sm. Naut.* houseline.

LUSTRAGE, lustrazh', [lustre], *sm. Technol.* glossing, glazing.

LUSTRAL, E, lustral, *adj. Antiq.* **1.** lustral : *a*) used in purification; *b*) pertaining to purification. **Eau lustrale,** lustral water. **Jour —,** lustral day.

2. of lustrum, of lustre.

LUSTRATION, lustrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : lustrāre, to purify], *sf. Antiq.* lustration : the ceremonies by which cities, fields armies or people were purified.

LUSTRE, lustr', [Low Lat. : lustrum, a window; lucēre, to shine], *sm.* lustre : *a*) brightness, brilliancy; gloss; foil; *b*) gloss, varnish; *c*) *Fig.* splendour, brilliancy, brightness; *d*) chandelier, sconce; an ornamented candlestick; *e*) *Antiq.* lustrum, the space of five years. *a*) **Le — d'une étoffe,** the gloss of a stuff. **Les tableaux perdent leur — avec le temps,** paintings lose their brightness after a time. *c*) **La prison de M. le Prince avait ajouté un nouveau — à sa gloire,** the Prince's imprisonment added new lustre to his glory. **La laideur de cette femme sert de — à sa compagne,** that woman's ugliness is a foil to her companion's beauty.

LUSTRE, lustr', [Lat. : lustrum; luēre, to wash; lustrāre, to purify], *sm.* lustre : a period of five years. **La bonne dame a douze lustres accomplis,** the good woman has turned her sixtieth year. *Le Sage, Diable boit.* 10.

LUSTRÉ, E, lustré, *adj.* having a lustre : glossy.

LUSTRER, lustré-r, [lustre], *va.* to give a lustre to, to give a gloss to, to gloss, to glaze; to dress.

LUSTREUR, lustrœr, *sm.* silk-dresser.

LUSTRIER, lustrié, *sm.* lustre-manufacturer.

LUSTRINE, lustrin', [lustre], *sf.* lustring : a species of glossy silk cloth.

LUSTUCRU, lustukru, *sm. Popul. lang.* simpleton, ninny, muff.

LUT, lut, [Lat. : lutum, mud], *sm. Chem.* lute, luting : a composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for coating vessels and for making their junctures air-tight.

LUTATION, lutasyôn, *sf.* lutation, luting : the act of closing with lute.

LUTÈCE, lutès', [Lat. : Lutetia, from Lucotetia, from Celt. the place of the marshes], *sf. Geog.* Lutetia : the old name of Paris.

LUTÉCIEN, ENNE, lutesian, èn', *adj.* Lutetian, pertaining to Lutetia.

LUTÉOLÉINE, lutéoléin', *sf. Chem.* luteoline : a yellow colouring matter found in weld.

LUTER, luté-r, [Lat. : lutāre; lutum, mud], *va.* to lute : to close with lute.

LUTETIA, lutésya, *sf. Astron.* Lutetia : a small planet.

LUTH, lut, [of obscure orig.; O. Fr. : leüt; Span. : laud], *sm.* lute : an instrument of music, with strings. **Corde de —,** lute-string. **Joueur de —,** luter, lutist, lutanist, lute-player.

LUTHÉRANISME, lutéranism', *sm.* Lutheranism : the doctrines of Luther (1483-1546).

LUTHERIE, lut'ri, [luth], *sf.* musical instrument making.

LUTHÉRIEN, ENNE, lutéryan, èn', *adj.* Lutheran : relating to Luther.

LUTHÉRIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Lutheran : a follower of Luther.

LUTHIER, lutyé, [luth], *sm.* musical instrument maker.

LUTIN, lutan, [O. Fr. : netun, apparently from Neptunus, the god of the sea], *sm.* **1.** goblin, hobgoblin, elf, spirit, sprite; **2.** *Fig.* imp, urchin, wild child. **C'est un vrai —,** he is a regular imp of a child. **Il ne dort pas plus qu'un —,** he is always up and stirring.

LUTIN, E, *adj.* waggish, roguish, sprightly.

LUTINER, lutiné-r, [lutin], *va.* to torment, to plague, to tease.

LUTINER, *vn.* **1.** to play the deuce; **2.** to pester.

LUTRIN, lutran, [Lat. : lectum, lectrinum], *sm.* **1.** lettern, lectern, reading-desk (in churches), music-desk. **Chanter au —,** to sing at the music-desk.

2. choir, choristers.

LUTTE, lut', [lutter], *sf.* **1.** wrestling; **2.** scuffle : a struggle between two persons, with close embrace; tussle, struggle; **3.** *Fig.* struggle, strife, contest. **Sa vie entière fut une —,** his whole life was a continual struggle. **S'exercer à la —,** to practise wrestling. **Emporter quelque chose de haute —,** to carry a thing with a high hand. **Faire quelque chose de bonne —,** to do a thing fairly.

LUTTER, luté-r, [Lat. : luctari], *vn.* **1.** to wrestle : to scuffle, to tussle. — **corps à corps,** to wrestle.

2. *Fig.* to strive : *a*) to fight; *b*) to struggle, to contend; *c*) to contend in emulation; to vie; to cope. **Les deux armées luttèrent avec un égal courage,** the two armies fought against each other with equal courage. — **contre la tempête,** to strive against the tempest. **A Venise, on ne voit pas même une mouche... et l'homme seul est là pour — contre la mer,** at Venise not even a fly is to be seen, and man alone is there to fight against the sea. *Mme de Stael.* — **contre la destinée,** to strive against one's destiny. **Vous n'êtes pas de force pour — avec un aussi habile dialecticien,** you are not clever enough to contend with so great a dialectician.

LUTTEUR, lutœr, *sm.* **1.** wrestler : one who contends in wrestling; scuffler; **2.** champion; adversary.

LUXATION luksasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [luxer], *sf. Surg.* luxation : dislocation.

LUXE, luks', [Lat. : luxus], *sm.* **1.** luxury : luxuriousness, indulgence in the pleasures which wealth and abundance afford : sumptuousness. **Vivre dans le —,** to live in luxury. **Le — ruine le riche, et redouble la misère des pauvres,** luxury ruins the rich and adds to the misery of the poor. — **de table,** luxury in living. **Le — des vêtements,** luxury in dress.

Déployer un grand —, to display great luxury. **Édition de —**, library edition. **Objet de —**, article of luxury, high class fancy article. **Train de —**, first-class express. — *Prov.* : **Le — est le chemin de l'hôpital**, luxury is the highway to beggary.

2. luxuriance, exuberance; profusion, superfluousness. **Le — de la végétation**, the luxuriance of the vegetation. **Il y avait dans la salle un grand — de bougies**, there was a profusion of wax lights in the hall.

3. richness; ornament.

LUXEMBOURG, luksânbour, *sm. Geog.* Luxemburg.

LUXEMBOURGEOIS, E, luksanbourzhwa, wâz, *adj. sm. f.* of Luxemburg; Luxemburger.

LUXER, luksé-r, r[Lat. : luxāre, atum] *va. Surg.* to luxate, to dislocate, to put out of joint. **Sa chute lui a luxé l'os de la cuisse**, his thigh bone was dislocated in the fall. **Il s'est luxé le bras**, he has put his arm out of joint.

LUXER (SE), *v. rcfl. Surg.* to become luxated, dislocated.

LUXUEUSEMENT, luksuœz'mân-t, *adv.* luxuriously, sumptuously, richly.

LUXUEUX, EUSE, luksuœ-z, œz', *adj.* luxurious: indulging in luxury, sumptuous, rich. **Toilette luxueuse**, rich dress.

LUXURE, luksur', [Lat. : luxuria; luxus, excess], *sf.* lust, lewdness, lechery.

LUXURIANCE, luksuriâns', *sf.* luxuriance, luxuriancy, exuberance: excessive growth.

LUXURIANT, E, luksuriân-t, ânt', [Lat. : luxurians], *adj.* luxuriant, exuberant: superabundant.

LUXURIEUSEMENT, luksuriœz'mân-t, *adv.* lustfully, lewdly, lecherously.

LUXURIEUX, EUSE, luksuriœ-z, œz', *adj.* lustful, lewd, lecherous.

LUZERNE, luzèrn', *sf. Bot.* lucern: *Medicago sativa*, a leguminous plant. — **lupuline**, lupuline, yellow lucern, yellow clover. — **en arbre**, — **arborescente**, moon-trefoil.

LUZERNIÈRE, luzèrnyèr', *sf.* lucern-field.

LUZULE, luzul', [Ital. : luzuola], *sf. Bot.* wood-rush: *Luzula*, a genus of juncaceous plants. — **champêtre**, field rush.

LYCANTHROPE, likântrop', *sm.* person affected with lycanthropy.

LYCANTHROPIE, likântropi, [Gr. : λύκος, wolf; ἄνθρωπος, man], *sf.* lycanthropy: a species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf.

LYCÉE, lisé, [Gr. : Λύκειον], *sm.* lyceum: *a)* a gymnasium with covered walks in a suburb of Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy; *b)* the philosophical school of Aristotle; *c)* an association of men for literary improvement; academy; *d)* academy, college, grammar-school.

LYCÉEN, liséan, *sm.* collegian, pupil of a lyceum.

LYCHNIDE, liknid', [Gr. : λυχνίς, lantern], *sf. Bot.* lychnis: a genus of plants of the order caryophyllaceæ. — **fleur de coucou**, — **laciniée**, ragged robin, meadow lychnis: *Lychnis flos cuculi*. — **dioïque**, white campion, corn lychnis. — **des bois**, red campion, wood lychnis. — **des Alpes**, red Alpine campion. — **de Chalcédoine**, — **chalcédonique**, scarlet lychnis. — **githago**, corn cockle. — **coronaire**, rose-campion. — **visqueuse**, red German catchfly, rock lychnis.

LYCHNIS, liknis', [Gr. : λυχνίς, lantern], *sm. Bot.* lychnis.

LYCIE, lisi, *pnf. Geog.* Lycia.

LYCIET, lisiè, *sm. Bot.* box-thorn: *Lycium*, a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ.

LYCOPE, likop', [Gr. : λύκος, wolf; πούς, foot], *sm. Bot.* wolf's-foot: *Lycopus*, a genus of plants of the order labiatæ.

LYCOPERDON, likopèrdôn, *sm. Bot.* lycoperdon, puff-ball: a genus of fungi.

LYCOPERSICON, likopèrsikôn, *sm. Bot.* lycopersicon, love-apple, tomato, wolf's-peach: a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ.

LYCOPODE, likopod', [Gr. : λύκος, wolf; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm.* lycopodium: *a) Bot.* club-moss, wolf's-claw, a genus of cryptogamous plants; *b)* lycopode, vegetable brimstone: a fine yellow powder obtained from the seeds of this plant.

LYCOPODIACÉ, E, likopodiasé, *adj. Bot.* lycopodiaceous: belonging to the lycopodiaceæ.

LYCOPODIACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* lycopodiaceæ, club-mosses: a family of moss-like plants.

LYCOPSIDE, likopsid', [Gr. : λύκος, wolf; ὄψις, eye], *sf. Bot.* lycopsis, wild bugloss: a genus of plants of the order boraginaceæ.

LYCOREXIE, likorèksi, [Gr. : λύκος, wolf; ὄρεξις, appetite], *sf. Med.* voracious appetite, buliny.

LYCURGUE, likurg', *pnm.* Lycurgus.

LYDDITE, lidit, *sf.* lyddite.

LYDIE, lidi, *pnf. Geog.* Lydia. **Pierre de —**, Lydian stone.

LYDIEN, ENNE, lidyan, èn', *adj.* Lydian: pertaining to Lydia. **Mode —**, *Mus.* Lydian mode. **Quartz —**, *Miner.* Lydian-stone.

LYDIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Lydian: an inhabitant of ancient Lydia.

LYDIENNE, *sf. Miner.* Lydian-stone, touch-stone, basanite: a black, flinty jasper.

LYMEXYLON, limèksilôn, [Gr. : λύμη, ruin; ξύλον, wood], *sm. Entom.* lymexylon: a genus of serricord beetles.

LYMPHANGITE, lanfânzhit', [lymphe; Gr. : ἀγγεῖον, vessel], *sf. Med.* lymphangeitis, lymphatitis, angeloleucitis: inflammation of the lymphatica.

LYMPHATIQUE, lanfatik' *adj. Anat.* lymphatic: pertaining to, abounding in or containing lymph; lymphy. *Vaisseau* —, lymphatic, lympheduct. **Ganglion —**, lymphatic gland. **Tempérament —**, lymphatic temperament.

LYMPHE, lanf', [Lat. : lympha, water], *sf.* lymph: *a) Anat.* a colourless fluid in animal bodies; *b) Med.* the effused fluid poured out in adhesive inflammation; *c) Bot.* sap.

LYMPHITE, lanfit', *sf. Med.* V. *Lymphangite*.

LYMPHOSE, lanfôz', *sf. Physiol.* lymphosis: the elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHIOTOMIE, lanfotomi, [Lymphe; Gr. : τομή, section], *sf. Anat.* lymphangiotomy, lymphotomy: the dissection of the lymphatics.

LYNCHER, lanshé-r, [Eng.], *va.* to lynch.

LYNX, lanks [Gr. : λύγξ], *sm.* lynx: *a) Zool.* the *Felis lynx*; *b) Astron.* a northern constellation. **Qui a des yeux de —, aux yeux de —**, lynx-eyed, lyncean, sharp-sighted.

LYON, liôn, *pnf. Geog.* Lyons, Lyon.

LYPÉMANIE, lipémani, [Gr. : λύπη, sadness; μανία], *sf. Med.* lypemania: melancholy.

LYRE, lir', [Gr. : λύρα], *sf.* **1.** lyre: *a)* a stringed instrument of music; *b) Fig.* poetry; *c) Astron.* Lyra, a northern constellation. *a)* **Jouer de la —**, to play the lyre.

2. *Anat.* lyra; 3. *Ornith.* lyre-bird, lyre-pheasant, lyre-tail: *Menura superba*, an Australian bird.

LYRÉ, E, liré, *adj. Bot.* lyrate, lyrated.

LYRIFORME, lirifôrm', *adj.* lyre-shaped.

LYRIQUE, lirik', [lyre: Gr. : λυρικός], *adj.* lyric, lyrical: pertaining to the lyre or to lyric poetry. **Poésie —**, lyric poetry. **Poème —**, lyric poem, lyric. **Poète —**, lyric-poet.

LYRIQUE, *sm.* 1. lyric poet, lyric; 2. lyric style.

LYRISME, lirism', *sm.* 1. lyricism: lyrical form of language; 2. enthusiasm.

LYSIMACHIE, lisimaki, **LYSIMAQUE**, lizimak', *sf. Bot.* 1. loose-strife: *Lysimachia*, a genus of plants of the order primulaceæ. — **commune**, great yellow loose-strife. — **des forêts**, wood loose-strife, yellow pimpernel. — **nummulaire**, creeping loose-strife, money-wort.

2. — **rouge**, purple loose-strife: *Lythrum salicaria*. — **bleue**, skull-cap: *Scutellaria galericulata*.

LYTHRARIÉES, litrarié, [Lat. : lythrum], *sfpl. Bot.* lythraceæ: an order of dicotyledonous plants.

LYTTE, lit' [Gr. : λύττα, fury], *sf. Entom.* Spanish fly, blister-fly, cantharis.

M

M, (èm *or* mœ), *sf.* or *m.* [masculine when pronounced mœ.] **1.** M, m : the thirteenth letter of the alphabet; **2.** M : a numeral letter denoting 1,000.

M., abbreviation for, **1. Majesté**, Majesty, M.; **2. monsieur**, sir, mister, Mr.; **3. midi**, south, S.; **4. masculin**, masculine, *m.*; **5. mon**, my; **6. minute**, minute, m.; **7. mètre**, metre, m.; **8. Morbihan**, Morbihan (Department of France); **9. Mille**, thousand; **10. monnaie**, money; **11. mois**, month.

M. A., (*Ordre du*) *Mérite Agricole*, Order of Agricultural Merit.

Ma., *Manche*, Manche (Department of France).

M. A. C. L., *Maison assurée contre l'incendie*, house insured against fire.

M. à. M., *mot à mot*, word for word.

Mat. méd., *matière médicale*, materia medica.

Mem., *Memorandum*, memorandum.

M.-et-L., *Maine-et-Loire*, Maine and Loire (Department of France).

M.-et-M., *Meurthe-et-Moselle*, Meurthe and Moselle (Department of France).

Mgr., *Monseigneur*, Monseigneur.

MM., *messieurs*, gentlemen, MM., Messrs. **2.** *Marseille* (*frappé à*), Marseilles (struck at); **3.** (*Compagnie des*) *Messageries Maritimes*, Company of „Messageries Maritimes"

Mlle, *mademoiselle*.

Mme, *madame*, madam, Mrs., Ma'am.

M. P., *Mandat-poste*, post-office order.

Ms., *manuscrit*, manuscript.

Mss., *Manuscrits*, manuscripts.

M', **1.** contraction of me; **2.** † contraction of *Mon.*

MA, ma, *adj. poss. fs.* [*Pl. Mes.*] my. [*Rem.* — *Ma* is used only before a consonant or aspirate h. V. *Mon.*]

MAB, mab, [Engl.], *pnf.* Mab : the queen of the fairies.

MABILLON, mabiyon [Jean], a learned Benedictine and writer (1632-1707).

MABLY, mabli, [Gabriel Bonnot, abbé de], historian (1709-1785).

MABOUL E, maboul, [Ar. : mahboul, visionary], *adj. Pop.* cracked, a bit off (one's head).

MACABRE, makabr', [Low Lat. : Machabæorum chorea, the dance of the Maccabees : a sort of dance in the middle ages, based probably on the story of the seven brothers, whose martyrdom is recorded in the 7th chap. of the 2nd Book of the Maccabees], *adj.* macabre, macaberesque. **Danse —**, dance of death.

MACADAM, makadam', [from the inventer, John Macadam, 1756-1836], *sm.* macadam-road, macadamized road.

MACADAMISAGE, makadamizazh', *sm.* **MACADAMISATION**, makadamizasyôn, *sf.* macadamization : the act of macadamizing.

MACADAMISER, makadamizé-r, *va.* to macadamize : to cover a road with small broken stones.

MACAQUE, makak', [Port. : macaco], *sm. Zool.* macacus, macauco, ape-baboon : a kind of ape.

MACARET, makarè, *sm.* V. *Mascaret.*

MACAREUX, makarœ, *sm. Ornith.* puffin, coulterner, Labrador auk ; *Fratercula arctica*, a bird of the family alcidæ. — *moine*, puffin, Labrador auk.

MACARON, makarôn, [Ital. : maccherone, a sort of paste], *sm.* macaroon : a small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

MACARONÉE, makaroné, *sf.* macaronic, macaronic poetry.

MACARONI, makaroni, [Ital.], *sm.* macaroni : a paste moulded into small tubes : Genoese paste.

MACARONIQUE, makaronik', *adj.* macaronic : said of a kind of burlesque poetry, latinizing words of vulgar use.

MACARONISME, makaronism', *sm.* macaronic, macaronic poetry.

MACÉDOINE, masédwan', *pnf. Geog.* Macedonia.

MACÉDOINE, *sf.* medley, hodgepodge; miscellany.

MACÉDONIEN, ENNE, masédonyan, nyèn' *sm. f.* Macedonian.

MACÉDONIEN, ENNE, *adj.* Macedonian : relating to Macedonia.

MACÉRATEUR, masératœr, *sm.* macerater : an apparatus for converting anything, as paper, beetroots, etc. into pulp.

MACÉRATION, masérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* maceration : *a*) *Pharm.* the act of macerating; *b*) *Fig.* mortification.

MACÉRER, maséré-r, [Lat. : macerāre, atum, to steep], *va.* [*Je macère*; *je macérais*; *je macérai*; *je macérerai*; *je macérerais*; *que je macère*; *macérant*; *macéré.*] to macerate : *a*) *Pharm.* to soak, to steep almost to solution, to separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid; *b*) *Fig.* to mortify.

MACÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be macerated; **2.** *Fig.* to macerate one's body, to mortify one's self. **Ils vivent dans la solitude, ils contemplent, ils se macèrent**, they live in solitude, they contemplate and mortify themselves. *Didier.*

MACERET, mas'rè, *sm. Bot.* bilberry, black whortleberry : the vulgar name of the *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

MACERON, mas'rôn, [ety. unknown; Ital. : macerone], *sm. Bot.* alexanders : *Smyrnium olusatrum*, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

MACHABÉES, makabé, *pn. mpl.* Maccabees.

MÂCHE, mâsh', *sf. Bot.* corn-salad, lamb's-lettuce : *Valerianella olitoria.*

MÂCHE-BOUCHON, mash-boushôn, *sm.* cork-presser, cork-squeezer : an instrument for softening corks to facilitate their introduction into a bottle.

MÂCHECOULIS, mâsh'kouli, **MÂCHICOULIS**, mâshikouli, [Low Lat. : machicolamentum], *sm. Fortif.* machicolation : in old castles, a projecting gallery upon the rampart for defending the gates and foot of the wall. **A —**, machicolated.

MÂCHE-DRU, mâsh dru, *sm. Pop.* glutton, a great eater.

MÂCHEFER, mâsh'fèr, *sm.* **1.** *Metall.* scoria, slag, dross (of iron), hammerslag, clinker, cinder; **2.** *Fig.* braggart, boaster.

MÂCHE-LAURIER, mâsh'lôryé, *sm.* (in joke) poet.

MÂCHELIER, IÈRE, mâsh'lyé, lyèr, [O. Fr. : maisseler; Lat. : maxilla, jaw], *adj.* of the jaw. **Dent mâchelière**, (or substantively) **mâchelière**, jaw-tooth, molar, grinder, mill-tooth.

MÂCHEMENT, mâsh'mân-t, *sm.* chewing, mastication.

MÂCHEMOURE, mâsh'mour', *sf. Naut.* broken biscuit.

MÂCHER, mâshé-r, [Lat. : masticāre], *va.* **1.** to chew, to masticate, to manducate. **— de la viande**, to chew meat. **— de haut**, *Fam.* to eat without hunger. **— à vide**, *Fig.* to live on hope.

2. *Fig.* to cut out, to prepare. **— à quelqu'un sa besogne**, to cut out work for a person.

3. to explain, to make plain. **Il faut lui — tous ses morceaux, il faut tout lui —**, every thing must be explained to him.

4. to mince : to palliate, to soften. **Ne point — une chose à quelqu'un, ne pas — ce qu'on pense, ne pas — ce que l'on a sur le cœur, ne pas — le mot**, not to mince the matter, to say what one thinks.

5. (of a horse) to champ (one's bit); **6.** † to eat gluttonously.

MÂCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to be chewed, to be masticated.

MÂCHEUR, EUSE, mâshœr, œz', *sm. f.* **1.** chewer; **2.** great eater.

MACHIAVEL, makiavèl, *pnm.* Machiavel, Macchiavelli.

MACHIAVÉLIQUE, mashiavélik', [from Machiavelli, 1469-1527], *adj.* Machiavellan : *a*) pertaining to Machiavel, denoting his principles; *b*) politically cunning, crafty, sly.

MACHIAVÉLIQUEMENT, mashiavélik'-mân-t, *adv.* cunningly, craftily, slyly.

MACHIAVÉLISME, mashiavélism', *sm.* machiavelism : *a*) the principles of Machiavel; *b*) *Fig.* cunning, artifice, double-dealing.

MACHIAVÉLISTE, mashiavélist', *sm.f.* Machiavelian : a person who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MÂCHICATOIRE, mâshikatwar', [mâcher], *sm. Med.* masticatory : a substance to be chewed only.

MÂCHICOULIS, mâshikouli, *sm.* V. *Machecoulis.*

MACHIN, mashan, [machine], *sm. Triv.* what's his name, thing-umabob. **C'est — qui l'a dit**, what's his name said so.

MACHINAL, E, mashinal, *adj.* **1.** machinal : pertaining to machines; **2.** mechanical : produced or done without thought or reflection.

MACHINALEMENT, mashinal'mân-t. *adv.* mechanically : by forces independent of mind or will.

MACHINATEUR, TRICE, mashinatœr, tris', *sm. f.* machinator : a person who plots with evil designs; plotter, contriver.

MACHINATION, mashinasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* machination : the act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some evil purpose; plot, plotting.

MACHINE, mashin', [Lat. : machina, from Gr. μηχανή], *sf.* **1.** machine :

a) any contrivance or thing, which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force, or to produce or regulate motion ; b) engine ; instrument of force. — **d'Attwood**, Attwood's machine. **Machines-outils**, machines, engines, tools. — **à air chaud**, hot-air engine, caloric engine. — **atmosphérique**, atmospheric engine. — **pneumatique**, air-pump. — **électrique**, electrical machine. — **à vapeur**, steam-engine. — **à boucher les bouteilles**, bottle corking machine. — **à calculer**, calculating machine. — **à coudre**, sewing machine. — **à écrire**, typewriter. — **volante**, flying machine. — **infernale**, infernal machine. **Une — à nettoyer les couteaux**, knife-cleaning machine. — **à laver**, washing-machine. — **à peler les pommes de terre**, potato-peeler. — **à balancier**, beam engine. — **de compression**. — **de condensation**, condensing-engine, condenser. — **à cylindre tournant**, revolving cylinder engine. — **à détente de vapeur**, expansion steam-engine. — **à simple effet**, simple-acting engine. — **à double effet**, double-acting engine. — **horizontale**, horizontal engine. — **à basse pression**, low-pressure engine. — **à moyenne pression**, mean-pressure engine. — **à haute pression**, high-pressure engine. — **à rotation**, rotatory engine. — **verticale**, vertical engine. — **alimentaire**, — **nourricière**, feed-engine, donkey-engine. — **de mise en marche**, starting steam cylinder. — **auxiliaire**, — **de renfort**, assistant engine. — **fixe**, stationary engine. — **locomotive**, locomotive engine, locomotive. — **à la main**, hand-machine. — **à alaiser**, — **à forer**, — **à percer**, boring machine. — **à cintrer les tôles**, bending press. — **à colonne d'eau**, water-pressure engine. — **à curer**, — **à creuser**, dredging machine. — **à draguer**, dragging machine. — **à épuiser**, exhausting machine. — **à fileter**, bolt-screwing machine. — **à mâter**, sheer-hulk, sheers for masting ships. — **à mortaiser**, mortising machine. — **à planer**, planing machine. — **à pulvériser, et à corroyer les terres**, loam-mill. — **à raboter**, planing machine. — **à régler**, ruling machine. — **à river**, rivetting machine. — **à récolter**, reaping machine. — **à rayer les canons**, instrument for rifling, or forming the spiral grooves in gun-barrels. — **soufflante**, blast, blowing-machine. — **à tarauder**, screw machine. — **de guerre**, engine of war. — **de la force de vingt chevaux**, twenty horse-power engine. **Atelier de construction pour les machines**, machine-factory. **Constructeur de machines**, machine maker. **Emplacement de la —, galerie, salle des machines**, machine hall, machine-room, engine room. **Surveillant de —**, machine-minder. **Fait à la —**, machine-made. **Faire fonctionner une —**, to work an engine. **La — ne va plus**, the machine is out of order, the machine will not go. **Ils font — en arrière**, they back their machine.

2. machinery : a) piece of mechanism, piece of machinery ; work of art ; b) the component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively ; c) *pl.* machines in general ; d) machine ; supernatural agency in a poem ; supernatural agency or beings introduced into a poem, play, etc. ; e) *Theat.* mechanical means used in scene-shifting ; movable scenery ; f) *Fig.* means to an end. a) **Une montre est une — très compliquée**, a watch is a complicated piece of machinery. **Certains automates sont des machines fort ingénieuses**, some automatons are most ingenious pieces of mechanism. c) **Au moyen de machines**, by machinery.

3. machine : one who is incapable of self-direction, one who can only do what he has been told or taught ; 4. heavy thing ; 5. frame (of the body) ; 6. *Poet.* ball, globe. **C'est une simple —**, he is a mere machine. **C'est un homme dont la — est détraquée**, that man's constitution is shattered. **La — ronde**, the earthly ball or globe, the earth.

7. *Fig.* creation (of the mind) ; 8. machination : plot, intrigue, contrivance.

MACHINER, mashiné-r, *va.* to machinate, to plot to plan, to contrive. — **une intrigue**, to plan an intrigue.

MACHINER (SE), *v. refl.* to be plotting.

MACHINERIE, mashin'ri, [machine], *sf.* 1. machinery : the collection of machines employed in a manufacture ; 2. machine-manufacture, construction of machines.

MACHINEUR, mashinœr, *sm.* machinator, plotter.

MACHINISTE, mashinist', *sm.* 1. machinist : a constructor of machines and engines ; engineer ; 2. engineman, engineer : one who manages an engine ; 3. *Theat.* stage-mechanist ; machinist, scene-shifter : one who attends to the working of the movable scenery.

MÂCHOIRE, mâshwar', [mâcher], *sf.* 1. jaw, jawbone, maxillary bone. — **supérieure**, upper jaw. **Jouer des mâchoires**, *Fam.* to munch ; to eat. **Avoir la — pesante, lourde**, not to speak well. **Et, ayant trouvé une — d'âne, toute fraîche, il étendit la main, la prit et en frappa mille hommes**, and he found a new jawbone of an ass, and put forth his hand, and took it, and slew a thousand men therewith. *Bib. Juges* xv. 15.

2. *Fig.* blockhead, dolt. **C'est une —**, he is a blockhead.

3. *pl.* chaps : the two flat parts of a vice, of a pair of tongs, etc., for holding anything fast ; 4. *Naut.* crotch (of the mizzen peak).

MÂCHONNER, mâshoné-r, [mâcher], *va.* to mumble : a) to chew softly, as one who has lost his teeth ; b) *Fig.* to utter indistinctly, with the lips half closed. b) **Que mâchonnez vous entre vos dents ?** what are you mumbling ?

MÂCHURER, mâshuré-r, [mâcher], *va.* 1. to black, to blacken ; to daub ; 2. *Print.* to maculate.

MACHURER (SE), *v. refl.* to blacken one's self ; to daub one's self.

MACIGNO, masinyo, *sm. Geol.* macigno ; a silicious sandstone.

MACILENCE, masillâns', [Lat. : macilentus, meagre], *sf. Med.* leanness.

MACIS, masi, [Lat. : macis, macidis], *sm.* mace : aril or the second coat of the nutmeg ; a spice.

MACKINTOSH, makantosh', [Eng.], *sm.* mackintosh : a water-tight overcoat.

MACLE, makl', **MACRE**, makr', [Lat. : macula, spot], *sf. Bot.* 1. water caltrops : *Trapa natans*, a plant of the order haloragiaceæ ; 2. water-chestnut : the fruit of the water-caltrops.

MACLE, makl', *sf.* 1. *Herald.* mascle : a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated ; 2. *Fish.* large net ; 3 *Miner.* chiastolite : a mineral found in prismatic crystals.

MACLER, maklé-r, [orig. unknown], *va. Glass-m.* to stir the melted glass.

MÂCON, mâkôn, *sm.* Macon wine.

MAÇON, mâsôn, [Low Lat. : macio], *sm.* 1. mason : a) a builder in stone or brick ; b) freemason. a) — **en pierre**, stone-mason. — **en briques**, bricklayer. **Maître —**, master mason. **Aide- —**, mason's labourer.

2. *Fig.* bungler, clumsy workman.

MAÇONNAGE, mâsonazh', *sm.* mason's work, masonry.

MAÇONNER, mâsoné-r, [maçon], *va.* 1. to build (with stone, etc.) ; 2. to wall up, to block up (a door), to plaster ; 3. *Fig.* to bungle : to work clumsily. **Des nids d'hirondelle sont maçonnés de terre gâchée avec de la paille et du crin**, swallows' nests are plastered with earth mixed up with straw and hair. *Buffon, Hirondelle.* — **une porte**, to plaster up a door.

MAÇONNERIE, mâsôn'ri, *sf.* masonry : a) the art of building ; the craft of a mason ; b) a construction of stone or brick ; the work of a mason ; c) freemasonry.

MAÇONNIQUE, mâsonik', *adj.* masonic : relating to freemasonry.

MACQUAGE, makazh, *sm.* breaking (of hemp, etc.]).

MACQUE, mak', *sf.* tewing-beetle ; brake (for beating, hemp).

MACQUER, maké-r, *va.* to tew, to beat (hemp).

MACRE, makr', *sf.* V. *Macle.*

MACRÉE, makré, *sf.* V. *Mascaret.*

MACREUSE, makrœz', [O. Fr. : macroue], *sf. Ornith.* scoter : *Oidemia nigra*, a species of black duck. **Double —**, velvet-scoter. **Avoir un sang de —**, *Fig.* to be as cool as a cucumber.

MACROBIE, makrobi, [Gr. : μακρός, long ; βίος, life], *sf.* longevity : long life.

MACROBIEN, IENNE, makrobyân, byèn', *adj.* macrobiotic, long-lived.

MACROCÉPHALE, makroséfal', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; κεφαλή, head], *adj.* macrocephalous : large-headed.

MACROCÉPHALIE, makroséfali, *sf.* macrocephalia : the condition of having an unusually large head.

MACROCERQUE, makrosèrk', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; κέρας, horn], *adj. Zool.* long-tailed.

MACROCHIRE, makrokir', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; χείρ, hand], *adj.* long-handed.

MACROCHIRIE, makrokiri, *sf.* macrochiria : excessive development of the hands.

MACROSCOSME, makrokosm', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; κοσμός, world], *sm.* macrocosm : the great world, the universe.

MACRODACTYLE, makrodaktil', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Ornith.* macrodactylic, macrodactylous : having long toes.

MACRODONTE, makrodont, [Gr. : μακρός, long ; ὀδούς, οντός, tooth], *adj. Zool.* macrodont : having large or long teeth.

MACROLOGIE, makrolozhi (Gr. : μακρός, long ; λόγος, discourse), *sf. Rhet.* macrology : long and tedious talk, diffuse style.

MACROMÈTRE, makrometr', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* macrometer : an instrument for determining the size and distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

MACROPHYLLE, makrofil', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* macrophylious : having long leaves.

MACROPODE, makropod', [Gr. : μακρός, long ; πούς, ποδός, foot], *adj.* 1. *Zool.* macropodal : large-footed ; 2. *Bot.* macropodous.

MACROPTÈRE, makroptèr, [Gr. : μακρός, long ; πτερόν, wing], *adj.* macropterous : long-winged.

MACROSCOPIQUE, makroskopik, [Gr. : μακρός, long ; σκοπεῖν, to see], *adj.* macroscopic : visible to the naked eye.

MACROSPORE, makrospore, [Gr. : μακρός, long ; σπορά, a seed], *sm.* and *adj. Bot.* macrospore : a more than usually large spore of a flowerless plant.

MACROURE, makrour', [Gr. : μακρός,

long; οὐρά, tail], *adj.* *Zool.* macrourous, macrurous, long-tailed.

MACROURES, *smpl.* macrourans, macroura : a family of crustaceans.

MACULAGE, makulazh', *sm.*, **MACULATION**, makulasyo*n*, *sf.* maculation : act of maculating.

MACULATURE, makulatur', [maculer], *sf.* **1.** *Print.* maculature, waste sheet ; **2.** brown paper.

MACULE, makul', [maculer], *sf.* **1.** *Print.* mackle, blur ; **2.** *Astron.* macula ; **3.** spot, stain ; blemish.

MACULER, makulé-r, [Lat. : maculāre, atum ; macula, a spot], *va. Print.* to maculate ; to spot, to stain.

MACULER, *vn. Print.* to set off.

MADAME, madam', [ma ; dame], *sf.* [*Pl. Mesdames.*] **1.** † lady : a title formerly given to a knight's wife ; **2.** madam, *Fam.* ma'am (*pl.* ladies) : a complimentary title given, in address, to a married woman. **Je vous demande pardon,** —, I beg your pardon, madam.

3. (before a noun) Mrs. (*for* mistress). **Madame** (or **Mme**) **D. était au bal,** Mrs. D. was at the ball.

4. (addressing a titled woman] my lady, your ladyship ; (speaking of her) her ladyship ; **5.** lady : a title given to a princess ; **6.** (addressing a queen) Madam ; **7.** Madame : *a*) the eldest daughter of a French king or of a dauphin ; *b*) the wife of the king's brother ; *c*) a title given to canonesses ; *d*) in tragedies, used for *mademoiselle* ; **8.** *Fam.* madam, lady. **Faire la —,** to play the grand lady. **Jouer à la —,** to play at being a lady.

[*Rem.* — When addressing or speaking to their mistresses servants employ the 3rd person. **Madame veut-elle me permettre de sortir** ? will you allow me to go out, madame. **Madame est servie,** the table is set, madam. **— vaut bien monsieur,** she is as good as he is, any day. **Monsieur vaut bien —,** the husband is as good as the wife. Before nouns denoting relationship, *Madame* is not translated. **Comment va madame votre mère** ? how is your mother ?]

MADAPOLAM, madapolam [from Madapolam, a town in India], *sm. Com.* madapolam : a kind of cotton cloth.

MADAROSE, madaróz', [Gr. : μαδαρός, without hair, bald], *sf. Med.* madarosis : *a*) loss of the hair : *b*) loss of the eye-lashes.

MADÉFACTION, madéfaksyô*n*, *sf.* madefaction : the act of making wet.

MADÉFIER, madéfié-r, [Lat. : madefacĕre ; madidus, wet ; facĕre, to make], *va. Pharm.* to madefy, to moisten, to make wet.

MADÉLEINE, mad'lèn', *pnf.* Magdalen, Madeline.

MADELEINE, *sf.* madeleine : a kind of sponge-cake.

† **MADELONNETTE**, mad'lonèt, *sf.* Magdalen : a repentant woman. † **Les madelonnettes,** female penitentiary ; a magdalen : asylum for repentant women.

MADEMOISELLE, mad'mwazèl', [ma ; demoiselle], *sf.* [*Pl. Mesdemoiselles.*] **1.** † mistress : a title formerly given to a married woman when not of noble birth ; **2.** miss : *a*) a term of respectful address to an unmarried woman ; *b*) young lady, young girl. **Mademoiselle** (or **Mlle**) **B,** miss B. **Mesdemoiselles** (or **Mlles**) **Smith,** the miss Smiths *or* the misses Smith.

3. before a noun denoting relationship, this word is not rendered in English. **J'ai vu mademoiselle votre sœur,** I have seen your sister.

4. † Mademoiselle : *a*) the eldest unmarried princess of the blood royal ; *b*) the daughter of the king's brother.

MADÈRE, madèr', *pnf. Geog.* Madeira.

MADÈRE, *sm.* madeira, Madeira wine.

MADI, madi, *sm. Bot.* madia : a genus of composite plants.

MADONE, madon', [Ital. : madonna, formed from mia donna, madam], *sf.* madona, madonna : a picture of the Virgin Mary.

MADRAGUE, madrag', *sf. Fish.* tunny-net.

MADRAS, madras, *pnm. Geog.* Madras.

MADRAS, *sm. Com.* bandana, bandana handkerchief.

MADRÉ, E, madré, [O. Fr. : madre ; O. H. Ger : Masar ; Ger. : Maser, knot in wood], *adj.* **1.** spotted, mottled ; speckled : marked with spots of different colours ; **2.** *Fig.* cunning, crafty, sly, deep. **Un renard —,** a sly fox. **Un renard, jeune encore, bien que des plus madrés,** a fox still young, though one of the crafty ones. *La Font., Fab.* XII. 17.

MADRÉ, E, *sm. f.* deep one, shrewd one, cunning blade.

MADRÉPORE, madrépor', [Ital. : madreporia], *sm.* madrepore : a genus of polypes.

MADRÉPORIQUE, madréporik, *adj. Neol.* coraline.

MADRÉPORITE, madréporit', *sf.* madreporite : a species of carbonate of lime.

MADRID, madri, *pnm. Geog.* Madrid.

MADRIER, madrié, [Low Lat. : materiarius ; Lat. : materia], *sm.* joist, thick plank (of timber).

MADRIGAL, madrigal, [Ital. : madrigale], *sm.* [*Pl. Madrigaux.*] **1.** madrigal : *a*) † *Mus.* an elaborate vocal composition, in five, six or seven parts ; *b*) a little amorous poem ; a little piece of poetry containing an ingenious, gallant, and delicate thought ; **2.** gallant compliment.

MADRIGALESQUE, madrigalèsk', *adj.* of madrigals.

MADRIGALIER, madrigalyé, *sm.* madrigaller : a writer of madrigals.

MADRILÈNE, madrilen, *adj.* and *sm.f.* of Madrid ; native of or belonging to Madrid.

MADRURE, madrur', [madré], *sf.* speckled colour ; mottled colour.

MAÉSTRAL, maèstral, *sm.* V. *Mistral.*

MAFFLÉ, E, maflé, **MAFFLU, E**, maflu, *adj. Fam* chubby, chubby-cheeked, chubby faced, chub-faced.

MAGASIN, magaza*n*, [from Ar. makhzin, *pl.* of makkzan, through Ital. magazzino] *sm.* **1.** storehouse, warehouse, store : a building for safely keeping goods, a repository ; (when a room) store-room. **En —,** in store. **Marchandises en —,** stock. **Avoir des marchandises en —,** to have stock in hand. **Mettre en —,** to warehouse, to store.

2. (in a wider sense) emporium. **Londres, le — du monde,** London, the emporium of the world.

3. warehouse : a place in which goods are sold by wholesale ; **4.** shop : a place in which goods are sold by retail ; (in the United States) store. **Marchand en —,** wholesale dealer. **Commis de —,** warehouseman ; shopman. **Demoiselle de —,** shop-girl. **Inspecteur de —,** shop-walker. **Garçon de —,** shop-porter. **— de nouveautés,** fancy-store, linen drapery, repository of fancy goods, fashionable warehouse. **— d'épiceries,** grocer's shop. **Un — de librairie,** a bookseller's shop, a book-store. **Courir les magasins,** to shop, to go shopping. **Tenir un —,** to keep a shop. **Ouvrir un —,** to open a shop.

5. *Milit.* magazine : *a*) storehouse ; a building in which arms, ammunition or provisions are deposited ; *b*) s e or stock of arms, ammunition or provisions. **— d'armes,** armoury, magazine of arms. **— de poudre,** powder-magazine. **— de vivres,** provisions magazine *or* storehouse. **— général,** principal storehouse.

6. † *Naut.* store-ship ; **7.** stock, store, provision. **Le jardin a donné beaucoup de fruits, et nous en avons un — pour cet hiver,** the garden produced a great quantity of fruit, and we have a store of it for this winter. **Faire de grands magasins,** to make great provisions.

8. basket (of a stage-coach).

9. magazine : a literary miscellaneous work published periodically ; review.

MAGASINAGE, magazinazh', *sm. Com.* storage : *a*) warehousing ; the act of depositing in a store or warehouse ; *b*) the time during which goods are kept in a warehouse ; *c*) the price charged or paid therefore : warehouse-rent. **Droit de —,** warehouse-rent.

MAGASINIER, magaziny*é*, *sm.* **1.** warehouseman, store-keeper, warehouse-keeper : one who has the care of a warehouse ; **2.** store-keeper : one who owns a storehouse ; **3.** *Book-k.* stock-book.

MAGDALÉON, magdaléô*n*, [Gr. : μαγδαλία], *sm. Pharm.* magdaleon : a roll of plaster or salve.

MAGE, mazh', [Gr. : μάγος ; Lat. : majus], *sm.* **1.** magian (*pl.* magi) : a priest or philosopher among the ancient Persians ; **2.** *pl. Script.* magi, wise men of the East.

† **MAGE** *or* **MAJE**, mazh', *adj.* chief. **Juge —,** chief justice.

MAGELLANIQUE, mazhèllanik', *adj.* Magellanic : relating to Magellan. **Nuées magellaniques,** magellanic clouds.

MAGENTA, mazha*n*ta, [from Magenta, in Italy], *sm.* magenta, fuchsine : a rich crimson colour obtained from aniline.

MAGICIEN, IENNE, mazhisia*n*, èn', [Lat. : magicus, magic], *sm. f.* magician : one skilled in magic ; necromancer, enchanter *m.*, enchantress, *f.*

MAGIE, mazhi, [Lat. : magia, from Gr. μαγεία], *sf.* **1.** magianism : the doctrines of the ancient magi [Little used.] ; **2.** magic : *a*) the art of producing efforts apparently supernatural ; necromancy, witchcraft, sorcery ; *b*) effects produced upon the soul or senses and compared to those of magic ; enchantment, charm. *a*) **— blanche, — naturelle,** natural magic. **— noire,** black art, witchcraft. **Livre de — noire,** black book. *b*) **La — du chant,** the charm of singing. **La — de l'espérance,** the magic of hope. **Tout ce que je sais n'est que blanche magie,** all I know is but very natural magic. *Mol. Étourdi.* I. 4. **Ce n'est pas la — noire,** anyone can do that without being a conjuror.

MAGILE, mazhil', *sm.* magilus : a genus of testaceous molluscs.

MAGIQUE, mazhik', *adj.* magic, magical : *a*) pertaining to magic, used in magic ; *b*) produced by magic ; *c*) *Fig.* wonderful, astonishing. *a*) **Art —,** magic art, magic. **Baguette —,** magic wand, conjuring rod. *b*) **Illusion —,** magic illusion. **Lanterne —,** magic lantern. **Carré —,** magic square. *c*) **Cela produit un effet —,** that produces a wonderful effect. **La campagne avait un aspect —,** the aspect of the country was wonderful.

MAGISME, mazhism', [mage], *sm.* magianism : the doctrines of the ancient magi.

MAGISTER, mazhistèr, [Lat., master], *sm.* village schoolmaster.

MAGISTÈRE, mazhistèr', [Lat. : magisterium], *sm.* **1.** grand-mastership of Malta ; **2.**

Pharm. magistery : a certain kind of precipitate.

MAGISTRAL, E, mazhistral, *adj.* **1.** magisterial, masterly : authoritative, imperious, suitable to a master, pertaining to a master. **Un air —** an authoritative look. **C'est une œuvre magistrale,** it is a masterly work.

2. (of lines principal ; **3.** *Pharm.* magistral ; prepared extemporaneously according to prescription.

MAGISTRALEMENT, mazhistral'mân-t, *adv.* magisterially.

MAGISTRAT, mazhistra, [Lat. : magistratus, from magister, master], *sm.* **1.** magistrate : a public civil officer, invested with the executive or judicial authority, or some branch of it ; **2.** † town-council.

MAGISTRATURE, mazhistratur', *sf.* magistracy : *a*) the office or dignity of a magistrate or judge ; magistrature ; *b*) the body of magistrates. **— assise,** judicial magistracy. **— debout,** body of public prosecutors. **Entrer dans la —,** to become a magistrate.

MAGMA, magma, [Gr., doughy mass], *sm.* *Pharm.* magma, the residium obtained after expressing certain substances.

MAGNAN, manyân, [provin.], *sm.* silkworm.

MAGNANERIE, manyan'ri, [magnan], *sf.* silk-worm nursery.

MAGNANIER, manyanyé, *sm.* rearer of silk-worms.

MAGNANIME, manyanim', [Lat. : magnanimus ; magnus, great ; animus, mind], *adj.* magnanimous : *a*) great of mind, elevated in soul ; high-minded, great-souled ; *b*) proceeding from magnanimity : exhibiting nobleness of soul.

MAGNANIMEMENT, manyanim'mân-t, *adv.* magnanimously.

MAGNANIMITÉ, manyanimité, *sf.* **1.** magnanimity ; greatness of mind, elevation of soul, high-mindedness ; **2.** act of magnanimity.

MAGNAT, magna, *sm.* magnate : a grandee or noble of Hungary

MAGNÉSIE manyézi, [Lat. : magnes, loadstone], *sf.* *Chem.* **1.** magnesia : oxide of magnesium ; a soft, white, earthy substance. **— anglaise, — blanche,** calcined magnesia, magnesia. **Sulfate de —,** Epsom salts, bitter purging salt. **Carbonate de —,** magnesite, native magnesia, carbonate of magnesia.

2. † **— noire,** peroxide *or* black oxide of manganese. **— de Lydie,** marcasite.

MAGNÉSIEN, IENNE, manyézyan, zyèn', *adj.* magnesian : containing magnesia.

MAGNÉSIQUE, manyèzik' *adj.* magnesian : relating to, or containing magnesia.

MAGNÉSITE, manyézit', *sf.* *Miner.* magnesite, sea-foam, meerschaum : hydrous silicate of magnesia.

MAGNÉSIUM, manyézіom, *sm.* *Chem.* magnesium : a metal.

MAGNÉTIQUE, manyétik', [Lat. : magnes, loadstone], *adj.* **1.** magnetic, magnetical : *a*) *Phys.* pertaining to the magnet or loadstone ; *b*) *Fig.* attractive. *a*) **Barreau —,** artificial magnet. **Faisceau —,** magnetic battery, compound magnet. **Fluide —,** magnetic fluid. **Équateur —,** magnetic equator. **Méridien —,** magnetic meridian. **Pôle —,** magnetic pole. *b*) **Il y a quelque chose de — dans son regard,** there is something attractive in his look.

2. mesmeric, mesmerical : relating to animal magnetism.

MAGNÉTIQUEMENT, manyétik'mân-t, *adv.* magnetically.

MAGNÉTISATION, manyétizasyôn, *sf.* mesmerization, magnetization : the act of mesmerizing.

MAGNÉTISER, manyétizé-r, *va.* to magnetize ; † to mesmerize : to hypnotize (a person) into a state of sleep.

MAGNÉTISEUR, EUSE, manyétizœr, zœz', *sm. f.* magnetician, † mesmerizer, mesmerist, magnetizer, hypnotizer.

MAGNÉTISME, manyetism', *sm.* **1.** *Phys.* magnetism: *a*) the property of being magnetic; *b*) the science which treats of the properties of the magnet or of the magnetic fluid ; *c*) *Fig.* attraction : the power of drawing or attracting. **— terrestre,** terrestrial magnetism.

2. **—,** or **— animal,** animal magnetism, mesmerism.

MAGNÉTO-ÉLECTRIQUE, manyéto-élèktrik', *adj.* *Phys.* magneto-electric, electro-magnetic : pertaining to magnetism and electricity.

MAGNÉTOMÈTRE, manyétomètr', [Gr. : μάγνης, loadstone ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* magnetometer : an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetism.

MAGNETOPHONE, manyétofon, [Gr. : μάγνης, loadstone ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* magnetophone.

MAGNIFICAT, magnifikat, [Lat., it magnifies], *sm.* magnificat : the song of the Virgin Mary.

MAGNIFICENCE, manyifisâns', [Lat. : magnificentia], *sf.* **1.** magnificence : grandeur ; splendour, pomp ; **2.** *pl.* magnificent things ; great expense.

MAGNIFIER, manyifié-r, [Lat. : magnificāre ; magnus, great ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to magnify ; to extol, to exalt, to praise.

MAGNIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to magnify one's self.

MAGNIFIQUE, manyifik', [Lat. : magnificus], *adj.* **1.** magnificent : *a*) munificent, generous, liberal ; prodigal, extravagant ; *b*) grand, stately ; fond of splendour ; *c*) splendid, sumptuous, showy, pompous ; brilliant. *a*) **Le plus — de tous les bienfaiteurs,** the most generous of benefactors. **Un prince — et généreux,** a munificent and generous prince. **Il ne se permettait d'être — que dans l'exercice de sa générosité,** he was never prodigal except in the exercise of his generosity. *Barthélémy.* *c*) **Temple —,** splendid temple. **Un festin —,** a sumptuous feast. **Des titres magnifiques,** pompous titles.

2. brilliant, fine. **Un temps —,** fine weather.

3. lofty, sublime, noble. **Style —,** noble style.

MAGNIFIQUE, *sm.* **1.** ostentatious man ; **2.** the magnificent.

MAGNIFIQUEMENT, manyifik'mân-t, *adv.* magnificently.

MAGNOC, manyok, *sm.* V. *Manioc.*

MAGNOLIA, manyolia, *sm.* V. *magnolier.*

MAGNOLIACÉES, manyoliasé, *sfpl.* *Bot.* magnoliaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

MAGNOLIER, manyolyé, [Pierre Magnol, French botanist, 1638-1715], *sm.* *Bot.* magnolia : a genus of trees of the order magnoliaceæ. **— glauque, — bleu, — des marais,** white bay, beaverwood, swamp sassafras. **— à grandes fleurs,** big laurel. **— parasol,** umbrella-tree. **— de la Chine,** yulan, Chinese magnolia.

MAGOT, mago, [O. Fr. : mugot], *sm.* hoard (of money), treasure hid away. **On a trouvé son —,** his hoard has been found.

MAGOT, mago ; *pl.* mago-z, [of doubtful orig. ; perhaps from Magog, associated in Scripture with Gog], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* magot, Barbary ape ; baboon. **Il est laid comme un —** *Fam.* he is as ugly as a baboon, he is very ugly.

2. *Fam.* a very baboon ; ugly man ; **3.** awkward fellow, clown ; **4.** grotesque figure. **Vous ne seriez pas le premier — qui aurait épousé une jolie fille,** you would not be the first ugly man that has married a pretty girl. *Regnard, Sérén. sc.* 16.

MAGUEY, maghè, **MAGNEY,** manyé, *sm.* *Bot.* maguey : a species of agave.

MAGYAR, E, maghiar, ar', *sm. f.* Magyar : one of a race established in Hungary.

MAHALEB, maalèb, *sm.* *Bot.* mahaleb : a species of cherry.

MAHDI, madi, [Ar. : guide, leader], *sm.* Mahdi : a leader of the faithful among Mohammedans.

MAHDISME, madiszm, *sm.* mahdism : fanatical devotion to the Mahdi.

† **MAHEUTRE,** maœtr', *sf.* half-sleeve.

† MAHEUTRE, *sm.* protestant soldier.

MAHOMÉTAN, E, maométân, tan', *sm. f.* Mahometan, Mahommedan, Mussulman : a follower of Mahomet.

MAHOMÉTAN, E, *adj.* Mahometan : belonging to Mahometanism ; Mussulmanic, Mussulmanish.

MAHOMÉTISME, maométism', **MAHOMÉTANISME,** maométanism', *sm.* Mahometanism : the religion established by Mahomet ; Mahommedism, Mahommedanism, Mussulmanism. **Convertir au —,** to mahometanize, to mohammedanize.

MAHONIE, maoni, [after Bernard McMahon, an American botanist], *sf.* *Bot.* mahonia, barberry, pepperidge : a plant of North America.

MAHONNE, maon', *sf.* *Naut.* mahone : a Turkish galley.

MAHOU, maou, *sm.* *Com.* coarse woollen cloth.

MAHRATTES, marat, *sm. pl.* *Geog.* Mahrattas : a warlike race in India.

MAI, mè, [Lat. : maius], *sm.* **1.** May : the fifth month of the year. **Le premier —,** the first of May, May-day. **La mi- —,** the middle of May. **Champ de —,** (anciently) an assembly of the nation held in May. **Bois de —,** *Bot.* hawthorn, May-bloom. **Pomme de —** May-apple, wild mandrake, hog-apple, the *Podophyllum pellatum.* **Muguet de —, lis de —,** May-lily, lily-of-the-valley. **—** *Prov.* : **Mai pluvieux marie le laboureur et sa fille,** a wet May and a windy, makes a full barn-yard and a findy (plentiful).

2. may-pole. **Planter le —,** to set up the may-pole.

MAIE, mè, [Lat. : magida], *sf.* **1.** bin : a chest for bread ; **2.** kneading-trough, dough-trough ; **3.** *Technol.* trough.

MAIGRE, mègr', [Lat. : macer, lean] *adj.* **1.** lean : *a*) meagre, lank, gaunt, thin, poor, spare, lean-fleshed, skinny, emaciated ; *b*) not distended or plump ; *c*) consisting mostly of lean. *a*) **Un homme —,** a thin man. **Qui a le visage —,** lean-faced, thin-faced. **Long et —,** lanky, tall and thin. **Un bœuf —,** a lean ox. **Devenir —,** to grow thin [In popul. lang. :] **— échine,** lanky-bones. **Il va du pied comme un chat —, il court comme un chat —,** he is a good walker, he is a swift runner. **— comme un coucou, comme un chat de gouttière, comme un hareng, comme un clou, comme du bois,** as thin as a lath, as thin as a whipping-post, having nothing but skin and bone, rawboned. *b*) **Une bourse —,** a lean purse. *c*) **De la viande —,** lean meat.

2. without flesh, excluding all animal food except fish. **Jour —,** fish-day ; day of abstinence. **Repas —,** fish-meal. **Soupe —,** vegetable soup.

3 lean, meagre : *a*) spare, sparing, scant, scanty, slender, poor sorry ; *b*) poor, barren, bare, sterile, unfruitful, infertile ; *c*) jejune, dry, barren poor ; dull. *a*) **Faire — chère**, to far. badly. **Un — repas**, poor meal. **— chère**, poor fare, poor living. *b*) **Un sol —**, a meagre, a poor soil *c*) **Un sujet bien —**, a poor, barren subject. **Un ouvrage —**, a poor, meagre work. **Un style —**, a poor style.

4. cold. **Une — réception**, a cold reception.

5. poor : *a*) sorry, pitiful, poor, bad, wretched paltry ; *b*) slight, slender, slim, small, weak feeble, trifling, unsubstantial, unimportant inconsiderable. *a*) **Un — divertissement**, a poor amusement **Un — auteur**, a poor author. *b*) **Voilà de maigres raisons**, those are trifling reasons.

6. meagre : not rich, too silicious. **Chaux —**, meagre lime.

7. (In the Fine Arts) meagre : without strength. **Pinceau —**, a meagre touch.

8. *Print.* thin, thin faced ; **9**. (of writing) slender ; **10**. *Arch.* slender : thin, slim. **Colonne —**, slender column.

11. (of coal) close-burning ; **12**. *Naut.* (of water) low.

MAIGRE, *sm.* **1**. lean : that part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. **Voulez-vous du gras ou du — ?** will you have fat or lean ?

2 maigre-food, fish and vegetable food, low diet. **Faire —**. **manger —**, to eat fish and vegetables.

3. shallow water.

MAIGRE, mègr', *sm. Ichth.* maigre : *Sciæna aquila*, a fish of the family sciænidæ.

MAIGRELET, ETTE, mègrœlè, lèt', [maigre], *adj. Fam.* rather thin, spare.

MAIGREMENT, mègrœmân-t, *adv.* meagrely : sparely, poorly, badly, sorrily.

MAIGRET ETTE, mègrè, èt', *adj. Fam.* thin, spare. lean. poor.

MAIGREUR, mègrœr, [maigre], *sf.* **1**. leanness : the state of being lean ; thinness, meagreness, lankness ; **2**. poorness (of the soil), barrenness ; **3**. *Fig.* meagreness ; **4**. *Arch.* slenderness.

MAIGRIR, mègrir, [maigre], *vn.* to grow lean, to get thin, to fall away. **Il maigrit à vue d'œil**, he is falling away visibly.

MAIGRIR, *va.* to thin ; to give an appearance of slenderness.

MAIGRIÇON, NE, mègrishon, œn, *adj.* and *sm.f. Fam.* thin, thinnish, a bit thin ; a lean person, one of the lean kind.

MAIL, may, [Lat. : malleus, hammer], *sm.* mall : *a*) maul, mallet, a wooden hammer ; *b*) a game played with malls and a ball ; *c*) a shaded walk or place for playing at mall ; *d*) a public walk.

MAILLE, mây', [Lat. : macula, loop ; spot], *sf.* **1**. stitch : a single loop or link, in crochet, knitting, etc. **— tombée**, loose stitch. **Il y a deux mailles de rompues**, there are two stitches loose.

2. mesh : the space between the threads of a net. **Les mailles de ce filet sont trop larges**, the meshes of this net are too wide.

3 ring *or* link of mail. **Cotte de mailles**, mail, coat of mail. — *Prov.* : **Maille à maille se fait le haubergeon**, anything can be done with patience and labour.

4. *Naut.* space and room : interval between a ship's timbers ; **5**. link (of a chain) ; **6**. speck, speckle : spot, stain.

7. maille : *a*) *Goldsm.* fourth part of an ounce : *b*) an old copper coin, the forty-fourth part of a sou, or the twelfth part of a farthing : **3**. *Fig.* cross, doit, farthing ; rush, straw. **Cela ne vaut pas la —**, that is not worth a straw. **N'avoir ni sou ni —**, not to have a farthing. **A sou, — et denier**, to a farthing, very exactly. **Avoir — à partir avec quelqu'un**, to have a crow to pluck with a person. — *Prov.* : **Bonne est la maille qui sauve le denier**, it is a good farthing that saves a penny ; take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

9. (with *ne*) nothing ; not, no.

MAILLÉ, E, mâyé, *adj.* **1**. meshy, netted, reticulated. **Fer —**, wire-lattice, wire-netting. **Maçonnerie maillée**, reticulated work *or* masonry.

2. speckled, spotted. **— de blanc et de noir**, speckled white and black. **Perdreau —**, speckled partridge.

3. *Herald.* mailed : covered with a coat of mail.

MAILLECHORT, may'shôr, [after Maillot and Shorier, the names of two workmen who first made the composition], *sm.* German silver, nickel silver : an alloy of about 50 per cent of copper, 30 of zinc and 20 of nickel.

MAILLER, mâyé-r, [maille], *va.* **1**. to make networks ; **2**. to make fish-nets ; **3**. *Naut.* to lace (a studding-sail) ; **4**. to mail : to arm or cover with a coat of mail.

MAILLER, *vn.* (of partridges) to get speckled.

MAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to get speckled.

MAILLER, mayé-r, *va.* to mall, to maul, to beat with a hammer, to hammer.

MAILLET, mayè, [mail], *sm.* mallet : a wooden hammer ; maul. **— d'armes**, mallet of arms. **— à épisser** ; *Naut.* splicing maul. **— à fourrer**, serving maul, serving-mallet.

MAILLETAGE, may'tazh', [mailleter], *sm. Naut.* sheathing (of a ship's bottom) with scupper-nails.

MAILLETER, may'té-r, [maillet], *va. Naut.* to sheathe with scupper-nails.

MAILLEUR, mâyœr, *sm.* net-maker.

MAILLOCHE, mayosh', [mail], *sf.* **1**. beetle : heavy mallet ; mall, maul ; **2**. iron mace.

MAILLON, mâyôn, [maille], *sm.* **1**. stitch ; **2**. noose, slip, running-knot, rolling hitch ; **3**. small ring *or* link (of a chain).

MAILLOT, mayô, [maille], *sm.* **1**. swaddling bands, swaddling-clothes. **Enfant au —**, child in swaddling-clothes *or* in long-clothes *or* in arms ; **2**. wollen under-vest, jersey, jersey-jacket.

3. *Fig.* infancy ; **4**. baby ; **5**. acrobats' and ballet-dancers' tight flesh-coloured drawers.

MAILLOTIN, mayotan, [dim. of mail], *sm.* mallet.

MAILLURE, mâyur', [mailler], *sf. Falc.* spots.

MAIMBOURG, mamboor, [Louis], historian (1610 1686).

MAIN, man, [Lat. : manus, hand], *sf.* **1**. hand : *a*) that part which terminates the arm in man ; *b*) side ; *c*) act of the hand ; work, labour, performance ; *d*) dexterity, skill, ability, talent ; *e*) manner of acting or performing ; *f*) handwriting, writing, form or manner of writing, style of penmanship ; *g*) marriage ; *h*) agent, instrument ; *i*) force, power ; *j*) possession. *a*) **La — droite**, the right hand. **La — gauche**, the left hand. **Les doigts de la —**, the fingers. **Le creux, la paume de la —**, the palm of the hand. **Le dessus de la —**, the back of the hand. **Une — blanche**, a white hand. **Une — douce**, a soft hand. **Une — rude**, a hard hand. **Une belle —**, a beautiful hand. **Faire la belle —**, to show one's self off. **Avoir les mains froides, avoir froid aux mains**, to have cold hands. **Avoir des mains de beurre**, to be butter-fingered. **Avoir les mains nettes**, to have clean hands. **S'en aller les mains vides**, to go away empty-handed. **Baiser la — de quelqu'un**, to kiss a person's hand. **Battre des mains**, to clap one's hands, to clap. to applaud. **N'y pas aller de — morte**, to strike deadly hard. **Il n'y va pas de — morte**, he does not do things by halves. **L'argent lui fond** (or **ne lui tient pas**) **dans les mains**, money runs through his fingers. **Les mains lui démangent**, his fingers itch to be at it. **Les mains m'en tombent**, I am astonished ! **Donner la —, offrir la — à**, to hand : to give one's hand to, to guide, to lead. **Donner, prêter la — à quelqu'un**, to lend a hand to, to give assistance to, to assist a person ; to favour, to countenance, to support a person. **Donner, prêter les mains à quelque chose**, to yield, to condescend, to consent to a thing. **Donner les mains**, to surrender, to yield, to submit. **Se donner la —**, to shake hands ; to hand, to go hand in hand, to stand by each other. **Le printemps et l'automne semblent se donner la —**, spring and autumn seem to shake hands, seem to unite. *Fén. tél.* 6. **Donner d'une — et retenir de l'autre**, to give a thing and yet to keep possession of it. **De marchand à marchand il n'y a que la —**, they are all of the same stamp, they are all upon a footing. **Être comme deux doigts de la —**, to be hand and glove. **Faire sa —**, *Fam.* to make a good hand, of it, to plunder. **Faire tomber les armes des mains de quelqu'un**, to disarm, to pacify a person. **Forcer la — à quelqu'un**, to force a person's hands, to compel a person to do a thing. **Avoir la — forcée**, to be compelled, not to be free. **Gagner de la —**, to forestall, to be beforehand, to get the start of(a person). **Un jardin grand comme la —**, a very small garden. **Haut la —**, with a high hand ; authoritatively. **Il a fait cela haut la —**, he did that quite easily. **— les mains !** hands up ! **Se laver les mains**, to wash one's hands. **Se laver les mains de quelque chose**, to wash one's hands of a thing. **Lier les mains à quelqu'un**, to prevent a person from doing a thing. **Lever la —, lever la — vers le ciel**, to hold up one's hand (to take an oath). **Lever, élever les mains au ciel**, to raise one's hands towards heaven. **Lever la — sur quelqu'un**, to lift one's hand to strike a person. **J'en mettrais la — au feu**, I would swear to it ; I would stake my life on it. **Je n'en mettrai pas la — au feu**, I cannot swear to it. **Mettre la — à quelque chose**, to have a hand in a thing ; to set one's hand to a thing. **Mettre la — à l'œuvre, à l'ouvrage**, to set to work. **Mettre la — à la plume**, to put pen to paper. **Mettre la — à la pâte**, to put one's shoulder to the wheel. **Mettre la — au chapeau**, to touch one's hat. **Mettre la — au feu d'une chose**, to be very affirmative of anything. **Mettre quelque chose à la —**, to take anything in one's hand. **Mettre à quelqu'un quelque chose aux mains**, to put a thing into a person's hands. **Mettre le chapeau à la —**, to take one's hat off. **Mettre l'épée à la —**, to draw one's sword. **Mettre à quelqu'un le poignard à la —**, to excite a person to do some violent thing. **Mettre à quelqu'un le pain à la —**, to help a person to a fortune. **Mettre à quelqu'un le marché à la —**, to be ready to break a bargain. **Mettre la — sur quelqu'un**, to lay hands upon a person, to beat *or* strike a person. **Mettre la — sur quelque chose**, to lay hands upon, to seize upon a thing ; to find a thing. **Mettre la — sur la conscience**, to examine one's self, in all conscience. **Mais monsieur, mettez la — à la conscience ; est-ce que vous êtes malade ?** Now, sir, on your conscience, are you really ill ? *Mol. Mal.*

m. 1. 5. **Mettre à quelqu'un la — sur le collet**, to arrest a person. **Ouvrir la —**, to open one's hand. **Se payer par ses mains**, to pay one's self by one's own hands. **Passer par les mains du médecin**, to be in the doctor's hands. **Peser à la —**, to be heavy, to be dull. **Porter la — sur**, to lay one's hand upon. **Prend requelqu'un la — dans le sac**, to catch anyone in the very act. **Saisir entre les mains de quelqu'un**, to seize in a person's hands. **Sortir, s'arracher des mains de quelqu'un**, to get away from a person. **S'arracher des mains quelqu'un quelque chose**, to try to get a person, a thing. **Souiller sa — d'un homicide**, to stain one's hands with blood. **Tremper ses mains dans le sang**, to dip one's hands in blood. **Tendre la —**, to hold out one's hand; *Fig.* to beg. **Tendre la — à quelqu'un**, to lend a helping hand, to assist a person, to hold out a helping hand to a person. **Tenir à la —**, to hold with the hand. **Tenir par la —**, to hold by the hand. **Se tenir par la —**, to go hand in hand. **Tenir dans la —**, to be very small. **Tenir bon à la —, amarrer bonne —**, *Naut.* to bear a hand. **Tenir la — haute, tenir la — à quelqu'un**, to keep a tight hand over a person. **Tenir la — à quelque chose**, to attend to, to see to a thing. **Tenir la — haute dans une affaire**, to be difficult as to conditions. **Tenir la — haute à un cheval**, to hold a horse in, to keep the rein tight. **Tomber entre les mains de la mort**, *Fig.* to die. **Toucher dans la — à quelqu'un**, to shake hands with a person. **Tirer — sur —**, *Naut.* to haul hand over hand. **Vivre du travail de ses mains**, to live on what one earns. **Faire — basse**, to put to the sword; to slaughter; to lay violent hands on; to pillage, to plunder.

À LA —, 1. with the hand, by hand; 2. by the hand, written, manuscript; 3. in hand, in one's hand; 4. at hand: within one's reach, near, nigh at hand; 5. handy: ready to the hand, convenient; 6. by guess; without weighing; 7. (of persons) complying, compliant, obliging. **Une chose faite à la —**, *Fam.* a thing done by hand. **Des corrections à la —**, corrections in handwriting. **Défendre son droit les armes à la —**, to fight for one's right. **Avoir l'épée à la —**, to have sword in one's hand. **Avoir son chapeau à la —**, to have one's hat in one's hand. **Avoir sans cesse l'argent à la —**, to be always ready with one's money. **Avoir un livre à la —**, to have a book in one's hand. **Si vos promenades étaient à la — comme les nôtres**, if your walks were as near as ours. **Il avait toutes choses à la —**, he had everything at hand. **Cela est bien à la —**, that is quite at hand. **Avoir la parole à la —**, to speak with fluency. **Acheter de la viande à la —**, to buy meat without having it weighed. **M. A. est vraiment aimable, tout uni et fort à la —**, Mr A. is really pleasant, unassuming and very obliging. **A deux mains**, with both hands. **Épée à deux mains**, two-handed sword. **Scie à deux mains**, cross-cut saw. **Cheval à deux mains, à toutes mains**, horse fit to drive and ride, horse for both riding and driving. **Un homme à toutes mains**, a man fit for any and every thing. **Prendre à toutes mains**, to receive from all hands. **A pleines mains, à belles mains**, by handfuls, profusely, largely, liberally, plentifully. **A — armée**, with arms in hand. **En venir aux mains**, to come to blows; to come to action, to join battle, to engage with the enemy. **Être aux mains, en être aux mains**, to be fighting, to fight. **Mettre aux mains**, to engage in a contest.

De la —, 1. with the hand; 2. manual; 3. from the hand. **Parer un coup de la —**, to ward off a blow with one's hand. **Les arts de la —**, manual arts. **De la première —**, from the first hand. **De la seconde —**, from the second hand. **De première —**, first-hand. **De seconde —**, second hand. **De toutes mains, de toute —, des mains de qui que ce soit**, from all hands, at any hand. **De la — de**, at the hand of: by the act or agency of; from the hands of; on the recommendation of. **Je veux de ma — vous choisir un époux**, I alone shall choose you a husband. **Je veux prendre un domestique de sa —**, I wish to take a servant on his recommendation. **De la — à la —**, from hand to hand. **Faire crédit de la — à la bourse**, to trust no farther than one can see. **De — en —**, from hand to hand, from one to another. **De longue —**, long since, of long standing, of old. **De bonne —**, from good authority. **D'une bonne —, de bonne —**, of a good hand. **De — de maître, de — d'ouvrier**, in a masterly manner. **De — d'homme**, by the hand of man. **Revers de —**, blow with the back of the hand. **Coup de —**, sudden attack; bold stroke. **Combat de —**, close fight, hand to hand fight. **Homme de —**, man of action, bold man, enterprising man. **Tour de —**, sleight of hand, legerdemain. **En un tour de —**, in a trice, in an instant.

En —, dans la —, in hand, in one's hand. **Je n'avais en — que ma houlette**, I had nothing but my crook in my hand. *Fén.* **Aller bride en —**, to act prudently. **Avoir preuve en —**, to have proof in hand. **Avoir la parole en —**, to speak with fluency. **Avoir quelqu'un en —**, to have a person ready at one's beck; to have a person at one's disposal. **S'il avait une telle cause en —**, if he had such a cause in hand. **Prendre en — la cause des opprimés**, to take in hand to defend the oppressed. **Être en —**, (of persons) to be in a convenient place for doing a thing; (of things) to be in hand; to lie to one's hand. **En bonne —, en bonnes mains, en — sûre, en mains sûres**, in good hands. **En — tierce**, in the hands of a third party. **En — propre**, in *or* into one's own hand. **Entre les mains de**, on *or* upon the hands of: in the care or management of.

Par les mains de, by the hands of; through the hands of. **Tous ces livres m'ont passé par les mains**, all those books have gone through my hands. **Cet homme passera par mes mains**, I'll make that man suffer for that.

Sous —, underhand, privately, secretly.

Sous la —, 1. at hand, ready at hand, nigh at hand; 2. under, depending (upon); 3. into the hands (of). **Il tue le premier qui se trouve sous sa —**, he kills the first he finds nigh at hand. **Vous cherchez le crayon, et vous l'avez sous la —**, you are looking for the pencil, and you have it under your very nose. **Nous avons sous la — d'excellents maîtres**, we have excellent masters nigh at hand. **Être sous la — de Dieu**, to be in the hands of God. **Être sous la — de la justice, de l'autorité**, to be in the hands of justice, of authority. **S'il me tombe jamais sous la —**, if ever he falls into my hands! **Ne tombez jamais sous ma —**, keep out of my way.

Sur la —, upon the hand. **Pas plus que sur la —**, nothing, not at all. **Avoir le cœur sur la —**, to be very kind.

b) **A — droite**, on, at, to, the right hand. **A — gauche**, on, at, to the left hand. **D'une —, ...de l'autre**, on one hand..., on the other hand... **Changer de —**, to change hands, to change sides.

c) **On reconnaît dans ce tableau la — de tel maître**, in that painting we can see the touch of such a master. **Cet ouvrage est de plusieurs mains**, that work was done by several hands. **Morceau à quatre mains**, *Mus.*, piece for four hands. *d*) **Avoir la — bonne**, to be handy, to be skilful. **Avoir la — rompue à l'écriture**, to be a quick writer. **Avoir la — légère**, to have skilful hands; to be free with one's hands; to be light fingered. [*Fam.* :] **Il ne va pas sans ses mains, il n oublie jamais ses mains, il lui faut plutôt regarder aux mains qu'aux pieds, il n'est pas sûr de sa —, il a les mains crochues, il n'a pas les mains gourdes, il est dangereux de la —**, he is light-fingered *or* nimble-fingered. **Avoir la — sûre, une — ferme**, to have a firm hand. *e*) **Avoir de la —**, to execute well (as a musician). **La dernière —**, the finishing hand *or* stroke. **Mettre la dernière — à**, to give the finishing stroke to. **Donner la — à une étoffe**, to dress the stuff.

f) **Une belle —**, a fine handwriting. **Avoir une belle —**, to write a good hand. **Donnez-moi un petit mot de votre —**, write me a few words yourself. **Imiter la — de quelqu'un**, to imitate a person's handwriting.

g) **Offrir sa — à quelqu'un**, to offer a person one's hand. **Donner sa — à quelqu'un**, to give a person one's hand. **Refuser la — de quelqu'un**, to refuse a person's hand. **Mariage de la — gauche**, morganatic *or* left-handed marriage.

h) **Le gouvernement ne saurait être injuste sans avoir des mains qui exercent ces injustices**, government could not be unjust if it had not agents to do these unjust things. *i*) **Un coup imprévu délivra la princesse des mains des rebelles**, an unexpected stroke rescued the princess from the hands of the rebels. **Craignez de tomber entre ses mains**, mind you do not fall into his hands. **Être en la — de**, to be in the hands of. **Avoir la — légère**, to have a light hand. **Avoir une — de fer**, to have an iron hand. **Avoir la grande —, la haute —**, to have the most authority. **Avoir les mains longues**, to have great authority. **La — de Dieu**, the hand of God. **C'est une fleur qui sort des mains de la nature**, it is a flower which has just begun to bloom. *j*) **Changer de —**, to change hands: to change owners. **Ce livre est entre ses mains**, this book is in his possession.

2. hand (of a quadrumanous animal); paw: a foot with claws. **Le singe a quatre mains**, the monkey has four hands.

3. † right hand, right side. **Donner la — à quelqu'un**, to give a person the right *or* upper hand, *or* the wall.

4. person, one. **Je tiens ce cadeau d'une — bien chère**, I had this present from a person I dearly love. **Mais de vos premiers ans quelles mains ont pris soin ?** but who took care of you in your infancy? **Changer un jeune homme de —**, to change a young man's masters. **Voici un morceau de musique pour quatre mains**, here is a piece of music for four hands.

5. (at cards) lead: precedence, first place. **Donner la —**, to give one's adversary the lead. **Avoir la —**, to play first; (at certain games) to deal.

6. trick: a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn. **Lever une —**, to take a trick. **Avoir trois mains**, to have three tricks. **Avoir la — heureuse**, to be lucky.

7. **— chaude**, hot cockles; 8. *Man.* **— de la bride**, bridle-hand, left hand. **Cheval de —**, led horse, hand horse. **Avant- —**, forehand. **Un cheval bien fait de la — en avant**, a horse with a fine head and neck. **Lâcher, rendre la — à un cheval**, to give a horse the bridle, to ride with a slack hand. **Tirer à la —**, to be hard-mouthed, to bear upon the hand.

9 — **de justice**, hand of justice ; 10. — **de fer**, iron hanging-clamp ; cramp iron; 11. *Gard.* clasp, tendril (of the vine, etc.) ; 12. shovel, hand-shovel, small shovel ; 13. scoop ; 14. handle (of a drawer) ; 15. hook (of the bucket of a well) ; 16. grapple ; 17. elbow-loop, arm-loop (in a carriage) ; 18 quire (of paper) ; 19. — **coulante**, hand-rail ; 20. — **courante**, *Book-k.* waste-book ; 21. handful (of wafers) ; 22. *Horol.* watchholder ; 23. *Goldsm.* crooked pincers ; 24. skein (of silk) ; 25. *Join.* — **de sergent**, cramp holdfast. 26. *Autom.* — **de ressort**, — spring carrier arm. — **de ressort avant**, front spring carrier arm. — **de ressort arrière**, rear spring carrier arm. — **de ressort fermée**, closed spring carrier arm. — **de ressort ouverte**, open spring-carrier arm. — *Prov.* : **Froides mains, chaudes amours**, a cold hand, a warm heart. **Une main lave l'autre**, one good turn deserves another. **Il vaut mieux tendre la main que le cou**, it is better to be a beggar than be hanged. **Les mains noires font manger le pain blanc**, dirty hands earn clean money. **Que la main gauche ignore ce que fait la main droite**, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.

MAIN-D'ŒUVRE, *man*dœvr', *sf.* 1. making ; 2 manual labour, handicraft ; workmanship. [*Pl. Mains-d'œuvre.*]

MAINE, mèn', *sf.* handful.

MAIN-FORTE, *man*fórt', *sf.* assistance, help. **Prêter** —, to lend assistance.

MAIN-LEVÉE, *man*l'vé, *sf. Law-t.* withdrawal.

MAINMISE, *man*miz', *sf.* 1. *Feud. Law.* seizure ; 2 beating, striking.

MAINMORTABLE, *man*mórtabl', *adj. Law-t.* 1. subject to mortmain ; 2. in mortmain, unalienable.

MAINMORTE, *man*mórt', [Fr. : main ; morte]. *sf. Law-t.* mortmain : the state of being unalienable. **Biens de** —, mortmain. **En** —, in mortmain.

MAINOTTE, mainot, [for menotte], *sf. Bot.* coral club-top : a sort of fungus.

MAINT, E, *man*-t, *mant*', *adj.* many a, many. **On trouve mainte épine où l'on cherchait des roses**, we meet with many troubles we never expected. *Regnard.* **Mainte fois, maintes fois**, many a time. **Dans — et — écrit**, in many and many a book.

MAINTENANCE, *mant*'n*âns*', *sf.* maintenance : the act of maintaining. (Little used).

MAINTENANT, *mant*'n*ân* t, [main ; tenant], *adv.* now, at present, at this time. **De** —, of this time.

MAINTENANT QUE, *conj. phr.* now that.

MAINTENEUR, *mant*'nœr, *sm.* 1. maintainer : one who maintains ; 2. keeper.

MAINTENIR, *mant*'nir, [main ; tenir], *va.* [*conj. like* Tenir.] 1. to keep fast, to hold fast, to uphold, to sustain, to support. — **une charpente avec du fer**, to uphold timber-work with iron.

2. to maintain : *a*) to hold, preserve or keep in the same state, to preserve from change ; to support, to sustain, to keep up *b*) to support with the conveniences of life, to uphold, to keep up ; *c*) to affirm, to assert to abide by. *a*) **Que le ciel vous maintienne en ces bons sentiments** ! may Heaven keep you in these good sentiments ! *Regnard.* — **le bon ordre**, to keep order. *b*) **Il maintient depuis longtemps cette famille**, he has maintained this family a long while. *c*) **Je maintiens la vérité de ce que je vous ai dit**, I maintain the truth of what I have told you.

MAINTENIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to keep up, to remain ; to be maintained, to be kept up. **Elle se maintient en bonne santé**, she keeps in good health.

2. to hold one's own ; to maintain ; to keep one's ground, to stand one's ground. **Se — dans un poste**, to maintain a post. **Le régiment, attaqué par des forces supérieures, ne put se** —, the regiment, being attacked by superior forces, could not keep their ground.

3. (of prices) to keep up. **Se — à bas prix**, to keep down.

MAINTENU, E, *mant*'nu, *pa. p.* of MAINTENIR, maintained, kept up, sustained. **Qui peut être** —, maintainable, sustainable.

MAINTENUE, *sf. Law-t.* Confirmed possession ; confirmation of possession.

MAINTIEN, *mantyan*, [maintenir], *sm.* 1. maintaining, maintenance, preservation, keeping up. **Le — des lois**, the maintaining of laws. **Le — de l'ordre**, the maintaining of order.

2. carriage, bearing, deportment. **Conserver un — modeste**, to keep a modest bearing. **Avoir un — grave**, to look serious. **N'avoir pas de** —, to be awkward. **Perdre son** —, to be out of countenance. **Pour se donner un** —, to give one's self a countenance.

† **MAIRAT**, mèra, *sm.* mayoralty.

MAIRE, mèr', [Lat. major, greater]. *sm.* 1. † steward, majordomo. — **du palais**, the chief officer of the state under the Merovingian monarchs.

2. mayor : the chief magistrate of a city, borough or village. **Adjoint du** —, deputy mayor.

MAIRESSE, mères', *sf.* (in joke) mayoress : the wife of a mayor.

MAIRIE, mèri, [maire], *sf.* 1. mayoralty, mayorship : the office of a mayor ; 2. mayorship offices ; town-hall.

MAIS, mè-z, [Lat. : magis, more], *conj.* 1. but : *a*) noting opposition ; *b*) yet. *a*) **Elle est belle, mais elle est méchante**, she is beautiful, but she is unkind. **Non seulement il est bon, mais encore il est courageux**, he is not only kind, but he is also courageous. *b*) **Je l'ai puni, mais il l'avait mérité**, I punished him, but he deserved it. **Mais cependant ce jour il épouse Andromaque**, but, this very day, he is to marry Andromache. *Rac. Andr.* iv. 3.

2. why. **Mais quoi** ! why then ! **Mais, dit-elle**, why, said she. **Mais, qu'ai-je dit** ? why, what have I said ? **Mais enfin, que dites-vous de cela** ? why, what do you say to that ? **Mais oui**, why yes.

MAIS, *sm.* but. **Des si et des mais**, ifs and buts. **Il y a un mais**, there is a but. **Il n'y a point de — qui tienne**, there can be no but in the matter.

MAIS, *adv.* 1. † more. [Used only with pouvoir :] **Je n'en puis mais**, I cannot help it. **Si cela est arrivé, en puis-je mais** ? if that has happened, I cannot help it.

2. indeed. **Je trouve le petit fils fort joli, mais fort joli**, I find the grandson very pretty, yes, very, very pretty.

MAÏS, mais, [Span. : maiz, from mayz, the native name in the Antilles], *sm.* maize, Indian corn.

MAISON, mèz*ôn*, [Lat. : mansio, mansion], *sf.* 1. house : *a*) habitation, dwelling ; *b*) home, one's own habitation, abode, domicile ; *c*) an edifice devoted to religion, tuition, charity, etc. ; *d*) household, household affairs ; *e*) family, household ; *f*) family, race ; *g*) religious community ; *h*) *Astrol.* one of the twelve divisions of the heavens ; *i*) *Com.* trading establishment ; firm. *a*) **Une jolie** —, a pretty house. **Bâtir une** —, to build a house. — **entre cour et jardin**, a house between a court and a garden. — **garnie**, private lodging house. — **de ville**, town house. — **des champs**, country-house. — **de campagne**, country-house, seat. — **de plaisance**, country villa. **Par-dessus les maisons**, *Fig.* beyond all measure. *b*) **Être à la** —, to be at home. **Garder la** —, to keep at home. **Rester à la** —, to stay at home. **S'en retourner à la** —, to go home. *c*) **La — de Dieu, la — de paix**, the Lord's house, the church. — **de charité**, charity house. — **d'éducation**, school, boarding-school. — **de ville**, — **commune**, town-hall. — **de santé**, private hospital — **de jeu**, gambling house. — **de force**, — **de détention**, — **d'arrêt**, prison, gaol **Petites-Maisons**, mad-house, Bedlam. **Un échappé des Petites-Maisons**, a madman. *d*) **Sa — est bien ordonnée**, his house is well managed. **Tenir la** —, **avoir soin de la** —, to manage the house. **Tenir** —, to keep house. **Avoir une bonne** —, to have a good house. **Avoir un grand état de** —, to have a large establishment. **Sa — est une véritable arche de Noé**, his house is a perfect Noah's ark. **Notre — est un véritable hôpital**, our house is a regular infirmary. **Cette — n'a ni portes ni fenêtres**, this house is quite a ruin. **Faire bien les honneurs de sa** —, to do well the honours of one's house. **Faire une bonne** —, to provide well for one's family. *e*) **Il est l'ami de la** —, he is the friend of the family. **Il est de la** —, he belongs to the family. **Le maître de la** —, the master of the house. **La maîtresse de la** —, the mistress of the house. **Le fils de la** —, the son of the house. *f*) **Sortir d'une — noble**, to belong to a noble family. **Soutenir l'honneur de sa** —, to keep up the honour of one's house. **Relever sa** —, to restore one's family. **La — d'Autriche**, the house of Austria. **La — royale**, the royal household. **Être de grande** —, to belong to a noble family. **Un jeune homme de bonne** —, a young man of good family. *i*) — **de commerce**, commercial house ; firm. — **de commission**, commission-agency. — **de banque**, banking-house, bank.

2. household : *a*) domestic management ; *b*) servants. **Entrer en** —, to become a servant. **Faire — nette**, to clear the house. **Faire — neuve**, to change all one's servants. **Les gens de la** —, the people of the house. **Gens de** —, servants. **La — militaire du roi d'Angleterre**, the household troops. **La — du roi**, the king's household. **C'est la — de Dieu, on n'y boit ni ne mange**, you can have nothing either to eat or to drink in this house. — *Prov.* : **Quand la maison de ton voisin brûle, porte de l'eau à la tienne**, when your neighbour's house is on fire, look to your own. **Les maisons empêchent de voir la ville**, one cannot see the wood for the trees. **Fumée, pluie et femme sans raison, chassent l'homme de sa maison**, smoke, floods and a troublesome wife are enough to drive a man out of his life. V. Femme.

MAISONNEE, mèzoné, *sf.* whole house, family, household.

MAISONNETTE, mézonèt', *sf.* small house, cottage ; lodge.

MAISTRANCE, mèstr*âns*', [maistre, for maitre], *sf. Naut.* body of masters, petty officers.

MAISTRE, mèstre [Joseph, Marie], essayist and philosopher (1753-1821) ; — [Xavier, brother of the preceding], miscellaneous writer (1763-1852).

MAÎTRE, mètr', [Lat. : magister ; O Fr. : maistre and later maistre], *sm.* 1. master : *a*) one who has rule, government or direction over others ; *b*) the owner of slaves ; slave-owner, slave-holder ; *c*) lord, ruler ;

d) proprietor, owner, possessor; *e*) teacher, one who teaches; instructor; *f*) one who is eminently skilful in some art or science; *g*) chief, head; principal, director, manager; *h*) *Naut.* (formerly) captain of a trading vessel; (at present) the title of several petty officers; *i*) a compellation sometimes given to an inferior or a person of low condition; *j*) one who has the third degree in freemasonry; *k*) a title of various officers and officials. *a*) **Le — de la maison**, the master of the house. **Un bon —**, a kind master. **Un air de —**, a magisterial look. **Heurter, frapper en —**, to give a loud knock. **Être son —**, to be one's own master. *c*) **Il fut — paisible de tout l'Orient**, he was the peaceful master of all the East. **Les Romains furent maîtres du monde**, the Romans were masters of the world. **Les maîtres du monde civilisé**, the rulers of the civilized world. **Rester — du champ de bataille**, to remain master of the battle field. **Se rendre — d'une province**, to conquer a province. **Se rendre — d'une émeute**, to quell a riot. **Se rendre — du feu**, to get the fire under. **Se rendre — des esprits, des cœurs**, to gain over the minds, the hearts. **Trouver son —**, *Fig.* to find one's match. **Être — de ses passions**, to master one's passions. **Il ne fut pas le — de son émotion**, he was unable to conceal his emotion. **Être — de faire quelque chose, être le —**, to be free to do a thing, to be the master. *d*) **Il est — de cette terre**, he is the owner of this estate. **Quel est le — de ce château**? who is the owner of that castle?

e) **— de langue**, language-master, language-teacher. **— d'anglais**, English master. **— ès arts**, master of arts. **— de pension**, boarding-school master. **— d'école**, schoolmaster. **Sous- —**, assistant master. **— d'étude**, usher. **— de danse, — à danser**, dancing master. **— de chant, — à chanter**, singing master. **— d'armes**, fencing-master. **Jurer sur la parole du —**, to swear to all the master says. **— de musique**, music master. **Le malheur est le grand — de l'homme**, misfortune is man's great teacher. *f*) **Coup de —**, masterly stroke. **Main de —**, master-hand. **De main de —**, masterly, in a masterly manner. **En matière de fourbe, il est —**, he is a clever cheat. **Il écrit en —**, he is a good writer. **L'autre était passé — en fait de tromperie**, the other had become a clever cheat. *g*) **— maçon**, master-mason. **— clerc**, head clerk. **— d'œuvre**, master-workman. **— des hautes œuvres**, hangman, executioner. **— des basses œuvres**, nightman. *h*) **— d'équipage**, master, boatswain. **— calfat**, head-calker. **— canonnier**, master-gunner. **— charpentier**, master-carpenter. **— pilote**, head pilot. **— de port**, harbour-master. **— de quai**, wharf-master. **— voilier**, master sail-maker. *k*) **— des requêtes**, master of requests, a member of the council of state. **— des cérémonies**, master of ceremonies. **Grand —**, grand Master. **— de chapelle**, chapel-master. **— d'hôtel**, house-steward, major-domo, steward. *Prov.*: **Nul ne peut servir deux maîtres**, no man can serve two masters. **Tel maître, tel valet**, like master, like man. **Les bons maîtres font les bons valets**, good masters make good servants. **Qui sert bon maître, bon loyer reçoit**, he who serves a good master is well paid. *V. Feu, main, temps.*

2. mister, Mr., counsellor, lawyer: a title given to lawyers, attorneys, counsellors, notaries; **3. Petit- —**, fop, spark, coxcomb.

4. (Used adjectively) arrant, notorious. **Un — sot**, an arrant fool. **Un — fripon**, an arrant rogue.

5. clever; superior. **Un — homme**, a clever man.

6. principal, main, grand, high. **— autel**, high altar. **— bau**, *Naut.* midshipbeam. **— couple**, midship-frame. **— gabarit**, midship-mould.

MAÎTRESSE, mètrès', *sf.* **1.** mistress: *a*) a woman who governs, presides, commands, etc.; lady, ruler; *b*) a woman who has something in possession; owner; *c*) teacher, instructress; governess; *d*) a woman beloved and courted; lady-love, sweetheart; *e*) concubine. *a*) **— de maison**, mistress of a house. **Une émotion dont je ne suis pas —**, an emotion over which I have no control. [*Fig.*:] **Ses armées, maîtresses de Naples, menaçaient Rome**, his troops which were already in possession of Naples, threatened Rome. *Volt.* **Pourvu que l'âme demeure toujours la — de l'imagination**, provided the soul always guides the imagination. *b*) **— de soi même**, mistress of one's self. **Quand je serai ma —**, when I am my own mistress. **Une femme toujours — d'elle-même**, a woman who is always mistress of herself. **Rome est aujourd'hui la — du monde**, Rome is now the mistress of the world. *c*) **Une — de piano**, a music mistress. **— de pension**, boarding-school mistress. **— d'école**, school-mistress. **Sous- —**, assistant school teacher, assistant governess. **— d'hôtel**, land-lady, hôtel keeper. [*Fig.*:] **L'oisiveté est la — de tous les crimes**, idleness is the source of all crimes.

2. Petite- —, lady of studied elegance.

3. (Adjectively) clever; notable, superior. **Une — femme**, a superior woman.

4. chief, principal, main. **La qualité — du président était pour les négociations**, the president's chief quality was a talent for negotiating. **— pièce**, main, principal piece. **— ancre**, *Naut.* sheet-anchor. **— varangue**, floor-timber amidship.

MAÎTRISE, métriz', [from maître], *sf.* **1.** mastership: *a*) mastery, dominion, rule, sway, authority of a master; *b*) mastery, superiority; skill, ability, cleverness; *c*) office or dignity of a master. *c*) **Grande —**, mastership, grand mastership.

2. freedom (of a corporation).

MAÎTRISER, métrizé-r, [from maîtrise], *va.* to master: *a*) to be a master over, to rule, to govern, to control, to domineer over, to lord it over; *b*) to subdue, to overcome, to keep down; to get the better of. **C'est une injustice de vouloir — ses égaux**, it is unjust to wish to lord it over our equals. **— ses passions**, to master one's passions. **Il ne peut — sa colère**, he cannot overcome his anger. **— la fortune**, to secure fortune.

MAÎTRISER (SE), *v. refl.* to control one's self.

MAIZEROY, mizerou, [Baron René Jean Toussant], novelist (b. 1856).

MAJESTÉ, mazhèsté, [Lat.: majestas], *sf.* majesty: *a*) greatness of appearance, dignity of aspect or manner; dignity, grandeur, stateliness; *b*) power, sovereignty; *c*) a title of emperors, kings and queens; *d*) sublimity, loftiness. *a*) **Il est nécessaire que vous ayez une certaine — dans votre extérieur**, it is necessary you should have a certain dignity of appearance. **La — du sénat romain**, the majesty of the Roman senate. **La — divine**, divine majesty. **La — du trône**, the majesty of the throne. *b*) **La — des rois d'Angleterre serait demeurée plus inviolable, si...** the power of the kings of England would have remained inviolable if. *Boss.* *c*) **Sa — le roi**, His Majesty the king. **Sa — la reine Victoria**, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. **Sa — orthodoxe, le roi d'Espagne**, his catholic Majesty, the king of Spain. **Votre —**, Your Majesty. **Leurs Majestés**, Their Majesties.

MAJESTUEUSEMENT, mazhèstuœz'-mân-t, *adj.* majestically.

MAJESTUEUX, EUSE, mazhèstuœ-z, œz', *adj.* majestic: *a*) having dignity or majesty; august, grand; *b*) stately; splendid; magnificent, pompous; *c*) sublime, lofty. *a*) **La princesse la plus majestueuse que la France ait vue**, the most majestic princess France has ever had. *Boss.* *b*) **D'un pas —**, with a majestic gait. **Comme un fleuve — et bienfaisant, qui porte paisiblement dans les villes l'abondance**, like a majestic and beneficent river peacefully bringing abundance into the towns. *Boss.* *Condé.* **Les majestueuses beautés de la nature**, the majestic beauties of nature.

MAJEUR, E, mazhœr, zhœr', [Lat.: major, greater], *adj.* **1.** major, greater. **La majeure partie**, the greater part.

2. great, important. **C'est une cause majeure qui m'oblige à vous quitter**, it is an uncontrollable cause which obliges me to leave you. **Force majeure**, superior force. „*Vis major*". **Il était absent, mais c'était un cas de force majeure**, he was absent, the matter was beyond his control.

3. *Law.* of age, of full age, major; **4.** *Mus.* major. **Mode —**, major mode. **Tierce majeure**, major third. **Sixte majeure**, major sixth.

5. (at cards) major; **6.** *Naut.* main, principal. **Mâts majeurs**, standing masts. **Voiles majeures**, courses.

MAJEUR, *sm.* **1.** *Mus.* major; **2.** † *pl.* ancestors, forefathers.

MAJEURE, *sf.* *Log.* major, major premise: the premise or proposition which contains the major term.

MAJOLIQUE, mazholik', [Ital.: majolica for majorica or Majorca, the island where first made], *sf.* *Com.* majolica, earthenware.

MAJOR, mazhor, [Lat.], *sm.* *Milit.* major: an officer who has the care of the administration of a regiment. **— général**, chief of the staff. **— de place**, town-major. **— des approches** (in sieges), major of approaches.

MAJOR, *adj.* major. **État- —**, **1.** staff, **2.** staff-officers; **3.** head-quarters. **Chirurgien- —**, senior surgeon. **Sergent- —**, sergeant-major. **Tambour- —**, drum-major. **Ronde —**, major's round.

MAJORAT, mazhora, [from major], *sm.* majorat: the landed property attached to a title of honour; estate in tail, entailed estate.

MAJORATION, mazhorasyôn, *sf.* † majoration: enlargement, increase. **— de prix**, increase in price. *Milit.* **— de service**, allowance for service, service allowance of time [promotion].

MAJORDOME, mazhórdom', [from maggiordomo, transcribed from Lat. *major domus*], *sm.* major-domo, steward.

MAJORER, mazhoré-r, [major], *va.* to increase; to overvalue.

MAJORITÉ mazhorité, *sf.* **1.** majority: *a*) full age; *b*) the greater number, more than half; *c*) the excess of the greater part of a number above the other part; *d*) in an assembly, the strongest party. *a*) **Atteindre sa —**, to be of age; to come to one's majority. *b*) **Faible —**, small majority. *c*) **A quelle — a-t-il été élu, quelle — a-t-il eue**? by what majority of votes was he elected? **La religion catholique est professée par la — des Français**, the catholic religion is professed by the majority of the French people.

2. majorate, majority : the office of a major.

MAJORQUE, mazhórk', *pnf. Geog.* Majorca.

MAJUSCULE, mazhuskul', [Lat. : majusculus, a little larger], *adj.* (of letters) capital.

MAJUSCULE, *sf.* capital letter, capital ; (in old manuscripts) majuscule. **Grande —**, large capital. **Petite —**, small capital.

MAKI, maki, *sm. Zool.* maki : an animal of the genus lemur.

MAKIS, maki, *sm.* jungle, thicket wood (in Corsica). [Written also *Maquis.*]

† **MAL, E**, mal, [Lat. : malum], *adj.* ill, bad ; (in composition with nouns) mal, male, mis, un, evil, ill. **Bon gré, — gré**, willing or unwilling. **Bon an, — an**, one year with another.

MAL, mal, *sm.* [*Pl. Maux*, mô-z.] **1.** evil : *a)* that which is the reverse of good ; ill, wrong ; *b)* that which causes displeasure, injury, pain or suffering ; misfortune ; ill, harm, hurt, injury, wrong, wrong-doing, mischief ; *c)* wrong ; that which is contrary to integrity, virtue or honour ; ill, illness, iniquity, wickedness, depravity, crime, sin. *a)* **La cause du —**, the cause of evil. **— physique**, physical evil : sufferings, disease, death. **— moral**, moral evil : crime, sin. *b)* **A raconter ses maux souvent on les soulage**, it is very often a relief to speak of our misfortunes. **Tout — arrive avec des ailes, et s'en retourne en boîtant**, evil comes on wings but limps away reluctantly. **Un — d'opinion**, imaginary evil. **Un — d'opinion ne touche que les sots**, an imaginary misfortune grieves none but a fool. *Mol. Amph.* I. 4. **— imaginaire**, imaginary pain. **Faire du — à**, to do mischief, harm to. **Vouloir du — à quelqu'un**, to bear a person malice. *c)* **Faire le —**, to do wrong. **Induire quelqu'un à —**, to lead a person to do wrong. **Incliné, porté au —**, inclined to evil. **Tourner à —**, to take a bad turn, to end badly. **Songer, penser à —**, to think of what is not right. **Il n'y a pas de — à cela**, there is no harm in that. **Il faut éviter le — et faire le bien**, we must shun evil and do good. **Il faut couper le — dans sa racine**, the evil must be got out at the root.

2. illness, disease, sickness, distemper, complaint ; **3.** ache, aching, sore, soreness, pain, hurt, suffering ; pains. **Avoir du —**, to suffer. **Avoir — aux dents**, to have the tooth-ache. **Faire du — à quelqu'un**, to hurt a person. **Adoucir les maux**, to soothe sufferings. **Maux de nerfs**, nervous diseases. **— de tête**, headache, cephalalgia. **J'ai un — de tête fou**, I have a distracting headache. **— du pays**, home-sickness, nostalgia. **Le genou me fait —**, my knee hurts me. **Elle s'est fait — en tombant**, she fell and hurt herself. **— Saint Antoine**, Saint-Anthony's fire, erysipelas, rose. **— d'aventure**, whitlow. **— caduc**, **- Saint Jean**, **— sacré, haut —**, falling sickness, epilepsy. **— de cœur**, sickness, nausea, qualmishness. **Cela me fait — au cœur**, that makes me sick. **— de dents**, tooth-ache. **— d'enfant**, pains of childbirth, labour. **— d'estomac**, heart-burn, cardialgia. **— de gorge**, sore throat. **— de mer**, sea-sickness. **— de Naples**, pox, syphilis. **— de rose, — des Asturies**, pellagra. **— rouge de Cayenne, — Saint-Lazare**, elephantiasis. **— Sainte-Marie**, leprosy.

4. toil, hardship, evil, fatigue, labour, pains, ado, trouble, difficulty. **Avoir bien du — à gagner sa vie**, to work very hard to get one's living. **Se donner du —**, to give one's self great trouble.

5. injury, harm, hurt, damage, ill, mischief. **La gelée a fait beaucoup de — aux vignes**, frost has done great damage to the vines. **Elle a eu plus de peur que de —**, she was more frightened than hurt.

6. dislike. **Il a eu bien du — à vous quitter**, he left you very reluctantly.

7. inconvenience, trouble, evil, misfortune. **Je ne vois pas un grand — à faire cette affaire**, I do not see any harm in doing that. **Il n'y a point de — qu'elle médite un peu là-dessus**, there is no harm in her thinking a little about that.

8. misconstruction, misinterpretation ; bad light, bad colour. **C'est un homme qui prend tout en —**, he is a man who puts a wrong construction on everything. **Tourner une chose en —**, to put a wrong construction on a thing.

9. ill, evil : slander. **Dire du — de quelqu'un**, to slander a person. — *Prov.* **Mal d'autrui n'est que songe**, other people's troubles are easily borne. **De deux maux il faut choisir le moindre**, of two evils choose the least. **Il vaut mieux empêcher le mal que le guérir**, prevention is better than cure. **Qui en dit du mal veut l'acheter**, care not would have it. **Aux grands maux les grands remèdes**, desperate ills require desperate remedies. **Qui mal veut, mal lui vient ; Honni soit qui mal y pense**, evil be to him that evil thinks. **Chacun sent son mal**, every one knows best where the shoe pinches. **Le mal vient à cheval et s'en va à pied**, misfortune comes on horseback and goes away on foot.

MAL, *adv.* **1.** ill, badly, : not rightly ; wrong, amiss ; uncomfortably. **En voulant mieux faire on fait souvent plus mal**, we often spoil a thing by trying to improve it. **Prendre — ses mesures**, not to take proper measures. **Vous vous y prenez — dans cette affaire**, you are acting unwisely in that matter. **Il semble qu'ils sortent d'ici — satisfaits**, it seems as if they were in an uncomfortable state of mind when they leave here. **Une personne — faite**, an ill-favoured person. **Il fait — tout ce qu'il fait**, everything he does is wrong. **Je ne dis rien, de peur de — parler**, I say nothing, for fear of speaking badly. **— à l'aise**, uncomfortable. **Prendre — une chose**, to take offence at a thing. **A force de — aller, tout ira bien**, when things get to the worst they will mend.

2. wrong, ill : not justly. **Il ne pense qu'à — faire**, he is bent upon evil. **C'est — à vous de**, it is wrong of you to.

3. ill : not well, not in health ; fainting. **Se trouver —**, to faint. **Être —**, to be ill. **Être fort —**, to be very ill. **Être au plus —**, to be very ill ; to be past recovery.

4. embarrassed, ill at ease, in bad circumstances. **De — en pis**, from bad to worse. **Être — dans ses affaires**, to be in bad circumstances, to be low in the world.

5. on bad terms ; unfriendly, at variance. **Être — avec quelqu'un**, to be on bad terms with a person. **Mettre quelqu'un — avec une autre personne**, to set two persons at variance. **Ils étaient — ensemble**, they did not agree together. **Je ne suis pas — avec eux**, I am not on bad terms with them. **Être — en cour**, to be out of favour at court.

6. ugly. **Cette jeune fille est —**, that young girl is ugly.

7. **Être — en**, *a)* to be wanting in ; *b)* to have had... *a)* **Vous voilà bien — en preuves**, you are sadly wanting in proofs. *b)* **Il était — en hôtes**, he had bad lodgers.

8. **Pas —**, *a)* pretty well ; *b)* not a little ; *c)* not a few.

9. **Se trouver — de**, to repent, to find one's self wrong in. — *Prov.* **Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint**, grasp all, lose all. **Qui mal cherche, mal trouve**, harm watch harm catch.

MALACHITE, malakit', [Gr. : μαλάχη, mallow], *sf. Miner.* malachite : carbonate of copper. **— verte**, green malachite.

MALACIE, malasi, [Gr. : μαλακία, softness], *sf. Med.* depraved appetite.

MALACODERME, malakodèrm', [Gr. : μαλάκος, soft ; δέρμα, skin,] *adj. Entom.* malacodermatous : having a soft and flexible body.

MALACODERMES, *smpl. Entom.* malacoderms, malacodermata : a section of pentamerous coleoptera.

MALACOLITHE, malakolit, [Gr. : μαλακὸς, soft ; λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* malacolite : a greenish lime-magnesia variety of pyroxene.

MALACOLOGIE, malakolozhi, [Gr. : μαλακός, soft ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* malacology : a treatise on the molluscs.

MALACOPTÉRYGIEN, ENNE, malakoptérizhyan, zhyèn', [Gr. : μαλακὸς, soft ; πτέρυξ, fin], *adj. Ichth.* malacopterygious : having soft fins.

MALACOPTÉRYGIENS, *smpl. Ichth.* malacopterygians, malacopterygii : an order of osseous fishes.

MALACTIQUE, malaktic, [Gr. : μαλάσσειν, to soften], *adj. Med.* emollient.

MALACOSARCOSE, malakosarkôz', [Gr. : μαλακὸς, soft ; σὰρξ, flesh], *sf. Med.* malacosarcosis : softness of the muscular system.

MALACOSTÉOSE, malakostéôz, [Gr. : μαλακός, soft ; ὀστέον, bone], *sf. Med.* malacosteon : a diseased softness of the bones.

MALACOSTRACÉ, E, malakostrasé, [Gr. : μαλακὸς, soft ; ὄστρακον, shell], *adj.* malacostracous.

MALACOSTRACÉS, *plm.* malacostracans : individuals belonging to a sub-class of crustaceans, as shrimps, lobsters, etc.

MALACOZOAIRE, malakosoair, [Gr. : μαλακὸς, soft ; ζῶον, animal], *adj.* malacozoic : *Malacozoaires*, *spl.* malacozoa : soft bodied animals of the mollusca generally.

MALADE, malad', [Lat. : male, ill ; aptus, disposed], *adj.* **1.** ill : sick, unwell, not in health ; ailing, sickly, poorly. **Tomber —**, to fall ill. **Se sentir —**, to feel ill. **— de la poitrine**, consumptive, affected with consumption. **— de corps et d'esprit**, sick in body and mind. **— à mourir**, exceedingly ill. **— à la mort**, sick unto death. **Rendre —**, to make ill, sick. **Avoir l'air —**, to look ill.

2. (of the parts of the body) diseased, affected ; sore. **Appliquer un remède à la partie —**, to put a plaster on the affected part. **Avoir un bras —**, to have a sore arm.

3. (of animals) distempered, sick ; **4.** (of plants) sickly : weak, languishing, decayed. **La vigne est —**, the vine is diseased.

5. *Fig.* disordered, diseased, unhealthy ; in a poor way, in a bad state. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to have a disordered mind. **Avoir le cœur —**, to be sick at heart. **Avoir l'imagination —**, to be in an unhealthy state of mind. **Ce livre est bien —**, that book is in a bad state. **Sa fortune est —**, his fortune is in a bad state.

MALADE, *sm. f.* sick person, sick man, *m.*, sick woman *f.*, (*pl.* the sick) ; patient. **Soigner un —**, to nurse a sick person. **Aller voir, visiter les malades**, to visit the sick. **Faire le —**, to pretend to be ill, to feign sickness.

MALADIE, maladi, *sf.* **1.** illness, disease, sickness, malady : disorder of health ;

complaint. — **légère**, slight illness, indisposition. — **grave**, serious illness, severe sickness. — **mortelle**, mortal disease. **Contracter**, **gagner une** —, to catch a complaint. **Guérir une** —, to cure an illness. **Relever de** —, to recover from sickness. **Être atteint d'une — incurable**, to be suffering from an incurable disease. **Faire une** —, to have an illness. — **aiguë**, acute disease. — **chronique**, chronic disease. — **épidémique**, epidemic disease. — **contagieuse**, contagious disease. — **bleue**, blue disease, cyanosis. — **de Bright**, Bright's disease of the kidney, nephria. — **nerveuse**, nervous disease, neurosis. — **noire**, melæna, hypocondria. — **du pays**, home-sickness, nostalgia.

2. (of animals) distemper, disease; **3.** (of plants) disease; **4.** *Fig.* disease : any moral or mental disorder. **Que faire contre une — de l'âme si invétérée et si contagieuse** ? what can be done to cure so inveterate and contagious a disorder of the mind ? **5.** *Fig.* passion : excessive fondness; mania, foible. **Avoir la — des livres**, to have a mania for books. **Il est possédé de la — du luxe**, he is possessed with a mania for luxury.

MALADIF, IVE, maladif, div', *adj.* sickly, puny, ailing : habitually indisposed; unhealthy. **Un enfant** —, a sickly child. **Une complexion maladive**, a sickly constitution.

MALADIVEMENT, maladiv'mân-t, *adv.* unhealthily, morbidly.

MALADRERIE, maladrœri, [mal; ladre], *sf.* leper-house, lazaretto, lazar-house.

MALADRESSE, maladrès', [mal; adresse], *sf.* **1.** awkwardness, unskilfulness, clumsiness, maladroitness : want of dexterity, indexterity. **La — d'un chirurgien**, the unskilfulness of a surgeon. **La — d'un ouvrier**, the awkwardness of a workman.

2. awkward thing; blundering. **Ce discours est rempli de maladresses**, that is a blundering discourse.

MALADROIT, E, maladrwa, drwat', [mal; adroit], *adj.* **1.** awkward, unskilful, undexterous, clumsy, unhandy, bungling, maladroit. **Il est — dans tout ce qu'il fait**, he is awkward in all he does. **Un ouvrier** —, a bungling workman. **Avoir la main maladroite**, to be clumsy.

2. *Fig.* unskilful : wanting skill or ability; blundering, stupid, foolish. **Une réponse maladroite**, a stupid answer. **Un négociateur** —, a blundering negotiator. **Cela n'était pas si** —, that was pretty clever.

MALADROIT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** awkward person; **2.** blunderer.

MALADROITEMENT, maladrwat'-mân-t, *adv.* **1.** awkwardly, unskilfully, clumsily, unhandily, bunglingly, maladroitly. **Faire une chose** —, to do a thing awkwardly.

Fig. unskilfully; blunderingly, foolishly.

MALAGA, malaga, *sm.* Malaga wine, malaga, mountain.

MALAGMA, malagma, **MALAGME**, malagm', [Gr.], *sm. Pharm.* malagma : poultice, emollient cataplasm.

MALAGUETTE, malaghèt, *sf. Com.* Guinea pepper, grains of Paradise : the seeds of the amomum granum paradisi.

MALAI, E, malè, lè, *adj.* Malayan, Malay : relating to Malacca or the Malay Peninsula.

MALAI, A, *sm. f.* Malay : a native of Malacca.

MALAI AI, *sm.* Malay language.

MALAIRE, malèr', [Lat. : mala, cheek], *adj. Anat.* malar : pertaining to the cheek.

MALAIS, E, malè, lèz', *adj.* Malayan, Malay.

MALAIS, E, *sm. f.* Malay.

MALAIS, *sm.* Malay language.

MALAISE, malèz', [mal; aise], *sm.* **1.** uncomfortableness, discomfort; uneasiness. **Éprouver du** —, to feel uneasiness.

2. straitened circumstances. **Être dans le** —, to be in straitened circumstances. — *Prov.* **Celui-là n'est pas digne d'aise, qui n'a essuyé malaise**, he that cannot abide a bad bargain deserves not a good one.

MALAISÉ, E, malèzé, *adj.* **1.** hard, difficult. **Il est bien — de régler ses désirs**, it is difficult to regulate one's desires. *La Font.* **Il est — de parler de vous sans vous donner des louanges**, it is difficult to speak of you without praising you. **Des doutes malaisés à résoudre**, doubts which are difficult to solve.

2. inconvenient, incommodious; toilsome, fatiguing. **Une tâche malaisée**, a difficult task. **Un escalier** —, fatiguing stairs.

3. in straitened circumstances, embarrassed, needy.

MALAISÉMENT, malèzémân-t, *adv.* hardly, with difficulty.

MALAISIE, malèzi, *pnf. Geog.* Malaisa, Malay Archipelago, Indian Archipelago, Eastern Archipelago.

MALAMBO, malânbo, *sm. Pharm.* malambo bark : Matias bark : a febrifuge bark.

MALANDRE, malândr', *sf.* **1.** *Veter.* malanders : ulcerous chaps inside of a horse's legs; **2.** *Carp.* dead *or* rotten knot (in wood).

MALANDREUX, EUSE, malândrœ, œz', *adj.* full of dead knots; *Pop.* seedy, queer.

MALANDRIN, malândran, [Ital. : malandrino], *sm.* marauder, vagabond.

MALAPPRIS, E, malapri, priz', [mal; appris], *adj.* ill-bred; ill-mannered, unmannerly, unmannered, uncivil.

MALAPPRIS, E, *sm. f.* malapert, saucy person.

MALAPTÉRURE, malaptérur', [Gr. : μαλακός, soft; πτερόν, fin], *sm. Ichth.* thunder-fish, raash : *Malapterurus electricus*, a fish of the family siluridæ.

MALARIA, malaria, [Ital. : mala, bad; aria, air], *sf.* malaria : noxious exhalation from marshy districts.

MALART, malar, *sm. Ornith.* mallard : the commom wild drake.

MALATE, malat', *sm. Chem.* malate : a salt formed by the malic acid.

MALAVENTURE, malavântur', *sf.* mischance, mishap.

MALAVISÉ, E, malavizé, [mal; avisé], *adj.* ill-advised, imprudent, rash, ill-judged.

MALAVISÉ, E, *sm. f.* imprudent person ill-judging person.

MALAXATION, malaksasyôn, *sf.* **MALAXAGE**, malakazh, *sm.* malaxation : the process of softening drugs by kneading them.

MALAXER, malaksé-r, [Lat. : malaxāre from Gr. μαλάσσειν, to soften], *va. Pharm.* to malaxate : to knead, to bleat, to soften.

MALBÂTI, E, malbâti, (mal; bâti), *adj.* ill-shaped.

MALBÂTI, E, *sm. f.* ungainly person.

MALCHANCE, malshâns', *sf.* ill luck.

† **MALCHUS**, malkus, *sm.* a kind of cutlass.

MALCOMPLAISANT, E, [mal; complaisant], malkônplèzân, ânt', *adj.* uncomplaisant.

MALCONTENT, E, malkôntân, ânt', [mal; content], *adj.* discontented, dissatisfied, malcontent, malecontented. **Être — de quelqu'un**, to be dissatisfied with a person.† **Des cheveux à la** —, hair cut short. **Coiffé à la** —, with cropped hair.

MALCONTENT, *sm.* malecontent : one who is dissatisfied with the government.

MALDISANT, E, maldizân, ânt', [mal; dire], *adj.* slanderous.

MALDISANT, E, *sm. f.* slanderer.

MALDONNE, maldon', [mal; donner], *sf.* (at cards) bad deal.

MÂLE, mal', [Lat. : masculus; O. Fr. : mascle, then masle and mâle], *sm.* male.

MÂLE, *adj.* **1.** male : *a*) not female : (of animals) he, (of birds) he, cock; *b*) *Bot.* bearing stamens only, without pistils. *a*) **Un enfant** —, a male child. *b*) **Fleur** —, male flower. **Il naît en Europe un seizième d'enfants mâles de plus que de femelles**, in Europe there is a sixteenth more male children born than female. *Buffon.*

2. *Fig.* manly, masculine, virile, vigorous. **J'estime en un soldat cette — fierté**, I like that manly pride in a soldier. **Un courage** —, manly courage. **Voix** —, manly voice. **Style** —, vigorous style.

3. (in the Fine Arts) bold; **4.** *Naut.* (of the sea) rough, hard; **5.** *Naut.* (of a ship) bearing well.

† **MALEBÊTE**, malbêt', [mâle; bête], *sf.* **1.** wild beast; **2.** *Fig.* dangerous person.

MALEBRANCHE, malbranzh, [Nicolas de], philosopher (1638-1715).

MALÉDICTION, malédiksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : maledictio], *sf.* curse : *a*) malediction; declaration of a wish of evil against some person; *b*) a great evil, affliction; misfortune. *a*) **Donner sa — à**, to curse. **Recevoir la — de son père**, to be cursed by one's father. *b*) **La — est sur cette maison**, there is a curse upon that house.

† **MALEFAIM**, malfan, [mal; faim], *sf.* gnawing, great hunger.

MALÉFICE, maléfis', [Lat. : maleficium], *sm.* witchcraft : a practice of witches; evil deed.

MALÉFICIÉ, E, maléfisié, *adj.* **1.** bewitched; **2.** worn out; broken down, decrepit; **3.** impaired, injured.

MALÉFIQUE, maléfik', *adj. Astrol.* malefic, malignant, malevolent.

MALEFORTUNE, malfortun', *sf.* ill luck, mischance, mishap.

MALÉIQUE, maléik', *adj. Chem.* maleic : noting an acid obtained by distilling malic acid.

† **MALEMENT**, mal'mân-t, *adv.* unhappily.

MALEMORT, malmór, [mal; mort], *sf.* miserable death, bad end.

MALENCOMBRE, malankônbr', [mal; encombre], *sm.* mischance, mishap.

MALENCONTRE, malankôntr', [mal; encontre], *sf.* mischance, mishap, ill luck.

MALENCONTREUSEMENT, malânkôntrœz'mân-t, *adv.* unluckily, unfortunately, untowardly.

MALENCONTREUX, EUSE, malân-kôntrœ-z, œz', *adj.* unlucky, untoward.

MALENDURANT, E, malândurân, ânt', [mal; endurer], *adj.* unenduring.

MAL-EN-POINT, malânpwan, *adv. phr.* in a sorry plight.

MALENTENDU, malântându, [mal; entendre], *sm.* misunderstanding, mistake, misapprehension.

MALEPESTE, mal'pèst', *interj.* the devil! plague on it!

† **MALEPEUR**, mal'pœr, [mal; peur], *sf.* dread, great fear.

† **MALÈRAGE**, mal'razh', *sf.* longing, craving : earnest desire.

MAL-ÊTRE, malètr', *sm.* **1.** uneasiness, discomfort, uncomfortableness; **2.** unhappiness : the state of being unhappy; **3.** penury, straitened circumstances.

† **MALEVOLE**, malvol', [Lat. : malevolus],

adj. malevolent : having an evil disposition toward another; evil-disposed, ill disposed, evil-minded.

MALFAÇON, malfasôn, [for malefaçon; mal; façon), *sf.* **1.** bad work; bungling; **2.** trickery, deceit, cheat.

MALFAIRE, malfèr', *vn.* to do evil, to do ill, to do harm, to do mischief. [Used in the infinitive only].

MALFAISANCE, malfèzâns', *or* malfœzâns', *sf.* **1.** malfeasance, evil-doing, wrongdoing, wrong; **2.** malignity : extreme evilness of nature, maliciousness.

MALFAISANT, E, malfèzân, ânt', *or* malfœzân, ânt', [malfaire], *adj.* **1.** malevolent, mischievous, malicious : disposed to injure others or to do mischief; wicked. **Un esprit —**, a malicious mind. **Une femme malfaisante**, a malicious woman. **Humeur malfaisante**, mischievous humour. **Des animaux malfaisants**, mischievous animals.

2. injurious, noxious, hurtful; unwholesome. **Une boisson malfaisante**, an unwholesome drink.

MALFAIT, E, malfè, fèt', *adj.* **1.** ill-made; **2.** ill-shaped, ill-formed, deformed; **3.** (of things) ill-judged, foolish.

MALFAITEUR, TRICE, malfètœr, tris', *sm f.* malefactor : one who commits a crime; evil-doer, offender.

MALFAMÉ, E, malfamé, *adj.* ill-famed, disreputable.

MALFORMATION, malfórmasyôn, [mal; formation], *sf. Med.* malformation : irregularity or anomaly in the structure of parts.

MALGACHE, malgazh, *sm. Geog.* Malagasy : the language of Madagascar. *Malgache, s.mf.* Malagasy : native of Madagascar.

MALGRACIEUSEMENT, malgrasiœz'mân-t, *adv.* uncivilly, rudely; ungraciously.

MALGRACIEUX, EUSE, malgrasiœ, œz', [mal; gracieux], *adj.* uncivil, rude, churlish; ungracious.

MALGRÉ, malgré, [mal; gré], *prep.* **1.** in spite of, spite of, in despite of, despite : in opposition to, against the will of, in defiance of. **Sauvons-le — lui de ce péril extrême**, let us save him from this great peril, in spite of himself. **— lui et ses dents**, in spite of his teeth. **— moi**, in spite of myself; against my will. **— tout**, in spite of all, nevertheless.

2. notwithstanding; for all that. **— cela**, for all that, nevertheless. **— la pluie**, notwithstanding the rain. **— leur insolence, les mutins n'oseraient soutenir ma présence**, notwithstanding their insolence, the rebels could not bear up against me. **— cela vous ne sauriez croire combien**, for all that you cannot imagine how much. *Volt.*

MALGRÉ QUE, *conj. phr.* although. **— que j'en aie**, in spite of myself.

MALHABILE, malabil', *adj.* unskilful, awkward.

MALHABILEMENT, malabil'mân-t, *adv.* unskilfully, awkwardly.

MALHABILETÉ, malabil'té, *sf.* unskilfulness, awkwardness; want of tact.

MALHERBE, malerb', *sf. Bot.* deadly carrot, thapsia.

MALHERBE, [François de], *poet* (1555-1628).

MALHEUR, malœr, [mal; heur], *sm.* **1.** unhappiness : want of happiness; infelicity. misery, distress, wretchedness, woe. **Mon malheur croissait toujours**, I was getting more and more wretched. **Précipiter quelqu'un dans le —**, to plunge a person into distress.

2. misfortune : *a*) evil, adversity, affliction, suffering; *b*) ill *or* bad fortune, ill *or* bad luck; unsuccessfulness; *c*) unlucky or bad accident, untoward event, mishap, mischance, piece of ill luck, misadventure; disaster, calamity. *a*) **Le — ne sortira jamais de la maison de celui qui rend le mal pour le bien**, whoso rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house. *Bib. Prov.* xvii. 13. **Il n'y a qu'heur et — en ce monde**, life is full of ups and downs. *b*) **Tomber dans le —**, to fall into misfortune. **Le — le poursuit**, he is always unfortunate. **Avoir du —**, to have bad luck. **On ne saurait éviter son —**, we cannot avoid our bad fortune. **Jouer de —**, to have a run of ill luck. **Je porte — à tout ce qui m'entourne**, I bring ill luck upon all those about me. **Ceux qui auront le — d'être vos voisins**, those who have the misfortune to be your neighbours. *Fén. Tél.* 20. *c*) **Et c'est nous trop souvent qui faisons nos malheurs**, we are too often the cause of our own misfortunes. **Il vous arrivera —**, you will meet with some misfortune. **C'est un grand — que de perdre ses amis**, it is a great misfortune to lose one's friend. **C'est un petit —**, the evil is not great, that misfortune will be soon mended. **Après tout, ce n'est qu'un petit —**, after all it is but a small matter. **J'ai éprouvé bien des malheurs**, I have had many misfortunes. **Pleurer son —**, to weep over one's misfortune. **Il fait le — de sa famille**, he brings misfortune upon his family. **Faire un —**, to have a misfortune. — *Prov.*: **A quelque chose malheur est bon**, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. **Un malheur ne vient jamais seul**, misfortunes never come single; it never rains but it pours. **Le malheur n'est pas toujours à la porte d'un pauvre homme**, everybody has his misfortunes and trials.

MALHEUR, *interj.* woe. **— aux vaincus!** woe to the vanquished! **— sur eux et sur leurs enfants!** woe to them and their children! **Quel —!** what a misfortune!

PAR MALHEUR, *adv. phr.* unluckily, unfortunately; by ill luck; unhappily. **Il est arrivé, par —, que sa voiture a versé**, as ill luck would have it, his carriage was upset.

POUR LE MALHEUR DE, *prepos. phr.* unfortunately for. **Hélas! pour mon —, je l'ai trop écouté**, alas! unfortunately for me I took too much heed of what he said.

MALHEURE (A LA), [alamalœr], *adv. phr.* unseasonably, untimely.

MALHEUREUSEMENT, malœrœz'-mân-t, *adv.* **1.** unhappily : miserably, wretchedly; unfortunately, evil. **Vivre —**, to live unhappily.

2. unluckily : by ill luck, by ill fortune, unfortunately. **Il est arrivé — que**, unluckily it happened that. **— il est mort**, unfortunately, he is dead.

MALHEUREUX, EUSE, malœrœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** unhappy : *a*) not happy, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unlucky; *b*) bringing calamity; unlucky, unpropitious. *a*) **Un homme —**, an unhappy man. **Le plus — de tous les hommes est celui qui croit l'être**, the most unhappy of men is he who believes himeslf so. *Fén. Tél.* 5. **Être — comme les pierres, comme un chien qui se noie**, to be extremely unhappy. *b*) **Un événement —**, an unfortunate event. **Il a la malheureuse habitude de jouer**, he has the wretched habit of gaming.

2. unlucky: *a*) not lucky, unfortunate, unsuccessful, unprosperous; luckless, ill-starred, ill-fated, hapless; *b*) ill omened, inauspicious, unpropitious, unfavourable; ominous, foreboding evil. *a*) **Il est — au jeu**, he is unlucky at gaming. **Il a été — dans cette entreprise**, he was not successful in that enterprise. *b*) **Il est né sous une malheureuse étoile**, he was horn under an unlucky star. **Cela est d'un — augure**, that is a bad omen. **Physionomie malheureuse**, inauspicious countenance. **Avoir la main malheureuse**, to have an unlucky hand, to be out of luck.

3. unhappy, woeful : deserving pity; piteous, pitiable; sorrowful, doleful, rueful; sad, grievous. **Une vie malheureuse**, an unhappy life. **Sa mort a été malheureuse**, his was an unhappy death. **Passion malheureuse**, unrequited love. **Il a eu une fin malheureuse**, he came to a bad end.

4. wretched, afflictive, calamitous, disastrous; fatal; noxious. **Une année malheureuse**, an unhappy year. **Une guerre malheureuse**, a disastrous war. **Ce — talent de tromper et de plaire**, that fatal art of pleasing and deceiving.

5. bad. **Mémoire malheureuse**, bad memory.

6. pitiful, sorry, wretched, paltry, poor. **Un — écrivain**, a wretched writer. **Une malheureuse pièce de cinq francs**, a paltry five franc piece.

7. beggarly, poor, indigent, needy.

MALHEUREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* wretch : *a*) miserable person, unhappy person, wretched person, unfortunate person, distressed person, indigent person; *pl.* poor; *b*) despicable person, wretched being; rogue, knave, villain. *a*) **Il faut secourir les malheureux**, we must relieve the poor. **Les malheureux sont malheureux partout**, the unhappy are unhappy everywhere. *J. J. Rous.*

MALHONNÊTE, malonêt', [mal; honnête], *adj.* **1.** dishonest : void of probity or integrity; deceitful, fraudulent, knavish; *b*) proceeding from, or characterized by, fraud. *a*) **Un — homme**, a dishonest man. *b*) **Une action —**, a dishonest action.

2. uncivil, unpolite, impolite, unmannerly, unmannered, rude. **Un homme —**, an uncivil man. **Une conduite —**, rude behaviour. **Un ton —**, a rude tone.

MALHONNÊTEMENT, malonêt'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** dishonestly. **Agir —**, to act dishonestly.

2. uncivilly, unpolitely, impolitely, rudely. **Parler —**, to speak rudely.

MALHONNÊTETÉ, malonêt'té, *sf.* **1.** dishonesty : *a*) want of integrity; *b*) dishonest act; **2.** incivility, unpoliteness, impoliteness, rudeness; **3.** uncivil thing, rude thing. **Faire des malhonnêtetés à quelqu'un**, to behave rudely to a person. **Dire des malhonnêtetés**, to say rude things.

MALICE, malis', [Lat. : malitia; malus, evil], *sf.* **1.** spite, malice, maliciousness, malignity, malignancy; love of mischief; wickedness. **Le méchant périra par sa —**, the wicked shall fall by his own wickedness. **Un cœur noble ne peut soupçonner en autrui la bassesse et la — qu'il ne se sent point en lui**, a noble heart cannot suspect others of meanness and malice which it has never known. *Racine. Esth.* iii. 9. **Être sans —**, to bear no malice. **— noire**, great malice.

2. malicious act, piece of malice; **3.** archness, smartness, slyness, roguishness. **Un innocent fourré de —**, a saintlike rogue. **Entendre — à quelque chose**, to look for a joke in something; to show one's cunning; to put a wrong construction on a thing. **Ne pas entendre — à quelque chose**, not to do or say anything, with a bad intention.

4. roguery, knavery, waggery; roguish trick, mischievous trick, prank. **Une — d'enfant**, a child's trick. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to play a person a trick.

MALICIEUSEMENT, malisiœz'-man-t,

adv. 1. maliciously, malignantly; 2. slyly, archly, roguishly.

MALICIEUX, EUSE, malisiœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. malicious, malign, malignant, mischievous, spiteful; 2. (of a horse) vicious; 3 arch, smart, sly, roguish, artful, waggish. **Un enfant —**, a mischievous child.

MALICORE, malikor', **MALICORIUM**, malikorium, *sm. Bot.* malicorium: the woody rind of the pomegranate fruit.

MALIGNEMENT, maliny'mân-t, *adv.* malignantly, malignly, maliciously.

MALIGNITÉ, malinyté, [malin, maligne], *sf.* malignity, malignancy: *a*) malice, maliciousness, malevolence, ill-will, animosity; *b*) heinousness, evilness; *c*) destructive tendency, contrariety to life.

MALIN, IGNE, malan, liny', [Lat.: malignus, malus], *adj.* 1. malignant, malicious, malign: full of malice, intending ill; mischievous, wicked, evil, ill. **Une femme maligne**, a malignant woman. **L'esprit —, le — esprit**, evil spirit, Evil One. **L'enfant —**, the mischievous child: Love. **Des accusations malignes**, wicked accusations. **Maligne joie**, malignant joy. **— vouloir**, malevolence, ill-will, malignity.

2. waggish, sportively mischievous, roguish, arch, wanton; sprightly, gay. **Un enfant —**, a mischievous child. **Un œil —**, a roguish eye. **Un regard —**, a roguish look. **Avoir l'air —**, to have a roguish look.

3 sly, cunning, deep, sharp, shrewd. **Il est trop — pour s'y laisser prendre**, he is too cunning to be caught by that.

4. malignant, malign, pernicious. **Influence maligne**, pernicious influence. **Astres malins** malignant stars. **Une plaie maligne**, a malignant sore.

MALIN, IGNE, *sm. f.* 1 malignant, malicious, malign person. **T'ai-je peint la maligne aux yeux faux, au cœur noir?** have I described her to you as the malignant woman with her treacherous look and base heart? *Boileau. Sat.* 10.

2. (in the masculine only) evil spirit, evil one, devil, Satan; 3. shrewd person, deep one, cunning fellow. **C'est un —**, he is an artful rogue. **Faire le —**, to play the artful.

MALINE, malin', [Lat.: malina], *sf. Naut.* spring-tide. **Grande —**, equinoctial spring-tide.

MALINES, malin', *pnf. Geog.* Mechlin.

MALINES, *sf.* Mechlin lace, mechlin.

MALINGRE, malangr', [perhaps Lat.: male, ill; aeger, sick], *adj.* 1. sickly, ailing, poor, peaking, peakish; 2. weakly; not strong of constitution; weak, feeble.

MALINGRERIE, malangrœri, *sf.* sickliness.

MALINTENTIONNÉ, E, malantânsyoné, *adj.* evil-disposed, evil-minded, ill-intentioned, ill-meaning, ill-designing, ill-disposed, malignant, malicious.

MALINTENTIONNÉ, E, *sm. f.* evil-disposed person.

MALIQUE, malik', [Lat.: malum, apple]. *adj. Chem.* malic: noting an acid obtained from apples.

MALITORNE, malitórn', [Lat.: male, ill; tornatus, turned], *adj.* awkward, ungainly, clumsy, uncouth. **Qui est le plus grand malitorne et le plus sot dadais que j'aie jamais vu**, who is the most awkwardly built and the most stupid noodle that I have ever seen in my life. *Mol. B.Gent.* iii. 12.

MALITORNE, *sm.* awkward fellow.

MAL-JUGÉ, malzhuzhé, *sm.* erroneous judgment.

MALLARD, malar, *sm.* small grindstone.

MALLARMÉ, malarmé, [Stéphane], poet, (1842-1898).

MALLE, mal', [O. H. Ger.: Malaha, hand-bag], *sf.* 1. trunk. **Faire sa —**, to pack up one's trunk, to pack up. **Défaire sa —**, to unpack one's trunk. **Il a fait sa —**, he is ready to start.

2. mail: *a*) mail-bag, a bag in which letters, etc., were enclosed for public conveyance; *b*) the letters, papers, etc., sent in the mail-coach; *c*) mail-coach, mail-boat, mail-train: the carriage, steamboat or railway train by which the letters are conveyed. **Courrier de la —**, mail-guard.

3. hawker's basket, pedlar's box.

MALLÉABILITÉ, malléabilité, *sf.* malleability, malleableness: the quality of being malleable.

MALLÉABLE, malléabl', [Lat.: malleabilis from malleus, hammer], *adj.* 1. malleable: capable of being spread, extended or drawn out by being beaten with a hammer. **L'or est le plus — des métaux**, gold is the most malleable of metals.

2. *Fig.* supple, docile, pliant, compliant, yielding, tractable.

MALLÉER, mallée-r, *va.* to malleate: to hammer, to draw into a plate by beating.

MALLEFILLE, malfiy, [Jean-Pierre-Félicien], novelist and dramatist, (1813-1868).

MALLÉOLAIRE, malléolèr', *adj. Anat.* malleolar: relating to the ankle.

MALLÉOLE, malléol', [Lat.: malleolus, little hammer], *sf. Anat.* anklebone, ankle.

MALLE-POSTE, mal'post', *sf.* mail-coach, mail. [*Pl. Malles-postes.*]

MALLETIER, mal'tyé, [malle, trunk], *sm.* trunk-maker.

MALLETTE, malèt', *sf.* 1. portemanteau, small trunk; 2. *Bot.* shepherd's-purse: a plant.

MALLEVILLE, malvil, [Claude de], poet, (1597-1647).

MALLIER, malyé, *sm.* post-horse, shaft-horse, wheeler.

MALMENER, malmœné-r, [mal; mener], *va.* [*Conj. like* Mener.] to maltreat: to treat ill; to abuse, to insult, to revile, to rate, to scold, to huff.

MALOPE, malop', *sf. Bot.* malope: a genus of malvaceous plants.

MALOT, maló, [Hector], novelist and essayist, (1830-1907).

MALOTRU, E, malôtru, [for malostru from malastru; Lat.: male; astructus, influenced by a star], *adj.* awkward, uncouth, ill-bred.

MALOTRU, E, *smf.* rude, ill-bred person. **C'est un —**, he is a coarse ill-bred fellow. **Tout heureuse de rencontrer un —**, delighted was she to marry a boor. *La Font., Fab.* vii. 5.

MALOUINES, malwin', *adj. Geog.* **Iles Malouines**, Falkland Islands.

MALPEIGNÉ, malpènyé, [mal; peigné], *sm.* sloven; dirty fellow.

MALPIGHIACÉES, malpighiasé, *sfpl. Bot.* malpighiaceæ: and order of dicotyledonous plants.

MALPIGHIE, malpighi, [from Malpighi, an Italian anatomist 1628-1694], *sf. Bot.* malpighia, Barbadoes cherry: a genus of plants.

MALPLAISANT, E, malplèzân, ant', [mal; plaisant], *adj.* disagreeable, unpleasant.

MALPROPRE, malpropr', [mal; propre], *adj.* 1. † unfit. **Vous me trouvez — à cette confidence**, you will not find me the fit person to be trusted with that. *Corn.*

2. dirty, unclean, untidy, nasty, slovenly, sluttish, squalid. **Un homme —**, a sloven. **Une femme —**, a slut. **Un enfant —**, a dirty child. **Une chambre —**, a dirty room.

MALPROPRE, *sm.f.* sloven *m.*, slut *f.*

MALPROPREMENT, malpropræmân-t, *adv.* 1. dirtily, uncleanly, nastily, slovenly; 2. bunglingly, clumsily, badly

MALPROPRETÉ, malpropræté, *sf.* dirtiness, dirt, uncleanness, nastiness, slovenliness.

MALSAIN, E, malsan, sèn', [mal; sain], *adj.* 1. unhealthy: *a*) sickly; *b*) unwholesome, unhealthful; insalubrious, injurious to health *b*) **Un pays —**, an unhealthy country **Littérature malsaine**, *Fig.* unhealthy literature. **Nourriture malsaine**, unwholesome food.

2. *Naut.* foul. **Côte malsaine**, foul coast.

3. wrong, unreasonable; bad.

MALSÉANCE, malséâns', *sf.* unbecomingness, impropriety.

MALSÉANT, E, malséân-t, ânt', [mal; séant], *adj.* unseemly, unbecoming, unbeseeming, unsuitable, improper, indecorous. **Il est — de faire telle chose**, it is not a proper thing to do. **Des manières malséantes à une jeune fille**, manners which do not become a young girl.

MALSONNANT, E, malsonân, ânt', [mal; sonnant], *adj.* 1. ill-sounding; 2. obnoxious, offensive.

MALT, malt, [Eng.], *sm.* malt: barley steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln.

MALTAGE, maltazh', *sm.* malting: the act of making malt.

MALTAIS, E, malté, têz', *adj.* Maltese: belonging to Malta.

MALTAIS, E, *sm. f.* Maltese: a native of Malta.

† **MALTALENT**, maltalân, *sm.* ill-will, animosity, malevolence.

MALTE, malt', *pnf. Geog* Malta. **Croix de —**, Maltese cross

MALTER, malté-r, *va* to malt: to make into malt.

MALTEUR, maltœr, *sm.* maltman, maltster: one who makes malt.

MALTHE, malt', [Lat.: maltha; bitumen], *sf.* maltha: a soft, glutinous substance with the smell of pitch; mineral pitch.

MALTHUSIANISME, maltuzyanism', [from Malthus 1766-1834], *sm.* malthusianism: the theory or doctrines of Malthus relating to population.

MALTHUSIEN, maltuzyan, *sm.* Malthusian: a follower of Malthus.

MALTÔTE, maltôt', [Lat.: malus, bad; Low. Lat: tolta, tax], *sf.* 1. tax laid by Philip the Fair; 2. exaction, extortion; 3. tax-gathering; 4. the body of tax-gatherers.

MALTÔTIER, maltôtyé, *sm.* 1. extortioner, exactor; 2. tax-gatherer.

MALTRAITER, maltreté-r, [mal; traiter], *va.* 1. to maltreat: to treat ill; to treat rudely, to use roughly, to abuse; 2. to injure, to wrong, to deal harshly with. **Il a été maltraité par son maître**, he has been badly treated by his master. **Ne le maltraitez point; je vois à sa mine qu'il est honnête homme**, don't be too hard upon him; I see by his look that he is an honest fellow. *Mol. Av.* v. 2. — **l'ennemi**, to harass the enemy. **L'orage maltraita le pigeon en dépit du feuillage**, the storm handled the pigeon roughly in spite of the branches. *La Font. Les deux pigeons.*

MALVACÉ, E, malvasé, [Lat.: malvaceus, from malva, mallow], *adj. Bot.* malvaceous: pertaining to mallows.

MALVACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* malvaceæ: an order of dicotyledonous plants; mallows.

MALVEILLANCE, malvèyâns', *sf.* malevolence, ill-will.

MALVEILLANT, E, malvèyân-t, ânt', [for malveuillant; mal et veuillant], *adj.* malevolent, ill-disposed, evil disposed, evil-

minded, ill-natured. **Il est — pour vous,** he is ill-disposed towards you. **Des regards malveillants,** ill-natured looks.

MALVEILLANT, E, *sm. f.* evil-disposed person.

MALVERSATION, malvèrsasyô*n* ; *in poet.* sión, *sf.* malversation : *a*) evil conduct, wicked behaviour ; male-practice, malpractice, misdemeanour ; *b*) corruption or extortion in office ; embezzlement.

MALVERSER, malvèrsé-r, [Lat. : male ; badly ; vertĕre, to turn ; versāre, versatus], *vn.* to commit malversations, to embezzle.

MALVOISIE, malvwazi, [O. Fr. malvoisie for Malvasia in the Morea], *sf.* malmsey : a sweet wine.

MALVOULU, E, malvoulu, [mal ; voulu], *adj.* disliked ; detested.

MAMAN, mamâ*n*, [onomat.], *sf.* mamma, mam, mammy : mother ; a word used by children. **Grand'—, bonne —,** grand-mamma. **Une grosse —,** a fat woman, a plump dame.

MAME, mam', *sf.* madam. [Abbreviation of *Madame.*]

† **MAMELETTE,** mam'lèt', *sf.* small breast.

MAMELLE, mamèl', [Lat. : mamilla], *sf.* 1. breast : *a*) the soft protuberance on the thorax, terminating in a nipple ; *b*) *Fig.* bosom, heart. *a*) **Enfant à la —,** an infant at the breast. *b*) **Porter un cœur sous la —,** to be warm-hearted. **N'avoir rien sous la — gauche,** to be heartless, to be unfeeling.

2. *Fig.* lactation ; infancy ; 3. udder, bag (of a cow, mare, ewe, or other female beast).

MAMELON, mam'lô*n*, [from mamelle], *sm.* 1. nipple : the conical protuberance on the female breast from which milk is drawn during lactation ; 2. (of beasts) dug, pap, teat ; 3. papilla ; 4. rounded projection ; 5. eminence, hill, hillock ; hummock ; 6. *Technol.* gudgeon.

MAMELONNÉ, E, mam'lonè, *adj. Nat. Hist.* mammillary, mammullated : having little globules like nipples.

MAMELU, E, mam'lu, *adj.* full-breasted.

MAMELUCO, mam'luko, *sm.* mameluco : in Brazil, a term applied to the offspring of a white man and an Indian woman.

MAMELUK *or* **MAMELOUK,** mam'louk, [Ar. : mamlûk, a purchased slave], *sm.* 1. mameluke, mamaluke : a military force in Egypt, which was destroyed in 1811 ; 2. *Fig.* fanatical partisan.

M'AMIE, mami, construction of *mon amie.* V. *Ami.*

MAMILLAIRE, mamillèr, [Lat. : mamma, breast], *adj.* mammillary, mammiform : having the shape of a nipple.

MAMILLÉ, E, mamillé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* mammillated : covered with small nipples or protuberances.

MAMMAIRE, mammèr', *adj. Anat.* mammary : pertaining to the breasts.

MAMMALOGIE, mammalozhi, **MAMMOLOGIE,** mammolozhi, [Lat. : mamma, breast, Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* mammalogy, mazology, mastology : the natural history of mammals.

MAMMALOGIQUE, mammalozhik', **MAMMOLOGIQUE,** mammolozhik', *adj.* mazological : relating to mazology.

MAMMALOGISTE, mammalozhist', **MAMMOLOGISTE,** mammolozhist', *sm.* mammalogist, mazologist : one who is versed in mammalogy.

MAMMÉE, mamé, *sf. Bot.* 1. mammee, mammee tree : *Mammea,* a genus of guttiferous plants ; 2. mammee : the fruit of the mammee-tree. [Written also *Mammea, Mammei* and *Mamey.*]

MAMMIFÈRE, mammifèr', [Lat. : mamma, breast ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Zool.* mammiferous : having breasts.

MAMMIFÈRE, *sm.* 1. mammifer, mammal : an animal which has breasts for nourishing its young ; 2. *pl.* mammifers, mammals, mammalia.

MAMMIFORME, mammifórm', *adj.* mammiform : having the form of breasts.

MAMMITE, mammit', [Lat. : mamma, breast], *sf. Med.* mastitis, mammitis : inflammation of the breast.

MAMMON, mammôn, *sm.* Mammon : the god or demon of riches, among the Syrians.

MAMMOUTH, mammout', [Rus. : mamantŭ], *sm.* mammoth : *Elephas primigenius,* a fossil elephant.

M'AMOUR, mamour, *sf.* [For *Mon amour*]. 1. my love, love ; 2. caress.

MAM'SELLE, mamzèl' *sf.* abbreviation of *Mademoiselle.*

MANANT, manâ*n*-t, [from the old verb *manoir,* to remain *i. e* as property ; Lat. : Manens], *sm.* 1. † countryman, peasant, rustic ; clodhopper ; 2. *Feud. Law.* villain, villein, villan ; 3. bumpkin : an awkward rustic ; clown, churl, boor, clodpate, clodpoll.

MANATE, manat', *sm. Zool.* manatee, manatin, sea-cow, lamantine : a marine animal.

MANCENILLE, mâ*n*s'niy', *sf. Bot.* manchineel : the fruit of the manchineel-tree.

MANCENILLIER, mâ*n*s'niyé, [Span. : manzillo, small apple], *sm. Bot.* machineel, manchineel-tree : *Hippomane mancinella,* a West Indian tree.

MANCHE, mâ*n*sh', [Lat. : manicum, masculine form of manica], *sm.* 1. handle : the part of any instrument which is held in the hand when used. **— à émoudre, à polir,** grinding-handle. **— d'aviron,** handle of an oar.

2. haft (of a knife) ; 3. helve (of an axe). **Jeter le — après la cognée,** to throw the helve after the hatchet. **Branler au —, branler dans le —,** to waver, to hesitate ; to totter. **Se mettre du côté du —,** to side with the strongest party.

4. **— à balai,** broom-stick ; 5. **— à tarière,** puppet ; 6. stilt *or* handle (of a plough) ; 7. knuckle-bone (of a leg of mutton) ; **— à gigot,** leg of mutton holder. 8. finger-board, neck (of a violin, a violoncello, etc.) ; 9. **— de couteau,** solen, razor-fish : a genus of molluscs.

MANCHE mâ*n*sh', [Lat. : manica, from manus, hand], *sf.* 1. sleeve. **Manches plates,** plain sleeves. **Manches d'anges,** half-sleeves. **Manches courtes,** short sleeves. **Grandes manches,** large sleeves. **Manches pendantes,** hanging sleeves. **C'est une autre paire de manches,** *Fig.* that is quite another thing. **Tirer quelqu'un par la —,** to solicit a person to do a thing. **Ne pas se faire tirer la —, par la —,** to do a thing willingly. **Avoir quelqu'un dans sa —,** to have a person at one's disposal. **Être dans la — de quelqu'un,** to be at a person's disposal ; to be in favour with a person. **Ils se tiennent par la —,** they are hand and glove together. **Être à la — de quelqu'un,** to support a person. **Avoir la conscience large comme la — d'un cordelier,** to be very unscrupulous. **Se faire le garde de la — de quelqu'un,** to be a person's constant attendant. **On ne se mouche plus sur la —,** the world has grown wiser. **Il a gagné la première —,** he won the first game.

2. hose (for fire-engines, etc.) ; 3. *Naut.* **— à vent,** wind-sail ; 4. **Fourneau à —,** cupola furnace, cupola ; 5. *Fish.* conical net ; 6. at cards) game. **Avoir une —,** to have won a game. **Être — à —,** to be even.

7. *Geog.* channel, strait. (Absolutely) **La Manche,** the British Channel, the Channel. **Le département de la Manche,** the department of the Manche.

8. collection ; begging **Faire la —,** to beg.

MANCHERON, mâ*n*sh'rô*n*, *sm.* 1. stilt, handle (of a plough) ; 2. ploughman.

MANCHETTE, mâ*n*shèt', *sf.* 1. cuff, ruffle ; 2. *Print.* side-note. **Une paire de manchettes,** a pair of cuffs. **Je ne pendrai pas de manchettes pour lui dire son fait,** *Fam.* I shall not be particular about telling him what I think of him.

MANCHON, mâ*n*shôn, *sm.* 1. muff ; 2. **Glass—,** glass-cylinder ; 3. *Technol.* casing, box ; 4. gas-mantle ; 5. *Autom.* **— d'accouplement,** muff-coupling. **— d'accouplement divisé,** split muff coupling. **— d'embrayage,** clutch casing.

MANCHOT, E, mâ*n*sho, shot', [O. Fr. : manc, manche, from Lat. mancus], *adj.* one-handed, one-armed, crippled. **Il n'est pas —,** *Fig.* he is very skilful ; he is a very deep one.

MANCHOT, E, *sm. f.* 1. one-handed person, one-armed person ; 2. (in the masculine), *Ornith.* penguin : *Aptenodytes,* a genus of birds having short wings. **Grand —,** king penguin. **C'est un — fort adroit,** he is a clever one-armed man.

MANCIENNE, mânsyèn', *sf. Bot.* mealy Guelder-rose, wayfaring tree : *Viburnum lantana.* [*Adject.* :] **Viorne —,** mealy Guelder-rose.

MANCIPATION, mâ*n*sipasyôn, [Lat. : mancipatio], *sf. Rom. Law.* mancipation : a kind of sale in presence of five witnesses.

MANDANT, mândâ*n*-t, [mander], *sm.* 1. employer, principal ; 2. *Polit.* constituent : elector.

MANDARIN, mândara*n*, (*Port.*), *sm.* mandarin : a Chinese magistrate or governor. [*Adject.* :] **Dialecte —, langue mandarine,** mandarin language, mandarin, court-language of China.

MANDARINAL, E, mâ*n*darinal, *adj.* of mandarins.

MANDARINAT, mâ*n*darina, *sm.* office of a mandarin.

MANDARINE, mâ*n*darin', *sf.* mandarin orange, small China orange.

MANDARINIER, mâ*n*darinyé, *sm. Bot.* mandarin orange-tree : the *Citrus nobilis.*

MANDAT, mâ*n*da, [Lat. : mandatum], *sm.* 1. mandate : *a*) injunction, order, command, commission ; *b*) a rescript of the pope. **Il a bien rempli son —,** he has executed his order faithfully.

2. *Com., Adm.* order (to pay) ; 3. *Com., Fin.* cheque, check ; draft. **— de poste,** post-office order. **— de payement,** order to pay.

4. *Law.* writ, warrant. **— d'amener,** warrant. **— de comparution,** summons. **— d'arrêt,** warrant, capias. **— de dépôt,** warrant of commitment, mittimus. **— de perquisition,** search warrant.

MANDATAIRE, mâ*n*datêr, *smf.* mandatary, mandatory, proxy, agent : one who acts for another ; *Law.* attorney.

MANDATER, mâ*n*daté-r, [mandat], *va. Adm.* to deliver an order for the payment of.

MANDATIF, IVE, mâ*n*datif, tiv', *adj.* mandatory : containing a command.

MANDE, mâ*n*d', [from manne], *sf.* wicker basket.

MANDEMENT, mâ*n*d'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* 1. mandate, order, injunction ; 2. † mandamus ;

3. charge (of a bishop); 4. † *Com.* note, order, bill.

MANDER, mândé-r, [Lat. : mandāre], *va.* 1. to send for; to order to appear. **Il a mandé son intendant**, he has sent for his steward. **— sa voiture**, to send for one's carriage. 2. to send word, to write (to), to send (to); to let know, to apprise (of), to inform (of). **Je lui ai mandé cette nouvelle**, I wrote him this news. **Je vous écris dès que j'ai quelque chose à vous —**, I write to you as soon as I have something to tell you. *Volt.* **On nous mande que les paysans se sont révoltés**, we are informed that the peasants have rebelled. **Je lui ai mandé de venir, je lui ai mandé qu'il vînt**, I have sent him word to come.

3. to order, to enjoin. **Le roi mande à ses juges de faire bonne et prompte justice**, the king orders his magistrates to administer justice without delay.

MANDER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be sent.

MANDIBULAIRE, mândibulér', *adj. Anat.* mandibular: belonging to the jaw.

MANDIBULE, mândibul', [Lat. : mandibula], *sf.* mandible, jaw.

MANDIBULÉ, E, mândibulé, *adj.* mandibulate, mandibulated : provided with mandibles.

MANDIBULÉS, *smpl. Entom.* mandibulates : a class of insects that preserve their organs of mastication in their perfect state.

MANDILLE, mândiy', [Span. : mandil, coarse apron], *sf.* mandil : coarse cloak.

MANDOLINE, mândolin', [Ital. : mandolino], *sf. Mus.* mandolin : an instrument having four strings.

MANDORE, mândor', [changed from pandore], *sf. Mus.* mandore : a kind of stringed lute.

MANDRAGORE, mândragor', [Lat. : mandragora], *sf. Bot.* mandragora, mandrake : a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ.

MANDRILL, mândri, *sm. Zool.* mandrill, ribbed-nosed baboon : an African baboon.

MANDRIN, mândran, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. mandrel, mandril : *a*) the shank of a turner's lathe; chuck; *b*) wooden cylinder for forming paper cartridges; former; *c*) *Horol.* puppet; 2. punch, puncheon, punching tool; 3. swage; 4. *Gild.* gilder's frame; 5. *Found.* massive parts of the mould; 6. *Ship-b.* mould.

MANDRINER, mândriné-r, *va.* to form on a mandrel.

MANDUCABLE, mândukabl', *adj. Med.* manducable, eatable.

MANDUCATION, mândukasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : manducatio; manducāre, to chew], *sf.* manducation : the act of eating.

MANÉAGE, manéazh, [O. Fr. : maneier for manier], *sm. Naut.* handwork.

† MANÉE, mané, *sf.* handful.

MANÈGE, manèzh', [Ital. : maneggio, from maneggiare, to handle], *sm.* 1. manege : *a*) training of horses; *b*) horsemanship, riding, the art of managing or training horses; *c*) a place for teaching horsemanship; riding-school; 2. horse-mill : a mill turned by a horse; 3. roundabout, merry-go-round; 4. *Fig.* manœuvre : skilful management, artful proceeding; plot, trick, cunning, cunning intrigue. **De ce — adroit le succès est certain**, this clever manœuvre is sure to succeed. **Je vois son —**, I see what he is after. **Je ne puis pas me faire à ce —**, I can't get used to that trickery.

5. *Naut.* working, manœuvring (of a ship).

MANÉGÉ, E, manézhé, *adj. Man.* broken in; trained.

MANÉGER, manezhay, [manège], *va.* to exercise. **— un cheval**, to exercise a horse.

MANÉGER, *vn.* to work, to play to use. **Manégeant de l'éventail**, playing with her fan.

MÂNES, mân', [Lat.], *smpl. Antiq.* manes : the shade or soul of a deceased person.

MANET, mané, *sm. Fish.* drift-net.

MANETON, man'tôn, *sm.* lever-handle.

MANETTE, manèt', *sf.* 1. handle, small handle; 2. *Goldsm.* guide.; 3. *Autom.* **— d'allumage**, spark lever. **— d'arrêt**, latch lever. **— du frein**, hand-brake lever.

MANGABEY, mângabé, *sm. Zool.* mangaby, white-crowned mangaby : a kind of monkey.

MANGANATE, mânganat', **MANGANÉSIATE**, mânganésiat', *sm. Chem.* manganate, manganesate : a compound of manganesic acid with a base.

MANGANÈSE, mânganèz', *sm.* manganese: a grayish-white metal.

MANGANÉSIEN, ENNE, mânganézyan, zyèn', *adj.* manganesian : pertaining to manganese or consisting of it.

MANGANÉSIQUE, mânganézik', **MANGANIQUE**, mânganik', *adj. Chem.* manganic, manganesic : noting an acid formed by oxygen and manganese.

MANGANEUX, mânganœ, *adj. m. Chem.* manganesous, manganous : noting an acid with less oxygen than manganesic acid.

MANGEABLE, mânzhabl', [manger], *adj.* eatable : that may be eaten.

MANGEAILLE, mânzhày', [manger], *sf.* 1. food (of some domestic animals); 2. *Fam.* food, victuals; cramming.

MANGEANT, E, mânzhân, ânt', *adj.* eating.

MANGEOIRE, mânzhwar', [manger], *sf.* manger : a trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle; crib.

MANGEOTTER, mânzhoté-r, *va. Fam.* to eat without appetite.

MANGER, mânzhé-r, [Lat. : manducāre], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous mangeons, je mangeais.*] 1. to eat : *a*) to chew and swallow; *b*) to eat away, to wear away, to consume, to corrode. *a*) **— du pain**, to eat bread. **— des artichauts à l'huile**, to eat artichokes with oil. **Ces légumes sont très bons à —**, these vegetables are very good to eat. **— son pain blanc le premier**, to live too fast, to live extravagantly. **Il sait bien son pain —**, he knows how many beans make five. **— son blé en herbe**, to eat the calf in the cow's belly. **— de la vache enragée**, to endure hardships. **— l'or à la cuiller**, to be very rich. **Il le mangerait à la croque au sel**, he would beat him in no time. *b*) **La rouille mange le fer**, rust corrodes iron. **Le grand jour mange les couleurs**, light destroys *or* fades colours. **Les épinards mangent beaucoup de beurre**, spinage requires a great deal of butter.

2. to squander, to run through. **— tout son bien**, to squander one's fortune. **Cette entreprise a mangé beaucoup de son argent**, that undertaking swallowed up a good deal of his money.

3. to eat up, to ruin. **Ses valets le mangent**, his servants are eating him out of house and home. **Des chicaneurs viendront nous — jusqu'à l'âme, et nous ne dirons mot !...** we must suffer litigious people to ruin us without saying a word in our defence! *Rac. Plaid.* I. 7.

4. *Fig.* to eat, to eat up, to devour. **— quelqu'un de caresses**, to kill a person with affection. **Être joli à —, être à —**, to be exceedingly pretty. **— quelqu'un des yeux**, not to take one eyes off a person.

5. to clip (one's words); to mispronounce; 6. not to pronounce; 7. to forget : to slight, to neglect. **Il mange la moitie de ses mots**, he swallows half his words when he speaks. **— un ordre, une commission**, to neglect an order, a commission.

8. *Naut.* **— le vent à un bâtiment**, to becalm a ship. **Être mangé par la terre**, to be under cover of high land and not visible from another ship in the offing. **Être mangé par la mer**, to be covered for a time by a heavy sea, nearly swallowed up. **La mer nous mange**, the sea will swallow us up. **— du sable**, to flog or cheat the glass, by turning it before it has run out, to cheat the watch.

9. to get over quickly. **Le cheval a mangé ces quinze kilomètres en une heure**, the horse got over these fifteen kilometers in an hour.

10. **— les yeux, le blanc des yeux, la vue, le cœur de quelqu'un**, to look daggers at a person.

MANGER, *vn.* 1. to eat; to take food, to eat one's victuals. **Quand il y a à — pour huit, il y en a pour dix**, when there is enough for eight, there is enough for ten. *Mol. Av.* III, 5. **Il faut — pour vivre, et non vivre pour —**, we must eat to live, and not live to eat. **— peu**, to eat little. **Bien —, — de bon appétit**, to eat heartily, with appetite. **— avec plaisir**, to enjoy one's meal. **— sur le pouce**, to eat a hasty snack. **— de tout**, to eat anything. **Donnez-moi quelque chose à —**, give me something to eat. **— comme quatre**, to eat very heartily, to eat like a thrasher. **— à quelqu'un dans la main**, (of animals) to eat out of a person's hand; *Fig.* to be too familiar, to take liberties. **L'appétit vient en mangeant**, eating begets appetite.

2. to take one's meals; to live. **Il ne mange jamais chez lui**, he never takes his meals at home. **— au restaurant**, to take one's meals at an eating-house. **On mange bien dans cette maison**, the living is good in that house. **Nous avons bien mangé**, we have made an excellent meal. **Donner à —**, to entertain; to keep an eating-house.

3. (of animals) to feed. **Donnez à — à mon cheval**, feed my horse. — *Prov.* : **Les gros poissons mangent les petits**, the big fishes eat the little ones; might overcomes right. V. *appétit, Brebis.*

MANGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be eaten; 2. to prey upon each other; 3. to devour one another, to eat each other up. **Se — de caresses**, to caress one another very much. **Se — des yeux**, to keep one's eyes on one another. **Ces gens se sont querellés, ils ont failli se —**, those people have quarrelled, they were ready to eat each other up. **Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux**, wolves do not eat each other.

4. to be spent; 5. *Gram.* to be elided, to be cut off, not to be pronounced. **En français, l'e muet se mange devant une voyelle**, in French the mute *e* is not pronounced before a vowel.

MANGER, *sm.* 1. eating; 2. food; dish. **C'est un — délicat**, it is a delicate dish. *Fam.* : **Il en perd le boire et le —**, it takes away his appetite. **Il est difficile pour le manger et le coucher**, he is particular about his food and his bed. **C'est un — des dieux**, it is a dish fit for the gods. — *Prov.* : **A petit manger, bien boire**, a small eater, a great drinker.

MANGERIE, mânzh'ri, *sf.* 1. *Fam.* eating; feasting, gormandizing; 2. *Fig.* exaction, extortion.

MANGE TOUT, mânzh'tou, *sm.* spendthrift [*Pl Mange-tout*].

MANGEUR, EUSE, mânzhœr, zhœz', *sm. f.* 1. eater; (particularly, in an ill sense) great eater **Un gros —, un grand —**, a great eater. **Un petit —**, a little eater. *Fam.*: **Un — de chrétiens**, a chicaner, sharper. **Un — de petits enfants, un — de charettes ferrées**, a boaster, a braggart. **Un — de viandes apprêtées**, a lazy fellow. **Un — de crucifix, un — d'images, un — de saints**, a hypocrite. **Un — de livres**, a bookworm.

2. *Fig.* spendthrift, prodigal.

3. *Ornith.* **— de noyaux**, grossbeak. **— de riz**, ortolan.

4. *Entom.* **— de fourmis**, ant-eater.

MANGEURE, mânzhur', *sf.* nibbling: part nibbled, gnawed; place eaten (by mice by worms).

MANGLE, mângl', *sf. Bot.* mangle: the fruit of the mangrove.

MANGLIER, mânglié, *sm. Bot.* mangrove, mangrove-tree, mangle: a tree of the genus rhizophora.

† **MANGONNEAU**, mângonô, [Low Lat.: manganum], *sm.* mangonel: an engine for throwing stones.

MANGOSTAN, mângostân, **MANGOUSTAN**, mângoustân, *sm. Bot.* mangostan, mangosteen: *Garcinia mangostana*, a tree of the East Indies.

MANGOUSTE, mângoust', *sf.* 1. *Bot.* mangosteen: the fruit of the mangosteen; 2. *Zool.* ichneumon: *Herpestes*, a genus of digitigrade carnivorous animals. **— d'Égypte**, Egyptian ichneumon.

MANGUE, mâng', *sf.* 1. *Bot.* mango: the fruit of the mango-tree; 2. *Ichth.* mango-fish: *Polynemur risua*, a fish of the Ganges.

MANGUIER, mânghyé, *sm. Bot.* mango-tree: *Mangifera indica*, a tree of the East Indies.

MANI, mani, *sm. Bot.* 1. mani, candle-wood tree: a tree of Guiana; 2. buck wax, kannan: a resin or inspissated juice of the mani.

MANIABLE, maniabl', [manier], *adj.* 1. easy to be handled: wieldable, wieldy. **Cet outil est trop lourd, il n'est pas —**, that tool is too heavy, it is not wieldable.

2. workable, easy to be worked; 3. (of the wind) gentle, mild; 4. *Fig.* manageable, tractable, docile. **Cet homme n'est pas —**, that man is unmanageable. **Son caractère n'est pas —**, his temper is intractable.

MANIACAL, E, maniakal, *adj. Med.* maniacal: affected with madness.

MANIAQUE, maniak', [Low Lat.: maniacus], *adj.* 1. maniac, maniacal, mad; 2. having a mania.

MANIAQUE, *smf.* 1. maniac, lunatic; 2. person that has a mania. **C'est un vieux —**, he is an excentric old fellow.

MANICHÉEN, ENNE, manishéan, èn', *sm. f.* Manichean, Manichee: a follower of Mani *or* Manes, a native of Ecbatana, (215-276).

MANICHÉEN, ENNE, *adj.* Manichean: pertaining to the Manichees.

MANICHÉISME, manishéism', *sm.* Manicheism: the doctrines of Manes.

MANICHORDION, manikórdiôn, **MANICORDE**, manikórd'. [Lat.: manus, hand; Gr.: χορδή, chord], *sm. Mus.* manichord, manicordon: an old instrument of music.

MANICLE, manikl', *sf.* V *Manique.*

MANICOU, manikou, *sm. Zool.* opossum: a marsupial animal.

MANICURE, manikūr, [Lat.: manus, hand; curāre, to heal], *sm.* manicure: specialist for the care of the hands.

MANIE mani, [Lat.: mania; Gr.: μανία], *sf.* mania: *a*) insanity, disorder of the mind; *b*) madness, folly; monomania; *c*) passion, rage, whim, hobby, excessive fondness. *b*] **Il a la — de se croire empereur**, his monomania is to think he is an emperor. *c*) **Il a la — des tulipes**, he has a mania for tulips.

MANIEMENT *or* **MANÎMENT**, manimân-t, [manier], *sm.* 1. touch: the act of touching; 2. handling. **Les étoffes de soie se gâtent par le —**, it spoils silks to handle them. **— des armes**, manual exercise.

3. easy motion (of any part of the body); 4. management, conduct. **Le — des affaires publiques**, the management of public affairs. **Le — des finances**, the management of the finances.

5. *Fin.* cash, ready-money; 6. *Butch.* fat projecting part.

MANIER, manié-r, [Lat.: manicāre, to handle]; *va.* 1. to handle: *a*) to touch with the hand; to finger; to feel; *b*) to manage, to wield, to use; *c*) to use or manage in writing or speaking; to treat. *a*) **— un drap**, to feel cloth. **Ne maniez pas ces fruits**, do not touch this fruit. *b*) **— un outil**, to handle a tool. **— l'épée**, to handle a sword. **— la plume**, to use a pen. *c*) **Cet auteur a bien manié son sujet**, this author has treated his subject well. **Il manie bien la langue**, he expresses himself well.

2. to work: *a*) to mould or form by labour; to employ, to use; *b*) *Naut.* to manage and direct the movements of. *a*) **Ce sculpteur manie bien le marbre**, that sculptor models marble well. *b*) **— un navire**, to work a ship.

3. to manage: *a*) to train, to govern; *b*) to conduct, to direct, to carry on; *c*) to control; to have the care of, to have the management of. *a*) **— un cheval**, to manage a horse. *b*) **Des esprits difficiles à —**, minds difficult to manage. *c*) **Les ministres manient les affaires publiques**, ministers manage public affairs. **— les finances**, to manage the finances. **— beaucoup d'argent**, to have the management of large sums. **— une affaire**, to manage an affair.

MANIER (SE), *v. refl* 1. to touch one's self; 2. to be handled; 3. to be managed. **Il se maniait pour voir s'il n'était pas blessé**, he felt himself to see if he were not wounded. **Cet homme ne se manie pas si aisément**, that man is not so easily managed.

MANIER, *sm.* handling, touch; feel. **Au —**, by handling, by the touch, by the feel.

MANIÈRE, manyèr', [Lat.: manus, hand; O. Fr.: *adj.* manier, manière], *sf.* 1. manner, way: mode, method, means of doing; style, form; fashion; custom. **Chaque ouvrier a sa —**, every workman has his own way of doing a thing. **J'ai de fort bonnes raisons pour ne pas changer de —**, I have very good reasons not to change my method. **Presque toujours les choses qu'on dit frappent moins que la — dont on les dit**, the way of saying thing often strikes us more than the thing itself **Cela est fait d'une autre —**, that is done in another way. **La — dont**, the manner in which. *Fam.*: **Elles se lamentaient de la belle —**, they lamented in a fine way. **Il a été étrillé de la belle —**, he had a sound thrashing. **De la — dont il s'y prend**, from the manner in which he acts. **C'est la vraie — de s'y prendre**, that is the right way of going to work, of acting. **On le recevra de la bonne —**, he'll meet with a fine reception. **D'une étrange —**, in a strange manner. **De — ou d'autre**, some way or other. **De toutes les manières**, by all means; unreservedly any way. **A la — de**, in the manner of, in the way of; in the style of, in the fashion of; after the manner of, like. **Chacun est dans ce monde heureux à sa —**, in this world we are all happy after our own way. **— de parler**, *a*) mode of expression; *b*) trifling words, or words said with exaggeration. **Cette — de parler est correcte**, that mode of speech is correct. **Quand vous dites qu'il est riche, c'est une — de parler**, when you call him rich, it is merely a way of speaking. **— de penser**, way, manner of thinking; way, peculiar turn of opinion. **— de voir**, way; opinion. **— d'être**, manner of being, mode; *Fam.* bearing, deportment, manners. **D'aucune —**, in no wise; in no way; by no means, not at all. **En aucune —**, by no means, by no manner of means, not in any way. **De quelque — que ce soit**, in any manner, in any wise, by any means, in any way. **D'une — que**, in a manner that. **En — de**. as, by way of.

2. kind, sort. **Une — d'intendant**, a sort of steward.

3. manner: *a*) *Paint.* the particular habit of a painter in managing colours, lights and shades; handling; *b*) style; 4. mannerism: affectation; 5. *pl.* manners: deportment, carriage, behaviour; bearing; good-breeding. **Elle a de petites manières qui plaisent**, she has some little pleasing ways with her. **Les belles manières**, fine manners. **N'avoir pas de manières, manquer de manières**, to be wanting in manners, ill-mannered, to be ill-bred. **Les manières font tout**, manners make the man.

PAR MANIÈRE DE, *prepos. phr.* by way of. **Par — de dire**, by way of speaking. **Faire quelque chose par — d'acquit**, to do a thing for conscience's sake. **Par — de conversation**, by way of mere chat.

DE MANIÈRE QUE, *conj. phr.* so that. **Vous faites les choses de — que tout le monde est content**, you manage things so that every body is satisfied. **Faites les choses de — que tout le monde soit content**, do things so as to please every body.

DE MANIÈRE À, *prepos. phr.* so as to. **Il parla de — à convaincre les juges**, he spoke in such a way as to convince the judges.

MANIÉRÉ, E, manyéré, *adj.* affected, finical, pretentious.

MANIÉRISTE, manyérist', *sm.* mannerist.

MANIEUR, maniœr, *sm.* handler. **— d'argent**, money-dealer; (in an ill sense) stock-jobber

MANIFESTANT, manifestan, *sm* manifester: any one who takes part in a political manifestation or demonstration

MANIFESTATION, manifèstasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* manifestation: the act of manifesting.

MANIFESTE, manifèst', [Lat.: manifestus], *adj.* manifest: evident, plain, conspicuous, obvious, clear, apparent.

MANIFESTE, *sm.* 1. manifesto: public declaration; 2. *Mar.*, *Com.* manifest.

MANIFESTEMENT, manifèstœmân-t, *adv.* manifestly: evidently, plainly, clearly.

MANIFESTER, manifèsté-r, [Lat.: manifestāre], *va.* to manifest: to make to appear, to make obvious, to make manifest, to display, to show, to evince.

MANIFESTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to manifest one's self, to make one's self known; 2. to appear; 3. to be made manifest; to show one's self, to display one's self.

MANIGANCE, manigâns', [Lat.: manus, hand], *sf. Fam.* underhand dealing, manœuvre, intrigue.

MANIGANCER, manigânse-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous manigançons, je manigançais.*]*Fam.* to plot, to contrive, to brew, to manage artfully. **Que, diable, manigancez-vous donc avec les notaires** ? what the devil are you hatching up together with the notaries ? *Marc Michel.*

MANIGAUX, manigô, *smpl. Metall.* lever of the bellows.

MANIGUETTE, manighèt', *sf.* malaguetta pepper, grains of Paradise : the aromatic seeds of the *amomum grana Paradisi.*

MANIHOT, manio, *sm.* V. *Manioc.*

MANILLE, maniy', *pnf. Geog.* Manila, Manilla.

MANILLE, *sm.* manila, Manila cheroot.

MANILLE, *sf.* **1.** manilio, manille, manilla, manil : a metal ring worn in Africa as an ornament on the arm or the leg ; **2.** † anklet : a ring to attach a galley-slave to a chain ; bilboes *pl.* **3.** *Naut.* shackle : a bent iron piece, like a half ring with prolonged ends, united by a bolt, for fastening chain-cables to an anchor ; **4.** *Technol.* wooden peg. **5.** *at cards,* manille.

MANILLER, maniyé-r, *va. Naut.* to set shackles to, to join with skackles.

MANIOC, maniok, [from native American name], *sm. Bot.* manioc, manihoc, manibot : *Jatropha manihot,* a tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

MANIPULAIRE, manipulèr', [Lat. : manipularis], *adj.* manipular : pertaining to the maniple.

MANIPULAIRE, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* commander of a maniple.

MANIPULATEUR, manipulatœr, *sm.* manipulator : one who manipulates.

MANIPULATION, manipulasyôn, *sf.* manipulation : manual operation, preparation.

MANIPULE, manipul', [Lat. : manipulus, handful], *sm.* maniple : *a*) *Pharm.* handful ; *b*) *Rom. Antiq.* a small body of foot-soldiers ; *c*) *Cath. Lit.* fanon, a kind of scarf worn about the left arm of an officiating priest.

MANIPULER, manipulé-r, *va.* to manipulate : to treat, work or operate with the hand.

MANIPULER, *vn.* to manipulate.

MANIPULER (SE) *v. rfl* to be manipulated.

MANIQUE, manik', [Lat. : manica, mitten], *sf.* **1.** hand-leather (used by shoemakers, saddlers, etc.). **Entendre la —**, *Fig.* to be skilful.

2. handle (of cloth-shears).

MANITOU, manitou, [from the native American], *sm.* manitou : a god of certain tribes of the North American Indians.

MANIVEAU, manivô, *sm.* [*Pl. Maniveaux*]. wicker mat, osier stand, small flat basket.

MANIVELLE, manivèl', [orig. unknown, but undoubtedly connected with *main* from *manus*], *sf.* **1.** winch : a bent handle, crank, or rectangular lever, by which a wheel or axle is turned. **Levier de —**, winch-handle. **— de meule**, iron winch for a grindstone. *Auto.* **— de lancement**, starting handle or crank.

2. *Print.* rounce, bar, press-stick ; **3.** *Naut.* whipstaff, tiller.

MANNE, mân', [Heb. : mān, gift ; Gr. : μάννα], *sf.* manna : *a*) the food of the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia ; *b*) abundant food ; *c*) of some other plants. *a*) **La — céleste**, heavenly food. *c*) **— en larmes**, flake, manna, manna in tears. **— en sortes**, sorted manna.

MANNE, man', [provin. Ger. ; Sax. : mana, basket], *sf.* **1.** flat hamper : a large, basket ; hand-basket ; **2.** wicker-cradle (of a child).

MANNÉE, mané, *sf.* basket full, hamper full.

MANNEQUIN, man'kan, [Dutch. : manneke, little man], *sm.* **1.** manikin : an artificial, anatomical preparation, exhibiting all parts of the human body ; **2.** *Paint.* lay-figure : a jointed model-figure ; **3.** dummy ; **4.** *Fig.* puppet : one who is meanly under the control of another ; man-of-straw. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a mere puppet.

5. hamper, basket.

MANNEQUINÉ, E, man'kiné, *adj. Paint.* stiff, unnatural, affected.

MANNETTE, manèt, *sf.* small hamper, long basket.

MANNITE, manit', *sf. Chem.* mannite : a kind of crystallized sugar obtained from manna.

MANŒUVRE, manœvr', [Lat. : manus, hand ; opera, work], *sf.* **1.** manual labour ; **2.** working, acting ; **3.** manœuvre : *a*) *Milit.* movement, evolution of troops ; *b*) *Naut.* management, managing, working ; *c*) *Naut.* evolution of a ship or a fleet. *b*) **La — d'un navire**, the working of a ship. **— basse**, work on deck. **— haute**, work performed aloft. **Faire une belle —**, to manœuvre or work a ship well ; to make a skilful movement.

4. *Naut.* rope ; *pl.* rigging ; cordage. **Amarrer une —**, to belay, to make fast a rope. **— en bande**, slack unemployed rope. **Manœuvres basses**, lower rigging. **— courante**, running-rigging. **Dépasser une —**, to unreeve a running-rope. **— dormante**, standing-rope. **Manœuvres dormantes**, standing-rigging. **Manœuvres hautes**, upper rigging. **— passée à contre**, rope leading forward, **— passée à tour**, rope leading aft. **Passer une — dans une poulie**, to reeve a rope in a block. **— en** (or *à*) **queue de rat**, pointed rope.

5. *Milit.* drill, drilling ; exercise. **A la —**, at drill. **— des bouches à feu**, field battery exercise.

6. *Fig.* manœuvre : dexterous or skilful management ; plot, stratagem, trick. **Les obscures manœuvres du vice**, the dark underhand tricks of vice. *J. J. Rous.* **Faire une fausse —**, to manage unskilfully.

MANŒUVRE, *sm.* **1.** workman ; **2.** mason's labourer, journeyman-mason ; journeyman ; **3.** (in an ill sense) bungler, cobbler ; **4.** *Fig.* crafty or artful fellow. **Travail, ouvrage de —**, drudgery. **Ce n'est qu'un —**, he is nothing but a bungler.

† **MANŒUVRÉE**, manœvré, *sf. Law-t.* manual labour.

MANŒUVRER, manœvré-r, *vn.* **1.** (of a ship] to work ; **2.** to manœuvre : *a*) to perform manœuvres, to manage military or naval tactics adroitly ; *b*) *Fig.* to manage with address ; to employ stratagems in order to effect an object, to contrive, to plot. **Il a bien manœuvré dans cette affaire**, he managed that affair cleverly. **Faire — les soldats**, to drill soldiers.

MANŒUVRER, *va.* to work ; to manœuvre, to manage.

MANŒUVRIER, manœvrié, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* skilful seaman ; a man knowing how to work a ship ; **2.** *Milit.* clever officer ; tactician ; **3.** treatise on the management of a ship.

MANOGRAPHE, manograf, [Gr : μανὸς, thin ; γράφειν, to write], *sm. Phys.* manograph : an optical device for making an indicator diagram for high-speed engines. V. *manomètre.*

MANOIR, manwar, [Lat. : manerium ; manēre, mansum, to stay], *sm.* **1.** †. demain, demesne, domain, manor : a manor-house and the land adjacent ; **2.** manor-house, mansion, manor-seat ; abode ; dwelling ; **3.** *Poet.* abode.

MANOMÈTRE, manomètr', [Gr. : μανὸς, thin ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* manometer : an instrument for measuring the elastic force of gases and fluids ; *St.-Eng.* steam-gauge.

MANOMÉTRIQUE, manométrik', *adj. Phys.* manometric, manometrical : pertaining to the manometer.

MANOQUE, manok', *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* small bundle of marline, log-line, span yarn, etc., about 60 fathoms ; **2.** small bundle (of tobacco-leaves).

MANOSCOPE, manoskop', [Gr. : μανὸς, thin ; σκοπέω, I examine], *sm. Phys.* manoscope : an instrument for measuring the density of air ; manometer.

MANOUVRIER, manouvrié, [manœuvre], *sm.* day labourer, workman.

MANQUANT, E, mânkân-t, ânt', *adj.* wanting, missing.

MANQUE, mânk', [manquer], *sm.* **1.** want : absence ; deficiency ; miss ; **2.** failure : omission ; non-performance. **— d'argent**, want of money. **— d'esprit**, want of wit. **Le — de bonne foi m'offense**, a want of good faith puts me out. *Mme. de Sév.* **C'est le — d'instruction qui vous a perdue**, it was the want of instruction that undid you. **Trouver quelque chose de —**, to find something wanting. **— de, par — de**, for want of. **— de touche, —-à-toucher**, (at billiards) miss.

MANQUÉ, E, mânké, *adj.* **1.** defective, imperfect ; that is a failure ; abortive. **Un projet —**, a failure. **Une affaire manquée**, a failure, a miscarriage. **Un gâteau —**, a spoiled cake.

2. untalented, ungifted, deficient in the requisite qualifications ; would-be. **Un poète —**, a would-be poet. **Un orateur —**, an orator that might have been.

3. missed.

MANQUEMENT, mânk'mân-t, [manquer], *sm.* **1.** fault, omission ; oversight ; shortcomings. **Chaque parti s'est plus maintenu par les manquements de celui qui était opposé que par sa bonne conduite**, each party was upheld rather by the shortcomings of its adverse party than by its own proper behaviour. *Laroch. Mém.*

2. failure, fail ; breach. **Un — de parole**, a breach of promise. **Il soupçonna aussitôt son — de foi**, he immediately suspected him of his want of faith.

3. want : *a*) absence of that which is necessary ; deficiency, lack ; *b*) need, destitution ; penury. *a*) **— de mémoire**, want of memory. **Un — de circonspection**, a want of circumspection.

MANQUER, mânké-r, [Ital. : mancare, to be deficient in ; Lat. : mancus, defective], *va.* to miss : *a*) to fail of hitting or reaching a point aimed at ; to fail in ; *b*) not to succeed in ; to fail of obtaining ; *c*) to omit, to pass by, to forego, to leave out ; *d*) to allow to escape ; not to take ; *e*) not to meet ; not to be present at. *a*) **— son coup**, to miss one's aim ; to be disappointed, to be baffled ; to fail, to miscarry. **Il a manqué son affaire**, his affair did not succeed. **— le but**, to miss the mark. **Dépêchez-vous ou vous manquerez le train**, make haste or you will miss the train. *b*) **— une entreprise**, to fail in an enterprise. **— un projet**, not to succeed in a design. **Vous avez manqué là une belle occasion**, you missed a fine opportunity on that occasion. *c*) **Les critiques ne manquent jamais**

ces sortes de réflexions, critics never omit these reflections. *d*) **Je regrette bien d'avoir manqué ce lièvre**, I am very sorry to have missed this hare. **La police a manqué le voleur**, the police failed to catch the thief. **— l'occasion, la — belle**, to miss the opportunity. **L'avoir manqué belle**, to have had a narrow escape. **Trente mille hommes commandés par Grouchy ont manqué l'heure et le chemin**, thirty thousand men under the command of Grouchy missed the hour and the way. *Las-Cases*. *e*) **— quelqu'un**, not to meet a person. **Je suis arrivé trop tard, j'ai manqué mon homme**, I arrived too late, I missed my man. **Elle ne manquait pas un bal**, she never missed a ball. **Elle ne manquait pas une seule audience**, she never missed a single audience. *Rac. Plaid.* i. 4.

MANQUER, *vn.* **1.** to fail : *a*) to err, to commit faults, to do amiss ; *b*) *Com.* to become insolvent or bankrupt ; *c*) to sink, to give way ; to decay. *a*) **Il n'y a personne qui ne manque quelquefois**, we are all liable to err. *c*) **La terre manque sous ses pieds**, the ground gives way under his feet. **Cette maison manque par les fondements**, the foundations of that house are giving way.

2. to slip. **Le pied lui a manqué**, his foot slipped.

3. to fail, to miss : not to succeed, to miscarry. **L'expérience a complètement manqué**, the experiment failed completely. **Les dieux ont fait — ton entreprise horrible**, the gods would not allow you to succeed in that awful attempt. **Combien de projets sagement concertés ont manqué !** How many projects, wisely planned have miscarried ! *Didier*.

4. (of fire-arms) to miss fire, to miss. [Followed by an infinitive :] **Toutes les bonnes maximes sont dans le monde : on ne manque qu'à les appliquer**, men have all sorts of good maxims, but they fail to put them in practice. *Pascal, Pens.* vi. 1. **Comme il ne se rebutait point, il ne manquait jamais à venir à bout des choses dont il se mêlait**, as he was never discouraged, he never failed to succeed in all he undertook. **— à toucher**, (at billiards) to miss.

5. to fail : to become deficient or wanting ; to fall off. **Le cœur lui manque**, his heart fails him. **Les forces lui manquent**, his strength fails him. **Il veut parler, la voix lui manque**, he wishes to speak, and his voice fails him.

6. to be taken away, to be taken ; to be carried off, to die ; to fail. **Si cet homme manque, sa famille est dans la misère**, if that man were to die, his family would be thrown into poverty.

7. to want, to be wanting, to fail, to lack, to be lacking, to be missing, to be deficient, to fall short. **C'est l'argent qui lui manque**, it is money he wants. **Les fruits ont manqué cette année**, there was a want of fruit this year. **Ce qui me manquait m'empêchait de goûter ce que j'avais**, what I wanted prevented me from enjoying what I had. [Impersonally :] **Il manque deux personnes**, two persons are missing. **Pendant quelque temps il leur manquait des munitions**, for some time they were wanting in munitions. **Il me manque plusieurs volumes**, I have several volumes missing. **Il ne lui manque que la parole**, *Fam.* *a*) it is a striking likeness ; *b*) it is a very intelligent animal.

8. (with *de*) to want, to be wanting in, to be in want of, to lack, not to have, to be short of, to be without, to be in need of, to be destitute of ; to be devoid of. **— d'argent**, to be in want of money. **— du nécessaire**, to be destitute. **— de tout**, not to have anything. **— de mémoire**, to have no memory. **Il ne manque pas d'esprit**, he is not devoid of wit. **— de respect à quelqu'un**, to be wanting in respect to a person. **Le général des impériaux manquait d'hommes et d'argent**, the general of the imperialists was in need of both men and money. *Volt.*

9. to break : not to fulfil ; to fail ; to miss. **— de parole**, to break one's word.

10. to miss : to perceive or feel the want or absence of. **Vous allez bien nous — cet hiver**, we shall miss you very much this winter.

11. to fail, to neglect : *a*) not to aid, to omit to help ; *b*) not to do, perform or attend to as one ought ; *c*) to disregard, to slight, not to treat with due respect ; *d*) to forget, to omit. *a*) **Je n'ai jamais manqué à mes amis**, I have never failed to help my friends. *b*) **Si vous croyez qu'ils aient manqué à votre égard**, if you think they have not treated you as they ought. **— à son devoir**, to neglect one's duty. **Je ne voudrais pas — à ce que je dois à mon ancien ami**, I should be sorry to neglect my duty to my old friend. **Je vous attends demain, n'y manquez pas**, I expect you tomorrow, mind you come. **Je ne manquerai pas de m'y trouver**, I shall not fail to be there. *c*) **A qui ai-je manqué dans la moindre chose ?** have I done the least thing to slight anybody ? *J. J. Rous.* *d*) **A ce mot de profit, jugez si je manquai de me trouver au lieu qu'on m'avait indiqué**, since profit was mentioned, you may be sure I did not fail to go to the appointed place.

12. to escape, to be nearly, to be near or nigh, to miss. **Il a manqué d'être tué**, he was very near being killed. **Il a manqué de tomber**, he nearly fell. **Elle a manqué d'être noyée**, she was nigh being drowned.

13. (Impersonally) **S'en —**, to be missing, to be far from. **Il s'en manque beaucoup**, far from it. **Il s'en est manqué de peu**, it was not far from it. **Les vices sont frères ; dès que l'un de ceux-ci s'empare de nos cœurs, tous viennent à la file ; il ne s'en manque guères**, vices are so closely connected, that as soon as one takes possession of our heart, they all come one after the other, and in time very few are found to be missing. *La Font.* viii 25.

MANQUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to fail, to be missed ; **2.** to miss one's self ; **3.** to miss one another. **Se — à soi-même**, to be wanting to one's self, to forget what is due to one's self. **Il a essayé de se tuer, mais il s'est manqué**, he tried to kill himself, but he failed.

MANSARD *or* **MANSART**, mânsar, *sm.* *Ornith.* ring-dove, wood-pigeon.

MANSARDE, mânsard', [from François Mansard, architect 1598-1666], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* garret-window ; **2.** garret, attic. **Toit en —**, mansard-roof, curb-roof.

MANSARDÉ, E, mânsardé, *adj.* with sloping roofs, with actics.

MANSE, mâns', [Low Lat. : mansus], *sf.* *Feud. Law.* manse, farm, estate.

MANSION, mânsion, [Lat. : mansio, dwelling], *sf.* *Rom. Antiq.* halting-place.

† **MANSUET, ETTE**, mânsuè, èt', [Lat. : mansuetus, gentle], *adj.* mansuete, mild, gentle, good-natured.

MANSUÉTUDE, mansuétud', *sf.* mansuetude, mildness, gentleness.

MANTE, mânt', [Lat. : mantum, short cloak ; Provenç. : manta], *sf.* mantle : a woman's cloak : long loose mantle without sleeves. **— religieuse**, praying-mantis.

MANTE, mânt', [Gr. : μάντις, prophet], *sf.* *Entom.* mantis : a genus of orthopterous insects, somewhat resembling locusts.

MANTEAU, mantô, [mante], *sm.* [*Pl. Manteaux*] **1.** cloak, mantle : *a*) a loose outer garment ; *b*) *Fig.* cover, disguise, pretence. *a*) **— de cour**, court dress, court mantle. **— de deuil**, mourning-cloak. **— imperméable**, waterproof cloak. **S'envelopper de son —**, *Fig.* to resign one's self calmly to to one's fate. **Sous le —**, under the rose, privately, clandestinely, underhand. **Débiter sous le —**, to sell clandestinely. **Garder les manteaux**, to look on, to hold the candle. *b*) **Le vice se cache souvent sous le — de la vertu**, vice often conceals itself under the cloak of virtue. **Comme il sait se faire un beau — de tout ce qu'on révère**, how he knows how to cover himself with a cloak of all that men revere. *Mol. Tart.* v. 7.

2. mantle, mantel, mantle-piece, mantel-piece, mantle-tree, mantle-shelf : a beam resting on the jambs of a fireplace. **— de cheminée**, mantel-piece. **Sous le — de la cheminée**, *Fig.* under the rose, privately, secretly, underhand, clandestinely.

3. *Herald.* mantling ; **4.** mantle : *a*) the external fold of the skin of a mollusc ; *b*) the back of a bird. **Oiseau à — gris**, bird with gray-feathered mantle. **— bleu, — gris, goéland à — gris**, glaucous gull, burgomaster. **— noir, goéland à — noir**, great black-headed gull, wagel. — *Prov.* : **S'il fait beau, prends ton manteau, s'il pleut, prends-le si tu veux**, in fine weather prepare for foul.

MANTELÉ, E, mânt'le, [manteau], *adj.* *Ornith.* speckled, of a different colour. **Corneille mantelée, corbeau —**, royston crow, hooded crow : the *Corvus cornix*.

MANTELET, mânt'lè, [from manteau], *sm.* **1.** short cloak ; **2.** mantlet, mantelet : *a*) a short cloak worn by women ; mantilla ; *b*) *Fortif.* a kind of movable parapet or penthouse ; **3.** carriage-pad, apron, canopy-front (of a carriage) ; **4.** *Naut.* lid, port-lid.

MANTELLE, mântèl', *sf.* *Ornith.* royston crow, hooded crow.

MANTÈQUE, mantèk', *sf.* grease.

MANTILLE, mântiy', *sf.* mantilla.

MANTOUE, mântou, *pnf.* *Geog.* Mantua.

MANUEL, ELLE, manuèl, èl', [Lat. : manualis, from manus, hand], *adj.* manual : *a*) performed by the hand ; *b*) made by the hand. **Travaux manuels**, manual labours.

MANUEL, *sm.* manual, hand-book : a small book, such as may be carried in the hand. **— de dévotion**, prayer-book, **— de droit**, legal vade-mecum.

MANUELLEMENT, manuèl'mân-t, *adv.* manually, with the hand ; from hand to hand.

MANUFACTURE, manufaktur', [Lat. : manus, hand ; facere, factum, to make], *sf.* **1.** manufacture : the operation of making anything by the hand or by machinery ; making ; **2.** manufactory : a house or place where goods are manufactured ; factory, works, mill ; **3.** workmen of a factory.

MANUFACTURER, manufakturé-r, *va.* to manufacture : to make, to fabricate.

MANUFACTURIER, manufakturyé, *sm.* manufacturer : the owner of a manufacture, one who employs workmen for manufacturing.

MANUFACTURIER, IÈRE, *adj.* manufacturing.

MANUFACTURÉ, E, manufacturé, *adj.* manufactured, wrought.

MANUMIS, E, manumi, miz', [Lat. : manumissus], *adj.* *Law-t.* manumitted : released from slavery.

MANUMISSION, manumisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* *Law-t.* manumission : the act of

liberating a slave from bondage; enfranchisement.

MANUSCRIT, E, manuskri, krit', *adj.* manuscript : written with the hand.

MANUSCRIT, *sm.* manuscript; *Print.* copy.

MANUTENTION, manutânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : manus, hand; tenēre, to hold], *sf.* **1.** maintenance, upholding [Little used in this sense.] **2.** administration, management; **3.** military bakehouse.

MANUTENTIONNAIRE, manutânsyonêr', *sm.* manager.

MANUTENTIONNER, manutânsyoné-r, *va.* to bake for the army.

MAPPEMONDE, map'mônd', [Lat. : mappa mundi], *sf.* map of the world. **— céleste,** planisphere.

MAQUE, mak', *sf.* tewing-beetle (for hemp).

MAQUER, maké-r, *va.* to tew, to beat (hemp).

MAQUEREAU, mak'rô, [orig. unknown; perhaps from Lat. macula, spot], *sm.* [*Pl. Maquereaux.*] **1.** *Ichth.* mackerel : a sea fish; **2.** *pl.* spots on the legs.

MAQUEREAU, *Fem.* MAQUERELLE, *Vulg.* pimp, pander, bully, procurer.

MAQUET, maké, [Auguste], novelist (1813-1888).

MAQUETTE, makèt', [Ital. : macchietta], *sf.* **1.** *Sculpt.* and *Paint.* rough sketch; rough model; **2.** *for artists*, dummy figure.

MAQUIGNON, makinyôn, [Flem. : makelen, to traffic], *sm.* **1.** horse-dealer; (in an ill sense) horse-jockey, jockey; **2.** *Fig.* jobber.

MAQUIGNONNAGE, makinyonazh', *sm.* **1.** horse-dealing; **2.** bishoping : the act of making an old horse look young; **3.** *Fig.* jobbing.

MAQUIGNONNER, makinyoné-r, *va.* **1.** to bishop : to make an old horse look young; to disguise for sale the defects of a horse; to jockey; **2.** *Fig.* to job; to make up.

MAQUILLER, makiyé-r, *va.* **1.** to paint, to fard, to rouge; **2.** *Slang.* to fake, to work, to manage.

MAQUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to paint one's self, to do one's self up.

MAQUILLEUR, makiyœr, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* mackerel-boat; **2.** enameller, face-painter; **3.** *Slang.* card-sharper.

MAQUIS, maki, *sm.* wood (in Corsica); jungle [Written also *Makis.*]

MARABOUT, marabou, [Ar. : marabouth, devout], *sm.* **1.** marabout : a Mahometan priest; **2.** *Fig.* ugly man, ugly fellow; **3.** oriental coffee-pot, big-bellied kettle; **4.** marabou : *a*) *Ornith.* marabout, a bird of India; *b*) the feathers of that bird; marabou feathers.

MARAÎCHER, marèshé, [marais, marsh], *sm.* market-gardener.

MARAÎCHER, ÈRE, *adj.* market, kitchen. **Jardin —,** kitchen garden.

MARAIS, marê-z, [Ger. : Morast; marsh; Eng. : marsh; Lat. : mariscus, marshy reed], *sm.* **1.** marsh, bog, morass, swamp, fen; moor. **— salant,** salt marsh. **Pays de —,** marshy country. **Déssecher un —,** to drain a marsh.

2. market garden, market-gardener's ground (in Paris).

MARANTA, marânta, *sm. Bot.* maranta : a genus of South American plants.

MARASME, marasm', [Gr. : μαρασμὸς, consumption], *sm. Med.* marasmus, consumption; atrophy, emaciation. *Fig.* **Les affaires sont dans le —,** business is in a languishing condition.

MARASQUIN, maraskan, [Ital. : maraschino], *sm.* maraschino : a spirit distilled from cherries.

MARÂTRE, marâtr', [Low Lat. : marastra, from *mater*], *sf.* **1.** (in an ill sense) stepmother; **2.** cruel or hard-hearted mother.

MARÂTRE, *adj.* cruel, most unkind.

MARAUD, E, marô, rôd', [Ety. unknown], *sm. f.* rogue, rascal, knave, scoundrel *m.*; jade *f.*

MARAUDAGE, marôdazh', *sm.* maraud, marauding : a roving for plunder.

MARAUDAILLE, marôdây', *sf.* rabble, mob.

MARAUDE, marôd', *sf. Milit.* marauding, maraud; thieving. **Aller en —, à la —,** to go marauding, to maraud.

MARAUDER, marôdé-r, [maraude], *vn.* to maraud, to go marauding : to rove in quest of plunder.

MARAUDER, *va.* to plunder.

MARAUDERIE, marôd'ri, *sf.* roguery, knavery, villainy.

MARAUDEUR, marôdœr, *sm.* marauder : plunderer, freebooter.

MARAVÉDIS, maravédi, *sm.* maravedi : a small copper coin of Spain.

MARBRE, marbr', [Lat. : marmor], *sm.* **1.** marble : *a*) any species of calcareous stone, or carbonate of lime, having a granular texture, and capable of a high polish; *b*) a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture; *c*) a slab of marble; anything made of marble. *a*) **— statuaire,** statuary marble. **Une statue de —,** a marble statue. **Cela est froid comme le —, comme du —, comme —,** that is as cold as marble. **Dur comme le —,** as hard as marble. **— blanc,** white marble, **— jaspé,** variegated marble. **— veiné,** veined marble [*Fig.* :] **Être froid comme un —, être comme un —, être de —, être un —,** to be insensible, to be unmoved, to be hard-hearted, to be marble-hearted. **Un cœur de —,** a marble-hearted *or* hard-hearted person. **Demeurer comme un —,** to remain stone-still, *or* motionless. *b*) **Marbres d'Arundel,** Arundel marbles. *c*) **Le — d'une cheminée,** the marble of a mantle-piece. **Une plaque de —,** a marble slab.

2. marble statue; **3.** *Print.* table (of a press); **4.** *Print.* imposing-stone, imposing-table : the stone (or the iron table) on which the pages or columns are arranged and locked up in the chases for press; **5.** grindstone, pounding stone, brayer; **6.** *Book-b.* marbled colour; **7.** *Naut.* **— du gouvernail,** barrel of the steering-wheel.

MARBRÉ, E, marbré, *adj.* marbled, marble : veined like marble, diversified in colour. **Papier —,** marble-paper.

MARBRER, marbré-r, *va.* to marble : to variegate in colour; to stain or vein like marble.

MARBRERIE, marbrœri, *sf.* **1.** marble-cutting; **2.** marble-works, marble-yard.

MARBREUR, marbrœr, *sm.* paper-marbler : one who marbles paper or the edge of a book.

MARBRIER, marbrié, *sm.* **1.** marble-cutter; **2.** marble-polisher; **3.** marble-dealer; **4.** tombstone-cutter, dealer in funeral ornaments; **5.** marble-grainer.

MARBRIÈRE, marbrièr', *sf.* marble-quarry.

MARBRURE, marbrur', *sf.* marbling : imitation, marble-graining.

MARC, Mar; the *c* is never pronounced. [Ger. : Mark], *sm.* **1.** mark : an old weight of 8 ounces. **— d'or,** gold mark. **Au — la livre, au — le franc,** at so many shillings in the pound.

MARC, marc, [perhaps from marcher, to tread), *sm.* marc, residuum, residue of) pressed grapes, etc.]; grounds (of coffee); grains (of malt).

MARC, *pnm.* Mark.

MARCASSIN, markasan, [orig. unknown], *sm.* young wild boar.

MARCASSITE, markasit', *sf. Miner.* marcasite, mundic : a variety of iron-pyrites.

MARCELINE, mars'lin', *sf.* persian : a thin silk fabric.

MARCESCENCE, marsèssâns', *sf.* marcescence : the state of being marcescent.

MARCESCENT, E, marsèssân, ânt', [Lat. : marcescens, from marcescĕre, to fade], *adj. Bot.* marcescent : withering, fading, decaying.

MARCESCIBLE, marsèssibl', *adj. Bot.* marcescible : liable to fade.

MARCHAND, E, marshân-t, ânt', [marchander], *sm. f.* **1.** merchant, dealer, trader : one engaged in the business of buying and selling; (in composition)... monger, ... man (*or*... woman); **2.** shop-keeper : one who sells goods in a shop; shopman, tradesman *m.*, tradeswoman *f*; (in the United States) storekeeper. **— en gros,** wholesale dealer. **— en détail,** retail dealer, retailer; shop-keeper. **Petit —,** small shop-keeper, retailer, chandler. **— ambulant, forain,** itinerant dealer. **— de nouveautés, — de toiles,** linen-draper. **— drapier, — de drap,** woollen-draper. **— tailleur,** merchant-tailor. **— de vin,** wine-merchant; liquorist, publican. **— de tabac,** tobacconist. **Marchande des quatre saisons,** stall-keeper, costermonger. **Marchande de beurre,** butter-woman. **— d'huîtres,** oyster-man. **— de soupe,** *Fam.* boarding-school keeper. **C'est un — de soupe,** he is a regular Squeers. **3.** buyer, purchaser, customer; (at auctions) bidder. **Trouver —,** to find a purchaser. **Y a-t-il — ?** is there a bidder? **—** *Prov.* : **N'est pas marchand qui toujours gagne,** we must expect to meet with losses. **De marchand à marchand il n'y a que la main,** among dealers a word is as good as a bond; one thief is as bad as another. **Marchand qui perd ne peut rire,** let them laugh that win. **Marchand qui ne sait mentir peut bien fermer sa boutique,** a tradesman who cannot lie may shut up his shop. **Marchand d'oignons se connaît en ciboules,** wool-sellers understand wool-buyers.

MARCHAND, E, *adj.* **1.** merchantable, marketable, saleable, vendible; **2.** good for trade; **3.** in a fit state for navigation (as a river); **4.** wholesale, trade. **Prix —,** trade-price, wholesale price.

5. trading, mercantile, commercial. **Ville marchande,** trading town. **Les nations marchandes,** commercial nations.

6. merchant : relating to trade, of trade. **Navire —, bâtiment —,** merchantman, merchant-ship, trader, trading-vessel. **Marine marchande,** merchant-service.

7. (in an ill sense) low.

MARCHANDAGE, marshândazh', *sm.* task-work, piece-work; bargaining.

MARCHANDAILLER, marshândâyé-r, *va.* to haggle.

MARCHANDER, marshândé-r, [Low Lat. : mercatāre, to negotiate], *va.* **1.** to cheapen; to lessen value; to dispute about the price of; **2.** to bargain for; to haggle for, to chaffer for. **Il a longtemps marchandé cette maison,** he was a long time bargaining for that house.

3. *Fam.* to spare. **Il n'a jamais marchandé ses efforts à la défense du droit et de la patrie,** he has never been sparing in his efforts for the defence of justice and for his country. *Gambetta.* **Il n'est pas de ces médecins qui**

marchandent les maladies, he is not one of those doctors who spare diseases. *Mol. Pourc.* I. 7. **Ne pas — quelqu'un,** not to spare a person.

4. to hesitate to expose. **Ne pas — sa vie,** to expose one's life.

MARCHANDER, *vn.* **1.** to bargain, to haggle, to chaffer. **Ne point aimer à —,** not to like bargaining.

2. *Fig.* to hesitate, to be irresolute. **Sans —,** without hesitating.

MARCHANDEUR, EUSE, marshâ*n*dœr, dœz', *sm. f.* **1.** haggler; **2.** contractor, middle-man; task-master; task-mistress *f.*

MARCHANDISE, marshâ*n*diz', [marchand], *sf.* **1.** merchandise : *a*) the objects of commerce; commodities, wares, goods; *b*) trade, traffic. **— de pacotille,** slop made goods; trumpery ware. **— de contrebande,** smuggled goods. **Faire valoir sa —,** to show off one's goods; *Fig.* to set one's self off. **Ne pas farder sa —,** to let things be seen just as they are. **Bien débiter sa —,** to have a good delivery. **— mêlée,** medley; *Fig.* mixed company. **Le pavillon couvre la —,** the flag covers the merchandise. **Vaisseau équipé moitié guerre, moitié —,** *Naut.* armed ship. **Moitié guerre, moitié —,** *Fig.* by fair means or foul, willing or unwilling. *b*) **Faire métier et — d'une chose,** to traffic, to trade; *Fig.* to do a thing as one's own proper business, to do a thing usually. — *Prov.*: **Marchandise qui plaît est à demi-vendue,** please the eye and pick the purse. **On n'a jamais de marchandise que pour son argent,** the best is cheapest.

2. † commerce, trade; **3.** † tradesmen, trade-folk.

MARCHANT, E, marshâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* moving, going, proceeding.

MARCHANTIE, marchâ*n*ti, [after Marchant, French botanist died 1678], *sf. Bot.* marchantia : a genus of creeping plants of the order hepaticeæ.

MARCHE, marsh', [O. H. Ger. marka, boundary], *sf.* marches *pl.* : borders, military frontier.

MARCHE, marsh', [marcher], *sf.* **1.** walk : *a*) the act of walking; movement by steps; *b*) the manner of walking; gait, pace, step; *c*) the space through which one has walked; distance. *a*) **— en avant,** walk forward. **— en arrière,** walk backwards. **Hâter sa —,** to walk faster. **Ralentir sa —,** to walk slower, to slacken one's speed. *b*) **Avoir une — majestueuse,** to walk majestically. *c*) **Faire une longue —,** to walk a long way. **Il y a d'ici là trois heures de —,** it is three hours' walk from here to there.

2. march : *a*) marching; walk or movement of soldiers in order; *b*) a signal to move; a particular beat of the drum; *c*) a piece of music designed for soldiers to march by; *d*) a grave, solemn walk; procession; *e*) movement, progression, advance, progress, course. *a*) **— en bataille,** march in line. **— dérobée,** stolen march. **Dérober sa — à l'ennemi,** to steal *or* to conceal one's march from the enemy. **En —,** on the march, marching. **Fausse —,** feigned march. **Fermer la —,** to bring up the rear. **— forcée,** forced march. **Gagner une — sur,** to steal a march upon. **Gêner, arrêter la — de,** to impede *or* to hamper the march of; to stand in the way of. **Mettre en —,** to march; to set a-going. **Se mettre en —,** to march; to set off, to set out. **Il faut nous mettre en —,** we must set off. *b*) **Battre la —,** to strike up *or* to beat a march. **Sonner la —,** to strike up a march. *c*) **— militaire,** march. **— funèbre,** dead march *d*) **— triomphale,** triumphant march. **Fermer la —,** to close the march.

3. *Naut.* sailing; **4.** *Naut.* rate of sailing, headway made in sailing. **Ordre de —,** order of sailing. **— rapide,** fast sailing. **Construit, taillé pour la —,** built for sailing. **Avoir la — sur,** to outsail. **Ce vaisseau a une — avantageuse,** that vessel is a fast sailer.

5. convoy; **6.** journey; **7.** course : the motion of the heavenly bodies; **8.** train (of watches); **9.** *Mus.* progression; **10.** (at chess, etc.) moves.

11. *Fig.* conduct, course, way of proceeding; walk. **La marche de la nature,** the course of nature. **Il cache habilement sa —,** he cleverly hides his way of proceeding. **Voici la — à suivre,** this is the course to be followed. **La — de cet homme a été louche dans cette affaire,** that man's way of proceeding in that affair was suspicious.

12. *Fig.* progress. **La — de la civilisation,** the progress of civilisation. **Arrêter une maladie dans sa —,** to stop the progress of a disease. **La — d'un poème,** the progress of a poem.

13. step, stair. **Les marches d'un escalier,** the steps of a staircase. **Gravir deux marches à la fois,** to go up two steps at a time. [*Fig.* :] **Être sur les marches du trône,** to be on the steps of the throne.

14. treadle, (of a loom or a lathe).

MARCHÉ, marshé, [Lat. : mercatum], *sm.* **1.** market : *a*) purchase and sale; exchange of provisions or goods for money; marketing; *b*) market, a public building in which provisions are sold; *c*) a public place in a town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; *d*) market-place; *e*) market-town; a place of public traffic; mart, emporium. *a*) **Le cours du —,** the market-price, the market-rate. **— encombré,** overstocked market. **— languissant,** dull market. **Tenir le —,** to have a hold on the market. *b*) **Aller au —,** to go to market, to go marketing. *c*) **Place du —,** market-place. **Jour du —,** market-day. **Cloche du —,** market-bell. **Inspecteur du —,** clerk of the market. **— au poisson,** fish market. **— au fourrage,** hay market. **— aux fleurs,** flower market. **— aux chevaux,** horse-market. **Le — tient tous les jours,** the market is held every day.

2. market-time; **3.** market, price, rate, charge. **Bon —,** cheapness. **A bon —,** cheap; cheaply. **A meilleur —,** cheaper. **On vit à bon — dans cette ville,** living is cheap in that town. **C'est — donné, c'est un — donné,** it is exceedingly cheap. **On n'a jamais bon — d'une mauvaise marchandise,** inferior goods are never cheap. [*Fig.* :] **En être quitte à bon —,** to come off better than one expected. **Il ne sera pas quitte à si bon —,** he will not get off so easily. **Faire bon — d'une chose,** to set no store by a thing; not to spare a thing. **Avoir bon — de quelqu'un,** to manage a person easily.

4. bargain : stipulation, contract. **Rompre un —,** to break off a bargain. **Conclure un —,** to make a bargain. **Faire un bon —,** to make a good bargain. **Conclure un —,** to strike a bargain. **Un sot —,** a bad bargain. **Un — d'or,** a great bargain. **Aller, courir sur le — d'un autre,** to strive for something with another. **Mettre à quelqu'un le — à la main,** to offer to break off a bargain. **Par-dessus le —,** into the bargain. — *Prov.* : **Les bons marchés ruinent,** great bargains are dear. **Il n'y a au marché que ce qu'on y met,** bargains are bargains. **On ne fait pas marché du premier coup,** more words than one go to the bargain.

MARCHE-PALIER, marsh'palyé, *sm.* top step (of staircases).

MARCHEPIED, marshœpyé, [marcher; pied], *sm.* **1.** step, stair; hold for the foot; **2** pair of steps; **3.** footstool; **4.** step (for helping into a coach); **5.** foot-board (for a coachman); **6.** *Print.* footstep: an inclined plane under a printing press, on which the pressman places his foot; **7.** *Naut.* stretcher (of a boat); **8.** *Naut.* foot-rope, horse : the rope stretching along a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; **9.** *Fig.* stepping-stone: any aid or means to advancement. **Cette place lui a servi de — pour arriver au ministère,** this post afforded him the means of becoming a minister. **Les ambitieux se servent de — les uns aux autres,** the ambitious make stepping-stones of each other. *Boiste.*

10. towing-path.

MARCHER, marshé-r, [orig. uncert.; Low Lat. : marcāre, perhaps from *marcus,* a hammer], *vn.* **1.** to walk : *a*) to tread, to step; to set the foot upon; *b*) to step, to move or advance by alternate steps; to move, to go upon the feet; to go; to travel; *c*) *Man.* to pace, to amble. *a*) **— sur le pavé,** to walk on the paving-stones. **Prenez garde où vous marchez,** mind where you walk. **Il lui a marché sur le pied,** he trod on his foot. **C'est un homme qui ne se laisse pas marcher sur les pieds,** *Fig.* he is a man that will not allow himself to be sat on. **Il a marché sur quelque mauvaise herbe,** *Fig.* he is in a bad humour. **— sur les pas, sur les traces de quelqu'un,** to tread in a person's footsteps. **— sur des épines,** *Fig.* to tread upon thorns. **— sur des charbons ardents.** *Fig.* to stride. *b*) **— à grands pas,** to take long steps. **— à petits pas,** to take short steps. **Vous marchez d'un tel pas qu'on a peine à vous suivre,** you walk so fast that one can scarcely follow you. *Mol. Tart.* I. I. **— péniblement,** to trudge along, to jog on. **— légèrement,** to step lightly, to trip. **— dans l'eau,** to wade. **— tout seul,** to walk alone. **— à quatre pattes,** to go on all fours. **— sur les mains,** to walk on one's hands. **— sur la pointe des pieds,** to walk on tiptoe. **— à pas de loup,** to walk stealthily. **— à pas de tortue,** to walk at a snail's pace. **— à pas de géant,** to take long strides. **— entre des précipices, entre des écueils,** *Fig.* to be surrounded by difficulties. **— sur les talons,** to tread upon a person's heels. **— à pas comptés,** to walk gravely, to step, to march. **— devant, — en avant,** to take the lead. **— à tâtons,** to grope one's way.

2. *Milit.* to march, **— en ordre de bataille,** to march in battle array. **En avant, marche!** forward, march! **Faire —,** to march. **— en corps,** to troop. **Le général Fairfax ne voulait pas — contre l'Écosse,** General Fairfax was unwilling to march against Scotland. *Volt.*

3. to go : *a*) to move to advance, to proceed; to be in motion in any manner; (on horseback) to ride; to travel; *b*) *Naut.* to sail; *c*) to work (as a machine); *d*) *Fig.* to go on, to proceed, to move on; to progress, to make progress. *a*) **Marchez, courez, volez où l'honneur vous appelle,** go, run, fly to where honour awaits you. *Boil. Lutr.* 3. **— à la mort,** to be going to death. **Les rivières sont des chemins qui marchent,** rivers are roads which move along. *Pascal.* *b*) **— dans les eaux d'un navire,** to sail in another ship's wake. **— en ligne,** to sail in line. **— de front,** to sail abreast. **Bâtiment qui ne marche pas,** bad sailer. **Bâtiment qui marche bien,** fast, swift, *or* fast-sailing ship. *c*) **Ma montre marche très-bien,** my watch goes very well. **Un moulin qu'une chute d'eau fait —,** a mill

that a waterfall keeps going. *d*) — **hardiment à son but,** to pursue one's purpose boldly. **En vérité, on marche de surprise en surprise,** wonders will never cease! **Cet État marche à sa ruine,** that state is going to ruin. **L'affaire marche à merveille,** that affair is going on very well. **Je trouve que votre affaire ne marche pas,** I consider that your affair is not going at all well. **Ces deux affaires marchent de front,** both those affairs are progressing. **Cette affaire ne marche pas,** that affair is not getting on. **Toute l'Europe marchait avec nous, il y a un an,** all Europe was with us a year ago. *A. Dumas.* **Le monde marche,** the world moves on. **La civilisation marche,** civilisation progresses. **Ce poème marche bien,** that poem is proceeding.

4. to take precedence; **5.** *Poet.* to be. **Je ceignis la tiare et marchai son égal,** I was crowned and became his equal. *Racine.* **Et moi qui marche égale au souverain des dieux,** and I, who am equal to the god of gods. *Racine.*

6. (of coaches, railroads, etc.) to ply, to run.

7. *Fig.* to walk, to act, to behave. — **droit,** to behave well. **Je le ferai — droit,** I shall make him behave well. — **d'un même pas dans une affaire,** to act in concert. — **à tâtons, en aveugle dans une affaire,** to be in the dark.

8. *Fam. y marcher,* to be used.

MARCHER, *va. Technol.* to tread, to trample, to foot; to press; to felt.

MARCHER, *sm.* **1.** walk, gait: the manner of walking. **Avoir un — gracieux,** to walk gracefully.

2. walking, treading: the place where one walks. **Nous avions sous nos pieds un — doux, commode et sec,** under our feet the tread was soft, convenient and dry. *J. J. Rousseau.*

MARCHETTE, marshèt', *sf.* treadle (of a trap).

MARCHEUR, EUSE, marshœr, shœz', *sm. f.* **1.** walker, pedestrian; **2.** *Naut.* sailer.

MARCIONITE, marsioni't, *sm.* marsionite: a follower of Marcion of Sinope (d. 165).

MARCOTTAGE, markotazh', *sm. Gard.* layering: propagation by layers.

MARCOTTE, markot', [from Lat. *mergus*], *sf. Gard.* layer: a shoot or twig laid for propagation.

MARCOTTER, markoté-r, *va. Gard.* to layer: to propagate by layers.

MARDI, mardi, [Lat.: mars, martis diem], *sm.* Tuesday. — **gras,** Shrove-Tuesday.

MARDOCHÉE, mardoshé, *pnm.* Mordecai.

MARE, mar', [Low Lat.: mara from Lat. mare, the sea], *sf.* pond, pool.

MARÉCAGE, marékazh', [from marais], *sm.* marsh, morass, swamp, bog, fen.

MARÉCAGEUX, EUSE, marékazhœ, œz', *adj.* marshy, swampy, boggy, fenny.

MARÉCHAL, maréshal, [O. H. Ger.: maraschalh, horse-servant; later marshalee; Ger.: Marschall], *sm.* **1.** farrier: one who shoes horses. — **ferrant,** farrier, shoeing-smith. — **vétérinaire,** farrier and veterinary surgeon, horse-leech.

2. marshal: *a*) the highest officer of the French army; *b*) † high officer; *c*) † high dignitary: *a*) — **de France,** marshal, field-marshal: *b*) — **de camp,** major-general.

3. — **des logis,** *a*) † marshal, harbinger, pursuivant; *b*) *Milit.* quarter-master. — **des logis chef,** sergeant-major (in the cavalry). — **de logis fourrier,** quarter master-sergeant.

MARÉCHALAT, maréshala, *sm.* marshalship: the office of a marshal.

MARÉCHALE, marèshal', *sf.* field-marshal's wife.

MARÉCHALERIE, marèshal'ri, *sf.* farriery: the trade of a farrier.

† **MARÉCHAUSSÉE,** maréshôsé, [from maréchal], *sf.* marshalsea: *a*) court of a marshal; *b*) constabulary, a body of mounted police.

MARÉE, marè, [Lat.: mare, sea], *sf.* **1.** tide. **Basse —,** low tide, low water. **Haute —,** high tide, high water. **Grande —,** spring tide. — **morte,** neap tide. — **des équinoxes,** equinoctial tide. — **montante,** rising tide, flood, rise *or* flow of the tide. — **descendante,** ebbing tide, ebb, ebbing of the tide. **La — monte,** the tide is coming in, the tide is rising. **Entrer avec la —,** to tide in. **Descendre avec la —,** to tide it down. **Prendre la —,** to take advantage of the tide. **Avoir vent et —,** to swim with the tide. **Aller contre vent et —,** *Fig.* to go in spite of all opposition.

2. fresh sea-fish, salt-water fish. **Marchande de —,** fishmonger. **La — est abondante,** there is fish in abundance. — *Prov.*: **Cela arrive comme marée en carême,** that comes in the nick of time. **La marée n'attend personne,** time and tide wait for no man. **Ce qui vient de flot s'en retourne de marée,** lightly come lightly go.

MARÉGRAPHE, marégraf, **MARÉOGRAPHE,** mareograf, [marée; Gr.: γράφω, I write], *sm.* marigraph, tide gauge: a machine for registering the height of the tides.

MARELLE, marèl', [perhaps Low Lat.: matrella, quoit], *sf.* hop-scotch, hoppers, Scotch-hoppers: a kind of game.

MARÉMÈTRE, marémetr', *sm.* V. *marégraphe.*

MAREMME, marèm', *sf.* maremma: a marshy region along the sea-coast of Tuscany.

MARENGO, marango, *sm.* mixed grey, Oxford grey.

MARENGO, *sf. cook.* marengo: a kind of sauce.

MAREYEUR, marèyœr, *sm.* fish-tranter, fish-carrier.

MARGAJAT, margazha, [an old name given to certain natives of Brazil], *sm.* **1.** incomprehensible language; **2.** rogue, urchin, little rogue. **Parler —,** to speak gibberish.

MARGARATE, margarat', *sm. Chem.* margarate: a compound of margaric acid with a base.

MARGARINE, margarin', [Gr.: μάργαρον, pearl], *sf.* margarine, margarin: *a*) *Chem.* a combination of hydrated margaric acid with glycerine; *b*) artificial butter.

MARGARIQUE, margarik', *adj. Chem.* margaric: noting an acid obtained by digesting soap in water with an acid.

MARGARITACÉ, E, margaritasé, *adj.* margaritaceous: pearly.

MARGARITE, margarit', [Lat.: margarita, pearl], *sm. Miner.* margarite, pearl mica: a mineral of a pearly-gray colour.

MARGARITIFÈRE, margaritifèr', [Lat.: margarita, pearl; ferre, to bear], *adj.* margaritiferous: producing pearls.

MARGARITIQUE, margaritik', *adj. Chem.* margaritic: noting an acid obtained from castor oil.

MARGARONE, margaron, *sf. Chem.* margaron, margarone: a fatty matter obtained by distilling margaric acid with quicklime.

MARGAY, marghé, *sm. Zool.* margay: *Felis tigrina,* a species of wild cat, native of South America.

MARGE, marzh', [Lat.: margo, marginis], *sf.* **1.** margin: *a*) the blank space left around a printed or written page; *b*) border, edge. *a*) **En —,** in the marge. **Écrire une note en —,** to make a marginal note.

2. *Fig.* time; room; means. **Avoir de la —,** to have time enough. **Il faut me laisser un peu plus de —,** you must give me a little more scope.

MARGELLE, marzhèl', [dim. of marge; Lat.: margella], *sf.* puteal: a breast-high wall surrounding the mouth of a well; well-curb, curb.

MARGER, marzhé-r, [marge], *va.* [The *g,* before *o* and *a,* is followed by *e* mute; *nous margeons, margeant.*] *Print.* to regulate the margin (of a sheet), to margin.

MARGEUR, marzhœr, *sm. Print.* layer-on.

MARGINAL, E, marzhinal, *adj.* marginal: *a*) pertaining to a margin; *b*) written or printed in the margin. **Note marginale,** marginal note.

MARGINÉ, E, marzhiné, *adj.* margined: *a*) entered in the margin; written in the margin; *b*) having a margin; marginate, marginated.

MARGINER, marzhiné-r, *va.* to margin, to write notes in the margin of.

MARGOT, margo, *pnf.* [Dimin. of *Marguerite,*] Madge, Margery, Meg, Marget, Padge, Peggy. **De quoi faire à — pour sa fête un bouquet,** of what shall we make Madge a bouquet for her birthday? *La Font.*

MARGOT, *sf. Fam.* **1.** mag, magpie; **2.** gossip, chatter-box.

MARGOTIN, margotan, *sm.* small fagot (of hard wood).

MARGOTON, margotôn, *pnf.* [Dimin. of *Margot.*] Meg.

MARGOUILLET, margouyè, *sm. Naut.* wooden thimble, bull's eye.

MARGOUILLIS, margouyi, *sm. Fam.* **1.** puddle; **2.** *Fig.* mess, embarrassment. **Laisser quelqu'un dans le —,** to leave any one in the lurch.

MARGOULETTE, margulet, *sf. Slang. Vulg.* mouth, rincer. **Déboîter la — à quelqu'un,** to break a person's jaw, to damage one's looks.

MARGOUSIER, margouzyé, *sm. Bot.* bead tree, pride of India, Persian lilac: *Melia azedarach,* a tree of the order meliaceæ.

MARGRAVE, margrav', [Ger.: Markgraf], *sm.* margrave: a title of sovereignty formerly used in Germany.

MARGRAVE, *sf.* margravine: the wife of a margrave.

MARGRAVIAT, margravia, *sm.* margraviate: the territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.

MARGUERITE, marghœrit'; commonly, marg'rit', [Lat.: margarita, pearl], *pnf.* Margaret.

MARGUERITA, *sf.* **1.** † pearl. **Jeter des margueritas devant les pourceaux,** to cast pearls before swine.

2. *Bot.* daisy: *a*) *Bellis perennis,* a composite plant; *b*) its flower. **Petite —,** daisy. **Grande —,** — **de la Saint-Jean,** ox-eye, great white ox-eye, ox-eye daisy, moon-flower: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* — **dorée,** corn marigold: *Chrysanthemum segetum.* **Reine- —,** — **reine,** — **d'Espagne.** China aster.

3. *Naut.* messenger: a hawser or rope.

MARGUERITTE [Paul], novelist (1860-1918).

MARGUILLERIE, marghiy'ri, *sf.* churchwardenship.

MARGUILLIER, marghiyé, [O. Fr.: marreglier from Lat. matricularius], *sm.* churchwarden.

MARI, mari, [Lat.: maritus], *sm.* husband

spouse. **Un bon —**, a kind husband. **Un — obéissant et soumis**, a hen-pecked husband. **Le — doit protection à sa femme**, the husband owes protection to his wife. **Femme en puissance de —**, *Law-t.* a woman under coverture ; feme covert.

MARIA, maria, *pnf.* Maria, Mary.

MARIABLE, mariabl', *adj.* marriageable : of age to be married.

MARIAGE, mariazh', [marier], *sm.* **1.** marriage : *a*) the legal union of a man and woman ; matrimony, wedlock ; *b*) wedding, nuptials. *a*) **Il lui donna sa fille en —**, he gave him his daughter in marriage. **Prendre en —**, to marry : to take for one's wife. **Promettre —**, to promise to marry. **Une promesse de —**, a promise of marriage. **Faire un bon —**, to make a good match. **Le — se fit sans éclat**, the marriage took place privately. **— de raison**, prudent marriage. **— d'inclination**, love match. **— d'argent**, money match. **— civil**, civil match. **— de conscience**, private marriage. **— in extremis**, marriage in which one of the parties is dying. **— de la main gauche**, left-handed marriage, morganatic marriage. **— sous la cheminée**, marriage under the rose ; clandestine marriage. **Contrat de —**, marriage-contract, marriage-articles. **Demande en —**, suit. **Demander une fille en —**, to ask a young lady in marriage. **Ebaucher un —**, to get up a marriage. **Enfant né pendant le —**, child born in wedlock ; *Law-t.* mulier. *b*) **Assister à un —**, to be present at a wedding. **La célébration d'un —**, the wedding. - *Prov.* : **Les mariages sont écrits dans le ciel**, marriages are made in heaven.

2. marriage-portion ; 3. *Naut.* lashing.

MARIANNE, marian', *pnf.* Marianne, Mary Ann.

MARIE, mari, *pnf.* Mary; *Fam.* Poll, Polly.

MARIÉ, E, marié, *pa. p.* **1.** married, **Femme non mariée**, unmarried woman.

2. paired, matched.

MARIÉ, *sm.* **1.** married man ; **2.** bridegroom. **Un nouveau —**, a bride-groom.

3. *pl.* newly married couple, bride and bridegroom. **Les nouveaux mariés**, the bride and bridegroom.

MARIÉE, *sf.* **1.** married woman ; **2.** bride. **Une nouvelle —**, a bride. **Se plaindre que la — est trop belle**, to complain of a thing being too good. **Mener quelqu'un comme une —**, to treat a person with great ceremony.

MARIE-GRAILLON, marigrâyôn, *sf.* slut, kitchen-maid.

MARIER, marié-r, [mari ; Lat. : maritāre], *va.* **1.** to marry : *a*) to legally unite in wedlock; to wed, to espouse ; *b*) to dispose of in marriage, to give in marriage ; to match (to *or* with). **Le maire les a mariés**, the mayor married them. **Ce père a marié ses filles contre leur goût**, that father married his daughters against their inclination. **On cherche à — ce jeune homme**, they are trying to get that young man married. **Il a marié sa fille au plus riche fermier du canton**, he married his daughter to the richest farmer in the canton. **Cette fille est bonne à —**, that girl is marriageable.

2. *Fig.* to unite, to ally, to twine, to link ; to combine, to join, to match ; to pair, to blend. **— la vigne avec l'ormeau**, to twine the vine with the elm. **— sa voix au son des instruments**, to mingle one's voice with the sound of instruments. **Les dieux ont marié la peine avec le plaisir, et le travail avec la gloire**, the gods have combined pain with pleasure and work with glory. **Le cytise doré, l'élégant sycomore, mariant leur verdure et leurs grappes de fleurs**, the yellow laburnum, the elegant sycamore mingling their foliage and their clusters of flowers. **— des couleurs**, to blend colours.

3. *Naut.* to lash (two ropes).

MARIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to marry : to contract matrimony, to enter into the conjugal state ; to get married, to be married, to take a husband or a wife. **Épouser une femme pour son bien, ce n'est pas se —, c'est négocier**, to marry a woman for her fortune, is not a marriage but a negotiation. **Il ne veut pas se —**, he will not marry. **Elle est déjà d'âge à se —**, she is already old enough to marry. **Dans ce pays les hommes se marient tard**, in this country men marry late in life. **Je veux savoir de vous si je ferai bien de me —**, I wish to know from you whether I shall do well to marry, *Mol. Mar. forcé.* i.

2. (with *avec* or *à*) to marry, to wed : to take for husband or wife ; to be married to to match with. **Il s'est marié avec la fille d'un banquier**, he married a banker's daughter.

3. to marry, to marry each other. **Ils se sont mariés l'an dernier**, they married last year.

4. *Fig.* to unite, to be united, to blend ; to accompany ; to match, to suit, to tally, to go. **L'architecture arabe s'était mariée à l'architecture gothique**, Arab architecture was blended with Gothic architecture. **Ces deux mots ne se marient pas bien**, those two words do not go well together. **Ces couleurs se marient bien**, those colours blend well together. — *Prov.* **Tel se marie à la hâte, qui s'en repent à loisir**, marry in haste, repent at leisure.

MARIE-SALOPE, marisalop', *sf.* **1.** *Vulg.* slut : untidy woman ; **2.** *Naut.* mud-barge, mud-boat, mud-lighter.

MARIETTE, mariėt', *pnf.* [Dimin. of *Marie.*] Moll, Molly, Poll, Polly.

MARIEUR, EUSE, marioer, œz', *sm. f.* match-maker.

MARIN, E, maran, -rin', [Lat. : marinus ; mare, sea], *adj.* marine, sea. **Dieu —**, sea-god. **Animal —**, sea-beast. **Sel —**, sea-salt. **Plante marine**, sea-weed. **Carte marine**, sea-chart, chart. **Mille —**, sea-mile. **Avoir le pied —**, to have one's sea-legs, to be able to walk the deck ; to be a good sailor.

MARIN, *sm.* seaman, seafearer, sailor, mariner. **— d'eau douce**, fresh-water jack, lubber, land-lubber.

MARINADE, marinad', [mariner], *sf.* *Cook.* fry of pickled meat ; pickle ; pickled meat.

MARINE, marin', [marin], *sf.* **1.** navigation : the art of navigating ; sailing ; **2.** marine : sea affairs, shipping ; **3.** sea-service, naval service ; **4.** navy, marine : all the ships of war belonging to a nation ; naval forces ; **5.** admiralty, admiralty-offices. **Corps de la —**, national navy officers. **Conseil de la —**, navy-board. **Service dans la —**, sea-service. **Officier de —**, naval officer. **Soldat de —**, marine. **La — anglaise**, the British navy. **— militaire**, national navy. **— marchande** merchant-service. **Ministère de la —**, Admiralty.

6. taste, smell of salt water ; **7.** sea-piece, sea-view ; 8. † sea-shore.

MARINÉ, E, mariné, *adj.* **1.** pickled, **2.** sea damaged.

MARINER, mariné-r, *va.* **1.** to pickle, to cure ; **2.** to souse.

† **MARINETTE**, marinėt', *sf.* mariner's compass.

MARINGOUIN, marangwan, *sm.* musquito.

MARINIER, marinyé, [marin], *sm.* bargeman, lighterman, waterman, boatman.

MARIOLÂTRIE, mariolâtri, [Marie ; Gr. : λατρεύω, I adore], *sf.* mariolatry : worship of the Virgin Mary.

MARION, mariôn, *pnf.* [Dimin. of *Marie.*] Moll, Molly, Poll, Polly.

MARIONNETTE, marionėt', [for mariolette, dimin. of mariole, O. Fr. for marion, Marie], **1.** puppet ; **2.** *pl.* **Théâtre de marionnettes**, puppet-shows. **Faire jouer les grandes marionnettes**, *Fig.* to make use of the most efficient means.

MARISQUE, marisk', [Lat. : marisca, large fig], *sf.* **1.** fig ; **2.** *Med.* hæmorrhoidal tumour.

MARITAL, E, marital, [Lat.: maritalis], *adj.* marital : pertaining to a husband.

MARITALEMENT, marital'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** maritally, matrimonially ; as a husband ; **2.** like married persons, like husband and wife.

MARITIME, maritim', [Lat. : maritimus ; mare, sea], *adj.* maritime : *a*) pertaining to the sea ; marine, sea ; *b*) performed on the sea ; naval ; *c*) pertaining to navigation ; nautical, naval, marine ; *d*) situated near the sea ; bordering on the sea ; sea-bordering, sea-board. *c*) **Législation —**, maritime law ; navigation laws. **Puissances maritimes**, maritime powers. *d*) **Ville —**, maritime town.

MARITORNE, maritôrn', [from the name Maritornes of a servant in Don Quixote], *sf.* great strapping wench.

MARIVAUDAGE, marivôdazh', [from Marivaux], *sm.* over-refinement, affected style.

MARIVAUDER, marivodé-r, *vn.* to write like Marivaux, to affect refinement, to show refined gallantry, to say pretty trifles.

MARIVAUX, marivô, [Pierre Carlet de Chamblain], dramatist and novelist (1688-1763).

MARJOLAINE, marzholėn', [for majoraine from Low Lat. majorana], *sf.* *Bot.* marjoram. *Origanum*, a genus of labiated plants. **— commune**, sweet marjoram. **— sauvage**, wild marjoram, bastard marjoram.

† **MARJOLET**, marzholè, *sm.* fop, little coxcomb.

MARK, mark, *sm.* mark : a silver coin of Germany. V. *Marc.*

MARLI, marli, *sm.* Scotch gauze.

MARLITE, marlit', *sf.* *Miner.* marlite : a variety of marl.

MARLOU, marlu, *sm.* *Low slang.* prostitute's bully.

MARMAILLE, marmây', [from marmot] *sf.* *Fam.* brats *pl.*, set of brats.

MARMARA, marmara, *pn.* *Geog.* Marmora.

MARMELADE, marmœlad', [Port. : marmelada from mermelo, quince], *sf.* marmalade : a confect made of fruit, boiled to a consistence with sugar. **En —**, *Fig.* in a jelly. **Mettre en —**, to smash, to beat to a jelly. **Viande en —**, meat done to rags.

MARMENTEAU, marmântô, *adj.* (of timber) reserved for ornament.

MARMIER, marmié, [Xavier], miscellaneous writer, novelist (1809-1892).

MARMITE, marmit', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** saucepan, porridge-pot ; pot ; boiler. **— de Papin**, Papin's digester. **Cela fait aller, bouillir la —**, that keeps the pot boiling. **Écumer la —**, to skim the pot, *Fig.* to spunge on. **Écumeur de —**, spunger. **La — bout dans cette maison**, they live well in that house. **La — est renversée**, one is no longer invited at that house. **Dès que les parasites ont vu la — renversée, ils ont disparu de chez lui**, as soon as the spungers saw that nothing more

was to be got, they disappeared from his house. *Le Sage, Diable boit.*

2. pot**lui**.

3. *Milit.* shell ; — **à** gaz, gas shell.

MARMITEUX, EUSE, marmitœ, œz', *adj. Fam.* poor, wretched, badly off, pitiful.

MARMITEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* poor wretch.

MARMITON, marmitôn, [marmite], *sm.* scullion, scullery-servant.

MARMONNER, marmoné-r, *va. Fam.* to mumble, to mutter. V. *Maronner.*

MARMONTEL, marmontel, [Jean François], miscellaneous writer, novelist (1723-1799).

MARMORÉEN, ENNE, marmoréan, èn', [Lat. : marmoreus], *adj.* marmorean, marmoreal, marmoraceous : pertaining to, or like marble ; marbly.

MARMORISER, marmorizé-r, *va.* to convert into marble.

MARMOSE, marmóz', *sm.* marmose : an animal resembling the opossum.

MARMOT, marmô, [like marmotte], *sm.* **1.** marmoset : a genus of monkeys ; **2.** grotesque figure ; **3.** brat, little boy. **Croquer le —**, *Fig.* to dance attendance.

MARMOTTAGE, marmotazh', [marmotter], *sm.* mumbling, muttering.

MARMOTTE, marmot', [orig. unknown] ; the same as marmot, *sf.* **1.** *Zool.* marmot : *Arctomys*, a genus of rodent animals. **Dormir comme une —**, to sleep like a top.

2. little girl ; **3.** woman's kerchief (tied under the chin) ; **4.** *Naut.* tinder barrel.

MARMOTTER, marmoté-r, [onomat.], *va.* to mumble, to mutter : to utter indistinctly.

MARMOTTER, *vn.* to mumble, to mutter.

MARMOTTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be mumbled, to be muttered.

MARMOTTERIE, marmot'ri, *sf.* mumbling, muttering.

MARMOTTEUR, EUSE, marmotœr, tœz, *sm. f.* mumbler, mutterer.

MARMOUSET, marmouzè, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** grotesque figure ; **2.** chit, little boy ; **3.** fribble, fribbler : a frivolous young man ; trifler ; **4.** andiron, fire-dog.

MARNAGE, marnazh', [marne], *sm.* marling : the act of manuring with marl.

MARNE, marn', [Lat. : marga ; Low Lat. : margula], *sf.* marl : a sort of calcareous clay.

MARNER, marné-r, *va. Agr.* to marl : to manure with marl.

MARNER, [orig. unknown], *vn. Naut.* (of the sea) to rise (at neap-tides).

MARNERON, marn'rôn, *sm.* marl-digger.

MARNEUX, EUSE, marnœ, nœz', *adj.* marly : *a)* abounding with marl ; *b)* resembling marl ; marlaceous.

MARNIÈRE, marnyèr', *sf.* marl-pit.

MAROC, marok, *pnm. Geog.* Morocco.

MAROLLES, marol', *sm.* Marolles cheese.

MARONITE, maronit', *sm. f.* Maronite : a Catholic of the Syrian rite.

MAROQUIN, marokân, [from Maroc], *sm.* morocco-leather, morocco. **Papier —**, morrocco-paper.

MAROQUINER, marokiné-r, *va.* to dress like morocco, to manufacture morocco-leather. **— du papier**, to manufacture morocco-paper.

MAROQUINERIE, marokin'ri, *sf.* **1.** morocco-dressing ; **2** morocco-trade.

MAROQUINIER, marokinyé, *sm.* morocco-dresser, morocco-leather-dresser.

MAROT, marô, [Jean], poet (1450-1524). — [Clement], son of the preceding, poet [1495-1544].

MAROTIQUE, marotik', *adj.* Marotic, in the style of Marot.

MAROTISER, marotizé-r, *vn.* to imitate the style of Marot.

MAROTISME, marotism', *sm.* imitation of the style of Marot.

MAROTTE, marot', [de mariotte, dimin. of Marie], *sf.* **1.** fool's bawble ; **2.** *Fig.* hobby, hobby-horse, fancy. *Millin.* Dummy head, as model. **Chacun a sa —**, everybody has his hobby. **Une femme stupide est donc votre —** ? a stupid woman then is all you fancy ? *Mol. Ecole des f.* I. I. **Caresser sa —**, to ride one's hobby.

MAROUFLE, marouft', [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** boor, bumpkin, clown, rustic ; **2.** ragamuffin, rascallion, rascal, scoundrel.

MAROUFLE, *sf.* strong glue, lining-paste.

MAROUFLER, marouflé-r, *va. Paint.* to line.

MARQUAGE, markazh', *sm.* marking.

MARQUANT, E, markân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** of note, conspicuous ; **2.** striking, remarkable. **C'est un homme —**, he is a remarkable man. **Un trait —**, a remarkable trait.

MARQUE, mark', [Germ. origin], *sf.* **1.** mark : *a)* a token by which anything is known ; note, sign ; *b)* stamp, print ; *c)* a note put by merchants upon their goods ; *d)* a cross or character made, as a signature, by one who cannot write his name ; *e)* track, trace, vestige ; *f)* sign of distinction, badge ; insignia *pl.* ; *g)* distinction, eminence, note ; *h)* token ; anything used as a memorial, a guide for memory ; *i)* sign, indication, token ; symptom ; *j)* proof, evidence. *a)* **La — d'une serviette**, the mark of a napkin. **La — des moutons d'un troupeau**, the mark of sheep. *b)* **— de la douane**, stamp of the customs. **Droit de —**, stamp duty. **— de fabrique**, trademark. *d)* **Mettre sa — au bas d'un écrit**, to make a cross at the bottom of a deed. *e)* **Ces murs portent encore la — du feu**, there are still traces of fire on those walls. **On voit les marques de ses doigts sur toutes les pages**, there are the marks of his fingers on all the pages. *f)* **Les faisceaux et la hache étaient la — des grandes magistratures romaines**, fasces were a mark of the high authority of Roman magistrates. **Porter les marques d'un ordre**, to wear the insignia of an order. **Une — d'honneur**, a mark of honour. *g)* **Un homme de —**, a man of note. *h)* **Mettre une — dans un livre**, to put a mark in a book. *i)* **Une — de bonheur**, a token of good luck. **Porter la — de**, to bear the marks of. *j)* **Une — d'amitié**, a mark of friendship. **Je suis très aise de recevoir des marques de votre souvenir**, I am delighted to have these proofs of your rememberance. **Vous ne sauriez donner une — plus agréable de votre amitié**, you could not prove your friendship in a more agreeable way. **Ne vous ai-je pas donné assez de marques de ma protection ?** have I not given you sufficient proofs of my protection ? *Le Sage.*

2. sign : prognostic, omen. **Une — de mauvais temps**, a sign of bad weather.

3. brand, stigma. **La peine de la — a été abolie en France**, branding is abolished in France.

4. stamp : an instrument for making an impression ; **5.** dint : a mark left by a blow ; **6.** pit (of the small pox) ; **7.** mole : a spot on the skin ; **8.** (at play) counter, marker ; **9.** † ticket (of a theatre) ; **10.** tally : a stick in which bakers cut notches, as a mark of number ; **11.** star (on a horse's forehead) ; **12.** *Naut.* sea-mark ; **13.** *Naut.* buoy ; **14.** marque : privateer's commission. **Lettres de —**, letters of marque.

MARQUÉ, E, markè, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** marked : *a)* impressed with a note ; distinguished by some character ; stamped ; branded ; *b)* noted, notable, remarkable ; evident, conspicuous. *a)* **Du linge marqué d'un — B**, linen marked with a B. **Papier —**, stamped paper. **Ouvrage — au bon coin**, a well written work. **Être — au front**, to have a mark on one's forehead. **— de la petite vérole**, pitted with the small-pox. **Être — au livre rouge**, to be noted or some evil thing. *b)* **Avoir des soins marqués pour quelqu'un**, to be remarkably attentive to a person.

2. spotted ; **3.** (au piquet) scored up ; **4.** noted, inscribed ; **5.** (of features) strong ; **6.** described ; **7.** appointed, set. **Dans le temps —**, at the appointed time.

8. decided, particular. **Avoir un goût — pour quelque chose**, to have a decided taste for a thing.

9. striking : impressive, forcible ; strong. **Il en témoigna son mécontentement de la manière la plus marquée**, he expressed his dissatisfaction in a very forcible manner. **Pouvait-on dépeindre l'usure sous des traits plus forts et plus marqués ?** could usury be painted in a more characteristic and striking manner ?

MARQUER, marké-r, [marque], *va.* **1.** to mark : *a)* to make a mark on, to make known by a mark ; *b)* to make a visible impression or figure ; to stamp ; *c)* to form a name or the initials of a name, for distinction ; *d)* to hammer, to set a mark upon trees ; *e)* to draw a line upon ; *f)* to brand, to burn ; to stigmatize as infamous ; *g)* to leave a mark, to mark out ; *h)* to indicate, to mark out, to trace out ; *i)* to score ; *j)* to show, to set off ; *k)* to remark, to note, to notice ; *l)* to show, to make known, to denote, to betoken ; *m)* to designate, to indicate, to point out, to mark out. *b)* **— des chevaux**, to set a mark on horses. **— de la vaisselle**, to set a mark on plate. *c)* **— du linge**, to mark linen. **Encre à —**, marking-ink. *f)* **On ne marque plus aucun condamné**, convicts are no longer branded. *g)* **Il a reçu un coup de pierre qui l'a marqué au front**, a stone struck against his forehead and left a mark on it. **Le torrent a marqué son passage par de grands ravages**, the ravages of the torrent have marked out its course. **Les armées marquent leur passage par de grands désordres**, the ravages of an army mark out its passage. *h)* **— le chemin que doit parcourir un char**, to mark out the way a car is to go. *j)* **Leurs femmes ignoraient l'usage de ces corps de baleine par lesquels les nôtres contrefont leur taille plutôt qu'elles ne la marquent**, their women did not know the use of those stays, with which ours spoil their figures instead of showing them off. **Il tourne à l'entour du troupeau, marque entre cent moutons le plus gras, le plus beau**, he goes round the flock and marks among a hunderd sheep the fattest and finest. *La Font. Fables.* **Un style si rapide... marque moins trop d'esprit que peu de jugement**, so rapid a style shows more want of judgment rather than wit. **Son regard, son maintien marquent de la défiance**, both his look and attitude denote distrust. *m)* **Le thermomètre marque vingt-cinq degrés**, the thermometer indicates twenty five degrees. **Les aiguilles de la pendule marquent cinq heures et demie**, the hands of the clock mark half past five. **Cette ville n'est pas marquée sur la carte**, this town is not marked on the map.

2. to note down, to write. **J'ai marqué cela dans mon agenda**, I have written that down in my note-book.

3. to fix, to determine, to assign, to appoint. **Il doit se présenter aux heures qu'on lui a marquées,** he must show himself at the appointed time.

4. to describe; 5. state, to inform of, to acquaint with; to tell. — **à quelqu'un ce qu'il doit faire,** to tell a man what he must do. **Ce que vous m'avez marqué dans votre lettre m'a fait grand plaisir,** what you acquainted me with in your letter gave me great pleasures.

6. to testify, to give tokens of, to show, to evince. — **à quelqu'un son estime,** to give tokens of one's esteem to a person. **Je lui ai marqué mon mécontentement,** I told him how dissatisfied I was. — **du respect pour quelqu'un,** to show one's respect for a person.

7. *Naut.* to fix the knots on (a log or a sounding-line); 8. *Fenc.* to make a clear pass.

MARQUER, *vn.* 1. to appear; 2. to be remarkable; 3. to be noted, to be remarked; to attract attention. **Il n'y a dans ce livre rien qui marque,** there is nothing remarkable in that book. **Cela marquerait trop,** that would be too conspicuous.

4. to make a show; to make a figure; 5. to have the mark (as a horse); 6. to show the hour (as a sun-dial).

MARQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be marked.

MARQUETER, markœté-r, [from marquer], *va.* [*Je marquette, je marquetais, je marquetterai*]. 1. to spot, to speckle; to checker. **Cette éruption lui a marqueté la peau,** that eruption has left spots on her skin.

2. to inlay. **Un coffret superbement marqueté,** a casket beautifully inlaid.

MARQUETERIE, markètri, *sf.* 1. marquetry, inlaid work; 2. *Fig.* mosaic; patchwork.

MARQUETEUR, mark'tœr, *sm.* inlayer.

MARQUETTE, markèt', [Span.: marquela, from Low Lat. marca, money], *sf.* cake (of virgin wax).

MARQUEUR, EUSE, markœr, œz, *sm. f.* marker: *a*) one who puts a mark on anything; *b*) a tally-keeper, at billiards; scorer.

MARQUIS, marki-z, [O. Fr.: marchis, and later marquis; Low Lat.: marchensis, a prefect of the marches, from marcha, marche], *sm.* 1. † marcher: the lord or officer who defended the marches of a territory; 2. marquis, marquess: a title of nobility. **C'est un — de Carabas,** (jestingly), he is a great landholder. **Faire le —,** to play the great lord. **Tout — veut avoir des pages,** every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses.

MARQUISAT, markiza, *sm.* marquisate: the seigniory of a marquis.

MARQUISE, markiz', *sf.* 1. marchioness: the wife of a marquis; 2. marquee: covering of an officer's tent; 3. *Naut.* awning: a canvas covering for shade; 4. verandah: an ornamental pent-house overhanging a balcony, a window or a door; 5. umbrella; 6. settee: a medium-sized sofa.

MARQUISER, markizé-r, *va.* to give the title of marquis.

MARQUISES, markiz', *pnfpl. Geog.* Marquesas Islands.

MARRAINE, mârèn', [Low Lat.: matrana, from Lat. mater, mother], *sf.* god-mother.

MARRE, mar', *sf.* mattock; pick-axe.

MARRI, E, mâri, [Old Fr. verb, marrir, to be grieved, from O. H. G. marrjan, to vex], *adj.* sorry, grieved, concerned.

MARRON, mârôn, [provin. for large chestnut], *sm.* 1. chestnut, sweet chestnut. — **d'Inde,** horse-chestnut. — **glacé,** iced chestnut. **Tirer les marrons du feu pour quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to assume the risk of an undertaking for somebody else. **Tirer les marrons du feu avec la patte du chat,** or **se servir de la patte du chat pour tirer les marrons du feu.** *Fig.* to make a person one's cat's paw.

2. marroon: a chestnut colour; 3. large curl tied with a ribbon; 4. cracker (of fireworks); 5. *Milit.* mark, ticket: a small circular piece of copper upon which is marked the hour at which an officer must go his visiting rounds: 6 stencil-plate.

MARRON, *adj. m.* marroon chestnut-coloured.

MARRON, ONNE, mârôn, ron', *adj.* 1 fugitive, runaway. **Nègre —,** runaway negro, marroon.

2. (of animals) wild, run wild; 3. *Com.* unlicensed, interloping, clandestine. **Courtier —,** unlicensed broker.

MARRON, ONNE, *sm. f.* 1. marroon: a runaway negro slave; 2. (in the masculine only), unlicensed broker, interloper; 3. unlicensed printer; 4. work printed secretly

MARRONNAGE, mâronazh', *sm.* 1. running away (of slaves); 2. clandestine jobbing.

MARRONNER, mâroné-r, *va.* 1. to arrange in great curls; 2. to print clandestinely.

MARRONNER, *vn.* 1. to interlope, to job clandestinely; 2. *Fam.* to mutter, to grumble, to murmur.

MARRONNIER, mâronyé, [marron], *sm. Bot.* chestnut-tree, sweet chestnut-tree. — **d'Inde,** horse-ches'nut-tree.

MARRUBE, marrub', [Lat.: marrubium], *sm. Bot.* horehound: *Marrubium*, a genus of labiated plants. — **blanc,** common white horehound. — **noir,** — **ballotte,** — **puant,** black horehound. — **aquatique,** water horehound, gipsywort, wolf's-foot: *Lycopus europæus.*

MARRUBIASTRE, marrubiastr', [marrube], *sm. Bot.* motherwort: *Leonurus cardiaca*, a labiated plant.

MARS, mars, [Mythol. Mars, son of Jupiter and Juno; Lat.: Martius], *pnm.* Mars: *a*) *Mythol.* the god of war; *b*) *Fig.* war; *c*) *Astron.* a planet; *d*) † *Chem.* iron.

MARS, *sm.* 1. March: the third month of the year. **La mi-Mars,** the middle of March. **Cela vient comme — en carême,** *Fig.* nothing can be surer than that.

2. *pl.* spring grain.

MARSAULT, marsô, *sm. Bot.* great round-leaved sallow: *Salix caprea.* **Petit —,** round-eared willow: *Salix aurita.* [Written also *Marseau.*]

MARSEILLAIS, E, marsèyè, yèz', *sm. f.* inhabitant of Marseilles.

MARSEILLAIS, E, *adj.* of Marseilles.

MARSEILLAISE, *sf.* Marseillaise: the French national anthem.

MARSOLLIER, marsolié, [Jacques], historian (1647-1724); — [Benoit Joseph], dramatic author (1750-1817)

MARSOUIN, marswan, [Ger.: Meerschwein, sea-hog; O. H. G.: marswin], *sm.* 1. seahog, porpoise; 2. *Fig.* ugly wretch; 3. *Naut.* forecastle-awning.

MARSUPIAL, E, marsupial, [Lat.:marsupium, bag], *adj. Zool.* marsupial, marsupiate: having a pouch or bag, pertaining to the marsupialia.

MARSUPIAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Marsupiaux*]. *Zool.* 1. marsupial, marsupian; 2. *pl.* marsupialia: a group of mammalia, having a pouch or bag for carrying their young.

MARTAGON, martagôn, [Ital.: martagone], *sm. Bot.* martagon, Turk's cap: *Lilium martagon*, a kind of lily.

MARTE, mart', *sf.* V. *Martre.*

MARTEAU, martô, [Low Lat.: martellus], *sm.* [*Pl. Marteaux*]. 1. hammer. *a*) a tool for driving nails, beating metals, etc.; *b*) anything like it; *c*) hammer-rail: a contrivance, in a pianoforte, to put the strings in vibration; *d*) the baton of an auctioneer. *a*) **Aire, panne du —,** face of the hammer. **Manche de —,** handle of a hammer. **Tête de —,** head of a hammer. — **à battre les lingots,** ingot-hammer. — **à battre l'or en feuilles,** gold beater's hammer. — **à bouge,** chasing hammer. — **à briser,** breaking hammer. — **à briser le minerai,** ore hammer. — **broyeur,** pounding hammer, braying hammer. — **cassant,** breaking hammer; flint-maker's hammer; sledge. — **cingleur,** shingling hammer. — **de cordonnier,** shoemaker's hammer, — **de déballeur,** unpacking hammer. — **pour couper les métaux à froid,** hammer-chisel. — **à dents,** claw hammer; clinch hammer. — **de devant,** sledge hammer (used by the smith's assistant); two-handed hammer. — **à dresser,** planishing hammer. — **à dresser les barres,** large stretching hammer. — **à emboutir,** chasing hammer, puncheon. — **à endenter les crics,** indenting hammer. — **à ensabotter,** hammer for fixing wooden buttoms. — **d essayeur,** essayer's, hammer. — **d'établi,** carpenter's hammer, bench-hammer. — **à étirer,** stretching hammer. — **de forge,** forge-hammer, tilt-hammer. — **de forgeron,** smith's hammer. — **frontal,** largest forge-hammer. — **à layer,** woodman s hammer. — **à main,** hand-hammer, up-hand hammer. — **de main,** small hammer. — **à deux mains,** sledge. — **de maréchal,** shoeing hammer. — **à marquer,** marking hammer. — **de mouleur,** moulder's hammer. — **à nettoyer les chaudières,** boiler's hammer. — **à panne,** goldsmith's hammer. — **à panne droite,** mallet. — **à panne tranchante,** hammer-axe. — **de paveur,** paving hammer. — **à pétrir le foyer,** furnace-hammer. — **à pied de-biche,** claw hammer, Kent hammer. — **-pilon,** steam-hammer. — **à pince,** clinch hammer. — **à planer,** planishing hammer. — **à plaquer,** inlay-hammer. — **à platiner le cuivre,** copper-hammer. — **à deux pointes,** miner's hammer, pick-axe. — **à polir, à repasser,** polishing hammer. — **à queue,** — **à bascule,** tilt-hammer. — **à relever,** shoeing-smith s hammer. — **à river,** rivetting hammer. — **satineur,** flatting hammer. — **à souder,** soldering hammer. — **à soulèvement,** lift-hammer. — **taillant,** hack-hammer. — **à tranche,** chop hammer. — **à vapeur,** steam-hammer. **Dégrossi au —** hammer-dressed. **Durci au —,** hammer-hard. **Fait au —,** hammered. **Dégrossir au —,** to hammer roughly. **Étendre sous le —,** to hammer out. **Faire entrer à coups de —,** to hammer in *or* into. **Faire à coups de —,** to hammer up. **Passer sous le —,** to pass under the hammer, to be sold by auction. **Travailler au —,** to hammer. **Ouvriers à —,** hammermen. **Bruit du —,** hammering. *Fig.*: **Être entre l'enclume et le —,** to be surrounded by difficulties. **Avoir un coup de — à la tête, avoir un coup de —,** to have a bee in one's bonnet. — *Prov.*: **Il vaut mieux être marteau qu'enclume,** it is better to be the hammer than the anvil. **Il faut être enclume ou marteau,** one must either bite or be bitten.

2. mallet. — **d'armes,** mallet of arms.

3. clapper (of a bell); 4. knocker, (of a door). **Graisser le —,** *Fam.* to throw a sop to Cerberus, to fee the porter. **N'être pas sujet au coup de —,** not to be in the habit of obeying at once.

5. *Anat.* malleus: one of the four small

bones of the ear; **6.** *Ichth.* hammer-fish, hammer-headed shark, balance fish : *Zygæna*, a rapacious f..h.

MARTEL, martel, [old form for marteau], *sm.* **1.** † hammer; **2.** *Fig.* annoyance, uneasiness, care. **Avoir — en tête**, to be very uneasy. **Prendre, se mettre — en tête**, to make one's self uneasy. **Donner — en tête à quelqu'un**, to give anxiety to a person.

MARTELAGE, mart'lazh', *sm.* **1.** hammering: the act of beating with a hammer. **— au martinet**, tilting.

2. marking (of forest-trees).

MARTELÉ, E, mart'lé, *adj.* **1.** hammered; **2.** marked; **3.** *Mus.* brilliant; **4.** *Lit.* laboured.

MARTELER, mart-lé-r, [martel], *va.* *Je martèle, je martelais; je martelai; je martèlerai; je martèlerais, que je martèle; martelant; martelé*]. **1.** to hammer : to beat or pound with a hammer; **2.** to mark (trees); **3.** *Fig.* to labour, to elaborate. **— des vers**, to labour one's verses.

4. *Fig.* to torment, to plague, to worry. **Cette affaire me martèle le cerveau**, that affair worries me to death.

MARTELET, mart'lè, *sm.* small hammer.

MARTELEUR, mart'lœr, *sm.* hammerer, hammerman.

MARTELINE, mart'lin', *sf.* *Sculp.* point, pointed hammer.

MARTHE, mart', *pnf.* Martha; *Fam.* : Patty.

MARTIAL, E, marsial, [Lat. : martialis, of mars], *adj.* martial : *a*) relating or suited to war; warlike; *b*) military, not civil; *c*) † *Chem.* having the qualities of iron; ferrugineous, chalybeate. *a*) **Un air —**, a martial *or* warlike appearance. *b*) **Cour martiale**, court-martial. **Loi martiale**, martial law.

MARTIALITÉ, marsialité, *sf.* warlikeness; warlike appearance.

MARTIN, martan, *sm.* *Ornith.* grakle, grackle : *Gracula*, a genus of passerine birds.

MARTIN, *pnm.* Martin. *Prov.* : V. âne, chien. **La saint —**, martinmas. **Faire la Saint —**, to indulge in good living. **Été de la Saint —**, St. Martin's summer.

MARTIN, [Aimé], essayist and miscellaneous writer (1768-1837). — [Henri], historian (1810-1883).

MARTIN-BÂTON, martanbâtôn, *sm.* man armed with a cudgel.

MARTINER, martiné-r, *va.* to hammer.

MARTINET, martinè, [martin], *sm.* *Ornith.* martin, marten, martinet, swift : a species of swallow. **— commun, — noir, — de muraille**, common swift. **— à ventre blanc, — de montagne**, white-bellied swift, Alpine swift. **— de fenêtre**, house-martin, window-swallow. **— de cheminée**, swallow, chimney-swallow.

MARTINET, [Low Lat. : martus, hammer], *sm.* **1.** *Technol.* tilt-hammer; **2.** cat o'nine tails; **3.** *Naut.* peak halliard; **4.** flat candlestick (with a handle).

MARTINEUR, martinœr, *sm.* smith, tilter.

MARTINGALE, martangal', [*Provenç.* : martegalo, from Martigues, the locality in Provence], *sf.* **1.** *Man.* martingal, martingale : a strap passing between the fore-legs of a horse, from the nose-band to the girth; **2.** doubling stakes (at play). **Jouer une —**, to double the stake.

MARTINGALER, martangalé-r, *vn.* to double stakes (at play).

MARTIN-PÊCHEUR, martanpèshœr, *sm.* *Ornith.* kingfisher : *Alcedo hispida*, a passerine bird. [*Pl. Martins-pêcheurs.*]

MARTIN-SEC, martan sek, *sm.* a sort of pear [*Pl. Martins-secs.*]

MARTOIRE, martwar', [marteau], *sf.* doublefaced hammer.

MARTRE, martr', *sf.* *Zool.* marten : a genus of digitigrade carnivorous quadrupeds. **— des hêtres, — domestique**, marten, beech marten, stone marten. **— mineure**, weasel. **— blanche**, ermine, stoat. **— sauvage**, pine marten. **— zibeline**, sable. **— du Canada**, fisher, fisher weasel. **Fourure de —**, sable. **Prendre — pour renard**, *Fig.* to take an owl for an ivy bush; not to know a hawk from a hand-saw.

MARTYR, E, martir, tir', [Gr. : μάρτυρ], *sm. f.* martyr : *a*) one who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel; *b*) one who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief; *c*) one who sacrifices his life for any cause. **Être le — de quelqu'un**, to be continually tormented by some one. **Être du commun des martyrs**, to be of the common herd.

MARTYRE, martir', [Lat. : martyrium], *sm.* martyrdom : the death or suffering of a martyr. **Souffrir le —**, to suffer martyrdom. **Ce mal de dents me fait souffrir le —**, this toothache of mine is a martyrdom.

MARTYRISER, martirizé-r, *va.* to martyr : *a*) to make a martyr of, by putting to death; to martyrize; *b*) *Fig.* to torment, to persecute, to torture.

MARTYROLOGE, martirolozh', [Gr. : μάρτυρ, martyr; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* martyrology : a register or account of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGISTE, martirolozhist', *sm.* martyrologist : a writer of martyrology.

MARUM, marom, [Lat.], *sm.* *Bot.* catthyme : *Teucrium marum.*

MARUTE, marut', *sm.* *Bot.* stinking chamomile : *Anthemis cotula*, a genus of composite plants.

MARY, mari, [Jules], novelist and dramatic author. (b. 1851).

MARY-LAFON, mari lafôn, [Jean Bernard], historian and novelist (1812-1884).

MASCARADE, maskarad', *sf.* [masque], **1.** masquerade, mask : *a*) disguise; *b*) a diversion, entertainment, or ball, in which the company is masked; **2.** maskers; **3.** mask-song.

MASCARET, maskarè, [Gascon : mascaret, the origin of which is unknown], *sm.* eddy-tide (at the entrance of some rivers); bar.

MASCARON, maskarôn, [masque ; Ital. : mascarone], *sm.* *Arch.* mask, grotesque figure.

MASCOTTE, maskot, [Provinc. from masco, a witch], *sf* mascot : a person whose presence brings good luck.

MASCULIN, E, maskulan, lin', [Ital. : masculus, male], *adj.* masculine : *a*) male; relating to the male sex; *b*) resembling man; *c*) *Gram.* expressing a male, or something analogous to it. *c*) **Noms masculins**, masculine nouns. **Genre —**, masculine gender.

2. (of rhymes) male.

MASCULIN, *sm.* masculine gender.

MASCULINEMENT, maskulin'mân-t, *adv.* masculinely; in a masculine manner.

MASCULINITÉ, mazkulinité, *sf.* masculinity, masculineness : the quality of being masculine.

MASQUE, mask', [Late Lat. : masca, mask; Provenç. : masco, witch], *sm.* **1.** mask : *a*) a cover for the face; *b*) a piece of sculpture, representing some grotesque form; *c*) *Fig.* anything which disguises; pretence, pretext, cloak; *d*) † a dramatic performance. **Sans —**, unmasked. **Lever le —**, to unmask; *Fig.* to take off the mask. **Jeter le —**, to throw off the mask. **Arracher, ôter le — à quelqu'un**, to unmask a person. **Se couvrir du — de la vertu**, to pretend to be virtuous.

2. black velvet mask; **3.** masker, masquerader, mummer : a person wearing a mask; **4.** cast (for moulding a person's face); **5.** *Naut.* screen; **6.** *Naut.* smoke-sail.

MASQUE, *sf.* hag, witch, ugly female.

MASQUÉ, E, maské, *pa. p.* or *adj.* masked : *a*) wearing a mask, in a mask; disguised; *b*) concealed, hid. **Bal —**, masked ball. **Des voleurs masqués**, masked robbers. **Être toujours —**, *Fig.* to be always sly. *b*) **Batterie masquée**, masked battery **La porte était masquée par des arbres**, trees coccealed the door.

MASQUER, maské-r, [masque], *va.* to mask : *a*) to cover the face; to conceal with a mask; *b*) *Fig.* to disguise, to cloak; *c*) to cover; to conceal, to hide; to screen. *a*) **— quelqu'un**, to mask a person. *b*) **— ses mauvais desseins**, to hide one's evil designs. *c*) **— une batterie**, to mask a battery. **— une voile**, to lay a sail aback. **Ce mur masque ma maison**, that wall hides my house.

MASQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to mask, to mask one's self, to disguise one's self; to put on a mask; to be disguised. **Se — pour aller au bal**, to mask one's self to go to a ball. **Le vice se masque souvent sous l'apparence de la vertu**, vice often conceals itself under the mask of virtue.

MASSACRANT, E, masakrân, ânt', *adj.* cross, peevish, infernal, unbearable. **Il est d'une humeur massacrante**, he is in an unbearable humour.

MASSACRE, masakr', [O. Fr. : macecre, maçacre, shambles; perhaps from low Ger. matsken, to cut], *sm.* **1.** massacre, slaughter, butchery. **Un horrible —**, an awful slaughter. **— des innocents**, the massacre of the innocents. **On a fait un véritable — de canards**, they have made a regular slaughter of ducks. **Les massacres de septembre** 1792, the massacre of September 1792.

2. spoiling (any rare or precious thing); **3.** bungler, botcher; **4.** *Hunt.* head (of a stag).

5. Game of aunt Sally. **Jeu de —**, aunt Sally game, the massacre of the innocents.

MASSACRER, masakré-r, *va.* **1.** to massacre, to slaughter, to slay. **Faire — tous les habitants d'une ville**, to slay all the inhabitants of a town.

2. to spoil; **3.** to bungle, to botch, to botch up. **Cet ouvrage a été massacré**, this work has been botched. **Cet acteur a massacré son rôle**, that actor murdered his part.

MASSACREUR, masakrœr, *sm.* slaughterer, slayer.

MASSAGE, masazh', [masser], *sm.* massage; rubbing, kneading hygienically.

MASSE, mas', [Lat. : massa], *sf.* **1.** mass : *a*) lump : a body of matter collected or formed into a lump; *b*) a collective body of fluid matter; *c*) heap; shapeless body; *d*) assemblage · a collection of particulars blended, confused or indistinct; *e*) a great quantity, collected; gross body; the aggregate, the whole; the multitude; *f*) bulk, magnitude; *g*) *Phys.* the whole quantity of matter, upon which depends the weight, gravity, or attractive force of a body; *h*) *Paint.* a large quantity of ligh. and shade; *i*) a large quantity, a great deal. *a*) **Une — de plomb.** a lump of lead. **Les pyramides ne sont que d'énormes masses de pierres**, the pyramids are nothing but enormous masses of stones. *Lavater.* *b*) **Une — d'eau**, a mass of water. *c*) **L'ours, en naissant, paraît n'être qu'une**

—, the new-born bear is only a shapeless mass. *Acad.* **C'est une — de chair,** *Fig.* he is a mass of flesh. *c)* **La — de l'air,** the mass of air. **La — des connaissances humaines,** the mass of human knowledge. **La — des citoyens,** the mass of citizens. [*Fig.* :] **Cela est bon pour la —,** that is well enough for the mass. **La — des ouvriers,** the body of the working classes. **S'adresser aux masses,** to address one's self to the mass. **Soulever les masses,** to stir up the people. **En —,** in a body; in a mass; at large; in the gross. **Se lever en —,** to rise in a body. **A voir les choses en —,** to see things at large.

2. ball, weight (of steelyards); 3. *Com.* stock, capital, capital-stock; 4. fund (of money), stock; 5. estate (of a person deceased, of a bankrupt); 6. *Min.* block; 7. mace: *a)* an ensign of authority; *b)* spoon, the heavier rod used at billiards; 8. sledge-hammer; 9. large iron beetle; rammer; 10. mass, crest of feathers; 11. *Bot.* **— d'eau,** V. *Massette.*

12. stake (at play).

MASSEAU, masô, *sm.* [*Pl. Masseaux.*] *Metall.* shingled lump of ore.

MASSELET, maslè, *sm. Metall.* small lump of ore in the furnace.

MASSELOTTE, mas'lot', *sf. Metall.* 1. runner; 2. small mass of superfluous metal which remains attached to an object cast.

MASSEPAIN, mas'pa*n*, [Ital.: marzapane], *sm.* marchpane: a kind of cake.

MASSER, masé-r, [mass], *va.* 1. to dispose in masses; 2. to massage: to vigorously press and rub the soft parts of the body, flex the joints, etc. to treat by massage; 3. to stake, to put into the pool (at play); 4. *Paint.* to mass, to dispose in masses.

MASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to group together, to mass together. **L'infanterie se massa sur ce pont,** the infantry crowded on to that bridge.

MASSÉTER, maseté, [Gr.: μασητήρ], *sm. Anat.* masseter: a muscle of the lower jaw.

MASSÉTÉRIN, E, masétéra*n*, rin', *adj.* masseteric, masseterine: belonging to the masseter.

MASSETTE masèt' *sf. Bot.* reed-mace mace-reed, cat's-tail: *Typha latifolia,* a genus of aquatic plants.

MASSEUR, masser, *sm.* masseur: 1. a man who practises massage; 2. an instrument used in massage.

MASSEUSE, massers, *sf.* masseuse: a woman who practises massage.

MASSICOT, masiko, [masse], *sm.* 1. massicot protoxide of lead, yellow oxide of lead; paper-cutter.

MASSIER, masyé, *sm.* mace-bearer.

MASSIF, IVE, masif, siv', [masse], *adj.* 1. massive: *a)* massy, bulky and heavy, weighty; *b)* not hollow, solid; *c)* *Miner.* in mass; having a crystalline structure but not a regular form; 2. *Fig.* (of persons) dull, heavy; clumsy; stupid.

MASSIF, *sm.* 1. solid mass (of masonry); 2. *Build.* pier, pile; wall; 3. *Gard.* clump, group (of flowers, trees, etc.) grove.

MASSILLON, massyion, [Jean-Baptiste], orator and religious writer (1663-1742).

MASSIVEMENT, masiv'má*n*-t, *adv.* massively, massily, heavily.

MASSIVETÉ, masiv'té, *sf.* massiveness, massiness: the state of being massive.

MASSON, maso*n*, [Charles-François-Philibert], historian and essayist (1762-1807); — [Michel], dramatic author (1800-1883); — [Frédéric], historian (b. 1847).

MASSORAH, masora, **MASSORE,** masor', *sf.* masorah, masora, massora: a Jewish critical work on the Bible.

MASSORÈTE, masorèt', *sm.* masorite: one of the writers of the Masorah.

MASSORÉTIQUE, masorétik', *adj.* masoretic, masoretical: relating to the masorah.

MASSUE masu, [from masse], *sf.* club. **Coup de —,** blow with a club; *Fig.* heavy blow, stunning blow.

MASTIC, mastik, [Lat.: mastichum], *sm.* 1. mastic: *a)* a resin which exudes from the mastic-tree; *b)* a kind of cement, for plastering walls; 2. putty: a cement formed of whiting kneaded into a stiff paste with drying oil; 3. cement (for jewellers, dentists, etc.); 4. *Bot.* mastich-herb, mastic: a species of thyme.

MASTICAGE, mastikazh', *sm.* 1. puttying; 2. cementing.

MASTICATEUR, mastikater, [mastication], *sm.* and *adj.* masticator: 1. one that masticates; 2. a machine used for cutting meat into small pieces. **— de table,** masticator for table use.

MASTICATION, mastikasyô*n*, [Lat.: masticatio; masticāre, to masticate], *sf.* *Physiol.* mastication: the act of chewing food.

MASTICATOIRE, mastikatwar', *sm.* masticatory: a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. **Le bétel est un —,** the betel-nut is a masticatory.

MASTICATOIRE, *adj.* masticatory.

MASTICINE, mastisin', *sf. Chem.* masticine: a substance obtained from mastic.

MASTIGADOUR, mastigadour, [corrup. of masticatoire], *sm. Veter.* mastigador, slavering-bit.

MASTIQUER, mastikè-r, [mastic], *va.* 1. to putty: to cement, fix, or fill up with putty; 2. *Jewel.* to cement.

MASTIQUER, *va.* to masticate, to chew.

MASTITE, mastit', [Gr.: μαστός, breast], *sf. Med.* mastitis: inflammation of the breasts.

MASTOC, mastok, [Ger.: Mast-Ocks, fattened ox], *sm. Popul. lang.* heavy, clumsy fellow.

MASTODONTE, mastôdônt', [Gr.: μαστός, breast; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth], *sm. Zool.* mastodon: an extinct quadruped, resembling the elephant; *Fam.* a thick heavy fellow.

MASTODYNIE, mastodini, [Gr.: μαστός, breast; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* mastodynia: pain in the breast.

MASTOÏDE, mastoid', [Gr.: μαστός, breast; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Anat.* mastoid: resembling the nipple or breast. *Apophyse* —, mastoid process.

MASTOÏDIEN, IENNE, mastoidya*n*, en', *adj. Anat.* mastoid, mastoideal: pertaining to the mastoid process.

MASTOZOOLOGIE, mastozoolozhi, [Gr.: μαστός, breast; ζῷον, animal; λόγος, discourse] *sf.* mastology, mazology: mammalogy.

MASTROQUET, mastroké, *sm. Slang.* common wine-ship keeper, bar-keeper.

MASTURBATEUR, masturbater, *sm.* masturbator: one guilty of masturbation.

MASTURBATION, mastyurbasyon, *sf.* masturbation.

MASTURBER, mastyurbé, [Lat.: masturbāre; manus, hand; sturpo, I corrupt] to masturbate.

MASULIPATAN, mazulipatâ*n*, [from the city in India], *sm. Com.* Indian calico.

MASURE, mazur', [Low Lat.: masura, dwelling], *sf.* 1. ruins (of a building); 3. hole, hut, hovel: bad habitation.

MASURKA *or* **MASOURKA,** mazourka, [Pol.: mazurka], *sf.* mazourka: a kind of dance.

MAT, mat', [Pers.: mat, dead], *sm.* (at chess) mate **Échec et —,** check-mate

MAT, *adj. m.* (at chess) mated, check-mated.

MAT, E, mat, mat', *adj.* 1. unburnished; unpolished; 2. dead: unshining, not bright; dull. **Argent —,** dead silver. **Couleur mate,** dead, dull colour. **Un son —,** a dull sound.

3. heavy: compact. **Du pain —,** heavy bread. **Broderie mate,** heavy embroidery.

MAT, *sm.* 1. unburnished part (of metals); 2. deadening.

MÂT, mâ; the *t* is never pronounced; in the plural the *s* is heard like *z* before a vowel. [O. Eng. and Ger. mast, pole, stem of a tree], *sm.* 1. mast (of a ship). **Grand —,** main mast. **Grand — de hune,** main top mast. **Grand — de perroquet,** main top-gallant mast. **Grand — de cacatois,** main top-gallant royal mast. **Bas mât,** lower *or* standing mast. **— de misaine,** fore mast. **Bas — de misaine,** lower fore-mast. **Petit — de hune,** fore top mast. **— de petit perroquet,** fore top-gallant mast. **— d'artimon,** mizzen mast. **— de beaupré,** bowsprit. **Mâts de rechange,** spare masts. **— de fortune,** jury mast. **— d'assemblage,** made mast. **Caler les mâts,** to lower the masts. **Guinder un —,** to sway up, to heave a mast an-end **Mats inclinés vers l'arrière,** masts hanging abaft. **Abaisser un —,** to strike a mast **Ce vaisseau a démâté de tous ses mâts,** this ship has carried away all her masts. **A mâts et à cordes,** ahull, under bare poles. **Aller à mâts et à cordes,** to scud under bare poles.

2. pole. **— de cocagne,** greasy pole.

MATADOR, matadôr, [Span.: matar, to kill], *sm.* 1. matadore: *a)* the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights; *b)* one of the principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille.

2. *Fig.* topping fellow, big wig. **Faire le —,** to play the bully.

MÂTAGE, mâtazh', [mâter], *sm.* masting (of a ship).

MATAMORE, matamor', [Span.: matar, to kill; Moros, Moors], *sm.* 1. bully, hector. **Faire le —,** to bully, to hector.

2. large siloe: pit for corn.

MATASSE, matas', *sf.* raw silk.

MATASSINS, matasa*n*, [Span.: matachin, of Arab origin], *smpl.* 1. matachin: an old dance with swords and bucklers; 2. matachin: dancers.

MATÉ, maté, [Span.], *sm.* mate: *a)* *Bot. Ilex paraguensis,* a plant whose leaves are used in South America as a substitute for tea; *b)* infusion of the dried leaves of this plant.

MATELAS, mat'lâ-z, [for materas, borrowed from Ital. materasso which is from Ar. matrah, a bed], *sm.* 1. mattress; 2. cushion; 3. (of carriages) squab.

MATELASSER, mat'lassé-r, *va.* to stuff a mattress, to pad, to line.

MATELASSIER, IÈRE, mat'lasyé syèr', *sm. f.* mattress-maker.

MATELASSURE, mat'lasur', *sf.* padding, stuffing.

MATELOT, mat'lo, [ety. obscure; O. Fr. gives matenot, which is pretty clearly from O. Dutch maatgenoot; maat, comrade is found in H. Ger.], *sm.* 1. sailor, seaman; 2. mate, messmate; 3. consort ship. **— de première classe,** able-bodied seaman. **Vaisseau —,** tender, consort ship.

MATELOTAGE, mat'lotazh', *sm.* 1. seamanship; 2. seaman's wages, pay.

MATER, maté-r, [mat], *va.* 1. to mate, to check-mate at chess; 2. *Fig.* to enervate; 3. to subdue; to conquer; 4. to mortify; to macerate (one's body); 5. to humble, to bring down. — **l'orgueil de quelqu'un**, to bring a person's pride down.

6. to knead (paste).

MÂTER, mâté-r, [mât], *va.* 1. to mast: to supply with a mast or masts. **Machine à —**, sheer-hulk.

2. to set on end; to toss up (the oars).

MÂTEREAU, mât'rô, *sm.* [*Pl. Mâtereaux.*] *Naut.* small mast spar, post.

MATÉRIALISER, matérializé-r, [material, old form for materiel], *va.* to materialize: to regard as matter, to substantialize.

MATÉRIALISME, matérialism', *sm.* materialism: the doctrine of materialists.

MATÉRIALISTE, matérialist', *sm. f.* materialist: a person who denies the existence of spiritual substance.

MATÉRIALISTE, *adj.* materialistic, materialistical: relating to materialism.

MATÉRIALITÉ, matérialité, *sf.* materiality, materialness: the state of being material; material existence, corporeity.

MATÉRIAUX, matériô-z, [*pl.* of matérial, for matériel], *smpl.* materials *pl.* *a*) the various substances of which a building is composed; *b*) *Fig.* that from which anything is formed; stuff.

MATÉRIEL, ELLE, matériel, èl', [Lat.; materialis, from materia, substance, matter; old form matérial], *adj.* 1. material: *a*) consisting of matter; physical, corporeal; *b*) relating to matter; *c*) substantial, not formal. *a*) **Les substances matérielles**, the material substances. **Aristote distingua la cause matérielle et la cause formelle**, Aristotle distinguished the material cause from the formal cause.

2. gross, coarse, rude; 3. (of persons) heavy, dull; 4. sensual, carnal. **D'être baissé sans cesse aux soins matériels, au lieu de se hausser vers les spirituels**, to be always bent on material things, instead of rising towards those which are intellectual. *Mol. F. sav.* II. 7.

MATÉRIEL, *sm.* 1. *Philos.* materiality: material existence; 2. material; 3. working-stock; 4. stores, material. **Le — d'une ferme**, the stock of a farm. **Le — d'une imprimerie**, the plant of a printing office. **Le — d'une armée**, the ammunition, the artillery, the baggage, etc. of an army. **Le — du chemin de fer**, the rolling stock of a railway.

MATÉRIELLEMENT, matériel'mân-t, *adv.* 1. materially: not formally, substantially, corporeally; 2. grossly, coarsely, rudely; clumsily; 3. in fact. **C'est une chose — impossible**, the thing is materially impossible.

MATERNEL, ELLE, matèrnèl, èl, [Lat.: maternus; mater, mother], *adj.* maternal, motherly, of a mother. **Côté —**, mother's side. **Langue maternelle**, mother-tongue.

MATERNELLEMENT, matèrnèl'mân-t, *adv.* maternally, motherly, motherlike.

MATERNITÉ, matèrnité, *sf.* 1. maternity: the character or relation of a mother; motherhood; 2. † foundling-hospital; 3. lying-in hospital. **Service de la —**, maternity department (in hospitals).

MÂTEUR, mâtœ-r, [mât], *sm.* mast-maker.

MATHÉMATICIEN, ENNE, matématisyan, èn', *sm. f.* mathematician: one versed in mathematics.

MATHÉMATIQUE, matématik', [Lat.: mathematicus; Gr.: μαθηματικός, disposed to learn], *adj.* mathematic, mathematical: *a*) pertaining to mathematics; *b*) according to the principles of mathematics. **Les sciences mathématiques**, the mathematical sciences. **D'une exactitude —**, with mathematical exactness.

MATHÉMATIQUE, *sf.* mathematics *pl.*: the science which treats of magnitude and number. [Generally used in the plural number.] **Mathématiques pures**, pure mathematics. **Mathématiques mixtes**, mixed mathematics. **Étui de —**, case of mathematical instruments.

MATHÉMATIQUEMENT, matématik'mân-t, *adv.* mathematically: *a*) according to the laws of mathematics; *b*) with mathematical certainty.

MATHIEU, matieur, [François Désiré], historian, (1830-1908).

MATHILDE, matild', *pnf.* Matilda.

MATICINE, matisin', *sf. Chem.* maticine: a bitter principle found in matico.

MATICO, matiko, *sm. Bot.* matico: *Artanthe elongata*, a Peruvian plant.

MATIÈRE, matyèr', [Lat.: materia], *sf.* 1. matter: *a*) that which is visible or tangible; elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses; *b*) opposed to spirit; *c*) that of which anything is composed; material, stuff; *d*) *Phys.* the unknown cause of several phenomena; *e*) *Med.* substance excreted from living animal bodies; pus, purulence. *a*) **Les caractères généraux de la — sont la forme et le mouvement**, the general characteristics of matter are form and movement. *Mesnard.* **— végétale**, vegetable matter. **On doit s'élever au-dessus de la —**, one must soar above simple matter. *b*) **Il est impossible que la — soit au dessus de ce qui pense**, *Philos.* it is impossible that matter should be above that which thinks. *La Bruy.* **Être enfoncé dans la —; avoir la forme enfoncé dans la —**, to be heavy, dull or stupid. *c*) **La — du papier est le chiffon**, paper is made of rags. **Matières d'or et d'argent**, bullion. **Matières premières**, raw materials.

2. *Med.* materia. **— médicale**, materia medica.

3. *Fig.* cause, reason, motive, occasion, grounds. **La nature ne m'offre rien qui ne soit — de doute et d'inquiétude**, every thing in nature is a cause of doubt and anxiety to me. **Ses grands emplois ont servi de — à ses bonnes œuvres**, his noble deeds were his motives to do good. **Il n'y a pas là — à rire**, that is no laughing matter. **Il n'y a pas là — à procès**, there are no grounds for a law-suit.

4. matter, subject, topic: that about which we write or speak. **Épuiser une —**, to exhaust a subject. **Entrer en —**, to begin the matter. **Vous êtes là sur une — qui, depuis quatre jours, fait presque l'entretien de toutes les maisons de Paris**, you are dealing with a subject which, for the last four days, has been upmost in the conversation of every house in Paris. *Mol. Crit. de l'Ec. des 7. scène* 6. **Le détail serait la — d'un plus long discours**, the point would be the subject of a long discourse. *Boss. His. univ.*

5. contents (of a book). **Table des matières**, table of contents, index.

EN MATIÈRE DE, *prepos. phr.* in affairs of; in point of; in matters of. **En — de morale, nous aimons spéculativement tout ce qui porte le caractère de la sévérité**, in point of morals, we are speculatively fond of whatever bears the stamp of severity. *Montesq.* **Il est très facile de tromper l'homme en — de religion**, man is very easily deceived in matters of religion. *Boiste.* **En — de finance**, so far as financial matters are concerned.

MATIN, matan, [Lat.: matutinum], *sm* morning: *a*) the time from dawn to mid-day; forenoon; *Poet.* morn; *b*) forenoon, the time before dinner; *c*) the first half of the day, from twelve o'clock at night till twelve at noon; *d*) *Poet.* east, Aurora; day; *e*) *Fig.* early part, spring time, dawn, prime, blossom. *a*) **Ce soleil du — qui réjouit ton cœur**, that morning sun which gladdens your heart. **Étoile du —**, Morning-Star, Venus. **Du — au soir**, from morning till night. **Du soir au —**, from night to morning. **Je me suis éveillé du —, et je vous écris**, I awoke early in the morning, and now I am writing to you. **Être du —**, to be early, to rise early. **Au —**, in the morning. **De grand —, de bon —**, early in the morning. **Demain au —**, to-morrow morning. **Un —, un de ces matins, un beau —**, *Fam.* one of these days, some fine day. *Fam.* **Un de ces quatre matins**, one of these fine days. *b*) **Il travaille tout le —**, he works all the morning. *c*) **Deux heures du —**, two o'clock in the morning. *d*) **Les portes du —**, the gates of morning. *e*) **Dès le — de la vie**, in the very morning of life. **Le — de l'année**, spring. — *Prov.* **Rouge au soir, blanc au matin, c'est la journée du pélerin**, evening red and morning gray, sets the pilgrim on his way. **Quand il pleut le matin, continue ton chemin**, a misty morning may turn out a fine day. **Tel rit le matin qui pleure le soir**, after sweet meat comes sour sauce.

MATIN, *adv.* early, early in the morning. **Se lever —**, to get up early. **Trop —**, too early in the morning. **Très —**, very early. **Plus —**, earlier. **Le plus — que vous pourrez**, as early in the morning as you can. **Hier —**, yesterday morning. **Demain —**, to-morrow morning. — *Prov.*: **Ce n'est pas tout de se lever matin, il faut arriver à l'heure**, it is one thing to rise early and another to arrive in time. **Qui se lève matin se repose de bonne heure**, early sow, early mow.

MÂTIN, mâtan, [Low Lat.: mansuetinus, tamed; perhaps from mansatinus, house dog, and mansus, house], *sm.* 1. mastiff: a large variety of dog; 2. *Fig.* cur, dog, rascal. [In this second sense, it has a feminine, *Mâtine.*] **Le — était de taille à se défendre hardiment**, the dog was big enough to defend himself boldly. *La Font. Fables* I. 5. **Ah! mâtine! nous vous y surprenons**, ah! hussy, we have caught you. *Mol. Sgan. sc.* VI.

MATINAL, E, matinal, *adj.* [matin], 1. morning: relating to the morning; of the morning. **La brise matinale**, the morning breeze. **L'aube matinale**, early dawn.

2. early: rising early; early-riser. **Une personne matinale**, an early-riser. **Une visite matinale**, an early visit.

MATINALEMENT, matinal'mân-t, *adv.* early, early in the morning.

MÂTINEAU, mâtinô, [matin], *sm.* [*Pl. Mâtineaux.*] little mastiff.

MATINÉE, matiné, [matin], *sf.* 1. morning, forenoon: the part of the day from sun-rise to mid-day. **Par une belle — de printemps**, on a beautiful spring morning. **Travailler toute la —**, to work all the morning. **Dormir la grasse —, faire la grasse —**, to sleep through the best part of the morning; to sleep it out. — *Prov.*: **Qui dort la grasse matinée, trottera toute la journée**, he that rises late must trot all day.

2. day performance.

MÂTINER, mâtiné-r, [mâtin], *va.* 1. † to break; 2. to line; 3. *Fig.* to rate, to abuse.

MATINES, matin', *sfpl. Cath. Lit.* matins: morning prayers. **Chanter magnificat à —**, to do a thing out of its proper season. **Corriger le magnificat à —**, to blame without rhyme or reason.

MATINEUX, EUSE, matinœ, œz', [matin],

adj. early, early rising, early-riser. **Être —,** to be an early-riser.

MATINIER, IÈRE, matinyé, nyèr', *adj.* morning, of the morning. Used in this example : **Étoile matinière,** Morning-Star.

MATIR, matir, [mat, dull], *va.* **1.** to deaden (gold or silver) ; **2.** to take off the soldering-mark (of iron pieces).

MATOIR, matwar, *sm.* **1.** deadening-tool ; tarnisher ; **2.** stamp.

MATOIS, E, matwa, twaz', *adj. Fam.* cunning, sly, deep, smart, crafty.

MATOIS, E, *sm. f.* cunning, sly, *or* deep fellow *m.* artful blade *m.* ; cunning jade *f.* **Un fin —,** a deep old file. **Une fine matoise,** a cunning jade, a sly puss.

MATOISEMENT, matwaze'mân-t, *adv.* cunningly, slily.

MATOISERIE, matwaz'ri *sf.* cunning, slyness, craftiness, smartness.

MATON DE LA VARENNE, matôn de la Varen, historian (1760-1813).

MATRAQUE, matrak [Span. : matraca], *sf.* bludgeon ; a thick stick.

MATRAS, matrâ, *sm.* **1.** *Chem.* matrass : a vessel in the shape of an egg ; a long strait-necked glass vessel; bolthead.

2. † bolt.

MATRICAIRE, matrikèr', *sf.* [matrice], *Bot.* matricaria, feverfew, motherwort : a genus of composite plants.

MATRICE, matris', [Lat. : matrix, icis, womb, matrix], *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* matrix, matrice, womb, uterus ; **2.** matrice : *a) Miner.* the place where a mineral is formed ; *b)* mould ; a cavity in which printer's letters or coins are cast ; **3.** *Technol.* block ; die ; **4.** standard weight ; **5.** standard measure ; **6.** *Adm.* original register (in which taxes are laid)

MATRICE, *adj. f.* mother, primitive. first, original. **Église —,** mother-church : the oldest church in a country. **Langue —,** mother-tongue : a tongue or language from which others are derived. **Couleur —,** *Dy.* matrice : one of the five simple colours.

MATRICIDE, matrisid', [Lat. : Mater, mother ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm. f.* matricide : the killer or murderer of his or her mother.

MATRICIDE, *sm.* matricide : the killing or murder of a mother.

MATRICIEL, ELLE, matrisièl, *adj. Adm.* laid on the tax-registers ; entered.

MATRICULAIRE, matrikulèr, [matricule], *sm.* matriculate : one enrolled in a register.

MATRICULAIRE, *adj.* matriculate, matriculated.

MATRICULE, matrikul', [Lat. : matricula. dim. of matrix], *sf.* **1.** matricula, matriculation-book, register ; **2.** certificate of matriculation.

MATRIMONIAL, E, matrimonial, *adj* matrimonial : pertaining to marriage ; conjugal, connubial, nuptial.

MATRIMONIALEMENT, matrinonial' mân-t, *adv.* matrimonially.

† **MATRIMONION,** matrimoniôn, [Lat. : matrimonium], *sm.* matrimony.

MATRONE, matron', [Lat.: matrona], *sf* **1.** matron : *a) Rom. Antiq.* mother of a family ; *b)* an elderly woman ; dame, lady ; **2.** † midwife.

MATTE, mat', *sf. Metall.* matte : an unrefined metallic substance.

MATTEAU, matô, *sm.* [*Pl. Matteaux.*] hank (of silk).

MATTHIEU, matyœ, *pnm.* Matthew.

MATTHIEU, [Pierre], historian and poet. (1563 1621).

MATTHIOLE, matiol', *sf. Bot.* mathiola : a genus of cruciferous plants. — **blanchâtre,** stock-gilliflower.

MATURATIF, IVE, maturatif, iv', [Lat. : maturāre, to ripen], *adj. Med.* maturative : conducing to perfect suppuration.

MATURATIF, *sm. Med.* maturative, maturant : a medicine that promotes suppuration.

MATURATION, maturasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* maturation : *a)* ripening : the act or process of coming to maturity ; *b) Med.* suppuration.

MÂTURE, mâtur, [māt, mast], *sf.* **1.** **1.** masts of a ship ; **2.** wood for masts ; **3.** masting, art of masting ; **4.** sheers, masting-sheers ; **5.** mast-shed; mast-store.

MATURÉMENT, maturémân-t, *adv.* maturely : with full deliberation.

MATURITÉ, maturité, [Lat. : maturitas], *sf.* maturity, matureness, ripeness, maturation, completion : the state of being ripened. **La — des fruits,** the ripeness of fruit. *Fig.* **La — d'une découverte,** the maturity of a discovery. **La — de l'âge,** the maturity of age. **— d'esprit,** maturity of the mind. **Avec —,** maturely : cautiously, with deliberation.

MATUTINAIRE, matutinèr', [Lat.: matutinum, morning], *sm.* book of matins.

MATUTINAL, E, matutinal, *adj.* matutinal : pertaining to the morning.

MAUBÈCHE, mobesh, *s. Ornith.* sand-piper.

MAUCROIX, mokraw, [François de], *poet* (1619-1708).

MAUDIRE, môdir', [for maldire ; mal and dire], *va.* [*Je maudis, tu maudis, il maudit, nous maudissons, vous maudissez, ils maudissent* ; *je maudissais* ; *je maudis nous maudîmes* ; *je maudirai* ; *je maudirais que je maudisse* ; *qu'il maudisse, que nous maudissions, qu'ils maudissent* ; *que je maudisse* ; *qu'il maudît* ; *maudissant* ; *maudit.*] *va.* to curse ; to imprecate, to rue. **Je sortis du cabinet en maudissant le caprice du Cardinal,** I went out of the room cursing the caprice of the cardinal. *Le Sage.* — **quelqu'un du haut de la chaire,** to curse one with bell, book and candle.

† **MAUDISSON,** môdisôn, *sm.* curse.

MAUDIT, E, môdi-t, dit', *pa. p.* and *adj.* of *Maudire,* **1.** cursed. [*Substant.* :] *Les Maudits,* the cursed.

2. horrible, detestable, abominable, wretched, cursed, confounded. **Un temps —,** abominable weather. **Un — chemin,** a wretched road. **Cette crainte maudite m'empêche de dormir,** this horrible fear prevents me from sleeping.

MAUGE, môzh', **MAUGÈRE,** môzhèr', *sf. Naut.* scupper hose.

MAUGRÉER, môgrée-r, [for malgreer; mal and gré], *vn.* to curse, to fume, to rage, to storm; to grumble.

MAUGRÉER, *va.* to curse.

MAUPITEUX, EUSE, môpitœ, tœz', [for malpiteux ; mal and piteux], *adj.* **1.** merciless, pitiless ; **2.** pitiful.

MAURE, mor', *sm.* Moor, V. More.

MAURESQUE, morèsk', *adj.* Moresque, Moorish. V. *Moresque.*

MAURICAUD, morikô, *sm.*V. **MORICAUD.**

MAURICE, môris', *pnm.* Maurice, Mauritius. **Ile —,** Mauritius, Isle of France.

MAURITANIE, môritani, *pnf. Geog.* Mauritania.

MAURY, môri, [Alfred], miscellaneous writer (1817-1892).

MAUSOLÉE, môzolé, [Lat. : mausoleum ; Gr. : μαυσωλεῖον, from Mausoleus, king of Caria to whom a splendid tomb was erected by his widow about 350 B. C.], *sm.* mausoleum : magnificent tomb.

MAUSSADE, môsad', [for malsade, from mal and O. Fr. : sade which comes from Lat sapidus, savory, agreeable], *adj.* **1.** (of persons) cross, sullen, sulky, sour ; **2.** (of things) disagreeable, unpleasant ; **3.** awkward, clumsy ; ill-done ; **4.** dull, tedious. **Il est d'une humeur —, aujourd'hui,** he is sullen and sour to-day. **Le temps est — aujourd'hui,** the weather is unpleasant to-day.

MAUSSADEMENT, môsad'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** crossly, sulkily, sourly ; **2.** disagreeably, unpleasantly.

MAUSSADERIE, môsad'ri, *sf.* crossness, sullenness, sulkiness, sourness.

MAUVAIS, E, môvê, vêz ; *Colloq.* movè, vèz', [of unknown origin], *adj.* **1.** bad (*comp.* worse ; *superl.* the worst) : *a)* evil, ill, not good ; *b)* disagreeable ; *c)* rough or muddy ; *d)* injurious ; hurtful, harmful, noxious, prejudicial ; pernicious, evil ; *e)* noxious, unwholesome ; insalubrious, unhealthy, ill ; *f)* ill, unfavourable; *g)* poor, sterile ; *h)* poor, small ; *i)* injudicious ; *j)* unskilful ; *k)* corrupt, vicious ; immoral, depraved ; wicked, evil, wrong ; *l)* feeble, corrupt ; oppressive ; *m)* mischievous, inclined to do mischief ; naughty, perverse, malicious, wicked, evil ; *n)* unfeeling, hard, hard-hearted, merciless ; unkind ; *o)* unfortunate, unhappy ; unprosperous ; ill, evil ; *p)* unwelcome, evil ; *q)* ill, infirm, diseased, impaired ; unsound. *a)* **— vin,** bad wine. **Mauvaise excuse,** bad excuse. **Mauvaise habitude,** bad habit. **Mauvaise raison,** bad reason. **Mauvaise humeur,** bad humour. **Mauvaise grâce,** bad grace. *b)* **— goût,** bad taste. **— chère,** bad living. *c)* **Les chemins sont mauvais,** the roads are bad. *d)* **Cela est — pour la santé,** that is bad for the health. **Prendre quelque chose en mauvaise part,** to take a thing amiss. **Une mauvaise action,** a bad action. **De mauvaises pensées,** evil thoughts. **De mauvais bruits ont couru sur son compte,** evil things were reported of him. *e)* **Une mauvaise eau,** bad water. **On respire ici un —air,** the air one breathes here is unwholesome. **Un — climat,** a bad climate. *f)* **Il arrive dans la mauvaise saison,** he came in the bad season. **Il fait un bien — temps,** it is very bad weather. *g)* **Une mauvaise terre,** bad land. *h)* **Une mauvaise récolte,** a bad harvest. *i)* **La mauvaise administration d'une affaire,** the bad management of an affair. *j)* **Un — ouvrier,** a bad workman. **Un — peintre,** a bad painter. *k)* **— exemple,** bad, evil *or* ill example. **Mauvaise vie,** bad, immoral life. **Mauvaise conduite,** bad conduct. **Fuyez les mauvaises compagnies,** shun bad company. *l)* **Un — gouvernement,** a bad government. *m)* **Un — homme,** a bad man. **Une mauvaise femme,** a bad woman. **Cet enfant-là est plus — que son frère,** that child is naughtier than his brother. **De mauvaises gens,** bad people. **Avoir de mauvais voisins,** to have bad neighbours. **Le — ange,** the evil angel. **Un — sujet,** a worthless fellow. **C'est un — sujet,** he is a good for nothing fellow. **Mauvaise volonté,** bad will. *n)* **Un — cœur,** a hard heart. *o)* **Un — ménage,** an unhappy couple. **Une mauvaise tête,** an obstinate nature, a quarrelsome person. **Le — état des affaires,** the bad state of affairs. **Mauvaise fortune,** misfortune, ill-luck. **L'année a été mauvaise pour nous,** it has been a bad year for us. *p)* **Nous avons reçu de mauvaises nouvelles,** we have had bad news. *q)* **Sa santé est mauvaise,** his health is bad. **Avoir mauvaise mine,** to look ill. **Faire mauvaise mine à quelque'un,** to look sour at a person. **Avoir la vue mauvaise,** to have weak sight.

2. ill : *a)* evil, unfortunate, producing sorrow or distress ; *b)* producing evil or mis-

fortune; unlucky, inauspicious, sinister; *c*) cross, crabbed, surly, peevish; sour; *d*) discordant, harsh, disagreeable; *e*) rude, unpolished; *f*) not proper, not legitimate; incorrect, wrong. *a*) **Mauvais jours**, evil days. *b*) **Mauvaise étoile**, ill star. — **présage**, a bad omen. *c*) **Une mauvaise nature**, an ill nature **Un — caractère**, a bad temper. *d*) **Fuyez des mauvais sons le concours odieux**, shun discordant sounds. *e*) **De mauvaises manières**, rude, bad manners. **Il a reçu une mauvaise éducation**, he has been badly brought up.

3. *Fam.* cutting, sarcastic; 4. (of a doctrine) unsound: not orthodox; 5. of a house (or place) disorderly; 6. *Print.* (of letters) battered; 7. hard; difficult. **Les temps sont mauvais**, times are hard.

8. (with a negative) not bad, pretty good, rather good. **Ce n'est pas un — homme**, he is not a bad man. **Ce n'est pas si — que cela**, it is not so bad as all that. **Ce n'est pas un — ouvrage**, it is not a bad work.

MAUVAIS, E, *sm. f.* mischievous person, rogue. **Faire le —**, to be malicious, to be fractious.

MAUVAIS, *sm.* bad: that which is bad. **Il y a du bon et du — dans cet ouvrage**, there is good and bad in that work. **Il faut prendre le bon avec le —**, you must take the good with the bad.

MAUVAIS, *adv.* 1. bad, badly, ill. **Sentir —**, to smell bad. **Il fait —**, it is bad weather.

2. wrong; amiss. **Trouver —**, to find fault, (with); to find it amiss (that), to take amiss, to take offence. **Ne trouvez pas — que je vous interrompe**, do not take it amiss if I interrupt you. **Je trouve très — que vous vous occupiez de mes affaires**, I find it very wrong of you to meddle with my affairs.

MAUVE, môv', [Lat.: malva], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* mallow: *Malva*, a genus of plants of the order malvaceæ. — **sauvage**, **grande —**, common mallow. —, dwarf mallow. — **musquée**, musk mallow.

2. *Ornith.* gull: *Larus*, a genus of web-footed birds; 3. *Ornith.* common gull, seamew: *Larus canus*.

MAUVETTE, môvèt', [dimin. of mauve], *sf. Bot.* round-leaved crane's-bill: the *Geranium rotundifolium*.

MAUVIETTE, môvyèt', [dimin. of mauvis], *sf.* 1. *Ornith.* lark, field-lark, sky lark; 2. *Fig.* lath: thin person.

MAUVILLON, mâviyon [Eléazar], historian (1712-1779); — (Jacob, son of the preceding), historian (1743-1794).

MAUVIS, môvi, [orig. doubtful; perhaps from Low Lat. malvitius, from Lat. malum vitis, regarded as this bird is as the scourge of the vineyard]. *sm. Ornith.* redwing, redsided, thrush wind-thrush, swinepipe: *Turdus iliacus*.

MAXILLAIRE, maksillèr', [Lat.: maxillaris, from maxilla, jaw], *adj. Anat.* maxillar maxillary: pertaining to the jaw. **Os —**, maxilla, jaw-bone.

MAXIME, maksim', [Lat.: maxima, understood sententia, absolute truth], *sf.* maxim; *a*) an established proposition, leading truth, sententious saying; *b*) *Mus.* a large. **Avoir pour —**, to hold as a maxim.

MAXIMER, maksimé-r, *va.* 1. to maximize: to increase to the maximum; 2. to establish as a maxim.

MAXIMUM, maksimom, [Lat.], *sm.* [*Pl. Maximums* or *Maxima*.] 1. maximum: *a*) *Math.* the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case; *b*) *Com.* the highest price of any article, as fixed by some law. 2. *Fig.* acme, height; the most.

MAYENCE, mayâns', *pn. Geog.* Mainz, Mayence.

MAYONNAISE, mâyonais, *sf. Cook.* mayonnaise, mayonnaise sauce.

MAZAGRAN, mazagron, *sm.* coffee taken in a glass instead of a cup, at cafés in Paris.

MAZARINADE, mazarinad', *sf.* libel against Mazarin.

MAZÉAGE, mazeazh', *sm. Metall.* refinery (of cast-iron), or rather the first operation in refining cast-iron.

MAZER, mazé-r, *va. Metall.* to refine (cast-iron).

MAZETTE, mazèt', [Low Lat.: mesgetus, a bad horse], *sf.* 1. poor hack, little tit; 2. *Fam.* milksop, weakling: person wanting in strength or adour; 3. dull-head, dullard, unskilful person. **Être monté sur une —**, to be riding on a hack.

ME, mœ, *pron. pers.* [The *e* is elided before a vowel or a mute *h*.] 1. me. **Vous me soupçonnez à tort**, you suspect me wrongfully. **Vous m'avez secouru**, you have helped me. **Vous m'avez jeté dans l'embarras, faites-m'en sortir**, you have got me into trouble, help me out of it. **Ne me chassez pas**, do not sent me away.

2. to me, me. **Vous me donnez un sage conseil**, you give me good advice. **Les dieux depuis longtemps me sont cruels et sourds**, the gods have long been cruel to me, as well as deaf to my intreaties. *Rac.* **Ne m'en parlez pas**, do not speak to me again about it. **Vous m'en donnerez**, you will give me some. **Ne me donnez pas d'argent**, do not give me any money. **Le sang me bout quand il en est question**, my blood boils, at the simple mention of it. *De Bross.* **Ne me le refusez pas**, do not refuse it me.

3. (with *voici*, *voilà*). **Me voici**, here I am

MÉANDRE, méândr', [from the winding river in Asia-Minor], *sm.* meander, maze, winding.

MÉANDRINE, méândrin', *sf.* meandrina: a genus of corals.

MÉANDRIQUE, méândrik', *adj.* meandering, mazy, winding.

MÉAT, méa, [Lat.: meatus], *sm. Anat.* meatus: duct, passage.

MÉCANICIEN, mékanisyan, *sm.* 1. mechanician: *a*) one skilled in mechanics; *b*) machinist, mechanist; machine-maker; engine-maker, engine-builder. **Ingénieur —**, mechanical engineer. **Ouvrier —**, working engineer; engine-driver, car-driver.

2. *St.-Eng.* engine-man, engineer.

MÉCANIQUE, mékanik', [Lat.: mechanicus; Gr.: μηχάνη, machine], *sf.* 1. mechanics: a mathematical science which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion; 2. machinery, mechanism: *a*) mechanical combination of parts for creating or for applying power in engines or machines; the structure of a machine, engine or instrument; *b*) the works or the action of a machine. **La — d'une montre**, the mecanism of a watch. **La — du corps humain**, the mechanism of the human body. — **celeste**, the structure of the heavens. — **appliquée**, applied mechanics. **Fait à la —**, made by machinery, machine-made.

3. machine; 4. printing-machine: a printing steam-press.

MÉCANIQUE, *adj.* 1. mechanic, mechanical: *a*) pertaining to machines; *b*) pertaining to mechanics or the science of motion; *c*) performed by the hand or manual labour; *d*) acting by physical power; *e*) noting performance without design or reflection, from the mere force of habit. *a*) **Moyens mécaniques**, mechanical means, machinery. *b*) **Principes mécaniques**, mechanical principles, principles of mechanics. **Philosophie —**, mechanical philosophy. *c*) **Arts mécaniques**, mechanial arts. **Solution —**, *Math.* mechanical solution. *d*) **Forces mécaniques**, mechanical powers. *e*) **Actions mécaniques**, mechanical actions.

2. made by machinery, machine-made.

MÉCANIQUEMENT, mékanik'mân-t, *adv.* mechanically: *a*) by physical force; *b*) by the laws of motion.

MÉCANISER, mékanizé-r, *va.* to convert into machines, to render mechanical.

MÉCANISME, mékanism', *sm.* 1. mechanism, structure. **Le — d'une horloge**, the mechanism of a clock. *Fig.* **Le — du langage**, the mechanism of language. 2. the handling of an instrument. **Connaître le — du piano**, to understand the mechanism of the piano. **Il a un — remarquable**, his execution, his technic is remarkable.

MÉCÈNE, mésèn', *pnm.* Mecænas.

MÉCHAMMENT, méshamân-t, *adv.* wickedly, unkindly, mischievously, perversely, waywardly, frowardly.

MÉCHANCETÉ, méshâns'te, [méchant], *sf.* 1. badness, wretchedness, paltriness, despicableness; 2. wickedness: inclination to do evil; mischievousness, malice, maliciousness, spite, spitefulness, malignancy, malignity, malevolence, ill-will, ill-nature, unkindness. **Il agit en tout avec —**, he is ill natured in all he does. **La — de son caractère**, his ill-nature. **C'est un homme plein de —**, he is full of malice.

3. frowardness, waywardness, peevishness; perverseness; 4. (of children, naughtiness; 5. wicked deed, bad action, spiteful action; 6. roguish trick, sly trick; malicious thing. **Il a commis une horrible —**, he has committed a very base action. **Il m'a fait mille méchancetés**, he has treated me very spitefully.

7. ill-natured thing, spiteful thing. **Il ne s'ouvre la bouche que pour dire des méchancetés**, he cannot open his mouth without saying something ill-natured.

MÉCHANT, E, méshân-t, ânt', [O. Fr.: mescheant from méchoir or meschoir; mes, ill; choir], *adj.* 1. wretched, bad, sorry, paltry, worthless, pitiful, sad, poor. **Ce sont des méchants vers**, they are wretched verses. **C'est là une très méchante manière de raisonner**, that is a wretched way of reasoning. **Un — écrivain**, a wretched writer. **Un — cheval**, a sorry horse. **Une méchante épigramme**, a wretched epigram.

2. bad, injurious, mischievous, hurtful, harmful; causing mischief. **Une méchante affaire**, a bad affair. **Il n'est pas bien—**, there is not much harm in him. **Il n'est pas si —, qu'il en a l'air; il ne sera pas si — qu'il l'a promis à son capitaine**, his bark is worse than his bite.

3. bad, ill, evil, wrong, wicked: unjust, iniquitous. **Une méchante action**, an ill deed, a wicked deed.

4. (of persons) wicked, bad, perverse. **Un — homme**, a wicked man, a bad man.

5. malicious, spiteful, mischievous, inclined to do mischief; ill-natured, malevolent; ill-disposed, evil-minded; evil. **Un homme —**, an ill-natured man. **Une méchante langue**, an evil tongue. **Une épigramme méchante**, a spiteful epigram. **Avoir la mine méchante**, to look ill-natured.

6. froward, wayward; naughty. **Un enfant —**, a naughty child.

7. unkind. **Vous êtes bien — de m'avoir fait attendre si longtemps**, it is very unkind of you to have kept me waiting so long.

3. (of a horse) vicious. — *Prov.* : **Il n'est nul si méchants qui ne trouve sa méchante,** every Jack finds his Jill. V. *chien.*

MÉCHANT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** wicked man *or* woman; evil-doer, wrong-doer; hard-hearted person. **Ce qu'on donne aux méchants toujours on le regrette,** we are sure to grudge what we give to the wicked. **Faire le —,** *Fam.* to bluster; to threaten. **Les méchants portent leur enfer avec eux,** the wicked bear their own punishment with them.

2. naughty child. **Faire le —,** to be naughty.

MÈCHE, mèsh', [Lat. : myxus], *sf.* **1.** wick (of lamps), candles, etc.; **2.** tinder : partially carbonized linen or any other substance very inflammable, used for obtaining fire from a spark, fuse; **3.** match : a combustible matter; *Artill.* quick-match, lunt. — **à canon,** slow-match. **Fusil à —,** match-lock. **Compasser la —,** to try the match. **Découvrir, éventer la —,** to countermine and carry off the match of the enemy's mine; *Fig.* to unravel the mystery; to discover the secret. **Vendre la —,** *Fam.* to blow the gaff, to let the cat out of the bag. **C'est lui qui a vendu la —,** it was he who let the cat out of the bag. *Fam.* **Il n'y a pas —,** it is no go, it does not take; the thing is impossible.

4. whip-lash, lash (of whips); **5.** *Surg.* tent : a plug of lint, used to dilate wounds, etc; **6.** a lock (of hair); **7.** tassel (of a cotton cap); **8.** screw (of corkscrews); **9.** bit, boring bit (of a borer); auger-bit. — **anglaise,** — **à mouche,** — **à trois pointes,** centre-bit. — **à cuiller,** gouge-bit.

10. edge (of a flint); **11.** heart, middle strand (of a rope); **12.** *Carp.* middle, centre, core; **13.** *Naut.* principal part; main piece of a made mast.

14. *Naut.* barrel (of a capstan).

† **MÉCHEF,** méshéf, [O. Fr. : meschef, mes and chef], *sm.* mischief, harm; mischance.

MÉCHER, méshè-r, [mèche], *va.* [*Je mèche, je méchai; je mécherai; je mécherais.*] to smoke (a cask) with brimstone, to sulphur.

MÉCHOACAN, méshoakàn, *sm. Bot.* mechoacan, white jalap. *a)* a plant of the order convolvulaceæ; *b)* its root, used as a cathartic.

† **MÉCHOIR,** méshwar, [mes; choir], *vn.* to happen ill.

MÉCOMPTE, mékònt', [me for mes and compte], *sm.* **1.** misreckoning; miscalculation; **2.** mistake; **3.** disappointment. **Tomber dans quelque —,** to be disappointed.

MÉCOMPTER (SE), sœ-mékònté-r, *v. refl.* **1.** to miscalculate, to miscount, to misreckon; **2.** to be mistaken; to be disappointed.

MÉCONATE, mékonat', *sm. Chem.* meconate : a salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

MÉCONE, mékon', **MÉCONINE,** mékonin', [Gr. : μήκων, poppy], *sf. Chem.* meconia, meconine : one of the principles of opium.

MÉCONIQUE, mékonik', *adj. Chem.* meconic : noting an acid contained in opium.

MÉCONIUM, mékonium, [Gr. : μηκώνιον, from μήκων, poppy], *sm.* meconium : *a)* the juice of white poppy; *b) Med.* the first feces of infants.

MÉCONNAISSABLE, mékonèsabl', *adj.* unrecognizable, not to be recognized : that cannot be known again. **Sa maladie l'a rendu —,** he is unrecognizable since his illness.

MÉCONNAISSANCE, mékonésàns', [méconnaître], *sf.* **1.** thanklessness, unthankfulness; **2.** disregard; **3.** ignoring.

MÉCONNAISSANT, E, mékonésàn, ànt', *adj.* thankless unthankful (for); unmindful (of).

MÉCONNAÎTRE mekonètr', [for mes, ill and connaître], *va.* [Conj. like *Connaître.*] **1.** not to recognize, not to know again. **Les longs voyages l'ont tellement vieilli, qu'il est facile de le —,** long journeys have made him look so much older, that he is not easily recognized. *Bescherelle.*

2. to disown, to deny : to refuse to acknowledge. **Parce que nous sommes pauvres, on nous méconnait, on nous repousse,** because we are poor, we are slighted and disowned. **Qui méconnait ses amis dans la prospérité mérite de n'en plus retrouver dans le malheur,** people who, in prosperity, refuse to acknowledge their friends, deserve to be friendless when they meet with adversity.

3. to slight, to disregard; to misappreciate. **Combien d'hommes de génie ont été méconnus par leurs contemporains!** how many men of genius have been misappreciated by their contemporaries! **On a méconnu ses talents,** his talents were misappreciated, not appreciated.

MÉCONNAÎTRE (SE), *v. refl.* to forget one's self, not to know one's self. **Les parvenus se méconnaissent facilement,** upstarts easily forget themselves.

MÉCONNU, E, mékonu, *pa. p.* of *Méconnaître.* **1.** unrecognized, not recognized; forgotten; **2.** disowned, denied; **3.** disregarded, ignored, slighted, unheeded, unappreciated.

† **MÉCONSEILLER,** mékònsèyé-r, *va.* to misadvise : to give bad advice to.

MÉCONTENT, E, mékòntàn-t, ànt', [for me, ill and content], *adj.* discontented, dissatisfied, displeased. **Être — de soi-même,** to be dissatisfied with one's self.

MÉCONTENT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** dissatisfied person; **2.** malecontent, malcontent : one who is dissatisfied with the government.

MÉCONTENTEMENT, mékòntànt'màn-t, *sm.* discontent, discontentedness, dissatisfaction, displeasure. **Donner du — à quelqu'un,** to displease a person.

MÉCONTENTER, mékòntànté-r, *va.* to discontent, to dissatisfy, to displease. **Cette mesure a mécontenté tout le monde,** that measure made everybody dissatisfied.

MÉCRÉANCE, mékréàns', *sf.* misbelief, incredulity.

MÉCRÉANT, E, mékréàn, ànt', [for mescréant; mes and créant], *adj.* **1.** misbelieving, infidel; **2.** incredulous, unbelieving, hard of belief, sceptical.

MÉCRÉANT, *sm.* **1.** misbeliever, disbeliever, unbeliever, infidel : one who holds a false religion; **2.** free-thinker.

MÉCROIRE, mékrwar', [for mescroire; mes and croire], *va.* [Conj. like *Croire.*] to disbelieve : not to believe, to hold to be untrue; to disallow.

MÉDAILLE, méday', [borrowed from Ital. medaglia; from Lat. metallum, metal], *sf.* **1.** medal : *a) Antiq.* a coin; *b)* a piece of metal, in the form of a coin, struck in memory of some person or event. **Le revers d'une —,** the reverse of a medal. [*Fig.* :] **Le revers de la —,** the wrong side of the medal; the dark side of the picture. **Chaque — a son revers,** there is a dark side to every picture. **La — est renversée,** the tables are turned. **Tourner la —,** to look at a thing from another point of view.

2. prize-medal; **3.** *Arch.* medallion : a circular tablet on which figures are embossed.

MÉDAILLÉ, E, médayé, *adj.* **1.** rewarded; **2.** [substantively] medallist.

MÉDAILLEUR médayœr, *sm.* medal-engraver, die-sinker.

MÉDAILLIER, médayé, *sm.* **1.** cabinet of medals; **2.** collection of medals.

MÉDAILLISTE, médayist', *sm.* medallist : one skilled or curious in medals.

MÉDAILLON, médayòn, *sm.* **1.** medallion : *a)* a large medal; *b)* a circular tablet on which figures are embossed; **2.** locket : a jewel.

MÈDE, mèd', *adj.* Median : belonging to Media.

MÈDE, *sm f.* Median, Mede.

MÉDECIN, mèdisan, [Lat. : medicus], *sm.* physician, doctor. — **empirique,** quack doctor. — *Prov.* : **Le temps est un grand médecin,** time is a remedy for all evils. **La robe ne fait pas le médecin,** the gown does not make the doctor (or monk). **Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même,** doctor heal thyself. **Voici trois médecins qui ne vous trompent pas : gaîté, doux exercice et modeste repas,** the best physicians are Dr Diet, Dr Quiet and Dr Merriman. **Après la mort le médecin,** after death the doctor. V. *Boulanger.*

MÉDECINE, mèdsin', [Lat. : medicina], *sf.* medicine, physic : *a)* the art of curing or alleviating the diseases of the human body; *b)* a drug or other substance used as a remedy. *a)* **La faculté de —,** the faculty of medicine. **Faire de la —,** to practise the healing-art. **Docteur en —,** doctor of medicine. **Étudiant en —,** medical student. — **légale,** forensic *or* legal medicine. — **vétérinaire,** veterinary art. *b)* **Prendre —,** to take physic. — **de cheval,** violent remedy, a dose fit for a horse. **Il est aisé de parler contre la —, quand on est en pleine santé,** it is easy to speak against medecine when one is in perfect health.

MÉDECINER, mèdsiné-r, *va. Fam.* to physic : to give medicine to; to drug, to doctor.

MÉDECINER (SE), *v. refl.* to doctor one's self, to physic one's self.

MÉDIAL, E, médial [at. : medialis from medius the middle] *adj. Gram.* medial : situated in the middle of a word.

MÉDIAN, E, médiàn an', *adj.* median, middle, mesial : situated in or belonging to the middle. **Ligne médique,** median line. **Nervure médiane,** midrib.

MÉDIANOCHE, médianosh', [Span. : media, middle; noche, night], *sm.* midnight-supper (after a fast-day).

MÉDIANTE, médiànt', [Lat. : medians, antis; mediāre, to be in the middle], *sf. Mus.* mediant : the third above the key-note.

MÉDIASTIN, médiastan, [Lat. : mediastinus], *sm. Anat.* mediastine, mediastinum : a membranous septum, dividing the chest into two parts.

MÉDIAT, E, média, at', [Lat. : medius], *adj.* mediate : *a)* interposed, intervening; *b)* acting by an intervening cause or instrument.

MÉDIATEMENT, médiat'màn-t, *adv.* mediately.

MÉDIATEUR, TRICE, médiatœr, tris', *sm. f.* mediator *m.*, mediatrix *or* mediatress *f.* a person who mediates or intervenes between two parties. **Servir de —,** to mediate, to be a mediator.

MÉDIATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* mediating.

MÉDIATION, médiasyòn; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* mediation : intervention; the act of mediating.

MÉDIATISATION, médiatizasyòn, *sf.* mediatization : the act of mediatizing.

MÉDIATISER médiatizé-r, [médiat], *va.* to mediatize : to make mediately dependent : to annex a smaller German sovereignty to a larger state; to deprive of sovereignty.

MÉDICAL, E, medikal, [Lat. : medicus, doctor], *adj.* medical : *a*) pertaining to medicine or the art of healing diseases ; *b*) medicinal: tending to cure, having the property of healing. **Matière médicale**, materia medica.

MÉDICAMENT, médikamân-t, [Lat. : medicamentum], *sm.* medicament, medicine : a substance used as a remedy.

MÉDICAMENTAIRE, médikamântêr', *adj.* relating to medicines.

MÉDICAMENTER, médikamânté, *va.* to doctor, to physic : to give medicine to.

MÉDICAMENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to doctor one's self, to physic one's self.

MÉDICAMENTEUX, EUSE, médikamântœ, tœz', *adj.* medicinal, medicamental.

MÉDICASTRE, médikastr', [Ital. : medicastro, from Lat. medicāri to relieve]. *sm.* quack, medicaster : a pretender to medicine.

MÉDICATION, médikasyôn, *sf.* medication : treatment by medicine.

MÉDICATRICE, médikatris', *adj. f.* medicinal, sanative: having the property of healing.

MÉDICÉE, médisé, [name given to tobacco, when it first appeared in France under Catherine de Médicis], *sf.* tobacco. [Not used].

MÉDICINAL, E, médisinal', *adj.* medicinal.

MÉDICINALEMENT, médisinal'mân-t, *adv.* medicinally : as medicine.

MÉDIE, médi, *pnf. Geog.* Media.

MÉDIÉVAL, E, médieval, [Lat. : medium ; ævum, age], *adj.* mediæval, medieval : pertaining to the middle ages.

MÉDIÉVISTE, médiévist', *sm.* mediævalist : a student or historian of the middle ages.

MÉDIMNE, médimn', *sm. Antiq.* medimno : a corn-measure.

MÉDIN, médan, *sm.* medine : a Turkish coin.

MÉDIOCRE, médiokr', [Lat. : mediocris ; medius, middle], *adj.* middling, mean, moderate, mediocre, passable, ordinary. **Une fortune —**, a moderate fortune. **Un cheval de — taille**, a horse of moderate size. **Le pays est d'une très — étendue**, it is a country of very moderate extent. *Barth.* **Un homme —**, a mediocre man, a man of ordinary parts. **Son talent est bien —**, his talent is very ordinary. **Mes espérances ne sont plus que médiocres**, my hopes are very small. **Cette musique est au-dessous de —**, this music is something less than poor.

MÉDIOCRE, *sm.* mediocrity.

MÉDIOCREMENT, médiokrœmân-t, *adv.* **1**. middlingly, moderately ; passably, ordinarily ; **2**. indifferently ; **3**. poorly, scarcely, barely, hardly.

MÉDIOCRITÉ, médiokrité, [Lat. : mediocritas], *sf.* **1**. mediocrity : *a*) middle state : moderate circumstances ; *b*) moderate degree; middle rate ; *c*) poorness ; *d*) smallness of capacity, middling abilities ; *e*) † moderation, temperance ; medium. *a*) **Il laissa sa famille dans la —**, he left his family in rather poor circumstances. **Vivre dans la —**, to live in mediocrity. *d*) **Une des plus grandes preuves de —, c'est de ne pas savoir reconnaître la supériorité là où elle se trouve**, not to acknowledge superiority where it is to be found, is one of the greatest proofs of mediocrity. *Say.*

2. mediocre, mediocrist : a person of middling talents or merit.

MÉDIONNER, médioné-r, *va.* to take a medium.

MÉDIQUE, médik', *adj.* Median : belonging to Media.

MÉDIRE, médir', [for mesdire ; mes and dire], *vn.* [*Je médis, nous médisons, vous médisez ; je médis, nous médîmes ; je médirai ; médis, médisons, médisez ; que je médise, médisant ; médit.*] to speak ill ; (with *de*) to speak ill of, to slander, to backbite, to traduce. **Il n'y a personne dont il ne médise**, there is nobody that he does not slander.

MÉDISANCE, médizans', *sf.* evil-speaking, slander, backbiting, scandal. **Dire des médisances**, to slander. **C'est une pure —**, it is nothing but scandal.

MÉDISANT, E, médizan-t, ânt', *adj.* slanderous ; scandalous. **Une personne médisante**, a slanderous person. **Une langue médisante**, a slanderous tongue.

MÉDISANT, E, *sm. f.* slanderer, backbiter, traducer. **Il ne faut pas croire les médisants**, slanderers must not be believed.

MÉDITATIF, IVE, méditatif, tiv', *adj.* meditative : addicted to meditation ; thoughtful, contemplative, reflecting.

MÉDITATIF, *sm.* meditative man.

MÉDITATION, méditasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* meditation : *a*) the act of meditating, close attention, deep thought ; *b*) a religious or philosophical work ; *c*) mental prayer.

MÉDITER, médité-r, [Lat. : meditāri], *va.* to meditate : *a*) to think on, to revolve in the mind, to ponder over, to contemplate ; *b*) to intend, to contemplate, to plan, to project. *a*) **— une vérité**, to meditate upon a truth. **— les paroles de l'Évangile**, to ponder over the words of the Gospel. *b*) **— un projet**, to ponder over a project. **— la ruine de quelqu'un**, to plan a person's ruin.

MÉDITER, *vn.* **1**. to meditate : *a*) to think, to muse, to contemplate, to ponder ; *b*) (with *de*) to intend, to contemplate, to have in contemplation. **Il passe sa vie à —**, he spends his life in meditation. **— sur Dieu**, to meditate upon God. **Je méditais qui je choisirais pour médecin**, I was thinking which doctor I was to choose. **— comment on évitera un danger**, to thing how one can avoid a danger. **— où l'on ira**, to think where one will go. **— par où on commencera**, to think where one is to begin. **— si l'on partira ou si l'on restera**, to ponder whether one must go or remain. **— à qui on confiera un dépôt**, to meditate what person is to be intrusted with a deposit. *b*) **Il y a longtemps que je médite de vous écrire**, I have been thinking of writing to you for a long time. *Volt.* **— de bâtir**, to be thinking of building.

MÉDITER (SE), *v. refl.* to be meditated, to be contemplated, to be planned.

MÉDITERRANÉ, E, méditèrrané, [Lat. : medium, middle ; terra, land], *adj.* mediterranean, mediterraneous : inclosed, or nearly inclosed with land. **Mer Méditerranée**, Mediterranean Sea, Mediterranean.

MÉDITERRANÉE, *pnf. Geog.* Mediterranean Sea, Mediterranean.

MÉDITERRANÉEN, ENNE, méditèrranean, én', *adj.* Mediterranean : *a*) pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea ; *b*) inland.

MÉDIUM, médiom, [Lat. : medium, middle], *sm.* medium : *a*) means of compromise, compromise ; *b*) *Mus.* middle ; *c*) a person pretending to have intercourse with the invisible world.

MÉDIUS, médius, [Lat.], *sm.* middle finger.

MÉDOC, médok, *sm.* Medoc wine, medoc.

MÉDULLAIRE, médullér, *adj.* medullar, medullary : *a*) pertaining to marrow ; resembling marrow ; *b*) *Bot.* pithy ; filled with spongy pith. *a*) **Substance —**, medullary substance. *b*) **Rayons médullaires**, medullary rays.

MÉDULLE, médul', [Lat. : medulla, marrow], *sf. Bot.* medulla, pith.

MÉDULLITE, médullit', *sf. Med.* medullitis : inflammation of the marrow of the bones.

MÉDUSE, méduz', [Lat. : medusa ; Gr. : μέδουσα], *pnf. Mythol.* Medusa. **Tête de —**, Medusa's-head.

MÉDUSE, *sf.* medusa (*pl.* medusæ), medusidan : a gelatinous radiate animal.

MÉDUSER, méduzé-r, *va.* to petrify, to stupefy, to astound.

MÉFAIRE, méfêr', [for mesfaire ; mes, ill and faire], *vn.* [Conj. like *Faire.*] to do evil, to do wrong, to do harm.

MÉFAIT, méfè-t, *sm.* misdeed, misdoing.

MÉFIANCE, méfians', [méfier], *sf.* mistrust, distrust. — *Prov.* : **La — est la mère de la sûreté**, safe bind, safe find.

MÉFIANT, E, méfian-t, ânt', *adj.* mistrustful, distrustful, suspicious. **Un homme —**, a distrustful man. **Un esprit —**, a distrustful mind.

MÉFIANT, E, *sm f.* suspicious person.

MÉFIER (SE), sœ-méfié-r, [for mesfier ; mes, ill ; fier], *v. refl.* (with *de*) to mistrust, to distrust, to suspect ; to be on one's guard. **Il se méfie de moi**, he mistrusts me. **Il ne se méfiait de rien**, he did not suspect anything.

MÉGACHILE, mégashil', [Gr. : μέγας, large ; χεῖλος, lip], *sf. Entom.* megachille, leaf-cutter : a genus of bees.

MÉGALANTHROPOGÉNÉSIE, mégalântropozhénézi, [Gr. : μέγας, μεγάλος, large ; ἄνθρωπος ; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* megalanthropogenesis.

MÉGALÉSIENS, mégalézyan, [from Gr. : μεγάλη, large], *adj. mpl.* Megalesian : noting games celebrated at Rome, in honour of Cybele.

MÉGALITHE, mégalit, [Gr. : μέγας, large ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* megalith : a huge stone.

MÉGALITIQUE, mégalitik, *adj.* megalithic : consisting of large stones.

MÉGALOCÉPHALE, mégalosefal, [Gr. : μέγας, large ; κεφαλή, head], *adj.* megacephalous, large-headed.

MÉGALODONTE, mégalodônt', [Gr. : μέγας, μεγάλος, large ; ὀδούς, όντος, tooth], *sm.* megalodon : a genus of fossil bivalves.

MÉGALOMANIE, mégalomani, [Gr. : μέγας, μεγάλος, large ; μανία, mania], *sf. Pathol.* megalomania : the delusion that one is great or powerful.

MÉGALONYX, mégaloniks, [Gr. : μέγας, μεγάλος, large ; ὄνυξ, claw], *sm.* megalonyx : a gigantic fossil quadruped, found in Virginia.

MÉGALOSAURE, mégalosôr', [Gr. : μέγας, μεγάλος, large ; σαῦρος, lizard], *sm.* megalosaurus : a genus of extinct gigantic lizards.

MÉGALOTE, mégalot', [Gr. : μέγας, μεγάλος, large ; οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *sm. Zool.* megalotis, fennec.

MÉGAPHONE, mégafone, [Gr. : μέγας, large ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* megaphone : a device for making words audible, a form of speaking trumpet.

MÉGARDE, mégard', [for mesgarde ; mes; garder], *sf.* inadvertence, inadvertency. **Par —**, inadvertently, unawares.

MÉGARIQUE, mégarik', *adj.* Megarian, Megaric, of the town of Megara : noting a school of Greek philosophy there.

MÉGASCOPE, mégaskop', [Gr. : μέγας, large ; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. *sm. Opt.*

megascope, a modification of the solar microscope.

MÉGASTOME, mégastom', [Gr. : μέγας, large ; στόμα, mouth,] *sm.* megastoma, megastome : a genus of univalve shells having a large aperture.

MÉGATHÈRE, mégatèr', [Gr. : μέγας, large ; θήριον, wild beast], **MÉGATHÉRIUM**, mégatériom, *sm.* megatherium : a genus of gigantic extinct quadrupeds of South America.

MÉGÈRE mézhèr'. [Lat. : megæra ; Gr. : μέγαιρα], *pnf. Mythol.* Megæra : one of the Furies of ancient mythology.

MÉGÈRE, *sf.* shrew, vixen. **C'est une vraie —**, she is a regular vixen.

MÉGIE, mézhi, [from mégir], *sf.* tawing, leather-dressing.

MÉGIR, mézhir, **MÉGISSER**, mézhisé-r, [Lat. : mergĕre, to soak ; Ger. : weissgerben, to taw], *va.* to taw : to convert skins into white leather.

MÉGISSERIE, mézhis'ri, *sf.* tawing, leather-dressing.

MÉGISSIER, mézhisyé, *sm.* tawer, leather-dresser.

MÉGOT, mégo, *sm. Pop.* cigarette end, stump of a cigar.

MÉGOTIER, mégotié, *sm. Pop.* picker-up of bits of cigarettes or cigars in the streets.

MEILLEUR, E, mèyœr, œr', [Lat. : melior], *adj.* **1.** (comparative of *Bon*) better. **Rendre —**, to improve, to make better. **Il n'est — ami ni parent que soi-même**, man's best friend is himself. *La Font., Fab.* **Il est bon de parler et — de se taire**, it is well to speak but still better to say nothing. *La Font., Fab.* VIII. 10. **Le malade est en — état**, the patient is better. **Ces fruits sont meilleurs que je ne le croyais**, this fruit is nicer than I thought. **De meilleure heure**, sooner, earlier.

2. (superlative of *Bon*) best. **C'est le — ouvrage de cet auteur**, it is that author's best work. **C'est mon — ami**, he is my best friend. **Le — de tous les pères**, the best of fathers. **La raison de plus fort est toujours la meilleure**, the right of the strongest is always the best. *La Font Fab.* I. 10. **C'est le —, homme qui soit au monde**, he is the best man in the world. **La meilleure partie, la meilleure part**, the best part.

MEILLEUR, E, *sm. f.* best. **Le — n'en vaut rien**, bad is the best.

MEILLEUR, *sm.* **1.** best. **Tout ce qui vous convient est toujours le —**, what suits is always the best. **Ce qu'il y a de —**, the very best. **Le — de l'affaire**, the best of the affair. **Quand on n'a rien à dire, le — est de se taire**, it is better to be silent, when one has nothing to say. **Je vous parle ici du — de mon âme**, I am telling you what I most sincerely desire. **Du — de mon cœur je voudrais vous complaire**, from the bottom of my heart I should be happy to oblige you. *Mol. Ec. des f.* V. 4. **Le plus tôt que vous pourrez sortir d'ici sera le —**, the sooner you can get away from here, the better it will be. *Mol. D. Juan.* II. 8.

2. best wine, best. **Boire du —**, to drink the best wine.

MEISTRE *or* **MESTRE**, mestr', *sm. Naut.* main mast.

MÉJUGER, mézhuzhé-r, [for mesjuger], *vn.* to misjudge.

MÉJUGER (SE), *v. refl.* to overreach.

MÉLAÏNE, mélaïn', *sf.* melain : the colouring matter in the liquid expelled by the cuttle-fish.

MÉLAM, [Gr. : μέλας, black], *sm. Chem.* melam : a white substance formed during the distillation of a mixture of sal-ammoniac and sulphocyanuret of potassium.

MÉLAMINE, mélamin', *sf. Chem.* melamine : a saline base obtained from melam.

MÉLAMPYRE, melânpir', [Gr. : μέλας, black ; πυρὸς, wheat], *sm. Bot.* cow-wheat : *Metampyrum*, a genus of weeds of the order scrophulariaceæ.

MÉLAMPYRINE, [mèlânpirin', *sf. Chem.* melampyrine : a vegetable principle found in melampyrum nemorosum.

MÉLANAGOGUE, mélanagog', [Gr. : μέλας, black ; ἀγωγὸς, which expels], *sm. Med.* melanagogue : a medicine supposed to be useful in expelling black bile.

MÉLANCOLIE, mélânkoli, [Gr. : μέλας, ανος, black ; χολή, bile], *sf.* melancholy : *a*) *Med.* a disease of the mind ; *b*) gloomy state of mind, depression of spirits ; gloominess, sadness. **Ne pas engendrer la —**, not to breed melancholy. — *Prov.* : **La mélancolie ne paye point de dettes**, melancholy pays no debts.

MÉLANCOLIQUE, mélânkolik', *adj.* melancholy, melancholic : *a*) diseased with melancholy ; hypochondriac ; *b*) oppressed, dispirited, dejected ; sad, dismal ; *c*) gloomy, dismal, causing sadness ; *d*) mournful, doleful, gloomy, dismal ; suggestive or emblematic of sorrow.

MELANCOLIQUE, *sm f.* melancholy person, melancholic.

MÉLANCOLIQUEMENT, mélânkolik'-mân-t, *adv.* melancholy, mournfully.

MÉLANCOLISER, mélânkolizé-r, *va.* to make melancholy. [Little used.]

MÉLANDRE, mélânder, *sm. Bot.* lychnis. **— des bois**, red campion, wood lychnis. **— dioïque**, corn lychnis, white campion.

MÉLANÉ, E, mélané, [Gr. : μέλας, ανος, black], *adj. Nat. Hist.* black

MÉLANÉMIE, mélanemi, [Gr : μέλας, ανος, black ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* melanemia.

MÉLANÉSIE, melanezi, *sf. Geog.* Melanesia : one of the great divisions of Oceania.

MÉLANÉSIEN, ENNE, melaneziœ, èn, *adj.* Melanesian, referring to Melanesia or to its inhabitants.

MÉLANGE, mélânzh', [mêler], *sm.* **1.** mixture, medley, miscellany ; farrago ; **2.** mixing, mingling ; blending. **— confus**, jumble. **Ce vin est un — pernicieux à la santé**, this wine is a bad mixture for the health. **Un — de couleurs**, a mixture of colours. **La société est un — de sots et de gens d'esprit**, society is a medley of fools and sensible people. **La vie est un — d'événements heureux et malheureux**, life is a mixture of lucky and unlucky events. **Un bonheur sans —**, unalloyed happiness.

3. crossing (of breeds) ; intermixture ; **4.** *pl.* miscellanies, miscellanea : a collection of short compositions on various subjects or of various kinds.

MÉLANGER, mélânzhé-r, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* ; *nous mélangeons, je mélangeais.*] to mix, to mingle, to blend.

MÉLANGER (SE), *v. refl.* to mix, to mingle, to blend.

MÉLANIEN, ENNE, mélanyân, nyèn', [Gr. : μέλας, ανος, black], *adj.* black.

MÉLANINE, mélanin', *sf. Chem.* melanin : a black substance which gives the various dark pigments in the human body their colour.

MÉLANIQUE, mélanik', *adj.* melanic : *a*) *Chem.* noting an acid obtained from the potash salt of hydrosalicylic acid ; *b*) *Med.* melanotic ; pertaining to melanosis ; black.

MÉLANISME, mélanism', [Gr. : μέλας, ανος, black], *sm. Med.* melanism : the change of coloration of the skin produced by the presence of an increased quantity of pigment of a deeper hue than natural.

MÉLANITE mélanit' *sf. Miner.* melanite : a black variety of garnet.

MÉLANOCHROÏQUE, mélanokroik, *adj.* melanochroic, melanochrous.

MÉLANOCHROÏTE, mélanokroit', [Gr. : μέλας, ανος, black ; χρόα, colour], *sf.* melanochroite.

MÉLANOGALLIQUE, mélanogallik', [Gr. : μέλας, ανος, black ; gallique], *adj. Chem.* melanogallic, metagallic : noting a black acid obtained from gallic acid.

MÉLANOSE, mélanoz', [Gr : μέλας, black ; νόσος, malady], *sf. Med.* melanosis : a morbid product of a dark brown or black colour.

MÉLANOTIQUE. mélanotik', *adj. Med.* melanotic, melanic : relating to melanosis.

MÉLANTHACÉES, mélântasé, *sfpl. Bot.* melanthaceæ : an order of poisonous endogens.

MÉLAPHYRE, mélafir', [Gr. : μέλας, black ; φύρω, I knead] *sm. Geol.* melaphy a variety of black porphyry.

MÉLASME. mélasm', [Gr. : μέλας, black] *sm.* melasma : black spots appearing upon the skin of aged persons.

MÉLASSE mélas', [Span : melaza], *sf.* molasses, melasses : a sirup which drains from sugar ; treacle.

MÉLASSIQUE, mélasik' *adj. Chem.* melassic : noting an acid found in molasses.

MÉLASTOMACÉ, E, mélastomasé, *adj. Bot.* melastomaceous : partaking of the nature of melastoma.

MÉLASTOMACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* melastomaceæ : an order of exogenous plants.

MÉLASTOME, mélastom', [Gr. : μέλας, black ; στόμα, mouth], *sm. Bot.* melastoma : a genus of plants of the order melastomaceæ.

MELCHISÉDECH, mèlkisédèk, *pnm.* Melchisedec. **Un prêtre selon l'ordre de —**, a priest after the order of Melchisedec.

MELCHISÉDÉCIEN, mèlkisédésyan, *sm. Eccles. Hist.* Melchisedician : a member of an old sect.

MELCHITE, mèlkit', [from Syriac, melech, king], *sm. Eccles. Hist.* Melchite : a name given to the Christians of the Levant.

MELÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** mixed ; **2.** entangled ; **3.** miscellaneous. **Œuvres mêlées**, miscellaneous works, miscellanea.

MÉLÉAGRIDE, méléagrid', [Lat. : meleagris, Guinea-fowl], *sf. Ornith.* meleagris : a genus of rasorial birds.

MÊLÉE, mêlé, *sf.* **1.** close fight, confused hand-to-hand fight, conflict ; **2.** affray, fray, scuffle ; **3.** *Fig.* contest, quarrel, squabble.

MÊLER, mêlé-r [Low Lat. : misculāre ; Lat. : miscēre, to mix], *va.* **1.** to mix : *a*) to mingle, to blend, to unite ; to intermingle ; *b*) to confuse, to confound, to jumble, to mingle ; *c*) to join, to add. **— l'eau avec le vin**, to mix wine with water. **— des couleurs**, to blend colours. **— diverses sortes de fleurs dans un bouquet**, to mingle several sorts of flowers in a nosegay. **— ses larmes à celles de quelqu'un**, to mingle one's tears with those of another person. *b*) **— ses papiers**, to confuse one's papers. *c*) **Cet auteur a mêlé l'agréable à l'utile dans tous ses ouvrages**, that author, in all his works, has combined the useful with the agreeable.

2. to entangle. **— des écheveaux de fil.**

to entangle skeins of thread. — **les cheveux, to entangle** one's hair.

3. to shuffle (the cards) ; **4.** to force (a lock) ; **5.** to embroil (affairs) ; **6.** to implicate. **Être mêlé dans une mauvaise affaire,** to be implicated in a bad affair. **Je ne veux pas le — dans cette affaire,** I will not bring him into that affair.

MÊLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to mix, to mingle, to be mixed, to be mingled. **Les eaux de la Marne se mêlent à celles de la Seine,** the waters of the Marne mingle with those of the Seine. **Les fleuves courent se — dans la mer,** the rivers flow onwards and mingle together in the sea. *Montesq.* **Se — dans la foule,** to get mixed up in the crowd.

2. (with *de*) to take a concern in, to concern one's self about, to trouble one's self about ; **3.** to intervene, to interfere (in), to intermeddle, to meddle (with) ; **4.** to undertake, to take in hand. **Se — des affaires de quelqu'un,** to meddle with a person's affairs. **De quoi vous mêlez-vous ?** what business is that of yours ? **Il se mêle de ce qui ne le regarde pas,** he meddles with what does not concern him. **Il se mêla même à l entretien,** he even forced himself into the conversation. *Le Sage.* **Il veut se — de tout,** he must have a finger in everything. **Il se mêle d'écrire,** he takes upon himself to write. **Il écrit très bien quand il veut s en —,** he writes very well, if he only will do so. *Mme de Sev.* **Il n'appartient pas à un cordonnier de se — de peinture,** let every man keep to his own profession. **Le diable s'en mêle,** the very devil is in it. **Cette affaire se fera, si le diable ne s en mêle,** the devil take it if the thing can t be done.

MÉLÈZE, mélèz', *sm. Bot.* larch, European larch : *Larix Europæa,* a coniferous tree.

MÉLIACÉES, mélιasé, *s/pl. Bot.* meliaceæ : an order of exogenous plants.

MÉLIANTHE, méliant, [Gr. : μέλι, honey ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* melianthus : honey flower.

MÉLICÉRIS, méliséris, *sm. Surg.* meliceris, honeyed wen . an encysted tumour.

MÉLIE, méli, [Gr. : μελία, ash], *sf. Bot.* melia : a genus of plants of the order meliaceæ. — **azédarach,** melia azedarach, bead-tree, pride of India, Persian lilac.

MÉLILOT, mélilo, [Gr . μέλι, honey ; λωτός, lotus], *sm bot* melilot . a genus of leguminous plants. — **officinal,** common yellow melilot. — **à fleurs bleues,** blue melilot.

MÉLI-MÉLO, mélimélo, *sm. Popul. lang.* farrago, jumble, medley.

MÉLINET, mélinè, *sm. Bot.* honeywort : a genus of boraginaceous plants.

MÉLIPHAGE, mélifazh', [Gr. : μέλι, honey , φάγω, I eat], *sm. Ornith.* meliphaga, honey-eater : a genus of tenuirostral birds.

MÉLINITE, mélinit', [Gr. : μήλινος, quince colour], *sf.* melinite : an explosive of great force obtained from picric acid.

MÉLIQUE, mélik', [Gr. : μέλι, honey], *sf. Bot.* melickgrass : a genus of grasses.

MÉLISSE, mélis', [Gr. : μέλισσα, bee, from μέλι, honey], *sf. Bot.* balm, balm-mint : a genus of labiate plants. **Eau de —,** melissa water.

MÉLITE, mélit', *sf. Bot.* bastard-balm : *Melita,* a genus of labiate plants.

MELLATE, mèllat', **MELLITATE,** mèllitat', [Gr. : μέλι, honey], *sm. Chem.* mellate, mellitate : a compound of mellitic acid and a base.

MELLIER, mèlyé, *sm.* manyplies : the third stomach of the ruminantia.

MELLIFÈRE, mèllifèr', [Lat. : mel, mellis, honey ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* melliferous, mellific : producing honey.

MELLIFICATION, mèllifikasyô*n*, *sf.* mellification : the production of honey.

MELLIFIQUE, melifik, [Lat. : mel, mellis, honey ; facère, to make], *adj.* mellific, melliferous.

MELLIFLUE, mèllifly, [Lat. : mel, mellis, honey ; fluère, to flow], *adj.* mellifluous, mellifluent, honeyed : soft, smooth, sweetly flowing.

MELLIFLUITÉ, melifluité, *sf.* mellifluence.

MELLITE *or* **MELLITHE,** mèllit', [Lat. : mel, honey], *sm. Miner.* mellite, mellitite, honey-stone : a mineral of a honey-yellow colour.

MELLITHIQUE *or* **MELLITIQUE,** mèllitik', *adj. Chem.* mellitic, mellic : noting an acid obtained from mellite.

MÉLODIE, mélodi, [Gr. : μελῳδία, from μέλος, verse ; ᾠδή, song *sf.* **1.** melody : rhythmical succession of musical sounds ; an agreeable succession of sounds ; **2.** melodiousness : the quality of being melodious ; musicalness.

MÉLODIEUSEMENT, mélodiœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* melodiously, musically, sweetly ; harmoniously.

MÉLODIEUX, EUSE, mélodiœz, œz', *adj.* melodious : containing melody ; musical, sweet ; harmonious ; tuneful. **Des sons mélodieux,** melodious sounds. **Une voix mélodieuse,** a musical voice.

MÉLODION, mélodion, *sm.* melodeon . a kind of reed organ.

MÉLODIQUE, mélodik', *adj. Mus.* melodious.

MÉLODIQUEMENT, mélodik'mâ*n*-t, *adv. Mus.* melodiously.

MÉLODISTE, mélodist', *sm.* melodist . a composer of melodies.

MÉLODRAMATIQUE, mélodramatik', *adj.* melodramatic : pertaining to a melodrama.

MÉLODRAME, mélodram', [Gr. : μέλος, song ; drame], *sm.* melodrame, melodrama : *a*) † a dramatic performance in which songs were intermixed , *b*) a species of drama or popular tragedy.

MÉLOÉ, méloé, [Gr. : μέλας, black], *sm. Entom.* meloe, May-beetle, oil beetle : a genus of coleopterous insects.

MÉLOMANE, méloman', *smf.* melomaniac, a person music-mad.

MÉLOMANIE, mélomani, [Gr. : μέλος, music ; μανία], *sf.* melomania. : an excessive love of music.

MELON, mœlô*n*, m'lô*n*, [Gr. : μῆλον, apple], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* melon : *a*) the *Cucumis melo* , *b*) its well-known fruit. — **cantaloup,** cantaloup-melon. — **d'eau,** water-melon. **Chapeau — or melon,** bowler, hard felt hat.

2. *Fig. Popul. lang.* dunce, dolt, dullard, silly fellow.

MÉLONÉ, MELONNÉ, meloné, [melon], *adj.* melon-shaped.

MELONGÈNE, mœlô*n*zhèn', **MÉLONGÈNE,** mélô*n*zhèn', *sf. Bot.* egg-plant, mad-apple.

MELONNIÈRE, mœlonyèr', *sf.* melon-bed.

MÉLOPÉE, mélopé, *sf.* melopœia : *a*) the art of melody ; *b*) a melodic passage.

MÉLOSE, mélôz', *sf. Surg.* melosis : the act of probing.

MELPOMÈNE, mèlpomèn', *pnf.* Melpomene : *a*) the muse who presided over tragedy ; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet.

MÉLUSINE, méluzin', *pnf.* Melusine : a fairy.

MÉMARCHURE, mémarshur , [mémarcher, to walk ill , mé, ill], *sf. Veter.* sprain (in a horse's leg).

MEMBRANACÉ, E, mâ*n*branasé, *adj. Bot.* membranaceous : partaking of the nature of a membrane.

MEMBRANE, mâ*n*bran', [Lat : membrana], *sf.* membrane : *a*) *Anat.* a thin, flexible skin, serving to secrete a fluid, or to separate and envelop some organs of the body ; *b*) *Bot.* a similar texture in vegetables. — **muqueuse,** mucous membrane. — **séreuse,** serous membrane. — **pituitaire,** — **de Schneider,** Schneiderian membrane, membrana pituitaria. — **de corps vitré,** hyaloid membrane. — **du tympan,** membrana tympani.

MEMBRANÉ, E, mâ*n*brané, *adj. Bot.* membranaceous.

MEMBRANEUX, EUSE, mâ*n*branœ, nœz', *adj.* membraneous, membranous : belonging to a membrane, consisting of membranes.

MEMBRANIFORME, mâ*n*braniform', *adj.* membraniform : having the form of a membrane.

MEMBRE, mâ*n*br', *sm.* [Lat. membrum], member . *a*) limb , *b*) an individual of a community, society, or legislative body , *c*) a part of an empire, of a province ; *d*) a part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence, clause ; *e*) *Alg.* that part of an equation which is on either side of the sign of equality ; *f*) *Arch.* a subordinate part of a building. *b*) — **de la Chambre des députés,** member of the Chamber of deputies. — **pourri,** — **gangrené,** *Fig.* rotten, tainted, corrupt member **Une froide sueur courut par tous les membres de son corps,** a cold perspiration ran down all the members of his body. *Fén.* **Il était traité comme un des membres de la famille,** he was treated like one of the family.

MEMBRÉ, E, mâ*n*bré, *adj* membered, limb d . having limbs. **Être bien —,** to be well limbed, to be strongly-built.

MEMBRU, E, mâ*n*bru, *adj* strong, stout-limbed, large-limbed, large membered.

MEMBRURE, mâ*n*brur', *sf.* **1** frame, the human frame ; **2.** *Join.* panel-frame . **3** *Naut.* ribs *pl.,* timbers *pl* , **4.** measure for firewood.

MÊME, mêm', [Ital. : medesimo, from Pop. Lat. metipsimum, from egomet ipse , by degrees formed into medesme. medesme and meesme], *adj.* **1.** same : *a*) identical, not different or other ; *b*) like, similar ; of the like kind or degree , equal. *a*) **Ce sont les mêmes gens,** they are the same people. **Les souverains ont partout les mêmes devoirs à remplir,** all sovereigns have the same duties to discharge. *Malesh.* **C'est la — chose,** it is the same thing. **Deux plantes de — espèce,** two plants of the same sort. **Cet homme n'est plus le —,** this man is no longer the same. **Ses graces sont les mêmes,** she is equally graceful. *b*) **Donnez-nous du — cidre que l'autre jour,** give us the same cider as the other day. **On ne trouve pas deux hommes ayant — visage, mêmes traits,** there are not two men with exactly the same face and the same features. **Il est habillé de la — couleur que vous,** he is dressed in the same colour as you are.

2. (with personal pronouns) self. **Moi-—,** myself. **Toi-—,** thyself. **Vous-—,** yourself. **Lui-—,** himself , itself. **Elle —,** herself, itself. **Soi-—,** one s self. **Nous-mêmes,** ourselves. **Vous-mêmes,** yourselves. **Eux mêmes, elles-mêmes,** themselves [These pronouns, preceded by *de,* express spontaneity .] **J'agirai de moi —,** I shall act for myself. **Il a fait cela de lui —,** he did that of his own accord. **Nous y sommes allés de nous mêmes,** we went there of our own accord. [With ellipsis of the personal pronoun :] **Les dieux mêmes**

ne peuvent le condamner, the gods themselves cannot condemn him. **Celui-là —**, that man himself. **Cela —**, the thing itself, the very thing. **C'est cela —**, it's the very thing itself. **Cette Esther, l'innocence et la sagesse —**, that innocent Esther who is wisdom itself. *Rac., Esth.* III. 4. **Cet homme est la bonté —**, that man is kindness itself.

MÊME, *sm.* same, same thing. **Cela revient au —**, that comes to the same thing. **Le — doit arriver dans les autres sens**, the same thing takes place necessarily with the other senses. *Bossuet, Conn. de Dieu.* III. 6.

MÊME, *adv.* even : likewise, also ; nay, but more, not only so. **Leurs vertus et — leurs noms étaient ignorés**, their virtues and even their names were unknown. *Bern* de *S. P.* **Les animaux les plus sauvages — nous offrent des exemples de la reconnaissance**, even the wildest beasts set us examples of gratitude. **Les magistrats doivent rendre une égale justice à tout le monde — à leurs ennemis**, magistrates must administer justice to all people, even to their enemies. **Les goûts sont différents souvent — opposés**, tastes are different and often even opposite. **Il lui dit des injures, et — le frappa**, he insulted him, nay he struck him. **Non seulement il n'est point avare, mais — il est prodigue**, nay, he is not a miser, he is even a spendthrift.

À MÊME, *adv. phr.* 1. at pleasure, at one's pleasure ; 2. from the thing itself ; out of. **Boire à la — bouteille**, to drink out of the same bottle. **Voilà la cruche, buvez à —**, here is the jug, drink out of it. **Manger à —**, to eat out of the dish. **A — ma poche**, loose in my pocket.

3 able.

À MÊME DE, *prepos. phr.* able to, enabled to, in a position to. **Vous êtes à — de faire beaucoup de bien à votre ami**, you are able to do your friend a great deal of good. **Je l'ai mis à — de travailler utilement**, I enabled him to work to some purpose.

DE MÊME, *adv. phr.* the same : likewise, in the same way, so, even so. **Faites de —**, do the same. **Ils pensent de —**, they think likewise.

DE MÊME QUE, *conj. phr.* as, so as, just as, in the same way as ; with. **J'avais pensé de — que vous**, I thought the same as you did. **De — que vous, j'ai été voir**, I went to see just as you did. **De — que le feu éprouve l'or de — l'adversité éprouve l'homme courageux** just as fire tries gold so is a brave man tried by adversity. *Acad.*

TOUT DE MÊME, *adv. phr.* in the same way ; just ; all the same, though. **Vous voyez celui-là, l'autre est tout de —**, you see that one, the other is just the same. *Acad.* **J'ai un bureau qui est fait tout de—que le vôtre**, I have a writing-desk which is made in the same way as yours. *Acad.* **Il serait arrivé tout de — à son but par la douceur**, he would have succeeded all the same if he had been gentle. **La démarche me déplaît, mais je la ferai tout de —**, the step is unpleasant, but I will take it nevertheless.

MÊMEMENT, mêm'mân-t, *adv.* the same, in the same manner, likewise.

MÉMENTO, mémanto, [Lat.], *sm.* memento : hint, suggestion, memorial to awaken memory.

MÉMOIRE, mémwar', [Lat. : memoria], *sf.* 1. memory : *a*) the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past things ; *b*) the time within which past events can be remembered or recollected ; *c*) memorial, that which calls to remembrance ; record, memorandum ; *d*) exemption from oblivion ; fame, renown ; name. *a*) **Une — fidèle**, a retentive memory. **Une — prodigieuse**, a very retentive memory. **Une mauvaise —**, a bad memory **Elle a une — de lièvre**, she has as much memory as a cat. **Cela m'est sorti de la —**, that has slipped out of my memory. **Perdre la —**, to lose one's memory. **Conserver quelque chose dans la —**, to bear a thing in mind. **Rafraîchir la — de quelqu'un**, to rub up a person's memory. **Rappeler quelque chose à la — de quelqu'un**, to remind any one of something ; to call a thing to a person's memory. **Écrire quelque chose de —**, to write something from memory. **Si j'ai bonne —, si j'ai —**, if I remember rightly ; if my memory does not fail me. *b*) **De — d'homme**, from time immemorial, in the memory of man. *c*) **En — de**, in memory of, in commemoration of. **Pour —**, *Book-k.* for memory. *d*) **On éleva des monuments à la — de ceux qui succombèrent dans le combat**, they erected monuments to the memory of those who fell in the battle. **Rendre des honneurs à la — d'un grand homme**, to honour the memory of a great man. **Des historiens ont flétri sa —**, some historians have blasted his memory. **Sa — est en exécration**, his memory is held in execration. **Un prince d'heureuse —**, a prince of blessed memory. **De glorieuse —**, of glorious memory.

2. recollection, remembrance. **Je n'ai pas de — de cela**, I have no recollection of that.

3. **Mémoire**, Memory, Mnemosyne : the mother of the Muses.

MÉMOIRE mémwar', *sm.* 1. memorandum, note, account ; 2. memoir : *a*) *pl.* an account of transactions or events written by a person who had some share in them ; *b*) *pl.* journals and proceedings of a society ; transactions ; *c*) dissertation ; 3. memorial : a written representation of facts ; 4. *Com.* bill, account. **J'ai lu les mémoires intéressants de Mme Roland**, I have read the interesting memoirs of Mme Roland. **Acquitter un —**, to receipt a bill. **— acquitté**, receipted bill. **— d'apothicaire**, an exorbitant bill.

MÉMORABLE, mémorabl', *adj.* memorable : worthy to be remembered.

MÉMORABLEMENT, mémorablœmân-t, *adv.* memorably.

MEMORANDUM, mémorândom, [Lat.], *sm.* 1. memorandum : *a*) a note to help the memory ; *b*) memorial ; a note or informal state-paper used in diplomacy ; 2. memorandum-book.

MÉMORATIF, IVE, mémoratif, tiv', *adj.* mindful.

† **MÉMORER**, mémoré-r, [Lat. : memorāre], *va.* to remind, to keep in memory. V. *remémorer*.

MÉMORIAL, mémorial, [Lat. : memoriale], *sm.* 1. memorial : *a*) that which preserves the memory of something ; *b*) that which contains the particulars of a deed ; 2. memoirs *pl.* 3. *Com.* waste-book, day-book.

MÉMORIALISTE, mémorialist', *sm.* memorialist ; memoirist : a writer of memoirs.

MEMPHITIQUE, manfitik', *adj.* Memphian : pertaining to Memphis.

MENAÇANT, E, mœnasân-t, ânt', *adj.* menacing : *a*) threatening ; *b*) exhibiting the danger of an evil to come.

MENACE, mœna's, [Lat. : minacia], *sf.* threat, menace. **Vous me faites des menaces**, you threaten me. **Des discours pleins de menaces**, discourses full of threats. **Braver les menaces de quelqu'un**, to have a person's threats **Ses menaces sont restées sans effet**, his threats had no effect. **Menaces en l'air**, empty threats.

MENACER, mœnacé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous menaçons, je menaçais.*] to threaten, to menace : *a*) to threat ; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces ; *b*) to present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant approaching or impending ; to forebode, to prognosticate, to portend, *a*) **— quelqu'un de l'œil**, to frown at a person. **Il l'a menacé de la mort**, he threatened to kill him. **Trois puissants rois menaçaient l'enfance de Charles XII**, Charles XII was threatened in his infancy by three powerful kings. *Volt.* *b*) **Songez-vous aux malheurs qui nous menacent tous** ? do you think of the misfortunes with which we are all threatened ? *Rac., Iph*, I. 2. **Être menacé de fièvre**, to be threatened with fever. **Une maison qui menace ruine**, a tottering house. **Cet empire menace ruine**, that empire is declining. **Le choléra menaçait de gagner Paris**, Paris was threatened with cholera. **Ce torrent qui se déborde menace de tout submerger**, this overflowing torrent threatens to submerge all.

MENACER (SE), *v. refl.* to threaten one another.

MENACEUR, mœnazœr, *sm* threatener, menacer.

MÉNADE, ménad', [Lat. : mænas, adis from Gr. : μαινάς], *sf.* bacchante. bacchanal.

MÉNAGE, ménazh', [Low Lat. : mansionaticum, defence of a house ; O. Fr. : maisnage], *sm.* 1. husbandry, house-keeping ; housewifery, domestic economy, domestic management, household ; family life. **Il conduit bien son —**, he manages his household well. **— de garçon**, a bachelor's home. **Son — lui coûte tant**, his house-keeping costs him so much. **Un — bien réglé**, a well managed household. **Les détails du —**, household details. **Entrer en —**, to set up house-keeping. **Tenir —**, to keep house. **Pain de —**, home-made bread, household-bread. **Toile de —**, home-spun linen. **Liqueurs de —** home-made liquors. **C'est un — de bouts de chandelle**, *Fig.* it is penny-wise and pound foolish.

2. set of furniture, household-stuff, house. **Son — s'en va pièce à pièce par sa négligence**, he loses piece after piece of his furniture through his negligence. **Vivre de —**, *Fam.* to live on the produce of the sale of one's furniture.

3. house-keeping, keeping house ; household work. **Femme de —**, char woman. **Faire le —**, to do the household work, to put things in order. **C'est elle qui fait le —**, she does the household work herself.

4. husbandry, thrift, saving, domestic economy. **Vivre avec grand —**, to live with great economy. **Vivre de —**, to live economically.

5. house, household, family. **Il y a trois ou quatre ménages logés dans cette maison**, there are three or four families in that house.

6. couple, husband and wife ; housekeeping. **Se mettre en —**, to begin housekeeping. **Mettre une fille en —**, to marry a girl. **Un jeune —**, a young couple. **Un — bien uni**, a happy couple. **Faire bon —**, to live happily together. **Faire mauvais —**, to live unhappily together. **Faire bon — avec quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to get on well with a person.

7. management, good management, conduct : 8. (ironically) disorder.

MÉNAGE, [Gilles], miscellaneous writer (1613-1692).

MÉNAGEMENT, ménazh'mân-t, *sm.* 1. management : care, conduct, charge, direction ; 2. consideration, deference, regard : caution, circumspection, management,

prudent dealing. **Tâchez de parler de votre maître avec un peu plus de —, que vous ne faites,** mind you speak more respectfully of your master. **J'ai des ménagements à garder avec lui,** I must have some regard for him. **Cette affaire est délicate, il faut s'y conduire avec grand —,** that is a delicate affair, it requires prudent management. **Je lui dis mes sentiments sans aucun —,** I told him my sentiments very plainly. **Traiter quelqu'un sans ménagements,** to treat a person in off-hand fashion.

MÉNAGER, ménazhé-r, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous ménageons, je ménageai.*] 1. to husband : *a*) to manage with frugality, to use with economy; to save, to be saving of ; *b*) to spare, to be sparing of, not to waste, to use sparingly ; *c*) to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect ; to make the most of ; *d*) to manage, to treat sparingly, to treat with caution or circumspection ; to take care of, to be careful of, to spare ; to make a prudent use of. *a*) **Il ménage bien son revenu,** he makes good use of his income. **Ne pas — sa fortune,** not to be saving of one's money. [*Fig.* :] **— ses paroles,** to mind what one says. **— ses pas,** to save one's steps. *b*) **— sa vie,** to spare one's life. **— ses troupes,** to spare one's troops. *c*) **— son temps,** to make the most of one's time. **— une étoffe,** to make the most of a piece of stuff. **Tout est ménagé dans le corps humain avec un artifice merveilleux,** everything is managed in the human body with marvellous skill. *Boss., Conn. de Dieu* iv. 2. *d*) **— son crédit,** to spare one's credit. **Ce chanteur ménage bien sa voix,** that singer takes good care of his voice. **— sa santé,** to take care of one's health. **— ses forces,** to spare one's strength. **Qui veut aller loin ménage sa monture,** *Fig.* he who wishes to travel far will take care of his beast.

2. to manage : to conduct, to carry on, to manage carefully. **Cette affaire est délicate ; si vous ne la ménagez pas habilement, vous échouerez,** that is a delicate affair, and unless you manage it carefully you will not succeed.

3. to treat with deference, consideration, care, caution ; to treat with regard, to have a regard for, to keep fair with ; to be mindful of. **C'est un homme qu'il importe de —,** he is a man one had better keep fair with. **Il faut — votre honneur,** you must be mindful of your honour. **— les préjugés, c'est manquer à la vérité ; — les vices, c'est rougir de la vertu,** to spare prejudice, is to be unmindful of truth ; to spare vices, is to be ashamed of virtue. **— la chèvre et le chou,** to hold with the hare and run with the hounds.

4. to keep measures with. **N'avoir rien à — avec quelqu'un,** to have no measures to keep with a person.

5. to spare, to use gently ; to treat gently, with gentleness. **Vous êtes plus fort que lui, ménagez-le,** you are stronger than he is, so treat him gently.

6. to procure, to help to ; to obtain ; to reserve. **— à quelqu'un le plaisir de la surprise,** to procure a person the pleasure of a surprise. **Il lui a ménagé la bienveillance du prince,** he obtained him the prince's favour. **Il se ménagea encore un secours très utile,** he procured himself very useful assistance. **Tel était l'asile que j' m'étais ménagé,** such was the abode I had procured myself. *J. J. Rous., Confes.* 12. **Se — des loisirs,** to procure one's self leisure time.

7. to prepare ; to bring about. **— l'occasion,** to make the most of the opportunity **— la paix,** to bring about peace. **— une réconciliation entre deux personnes,** to bring about a reconciliation between two persons.

8. to contrive. **— un escalier dans un bâtiment,** to contrive a staircase in a building. **— un jour dans une maison,** to contrive a window in a house.

9. to arrange, to manage, to dispose carefully. **Ce poète a bien ménagé les incidents de sa tragédie,** this poet has well managed the incidents in his tragedy. **— l'ombre et la lumière dans un tableau,** to produce the proper effect of shade and light in a picture.

10. to weigh. **— les termes, les expressions,** to weigh the terms, the expressions.

MÉNAGER, *vn.* to spare, to save, to be sparing.

MÉNAGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be managed, to be carried on ; to be brought about ; 2. to develop itself ; 3. to take care of one's self, of one's health ; to be careful of one's self. **Si vous voulez vivre longtemps, il faut vous —,** if you wish to live long, you must take care of yourself.

4. to conduct one's self carefully, to steer cautiously, to walk warily. **Je me ménage selon les lieux, les temps et les personnes avec qui je suis,** I walk warily according to places and times and the people I happen to be with. *Mme de Sév.* **Vous me peignez fort plaisamment les manières dont elle s'est ménagée pour éviter de s'engager,** you give me a humorous account of her cautious way of avoiding to engage herself.

5. to keep on good terms, to keep in, to keep fair. **Se — bien avec tout le monde,** to keep on good terms with everybody.

6. to treat one another with regard.

MÉNAGER, ÈRE, ménazhé, zhèr', *adj.* 1. husbanding, careful, saving, economical, sparing, thrifty. **C'est une femme fort ménagère,** she is a thrifty woman. **Les jeunes gens ne sont guère ménagers,** young people are not very saving. **Il est prodigue du bien d'autrui et bon — du sien,** he wastes other people's money and saves his own. [*Fig.* :] **Le sage est — du temps et des paroles,** the wise man is careful of his time and his words. *La Font. Fab.*

2. refuse. **Eaux ménagères,** refuse water slops.

MÉNAGER, ÈRE, *sm. f.* 1. economist, economizer, saving man or woman ; house-keeper *m.*, housewife. 2. cruet-stand, cruet-frame. **C'est un mauvais —,** he is no economizer. **Elle est bonne ménagère,** she is a good housewife.

MÉNAGERIE, ménazh'ri, *sf.* 1. † poultry-yard ; 2. menagerie : *a*) a place in which wild animals are kept ; *b*) a collection of wild or foreign animals.

MÉNAGOGUE, ménagog', [Gr. : μήν, month ; ἄγω, I expel], *sm. Med.* menagogue, emmenagogue.

MENDIANT, E, mândiân-t, ânt', [mendier], *adj.* begging, mendicant.

MENDIANT, E, *sm. f.* beggar, mendicant ; beggar-woman *f.* **Les quatre mendiants,** 1. the four orders of mendicant friars (Jacobins, Franciscans, Augustins and Carmelites) ; 2. dessert of nuts, raisins, figs and almonds.

MENDICITÉ, mândisité, [Lat. : mendicitas], *sf.* mendicancy, mendicity, beggary : the state of begging, the life of a beggar.

MENDIER, mândié-r, [Lat. : mendicāre], *va.* to beg : *a*) to ask alms ; to ask humbly ; *b*) to beg for, to implore, to solicit. *a*) **— son pain,** to beg one's bread. **— sa vie,** to live by begging. **— de maison en maison,** to beg from door to door. *b*) **— des places,** to solicit for places. **— l'appui de quelqu'un,** to solicit a person's help. **— des louanges,** to beg for praise.

MENDIER, *vn.* to beg ; to go a begging.

MENEAU, mœnô, *sm.* [*Pl. Meneaux.*] *Arch.* mullion : a bar or division between the lights of a window.

MENÉE, mœné, [mener, to lead], *sf.* 1. intrigue, plot, manœuvre, underhand trick, underhand practice. **Il découvrit les menées qui se tramaient contre lui,** he discovered the plots laid against him. **Sourde —, — clandestine,** clandestine practice ; underhand dealing, plot.

2. *Ven.* track (of game).

MÉNÉLAS, ménélas, *pnm.* Menelaus.

MENER, mœné-r, [Low Lat. : mināre], *va.* [*Je mène ; je menai ; je mènerai ; je mènerais ; que je mène ; que je menasse : menant ; mené.*] 1. to lead : *a*) to guide, to conduct ; to take ; to lead along ; *b*) to guide, to direct, to conduct ; *c*) to head, to be at the head of ; to command ; *d*) to carry, to take ; *e*) to guide, to direct, to govern ; to command over ; to influence ; *f*) to pass, to spend. *a*) **— une personne par la main,** to lead a person by the hand. **— un enfant à l'école,** to take a child to school. **— loin,** to lead a great way, to lead far ; *Fig.* to lead to serious consequences ; to carry very far ; to be the making of ; to go a great way, to last very long. *b*) **— la danse,** to lead the dance ; to take the lead. **— au combat,** to lead to battle. **On est presque toujours mené par les événements,** we are nearly always led by events. *c*) **— une troupe,** to be at the head of a troop. **— des soldats à l'assaut,** to lead soldiers to the assault. *d*) **— quelqu'un en prison,** to take a person to prison. **— au supplice,** to lead to the scaffold. *e*) **Il vous mène comme un enfant,** he leads you like a child. **Au fond, elle vous mène, en vous semblant soumise,** in reality she governs you, though she seems to submit to you. **— quelqu'un par la lisière, à la lisière,** to keep a person in leading strings. **— quelqu'un en laisse,** to do as one likes with a person. **— quelqu'un par le nez,** to lead a person by the nose. **— quelqu'un à la baguette,** to rule anyone with a high hand. *f*) **Vous devez — une vie très heureuse,** you should be leading a very happy life. **Au milieu de la vie frivole qu'elles mènent,** in the midst of the frivolous life they lead. **Il y avait déjà près d'un mois que je menais une vie si heureuse,** I had already been leading that happy life for nearly a month. *Le Sage, Gil Blas.* **— un train, un grand train, grand train,** to cut a dash.

2. to take, to introduce. **— quelqu'un chez le ministre,** to introduce a person to the minister.

3. to drive, to take. **— paître des vaches,** to take cows out to pasture. **— les bêtes aux champs,** to drive cattle to graze. **— les chevaux à l'abreuvoir,** to take horses to the pond. **— de front trois chevaux,** to drive three horses abreast. **— de front plusieurs affaires,** *Fig.* to have several things in hand. **— une voiture,** to drive.

4. to steer. **— un bateau,** to steer a boat. **— bien sa barque,** *Fig.* to steer well in one's affairs.

5. to carry, to convey, to take. **— du blé au marché,** to take corn to market. **— du bois par bateau,** to convey wood by water. **Voulez-vous que je vous mène à la ville, dans mon cabriolet ?** shall I take you to town, in my gig ?

6. to bring, to take along with ; to be

attended by. — **bien des gens à sa suite,** to be attended by many people. **Il mena tout son monde avec lui,** he took all his servants with him.

7. to treat, to use. — **quelqu'un doucement,** to treat a person gently. **Il le mena fort rudement,** he treated him very roughly.

8. to carry on, to manage, to conduct. — **une affaire,** to manage an affair. **Il faut — les choses avec douceur et prudence,** we must be gentle and prudent in the management of things. — **une intrigue,** to carry on an intrigue. — **à fin,** to carry out. — **à bonne fin,** to bring to a happy issue ; to succeed in. — **la parole,** to speak adroitly. — **les bras,** to work. — **guerre,** to war, to fight.

9. to amuse, to deceive, to keep at bay. **Il y a six mois que vous me menez sans que je voie l'effet de vos promesses,** you have kept me six months in hand without fulfilling your promises.

10. *Geom.* to draw (a line).

MENER, *vn.* **1.** to lead : *a*) to go ; *b*) to conduct. *a*) **Ce chemin mène à la ville,** that road leads to the town. *b*) **Le crime mène à l'échafaud,** crime leads to the scaffold. **Cela ne mène à rien,** that leads to nothing. — **à bien,** to bring to good account. **Ne pas en — large,** *Fig.* to be crest-fallen. **En ce moment il n'en mène pas large,** at present he feels himself rather small.

2. to drive. **Ce cocher mène bien,** that coachman drives well. — **grand train,** to drive at a good rate.

MENER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to drive ; **2.** to be managed, to be carried on, to be conducted. **Cette affaire-ci s'est menée un peu vite,** that affair was done pretty quickly.

MÉNESTREL, ménèstrèl, [Low Lat. : ministrale, servant], *sm.* minstrel : a poet and singer of the middle ages.

MÉNÉTRIER, ménetrié, [Low Lat. : ministerarius, from Lat. minister, servant], *sm.* fiddler.

MENEUR, mœnœr, [mener], *sm.* **1.** conductor, leader : one who conducts ; **2.** driver (of animals) ; **3.** *Fig.* (In an ill sense) ringleader, leader ; **4.** agent for wet nurses. [In this sense, it has a feminine, *Meneuse.*] — **d'ours,** bear-leader.

MENHIR, mènir, [Celt. : men, stone ; hir, long], *sm.* menhir : a druidical standing stone.

MÉNIANE, ménian, [Lat. : mænianum], *sf.* *Arch.* balcony, terrace-roof in Italian constructions.

MÉNIANTHE, ménia*n*t', [Gr. : μήνη, moon ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm.* *Bot.* marsh-trefoil.

† **MÉNIL,** ménil, [Lat. : manēre, to remain], *sm.* abode, habitation : village, thorp.

MÉNILITE, ménilit', *sf.* *Miner.* menilite : a variety of opal.

MENIN, mœna*n*, [Span. : menino], *sm.* gentleman attached to the person of the dauphin.

MÉNINGE, ména*n*zh', [Gr. : μήνιγξ, μήνιγγος, membrane], *sf.* *Anat.* meninges : the membranes that envelop the brain.

MÉNINGÉ, E, ména*n*zhé, *adj* *Anat.* meningeal : pertaining to the meninges.

MÉNINGINE, méninzhin', *sf.* *Anat.* meningina : the conjoint membrane formed by the union of the pia mater with the arachoid.

MÉNINGINITE, ména*n*zhinit, *sf.* *Med.* meningitis.

MÉNINGITE, ménanzhit', *sf.* *Med.* meningitis : inflammation of the meninges.

MÉNINGOCÈLE, ména*n*gosel, [Gr. : μήνιγξ, μήνιγγος membrane ; κήλη, tumour], *sf.* *Med.* meningocele.

MÉNINGO-ENCÉPHALITE, ména*n*go-â*n*sefalit', *sf.* *Med.* meningo-cephalitis : inflammation of the membranes and substances of the brain.

MÉNINGO-GASTRIQUE, ména*n*gogastrik', *adj.* *Med.* meningo-gastric : originating in the mucous membrane of the stomach. **Fièvre —,** meningogastritis, gastric fever.

MÉNINGOSE, ména*n*gôz', [Gr. : μήνιγξ, μήνιγγος, membrane], *sf.* *Anat.* meningosis : the union of bones by means of membranes.

MÉNISPERMATE, ménispèrmat', *sm.* *Chem.* menispermate : a compound of menispermic acid and a base.

MÉNISPERME, ménispèrm', [Gr. : μήνη, growing ; σπέρμα, seed], *sm.* *Bot.* menispermum, moonseed : a genus of plants having seeds of a crescent-like form.

MÉNISPERMACÉES, menispermasé, **MÉNISPERMÉES,** ménispèrmé, *sfl.* *Bot.* menispermaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

MÉNISPERMINE, ménispèrmin', *sf.* *Chem.* menispermine, me ispermina : an alkaloid obtained from the menispermum cocculus.

MÉNISPERMINIQUE, ménispèrminik', **MÉNISPERMIQUE,** ménispèrmik', *adj.* *Chem.* menispermic: noting an acid obtained from the se ds of the menispermum cocculus.

MÉNISQUE, ménisk, [Gr. : μηνίσκος, growing, from μήνη, the moon], *sm.* *Opt.* meniscus *pl.* meniscuses) a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

MÉNNONISME, mènnonism', *sm.* doctrine of the mennonites.

MENNONITE, mènnonit', **MENNONISTE,** mènnonist', [from Menno Simons, the founder, died 1550], *sm.* mennonite, mennonist : a member of a sect of anabaptists.

MÉNOLOGE, mènolozh' [Gr. : μήν, μηνός, month ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* menology : *a*) a treatise on months ; *b*) a register of months.

MENOPAUSE, menopôz;, [Gr. : μήν, μηνός, month ; παῦσις, cessation], *sf.* *Physiol.* cessation of the menses, critical period.

MENORRHAGIE. ménorrazhi, [Gr. : μήν, μηνός, month ; ῥαγεῖν, to rush out], *f.* *Med.* menorrhagia : profuse menstruation.

MENORRHÉE, ménorré, *sf.* *Med.* catamenial discharge.

MENOSTASIE, ménostasi, [Gr. : μήν, μηνός, month ; στάσις, stagnation], *sf.* *Med.* menostation : a suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.

MENOTTE, mœnot', [main, hand], *sf.* **1.** *Fam.* little hand, tiny hand ; **2.** *pl.* handcuffs, manacles. **Mettre les menottes à quelqu'un,** to handcuff a person ; *Fig.* to hamper a person.

MENSE, mâ*n*s', [Lat. : mensa, table], *sf.* **1.** † table ; board ; **2.** revenue (of an abbey).

MENSONGE, mâ*n*sônzh', [mentir], *sm.* **1.** lie, falsehood, untruth, story, fib. **Dire un —,** to tell a lie. — **innocent, petit —,** a white lie.

2. *Poet.* fiction, fable. **La poésie vit de mensonges,** poetry is all fiction.

3 illusion, delusion ; vanity. **Tout n'est que —,** all is vanity.

MENSONGER, ÈRE, mâ*n*sô*n*zhé, zhèr', *adj.* **1.** lying, untrue, false ; **2.** deceitful, delusive ; illusory.

MENSONGÈREMENT, mâ*n*sô*n*zhèr'mâ*n*t, *adv.* untruly, falsely.

MENSTRUATION, mâ*n*struasyô*n*, [menstrue], *sf.* *Med.* menstruation : the flow of the menses.

MENSTRUE, mâ*n*stru, [from Lat. : menstruus, monthly], *sm.* *Chem.* menstruum : a solvent.

MENSTRUÉE, mâ*n*strué, *adj. f.* menstruous : having the monthly flow.

MENSTRUEL, ELLE, mâ*n*struèl, *adj.* **1.** *Physiol.* menstruous, menstrual, catamenial : pertaining to the monthly flow.

MENSTRUES, mâ*n*stru, *sfpl.* *Physiol.* menses, catamenia, courses, monthly discharges, monthly flow.

MENSUALITÉ, mâ*n*sualité, *sf.* monthly allowance. **On peut payer par mensualités,** monthly payments taken.

MENSUEL, ELLE, mâ*n*suèl, [Lat. : mensualis ; mensis, month], *adj.* monthly : happening once a month.

MENUSELLEMENT, mâ*n*suèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* monthly.

MENSURABILITÉ, mâ*n*surabilité, *sf.* mensurability, mensurableness, measurableness : capability of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mâ*n*surabl', *adj.* mensurable, measurable : capable of being measured.

MENSURATION, mâ*n*surasyô*n*, [Lat. : mensuratio ; mensurāre, to measure], *sf.* mensuration : *a*) measurement, the act of measuring ; *b*) *Med.* the process of taking the dimensions of the thoracic and other cavities ; *c*) *Geom.* the act or art of ascertaining the area of surfaces, of finding the heights and distances of objects, etc.

MENTAGRE, mâ*n*tagr', [Lat. : mentagra : mentum, chin : Gr. : ἄγρα, catching], *sf.* *Med.* mentagra : sycosis of the chin.

MENTAGROPHYTE, mâ*n*tagrofit', [mentagre ; Gr. : φυτόν, vegetable], *sm.* *Med.* mentagraphyte : a cryptogamous plant supposed to be the cause of mentagra.

MENTAL, E, mâ*n*tal, [Lat. : mens, mentis, mind], *adj.* mental : *a*) existing in the mind ; *b*) pertaining to the mind ; intellectual ; *c*) *Anat.* pertaining to the chin. *a*) **Calcul —,** mental reckoning. **Oraison mentale,** mental prayer. *b*) **Aliénation mentale,** mental alienation, insanity. **Maladie mentale,** mental disease, disease of the mind.

MENTALEMENT, mâ*n*tal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* mentally, in the mind

MENTALITÉ, mâ*n*talité, *sf.* mentality : mind considered as a characteristic ; brain power, acumen ; state of mind.

MENTERIE, mâ*n*t'ri, [mentir], *sf* *Fam.* untruth, falsehood, fib, story.

MENTEUR, EUSE, mâ*n*tœr, tœz', *adj.* **1.** (of persons) lying. **Il est — comme un arracheur de dents, comme un valet, comme un laquais,** he is a confirmed, a regular liar. — *Prov.* : **Il faut qu'un menteur ait bonne mémoire,** liars should have good memories.

2. (of things) deceitful, false ; delusive. **Un visage —,** a false face. **Des songes menteurs,** delusive dreams.

MENTEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* liar, story-teller. — *Prov.* : **Rien n'est plus menteur que la renommée,** common fame is a common liar.

MENTHE, mâ*n*t', [Lat. : mentha], *sf.* *Bot.* mint : a genus of plants of the order labiatæ. — **verte,** — **à épi,** — **de Notre-Dame,** spearmint, green mint. — **poivrée,** — **anglaise,** peppermint. — **aquatique,** — **rouge,** *m.* — **de grenouille,** water mint. — **pouliot,** pennyroyal. — **sauvage,** — **de cheval,** horse-mint. — **à feuilles rondes,** round-leaved mint. — **commune,** bushy red mint. — **crépue,** curled mint. — **des champs,** corn mint. — **de chat,** cat-mint. **Pastilles de —,** peppermint-drops.

MENTHOL, mâ*n*tol, *sm.* *Chem.* menthol : a white crustaline substance forming a constituent of oil of peppermint.

MENTION, mâ*n*syô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n* [Lat. : mentio], *sf.* mention : notice or remark expressed in words or writing. **Faire — de,** to mention. **— honorable**, honourable mention.

MENTIONNER, mâ*n*syoné-r, *va.* to mention, to make mention of. **Mentionné ci-dessus**, above mentioned. **Il s'agit des choses mentionnées dans le contrat**, it is a question of things mentioned in the contract.

MENTIR, mâ*n*tir, [Lat. : mentiri], *vn.* [*Je mens, tu mens, il ment, nous mentons, vous mentez, ils mentent* ; *je mentais* ; *je mentis* ; *je mentirai* ; *je mentirais* ; *que je mente* ; *que je mentisse mentant* ; *menti.*] to lie, to tell a lie, to tell a falsehood, to tell stories ; to deceive. **Faire —**, to belie, to give the lie to. **Sans —, à ne point —**, to tell the truth ; upon my word. **Il en a menti**, he lies. *Prov.* **Il en a menti par la gorge**, he lies in his throat. **A beau mentir qui vient de loin**, travellers may lie with impunity. **Presque et quasi empêchent les gens de mentir**, almost and very nigh save many a lie. **Bon sang ne peut mentir**, true blue will never stain.

MENTON, mâ*n*tô*n*, [Lat. : mentum], *sm.* chin. **Passer la main sous le — à, prendre le — à**, to chuck under the chin. **Avoir deux mentons, double —**, to be double-chinned. **Avoir triple —, un — à triple étage**, to be treble-chinned. **Être assis à table jusqu'au —**, to be sitting on a very low chair. [*Fig.* :] **Branler le —**, to eat. **Lever le —**, to hold up the chin.

MENTONNET, mâ*n*toné, *sm.* 1. *Mech.* catch, cog ; 2. ear (of a bomb-shell) ; 3. notched peg ; 4. head (of a catch-bolt) ; 5. lug (of a bellows) , 6. *Join.* bench hook.

MENTONNIER, IÈRE, mâ*n*tonyé, nyèr', *adj.* of the chin.

MENTONNIÈRE, mâ*n*tonyèr', *sf.* 1. chin piece ; 2. chin bandage, bandage round the chin ; 3. *Technol.* bib.

MENTOR, mantor, [from Mentor, the tutor of Telemachus], 1. *pnm.* Mentor ; 2. *sm.* mentor, guide.

MENU, E, mœnu, [Lat. : minutus, from minuo, I diminish], *adj.* 1. slender, thin, slim. **Une taille menue**, a slender waist. **Une herbe menue**, fine grass.

2. small. **— plomb**, small shot. **— rôt**, small birds.

3. *Fig.* minor, lesser, inconsiderable, small. **Menus détails**, minor details. **Menus frais**, small expenses. **Menues sommes**, small sums. **Menue monnaie**, small change. **— peuple**, lower orders, people of the lower order, vulgar. **Menus plaisirs**, amusement ; pocket-money.

MENU, *sm.* 1. detailed account, minute detail : particulars *pl.* **Par le —**, minutely, at great length, with all particulars.

2. bill of fare ; 3. small linen. **Le — d'un repas**, the bill of fare.

MENU, *adv.* small. **Hacher —**, to chop small. **Écrire —**, to write small. **Dru et —**, thick and fast. **Marcher, trotter dru et —**, to take short, quick steps.

MENUAILLE, mœnuây', [menu], *sf.* 1. small coin ; 2. small fry ; 3. trash.

MENUET, mœnué, [menu], *sm.* minuet ; *a*) a kind of dance ; *b*) the time or air of it.

MENUFEUILLÉ, E, mœnufœyé, [menu ; feuille], *adj.* small-leaved.

MENUISAILLE, mœnuizây', **MENUISE**, mœnuiz', [menu], *sf.* 1. small shot ; 2. boards (for joiner's work).

MENUISER, mœnuizé-r, [menu], *va.* to work (as a joiner).

MENUISER, *vn.* to do joiner's work.

MENUISERIE, mœnuiz'ri, *sf.* 1. joinery : *a*) the art of framing wood-work for the finishing of houses ; 2. the work of a joiner ; joiner's work ; 3. a piece of joinery.

MENUISIER, mœnuizyé, *sm.* joiner : one who makes the wood-work for finishing of houses. **— en bâtiments**, house-carpenter. **Ouvrier —**, working joiner.

MÉNURE, ménur', *sm.* *Ornith.* menura : the lyre-bird.

MENU-VAIR, mœnuvér, *sm.* minever, meniver : a species of fur.

MÉPHISTOPHÉLIQUE, mefistofélik, [from méphistophélès, the devil in the legend of Faust], *adj.* mephistophelian, devilish : resembling mephistopheles.

MÉPHITIQUE, méfitik', [Lat. : mephitis, noxious odour], *adj.* mephitic, mephitical : *a*) † *Chem.* carbonic ; *b*) foul, noxious, offensive to the smell.

MÉPHITISME, méfitism', *sm.* mephitis, mephitism : the quality of being mephitic.

MÉPLAT, mépla, [for mes and plat], *sm.* 1. *Paint.* flat part ; 2. thick plank.

MÉPLAT, E, *adj.* flat ; of greater width than thickness.

MÉPRENDRE, (SE), sœ-méprâ*n*dr', [for mesprendre], *v. refl.* [Conj. like *Prendre*.] to be mistaken ; (with *à*) to mistake, to be mistaken in ; (with *sur*) to mistake ; to misapprehend. **Se — sur les intentions de quelqu'un**, to be mistaken respecting a person's intentions. **Je crains que vous ne vous mépreniez**, I am afraid you are mistaken. **Le portrait sera si ressemblant, qu'on ne pourra pas s'y —**, the portrait will be such a good one, it will be impossible to mistake it. **Il ne faut pas s'y —**, one must not be mistaken.

MÉPRIS, mépri-z, [from mépriser], *sm.* 1. † underrate : a price less than the real value ; 2. contempt : *a*) the act of contemning or despising ; scorn, disregard, disdain ; *b*) the state of being despised ; *c*) disobedience, disrespect ; defiance ; *d*) scorn, act or contempt , *e*) contumely, scorn. *a*) **Avoir du — pour quelqu'un**, to despise a person. **Témoigner du —**, to show contempt. **S'exposer au —**, to expose one's self to contempt. **Mettre à —**, to contemn, to despise ; to slight. **Faire — de**, to hold in contempt ; to treat with contempt. **Le — de soi-même**, contempt of self. **Le — de la mort**, contempt of death. **Le — des richesses**, contempt of riches. *b*) **Tomber dans le —**, to fall into contempt. **Être à —**, to be despised ; to be scorned *d*) **Souffrir, endurer les mépris**, to bear scorn. *e*) **On dit des injures, des mépris**, they are abusive and scornful. — *Prov.* : **La familiarité engendre le mépris**, familiarity breeds contempt.

AU MÉPRIS DE, *prepos. phr.* in defiance of.

EN MÉPRIS DE, *prepos. phr.* in contempt of.

MÉPRISABLE, méprizabl', *adj.* contemptible, despicable.

MÉPRISABLEMENT, méprizablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* contemptibly, despicably.

MÉPRISAMMENT, méprizamâ*n*-t, *adv.* contemptuously : with scorn, with contempt.

MÉPRISANT, E, méprizâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* contemptuous, scornful.

MÉPRISE, mépriz', [méprendre, to mistake], *sf.* mistake ; misapprehension ; oversight, error, blunder. **Une — inconcevable**, an inconceivable mistake. **Lourde —**, gross error. **Tomber dans une —**, to fall into a mistake. **Commettre une singulière —**, to make a strange mistake. **Faire quelque chose par —**, to do a thing by mistake.

MÉPRISER, méprizé-r, [for mes, ill ; priser], *va.* to despise, to feel contempt for (persons) ; to contemn, to scorn (things) ; to slight, to set at naught, to think nothing of. **Il ne faut point — les malheureux**, we must not slight the unhappy. **Ses mains ne méprisent point le travail**, his hands do not disdain work. **Il méprise tous les conseils qu'on lui donne**, he takes no notice of the advice which is given him. **— les richesses**, to despise riches. **— la calomnie**, to despise calumny. **Il n'y a que ceux qui sont méprisables qui craignent d'être méprisés**, only those who are despicable fear to be despised. *La Rochef. Max.* 322.

MÉPRISER (SE), *v. refl.* to despise one's self ; to despise each other.

MER, mér, [Lat. : mare], *sf.* 1. sea : *a*) the ocean, the water ; *b*) a large body of salt water communicating with an ocean ; *c*) a large body of inland water ; lake , *d*) *Naut.* the waves, billow ; *e*) *Naut.* the flowing of waves of the sea in a particular direction ; swell ; *f*) *Fig.* a large quantity ; *g*) *Fig.* anything rough and tempestuous ; *h*) *Script.* a large basin. *a*) **Air de la —**, sea-air. **Apporté par la —**, sea-borne. **Baigné par la —**, sea-bathed. **Basse —**, low water. **— basse**, shallow sea. **Battu par la —**, sea-beat, sea-beaten, sea-tossed. **Bord de la —**, sea-side, sea-board. **Bras de —**, arm of the sea. **Brise de —**, sea-breeze. **Côte de la —**, sea-coast. **Courant de la —**, sea-current. **Eau de —**, sea-water. **Écumeur de —**, sea-rover. sea-robber, sea-thief. **En —**, at sea. **En pleine —**, on the high seas, on the open sea. **Entouré par la —**, sea-surrounded, sea-encircled, sea-circled, sea girt. **Haute —**, high sea, main sea. **— haute**, high waters. **Il y a de la —**, the sea is a bit rough. **Homme de —**, seaman, seafarer, seafaring man. **Un homme à la —**, a man overboard ; *Fig.* a man of lost reputation. **Gens de —**, seafaring men. **Limité par la —**, sea-bounded. **Loup de —**, thorough seaman, jacktar. **Mal de —**, sea-sickness. **Qui a le mal de —**, sea-sick. **Mettre à la —, en —**, to put to sea. **Navire qui se comporte bien à la —**, a good sailer, a good sea-boat. **Né en —**, sea-born. **Niveau de la —**, sea-level. **Niveau des basses mers**, low water mark **Nymphe de la —**, sea-nymph, sea elf. **Oiseau de —**, sea-bird. **Outre —, d'outre —**, beyond sea. **Par —**, by sea. **Pleine —**, main sea. **Poisson de —**, sea-fish. **Port de —**, sea-port. **Prendre la —**, to go to sea. **Rivage de la —**, sea-shore. **Sur —**, at sea. **Tenir la —**, to keep at sea. **Tomber à la —**, to fall overboard. *b*) **La — Caspienne**, the Caspian Sea. **La — Rouge**, the Red Sea. **La — Noire**, the Black Sea. **La — Glaciale**, the Frozen Sea. **La — morte**, the Dead Sea. [*Fig.* :] **Il vogue en pleine —**, he rows in fair weather. **Chercher quelqu'un par terre et par —**, to look for a person everywhere. **C'est la — à boire**, it is next to impossible. **Ce n'est pas la — à boire**, it is not so very difficult. **C'est un homme qui avalerait la — et les poissons**, he would drink the sea dry ; he would breed a famine. **Jeter à la —**, to throw overboard. **Porter de l'eau à la —**, to carry coals to New-castle. **Pouvoir tenir la —**, to be sea-worthy (as a ship) **Prendre la —**, to go to sea. **Tenir la —**, to keep in the open (sea). **Se mettre en —**, to put to sea. **C'est une goutte d'eau dans la —**, it is a drop of water in the sea. *e*) **Un gros coup de —**, a heavy sea. **Une grosse —**, a high sea. **Une — longue**, a long sea. **Une — courte**, a short sea. **La — moutonne**, the sea foams. **La — est étale**, it is slack water. **La — monte**, the tide is rising. *f*) **Une — de sang**, a sea of blood. *h*) **Perdu dans la — immense de mes malheurs**, lost in a sea of troubles. **Le monde est une**

— orageuse, the world is a rough sea.

MERCADET, merkadé, [from a personage in Balzac], *sm. Neol.* a jobber.

MERCANTI, merkântee, *sm.* profiteer, vile or unfair tradesman; unscrupulous dealer.

MERCANTILE, mèrkantil', [Lat. : marcans, mercantis, dealer; Ital. : mercantile], *adj.* **1.** mercantile, commercial : *a*) trading, carrying on commerce; *b*) relating to commerce; **2.** *Fig.* sordid, grasping.

MERCANTILEMENT, mèrkântil'mân-t, *adv.* commercially.

MERCANTILISME, mèrkântilism', *sm.* trading spirit, commercialism.

MERCANTILLE, mèrkântiy', *sf.* hucksterage, small dealing, petty trading.

MERCAPTAN, mèrkaptân, [abbrev. of *mercure and capter*], *sm. Chem.* percaptan : a liquid composed of sulphur, carbon and hydrogen.

MERCENAIRE, mèrsœnêr', [Lat. : mercenarius; merx, mercis, merchandise], *adj.* mercenary : *a*) hireling, hired; *b*) venal; moved by the love of money; *c*) contracted from motives of gain.

MERCENAIRE, *sm.* **1.** hired labourer; **2.** mercenary, hireling : one serving for pay, one who is hired; **3.** miser, covetous man.

MERCENAIREMENT, mèrsœnêr'mân-t, *adv.* mercenarily.

MERCERIE, mèrs'ri, *sf.* mercery, haberdashery.

MERCI, mèrsi, [Lat. : merces, reward], *sf.* mercy : *a*) † act of mercy, favour or kindness; *b*) grace, favour; clemency; pity, compassion; *c*) pardon, forgiveness; forbearance of a violent act expected; *d*) power of acting at pleasure or discretion. *b*) **Un homme sans —,** a man without pity. **Prendre, recevoir à —,** to grant mercy. **C'est un homme dont vous ne devez point attendre de —,** you must not expect any pity from that man. *c*) **Demander —,** to beg for mercy. **Crier —,** to cry mercy. *d*) **Être à la — de quelqu'un,** to be *or* to lie at the mercy of a person. **Être à la — des flots,** to be at the mercy of the waves.

MERCI, *sm.* thanks. **Ce tableau ne m'a coûté qu'un grand —,** that picture only cost me a few thanks. **Voilà le grand — que j'en ai,** that is all I got for it. **Dire —,** to say thank you. **Il ne m'en a pas seulement dit —,** he did not even thank me. **—, grand —,** thank you : many thanks! **Dieu —,** thank God!

MERCIER, IÈRE, mèrsyé, syèr', [Low Lat. : mercerius from Lat. merx, merchandise], *sm. f.* mercer, haberdasher.

MERCREDI, mèrkrœdi, [Lat. : Mercurii dies, day of Mercury], *sm.* Wednesday. **— des Cendres,** Ash-Wednesday.

MERCURE, mèrkur', *pnm.* Mercury : *a*) *Mythol.* the messenger of the gods, the god of eloquence and trade; *b*) *Astron.* a planet.

MERCURE, *sm.* **1.** mercury : *a*) *Chem.* quicksilver, a metal; *b*) mercurial medicine; **2.** pimp, pander.

MERCURIALE, mèrkurial', *sf.* **1.** † an assembly of the courts of justice which took place each Wednesday; **2.** harangue; **3.** *Fig.* lecture, reprimand. **Faire une — à,** to give a lecture to, to lecture.

4. official statement of prices (of grain).

5. *Bot.* mercury : *Mercurialis*, a genus of weeds of the order euphorbiaceæ. **— vivace,** dog-mercury.

MERCURIALISER, mèrkurializé-r, *va. Med.* to mercurialize : to affect the system with mercury.

MERCURIALISME, mèrkurialism', *sm. Med.* mercurial rash, hydrargyria, hydrargyriasis : a variety of eczema produced by the use of mercury.

MERCURIAUX, mèrkuriô, *smpl. Pharm.* mercurials : preparations of mecury.

MERCURIEL, ELLE, mèrkuriêl, *adj.* mercurial : *a*) containing mercury; *b*) produced by the use of mercury.

MERCURIFICATION, mèrkurifikasyôn, *sf. Metall.* mercurification : the process of obtaining mercury from its ore.

MERDE, mer'd, [Lat.: merda], *sf. Vulg.* excrements [of man and animals] filth, dirt. **— de chien,** dog's turd. **Couleur — d'oie,** goose-green. **— du diable,** *Bot.* assa fœtida.

MÈRE, mèr', [Lat. : mater], *sf.* **1.** mother : *a*) female parent; *b*) (of animals) dam; (of birds) hen; *c*) *Fig.* that which has produced anything, spring, cause, origin; *d*) that which has preceded in time; the chief, the head, the oldest; *e*) one who exercises motherly care and tenderness towards another; *f*) a familiar term of address to an old woman; *g*) a title given to an abbess or superior of a nunnery; also, a title given to a nun; *h*) a thick slimy substance formed in vinegar. *a*) **Une tendre —,** an affectionate mother. **Elle est — de six enfants,** she is the mother of six children. **Ils sont frères de père et de —,** they are the sons of the same father and mother. **— de famille,** the mother of a family. **— nourrice,** wet nurse. **Notre première —,** our first mother. **Grand'—,** grand-mother. **Belle-—,** **1.** mother-in-law; **2.** step-mother. *b*) **Voici la — et ses poussins,** here is the hen and her chickens. *c*) **L'oisiveté est la — de tous les vices,** idleness is the mother of all vices. **La Grèce a été la — des beaux-arts,** Greece was the cradle of the fine arts. **Notre sainte — l'église,** our Holy Mother Church.

2. matrix, mould; **3.** in fermentation. **— de vinaigre,** mother of vinegar.

MÈRE, *adj.* **1.** mother. **La reine —,** the queen mother. **La — patrie,** the mother country. **Langue —,** mother language. **— perle,** mother of pearl. **Eau —,** *Chem.* mother water.

2. first, chief, principal. **L'idée — d'un ouvrage,** the first idea of a work.

3. (of wool) fine; **4.** pure, genuine. **— goutte,** wine of unpressed grapes.

5. *Anat.* **Dure-—,** dura mater **Pie-—,** pia mater.

MÉREAU, mérô, [Low Lat. : merellus, counter], *sm.* token, counter; disk, knicker.

MÉRELLE, mérèl', [Lat. : mergus], *sf.* V. *Marelle.*

MERGUE, mèrg', [Lat. : mergus], *sm. Ornith.* merganser, mergus, goosander : a genus of palmiped birds.

MÉRIDIEN, méridyan, [Lat. : meridianus], *sm. Geog. Astron.* meridian : a great circle supposed to pass through the poles of the earth and the zenith and nadir of any given place. **Premier —,** first meridian. **— magnétique,** magnetic meridian.

MÉRIDIEN, IENNE, méridyan, dyèn', *adj.* meridian : pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day; meridional. **Hauteur méridienne,** meridian altitude. **Ligne méridienne,** meridian line.

MÉRIDIENNE, *sf.* **1.** meridian line; **2.** noon-tide nap, noon's nap, mid-day nap; **3.** a kind of sofa to sleep on. **Faire sa** or **la —,** to take one's noon's nap.

MÉRIDIONAL, E, méridional, [Lat. : meridionalis], *adj.* meridional : *a*) relating to the meridian; *b*) southern, of the south, southerly. *a*) **Distance méridionale,** meridional distance. **Parties méridionales,** *Naut.* meridional parts. *b*) **Les pays méridionaux,** the southern countries.

MÉRIDIONAL, *sm.* southener : an inhabitant of the south.

MÉRIMÉE, mérimé, [Prosper], romance writer (1803-1870).

MERINGUE, mœrang', *sf.* meringue : a sponge-cake with whipped cream.

MÉRINOS, mérinos, [Span. : merino, wandering], *sm.* merino : *a*) a variety of sheep from Spain; merino sheep; *b*) a thin fabric made of merino-wool. *a*) **Laine de —,** merino, merino-wool, Spanish wool.

MERISE, mœriz', [orig. unknown], *sf.* wild cherry.

MERISIER, mœrizyé, *sm. Bot.* wild cherry-tree.

MÉRITANT, E, méritân-t, ânt', *adj.* meritorious, deserving.

MÉRITE, mérit', [Lat. : meritum], *sm.* **1.** merit : a desert, worth, worthiness; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honour or reward; *b*) desert of good or evil; due; *c*) value, excellence. *a*) **Avoir du —,** to have merit. **Honorer le —,** to honour merit. **Il a le — de savoir se taire et parler à propos,** he has the merit of knowing when to speak and when to be silent. **Un homme d'un grand —,** a man of great merit. **Faire valoir tous ses mérites,** to exaggerate one's services. **Se faire un — d'une chose,** to glory in a thing. **Se faire un — de quelque chose auprès de quelqu'un,** to praise one's self to a person for what one has done. **Se donner le — d'une chose,** to claim the merit of having done a thing. *b*) **Il sera traité selon ses mérites,** he will be treated according to his deserts. *c*) **Cette tragédie n'est pas sans —,** that tragedy is not without merit. **Cet homme a percé par son —,** that man has risen by his merit. **Le temps seul décide du — des ouvrages,** time alone decides of the excellence of work.

2. ability, cleverness, talent; **3.** importance.

MÉRITÉ, E, mérité, *pa. p.* deserved, merited, earned. **Peu —,** undeserved, unmerited, unearned.

MÉRITER, mérité-r, *va.* **1.** to merit, to deserve; to earn, to have a title to; to be worthy of; to be worth. **— récompense,** to deserve a reward. **— les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un,** to deserve a person's favour. **— des louanges,** to deserve praise. **— une punition** to deserve to be punished. **Les services de son père lui ont mérité cet accueil favorable,** his father's services entitled him to this favourable reception. **Sans qu'il l'ait mérité,** undeservedly. — *Prov.* : **Tout travail mérite salaire,** the labourer is worthy of his hire.

2. to need, to require. **Cette nouvelle mérite confirmation,** this news needs confirmation.

MÉRITER, *vn.* **1** to be praiseworthy, to be meritorious; **2.** (with *de* and the infinitive, or *que* and the subjunctive) to deserve, to merit; to be worthy of; to be worth. **Il mérite d'être protégé,** he deserves to be protected. **Il mérite de commander,** he deserves to command. **Ce que le prince fit ensuite mériterait d'être raconté à toute la terre,** what the prince did afterwards ought to be told to all men. **Il mérite qu'on ait soin de lui,** he deserves to be taken care of. **Cela mérite qu'on y songe,** it is worth thinking of. **Cela ne mérite pas qu'on en parle,** it is not worth mentioning.

3 **Bien — de,** to deserve well of. **Il a bien mérité de la patrie,** he deserves well of the country.

MÉRITER (SE), *v. refl.* to be deserved.

MÉRITHALLE, mérital', *sm. Bot.* internode.

MÉRITOIRE, méritwar', *adj.* meritorious, praiseworthy : having merit ; deserving of reward. **Faire une action —**, to do a praiseworthy thing. **Il est — de pardonner les injures**, it is praiseworthy to forgive offences.

MÉRITOIREMENT, méritwar'mân-t, *adv.* meritoriously ; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERLAN, mèrlân, [orig. unknown], *sm.* 1. *Ichth.* whiting : a sea-fish ; 2. *Fam.* hairdresser, barber.

MERLE, mèrl', [Lat. : merula], *sm. Ornith.* blackbird *Turdus merula*. **Siffler comme un —**, to whistle like a blackbird. **Jaser comme un —**, to talk very much. [*Fam.* :] **Un fin —**, a cunning fellow, a cunning blade. **Un vilain —**, a disagreeable fellow. **Un dénicheur de merles**, a man ever intent on his own interest. **Si vous faites cela, je vous donnerai un — blanc**, if you succeed in doing that I will give you a white crow. — *Prov.* : **On ne prend pas les vieux merles à la pipée**, you cannot catch old birds with chaff. **A merle soûl, cerises sont amères**, plenty makes dainty.

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, merl' dôbeenyé, [Jean-Henri], Suiss historian and theologian (1794-1872).

MERLEAU, mèrlô, *sm.* young blackbird.

MERLETTE, mèrlèt', *sf. Herald.* martlet : a bird depicted without feet.

MERLIN, mèrlan, [Low Lat. : marculinus, hammer], *sm.* 1. butcher's pole-axe ; 2. woodcleaver ; 3. *Naut.* marline : a small, two-stranded cord.

MERLINER, mèrliné-r, *va. Naut.* to marline, to marl.

MERLON, mèrlôn, [a form of merlus], *sm. Fortif.* merlon : that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

MERLUCHE, mèrlush', [a form of merlus], *sf.* dried haddock, stockfish : cod dried hard, without salt.

MERLUS, mèrlû', [Provenç.], *sm. Ichth.* hake : *Merlucius*, a genus of fishes of the family *gadidæ*.

MÉROCÈLE, mérosèl', [Gr. : μηρὸς, thigh ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* merocele : crural hernia.

* **MÉROVÉE**, mérové, *pnm.* Merovius.

MÉROVINGIEN, IENNE, mérovanzhyan, zhyèn', *adj* or *s.* Merovingian : of Merovius, [the dynasty of the Merovingians ended with Childéric III in 751].

MERRAIN, MAIRAIN, mèran, [Low Lat : materiamen, timber], *sm.* 1. stave-wood ; 2. *Ven.* beam (of a stag's horn or antler).

MERVEILLE, mèrvèy', [Lat. : mirabilia, *neut. pl.* of mirabilis, admirable], *sf.* wonder, marvel : anything marvellous or astonishing ; prodigy, miracle. **Les merveilles de la nature**, the wonders of nature. **Les sept merveilles du monde**, the seven wonders of the world. **C'est la huitième — du monde**, it is the eighth wonder of the world. **Ce n'est pas grande —, voilà une belle —** ! a fine thing indeed ! **Cette princesse est toujours la — de la cour**, this princess is still the wonder of the court. **C'est une — de (or que de) faire cela**, it is a marvellous thing to do that. **C'était — de le voir**, it was astonishinng to see him. **Ce n'est pas — qu'il ait échoué**, it is no wonder he failed. **Faire merveilles, faire des merveilles**, (of persons) to do, to perform wonders. **Faire —**, (of things) to do wonderfully well. **Promettre monts et merveilles**, to promise wonders.

À MERVEILLE, *adv. phr.* wonderfully well, marvellously, to admiration, admirably. **Il se porte à —**, he is wonderfully well. **Tout allait à —**, all went on wonderfully well.

MERVEILLEUSEMENT, mèrvèyœz'mân-t, *adv.* wonderfully, marvellously.

MERVEILLEUX, EUSE, mèrvéyœ, yœz', *adj.* 1. marvellous, wonderful ; 2. excellent, superior, wonderfully good. **Du vin —**, excellent wine.

3. strange, odd.

MERVEILLEUX, SE, *sm. f.* coxcomb, dandy, beau, fop *m.* ; affected lady *f* (under the Directory 1795).

MERVEILLEUX, *sm.* 1. the marvellous : *a*) anything exceeding natural power ; *b*) the state of being marvellous ; marvellousness, wonderfulness 2. wonderful part, marvellous part ; 3. *Lit.* machinery.

MÉRY, méry, [Joseph], poet and novelist (1798-1863).

MES, mè, *adj. poss. m.f.pl.* of *Mon, ma*, my.

† **MÉSAISE**, mézèz', [mes ; aise], *sm.* uneasiness.

MÉSALLIANCE, mézaliâns', [mésallier], *sf.* misalliance, disparagement : marriage with a person of inferior condition ; bad match.

MÉSALLIER, mézalié-r, [mes ; allier], *va.* to disparage, to misally : to marry to a person of inferior condition.

MESALLIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to disparage one's self, to make a misalliance, 2. to degrade one's self.

MÉSANGE, mezânzh', [O. H. Ger. : Meisa ; Ger. : Meize], *sf. Ornith.* tit, titmouse, tomtit, pinnock : *Parus*, a genus of birds of the order insessores. **— charbonnière, — brûlée, — à tête noire, — -pinson**, great tit. **— noire, — petite charbonnière**, cole tit. **— à tête bleue**, blue tit, tomtit. **— huppée**, crested tit. **— à longue queue**, long-tailed tit.

MÉSANGÈRE, mézânzhèr', *sf. Ornith.* great titmouse.

MÉSANGETTE, mézânzhèt', *sf.* bird-trap ; trap-cage.

MÉSARAÏQUE, mézaraik', [Gr. : μεσάραιον, from μέσος, in the middle ; ἀραιά, abdomen], *adj. Anat.* mesaraic : mesenteric.

MÉSARRIVER, mézarivé-r, [mes ; arriver], *vn. impers.* to happen ill, to turn out ill ; to come to grief. **Il vous en mésarrivera**, you will come to grief through it.

MÉSAVENIR, mézav'nir, [mes ; avenir], *vn. impers.* [Conj. like *Venir*] to turn out ill.

MÉSAVENTURE, mézavântur', *sf.* misadventure, mischance, mishap.

MÉSEMBRYANTHÈMES, mezânbriântèm', [Gr. : μεσημβρία, midday ; ἄνθεμα, flower], *sm. Bot.* fig-marigold, mesembryanthemum : a genus of plants of the order mesembryaceæ.

MÉSEMBRYANTHÉMÉES, mézânbriântémé, *sfpl. Bot.* mesembryaceæ : ficoideæ.

MÉSENCÉPHALE, mézensèfal, [Gr. : μέσος, midmost ; encéphale], *sm.* and *adj.* mesencephalon, mesencephalous.

MÉSENTENDRE, mézântândr', [mes ; entendre], *va.* to misunderstand.

MÉSENTENTE, mézântânt', *sf.* misunderstanding, disagreement.

MÉSENTÈRE, mézântèr', [Gr. : μέσον, in the middle ; ἔντερον, intestine], *sm. Anat.* mesentery : a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen.

MÉSENTÉRIQUE, mézântérik', *adj. Anat.* mesenteric : pertaining to the mesentery.

MÉSENTÉRITE, mézântérit', *sf. Med.* mesenteritis : inflammation of the mesentery.

MÉSESTIMATION, mézestimasyon, *sf.* eroneous estimation of the value of.

MÉSESTIME, mézèstin.', [mes ; estime], *sf.* misesteem, disesteem, disregard.

MÉSESTIMER, mezèstimé-r, [mésestime], *va.* 1. to disesteem ; to think little of ; 2. to underrate, to undervalue, to under-estimate.

MÉSINTELLIGENCE, mézântèllizhâns', [mes ; intelligence], *sf.* misunderstanding, disagreement, discordance, variance.

MÉSINTERPRÉTATION, mézântèrprétasyôn, *sf.* misinterpretation : wrong interpretation.

MÉSINTERPRÉTER, mézantèrprété-r, *va.* to misinterpret, to misconstrue.

MÉSITE, mézit', [Gr. : μεσίτης, which is in the middle], *sm. Chem.* mesite : a liquid existing in pyroxylic spirit.

MÉSITYLÈNE, mézitilèn, *sm. Chem.* mesitylene : a colourless oily hydro-carbon.

MESMÉRIEN, IENNE, mèsméryan, ryèn', [after Mesmer, 1733-1815], *adj.* mesmeric, mesmerical : relating to mesmerism.

MESMÉRIEN, *sm.* mesmerist : one who believes in mesmerism.

MESMÉRISME, mesmérism', *sm.* mesmerism : animal magnetism.

MÉSOCARPE, mezokarp', [Gr. : μέσος, central ; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* mesocarp : the middle part of a pericarp.

MÉSOCOLON, mézokôlôn, [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; κῶλον, colon], *sm. Anat.* mesocolon : a continuation of the mesentery, to support the large intestines.

MÉSOFFRIR, mézofrir, *vn.* [Conj. like *Offrir*], to offer too little, to underbid.

MÉSOGASTRIQUE, mézogastrik, [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; γαστήρ, belly], *adj.* mesogastric : pertaining to the mesogastrium.

MÉSOLABE, mézolab', [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; λαμβάνω, I take], *sm. Geom.* mesolabe : an instrument formerly used to find two mean proportionals between two given lines.

MÉSOLOBAIRE, mézolobêr', *adj.* mesolobar : pertaining to the mesolobe.

MÉSOLOBE, mézolob', [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; λοβός, lobe], *sm. Anat.* mesolobe : the corpus callosum.

MÉSOPHYLLE, mézofil', [Gr. : μέσος, middle, φύλλον, leaf], *sm. Bot.* mesophyllum : the parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf.

MÉSOPOTAMIE, mézopotami, *pnf. Geog.* Mesopotamia.

MÉSOSPERME, mézopsèrm', [Gr. : μέσος, middle, σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* mesosperm, secundine : the second membrane of a seed.

MÉSOTHORAX, mézotoraks, [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; θώραξ, chest], *sm. Entom.* mesothorax : the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

MÉSOTYPE, mézotip', [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; τύπος, form], *sf. Miner.* mesotype : prismatic zeolite.

MÉSOXALIQUE, mézoksalik', [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; oxalique], *adj. Chem.* mesoxalic : noting an acid obtained from alloxanate of baryta.

MÉSOZOÏQUE, mézozoik', [Gr. : μέσος, middle ; ζῷον, animal], *adj. Geol.* mesozoic : a term denoting the newest of the secondary groups.

MESQUIN, E, mèskan, kin', [Ital. : meschino, petty], *adj.* 1. mean, poor, shabby, paltry ; little. **Avoir l'air —**, to look mean. **Une chambre mesquine**, a shabby room.

2. mean, illiberal, narrow. **Des idées mesquines**, narrow ideas. **Une politique mesquine**, illiberal policy.

3. stingy, niggardly. **On accuse quel-**

quefois les gens économes d'être mesquins, economical people are sometimes considered stingy.

MESQUINEMENT, mèskin'mân-t. *adv.* **1.** meanly, shabbily; **2.** stingily. **Être vêtu —,** to be dressed shabbily.

MESQUINERIE, mèskin'ri, *sf.* **1.** meanness, shabbiness, poorness: **2.** niggardliness, stinginess. **Cet homme est d'une — ridicule,** that man is absurdly mean. **Cette dernière offre me toucha fort et me fit oublier la — de l'autre,** this second offer touched me very much and caused me to forget the meanness of the other. *J. J. Rous. Conf.* 12.

3 shabby thing shabby trick.

MESS, mès, [Eng. which is itself from mets] *sm.* mess (of officers).

MESSAGE, mèsazh, [Low Lat.: missaticum; Lat.: mittĕre, missum, to send], *sm.* message: errand any communication sent from one person to another. **Faire un —,** to go on an errand. **Porter un —,** to take a message.

MESSAGER, ÈRE, mèsazhé, zhèr', *sm. f.* **1.** messenger: *a)* a bearer of a message; emissary; *b)* harbinger, fore-runner, herald: he or that which foreshows. *a)* **Je lui ai envoyé un —,** I sent him a messenger. **— d'État** messenger of state. *b)* **Un — de malheur,** a messenger of ill news. **L'aurore, la messagère du jour,** Aurora, the harbinger of day. **Les hirondelles sont les messagères du printemps,** swallows are the harbingers of spring.

2. carrier: waggoner: **3.** † stage-coach: **4.** *Ornith.* secretary, secretary-bird, serpent-eater.

MESSAGERIE, mèsazh'ri, *sf.* **1.** † coach-establishment, establishment of stage-coaches: **2.** coach-office: **3.** stage-coaches coach. **4.** goods traffic, carriage of goods. **Les messageries maritimes** steam-packet service.

MESSALINE, [from Messaline, wife of the Emperor Claudius], *sf.* dissolute woman.

MESSE, mès', [Lat.: missa], *sf.* mass. **Grand' —,** high mass. **Basse —,** low mass. **— des morts. — de requiem,** mass for the dead. **— de minuit,** midnight service (24th Dec.). **Livre de —,** mass-book. **Dire la —,** to say mass

MESSÉANCE, mèséâns', *sf.* unseemliness unbecomingness, impropriety.

MESSÉANT, E, mèséân, ânt', [messeoir], *adj* unseemly unbecoming, improper.

MESSEIGNEURS, mèsènyœr, *sm. pl.* of *Monseigneur.*

MESSEOIR, mèswar, [mess, ill: seoir, to suit], *vn. impers* [*Il messied ils messiéent; il messeyait, ils messeyaient; il messiéra, ils messieront; il messiérait, ils messiéraient; messeant.*] to be unseemly, to be unbecoming, to be unfitting.

† **MESSER**, mèsèr, *sm.* master.

MESSIADE, mèsiad', *sf.* Messiad: a German poem, by Klopstock.

MESSIANIQUE mèsianik', *adj.* messianic: relating to the Messiah.

MESSIANITÉ, mèsianité, *sf.* messiahship: the character of the Messiah.

MESSIDOR, mésidor, [Lat.: messis, harvest], *sm.* Messidor: the tenth month of the French republican calendar, from the 19th of June to the 18th of July.

MESSIE, mèsi, [Heb.], *sm.* Messiah.

MESSIER, mèsyé, [Lat.: messis, harvest], *sm* field keeper, watcher (in harvest time).

MESSIEURS, mesyœ-z, *sm. pl.* of *Monsieur* Messieurs. Messrs: gentlemen, sirs.

MESSIN E mèsan, sin', *adj.* of Metz.

† **MESSIRE**, mèsir', [O. Fr.: mes, my; sire], *sm.* master, sir, squire.

MESTRE, mèstr', *sm.* V. *Meistre.*

† **MESTRE DE CAMP**, mèstrœd'kân, *sm. Milit.* colonel.

MESURABLE, mœzurabl', *adj.* measurable, measurable: that may be measured.

MESURAGE, mœzurazh', *sm.* **1.** measurement, measuring: the act of measuring; **2.** metage: measurement of coals; **3.** mensuration: the act of ascertaining the area of surfaces: survey.

MESURE, mœzur', [Lat.: mensura; metiri, to measure], *sf.* **1.** measure: *a)* that by which anything is measured; standard; *b) Math.* a magnitude or quantity taken as a unit to express the relation of other magnitude and quantity of the same kind; *c)* a stated quantity, a quantity determined by some standard; *d)* measurement; *e)* dimension, size; *f) Mus.* time, number counted in a bar; rhythmical division of time into short portions; bar; *g) Danc.* the proportion of the steps to each other, motion adjusted to musical time; *h) Poet.* metre; *i) Fig.* means to an end, acts, steps, proceedings: *j) Fig.* gauge; degree, extent; *k)* limit, bound, compass; *l)* moderation, restraint, bounds; propriety, decorum. *a)* **— linéaire** lineal measure. **— de longueur,** long measure, measure of length. **— de capacité,** measure of capacity: dry measure *or* liquid measure. **— comble,** heaped measure. **Faire, donner, bonne—,** to give good measure. [*Fig.*:] **Avoir deux poids et deux mesures,** to have two weights and two measures. **Faire tout avec poids et —,** to be very circumspect in all one does. **Il a comblé la —,** he heaped up the measure. **La — est comble,** the cup is filled to the brim. **Vous avez comblé la — de vos calomnies,** you have completed the measure of your calumny. *b)* **— commune,** common measure. *c)* **Une — de sel,** a measure of salt. *d)* **La — de la terre,** the measurement of the world. **La — des hauteurs,** the measurement of heights. *e)* **Prendre les mesures d'un bâtiment,** to take the size of a building. **Se faire prendre — d'un habit,** to have one's self measured for a coat. **Des vêtements faits sur —,** garments made to measure. **Donner sa —.** *Fig.* to show what one can do. *f)* **— à trois temps,** triple time. **Chanter en —,** to sing in time. **Battre la —,** to beat time. *g)* **Danser en —,** to keep time in dancing. *i)* **Une sage —,** a wise measure. **Une demi- —,** a half-measure. **Prendre des mesures** to take measures. **J'ai pris mes mesures.** I have taken my precautions. **Rompre les mesures de quelqu'un,** to upset a person's measures. *j)* **La — du mérite,** the degree of merit. **La — des aumônes des riches doit être celle de leurs richesses** the rich must measure their charities by their wealth. **Son existence avait dépassé la — de la vie ordinaire,** his existence had extended beyond the limits of an ordinary life-time. *k)* **Régler ses besoins selon la — de ses ressources,** to measure one's wants by one's resources. **Cela passe la — de son talent,** that is beyond the limits of his talent. **La — du possible,** the bounds of possibility. **Le luxe des Perses n'eut plus de —,** there were no longer any bounds to the luxury of the Persians. **Passer toute la —,** to exceed all bounds. *l)* **Ils ne gardent plus ni lois ni mesures,** they no longer observe either law or restraint. **Il n'a gardé aucune — avec moi,** he did not spare me in the least. **Manquer de —,** to be wanting in moderation. **Avoir de la —** to be moderate. **Il m'a parlé avec beaucoup de —** he spoke to me with great propriety.

2. *Fenc.* distance, proper distance; **3.** *Fig.* posture, attitude; situation. **Être en — de faire une chose,** to be prepared to do a thing. **Être hors de —,** to be unprepared. **Se mettre en — de faire une chose,** to prepare one's self to do a thing. **Mettre quelqu'un hors de —,** to upset a person's plans.

À MESURE, *adv. phr.* in proportion, accordingly.

À MESURE DE, *prepos phr.* in proportion to, according to. **Au fur et à — que,** in proportion as, successively. **A — que l'un avançait, l'autre reculait,** as fast as one advanced the other retreated. *Béscher* **La chair prend toujours plus de dureté à — qu'on avance en âge,** our flesh becomes harder as we advance in years. *Buffon.*

OUTRE MESURE, *adv. phr.* beyond all measure, immeasurably, immoderately, excessively.

SANS MESURE, *adv. phr.* **1.** beyond all measure, out of measure, without measure, immeasurably, unboundedly without limits; **2** (*adject.*) unmeasured; unrestrained. **Un bonheur assuré, sans — et sans fin,** happiness assured with measure and without end. *Corn. Poly.* IV 3.

MESURÉ, E, mœzuré, *adj* **1.** measured: *a)* computed or ascertained by a rule or standard; *b)* estimated, appreciated; *c)* proportioned; *d)* equal, uniform, steady: regular; *c)* moderate. *c)* **Une récompense mesurée au service,** a reward proportioned to the service. *d)* **A pas mesurés,** with measured steps; formally.

2. circumspect, cautious; guarded. **Un homme fort peu — dans ses discours,** a man who speaks incautiously **Des expressions peu mesurées,** very unguarded terms.

MESURER, mœzuré-r, [measure], *va.* **1** to measure: *a)* to compute or ascertain the length, superficies, volume, capacity or distance of, according to a settled rule or standard; to mete: *b)* to judge of to estimate, to appreciate: *c)* to pass through: *d)* to allot or distribute by measure: to measure out, to mete, to mete out; *e)* to proportion, to adjust. *a)* **— la largeur d'un fleuve,** to measure the width of a river. **— un champ,** to measure a field. **— du bois,** to measure wood. **— au mètre,** to measure by the metre. **— des yeux, — avec les yeux,** to measure by the eye: *Fig.* to scan, to examine. **— les épées,** to fight. **— son épée avec quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to measure one's sword with another to fight with a person. **— ses forces contre quelqu'un,** to vie for the mastery with a person. *b)* **— les autres à son aune,** to measure other people's corn by one's own bushel. **Nous devons — notre vie par les actions, non par les années,** we ought to measure our lives by our acts and not by our years. *Bossuet.* *c)* **Si pourtant à l'offense on mesure la peine,** if the punishment is to be measured by the offence. **— sa dépense sur son revenu,** to measure one's expenses by one's income. — *Prov.*: **A brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent,** God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

2. *Fig.* to compare. **La justice de Dieu ne veut pas être mesurée sur celle des hommes,** man's justice cannot be compared with God's.

3. to weigh: *a)* to consider, to examine; *b)* to calculate: to regulate. *a)* **Le raison m'est rendue pour — l'abîme où je suis descendue,** I am restored to reason that I may consider into what an abyss I have fallen. *C. Delav. Vep. Sicil.* IV 1. *b)* **— ses actions,** to weigh one's actions. **Un ambassadeur doit — toutes ses démarches,** an ambassador must weigh every step he takes. **Il n'entreprend rien sans avoir auparavant bien mesuré toutes choses,** he never

undertakes anything without weighing all he is to do. — **ses paroles, ses expressions,** to weigh one's words, one's expressions.

MESURER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be measured; 2. to measure one's self; 3. **Se — des yeux,** to eye one another from head to foot; 4. **Les marchandises se mesurent au poids, à la longueur ou bien au volume,** goods are measured by their weight, their length or by their volume. *Boucher.* **Se — avec quelqu'un,** to measure or try one's strength with a person; to contend, to vie with a person; to measure swords, to fight with a person.

MESUREUR, mezurœr, *sm.* gauger, measurer, meter: one who measures.

MÉSUSAGE, mézuzazh, *sm.* misuse, abuse.

MÉSUSER, mézuzé-r, [mes; user], *vn.* to misuse, to abuse; to make an ill use of.

MÉTABOLE, métabol', [Gr.: μεταβολή, change], *sf. Med.* metabola: a change of disease.

MÉTABOLISME, métabolism, [métabole], *sm. Med.* metabolism: a general term for the chemical changes of living matter.

MÉTACARPE, métakarp', [Gr.: μετά, after; καρπός, wrist], *sm. Anat.* metacarpus: the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

MÉTACARPIEN, IENNE, métakarpyan, pyèn', *adj.* metacarpal: belonging to the metacarpus.

MÉTACENTRE, metasentr', [Gr.: μετά, after; κέντρον, centre], *sm. Nav.* metacentre.

MÉTACHROMATISME, métakromatism', [Gr.: μετά, after; χρῶμα, χρώματος, colour], *sm. Physiol.* metachromatism: change of colour of the skin, hair, etc. under the influence of age.

MÉTACHRONISME, métakronism', [Gr: μετά, after; χρόνος, time], *sm.* metachronism: an error in chronology.

MÉTAGALLIQUE, métagalik', [Gr.: μετά, after; gallique], *adj. Chem.* metagallic: noting an acid obtained by a partial decomposition of gallic acid.

MÉTAGENÈSE, métagenes, [Gr.: μετά, after; γένεσις, birth], *sf. Biol.* metagenesis: alteration of generations.

MÉTAIRIE, métèri, [Low Lat.: medietaria], *sf.* 1. farm (the produce of which is shared between the landlord and tenant); 2. small farm, dairy farm.

MÉTAL, métal, [Lat.: metallum], *sm.* [*Pl. Métaux.*] metal. — **natif,** — **vierge,** native metal, native ore. **Métaux précieux,** precious metals. — **de cloche,** bell-metal. — **anglais,** Britannia metal.

MÉTALEPSE, métalèps', [Gr.: μετάληψις, transposition], *sf. Rhet.* metalepsis: a figure by which the antecedent is taken for the consequent and reciprocally.

MÉTALLIFÈRE, metallifèr, [Lat.: metallum, metal; ferre, to bear], *adj. Miner.* metalliferous: producing metals.

MÉTALLIFORME, métalliform', *adj. Miner.* metalliform: having the appearance of a metal.

MÉTALLIQUE, métal'ik', *adj.* 1. metallic: *a*) pertaining to a metal, metalline; *b*) consisting of metal, metalline; *c*) resembling metals; 2. metallic: relating to metals; 3. in specie. **Couleur —,** metallic colour. **Son —,** dull, metallic sound. **La réserve — de la Banque,** the reserve of specie in the Bank.

† MÉTALLIQUE, *sf.* metallurgy.

MÉTALLISATION, métallizasyon, *sf.* metallization.

MÉTALLISER, métallizé-r, *va.* to metallize: *a*) to convert into a metal; *b*) to cover with metal.

MÉTALLOGRAPHIE, mètallografi, [Gr.: μέταλλον, metal; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* metallography: a description of metals.

MÉTALLOÏDE, métalloid', [Gr.: μέταλλον, metal; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* metalloid, metalloidal: resembling a metal.

MÉTALLOÏDE, *sm.* metalloid: a non-metallic body.

MÉTALLOTHÉRAPIE, métaloterapi, [Gr.: μέταλλον, metal; θεραπεία, treatment], *sf. Med.* metallotherapy: the treatment of disease by the external application of metals.

MÉTALLURGIE, métallurzhi', [Gr.: μέταλλον, metal; ἔργον, work,] *sf.* metallurgy: the art of extracting metals from their ores and of working them.

MÉTALLURGIQUE, métallurzhik', *adj.* metallurgic: pertaining to metallurgy.

MÉTALLURGISTE, métallurzgist', *sm.* metallurgist.

MÉTAMORPHIQUE, métammôrfik', *adj. Geol.* metamorphic: noting a class of sedimentary rocks which have been changed by heat.

MÉTAMORPHISME, métamôrfism', [Gr.: μετά, after; μορφή, form], *sm. Geol.* metamorphism: theory of the transformation of rocks by heat.

MÉTAMORPHOSE, métamôrfôz', [Gr.: μεταμόρφωσις; μετά, denoting change; μορφή, form], *sf.* metamorphosis (*pl.* metamorphoses), transformation, change.

MÉTAMORPHOSER, métamôrfôzé-r, *va.* to metamorphose, to transform, to change.

MÉTAMORPHOSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to metamorphose one's self; 2. to be metamorphosed, transformed, changed.

MÉTAMORPHOSIQUE, métamôrfôzik', *adj. Nat. Hist.* metamorphosic: relating to the metamorphoses of insects.

MÉTAPHORE, métafor', [Gr.: μεταφορά, transport; μεταφέρειν, to carry over], *sf. Rhet.* metaphor: a short similitude, a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison.

MÉTAPHORIQUE, métaforik', *adj.* metaphoric, metaphorical: pertaining to metaphor; containing metaphors, not literal.

MÉTAPHORIQUEMENT, métaforik'mân-t, *adv.* metaphorically.

MÉTAPHOSPHATE, métafosfat', *sm. Chem.* metaphosphate: a salt formed of metaphosphoric acid and a base.

MÉTAPHOSPHORIQUE, métafosforik', *adj. Chem.* metaphosphoric: noting an acid obtained from phosphorus.

MÉTAPHRASE, métafraz', [Gr.: μετάφρασις], *sf.* metaphrase, metaphrasis: a verbal translation.

MÉTAPHRASTE, métafrast', *sm.* metaphrast: one who translates and interprets an author.

MÉTAPHRASTIQUE, métafrastik', *adj.*, metaphrastic: close in translation or interpretation.

MÉTAPHYSICIEN, métafizisyan, *sm.* metaphysician: one versed in metaphysics.

MÉTAPHYSIQUE, métafizik', [Gr.: μετά, after; φυσικός, relating to external nature; μετά, τὰ φυσικά, after those things which relate to external nature], *sf. Philos.* metaphysics *pl.*

MÉTAPHYSIQUE, *adj.* 1. metaphysic, metaphysical: pertaining to metaphysics; 2. too abstract.

MÉTAPHYSIQUEMENT, métafizik'mân-t, *adv.* metaphysically.

MÉTAPHYSIQUER, métafiziké-r, *vn.* to subtilize.

MÉTAPLASME, métaplasm', [Gr.: μεταπλασμός; μετά, denoting change; πλάσσω, I form], *sm. Gram.* metaplasm: a change in the letters of a word.

MÉTAPTOSE, métaptôz', [Gr.: μεταπίπτω, I degenerate], *sf. Med.* metaptosis: a change in the form or the seat of a disease.

MÉTASTASE, métastaz', [Gr.: μετάστασις], *sf. Med.* metastasis: a change in the seat of a disease.

MÉTASTATIQUE, métastatik', *adj. Med.* metastatic: pertaining to metastasis.

MÉTATARSE, métatars', [Gr.: μετά, beyond; ταρσός, tarsus], *sm. Anat.* metatarsus: instep, the part of the foot between the ankle and the toes.

MÉTATARSIEN, IENNE, métatarsyan, syèn', *adj. Anat.* metatarsal: belonging to the metatarsus.

MÉTATHÈSE, métatèz', [Gr.: μετάθεσις], *sf.* metathesis: *a*) *Gram.* transposition of the letters of a word; *b*) *Med.* a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

MÉTATHORAX, métatoraks, [Gr.: μετά, beyond; θώραξ, chest], *sm. Entom.* metathorax: the last segment of the thorax in insects.

MÉTAYAGE, métayazh, *sm.* metayage: system of leasing farms, the conditions of which give the owner half the produce.

MÉTAYER, métèyé, [Low Lat.: medietarius, from medietas, half], *sm.* 1. metayer: a farmer holding land on condition of yielding half the produce to the landlord; 2. farmer.

MÉTAYÈRE, métèyèr, *sf.* farmer's wife.

MÉTAZOAIRE, métazoair, [Gr.: μετά, after; ζῷον, animal], *sm.* and *adj. Zool.* metazoon. *Pl.* metazoa; metazoan: of many-celled animals possessing cellular differentiation as apposed to protozoa.

MÉTAZOÏQUE, métazoïk, *adj. Miner.* metazoic: posterior to the apparition of animals on the globe.

MÉTEIL, métèy', [Lat.: mixtus, *past part.* of miscère, to mix], *sm. Agr.* meslin, maslin, misceline: a mixture of wheat and rye.

MÉTEMPSYCOSE, métânpsikôz', [Gr.: μετεμψύχωσις; μετά, denoting change; ἐμψυχοῦν, to animate], *sf.* metempsychosis: transmigration of the soul from one body to another.

MÉTEMPSYCOSISTE, métempsikosist *sm.f.* a believer in metempsychosis.

MÉTEMPTOSE, métânptôz', [Gr.: μετά, denoting change; ἔμπτωσις, fall], *sf.* metemptosis: the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late.

MÉTÉORE, météor', [Gr.: μετέωρος, *Pl.* μετέωρα, things in the air], *sm.* meteor: *a*) any phenomenon in the atmosphere; *b*) a fiery or luminous body or appearance flying or floating in the atmosphere; *c*) *Fig.* a person or thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. **Météores aériens,** aerial meteors; winds. **Météores aqueux,** aqueous meteors: dews, fogs, rain, snow, etc. **Météores ignés,** igneous meteors: falling stars, lightning, thunder, ignis-fatuus, etc. **Météores lumineux,** luminous meteors: rainbow, aurora borealis, halo, etc.

MÉTÉORIDE, météorid', *sm.* V. *Météorite.*

MÉTÉORIQUE, météorik', *adj.* meteoric: *a*) pertaining to meteors; *b*) proceeding

from a meteor. **Fer —**, meteoric iron. **Pierre —**, meteoric stone.

MÉTÉORISATION, météorizasyon. V. *météorisme*.

MÉTÉORISÉ, E, météorizé, *adj.* flatulent.

MÉTÉORISER, météorizé-r, [Gr. : μετεωρίζειν, to swell], *va. Med.* to distend the abdomen of.

MÉTÉORISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become distended.

MÉTÉORISME, météorism', *sm. Med.* meteorism : distention of the abdomen with wind ; flatulence.

MÉTÉORITE, météorit', *sm.* meteorite : meteoric stone.

MÉTÉOROGRAPHE, météorograf, *sm.* meteorograph : an instrument by which several meteorological elements are recorded automatically.

MÉTÉOROGRAPHIE, météorografi, [Gr. : μετέωρος, meteor ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* meteorography : a description of the meteors.

MÉTÉOROLITHE, météorolit', [Gr. : μετέωρος, meteor ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* meteorolite : aerolite.

MÉTÉOROLOGIE, météorolozhi, [Gr. : μετέωρος, meteor, λόγος, discourse], *sf.* meteorology : *a*) the science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere ; *b*) a description of the weather ; meteorography.

MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE, météorolozhik', *adj.* meteorologic, meteorological : relating to meteorology.

MÉTÉOROLOGISTE, météorolozhist', **MÉTÉOROLOGUE**, météorolog', *sm.* meteorologist : one skilled in meteorology.

MÉTÉOROMANCIE, météoromânsi, [Gr. : μετέωρος, meteor ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* meteoromancy : divination by meteors.

MÉTHIONIQUE, métionik', *adj. Chem.* methionic : denoting an acid obtained by the action of anydrous sulphuric acid on ether.

MÉTHODE, métod', [Gr. : μέθοδος], *sf.* **1.** method. **Il fait tout avec —**, he does everything methodically. **Il y a de la — dans ce livre**, that book is methodical.

2. grammar ; rudiments, elementary treatise , **3.** way, custom, habit. **Chacun a sa —**, every one has his way.

MÉTHODIQUE, métodik', *adj.* methodic, methodical : having method ; disposed in regular order, regular ; systematic ; precise, formal. **Un enseignement —**, a methodical way of teaching.

MÉTHODIQUEMENT, métodik'mân-t, *adv.* methodically.

MÉTHODISME, métodism', *sm.* methodism . the doctrines of the methodists.

MÉTHODISTE, métodist', *sm .* methodist : *a*) one who observes method ; *b*) a member of a sect of Christians.

MÉTHODISTE, *adj.* methodistic, methodistical : resembling the Methodists.

MÉTHODOLOGIE, métodolozhi, [Gr. : μέθοδος, method , λόγος, discourse], *sf.* methodology : a discourse on method.

MÉTHYLE, métil', [Gr. : μετά, after, ὕλη, wood], *sm. Chem.* methule, methyl : the hypothetical radical of methylic ether.

MÉTHYLÈNE, métilèn', *sm. Chem.* methylene : the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol.

MÉTHYLIQUE, métilik', [méthyle], *adj. Chem.* methylic : noting alcohol, ether and acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

MÉTICULEUSEMENT, métikulœz'mân-t, *adv.* scrupulously.

MÉTICULEUX, EUSE, [Lat. : meticulosus ; metus, fear]. métikulœ, lœz', *adj.* fastidious, over-scrupulous.

MÉTICULOSITÉ, métikulôzité, *sf.* over-scrupulousness, over-niceness.

MÉTIER, métyé, [Low Lat. : misterium from Lat. ministerium, service], *sm.* **1.** trade : *a*) handicraft, craft, mechanical employment ; *b*) business, calling, profession ; *c*) occupation, business pursued ; *d*) custom, habit. *a*) **Le — de tailleur**, the trade of tailor. **Apprendre un —**, to learn a trade. **Exercer un —**, to follow a trade. **Homme de —**, handicraftsman, craftsman, workman, mechanic. **Un homme de tous métiers**, *Fig.* an unscrupulous man. **Corps de —**, trade, corporation. **Arts et métiers**, arts and trades. *b*) **Le — des armes**, the military profession. **Le choix d'un —**, the choice of a profession. **Un homme du —**, one of the trade. **Il est du —**, he belongs to the fraternity ; he is one of the cloth. **Être du —**, to be of the craft, to be in the trade ; to be skilled in a thing. **Faire un vilain —**, (or ironically) **faire un joli —**, to follow a fine trade. **C'est un — tuant**, it is killing work. **C'est gâter le —**, that's spoiling the trade. **Monsieur le batteur de fer, je vous apprendrai votre —**, you my beater of iron, I'll teach you your trade. *Mol. B. gent.* ii. 3. *c*) **C'est son —**, that is his trade. **Avoir le cœur au —**, to be fond of one's work. **Donner, servir un plat de son —, jouer un tour de son —**, to play a trick. **Faire — et marchandise d'une chose**, to make a trade of a thing. *d*) **Il fait le — de parasite**, he lives by spunging. **C'est un méchant — que celui de médire**, it is a wicked thing to slander. **Un tel, fripon de son —**, such a one, a regular rogue. — *Prov.*: **Il n'y a pas de sot métier**, all professions are honourable in their way. **Chacun à son métier doit toujours s'attacher**, every cobbler must stick to his last. **Il n'est si petit métier qui ne nourrisse son maître**, keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee. **Chacun à son métier et les vaches seront bien gardées**, let every man sweep before his own door and the street will be clean.

2. frame ; *Weav.* loom. **— à bas**, stocking-frame. **— à broder**, tambour frame. **— continu**, throstle frame, throstle. **— en gros, — à filer en gros**, stretching frame, stretching mule. **— à filer en fin**, mule jenny. **— à ourdir**, warping-frame. **— à boutons**, button-loom. **— à barre**, small ware loom, bar-loom. **— à barre tambour**, bar-loom for plain weaving. **— à barre Jacquart**, bar-loom for ornamental weaving. **— à cordons**, loom of a ribbon-weaver. **— pour faire du crêpe**, gauze-loom. **— Jacquart**, Jacquart loom. **— à main**, hand-loom. **— mécanique**, power-loom. **— à rubans**, ribbon-loom. **— à tapisserie**, tapestry frame. **— à la tire —**, à tirer, draw-loom.**—à lisser**, loom, weaving-loom, weaver's loom. **— mécanique, — à vapeur**, power loom. **Atelier de métiers**, loom-shop. **Fabricant de métier**, frame-maker.

3. *Fig.* anvil, stocks. **Avoir plusieurs ouvrages sur le —**, to have several works in hand. **Je me porte assez bien pour avoir à la fois trois tragédies sur le —**, I am well enough to have three tragedies on the stocks at the same time. *Volt.*

MÉTIS, SE, métis, [Lat. : misticum,from mixtus, mixed], *adj.* **1.** (of persons) mixed ; half-breed, of a mixed breed ; **2.** (of animals) mongrel, halfbred, cross-bred ; **3.** (of plants)-hybrid. [Written also *métif, métive*.]

MÉTIS, SE, *sm.* **1.** person of a mixed breed ; half-breed ; **2.** (of animals) mongrel.

MÉTISSAGE, métisazh', *sm.* cross-breeding.

MÉTISSER, métizé-r, [métis], *va.* to cross (of animals).

MÉTONIEN, métonyan, **MÉTONIQUE**, métonik', *adj.* metonic : discovered by Meton. **Cycle —**, metonic cycle.

MÉTONYMIE, métonimi, [Gr. : μετά, denoting change ; ὄνομα, name], *s . Rhet.* metonymy : a figure by which one word is put for another. **Par —**, metonymically.

MÉTOPE, metop', [Gr. : μέτωπον, front], *sf. Arch.* metope : the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

MÉTOPOSCOPIE, métoposkopi,[Gr. : μέτωπον, front ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* metoposcopy : the art of divination by inspecting the forehead of the face.

MÉTOPOSCOPIQUE, métoposkopik', *adj.* metoposcopical : relating to metoposcopy.

MÉTRAGE, métrazh', [métrer], *sm.* measurement, measuring in metres.

MÉTRALGIE, métralzhi, [Gr. : μήτρα, matrix ; ἄλγος, pain]. *sf. Med.* metralgia : pain in the womb.

MÈTRE, mètr', [Gr. : μέτρον] measure], *sm.* **1.** *Pros.* metre : *a*) arrangement of poetical feet, measure ; *b*) verse ; **2.** *Pros.* foot, poetical foot.

3. metre : the unity of the French decimal measures of length, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, equal to 1,093633 yards ; **4.** measure of one metre. **— carré**, square metre — 1,196033 square yard. **— cube**, cubic metre — 35,31658 cubic feet.

MÉTRER, métré-r, *va.* [*Je mètre* ; *je métrais* ; *je métrerai* ; *je métrerais* ; *que je mètre* ; *métrant* ; *métré*.] to measure by the metre, to measure.

MÉTREUR, métrœr, *sm.* measurer.

MÉTRIQUE, métrik', *adj.* metrical, metric : *a*) *Pros.* pertaining to measure ; *b*) relating to the long measure called metre.

MÉTRIQUE, *sf.* versification, prosody.

MÉTRITE, métrit', [Gr. : μήτρα, womb], *sf. Med.* metritis : inflammation of the womb.

MÉTROGRAPHIE, métrografi, *sf.* V. *métrologie*.

MÉTROLOGIE, métrolozhi, [Gr : μέτρον, measure ; λόγος, discourse , *sf.* metrology : the science of weights and measures.

MÉTROMANE,) métroman', [Gr. : μέτρον, measure, verse ; μανία, folly], *smf.* metromaniac : one mad for writing verses.

MÉTROMANIE, métromani, *sf.* metromania : an inordinate desire for writing verses.

MÉTRONOME, métronom', [Gr. : μέτρον, measure ; νόμος, law], *sm. Mus.* metronome : an instrument for beating and dividing the time.

MÉTROPATHIE, métropati, [Gr. : μήτρα, womb ; πάθος, malady], *sf. Med.* metropathy : disease of the womb in general.

MÉTROPÉRITONITE, métropéritonit', [Gr. : μήτρα, womb ; péritonite], *sf. Med.* metro-peritonitis : uterine peritonitis.

MÉTROPHLÉBITE, métroflébit', [Gr. : μήτρα, womb , phlébite], *sf. Med.* metrophlebitis : inflammation of the veins of the womb.

MÉTROPOLE, métropol', [Gr. : μήτηρ, mother ; πόλις, city], *sf.* **1.** metropolis : † capital, chief city of a province ; *b*) capital of a country ; **2.** mother-country ; **3.** archbishop's see.

MÉTROPOLE, *adj.* metropolitan, mother, archiepiscopal.

MÉTROPOLITAIN, E, métropolitan, tèn', *adj.* metropolitan : *a*) belonging to a metropolis, metropolitic ; *b*) having the rank of a

metropolis ; *c*) archiepiscopal, mother, metropolitic.

MÉTROPOLITAIN, *sm.* metropolitan, archbishop : the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.

MÉTROPOLITE, métropolit', *sm.* metropolitan (in the Greek Church).

MÉTROPTOSE, métroptose, [Gr. : μήτρα, womb ; πτῶσις, fall], *sf. Surg.* metroptosis : prolapse of the uterus.

MÉTRORRHAGIE, métrorrazhi, [Gr. : μήτρα, womb ; ῥήγνυμι, to break through], *sf. Med.* metrorrhagia : uterine hæmorrhage.

MÉTROTOMIE, métrotomi, [Gr. : μήτρα, womb ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* metrotomia : Cæsarian section.

METS, mê-z, [from missum, part. of mittĕre, to send, to place], *sm.* dish (of food), course ; mess. — **délicat,** delicate viands. **Tous les mets étaient excellents,** all the viands were excellent.

METTABLE, mètabl', *adj.* **1.** wearable, fit to be worn ; **2.** *Fig.* fit to be seen.

METTEUR, EUSE, mètœr, tœz', *sm. f.* putter — **en œuvre, 1.** mounter, setter (of pearls, etc.) ; **2.** one who carries out or realizes other people's ideas or inventions. — **en scène,** *Theat.* stage manager. — **en pages,** *Print.* clicker, maker-up.

METTRE, mètr', [Lat. : mittĕre, to send], *va.* [*Je mets, tu mets, il met, nous mettons, vous mettez, ils mettent* ; *je mettais* ; *je mis* ; *je mettrai* ; *je mettrais* ; *que je mette* ; *que je misse* ; *mettant* ; *mis.*] **1.** to put, to set, to place, to lay. — **un cheval à** *or* **dans l'écurie** to put a horse in the stable. — **du bois dans la cheminée,** to put wood in the fire-place. — **en cage,** to put into a cage, to cage. — **une lettre à la poste,** to post a letter. — **en prison,** to put in prison.— **au cachot,** to put in a dungeon. — **à la question,** to put to the rack. — **aux fers,** to put in irons, to iron. — **un officier aux arrêts,** to confine an officer to his tent *or* house. — **des gardes partout,** to place guards everywhere. — **le pied dans une maison,** to set one's foot in a house. **Il ne saurait — un pied devant l'autre,** he cannot put one foot before the other. — **sous les yeux,** to set before the eyes. — **aux mains de,** to put in possession of. — **en terre,** to put into the ground, to bury. — **un gigot à la broche,** to spit a leg of mutton. — **un plat sur une table,** to put a dish on the table. — **la nappe, le couvert, la table,** to lay the cloth. — **un livre sur une tablette,** to put, to place a book on a shelf. — **le siège devant,** to lay siege to *or* against, to besiege. — **le pied sur quelque chose,** to tread upon a thing. — **la main à une chose,** to set about a thing. — **la main au feu,** *Fig.* to swear by a thing. — **la main à la pâte,** to have a finger in the pie. — **la main à la plume,** to set pen to paper, to take pen in hand. — **la main à l'épée,** to seize one's sword, to unsheath. — **l'épée à la main,** to arm with the sword. — **la main sur quelqu'un,** to lay hands on a person ; to arrest a person. — **de l'eau dans du vin,** to put water into wine. — **de l'eau dans son vin,** *Fig.* to lower one's tone. — **dehors,** to put out, to turn out of doors ; to dismiss (a servant). — **à terre, par terre,** to put down, to lay down. — **un écran devant le feu,** to set a screen before the fire. **Mettez vos livres avec les miens,** put your books with mine. — **quelqu'un à sa droite,** to place a person at one's right hand side. — **à** or **dans son jour,** to set in a proper light. — **en avant,** to put forth, to put *or* set forward ; to move, to propose (a thing) ; to assert, to maintain (a thing). — **de côté,** to put, to set, to lay aside ; to set, to lay apart ; to put, to set by ; to set off ; to put up. **On me mit dans une belle chambre,** they gave me a handsome room. — **son fils chez un notaire,** to place one's son in a notary's office. — **un enfant en pension,** to put a child to school. — **en nourrice,** to put out to nurse. — **sur le trône,** to set upon the throne. — **quelqu'un dans le monde,** to take a person into society. — **son chapeau sur sa tête,** to put on one's hat. — **sur soi tout ce qu'on gagne,** tp spend all one earns in dress. **Je mets sur moi tout l'argent que je gagne,** I spend in clothes all the money I get. *Mol. Av.* i. 5. — **quelqu'un en chemise,** *Fig.* to strip a person to his shirt. [*Fig.* :] — **quelqu'un dans l'embarras,** to bring trouble upon a person. — **à quelqu'un une chose en tête** or **dans la tête,** to put a thing into a person's head, to persuade him to do a thing. **Se — quelque chose dans la tête,** to get a thing into one's head. — **quelqu'un dans son tort,** to put the wrong on a person's back. — **quelqu'un à la tête d'une entreprise,** to put a person at the head of an enterprise. — **au jour,** to set forth, to bring forth, to publish, to make known, to divulge. — **à jour,** to bring up to date. — **son bonheur dans la vertu,** to seek happiness in virtue. — **quelqu'un dans le goût de voyager,** to give a person a taste for travelling. — **quelqu'un dans sa confidence,** to confide in a person. — **de l'ordre dans ses pensées,** to collect one's thoughts. — **en compte,** to put to account. — **en doute,** to put into question, to question. — **à l'épreuve,** to try, to put to the proof. — **en état de,** to enable, to put in a condition to. — **en goût de,** to give a taste, a relish for. — **en liberté,** to set at liberty, to set free. — **une ville en état de défense,** to put a town in a state of defence. — **en ordre,** to put, to set in order. — **en jugement,** to put on, to put to trial. — **en désordre,** to put out of order. — **au désespoir,** to put out of all hope. — **en fuite,** to put to flight. — **à nu,** to lay bare. — **en réserve,** to lay in, to lay up, to lay in store. — **en déroute,** to rout, to put to flight. — **en vente,** to expose to sale, to put up. — **en danger,** to put in danger, to expose to danger, to endanger. — **en péril,** to put in peril, to expose to peril, to peril. — **en évidence,** to show, to make appear. — **en lumière,** to throw light upon, to make clear. — **quelqu'un en colère,** to put a person into a passion.— **quelqu'un en peine,** to make any one anxious, uneasy. — **sa conscience en repos,** to set one's conscience at rest. — **sa confiance en quelqu'un,** to put one's trust in a person, to rely on any one. — **la main sur la conscience,** to lay one's hand upon one's heart. — **le doigt sur la plaie,** to hit the nail on the head, to guess right. — **quelque chose sur le compte de quelqu'un,** to put a thing in a person's bill. — **quelqu'un sur la voie,** to set a person right. — **quelqu'un sur les dents,** to tire a person out. — **quelqu'un sur un bon pied,** to put a person on a good footing. — **quelqu'un hors de soi-même,** to put a person out of temper. — **le tout pour le tout,** to set every engine to work. — **à mort,** to put to death. — **à l'amende,** to set a fine upon, to fine. — **à feu et à sang,** to put to fire and sword. — **à l'aise,** to set at ease. — **à bout,** to put out of patience. — **à fin une entreprise,** to terminate an enterprise. — **fin à,** to put an end to. — **obstacle,** to put impediments in the way. — **ordre à,** to provide against (a thing) ; to settle (one's affairs). — **de l'ordre à ses affaires,** to put one's affairs in order. — **au hasard,** to hazard, to risk, to jeopardize. — **quelqu'un au régime,** to diet a person. — **quelqu'un au pis, au pis faire,** to put a person to his worst, to bid him do his worst. — **son nez partout,** to poke one's nose every where, into everything. — **bas,** V. *Bas.* — **bien ensemble,** to make people friends. — **mal,** to set at variance. — **deux personnes mal ensemble,** to set two persons by the ears. [Followed by an infinitive, without preposition :] — **sécher du linge,** to set linen to dry, to hang linen to dry.

2. to put : to add ; to adjust. — **une selle à un cheval,** to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse. — **les chevaux à la voiture,** to put the horses to the carriage. — **la charrue devant les bœufs,** *Fig.* to put the cart before the horse. — **un fer à un cheval,** to shoe a horse. — **un pied à une table,** to put a leg to a table. — **au point,** *Phot.* to adjust to the focus.

3. to put on. — **ses chaussures,** to put on one's shoes. — **ses gants, son habit,** to put on one's gloves, one's coat.

4. to wear. **Il ne met pas de gants,** he does nor wear gloves.

5. to paint with ; **6.** to lay on, to spread on ; **7.** to lay (a tax), to impose ; **8.** to place : to put at interest, to invest ; to put out, to lay out. — **son argent à la caisse d'épargne,** to put one's money in the savings-bank. — **son argent en viager,** to sink one's capital in a life-annuity. — **de l'argent à la grosse aventure,** to lend money on bottomry. — **en gage,** to pawn. — **au jeu,** to stake. — **à la loterie,** to buy a lottery-ticket.

9. to put, to put down, to set down, to couch ; to write ; to insert. — **une remarque à la marge,** to write a note in the margin. — **quelqu'un sur une liste,** to put down a person's name on a list. — **dans le journal,** to put in the newspaper. — **quelque chose par écrit, en écrit,** to write down a thing, to make note of. — **l'adresse d'une lettre,** to write the address on a letter. — **une chose au net,** to make a fair copy of a writing. — **un mot dans une lettre,** to write a word or two in a letter.

10. to translate, to turn. — **de l'anglais en français,** to translate English into French. **Sa pétition était mal rédigée, je l'ai mise en français,** his petition was badly drawn up, I put it into French. — **en vers,** to put in verse.

11. *Mus.* to set : to adapt with notes. — **des paroles en musique,** to set words to music.

12. to use, to employ ; to show. — **de la colère dans une action,** to act passionately. — **de l'âme, de l'expression dans son chant,** to sing with expression. — **de l'esprit dans ses écrits,** to show wit in one's writings. — **du mystère dans sa conduite,** to behave in a mysterious way. — **de la chaleur dans ses paroles,** to speak with animation. — **de la dureté dans ses réprimandes,** to reprimand roughly.

13. to bestow, to devote, to take. — **du temps à faire quelque chose,** to be a long time doing a thing. **Votre lettre a mis trois jours pour venir,** your letter took three days to come. **Elle met bien une heure à sa toilette,** she takes at least an hour to dress.

14. *Fig.* to sacrifice : to offer. — **sa vie pour un ami,** to sacrifice one's life for the sake of a friend.

15. to bring ; to reduce. — **quelqu'un à la raison,** to bring a man to his senses. — **quelqu'un à la besace,** to bring, to reduce a person to beggary. — **aux abois,** to bring to bay, to bring to the last gasp. — **à la retraite,** to pension off, to superannuate. — **un étang à sec,** to exhaust a pound. — **une marchandise au rabais,** to sell an article at a discount.

16. (with an infinitive) to make : to cause to consist. — **son bonheur à faire quelque chose**, to make it one's pleasure to do a thing. — **du rien**, to show one's self willing to help. **Mettez votre gloire à réparer les malheurs des guerres passées**, make it your glory to repair the evils of former wars.

17. to turn, to change (the disposition, form, state, of anything). — **une vigne en espalier**, to espalier a vine. — **un parquet en couleur**, to stain a floor. — **une terre en labour**, to plough a field. — **un cheval au galop**, to make a horse gallop. — **une armée en bataille**, to draw up an army in battle array. — **en cendres**, to reduce to ashes. — **en pièces**, to tear to pieces ; to break to pieces.

18. to sow. — **une terre en blé**, to sow wheat in a field.

19. to defy. — **quelqu'un à pis faire**, to defy a man to do his worst.

20. *Cook.* to dress. — **un poulet en fricassée**, to fricassee a chicken. — **des fruits en compote**, to stew fruit.

21. *Naut.* — **de la bande**, to heel. — **tout dehors**, — **toutes voiles dehors**, to put out, to crowd sail. — **l'ancre à poste**, to stow the anchor on the bow. — **à la mer**, to put to sea. — **à la voile**, — **sous voile**, to set sail, to get under sail. — **les voiles à culer**, to back the sails. — **en travers**, — **à la cape**, to bring to, to lie to. — **à l'autre bord**, to tack about. — **à bord**, to bring *or* carry on board. — **à flot**, to bring afloat, to set afloat. — **un navire en rade**, to carry a ship into road. — **à terre**, to put ashore, to land, to disembark. — **un navire à l'eau**, to launch a ship. — **un navire en état**, to fit out a ship.

22. *Slang.* — **quelqu'un dedans**, to take a person in, to cheat, to deceive any one. **Mettez cela dans votre poche et votre mouchoir par dessus**, put that in your pipe and smoke it.

METTRE, *vn.* 1. — **sur table**, to lay upon the table ; 2. — **sur quelqu'un**, to outbid a person.

3. to put, to add ; 4. to suppose. **Mettons que cela soit vrai**, let us suppose that to be true. For proverbial phrases formed with *mettre* V. *eau*, *foin*, *œuf*, *panier*, *paille*, *pied*, *plat*, *quia*, *soulier*.

METTRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to place one's self, to put one's self, to set one's self. **Se — au-dessus de quelqu'un**, to set one's self above a person. **Ne savoir où se —**, not to know where to put one's self. **Se — aux pieds de quelqu'un**, to kneel at a person's feet. **Se — tout en sueur**, to get into a perspiration. **Se — en défense**, to prepare to defend one's self. **Se — en état de**, to put one's self in a condition to, to prepare one's self to. **Se — au régime**, to diet one's self. **Se — au lait**, to live on milk.

2. to go, to get. **Se — à la fenêtre**, to go to the window. **Se — au lit**, to go to bed. **Se — au soleil**, to get into the sun. **Se — à l'ombre**, to get into the shade. **Se — à l'abri**, **à couvert**, to get under cover. **Se — à la suite d'une personne**, to go behind a person. **Se — à la place de quelqu'un**, to put one's self in the place of any one. **Mettez-vous seulement à ma place**, only fancy yourself in my place. **Se — dans une baignoire**, to get into a bath. **Se — sur les rangs**, to set up, to enter one's self as a candidate for a place. **Se — dedans**, to get in ; *Fig.* to get one's self into a scrape. **Se — en mouvement**, to move, to stir. **Se — en route**, to set out, to start. **Se — en voyage**, to set out on a journey. **Se — en colère**, to get into a passion. **Se — en sûreté**, to get into safety. **Se — en danger**, to get into danger. **Se — en évidence**, to make one's self conspicuous. **Se — en crédit**, to bring one's self into credit. **Se — en frais**, to go to expenses. **Se — en haleine**, to get used to it, to accustom one's self to a thing. **Se — en quatre pour quelqu'un**, to do one's utmost for a person. **Se — dans l'embarras**, to get one's self into trouble. **Se — dans les affaires**, to go into business. **Se — bien auprès de quelqu'un**, **dans l'esprit de quelqu'un**, to get on good terms with a person. **Se — mal avec quelqu'un**, to be at variance with a person.

3. to stand. **Se — devant la cheminée**, to stand before the fire-place. **Se — debout**, to stand up.

4. to sit down. **Se — à table**, to sit down to table. **Mettez-vous là**, sit there.

5. to dress : to wear clothes. **Se — bien**, to dress well. **Se — mal**, to dress badly. **Se — avec goût**, to dress with taste.

6. to expose one's self to, to run. **Se — au hasard de**, to run the risk of.

7. to begin, to set, to set about, to go about, to fall to, to betake one's self, to turn, to give one's self (to), to occupy one's self (with). **Se — à quelque chose**, to begin a thing. **S'y —**, to set about a thing. **Il est insupportable quand il s'y met**, he is unbearable, whenever the fit takes him. **Se — à tout**, to turn one's hand to everything. **Se — à courir**, to begin to run. **Se — à rire**, to begin to laugh. **Se — à pleurer**, to begin to cry. **Se — à travailler**, to begin to work.

8. to take part. **Se — d'un complot**, to take part in a plot.

9. (of things) to stand, to be placed, to be laid. **Le poteau se mit au bout de l'allée**, the post was placed at the end of the walk.

10. to be set (as a dinner table) ; 11. to be worn. 12. *Cook.* to be dressed ; 13. *Fig.* **Se — en usage**, to be used.

14. to break out. **L'épouvante se mit partout**, fear broke out everywhere. **La peur se mit dans les troupes**, the troops were struck with a panic. **Le désordre se mit dans l'armée**, the army fell into disorder. **La peste se mit dans l'armée**, the plague broke out in the army. **La division se mit entre eux**, divisions arose between them. **Le feu s'est mis au château**, the fire broke out at the castle.

METZ, mès, *pnf. Geog.* Metz.

MEUBLANT, E, mœblân, ânt', *adj.* proper for furniture. **Meubles meublants**, household goods, household furniture.

MEUBLE, mœbl', [Lat. : mobilis, moveable], *adj.* 1. movable. **Biens meubles**, movables, personal goods, chattels.

2. (of land) light, mellow.

MEUBLE, *sm.* 1. piece of furniture ; *pl.* furniture, household furniture. **Acheter des meubles**, to buy furniture. **Se mettre dans ses meubles**, to furnish one's own house *or* apartments. **Mettre quelqu'un dans ses meubles**, to furnish a house *or* apartments for a person. **Être dans ses meubles**, to have furniture of one's own.

2. (collectively) set of furniture, furniture. **Un — en damas**, damask furniture. **Un — solide**, a strong piece of furniture.

3. *Law.* personal property, movable, chattel ; 4. article, utensil, tool.

MEUBLÉ, E, mœblé, *adj.* furnished. **Chambre meublée**, furnished apartment. **Avoir la bouche bien meublée**, *Fig.* to have a fine set of teeth.

MEUBLER, mœblé-r, [meuble], *va.* 1. to furnish (a house) ; 2. to stock (a farm) ; 3. *Fig.* to store, to stock ; to enrich. — **sa tête**, **sa mémoire de beaux morceaux de poésie**, to store one's memory with beautiful pieces of poetry.

MEUBLER, *vn.* to be handsome, to be ornamental.

MEUBLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to furnish one's lodgings, to get one's furniture ; 2. to be furnished : 3) *Fig.* to be stored, to be stocked.

MEUGLEMENT, mœglœlmân-t, *sm.* bellow, bellowing.

MEUGLER, mœglé-r, [var. of beugler], *vn.* to bellow : to make a noise, as a bull.

MEULARD, mœlar, *sm.* large grindstone.

MEULARDE, mœlard', *sf.* middle-sized grindstone.

MEULE, mœl', [Lat. : mola], *sf.* 1. millstone, stone. — **de moulin**, millstone. — **gisante**, — **d'en bas**, nether stone, bedder, bedetter. — **courante**, — **tournante**, — **d'en haut**, rubber, moving stone, upper millstone.

2. grindstone. **Passer un rasoir sur la —**, to set a razor.

MEULE, [Lat. : metula], *sf.* 1. *Agr.* cock, rick, stack (of hay, etc.), mow. **Mettre en —**, to cock, to stack, to mow.

2. *Hunt.* burr (of a stag's horn) ; 3. — **de fromage**, round, flat cheese.

MEULIER, mœlyé, *sm.* millstone-maker.

MEULIÈRE, mœlyèr', *adj. f.* **Pierre —**, millstone ; grindstone.

MEULIÈRE, *sf.* 1. millstone quarry ; 2. mill-stone.

MEULON, mœlân, [meule], *sm. Agr.* haumstack.

MEUNERIE, mœn'ri, [Low Lat. : molinarius, from Lat. mola, millstone], *sf.* miller's trade.

MEUNIER, mœnyé, [Low Lat. : molinarius, from Lat. mola, millstone], *sm.* 1. miller: one who tends a mill ; 2. *Ichth.* miller's thumb, river bull-head : a small fish. **Se faire d'évêque —**, *Fam.* to change trades : to come down in the world.

MEUNIÈRE, mœnyèr', *sf.* 1. miller's wife ; 2. miller (woman) ; 3. *Ornith.* long-tailed titmouse.

MEURICE, mœris, [Francois-Paul], miscellaneous writer and dramatic author (1820-1905).

MEURT-DE-FAIM, mœr dœ fan, *sm.* half-starved wretch.

MEURTRE, mœrtr', [Ger. origin ; Ger. : Mord ; O. Eng. : morthor ; Eng. : murder], *sm.* 1. murder, manslaughter, homicide. — **avec préméditation**, murder. — **sans préméditation**, manslaughter. **Commettre un —**, to commit a murder. **Crier au —**, to cry out murder.

2. *Fig.* sin, shame. **C'est un — de laisser perdre de si beaux fruits**, it is a shame to let such fine fruit be lost.

MEURTRIER, IÈRE, mœrtrié, trièr', *sm. f.* murderer *m.*, murderess *f.* : a person who murders.

MEURTRIER, IÈRE, *adj.* murderous, slaughterous ; murdering ; sanguinary, bloody, deadly. **Une personne meurtrière**, a murderous person. **Des armes meurtrières**, murderous weapons. **Une guerre meurtrière**, a bloody war. **Un siège —**, a bloody siege.

MEURTRIÈRE, mœrtrièr', [meurtre], *sf. Fortif.* loop-hole, murdress.

MEURTRIÈREMENT, mœrtrièr'mân-t, *adv.* murderously.

MEURTRIR, mœrtrir, [meutre], *va.* 1. † to kill, to murder, to slay ; 2. to bruise, to contuse. — **les chairs**, to bruise the flesh. — **le visage**, to bruise the face. — **des fruits**, to bruise fruit.

MEURTRIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to bruise one's self ; 2. (of things) to be bruised.

MEURTRISSURE, mœrtrisur', *sf.* **bruise** : contusion.

MEUTE, mœt', [Lat. : motus, mota, part. of movēre], *sf.* **1**. pack (of hounds). **Chef de —**, leader of the pack ; (of persons) whipper-in ; *Fig.* leader of the band. **Chef de —**, leader of the band.

2. *Fig.* crew, set, band.

† **MÉVENDRE**, mévândr', [mes, ill ; vendre], *va.* [Conj. like *Vendre.*] *Com.* to undersell, to sell for less than the value.

† **MÉVENIR**, mév'nir, [mes, ill ; venir], *vn.* to turn out badly.

MÉVENTE, mévânt', *sf.* **1.** sale at an under price ; **2.** dead sale ; stagnation, dulness of sale.

MEXICAIN, E, mèksikan, kèn', *adj.* Mexican : relating to Mexico.

MEXICAIN, E, *sm. f.* Mexican : a native of Mexico.

MEXIQUE, mèksik', *pnm. Geog.* Mexico.

MÉZERAY, mézeray, [François-Eudes, de] historian (1610-1683).

MÉZÉRÉON, mézéréôn, *sm. Bot.* mezereon : *Daphne mezereum*, a small ornamental shrub.

MEZZANINE, mèdzanin', [Ital. : mezzanino], *sf. Arch.* mezzanine, mezzanine floor : *a*) a story of small height introduced between two higher ones ; *b*) a low window, less in height than in breadth. *V. Entresol.*

MEZZO, MEZZA, mèdzo, mèdza, [Ital.], *adj. Mus.* mezzo, mezza : middle, mean.

MEZZO-TINTO, mèdzotinto, [Ital., half tinted], *sm. Engrav.* mezzotinto, mezzotint.

MI, mi, [Lat. : medius and abbrev. from *demi*], *adv.* equally. **Mi-parti**, equally divided.

MI, *adj.* (invariable) **1.** half, mid ; middle. **Une étoffe mi-fil et mi-coton**, stuff made partly of linen, partly of cotton. **A mi-chemin**, half-way. **A mi-côte**, half-way up hill. **A mi-jambe**, half way up *or* down the legs. **A mi-corps**, up to the waist, down to the waist. **A mi-sucre**, half-sweetened. **La mi-carême**, mid-lent.

2. the middle of. **La mi-janvier, la mi-août**, the middle of January, of August.

MI, mi, [first syllable of *Mira* in the hymn of John Baptist], *sm. Mus.* mi, E : the third note in the musical scale.

MIAOU, [onomat.], *sm.* the mewing of the cat.

MIASMATIQUE, miasmatik', *adj.* miasmatic : *a*) containing miasma ; miasmal ; *b*) relating to miasma.

MIASME, miasm', [Gr. : μίασμα, stain], *sm. Med.* miasma, miasm : noxious exalation.

MIAULANT, E, miôlân, ânt' *adj.* mewing.

MIAULEMENT, miôl'mân-t, *sm.* mewing of cats) ; caterwauling.

MIAULER miôlé-r [onomat.], *vn.* to mew : to cry, as a cat ; to caterwaul.

MIAULEUR, EUSE, miôlœr, lœz', *adj.* mewing.

MICA, mika, [Lat.], *sm. Miner.* mica : a mineral in thin, smooth, elastic laminæ.

MICACÉ, E, mikasé, *adj. Miner.* micareous : *a*) pertaining to mica ; *b*) consisting of mica ; *c*) like mica ; glimmering, flittering, shining.

MICASCHISTE, mikashist', [mica ; chiste], *sm. Miner.* mica-chist, mica-state : a schistose rock, consisting of mica and quartz.

MICHAUD, meshô, [Joseph-François], historian (1773-1858).

MICHE, mish', [provin. origin, perhaps Flemish *micke*, wheaten loaf], *sf.* loaf (of bread).

MICHEL, mishèl' *pnm.* Michael. **La Saint- —**, Michaelmas.

MICHELET mishelé, [Jules], historian (1798-1874).

MICMAC, mikmak, [orig. unknown ; Ger. : Mischmash, mixure of incoherent things], *sm.* underhand work, intrigue, foul play ; jobbery, trickery.

MICO, miko, *sm. Zool.* mico : a small South American monkey.

MICOCOULIER, mikokoulyé, *sm. Bot.* nettle-tree, lote-tree : *Celtis australis*, a large timber-tree.

MICRACOUSTIQUE, mikrakoustik', *adj.* V. *Microcoustique.*

MICROBE, mikrob, [Gr : μικρός, small ; βίος, life], *sm.* microbe : a microscopic organism.

MICROBIEN, ENNE, mikrobian, èn, *adj.* microbial, microbian, microbic.

MICROBIOLOGIE, mikrobiolozhi, [Gr. : μικρόβιος, of short life ; λόγος, treaty], *sf.* microbiology : the science of micro-organismes.

MICROCÉPHALE, mikrosefal, [Gr. : μικρός, small ; κεφαλή, head], *adj.* microcephalous, microcephalic : having a small or imperfectly formed head ; *s.* microcephal : a microcephalic person.

MICROCHRONOMÈTRE, mikrokronomètr', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; χρόνος, time ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* microchronometer : an instrument for registering very small periods of time.

MICROCOSME, mikrokosm', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; κόσμος, world], *sm.* microcosm : the little world ; man.

MICROCOSMIQUE, mikrokosmik', *adj.* microcosmic, microcosmical : pertaining to the microcosm or man. **Sel —**, microcosmic salt.

MICROCOUSTIQUE, mikrokoustik', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; coustique], *adj.* microcoustic, microphonous : noting instruments that increase the intensity of sounds.

MICROGRAPHE, mikrograf', *sm.* **1.** micrographer : one versed in micrography ; **2.** *Phys.* micrograph : a sort of pantograph.

MICROGRAPHIE, mikrografi, [Gr. : μικρός, small ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* micrography : description of microscopic objects.

MICROGRAPHIQUE, mikrografik', *adj.* micrographic : pertaining to micrography.

MICROLOGIE, mokrilozhi, [Gr. : μικρός, small ; λόγος, treaty], *sf.* micrology : treatise on microscopic objects.

MICROMÈTRE, mikromètre, [Gr. : μικρός, small ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* micrometer : an instrument applied to the telescope or microscope for measuring small objects, spaces or angles.

MICROMÉTRIQUE, mikrométrik', *adj.* micrometric, micrometrical : belonging to the micrometer.

MICROPHONE, mikrofon', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* microphone : an instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds.

MICROPHONIE, mikrofoni, *sf.* microphony : weakness of voice.

MICROPHOTOGRAPHIE, mikrofotografi, [Gr. : μικρός, small ; photographie], *sf.* microphotography : the art of taking or making microphotographs.

MICROPHYLLE, mikrofil', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* microphyllous : having small leaves.

MICROPYLE, mikropil', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; πύλη, door], *sm. Bot.* micropyle : the closed orifice of a seed.

MICROSCOPE, mikroskop', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* **1.** microscope : an optical instrument which magnifies minute objects. **— simple**, single microscope. **— solaire**, solar microscope. **— à gaz**, oxyhydrogen microscope. **Regarder, voir au —**, to look, to see in the microscope. **Il voit tout avec un —**, *Fig.* he exaggerates everything.

2. *Astron.* Microscope, Microscopium : a southern constellation.

MICROSCOPIE, mikroskopi, *sf.* microscopy : the art by which small objects are made to appear large.

MICROSCOPIQUE, mikroskopik', *adj.* microscopic, microscopical : *a*) made by the aid of a microscope ; *b*) visible only by the aid of a microscope ; very small, minute. *a*) **Observations microscopiques**, microscopical observations. *b*) **Animal —**, microscopic animal.

MICROSCOPISTE, mikroskopist', *sm.* microscopist : one versed in microscopy.

MICROZOAIRE, mikrozoèr', [Gr. : μικρός, small ; ζῶον, animal], *sm.* microzoon ; infusory (*pl.* infusoria) : microscopic animalcule.

MICTION, miksyôn, [Lat. : mictio, from mingére, to urine]. *sf. Med.* micturition, urination.

MICTURITION, mikturisyôn, [Lat. : micturire, itum, to pass urine], *sf. Med.* micturition : morbid frequency of voiding urine.

MIDI, midi, [Lat. : medias dies ; mi ; O. Fr. : di for jour], *sm.* **1.** noon : *a*) midday, noon-day, noontide, the middle of the day ; (of the hour) twelve o'clock at noon, twelve o'clock ; *b*) *Astron.* the time when the sun is in the meridian ; *c*) *Fig.* middle, midst. *a*) **— est sonné**, twelve o'clock has struck. **Nous déjeunerons à — précis**, we shall lunch punctually at twelve. **— et demi**, half past twelve. **— un quart** or **— et un quart**, a quarter past twelve. **A l'heure de —**, at noon. **Vers —, sur le —**, about noon. **Entre onze heures et —**, between eleven and twelve. **Avant —**, before twelve. **Après —**, after twelve. **Le soleil de —**, the noonday sun. **En plein —**, openly. **Nier la lumière en plein —**, to deny plain evidence. **Ne pas voir clair en plein —**, to be as blind as a bat. **Chercher — à quatorze heures**, *Fig.* to look for knots in a bulrush, to look for a mare's nest. *b*) **— vrai**, true noon. **— moyen**, mean noon. *c*) **Le — de la vie**, the prime of life.

2. south : *a*) one of the four cardinal points of the compass ; *b*) any place towards the south ; *c*) a country or regions lying south. *a*) **Le vent du —**, the south wind. **Se tourner vers le —**, to turn to the south. **Cette colline regarde le —, est exposée au —, est à l'exposition du —, est au —**, this hill faces the south. *b*) **Ce pays est borné au — par une rivière**, this country is bounded on the south by a river. **Les pays du —**, the southern countries. **L'Espagne est au — de la France**, Spain lies to the south of France. **Le — de la France, le — de l'Europe**, the south of France, the south of Europe. *c*) **Les peuples du —**, southern peoples. **Cet homme est du —**, that man is from the south. **Voyager dans le —**, to travel in the south.

MIDINETTE, midinette, [midi], *sf. Fam.* work-girls (so called from their leaving their work-rooms at twelve o'clock in the day).

MIE, mi, [Lat. : mica, crumb], *sf.* crum, crumb. *a*) † a small fragment of bread ; *b*) the soft part of bread.

† **MIE**, mi, *adv.* not ; not at all.

MIE, mi, [abbrev. of amie], *sf.* **1.** love, sweetheart, dear, honey. **Ma —**, my dearest.

2. † nurse.

MIEL, myèl, [Lat. : mel], *sm.* honey : *a*)

the sweet matter collected by bees; *b*) *Fig.* sweetness. *a*) **Rayon de —**, honey-comb. **Doux comme le —**, honey-sweet, as sweet as honey. **Mouche à —**, bee, honey-bee. **— blanc**, white honey. **— vierge**, virgin honey. *b*) **La lune de —**, the honey moon, the honey-month. **Avoir du — sur les lèvres**, to be honey-tongued. **Être tout sucre et tout —** to be all gentleness. **Cet orateur a toujours le — sur les lèvres**, that orator has a honey tongue. **Un parler de —**, a honey tongue. —*Prov.*: **Le miel est doux, mais l'abeille pique**, honey is sweet, but the bee stings. **Un peu de fiel gâte beaucoup de miel**, a little gall will spoil a great deal of honey. **On prend plus de mouches avec du miel qu'avec du vinaigre**, more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar.

MIÉLAISON, miélaizon, *sf.* honey season: time of the gathering in of honey.

MIELLAT, myèla, *sm.* honey-dew.

MIELLÉ, E, myèlé, *adj.* 1. honeyed: *a*) covered with honey; *b*) sweetened with honey; *c*) *Fig.* sweet, honey-sweet; 2. honey-coloured.

MIELLEUSEMENT, myèlœz'mân-t, *adv.* sweetly, lusciously.

MIELLEUX, EUSE, myèlœ-z, lœz', *adj.* 1. honey, honeyed: having the nature of honey; sweet, luscious. **Des bananes mielleuses**, luscious bananas.

2. honey-mouthed, honey-tongued; honeyed. **Un homme —**, a honey-tongued man. **Une personne à la langue mielleuse**, a person with a honey tongue. **Paroles mielleuses**, honeyed words.

3. mawkish, luscious. **Ce vin a un goût —**, that wine has a luscious taste.

MIEN, MIENNE myan, myèn'; when this word is an adjective, the *n* of the masculine is pronounced before a vowel, as: **un mien ami**, œn myan-nami [Lat.: meus], *adj.* 1. mine. **Ce livre que vous tenez est —**, the book you have in your hand is mine. **Ses intérêts sont miens**, his interests are also mine.

2. of mine. **Un — frère**, a brother of mine. **Une mienne cousine**, a cousine of mine.

MIEN, MIENNE, *pron. poss.* [Always preceded by the definite article.] mine. **Ce n'est pas votre avis, c'est le —**, it is not your opinion, but it is mine. **C'est son intention et la mienne**, it is his intention as well as mine. **Vos affaires sont les miennes**, your business is also mine.

MIEN, *sm.* 1. mine, my own. **Je ne demande que le —**, I only want what is my own. **Je vais raconter comme la chose se passa, sans y rien mettre du —**, I shall just tell you how the thing happened, without adding anything of my own invention. **Le tien et le —**, yours and mine. **Je risque plus du — (de mes intérêts) que tu ne fais du tien**, I risk much more on my side that you do on yours. *Mol. Sgan.* 22.

2. *pl.* mine; my family, my relations; my friends; my party; my people. **Il est plein d'égards pour moi et pour les miens**, he is very kind to me and my relations.

MIENNES, *sfpl. Fam.* frolics, pranks. **J'ai fait des miennes autrefois**, I have played many a prank formerly.

MIETTE, myèt', [mie], *sf.* 1. crum, crumb: a small fragment of bread. **Ramasser les miettes**, to pick up the crumbs. **Mettre en miettes**, to crum, to crumb, to crumble, to break into crums; to smash into bits.

2. crum: a small piece of other food; bit, morsel. **Ne donner qu'une — de quelque chose**, to give but a small piece of something. **Ils ne vous demandent que le superflu, quelques miettes de votre table**, they only ask for what you can spare, a few crumbs from your table. *Bossuet.* **Il n'en est pas resté une —**, there was not a bit left. (Adverbially) **Il n'en est pas resté —**, there was nothing left. [*Fig.*:] **J'ai lu son discours: nulle grâce dans l'expression, pas une — d'élégance**, I read his discourse and found no grace in the expression, not a touch of elegance. *Diderot.*

MIEUX, myœ-z, [Lat.: melius], *adv.* 1. (comparative of *Bien*) better: *a*) in a superior manner, more fully, more completely; *b*) with greater advantage; *c*) in improved health; *d*) more. **Personne n'écrit — que lui**, nobody writes better than he does. **Il chante — qu'autrefois**, he sings better than formerly. **Aller —**, 1. to get on better; to get better, to be better (in health). **Être —**, 1. to be better; 2. to get on better; 3. to look better, to be handsomer; 4. to be improved; 5. to be on better terms (with). **Ce malade est un peu — aujourd'hui qu'hier**, that patient is a little better to-day than he was yesterday. **Il n'est guère —**, he is not much better. **Il est beaucoup —**, he is much better. **Ce jeune homme est — que son frère**, that young man is better looking (*or* more gentlemanly) than his brother. **Aimer —**, to like better, to prefer. **Il ne demande pas — que d'y aller**, nothing would please him better than to go. **Faire —**, to do better. **Vous feriez — de rester**, you had better remain; you had better stay where you are. **Nos écrits sont mauvais; les siens valent-ils—?** our works are bad; but are his better? **Il vaut —, — vaut**, it is better. **Il vaut — attendre un peu**, it is better to wait a little. **Il vaut — être juste que d'être riche**, it is better to be just than to be rich. **Il vaudrait — qu'il se tût que de parler mal à propos**, he had better be silent than to speak to no purpose. **Pour — dire**, or rather. **— que tout cela**, and what is still better. **Tant —**, so much the better. **De — en —**, better and better. **Vous lui supposez dix mille livres de rente, il a — que cela**, you think he has an income of ten thousand francs, but he has more than that. **Cette dame se donne trente ans, elle a — que cela**, that lady says she is thirty, but she is more than that.

2. (preceded by the article *le*: superlative of *Bien*) the best. **De tous nos grands écrivains, c'est lui que j'aime le —**, of all our great writers, he is the one I prefer.

MIEUX, *adj.* better; best. **Rien n'est —, il n'y a rien de —, rien de — que ce que vous dites**, what you say is the best. **J'ai le repos, les rois n'ont rien de —**, I have rest, kings have nothing better than that. **Voici ce que j'ai de —**, this is the best thing I have. **Être des mieux**, to be among the best.

MIEUX, *sm.* 1. best. **Le — est de se taire**, it is best to say nothing. **Arranger tout pour le —**, to arrange all for the best. **Faire de son —**, to do one's best. **Je m'attendais à —**, I expected something better. **Faute de —**, for want of something better. **A qui mieux-mieux**, *Fam.* in eager rivalry, in emulation of each other.

2. improvement, amelioration. **Il y a du — dans son état**, there is an improvement in his health. **Le — se soutient**, the improvement continues. **Aller de — en —**, to get better and better. *Prov.*: **Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien**, let well alone; striving to do better, oft we mar what's well. **— vaut tard que jamais**, better late than never. **Un bon tiens vaut — que deux tu l'auras**, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

AU MIEUX, TOUT AU MIEUX, LE MIEUX DU MONDE, *adv. phr.* as well as possible, very well.

DE MIEUX QUE, LE MIEUX QUE, TOUT DU MIEUX QUE, TOUT LE MIEUX QUE, *conj. phr.* as well as; the best.

MIEUX-DISANT, myœ-dizân, *adj.* better-spoken.

MIEUX-ÊTRE, myœ-ètr', *sm.* improved situation, greater comfort. **La civilisation montre le — dont l'humanité est suspectible**, civilization shows the higher degree of happiness of which humanity is capable. *Virey.*

MIEUX-FAISANT, myœ-fézân, *adj.* better-acting, more generous. **Parisot, le meilleur et le — des hommes**, Parisot the best and most generously minded of men. *J. J. Rouss.*

MIÈVRE, myèvr', [orig. unknown], *adj.* arch, roguish; smart, sharp.

MIÈVREMENT, myèvrœmân-t, *adv.* roguishly.

MIÉVRERIE, myèvrœri, **MIÉVRETÉ**, myévrœté, *sf.* 1. archness, roguery, roguishness; 2. roguish trick, prank.

MIGNARD, E, minyar, ard', [mignon], *adj.* 1. † delicate, migniard, miniard, pretty; 2. mincing, finical.

MIGNARDEMENT, minyardœmân-t, *adv.* 1. delicately, nicely; 2. finically, mincingly, affectedly.

MIGNARDER, minyardé-r, [mignard], *va.* 1. to rear delicately, to nurse, to pamper, to pet, to fondle (a child); 2. to affect delicacy in (one's style).

MIGNARDER (SE), *v. refl.* to indulge one's self, to nurse one's self, to coddle one's self.

MIGNARDISE, minyardiz', *sf.* 1. delicacy, prettiness; 2. (in an ill sense) mincing manners, affected delicacy, finicalness; 3. *pl.* caressing manners, pretty ways; 4. *Bot.* feathered pink.

MIGNET, minyè, [François-Auguste-Marie], historian (1796-1884).

MIGNON, ONNE, minyôn, nyôn', [orig. unknown], *adj.* 1. delicate, pretty, miniard, migniard, graceful; tiny. **Un visage —**, a tiny face. **Une bouche mignonne**, a pretty mouth. **Un pied —**, a tiny, a pretty foot. **L'oiseau-mouche, cette mignonne créature**, the humming-bird, that tiny creature. **Des souliers mignons**, pretty little shoes.

2. darling; favourite. **Péché—**, favourite sin.

3. spare. **Argent —**, spare money.

MIGNON, ONNE, *sm. f.* 1. favourite: fondling, darling; 2. dear, darling: a word of endearment.

MIGNON, *sm.* 1. favourite; 2. (in an ill sense) minion.

MIGNONNE, *sf.* 1. mistress; miss; 2. (sometimes) young girl; 3. *Print.* minion, minim: a small printing type; 4. mignonne a name given to a kind of pear and also to a peach.

MIGNONNEMENT, minyon'mân-t, *adv.* delicately, prettily, daintily.

MIGNONNETTE, minyonèt', *sf.* 1. pretty girl; 2. mignonette: *a*) a kind of lace; *b*) *Bot. Reseda odorata*; 3. *Bot. a*) feathered pink: *Dianthus plumarius*; *b*) indian pink, China pink: *Dianthus Sinensis*; *c*) black medick, nonesuch, yellow lucern, lupuline; *d*) London-pride, none-so-pretty, Nancy-pretty: *Saxifraga umbrosa*; 4. pounded pepper.

† **MIGNOTER**, minyoté-r, [from O. Fr.: *mignot* for *mignon*], *va.* to coddle, to nurse up.

MIGNOTER (SE), *v. refl.* to indulge one's self, to nurse one's self up.

† **MIGNOTISE**, minyotiz', *sf.* fondling, endearment, caress.

MIGRAINE, migrèn', [Gr. : ἡμικρανία, from ἡμι, half, and κρανίον, skull], *sf.* megrim, sick-headache, nervous headache, hemicrany, hemicrania : a violent, intermitting pain affecting one side of the head.

MIGRATEUR, TRICE, migratœr, tris'. [Lat. : migrator], *adj.* migrant, migrating, migratory.

MIGRATION, migrasyôn ; *in poet.* **siôn**, *sf.* migration.

MIGRATOIRE, migratwar', *adj.* migratory : relating to migration.

MIJAURÉE, mizhôré, [orig. unknown], *sf.* affected lady, typical *or* conceited creature.

MIJOTER, mizhoté-r, [orig. unknown], *va.* **1.** *Cook.* to simmer : to cause to simmer ; **2.** *Fig.* to fondle, to cocker, to nurse up, to coddle (a child).

MIJOTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** *Cook.* to simmer, to boil gently ; **2.** to indulge one's self, to nurse one's self up **3.** *Fam.* to be hatched, to be laid.

MIKADO, mekado, *sm.* Mikado : the Emperor of Japan.

MIL, mil, [Lat. : mille, thousand], *adj.* one thousand. [Used only with the word *an*, and when followed by another number :] **L'an mil huit cent soixante-dix-huit**, the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

MIL, miy, [Lat. : milium], *sm. Bot.* millet V. *Millet.*

MILAN, milân, [milvus], *sm. Ornith.* kite : a bird of prey.

MILAN, milân, [Lat. : Medio-lanum ; Ital. : Milano], *pnm. Geog.* Milan.

MILANAIS, E, milanè-z, néz', *adj.* Milanese : of Milan.

MILANAIS, E, *sm. f.* Milanese : an inhabitant of Milan or of the Milanese.

MILANAIS, *sm. Geog.* Milanese.

MILANEAU, milanô, *sm.* young kite.

MILDEW, mildew, [Eng.] *sm.* mildew : disease in vines.

MILESIAQUE, mileziak, *adj.* of Miletus.

MILÉSIEN, ENNE, milezyin, én, *sm. f.* and *adj.* Milesian : a native or inhabitant of Miletus ; referring or belonging to Miletus.

MILET, milé, *pnm. Geog.* Miletus : an ancient city of Asia Minor.

MILIAIRE, milièr', [Lat. : miliarius], *adj.* miliary : *a)* resembling millet-seeds ; *b) Med.* accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds. **Fièvre —**, miliary fever, miliaria. **Glandes miliaires**, miliary glands.

MILIAIRE, *sf. Med.* miliaria, miliary fever.

MILIASSE, milias [mil], *sf.* a sort of porridge made of the ground seeds of millet or of maize.

MILICE, milis', [Lat. : militia], *sf.* **1.** † war, warfare ; **2.** army, troops, body of troops ; **3.** militia. **Soldat de la —**, militiaman.

4. *Fig.* host. **Les milices célestes**, the heavenly host.

MILICIEN, milisyin, *sm.* militiaman.

MILIEU, milyœ, [mi ; lieu], *sm.* [*Pl. Milieux.*] **1.** middle, midst ; centre. **Le — de la place**, the middle of the place. **Couper un fruit par le —**, to cut fruit through the middle. **Au — de la cour**, in the middle of the yard. **Au — du chemin**, in the middle of the road. **Ville située au — de la France**, a town in the centre of France. **Il prit son adversaire par le — du corps**, he caught hold of his adversary by the waist. **L'aigle s'élève au — des airs**, the eagle soars aloft. **Au — de la foule**, in the midst of the crowd. **Cette langue de terre s'avance au — de la mer**, that strip of land extends a long way into the sea. **Au beau —**, in the very middle or midst. **Il est tombé au beau — de la rue**, *Fam.* he fell down in the middle of the street. **Vivre au — des plaisirs**, *Fig.* to live in the midst of pleasures. **Périr au — de ses victoires**, to die in the midst of one's victories. **Un homme se leva du — de l'assemblée**, a man in the assembly stood up. **Le — du jour**, the middle of the day, mid-day, noon, mid-noon. **Le — de la nuit**, the middle of the night, midnight. **Le — de l'été**, the middle of summer, midsummer. **Venez vers le — de la semaine**, come towards the middle of the week. **Être au — de l'hiver**, to be in the depth of winter. **Être interrompu au — de son discours**, to be interrupted in the middle of one's discourse.

2. middle course, intermediate course ; **3.** medium : *a)* mean, middle degree or place, middle rate, middle state between two extremes ; *b)* means, way, measure, expedient ; *c) Phys.* the space or substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move in passing from one point to another. *a)* **La libéralité tient le — entre la prodigalité et l'avarice**, liberality is the golden mean between prodigality and avarice. *Bescherelle.* **Juste —**, just medium, proper medium, golden mean. **Garder en tout un juste —, voilà la règle du bonheur**, the way to be happy is to observe the golden mean. **On ne peut être que d'un parti ou de l'autre ; il n'y a point de —**, we must belong to one party or other, there is no middle state between them. *Pascal. Provin.* 14. **Point de —, il faut se rendre ou combattre**, there is no middle course, we must fight or surrender. *b)* **Essayez de trouver quelque — pour contenter l'un et l'autre**, try to find a way of pleasing both of them. **On prit ce —**, they took this measure.

4. life, society. **Dans le — où il vit**, in the society to which he belongs.

MILITAIRE, militèr', [Lat. : militaris], *adj.* military.

MILITAIRE, *sm.* **1.** military man, soldier ; **2.** military : the whole body of soldiers, soldiery, army.

MILITAIREMENT, militèr'mân-t, *adv.* militarily, in a military manner.

MILITANT, E, militân, ânt', [militer], *adj.* militant : fighting, contending, combating. **L'Église militante**, the church militant.

MILITARISATION, militarisasyon, *sf.* militarization : the giving of a military organization to.

MILITARISER, militarizé-r, *va.* to turn into soldiers, to imbue with militarism.

MILITARISME, militarism', *sm.* soldiership, soldiery, military system, the excess, the tyranny of the military spirit.

MILITER, milité-r, [Lat. : militāre ; miles, militis], *vn.* to militate, to contend, to make.

MILLE, mil' [Lat. : mille], *adj.* (invariable) thousand, a thousand : *a)* one thousand, ten hundred ; *b)* a great number, many. *a)* **— hommes**, a thousand men. **Dix — francs**, ten thousand francs. *b)* **— personnes l'ont vu**, many people have seen him. **Je vous ai dit cela — fois**, I have told you that a thousand times. **Il y a — et — choses à dire là-dessus**, there are a great many things to be said about that. **Les — et une nuits**, the thousand and one nights : the Arabian Nights. **Une des — et une brochures qu'on a faites contre mon ami**, one of the thousand pamphlets written against my friend. *Volt. Un Chrét. contre six Juifs*, 17.

MILLE, *sm.* thousand, a thousand, one thousand. **— multiplié par vingt donne tant**, one thousand multiplied by twenty makes so many. **Un — de fagots**, a thousand fagots. **Cela se vend tant le mille**, that is sold so much a thousand.

MILLE, mil', *sm.* mile : itinerary measure. (**1608** mètres = **1760** yards.)

MILLE-FEUILLE, mil'fœy', *sf. Bot.* milfoil, yarrow : a plant of the genus achillea.

MILLE-FLEURS, mil'flœr, *sf. Bot.* all flowers. **Eau de —**, extract of all flowers.

MILLÉNAIRE, millénèr', [Lat. : millenarius], *adj* **1.** millenary : consisting of a thousand ; **2.** millennial : pertaining to the millennium.

MILLÉNAIRE, *sm.* millenary : *a)* the space of a thousand years ; *b)* millenarian, millennialist, chilliast, one who expects the millennium.

MILLÉNARISME, millénarism', *sm.* millenarianism, millelianism, millenniarism : the doctrine of the millenarians.

MILLÉNIUM, milléniom, [Lat. : mille], *sm.* millennium.

MILLE-PERTUIS, mil'pèrtui, *sm. Bot.* perforated John's-wort.

MILLE-PIEDS, mil'pyé, *sm.* milleped, wood-louse : an insect having many feet.

MILLÉPORE, millépor', [mille ; pore], *sm.* millepore : a genus of corals of the madrepore family.

MILLÉSIME, millézim', [Lat. : millesimus, thousandth], *sm.* date (of coins, medals, etc.).

MILLET, miyé, [mil], *sm. Bot.* **1.** millet : *a)* a genus of grasses, millet-grass ; *b)* the grain of millet. **— commun, — à panicules**, common millet. **— d'Italie, — à grappes, — des oiseaux**, Italian millet. **— étalé**, spreading millet-grass.

2. Gros —, Indian corn, maize. **Grand — d'Inde, gros —**, Guinea corn, great millet, Indian millet. **— noir**, buckwheat. **— long**, Canary-grass. **— gris**, gromwell, graymill. **— jaune, — sauvage**, yellow cow-wheat.

MILLEVOYE, milewai, (Charles-Hubert), poet (1782-1816).

MILLIAIRE, milièr', [Lat. : milliarius], *adj.* milliary : pertaining to, or denoting a mile.

MILLIAIRE, *sm.* mile-stone, milliary.

MILLIARD, milyar, *sm.* **1.** a thousand millions ; **2.** thousand millions of francs.

MILLIARDAIRE, miliardair, *sm.* multimillionnaire, milliardaire : the possessor of a thousand millions (of francs).

MILLIARE, milliar', *sm.* milliara : the thousandth part of an *are*. *V. Are.*

MILLIASSE, milias', *sf. Fam.* thousands, swarms, a great number.

MILLIÈME, milyèm', *adj.* thousandth.

MILLIÈME, *sm.* thousandth part.

MILLIER, milyé, [from mil, a thousand], *sm.* **1.** thousand : *a)* a collection or number of a thousand; *b)* a considerable but indeterminate number. *a)* **Un — d'épingles**, a thousand pins. *b)* **Un — de gens**, a thousand people. **Des milliers d'hommes**, thousands of men. **A milliers, par milliers**, by thousands.

2. thousand pounds, ten hundred weight, 10 cwt.

MILLIGRAMME, milligram', [mille ; gramme], *sm.* milligram, milligramme : the thousandth part of a gramme — 0,0154 grain.

MILLILITRE, millilitr', [mille ; litre], *sm.* millilitre : the thousandth part of a litre — 0,06103 cubic inch.

MILLIME, millim', *sm.* millime : the tenth part of a centime.

MILLIMÈTRE, millimètr', [mille ; mètre], *sm.* millimetre : the thousandth part of a metre — 0,03937 inch.

MILLION, milliôn, [mille], *sm.* million : *a)* a thousand thousand, ten hundred thousand ; *b)* a very great indefinite number ; *c)* (absolutely) a million of francs. *a)* **La France compte trente-six millions d'habitants**, France has

thirty-six millions of inhabitants. *b*) **Rendre un — de grâces,** to thank a person over and over again. *c*) **Ne compter que par millions, être riche à millions,** to reckon by millions, to have millions.

MILLIONIÈME, milionyèm', *adj.* millionth : the ten hundred thousandth.

MILLIONIÈME, *sm.* millionth, millionth part.

MILLIONNAIRE, milionèr', *adj.* worth millions, very rich. **Il est plusieurs fois —,** he is worth many millions

MILLIONNAIRE, *sm. f.* millionaire, person worth a million, very rich person.

MILLOT, milô, (l'abbé Claude), historian (1726-1785).

MILORD, milôr, the *d* is never pronounced [Eng.], *sm.* **1.** lord, English lord ; **2.** very rich man ; **3.** four-wheeled cab. **C'est un —,** *Pop.* he is a rich man.

MILOUIN *or* **MILLOUIN,** milouan, *sm. Ornith.* pochard, dun bird, red-headed poker, red-eyed poker : a genus of ducks.

MILREÏS, milréis, *sm.* millreis, millrea, millree : *a*) a Portuguese gold coin worth about 4 sh. 6 d.

MILTONIEN, IENNE, miltonyan, nyèn', *adj.* Miltonic : relating to Milton, after the manner of Milton.

MIME, mim', [Lat. : mimus ; Gr. : μῖμος], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* mime : *a*) a kind of farce ; *b*) an actor in such representations ; **2.** mimic : one who mimics or imitates.

MIME, *adj.* mimic.

MIMER, mimé-r, *va.* to express by dumb show.

MIMER, *vn.* to mime : to play the mime.

MIMÈSE, mimèz', [Gr. : μίμησις], *sf. Rhet.* mimesis : a figure of speech by which the gestures and words of others are represented.

MIMEUX, EUSE, mimœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* sensitive.

MIMI, mimi [onomat.], *sm. f. Fam.* puss, darling, sweetheart. **Être griffé par le —,** to be scratched by pussy.

MIMIQUE, mimik', *adj.* mimic, mimical : *a*) pertaining to mimes ; *b*) mimetic, mimetical, imitative.

MIMIQUE, *sm.* mimographer : a writer of mimes.

MIMIQUE, *sf.* mimic art, mimicry.

MIMOGRAPHE, mimograf', [Gr.: μῖμος, mime ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* mimographer: a writer of mimes.

MIMOLOGIE, mimolozhi, [Gr. : μῖμος, mime ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* mimicry, mimicking.

MIMOLOGISME, mimolozhism', *sm. Rhet.* mimesis.

MIMOSA, mimôza, [Lat. : *fem.* of mimosus, grinning like a mime], *sf Bot.* mimosa, sensitive plant : a genus of leguminous plants.

MIMULE, mimul', [Lat. : mimulus, little mime], *sm. Bot.* monkey-flower, mimulus : a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

MINABLE, minabl', [miner], *adj.* **1.** liable to be destroyed by mines ; **2.** *Popul. lang.* pitiful, sorry, shabby, seedy.

† **MINAGE,** minazh', *sm.* **1.** lord's due on grain ; **2.** market-place.

MINARET, minarè, *sm.* [Ar.], *sm.* **1.** minaret : a turret in a Mahometan mosque ; **2.** *Min.* shaft of a mine.

MINAUDER, minôdé-r, [mine], *vn.* to simper, to smirk : to smile affectedly ; to mince ; to be lackadaisical.

MINAUDERIE, minôd'ri, *sf.* **1.** simpering, smirking ; **2.** mincing air, mincing manners.

MINAUDIER, IÈRE, minôdyé, dyèr', *adj.* simpering, smirking ; mincing, affected ; lackadaisical.

MINAUDIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* affected person.

MINCE, mans', [orig. unknown ; perhaps from Lat. : minutus, thin], *adj.* **1.** thin ; slim, slender ; flimsy. **Une feuille de papier fort —,** a sheet of very thin paper. **Une étoffe —,** very flimsy stuff. **Avoir la taille —,** to have a slender waist. **Cette personne est —,** that person is slender.

2. slight, inconsiderable ; insignificant ; poor, small. **Cette dot me parut bien — pour la fille d'un homme que je croyais très riche,** I found it a very small dowry for the daughter of a man as rich as I thought he was. **C'est un revenu fort —,** that's a very slender income.

MINCER, mansé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous minçons, minçant.*] to mince : to cut into very small pieces.

MINCEUR, mansœr, *sf.* thinness : the quality of being thin.

MINE, min', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** look, mien, appearance, aspect ; countenance. **Il ne faut pas toujours juger des gens sur la —,** we must not always judge of people by their looks. **On voit, à sa —, que c'est un méchant sujet,** one can see, by his looks, that he is a wicked man. **Cette maison a de la —,** that is a fine house. **Payer de —,** to be all outside show. **Un homme de bonne —,** a good-looking man. **Une femme de bonne —,** a good-looking woman. **Ce chapon a bonne —,** that capon looks nice. **Un homme de mauvaise —,** an evil-looking man. **Avoir une bonne —,** to look kind, good-natured. **Avoir une mauvaise —,** not to look good-natured. **Avoir la — longue,** to pull a long face. **Il a la — d'être un peu fou,** he looks as if he were a bit cracked. **Avoir la — de vouloir faire quelque chose,** to look as if one were going to do something. **Il me semble que vous me faites la — de m'en accuser,** you look as if you thought I had done it. **Il porte la — d'un fripon,** he looks like a rogue. **Faire — de,** to feign to, to pretend to ; to make as if ; to look as if. **Le prince fait — d'assiéger cette place,** it looks as if the prince were going to besiege this place. **Voilà les beaux jours qui font — de revenir,** it seems as if summer were coming again. **Faire bonne — à quelqu'un,** to receive a person well. **Faire mauvaise — à quelqu'un,** to receive a person coldly. **Faire triste —, grise —, froide — à quelqu'un,** to treat a person coldly. **Faire la — à quelqu'un,** to look sour at, to scowl at a person. **Faire la —,** to sulk, to scowl to pout. **Il fait une laide —,** he scowls. **Faire bonne — à mauvaise jeu,** to put a good face on the matter.

2. grimace, face, mouth. **Sans en être ému, sans —, sans grimace,** without any emotion, without showing any displeasure. **Faire des mines, de petites mines à quelqu'un,** to smirk at a person.

MINE, min', [from miner], *sf.* **1.** mine : *a*) *Min.* a pit or excavation from which metallic ores or other mineral substances are taken ; *b*) *Fig.* source, store. *a*) **— d'or,** goldmine. **C'est une — d'or,** it's a treasure, a source of wealth. **— de charbon de terre,** coal mine. **— de plomb,** lead mine. **Filon d'une —,** lode of a mine. **Puits, minaret d'une —,** shaft of a mine. **Exploiter une —,** to work a mine. *b*) **Une — féconde de beautés poétiques,** a rich mine of poetic beauties.

2. *Milit.* mine : an excavation filled with gunpowder and intended to destroy the wall, rampart, or building above it. **— d'attaque, — offensive,** offensive mine. **— défensive,** defensive mine. **— double, — en T.,** double mine. **— triple, — en trèfle,** triple mine. **Faire jouer une —,** to spring a mine. **Bourrer une —,** to tamp a mine. **Éventer la —,** to discover the enemy's mine, *Fig.* to baffle a design.

3. *Nav.* mine, torpedo. **— dormante,** submarine mine. **— flottante,** floating —, buoyant electric mine.

4. *Min.* ore. **— brute,** raw ore. **De la — d'or,** gold ore.

5. — or **— de plomb,** black lead, plumbago. **Crayon de — de plomb,** black-lead pencil. **Dessiner à la —,** to draw in pencil.

6. red lead, minium : a colour used in miniature-painting.

MINE, min', [Lat. mina, from Gr. : μνᾶ], *sf.* **1.** mine : an old dry-measure (about 78 litres), **2.** mina : *a*) an old Greek weight ; *b*) a Greek or Jewish coin.

MINER, miné-r, [Lat. : minare, to lead, to open a mine], *va.* **1.** to undermine, to mine ; *a*) to sap, to form mines under ; to hollow, to excavate or remove the earth beneath, so that the things above may fall or be blown up ; *b*) *Fig.* to injure or destroy by clandestine means ; **2.** to eat away, to wear away. **Les rivières minent peu à peu leurs bords,** rivers gradually wear away their banks.

3. to prey upon : to rest heavily on ; to waste or impair gradually ; to consume, to destroy. **Il a des dettes qui minent sa fortune,** he has debts which are wasting away his fortune. **Cette maladie le mine,** that disease is wearing him away. **Le temps mine tout,** time destroys all. **Un chagrin qui nous mine et nous dessèche,** a trouble which preys upon us and impairs our health.

MINERAI, min'rè, [mine], *sm. Miner.* ore. **— de fer,** iron ore. **Fondre le —,** to smelt ore.

MINÉRAL, minéral, [Lat. : mineralis from minera], *sm.* [*Pl. Minéraux.*] mineral.

MINÉRAL, E, *adj.* mineral : *a*) pertaining to minerals ; *b*) impregnated with minerals. *a*) **Substance minérale,** mineral substance. *b*) **Eaux minérales,** mineral waters. **Le règne —,** the mineral kingdom.

MINÉRALISABLE, minéralizabl', *adj.* that may be mineralized.

MINÉRALISATEUR, minéralizatœr, *sm.* mineralizer : a substance which mineralizes another.

MINÉRALISATION, minéralisazyôn, *sf.* mineralization.

MINÉRALISER, mineralizé-r, *va.* to mineralize : *a*) to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral ; *b*) to convert into a mineral ; *c*) to impregnate with a mineral substance.

MINÉRALOGIE, minéralozhi, [minéral ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* mineralogy : the science of minerals.

MINÉRALOGIQUE, minéralozhik', *adj.* mineralogic, mineralogical : pertaining to mineralogy.

MINÉRALOGIQUEMENT, minéralozhik'-mân-t, *adv.* mineralogically.

MINÉRALOGISTE, minéralozhist', *sm.* mineralogist : one who is versed in mineralogy.

MINERVAL, E, minèrval, **MINERVIEN, ENNE,** minèrvyan, vyèn', *adj.* of Minerva.

MINERVE, minèrv', *pnf. Mythol.* Minerva : the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and science and of war.

MINERVE, *sf.* **1.** wise and fair woman ; **2.** *Fig.* head, brain. **Il a tiré cela de sa —,** he got that out of his own head.

MINET, ETTE, minè, nèt', *sm. f. Fam.*

puss : a kitten : the fondling name of a cat).

MINEUR, minœr, [mine], *sm.* miner : *a*) one who digs for metals and other minerals ; mine-digger ; pitman ; *b*) one who digs passages under the walls of a fort, etc.

MINEUR, E, minœr, [Lat. : minor, smaller], *adj.* 1. minor : smaller, less, lesser. **L'Asie Mineure**, Asia Minor, Lesser Asia. **Les quatre ordres mineurs**, the four lesser orders. **Frères mineurs**, minors, minorites, Franciscan friars.

2. *Mus.* minor, **Tierce mineure**, third minor. **Mode —**, minor mode.

3. *Law-t.* under age. **Une fille mineure**, a girl under age.

MINEUR, E, *sm. f. Law-t.* minor : a person under age.

MINEUR, *sm. Mus.* minor mode.

MINEURE, *sf.* 1. *Log.* minor : the second proposition of a syllogism ; 2. thesis (of a student of divinity).

† **MINGRELET**, mangrœlè, [O. Fr. : mingre, meagre], *sm.* shabby fellow.

MINIATURE, miniatur', [Lat. : niniāre, to paint in red ; minium, vermilion ; Ital. : miniatura], *sf.* 1. miniature : *a*) red letter ; *b*) delicate painting in water-colours on vellum, ivory or paper, with dots or small strokes ; *c*) a very small portrait ; *d*) *Fig.* representation less than the reality ; *e*) any small and pretty thing. *b*) **Peintre en —**, miniature-painter. *d*) **Ce ruisseau est un torrent en —**, this stream is a miniature torrent. *e*) **Cette boîte est une vraie —**, this box is quite a little gem.

2. diminutive person ; delicate creature.

MINIATURISTE, miniaturist', *sm.* miniature-painter.

MINIER, IÈRE, minyé, nyèr', [mine], *adj.* mining : pertaining to mines.

MINIÈRE, minyèr', [mine], *sf.* mine ; placer, diggings.

MINIMA, minima, *sm. pl.* of *Minimum.* **Appel à —**, *Law-t.* appeal made by the Crown when a sentence is thought to be too lenient. V. *Thermomètre.*

MINIME, minim', [Lat. : minimus], *adj.* 1. very small ; 2. very trifling, slight, unimportant.

† MINIME, *sf. Mus.* minim.

MINIME, *sm* minim : a member of a reformed order of Franciscans.

MINIMUM, minimom, [Lat. : minimus], *sm.* [*Pl. Minimums,* (in mathematical language) *Minima.*] **Le — de la dépense**, the minimum of the cost.

MINISTÈRE, ministèr', [Lat. : ministerium], *sm.* 1. † trade, craft ; 2. ministry : *a*) office, functions ; *b*) ecclesiastical profession ; *c*) agency, aid, interposition ; medium ; *d*) the functions of a minister or secretary of State ; *e*) department ; *f*) duration of the office of a minister ; administration ; *g*) the body of ministers of State. *a*) **Remplir les devoirs de son —**, to discharge the duties of one's office. **Le — de la parole, de l'éloquence**, the functions of an orator, of a preacher. **Le — public**, the public prosecutor. *b*) **Le — des autels**, the service of the altar. **Se rendre capable du — des âmes**, to qualify one's self for the ministry of souls. *c*) **Je vous offre mon —**, I offer you my help. **Cela n'est pas de son —**, that does not belong to his office. **Le — des affaires étrangères**, the department *or* ministry of foreign affairs. **— de la guerre**, the war-department. **Le — de l'intérieur**, the Home Office. **Le — du Commerce**, the Board of Trade. *f*) **Le cardinal de Richelieu achevait son glorieux —**, cardinal Richelieu's glorious ministry was drawing to its close. *Bossuet. Le Tellier.* **Sous son —**, under his administration. *g*) **Entrer au —**, to come into office.

3. minister's offices ; minister's hotel.

MINISTÉRIEL, ELLE, ministériel, èl', *adj.* ministerial : *a*) pertaining to ministers ; *b*) supporting the ministry. **Officiers ministériels**, public officers of the courts of justice : notaries, attorneys, etc.

MINISTÉRIEL, *sm.* ministerialist : a supporter of the ministry.

MINISTÉRIELLEMENT, ministérièl'mân-t, *adv.* ministerially.

† **MINISTRAL, E**, ministral, [ministre], *adj.* ministerial : pertaining to the ministers of the Gospel.

MINISTRE, ministr', [Lat. : minister], *sm.* minister : *a*) agent ; *b*) priest ; pastor, parson ; (particularly) a preacher of the Gospel, a protestant clergyman ; *c*) secretary of State, a man who has the direction of affairs of State ; *d*) the rerpresentative of a government at a foreign court. *a*) **Le — de ses charités**, one who distributes charities. *b*) **Les ministres de Jésus-Christ**, the ministers of Jesus Christ. **— du saint Évangile**, minister of the Gospel. *c*) **Premier —**, prime minister, premier. **— d'État**, minister of State. **Le — de la Marine**, the First Lord of the Admiralty. **Le — de la Guerre**, the Secretary of State for War. *d*) **— plénipotentiaire**, plenipotentiary minister.

MINIUM, miniom', [Lat., red lead], *sm.* minium : *a*) deutoxide of lead ; *b*) red lead, a red pigment.

MINNESINGER, min'sanghèr, [Ger. : Minne, love ; Singer], *sm.* minnesinger : ancient German lyric poets, the German troubadours of the 12th century.

MINOIS, minwâ-z, [mine, look], *sm.* 1. face ; physionomy ; 2. pretty face ; 3. *Fig.* pretty girl. **Il a un vilain —**, he is no beauty.

MINON, minôn, *sm.*, in childish language, puss : a cat

MINORATIF, IVE minôratif, tiv', [Lat. : minorāre, to diminish], *adj. Med.* laxative.

MINORATIF, *sm. Med.* laxative.

MINORITÉ, minorité, [Lat. : minor, less ; minoritas], *sf.* minority : *a*) the state of being under age ; nonage ; *b*) the smaller number ; the weaker party. **En —**, in a minority. **La — d'une assemblée**, the minority of an assembly.

MINORQUE, minôrk', *pnf. Geog.* Minorca.

MINORQUIN, E, minorkân, kin, *adj.* Minorcan : of or belonging to Minorca.

MINOT, minô, [mine, measure], *sm.* 1. minot : old measure of 39 litres ; 2. a large quantity, a peck. **Nous ne mangerons pas un — de sel ensemble**, we shall not keep friends long.

2. *Naut.* bumkin.

MINOTAURE, minotot', *sm. Myth.* Minotaur.

MINOTERIE, minot'ri, *sf.* 1. corn-mill : 2. corn-trade, miller's-trade.

MINOTIER, minotyé, [minot], *sm.* corn-factor, corn-merchant, flour exporter.

MINUIT, minui, [mi, half ; nuit], *sm.* midnight, twelve o'clock at night, twelve o'clock. **A l'heure de —**, at the hour of midnight. **— est sonné**, twelve o'clock has struck. **— et demi**, half past twelve.

MINUSCULE, minuskul', [Lat. : minusculus], *adj.* small, minuscule, little. **Un insecte —**, a tiny insect.

MINUSCULE, *sf.* small letter, (in manuscript) minuscule ; *Print.* lower-case letter.

MINUTE, minut', [Lat. : minutus, small], *sf.* 1. minute : *a*) the sixtieth part of an hour ; *b*) a very small space of time ; moment, instant ; *c*) *Geom., Astrom.* the sixtieth part of a degree ; *d*) *Arch.* a small division of the module. *a*) **Une demi- —**, half a minute. **Compter les minutes**, to count the minutes. *b*) **Il n'y a qu'une — qu'il est parti**, he left here only a minute ago. **Je reviens dans une —**, I shall be back in a minute. **Je suis à vous dans une —**, I will attend to you directly. **C'est un homme à la —**, *Fam.* he is a punctual man.

2. small characters, small writing, 3. minute (of a deed), first draught, rough draught.

MINUTER, minuté-r *va.* 1. to write small ; 2. to make a rough draught of, to minute, to minute down ; 3. *Fam.* to purpose, to project, to intend. [Little used in this sense.]

MINUTERIE, minut'ri, *sf. Horol.* minute-wheels (of a watch), minute wheel-work.

MINUTIE, minusi, [Lat. : minutia, dust], *sf.* trifle, trifling matter, (in the plural) minutiæ.

MINUTIEUSEMENT, minusiœz'mân-t, *adv.* minutely, nicely.

MINUTIEUX, EUSE, minusiœ, œz', *adj.* minute, particular, circumstantial. **Un homme —**, a particular man. **Un soin —**, particular care. **Un travail —**, minute work.

MIOCÈNE, miosèn', [Gr. : μείων, very small, καινός, new], *adj. Geol.* miocene : a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

MIOCHE, miosh', [O. Fr. : mioche, mie, crumb of bread], *sm. Popul. lang.* little boy, brat, urchin.

MI-PARTI, E, miparti, *adj.* 1. of two equal parts, of two colours : half... and half... **Une robe mi-partie de blanc et de noir**, a black and white dress.

2. equally divided. **Les avis sont mi partis**, opinions are equally divided.

MIQUELET, mik'le, *sm.* miquelet ; soldier, Spanish bandit.

MIRABELLE, mirabèl', [from Mirabel in the South of France], *sf.* mirabelle : a kind of small plum.

MIRACLE, mirâkl', [Lat. : miraculum, mirari, to wonder], *sm.* miracle : *a*) supernatural event, a deviation from the ordinary laws of nature ; *b*) wonder, prodigy ; wonderful thing ; marvel ; *c*) † a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. *a*) **Opérer des miracles**, to work miracles. **Faire revivre un homme mort serait un —**, to bring a dead man to life again would be a miracle. *b*) **Un jour sans douleur est pour moi un —**, it is quite a miracle if I am one day without pain. **Le succès tenait du —**, it was an unexpected success. **C'est un — qu'il n'ait pas été tué dans cette bagarre**, it is a wonder he was not killed in that scuffle. **Échapper à la mort comme par —**, to miraculously escape dying. **C'est un — de vous voir**, it is something wonderful to see you. **Crier au —, crier —**, to declare it is a wonder. **Faire des miracles, faire —**, to work, to do miracles ; to do wonders. **Le changement d'air me fait des miracles**, change of air does me a wonderful deal of good. **Voilà un beau — !** (ironically) a fine miracle indeed ! **Cette machine est un — de l'art**, that is wonderful piece of machinery.

À MIRACLE, *adv. phr.* miraculously well, admirably, perfectly.

MIRACULEUSEMENT, mirakulœz'mân-t, *adv.* miraculously : *a*) by miracle, *b*) wonderfully, by extraordinary means.

MIRACULEUX, EUSE, miraculœ-z, lœz', *adj.* miraculous : *a*) supernatural; *b*) wonderful, marvellous, admirable. **La pêche miraculeuse**, the miraculous draught of fishes.

MIRACULEUX, *sm.* miraculousness : the state of being miraculous.

MIRAGE, mirazh', [mirer], *sm.* **1.** *Opt.* mirage, looming ; **2.** *Fig.* delusion, deception.

† **MIRAUDER**, mirôdé-r, *va.* to gaze at, to admire.

MIRBEAU, mirbô, [Octave], novelist (b. 1848).

MIRE, mir', [mirer], *sf.* **1.** sight (of a gun or fire-arm), aim. **Prendre sa —, mettre en —,** to lay a gun, to take sight, to take aim. **Coin de —,** elevating quoin *or* wedge. **Point de —,** aim, object aimed at : *Fig.* aim, object in view, end in view. **Ligne de —,** line of metal. **Il est le point de — de leurs railleries,** he is the object of their raillery.

2. *Surv.* levelling-pole, slide-vane (of a station or levelling-staff).

MIRÉ, miré, *adj. m. Hunt.* (of boars) whose tusks are bent inwards.

MIRER, miré-r, [Lat. : mirāre, to wonder], *va.* **1.** to aim at, to take aim at, to aim ; **2.** to look at, to examine, **3.** to look at eggs held up to the light, **4.** *Fig.* to aim at, to have in view.

MIRER, *vn.* to aim, to take aim.

MIRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to look at one's self ; **2.** to be reflected ; **3.** *Fig.* to see one's self ; **4.** to admire one's self, to take pride (in).

MIRETTE, mirèt', *sf. Bot.* Venus's-looking-glass : *Campanula speculum*, a species of bell-flower.

MIRIFIQUE, mirifik', [Lat. : mirificus], *adj.* (jocularly) mirific, wonderful, marvellous, splendid.

† **MIRLIFLORE**, mirliflor', *sm.* beau, fop, coxcomb.

MIRLITON, mirlitôn, [orig. unknown], *sm.* reed-pipe.

MIRMIDON, mirmidôn, *sm.* V. *Myrmidon.*

MIROBOLANT, mirobolān, [from myrobalan], *adj. Fam.* marvellous, astounding, grand.

† **MIRODER**, mirodé-r, *va.* V. *Miraudcr.*

MIROIR, mirwar, *sm.* **1.** mirror : *a)* looking-glass, glass ; *b) Opt.* speculum, any polished body that reflects the images of objects ; *c) Fig.* that which represents a thing ; *d) Fig.* pattern, exemplar ; *e) Hunt.* an instrument made of small fragments of a looking-glass, to lure larks ; *f) Arch.* a small oval ornament cut into deep mouldings. *a)* **Se regarder dans un —,** to look at one's self in a glass. **— de toilette,** dressing glass. **— applique,** sconce mirror. **— à bascule,** swing-glass, tray-glass. **— biseauté,** bevelled mirror. **— à main,** hand-mirror. **— à trois faces,** triple folding mirror. **— de poche,** pocket looking-glass. **— de Venise,** Venetian mirror. **Un — fidèle,** a faithful mirror. **Peindre comme dans un —,** to describe, to represent exactly. **Présenter le —,** to hold the glass ; *Fig.* to say the truth. **Le — de l'espérance,** the mirror of hope. *b)* **— d'airain,** brazen mirror. **— de métal,** metallic mirror, speculum. **— plan,** plane mirror. **— ardent,** burning mirror. *c)* **Un discours trop sincère aisément nous outrage, chacun dans ce — pense voir son image,** too sincere a discourse soon offends us, it is like a mirror in which we see ourselves. *Boileau.* *d)* **Cet illustre empereur, ce — des grands princes,** that illustrious emperor, that mirror of great princes. *Tristan.*

2. *Naut.* scutcheon ; **3.** blazed place (for marking a tree) ; **4.** *Nat. Hist.* spot. **A —,** dapple, dappled.

5. *Cook.* **Des œufs au —,** eggs dressed on a dish with butter.

6. *Bot.* **— de Vénus,** Venus's-looking-glass : *Campanula speculum.* **— du temps,** pimpernel.

MIROITANT, E, mirwatān, ānt', *adj.* glittering.

MIROITÉ, E, mirwaté, *adj.* **1.** polished up ; **2.** (of horses) dapple, dappled.

MIROITEMENT, mirwat'mān-t, *sm.* glittering.

MIROITER, mirwaté-r, [miroir], *va.* to polish up.

MIROITER, *vn.* to glitter, to shine, to be reflected, to dazzle. **Faire — aux yeux de quelqu'un un brillant avenir,** to dazzle a person's eyes with a brilliant future.

MIROITERIE, mirwat'ri, *sf.* looking-glass trade.

MIROITIER, IÈRE mirwatyé, tyèr', *sm. f.* looking-glass maker.

MIROTON, mirotôn, *sm. Cook.* miroton : hashed beef dressed with onions, stew.

MIS, E, mi-z, miz', *pa. p.* of *Mettre.*

MISAINE, mizèn', [Ital. : mizzana, middle], *sf. Naut.* **1.** foremast ; **2.** foresail. **Mât de —,** foremast. **Voile de —,** foresail.

MISANTHROPE, mizāntrop', [Gr. : μισεῖν, to hate ; ἄνθρωπος, man], *sm.* misanthrope, misanthropist, man-hater : hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPE, *adj.* misanthropic, misanthropical : having a dislike to mankind.

MISANTHROPIE, mizāntropi, *sf.* misanthropy : hatred of mankind.

MISANTHROPIQUE, mizāntropik', *adj.* misanthropic, misanthropical : relating to misanthropy.

MISCELLANEA, misèllanéa, **MISCELLANÉES,** misèllané, [Lat. : miscellana, mixed things, miscēre, to mix], *smpl.* miscellanea, miscellanies.

MISCHNA, mishna, *sf.* Mischna, Mishna : collection of jewish law, part of the text of the Talmud.

MISCIBILITÉ, misibilité, *sf.* miscibility : capability of being mixed.

MISCIBLE, misibl', [Lat. : miscēre, to mix], *adj.* miscible : that may be mixed.

MISE, miz', [mettre], *sf.* **1.** *Com.* share of capital, share ; **2.** stake : that which is put at hazard, money deposited as a wager ; **3.** bid, bidding : offer of price, at an auction ; **4.** † expense, disbursement ; **5.** currency, circulation (of coins). **Cette monnaie n'est plus de —,** that coin is no longer current. **La première — était de cent francs et la — totale a été de cinq cents francs,** the upset price was one hundred francs and the last offer was five hundred francs.

6. admissibility. **Être de —,** to be admissible, (of persons) to be presentable, to be genteel, (of things) to be suitable, to fit, to become, to be fashionable, to be in fashion.

7. putting, placing, setting, laying : getting. **— en possession,** putting into possession ; *Law-t.* livery. **— en accusation,** indictment, impeachment. **— en jugement,** bringing up to trial ; arraignment. **— liberté,** enlargement. **— en délibéré,** bringing under deliberation. **— en demeure,** demand in due form of law, calling upon a person. **— en exécution,** the act of carrying out. **— à prix,** upset price. **— en possession,** taking possession. **— en état de siège,** putting under the military law. **— en vente,** putting up for sale. **— hors** (d'une somme), outlay. **— en œuvre,** setting to work, working up. **La — en perce d'un fût de vin,** the tapping of a cask of wine. **— en scène,** *theatre,* getting up. **— en action,** bringing out, realization. **La — en vigueur de cette loi,** the enforcement of that law. **— en pages,** *Print.* clicking, making up. **— en train,** preparation, making ready. **— en disponibilité,** placing on the unattached list. **— à l'eau,** launch, launching (of a ship). **— au point,** *Phot.* adjusing to the focus. *Fig.* putting things in their true light.

8. dress, dressing : the manner of dressing. **Une — décente est de rigueur,** people are required to come properly dressed. **Une — négligée,** a careless manner of dressing. **Cet homme est de —,** that man is quite presentable anywhere. **Cette étoffe n'est plus de —,** that stuff is no longer worn.

9. mouth (of a mustard-mill) ; **10.** facing, plate of steel (on the hammer of a gun-lock) ; **11.** **— bas,** *a)* strike (of workmen) ; *b)* bringing forth (of animals) ; *c)* † cast off clothes.

MISER, mizé-r, [mise], *va.* **1.** to bid at auctions ; **2.** to deposit money in betting, to stake.

MISÉRABLE, mizérabl', [Lat. : miserabilis], *adj.* miserable, wretched : *a)* distressed, destitute, poor ; *b)* unhappy, unfortunate, unlucky ; comfortless ; *c)* pitiful, sorry ; *d)* pitiable ; forlorn ; *e)* low, despicable ; wicked ; *f)* worthless, valueless, paltry ; very poor ; contemptible. *a)* **Une famille —,** a poor family. *b)* **L'homme veut être heureux, et il se voit —,** man wishes to be happy, and feels unhappy. *c)* **Une — condition,** a miserable condition. **Faire une fin —,** to come to a miserable end. *d)* **Le croyez-vous vous-mêmes, misérables que vous êtes ?** do you believe it yourselves, wretched that you are ? *Pascal. Prov.* 16. **— troupeau qu'a dispersé la crainte,** pitiable flock that fear has dispersed. *Racine.* *e)* **Il faut être bien — pour faire cela,** one must be wicked to do that. *f)* **Un auteur —,** a miserable author. **Un — livre,** a wretched book. **Ma santé est bien —,** my health is very bad. **N'être couvert que d'une — redingote,** to have on one nothing but a wretched coat. *Acad.*

MISÉRABLE, *sm. f.* **1.** wretch, wretched person ; (in the plural) wretched, miserable ; wretched people. **Il ne se faut jamais moquer des misérables ; car qui peut s'assurer d'être toujours heureux ?** we must never deride the wretched ; for who can depend on being always fortunate ? *La Font. Fab.* v. 17.

2. wretch, wicked wretch ; rogue, knave ; villain. **C'est un —, c'est un grand —,** he is a wretch, he is a villain. **C'est un petit —,** he is a little rogue.

MISÉRABLEMENT, mizérablœmān-t, *adv.* miserably, wretchedly.

MISÈRE, mizèr, [Lat : miseria, from miser, unfortunate], *sf.* **1.** poverty, want, destitution. **Tomber dans la —,** to come to want, to be reduced to poverty. **Être plongé dans la —,** to be reduced to poverty. **Être dans une extrême —, dans la dernière —,** to be in great want, in the greatest want. **Il est dans une — affreuse,** he is in the greatest distress. **Mourir de faim et de —,** to die of hunger and want. — *Prov.* : **La misère aigrit,** an empty purse fills the face with wrinkles.

2. misery : *a)* wretchedness, distress, great unhappiness : woe ; *b)* extreme pain of body ; suffering ; *c)* calamity, misfortune ; natural evils. **La vie est pleine de misères,** life is full of woes. **Voir la fin de ses misères,** to see the end of one's troubles. **Être sensible aux misères d'autrui,** to feel for those who are in distress. **La — du temps,** the calamity of the time.

3. nothingness ; helplessness ; inanity, vanity. **Ce qui nous paraît de plus grand dans le monde n'est que — et que vanité,** in reality, what we think the greatest

thing in the world is nothing but vanity.

4 difficulty, pain; sad thing; plague, annoyance. **C'est une grande — que les procès**, lawsuits are sad things. **C'est une — que d'avoir affaire à lui**, it is a sad thing to have anything to do with him. **Prendre le collier de—**, to take up the yoke, to commence one's drudgery. **Faire des misères a quelqu'un**, to plague a person.

5. trifle, mere nothing. **Se fâcher pour une —**, to take offence at a mere nothing. **C'est une —**, it is a trifle.

MISÉRÉRÉ, mizéréré, *sm.* **1**. *Cath. Lit.* miserere : *a)* the 51st psalm ; *b)* a musical composition to this psalm ; **2**. *Fig.* moment ; **3**. *Med.* iliac passion.

MISÉREUX, EUSE, mizerœ, œz, [misère], *adj.* and *sm. f.* wretched ; poor wretch, poor devil, outcast, waif.

MISÉRICORDE, mizérikôrd', [Lat. : misericordia], *sf.* **1**. mercy : *a)* mercifulness, tenderness, mildness ; clemency ; compassion, pity ; *b)* forgiveness, pardon ; *c) pl.* acts of mercy ; *d)* direction. *a)* **Pratiquer, exercer la —**, to show mercy, to be merciful. **C'est un homme sans —**, that man is unmerciful. **N'avoir de — envers** or **pour personne**, to be merciful to nobody. *b)* **Crier —**, to call for mercy. **Faire —**, to be merciful. **La — divine**, divine mercy. **Préférant — à justice**, preferring mercy to justice. *d)* **Se remettre, s'abandonner à la — de quelqu'un**, to trust to a person's discretion. *Prov.* : **A tout péché miséricorde**, there is pardon for every sin.

2. misericordia : *a)* a small dagger used by knights in the middle ages ; *b)* miserere, misericord, a small movable seat in a stall of the choir of a church.

MISÉRICORDE, *interj.* mercy on me ! bless me !

MISÉRICORDIEUSEMENT, mizérikôrdiœz'mân-t, *adv.* mercifully.

MISÉRICORDIEUX, EUSE, mizérikôrdiœ-z, œz', *adj.* merciful : full of mercy, compassionate, benignant, clement.

MISOGAME, mizogam', [Gr. : μῖσος, hatred ; γάμος, marriage], *smf.* misogamist : hater of marriage.

MISOGAMIE, mizogami, *sf.* misogamy : hatred of marriage.

MISOGYNE, mizozhin', [Gr. : μῖσος, hatred ; γυνή, woman], *sm.* misogynist, woman-hater.

MISOGYNIE, mizozhini, *sf.* misogyny : hatred of women.

MISOLOGIE, mizolozhi, [Gr. : μισεῖν, to hate ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* misology : hatred of argument or of reasoning.

MISOUR, mizour, *sm. Naut.* South wind, on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

MISPICKEL, mispikèl, *sm. Miner.* mispickel : arsenical pyrites.

MISSEL, misèl, [Lat. : missa, mass], *sm. Cath. Lit.* missal : mass-book ; prayer-book.

MISSION, misyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : missio, from mittere, to send], *sf.* mission : *a)* commission ; powers given to go and transact business ; *b)* the state of being delegated by authority with certain powers for certain purposes ; *c)* delegation ; persons sent ; *d)* a commission to preach the Gospel ; *e)* the priests sent to propagate religion ; *f)* preaching, sermons, conferences, etc., of missionaries ; *g)* station of missionaries. **Envoyer en —**, to send on a mission. **Remplir une —**, to be sent on a mission ; to fulfil a mission, to be intrusted with a mission. **Pères de la —**, missionary fathers. **Prêtres des missions étrangères**, missionaries.

MISSIONNAIRE, misyonêr', *sm.* missionary.

MISSIVE, misiv', *adj. f.* missive. **Lettre —**, letter missive, missive.

MISSIVE, *sf.* missive, letter missive, letter sent, letter, message.

MISTIC *or* **MISTIQUE**, mistik', *sm.* mistic, mystic : a kind of boat employed in the Mediterranean.

MISTIGRI, mistigri, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1**. *Fam.* cat ; **2**. pam (at certain games of cards).

MISTOUF, mistouf, **MISTOUFFLE**, mistoufl', *sf. Slang.* joke, scuvy trick. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to play a trick on any one.

MISTRAL, mistral, [Provenç.], *sm.* mistral : northwest wind, in the Mediterranean.

MISTRAL, [Frédéric], provençal poet (1830-1914).

MISY, mizi, *sm. Miner.* misy : sulphate of red oxide of iron.

MITAINE, mitèn', [of disputed origin ; M. H. Ger. : mittemo, half glove], *sf.* mitten : *a)* a species of glove with only one separate division for the thumb ; *b)* mitty ; a glove covering the body of the hand, but not the fingers ; *c) pl. Fam.* caution, precaution. **Il faut prendre des mitaines pour lui parler**, one must take all sorts of precautions in speaking with him. **Cela ne se prend pas sans mitaines**, that must be proceeded gently with. **Ne pas prendre de mitaines**, to handle without mittens. **Ce sont là des mitaines à quatre pouces**, that's like bolting a door with a boiled carrot.

MITE, mit', [Ang.-Sax. ; mite], *sf.* mite : *a)* a name of several small insects of the genus acarus ; *b) Fig.* anything very small.

MITÉ, E, mité, *adj.* mity, moth-eaten : full of mites.

MITHRA, mitra, **MITHRAS**, mitras, *m.* Mithras : the sun, the deity of the ancient Persians.

MITHRIDATE, mitridat', *pnm.* Mithridates.

MITHRIDATE, *sm.* mithridate : a compound electuary, an antidote against poison. **Vendeur de —**, **1**. quack ; **2**. braggart.

MITHRIDATIQUE, mitridatik', *adj.* mithridatic : pertaining to Mithridates.

MITIGATIF, IVE, mitigatif, tiv', *adj.* mitigatory : softening, tending to mitigate.

MITIGATION, mitigasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : mitigatio], *s.* mitigation : alleviation.

MITIGER, mitizhé-r, [Lat. : mitigāre, atum ; mitis, mild], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous mitigeons, mitigeant.*] to mitigate : *a)* to make less severe or rigorous ; to soften ; *b)* to abate, to moderate ; to diminish, to qualify ; *c)* to alleviate, to assuage, to lessen, to allay. **— un caractère trop absolu**, to mitigate too absolute a disposition. **— une règle trop austère**, to make too austere a rule, less severe. **— une peine**, to mitigate a penalty. **— une proposition**, to mitigate a proposition. **— une douleur**, to mitigate grief.

MITIGER (SE), *v. refl.* to be mitigated.

MITON, mitôn, *sm.* **1**. mitten, long mitten (for the wrist) ; **2**. puss : a name given by children to a cat ; **3**. crumb (of bread) ; **4**. *Fam.* **Onguent — mitaine**, chip in porridge : useless remedy.

MITONNER, mitoné-r, *vn. Cook.* to simmer, to soak.

MITONNER, *vn.* **1** *Cook.* to simmer ; **2**. *Fam.* to humour (a person) ; **3**. to nurse up, to coddle, to pet, to fondle; **4**. to prepare, to secure.

MITONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. *Cook.* to simmer, to soak ; **2**. to coddle one's self ; **3**. to be prepared. **Il aime à se —**, he likes to be humoured.

MITOYEN, ENNE, mitwayan, yèn', [from moitié, half], *adj.* **1**. middle, intermediate. **Prendre un parti —**, to adopt, to steer a middle course.

2. *Law-t.* party. **Mur —**, party wall. **Cloison mitoyenne**, partition between rooms.

MITOYENNETÉ, mitwayèn'té, *s.* *Law-t* party right, party property.

MITRAILLADE, mitrâyad', *s'.* volley of grape-shot.

MITRAILLE, mitrây, [for O. Fr. : *mitaille* from mite, small money], *s.* **1**. old iron; **2**. *Fam.* coppers, small coin ; **3**. *Artill.* grape-shot, canister-shot, *Naut.* language, langrel, langrel-shot. **Charge à —**, case shot, canister-shot, barrel-shot, *Naut.* langrel-shot. **Charger à —**, to load with grape-shot. **Tirer à —**, to fire grape-shot, case-shot, canister-shot ; to fire langrel shot.

MITRAILLER, mitrâyé-r, *vn. Artill.* to fire grape-shot.

MITRAILLER, *va.* to fire grape-shot on, to shoot down with grape.

MITRAILLEUSE, mitrâyœz', [mitrailler], *sf. Artill.* mitrailleuse, ball-gun, machine gun.

MITRAL, E, mitral, *adj.* mitral : resembling a mitre.

MITRE, mitr', [Lat. : mitra ; Gr. : μίτρα, fillet, belt], *sf.* **1**. mitre : *a) Antiq.* head-dress of the ancient Persians, and afterwards of Roman ladies ; *b)* a pontifical ornament worn on the head by bishops, and sometimes by abbots ; *c)* pileus of mushrooms ; **2**. mitra, mitre-shell : a genus of molluscs ; **3**. chimney-pot, cowl or bonnet ; **4**. shoulder (of a table-knife).

MITRÉ, E, mitré, *adj.* mitred : wearing a mitre.

MITRIFORME, mitriform', *adj.* mitriform, mitre-shaped.

MITRON, mitrôn, [mitre], *sm.* journeyman-baker, paper cap in the form of a mitre.

MIXTE, mikst', [Lat. : mixtus, mixed], *adj.* mixed : *a)* compound ; composed of various things ; *b)* partaking of several things or kinds ; *c) Bot.* from which spring both leaves and flowers. **Corps —**, mixed-body. **Action —**, *Law-t.* mixed action. **Figure —**, *Geom.* mixed figure. **Mathématiques mixtes**, mixed mathematics.

MIXTE, *sm.* mixed body, compound.

MIXTILIGNE, mikstiliny', *adj. Geom.* mixtilineal, mixtilinear : consisting of lines, part straight and part curved.

MIXTION, mikstiôn, [mixtio], *sf.* **1**. mixture : *a)* mixtion ; the act of mixing several ingredients ; *b)* a mass or compound ; **2**. *Gild.* gold-size.

MIXTIONNER, mikstioné-r, *va.* to mix, to mingle.

MIXTURE, mikstur', [Lat. : mixtura], *sf.* mixture : *a)* mass or compound of several ingredients ; *b) Pharm.* liquid medicine.

MNÉMONIQUE, mnémonik', [Gr. : μνημονικός] *adj.* mnemonic, mnemonical : relating to mnemonics, assisting the memory.

MNÉMONIQUE, *sf.* mnemonics, mnemotechny : the art of improving and using the memory.

MNÉMOSYNE, mnémozin', *pnf. Mythol.* Mnemosyne : the goddess of memory.

MNÉMOTÉCHNICIEN, mnémotèknisyan, *sm.* mnemonician : a teacher of mnemonics.

MNÉMOTECHNIE, mnémotèkni, [Gr. : μνήμη, memory ; τέχνη, art], *sf.* mnemotechny, mnemonics.

MNÉMOTECHNIQUE, mnémotèknik' *adj.* mnemonical.

MOBILE, mobil', [Lat. : mobilis], *adj.* movable : *a*) unfixed ; that may move or be moved ; *b*) changing from one time to another ; changeable, variable ; *c*) *Milit.* marching ; *d*) mobile, changeable, fickle, unsteady unsettled, inconstant. *a*) **L'aiguille aimant est — sur son pivot,** the magnetic needle moves on its pivot. **Caractères mobiles,** *Print.* movable types. **Poêle —,** moveable stove. *b*) **Fêtes mobiles,** movable feasts. *c*) **Colonne —,** movable column. *d*) **Un caractère —,** a fickle disposition. **Il n'y a rien de plus — que les têtes exaltées,** there are no people so changeable as the hot-headed.

MOBILE, *sm.* 1. moving body; body in motion ; 2. mobilized soldier ; 3. † moving power ; 4. mover : that which moves. **Premier —,** *a*) prime mover, *primum mobile*; *b*) *Fig.* main spring ; *c*) *Fig.* leader, ringleader, head, chief.

5. motive ; spring, cause ; impulse, incentive. **La gloire, ce puissant — de toutes les grandes âmes,** glory, that powerful incentive of all noble souls. **L'amour du bien public fut le — de toutes ses entreprises,** the public welfare was the incentive of all his undertakings. **L'argent est son unique —,** money is his only motive. **L'intérêt est bien souvent le — des actions des hommes,** interest is very often at the bottom of men's actions.

MOBILIAIRE, mobilièr', *adj. Law-t.* personal, movable ; of personal property.

MOBILIER, IÈRE, mobilyé, lyèr', *adj. Law-t.* personal, movable ; of personal property. **Les biens mobiliers,** the personal estate *or* property ; movables, chattels. **Crédit —,** 1. loan on personal security ; 2. a company formed for advancing loans on personal property. **Succession mobilière,** inheritance of personal property. **Une vente mobilière,** a sale of household furniture. **Valeur mobilière,** transferable securities.

MOBILIER, *sm.* furniture, complete set of household furniture. **Il vient de vendre tout son —,** he has just sold all his furniture.

MOBILISABLE, mobilizabl', *adj. Milit.* that may be mobilized : that is called upon to serve.

MOBILISATION, mobilizasyôn, *sf.* 1. *Milit.* mobilization : the act of mobilizing ; 2. *Law-t.* converting (realty) into personalty.

MOBILISER, mobilizé-r, [mobile], *va.* 1. *Milit.* to mobilize : to draft for active service, to convert stationary into movable troops ; 2. *Law-t.* to give realty (real property) the character of personalty (personal property) ; to convert into movables.

MOBILITÉ, mobilité, *sf.* mobility : *a*) movableness ; susceptibility of motion, capacity of being moved ; *b*) *Fig.* fickleness, inconstancy, versatility, inconstancy.

MOCASSIN, mokasan, *sm.* moccasin, moccason : an Indian shoe.

MOCHE, mosh, *adj. Slang.* bad.

MOCO, moko, *sm. Zool.* moco : a South American rodent quadruped.

MODAL, E, modal, [mode], *adj. Philos.* modal : pertaining to modality.

MODALITÉ, modalité, *sf. Philos.* modality : manner of being.

MODE, mod', [Lat. : modus, manner], *sm.* mode : *a*) *Philos.* manner of existing or being ; that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but inheres in some substance ; *b*) *Log.* modification of a proposition ; mood, the form of a syllogistic argument ; *c*) form, method, way, manner ; *d*) *Gram.* mood ; the form of a verb showing the manner in which the being, action or passion is represented ; *e*) † *Mus.* the order of the sounds ; *f*) *Mus.* a scale of intervals. *c*) **— de gouvernement,** form of government. **— d'enseignement,** method of teaching. *d*) **Les modes sont, en français, l'indicatif, l'impératif, le conditionnel, le subjonctif, l'infinitif et le participe,** the moods in French are : the indicative, the imperative, the conditionnl, the subjunctive, the infinitive and the participle. *e*) **— ionien,** Ionic mode. **— dorien,** Dorian mode. *f*) **— majeur,** major mode.

MODE, *sf.* 1. mode, fashion, vogue ; manner, way, custom. **Une vieille —,** an old fashion. **Une — extravagante,** an extravagant fashion. **C'est la —,** it is the fashion. **La — en est passée,** the fashion has gone by. **Se mettre à la —,** to dress in the fashion. **Suivre la —,** to follow the fashion. **Un habit à la —,** a fashionable coat. **Couleur à la —,** a fashionable colour. **Une femme à la —,** a fashionable woman. **Mettre quelqu'un à la —,** to dress a person in the fashion. **Chaque pays a sa —,** every country has its fashion. **Vivre à sa —,** to live as one thinks fit. **A la — d'Italie,** after the Italian fashion. **A l'ancienne —,** after the old fashion. **L'hypocrisie est un vice à la —, et tous les vices à la — passent pour vertus,** hypocrisy is a fashionable vice, and all fashionable vices pass for virtues. *Mol. D. Juan.* v. 2.

Une tante à la — de Bretagne, father's or mother's first cousin. **Un neveu or une nièce à la — de Bretagne,** a son or a niece of a first cousin.

2. *pl.* millinery. **Marchande de modes,** milliner. **Magasin de modes,** millinery.

MODELAGE, mod'lazh', *sm. Sculpt.* modelling.

MODÈLE, modèl', [Lat. : modulus, dim. of modus, a measure ; Ital. : modello], *sm.* model : *a*) anything intended for imitation ; pattern ; copy ; *b*) *Paint., Sculpt.* that which is to be copied or imitated ; (particularly) a person serving as a model ; *c*) copy, representation ; something made in imitation of real life ; *d*) *Fig.* pattern. *a*) **Salomon bâtit le temple sur le — du tabernacle,** Solomon built the Temple after the model of the Tabernacle. **— d'écriture,** a writing copy. *d*) **Prendre quelqu'un pour —,** to take a person as a pattern. *Fine Arts.* **Faire le métier de —,** to serve as a model. **La vie de cet homme est un — de vertu,** that man's life is a pattern of virtue. **Un — parfait,** a perfect model, a paragon.

MODELÉ, E. mod'lé, *pa. p.* modelled. **Le loup ressemble si fort au chien qu'il paraît être — sur la même forme,** the wolf resembles the dog so much that it would appear to have been modelled on the same form, *Buffon. Loup.*

MODELÉ, *sm. Paint., Sculpt.* model, modelling.

MODELER, mod'lé-r, [modèle], *va.* [*Je modèle* ; *je modelais* ; *je modelai* ; *je modèlerai* ; *je modèlerais*, *que je modèle* ; *modelant* ; *modelé*.] to model : *a*) *Sculpt.* to make a pattern from which a statue or other work is to be executed ; *b*) to mould ; *c*) to delineate ; *d*) to form, to shape.

MODELER, *vn. Sculpt.* to model.

MODELER (SE), *v. refl.* (with *sur*) to copy, to imitate, to take for one's model.

MODELEUR, mod'lœr, *sm.* modeller.

MODÉNATURE, modénatur', [Ital. : mode atura], *sf. Arch.* proportion of the mouldings of a cornice.

MODÈNE, modèn', *pnf. Geog.* Modena.

MODÉRANTISME, modérântism', [moderer], *sm.* moderantism, moderatism : moderation in politics ; the principles of moderates.

MODÉRANTISTE, modérântist', *sm. Polit.* moderate man, advocate of a moderate policy.

MODÉRATEUR, modératœr, *sm.* 1. moderator : *a*) he who regulates or governs ; governor, ruler ; *b*) he who moderates or restrains ; *c*) the president or chairman of certain protestant assemblies. *a*) **Le souverain —,** the sovereign ruler. *b*) **Il est le — de son esprit,** it is he who restrains his party.

2. *Mech.* governor : a contrivance designed to regulate the rapidity of motion of the machine to which it is attached ; 3. *Electr.* damper. **— de vitesse,** speed regulator.

MODÉRATION, modérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : moderatio], *sf.* 1. moderation : the state of being moderate ; restraint of passions. **Se conduire avec beaucoup de —,** to show great moderation. **Sortir des bornes de la —,** to go beyond the bounds of moderation.

2. abatement, diminution. **La — d'une taxe,** the diminution of a tax.

3. mitigation (of a penalty).

MODÉRÉ, E, modéré, *adj.* moderate : *a*) moderated, restrained ; allayed ; *b*) restrained in passion, ardour or temper ; cool, calm, dispassionate ; *c*) not extreme in opinion, placed between extremes ; *d*) temperate, not extreme, not violent, not rigorous ; *e*) *Mus.* moderato, not quick : *f*) of a middle rate. *a*) **Les passions modérées par la raison,** passion restrained by reason. *b*) **Un homme —,** a moderate man. **Soyez modérées dans vos désirs,** be moderate in your desires. **Les esprits justes, doux, modérés,** just, gentle and dispassionate minds. *d*) **Une chaleur modérée,** moderate heat. **Un exercice —,** moderate exercise. **Un pouls —,** a moderate pulse.

MODÉRÉ, *sm.* moderate man, moderate.

MODÉRÉMENT, modérémân-t, *adv.* moderately : *a*) in *or* with moderation ; temperately ; *b*) not excessively.

MODÉRER, modéré-r, [Lat. : moderari, atus, from modus, a measure], *va.* [*Je modère* ; *je modérais* ; *je modérai* ; *je modérerai* ; *je modérerais* ; *que je modère* ; *que je modérasse* ; *modérant* ; *modéré*.] 1. to moderate : to keep within bounds ; to temper, to make temperate ; to restrain, to check, to subdue. **— ses passions,** to moderate one's passions. **— son ardeur,** to moderate one's ardour.

2. to slacken (a fire) ; 3. to abate, to diminish ; to reduce. **— un prix,** to reduce a price. **— sa dépense,** to reduce one's expenses.

4. to mitigate ; to qualify ; to allay. **— une sentence,** to mitigate a sentence.

MODÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to restrain one's self, to moderate one's self ; to keep one's temper. **Se — dans les prospérités,** to restrain one's self when in prosperity. **Peu de gens savent se — dans la bonne fortune,** few people know how to restrain themselves when they are in prosperity. **Modérez-vous, de grâce,** pray, calm yourself.

2. to moderate, to become moderate, to abate. **Son zèle s'est modéré,** his zeal has abated. **La chaleur s'est beaucoup modérée,** the heat has abated.

MODERNE, modèrn', [Lat. : modernus, from modo, recent], *adj.* modern. **Un auteur —,** a modern author. **Dans les temps modernes,** in modern times. **Histoire —,** modern history.

MODERNE, *sm.* 1. modernism : something modern ; 2. modern : a person of modern times. **Les anciens et les modernes,** the ancient and the modern authors.

A LA MODERNE, *adv. phr.* in the modern style *or* fashion.

MODERNEMENT, modèrnœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* in the modern manner.

MODERNER, modèrné-r, *va. Arch.* to modernize.

MODERNISER, modèrnizé-r, *va.* to modernize : to render modern ; to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MODERNISME, modèrnism', *sm. Neol.* modernism : modern usage, mode of expression or character.

MODERNISTE, modèrnist', *sm.* modernist : one who admires the moderns.

MODERNITÉ, modèrnité, *sf.* modernness : the state of being modern ; recentness.

MODESTE, modèst', [Lat. : modestus from modus, a measure], *adj.* modest : *a)* reserved, meek ; not forward, not presumptuous ; unpretending, unassuming ; *b)* coy, reserved, timid, bashful ; *c)* decent, becoming ; chaste ; *d)* moderate, not excessive, not extravagant ; *e)* humble, plain, simple ; (of colours) sober. *a)* **Un homme — ne parle point de soi**, a modest man does not speak of himself. [*Substant* :] **Faire le —**, to put on a modest look. *d)* **Ceci est une évaluation —**, that is a moderate estimate. *e)* **Son habillement était beaucoup plus que —**, her dress was more than plain. *Montesq. Lett. Pers.*

MODESTEMENT, modèstœmâ*n*-t], *adv.* modestly : *a)* not presumptuously, with due respect ; *b)* decently ; not wantonly ; *c)* moderately.

MODESTIE, modèsti, [Lat. : modestia], *sf.* **1.** modesty : *a)* the quality or the state of being modest ; freedom from presumption ; modest bearing ; *b)* decency ; **2.** moderation. **La — est la compagne du vrai mérite**, modesty is the companion of true merite.

MODICITÉ, modisité, [Lat. : modicitas], *sf.* smallness ; moderateness. **La — du prix**, the lowness of price. **La — de sa fortune ne lui permet pas de faire une grande dépense**, the smallness of his fortune does not allow him to go to a great expense.

MODIFIABLE, modifiabl', *adj.* modifiable.

MODIFIANT, E, modifiâ*n*, ânt', *adj.* modifying.

MODIFICATEUR, TRICE, modifikatœr, tris', *adj.* modifying.

MODIFICATEUR, *sm.* modifier : that which modifies.

MODIFICATIF, IVE, modifikatif, tiv', *adj.* modifying.

MODIFICATIF, *sm. Gram.* modificative : modifying word.

MODIFICATION, modifikasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* modification, change.

MODIFIER, modifié-r, [Lat. : modificāre, atum ; modus, a measure ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to modify : *a)* to change the form or external qualities of a thing ; *b) Gram.* to make special signification, to differentiate, to qualify ; *c)* to alter, to vary ; *d)* to moderate, to qualify, to soften ; to reduce.

MODIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to become modified.

MODILLON, modiyô*n*, [Ital. : modiglione, from Lat. modulus], *sm. Arch.* modillion : a projecting bracket under the corona of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite columns.

MODIQUE modik' [Lat. : modicus, from modus, a measure], *adj.* moderate, small. **Le prix — de certains articles** the very small price of certain articles.

MODISTE, modist', [mode], *sf.* milliner : a woman who makes or sells head-dresses for women.

MODULAIRE, modulêr', [module], *adj.* modular : pertaining to a module or modilus.

MODULATION, modulasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [moduler], *sf.* modulation : *a)* the art of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking ; rising of falling or the voice ; *b) Mus.* change or transition of one key or mode to another.

MODULE, modul', [Lat. : modulus, dim. of modus, a measure], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* module : *a)* a measure for regulating the proportions of the whole building ; *b)* the semi-diameter of the lower part of the shaft of the column ; **2.** measure, unit ; **3.** diameter (of a medal) ; **4.** *Math.* modulus : the constant coefficient in a function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base. **— d'une cloche**, module of a bell ; thickness of the metal in the part that the clapper is to strike. **— d'élasticité**, modulus of elasticity.

MODULER, modulé-r, [Lat. : modulari], *vn.* **1.** to modulate, to sing ; **2.** (of birds) to warble ; **3.** *Mus.* to modulate : to pass from one key into another.

MODULER, *va.* to modulate : to inflect, to vary ; to mould to rhythmic or melodious form ; to attune.

MOELLE, mwal', ; formerly, moèl', [Lat. : medulla], *sf.* **1.** marrow (of bones) ; pith (of plants) ; **2.** *Anat.* medulla ; **3.** *Fig.* marrow, pith ; quintessence. **— épinière**, spinal marrow. **Le froid m'a pénétré jusqu'à la — des os**, the cold has quite chilled me. **Un os plein de —**, a bone full of marrow. **Des habitudes qui sont entrées jusque dans la — de leurs os**, habits which have become inveterate. *Fén.* **Corrompu jusqu'à la — des os**, quite corrupted. **Extraire la — d'un bon livre**, to reduce a good book to its quintessence

MOELLEUSEMENT, mwalœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** softly ; **2.** mellowly, with mellowness.

MOELLEUX, EUSE, mwalœ, lœz', *adj.* **1.** marrowy : full of marrow ; **2.** (of plants) pithy ; **3.** mellow : *a)* soft in sound, mellifluous ; *b)* soft to the taste ; *c)* soft to the touch or to the eye. *a)* **Voix moelleuse**, a soft voice. *b)* **Vin —**, mellow wine. *c)* **Étoffe moelleuse**, soft stuff. **Couleur moelleuse**, soft colour. **Un tapis —**, a soft carpet.

MOELLEUX, *sm.* **1.** mellowness, softness. **Le — des couleurs**, the softness of outlines.

2. easiness (in motions).

MOELLON, mwalô*n*, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* ashlar, rough stone. **— brut**, rubble, rubble-stone.

2. sandstone for grinding mirrors.

† **MŒUF**, mœf, [Lat. : modus], *sm. Gram.* mode, mood.

MŒURS, mœr, mœrs, [Lat. : mores, *pl.* of mos, moris, habit], *sfpl.* **1.** manners : *a)* morals ; *b)* habits, customs. *a)* **De mauvaises —**, bad morals. **De bonnes —**, good morals. [Without an adjective, it is always taken in a good sense :] **Sans —**, without morals, unprincipled. **Avoir des —**, to have morals, to be moral. *b)* **Il est bon de savoir quelque chose des — de divers peuples**, it is well to know something about the manners of different nations. **Il a fallu me plier aux — du temps**, I was obliged to conform to the manners of the times. *Volt.* **Autres temps, autres —**, manners change with the times. **Cela n'est plus dans nos —**, that custom is out of date with us. **Les mauvaises compagnies corrompent les bonnes mœurs**, evil communications corrupt good manners.

2. habits (of animals), **3.** *Lit.* customs, **4.** *Paint.* costume.

MOFETTE, mofêt', [Lat. : mephitis] *sf.* noxious exhalation, poisonous gas, choke damp (in mines).

MOGOL, mogol, *pnm.* Mogul. **Grand —**, Great Mogol.

MOHAIR, moer, [Eng. : mohair, from Fr. moire], *sm.* mohair : a woollen stuff.

† **MOHATRA**, moatra, [Span.], *adj. m.* *Law-t.* usurious.

MOI, mwa, [Lat. : me, O. Fr. : mei, moi], *pron. of the first pers. m.f.s.* **1.** (Objective case) me. **Regardez-moi**, look at me. **Conduisez-moi**, lead me. **Il est venu nous voir, mon frère et moi**, he came to see my brother and me. [Used as an answer :] **Qui a-t-on voulu désigner ? Moi**, whom did they mean ? Me. [Expletively :] **Voudriez-vous me perdre, moi votre allié ?** would you ruin me, one of your kinsmen ? [Governed by a preposition :] **Venez avec moi**, come with me. **Il parle de moi**, he is speaking of me. **Venez chez moi**, come to my house. **Je suis chez moi**, I am at home. **Pour moi, quant à moi**, for me, as for me. **Selon moi**, in my opinion. **C'est à moi qu'il faudra vous adresser**, it is to me that you will have to apply. **Il n'est pas en moi de faire cela**, it is not in me to do that. **De vous à moi**, between you and me. **A moi !** help, help !

2. me, to me. **Donnez-moi le livre**, give me the book. **Donnez-le-moi**, give it me. [Expletively :] **Faites-moi taire ces gens-là**, make those people hold their tongues. **Fermez-moi la porte**, shut the door.

3. (Nominative case) **1. Moi qui t'aimai**, I who loved thee. **C'est moi qui vous en réponds**, I shall answer for it. **Personne que moi ne lira cette lettre**, none but myself shall read that letter. **Mon avocat et moi sommes de cet avis**, it is my avocate's opinion as well as my own. **Nous irons à la campagne, lui et moi**, he and I are going to the country. [Used as an answer :] **Qui veut aller avec lui ? Moi**, who wishes to go with him ? I do. [Expletively :] **Je le savais bien, moi, que vous l'épouseriez**, I knew that you would marry her. **Suis-je le gardien de mon frère, moi ?** Am I my brother's keeper ? *Bib. Gen.* iv, 9. **Moi, ne songeant à rien, j'allai lui dire ce qui se passait**, without giving it a thought, I was about to tell him what was going on. [Elliptically :] **Moi, trahir le meilleur de mes amis !** I, betray my best friend ! **Faire une lâcheté, moi !** I commit a dastardly act !

Moi-même, myself. **Je veux aller moi-même lui parler**, I wish to go to speak to him myself. **J'ai fait cela moi même**, I did that myself. [*Substant.* :] **C'est un autre moi-même**, he is my second self.

MOI, *sm.* self : one's individual person, the individual as subject to his own contemplation or action. **Le voilà donc mort ce grand ministre, cet homme si considérable dont le moi était si étendu**, so then this great minister, that great man, whose great self was all in all, has ceased to be. *Mme de Sév.* **Enfin, je tâche d'oublier mon moi le plus possible**, in short I try to forget the ego in me as much as possible. *Mérimée.* **Cet oubli profond du voisin et ce culte du moi**, that indifference for others, and that love of self. *Th. Gaut.* **Oui, moi, non pas le moi d'ici, mais le moi du logis, qui frappe comme quatre**, yes, I, not this I, but the other I who is in the house, and who hits like half-a-dozen at a time. *Mol. Amph.* II. I.

MOIGNON, mwanyô*n*, [orig unknown], *sm.* stump : the part of a limb or of the stem of a tree, remaining after the rest is cut off.

MOINAILLE, mwanây', [moine], *sf.* (disparagingly) monks *pl.*, monkery, monkish crew.

MOINDRE, mwandr', [Lat. : minor, less], *adj.* (*comparative* of *Petit*). 1. less, lesser, smaller; 2. inferior (to). **La distance est — que je ne croyais**, the distance is not so long as I thought. **Nous sommes en — nombre aujourd'hui**, there are fewer of us to-day. **La hauteur est beaucoup —**, it is not nearly so high. **Le — inconvénient**, the least inconvenience. **Croyez-vous que mon mal soit — que le vôtre ?** do you think my suffering is less than yours ? **Il tient un — rang que vous**, his rank is inferior to yours. **Ce vin là ne vous paraît-il pas — que le premier que nous avons bu ?** did not you think this wine inferior to the first we drank ?

MOINDRE, *adj. superl.* [Always preceded by the article or a possessive adjective]. the least; the slightest; the minutest. **Au — bruit il s'éveille**, the least noise awakes him. **Il étend ses soins jusqu'aux moindres de ses domestiques**, he is mindful even of the lowest of his servants. **Le — grain de mil serait bien mieux mon affaire**, the smallest grain of millet would suit me better. *La Font. Fab.* I. 18. **Le — vent qui d'aventure, fait rider la face de l'eau**, the slightest wind which by chance wrinkles the surface of the water. *La Font. Fab.* I. 20. **C'est le — de mes soucis**, that is the least of my cares. **C'est le — secret qu'il pouvait nous apprendre**, he could not tell us less then he did. **Depuis plus de trois ans, vous n'avez pas donné la — marque que vous me connaissiez seulement**, for over three years you have not even acknowledged me as an acquaintance. **C'est la — des choses que je lui dois**, it is the least that I owe him. **La — chose que je lui doive**, the least thing I owe him. **N'avoir pas la — appréhension**, not to have the slightest apprehension. **Je n'en ai pas le — souvenir**, I have not the least recollection of it. **Ne pas dire le — mot**, not to say a single word. **Ne pas sentir la — douleur**, not to feel the slightest pain.

MOINDREMENT, mwandrœmân-t, *adv.* the least, in the least. **Je n'y suis pas le — intéressé**, I am not in the least interested in the matter.

MOINE, mwan', [Lat. : monachum; Gr. : μοναχός], *sm.* monk, friar. *Fam.* **Gras comme un —**, as fat as a monk. — *Prov.* **L'habit ne fait pas le moine**, the cowl does not make the friar.

2. bed-warmer, heater; 3. *Print.* friar : a part of a page which has not taken the ink; 4. *Ornith.* puffin, coulterner, Labrador auk : a bird of the family alcidæ.

MOINEAU, mwanô, [believed to be from moine, monk, on account of the plumage of the sparrow which is thought to resemble the robes of monks], *sm.* [*Pl. Moineaux*]. *Ornith.* sparrow. — **franc**, — **domestique**, house-sparrow. [*Fig.* :] **Tirer sa poudre aux moineaux**, to waste one's powder and shot. **Manger comme un —**, to eat very little. **C'est un drôle de —**, he is a queer fish. **C'est un vilain —**, he is a disagreeable fellow. — *Prov.* **Mieux vaut moineau en cage que poule d'eau qui nage**, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. **Deux moineaux sur même épi ne sont pas longtemps amis**, two of a trade seldom agree.

MOINERIE, mwan'ri, [moine], *sf.* (in contempt), 1. monkery, monkish crew, monks *pl.*; 2. monkhood : the character of a monk; 3. convent.

MOINESSE, mwanès', *sf.* (in joke) nun.

MOINILLON, mwaniyôn, *sm.* petty, sorry monk or friar.

MOINS, mwann-z, [Lat. : minus; O. Fr. : meins, moins], *adv.* (*comparative* of *Peu.*) 1. less (than), not so much, not so (as). **Elle est — bonne que vous**, she is not so kind as you are. **Cet arbre est — grand que celui-ci**, this tree is not so large as that. **La libéralité consiste — à donner beaucoup qu'à donner à propos**, liberality consists less in giving much than in giving in need. *La Bruy.* — **que personne, — que qui que ce soit, vous avez le droit de vous plaindre**, nobody has less right to complain than you have. **Il est — habile que je ne le croyais**, he is not so skilful as I thought he was. **Cette couleur est un peu — foncée**, this colour is not quite so dark. **Il n'est pas — habile que je le croyais**, he is not less skilful than I thought he was. **Elle est — souffrante**, she does not suffer so much. **Les jours sont — longs**, the days are not so long. **Parlez — haut**, do not speak so loud. **Encore —**, still less. **De — en —**, less and less. **Ni plus ni —**, just as much, just so; neither more nor less. **Ce que je vous en dis est — pour vous faire de la peine que pour vous avertir**, I am saying this less to pain than to warn you. **D'autant — que**, the less, all the less, so much the less, the less as. **Il est d'autant — estimé qu'il est plus orgueilleux**, he is so much the less esteemed, for being proud. **Je suis d'autant — heureux que je vous vois malheureux**, my unhappiness grows with yours. **Ne... pas —, n'en ... pas —**, all the same, though; anything but, nothing less. **Il ne faut pas —, il n'en faut pas — que je paye**, I can do nothing less than pay. **Il ne faut pas — qu'une raison aussi forte pour me déterminer**, I require nothing less than such a powerful reason to determine me. **Il ne le menace pas de — que de lui rompre bras et jambes**, he threatens him with nothing less than breaking his arms and legs. — **que rien**, less than nothing, next to nothing. **Il ne s'agit de rien — que de sa vie**, nothing less than his life is at stake. **Le présent que je vous fais est — que rien**, the present I am making you is next to nothing. **Plus..., —...**, the more..., the less... **Plus on aime quelqu'un, — il faut qu'on le flatte**, the more we love people, the less we should flatter them. *Mol.* **Plus vous le presserez — il en fera**, the more you hurry him, the less he will do. — **on en parle, mieux cela vaut**, the least said is soonest mended. — **il y en a, mieux cela vaut**, the fewer the better. — **on lui en parlait, et plus il s'en occupait**, the less people spoke to him of it, the more he thought about it. — **je travaille, — je gagne**, the less I work, the less I gain.

Moins de, less; *pl.* fewer. — **de pain**, less bread. **Les nerfs sont doués de — de sensibilité**, the nerves are endowed with less sensibility. **J'aurai fini en — de rien**, I shall have done in no time. **Il a — de savoir que de vanité**, he has less learning than vanity. **Elle a — de beauté que de grâce**, she is more graceful than beautiful. — **d'ennemis**, fewer enemies.

Moins de (as an adverb *moins de* used, instead of *que*), less than, under. **Cela n'a pas — de trente mètres**, that is not less than thirty metres long. **Nous n'étions pas — de cent personnes**, we were no fewer than a hundred. **Il y a — d'une heure**, it is less than an hour. **En — de dix minutes**, in less than ten minutes. **J'avais — de dix francs sur moi**, I had less than ten francs about me.

2. (in the superlative degree, preceded by the article) the less; the least. **Les montagnes les — élevées**, the lowest mountains. **Les objets qui lui étaient le — agréables**, the things he found the least agreeable. **On écrit aujourd'hui assez ordinairement sur les choses qu'on entend le —**, nowadays people often write about things they the least understand. **Quand j'y pensai le —**, when I least thought of it.

MOINS, *prep.* 1. except, with the exception of, but. **Il légua à sa nièce toute sa fortune, — une petite rente qu'il fit à sa vieille servante**, except a little income which he allowed his old servant, he left the whole of his fortune to his niece. **Elle avait tous les traits de son père, — son air sévère**, she had all the features of her father, except his austere look.

2. *Math.* minus; 3. (of the hour) to. **Il est midi — un quart**, it is a quarter to twelve.

MOINS, *sm.* 1. the least, the least thing; the least quantity; the fewest. **Le — que vous puissiez faire**, the least you can do. **Je lui donnerai le — possible**, I shall give him as little as possible. **Ne différer que du plus ou du —**, to be only a question of shillings and pence. **Qui peut le plus peut le —**, he who can do more can do less; he that can do what is hard can do what is easy. **Le — de... que**, as few... as. **Le — d'erreurs que vous pourrez**, as few errors as you can.

2. *Math.* minus; 3. *Print.* metal rule dash.

À MOINS, *adv. phr.* 1 for less : *a*) at a lower price; *b*) for a smaller cause; 2. with less (trouble). **Vous avez beau marchander ce livre, vous ne l'aurez pas à —**, it is no use to dispute about the price of that book, you will not get it for less. **On rirait à —**, it is enough to make one laugh. **On se fâcherait à —**, it is enough to offend one. **On serait fatigué à —**, it is enough to fatigue one.

À MOINS DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. for less than, under. **Je ne lui donnerai pas ce cheval à — de mille francs**, I shall not let him have this horse under a thousand francs.

2. unless, without, but for. **Je ne lui pardonnerai pas, à — d'une rétractation publique**, I will not forgive him unless he publicly retracts what he has said.

À MOINS QUE, *conj. phr.* 1. (with *ne* and the subjunctive) unless, except, if not, but; without. **Il n'en fera rien, à — que vous ne lui parliez**, he will do nothing at all unless you speak to him. **A — qu'elle ne m'écrive**, unless she writes to me. **Le lion n'attaque jamais l'homme à — qu'il ne soit provoqué**, the lion never attacks man unless he is provoked to it. **Il ne peut se lever à — qu'on ne l'aide**, he cannot get up without being helped. [In poetry, the negation is sometimes suppressed :] **A — qu'à nos projets un plein effet réponde**, unless our designs are quite succesful.

2. (followed by *de* and an infinitive) unless; without. **Je ne pouvais agir autrement, à — que d'être fou**, unless I were mad, I could not act otherwise. **Toute puissance est faible à — que d'être unie**, any power without union is weak.

AU MOINS, TOUT AU MOINS, À TOUT LE MOINS, *adv. phr.* at least, at the least, however. **Si vous ne voulez pas être pour lui, au — ne soyez pas contre**, if you do not choose to be for him, at least do not oppose him. **Ne sait-on pas au — quel pays est le vôtre ?** but do they not know what country you came from ? *Rac.* **Il faut lui donner tout au — de quoi vivre**, you must give him at least enough to live upon. **Tout au — vous vous moqueriez de moi**, at least, you would laugh at me. **Il a au — dix mille francs de rente**, he has an income of at least ten thousand francs.

AU MOINS *adv. phr.* above all things, above all; however. **Au —, prenez-y garde, c'est votre affaire**, however, take care of it, it is your concern. **Au —, ne manquez pas**

de venir, above all, don't fail to come.

DE MOINS, *adv. phr.* 1. missing, wanting; noting deficiency; 2. less: noting abatement or diminution. **Il y a cent francs de — dans sa caisse,** there is a hundred francs missing in his till. **Elle a six ans de — que sa sœur,** she is six years younger than her sister. **Il a un ennemi de —,** there is one enemy less. **Marchandez, vous aurez cela pour quelque chose de —,** bargain, and you will have that somewhat cheaper.

DU MOINS, TOUT DU MOINS, *adv. phr.* at least, at any rate; however; still, nevertheless. **Si l'on ne sait point divertir, il faut du — ne point ennuyer,** if people cannot amuse, at any rate they must not annoy others. **Écoutons-le du — jusqu'à la fin,** however, let us listen to him till he has done. **Il est étourdi; du — il a bon cœur,** he is giddy-headed, but however he is kind-hearted.

EN MOINS, *adv. phr.* 1. to be deducted or discounted; 2. wanting, missing, less. **Vous compterez cela en —,** you will deduct that. **J'ai reçu en — trois francs,** I received the whole amount except three francs.

EN MOINS DE, DANS MOINS DE, *prepos. phr.* in less than. **Il a fait ce voyage en — d'un an,** he performed that voyage in less than a year. **Dans — d'une heure je serai à vous,** I shall be with you in less than an hour. **En — de rien,** in a trice, in no time.

LE MOINS DU MONDE, *adv. phr.* not at all, not in the least.

POUR LE MOINS, *adv. phr.* at the least.

RIEN MOINS QUE, *conj. phr.* anything but, nothing less. **Elle n'est rien — que jolie,** she is anything but pretty. **Je ne suis rien — que convaincu de la vérité de ce qu'il dit,** I am anything but convinced of the truth of what he says. **Il n'aspire à rien — qu'à obtenir cette place,** he aspires after nothing less than to get that situation.

† SUR ET TANT MOINS DE, *prepos. phr.* on account, in part.

MOINS-VALUE, mwanvalu, *sf.* undervalue.

MOIRAGE, mwarazh', [moirer], *sm.* watering (of silks).

MOIRE, mwar', [Eng. : mohair], *sf.* 1. watering: a lustrous wavy appearance given to stuffs by calendering; 2. watered silk, moire. **— antique,** moire antique, large watered silk.

MOIRÉ, E, mwaré, *sm.* watering. **— de soie,** watered silk. **— métallique,** crystallized tin-plate.

MOIRER, mwaré-r, [moire], *va.* to water (textile fabrics).

MOIREUR, mwarœr, *sm.* silk-waterer.

MOIS, mwa-z, [Lat. : mensis], *sm.* 1. month: the twelfth part of the year. **Le premier jour, le premier du —,** the first day of the month. **Le deux, le quinze du —,** the second, the fifteenth of the month. **— solaire,** solar month. **— lunaire,** lunar month. **Dans un —,** in a month. **Dans deux mois,** in two months. **Après un — d'absence,** after a month's absence. **Tous les mois,** every month. **Au —,** by the month. **Louer une chambre au —,** to hire a room by the month. **Par —,** monthly. **Nous la payons tant par —,** we pay her so much a month or monthly. — *Prov.* : **On a tous les ans douze mois,** old age creeps on apace.

2. monthly pay, month's pay, month's salary, month's wages; 3. monthly allowance; 4. *Physiol.* menses, courses. **On ne lui a pas encore donné son —,** he has not yet been paid his month's wages. **Le — est dû en entier,** the month's full pay is due.

MOISE, mwaz', [Lat. : mensa, table], *sf.* 1. *Carp.* tie-piece; couple; brace; 2. *Glass.-m.* rake.

MOÏSE, moiz', *pnm.* Moses.

MOISER, mwazé-r, [moise], *va. Carp.* to brace; to bridge over.

MOISI, E, mwazi, *adj.* mouldy, musty.

MOISI, *sm.* 1. mouldiness, mustiness; 2. mouldy part; mould. **Sentir le —,** to smell mouldy *or* musty.

MOISIR, mwazir, [Lat. : mucēre], *vn.* to mould, to become mouldy, to grow mouldy.

MOISIR, *va.* to make mouldy.

MOISIR, (SE) *v. refl.* to mould, to become mouldy, to grow, to get mouldy.

MOISISSURE, mwazisur', [moisir], *sf.* 1. mouldiness, mustiness; 2. mouldy part, mould.

MOISSINE, mwasin', [provin.], *sf.* bundle of vine-branches with their fruit.

MOISSON, mwasôn, [Lat. : messio, derived from messis], *sf.* 1. harvest: *a*) the act of gathering in grain; *b*). harvest-time; *c*) corn and other produce, when gathered or ready to be gathered; *d*) *Fig.* product, result, consequence. **Faire la —,** to gather in the harvest. **La fête de la —,** the harvest-home, the harvest-feast. — *Prov.* : **En moissons et en vendanges, il n'y a ni fêtes ni dimanches,** there are neither feast days nor Sundays in harvest-time and vintage. **Ne mets pas ta faucille dans la moisson d'autrui,** *Fig.* don't thrust your sickle into another man's harvest.

2. *Fig.* acquisition, gathering; 3. *Poet.* year.

MOISSONNER, mwasoné-r, [moisson], *va.* 1. to harvest, to gather in, to reap; to mow. **— les froments,** to gather in the wheat. **— un champ,** to mow a field.

2. *Fig.* to reap, to gather. **— des lauriers,** to gather laurels.

3. *Fig.* to cut down, to mow down. **La mort a moissonné des milliers d'hommes,** death has mown down thousands of men. *Prov.* : **Celui qui sème le vent moissonnera la tempête,** he that sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

MOISSONNER, *vn.* 1. to reap; to gather in the harvest; 2. to mow down.

MOISSONNEUR, EUSE, mwasonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* 1. reaper, harvester; harvest-hind, harvest-man *m.* **Chef des moissonneurs,** harvest-reaper, harvestlord.

2. (in the fem.) harvester: a reaping machine for cutting crops, grass, etc.

MOITE, mwat', [for old moiste; Lat. : mucidus], *adj.* moist, damp, humid. **Avoir les mains moites,** to have moist hands. **Couleurs moites,** moist colours.

MOITEUR, mwatœr, [moite], *sf.* moistness, moisture, dampness: a small degree of wetness; humidity.

MOITIÉ, mwatyé, [Lat. : medietas; medius, middle], *sf.* 1. half, moiety. **Les deux moitiés d'une poire,** the two halves of a pear. **Surfaire de la —,** to ask too much by half. **La — d'un pain,** half a loaf. **Il n'a fait que la — de son ouvrage,** he has only done half his work. **Passer la — du temps à la campagne,** to spend half one's time in the country. **Couper, partager une chose par la —,** to cut, to divide a thing in two. **Manger la — de ses mots,** to clip one's words. **Partager un différend par la —,** to split the difference. **Il faut rabattre la — de ce qu'il dit,** you must not take in half what he says.

2. *Fig.* better half, helpmate, wife.

MOITIÉ, *adv.* half. **Étoffe — soie, — laine,** half silk and half woollen stuff. **— par adresse, — par force, il se rendit le plus puissant,** partly by skill and partly by force he became the most powerful man. **A —,** half. **A — chemin,** half way, mid-way. **A — prix,** at half price. **A — fait,** half done. **Un fruit à — gâté,** half spoiled fruit. **De —, de la —,** by half. **C'est trop cher de —,** it is too dear by half. **Être trop long de — dans un discours,** to make a speech too long by half. **En rabattre de —, de la —,** to make considerable abatements. **Être de —, se mettre de —,** to go halves. **Vaisseau — guerre, — marchandise,** a merchantman armed for defence in case of need. *Fig.* **— guerre, — marchandise,** partly by fair, partly by foul means.

MOITIR, mwatir, [moite], *va.* to moisten, to damp.

MOKA, moka, *sm.* Mocha-coffee, mocha.

MOL, MOLLE, mol, mol', *adj.* V. *Mou.*

MOLAIRE, molèr', [Lat. : mola, mill; molère, to grind], *adj.* molar, molary, grinding: used for grinding. **Dents molaires,** molar teeth.

MOLAIRE, *sf.* molar tooth, molar, grinding tooth, grinder.

MOLASSE, molas', [Lat. : mollis, soft], *sf. Geol.* molasse: a sandstone belonging to the tertiary strata.

MOLDAVIE, moldavi, *pnf. Geog.* Moldavia.

MÔLE, môl',[Lat. : moles,a mass],*sm.* mole: *a*) mound, pier, jetty-head, a massive work of large stones laid in the sea before a port; *b*) † the port, harbour, or haven thus protected; *c*) *Rom. Antiq.* a kind of mausoleum.

MÔLE, môl', [Lat. : mola], *sf. Med.* mole, mooncalf: a mass of fleshy matter in the uterus.

MOLÉCULAIRE, molékulèr', *adj.* molecular: belonging to molecules.

MOLÉCULE, molékul, [Lat. : moles, a mass], *sf.* molecule: minute particle of a body.

MOLÈNE, molèn', *sf. Bot.* mullein, mullen: *Verbascum,* a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ. **— médicinale,** *m.*, great mullein, shepherd's-club, high-taper. **— blattaire,** moth mullein.

MOLESTATION, molèstasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* molestation.

MOLESTER, molèsté-r, [Lat. : molestāre], *va.* to molest: to trouble, to annoy, to harass, to worry.

MOLET, molè, [Lat. : mollis, soft], *sm.* 1. *Join.* gauge for the tongue of a plank; 2. *Goldsm.* little tongs, nippers, pincers; 3. little fringe.

MOLETS, *smpl.* swampy ground.

MOLETTE, molèt', [Lat. : mola, mill], *sf.* 1. *Veter.* windgall; 2. muller: a sort of pestle for grinding pigments or other substances on a stone slab; 3. rubber, mealer (for powder); 4. felted polisher; 5. vertical block; 6. (ropemaker's) whirl; 7. *Weav.* whirl; roll; 8. milling tool; 9. *Garden.* turf cutter. 10. rowel (of a spur); *Herald. mullet.* 11. *Phot.* **— à couper les épreuves,** wheel trimmer.

MOLETTER, molèté-r, *va.* 1. to mill, to stamp; 2. to polish.

MOLIÈRE, molière [Jean-Baptiste], comic *poet.* (1622-1673).

MOLINISME, molinism', [after Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, 1535-1600], *sm.* Molinism: the system of Molina respecting grace and predestination.

MOLINISTE, molinist', *sm.* Molinist: a follower of Molina.

MOLINOSISME, molinosism', [from Mo-

linos, a Spanish theologian, 1640-1696], *sm.* molinosism : the system of Molinos, quietism

MOLLAH, mollà, *sm.* mollah, mulla : a Turkish priest.

MOLLASSE, molas', [mou), *adj.* **1.** flabby ; *Fig.* : without energie ; **2.** (of a stuff) flimsy.

MOLLE mol', *sf.* bundle of osiers ; **2.** *Ichth.* a fish found in the Mediterranean.

MOLLEMENT, mol'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** soft, softly ; laxly, slackly ; flaccidly, flabbily. **Être couché —**, to lie on a soft bed. **Il s'étend — sur un lit de verdure**, he lies down on a soft green bed.

2. *Fig.* gracefully. **Se balancer —**, to roll gracefully.

3. *Fig.* softly : gently, quietly. **Vous n'avez qu'à vous laisser entraîner — au courant**, you have nothing to do, but to go gently down with the current. **Ce ruisseau coule — dans la plaine**, this stream flows gently in the plain. *La Mennais.*

4. weakly, feebly ; faintly ; indolently, lazily. **Résister —**, to resist weakly. **Ils agissent — dans les choses qui sont de leur devoir**, they do their duty lazily. **Travailler —**, to work without spirit. **La guerre se continuait —**, the war was still carried on, but not with vigour. *Volt.*

5. tamely, without spirit ; **6.** softly, effeminately. **Vivre —**, to lead an effeminate life.

MOLLESSE, molès', [mou ; Lat. : mollitia], *sf.* **1.** softness : *a*) the quality of being soft ; flabbiness, flaccidness ; (of fruit) mellowness ; *b*) mildness, mild temperature. *a*) **La — et la dureté des corps**, the softness and the hardness of bodies. **La — des chairs est l'indice d'une mauvaise constitution**, flabbiness of flesh is the sign of a bad constitution. **La — des chairs**, *Paint.* the softness of flesh. *b*) **La — de leur climat n'affaiblissait pas leur courage**, the mildness of their climate did not lessen their courage.

2. delicacy (of the complexion) ; **3.** liquidity, liquidness, fluency (of certain letters) ; **4.** softness (of a language) ; **5.** softness : *a*) *Lit.* gentleness, graceful ease ; easy melody ; *b*) *Paint.* want of firmness. *a*) **Quinault a dans ses vers beaucoup de douceur et de —**, there is much ease and sweetness in the verses of Quinault. *Acad.* **Le caractère de la musique était exprimé tour à tour par la précision et la — des mouvements**, the measured steps and graceful movements were quite in accord with the music. **La flûte sous ses doigts soupire avec —**, he makes his flute produce soft melodious sounds. *b*) **La — du pinceau**, the softness of the brush.

6. weakness, feebleness ; faintness ; want of vigour ; indolence, inactivity, laziness. **N'avez-vous point de honte avec votre — ?** are you not ashamed of your weakness ? *Mol. F. Sav.* II. 9. **La — est douce, et sa suite est cruelle**, self-indulgence is sweet and its consequences are cruel. *Vol. Zaïre*, I. 2. **Avoir de la — dans le caractère**, to be of an effeminate mind. **Agir avec —**, to act weakly.

7. tameness, want of spirit ; **8** excessive indulgence ; **9.** softness, effeminacy, voluptuousness, delicacy. **Vivre dans la —**, to lead an effeminate life. **La — des Sybarites**, the effeminacy of the Sybarites. **Il fut élevé comme la plupart des Parisiens, avec trop de —**, like most Parisians, he was brought up in too effeminate a manner.

MOLLET, ETTE, molè, lèt', [mou], *adj.* **1.** soft. **Un lit — où l'on s'ensevelit sous la plume**, a soft downy bed. **Des œufs mollets**, soft-boiled eggs.

2. tender. **Avoir les pieds mollets**, to have tender feet.

3. light. **Pain —**, light bread.

MOLLET, molè, [mou, mol], *sm.* calf (of the leg).

MOLLETIÈRE, mol'tièr, [mollet], *sf.* legging : a gaiter-like covering for the leg.

MOLLETON, mol'tôn, [mollet, soft], *sm.* swanskin, melton cloth.

MOLLETONNEUX, EUSE, mol'tœnœ, nœz', *adj.* soft (to the touch).

MOLLIFICATIF, IVE, mollifikatif, tiv', *adj.* mollient : softening.

MOLLIFICATION, mollifikasyôn, *sf.* mollification : the act of mollifying.

MOLLIFIER, mollifié-r, [Lat. : mollificāre ; mollis, soft ; facĕre, to make], *va. Med.* to mollify, to soften.

MOLLIR, molir, [mou ; Lat. : mollire], *vn.* **1.** to soften, to grow soft ; (of fruit) to mellow; **2.** to faint ; to become feeble, to decline in vigour ; to flag. **Ce cheval commence à —**, that horse begins to flag. **Leur courage mollit dans cet éloignement de leur patrie**, they lose courage, being so far away from their country. **Les troupes mollissaient et commençaient à plier**, the troops staggered, and began to give way.

3. to yield, to give way. **Si s'était un homme capable de — quelquefois sur l'article du devoir...**, if he were a man, at all inclined to neglect his duty. **Il mollissait contre ma résistance**, he yielded to my resistance. **Vous mollissez**, you are giving way.

4. *Naut.* to slack ; to slacken ; to fall. **La marée a molli**, the tide is slack. **Le vent a molli**, the wind is falling.

MOLLUSQUE, molusk', [Lat. : molluscus, softish ; mollis, soft], *sm. Zool.* mollusc *or* mollusk, molluscan : an animal having a soft body and no internal skeleton ; shell-fish.

MOLLUSQUE, *adj.* molluscous, molluscan.

MOLOCH, molok, *pnm.* **1.** *Script.* Moloch ; **2.** moloch : an extremely spiny Australian lizard.

MOLOSSE, molos', [Gr. : μολλοσσός, a dog of Molossia], *sm.* **1** large dog ; **2.** molossus : an American bat ; **3.** a watch-dog ; **4.** *Pros.* molossus : a Greek or Latin foot of three long syllables.

MOLOSSE, *adj.* **1.** molossian : of Molossia ; **2.** large, strong. **Un chien —**, a large watch-dog.

MOLUQUES, moluk', *pnfpl. Geog.* Moluccas.

MOLY, moli, [Gr. : μῶλυ], *sm.* moly, wild garlic : a plant.

MOLYBDATE, molibdat', *sm. Chem.* molybdate : a compound of molybdic acid with a base.

MOLYBDÈNE, molibdèn', [Gr. : μόλυβδος, lead], *sm. Chem.* molybdenum : a metal, of silvery-white colour.

MOLYBDÉNITE, molibdénit', *sf. Miner.* molybden, molybdena, molybdenite : an ore of molybdenum, sulphuret of molybdenum.

MOLYBDEUX, molibdœ, *adj. sm. Chem.* molybdenous, molybdous : obtained from molybdena.

MOLYBDIQUE, molibdik', *adj. m. Chem.* molybdic : noting an acid composed of molybdenum and oxygen.

MÔME, môm, *sm. Slang.* kid : child.

MOMENT, momân-t, [Lat. : momentum], *sm.* **1.** moment : *a*) a most minute or indefinitely small part of time ; instant ; *b*) time ; opportunity, occasion. **N'avoir plus qu'un — à vivre**, to have but a moment to live. **Passer des moments bien agréables auprès de ses amis**, to spend very pleasant moments with one's friends. **Tous vos moments sont précieux**, all your moments are precious. **N'avoir pas un — à soi**, not to have a simple moment to one's self. **Le — est venu de prendre un parti**, now is the time to decide. **Le — est mal choisi pour faire cela**, it is not the right time to do that. **Ses malheurs ont avancé ses derniers moments**, his misfortunes hastened his death. **Arriver dans un mauvais —**, to come at a bad time. **Saisir les bons moments**, to avail one's self of good opportunities. **C'était juste le —**, that was just the nick of time. **Elle a eu des moments pénibles dans sa vie**, she has experienced great trials in her time. **Attendez un —**, (or elliptically) **un —**, wait a moment.

2. *Mech.* momentum, moment : the quantity of motion in a moving body ; the product of the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity ; the product of a force into its distance. **— d'inertie**, moment of inertia. **— d'un levier**, leverage.

UN MOMENT, *adv. phr.* momently, for a moment.

À CE MOMENT, *adv. phr.* at this moment, then, just then.

À CHAQUE MOMENT, À TOUT MOMENT, À TOUS MOMENTS, *adv. phr.* momentarily, momently, every moment, at every moment, at every instant, at every turn.

AU MOMENT DE, *prepos. phr.* at the moment of, at the time of, on the point of, just as. **Au — de partir**, at the time of starting.

AU MOMENT OU, AU MOMENT QUE, *conj. phr.* when, the moment, the moment that, at the very time when, just as, as soon as. **Au — où il arrivera**, the moment he arrives.

DANS CE MOMENT, *adv. phr.* just now, at this moment, at present.

DANS LE MOMENT, *adv. phr.* **1.** in a moment, in an instant, instantly, immediately. **Je reviens dans le —**, I'll be back in a moment.

2. forthwith, directly, off-hand, immediately ; at this very time. **Il croyait me prendre au dépourvu ; mais, dans le — je me rappelai tout ce qui avait eu lieu**, he thought he would take me unawares ; but I immediately remembered all that had happened.

DANS LE MOMENT OU, DANS LE MOMENT QUE, *conj. phr.* when, the moment, the moment that, at the very time when, just as, as soon as. **J'arrivai dans le — qu'il venait de sortir**, I came just as he was going out.

DANS UN MOMENT, *adv. phr.* in a moment, in an instant, instantly, immediately.

DE MOMENT EN MOMENT, DE MOMENTS EN MOMENTS, *adv. phr.* **1.** every moment, momentarily, momently, uninterruptedly ; **2.** this very instant.

DÈS CE MOMENT, DE CE MOMENT, DEPUIS CE MOMENT, *adv. phr.* from this (*or* that) moment, from this (*or* that) instant.

DEPUIS LE MOMENT QUE, *conj. phr.* as soon as.

DU MOMENT QUE, *conj. phr.* **1.** as soon as, the moment ; when once. **Du — que je l'ai connue, je l'ai aimée**, I loved her, the moment I saw her.

2. since. **Du — que nous sommes tous d'accord**, since we all agree. **Du — que vous le désirez, je n'ai rien à dire**, since you desire it should be so, I have nothing to object.

D'UN MOMENT A L'AUTRE, *adv. phr.*

every moment, every instant. **Je l'attends d'un — à l'autre,** I expect him every minute.

EN CE MOMENT, *adv. phr.* at this moment, just now. **Je suis trop occupé en ce — pour vous écouter,** I am too busy just now to listen to you.

EN UN MOMENT, *adv. phr.* in a moment.

PAR MOMENTS, *adv. phr.* between whiles.

POUR LE MOMENT, *adv phr.* for the moment.

POUR UN MOMENT, *adv. phr.* momentarily, for a moment.

MOMENTANÉ, E, momâ*n*tané, *adj.* momentary : lasting but a moment.

MOMENTANÉMENT, momâ*n*tanémâ*n*-t, *adv.* momentarily, for a moment.

MOMERIE, mom'ri, [O. Fr. : momer, to disguise one's self, borrowed from Ger. Mummen, masquerade], *sf.* mummery : *a*) † masquerade ; *b*) grimace, hypocrisy ; *c*) farcical show, buffoonery, foolery.

MOMIE, momi, [Low Lat.: mumia, from Ar. moumia, and Per. môm, wax], *sf.* **1.** mummy : a dead body preserved in a dry state from putrefaction ; **2.** *Fig.* dark, thin person ; **3.** mummy-brown, mummy-colour. **C'est une vraie —,** he is quite a mummy.

MOMIFICATEUR, TRICE, momifikatœr, tris', *adj.* mummifying.

MOMIFICATION momifikasyô*n*, *sf.* mummification : the act of making a mummy.

MOMIFIER, momifié-r, [momie ; Lat. : facĕre, to make], *va.* to mummify : to embalm and preserve, to make a mummy of.

MOMIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to grow lean.

MOMON, momô*n*, [O. Fr. : momer, to disguise one's self], *sm.* **1.** masquerade, mumming, mummery ; **2.** wager (at dice) stake : the money that maskers offer to play at dice. **Couvrir le —,** to accept the wager.

MOMORDIQUE, momordik', *sf. Bot.* momordica : a genus of plants of the order cucurbitaceæ.

MOMOT, momo, *sm. Ornith.* momot, motmot : a bird of the order passeres.

MOMUS, momus, *pnm. Mythol.* Momus : the god of mirth.

MON, mô*n* ; before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h* : mo-n ; as, *mon ami,* mo-n ami ; but some persons preserve the nasality, and pronounce mô*n* n ami, [Lat. : meum, accus. of meus, my], *adj. poss. m.* [*Fem. ma* ; *pl. mes mf.*] **1.** my. **Mon père,** my father. **— père et ma mère,** my father and mother. **Mes amis,** my friends.

[*Rem. Mon* is used instead of *ma,* for sake of euphony, before feminine nouns or adjectives beginning with a vowel or a mute *h* : **Mon âme,** my soul. **Toute mon espérance,** all my hope ; my only hope. **Mon unique maison,** my only house. **Mon heure n'est pas encore venue,** my time has not yet come.]

† MON, [orig. unknown], *adv.* truly, most certainly; true. **Çamon vraiment !** yes, indeed. *Mol. B. gent.* III. 3.

MONACAILLE, monakày', [Lat. : monachus, monk], *sf.* (in contempt) rabble of monks.

MONACAL, E, monakal, [Lat. : monachalis], *adj.* monachal : pertaining to monks or a monastic life ; monkish, monastic.

MONACALEMENT, monakal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* like a monk.

MONACHISME, monashism', *sm.* monachism : the state of monks.

MONADE, monad', [Gr. : μονάς, αδος, unity], *sf.* **1.** monad : *a*) *Philos.* ultimate atom ; simple substance without parts, indivisible ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* the simplest kind of minute animalcules ; **2.** *Arith.* single figure.

MONADELPHE, monadèlf', [Gr.: μόνος, alone ; ἀδελφός, brother], *adj. Bot.* monadelphian, monadelphous : having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

MONADELPHIE, monadèlfi, *sf. Bot.* monadelphia : a class of monadelphian plants.

MONADISME, monadism', [monade], *sm. Philos.* monadism : the theory that the universe is a composite of monads.

MONADOLOGIE, monadolozhi, [Gr.: μονάς, αδος, monad ; λόγος], *sf.* monadology : the doctrine of monads.

MONANDRE, monâ dr', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man], *adj. Bot.* monandrian, monandrous : having one stamen only.

MONANDRIE, monâ dri, *sf. Bot.* monandria : a class of monandrous plants.

MONANTHE, monâ*n*t', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* monanthous : bearing but one flower.

MONARCHIE, monarshi, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ἀρχή, power], *sf.* monarchy : *a*) the government of a single person ; *b*) a state ruled by a single person. **— héréditaire,** hereditary monarchy **— élective,** elective monarchy. **— absolue,** absolute monarchy. **— limitée,** limited monarchy. **— constitutionnelle,** constitutional monarchy.

MONARCHIEN, monarshya*n*, *sm.* (in an ill sense) monarchist.

MONARCHIQUE, monarshik', *adj.* monarchic, monarchical : relating to monarchy.

MONARCHIQUEMENT, monarshik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* monarchically.

MONARCHISER, monarshizé-r, *va.* to monarchize : to convert to a monarchy.

MONARCHISME, monarshism', *sm.* monarchism : the principles of monarchy.

MONARCHISTE, monarshist', *sm.* monarchist : an advocate of monarchy.

MONARQUE, monark', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ἀρχός, chief], *sm.* monarch.

MONASTÈRE, monastèr, [Lat : monasterium ; Gr. : μοναστήριον, solitude], *sm.* monastery : a house appropriated to monks and nuns ; convent.

MONASTIQUE, monastik', *adj.* monastic, monastical : pertaining to monasteries, monks and nuns. **Vie —,** monastic life, monasticism.

MONAUT, monô, [Gr : μόνος, alone ; οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *adj. m.* one-eared.

MONCEAU, mô*n*sô, [Lat. : monticellus, mound], *sm.* [*Pl. Monceaux.*] heap, pile, stack. **Un — d'or,** a pile of gold. **Un — de ruines,** a heap of ruins. **Des monceaux de morts,** heaps of dead.

MONDAIN, E, mô*n*dain, dèn', [Lat. : mundanus ; mundus, the world], *adj.* **1.** (of things) worldly ; mundane, earthly ; **2.** (of persons) worldly, worldly-minded. **Vie mondaine,** worldly life. **Des honneurs mondains,** worldly honours. **Une femme mondaine,** a worldly woman.

MONDAIN, E, *sm. f.* worldling, worldly-minded person.

MONDAINEMENT, mô*n*dèn'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* worldly.

MONDANISER, mô*n*danizé-r, *va.* to make worldly.

MONDANITÉ, mô*n*danité, *sf.* worldliness, worldly-mindedness, mundanity ; worldly vanities.

MONDE, mô*n*d', [Lat. : mundus, the world], *sm.* **1.** world : *a*) the universe ; *b*) a system of beings or things ; *c*) our solar system ; *d*) a system of orbs and their inhabitants ; the planets ; *e*) the earth, the terraqueous globe ; *f*) the present state of existence, the present scene of man's action ; *g*) any large part or division of the earth ; *h*) a vast and crowded place ; *i*) society, civilization ; countries ; *j*) all humanity, mankind, the human race ; *k*) people, in general ; mankind, men ; the public, society ; *l*) a great quantity, multitude, number ; *m*) society, company (of distinguished persons) ; life in society, public life ; *n*) practice of life, the ways and manners of polite society ; good-breeding ; *o*) *Theol.* the business, interests, attractions or pleasures of the present life ; the life of the wicked portion of mankind ; the corruption of the world ; *p*) secular life *a*) **Le — sublunaire,** the sublunary world, the earth. **Les cinq parties du —,** the five parts of the world. **Faire le tour du —,** to go (*or* to sail) all round the world. **Alexandre aspirait à se rendre maître du monde,** it was Alexander's ambition to become the ruler of the world. **Courir le —,** to travel about the world. **Le bout, les extrémités du —,** the end, the extremities of the world. **D'un bout du — à l'autre,** from one end of the world to the other. **Il est allé loger à l'autre bout du —,** *Fig.* he has gone to live at the world's end. **C'est le bout du —, c'est tout le bout du —,** *Fam.* it is the utmost, the outside. **De par le —,** any where, in the world. **Le meilleur homme du —,** the kindest man in the world. **Par le caprice du — le plus bizarre,** by the most extraordinary caprice. **Cela va le mieux du —,** it gets on very well. **Nous sommes le mieux du — ensemble,** we get on very well indeed together. **Pas le moins du —,** not in the least. **Dire de quelqu'un tout le bien du —,** to say as much good of a person as possible. **Donner tout au — pour avoir quelque chose,** to give anything to have what one wants. **Je donnerais tout au — pour voir cette pièce,** I would give anything in the world to see that play. **Rien au — ne me fait tant de plaisir,** nothing in the world gives me so much pleasure. **On n'a pas toutes ses aises en ce —,** we cannot have every comfort in this world. **Le royaume de son fils n'était pas de ce —,** his son's kingdom was not of this world. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* **Venir au —,** to come into the world. **Être au —,** to be in the world. **Cesser d'être au —, n'être plus au —,** to die, to be no longer living. **Mettre un enfant au —,** to bring forth a child. *f*) **Le — ancien, le — des anciens,** the old world. **Le nouveau —,** the new world. **Depuis que le — est —,** ever since the world began. [*Fig.* :] **Quand on passe de Cinna à Polyeucte, on se trouve dans un — tout différent,** if we read Polyeuctus after Cinna, we have quite a different scene of action. **De quel — venez-vous ?** *Fam.* where have you been living ? **Paris est un petit —,** Paris is a little world of itself. **L'autre —,** the other world, the world to come. **Envoyer quelqu'un dans l'autre —,** to send a person into the next world. **Aller dans l'autre —,** to die. **Dire des choses de l'autre —,** *Fig.* to talk very extravagantly. *h*) **C'est un — que votre château, je n'y ai jamais vu cette foule,** your castle is a world in itself, I never saw it so crowded. *Mme de Sév.* *i*) **Le — oriental,** the eastern world. **Le — du moyen âge,** the civilization of the middle ages. **Le — chrétien,** christendom. *j*) **Jésus Christ est le Sauveur du —,** Jesus Christ is the Saviour of the world. *k*) **Le — ne pardonne point l'ingratitude,** men do not forgive ingratitude. **Le — est bien méchant,** the world is very wicked. **Faire du bruit dans le —,** to make a noise in the world.

Tout le —, everybody. **Qui veut plaire à tout le — doit se lever de bon matin**, he had need rise betimes that would please everybody. **On ne peut contenter tout le — et son père**, one cannot please all the world and his wife. *l*) **Être servi par un — d'esclaves**, to be waited upon by a multitude of slaves. **S'attirer un — d'ennemis**, to make one's self many enemies. **Dans le peu de paroles qu'avait prononcées cet homme, j'avais entrevu un — de douleurs secrètes**, from the little that man said, I gathered that he had many secret troubles. *m*) **Aimer fréquenter le —**, to be fond of, to go into society. **Ici viennent mourir les derniers bruits du —**, here the distant hum of the world is at its faintest. **Aller dans le —**, to go into society. **Mettre quelqu'un dans le —**, to take a person into society. **A son entrée dans le —**, when he first went into society. **Un homme du —**, a man of the world. **Vous ne changerez pas le —**, you will not change the world. **Quitter le —, renoncer au —**, to give up society. **Ainsi va le —**, that is the way of the world. **C'est le — renversé**, it is the world turned upside down. **Le grand —**, the upper circles, great people, high life. **Le petit —**, little folk, low life. **Le beau —**, fashionable society, high life. **Aller dans le —**, to go into fashionable society. **Le — savant**, the learned world. *n*) **Avoir du —, un grand usage du —, savoir bien le —**, to be accustomed to society. **Connaître le —**, to know the world. **La science du —**, knowledge of the world. *o*) **Les vanités du —**, the vanities of the world. **L'air contagieux du —**, the contagion of the world. **S'arracher au —**, to tear one's self away from the world. *p*) **Quitter le — pour se mettre dans un cloître**, to renounce the world and go into a convent.

2. people, persons, folks. **Nous y avons perdu beaucoup de —**, we lost a great many of our men. **Amener beaucoup de — avec soi**, to bring many people with one. **Il y avait beaucoup de —**, there were many people. **C'est un homme qui voit beaucoup de —**, he's a man who sees a great deal of company. **Peu de —, pas grand —**, few people, not many people. **Un — fou**, an enormous number of people. **Le — commence à venir**, people are beginning to come. **Se moquer du —**, to make fun of people. **Je crois qu'il se moque un peu du —**, I think he is trying to make game of people. **Devant le —**, before people, in public.

3. society, company. **Avoir du — à dîner**, to have company to dinner. **Recevoir du —**, to see company at home. **Mon souper est prêt ; attendons notre —**, my supper is ready, let us wait for our company. **Connaître son —**, to know whom one has to deal with.

4. some one, any one. **Il a du — chez lui**, there is some one with him.

5. people ; dependents ; servants. **Il a congédié tout son —**, he has discharged all his servants.

6. men. **Ce capitaine n'avait avec lui que la moitié de son —**, this captain had but half his men with him.

7. *Naut.* crew ; men, hands. **Garnir de —, mettre du — à**, to man. **En haut tout le — !** all hands ahoy ! **Du — !** men ! hands !

8. *Herald.* globe, monde : ensign of royalty ; **9.** *Stat.* **Grand —**, double atlas ; a size of paper ; **10.** World : the title of several periodicals.

MONDE, mònd', *adj. Script.* clean.

MONDÉ, E, mòndé, *adj.* peeled. **Orge —**, peeled barley, pot barley, Scotch barley.

MONDER, mòndé-r, [Lat. : mundāre, to clean], *va.* to clean, to cleanse ; to hull ; to peel (barley).

MONDIFICATIF, IVE, mòndifikatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* mundificative.

MONDIFICATION, mòndifikasyòn, *sf. Med.* mundification, cleansing.

MONDIFIER, mòndifié-r, [Lat. : mundificāre], *va. Med.* to mundify, to cleanse, to make clean.

MONDRAIN, mòndran, *sm.* sand-hill, hill of sand.

MONÉGASQUE, monégask, *smf.* and *adj.* monegasque : inhabitant or native of Monaco; belonging to Monaco.

† **MONÉTAIRE**, monètèr', [Lat. : monetarius ; moneta, mint], *sm.* moneyer, mint-master.

MONÉTAIRE, *adj.* monetary : relating to money ; money.

MONÉTISATION, monétizasyòn, *sf.* **1.** giving currency (to paper) ; **2.** transformation into coin ; **2.** coining, coinage.

MONÉTISER, monétizé-r, *va.* **1.** to monetize : to give currency to (paper-money) : **2.** to coin : to convert into coin.

MONGOL, E, mòngol, *adj. Geog.* Mongolian : relating to Mongolia.

MONGOL, E, *sm. f.* Mongol : a native of Mongolia.

MONGOLIE, mòngoli, *pnf. Geog.* Mongolia.

MONGOLIQUE, mòngolik', *adj.* Mongolian

MONILIFORME, monilifòrm', [Lat : monile, necklace : forma, form], *adj. Bot.* moniliform : like a neclace.

MONISME, monism', [Gr. : μόνος, alone], *sm.* monism : a philosophical theory that all beings may be ultimately referred to one category.

MONITEUR, monitœr, [Lat. : monitor ; monēre, — itum, to remind], *sm.* monitor : *a*) one who warns or admonishes ; adviser ; *b*) in schools, a pupil selected to instruct a division ; *c*) a title of newspapers

MONITION, monisyòn ; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* monition : warning, admonition.

MONITOIRE, monitwar', *sm. Can. Law.* monitory letter, monitory.

MONITOIRE, *adj Can. Law.* monitory, monitorial : warning.

MONITOR, monitòr, *sm.* monitor : *a*) a saurian lizard ; *b*) an American iron-clad ship.

MONITORIAL, E, monitorial, *adj.* monitory, monitorial.

MONITRICE, monitris', *sf.* (in schools) monitress, monitrix : a female monitor.

MONNAIE, moné, [Lat : moneta, mint ; O. Fr. : moneie, monoie, monnoie, monnaie], *sf.* **1.** money : *a*) coin ; coinage ; *b*) cash ; whatever serves as a circulating medium, as banknotes, exchangeable for coin, etc. ; currency. **— d'or**, gold money, gold coin. **— réelle, — effective, — courante, ayant cours**, current money. **— de compte**, money of account. **— légale**, legal tender. **Pièce de —**, piece of money, coin. **Papier —**, paper-money, paper. **Fausse —**, counterfeit coin. **Battre —**, to coin money, to coin ; *Fig.* to raise money, to procure funds. *Fam* to raise the wind. **Émettre de la —**, to issue coin. **Frapper de la —**, to coin money. **Rappeler la —**, to call in money.

2. *Fig.* coin ; **3.** *Fig.* words (exchanged) ; **4.** change : small coins of money, small money; money of a small denomination that may be exchanged for an equivalent value of a larger denomination. **De la petite —**, small change. **— blanche**, silver coin. **— de cuivre**, copper coin. **Changer une pièce d'or en —**, to get small change for a gold coin. **Je n'ai pas de —**, I have no change. **La — d'une pièce de cent sous**, the change for a five-franc piece. **Donnez-moi de la — de cinq francs** give me change for five francs. **Rendre à quelqu'un sa —**, to give a person his change. **Rendre à quelqu'un la — de sa pièce**, *Fig.* to give a person as good as he brings. **Payer en même —**, to return evil for evil. **— de singe**, sham coin, humbug, blarney. **Payer en — de singe**, to pay in grimaces, to laugh at one's creditors.

5. mint : **Hôtel de la —**, the mint : office where money is coined.

6. *Bot.* biennial moonwort, honesty. **— du pape**, moneywort, creeping loosestrife.

MONNAYAGE, monèyazh', [monnayer], *sm.* coinage : *a*) coining ; the act of coining money ; *b*) charges for coining ; mintage. **Frais de —**, coinage. **Droit de —**, mintage.

MONNAYER, monèyé-r, [monnaie], *va.* [Conj. like *Payer*], to coin : *a*) to convert a piece of metal into money ; *b*) to mint, to stamp money.

MONNAYÈRE, monèyèr', *sf. Bot.* moneywort, creeping loosestrife : *Lysimachia nummularia.*

MONNAYEUR, monèyœr, *sm.* coiner, moneyer : one who coins money ; minter. **Faux —**, coiner of base money, forger.

MONNIER, monié, [Marc], dramatic author (1829-1885).

MONO-ATOMIQUE, monoatomik', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; atome], *adj. Chem.* monoatomic : composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one equivalent of another simple body.

MONOBASIQUE, monobazik', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; basique], *adj. Chem.* monobbasic : noting acids which require only a single equivalent of base to form neutral salts.

MONOBLEPSIE, monoblepsi, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; βλέπειν, to see], *sf. Med.* monoblepsia, monoblepsis : condition of vision distinct when only one eye is used.

MONOCARPIEN, IENNE, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; καρπός, fruit], monokarpyan, pyèn', *adj. Bot.* monocarpous : bearing fruit but once.

MONOCÉPHALE, monoséfal', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Bot.* monocephalous : noting flowers disposed in single heads or umbels.

MONOCÉROS, monoséros, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; κέρας, horn], *sm.* monocéros : *a*) the unicorn ; *b*) *Astron.* a southern constellation.

MONOCHLAMYDÉ, monoklamidè, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; χλαμύς, cloak] *adj. Bot.* monochlamydeous : having a single floral covering.

MONOCHROMATIQUE, monokromatik', *adj.* monochromatic : consisting of one colour only.

MONOCHROME, monokròm', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; χρῶμα, colour], *adj.* monochromatic.

MONOCHROME, *sm.* monochrome : a painting executed in a single colour.

MONOCLE, monokl', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; Lat. : oculus, eye], *sm.* single eye-glass.

MONOCLINE, monoklin', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; κλίνη, bed], *adj. Bot.* monoclinous ; hermaphrodite.

MONOCORDE, monokòrd', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; χορδή, cord], *sm* monochord : a musical instrument.

MONOCOTYLÉDONE, monokotilédon', *adj. Bot.* monocotyledonous : having but one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MONOCOTYLÉDONE, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; κοτυληδών, cotyledon], *sf. Bot.* monocotyledon, endogen : plant having only one cotyledon.

MONOCOTYLÉDONÉ, E, monokotilédoné, *adj. Bot.* monocotyledonous

MONOCULAIRE, monokulér', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; Lat. : oculus, eye], *adj.* monocular, monoculous, one-eyed.

MONOCYCLE, monosikl', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; κύκλος, circle], *sm.* monocycle : a velocipede having only one wheel.

MONODACTYLE, monodaktil', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj.* monodactylous : having one finger only.

MONODELPHE, monodèlf', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; δελφύς, matrix], *sm. Zool.* monodelph : a mammal with but one womb.

MONODIAIRE, monodiér', *sm f.* monodist : one who sings a monody.

MONODIAIRE, *adj.* monodical.

MONODIE, monodi, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ᾠδή, ode], *sf.* monody : a poem or song, sung by one person, to express his grief.

MONŒCIE, monési, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; οἰκία, dwelling], *sf. Bot.* monœcia : a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers on the same plant

MONŒCIQUE, monésik', *adj. Bot.* monœcian, monœcious : belonging to the class monœcia.

MONOGAME, monogam', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; γάμος, marriage], *adj.* monogamous : *a*) the having one wife only ; *b*) *Bot.* monogamian ; pertaining to the order monogamia.

MONOGAME, *sm.* monogamist.

MONOGAMIE, monogami, *sf.* monogamy : *a*) the marriage of one wife only ; *b*) the condition of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first ; **2**. *Bot.* monogamia ; an order of plants having separate simple flowers, not crowded into heads.

MONOGAMIQUE, monogamik', *adj.* monogamous.

MONOGAMISTE, monogamist, *sm.f.* monogamist : a partisan of monogamy.

MONOGASTRIQUE, monogastrik', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; γαστήρ, belly], *adj.* monogastric : having but one stomach.

MONOGÉNIE, monozhéni, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; γένος, birth], *sf. Nat. Hist.* monogeny, monogenesis : the kind of reproduction which requires but one parent.

MONOGÉNIQUE, monozhénik, *adj.* monogenistic, monogenous.

MONOGÉNISME, monozhénism, *sm.* monogenism : the descent of the whole human family from a single pair.

MONOGRAMMATIQUE, monogrammatik', **MONOGRAMMIQUE**, monogrammik', *adj.* monogrammic, monogrammatic monogrammal, monogrammous : pertaining to a monogram.

MONOGRAMME, monogram', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* monogram : *a*) an abbreviation of a name by means of a cipher or figure in which two or more letters are intertwined ; *b*) *Antiq.* a picture drawn in lines without colour.

MONOGRAMME, *adj.* monographic : drawn in lines without colours.

MONOGRAPHE, monograf', *sm.* monographer, monographist : a writer of a monograph.

MONOGRAPHIE, monografi, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* monograph, monography : a description of a single subject or class of things.

MONOGRAPHIQUE, monografik', *adj.* monographic, monographical : pertaining to a monograph.

MONOGYNE, monozhin', **MONOGYNIQUE**, monozhinik', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* monogynian, monogynous : having only one style.

MONOGYNIE, monozhini, *sf. Bot.* monogynia : an order of plants having only one style.

MONOÏQUE, monoïk', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; οἰκία, dwelling], *adj. Bot.* monœcian, monœcious : noting plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers, both growing upon the same individual.

MONOLITHE, monolit', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; λίθος, stone], *adj.* monolithic, monolithal : consisting of a single stone.

MONOLITHE, *sm.* monolith.

MONOLOGUE, monolog', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; λόγος, speech], *sm.* monologue : *a*) a dramatic scene composed for a single performer ; *b*) soliloquy, a speech uttered by a person alone.

MONOMANE, monoman', *adj. Med.* monomaniac : affected with monomania.

MONOMANE, *sm.f.* monomane ; monomaniac

MONOMANIE, monomani', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; μανία, madness], *sf.* monomanial : insanity upon one particular subject.

MONÔME, monôm', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; νομή, part], *sm.* **1**. *Alg.* monome, monomia : a quantity expressed by one term only ; **2**. *Univer. slang.* procession of students in single file about the town to celebrate some event.

MONOMÉTALISME, monométalism', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; métal], *sm.* monometalism : the use of one metal (gold) only as a standard of value.

MONOMÈTRE, monomètr', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; μέτρον, measure], *adj. Pros.* monometrical : containing only one metre. **Poème —**, monometer.

MONOMYAIRES, monomiér', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; μυών, muscle], *smpl.* monomyaria : an order of conchiferous molluscs.

MONOPÉTALE, monopétal, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* monopetalous : one-petaled

MONOPHONE, monofon, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; φωνή, voice], *adj.* monophonous : producing one sound at a time.

MONOPHOBIE, monofobi, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; φόβος, fear], *sf. Pathol.* monophobia : dread of being alone.

MONOPHTALME, monoftalm', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ὀφθαλμός, eye], *adj.* one-eyed.

MONOPHYLLE, monofil', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* monophyllous : one-leafed.

MONOPHYSISME, monofizism', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; φύσις, nature], *sm. Theol.* monophysitical doctrine.

MONOPHYSITE, monofizit', *sm. Theol.* monophysite : a member of a sect of Christians, who maintained that Christ has but one nature.

MONOPLAN, monoplân, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; plan], *sm. Aviat.* monoplane : a flying-machine supported by a single aeroplane ; single-deck aeroplane.

MONOPOLE, monopol', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; πωλεῖν, to sell], *sm.* monopoly. **Se réserver le — de**, to monopolize to one's self.

MONOPOLEUR, monopoleur, **MONOPOLISATEUR**, monopolizatœr, *sm.* monopolizer, monopolist.

MONOPOLISER, monopolizé-r, *va.* to monopolize : to obtain a monopoly of.

MONOPTÈRE, monoptèr', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; πτερόν, wing], *adj. Arch.* monopteral : consisting of a circular colonnade, supporting a dome.

MONOPTÈRE, *sm. Arch.* monopteron : a monopteral temple.

MONORIME, monorim', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; rime], *adj. Pros.* ending with the same rhyme.

MONORIME, *sm. Pros.* monorhyme.

MONOSÉPALE, monosépal, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; sépale], *adj. Bot.* monosepalous.

MONOSPERME, monospèrm', **MONOSPERMATIQUE**, monospèrmatik', **MONOSPERMIQUE**, monospèrmik', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* monospermous : one-seeded.

MONOSTIQUE, monostik', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; στίχος, line, verse], *sm.* monostich : a composition consisting of one verse only.

MONOSTOME, monostome, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; στόμα, mouth], *adj. Med.* monostomatous : of worms living as parasites.

MONOSYLLABE, monosillab', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; syllabe], *sm. Gram.* monosyllabic : a word of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABE, *adj. Gram.* monosyllabic.

MONOSYLLABIQUE, monosillabik', *adj.* monosyllabic : *a*) consisting of one syllable ; *b*) consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABISME, monosillabism', *sm.* monosyllabism : predominance of monosyllables.

MONOTHALAME, monotalam', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; θάλαμος, bed], *adj. Conchyl.* monothalamous : having but one chamber ; one-chambered.

MONOTHÉIQUE, monotéik, *adj.* monotheistic.

MONOTHÉISME, monotéism', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; Θεός, God], *sm.* monotheism : belief in one God only.

MONOTHÉISTE, monotéist', *sm.* monotheist.

MONOTHÉISTE, *adj.* monotheistic.

MONOTHÉLISME, monotélism', **MONOTHÉLITISME**, monotélitism', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; θέλω, I wish], *sm. Eccles. Hist.* monothelitism.

MONOTHÉLITE, monotélit', *sm. Eccles. Hist.* monothelite.

MONOTONE, monoton', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; τόνος, tone], *adj.* monotonous.

MONOTONIE, monotoni, *sf.* monotony : *a*) uniformity of sound ; *b*) an irksome sameness or want of variety, in literary composition, scenery, or mode of life.

MONOTRÈME, monotrèm', *adj. Zool.* monotrematous.

MONOTRIGLYPHE, monotriglif', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; triglyphe], *sm. Arch.* monotriglyph : inter-columniation of the Doric order.

MONOTROPE, monotrop', [Gr. : μονότροπος, uniform], *sf. Bot.* monotropa : a genus of plants, the flowers of which are turned one way.

MONOTYPE, monotip, [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; τύπος, type], *sf.* **1**. *Bot. Zool.* monotype : consisting of only one genus or species ; **2**. *Print.* **machine à composer**, that casts and sets individual types ; **3**. a print transferred from a painting on a metal plate.

MONOXYLE, monoksil', [Gr. : μόνος, alone ; ξύλον, wood], *sm.* monoxylon : a boat or canoe made of a single piece of wood.

MONS, môns, [abbrev. of monsieur], *sm.* master. [Used colloquially, and in a disparaging sense.]

MONSEIGNEUR, mônsèɲœr, [mon ; seigneur], *sm.* **1**. lord : a title of dignity ; **2**. my lord, your lordship. [*Rem.* — This word has three plurals : 1. in familiar language,

Monseigneurs; **2.** when addressing persons of distinction, as princes, bishops, etc. *Messeigneurs*; **3.** when speaking of bishops, *Nosseigneurs*.]

3. (in slang lang.) jemmy, crow-bar.

MONSEIGNEURISER, mônsènyœrizé-r, *va.* (in joke) to belord.

MONSIEUR, monsyœ, [mon ; sieur], *sm.*]*Pl. Messieurs*, mèsyœ-z.] **1.** master, gentleman. **Faire le —**, to play the fine gentleman ; to play the man of consequence. **Je l'ai rencontré avec un — que je ne connais pas,** I met him walking with a gentleman I do not know. **Faites entrer ce —**, show this gentleman in. **Un beau —**, a fine gentleman. **Un vilain —**, a low fellow. **Un gros —**, a stout gentleman.

2. sir (*pl.* gentlemen) : a compellation used in speaking or writing to a man) ; (before the name, Mr. (mister), Esq. (esquire), *pl.* Messrs., Messieurs ; (in addressing a boy) master. **Oui, —**, yes, sir. **Mon cher —**, my dear sir. **Je vous prie, messieurs,** I beg of you, gentlemen. **— Richard**, Mr. R. *Fam.* **— chose**, Mr. what's his name. **— un tel**, Mr. so and so. [Used in the 3rd pers. by servants when addressing their masters or superiors] **— a-t-il sonné** ? did you ring, sir ? **— veut-il me donner son nom** ? will you give me your name, sir ? **Si — veut le voir**, if, sir, you will see him.

3. master (of a house) ; **4.** Monsieur : the title of the French king's eldest brother ; **5.** (not translated before titles) — **votre frère**, your brother. **— le général V.**, general V. **Je vous respecte trop, et vous, messieurs vos parents,** I respect you too much, you and your parents. *Mol. G. Dandin.* **I.** 6.

6. Prune de —, *a*) Orleans plum ; *b*) violet colour.

MONSTRANCE, monstrâns, [Lat. : monstrāre, to show], *sf. Cath., Rel.* monstrance : utensil used in churches for presenting the consecrated host for the adoration of the people.

MONSTRE, mônstr', [Lat. : monstrum], *sm.* monster (in the proper and figurative sense).

MONSTRE, *adj.* monster : monstrous, enormous, extraordinary, very large.

MONSTRUEUSEMENT, mônstruœz'mân-t, *adv.* monstrously.

MONSTRUEUX, EUSE, mônstruœz, œz', *adj.* monstrous : *a*) unnatural in form ; preternatural, abnormal ; out of the common course of nature ; *b*) strange, wonderful ; prodigious ; *c*) enormous, huge, extraordinary ; *d*) shocking.

MONSTRUOSITÉ, mônstruôzité, [monstrueux], *sf.* monstrosity : *a*) monstrousness ; the state or quality of being monstrous ; enormity ; *b*) monster ; that which is monstrous.

MONT, môn-t, [Lat. : mons, montis, mountain], *sm.* **1.** mount, mountain. **Le — Blanc**, mount Blanc. **Les monts Pyrénées**, the Pyrenean mountains. **Le double —, le — sacré, le — Parnasse**, *Poet.* the two-crowned hill, the Parnassus. **Par monts et par vaux**, up hill and down dale. [*Fam.* :] **Promettre monts et merveilles**, to promise wonders. **Promettre des monts d'or**, to promise heaps of gold.

2. (absolutely, in the plur.) the Alps. **De là, au delà des monts**, beyond the Alps. **Passer les monts**, to cross the Alps.

3. *Anat.* **— de Vénus**, mons Veneris.

MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ, *sm.* Mont-de-piété, mount of piety ; loan bank (in France) ; pawn-broker's shop, public pawn-establishment. **Mettre au —**, to pawn, to pledge. **Commissionnaire du —**, pawn-broker.

MONTAGE, montazh', [monter], *sm.* **1.** carrying up, taking up ; **2.** mounting, setting. **Le — du bois coûte tant par mois**, the carrying up of the wood costs so much monthly. **Le — d'une machine**, the setting-up of a machine. **Le — d'un ballon**, the erection of a balloon.

MONTAGNARD, E, montanyar, ard', [montagne], *adj.* mountain, mountainous : inhabiting the mountains ; pertaining to mountains.

MONTAGNARD, E, *sm. f.* **1.** mountaineer : an inhabitant of the mountains ; highlander ; **2.** *Fr. Hist.* montagnard : a member of the extreme political party in the Convention.

MONTAGNE, môntany', [Low Lat. : montania from Lat. mons, mountain], *sf.* **1.** mountain : *a*) mount, very large hill ; *b*) *Fig.* heap. *a*) **Une chaîne de montagnes**, a chain of mountains. **Un pays de montagnes**, a mountainous country. **Des montagnes de neige**, mountains covered with snow. *b*) **Des montagnes de morts**, heaps of dead men. **Des montagnes de neige**, heaps, mountains of snow. **C'est la — qui enfante une souris**, *Fig.* it is the mountain in labour with a mouse.

2. Montagnes russes, switchback railway : an amusement railway with elevation and descents.

MONTAGNEUX, EUSE, môntanyœ-z, nyœz', *adj.* mountainous, hilly : full of mountains.

MONTAIGNE, montaine, [Michel], moralist (1533-1592).

MONTALEMBERT, montalembêr, [Charles Forbes], philosophical and political writer (1810-1870).

MONTANINE, môntanin', *sf. Chem.* montanine : the bitter principle of the St. Lucia bark.

MONTANISME, môntanism', *sm. Eccles. Hist.* Montanism : the doctrine of Montanus.

MONTANISTE, môntanist', *sm.* Montanist : a follower of Montanus (in the 2nd century).

MONTANISTE, *adj.* Montanistic.

MONTANT, E, môntân-t, ânt', [monter], *adj.* **1.** ascending, rising ; coming up. **Marée montante**, rising tide.

2. (of a boat) sailing up ; (of a railway-train) up ; **3.** *Milit.* (of guard) relieving ; **4.** uphill, steep, hilly. **Un chemin —**, uphill road.

5. *Mason.* upright ; **6.** (of collars) stand up ; (of a dress) high.

MONTANT, *sm.* **1.** *Falc.* mounty : the rise of a hawk ; **2.** rising (of the tide), flood-tide ; **3.** montant : upright piece in any framework ; upright ; post ; door-post, door-tree ; stanchion ; beam. **— de cloche**, belfry. **Montants d'une échelle**, side-pieces of a ladder. **— de tente**, stanchion of an awning.

4. upright cord (of rackets) ; **5.** *Horol.* pillar, iron bar ; **6.** stem (of a plant).

7. amount, total, sum total. **Le — de la note est de cent francs**, the bill amounts to a hundred francs.

8. high flavour, flavour. **Ce vin a du —**, this wine has some strength in it.

MONTE, mônt', *sf.* **1.** rising (of silk-worms) ; **2.** covering (mares) ; **3.** covering season.

MONTÉ, E, mônté, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** mounted : *a*) raised ; *b*) seated on horseback ; *c*) furnished with horses. **— sur une échelle**, mounted on a ladder. **— sur un éléphant**, mounted on an elephant. **Être — sur un bon cheval, être bien —**, to ride a good horse, to be well mounted. **Être — sur un mauvais cheval, être mal —**, to ride a bad horse, to be ill mounted. **Être bien — en chevaux, être bien —**, to be well mounted ; to have a good stud.

2. furnished, supplied, stocked. **Être bien — en linge, en meubles**, to have a good stock of linen and furniture.

3. *Naut.* mounted : furnished with guns ; **4.** *Naut.* manned. **Un vaisseau — de trois cents hommes**, a ship manned by three hundred hands.

5. (of a ship) under the command (of) ; **6.** (of a clock) wound up ; **7.** set, mounted (as gems) ; **8.** made up, put together, set up ; **9.** *Fig.* got up. **Un coup —**, something got up.

10. tuned, strung (as a musical instrument) ; **11.** *Fig.* in a... mood *or* humour, **Il est — sur un ton plaisant**, he is in a pleasant mood. **Vous êtes aujourd'hui mal —**, you are not in a good humour to-day.

12. irritated, excited, incensed. **Il est — contre vous**, he is very angry with you.

13. deep-coloured, high-coloured.

MONTE-ASSIETTES, mônt' assyet, *sm.* plate-lift in restaurants.

MONTE-CHARGE, [mônt'sharzh'] *sm.* lift (in a manufactory).

MONTÉE, mônté, *sf.* **1.** ascent : *a*) rising, rise, the act of ascending ; *b*) the way by which one ascends ; *c*) acclivity, rise of a hill. **A la —**, in the ascent. **— raide**, steep ascent. **La — est douce**, the ascent is easy.

2. slope (before an edifice) ; **3.** staircase, pair of stairs ; **4.** step, stair. **Faire sauter les montées à quelqu'un**, to kick a person down stairs. — *Prov.* : **De grande montée, grande chute**, the higher the rise, the greater the fall.

5. *Arch.* height, elevation ; **6.** *Falc.* mounty, rise (of a hawk).

MONTÉPIN, môntepân [Xavier de], novelist [1823-1902].

MONTE-PLATS, mônt' plâ, *sm.* dinner-lift, dumb-waiter.

MONTER, mônté-r, (mont), *vn.* **1.** to ascend ; to mount ; to rise, to arise, to go up ; to come up ; to get up ; to climb, to climb up ; (in haste) to run up ; (on horseback) to ride up, (in a coach) to drive up, (on foot) to walk up. **— et descendre**, to ascend and descend, to go up and down. **— à une échelle**, to ascend, to mount, to climb up a ladder. **— avec peine**, to clamber up. **— vite**, to go up quickly. **— bien haut**, to ascend very high. **— plus haut**, to ascend higher. **— au haut d'une maison**, to go up to the top of a house. **— au haut d'un arbre**, to climb up to the top of a tree. **— à un arbre**, to climb a tree, to ascend a tree. **— sur un arbre**, to climb up into a tree. **— à la tour**, to go up a tower. **— sur une montagne**, to climb up a mountain. **— sur une chaise**, to get up on a chair. **— dans une tribune**, to go into a tribune (in order to examine it). **— à la tribune**, to ascend the tribune (in order to speak). **— dans la chaire**, to go up into the pulpit. **— la chaire**, to go into, to ascend the pulpit, to preach. **Le prêtre monte à l'autel**, the priest goes up to the altar. **— sur un trône**, to mount, to get on a throne. **— au trône, sur le trône**, to ascend the throne. **— à l'assaut**, to mount to the assault, to storm. **— à, dans sa chambre**, to go up to one's room. **— avec quelqu'un**, to go up with somebody. **— chez quelqu'un**, to go up to a person's room. **Faire —**, to send or call up, to show up. **Faites — ce monsieur**, show that gentleman up. **— sur le théâtre, sur les planches**, to go upon the stage, to

take to the stage, to turn player. — **sur le Parnasse**, *Fig.* to turn poet. — **sur ses ergots**. *Fig.* to speak in a loud and imperious tone.

2. to get up, to get, to step. — **en voiture**, to get up into a carriage. — **dans les carrosses du roi**, to go into the king's carriages.

3. to mount, to ride, to get. — **à cheval**, to ride, to mount a horse, to get on horseback. — **en croupe**, to ride behind, to get up behind. — **sur ses grands chevaux**. *Fig.* to ride one's high horse.

4. to go, to go on board, to embark. — **sur un vaisseau**, to go on board a ship. — **sur mer**, to embark. — **à bord**, to go on board.

5. to ascend, to mount, to mount up, to rise (in the air, or high) : to fly ; to soar, to tower. **Il n'y a point d'oiseau qui monte plus haut que l'aigle**, no bird soars higher than the eagle. — **au ciel**, to go to Heaven. — **aux nues**, *Fig.* to fly into a passion. **Le ballon monta lentement**, the balloon rose slowly. **La flamme montait au-dessus des plus hautes maisons**, the flame rose above the highest houses. [*Fig.* :] **Le cri du pauvre monte jusqu'à Dieu**, God hearkens to the pleadings of the poor

6. to rise : *a*) to ascend, as a liquid in tubes ; to rise up ; *b*) to come up, to flow ; *c*) to swell in quantity or extent, to be more elevated ; (by the action of heat) to boil, to boil up ; *d*) to shoot, to shoot up, to come up, to spring ; to run ; *e*) to ascend, to uprise, to proceed above the horizon ; *f*) to ascend, to be elevated above the surface ; *g*) to be high ; to come up ; *h*) to be raised, advanced, promoted, preferred. *a*) **La sève monte aux arbres**, the sap rises up the trees. **L'eau monte jusqu'au niveau de sa source**, water rises to its own level. **Le mercure monte dans le thermomètre**, the mercury in the thermometer is rising. [*Fig.* :] **Le baromètre monte**, the barometer is going up. *b*) **La marée monte**, the tide is rising. *c*) **La rivière a monté d'un mètre**, the river has risen a metre. **Le lait va —**, the milk will boil over. *d*) **Cet arbre monte trop**, that tree is growing too high. — **en graine**, *V. Graine*. *e*) **Le soleil monte sur l'horizon**, the sun is above the horizon. *f*) **Le terrain monte**, the ground rises. *g*) **Ce mur monte trop haut**, that wall is too high. **Cette robe monte trop haut**, this dress is too high in the neck. *h*) — **en grade**, to rise in rank. — **au grade de capitaine**, to be promoted captain. — **au faîte des honneurs**, to be promoted to the highest honours.

7. to fly, to fly up ; to flush, to flush up. **Le vin fort monte à la tête**, strong wine flies to the head **Le sang me monte au visage**, the blood flies to my face. **Il lui monte des chaleurs à la tête**, he has flushes of blood to his head. **Ces mots ont fait — la rougeur sur son front**, these words made her blush. **Le bonheur monte à la tête**, happiness excites one. **Les pensées qui lui montent dans le cœur**, the thoughts which come into his mind.

8. to rise : *a*) to increase, to become greater ; *b*) *Mus.* to ascend ; to pass from any note to one more acute ; to raise one's voice ; *c*) to mount, to increase (in value) : to get dear ; to raise the price ; *d*) to amount, to come ; (of accounts) to run up. *a*) **Le luxe monte tous les jours**, luxury increases daily. **Son orgueil, son insolence montèrent à un tel excès que ses amis furent forcés de l'abandonner**, his pride and insolence rose to such a pitch that his friends were obliged to leave him. *b*) **Ce chanteur monte jusqu'à l'ut**, that singer can raise his voice to C. *c*) **Le blé a monté à trente francs l'hectolitre**, corn has risen to thirty francs a hectolitre. **La rente monte**, the funds are going up. **Faire — bien haut des meubles**, to raise the price of furniture very much. *d*) **Toutes ces sommes montent à cent francs**, all these sums amount to a hundred francs. **Son armée monte à vingt mille hommes**, his army numbers twenty thousand men. **Ce mémoire monte bien haut**, that bill runs up very high. **Cette dépense ne montera pas bien haut**, this expense will not be very great.

[*Rem.* — **Monter** is conjugated with *être* when it denotes a state ; it takes *avoir* when expressing an action.]

MONTER, *va.* **1**. to ascend, to mount, to go upon, to go up, to get up, to climb. — **une côte**, to ascend a hill. — **l'escalier** to go up stairs.

2. to carry up, to take up, to hoist up ; to bring up, to have up ; to haul up ; to raise, to lift. — **le blé au grenier**, to hoist up corn into the loft. — **des meubles dans une chambre**, to carry up furniture into a room — **un fardeau avec une grue**, to hoist up a load with a crane. **Il faut — un peu ce cadre**, you must raise that frame a little. **Faire —** to get up. **Faites — ces caisses**, get or have these boxes brought up.

3. to mount, to ride : to sit on, to be carried on. — **un cheval**, to ride, to mount a horse. — **un cheval à nu, à poil, à cru**, to ride bare-backed, or without a saddle.

4. to train, to break in (a horse) ; **5**. to horse, to leap, to cover (a mare) ; **6**. to get on board (a ship) ; **7**. to command (a ship) ; **8**. *Milit.* to mount (guard).

9. to furnish, to supply, to stock ; to fit out. — **une personne en linge**, to fit out a person with linen. — **sa maison**, to furnish one's house.

10. to man : to furnish (a ship) with seamen ; **11**. to mount : to furnish with horses ; to equip. — **les cavaliers**, to mount cavalry.— **un cavalier**, to equip a horseman.

12. to wind up (a watch, a clock) ; **13**. to set, to erect (a frame), **14**. to hang (the rudder) , **15**. to set up, to make up, to put together ; to put up. — **une machine**, to put up a machine. — **un ouvrage d'orfèvrerie**, to mount silver goods. — **un métier**, to fix the yarn, thread or silk upon the loom. — **un lit**, to put up a bedstead.

16. to mount : *a*) to set ; to fix in metal ; to prepare for use, to set to advantage or embellish ; *b*) to furnish with a hilt, scabbard, etc. ; *c*) to stock ; *d*) to raise and place on a carriage. *a*) — **un diamant**, to set a diamond. — **des pendants d'oreilles**, to set ear-rings. — **un bouquet**, to make up a bouquet. — **un bonnet**, to trim a cap. — **une carte**, to mount a map. *b*) — **une épée**, to mount a sword. *c*) — **un fusil**, to mount, to stock a rifle. *d*) — **un canon**, to mount a cannon.

17. to establish, to set up ; to open. — **une manufacture**, to set up a manufactory. — **un théâtre**, to get up a theatre. — **une pièce de théâtre**, to rehearse, to get up a play.

18. to tune, to string (a stringed instrument). — **sa lyre**, *Fig.* to tune a lyre : to be thinking about writing poetry.

19. to raise (musical instruments) a note or tone higher ; **20**. to prepare, to get up. — **un coup**, to premeditate a blow. — **une partie**, to prepare to have a party. — **une affaire**, to get up an affair.

21. to raise, to increase, to augment (one's expenses) ; **22**. *Paint.* — **sa couleur**, to colour one's picture deeper, more strongly.

23. *Fig.* — **la tête à quelqu'un**, — **quelqu'un**, to excite a person, to work a person up.

MONTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to be ascended, mounted, climbed ; **2**. to be mounted. **Ce cheval se monte difficilement**, that horse is difficult to ride.

3. to mount one's self, to provide one's self with a horse ; **4**. to provide, to stock one's self ; to lay in a stock. **Se — en meubles, en linge, en livres**, to lay in a stock of furniture, linen, books.

5. to rise : to reach. **Se — au ton de la plus haute éloquence**, to reach the highest train of eloquence. **Voyant le haut point où leur gloire se monte**, seeing to what glory they have attained.

6. to become excited, animated, irritated. **Quand la tête se monte, l'imagination la mieux réglée devient folle comme un rêve**, when the mind becomes excited, the best regulated imagination is like an empty dream. *Beaum. Mar. de Fig.* **L'esprit de l'armée se monte à tel point que...**, the army is so excited that... **Cet homme se monte aisément**, that man is easily excited.

7. to amount, to rise, to come, to come up. **Toutes ces sommes se montent à mille francs**, all these sums come to one thousand francs. **Son armée se montait à vingt mille hommes**, his army numbered twenty thousand men.

8. to be wound up (as a clock).

MONTE-RESSORT, mônt'rœsór, *sm. Technol.* spring-vice (for taking off and replacing the springs of a gun-lock).

MONTESQUIEU, mônteskiœ, [Charles de Secondat, baron], eminent miscellaneous writer (1689-1755).

MONTEUR, môntœr, *sm.* **1**. mounter, setter (of gems) ; **2**. framer ; finisher ; **3**. watch-case maker.

MONTEUSE, môntœz', *sf.* **1**. ladies' cap maker ; **2**. mounter (of artificial flowers).

MONTGLAT, môngla [François] historian, and author of mémoires (1610-1675).

MONTGOLFIÈRE, môngolfyèr' [Mongolfier, the name of the two brothers, inventors of the balloon, so called : Joseph 1740-1810 and Jacques 1745-1799], *sf.* Mongolfier balloon, fire-balloon.

MONTICOLE, môntikol' [Lat. : mons, montis, mountain ; colère, to inhabit] *adj. Nat. Hist.* montigenous : produced on a mountain.

MONTICULE, môntikul' [Lat. : monticulus], *sm.* hillock, monticle : little mount, mound.

MONTIE, mônti *sf. Bot.* montia, water-chickweed, water-blinks : a genus of plants of the order portulaceæ.

† **MONT-JOIE**, mônzhwa, *sf.* **1**. cairn, heap of stones (to commemorate a victory or to point a road. **2**. cross (or another indication placed upon those heaps) ; **3**. *Fig.* heap ; **4**. hillock (on tombs of distinguished persons) ; **5**. *Mont-joie Saint-Denis* or *Mont-joie*. Mont-joie : a war-cry.

† MONT-JOIE, *sm.* Mont-joie : the title of the first king at arms.

MONTJOIE [Christophe-Félix,] better known as de Gallart, a miscellaneous writer and historian (1746-1816).

MONTOIR, môntwar, [monter], *sm.* horseblock : a stone used for aiding to mount a horse. **Coté du —**, near-side. **Côté hors —, hors du —**, off-side. **Un cheval difficile, rude au —**, a horse difficult to mount. **Aisé, doux au —**, easy to mount.

MONTRABLE, môntrabl', [montrer], *adj.* that can be shown; to be shown.

MONTRE, môntr', [montrer, to show], *sf.* 1. *Com.* sample : a part shown as a specimen of the whole; 2. show : goods exhibited to view for sale; 3. show-glass, glass-case, show-case (in which jewelliers, goldsmiths, etc., place their articles for exhibition); 4. show-window (of a shop); 5. front (of an organ); 6. place to show horses for sale in; 7. showing a horse's paces; 8. appearance, show. **La — des blés est belle,** the corn has a fine appearance. **N'être que pour la —,** to be all for show.

9. *Fig.* show, parade, exhibition, display. **Faire — de son esprit,** to show off one's wit. **Faire — d'érudition,** to show off one's learning.

10. † *Milit.* muster, review. **Passer à la —,** to pass muster.

11. watch : a pocket time-piece. **— d'or,** gold watch. **— à double boîte,** double-cased watch. **— de chasse,** hunting-watch or hunter. **— émaillée,** enamelled watch. **Monter une —,** to wind up a watch. **Mettre une — à l'heure,** to set a watch right. **Chaîne de —,** watch-chain, watch-guard. **Verre de —,** watch-glass. **— de femme,** lady's watch. **— à répétition,** repeating watch. **— à réveil,** alarum watch. **— à remontoir,** keyless watch. **— marine,** chronometer.

MONTRER, môntré-r, [Lat. : monstrāre], *va.* 1. to show : *a)* to make to see or know; *b)* to exhibit, to expose to view, to display; *c)* to point out; *d)* to make appear, to manifest, to evince; *e)* to prove, to make known. **Je vais vous — un livre rare,** I will show you a rare book. **Montrez-moi cette lettre,** show me that letter. **— quelque chose du doigt,** to point at something. **Je vais vous — le chemin,** I'll show you the way. **— quelqu'un au doigt,** *Fig.* to point at a person. **— la porte à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to show a person the door. **— le chemin aux autres,** *Fig.* to set an example. **Il montra du sang-froid en ce péril,** he showed presence of mind in that peril. **— un mauvais cœur,** to show a bad heart. **— de la joie,** to show joy. **— un visage triste,** to show a sorrowful face. **Il fallait un peu venir — son visage à la cour,** it was necessary just to come and show one's face at court. *Mme de Sév.* **Je lui ai montré que sa proposition est fausse,** I made him understand that his proposition was a bad one. **Avoir été bien montré,** to have been well taught. **Je vous montrerai à qui vous avez affaire,** I'll show you what kind of man you have to deal with.

2. to teach. **— la grammaire à quelqu'un,** to teach a person grammar.

MONTRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to show one's self, to appear, to make one's appearance. **Il est bien hardi de se — après cela,** he is very bold to show himself after that. **Oses-tu bien te — devant moi?** how dare you come into my presence? **Ils n'osaient plus se —,** they no longer dared to show themselves. **Il crut qu'il n'avait qu'à se — pour l'emporter sur tous ses rivaux,** he thought that to overcome his rivals he had nothing to do but to snow himself.

2. to show one's self, to prove one's self to be, to prove one's self. **Se — humain,** to show kindness. **Se — digne de sa réputation,** to show one's self worthy of one's reputation. **Se — tel qu'on est,** to show one's self in one's true colours. **Se bien —,** to show one's mettle.

3. to be seen; 4. to come out. **La lune se montrait entre les nuages,** the moon was to be seen between the clouds. **Le soleil ne s'était pas montré depuis plusieurs jours,** the sun had not shown itself for several days.

MONTREUR, EUSE, môntrœr, trœz', *sm. f.* shower : a person that shows; showman.

MONTUEUX, EUSE, môntuœ, œz', *adj.* hilly, mountainous.

MONTUOSITÉ môntuôzité, *sf.* hilliness, mountainousness.

MONTURE, môntur', [monter], *sf.* 1. animal (for the saddle), animal for riding, specially) saddle-horse, nag; 2. mounting, setting; 3. frame (of a saw, a fan); stock (of a gun, a pistol); head-stall (of a bridle); leather (of spurs); 4. *Naut.* arming and manning a ship of war. **Les mules sont les montures ordinaires en Espagne,** mules are mostly used for riding in Spain. — *Prov.* : **Qui veut voyager ménage sa monture,** fair and softly goes far in a day.

MONUMENT, monumân-t, [Lat. : monumentum], *sm.* monument : *a)* anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved; *b)* public building, edifice; *c)* tomb; *d)* great natural structure; *e)* any lasting evidence or example; *f)* memorial, remembrance, testimonial, token. *a)* **Ils y avaient érigé des monuments des choses qui leur étaient arrivées,** they had left records there of all that had happened to them. *Bossuet Hist. univ.* **Les monuments les plus superbes qu'on élève à la mémoire des grands,** the most splendid monuments raised to the memory of the great. *b)* **Les monuments d'une ville,** the public buildings of a town. *c)* **Descendre au —,** to be put in one's grave. *e)* **Cette statue est un des plus beaux monuments de l'art,** that statue is one of the finest works of art. *f)* **Babel premier — de l'orgueil et de la faiblesse des hommes,** Babel, the first token of man's weakness and pride. *Boss. Hist. univ.*

MONUMENTAL, E, monumântal, *adj.* monumental; relating to a monument.

MOQUABLE mokabl', *adj.* laughable, ridiculous : deserving of mockery.

MOQUE, mok', *sf.* 1. *Naut.* deadeye, dead block; 2. cup.

MOQUER (SE), sœ-moke-r (orig. unknown), *v. refl.* (with *de*) 1. to laugh at : *a)* to ridicule, to deride, to mock, to rally, to banter, to make sport of, to make game of, to make fun of, to make a mockery of; *b)* to deride; to scoff, to scoff at, to sneer at, to flout at, to mock at; *c)* to make a fool of, to trifle with; *d)* not to care for, to make no account of, to be reckless of. **Se — de quelqu'un,** to laugh at a person. **Se — de l'habit de quelqu'un,** to laugh at a person's dress. **On s'est — de vous,** they made fun of you. **Se — de l'opinion publique,** not to care for public opinion. **C'est se — du monde que d'agir ainsi,** it is making fun of people to act so. **Je me moque du qu'en dira-t-on,** I don't care a rap for what people will say. **Je m'en moque,** I do not care at all. **La pelle se moque du fourgon,** the pot is calling the kettle black. *V. an, chien.*

2. to jest, to joke, not to be serious. **C'est se — que de prétendre cela,** you cannot mean what you say. **Vous vous moquez de vouloir me reconduire,** you must be joking to offer to take me home.

Être moqué, to be laughed at.

Se faire moquer, (or commonly, but incorrectly) **se faire moquer de soi,** to be laughed at, to make a fool of one's self.

MOQUERIE, mok'ri, [moquer], *sf.* 1. mockery, derision, jeer, jeering, scoff. **De peur d'exposer une si grande vérité à la —,** for fear such a truth should be made a mockery of.

2. mere mockery, derision, absurd thing. **C'est une — que de prétendre réussir dans un tel projet,** it is absurd to think such a thing can succeed.

MOQUETTE, mokèt', *sf.* 1. Wilton carpet; 2. decoy-bird.

MOQUEUR, EUSE, mokœr, kœz', [moquer], *adj.* mocking, deriding, jeering, scoffing, scornful. **Les gens moqueurs ne savent rien approfondir,** mockers never make a study of anything. **Un langage —,** a scornful way of speaking. **Un air —,** a scornful look.

MOQUEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* mocker, derider, jeerer, scoffer. **Les moqueurs sont souvent moqués,** mockers are often mocked.

MOQUEUR, *sm. Ornith.* mocking-bird : a species of thrush.

MORAILLER, morâyé-r, *va.* to hold (a horse) with a twitch.

MORAILLES, morây', (Provenç. : mor, muzzle, snout), *sfpl.* twitch (for horses).

MORAILLON, morâyôn, *sm.* hasp : the clasp which receives the staple for a padlock.

MORAINE, morèn', [Provenç. : mourreno, but of unknown origin], *sf.* 1. *Geol.* moraine : a deposit of stony detritus, found at the base and along the edges of glaciers; 2. mortling, morling : wool plucked from a dead sheep.

MORAL, E, moral, [Lat. : moralis], *adj.* moral : *a)* relating to morals or manners; relating to morality or moral duties; ethical; *b)* conformed to rules of right; virtuous; good; *c)* subject to the moral law; having a good moral character; upright; *d)* relating to mind; *e)* probable, supported by the evidence of reason; *f)* voluntary, implying conscience and free will. *a)* **Des préceptes moraux,** moral precepts. **Science morale,** moral science. **Sens —,** moral sense. **La loi morale,** the moral law. *b)* **Ce livre est fort —,** that is a very moral book. *c)* **Un homme —,** a moral man. **Un écrivain —,** a moral writer. *d)* **Les facultés morales,** the moral faculties. *e)* **Certitude morale,** moral certainty. *f)* **Action morale,** moral action.

MORAL, *sm.* mind, moral faculties, mental faculties; courage, spirits of troops. **Au —,** morally. **Cet homme est très malade, son — est affecté,** that man is very ill, his mind is even affected. **Le physique influe sur le —,** the mental powers are affected by the physical. **Il faut vous remonter le —,** you must not let your spirits be depressed. **Le — de l'armée est excellent,** the spirit of the army is in excellent spirits.

MORALE, moral, *sf.* 1. morals, ethics, moral philosophy; morality : the doctrine or system of moral duties; 2. treatise on morals; 3. moral : the doctrine inculcated by a fiction; rebuke, reprimand; the practical lesson derived from any event, experience, or history; 4. *Fam.* consequence, result; 5. reprimand, lecture. **La — chrétienne,** christian morality. **Les principes de la saine —,** the precepts of sound morality. **C'est une offense à la — publique,** it is an insult to public morality. **C'est la — que nous enseigne cette fable,** such is the moral taught us by that fable. **Faire de la —,** to moralize, to lecture.

MORALEMENT, moral'mân-t, *adv.* morally. **Se conduire —,** to live morally. **— parlant,** morally speaking. **Il était — impossible que....** it was morally impossible that...

MORALISATEUR, TRICE, moralyzatœr tris', *adj.* moralizing; good, sound.

MORALISATION, moralizasyôn, *sf.* moralization : the act of rendering moral.

MORALISER, moralizé-r, *vn.* to moralize : to make moral reflections.

MORALISER, *va.* **1**. to moralize : to render moral or virtuous ; to correct the morals of ; **2**. to lecture, to read a lecture to : to preach morality to.

MORALISEUR, moralizœr, *sm.* moralizer : one who moralizes.

MORALISTE, moralist', *sm.* moralist : moral philosopher, one who teaches morality or writes on moral subjects.

MORALITÉ, moralité, *sf.* **1**. moral reflection. **Faire une —**, to moralize.

2. moral (of a fable) ; **3**. morality : an old kind of allegorical play, in which the characters were personifications of the virtues and vices ; **4**. moral sense, consciousness ; **5**. morality : *a*) conformity of human actions to the moral law ; the quality of an action which renders it good ; *b*) the quality of being moral ; **6**. morals, morality : course of life, conduct ; character. **Prendre des renseignements sur la — de quelqu'un**, to make inquiries about a person's morality. **Il est d'une — irréprochable**, he is a man of irreproachable character.

MORAND, morân [Pierre de], dramatic author (1701-1757) ; — [Eugène-Edouard], dramatic author (b. 1854).

MORASSE, morass [Lat. : mora, delay], *sf. Technol.* the final proof of a newspaper.

MORATE, morat', *sm. Chem.* moroxylate : a salt formed of moroxylic acid and a base.

MORATOIRE, moratwar [Lat. : moratorius ; morâre, to delay], *adj.* moratory : permitting a delay.

MORATORIUM, moratorium [Lat.] *sm. Law-t.* moratorium : a legal delay for effecting payments.

MORAVE, morav', *adj.* Moravian : pertaining to Moravia.

MORAVE, *smf.* Moravian : *a*) an inhabitant of Moravia ; *b*) a member of a religious sect, one of the United Brethren.

MORAVIE, moravi, *pnf. Geog.* Moravia.

† **MORBEUX, EUSE**, mórbœ, bœz, *adj. Med.* morbid.

MORBIDE, morbid', [Lat. : morbidus ; morbus, disease], *adj.* **1**. *Med.* morbid : diseased, sickly, not sound ; **2**. *Paint.* mellow, soft and delicate.

MORBIDEMENT, mórbid'mân-t, *adv.* morbidly.

MORBIDESSE, mórbidès', [Ital. : morbidizza], *sf. Paint., Sculpt.* morbidezza : softness and delicacy of style ; mellowness.

MORBIDITÉ, morbidité, *sf. Med.* morbidity, morbidness.

MORBIFIQUE, mórbifik', [Lat. : morbificus], *adj. Med.* morbific, morbifical : causing disease.

MORBLEU, mórblœ, [corrup. of mordieu], *interj.* zounds, oddslife !

MORCE, morse, *sf.* curb-stone.

MORCEAU, mórsó, [O. Fr. : mors, from Lat. morsus, bitten], *sm.* [Pl. *Morceaux*]. **1**. bit, morsel ; piece. **Un — de pain**, a piece of bread. **Couper un —**, to cut a piece. **Un — friand**, a dainty dish. **Un petit —**, a small piece. **Manger un —**, to eat a little. **Doubler les morceaux, mettre les morceaux doubles, mettre les morceaux en double**, to eat as fast as one can. **Un — sur le pouce**, a snack. **Le — honteux**, the last piece left in the dish. **S'ôter les morceaux de la bouche**, *Fig.* to deprive one's self to help another. **Ne faire qu'un — de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to ruin a person in no time. **Tailler les morceaux à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to stint a person ; to regulate a person's expenses. **Tailler les morceaux bien courts à quelqu'un**, to give a person a very small share. **Rogner les morceaux à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to cut down a person's profits. **On lui compte ses morceaux**, they give him no more than is nesessary. **Il y a là un bon — de pain à manger**, a very good thing might be made of that. **Déchirer, mettre en morceaux**, to tear in pieces. **Tomber en morceaux**, to fall to pieces. **Un vêtement fait de pièces et de morceaux**, an old suit of patches. **Un — de papier**, a piece of paper. **Un — d'homme**, *Fig.* a bit of a man.

2. piece, portion, lot. **Un — de terre**, a piece of land. **Il a attrapé un bon — de cette succession**, he got a good portion of that inheritance.

3. piece, passage (of a literary work). **Morceaux choisis de littérature**, select pieces of literature ; elegant extracts.

4. dish. **Un faisan est un — délicat**, a pheasant is a dainty dish. **Aimer les bons morceaux**, to be fond of good things. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un friand —, un — de roi**, that is a dainty dish.

5. fragment, part ; **6**. piece (considered as a whole). **La colonnade du Louvre est un beau —**, the colonnade of the Louvre is a fine specimen. **Voilà un beau — de sculpture**, that is a fine piece of sculpture.

7. piece (of music), **Un — à quatre mains**, a piece of music for four hands. **Cette ouverture est un beau —**, that overture is a fine piece of music. **— d'ensemble**, conserted music. — *Prov.* : **Morceau avalé n'a plus de goût**, things past are soon forgotten.

MORCELER, mórsœlé-r, *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute *e* : **Je morcelle, je morcellerai**.] to parcel out, to parcel, to subdivide (an estate, an inheritance, etc.)

MORCELER (SE), *v. refl.* to be parcelled out.

MORCELLEMENT, mórsèl'mân-t, *sm.* parcelling out, subdividing.

MORDACHE, mórdash', [mordre, to bite], *sf.* jaws (of a wrench, etc.).

MORDACITÉ, mórdasité, [Lat. : mordax, mordacis ; mordēre, to bite], *sf.* **1**. mordacity, corrosiveness (as of aqua-fortis); **2**. causticity ; bitterness, sarcasm, virulence.

MORDAMMENT, mórdamân-t, *adv.* bitingly, sarcastically.

MORDANÇAGE, mordânsazh', *sm. Dy.* mordanting.

MORDANCER, mórdânsé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*.] *Dy.* to mordant : to imbue or supply with a mordant.

MORDANT, E, mórdân, dânt', [mordre, to bite], *adj.* **1**. biting, mordant ; **2**. corrosive ; **3**. *Fig.* biting, caustic, mordacious, sarcastic, satirical, poignant, keen. **Un homme —** a sarcastic man. **Humeur mordante**, sarcastic humour. **Style —**, satirical style.

— MORDANT, *sm.* **1**. mordant : *a*) *Dy.* a substance which has a chemical affinity for colouring matter, and serves to fix colours ; *b*) an adhesive for fixing gold-leaf ; pigment, size ; **2**. *Fig.* causticity, keenness, poignancy, sarcasm. **Avoir du —, dans l'esprit**, to be of a satirical turn of mind.

3. *Fig.* thrilling sound. **Cette voix a du —**, there is something thrilling in that voice.

4. *Technol.* holder, vice ; **5**. *Print.* a slit piece of wood (to show the place of the copy).

MORDELLE, mórdèl', *sf. Entom.* mordella : a genus of coleopterous insects.

MORDICANT, E, mórdikân, ânt', [Lat. : mordicans, from mordēre, to bite] *adj.* **1**. mordicant, mordant, corrosive, acrid, caustic ; **2**. *Fig.* biting, sarcastic, sharp, keen.

MORDICUS, mórdikus, [Lat.], *adv. Fam.* obstinately, stoutly, tenaciously. **Il soutient son opinion —**, *Fam.* he holds to his opinion like a leech.

MORDIENNE, mórdyèn', [mordieu], *interj.* plague. **— de vous !** plague on you !

À LA GROSSE MORDIENNE, *adv. phr.* bluntly, frankly, unceremoniously.

MORDIEU, mórdyœ, [for mort de Dieu], *interj.* zounds !

MORDILLAGE, mórdiyazh', *sm.* nibbling.

MORDILLER, mórdiyé-r, [mordre, to bite], *va.* to gnaw, to nibble : to bite gently, but quickly and continuedly.

MORDILLER, *vn.* to nibble.

MORDORÉ, E, mórdoré, [more ; doré], *adj.* reddish brown.

MORDORÉ, *sm.* reddish brown.

MORDORURE, mórdorur, *sf.* reddish brown colour.

MORDRE, mórdr', [Lat. : mordēre], *va.* **1**. to bite : to pierce or wound with the teeth ; to nibble, to gnaw ; to bite off, to nip, to nip off. **Il a été mordu par un chien**, a dog bit him. **— le sein de sa nourrice**, to be ungrateful. **Se — la langue**, to bite one's tongue. **Se — les lèvres de dépit**, to bite one's lips with spite. **Se — les doigts**, to bite one's fingers. **S'en — les doigts, les pouces**, to repent having done something. **— la poussière, la terre**, *Fig.* to bite the dust.

2. to eat, to eat away, to corrode, to wear away ; **3**. *Engrav.* to bite in.

MORDRE, *vn.* **1**. to bite : *a*) to pierce or wound with the teeth ; *b*) to snap at a bait ; to nibble. *a*) **Ce chien mord**, that dog bites. **— jusqu'au sang**, to bite so as to fetch blood. *b*) **— à l'hameçon**, to snap at the bait. — *Prov.* : **Chien qui aboie ne mord pas**, barking dogs don't bite. **Chien mort ne mord plus**, dead men tell no tales. **Autant vaut être mordu d'un chien que d'une chienne**, as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. **Qui ne peut pas mordre, ne doit pas montrer les dents**, if you cannot bite never show your teeth.

2. to take well ; to have a taste (for). **Il mord aux mathématiques**, he has a taste for mathematics. **Il n'y saurait —**, he could not take to it, it is beyond his reach. **Il ne voulait pas — à mon projet**, he turned a deaf ear to my proposal.

3. to corrode, to eat ; to make an impression, to take effect. **L'eau-forte mord sur les métaux**, aqua-fortis eats into metals. **La lime ne mord pas dans l'acier trempé**, the file takes no effect on tempered steel.

4. to take hold of, to hold fast (as an anchor) ; **5**. to catch (as the cogs of a wheel) ; **6**. *Print.* to cover (letters) ; **7**. to sew a little deeper down ; **8**. to enter into ; to encroach.

9. *Fig.* to carp at, to nibble, to bite, to censure, to cast reflections (on), to reflect (on), to find fault (with). **Sur chaque auteur il trouve de quoi —**, he has some fault to find with every author. **Il cherche à — sur tout**, he tries to find fault with everything. **Pour ne pas donner à la médisance le moindre sujet de —**, to give scandal-mongers no cause to speak ill of one.

MORDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to bite one's self ; **2**. to bite each other ; **3**. *Fig.* to have a bite at each other.

MORE *or* **MAURE**, mor', [Span. : moro, from Lat. maurus], *sm.* 1. Moor : *a*) a native of the north of Africa ; *b*) a name applied abusively to the mussulmans of the eastern coast of Africa and of the East Indies ; *b*) blackamoor, negro. *a*) **Traiter quelqu'un de Turc à —**, to deal hardly with, to treat a person badly. *c*) **A laver la tête d'un — on perd son temps et sa lessive**, there is no washing a blackamoor white.

MOREAU morô, [more], *adj. m.* jet-black, extremely black.

MOREAU, [Hégésippe], poet (1810-1838) ; [Emile], dramatic author and miscellaneous writer (b. 1852].

MORÉE, moré, *pnf. Geog.* Morea.

MORELLE, morèl' [moreau], *sf. Bot.* nightshade : *Solanum*, a genus of herbaceous plants. **— noire**, garden nightshade, morel. **— tubéreuse**, potato. **— grimpante**, **— douce-amère**, woody nightshade, bittersweet. **— melongène**, egg-plant, mad-apple, Jews's-apple. **— furieuse**, deadly nightshade. **— à quatre feuilles**, herb Paris, true-love, one-berry : **Paris**, **— de muraille**, pellitory of the wall : *Parietaria*. **Grande — des Indes**, **— à grappes**, poke, poke-weed, garget : *Phytolacca decandra*.

MORESQUE, morèsk', [more], *adj.* Moorish . relating to the Moors ; moresque, morisco. **Architecture —**, Moorish architecture. **Le genre —**, the mauresque, the moresque, *or* the moorish style. **Peinture —**, or **à la —**, moresque. **Danse —**, moorish dance, morris-dance, morisco, morris, morrice.

MORESQUE, *sf.* 1. Moorish woman ; 2. moresque : a style of decoration used by the Moors or Arabs ; 3. morris-dance, morris, moorish dance.

MORET, moré [Lat. : moretum], *sm. Bot.* the common name for the airelle, whortleberry.

MORFIL, mórfil, [mort ; fil], *sm.* 1. wire-edge, rough edge. **Ôter le — d'un rasoir**, to take away the rough edge of a razor.

2. unwrought elephant's tusks.

MORFONDRE, mórfôndr', [morve ; fondre] *va.* [Conj. like *Fondre.*] to starve with cold, to chill, to strike a chill into, to make one shiver.

MORFONDRE, (SE), *v. refl* 1. to be chilled, to be struck with the cold, to shiver with cold ; 2. to wait in vain, to dance attendance. **Se — à attendre quelqu'un**, to be waiting in vain for a person.

3. (of dough) to lose its heat. **La pâte se morfond**, the dough is losing its heat (the degree of fermentation required).

MORFONDU, E, mórfôndu, *adj.* 1. chilled, starved with cold, shivering, benumbed ; 2. *Fig.* impaired ; damaged, hurt.

MORFONDURE, mórfondur, *sf. Veter.* morfoundering, coryza, running from the nose without catarrh.

MORGANATIQUE, mórganatik', *adj.* [Ger. : Morgengabe, morning gift], *adj.* morganatic, left-handed (marriage). **Mariage —**, morganatic marriage : marriage of a man of titled rank with a woman of inferior condition.

MORGANATIQUEMENT, mórganatik'-mân-t, *adv.* morganatically.

MORGANE, mórgan', *pnf.* Morgain, Morgan, the Fairy Morgana, Morgan la Fay, Mor Gwynn : the White Maid of the legend. **Fée —**, **château de la fée —**, Fata Morgana, castles of the Fairy Morgana : a species of mirage, witnessed on the Sicilian coasts.

† **MORGANT, E**, mórgân, ânt', [morgue], *adj.* arrogant ; conceited.

MORGELINE, mórzh'lin', *sf. Bot.* chickweed, stitchword, alsine : *Stellaris media.*

MORGUE, mórg', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. serious mien, grave look ; 2. haughtiness, arrogance ; 3. conceitedness, conceit, self-sufficiency.

MORGUE, mórg', *sf.* 1. † gaoler's lodge, inspection-room : the inner wicket of a prison, at which persons accused or condemned were kept for some time, in order that the gaolers and turnkeys might examine them at their leisure; 2. Morgue : a building where the bodies of persons found dead and unknown are exposed to public view.

MORGUER, mórghé-r, *va.* to brave, to defy, to flout.

MORIBOND, E, moribôn, bônd', [Lat. : moribundus], *adj.* dying.

MORIBOND, E, *sm. f.* dying person.

MORICAUD, E, morikô, kôd', [more], *adj. Fam.* black , tawny, dark ; darky.

MORICAUD, E, *sm. f.* 1. tawny person ; 2. blackamoor, negro. ; *Fam.* darky, nigger.

MORIGÉNER, morizhéné-r, [Low Lat. : more genāre ; mores, habits], *va.* [*Je morigène* ; *je morigénai* ; † *je morigénerai*, *morigénerais* ; *que je morigène* ; *morigénant* ; *morigéné*.] 1. to form the moral character of ; 2. to lecture, to reprimand ; to correct, to tutor.

MORILLE, moriy', [O. H. Ger. : morhila], *sf.* morel, morell, moril : a species of mushrooms.

MORILLON, moriyôn *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* morillon, golden eye : a species of duck ; 2. fine black grape ; 3. *pl. Jewel.* rough emeralds.

MORINE, morin', [dim. of more, black], *sf. Chem.* morine : the colouring principle of *Morus tinctoria.*

MORINELLE, morinèl', *sf. Ornith.* morinel, dotterel, golden plover.

MORINGE, moranzh', *sm. Bot.* moringa : a genus of plants of the order moringaceæ.

MORINGÉES moranzhé, *sfpl. Bot.* moringaceæ : an order of leguminous plants.

MORIO, morio, *sm. Entom.* common name for a butterfly of the genus vanessa.

† **MORION**, moriôn, [Span : morrion ; morra, the crown of the head], *sm.* morion : *a*) a kind of open helmet, without beaver or visor ; *b*) a military punishment.

MORIQUE, morik' [Lat. : morus, mulberry-tree], *adj. Chem.* moroxylic : noting an acid obtained from the white mulberry.

MORMON, mórmôn, *sm.* Mormon : a member of the sect called the Latter-day Saints, in the United States.

MORMONISME, mórmonism', *sm.* mormonism : the doctrines of the Mormons.

MORMYRE, mómir', *sm. Ichth.* mormyrus : a genus of malacopterygious fishes.

MORNE, môrn' [O. H. Ger. : mornen, to grieve ; Eng. : to mourn], *adj.* dejected, sad, dull, gloomy, dismal. **Un visage —**, a dejected, a sad face. **Un — silence**, a dismal silence. **Couleur —**, dull colour. **Temps —**, dull weather.

MORNE, mórn' [amer. Span. : morro], *sm.* little mountain, knoll, rock.

MORNÉ, E, [mórné] *adj.* blunt, blunted (as lances).

MORNIFLE, mórnifl', *sf. Pop.* slap in the face.

MOROSE, morôz ; [Lat. : morosus], *adj.* morose, surly, peevish, churlish, ill-humoured, crusty ; sour. **Un homme —**, an ill-humoured man. **Caractère —**, a surly temper.

MOROSITÉ, morôzité, *sf.* moroseness morosity, surliness, peevishness, crustiness ; sourness of temper.

MORPHÉE, mórfé, *pnm. Mythol.* Morpheus : the god of sleep. **Être dans les bras de —**, to be wrapt in sleep.

MORPHINE, mórfin', [Morphée, the god of sleep], *sf. Chem.* morphine, morphia : a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.

MORPHINOMANIE, morfinomani [morphine ; manie], *sf. Med.* morphinomania : an irresistible craving for morphine.

MORPHOLOGIE, mórfolozhi, [Gr. : μορφή, form ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* morphology : the science or doctrine of forms.

MORPHOLOGIQUE, morfolozhik' *adj.* morphologic, morphological : relating to morphology.

MORPHOLOGIQUEMENT, môrfolozhik'-mân-t, *adv.* morphologically.

MORPHOSE, môrfôz', [Gr. : μόρφωσις, formation], *sf. Nat. Hist.* formation.

MORPION, môrpion, [Lat. : mordēre, to bite ; pedio, for pedis, louse], *sm. Entom.* crab-louse.

MORS, môr, the *s* is never pronounced, [Lat. : morsus, bite], *sm.* bit (of a bridle), curb, check, restraint. **Prendre le — aux dents**, 1. to take fright, to run away ; 2. *Fig.* to buckle (to), to engage with zeal, to work earnestly ; 3. *Fig.* to fly into a passion. **Hocher le — à quelqu'un**, to excite a person by contradiction.

MORSE, môrs', [Finnish : mursu], *sm. Zool.* morse, walrus, sea-horse : an animal of the genus trichechus.

MORSURE, môrsur', [Lat. : morsus, bite], *sf.* 1. bite : *a*) biting : the act of biting ; *b*) the wound so made. **Faire une profonde —**, to bite deep into the flesh. **Guérir une —**, to cure a bite. **Guérir d'une —**, to be cured of a bite. **La — d'un chien enragé**, the bite of a mad dog. **— de puce**, flea-bite.

2. *Fig.* sting. **Les morsures de la calomnie laissent toujours des cicatrices**, the stings of calumny can never be healed. *Bayle.*

MORT, môr, [the *t* is never pronounced], [Lat. : mors, mortis], *sf.* 1. death : *a*) cessation of life ; decease, demise, departure; *b*) personification of death ; *c*) symbol of mortality ; a skeleton ; *d*) capital punishment ; *e*) *Theol.* damnation, endless punishment ; *f*) *Fig.* ruin, destruction ; *g*) *Fig.* affliction, sorrow, pains. *a*) **Une belle —**, a noble death. **Une — tragique**, a tragical death. **— subite**, sudden death. **Donner la — à**, to be the death of a person. **Mettre à —**, to put to death. **Souffrir — et passion**, *Fam.* to suffer excruciating pains. **Mourir de sa belle —**, **mourir de — naturelle**, to die a natural death. **Une — douce**, an easy death. **Une — lente**, a slow, a lingering death. **Il n'y a pas eu — d'homme**, there was nobody killed. **Mourir de — violente**, to die a violent death. **Être à l'article de la —**, to be dying. **Être malade à la —**, to be sick unto death. **Être à deux doigts de la —**, to be nearly dying. **Être entre la vie et la —**, to be between life and death. **Être au lit de la —**, **au lit de —**, to be on one's death-bed. **Avoir la — entre les dents**, to have one foot in the grave. **Avoir la — sur les lèvres**, to be near death ; to look very ill. **Souffrir mille morts**, to suffer a thousand deaths. **Vouloir mal de — à**, to hate a person mortally. **Les affres de la —**, the terrors of death. **Jusqu'au jour de ma —**, until the day of my death. **Affronter la —**, to face death. **Se donner la —**, to commit suicide. **Il y a eu — d'homme dans cette rixe**, some people were killed in that affray. **De —**, death-like. **— civile**, *Law-t.* civil death. **Arbre de —**,

Bot. manchineel. *b)* **La — ne surprend point le sage, il est toujours prêt à partir,** death never comes upon the wise unexpectedly, they are always ready to die. **La — ne vient qu'une fois et se fait sentir à tous les moments de la vie,** death comes but once and makes itself felt at every moment of our lives. *La Bruy.* **La — a rejoint ce qu'elle avait séparé,** death has reunited those it had separated. *d)* **La peine de —,** capital punishment. **Sentence de —,** sentence of death. *e)* **La — éternelle,** everlasting death. *f)* **Le monopole est la — de l'industrie,** monopoly is the ruin of trade. *g)* **Ce fils dénaturé lui donne la —,** that unnatural son will be the death of his father. **Avoir la — dans l'âme, dans le cœur,** to be sick at heart.—*Prov.*: **Contre la mort il n'y a point d'appel,** death is deaf and hears no denial. **La mort n'attend personne,** death keeps no calendar. **Après la mort le médecin,** after death comes the physician.

2. **— aux rats,** ratsbane : a poison to destroy rats. **— aux chiens,** *Bot.* meadow-saffron : *Colchicum autumnale.* **— au chanvre,** *Bot.* branched broom-rape. **— aux poules,** *Bot.* henbane. **— aux vaches,** celery-leaved crowfoot.

À MORT, *adv. phr.* 1 to death. **Condamner à —,** to sentence to death. **Mettre à —,** to put to death.

2. mortally, to death **Blessé à —,** mortally wounded.

3. excessively.

À MORT, MORT À, *interj.* death to... down with...

À LA MORT, *adv. phr.* mortally, to death ; exceedingly.

À LA VIE ET À LA MORT, *adv. phr.* for ever, in life and death.

MORT, E, mór, mort', [Lat. : mortuus], *pa. p.* of *Mourir,* dead.

MORT, E, *adj.* 1. dead : *a)* lifeless, deprived of life, without life ; *b)* inanimate, lifeless ; *c)* deathlike ; pale ; dull, leaden ; *d)* having no resemblance of life ; inanimate, still ; *e)* lacking warmth : cold, frigid ; *f)* wanting vigour, force or spirit ; lifeless, dul, torpid, spiritless ; *g)* wanting action or motion ; inert, motionless ; *h)* that has ceased to be spoken. *a)* **C'est un homme —,** he is a dead man. **Chair morte,** dead flesh. **A demi —,** half-dead. **Ivre —,** dead drunk. **Plus — que vif,** more dead than alive. **— au monde,** dead to the world. **On l'a laissé pour —,** he was left for dead. **Un arbre —,** a dead tree. *b)* **— de fatigue,** tired to death. *c)* **Une morte pâleur s'empare de son front,** his face became deadly pale. **Avoir le teint —,** to be as pale as death. **Avoir des yeux morts,** to have lifeless eyes. **Avoir les lèvres mortes,** to have pale lips. *d)* **Couleur morte,** dull, dead colour. *e)* **Avoir le cœur —,** to be cold-hearted. *f)* **N'y pas aller de main morte,** to strike hard. **— au plaisir, insensible à la gloire,** dead to pleasure, insensible to glory. **Ce discours d'un guerrier que la colère enflamme, ressuscite l'honneur déjà — en leur âme,** this angry warrior's speech reclaimed those who were already dead to honour. *g)* **Lettre morte,** dead letter : a writing or precept having no force or authority. *h)* **Langue morte,** dead language. —*Prov.* : **Morte la bête, mort le venin,** dead men tell no tales. **Un chien vivant vaut mieux qu un lion mort.** a living dog is better than a dead lion.

2. faded (as a leaf) ; 3. spent (as a ball); 4. stagnant, standing (as water); 5. *Naut.* **Morte-eau,** low water, neap-tide. **Œuvres mortes,** upper works, dead-works. **Tour —,** single turn of a rope round a bitt, kevel-head, etc.

6. *Com.* dull ; 7. *Paint.* still. **Nature morte,** still nature, still life.

8. dormant, unemployed, lying dead (as money, capital) 9. unstamped (as paper). **Saison morte,** dull season, slack time **Bois —,** dead wood.

MORT, E, *sm. f.* 1. dead person ; dead man *m.,* dead woman *f.* ; (*pl.*) dead ; *Adm.* deceased ; 2. corpse, dead body. **Descendre chez les morts,** to go down to the grave. **Le jour des morts,** all souls' day. **Office des morts,** burial service. **Tête de —,** death's head. **Faire le —,** to pretend to be dead. **Danse des morts,** death-dance. — *Prov.* : **Qui compte sur les souliers d'un mort, court risque d'aller pieds nus,** he that waits for a dead man's shoes is in danger of going barefoot.

3. (at whist) dummy.

MORTADELLE, môrtadèl', [Ital. : mortadella], *sf.* mortadella, Bologna sausage.

MORTAILLABLE, môrtâyabl', *adj. Feud. Law.* in bondage.

MORTAISE, mòrtèz, [orig. unknown], *sf.* mortise : a hole cut into a piece of wood, to receive a tenon. **Assembler à —,** to mortise.

MORTAISER, mòrtèzé-r, *va.* to mortise, to cut a mortise in.

MORTALITÉ, mòrtalité, [Lat. : mortalitas], *sf.* mortality : *a)* subjection to death, the state of being mortal ; *b)* human nature, humanity ; *c)* actual death of great numbers of men or beasts ; *d)* number of deaths in proportion to population, frequency of death. *c)* **La — fut grande dans le choléra,** there were a great many deaths at the time of the cholera. *d)* **Tables de —,** bills of mortality.

MORTEL, ELLE, môrtèl, [Lat. : mortalis], *adj.* mortal : *a)* subject to death ; *b)* human ; not divine, not immortal ; *c)* causing death ; deadly, fatal ; *d)* destructive, fatal ; *e)* not venial ; *f)* deadly in malice or purpose ; *g)* deadly, implacable ; *h)* extreme, excessive, violent ; *i)* *Fam.* vexing, tormenting, trying one's patience ; long and tedious, harassing. *a)* **Tous les hommes sont mortels,** all men are mortal. **La dépouille mortelle,** the mortal remains. *b)* **Sa vie mortelle,** his mortal life. *c)* **Une maladie mortelle,** a mortal disease. **Un poison —,** a deadly, a mortal poison. **Coup —,** death-blow, fatal blow. *d)* **La gloire, qu'y a-t-il pour les chrétiens de plus pernicieux ou de plus — ?** what can be more dangerous or mortal to a christian than glory ? *Boss. D. d'Orléans.* *e)* **Péché —,** mortal sin. *f)* **Un ennemi mortel, un — ennemi,** a mortal foe. *g)* **Une haine mortelle,** a deadly, an implacable hatred. *h)* **Un effroi —,** a mortal grief. **Il fait un froid —,** it is exceedingly cold. *i)* **Attendre deux mortelles heures dans une antichambre,** to wait two mortal hours in an antechamber. **Il y a trois mortelles lieues d'ici là,** it is three mortal leagues from here to there.

MORTEL, ELLE, *sm. f.* mortal : a being subject to death : a human being ; mortal man *m.,* mortal woman *f.* **Les mortels,** mortals. **Un heureux —,** a happy mortal. **Un simple —,** a mere mortal.

MORTELLEMENT, môrtel'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* mortally, deadly : *a)* in a mortal manner, so as to cause death ; fatally, irrecoverably ; *b)* excessively, extremely, intensely, to the highest possible degree. *a)* **Blessé —,** mortally wounded. **Pécher —,** to commit a mortal sin. *b)* **Il nous a — offensés,** he has highly offended us. **Haïr quelqu'un —,** to hate a person mortally. **Être — ennuyeux,** to be fearfully annoying.

MORTELLERIE, môrtel'ri, *sf.* mortar-making.

MORTELLIER, môrtelyé, [mortier], *sm.* mortar-maker.

MORT-GAGE, môrgazh', *sm. Law-t.* mortgage : a security for a debt, a pledge of chattels, the usufruct of which is not applied to the reduction of the debt. [*Pl. Morts-gages.*]

MORTIER, môrtyé, [Lat. : mortarium], *sm.* 1. mortar : *a)* a vessel of iron, marble, stone, etc., in which substances are poundered with a pestle ; *b)* † a thick candle or chamber-light ; *c)* cap of a president of a court of justice, *Fam.* mortar-board ; 2. † president of a court of justice, chief justice ; 3. *Milit.* mortar, mortar-piece : a piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs ; 4. *Mason.* mortar : *a)* a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones in walls ; *b)* stuff ; *c)* a mixture of clay and sand. *a)* **Corroyer le —,** to beat up the mortar. **— hydraulique,** hydraulic mortar.

MORTIFÈRE, môrtifèr', *adj.* mortiferous : causing death.

MORTIFIANT, E, môrtifiâ*n*, ânt' *adj.* mortifying.

MORTIFICATION, môrtifikasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* mortification : *a)* *Med.* gangrene : the death of one part of the body, while the rest is alive ; *b)* the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body ; *c)* humiliation, vexation.

MORTIFIER, mórtifié r, [Lat. : mortificāre ; mors, death ; facĕre, to make], *va.* 1. to mortify : *a)* *Med.* to affect with gangrene ; *b)* *Fig.* to subdue the passions and appetites by severe discipline ; to macerate, to harass ; *c)* to humble, to depress, to vex ; *d)* † *Chem.* to destroy the active qualities of. *b)* **— ses passions,** to mortify one's passions. *c)* **Son refus me mortifie plus que je ne puis l'exprimer,** I cannot say how mortified I am at his refusal.

2. *Cook.* to make (meat) tender.

MORTIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to mortify : *a)* to gangrene, to lose vitality ; *b)* to mortify one's self ; to practise severities and penance from religious motives ; 2. to grow tender (as meat).

MORTIFIEUR, môrtifiœr, *sm.* mortifier.

MORT-NÉ, môrné, *adj. m.* dead-born, still-born. [*Pl. Morts-nés.*]

MORTUAIRE, môrtuèr', [Lat. : mortuarius], *adj.* mortuary : belonging to the burial of the dead ; burial. **Des habits mortuaires,** grave clothes. **Drap —,** pall. **Le lit —,** the death-bed. **Registre —,** bills of mortality. **Extrait —,** certificate of death **Maison —,** house of the deceased. **Droits mortuaires,** burial fees. **Droit —,** mortuary.

MORUE, moru, [Low Lat. : moruta], *sf.* *Ichth.* cod, cod fish : *Morrhua,* a genus of malacopterygious fishes. **Faire sécher la —,** to dry cods. **— sèche,** dried cod. **— verte, — salée,** salt cod, salt-fish. **— franche, — fraiche,** cod, cod-fish. **Pêche de la —,** cod-fishing. **Pêcheur de —,** cod-fisher. **Huile de foie de —** cod-liver oil. **Habit en or à queue de —,** Gold lace swallow tail coat.

MORUTIER, morutié, *sm.* cod-fisher, cod-fishing boat.

MORVE, morv', [of uncertain origin ; perhaps Lat. morbus, malady], *sf.* 1. *Veter.* glanders of horses ; 2. *Vulg.* snot.

MORVEUX, EUSE, mórvœ, vœz', *adj.* 1 (of horses) glandered, 2 *Vulg.* snotty, snotty-nosed. — *Prov.* : **Qui se sent morveux se mouche,** if the cap fits wear it.

MORVEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* snotty child. **Traiter quelqu'un de —,** to call anyone a green horn. — *Prov.* : **Il vaut mieux laisser son**

enfant morveux que de lui arracher le nez, of two evils choose the lesser.

MORVOLANT, môrvolân, *sm.* silk mixed with floss during the winding of the cocoons.

MOSAÏQUE, mozaïk', *adj.* Mosaic : relating to Moses.

MOSAÏQUE, mozaïk', [Lat. : mosaicum, from Gr. μουσεῖον, belonging to the muses], *sf.* **1.** mosaic-work, mosaic ; **2.** tessellated pavement ; **3.** *Lit.* miscellany.

MOSAÏSME, mozaïsm', *sm.* Mosaic law.

MOSAÏSTE, mozâist, *sm.* mosaist : worker or artist in mosaics.

MOSARABE, mozarab', *adj. V. Mozarabe.*

MOSCATELLE, moskatèl', **MOSCATELLINE,** moskatèllin', *sf. Bot.* moschatel, hollow-root : a small tuberous-rooted plant.

MOSCHIFÈRE, moskifèr', [Gr. : μόσχος, musk ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Zool.* musk-bearing.

MOSCOU, moskou, *pnf.* Moscow.

MOSCOUADE, moskouad', *sf.* muscovado : a kind of unrefined sugar.

MOSCOVIE, moskovi, *pnf. Geog.* Muscovy.

MOSCOVITE, moskovit', *sm.f.* Muscovite : a native of ancient Russia.

MOSQUÉE, moské, [from Arabic mesdjed, place of worship], *sf.* mosque : a Mohammedan temple.

MOT, mo-z, [Low Lat. : muttum, murmur ; muttire, to whisper], *sm.* **1.** word : *a)* an oral or a written expression of thought ; expression, term ; *b)* the letters composing a single word ; *c) Gram.* a single part of speech ; *d)* a short discourse or talk, or something written ; a few words ; a line. **— harmonieux,** harmonious word. **— nouveau,** new word. **— vieilli,** obsolete word. **— qui commence à vieillir,** obsolescent word. **Expliquer une chose en peu de mots,** to explain a thing in a few words. **— propre,** proper word. **— impropre,** improper or incorrect word. **— équivoque,** equivocal word. **— à double entente, à double sens,** ambiguous word ; a word with two meanings. **— forgé,** a coined word. **— dérivé,** derivative word. **— composé,** compound word. **Mots consacrés,** established words. **Mots sacramentels,** or **sacramentaux,** terms essential to the validity of a deed. **Gros mots,** high words, vulgar words. **Avoir des mots,** to have words. **Pas un —,** not a word. **J'avais le — sur le bout de la langue,** I had the word on the tip of my tongue. **N'entendre pas un — de quelque chose, n'en pas savoir le plus petit —,** not to understand a word of a thing. **Compter ses mots,** to speak deliberately. **Traîner ses mots,** to drawl out one's words. **Il n'y a pas un — de vrai dans toute cette histoire,** there is not a word of truth in that story. **Dire un — pour l'autre,** to say one word for another. **Parler à mots couverts,** to throw out hints. **Entendre à demi- —,** to understand, to take a hint. **Un demi- —,** a hint. **Ne dire —,** not to say a word. **Ce seul — dit tout,** that word sums up everything. **Ce ne sont que des mots,** that's all talk. **Dire un — à l'oreille,** to whisper a word in a person's ear. **N'avoir qu'un — à dire à quelqu'un,** to have but one word to say to a person. **Dire son —,** to have one's say. **Écrire un — à quelqu'un,** to drop a line to a person. **Donner le — à quelqu'un,** to give any one the cue. **Se donner le —,** *Fig.* to be in secret intelligence with ; to understand each other. **Donnez-moi deux mots de votre main,** write me a line yourself. **Ne pas souffler un —,** not to drop a word. **Bon —,** jest, witticism, witty saying. **— fin,** sharp expression. **Fin —,** main point ; gist (of a question). **Dire le fin —,** to explain a thing. **Je n'entends pas le fin — de tout cela,** I do not understand the gist of it. **— pour rire,** joke, jest. **Il a toujours le — pour rire,** he is always joking. **Il n'y a pas là le — pour rire,** there is nothing laughable in that. **Trancher le —,** to say the word ; to speak out. **Lâcher le —,** to let out the word. **Prendre quelqu'un au —,** to take a person at his word. **Au bas —,** at the very least, at the lowest.

2. saying, sentence, motto, word ; **3.** motto (of a device) ; **4.** answer (of an enigma) ; **5.** meaning ; **6.** decisive word ; **7.** price. **Quel est votre dernier — ?** what is your last price ? **Vingt francs, c'est mon dernier —,** twenty francs ; that's the lowest I'll take.

8. *Milit.* **— d'ordre,** watch-word, parole. **— de ralliement,** countersign. **— de passe,** pass-word. **Avoir le —,** *Fig.* to be in the secret. **Se donner le —,** *Fig.* to plan a thing together.

EN UN MOT, *adv. phr.* in a word, in short. **En deux mots,** in a word. **En peu de mots,** in a few words. **En un — comme en cent,** in one word as in a hundred ; the short and the long of the matter is.

MOT À MOT, MOT POUR MOT, *adv. phr.* word for word, verbatim, literally. **Traduire — à —,** to translate literally.

MOT À MOT, *sm.* literal translation.

À CES MOTS, *adv. phr.* at these words, so saying. — *Prov.* : **Qui ne dit mot consent,** silence gives consent.

MOTACILLE, motasiy', *sf. Ornith.* wagtail : *Motacilla,* a genus of birds of the family of warblers.

MOTELLE, motèl, *sf. Ichth.* rockling, burbot.

MOTET, moté, [mot], *sm.* motet : a musical composition of a sacred character.

MOTEUR, TRICE, motœr, tris', [Lat. : motor ; movēre, to move], *sm. f.* **1.** mover, author ; contriver. **Le — d'une guerre,** the author of a war.

2. (in the masc.) moving power, impeller, motor, mover, engine. **— à alcool,** alcohol motor. **— à pétrole,** gasoline engine. **— à vapeur,** steam-engine. **— de bicyclette,** bicycle motor. **— électrique,** electro-motor.

MOTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* moving, driving, motive ; motor, motory. **Force motrice,** moving or motive power. **Muscle —,** moving muscle, motory muscle, motor. **Nerf —,** motor nerve, motor, nerve of motion.

MOTIF, motif, [Lat. : motivus, moving], *sm.* motive : *a)* that which incites to action, that which moves the will ; inducement, incitement, incentive ; cause, reason, grounds ; *b) Mus.* the subject of a composition ; idea. *a)* **Avoir un — pour faire une action,** to have a motive for doing a thing. **Un — louable,** a praiseworthy motive. **Deviner les motifs de quelqu'un,** to guess a person's motives. **Agir sans —,** to act without a motive.

MOTILITÉ, motilité, *sf.* motility, motivity : power of moving.

MOTION, mosyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : motio], *sf.* motion : *a)* the act of moving ; movement ; *b)* proposition, proposal made in a deliberative assembly. *b)* **Faire une —,** to move, to make a motion. **Faire la — de,** to move. **Appuyer une —,** to second, to support a motion. **Cette — a été adoptée,** this motion was carried.

MOTIVER, motivé-r, [motif], *va.* **1.** to allege, to state the motive or the grounds of. **Il a motivé son refus,** he has stated the motive of his refusal.

2. to be the motive of, to serve as a motive to ; to give rise to ; **3.** *Theat.* to bring about naturally.

MOTO-BATTEUSE, moto-battœz, *sf. Agr.* steam-thrasher.

MOTOCYCLE, motosikl', [moteur ; cycle], *sm.* motor-cycle.

MOTOCYCLETTE, motosiklette, *sf.* motor-cycle. **— avec voiturette de côté,** motor-cycle with side car.

MOTRICITÉ, motrisité, *sf. Physiol.* motility, motivity.

MOTTE, mot', [orig. unknown], *sf.* **1.** clod ; **2.** lump of mould ; **3.** *Hort.* ball of earth. **— de gazon,** sod.**— de terre,** clod. **— à brûler,** *a)* lump of refuse tan ; *b)* turf, peat.

4. mound, hillock, knoll.

MOTTER, (SE), sœ-moté, *v. refl. Hunt.* to skulk, to lurk behind a clod.

MOTTEUX, motœ, *sm. Ornith.* wheat-ear, white-ear, white-tail, tallow-finch, fallow-chat, œnanthe : *Motacilla œnanthe,* a little passerine bird.

MOTUS, mótus, [mot], *interj.* **hush ! mum !**

MOU, mou, **MOLLE,** mol', [Lat. : mollis, soft], *adj.* [Before a vowel sound, Mol, [mol.] **1.** soft : easily yielding to pressure ; flabby, flaccid, lax : not firm ; (of fruit) mellow. **Un corps mou,** a soft body. **Du fromage mou,** soft cheese. **Un lit mou,** a soft bed. **Cire molle,** soft wax. **Chair molle,** soft, flabby flesh. **Poire molle,** mellow pear.

2. (of weather) muggy, heavy, close, sultry ; **3.** (of wind) gentle ; **4.** slow, sluggish, inactive. **Un homme mou au travail,** a slow man at work.

5. weak, feeble ; **6.** indolent, irresolute, slack ; tame, tame-spirited. **Un homme mou,** a weak, an indolent man.

7. tame, spiritless, pithless, nerveless ; soft. **Style mou,** tame style.

8. soft, effeminate : luxurious : viciously nice. **Des hommes mous, lâches, efféminés,** cowardly, lazy, effeminate men. **Des mœurs molles,** effeminate manners. **Une vie molle et oisive,** an idle, luxurious life.

9. *Naut.* slack, lax.

MOU, mou, *sm.* **1.** lights (of an animal) ; **2.** *Naut.* slack.

MOUCET, mousé, *sm. Ornith.* hedge warbler, hedge sparrow, hedge-accentor, dunnock.

MOUCHARABY, mousharaby, *sm. Arch.* moucharaby : a balcony enclosed with lattice-work.

MOUCHARD, moushar, [according to the etymologists from *mouche,* a fly, but in reality from one *de Mouchy,* who according to Mezeray was a native of Noyon, and employed to track the protestants. His spies were called *Moucharts.* Mezeray, 1559], *sm.* spy, police-spy, informer. **Ne voilà pas de mes mouchards, qui prennent garde à ce qu'on fait ?** did any one ever see such spies about one observing everything I do ? *Mol. Av.* I. 3.

MOUCHARDAGE, moushardazh, *sm.* spying, sneaking, secret watching (in an ill sense).

MOUCHARDER, moushardé-r, *vn.* to play the spy.

MOUCHARDER, *va.* to spy ; to be the spy of.

MOUCHARDER (SE), *v. refl.* to spy one another.

MOUCHE, moush', [Lat. : musca], *sf.* **1.** *Entom.* fly : *Musca,* a genus of dipterous insects. **— domestique,** house-fly. **Grosse —.** **— à viande,** blow-fly, flesh-fly. **— bleue,** blue-bottle. **Attraper des mouches,** to catch flies. **Gober des mouches,** *Fam.* to stand gaping. **Prendre la —,** *Fig.* to take the huff. **Il prend aisément la —,** he soon gets into a passion. **Quelle — l'a piqué ?** what is the matter with him ? **Faire la — du coche,**

to make a useless bustle. **C'est une fine —** he 's a sly dog ; she 's a sly puss. **Être mangé des mouches**, to be fly-bitten. **Faire d'une — un éléphant**, to make a mountain of a mole-hill. **Les balles pleuvaient sur le bataillon dru comme mouches**, bullets fell upon the battallion as thick as hail. **Être tendre aux mouches**, to be easily put out. **Pied de —**, Trifle *Fig.* **Pattes, pieds de mouches**, a scrawl. **Des mouches d hiver**, snow — *Prov.* : **On prend plus de mouches avec du miel qu'avec du vinaigre**, more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar.

2. fly : a name popularly applied to all insects possessing wings : **— aphidivore**, hemerobium. **— araignée**, horse-fly, hippobosca. **— aquatique**, *a*) ephemeron, ephemeran, water-fly , *b*) crane-fly. **— parasite**, gad-fly. **— bateau**, boat-fly. **— bipite**, ephemeron. **— bretonne, — à chien**, horse-fly, gad-fly, breese, hippobosca. **— cantharide**, Spanish fly, blister-fly, blister-beetle. **— éphémère**, ephemeron, ephemeran, day fly. **— à feu, — luisante**, *a*) lantern-fly, fulgora ; *b*) glow-worm, lampyris ; *c*) spring-beetle, elater. **— fourmi-lion**, ant-lion, myrmeleon. **— des galles, — gallinsecte**, gall-fly, gall-insect, cynips. **— -guêpe**, wasp-fly, conops. **— ichneumone**, ichneumon-fly, ichneumon. **— à miel**, bee, honey bee. **— papilionaire**, hemerobian. **— des rivières**, ephemeron, water fly. **— de Saint-Jean**, Spanish fly, blister fly, blister-bee. **— scorpion**, scorpion fly, panorps.

3. *Med.* **Mouches volantes**, muscæ volitantes : an appearance of black spots, like flies on the wing, before the eye.

4. patch : a small piece of black silk, worn on the face by ladies, for ornament ; beauty-spot. **Boite à mouches**, patch-box. **Mettre des mouches**, to put on patches, to patch one's face.

5. splash (on dresses) ; 6. button (of foils) 7. imperial : tuft of beard ; 8. bull's-eye : the point in the middle of a target. **Faire —**, to hit the bull's-eye.

9. *pl.* first pain of travail ; 10. fishing-fly : a bait used for catching fish ; 11. *Fig* spy, police-spy. **Fine —**, *Fam.* sly one, cunning one.

12. *Naut.* spy-boat ; 13. † parasite, hanger-on ; 14. (at cards) loo; 15. *Astron.* Musca : a southern constellation.

MOUCHER, moushé-r, [Low Lat. : mucâre; mucus], *va.* 1. to wipe the nose of (a child) ; 2. **— du sang**, to render blood in blowing one's nose.

3. to snuff (a candle) ; 4. *Naut.* to square (the end of a rope or a piece of wood); 5. † to spy.

MOUCHER, (SE) *v. refl.* to wipe one's nose, to blow one's nose. *Fam.* **Il ne se mouche pas du pied**, he is no fool ; he is up to snuff. **Cela était bon du temps qu'on se mouchait sur la manche**, that was all very well in the days of yore. *V.* *Morveux.*

MOUCHEROLLE, moush'rôl', [mouche], *sm.* fly-matcher : *muscicapa*, a small bird.

MOUCHERON, moush'rôn, [mouche], *sm.* 1. gnat, midge: *Culex*, a small, stinging insect; 2. small fly ; 3. *Popul. lang.* urchin, little boy ; 4. snuff (of a candle).

MOUCHET, moushé, *sm.* 1. *Falc.* tiercel : male hawk ; 2. *Ornith.* alpine warbler, alpine accentor.

MOUCHETÉ, E, moush'té, *adj.* 1. spotted, speckled ; 2. *Fenc.* blunted, tipped with a button (as a foil).

MOUCHETER, moush-té-r, [mouche], *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllabe : *je mouchette*] 1. to spot, to speckle ; 2. to stud with spots ; 3. to blunt (a sword).

MOUCHETTE, moushèt', [moucher], *sf.* 1. *Arch.* mouchette, water-table (of a cornice) ; 2. *Join.* hollow, moulding-plane with a concave iron ; 3. *Mason.* coarse parts of the plaster, which remain after sifting.

MOUCHETTES, moushèt', *sfpl.* snuffers, pair of snuffers.

MOUCHETURE, moush'tur', [mouche], *sf.* 1. spot, speckle ; 2. black spot (of ermine) ; 3. *Surg.* slight scarification.

MOUCHEUR, moushœr, *sm.* 1. *Theat.* candle snuffer ; 2 any one blowing his nose.

MOUCHOIR, moushwar, [moucher], *sm.* 1. handkerchief. **— de poche**, pocket-handkerchief, handkerchief. **— de cou**, neckerchief, neck-handkerchief.

2. *Naut.* angle-piece.

MOUCHURE, moushur', [moucher], *sf.* 1. mucosity blown from the nose ; 2. snuff, candle snuff ; 3. *Naut.* waste piece of wood.

MOUDRE, moudr', [Lat. : molêre, to grind], *va.* [*Je mouds, tu mouds, il moud, nous moulons, vous moulez, ils moulent* ; *je moulais* ; *je moulus* ; *je moudrai* ; *je moudrais* ; *mouds, moulons, moulez* ; *que je moule* ; *que je moulusse* ; *moulant* ; *moulu*,] 1. to grind : to reduce to powder ; to mill ; 2. *Popul. lang.* **— quelqu'un de coups**, to mill, to belabour a person with blows, to beat unmercifully. **J'ai le corps tout moulu**, I am bruised all over.

MOUE, mou, [orig. unknown], *sf.* pouting, wry face, grimace. **Faire la —**, to pout, to make a lip.

MOUÉE, moué, *sf.* *Hunt.* hound's fee, reward.

MOUETTE, mouèt', [of uncertain origin ; perhaps Ger. : möwe], *sf.* *Ornith.* gull, sea-gull, mew, sea-mew, sea-mule : a marine bird of the family laridæ.

MOUFETTE, moufèt', *sf.* *V.* *Mofette.*

MOUFLARD, E, mouflar, flard', [O. Fr. : moufle for mufle], *sm. f.* *Pop.* fat-faced person, fat-face.

MOUFLE, moufl', [Low Lat. : muffula, glove], *sf.* 1. mitten ; 2. *Mech.* tackle, block and fall, pair of pulleys.

MOUFLE, *sm.* *Chem.* muffle : a vessel for receiving cupels and protecting them from the fuel.

MOUFLÉ, E, mouflé, *adj.* only used in connection with poulie. **Poulie mouflée**, a simple pulley connected with others in a block.

MOUFLON, mouflôn, *sm.* *Zool.* moufflon, mufflon : wild sheep of Corsica.

MOUILLAGE, mouyazh', [mouiller, to wet], *sm* 1. wetting, soaking, watering ; 2. *Naut.* anchorage, anchoring-ground, anchoring-place. **Être au —**, to be moored.

MOUILLE, mouy', *sf.* *Com.* wetting; soaking.

MOUILLÉ, E, mouyé, *adj.* 1. wet, moist ; bedewed ; watery. **Un terrain —**, a wet ground. **Il fait —**, it is wet. **Des yeux mouillés de larmes**, eyes bedewed with tears. **Ses vêtements sont tout mouillés**, his clothes are wet through. **Fixant les yeux mouillés sur les miens**, turning her eyes bedewed with tears towards mine. **Poule mouillée**, milk-sop. **Tirer au doigt —**, to draw lots. **Une poule mouillée**, *Fig.* a milksop : a chicken-hearted person.

2. *Gram.* liquid.

MOUILLE BOUCHE, mouy'boush', *sf.* *Hort.* Lammas-pear.

MOUILLER, mouyé-r, [Low Lat. : molliâre, from mollis, soft], *va.* 1. to wet, to make wet, to moisten ; to soak, to drench, to steep. **La pluie avait mouillé les chemins**, the rain had wetted the roads.

2. to water, to irrigate (plants) ; 3. to bathe ; to moisten, to bedew. **Les pleurs mouillent son visage**, her face is wet with tears. **— quelqu'un de ses larmes**, to bathe a person with one's tears. **Ma souffrance semble — tes yeux de pleurs**, my grief seems to bring tears into your eyes.

4. *Naut.* to cast, to let go (the anchor) ; 5. *Gram.* to pronounce with a liquid sound.

MOUILLER, *vn.* *Naut.* to anchor, to let go the anchor ; to come to an anchor, to moor. **— en barbe de chat**, to come to with two anchors ahead. **— en croupière**, to moor by the stern, with a spring upon the cable. **— en patte d'oie**, to moor with three anchors ahead, at equal distances. **— par la quille**, to be fast aground. **Mouille !** let go the anchor !

MOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to get wet, to be drenched ; 2 to get moist, to be wet ; to water. **Mes yeux se mouillèrent en chemin**, on the way, my eyes filled with tears.

3. *Gram.* to be pronounced with a liquid sound.

MOUILLETTE, mouyèt', [mouiller], *sf.* sippet (with eggs), long and narrow slice of bread (to dip in boiled eggs).

MOUILLEUR, mouyiœr, [mouiller], *sm.* paper-damper, stamp-damper : vase containing water with which to moisten tickets, postage-stamps, etc.

MOUILLEUX, EUSE, moyuœ, œz', *adj.* *Agr.* wet, watery.

MOUILLOIR, mouywar, *sm.* finger-cup, water-can (to dip the fingers in).

MOUILLURE, mouyur', [mouiller], *sf.* 1. wetting : the act of wetting ; 2. wetness ; 3. watering.

MOUJIK, moughik, *sm.* moujik : a Russian peasant.

MOULAGE, moulazh', [mouler], *sm.* 1. moulding, casting ; 2. measuring (of wood) ; 3. grinding ; 4. millstone-spindle, axle ; 5. † *Law*. toll (for grinding).

MOULE, moul', [Lat. : modulus, measure], *sm.* 1. mould : *a*) the matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form ; *b*) cast, form ; *c*) (in joke) the body, as giving shape to the garments ; *d*) a thin piece of wood used as a pattern ; *e*) pieces of vellum between which gold-leaves are laid for beating. **Jeter au —**, to cast. **— à balles**, bullet-mould. **Cela est fait au —**, as cast in a mould ; *Fig.* well-shaped. **Une personne faite au —**, *Fig.* a well shaped person. **Cela ne se jette pas au —**, that is not done at one cast ; that is no easy matter. **Le — en est rompu, cassé, perdu**, there are no more of the sort. **Tous les esprits semblent avoir été jetés dans un même —**, all the minds seem to be exactly alike. **— de bouton**, *a*) button mould ; *b*) wooden button. **— -perçoir**, button-punch. **— à beurre**, butter-mould. **— à gelée**, jelly-mould. **— à pâte**, pastry-mould.

2 † measure (for wood) ; 3. netting-pin.

MOULE, moul', [Lat. : musculus], *sf.* 1. *Conchyl.* mussel, muscle : a bivalve ; 2. *Fam.* slothful or indolent person, a muff.

MOULÉ, E, moulé, *adj.* 1. moulded, cast. **Buste —**, moulded bust. **Chandelle moulée**, mould candle.

2. printed ; in print. **Lettre moulée**, printed letter. **Croire tout ce qui est —**, to believe all that is in print. **Une écriture moulée**, a fine handwriting.

MOULÉ, *sm.* print : printed characters.

MOULE-BEURRE, moul'bœr, *sm.* butter-stamper, butter-mould. [*Pl. moule-beurre*].

MOULÉE, moulé, *sf.* slip, grindstone

dust : matter deposited in the troughs under grindstones.

MOULER, moulé-r, [moule], *va.* **1.** to mould : *a*) to model, to fashion, to form ; *b*) to cast ; to form by running in a mould ; *c*) to take a cast of. — **une statue,** to cast a statue. — **la figure d'une personne,** to take a cast of a person's face. **Une tunique qui moulait tous les plis de son corps,** a tunic which showed every curve of her figure. [*Fig.* :] **Elle cherchait à — son âme sur la sienne,** she tried to mould her mind to his.

2. to print ; **3.** † to measure (wood).

MOULER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** [with *sur*] to shape ; to fit exactly ; to be modelled ; **2.** (with *sur*) to imitate, to take as a model, to take pattern by. **Se — sur quelqu'un,** to take a person as a model.

MOULERIE, mouleri, *sf.* workshop in which mouldings are cast.

MOULEUR, moulœr, *sm.* **1.** moulder ; **2.** fire-wood meter.

MOULIÈRE, moulyèr', *sf.* mussel-bed.

MOULIN, moulan, [Lat. : molina, water-mill, from mola, millestone], *sm.* mill : *a*) an engine for grinding corn by reducing any substance to fine particles ; *b*) engine whose action depends chiefly on circular motion ; *c*) a building that contains a mill. — **à eau,** water-mill. — **à vent,** wind-mill, windmill. — **à vapeur,** steam-mill. — **à bras,** hand-mill. — **à blé,** corn-mill. — **banal,** common mill. — **pendu,** water-mill erected on a boat. *Fig.* : **Faire venir l'eau au —,** to bring grist to the mill. **Il viendra moudre à mon —,** he will stand in need of me. **Renvoyer quelqu'un à son —,** to send any one about his business. **Un — à paroles, 1.** chatterbox, babbler ; **2.** tongue. — **à sophismes,** sophist. **Cela lui ressemble comme à un — à vent,** it is not a bit like him. **Se battre contre des moulins à vent,** to fight with wind-mills. **Jeter son bonnet par dessus les moulins,** to throw off all restraint, to have no regard for decorum. **On ne peut être à la fois au — et au four,** one cannot ring the bells and walk in the procession. *b*) — **à bocarder,** stamping-mill. — **à foulon,** fulling-mill.— **à garance,** madder mill. — **à ganses,** loop-mill. — **à litharge,** litharge-mill. — **à papier,** paper-mill. — **à poudre,** powder-mill. — **à scie,** saw-mill, moulding-mill. — **à café,** coffee mill.

MOULINAGE, moulinazh', [mouliner], *sm.* **1.** silk-throwing ; **2.** † vulgar sport.

MOULINER, mouliné-r, [moulin], *va.* **1.** to throw, to twist (silk) ; **2.** to eat away (wood).

MOULINERIE, moulin'ri, *sf.* throwing mill.

MOULINET, mouliné, [moulin], *sm.* **1.** † small mill ; **2.** little wheel (in a windmill) ; **3.** *Mech.* crab, capstan, drum (for raising) or drawing burdens ; **4.** drum (of the capstan) ; **5.** small windlass (for a launch or long boat) ; **6.** *Fish.* trolling reel ; **7.** *Fenc.* flourish. **Faire le —,** to twirl ; to flourish (a sword, etc.). **Faire le — avec un bâton,** to flourish with a stick, to ward off blows.

8. † *Milit.* changing front on the centre ; **9.** *Print.* letting down the tympan ; **10.** winch (of a copper-plate press) ; **11.** turnpike, turnstile : a revolving frame with four arms, used in a footpath to hinder the passage of horses or cattle ; **12.** frame (for casting leaden tubes) ; **13.** rod (to mill chocolate) ; **14.** mill (for coining). **Écu au —,** milled crown.

15. *Danc.* whirl ; **16.** *Mechan.* — **mélangeur,** vaned or fan atomiser.

MOULINEUR, moulinœr, **MOULINIER**, moulinyé, *sm.* silk-throwster : one who throws or twists silk.

MOULINIÈRE, moulinyèr', *sf.* silk-throwster (woman).

† **MOULON**, moulôn, [meule], *sm.* heap.

† **MOULT**, moult ; formerly pronounced mou, [Lat. : multum, much], *adv.* much, very much ; very.

MOULU, E, moulu, *adj.* and *pa. p.* of *Moudre.* **1.** ground, pounded ; **2.** divided. **Or —,** *a*) finely divided gold (used for gilding metals) ; *b*) amalgam of gold.

3. *Fig.* beaten : bruised. — **de coups,** beaten. **Avoir le corps tout —,** to have bruises all over one's body.

MOULURE, moulur', [mouler], *sf. Arch.* moulding.

MOUMOUTE, moumout', *sm.f.* cat (in children's language).

MOURANT, E, mourân-t, ânt', [mourir], *adj.* **1.** dying, expiring. **Avoir les yeux d'une personne mourante,** to have eyes like those of a dying person.

2. deathlike ; **3.** languishing. **Des regards mourants,** languishing looks. **Des yeux mourants,** languishing eyes.

4. languid. **Voix mourante,** languid voice.

5. perishing, expiring ; **6.** fading : *a*) decaying ; withering ; *b*) pale. **Les derniers défenseurs d'une liberté mourante,** the last defenders of declining liberty. **Il soutient mal sa mourante vigueur,** he allows his vigour to decrease gradually. **Des tons mourants, des couleurs mourantes,** pale tones, pale colours. **Bleu —,** pale blue. **Des feuilles d'un vert pâle et —,** very pale green leaves.

MOURANT, E, *sm. f.* dying person ; dying man *m.*, dying woman *f.* ; [*pl.*] the dying. **Les plaintes des blessés et des mourants,** the cries of the wounded and the dying.

MOURIR, mourir, [Lat. : mori], *vn.* [*Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt, nous mourons, vous mourez, ils meurent* ; *je mourais* ; *je mourus* ; *je mourrai* ; *je mourrais* ; *meurs, mourons, mourez* ; *que je meure, que tu meures, qu'il meure, que nous mourions, que vous mouriez, qu'ils meurent* ; *que je mourusse* ; *mourant, mort.*] **1.** to die : *a*) to cease to live, to expire, to decease, to perish, to lose life ; *b*) to endure sufferings like to death, to be afflicted, to be distressed, to grieve ; *c*) to die away, to languish with pleasure, tenderness, affection or strong desire ; *d*) (with *à*) to become insensible or indifferent to ; to renounce ; *e*) to lose vegetable life ; to wither, to perish ; *f*) to cease to exist, to come to an end, to come to nothing, to perish, to expire. *a*) — **de maladie,** to die of (*or* by) sickness. — **de vieillesse,** to die of old age. — **de mort violente,** to die a violent death. — **par l'épée,** to die by the sword. — **de faim,** to starve, to die of hunger. — **de froid,** to die of cold. — **de soif,** to be dying with thirst. — **à la fleur de l'âge,** to die in one's prime. — **vieux,** to die old. — **de sa mort naturelle,** — **de sa belle mort,** to die a natural death. — **au champ d'honneur,** to die in a battle. — **à la peine,** to die in the attempt. (Impersonally) **Il est mort beaucoup de monde du choléra,** many people died of cholera. **Je veux —,** or que je **meure à l'instant,** or **je meure, si ce que je vous dis n'est pas vrai,** may I die this very moment, if what I have said is not true. **Je veux — si je comprends un mot à tout ce galimatias,** I will be hanged if I understand what all that nonsense means. *b*) **Nous mourons tous les jours,** every day brings us nearer to our end. *Mass.* **J'ai passé ma vie à —,** I have been dying every day of my life. *Volt.* *b*) **Je mourrai plus que vous du coup qui vous tuera,** your death will make my life unbearable. **Je suis triste à —,** I am grieved to death. *c*) **Tous ceux qui les voient meurent d'envie de les trouver belles,** all who see them cannot help envying their beauty. **Elle meurt d'ennui de tout ce qu'elle voit ici,** she is tired to death with all she sees here. **Vous avez peur que je ne meure de joie ...,** you are afraid I should die with delight. — **d'amour,** to die with love. **Je meurs pour Isabelle,** I am dying with love for Isabelle. *d*) — **au péché,** to die to sin. — **au monde,** to die to the world. *f*) **Les empires meurent comme les hommes,** empires, as well as men, must come to an end. **Sa gloire ne mourra jamais,** his glory will endure for ever. **Les passions ne durent guère, elles meurent bientôt,** passions do not last long, they soon come to an end. — *Prov.* : **On ne peut mourir qu'une fois,** one can but die once.

2. to die away : *a*) to dwindle away, to decrease gradually ; *b*) to recede and become less distinct ; to vanish from the sight, to disappear gradually ; to sink gradually. **A ces mots, la parole meurt dans sa bouche,** on hearing those words, his speech seemed to die on his lips. *Fén. Tél.* 9. **Les tintements de la cloche allaient — au loin,** the tinkling of the bell grew fainter and fainter. **Dans ce tableau, les couleurs se perdent en mourant les unes sur les autres,** the colours in that painting seem to melt into each other.

3. to be languid ; **4.** to go out, to be extinguished ; to be spent. **Ne laissez pas — le feu,** do not let the fire go out. **Le boulet de canon vint — là,** the ball was spent here.

5. to thin out.

Faire mourir, 1. to put to death, to kill ; **2.** to make die ; **3.** *Fig.* to be the death of, to kill ; **4.** to distress, to afflict, to grieve ; **5.** to worry, to harass. **Il les faisait — de rire,** he made them die with laughter. **Cela la fera — de chagrin,** that will break her heart. **Le froid a fait — ces plantes,** the frost has killed those plants.

MOURIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be dying ; **2.** to die away, to come to an end ; **3.** to go out. **La chandelle se meurt,** the candle is nearly burnt out. **Madame se meurt, Madame est morte,** Madame is dying, Madame is dead. *Boss. D. d'Orléans.* **Je me meurs de soif,** I am dying with thirst.

MOURIR, *sm.* dying : death, the act of expiring.

MOURON, mourôn, *sm. Bot.* **1.** — **des champs,** pimpernel : *Anagallis arvensis,* a deciduous plant ; **2.** — **des oiseaux,** — **blanc,** chickweed, stitchwort : *Stellaria media* ; **3.** — **d'alouette,** mouse-ear chickweed : *Cerastium vulgatum* ; **4. Grand —,** groundsel : *Senecio* ; **5.** — **d'eau,** brook-weed, water pimpernel : *Samolus valerandi* ; **6.** — **de fontaine,** water chickweed, water blinks : *Montia fontana.*

MOURRE, mour', [Ital. : morra], *sf.* morra : an Italian game.

MOUSQUET, mouskè, [Ital.: moschetto ; Lat : musca, a fly], *sm.* musket, matchlock-piece : an old fire-arm.

MOUSQUETADE, mouskœtad', *sf.* musket shot ; volley of musketry.

MOUSQUETAIRE, mouskœtèr', *sm.* musketeer.

MOUSQUETERIE, mouskèt'ri, *sf.* musketry ; volley of musketry.

MOUSQUETON, mouskœtôn, *sm.* **1.** carbine, musketoon : a small musket ; **2.** swivel (of a watch-chain).

MOUSSANT, E, mousân, ânt', *adj.* foaming, frothy.

MOUSSE, mous', [Ital. : mozzo, blunt], *adj.* blunt : thick in the edge or point.

MOUSSE, mous', [Ital. : mozzo], *sm.* cabin-boy, sea-apprentice, ship-boy.

MOUSSE, mous', [Lat. : muscus ; O. H. Ger. : mos ; Ger. : Moos ; Eng. : Moss], *sf.*

Bot. moss : a family of cryptogamic plants. **Lit de —**, moss-bank, mossy bank, mossy ground. **— de Corse**, Corsican moss. **— d'Islande**, Iceland moss. **— du Nord**, reindeer-moss, Lapland moss. **— terrestre**, club moss. **Couvert de —**, mossy, moss-grown, moss-clad. **Couvrir de —**, to moss.

2. foam, froth ; 3. lather (of soap), soap-lather ; 4. whipt cream. **— de la bière**, froth of beer. — *Prov.* **Pierre qui roule n'amasse pas mousse**, a rolling stone gathers no moss.

MOUSSEAU, mousô, *adj. m.* **Pain —**, the finest bread.

MOUSSELINE, mous'lin', [Ital. : mussolino, and in most modern languages forms nearly similar from Mosul in Mesopotamia], *sf.* 1. muslin : a fine, thin cotton fabric. **Une robe de —**, a muslin gown.

2. **— de laine**, muslin-de-laine : a woollen fabric of light texture.

MOUSSELINETTE, mouslinèt', *sf.* muslinet.

MOUSSELINIER, IÈRE, mouslinyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* muslin manufacturer.

MOUSSER, mousé-r [mousse], *vn.* 1. to froth, to foam ; 2. to lather (as soap) ; 3. to sparkle (as wine). **Faire —**, 1. to froth ; 2. to mill (chocolate) ; 3. *Fig.* to puff. **Faire — ses marchandises**, to puff up one's goods.

MOUSSERON, mous'rô*n*, [mousse], *sm. Bot.* button-mushroom.

MOUSSERONNIÈRE, mous'ronyèr', *sf.* mushroom- bed.

MOUSSEUX, EUSE, mousœ, sœz' [mousse] *adj.* 1. mossy, moss. **Rose mousseuse**, moss-rose.

2. foaming, frothy.

MOUSSOIR, mouswar, *sm.* chocolate-stick ; 2. *Culin.* eggs-beater, whisk : utensil to beat cream, eggs, etc. into a foam.

MOUSSON, mousô*n*, [from *Ar.* mausim, time, season], *sf.* monsoon : *a*) a periodical wind in the Indian Sea ; *b*) time of the monsoons.

MOUSSU, E, mousu, [mousse], *adj.* 1. mossy : covered with moss ; moss clad, moss-grown ; 2. moss. **Rose moussue**, moss-rose.

MOUSTACHE, moustash', [Ital. : mostaccio, from Gr. : μύσταξ, the upper lip], *sf.* 1. moustachio, moustache. [*Fam.*:] **Brûler la — à quelqu'un**, to fire a pistol in a person's face. **Sur la —**, in defiance. **Donner sur la — à quelqu'un**, to fly into the teeth of any one. **Enlever quelque chose à quelqu'un sur** (or *sous*) **la —**, to take a thing away from a person before his face.

2. *Fig.* soldier. **Vieille —**, old soldier, veteran.

3. whiskers (of animals).

MOUSTACHU, E, moustashu. *adj.* moustached. **Une femme moustachue**, a woman with a moustache.

MOUSTIQUAIRE, moustikèr', *sm.* musquito-net.

MOUSTIQUE, moustik' [Span. : mosquito, dim. of mosca, a fly], *sm.* musquito, mosquito : a troublesome insect of the genus culex.

MOÛT, mou, [for moust, from Lat. mustum], *sm.* 1. must : the unfermented juice of the grape ; 2. sweet wort.

MOUTARD, moutar, *sm. Pop.* little boy, brat, urchin.

MOUTARDE, moutard', [moût], *sf.* mustard : *a*) *Bot.* a plant of the genus sinapis ; *b*) its seed ; mustard-seed ; *c*) pulverized mustard-seed made into a paste and used as a condiment. **— blanche**, white mustard. [*Fig.* :] **Sucrer la —**, to honey over one's words. **S'amuser à la —**, to trifle away one's time. **La — lui monte au nez**, he loses his temper. **Faire monter la — à quelqu'un**, to get any one into a passion. **C'est de la —. après dîner**, after meat comes mustard ; it comes a day after the fair.

MOUTARDIER, moutardyé, *sm.* 1. mustard-pot ; 2. mustard-maker, mustard-manufacturer. [*Fam.* :] **Il se croit le premier — du pape**, he thinks no small beer of himself.

3. *Ornith.* black martin, swift.

MOUTARDIN, moutarda*n*, *sm.* white mustard.

† **MOÛTIER**, moutyé, [O. Fr. : moustier, from Lat. monasterium], *sm.* monastery. **Il faut laisser le — où il est**, we must keep up old customs.

MOUTON, moutô*n*, [of obscure origin ; O. Fr. : molton ; Low Lat. : multo, multonis, but the word appears to have a Celtic origin], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* sheep (*pl.* sheep) ; 2. wether : a gelded sheep ; 3. simpleton, nimy. **Troupeau de moutons**, a flock of sheep. **Parc à moutons**, sheepcot, sheepfold, sheep-pen. **Tonte des moutons**, sheep-shearing. **Laine de —**, sheep's wool. **Peau de —**, sheepskin. **Peau de —**, *Book-b.* basil : sheep's leather. **Se laisser égorger comme des moutons**, to be led like sheep to the slaughter, to bear bad treatment patiently. **C'est un vrai —**, **Il est doux comme un —**, he is as gentle as a lamb. **Revenons à nos moutons**, *Fig.* let us resume our subject.

4. *Butch.* mutton. **Carré de —**, saddle of mutton. **Collet de —**, neck of mutton. **Côtellette de —**, mutton-chop. **— congelé**, frozen mutton. **Gigot de —**, leg of mutton. **Pieds de —**, sheep's trotters. **Tête de —**, sheep's head. **— de conserve** ; tinned mutton ; 5. *Fig.* lamb : mild person ; 6. prison-spy ; 7. rammer, ram, monkey : an instrument for driving piles ; 8. bell-supporter ; 9. *pl.* foaming waves.

MOUTON, ONNE moutô*n*, ton', *adj.* sheepish, sheep-like.

MOUTONNAILLE, moutonây', *sm.* flock of sheep.

MOUTONNÉ, E, moutoné, *pa. p.* frizzled ; fleecy ; foamy, as the waves of the sea.

MOUTONNEMENT, moutonmâ*n*, *sm.* foaming (of the sea), white horses ; mackerel sky (of the clouds).

MOUTONNER, moutoné-r, *va.* to frizzle ; to render fleecy.

MOUTONNER, *vn.* to foam, [of the sea].

MOUTONNERIE, mouton'ri, *sf.* sheepishness, silliness.

MOUTONNEUX, EUSE, moutonœ, nœz, *adj.* foamy, frothy. **Mer moutonneuse**, a foaming sea.

MOUTONNIER, IÈRE, moutonyé, nyèr', *adj.* sheep-like, sheepish ; silly.

MOUTONNIÈREMENT, moutonyèrmâ*n*-t, *adv.* sillily.

MOUTURE, moutur', [moudre], *sf.* 1. grinding (of corn) ; 2. fee, toll for grinding. **Tirer d'un sac deux moutures**, *Fig.* to take two fees ; to get a double profit out of a thing.

3. meslin (of wheat, rye and barley).

MOUVANCE, mouvâ*n*s, [mouvoir], *sf. Feud. Law.* tenure.

MOUVANT, E, mouvâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. moving : *a*) motive ; having the power of moving ; *b*) changing place, that moves ; 2. unstable, shifting, unfixed. **Sable —**, shifting sand, quick-sand.

3. *Fig.* animated, lively. **Tableau —**, animated, lively scene.

4. *Feud. Law.* dependent (on).

MOUVEMENT, mouv'mâ*n*-t [mouvoir], *sm.* 1. motion, movement : the act of moving ; change of place. **— uniforme**, uniform motion. **— accéléré**, accelerated motion **Les lois du —**, the laws of motion. **— perpétuel**, perpetual motion. **Faire un —**, to move. **Faire un — involontaire**, to start. **Ne faire aucun —**, to stand stock-still. **Être en —**, to be in motion. **Se donner du —**, to bestir one's self ; to get about. **Mettre en —**, to move, to set in motion, to set a-going.

2. bustle, stir, hurry. **Être toujours en —**, to be always stirring. **Se donner bien du —**, to bustle about.

3. *Milit. Naut.* movement, manœuvre ; evolution ; 4. changes (in office) ; 5. changes, alterations, variations ; fluctuation. **Le — de la population**, the fluctuation of the population. **Le — de la navigation**, the movement of the shipping. **— des prix du grain**, fluctuation of the price of corn.

6. *Mus.* movement ; time, measure. **Presser le —**, to play quicker. **Ralentir le —**, to play slower. **Changer de —**, to play faster, or slower.

7. *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* animation, life, action ; 8. undulation (of the ground) ; 9. *Lit.* animation (of style) ; 10. burst, explosion, transport. **Les mouvements oratoires**, oratorical explosions.

11. *Fig.* impulse, motion. **Les mouvements de l'âme**, the impulses of the soul. **N'avoir aucun — de compassion**, to feel no compassion. **Un — d'approbation**, an impulse of approbation. **Faire quelque chose de son propre —**, to do a thing of one's own motion (of one's own accord or voluntarily). **Il n'a pas fait cela de son propre —**, he did not do that of his own accord. **Le premier — est toujours le meilleur.** *Fig.* the first idea is always the best.

12. agitatin. **Cette ville où tout était en —**, that town which was in a state of agitation.

13. commotion, disturbance. **Les mouvements populaires**, disturbances among the people. **Pacifier les mouvements d'une province**, to qu ll disturbances in a province.

14. *Polit.* movement, advance toward the establishment of popular rights ; progress. **Parti du —**, movement party, advanced party.

15. *Horol.* movement, wheel-work, works ; 16. *Technol.* movement (of a machine) ; 17. removal (of earth.)

MOUVEMENTÉ, E, mouv'mâ*n*té *adj.* diversified, variegated.

MOUVER, mouvé-r [mouvoir], *va. Gard.* to stir (the ground in flower-pots).

MOUVOIR, mouvwar, [Lat. : movēre, to move], *va.* [*Je meus, tu meus, il meut, nous mouvons, vous mouvez, ils meuvent* ; *je mouvais* ; *je mus* ; *je mouvrai, je mouvrais* ; *meus, mouvons, mouvez* ; *que je meuve, que nous mouvions, que vous mouviez, qu'ils meuvent* ; *que je musse, qu'il mût* ; *mouvant* ; *mû.*] 1. to move : *a*) to cause a change of place or posture ; *b*) to set in motion ; to stir ; *c*) *Fig.* to cause to act, to determine ; to impel, to actuate, to prompt, to excite, to uncite. *a*) **— une chose de sa place**, to move a thing from its place. *b*) **L'eau qui meut la roue d'un moulin**, the water that sets the wheel of a mill in motion. **Le ressort qui meut cette machine**, the spring that sets that machine in motion. *c*) **Votre intérêt vous meut plus que ma gloire**, your interest impels you more than my glory. **L'esprit meut le corps**, the mind causes the body to act.

2. to raise, to stir up (a quarrel); 3. to start (a question).

MOUVOIR, *vn.* 1. to move : 2. *Feud. Law.* to depend (on).

MOUVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to move; to stir. (With ellipsis of the pronoun) **Faire —.** to move, to set in motion.

MOXA, moksa (Chinese word) *sm. Surg.* moxa : a species of cautery.

MOYAU, mwayô, *sm.* beam (of a wine-press).

MOYE, mwâ, *sf. Mason.* soft part (of a stone).

MOYEN, ENNE, mwayan, yèn', [Lat. : medianus, middle], *adj.* 1. middle : being between extremes; mean, median, medial, mediate. **La moyenne région de l'air**, the middle region of the air. **Temps —**, *Astron.* mean time. **Être de — âge, d'âge —**, to be middle-aged **Le — âge**, the middle ages; (*adjectively*) middle-age, mediæval. **Température moyenne**, mean temperature. **— parallèle**, *Naut.* middle latitude. **Terme —**, *a*) *Math.* middle term, mean, medium; *b*) average; *c*) upon an average. **— terme**, *a*) *Log.* middle term, medium; *b*) mean, medium.

2. mean, middle, middling : moderate, mediocre; average. **Une taille moyenne**, a middle stature. **De taille moyenne**, middle-sized, about the middle height. **De moyenne grandeur, de moyenne grosseur**, middle-sized.

3. mean, middle; intermediate, mediate, intervening; 4. *Gram.* middle. **Voix moyenne**, middle voice.

MOYEN, *sm.* 1. mean, means : *a*) medium, help, intervention, mediation; *b*) that which is used to effect an end; way; *c*) power; *d*) (commonly, in the plural) resources, income, revenue; circumstances. *a*) **Il a réussi par le — d'un tel**, he succeeded with the help of such a one. *b*) **Trouver le — de faire quelque chose**, to find the means of doing a thing. **Savoir un — admirable**, to know a capital way. **Se servir d'un mauvais —**, to use bad means. **Faciliter les moyens de faire quelque chose**, to facilitate the means of doing a thing. **Il ne suffit pas que la fin soit bonne, il faut encore que les moyens soient justes**, it is not enough to attain one's object, it must be attained by fair means. **Par tous les moyens**, be all means; by any means. *c*) **Avoir le — de faire quelque chose**, to have the means of doing a thing. **Il n'y a pas — de faire cela, il n'y a pas —**, that cannot be done, indeed it cannot, *Bossuet*. **Il n'y avait plus — de se sauver**, there was no means of escaping. **Le —, quel — ?** the means? what means? **J'aurais cent choses à vous dire; mais le — quand on a le cœur pressé ?** I have many things to tell you; but how can I write when my heart is so full? **Mais le — de sauver des gens si obstinés à se perdre**, but by what means can people, who are so bent upon their own ruin, be saved? **Vous voulez que je fasse cela, quel — ?** you want me to that, but how can I? *d*) **Ne pas connaître les moyens de quelqu'un**, not to know what a person's means are. **Chacun y contribua selon ses moyens**, everybody contributed to it according to his means. **Voies et moyens**, *Fin.* ways and means. **Avoir le — de faire une dépense**, to be able to afford an expense. **Je sais qu'il a les moyens de faire cette dépense**, he has the means, to afford that expense, I know it. **Il a des moyens**, he has plenty of means. *Prov. V. Fin.*

2. *pl.* talents, abilities, parts. **Cet enfant a des moyens**, that child has abilities. **C'est un homme sans moyens**, he has no abilities.

3 *Jurisp.* grounds, reasons, plea. **Présenter, produire ses moyens dans une requête**, to adduce one's reasons in a suit.

4. *Log.* middle term, medium (of a syllogism); 5. *Math.* mean, medium, middle term (in a series or a proportion); 6. round hand, (in writing), **Écrire en —**, to write round hand.

AU MOYEN DE, *prepos. phr.* by means of.

MOYENÂGEUX, MOYENAGEUX'EUSE, mwayenagœ, œz, *adj.* medieval, Middle Age, of the Middle Ages.

MOYEN-ÂGISTE, wmayènazhist', *sm.* mediævalist : a student of the Middle Ages.

MOYENNANT, mwayènân, *prep.* by means of; for; in consideration of, on condition of, provided. **Acheter une chose — la somme de mille francs**, to buy a thing for a thousand francs. **Vous lui remettrez mille francs, — quoi vous serez quitte**, you will give him a thousand francs, on which condition you will be quits with him.

MOYENNANT QUE, *conj phr.* on condition that, provided that.

MOYENNE, mwayèn, *sf.* 1. *Math.* mean, mean proportional; 2. average. **Prendre la — de deux sommes**, to take the average of two sums. **Ceci n'est qu'une —**, this is only an average. **Cela revient, en —, à tant**, on the average, it amounts to so much.

MOYENNEMENT, mwayèn'mân-t, *adv.* moderately, middlingly.

† **MOYENNER**, mwayèné-r, *va.* to mediate, to procure, to bring about.

MOYER, mwayé-r, [Lat. : mediāre], *va.* to saw in two (freestone).

MOYETTE, mwayèt', *sf. Agr.* shock, stock (of wheat, etc).

MOYEU, mwayœ, [Lat. : mediolus], *sf.* [*Pl. Moyeux.*] 1. nave (of a wheel), hob, hub; 2. yolk (of eggs); 3. preserved plum.

MOZARABE, mozarab', [Ar. : mosarib]. *sm.* Muzarab : a christian living under the sway of the Moors in Spain.

MOZARABIQUE, mozarabik', *adj.* Muzarabic : relating to the Muzarabs.

MOZETTE, mozèt', [Ital. : mozzetta; mozzo, cut short], *sf.* camail (of a bishop).

MUABILITÉ, muabilité, [muer], *sf.* mutability, mutableness, changeableness.

MUABLE, muabl', *adj.* mutable, changeable.

MUABLEMENT, muablœmân-t, *adv.* mutably.

MUANCE, muâns', [muer], *sf.* 1. breaking (of the voice); 2. *Mus.* changing a note.

MUCATE, mukat', *sm. Chem.* mucate : a salt composed of mucic acid and a base.

MUCÉDINÉES, musédiné, **MUCORINÉES**, mukoriné, *sfp. Bot.* mucor : a genus of fungi.

MUCHE-POT (À), amushpo, [Provin.], *adv. phr.* un secret.

MUCILAGE, musilazh', [Lat. : mucilago; mucēre, to be gummy; mucus], *sm.* mucilage : *a*) a slimy substance found in some vegetables; *b*) a mixture of gum and water. **— animal**, animal mucilage, mucus.

MUCILAGINEUX, EUSE, musilazhinœ, œz', *adj.* mucilaginous : partaking of the nature of mucilage.

MUCINE, musin', *sf. Chem.* mucine : an albuminous substance found in mucus.

MUCIPARE, musipar', [Lat. : mucus; parēre, to bring forth), *adj. Anat.* muciparous : secreting mucus.

MUCIQUE, musik', *adj. Chem.* mucic : noting an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk and gum.

MUCOSITÉ, mukôzité, [Lat. : mucus], *sf.* 1. mucosity : *a*) a fluid resembling mucus; *b*) mucousness, the quality of being mucous; 2. mucus; a visid fluid.

MUCOSO-SUCRÉ, E mukôzosukré, *adj.* mucoso-saccharine : partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MUCRON, mukron [Lat. : mucro, point], *sm. Bot.* mucro : any abrupt point or tip.

MUCRONÉ, E, mukroné, *adj. Bot.* mucronate, mucronated : narrowed to a point, terminating in a point.

MUCUS, mukus, [Lat.], *sm. Physiol.* mucus : a viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membranes.

MUDAR, mudar, *sm. Bot.* mudar : the Indian name of the *Calotropis gigantea.*

MUDARINE, mudarin *sf. Chem.* mudarine : the active principle of the mudar.

MUE, mu, [muer], *sf.* 1. moulting, moult : the fall of the plumage, the shedding or changing of feathers, hair, skin, horns, etc.; mewing; 2. moulting-time; 3. slough, cast skin (of animals); 4. mew : a large cage; (for fowls) coop. **Mettre en —**, to coop, to put in a coop; to mew. **Se tenir en —**, *Fig.* to keep one's self mewed up.

5. breaking (of the voice).

MUE, mu, [Lat. : muta], *adj. f* mute, silent.

MUER, mue-r, [Lat. : mutāre; O. Fr. : muder, muer], *va.* † to change.

MUER, *vn.* 1. to moult, to mew : to shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, etc.; 2. to break (as the voice).

MUET, ETTE, muè, èt' [Lat. : mutus; O. Fr. : mu], *adj.* 1. mute, dumb : *a*) speechless; destitute of the power of speech; *b*) silent, not speaking; tongue-tied. *a*) **Sourd-—, Sourd et —**, deaf and dumb. **Il est — comme un poisson, comme une carpe**, he is speechless. **Il n'est pas —**, *Fam.* he is a great talker. **Carte muette**, outline of a map. *b*) **Je demeure à vos yeux — d'étonnement**, I stand before you in silent astonishment. **La frayeur le rendit —**, he was dumb with fright. **Voilà justement ce qui fait que votre fille est muette**, and that's the exact reason why your daughter is dumb. *Mol. Méd. Malgré lui.* ii. 6.

2. *Fig.* mute, silent : ultering no sound, **Sa douleur était muette**, hers was silent grief. **Ses regards étaient de muets interprètes de son amour**, his looks were the silent interpreters of his love. **Les lois sont muettes sur ce point**, the laws are silent on that point.

3. *Theat.* dumb. **Scène muette**, dumb-show. **Jeu —**, dumb game.

4. *Gram.* mute, silent : not pronounced.

MUET, ETTE, *sm. f.* 1. dumb person; (*pl.*) the dumb. **Faire le —**, to pretend to be dumb.

2. (in the masculine) mute : a dumb officer of a seraglio, in Turkey; 3. *Gram.* (in the feminine) mute, mute letter, silent letter.

MUETTE, muèt', *sf.* 1. mew; 2. hunting-lodge.

MUFLE, mufl', [orig. unknown; Ger. : Muffel, dog with hanging lips], *sm.* 1. muffle : the naked part at the end of the nose of certain animals; 2. muzzle, snout : the nose and mouth of an animal. 3. *Fig.* phiz : face, visage; chops; 4. *Bot.* **— de veau, — de bœuf, — de chien**, *V. Muflier.*

MUFLEAU, muflô, *sm. Bot. V. Muflier.*

MUFLIER, muflie, *sm. Bot.* snap-dragon : plant of the genus *antirrhinum.*

MUFTI, mufti, [Ar.], *sm.* mufti : the chief functionary of the Turkish church.

MUGE, muzh', *sm. Ichth.* mugil, mullet;

a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

MUGILOÏDES, muzhiloid', *smpl. Ichth.* mugilidæ, mullets : a family of acanthopterygious fishes.

MUGIR, muzhir, [Lat. : mugire], *vn.* to bellow : *a*) to roar like a bull ; (of an ox or a cow) to low ; *b*) to make a loud outcry ; to roar, to bawl out, to vociferate ; *c*) (of things) to roar ; to make a loud, continued noise. *b*) **Cet homme mugissait de fureur**, that man roared for fury. *c*) **On entend — les flots**, one hears the sea roar. **Quand l'ouragan mugit**, when the wind roars. **Le Vésuve mugit**, mount Vesuvius roars.

MUGISSANT, E, muzhisân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. bellowing, lowing ; 2. *Fig.* roaring, bellowing. **Les ondes mugissantes**, the roaring waves. **Les aquilons mugissants**, the roaring north wind.

MUGISSEMENT, muzhis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. bellowing, bellow (of bulls) ; lowing (of oxen and cows) ; 2. *Fig.* bellowing, roaring, roar. **Le — de la tempête**, the roaring of the tempest. **Le — de la mer**, the roaring of the sea. **Le — des flammes**, the roaring of fire.

† **MUGOT**, mugo, *sm.* v. *Magot.*

MUGUET, mughè, (from O. Fr. : muge, musk, or mugucte, nutmeg, on account of the smell], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* lily of the valley, May lily : *a*) *Convallaria majalis*, a plant which produces a sweet-scented flower ; *b*) its flower. — **des Parisiens**, lily of the valley, May lily. — **reine des bois**, sweet woodruff : *Asperula odorata.*

2. *Fig.* fop, coxcomb, spark ; 3. *Med.* thrush : a disease of infancy.

† **MUGUETER**, mug'té-r, *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *il muguette*] 1. to court ; to wheedle, to coax ; 2. *Fig.* to covet, to long for.

MUGUETER, *vn.* to play the gallant, the coxcomb.

MUID, mui, (Lat. : modius, measure], *sm.* 1. hogshead : *a*) an old, variable measure of liquids ; *b*) a large cask ; tun. *b*) *Fig.* **Il est gros comme un —**, he is as big as a tun.

2. muid : an ancient measure for grain, etc.

MUIRE, muir', [Lat. : muria], *sf.* salt water.

MULASSE, mulas', [mule], *sf.* young mule.

MULASSIER, IÈRE, mulasyé, syèr', *adj.* of mules, relating to mules.

MULÂTRE, mulâtr', [Span. : mulato], *sm f.* mulatto : the offspring of a white and a negro or a negress.

MULÂTRE, *adj.* mulatto.

MULÂTRESSE, mulâtres', *sf.* mulattress : a female mulatto.

† **MULCTER**, mulkté-r, [Lat. : mulctāre ; mulcta, a fine], *va.* 1. to mulct, to fine ; to punish ; 2. to maltreat.

MULE, mul', *sf.* [Lat. : mulleus] *sf.* 1. slipper. — **du pape**, pope's slipper, pantofle. **Baiser la — du pape**, to kiss the pope's toe.

MULE, mul', [Lat. : mula], *sf.* mule, she-mule. **Fantasque comme une vieille —**, as whimsical as an old mule. **Têtu comme une —**, as obstinate as a mule.

MULE-JENNY, mul'zhènni, *sf.* mule, mule-jenny : a machine used in spinning cotton.

MULES, mul', *sfpl.* 1. kibes : ulcerated chilblains in the heel ; 2. *Veter.* chaps.

MULET, mulé, [Lat. : mulus], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* mule : *a*) he-mule : the offspring of an ass and a mare ; a hinny ; *b*) hybrid, mongrel. **Grand —**, mule, he-mule. **Petit —**, hinny. **Garder le —**, to be kept waiting. **Être chargé comme un —**, to be burdened like a mule.

2. *Ichth.* mullet, mugil : a sea-fish.

MULETIER, mul'tyé, *sm.* muleteer, mule-driver.

MULETIÈRE, mul'tyèr', *sf.* muleteer's wife.

MULETON, mul'tôn, *sm.* young mule.

MULLE, mul', *sm. Ichth.* surmullet : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

MULON, mulòn, [of uncertain orig. ; form common to most modern languages : Low Ger. : mull ; Dut. : mol ; Eng. : mole], [for meulon ; meule], *sm. Fish.* heap.

MULOT, mulò, *sm. Zool.* field-mouse.

MULSION, mulsyôn, [Lat. : mulsio ; mulgēre, to milk], *sf.* milking.

MULTANGULAIRE, multângulèr', **MULTANGULÉ, E**, multângulé, [Lat. : multus, many ; angulus, angle], *adj.* multangular, polygonal : having many angles.

MULTIARTICULÉ, E, multiartikulé, [Lat. multus, many ; articulé], *adj. Nat. Hist.* multiarticulate : many jointed.

MULTICAPSULAIRE, multikapsulèr', [Lat. : multus, many ; capsula, capsule], *adj. Bot.* multicapsular : having many capsules.

MULTICARÉNÉ, E, multikaréné, [Lat. : many ; caréné], *adj. Conchyl* multicarinate : having many keel-like ridges.

MULTICOLORE, multikolor', [Lat. : multus, many ; color, colour], *adj.* multicolor, many-coloured : of many colours.

MULTICUSPIDÉ, E, multikuspidé, [Lat. : multus, many ; cuspis, idis, point], *adj.* multicuspidate : having many points.

MULTIDIGITÉ, E, multidizhité, [Lat. : multus, many ; digitus, finger], *adj. Nat. Hist.* many fingered.

MULTIFIDE, multifid', [Lat. : multus, many ; findēre, to split], *adj.* multifid, multifidous, many-cleft : having many divisions or partitions.

MULTIFLORE, multiflor', [Lat. : multus, many ; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* multifloral, multiflorous, many-flowered : having many flowers.

MULTIFORÉ, E, multifore, [Lat. : multus many ; foré], *adj. Nat. Hist.* multicavous : having many holes.

MULTIFORME, multiform', [Lat.: multus, many ; forme], *adj.* multiform, multiformous: having many forms ; polymorphous ; many-shaped, diversified.

MULTIJUGUÉ, E, multizhughé, [Lat. : multus, many ; jugum, pair], *adj. Bot.* multijugous : consisting of many pairs.

MULTILATÈRE, multilatèr', [Lat. : multus, many ; latus, side], *adj.* multilateral, many-sided.

MULTILOCULAIRE, multilokulèr', [Lat. : multus, many ; loculaire], *adj. Nat. Hist.* multilocular, multiloculous, many-celled : having many cells.

MULTIMILLIONNAIRE, multimilionair, [Lat. : multus, many ; millionnaire], *adj.* and *sm.* multimillionaire : any one having several millions.

MULTINOME, multinôm', *sm.* V. *Polynome.*

MULTIPARE, multipar', [Lat. : multus, many ; parēre, to bring forth], *adj. Zool.* multiparous, polyparous : producing many at a birth.

MULTIPARTITE, multipartit', [Lat. : multus, many ; partitus, divided], *adj.* multipartite, many-parted : divided into many parts.

MULTIPÈDE, multipèd', [Lat. : multus, many ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* multiped : having many feet.

MULTIPÉTALÉ, E, multipétalé, [Lat. : multus, many ; pétale], *adj. Bot.* polypetalous, many-petalled : having many petals.

MULTIPLE, multipl', [Lat. : multiplex ; multus, many ; plicāre, to fold], *adj.* multiple: *a*) manifold ; many in number ; complex, complicated ; various ; *b*) *Arith.* containing many times or a certain number of times ; *c*) *Geom.* of intersection ; *d*) *Gram.* manifold, of different kinds. *a*) **Des fonctions multiples**, manifold duties. *c*) **Point —**, multiple point of a curve.

MULTIPLE, *sm. Arith.* multiple : a quantity or number which contains another and exact number of times without a remainder. **Neuf est un — de trois**, nine is a multiple of three. **Sous- —**, submultiple.

MULTIPLIABLE, multipliabl', *adj.* multipliable, multiplicable : that may be multiplied.

MULTIPLIANT, E, multipliân, ânt', *adj.* multiplying. **Verre —**, multiplying-glass.

MULTIPLICANDE, multiplikând', *sm. Math.* multiplicand : the number to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATEUR, multiplikatœr, *sm.* multiplier : *a*) *Math.* multiplicator ; the number by which another number is multiplied ; *b*) *Phys.* an instrument for indicating the deflecting influence of an electric current.

MULTIPLICATIF, IVE, multiplikatif, tiv', *adj.* multiplicative : tending to multiply.

MULTIPLICATION, multiplikasyòn ; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* 1. multiplication : the act of multiplying or of increasing number. 2. *Math.* multiplication. 3. *Cycl.* gear. **Une table de —**, a multiplication table.

MULTIPLICITÉ, multiplicité, *sf.* multiplicity : multifariousness, state of being many ; multitude, a great number.

MULTIPLIÉ, E, multiplié, *adj.* multiplied : *a*) repeated, increased in numbers ; *b*) often repeated, frequent ; *c*) numerous, multifarious, manifold.

MULTIPLIER, multiplié-r, [Lat. : multiplicāre], *va.* to multiply : *a*) *Math.* to repeat any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number ; *b*) to increase in number, to make more or many.

MULTIPLIER, *vn.* to multiply : to increase or grow in number.

MULTIPLIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to multiply, to be multiplied ; to increase. **Le nombre des gens qui pensent raisonnablement se multiplie tous les jours**, the number of sensible thinkers daily increases.

2. to be repeated to be renewed ; 3. to thicken ; 4. *Fig.* (of persons) to be everywhere.

MULTISÉRIÉ, E, multisérié, [Lat. : multus, many ; sérié], *adj. Bot.* multiserial : in many rows.

MULTISILIQUÉ, E, multisiliké, **MULTISILIQUEUX, EUSE**, multisilikœ, kœz', [Lat. : multus, many ; siliqué], *adj.* multisiliquous : having many pods.

MULTISPIRÉ, E, multispiré, [Lat. : multus, many ; spire], *adj. Conchyl.* multispiral.

MULTISTRIÉ, E, multistrié, [Lat. : multus, many ; strié], *adj. Zool.* multistriate : marked with many streaks.

MULTITUDE, multitud', [multitudo ; multus, many], *sf.* multitude : *a*) a great number, a great many ; *b*) a large collection of people ; crowd, throng ; swarm ; *c*) the crowd, the vulgar, populace, mob, rabble. *a*) **Une — innombrable d'hommes**, an innumerable multitude of men. *b*) **Il y avait une très grande — à la fête**, there were crowds of people at the fair. *c*) **Flatter les préjugés de la —**, to flatter the prejudices of the vulgar.

MULTIVALVE, multivalv', [Lat. : multus, many ; valve], *adj.* multivalve, multivalvular, many-valved.

MULTIVALVE, *sf. Conchyl.* multivalve, a mollusc having many valves.

MUNICIPAL, E, munisipal, [Lat. : municipalis; munia, official duties; capĕre, to take], *adj.* municipal : belonging to a city or town. **Lois municipales**, municipal laws. **Conseil —**, town council. **Conseiller —**, member of the town council. **Garde municipale**, municipal guard. **Un garde —**, a municipal guard.

MUNICIPAL, *sm.* 1. municipal officer; 2. municipal guard.

MUNICIPALISER, munisipalizé-r, *va.* to municipalize : to bring under municipal control.

MUNICIPALITÉ, munisipalité, *sf.* 1. municipality : a small territorial district, more commonly called *commune*; 2. town-council; 3. town-hall.

MUNICIPE, munisip', *sm. Rom. Antiq.* municipium : a free town.

MUNIFICENCE, munifisâns', [Lat. : munificentia ; munus, a present ; facĕre, to make], *sf.* munificence : liberality, generosity, bounteousness. **Plein de —**, munificent. **Avec —**, munificently.

MUNIFICENT, E, munifisân, sânt', *adj.* munificent, very liberal.

MUNIR, munir, [Lat. : munire], *va.* to supply, to provide (with), to furnish with. **Muni des sacrements de l'Église**, having taken the last sacraments.

MUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to provide one's self (with); 2. *Fig.* to arm one's self (with). **Se — d'un manteau contre le froid**, to provide one's self with a cloak against the cold. **Se — d'argent**, to provide one's self with money. **Se munir de patience**, to arm one's self with patience.

MUNITION, munisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: munitio], *sf.* 1. ammunition, munition. **Pain de —**, soldier's bread. **Munitions de guerre**, ammunition.

2. *pl.* provisions; stores; munitions. **Munitions de bouche**, provisions, food supplies.

MUNITIONNAIRE, munisyonê'r, *sm. Milit.* commissary of provisions.

MUNITIONNER, munisyoné-r, *va.* to supply with stores (as a fortress)

MUPHTI, mufti, *sm.* V. *Mufti.*

MUQUEUX, EUSE, mukœ, kœz', [Lat. : mucosus], *adj.* mucous : pertaining to mucus. **Membrane muqueuse**, (or, subst.) **muqueuse**, mucous membrane.

MUR, mur, [Lat. : murus], *sm.* wall. **Gros —**, main wall. **— de face**, front-wall. **— de clôture**, fence wall. **— d'appui**, a wall breast high. **— latéral**, side-wall. **— de pignon**, gable-wall. **— de refend**, partition-wall. **— de parpaing**, wall of solid stone. **— de terrasse**, terraced wall. **— bouclé** or **soufflé**, bulged wall, bulging wall. **— en ailes**, return-wall; wing wall. **— en l'air**, wall built upon arches, *or* without a solid foundation. **— de décharge**, wall built upon a range of arches. **— de douve**, lateral wall of a reservoir. **— orbe**, dead wall. **— planté**, wall built upon piles or wooden frame. **— mitoyen**, party-wall; flank wall. **— de soutènement**, retaining-wall. **Il ne reste plus que les quatre murs**, there is nothing but the bare walls standing. **Dans l'enceinte des murs**, within the walls. **Hors des murs**, outside the walls. **— d'enceinte**, walls. **Sous les murs d'une ville**, under the walls of a town. **Enceindre, entourer de murs**, to wall, to wall in. **Mettre quelqu'un au pied du —**, *Fig.* to drive a person into a corner; to nonplus a person. **On tirerait plutôt de l'huile d'un —** you might as well try to get blood out of a stone. **Les murs ont des oreilles**, the very walls have ears.

MÛR, E, mur, [Lat. : maturus, ripe], *adj.* 1. ripe : *a*) mature; *b*) mature, arrived at fulness or completion, brought to a state of maturity; *c*) suppurated; *d*) fully qualified; mature, serious, staid; *e*) mature, ready, prepared, well digested; not premature. *a*) **Des fruits mûrs**, ripe fruits. *b*) **Age —**, mature age. *c*) **Abcès —**, ripe abcess. *d*) **Un homme —**, a staid man. **Un esprit —**, a serious mind. *e*) **Une mûre délibération**, a mature deliberation. **Cette affaire est mûre**, this affair is ripe. *Fig.* : **La poire est mûre**, the right moment has come. **Il faut attendre à cueillir que la poire soit mûre**, bide your time; don't pluck the fruit until it is ripe. **Entre deux vertes une mûre**, there is one good for every two bad. **Ce projet n'est pas — encore**, this project is not yet ripe.

2. marriageable; 3. seedy, worn out, shabby. **Cet habit est un peu —**, that coat is rather shabby.

4. fit to be drunk (as wine).

MURAGE, murazh', [mur], *sm.* 1. walling up; 2. † murage : a toll levied for the building or the repairing of public walls.

MURAILLE, murây', [mur], *sf.* 1. wall. **Escalader une —**, to climb over a wall. **Il n'y a que les quatre murailles**, there is nothing but the bare walls.

2. wall, rampart. **Entourer de murailles**, to wall in. **Les murailles d'une ville**, the walls of a town. **Sans murailles**, unwalled. **La — de la Chine**, the great wall of China. **Etre comme une — devant l'ennemi**, to be as unflinching as a wall before the enemy.

3. *Poet. pl.* walls, town.

MURAILLEMENT, murây'mân-t, *sm.* walling.

MURAILLER, marâyé-r, *va.* to wall : to support with a wall.

MURAL, E, mural, [mur], *adj.* mural : *a*) pertaining to a wall; *b*) *Astron.* attached to a wall; *c*) growing on walls. *a*) **Couronne murale**, mural crown. **Carte murale**, wall map. **Peinture murale**, wall painting. *b*) **Cercle —**, mural circle. **Quart de cercle —**, mural quadrant. *c*) **Plantes murales**, wall plants.

MURAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Muraux.*] *Astron.* 1. mural circle; 2. mural quadrant.

MÛRAL, E, mural, *adj. Med.* mural : rugous and covered with tubercles.

MURCIE, mursi, *pnf. Geog.* Murcia.

MÛRE, mur', [Lat. : mora], *sf.* mulberry : the fruit of the mulberry-tree. **— sauvage, — de haie**, blackberry. **Aller aux mûres sans crochets**, *Fig.* to begin an undertaking without the necessary means.

MÛREMENT, mur'mân-t, [mûr], *adv.* maturely. **Y avez-vous — réfléchi ?** have you reflected sufficiently on the matter ?

MURÈNE, murèn', [Lat. : muræna], *sf. Ichth.* muræna : a genus of malacopterous fishes. **— hélène, — des anciens, — flûte**, muræna of the Romans, murry.

MURER, muré-r, *va.* 1. to wall in : to enclose or surround with walls; 2. to wall up : to close with a wall; to block up, to stop up, to brick up.

MURET, murè, *sm.* small wall.

MUREX, murèks, [Lat.], *sm. Conch.* murex : a genus of molluscs.

MUREXIDE, murèksid', *sm. Chem.* murexide : a) purpurate of ammonia; *b*) a dye-stuff obtained from uric acid.

MURGER, murzhé, [Henri], novelist (1822 1862).

† **MURIATE**, muriat', [Lat. : muria, brine], *sm. Chem.* hydrochlorate, muriate : a salt composed of hydrochloric acid and a base. [Now termed *Chlorhydrate* or *Hydrochlorate.*]

MURIATÉ, E, muriaté, *adj. Miner.* muriated, chloridized.

† **MURIATIQUE**, muriatik', *adj. Chem.* hydrochloric, muriatic. **Acide —**, hydrochloric, muriatic. **Acide —**, hydrochloric acid. † muriatic acid, marine acid, spirit of salt **Acide —, oxygéné**, chlorine. **Acide — suroxygéné**, chloric acid. [Now termed *Hydrochlorique* or *Chlorhydrique.*]

MURICULÉ, E, murikulé, [Lat. : murica, small point], *adj. Nat. Hist.* muricate, muricated : covered with short, thick, sharp points.

MÛRIER, muryé, [mûre], *sm. Bot.* mulberry tree, mulberry : a tree of the genus *morus*. **— noir**, common mulberry, black mulberry. **— blanc, — de la Chine**, white mulberry, Indian mulberry. **— à papier**, paper mulberry. **— rouge**, red mulberry.

MÛRIFORME, murifôrm', *adj. Med.* mulberry : resembling mulberry. **Calcul vésical —**, mulberry calculus.

MURIQUÉ, E, muriké, *adj. Bot.* muricate, muricated.

MÛRIR, murir, [mûr], *vn.* to ripen, to mature : to grow ripe, to come to maturity. **Les raisins n'ont pas mûri cette année**, the grapes did not ripen this year. *Fig.* : **Les idées mûrissent comme le fruit**, ideas like fruit come to maturity. **Laisser — une affaire**, to let an affair come to maturity. **Faire —**, 1. to ripen, to mature; 2. to maturate (an abscess).

MÛRIR, *va.* 1. to ripen, to mature : *a*) to cause to become ripe; *b*) to bring to completeness or perfection. **L'âge et l'expérience mûrissent l'esprit**, age and experience mature the mind.

2. to maturate : to cause to suppurate.

MÛRIR, (SE), *v. refl.* to ripen, to mature, to grow ripe.

MÛRISSANT, E, murisân, ânt', *adj.* ripening.

MURMURANT, E, murmurân-t, ânt', *adj.* murmuring; purling. **Une source limpide et murmurante**, a limpid, purling stream.

MURMURATEUR, TRICE, murmuratœr, tris', *adj.* murmuring.

MURMURATEUR, *sm.* murmurer; grumbler.

MURMURE, murmur', [Lat. : murmur], *sm.* murmur : *a*) purl, purling, babbling; lull; (of winds) breath, soughing, whispering; *b*) hum; the noise of bees; *c*) hum; a low, dull and confused noise; mutter; *d*) repining, whine; grumbling. *a*) **Une fontaine y faisait un doux —**, there was the gentle noise of a purling stream. **Le — des eaux**, the purling of the water. **Le — des zéphyrs**, the whispering of the zephyrs. *c*) **— d'approbation**, hum, murmur of approbation. **Il se fit un petit — qui m'était favorable**, there was a gentle murmur in my favour. *Fén.* **Il s'éleva dans l'auditoire un — flatteur**, a flattering murmur ran through the assembly. *d*) **Apaiser les murmures du peuple**, to still the murmurs of the people. **Toute la Grèce éclate en murmures**, suddenly, Greece broke forth into murmurs. *Rac.* **Le nouvel impôt a excité de grands murmures**, the new tax has caused much murmuring. **Sa disgrâce ne lui arracha aucun—**, his fall wrung no murmur from him. *Fig.* : **Le — des passions**, the whisperings of the passions. **On a bien de la peine à étouffer les murmures de son cœur**, it is very difficult to still the whisperings of one's heart.

MURMURER, murmuré-r, [murmure], *vn.* to murmur : *a*) to make a low, continued noise; (of water) to babble, to purl; (of the wind) to breathe, to sough, to whisper, to

rustle ; (of bees) to hum ; *b*) to mutter ; *c*) to repine, to whine ; to grumble ; *d*) (with *de*) to whisper. *a*) **Un ruisseau qui murmure sur les cailloux,** a brook babbling over the pebbles. **Le vent murmurait dans les arbres,** the wind was soughing in the trees. *b*) **— entre ses dents,** to mutter, to mumble. **Que murmurez-vous là** ? why are you muttering or mumbling ? *c*) **Se soumettre sans —,** to submit without murmuring. **— de la conduite de quelqu'un,** to murmur at a person's conduct. **— contre ses supérieurs,** to murmur against one's superiors. *d*) **Cela n'est pas bien assuré, mais on en murmure,** it is not quite certain, but it is whispered about. *Acad.*

MURMURER, *va.* to mutter, to whisper. **Je ne sais ce qu'il murmure entre ses dents,** I do not know what he is muttering between his teeth. **Quelquefois nous murmurions des vers,** sometimes we muttered verses.

MURMURER (SE), *v. refl.* to be whispered, to be whispered about.

MÛRON, murô*n*, [mûre], *sm.* blackberry, bramble-berry : the fruit of blackberry-tree.

MURRHIN, E, murra*n*, rin', [Lat : murrha], *adj. Antiq.* murrhine. **Vases murrhins,** murrhine vases.

MUSACÉES, muzasé, [musa, banana], *sfpl. Bot.* musaceæ : an order of endogenous plants, to which belongs the banana.

MUSAGÈTE, musazhèt', [Gr. : μοῦσα, muse], *adj. m. Mythol.* leader of the Muses.

MUSARAIGNE, muzarèny', [Lat. : mus, rat ; aranea, spider], *sf. Zool.* shrew, shrew-mouse : *Sorex*, a genus of small insectivorous quadrupeds. **— commune, — musette,** common shrew. **— d'eau,** water shrew.

MUSARD, E, muzar, zard', [muser], *adj.* loitering, lounging, trifling, dawdling.

MUSARD, E, *sm. f.* loiterer, lounger, trifler, dawdler.

MUSARDER, muzardé-r, *vn.* to loiter, to trifle, to dawdle.

MUSARDERIE, mazard'ri, **MUSARDISE,** muzardiz', *sf.* loitering, trifling.

MUSC, musk, [Lat. muscus ; Gr. : μόσχος, musk], *sm.* musk : *a*) *Zool.* musk-deer, musk-cat. Thibet musk : the *Moschus moschiferus* ; *b*) a strong scented substance obtained from the musk-deer. **Sentir le —,** to smell of musk. **Couleur de —,** dark brown colour **Peau de —,** skin scented with musk. **— artificiel,** artificial musk. **Herbe au —,** musk-mallow.

MUSCADE, muskad', [musc], *sf.* **1.** nutmeg : the aromatic seed of the nutmeg-tree. **Fleur de —,** mace. **Beurre de —,** butter of nutmeg. **Huile de —,** oil of nutmeg. (Adjectively) **Noix —,** nutmeg. **Rose —,** musk-rose.

2. pea, small ball (of a thimble-rigger).

MUSCADELLE, muskadèl', [Ital. : moscadelle], *sf.* muscadel, musk-pear : a sweet pear.

MUSCADET, muskadè, *sm.* muscadel, muscatel : a kind of wine.

MUSCADIER, muskadyé, [muscade], *sm. Bot.* nutmeg-tree : *Myristica moschata*. **— sébifère, — porte-suif,** tasteless nutmeg-tree.

MUSCADIN, muskadà*n*, [musc], *sm.* **1.** musk lozenge ; **2.** *Fig.* fop, dandy. : name given in France to a class of fops in 1793.

MUSCARDIN, muskardà*n*, [musc], *sm.* muscardine : the common dormouse.

MUSCARDINE, muskardin', *sf.* muscardine, silk-worm rot : a disease of silk-worms.

MUSCARI, muskari, *sm. Bot.* muscari : a genus of liliaceous plants. **— odorant,** musk, grape-hyacinth, grape-flower.

MUSCAT, muska, [Provenç.], *adj. m.* musk : having an odour of musk. **Raisin —,** muscatel, muscat, muscadel, muscadine : a sort of sweet grape. **Vin —,** muscatel, muscat, muscadel, muscadine.

MUSCAT, *sm.* **1.** muscatel, muscat, muscadel, muscadine : *a*) a sort of sweet grape ; *b*) a kind of rich wine ; **2.** musk-pear, muscadel.

MUSCHELKALK, moushèlkalk, [Ger. : Muschel, shell ; Kalk, lime], *sm. Geol.* shell-limestone, muschel-kalk.

MUSCICAPE, musikap', [Lat. : musca, fly ; capĕre, to take], *sf. Ornith.* fly-catcher : a genus of insectivorous birds.

MUSCLE, muskl', [Lat. : musculus], *sm. Anat.* muscle : an animal tissue consisting of fibres ; the flesh of animals, and the proper organs of motion.

MUSCLÉ, E, musklé, *adj.* muscled : *a*) having muscles ; *b*) having large muscles ; having the muscles strongly marked.

MUSCLER, musclé-r, *va.* to develop or strengthen the muscles of.

MUSCOLOGIE, muskolozhi, [Lat. : muscus, moss ; Gr. : λόγος, treaty], *sf. Bot.* muscology : description of mosses.

MUSCULAIRE, muskulèr', *adj. Anat.* muscular, musculous : relating to muscles. **Tissu —,** muscular tissue. **Système —,** muscular system. **Contraction —,** muscular contraction. **Force —,** force of muscular contraction, muscle-power, myo-dynamic.

MUSCULATION, muskulasyô*n*, *sf. Physiol.* muscular motions.

MUSCULATURE, muskulatur', *sf. Paint. Sculpt.* muscling : exhibition of muscles.

MUSCULEUX, EUSE, muskulœ, lœz, *adj.* musculous, muscular : full of muscles ; brawny, strong ; muscled, having strong muscles.

MUSCULINE, muskulin', *sf. Chem.* musculine : the fibrine of muscle.

MUSCULO-CUTANÉ, E, muskulokutané, *adj. Anat.* musculo-cutaneous. : pertaining to muscles and skin.

MUSCULOSITÉ, muskulozité, *sf.* muscularity : the state of being muscular

MUSE, muz', [Lat. : musa], *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Muse : one of the nine goddesses who presided over the liberal arts. **Les nourrissons, les favoris, les amants des Muses,** the nurslings, the favorites, the lovers of the muses ; the votaries of the Muses.

2. *Fig.* muse : *a*) poetry ; literature ; *b*) poetical inspiration ; the deity or power of poetry.

MUSE, muz', *sf. Hunt.* rutting-time.

MUSEAU, muzô, [Low Lat. : musus], *sm.* **1.** muzzle, snout (of an animal) ; **2.** *Fig.* (in an ill sense) phiz, face, nose, snout.

MUSÉE, muzé, [Lat. : museum from musa, muse], *sm.* museum : *a*) † a place dedicated to the Muses ; *b*) a repository of natural, scientific, and literary curiosities, or of works of art.

MUSELER, muz'lé-r, [museau], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je muselle.*] **1.** to muzzle : to put a muzzle on ; **2.** *Fig.* to silence, to put to silence, to gag.

MUSELIÈRE, muzœlyèr', [museau], *sf.* muzzle : a fastening for the mouth, to prevent biting, eating, or sucking ; gag.

MUSER, muzé-r, [Ger. : Musse, leisure ; O. H. Ger. : muoza, leisure time], *vn.* **1.** to loiter, to trifle, to dawdle. **Je m'en vais musant et baguenaudant jusqu'à Naples,** off I went dawdling and trifling along as far as Naples, P. L. *Courier*.— *Prov.* : **Qui refuse, muse,** he that will not when he may when he fain would, shall have nay.

2. *Hunt.* to begin to rut.

MUSEROLLE, muz'rol', [Ital. : museruola. from muso, snout], *sf.* musrole, nose-band (of a horse's bridle].

MUSETTE, muzèt', [O. Fr. : muse, du Lat. musa, and the femenine ending ette], *sf.* **1.** bagpipe : **2.** *Mus* musette, tune for the bagpipe ; **3.** pouch (for cavalry) ; **4.** nose-bag (for horses).

MUSÉUM, muzéom, [Lat] *sm.* museum.

MUSICAL, E, muzikal, *adj.* musical : belonging or relating to music. **L'art —,** the musical art. **Soirée musicale,** musical evening party. **Avoir l'oreille musicale,** to have a good ear for music.

MUSICALEMENT, muzikal'mà*n*-t *adv.* musically.

MUSICASTRE, muzikastr', **MUSICÂTRE,** muzikàtr', *sm.* sorry musician.

MUSICIEN, IENNE muzisya*n*, syèn', *m. f.* musician : *a*) a person skilled in music ; *b*) a singer, or a performer on a musical instrument. **Les musiciens des bois,** *Fig.* the forest warblers.

MUSICO, muziko, *sm.* Low pot-house, gaff, music room [in Holland].

MUSICOMANE, muzikoman, *sm.* one madly fond of music.

MUSICOMANIE, muzikomani, [Gr. : μουσική, music ; μανία, madness], *sf.* musicomania, musomania : a variety of monomania.

MUSIF, MUSSIF, IVE, muzif, ziv', *adj.* mosaic. **Or —,** mosaic gold : a bisulphuret of tin.

MUSIQUE, muzik, [Lat. : musica], *sf.* **1.** music : *a*) *Antiq.* the arts over which presided the Muses ; *b*) combination or succession of sounds which please the ear, and delight and affect the mind ; *c*) the science of harmonical sounds ; *d*) musical composition or production ; *e*) the art of composing music ; musical performance ; *f*) any combination of sounds ; harmony. *d*) **Mettre des vers en —,** to set verses to music. **Composer la — d'un opéra,** to compose music for an opera. **— vocale,** vocal music. **— instrumentale,** instrumental music. **— d'église,** church music. **La — italienne,** Italian music. **La — de chambre,** chamber music. **— de chat,** caterwauling. **Ecrire de la —,** to compose music. **Lire de la —,** to read music. **Éditeur, marchand de —,** music-publisher, dealer. **Instrument de —,** musical instrument. **Notes de —,** musical notes. **Cahier de —,** music-book. **Être réglé comme un papier de —,** *Fig.* to be as regular as clock-work. *e*) **Apprendre la —,** to learn music. **Enseigner la —,** to teach music. **Maître de —,** music master. **Avoir du goût pour la —,** to have a taste for music. **Faire de la —,** to play or to have music. **Nous ferons de la — ensemble,** we will play together. *f*) **La voix de cette femme est une— délicieuse,** that woman's voice is very musical. **Les beaux vers sont la — de l'âme,** *Fig.* fine poetry is the music of the soul. *Fam.* **C'est une drôle de —,** that's a pretty noise, **Ah ! ah ! Voici une autre —,** ah ! ah ! that's another tune. *Mol.*

2. band of music, band of musicians, band ; **3.** † concert ; **4.** music-book, music-paper. **Une — militaire,** a military band. **La — de la chapelle,** the choir.

MUSIQUER, muziké-r, *vn. Fam.* to play music.

MUSIQUER, *va.* to set to music.

MUSIQUETTE, muzikèt', *sf.* bad music.

MUSOIR, muzwar, *sm.* the rounded head of a breakwater or pier.

MUSOPHAGE muzofazh', [Lat. : musa,

banano; Gr. : φαγεῖν, to eat], *sm. Ornith.* plantain-eater, musophaga : a genus of scansorial birds.

MUSQUÉ, E, muské, *adj.* 1. musked, musk, musky : having the odour of musk; fragrant, scented, perfumed. **Un vêtement —**, a garment scented with musk. **Un homme —**, a man scented with musk. **Papier —**, paper scented with musk. **Pomme musquée**, musk-apple. **Cerise musquée**, musk-cherry. **Melon —**, musk-melon. **Poire musquée**, musk-pear. **Canard —**, musk-duck. **Bœuf —**, musk-ox. **Rat —**, musk-rat. **Herbe musquée**, *a*), musk-mallow; *b*) tuberous moschatel, hollow-root.

2. *Fig.* fashionable. **Messe musquée**, the mass which the fashionable people attend.

3. *Fam.* studied, affected, unnatural. **Un écrivain —**, an affected author. **Style —**, affected style.

4. flattering, soft. **Paroles musquées**, flattering words.

5. trilling; 6. odd, singular, strange.

MUSQUER, muské-r, [musc], *va.* to musk : to perfume with musk.

MUSQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to perfume one's self with musk.

MUSSE, mus', *sf. Hunt.* muse, muset : a gap in a fence or thicket.

MUSSE POT (À), a muspo, *adv. phr.* in concealment.

† **MUSSER (SE)**, sœ-musé-r, *v. refl.* to conceal one's self, to lurk, to lie hid.

MUSSET, mussé [Louis Charles-Alfred de], poet (1810-1857).

MUSSIF, IVE, musif, siv') *adj.* V. *Musif.*

MUSTANG, mustân, [Span. : mesteño, belonging to the mesta or graziers], *sm.* mustang : the wild horse of American pampas.

MUSTÉLINS, mustélan [Lat. : mustela, weasel], *smpl. Zool.* mustelidæ, weasel family.

MUSULMAN, E, muzulmân, an', [Ar.: muslim, moslem], *sm. f.* Musulman, Mahometan, Mohammedan.

MUSULMAN, E, *adj.* Musulmanic, Mussulmanish, Mahometan.

MUSULMANISME, muzulmanism;, *sm.* Mussulmanism, Mahometanism, Mohammedanism, Islamism, Islam : the religion of Mahomet.

MUTABLE, mutabl', [Lat. : mutabilis], *adj.* mutable : that may be changed.

MUTABILITÉ, mutabilité, [mutable], *sf.* mutability, mutableness, changeableness : the quality of being mutable.

MUTAGE, mutazh', [muter], *sm.* mutage : a process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

MUTATION, mutasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : mutatio; mutāre, atum, to change] *sf.* mutation : *a*) the act of changing; *b*) change.

MUTÉ, E, muté, [Lat. : mutatus], *adj.* belonging to another owner.

MUTER, muté-r, [Lat. : mutāre, to change], *va.* to check the fermentation of.

MUTILATEUR, TRICE, mutilatœr, tris', *sm. f.* mutilator : one who mutilates.

MUTILATION, mutilasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* mutilation : *a*) the act of mutilating; *b*) *Surg.* deprivation of any limb; maiming.

MUTILER, mutilé-r, [Lat. : mutilāre], *va.* to mutilate : *a*) to cut or break off a limb or any other essential part of an animal body; to maim, to mangle; *b*) to castrate; *c*) *Fig.* to deprive of any important part, to render imperfect; to injure, to spoil, to mangle. *a*) **— quelqu'un d'un bras**, to mutilate a person of an arm. *c*) **— une statue, un tableau**, to mutilate a statue, to spoil a painting. **— la vérité**, to mutilate the truth. **En voulant abréger son poème, il l'a mutilé**, he has spoiled his poem by trying to shorten it. *Acad.* **Ce tableau a été mutilé à coups de couteau!** that picture has been mutilated with a knife.

MUTILER (SE), *v. refl.* to mutilate, to maim one's self.

MUTILEUR, mutilœr, *sm. V. Mutilateur.*

MUTIN, E, mutan, tin', [O. Fr. : meute, for émeute, riot], *adj.* 1. seditious, rebellious, riotous; *Milit.* mutinous; 2. (of a child) refractory, froward; 3. obstinate; stubborn, headstrong, self-willed; 4. saucy, bold; roguish; arch, sprightly. **Un air —**, a roguish look. **Un œil —**, a roguish eye.

MUTIN, E, *sm. f.* 1. rebel, rioter; *Milit.* mutineer. **Les mutins se rendirent les maîtres de la province**, the rioters became the masters of the province. **Faire le —**, to be seditious, to be mutinous, to act the rebel.

2. refractory child; 3. obstinate *or* headstrong person. **Faire le —**, to be obstinate, to be headstrong.

MUTINÉ, E, mutiné, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. seditious, riotous; *Milit.* mutinous. **Les clameurs d'un peuple —**, the clamours of a riotous mob. *Rac.*

2. *Fig.* angry, raging, rebel. **Les flots, les vents mutinés**, the angry waves and raging winds.

MUTINER, mutiné-r, [mutin], *va.* 1. to raise, to excite to rise; 2. *Fig.* to excite, to irritate, to stir up. **Vous ne feriez que — son amour-propre**, you would only stir up his pride.

MUTINER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to mutiny, to rise, to rebel, to revolt. **Les troupes se sont mutinées**, the troops have rebelled.

2. to grow angry, peevish, fretful; to be refractory.

MUTINERIE, mutin'ri, *sf.* 1. sedition, riotousness, revolt; *Milit.* mutiny : insurrection against lawful authority; 2. refractoriness, frowardness.

MUTISME, mutism', [Lat. : mutus, mute], *sm.* 1. dumbness, speechlessness, muteness; 2. *Fig.* silence.

MUTITÉ, mutité, *sf. Med.* dumbness.

MUTOSCOPE, mutoskope, [Lat. : mutāre, to change; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* mutoscope : an animated picture machine, or cinematographic apparatus.

MUTUALISTE, mutualist', *sm.* shareholder in a mutual insurance company.

MUTUALITÉ, mutualité, [mutuel], *sf.* mutuality : the state of being mutual.

MUTUEL, ELLE, mutuèl, èl', [Lat. : mutuus], *adj.* mutual : reciprocal, interchanged. **S'aimer d'une affection mutuelle**, to return each other's love. **Enseignement mutuel**, mutual instruction, monitorial system, Lancastrian system. **École mutuelle**, Lancastrian school. **Société de secours mutuels**, friendly society, benefit society. **Assurance mutuelle**, mutual insurance. [*Substant.* :] **La mutuelle**, the mutual insurance company.

MUTUELLEMENT, mutuel'mân-t, *adv.* mutually, reciprocally.

MUTUELLISME, mutuèlism', *sm.* mutualism : one of the socialistic systems.

MUTUELLISTE, mutuèlist', *sm.* member of a mutual society, an advocate of mutualism.

MUTULE, mutul', [Lat. : mutulus], *sf. Arch.* mutule : a projecting block under the corner of the Doric cornice.

MYALGIE, mialzhi, [Gr. : μῦς, muscle; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* **myalgia, myosalgia** : muscular pain.

MYCÉLIUM, miséliom, [Gr. : μύκης, mushroom], *sm. Bot.* mycelium (*pl.* **mycelia**) the spawn of fungi.

MYCÈNES, misèn', *pnf. Geog.* **Mycenæ.**

MYCÉTOLOGIE, misétolozhi, [Gr. : μύκης, mushroom; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* mycology : the science of the fungi.

MYCOLOGIE, mikolozhi, *sf.* mycology : a treatise on the fungi. *V. Mycétologie.*

MYCOSIS, micosis [Gr. : μύκης, mushroom], *sm. Med.* mycosis : the presence of fungus growth within the body.

MYDRIASE, midriaz', [Gr. : μυδρίασις], *sf. Med.* mydriasis : a fixed dilatation of the pupil.

MYE, mi, [Gr. : μύαξ, mussel], *sf.* **mya** : a genus of molluscs.

MYÉLENCÉPHALE, miélânséfal', [Gr. : μυελός, marrow; encephale], *sm. Anat.* spinal marrow and brain, central parts of the nervous system.

MYÉLITE, miélit', [Gr. : μυελός, marrow], *sf. Med* myelitis inflammation of the spinal marrow.

MYÉLOCYTE, miélosit', [Gr. : μυελός, marrow; κύτος, cavity], *sm. Anat.* myelocytes : the nuclei of the vesicles of the grey nervous matter.

MYÉLOÏDE, mièloi-d', [Gr. : μυελός, marrow; εἶδος, aspect], *adj. Med.* myeloid : resembling marrow.

MYÉLOME, miélôm', [Gr. : μυελός, marrow], *sf. Med.* myeloma : a cancerous encephaloid tumour.

MYGALE, migal', [Gr. : μυγαλή, field-mouse], *sf. Entom.* mygale : a genus of hairy spiders.

MYIODOPSIE, miiodopsi, [Gr. : μυῖα, fly; ὄψις, sight], *sf. Med.* myiodesopsia, muscæ volitantes.

MYITIS, miitis', [Gr. : μῦς, muscle], *sf. Med.* myositis : inflammation of the muscles.

MYLO-HYOÏDIEN, milo-iodyaîn', [Gr. : μύλος, grinder; hyoïde], *sm. Anat.* mylohyoid : a muscle arising from the lower jaw bone.

MYOCÉLE, miosèl', [Gr. : μῦς, muscle; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Med.* muscular tumour.

MYODINIE, miodini, [Gr. : μῦς, muscle ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* myodinia : pain in the muscles.

MYOGRAPHE, miograf [Gr. : μῦς, muscle; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* myograph : an instrument for noting and recording muscular contractions.

MYOGRAPHIE, miografi, [Gr. : μῦς, muscle; γράφειν, to discribe], *sf.* myography : description of the muscles.

MYOGRAPHIQUE, miografik', *adj.* myographic.

MYOÏDE, mioïd', [Gr. : μῦς, muscle; εἶδος, form], *adj. Med.* myoid : composed of fibre cells, or muscular fibres.

MYOLEMME, miolèm, [Gr. : μῦς, muscle; λέμμα, membrane], *sm. Anat.* sarcolemma, myolemma : the tubular membranous sheath which encloses each striped muscular fibre.

MYOLOGIE, miolozhi, [Gr : μῦς, muscle; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* myology : the part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

MYOPATHIE, miopati, [Gr : μῦς, muscle; πάθος, suffering], *sf. Med.* myopathy: any affection of the muscular system.

MYOPE, miop', [Gr.: μύωψ], *sm.f.* **myope**, myops, short-sighted person.

MYOPE, *adj.* myopic, **short-sighted**, near-sighted, purblind.

MYOPHONE, miofone [Gr. : μυών, muscle ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* myophone : instrument employed to hear and study muscular sounds.

MYOPIE, miopi, *sf.* myopy, short-sightedness, short-sight, near-sightedness purblindness, mouse-sight, shortness of sight

MYOSE miôz', [Gr. : μύειν, to close], *sf. Med.* myosis : a permanent contraction of the pupil.

MYOSOTIS, miozotis, [Gr. : μῦς, rat, οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *sm. Bot.* myosotis, forget-me-not, scorpion-grass, mouse-ear : a genus of plants of the order boraginaceæ. **— des marais, — palustre**, forget-me-not, great water scorpion-grass. **— versicolore**, yellow and blue scorpion-grass.

MYOSURE, miozur', [Gr. : μῦς, mouse ; οὐρά, tail], *sm Bot.* mouse tail : *Myosurus*, a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ.

MYOTOMIE, miotomi, [Gr. : μυών, muscle; τομή, cutting], *sf. Anat.* myotomy : dissection of the muscles.

MYRIADE, miriad', [Gr. : μυριάς], *sf.* myriad : *a*) *Antiq.* ten thousand ; *b*) an immense number.

MYRIAGRAMME, miriagram', [μυριάς ; gramme], *sm.* myriagramme : a weight equal to ten thousand grammes (= 26.792 lbs. Troy or 22.0462 lbs. avoirdupois).

MYRIALITRE, mirialitr', [μυριάς ; litre], *sm.* myrialitre : a measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres or hundred hectolitres. [Not used.]

MYRIAMÈTRE, miriamètr' [μυριάς ; mètre], *sm.* myriametre : the length of ten thousand metres (=6 miles 1 furlong 28 1/2 poles).

MYRIAPODE, miriapod', *sm.* V. *Myriopode.*

MYRIARE, miriar', [myride or are], *sm*, myriare : a measure equal to ten thousand ares or to a square kilometre (= 246 acres 3 roods 20 poles).

MYRICA, mirika, [Gr. : μυρίκη], *sm. Bot.* myrica : a genus of plants of the order myricaceæ. **— galé**, sweet gale, Dutch myrtle. **— cérifère**, wax myrtle, wax tree, candleberry myrtle, candleberry, tallow tree, bayberry, bay-tree.

MYRICACÉES, mirikasé, **MYRICÉES**, mirisé, *sfpl. Bot.* myricaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

MYRICINE, mysisin', [Gr. : μύρον, salve], *sf.* myricine : a species of wax ; myrthle-wax.

MYRIOPODE, miriopod', [Gr. : μυριάς, myriad ; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm. Zool.* myriapod (*pl.* myriapods, myriapoda) : a class of articulated animals.

MYRISTICACÉES, miristikasé, **MYRISTICÉES**, miristisé, *sfpl. Bot.* myristicaceæ : an order of plants including the nutmeg-tree.

MYRISTIQUE, miristik', [Gr. : μυρίστικος, perfumed], *adj. Chem.* myristic : noting an acid contained in the expressed oil of nutmeg.

MYRMÉLÉON mirméléôn, [Gr. : μύρμηξ, ηκος, ant ; λέων, lion]. *sm. Entom.* myrmeleon : a genus of neuropterous insects.

MYRMIDON, mirmidôn, *sm.* **1**. Myrmidon: the name of a warlike people of Thessaly ; **2**. little man.

MYROBOLAN, mirobolân, [Gr. : μύρον, salve ; βάλανος, gland], *sm.* myrobalan : a dried fruit brought from the East Indies.

MYROBOLANT, E, mirobolân, lânt', *adj. Fam.* marvellous, wonderful, astonishing.

MYRONIQUE, mironik', *adj. Chem.* myronic : noting an acid existing in mustard seed.

MYROSPERME, mirospèrm', [Gr. : μύρον, seed, balm ; σπέρμα], *sm. Bot.* myrospermum : a genus of leguminous plants.

MYROXYLE, miroksil, [Gr. : μύρον, perfume ; ξύλον, wood], *sm. Bot.* myroxylum : a genus of leguminous plants ; myrospermum.

MYROXYLINE, miroksilin', *sf. Chem.* myroxyline : a thick oil contained in Peruvian balsam.

MYROXYLIQUE, miroksilik', *adj. Chem.* myroxylic : noting an acid obtained from the Peruvian balsam.

MYRRHE, mir', [Gr. : μύῤῥα], *sf.* myrrh : a strong aromatic gum-resin.

MYRRHIS, mirris, *sm. Bot.* myrrhis, sweet cicely : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

MYRRHITE, mirrit', *sm. Miner.* myrrhite : a precious stone.

MYRTACÉES, mirtasé, *sfpl. Bot.* myrtaceæ : an of dicotyledonous plants.

MYRTE, mirt', [Lat. : myrtus from Gr. μύρτος], *sm.* **1**. *Bot.* myrtle : *Myrtus*, an evergreen shrub, anciently sacred to Venus. **— bâtard, — des marais, — du Brabant**, sweet gale, Dutch myrtle.

2. *Fig.* love.

MYRTIFORME, mirtiform', *adj.* myrtiform : resembling myrtle.

MYRTIL, mirtil, *sm.* **MYRTILLE** mirtil, *sf. Bot.* bilberry, black whortle-berry : *Vaccinium myrtillus*, a small shrub.

MYSIE, mizi *sf. Geog.* Mysia.

MYSIS, misis, [Gr. : μύσις], *sf. Zool.* mysis : the opossum shrimp.

MYSORINE, mizorin', *sf. Chem* . mysorine : anhydrous carbonate of copper.

MYSTAGOGIE, mistagozhi, *sf.* mystagogy : *a*) *Antiq.* initiation ; *b*) interpretation of mysteries.

MYSTAGOGUE, mistagog', [Gr. : μύστης, one initiated ; ἄγειν, to lead], *sm*, mystagogue : one who interprets mysteries.

MYSTÈRE, mistèr', [Gr. : μυστήριον], *sm.* mystery : *a*) *Antiq.* a secret religious worship ; *b*) the most secret part of the pagan religion ; *c*) in the Christian religion something very obscure, or above human intelligence ; *d*) secret ; something unknown or not revealed ; *e*) something artfully made difficult ; enigma ; conjuration ; fuss, ado ; *f*) secret operations of nature, heart, arts, etc. ; *g*) in the middle ages, a kind of drame. *a*) **Mystères d'Eleusis, grands mystères**, Eleusinian mysteries. *c*) **Le — de l'incarnation**, the mystery of the incarnation. *d*) **C'est l'ordinaire de mêler du — dans l'origine des villes pour les rendre plus célèbres**, to make towns more famous, it is very usual to attach some mystery to their foundation. **Les mystères de la politique**, the mysteries of politics. **Tout cela se conduit avec —**, all that is done mysteriously. **Il n'y a pas grand — à cela**, there's no very great mystery in that. **Faire — de, faire un — de, mettre du — à**, to make a mystery of. *Fam.* : **Il est tout cousu de petits mystères, il est tout — de la tête aux pieds**, he makes a mystery of everything. *Mol.* **Mais par quelle raison lui faire un — de votre amour**, but why do you hide your love from him ! *Mol. Av.* ii.1. **Approfondir un —**, to search out the mystery. **On a dévoilé le —**, the mystery has been unravelled. *c*) **Ma diligence vient de ce que je me corrige, voilà tout le —**, I am diligent because I improve, that is the whole mystery. **Voilà bien des mystères**, what a fuss for nothing. **Ne pas entendre — à une chose**, to make no fuss about a thing. *f*) **Les mystères de la nature**, the secrets of nature. **Les mystères du cœur humain**, the secrets of the human heart. **Tous les arts ont leurs mystères**, every art has its secrets.

MYSTÉRIEUSEMENT, mistériœz'mân-t, *adv.* mysteriously.

MYSTÉRIEUX, EUSE, mistériœ, œz', *adj.* mysterious : *a*) mystic, relating to mysteries ; not revealed, beyond human comprehension ; *b*) containing mystery, not made known, obscure, secret, hidden, enigmatical ; *c*) who makes a mystery of anything.

MYSTÉRIEUX, *sm.* mysteriousness ; what is mysterious.

MYSTICISME, mistisism', [mystique], *sm.* mysticism : the doctrine of the mystics, who profess to have a direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

MYSTICITÉ, mistisité, *sf.* mysticalness : the quality of being mystical.

MYSTIFICATEUR, mistifikatœr, *sm.* hoaxer, mystifier, mystificator.

MYSTIFICATION, mistifikasyôn ; in poet. siôn, *sf.* hoax, mystification : an imposition played off in joke.

MYSTIFIER, mistifié-r, *va.* to hoax, to mystify : to impose on in sport.

MYSTIQUE, mistik', [Gr. : μυστικός], *adj.* mystic, mystical : *a*) involving some secret meaning ; allegorical, emblematical, symbolical ; *b*) relating to mysticism ; obscure ; *c*) addicted to mysticism.

MYSTIQUE, *sm.* mysticalness : that which is mystical.

MYSTIQUE, *sm.f.* mystic : one imbued with mysticism.

MYSTIQUEMENT, mistik'mân-t, *adv.* mystically.

MYTHE, mit', [Gr. : μῦθος, table], *sm.* myth : fable, fabulous story.

MYTHIQUE, mitik', [mythe], *adj.* mythic, mythical : pertaining to a myth ; fabulous.

MYTHISME, mitism', *sm.* abuse of mythical explanation.

MYTHOGRAPHE, mitograf [Gr. : μῦθος, fable ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* mythographer : one who writes on myths.

MYTHOGRAPHIE, mitografi, *sf.* mythography, mythology : a treatise on myths.

MYTHOLOGIE, mitolozhi, [Gr. : μῦθος, fable ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* mythology : *a*) the body of traditions of heathen nations respecting their gods ; *b*) knowledge, explanation of the mysteries of heathen, nations ; *c*) myth, a fabulous story derived from polytheism.

MYTHOLOGIQUE, mitolozhik', *adj.* mythologic, mythological : relating to mythology.

MYTHOLOGIQUEMENT, mitolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* mythologically.

MYTHOLOGISER, mitolozhizé-r. *va.* to mythologize : *a*) to explain a fable ; *b*) to take in a mythological sense.

MYTHOLOGISTE, mitolozhist', **MYTHOLOGUE**, mitolog', *sm.* mythologist : one who writes on mythology.

MYTILITHE, mitilit', [Gr. : λίθος, stone, Lat.: mytilus, mussel] ; *sf.* mytilite : a petrified shell.

MYURE, miur', [Gr. : μῦς, mouse, οὐρά, tail], *adj. Med.* myurous : sinking, weakening. **Pouls —**, sinking pulse.

MYXAGÈNE, mixagèn [Gr. : μύξα, mucus ; γεννᾶν, to engender], *adj. Med.* producing mucus.

MYXINE, miksin', : [Gr. μύξα, mucosity], *sf. Ichth.* **myxine : a genus of eel-shaped fishes.**

N

N, èn *or* nœ, *m.* N, n : the fourteenth letter of the alphabet.

N. denotes a person whose name is not mentioned or is unknown, A, B.

N, contraction of *ne.*

N., abbreviation of : **1.** *Notre*, our ; N. S., *Notre Seigneur*, Our Saviour ; N. D., *Notre-Dame*, Our Lady, the Blessed Virgin ; **2.** *Nord*, north ; N. E., *nord-est*, north-east ; N. O., *nord-ouest*, north-west, etc. **3.** N. *frappée à Montpellier*, of money formerly struck at Montpellier.

N. B., *nota bene*, take notice.

N. L., *Nouvelle Lune*, New Moon.

NABAB, nabab, (Ar.), *sm.* nabob : *a)* an Indian prince ; *b)* a European who has enriched himself in the East Indies ; *c)* a man of great wealth.

NABABIE, nababi, *sf.* nabobship : *a)* the dignity of a nabob ; *b)* province governed by a nabob.

NABLE, nabl', [Dutch : nagel, nail, peg], *sm. Naut.* **1.** scuttle-hole, plug-hole (of a boat) ; **2.** plug, stopper.

NABOT, E, nabo-t, bot', [of uncertain orig. ; perhaps from Lat. napus, a turnip as being thick, short and stumpy], *sm. f.* dwarf shrimp : a little person. [Used in contempt.]

NABUCHODONOSOR, nabukodonozôr, *pnm.* Nebuchad. ezzar.

NACARAT, nakara, [Span. : nacarado], *sm.* nacarat : a colour intermediate between red and orange.

NACARAT, *adj.* (invar.) nacarat, orange-red. **Étoffe —**, nacarat.

NACELLE, nasèl', [Lat. : navicella, from navis, a ship], *sf.* **1.** skiff, wherry : a small boat ; bark ; **2.** ear (of a balloon) ; **3.** *Arch.* scetia : a kind of moulding ; **4.** *Bot.* keel : the two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla.

NACRE, nakr', [Pers. : nakar], *sf.* nacre, mother-of-pearl : a beautiful and iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells.

NACRÉ, E, nakré, *adj.* nacreous : having an iridescent lustre like the mother-of-pearl.

NACRER, nakré-r, *va.* to give a nacreous lustre to.

NACRIER, ÈRE, nakrié, èr', *sm. f.* mother-of-pearl worker.

NACRITE, nakrit', *sf. Miner.* nacrite : a species of talc.

NACRURE, nakrur', *sf.* nacreous whiteness.

NADIR, nadir, [Ar.: nazir, from nazara, to be like], *sm. Astron.* nadir : the point of the heavens which is directly under our feet.

NADIRAL, E, nadiral, *adj.* nadir, of nadir : relating to the nadir.

NÆVUS, nevus, [Lat., spot], *sm. Med.* næve, nævus : a spot on the skin.

NAFÉ, nafé, [Ar. : nafaha, salutary], *sm.* gombo : the fruit of the *Hibiscus esculentus.*

† **NAFFE**, naf', [Ar. : nafha, odour], *sf.* orange-flower. **Eau de —**, orange-flower water.

NAGE, nazh', [nager], *sf.* **1.** swimming, swim : the act of swimming. **A la —**, swimming, by swimming. **Passer à la —**, to swim across, to swim over, to swim, to pass by swimming. **Se jeter à la —**, to jump into the water.

2. *Naut.* rowing. **Donner la —**, to give the stroke (in rowing). **Banc de —**, thwart, rower's seat. **Chef de —**, stroke, first rower.

3. *Fam.* perspiration, sweat. **Être en —**, **tout en —**, to be in a perspiration, in a sweat.

4. *Naut.* rowlock : the part on which the the oar rests in rowing.

NAGEANT, E, nazhân, ânt', *adj.* natant : *a)* *Bot.* swimming, floating on the surface of water ; *b)* *Herald.* natant ; placed horizontally or across the field, as a fish.

NAGÉE, nazhé, *sf.* stroke (in swimming). **Traverser la rivière en quelques nagées**, to swim across the river with a few strokes.

NAGEMENT, nazh'mân-t, *sm.* swimming.

NAGEOIRE, nazhwar', [nager], *sf.* **1.** *Ichth.* fin : the organ of locomotion in fishes ; **2.** cork, bladder (or any support in swimming) ; **3.** board (placed on pails to keep the water steady).

NAGER, nazhé-r, [Lat. : navigāre], *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous nageons, nageant.*] **1.** to swim : *a)* to move in water by the action of the limbs, or of the fins ; *b)* to float on water ; *c)* to be in a fluid ; *d)* to float ; to be buoyed up ; *e)* to roll ; to abound. *a)* **— comme un poisson**, to swim like a fish. **— entre deux eaux**, to swim under water ; *Fig.* to waver between two parties. **— contre le courant**, to swim against the current ; *Fig.* to act differently to everybody else. **— comme une meule de moulin**, to swim like a stone. **— en pleine, en grande eau**, to swim in deep water ; *Fig.* to roll in riches. **— dans l'air**, to float in the air. *b)* **L'huile nage sur l'eau**, oil floats on water. *c)* **Du poisson qui nage dans le beurre**, fish in plenty of melted butter. **Il faut que les cornichons, pour se conserver, nagent dans le vinaigre**, gherkins, to keep well, must float in vinegar. *e)* **— dans l'opulence**, to roll in riches. **Je nageais dans la joie**, I was transported with delight. *Le Sage.* **Ces grands corps qui nagent dans les espaces immenses**, those great bodies which roll in infinite space. *Mass.* — *Prov.* : **Le monde est rond ; qui ne sait nager va au fond**, the world is not too bad after all if we only know how to take it.

2. to welter. **— dans le sang**, to welter in blood.

3. *Naut.* to row, to pull. **— en arrière**, to back astern with the oars. **— bout à la lame**, to head the sea in rowing. **— bout au vent**, to pull head to wind. **— à culer**, to back, to back water. **— des deux mains**, to scull. **— de long**, to pull a long stroke. **— à sec**, to row ground, to touch the ground with the oar. **Nage** ! pull away ! give way ! — **à bord** ! come aboard in the boat ! **Nage bâbord**, pull larboard. **Nage ensemble** ! pull together ! **Nage à faire abattre** ! pull to leeward ! **Nage au vent** ! pull to windward ! **Nage partout** ! give way all !

NAGER, *va. Naut.* to row, to pull.

NAGEUR, EUSE, nazhœr, zhœz', *sm. f.* **1.** swimmer : a person who swims ; **2.** *Naut.* (in the masculine) rower, oarsman ; **3.** *mpl. Ornith.* natatores. *Prov.* : **Bon nageur de ne pas se noyer, n'est pas sûr**, a good marksman may miss.

NAGEUR, EUSE, *adj. Ornith.* natatorial : swimming. **Oiseaux nageurs**, natatorial birds, natatores.

NAGUÈRE *or* **NAGUÈRES**, naghèr', [formed of *il n'y a guère de temps*], *adv.* lately, but lately, not long since, not long ago, but now, erewhile.

NAÏADACÉES, nayadasé, **NAÏADÉES**, nayadé, *sfpl. Bot.* naiadaceæ, naiads, fluviales : a small order of aquatic plants.

NAÏADE, nayad', [from Gr. ναϊάς, άδος], *sf. Mythol.* naida (*pl.* naiads, naiades), water-nymph : a female deity who presided over rivers and springs.

NAÏF, ÏVE, naïf, naïv', [Lat. : nativus from natus, born], *adj.* **1.** † native, natural ; **2.** artless, natural, unaffected : not forced, not far-fetched. **L'attitude de cette statue est naïve**, the attitude of that statue is naturel.

3. simple, ingenuous, artless, naive ; unaffected. **Les grâces naïves de l'enfance**, the artless grace of childhood. **Une observation naïve**, an ingenuous, simple, remark. **Avoir des manières naïves et agréables**, to have simple and pleasant manners. **Une personne franche et naïve**, a frank and unaffected person.

4. (in an ill sense) simple, silly, innocent. **Vous êtes —**, you are very simple. **Un amour-propre —**, a silly pride.

NAÏF, ÏVE, *sm. f.* ingenuous, artless person.

NAÏF, *sm.* naive style ; that which is natural, without art.

NAIN, E, nan, nèn', [Lat. : nanus], *sm. f.* dwarf. **De —**, dwarfish. **— jaune**, Pope Joan : a sort of game.

NAIN, E, *adj.* dwarf, dwarfish. **Elle est bossue, naine et boiteuse**, she is a lame, hunch-backed dwarf. **Arbres nains**, dwarf trees.

NAISSAIN, nèsân, *sm.* oyster-spat.

NAISSANCE, nèsâns', [Lat. : nascentia], *sf.* **1.** birth : *a)* the act of coming into life ; *b)* the condition in which any man is born ; *c)* extraction ; descent, family, lineage. *d)* origin, beginning, rise, spring. *a)* **La — d'une fille**, the birth of a daughter. **Donner —, la — à**, to give birth to, to give being to. **Prendre —**, to be born. **Fêter l'anniversaire de sa —**, to keep one's birth-day. **Jour de —**, birth-day. **Lieu de —**, birth-place. *b)* **De —**, by birth. *c)* **La — n'est rien où la vertu n'est pas**, it is nothing to be of noble extraction unless one be virtuous. *Mol. A. Juan.* iv. 6. **Elle a des sentiments dignes de sa —**, she has sentiments worthy of her birth. *Volt.* **Être d'illustre —**, to be of noble extraction. **Être d'une — obscure**, to be low-born. **Rougir de sa —**, to be ashamed of one's birth. **Un homme sans —**, a man of low extraction. *d)* **La — d'une ville**, the origin of a town. **Donner — à**, to give rise to. **Prendre —, prendre sa —, avoir —**, to arise, to take its rise, to begin to appear. **Étouffer une sédition dès sa —**, to stop a sedition in its birth. **Favoriser la — et les progrès de l'industrie**, to promote the rise and progress of commerce. **La — du jour**, the dawn of day.

2. rise : the part from which anytning rises ; (of a column) spring, springing ; (of an arch) spandrel ; (of a stem) root.

3. † character.

NAISSANT, E, nèsân-t, sânt', [naitre], *adj.* **1.** new-born, infant, nascent : beginning to exist, coming into the world. **Un enfant —**, a new-born baby.

2. *Fig.* rising, nascent, new-born ; dawning ; incipient ; beginning. **Les peuples naissants se multiplient et croissent beaucoup**, rising nations increase and multiply very fast. **Les inclinations naissantes ont**

des charmes inexplicables, rising inclinations have an unwonted charm. **Pour affermir son autorité naissante,** to strengthen his rising authority.

3. beginning to grow (as hair); 4. *Phys. Chem.* nascent. **Une barbe naissante,** a beard beginning to grow.

NAÎTRE, nêtr', [Lat.: nasci, natus, to be born], *vn.* [*Je nais, tu nais, il naît, nous naissons, vous naissez, ils naissent; je naissais; je naquis; je naîtrai; je naîtrais; que je naisse; que je naquisse; naissant: né*] 1. to be born: to come into the world. **Nous naissons, nous vivons pour la société,** we are born for society and live for it. **Je suis né à Paris,** I was born in Paris. **Il lui est né une fille,** a daughter was born to him. **Je l'ai vu —,** I remember his being born. **C'est le pays qui l'a vu —,** that's the place where he was born. **En naissant,** at our (my, his, their, etc.) birth. **— riche,** to be born rich. **Être né riche,** to have come rich into the world. **— poète,** to be born a poet. **Etre né pour quelque chose,** to be born to something. **Il est né pour agir,** he was born to act. **J'en suis aussi innocent que l'enfant qui est à —, qui vient de —,** I am as innocent of that as a new-born babe. **Un agneau qui vient de —,** a new-dropped lamb.

2. (of plants) to grow, to spring up, to come up, to shoot forth. **Les fleurs naissent sous ses pas,** flowers grow under her feet.

3. to spring: to issue, to proceed from ancestors; 4. to spring, to arise, to originate; to proceed; to take its rise, to rise. **Ce ruisseau naît près d'ici,** this stream takes its rise near here. **Beaucoup de maladies naissent d'intempérances,** many diseases proceed from intemperance. **Les guerres naissaient toujours des guerres,** wars always gave rise to wars. *Montesq. Rom.* **Mais d'où naissent les pleurs que je te vois répandre?** what causes you to shed those tears? *Rac. Phèd.* v. 6. **Il n'y a point de mal dont il ne naisse un bien,** there is no evil from which some good does not proceed. **Un pouvoir qui ne fait que de —,** a newly obtained power.

5. (of the day) to dawn, to peep; 6. (of time) to come.

Faire naître, 1. to give birth to, to give being to, to bring forth; 2. to make (a person) spring (from); 3. to cause (plants) to grow; 4. *Fig.* to give birth to, to bring forth, to call into existence, to give rise to, to cause to spring up, to produce, to raise. **Cela me fit — l'idée de voyager,** that gave me the idea of travelling. **L'amertume de ce sentiment me fit — des soupçons,** the bitterness of this feeling awoke my suspicions. *J.J. Rouss.* **Les grands hommes que la Providence fait — en son temps,** the great men that Providence at her own time calls forth into existence. *Boss. Le Tellier.*

NAÏVEMENT, naiv'mân-t, *adv.* ingenuously, artlessly, naively, unaffectedly, naturally, innocently.

NAÏVETÉ, naïv'té, [naïf], *sf.* 1. ingenuousness, artlessness, naiveté, native simplicity, unaffected plainness, unaffectedness, naturalness. **La — d'un enfant,** the artlessness of a child. **Il y a beaucoup de grâce et de — dans son style,** there is much grace and simplicity in his style.

2. (in an ill sense) simplicity, silliness, innocence. **Son orgueil est d'une — risible,** his pride is most ridiculous.

3. silly thing. **Je riais des naïvetés qui lui échappaient,** I laughed at the silly things he said.

NANAN, nanân, [onomat.], *sm.* sweetmeats, something nice. [A childish term.]

NANDOU, nândou, **NANDU,** nându, *sm. Ornith.* nandu: American ostrich.

NANKIN, nânkan, *pn. Geog.* Nankin.

NANKIN, *sm.* nankeen, nankin: a species of cotton cloth of a yellowish colour.

NANKIN, *adj.* (*invar.*) nankeen, buff-coloured, yellowish.

NANNETTE, nanèt', *pnf.* Nancy, Nanny.

NANOCÉPHALIE, nanoséfali, [Gr.: νάνος, dwarf; κεφαλή, head], *sf.* nanocephalia: the condition of having a monstrously small head.

NANOCORMIE, nanokôrmi, [Gr.: νάνος, dwarf; κόρμος, trunk], *sf.* nanocormia the condition of having a monstrously small trunk.

NANSOUK, nânsouk, *sm.* nansuk: a fine muslin.

NANTI, E, nânti, *pa. p.* 1. having a security. **Être —,** to have a security; hold (to a thing) as a pledge.

2. provided, stocked; 3. (with *de*) in possession of; in one's possession, in one's hands. **— de ces papiers en qualité d'acquéreur,** provided with these documents in the character of a purchaser.

NANTIR, nântir, [orig. uncertain; perhaps from Ger. nehmen, to take], *va.* 1. to give a security, a pledge to; 2. to give, to put into the hands (of). **Je ferai tous mes efforts pour vous — de ces papiers,** I shall do all I can to put you in possession of those papers.

NANTIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to have security, to obtain as security; 2. *Law-t.* to seize (upon), to take possession (of); 3. (with *de*) to provide one's self with; to secure, to make sure of. **Se — d'un manteau,** to provide one's self with a cloak.

4. to feather one's nest.

NANTISSEMENT, nâ tis'mân-t, [nantir], *sm.* security, pledge. **Donner pour —, en —,** to give as a pledge.

NAPÉE, napé, [Lat.: napæa], *sf. Mythol.* napæa, nymph of the dells.

NAPEL, napèl, *sm. Bot.* wolfsbane, aconite: a poisonous plant.

NAPHTALINE, naftalin', *sf. Chem.* naphthaline: a crystallizable substance, obtained from naphtha.

NAPHTE, naft', [Lat.: naphta] *sm.* naphta, rockoil, mineral oil: a colourless, inflammable, volatile liquid, consisting of carbon and hydrogen.

NAPHTOL, naftol, *sm. Chem.* naphtol.

NAPIFORME, napifôrm', [Lat.: napus, turnip; forme], *adj.* napiform: shaped like a turnip.

NAPLES, napl', *pnf. Geog.* Naples.

NAPOLÉON, napoléôn, *pnm.* Napoleon.

NAPOLÉON, *sm.* napoleon: a gold coin of twenty francs.

NAPOLÉONIEN, IENNE, napoléonyan, nyèn', *adj.* napoleonian, bonapartean.

NAPOLÉONISME, napoléonism', *sm.* bonapartism: adherence to Bonaparte.

NAPOLÉONITE, napoléonit', *sf. Miner.* napoleonite: a variety of feldspar.

NAPOLITAIN, E, napolitan, tèn', *adj.* Neapolitan: pertaining to Naples.

NAPOLITAIN, E, *sm. f.* Neapolitan: an inhabitant of Naples.

NAPPE, nap', [Lat.: mappa], *sf.* 1. cloth, table-cloth. **Une — damassée,** a damask table-cloth. **Mettre la —,** to lay the cloth; *Fig.* to give a dinner. **La — est toujours mise dans cette maison,** the cloth is always laid in that house. **Lever la —,** to remove the cloth. **— d'autel,** altar-cloth. **— de communion,** communion-cloth.

2. sheet (of water). **Une fontaine qui faisait une — d'eau en tombant d'un rocher,** a stream which formed a sheet of water as it fell from a rock. *Fén. Tél.* 14.

3. *Hunt.* hart's skin; 4. drag-net (for larks, etc.).

NAPPERIE, nap'ri, *sf.* table-linen room.

NAPPERON, nap'rôn, [nappe], *sm.* napkin (laid over a table-cloth).

NARCÉINE, narséin', *sf. Chem.* narceine: an alkaloid obtained from opium.

NARCISSE, narsis', [Lat.: narcissus, from Gr. νάρκισσος], *pnm.* Narcissus.

NARCISSE, *sm. Bot.* narcissus: a genus of plants of the order amaryllidaceæ. **— des poètes, — poétique,** poet's narcissus, poetic narcissus. **— pseudo- —, faux —, — des bois, — des prés, — sauvage,** daffodil. **— à bouquets, — de Constantinople, — de Chypre, — tout blanc,** tazetta, many-flowered narcissus. **— jonquille,** jonquil, jonquille. **— d'automne,** meadow saffron.

NARCISSOÏDE, narcisoid', [narcisse; Gr.: εἶδος, form], *adj. Bot.* narcissine: like the narcissus.

NARCOLEPSIE, narkolepsi, [Gr.: νάρκη, torpor; λαμβάνειν, to seize], *sf. Med.* narcolepsy: condition characterized by sudden epileptiform attacks of sound sleep of short duration.

NARCOSE, narkôz', [Gr.: νάρκωσις, drowsiness], *sf. Med.* narcosis, stupor: privation of sense.

NARCOTICO-ÂCRE, narkotiko-âkr', *adj. Med.* narcotico-acrid, acrid-narrotic.

NARCOTINE, narcotin', *sf. Chem.* narcotine: an alkaloid obtained from opium.

NARCOTIQUE, narkotik', [Gr.: ναρκωτικός, from νάρκη, torpor], *adj. Med.* 1. narcotic, narcotical: stupefactive; inducing drowsiness, sleep, or stupor; 2. *Fig.* dull, weary.

NARCOTIQUE, *sm. Med.* narcotic: a narcotic substance.

NARCOTISME, narkotism', *sm.* narcotism, narcosis: effects produced by narcotic substances.

NARD, nar, [Lat.: nardus; Gr.: νάρδος], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* mat-grass, heath matweed: *Nardus stricta,* a genus of grasses; 2. nard: *a*) *Bot.* spikenard; an aromatic plant; *b*) unguent, or perfumed oil, prepared from that plant. **— indien,** spikenard. **— celtique,** Gallic or Celtic spikenard. **— de Crète, — de montagne,** Cretan spikenard. **De —,** nardine.

NARGHILEH, *or* **NARGUILÉ,** margile [Pers.], *sm.* nargile: a Turkish pipe.

NARGUE, narg', [orig. unknown], *sf.* contempt. **Dire — de,** to speak contemptuously of. **Faire — à,** to defy, to set at defiance; to snap one's fingers at, to shame.

NARGUE, *interj.* a fig. **— de,** a fig for.

NARGUER, narghé-r, [nargue], *va.* to defy, to set at defiance; to snap one's fingers at.

NARINE, narin', [Lat.: naris], *sf.* 1. nostril: one of the two apertures of the nose; 2. *Fig.* wing of the nose.

NARQUOIS, E, narkwâ, âz', [orig. uncert.; perhasp from narguer, or from O. Fr. narquin, sly], *adj.* 1. mocking, satirical; 2. sly. artful, deep, cunning.

NARQUOIS, E, *sm. f.* 1. banterer, quiz: a person who quizzes others; 2. dodger, sharper. **Parler —,** to talk slang.

NARQUOISEMENT, narkwâzmân, *adv.* slyly, cunningly.

NARRATEUR, TRICE, narratœe, tris', *sm. f.* narrator, relater.

NARRATIF, IVE, narratif, tiv', *adj.* narrative: *a*) narratory, narrating; pertaining to narration; *b*) giving a particular account.

NARRATION, narrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn,

[Lat. : narratio], *sf.* narration : *a*) narrative, relation, recital ; story ; *b*) *Rhet.* that part of a discourse which states the facts connected with the subject.

NARRÉ, narré, *sm.* narration, narrative, relation, story, account, statement.

NARRER, narré-r, [Lat. : narrāre, atum, to narrate], *va.* to narrate, to relate, to recite, to tell, to state.

NARTHEX, nartèks, [Gr., box], *sm.* narthex : a part of the early Christian church.

NARVAL, narval, [Dan. : narhval ; I cel, nâr, corpse], *sm.* narwhal, narwal, sea-unicorn, unicorn-whale: a cetaceous mammal.

NASAL, E, nazal, [Lat. : nasalis ; nasus, the nose], *adj.* nasal : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the nose ; *b*) formed or affected by the nose. *b*) **Sons nasaux**, nasal sounds. **Voyelle nasale**, nasal vowel. **Consonne nasale**, nasal consonant, nasal.

NASAL, *sm.* nasal : the part of a helmet which covered the nose.

NASALE, *sf. Gram.* 1. nasal vowel : one of the four sounds *an, in, on, un* ; 2. nasal, nasal consonant : *m* or *n*.

NASALEMENT, nazal'mân-t, *adv.* nasally : in a nasal manner.

NASALISATION, nazalizasyôn, *sf. Gram.* nasalization : the act of rendering nasal.

NASALISER, nazalizé-r, *va. Gram.* to nasalize, : to render nasal.

NASALITÉ, nazalité, *sf. Gram.* nasality : the quality of being nasal.

NASARD, nazar, [Lat. : nasus, the nose], *adj. m.* snuffling, nasalizing : uttered through the nose.

NASARDE, nazard', *sf.* fillip on the nose. **Donner une — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a fillip on the nose ; *Fig.* to make fun of a person. **Recevoir, essuyer des nasardes**, *Fig.* to get laughed at. **Homme à nasardes**, laughing-stock.

NASARDER, nazardé-r, *va.* 1. to fillip on the nose ; 2. *Fig.* to banter, to mock, to make game of.

NASEAU, nazô, [Lat. : nasus, the nose], *sm.* [*Pl. Naseaux.*] nostril (of horses). **Fendeur de naseaux**, *Fam.* boaster, braggart, braggadocio.

NASICORNE, nazikôrn', [Lat. : nasus, nose ; cornu, horn], *adj. Zool.* nasicornous : having a horn growing on the nose.

NASILLANT, E, naziyân, yânt', *adj.* snuffling, nasalizing : speaking through the nose.

NASILLARD, E, naziyar, yard', [nasiller], *adj.* snuffling : having a nasal twang. **Un orateur —**, an orator who speaks through his nose. **Voix nasillarde**, a snuffling tone. **Parler d'un ton —**, to speak through the nose.

NASILLARD, E, *sm. f.* snuffler : a person who snuffles.

NASILLARDEMENT, naziyardœmân-t, *adv.* snuffingly.

NASILLEMENT, naziy'mân-t, *sm.* snuffling.

NASILLER, naziyé-r, [Lat. : nasus, the nose], *vn.* to snuffle : to speak through the nose.

NASILLEUR, EUSE, naziyœr, yœz', *sm.* snuffler.

NASILLONNEMENT, naziyon'mân-t, *sm.* snuffling.

NASILLONNER, naziyoné-r, [dimin. of nasiller], *vn.* to snuffle, to have a nasal twang.

NASILLONNEUR, EUSE, naziyonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* snuffler.

NASIQUE, nazik', [Lat. : nasus, nose], *adj. Zool.* long-nosed.

NASITORT, nazitor, [Lat. : nasus, nose ; tortus, twisted], *sm. Bot.* cress, nasturtium : a genus of cruciferous plants.

NASSE, nas', [Lat. : nassa], *sf.* 1. *Fish.* eel-pot, eel-trap ; bow-net ; 2. hoop-net (of birds) ; 3. *Fig.* noose ; hobble, scrape. **Être dans la —**, to be in a scrape.

4. nassa : a genus of molluscs.

NASTURCE, nasturs', [Lat. : nasturtium], *sm. Bot.* cress : *Nasturtium*, a genus of cruciferous plants. — **officinal**, water-cress. — **amphibie**, amphibious yellow-cress.

NATAL, E, natal, [Lat. : natalis, from natus, born], *adj.* natal : pertaining to birth ; native, birth. **Le jour —**, birth-day. **Sa maison natale**, the house in which he was born. **Lieu —**, birth-place. **Pays —**, native country.

NATALITÉ, natalité, *sf.* proportion of births to population.

NATANT, E, natân, ânt', [Lat. : natans, antis], *adj. Bot.* natant : swimming, floating.

NATATION, natasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : natatio ; natāre, to swim], *sf.* swimming, natation : the act or the art of swimming. **École de —**, swimming-school.

NATATOIRE, natatwar', [Lat. : natatorius], *adj.* natatory : enabling to swim. **Vessie —**, natatory bladder, swim.

NATIF, IVE, natif, tiv', [Lat. : nativus ; nasci, natus, to be born], *adj.* native : *a*) born (in a place) ; *b*) *Miner.* occurring pure in nature ; *c*) natural, born with the being, not acquired ; *d*) original ; *e*) produced by nature, not factitious. *a*) **— de Paris**, born in Paris. *b*) **Or —**, native gold. *c*) **Qualité native**, natural quality.

NATIF, *sm.* native : original inhabitant of a country.

NATION, nasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : nation-em], *sf.* 1. nation : a body of people inhabiting the same country. **Une — guerrière**, a warlike nation. **Chaque — a ses mœurs**, every nation has its customs.

2. people.

NATIONAL, E, nasyonal, *adj.* national : pertaining to a nation. **Les haines nationales**, national hatred. **Les intérêts nationaux**, national interests. **Fête nationale**, national festival. **Concile —**, national council.

NATIONALEMENT, nasyonal'mân-t, *adv.* nationally.

NATIONALISER, nasyonalizé-r, [national], *va.* to nationalize : to make national.

NATIONALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become nationalized.

NATIONALITÉ, nasyonalité, *sf.* nationality : *a*) the quality of being national ; nationalness ; *b*) nation, a race of men.

NATIONAUX, nasyonô, *smpl.* fellow-countrymen, fellow-subjects. **Les consuls doivent défendre les intérêts de leurs nationaux**, it is the duty of consuls to defend the interests of their fellow-countrymen.

NATIVEMENT, nativ'mân-t, *adv.* natively : naturally, by birth.

NATIVITÉ, nativité, [Lat. : nativitas], *sf.* nativity : *a*) birth ; *b*) birth of Christ ; *c*) *Astrol.* horoscope.

† **NATRIUM**, natriom, *sm. Chem.* sodium.

NATRON, natrôn, **NATRUM**, natrom, *sm.* natron : crystallized carbonate of soda.

NATROMÈTRE, natrometre, [natron ; mètre], *sm.* natrometer : an instrument for measuring the quantity of soda in salts of potash and soda.

NATTE, nat', [Lat. : matta, mat made of rushes], *sf.* 1. mat, matting : a texture of sedge, flags, rushes, straw, or other material ; straw-mat, rush-mat ; 2. plat, platting, plait, braid. — **de cheveux**, tress of hair, plaited tress.

NATTER, naté-r, *va.* 1. to mat : to cover with mats ; 2. to plat, to plait, to braid : to interweave strands by folding. — **des cheveux**, to plat hair. — **les crins d'un cheval**, to plat a horse's mane.

NATTIER, natyé, *sm.* mat-maker.

NATU-MAJORITÉ, natu mazhorité, *sf.* seniority : the state of being elder.

NATURALISATION, naturalizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* naturalization : *a*) the act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native citizen ; *b*) the state of being naturalized ; *c*) introduction and establishment of foreign animals and plants in a country.

NATURALISER, naturalizé-r, *va.* to naturalize : *a*) to confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a citizen ; *b*) to adapt to a different climate, to accustom to a climate, to acclimate ; *c*) to adopt as native or vernacular, to make our own.

NATURALISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to receive letters of naturalization ; 2. to be naturalized.

NATURALISME, naturalism', *sm.* 1. naturalism, naturism : the system which attributes everything to nature ; 2. naturalness : the state of being produced by nature.

NATURALISTE, naturalist, *sm.* 1. naturalist : *a*) one who is versed in natural history ; *b*) an adherent to naturalism ; naturist ; 2. one who stuffs dead animals.

NATURALITÉ, naturalité, *sf.* 1. naturalness : the quality of being natural ; 2. denizenship, citizenship.

NATURANT, E, naturân, ânt, *adj. Philos.* active.

NATURE, natur', [Lat. : natura], *sf.* 1. nature : *a*) the world, the universe ; *b*) the established order of things, the laws of being ; *c*) personification of natural laws ; the power which presides over the material world ; *d*) that which constitutes any being ; *e*) essence, essential qualities, attributes of a person or a thing ; *f*) native properties or qualities of a living body ; *g*) original state or condition ; *h*) constitution of a living body ; disposition, temper ; *i*) the aggregate of innate feelings ; *j*) conscience ; *k*) disposition of the mind or soul ; *l*) natural feelings or affection ; *m*) kind, sort, species, description ; *n*) inartificialness ; *o*) consonance to nature, or to truth and reality ; *p*) *Paint. Sculpt.* life. *b*) **Les merveilles de la —**, the wonders of nature. **Les lois de la —**, the laws of nature. *c*) **La — agit toujours avec lenteur**, nature is always slow to act. **Les jeux de la —**, lusus naturæ. **La — agit avec lenteur, et pour ainsi dire avec épargne**, nature proceeds with slowness and as it were with thrift. *Montesq. Lett. pers.* **Payer le tribut à la —**, to die. *d*) **La — humaine**, human nature. **Les deux natures de Jésus-Christ**, the two natures of Jesus Christ. *e*) **La — du feu est de brûler**, the nature of fire is to burn. **La — de l'âme est de penser**, the nature of the soul is to think. **Notre — est dans le mouvement** ; le repos entier **est la mort**, it is our nature to be active, perfect rest is death. **Il est dans la — des choses que cela soit ainsi**, it is the nature of things that it should be so. **L'art perfectionne la —**, nature is improved by art. *f*) **Chaque animal obéit à sa —**, every animal yields to its nature. **On peut améliorer sa —**, man can improve his nature. **Forcer la —**, to force nature. **Il faut payer son tribut à la —**, we must pay our debt to nature. **Il faut donner quelque chose à la —**, some allowance must be made for nature. *g*) **L'homme dans l'état de —**, man in his natural state. *h*) **Il y a des maladies où il faut abandonner la — à elle-même**, some illnesses must be allowed to take their natural course. **Vivre selon la**

cours de la —, to live according to nature. **Il est de — bilieuse**, he is of a bilious constitution. **Une — maladive**, a sickly constitution. *i*) **Jamais la — ne nous trompe**, nature never deceives us. **La — ne l'a pas mal partagé**, nature has been generous towards him. *j*) **La — nous donne les premières notions du juste et de l'injuste**, our first notion of justice and injustice comes from nature. **Il faut se secourir les uns les autres, c'est la loi de la —**, we must help one another, such is the law of nature. **La — se révolte à ce spectacle**, nature takes offence at the sight. *k*) **Une — heureuse**, a happy disposition. **Être gai de sa —**, to be of a cheerful disposition. *l*) **Qu'un père vous ait aimé, c'est un sentiment que la — inspire**, it is quite natural that your father should love you. *m*) **Cette plante est d'une — particulière**, it is a particular sort of plant. **Le cristal est de la même — que le quartz**, crystal and quartz belong to the same kind. *o*) **Il faut, dans les arts, prendre la — pour guide**, in arts, we must be guided by nature. *p*) **Dessiner, peindre d'après —**, to draw, to paint from nature. **Un paysage fait d'après —**, a landscape drawn from nature. **Tableau de — morte**, a painting of still life. **Figures plus grandes que —**, figures larger than life. — *Prov.* : **L'habitude est une second nature**, habit (use) is second nature.

2. kind. **Payer en —**, to pay in kind. **Une dime qui se lèverait en — sur la récolte**, a tithe raised in kind on the crop. *J. J. Rouss.*

CONTRE NATURE, *adv. phr.* 1. unnaturally ; 2. unnatural, contrary to nature.

NATUREL, ELLE, naturèl, rèl', *adj.* 1. natural : *a*) pertaining to nature ; *b*) according to the course of nature ; *c*) born out of wedlock, illegitimate ; *d*) derived from nature, produced by nature, native, not acquired, not factitious, not artificial ; pure, genuine ; *e*) consonant with nature ; proper, essential ; *f*) *Mus.* according to the usual order of the scale ; *g*) *Math.* noting a function referred to some system in which the base is 1 ; *h*) according to the laws of nature ; *i*) conformable to reason or to custom ; *j*) free, easy ; not forced, not far-fetched ; *k*) unaffected ; plain, ingenuous. *a*) **Les phénomènes naturels**, natural phenomena. **La loi naturelle**, the law of nature. **Histoire naturelle**, natural history. *b*) **Mort naturelle**, natural death. *c*) **Enfant —**, natural child. *d*) **Des qualités naturelles**, natural qualities. **Il a de l'esprit —**, he is naturally witty. **Une cascade naturelle plus belle que toutes les chutes d'eau artificielles**, a natural waterfall much more beautiful than any artificial one. **Des cheveux naturels**, real, natural hair. **Vin —**, genuine (unadulterated) wine. *e*) **Il est — à l'oiseau de voler**, it is a bird's nature to fly. **Il est si — d'estimer ce qu'on aime**, it is so natural to think highly of what one loves. *Corn.* **La raison est un attribut — de l'homme**, reason is a natural attribute of man. **La mer est sortie de ses bornes naturelles**, the sea has spread beyond its boundaries. *h*) **Un événement —**, a natural event. *i*) **Sa conduite est toute naturelle**, his behaviour is quite natural. **Il n'est pas — de s'exposer à un si grand péril**, it is not natural to expose one's self to so great a peril. **Cela n'est pas —**, that is not natural. *j*) **Il faut prendre cette phrase dans son sens —**, you must give this phrase its right meaning. *k*) **Rien n'empêche tant d'être — que l'envie de le paraître**, nothing prevents one from being natural so much as the desire to appear so. *La Rochef. Max.* **Des jeunes gens se croient naturels lorsqu'ils sont grossiers**, some young people think they are natural when they are rude. **Thompson, ce poète —, et vrai**, Thompson, that true and unaffected poet.

2. native : *a*) born in a place ; *b*) untaught, inbred.

NATUREL, *sm.* 1. native : an original inhabitant of a country ; 2. health ; 3. nature : *a*) property, inherent property ; *b*) disposition, temper ; *c*) natural affection, natural feeling, feeling. *a*) **C'est le — du poisson, de vivre dans l'eau**, it is the nature of fish to live in water. *b*) **Un — pervers**, a perverse temper. **Être jaloux de son —, être d'un — jaloux**. to be of a jealous disposition. **La mollesse et l'oisiveté corrompent les plus beaux naturels**, effeminacy and idleness will spoil the best disposition. **Son — vif et hardi était selon mon goût**, I liked his lively, daring disposition. *c*) **C'est une méchante mère, elle manque de —**, she is a cruel mother, she is unfeeling. **C'est un homme d'un bon —**, he is a good-natured man. **Il faut être sans — pour ne pas soulager les malheureux quand on le peut**, one must be unfeeling not to do all in one's power to help the poor. **Chassez le —, il revient au galop**, what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. *Boileau.*

4. naturalness, native ease, absence of affectation. **Elle avait beaucoup de —, de franchise et d'esprit**, she was very natural, frank and witty.

5. nature, naturalness, life : the natural and external form of anything. **Statue plus grande que le —**, a statue larger than life.

AU NATUREL, *adv phr.* 1. from nature, to the life ; 2. naturally, plainly ; 3. in its natural light ; 4. *Cook.* simply cooked.

NATURELLEMENT, naturèl'mân-t, *adv.* naturally : *a*) according to nature ; *b*) by the force of nature ; *c*) spontaneously ; *d*) of course ; *e*) by birth, natively ; *f*) in a natural manner ; simply, genuinely ; easily, with ease ; *g*) without affectation ; unaffectedly ; *h*) freely, plainly. *a*) **Le lièvre est — timide**, hares are naturally timid. *b*) **— parlant, un mort ne peut revivre**, a dead man cannot possibly come to life again. **Cela ne se fait pas —**, that cannot be done naturally. *c*) **Ces plantes croissent —**, those plants grow naturally. *d*) **On l'attaqua ; — il se défendit**, they attacked him ; so of course he defended himself. *e*) **Il était riche —**, he was born rich. *f*) **Cela s'explique —**, that is easily explained. **Le sens qui s'offre — à l'esprit**, the meaning one naturally gives it. *g*) **Écrire —**, to write easily. *h*) **Répondez-moi —**, answer me plainly. **— parlant**, in plain terms. **Lui avez-vous répondu ? —**, did you answer him ? to be sure, I did.

NATURISME, naturism', *sm.* naturalism, naturism.

NAUCLÉE, nôklé, *sf.* *Bot.* nauclea : a genus of plants of the order cinchonaceæ.

NAUDET, nodé, [Joseph], historian (1786-1878).

NAUFRAGE, nôfrazh', [Lat. : naufragium, for navifragium ; navis, ship ; frangère, to break], *sm.* wreck : *a*) shipwreck ; *b*) *Fig.* ruin. **Faire —**, to be shipwrecked ; to be wrecked. **Faire — au port**, to be wrecked in the port. **Échapper au —**, to be saved from the wreck.

NAUFRAGÉ, E, nôfrazhé, *adj.* shipwrecked, wrecked. **Des marins naufragés**, shipwrecked sailors. **Navire —**, wreck.

NAUFRAGÉ, E, *sm. f.* shipwrecked person.

† **NAUFRAGER**, nôfrazhé-r, [naufrage], *vn.* to be shipwrecked.

NAULAGE, nôlazh', [Gr. : ναῦλον, from ναῦς, ship], *sm.* *Mar. Com.* freight, freighting.

NAUMACHIE, nômashi, [Gr. : ναῦς, ship ; μάχη, fight], *sf.* *Antiq.* naumachy : *a*) mock sea-fight ; *b*) the place where such engagements were exhibited.

NAUSÉABOND, E, nôzéabôn-t, bônd, [Lat. : nauseabundus, sickening], *adj.* nauseous, loathsome, sickening.

NAUSÉE, nôzé, [Gr. : ναυσία, sea-sickness ; ναῦς, ship], *sf.* nausea : *a*) sea-sickness ; *b*) qualm, qualmishess, squeamishness ; *Fig.* disgust, loathing. **Exciter des nausées**, to nauseate : *a*) to make sick, to sicken ; *b*) to affect with disgust. **Éprouver des nausées**, to nauseate, to become squeamish, to feel disgust, to be disgusted, to be sick.

NAUSÉEUX, EUSE, nôzéœ, œz, *adj.* *Med.* nauseous : relating to nausea.

NAUTILE, nôtil', [Lat. : nautilus ; Gr. : ναύτιλος, sailor], *sm.* *Conch.* nautilus : a small genus of cephalopodous molluscs. **— flambé**, pearly nautilus. **— papyracé**, argonaut, paper nautilus.

NAUTILITE, nôtilit', *sf.* nautilite : a fossil nautilus.

NAUTIQUE, nôtik', [Gr. : ναυτικός, from ναῦς, ship], *adj.* nautic, nautical : pertaining to navigation ; naval, sea. **Carte —**, sea-chart.

NAUTIQUEMENT, nôtik'mân-t, *adv.* nautically.

NAUTONIER, IÈRE, nôtonyé, nyèr', [Gr. : ναῦς, ship ; Lat. : nauta, sailor], *sm. f.* mariner, sailor ; boatman *m.*

NAVAL, E, naval, [Lat. : navalis ; navis, ship], *adj.* naval : pertaining to ships ; sea. **Architecture navale**, naval architecture. **Forces navales**, naval forces, navy. **Combat —**, sea-fight. **Couronne navale**, naval crown.

† **NAVÉE**, navé, *sf.* boat-load.

NAVET, navé, [Lat. : napus], *sm.* navew, French turnip : *Brassica napus*, a species of smaller turnip, with a spindle-shaped root.

NAVETIER, navetié, [navette, shuttle], *sm.* shuttle-maker.

NAVETTE, navét', [navet], *sf.* rape, coleseed, navette : *Brassica napus oleifera*, a variety of the French turnip. **— d'hiver**, winter rape. **— d'été quarantaine**, summer rape. **Graine de —**, coleseed, rapeseed. **Huile de —**, rapeseed-oil, rape-oil.

NAVETTE, navèt', [dimin. of nef, from navis, ship], *sf.* 1. cymbiform vessel ; 2. (weaver's) shuttle. **— volante**, fly-shuttle. **Faire courir la —**, to ply the shuttle. **La langue lui va comme la — d'un tisserand**, his tongue goes nineteen to the dozen. **Faire la —**, to go backwards and forwards. **Faire faire la — à quelqu'un**, to send a person backwards and forwards.

3. netting-needle.

NAVICULAIRE, navikulèr', [Lat. : navicularis ; navicula, dimin. of navis, ship], *adj.* navicular : shaped like a boat.

NAVIFORME, naviform', [Lat. : navis, ship ; forme], *adj.* *Anat.* navicular. **Os —**, navicular bone.

NAVIGABILITÉ, navigabilité, *sf.* navigableness, navigability the : state of being navigable.

NAVIGABLE, navigabl', [Lat. : navigabilis], *adj.* navigable : that may be navigated.

† **NAVIGANT**, navigân, *sm.* navigator.

NAVIGATEUR, navigatœr, *sm.* navigator : *a*) one who navigates ; voyager ; *b*) one who is skilful in the art of navigation ; sailor, mariner.

NAVIGATEUR, *adj. m.* sea-faring.

NAVIGATION, navigasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn,

[Lat. : navigatio], *sf.* 1. navigation : *a*) the act or navigating ; *b*) the act of conducting ships or other vessels. — **hauturière, — au long cours,** proper navigation. — **côtiere,** coasting. — **intérieure,** inland navigation. **Canal de —,** canal for navigation. — **aérienne,** aerial navigation.

2. voyage, sea-voyage. **Une — périlleuse,** a perilous sea-voyage.

NAVIGUER, navighé-r, [Lat. : navigāre], *vn.* to navigate, to sail ; (with *sur*) to sail on, to navigate. **C'est un navire qui navigue bien,** she is a good sailer.

NAVILLE, naviy', [Ital. : naviglio], *sf.* canal (for irrigation),

NAVIRE, navir', [Lat. : navis, ship ; Low Lat. : navilium ; O. Fr. : navirie], *sm.* 1. ship, vessel : a general term for every kind of vessel, used at sea, but more particularly applicable to merchant ships. — **marchand, — de commerce,** merchant ship, merchantman. — **à vapeur,** steamer, steamship. — **d'agrément,** pleasure yacht. — **aérien,** airship. **Capitaine de —,** captain of a ship. **Couler à fond un —,** to sink a ship. **Equiper, armer un — en guerre,** to fit out a ship for war.

2. *Astron.* — **Argo,** the ship Argo : a southern constellation.

NAVRANT, E, navrà :-t. ânt', *adj.* heart-breaking, heart-rending, distressing.

NAVRER, navré-r, [O. H. Ger. : narwe ; Ger. : Narbe, a scar ; O. Fr. : nafrer], *va.* 1. † to wound ; 2. *Fig.* to break the heart of, to wring, to distress, to grieve deeply. **En m'apprenant cette nouvelle, vous m'avez navré,** I am deeply grieved at the news you have given me.

3. to break, to rend (the heart). **J'en suis navré, j'en ai le cœur navré,** I feel greatly hurt at it.

NAZARÉEN, nazaréan, (from Nazareth, a city in Galilee], *sm.* 1. Nazarene : *a*) an inhabitant of Nazareth ; *b*) an early Christian ; 2. Nazarite : a Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

NE, nœ, [Lat. : non], *adv.* 1. [Before a vowel, the *e* is elided.] (Accompanied by *pas* or *point*) no, not. **Il ne veut pas,** he will not. **Ne viendra-t-il pas avec nous ?** will he not come with us ? **Ne le dites pas,** do not say it. **Il n'a point souffert,** he has not suffered. **Je ne puis pas ne pas croire qu'il en est ainsi,** I cannot help believing that it so. [With other words, instead of *pas* or *point* :] **Je n'y connais personne,** I know nobody there. **Je ne le verrai jamais,** I shall never see him. **Je n'y vois goutte,** I cannot see anything at all. **Il ne craint rien,** he fears nothing. **Je n'avance rien qui ne soit démontré par l'expérience,** I advance nothing that is not proved by experience. *Buffon.* **Je ne demande rien,** I do not want anything. **Je ne dis mot,** I did not say a word. **Nous ne le trouvons nulle part,** we cannot find it anywhere.

2. *Ne* is used alone, *i. e.* without any other adverb, as *pas* or *point,* in the following cases : *a*) generally with the verbs *cesser, oser, savoir, avoir garde, pouvoir* and the impersonal *importer.* **Il ne cesse de se plaindre,** he is complaining all the while. **On n'ose l'aborder,** people are afraid to speak to him. **Je suis si occupé que je ne sais où donner de la tête,** I am so busy that I don't know what I am about. **Vous ne sauriez le refuser,** you could not refuse it. **Il n'a garde d'y manquer,** he will certainly not fail to be there. **Je ne puis marcher,** I cannot walk. **Il n'importe de l'avoir payé ou non,** what do I care if I have paid him or not ? **On ne loue d'ordinaire que pour être loué,** people generally praise but to be praised, *La Rochef.*

b) sometimes, with other verbs, in a familiar or antiquated style. **Ne bougez d'ici,** do not stir from here.

c) in the second and negative term of a negative or interrogative sentence. **Je ne vois personne qui ne vous loue,** I meet with no one but praises you. **Avez-vous un ami qui ne soit des miens** ? are not your friends mine also ?

d) when the negation is not absolute. **Il ne lit guère,** he does not read much. **Je ne sortirai de trois jours,** I shall not go out for three days.

e) with *autre... que.* **Je n'ai d'autre désir que celui de vous être agréable,** my only wish is to please you.

f) in exclamative sentences. **Que n'êtes-vous arrivé plus tôt** ! why did you not come sooner ! **Que ne l'avez-vous dit** ? why did you not say so ?

g) after *depuis que* and *il y a,* when the verb is in the perfect tense. **Depuis que je ne l'ai vu,** since I saw him. **Il y a six mois que je ne lui ai parlé,** I have not spoken to him for six months.

h) with a verb that is governed by *si.* **Je ne sortirai point, si vous ne me venez prendre en voiture,** I shall not go out unless you come and fetch me in a carriage.

i) when two negations are united by ne, and also when *ni* is repeated. **Je ne l'estime ni ne l'aime,** I neither love nor esteem him. **Il ne mange ni ne boit depuis plusieurs jours,** he has neither eaten nor drunk anything for several days. **Ni les biens ni les honneurs ne valent la santé,** health is preferable to honours and wealth. **Il est avantageux de n'être ni trop pauvre ni trop riche,** it is an advantage to be neither too poor nor too rich.

j) in the phrases *n'etait, n'eût eté,* used for *si ce n'etait, si ce n'eut été.* **Je me soucierais peu de ce qu'ils peuvent dire, n'était l'artifice...,** it is the expedient and not what they say, that I object to.

3. *Ne* is expletive : 1. after the verbs *craindre, trembler, appréhender, avoir peur,* affirmatively used ; after the verbs *douter, contester, nier, disconvenir, désespérer, il n'est pas douteux,* negatively used, and after the verbs *empêcher, éviter, garder, prendre garde,* taken in an affirmative, interrogative or negative sense ; 2. after the conjunctions : *à moins que, de crainte que, de peur que, dans la crainte que,* and *que* used for *sans que, avant que* or *à moins que* ; 3. after a comparative of inequality ; 4. after *autre, autrement, tout autre, tout autrement, plut't que, plus t't que.* **Je crains qu'il ne pleuve,** I am afraid it will rain. **Je tremble qu'il ne s'aperçoive de ma faute,** I am afraid he may find out my mistake. **On ne peut nier que cette vie ne soit désirable,** one must own that life is desirable. *Bossuet.* **On ne peut douter que les Grecs ne connussent eux-mêmes l'agriculture,** there is no doubt that the Greeks themselves knew what agriculture was. *Condillac.* **Vous ne sauriez disconvenir qu'il ne vous ait parlé,** you cannot deny that he spoke to you. **On ne désespérait pas que vous ne devinssiez riche,** they still hoped you would become rich. **Evitez qu'il ne vienne,** prevent him from coming. **Empêchez qu'elle ne se mêle d'aucune affaire,** prevent her from meddling with anything. **Gardez qu'un jour on ne vous plaigne d'avoir su mal user d'un talent si parfait,** mind you are not blamed some day for having made such bad use of so great a talent. **Elle le prie de parler plus bas de crainte que son père ne l'entende,** she begs him to speak lower for fear her father should hear him. **Je n'irai pas, à moins que vous ne veniez avec moi,** I shall not go unless you accompany me. **Je ne saurais voir d'honnêtes pères chagrinés par leurs enfants, que cela ne m'émeuve,** I cannot see honest fathers, in trouble about their children, without feeling for them. **Je viendrai avant qu'il ne parte,** I shall come before he starts. **Vous écrivez mieux que vous ne parlez,** you write better than you speak. **Elle est plus belle que vous ne croyez,** she is more beautiful than you think. **Depuis l'invention de la poudre, les batailles sont beaucoup moins sanglantes qu'elles n'étaient,** since the invention of gunpowder, battles are not as bloody as they were. *Montesq. Lettres p.* **On se voit d'un autre œil qu'on ne voit son prochain,** we do not see ourselves in the same light as we do others. [*Ne* is suppressed in a negative sentence.]

4. † nor.

Ne... plus, no more, no longer. **Je ne le vois plus,** I no longer see him. **Il ne reviendra plus,** he will not come back again.

Ne... que, but, only, nothing but. **Je n'ai qu'un véritable ami,** I have but one true friend. **Il ne fait que manger et dormir,** he does nothing but eat and sleep.

NÉ, E, né, *pa. p.* of *Naître,* 1. born ; by birth. *Bien né,* well-born, of a good family, well-disposed, well-inclined. **Mal né,** evil-disposed. **Les esprits nés à la tyrannie,** people born tyrannical. **Je suis née pour mourir des maux d'autrui,** I was born to feel every body's troubles. **Les hommes sont nés pour vivre ensemble,** men are born to live together. **Mort-né, mort-née,** still-born, dead-born. **Nouveau-né, nouveau-née,** new-born, newly-born. **Premier-né,** first-born. **Dernier-né,** last-born.

2. by right, natural. **Les rois sont les juges nés de leurs peuples,** kings are the natural judges of their people.

NÉANMOINS, néânmwan', [néant ; moins] *adv.* nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, for all that.

NÉANT, néân, [Lat. : ne, not ; ens, entis, being], *sm.* nothing : *a*) non-existence, in existence, nihility, nothingness, non-entity ; nullity ; *b*) nought, naught, nothingness, little value. **Du — tout semble sortir,** all seems to spring from nihility. **Rentre dans le — d'où je t'ai fait sortir,** return to the low rank I took you from. *Rac. Baj.* ii.1. **Le — des grandeurs,** the nothingness of greatness. **Un homme de —,** a man of nothing. **Mettre au —, à —, réduire à —,** *Law-t.* to annul. **Au milieu des grandeurs humaines il en découvrit le —,** in the midst of human greatness, he found out its nothingness.

NÉANT, *adv.* 1. nothing ; 2. no.

POUR NÉANT, *adv. phr.* uselessly.

NÉARTHROSE, néartrôse [Gr. : νέος, new ; ἄρθρον, articulation], *sf. Surg.* nearthrosis.

NÉBULAIRE, nébulèr'. [Lat. : nebula, cloud], *adj. Astron.* nebular : pertaining to nebulæ.

NÉBULEUSE, nébulœz', *sf. Astron.* nebula (*pl.* nebulæ) : a faint, misty appearance among the stars.

NÉBULEUX, EUSE, nébulœ, lœz', [Lat. : nebulosus, cloudy ; nebula, cloud], *adj.* 1. nebulous, nebulose : *a*) cloudy, hazy, misty ; *b*) *Astron.* nebular, pertaining to a nebula

a) Un ciel —, a cloudy sky. *b)* **Étoile nébuleuse**, nebulous star, nebula.

2. *Fig.* cloudy : *a)* gloomy, dismal ; *b)* obscure, dark, not intelligible. *a)* **Un visage —**, a gloomy countenance. *b)* **Un écrivain —**, an obscure author.

NÉBULOSITÉ, nébulôzité, *sf.* nebulousness, nebulosity, cloudiness.

NÉCESSAIRE, nésèsêr', [Lat. : necessarius], *adj.* necessary : *a)* that must be ; that cannot be otherwise ; *b)* indispensable, needful, requisite ; *c)* unavoidable, inevitable; conclusive ; *d)* acting from necessity, not free. *a)* **Un être —**, a necessary being. **Une vérité —**, a necessary truth. *b)* **La respiration est — à la vie**, breathing is necessary to life. **Votre présence est ici —**, your presence is necessary here. **Il n'était point — de parler**, it was not neccessary to speak. **Un ministre devenu — par l'importance de ses services**, a minister who cannot be dispensed with on account of the important services he has rendered. **Se rendre —**, to make one's self indispensable. *c)* **C'est un mal —**, it is a necessary evil. **C'est la suite — de ce principe**, it is the inevitable consequence of that principle. *d)* **Agent —** necessary agent.

NÉCESSAIRE, *sm.* 1. busy-body. **Faire le —**, to play the busy-body.

2. necessaries *pl.* ; needful, what is necessary. **Nous serions tous assez riches, si nous ne voulions que le —**, we should all be tolerably well off, if we only wished for what is necessary. **Manquer du —**, to stand in need of necessaries. **Se priver du —, se refuser le —**, to deprive one's self of, to refuse one's self the necessaries of life. **Faire le —**, to do the needful.

3. work-box : 4. dressing-case.

NÉCESSAIREMENT, nésèsèr'mân-t, *adv.* 1. necessarily ; needs, indispensably ; 2. of course.

NÉCESSITANTE, nésèsitânt', *adj. f.* 1. necessitating ; 2. (of grace) compulsory ; 3. *Fam.* absolute.

NÉCESSITATION, nésèsitasyôn, *sf. Philos.* necessitation : the state of being subject to necessity.

NÉCESSITÉ, nésèsité, [Lat. : necessitas], *sf.* 1. necessity : *a)* necessary condition ; necessariness, the state of being necessary ; *b)* irresistible power, compulsive force ; obligation, the state of being requisite ; *c) Philos.* the cause of that which cannot but be : that which must be ; *d)* indispensableness ; that which is logically necessary ; unavoidableness, inevitableness ; *e)* need, exigency, pressing want ; *f)* destitution, indigence, need, strait, penury. *a)* **Une dure —**, a hard necessity. **Faire une chose par —**, to do a thing out of necessity. **Afin que les hommes se trouvent réduits à l'heureuse — de fuir le mal**, that men may be reduced to the fortunate necessity of eschewing evil. *b)* **Plier sous le joug de la —**, to submit to the heavy yoke of necessity. **Les dures lois de la —**, the hard laws of necessity. **La — était venue de s'expliquer**, an explanation had become necessary. **On est souvent dans la — de se servir des méchants**, we are often obliged to make use of the wicked. **La — est mère de l'invention**, necessity is the mother of invention. **Faire de — vertu**, to make a virtue of necessity. **Une chose de première —**, a thing of the first necessity. *c)* **— métaphysique**, metaphysical necessity. **— morale**, moral necessity. *d)* **Je ne vois pas la — de cette conséquence**, I do not see that this is an inevitable consequence. **Si vous voulez qu'on vous pardonne, c'est une — que vous pardonniez**, you are bound to forgive if you wish to be forgiven. *Bescherelle.* *e)* **Quelle — y a-t-il de faire cela ?** what need is there to do that ? **Il se trouvait dans une pressante —**, he was in the greatest need. *f)* **Tomber dans la —**, to fall into poverty. — *Prov.* : **nécessité n'a pas de loi**, necessity knows no law. **Il faut faire de nécessité vertu**, one must make a virtue of necessity.

2. *pl.* necessities, necessaries. **Nous parlons pour l'intérêt des pauvres, nous exposons leurs pressantes nécessités**, we are speaking in the interest of the poor , and explaining what their necessaries are. *Bourdaloue.* **Les nécessités de la nature**, the wants of nature.

DE NÉCESSITÉ, *adv. plur.* necessarily.

PAR NÉCESSITÉ, *adv. phr.* through want, from necessity.

NÉCESSITER, nésèsité-r, *va.* to necessitate : *a)* to make necessary or indispensable ; *b)* to bring to the necessity of doing anything; to compel, to force, to oblige. *a)* **Cela nécessite une démarche de votre part**, that necessitates a step on your part. *b)* **— quelqu'un à se défendre**, to compel a man to defend himself.

NÉCESSITEUX, EUSE, nésèsitœ, tœz', *adj.* necessitous, needy, indigent : distressed by want of the means of living. [*Substant.* :] **Les nécessiteux**, the needy.

NEC PLUS ULTRA, nèkpluzultra, *sm. Lat.* ne plus ultra.

NÉCROLATRIE, nekrolatri, [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; λατρεία, worship], *sf.* necrolatry : worship of the dead.

NÉCROLOGE, nékrolozh', [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* obituary, necrology : a register of deaths.

NÉCROLOGIE, nékrolozhi, *sf.* necrology : biographical notice of a deceased person.

NÉCROLOGIQUE, nékrolozhic', *adj.* necrologic, necrological : relating to necrology.

NÉCROLOGUE, nékrolog', *sm.* necrologist : a person who gives an account of deaths.

NÉCROMANCIE, nékromânsi, **NÉCROMANCE**, nékromâns', [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* necromancy : *a)* the art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead ; *b)* magic, enchantment, conjuration. **De —**, necromantic.

NÉCROMANCIEN, IENNE, nékromânsian, èn', *sm. f.* necromancer : *a)* one who practises necromancy ; *b)* magician, sorcerer, conjurer.

NÉCROMANT, nékromân, *sm.* necromancer.

NÉCROPHAGE, nékrofazh', [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* necrophagous : feeding on dead animals.

NÉCROPHOBIE, nékrofobi, [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; φόβος, dread], *sf.* 1. necrophobia : a horror of dead bodies ; 2. *Med.* fear of death.

NÉCROPOLE, nékropol', [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; πόλις, city], *sf.* necropolis : city of the dead, burial-ground, grave-yard, cemetery.

NÉCROPSIE, nékropsi, **NÉCROSCOPIE** nékroskopi, [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf. Med.* necropsy, necroscopy : post-mortem examination.

NÉCROSE, nékrôz', [Gr. : νέκρωσις, mortification], *sf.* necrosis : *a) Med.* mortification, lifeless state of a bone ; *b) Bot.* a disease of plants marked by small black spots.

NÉCROSER, nékrôzé-r, *va.* to mortify.

NÉCROSER (SE), *v. refl.* to mortify.

NÉCROTOMIE, néktotomi, [Gr. : νεκρὸς, dead ; τομή, cutting], *sf.* necrotomy, dissection.

NECTAIRE, nèktèr, [Lat. : nectĕre, to tie], *sm. Bot.* nectary, necarium : the part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance.

NECTAR, nèktar, [Gr. ; Lat.] *sm.* nektar : *a) Mythol.* the drink of the gods ; *b) Fig.* any pleasant and sweet drink ; *c) Bot.* the honey of a flower.

NECTARÉ, E, nèktaré, **NECTARÉEN, ENNE**, nèktaréan, èn', *adj.* nectareal, nectareous, nectarine : resembling nectar, sweet as nectar, delicious.

NECTARIFÈRE, nèktarifêr', [nectar ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* nectariferous : producing nectar or honey.

NEF, nèf', [Lat. : navis, ship], *sf.* 1. *Poet.* ship, vessel ; 2. nave (of a church). **— latérale**, side aisle. **Moulin à —**, water mill built on a boat.—*Prov.* : **Qui entre en nef n'a pas vent à gré**, no gains without pains.

NÉERLANDAIS, E, néerlândé, aise, *sm. f.* and *adj.* netherlander : an inhabitant of the Netherlands or Holland ; Netherlandish : Dutch.

NÉFASTE, néfast', [Lat. : nefastus, unlawful from nefas], *adj.* 1. *Antiq.* of rest ; 2. solemn ; of solemn festivals ; 3. of mourning ; 4. (in modern use) ill omened, inauspicious, unlucky, fatal. **Un jour —**, a fatal day.

NÈFLE, nèfl', [Lat. : mespila], *sf.* medlar: the fruit of the medlar-tree.

NÉFLIER, néflié, *sm. Bot.* medlar, medlar-tree : *Mespilus*, a genus of fruit-trees.

NÉGATEUR, TRICE, négatœr, tris', *adj.* denying.

NÉGATIF, IVE, négatif, tiv', [Lat. : negativus], *adj.* 1. negative : *a)* implying denial or negation ; denying ; *b)* having the power of stopping or restraining ; *c)* privative, implying only the absence of something. **Proposition négative**, negative proposition. **Particule négative**, negative particle, negative. **Voix négative**, negative voice. **État —**, negative state. **Grandeur, quantité négative**, *Alg.* negative quantity. **Électricité négative**, negative electricity.

2. (of persons) inclined to refuse.

NÉGATION, négasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : negatio], *sf.* 1. negation : denial, disavowal ; 2. *Gram.* negative : a word that expresses negation or that denies.

NÉGATIVE, négativ', *sf.* 1. negative : *a)* negative proposition ; *b) Gram.* particle of denial ; 2. refusal. **Se tenir sur la —**, to be always ready to deny. **Il est fort sur la —**, he is always ready to deny. **Et c'est comme on t'a dit, trop d'une —**, and it is, as you have been told, a negative too many. *Mol. f. Sav.* ii. 6.

NÉGATIVEMENT, négativ'mân-t, *adv.* negatively, in the negative.

NÉGATIVITÉ, négativité, *sf. Phys.* negativity, negativeness : the quality of being negatively electrified.

NÉGLIGÉ, E, neglizhé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. neglected ; 2. incorrect, unstudied, offhand ; 3. (of persons) negligent, careless, regardless, neglectful. **Quoique Louis XI fût toujours fort — dans ses habits**, although Lewis XI. was always careless about his dress. **Votre éducation, me dit l'archevêque avec une sorte de surprise, n'a pas été négligée**, your education, said the archbishop with something of surprise, has not been neglected, *Le Sage.* **La prose des Allemands est souvent trop négligée**, German prose il often much too incorrect, *Mme de Staël.*

4. unnoticed; slighted, disregarded.

NÉGLIGÉ, *sm.* 1. undress, negligee, dishabille, morning dress; 2. (in the fine Arts) negligence.

NÉGLIGEABLE, néglizhabl', *adj.* that may be neglected or omitted. **Une quantité —**, object, force, quantity beneath one's notice.

NÉGLIGEMENT, néglizh'mân-t, *sm.* neglect, negligence.

NÉGLIGEMMENT, néglizhamân-t, *adv.* neglectfully, negligently, with neglect, carelessly.

NÉGLIGENCE, néglizhâns', [Lat. : negligentia], *sf.* 1. negligence : *a*) neglect, carelessness, inattention, heedlessness, remissness; *b*) neglect, omission to do; *c*) (in the Fine Arts and Lit.) neglect, a want of observance of admitted rules and principles. *a*) **Le feuilletant avec — et sans penser à rien**, turning over the pages carelessly without thinking of anything. **De la — à l'égard des plus petites choses, l'on va promptement à la — dans les grandes**, from the negligence shown in small matters people are apt to become negligent in important ones. *Bourdaloue.* *b*) **Votre — à répondre**, your negligence to answer. *c*) **Une petite — de style**, a little negligence of style. **Relever la moindre — dans un ouvrage**, to notice the least negligence in a work.

2. neglect, slight, disregard, indifference. **Ma juste impatience vous accusait déjà de quelque —**, I was justly impatient, and already accused you of somewhat neglecting us.

NÉGLIGENT, E, néglizhân-t, ânt', [Lat. : negligens, entis], *adj.* negligent, neglectful, careless, heedless, inattentive, remiss. **Un intendant —**, a negligent steward. **— en affaires**, negligent in business.

NÉGLIGER, néglizhé-r, [Lat. : negligĕre, neglectum; ne, not; legĕre, to gather], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* mute : *nous négligeons, je négligeais.*] to neglect : *a*) to treat carelessly; to overlook, to slight, to slight over, to be negligent of; *b*) to slight, to disregard; *c*) to forbear to do, use, employ, promote, or attend to, to leave out; to leave undone; *d*) *Math.* to omit, to pass over. *a*) **Gardez-vous bien de — votre santé**, mind you do not neglect your health. **Il ne faut pas — les petits profits**, small gains must not be slighted. *Nodier.* **Ils avaient la barbe longue et négligée**, they had their beards long and neglected. *Fén. Tél.* xo. **Un auteur n'est jamais parfait quand il néglige d'être aimable**, an author cannot be perfect if he neglects to please. *b*) **On payait un astrologue, et on négligeait un géomètre**, they paid astrologers and slighted geometers. *c*) **Il n'a négligé aucun des moyens qui pouvaient le faire réussir**, he neglected none of the means which might make him succeed. **— une occasion**, to miss an opportunity.

NÉGLIGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to neglect one's self, to neglect one's person, to take no care of one's self; 2. to be careless, to be negligent of one's duty; 3. (In the Fine Arts and Lit.) to commit negligences.

NÉGOCE, négos', [Lat. : negotium], *sm.* trade, business, traffic. **Faire — de draps**, to do business in the cloth trade. **Il fait un vilain —**, he is engaged in dirty business.

NÉGOCIABILITÉ, négosiabilité, *sf. Com.* negotiability : the quality of being negotiable.

NÉGOCIABLE, négosiabl', *adj. Com.* negotiable : that may be negotiated; transferable.

NÉGOCIANT, négosiân-t, *sm.* merchant. **Un — en vins**, a wine merchant.

NÉGOCIATEUR, TRICE, négosiatœr, tris', *sm. f.*, negotiator, *m.* negotiatrix *f.* : a person who negotiates.

NÉGOCIATION, negosiasiôn, [Lat. : negociatio], *sf.* negociation : *a*) the transaction of business between nations; *b*) treaty; *c*) the act of negotiating, the transacting of business in traffic; *d*) *Com.* transfer of notes. **Entamer une — avec quelqu'un**, to begin to negotiate with a person. **Être en —**, to be negotiating. **Charger quelqu'un d'une — importante**, to trust an import negotiation to a person. **La — n'a pas réussi**, the negotiation did not succeed.

NÉGOCIER, négocié-r, [Lat. : negotiari, atus], *vn.* to negotiate, to trade, to deal, to traffic.

NÉGOCIER, *va.* to negociate : *a*) to manage, to procure or settle by conference and agreement; *b*) *Com.* to put into circulation, to pass, to transfer by indorsement. *a*) **— une ligue offensive et défensive**, to negotiate an offensive and defensive league. **— une affaire importante**, to negotiate an important affair. *b*) **— un billet**, to negotiate a bill.

NÉGOCIER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be negotiating; to be negotiated.

NÉGRAILLE, negrey (in contempt of negroes), *sf.* negro-race.

NÈGRE, nègr', [Span : negro, from Lat. niger, black], *sm.* negro (*pl.* negroes) : *a*) one of the black race of men inhabiting Africa; *b*) a black slave. **La traite des nègres**, the slave-trade. **Traiter quelqu'un comme un —**, *Fig.* to be very hard to a person. **Travailler comme un —**, to work like a slave.

NÈGRE, *adj.* negro : of negroes, pertaining to negroes.

NÉGRERIE, nègrœri, *sf.* 1. barracoon, negro-barracks; 2. slave-warehouse.

NÉGRESSE, négrès', *sf.* negress : a female negro; negro-woman, negro-girl.

NÉGRIER, négrié, *adj. m.* slave, of slaves, of a slaver. **Bâtiment —**, slave-ship, slaver. **Capitaine —**, captain of a slave-ship.

NÉGRIER, *sm.* 1. slave-ship, slaver; 2. slave-trader.

NÉGRILLON, ONNE, nègriyôn, yon', *sm. f.* negro-boy *m.*; negro-girl *f.* a little negro.

NÉGROÏDE, nègroïd', *adj.* negroid : resembling negroes.

NÉGROMANCIEN, négromânsian, *sm.* V. *Nécromancien.*

NÉGROMANT, négromân, *sm.* V. *Nécromant.*

NÉGROPHILE, negrofil, [nègre; Gr. : φίλος, friend], *sm. f.* and *adj.* negrophil : friendly to the negro.

NÉGUNDO, négôndo, [Malay : negund], *sm. Bot.* negundo : a genus of ornamental trees of the order aceraceæ.

NÉGUS, négus, *sm.* negus : emperor of Abyssinia. **Négus**, [from Negus died 1732 who first made it], negus : a liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon-juice.

NÉHÉMIE, néémi, *pnm.* Nehemiah.

NEIGE, nèzh', [Lat. : nivea], *sf.* 1. snow. **Des flocons de —**, flakes of snow. **Un amas de —**, a snow-drift. **Une tourmente de —**, a snow-storm. **Une plaine de —**, a snowy plain. **Devenir blanc comme —**, to become as white as snow. **Cela grossit comme une boule de —**, **cela fait la pelote de —**, it increases gradually. **Il tombe de la —**, it is snowing. **Couvert de —**, covered with snow. **Où sont les neiges d'antan?** *Fig.* where are the snows of last year? **Je m'en soucie comme des neiges d'antan**, I do not care a straw about it.

2. *Fig.* whiteness, snowy whiteness. **La — de son cou**, the snowy whiteness of her neck. **La — de ses cheveux blancs**, the whiteness of his hair. **Avoir de la — sur la tête**, to have white hair. **Il en est sorti blanc comme —**, he came out of the affair without a spot on his reputation.

3. white beard; 4. snowy season; 5. year; 6. coating of sugar; 7. *Cook.* **Œufs à la —**, snow eggs. **Fouetté en —**, whipped to a froth.

8. *Fam.* **De —**, worthless, trifling.

NEIGÉ, E, nezhé, *adj.* snowy : covered with snow; snow-clad, snow-capt, snow-crowned.

NEIGER, nèzhé-r, [Lat. : nivicāre], *vn. impers.* [The *g* before *a*, is followed by an *e* mute : *il neigea.*] to snow. **Il neige à gros flocons**, it snows in large flakes. **Il a neigé toute la journée**, it has snowed all day long. **Il a neigé sur sa tête**, *Fig.* his hair has turned white.

NEIGEUX, EUSE, nèzhœ, œz', *adj.* snowy : abounding with snow, covered with snow. **Un temps —**, snowy weather. **La cime neigeuse des montagnes**, the snowy tops of the mountains.

NÉLUMBO, nélumbo, *sm. Bot.* nelumbo : a genus of large water lilies.

NÉMÉENS, néméan, *adj. mpl. Antiq.* Nemean : pertaining to Nemea. **Jeux —**, Nemean games.

NÉMÉSIS, némézis, *pnf.* Nemesis : *Mythol.* the goddess of retributive justice or vengeance; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid.

NÉMORAL, E, némoral, [Lat. : nemoralis; nemus, oris, forest], *adj.* nemoral, nemorous, woody : growing in groves or woods.

NE-M'OUBLIEZ-PAS, nœmoubliépâ, *sm. Bot.* forget-me-not. V. *Myosotis.*

NÉNIES, néni, [Gr. : νενία], *sfpl. Antiq.* nenia, dirge, funeral song.

NENNI, nani, nèni, [nen for non; from Lat. non illud, not that], *adv.* no, not at all.

NENNI, *sm.* refusal. **Un doux —**, a kind refusal. **Il n'y a point à dire —**, there is no saying nay.

NÉNUFAR *or* **NÉNUPHAR**, nénufar, [from Ar. ninoufar], *sm. Bot.* nenuphar, water-lily : *Nymphæa*, a genus of aquatic plants. **— blanc**, white water-lily, nenuphar. **— jaune**, yellow water-lily. **— lotus**, water-lily of the Nile, Egyptian water-lily.

NÉO, néo, neo : a prefix from Gr. νέος, new, having the same signification in English and French in a great number of words.

NÉO-CATHOLICISME, néokatolisism', *sm.* Neo-Catholicism.

NÉO-CATHOLIQUE, néokatolik', 1. *adj.* Neo-Catholic; 2. *sm. f.* Neo-Catholic.

NÉO-CHRÉTIEN, IENNE, néokrétyan, en', 1. *adj.* Neo-Christian; 2. *sm. f.* Neo Christian.

NÉO-CHRISTIANISME, néokristianism', *sm.* Neo-Christianity.

NÉOCOMIEN, IENNE, néokomyan, èn', [Gr. : νέος, new; κώμη, village], *adj. Geol.* neacomian : noting a group of rocks in the cretaceous system.

NÉOGRAPHE, neograf', [Gr. : νέος, new; γράφειν, to write], *adj.* neographical : inovating in orthography.

NÉOGRAPHE, *sm.* neographer.

NÉOGRAPHIE, néografi, *sf.* neography : new orthography.

NÉOGRAPHIQUE, néografik', *adj.* neographical.

NÉO-GREC, ECQUE, néogrèk, *adj.* modern Greek.

NÉO-LATIN, E, néolatan, tin', *adj.* neolatin : derived from the Latin.

NÉOLOGIE, néolozhi, [Gr. : νέος, new;

λόγος, discourse], *sf.* neology, neologism : *a*) introduction or use of new words ; *b*) new use of a word.

NÉOLOGIQUE, néolozhik, *adj.* neologic, neological, neologistic, neologistical : pertaining to neology.

NÉOLOGIQUEMENT, néolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* neologically.

NÉOLOGISME, néolozhism', *sm.* neologism, neologianism : *a*) affectation of neology : *b*) neology ; *c*) new word.

NÉOLOGISTE, néolozhist', **NÉOLOGUE**, néolog', *sm.* neologist, neologian : a person who introduces new words.

NÉOMÉNIE, néoméni, [Gr. : νέος, new ; μήνη, moon], *sf.* neomenia : *a*) *Astron.* time of new moon ; *b*) *Antiq.* a feast celebrated at the beginning of a lunar month.

NÉOPHOBIE, néofobi, [Gr. : νέος, new ; φόβος, dread], *sf.* neophobia : horror of novelty.

NÉOPHYTE, néofit', [Gr. : νέος, new ; φυτόν, plant ; νεόφυτος] : *sm. f.* neophyte ; new convert.

NÉOPLASTIE, néoplasti, [Gr. : νέος, new ; πλάσσω, I form], *sf. Med.* neoplasty : formation of new parts.

NÉO-PLATONICIEN, IENNE, néoplatonisyan, én', *adj.* neoplatonic.

NÉO-PLATONICIEN, IENNE, *smf.* Neoplatonist, Neoplatonician : a mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccus and Plotinus.

NÉO-PLATONISME, néoplatonism', *sm.* Neoplatonism : the doctrines of the Neoplatonists.

NÉORAMA, néorama, [Gr. : νεώς, temple ; ὅραμα, view], *sm.* neorama : a panorama representing the interior of a large building.

NÉOTÉRIQUE, néotérik', [Gr. : νέος, new], *adj.* neoteric, neoterical : new, modern.

NÉPÂL, népâl, *pnm. Geog.* Nepaul.

NÉPALAIS, népalè, *sm.* Nepalese : *a*) a native of Nepaul ; *b*) the language of that country.

NÉPENTHACÉES, népantasé, **NÉPENTHÉES**, népanté, *sm. Bot.* nepenthaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

NÉPENTHE, népant', **NÉPENTHÈS**, népantès *sm. Bot.* nepenthes, pitcher-plant : a genus of Asiatic plants.

NÉPÉRIEN, IENNE, népéryan, èn', *adj. Math.* Naperian : invented by Napier.

NÉPÈTE, népèt', *sf. Bot.* Catmint, catnip, nepeta : a genus of labiated plants.

NÉPHOSCOPE, nefoskop, [Gr. : νέφος, cloud ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* nephoscope : an instrument for observing clouds, their direction and velocity.

NÉPHRALGIE, néfralzhi, [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* nephralgia, nephralgy : neuralgic pain in the kidneys.

NÉPHRÉTIQUE, néfrétik', *adj. Med.* nephritic, nephritical : *a*) pertaining to the kidneys ; *b*) affected with a disease of the kidneys ; *c*) relieving disorders of the kidneys. **Douleur —**, nephritic pains. **Colique —**, nephritic colic, renal colic.

NÉPHRÉTIQUE, *sm.* 1. nephritic person ; 2. nephritic : a medicine for diseases of the kidneys.

NÉPHRITE, néfrit', [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney], *sf.* 1. *Med.* nephritis : inflammation of the kidneys ; 2. *Miner.* nephrite, jade, nephritic stone.

NÉPHROGRAPHIE, néfrografi, [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* nephrography : description of the kidneys.

NÉPHROÏDE, néfroid', [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* nephroid : resembling a kidney in form.

NÉPHROLITHE, nefrolit', [Gr. νεφρός, kidney ; λίθος, stone], *sf. Med.* stone, calculus in the kidney.

NÉPHROLITHIASE, néfrolitiaz', [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; λιθίασις, formation of stone], *sf.* nephrolithiasis : the disease of renal calculi.

NÉPHROLITIQUE, néfrolitik', *adj. Med.* nephrolithic : belonging to calculi in the kidneys.

NÉPHROLOGIE, néfrolozhi, [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* nephrology : a treatise on the kidneys.

NÉPHROPYOSE, néfropiôz', [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; πύος, pus], *sf. Med.* suppuration of the kidneys.

NÉPHROTOMIE, néfrotomi, [Gr. : νεφρός, kidney ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* nephrotomy : the operation of extracting calculi from the kidney by cutting.

NÉPOTISME, népotism', [Lat. : nepos, nepotis, nephew], *sm.* nepotism : favouritism shown to relations.

NEPTUNE, nèptun', *pnm.* Neptune : *a*) *Mythol.* the god of the ocean, *Fig.* the sea. *b*) *Astron.* a large planet.

NEPTUNIEN, IENNE, nèptunyan, èn', *adj. Geol.* neptunian : formed by water.

NEPTUNIEN, *sm.* neptunian, neptunist.

NEPTUNISTE, nèptunist', *sm.* neptunian, neptunist : one who adopts the neptunian theory in geology.

NÉRÉE, néré, *pnm. Mythol.* Nereus : a marine deity.

NÉRÉIDE, néréid', *sf. Mythol.* Nereid : a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus.

NERF, nèrf *or* nèr ; in the plural the *f* is never pronounced. [Lat. : nervus ; Gr. : νεῦρον, sinew], *sm.* 1. nerve : *a*) *Vulg.* sinew, tendon, ligament ; *b*) *Anat.* one of the fine filiform organs of sensation and motion ; *c*) *Fig.* strength, force, power ; sinews. *b*) **Avoir mal aux nerfs**, to feel nervous. **Donner sur les nerfs**, to make one nervous ; to irritate any one. **Attaque de nerfs**, hysteric fit, hysterics. **Avoir ses nerfs**, to be in an irritable mood. *c*) **Quand un gouvernement n'a plus d'autre — que l'argent**, when money is the only sinews of a government. **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in energy. **Avoir du —**, to have strength, energy. **L'argent est le — de la guerre**, money is the sinews of war.

2. *Book-b.* slip, band, cord ; 3. pizzle (of a bull) ; 4. *pl. Arch.* nerves : ribs of a vault.

NERF-FÉRURE, nèrférur', *sf. Veter.* over-reach.

NÉRION, nériôn, [Gr.], *sm. Bot.* oleander, nerium : a genus of plants of the order apocynaceæ.

NÉRITE, nérit', [Gr. : νηρός, wet], *sf.* nerite, sea-snail.

NÉROLI, néroli, *sm. Pharm.* neroli : essential oil of orange-flowers.

NÉRON, nérôn, *pnm.* Nero.

NÉRONIEN, IENNE, néronyan, èn', *adj.* cruel.

NERPRUN, nèrprœn, [noir ; prune], *sm.* buckthorn : *Rhamnus catharticus.*

NERVATION, nèrvasyôn, *sf. Bot.* nervation : distribution of the nerves of leaves.

NERVÉ, E, nèrvé, *adj. Bot.* nerved, nervose, nervous.

NERVER, nèrvé-r, [nerf], *va.* 1. to cover with strips ; 2. *Book-b.* to band, to cord.

NERVEUSEMENT, nèrvœz'mân-t, *adv.* nervously : *a*) with strength or vigour ; *b*) with agitation of the nerves.

NERVEUX, EUSE, nèrvœ-z, œz', [Lat. : nervosus ; nervus, nerve], *adj.* nervous : *a*) sinewy, strong, vigorous ; *b*) pertaining to the nerves ; *c*) full of nerves, abounding in nerves; *d*) having the nerves affected ; irritable ; *e*) *Fig.* forcible, spirited ; manifesting vigour of mind, vigorous ; *f*) strong, firm ; *g*) *Bot.* nervose, nerved. *a*) **Des bras nerveux**, sinewy arms. *b*) **Système —**, nervous system. **Maladies nerveuses**, nervous diseases. *d*) **Être —**, to be nervous. *e*) **Un style —**, a nervous style.

NERVIN, nèrvan, *adj. m. Med.* nervine : acting upon the nerves.

NERVIN, *sm. Med.* nervine.

NERVOSISME, nervozism, *sm. Med.* nervosism.

NERVOSITÉ, nèrvozité, *sf.* nervousness : the quality of being nervous.

NERVURE, nèrvur', [nerf], *sf.* 1. *Book-b.* cording, band (of a book) ; 2. *Arch.* nerve, rib ; 3. *Bot.* nerve, nervure, vein (of a leaf) ; 4. *Entom.* nervure : corneous division in the wings of insects.

NESCIENCE, nessiâns', [Lat. : nescientia], *sf.* nescience : ignorance ; the state of not knowing.

NESCIENT, nessian, [Lat. : nesciens, entis from nescire, not to know], *adj.* ignorant : not knowing.

NESTOR, nèstor', 1. *pnm.* Nestor ; 2. elder; adviser, counsellor.

NESTORIANISME, nèstorianism', *sm. Eccles. Hist.* Nestorianism : the doctrine of Nestorius (died 439).

NESTORIEN, IENNE, nèstoryan, èn, *adj.* Nestorian.

NESTORIEN, *sm.* Nestorian : an adherent of Nestorius.

NET, ETTE, nèt *or* nè, nèt', [Lat. : nitidus], *adj.* 1. clean : *a*) free from dirt ; neat, tidy ; *b*) unstained, spotless, fair ; *c*) free from loathsome disease ; sound ; *d*) free from moral impurity ; pure, clear, innocent, guiltless, unspotted. *a*) **Eau pure et nette**, pure, clean water. **Une vaisselle bien nette**, very clean plates and dishes. **Avoir les dents nettes**, to have clean teeth. **Avoir les mains nettes**, to have clean hands. **— comme une perle, comme un denier**, as clean as a new penny. *d*) **Je suis — là-dessus**, I am free from that. **Avoir la conscience nette**, to have a clear conscience.

2. clear : *a*) bright, fair ; free from opacity ; spotless ; *b*) neat, net, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine ; *c*) acquitted, exonerated : rid of, free from ; *d*) sounding distinctly ; *e*) distinguishing, perceiving distinctly ; *f*) unobstructed, unencumbered ; empty ; *g*) quick in discernement ; clear-headed, clear-sighted, perspicacious, discerning, intelligent ; *h*) distinct, plain, perspicuous, not obscure ; *i*) precise ; *j*) obvious, evident, plain, manifest, indisputable. *a*) **Une chambre nette**, a clean room. **Une glace nette**, a clear looking-glass. **Un teint —**, a clear complexion. *b*) **Du vin —**, unadulterated wine, clear wine. **Ce vin est bien — depuis qu'on l'a soutiré**, this wine is quite clear since it has been drawn off. *Acad.* **Du froment —**, unmixed wheat. *c*) **— de tout péché**, free from all sin. **Un texte — de toute faute de copiste**, a text free from the copyist's mistakes. **Il a voulu en avoir le cœur —**, he wished to remove all doubts about the matter. *d*) **Voix nette**, clear voice. **Un son —**, a clear sound. *e*) **Avoir la vue nette**, to have a clear sight. *f*) **Faire pièce nette**, to clear a room. **Faire maison nette**, *Fig.* to send all one's servants away. *g*) **Un esprit —**, a quick mind. **Avoir la conception nette**, to be clear-headed. *h*) **Avoir des idées nettes**, to have clear ideas. **Un langage —**, clear language. *i*) **Style —**, clear style. *j*) **Cela est —**, that is plain.

3. fair : legible, plain. **Écriture nette,** legible writing.

4. net : *a)* that remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay ; *b)* neat, clear of all deductions, neat, clear of all tare or tret. **Produit —,** net produce. **Bénéfice —,** net profits. **Prix —,** net price. **Poids —,** net weight. **Clair et —,** clear. **Payer une somme quitte et nette,** to pay a sum which clears one of all debts. (Adverbially) **Il possède quitte et — cent mille francs,** he is worth, all encumbrances excepted, a hundred thousand francs.

5. frank, honest ; open, fair, candid. **Un homme —,** a frank man. **Soyez ponctuel, — et précis en affaires,** be a frank, honest and punctual man of business. **Une conduite nette,** honest behaviour.

NET, *sm.* fair copy. **Mettre au — un écrit,** to make a fair copy of a writing.

NET, *adv.* 1. at once, short, clean off, right off. **Cela s'est cassé — comme du verre,** it broke at once like glass.

2. quite, entirely, clean. **Ah ! mon ami, vous m'avez oublié —,** ah ! my friend, you have quite forgotten me.

3. frankly, clearly, plainly, freely, flatly. **Le trancher —,** to cut it short, to tell one's mind plainly, not to mince the matter. **Puisqu'il faut parler —,** as we must speak plainly. **Dire tout — sa pensée,** to say freely what one thinks. **Je vous défends tout — d'oser dire un seul mot,** I forbid you flatly to say another word. *Mol. Tart.* iv. 3.

NETTEMENT, net'm*â*n-t, *adv.* 1. cleanly ; cleanlily, neatly ; 2. clearly : *a)* distinctly ; *b)* plainly, explicitly ; *c)* frankly ; honestly. *a)* **Voir — un objet,** to see a thing clearly. **Concevoir — une chose,** to understand a thing clearly. *c)* **Il faut vous expliquer — là dessus,** you must speak plainly about that. *Mol. b)* **Je vous ai dit — la vérité,** I have told you the truth frankly. **Je vous dis — que cela est faux,** I tell you plainly, that it is untrue.

NETTETÉ, nèt'té, *sf.* 1. cleanness, cleanliness, neatness : spruceness, freedom from dirt ; 2. clearness : *a)* brightness, brilliancy, spotlessness ; freedom from impurity ; *b)* perspicuity, distinctness, plainness. *a)* **Troubler la — de l'eau,** to disturb the clearness of water. *b)* **Il a parlé avec une très grande —,** he spoke very plainly. **Il a beaucoup de — dans les idées,** his ideas are very clear. **Cette expression manque de —,** this expression is wanting in clearness.

NETTOIE-COUTEAUX, nètwa-kootow, *sm.* knife-cleaner, knife-cleaning machine.

NETTOIEMENT, nètwâm*â*n-t, **NETTOYAGE,** nètwayazh', *sm.* cleansing, cleaning ; clearing ; scouring, sweeping. **— par le vide,** vacuum cleaning.

NETTOYER, nètwayé-r, [net], *va.* [conj. like *aboyer*], 1. clean, to cleanse : to free from filth, to make clean ; to sweep (with a brush or broom) ; to scour (by friction). **— une rue,** to sweep a street. **— des souliers,** to clean shoes. **Se — les dents,** to clean one's teeth. **— des vêtements,** to clean clothes. **— par le vide,** to clean by the vacuum process.

2. to clear : *a)* to free from that which is useless or which encumbers ; to take away ; *b)* to free from ; to rid of ; to scour ; to sweep, to sweep off, to drive away ; *c)* to purify, to clean. *a)* **— une chambre,** to clear out a room. **— les plats,** to leave nothing on the dishes. *b)* **Les escadres de Louis XIV nettoyaient les mers infestées par les corsaires,** the squadrons of Lewis XIV, scoured the sea of pirates. **— le tapis,** to sweep the stakes ; to sweep the board.

NETTOYER, (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to clean one's self ; 2. (of things) to be cleaned.

NEUF, nœf, before a noun or an adjective beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, nœv ; before a noun or an adjective beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate, nœ. [Lat. : novem, nine], *adj.* 1. nine. **Ils sont neuf,** they are nine. **Dix-neuf,** nineteen. **Vingt-neuf,** twenty-nine. **Cent neuf,** one hundred and nine. **Neuf cents,** nine hundred. **Neuf hommes,** nine men. **Neuf fois,** nine times, ninefold. **Neuf heures,** nine o'clock. **Nous partirons à neuf heures,** we shall start at nine o'clock. **Ils étaient neuf en tout,** there were nine of them in all.

2. ninth, 9th. **Louis IX,** Lewis the Ninth. **Le neuf juillet,** the 9th of July. **Le chapitre neuf,** the ninth chapter.

NEUF, *sm.* 1. nine : *a)* the number composed of eight and one ; *b)* a symbol or figure, representing this number. *b)* **Faire des neuf,** to make nines. **Le neuf de cœur,** the nine of hearts.

2. ninth day (of a month), ninth ; 3. ninth day (of a disease) ; 4. *Fam.* ninth month (of pregnancy).

NEUF, NEUVE, nœf, nœv', [Lat. : novus, new], *adj.* 1. new : *a)* lately made *or* done ; fresh, novel ; *b)* that has been little used ; *c)* less old, more recent ; *d)* inexperienced, novice, green, young, raw ; *e)* frank, candid, ingenuous ; *f)* not yet told, produced or employed. *a)* **Une maison neuve,** a new house. **Une robe neuve,** a new dress. **Tout battant —,** span-new, quite new. **Voilà qui est tout — pour moi,** that's something quite new to me. *b)* **Ce chapeau est encore tout —,** that hat is as good as new. *c)* **La ville neuve,** the new town. *d)* **Il est tout — dans ce métier-là,** he is quite new to that trade. **Il est — aux affaires,** he is a novice in business. **Une âme neuve, ingénue et sensible,** an inexperienced, artless and feeling girl. **Je sais que vous n'êtes jamais venu en ce pays et que vous y êtes tout —,** I know that you have never been in this part before, and that you are a perfect stranger here. *Mol. Pourc.* i. 5. **Je vois que vous n'êtes pas — en matière d'intrigues,** I see you are no novice in matters of intrigue. *Le Sage. e)* **Que cela est naïf, que cela est vrai, que toutes ses surprises sont neuves,** how simple, real and frank her surprise is. **Il sait tout, il n'est — en rien,** he is up to everything and is green in nothing. *Mme de Sév. f)* **Des pensées neuves,** new thoughts. **Un sujet tout —,** quite a new subject.

2. newly ploughed (land) 3. (of wood) conveyed by land or in a lighter.

NEUF, *sm.* new ; what is new, something new. **Je croyais qu'on allait faire du grand et du —,** I exspected something grand and new. **C'est du vieux qui vaut du —,** that is something old which is as good as new. *Acad.* **Ah ! voilà du —,** ah ! that's something new.

A NEUF, *adv. phr.* afresh, like new, anew, new again. **Mettre à —,** to renovate, to do up like new.

DE NEUF, *adv. phr.* in new clothes.

NEUME, nœme, [Gr. : πνεῦμα, breath], *sm. anc. mus.* (plain chant) neuma : a succession of notes to be sung to one syllable.

NEURASTHÉNIE, nœrasténi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; ἀσθένια, weakness], *sf. Med.* neurasthenia : nervous debility.

NEURASTHÉNIQUE, nœrasténik, *adj. Med.* neurasthenic.

NEURE, nœre, *sm.* small Dutch herring-boat.

NEUROLOGIE, nœrolozhi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; λόγος, discourse], neurology : the science of the nerves.

NEUROPATHOLOGIE, nœropatolozhi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; pathologie], *sf. Med.* neuropathology : the sum of knowledge of the nervous system.

NEUROTIQUE, nœrotik', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve], *adj. Physiol.* neurotic : pertaining to the nerves.

NEUSTRIE, nœstri, *sf. Geog.* Neustria.

NEUSTRIEN, nœstrian, *sm.* Neustrian : an inhabitant of Neustria.

NEUTRALEMENT, nœtral'm*â*n-t, *adv.* neutrally.

NEUTRALISATION, nœtralizasy*ôn*, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* neutralization : the act of neutralizing.

NEUTRALISER, nœtralizé-r, [neutre], *va.* to neutralize : *a)* to render neutral, to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties ; *b)* *Chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of ; *c)* to render of no effect. *a)* **— un pays,** to neutralize a country. *c)* **Ses efforts ont été neutralisés par l'inertie d'hommes mal disposés,** the inertness of unwilling men neutralized his efforts. **La Suisse a été neutralisée par les traités de 1815,** Switzerland was made neutral by the treaties of 1815.

NEUTRALISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become neutral ; 2. to neutralize each other.

NEUTRALITÉ, nœtralité, *sf.* neutrality : *a)* the state of a nation which takes no part in a war between other nations ; *b)* the state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others, the state of being of neither side or party ; *c)* *Chem.* the state of being neutral. *d)* **— armée,** armed neutrality.

NEUTRE, nœtr', [Lat.], *adj.* 1. neuter : *Gram.* of neither gender ; *b)* *Gram.* neither active nor passive ; *c)* neutral ; taking no part or side in a contest or controversy between others, not engaged on either side ; *d)* *Entom.* of neither sex ; *e)* *Bot.* neutral ; having neither stamens nor pistils. *a)* **Le genre —,** the neuter gender. **Un mot —,** a neuter word. *b)* **Verbe —,** neuter verb. *c)* **La Belgique était un État —,** Belgium was a neutral nation. **Les puissances neutres,** neutral powers. **Territoire —,** neutral territory. **Pavillon —,** neutral flag.

2. neutral : *a)* *Phys.* neither positive nor negative ; *b)* *Chem.* neither acid nor alkaline. **Sel —,** neutral salt.

NEUTRE, *sm.* 1. *Gram.* neuter gender, neuter ; 2. neuter : *a)* neutral, a person or nation who takes no part in a contest between others ; *b)* *Entom.* a working-bee. *a)* **Le droit des neutres,** the rights of neuters.

NEUVAINE, nœvèn', [neuf, nine], *sf.* 1. *Cath. Lit.* novena : prayers offered up for nine successive days ; 2. nine persons.

NEUVIÈME, nœvyèm', [neuf], *adj.* ninth : the ordinal of *neuf*, nine. **Il a eu le — rang,** he had the ninth rank. **Le — jour,** the ninth day.

NEUVIÈME, *sm.* 1. ninth. **Il est le — de sa classe,** he is the ninth in his class.

2. ninth part, ninth (of a whole) ; 3. ninth day, ninth (of the month, of the moon, of a disease) ; 4. ninth month (of pregnancy) ; 5. ninth regiment.

NEUVIEME, *sf. Mus.* ninth : an interval containing an octave and a tone.

NEUVIÈMEMENT, nœvyèm'm*â*n-t, *adv.* ninthly.

NÉVÉ, névé, [Provinç. from Lat. nix, nivis, snow], *sm.* snow (not yet changed into ice).

NEVEU, nœvœ, [Lat. : nepos, nepotis, grand-son, in Low Lat. nephew ; O. Fr. : nepveu], *sm.* [*Pl. neveux.*] 1. nephew : the

son of a brother or a sister. **Petit-** — grand-nephew. — **à la mode de Bretagne,** cousin once removed.

2. † grandson ; **3.** *pl.* posterity, descendants. **Nos arrière-neveux, nos derniers neveux,** our posterity, our descendants.

NÉVRALGIE, névralzhi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* neuralgia, neuralgy : a disease the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain following the course of a nerve in its ramifications.

NÉVRALGIQUE, névralzhik', *adj. Med.* neuralgic : pertaining to neuralgia.

NÉVRAXE, névraks', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; axe], *sm. Anat.* neural axis : the brain and spinal cord.

NÉVRILÈME, névrilèm', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; εἴλημα, membrane], *sm. Anat.* neurilemma: the areolar tissue which invests the nerve-fibres.

NÉVRITE, névrit', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve], *sf. Med.* neuritis : inflammation of a nerve.

NÉVRITIQUE, névritik', *adj. Med.* neurotic, nervine : acting on the nerves.

NÉVROGRAPHIE, névrografi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* neurography : description of the nerves.

NÉVROLOGIE, névrolozhi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* neurology : that part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

NÉVROLOGIQUE, névrolozhik', *adj.* neurological : pertaining to neurology.

NÉVROME, névrôm', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve], *sm. Surg.* neuroma : a morbid enlargement of a nerve.

NÉVROPATHIE, névropati, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; πάθος, suffering], *sf. Med.* neuropathy : disease of the nerves.

NÉVROPATHOLOGIE, V. *Neuropathologie.*

NÉVROPTÈRE, névroptèr', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; πτέρον, wing], *adj. Entom.* neuropteral, neuropterous : belonging to the order of the neuroptera.

NÉVROPTÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* neuroptera, neuropterans : an order of insects having four transparent wings, furnished with many nerves.

NÉVROSE, névrôz', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve], *sf. Med.* neurosis (*pl.* neuroses) : a disease having its seat in the nervous system ; neuropathy, nervousness, nervous affection.

NÉVROSTHÉNIE, névrosténi, [Gr : νεῦρον, nerve ; σθένος, strength], *sf. Med.* neurosthenia : excess of nervous irritation.

NÉVROTOME, névrotom', [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve ; τομή, cutting], *sm. Anat.* neurotome : a long, narrow, two-edged scalpel, for dissecting the nerves.

NÉVROTOMIE, névrotomi, [Gr. : νεῦρον, nerve , τομή, cutting], *sf. Anat.* neurotomy : dissection of the nerves.

NEWTONIANISME, nœtonianism', [Newton] [1642-1727], *sm.* Newtonian philosophy.

NEWTONIEN, ENNE, nœtonyan, èn', *adj.* Newtonian : pertaining to Newton, formed or discovered by him. **Système** —, Newtonian system.

NEWTONIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Newtonian : a follower of Newton in natural philosophy.

NEZ, né , in the singular, the *z* is never pronounced. [Lat. : nasus], *sm.* **1.** nose : *a*) the organ of smell , *b*) face, visage, phiz ; *c*) self, person ; *d*) scent ; smell ; *e*) sagacity. *a*) **Le bout du** —, the end of the nose. **Un — aquilin,** an aqualine nose. — **épaté,** flat nose, pug nose. **Un — camus,** a snub-nose. **Un — pointu,** a peaked nose. **Un grand** —, a large nose. **Un gros** —, a thick nose. **Un — retroussé,** a turned-up nose. — **fleuri,** — **bourgeonné,** pimpled nose. — **enluminé,** red nose. **Parler du** — to speak through the nose. **Saigner du** —, to bleed at the nose. **Ne pas voir plus loin que son** —, *Fig.* not to see beyond one's nose. **Tirer les vers du — à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to pump a person. **Mettre son — où l'on n'a que faire,** to poke one's nose where one has no business. **Mettre le — dans les affaires d'autrui,** to meddle with other people's affairs. **Mettre le — dans les livres,** to begin to study. **Mettre à quelqu'un le — sur quelque chose,** to make a person see a thing. **Avoir toujours le — sur son ouvrage,** to work incessantly. **Mener quelqu'un par le** —, **par le bout du** —, to lead a person by the nose. **Se casser le** —, to break one's nose . *Fig.* to fail in anything. **Donner du — en terre,** to fall on one's face ; *Fig.* to miscarry. **Allonger le** —, to pull a long face. **Faire un pied de — à quelqu'un,** to take a sight at a person. **S'arracher le — pour faire dépit à son visage,** to cut off one's nose to spite one's face. *b*) **Regarder quelqu'un au** —, to stare at a person. **Je partis en fuyant, le — dans mon manteau,** I ran away, muffling my face in my cloak. **Mettre le — dehors,** to look, to peep out. — **à** —, face to face. **Donner sur le — à quelqu'un,** to mortify a person. **Regarder quelqu'un sous le** —, to defy a person. **Fermer à quelqu'un la porte au** —, to shut the door in a person's face. **Dire quelque chose au — de quelqu'un,** to speak defiantly to a person. **Rire au — de quelqu'un, rire à quelqu'un au** —, to laugh at a person to his face. **Jeter quelque chose au — de quelqu'un,** to cast anything into a person's teeth. *c*) **Ce n'est pas pour son** —, it is not for him. **Montrer son** —, **le bout de son — quelque part,** to show one's self anywhere. *d*) **Ce chien a bon** —, that dog has good scent. **Il n'a pas de** —, he cannot smell. *e*) **Avoir bon** —, to be sagacious. **Mettre le — dessus,** to guess right.—*Prov.*: **Jamais grand nez ne gâte beau visage,** a large nose never spoiled a handsome face. **Qui coupe son nez dégarnit son visage,** it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest. V. *Morveux.*

2. *Naut.* prow, head **3.** *Geog.* ness, naze, promontory, headland ; **4.** *Found.* slags (on the conduit-pipe) ; **5.** *Arch.* nosing : the moulding or projecting rounded part of the tread of a step.

NI, ni, [Lat. : nec], *conj.* nor ; (repeated) neither... nor ; (after *sans* or a negative phrase) or, either... or. **N'être ni bon ni mauvais,** to be neither good nor bad. **Il n'y en a ni plus ni moins,** there is neither more nor less. **Elle n'est ni laide ni belle,** she is neither plain nor beautiful. **Vous ne devez ni le dire ni l'écrire,** you must neither say it nor write it. **Ni vous ni moi ne le pouvons,** neither you nor I can do it. **Ni l'un ni l'autre n'a fait son devoir,** they have neither of them done their duty. **Honneurs ni richesses ne font le bonheur,** neither honours nor riches can make us happy. **Je ne puis ni le plaindre ni le blâmer,** I can neither pity nor blame him. **On n'est jamais ni si heureux ni si malheureux qu'on s'imagine,** one is never so happy nor so unhappy as one imagines. *La Roch. Max.* **Je ne veux, ni ne dois, ni ne puis obéir,** I will not, must not nor can obey. **Elle écouta son arrêt sans frayeur ni sans faiblesse,** she heard her sentence without betraying fear or weakness. *Sév.* **Vous perdez ainsi la confiance de vos amis sans les avoir rendus ni meilleurs ni plus habiles,** you thus lose the confidence of your friends without improving them. **Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, ni même qu'il puisse venir,** I do not think he will come, not do I think he can. **Désespérant de réduire Babylone ni par force ni par famine,** having lost all hopes of subjugating Babylon either by force or by famine.

NIABLE, niabl', [nier], *adj.* deniable : that may be denied. **Tout mauvais cas est** —, anything may be denied when it suits.

NIAIS, E, niê, niêz', [Low Lat. : nidax, from Lat. nidus, nest ; of a young bird that may be taken in its nest], *adj.* **1.** silly, simple, foolish. **Un garçon** —, a foolish boy. **Une mine niaise,** a silly look.

2. *Falc.* nias, eyas : not yet old enough to leave the nest ; just taken from the nest. **Faucon** —, eyas, nias.

NIAIS, E, *sm. f.* simpleton, ninny. **Faire le** —, to play the simpleton. **C'est un grand** —, he is a great simpleton.

NIAIS, *adv.* sillily, foolishly.

NIAISEMENT, niêz'mân-t, *adv.* sillily, foolishly.

NIAISER, niêzé-r, *vn.* to trifle, to faddle.

NIAISERIE, niêz'ri, *sf.* **1.** silly thing, foolery, nonsense, trifle. **Dire des niaiseries,** to talk nonsense. **Ne s'occuper que de niaiseries,** to be always busy about trifles.

2. silliness, simplicity, foolishness. **La — de ce jeune homme est incroyable,** that young man is exceedingly foolish.

NIAOULI, niaouli, *sf. Bot.* malenia leucodendron : a tree of New Caledonia, from which cajeput-oil is obtained.

NICAISE, nikêz', *pnm.* Nicasius.

NICAISE, *sm.* simpleton, ninny.

† **NICE**, nis', [Lat. : nescius], *adj.* silly, simple, ignorant.

NICE, nis', *pnf. Geog.* Nice.

NICÉE, nisé, *pnf. Geog.* Nicæa. **De** —, Nicene.

† **NICET, ETTE**, nisè sèt', [nice], *adj.* silly.

NICHE, nish', [*Ital.* : nicchia], *sf.* **1.** niche : a recess, cavity or hollow, within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, etc. **Mettre une statue dans une** —, to put a statue in a niche (*or* recess).

2. recess (in an apartment or a garden) ; **3.** house, hole (for a dog), kennel ;

NICHE, nish', [corr. of nique], *sf. Fam.* prank, trick. **Faire des niches à quelqu'un,** to play a person tricks.

NICHÉE, nishé, [nicher], *sf.* **1.** nestlings : young birds in the nest ; nest. **Une — de fauvettes,** a nest of warblers. (By extension) **Une — de souris,** a nest of mice.

2. *Fig.* brood ; lot, set ; crew.

NICHER, nishé-r, [Lat. : nidificāre, from nidum, facĕre], *vn.* to nestle, to nest : to build a nest ; to build.

NICHER, *va.* to lodge, to put, to place.

NICHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to nestle ; **2.** to lie, to hide one's self ; to creep (into) ; to lodge. **Le chat s'est niché dans l'armoire,** the cat has crept into the cupboard. **Où la vertu va-t-elle se** — ? where will virtue be found next ? *Mol.*

NICHET, nishè, *sm.* nest-egg.

NICHOIR, nishwar, *sm.* breeding-cage.

NICKEL, nikèl, *sm.* nickel : a white metal.

NICKELAGE, niklazh, *sm.* nickeling, plating with nickel.

NICKELER, nik'lé-r, *va.* to cover with, to plate with nickel.

NICKELURE, niklure, *sf.* nickel plating, nickeling.

NICODÈME, nikodèm', *pnm.* Nicodemus.

NICODÈME, *sm.* simpleton, ninny, noodle.

NIÇOIS, E, niswâ, wâs, *s. mf.* and *adj.* inhabitant of Nice ; of Nice.

NICOLAS, nikolâ, *pnm.* Nickolas ; *Fam.* Nick.

NICOTIANE, nikosian', [from Jean Nicot, 1530-1600 who introduced tobacco into France in 1560], *sf. Bot.* nicotian, of tobacco.

NICOTIANINE, nikosianin, *sf. Chem.* nicotianine : a concrete oil obtained from the leaves of tobacco.

NICOTINE, nikotin', [nicotiane], *sf. Chem.* nicotine : an alkaloid obtained from tobacco.

NICOTISER, nikotizé-r, *va.* to nicotize.

NICTATION niktasyôn, **NICTITATION**, niktitasyôn, [Lat. : nictāre, atum, to wink], *sf.* nictation, nictitation : the act of winking.

NICTITANT, E, niktitân, ânt', *adj.* nictating, nictitating : winking.

NID, ni, the *d* is never pronounced. [Lat. : nidus], *sm.* 1. nest : *a*) the bed formed by a bird for incubation ; *b*) *Fig.* nestling ; *c*) *Fig.* snug abode, place of retreat ; *d*) abode, residence; home. *a*) **Il n'y a plus que le —**, the birds are flown. **C'est un — de souris dans l'oreille d'un chat**, it is a mare's nest. **Trouver la pie au —**, to find a mare's nest.—*Prov:* **A chaque oiseau son nid est beau**, home is home, be it ever so humble. **Petit à petit l'oiseau fait son nid**, little strokes fell great oaks.

2. berth, place, post ; 3. (in an ill sense) hole. **Un — à rats**, a rat-hole, a miserable hole. **Un bon —**, a good berth.

NIDIFICATION, nidifikasyôn, *sf.* nidification : the act of building a nest.

NIDIFIER, nidifié-r, *vn.* to nidificate : to build a nest.

NIDOREUX, EUSE, nidorœ, rœz', [Lat. : nidorosus ; nidor, bad smell], *adj. Med.* nidorous : resembling the smell of burnt meat.

NIDULANT, E, nidulân, ânt', *adj.* nidificating, nidulating : building nests.

NIÈCE, nyès', [Low Lat. : neptia, from Lat. neptis, grand daughter], *sf.* niece : the daughter of a brother or a sister. **Petite- —**, grand-niece. **— à la mode de Bretagne**, daughter of a cousin german.

NIELLE, nièl', [Lat. : nigellus, black], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* corn-cockle : *Agrostemma githago*, a plant growing with wheat ; 2. *Bot.* fennel-flower : *Nigella*, a plant of the order ranunculaceæ ; 3. *Agr.* smut, blight, rust, mildew, burnt-corn : a disease in corn, caused by a parasitical fungus of the genus uredo.

4. *Goldsm.* niello : *a*) ornamental engraving, made by enchasing a black composition into cavities in wood and metals ; inlaid enamel-work ; *b*) black enamel ; a black composition consisting of silver, lead sulphur and borax.

NIELLER, nyèlé-r, *va. Agr.* to smut, to blight, to mildew. **Le brouillard prolongé a niellé les blés**, the fog lasting so long has blighted the corn.

NIELLER (SE), *v. refl.* to get smutty, to be blighted

NIELLER, nièlé-r, *va. Goldsm.* to inlay with niello.

NIELLEUR, nièlœr, *sm.* worker in niello.

NIELLURE, nièlur', *s* . work in niello.

NIER, nie-r, [Lat. : negāre, to deny], *va.* to deny : *a*) to declare to be untrue ; to contradict, to gainsay ; *b*) to disavow, to disown ; to refuse to acknowledge ; *c*) to refuse to grant, to withhold. *a*) **L'homme est toujours disposé à — ce qui lui est incompréhensible**, man is always inclined to deny what he does not understand. **Vous ne sauriez — qu'un homme n'apprenne bien des choses quand il voyage**, you cannot deny that people learn a great deal by travelling. **Je nie que cela soit**, I deny that such is the case. **Je ne nie pas qu'il ait fait cela**, I do not deny that he did that. **Niez-vous qu'il en soit ainsi ?** do you deny that it is so ? **Il a nié d'avoir dit cela**, he denies having said that. **Il nie qu'il se soit trouvé dans cette maison**, he denies that he was in that house. *b*) **— Dieu**, to deny God. **— une dette**, to deny a debt. *c*) **Il demeure libre d'octroyer la demande ou de la —**, he remains free to grant or to withhold the request.

NIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be denied.

NIGAUD, E, nigô, gôd', [orig. unknown], *adj.* silly, foolish.

NIGAUD, E, *sm. f.* 1. booby, simpleton, noodle. **Un grand — de fils**, a great simpleton of a son.

2. *Ornith.* booby, noddy : an aquatic bird.

NIGAUDEMENT, nigôd'mân-t, *adv.* sillily, foolishly.

NIGAUDER, nigôdé-r, *vn.* to trifle, to fiddle-faddle, to play the simpleton.

NIGAUDERIE, nigôd'ri, *sf.* 1. foolish action, silly thing ; 2. silliness, foolishness.

NIGELLE, nizhèl', [Lat. : nigella, black]. *sf. Bot.* fennel-flower : *Nigella*, a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ. **— des champs**, field fennel-flower. **— de Damas**, fennel-flower, devil-in-a-bush, devil in-a-mist.

NIGRESCENT, E, nigrèssân, ânt', [Lat. : nigrescens ; niger, black], *adj.* nigrescent : approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFIANT, E, nigrifiân, ânt', [Lat. : niger, black ; facĕre, to make], *adj.* blackening, making black.

NIHILISME, niilism', [Lat. : nihil, nothing], *sm.* nihilism : *a*) nothingness, nihility; reduction to nothing ; *b*) a socialistic doctrine in Russia ; *c*) scepticism carried to the denial of all existence.

NIHILISTE, niilist', *sm. f.* nihilist : an adherent to the doctrine of nihilism.

NIHILISTE, *adj.* nihilistic : relating to the doctrine of nihilism.

NIHILITÉ, niilité, *sf.* nihility : nothingness, the state of being nothing.

NIL, nil, *pnm. Geog.* Nile.

NILGAUT, nilgô, *sm. Zool.* nylghau, nilghau : a species of antelope.

NILLE, niy', [for anille], *sf.* 1. vine-tendril ; 2. wooden tube round the handle of a winch ; crank-case ; 3. bobbin-handle ; 4. small square hook for securing a pane of glass in a church-window.

NILOMÈTRE, nilomètr', [Gr. : νεῖλος, Nile ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* nilometer : an instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.

NILOTIQUE, nilotik', *adj.* nilotic : pertaining to the Nile.

NIMBE, nanb', [Lat. : nimbus, cloud], *sm.* nimbus : a disc, halo or circle of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints and sovereigns on medals, pictures, etc.

NIMBER, nanbé-r, *va. Neol.* to surround with a hallow.

NIMBUS, nanbus, [Lat.] *sm. Phys.* nimbus : rain-cloud.

NIMÈGUE, nimèg', *pnf. Geog.* Nimeguen, Nijmegen.

NINIVE, niniv', *pnf. Geog.* Niniveh.

NINON, ninôn, *pnf.* Nino.

NIOBIUM, niobiom, *sm. Chem.* niobium : a black metal.

NIPPE, nip', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. article (of apparel) ; 2. *pl.* clothes, things, apparel. **De mauvauses nippes**, shabby clothes. **Il en a eu, il en a tiré de bonnes nippes**, *Fig.* he made a good thing of it. **J'héritais de ses nippes et surtout d'un bel habit noir**, I came in for his clothes, and above all a fine black coat. *JJ. Rouss. Confess.* 5.

NIPPER, nipé-r, *va.* to fit out, to stock.

NIPPER (SE), *v. refl.* to get a stock of clothes ; to fit one's self out.

NIQUE, nik', [Ger. : nicken, to wink, a form of neigen, to incline], *sf.* sign of mockery. **Faire la — à quelqu'un**, to laugh at a person. **Une fois hors de France, nous faisons la — à la police**, once out of France we may laugh at the police. *A. Dumas.* **Faire la — à la fortune**, to turn up one's nose at fortune.

NIQUETER, nik'té-r, *va.* to nick (a horse).

NITÉE, nité, *sf. V. Nichée.*

NITOUCHE, nitoush', [abbrev. of n'y touche], *sf.* **Sainte —**, sanctimonious person, demure looking person, demure hypocrite. **Faire la sainte —, sembler sainte —**, to look demure, to look as if butter would not melt in one's mouth.

NITRATE, nitrat', *sm. Chem.* nitrate : a salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base. **— d'argent**, nitrate of silver. **— de potasse**, nitrate of potassa, nitrate of potash, nitre, salpetre.

NITRATÉ, E, nitraté, *adj.* nitrated : combined with nitric acid.

NITRE, nitr', [Lat. : nitrum ; Gr. : νίτρον], *sm.* nitre : the common name of saltpetre or nitrate of potassa ; **prismatic** nitre. **— cubique**, cubic nitre, nitrate of soda, soda saltpetre. **— lunaire**, nitrate of silver.

NITREUX, EUSE, nitrœ, œz', *adj. Chem.* nitrous : pertaining to nitre ; nitrose, nitry. **Acide —**, nitrous acid, azotous acid. **Gaz —**, nitrous gas, nitric oxide, nitrous air, binoxide *or* deutoxide of nitrogen. **Gaz — déphlogistiqué, oxyde —**, protoxide of nitrogen, laughing gas, nitrous oxide.

NITRIÈRE, nitrièr, *sf.* nitre-bed, nitre-ground.

NITRIFICATION, nitrifikasyôn, *sf.* nitrification : the process of being converted into nitre.

NITRIFIER, (SE), sœ-nitrifié-r *v. refl.* to nitrify : to be converted into nitre.

NITRIQUE, nitrik', *adj. Chem.* nitric. **Acide —**, nitric acid, azotic acid.

NITRITE, nitrit', *sm. Chem.* nitrite, azotite : a salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.

NITRO-BENZIDE, nitrobanzid', **NITRO-BENZINE**, nitrobansin', *sf. Chem.* nitrobenzide, nitro-benzol : a yellow oily fluid, obtained from benzine and nitric acid ; essence of mirbane.

NITROGÈNE, nitrozhèn', *sm. Chem.* nitrogen, azote.

NITROGÉNÉ, E, nitrozhéné, *adj. Chem.* nitrogenized, azotized : containing nitrogen.

NITRO-GLYCÉRINE, nitroglisérin', *sf. Chem.* nitro-glycerine, : a compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIQUE, nitroidroklorik', *adj. Chem.* nitro-muriatic : composed of nitric and hydrochloric acids. **Acide —**, nitro-muriatic acid, aqua regia.

NITROMÈTRE, nitromètr', [nitre ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Chem.* nitrometer : an instrument for ascertaining the quality of nitre.

NITROSITÉ, nitrôzité, *sf.* nitrosity, nitrous quality.

NIVÉAL, E, nivéal, [Lat. : nix, nivis, snow], *adj. Bot.* nival, niveous, snowy, winter.

NIVEAU, nivô, [Lat. : libella, a plummet ; O. Fr. : livel, liveau, corrupted into niveau], *sm.* [*Pl. Niveaux.*] level : *a*) an instrument used for drawing a horizontal line and in determining the difference of altitude of two places ; *b*) horizontal surface, the state of being parallel to still water ; *c*) state of equality, equal elevation. *a*) **— de charpen-**

tier, carpenter's level. — **à bulle d'air**, spirit-level. — **d'eau**, water-level, level. — **à lunette**, telescope-level. — **à plomb**, **à pendule**, pendulum-level, plumb-level. — **à équerre**, square level. *b)* — **des eaux**, water-mark, water level-line. — **des basses eaux**, low water-mark. — **des hautes eaux**, high water-mark. **Indicateur du — d'eau**, water gauge. **Plan de —**, datum line. *c)* **Mettre au — de, mettre de — avec**, to level to. **Mettre de —**, to level, to make even. **Être au — de, être de — avec**, to be level with, to be even with, to be on a level with. [*Fig.* :] **Il était simple, affable, toujours de — avec tout le monde**, he was unpretending, courteous and always on a level with every body. **Le danger, comme la mort, met lous les hommes de —**, danger and death level all men.

NIVELER, niv'lé-r, [niveau], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je nivellerai.*] to level : *a)* to measure with a level; to reduce to a level; *b)* to make horizontal, to make even; *c)* *Fig.* to bring to equality of condition, rank or degree.

NIVELER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be levelled; **2.** to find the level.

† NIVELER, *vn.* to trifle.

NIVELETTE, nivelette, *sf.* level-indicator, levelling-rod.

NIVELEUR, EUSE, niv'lœr, lœz;, *adj.* levelling.

NIVELEUR, *sm.* leveller : *a)* one who levels; *b)* one who endeavours to bring all to the same level or condition.

NIVELLEMENT, nivèl'mân-t, *sm.* levelling : *a)* the operation of finding the difference of level between two points on the surface of the earth; *b)* equalization; the act of making level, or of equalizing. *b)* *Fig.* **Le — des fortunes**, the equalization of fortunes.

NIVÉOLE, nivéol', [Lat. : niveus, snowy], *sf. Bot.* snowdrop : *Galanthus*, a genus of plants of the order amaryllideæ, — **d'hiver**, common snowdrop. — **d'été**, summer snowflake.

NIVEROLLE, niv'rol', *sf.*, **NIVEREAU**, niv'rô, *sm. Ornith.* snow-bird : *Fringilla nivalis*, a species of finch.

NIVET, nivè, *sm. Pop.* perquisite, tip given secretly.

NIVETTE, *sf. Hort.* nivette : a kind of peach.

NIVIFORME, niviform', [Lat. : nix, nivis, snow; forme], *adj.* snowy, niveous : resembling snow.

NIVÔSE, nivôz', [Lat. : nivosus, snowy], *sm.* Nivose : the fourth month of the French republican calendar (from 21th Dec. to 19th Jan.).

NIXE, niks', *sf.* nix : a water spirit among the Germans.

NOACHIDE, noashid', [Heb. : Noach, Noah], *sm.* Noachite : a descendant of Noah.

NOBILIAIRE, nobilièr', [Lat. : nobilis] *adj.* noble, of the nobility.

NOBILIAIRE, *sm.* peerage, list of the nobility.

NOBILISSIME, nobilisim', *adj.* most noble.

NOBILISSIME, *adj.* nobili simus.

NOBLE, nobl', [Lat. : nobilis], *adj.* noble : *a)* of an ancient family, distinguished by rank and title; patrician; *b)* great, eminent, illustrious; dignified; honourable, worthy; *c)* stately, splendid, magnificent, grand, sublime, elevated, exalted, lofty; *d)* liberal, generous, magnanimous; *e)* principal, chief, capital. *a)* — **de naissance**, of noble birth. **Femme —**, noblewoman. **Être de sang —**, to be of noble descent, of noble blood. *b)* **Une pauvreté — est tout ce qui me reste**, honourable poverty is all that remains to me. *c)* **Un cœur — ne peut soupçonner en autrui la bassesse et la malice qu'il ne sent point en lui**, a noble-hearted man cannot be mean or malicious, and therefore cannot suspect others of being so. *Rac. Esth.* iii. 9. **Une âme — et généreuse**, a noble and generous mind. **La plus — conquête que l'homme ait jamais faite**, the finest conquest that man has ever made. *Buffon. Cheval. Style —*, noble style. *d)* **Il a l'air —**, he has a noble look. *e)* **Les parties nobles du corps**, the principal parts of the body.

NOBLE, *sm.* **1.** noble : *a)* nobleman; a person of noble rank; *b)* an old gold coin; **2.** nobleness, nobility : moral excellence.

NOBLEMENT, noblœmân-t, *adv.* nobly.

NOBLESSE, nobles', *sf.* nobility : *a)* nobleness; distinction by birth; the state of being of noble rank; *b)* the persons collectively who are of noble rank; *c)* nobleness, elevation; greatness, dignity; loftiness. *a)* **Lettres de —**, patent letters of nobility. — **d'extraction**, nobility by antiquity of family. — **d'épée**, nobility by the sword. *b)* **La haute —**, high nobility. **Petite —**, lesser nobility, gentry. **Ancienne —**, old nobility. *c)* **La — de ses sentiments**, the nobleness, of his feelings. **Noblesse vient de vertu**, true nobleness consists in virtue. **Noblesse oblige**, a lofty rank reguires nobleness of soul.

NOCE, nos', [nuptiæ, marriage], *sf.* **1.** *pl.* wedding, nuptials; marriage. **Épouser une femme en premières noces**, to take as a first wife. **Convoler en secondes noces**, to marry a second time. **Le jour de ses noces**, his wedding day. **Noces d'argent**, silver wedding. **Noces d'or**, golden wedding. **Noces de diamant**, diamond wedding.

2. wedding: rejoicings; wedding-feast. **Après la — tout le monde est allé à l'opéra**, after the wedding, the party went to the opera. **Garçon de —, garçon de la —**, bridesman, wedding guest. **Gâteau de —**, wedding cake. **Repas de —**, wedding feast. **Faire la —**, *Fam.* to revel and feast, to enjoy one's self. **N'être pas à la —**, to be in no pleasant situation. **Il n'a jamais été à pareilles noces**, he was never in such a situation before. **Je n'ai jamais été à pareilles noces**, I never had such a time of it in my life. **Tant qu'à des noces**, copiously, plentifully. — *Prov.* : **Tous jours ne sont pas noces**, it is not a holiday every day. **On ne va pas à la noce sans manger**, one must accept the consequences of one's own acts.

3. wedding-party. **Toute la — est à la promenade**, the wedding-party is taking a walk.

NOCER, nosé-r, *vn. Fam.* to be on the spree.

NOCEUR, EUSE, noser, œz, *sm. f. Fam.* a gay liver.

NOCHER, noshé, [Lat. : nauclerus : O. Fr. : naucher], *sm.* **1.** *Poet.* pilot; **2.** boatman, ferryman (of the Styx), **Caron le pâle —**, charon, the grim ferryman.

NOCIF, VE, nosif, iv, [Lat. : nocivus], *adj. f. Med.* noxious, hurtful, pernicious.

NOCIVITÉ, nosivité, *sf. Med.* noxiousness, hurtfulness, perniciousness.

NOCTAMBULE, noktânbul', [Lat. : nox, noctis, night; ambulāre, to walk], *sm. f.* noctambulist, night-walker, sleep-walker.

NOCTAMBULE, *adj.* night-walking; noctivagous.

NOCTAMBULER, noktânbule-r, *vn.* to walk at night.

NOCTAMBULISME, noktânbulism', *sm.* noctambulation, noctambulism, night-walking, sleep walking.

NOCTIFLORE, noktiflor [Lat. : nox, noctis, night; flos, floris, flower], *adj.* noctiflorous : of plants flowering at night.

NOCTILUQUE, noktiluk', [Lat. : nox, noctis, night; lucēre, to shine], *adj. Nat. Hist.* noctilucous : shining in the night.

NOCTIVAGUE, noctivag', [Lat. : nox, noctis, night; vagari, to wander], *adj. Nat. Hist.* noctivagous, noctivagant, night-wandering, night-walking.

NOCTURNAL, nokturnal', [nocturne], *sm. Cath. Lit.* nocturn : an office of devotion by night.

NOCTURNE, nokturn', [Lat. : nocturnus; nox, noctis, night], *adj.* nocturnal : of night; nightly, night. **Une cérémonie —**, a nocturnal ceremony. **La — courrière**, the wanderer of night. **Une attaque —**, a nocturnal attack. **L'astre —**, the moon. **Fleurs nocturnes**, nocturnal flowers. **Oiseaux nocturnes**, nocturnal birds.

NOCTURNE, *sm.* **1.** *Cath. Lit.* nocturn; **2.** *pl. Ornith.* nocturnals : a family of raptorial birds; **3.** *Mus.* serenade.

NOCTURNEMENT, nokturnœmân-t, *adv.* nocturnally, nightly : in the night, by night.

NOCUITÉ, nokuité, [Lat. : nocuitas], *sf.* noxiousness : the quality of being noxious; hurtfulness.

NODAL, E, nodal, [Lat. : nodus, knot], *adj. Phys.* nodal : relating to the nodes of a surface in a state of vibration. **Lignes nodales**, nodal lines.

NODIER, nodié [Charles], miscellaneous writer (1780-1844).

NODOSITÉ, nodôzité, [Lat. : nodus, knot], *sf.* **1.** nodosity : the state of being nodose; knottiness; **2.** *Surg.* node.

NODULE, nodul', *sm.* nodule : *a* little knot; *b)* *Miner. Geol.* a rounded mineral mass of irregular shape; *c)* *Bot.* a small woody body found in the bark of some trees.

NODULEUX, EUSE, nodulœ, lœz', *adj.* **1.** noduled : having little knots; **2.** nodular : in the form of a nodule.

NODUS, nodus, [Lat.], *sm. Med., Surg.* node : *a)* a hard concretion formed around joints affected with rheumatism or gout; *b)* a swelling of the periosteum, tendons or bones.

NOÉ, noé, *pnm.* Noah.

NOËL, noèl, [Lat. : natalis, belonging to one's birthday], *sm.* **1.** Christmas, Yule. **A la fête de —, à la —, à —**, at Christmas. **Bûche de —**, Yule log. **Arbre de —**, Christmas tree. **Les fêtes de —**, the Christmas holidays. — *Prov.* : **Quand Noël a son pignon, Pâques a son tison; Quand à Noël on voit les moucherons, à Pâques on voit des glaçons**, a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard; a green Christmas, a white Easter. **On a tant chanté, tant crié Noël, qu'à la fin il est venu**, long looked for come at last.

2. Christmas carol; **3.** Christmas air; **4.** † song.

NOÈME, noèm', [Gr. : νόημα, thought], *sm. Philos.* thought, idea.

NŒUD, [Lat. : nodus, knot], nœ; the *d* is never pronounced. *sm.* **1.** knot : *a)* a complication of threads, cords or ropes, by tying or intertwining, not easily disentangled; bow; tie; bend, hitch; *b)* ornament in form of a knot. *a)* — **de rubans**, a ribbon knot. **Un — lâche**, a loose knot. **Un — serré**, a hard knot. **Double —**, double-knot. **Faire un —**, to make, to tie a knot. **Défaire un —**, to undo, to untie a knot. **Corde à nœuds**,

knotty cord. — **gordien**, Gordian knot. **Couper, trancher le — gordien**, to cut the Gordian knot. — **coulant**, noose, running-knot, slip-knot. — **de tisserand**, weaver's knot, fisherman's knot. — **de charrue**, ploughman's knot. — **d'artificier**, clove-hitch. **Demi—**, overhand knot. — **droit**, — **marin**, sailor's knot. — **plat**, carrick bend. — **d'écoute**, sheet-knot. — **à boucle**, bow-knot. — **de bouline**, bowline-knot, — **de gueule de raie**, cat's paw. — **de haubans**, shroud-knot. — **de jambe de chien**, sheeps-hank. — **à plein poing**, overhand knot. — **de portefaix**, porter's knot. — **de vache**, granny's bend. *b)* **Un — de diamants**, a diamond ornament. **Un — d'épaule**, a shoulder bow. — **d'épée**, sword knot.

2. *Naut.* knot: a division of the log-line. **Filer dix nœuds à l'heure**, to go, to run ten knots an hour. **Filer son —**, *Fig.* to go away.

3. bonds, fetters, chains. **Il détacha vos nœuds, vous remit en mes mains**, he took off your chains, and gave you to me.

4. *Fig.* snare, noose; 5. knot: a complicated entanglement; 6. main point, difficulty, knotty point, rub. **Démêler le — d'une affaire**, to make out the main point of an affair. **Voici le — secret de cet événement**, this is the knotty point of this event.

7. *Fig.* knot, tie, bond. **Le — sacré du mariage**, the sacred bond of marriage. **L'argent seul aujourd'hui forme les plus beaux nœuds**, now, money alone makes the best matches. **Resserrer les nœuds d'amitié**, to strenghten the ties of friendship. **Et je romps tous les nœuds qui m'attachent à vous**, and I break all the bonds which bind me to you.

8. plot, knot, node, intrigue (of a play).

9. node: *a)* *Geom.* the intersection of one branch of a curve with another; *b)* *Astron.* one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic; *c)* *Mus.* nodal point; one of the fixed points in a vibrating chord, where it divides itself into aliquot parts, to produce the harmonic sounds; *d)* *Geol.* knot, intersection; *e)* *Bot.* the point of a stem from which the leaves arise; *f)* *Surg.* hard tumour, nodus, nodosity; 10. *Bot.* knot, knob: hard protuberance in wood; 11. knuckle (of a finger); 12. joint (of a tail); 13. — **de la gorge**, Adam's apple. **Du bois plein de nœuds**, wood full of knots.

NOGUET, noghè, *sm.* large wicker-basket.

NOIR, E, nwar', [Lat.: niger], *adj.* 1. black: *a)* dark, of the darkest colour; *Poet.* sable; *b)* devoid of light; obscure, dark; *c)* *Fig.* dark, cloudy, dismal, gloomy, depressing, mournful, melancholy, low-spirited; *d)* bad, evil; *e)* wicked, heinous, atrocious, horrible; base, foul; *f)* obscure, mysterious. *a)* **Une robe noire**, a black dress. **Un habit —**, a dress coat. **Une barbe noire**, a black beard. **Des yeux noirs**, black eyes. **Des cheveux noirs**, black hair. **Manière noire**, *Engrav.* mezzotinto. — **comme jais**, jet-black. *b)* **La nuit noire**, dark night. **Il fait — comme dans un four**, it is as dark as pitch. **Le ciel est bien —**, the sky is very black. **L'onde noire**, the Styx, death. **Un froid —**, cold and gloomy weather. **Chambre noire**, camera-obscura. *c)* **Des pensées noires**, depressing thoughts. **D'où vient ce — chagrin qu'on lit sur ton visage ?** what makes you look so low-spirited? *Boil.* **Vapeurs noires**, gloomy humour. **Il voit tout en —**, he sees the dark side of everything. **C'est ma bête noire**, he is my aversion. *d)* **On l'a rendu bien — dans cette affaire**, they blackened him terribly in that affair. **Selon que vous serez puissant ou misérable, les jugements de cour vous rendront blanc ou —**, the judgments of courts will acquit or condemn you according as you are powerful or helpless. *La Font. Fables.* **Si vous lui dites blanc, il répondra —**, if you say white he will tell you it's black. *e)* **L'auteur d'un si — attentat**, the author of so base an attempt. **Une calomnie noire**, base calumny. **Rendre —**, to blacken, to defame. **Le diable n'est pas si — qu'on le dit**, the devil is painted blacker than he really is. *f)* **Magie noire**, black-art, magical art, magic.

2. brown, dark: partially black. **Pain —**, brown bread. **Teint —**, dark complexion.

3. black and blue, livid; 4. dirty, foul, smutty. **Des mains noires**, dirty hands. **Du linge —**, dirty linen.

NOIR, *sm.* 1. black: *a)* black colour; *b)* mourning, a black garment; *c)* negro, blackamoor. *a)* **Un beau —**, a good black. — **de jais**, jet-black. — **d'ivoire**, ivory-black. — **animal**, bone-black, — **de fumée**, lamp-black. **Teindre en —**, to dye black. [*Fig.*] **Aller, changer, passer du blanc au —**, to go from one extremity to another. **Il ne faut pas pousser trop au —**, one must not shade the picture too black. **Mettre du — sur du blanc**, to write. **Faire du —, broyer du —**, to be sad, to have the dismals. **S'enfoncer dans le —**, to be in a brown study. *b)* **Être vêtu de —**, to be dressed in black. **Porter le —**, to be in mourning. **Quitter le —**, to go out of mourning.

2. Bull's eye. **Toucher le —**, to make a bull's eye.

3. bruise; 4. *Agr.* brown rust.

NOIR, *adv.* gloomily, sadly, mournfully. **Il voit —**, he is gloomy.

NOIRÂTRE, nwarâtr', [noir], *adj.* blackish: somewhat black; dusky.

NOIRAUD, E, nwarô, rôd', [noir], *adj.* dark, of a dark complexion; swarthy, tawny, dark-skinned, black.

NOIRAUD, E, *sm. f.* dark person; black-haired person.

NOIRCEUR, nwarsœr, [noir], *sf.* 1. blackness: *a)* the state of being black; black colour; *b)* darkness, obscurity. *a)* **La — d'une étoffe**, the blackness of a stuff. *b)* **La — des bois sombres**, the darkness of thick woods. **La — de la nuit**, the darkness of night.

2. black spot; 3. gloominess, sadness. **La — de mes pensées**, the sadness of my thoughts.

4. baseness, foulness, heinousness, atrocity. **La — d'un crime**, the heinousness of a crime.

5. base, foul, heinous action *or* thing; 6. aspersion.

NOIRCIR, nwarsir, [noir], *vn.* to blacken: to grow black.

NOIRCIR, *va.* 1. to blacken: *a)* to make black, to black; *b)* to darken, to obscure; *Fig.* to throw a gloom over, to sadden; *c)* to darken, to defame, to sully, to vilify, to asperse, to traduce. *a)* — **une muraille**, to blacken a wall. **On a noirci bien du papier dans cette affaire**, no small quantity of ink has been used over that affair. **Se — les cheveux**, to darken one's hair. *b)* **Les sujets de chagrin qui ont noirci votre joie**, the trouble which put a stop to your joy. *c)* — **la réputation de quelqu'un**, to sully a person's reputation. **J'ignore de quel crime on a pu me —**, I do not know what crime they can have accused me of. **On tenta tous les moyens de — sa conduite**, they did all they could to asperse him.

2. *Fam.* to spoil, to blot (paper).

NOIRCIR (SE). *v. refl.* 1. to blacken: to grow black; 2. to get cloudy, over cast, dark. **Le temps se noircit**, it is getting cloudy.

3. to disgrace one's self, to render one's self odious, to blacken one's character; 4. to defame each other.

NOIRCISSEMENT, nwarsis'mân-t, *sm.* blackening.

NOIRCISSEUR, nwarsisœr, *sm.* dyer in black.

NOIRCISSURE, nwarsisur', *sf.* black spot, black, smudge.

NOIRE, nwar', *sf.* 1. *Mus.* crotchet 2. black ball.

NOISE, nwaz', [orig. uncer.; perhaps Lat. *nausea*, sea-sickness; disgust], *sf.* quarrel, strife. **Apaiser une —**, to appease a quarrel. **Chercher — à quelqu'un**, to pick a quarrel with a person.

NOISERAIE, nwâz'rê, *sf.* hazel-ground.

NOISETIER, nwâz'tyé, *sm.* *Bot.* hazel, hazel-tree, hazel-nut-tree: *Corylus avellana*, a shrub.

NOISETTE, nwâzèt', [dim. of noix], *sf.* 1. hazel-nut: the fruit of the hazel; 2. hazel-colour, nut-brown colour.

NOISETTE, *adj.* hazel, nut-brown.

NOIX, nwâ-z, [Lat.: nux], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* nut: the fruit of certain trees; 2. walnut, nut: the fruit of the walnut-tree. — **verte**, green walnut. **Coque, coquille de —**, nutshell.

3. *Bot.* — **d'acajou**, cashew-nut: a nut of the cashew-tree *or* *Anacardium*. — **d'Amérique, du Brésil**, Brazil nut, Para-nut: the nut or fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*. — **d'arec**, areca nut, betel nut, Penang nut: the seeds of the areca palm. — **de banda**, nutmeg: the fruit of the nutmeg-tree. — **des Barbades**, physic-nut: the seed-capsules of the *Curcas purgans*. — **de ben**, ben-nut, ben: the fruit of the *Moringa pterygosperma*. — **de Bengale**, myrobalan. — **de coco**, cocoa-nut: the fruit of the cocoa-nut tree. — **du Congo**, the seeds of the *Bassia Parkii* (which yield a solid fat called shea butter). — **d'eau**, — **des jésuites**, water-chestnut: the fruit of the water-caltrops. — **de galle**, gall-nut, nutgall, gall: an excrescense growing upon the oak. — **muscade**, nutmeg. — **de palmier**, — **de palme**, palm-kernel: the fruit of the oil-palm *or* *Elais Guineensis*. — **de pistache**, pistachio-nut. — **de kola**, — **de Gourou**, kola-nut, cola: the seed of the *Sterculia acuminata*. — **vomique**, — **des Moluques**, vomit-nut, nux-vomica: the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

4. *Butch.* pope's eye (of a leg of mutton, of a shoulder of veal); 5. knee-pan; 6. box (of a cross-bow); 7. tumbler (of a gun-lock); 8. cone (of a mill); 9. plug (of a tap).

NOLI ME TANGERE, nolimétânzhéré, [Lat.], *sm.* *Bot.* touch-me-not, noli me tangere: a plant of the genus impatiens.

NOLIS, noli, [for naulage; Ital.: noleggiare] *sm. Mar. Com.* freight.

NOLISER, nolizé-r, *va.* *Mar. Com.* to freight, to charter.

NOLISEMENT, noliz'mâ-t, *sm.* *Mar. Com.* freighting, chartering.

NOLITION, nolisyôn, [Lat.: nolle, to be unwilling], *sf.* nolition, unwillingness.

NOM, nôn, [Lat.: nomen], *sm.* 1. name: *a)* the word by which a person or thing is known; *b)* a person; *c)* fame, renown, celebrity; reputation; *d)* the quality, office, authority or power inherent in the person named; behalf; *e)* nobilty, birth; house, family; *f)* denomination, title, appellation; quality. *a)* **Un — de famille**, a surname, a family name. **Un — de baptême**, a Christian name. **Petit —**, Christian name. — **de guerre** assumed name. — **de religion**, religious name.

— de demoiselle, maiden name. **Mettre son — à un ouvrage,** to put one's name to a work. **Avoir —, porter le — de,** to be named. **Changer de —,** to change one's name. **Mettre les noms sur les visages,** to tell people's names. **Faire quelque chose sous le — d'un autre,** to do a thing under another person's name. **Le cordelier Perreti, devenu pape sous le — de Sixte V,** friar Perreti who had been crowned pope under the name of Sixtus V. **On ne parle de vous que sous les noms d'avare, de ladre, de vilain et de fesse-mathieu,** no one ever mentions you but under the names of miser, stingy, niggardly fellow and usurer. *Mol. Av.* iii. 5. **Prêter son —,** to lend one's name. **Décliner son —,** to give in one's name. **— social,** *Com.* name of a firm. **Le — d'une ville,** the name of a town. **Le pays a pris le — du fleuve,** the country was named after the river. **Nommer les choses par leur —,** to call things by their names, to call a spade a spade. **Sa conduite n'a pas de —,** his conduct is shameful. *b)* **On a mêlé son — à d'assez tristes aventures,** his name was mixed up in discreditable adventures. **Les grands noms,** great names. *c)* **Laisser un — respecté,** to leave a good name. **Ne laisser aucun —,** to leave no name. **Se faire un —,** to make one's self a name. **Cet homme est sans —, c'est un homme sans —,** he is a man of no reputation, he has no credit *c)* **Porter un grand —,** to bear a great name. **C'est un — qui s'éteint,** that name will soon be extinct. *f)* **Des extravagants qui prirent le — de philosophes,** unreasonable men who called themselves philosophers. **On nomme ce tyran du — de roi des rois,** they call that tyrant the king of kings. **Ce prince a mérité le — de grand,** this prince has deserved the appellation of Great. **Une injustice couverte d'un — spécieux,** an injustice concealed under a specious name.

2. *Gram.* noun. **— propre,** proper name. **— commun,** common noun. **— appellatif,** appellative noun. **— collectif,** collective noun. **— de nombre,** numeral noun.

AU NOM DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** in the name of ; **2.** for the sake of, in behalf of. **Je viens vous saluer au — de mon maître,** I come to bring you my master's respects. **Au — du Père, du Fils et du Saint-Esprit,** in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. **Au — de tout ce que vous avez de plus cher,** by all that is dearest to you. **Au — de votre fils cessons de nous haïr,** let us cease hating each other, for your son's sake. *Rac. Andr.* iii. 7.

DE NOM, *adv. phr.* **1.** by name. **Je le connais de —,** I know him by name.

2. nominally, in name. **Reine longtemps de —, mais en effet captive,** though so long a queen in name, she was in reality a captive.

NOMADE, nomad', [Gr. : νομάς, άδος, pasture], *adj.* nomadic : wandering, leading a pastoral life, having no fixed home.

NOMADE, *sm.* nomad, nomade, nomadian.

NOMADISER, nomadizé-r, *vn.* to nomadize : to lead a nomadic or wandering life.

NOMADISME, nomadism', *sm.* nomadism : the state of being a nomad.

NOMARQUE, nomark', [Gr. : νόμος, district ; ἀρχή, rule], *sm. Antiq.* nomarch : the governor of an Egyptian nome.

NOMBRABLE, nô*n*brabl', *adj.* numerable : that can be numbered.

NOMBRANT, nô*n*brâ*n*, *adj. m. Math.* abstract.

NOMBRE, nô*n*br', [Lat. : numerus], *sm.* **1.** number: *a)* a unit, a collection of units, or the parts of a unit ; *b) pl.* the fourth book of the Old Testament ; *c)* indeterminate quantity ; *d)* a great quantity, multitude, many, a great many ; *e) Gram.* the form of a word by which it designates one object or more than one ; *f)* harmony arising from a certain arrangement of words in prose or poetry ; numerousness, harmoniousness ; *g)* regularity, order, measure. *a)* **— abstrait,** abstract number. **— cardinal,** cardinal number. **— ordinal, — d'ordre,** ordinal number. **— concret,** concrete number. **— entier,** whole number, integer. **— rond,** round numbers. **— carré,** square number, quadrangular number. **— cube, — cubique,** cube number, cubic number. **— décimal,** decimal number. **— premier,** prime number, primitive number. **— parfait,** perfect number. **— imparfait,** imperfect, deficient, *or* defective number. **— pair,** even number. **— impair,** odd number. **— polygone,** polygonal number. **— pyramidal,** pyramidal number. **— d'or,** golden number. *c)* **Un petit —,** a small number. **Un grand —,** a great number. **Faire —,** to make up a number. **Un grand — de personnes avaient été conviées à la cérémonie,** a great number of people had been invited to the ceremony. **Un grand — de soldats fut tué dans ce combat,** a great number of soldiers were killed in that battle. **Un — infini d'oiseaux faisaient résonner ces bocages, de leurs doux chants,** an infinite number of birds made these groves resound with their sweet songs. *Fén. Tél.* 19. **C'est toujours le grand — qui souffre,** it is always the great number that suffer. *Chateaubr. d)* **— de couvents furent supprimés,** a great many convents were done away with. **Il a cédé au —, et il est tombé à nos pieds,** he yielded to number and fell at our feet. *e)* **— singulier,** singular number. **— pluriel,** plural number. *f)* **Il y a dans l'homme un goût naturel qui le rend sensible au — et à la cadence,** man's natural taste makes him sensible to harmony and rhythm. *g)* **Il dispose de tout avec poids, avec —, avec mesure,** he is precise, exact and orderly in all he does. [*Rem.* : The singular or the plural may be used after *un grand nombre* or *un petit nombre.*]

2. quorum. **— suffisant,** a quorum. **Être en — suffisant,** to form a quorum.

AU NOMBRE DE, DU NOMBRE DE, *prepos. phr.* in the number of, amongst, among.

DANS LE NOMBRE, *adv. phr.* among the number, in the number.

DU NOMBRE, *adv. phr.* in the number.

EN NOMBRE, *adv. phr.* in great numbers, numerously.

SANS NOMBRE, *adv. phr.* without number, out of number, numberless, innumerable, countless, unnumbered.

NOMBRÉ, E, nô*n*bré, *adj. Math.* concrete, applicate.

NOMBRER, nô*n*bré-r, *va.* to number, to count, to reckon, to compute.

NOMBREUSEMENT, nô*n*brœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** numerously, in great numbers ; **2.** harmoniously.

NOMBREUX, EUSE, nô*n*brœ, brœz', *adj.* numerous : *a)* consisting of a great number ; many ; *b)* harmonious. *a)* **Ma famille est pauvre et nombreuse,** my family is poor and numerous. **De nombreuses armées,** numerous armies. **Peu —,** not numerous, few in number. *b)* **Un vers —,** a harmonious verse.

NOMBRIL, nô*n*bri, [Lat. : umbilicus], *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* navel : round cicatrice in the centre of the abdomen ; **2.** *Gard.* eye (of a fruit) ; **3.** bull's-eye (in glass) ; **4.** *Herald.* nombril : the centre of an escutcheon ; **5.** *Bot.* **— de Venus,** navelwort : *Cotyledon umbilicus,* a genus of plants of the order crassulaceæ.

NOME, nom', [Gr. : νόμος, air], *sm. Antiq.* nome : *a)* a poem in honour of Apollo ; *b)* melody determined by inviolable rules.

NOME, nom', [Gr. : νομός, division], *sm.* Egyptian government or division.

NOMENCLATEUR, nomâ*n*klatœr, *sm.* **1.** nomenclator : *a) Rom. Antiq.* a slave employed to inform his master of the names of the citizens ; *b)* a person who gives names to things ; *c)* nomenclaturist, a person who arranges and settles the nomenclature of an art or a science ; **2.** nomenclature, vocabulary.

NOMENCLATURE, nomâ*n*klatur', [Lat. : nomen, name ; calāre, to call], *sf.* nomenclature : *a)* the whole list of the words of a dictionary ; *b)* vocabulary, a catalogue of the more usual words in a language ; *c)* the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms peculiar to an art or a science.

NOMINAL, E, nominal, [Lat. : nomenalis], *adj.* **1.** nominal : *a)* pertaining to a name or names ; *b)* existing in name only, not real, titular ; **2.** nominalistic : relating to nomination.

NOMINAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Nominaux.*] nominalist : an adherent to nominalism.

NOMINALEMENT, nominal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* nominally, in name.

NOMINALISME, nominalism', *sm.* nominalism : a philosophical doctrine, which taught that universals, or general terms, do not represent real existences, but are merely names.

NOMINALISTE, nominalist', *sm.* nominalist.

NOMINALISTE, *adj.* nominalistic.

NOMINATAIRE, nominatêr', *sm.* nominee : a person nominated to a living.

NOMINATEUR, nominatœr, *sm.* nominor, nominator (to a benefice), patron (of a living).

NOMINATIF, IVE, nominatif, tiv', *adj.* nominative : that names or designates ; of names.

NOMINATIF, *sm. Gram.* nominative, nominative case.

NOMINATION, nominasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* nomination, appointment : *a)* the act or the power of nominating to some office ; *b)* the state of being nominated. **Être dans la — de,** in the nomination *or* appointment of, to be in the gift of.

NOMINATIVEMENT, nominativ'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* by name.

NOMMÉ, E, nomé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** named, called. **Une femme nommée Cathérine,** a woman named Katharine. **Il est bien —,** he is well named.

2. appointed. **A jour —,** on the appointed day. **A point —,** in the nick of time.

NOMMÉ, E, *sm. f.* man or woman named, said ; one. **Le — Pierre,** the said Peter. **Un — Jean,** one John.

NOMMÉMENT, nomémâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** nominally, by name ; **2.** especially, particularly.

NOMMER, nomé-r, [Lat. : nomināre, atum, to name], *va.* **1.** to name : *a)* to discriminate by giving a particular appellation to ; to give a name to ; to call ; *b)* to pronounce the name of, to nominate, to mention, to call by name ; *c)* to declare, to make known ; *d)* to utter ; to speak of ; *e)* to style, to call ; to denominate, to nominate ; *f)* to designate, to nominate. *a)* **— un enfant,** to name a child. *b)* **Le reste ne vaut pas l'honneur d'être nommé,** the others are not worthy of mention. **Nommez-moi par mon nom,** call me by my name. **On vous nomme, et ce nom la rappelle à la vie,** the mention of your name recalled her to life. *c)* **— ses complices,** to give the names of one's accomplices. *d)* **Elle n'a jamais ouï — votre nom en mauvaise part,** she has never heard any one speak against you. *e)* **Louis XII a été**

nommé le Père du peuple, Lewis XII was called the father of the people. — **quelqu'un son bienfaiteur**, to call a person one's benefactor.

2. to nominate, to appoint : to designate by name for an office ; (by election) to elect. **Il a été nommé à l'évêché de L.**, he has been appointed to the see of L. **Le roi le nomma capitaine de ses gardes**, the king appointed him captain of his guards.

NOMMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to give *or* to tell one's name. **Il fut obligé de se —**, he was obliged to give his name.

2. to be named *or* called ; one's name to be. **Il se nomme un tel**, he is called so and so. **Comment se nomme-t-il ?** what is his name ?

NON, nôn, [Lat. non], *adv.* **1.** no. **Le voulez-vous ?** —, are you willing ? no. **L'un dit oui, l'autre dit —**, one says yes, the other says no. **Je ne dis pas —**, I do not deny it. **Je dis que —**, I say no, certainly. **Prendrai-je cela ? — pas, s'il vous plait**, shall I take that ? no indeed. — **certes**, — **vraiment, je ne le ferai pas**, no indeed, I'll not do it.

2. not. **Il a un style — pas brillant, mais pur et correct**, his style is not brilliant, but it is pure and correct. **Il est en peine, — sans raison**, he is in trouble and not without reason. —, **que je sache**, not that I know of. — **loin de la ville se trouve le château**, not far from the town is the castle.

3. (in composition) non, un, in, not.

NON, *sm.* no. **Il se fâche pour un oui ou pour un —**, the least thing offends him.

NON PLUS, *adv. phr.* neither ; either. **Ni moi — plus**, nor I either. **Ni elle — plus**, nor she either. **Ni lui — plus**, nor he either.

NON PLUS QUE, *conj. phr.* not more than.

NON QUE, *conj. phr.* not that, not but. — **que je veuille m'y opposer**, not that I wish to go against it. — **qu'il ne soit fâcheux de le mécontenter**, not but what it is a pity to displease him

NON-ACCEPTATION, nonaksèptasyôn, *sf.* non-acceptance.

NON-ACTIVITÉ, nonaktivité, *sf.* non-activity. **En —**, not in active service, unemployed.

NON-ÂGE, nonâzh', *sm.* nonage, minority.

NONAGÉNAIRE, nonazhénèr', [Lat. : nonagesimus], *adj.* of ninety, ninety years old.

NONAGÉNAIRE, *sm. f.* nonagenarian.

NONAGÉSIMAL, nonazhézimal, **NONAGÉSIME**, nonazhézim', *adj. m. Astron.* nonagesimal : noting the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic.

NONAGÉSIME, *sm. Astron.* nonagesimal.

NONAGESIMO, nonazhézimo, *adv.* nonagesimo, 90°.

NONANTE, nonânt', [Lat. : nonaginta], *adj.* ninety.

NONANTIÈME, nonântièm', *adj.* ninetieth.

NONCE, nôns', [Ital. : nuncio, from Lat. nuntius, messenger], *sm.* nuncio : a pope's ambassador.

NONCHALAMMENT, nônshalamâ -t, *adv.* **1.** carelessly, heedlessly; **2.** listlessly, supinely.

NONCHALANCE, nônshalâns', [nonchalant], *sf.* **1.** carelessness, heedlessness ; indifference, coolness. **Le vice contraire à la curiosité, c'est la —**, the contrary vice to curiosity is indifference.

2. listlessness, supineness. **Parler avec —**, to speak listlessly.

NONCHALANT, E, nônshalân-t, ânt', [non ; chaloir], *adj.* careless, heedless ; listless ; indifferent, cool. **Une personne nonchalante**, a careless person. **Une démarche nonchalante**, a careless proceeding.

NONCHALOIR, nônshalwar, [non ; chaloir], *sm.* carelessness, negligence ; inaction.

NONCIATURE, nônsiatur', *sf.* nunciature : the office of a nuncio.

NON-CONFORMISTE, nônkônfôrmist', *sm.f.* nonconformist.

NON-CONFORMITÉ, nônkônformité, *sf.* nonconformity.

NON-DÉLICATESSE, nôndélikatès', *sf.* coarseness.

NONE, non', [Lat. : nona ; nonus, ninth'], *sf.* **1.** † none : the fourth part of the day, beginning at three o'clock ; **2.** *pl. Rom. Antiq.* nones : the seventh day of the months March, May, July and October, and the fifth day of the other months ; **3.** *pl. Cath. Lit.* nones : certain prayers.

NON-ÊTRE, nonêtr', *sm. Philos.* non-entity, non-existence.

NON-EXISTENCE, nonègzistâns', *sf.* nonexistence, inexistence.

NONIDI, nonidi, [Lat. : nonus, ninth ; dies, day], *sm.* Nonidi : the ninth day of the decade in the French republican calendar.

NONILLION, ninilliôn, [Lat. : nonus, ninth], *sm. Arith.* nonillion : the number obtained by multiplying 1000 into itself nine times, represented by a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

NON-INTERVENTION, nonantèrvânsyôn, *sf.* non-intervention.

NONIUS *or* **NONNIUS**, nonius, *sm. Math.* nonius, vernier.

NON-JOUISSANCE, nônzhouisâns', *sf.* privation of enjoyment.

NON-LIEU, nônlyœ, *sm. Jurispr.* no bill ; no ground for prosecution. **Rendre une ordonnance de —**, to throw out an accusation, or a bill of indictment ; to non-suit.

NON-MOI, nônmwâ, *sm. Philos.* non ego.

NONNE, none, **NONNAIN**, nonan, [Lat. : nonna, nun], *sf.* nun : only used jestingly.

NONNERIE, non'ri, *sf.* (in joke) nunnery.

NONNETTE, nonèt', *sf.* **1.** young nun ; **2.** small cake of gingerbread-nut.

NONOBSTANT, nonobstân-t, [non ; Lat. : obstans, standing before, presenting], *prep.* notwithstanding, in spite of. **Il faut — tout avoir pitié de vous**, notwithstanding all I cannot help pitying you. — **ce, ce —**, notwithstanding.

NONOBSTANT, *adv.* notwithstanding.

NONOBSTANT QUE, *conj. phr.* though, although.

NON-OUVRÉ, non ouvré, *adj.* unwrought, (of raw materials).

NON-PAIR, E, nônpêr, *adj.* odd.

NONPAREIL, EILLE, nônparèy, rèy', *adj.* peerless, matchless, nonpareil, unequalled.

NONPAREILLE, *sf.* **1.** nonpareil : *a)* a very small thing ; *b)* a narrow ribbon ; *c)* a small sugar-plum ; *d) Print.* nonpareil : a small sort of printing type ; *e)* a kind of apple ; **2.** *Bot.* nonesuch : a kind of pink.

NON-PAYEMENT, nônpêmân-t, *sm.* non payment.

NON-PERMANENCE, nônpèrmanâns', *sf.* variability, change.

NON-RECEVOIR, nônrsœvwar, *sm. Jurisp.* **Fin de —**, plea in bar.

NON-RÉSIDENCE, nônrézidâns', *sf.* nonresidence.

NON-REMISE, nônremeese, *sm.* non-delivery.

NON-RÉUSSITE, nônréusit', *sf.* failure.

NON-SENS, nônsân, *sm.* nonsense : *a)* no sense, unmeaningness ; *b)* absurdity. **Plein de —**, nonsensical.

NON SEULEMENT, nônsœl'mân-t, *adv. phr.* not only.

NONUPLE, nonupl', [Lat. : nonus, ninth], *adj.* ninefold : nine times repeated.

NONUPLER, nonuplé-r, *va.* to repeat nine times.

NON-USAGE, nonuzazh', *sm.* non-user, non-usance.

NON-VALEUR, nônvalœr, *sf.* **1.** unproductiveness ; waste, loss ; **2.** deduction ; **3.** bad debt ; bill of no value ; **4.** *Milit.* a useless mouth, worthless as a combatant.

NON-VOULANT, E, nônvoulân, lânt', *adj.* unwilling.

† **NON-VUE**, nônvu, *sf. Naut.* fog, misty weather.

NOOLOGIE, noolozgi, [Gr. : νόος mind ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Philos.* noology, psychology.

NOOLOGIQUE, noolozhik', *adj.* noological, psychologic.

NOPAGE, nopazh', *sm.* burling.

NOPAL, nopal, *sm.* [*Pl. Nopals.*] *Bot.* nopla, Indian fig, cochineal-tree : the *Cactus opuntia.*

NOPE, nop', [Flem. : noppe, knot], *sf.* burl (in cloth).

NOPER, nopé-r, *va.* to burl (cloth).

NOPEUR, EUSE, nopœr, pœz', *sm. f.* shearer.

NORD, nôr, [Ger. : nord], *sm.* north : *a)* one of the four cardinal points ; *b)* the northern parts of a country ; *c)* a country situated nearer the north pole than another ; *d)* north-wind. *a)* **Étoile du —**, north star, polar star. **Faire le —**, *Naut.* to sail northward ; to steer for the north. *b)* **Le — de la France**, the north of France. *c)* **Les peuples du —**, the northern nations. *d)* **Le vent du —**, **le —** the north-wind. **Le — a soufflé avec violence**, the north-wind blew with violence. **Au —**, **vers le —**, northwards : towards the north.

NORD, *adj.* north, northern, northerly : pertaining to the north ; being in the north ; towards the north. **Pôle —**, north pole. **Latitude —**, north latitude.

NORD-EST, nôrdèst, the sailors pronounce nôrè, *sm.* **1.** north-east : the point equally distant from the north and east ; **2.** north-east wind, north-easter.

NORD-EST, *adj.* north-east, north-eastern, north-easterly.

NORDESTER, nôrdèsté-r, *vn. Naut.* to steer one's course north-east.

NORD-NORD-EST, nôrnôrdèst', *sm.* north-north-east.

NORD-NORD-OUEST, nôrnôrd-wèst, *sm.* north-north west.

NORD-OUEST, nordwèst, *sm.* **1.** north-west ; **2.** north-west wind, north-wester. **Passage du —**, nord-west passage.

NORD-OUEST, *adj.* north-west, north-western, north-westerly.

NORDOUESTER, nordwèsté-r, *vn. Naut.* to steer one's course north-west.

NORIA, noria, [Span.], *sf.* noria : chain-pump, an engine for raising water.

NORIUM, noriom, *sm. Chem.* norium : a metal.

NORMAL, E, nôrmal, [Lat. : normalis ; norma, rule], *adj.* normal : *a) Geom.* perpendicular to a tangent ; *b)* regular ; according to rule ; *c)* instructing in the art of teaching.

NORMALE, *sf. Geom.* normal, normal line, perpendicular.

NORMALEMENT, nôrmal'mân-t, *adv.* normally.

NORMALIEN, nôrmalyan, *sm.* pupil of the Normal School.

NORMAND, E, nôrmân-t, mând', [north ; man], *adj.* **1.** Norman, of Normandy ; **2.** *Fig.* sly, crafty ; **3.** equivocal, ambiguous, evasive.

Une réponse normande, an evasive answer. **4.** feigned. **Une réconciliation normande**, a feigned reconciliation.

NORMAND, E, *sm. f.* Norman : a native of Normandy. **C'est un —, un fin —**, *Fig.* he is not to be trusted; he is regular Yorkshire. **Répondre en —**, to answer evasively. — *Prov.* : **A Normand, Normand et demi**, set a thief to catch a thief. **Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pigeons et un Normand font cent voleurs**, ninety-nine pigeons and one Norman make one hundred thieves.

NORMANDER, norändé-r, *va. Agr.* to clean thrashed wheat.

NORMANDIE, normändi, *pnf. Geog.* Normandy. **Plus qu'il n'y a de pommes en —**, more than there are apples in Normandy.

NORMANNIQUE, normanik', *adj.* **1.** Norman : of Normandy ; **2.** norse : relating to the language of ancient Scandinavia.

NORME, norm', [Lat. : norma, rule], *sf.* norm, rule, pattern.

NORNE, norn', *sf. Mythol.* Norn : one of the three fates in the northern mythology.

NOROIS, *or* **NORROIS**, norwâ, *sm.* Norse : the language of ancient Scandinavia.

NORRAIN, E, noran, rèn', *adj.* Norse : relating to the language of ancient Scandinavia.

NOS, nô, *adj. poss. pl.* of *Notre*, our.

NORVÉGE, norvèzh', *pnf. Geog.* Norway.

NORVÉGIEN, IENNE, nôrvézhyan, èn', *adj.* Norwegian : belonging to Norway.

NORVÉGIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Norwegian : a native of Norway.

NOSOCOMIAL, E, nozokomial, [Gr. : νόσος, sickness ; κομέω, I take care of], *adj.* nosocomial : relating to a hospital.

NOSOGÉNIE, nozozhéni, [Gr. : νόσος, sickness ; γεννάω, I engender], *sf.* nosogeny, pathogeny : development of diseases.

NOSOGRAPHIE, nozografi, [Gr. : νόσος, sickness ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* nosography : description of diseases.

NOSOGRAPHIQUE, nozografik', *adj.* nosographical.

NOSOLOGIE, nozolozhi, [Gr. : γράφειν, sickness ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* nosology : that branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases.

NOSOLOGIQUE, nozolozhik', *adj.* nosological : relating to nosology.

NOSOLOGISTE, nozologist', *sm.* nosologist : one who classifies diseases.

NOSSEIGNEURS, nôsènyœr, *sm. pl.* de *Monseigneur.*

NOSTALGIE, nostalzhi, [Gr. : ἄλγος, pain ; νόστος, return], *sf. Med.* nostalgia, nostalgy, home-sickness : melancholy, resulting from absence from one's country.

NOSTALGIQUE, nostalzhik', *adj.* nostalgic : *a)* relating to nostalgia ; *b)* home-sick.

NOSTOC, *or* **NOSTOCH**, nostok, *sm. Bot.* nostoc, witches-butter, fallen-stars : a genus of cryptogamic plants.

NOTA, nota, *sm.* [*Pl. Nota.*] note, remark.

NOTABILITÉ, notabilité, *sf.* **1.** notableness, notability : the quality of being notable ; **2.** respectability ; **3.** notability, notable, notable person, person of distinction, topping man, leading man, principal person.

NOTABLE, notabl', [Lat. : notabilis, notable], *adj.* **1.** notable : *a)* remarkable, worthy of notice ; *b)* signal, considerable ; **2.** principal, leading.

NOTABLE, *sm.* notable, notable man, leading man, topping man, principal man. **Assemblée des notables**, assembly of the notables.

NOTABLEMENT, notablœmân-t, *adv.* notably, remarkably, considerably.

NOTAIRE, notèr', [Lat. : notarius ; note, note], *sm.* notary : *a) Antiq.* a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, etc ; *b)* notary-public ; an officer appointed to attest deeds and other instruments. **C'est comme si le — y avait passé**, it is as good as a bond.

NOTAMMENT, notamân-t, *adv.* especially, specially, more particularly.

NOTARIAL, E, notarial, *adj.* notarial : pertaining to, or done by a notary. **Actes notariaux**, notarial acts.

NOTARIAT, notaria, *sm.* functions of a notary ; profession of a notary ; notary office.

NOTARIÉ, E, notarié, *adj.* notarial : done by a notary.

NOTATION, notasyôn, *sf.* notation : the act of representing anything by marks, symbols or signs.

NOTE, not', [Lat. : nota], *sf.* **1.** note : *a)* mark ; *b)* short remark ; *c)* comment or observation on an author ; annotation ; *d)* memorandum, record, minute ; *e)* a diplomatic communication in writing ; *f)* observation, notice ; information ; *g)* mark, stain ; brand ; *h) Mus.* a character which marks a sound ; *i)* the sound itself. *c)* **— marginale**, side-note, marginal note. **— au bas de la page**, foot-note, bottom-note. **Mettre une chose en —**, to take note of a thing. *d)* **Remettez-moi une — sur ce sujet**, give me a note of this subject. **J'ai pris — de ce qu'il y a à faire**, I have noted down what there is to do. **Prendre des notes**, to take notes. *g)* **Sa conduite déloyale en cette occasion est une — dans sa vie**, his dishonourable conduct in this affair is a stain on his character. **— d'infamie**, brand of infamy. **Cet élève n'a que de très bonnes notes**, this pupil has always good notes. *i)* **Les sept notes de la gamme**, the seven notes of the scale. **Il ne sait pas une — de musique**, he does not know a note of music. **— fausse, fausse —**, wrong note. **— tonique**, tonic note. **Bien attaquer la —**, to make a note tell. **Donner la —**, to strike the note. **Ne savoir qu'une —**, *Fig.* to be always saying the same thing. **Changer de —**, to change one's tune. **Chanter sur une autre —**, to change one's tune.

2. bill ; account. **La — d'un marchand**, a tradesman's bill. **Je payerai la — quand vous voudrez**, I will settle the account when you like.

NOTER, noté-r, *va.* to note : *a)* to note down, to set down in writing, to make a memorandum of ; *b)* to mark, to put a mark upon ; *c)* to remark, to notice, to observe, to take notice of ; *d)* to prick ; to set down in musical characters. *a)* **Notez cela dans votre agenda**, write that down in your note-book. **Tous ces articles sont notés dans la facture**, all those items are marked in the invoice. *b)* **— d'infamie**, to brand with infamy. *c)* **Une occasion de — ses fautes passées**, an opportunity of noting his former errors. **Il est à — que**, it is to be remarked that.

NOTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be noted, to be noticed.

NOTEUR, notœr, *sm.* music-copier.

NOTICE, notis', [Lat. notitia], *sf.* **1.** notice, account. **— biographique**, biographical notice.

2. list : short catalogue.

NOTIFICATION, notifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [notifier], *sf.* notification : *a)* the act of notifying ; *b)* notice.

NOTIFIER, notifié-r, [Lat. : notificāre ; notus, known ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to notify : to give notice of, to make known.

NOTION, nosyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : notio], *sf.* **1.** knowledge, information ; **2.** notion ; idea. **Il vous donnera des notions sur cette matière**, he will give you some information on this matter. **Je n'ai qu'une faible — de ce que vous me dites**, I have but a faint notion of what you are telling me.

3. notion : representation of anything formed by the mind ; conception, idea. **Avoir une — précise du bien et du mal**, to have a clear idea of right and wrong.

NOTOIRE, notwar', [Lat. : notorius], *adj.* notorious : manifest, evident, publicly known. **Tout cela n'est-il pas — au public** ? is all this not publicly known ? **Une vérité —**, a notorious truth.

NOTOIREMENT, notwar'mân-t, *adv.* notoriously.

NOTONECTE, notonèkt', [Gr. : νῶτος, back ; νηκτός, swimming], *sm. Entom.* boat-fly, notonecta : a genus of hemipterous insects.

NOTORIÉTÉ, notoriété, [notoire], *sf.* notoriety, notoriousness : the state of being notorious.

NOTORNIS, notornis, [Gr. : νότος, south; ὄρνις, a bird], *sm. Ornith.* notornis : a genus of gigantic fossil birds.

NOTOTRÈME, nototrem, [Gr. : νῶτος, the back ; τρῆμα, a hole], *sm. Zool.* nototrema : the genus consisting of pouch toads or frogs.

NOTRE, notr', [O. Fr. : nostré ; Lat. : nostrium], *adj. poss. m. f.* [*Pl.* *Nos* (nôz-).] **1.** our. **— mère**, our mother. **Nos amis**, our friends. **Nos père et mère**, our father and mother. **Nos frères et sœurs**, our brothers and sisters.

2. (used instead of *mon*) our, my.

NÔTRE, nôtr', *pron. poss.* ours. **Ces effets sont nôtres**, those things are ours.

LE NÔTRE, LA NÔTRE, LES NÔTRES, *pr. poss.* ours. **Pour votre bien et pour le —**, for your good and ours. **Ses intérêts sont-ils plus sacrés que les nôtres** ? are his interests more sacred than ours ?

NÔTRE, *sm.* **1.** our own, ours : our property, work or production. **Nous défendons le —**, we defend our own. **Il y va trop du —**, we have too great an interest at stake. **Ne mettons rien du —**, let us add nothing of our own. **Il faut y mettre du —**, we must do something to help.

2. *pl.* ours, our family. **C'est un devoir pour nous d'aider les nôtres**, it is our duty to help our family.

3. *pl.* our friends, our men, our party, our side, ours, ourselves, us. **Il est des nôtres**, he is one of ourselves. **Les nôtres se sont bien comportés dans le combat**, our men behaved very well during the fight. **Voulez-vous être des nôtres**, will you make one of us ?

4. *f. pl.* pranks, tricks. **Nous avons bien fait des nôtres**, we have played many a prank in our time.

NOTRE-DAME, notrœdam', *sf.* **1.** Our Lady, the Virgin Mary ; **2.** Our Lady's day ; **3.** image of the Virgin ; **4.** Notre-Dame : a church consecrated to the Virgin Mary.

NOUE, nou, [Low Lat : nouda], *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* pasture-land, low-lying pasture ; **2.** bottom, dale ; **3.** furrow ; **4.** gutter (of a roof) ; **5.** gutter-lead ; **6.** gutter-tile, pantile.

NOUÉ, E, noue, **1.** *pa. p.* tied, knotted ; **2.** *adj.* rickety.

NOUEMENT, noumân, *sm.* knotting.

NOUER, noué-r, [Lat. : nodāre], *va.* **1.** to tie, to knot. — **une ficelle**, to tie a string.

2. to form, to make up, to get up. — **amitié**, to form a friendship. — **une partie**, to make up a party. **Nous avons noué des relations il y a longtemps**, we formed our connection long since.

3. to enter into (a conversation); **4.** *Theat.* to form the knot of; **5.** *Weav.* to knit; **6.** to tie up. — **quelque chose dans un linge**, to tie something up in a napkin.

NOUER, *vn.* to set (as fruit-blossoms).

NOUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be tied; **2.** to form knots; **3.** to fasten one's self; **4.** to set (as fruit-blossoms); **5.** to grow rickety. **Cet enfant se noue**, that child is growing rickety.

NOUET, nouè, *sm.* little bag (or rag, containing a substance to be boiled or infused).

NOUEUR, nouœr, *sm.* binder : any one who ties.

NOUEUX, EUSE, nouœ, œz', [nœud, knot], *adj.* knotty : full of knots; knotted, nodose, gnarled, gnarly.

NOUGAT, nougà, *sm.* **1.** nougat : a sort of almond-cake; **2.** oil-cake (for cattle).

NOUILLES, nouy', *sfpl.* ribbon vermicelli.

NOULET, noulè, [noue], *sm.* gutter (of a roof).

NOUMÈNE, noumèn', [Gr. : νούμενον, from νοεῖν, to think], *sm. Philos.* noumenion : an inner fact, as revealed by the conscience.

NOUNOU, nounou, *sf.* in childish language, nurse, nursey.

NOURRAIN, nouran, [nourrir], *sm.* young fry.

NOURRI, E, [nouri], *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** nursed, suckled; **2.** fed, nourished. **Ses bras étaient nerveux et bien nourris**, his arms were nervous and well rounded. **Cet homme est bien** —, that man is well fed. **Un vieillard nourri par charité**, an old man living on charity.

3. full (as grain); **4.** nursed, nurtured, nourished, brought up, reared, bred, educated. **Un enfant — dans la maison paternelle**, a child brought up in his father's house.

5. formed; accustomed, inured. **Des hommes nourris aux alarmes**, men accustomed to fear.

6. fed, sustained. **L'incendie — par des matières inflammables**, the fire fed by inflammable things. **Feu bien** —, *Milit.* close, well-sustained fire.

7. (of colours) thick-laid; (of writing) thick; 8. (of style) copious, pithy; **9.** *Fig.* (with *de*) rich in.

NOURRICE, nouris', [nourir; Lat. : nutricia], *sf.* **1.** nurse : a woman who suckles an infant of another; wet-nurse. **Mère** —, nurse. — **sur lieu**, wet-nurse at the mother's house. — **sèche**, dry-nurse. **Mettre un enfant en** —, to put a child out to nurse. **Retirer un enfant de** —, to take a child away from its nurse. **Changer un enfant en** —, to change a child when it is out at nurse. **Il n'a pas été changé en — celui-là**, *Fig.* he is a regular chip of the old block. **Payer les mois de** —, to pay for the child whilst it is out at nurse. **Elle n'a que vingt-deux ans... — Sans compter les mois de** —, she is only twenty-two years old... — Yes, and a few more years besides. **Battre sa —, mordre le sein de sa** —, *Fig.* to show one's self treacherous.

2. nurse : a mother who suckles her own infant; **3.** *Fig.* nourishment, food, support, sustenance; **4.** granary (as a province).

NOURRICERIE, nouris'ri, *sf.* **1.** (in joke) state of being a nurse; **2.** feeding-place.

NOURRICIER, ÈRE, nourisyé, syêr, *adj.* **1.** nourishing, nutritive, nutritious; **2.** foster. **Père** —, foster-father.

NOURRICIER, *sm.* **1.** foster-father; **2.** *Fig.* fosterer, father.

NOURRIR, nourir, [Lat. : nutrire, to feed], *va.* **1.** to nurse, to suckle (an infant); **2.** to nourish : *a*) to feed, to promote the growth or strength of; *b*) to feed, to supply with food, to give nourishment to; to provide with sustenance, to support, to maintien; to board (as pupils); *c*) to nurture, to nurse, to bring up, to rear, to train, to foster, to cherish; *d*) to feed, to supply (with what is necessary to life); to maintain; *e*) to keep up, to maintain; *f*) to foster, to cherish, to nurse; to foment, to encourage, to promote; to entertain, to keep up, to keep alive. *a*) **Les fruits de la terre nourrissent l'homme et les animaux**, the productions of the earth feed men and animals. **On a nourri cet enfant au biberon**, they brought that child up with the feeding-bottle. (Neutrally) **Le vin nourrit**, wine is nourishing. *b*) **La loi naturelle ordonne aux pères de — leurs enfants**, nature constrains fathers to feed their children. *Montesq.* **On est bien nourri dans cette pension**, the living is very good in that school. **Il ne nourrit pas ses employés**, he does not board those he employs. *c*) **Dieu lui nourrissait un vengeur**, God was raising an avenger for him. **J'ai été nourri aux lettres dès mon enfance**, I was brought up to literature from my earliest youth. *Descartes.* **Il avait été nourri dans la mollesse**, he had been brought up in indolence. **Il nourrit un serpent dans son sein.** *Fig.* he is cherishing a serpent in his heart. *d*) **La Sicile nourrissait Rome**, Sicily supplied Rome with provisions. **Je veux un métier qui me nourrisse**, I want a trade which will bring me in enough to live upon. *e*) **Des choses propres à — le feu**, things capable of feeding the fire. *f*) **Tu nourrissais dans ton cœur une secrète estime de toi-même**, you secretly cherished a high esteem for yourself. **Des passions que vous nourrissez dès l'enfance**, passions which you encouraged even in childhood. **Il n'oublie rien pour — en eux ces sentiments qui les poussent à la révolte**, he does all he can to foment in them those feelings which urge them to rebellion.

3. to feed, to rear (cattle) **4.** to produce; to bear; **5.** to improve; to strengthen. — **le style**, to improve the style.

6. *Paint.* to lay on; **7.** to thicken (strokes, in writing); **8.** *Mus.* to render (sounds) full.

NOURRIR (SE) *v. refl.* **1.** to feed; to live. **Se — de pain**, to live on bread. **Tous les animaux se nourrissent de végétaux et d'autres animaux**, all the animals feed either on vegetable matter or on other animals. *Buffon.* **L'imagination ne se nourrit que du passé et de l'avenir**, the imagination feeds upon nothing but the past and the future. *Boiste.*

2. to keep one's self, to maintain one's self; to board one's self; **3.** to thrive, to prosper. **Cet animal se nourrit bien**, that animal thrives well.

4. *Fig.* to improve one's mind. **Se — des saines doctrines**, to improve one's mind by the study of sound doctrines. **Il apprit à se — de la vérité**, he learned to cherish truth.

NOURRISSABLE, nourisabl', *adj.* nourishable.

NOURRISSAGE, nourisazh', *sm.* rearing and feeding (of cattle).

NOURRISSANT, E, nourisân, ant', *adj.* nourishing, nutritive, nutritious.

NOURRISSEUR, nourisœr, *sm.* **1.** feeder (one who feeds cattle for the market); **2.** cow-keeper; dairyman.

NOURRISSON, nourisôn, *sm.* nursling, foster child.

NOURRITURE, nouritur', [nourrir], *sf.* **1.** nursing, suckling (of infants); **2.** nursing-time; **3.** rearing, feeding (of cattle). **Faire des nourritures**, to rear, to feed cattle.

4. food, nourishment : *a*) nutriment, nutrition, aliment; *b*) entertainment, diet; board; *c*) *Fig.* maintenance, support, sustenance. *a*) **Prendre de la** —, to take nourishment. **Une — frugale**, a frugal diet. **Une — saine**, wholesome food. **Dépenser beaucoup pour sa** —, to spend a great deal upon one's living. **Mourir faute de** —, to die for want of food. *b*) **On ne le paye pas, on l'a pris pour sa** —, he is not paid, he was engaged for his board. **Ces domestiques ont leur — en argent**, these servants are on board wages. *c*) **Un feu qui s'éteint faute de** —, a fire going out for want of fuel. **L'esprit a besoin de — aussi bien que le corps**, mind as well as the body needs sustenance. — **passe nature**, birth is much, but breeding is more.

5. provender (for cattle).

6. † nursling, foster-child, pupil; **7.** † nurture, education, bringing up.

NOUS, nou-z, [Lat. : nos], *pers. pr.* of the first person, *mfpl.* **1.** (in the nominative) we. — **partirons demain**, we shall start to-morrow. **Où sommes** — ? where are we ? **Mon ami et moi — restons ici**, my friend and I remain here. — **autres**, we. **Nous autres Français**, we French folks.

2. (objective) us; (indirect or dative) us, to us. **Il — conduit**, he leads us. **Il — a parlé**, he spoke to us. **Il ne — le donnera pas**, he will not give it to us. **Racontez — cela**, tell us that. **On est injuste envers** —, they do not treat us justly.

3. (with *voici, voilà*) we. — **voici**, here we are.

4. (reflected) us, ourselves. — **Nous nous louons**, we praise ourselves. **Nous nous permettons souvent ce que nous ne permettrions pas aux autres**, we often do for ourselves what we would not allow others to do.

5. (reciprocal) each other, one another. **Nous nous convenons**, we suit each other. **Aimons-** —, let us love one another.

6. (used for *je* or *moi*) we, us. — **avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit**, we have ordered and still order what follows. **Taisez-vous; je vous apprendrai bien s'il faut sortir sans** —, be quiet, I shall make you understand you are not to go out without us. *Mol. Ec. des M.* i. 2. — **sommes trop persuadé du peu d'intérêt qu'offrent ces mémoires pour...**, we know too well how uninteresting those memoirs are to.....

7. *Fam.* he, she. **On l'a fait apercevoir de sa faute, mais — ne voulons pas — corriger**, we made him see his mistake, but he will not correct it.

NOUS-MÊMES, ourselves.

NOUURE, nou-ur', [nouer], *sf.* **1.** knotting; **2.** rickets : a disease in childhood; **3.** *Gard.* setting (of fruit-blossoms).

NOUVEAU, nouvô, **NOUVEL**, nouvèl, *adj. m.*, **NOUVELLE**, nouvèl', [Low Lat. : novellus, from Lat. novus], *adj. f.* new : *a*) appearing for the first time; fresh, recent; lately done, made or produced; *b*) novel, of recent origin; *c*) novel, not before known; recently discovered; *d*) not ancient; *e*) different from the former; *f*) new-fangled, new-fashioned; *g*) renovated, renewed other; fresh; *h*) beginning; *i*) not of an

cient extraction ; not previously known or distinguished ; *j*) novel, unusual, strange ; *k*) novice, inexperienced, raw, fresh. *a*) **Qu'y a-t-il de — ?** what news is there ? **Livres nouveaux,** new books. **Vin —,** new wine. **C'est la nouvelle mode,** it is the new fashion. *b*) **La Grèce et Rome sont des républiques nouvelles, en comparaison des Chinois, des Indiens, des Égyptiens,** Greece and Rome are new republics in comparison with China, India and Egypt. *c*) **Un — métal,** a new metal. **Le — monde,** the new world. *d*) **Des mots nouveaux,** new words. *e*) **Une nouvelle religion,** a new religion. **L'endroit où nous vivons est pour nous une nouvelle patrie,** the place in which we live is for us a new country. *De Maistre.* **Un nouvel habit,** another coat. *f*) **Un habit —,** a new-fashioned coat. *g*) **Combler quelqu'un de nouveaux bienfaits,** to load a person with other benefits. **Ils trouveront de nouveaux défenseurs,** they will find new defenders. **Je n'aime pas les nouveaux visages,** I do not like new faces. **Un nouvel Alexandre,** another Alexander. **La terre semblait menacée d'un — déluge,** it seemed as if the earth were threatened with another deluge. **Nous avons déjà mangé des pommes de terre nouvelles,** we have already eaten some new potatoes. *h*) **Le nouvel an,** the new year. **La nouvelle saison,** the new saison. **Les articles de la nouvelle saison vont arriver,** the new season goods will soon arrive. **La nouvelle lune,** the new moon. *i*) **Un homme —,** an upstart. *j*) **Cela m'est tout à fait —,** that is quite new to me. **Il fut — de voir des maréchaux de France obéir à d'autres,** it was something new to see French marshals obeying others. *k*) **Un homme — dans les affaires,** a man of no experience in business. [*Rem.* — **Nouvel** is used only before a noun beginning with a vowel or a mute *h*).

NOUVEAU, *sm.* new, something new, novel ; novelty, newness. **Vous aimez le —,** you like what is new, **Il nous faut du —,** we want something new. — *Prov.* : **Tout nouveau, tout beau,** all that is new is fair. **Il n'y a rien de nouveau sous le soleil,** there is nothing new under the sun.

NOUVEAU, *adv.* newly, new. **Une fille — -née,** a new-born daughter.

A NOUVEAU, *adv. phr.* 1. on new account ; 2. anew, newly, again.

DE NOUVEAU, *adv. phr.* anew, newly again, afresh, once more.

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, nouvobrœnsvik, *pnm. Geog.* New Brunswick.

NOUVEAU-MEXIQUE, nouvô-mèksik', *pnm. Geog.* New Mexico.

NOUVEAUTÉ, nouvôté, [Lat. : novellitas], *sf.* 1. newness, novelty : *a*) the quality of being new ; lateness, recentness ; *b*) the state of being but lately known ; innovation. *a*) **La — des arts parmi nous ne prouve point la — du globe,** the recent origin of arts does not prove the recentness of the earth. *b*) **S'opposer aux nouveautés,** to be against innovations. **Le peuple, toujours avide de la —,** the people always eager for novelty.

2. novelty, new thing, strange thing ; rarity. **Ce sont des nouveautés dont j'ai lieu d'être en peine,** those are strange things which may well make me feel anxious. **C'était une — sans exemple,** it was quite a rarity. **C'est une — que de vous voir,** *Fam.* it is quite a novelty to see you.

3. new fashion ; 4. fancy article. **Marchand de nouveautés,** linen-draper. **Magasin de nouveautes,** linen-draper's shop. **Haute —, dernière —,** latest fashion.

5. new publication, new book, new work ; 6. new play ; 7. early fruit, early vegetable ; 8. newness, freshness, earliness : the time in which anything is still new. **Cette mode est encore dans sa —,** it is still a new fashion.

NOUVEL, nouvèl, *adj. V. Nouveau.*

NOUVELLE, nouvèl', [Low Lat. : novella, new things], *sf.* 1. news : fresh information, intelligence, tidings *pl.* ; a piece of news. **L'autre grille déjà de conter la —,** the other is already anxious to tell the news. **Une heure après, on apporta la — d'une grande bataille gagnée,** an hour later they brought the news that a great battle had been won. **Je voudrais en savoir des nouvelles,** I should like to hear about it. **Vous m'en direz des nouvelles,** you will tell me what you think of it ; you will be surprised at it. **On n'en a eu ni vent ni —,** nothing has been heard of it. **J'ai — que les ennemis s'assemblent,** I have heard that the enemies are joining their forces. **Cette — m'a coupé l'appétit,** that news took my appetite away. **Voici bien des nouvelles,** here is a budget of news. **En voici la première —,** we never heard of it before. **Envoyer aux nouvelles,** to send out for intelligence. **On est sans nouvelles de l'armée,** we have had no news of the army. **Demander des nouvelles de quelqu'un,** to inquire after a person. **Avoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un,** to hear from a person. **Envoyer savoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un,** to send to inquire after a person. **Mandez-moi de vos nouvelles,** let me hear from you. **Recevoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un,** to hear from a person. **Vous aurez bientôt de mes nouvelles,** you shall soon hear from me ; *Fig.* I will let you see whether I am to be trifled with. **Je sais, j'ai appris de vos nouvelles,** *Fam.* I have heard of your goings on. **Des nouvelles politiques,** political news. **Des nouvelles littéraires,** literary news. **Nouvelles à la main,** news-letter. **Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles,** hoping to hear from you ; meanwhile. — *Prov.* : **Point de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles,** no news is good news. **Les mauvaises nouvelles courent la poste,** ill news rides post.

2. novel, story, tale. **Il a écrit une charmante —,** he has written a delightful story.

NOUVELLE-ANGLETERRE, nouvèl'ânglœtèr', *pnf. Geog.* New England.

NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE, nouvèl'-kalédoni, *pnf. Geog.* New Caledonia.

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, nouvèl' ékos', *pnf. Geog.* Nova Scotia.

NOUVELLE-GALLES DU SUD, nouvèl gal du Sud, *pnf. Geog.* New South Wales.

NOUVELLE-HOLLANDE, nouvèl'-hollând', *pnf. Geog.* New Holland, Australia.

NOUVELLEMENT, nouvèl'mân-t *adv.* newly, recently, lately, freshly.

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, nouvèl'órléân, *pnf. Geog.* New Orleans.

NOUVELLETÉ, nouvèl'té, *sf. Law-t.* dispossession, tresspass, infringement.

NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE, nouvèl'zélând', *pnf. Geog.* New Zeeland.

NOUVELLE-ZEMBLE, nouvèl'zânbl', *pnf. Geog.* Nova Zembla.

NOUVELLIER, nouvèlyé, *sm.* novelist (of the 16th century).

NOUVELLISTE, nouvèlist', *sm.* newsmonger. ; writer of short stories.

NOVACULITE, novakulit', *sf. Miner.* novaculite, razor-stone, Turkey oil-stone : an argillaceous slate.

NOVALE, noval', [Lat. : novalis, from novus, new], *sf.* 1. newly cleared land, newland ; 2. *pl.* † tithes on new lands.

NOVALE, *adj. f.* new : newly cleared. **Terre —,** new land. **Dîmes novales,** tithes on new lands.

NOVATEUR, TRICE, novatœr, tris', [Lat.: novator, trix], *sm. f.* innovator : a person who innovates.

NOVATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* innovating ; fond of innovations.

NOVATION, novasyôn, [Lat. : novatio], *sf. Law-t.* change, substitution.

NOVELLE, novèl, *sf. Law-t.* novel, novel constitution : a Roman imperial constitution supplemental to the code.

NOVEMBRE, novânbr', [Lat. : novem, nine], *sm.* November : the eleventh month of the year.

NOVÉNAIRE, novénèr', [Lat. : novenarius ; novem, nine], *adj.* 1. novenary : pertaining to the number nine ; 2. novennial : done or happening every ninth year.

NOVER, nové-r, *va. Law-t.* to renovate ; to substitute.

NOVICE, novis', [Lat. : novitius ; novus, new], *sm. f.* 1. novice : probationer ; one who has entered a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow ; 2. (in the masc.) *Antiq.* neophyte ; 3. (in the masc.) *Naut.* apprentice.

NOVICE, *adj.* new, novice, inexperienced, raw, green ; unskilful. **Une chanteuse —,** an unexperienced singer. **Un écrivain —,** an inexperienced writer. **Il est encore — dans son métier,** he is still quite a novice in his trade. — *Prov.* : **Il n'est ferveur que de novice,** none so zealous as a novice ; a new broom sweeps clean.

NOVICIAT, novisia, *sm.* 1. novitiate : *a*) noviceship, the state of a novice ; *b*) time of probation ; 2. residence of novices ; 3. *Fig.* apprenticeship.

NOVISSIMÉ, novisimé, *adv. Fam.* very lately ; this minute.

NOYADE, nwayad', [noyer], *sf.* 1. drowning : the act of drowning ; 2. judicial drowning ; 3. *Fig.* ruin.

NOYALE or **NOYALLE,** nwayal', [from Noyal, the place of its manufacture], *sf.* sail-cloth.

NOYAU, nwayô, [Lat. : nucalis, like a nut ; nux, nucis, nut], *sm.* [*pl.* *Noyaux.*] 1. stone (of fruit). **Fruits à noyau,** stone-fruit. **— de pêche** peach-stone. **Eau de —** (or *noyau*), noyau : a cordial flavoured with the kernel of the peach-stone. *Prov.* : **Il faut casser le noyau pour avoir l'amande,** he must crack the nut that would have the kernel.

2. *Popul. lang.* money. **Il a amassé bien des noyaux,** he has saved plenty of money.

3. nucleus : *a*) central part of anything ; *b*) *Fig.* origin, foundation ; *c*) *Miner.* the solid centre about which the particles of a crystal are aggregated ; *d*) *Geol.* the hardest and central part of pebbles or stones ; *e*) *Astron.* the body of a comet. *b*) **Le — d'une colonie,** the origin of a colony.

4. core (of statues, etc.) ; 5. *Arch.* newel (of stairs).

NOYÉ, E, nwayé, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* drowned : *a*) suffocated in water ; *b*) flooded, inundated, deluged, swamped ; *c*) bathed, swimming ; *d*) *Fig.* overwhelmed, overpowered ; immerged ; sunk, lost. *a*) **Un homme à demi —,** a half drowned man. *b*) **Toutes les rivières sont débordées ; tous les chemins sont noyés,** all the rivers have overflowed, all the roads are under water. *c*) **Des yeux noyés de larmes,** eyes swimming in tears. *d*) **Un jeune homme — dans les plaisirs,** a young man drowned in pleasures **Peu de faits noyés dans des contes à dormir debout,** a few facts to be found here and there in the

dullest of tales. — de dettes, over head and ears in debt. **C'est un homme —,** he is a ruined man.

NOYÉ, E, *sm. f.* drowned person. ***Prov.*** **: Un noyé s'accroche à un brin de paille,** a drowning man will catch at a straw.

NOYER, nwayé-r, [Lat. : necāre, to kill; later to kill by water ; O. Fr. : neiier, noiier, noyer], *va.* 1. to drown : *a*) to put to death by immerging in water or other fluid ; *b*) *Fig.* to forget in ; to lose in ; *c*) to overwhelm, to overflow, to inundate, to flood, to deluge, to swamp ; *d*) *Fig.* to overpower, to overwhelm. *a*) (Neutrally) **Il n'est bon qu'à —,** he is only fit to be drowned. *b*) **— son chagrin dans le vin,** to drown one's sorrow in wine. *c*) **— un pays,** to inundate a country. **—** *d*) **sa pensée dans un déluge de mots,** to confound one's thoughts in a flood of words.

2. *Fig.* to ruin ; 3 *Naut.* to settle (the land) ; to settle (a ship), to lose sight of (a ship) by degrees ; 4. *Paint.* to blend, to confuse (the colours) ; 5. (at bowling) to throw out of the bounds. *Prov.* V. *Chien.*

NOYER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to drown one's self (voluntarily) ; 2. to drown, to be drowned (unwillingly). **Le désespoir le prit, il se noya,** he gave way to despair, and drowned himself. **Il s'est noyé en se baignant dans la Seine,** he was drowned whilst bathing in the Seine. **Malheureux comme un chien qui se noie,** most unhappy. **Se — dans les larmes,** *Fig.* to be drowned in tears.

3. *Fig.* to drown one's self, to be immerged ; to be plunged. **Se — dans les plaisirs,** to drown one's self in pleasures. **Dans le désespoir où mon âme se noie,** in the despair which overwhelms my soul.

4. to lose one's self ; 5. to go to ruin. **C'est un homme qui se noie,** that man is going to the dogs, going to the bad.

NOYER, nwayé, [Lat. : nucarius, from nux, nucis], *sm.* walnut : *a*) *Bot.* walnut-tree ; common name of trees of the genus *Juglans* ; *b*) the wood.

NOYON, nwayòn, *sm.* bound, scratch, mark (of a bowling-green).

NU, E, nu, *adj.* 1. naked : *a*) having no clothes on ; bare, nude, uncovered ; *b*) bare, poor ; destitute, deprived, devoid ; *c*) not assisted with a telescope or with glasses ; *d*) *Bot.* without the usual covering or appendage ; *e*) bare ; exposed, laid open ; *f*) unadorned, simple, bare, plain ; *g*) not disguised, evident, plain. *a*) **Les premiers hommes étaient nus,** the first men went naked. **Être dépouillé et mis tout nu,** to be stripped to the skin. **Une femme toute nue,** a woman stark naked. **A demi nu,** half naked. **Avoir la tête nue, être nu-tête,** to be bare-headed. **Parler tête nue,** to speak bare-headed. **Aller pieds nus, nu-pieds,** to go bare-footed. **Les bras nus, nu-bras,** with bare arms. **Les jambes nues, nu-jambes,** bare-leged. **S'enfuir un pied chaussé, l'autre nu,** to run away without stopping for anything. **Nu comme la main, nu comme un ver,** stark naked. *b*) **Cet homme est arrivé tout nu,** that man had nothing when he came. **On considère peu dans le monde la vertu toute nue,** virtue by itself is not much thought of by the world. **La terre, nue d'habitants, n'est plus qu'un lieu désolé,** the land deprived of inhabitants, is now a desolate place. *c*) **Observer quelque chose à l'œil nu,** to look at a thing with the naked eye. *f*) **Une épée nue,** a naked sword. **Une maison nue,** a naked house. **Un pays nu,** a naked country. **Sans dentelles ni rubans une robe est nue,** a dress without lace or ribbon is very plain. [*Fig.* :] **Ce style est trop nu** that style is too plain. *g*) **C'est la vérité toute nue,** it is the naked truth. **Mais je t'expose ici mon âme toute nue,** but I am laying open my heart to thee. *Rac. Brit.* ii. 2.

2. (of a horse) without saddle or bridle ; 3. *Law-t.* bare. **Nue propriété,** bare ownership, reversion, reversionary interest.

NU, *sm.* 1. *pl.* naked, destitute, poor. **Vêtir les nus,** to clothe the naked.

2. *Paint., Sculpt* nudity ; the nude, the undraped parts (of the human figure); naked figure ; 3 *Arch.* bareness ; 4 naked (of a wall).

À NU, *alv. phr.* 1. nakedly ; 2. naked, laid bare ; open. **Toucher un bras à nu,** to touch a naked arm. [*Fig* :] **L'égoïsme serait trop hideux s'il se montrait à —,** selfishness would be most hideous if it showed itself as it is. **Montrer son cœur à nu,** to lay open one's heart.

3. bare-backed **Monter un cheval à nu,** to ride a bare-backed horse.

NUAGE, nuazh', [nue), *sm* cloud : *a*) a collection of visible vapour floating in the air ; *b*) *Fig.* anything menacing as a cloud ; *c*) anything that covers or obscures in the manner of a cloud ; mist ; anything resembling a cloud ; a collection of dust smoke, etc ; *d*) obscurity, darkness ; *e*) doubt, suspicion, distrust ; misunderstanding ; *f*) a state of depression, dejection, gloom, sadness, sorrow ; trouble *a*) **Un ciel couvert de nuages,** a clouded sky. **Un — qui crève,** a breaking cloud. **Un — d'or,** a golden cloud. **Un ciel sans —,** a cloudless sky. *b*) **Ce coup du ciel qui vient de dissiper ce gros —,** this blow struck by heaven which has just dispelled this cloud. *c*) **Un — de sauterelles,** a cloud of locusts. **Un — de poussière,** a cloud of dust. **Un — de fumée,** a cloud of smoke. *d*) **Avoir les yeux couverts d'un —,** to have a mist before one's eyes. **La vérité dissipe les nuages de l'erreur,** truth dispels the darkness of error. *e*) **Il s'est élevé entre eux des nuages qui ont été promptement dissipés,** there arose between them some misunderstandings which were soon cleared up. *f*) **Il n'y a guère de vie qui soit exempte de —,** every life has its troubles. *Mme de Sév.* **Il se perd dans les nuages,** he loses himself in the clouds. **Un — de tristesse s'est répandu sur son front,** a sorrowful expression came over his face.

NUAGEUX, EUSE, nuazhœ, œz', *adj.* cloudy : *a*) clouded, covered with clouds, cloud-covered ; cloud-capt, cloud-topt ; *b*) resembling clouds ; *c*) not intelligible ; obscure, dark ; *d*) *Nat. Hist.* streaked, variegated ; marked with spots ; *e*) *Jewel.* semi-opaque, muddly. *a*) **Un ciel —,** a cloudy sky. **Des sommets nuageux,** cloudy summits. *c*) **Un style —,** an obscure style.

NUAISON, nuezon. *sf.* Naut. steady wind, set wind.

NUANCE, nuāns', [nuer], *sf.* shade : *a*) degree or variety of colour ; tint ; *b*) gradation of light. *c*) *Fig.* a very minute difference. *c*) **Les nuances qui distinguent les synonymes entre eux,** the shades of difference there are between synonymes. **L'oreille d'un musicien exercé perçoit jusqu'aux plus légères nuances des sons,** the ear of a practised musician distinguishes the slightest shades of difference in sounds.

NUANCER, nuānsé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous nuançons*, *je nuançais.*] 1. to shade : to mark with the proper gradations of colours, or of light and shade ; to shadow ; to tint ; 2. to vary, to variegate.

NUANCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be blended ; 2. to be variegated.

NUBÉCULE, nubékul', [Lat. : nubecula], *sf. Med.* little cloud, nubecula : a white speck in the eye.

NUBIE, nubi, *pnf. Geog.* Nubia.

NUBIFÈRE, nubifèr', [Lat. : nubes, cloud ; ferre, to bring], *adj.* nubiferous : bringing or producing clouds, cloudy.

NUBILE, nubil', [Lat. : nubilis], *adj.* nubile, marriageable.

NUBILEUX, EUSE, nubilœ, œz', [Lat. : nibilosus], *adj.* cloudy, nubilous.

NUBILITÉ, nubilité, [nubile], *sf.* nubility, marriageableness : the state of being marriageable.

NUCIFORME, nusifórm, [Lat. : nux, nucis, nut ; forme], *adj. Bot.* nutshaped.

NUCIFRAGE, nusifrazh', [Lat. : nux, nucis, nut ; frangĕre, to break], *sm. Ornith.* nucifraga : nut-cracker, a genus of insessorial birds.

NUCIVORE, nucivor', [Lat. : nux, nucis, nut ; vorāre, to eat], *adj.* nut-eating.

NUCLÉAL, E, nukléal, [Lat. : nucleus, kernel], *adj.* nucleoid : gathered into, or having the appearance of a nucleus.

NUCLÉÉ, E, nukléé, *adj. Bot.* nucleated : having a nucleus.

NUCLÉOLE, nukléol', *sm. Anat.* nucleolus : a part of the nucleus of a cell.

NUDIBRANCHE, nudibrānsh', [Lat. : nudus, naked ; branchiæ, gills], *adj.* nudibranchiate : without shell, having the branchiæ unprotected, as an order of molluscs.

NUDICOLLE, nudikol', [Lat. : nudus, naked collum, neck], *adj. Zool.* bare-necked : having the neck bare.

NUDITÉ, nudite, [Lat. : nuditas], *sf.* 1. nudity : *a*) nakedness, the state of being naked ; bareness ; *b*) *pl. Paint.* naked figures ; 2. nudities, naked parts.

NUE, nu, [Lat. : nubes, cloud], *sf.* 1 cloud ; 2. clouds, sky : the region of the clouds. **Le tonnerre gronde dans la —,** thunder is rumbling in the clouds. **Porter, élever, louer une personne** (or *une chose*) **aux nues, jusqu'aux nues,** to praise a person (*or* thing) up to the skies. **Par-dessus les nues, au-dessus des nues, au delà des nues, sur les nues,** above the skies. **Monter, sauter aux nues, bondir dans les nues,** to be wild, amazed. **Tomber des nues,** 1. to drop from the clouds ; to come unexpectedly ; 2. to be utterly unknown ; 3. to be amazed, to be struck with amazement, to be thunder-struck. **Se perdre dans les nues,** to lose one's self in the clouds ; to be struck with amazement.

NUÉE, nué, *sf.* 1. cloud, large cloud ; 2. *Fig.* swarm, host, multitude (of persons), swarm (of insects), flight, cloud (of birds), shower (of arrows). **Une — d'ennemis,** a multitude of enemies. **Une — de traits obscurcit l'air et couvrit tous les combattants,** a shower of arrows obscured the air and covered all the combatants. *Fén. Tél.*

3. *Fig.* storm. **L'ennemi menaçait plusieurs provinces ; la — a crevé sur celle-ci,** the enemies threatened several provinces ; the storm burst over this one.

NUEMENT, numān-t, *adv.* V. *Nûment.*

NUER, nué-r, [nue], *va.* to shade (colours) ; to blend.

NUIRE, nuir', [Lat. : nocēre, to hurt], *vn.* [*Je nuis, nous nuisons ; je nuisais ; je nuisis ; je nuirai ; je nuirais ; que je nuise ; que je nuisisse ; nuisant ; nui.*] to injure, to harm, to hurt, to be injurious. **Ceux qui nuisent à la réputation des autres,** those who detract from the reputation of others. *La Bruy.* **Il nuit quelquefois aux gens pour les-**

quels il s'intéresse, he sometimes injures the people whose interest he has taken up. **Il ne cherche qu'à —,** he only seeks to injure people. **Vos bons offices n'ont pas nui à mon succès,** your kind services helped me to succeed. **Le froid nuit à la vigne,** the cold is hurtful to the vine.—*Prov.*: **Abondance de biens ne nuit pas,** store is no sore. **Ce qui nuit à l'un sert à l'autre,** one man's meat is another man's poison. **Trop parler nuit, trop gratter cuit,** the least said, the soonest mended.

NUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to injure one's self; 2. to injure each other.

NUISANCE, nuizâns', *sf.* 1. noxiousness, injuriousness; 2. nuisance: something noxious or offensive.

NUISIBLE, nuizibl', *adj.* noxious, injurious, hurtful, harmful, prejudicial, detrimental, pernicious. **Détruire les animaux nuisibles,** to destroy noxious animals. **Tout excès est —,** any excess is injurious.

NUIT, nui-t, [Lat.: nox, noctis], *sf.* night: *a*) the time between sunset and sunrise; night-time; *b*) *Mythol.* Nox; the goddess of night; *c*) darkness, obscurity. *a*) **Il fait —,** it is dark. **Il se fait —,** it is getting dark. **A — tombante,** at nightfall. **On reposait la —; on dormait tout le jour,** we rested at night and slept all day long. *Boil. Lutrin.* 2. **Cette —,** to-night; this night; last night. **— close,** night-time. **La — tombe tout à coup,** it gets dark all at once. **Bien avant dans la —,** very late in the night. **Bonne —,** good night. **— blanche,** sleepless night. **Passer les jours et les nuits dans la prière,** to spend one's days and nights in prayer. **Passer une bonne —,** to have a good night. **Ce malade ne passera pas la —,** that patient will not live through the night. **Passer la — à jouer,** to spend the night in gambling. **Passer la —,** to sit up all night, to sit up. **Voilà plusieurs nuits que je passe,** I have already sat up several nights. **L'astre des nuits, la reine des nuits,** the queen of night. **Les feux de la —,** the fires of night. **Bonnet de —,** night-cap. **Triste comme un bonnet de —,** as dull as ditch water. **Chemise de —,** night gown, dress. **Table de —,** bed-side table. **Sac de —,** carpet-bag. **Effet de —,** *Paint.* night-piece. **Les Mille et une Nuits,** the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. **Dans le silence de la —,** in the silence of night. **La — porte conseil,** take advice of your pillow, take time to consider. *c*) **Mais quelle épaisse — tout à coup m'environne?** but what causes this sudden darkness? **Cela se perd dans la — des temps,** that is lost in the distance of time, in remote antiquity. **La — du tombeau, la — du cercueil,** the darkness of the tomb. **La — éternelle,** everlasting night. *Fig.*: **La — de l'ignorance,** the night of ignorance. *Prov. V. Chat.*

DE NUIT, *adv phr.* by night, in the night, nightly.

NUIT ET JOUR, *adv. phr.* night and day, unceasingly. **Travailler — et jour,** to work night and day.

NI JOUR NI NUIT, *adv. phr.* neither day nor night, never.

NUITAMMENT, nuitamân-t, *adv.* nightly, by night, in the night.

NUITÉE, nuité, *sf.* 1. night; 2. night's work; 3. night's lodging.

NUL, NULLE, nul, nul', [Lat.: nullus], *adj.* 1. no, not any. **Nul péril ne l'émeut,** no peril frightens him. **Il n'y a nuls vices extérieurs et nuls défauts du corps qui ne soient aperçus par les enfants,** not an external vice, not a bodly defect escapes a child's observation. *La Bruy.* **Sans nuls égards pour les petits,** without any regard for the lower people.

2. null, invalid, void, of no force, ineffectual; of no worth. **— et non avenu,** null and void. **Ce mariage est —,** that mariage is null. **Ses moyens de plaire sont nuls,** there is nothing pleasing about him. *Beaumarch.* **Son talent est —,** he has no talent. **Un homme —,** a man of no ability.

3 (of letters) silent.

NUL, pron, *m.* none, nobody, no one, not man. **— n'est content de sa fortune,** no man is satisfied with what he has.

NULLE, *sf.* null: a syllable or phrase that has no meaning; cipher.

NULLEMENT, nul'mân-t, *adv.* in no wise, not at all, by no means.

NULLITÉ, nullité [Lat.: nullitas], *sf.* 1. nullity: want of legal force; 2. incapacity: want of talents; 3. cipher: a man of no talents.

NÛMENT, numân-t, [nu], *adv.* 1. nakedly: *a*) without covering or clothes; *b*) barely, simple, merely: *c*) openly, plainly, frankly. *b*) **Je raconte — les choses comme elles sont,** I merely relate things as they are. *c*) **Je vais vous instruire — et sans détour des plus petites particularités,** I shall frankly give you all the particulars.

2. *Feud. Law.* immediately.

NUMÉRAIRE, numérèr', [Lat.: numerarius, from numerāre, to count], *adj.* 1. counting; 2. *Naut.* numeral: representing number; 3. legal. **Valeur —,** legal value, legal tender (of coin).

NUMÉRAIRE, *sm.* specie, coin, hard cash. **Payer moitié en —, motié en billets de banque,** to pay half the sum in hard cash and the other in banknotes.

NUMÉRAL, E, numéral, [Lat.: numeralis], *adj.* numeral: expressing number. **Adjectifs numéraux,** numeral adjectives. **Lettres numérales,** numeral letters.

NUMÉRATEUR, numératœr, [Lat.: numerator], *sm. Arith.* numerator: the number, in vulgar fractions, which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.

NUMÉRATION, [Lat.: numeratio], numérasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* numeration: *a*) the act of numbering; counting; *b*) *Arith.* the act or the art of writing or of reading numbers; *c*) *Arith.* generation or formation of numbers in any series or scale.

NUMÉRIQUE, numérik', [Lat.: numerus, number], *adj.* numerical, numeric, numeral: *a*) belonging to numbers; *b*) consisting in numbers; *c*) *Alg.* expressed by figures or numbers. *c*) **Différence —,** numerical difference. **Équation —,** numerical equation.

NUMÉRIQUEMENT, numérik'mân-t, *adv.* numerically: *a*) numerally, with respect to number; *b*) in numbers.

NUMÉRO, numéro, [Lat.], *sm.* 1. number: a figure, a numeral character, used for distinguishing one out of many similar things. **Le — d'une maison,** the number of a house.

2. *Com.* numero, n°; 3. *Com.* size (of certain goods).

NUMÉROTAGE, numérotazh', *sm.* numbering.

NUMÉROTER, numéroté-r, *va.* to number: to affix a number to, to designate by a number. **— des maisons,** to number houses.

NUMÉROTEUR, numerotœr, *sm.* numberer: a hand-machine for marking numbers.

NUMISMATE, numismat', *sm.* V. *Numismatiste.*

NUMISMATIQUE, numismatik', [Lat.: numisma, atis, from nummus, a coin; Gr.: νόμισμα, coin, medal], *adj.* numismatic, numismatical: relating to old coins and metals.

NUMISMATIQUE, *sf.* numismatics, numismatology: the science of coins and medals.

NUMISMATISTE, numismatist', *smf.* numismatist, numismatologist: one versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOGRAPHIE, numismatografi, [Lat.: numisma; Gr.: γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* numismatography: description of medals.

NUMMULAIRE, numulèr', [Lat.: nummularia, like a coin in shape], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* money-wort: *Lysimachia nummularia*; 2. nummulite: a genus of extinct fossil multilocular cephalopods.

NUMMULINE, numulin', **NUMMULITE,** numulit', *sf.* nummulite.

NUNCUPATIF, IVE, nônkupatif, tiv', [Lat.: nuncupativus, nominal], *adj.* nuncupative: *a*) † *Law-t.* nuncupatory, verbal, not written; *b*) *Theol.* nominal, existing only in name. *a*) **Testament —,** nuncupative will.

† **NUNCUPATION,** nônkupasyôn, *sf. Law-t.* nuncupation: nuncupative will.

NUNCUPATIVEMENT, nônkupativ'mân-t, *adv.* nominally, only in name.

NUNDINAL, E, nôndinal, [Lat.: nundinæ, market-day, the ninth day, from novem, nine and dies, day), *adj. Rom. Antiq.* nundinal, nundinary: pertaining to a fair or to a market-day.

NUNNATION, nynnasyôn, [from *nu*, the Greek letter *n*], *sf. Gram.* nunnation, nasal sound.

NUPHAR, nufar, *sm. Bot.* nuphar: a genus of aquatic plants. **— jaune,** yellow water-lily. V. *Nénuphar.*

NUPTIAL, E, nupsial [Lat.: nuptialis], *adj.* nuptial: pertaining to marriage; done at a wedlock. **Lit —,** nuptial bed. **Robe nuptiale,** wedding-garment. **Chambre nuptiale,** bride-chamber.

NUPTIALITÉ, nupsialité, *sf.* nuptiality: the marriage rate.

NUQUE, nuk', [Ar.: noukka, the spine], *sf.* nape (of the neck].

NUTANT, E nutân-t, ânt', [Lat.: nutans, from nutāre, to nod], *adj. Bot.* nutant, nodding: having the top bent downward.

NUTATION, nutasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* nutation: *a*) nodding, act of nodding; *b*) *Astron.* a vibratory motion of the earth's axis; *c*) *Bot.* nodding of plants.

NUTRICIER, IÈRE nutrisyé, syèr', *adj.* nourishing, nutritive.

NUTRITIF, IVE, nutritif, tiv', [Low Lat.: nutritivus; Lat.: nutrire, to nourish], *adj.* nutritive: *a*) nutritious, nourishing, nutrient, nutrimental, alimental; that nourishes; *b*) pertaining to nutrition. *a*) **Substance nutritive,** nutritive substance, nutritive matter. *b*) **Fonctions nutritives,** nutritive functions. **Faculté nutritive,** nutrition.

NUTRITION, nutrisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: nutritio], *sf.* nutrition: the property of organized bodies characterized by the processes of composition and decomposition.

NUTRITIVITÉ, nutritivité, *sf.* nutritiousness: the quality of being nutritious.

NYCHTHÉMÈRE, niktemèr, [Gr.: νύξ, νυκτός, night; ἡμέρα, day], *sm. Astron.* day: whole day, the time comprising twenty four hours.

NYCTAGE, niktazh', [Gr.: νύξ, νυκτός night; ἄγω, I pass], *sf. Bot.* nyctago: a

plant of the order nyctaginaceœ. — **du Pérou,** marvel of Peru.

NYCTAGINÉES, niktazhiné, *sfpl. Bot.* nyctaginaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

NYCTALOPE, niktalop', [Gr. : νύκταλος, by night ; ὤψ, eye], *smf.* nyctalops : a person afflicted with nyctalopy.

NYCTALOPIE, niktalopi, *sf. Med.* nyctalopy, nyctalopia : a disease of the eye in which the patient sees better by night than by day.

NYCTALOPIQUE, niktalopik, *adj.* night-seeing.

NYCTICORAX, niktikoraks, [Gr. : νύξ, νυκτός, night ; κόραξ, crow], *sm. Script.* nycticorax, night-heron.

NYLGHAUT, nilgô, *sm. Zool.* nylghau. V. *Nilgaut.*

NYMPHÆA *or* **NYMPHÉA,** nanféa, *sm. Bot.* nymphæa : a genus of aquatic plants. — **blanc,** white water-lily. — **à fleurs bleues,** — **lotus,** water-lily of the Nile, Egyptian water-lily, lotus of Egypt.

NYMPHE, nanf', [Lat. : nympha ; Gr. : νύμφη, a bride], *sf.* **1.** nymph : *a) Mythol.* a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters ; *b) Poet.* a fair young lady. **C'est une —,** she is a nymph. **Elle a une taille de —, elle est faite comme une —,** she has a very fine figure.

2. courtesan ; **3.** *Entom.* nymph, nympha, pupa, chrysalis, aurelia : an insect in the second stage of metamorphosis ; **4.** *pl. Anat.* nymphæ : two narrow folds of mucous membrane.

NYMPHÉACÉES, nanféasé, *sfpl. Bot.* nymphæaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous aquatic plants.

NYMPHÉE, nanfé, **NYMPHÉUM,** nanféom [Gr. : νυμφαίον, temple devoted to the nymphs], *sm. Antiq.* nymphæum, nymphean grot.

NYMPHOMANIE, nanfomani, [Gr. : νύμφη, nymph ; μανία, passion], *sf. Med.* nymphomania, nymphomany : a morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

NYMPHOTOMIE, nanfotomi, [Gr. : νύμφη, nymph ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* nymphotomy : excision of the nymphæ.

NYSSA, nisa (Gr. : νύσσα, from νύσσω, I prick], *sm. Bot.* nyssa, tupelo, pepperidge, sour gum-tree : a genus of North American trees.

NYSTAGME, nistagm', [Gr. : νυσταγμός, drowsiness], *sf. Med.* nystagmus : a winking of the eyes.

O

O, o, *sm.* **1.** O, o : the 15th letter of the alphabet. **Un grand O**, a great **O**, a capital **O**. **Un petit o**, a little **o**.

2. O : a Roman character representing **11**; **3.** *Mus.* O : the sign of triple time; **4.** *Arch.* round window; **5.** anthem. **Les O de Noël**, Christmas anthems; **6.** [numis.] **Riom (frappée à)**, struck at Riom.

O., abbreviation of **ouest**, west.

O. A., *Officier d'Académie*, decoration of the officer of the Academy.

O. I., *Officier de l'Instruction Publique*, decoration of Officer of Public Instruction.

O. N., *Orthographe nouvelle*, new spelling.

O.-N.-O., *Ouest-Nord-Ouest*, West-North-West.

O.-S.-O., *Ouest-Sud-Ouest*, West-SouthWest.

O, zéro, *sm.* O, cipher, nought, zero. [*Fig.* :] **C'est un O en chiffre**, he is a mere cipher.

Ô, ô, *interj.* **1.** O : *a*) denoting a calling to of addressing; *b*) exclamation. *a*) **Que deviendrez-vous donc, ô homme, qui cherchez quelle est votre véritable condition par votre raison naturelle** ? what will become of you, o man, who seek with your natural reason to find out your true condition ? *Pascal, Pensées.* *b*) **On ne parle plus que de paix : ô qu'elle soit véritable** ! nought is spoken of but peace; o that it may be real!

2. o, oh : *a*) expressive of a wish; *b*) denoting wonder or surprise; ah, ha. *a*) **O que n'est-il déjà jour** : oh, that it were light! *b*) **O mère ! ô femme ! ô reine admirable** ! ah mother! ah wife! ah admirable queen! *Boss. Reine d'Anglet.*

3. oh, ah, ha : denoting pain, sorrow, lamentation, regret, or anxiety. **Où suis-je ? ô trahison ! ô reine infortunée** ! where am I ? oh treachery! oh unfortunate queen! *Rac. Ath.* v. 5.

4. ah : denoting joy, exultation. **O délire ! ô faiblesse humaine** ! ah, poor frail humanity!

OASIS, oazis, [Lat.; Gr. : ὄασις, mais of Egyptian origin], *sf.* oasis [*pl.* oases] : a fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.

OBCLAVÉ, E, obclavé, [Lat. : ob; clava, mace], *adj. Bot.* obclavate : inversely clavate; obovate.

OBCOMPRIMÉ, E, obkônprimé, *adj. Bot.* obcompressed : flattened the opposite of the usual way.

OBCONIQUE, obkonik', *adj. Bot.* obconic, obconical : inversely conical.

OBCORDÉ, E, obkòrdé, **OBCORDIFORME**, obkòrdifòrm', [Lat. : ob; cor, cordis, heart], *adj. Bot.* obcordate : inversely cordate; shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

OBÉDIENCE, obédiâns', [Lat. : obedientia], *sf.* **1.** obedience : the act of obeying, submission to authority; **2.** leave of absence, permission to leave one convent for another; **3.** functions (of a monk or nun in one's convent); **4.** subordinate convent; **5.** obeisance : token of obedience towards the pope; **6.** consistory (of the pope); **7.** jurisdiction.

OBÉDIENCIER, obédiensié-r, *sm.* priest doing duty in another's benefice.

OBÉDIENTIEL, ELLE, obédiânsièl, *adj.* obediential : relating to obedience.

OBÉIR, obéir, [Lat. : obedire], *vn.* [with *à*] **1.** to obey : *a*) to comply with the commands of a superior; *b*) to be ruled by, to submit to; to be subject to, to be under the dominion of; *c*) to submit to the direction or control of; *d*) to yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; to yield to. *a*) **La gloire d'— est tout ce qu'on nous laisse**, to obey is now the only glory we may have. *Rac.* **Se faire —**, to make one's self obeyed. **Le chien obéit à son maître**, the dog obeys his master. **— à quelqu'un au doigt et à l'œil**, *Fam.* to be at a person's beck and call. *b*) **Ces peuples lui obéissent**, those nations are ruled by him. **Pour savoir bien commander, il faut savoir —**, to know how to command well, one must know how to obey. **Quand vous commanderez vous serez obéi**, when you command, you shall be obeyed. *Rac.* **Il faut savoir se faire —**, one must know how to make one's self obeyed. *c*) **— à la barre**, *Naut.* to obey the helm. *d*) **— à la force**, to yield to force. **Il faut que les passions obéissent à la raison**, passions must yield to reason. **Les corps obéissent à la gravitation**, bodies yield to gravitation. **— à la nécessité**, to yield to necessity.

2. (of things) to bend, to be pliant. **Ce bois obéit sans se rompre**, that wood bends without breaking.

OBÉISSAMMENT, obiésamân-t, *adv.* obediently.

OBÉISSANCE, obéisâns', *sf.* **1.** obedience : *a*) the act of obeying; *b*) the quality of being obedient; submissiveness. *a*) **Leurs jours me répondront de votre —**, their lives shall answer for your obedience. **L'— qu'elle rendait au plus grand de tous les rois**, her obedience to the greatest of kings. **Prêter — à un prince**, to submit to a prince. *b*) **L'— qu'ils doivent à leurs supérieurs**, the obedience they owe their superiors. **Être d'une grande —**, to be most obedient. **— passive**, passive obedience.

2. authority; **3.** sway, dominion. **Il tâchait de retenir les peuples dans l'—**, he endeavoured to keep the nations under his sway. **Se soustraire à l'— d'un prince**, to throw off a prince's authority. **Jurer — à**, to swear allegiance to.

OBÉISSANT, E, obéisân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** obedient : compliant with command or prohibition; submissive to authority, dutiful. **Un enfant —**, an obedient child. **Un animal —**, an obedient animal. **Rendre ses passions obéissantes à la raison**, to make one's passions yield to reason. **Je suis votre très humble et très — serviteur**, your very humble and obedient servant.

2. (of things) supple, pliant, flexible, yielding.

OBÈLE, obèl', [Gr. : ὀβελός, a spit], *sm. Antiq.* obelus : a mark to denote a suspected passage in a book or manuscript.

OBÉLISQUE, obélisk', [Gr. : ὀβελίσκος, from ὀβελός, a spit], *sm.* obelisk : a lofty, quadrangular, monolithic column.

OBÉRER, obéré-r, [Lat. : obærāre, ob, against; æs, aeris, money], *va.* [*J'obère*; *j'obérais*; *j'obérerai*; *j'obérerais*; *que j'obère*; *obérant*; *obéré.*] to run into debt, to involve in debt, to involve. **Il est fort obéré**, he is deep in debt.

OBÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to get into debt, to get involved.

OBÈSE, obèz', [Lat. : obesus; ob, up; edĕre, esum, to eat], *adj.* obese : very corpulent, excessively fat or fleshy.

OBÉSITÉ, obézité, [Lat. : obesitas], *sf.* obesity, obeseness, corpulence : excessive fatness or fleshiness.

OBIER, obyé, [perhaps the same as aubier], *sm. Bot.* viburnum, Guelder rose.

OBIT, obit, [Lat. : obitus; ob; ire, to go], *sm.* obit : an anniversary service for the soul of a deceased on the day of his death. **D'—**, obitual.

OBITUAIRE, obituèr', *adj.* obituary, obitual : relating to the decease of a person.

OBITUAIRE, *sm.* obituary : list of the dead, a register of obitual anniversary days.

OBJECTER, obzhèkté-r, [Lat. : objectāre, from objicĕre, —jectum; ob; jacĕre, to throw], *va.* **1.** to object, to oppose. **On objectait à Galilée que, si la terre tournait...**, they objected to Galileo that, if the earth turned...

2. to reproach, to upbraid. **On lui a objecté la corruption de ses mœurs**, they reproached him with his bad morals.

OBJECTER (S'), *v. refl.* to be objected.

OBJECTIF, IVE, obzhèktif, tiv', *adj.* objective : *a*) *Opt.* object : nearest to the object; *b*) † *Philos.* applied to the aspect of things as objects of sense or understanding; relating to an entity intermediate between the external world and thought; *c*) *Philos.* relating to the object, extrinsic; relating to the object of thought opposed to *subjectif*; *d*) *Gram.* accusative, noting the case which follows a transitive verb. *a*) **Verre —**, object-glass. *c*) **Idées objectives**, objective ideas.

OBJECTIF, *sm.* **1.** *Opt.* object-glass; **2.** *Phot.* objective; **3.** aim, object, end.

OBJECTION, obzhèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : objectio], *sf.* objection : that which is presented in opposition; adverse argument; exception, difficulty. **Faire des objections**, to make objections. **Réfuter une —**, to refute an objection. **Prévenir une —**, to anticipate an objection.

OBJECTIVEMENT, obzhèktiv'mân-t, *adv.* *Philos.* objectively : in an objective manner.

OBJECTIVITÉ, obzhèktivité, *sf. Philos.* objectivity, objectiveness : the quality of being objective.

OBJET, obzhè-t, *sm.* **1.** object : *a*) that which is presented to the senses; *b*) *Philos.* that which is known or thought about; non ego; opposed to *sujet*; *c*) † *Philos.* substance; *d*) thing; *e*) that which is presented to the mind; *f*) that which moves the faculties of the mind; that about which any faculty is employed; *g*) subject, subject-matter, matter; *h*) that which raises or excites emotion, affection or passion; *i*) aim, end, view, intent, purpose; that to which the mind directs itself; *j*) *Gram.* accusative; that which is influenced or acted on by a transitive verb. *a*) **Quel — se présente à mes yeux** ? what is this I see before me ? **Les couleurs sont les objets de la vue**, colours are the objects of sight. *d*) **Un — de peu de valeur**, a thing of little value. *e*) **Un — important l'occupe en ce moment**, just now he has an important object in view. *f*) **Le vrai est l'— de l'entendement**, truth is the aim of the understanding. *g*) **La poésie, l'histoire et la philosophie ont toutes même —, et un très grand —, l'homme et la nature**, poetry, history and philosophy all treat of the same subject and a very important one, man and nature. *Buffon, Style.* **La conversation a changé**

d'—, the conversation has turned to another subject. **Vous étiez l'— de notre entretien,** you were the subject of our conversation. *h)* **Puis-je d'un tel chagrin savoir quel est l'— ?** may I inquire what is the cause of such a grief ? **Sylla devint l'— de la jalousie de Marius,** Sylla became an object of jealousy to Marius. **C'est un — de pitié,** he is an object of pity. **Un — de plaisir,** an object of pleasure. *i)* **Jusqu'ici les traités de paix avaient la guerre pour véritable —,** up to the present, treaties of peace had war for their real object. **Un mouvement sans —,** a useless move. **Remplir son —,** to answer the purpose.

2. article, object ; goods *pl.* **Des objets de luxe,** articles of luxury. **C'est un — de première nécessité,** it is an object of the first necessity.

3. *Fig.* love, object beloved ; mistress ; 4. † person ; 5. † image.

OBJURGATION, obzhurgasyô*n*, [Lat. : objurgatio ; objurgāre, to sue at law], *sf. Rhet.* objurgation : the act of rebuking ; reprehension.

OBJURGATOIRE, obzhurgatwar', *adj.* objurgatory, reprehensory.

OBLAT, obla, [Lat. : oblatus, offered up], *sm.* lay monk.

OBLATION, oblasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* oblation : *a)* offering to God ; sacrifice ; *b)* anything offered in worship ; *c)* alms given to the poor, or for the use of the priesthood.

OBLIGATAIRE, obligatè'r, *smf. Fin.* bond-holder, bond-creditor.

OBLIGATION, obligasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : obligatio], *sf.* 1. obligation : *a)* that which binds ; binding power ; *b)* the binding power of gratitude ; *c)* the act of obliging or doing a favour to ; *d) Law-t.* an act which binds a person to some performance ; bond, contract ; *e) Law-t.* a bond with a condition annexed. *a)* **Une — de conscience,** a moral obligation. **D'—,** obligatory, necessary. *b)* **Avoir des obligations à quelqu'un,** to be under an obligation to a person. **Je suis dans l'— de lui répondre,** I am bound to answer him. **L'— que je leur ai de m'accorder cette grâce,** the obligation I owe them for granting me this favour. **Prêtez-moi ce livre, je vous en aurai bien de l'—,** I shall be much obliged to you if you will lend me this book.

2. *Fin.* bond. **Obligations de chemins de fer,** railway bonds. **— hypothécaire,** mortgage bond. **Porteur d'—,** bond-holder.

OBLIGATOIRE, obligatwar', *adj.* obligatory, binding, compulsory.

OBLIGATOIREMENT, obligatwar'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* obligatorily.

OBLIGÉ, E, oblizhé, *pa. p.* obliged : *a)* bound ; compelled ; *b)* favoured, bound in gratitude ; thankful ; *c)* indebted. *b)* **Je vous suis fort — de la peine que vous avez prise,** I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken.

OBLIGÉ, *adj.* necessary, indispensable ; usual.

OBLIGÉ, E, *sm. f.* 1. person obliged, person under obligation. **Je suis votre —,** I am obliged to you.

2. *Law-t.* obligor : the person who binds himself by contract to another ; 3. debtor ; 4. indenture (of apprenticeship).

OBLIGEAMMENT, oblizhamâ*n*-t, *adv.* obligingly : kindly, complaisantly.

OBLIGEANCE, oblizhâ*n*s', *sf.* obligingness, complaisance, kindness. **Un homme d'une grande —,** a most obliging man. **Auriez-vous l'extrême — de m'accompagner ce soir ?** would you have the kindness to accompany me this evening ?

OBLIGEANT, E, oblizhâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* obliging, complaisant ; courteous, kind. **Une personne très obligeante,** a very obliging person. **Dire à quelqu'un des choses obligeantes,** to speak kindly to a person.

OBLIGER, oblizhé-r, [Lat. : obligāre, -atum ; ob, before ; ligāre, to bind], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous obligeons, obligeant.*] 1. to oblige : *a)* to impose obligations upon ; to bind, to constrain ; *b)* to compel, to force, to constrain ; *c)* to constrain by a sense of honour or duty ; *d)* to bind by legal force ; *e)* to do a favour to, to please, to gratify. *a)* **Les riches que la foi obligeait à la pauvreté,** the rich who were obliged to suffer want for the sake of faith. *b)* **La nécessité nous oblige à bien faire,** necessity obliges us to do what is right. **— quelqu'un à croire une chose,** to oblige a person to believe a thing. *c)* **Envers un ennemi qui peut nous — ?** what obligation can we be under to an enemy ? *e)* **Si tu veux m'— par un dernier service,** if you will be so kind as to render me another service. **Il faut autant qu'on peut — tout le monde,** we must oblige all those we can. **Obligez-moi de n'en rien dire,** oblige me by saying nothing about it.

2. to engage, to induce. **L'envie de parvenir l'a obligé d'étudier,** the wish to succeed induced him to study.

3. *Law-t.,* to mortgage, to pledge ; 4. to bind (an apprentice).

OBLIGER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to bind one's self ; 2. to oblige one's self ; 3. to oblige one another.

OBLIQUANGLE, oblikângl', *adj. Geom.* oblique-angled : having oblique angles.

OBLIQUE, oblik', [Lat. : obliquus], *adj.* oblique : *a)* not direct, not perpendicular ; aslant ; slant, slanting ; sloping, slope ; *b)* indirect, by a side glance ; *c) Anat.* noting certain muscles which deviate from the medial line of the body, *d) Fig.* indirect ; *e)* deviating from rectitude ; insincere ; wry, crooked ; *f) Gram.* noting any case except the nominative and vocative. *a)* **Angle —,** oblique angle. **Ligne —,** oblique line. **Plan —,** oblique plane. **Sphère —,** oblique sphere. **Marche —,** oblique march. *b)* **Avoir un regard —,** to squint. *d)* **Une louange —,** indirect praise. *e)* **Un homme —,** an insincere man. **Une conduite —,** an insincere way of behaving. *f)* **Cas —,** oblique case.

EN OBLIQUE, *adv. phr.* slantingly, obliquely.

OBLIQUEMENT, oblik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* obliquely ; indirectly.

OBLIQUER, obliké-r, *vn. Milit.* to oblique : to move forward by stepping sideways.

OBLIQUITÉ, [Lat. : obliquitas], *sf.* obliquity, obliqueness : *a)* the quality of being oblique, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity ; *b) Fig.* deviation from moral rectitude ; insincerity. *a)* **L'— d'une ligne,** the obliquity of a line. **— de l'écliptique,** obliquity of the ecliptic.

OBLITÉRATEUR, TRICE, oblitératœr, tris', *adj. Med.* stopping ; effacing. **Timbre —,** stamp effacing machine.

OBLITÉRATION, oblitérasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* 1. obliteration : the act of effacing ; effacement, blotting out ; 2. stopping.

OBLITÉRER, oblitéré-r, [Lat. : obliterāre, -atum], *va* [*J'oblitère* ; *j'oblitérai* ; *j'oblitérerai* ; *j'oblitérerais* ; *que j'oblitère* ; *oblitérant* ; *oblitéré*] 1. to obliterate, to efface, to blot out ; 2. *Med.* to stop.

OBLITÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be obliterated, to be effaced ; 2. *Fig.* to disappear ; 3. *Med.* to be stopped.

† **OBLIVIEUX, EUSE,** oblivice, œz', *adj.* oblivious, oblivial : causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, GUE, oblô*n*-k, lông', [Lat. : ob, over ; longus, long], *adj.* oblong : longer than broad. **Figure oblongue,** oblong.

OBNUBILATION, obnubilasyô*n*, [Lat. : ob, over ; nubilus, cloudy], *sf. Med.* obnubilation : the act of obscuring.

OBOLE, obol', [Gr. : ὀβολός], *sf.* 1. *Antiq.* obolus : *a)* a small silver coin of Athens ; *b)* a small weight ; 2. obole : an old French copper coin, of the value of a half-denier ; 3. *Fig.* farthing, mite, groat : a very small sum.

OBOMBRATION, obô*n*brasyô*n*, *sf.* shadowing, obumbration, adumbration.

OBOMBRER, obô*n*bré-r, [Lat. : obumbrāre], *va.* to shade, to shadow, to overshadow, to obumbrate, to adumbrate.

OBOVAL, E, oboval', [Lat. : ob ; against ; ovalis, oval], *adj. Bot.* obovate : inversely ovate.

OBOVÉ, E, obové, *adj. Bot.* obovate.

OBREPTICE, obrèptis', *adj.* surreptitious, obreptitious : obtained or done by surprise.

OBREPTICEMENT, obrèptis'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* surreptitiously, obreptitiously.

OBREPTION, obrèpsyô*n*, [Lat. : obreptio], *sf.* obreption : concealment of the truth.

OBSCÈNE, obsèn', [Lat. : obscenus ; ob, before ; cœnum, mud], *adj.* obscene : offensive to chastity and delicacy ; indecent.

OBSCÉNITÉ, obsénité, *sf.* obscenity, obsceneness : *a)* impurity in expression or actions, the quality of being obscene ; *b)* unchaste action.

OBSCUR, E, obskur, [Lat. : obscurus], *adj.* 1. obscure : *a)* dark, destitute of light, gloomy, dim ; *b)* not distinct, dim ; *c)* not easily understood, not obviously intelligible ; abstruse ; doubtful ; mysterious, dark ; *d)* unknown, unnoticed, not noted ; humble, mean ; *e)* unknown, concealed, secret, dark. *a)* **Une nuit obscure,** a dark night. **Il fait —,** it is dark. *c)* **Un songe —,** a mysterious dream. **Écrire d'une manière obscure,** to write in an obscure style. *d)* **Naissance obscure,** mean birth. **Un — trépas,** an obscure death. **Cet homme est d'une famille obscure,** that man belongs to an obscure family. *e)* **L'— avenir,** the unknown future.

2. (of colours) dark. **Vert —,** dark green. **Clair- —,** light and shade.

3. dim, dull (of apprehension).

OBSCUR, *sm.* obscurity, darkness, want of light.

OBSCURANT, obskurâ*n*-t, *sm.* obscurant : one who opposes the progress of modern enlightenment.

OBSCURANTISME, obskurântism', *sm.* obscurantism : the doctrines of obscurants.

OBSCURANTISTE, obskurântist, *sm.* anti-educationist.

OBSCURATION, obskurasyô*n*, *sf.* obscuration : the act of darkening.

OBSCURCIR, obskursir, *va.* to obscure : *a)* to darken, to make dark ; to cloud ; *b)* to make less intelligible ; *c)* to tarnish, to sully, to dim ; *d)* to cloud ; to conceal, to hide ; *e)* to dim, to lessen brightness. *a)* **Les nuages obscurcissent le jour,** the clouds intercept the daylight. *b)* **Les longues parenthèses obscurcissent le discours,** long parentheses obscure the sense. *c)* **Leurs cruautés ont obscurci leur gloire.** their cruelty has sullied their glory.

OBSCURCIR (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to get obscure, to darken. **Le temps s'obscurcit,** the weather is growing dark. **Le ciel s'obscurcit,** the sky is overcast.

2. to grow dim. **La vue s'obscurcit,** the sight grows dim.

3. to become obscure, to be obscured; 4. to be tarnished, to be sullied.

OBSCURCISSEMENT, obskursismân-t, *sm.* obscuration, obscurement : *a*) the act of darkening; darkening; *b*) dimness; *c*) *Fig.* darkness, obscurity.

OBSCURÉMENT, obskurémân-t, *adv.* obscurely, darkly, dimly. **On ne voyait les objets qu'—**, the things could only be seen dimly. **Parler —**, *Fig.* to speak obscurely. **Mourir —**, the die obscurely.

OBSCURITÉ, obskurité, [obscur], *sf.* obscurity, obscureness : *a*) darkness; want of light; the state of being obscure; *b*) night; *c*) the state of being concealed or unknown; darkness; *d*) darkness of meaning, unintelligibleness; *e*) darkness, a state of ignorance; *f*) a state of being unknown to fame; humble condition. *a*) **Percer, chasser, dissiper l'—**, to dispel darkness. **Une grande — couvrait toute la ville**, darkness covered the whole town. *d*) **Des faits échappés laissent de l'— dans l'histoire**, unrecorded facts render some pas ages of history obscure. **La conduite des hommes les plus sages et les plus vertueux présente quelquefois des obscurités impénétrables**, the conduct of the wisest and most virtuous of men is at times quite unaccountable. **L'— du discours**, obscurity of language. **Être dans l'—** ,to be in the dark, not to understand. **Ce terme me jeta dans l'—**, this expression puzzled me. **Jeter de l'— dans l'esprit**, to obscure the understanding. **Un discours rempli d'obscurités**, a most unintelligible speech. *f*) **— de la naissance**, obscurity of birth. **Tirer quelqu'un de son —**, to bring a person out of his obscurity. **Vivre dans l'—**, to live in obscurity.

OBSÉCRATION, obsékrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : obsecratio], *sf.* obsecration : *a*) *Rhet.* a figure in which the orator implores, the assistance of God or man *b*) *pl.* entreaties, supplications.

OBSÉDER, obsédé-r, [Lat. : obsidēre, to besiege], *va.* [*J'obsède, j'obsédais; j'obsédai; j'obséderai; j'obséderais; que j'obsède; obsédant, obsédé.*] 1. to beset : *a*) to obsess, to surround, to compass about; *b*) to torment, to worry. *a*) **Les princes sont obsédés de la foule des courtisans**, princes are beset with courtiers. **Souvent de ses erreurs notre âme est obsédée**, our mind is often beset with its own errors. *b*) **Cet homme m'obsède**, that man worries me.

2. (of the evil spirit) to besiege, to vex, to torment.

OBSÈQUES, obsèk', [Lat. : obsequiæ; ob, before; sequi, to follow], *sfpl.* obsequies : funeral rites and solemnities.

OBSÉQUIEUSEMENT, obsékiœz'mân-t, *adv.* obsequiously.

OBSÉQUIEUX, EUSE, obsékiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : obsequiosus, compliant], *adj.* obsequious : servilely condescending, compliant to excess.

OBSÉQUIOSITÉ, obsèkiôzité, *sf.* obsequiousness : excessive complaisance, servile submission.

OBSERVABLE, obsèrvabl', *adj.* observable : that may be observed.

OBSERVANCE, obsèrvâns, *sf.* observance : *a*) keeping of a religious rule; *b*) rule of practice.

OBSERVANTIN, obsèrvântin, *sm.* observant : a member of a branch of Franciscans who professed a strict observance of rules.

OBSERVATEUR, TRICE, obsèrvatœr, tris', *sm. f.* observer : *a*) one who keeps any law, regulation or rite; *b*) looker-on, beholder, spectator; *c*) spy; *d*) one who observes; one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance.

OBSERVATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* observing, observant. **Un esprit —**, an observing mind. **Un regard —**, an observing glance.

OBSERVATION, obsèrvasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. observation : *a*) observance, keeping, adherence to in practice, fulfilment, performance of what is prescribed; *b*) the act of observing, the act of seeing or fixing the mind on anything, attentive inspection; *c*) *Astron.* measurement of the angular distance, altitude, etc., of a celestial body; *d*) notice gained by observing; the expression of what is observed; *e*) remark, comment, note, notice; *f*) reflection, remark. *a*) **L'— de lois**, the observance of laws. *b*) **Etre en —**, to be in observation, on the look-out. **Avoir l'esprit d'—**, to have an observing mind. *e*) **Faire des observations sur un passage**, to make observations on a passage. *f*) **Permettez-moi de faire une —**, allow me to make an observation. **Une armée d'—**, an army of observation.

2. *Med.* case; 3. *Law-t.* statement (of facts).

OBSERVATOIRE, obsèrvatwar', *sm.* observatory : a place or building for making astronomical observations.

OBSERVER, obsèrvé-r, [Lat. : observāre, — atum; ob, before; servāre, to keep] *va.* to observe : *a*) to keep, to comply with, to obey, to fulfil; *b*) to see or behold with attention, to notice, to mind, to consider; to watch; *c*) to see, to behold, to view, to examine; to watch, to have one's eyes on, to keep a strict eye over; *d*) to remark, to take notice of, to notice. *a*) **— les lois**, to observe the laws. **Je promets d'— ce que la loi m'ordonne**, I promise to observe what the law imposes upon me. *Rac.* **— les distances**, to observe the distances. *b*) **Observez la nature**, study nature. **— les mœurs des différentes nations**, to observe the customs of different nations. *c*) **Il m'observa longtemps dans un sombre silence**, he watched me a long time in gloomy silence. **Tout en parlant il observait O. avec une curiosité singulière**, whilst speaking he watched O. with what strange curiosity. *Mérim.* **Tous ont les yeux sur lui, observent son maintien et son visage**, all have their eyes upon him, watching his face and attitude. *La Bruy.* *d*) **Observez bien toutes ces circonstances**, take good note of all these circumstances. **J'observe, comme vous, cent choses tous les jours qui pourraient mieux aller**, I, like you, notice every day a hundred things which might be better done. *Mol. Mis.* I. I. **Faire — quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to cause a person to observe a thing, to call a person's attention to a thing. **Faire — à quelqu'un que...**, to observe to a person that... **Lui avez-vous fait — que?** did you let him see that? *Prov.* : **Qui n'observe rien, n'apprend rien**, he who observes nothing, learns nothing.

OBSERVER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to be observed, to be kept, to be obeyed; 2. to be circumspect, to be guarded, to be upon one's guard; 3. to observe each other, to eye each other. **Observez-vous devant ces personnes**, be on your guard with such people.

OBSESSION, [Lat. : obsessio, from obsidēre] obsésyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. obsession : *a*) the act of besieging, surrounding, besetting; *b*) the state of a person vexed or besieged by an evil spirit. *b*) **L'— diffère de la possession**, obsession is different from demoniacal possession.

2. being beset; 3. besetting, importunity.

OBSIDIANE, obsidian', **OBSIDIENNE**, obsidièn', [from Obsidius, who according to Pliny, discovered it in Ethiopia], *sf.* obsidian : volcanic glass.

OBSIDIONAL, E, obsidional, [Lat. : obsidio, onis, siege], *adj.* obsidional : pertaining to a siege. **Couronne obsidionale**, obsidional crown.

OBSTACLE, obstakl', [Lat. : obstaculum; ob, in the way of; stāre, to stand], *sm.* obstacle, hinderance, obstruction, impediment, bar, clog : that which opposes.

OBSTÉTRICAL, E, obstétrikal, *adj. Med.* obstetric, obstetrical : relating to obstetrics.

OBSTÉTRIQUE, obstétrik', [Lat. : obstetrix, icis, midwife], *sf. Med.* obstetrics, midwifery.

OBSTINATION, obstinasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : obstinatio], *sf.* obstinacy : the quality of being obstinate; obstinateness, stubbornness, wilfulness, self-will.

OBSTINÉ, E, obstiné, *adj.* obstinate : *a*) stubborn, self-willed, wilful, headstrong, opinionated; *b*) unyielding; persistent.

OBSTINÉ, E, *sm. f.* obstinate person.

OBSTINÉMENT, obstibémân-t, *adv.* obstinately, stubbornly, wilfully.

OBSTINER, obstiné-r, [Lat. : obstināre, — atum; ob, in the way of; stāre, to stand], *va.* 1. to render obstinate; 2. to gainsay, to contradict.

OBSTINER (S'), *v. refl.* to be obstinate, (in), to persist (in), to be firmly bent (on). **Il s'obstine au silence**, he keeps obstinately silent. **Je voulus m'— à vous être fidèle**, I wished to persist in being faithful to you.

OBSTRUCTIF, IVE, obstruktif, tiv', *adj. Med.* obstructive : causing obstruction; obstruent, blocking up.

OBSTRUCTION, obstruksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : obstructio], *sf. Med.* obstruction : anything that stops any vessel; obstruent.

OBSTRUCTIONNISME, obstruksyonism', *sm.* obstructionism : system of hindering all progress in an assembly.

OBSTRUCTIONNISTE, obstruksyonist', *sm.* obstructionist.

OBSTRUÉ, E, obstrué, *adj.* obstructed, blocked up, stopped.

OBSTRUER, obstrué-r, [Lat. : obstruĕre, obstructum; ob, in the way of; struĕre, structum, to pile up], *va.* to obstruct : *a*) to block up, to stop up, to bar, to close; *b*) to be in the way of, to hinder.

OBSTRUER (S'), *v. refl.* to get obstructed, to get blocked up.

OBTEMPÉRER, obtânpéré-r, [Lat. : obtemperāre], *vn.* [*J'obtempère; j'obtempérerai; j'obtempérerais; que j'obtempère.*] to obey, to comply (with), to submit to.

OBTENIR, obtœnir, [Lat. : obtinĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *Tenir.*] to obtain; to get : *a*) to get possession of, to gain, to acquire; *b*) to procure; to come by. **— une grâce**, to obtain a favour. **On obtient tout de moi, quand on s'y prend de la bonne façon**, people can obtain anything of me if they only try in the right way. *Mol. Préc. rid. sc.* 8. **Faire — quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to obtain something for a person. **J'ai obtenu de demeurer auprès de lui**, I have obtained permission to remain with him. **Obtenez qu'avec lui je puisse revenir**, obtain that I may return with him. **Il a obtenu ce qu'il voulait**, he obtained what he wanted.

OBTENIR (S'), *v. refl.* to be obtained, to be got.

OBTENTEUR, obtântœr, *sm.* obtainer : one who obtains.

OBTENTION, obtânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn *sf.* obtaining, obtainment : the act of obtaining.

OBTURANT, E, obtur*â*n, *â*nt', [obturer], *adj. Med.* obstruent, obstructive, stopping.

OBTURATEUR, TRICE, obturatœr, tris', [obturer], *adj.* 1. stopping, blocking up; 2. *Anat.* obturator. **Muscles obturateurs**, obturator muscles, obturators.

OBTURATEUR, *sm.* 1. *Surg.* obturator; stopper; 2. *Chem.* glass-cover; 3. *Phot.* shutter, cap (of lens); 4. *Cycl.* puncture stop. **— pneumatique**, pneumatic shutter.

OBTURATION, obturasy*ô*n; *in poet.* si*ô*n, *sf.* stopping.

OBTURER, obturé-r, [Lat. : obturāre], *va.* to obturate : to stop up.

OBTUS, E, obtu-z, tuz', [Lat. : obtusus; obtundĕre, to blunt], *adj.* obtuse : *a*) blunted, not pointed; *b*) *Geom.* larger than a right angle; *c*) *Fig.* dull, not having acute sensibility; blunt. *c*) **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be dull-witted.

OBTUSANGLE, obtuz*â*ngl', *adj. Geom.* obtuse-angled : having an obtuse angle.

OBTUSANGULÉ, E obtuz*â*ngulé, *adj. Bot.* obtuse-angular.

OBTUSEMENT, obtuz'm*ân*-t, *adv.* obtusely.

OBTUSION, obtuzy*ô*n, *sf.* obtusion, obtuseness, dulness (of the senses).

OBUS, obuz, [Ger. : Haubitze], *sm. Artill.* obus : howitzer shell.

OBUSIER obuzyé, *sm. Artill.* howitzer : a species of mortar, mounted on a field-carriage.

OBVENTION, obv*â*nsy*ô*n, [Lat. : obvenire], *sf.* obvention : revenue, income.

OBVERS, obvêr, **OBVERSE**, obvèrs, [Lat. : obversus], *sm.* obverse : the face of a coin.

OBVIER, obvié-r, [Lat. : obviāre ; atum; ob, in the way of; viāre, to go; via, a way], *vn.* to obviate : to prevent, to meet in the way. **Pour — à tout scandale**, to prevent all scandal.

OBVOLUTÉ, E, obvoluté, [Lat. : ob, before; volutus, rolled], *adj. Bot.* obvolute, obvoluted.

OCA, oka, *sm. Bot.* oca : a South American plant.

OCARINA, okarina, [Ital. dim. of oca, goose], *sm. Mus.* ocarina : a small wind instrument.

OCCASE, okaz', [Lat. : occasus, setting of the sun], *adj. f. Astron.* occasive, occiduous.

OCCASION, okazy*ô*n; *in poet.* zi*ô*n, [Lat. : occasio; ob, before; cadĕre, casum, to fall], *sf.* 1. occasion : *a*) opportunity, convenience, favourable time, favourable circumstances; *b*) cause, reason, room; *c*) occurrence, casualty, incident. *a*) **Je pris — du temps pour lui demander...**, I availed myself of the opportunity to ask him.. **L'—est belle, il la faut embrasser**, it is a good opportunity, let us avail ourselves of it. **Si l'— vous vient de rendre quelque service**, if you have an opportunity of rendering some service. **Il manqua l'— de prendre la ville**, he lost the opportunity of taking the town. *Bossuet.* **Il faut attendre l'—**, one must bide one's time. **Profiter de l'—**, to take advantage of the opportunity. **Prendre l'— aux cheveux**, to seize time by the forelock. **L'— est chauve**, occasions are difficult to lay hold of. **Dans cette —**, on this occasion. **En toute —**, on all occasions **A la première —**, on the first occasion. **Mettre à toute —**, to use at every turn.. **A l'—, dans l'—, dans les occasions**, on the occasion; should an opportunity offer. *b*) **Faire naitre des occasions de guerre**, to occasion war. **La mort de Lucrèce ne fut que l'— de la révolution qui arriva**, the death of Lucretia was but the pretext for the revolution which ensued. *Montesq. Rom.* I. *c*) **Par —**, occasionally, at times. *Prov.* : **L'occasion fait le larron**, a fair booty makes many a thief.

2. † encounter, fight.

D'OCCASION, *adv. phr.* second-hand. **Des livres d'—**, second-hand books.

OCCASIONNALISME, okazyonalism', *sm. Philos.* occasionalism : the system of occasional causes.

OCCASIONNEL, ELLE, okazyonèl'. *adj.* occasional : that occasions, acting as a cause.

OCCASIONNELLEMENT, okazyonèl'm*ân*-t, *adv.* occasionally, at times, now and then, accidentally.

OCCASIONNER, okazyoné-r, *va.* to occasion, to cause.

OCCIDENT, oksid*ân*-t, [Lat. : occidens, entis, occidĕre, to fall down], *sm.* 1. occident, west : the place of the sun's setting; 2. Occident, West : the western quarter of the hemisphere; western countries. **L'empire d'—**, the western empire.

OCCIDENTAL, E, oksid*â*ntal', *adj.* occidental : *a*) western, west, westerly; *b*) *Jewel.* applied to precious stones, possessing an inferior degree of beauty. *a*) **Les peuples occidentaux**, the western nations. **Les Indes occidentales**, the West Indies.

OCCIDENTAUX, oksid*â*nto, *smpl.* Europians.

OCCIPITAL, E, oksipital, *adj. Anat.* occipital : pertaining to the occiput. **L'os —**, (or, substantively) **l'—**, the occipital bone.

OCCIPUT, oksiput, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* occiput : back part of the head.

OCCIRE, oksir', [Lat. : occidĕre, to kill], *va.* to slay, to kill. [Obsolete, or familiar].

OCCIRE (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to kill one's self; 2. to kill each other.

OCCIS, E, oksi, siz', *pa. p. Occire*, slain, killed.

† **OCCISEUR**, oksizœr, *sm.* killer, slayer, slaughterer.

† **OCCISION**, oksizy*ô*n; *in poet.* zi*ô*n, *sf.* occision, slaughter.

OCCLURE, oklur', [Lat. : occludĕre], *va. Surg.* to occlude, to shut up, to close.

OCCLUS, E, oklu, uz', *pa. p.* of *Occlure*, occluse, occluded, shut up, closed.

OCCLUSION, okluzi*ô*n; *in poet.* zi*ô*n, *sf.* occlusion, shutting up.

OCCULTATION, okultasy*ô*n; *in poet.* si*ô*n, [occulter], *sf. Astron.* occultation : the eclipsing of one heavenly body by another.

OCCULTE, okult', [Lat. : occultus, hidden], *adj.* occult : secret, hidden.

OCCULTEMENT, okultœm*ân*-t, *adv.* occultly : in an occult manner.

OCCULTER, okulté-r, [Lat. : occultāre; occulĕre, occultum, to hide], *va. Phys.* to hide, to conceal.

OCCULTISME, okultism', *sm.* occultism : 1. oriental system of theosophy; 2. science of things occult.

OCCUPANT, E, okup*â*n, *â*nt', *adj.* 1. occupying; in occupation; 2. concerned as the attorney, engaged.

OCCUPANT, *sm.* occupier, occupant : one who occupies. **Le premier —**, the first occupier.

OCCUPATION, okupasy*ô*n; *in poet.* si*ô*n, *sf.* 1. occupation : *a*) occupancy, the act of taking possession; *b*) the employment to which a man chiefly devotes himself; business, trade, profession, calling; *c*) that which engages the time and attention; business. *b*) **Être sans —**, to be without employment. *c*) **Votre souvenir fait toute mon —**, you are never out of my thoughts. **Donner de l'— à quelqu'un**, to give employment to a person.

2. occupancy : the act of taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person; 3. care. **Cette — continuelle de sa parure**, that constant attention to her dress.

OCCUPÉ, E, okupé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. occupied : *a*) possessed; taken; *b*) engaged, employed. **— à cultiver son domaine**, occupied in cultivating his land.

2. busy. **Je suis —, je ne veux voir personne**, I am busy, I cannot see any body. **C'est un homme très —**, he is a very busy man.

OCCUPER, okupé-r, [Lat. : occupāre, — atum], *va.* 1. to occupy : *a*) to take possession of; *b*) to keep in possession, to possess, to hold; *c*) to take up; to fill, to cover; *d*) to use, to employ; to take up; *e*) to live in; *f*) to hold; *g*) to employ, to give employment to; to busy, to engage. *a*) **Le régiment occupa les avenues du palais**, the regiment occupied the approaches of the palace. **— une terre**, to occupy an estate. *b*) **L'Asie Mineure était occupée par les colonies grecques**, Asia Minor was occupied by Greek colonies. *c*) **Les eaux occupent toujours les parties les plus basses**, water always fills the lowest parts. **La citadelle occupe la pointe du promontoire**, the citadel stands at the end of the promontory. *d*) **Ce travail a occupé dix ans de sa vie**, that work took up ten years of his life. *e*) **Il occupe le premier étage de cette maison**, he lives on the first floor of that house. *f*) **— un rang distingué dans la société**, to occupy a high rank in society. *g*) **Il occupe cent ouvriers**, he employs a hundred workmen. **Il faut — les jeunes gens**, young people must be occupied. **J'occupe ma raison d'utiles rêveries**, I turn my thoughts to useful meditations.

2. to absorb; to fill one's mind; to take up; to be the subject of thoughts. **La peur de leur départ occupe fort votre âme**, the fear of their departure fills your soul. *Mol. Mis.* II. 5. **Quels desseins maintenant occupent sa pensée** ? what new designs is he forming now ? *Rac. Baj.* V. I.

OCCUPER, *vn.* 1. to hold possession, to be occupant; 2. to appear.

OCCUPER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to occupy one's self : *a*) to employ one's self, to busy one's self; *b*) (with *à*) to be occupied, to be engaged in; to apply one's self to; to work, to be about. *a*) **Vous vous ennuyez, il faut vous occuper**, you are dull, then do something. **Aimer à s'—**, to like doing som thing or other. *b*) **Il s'occupe à son jardin**, he is busied with his garden. **Il faut secourir les pauvres en les occupant à des choses utiles**, we must help the poor by giving them useful occupation.

2. (with de) to be occupied with, to think about, to apply one's thoughts to, to devote one's attention in, to trouble one's self about, to concern one's self with, to mind, to look after. **Il m'a promis de s'— de moi**, he has promised to do something for me. **Qui ne s'occupe à rien s'occupe du mal**, those who are not usefully occupied find evil to do. **Cette femme ne s'occupe que de son ménage**, that woman concerns herself with nothing else but her household affairs. **S'— de ses affaires**, to mind one's own business. **S'— de détruire les abus**, to try to reform abuses. **Ne vous occupez pas de cela**, don't trouble yourself about that matter.

OCCURRENCE, okur*â*ns', [occurrent] *sf.* occurrence : incident, accidental event; casualty; emergency, occasion.

OCCURRENT, E, okur*â*n, r*â*nt', [Lat. : occurrens, entis], *adj.* occurring : that occurs.

OCÉAN, osé*â*n, [Lat. : oceanus], *sm.* ocean : *a*) the greatest body of salt water; great sea, main; *b*) *Fig.* sea, flood, great quantity. *a*) **L'— Pacifique**, the Pacific

Ocean. **L'— Atlantique**, the Atlantic Ocean. *b*) **Un — de blés, une mer de verdure**, an ocean of corn, a sea of grass. **Nous étions assiégés par un — de flammes**, we were surrounded by a sea of fire.

OCÉAN, *pnm. Mythol.* Oceanus, Ocean.

OCÉANE, oséan', *adj. f.* ocean : pertaining to the ocean. **Mer —**, ocean.

OCÉANIDE, oséanid, [Lat. : oceanis, idis], *sf. Mythol.* child of Ocean, Oceanis (*pl.* Oceanides) : a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Oceanus.

OCÉANIE, oséani, *pnf. Geog.* Oceania.

OCÉANIQUE, oséanik', *adj.* oceanic, ocean : pertaining to the ocean.

OCÉANOGRAPHE, oséanograf, *sm.* oceanographer.

OCÉANOGRAPHIE, oséanografi, [Gr. : ὠκεανός, ocean ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* oceanography : geography that treats of the ocean and its phenomena.

OCELLATION, osèllasyôn, [ocelle], *sf. Zool.* ocellated figure.

OCELLE, osèl', [Lat. : ocellus, little eye], *sm. Zool.* little eye, ocellus.

OCELLÉ, E, osèllé, *adj. Zool.* ocellated, ocellate : having spots resembling little eyes.

OCELOT, os'lo, [abbrev. of Mexican *tlalocelotl*], *sm. Zool.* ocelot : the *Felis pardalis*.

OCHLOCRATIE, oklokrasi, [Gr. : ὀχλοκρατία, ὄχλος, the mob ; κράτος rule], *sf.* ochlocracy, mobocracy : a government by the mob.

OCHLOCRATIQUE, oklokratik', *adj.* ochlocratic : relating to an ochlocracy.

OCHNACÉES, oknasé, *sfpl. Bot.* ochnaceæ : an order of tropical plants.

OCHRACÉ, E, okrasé, *adj.* ochraceous : of an ochre color.

OCRE, okr', [Gr. : ὤχρα, yellow colour], *sf.* ochre : a kind of fine clay coloured with an oxide of iron. **— rouge**, red ochre, red chalk.

OCRÉA, okréa, [Lat. : ochrea, sheath], *sf. Bot.* ochrea: a union of stipules round a stem.

OCREUX, EUSE, okreu, œz', *adj.* ochreous, ochraceous, ochrey : containing or resembling ochre.

OCTACORDE, oktakòrd', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; χορδή, chord], *sm. Mus.* octachord : an ancient instrument of music.

OCTAÈDRE, oktaèdr', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; ἕδρα, a base], *sm. Geom.* octahedron : a solid contained by eight equal triangles. **— régulier**, regular octahedron.

OCTAÈDRE, *adj.* octahedral.

OCTAÉDRIQUE, oktaédrik', *adj. Geom.* octahedral : having eight equal faces.

OCTANDRE, oktândr', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj. Bot.* octandrous, octandrian : having eight distinct stamens.

OCTANDRIE, oktândri, *sf. Bot.* octandria : the eighth class of plants in the Linnean system.

OCTANDRIQUE, oktândrik', *adj. Bot.* octandrian : belonging to the class octandria.

OCTANT, oktân, [Lat. : octans, octantis ; octo, eight], *sm.* 1. *Astron.* octant : *a*) Hadley's quadrant, a quadrant in which the arc is one eighth of a circle ; *b*) distance of 45 degrees between two stars ; 2. *Astron.* Octans, Hadley's Quadrant : a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

† **OCTANTE**, oktânt', *adj.* eighty, fourscore.

† **OCTANTIÈME**, oktântyèm', *adj.* eightieth.

OCTAPLES, oktapl', [Lat. : octapla, of eight rows, eightfold], *smpl.* Octapla : a polyglot Bible, comprising eight languages.

OCTASTYLE, oktastil', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; στῦλος, style, column], *adj. Arch.* octostylar : having eight columns in front.

OCTASTYLE, *sm. Arch.* octostyle : an edifice adorned with eight columns in front.

OCTAVE, oktav', *pnm.* Octavius.

OCTAVE, [Lat. : octavus, eighth], *sf.* **1.** octave : *a*) the eighth day after a church festival ; *b*) eight days together after a church festival, the festival day being included ; *c*) *Mus.* eighth, an interval of seven diatonic degrees ; *d*) *Mus.* a scale of eight tones ; *e*) *Mus.* the seventh tone above or below another in the diatonic scale ; **2.** octave-flute.

OCTAVIE, oktavi, *pnf.* Octavia.

OCTAVIN, oktavan, *sm. Mus.* octave flute.

OCTAVO, oktavo, [Lat. octavus, eighth], *adv.* octavo, 8°, eighthly.

OCTAVON, ONNE, oktavôn, von', [Lat. : octavus, eighth], *sm. f.* mestee, mustee, quintero : the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

OCTIDI, oktidi, [Lat. : octo, eight ; dies, day], *sm.* Octidi : the eighth day of the decade in the French republican calendar.

OCTIL, oktil, [Lat. : octo, eight], *adj. m. Astron.* **Aspect —**, octile.

OCTILLION, oktiliôn, [Lat. : octo, eight], *sm. Arith.* octillion : a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed.

OCTOBRE, oktobr', [Lat. : october ; octo, eight], *sm.* October : the tenth month of the year.

OCTODÉCIMAL, E, oktodésimal, [Lat. : octo, eight ; decem, ten], *adj. Miner.* octodecimal : having eighteen faces.

OCTOFIDE, oktofid', [Lat. : octo, eight ; findĕre, to divide], *adj. Bot.* octofid : cleft into eight segments.

OCTOGÉNAIRE, oktozhénèr', [Lat. : octogenarius ; octoginta, eighty], *smf.* octogenarian, octogenary : a person who is eighty years of age.

OCTOGÉNAIRE, *adj.* octogenary.

OCTOGESIMO, oktozhézimo, *adv.* octogesimo, 80°, eightiethly.

OCTOGONAL, E, oktogonal, *adj. Geom.* octagonal, octangular : having eight angles.

OCTOGONE, oktogon', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; γωνία, angle], *sm.* octagon : *a*) *Geom.* a plane figure of eight angles ; *b*) *Fortif.* a place with eight bastions.

OCTOGONE, *adj.* octagonal.

OCTOGYNE, oktozhin', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; γυνή, pistil], *adj. Bot.* octogynous : having eight pistils.

OCTOGYNIE, oktozhini, *sf. Bot.* octogynia : a class of plants having eight pistils.

OCTOPÉTALE, oktopétal', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* octopetalous : having eight petals.

OCTOPHYLLE, oktofil', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* octophyllous : having eight leaves.

OCTOPODE, oktopod', [Gr. : ὀκτώ, eight ; ποῦς, ποδός, foot], *sm.* octopod : a mollusc having eight feet.

OCTOSTYLE, oktostil', *adj.* V. *Octastyle.*

OCTOSYLLABE, oktosillab', [Lat. : octo, eight ; syllabe], *adj.* octosyllabic : consisting of eight syllables.

OCTROI, oktrwa, *sm.* **1.** grant, granting, concession. **Faire l'— de quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to grant some privilege to a person.

2. town-dues, city-toll, octroi ; 3. toll-house, toll-office.

OCTROYER, oktrwayé-r, [*Pop.* Lat. : auctorizāre], *va.* [conj. like *aboyer*], to grant, to concede. **C'est une liberté qu'il faut qu'elle m'octroie**, that's a liberty that she must grant me. *Mol. D. Garcie* iv. 6. **Louis XVIII octroya une charte à la France**, Louis XVIII granted a charter to France.

OCTUPLE, oktupl', [Lat. : octuplus], *adj.* octuple, eight fold.

OCTUPLER, oktuplé-r, *va.* to increase eight-fold.

OCULAIRE, okulèr', [Lat. : ocularius ; oculus, the eye], *adj.* ocular, eye : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the eye ; *b*) known by the eye ; *c*) knowing by the eye. **Témoin —**, eye-witness.

OCULAIRE, *sm. Opt.* eye-glass, eye-piece.

OCULAIREMENT, okulèr'mân-t, *adv.* ocularly, by the eye.

OCULARISTE, okularist, *sm.* ocularist : a maker of artificial eyes.

OCULÉ, E, okulé, *adj.* oculate, oculated : having eyes.

OCULIFORME, okuliform', *adj.* oculiform: having the form of an eye.

OCULISTE, okulist', *sm.* oculist : a surgeon skilled in diseases of the eyes.

ODALISQUE, odalisk', [Turk. : odalik, from oda, room], *sf.* odalisk, odalisque, odalik : a female slave in a Turkish harem.

ODE, od', [Gr. : ᾠδή], *sf.* ode : *a*) *Antiq.* a short poem intended to be sung ; *b*) a poem divided into similar strophes.

ODELETTE, od'lèt', *sf.* odelet : little ode, short ode.

ODÉON, odéôn, *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* odeon, odeum : a building devoted to music ; **2.** Odeon : a theatre at Paris.

ODEUR, odœr ; usually ôdœr, [Lat. : odor], *sf.* **1.** odour : *a*) smell, scent, fragrance ; *b*) perfume, scent. **Respirer l'— des fleurs**, to inhale the scent of flowers. **— douce**, sweet scent. **Bonne —**, good odour, good smell. **Mauvaise —**, bad, nasty, offensive odour *or* smell. **Craindre les odeurs**, not to like scents. **Avoir de l'—**, to be scented. **Se mettre de l'—**, to use scent. **Flacon d'—**, scent-bottle. [*Fig.* :] **Être en — de sainteté**, to be in odour of sanctity. **Mourir en — de sainteté**, to die in the Lord. **Il n'est pas en — de sainteté, auprès de votre père**, he is not in your father's good graces. **Cela a une — d'antiquité qui plaît**, there is something antiquated about that which pleases one. **Être en bonne —**, to have a good name. **Être en mauvaise —**, to have a bad name.

ODIEUSEMENT, odiœz'mân-t, *adv.* odiously : hatefully, detestably, invidiously.

ODIEUX, EUSE, odiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : odiosus ; odi, to hate], *adj.* odious : *a*) hateful, detestable, deserving hatred ; *b*) invidious, causing hatred. **Une personne odieuse**, an odious person. **Il avait rendu son nom — à toute la terre**, he had made his name odious to all the world. *Prov.* : **Toute comparaison est odieuse**, comparisons are odious.

ODIEUX, *sm.* odium, odiousness : the quality that provokes hatred. **L'— de cette mesure**, the odiousness of that measure. **L'— de la chose c'est que**, the hateful part of the business is that.

ODIN, odan, *pnm. Mythol.* Odin.

ODINIQUE, odinik', *adj.* odinic : pertaining to Odin.

ODOMÈTRE, odomètr', [Gr. : ὁδός, way ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* odometer, pedometer.

ODONTALGIE, odôntalzhi, [Gr. : ὀδούς, ὀντός, tooth ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* odontalgia, odontalgy, toothache.

ODONTALGIQUE, odôntalzhik', *adj.* odontalgic : pertaining to the toothache.

ODONTALGIQUE, *sm.* odontalgic : a remedy for the toothache.

ODONTOGÉNIE, odô*n*tozhéni, [Gr. : ὀδούς, tooth ; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* odontogeny : generation of the teeth.

ODONTOGRAPHIE, odô*n*tografi, [Gr. : ὀδούς, tooth ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* odontography : description of the teeth.

ODONTOÏDE, odô*n*toid', [Gr. : ὀδούς ὀντος, tooth ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* odontoid, tooth-like.

ODONTOLOGIE, odô*n*tolozhi, [Gr. : ὀδούς ὀντος, tooth ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* odontologie : a treatise on the teeth.

ODONTOTECHNIE, odô*n*totèkni, [Gr. : ὀδούς, ὀντος, tooth ; τέχνη, art]. *sf.* dentistry.

ODORANT, E, odorâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* odorant, odorous, odoriferous, fragrant, perfumed, sweet-scented, sweet-smelling. **Des fleurs odorantes**, sweet-smelling flowers.

ODORAT, odora, [Lat. : odor, odour], *sm.* smell, smelling, the sense of smell, olfaction. **Son — est exquis**, it smells very sweet. **Ne pas avoir d'—**, to be destitute of the sense of smell. **Cela blesse l'—**, it has an unpleasant smell.

ODORER, odoré-r, [Lat. : odorari, to smell ; odor, odour], *va.* to smell.

ODORIFÉRANT, E, odoriférâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [Lat. : odor, smell ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* odoriferous : diffusing fragrance ; fragrant, odorous, sweet-scented, sweet-smelling.

ODORINE, odorin', *sf. Chem.* odorine : a product of the distillation of the volatile oil.

ODYLE, odil', *sm.* od, odyle, odic force, odyllic force : the fancied force which gives rise to the phenomena of electro-biology.

ODYLIQUE, odilik', *adj.* odyllic, odic : pertaining to od or odyle.

ODYSSÉE, odisé, [Gr. : from ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses ; ὀδύσσεια], *sf.* **1.** Odyssey ; **2.** narrative of adventures; **3.** eventful travels.

ŒCUMÉNIQUE, ékuménik', [Gr. : οἰκουμενικός, from οἰκουμένη, the habitable world], *adj.* œcumenic, ecumenic, ecumenical : general, universal.

ŒCUMÉNIQUEMENT, ékuménik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* ecumenically.

ŒDÉMATEUX, EUSE, édématœ, œz', *adj. Med.* edematose, edematous, œdematous : relating to œdema ; swelling.

ŒDÉMATIER, édémasié-r, *va. Med.* to cause to swell.

ŒDÈME, édèm', [Gr. : οἴδημα, swelling], *sf. Med.* œdema : swelling produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the areolar texture.

ŒDICNÈME, édiknèm', [Gr. : εἶδος, swelling ; κνήμη, leg], *sm. Ornith.* œdicnemus, thick-knee : a genus of grallatorial birds.

ŒDIPE, édip, *pnm. Myth.* Œdipus.

ŒIL, œy, [Lat. : oculus], *sm.* [*Pl.* : *yeux*, yœ-z]. **1.** eye · *a*) the organ of vision ; *b*) sight, view ; look ; *c*) watch, observation , *d*) aspect ; regard , *e*) presence ; face, front. *a*) **De bons yeux**, goods eyes. **De mauvais yeux**, bad eyes. **De beaux yeux**, fine eyes. **Un — bien fendu**, a well-opened eye. **Le globe de l'—**, the eyeball, the globe of the eye. **Avoir les yeux noirs**, to have black eyes. **Cligner les yeux**, to wink. **Avoir mal aux yeux**, to have sore eyes. **Avoir les larmes aux yeux**, to have tears in one's eyes. **Ouvrir les yeux**, to open one's eyes. **Il ouvre les yeux grands comme des salières**, he opens his eyes as large as saucers. **Fermer les yeux**, to close one's eyes : to sleep ; *Fig.* to die. **Fermer les yeux à or de quelqu'un**, to close a person's eyes. **Ne pouvoir fermer l'—, les yeux de toute la nuit**, not to be able to close one's eyes all night. **Baisser les yeux**, to look down. **Lever les yeux au ciel**, to lift one's eyes to Heaven. **Se frotter les yeux**, to rub one's eyes. **Des yeux rouges et gonflés**, swollen, blood-shot eyes. **S'arracher les yeux**, to tear one's eyes (*or* one another's eyes) out. **N'avoir des yeux que pour voir une chose**, to have eyes but for one thing. **N'avoir des yeux que pour...**, to love, to like nobody but... **Il n'a des yeux que pour elle**, he sees nothing in any body but her. **Aimer quelqu'un comme ses yeux**, to love a person like the apple of one's eye. **Conserver une chose comme la prunelle de l'—**, to preserve a thing like the apple of one's eye. **Couver des yeux une personne, une chose**, to look lovingly at a person, longingly at a thing. **Manger, dévorer quelqu'un des yeux**, to look intently at a person. **Je connais le chemin, j'irais là les yeux fermés**, I know the way, I could go there blindfolded. **Il signa le contrat les yeux fermés**, he signed the contract without reading it. **Crever les yeux à quelqu'un** to put out a person's eyes ; *Fig.* to stare a person in the face. **Cela crève les yeux, cela saute aux yeux**, that is obvious. **Le voilà qui vous crève les yeux !** why, there it is right before you ! **Cela coûte les yeux de la tête**, that is exceedingly dear. **Les yeux lui sortent de la tête**, his eyes start out of his head. **Pleurer d'un — et rire de l'autre**, to laugh and cry at the same time. **Ne dormir que d'un —**, to sleep with one eye open. **Ne pas en croire ses yeux**, not to believe one's eyes. **Jeter de la poudre aux yeux de quelqu'un**, to throw dust in a person's eyes. **Avoir de bons yeux**, to have good eyes. **Avoir bon pied, bon —**, to be stout and hearty. **Avoir des yeux de chat**, to have cat's eyes. **Avoir des yeux d'aigle**, to be sharp-sighted. **Avoir les yeux plus grands que le ventre**, to have one's eyes bigger than one's belly. **Œil de verre**, glass eye. **Avoir l'— malin**, to look roguish. **Avoir les yeux tendres**, to have loving eyes. **Le courage éclate dans ses yeux**, his eyes speak of courage. **Ils se regardaient d'un — jaloux**, they looked jealously at each other. **Voir quelque chose de bon —, d'un bon —**, to look favourably on a thing. **Voir quelque chose de (or d'un) mauvais —**, to look unfavourably on a thing. **Voir les choses d'un autre —**, to look at things from a different point of view. **Regarder du même —, voir de même —, voir des mêmes yeux**, to have the same opinion of a thing. **Voir une chose d'un — sec**, to look coldly at a thing. **Faire les yeux doux à**, to look lovingly at. **Je l'ai vu de mes propres yeux, de mes deux yeux**, I saw him with my own eyes. **Voir tout par ses yeux**, to s e for one's self. **Voir par les yeux d'autrui**, to see through other people's eyes. **Voir une chose par les yeux de l'esprit**, to see a thing in one's mind's eye. **Voir une chose des yeux de la foi**, to see a thing through faith. **Faire des yeux, faire les gros yeux à quelqu'un**, to make big eyes at a person. **Le coin de l'—**, the corner of the eye. **Regarder du coin de l'—**, to cast a sidelong look. **A l'—**, **1.** by the eye ; **2.** *Popul. lang.* on tick, on credit, for nothing. **Serviteur à l'—**, eye-servant : a servant that works only when watched. **A l'— nu**, with the naked eye. **Cette chose se voit à l'—**, *Fig.* that is obvious to everybody. **J'ai là une montre qui va au doigt**, I have a watch here that goes when it is carried. **A vue d'—**, **1.** by the eye ; **2.** by a simple glance ; **3.** visibly, perceptibly. **Cet enfant croît à vue d'—**, the growth of this child is quite perceptible. **De l'—**, by the eye. **Entre deux yeux, entre les deux yeux**, full in the face. **Je l'ai regardé entre les deux yeux**, I looked him full in the face. **Entre quatre yeux**, between two persons, privately, in private. **Jusqu'aux yeux**, up to the eyes. **Par-dessus les yeux**, over head and ears. **Non plus que dans mon —**, not a bit. V. *Clin*, *Coup*, etc. **Les yeux sont le miroir de l'âme**, the eyes are the mirror of the soul. **Voir une paille dans l'— de son prochain, et ne pas voir une poutre dans le sien**, to see the mote in one's neighbour's eye, but not to see the beam in one's own. **Loin des yeux, loin du cœur**, out of sight, out of mind.

b) **Il est vrai qu'elle et moi souvent nous nous sommes parlé des yeux**, it is true that we have, often read each other's feelings in our eyes. **De quelque côté qu'il tournât les yeux**, on whatever side he looked. **Cherchant des yeux son ennemi**, looking about for his enemy. **L'— de Dieu voit tout**, God's eye sees all. **Avoir devant les yeux un beau spectacle**, to have a fine sight before one. *Fig.* : **Il a son devoir devant les yeux**, he can see what his duty is. **Oter des yeux, ôter de devant les yeux**, to put out of sight. **Mettre devant les yeux**, to put before one. **Remettre une chose devant les yeux**, to remind a person of a thing. **Mettez sous les yeux, sous l'—**, to put before any one's eyes. *Fam.* : **Avoir le compas dans l'—**, to have an even eye. **Avoir l'— exercé**, to have a practised eye. **Avoir des yeux de lynx**, lynx-eyed, sharp-sighted. **Montrons-leur hautement que nous avons des yeux**, let us show them that we can see. **Avoir un bandeau sur les yeux**, not to see what is going on, to go blindfold. **Se fourrer le doigt dans l'—**, *Fam.* to be jolly well mistaken. **Blesser les yeux**, to offend the sight. **Donner dans l'—**, to strike the fancy. **Elle lui donne dans l'—, il en tient**, she has struck his fancy. **Fermer l'—, les yeux sur**, to look over ; not to notice. **Jeter les yeux sur**, **1.** to look on, to cast one's eyes on ; **2.** to think of. **D'abord ses yeux se jetèrent sur moi**, at first he cast his eyes on me. *c*) **Partout je veux porter l'— de la vigilance**, I shall keep at good watch everywhere. **Être tout yeux**, to be all eyes. **Avoir l'— au guet**, to be on the watch. **Avoir l'— à quelque chose**, to have an eye to. **Avoir l'— sur quelqu'un**, to be watching a person. **Avoir l'— sur quelque chose**, not to lose sight of a thing. **Avoir un — aux champs et l'autre à la ville**, to keep a sharp look out. **L'— du maître**, the master's eye. **Il n'est pour voir que l'— du maître**, the master's eye quickens the work.

e) **Elle vit loin du monde sous les yeux de Dieu**, she leads a pious life far from the world. **Écrire sous les yeux de quelqu'un**, to write before a person. *Fig.* : **Nulle promesse n'est sacrée à ses yeux**, no promise is sacred to him. **A mes yeux, c'est une grande faute qu'il a faite**, in my opinion he has made a great mistake.

2. person. **Peut-être d'autres yeux me sont plus favorables**, perhaps other people are more favourable to me. **Un bel —, de beaux yeux**, a fair woman, a fair one, a fair lady. *Fig.* : **Pour les beaux yeux de quelqu'un**, **1.** for a person's fair face ; **2.** gratuitously. **Il l'a épousée pour ses beaux yeux**, he married her for her beauty. *Prov.* : **L'œil du maître engraisse le cheval**, the master's eye makes the horse fat. **Qui n'a qu'un œil bien le garde**, he who loses his due gets no thanks. **Ce qu'œil ne voit, au cœur ne deult (fait mal)**, what the eye sees not, the heart rues not. **Œil pour œil, dent pour dent**, eye for eye and tooth for tooth.

3. *pl. Fam.* spectacles. **J'ai oublié mes yeux**, I have forgotten my spectacles.

4. lustre (of colours), gloss (of stuffs),

fire, lustre (of precious stones). **Cela dégrade les étoffes, et empêche qu'elles n'aient l'— et la perfection nécessaire**, it spoils stuffs and takes away their gloss and beauty. [In this sense *Œil* has no plural.]

5. eye, shade, tint. **Son plumage noir a des reflets qui lui donnent un œil verdâtre**, its black feathers have tints of greenish hue. **Ce vin a un — louche**, that wine is not clear. **Cette affaire a un — louche**, *Fig.* that affair looks suspicious.

6. eye : *a*) anything formed like an eye ; *b*) eyelet ; hole, a small perforation ; *c*) a small catch to receive a hook ; *d*) *Hort.* a bud of a plant ; *e*) hole. *a*) **— de volute**, *Arch.* eye of the Ionic volute. *b*) **L'— d'une meule**, the hole of a mill-stone. **— d'une grue**, eye of a crane. **— d'aiguille**, eye of a needle. **— du mors**, eye of a bridle-bit. **— d'un étau**, hole of a vice. **— d'un marteau, d'une hache**, eye of a hammer, of a hatchet. **— du pertuis**, hole of the draw-plate. **— de gâchette**, seer-hole of a lock. **— d'ancre**, *Naut.* eye of an anchor. **— de pie, œil de ris**, eyelet, eyelet-hole (in a sail). **— de gaine**, tack of a flag. *e*) **Les yeux du pain**, the holes in the bread. **Les yeux du fromage**, the holes in the cheese.

7. speck (of fat), eye. **Ce bouillon a beaucoup d'yeux**, this broth has many eyes.

8. *Print.* face (of a letter). **Petit —**, thin face.

9. **— de perdrix**, *a*) *Bot.* small scabious : *Scabiosa columbaria* ; *b*) partridge-wood ; *c*) soft corn (of the foot) ; *d*) **Vin — de perdrix**, sort of pale wine ; *e*) **Linge à — de perdrix**, diaper.

[In the following compound words, the plural of *Œil* is *œils* :] *Œil-de-bœuf*, 1. *Arch.* bull's-eye : a small round window ; 2. royal antechamber (at Versailles) ; 3. bull's-eye : a small cloud, which indicates a storm ; 4. hole (in a decayed tree) ; 5. knot (in a glass-pane ; 6. *Ornith.* gold-crested wren : *Motacilla regulus* ; 7. *Bot.* ox-eye, ox-eye camomile : *Anthemis tinctoria*. **Grand œil-de-bœuf**, *Bot.* pheasant's-eye, Adonis flower : *Adonis autumnalis*. *Œil-de-bouc*. *Bot.* 1. feverfew : *Pyrethrum* ; 2. ox-eye daisy, ox-eye, moon-flower. **Œil-de-chat**, 1. *Miner.* cat's-eye : a translucent quartz ; 2. Molucca-bean : the fruit of the guilandina bonduc or nicker-tree. **Œil-de-cheval**, *Bot.* elecampane : *Inula helenium*. **Œil-du-diable**, *Bot.* summer adonis : *Adonis æstivalis*. **Œil-du-monde**, *Miner.* hydrophane : a variety of opal. **Œil-de-poisson**, *Miner.* moonstone : a variety of feldspar. **Œil-de-soleil**, *Bot.* wild camomile : *Matricaria chamomilla*. **Œil-de-vache**, *Bot.* 1. corn camomile : *Anthemis arvensis* ; 2. stinking camomile : *Anthemis cotula*.

ŒILLADE, œyad', [œil], *sf.* 1. look, glance, œiliad ; 2. ogle, ogling, leer ; sheep's-eye, **Lancer des œillades à**, to ogle.

† **ŒILLADER**, œyadé-r, *va.* to ogle.

ŒILLÈRE, œyèr', [œil], *adj. f.* of the eye. **Dent —**, eye-tooth.

ŒILLÈRE, *sf.* 1. eye-glass : a small vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye ; 2. eye-tooth, canine-tooth, dog-tooth ; 3. blinker (of a bridle), eye-flap.

ŒILLET, œyè, [œil], *sm.* 1. † eyelet : little eye ; 2. eyelet, loop-hole, eyelet-hole : a hole in a garment to receive a lace ; 3. *Naut.* eyelet-hole (in a sail), eye, thimble ; cringle (in the bolt-rope of a sail) ; tack (of a flag).

4. *Bot.* pink : *a*) a genus of plants of the order caryophyllaceæ ; *b*) the flower. **— des jardins, — des fleuristes, — girofle, — grenadin**, carnation, clove pink, garden pink. **— velu**, Deptford pink. **— prolifère**, clustered pink, childing pink, proliferous pink. **— barbu, — de poète, — bouquet**, bearded pink, sweet William. **— de Chine, — de la régence**, China pink, Indian pink. **— superbe, — mignardise des prés**, beautiful pink. **— mignardise, — plumeux, — plume**, feather pink, pheasant-eye pink. **— deltoïde**, maiden pink.

5. *Bot.* **— des prés**, ragged robin, meadow lychnis : **Lychnis flos cuculi, — de Dieu** Lychnis flos Jovis (caryophyllaceæ). **— d'Espagne**, flower-fence : **Poinciana pulcherrima. — d'Inde, grand — d'Inde**, African marigold, African : *Tageles erecta*, a composite plant. **Petit — d'Inde**, French marigold : *Tageges patula*. **— de Pâques**, poet's narcissus.

ŒILLETON, œy'tôn, *sm. Gard.* sucker, off-shoot, offset ; layer (of pinks).

ŒILLETTE, œyèt', *sf. Bot.* oil poppy, field poppy, opium poppy : *Papaver somniferum*. **Huile d'—**, poppy oil, poppy-seed oil.

ŒNANTHE, énânt', [Gr. : οἰνός, wine, ἄνθος, flower], *sf. Bot.* œnanthe, dropwort : a genus of umbelliferous plants. **— safranée**, water dropwort, water hemlock.

ŒNANTHIQUE, énântik', *adj.* œnanthic. **Éther —**, œnanthic ether. **Acide —**, œnanthic acid.

ŒNOLOGIE, énolozhi, [Gr. : οἶνος, wine ; λόγος, discours], *sf.* wine-making.

ŒNOMANCIE, énomansi, [Gr. : οἶνος, wine ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* œnomancy, divination from the appearance of wine poured out in libations.

ŒNOMANIE, énomani (Gr. : οἶνος, wine ; μανία, madness] *sf. Med.* œnomania : delirium tremens.

ŒNOMÈTRE, énomètr', [Gr. : οἶνος, wine ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* œnometer : an instrument for measuring the quantity of wine contained in any vinous liquid.

ŒNOPHILE, énofil, [Gr. : οἶνος, wine; φιλέω, I like], *sm.* œnophilist : a lover of wine ; *adj.* wine-loving. **Société —**, wine company.

ŒNOPHORE, énofor', [Gr. : οἶνος, wine ; φόρος], *sm. Antiq.* 1. wine-vessel ; 2. cup-bearer.

ŒNOTHÈRE, énotèr', *sf. Bot.* evening-primrose, œnothera : a genus of plants of the order onagraceæ.

ŒNOTHIONIQUE, énotionik', *adj. Chem.* sulphovinic : noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

ŒSOPHAGE, ézofazh', [Gr. : οἰσοφάγος, carrying what is eaten], *sm. Anat.* œsophagus : a canal extending from the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach; gullet.

ŒSOPHAGIEN, IENNE, ézofazhyan, èn', *adj.* œsophageal : belonging to the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGISME, ézofazhism', *sm. Med.* œsophagismus : spasm of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGITE, ézofazhit', *sf. Med.* œsophagitis : inflammation of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGOTOMIE, ézofagotomi, [œsophage ; Gr. : τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* œsophagotomy : dissection of the œsophagus.

ŒSTRE, èstr', [Gr. ; οἶστρος, violent desire] *sm.* œstrum : *a*) *Entom.* œstrus, gadfly, bot, bot-fly, breeze, breese, a genus of dipterous insects ; *b*) *Fig.* frenzy, inspiration. *a*) **— du cheval**, horse-bot, horse bot-fly, gadfly of the horse, horse-fly. **— hémorrhoïdal**, red-tailed, horse-bot. **— du bœuf**, ox-bot, ox bot-fly, ox-gadfly. **Larve d'—**, bot.

ŒSTRIDES, èstrid', *smpl. Entom.* œstridœ, bot-flies, breeze-flies : a family of dipterous insects.

ŒUF, œf ; *pl.* œ-z, [Lat. : ovum], *sm.* 1. egg. **— de poule**, hen's egg. **— de canard**, duck's egg. **Jaune d'—**, yolk of an egg. **Blanc d'—**, white of an egg. **Coquille d'—**, egg-shell. **— clair**, wind-egg. **— couvi**, addle-egg. **Une omelette de six œufs**, an omelet of six eggs. **Des œufs frais**, fresh eggs. **Un — dur**, a hard-boiled egg. **— à la coque**, a boiled egg. **Des œufs rouges**, hard boiled eggs stained red. **Des œufs de Pâques**, Easter eggs. **Donner à quelqu'un ses œufs de Pâques**, to give a person Easter presents. **Des œufs sur le plat, des œufs au miroir**, fried eggs. **Des œufs brouillés**, buttered eggs. **Des œufs pochés**, poached eggs. *Fig.* : **Marcher sur des œufs**, to tread upon tender ground. **Plein comme un —**, as full as an egg. **Avoir des œufs de fourmis sous les pieds**, to be like a cat on hot bricks ; to have the fidgets. **Tondre sur un —**, to skin a flint. **Mettre tous ses œufs dans un même panier**, to venture one's all in an enterprise. **Se ressembler comme deux œufs**, to be as like as two peas. **Donner un — pour avoir un bœuf**, to give a sprat to catch a herring.

2. *pl.* eggs, spawn, roe (of fish) ; 3. egg : anything egg-shaped.

ŒUFRIER, œfrié, *sm.* egg. holder : card-board case for carrying eggs ; egg-stand : for eggs at table.

ŒUVÉ, E, œvé, *adj.* (of fish) hard-roed.

ŒUVRE, œvr', [Lat. : opus, operis ; *pl.* opera, works], *sf.* 1. work : *a*) the product of labour ; *b*) anything made or done ; deed, act ; *c*) production of the mind ; a literary or artistic production. *a*) **Ne faire — de ses dix doigts**, not to do the least thing. **Mettre la main à l'—**, to put one's shoulder to the wheel. **Mettre en —**, to work up ; to employ. **Mettre tout en —**, to leave no stone unturned. **Ce poête excelle à mettre en — les idées d'autrui**, that poet knows how to work up other people's ideas. **Mettre en — des personnes**, to set people to work. **Se mettre à l'—**, to set to work. **Voilà de vos œuvres**, that's a specimen of your handiwork. **Maître des œuvres**, overseer. **Maître des hautes œuvres**, executioner, hangman. **Maître des basses œuvres**, nightman. **Œuvres mortes**, *Naut.* upper works, dead works. **Œuvres vives**, *Naut.* quick works. *b*) **Les œuvres de Dieu**, the works of God. **Les œuvres de la nature**, the works of nature. **Rendre à chacun selon ses œuvres**, to judge every one according to his works. **Bonnes œuvres**, good works ; acts of charity, alms-deeds. **Œuvres pies**, acts of piety. *c*) **Les œuvres de Bossuet**, Bossuet's works.

2. *Jewel.* mounting, setting (of a diamond, etc.) ; bezel. **Son diamant sortit de l'— et tomba**, her diamond fell out of its setting. **Cette pierre est hors d'—**, that stone is not set. **Mettre en —**, to set.

3. fabric (of a church). **Banc de l'—, banc d'—**, churchwarden's pew. **Les maîtres de l'—**, the churchwardens.

4. churchwarden's pew.

ŒUVRE, *sm.* 1. work : *a*) † anything done ; *b*) collection of all the engravings of the same author ; *c*) production of a musical composer, according to its order of publication (abbreviated : op.) ; *d*) † book. *a*) **Le grand —**, the great work, the philosopher's stone. *Prov.* : **A l'œuvre on**

connaît l'ouvrier, the workman is known by his work. **Chacun sera jugé selon ses œuvres,** everyone will be judged according to his works. *V. Fin ; Jour.*

2. *Arch.* building **Gros —,** main walls

DANS ŒUVRE, *adv. phr. Arch.* inside, in the clear.

HORS D'ŒUVRE, *adv. phr.* 1. *Arch.* from out to o t, from the outside ; 2. *Arch.* without the clear ; outside ; 3. *Fig.* foreign to the purpose ; out of its place ; accessory. **J'écris ceci hors d'— pour vous divertir,** I write this, though it is foreign to the purpose, to amuse you. **Cette description est hors d'—,** this description is a digression.

HORS-D'ŒUVRE, *sm. V. Hors-d'œuvre.*

SOUS-ŒUVRE, EN SOUS-ŒUVRE, *adv. phr.* by underpinning. **Reprendre un mur en sous- —,** to underpin a wall. **Reprendre un travail en sous-—,** *Fig.* to begin all over again on another plan.

À PIED D'ŒUVRE, *adv. phr.* at hand, in the neighbourhood.

ŒUVRER, œvré-r, *vn.* to work.

ŒUVRETTE, œvrèt', *sf.* little work.

ŒUVRISTE, œvrist', *sm.* collector of prints.

OFFENSANT, E, ofânsân-t, ânt', *adj.* offensive : causing displeasure, pain, or disgust ; injurious, abusive, obnoxious.

OFFENSE, ofans', [Lat. : offensa], *sf.* offence : *a*) injury, wrong, affront ; *b*) sin, transgression, tresspass. *a*) **Il faut à l' — opposer les bienfaits,** we must return good for evil. *Rac.* **Une grave —,** a great offence. **Une — impardonnable,** an unpardonable offence. **Faire une —,** to offend. **Supporter une —,** to suffer an offence. *b*) **Pardonnez-nous nos offenses,** forgive us our tresspasses.

OFFENSÉ, E, ofânsé, *pa. p.* offended.

OFFENSÉ, E, *sm. f.* offended person, offended party.

OFFENSER, ofânsé-r, [Lat. : offendĕre], *va.* to offend : *a*) to give offence to, to injure, to be injurious to, to insult ; *b*) to displease, to make angry, to irritate, to chafe, to fret, to excite ; *c*) to shock, to wound, to be offensive to ; *d*) to violate, to transgress ; to disobey ; *e*) to hurt, to wound, to injure. *a*) **Qui pardonne aisément invite à l'—,** he who pardons easily encourages people to offend him. **Nous haïssons violemment ceux que nous avons beaucoup offensés,** we violently hate those we have much offended. *b*) **Tant de raisonnements offensent ma colère,** so much arguing excites my anger. *c*) **Notre air étranger n'offense plus personne,** our foreign appearance no longer shocks people. **Tant de choses superflues qui offensent la tempérance ou la modestie chrétienne,** so many superfluous things which offend temperance or christian moderation. **— la vanité de quelqu'un,** to offend a person's vanity. *d*) **— Dieu,** to transgress God's commands. *e*) **La balle a offensé le poumon,** the ball hurt the lung. **Un son aigre offense l'oreille,** a shrill sound offends the ear. — *Prov.* : **Il n'y a que la vérité qui offense,** the greater the truth, the greater the libel.

OFFENSER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to offend one's self ; 2. to take offence, to take exception ; to be offended. **Ne vous offensez pas si je vous contredis,** do not be offended at my contradicting you.

OFFENSEUR, ofânsœr, *sm.* offender ; insulter.

OFFENSIF, IVE, ofânsif, siv', *adj.* offensive : *a*) † causing displeasure ; displeasing. *b*) used in attack ; making the first attack. **Armes offensives,** offensive arms. **Guerre offensive,** offensive war. **Ligue offensive,** offensive league.

OFFENSIVE, *sf.* offensive : the part of attacking. **Prendre l'—,** to assume the offensive.

OFFENSIVEMENT, ofânsiv'mân-t, *adv.* offensively.

OFFERTE, ofèrt', *sf.*, **OFFERTOIRE,** ofèrtwar', [offrir], *sm. Cath. Lit.* offertory.

OFFICE, ofis', [Lat. : officium], *sm.* 1. office : *a*) duty ; *b*) charge, duty, employment, business, function ; *c*) room, house, place of business ; *d*) service, aid, turn ; *e*) † public charge ; functions ; *f*) *Can. Law.* a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it ; *g*) the Inquisition ; *h*) act of worship ; prayer. *a*) **La probité dans les offices de la vie civile,** honesty in the duties of civil life. *b*) **Faire l' — de juge,** to discharge the duty of a judge. **Chez les Germains, les esclaves n'avaient point d'offices dans la maison,** amongst the Alemanni, the slaves performed no indoor duties. **Faire son —,** to perform one's office. **Faire l'— de bourreau,** to perform the function of a hangman. **D'—,** in virtue of one's office ; officially ; spontaneously, of one's own accord. **Le juge a informé d'—,** the judge instituted an official inquiry. **Un avocat nommé d'— pour défendre un accusé,** a counsel appointed by the judge to plead for the accused. **Faire quelque chose d'—,** to do a thing of one's own accord.

c) **Un — de publicité,** an advertising office.

d) **Mes mains ne purent lui refuser ce cruel —,** I could not refuse to render him this cruel service. *Fén. Tél.* **Il vous offre ses bons offices auprès du ministre,** he offers to speak in your favour to the minister. **Il n'y a point de mauvais offices qu'elle n'ait tâché de rendre à l'un et à l'autre,** she has done all she could against both of them.

e) **L'— de chancelier,** the office of chancellor. **Un — de la maison du roi,** an office in the king's household. *g*) **Le saint —,** the Holy Office.

h) **— des morts,** prayers for the dead. **Livre d'—,** prayer-book.

2. divine service ; worship. **Assister aux offices,** to attend divine service.

3. church-time.

4. confectionary ; preparation of dessert ; 5. household ; servants of the pantry.

OFFICE, *sf.* 1. pantry ; 2. *pl.* offices, dependencies of the kitchen ; 3. servant's room.

OFFICIAL. ofisial, *sm.* official : *a*) † an ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop to take cognizance of causes in ecclesiastical jurisdiction ; *b*) a member of the officialty.

OFFICIALITÉ, ofisialité, *sf.* officialty : *a*) † the charge of an official ; *b*) a council established in 1801 to protect the lower clergy.

OFFICIANT, E, ofisiân, ânt', *adj.* officiating.

OFFICIANT, *sm.* officiating minister.

OFFICIANTE, *sf.* officiating nun.

OFFICIEL, ELLE, ofisièl, *adj.* official : *a*) derived from the proper authority ; authoritative ; *b*) emanating from the government.

OFFICIELLEMENT, ofisièl'mân-t, *adv.* officially.

OFFICIER, ofisié-r, *vn.* 1. to officiate (as a priest). **Cet homme a toujours l'air d'—,** *Fig.* that man is always solemn.

2. to play one's part at table. **Il officie bien à table,** he knows the use of his knife and fork.

OFFICIER, ofisyé, *sm.* 1. officer : *a*) a person invested with a civil office ; *b*) a person invested with a military or naval office. *a*) **— de police,** police officer. *b*) **— d'artillerie,** artillery officer. **— supérieur,** field-officer ; *Naut.* flag-officer. **— général,** general officer. **— d'état-major,** staff-officer, officer on the staff. **— d'ordonnance,** orderly officer **— en retraite,** retired officer. **Sous-—,** non-commissioned officer. **— du génie,** engineer officer. **— subalterne,** officer below the rank of major. **— de marine,** naval officer. **— de garde,** officer in guard ; officer of the deck in harbour. **— de quart,** officer of the watch at sea. **— marinier,** master of a ship of war. **— de ronde,** officer who rows guard. **— de santé,** sanitary officer. **— hors cadre,** seconded officer. **Corps d'officiers,** set of officers. **Corps des officiers de santé,** medical staff. **Grade d'—,** officer's rank. **Donner pour — à,** to officer with.

2. house-steward ; 3. *pl.* cook and butler.

OFFICIÈRE, offisyèr, *sf.* officiating nun.

OFFICIEUSEMENT, ofisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* 1. officiously, obligingly, kindly ; 2. semi-officially.

OFFICIEUX, EUSE, ofisiœ, œz', *adj.* 1. officious : obliging, kind ; 2. semi- official.

OFFICIEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* officious person, busy-body. **Faire l'—,** to make the offer ; to play the busy-body.

OFFICINAL, E, ofisinal, *adj.* officinal : used or sold in apothecary shops. **Plantes officinales,** officinal plants.

OFFICINE, ofisin [Lat. : officina] *sf.* laboratory (of apothecaries).

OFFRANDE, ofrând', *sf.* 1. offering, oblation : 2. offer.

OFFRANT, ofrân, *sm.* bidder. **Au plus —,** to the highest bidder.

OFFRE, ofr', [offrir], *sf.* 1. offer : *a*) offering, the act of offering; *b*) that which is offered ; tender. **Faire — de service à quelqu'un,** to offer a person one's services.

2. *Law-t.* tender : the actual production and offer of a sum due in legal money, or an offer of services to be performed, in order to save the consequence of non-payment or non-performance ; 3. *Pol. Econ.* supply. **L'— et la demande,** demand and supply. **Le prix des denrées baisse quand l'— est supérieure à la demande,** prices of food stuffs go down when the supply is greater than the demand.

OFFRIR, ofrir, [Lat. : offerre ; ob, towards ; ferre, to bring], *va.* [*J'offre, nous offrons ; j'offrais ; j'offris ; j'offrirai ; j'offrirais ; que j'offre ; que j'offrisse ; offrant ; offert.*] to offer : *a*) to present for acceptance ; to proffer, to tender, to propose ; *b*) to offer up, to present (in worship) ; *c*) to bid ; *d*) to exhibit to the view or to the mind, to hold out, to present ; to give, to afford. *a*) **— son appui à quelqu'un,** to offer to protect, to help a person. **— ses amis à quelqu'un,** to offer the influence of one's friends to a person. **Qu'est-ce que je puis vous —,** ? what can I offer you ? **— la main à une dame,** to offer one's hand to a lady. **— l'hommage de ses respects à quelqu'un,** to present one's respects to a person. **Il offre de venir ici,** he offers to come here. **J'offre de dissiper vos doutes,** I offer to remove your doubts. *b*) **— un sacrifice,** to offer up a sacrifice. **Elle offrait à Dieu toutes ses pensées,** she offered up all her thoughts to God. *c*) **— tant d'une chose,** to bid, to offer so much for a thing. *d*) **Cette campagne offre des aspects agréables,** that country presents pleasant aspects.

OFFRIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to offer one's self, to propose one's self; to offer; to present itself. **Le premier objet qui s'est offert à mes yeux**, the first object which presented itself to my view. **Les pensées qui s'offrent à l'esprit**, the thoughts which come into the mind. **Jamais l'occasion ne s'offrira si belle**, we shall never get such an opportunity again. **Il s'offre de grandes difficultées**, great difficulties present themselves.

2. to offer each other.

† **OFFUSCATION**, ofuskasyôn, *sf. Astron.* offuscation, obfuscation.

OFFUSQUER, ofuske-r, [Lat. : offuscāre], *va.* **1.** to obscure, to cloud, to darken, to obfuscate, to hide, to conceal. **Les nuées offusquent le soleil**, the clouds hide the sun. **Un triste nuage semble — l'éclat de ses beaux yeux**, sorrow seems to dim the brightness of her beautiful eyes. *Corn. Fig.* : **Beaucoup d'erreurs peuvent — notre lumière naturelle**, many errors may cloud our understanding. *Desc. Méth.* **La colère offusque le jugement**, anger perverts our judgment.

2. to prevent (a person) seeing; **3.** to dazzle. **Le soleil m'offusque les yeux**, the sun dazzles my eyes.

4 to give offence to, to offend; to wound; to displease, to shock. **N'offusquez pas sa vanité**, do not wound his pride. **Il est jaloux, tout l'offusque**, he is jealous, everything offends him. **Quand il m'a dit cela, je me suis senti un peu offusqué**, when he told me that I felt myself somewhat offended.

OFFUSQUER, (S') *v. refl.* **1.** to be clouded; **2.** to take exception; to be offended. **Il s'offusque de tout**, everything offends him. **Ne vous offusquez pas pour si peu**, don't take umbrage for such a trifle.

OGIVAL, E, ozhival, *adj. Arch.* pointed; Gothic.

OGIVE, ozhiv', [of doubtful origin; perhaps Low Lat. augiva, from Lat. augēre, to increase; O. Fr. : augive], *sf. Arch.* ogive, pointed arch. **En —**, pointed, ogival.

OGIVE, *adj.* ogive.

OGNON, onyôn, *sm.* V. *Oignon.*

OGRE, ogr', [of doubtful origin; first used by Perrault in his *Contes* 1679 and probably from Orcus, one of the names of Pluto], *sm.* ogre : a hideous giant of fairy tales. **Manger comme un —**, to devour like a wolf. **Savez-vous bien que c'est ici la maison d'un — qui mange les petits enfants?** don't you know that here is the house of an ogre who eats up little boys and girls? *Perrault. Petit Poucet.*

OGRESSE, ogrès', *sf.* ogress.

OH, ô, *interj.* **1.** oh, o : *a)* denoting surprise or wonder; ah; *b)* used emphatically; *c)* expressing a wish. *a)* **Oh! dit-il, qu'est ceci?** oh! said he, what is this? **Oh! que c'est beau**, oh! how beautiful! *b)* **Oh! pour cela, non**, oh! as to that, no. **Oh! tu as raison**, oh! you are right. *c)* **Oh! que le ciel comble les vœux de deux amis aussi parfaits!** O may Heaven grant the desires of two such perfect friends! *Beaumarchais.*

2. oh, ah : denoting pity, sorrow, contempt, dislike. **Oh! qu'il est cruel de n'espérer plus**, oh! how sad it is, to have lost all hope! *Fén. Tél.* **Oh! qu'il est difficile de faire le bien!** oh! how difficult it is to do good!

OHÉ, oé, *interj.* ho, hoa, holloa, hollo, holla, halloo : used in calling.

OHM, ôm, [after G. S. Ohm, the German electrician, (1787-1854), *sm.* ohm : the unit by which electrical resistance is measured.

OHMMÈTRE, ômmetr', [Ohm; mètre], *sm. Electr.* ohmmeter : instrument for measuring resistance in ohms.

OHNET, [Georges], novelist (1848-1918).

OIE, wâ, [Low Lat. : auca, from Lat. avis, a bird], *sf.* goose (*pl.* geese) : *a) Ornith.* a web-footed water-fowl; *b)* simpleton, silly person, goose-cap, ninny. *a)* **— sauvage**, wild goose. **— domestique**, domestic goose. **— cendrée**, grayling goose, common wild goose. **— rieuse**, white-fronted goose; laughing goose. **— de neige**, snow goose, white-brant. **— à cravate**, Canada goose, cravat goose. **— de Toulouse**, Toulouse goose. **Plume d'—**, goose-quill. **Patte-d'—**, goose foot; *Fig.* crow-foot. **Jeu de l'—**, the game of Mother Goose. **Contes de ma mère l'—**, mother goose's tales. **Petite-—**, † **1.** goose-giblets; **2.** *Fig.* trimmings, ornaments of dress, stockings, gloves, etc.; **3.** caresses; **4.** preface. **Tirer l'—**, to throw at a goose. **Elle est bête comme une —**, she is a regular, a perfect goose, a simpleton.

OIGNON, onyôn, [Lat. : unio, onis], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* onion : *a)* a plant, the *Allium cepa*; *b)* its bulbous root. **— d'Espagne**, Spanish onion. **Petits oignons**, pickling onions. **Petits oignons hatifs**, spring onions. **Graine d'—**, onion seed. **Un chapelet d'oignons**, a string of onions. **Une botte d'oignons**, a bunch of onions. **Pelure d'—**, onion-peel. **En rang d'—**, in a row. **Regretter les oignons d'Égypte**, *Fig.* to sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt. — *Prov.* V. *Marchand.*

2. *Bot.* bulb, bulbous root (of certain plants); **3.** *Med.* bunion, bunyon, callosity; **4.** *Popul. lang.* old watch.

OIGNONIÈRE, onyonièr', *sf.* onion-bed.

OÏL, oyl, [O. Fr. : oui], *sm.* and *adv.* yes. **Langue d'—**, the language spoken in the provinces north of the Loire.

† **OILLE**, oy', [Span. : olla], *sf. Cook.* olio.

OINDRE, wandr', [Lat : ungĕre, or unguĕre, unctum, to anoint], *va.* [*J'oins, tu oins, il oint, nous oignons, vous oignez, ils oignent; j'oignais; j'oignis; j'oindrai; j'oindrais; que j'oigne; que j'oignisse; oignant; oint.*] to anoint : *a)* to rub over with oil or other unctuous matter; *b)* to consecrate by unction. *Prov.* : **Oignez vilain, il vous poindra, poignez vilain, il vous oindra**, save a thief from the gallows, and he will be the first to cut your throat.

OINDRE (S'), *v. refl.* to anoint one's self, to rub one's body with oil.

OING, wan, *sm.* hog's grease, cart-grease.

OINT, E, wan, ant', *sm.* **L'— du Seigneur**, the Lord's anointed.

OISEAU, wazô, [Low Lat. : aucellus, from avis, a bird], *sm.* [*Pl. Oiseaux.*] **1.** bird, fowl. **Oiseaux aquatiques**, aquatic birds, aquatic fowls, water-fowls. **Oiseaux nocturnes**, nocturnal birds. **— de proie**, bird of prey. **Oiseaux domestiques, de basse-cour**, fowls. **Oiseaux de passage**, migratory birds. **Oiseaux chanteurs**, singing birds. **— mâle**, made bird, cock bird. **— femelle**, female bird, hen bird. **Le roi des oiseaux**, the king of birds, the eagle. **L'— de Jupiter**, the bird of Jupiter, the eagle. **L'— de Junon**, the bird of Juno, the peacock. **L'— de Minerve**, the bird of Minerva, the owl. **L'— de Vénus**, the bird of Venus, the dove. *Fig.* : **Voilà un bel —**, a fine fellow indeed! **L'— n'y est plus, l'— s'est envolé**, the bird has flown. **Voilà une grande cage pour un petit —**, that is a large cage for so small a bird. **Il est comme l'— sur la branche**, he is very unsettled. **Un — de mauvais augure**, a messenger of sad tidings. — *Prov.* : **Petit à petit l'oiseau fait son nid**, little strokes fell great oaks. **À chaque oiseau, son nid est beau**, home is home, be it ever so homely. **Il a battu les buissons, et un autre a pris les oiseaux**, he had all the trouble, and another had the profit. **La belle plume fait le bel oiseau**, fine feathers make fine birds. **C'est un vilain oiseau que celui qui salit son nid**, it is an ill bird that defiles its own nest. **Aux petits des oiseaux Dieu donne la pâture**, He that sends mouths sends meat. *Rac, Ath.* ii. 7. V. *Cage.* **Oiseau-mouche, — abeille. —bourdon**, humming-bird: *Trochilus colubris.* **— moqueur**, mocking-bird: *Mimus.* **— d'Afrique**, Guinea-fowl, Guinea-hen, pearl-hen, pintado: *Numida.* **— arctique**, skua, skua gull, jager: *Lestris.* **— béni**, wren: *Troglodytes.* **— de Bohême**, Bohemian chatterer, European waxwing: *Bombycilla garrula.* **— de Calicut**, turkey: *Meleagris.* **— des Canaries**, Canary-bird, Canary-finch, canary: *Carduelis Canaria.* **— de cerises**, European oriole: *Oriolus galbula.* **— -chameau**, ostrich. **— de Chypre**, fig-pecker, fig-eater, epicurean warbler, beccafico. **— de cimetière**, wall-creeper. **— à collier**, kingfisher: *Alcedo hispida* **— de Cythère**, dove. **— du destin**, hornbill: *Buceros.* **Oiseaux de Dieu**, birds-of-Paradise. **— de Diomède**, shearwater: *Procellaria puffinus.* **— fou**, booby, noddy. **— -frégate**, frigate, frigate-bird, man-of-war bird: *Pelecanus aquilus.* **— des joncs**, reed bunting, black-headed bunting: *Emberiza shœniclus.* **— -lyre**, lyre-bird, lyre-pheasant, lyre-tail. **— de mort**, white owl, barn owl. **— de neige**, **1.** snowbunting, snow-fleck: *Emberiza nivalis*; **2.** snow-bird: *Fringilla nivalis*; **3.** white grouse, ptarmigan: *Lagopus alpinus.* **— niais**, pochard, dunbird: *Fuligula ferina.* **— de Palamède**, crane. **— de paradis**, bird-of-Paradise. **— de Pentecôte**, European oriole. **— de pluie**, **1.** green woodpecker; **2.** goat-sucker, wheel-bird. **— prédicateur**, toucan. **— rhinocéros**, rhinoceros-bird, rhinoceros-hornbill. **— de rivière**, wild duck. **— de Saint Pierre**, petrel. **— sinistre**, white owl, barn owl. **— du soleil**, sun-grebe: *Heliornis.* **— tacheté**, gold-finch. **— des tempêtes**, storm-petrel, stormy petrel; mother Carey's chicken. **— trompette**, agami, trumpeter, gold-breasted trumpeter. **— des tropiques**, tropic bird, phaeton.

2. *Falc.* hawk.

3. *Mason.* hod.

À VOL D'OISEAU, *adv. phr.* as a crow flies, in a straight line.

À VUE D'OISEAU, *adv. phr.* bird's-eye, bird-eye, in bird's-eye perspective. **Plan à vue d'—**, a bird's-eye view.

OISELER, waz'lé-r, *va. Falc.* to train (a hawk).

OISELER, *vn. Hunt.* to go a fowling, to catch birds.

OISELET, waz'lé, *sm.* little bird.

OISELEUR, waz'lœr, *sm.* fowler, bird-catcher.

OISELIER, wazœlyé, *sm.* bird-seller, bird-dealer.

OISELLERIE, wazèl'ri, *sf.* **1.** bird-catching; **2.** breeding birds; **3.** aviary : a place where birds are kept; **4.** bird-shop.

OISEUSEMENT, wazœz'mân-t, *adv.* idly.

OISEUX, EUSE, wazœ, œz', [Lat. : otiosus], *adj.* idle : *a)* inactive, doing nothing; indolent, lazy; *b)* unemployed; *c)* useless, vain; trifling, unimportant, frivolous. *c)* **Une dispute oiseuse**, a trifling quarrel. **Des questions oiseuses**, idle questions. **Paroles oiseuses**, idle words.

OISIF, IVE, wazif, ziv, *adj.* **1.** idle : *a)* unoccupied, not busy; *b)* unused. **Les journées sont longues pour l'homme —**, the days are long to the idle.

2. (of funds) unemployed, lying dead.

OISIF, *sm.* idler.

OISILLON, waziyôn, [oiseau], *sm.* little bird.

OISIVEMENT, waziv'mân-t, *adv.* idly.

OISIVETÉ, waziv'té, [oisif], *sf.* idleness : the state of being idle, abtinence from employment. **L'— est la mère de tous les vices**, idleness is the mother of ev ry vice.

OISON, wazôn, [oiseau ; dim. of oie], *sm.* 1. gosling : a young goose ; 2. *Fig.* goose, goose-cap, noodle, simpleton, blockhead.

OLAVE, olav', *pnm.* Olaus, Olave.

OLÉACÉES, oléasé, **OLÉINÉES**, oléiné, [Lat. : olea, olive-tree], *sfpl. Bot.* oleaceæ : an order of plants allied to jasminaceæ.

OLÉAGINEUX, EUSE, oléazhinœ, nœz', [Lat. : oleaginus, from oleum, oil], *adj.* oleaginous, oily : resembling oil ; containing oil.

OLÉANDRE, oléândr', [Low Lat. : arodandrum, from Gr. : ῥόδον, rose ; δένδρον, tree], *sm. Bot.* oleander, rose-bay : a plant of the genus nerium.

OLÉATE, oléat', *sm. Chem.* oleate : a compound of oleic acid and a base.

OLÉCRANE, olékran', [Gr. : ὠλένη, elbow ; κρανίον, head], *sm. Anat.* olecranon ; elbow-bone : the projection of the elbow.

OLÉFIANT, E, oléfiân, ânt', [Lat. : oleum, oil ; facĕre, to make], *adj. Chem.* olefiant. **Gaz —**, olefiant gas.

OLÉIFÈRE, oléifèr', [Lat. : oleum, oil ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* oil-bearing.

OLÉINE, oléin', [Lat.: oleum, oil], *sf. Chem.* oleine, olein : the thin oily part of oils and fats.

OLÉIQUE, oléik', *adj. Chem.* oleic : noting an acid resulting from the action of certain oils upon potash.

OLÉOMÈTRE, oléomètr', *sm.* eleometer, oleometer. V. *Élæomètre.*

OLÉONE, oléon', *sf. Chem.* oleon : a liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.

OLÉORÉSINE, oléorézin, *sf. Chem.* oleoresin : a natural combination of a resin with an essential oil.

OLÉOSUCRE, oléosukr', *sm.* oleosaccharum, eleosaccharum : a compound of essential oil and sugar.

OLÉRACÉ, E, olérasé, [Lat. : olus, eris, pot-herb], *adj.* oleraceous : pertaining to pot-herbs ; eatable.

OLFACTIF, IVE, olfaktif, tiv', [Lat. : olfactus, smelling], *adj.* olfactory, olfactive : pertaining to smelling. **Nerf —**, olfactory nerve.

OLFACTION, olfaksyôn, *sf.* olfaction : the sense of smell ; smelling.

OLIBAN, olibân, [Gr. : λίβανος, incense], *sm.* olibanum, frankincense.

OLIBRIUS, olibrius, [after Olybrius, a boaster in the legends], *sm.* pretender, braggart, boaster.

OLIFANT, olifân, [Lat. : elephantus, elephant], *sm.* Rowland's horn.

OLIGARCHIE, oligarshi, [Gr. : ὀλίγος, few ; ἀρχή, rule], *sf.* oligarchy : aristocracy.

OLIGARCHIQUE, oligarshik', *adj.* oligarchical, oligarchic, oligarchal : pertaining to oligarchy.

OLIGARCHIQUEMENT, oligarshik'-mân-t, *adv.* oligarchically.

OLIGARQUE, oligark', *sm.* oligarch : a member of an oligarchy.

OLIGISTE, olizhist', *adj. m. Miner.* oligist : relating to iron. **Fer —**, oligist iron, oligist, specular iron-ore.

† **OLIM**, olim, [Lat., formerly], *sm.* [*Pl. Olim.*] register of the parliament, statute-book.

OLINDE, oland', *sf.* sword-blade (made at Olinda).

OLIVACÉ, E, olivasé, *adj.* olivaceous, olive-green : of the colour of the olive.

OLIVAIRE, olivêr, [Lat. : olivarius], *adj.* olivary, olive-like.

OLIVAISON, olivêzôn, *sf.* 1. olive-harvest ; 2. olive-season.

OLIVÂTRE, olivâtr', [olive], *adj.* olivaster, olivaceous, olive-coloured.

OLIVE, oliv', [Lat., oliva], *sf.* 1. olive : *a*) the fruit of the olive-tree ; *b*) (sometimes) the olive-tree. *a*) **Huile d'—**, olive-oil. *b*) **Le jardin des Olives**, the Garden of Olives.

2. olive-branch ; 3. *Poet.* oil ; 4. *Arch.* olive-moulding.

OLIVE, *adj.* olive, olive-coloured. **Vert —**, olive-green.

OLIVENITE, oliv'nit', *sf. Miner.* olivenite : arseniate of copper.

OLIVERIE, oliv'ri, *sf.* oil-works.

OLIVETTE, olivèt', *sf.* olive-yard.

OLIVIE, olivi, *pnf.* Olivia.

OLIVIER, olivyé, *sm. Bot.* olive-tree, olive : *Olea*, an evergreen tree. **Branche d'—**, olive-branch. **Mont des Oliviers**, Garden of Olives.

OLIVIER, *pnm.* Oliver.

OLIVIER, [Juste], Suiss poet (1807-1876).

OLIVIFORME, oliviform', *adj.* olive-shaped.

OLLAIRE, ollêr', [Lat. : olla, pot], *adj. Miner.* ollaria **Pierre —**, pot-stone.

OLLA-PODRIDA, oyapodrida, [Span.], *sf. Cook.* olla-podrida.

OLLIVIER, olivyé, [Emile], minister, orator and historian (1825-1913).

OLLURE, olûr, *sm.* thick leather apron worn by tanners.

OLOGRAPHE, olograf', *adj.* V. *Holographe.*

OLYMPE, olanp', *sm.* 1. *Geog.*, *Mythol.* Olympus ; 2. *Fig.* heaven.

OLYMPE, *pnf.* Olympia, Olymp.

OLYMPIADE, olanpiad', [Gr. : ὀλυμπιάς] *sf.* Olympiad : a period of four years.

OLYMPIE, olanpi, *sf. Geog.* Olympia.

OLYMPIEN, ENNE, olanpyan, èn', *adj.* Olympian : pertaining to Olympus.

OLYMPIQUE, olanpik', *adj.* Olympic : relating to Olympia. **Jeux olympiques**, Olympic games, Olympics.

OMALGIE, omalgi, [Gr. : ὦμος, shoulder ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* omalgia : pain in the shoulder.

OMBELLE, ônbèl', [Lat. : umbell·, dim. of umbra, shade], *sf. Bot.* umbel : a certain form of inflorescence.

OMBELLÉ, E, ônbellé, *adj. Bot.* umbellate, umbellated, umbellar : having the form of an umbel.

OMBELLIFÈRE, ônbellifèr, [Lat. : umbella ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* umbelliferous : bearing umbels.

OMBELLIFÈRE, *sf. Bot.* 1. umbelliferous plant, 2. *pl.* umbelliferæ.

OMBELLULE, ônbellul', [ombelle], *sf. Bot.* umbellule, umbellet : a secondary umbel, little umbel.

OMBILIC, ônbilik', [Lat. : umbilicus, the navel], *sm.* umbillicus : *a*) *Anat.* navel, umbilic, *b*) *Bot.* hilum ; *c*) *Geom.* a point of a surface through which all the lines of curvature pass, *d*) *Conch.* depression in the centre of a spiral shell.

OMBILICAL, E, ônbilikal, *adj.* umbilic, umbilical : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the navel ; *b*) navel-shaped. **Région ombilicale**, umbilical region ; middle region of the abdomen. **Vaisseaux ombilicaux**, umbilical vessels. **Cordon —**, umbilical cord. **Anneau —**, umbilical ring.

OMBILIQUÉ, E, ônbiliké, *adj.* umbilicate, umbilicated : navel-shaped, depressed in the centre.

OMBON, ônbôn, [Lat. : umbo], *sm.* umbo, boss (of a buckler).

OMBRAGE, ônbrazh', [Lat : umbra, shade], *sm.* 1. shade (produced by foliage) ; umbrage ; 2. shade : obscurity, darkness ; dark part of a picture. **Faire —**, to shade. **Promenons-nous sous les ombrages verts**, let us walk in the shade of the green foliage.

3. umbrage : suspicion, distrust ; offence, **Faire —**, **donner —**, to give umbrage. **Prendre —**, to take umbrage.

OMBRAGER, ônbrazhé-r, [ombrage], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* : *nous ombrageons, ombrageant.*] 1. to shade : *a*) to screen from the light, as foliage ; *b*) to obscure, to darken ; *c*) to cover, to hide, to shelter ; *d*) to paint with dark colours. *a*) **Un grand arbre ombrageait sa chaumière**, a large tree shaded his cottage. *c*) **Ce pupitre fatal qui me doit —**, that fatal reading-desk which is to hide me. *Boil. Lutrin.* 4.

2. *Fig.* to adorn ; to wreathe. **Les lauriers ombragent sa tête**, laurels adorn his head.

3. † to sketch.

OMBRAGER (S'), *v. refl.* to get shady.

OMBRAGEUX, EUSE, ônbrazhœ, œz', *adj.* 1. (of horses) shy, skittish ; 2 (of persons) apt to take offence ; distrustful, suspicious

OMBRE, ônbr', [Lat. : umbra], *sf.* 1. shade, shadow : *a*) a portion of space from which light is intercepted ; obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light ; *b*) *Fig.* obscurity, darkness, gloom ; *c*) shelter, protection, cover ; *d*) *Paint.* dark part of a picture ; *e*) background ; position of retirement ; privacy, obscure place. *a*) **L'— de la terre est conique**, the shadow of the earth is conical. **L'— et la lumière**, light and shade. **Jeter une — sur**, *Fig.* to obscure, to darken, to tarnish. **Passer comme l'—, comme une —**, to vanish like a shadow. **Mettre un homme à l'—**, *Fig.* 1. to put a man into a prison, to shut him up ; 2. to kill a man. **Être dans l'—**, to be in the shade. **Faire — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to throw a person into the shade, to eclipse a person. *b*) **L'— de la nuit**, the shades of night. **La nuit vint m'envelopper de ses ombres**, night enveloped me in its sable mantle. **Les ombres du mystère**, the darkness of mystery. *d*) **C'est une — au tableau**, *Fig.* it is the dark side of the affair. **L'injustice et la tyrannie aiment à se renfermer dans l'—**, injustice and tyranny like to keep in the background. **La cause de cet événement reste dans l'—**, the cause of that event is still unknown.

2. shade, umbrage : obscure or shady place. **Les ombres de la nuit**, the shades of night. **Se reposer à l'— d'un arbre**, to rest under the shade of a tree. **Mettre à l'—**, to put in the shade. **Se mettre à l'—**, to get into the shade. **L'— d'une main sur le mur**, the shadow of a hand on the wall. **Ombres chinoises**, galanty show : Chinese shadows. **Chercher l'— et le frais sous des berceaux**, to get under the cool shade of leafy bowers.

3. umbrage : suspicion, distrust. **Tout lui fait —**, everything gives him umbrage.

4. shadow : *a*) the figure, formed upon any surface of a body by which the light is intercepted ; image, picture, resemblance ; *b*) inseparable companion ; *c*) shade, ghost, spirit ; *d*) slight or faint appearance ; *e*) type, symbol, mystical re-

presentation ; *f*) *Draw.* the representation of a real shadow. *a*) **La longue — d'un peuplier**, the long shadow of a poplar. **Il le suit comme l'— suit le corps, il ne le quitte pas plus que son —**, he follows him like his shadow. **Avoir peur de son —**, to be afraid of one's shadow. **Courir après une —**, *Fig.* to pursue a shadow. **Prendre l'— pour le corps**, to take the shadow for the substance. **Les ombres de la mort**, the shadow of death. *b*) **C'est l'— et le corps**, they are inseparable. *d*) **Une — d'amitié**, a shadow of friendship. **Il ne lui laissa qu'une — de puissance**, he left him but the shadow of power. **Cet homme n'est plus que l'—de lui-même**, that man is but the shadow of his former self.—*Prov.* : **Un cheveu même fait de l'ombre**, even a hair casts its shadow. **Il ne me paraît pas qu'il ait l'— d'un tort**, I do not see that he has the slightest appearance of wrong on his side. **De justice il n'y avait pas l'—**, there was not the shadow of justice. **Il n'y a pas l'— de doute**, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

À L'OMBRE DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** under the shade of. **Je me reposai à l'— de cet arbre**, I rested in the shade of that tree. **2.** *Fig.* under the shadow of, under the protection of. **L'industrie fleurit à l'— de la paix**, trade flourishes during peace.

SOUS L'OMBRE DE, SOUS OMBRE DE, *prepos. phr.* under the pretence of, the disguise of.

SOUS OMBRE QUE, *conj. phr.* under the pretence that.

OMBRE, *sf.* umber : a brown ochreous earth, used as a pigment. **Terre d'—**, umber.

OMBRE, *sm.* **1.** *Ichth.* umber, grayling : *Thymallus*, a fish of the salmon family. **— -chevalier**, char : *Salmo umbla*.

2. ombre : a game at cards.

OMBRELLE, ônbrèl', *sf.* parasol.

OMBRER, ônbré-r, *va.* to shade.

OMBREUSEMENT, ônbrœz'mân-t, *adv.* umbrageously, with umbrage, shadily.

OMBREUX, EUSE, ônbrœ, œz', *adj.* umbrageous, shady, shadowy : full of shade, dark.

OMBRINE, ônbrin', *sf. Ichth.* umbrina : a genus of marine fishes.

OMBROMANIE, ombromani, [ombre, Lat. : manus, hand], *sf.* the art of making shadows with the hands.

OMBROMÈTRE, ônbromètre', [Gr. : ὄμβρος, rain ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* ombrometer, rain-gauge.

OMÉGA, oméga, *sm.* omega : the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

OMELETTE, om'lèt', [for O. Fr. : amelette, from alumelle, a tin plate, in Lat. lamelle], *sf. Cook.* omelet. — *Prov.* : **On ne saurait faire une omelette sans casser des œufs**, there is no omelet without broken eggs , no pleasure without pain.

OMETTRE, omètr', [Lat. : omittĕre, omissum ; ob, away ; mittĕre to send], *va.* Conj. like *Mettre.*] to omit : *a*) to fail to do ; to pass by, to neglect ; *b*) to leave out, not to mention ; to pass over. *a*) **Je n'omettrai aucune démarche pour vous être utile**, I shall not fail to do all I can to be useful to you. **Il a omis de faire cela**, he has neglected to do that. *b*) **Cet historien a omis des faits capitaux**, that historian has left out important facts. **Tout cela a été omis à dessein**, all that was left out on purpose.

OMICRON, omikrôn, *or* omikron, *sm.* omikron : the short *o* in the Greek alphabet.

OMINEUX, EUSE, ominœ, œz', Lat. : omen, omis, presage] *adj.* ominous, inauspicious : foreboding evil.

OMISSION, omisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: omissio], *sf.* omission : *a*) the act of omitting; neglect ; *b*) oversight, fault, error ; *c*) the state of being omitted. **Péché d'—**, sin of omission. **Sauf erreur ou —**, errors excepted. **Faire une —**, to omit a thing. **Il y a un grand nombre d'omissions dans cet ouvrage**, many things have been omitted in that work.

OMNIBUS, omnibus, [Lat., for all], *sm.* omnibus. **Cocher d'—**, omnibus-driver. **Conducteur d'—**, conductor of an omnibus (*Adject.*) **Voiture —**, omnibus. **Train —**, *Railw.* slow train, train stopping at every station.

OMNICOLORE, omnikolor', [Lat. : omnis, all ; color, colour], *adj.* of all colours

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotâns', · [Lat. : omnis, all ; potentia, power], *sf.* omnipotence : almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, E, omnipotân, tânt', *adj.* omnipotent, almighty ; all-powerful.

OMNIPRÉSENCE, omnipresens [Lat. : omnis, all ; présence), *sf.* omnipresence.

OMNIPRÉSENT, omnipresan, *adj.* omnipresent : present everywhere at the same time.

ONMISCIENCE, omnisiâns', [Lat. : omnis, all ; scientia, knowledge], *sf.* omniscience : unbounded knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, E, omnisiân, ânt', *adj.* omniscient : all-knowing.

OMNIUM, omniom', [Lat., of all], *sm. Fin.* omnium.

OMNIVORE, omnivor', [Lat. : omnis, all; vorāre, to devour, to eat], *adj.* omnivorous, all-devouring.

OMOCOTYLE, omokotil', [Gr. : ὦμος, shoulder ; κοτύλη, cavity], *sf. Anat.* omocotyle : the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

OMOPHAGE, omofazh', [Gr. : ὠμός, raw ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* eating raw flesh.

OMOPLATE, omoplat', [Gr. : ὦμος, shoulder ; πλάτη, flat surface], *sf. Anat.* omoplate, shoulder-blade, scapula.

OMPHALOCÈLE, ônfalosèl', [Gr. : ὀμφαλός, navel ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* omphalocele : a rupture of the navel.

OMPHALODE, ônfalod', [Gr. : ὀμφαλώδης, like the navel], *sm. Bot.* omphalode : the central part of the hilum.

OMPHALOMANCIE, ônfalomânsi, [Gr. : ὀμφαλός, navel ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* omphalomancy : a kind of divination.

OMPHALO-MÉSENTÉRIQUE, ônfalo-mézântérik', *adj. Anat.* omphalo-mesenteric.

OMPHALOPSYQUE, ônfalopsik', [Gr. : ὀμφαλός, navel ; ψυχή, soul], *sm. Eccles. Hist.* omphalopsychite.

OMPHALOPTIQUE, ônfaloptik', **OMPHALOPTÈRE**, ônfaloptèr', [Gr. : ὀμφαλός, navel ; ὄπτομαι, I see], *adj. Phys. Verre —*, omphalopter, omphaloptic, convex lens : optical glass convex on both sides.

OMPHALOTOMIE, ônfalotomie [Gr : ὀμφαλός, navel ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* omphalotomy : the division of the navel-string.

ON, [Lat. : homo, man], ôn ; before a vowel, the *n* is pronouced, as : **on aime**, ôn-nêm', *indef. pron. m. s.* **1.** (used in a general or indefinite sense), people, men, we, they, one. **On dit**, people say , they say. **On doit aimer ses parents**, we must love our parents. **On devrait penser avant d'agir**, we should think before we act. **On aime aujourd'hui ce qu'on hait demain**, people love to-day what they hate to-morrow. **Tout le monde s'intéresse dans cette affaire; on ne parle d'autre chose**, everybody is interested in that affair, nothing else is spoken of.

2. (used in a definite sense, or to denote a limited number of persons) they, we. **On va planter des arbres dans ce champ-là**, they are going to plant trees in that field. **On a construit un beau palais**, they have built a beautiful palace. **On fut réveillé chez nous hier au soir par le cri : au feu!** we were aroused at home last night by a cry of fire !

3. (denoting a particular or single person) somebody, some one **On frappe à la porte**, there's a knock at the door ; somebody is knocking at the door. **Prenez garde, on vous voit**, take care, somebody sees you.

REM. — **1.** For the sake of euphony, *on* may be preceded by *l'* : **Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'énonce clairement**, what is well conceived is clearly expressed. *Boileau.*

2. Frequently the active verb following *on* is rendered in English by a passive one. **On les laissa seuls**, they were left to themselves. **On cerna la maison**, the house was surrounded. **On me conseille de le faire**, I am advised to do it. **On dit qu'il y a eu une bataille**, it is said that a battle has been fought. **Combien d'hommes sont morts sans qu'on en ait parlé !** how many men have died without being spoken of !

3. *On* may be used instead of a personal pronoun, as : *a*) (for *je*) **Il y a longtemps qu'on ne vous a vu**, I have not seen you for a long time. **On y va**, (I am) coming. *b*) (for *nous*) **On ne souhaite l'estime que de ceux que nous estimons**, we only wish to be esteemed by those we esteem ourselves. **On n'est point des esclaves pour endurer de si mauvais traitements**, we are not slaves to endure such ill treatment. *Acad.* *c*) (for *ils* or *elles*) **Ha ! on veut plaider !** they want to go to law, do they ? **Ne ferions-nous pas bien d'aller voir où l'on est ?** had we not better go and see where they are ?

4. By way of syllepsis, when *on* relates to a woman, the following adjective is put in the feminine : **On n'est pas heureuse parce qu'on est belle**, a woman is not happy because she is handsome (*or* beauty does not make a woman happy). **On n'est pas plus belle que cette femme-là**, it is impossible to be more beautiful than that woman. — The adjective may also be in the plural, according to the sense : **Ici on est égaux devant la loi**, here we are all equal in the eyes of the law.

ON DIT, *sm.* (invariable) flying report, mere rumour. **Ce n'est qu'un on-dit**, it is a mere rumour, a flying report.

ONAGRARIÉES, onagrarié, *sfpl. Bot.* onagraceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

ONAGRE, onagr', [Gr. : ὄνος, ass ; ἄγριος, wild], *sm.* onager : *a*) *Zool.* wild ass ; *b*) an ancient war-engine for throwing stones.

ONAGRE, *sf. Bot.* evening-primrose : *Œnothera*, a genus of plants of the order onagraceæ.

ONANISME, onanism', [after Onan, in the Bible : Ger. xxxviii. 9. *sm*]. onanism : self-pollution.

† **ONC, ONCQUES** *or* **ONQUES**, ônk', [Lat. : unquam], *adv.* **1.** ever ; **2.** (with a negation) never.

ONCE, ôns', [Lat. : uncia, the twelfth part], *sf.* **1.** ounce : *a*) † a weight equal to the twelfth part of a Roman and of a Lyons pound ; *b*) an old weight being the sixteenth part of a Paris pound ; *c*) a gold coin of several states of America.

2. *Fig.* grain. **Il n'a pas une — de bon sens,** he is exceedingly silly.

ONCE, ôns', [O. Fr. : lonce, from Pop. Lat. lyncea ; Lat. : lynx-cislynx] *sf. Zool.* ounce : a carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind.

ONCIAL, E, ônsial [Lat. : uncialis], *adj.* uncial : noting letters of large size, used in ancient manuscripts. **Lettre onciale, caractère —,** uncial letter, uncial.

ONCLE, ônkl', [Lat. : avunculus, dim. of avus, grand father], *sm.* uncle. **Grand- —,** great uncle. **— à la mode de Bretagne,** cousin german of one's father or mother.

ONCOTOMIE, ônkotomi, [Gr. : ὄγκος, tumour ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* oncotomy : the excision of a tumour, on the opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument.

ONCTION, ônksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : unctio ; ungĕre, to anoint], *sf.* **1.** unction : *a*) anointment ; the act of anointing ; a rubbing with oil ; *b*) that which excites piety ; emotion, impressiveness ; impressive eloquence ; earnestness. *a*) **L'— du baptême,** baptism. *b*) **Prêcher avec beaucoup d'—,** to preach with impressive eloquence. **L'extrême —,** extreme unction, last sacrament.

2. *Theol.* grace.

ONCTUEUSEMENT, ônktuœz'mân-t, *adv.* with unction, impressively ; earnestly.

ONCTUEUX, EUSE, ônktuœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** unctuous, fat, oily ; **2.** *Fig.* impressive ; earnest. **Un sermon —,** an impressive sermon. **L'éloquence onctueuse et insinuante de Massillon,** the impressive and insinuating eloquence of Massillon.

ONCTUOSITÉ, ônktuôzité, *sf.* unctuousness, unctuosity, fatness, oiliness.

ONDE, ônd', [Lat. : unda, a wave], *sf.* **1.** wave : *a*) the alternate elevation and depression of water ; surge, billow ; *b*) water ; *c*) undulation of an elastic medium : undulation. *a*) **Le vent fait des ondes sur la rivière,** the wind makes the river undulate. *b*) **Ce fleuve soulevé roulant sur nous son —,** this swollen river covering us with its waters. *c*) **— sismique,** earth wave. **Ondes sonores,** waves of sound.

2. stream ; tide. **Sur le bords d'une — pure,** by the side of a limpid stream.

3. sea water. **Cet empire absolu sur la terre et sur l'—,** that absolute power on land and on water. **L'— amère,** the briny main. **L'— noire,** the Styx. **Passer l'— noire,** to die.

4. wave : *a*) undulating or curved line ; *b*) the line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered ; watering. **Les ondes de la moire,** the watering of silk.

ONDÉ, E, ôn é, *adj.* **1.** wavy ; undulate, undulated ; **2.** watered, waved. **Une surface ondée,** a waved surface. **Un ruban rouge —,** a red, watered ribbon. **Cheveux ondés,** wavy hair.

ONDÉE, ôndé, [onde], *sf.* shower : *a*) a copious fall of rain of short duration ; *b*) copious fall of anything ; volley. *a*) **— de pluie,** shower. **Une forte —,** a heavy shower. *b*) **Nous allons faire pleuvoir sur toi une — de coups de bâton,** we shall cudgel you well. *Mol. Fourb. de S.* iii. 2.

ONDIN, E, ôndan, din', [onde], *sm. f.* undine, ondine, water-sprite ; genius of the water.

ONDOIEMENT, ôndwamân-t, [ondoyer], *sm.* **1.** undulation, waving motion. **L'— des vagues,** the undulating of the sea. **L'— des blés,** the waving of corn.

2. private baptism.

ONDOYANT, E, ôndwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* undulating, waving, wavy. **Les moissons ondoyantes,** the undulating plains. **Le doux zéphyr, en se jouant auprès, laissait flotter leurs tresses ondoyantes,** the sweet zephyr blew about their floating tresses. *Volt.* **Des draperies ondoyantes,** undulating draperies.

ONDOYER, ôndwayé-r, [onde], *vn.* [Conj. like aboyer] to wave, to undulate : to play or move as waves, to have a wavy motion, to play loosely ; to float. **Une plume touffue ondoyait sur sa tête,** a tufted feather waved over her head. **Les rangs pressés de la foule ondoyaient et se repliaient sur eux-mêmes, comme une moisson que les vents agitent,** the serried ranks of the crowd rolled to and fro like standing corn waving in the wind.

ONDOYER, *va.* to baptize privately, to christen privately.

ONDULANT, E, ôndulân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** undulating ; **2.** *Med.* (of the pulse) fluttering.

ONDULATEUR, ôndulatœr, *sm. Techn.* ondulator : apparatus used in trasmissions by submarine cables.

ONDULATION, ôndulasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : unda, little wave], *sf.* undulation : *a*) waving motion, a motion like that of waves ; *b*) *Med.* fluctuation ; *c*) *Phys.* the agitation of the air occasioned by the vibration of any sonorous body ; *d*) *Phys.* luminous wave. **Théorie des ondulations,** undulatory theory.

ONDULATOIRE, ôndulatwar', *adj. Phys.* undulatory : moving in the manner of waves.

ONDULÉ, E, ôndulé, *adj.* undulated, waved, wavy.

ONDULER, ôndulé-r, [Low. Lat. : undulāre, -atum ; unda; wave], *vn.* **1.** to undulate, to wave ; to flow gently ; **2.** (of the pulse,) to flutter.

ONDULEUX, EUSE, ôndulœ-z, œz', *adj.* undulating, wavy.

† **ONÉRAIRE,** onérêr', [Lat. : onerarius ; onus, oneris, a load], *adj. Law-t.* acting.

ONÉREUSEMENT, onérœz'mân-t, *adv.* onerously.

ONÉREUX, EUSE, onérœ-z, œz', [Lat. : onerosus ; onus, oneris, a burden], *adj.* onerous, burdensome, oppressive, heavy. **Ils considèrent la vie comme une chose onéreuse,** they find life burdensome. **Payer un droit —,** to pay an onerous tax. **A titre —,** for a consideration ; with certain obligations.

ONGLADE, ônglad', *sf. Med.* toe-nail growing in.

ONGLE, ôngl', [Lat. : ungula, hoof], *sm.* **1.** nail. **Les ongles de la main,** the finger nails. **Brosse à ongles,** nail-brush. **Coup d'—,** scratch. **Rogner les ongles à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to clip a person's wings. **Se couper les ongles,** to cut one's nails. **Jusqu'au bout des ongles,** to one's fingers ends. **Avoir de l'esprit jusqu'au bout des ongles,** *Fig.* to have plenty of ready wit. **Manger, ronger ses ongles,** to bite one's nails. **Avoir bec et ongles,** *Fig.* to be quite able to defend one's self. **Savoir une chose sur l'—,** to know a thing thoroughly. **Donner sur les ongles à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to rap a person on the knuckles.

2. claw (of a lion, etc.) ; talon. **Les ongles d'un lion,** a lion's claws. **Les ongles d'un vautour,** the talons of a vulture. **A l'— on connait le lion,** ex unguis leonem, the lion is known by his claws.

3. hoof (of a horse).

ONGLÉ, E, ônglé, *adj.* armed.

ONGLÉE, onglé, *sf.* numbness of the fingers (from cold).

ONGLET, ônglè, *sm.* **1.** thimble (of embroiderers) ; **2.** *Engrav.* flat graver ; **3.** *Bot.* claw, unguis, ungula : the narrow portion of a petal in polypetalous corollas ; **4.** *Book-b.* fold, guard ; **5.** *Print.* single-leaf cancel ; **6.** mitre : *a*) the end of a moulding forming an angle of 45 degrees ; *b*) a junction of boards at an angle of 45 degrees. **Assembler à —,** to mitre.

7. nail-hole, notch (of penknives) ; **8.** *Surg.* pterygium ; **9.** *Geom.* ungula.

ONGLETÉ, E, ôngloeté, *adj. Bot.* unguiculated, unguiculate : noting petals having a claw or narrow lower part.

ONGLETTE, ônglêt', *sf. Engrav.* flat graver.

ONGLIER, ônglié, *sm.* **1.** nail-trimmer ; **2.** case of instruments for trimming the nails.

ONGLON, ônglôn, *sm.* hoof of cloven-footed animals ; nail of tortoises.

ONGUENT, ôngân-t, [Lat. : unguentum ; ungĕre, to anoint], *sm.* ointment, unguent, salve. **— miton mitaine,** useless remedy. **C'est de l'— miton mitaine,** it is as good as a poultice on a wooden leg.

ONGUICULÉ, E, ônguikulé, *adj.* unguiculate, unguiculated : having a claw or claws.

ONGUIFORME, ônguifôrm', [Lat. : unguis, claw ; forma, form], *adj.* unguiform: shaped like a claw.

ONGULÉ, E, ôngulé, *adj. Zool.* ungulate, hoofed.

ONIROCRITIE, onirokrisi, [Gr. : ὄνειρος, dream ; κρίσις, judgement], *sf.* oneirocritics *pl.*, oneirocriticism, oneiroscopy : the art of interpreting dreams.

ONIROCRITIQUE, onirokritik', *sf.* oneirocritics *pl.*

ONIRODYNIE, onirodini, [Gr. : ὄνειρος, dream ; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* oneirodynia : somnambulism and nightmare.

ONIROMANCE, ôniromâns', **ONIROMANCIE,** oniromânsi, [Gr. : ὄνειρος, dream ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* oneiromancy : divination by dreams.

ONIROMANCIEN, oniromânsyan, *sm.* oneirocritic, oneiroscopist : interpreter of dreams.

ONOCROTALE, onokrotal', [Gr. : ὀνοκρόταλος, pelican], *sm. Ornith.* white pelican.

ONOMASTIQUE, onomastik [Gr. : ὄνομα, name], *adj.* onomastic : consisting of names.

ONOMATOLOGIE, onomatolozhi [Gr. : ὄνομα, ατος, name ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* onomatology : the science of, or the derivation of names.

ONOMATOMANCIE, onomatomânsi, [Gr. : ὄνομα, ατος, name ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* onomancy, nomancy, onomomancy, onomatechny : divination by the letters of a name.

ONOMATOPÉE, onomatopé, [Gr. : ὄνομα, ατος, name ; ποιεῖν, to make], *sf. Gram.* onomatopœia : *a*) a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified ; *b*) an imitative word ; onomatope, onomatopy.

ONOMATOPÉIQUE, onomatopéik', *adj.* onomatopoetic : pertaining to onomatopœia.

ONONIDE, ononid', *sf. Bot.* ononis, rest-harrow : a genus of leguminous plants.

ONOPORDE, onopórd', *sm. Bot.* ono

pordon, cotton-thistle : a genus of composite plants.

ONTOLOGIE, ôntolozhi, [Gr. : ὤν, ὄντος, a being ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Philos.* ontology, metaphysics.

ONTOLOGIQUE, ôntolozhik', *adj.* ontologic, ontological: pertaining to ontology.

ONTOLOGISTE, ôntolozhist', *sm.* ontologist, metaphysician.

ONYCHOMANCIE, onikomâ*n*si, [Gr. : ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, nail ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* onychomancy : divination by the nails.

ONYX, oniks, [Gr. : ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, finger-nail], *sm. Miner.* onyx : a species of agate. [*adj.*] *Agate* —, onyx, onyx stone.

† **ONZAINE**, ô*n*zèn', *sf.* eleven : a collection of eleven things.

ONZE, ô*n*z' [Lat. : undecim, eleven], *adj.* 1. eleven : ten and one ; 2. eleventh. **Page —**, the eleventh page. **Louis onze** (written *L. XI*), Lewis the Eleventh, Lewis XI.

[REM. — The *e* of *le*, *de*, or *que*, is not elided before *onze* : **le —, de — enfants**, *nous n'étions que* —. The *e* of *entre* is always elided in the pronunciation· entre — *heures et midi*, *pr.* â*n*trô*n*zœr é midi. —. The final consonants of words preceding *onze* are never pronounced : **Ils étaient —**, *pr.* ilz été ô*n*z'. — The same rules are applied to the derivatives of *onze*.]

ONZE, *sm.* 1. eleven : the number following ten ; 2. the eleventh. **Le — du mois**, the eleventh of the month. **Il est — heures exactement**, it is exactly eleven o'clock.

ONZIÈME, ô*n*zyèm', *adj.* eleventh : the ordinal of *onze*. **Le — régiment de ligne**, the eleventh regiment of the line.

ONZIÈME, *sm.* eleventh : *a*) the next one after the tenth ; *b*) eleventh part ; *c*) eleventh day. **Nous étions au — de ligne**, we were in the eleventh of the line.

ONZIÈME, *sf. Mus.* eleventh.

ONZIÈMEMENT, ô*n*zyèm'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* eleventhly, in the eleventh place.

OOLITHE, oolit' [Gr. : ᾠόν, egg ; λίθος, stone], *sm. Geol.* oolite : a calcareous stone made up of round grains.

OOLITHIQUE, oolitik', *adj. Geol.* oolitic: pertaining to oolite. **Terrains oolithiques**, oolitic series.

OOLOGIE, oolozhi, [Gr. : ᾠόν, egg ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* oology : a treatise on eggs.

OOLOGIQUE, oolozhik', *adj.* of eggs.

OPACITÉ, opasité, [opaque], *sf.* opacity, opacousness, opaqueness : *a*) the quality of being impervious to light ; *b*) obscurity, darkness, want of light.

OPALE, opal', [Lat. : opalus], *sf. Miner.* opal : a silicious whitish stone. **— orientale, — de Hongrie**, Oriental opal. **— noble**, precious opal, noble opal. **— de bois**, wood opal.

OPALESCENCE, opalèssâ*n*s', *sf.* opalescence : the shining lustre of opal.

OPALIN, E, opala*n*, lin', *adj.* opaline, opalescent : resembling opal in lustre.

OPALISÉ, E, opalizé, *adj. Miner.* opalized : converted into a substance resembling opal.

OPAQUE, opak', [Lat. : opacus], *adj.* opaque, opacous : *a*) impervious to light, not transparent ; *b*) obscure, dark.

OPÉRA, opéra, [Ital. : opera ; Lat. : pl. of opus, work], *sm.* opera : *a*) a musical drama ; *b*) opera-house. **— comique**, comic opera. **Grand —**, grand opera.

OPÉRANT, E, opérâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* operating, operative, active.

OPÉRATEUR, TRICE, opératœr, tris', *sm. f.* 1. operator : *a*) a person who performs an operation ; *b*) *Surg.* one who performs some surgical operation ; 2. quack, quack doctor.

OPÉRATIF, IVE, operatif, ive, *adj.* operative : that can be performed.

OPÉRATION, opérasyô*n* ; *in poet*, siô*n*, [Lat. : operatio], *sf.* 1. operation : *a*) agency, action ; performance ; *b*) *Math.* something to be done ; *c*) plot, design ; *d*) *Milit.* movements of an army ; *e*) *Chem.* manipulation ; process ; *f*) *Surg.* any methodical action of the hand with instruments, on the human body. *a*) **Les opérations de la nature**, the operations of nature. **L'— du Saint-Esprit**, the operation of the Holy Ghost. **Les trois opérations de l'esprit**, the three operations of the mind. *b*) **Faire une — d'arithmétique**, to do an arithmetical operation.

2. *Fin.* speculation ; 3. *Com.* transaction. **Faire une —**, to make a speculation ; to have a transaction. **Terminer une —**, to close a transaction.

4. working (of a remedy).

OPÉRATOIRE, opératwar', *adj.* operative : relating to surgical operations.

OPERCULAIRE, opèrkulèr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* operculate, operculated : furnished with an operculum.

OPERCULE, opèrkul', [Lat. : operculum, cover,] *sm.* operculum : *a*) *Bot.* lid : cover of the seed-vessel in mosses ; *b*) *Conchyl.* the plate which closes the orifice of a shell ; *c*) *Ichth.* the apparatus, supported by bones, which protects the gills of fishes.

OPERCULÉ, E, opèrkulé, *adj.* operculated.

OPÉRÉ, E, opéré, *sm. f.* person having undergone an operation

OPÉRER, opéré-r, [Lat. : operari, —atus ; from opus, —eris, a work], *va.* [conj. like *accélérer*.] 1. to operate : *a*) to effect, to produce, to work out ; *b*) to do, to perform ; *c*) to perform a surgical operation. **Dieu qui opérait par eux de grandes choses**, God who made them do such great things. *b*) **— une multiplication**, to do a multiplication.

2. *Surg.* to operate upon, to perform an operation upon. **Se faire —**, to undergo an operation.

OPÉRER, *vn.* 1. to operate (on, upon) : to act, to work, to have agency, to produce effects. **La grâce opéra dans son âme**, grace operated upon her soul. *Massillon.* **La foi opère des miracles**, faith performs miracles. (Ironically) **Vous avez, ma foi, bien opéré**, you have made a pretty piece of work of it ! *Mol.*

2. to operate, to perform an operation ; 3. to work, to act : to produce effect on the body.

OPÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to be effected, to be operated, to be wrought. **Ce changement s'est opéré à vue**, this change was effected at sight.

OPÉRETTE, opérèt', [dim. of opera], *sf.* operetta : a short musical drama of a light character.

OPHICLÉIDE, ofikléid', [Gr. : ὄφις, serpent ; κλεῖς, key], *sm.* ophicleide : a brass wind-instrument.

OPHIDIEN, IENNE, ofidya*n*, dyèn', [Gr. : ὄφις, serpent ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* ophidian, ophidious : resembling serpents.

OPHIDIENS, *smpl.* ophidians, ophidia : an order of reptiles, serpents.

OPHIOGLOSSE, ofioglos', [Gr. : ὄφις, serpent ; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf. Bot.* ophioglossum, adder's-tongue : a genus of cryptogamic plants.

OPHIOGRAPHE, ofiograf', [Gr. : ὄφις, ιος, serpent ; γραφή, description], *sm.* ophiologist : one versed in ophiology.

OPHIOGRAPHIE, ofiografi, *sf.* ophiology : description of serpents.

OPHIOLÂTRIE, ofiolatri, [Gr. : ὄφις, ιος, serpent ; λατρεία, adoration], *sf.* ophiolatry : serpent-worship.

OPHIOLOGIE, ofiolozhi, [Gr. : ὄφις, ιος, serpent ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* ophiology : a treatise on serpents.

OPHIOMANCIE, ofiomâ*n*si, [Gr. : ὄφις, ιος, serpent ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* ophiomancy : divination by means of serpents.

OPHIOPHAGE, ofiofazh', [Gr : ὄφις, ιος, serpent ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* ophiophagous : feeding on serpents.

OPHIOSTOME, ofiostom', [Gr. : ὄφις, ιος, serpent ; στόμα, mouth], *sm.* ophiostoma : a genus of intestinal worms.

OPHITE, ofit', [Gr. : ὄφις, serpent], *sm.* 1. *Miner.* ophite : green porphyry, serpentine ; 2. Ophite : one of a Gnostic sect of the second century.

OPHIUCHUS, ofiukus', [Lat., from Gr. ὄφις, serpent ; ἔχω, I have], *sm. Astron.* Ophiuchus, Serpent-bearer : a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

OPHIURES, ofiur', *smpl.* ophiura : a genus of star-fishes.

OPHTALMIE, oftalmi, [Gr. : ὀφθαλμός, eye], *sf. Med.* ophthalmy, ophtalmia : inflammation of the eye.

OPHTALMIQUE, oftalmik', *adj.* ophthalmic : relating to the eye.

OPHTALMODYNIE, oftalmodini, [Gr. : ὀφθαλμός, eye; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* opthalmodynia : pain in the eye.

OPHTALMOGRAPHIE, oftalmografi, [Gr.: ὀφθαλμός, eye ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* opthalmography : anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTALMOLOGIE, oftalmolozhi, [Gr. : ὀφθαλμός, eye ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* opthalmology : a treatise on the eye.

OPHTALMOMÈTRE, oftalmomètr', [Gr. : ὀφθαλμός, eye ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* ophthalmometer : an instrument for measuring the capacity of the different parts of the eye.

OPHTALMOPLÉGIE, oftalmoplegi, [Gr. : ὀφθαλμος, eye ; πληγή, blow], *sf. Med.* ophthalmoplegia : paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTALMOSCOPE, oftalmoskop', [Gr. : ὀφθαλμός, eye ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* ophthalmoscope : an instrument for examining the state of the eye.

OPHTALMOSCOPIE, oftalmoskopi, *sf.* ophthalmoscopy : the act of using the ophthalmoscope.

OPHTALMOTOMIE, oftalmotomi, [Gr. : ὀφθαλμος, eye ; τομή, cutting], *sf.* ophthalmotomy : dissection of the eye.

OPIACÉ, E, opiasé, *adj.* opiated : containing opiates.

OPIANIQUE, opianik', *adj. Chem.* opianic : noting an acid obtained from narcotine.

OPIAT, opia, *sm.* 1. opiate : a medicine containing opium ; 2. electuary.

OPILATIF, IVE, opilatif, tiv', [opiler], *adj. Med.* obstructive ; † oppilative.

OPILATION, opilasyô*n*, *sf. Med.* obstruction ; † oppilation.

OPILER, opilé-r, [Lat. : oppilāre), *va. Med.* to obstruct ; † to oppilate.

OPIMES, opim', [Lat. : opimus, rich], *adj. fpl. Antiq.* excellent. **Dépouilles opimes**, spolia opima.

OPINANT, opinâ*n*, *sm.* speaker.

OPINER, opiné-r, [Lat. : opināri, to think], *vn.* 1. to opine, to give one's opinion, to speak. — **sur une affaire**, to speak about a thing.

2. to vote; 3. to be of opinion. **Ils opinèrent qu'il fallait profiter d'une si heureuse occasion**, they were of opinion that they had better not lose so good an opportunity. **Chacun opine à la vengeance**, all called for vengeance. — **du bonnet**, V. *Bonnet*.

† **OPINEUR**, opinœr, *sm.* opinant : one who opines, who forms an opinion.

OPINIÂTRE, opiniâtr', [opinion], *adj.* 1. opinionated, opinionative : firmly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate, stubborn, headstrong; wilful. **La mule est un animal —**, the mule is an obstinate animal.

2. (of things) obstinate, stubborn; persevering; steady, unshaken, unwavering. **Cette — aversion est une chose extraordinaire**, that obstinate aversion is most extraordinary. **Un travail —**, persevering labour. **Combat —**, stubborn fight. **Un rhume —**, a stubborn cold.

OPINIÂTRE, *smf.* obstinate person, stubborn person.

OPINIÂTRÉMENT, opiniâtrémân-t, *adv.* 1. obstinately, stubbornly. **Soutenir — une erreur**, to obstinately maintain an error.

2. firmly, steadily.

OPINIÂTRER, opiniâtré-r, *va.* 1. to render obstinate *or* stubborn; 2. to maintain obstinately.

OPINIÂTRER (S'), *v. refl.* to be, to remain obstinate. **Elle s'opiniâtre à ne voir aucun médecin**, she obstinately refuses to see a doctor. **Ne vous opiniâtrez point à cela**, do not be so obstinate about that.

OPINIÂTRETÉ, opiniâtrœté, *sf.* 1. obstinacy, opiniativeness, opinionativeness : inflexibility of opinion; stubbornness; 2. resolution, steadiness.

OPINION, opiniôn, [Lat. : opinio], *sf.* 1. opinion : *a*) the judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory, event, etc.; notion, view, persuasion, sentiment; *b*) the jugdment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; *c*) good opinion, favourable judgment or estimate; *d*) *Log.* belief founded on probability; *e*) doctrine. *a*) **Les opinions sont partagées**, opinions are divided. **Soutenir son —**, to maintain one's opinion. **Il faut des siècles pour détruire une — populaire**, it requires centuries to destroy a popular notion. **C'est une affaire d'—**, it is a mere matter of opinion. **L'— publique**, public opinion. **Un mal d'—**, an imaginable disease. **Un mal d'— ne touche que les sots**, an imaginary ill grieves none but a fool. *Mol. Amph.* i. 4. *b*) **L'— que j'ai de moi-même est trop bonne pour croire...**, I have too good an opinion of myself to believe. **Il a bonne — de lui-même**, he thinks something of himself. **Il n'y a qu'une — sur son sujet**, there is but one opinion about him. *c*) **Avoir — de quelqu'un**, to have a good opinion of a person.

2. vote. **Aller aux opinions**, to go to the vote.

3. party.

OPIOPHAGE, opiofazh', [Gr. : ὄπιον, opium; φαγεῖν, to eat], *sm* opium-eater.

OPISTHODOME, opistodôm', [Gr. : ὄπισθεν, behind; δόμος, house], *sm. Arch.* opisthodome : a building in the rear of a Grecian temple.

OPISTHOGRAPHE, opistograf, [Gr. : ὄπισθεν, backwards; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* opisthograph : manuscript or slab written on both sides.

OPISTHOTONOS, opistotonos, [Gr. : ὄπισθεν, behind; τόνος, tension], *sm. Med.* opisthotonos : a species of tetanus.

OPIUM, opiom, [Gr. : ὄπιον, from ὀπός, sap], *sm.* opium : the inspissated juice of the somniferous poppy.

OPOBALSAMUM, opobalsamom, [Gr. : ὀπός, sap; βάλσαμον, balsam], *sm.* opobalsum, balsam of Mecca, balm of Gilead.

OPODELDOCH, opodèldok, *sm. Pharm.* opodeldoc.

OPOPANAX, opopanaks, [Gr. : ὀπός, sap; πάναξ, all-healing plant], *sm.* opopanax : a gum resin.

OPOSSUM, opossom, *sm. Zool.* opossum : a marsupial quadruped.

OPPORTUN, E, opórtœn, tun', [Lat. : opportunus], *adj.* opportune, seasonable, timely, well-timed; convenient, expedient. **En temps —**, at the right time.

OPPORTUNÉMENT, opórtunémân-t, *adv.* opportunely, seasonably, in proper time.

OPPORTUNISME, oppòrtunism', *sm. Polit.* opportunism : practice of taking advantage of opportunities without regard for principles or ultimate consequences.

OPPORTUNITÉ, opôrtunité, *sf.* 1. opportuneness : the quality of being opportune; seasonableness, timeliness; expediency; 2. opportunity : favourable occasion; fit time.

OPPOSANT, E, opôzân-t, ânt', *adj.* opposing, opposite, opponent, adverse. **Être — à une mesure**, to oppose a measure.

OPPOSANT, *sm.* 1. opponent : one who opposes; opposite, adversary. **Il y a eu plusieurs opposants à cette résolution**, several were opposed to this resolution.

2. *Law-t.* party forming a judicial opposition.

OPPOSÉ, E, opôzé, *adj.* opposite : *a*) facing : placed in front, on the other side; *b*) adverse, opposed; *c*) contrary. *a*) **Les deux rives opposées**, the two opposite banks. **Feuilles opposées**, *Bot.* opposite leaves. *b*) **Des partis opposés**, adverse, opposite parties. *c*) **Chaud et froid sont deux termes opposés**, hot and cold are two contrary terms.

OPPOSÉ, *sm.* opposite : that which is opposed or contrary; reverse, contrary. **Ce fils est tout l'— de son père**, this son is quite the opposite of his father. **Cette proposition est l'— de telle autre**, this proposition is the reverse of such another.

OPPOSER, opôzé-r, [Lat. : ob, against; ponĕre, positum, to place], *va.* 1. to oppose : *a*) to set opposite, to face, to place in front; *b*) to put in opposition; to set over against; *c*) to place as an obstacle; *d*) to compare. *a*) — **une glace à une fenêtre**, to set a glass opposite a window. *b*) **Il fallait — à tant d'ennemis un homme d'un courage ferme et assuré**, it was necessary to oppose a truly courageous man to so many enemies — **le vice à la vertu**, to oppose vice to virtue. *c*) — **une digue à un torrent**, to oppose a dike to a torrent. *d*) **Un homme que notre siècle oppose à toute l'antiquité**, a man that our age compares to all those of former centuries.

2. to object (to), to urge (against); to allege; to plead. **L'usage, voilà tout ce que vous avez à nous —**, you have nothing to object to us but custom. **Qu'opposez-vous à ce raisonnement ?** what can you urge against this reasoning ?

OPPOSER (S'), *v. refl* 1. to be opposed, to be contrary; 2. (with *à*) to oppose : to act against; to resist, to withstand; to combat, to oppugn; to check, to thwart. **Il est tard de vouloir s'— au vainqueur**, it is rather too late to resist the conqueror. *Rac.* **S'— à la fuite de quelqu'un**, to oppose a person's flight

3. to object, to make an objection.

OPPOSITE, opôzit', [Lat. : oppositus], *sm.* opposite, reverse, contrary.

À L'OPPOSITE, *adv phr.* 1. oppositely, opposite, facing; in front; 2. contrarily, contrary.

À L'OPPOSITE DE, *prepos. phr.* opposite, facing; in front of.

OPPOSITIFOLIÉ, E, opôzitifolié, *adj. Bot.* oppositifolious.

OPPOSITION, opôzisyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : oppositio], *sf.* 1. opposition : *a*) the act of opposing; attempt to check or defeat; obstacle; *b*) contrariety; diversity; difference; *c*) *Pol.* the collective body of opponents to the administration or government; the party that opposes the administration; *d*) repugnance; *e*) *Rhet.* a figure by which two things are joined which seem incompatible; antithesis; *f*) *Log.* disagreement between propositions; *g*) *Astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180 degrees; *h*) (in the Fine Arts) contrast. *a*) **Je n'y mets aucune —**, I offer no opposition to it. **Cela éprouvera de l'—**, that will meet with opposition. **Sans —**, nem. con. (nemine contra). *b*) — **de sentiments**, difference of feeling. **Ces deux hommes sont toujours en —**, those two men never agree. *c*) **Membre de l'—**, oppositionist. **Être de l'—**, to be a member of the opposition, to be in the opposition.

2. *Law-t.* opposition; 3. *Law-t.* garnishment : a warning to a person not to pay money or deliver property to another; 4. *Law-t.* caveat (for patents).

OPPRESSER, oprèsé-r, [Lat. : opprimĕre, oppressum; ob, against; premĕre, to press], *va.* to oppress : *a*) to lie heavy on; *b*) to overpower, to overburden; *c*) † to crush down, to bear down. *a*) **Un poids m'oppresse la poitrine**, I am suffering from oppression of the chest. **Être oppressé**, to be oppressed. *b*) **Mon violent chagrin m'oppresse**, my violent grief oppresses me.

OPPRESSEUR, oprèsœr, *sm.* oppressor : one who oppresses or imposes unjust burdens on others.

OPPRESSEUR, *adj. m.* oppressive : hard, cruel, tyrannical.

OPPRESSIF, IVE, oprèsif, siv', *adj.* oppressive : tending to oppress.

OPPRESSION, oprèsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : oppressio], *sf.* oppression : *a*) *Med.* lassitude of body, a condition in which the system is oppressed; *b*) *Med.* a state in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected; (absolutely) oppression of the chest; *c*) the act of oppressing; tyranny; *d*) the state of being oppressed; hardship, misery. *b*) **Éprouver de l'—**, to suffer from oppression of the chest. *c*) **L'aversion naturelle que l'on a pour l'—**, the natural aversion one has to oppression. **Ils cherchent dans l'— des pauvres de quoi fournir à leur luxe**, they oppress the poor to provide themselves with luxuries. *d*) **Le peuple gémissait dans l'—**, the people were suffering under oppression.

OPPRESSIVEMENT, oprèsiv'mân-t, *adv.* oppressively.

OPPRIMANT, E, oprimân-t, ânt', *adj.* oppressing.

OPPRIMÉ, E, oprimé, *pa. p.* oppressed. [*Subst.* :] **Les opprimés**, the oppressed.

OPPRIMER, oprimé-r, [V. oppress], *va.* to oppress : to crush down, to bear down; to treat with hardship. — **les malheureux**, to

oppress the poor. **Si le tyran ne craint, il opprime, et s'il n'opprime, il craint,** whenever the tyrant does not fear he oppresses, and when he does not oppress he fears. *Corn. Hér.* v. 6.

OPPROBRE, oprobr', [Lat. : opprobrium], *sm.* opprobrium, disgrace, shame, infamy, reproach. **Être couvert d'—,** to be covered with shame. **L'— du genre humain,** the shame of mankind. **L'— avilit l'âme et flétrit le courage,** shame lowers man and make a coward of him. **Mourir dans l'— et dans l'ignominie,** to die disgraced and dishonoured.

OPSIOMÈTRE, opsiomètr', [Lat. : ὄψις, view ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Opt.* opsiometer : an instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision.

OPSOMANIE, opsomani, [Gr. : ὄψον, food ; μανία, rage], *sf. Med.* opsomania : a morbid love for some special kind of food.

OPTATIF, IVE, optatif, tiv', [Lat. : optativus ; optāre], *adj.* optative : expressing desire or wish.

OPTATIF, *sm. Gram.* optative mood, optative

OPTATIVEMENT, optativ'mâ-*n*t, *adv.* optatively.

OPTER, opté-r, [Lat. : optāre, —atum, to wish], *vn.* to choose, to declare for one of two things. **Il faut — entre ces deux propositions,** we must decide for one of those two proposals. **Il faut — des deux, être dupe ou fripon,** one must decide for one of two things, either to be a dupe or a knave. *Regnard, Joueur.* i. 7.

OPTICIEN, optisya*n*, *sm.* optician : *a*) a person skilled in optics ; *b*) one who makes or sells optic glasses.

OPTIME, optimé, [Lat.], *adv.* very well.

OPTIMISME, optimism', [Lat. : optimus, best], *sm.* optimism : *a*) the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best ; *b*) a disposition to take a most hopeful view of things.

OPTIMISTE, optimist', *smf.* optimist : one who considers that everything is for the best.

OPTION, opsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : optio], *sf.* option : *a*) the power of choosing ; the right of choice ; *b*) choice ; the act of choosing ; *c*) *Stock Ex.* the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain, at an agreed price. **Laisser à quelqu'un l'— d'une chose ou d'une autre,** to allow a person to choose one of two things.

OPTIQUE, optik', [Gr. : ὄψις, view], *adj.* optic, optical : relating or pertaining to vision or sight. **Axe —,** optic *or* optical axis. **Angle —,** optic angle. **Nerf —,** optic nerve.

OPTIQUE, *sf.* 1. optics *pl.* : the science of the light and the laws of vision ; 2. aspect, sight ; perspective ; 3. illusion. **— du théâtre,** scenic illusion.

4. peep-show, show-box.

OPTIQUEMENT, optik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* optically.

OPTOMÈTRE, optometr', V. *opsiomètre.*

OPULEMMENT, opulamâ-*n*t, *adv.* opulently.

OPULENCE, opulâ*n*s, [Lat : opulentia], *sf.* opulence, wealth, riches, affluence.

OPULENT, E, opulâ*n*-t, â*n*t , [Lat. : opulentus], *adj.* opulent, wealthy, rich, affluent.

OPUNTIA, opônsia, *sm. Bot.* opuntia, fig-tree, Indian fig : a genus of cactaceous plants.

OPUSCULE, opuskul', [Lat. : opusculum, dim. of opus, work], *sm.* opuscule : a small work ; tract.

OR, òr, [contr. from Lat. hora, hour], *conj.* 1. now : presently. [formerly also *ore, ores.*]

2. now : expressing a connection between two propositions, and introducing an inference ; 3. now, pray : used for exhorting. **Or çà,** now then. **Or, racontez-nous cette histoire,** now, tell us this story. **Le sage est heureux ; or Socrate est un sage, donc Socrate est heureux,** the wise man is happy : now, Socrates was a wise man, therefore Socrates was happy. *Acad.*

OR, òr, [Lat. : aurum], *sm.* 1. gold : *a*) a precious metal ; *b*) money ; *c*) riches, wealth. *a*) **Or en barre,** gold in bar. **Lingot d'or,** gold-i got. **C'est de l'or en barre,** *Fig.* it is as good as gold. **Juste comme de l'or, comme l'or,** pure as gold. **Or vierge, or natif,** native gold. **Poudre d'or,** gold-dust. **Lavage de l'or,** gold-washing. **Or de coupelle, or affiné,** refined gold. **Or au titre** standard gold. **Or de coquille, or en coquille,** shell-gold. **Lettre d'or,** gold letter. **Or mat,** dead gold. **Or d'orfèvrerie,** jeweller's gold. **Or en feuille,** gold-leaf. **Or vert,** green gold. **Vaisselle d'or,** gold plate. **Fil d'or,** gold wire. **Drap d'or,** cloth of gold. **Paillettes d'or,** gold spangles. **Or faux,** imitation gold. **Il est tout cousu d'or,** *Fig.* he is rolling in money. **Or filé,** spun gold, gold-thread. **Or battu,** beaten gold. **Batteur d'or,** gold-beater. **Bain d'or,** gold-bath. **Couleur d'or,** gold-colour. **Galon d'or,** gold-lace. **Or potable,** potable gold, tincture of gold. **Or musif,** mosaic gold. **Or couleur,** gold size. **Nombre d'or,** golden number. **L'âge d'or,** the golden age. **La Toison d'or,** the Golden-Fleece. **Des jours filés d'or et de soie,** *Poet.* very happy days. **L'aurore aux cheveux d'or,** *Fig.* the dawning light. **C'est un cœur d'or,** he is very kind-hearted. **Il parle d'or,** he talks like an angel. **Il vaut son pesant d'or,** he is worth his weight in gold. **Un marché d'or,** a good bargain. *b*) **Il a coûté plus d'or qu'il n'est gros,** he has cost more than he is worth. **On n'en peut avoir ni pour or ni pour argent,** it is not to be had for love nor money. *c*) **Ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux,** neither wealth nor honours can make us happy. **Il ne ferait pas cela pour tout l'or du monde, pour tout l'or du Pérou,** nothing could induce him to do that. **Acheter quelque chose au poids de l'or,** to give a high price for a thing. **Promettre des monts d'or,** to promise wonders. **Faire un pont d'or à quelqu'un,** to bribe a person.

2. gold coin. **Il m'a payé tout en or,** he paid me in gold. **Une pièce d'or,** a gold piece. **Jeter l'or à pleines mains,** to squander money. **A l'épreuve de l'or.,** gold-proof. *Prov.* : **Tout ce qui reluit n'est pas or,** all is not gold that glitters.

3 *Herald*, or : yellow colour, represented, in engraving, by dots spread over the field.

ORACLE, orakl', [Lat. : oraculum], *sm.* oracle : *a*) among pagans, the answer of a god ; *b*) the deity who gave answers to inquiries ; *c*) *Script.* the sanctuary or most holy place in the temple ; *d*) the communications, revelations or messages delivered by God to the prophets ; *e*) a wise sentence or decision of great authority ; *f*) a wise person, whose opinions are of great authority. *a*) **L'— de Delphes,** the oracle of Delphi. *b*) **Aller consulter l'—,** to consult an oracle. *Fam.* : **Parler comme un —,** to speak like an oracle. **Parler d'un ton d'—, avoir un ton d'—,** to speak sententiously. **S'exprimer en style d' —,** to use ambiguous language. *c*) **L'— avait vingt coudées de long,** the oracle was twenty cubits in length. *e*) **Ces augustes tribunaux où la justice rend ses oracles,** those awful tribunals where justice utters its oracles. *f*) **Cet homme était comme l'— de son siècle,** that man was the oracle of his age.

ORAGE, orazh', [Low Lat. : auraticum, from aura, wind], *sm.* storm : *a*) tempest ; a violent commotion of the atmosphere ; *b*) *Fig.* calamity ; affiction ; *c*) violent commotion ; war ; disorder ; insurrection, sedition ; *d*) tumult, trouble. *a*) **Il fait de l'—,** there is a storm. **Un — se prépare,** a storm is brewing. **Nous laisserons passer l'—,** we will let the storm blow over. **Le temps est à l'—,** the weather is stormy. *b*) **Tous les jours de ma vie ont été des orages,** my life has been full of afflictions. *c*) **Les orages d'une longue révolution,** the disorders of a long revolution. *d*) **Se dérober aux orages du monde,** to retire from the tumult of the world.

ORAGEUSEMENT, orazhœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* stormily.

ORAGEUX, EUSE, orazhœ-z, œz', *adj.* stormy : *a*) tempestuous ; storm-presaging, storm-menacing ; *b*) abounding with storms ; storm-tossed ; *c*) agitated by furious winds ; *d*) *Fig.* agitated as by a storm ; restless ; *e*) violent, passionate. *a*) **Un vent —,** a stormy wind. **Un ciel —,** a storm-menacing sky. **Le ciel est —,** the sky is stormy, the clouds forebode a storm. *b*) **Une mer orageuse,** a stormy sea. *c*) **Une nuit orageuse,** a stormy night. *d*) **Le malade a passé une nuit fort orageuse,** the patient has had a restless night.

ORAISON, orèzô*n*, [Lat. : oratio ; orāre, to pray], *sf.* 1. *Gram.* speech ; 2. oration, speech, discourse. **— funèbre,** funeral oration.

3. prayer, orison. **— dominicale,** Lord's prayer. **Faire une —,** to say a prayer. **Être en —,** to be praying.

ORAL, E, oral, [Lat. : os, oris, the mouth], *adj.* oral : *a*) pertaining to the mouth ; *b*) uttered by the mouth ; verbal ; *c*) verbal, spoken, not written. **Tradition orale,** oral tradition. **Enseignement —,** oral teaching. **Examen —,** oral examination.

ORAL, *sm.* l'oral examination. **Il a passé l'écrit mais il a échoué à l'—,** he passed the written examination, but he failed at the viva voce, oral examination.

ORALEMENT, oral'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* orally ; by mouth.

ORANGE, orâ*n*zh', [Ar. : naranj], *sf.* 1. orange : the fruit of the *Citrus aurantium.* **— douce,** sweet orange, *China orange.* **— amère,** bitter orange, Seville orange. **— mandarine,** mandarine, tangerine, China orange. **Écorce, d'—, zeste d'—,** orange-peel. **Couleur d'—,** orange-colour.

2. **— musquée,** orange-musk : a species of pear.

ORANGE, *sm.* orange : the colour of an orange.

ORANGE, *adj.* orange, orange-coloured. **Couleur —,** orange-colour.

ORANGÉ, E, orâ*n*zhé, *adj.* orange, orange-coloured.

ORANGE, *sm.* orange : one of the primary colours.

ORANGEADE, orâ*n*zhad', *sf.* orangeade.

ORANGEAT, orâ*n*zha. *sm.* candied orange-peel.

ORANGER, orâ*n*zhé, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* orange, orange-tree : *Citrus aurantium.* **Fleur d'—,** orange-blossom. **Eau de fleur d'—,** orange-flower water.

2. orange-man : one who sells oranges. (*Adject.*) **Fruitier —,** orange-man.

ORANGÈRE, orânzhèr', *sf.* orange-woman ; orange-girl.

ORANGERIE, orânzh'ri, *sf.* orangery : *a*) a gallery to preserve orange-trees in the winter ; orange-house, orange-conservatory ; *b*) a plantation of orange-trees ; orange-grove.

ORANGETTE, orânzhèt', *sf.* orange-pea : a young unripe orange.

ORANGISME, orânzhism', *sm.* opinions of the Orangemen.

ORANGISTE, orânzhist', *sm.* Orangeman.

ORANG-OUTANG, orân-outân, [Mal., man of the woods], *sm. Zool.* orang-outang : a great ape.

ORATEUR, oratœr, [Lat. : orator], *sm.* orator, speaker.

ORATOIRE, oratwar', [Lat. : oratorius], *adj.* oratorial, oratorical : pertaining to an orator. *Art.* —, oratory. **Style —,** oratorical style.

ORATOIRE, *sm.* oratory : *a*) a close apartment for private devotions ; *b*) a religious order ; *c*) the convent of the priests of the Oratory ; *d*) at Paris, a Calvinistic chapel.

ORATOIREMENT, oratwar'mân-t, *adv.* oratorially, oratorically.

ORATORIEN, oratoryan, *sm.* priest of the Oratory.

ORATORIO, oratorio, [Ital.], *sm. Mus.* oratorio.

ORBE, òrb', [Lat. : orbis, circle], *sm.* **1.** orb : *a*) *Astron.* the surface circumscribed by the orbit of a heavenly body ; *b*) (abusively) orbit, the path described by a heavenly body ; *c*) *Poet.* globe, sphere, heavenly body ; **2.** contour, outline ; border ; **3.** *Ichth.* orbis, orb-fish : a fish of a circular form.

ORBE, òrb', [Lat. : orbus, bereft], *adj.* **1.** *Surg.* bruising, contunding ; **2.** *Mason.* dead (as a wall).

ORBICULAIRE, órbikulèr', [Lat. : orbicularis, from orbis, circle], *adj.* orbicular, orbic, orbical, orbiculate, orbiculated, circular, round.

ORBICULAIREMENT, órbiculèr'mân-t, *adv.* orbicularly, circularly.

ORBICULÉ, É, orbikulé, *adj.* orbiculate, orbiculated : flat and round.

ORBITAIRE, órbitèr' [orbite], *adj. Anat.* orbital : relating to the orbit of the eye. **Fosses orbitaires,** orbits.

ORBITE, órbit' [Lat. : orbita ; orbits, a ring], *sf.* orbit : *a*) *Astron.* the path described by a heavenly body, *b*) *Anat.* socket : the cavity in which the eye is fixed. **L' — de Saturne,** the orbit of Saturn.

ORCANÈTE, ORCANETTE, órkanèt', [for arcanette, from arcanne], *sf.* orchanet, arkanet : the root of the *Anchusa tinctoria.*

ORCADES, òrkad', *sfpl. Geog.* Orkney Islands.

ORCHESTRATION, òrkèstrasyôn, *sf. Mus.* scoring.

ORCHESTRE, orkèstr', [Lat., from Gr. ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance], *sm.* orchestra : *a*) *Antiq.* in Grecian theatres, a place assigned to the chorus, its evolutions and dancing ; *b*) in Roman theatres, a place appropriated to senators and other distinguished persons ; *c*) in a modern theatre, a place appropriated to the musicians ; orchestre ; *d*) a place for spectators between the proper orchestra and the pit ; *e*) the musicians that occupy an orchestra, the performers in an orchestra ; band ; *f*) the collective mass of instruments employed in an orchestra. **Chef d'—,** the band-master, the director of an orchestra. **Un fauteuil d'—,** an orchestra stall.

ORCHESTRER, òrkèstré-r, *va. Mus.* to score.

ORCHIDÉES, òrkidé, [orchis], *sfpl. Bot.* orchidaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants.

ORCHIS, òrkis, [Gr., testicle], *sm. Bot.* orchis, orchid, foolstones : a genus of orchidaceous plants.

ORCINE, orsin', *sf. Chem.* orcine : a principle obtained from a species of lichen.

ORCHITE. orkit [Gr. : ὄρχις, testicle], *sf. Med.* orchitis : inflammation of the testicles.

† **ORD, E,** òr, òrd', [Lat. : horridus], *adj.* foul, nastly, dirty.

ORDALIE, òrdali, [Ang,-Sax. : or-dâl, trial], *sf.* ordeal : an ancient form of trial.

ORDINAIRE, òrdinèr', [Lat. : ordinarius], *adj.* **1.** ordinary : *a*) regular, customary, accustomed, settled ; *b*) usual, common ; *c*) not distinguished by superior excellence; of little merit. **Sa nourriture —,** his ordinary food. **Il est plus — aux hommes de penser d'après leurs actions que d'agir d'apres leurs principes,** it is much more usual for men to think according to their acts than to act according to their principles. **Une femme d'un esprit —,** an ordinary woman. **Un homme —,** an ordinary man. **L'état, le train — des choses,** the ordinary state, course of things.

2. (of functionaries) in ordinary.

ORDINAIRE, *sm.* **1.** usual practice ; **2.** ordinary fare ; ordinary ; **3.** ordinary allowance ; **4.** ordinary : a place of eating ; **5.** † ordinary mail ; post ; **6.** † post-day ; **7.** † fund established to pay the king's household and the troops ; **8.** ordinary : *a*) a judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes ; *b*) a bishop ; **9.** *pl.* menses, catamenia. **C'est un homme au-dessus de l'—,** he is a man above the common run. **L'— de la messe,** the ordinary of the mass.

A L'ORDINAIRE, *adv. phr.* as usual.

D'ORDINAIRE, POUR L'ORDINAIRE, *adj. phr.* commonly, usually, ordinarily.

ORDINAIREMENT, òrdinèr'mân-t, *adv.* ordinarily, commonly, usually.

ORDINAL, E, órdinal, [Lat. : ordinalis], *adj. Gram.* ordinal : noting order. **Nombre —,** ordinal number, ordinal.

ORDINAND, órdinân, [Lat. : ordinandus), *sm.* ordinant : ordaining bishop.

ORDINATEUR, TRICE, òrdinatœr, tris', [Lat. : ordinator, trix], *adj.* ordaining.

ORDINATION, òrdinasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ordinatio], *sf.* **1.** ordination : the act of conferring holy orders ; **2.** arrangement.

ORDO, ordo [Lat., order], *sm.* ordo : manual of the church-service.

ORDONNANCE, órdonâns', [ordonner], *sf.* **1.** ordering ; **2.** order : *a*) disposition, arrangement ; array ; *b*) mandate, injunction, command, precept ; regulation ; ordinance, decree, statute, law. *a*) **L' — d'un bâtiment,** the order of a building *b*) **Heureux ceux qui gardent les ordonances du Seigneur !** happy are those who keep the commandements of the Lord ! **Les ordonnances de saint Louis,** the ordinances or statutes of St. Louis. **— de police,** police order.

3. (in the fine arts) ordonance : the disposition of the parts of a picture, of a building, etc., so as to secure the best effect ; **4.** presription (of a physician) ; **5.** *Fin.* order. **6.** *Milit.* orderly. **Officier d'—,** orderly officer. **Par — du médecin,** by order of the doctor.

7. *Milit.* **Compagnie d'—,** unattached troop. **Habit d'—,** regimentals.

ORDONNANCEMENT, ôrdonâns'-mân-t *sm. Fin.* passing order for payment.

ORDONNANCER, ôrdonânse-r, *va.* to prescribe, to ordain ; *Fin.* to pass for payment.

ORDONNATEUR, TRICE, órdonatœr, tris', *sm. f.* orderer : one who orders or regulates ; regulator, disposer.

ORDONNÉ, E, ôrdoné, *pa. p.*; *adj.* ordered: *a*) regulated, disposed, arranged ; ordinate, regular ; *b*) ordained ; *c*) commanded. *Prov. V. Charité.*

ORDONNÉE, *sf. Geom.* ordinate : a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to the axis.

ORDONNER, órdoné-r, [Lat. : ordinâre, —atum], *va.* **1.** to order : *a*) to regulate, to arrange, to dispose ; *b*) to command, to enjoin, to appoint, to ordain ; to direct. *a*) **— un festin,** to arrange a banquet. *b*) **Mon devoir me l'ordonne,** my duty commands me. **Il m'ordonne de partir,** he orders me to start.

2. (of a physician) to prescribe ; **3.** † *Fin.* to pass for payment ; to order ; **4.** to ordain : to confer holy orders ; to order.

ORDONNER, *vn.* (with *de*) to dispose of.

ORDONNER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to submit one's self to order ; **2.** to be prescribed.

ORDRE, órdr', [Lat. : ordo,-inis], *sm.* **1.** order : *a*) regular disposition, methodical arrangement of things ; *b*) established process ; settled mode of proceeding ; *c*) business, subject ; *d*) disposition of a troop; array ; *e*) good management ; regularity ; *f*) natural law ; rule ; regulation ; *g*) discipline ; subordination ; *h*) proper state ; condition. *a*) **Mettre tous les livres en —,** to put all the books in order. **Le défaut d'— ne plaît que par intervalles,** want of order only pleases now and then. **Mettre en —,** to put, to set in order ; to order. **Il vient le premier en —,** he is the first on the list in order. **Le style n'est que l'ordre et le mouvement qu'on met dans les pensées,** style is nothing but a clear and methodical way of expressing one's thoughts. *Buffon.* **Mettre — à quelque chose,** to see to a thing. **Il y a bien de l'apparence que ce malheur vous arrivera si vous n'y donnez —,** that misfortune may befall you if you are not mindful. **Il s'en va dans ses terres pour donner — à ses affaires,** he is going to his estate to see to his affairs. *b*) **— de succession,** the order of succession. **Rappeler à —,** *Parl.* to call to order. **A l'— !** order ! *c*) **— du jour,** order of the day. *d*) **— de bataille,** order of battle ; array. **— de marche,** marching order. **Bel —,** fine, beautiful order. **En bon —,** in good order. **En — serré,** in close order (*or* array). **— mince,** order of battle with an extended front, but little depth. **— profond,** order when troops occupy a small front, but considerable depth in column. *e*) **Metire l'— dans les finances,** to introduce order into the finances. **Sans — tout devient incertain,** without order all is uncertain. **Je le dirai à M. Purgon afin qu'il mette — à cela,** I will speak to M. Purgon about it, so that he may set the matter right. *Mol. Mal.* im. i. 1. **Avoir de l'—,** to be orderly. **Manquer d'—,** to be disorderly. *f*) **Il est dans l'— que les parents meurent avant leurs enfants,** it is the law of nature for parents, to die before their children. **Cela n'est pas selon l'— de la nature,** it is not according to the law of nature. **Les fondements de l'— social,** the basis of social

order. **— public**, public order. *g*) **Faire rentrer les mutins dans l'—**, to compel rebels to return to their duty. **L'— a été troublé**, the order was disturbed. *h*) **Rétablir l'—**, to restore order. *h*) **Un nouvel — de choses**, a new order of things.

2. order : *a*) *Nat. Hist.* a group of objects subordinate to a class ; *Bot.* family, tribe ; *b*) system, class ; *c*) rank, class, division of men in society ; *d*) degree, rank, class ; rate ; *e*) *Math.* a term of succession ; situation in a series. *b*) **— d'idées**, order of ideas. *c*) **Il y avait trois ordres parmi les Gaulois**, there were three classes among the Gauls. **L'— du clergé**, the order of priests. **L'— de la noblesse**, the order of the nobility. **L'— du tiers état**, the order of the Third Estate. **L'— des avocats**, the order of advocates. *d*) **C'est un ouvrage de premier —**, it is a first rate work. **Des esprits du dernier —**, minds of very inferior order. *e*) **Courbe du second —**, curve of the second order.

3. order : *a*) society; religious, military or charitable fraternity ; *b*) society of knights. *a*) **L'— de Saint-Benoit**, the order of Benedictines. **L'— Teutonique**, the Teutonic order. **L'— des Templiers**, the order of Knights Templars. **L'— des Hospitaliers, l'— de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem**, or **l'— de Malte**, the order of Hospitalers *or* the order of Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem. *b*) **L'— de la Jarretière**, the order of the Garter. **L'— de la Légion d'honneur**, the order of the Legion of Honour.

4. *pl. Theol.* orders, Holy Orders. **Recevoir les ordres**, to take orders, to be ordained. **Entrer dans les ordres**, to take orders, to enter into orders.

5. *Arch.* order. **Il y a cinq ordres**, there are five orders. **L'— dorique**, the Doric order.

6. order : injunction, command, bidding, mandate, direction. **Prendre les ordres de quelqu'un**, to take a person's orders. **Ils furent punis pour avoir combattu sans en avoir —**, they were punished for having fought without orders. **Il leur donne ses derniers ordres**, he gave them his last directions. **Révoquer un —**, to revoke an order. **Il donna — de renvoyer les troupes**, he gave orders to send back the troops. **Il avait — de les accompagner**, he had orders to accompany them. **Cet avis a été inséré par — dans les journaux**, the newspapers were ordered to insert this notice. **Être aux ordres de quelqu'un**, to be at a person's beck and call. **N'être aux ordres de personne**, to be one's own master. **Jusqu'à nouvel —**, till further orders.

7. *Milit. Or.*, **mot d'—**, parole ; watchword, pass-word ; **8.** *Com.* order : a written direction addressed to a person for the payment of money, usually on behalf of another. **Billet à —**, promissory note. **A l'—, à son —**, to order. **A l'— de P.**, to P.'s order. **Passer à l'— de quelqu'un**, to make payable to a person's order.

D'ORDRE, *adv. phr.* by order. **D'— et pour compte**, by order and for account.

PAR ORDRE, *adv. phr.* **1.** by order ; **2.** in regular order.

EN SOUS-ORDRE, *adv. phr.* subordinately, in subordination, under another.

ORDURE, ordur', [ord], *sf.* **1.** excrements, dung, ordure ; **2.** filth, dirt ; rubbish ; dust. **Panier aux ordures**, dirt-basket, rubbish-pan, dust-basket, dust-hole.

3. dirt-basket, rubbish-pan, dust-hole. **Jeter quelque chose aux ordures**, to throw a thing into the dust hole.

4. *Fig.* filthiness, nastiness ; turpitude, vileness ; **5.** *Fig.* obscenity, ribaldry ; nasty thing. **Il y a des âmes sales pétries de boue et d'—**, some corrupt persons there are whose minds are full of low and filthy thoughts. *La Bruy.* VI.

ORDURIER, IÈRE, ördurye, ryér', *adj.* filthy, ribald, obscene.

ORÉADE, oréad', [Gr. : ὀρεάς, ἀδος, from ὄρος, mountain], *sf. Mythol.* oread : mountain nymph.

ORÉE, oré, [Lat. : ora ; os, oris, border], *sf.* border, verge, outskirts (of a wood). **Je voudrais bien avoir un beau jardin et vivre à l'— d'un bois**, I should like to have a fine garden and live on the border of a wood. *A. France. Sylvestre Bonnard.* 10, *juin.*

OREILLARD, E, oréyar, yard', [oreille] *adj.* lop-eared.

OREILLE, orèy', [Lat. : auricula, dim. of auris, ear], *sf.* **1.** ear : *a*) the organ of hearing ; *b*) the sense of hearing ; *c*) the faculty of distinguishing sounds ; musical perception ; *d*) the external prominent part of the ear ; *e*) *Fig.* hearing, attention, heed, regard. *a*) **— externe**, external ear. **— droite**, right ear. **Maux d'—**, ear-ache. **Un tintement d'oreilles**, a ringing in the ears. **Se boucher les oreilles**, to stop up one's ears. **Avoir les oreilles bouchées**, *Fig.* to be unwilling to hear. **Entendre des deux oreilles**, to listen with both ears. **J'ai entendu cela de mes propres oreilles**, I heard that with my own ears. **Être tout oreilles**, to be all ears. **Écouter de toutes ses oreilles**, *Fam.* to listen very attentively. **Il n'entend pas de cette — -là**, *Fig.* he 'll not consent to that. **Prêter l'—**, to listen, to hearken, to lend an ear, to give ear. **Ouvrir l'—**, to open one's ears ; to listen very attentively. **L'argent lui fait ouvrir les oreilles**, money makes him lend an ear. **Fermer l'— aux conseils**, to shut one's ears to advice. **Parler à l'—**, to whisper in the ear. **Dire quelque chose à l'— de quelqu'un**, to whisper something in a person's ear. **Dire deux mots à l'— de quelqu'un**, to threaten a person. **Murmurer à l'—**, to whisper. **Cela lui entre par une — et lui sort par l'autre**, that goes in at one ear and out at the other. **Avoir les oreilles rabattues d'une chose**, *Fam.* to have one's ears stunned with a thing. **Rompre les oreilles à quelqu'un**, to plague a person with talking. **Corner quelque chose aux oreilles de quelqu'un**, to din a thing into a person's ears. *b*) **Avoir l'— fine**, to have a quick ear. **Être dur d'—**, to be dull of hearing. **N'avoir point d'oreilles pour quelque chose**, not to consent to a thing. **N'avoir point d'oreilles pour quelqu'un**, not to listen to a person. **Venir à l'—, aux oreilles de quelqu'un**, to come to a person's ears. **Faire la sourde —**, to turn a deaf ear. **Cela écorche l'—**, that grates on one's ears. *c*) **Avoir l'— juste**, to have a good ear. **Avoir l'— dure**, to be hard of hearing. **Avoir de l'—**, to have an ear. *d*) **A longues oreilles**, long-eared. **Boucles d'—**, ear-rings. **Laisser passer le bout de l'—**, *Fig.* to betray one's self ; to let the cat out of the bag. **Tenir le loup par les oreilles**, *Fig.* to be in a scrape. **Dormir sur les deux oreilles**, to sleep without anxiety. **Secouer les oreilles**, not to care much about it. **A cette proposition il dressa les oreilles**, this proposal made him prick up his ears. **Avoir l'— basse**, to be down in the mouth, to be crest-fallen. **Tirer les oreilles à un enfant**, to pull a child's ears. **Tirer l'—**, to dun, to urge. **Se faire tirer l'—**, to be most unwilling, to be reluctant. **Il a accepté après s'être un peu fait tirer l'—**, he accepted after allowing himself to be pressed. **Enfin, il ne s'est pas trop fait tirer l'—**, after all he did not want much pressing. **Faites les choses galamment et sans vous faire tirer l'—**, do the thing properly and with a good grace. *Mol. Mar. forcé. sc.* 16. **Se prendre par les oreilles**, to fall together by the ears. **Y laisser ses oreilles**, to be badly treated. **Il sera bien heureux s'il en rapporte ses oreilles**, he may consider himself lucky if he gets back with his hair on his head. **Je lui couperai les oreilles**, I'll make his ears smart. **Frotter les oreilles à quelqu'un, lui donner sur les oreilles**, to box a person's ears, to give any one a drubbing. **Avoir sur les oreilles**, to have had a sound thrashing. **Il me lanterne les oreilles tous les jours**, he is continually buzzing something or other in my ears. **Se gratter l'—**, to scratch one's ear. **Avoir la puce à l'—**, to be very uneasy about a thing ; to have a flea in one's ear. **Mettre la puce à l'—**, to put a flea in a person's ear. **Échauffer les oreilles à quelqu'un**, to warm the ears of any one ; to provoke any one. *e*) **Je dois ici l'— à d'autres intérêts**, I must now be mindful of other interests. **Avoir l'— de quelqu'un**, to have free access to a person. **J'ai l'— du premier ministre**, I have access to the first minister. *Le Sage. Gil. Blas.* — *Prov.* V. *affamé, chaudron, chien, mur.*

2. ear : anything resembling ears ; handle. **Les oreilles d'une écuelle**, the ears of a porringer.

3. tie (of a shoe) ; **4.** ear-lap (of a cap) ; **5.** dog's-ear (in a book) ; **6.** corner, ear (of a bale) ; **7.** mould-board, earth-board (of a plough) ; **8.** *Naut.* fluke (of an anchor) ; **9.** end-tooth (of a comb) ; **10.** *Print.* frisket-tongue ; **11.** peak (of a mountain).

12. *Bot.* **— d'âne**, common comfrey : *Symphytum officinale.* **— d'homme**, asarabacca : *Asarum Europæum.* **— de lièvre**, *a*) hare's-ear : *Bupleurum falcatum* ; *b*) corncockle : *Agrostemma githago.* **— de murailles**, wall scorpion grass : *Myosotis stricta.* **— d'ours**, bear's-ear, auricula : *Primula auricula.* **— de souris**, *a*) mouse-ear, field scorpion-grass : *Myosotis arvensis* ; *b*) mouse-ear-chick-weed : *Cerastium tomentosum* ; *c*) mouse-ear-hawkweed : *Hieracium pilosella.*

JUSQU'AUX OREILLES, *adv. phr.* up to the ears ; from head to foot.

PAR-DESSUS LES OREILLES, *adv. phr.* over head and ears. **Être crotté jusqu'aux oreilles**, to be splashed with mud up to one's neck.

OREILLER, orèyé, [oreille], *sm.* pillow. **Taie d'—**, pillow-case. **Prendre conseil de son —**, *Fig.* to take counsel of one's pillow. **Pour qui s'épuise à travailler, la mort est un doux —**, death is a sweet rest to those who labour hard.

OREILLÈRE, orèyèr', *sf. Entom.* earwig : *Forficula auricularia.*

OREILLETTE, orèyèt', *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* auricle : one of the two venous chambers of the heart ; **2.** ear-rag ; **3.** ear-lap (of a cap).

OREILLON, orèyôn, [oreille], *sm.* **1.** † earpiece (of a helmet) ; **2.** *Med.* mumps : swelling of the cellular tissue surrounding the parotid gland.

ORÉMUS, orémus, [Lat., let us pray], *sm.* prayer, orison.

ORÉNOQUE, orénok', *sm. Geog.* Orinoco.

ORÉOGNOSIE, oréognozi, [Gr. : ὄρος, εος, mountain ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* orology : knowledge of mountains.

ORÉOGNOSTIQUE, oréognostik', *adj.* orological.

ORÉOGRAPHE, oréograf', [Gr. : ὄρος, εος, mountain ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* orologist : a describer of mountains.

ORÉOGRAPHIE, oréografi, *sf.* orography :

a description of mountains. V. *Orographie*.

ORÉOGRAPHIQUE, oréografik', *adj.* orographic, orographical.

ORFÈVRE, òrfèvr', [Lat. : aurum, gold ; faber, smith], *sm.* goldsmith, silversmith, gold- and silversmith. **— -bijoutier**, goldsmith-jeweller. **— -joaillier**, jeweller. **Vous êtes —, Monsieur Josse**, nothing like leather. *Mol. Am. Méd.* i. 1.

ORFÈVRERIE, òrfèvrœri, *sf.* **1.** goldsmith's art ; **2.** gold and silver goods.

ORFÉVRI, E, òrfévri, *adj.* wrought by the goldsmith ; worked up.

ORFRAIE, òrfrè, [from Lat. ossifragus, bre king bones], *sf. Ornith.* osprey, sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, fish-hawk, bald buzzard : *Falco haliætus*, a large bird of prey.

ORFROI, òrfrwa, [Lat. : aurum Phrygium, gold of Phrygia], *sm.* orfrays : fringe of gold, gold embroidery.

ORGANDI, òrgândi, *sm. Com.* clear muslin, book-muslin.

ORGANE, òrgan', [Gr. : ὄργανον], *sm.* **1.** organ : *a*) a part of a living body fitted to perform a particular action ; *b*) a part of a machine ; *c*) *Fig.* instrument, means, agent. *c*) **La parole est devenue l'— de la dissimulation**, speech has become the organ of dissimulation. **Les organes digestifs**, the digestive organs. **Ce journal est l'— de la démocratie**, that paper is the organ of democracy. **La bouche est l'— de la sagesse**, the mouth is the organ of wisdom. *Barth.*

2. voice. **Avoir un bel —**, to have a fine voice. **Ce chanteur n'a pas d'—**, that singer has no voice.

3. medium, agency ; **4.** mouth-piece, spokesman ; orator. **Je lui ai fait connaître ma réponse par l'— d'un tel**, I sent him my answer through such a one. **Vous lui servirez d'— auprès du prince**, you will speak for him to the prince. **F. qui a été si longtemps le digne — de l'Académie des sciences**, F. who has so long been the worthy orator of the academy of sciences.

ORGANEAU, òrganô, [organe], *sm Naut.* ring (of an anchor).

ORGANICISME, òrganisism', *sm. Med.* organicism : a medical doctrine.

ORGANIER, òrganyé, *sm.* organ-builder.

ORGANIQUE, òrganik', *adj.* organic, organical : *a*) relating to the organism, or to organs ; *b*) *Med.* that concerns an organ ; *c*) fundamental. **Substance —**, organic substance. **Chimie —**, organic chemistry. **Maladie —**, organic disease. **Loi —**, organic law.

ORGANIQUEMENT, òrganik'mân-t, *adv.* organically.

ORGANISABLE, òrganizabl', *adj.* organizable.

ORGANISANT, E, òrganizân, ânt', *adj.* organizing.

ORGANISATEUR, TRICE, òrganizatœr, tris', *adj.* organizing.

ORGANISATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* organizer . a person who organizes.

ORGANISATION, òrganizasyòn ; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* organization : *a*) the condition of an organized body ; structure , *b*) constitution. **L'— d'une société, d'une armée**, the organization of a society, of a company, of an army.

ORGANISÉ, E, òrganizé, *adj.* organized.

ORGANISER, òrganizé-r, [organe], *va.* **1.** to organize : *a*) to form with suitable organs ; to form organically , *b*) to distribute into suitable parts ; to establish and appoint the proper officers of ; *c*) to arrange, to dispose, to prepare ; **2** † *Mus.* to join a piano-forte to an organ.

ORGANISER (S'), *v. refl.* to get organized.

ORGANISME, òrganism', *sm.* organism : organical structure.

ORGANISTE, òrganist, [Low Lat. : organista], organist : a player on the organ.

ORGANOGÉNÉSIE, òrganozhénézi, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; γένος, birth], **ORGANOGÉNIE**, òrganozhéni, *sf.* organogenesis, organogeny : history of the development of the organs.

ORGANOGRAPHIE, organografi, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* organography : a description of the organs of a living body.

ORGANOGRAPHIQUE, òrganografik', *adj.* organographic, organographical.

ORGANOLOGIE, organolozhi, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* organology : a treatise on organs.

ORGANON, òrganôn, **ORGANUM**, organom, [Lat. : organum, from Gr. ὄργανον], *sm.* organon, organum : collection of Aristotle's treatises on logic.

ORGANONYMIE, òrganonimi, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; ὄνυμα, name], *Biol. sf.* organonymy : the nomenclature of organs.

ORGANOPATHIE, òrganopati, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; πάθος, suffering] *sf. Med.* **1.** disease of the organs ; **2.** organic disease.

ORGANOSCOPIE, organoscopi, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* organoscopy : inspection of the organs.

ORGANOTAXIE, organotaksi, [Gr. : ὄργανον, organ ; τάξις, order], *sf.* classification of living bodies according to their organization.

ORGANOTHÉRAPIE, òrganotérapi, [Gr. ; ὄργανον, organ ; θεραπεύειν, to heal], *sf. Med.* organotherapy : treatment of disease by the administration of portions of certain animal organs or extracts of them.

ORGANSIN, òrgânsan, [Ital. : organsino] *sm.* organzine, thrown silk : silk twisted like a rope, with different strands, to increase its strength.

ORGANSINAGE, òrgansinazh', *sm.* throwing.

ORGANSINER, òrgansiné-r, *va.* to throw, to twist twice.

ORGANSINEUR, òrgansinœr, *sm.* silk-throwster.

ORGASME, òrgasm', [Gr. : ὄργανον], *sm.* orgasm : *a*) excitement and turgescence in any organ ; *b*) *Fig.* immoderate excitement, emotion.

ORGE, òrzh', [Lat. : hordeum], *sf.* barley : *a*) *Bot. Hordeum*, a genus of grasses ; *b*) a kind of grain. **— commune, — carrée du printemps**, common barley. **— à six rangs, — carrée, — d'hiver, — escourgeon**, winter barley, six-rowed barley, bear, big bear, square barley. **— de Russie**, sprat barley, battledore barley, German rice. **— queue de souris, — queue-de-rat, — des murs**, squirrel's-tail barley, wall barley, way bennet. **— des prés**, meadow barley, meadow barley grass. **— maritime**, sea barley. **— nue, — céleste barbue**, naked barley. **— trifurquée**, Nepaul barley, Himalaya barley. **Pain d'—**, barley-bread. **Farine d'—**, barley-meal. **Grain d'—**, barley-corn. **Sucre d'—**, barley-sugar. **Eau d'—**, barley-water. **Faire ses orges**, *Fig.* to feather one's nest. **Grossier comme un pain d'—**, as coarse as a hop sack. **Être entre l'— et l'avoine**, to be embarrassed in one's choice. [*Orge* is maculine in the following expressions : **— mondé**, hulled or pot barley, Scotch barley. **— perlé**, pearl barley.]

ORGEAT, òrzha, [orge], *sm.* **orgeat : a** sweetened emulsion of almonds.

ORGELET, òrzh'lé, **ORGEOLET**, òrzholè, [O. Fr. : orgeol, from Lat., hordeolum, little grain of barley], *sm. Med.* sty : a small inflamed tumour at the edge of the eyelid.

ORGIAQUE, òrzhiak', *adj.* of the orgies.

ORGIE, òrzhi, [Lat. : orgia], *sf.* **1.** *pl. Antiq.* orgies : festival of Bacchus ; **2.** *Fig.* orgies, drunken revelry ; scene of drunkenness and debauchery.

ORGUE, òrgh', [Lat. : organus Gr. : ὄργανον], *sm.* [Feminine in the plural.] **1.** *Mus.* organ : a large wind-instrument. **— hydraulique**, hydraulic *or* water organ. **Toucher de l'—**, to play the organ. **Facteur d'orgues**, organ-builder. **Un jeu d'—**, an organ-stop. **De belles orgues**, a fine organ. **Buffet d'—**, organ-case. **— de Barbarie**, barrel *or* street organ. **Tuyau d'—**, organ-pipe. **Soufflet d'—**, bellows of an organ.

2. organ-loft ; **3.** *Mus.* **Point d'—**, rest ; **4.** † *Fortif.* orgues : a species of portcullis ; **5.** † *Milit.* orgues : a machine composed of several musket-barrels united, which were fired simultaneously.

ORGUEIL, orghiey, [O. H. Ger. : urquol, remarkable, which may have given *urgoli*, high opinion of one's self], *sm.* pride : *a*) haughtiness, arrogance ; inordinate self-esteem ; b) generous elation of heart, the noble and exalted emotion springing from a consciousness of worth, rectitude, etc. ; dignity, elevation ; *c*) that of which men are proud ; boast ; *d*) ostentation, splendour. *a*) **Être bouffi, gonflé d'—**, to be puffed up with pride. **Que son farouche — le rendait odieux**, how odious his fierce pride made him ! **Nous ne connaissons point l'— de la naissance**, we do not know what it is to be proud of our birth. *b*) **J'ai l'— de croire que je ne suis pas indigne de votre amitié**, I am proud to think I am not unworthy of your friendship. *c*) **Faire l'— de, être l'— de**, to be the pride of. *d*) **L'— de ses édifices... que la misère publique a peut-être élevés**, the splendour of its buildings which have perhaps been erected at the cost of public misery. — *Prov.* **Orgueil et misère ne s'arrangent guère**, a proud mind and a beggar's purse agree ill together. **L'orgueil qui dîne de vanité, soupe de mépris**, pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt.

ORGUEILLEUSEMENT, òrghœyœz'mân-t; *Vulg.* òrghèyœz'mân-t, *adv.* proudly.

ORGUEILLEUX, EUSE, òrghœyœ-z, yœz', *adj* proud ; possessing pride ; conceited ; arrogant, haughty, supercilious. **Un peuple —**, a proud people. **Parler d'un ton —**, to speak arrogantly.

ORGUEILLEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* proud person ; proud man ; proud woman.

ORICHALQUE, orikalk', [Gr. : ὄρος, mountain χαλκός, copper], *sm.* orichalch : a species of brass used by the ancients.

ORIENT, oriân-t, [Lat. : oriens, —entis, rising], *sm.* **1.** Orient : *a*) the east *b*) East, the countries which lie east of Europe. *a*) **Ce pays est à l— de el autre**, this country lies to the east of such another **Le commerce de l —**, the trade of the East. **Tant de choses éclatantes ont eu leur — et leur couchant**, *Fig.* so many great things have risen and fallen. *b*) **L empire d'—**, the Eastern empire.

2. water (of pearls) ; **3.** **Grand —**, Grand Orient, Grand Lodge (of freemasons).

ORIENTAL, E, oriântal, [Lat. : orientalis], *adj.* east, eastern, orient, oriental. **Les peuples orientaux**, eastern nations.

ORIENTALISME, oriântalism', *sm.* orien-

talism : *a*) doctrines and customs of the Asiatic nations ; *b*) knowledge of the eastern languages.

ORIENTALISTE, oriântalist', *sm.* orientalist : one versed in the eastern languages.

ORIENTATION, oriântasyôn, *sf.* 1. finding the cardinal points ; 2. aspect ; 3. *Naut.* trimming (of sails).

ORIENTAUX, oriântô-z, *smpl.* Orientals, Asiatics : the inhabitants of the East.

ORIENTEMENT, oriânt'mân-t, *sm.* 1. orientation (of churches) ; 2. *Naut.* trim (of sails).

ORIENTER, oriânté-r, [orient], *va.* 1. to give the right aspect, the right direction to ; to set righ ly ; 2. to set towards the east ; 3. to orient (a plan) ; 4. *Naut.* to trim (the sails). **Cette maison est bien orientée**, this house has a good aspect. **Mal orienté**, in a bad aspect.

ORIENTER (S'), *v. refl.* 1. to ascertain one's positions ; 2. to find one's way, to see where one is. **Laissez-moi m'—**, let me find out where I am. **Il s'avança dans la salle tâchant de voir et de s'—**, he went forward in the room, trying to see in which direction his way lay. V. *Hugo.*

ORIFICE, orifis', [Lat. : orificium], *sm.* orifice, opening, hole, aperture, mouth.

ORIFLAMME, oriflâm', [Lat. : aurum, gold ; flamma, flame], *sf.* oriflamme, oriflamb : an oblong red flag, which was anciently the royal standard of France.

ORIGAN, origân, *sm. Bot.* origan, origanum, marjoram : a genus of labiated plants.

ORIGÈNE, orizhèn', *pnm.* Origen.

ORIGÉNISME, orizhénism', *sm. Eccles. Hist.* origenism : the doctrines of Origen (186-254).

ORIGINAIRE, orizhinèr', [Lat. : originarius], *adj.* 1. native (of), proceeding (from). **Il était — de Naples**, he was a native of N. **Le tabac est une plante — d'Amérique**, tobacco is a plant native of America.

2. original, primitive.

ORIGINAIREMENT, orizhinèr'mân-t, *adv.* originally, primitively.

ORIGINAL E, orizhinal, [Lat. : originalis], *adj.* 1. original : *a*) primitive, pristine, first ; *b*) conceived or designed entirely by him who produced it ; not copied ; *c*) able to originate ; inventive. **L'édition originale d'un livre**, the original, the first edition of a book. **La copie originale d'un tableau**, the original of a painting. **Le texte — de la Bible est le texte hébreu**, the original texte of the Bible is the Hebrew text. **Une pensée originale**, an original thought. **Ils n'ont rien d'— et qui soit à eux ; ils ne savent que ce qu'ils ont appris**, they have nothing original, nothing of their own ; they only know what they have learned. *La Bruy.* **Il y a peu d'hommes vraiment originaux ; presque tous se gouvernent, pensent et sentent par l'influence de la coutume et de l'éducation**, there are very few original men, for education and custom influence the conduct, thoughts and feelings of most people. *Volt.*

2. eccentric, odd, strange. **On n'est pas plus — que lui**, it is impossible to be more eccentric than he is. **Il a un caractère —**, he is very eccentric.

ORIGINAL, *sm.* original : first copy ; archetype ; model. **Une copie conforme à l'—**, an exact copy. **L'— de cette statue est à Rome**, the original of that statue is at Rome.

ORIGINAL, E, *sm. f.* eccentric person : odd fellow ; humorist.

D'ORIGINAL, *adv. phr.* from the original source.

EN ORIGINAL, *adv. phr.* in the original ; in one's original form. **En propre —**, 1. in reality ; 2. in person, in one's own person.

ORIGINALEMENT, orizhinal'mân-t, *adv.* originally : in an original manner.

ORIGINALITÉ, orizhinalité, *sf.* 1. originality : the quality of being original ; 2. eccentricity, oddness, strangeness.

ORIGINE, orizhin', [Lat. : origo, —inis], *sf.* origin : *a*) that from which anything primarily proceeds ; beginning, commencement ; rise, source, spring, cause ; original ; *b*) *Geom.* the fixed point in a system of coordinates ; *c*) extraction, descent ; *d*) derivation, etymology ; original. *a*) **Toutes les rivières viennent d'une petite—**, all rivers come from a small source. **Ce fut là l'— de ma fortune**, that was the beginning of my fortune. *c*) **Vous êtes Grecs d'—**, you are of Greek extraction. *Fén.* **Toutes les origines des peuples sont visiblement des fables**, the origin ascribed to all nations are but fables. *d*) **L'— d'un mot**, the origin of a word.

DÈS L'ORIGINE, *adv. phr.* originally : from the first, from the beginning.

DANS L'ORIGINE, *adv. phr.* originally, at first, at the origin. **Les choses n'étaient point ainsi dans l'—**, things were not like that in the beginning.

ORIGINEL, ELLE, orizhinèl, *adj.* 1. original, primitive ; 2. *Theol.* original. **Péché —**, original sin.

ORIGINELLEMENT, orizhinèl'mân-t, *adv.* originally, from the first.

ORIGNAL, orinyal, *sm.* [*Pl. Orignaux.*] *Zool.* Canada elk.

ORILLARD, E, oriyar, yard', *adj.* V. *Oreillard.*

ORILLETTE, oriyèt', *sf.* corn-salad.

ORILLON, oriyôn, [dim. of orielle, ear], *sm.* 1. ear : anything resembling an ear ; 2. *Fortif.* orillon ; 3. *pl. Med.* mumps.

ORIN, oran, *sm. Naut.* buoy-rope (of an anchor).

ORION, oriôn, *sm. Astron.* Orion : a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

ORIPEAU, oripô, [O. Fr. : orie, golden ; peau, skin], *sm.* [*Pl. Oripeaux.*] 1. tinsel : *a*) foil of Dutch gold ; *b*) shining cloth, stuff or silk inwrought with spurious gold or silver lace ; *c*) *Fig.* anything shining with false lustre, anything showy and of little value ; 2. faded finery, *pl.* rags.

ORLE, òrl', [O. Fr. : ourle ; Ital. : orlo], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* orle, orlo, orlet : a fillet under the ovolo of a capital ; 2. *Herald.* orle : a border within the shield, at some distance from the edges.

ORLÉANISME, òrléanism', *sm. Pol.* orleanism : the party or doctrines of the partisans of the princes of Orleans.

ORLÉANISTE, òrléanist', *sm.* orleanist : a partisan of the Orleans family.

ORLÉANS, òrléan, *pnf. Geog.* Orleans. **Nouvelle- —**, New-Orleans.

ORLÉANS, òrléans', *sf.* orleans : a cloth made of worsted and cotton.

ORMAIE, òrmé, **ORMOIE**, òrmwâ, [orme], *sf.* elm plantation.

ORME, òrm', [Lat. : ulmus], *sm. Bot.* elm : *Ulmus*, a genus of trees of the order ulmaceæ. **— champêtre, — pyramidal**, English elm, common small-leaved elm. **— rouge**, red elm, slippery elm. **— fongueux, subéreux** or **à liège**, cork-barked elm. **— glabre**, smooth-leaved elm. (Ironically) **Attendez-moi sous l'—**, you need not expect me ; you may wait till doomsday.

ORMEAU, òrmô, *sm.* [*Pl. Ormeaux.*] young elm.

ORMIÈRE, ormyèr', *sf. Bot.* meadow sweet, meadow-queen, meadow-wort : *Spiræa ulmaria.*

ORMILLE, ormiey, [orme], *sf.* a hedge formed of little elms.

ORMIN, orman, *sm. Bot.* annual clary : *Salvia horminum.*

ORMUZD, òrmuzd, *pnm.* Ormuzd, Ormazd, Auramazda, Ahurmazd : the supreme deity of the ancient Persians.

ORNE, òrn, [Lat. : ornus], *sm. Bot.* flowering ash, manna-ash, manna-tree : a genus of trees of the order oleaceæ.

ORNEMANISTE, òrnœmanist', *sm.* ornamentist ; ornament-worker; decorator, decorative artist.

ORNEMENT, òrnœmân-t, [Lat. : ornamentum], *sm.* 1. ornament : *a*) embellishment, decoration ; that which adorns or embellishes ; *b*) any accessory part of a work which has the merit of adding to its beauty or effect ; *c*) honour, boast. *a*) **Les obélisques font le principal — de Rome**, obelisks are the principal ornament of Rome. **Les maisons y sont propres, commodes, mais sans ornements**, the houses are clean and convenient, but unornamented. **Se parer d'ornements**, to put on ornaments. **Un — de bon goût**, a tasty ornament. **Les ornements de la vanité**, the ornaments of vanity. *c*) **Faire l'— de sa famille**, to be the honour of one's family. **Les hommes qui ont été l' — de leur siècle**, the men who have been the boast of their age. *Fén. Tél.*

2. *pl.* sacerdotal attire.

ORNEMENTAL, E, òrnœmântal *adj.* ornamental : serving to decorate.

ORNEMENTATION, òrnœmântasyôn, *sf.* ornamentation, ornamenting.

ORNEMENTER, òrnœmânté-r, *va.* to ornament, to decorate.

ORNER, òrné-r, [Lat. : ornāre], *va.* to adorn, to ornament, to embellish, to deck, to bedeck, to decorate, to set off. **— un temple**, to adorn a temple. **Des arbres ornent cette promenade**, trees embellish this walk. **Les vertus ornent l'âme**, virtues adorn the soul. **Les figures ornent le discours**, figures add grace to speech. **La raison ornée des charmes de l'esprit**, reason set off with the charms of wit. *Volt.*

ORNER (S'), *v. refl.* to be adorned, to be decked, to be embellished.

ORNIÈRE, òrnyèr', [O. Fr. : orne, furrow, from Low Lat. orbitaria], *sf.* 1. rut : the sunken track left by wheels. **Un chemin plein d'ornières et de pierres**, a road full of ruts and stones. **Combler une —**, to fill a rut.

2. *Fig.* track, beaten track, path. **L'— de l'habitude**, the track of habit. **Retomber dans l'—**, to get into the track again. **Sortir de l'—**, to get out of the track.

ORNITHOGALE, òrnitogal', [Gr. : ὄρνις, bird ; γάλα, milk], *sm. Bot.* star of Bethlehem : a genus of liliaceous plants.

ORNITHOLITHE, òrnitolit', [G. : ὄρνις, bird ; λίθος stone], *sm.* ornitholite : a fossil bird.

ORNITHOLOGIE, òrnitolozhi, [Gr. : ὄρνις, bird ; λόγος discourse], *sf.* ornithology : the part of zoology which treats of birds.

ORNITHOLOGIQUE, òrnitolozhik', *adj.* ornithologic, ornithological : relating to ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGISTE, òrnitolozhist', **ORNITHOLOGUE**, òrnitolog', *sm.* ornitholo-

gist : a person skilled in the natural history of birds.

ORNITHOMANCE, òrnitomâns', **ORNITHOMANCIE**, òrnitomânsi, [Gr. : ὄρνις, bird ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* ornithomancy : divination by the flight of birds.

ORNITHOPE, òrnitop', *sm. Bot.* bird's-foot : *Ornithopus*, a genus of small papilionaceous plants.

ORNITHORYNQUE, òrnitorank', [Gr. : ὄρνις, ιθος, bird ; ῥύγχος, beak], *sm. Zool.* ornithorhynchus, water-mole, duck-billed platypus, duck-bill : a duck-billed mammal of Australia.

OROBANCHE, orobânsh', [Gr. : ὄροβος, vetch ; ἄγχειν, to choke], *sf. Bot.* orobanche, broom-rape : a genus of parasitical plants.

OROBANCHÉES, orobânshé, *sfpl. Bot.* orobanchaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

OROBE, orob', [Gr. : ὄροβος, vetch], *sf. Bot.* bitter vetch : *Orobus*, a genus of leguminous plants.

OROGÉNIE, orozhéni, [Gr. : ὄρος, mountain ; γένος, generation], *sf.* formation of mountains.

OROGNOSIE, orognozi, [Gr. : ὄρος, mountain ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* history of mountains and rocks.

OROGRAPHIE, orografi, [Gr. : ὄρος, mountain ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* orography : description of mountains.

OROGRAPHIQUE, orografik' *adj.* orographic, orographical.

OROLOGIE, orolozhi, [Gr. : ὄρος, mountain ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* orology : treatise on mountains.

OROLOGIQUE, òrolozhik', *adj.* orological.

OROMASE, oromaz', *pnm.* Ormuzd V. *Ormuzd.*

ORPAILLEUR, òrpâyœr, [from or, gold ; paille, straw], *sm.* gold-searcher, gold-finder.

ORPHÉE, òrfé, *pnm. Mythol.* Orpheus.

ORPHELIN, E, òrfœlin, lin', [Gr. : ὀρφανός; Lat. : orphanus ; O. Fr. : orfene and orfenin], *sm. f.* orphan : a child bereaved of both parents or of one of them. **— de père**, fatherless child. **— de mère**, motherless child. **Jeune —**, orphanet, young orphan.

ORPHELIN, E, *adj.* orphan, orphaned.

ORPHELINAGE, òrfœlinazh', *sm.* orphanage, orphanhood, orphanism : the state of an orphan.

ORPHELINAT, òrfœlina, *sm.* orphanage, orphan asylum.

ORPHÉON, òrféön, [from Orphée], *sm.* **1.** singing school (first established at Paris) ; **2.** singing-band ; choristers. ; choral society.

ORPHÉONIQUE, òrféonik, *adj.* choral, musical. **Concours —**, musical or choral competition.

ORPHÉONISTE, òrféonist', *sm.* singer, chorister, (in a band).

ORPHIE, òrfi, *sf. Ichth.* gartish, green-bone, horn-fish, sea-needle, sword-fish : *Esox belone.*

ORPHIQUE, òrfik', *adj. Antiq.* Orphean, Orphic : pertaining to Orpheus,

ORPHIQUES, *smpl.* **1.** votaries of Orpheus ; **2.** Orphica : poems ascribed to Orpheus.

ORPHIQUES, *sfpl.* Orphean mysteries.

ORPIMENT, orpimânt, [Lat. : auripigmentum ; aurum, gold ; pigmentum, paint], *sm.* orpiment : yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

ORPIN, orpin, *sm.* **1.** orpiment; **2.** *Bot.* orpine : *Sedum*, a genus of plants of the order crassulaceæ. **— reprise, —**, orpine, livelong, tuberous stonecrop. **— âcre**, biting stonecrop, wall-pepper.

ORQUE, òrk', [Lat. : orca], *sf.* orc : the grampus, a cetaceous mammal.

ORRERY, orréri, [Eng. from Charles Boyle Earl of Orrery, 1676-1731], *sm.* orrery, planetarium : an astronomical machine for representing the solar system.

ORSEILLE, òrsèy', [O. Fr. : orsole], *sf.* **1.** Bot. orchil, orchilla, archil, orchal, orchel: a species of whitish lichen ; **2.** orchilla-dye.

ORT, òr, [a form of *ord*], *adj. invar. Com.* gross weight, gross.

ORTEIL, òrtèy, [Lat. : articulus from artus, member], *sm.* **1.** toe : one of the small members forming the extremity of the foot. **Le gros —**, the great toe.

2. great toe, big toe.

ORTHOCHROMATIQUE, òrtokromatik, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; χρῶμα, colour], *adj.* orthochromatic : correct in rendering the relation of colours, without the usual photographic modifications.

ORTHODOXE, òrtodoks', [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; δόξα, opinion], *adj.* orthodox, orthodoxal : *a*) sound in religious opinions, not heterodox ; *b*) sound in moral or literary doctrines.

ORTHODOXE, *sm.* orthodox person.

ORTHODOXEMEMT, òrtodoks'mân-t, *adv.* orthodoxly.

ORTHODOXIE, òrtodoksi, *sf.* orthodoxy : *a*) soundness of faith ; *b*) soundness in opinions and doctrines.

ORTHODROMIE, òrtodromi, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; δρόμος, course], *sf. Naut.* orthodromy : the sailing in a straight course.

ORTHODROMIQUE, òrtodromik', *adj.* orthodromic : pertaining to orthodromy.

ORTHOÉPIE, òrtoépi, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; ἔπος, word], *sf.* orthoepy : correct pronunciation.

ORTHOÉPIQUE, òrtoépik', *adj.* orthoepic, orthoepical : pertaining to orthoepy.

ORTHOGNATHE, òrtognat', [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; γνάθος, jaw], *adj.* orthognatous : having a vertical jaw.

ORTHOGNATHISME, ortognatism', *sm.* orthognathism.

ORTHOGONAL, E, òrtogonal, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* orthogonal : right-angled. **Projection orthogonale**, orthogonal projection.

ORTHOGONALEMENT, òrtogonal'mân-t, *adv.* orthogonally, perpendicularly.

ORTHOGONE, òrtogon', *adj. Geom.* orthogonal, perpendicular.

ORTHOGRAPHE, òrtograf', [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; γράφειν, to write], *sf. Gram.* orthography : the art of writing words with the proper letters ; spelling. **Faute d'—**, orthographical error, fault of spelling, misspelling, wrong spelling. **Faire une faute d'—**, to misspell a word. **Mauvaise —**, bad orthography, misspelling.

ORTHOGRAPHIE, òrtografi, *sf.* **1.** *Gram.* orthography: spelling ; **2.** orthography: *a*) *Geom.* the art of representing an object by an orthographic projection ; *b*) *Arch.* the elevation of a building showing all the parts in their true proportion.

ORTHOGRAPHIER, òrtografié-r, *va.* to spell: to write the words with the proper letters.

ORTHOGRAPHIER, *vn.* to spell.

ORTHOGRAPHIER (S'), *v. refl.* to be spelled.

ORTHOGRAPHIQUE, òrtografik', *adj.* orthographic, orthographical : *a*) *Gram.* relating to orthography or spelling, *b*) projected on a plane by straight lines at right angles to the plane. **Projection — de la sphère**, othographic projection of the sphere.

ORTHOGRAPHIQUEMENT, òrtografik'-mân-t, *adv.* orthographically.

ORTHOGRAPHISTE, òrtografist', *sm.* orthographer, orthographist : one who writes on orthography or spelling.

ORTHOPÉDIE, òrtopédi, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; παῖς, παιδός, a child], *sf. Surg.* orthopædy, orthopedy : the art of remedying deformities in the human body.

ORTHOPÉDIQUE, òrtopédik', *adj.* orthopedic, orthopedical : relating to orthopedy.

ORTHOPÉDISTE, òrtopédist', *sm.* orthopedist : a physician or surgeon skilled in curing natural deformities.

ORTHOPHONIE, ortofoni [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; φωνή, voice], *sf.* orthophony the proper culture of the voice.

ORTHOPNÉE, ortopné, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; πνεῖν, to breathe], *sf. Med.* orthoppy, orthopnœa : difficulty in breathing, impracticability of breathing in the horizontal position.

ORTHOPNOÏQUE, òrtopnoïk', *adj.* affected with orthopny.

ORTHOPTÈRE, òrtoptèr' [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; πτερόν, wing], *adj. Entom.* orthopterous : pertaining to the orthoptera.

ORTHOPTÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* orthoptera, orthopterans : an order of insects having the two inferior wings folded lengthwise.

ORTHOSCOPE, ortoskope, [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* orthoscope : an instrument for examining the iris of the eye.

ORTHOSCOPIQUE, ortoskopik, *adj. Phot.* orthoscopic : giving an image in correct or normal proportions.

ORTHOSE, òrtòz, *sm. Miner.* feldspar.

ORTHOTROPE, òrtotrop', [Gr. : ὀρθός, straight ; τροπή, a turn], *adj. Bot.* orthotropal, orthotropous : noting the embryo when it is straight.

ORTIE, òrti, [Lat. : urtica], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* nettle : *Urtica*, a genus of wild plants. **— — dioïque, grande —**, great nettle. **— brûlante, petite —, — grièche**, small nettle. **— romaine**, Roman nettle. **Jeter le froc aux orties**, *Fig.* to throw to the dogs ; to give up one's profession.

2. *Bot.* **— jaune**, yellow weasel-snout : *Galeobdolon luteum.* **— rouge**, *a*) red hemp-nettle : *Galeopsis ladanum* ; *b*) large-flowered hemp-nettle : *Galeopsis versicolor* ; *c*) red dead-nettle, archangel : *Lamium purpureum.* **— blanche**, white dead-nettle, white archangel : *Lamium album.* **— puante, — des crapauds, — morte des bois**, hedge woundwort : *Stachys sylvatica.* **— bleue**, nettle-leaved bell flower : *Campanula trachelium.* **— royale, — morte**, *a*) common hemp-nettle : *Galeopsis tetrahit* ; *b*) white dead-nettle, white archangel ; *c*) marsh woundwort : *Stachys palustris* ; *d*) annual mercury : *Mercurialis annua.*

3. *Veter.* rowel.

ORTIER, òrtié-r, *va.* to nettle, to sting.

ORTIVE, òrtiv', *adj. Astron.* ortive.

ORTOLAN, òrtolân, [Lat. : hortulanus, gardener ; hortus, garden], *sm. Ornith.* ortolan : *Emberiza hortulana*, a small bird esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

ORVALE, òrval', *sf. Bot.* **1.** orval : *Lamium orvale*, a plant of the labiate family ; **2.** clary : *Salvia sclarea.* **— des prés**, meadow sage, meadow clary.

ORVET, òrvè, *sm.* slow-worm, blind-worm : *Anguis fragilis*, an innocuous reptile.

ORVIÉTAN, òrviétân, [Ital : orvietano], *sm.* orvietan : an antidote for poison : nostrum. **Marchand d'—**, quack.

ORYCTOGNOSIE, oriktognozi [Gr. : ὀρυκτός, fossil ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* orygte nosy ; mineralogy.

ORYCTOGRAPHIE, oriktografi' [Gr. : ὀρυκτός, fossil ; γράφειν, to write), *sf.* oryctography : description of fossils.

ORYCTOLOGIE, oriktolozhi, [Gr. : ὀρυκτός, fossil ; λόγος, treatise], *sf.* oryctology : treatise on fossils.

ORYCTOLOGIQUE, oriktohzhik', *adj.* oryctological.

ORYCTOLOGISTE, oriktolozhist', **ORYCTOLOGUE**, oriktolog', *sm.* oryctologist : a person versed in the study of fossils.

ORYCTOZOOLOGIE, oriktozolozhi [Gr. : ὀρυκτός : dug out ; ζῶον, animal ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* oryctozoology : palæontology.

ORYZIVORE, orizivor', [Lat. : oryza, rice; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* feeding on rice.

ORYZOPHAGE, orizofazh', [Gr. : ὄρυζα, rice ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* rice-eating.

OS, os *or* ô [Lat. : os], *sm.* [*Pl.* os (o-z).] bone. **Ronger un —**, to pick, to gnaw a bone. **Ronger, manger quelqu'un jusqu'aux os**, *Fig.* to ruin a person. **Donner un — à ronger à quelqu'un**, to give a person something to do. **C'est un — bien dur à ronger**, *Fig.* that's a hard nut to crack. **Jeter un — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a bone to pick. **Rompre les os à quelqu'un**, to break a person's bones ; to beat any one unmercifully. **En chair et en —**, in person. **N'avoir que la peau et les os, que la peau sur les os**, to be skin and bones. **Les os lui percent la peau**, his bones come through his skin. **Percé, mouillé jusqu'aux os**, wet through. **Jusqu'à la moelle des os**, to the back-bone. **Laisser ses os quelque part**, to lay one's bones somewhere. **Il ne fera pas de vieux os**, he will never make old bones. **Si j'avais de l'argent dans les os, je les casserais pour vous satisfaire**, if there were money in my bones, I would break them to satisfy you. — *Prov.*: *V. Chien.*

OS. *Slang.* money, tin, brass. **Avoir de l'—**, to have tin, to have plenty of stuff.

OSANORE, osanor', [os, bone ; an, without ; or, gold], *adj.* artifcial (tooth).

OSCHÉOCÈLE, oskéosèl', [Gr. : ὄσχεον, scrotum ; κήλη, hernia], *sf. Surg.* oscheocele : scrotal hernia.

OSCILLANT, E, ossillân-t, lânt', *adj.* oscillating.

OSCILLATION, ossillasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* oscillation : *a*) vibration, a moving backward and forward ; *b*) *Fig.* fluctuation, wavering.

OSCILLATOIRE, ossillatwar', *adj.* oscillatory. **Mouvement —**, oscillatory motion.

OSCILLER, ossillé-r, [Lat. : oscillāre, — atum, to swing ; oscillum, a swing], *vn.* **1.** to oscillate : to swing, to vibrate, to move backward and forward ; **2.** *Fig.* to balance, to fluctuate, to waver.

OSCILLOGRAPHE, ossilograf, [Lat. : oscillāre ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm.* oscillograph : an instrument for measuring the angle through which a ship rolls or pitches at sea.

OSCILLOMÈTRE, ossilometr', [Lat. : oscillāre ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* oscillometer. V. *Oscillographe.*

OSCITANT, E, ossitân, ânt', *adj. Med.* oscitant, yawning.

OSCULATEUR, TRICE, oskulatœr, tris', *adj. Geom.* osculatory : having the same curvature with any curve at any given point. **Cercle —**, osculatory circle. **Courbe osculatrice**, osculatrix.

OSCULATION, oskulasyôn [Lat. : osculatio, from osculari, — atus, to kiss], *sf. Geom.* osculation : contact of the second order.

OSCULE, oskul', [Lat. : osculum, a little mouth], *sf.* oscule : a small bilabiate aperture.

OSÉ, E, ôzé, *adj.* bold, daring., attempted.

OSEILLE, ozèy', [Lat. : oxalis], *sf. Bot.* sorrel : *Rumex*, a name of several plants of the order polygoneæ. **— des jardins, — commune, grande —**, common sorrel. **Petite —, — de brebis**, sheep's sorrel. **— sanguine**, bloody-veined dock. **— aquatique**, water dock. **—épinard**, patience dock, garden patience. **Oxalide —, petite —, — ronde, — à trois feuilles, — de bûcheron**, wood-sorrel. **Sel d'—**, salt of sorrel, essential salt of lemons : binoxalate of potash. **— de Guinée**, red sorrel.

OSER, ôzé-r, [Lat. : audēre, to dare], *va.* to dare, to venture, to risk, to be so bold as. **Qui oserait le blâmer ?** who could venture to blame him ? **J'oserai lui résister**, I shall venture to resist him. **Si j'ose le dire, si j'ose m'exprimer ainsi**, if I may venture to express myself thus. **Personne n'ose lui apprendre cette nouvelle**, all are afraid to tell him this news. **Je n'oserais vous le dire**, I dare not tell it you. (Neutrally) **Peut-être avec le temps j'oserai davantage**, I may perhaps grow bolder in time. **Il faut savoir —**, you must dare. **Elle avait grand peur, mais n'osa pas tourner la tête**, she was very much afraid, but durst not turn her head, *Mérim.*

OSERAIE, ôz'rê, [osier), *sf.* osiery, osier-bed, osier-ground, osier-holt.

OSEUR, ôzœr, *sm.* bold man.

OSIER, ôzyé, [orig. doubtful ; perhaps Gr. οἶσος], *sm.* **1.** osier : *a*) *Bot.* willow, *Salix* ; *b*) any shrub having long, pliant, twiggy branches ; *c*) the twigs of those plants ; withe, willow-twig, withy. *a*) — **blanc**, common osier. **— jaune, saule —**, yellow willow, golden osier. **— rouge**, bitter purple willow. **— brun**, long-leaved triandrous willow, Spaniard rod. *c*) **Pliant comme de l'—**, as pliant as osier. **D'—**, wicker, withy. **Un panier d'—**, a wicker basket.

2. *Bot.* **— fleuri, — Saint-Antoine**, rosebay willow-herb.

OSIRIS, oziris, *pnm.* Osiris : an Egyptian deity.

OSMANLI, osmânli, *sm.* Osmanli : a member of Othman's dynasty.

OSMAZÔME, osmazôm', [Gr. : ὀσμή, smell], *sm. Chem.* osmazome : a substance obtained from muscular fibre.

OSMIQUE, osmik', *adj. Chem.* osmic : noting an oxide of osmium.

OSMIUM, osmiom, *sm. Chem.* osmium : a whitish metal.

OSMOLOGIE osmolozhi [Gr. : ὀσμή, smell ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on odours.

OSMONDE, osmônd', *sf. Bot.* osmund : a kind of fern. **— royale**, flowering fern.

OSMOMÈTRE, osmometr', [Gr. : ὠσμός, pressure ; μέτρον measure], *sm. Phys.* osmometer : an instrument for measuring osmotic action.

OSMOSE, osmose [Gr. : ὠσμός, impulse], *sf. Phys.* osmose, osmosis : diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids.

OSMOTIQUE, osmotik', *adj. Phys.* osmotic : relating to osmose (endosmose and exosmose).

OSPHRÉSIOLOGIE, osfréziolozhi, [Gr. : ὄσφρησις, smelling ; λόγος, discourse]. *sf.* osphresiology : a treatise on olfaction and odours.

OSSATURE, ossatur', [Lat. : ossa, bone], *sf.* animal *or* human frame.

OSSEC, osèk, **OSSET**, osè, *sm. Naut.* well (of a vessel), well-room (of a boat).

OSSÉINE, osséin [Lat. : osseus, bony], *sf.* ossein : the organic basis of bone.

OSSELET, oslè, [Lat. : os, bone], *sm.* **1.** ossicle, small bone ; **2.** *pl.* knuckle-bones ; **3.** *Veter.* osselet : a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

OSSEMENTS, os'mân-z, [os], *smpl.* bones (of dead bodies).

OSSERET, os'rè, [os], *sm.* butcher's cleaver.

OSSEUX, EUSE, osœ, œz , *adj.* osseous, bony : composed of bone.

OSSIANIQUE, osianik', *adj.* Ossianic : relating to Ossian.

OSSIFÈRE, osifèr', [Lat. : os, bone ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* ossiferous : containing bones.

OSSIFICATION, osifikasyôn, *sf.* ossification : the formation of bones, the development or increase of the osseous system.

OSSIFIER, osifié-r, [Lat. : os, bone ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to ossify : to change into bones.

OSSIFIER, (S'), *v. refl.* to ossify : to become bone.

OSSIFIQUE, osifik', *adj.* ossific : having power to ossify.

OSSIFRAGE, ossifrazh [Lat. : os, ossis, bone ; frangĕre, fractum, to break], *sm. Ornith.* ossifrage : the bald eagle common in the United States.

OSSIVORE, osivor', [Lat. : os, bone ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* ossivorous : eating bones.

OSSU, E, osu, *adj.* bony, large-boned.

OSSUAIRE, osuèr', [Lat. : ossuarium], *sm.* ossuary : *a*) a heap of bones ; *b*) charnel-house.

† **OST**, ost [Lat. : hostis, enemy], *sm.* host, army.

OSTÉINE, ostéin', *sf. Chem.* osteine : the organic substance of the osseius system. V. *Osseine.*

OSTÉITE, ostéit', *sf. Med.* osteitis : inflammation of bone.

OSTENDE, ostând', *pnf. Geog.* Ostend.

OSTENSIBLE, ostânsibl', [Lat. : ostensus, from ostendĕre, to show], *adj.* ostensible : *a*) that may be shown ; *b*) visible, apparent.

OSTENSIBLEMENT, ostânsiblœmân-t, *adv.* ostensibly.

OSTENSION, ostânsyôn, *sf.* show.

OSTENSOIR, OSTENSOIRE, ostânswar, [Lat. : ostensus, shown], *sm. Cath. Lit.* monstrance : a vessel in which the host is placed.

OSTENTATEUR, TRICE, ostântatœr, tris', *sm. f.* ostentatious person ; † ostentator.

OSTENTATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* ostentatious : *a*) fond of show, vain ; *b*) intended for vain display.

OSTENTATION, ostântasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ostentatio], *sf.* ostentation, vain display, show, parade. **Faire — de quelque chose**, to do a thing out of ostentation. **Faire — de ses richesses**, to parade one's wealth. **Faire quelque chose sans —**, to do a thing without ostentation. **Cet homme**

met de l'— dans toutes ses actions, that man is ostentatious in whatever he does.

OSTÉOCÈLE, ostéosel [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* osteocele : a bony tumour.

OSTÉOCOLLE, ostéokol', Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; κόλλα, glue], *sf.* osteocolla : carbonate of lime incrusted on vegetables.

OSTÉOGÉNIE, ostéozhéni, [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; γένεσις, birth], *sf.* osteogeny : the formation of bone.

OSTÉOGRAPHE, ostéograf', [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; γράφειν, to describe], *sm.* osteologer, osteologist : a person who describes the bones.

OSTÉOGRAPHIE, ostéografi, *sf.* osteography : a description of the bones.

OSTÉOLITHE, ostéolit', [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* osteolite : a fossil petrified bone.

OSTÉOLOGIE, ostéolozhi, [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* osteology : the part of anatomy which treats of the bones.

OSTÉOLOGIQUE, ostéolozhik', *adj.* osteologic, osteological : relating to osteology.

OSTÉOLYSE, ostéoliz', [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; λύσις, dissolution], *sf. Med.* alteration of the osseous tissue.

OSTÉOMALACIE, ostéomalasi [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; μαλακία, softening], *sf.* osteomalacia : softness of the bones.

OSTÉOME, ostéom [Gr. : ὀστεον, bone], *sm. Med.* osteoma : a bony tumour.

OSTÉOMYÉLITE, ostéomiélit', [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; μυελός, marrow], *sf. Med.* osteomyelitis : inflammation of the medullary membrane and the texture of the entire bone.

OSTÉOPATHIE, ostéopati [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; πάθος, suffering], *sf. Med.* osteopathy : any disease of the bones.

OSTÉOPÉRIOSTITE, ostéoperiostit [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; Lat. : periosteum], *sf. Med.* osteoperiostitis : inflammation of a bone and its periosteum.

OSTÉOPHYTE, ostéofit [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; φύτον, plant], *sm. Anat.* osteophyte : a small bony out-growth.

OSTÉOPLASTIE, ostéoplasti, [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; πλάσσειν, to form], *sf. Surg.* osteoplasty : an operation to remedy the loss of a bone.

OSTÉOTOME, ostéotom [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; τέμνειν, to cut]. *sm.* osteoma : a tumour of bone.

OSTÉOTOMIE, ostéotomi, [Gr. : ὀστέον, bone ; τομή, cutting], *sf.* osteotomy : dissection of bones.

OSTIE, osti, *pnf. Geog.* Ostia.

OSTIOLE, ostiol', [Lat. : ostium, door], *sm. Nat. Hist.* little aperture.

OSTRACÉ, E, ostrasé, [Gr, : ὄστρακον, shell], *adj. Nat. Hist.* ostraceous : having the nature of an oyster.

OSTRACÉS, *smpl.* ostraceans, ostracea: a family of bivalves.

OSTRACISME, ostrasism', *sm.* ostracism : banishment. **Bannir par l'—, frapper d'—**, to ostracize.

OSTRACITE, ostrasit', *sf.* ostracite : fossil oyster-shell.

OSTRÉICULTURE, ostréikultur', [Lat.: ostrea, oyster ; culture], *sf.* oyster-culture.

OSTRÉITE, ostréit', *sf.* fossil oyster.

OSTROGOT *or* **OSTROGOTH** ostrogo, *sm.* Ostrogoth, Eastern Goth.

OSTROGOT, E, *smf.* Goth, barbarian, savage.

OSTROGOT, E, *adj.* uncouth.

OTACOUSTIQUE, otakustik', [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; ἀκούειν, to hear], *adj.* otacoustic : assisting the sense of hearing.

OTAGE, otazh', [Low Lat. : obsidaticus; Lat. : obses, obsides, hostage], *sm.* **1.** hostage ; **2.** (of a place) pledge. **En —**, as a hostage.

OTALGIE, otalzhi, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* otalgia, otalgy, ear-ache : a pain in the ear.

OTALGIQUE, otalzhik', *adj.* otalgic : relating to the ear-ache. **Médicament —**, otalgic.

OTARIE, otarie, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *sf.* otary, eared seal : a genus of seals.

ÔTÉ, ôté, *prep.* except, all but, bating.

ÔTER, ôté-r, [orig. doubtful ; O. Fr. ; oster], *va.* **1.** to take away, to re-move : to take out, to put from its place ; to displace. **Otez cette table de là**, take that table away from there. **— le couvert**, to clear the dinner things away. **— la nappe**, to take away the table-cloth. **— de devant les yeux**, to put out of sight.

2. to take off, to remove, to pull off, to put off ; to slip off. **— son manteau**, to take off one's cloak. **— son chapeau à quelqu'un**, to take off a person's hat. **Laissez-moi d'abord — les gants**, let me take my gloves off first.

3. to take, to take away (from), to deprive (of). **Les voleurs lui ont ôté son habit**, the thieves took his coat away. **Il craint qu'on ne lui ôte son emploi**, he is afraid his situation may be taken from him. **— la vie à quelqu'un**, to take a person's life. **Le vin lui a ôté la raison**, wine has deprived him of his reason. **Je ne veux pas vous — le plaisir de lui apprendre cette bonne nouvelle**, I do not wish to deprive you of the pleasure of telling him this good news. **— l'honneur à quelqu'un**, to dishonour a person. **Je ne puis m'— cela de la tête**, I can't get that out of my head. **— à quelqu'un quelque chose de l'esprit**, to get a thing out of a person's head.

4. to take, to take off : to diminish, to separate, to cut off ; to deduct, to subtract. **Il faut — dix centimètres de ce morceau de bois**, you must cut ten centimetres off that bit of wood. **— une branche d'un arbre**, to cut off a branch from a tree. **— trois de cinq**, to take three from five.

5. to take out ; to blot out. **— une tache**, to take out a stain.

6. to remove, to take away : to cause to cease ; to drive away. **Le quinquina ôte la fièvre**, bark takes away fever. **— les péchés**, to wash sins away.

7. to relieve, to get rid (of). **Ote-moi d'un doute**, remove my doubt. **Nous avons reçu une lettre qui nous ôte de toute sorte de peine**, we have had a letter which relieves us of all sorts of trouble. **Il avait, pour servir, deux domestiques, mais si sales, qu'ils vous ôtaient d'avance l'appétit**, he had two servants for the table, but they were so dirty that they took your appetite away beforehand. *De Goncourt.*

ÔTER, (S), *v. refl.* **1.** to get away, to get out, to move away. **Otons-nous de ces lieux**, les us move away from here.

2. to rid one's self (of). **Pour m'— de ce souci**, to rid myself of this care.

3. to take away from one's self, to deprive one's self of.

OTHON, otôn, *pnm.* Otho.

OTIQUE, otik', [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *adj.* otic : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the ear ; *b*) *Med.* employed in diseases of the ear.

OTITE, otit', [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτος, ear], *sf. Med.* otitis : inflammation of the ear.

OTOCONIE, otokoni, *sf. Anat.* otoconite: a pulverulent calcareous matter contained in the internal ear.

OTOGRAPHIE, otografi, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* otography : the description of the ear.

OTOLITHE, otolit', [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* otolite : a calcareous concretion found in the internal ear of fishes.

OTOLOGIE, otolozhi, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* otology: a treatise on the ear.

OTOPLASTIE, otoplastie, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; πλάσσειν, to form], *sf. Surg.* otoplasty : the operation for restoring a lost ear.

OTORRHÉE, otorré, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; ῥεῖν, to flow], *sf. Med.* otorrhœa : a puriform discharge from the ears.

OTOSCOPE, otoskope [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* otoscope : an instrument for examining the ear.

OTOSCOPIE, otoskopi, *sf.* otoscopy : examination of the ear by means of the otoscope.

OTOTOMIE, ototomi, [Gr. : οὖς, ὠτός, ear ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Anat.* ototomy : dissection of the ear.

OTTOMAN, E, otomân, man', [from the name Ottoman, Othoman or Osman of the Turks], *adj.* Ottoman : relating to the Turks.

OTTOMANS, *smpl.* Ottomans, Turks.

OTTOMANE, otoman ; *sf.* ottoman : a kind of sofa.

OU, ou, [Lat. : aut], *conj.* or : denoting an alternative. **Oui ou non**, yes or no. **Ou... ou**, either... or. **Est-ce ou ma faute ou la vôtre** ? is it my fault or yours ? **Avant l'affaire, le roi, l'âne ou moi, nous mourrons**, before the affair, either the king, the donkey or myself must die ! *La Font. Fab.* **Le bonheur ou la témérité ont pu faire des héros**, chance or temerity may have made heroes. [The verb is put in the singular, when the disjunctive idea is prevalent :] **Sa perte ou son salut dépend de sa réponse**, it all depends on his answer whether he is to be ruined or saved. **Lequel des deux fut le plus intrépide, de César ou d'Alexandre** ? which was the most intrepid, Cæsar or Alexander ? **Qui des deux est le plus fou, le prodigue ou l'avare** ? which is the most foolish, the prodigal or the miser ? **Ou bien**, or else ; or otherwise. **Soit que vous ayez fait cela ou que vous ne l'ayez pas fait**, whether you have done that or not. [But the above rule is not always observed.] **L'ignorance ou l'erreur peuvent quelquefois servir d'excuse aux méchants**, ignorance or error may sometimes serve as an excuse to the wicked. *Bern. de St. Pierre.* **La peur ou le besoin, fait tous les mouvements de la souris**, fear or necessity causes every movement made by the mouse. *Buffon.*

OÙ, ou, [Lat. : ubi], *adv.* **1.** where : *a*) whither, to what place (used interrogatively); *b*) at or in what place (interrogatively, but without motion) ; *c*) at or in which place (without interrogation). *a*) **Où menez-vous ces enfants** ? where are you taking those children to ? **Où allez-vous** ? where (*or* whither) are you going ? *b*) **Où est-il** ? where is he ? (With ellipsis of the verb *pouvoir*) **Où le trouver** ? where is it to be found ? **Où naissent les passions, que dans les palais des grands** ? where do passions take their rise but in the palaces of kings ? *Mass.* *c*) **Le plaisir d'aller sans savoir où**, the plea-

sure of going I know not where. **Dites-moi où il est**, tell me where he is.

2. to what. **Mon fils, ah ! mon cher fils, où nous exposais-tu** ? my son, my dear son, what were you exposing us to ? **Mais pensez un peu plus où vous vous engagez**, think a little more, in what you are now engaging. **Eh bien ! où en sommes-nous** ? well, where are we ? what are we about ? **Nous ne savions tous où nous en étions**, we did not all know, what we where about. **Où en étions-nous la dernière fois** ? where did we leave off last time ? **C'est où il n'y a point de remède**, it is an evil without a remedy.

3. [Denoting time or place, and preceded by a noun, *où* is used instead of *lequel*.] when, that, in which. **La maison où je demeure**, the house in which I live, the house I live in. **Ce fut précisément au moment où je vous avais quitté**, it was just at the moment when I left you. **Dans le moment où ils allaient commencer leur repas**, just as they were going to begin their repast. *Fén.* **L'instant où nous naissons est un pas vers la mort**, our birth is our first step towards death. *La Rochef.*

4. [When speaking of things, *où* is used for *auquel, duquel, dont, dans lequel, chez lequel*, etc.] at, to, of, from, in, into, on which. **Les malheurs où j'ai été plongé**, the misfortunes into which I was plunged. **L'état où il est**, the condition in which he is. **C'est une chose où je suis déterminé**, it is a thing I am determined on. **Raison où il n'y a pas un mot à répondre**, an unanswerable reason.

5. [Instead of *à qui, en qui, chez qui*.] to, in whom ; with whom. **Ces âmes où domine l'ambition**, those minds which are swayed by ambition. **Cette sage compagnie où sa réputation vit encore**, that wise society which still remembers him.

OÙ QUE, *conj. phr.* wherever, wheresoever ; in whatever place, in what place soever. **Je lui ai donné l'ordre de vous chercher où que vous soyez**, I ordered him to fetch you wherever you were.

D'OÙ, *adv. phr.* whence : *a*) from what place ; from which place ; where... from ; *b*) from what or which cause, source, premises ; *c*) how. *a*) **D'où venez-vous** ? where do you come from ? **Il ne sait pas d'où il vient**, he does not know where he comes from. **D'où savez-vous tout cela** ? where did you learn all that ? *b*) **D'où tirez-vous cette conséquence** ? what do you infer that from ? **D'où il suit...**, and the consequence is. **D'où je conclus que...**, from which I conclude. *c*) **D'où vient que vous faites cela** ? how is it you do that ?

LÀ OÙ, *adv. phr.* where. **Je l'ai laissé là où vous l'avez rencontré**, I left him where you met him. [With ellipsis of là :] **Mais que sert la colère où manque le pouvoir** ? but of what use is anger without power ? *Corn. Sert.* i. 2.

PAR OÙ, *adv. phr.* 1. which way ; through what place ; through which. **Par où irez-vous** ? which way will you go ? **Voilà par où j'ai passé**, this is the way I came. **Tu sais me frapper par où je suis sensible**, you know how to strike me in a sensible part. *Corn. Cinna* i. 2.

2. how ? by what means ? **Je viens tout à l'heure de recevoir des lettres par où j'apprends que mon oncle est mort**, I have just had letters to tell me my uncle is dead. **Dans tout discours il y a une idée par où l'on doit commencer**, in all discourses there is some particular idea one must begin by.

VERS OÙ, *adv. phr.* to which, whereto.

OUAICHE, wèsh', [perhaps from Eng. Wake], *sf. Naut.* wake, track (of a ship).

OUAILLE, ouây', [Lat. : ovicula ; dim. of ovis, sheep], *sf.* 1. † sheep ; 2. *Fig. Theol.* flock, sheep.

OUAIS, wê, *interj.* indeed ! strange ! oh ! bless me !

OUATAGE, ouatazh, *sm.* padding, wadding.

OUATE, ouat', [of Scandinavian orig. ; Ger. : Watte, wadding], *sf.* wadding : *a*) soft stuff of loose texture ; *b*) prepared sheets of carded cotton. **Une robe doublée d'—**, a dress lined with wadding.

OUATER, ouaté-r, *va.* to wad, to stuff with wadding.

OUBLI, oubli, *sm.* 1. forgetting ; 2. forgetfulness : *a*) oblivion, loss of memory ; *b*) neglect, negligence ; omission. *a*) **Mettre en —**, to forget. **Tomber dans l'—**, to fall into oblivion. *b*) **Réparer un —**, to make up for some negligence.

3. forgiveness, pardon. **— des injures**, forgiveness, pardon for offences.

OUBLIABLE, oubliabl', *adj.* that may or should be forgotten.

OUBLIE, oubli [Lat. : oblata, things offered], *sf.* wafer : a thin cake of pastry.

OUBLIER, oublié-r, [Lat. : oblivisci, to forget], *va.* 1. to forget : *a*) not to remember, to lose the remembrance of ; *b*) not to think of ; *c*) to omit ; not to mention ; *d*) to neglect ; *e*) to lay aside ; *f*) to be unmindful of, to be forgetful of ; *g*) to slight, to disregard, to neglect. *a*) **N'oubliez pas que je vous attends**, do not forget that I expect you. *b*) **J'oublie aisément mes malheurs**, I easily forget my misfortunes. **— l'heure**, to forget the time. **Vous avez oublié de lui écrire**, you have forgotten to write to him. *c*) **Il a oublié une citation importante**, he has forgotten an important quotation. *d*) **L'Égypte n'oubliait rien pour polir l'esprit et fortifier le corps**, Egypt neglected nothing that might improve the mind and strengthen the body. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* *e*) **Il oubliait sa grandeur**, he forgot his greatness. *f*) **Il oublie les services qu'on lui a rendus**, he forgets the services that have been rendered him. *g*) **La bonne fortune lui a fait — ses parents**, his good fortune made him forget his parents. **Vous ne venez plus nous voir, vous nous oubliez**, you do not come to see us, you forget us.

2. to forgive.

OUBLIER,(S'), *v. refl.* 1. to forget one's self. **Il faut s'— entièrement quand on veut instruire les hommes**, those who wish to instruct men must forget themselves. **Il ne s'est pas oublié dans cette affaire**, he did not forget himself in that affair.

2. to be forgotten. **Tout s'oublie**, we can forget everything.

OUBLIETTES, oubliѐt', [oublier], *sfpl.* 1. oubliettes : a dungeon for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment ; 2. trap- dungeon.

OUBLIEUR, oubliœr, *sm.* wafer-maker.

OUBLIEUSEMENT, oubliœz' mâ*n*-t, *adv.* forgetfully.

OUBLIEUX, EUSE, oubliœ-z, œz', *adj.* forgetful : apt to forget; oblivious, unmindful, mindless ; neglectful.

OUESSANT, (wèsa*n*) *sm. Geom.* Ushant.

OUEST, wèst [Eng. : West], *sm.* 1. West : *a*) one of the four cardinal points ; *b*) a western country. **D'—**, west, western, westerly. **A l'—**, west, westward. **Vent d'—**, west wind, westerly wind.

2. west wind.

OUF, ouf *interj.* oh : noting weariness, oppression, or sudden pain.

OUI, wi, [for ouil ; oïl, from O. Fr. : o, in Lat. : hoc, that, and il for illud est], *adv.* yes ; ay. **Dire oui**, to say yes. **Ne dire ni oui ni non**, to give no positive answer. **Avez-vous fait cela** ? **oui**, have you done that ? yes. **Oui, oui, je le ferai**, yes, I'll do it. **Oui-da**, indeed. **Oui vraiment**, yes, indeed. **Partirez-vous bientôt** ? **Je crois que —**, are you soon to leave ? I think so.

OUI, *sm.* yes. **Le oui et le non**, yes and no. **Pour un oui, pour un non**, for the least thing. **Ne différer que du oui et du non**, to differ entirely, to disagree. **Dire le grand oui**, to marry.

OUÏ, E, oui, *pa. p.* of *Ouïr*, 1. heard ; 2. *Law*-t. having heard ; having been heard. **J'ai — parler de tout cela**, I have heard some talk of all that. **Ouï les témoins**, the witnesses having been heard.

OUICHE, wishe [oui], *interj.* ah ! oh yes, indicating doubt.

OUÏ-DIRE, ouidir', *sm.* [*Pl. Oui-dire.*] hearsay. **Ce n'est après tout qu'un —**, it is nothing but hearsay after all. **Une grande partie de l'histoire n'est fondée que sur des ouï-dire**, a great part of history is based upon mere rumour. *Volt.*

OUÏE, oui, [ouïr], *sf.* 1. hearing : *a*) the sense by which we perceive sound ; *b*) audience the act of hearing. *a*) **Avoir — fine**, to have an acute ear, to be of quick hearing.

2. *pl.* gills (of fishes) ; gill-opening ; 3. *Mus.* hole, sound-hole (of a violin, etc.)

OUILLAGE, ouyazh', *sm.* addition of wine (in casks).

OUILLER, ouyé-r, [for aoiller ; à, up to ; œil, eye, the bung hole], *va.* to add wine (in casks, in order to replace the loss evaporated, or from leakage) ; to fill.

OUÏR, ouir, [Lat. : audire, to hear], *va.* [*J'ois, tu ois, il oit, nous oyons, vous oyez, ils oyent* ; *j'oyais, nous oyions* ; *j'ouis, nous ouïmes* ; *j'oirai* or *j'orrai, nous oirons* or *nous orrons* ; *j'oirais* or *j'orrais* ; *que j'oye* or *j'oie, que nous oyions, qu'ils oient* ; *que j'ouïsse* ; *oyant* ; *ouï*.] to hear. **A-t-on jamais ouï parler d'aventures si merveilleuses** ? who ever heard of such marvellous adventures ? **J'avais toujours ouï dire qu'il est difficile de mourir**, I had always heard that it is very hard to die. **— la messe**, to hear mass. **Oyez une merveille**, listen to something wonderful. **Daignez — ma prière**, deign to hear my prayer. [*Rem* — *Ouïr* is seldom used now, except in the following tenses : the present of the infinitive, the past participle, and in the compound tenses; but in the jocose style, all the tenses may be employed.]

OUISTITI, wistiti, [onamat.], *sm. Zool.* ouistiti : marmoset, striated monkey : *Jacchus vulgaris*, a genus of small monkeys.

OUKASE, oukaz', *sm.* V. *Ukase.*

OURAGAN, ouragâ*n*, [Span. : huracan from Caribbean], *sm.* hurricane : *a*) a violent storm ; cyclone, tornado ; *b*) whirlblast, whirlwind.

OURAL, oural *sm. Geog.* Ural, the Ural River. (*Adject.*) **Les monts Ourals**, the Ural Mountains.

OURALIEN, ENNE, ouraliâ*n*, en', *adj.* Uuralian : relating to the Ural mountains or to the Ural river.

OURARI, ourari, *sm.* V. *Curare.*

OURDIR, ourdir), [Lat. : ordire, to begin], *va.* 1. *Weav.* to warp ; 2. to twist, to plait (straw) ; 3. *Fig.* to frame, to work out ; to plot, to concoct to hatch, to contrive.

— de la toile, to warp cloth. **— une intrique,** to contrive an intrique **Vous y verrez avec quel artifice il a ourdi sa calomnie,** you will see by that with what art the contrived his calumny. **— avec art la trame d'une fable,** to work out with art the plot of a fable.

OURDIR (S'), *v. refl.* to be warped.

OURDISSAGE, ourdizazh', *sm. weav.* warping.

OURDISSEUR, EUSE, ourdisœr, sœz', *sm. f. weav.* warper.

OURDISSOIR, ourdiswar, *sm.* **1.** warp-beam ; **2.** warping-mill.

OURLER, ourlé-r, [O. Fr. : ourle or orle, border], *va.* to hem : to form a hem to. **— un mouchoir,** to hem a handkerchief. **— à jour,** to hem-stitch.

OURLET, ourlè, *sm.* hem : *a*) the border of a garment doubled down and sewed ; *b*) *Technol.* edge, border. *a*) **Faire un —,** to make a hem. **Faux —,** false hem.

OURLIAC, ourliak [Edouard], novelist and miscellaneous writer [1813-1848].

OURS, ours : some persons pronounce our. [Lat. : ursus], *sm.* **1.** bear : *a*) *Zool. Ursus* : a plantigrade animal ; *b*) *Fig.* ill-behaved person ; *c*) one not inclined to company ; unsociable person. *a*) **— blanc, — polaire,** arctic, polar *or* white bear, sea-bear. **— brun, — d'Europe,** brown bear, bear of Europe. **— de Syrie,** Syrian bear. **— du Thibet,** Tibet bear. **— noir d'Amérique,** American black bear. **— féroce,** grisly bear. **— orné,** spectacled bear. **— malais,** Malayan bear. **— jongleur, — à grandes lèvres,** long-lipped *or* sloth bear. **Lécher l'—,** *Fig.* to be too long about a thing, to spin out. **Ils avaient assez léché l'—,** they had been long enough about it. **Un — mal léché,** an unlicked bear. **C'est un — mal léché,** he is a perfect boor. **Un meneur d'—,** a bear-driver. — *Prov.* : **Il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir mis par terre,** you must not count your chickens before they are hatched.

2. *marin,* sea-bear, ursine seal : a species of seals.

OURSE, ours', *sf.* **1.** she-bear ; **2.** *Astron.* Bear, Ursa. **La grande —,** the Great *or* Greater Bear, Ursa Major, the Plough, Charles's Wain, the Wagon. **La petite —,** the Little, Less *or* Lesser Bear, Ursa Minor.

OURSIN, oursan, [ours], *sm.* **1.** sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog, sea-egg, echinus : a genus of echinodermata ; **2.** bear-skin, bear's-skin.

OURSIN, E, oursan, sin', *adj.* ursine : pertaining to a bear.

OURSON, ourson, *sm.* **1.** bear's cub, bear's whelp ; **2.** American black bear.

OUTARDE, outard', [Lat. : avis tarda, slow bird], *sf. Ornith.* bustard : *Otis,* a genus of birds of the family struthionidæ. **Grande —,** great bustard.

OUTARDEAU, outardô, *sm.* youngbustard.

OUTIL, outi : the *l* is never pronounced. [Lat. : utensile ; Low Lat. : usetellum ; O. Fr. : ostil, oustil], *sm.* tool, implement. *Prov.* : **A méchant ouvrier, point de bon outil ; mauvais ouvrier ne trouve jamais de bons outils,** a bad workman quarrels with his tools.

OUTILLAGE, outiyazh', *sm.* set of tools ; implements.

OUTILLÉ, outiyé, *adj.* provided with tools, furnished with whatever is requisite.

OUTILLEMENT, outiyeman, *sm.* supplying or fitting up with tools.

OUTILLER, outiyé-r, *va.* to supply with tools.

OUTRAGE, outrazh', [O. Fr. : oultrage ; Low Lat. : ultragium ; Lat. : ultra, beyond]. *sm.* **1.** outrage : grave injury, insult ; excessive abuse. **Endurer des outrages,** to put up with insult. **Faire — à quelqu-un,** to insult a person. **Faire — au bon sens,** to be nonsensical.

2. *Fig.* ravage, spoil. **Les outrages du temps,** the ravages of time.

OUTRAGEANT, E, outrazhân, ânt', *adj.* (of things) insulting, outrageous, contumelious.

OUTRAGER, outrazhé-r, *va.* [The *g,* before *o* and *a,* is followed by *e* : *nous outrageons, outrageant.*] to outrage : *a*) to insult, to abuse by rude language ; *b*) to offend, to shock ; *c*) to injure violently.

OUTRAGEUSEMENT, outrazhœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** outrageously : violently, excessively ; **2.** contumeliously.

OUTRAGEUX, EUSE, outrazhœ-z, œz', *adj.* outrageous, contumelious.

OUTRANCE, outrâns' [outrer], *sf.* excess. [Used only in these expressions :] **A —, à toute —,** to excess, beyond measure ; to the utmost ; to the death. **Combat à —,** mortal fight.

OUTRANCIER, IÈRE, outransié-r, iêr, *adj.* pushed to extremes, excessive.

OUTRE, outr', [Lat. : uter, skin], *sf.* leather bottle, goatskin bottle.

OUTRE, outr', [Lat. : ultra], *prep.* **1.** beyond : *a*) on the farther side of ; *b*) above; out of the reach of. *a*) **— mer,** beyond the seas. **D'—mer,** beyond the seas ; from beyond the seas. *b*) **— mesure,** beyond all measure.

2. besides, beside, over and above, in addition to. **— le respect que nous lui devons,** besides the esteem we owe him.

OUTRE, *adv.* beyond, farther, further. **Passer —,** to go any further, to go on ; to proceed ; *Fig.* to take no notice (of a thing). **Il n'alla pas plus —,** he did not proceed, he did not go any further.

OUTRE QUE, *conj. phr.* besides that. **— qu'elle est riche, elle est belle et sage,** besides being rich, she is beautiful and virtuous.

D'OUTRE EN OUTRE, *adv. phr.* through and through.

EN OUTRE, *adv. phr.* besides, in addition to this.

OUTRÉ, E, outré *adj.* **1.** excessive, exaggerated ; extravagant. **Un zèle —,** an exaggerated zeal. **Tout ce qui est — dans les lois tend à la destruction des lois,** whatever is excessive in law tends to destroy it.

2. overdone, owerworked ; overstrained ; **3.** stung. **— de colère,** stung with passion.

4. out of patience ; **5.** exasperated. **Je suis — de tant d'impertinence,** I am out of patience with such an amount of impertinence. **Il est — en tout,** he carries everything to extremes.

OUTRECUIDANCE, outrœkuidâns', [outrecuider], *sf.* audacity, presumption, overweening.

OUTRECUIDANT, E, outrœkuidan, ânt' *adj.* overweening, presumptuous, conceited.

OUTRECUIDANT, *sm.* overweener, conceited person.

† **OUTRECUIDÉ, E,** outrœkuidé, *adj.* overweening.

† **OUTRECUIDER,** outrœkuidé-r, [outre; O. Fr. : cuider, to think], *va.* to slight, to disregard.

OUTRECUIDER, (S'), *v. refl.* to overween : to think too highly of one's self, to be conceited.

OUTRÉMENT, outréman-t, *adv.* excessively, beyond measure.

OUTREMER, outrœmêr, [outre : mer], *sm.* ultramarine : a durable sky-blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis lazuli.

OUTREPASSE, outrœpâs', *sf.* extra-cuttings of woods.

OUTREPASSER, outrœpâsé-r, [outre ; passer], *va.* to go beyond, to exceed : to overstep, to overstrain. **— une limite,** to go beyond limit. **— ses pouvoirs,** to exceed one's instructions.

OUTRER, outré-r, [outre], *va.* **1.** to overdo, to carry too far, to exaggerate. **Ne croyez jamais rien de bon de ceux qui outrent la vertu,** have no opinion of those who exaggerate virtue. **Rien n'est plus aisé que d'— la nature ; rien n'est plus difficile que de l'imiter,** nature is much more easily overdone than imitated. **On aura sans doute outré les rapports qu'on vous aura faits,** the accounts which were given you were most likely exaggerated.

2. to overstrain, to overwork, to overtask ; to knock up to weary out, to outweary. **— des domestiques,** to overwork servants. **— un cheval,** to overtask a horse.

3. to incense, to provoke, to exasperate. **Ce manque de parole m'a outré contre lui,** his want of faith provoked me.

OUTRER (S'), *v. refl.* to overwork one's self.

OUTRE-RHIN, outrœ rân, *adv.* beyond the Rhine.

OUTRE-TOMBE, outrœ-tomb *adv.* beyond the tomb ; posthumous.

OUVERT, E, ouvêr, vêrt', *pa. p.* of *Ouvrir,* opened.

OUVERT, E, *adj.* **1.** open : *a*) not shut, unclosed, uncovered ; unobstructed ; unsealed ; unfastened ; *b*) expanded, extended ; *c*) exposed, unprotected, undefended ; unfortified ; *d*) free from trees ; spacious and free from obstacles ; *e*) free or accessible to all ; *f*) not decided ; *g*) *Com.* not closed or balanced ; unsettled ; *h*) public ; not secret or concealed ; *i*) susceptible of impression ; *j*) frank, unreserved, sincere, open-hearted. *a*) **Des chemins ouverts,** open, unobstructed roads. **La porte est ouverte,** the door is open. **Lire à livre —,** to read at sight. **Chanter, jouer à livre —,** to sing, to play at sight. **Avoir les yeux ouverts,** to have one's eyes open. **Avoir les yeux ouverts sur quelqu'un, sur quelque chose,** to be watching a person, a thing. *b*) **A main ouverte,** open-handed. **A bras ouverts,** with open arms. *c*) **Une ville ouverte,** an open town. **Un pays —,** an open country. *d*) **Des campagnes ouvertes,** open fields. **Une mer ouverte,** an open sea. *e*) **Les paris sont ouverts,** the bets are open. *f*) **La question reste ouverte,** it is still an open question. *g*) **Un compte —,** an open account. **A bureau —,** on demand, on presentation. *h*) **Guerre ouverte,** open war. **A force ouverte,** with open forces. *i*) **Une âme ouverte à la douleur,** a soul susceptible of grief. *j*) **Un air —,** an open look. **Un visage —,** an open countenance. **Ce cœur est tout — et n'a rien qu'il déguise,** he is open-hearted and does not disguise anything. **Parler à cœur —,** to speak frankly.

2. broad. **Un front —,** a broad fore-head.

3. ready, apt, quick, prompt. **Une intelligence ouverte,** a quick understanding.

4. begun ; **5.** *Gram.* short, slender (as the letters a and *o* in *plat, bol*) ; broad (as *e* in *succès*).

OUVERT, *sm. Naut.* opening, entrance.

OUVERTEMENT, ouvertœmân-t, *adv.* openly : plainly ; frankly.

OUVERTURE, ouvêrtur', [ouvert ; Lat. : opertura], *sf.* **1.** opening : *a*) aperture ;

breach, chasm, gap, cleft; hole, orifice; *b*) *Arch.* piercings or unfilled parts of a wall; width (of doors); *c*) *Geom.* spread, extent; widening; *d*) *Milit.* free space; *e*) entrance; mouth; *f*) the act of opening; *g*) beginning, commencement. *a*) **L'air s'insinue par les plus petites ouvertures**, air finds its way through the smallest holes. **Pratiquer, faire une —**, to make an opening. *e*) **L'— d'un port**, the entrance of a port. *f*) **L'— d'une lettre, d'un testament**, the opening of a letter, a will. **A l'— des portes**, at the opening of the doors. **A l'— du livre**, at the opening of the book. *g*) **L'— de la chasse**, the opening of the shooting season. **L'— des chambres**, the opening of the chambers.

2. overture: *a*) *Mus.* introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc.; *b*) proposal, offer. *a*) **L' — dure un bon quart d'heure**, the overture lasts a good quarter of an hour. *b*) **Il fit faire au roi des ouvertures de paix**, he made overtures of peace to the king. **Cette — fut favorablement reçue**, this offer was favorably received.

3. means, expedient, way; occasion. **Je profiterai de la première — pour mettre votre affaire sur le tapis**, I shall take the first opportunity of bringing your affair under discussion.

4. † opinion; **5.** confidence, confession, avowal; **6. — de cœur**, openness of heart, open-heartedness, free-heartedness, frankness, sincerity; **7.** aptness, aptitude, readiness; promptness, quickness. **Il a de l'— pour les sciences**, he is apt to understand sciences. **— d'esprit**, wit, quickness of wit, quick-wittedness.

OUVRABLE, ouvrabl', [ouvrer], *adj.* working, work. **Jour —**, working day, workday.

OUVRAGE, ouvrazh', [ouvrer], *sm.* **1.** work: *a*) the act of working; labour; *b*) workmanship; *c*) the product of the labour of the hands; anything made; performance; *d*) *Fortif.* fortification, trench, mine, etc.; *e*) anything wrought by the needle; *f*) artistic production; *g*) literary production; *h*) effect or consequence of agency. *a*) **Se mettre à l'—**, to set to work. **Avoir du cœur à l'—**, to be fond of work. *b*) **L'— l'emporte sur la matière**, the workmanship is better than the material. *c*) **Un — de tapisserie**, a piece of tapestry. **— de dames**, fancy-work. **Un — de patience**, a work of patience. *d*) **— d'attaque**, offensive work. **— à corne**, hornwork. **— à couronne**, crown-work. **— crénelé**, loop-holed work. **— détaché**, detached work. **— avancé, — antérieur**, outwork. *e*) **— à l'aiguille**, needle-work. **Table à —**, work-table. *f*) **Cette église est un — gothique**, that church is in the Gothic style. **— d'art**, work of art. *g*) **Les ouvrages à esprit**, works of the mind. **Publier un —**, to publish a work. **L'— dont vous parlez est en trois volumes**, the work you speak of is in three volumes. *h*) **Le progrès est l'— du temps**, progress is the work of time. **Sa fortune est l'— du hasard**, he owed his fortune to chance. **Tous mes malheurs sont votre —**, all my misfortunes are your doing.

2. *Mason.* construction. **Gros ouvrages**, massive constructions. **Menus ouvrages**, minor constructions.

3. piece of work; **4.** creature: a person who owes his or her rise or fortune to another.

OUVRAGÉ, E, ouvrazhé, *adj.* **1.** worked, wrought; **2.** figured; **3.** flowered.

OUVRAGER, ouvrazhé-r [ouvrage], *va.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a*: *ouvrageant.*] to work, to figure, to adorn, to set up.

OUVRANT, E, ouvrân, ânt', *adj.* opening. **A jour —**, at the dawn of day. **A portes ouvrantes, à porte ouvrante, à la porte ouvrante**, on the opening of the gates; *Fig.* without resistance.

OUVRÉ, E, ouvré, *adj.* **1.** worked, wrought; **2.** (of cloth) diapered.

OUVREAU, ouvrô, *sm.* *Glass-m.* peephole.

OUVRE-BOÎTE, ouvr' bwat, *sm.* tin-opener, sardine-opener.

OUVRE-HUÎTRE, ouvr hweetr', *sm.* oyster-knife.

OUVRE-LETTRE, ouvr' lettr', *sm.* letter-opener.

OUVRER, ouvré-r, [Lat.: operâre], *va.* **1.** to work, to make, to fashion; **2.** to coin (money).

† OUVRER, *vn.* to work.

OUVREUR, EUSE, ouvrœr, vrœz', [ouvrir], *sm. f.* **1.** opener: a person who opens. **2.** *Theat.* box-keeper. **Ouvreuse d'huîtres**, oyster-opener; oyster-woman. **Ouvreuse de loges**, box-opener: a woman in attendance at the theatre to show persons to their seats.

OUVRIER, IÈRE, ouvrié, èr', [Lat.: operarius], *adj.* operative, working. **Cheville ouvrière**, main bolt; principal cause. **Jour —**, working-day, work-day. **La classe ouvrière**, the working class, the operatives.

OUVRIER, *sm.* working-man, workman, operative, mechanic, artisan. **Un habile —**, a clever workman. **Un mauvais —**, a bad workman. **— à la journée**, workman, journeyman. **— des champs**, labourer. **De main d'—**, with a masterly hand. **Le grand —, l'éternel —**, time. **— à la presse**, *Typogr.*, pressman. **— à la casse**, compositor. *Prov.*: **Beaucoup d'ouvriers, pou de besogne**, many hands make light work. V. *Œuvre.*

OUVRIÈRE, *sf.* work-woman, worker. **— en dentelles**, lace-worker.

OUVRIR, ouvrir, [Lat.: operire; in popular language changed into operâre; O. Fr.: obrir, ovrir], *va.* [*J'ouvre, nous ouvrons*; *j'ouvrais*; *j'ouvris*; *j'ouvrirai*; *j'ouvrirais*; *que j'ouvre*; *que j'ouvrisse*; *ouvrant*; *ouvert.*] to open: *a*) to unclose; to unlock, to unbar; to uncover, to set open; *b*) to unseal; *c*) to separate parts that are close; *d*) to disclose; *e*) to cut through, to cut open, to perforate; to lance; *f*) to separate, to divide; to split; to rend, to break; *g*) to dig, to dig open; *h*) to clear, to make by removing obstructions; *i*) to interpret, to explain, to clear; *j*) to show, to disclose; to afford; *k*) to spread, to expand, to extend; *l*) to begin, to enter on; *m*) to make the first discharge of artillery; *n*) *Naut.* to begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view. *a*) **— une porte**, to open a door. **— une fenêtre**, to open a window. **— les rideaux**, to draw the curtains. **— une caisse**, to open a box. **— l'appétit**, to open the appetite. **— la porte aux abus**, *Fig.* to allow abuses to come in. **— une maison**, to open a house. **— sa maison à quelqu'un**, to admit a person into one's house. **— sa bourse à quelqu'un**, to open one's purse to a person. *b*) **— une lettre**, to open a letter. *c*) **— un livre**, to open a book. **— la bouche**, to open one's mouth. **— les yeux**, to open the eyes; to open one's eyes. **— de grands yeux**, to open one's eyes very wide, to stare. **— les oreilles**, to open one's ears. *d*) **— l'esprit**, to open the mind. **— le cœur**, to open the heart. **— son cœur, son âme à quelqu'un**, to open one's mind to a person. **— ses sentiments, sa pensée à quelqu'un**, to disclose one's feelings to a person. *e*) **— un mur**, to cut through a wall. **— un pâté**, to cut a pie. **— un abcès**, to open an abscess. **— les veines**, to open the veins. *f*) **— des huîtres**, to open oysters. **— les rangs**, to open the ranks. *g*) **— une mine**, to open a mine **— un canal**, to open a canal **— la tranchée**, *Milit.* to open the trenches. *h*) **— une issue**, to open an issue. **— une route**. to open a road. **S'— un passage**, to force one's way through. **L'Océan leur ouvrit une autre carrière**, the ocean afforded them another career. *j*) **Ne me pourriez-vous point — quelque moyen**? could you not afford me some means to that end? *k*) **—. la main**, to open the hand. **— les bras**, to open one's arms. **— les bras à quelqu'un**, to receive a person cordially. **Les exercices ouvrent la poitrine**, exercise expands the chest. *l*) **— la campagne** to begin the campaign. **— un cours d'anglais**, to open a class for English. **C'est le mois d'avril qui commence à — le printemps**, the month of April ushers in spring. **— la lice, le champ, la carrière**, to open the lists. **— boutique**, to open a shop. **— une école**, to open a school. **— la chasse**, to open the sporting-season. **— le bal**, to open the bal. **— sa maison**, to open one's house. **— un commerce avec**, to open a trade with. **— un compte avec quelqu'un**, to open an account with a person. **— un crédit à quelpu'un**, to open a credit to a person. *m*) **— le feu**, to open the fire. *n*) **— un port**, to open a harbour.

2. *Milit.* to break through (the enemy); **3.** *Naut.* to unfurl (a sail); **4.** to sharpen, to excite (the appetite); **5.** to start, to propose (an opinion).

OUVRIR, *vn.* **1** to open the door; **2.** to open: *a*) to be opened, to be unclosed; *b*) to give access; *c*) to begin, to commence. *a*) **Les boutiques n'ouvrent pas les jours de fête**, the shops do not open on holidays. *b*) **Cette porte ouvre sur le jardin**, this door opens into the garden. *c*) **Les cours ouvriront bientôt**, the classes will soon begin. **La scène ouvre par un chœur**, the scene begins by a chorus.

OUVRIR (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to open; to be opened. **Les fleurs s'ouvrent au soleil**, flowers open in the sun. **Les boutiques s'ouvrent**, the shops are being opened. **Un précipice s'ouvre sous vos pas**, a gulf is opened beneath your feet. **La foule s'ouvrit devant lui**, the crowd made way for him. **Il vit tout à coup une nouvelle carrière s'— à ses talents**, he discovered all at once a new opening for his talent. **Mon cœur s'ouvre à cette joie**, my heart expands with this joy.

2. to break, to burst. **La glace s'ouvrit sous leurs pieds**, the ice broke under their feet.

3. to open one's heart, one's mind; to unbosom one's self. **Je brûlais de vous parler pour m'— à vous d'un secret**, I was longing to speak to you to confide a secret to you. **C'était à lui qu'il s'ouvrait de sa passion**, he was the one he told his love to. **Nous nous ouvrîmes l'un à l'autre, je lui contai mon histoire, et il ne déguisa point ses aventures**, we opened our hearts to each other, I told him my story and he did not conceal his adventures.

OUVROIR, ouvrwar, [ouvrer], *sm.* **1.** workroom; **2.** work-shop; **3. — des dames**, ladies' working-party, ladies' sewing-meeting.

OVAIRE, ovêr, [Low Lat.: ovaria], *sm.* ovary, ovarium: *a*) *Anat.* the organ in which the ova are formed; *b*) *Bot.* the part of the pistil which contains the ovules.

OVALAIRE, ovalèr', *adj.* *Anat.* oval, oval-shaped.

OVALE, oval, [Lat. : ovum, egg], *adj.* oval : resembling the longitudinal section of an egg, oblong and curvilinear ; oval-shaped, egg-shaped ; 2. *Bot.* ovale, ovated,

OVALE, *sm.* oval : an oval figure. **En —**, ovally.

OVARIEN, IENNE, ovaryan, ryên, *adj.* avarian : relating to the ovary.

OVARIQUE, ovarik', *adj. Anat.* ovarian, ovarial.

OVARIOTOMIE, ovariotomi [ovaire ; Gr. : τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* ovariotomy : operation for removing the ovary.

OVARITE, ovarit', *sf. Med.* ovaritis : inflammation of the ovary.

OVATION, ovasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ovatio ; ovāre,-atum, to shout], *sf.* ovation. *a) Rom. Antiq.* lesser triumph ; *b)* honour. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to receive a person with honour

OVE, ov', [Lat. : ovum, egg], *sm. Arch.* ovum (*pl.* ova), egg : ornament in the form of an egg.

OVÉ, E, ové, *adj*: egg-shaped.

OVICULE, ovikul', [dim. of ove], *sm. Anat.* small ovum *or* egg.

OVIDUCTE, ovidukt', [Lat. : ovum, egg; ductus, conduit], *sm. Anat.* oviduct : *a)* in birds, a passage for the egg from the ovary to an external outlet ; *b)* Fallopian tube.

OVIFÈRE, ovifèr', [Lat. : ovum, egg ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Zool.* oviferous, ovigeous : bearing or containing eggs.

OVIFORME, oviform', [Lat. : ovum, egg ; forma, form], *adj.* oviform, egg-shaped : having the form of an egg.

OVIGÈNE, ovizhen [Lat. : ovum, egg ; Gr. : γεννάω, I engender], *adj.* ovigenous : producing eggs.

OVIGÈRE, ovizher [Lat. : ovum, egg ; gerĕre, to bear], *adj.* ovigerous, egg-bearing.

OVINE, ovin', [Lat. : ovis, sheep], *adj. f.* ovine : pertaining to sheep.

OVIPARE, ovipar', [Lat. : ovum, egg ; parĕre, to bring forth], *adj. Nat. Hist.* oviparous : producing or hatching young from eggs.

OVIPARISME, oviparism, *sm.*, **OVIPARITÉ**, oviparité, *sf.* state of being oviparous.

OVIPOSITEUR, ovipositœr [Lat. : ovum, egg ; positor, placer, from ponĕre, to place), *sm. Zool.* ovipositor : the organ at the extremity of the abdomen in insects, by which their eggs are deposited.

OVISAC, ovisak, [Lat. : ovum, egg ; saccus, bag], *sm. Anat.* ovisac : the cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum.

OVO, (AB), abovo, *Lat. phr.* ab ovo, from the beginning.

OVOÏDAL, E, ovoïdal, *adj.* ovoid, ovoidal : having a shape nearly resembling that of an egg.

OVOÏDE, ovoïd', [Lat. : ovum, egg ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* ovoid, ovoidal, egg-shaped.

OVOÏDE, *sm.* ovoid body.

OVOLOGIE, ovolozhi, [Lat. : ovum, egg ; Gr. : λόγος, discouse], *sf.* ovology : description of the ova or ovules.

OVO-VIVIPARE, ovovivipar', [Lat. : ovum, egg ; vivus, living ; parĕre, to bring forth], *adj. Zool.* ovoviviparous : applied to animals in which the eggs are hatched within the body.

OVULATION, ovulasyôn, [ovule], *sf. Physiol.* ovulation : the formation of ova in the ovary, and their discharge.

OVULE, ovul', [Lat. : ovum, egg], *sm. Anat.* ovule, ovulum : a small round vesicular body contained in the Granfian follicle.

OWÉNIEN, ovényan), **OWÉNISTE** (ovnist') *sm.* Owenite : a follower of Robert Owen. [1771-1858).

OXACIDE, oksasid', *sm. Chem.* oxacid, oxyacid : an acid containing oxygen.

OXALATE, oksalat', [Lat. : oxalis], *sm. Chem.* oxalate : a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OXALIDE, oksalid', , **OXALIS**, oksalis [Gr. : ὀξύς, acid], *sf. Bot.* oxalis, wood-sorrel : a genus of plants of the order oxalidaceæ.

OXALIDÉES, oksalidé, *sfpl. Bot.* oxalidaceæ, oxalideæ : an order of plants allied to geraniaceæ.

OXALIQUE, oksalik', *adj. Chem.* oxalic : pertaining to sorrel. **Acide —**, oxalic acid. **Éther —**, oxalic ether.

OXAMIDE, oksamid', *sm. Chem.* oxamide, oxalamide : a substance produced during the distillation of oxalate of ammonia.

OXYCHLORIQUE, oksiklorik', *adj. Chem.* oxychloric, perchloric : noting one of the acids produced by chlorine and oxygen.

OXYCHLORURE, oksiklorur', *sm. Chem.* oxychloride : a compound of chlorine with an oxide : oxymuriate, chloride.

OXYCOCCOS, oksikokoss [Gr. : ὀξύς, acid ; κόκκος, reed], *sm. Bot.* oxycoccus : a small genus of vacciniaceous plants.

OXYCRAT, oksikra, [Gr. : ὀξύκρατον, from ὀξύς, acid, and κρατός, mixed], *sm.* oxycrate : a mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYDABILITÉ, oksidabilité, *sf.* oxidability : the quality of being oxidable.

OXYDABLE,oksidabl', *adj.* oxidable : oxidizable : capable of being converted into an oxide.

OXYDANT, E, oksidân, ânt', *adj.* oxidating, oxidizing.

OXYDATION, oksidasyôn, *sf. Chem.* oxidation, oxidizement, oxidization : the process of converting into an oxide.

OXYDE, oksid', [Gr. : ὀξύς, acid] *sm. Chem.* oxide : a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid properties. **— métallique**, metallic oxide. **Oxydes basiques**, basic oxides. **Oxydes indifférents**, indifferent oxides.

OXYDER, oksidé-r, *va. Chem.* to oxidize, to oxidate : to convert into an oxide.

OXYDER (S'), *v.refl.* to oxidate.

OXYDULE, oksidul', *sm. Chem.* protoxide. [Obsolete.]

OXYDULÉ, E, oksidulé, *adj. Chem.* protoxidized.

OXYGÉNABLE, oksizhénabl', *adj. Chem.* oxygenizable : capable of being oxygenized.

OXYGÉNANT, E, oksizhénân, ânt', *adj.* oxygenizing, oxygenating.

OXYGÉNATION, oksizhénasyôn, *sf. Chem.* oxygenation : the act or process of combining with oxygen.

OXYGÈNE, oksizhèn', [Gr. : ὀξύς, acid ; γεννάω, I engender], *sm. Chem.* oxygen : a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas.

OXYGENE, *adj.* oxygen.

OXYGÉNÉ, oksizhéné, *adj.* oxygenized, oxygenated.

OXYGÉNER, oksizhéné-r, *va* [Conj. like accélérer] *Chem.* to oxygenize, to oxygenate : to combine with oxygen.

OXYGÉNER (S'), *v. refl.* to be oxigenized *or* oxygenated.

OXYGONE, oksigon', [Gr. : ὀξύς, acute ; γωνία, angle], *adj. Geom.* oxygonal, acute-angled having three acute angles.

OXY-IODURE, oksi-iodur', *sm. Chem.* oxyiodide : a compound of an iodide and a metallic oxide.

OXYMEL, oksimèl, [Gr. : ὀξύς, acid ; μέλι, honey], *sm.* oxymel : a mixtire of water, honey and vinegar.

OXYOPIE, oksiopi, [Gr. : ὀξύς, acute ; ὤψ, eye], *sf. Med.* oxyopy : increased sensibility of the retina.

OXYPHONIE, oksifoni, *sf.* [Gr. : ὀξύς, acute ; φωνή, voice], *Med* oxyphony : acuteness of voice.

OXYRHODIN, oksirodan, [Gr. : ὀξύος, vinegar ; ῥόδον, rose] *sm.* oxyrrhodine : a composition of vinegar and roses.

OXYRHYNQUE, OXYRHINQUE, oksirainke [Gr. : ὀξύς, acute ; ῥύγχος, beak], *sm. Zool.* oxysnout, rhynchus : 1. name given to a genus of salmon having a protruding nose ; 2. species of crab having a conspicuously projecting rostrum ; 3. an Egyptian fish, formerly sacred to the goddess Hathor, and represented on coins and sculptures ; 4. a genus of omnivorous birds.

OXYSEL, oksisèl, *sm. Chem.* oxysalt, oxysel : a compound containing oxygen as well in the acid as in the base.

OXYSULFURE, oksisulfur', *sm. Chem.* oxysulphuret : a combination of sulphur with a metallic oxide.

OXYTON, oksitôn, [Gr. : ὀξύς, acute], *sm. Gram.* oxytone : a word having an acute accent on the last syllable.

OXYURE, oksiur, *sm. Zool.* oxyuris. **— vermiculaire**, oxyuris *or* ascaris vermicularis : an intestinal worm.

† **OYANT, E**, wayân, ânt', [ouïr, to hear], *sm. f.* hearer, auditor.

OZANAM, ozonam [Antoine-Frédéric], historian (1813-1852).

OZANEAUX, ozane [Jean-Georges], historian (1795-1852),

OZÈNE, ozèn', [Gr. : ὄζαινα, bad smell], *sm. Med.* ozena, ozæna : a fetid ulcer in the nostril.

OZOCÉRITE, (ozosérit), **OZOKÉRITE**, ozokerit', *sf.* ozocerite, ozokerite : a species of resinous wax.

OZONE, ozon', [Gr. : ὄζειν, to smell], *sm. Chem.* ozone : *a)* the odorous principle emitted during the action of an electrical machine ; *b)* an allotropic state of oxygen.

OZONIFÈRE, ozonifer [ozone ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* ozoniferous.

OZONISATION, ozonizasyôn, *sf.* ozonization : the act of impregnating with ozone.

OZONISÉ, E, ozonizé, *adj.* ozonized : impregnated or combined with ozone.

OZONOMÈTRE, ozonomètr', [ozone ; Gr.- μέτρον, measure], *sm.* ozonometer : an apparatus to measure the ozone in the atmosphere.

OZONOSCOPE, ozonoskop [ozone ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* ozonoscope : an instrument used to indicate the presence or the quantity of ozone in the atmosphere.

P

P, **pé** *or* **pœ**, *sm*. **P. p. the sixteenth letter** of the alphabet.

P., **1**. *pied*, foot ; **2**. *père*, father (priest) ; **3**. *protêt*, *protesté*, protest, protested ; **4**. *poste*, post-office ; **5**. *Dijon* (frappée à), Dijon (struck at).

p., **1**. *pour*, per ; **2**. *pouce*, inch.

P. A., **1**. *pour ampliation*, true copy (of documents, certificates, etc.) ; **2**. *propriété assurée*, property insured ; **3**. *par amitié* per favour.

p. an., *par an*, per annum, annually, yearly.

P.-B., *Pays-Bas*, Netherlands.

PC., *Accusé de réception* (par télégraphe), receipt (by telegraph).

P. C. C., *pour copie conforme*, true copy (papers, documents, etc.).

P. C. N., *Physique, Chimie, Histoire naturelle* (Examen), Physics, Chemistry, Natural History (Examination).

P. C. P., *Accusé de réception postale*, receipt by post.

P. D., *Port dû*, Carriage forward.

P.-de-C., *Pas-de-Calais*, Pas de Calais (Department of France).

P.-de-D., *Puy-de-Dôme*, Puy-de-Dôme (Department of France).

P. et Ch., *Ponts et Chaussées*, Bridges and roads (public works).

P. et M., *Poids et mesures*, Weights and measures.

P. et P., *Profits et Pertes*, Profit and Loss.

p. f., *pour féliciter*, to congratulate.

P. et T., (Bureau des) *Postes et Télégraphes*, Post and Telegraph (Office).

P. F. C., *Pour faire connaissance*, to make acquaintance with.

P. L., *Pleine Lune*, Full moon.

P.-L.-M., *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée*, Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway.

PP., *Pages*, pages.

p. p., *port payé*, carriage paid.

P. p. c., *Pour prendre congé*, to take leave.

P. P. L., *Priez pour lui*, pray for him.

P. S., *post-scriptum*, postscript.

P. T. T., *Postes, Télégraphes, Téléphones*, Post, telegraph and Telephone (Office).

Pyr.-Or., *Pyrénées-Orientales*, Eastern-Pyrenees (Department of France).

PACA, paka, [the native name], *sm*. *Zool*. paca : a small animal of South America.

PACAGE, pakazh', [Lat. : pascuum], *sm*. pasture, pasturage, pasture-land, pasture-ground, grazing-land. **Droit de —**, pasture, right of pasturing.

PACAGER, pakazhé-r, [pacage], *vn* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* : *nous pacageons, pacageant*.] to pasture : to place cattle in a pasture.

PACAGER, *va*. to graze, to pasture.

PACE (IN), inpasé, [Lat. : pax, pacis, peace], *sm*. dungeon (of a convent). [*Pl*. des *In pace*.]

PACHA, pasha, [Turk.], *sm*. pacha, pasha, pashaw . governor of a province, in Turkey.

PACHALIK, pashalik', *sm*. pashalic : the jurisdiction or government of a pacha.

PACHOMÈTRE, pakomètr', [Gr. : πάχος, thickness ; μέτρον, measure], *sm*. pachymeter : an instrument for measuring small thickness, as glass, paper, etc.

PACHYDERME, pashidèrm', [Gr. : παχύς, thick ; δέρμα, skin], *adj*. *Zool*. pachydermatous : having a thick skin.

PACHYDERME, *sm*. *Zool*. **1**. pachyderm : one of the pachydermata ; **2**. *pl*. pachydermata : an order of non-ruminant hoofed animals.

PACIFICATEUR, TRICE, pasifikatœr, tris', *sm*. *f*. pacificator, pacifier, peace-maker.

PACIFICATEUR, TRICE, *adj*. pacificatory, pacifying, peace-making.

PACIFICATION, pasifikasyôn ; *in poet*. siôn, *sf*. pacification : the act of pacifying ; peace-making ; adjustment.

PACIFIER, pasifié-r, [Lat. : pacificāre ; pax, pacis, peace ; facĕre, to make], *va*. to pacify : *a*) to restore peace to ; *b*) to appease, to calm, to still. *a*) **— un pays**, to pacify a country. *b*) **— les différends**, to pacify differences.

PACIFIQUE, pasifik', [Lat. : pacificus], *adj*. pacific : *a*) peace-making, appeasing ; *b*) peaceful, peaceable, mild, gentle. **Un homme —**, a pacific man. **Des desseins pacifiques**, pacific intentions. **L'océan —**, (or substantively) **le —**, the Pacific Ocean, the Pacific.

PACIFIQUEMENT, pasifik'mân-t, *adv*. pacifically, peacefully, peaceably, quietly, gently.

PACIFISME, pasifism', *sm*. pacifism : doctrine of those who advocate peace at any price between nations.

PACIFISTE, *sm*. **1**. pacifist : advocate of peace policy on the footing of arbitration among the nations. ; **2**. *Fig*. peace-at-any-price man.

PACKFOND, pakfôn', [corruption of paktong from Chinese and meaning white copper], *sm*. German silver, packfong : an alloy of nickel and copper.

PACO, pako, *sm*. paco : *a*) *Miner*. a brown oxide of iron ; *b*) *Zool*. alpaca.

PACOTILLE, pakotiy', [apparently from paquet), *sf*. **1**. † sea-man's venture ; **2**. private venture ; **3**. stock, quantity, **Marchandises de —**, private goods ; (in an ill sense) inferior trumpery wares, slop made goods ; cheap rubbish.

PACOTILLEUR, pakotiyœr, *sm*. private adventurer.

PACQUAGE, pakazh, *sm*. packing (of fish).

PACQUER, paké-r, *va*. to barrel or pack (fish).

PACTE, pakt', [Lat. : pactum ; paciscī, pactus, to contract], *sm*. pact, compact, agreement, contract, covenant. **Il y a un — entre eux**, there is an agreement between them. **Faire un — avec le diable**, to enter into a compact with the devil. **— commissoire**, binding clause. **Rompez, rompez tout — avec l'impiété**, break, break off all compact with impiety. *Rac. Ath*. i. i.

PACTISER, paktizé-r, *vn*. **1**. to make a covenant, to covenant, to enter into a compact.

2 *Fig* to compound **— avec le crime, sa conscience**, to compound with crime, with one's conscience.

PACTOLE, paktol', *sm*. *Geog*. Pactolus; *Fig*. source of riches. **Du —**, Pactolian.

PADELIN, pad'lan, *sm*. *Glass-m*. crucible.

PADISCHAH *or* **PADISHA**, padisha, [Pers : Pad, master ; shah, king], *sm*. padishah : the Turkish sultan.

PADOU, padou, [from Padoue, Padua], *sm*. ferret : a kind of ribbon.

PADOUANE, padouan', *sf*. **Paduan medal** : counterfeit antique.

PADOUE, padou, *pnf*. *Geog*. Padua.

PAF, paf, *interj*. slap ! bang ! : noting the sound produced by slapping.

PAF, *adj*. *Popul. lang*. drunk, tight.

PAGAIE, phagê, [Caribbean], *sf*. paddle : a species of oar.

PAGALE, (EN) ân-pagal', *adv phr*. *Naut*. hurriedly, in disorder.

PAGANISER, paganizé-r, [Lat. : paganus, pagan], *vn*. to paganize : to behave like pagans.

PAGANISER, *va*. to paganize : to render heathenish.

PAGANISME, paganism', *sm*. paganism, heathenism : the religious worship of pagans.

PAGAYER, paghèyé-r, [pagaie], *vn*. [Conj. like *Payer*] *Naut*. to paddle : to propel a boat with a paddle.

PAGAYER, *va*. to paddle : to propel with a paddle.

PAGAYEUR, paghèyœr, *sm*. paddler : one who paddles.

PAGE, pazh', [Lat. : pagina], *sf*. page (of a book). **— blanche**, blank page. **Mettre en pages**, *Print*. to make up. **Metteur en pages**, clicker, maker-up. **Numéroter les pages d'un cahier**, to number the pages of a copy-book. **Le haut, le bas d'une —**, the top, the bottom of a page. **C'est la plus belle — de son histoire**, *Fig*. it is the thing which does him the most credit.

PAGE, pazh', [orig. doubtful ; perhaps Lat. paganus, peasant, or late Lat. pagius, a servant ; Gr. : παιδίον, little child], *sm*. page : *a*) a youth attached to the service of a noble personage ; *b*) an implement used for tucking a gown up. *a*) **Un tour de —**, a boyish trick. **Effronté comme un —**, impudently bold. **Être sorti de —, être hors de —**, to have served one's time as a page ; *Fig*. to be one's own master. **Tout marquis veut avoir des pages**, every marquis needs have his pages. *La Font. Fab*.

PAGEL, PAGELLE, pazhèl (Lat. : pagellus], *sm*. *Ichth*. pagellus : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

PAGINATION, [paginer] ; pazhinasyôn, *in poet*. siôn, *sf*. pagination, paging (of a book).

PAGINER, pazhiné-r, [Lat. : pagina, page], *va*. to page : to mark or number the pages of a book, a ledger, etc. ; to folio.

PAGNE, pany, [Span. : paño, cloth], *sm*. waist-cloth (of savages or negroes).

PAGNON, panyôn, *sm*. pagnon : superfine black Sedan cloth.

PAGNOTE, panyot', [Ital. : pagnotta, small loaf], *adj*. coward, cowardly, dastardly : devoid of courage.

PAGNOTE, *sm*. coward, poltroon, dastard.

PAGNOTERIE, panyot'ri, *sf*. **1**. cowardliness, dastardliness, poltroonery ; **2**. blunder.

PAGODE, pagod', [Port. : pagoda, from Persian], *sf*. **1**. pagoda : *a*) an East Indian temple, containing an idol ; *b*) pagod, idol ; *c*) a gold coin current in India, worth about 8 sh. ; **2**. (*Adject*.) **Manche —**, pagoda sleeve ; wide sleeve.

PAGODITE, pagodit', *sf*. *Miner*. pagodite, figure-stone, lardite.

PAGURE, pagur', [Lat. : pagurus], *sm*. pagurian, hermit-crab : a genus of macrourous decapod crustaceans.

PAIEMENT, pêmân, *sm.* V. *Payement.*

PAÏEN, ENNE, payan, yèn', [Lat. : paganus], *adj.* pagan : *a*) heathen, gentile ; worshipping false gods ; *b*) paganish, paganic, paganical, heathenish ; pertaining to pagans. *a*) **Les philosophes païens**, the pagan philosophers. *b*) **La religion païenne**, the pagan religion. **L'antiquité païenne**, pagan antiquity.

PAÏEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* **1.** pagan, heathen, gentile : one who worships false gods ; **2.** **3.** *Fig.* infidel, unbeliever.

PAILLAGE, payazh', [pailler], *sm.* bottoming (chairs).

PAILLARD, E, payar, ard', [paille, straw], *sm.* **1.** wretch : miserably poor person ; **2.** *Vulg.* rake *m.*, wanton *f.*

PAILLARD, E, *adj.* dissolute, lewd, libidinous, lecherous, rakish, wanton.

† **PAILLARDER**, payardé-r, *vn.* to play the rake, to rake, to wanton.

PAILLARDISE, payardiz', *sf.* lewdness, lechery, rakishness, wantonness.

PAILLASSE, payas', [paille], *sf.* **1** straw-mattress, straw-bed ; **2** ticking (of a mattress).

PAILLASSE, payas', *sm.* **1.** clown, merry-Andrew, Jack-Pudding ; **2.** *Fig.* and *Pop.* weathercock : any one who changes sides from interest.

PAILLASSON, payasôn, *sm.* **1.** straw-mat, mat ; **2.** door-mat.

PAILLE, pây', [Lat. : palea], *sf.* **1.** straw : *a*) the stalk or stem of corn, etc., or a mass of such stalks after thrashing ; *b*) a single stalk or straw ; bit of straw ; *c*) anything worthless. *a*) **Menue —**, chaff. **Botte de —**, bottle or truss of straw. **Dormir sur la —**, to sleep on straw. **Cet homme a bien mis de la — en ses souliers**, *Fig.* that man was not long making a fortune. **Ils veulent me réduire à coucher sur la —**, they want to ruin me. **Mettre sur la —**, to reduce to beggary. **Il mourra sur la —**, he will die in a ditch. **Chapeau de —**, straw-hat. **Chapeau de — d'Italie**, Leghorn hat. **Couleur de —, couleur —**, straw-colour. **Feu de —**, straw fire ; *Fig.* sudden blaze. *b*) **Quand la balance est parfaitement égale, une paille suffit pour la faire pencher**, when the scales are of equal weight, a straw is enough to turn them. **Voir une — dans l'œil de son prochain, et ne pas voir une poutre dans le sien**, *Fig.* to see the mote in our neighbour's eye, but not to see a beam in our own. **Rompre la —**, to annul a bargain ; to fall out, to quarrel, to disagree. **Cela lève, enlève, emporte la —**, it is the best thing of its sort. **Tirer à la courte —**, to draw lots. *c*) **Homme de —**, man of straw.

2. flaw: defect in metals, glass, gems etc.; **3.** *Naut.* long pin, long bolt.

PAILLE, *adj.* straw-coloured.

PAILLÉE, payé, *sf.* floor (of corn).

PAILLE-EN-QUEUE, pâyânkœ, **PAILLE-EN-CUL**, pâyânku, *sm. Ornith.* tropic bird.

PAILLER, payé, *sm.* **1.** farm-yard, straw-yard. **Être sur son —**, *Fig.* to be in one's stronghold.

2. straw-rick, heap of straw.

PAILLER, ÈRE, payé, yèr', *adj.* barn-door, of farm-yards.

PAILLER, pâyé-r, *va.* **1.** *Agr.* to straw : to cover with straw ; **2.** to mat : to cover with matting ; **3.** to bottom (chairs).

PAILLERET, pay'ré, *sm. Ornith.* bunting : a passerine bird.

PAILLERON, pay'ron, [Edouard], dramatic author (1834-1899).

PAILLET, payè, *adj m.* (of red wine) pale.

PAILLET, payè, *sm.* **1.** *Agr.* heap of straw ; **2.** *Naut.* mat ; **3.** spring (of a bolt).

PAILLETÉ, E, pay'té, *adj.* **1.** spangled, bespangled ; **2.** *Miner.* lamellar.

PAILLETEUR, páy'tœr, *sm.* gold dust searcher.

PAILLETTE, payèt', [paille], *sf.* **1.** spangle: *a*) a small plate or scale of shining metal, as gold, silver, copper or steel ; *b*) anything sparkling and brilliant, but worthless ; **2.** gold dust (found in the sand of rivers) ; **3.** lamina (of mica) ; **4.** bit of solder ; **5.** spring (of a bolt) ; **6.** *pl. Bot.* involucrum (of some composite plants) ; **7.** *Jewel.* flaw (in diamonds).

PAILLEUR, EUSE, payœr, œz', *sm. f.* **1.** dealer in straw ; **2.** straw-carrier ; **3.** chair-bottomer.

PAILLEUX, EUSE, payœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** straw, strawy : containing straw ; **2.** flawy : having some defect. **Fer —**, flawy iron.

PAILLIS, payi, *sm. Gard.* bed of fresh litter (used as manure).

PAILLOIE, paywa, **PAILLOLE**, payol', *sf. Fish.* thin net.

PAILLON, payôn, [paille], *sm.* **1.** bundle of straw at the bottom of the wine-tub ; **2.** conic-shaped straw cover for packing bottles in ; **3.** large spangle ; **4.** foil (for jewels) ; **5.** link (of a watch-chain) ; **6.** bit of solder ; **7.** tin-plate.

PAILLONNER, payoné-r, *va.* to cover with tin-plates.

PAILLOT, payo, *sm.* **1.** small straw-bed ; **2.** *Naut.* bread-room.

PAILLOTE, payotte, *sf.* straw-hut : made use of in hot countries.

PAIN, pan, [Lat. : panis], *sm.* **1.** bread. **— frais, tendre**, new bread. **— rassis**, stale bread. **— blanc**, white bread. **— bis**, brown bread. **— de ménage**, home-made bread. **— noir**, black bread. **— anglais**, English bread. **— complet**, whole bread : bread made of a mixture of wheat and bran. **— de gruau**, best wheaten bread. **Petit —**, roll. **— mollet**, light bread. **— de munition**, regulation bread, ration bread. **— sec**, dry bread. **— d'épice**, gingerbread. **Pains de proposition**, *Bib.* shew bread. **— sans levain, — azyme**, unleavened bread. **— bénit**, consecrated bread. **C'est — bénit**, *Fig.* it serves him right. *Fig.* : **Il mange son — dans sa poche**, he keeps every thing to himself. **Il ne mange pas son — dans sa poche**, he shares what he has with other people. **Il sait son — manger, il sait plus que son — manger**, he knows on which side his bread is buttered ; he is no fool. **Manger son — blanc le premier**, to enjoy the best first ; to begin by being rich and end by being poor. **Manger de plus d'un —**, to see many a country. **Ne manger que d'un —**, to lead a tedious life. **Mendier son —**, to beg one's bread. **Manger le — du roi**, to eat the king's bread (in prison). **Il y a là un morceau de — à manger**, there is something to be got out of that. **Il ne vaut pas le — qu'il mange**, he is not worth his salt. **Il est grossier comme un — d'orge**, he is as coarse as a hopsack. **Il a du — quand il n'a plus de dents**, his fortune has come too late for him to enjoy it. **C'est du — bien dur**, it is a very hard life. **Long comme un jour sans —**, very long and tedious. **Il est bon comme le bon —**, he is a kind-hearted man. **Il promet plus de beurre que de —**, he promises more than he can perform. **Avoir quelque chose pour un morceau de —**, to get a thing for next to nothing. **Mettre au — et à l'eau**, to give a person nothing but bread and water. **Faire passer, faire perdre le goût du —**, to kill, to do for. **Chaque jour amène son —**, each day brings its bread. **Donnez-nous aujourd'hui notre — quotidien**, give us this day our daily bread. **Avoir son — cuit**, to have enough to live upon. **Avoir du — sur la planche**, to have something in store for the future. **Gagner son —**, to earn one's living. **Jouer le — de ses enfants**, to reduce one's family to beggary by gambling. **Il ne faut pas donner aux chiens le — des enfants**, *Fig.* cast not your pearls before swine. **Cette entreprise doit m'assurer du —**, this undertaking is to bring me in enough to live upon. **Manger le — de quelqu'un**, to be in a person's service, to live at another's expense. **La perte de ce procès ôte le — à vous et à vos enfants**, the loss of this lawsuit will ruin you and your children. **Oter à quelqu'un le — de la bouche**, to take the bread out of a person's mouth. **S'ôter le — de la bouche pour quelqu'un**, to deprive one's self to give to another. **Mettre le — à la main de quelqu'un**, to put bread into a person's mouth ; to provide any one with the means of living. **Tremper son pain de ses larmes**, to eat the bread of bitterness. — *Prov.*: **Pain coupé n'a pas de maître**, a piece off a cut loaf is never missed. **Pain tant qu'il dure, vin à mesure**, eat at pleasure, drink by measure **Pain dérobé réveille l'appétit**, stolen kisses are sweet. **A mal enfourner on fait les pains cornus**, a bad beginning has a bad ending. **A bon goût et faim n'y a mauvais pain**, hunger finds no fault with the cookery. V. *gagner, jour.*

2. loaf (of bread). **Un — de quatre livres**, a four pound loaf.

3. — à cacheter, wafer. **— à chanter**, wafer for consecration.

4. loaf (of sugar). **En — de sucre**, in sugar loaves.

5. lump (of butter) : **6.** bar, stick (of soap) ; **7.** cake (of wax, of walnuts, of olives, etc.) ; **8. — d'acier**, lump of steel ; **9.** *Metall.* **— de liquation**, refining cake.

10. *Bot.* **Arbre à —**, bread-tree : *Artocarpus incisa.* **— -de-coucou**, wood sorrel : *Oxalis acetosella.* **— -de-pourceau**, **1.** sowbread : *Cyclamen* ; **2.** wood sorrel.

PAIR, E, pêr, [Lat. : par, equal], *adj.* **1.** equal, like. **Sans —**, peerless, matchless, unequalled.

2. *Arith.* even. **Nombre —**, even number. **— ou non**, odd or even.

PAIR, *sm.* **1.** peer : *a*) an equal, one of the same rank ; *b*) fellow, companion ; *c*) *Feud. Law.* a great vassal, a lord ; *d*) (afterwards) a noble who held certain fiefs and was entitled to sit in the parliament of Paris ; *e*) a member of the House of Lords in England ; *f*) a member of the Upper House, in France, from 1814 to 1848. *a*) **Anciennement, on devait être jugé par ses pairs**, men were formerly judged by their equals. **Vivre avec ses pairs**, to live with one's equals. *b*) **Vivre de — à compagnon avec quelqu'un**, to be hail-fellow well met with any one. *d*) **Duc et —**, duke-peer, ducal peer.

2. mate (of birds) ; **3.** par : *a*) *Com.* equality ; equal value, equivalence without discount ; *b*) *Stock-Ex.* the original nominal price or full value. **Le — du change**, the par of exchange. **Au-dessus du —**, above par. **Au —**, *a*) at par ; *b*) even ; *c*) *Fig.* not behindhand.

DE PAIR, *adv. phr.* on an equal footing, on an equality, on a par. **Aller, marcher de — avec quelqu'un**, to be on an equal footing with a person.

HORS DE PAIR, **HORS DU PAIR**, *adv. phr.* above one's equals, above the level

of others; matchless, peerless; beyond comparison. **Il est hors du —, il s'est tiré du —**, he is above his equals.

PAIRE, pêr', [Lat. : paria, *pl.* of par], *sf.* pair : *a)* couple ; two animals of the same species, male and female ; *b)* couple, brace ; two animals of the same species, without reference to sex ; *c) Fam.* two persons ; couple ; *d)* two things suited to each other or used together ; brace ; *e)* a single thing composed essentially of two pieces suiting each other. *a)* **Une — de pigeons**, a pair of doves. *b)* **Une — de poulets**, a couple, pair of chickens. **Une — de perdrix, de faisans**, a brace of partridges, or pheasants. **Une — de bœufs**, a pair (*or* yoke) of oxen. **Une — de chevaux**, a pair (*or* span) of horses. *c)* **Une — d'amis**, a couple of friends. **Les deux font la —**, they are well-matched. *d)* **Une — de gants, de bas, de souliers**, a pair of gloves, of stockings, of shoes. **Une — de pistolets**, a brace of pistols. **Une — de nerfs**, a pair of nerves. *Fig.* : **C'est une autre — de manches**, it is quite another thing. *e)* **Une — de lunettes, de ciseaux**, a pair of spectacles, of scissors.

PAIREMENT, pèr'mân-t, *adv. Arith.* even, evenly.

PAIRESSE, pèrès', *sf.* peeress.

PAIRIE, pèri, [pair], *sf.* **1.** peerage : the dignity of a peer ; **2.** peer's fief.

PAIRLE, pèrl, *sm. Herald.* pall : a figure like Y, the upper part of a saltire conjoined to the lower part of a pale.

PAISIBILITÉ, pèzibilité, *sf.* peacefulness, peaceableness, quiet.

PAISIBLE, pèzibl', [Lat. : pax, pacis, peace], *adj.* **1.** peaceable, peaceful : *a)* mild, gentle, pacific, placid ; *b)* free from war, tumult or commotion ; *c)* undisturbed, quiet, still, tranquil. *a)* **Un homme —**, a quiet man. *b)* **L'empire était —**, the empire was peaceful. *c)* **Ces paisibles forêts**, those quiet forests. **Une retraite —**, a peaceful retreat. **Tout gardait un silence —**, all was perfectly silent. **Un sommeil —**, a quiet sleep. **Mener une vie —**, to lead a peaceful life.

2. at peace.

PAISIBLEMENT, pèziblœmân-t, *adv.* peacefully, peaceably, quietly.

PAISSANT, E, pèsân, ânt, [paître], *adj. Herald.* grazing.

PAISSEAU, pèsô, [Lat. : paxillus, piece], *sm.* vine-prop.

PAISSELER, pès'lé-r, *va.* to prop (vines).

PAISSON, pèsôn, *sf.* pasture, feed (of cattle).

PAÎTRE, pètr', [Lat. : pascĕre, pastum, to feed], *va.* [*Je pais, tu pais, il paît, nous paissons, vous paissez, ils paissent ; je paissais, je paîtrai ; je paîtrais ; que je paisse ; paissant ; pu.*] **1.** *Falc.* to feed (a hawk) ; **2.** to graze, to pasture, to feed (cattle), to take to graze, to take to pasture **3.** (of cattle) to graze, to feed on. — **l'herbe nouvelle**, to graze new grass. **Mener — les moutons**, to take sheep out to pasture. **Il lui dit : paissez mes agneaux**, he said unto him : feed my lambs. *Bib. Jean* xxi. 15. **Envoyer — quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to send a person about his business ; to send any one to Jericho.

PAÎTRE, *vn.* **1.** *Falc.* to feed ; **2.** (of cattle) to feed, to graze, to pasture.

PAÎTRE (SE), *v. refl.* (with *de*) to feed on.

PAIX, pè-z, [Lat. : pax], *sf.* **1.** peace : *a)* exemption from war ; *b)* treaty of peace ; *c)* a state of quiet or tranquility ; freedom from agitation, commotion or disturbance ; concord ; *d)* quiet, calm of the soul ; rest ; *e)* heavenly rest, happiness ; *f)* silence ; stillness, quietness. *a)* **Cromwell, également actif et infatigable dans la — et dans la guerre**, C. equally active and indefatigable in time of peace and in time of war. *Bossuet.* **Ils sont en — avec tous les peuples de l'univers**, they are at peace with all the other nations of the world. **Offrir la —**, to offer peace. **L'arbre de la —**, the tree of peace, the olive tree. **Sur le pied de —**, on a peace footing. **Les arts de la —**, the arts of peace. **Il faut laisser les morts en —**, *Fig.* let us not speak of the dead. **Laisser quelqu'un en —**, to let a person alone. *b)* **La — est ratifiée**, the peace is ratified. — **fourrée, — plâtrée**, patched-up peace. **Ne donner ni — ni trève à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to leave a person no rest. *c)* **La — a été troublée dans cette province**, the peace was disturbed in that province. **Des paroles de —**, words of peace. **Un homme de —**, a peaceable man. **Juge de paix**, justice of the peace. **Faire la —**, to make peace. **Faire sa —, faire la — avec quelqu'un**, to make one's peace with a person. **Être en — avec soi-même**, to be at peace with one's self. **Vivre en —**, to live in peace. *d)* **La — de l'âme consiste dans le mépris de tout ce qui peut la troubler**, peace of mind consists in our contempt of all that may tend to disturb it. **L'ange de —**, the angel of peace. **Baiser de —**, kiss of peace. *e)* **Le séjour de l'éternelle —**, the abode of eternal peace. *f)* **La — des forêts**, the stillness of the forests. — *Prov.* : **Paix et peu**, peace and a little ; anything for a quiet life.

2. *Cath. lit.* pax.

PAIX, *interj.* peace ! hush ! silence !

PAL, pal, [Lat. : palus], *sm.* [*Pl.* ***pals.***] pale : a pointed stake ; *b) Herald.* a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon. *a)* **Le supplice du —**, empalement.

PALABRE, palabr', [Span. : palabra, word], *sf.* **1.** idle talk, long and tedious speech ; **2.** palaver : conference (in Africa).

PALABRER, palabré-r, *vn.* to palaver, to talk idly. **Il est inutile de — davantage, it is** useless to palaver any longer.

PALADE, palad', [pal], *sf.* stroke (of oars).

PALADIN, paladan, [corrup. of palatin, a courtier ; Lat. : palatinus, belonging to the palace], *sm.* paladin : *a)* one of the chieftains in Charlemagne's army ; *b)* a knight-errant.

PALAIS, palè-z, [Lat. : palatium], *sm.* **1.** palace : *a)* the house of a king or other great personage ; *b)* magnificent house ; **2.** court (of justice). **Les gens du —**, the lawyers. **Style du —, de —**, law-style. **Terme du —**, law-term.

3. whole body of lawyers ; **4.** bar, law ; profession of a lawyer.

PALAIS, palê-z, [Lat. : palatum], *sm.* palate : *a)* the roof or upper part of the mouth ; *b)* taste ; the organ of taste ; *c) Bot.* the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

PALAMÈDE, palamèd', *pnm.* Palamedes.

PALAMÉDÉE, palamédé, *sf. Ornith.* palamedea, screamer.

PALAN, palân, [Ital. : palanco, V. palanche], *sm. Naut.* tackle : a pulley for raising heavy weights, composed of two or more separate blocks ; tackling. — **d'amure**, tack-tackle. — **de caliorne**, winding-tackle. — **de candelette**, fore-tackle. — **de canon**, gun-tackle. — **de côté**, side-tackle. — **d'étai**, stay tackle. — **à fouet**, jigger. — **de retenue**, relieving-tackle. — **de ris**, reef-tackle. **Croc de —**, tackle-hook. **Garant de —**, tackle-rope.

PALANCHE, palânsh', [Lat. : palanca, from Gr. φάλαγξ], *sf.* yoke : a piece of wood, fitted to the shoulder, for carrying a pail suspended on each side.

PALANQUE, palânk', [Ital. : palanca ; Low Lat. : palancatum], *sf.* **1.** *Fortif.* stockade ; **2.** palankas : a Turkish intrenched camp.

PALANQUER, palânké-r, [palan], *va.* **1.** *Naut.* to hoist by means of a tackle ; **2.** *Fortif.* to intrench.

PALANQUIN, palânkan, [Port. : palanquin, from Sanscrit *palyanka*], *sm.* **1.** palanquin, palankeen : a covered carriage or litter, used in India, and borne on the shoulders of men ; **2.** *Naut.* small tackle, burton.

PALAPRAT, palapra, [Jean], dramatic author (1650-1721).

PALASTRE, palastr', [Lat. : pala, shovel], *sm.* box (of a lock).

PALATAL, E, palatal, [Lat. : palatum, palate], *adj. Gram.* palatal : uttered by the aid of the palate. **Consonne palatale**, palatal consonant *or* letter, palatal.

PALATALE, *sf. Gram.* palatal.

† **PALATIAL, E**, palasial, [Lat. : palatium, palace], *adj.* palatial : palace-like, magnificent.

PALATIN, palatan, [Lat. : palatinus], *adj. m.* palatine : *a)* holding an office in the king's palace ; *b)* † holding a court of justice. **Comte —**, count palatine, palatine. **Électeur —**, elector palatine.

† PALATIN, *sm.* palatine : *a)* governor of a Polish province ; *b)* viceroy of Hungary.

PALATIN, palatan, *sm.* Palatine hill (in ancient Rome). (*Adject.*) **Le mont —** the Palatine hill.

PALATIN, E, palatan, tin', [Lat. : palatum, palate], *adj. Anat.* palatal, palatial : pertaining to the palate.

PALATINAT, palatina, *sm.* palatinate : *a)* the dignity of a palatine ; *b)* the province or seigniory of a palatine ; *c)* province of Germany. *b)* **Le haut —**, the Upper Palatinate.

PALATINE, palatin', *adj. f.* **1.** palatine : pertaining to a palatine ; **2. Princesse- —** (or, subst.) **Palatine**, Palatine princess.

PALATINE, *sf.* tippet, fur-tippet : a species of garment for the neck and shoulders.

PALATITE, palatit, [Lat. : palatum, palate], *sf. Med.* palatitis : inflammation of the palate.

PALATO-DENTAL, E, palato-dântal, *adj.* palato-dental : pertaining to the palate and teeth as in the pronunciation of the letters *ch, j* in French and the letters *d, t, n* in English.

PALATO-LABIAL, E, palato-labial, *adj. Anat.* palato-labial : pertaining to the palate and the lips.

PALE, pal', [a forme of pelle, shovel ; Lat. : pala], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* blade (of oars) ; **2.** board (of a paddle-wheel) ; **3.** sluice, mill-gate, flood-gate ; **4.** pale, stake : a flat piece of wood, pointed at one end, used to enclose grounds ; **5.** *Ornith.* spoon-bill.

PALE, PALLE, pal, [Lat. : palla, mantle], *sf. Cath. Lit.* pall : a square pasteboard covered with linen to be laid upon the chalice.

PÂLE, pâl', [Lat. : pallidus, pale], *adj.* pale : *a)* pallid, wan, whitish, not ruddy ; *b)* deficient in colour ; little coloured ; *c)* not bright, not shining ; of faint lustre ; dim ; *d)* tame. *a)* **Un visage —**, a pale face. **Au teint —**, pale-faced. — **comme un mort, — comme un linge**, as pale as death. **Un peu —**, palish, somewhat pale. **Très- — ,tout —**, quite pale. **Pâles couleurs**, *Med.* chlorosis, green sickness. *b)* **Un bleu —**, a pale blue. *c)* **Le soleil est bien —**, the sun is very pale. *d)* **Un style —**, a tame *or* pale style.

PALÉ, E, palé, [pal], *adj. Herald.* paly : divided by one or more pales.

PALÉACÉ, E, paléasé, [Lat. : palea, chaff], *adj. Bot.* paleaceous : chaffy : resembling chaff, or consisting of it.

PALÉAGE, paléazh', [Lat. : palla, shovel], *sm. Naut.* unloading with shovels.

PALÉE, palé, [pal], *sf.* row of piles.

PALEFRENIER, palfrœnyé, [palefroi], *sm.* stable-man, groom ; (at an inn) hostler.

PALEFROI, palfrwa, [Lat. : paraveredus, post-horse], *sm.* palfrey : *a*) a horse used by noblemen for state ; *b*) a gentle horse for ladies. **Monté sur un —**, palfreyed.

PALÉIFORME, paléiform, [Lat. : palea, chaff ; forme], *adj. Bot.* paleiform : having the form or the appearance of chaff.

PALÉMON, palémôn, *sm.* palæmon, prawn : a genus of crustaceans.

PALÉOGRAPHE, paléograf', *sm.* paleographer, paleographist : one conversant with paleography.

PALÉOGRAPHIE, paléografi, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; γραφή, writing], *sf.* paleography : the art of deciphering ancient writings.

PALÉOGRAPHIQUE, paléografik', *adj.* paleographic, paleographical.

PALÉOLITHIQUE, paléotilik, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; λίθος, stone], *adj.* paleolithic : pertaining to the time when early stone implements were used.

PALÉOLOGUE, paléolog, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* paleologist : one versed in paleology ; student of antiquity.

PALÉONTOGRAPHIE, paléôntografi, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; ὤν, ὄντος, existence ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* paleontography : description of fossils.

PALÉONTOGRAPHIQUE, paléôntografik', *adj.* paleontographical.

PALÉONTOLOGIE, paléôntolozhi, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; ὤν, ὄντος, existence ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* paleontology : the science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable.

PALÉONTOLOGIQUE, paléôntolozhik', *adj.* paleontological.

PALÉONTOLOGISTE, paléôntolozhist', **PALÉONTOLOGUE**, paléôntolog', *sm.* paleontologist : one versed in paleontology.

PALÉTSAURE, paléosôr', *sm.* paleosaurus : a genus of fossil saurians.

PALÉOTHÉRIEN, ENNE, paléotéryan, èn', *adj. Geol.* paleotherian : pertaining to the paleotherium.

PALÉOTHÉRIUM, paléotériom, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; θηρίον, wild beast], *sm.* paleotherium, paleothere : an extinct pachydermatous quadruped.

PALÉOZOÏQUE, paléozoïk', [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; ζῷον, animal], *adj. Geol.* paleozoic : *a*) noting the lowest fossiliferous strata ; *b*) applied to the earliest forms of life.

PALÉOZOOLOGIE, paléozoolozhi, [Gr. : παλαιός, ancient ; zoologie], *sf.* paleozoology : the paleontology of animals.

PALERME, palèrm', *npf. Geog.* Palermo.

PALERON, pal'rôn, [pale, shovel], *sm.* blade-bone, shoulder-bone (of certain animals).

PALESTINE, palèstin', *pnf. Geog.* Pastine.

PALESTINIEN, ENNE, palestinian, èn, *adj.* palestinian: of or pertaining to Palestine.

PALESTRE, palèstr', [Gr. : παλαίστρα], *sf. Antiq.* palestra : *a*) a place for wrestling ; *b*) athletic exercises.

PALESTRIQUE, palèstrik' *adj.* palestrian, palestric, palestrical : pertaining to the palestra.

PALET, palè, [pale, shovel], *sm.* quoit. **Jouer au —**, to play at quoits.

PALETOT, pale'to, [for paltoc, from old Dutch : palsrok ; palt-rok, mantle], *sm.* paletot, greatcoat, overcoat.

PALETTE, palèt', [pale, spade], *sf.* **1.** wooden battle-dore ; **2.** pallet : *a*) *Paint.* a little board, on which the painter places the colours to be used ; palette ; *b*) *Gild.* an instrument used for taking up and spreading gold leaf ; *c*) *Horol.* a piece on which the swing-wheel or the balance-wheel strikes ; *d*) *Pott.* a wooden instrument for rounding objects ; *e*) *Surg.* a little, shallow dish used to receive the blood in bleeding a patient ; *f*) *Surg.* the quantity contained by such dish. *z*) **Charger sa —**, to put colours on one's pallet. **Ce tableau sent la —**, the colouring of that picture smacks of the pallet, is not good. **Briser la — d'un peintre**, *Fig.* to put an end to a painter's working. **Jeter là la —**, to renounce painting.

3. *Mech.* paddle-board, paddle (of wheels). **Roue à palettes**, undershot water-wheel.

4. copper shovel (used in powder-mills) ; 5. drill-plate ; **6.** *Print.* slice, spatula, spattle ; **7.** *Glass-m.* shovel.

PALÉTUVIER, palétuvyé, *sm. Bot.* mangrove : a tree of the genus rhizophora.

PÂLEUR, pâlœr, [pâle], *sf.* paleness : the state of being pale ; wanness, pallidness. **On voyait la — sur tous les visages**, all of them had pale faces. **Une — mortelle**, a deadly paleness.

PALI, pali, *sm.* Pâli : the sacred language of the Buddhists.

PALI, E, *adj.* Pâli.

PALIER, palyé, [of unknown origin, but has been thought to have some connection with *paille*, straw, hence a door-mat to be found on the landing, and to be derived from pailler], *sm.* **1.** landing-place (on stairs) ; stair-head. **Demeurer sur le même —**, to live on the same floor. **Un homme est bien fort sur son —**, every cock may crow on his own dung-hill.

2. *Mech.* pedestal, plumber-block.

PALIÈRE, palyèr,' *sf.* top-stair. **Porte palière**, stair-case door.

PALIFICATION, palifikasyôn, *sf. Civ. Eng.* palification, piling : the act of making ground firm by driving piles into it.

PALIFIER, palifié-r, [Lat. : palum, pile ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to pile, to drive piles in; to fortify with piles.

PALIKARE, palikar', [Gr. : πάλληξ, young man], *sm.* palikar : highlander of the north of Greece ; a Greek soldier in the war of independence.

PALIMPSESTE, palanpsèst', [Gr. : πάλιν again ; ψηστός, rubbed], *sm.* palimpsest : a manuscript which has been written over a second time, the former writing having been erased.

PALINDROME, palandrom', [Gr. : πάλιν again ; δρομός, a running], *sm.* palindrome : a word, verse or sentence, which reads the same either backward or forward.

PALINDROME, *adj.* palindromic, palindromical.

PALINGÉNÉSIE, palanzhénézi, [Gr. : πάλιν, again ; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* palingenesy, palingenesia : a new birth, regeneration.

PALINOD, palinod [an old form of palinodie], *sm.* palinode : a poem in honour of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin.

PALINODIE, palinodi, [Gr. : πάλιν, again ; ᾠδή, song], *sf.* palinode, palinody, recantation. **Chanter la —**, to recant.

PALINURE, palinur', *sm.* palinurus, sea-crawfish : a genus of crustaceans.

PÂLIR, pâlir, [pâle], *vn.* **1.** to pale, to turn pale, to wan ; **2.** to grow pale ; to **grow dim.** **— de colère**, to turn pale with **anger.** **— d'effroi**, to turn pale with fright. **— sur les livres**, *Fig.* to grow pale over one's books. **Je vis ce visage que la crainte de la mort ne fit point —**, I saw that face, which did not turn pale with the fear of death. **Les étoiles pâlissaient à l'approche du jour**, the stars grew pale as day dawned. **Son étoile pâlit**, he is losing credit ; his fame is on the decline.

PÂLIR, *va.* to make pale, to pale ; to blanch. **L'anémie pâlit le teint**, anemia makes a pale complexion.

PALIS, pali, [from pal], *sm.* **1.** paling : *a*) pales (forming an enclosure) ; *b*) pale-fence, fence made of pales ; **2.** pale-yard, enclosure, pale.

PALISSADE, palisad', [palis], *sf.* **1.** *Fortf.* palisade, palisado : *a*) a fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes sharpened and set firmly in the ground ; *b*) one of the stakes ; pale, post ; **2.** paling ; **3.** sedge-row (of trees).

PALISSADER, palisadé-r, *va.* **1.** to palisade : to enclose with palisades, to fence in ; **2.** to pale in.

PALISSAGE, palisazh', *sm. Hort.* paling up.

PALISSANDRE, palisândr', [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** rose-wood, palisander, jacaranda : a fragrant wood used by cabinet-makers, and obtained from a Brazilian tree ; **2.** violet-wood, king-wood.

PÂLISSANT, E, pâlisân-t, ânt, [pâlir], *adj.* **1.** growing pale, turning pale ; **2.** declining.

PALISSER, palisè-r, [palis], *va. Hort.* to pale up.

PALIURE, paliur', *sm. Bot.* paliurus, Christ's-thorn : a genus of plants of the order rhamnaceæ.

PALIXANDRE, paliksândr', *sm.* V. *Palissandre.*

PALLADIQUE, palladik', *adj. Chem.* palladic : noting an oxide of palladium.

PALLADIUM, palladiom, [Lat.], *sm.* palladium : *a*) a statue of Pallas ; *b*) *Fig.* something that affords defence, protection and safety ; safeguard, bulwark ; *c*) *Chem.* a grayish-white malleable metal.

PALLAS, pallâs, *pnf.* Pallas : *a*) *Mythol* Minerva ; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet.

PALLÉAL, E, palléal, [Lat. : pallium, mantle], *adj.* pallial : pertaining to the mantle of shell-fishes.

PALLIATIF, IVE, palliatif, tiv', [Low Lat. : palliativus], *adj.* palliative, palliatory : mitigating, alleviating.

PALLIATIF, *sm.* palliative : that which mitigates, or abates the violence of pain or other evil.

PALLIATION, palliasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : palliatio], *sf.* palliation : *a*) the act of palliating ; extenuation ; *b*) mitigation, alleviation.

PALLIER, pallié-r, [Lat. : palliāre, —atum, to cloak], *va.* to palliate : *a*) to cover with excuse, to extenuate ; *b*) *Med.* to mitigate, to alleviate.

PALLIUM, palliom, [Lat., cloak], *sm.* pallium : *a*) *Antiq.* the outer garment of the Greeks ; *b*) pall ; the scarf sent from Rome to the archbishops of the Catholic Church.

PALMA-CHRISTI, palma-kristi, *sm. Bot.* palma-Christi : *Ricinus communis.* **Huile de —**, castor-oil.

PALMAIRE, palmêr', [Lat. : palmaris ; palma, the palm of the hand], *adj. Anat.* palmary, palmar : pertaining to the palm of the hand.

PALMAIRE, *sm. Anat.* palmar muscle.

PALMARÈS, palmarès, [Lat. : those who

have deserved the palm], *sm.* (in colleges) prize list.

PALMARIUM, palmàrium, [Lat., of palms], *sm.* palmarium : a palm-house.

PALMATIPARTITE, palmatipartit', [Lat. : palmatus. palmated ; partitus, divided), *adj. Bot.* palmatipartite.

PALMATISÉQUÉ, E, palmatiséké, [Lat. : palmatus, palmated ; secāre, to divide] *adj. Bot.* palmatisected.

PALME, palm', [Lat. : palma], *sf.* **1.** palm : *a)* palm-branch, a branch of the palm ; *b) Fig.* victory, triumph ; superiority ; *c) Bot.* palm-tree. *a)* **Dimanche des palmes**, Palm-Sunday. *b)* **Remporter la — dans un combat**, to bear away the palm in a fight. **A vous la —**, *Fam.* you are the cleverest. *c)* **Huile de —**, palm-oil. **Vin de —**, palm-wine.

2. *Poet.* palm : the inner part of the hand.

PALME, *sm.* palm : hand-breadth, hand, a lineal measure of three inches.

PALMÉ, E, palmé, [Lat. : palmatus, from palma, the palm of the hand], *adj.* **1.** palmate, palmated : *a) Bot.* resembling a hand with the fingers spread ; *b) Ornith.* entirely webbed. *a)* **Feuille palmée**, palmate leaf. *b)* **Pieds palmés**, palmate or webbed feet. **Aux pieds palmés**, web-footed.

2 *Zool.* palmed : bearing the palms of the horn aloft.

PALMER, palmé-r, [palme], *va.* to flatten : to prepare the eyes of needles by flattening.

PALMERAIE, palmeray, [palmier], *sf.* palmery : place planted with palm-trees.

PALMETTE, palmèt', [palme], *sf.* **1.** small palm-tree ; **2.** *Arch.* palm-leaf : a small ornament carved on mouldings.

PALMIER, palmyé, [palme], *sm. Bot.* **1.** palm-tribe, palmaceæ : an order of many different trees ; **2.** great-palm, palm-tree, date-tree : *Phœnix dactylifera.* **— nain**, dwarf-palm, palmetto : *Chamærops humilis.* **Huile de —**, palm-oil.

PALMIFORME, palmiform', [Lat. : palma ; forma, form], *adj. Bot.* palmate.

PALMINE, palmin', *sf. Chem.* palmine : a white substance obtained from castor-oil.

PALMINERVE, palminèrv', *adj. Bot.* palminerved.

PALMIPÈDE, palmipèd', [Lat. : palma, palm of the hand; pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Ornith.* palmiped, web-footed.

PALMIPÈDE, *sm. Ornith.* palmiped.

PALMISTE, palmist', [Lat. : palma], *Bot.* palmetto, cabbage-tree, cabbage palmetta : *Areca.* **Chou —**, palm-cabbage. **J'abattrai un —, tu en mangeras le chou**, I will bring down a palmetto and you will eat the cabbage of it. *Bern. de S. P. Paul et V.*

PALMITE, palmit', *sm.* sap of the palmtree.

PALMITINE, palmitin', *sf. Chem.* palmitine : the principal ingredient in palm-oil.

PALMITIQUE, palmitik', *adj. Chem.* palmitic : noting an acid obtained from palm-oil.

PALMURE, palmur', *sf. Ornith.* web (of the palmipeds).

PALMYRE, palmir', *sf. Geog.* Palmyra.

PALOIS, OISE, palwar, was, [Lat. : Palus, Latin for Pau], *smf. Geog.* native of Pau ; *adj.* of or belonging to Pau.

PALOMBE, palônb', [Lat. : palumba], *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* ring-dove ; **2.** *Naut.* sling, strap.

PALOMET, palomè, *sm.* **PALOMETTE**, palomèt', [provin.], *sf.* a species of mushroom.

PALON, palôn, [pale, a spade], *sm.* wooden spatula.

PALONNIER, palonyé, **PALONNEAU**, palonô, *sm.* swingle-tree (of a carriage), swingle-bar.

PALOT, palo, [pale], *sm.* **1.** shovel ; **2.** clod-hopper, clown, rustic.

PÂLOT, OTTE, pâlo, lot', [pâle], *adj.* palish, rather pale, wannish.

PALPABILITÉ, palpabilité, *sf.* palpability, palpableness : the quality of being palpable : obviousness, plainness.

PALPABLE, palpabl', [Lat. : palpabilis], *adj.* palpable : *a)* tangible ; perceptible by the touch ; *b) Fig.* plain, obvious.

PALPABLEMENT, palpablœmân-t, *adv.* palpably.

PALPATION, palpasyôn, *sf. Med.* palpation : a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure.

PALPE, palp', [palper], *sf.* palp (*pl.* palpi), feeler (of insects).

PALPÉBRAL, E, palpébral', [Lat. : palpebra, eyelid], *adj. Anat.* palpebral : pertaining to the eyelids.

PALPÉBRÉ, E, palpébré, *adj.* palpebrous : having eyelids.

PALPER, palpé-r, [Lat. : palpāre, —atum, to touch softly], *va* **1.** to feel, to palp, to handle, to finger ; **2.** *Fig.* to finger, to pocket (money). **— l'eau**, *Naut.* to dip the oar.

PALPER (SE), *v. refl.* to feel one's self.

PALPER, *sm. Med.* palpation.

PALPIFÈRE, palpi'fèr', [Lat. : palpus, antenna, feeler ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* palpiferous, palpigerous : bearing palpi or feelers.

PALPIFORME, palpiform', *adj.* palpiform : having the form of a feeler.

PALPITANT, E, palpitân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** palpitating, throbbing, fluttering ; thrilling ; trembling, quivering. **Un cœur —**, a palpitating heart. **Nous restions éperdus, palpitants d'émotion**, we stood distracted, trembling with emotion. *Ch. Nodier.*

2. most interesting (question). **Un roman —**, an exciting novel.

PALPITATION, palpitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* palpitation : violent, irregular motion of the heart ; panting, pant ; throbbing.

PALPITER, palpité-r, [Lat. : palpitāre], *vn.* to palpitate, to throb, to pant, to pulsate ; to flutter, to go pit-a-pat. **Le cœur de Latone en palpite de joie**, Latona's heart fluttered with delight. *Volt.* **Je me sens saisi d'un ravissement qui fait — mon cœur**, I feel such sudden ecstasy that it makes my heart palpitate. **Je palpite de crainte**, I am trembling with fear. **Son sein palpitait doucement**, her bosom gently heaved with palpitations. **Les entrailles des victimes qui palpitaient encore**, the entrails of the victims still throbbing. *Fén. Tél.*

PALPLANCHE, palplânsh', [pal ; planche], *sf. Civ. Eng.* pile-plank, cofferdam-plank ; sheet.

PALSAMBLEU, palsânblœ, *interj.* zounds !

PALTOQUET, paltokè, [corr. of paletot, or the older form paletoc], *sm.* lubberly fellow, lubber, lout, clown.

PALUDÉEN, ENNE, paludéan, èn', [Lat. : palus, udis, a marsh], *adj.* paludal, marshy : pertaining to marshes. **Fièvre paludéenne**, malarial or marsh fever.

PALUDIER, paludyé, [Lat. : palus, udis, a marsh], *sm.* one who works in salt-marshes, salt-maker.

PALUS, palus, [Lat. : marsh], *sm.* palus, marsh.

PALUSTRE, palustr', [Lat. : palustris ; palus, a marsh], *adj.* marshy.

PÂMÉ, E, pâmé, [pâmer], *adj.* fainting. **Elle tomba plus qu'à demi pâmée**, she nearly fainted away. **Les hommes demeurèrent pâmés de frayeur**, the men were ready to faint with fear.

PÂMER, pâmé-r, [Low Lat. : spasmāre, from Gr. σπάσμα, a spasm], *vn.* **1.** to faint away, to swoon ; **2.** to be ready to die. **— de rire, rire à —**, to be ready to die with laughing.

PÂMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to faint, to faint away, to swoon. **Il se pâme à ce bruit**, this noise made him faint away. **Se — de crier**, to shout until one is hoarse.

2. to be ready to die. **Se — de joie**, to be ready to die with joy. **Se — de rire**, to be ready to die with laughter.

PÂMOISON, pamwazôn, [pâmer], *sf.* swoon, fainting fit. **Tomber en —**, to swoon, to faint, to faint away.

PAMPA, pânpa, *sf.* pampa : vast plain in South America. [Commonly used in the plural, *pampas.*]

PAMPE, pânp', [a doublet of pampre], *sf.* blade, leaf (of corn, barley, and other grasses).

PAMPÉEN, ENNE, pânpéan, èn', *adj.* of the pampas.

PAMPÉRO, pânpero, *sm.* pampero : a south-west wind which sweeps over the pampas in the Argentine Republic.

PAMPHAGE, pânfazh', [Gr. : παμφάγος ; πᾶν, all ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* pamphagous, omnivorous, all-devouring.

PAMPHILE, pânfil', *pnm.* Pamphilus.

PAMPHILE, *sm.* pam (at cards).

PAMPHLET, pânflè, [Eng.], *sm.* **1.** pamphlet : a small book ; **2.** (in an ill sense) libel. **Écrire des pamphlets**, **1.** to write pamphlets, to pamphlet ; **2.** to write libels, to libel. **Dans sa brochure, appelée en anglais —**, in his brochure, called in English a pamphlet. *Volt. Dict. phil.*

PAMPHLÉTAIRE, pânflétèr', *sm.* **1.** pamphleteer : a writer of pamphlets ; **2.** (in an ill sense) libeller, libellist.

PAMPINIFORME, pânpiniform', [Lat. : pampinus, pampe ; forma, form], *adj. Bot.* pampiniform : resembling a tendril.

PAMPLEMOUSSE, pânplœmous', [Tamul. : bambolmas], *sf. Bot.* shaddock : *a) Citrus decumana*, a tree allied to the orange; *b)* its fruit.

PAMPRE, pânpr, [Lat. : pampinus], *sm.* **1.** vine-branch (with foliage and fruit) ; **2.** *Arch.* pampre : an ornament composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes.

PAN, pân, [Lat. : pannus, stuff], *sm.* **1.** skirt : the lower loose part of a garment ; **2.** pane, part, piece. **Un — de mur**, a pane, part or piece of a wall. **— de bois**, plaster-wall, wooden partition.

3. side, pane, face. **— d'un écrou**, side of a nut. **Un écrou à six pans**, a hexagonal nut. **— coupé**, cant. **A pans coupés**, cantwise, with blunted angles. **Une tour à huit pans**, an octagonal tower.

PAN, pân, *pnm. Mythol.* Pan. **Flûte de —**, Pandean pipes.

PAN, pân, *interj.* bang ! slap ! crack !

PANABASE, panabaz', *sf. Miner.* panabase : gray copper, tetrahedrite.

PANACÉE, panasé, [Lat., panacea], *sf.* panacea : universal remedy.

PANACHE, panash', [Ital. : pennacchio, from Lat. penna, a feather], *sm.* **1.** plume, bunch of feathers. **Orné d'un —**, plumed.

2. top (of a church-lamp) ; **3.** *Arch.* finial (of a pinnacle) ; **4.** *Arch.* triangular surface of a pendentive ; **5.** panache : the manufacturing name for the two outermost radiating sticks of a fan, which are wider and stronger for the protection of the rest ; **6.** diapering, variegation, diversity of colours ; streak ; **7.** *Fig.* any kind of honorary distinction or decoration. **Faire —, 1.** to come a cropper ; to be thrown over the horse's head

in riding; 2. *Bicyl.* to pitch over the handle bar; 3. *Autom.* to have the car turned over in an accident.

PANACHÉ, E, panashé, *adj.* 1. plumed, adorned with a plume; 2. variegated, streaked, streaky; 3. mixed. **Glace panachée**, mixed ice-cream. **Poule panachée**, speckled hen.

PANACHER, panashé-r, [panache], *va.* 1. to plume: to adorn with plumes; 2. to variegate, to streak.

PANACHER, *vn.* to get streaky, variegated.

PANACHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to adorn one's self with plumes; 2. to get streakly, variegated.

PANACHURE, panashur', [panache], *sf.* streak, streakiness, variegation.

PANADE, panad', [Lat.: panis, bread], *sf. Cook.* panada, panado: bread boiled in water to the consistence of pulp, and buttered.

PANADER (SE), sœ-panadé-r, [paon, peacock; for pavaner], *v. refl.* to strut.

† **PANAGE**, panazh', [O. Fr.: pasnage, from Low Lat. pasnaticum; pastio; Lat.: pasci, to pasture], *sm.* pannage: a tax paid for feeding swine in a forest.

PANAIRE, panêr', [Lat.: panis, bread] *adj.* panary: relating to bread.

PANAIS, panê-z, [Lat.: panax, acis; *pl. panaces*], *sm. Bot.* parsnip, parsnep: a plant of the genus *pastinaca*.

PANAMA, panama, *sm.* Panama-hat.

PANARD, panar, [Provenç., lame], *adj. m.* (of a horse) crook-legged.

PANARIS, panari, [Lat.: panaricium], *sm. Surg.* whitlow.

PANATHÉNÉES, panaténé, *sfpl.* Panathenæa: festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Athene or Minerva. **Les grandes —**, the greater Panathenæa.

PANATHÉNIEN, ENNE, panaténya*n*, nyèn', *adj.* of the Panathenæa.

PANCARTE, pânkart', [Lat.: pancharta; Gr.: πᾶν, all; Lat.: charta, chart], *sf.* 1. placard; 2. toll-table; 3. paper, writing; 4. paper-case.

PANCHRESTE, pankrest', [Gr.: πᾶν, all; χρηστός, good], *sf.* panchrestus: a medicine of general usefulness.

PANCRACE, pânkras', [Gr.: πᾶν, all; κράτος, strength], *sm. Antiq.* pancratium: an athletic contest combining boxing and wrestling.

PANCRATIASTE, pânkrasiast', *sm. Antiq.* pancratiast, pancratist: a combatant in the pancratium.

PANCRÉAS, pânkréas, [Gr.: πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh], *sm. Anat.* 1. pancreas: a gland of the abdomen; 2. sweet-bread (of animals).

PANCRÉATINE, pânkréatin', *sf. Chem.* pancreatine: a substance found in the pancreatic juice.

PANCRÉATIQUE, pânkréatik', *adj. Anat.* pancreatic: pertaining to the pancreas. **Suc —**, pancreatic juice.

PANCRÉATITE, pânkréatit', *sf. Med.* pancreatitis: inflammation of the pancreas.

PANDANÉES, pândané, *sfpl. Bot.* pandanaceæ: an order of monocotyledonous plants.

PANDANUS, pândanus, [Malay: pandang], *sm. Bot.* pandanus, screw-pine: a genus of plants of the order pandanaceæ.

PANDECTES, pândèkt', [Gr.: πᾶν, all; δέχεσθαι, to receive], *sfpl.* pandects, digest: a collection of the Roman laws, made by order of Justinian.

PANDÉMIE, pândémi, [Gr.: πᾶν, all; δῆμος, the people], *sf. Med.* pandemic disease, epidemy.

PANDÉMIQUE, pândémik', *adj. Med.* pandemic, epidemic.

PANDÉMONIUM, pândémoniom, [English word formed by Milton from Gr. πᾶν, all; δαίμων, a demon], *sm.* Pandemonium: place of meeting of all the infernal spirits.

PANDICULATION, pândikulasyôn, [Lat.: pandiculāri, atus, to stretch one's self out], *sf. Med.* pandiculation: a stretching or extension of the body.

PANDISCOPE, pandiskop, [Gr.: πᾶν, all; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phot.* pantoscope: a form of wide-angle lens.

PANDIT, pândi, [Sanscr. pandita, learned man], *sm.* pandit, pundit: a learned Brahmin.

PANDORE, pândor', [Gr.: πανδοῦρα], *pnf.* 1. *Mythol.* Pandora. **Boite de —**, Pandora's box.

2. *Astron.* Pandora: an asteroid.

PANDORE, *sf.* 1. pandore: a genus of bivalve molluscs; 2. *Mus.* pandore, pandoran, bandore: an instrument resembling the lute.

PANDOUR *or* **PANDOURE**, pândour, [from Pandur, a village in Hungary], *sm.* 1. pandoor, pandour: a name given to certain irregular troops of Hungary; 2. plunderer, freebooter; 3. brute, clown, awkward fellow.

PANDURIFORME, pânduriform', [Lat.: pandura; forma, form], *adj. Bot.* panduriform: obovate, with a deep recess on each side, like a violin.

PANDYNAMOMÈTRE, pandinamometr', [Gr.: πᾶν, all; dynamomètre], *sm. Mecan.* pandynamometer: an apparatus by means of which the mechanical work done by a motor is determined.

PANÉ, E, pané, *adj.* covered with crumbled bread. **Eau panée**, toast and water.

PANÉGYRIQUE, panézhirik', [Gr.: πανηγυρικός; πᾶν, all; ἄγυρις, an assembly], *sm.* panegyric: *a)* an oration in praise of some distinguished person; *b)* encomium, enlogy, praise. **Faire le — de quelqu'un**, to panegyrize, to make a panegyric on, to pronounce a eulogy on a person.

PANÉGYRISTE, panézhirist', *sm.* panegyrist, eulogist, encomiast: one who makes a panegyric.

PANENTHÉISME, panentéism', [Gr.: πᾶν, all; ἐν, in; Θεός, God], *sm. Philos.* panentheism: the doctrine that God encludes the world as a part, but not the whole of his being.

PANER, pane-r, [Lat.: panis, bread], *va.* to cover with crumbled bread.

PANERÉE, pan'ré, [panier], *sf.* basketful.

PANETERIE, panèt'ri, [panetier], *sf.* pantry: a place where bread is kept, in large establishments.

PANETIER, pan'tyé, [pain], *sm.* pantler: an officer, in a great family, who has charge of the bread.

PANETIÈRE, pan'tyèr', [pain], 1. shepherd's bag, pouch, scrip; 2. a small open basket to contain bread; 3. a dining-room dresser or closed sideboard.

PANGENÈSE, pangenès, [Gr.: πᾶν all; γένεσις, origin], *sf.* pangenesis: a theory advanced by Darwin to explain by heredity, that every separate part of the whole reproduces itself.

PANGERMANISME, pânzhèrmanism', [Gr.: πᾶν; germanisme], *sm.* pangermanism: tendency to the union of all German peoples into the Prussian body.

PANGERMANISTE, panzhermanist', *sm. adj.* pangermist: a partisan of pangermanism: pangermanic, pangerman.

PANGLOSS, pangloss, [Gr.: πᾶν, all; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sm.* Pangloss: a personage in Voltaire's Candide, who is persuaded that *everything is for the best in the best possible of worlds.*

PANGOLIN, pângolan, [Malay], *sm. Zool.* pangolin, scaly ant-eater: an animal covered with scales.

PANHELLÉNIQUE, panèllénik, *adj.* panhellenic: pertaining to all Greece.

PANHELLÉNISME, panèllénism', [Gr.: πᾶν, all; Ἕλλην, Greek], *sm.* panhellenism: a project to form one political body of all the Greeks.

PANIC, panik, [Lat.: panicum], *sm. Bot.* panic-grass, panic, pannicle: a genus of grasses. **— d'Italie**, millet.

PANICAUT, panikô, [Provenç.], *sm. Bot.* field eryngo: genus of umbelliferous plants.

PANICONOGRAPHIE, paniconografi, [Gr.: πᾶν, all; εἰκών, image; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* paniconograph: engraving in relief on zinc.

PANICULE, panikul', [Lat.: panicula], *sf. Bot.* panicle: a mode of inflorescence.

PANICULÉ, E, panikulé, *adj. Bot.* panicled, paniculate, paniculated: having the flowers in panicles.

PANIER, panyé, [Lat.: panarium, a bread-basket], *sm.* 1. basket. **— d'osier**, wicker-basket. **— au pain**, bread-basket. **— à ouvrage**, work-basket. **— de marée**, fish-basket. **Grand —**, hamper. **— à salade**, salad net, basket; *Fig. Slang.* prison van. *Fig.*: **Un — percé**, a spendthrift. **Faire danser l'anse du —**, to cheat one's masters. *Prov.*: **A petit mercier, petit —**, our expenses must not exceed our income. **Adieu paniers, vendages sont faites**, it is now all over; this is no longer of any use.

2. basketful, basket. **Un — de fruits**, a basket of fruit. **Le dessus du —**, the top of the basket; the best part, the best, the choice. **Le fond du —**, the bottom of the basket; the worst, the refuse, the rubbish.

3. pannier: a basket suspended from the back of a beast of burden; 4. † boot (of a coach); 5. beehive; 6. † hoop petticoat; 7. *Arch.* pannier, corbel; 8. *Arch.* **Arche à anse de —**, elliptical arch.

PANIFICATION, panifikasyôn, *sf.* panification: the process of making bread.

PANIFIER, panifié-r, [Lat.: panis, bread; facĕre, to make], *va.* to convert into bread.

PANIQUE, panik', [Gr.: πανικός, from Pan, the god of the woods], *adj.* panic, panical: sudden and violent. **Terreur —**, panic dread, panic.

PANIQUE, *sf.* panic: sudden fright.

PANNE, pan', [for penne; Lat.: penna, feather], *sf.* 1. plush, shag: a species of tissue; 2. silk plush; 3. *Herald.* pean: a fur of which the ground is sable and the spots gold; 4. *Popul. lang.* tatter, rag. **Être dans la —**, to be in tatters, to be in straitened circumstances; to be hard up.

PANNE, pan', [orig. doubtful], *sf.* 1. fat (of a pig); 2. pantile: a species of tile; 3. *Carp.* purlin (of a roof), longitudinal rafter; 4. pane (of a hammer). **Marteau à — fendue**, claw-hammer.

EN PANNE, *adv. phr. Naut.* lying to. **Être en —**, to lie to; *Fig.* to keep, to lie snug. **Mettre en —**, to bring to, to heave to. **Notre voiture a été retardée pour cause de —**, *Auto.* our car was detained in consequence of a break-down.

PANNÉ, E, pané, *adj. Popul. lang.* wretched, poor, shabby, seedy, hard up.

PANNEAU, panô, [pan], *sm.* [*Pl. Panneaux.*] 1. panel: *a*) *Mason.* a face of a hewn

stone; *b*) *Arch.* square : an area or compartment sunk from the general face of the surrounding work; *c*) *Join.* a piece of wood the edges of which are inserted in the groove of a frame; tympanum; *d*) *Paint.* a piece of board, on which a picture is painted. **— de lambris**, panel of a wainscot. **Les panneaux d'une porte**, the panels of a door. **A panneaux**, panelled. **— de sculpture**, sculptured panelling.

2. pane (of a glass), plate, square; 3. *Build.* templet, template, mould; 4. *Naut.* hatch, cover, lid (of a hatchway). **Grand —**, main hatch.

5. *Naut.* (abusively) hatchway, scuttle : opening in a ship's deck; 6. trap, net, snare, gin. **Tendre un —**, to lay a snare. **Tomber, donner dans le —**, to fall into the snare, to be caught.

7. pannel : pad for artillery drivers, 8. *pl.* friezing-irons.

PANNEAUTAGE, panotazh, [panneau], *sm.* 1. wood panelling (of a carriage], covering; 2. the laying of traps to catch game.

PANNEAUTER, panôté-r, *vn.* to lay traps (for game).

PANNERESSE, pan'rès', [pan], *sf. Mason.* stretcher : a stone (or a brick) laid horizontally with its longer face in the surface of a wall.

PANNETON, pan'tôn, [pennon], *sm.* 1. bit (of a key); 2. watch (of a window-fastening).

PANNICULE, pannikul', [Lat. : panniculus, dim. of pannus, cloth], *sm. Anat.* panniculus carnosus : subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres.

PANONCEAU, panônsô, [dim. of pannon], *sm.* [*Pl. Panonceaux*] escutcheon, scutcheon : the ensigns armorial.

PANOPLIE, panopli, [Gr. : πᾶν, all; ὅπλον, arm], *sf.* 1. panoply : complete armour of a knight; 2. collection of rare arms.

PANOPTIQUE, panoptik, [Gr. : πᾶν, all; ὄπτομαι, I see], *sm.* ponopticon : a building in which all parts can be seen at one time; an exhibition room.

PANORAMA, panorama, [Gr. : πᾶν, all; ὅραμα, view], *sm.* panorama : a painting representing an entire view of a country, a town, etc.

PANORAMATIQUE, panoramatik', **PANORAMIQUE**, panoramik', *adj.* panoramic : pertaining to a panorama.

PANSAGE, pânsazh', [panser], *sm.* dressing, grooming, care of a horse. **Effets de —**, stable utensils, articles.

PANSE, pâns', [Lat. : pantex], *sf.* 1. *Fam.* belly, paunch; 2. paunch : the first and largest stomach of a ruminnat; 3. first stroke (of a small *a*). **N'avoir pas fait une — d'a**, not to have done anything at all. **Il a une — comme un tonneau**, he has a good stowage for drink. **Grosse —**, pot-belly.—*Prov.*: **Grosse — maigre cervelle**, a fat stomach, a lean brain. V. *œil.* **Après la —, vient la danse**, the stomach well fed, gaiety begins.

4. belly (of a bottle, of a retort); 5. brim (of a bell).

PANSEMENT, pâns'mân-t, [panser], *sm.* 1. dressing (of wounds); 2. grooming (of horses), rubbing down, hand-rubbing.

PANSER, pânsé-r, [Lat. : pansāre, to take care of], *va.* 1. to dress (wounds); 2. to dress, to groom (horses). 3. to heal, to cure. **Un homme... qui a été mis chez un médecin pour être pansé**, a man who was put with a doctor to be cured. *Mol. Pourc.* ii. 7.

PANSLAVISME, pânslavism', [Gr. : πᾶν, all; slavisme], *sm.* panslavism : a movement for the amalgamation of all races of Slavonic descent into one body.

PANSOPHIE, pânsofi, [Gr. : πᾶν all; σοφός, wise], *sf.* pansophy : all wisdom.

PANSPERMIE, pânspèrmi, [Gr. : πᾶν, all; σπέρμα, seed], *sf.* panspermia : the theory of the dissemination of ova or germs over all space.

PANSU, E, pânsu, [panse], *adj.* big-bellied, paunchy.

PANTAGRUÉLIQUE, pântagruélik', *adj.* of Pantagruel (one of the heroes of the celebrated romance of Rabelais).

PANTAGRUÉLISER, pântagruélizé-r, *vn.* to lead a merry life; to epicurize.

PANTAGRUÉLISME, pântagruélism', *sm.* epicurism.

PANTALON, pântalôn, [Ital. : pantalone], *sm.* 1. trowsers, pantaloons, pair of trowsers, pair of pantaloons. **— à bravette**, trousers opening in front. **— à pieds**, footed trowsers. **— collant**, tights. **— de femme**, ladies' drawers, knickers. **— rouge**, *Fig.* French soldier. **Étoffe pour —**, trousering. **— court pour jeunes gens**, knickerbockers.

2. Pantaloon : a buffoon.

PANTALONNADE, pântalonad', *sf.* 1. buffoonery; pantaloon's trick; 2. ridiculous subterfuge; mean evasion : 3. sham, make-believe, false demonstration.

PANTE, pânt', [from *pantin*, a dancing doll], *sf. Slang* [among thieves], flat, muff; one to be taken in, a cove.

PANTELANT, E, pânt'lânt', ant', *adj.* 1. puffing, gasping; 2. palpitating, panting; quivering.

PANTÉLÉGRAPHE, pantelegraf [Gr. : πᾶν, all; télégraphe], *sm.* pantelegraphe : a form of fac simile telegraph which reproduces the writing, drawing, etc. transmitted.

PANTÉLÉPHONE, pantelefone [Gr. : πᾶν, all; téléphone], *sm.* pantelephone : a highly sensitive form of microphone.

PANTELER, pânt'lé-r, [pantois], *vn.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je pantelle*] to pant, to puff and blow, to gasp : to have the breast heaving, as in short respiration.

PANTELLEMENT, pântèl'mân-t, *sm.* panting, pant, puff : a short and quick breathing.

PANTENNE, *or* **PANTÈNE**, pântèn', [Provenç. : pantano], *sf.* 1. wicker-tray; 2. panter : birding-net.

EN PANTENNE, *adv. phr. Naut.* out of trim; apeak (as yards). **Mettre en —**, to top up. **Vaisseau en —**, ship riding apeak (as a sign of the death of the captain).

PANTHÉE, pânté, [Gr. : πᾶν, all; θεός, god], *adj. Antiq.* pantheistic : bearing the symbols of several deities together.

PANTHÉISME, pântéism', [Gr. : πᾶν, all; Θεός, God], *sm.* pantheism : the doctrine which identifies nature with God.

PANTHÉISTE, pântéist', *sm.f.* pantheist : a believer in pantheism.

PANTHÉISTE, *adj.* pantheistic, pantheistical : pertaining to pantheism.

PANTHÉISTIQUE, pântéistik', *adj.* pantheistic, pantheistical : relating to pantheism.

PANTHÉON, pântéôn, *sm.* Pantheon : *a*) at Rome, a temple dedicated to all the gods; *b*) a church resembling the Roman Pantheon; *c*) a monument consecrated to the memory of the great men of a country; *d*) the whole of the gods of a polytheistic religion. **Le — de Paris**, the Paris Pantheon.

PANTHÈRE, pântèr', [Lat. : panthera] *sf. Zool.* panther : *Felis pardus*, a fierce carnivorous quadruped. **— des fourreurs**, American panther, jaguar.

PANTHÉRIN, E, pântérân, rin', *adj. Zool.* pantherine : resembling the panther in marking.

PANTIÈRE, pântyèr' [Lat. : pantherum, net], *sf.* panter : birding-net.

PANTIN, pântan, [supposed to be from Pantin, near Paris where the figures are believed to have been at first made), *sm.* 1. dancing puppet, dancing Jack, puppet; 2. *Fig.* skip-jack, a time-server, a mere weathercock.

PANTOGRAPHE, pântograf', [Gr. : πᾶν, παντός, all; γράφειν, to write), *sm.* pantograph, pantagraph : an instrument for copying, reducing or enlarging maps, plans and figures.

PANTOGRAPHIE, pântografi, *sf.* pantography : *a*) use of the pantograph; *b*) general description.

PANTOGRAPHIQUE, pantografik, *adj.* pantographic, pantographical : *a*) pertaining to a pantograph; *b*) performed by a pantograph.

PANTOIEMENT, pântwamân-t, [pantois], *sm. Falc.* pantess : the difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PANTOIS, E, pântwâ, âz', [from the old verb pantoiser, to be oppressed], *adj.* 1. panting, short-winded, out of breath; 2. *Fig.* astounded, amazed.

PANTOMÈTRE, pântomètr', [Gr. : πᾶν, παντός, all; μέτρον, measure), *sm.* pantometer; an instrument for measuring angles.

PANTOMIME, pântomim', [Gr. : πᾶν, παντός, all; μῖμος, mimic), *sm.* pantomime, pantomist : one who imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; mimic.

PANTOMIME, *sf.* pantomime : *a*) dumb show; *b*) a species of musical entertainment connected with dumb show.

PANTOMIME, *adj.* pantomime, pantomimic, pantomimical.

PANTOMIMIQUE, pântomimik', *adj.* pantomimic : pertaining to the pantomime.

PANTOPHAGE, pântofazh', [Gr. : πᾶν, παντός, all; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* pantophagous, omnivorous : eating all kinds of food.

PANTOPHAGIE, pântofazhi, *sf.* pantophagy : indiscriminate eating of all things.

PANTOPHOBIE, pântofobi, [Gr. : πᾶν, παντός, all; φόβος, fear], *sf.* pantophobia : dread of all things.

PANTOUFLE, pântoufl', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. slipper, pantofle. **Être en pantoufles**, to be in slippers, slippered. **Mettre son soulier en —**, to go slipshod. **Raisonner comme une —**, to talk at random. **Il s'en soucie comme de ses vieilles pantoufles**, it's all one to him.

2. panton-shoe (for a horse). **Fer à —**, panton-shoe, panton, pantable-shoe.

PANTOUFLER, pântouflé-r [pantoufle] *vn. Fam.* to chatter about nothing, to talk at random.

PANTOUFLERIE, pântoufleri *sf. Fam.* 1. false reasoning; 2. easy chat; 3. silly talk.

PANTRE, pantr', V. *Pante.* **Panure**, panyur (paner), *sf.* bread crumbs spread over roast meat.

PANUS, panus, [Lat. : pannus, cloth), *sm. Surg.* pannus : a disease of the cornea.

PAON, pân, [Lat. : pavo], *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* peacock, peafowl : *Pavo.* a genus of gallinaceous birds. **Glorieux comme un —**, *Fig.* as proud as a peacock. **Prendre les plumes du —, se parer des plumes du —**, to deck one's self in borrowed feathers.

2. *Astron.* Pavo: a southern constellation; 3. *Entom.* — **de jour,** peacock butterfly: *Vanessa Io,* a butterfly of the genus vanessa; 4. *Ornith.* — **d'Afrique,** — **de Guinée,** demoiselle, Numidian crane: *Ardea virgo*; 5. *Ornith.* — **de mer,** — **des marais,** ruff: *Tringa pugnax*; 6. *Ornith.* — **sauvage des Pyrénées,** heath cock, black cock, grouse.

PAONNE, pan', *sf. Ornith.* peahen: the female of the peacock.

PAONNEAU, panô, *sm.* peachick: the young of a peacock.

PAOUR, paour, [Ger.: Bauer, a peasant], *sm.* boor, rustic, clown.

PAPA, papa, [onomat.], *sm.* papa, pa, dad, daddy: a childish term for father, **Grand-—, bon —,** grand-papa. **Un gros —,** *Fam.* a stout man.

PAPABLE, papabl', [pape, pope], *adj.* eligible to the papacy.

PAPAL, E, papal, *adj.* papal: belonging to the pope.

PAPALIN, papalan. [Ital.: papalino], *sm.* 1. papal soldier; 2. papist.

PAPALIN, E, *adj.* popish, papal.

PAPAS, papâ, *sm.* pope: a priest or bishop of the Greek church.

PAPAT, papa, *sm.* papacy: the dignity of the pope.

PAPAUTÉ, papôté, [pape], *sf.* 1. papacy: *a)* the office or dignity of the pope; popedom; *b)* the popes taken collectively; 2. pontificate: the reign of a pope.

PAPAVÉRACÉ,, E, papavérasé, [Lat.: papaver, poppy], *adj.* papaveraceous, papaverous: resembling the poppy.

PAPAVÉRACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* papaveraceæ: an order of exogenous plants.

PAPAYE, papè, *sf.* papaw: the fruit of the *Carica papaya.*

PAPAYER papèyé, [Caribbean: papaya], *sm. Bot.* papaw, papaw-tree: a tree of the genus *Carica.*

PAPE, pap', [Lat.: papa; Gr.: πάππας, father], *sm.* pope: the sovereign pontiff, the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church.

PAPEFIGUE, pap'fig', [pape; figue], *sm.* heretic. [invention of Rabelais].

PAPEGAI, pap'ghè, [Ar.: babbagha], *sm.* 1. † *Ornith.* popinjay, papagay: a parrot; 2. *Ornith.* American parrot; 3. pigeon: a bird to shoot at.

PAPEGOT, pap'go, *sm. Fam.* papist.

PAPELARD, E, pap'lar, lard', [O Fr. paper, to eat; lard), *adj.* hypocritical. **Air —, mine,** papelarde, sanctimonious look.

PAPELARD, *sm.* hypocrite.

PAPELARDIE, pap'lardi, **PAPELARDISE,** pap'lardiz', *sf.* hypocrisy.

PAPELONNÉ, ÉE, papeloné, *adj. Her.* of a shield covered with scales.

PAPERASSE, pap'ras', [papier], *sf.* 1. waste paper, old paper; 2. scribbled paper; useless papers or writings.

PAPERASSER, pap'rasé-r, *vn.* 1. to rummage old paper, to turn over old papers; 2. to scribble.

PAPERASSIER, ÈRE, pap'rasyé, syèr, *sm. f.* 1. preserver of useless papers; 2. scribbler.

PAPERASSIER, ÈRE, *adj.* scribbling, *Fig.* red tape.

PAPESSE, papès', *sf.* papess, female pope.

PAPETERIE, pap'tri', *sf.* 1. papermill, paper-manufactory; 2. paper-making, paper manufacture; 3. stationery, paper-trade; 4. stationer's shop; 5. paper-case, writing-case.

PAPETIER, pap'tyé, [papier], *sm.* 1. paper-maker, paper-manufacturer; 2. stationer: a dealer in paper, pens, ink, etc.

PAPETIER, *adj.* 1. paper-making; 2. stationery: of a stationer.

PAPETIÈRE, pap'tyèr', *sf.* stationer (woman).

PAPHIEN, ENNE, pafyan, èn', *adj.* Paphian: pertaining to Paphos.

PAPHOS, pafos. *pn. Geog.* Paphos. **De —,** Paphian.

PAPIER, papyé, [Lat.: papyrus], *sm.* paper: *a) Antiq.* a tissue made of papyrus; papyrus; *b)* a thin, flexible substance used for writing, printing on, etc.; *c)* any written paper or instrument; writing, document; *d) pl.* passport; *e)* bill; *f) pl.* newspapers. *b)* **Main de —,** quire of paper. **Rame de —,** ream of paper. — **blanc,** white paper, blank paper. **Bon —,** good paper. — **à bordure,** bordered paper. — **brouillon,** scribbling paper. — **à bromure,** bromide paper. — **bulle,** whity brown paper. — **buvard,** blotting paper. — **à calquer, à décalquer,** tracing paper. — **carré,** demy paper. — **cassé,** outside sheets. — **chantonné,** wrinkled paper. — **chimique,** chemical paper. — **de Chine,** Chinese paper, India paper. — **à cigarettes,** cigarette paper. — **collé,** sized paper. — **court,** *Com.* short date paper: bill not having more than fifteen days to run. — **à dentelle,** lace-paper. — **à dessin,** drawing paper. — **doré sur tranches,** gilt-edged paper. — **écolier,** exercise-paper. — **d'emballage,** wrapping paper. —**émeri,** emery paper. — **fantaisie,** fancy paper. — **à filtrer,** filtering-paper. — **glace,** glazed paper. — **gommé,** gummed-paper. — **goudronné,** tarred paper, thick brown paper. — **grand aigle,** double elephant paper. — **gris,** brown paper. — **hygiénique,** toilet paper. — **à imprimer,** printing paper. — **jésus,** super-royal paper. — **Joseph,** tissue-paper. — **à lettres,** letter-paper, note-paper. — **libre,** — **mort,** unstamped paper. — **long,** *Com.* long date paper: bill having more than fifteen days to run. — **-mâché,** papier-mâché. — **marbré,** marble paper. — **mécanique,** machine-made paper. — **ministre,** petition paper, sermon paper. — **-monnaie,** paper currency. — **à** *or* **de musique,** music paper. — **paille,** straw-paper. — **à papillotes,** curl paper. — **parchemin,** parchment paper. — **pelure,** foreign-post paper. — **peint,** — **-tenture,** wall-paper, stained-paper. — **photographique,** photographic paper. — **platinotype,** platinotype paper. — **rayé,** ruled paper. — **rebut,** waste paper. — **de riz,** rice-paper. — **sensible,** *Phot.* sensitized paper. — **de soie,** tissue paper. — **tellière,** fool's cap paper. — **timbré,** stamped paper. — **bleu de tournesol,** blue litmus paper. — **rouge de tournesol,** red litmus paper. — **tue-mouches,** fly-paper. — **Vélin,** wove paper. — **velouté,** flack paper. — **vergé,** cream-laid paper. — **de verre,** sand-paper. — **volant,** loose sheet of paper. — **à vue,** *com.* bill payable at sight. **Confier au —,** to commit to paper. **Mettre, jeter ses idées sur le —,** to write down one's ideas. **Barbouiller, gâter du —,** to waste paper. *c)* **Inventorier des papiers,** to make an inventory of documents. **Papiers d'affaires,** documents. **Il est réglé comme un — de musique,** he is as regular as clockwork. **Être mal dans les papiers de quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to be out of a person's books. **Être dans les petits papiers de quelqu'un,** to be in a person's good books. **Otez, rayez cela de vos papiers,** do not reckon on that. *d)* **Papiers de bord,** a ship's papers. *e)* **Payer quelqu'un en —,** to pay a person in bills. **Colleur de —,** paper-hanger. **Fabricant de —,** paper manufacturer. **Coupe- —,** paper-knife. **Presse- —,** paper-weight. — *Prov.*: **Muraille blanche, papier de fou,** fools write their names on the walls. **Le papier souffre tout,** paper puts up with everything.

PAPILIONACÉ, E, papilionasé, [Lat.: papilio, onis, butterfly], *adj. Bot.* papilionaceous: resembling the butterfly.

PAPILIONACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* papilionaceæ: a tribe of leguminous plants.

PAPILLAIRE, papillèr', *adj. Anat.* papillary, papillous · pertaining to the papillæ, covered with papillæ.

PAPILLE, papiy', [Lat.: papilla], *sf.* papilla (*pl.* papillæ): *a) Anat.* a small eminence, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts; *b) Bot.* a small soft excrescence.

PAPILLIFORME, papilliform', *adj.* papilliform: having the shape of a papilla.

PAPILLOMA, papillôma, *sm. Surg.* papilloma: a rumour consisting of hypertrophied cutaneous papillæ.

PAPILLON, papiyôn, [Lat.: papilio, butterfly], *sm.* 1. *Entom.* butterfly: *Papilio,* a genus of lepidopterous insects. **Grand — du chou,** large garden white butterfly, large cabbage butterfly. **Petit — blanc,** small cabbage butterfly, small garden white butterfly. — **de nuit,** moth. **C'est un —,** *Fig.* he is a mere butterfly. **Courir après des papillons,** to run after butterflies; *Fig.* to be amused with trifles.

2. *Fig.* trifler; 3. endless thing; 4. **Papillons noirs,** blue devils, blues.

5. butterfly: anything resembling a butterfly: 6. *Naut.* sky-scraper.

PAPILLONNAGE, papiyonazh', *sm.* fluttering.

PAPILLONNE, papiyon', *adj. f.* fluttering, light.

PAPILLONNE, *sf. Phrenol.* propensity to change.

PAPILLONNER, papiyoné-r, *vn.* to flutter about, to flutter (from one thing to another, to flirt.

PAPILLOTAGE, papiyotazh', [papilloter], *sm.* 1. putting (hair) in paper; 2. twinkling (of the eyes); 3. *Fig.* dazzling, glitter (of a picture, etc.); 4. *Print.* mackling, slurring, doubling.

PAPILLOTANT, E, papiyotân, ant', *adj.* 1. dazzling, sparkling; 2. twinkling, blinking.

PAPILLOTE, papiyot', [uncertain; perhaps from papier, perhaps from papillon], *sf.* 1. curl paper. **Fer à papillotes,** curling irons. **Se mettre des papillotes,** to put one's hair in curl-papers. **Oter ses papillotes,** to take out one's curl papers. **Faire des papillotes,** to make curl-papers. **Cela n'est bon qu'à faire des papillotes,** that is only fit for waste paper. **Avoir les yeux en papillotes,** to have one's eyes dazzled; to be only half awake in the morning.

2. comfit wrapped in paper, sweetmeat in paper; 3. † spangle (of gold or silver). Côtelettes en —, cutlets cooked in buttered paper.

PAPILLOTER, papiyoté-r, *va.* to put (hair) in paper.

PAPILLOTER, *vn.* 1. (of the eyes) to twinkle; 2. *Fig.* to dazzle, to glitter; 3. *Print.* to slur, to double.

PAPIN, papan, *sm.* pap (for babies).

PAPISME papism', [pape], *sm.* popery, papistry, papism.

PAPISTE, papist', *sm.* papist: a Roman Catholic (a term used by Protestants).

PAPISTE, *adj.* papistic, papistical, popish.

PAPISTIQUE, papistik', *adj.* papistic, papistical, popish.

PAPOTAGE, papotazh [onomat.] *sm. Fam.* chat, gossip.

PAPOTER, papoté-r, *vn.* to chatto, chatter about nothing.

PAPON, papòn [Jean-Pierre], historian (1734-1803).

PAPOUASIE, papouazi, *sf. Geog.* Papua, New Guinea.

PAPPE, pap', [Lat. : pappus], *sm. Bot.* pappus : the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels.

PAPPEUX, EUSE, pappœ, œz, *adj.* downy, pappous : covered with down.

PAPULE, papul', [Lat. : papula], *sf.* papula (*pl.* papulæ) : *a*) *Med.* pimple, a very small solid elevation of the cuticle, commonly terminating in scurf ; *b*) *Bot.* a round, soft, water protuberance.

PAPULEUX, EUSE, papulœ, lœz', *adj.* papulose, papulous, pimply : covered with papulæ or pimples.

PAPYRACÉ, E, papirasé, [Lat. : papyrus), *adj.* papyraceous, papyrean, papery : pertaining to the papyrus.

PAPYROGRAPHIE, papirografi, [Lat. : papyrus ; Gr. : πάπυρος, paper ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* papyrography : a species of lithographic printing on pasteboard.

PAPYRUS, papirus', [Lat.], *sm.* papyrus (*pl.* papyri) : *a*) *Bot.* paper-plant, *Cyperus papyrus*, an Egyptian plant ; *b*) the material for writing made from this plant ; *c*) the scroll containing the manuscript written upon that material.

PAQUAGE, pakazh', *sm.* packing (of fish).

PÂQUE, pâk', [for Pasque; Lat. : pascha, from a Hebrew word meaning *Pasover*], *sf.* passover : *a*) a festival of the Jews ; *b*) the paschal lamb, the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

PÂQUE *or* PÂQUES, *sm.* Easter. **Le jour, le dimanche de Paques**, Easter-day, Easter-Sunday. **A — prochain**, next Easter. **La quinzaine de —**, Passion-week and Easter-week. **La semaine de —**, Easter-week. **Manger la —**, to eat the Passover.

PÂQUES, *sf.pl.* **— fleuries**, Palm-Sunday. **— closes**, Low Sunday. **Faire ses —**, to receive the sacrament at Easter. **Œufs de —**, Easter eggs.

PAQUEBOT, pak'bô, [Eng. : packet-boat], *sm.* packet-boat, packet. **— à vapeur**, steam-packet, steamer. **Le — de Calais**, the Calais mail.

PAQUER, paké-r, *va. Fish.* to pack (fish).

PAQUERESSE, pak'rès', *sf.* herring packer (woman).

PÂQUERETTE, pâk'rèt', [Pâques], *sf. Bot.* daisy, Easter daisy . *Bellis perennis*, a composite plant.

PAQUET, pakè [Eng. : packet], *sm.* **1.** packet, package, parcel, bundle. **Mettre des hardes en paquets**, to make a parcel of clothes. *Fig.* : **Faire son —, ses paquets**, *a*) to pack up one's traps ; *b*) to pack off, to pack away ; *c*) to set out for the long journey. **Plier son —**, *a*) to go away secretly, to glide away, to slide away, to steal away ; *b*) to set out for the long journey, to die. **Hasarder, risquer le —**, to run the risk, to risk it. **Faire ses paquets pour l'autre monde**, *Fam.* to stick one's spoon in the wall ; to go to kingdom come. **Donner à quelqu'un son —**, *a*) to dismiss a person ; *b*) to silence a person. **Donner un — à quelqu'un**, *a*) to play a person a trick ; *b*) to impute, to father, to charge a thing on a person. **Avoir son —**, *a*) to be disappointed ; *b*) to be nonplussed, to be silenced ; *c*) to be censured. **Recevoir son —**, *Fam.* to get the sack, to be discharged. **Donner dans un —**, to be baffled. **Faire les paquets sur quelqu'un**, to invent tales about a person.

2. mail, packet ; letters, despatches ; **3.** *Fam.* chump, lump, lumpish person. **Cette femme est devenue un —, est devenue bien —**, that woman has grown out of shape. **Quel — !** what a lumpish person !

4. *Print.* slip ; **5.** *Artill.* **— de mitraille**, grapeshot.

EN PAQUET, *adv. Naut.* without order ; in a great hurry ; amain.

PAQUETAGE, pak'tazh', *sm.* packing up.

PAQUETER, pak'té-r, *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *Je paquette.*] to pack : *a*) to pack up ; to form into a pack ; to packet ; *b*) to send in haste.

PAQUETEUR, EUSE, pak'tœr, tœz', *sm. f.* packer.

PAQUETIER, pak'tyé, *sm. Print.* compositor (that does not make up into pages).

PAQUETTE, pakèt' [pâquerette], *sf. Bot.* ox-eye, great white ox-eye, ox-eye daisy, moonflower : *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

PÂQUIS, pâki, [Lat. : pascĕre, pastum, to feed], *sm. Hunt.* pasture.

PAR, par, *prep.* **1.** by, through : noting passage or motion. **Il a passé — Lyon**, he went through Lyons. **Passer — la porte**, to go through the door. **Entrer par la brèche**, to come through the breach. **Voyager — eau**, to travel by sea.

2. by, on, at. **Il fallut assiéger la ville — terre**, they were obliged to besiege the town by land.

3. through, about, over, on. **Le bruit s'en répandit — tout le voisinage**, the report was spread about the neighbourhood. **Il se promène — la ville**, he walks about the town. **Cela eut lieu en même temps — toute la France**, it happened all over France at the same time. **Courir — monts et — vaux**, to roam over hill and dale.

4. In : noting presence in a place, without motion ; about. **On dit — la ville que...**, there is a report about town that...,

5. in, during : noting time or weather. **Où allez-vous — cette pluie-là ?** where are you going to in this rain ? **Voyager — un beau temps**, to travel in fine weather. **Je me promenais un matin — un beau soleil**, I was taking a walk one fine sunny morning.

6. on. **Cet arbre est tombé — terre**, this tree has fallen on the ground.

7. *Naut.* at. **Nous étions — trente degrés de latitude**, we were at thirty degrees of latitude.

8. by : denoting, *a*) any part which is held or grasped ; *b*) the agent or the regimen of a passive verb ; with ; *c*) the cause, motive or consequence ; through, from, out of, for because of, by reason of, in consequence of ; *d*) according to ; *e*) the means or instrument ; through, with, out of ; *f*) the manner ; for ; *g*) quantity, measure, proportion, order ; *h*) the means or instrument of swearing or affirming. *a*) **Je le pris — le bras**, I took him by the arm. **Il le tenait — la main**, he held him by the hand. *b*) **On ne doit se hasarder dans certaines contrées, que précédé — un guide**, in some countries it is not safe to travel without a guide. **Je suis haï — un homme qui a été mon ami**, I am hated by a man who has been my friend. **Cet édifice a été consumé — le feu**, this building was destroyed by fire. **Les Gaules furent conquises — César**, Gaul was conquered by Cæsar. **Il a été instruit — son père**, he was taught by his father. *c*) **Cela est fâcheux — bien des raisons**, for many reasons it is a pity. **Un homme de mérite estimable — ses talents**, a man of merit worthy of esteem for his talent. **Je vois — ce que vous m'avez écrit**, I see from what you have written me. **— cette raison**, for that reason. **Il recula — crainte de la mort**, the fear of death made him draw back. **Il a fait cela — curiosité**, he did that out of curiosity. **L'ennui est entré dans le monde — la paresse**, wearisomeness is the offspring of idleness. **— ambition**, out of, through ambition. **— pitié**, for pity, for pity's sake. **— quoi**, consequently. *d*) **On ne juge point les hommes — leurs pensées, on les juge sur leurs actions**, we do not judge of men by their thoughts but by their actions. **— les lois du royaume, les femmes étaient exclues de la succession à la couronne**, according to the laws of the country women were excluded from the crown. *e*) **Regarder — la fenêtre**, to look out of the window ; to look in at the window. **Nous sommes arrivés — le bateau à vapeur**, we came by the steamer. **Obtenir un emploi — faveur**, to obtain an office through favour. **Trop heureux qui s'instruit — le malheur des autres !** happy are those who are taught by the misfortunes of others ! **Il a réussi — ce moyen-là**, he succeeded through those means. **Il ne voit rien que — tes yeux, il n'entend que — tes oreilles**, he sees everything with your eyes, and only hears with your ears. *f*) **Il m'appelle — mon nom**, he calls me by my name. **Chaque peuple à son tour a brillé sur la terre — les lois, — les arts, et surtout — la guerre**, every nation in its turn has been famous for its laws, its art, but above all for its wars. **L'ennui est inconnu à ceux qui savent s'occuper — quelque lecture**, those who can employ their time in reading can never feel dull. **Prendre une ville — surprise**, to take a town by surprise. *g*) **Il est parvenu là — degrés**, he rose to that by degrees. **J'examine ce livre page — page**, I examine this book page by page. *h*) **Je vous en conjure — notre ancienne amitié**, I beg of you for the sake of our old friendship.

9. (after the verbs *commencer, débuter, finir, terminer*) by, in, with. **Il a commencé — être simple soldat**, he began by being a common soldier. **Il débuta — dire**, he began by saying.

10. in, into, to : noting distribution, order. **Diviser un livre — chapitres**, to divide a book into chapters. **S'en aller — pièces**, to fall to pieces. **Tomber — lambeaux**, to fall into rags.

11. a : before a noun taken as a unit. **On paye tant — tête**, they, you, we pay so much a head **Il gagne cinq mille francs — an**, he earns five thousand francs a year **Le prix d'entrée est de deux francs — personne**, the price of admission is two francs a person. **L'occasion de faire du mal se trouve cent fois — jour, et celle de faire du bien une fois dans l'année**, there are a hundred opportunities a day of doing wrong, and only one a year of doing good.

DE PAR, *prepos. phr.* **1.** from, in the name of. **De — le roi**, in the king's name.

2. in. **De — le monde**, in the world, somewhere.

PAR AILLEURS, *adv. phr* **1.** by another way ; through some other channel, by some other conveyance ; **3.** by some other means.

† PAR APRÈS, *adv phr.* afterwards.

PAR CHEZ, *prepos. phr.* by the house,

-of. **Je passerai — chez vous,** I shall pass by your house.

PAR-CI, PAR-LÀ, *adv. phr.* **1.** here and there, hither and thither. **Ils étaient dispersés —-ci —-là,** they were dispersed here and there.

2. now and then, occasionally, at several times, at one time and another. **J'ai entendu dire quelques mots —-ci —-là,** I have heard a few words at one time and another.

PAR CONSÉQUENT, *conj. phr.* consequently, in consequence, therefore.

PAR DEÇÀ, **1.** *adv. phr.* this side, on this side; **2.** *prepos. phr.* on this side of.

PAR DELÀ, *adv. and prepos. phr.* V. *Delà.*

PAR DERRIÈRE, *adv and prepos. phr.* behind, from behind.

PAR-DESSOUS, *adv. and prepos. phr.* V. *Dessous.*

PAR-DESSUS, *adv. and prepos. phr.* V. *Dessus.*

PAR-DEVANT, *adv. phr.* before, in front.

PAR-DEVANT, *prepos. phr.* before: *a*) in front of; *b*) in the presence of.

PAR DEVERS, *prepos. phr.* before, by, to.

PAR EN BAS, *adv. phr.* **1.** downwards; **2.** at the bottom; **3.** from below.

PAR EN HAUT, *adv. phr.* **1.** upwards; **2.** by the upper way; **3.** at the top; **4.** up above.

PAR ENTRE, *prepos. phr.* between.

PAR ICI, *adv. phr.* **1.** this way; **2.** through here. **Venez — ici,** come this way. **Il a passé — ici,** he came this way.

PAR LÀ, *adv. phr.* V. *Là.*

PAR OÙ, *adv. phr.* **1.** which way. — **où êtes vous venu?** which way did you come?

2. the way, the road which; through which. **Le chemin — où il doit venir,** the road which he is to take.

3. how, by what means; **4.** where; **5.** by which, through which; from which.

PAR TROP, *adv. phr.* over much, too.

PARA, para, *sm.* para: the fortieth part of a Turkish piastre.

PARABASE, parabaz', [Gr.: παράβασις], *sf.* parabasis: in ancient comedy, address made to the spectators.

PARABOLE, parabol', [Gr.: παραβολή], *sf.* **1.** parable: a short fable founded on something real; allegory; **2.** *Geom.* parabola: a conic section or curve of the second order. **Parler en paraboles,** to speak in parables.

PARABOLÉ, E, parabolé, *adj.* paraboliform: having the form of a parabola.

PARABOLICITÉ, parabolisité, *sf Geom.* parabolicalness: the quality of being parabolical.

PARABOLIQUE, parabolik', *adj.* parabolic, parabolical: *a*) figurative, allegorical, pertaining to a parable; *b*) *Geom.* pertaining to the parabola.

PARABOLIQUEMENT, parabolik'mân-t, *adv.* parabolically: *a*) by way of parable; *b*) in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISER, parabolizé-r, *va.* to give the form of a parabola to.

PARABOLOÏDE, paraboloïd', [parabole; Gr.: εἶδος, form], *sm. Geom.* paraboloid: a surface of the second order without centre.

PARACELSISME, parasèlsism, *sm.* medical doctrine of Paracelsus (1490-1542).

PARACELSISTE, parasèlsist', *sm.* Paracelsian, Paracelsist: a follower of Paracelsus.

PARACENTÈSE, parasântèz', [Gr.: παρά, beside; κεντεῖν, to pierce], *sf. Surg.* paracentesis: the operation of tapping a cavity of the body to evacuate any effused fluid.

PARACENTRAL, E, parasântral, *adj.* near the centre.

PARACENTRIQUE, parasântrik', *sf. Geom.* paracentric curve, paracentric: a curve having the property that a heavy body, descending along it by the force of gravity, will approach to, or recede from, the centre, by equal distances in equal times.

PARACHÈVEMENT, parashèv'mân-t, *sm.* finishing, completion.

PARACHEVER, parash'vé-r, [par; achever], *va.* [Conj. like *Achever.*] to finish, to carry through, to complete.

PARACHEVER (SE), *v. refl.* to be finished, to be completed.

PARACHRONISME, parakronism', [Gr.: παρά, beside; χρόνος, time], *sm.* parachronism: an error in chronology, the mistake of making the date of an event later than it was in reality.

PARACHUTE, parashut', [para; chute], *sm.* parachute (of a balloon).

PARACLET, paraklè, [Gr.: παράκλητος] *sm.* Paraclete: the Consoler, the Comforter, the Intercessor, the Holy Spirit.

PARACMASTIQUE, parakmastik', [Gr.: παράκμασις, a weakening], *adj. Med.* paracmastic: gradually decreasing.

PARACOUSIE, parakouzi, [Gr.: παρά, beside; ἄκουσις, a hearing], *sf. Med.* paracusis: ringing in the ears, confused state of hearing.

PARACROTTE, parakrot', [para; crotte], *sm.* splashboard, dash-board (of a carriage).

PARACYANIQUE, parasianik', *adj. Chem.* fulminic.

PARACYANOGÈNE, parasianozhèn', [Gr: παρά, beside; cyanogène], *sm. Chem.* paracyanogen: a brownish black substance, isomeric with cyanogen.

PARACYESIE, parasiézi, [Gr.: παρά, beside; κύησις, pregnancy], *sf. Med.* paracyesis: morbid pregnancy.

PARADE, parad', [Span.: parada], *sf.* **1.** *Man.* stop, stopping (of horses); **2.** place to show horses for sale in; **3.** parade: *a*) ostentatious show, pageantry, pomp; state: *b*) *Milit.* review, muster; *c*) military order, array (of knights); *d*) show, display; *e*) *Fenc.* the action of parrying a thrust. *a*) **Chambre de —,** state-room. **Lit de —,** bed of state. *b*) **Faire la —,** to parade. **Défiler la —,** *Fam.* to die. *d*) **On fait — du luxe jusque dans l'église,** there is a display of luxury in the church itself. *Bossuet.* **Un habit de —,** a court dress. **Faire — d'une chose,** *Fig.* to make a parade of a thing. **Ses larmes n'étaient qu'une —,** his tears were a sham. **Il n'est pas heureux à la —,** *Fig.* he is not happy in his repartees.

4. farce, scene (exhibited at fairs), † pageant.

PARADER, paradé-r, *vn.* **1.** *Man.* to show off. **Faire — un cheval,** to show off a horse, to show a horse's paces.

2. to parade: *a*) † to march in order in a tilt-yard; *b*) to assemble and be marshalled in military order; *c*) to walk about, to make a show; **3.** *Naut.* to cruise in sight.

PARADIGME, paradigm', [Gr.: παράδειγμα], *sm. Gram.* paradigm: example, model.

PARADIS, paradi-z, [Gr.: παράδεισος, a park], *sm.* **1.** paradise: *a*) in Persia, a pleasure-garden or park; *b*) the garden of Eden; *c*) a place of bliss or delight; *d*) heaven: the blissful abode of souls after death. *b*) **Le — terrestre,** the garden of Eden. *c*) **Ce pays est un —,** this country is a paradise upon earth. *d*) **Se recommander à tous les saints du —,** to ask for everybody's help. **Être en —,** se croire dans le —, *Fig.* to be quite delighted. **Faire son — en ce monde,** to give one's self up to pleasure. **Vous ne l'emportez pas en —,** I will make you pay for it; I will be even with you. **Sur ma part du —,** as I hope to be saved. — *Prov.*: **Paris est le — des femmes, le purgatoire des hommes, et l'enfer des chevaux,** Paris is the paradise of women, the purgatory of men and the hell of horses.

2. *Theat.* upper gallery.

3. *Ornith.* **Oiseau de —,** bird of paradise, paradisea: a genus of passerine birds.

PARADISIAQUE, paradiziak', *adj.* paradisiacal: pertaining to Eden or Paradise.

PARADISIER, paradizyé, *sm. Ornith.* paradisea, bird of paradise.

PARADOS, paradò, [parer; dos], *sm. Fort.* parados: an elevation of earth behind a fortified place.

PARADOXAL, E, paradoksal, *adj.* paradoxical: *a*) having the nature of a paradox; *b*) inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions. *a*) **Une opinion paradoxale,** a paradoxical opinion. *b*) **Des esprits paradoxaux,** paradoxical minds.

PARADOXALEMENT, paradoksal'mân-t, *adv.* paradoxically.

PARADOXE, paradoks', [Gr.: παρά, against; δόξα, opinion], *sm.* paradox: a tenet or proposition contrary to received opinions. **Soutenir un —,** to maintain a paradox. **Crier au —,** to call a thing a paradox.

† PARADOXE, *adj.* paradoxical.

PARADOXER, paradoksé-r, *vn.* to use paradoxes.

PARADOXISME, paradoksism', *sm. Rhet.* paradoxy.

PARADOXOLOGIE, paradoksolozhi, [Gr.: παράδοξον, paradox; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* paradoxology: the use of paradoxes.

PARADOXURE, paradoksur, *sm. Zool.* paradoxure: the palm-cat of India.

PARADROME, paradrom', [Gr.: παρά, beside; δρόμος, course], *sm. Antiq.* paradrome: an uncovered space in which wrestlers exercised.

PARAFE *or* **PARAPHE,** paraf', [a corrup. of paragraphe], *sm.* **1.** flourish (after a signature); (in diplomatics) paraph; scroll; **2.** one's initials and flourish, abbreviated signature. **Mettre son — au bas d'un écrit,** to put one's initials and flourish at the bottom of a writing.

PARAFER *or* **PARAPHER,** parafér, *va.* to put one's initials and flourish to.

PARAFFINE, parafin', [Lat.: parum affinis, little allied], *sf. Chem.* paraffine: a solid, white, tasteless substance, containing hydrogen and carbon.

PARAFFINER, parafiné-r, *va.* to cover with paraffine.

PARAFOUDRE, parafoudr, [parer; foudre, lightning], *sm.* lightning conductor specially employed to protect electrical apparatuses against the effects of lightning.

PARAGE, parazh', [Span.: paraje, station], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* quarter, part (of the sea near a coast, island, cape, etc.), space of the sea, latitude. **Bon —,** good cruising-station, good station for anchoring. **Parages de pays chauds,** warm latitudes. **Nous ne rencontrerons pas l'ennemi dans ces parages,** we shall not meet the enemy in that quarter, in that latitude.

2. *pl. Fam.* parts, places. **Vous allez rester avec nous, puisque vous voici dans nos parages,** since you are in our parts, you must stay with us.

3. finish of a ship's timbers before sheathing.

PARAGE, parazh', [from pair], *sm.* ex-

traction, descent, lineage, birth ; quality, degree. **Une dame de haut —**, a lady of high degree.

PARAGÉNÉSIE, parazhénézi, [Gr : παρά, beside ; γένεσις, birth], *sf.* paragenesis : hybridism.

PARAGLACE, paraglas', [parer ; glace], *sm. Naut.* fender for ice.

PARAGLOSSE, paraglos, [Gr. : παρά, beside ; γλῶσσα, tongue], *sf. Entom.* paraglossa : one of the two appendages of the ligula in insects.

PARAGOGE, paragozh', [Gr. : παραγωγή, increase], *sf. Gram.* paragoge : the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

PARAGOGIQUE, paragozhik', *adj. Gram.* paragogic, paragogical : pertaining to a paragoge.

PARAGRAMME, paragram, [Gr. : παρά, beside ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* paragram : **1.** the changing of one letter for another, a mistake in spelling ; **2.** a pun.

PARAGRAPHE, paragraf', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* **1.** paragraph : *a*) a distinct part of a discourse or writing ; *b*) a mark pointing out a division of the text relating to a particular subject ; **2.** *Print.* section [§].

PARAGRÊLE, paragrél', [parer ; grêle], *sm.* paragrandine : a contrivance for averting hailstorms from corn-fields and vineyards.

† **PARAGUANTE**, paraguânt', [Span. : para, for ; guante, glove], *sf.* acknowledgement ; present, tip, douceur.

PARAGUAY, paraghè, *pnm. Geog.* Paraguay.

PARAISON, parèzon, [parer], *sf.* blowing (glass).

PARAISONNER, parèzoné-r, *va.* to blow (glass).

PARAISONNIER, parèzonyé, *sm.* working glass-blower.

PARAÎTRE, parètr', [Low Lat. : parescère, from parère, to appear], *vn.* [*Je parais, tu parais, il paraît, nous paraissons, vous paraissez, ils paraissent ; je paraissais ; je parus ; je paraîtrai ; je paraîtrais ; que je paraisse ; que je parusse ; paraissant ; paru.*] **1.** to appear : *a*) (of things) to be visible, to come in sight, to make its appearance ; to come out ; *b*) (of persons) to show one's self ; to stand forth ; to make one's appearance ; *c*) to come before a judge or a superior ; *d*) to be manifest ; to become apparent ; *e*) to be published, to come out ; *f*) to seem, to look, to appear to be ; *g*) to turn out to be, to prove to be, to prove. *a*) **L'étoile du soir commence à —**, the evening star is making its appearance. **Les boutons paraissent aux arbres**, the buds are coming out on the trees. **Une croix lui parut dans l'air**, a cross appeared to him in the air. *b*) **Cet acteur ne paraît qu'au troisième acte**, this actor does not make his appearance before the third act. **Je ne veux pas — dans cette affaire**, I do not wish to show myself in that affair. **Les grands génies que ce siècle vit —**, the geniuses who lived in that century. **Les ennemis ont paru sur la frontière**, the enemy has appeared on the frontier. **Il n'ose plus — devant elle**, he is afraid to appear before her. **— chez quelqu'un**, to make one's appearance at a person's house. **— dans une affaire**, to appear in an affair. **— en public**, to appear in public. *d*) **Qui vit jamais — en cette princesse le moindre sentiment d'orgueil** ? whoever saw in this princess the least appearance of pride ? *Bossuet.* **Son innocence parut à tous les yeux**, her innocence was manifest to all. **Cela paraît comme le nez au milieu du visage**, that may be seen as plain as a pike-staff. *e*) **Vient de paraître**, just out. **Ce livre vient de —**, this book has just come out. **Quand cet ouvrage paraîtra-t-il** ? when will that work be published ? *f*) **Elle paraissait trop jeune**, she seemed too young. **Pour — honnête homme, il faut l'être**, one must be an honest man to appear so. **Il paraît soixante ans**, he looks sixty years old. **Elle avait quarante ans, et les paraissait**, she was forty and looked her age. **Cela me paraît beau**, it seems fine to me. **Ce bijou paraît d'or**, this trinket seems to be made of gold. **L'aveugle parut alors changer de voix et de visage**, the blind man then seemed to have a different voice and face. *Bossuet.* **Vous me paraissez douter de ma sincérité**, you seem to doubt my sincerity.

2. to shine : to be conspicuous, to be remarked, to be shown, to figure ; to make a show ; to make some figure. **Dans ce grand monde où chacun veut — on est esclave, et chez moi je suis maître**, in that world in which people all wish to make a show they are all slaves, but I am my own master at home. **Que voulez-vous ? chacun cherche à —**, what can you expect ? every one makes an endeavour to shine. *Volt.* **Les jeunes gens aiment les choses qui paraissent**, young people like things that make a show.

FAIRE PARAÎTRE, **1.** to show, to exhibit, to display, to make appear ; to bring to light, to bring forth, to bring out ; to set forth. **Nous allons tous le remercier des extrêmes bontés qu'il nous fait —**, we are all going to thank him for the great kindness he shows us. **Je m'en fie aux transports qu'elle m'a fait —**, I see that from the anger she evinced before me. **Ce fut là que cette princesse fit — toutes les richesses de son esprit**, that was the time that the princess displayed all the treasures of her mind. *Bossuet.* **Mais si son amitié pour vous se fait —**, but if she shows her love for you.

2. to publish, to bring out. **Faire — une brochure**, to publish a pamphlet.

LAISSER PARAÎTRE, to allow to be seen ; to show. **Elle a bien plus de mérite et d'esprit qu'elle n'en laisse —**, she has much more merit and wit than she appears to have. **Laisser — des sentiments qui ne font pas honneur**, to show feelings which do a person no credit.

PARAÎTRE, *v. impers.* to appear : *a*) to exist, to be ; *b*) to be perceptible ; *c*) to be clear, to be plain ; *d*) to seem ; *e*) to be published. *a*) **Il a paru des hommes qui...** men have appeared that... **Il paraît une comète**, a comet makes its appearance. *b*) **Dans quinze jours il n'y paraîtra plus**, it will not be perceptible in a fortnight. **Sans qu'il y paraisse, c'est un homme fort instruit**, he is a very clever man, though he does not appear so. *c*) **Il n'y a rien qui n'y paraisse**, that is very evident ; there is nothing in that but what is quite clear. **Il y parut bien dans le combat**, the fight proved that. *d*) **Il ne paraît pas qu'on ait défini le sublime**, it does not seem that the sublime has yet been defined. **Il me parut que je devais l'aller voir**, it appeared to me that it was my duty to go and see him.

PARAÎTRE, *sm.* appearance.

PARALIPOMÈNES, paralipomèn', [Gr. : παραλείπειν, to omit], *sm. pl.* Paralipomena : *a*) *Script.* the two books of Chronicles ; *b*) a supplement to the preceding work.

PARALIPSE, paralips', [Gr. : παράλειψις], *sf. Rhet.* paraleipsis, paralipsis, paralepsis, paralepsy : pretended or apparent omission.

PARALLACTIQUE, parallaktik', *adj. Astron.* parallactic, parallactical : pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAXE, parallaks', [Gr. : παράλλαξις, change], *s,. Astron.* parallax : an apparent angular variation in the position of a body. **— horizontale**, horizontal parallax. **— annuelle**, annual *or* heliocentric parallax.

PARALLÈLE, paralèl', [Gr. : παράλληλος, one against another], *adj.* parallel : *a*) *Geom.* lying in the same direction and in all parts equally distant ; *b*) *Opt.* proceeding from a luminous point infinitely distant from the eye ; *c*) noting a position of the sphere in which the equator is parallel to the horizon ; *d*) like, similar, equal ; containing a comparison. *a*) **Lignes parallèles**, parallel lines, parallels.

PARALLÈLE, *sf.* parallel : *a*) *Geom.* parallel line ; *b*) *Fortif.* a trench running parallel with the outline of a fortress. *a*) **Tirer une —**, to draw a parallel. *b*) **Demi- —**, demi-parallel : place of arms in the covert-way or parallel.

PARALLÈLE, *sm.* **1.** parallel : *a*) a circle parallel to the equator and marking the latitude ; *b*) comparison. *a*) **Parallèles de hauteur**, parallels of altitude. **Parallèles de déclinaison**, parrallels of declination. *b*) **On s'est plu à tirer des parallèles entre Alexandre et Diogène**, people have been pleased to draw a parallel between Alexander and Diogenes. **Mettre quelqu'un en — avec un autre**, to draw a parallel between two persons.

2. parallel-ruler : a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines.

PARALLÈLEMENT, paralèl'mân-t, *adv.* parallelly : in the manner of parallels, with parallelism.

PARALLÉLÉPIPÈDE, paralélépipèd',
PARALLÉLIPIPÈDE, paralélipipèd', [Gr. : παράλληλος, parallel ; ἐπί, on ; πεδίον, the ground, surface], *sm. Geom.* parallelopiped, parallelepiped, parallelopipedon : a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms.

PARALLÉLIQUE, paralèlik', *adj.* parallel, corresponding.

PARALLÉLISER, paralelizé-r, *va.* to parallel : *a*) to place so as to be parallel ; *b*) to compare.

PARALLÉLISME, paralélism', *sm.* parallelism : *a*) *Geom.* the state of being parallel ; *b*) resemblance, comparison.

PARALLÉLOGRAMMATIQUE, paralélogramatik, *adj.* parallelogrammic, parallelogrammical, parallelogrammatic : resembling a parallelogram.

PARALLÉLOGRAMME, paralélogram', [Gr. : παράλληλος, parallel ; γράμμα, a line], *sm. Geom.* parallelogram : a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. **— des forces**, *Mech.* parallelogram of forces.

PARALLÉLOGRAPHE, paralèlograf', *sm.* parallel ruler.

PARALOGISME, paralozhism', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; λογίζομαι, to reason], *sm. Log.* paralogism, paralogy : a false reasoning, an argument unintentionally fallacious.

PARALYSANT, E, paralezan, ant', *adj.* palalysing.

PARALYSER, paralizé-r, [Gr. : παρά, beside ; λύειν, to loosen], *va.* to paralyze, to palsy : *a*) to strike or affect with paralysis, to benumb ; *b*) *Fig.* to destroy energy ; to deaden, to benumb. **La frayeur**

paralysait toutes ses facultés, fear paralyzed all his faculties. **Il est paralysé de la moitie du corps**, he is paralized in half his body. **Mes efforts ont été paralysés par sa mauvaise volonté**, my efforts were paralyzed by his ill will *Acad.*

PARALYSIE, paralizi, [Gr.: παράλυσις], *sf. Med.* paralysis, palsy : an abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion. **Être atteint de —**, to be palsied. **Tomber en —**, to have a paralytic stroke.

PARALYTIQUE, paralitik', *adj. Med.* paralyzed, palsied, paralytic, paralytical : affected with palsy.

PARALYTIQUE, *sm.f.* paralytic : a person affected with palsy.

PARAMAGNÉTIQUE, paramagnétik, *adj.* paramagnetic : having the property of ferro-para magnetism.

PARAMAGNÉTISME, paramagnétism', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; magnétisme], *sm.* paramagnetism : the magnetism of a paramagnetic substance.

PARAMÈTRE, paramètr', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Geom.* parameter : the constant and invariable line which enters into the equation of a curve.

PARAMNÉSIE, paramnesie, [Gr. : παρά, beside ; μνῆσις, remembrance], *sf. Pathol.* paramnesia : false memory.

PARANGON, parángôn, [Span], *sm.* 1. comparison . **Mettre en —**, to compare.

2. paragon : *a*) model, pattern ; *b*) paragon ; something supremely excellent ; 3. parangon : a variety of black marble ; 4. *Print.* **Gros —**, double pica : a kind of type. **Petit —**, great primer.

PARANGON, *adj. Jewel.* perfect, without a flaw.

PARANGONNAGE, parângonazh', *sm. Print.* justifying.

PARANGONNER, parângoné-r, *va.* 1. † to compare, to paragon ; 2 *Print.* to justify (a type with a smaller or larger one).

PARANGONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to compare one's self.

PARANT, E, parân, ânt', [parer], *adj.* ornamental, adorning ; dressy.

PARANYMPHE, parananf', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; νύμφη, bride], *sm.* 1. paranymph : *a*) *Antiq.* a brideman : a near friend or relative of the bridegroom, who attended the bride to her marriage ; *b*) † *Univ.* supporter ; 2. eulogy, encomium.

PARANYMPHER, parananfé-r, *va.* to praise, to eulogize to commend.

PARAPEGME, parapégm', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; πῆγμα, table], *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* parapegm : a brazen table, on which laws and proclamations were engraved ; 2. *pl. Astron.* astronomical tables.

PARAPET, parapè, [Ital : parapetto, from Lat. parāre, to prepare ; pectus, the breast], *sm.* parapet : *a*) a breast-wall raised on the edge of a bridge, a quay, etc.; *b*) *Fortif.* a breast-work.

PARAPHE, paraf', *sm. V. Parafe.*

PARAPHERNAL, E, paraférnal, [Gr. : παρά, besides ; φέρνή, dowry], *adj. Law-t.* paraphernal. **Biens paraphernaux**, paraphernalia, wife's property.

PARAPHIMOSIS, parafimózis[Gr. : παραφίμωσις : παρά, around ; φιμόω, I press], *sm. Surg.* paraphimosis : strangulation of the glans penis by constriction of the prepuce.

PARAPHONIE, parafoni, [Gr. : παρά, beside ; φωνή, voice], *sf.* paraphonia : *a*) alteration of voice ; *b*) *Mus.* consonance by fifths and fourths.

PARAPHONISTE, parafonist, *sm. Anc. Mus.* paraphonist, precentor.

PARAPHRASE, parafrâz', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; φράσις, phrase], *sf.* 1. paraphrase : explanation of a text in a more ample manner than the original ; 2. diffuse speech, roundabout phrase ; 3. *Fam.* construction. **Faire une — maligne sur**, to put a bad construction on.

PARAPHRASER, parafrâzé-r, *va.* to paraphrase : *a*) to make a paraphrase on ; *b*) to translate with latitude ; *c*) to amplify.

PARAPHRASEUR, EUSE, parafrâzœr, œz', *sm. f.* paraphraser, amplifier.

PARAPHRASTE, parafrast', *sm.* paraphrast : one who makes a paraphrase.

PARAPHRASTIQUE, parafrastik', *adj.* paraphrastic, paraphrastical : not literal, free ; diffuse.

PARAPHRÉNÉSIE, parafrénézi, [Gr. : παρά, about ; φρένες, the diaphragm], *sf. Med.* paraphrenitis : inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARAPLÉGIE, paraplezni, [Gr. : παρά, beside ; πλήσσειν, to strike], *sf. Med.* paraplegy, paraplegia : a kind of palsy affecting the lower half of the body.

PARAPLUIE, paraplui, [parer ; pluie,] *sm.* umbrella.

PARASANGE, parasánzh', [Gr. : παρασάγγης], *sf.* parasang: a Persian measure of length.

PARASÉLÈNE, paraséièn', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; σελήνη, the moon], *sf.* paraselene, mock moon : a luminous circle encompassing the moon.

PARASITE, parazit', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; σῖτος, corn], *sm.* parasite : *a*) hanger on, sycophant, spunger ; *b*) *pl.* animals who live on the bodies of other animals.

PARASITE, *adj.* 1. parasitic, parasitical: *a*) *Bot.* growing on other plants ; *b*) *Zool.* living on the bodies of other animals ; 2. *Lit.* superfluous.

PARASITE, *sf. Bot.* parasitic plant, parasite.

PARASITISIDE, parazitisid', [parasite, Lat. : cædĕre, to kill], *adj.* and *sf.* parasiticide : that which destroys parasites.

PARASITIQUE, parazitik, *adj.* parasitic relating to parasitism.

PARASITISME, parazitism', *sm.* parasitism : the character or behaviour of a parasite.

PARASOL, parasol, [parer ; Lat. : sol, the sun,] *sm.* parasol : a small umbrella used to screen the face from the sun.

PARASOLEIL, parasolay', [parer ; soleil], *sm. Phot.* hood.

PARASYNTHÉTIQUE, parasintétik, [Gr.: παρά, beside ; synthétique], *adj.* parasynthetic : said of words formed by adding a suffix and a prefix.

PARATONNERRE, paratonér', [parer ; tonnerre], *sm.* lightning-conductor ; lightning-rod.

PARÂTRE, parâtr', [Low Lat. : paraster, from Lat. pater, a father], *sm.* 1. † *Law-t.* father-in-law ; 2. cruel father.

† **PARAVANT QUE**, paravân kœ, *conj. phr.* before.

PARAVENT, paravân, [parer ; vent], *sm.* screen, folding-screen.

PARBLEU, parblœ, [for pardieu], *interj.* zounds ! forsooth ! egad !

PARC, park, [of obscure origin ; probably from Ang.-Sax. pearroc ; common in all European languages ; O. Fr. : parc], *sm.* 1. park : a piece of ground enclosed for chase or amusement. **Un — anglais**, an English park.

2. close, enclosure ; 3. pen (for cows, etc.) ; 4. fold (for sheep), sheep-fold ; 5. bed (of oysters), oyster-bed ; 6. *Naut.* locker ; 7. *Milit.* **— d'artillerie**, park of artillery, artillery park. **— des vivres**, park of provisions.

PARCAGE, parkazh', [parquer], *sm.* folding (of sheep).

PARCELLAIRE, parcèllêr', [parcelle], *adj.* detail ; in small portions.

PARCELLAIRE, *sm.* survey in detail (of a parish, etc.).

PARCELLE, parcèl', [Lat. : particula, dim. of pars, partis, a part], *sf.* 1. small parparticle, parcel, portion ; 2. patch (of land).

PARCELLEMENT, parcèl'mân-t, *sm.* parcelling, portioning out.

PARCELLER, parcèlé-r, *va.* to parcel, to portion out ; to subdivide.

PARCE QUE, pars'kœ, *conj. phr.* because, forasmuch, wherefore.

PARCHEMIN, parshœman, [Lat. : pergamenus, from Pergamos], *sm.* 1. parchment : skin of sheep or goat prepared for writing on ; *pl.* parchments, titles ; 3. *pl.* titles of nobility. **— vierge**, virgin parchment : fine parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids. **Alonger le —**, to lengthen out deeds and writing without necessity. **Un visage de —**, a wrinkled or shrivelled face.

PARCHEMINÉ, E, parshœminé, *adj.* parchment-like.

PARCHEMINERIE, parshœmin'ri, *sf.* 1. parchment-manufactory ; 2. parchment-making ; 3. parchment-trade.

PARCHEMINIER, parshœminyé, *sm.* parchment-maker.

PARCIMONIE, parsimoni, [Lat. : parcimonia], *sf.* parsimony, parsimoniousness, sparingness : excessive and penurious frugality.

PARCIMONIEUSEMENT, parsimoniœz'-mân-t, *adv.* parsimoniously, sparingly.

PARCIMONIEUX, EUSE, parsimoniœ, œz', *adj.* parsimonious : very sparing, stingy.

PARCOURIR, parkourir. [par ; courir], *va.* [Conj. like *Courir.*] 1. to go over, to go through ; to wander over ; to travel over ; (on foot) to walk over, (in a coach) to drive over (on horseback) to ride over. **— la ville**, to wander over the town. **Il a parcouru presque toute l'Europe**, he has travelled over nearly all Europe. **Le Nil parcourt du midi au nord toute la longeur du pays**, the Nile runs northward, from one end of the country to the other.

2. to survey, to take a survey of ; to look over, to run over. **Il parcourt des yeux toute l'assemblée**, he surveyed the assembly. **Et d'abord je la parcours des pieds jusqu'à la tête**, and at first I survey her from top to toe. **— un livre**, to run over a book.

PARCOURS, parkour, *sm.* 1. right of common, commonage ; 2. course (of a river), distance, length ; 3. line, run (of public conveyances). **Libre —**, freedom of way. **Le — comprend au moins trois cents kilomètres**, the whole distance gone over is at least three hundred kilometers.

PARDALIDE, pardalid', [Gr. : πάρδαλις, panther], *sf. Antiq.* skin of a panther.

PARDE, pard', *sm. Zool.* pard : panther.

PARDESSUS, pardesu, *sm.* great coat, overcoat. **— demi-saison**, half-season overcoat. **— d'été**, summer overcoat. **— croisé**, double-breasted overcoat. **— d'hiver, winter**

overcoat. — taille, Newmarket overcoat.

PARDIEU, pardyœ, **PARDI,** pardi, *interj.* zounds : to be sure!

PARDON, pardon, [pardonner], *sm.* 1. pardon, forgiveness. **Le — des injures,** the forgiveness of sins. **Je vous demande le pardon de ma faute,** I beg you to excuse my mistake. **Demander son — à, demander — à quelqu'un,** to beg a person's pardon. **Je vous demande —,** I beg your pardon, pardon me, excuse me, pardon. **Lettres de —** charter of pardon.

2. *pl.* indulgences ; 3. † angelus ; 4. pilgrimage.

PARDONNABLE, pardonabl', *adj.* pardonable : that may be pardoned ; that may be forgiven. **Cela n'est pas —,** that is quite inexcusable.

PARDONNER, pardoné-r, [par ; donner], *va.* to pardon : *a*) to remit, to grant remission of, to forgive ; *b*) to excuse ; to overlook. *a*) **— une offense,** to forgive an offence. **Tes péchés te sont pardonnés,** thy sins are forgiven. *b*) **Nous nous pardonnons tout et rien aux autres hommes,** we are always ready to excuse ourselves, but never to excuse others. *La Font. Fab.* **Pardonnez-moi la liberté que je prends d'être d'une autre opinion que vous,** excuse the liberty I take of not being of your opinion. **Vous êtes tout pardonné,** it is not worth mentioning. — *Prov.* **Péché confessé est à moitié pardonné,** a sin confessed is half forgiven.

PARDONNER, *vn.* 1. to pardon : *a*) to forgive, to excuse ; *b*) to grant pardon. *a*) **Je lui pardonne de m'avoir offensé,** I forgive him for having offended me. **Pardonnez à ma franchise,** excuse my frankness. **Pardonnez-moi si je vous contredis,** excuse me if I contradict you.

2. to spare. **La mort ne pardonne à personne,** death spares nobody.

PARDONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be forgiven, to be pardoned ; 2. to pardon one's self ; 3. to pardon one another.

PARDONNEUR, pardonœr, *sm.* pardoner: one who forgives.

PARÉ, E, paré, *adj.* 1. dressed, adorned. **Un oiseau — de divers plumages,** a bird adorned with many coloured feathers. **Elle est parée comme une châsse, comme une épousée, comme un autel,** *Fam.* she is dressed out like a bride. **Bal —,** dress-ball.

2 *Fenc.* parried, warded off.

PARÉAGE, paréazh', **PARIAGE,** pariazh', [Lat. : pariāre ; par ; paris, equal], *sm. Feud. Law.* parage : equality of condition between persons holding unequal portions of a fee.

PAREAU, paro, *sm. Naut.* an Indian boat used on the coasts of Malabar.

PAREAUX, paro, *sm. pl.* stones or heavy weights to keep down fishing nets in the water.

PARE-BOUE, *sm.* mud guard (auto).

PARE-BRISE, par breeze, *sm. Autom.* wind screen.

PARE-ÉTINCELLES, par etansel *sm.* fire-guard.

PARÉGORIQUE, parégorik', [Gr. : παρηγορικός], *adj. Med.* paregoric : soothing, assuaging. **Remède —,** paregoric remedy.

PARÉGORIQUE, *sm. Med.* paregoric, anodyne : a soothing medicine.

PAREIL, EILLE, parèy, rèy', [Lat. : par, paris], *adj.* 1. like, alike, similar, the same, equal. **Une chose pareille à une autre,** a thing like another. **Toutes choses pareilles,** every thing alike. **Il est d'une probité sans pareille,** it is impossible to be more honest than he is. **C'est un homme sans —, — : nul autre —,** that man has not his fellow.

2. such. **Un — ouvrage annonce du génie,** such work as that shows genius. **Comment peut-on dire chose pareille** [or pareille chose] ? how can any one say such a thing ?

PAREIL, EILLE, *sm. f.* like, equal, match, fellow. **Un homme qui n'a pas son —,** that man has not his felllow.

PAREILLE, *sf.* the like, tit for tat. **Rendre la —,** to give tit for tat. **A la —,** 1. in the same way, similarly ; 2. (elliptically) I will do the same for you. **Je vous rendrai la —,** I will do as much for you.

PAREILLEMENT, parèy'mân-t *adv.* 1. similarly, in like manner ; 2. too, also, likewise.

PARELLE, parèl', *sf. Bot.* parella, crab's-eye lichen : a species of lichens.

PAREMENT, par'mân-t, [parer], *sm.* 1. adorning, trimming ; 2. ornament ; 3. altar-cloth. **— d'autel,** altar-cloth.

4. cuff (of a sleeve) ; 5. facings (of dress) ; 6. thich stick (in a fagot) ; 7. *Mason.* front, face (of stone) ; 8. kerb, kerb-stone (of pavement).

PAREMENTER, par'mânté-r, *va. Arch.* to face. **— un mur,** to face a wall.

PARENCHYMATEUX, EUSE, parânshimatœ, tœz', *adj. Nat. Hist.* parenchymatous, parenchymous : pertaining to parenchyma ; spongy, soft, porous.

PARENCHYME, parânshim', [Gr. : παρέγχυμα ; παρά, beside ; ἐν, in ; χεῖν, to pour], *sm.* parenchyma : *a*) *Anat.* the solid and interior part, of the viscera ; *b*) *Bot.* pulp of plants.

† **PARÉNÈSE,** parénèz, [Gr, : παραίνεσις, exhortation], *sf.* parenesis.

PARÉNÉTIQUE, parénétik', *adj.* parenetic, parenetical : hortatory, containing exhortations.

PARENT, E, parân, rânt', [Lat. : parens, for pariens, entis, from parère, to bring forth], *sm. f.* 1. relative, relation : a person related by blood ; kinsman *m.*, kinswoman *f.*, kindred *pl.* **— au troisième degré,** a relation in the third degree. **Il est de mes parents,** he is a relation of mine. **Elles ne sont nullement parentes,** they are no relations whatever. **Un — éloigné,** a distant relative. **Proche —,** near relative. **Nous sommes parents, mais de loin,** we are relations, but far removed. **Les grands parents,** the grand parents. **C'est un — maternel, un — de ma mère,** he is a relation on my mother's side.

2. relation : a person related by marriage or affinity. **Il est devenu mon — en épousant ma cousine,** he became a relation of mine by his marriage with my cousin.

3. *m. pl.* parents : the father and mother. **Un enfant doit obéir à ses parents,** a child must obey his parents. **Il ne connut jamais ses parents,** he never knew his parents.

4. *m. pl.* forefathers, ancestors ; family. **Elle compte entre ses parents des princes d'Italie,** she reckons Italian princes among her ancestors. **Il est né de parents illustres,** he belongs to an illustrious family.

PARENTAGE, parantaz', *sm.* parentage : extraction, birth ; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

PARENTAILLE, parântay', *sf.* (in contempt) kindred, kinsfolk, relatives, family.

PARENTÉ, parânté, [parent], *sf.* 1. consanguinity (by blood), affinity (through marriage), relationship, kin, kindred. **Il y a — entre eux,** there is relationship between them. **Degré de —,** degree of relationship.

2. (collectively) kindred, kinsfolk, **kin,** relatives, relations, family.

† **PARENTÈLE,** parântèl', [Lat. : parentela], *sf. v. Parenté.*

PATENTHÈSE, parântèz', [Gr. : παρά, beside ; ἐν, in ; θέσις, placing], *sf.* parenthesis (*pl.* parentheses) : *a*) an incidental remark inserted in a sentence ; *b*) curved lines including the words inserted. *a*) **Par —,** by the way, by the bye, by way of parenthesis, parenthetically. *b*) **Entre parenthèses,** in a parenthesis, between parentheses. **Avoir les jambes en —,** *Fam.* to be bow-legged, bandy-legged.

PARE-POUSSIERE, par-poussièr, *sm.* 1. travelling dust-coat ; 2. *Autom.* dust-screen.

PARER, paré-r [Lat. : parāre, to prepare], *va.* 1. to dress, to set off, to array ; 2. to adorn, to ornament, to deck, to set off ; to trim, to attire, to dress up. **— une chambre,** to deck, to adorn a room. **Le printemps avait paré la terre de fleurs,** spring had decorated the earth with flowers. *Fig.* : **Il est un art de — la vertu,** there is a way of adorning virtue. **— un discours,** to embellish a discourse. **— quelqu'un d'un vain titre,** to give a person a vain title.

3. to ward off ; *Fenc.* to parry. **Cent coups étaient portés et parés à l'instant,** a hundred blows were dealt and at once warded off.

4. to ward, to ward off, to prevent, to avert, to turn aside ; to avoid, to shun. **— la balle,** to send back the ball before it touches the ground. **Pour — cet inconvénient,** to avoid this inconvenience. **Et songeons à — ce fâcheux mariage,** let us consider how we may prevent this unfortunate marriage.

5. to guard, to defend, to screen, to shelter, to shield, to protect. **Cela vous parera de la pluie,** that will shelter you from the rain. **— sa maison contre le vent du nord,** to shelter one's house from the north wind.

6. *Naut.* to double (a cape) ; to clear (an anchor) ; to get (a cable) ready ; to dub (a ship) ; to give (a reef) a wide berth.

PARER, *vn.* 1. (with *à*) to guard against, to defend one's self from ; to find a remedy for. **Je vais — à ce coup imprévu,** I shall find a remedy for this unexpected blow. **Il faut — à cet inconvénient,** we must find a remedy for this inconvenience. **On ne saurait — à tout,** on cannot guard against everything.

2. *Fenc.* to parry ; 3. *Man.* to stop.

PARER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of fruit) to come to maturity, to ripen ; 2. *Naut.* to prepare (for) ; 3. to adorn one's self, to deck one's self ; to dress one's self, to attire one's self. **Un jeune homme qui aime à se — comme une femme, est indigne de la sagesse et de la gloire,** a young man who likes to adorn himself like a woman, is unworthy of wisdom and glory. *Fén. Tél.* **Ils se sont parés de leurs habits de fête,** they dressed themselves in their best. **Se — des plumes du paon,** to deck one's self in borrowed feathers.

4. to be adorned ; 5. to boast, to make a show ; to show off. **Pourquoi vous parez-vous de vertus que vous n'avez pas ?** why do you make a show of being virtuous when you are not ? **Sans se — à tout propos des lumières de son esprit,** without constantly boasting of his enlightened mind.

6. to protect one's self, to shelter one's self, to defend one's self, to guard one's self ; to guard ; to ward off. **Toutes les mesures qu'il prend pour se — du malheur qu'il**

craint, all the measures he takes to guard himself from the misfortune he fears. **Je saurai me — de ses coups**, I shall know how to ward off his blows. **De ce coup imprévu songeons à nous —**, let us ward off this unexpected blow. *Rac. Ath.* V. 2. **Porter un manteau pour se — de la pluie**, to wear a cloak to shelter one's self from the rain.

PARÈRE, parèr', [Lat. : parēre, to appear,] *sm. Com.* opinion (on trade questions), report (of insurance).

PARESSE, parès', *sf.* **1**. idleness, laziness, sloth : aversion to labour, disposition to be idle ; sluggishness. **L'orgueil ou la —, qui sont les deux sources de tous les vices**, pride and idleness which are the roots of all evil.

2. indolence, inactivity ; **3**. sluggishness, sloth, slothfulness slowness ; dulness. **— d'esprit**, indolence of mind. **Secouez un peu votre —**, shake off your sloth.

PARESSER, parèsé-r, *vn. Fam.* to idle, to be idle.

PARESSEUSEMENT, parèsœz'mân-t, *adv.* idly, lazily, slothfully, sluggishly.

PARESSEUX, EUSE, parésœ, œz', *adj.* **1**. idle, lazy, slothful : addicted to sloth ; sluggish, sluggard. **Un écolier —**, an idle schoolboy. **Il est — à remplir ses devoirs**, he is slow to do his duty. **Il n'est pas — d'écrire**, he is not lazy to write.

2. indolent, inactive ; sluggish, slow.

PARESSEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* **1**. idler, idle person, lazy person ; sluggard, slug. **Il n'y en a point qui pressent tant les autres que les paresseux**, the idle are the first to hurry other people on with their work. **Un —**, an idle fellow. **Une paresseuse**, an idle woman.

2. (in the masc.) *Zool.* sloth.

PAREUR, EUSE, parœr, œz, *sm. f. Technol.* finisher (of work).

PARFAIRE, parfèr', [par ; faire], *va.* [Conj. like *Faire.*] to complete, to perfect, to finish ; to make up. **— une somme**, to make up a sum.

PARFAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be finished, to be completed.

PARFAIT, E, parfè-t fèt', [parfaire], *adj.* **1**. perfect : *a*) that is perfected, not defective ; complete, finished ; *b*) accomplished ; thorough ; *c*) having all that is requisite to its nature and kind ; *d*) possessing every moral excellence ; pure, blameless ; *e*) absolute, total, complete ; thorough ; *f*) *Arith.* equal to the sum of all its divisors ; *g*) *Gram.* expressing an act completed ; preterite ; *h*) *Bot.* having both stamens and pistils. *a*) **Nul homme n'est —**, no man is perfect. *b*) **Un héros —**, a perfect hero. **Un — honnête homme**, a perfectly honest man. **Un — courtisan**, a perfect courtier. **Un — imbécile**, a thorough fool. **Un — gredin**, a perfect rascal. *e*) **Une solitude parfaite**, perfect, absolute solitude. **Ton triomphe est —**, yours is a perfect triumph. *Rac.* *f*) **Nombre —**, perfect number. *g*) **Prétérite —**, (or, substantively) —, perfect, preterite tense. *h*) **Fleur parfaite**, perfect flower.

2. *Mus.* perfect. **Cadence parfaite**, perfect cadence. **Consonnance parfaite**, perfect consonance, perfect concord.

PARFAIT, *sm.* **1**. perfection : **2**. *Gram.* perfect tense, preterite tense ; **3**. iced cream.

PARFAITEMENT, parfèt'mân-t, *adv.* perfectly : *a*) in a perfect manner ; *b*) completely, entirely ; thoroughly.

PARFILAGE, parfilazh', *sm.* picking to pieces, picking out the threads.

PARFILER, parfilé-r, [par ; filer], *va.* to pick to pieces, to pick out the threads of, to undo the threads of (gold or silver lace).

PARFOIS, parfwâ-z [par ; fois], *adv.* sometimes, at times, occasionally, now and then.

PARFOND, parfon, *sm. Fish.* groundline.

PARFONDRE, parfondr', *va.* [Conj. like *Fondre.*] *Paint.* to fuse (enamel).

PARFOURNIR, parfournir, [par ; fournir] *va.* to complete.

PARFUM, parfœn, [Lat. : per, through ; fumus, smoke], *sm.* perfume : *a*) sweet smell, scent, odour, fragrance ; *b*) a substance that emits a sweet odour. *a*) **Le — des fleurs**, the fragrance of flowers. **Aimer les parfums**, to be fond of perfumes. *b*) **Brûler des parfums**, to burn perfumes.

PARFUMER, parfumé-r, *va.* **1**. to perfume, to scent : to impregnate with a sweet odour ; **2**. to fumigate : to expose to the action of disinfecting fumes or vapours.

PARFUMER (SE), *v. refl.* to use perfumes ; to perfume one's person.

PARFUMERIE, parfum'ri, *sf.* perfumery: *a*) the art of making perfumes ; *b*) the trade of perfumers ; *c*) perfumes in general.

PARFUMEUR, EUSE, parfumœr, œz', *sm. f.* perfumer : *a*) person who makes or sells perfumes ; *b*) one who perfumes.

PARFUMOIR, parfumwar, *sm.* perfuming-box, perfuming-pan.

PARGASITE, pargazit', *sf. Miner.* pargasite : a variety of hornblende.

PARHÉLIE *or* **PARÉLIE**, paréli, [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; ἥλιος, sun], *sm.* parhelion : mock sun ; a meteor appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

PARI, pari, [parier], *sm.* wager, bet. **Faire un —**, to make a bet. **Tenir le —, accepter le —**, to take a bet. **Les paris sont ouverts**, every one may bet.

PARIA, paria, [Tamil], *sm.* pariah : *a*) one of the lowest class of people in Hindostan ; *b*) outcast, one rejected.

PARIADE, pariad', [Lat. : par, couple], *sf.* **1**. *Hunt.* pairing-time ; **2**. pair (of partridges).

PARIEN, ENNE, paryan, ryèn' *adj.* Parian : pertaining to Paros. **Marbre —**, Parian marble.

PARIER, parié-r, [Lat. : pariāre, to equal] *va.* **1**. to bet, to wager, to lay. **— vingt contre un**, to bet twenty to one. **Il y a beaucoup à —, gros à —, tout à — que**, the odds are that... **— à coup sûr**, to bet on certainty.

2. **— pour quelqu'un**, to back a person.

PARIÉTAIRE, pariétèr', [Lat. : parietaria], *sf. Bot.* wall-pellitory, parietary : a genus of plants of the order urticaceæ.

PARIÉTAL, E, pariétal, [Lat. : parietalis; paries, parietis, a wall], *adj.* parietal : *a*) *Bot.* growing on walls ; wall ; *b*) *Anat.* forming the sides and upper part of the skull. *b*) **Les os pariétaux**, parietal bones.

PARIÉTAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Pariétaux.*] *Anat.* parietal bone.

PARIÉTINE, pariétin', *sf. Chem.* parietine, chrysophanic acid, parietic acid : a yellow colouring matter, contained in a lichen, the *parmelia parietina*.

PARIEUR, pariœr, *sm.* better, wagerer, betting-man.

PARIGOT, E, parigho, got, *sm. Pop.* Parisian.

PARIS, pari, *pnm. Geog.* Paris. **Monsieur de —**, *Fam.* Jack Ketch ; the official executioner. **Tout —**, all Paris. **Premier —**, leading article in a newspaper. **— n'a pas été fait en un jour**, Rome was not built in a day. **Prendre — pour Corbeil**, to take an owl for an ivy-bush. *v. Paradis.*

PARISETTE, parizèt, *sf. Bot.* paris, herb-paris, true-love, one-berry : *Paris quadrifolia*, a genus of plants of the order melanthaceæ.

PARISIANISME, parizianism', *sm.* **1**. Parisian custom ; **2**. Parisian locution.

PARISIEN, ENNE, parizyan, en', *sm. f.* Parisian : a native or an inhabitant of Paris.

PARISIEN, ENNE, *adj.* Parisian : belonging to Paris or its inhabitants.

PARISIENNE, *sf.* **1**. Parisian : *a*) formerly, the name of a line of omnibuses ; *b*) a patriotic song celebrating the revolution of 1830 ; **2**. *Print.* pearl, ruby : a kind of type, smaller than the non-pareil.

PARISIS, parizi, *adj.* of Paris : denoting an old kind of coins (struck at Paris).

PARISIS, *sm.* Parisian territory.

PARISYLLABIQUE, parisillabik', **PARISYLLABE**, parisyllab', [Lat. : par, equal ; syllabe], *adj. Gram.* parisyllabic, parisyllabical : having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

PARITÉ, parité, [Lat. : paritas ; par, equal], *sf.* **1**. parity : equality, likeness ; **2**. parallel instance ; **3**. comparison ; **4**. *Ornith.* evenness : the quality of being even or of being divided into two equal parts. **Il n'y a point de — entre ces faits**, there is no parallel between those facts. *Acad.* **La — manquait entre les personnes**, the persons were not equal in rank. *J. J. Rouss.*

PARJURE, parzhur', [Lat. : parjurium], *sm.* **1**. perjury : false swearing false oath ; **2**. *mf.* perjurer : one who commits perjury.

PARJURE, *adj.* perjured : guilty of perjury ; forsworn.

PARJURER, (SE), sœ-parzhuré-r, *v. refl.* to perjure one's self, to forswear one's self : to take a false oath, to be guilty of false swearing.

PARLAGE, parlazh', [parler], *sm.* idle talk, chatter, prattle.

PARLANT, E, parlan-t, parlant' ; *adj.* **1**. speaking : *a*) that speaks ; *b*) expressive ; *c*) lifelike, living. **Une poupée parlante**, a speaking doll. **Un portrait —**, a speaking likeness.

2. talkative.

PARLEMENT, parlœmân-t, *sm.* parliament : *a*) *Fr. Hist.* assembly of the great feudatories of the kingdom ; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* a high judicial court ; *c*) the jurisdiction of such a court ; also its time of meeting or duration ; *d*) (in the modern use) the supreme legislative assembly of a country, commonly comprising two houses. **Contraire aux usages du —**, unparliamentary. **Membre du —**, member of Parliament.

PARLEMENTAIRE, parlœmântèr', *adj.* **1**. parliamentary : *a*) belonging to a parliament or court of justice ; *b*) pertaining to a parliament or legislative body ; *c*) according to the rules and usages of parliament. **Usages parlementaires**, parliamentary customs.

2. *Engl. Hist.* parliamentarian ; **3**. *Fam.* civil, courteous ; **4**. *Milit.* parleying : relating to a parley. **Vaisseau —**, cartelship.

PARLEMENTAIRE, *sm.* **1**. parliamentarian : *a*) † member of a judicial parliament ; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* one of those who adhered to the parliament of Paris, in the xviith and xviiith centuries ; *c*) in England one who sided with the Parliament against Charles I.

2. *Milit.* flag of truce ; **3**. *Naut.* cartelship.

PARLEMENTAIREMENT, parlœmântèr'mân-t, *adv.* in a parliamentary manner.

PARLEMENTER, parlœmânté-r, *vn.* **1**.

Milit. to parley : to confer with an enemy; **2.** *Fig.* to come to terms.

PARLER, parlé-r, [Low Lat. : paraulare, for parabolāre ; O. Fr. : paroler, whence parler], *vn.* **1.** to speak : *a*) to utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings ; to express thoughts by words ; *b*) said also of certain birds ; to talk ; *c*) to utter a discourse, to make a speech ; to harangue, to discourse ; *d*) to address words to another, as in conversation ; to talk, to converse ; *e*) to talk for or against, to talk, to plead ; *f*) to express one's thoughts, opinions, etc., openly ; *g*) to express one's thoughts in any manner ; *h*) to make mention ; to mention ; *i*) (of things) to be expressive ; *j*) to give forth sound, to sound. *a*) **Un enfant qui commence à —**, a child that is beginning to talk. **— du nez**, to speak through the nose. **— pour ne rien dire**, to speak without saying anything. **— du haut de la tête**, to speak arrogantly. **— bas**, to speak low. **— haut**, to speak loud. **— ferme**, to speak firmly. **— à l'oreille de quelqu'un**, to speak in a person's ear. **Il sait ce que — veut dire**, *Fig.* he understands what is meant. **— comme tout le monde**, to speak like everybody. **Pour ainsi —**, so to speak. *b*) **Ce perroquet parle très bien**, that parrot talks very well. *c*) **— en public**, to speak in public. **— pour —**, to speak for the sake of speaking. **— entre les dents**, to mumble. **— comme un livre**, to speak like a book. **— bien**, to speak well. **— mal**, to speak badly. **Il n'y a que pour lui à —**, he keeps the talk to himself. **— d'or**, to speak wisely. **— d'abondance**, to speak extempore. **— à tort et à travers**, to talk foolishly. **— à bâtons rompus**, to talk desultorily. **— à cœur ouvert**, to speak frankly. **— au hasard**, to speak thoughtlessly. **— avec passion**, to speak passionately. **— en l'air**, to talk at random. **— juste**, to speak to the purpose. *d*) **N'oubliez point à qui vous parlez**, do not forget to whom you are speaking. **J'ai entendu — de lui**, I have heard him spoken of. **C'est une chose dont je n'ai jamais entendu —**, that is a thing of which I have never heard. **C'est un homme qui veut vous —**, it is a man who wishes to speak to you. **— à un mur, aux rochers**, *Fig.* to speak to the walls : to persons who take no heed of what is said. **— à un sourd**, to speak to a post. **Je n'ai trouvé personne à qui — dans cette maison**, I met no one to speak to in that house. **Quand on pense aussi agréablement que vous, il est doux d'avoir quelqu'un à qui —, qui vous entende**, when people think as wisely as you do, they like to talk with somebody who understands them. (Ironically) **Trouver à qui —**, to meet with one's match. **Moi qui vous parle**, *Fam.* I, myself. **— à son bonnet**, *Fig.* to speak to one's self. **Je parle à mon bonnet**, I am talking to myself. *Mol.* **— des grosses dents à quelqu'un**, to threaten a person. **Tâchons de — à la fois aux yeux, aux oreilles et à l'âme**, let us try to speak at once to the mind, the eyes and the ears. *Volt. Lett.* 4. April 1764. **— au cœur**, to move the heart, **— à l'imagination**, to please the imagination. **Il parle de s'en aller**, he talks of going. **Est-ce que vous croyez que je veux — de vous ?** do you think it is you I am speaking of ? **Un homme modeste ne parle point de soi**, a modest man does not talk of himself. **— de la pluie et du beau temps**, to speak about indifferent things ; of this, that and the other. **Vous en parlez bien à votre aise**, it is a very easy thing to say. **Cela ne vaut pas la peine d'en —** it is not worth mentioning. **— bien de quelqu'un**, to speak well of a person. **— mal de quelqu'un**, to speak ill of a person. *e*) **Cet avocat parle pour un tel**, that counsel is pleading for such a one. **— pour quelqu'un**, to speak for a person. **Tout parle pour lui**, everything speaks in his favour. **— contre quelqu'un**, to speak against a person. **On eût dit que le sang parlait en ma faveur**, it seemed as if nature were speaking in my favour. *Le Sage.* *f*) **Expliquez-vous mieux, ce n'est pas là —**, explain yourself better, there is no understanding what you say. **— nettement**, to speak clearly. **Avant que tous les Grecs vous parlent par ma voix**, before all the Greeks have spoken to you through me. *Rac. Andr.* i. 2. **Il n'a qu'à — pour être obéi à l'instant même**, he has only to speak and he will be instantly obeyed. **Il faut que quelqu'un ait parlé**, somebody must have spoken. **Voilà ce qui s'appelle —**, that is the way to speak. *g*) **Les muets parlent par signes**, the dumb speak by signs. *h*) **On en parle fort**, it is much spoken of. **Combien d'hommes de génie sont morts sans qu'on en ait parlé**, how many men of genius have died without being spoken of ! *La. Bruy.* 2. *i*) **Son visage parle**, his face is very expressive. **La peinture parle aux yeux**, painting speaks to the eyes. **Est ce donc votre cœur qui vient de nous — ?** can that possibly be your feeling ? **Cela parle de soi, cela parle tout seul, la chose parle d'elle-même**, that is evident. **La vérité parle par sa bouche**, what he says is perfectly true.

2. (of authors) to treat. **Les auteurs qui ont parlé de ce sujet**, the authors who have treated this subject.

FAIRE PARLER, **1.** to get to speak ; to compel to speak. **Ils tâchaient de me faire —**, they tried to get me to speak. **Je saurais bien le faire —**, I will make him explain himself.

2. to put words into the mouth of ; **3.** to lend speech to. **Je devrais faire ici — la vérité**, I ought here to hide nothing of the truth. **La Fontaine fait — les animaux, les arbres, les pierres, tout ce qui ne parle pas**, La Fontaine gives language to animals, to trees, to stones, to everything that does not speak. *La Bruy.* 12.

Faire parler de soi, **1.** to get one's self a name ; to be spoken of ; **2.** (in an ill sense) to get a bad name. — *Prov.*: **Trop gratter cuit, trop parler nuit**, a fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own throat. **Faute de parler on meurt sans confession**, spare to speak, and spare to speed. **Qui parle sème ; qui écoute recueille**, he that speaks sows ; he that hears, reaps. **Parler est bien, agir est mieux**, deeds speak louder than words.

PARLER, *va.* to speak : *a*) to utter, to pronounce ; *b*) to express one's thoughts in a language ; to talk or converse in ; *c*) to talk of, to talk about. *b*) **— plusieurs langues**, to speak several languages. **— français**, to speak French ; *Fig.* to speak plainly. **— grec**, to speak Greek. **— le langage des passions**, to speak the language of the passions. **— raison**, to speak reasonably. *c*) **— musique**, to speak of music. **— affaires**, to talk about business. **Il en est fort parlé dans le monde**, it is much talked about in society.

PARLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be spoken.
La langue anglaise se parle partout, English is spoken everywhere.

2. (impersonally, with *de*) to be spoken of, to be talked of. **Il ne se parlait que de liberté dans ces assemblées**, in those assemblies there was never spoken of anything else but liberty.

3. to speak to one's self ; **4.** to speak or talk to each other.

GÉNÉRALEMENT PARLANT, *adv. phr.* generally speaking.

SANS PARLER DE, *prepos. phr.* to say nothing of ; besides.

PARLER, parlé, *sm.* **1.** speaking, speech ; to speak ; **2.** way, manner of speaking. **Le doux — nous plaît**, a sweet way of speaking pleases us. **Avoir son franc —**, to be free-spoken. *Prov.* : **Jamais beau parler n'écorche la langue**, people ought always to be polite. **Le doux parler désarme la colère**, a soft answer turneth away wrath. **Le doux parler ne nuit de rien**, fair words break no bones.

3. accent (of a province) ; brogue, provincial dialect. **Le — picard**, the Picard dialect.

PARLERIE, parl'ri, *sf. Fam.* babbling, chatter, loquacity.

PARLEUR, EUSE, parlœr, lœz', *sm. f.* **1.** talker. **Un grand —**, a great talker. **Un beau —**, a good speaker.

2. speech-maker ; speaker, orator.

PARLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* talkative ; fond of conversation.

† **PARLIER, IÈRE**, parlyé, 'yer', *adj.* talkative, verbose.

PARLOIR, parlwar, [parler], *sm.* parlour: *a*) a room, in a house,where common visitors are received ; *b*) in monasteries and colleges, a room set apart for reception.

PARLOTE, parlot, *sf.* gossiping place, club, etc. ; debating-society.

PARME, parm', *pnf. Geog.* Parma.

PARMÉLIE, parméli, *sf. Bot.* parmelia, yellow wall-lichen : a genus of lichens.

PARMÉNIE, parméni, *sf. Bot.* stinking hellebore.

PARMENTIÈRE, pârmantyèr', [from Parmentier who introduced it into France], *sf. Bot* potato.

PARMESAN, E, parmœzân, zan', *adj.* Parmesan, Parmese : of Parma.

PARMESAN, E, *sm. f.* Parmesan : inhabitant of Parma.

PARMESAN, *sm.* Parmesan cheese.

PARMI, parmi, [par ; mi, for moitié, half], *prep.* **1.** amid, amidst : *a*) in the middle of ; *b*) surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with ; in. **— la plaine**, in the middle of the plain. **Il court — le monde un livre abominable**, there is a very bad book in circulation.

2. among, amongst : *a*) mixed or mingled with ; amid, with ; *b*) making part of the number ; of the number. **— toutes les républiques dont la Grèce était composée**, among all the republics of which Greece was composed. **— cent personnes vous n'en trouverez pas une qui...**, among a hundred persons you will not find one that... **— la foule innombrable de ceux qui ont été loués**, among the innumerable crowd of those who have been praised. **— nous**, among us. **— les chemins**, among the roads.

PARNASSE, parnas', *sm.* **1.** Parnassus : a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses ; **2.** *Fig.* Muse, poetry. **Le — français**, French poetry, French poets. **Les nourrissons du —**, the bards, the poets. **Monter sur le —**, to ascend Parnassus : to addict one's self to poetry.

PARNASSIE, parnasi, *sf. Bot.* parnassia, grass of Parnassus : a genus of plants of the order droseraceæ.

PARNASSIEN, ENNE, parnasyan, syèn', *adj.* Parnassian : pertaining to Parnassus ; of Parnassus.

PARNASSIEN, *sm.* (in joke) son of Parnassus, poet.

PARNY, parni, [Evariste-Désiré], poet (1753-1814).

PARODIE, parodi, [Lat. : parodia ; Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; ᾠδή, ode], *sf.* parody : *a*) a composition in which the words of an author are adapted to a different purpose ; *b*) a kind of poetical pleasantry ; burlesque, travesty ; the turning of what is serious into burlesque.

PARODIER, parodié-r, *va.* to parody : to imitate in parody, to write a parody on, to burlesque, to travesty.

PARODIQUE, parodik', *adj.* parodic, parodical : belonging to a parody.

PARODISTE, parodist, *sm.* parodist : author of parodies.

PAROI, parwa, [Lat. : paries, wall], *sf* **1.** † wall ; **2.** partition-wall ; **3.** *Mason.* face, facing ; **4.** inner side, side (of a glass, a pipe, etc.) ; **5.** *Anat.* coat; *pl.* parietes (of the chest, the stomach,etc.) ; **6.** *Hunt.* skin (of a wild boar).

PAROIR, parwar [parer], *sm.* [of a shoeing-smith, a cooper, etc], paring-knife, scraper.

PAROISSE, parwas', [Gr. : πάροικος, dwelling beside ; παρὰ, beside ; οἶκος, house ; Lat. : parochia], *sf.* **1.** parish : *a*) the precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a person; *b*) parishioners ; the persons inhabiting a parish ; **2.** parish-church. **Le clocher de la —**, the steeple of the parish-church. **Il est de deux paroisses**, *Fig.* his clothes are not all of a piece ; he is trying to serve two masters. **C'est le coq de la —**, he is the cock of the walk.

PAROISSIAL, E, parwasial [paroisse], *adj.* parish, parochial : of, or belonging to a parish. **Église paroissiale**, parish-church.

PAROISSIEN, IENNE, parwasyan, syèn', *sm. f.* **1.** parishioner : one who belongs to a parish ; **2.** *Popul. lang.* fellow ; **3.** [in the masc.] prayer-book.

PAROLE, parol', [Lat. : parabola, parable ; Low Lat. : paraula], *sf.* **1.** word : *a*) parol : a combination of articulate sounds expressing an emotion or conception ; *b*) oral expression, languages ; *c*) said also of a written word; *d*) saying, sentence, thought, sentiment ; *e*) proposal, proposition ; *f*) verbal promise, engagement ; *g*) *pl.* verbal contention, dispute ; offensive speech ; *h*) affirmation. *a*) — **bien articulée**, words well pronounced. **Des paroles distinctes**, distinct words. **Paroles entrecoupées de soupirs**, words mingled with sighs. **La — de Dieu**, the word of God. **Mal interpréter les paroles de quelqu'un**, to put a wrong interpretation on a person's words. **Elle était attentive à peser toutes ses paroles**, she carefully weighed all her words. **De bonnes paroles**, good, kind words. (Ironically). **De belles paroles**, fine words indeed ! **Il vous a endormi par de belles paroles**, he wheedled you over with his fine speeches. **Paroles emmiellées**, honeyed words. **Paroles mémorables.**, notable saying. **Prendre la —**, to address the meeting ; to begin to speak. **Adresser la — à quelqu'un**, to speak to a person. **Couper la — à quelqu'un**, to cut a person short. **Porter la —**, to be the spokesman. *b*) **La — n'est qu'un signe de la pensée**, words are but the signs of thoughts. *c*) **Pour me servir des paroles fortes du plus grave des historiens**, to use the expressive words of the gravest of historians. *Bossuet. Duc. d'O.* *d*) **Il a dit une belle —**, that was a fine saying of his. — **mémorable**, memorable saying. — **pleine de sens**, very sensible words. **L'air en est joli, mais les paroles ne valent rien**, the air is pretty, but the words are good for nothing. **Qui a écrit les paroles de cette operette** ? who wrote the words of that operetta ? *e*) **Nous étions en paroles pour cela**, we were discussing that. **Porter — à quelqu'un**, to make a proposal to a person. **Des paroles d'accommodement**, conciliating words. *f*) **Vous en avez —, et leur — est bonne**, you have their word, and it will be kept. **Jamais on n'a douté de sa —**, nobody ever doubted his word. **Donner sa —**, to give one's word. **Un homme d'honneur n'a que sa —**, an honourable man is always true to his word. **Cet homme est à deux paroles**, one cannot depend on what that man says ; he is a double-dealer, he is a double-meaning man. **Un homme de —**, a man of his word. **Tenir sa —, garder sa —, avoir de la —, être de —**, to keep one's word, to be as good as one's word. **Reprendre sa —, se dégager de sa —, retirer sa —**, to recall one's word. **Manque de —**, breach of promise. **Manquer à sa —, manquer de —**, not to keep one's word ; to break one's word, promise. **Des paroles enfin ne sont que des paroles**, there is no depending on promises. **Il faut des actions et non pas des paroles**, we want deeds and not words. *Rac.* **Des paroles en l'air**, vain words. *g*) **Des paroles en venir aux mains**, to come from quarrelling to blows. **Il y a eu quelques paroles entre nous**, we have had some few words. **A quoi bon tant de paroles** ? why so much talk ? what is the use of so many words ? *h*) **Il croit sur votre — que je vaux beaucoup**, he takes your word that I am worth much. **Vous croyez, peut être, me payer de paroles**, you think perhaps that I am to be put off with words. **Il croyait tout comme paroles d'Évangile**, he thought it was all as true as the Gospel. **Les quakers obtinrent d'être crus en justice sur leur —**, the quakers obtained that their word should be taken in law courts. **Jurer sur la — du maître**, to pin one's faith upon another's sleeve. **Ma —, ma — d'honneur, — d'honneur**, upon my word. **Votre —** ? give me your word.

2. leave, permission, right to speak. **Avoir la —**, to have the right to speak. **Accorder la — à quelqu'un**, to allow a person to speak. **Demander la —**, to ask permission to speak. **Retirer la — à un orateur**, to silence an orator.

3. speech : faculty of speaking ; language, utterance. **Les organes de la —**, the organs of speech. **Il demeure à ces mots sans —**, he remained speechles sat these words. **Perdre la —**, to be deprived of speech. **Recouvrer la —**, to recover one's speech. **Avoir le don de la —**, to have the gift of eloquence. **Il ne manque à ce portrait que la —** that is a speaking likeness. **Il a la — lente**, his utterance is slow.

4. tone of voice, voice. **Avoir la — nette**, to have a clear voice. **Une — grave et pleine d'autorité**, a grave and very commanding tone. **Avoir la — haute.** *Fig.* to talk big.

5. eloquence, oratory. **Le pouvoir de la —**, the power of eloquence.

6. † *Milit.* pass-word, parole ; **7.** *Milit.* parole : a promise given by a prisoner of war in return for indulgences or conditional discharge. **Prisonnier sur —**, a prisoner on parole.

8. trust, credit. **Jouer sur —**, to play on credit. — *Prov.*: **La parole est d'argent, le silence est d'or**, speech is silver, silence is gold. **Parole jetée va partout à la volée**, a word spoken is an arrow let fly. **Un honnête homme n'a que sa parole**, an honest man's word is as good as his bond. **Les belles paroles ne donnent pas à manger**, fair words butter no parsnips. *V. Parler.*

PAROLI, paroli, [Ital.], *sm.* **paroli** : double stakes.

PARONOMASE, paronomaz', [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; ὄνομα, name], *sf. Rhet.* paronomasia, paronomasy : play on words.

PARONOMASIE, paronomazi, *sf. Rhet.* **1.** resemblance of words (of different languages) ; **2.** paronomasia.

PARONYCHIE, paroniki, [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; ὄνυξ, finger-nail], *sf. Surg.* paronychia : whitlow, felon.

PARONYME, paronim', [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; ὄνομα, name], *sm. Gram.* paronyme, paronymous word.

PARONYMIE, paronimi, *sf. Gram.* paronymy : the quality of being paronymous.

PARONYMIQUE, paronimik', *adj. Gram.* paronymous : noting words which are alike in sound, but differing in signification.

PAROPIE, paropi [Gr. : παρὰ, beside, ὤψ, the eye], *sf. Anat.* external angle of the eyelids.

PAROPSIE, paropsi, [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; ὤψις, view], *sf. Med.* paropsis : depraved vision.

PAROTIDE, parotid', [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; οὖς, ὠτός, ear], *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* parotid gland, parotid, parotis : the largest of the salivary glands ; **2.** *Med.* parotitis.

PAROTIDIEN, IENNE, parotidyan, èn', *adj.* parotid : partaining to the parotid.

PAROTIDITE, parotidit', *sf.* parotitis, mumps : inflammation of the parotid.

PAROU, parou [parer], *sm. Technol.* dressing of linen.

PAROXYNTIQUE, paroksantik', *adj.* paroxysmal, paroxyntic : pertaining to a paroxysm.

PAROXYSME, paroksism', [Gr. : παροξυσμός ; παρὰ, beside ; ὀξύς, sharp], *sm. Med.* paroxysm, fit : exacerbation of a disease.

PARPAIGNE, parpèny', *adj. Mason.* **Pierre —**, *V. Parpaing.*

PARPAILLOT, E, parpayo, yot', [provenç.], *sm. f.* **1.** calvinist ; **2.** heretic.

PARPAING, parpan [Lat. : per, through ; pannus, side of a wall], *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* bondstone, perpent-stone, perpend-stone, perpender : a stone extending through the thichness of a wall, with both ends exposed and smoothly wrought ; **2.** stoneblock (of a timber-framing) ; **3.** window-sill.

PARQUE, park', *sf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Fate. **Les Parques**, the Fates, the fatal sisters. **2.** *Poet.* death ; **3.** (in the Scandinavian mythology) Valkyria, Valkyr.

PARQUER, parké-r, [parc], *va.* **1.** to pen (cattle), to pen up ; to fold (sheep) ; to put in an enclosure ; **2.** to bed (oysters) ; **3.** *Milit.* to park (the artillery).

PARQUER, *vn.* **1.** (of cattle) to be penned, (of sheep) to be folded ; to be placed in an enclosure ; **2.** *Milit.* to be parked.

PARQUER (SE), *v. refl. Milit.* to set, to establish a park.

PARQUET, parkè, [parc, enclosure], *sm.* **1.** bar (of a tribunal) ; **2.** public prosecutor's offices ; **3.** (collectively) prosecutors, prosecuting magistrates ; **4.** *St.-Exch.* station (of stockbrokers) ; **5.** pew (in a chapel) ; **6.** *Theat.* orchestra ; **7.** patch of a pastureland : **8.** *Join.* French floor ; **9.** back, bed (of a looking-glass frame) ; **10.** *Naut.* locker.

PARQUETAGE, parkœtazh', *sm.* French flooring, inlaid flooring.

PARQUETER, parkœté-r, *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *Je par*

quette.] to floor, to lay a French floor in.

PARQUETERIE, parkèt'ri, *sf.* making of French flooring.

PARQUETEUR, parkœtœr, *sm.* floor-joiner.

PARRAIN, pâran, [Low Lat. : patrinus, from Lat. pater, father], *sm.* **1.** godfather, sponsor ; **2.** † second (in a duel) ; **3.** introducer (in an order of knighthood).

PARRAINAGE, parènazh', *sm.* sponsorship : the state of a sponsor.

PARRICIDE, parrisid', [Lat. : parricida ; pater, patris, father ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm. f.* parricide : *a*) a person who murders his father or mother, or an ancestor ; *b*) one who murders a sovereign, or fights against his country : *c*) one who commits an atrocious crime.

PARRICIDE, *sm.* parricide : *a*) the murder of parents ; *b*) the murder of a sovereign; *c*) atrocious crime.

PARRICIDE, *adj.* parricidal : *a*) committing parricide ; *b*) pertaining to parricide. **Main —**, parricidal hand.

PARSE, pars', *sm.f.* Parsi, Parsee, Guebre: fire-worshipper.

PARSE, *adj.* Parsi : pertaining to the Parsis.

PARSEINTE, parsant', *sf. Naut.* piece of parcelling to cover a seam.

PARSEMER, parsœmé-r, [par ; semer], *va.* [Conj. like *Semer.*] to strew, to sprinkle, to besprinkle, to scatter ; to stud, to spangle. **— un chemin de fleurs**, to strew a path with flowers. **Ce sont de petits chemins tout parsemés de roses**, they are little lanes all strewn with roses. *Mol. f. Sav.* iii. 2. **— un habit de perles**, to sprinkle a dress with pearls. **Le ciel est parsemé d'étoiles**, the sky is studded with stars.

PARSI, E, parsi, *adj.* Parsi, Parsee : pertaining to the Parsis or Guebres.

PARSI, *sm.* Parsi, Parsee : *a*) a follower of Zoroaster ; Guebre ; *b*) the language spoken by Persians, from 700 to 1100 *A. D.*

PART, par' [Lat. : partus, accouchement], *sm. Law-t.* **1.** infant just born ; **2.** birth, childbirth. **Exposition de —** child-dropping. **Suppression de —**, concealment of birth. **Substitution de —**, passing off one child for another.

PART, par, [Lat. : pars, partis], *sf.* **1.** part : *a*) portion, piece of a whole ; *b*) share; portion of a thing divided ; *c*) share, allotment, apportionment ; that which falls to each in division ; *d*) share, interest, concern ; *e*) share, participation ; that which concerns, something relating or belonging to. *b*) **Les parts d'un gâteau**, the portions of a cake. **La plus forte —**, the greatest share. **J'espérais ma — d'une si riche proie**, I hoped I should have my share of so rich a prey. **— à deux**, I bespeak a share. **La — du lion**, the lion's share. **Faire la — du feu**, to make allowance for fire. **Faire la — des accidents**, to make allowance for the chapter of accidents. **Faire la — de la jeunesse**, to make allowance for youth. **Faire la — de la critique**, to make allowance for criticism. *c*) **Entrer en —**, to share in, to participate in. **Avoir — au gâteau**, to have a finger in the pie ; to have a share in the profits of a thing. *d*) **Être de —, avoir une — dans les bénéfices d'une affaire**, to have a share in the profits of an affair. *e*) **Le hasard et la force ont beaucoup de — au succès**, success depends a great deal upon chance and power. **Il eut — à la construction d'un pont sur le Danube**, he was concerned in the building of a bridge over the Danube. **Avoir — à l'administration des affaires**, to participate, to be concerned in the administration of affairs. **Avoir la première — à quelque chose**, to have the first share in a thing. **Faire — de quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to share a thing with a person. **Ne prenez jamais de — aux contestations**, never take part in discussions. **Ils voulurent prendre — à ce grand ouvrage**, they wished to take part in this great work. **Nous avons en son cœur, vous et moi, peu de —**, she does not care much for either of us. **Je prends — à tout ce qui le touche**, I take an interest in all that concerns him. **Je me crois heureux, puisque cette action me mérite quelque — dans votre estime**, I consider myself fortunate, since this action has won me your esteem. **Prendre quelque chose en bonne —**, to take a thing in good part. **La prendre en mauvaise —**, to take a thing amiss. **Pour ma —, j'ai fait tout ce que j'ai pu**, for my part I did all I could.

2. information, communication. **Faire — de quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to impart, to communicate a thing to a person ; to acquaint a person with a thing ; to inform, to apprize a person of a thing. **Billet, lettre de faire —**, circular (announcing a birth, marriage, death, etc.).

3. name, hand, person ; me, you, him, etc. **Je le sais de bonne —**, I have it from good authority. **Il est venu de la — d'un de mes amis**, he came on the part of one of my friends. **Saluez-le de ma —**, remember me to him. **Dites-lui de ma —**, tell him from me.

4. place... where ; side. **Autre —**, elsewhere. **Nulle —**, nowhere. **Je ne puis trouver le livre nulle —**, I can't find the book anywhere. **Nulle autre —**, nowhere else. **Quelque —**, somewhere. **J'ai lu cela quelque —**, I have read that somewhere. **Quelque autre —**, somewhere else. **Quelque — que**, wherever, wheresoever. **De quelque — qu'il vienne, il sera toujours bien reçu**, let him come whence he will, he shall always be welcome.

À PART, *adv. phr.* **1.** apart, aside. **Mettez cela à —**, put that apart. **Raillerie à —**, joking apart, in good earnest. **Modestie à —**, laying all modesty aside. **Il le prit à — et lui dit**, he took him aside and said to him.

2. *Theat.* aside ; **3** by himself ; **4.** particular, singular, odd. **C'est un fait à —**, that is a particular case, that is quite another thing. **C'est un esprit à —**, he is a singular man.

À PART, *prepos. phr.* **1.** except, saving. **A — sa vivacité, on ne peut qu'être satisfait de son caractère**, one cannot help liking his character, although he is hasty.

2. alone. **Quand je suis à — moi, souvent je m'étudie**, when I am alone I examine myself.

3. to. **Je disais à — moi**, I said to myself. **Il pensait à — lui**, he thought to himself.

DE PART EN PART, *adv. phr.* right through, from one side to the other. **Un coup lui perça le bras de — en —**, a stroke went right through his arm.

DE PART ET D'AUTRE, *adv. phr.* **1.** on all sides, in all directions. **J'ai couru de — et d'autre**, I have been in all directions.

2. on both sides, on either side ; **3.** one another, reciprocally.

DES DEUX PARTS, D'UNE ET D'AUTRE PART, *adv. phr.* on both sides, on either side. **D'une et d'autre — je vois de grands avantages**, I see great advantages on both sides. **Ni d'une — ni de l'autre**, on neither side.

D'AUTRE PART, DE L'AUTRE PART, EN L'AUTRE PART, *adv. phr.* **1.** per contra ; **2.** on the other side, on the other hand ; **3.** besides, moreover.

D'UNE PART..., D'AUTRE PART, on the one hand, on the other hand ; on one side, on the other side.

DE TOUTE PART, DE TOUTES PARTS, *adv. phr.* on all sides on all hands ; in all directions, in all quarters ; here and there ; from all quarters. **J'entends de toutes parts menacer ma patrie**, on all sides I hear threats uttered against my country. **Il arrive des soldats de toutes parts**, soldiers are coming in all directions. **De toute — la nature offre des merveilles et des énigmes**, everywhere nature presents marvels and enigmas.

PARTAGE, partazh', [partir, to divide], *sm.* **1.** division, distribution ; partition. **Faire le — de**, to make the division of ; to divide. **Le — de l'empire d'Alexandre**, the partition of Alexander's empire. **Sans —**, undivided ; entirely, wholly.

2. deed of division ; **3.** part, lot, share, portion. **Cette maison m'est échue, m'est tombée en —**, that house fell to my share. **Voilà mon —**, that is my share. *Fig.* : **La douceur et la commisération sont le — des femmes**, it is the lot of woman to be gentle and compassionate. **Les uns ont la grandeur et la force en —**, power and greatness fall to the lot of some.

4. equal division (of opinions, etc.) disagreement ; **5.** *Geog.* **Point de —**, summit-level ; dividing-ridge.

PARTAGEABLE, partazhabl', *adj.* divisible into shares.

PARTAGEANT, partazhân, *sm. Law-t.* sharer.

PARTAGER, partazhé-r, [partage], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* . *nous partageons, je partageais.*] **1.** to divide : *a*) to part, to separate into parts, to sever ; *b*) to form distinct parts ; *c*) to disunite in opinion or feeling, to cause to be discordant; *d*) to part, to share, to distribute, to allot, to deal out, to portion out, to apportion. *a*) **— un gâteau**, to divide a cake. **Lycurgue partagea également les terres**, Lycurgus divided the land into equal parts. **Il partage son temps entre l'étude et les plaisirs**, he divides his time between study and pleasure. **Mille desseins partagent mes esprits**, I have a thousand plans in my mind. *Rac. b*) **Ce fleuve partage la province**, this river divides the province. *c*) **Ces deux peuples jaloux partagèrent toute la Grèce**, those two jealous nations caused disunion between the Greeks. *Bossuet. His. univ. d*) **— son bien entre ses enfants**, to divide one's property among one's children.

2. to share ; to give for one's share. **Son père l'a partagé en aîné**, his father has given him an eldest brother's share.

3. to gift. **La nature l'a mal partagé**, nature has been sparing of her gifts to him.

4. to partake, to partake of, to share, to participate ; to take a part, to have a share. **Se — quelque chose**, to share a thing. **Il a partagé avec lui l'honneur de cette journée**, he shared the honour of the day with him. **Ce père partage également sa tendresse entre tous ses enfants**, that father gives an equal share of his love to all his children.

5. to share, to participate, to partake ; to have part or share ; to take part ; to share in. **— les peines de quelqu'un**, to share in a person's troubles. **— l'opinion de quelqu'un**, to be of the same opinion as another person. **Les avis se trouvaient partagés**, the votes

were divided. **Les sots n'ont pas toujours été les plus mal partagés**, fools have not always a smaller share of happiness. **Je partage ses soupçons**, like him I have my suspicions.

6. to split. **— le différend par la moitié, — le différend, — la poire en deux**, to split the difference. **Le leur était un amour partagé**, theirs was a reciprocal love.

PARTAGER, *vn.* to share, to have a share, to partake.

PARTAGER (SE), *v. refl.* to be divided. **La route se partage en deux branches**, the road branches off into two different directions. **Les opinions se partagent sur cette question**, opinions are divided upon that question.

PARTAGEUR, partazhœr, *sm.* sharer.

PARTANCE, partâ*n*s', [partir], *sf. Naut.* sailing, departure. **En —**, on the point of sailing. **Point de —**, point of departure. **Coup de —**, sailing gun.

PARTANT, partâ*n*, *sm.* one that sets out.

PARTANT, partâ*n*, *adv.* therefore, consequently, in consequence. **Reçu tant, payé tant, et — quitte**, received so much, paid so much, consequently we are quits. *Acad.* **Plus d'amour, — plus de joie**, no more love, consequently no more joy. *La Font. Fab.*

PARTENAIRE, part'nêr', [Eng. : partner], *sm. f.* partner : *a*) an associate at play ; *b*) one who dances with another.

PARTERRE, partêr', [par ; terre], *sm.* 1. area, flat : smooth and even surface ; 2. parterre, flower-bed, flower-plot ; flower-garden. **Un — de gazon**, a grass plot.

3. *Theat.* pit ; 4. *Fig.* public, audience. **Rejouir, flatter le —**, to flatter the audience *Fig.* to please the public.

PARTHE, part', *sm. f.* Parthian : one of an ancient Asiatic people.

PARTHÉNOGÉNÈSE, partenozhenés [Gr.: παρθένος, a virgin ; γένεσις production]., *sf.* parthenogenesis : reproduction without renewed impregnation by the male.

PARTHÉNOGÉNESIQUE, partenozhenesik, *adj.* parthenogenetic.

PARTHÉNOLOGIE, parthénolozhi [Gr. : παρθένος, a virgin ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* parthenology : medical study of virginity.

PARTHÉNON, parténôn, *sm. Antiq.* Parthenon : temple of Minerva.

PARTHÉNOPE, parténop', *pnf.* Parthenope : *a*) † Naples ; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid.

PARTHÉNOPÉEN, ENNE, parténopéa*n*, èn', *adj.* Parthenopian, Neapolitan : pertaining to Naples.

PARTHIE, parti, *pnf. Geog.* Parthia : the part of Persia where the Parthians had established.

PARTHIQUE, partik', *adj.* Parthian : belonging to the Parthians.

PARTI, E, parti, [partir, to divide], *adj.* 1. divided, parted; 2. *Bot.* parted ; partite ; 3. *Herald.* party.

PARTI, parti, *sm.* 1. † *Math.* chance ; 2. † *Fin.* contract ; 3. † salary, wages ; 4. treatment ; condition, offer, terms. **On voulait lui donner cet emploi, il ne devait pas refuser ce — là**, they offered him this place, he ought not to have refused the offer. **Faire un mauvais —, un méchant — à quelqu'un.** *Fig.* to play a person a bad trick, to do harm to a person.

5. party : *a*) *Milit.* small detachment ; *b*) a number of persons, united in opinion or design, in opposition to others ; *c*) (sometimes) a person engaged in a lawsuit ; *d*) part, side, cause, interest ; defence. *a*) **Aller en —**, to go upon a party. **Faire —**. to prepare a surprise. *b*) **Un — politique** a political party. **Chef de —**, leader of a party. **Homme de —**, party-man. **Esprit de —**, party-spirit. *d*) **Prendre le — de quelqu'un, prendre — pour quelqu'un**, to take a person's part, to take part whith a person. **Prendre — contre quelqu'un**, to take part against a person. **Être, se mettre, se ranger du — de quelqu'un**, to side with a person. **Il se met toujours du — le plus fort**, he always sides with the strongest. **Cet Agrippa fut toujours du — des Romains**, that Agrippa was always on the side of the Romans. *Bossuet. His. univ.*

6. resolution, decision, determination. **Un demi-—**, a half-measure. **Prendre un —**, to come to a decision. **Prendre son —**, *a*) to make up one's mind, to resolve ; *b*) to resign one's self. **J'ai pris le — de m'en aller**, I decided to go away. **— pris**, fixed resolution, foregone conclusion. **C'est un — pris chez lui**, his mind is made up. **De— pris**, designedly, intentionally. *Prov.* : **A parti pris point de conseil**, he that will not be saved needs no preacher.

7. means, expedient, measure, course, method, way. **C'est le plus court —**, it is the shortest way. **Il prit le — de ne plus m'en parler**, he made up his mind never to speak to me about it.

8. profit, advantage, account, utility, good use. **Tirer — de tout**, to turn every thing to account. **Il ne sait tirer — de rien**, he can never turn anything to account. **C'est le — le plus sûr**, that is the safest way. **C'est le meilleur — qu'on puisse en tirer**, it cannot be turned to better account.

9. mean, medium, middle state. **Il y a un — à trouver entre les âmes crédules et les esprits forts**, there is a medium between credulous souls and unbelievers.

10. profession, calling, line. **Le — des armes**, the military profession. **Prendre —**, *Milit.* to enlist, to enlist one's self.

11. match : person to be married. **Un bon —, un — avantageux**, a good match. **Épouser un bon —**, to make a good match. **Trouver —**, to meet with a match. **Prendre —**, to marry.

PARTIAIRE, parsiêr', [Lat. : partiarius], *adj. Law-t.* produce-sharing. **Colon —**, farmer who gives the landlord a portion of the produce instead of money rent.

PARTIAL, E, parsial, [parti], *adj.* partial : biassed ; not indifferent ; inclined to favour one party or one side of a question more than the other ; prejudiced.

PARTIALEMENT, parsial'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* partially, with partiality.

PARTIALISER, parsializé-r, *va.* to make partial. **Se —**, to be biassed or partial.

PARTIALITÉ, parsialité, *sf.* 1. partiality : the state of being partial ; bias, favour ; 2. *pl.* divisions, factions.

PARTIBILITÉ, partibilité, *sf.* partibility, divisibility.

PARTIBLE, partibl', [Lat. : pars, partis, a part], *adj.* partible, divisible.

PARTIBUS, (IN), inpartibus, [Lat. : *in partibus infidelium*, in infidel countries], *adv.* in partibus : having the title but not the duties. **Un évêque in —**, a bishop in partibus.

PARTICIPABLE, partisipabl', *adj.* participable : that may be participated.

PARTICIPANT, E, partisipâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* participant (of), participating (in), partaking (of), sharing. **Être —**, to share, to be a sharer (in), to participate (in).

PARTICIPANT, E, *sm. f.* participant, participator, partaker.

PARTICIPATIF, IVE, partisipatif, tiv', *adj.* participative : capable of participating.

PARTICIPATION, partisipasyôn ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [participer], *sf.* 1. participation : the act or the state of participating ; partaking ; 2. knowledge ; privity. **En —**, *Com.* on joint account. **Sans ma —**, without my knowledge.

PARTICIPE, partisip', [Lat. : participium], *sm.* 1. † *Fin.* co-contractor (for a loan) ; partner : 2. † *Law-t.* particeps (criminis) accomplice, abettor (of a crime).

3. *Gram.* participle : a word partaking of the nature both of a verb and of an adjective. **— présent**, present participle. **— passé**, past participle. **Du —**, participial.

PARTICIPER, partisipé-r, [Lat. : participâre ; pars, partis, part ; capĕre, to take], *vn.* 1. (with *à*) to principate in, to partake of, to have a part *or* share ; to share in, to take part in, to take interest in. **Dans la vieillesse l'âme même participe à la langueur du corps**, in old age the soul itself participates in the weakness of the body. **Il participe à mes peines comme à mes joies**, he shares my troubles and joys.

2. (with *de*) to partake of : to have something of the property or nature of.

PARTICIPIAL, E, partisipial, *adj. Gram.* participial : formed from a participle.

PARTICIPIALEMENT, partisipial'mâ*n*-t, *adv. Gram.* participially : in the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICULARISATION, partikularizasyôn, *sf.* particularization : the act of particularizing.

PARTICULARISER, partikularizé-r, [Lat. particularis, particular ; particula, dim. of pars, partis, a part], *va.* to particularize, to specify : to mention in detail, to show minutely, to state by particulars.

PARTICULARISER, (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to particularize : to become particular ; to be attentive to single or small matters ; 2. to affect pecularities of manner.

PARTICULARISME, partikularism', *sm. Theol.* particularism : the doctrine of particular election.

PARTICULARISTE, partikularist', *sm. Theol.* particularist : one who holds the doctrine of particularism.

PARTICULARITÉ, partikularité, *sf.* particularity : *a*) the quality of being particular ; peculiarity ; *b*) particular circumstance ; particular.

PARTICULE, partikul', [Lat. : particula, dim. of pars, partis, a part], *sf.* particle : *a*) minute part, small portion ; *b*) *Chem.* atom ; *c*) *Cath. Lit.* crumb or little piece of consecrated bread ; *d*) *Gram.* a small and invariable word **Il a la — „de" devant son nom**, he has the particle „de" before his name.

PARTICULIER, IÈRE, partikulyer, lyèr', [Lat. : particularis], *adj.* 1. particular : *a*) peculiar, appropriate, pertaining to a single person or thing ; *b*) private, not general ; *c*) noting a single thing by way of distinction ; *d*) circumstantial, minute ; *e*) peculiar, singular ; odd, strange. *a*) **La sotte vanité nous est particulière**, silly vanity is peculiar to us. *La Font. Fab.* **Un ami —**, a particular friend. *b*) **Maître —**, private master. **Leçons particulières**, private lessons. **Sacrifier l'intérêt — à l'intérêt général**, to sacrifice private interest to the public weal. *d*) **Il m'en a dit les circonstances les plus particulières**, he told me all the particulars about it. *e*) **Il a un talent —**, he has a particular talent. **J'en fais un cas —**, I take a particular interest in it. **Nous n'avons rien de — à te dire**, we have nothing particular to tell

you. **Cela est —, voilà qui est —**, that is very strange. **Des opinions extraordinaires et particulières**, strange and peculiar opinions.

2. private : *a*) not public ; *b*) distinct, separate ; *c*) secret, unrevealed, concealed ; *d*) retired, private. *a*) **Une audience particulière**, a private audience. *b*) **Une chambre particulière**, a private room. *c*) **Elle rendait compte de ce qui se passait de plus — à la cour**, she gave an account of the most private things that happened at court. **Il y a quelque chose de — entre ces deux personnes**, there is a secret between those two persons. **J'ai des raisons particulières pour vous dire cela**, I have special reasons for telling you that.

3. averse to society.

PARTICULIER, *sm.* 1. particular : *a*) single instance ; *b*) detail ; particular circumstances. *a*) **Il ne faut pas conclure du — au général**, we must not conclude from particulars to generals. *b*) **Lorsqu'on descend dans le —**, when we look into the particulars.

2. privacy ; 3. private life ; home. **Être en son —**, to be in one's own room. **Vivre en son —**, to live at home.

4. private person, individual ; fellow.

EN PARTICULIER, *adv. phr.* 1. privately, in private. **Il le prit en — et lui parla ainsi**, he took him apart and spoke to him in this way. **En mon —**, for my own part, as for me.

2. particularly.

PARTICULIÈREMENT, partikulyèr'-mân-t, *adv.* 1. particularly : *a*) peculiarly, singly, distinctly ; *b*) in particular ; especially, chiefly ; 2. privately ; 3. in detail, fully, at length.

PARTIE, parti, [partir, to divide], *sf.* 1. part : *a*) portion of a whole ; *b*) region ; quarters ; *c*) a portion of the human body ; *d*) *Gram.* a class of words of a particular character ; *e*) *Mus.* one of the divisions which make up the harmony or tune ; *f*) character. *a*) **Première — d'un livre**, the first part of a book. **Donner aux pauvres une — de son bien**, to give a part of one's wealth to the poor. **La gaieté fait une grande — de son mérite**, liveliness is a great part of his merit. **Les petites parties**, *Philos.* the atoms. **Ce tableau a de belles parties**, there are very fine parts in that picture. *b*) **Les cinq parties du monde**, the five parts of the world. *c*) **— saine**, sound, healthy part. **— malade**, diseased part. **Parties nobles**, vitals, vital parts. **Parties naturelles, parties honteuses**, pudenda. *d*) **Les parties du discours**, the parts of speech. *e*) **La — du ténor**, the tenor's part. **Morceau à deux parties**, a piece in two parts.

2. *Com.* parcel, lot (of goods, etc.) ; 3. † item, article (of an account) ; 4. † *pl.* bill ; 5. † sum ; 6. *Book-k.* entry. **— double**, double entry. **— simple**, single entry. **Tenir les livres en — double**, to keep books by double entry.

7. (at play) game ; *Fig.* match, struggle. **Jouer une —**, to play a game. **Perdre la —**, to lose the game. **Une — d'échecs**, a game at chess. **Une — de dominos**, a game at dominoes. **Nous allons faire une — de cartes**, we will have a game at cards. **Faire la — de quelqu'un**, to have a game with a person. **Coup de —**, decisive move ; decisive blow. **La — n'est pas égale**, it is not an equal match. **Quitter la —**, to give up the game. *Prov.* : **Qui quitte la partie, la perd**, he who leaves the game has lost.

8. project, plot. **La — est rompue**, the project has been given up. **Lier —**, to form a project. **C'est une — faite à la main**, that is a concerted thing.

9. party (of pleasure, etc.). **Faire une — de promenade**, to get up a pleasure party. **Une — de pêche**, a fishing party. **Être d'une —**, to be one of a party. **Il était de toutes les parties**, he never missed an opportunity of amusing himself. **Se mettre de la —**, to join the party. **— fine**, select party of pleasure. **C'est — remise**, it is only put off.

10. party : litigant ; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit ; suitor. **— publique**, public prosecutor. **Se porter — contre quelqu'un**, to appear against a person. **Être juge et —**, to be one's own judge. **Prendre quelqu'un à —**, to sue a person ; *Fig.* to lay the blame on a person. — *Prov.* : **Qui n'entend qu'une partie, n'entend rien**, one story is good till another is told.

11. opponent. **Avoir affaire à forte —**, to have to deal with a powerful opponent ; to be matched.

12. client (of a lawyer) ; 13. party : person concerned or interested in an affair ; contracting party. **Toutes les parties intéressées sont d'accord**, all those who are concerned in it agree. **Parties belligérantes**, belligerent parties. **Parties prenantes**, payees.

14. actor, agent ; 15. line (of business), business. **Nous sommes dans la même —**, we are in the same line. **De quelle — est-il ?** what is his line of business ?

16. quality ; 17. *pl.* parts : qualities, talents, powers, faculties ; accomplishments. [Obsolete.]

EN PARTIE, *adv. phr.* 1. partly, in part. **Il n'est héritier qu'en —**, he only inherits a part.

2. (repeated) partly..., partly... ; half..., half... **Cette troupe était composée en — de Français, en — de Suisses**, this troop was half French, half Swiss. **— par menaces, — par surprise, ils chassèrent de la citadelle l'officier qui y commandait**, partly by threats and partly by surprise they drove away the officer who commanded the citadel. **Le payement s'est fait — avec de l'argent, — avec un chèque**, the payment was effected partly in money, partly by cheque.

PARTIEL, ELLE, parsièl, [partie], *adj.* partial : not general, not total ; comprising or affecting a part only. **Éclipse partielle**, partial eclipse. **Payement —**, part payment.

PARTIELLEMENT, parsièl'mân-t, *adv.* 1. partially : in part, not totally ; 2. by parts ; *Fin.* by instalments.

† **PARTIR**, partir, [Lat. : partiri, to divide], *va.* to part, to divide. *Fig.* : **Avoir maille à — avec quelqu'un**, to have a crow to pluck with a person.

PARTIR, partir, [Lat. : partiri, to part], *vn.* [*Je pars, tu pars, il part, nous partons, vous partez, ils partent* ; *je partais* ; *je partis* ; *je partirai* ; *je partirais* ; *que je parte* ; *que je partisse* ; *partant* ; *parti.*] 1. to set out, to set off, to start : to begin a journey or course ; to go, to go away, to depart ; (with *de*) to depart, to leave, to quit ; to go away from. **— pour la campagne**, to start for the country. **— de Paris**, to leave Paris. **Il vient de — pour Rome**, he has just left for R. **Je partirai tout à l'heure**, I shall start bye and bye. **Il ne fait que de —**, he has only just started. **Être à la veille de —**, to be on the point (*or* eve) of departure. **Laisser —**, to let go.

2. *Naut.* to set sail : to commence a voyage. **Le navire doit — demain**, the ship sets sail to-morrow.

3. to depart : to die, to leave the world, to depart this life. **Voilà les vœux que fait un vieillard qui va — de ce monde**, such are the wishes of an old man who is about to leave the world.

4. to be off, to run off, to start off ; (of animals) to start, to start up ; (of birds) to spring. **Au moindre signe il part comme l'éclair**, at the least signal he runs off swiftly. **Le lièvre partit comme un trait**, the hare darted off like a shot. **— de la main**, *Man.* to be ready to gallop. **Cet homme part de la main**, *Fig.* that man soon does what he is told.

5. *Mus.* to begin ; 6. to burst. **— d'un grand éclat de rire**, to burst out laughing, to burst into a fit of laughter.

7. (of things) to dart, to shoot, to flush out ; to go out, to come out. **C'est l'éclair qui paraît, la foudre va —**, it is a flash of lightning, we shall soon hear the thunder. **Tout l'argent qu'il avait est déjà parti**, all the money he had, has already gone. **J'ai vu — le coup**, I saw where the shot came from. **Les éclairs qui partaient de ses yeux**, the angry flashes his eyes sent forth. *Fig.* : **Ce mot est parti plus vite qu'il n'aurait voulu**, he uttered that word sooner than he wished.

8. (of a gun) to go off : to explode. **Le fusil a parti tout à coup**, the gun went off suddenly.

9. to proceed : *a*) to adopt or admit and reason accordingly ; to start ; *b*) to come, to arise, to spring, to issue, to originate, to have its origin ; to run ; to emanate, to flow ; *c*) to result, to be the result (of) ; to be produced, to be. *a*) **Partant de cette supposition**, starting from this supposition. **Dans cette discussion, il est parti d'un principe faux**, in this discussion he started from a false principle. *b*) **Les nerfs qui partent du cerveau**, the nerves which proceed from the brain. **Il part de cette ville plusieurs grandes routes**, several high roads run from that town. **Toutes les artères partent du cœur**, all the arteries proceed from the heart. **En approchant de l'endroit d'où partait cette lumière**, drawing near the place the light came from. *Fig.* : **Cela part d'un bon cœur**, that comes from a kind heart. **Ce conseil ne part pas de lui**, that advice did not come from him. **Cela part de sa boutique**, *Fam.* that is just like him. *c*) **Tel ouvrage, assez beau, a pu — d'un génie assez médiocre**, a tolerably good work may have been written by a man of middling genius.

FAIRE PARTIR, 1. to send, to send off ; 2. to make move, to send away ; 3. to start (a hare), to spring (a bird) ; 4. *Railw.* to run (a train) ; 5. to let off (a gun) ; 6. to get (a person) away ; 7. to get (a spot) out, to wipe out.

À PARTIR DE, *prepos. phr.* from. **A — d'aujourd'hui**, from this day forth. **A — du 1er janvier**, on and after the 1st of January.

À PARTIR DE LÀ, *adv. phr.* 1. from that hour ; 2. on that supposition, that being admitted.

PARTIR, *sm.* 1. leaving, departure. **Au — de**, on leaving.

2. *Man.* start.

PARTISAN, partizân, [parti ; Ital. : partigiano], *sm.* 1. partisan : *a*) adherent to a party, cause or person ; follower ; *b*) *Milit.* the commander of light troops designed to surprise the enemy and carry on a desultory warfare ; *c*) *pl.* such a troop. *a*) **Les partisans d'un prince**, the partisans of a prince. **Les partisans de la monarchie**, the partisans of the monarchy. **Cet auteur a bien des partisans**, that author has many followers. **Je ne suis pas — de cette méthode**, I am not an advocate, a supporter of that method. *b*) **Un corps de partisans**, a body of partisans, a partisan

corps. **Guerre de partisans,** desultory warfare.

2. † contractor.

PARTISANE, partizan', *sf.* partisan (woman).

PARTITE, partit', *adj. Bot.* partite : divided nearly to the base.

PARTITIF, IVE, partitif, tiv', [partie ; Lat. : partitio ; partiri, to divide], *adj. Gram.* partitive, distributive : denoting a part.

PARTITION, partisyôn ; *in poet.* siòn. [Lat. : partitio], *sf.* partition : *a*) division, the act of dividing or the state of being divided; *b*) *Mus.* score.

PARTNER, parttnèr, *sm.* V. *Partenaire.*

PARTOUT, partou-t, [par ; tout], *adv.* everywhere. **— où,** wherever. **De —, 1.** on all sides, from all sides ; **2.** in every part ; all over. **— ailleurs,** everywhere else, in any other place.

† **PARTROUBLÉ, E,** partroublé, *adj.* over-troubled : much troubled.

PARTURITION, parturisyôn, [Lat. : parturitio ; parturiri, to desire, to bring forth ; parĕre, to bring forth], *sf. Physiol.* parturition : delivery.

PARU, E, paru, *adj.* (of books) published ; ready.

PARULIE, paruli, [Gr. : παρὰ, beside ; οὖλον, gum], *sf. Surg.* parulis, gum-boil : a small abscess in the gum.

PARURE, parur', [parer], *sf.* **1.** ornament, attire, dress ; (in an ill sense) finery. **Ne s'occuper que de sa —,** to think of nothing else but dress. **N'avoir pas besoin de —,** to need no ornament. **Les fleurs sont la — d'un jardin,** flowers are the ornament of a garden. **Les bois ont revêtu leur nouvelle —,** the woods have put on their new coat of green. *Fig.* : **La modestie est la plus belle — d'une jeune fille,** modesty is a young girl's finest ornament.

2. set (of diamonds, jewels, etc.) ; **3.** head-dress ; **4.** collar and sleeves ; **5.** match : anything which suits or agre s with something else. **Une riche — de diamante,** a rich set of diamonds. **De même —,** matching, that matches ; *Fig.* alike.

6. *Technol.* paring : that which is pared off. **Couteau à —,** paring knife ; paring-iron.

7. *pl.* parings (of skins).

PARVENIR, parvœnir, [Lat. : pervenire, to arrive], *vn.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] **1.** (with *à*) to reach : *a*) to arrive at, to attain to, to get to ; to come to ; to come to hand ; *b*) to attain, to attain to ; to obtain, to gain. *a*) **Je n'ai pu — au haut de la montagne,** I could not get to the top of the mountain. *b*) **Je ne sais si ma lettre est parvenue jusqu'à lui,** I do not know whether my letter reached him. **Faire —,** to send, to forward. **Son nom est parvenu aux oreilles du roi,** his name has reached the king's ears. *c*) **— à un grand âge,** to attain old age. **Ils pouvaient tous — aux honneurs,** they were all able to attain to honours. **— à la couronne,** to rise to the throne.

2. to rise : to gain elevation in rank, station or fortune ; to make a fortune, to make one's way ; to succeed. **Il n'y a que ce moyen-là pour —,** that is the only way to succeed.

PARVENU, E, parvœnu, *pa. p.* of *Parvenir*, **1.** arrived ; reached ; come. **Il est — au haut de la colline,** he reached the top of the hill. **— au faite des honueurs,** having reached the pinnacle of honours.

2. fortunate, successful. **Un soldat —,** a fortunate soldier.

PARVENU, E, *sm. f.* upstart. **Il a toute l'insolence d'un —,** he has all the insolence of an upstart. *Acad.*

PARVIS, parvi-z, [Lat. : paradisus, paradise ; Low Lat. : paravus], *sm.* **1.** parvis, parvise : *a*) area before the doors of a church ; *b*) area round a church ; enclosure ; **2.** *Poet.* church, temple. **Les sacrés parvis,** the temple, the altar. **Les célestes parvis,** the Heavens.

3. court : space round the tabernacle, in Solomon's temple.

PARVULISSIME, parvulisim', [Lat. : superl. of parvulus, the dim. of parvus, little], *adj.* very small, smallest.

PAS, pâ-z, [Lat. : passus], *sm.* **1.** step, pace : *a*) one movement of the foot, a single change of the foot in walking ; tread ; *b*) gait, manner of walking ; *c*) the manner of moving one's feet in dancing ; *d*) *Milit.* the different manners of walking ; *e*) the distance between the feet in walking or running ; *f*) a small space or distance, a small length; *g*) act, action, proceeding ; *h*) degree, gradation. *a*) **Doubler le —,** to quicken one's pace. **Faire un — vers quelqu'un,** to take a step towards a person. **Faire un — en arrière,** to take a step backwards. **Porter ses pas vers un lieu,** to turn one's steps towards a place. **Conduire les pas de quelqu'un,** to lead a person's steps. **S'attacher aux pas de quelqu'un, suivre les pas de quelqu'un,** to tread in a person's steps. **Sur les pas de quelqu'un,** at a person's heels **A chaque —,** at every step, at every moment. *Poet.* : **Les jeux, les ris naissent sous ses pas,** her life is full of smiles. **Retourner sur ses pas,** to turn back. **Revenir sur ses pas,** *a*) to retrace one's steps ; *b*) *Fig.* to back out, to withdraw; *c*) to resume, to take up again a discourse. **Le premier —, les premiers pas,** *a*) first step, first steps ; *b*) *Fig.* advances ; *c*) beginning. **Les premiers pas d'un enfant,** the first steps of a child. **Faire les premiers pas,** to make advances. **On est assez embarrassé dès le premier — de cette campagne,** they meet with difficulties at the beginning of the campaign. **Tout dépend du premier —,** every thing depends on the first step. **En être au premier —,** to be at the beginning. **Faux —,** false step, trip, stumble, slip ; *Fig.* stumble, blunder, mistake, error, fault. **Faire un faux —,** to stumble, to slip ; *Fig.* to take a false step, to make a slip, to make a mistake, to err. *b*) **Vous marchez d'un tel — qu'on a peine à vous suivre,** you walk so quickly it is impossible to follow you. *Mol. Tart.* i. 1. **Aller un bon —,** to walk a good pace. **Aller à grands pas, à pas de géant,** to advance with giant strides. **A pas lents,** at a slow pace ; with slow steps, slowly. **Aller plus vite que le —,** to hasten one's step, to walk in a hurry. **Au petit —,** slowly. **A petits pas,** with short steps. **A grands pas,** with long steps. **Aller à — de tortue,** to go at a snail's pace. **Marcher à pas comptés, à pas mesurés,** to walk very slowly. **Marcher de même — que quelqu'un,** to keep or hold pace with a person. **La gravité, l'orgueil et la paresse marchent du même —,** *Fig.* gravity, pride and idleness all keep pace with each other, *d*) **— accéléré,** quick step. **— de charge,** double quick step. **— redoublé,** double quick pace. **— saccadé,** broken, irregular pace. **— irrégulier,** irregular pace. **Aller, marcher au —,** to walk, to pace. **Allonger le —,** to lengthen the pace, to step out. **Changer de —,** to change one's step. **Hâter le —,** to hasten, to hurry one's steps. **Marquer le —,** to mark time. *e*) **— géométrique,** geometrical pace (of 5 feet). **— ordinaire,** ordinary pace ; military pace (of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet). **Il y a des bornes de mille en mille pas,** there are landmarks at every thousand step. *f*) **Il n'y a qu'un — d'ici chez moi,** it is only a step from here to my house. **Une petite maison à deux pas de la ville,** a small house a step or two out of town. **Je ne la quitterai pas d'un —,** I'll not move a step away from her. **Un — hors du devoir nous peut mener bien loin,** a single step out of the path of duty may lead us into great trouble. **Si mes accusateurs observent tous mes pas,** if my accusers notice all I do. *h*) **Je touche au dernier — de ma longue carrière,** I have reached the last stage of my long career. *Prov.* : **Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte,** the first step is everything ; all the difficulty lies in the beginning. **Pas à pas, on va bien loin,** step by step the ladder is climbed ; fair and softly goes far in a day.

2. *Man.* pace : a peculiar gait of a horse. **— d'école,** short pace. **Aller au —,** to pace, to walk. **Faire aller un cheval au —,** to make a horse walk. **Mettre au —,** to walk (a horse). **Mettre quelqu'un au —,** *Fig.* to put a person on his good behaviour. **Un cheval qui va bien au —,** a pacing-horse, a pacer.

3. step : *a*) progression ; progress ; *b*) going backwards and forwards ; trouble, pains, labour. *a*) **Faire de grands pas dans l'étude,** to make great progress in one's studies. **Cela fait voir combien, en philosophie, le plus petit — est difficile à faire,** that shows how difficult it is to make the least progress in philosophy. *b*) **Je n'épargnerai ni mes pas ni mes soins,** I shall spare no trouble, no pains. **Regretter ses pas,** to be sorry for the trouble one has taken. **Plaindre ses pas,** to be loath to disturb one's self.

4. step, footstep, footprint, footmark, track, trace. **On voyait des pas d'homme sur le sable,** there were prints of men's feet to be seen on the sand. *Fig.* : **Vous devriez baiser chacun de ses pas, la trace de ses pas,** you ought to kiss the ground she treads on. **Cela ne se trouve pas dans le — d'un cheval,** that is not easily found. **Suivre les pas de quelqu'un,** to follow the footsteps of (*or* in the footsteps of) a person.

5. precedence, precedency : the right of going before. **Se disputer le —,** to contend for precedence. **Céder le —,** to give one the precedence. **Avoir le —,** to have the precedence. **Prendre le —,** to take the precedence of.

6. passage, pass, way, path. **Un mauvais —,** a dangerous place ; *Fig.* a scrape, difficulty, embarrassment, hobble, straits. **Les mauvais pas sont plus difficiles et plus dangereux à descendre qu'à monter,** it is more difficult to go down dangerous paths than to go up them. **Tirer quelqu'un d'un mauvais —,** to get a person out of a scrape. **Se tirer d'un mauvais —,** to get out of a scrape. **Passer le —,** *a*) to be forced to do a thing ; *b*) to die. **Sauter le —,** *a*) to take a decided step, to take a resolution ; *b*) *Popul. lang.* to die.

7. defile : a long and narrow passage ; pass ; *Naut.* straits. **Le — de Calais,** the straits of Dover.

8. threshold (of a door) ; door-sill. **Il causait sur le — de la porte,** he stood talking at the door.

9. step, step-stone. **Prenez garde, il y a ici un —,** take care there is a step here.

10. † pass, passage : encounter, contest, combat. **— d'armes,** pass of arms ; passage at arms.

11. shed (of a weaver's loom) ; **12.** *Weav* treadle. **— de gaze,** gauze treadle. **— dur,**

hand treadle. **Être hors du —**, to miss the thread.

13. *Build.* mortise (for rafters); 14. thread, furrow, channel (of a screw); 15. *Horol.* turn (of a fusee); 16 — **d'âne**, *a*) sharp bridle-bit (for a horse); *b*) ball-iron or bit (to keep a horse's mouth open for examination); *c*) basket-hilt (of swords); *d*) *Bot.* colt's-foot : *Tussilago.*

PAS À PAS, *adv. phr.* step by step *Prov.* : **Pas à pas on va bien loin**, fair and softly goes far.

DE CE PAS, TOUT DE CE PAS, TOUT D'UN PAS, *adv. phr.* this instant, directly, immediately. **J'y vais de ce —**, I will go at once.

PAS, pa-z, *adv.* not no. **Je ne le veux —**, I will not have it. **N'avez vous — été là ?** have you not been there ? **Fresque —**, scarcely any. — **trop**, — **beaucoup**, not too much, not much — **même**, not even. **Non—**, not ; (absolutely) no indeed. **Non — que**, not that, not but. — **un**, not one, no one, none, nobody. [*Rem* — 1. *Pas* is used to strengthen the negative *ne*. — 2. *Pas* is suppressed before *ni*, *rien*, *jamais*, *plus*, *aucun* (if there be no word intervening); before *autre*; after *que* (why), *si*, *à moins que*; before a numeral noun governed by the preposition *de*.] **La naissance n'est rien où la vertu n'est pas**, birth stands for nothing where there is no virtue, *Th. Corn.* — *Prov.* : V. *Argent.*

PASCAL, E, paskal, [Lat. : paschalis], *adj.* paschal : pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

PASCAL, [Blaise], philosopher (1623-1661)

PASIGRAPHIE, pazigrafi', [Gr. : πᾶς, all ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* pasigraphy : a system of universal writing.

PASIGRAPHIQUE, pazigrafik', *adj.* pasigraphic, pasigraphical : relating to pasigraphy.

PASQUIER, paskié [Etienne], historian (1529-1615). — [Etienne-Denis, Duc], historian and author of Mémoires 1767-1862).

PASQUIN, paskin [Ital. : pasquino], *sm.* 1. pasquin : a mutilated statue at Rome, on which it was customary to paste satiric papers; 2. vulgar satirist, lampooner, 3. pasquin, pasquinade, lampoon.

PASQUINADE, paskinad', *sf.* pasquinade, lampoon : satirical writing.

PASSABLE, pâsabl', [passer], *adj.* passable, tolerable, middling, admissible, pretty good. **Une pièce —**, a tolerable piece. **Un écrivain —**, a tolerable writer. **Du vin —**, pretty good wine.

PASSABLEMENT, pasablemân-t, *adv.* 1. passably, tolerably, middlingly ; so so. **Quand on est — bien quelque part, il faut y rester**, when a place is tolerably good, it is wise to keep it.

2. passing, pretty. **Des mains — grandes**, pretty large hands.

PASSADE, pâsad', [passer], *sf.* 1. passing; short stay. **Ce gîte est assez bon pour une —**, this place is well enough for a short stay. **De —**, in passing, by the way. **Des charlatans qui ont usurpé une réputation de —**, *Fig.* quacks who have got a transient reputation. **A la —**, in passing, by the way ; once and away.

2. temporary connexion ; 3. temporary taste ; 4. † alms ; relief (asked by a poor traveller) ; 5. *Man.* passade. **Revenir à la —**, *Fig.* to go back.

6. *Fenc.* pass, passado.

PASSAGE, pâsazh', [passer], *sm.* 1. passage : *a*) passing ; the act of passing from one place to another ; *b*) migration of birds and other animals ; *c*) the time of passing ; passing ; *d*) a place for passing ; pass, way, thoroughfare ; *e*) a covered way, gallery ; *f*) small gallery, lobby ; *g*) a passing from one place to another by water; voyage; path ; *h*) sum paid for being transported over the sea or other water ; fare ; toll ; *i*) *Law-t.* right of passing ; way, thoroughfare ; *j*) *Astron.* transit ; *k*) *Fig.* passing , way ; vent, uttering ; *l*) transition ; *m*) change transition ; *n*) transiency, transientness, short continuance ; *o*) passing away ; death ; *p*) part of a book or writing ; quotation, citation ; *q*) *Mus.* short portion of an air or tune ; phrase ; *r*) the reception of a knight of Malta into the order. *a*) **Le — d'une armée**, the passage of an army. **Cette route est d'un grand —**, this road is a great thoroughfare. *b*) **Le — des bécasses**, the passage of woodcocks. **Oiseau de —**, bird of passage, migratory bird. **De —**, transient ; temporary, momentary ; transitory ; fleeting ; not lasting, soon passing, soon past. **Tous les plaisirs sont de —**, all pleasures are transitory. **L'armée fit quelques camps de —**, the army pitched a few temporary camps. *c*) **Son — fut court**, his passage was a short one. **Nous l'attendons à son —**, we are watching for him to pass this way. *d*) **Certains passages dans les montagnes étaient mal gardés**, some of the mountain paths were not well guarded. **Fermer, boucher le —**, to stop the passage. **S'ouvrir, se faire un —**, to force one's way. **Le — du nord-ouest**, the north-west passage. **Le — de la ligne**, the crossing of the line, of the Equator. **Le — de la mer rouge**, the passage of the Red Sea. **Il me trouvera sur son —**, *Fig.* I'll get between him and success. *h*) **Payer son —**, to pay one's passage. **J'ai payé mon — de Liverpool à New-York**, I have paid my passage from Liverpool to New-York. **Gagner son —**, to work one's passage. **Bateau de —**, passage-boat, ferry-boat. *k*) **Je puis donner — à mes tristes soupirs**, I can heave my deep sighs. **Sa tristesse s'est fait un — au travers de ma joie**, her sadness damped my joy. **Votre mort ne sera qu'un — à la bienheureuse immortalité**, when you die you will only be passing from this life to blissful eternity. **O ciel ! par quel ravage les ans sur son front pâle ont marqué leur — !** alas ! what traces the ravages of years have left upon her pale brow ! *l*) **Le — du jour à la nuit**, the transition from day to night. *m*) **Marseille n'éprouva jamais ces grands passages de l'abaissement à la grandeur**, Marseilles never knew those violent transitions from abasement to grandeur. **Rien n'est moins surprenant que le — de la méchanceté à l'abjection**, there is nothing less surprising than the transition from wickedness to abjectness. *n*) **La vie n'est qu'un —**, life is transient. *o*) **La religion seule a des secrets pour ce terrible —**, religion alone can console us at the terrible hour of death.

p) **Lire quelques passages d'un auteur**, to read a few passages of an author. *q*) **Ce — est charmant**, that is a lovely passage. **Je suis tombé sur le — que vous cherchiez**, I lighted upon the passage you were looking for. **Note de —**, passing-note.

2. *Railw.* crossing. — **à niveau**, level crossing. — **en dessous**, passage under the line. — **par-dessus**, road crossing over the line by a bridge.

PASSAGER, ÈRE, pâsazhé, zhèr', [passage], *adj.* 1. migratory, of passage. **Les grues sont des oiseaux passagers**, cranes are birds of passage.

2. passing : not staying ; travelling ; 3. transient, transitory, momentary, fleeting, soon passing ; soon past ; short-lived. **Des biens passagers**, the good things of this world, temporal blessings. **La mauvaise foi ne peut avoir qu'un succès court et —**, bad faith cannot long be successful.

PASSAGER, ÈRE, *sm. f.* 1. traveller, passing traveller. **Les hommes ne sont que passagers sur la terre**, men are only passing through this world. **Je l'ai ouï dire à des passagers**, I have heard travellers say.

2. passenger : one who travels in a ship or steam-boat, traveller ; any one passing through, passer-by. **Sur ce bateau il n'y a que des passagers de première classe**, there are only first class passengers in this boat.

PASSAGÈREMENT, pâsazhèr'mân-t, *adv.* transiently, momentarily, for a moment.

PASSANT, E, pâsân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. passing ; 2. *Herald.* passant ; 3. public, open to the public ; 4. crowded, frequented. **Un chemin —**, a public way. **Rue passante**, great thoroughfare.

PASSANT, E, *sm. f.* passer-by, person passing by, passenger ; traveller.

EN PASSANT, *adv. phr.* 1. on the way ; 2. momentarily, a moment ; 3. in passing, by the way, by the bye ; cursorily, slightly.

PASSATION, pâsasyôn, [passer], *sf. Law-t.* the drawing-up of a title-deed ; the passing the executing (a deed).

PASSAVANT, pâsavân, [passer ; avant], *sm.* 1. *Adm.* pass, permit, transire ; 2. *Naut.* gangway.

PASSE, pâs', [passer], *sf.* 1. passage, passing (of birds) ; 2. pass : *a*) *Fenc.* thrust, push, passade, passado ; *b*) manipulation of an operator in mesmerism ; *c*) state, condition, situation, case ; way ; *d*) *Naut.* narrow passage or channel ; *e*) permission to pass or to go. *c*) **Il est fort peu d'emplois dont je ne sois en —**, there are very few offices I could not obtain. *Mol.* **Le voilà en — d'arriver**, he is in a fair way of succeeding. **Être en belle —, dans une belle —**, to be likely to get on. **N'être pas dans une belle —, être dans une mauvaise —**, to be in a mess.

3. (at billiards and tennis) port ; 4. (at play) stake ; 5. odd money ; 6. price of a money-bag ; 7. alms, relief (given to a travelling beggar) ; 8. *Print.* overplus ; 9. front (of a bonnet) ; 10. *Dy.* trimming, finishing ; 11. *Dy.* roll for the silk skeins.

PASSÉ, E, pâsé, *pa. p.* 1. crossed, passed over, 2. passed, thrusted ; put (to the sword) ; 3. put on, slipt on. **Un habit — à la hâte**, a coat put on in a hurry. **La pluie est passée**, the rain is over.

4. strained ; 5. passed ; enacted. V. *Passer.*

PASSÉ, E, *adj.* 1. past : *a*) by-gone, by-past ; *b*) ended ; over, all over. **Trois ans déjà passés**, already three years ago. **Les temps passés**, past times.

2. last. **La semaine passée**, last week.

3. out of use, out of fashion ; 4. faded. **Des étoffes passées**, faded stuffs. **Une beauté passée**, a faded beauty.

5. *Technol.* dressed.

PASSÉ, *sm.* past : *a*) by-gone, event past anything that is past ; *b*) the time gone by ; past time ; *c*) *Gram.* past tense. *a*) **J'ai oublié tout le —**, I have quite forgotten the past. *b*) **Connaître le — et l'avenir**, to know the past and the future.

PASSÉ, *prep.* 1. beyond ; 2. after ; 3. over ; once over.

PASSE-AVANT, pâsavân, *sm. Naut.* V. *Passavant.*

PASSE-BALLE, pâs'bal' *sm.* gauge for balls. [*Pl. Passe-balles.*]

PASSE-BOUILLON, pâs'bouyon, *sm.* broth-strainer.

PASSE-BOULES, pâs'boul, *sm.* game of bowls. It consists of a grotesque figure-head into the mouth of which balls are thrown.

PASSE-BOULET, pâs'boulé, *sm.* gauge for measuring the calibre of cannon-balls. [*Pl. Passe-boulets*].

PASSE-CARREAU, pâs'karô, *sm.* sleeve-board (for tailors). [*Pl. Passe-carreaux.*]

PASSE-CHEVAL, pâs'-shœval, *sm.* horse ferry-boat. [*Pl. Passe-chevaux.*]

PASSE-CICÉRON, pâs'sisèrôn, *sm.* man surpassing Cicero in eloquence; superior orator.

PASSE-COLÈRE, pâs'kolèr, *sm.* the object of wrath.

PASSE-CORDE, pâs'kord, *sm.* saddler's sewing needle [*Pl. Passe-cordes*].

PASSE-CORDON, pâs'kordon, *sm.* bodkin. [*Pl.* passe-cordons].

PASSE-DEBOUT, pâs'dœbou, *sm.* permit for transit, transire. [*Pl. Passe-debout.*]

PASSE-DROIT, pâs'draw' *sm.* **1.** favour; **2.** injustice, wrong (done to any one by promoting a junior over him). [*Pl. Passe-droits.*]

PASSÉE, pâsé, [passer], *sf.* **1.** passage (of troops); **2.** flight (of woodcocks).

PASSEFILAGE, pâs'filazh', *sm.* darning.

PASSE-FIL, pâs' fil, *sm. Surg.* cleft-palate needle; aneurysm needle.

PASSEFILER, pâs'filé-r, *va.* to darn.

PASSEFILURE, pâs'fillur', *sf.* darn.

PASSE-FLEUR, pâs'flœr', *sf. Bot.* rose-campion, a sort of anemone: *Lychnis coronaria.* [*Pl. Passe-fleurs.*]

PASSE-LACET, pâs'lasè, *sm.* bodkin. [*Pl. Passe-lacets.*]

PASSEMENT, pás'mân-t, [passer], *sm.* lace (of gold, silk, etc.); trimming.

PASSEMENTER, pâs'mânté-r, *va.* to trim with gold or silver lace; to lace.

PASSEMENTERIE, pâs'mântri, *sf.* **1.** lace-trade; **2.** lace-making; **3.** fancy trimming; gold or silver lace.

PASSEMENTIER, IÈRE, pâs'mân-tyé, tyèr', *sm. f.* **1.** trimming-manufacturer; braid-weaver; **2.** trimming-seller.

PASSE-MÉTEIL, pâs'mètèy' *sm.* meslin: mixture of wheat and rye.

PASSE-PAROLE, pâs'parol', *sm. Milit.* pass-parole: a command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the rear. [*Pl. Passe-parole.*]

PASSE-PARTOUT, pâs'partou, *sm.* [*Pl. Passe-partout,*] **1.** pass-key, master-key: a key for opening many locks; latch-key; **2.** *Fig.* passport, master key. **Il avait le — du cœur du dauphin**, he had won the dauphin's heart. **L'argent est un bon —**, a golden key opens every lock.

3. plain frame (for miniatures, etc.); **4.** *Engrav.* passe-partout: a plate or wood-block used by an engraver; **5.** *Print.* factotum: a border within which printers enclose an initial letter; **6.** *Found.* bat; **7.** compass-saw; **8.** slater's chisel.

PASSE-PASSE, pâs'pâs', *sm.* sleight of hand. **Tour de —**, sleight of hand trick, legerdemain, juggling, clever trick. **Faire des tours de —**, to play sleight of hand tricks; to juggle.

PASSE-PERLE, pâs'pèrl, *sm.* thin wire. [*Pl. Passe-perles.*]

PASSE-PIED, pâs'pyé, *sm.* passe-pieds: a kind of dance. [*Pl. Passe-pieds.*]

PASSE-PIERRE, pâs'pyèr, *sf. Bot.* samphire, sea-samphire: *Crithmum maritimum,* a genus of umbelliferous plants. [*Pl. Passe-pierre* or *Passe-pierres*].

PASSEPOIL, pâs'pwal, [passer; poil], *sm.* [of clothing] edging, welt; piping.

PASSEPORT, pâs'pôr, [passer; port], *sm.* **1.** pass-port: *a*) pass; a written license from proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for a person to pass from one country or place to another; *b*) *Naut.* sea-pass, sea-letter; *c*) a license for importing or exporting good or movables without paying the usual duties; *d*) *Fig.* that which enables to pass with safety; medium. *a*) **Viser un —**, to endorse a passport. *Fig.*: **Il porte son — avec lui**, he is sure to be welcome wherever he goes. *d*) **Le peu de charmes de son style servit de passeport à la hardiesse de ses idées**, his bold ideas were able to pass through the hardness of his style. *D'Alemb.*

2. *Fig.* recommendation.

PASSE-PURÉE, pâs-puré, *sm. Culin.* colander for mashed potatoes, peas, etc.

PASSER, pâsé-r, [Low Lat.: passâre; Lat.: passus, a step], *vn.* **1.** to pass: *a*) to go; to proceed from one place to another; *b*) *Fenc.* to thrust; *c*) to run, to proceed, to flow; to move through; *d*) to strain, to percolate; *e*) to go through the alimentary canal; to be digested. *a*) **Les persécutions des Mahométans ont obligé les Guèbres de — dans les Indes**, the persecutions of the Mahometans obliged the Parsees to go into India. **— en Amérique**, to go to America. **— de l'autre côté de l'eau**, to go to the other side of the water. **— dans une chambre**, to pass into a room. **— au salon**, to go into the drawing-room. **Il ne passe personne dans ce lieu**, nobody passes this way. **— dans une barque**, to pass over in a boat. **— sur un pont**, to pass over a bridge. **— par la porte**, to go by the door. **— par Paris**, to go through Paris. **Il a passé devant ma porte**, he passed before my door. **— devant quelqu'un**, to pass before a person; to stand before a person. **Je n'ai fait que — à Londres**, I only went through London. **— chez quelqu'un**, to call on (*or* upon) a person, to call at a person's house. **Je passerai chez vous ce soir avant de rentrer**, I shall call upon you this evening on my way home. **Je passerai par chez vous**, I shall call at your house. **— à l'ennemi**, to pass over to the enemy. **— dans le parti contraire**, to pass to the opposite side. **— à un conseil de guerre**, to pass before a court-martial. **— en revue**, *Milit.* to pass muster, to pass inspection, to be reviewed, to be inspected. **— à poupe**, *Naut.* to pass under one's stern. **— sur le beaupré**, to pass under the bowsprit, to go ahead of *or* before a vessel, and run athwart her course. **— au vent**, to weather *or* gain the wind of another ship. **— plus avant**, to go further, to go still farther. **— trop avant**, to go too far. **— plus loin**, to go further. *Fig.*: **Avant de — plus loin, j'ai voulu vous parler sans témoins**, I wanted to speak to you alone, before I said any more about it. **— outre**, to go further, to go forward, to go on, to proceed, to proceed on one's way; *Fig.* to go beyond, to add; *Law-t.* to go on, to proceed, to continue. *b*) **— sur quelqu'un**, to pass over a person, to close with one's adversary. *c*) **La Seine passe à Paris**, the Seine runs through Paris. **Le coup lui a passé entre le bras et le corps**, the shot passed between his arm and body. **Quand la lune passe au méridien**, when the moon passes through the meridian. **Il passe du vent par dessous la porte**, the wind comes from under the door. **Le vent passe par cette fenêtre**, the wind comes from this window. **Il passera bien de l'eau sous les ponts entre ci et là**, many things will happen before that comes to pass. **La route passe non loin du village**, the road runs not far from the village. **Le chemin de fer passe à Rouen**, the railway passes through Rouen. **Les scènes variées qui passent devant les yeux**, *Fig.* the many scenes we are witnesses of.

2. to pass: *a*) to go, to run, to move or proceed from one state or condition to another; to turn; to alter, to change, to be changed; *b*) to glide, to slide; to creep in, to steal in; *c*) to change from one subject to another. *a*) **Il avait passé de la prison sur le trône**, he had passed from the prison to the throne. **— de l'opulence à la pauvreté**, to pass from wealth to poverty. **— de l'amour à la haine**, to pass from love to hatred. **— du blanc au noir**, *Fig.* to pass *or* go from one extreme to another. **— d'un ton à un autre**, *Mus.* to pass from one tone to another. **— du grave au doux, du plaisant au sévère**, *Fig.* to pass from grave to gay, from lively to severe. **Cette couleur passe au jaune doré**, this colour is turning to a golden yellow tinge. *b*) **Une négligence pour sa personne qui passe dans l'excès**, a neglect of himself which is getting beyond all bounds. **Quelle lumière affreuse a passé dans mon cœur!** what a fearful idea has come into my mind! *c*) **J'ai bien envie de — tout d'un coup à ce qui me tient le plus au cœur**, I think I'll say at once what most weighs on my mind. **Je passe à la seconde objection**, I pass on to the second objection. **Passons à autre chose**, let us pass on to something else.

3. to die, to expire, to depart, to pass. **Il lui prit une toux si violente, que je crus qu'il allait —**, he was taken with such a violent fit of coughing that I thought he would die. **Il vient de — entre mes bras**, he died in my arms a minute ago. *Mol. Mal. im.* iii. 18. **— de cette vie en l'autre, de cette vie à une meilleure, de vie à trépas**, to leave this world for a better.

4. to pass: *a*) to be enacted; to receive a sanction; *b*) to be received, to gain reception; *c*) to be admitted; to succeed in displaying a suitable proficiency in required branches of knowledge; *d*) to gain currency, to be current. *a*) **La loi a passé**, the bill has passed. **Le jugement ne passa que de deux voix**, the judgment only passed by two votes. *b*) **On peut croire que cette folie ne passa pas sans opposition**, one may be sure this folly met with opposition. **Cette pièce de vers peut — malgré ses défauts**, these verses are tolerable notwithstanding their faults. **Le mot a passé**, the word was not objected to. *c*) **Il ne passera pas à l'examen**, he will not pass the examination. **Il a passé bachelier ès lettres**, he has been admitted as bachelor of arts. *d*) **Cette monnaie ne passe plus**, this coin is no longer current.

5. to go down; (of persons) to do, to pass muster. **Ce vin peut —**, this wine is tolerable, it will go down.

6. to pass: *a*) to be transferred; *b*) to fall (by inheritance or succession); *c*) to be transmitted, to be handed down. *a*) **Ce mot a passé de l'italien dans notre langue**, this is an Italian word which is now used in our language. **Le courage de Turenne est passé à nos enfants**, the courage of Turenne has passed to our children. **Cette note a passé de la marge dans le texte**, this note has been transferred from the margin to the text. *b*) **Leurs biens sont passés en d'autres mains**, their property has passed into other hands. *c*) **— de bouche en bouche**, to pass from mouth to mouth. **— de génération en génération**, to pass from generation to generation. **Cette**

lettre a passé dans ses mains, this letter has passed into his hands. **Cette nouvelle a passé jusqu'à lui**, this news reached his ears. **Vos vers passeront à la postérité**, your verses will be handed down to posterity.

7. to become, to turn, to be turned; to convert; to be grown. **Je vois tous mes soupçons — en certitudes**, I no longer doubt, I am certain. **Toute imputation passe en preuve invincible**, any imputation becomes an invincible truth. **— en proverbe**, to become proverbial.

8. to come, to get (into a person's head). **Ce sont des doutes qui passent dans l'esprit**, those are doubts which come into a person's mind. **C'est une fantaisie qui lui a passé par la tête**, it is a fancy he got into his head. **Il m'a passé par la tête cent choses plus bizarres les unes que les autres**, a hundred strange ideas came rushing into my head. **Cela lui a passé de la tête, de l'esprit**, that has slipped his memory, he has forgotten it.

9. to pass away, to pass: *a*) to vanish, to disappear, to be lost; *b*) (of time) to go away progressively, to elapse, to lapse, to be over, to glide away, to slide away, to run away, to fly away; *c*) to cease, to be over. *a*) **Le ciel et la terre passeront mais mes paroles ne passeront point**, Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away. *Bib. Matt.* xxiv 35. **Madame a passé du matin au soir, ainsi que l'herbe des champs**, like the flowers of the field, Madame lived but one short day. *Bossuet. Duc d'O.* **Ce qu'on dit passe, et ce qu'on écrit reste**, words are forgotten, writing remains. **La barbarie dure des siècles ; la raison et le bon goût ne font que —**, barbarity lasts for centuries, reason and good taste soon disappear. *b*) **Les années passent**, years glide away. **Avec des livres, le temps passe**, with books, time flies. **Mes beaux jours sont passés**, my best days are over. **Avant que le jour passe**, before the day is over. **Ce temps est passé, et il a passé bien vite**, that time is over, it passed quickly away. *c*) **Il est en colère, mais cela passera**, he is in a passion but he will get over it. **L'orage est passé**, the storm is over. **Cette mode passera**, that fashion will not last long.

10. to fade. **La beauté passe comme une fleur**, beauty fades like a flower. **C'est une couleur qui passe vite**, it is a colour which soon fades.

11. to pass: not to play, to omit one's turn; (at certain games of cards) not to be trumped; 12. to exceed, to go too far; 13. to pass over; to omit. **Passez, si cela vous ennuie**, omit it, if you do not like it. **— là-dessus**, to pass over, to forgive a thing.

14. to last, to serve. **Ce manteau me passera ce printemps**, this cloak will last me the spring. **Il faut que ces provisions nous passent l'hiver**, these provisions must last us the winter.

Passer par, 1. to go through, to pass through, to pass by. **— par tous les grades**, to go through all the stages. **Cette affaire a passé par ses mains**, this affair went through his hands. **Tout lui passe par les mains**, everything passes through his hands. **Il passera par mes mains**, *Fig.* I shall make him suffer for that. **— par les mains d'un médecin**, to be attended by a doctor. **La maladie a passé par toutes les périodes**, the disease has gone through all its phases. **— par la main du bourreau**, to be executed. **— par les verges, par les baguettes**, to run the gauntlet, to run the gantlope.

2. to go through, to undergo. **— par de rudes épreuves**, to go through great trials. **J'ai passé par là, c'est une des plus cruelles choses du monde**, I have undergone that, and it is one of the most cruel things in the world. **J'ai passé par là, je sais ce qui en est**, I have gone through that, I know what it is. **Cet homme a passé par l'étamine**, that man has been well questioned.

En passer par, to submit to, to yield to, to resign one's self to, to undergo, to put up with. **J'en passerai par ce qu'il dira**, I'll submit to what he says. **Il en faut — par là, ou ne point écrire**, one must submit to that or not write. **J'en passe par tout où il vous plait**, I'll put up with any thing you please. (Without *en* :) **Il faut — par là ou par la fenêtre**, one must submit to that or worse.

Passer par-dessus, *Fig.* to pass over: *a*) to surmount, to get over; to overcome; *b*) to overlook, to disregard; to neglect, not to notice. *a*) **— par-dessus toutes les difficultés**, to overcome all difficulties. *b*) **— par-dessus la loi**, to overlook the law. **— par-dessus les plus beaux endroits d'un livre**, to pass over the finest parts of a book.

Passer pour, to pass for, to go for, to be reputed, to be accounted. **— pour un homme de bien, pour un sage**, to be reputed an honest, a wise man. **S'il n'est pas savant, il passe pour l'être**, though he is not learned he is considered so. **Cet ouvrage passe pour merveilleux**, that passes for being a wonderful work. **Cela passe pour constant**, that is reputed as a fact.

Passer sur, *Fig.* to pass over, to overlook; to care little for. **Je passe légèrement sur mille choses pour ne point trop écrire**, not to write too much, I pass over a great many things. **J'ai passé rapidement sur beaucoup de faits**, I have rapidly passed over many facts. **— sur les défauts d'une personne**, to overlook a person's faults. **— sur le ventre de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to walk over a person; to go on in spite of a person.

Passe, let it be so, be it so, let that pass.

Y passer, 1. to pass, to support a pain; 2. to submit to it; 3. to die; 4. to meddle, to interfere, to intervene. **Le notaire y a passé**, it is sealed, signed and delivered.

FAIRE PASSER, 1. to bring over, to get over; 2. to make go. **Je l'ai fait — devant moi**, I made him go before me.

3. to usher. **Il le fit — dans le salon**, he ushered him into the drawing-room.

4. to pass, to hand, to pass round, to hand round. **Je voudrais lui faire — ces cent francs**, I should like to put him in possession of these hundred francs. **Voudriez-vous me faire — le sel** ? may I trouble you for the salt ?

5. to transmit; to communicate; 6. to instil, to breathe (into). **Votre sincérité fit toujours jusqu'à moi — la vérité**, your sincerity always taught me the truth. **Partout dans tous les cœurs j'ai fait — ma rage**, I communicated my anger to all hearts. **Le général fit — dans l'âme des soldats l'enthousiasme dont il était animé**, the general inspired the soldiers with the enthusiasm which he felt himself.

7. to draw (over); 8. to carry (over); to get (over); 9. to while away. **Cela fait — une heure ou deux**, that whiles away an hour or two.

10. to serve, to introduce; to get admitted, to obtain acceptance for. **Que ne fait-on — avec un peu d'encens** ? what will a little flattery not do ?

11. to pass, to pass off, to give out to be. **Se faire — pour**, to pass one's self for, to give one's self out to be. **Faire — pour bons des vers qui ne le sont guère, ce n'est pas un petit miracle**, it is no easy thing to pass off bad verses for good ones. **Cela ne passe pas**, *Fam.* that will not do; that's no go.

12. to get out; to wipe (a spot) out, to wipe off; 13. to get rid off, to get off. **Je vous en ferai — l'envie**. I'll cure you of that. **Faire — le goût du pain**, *Popul. lang.* to murder, to kill.

14. to cool (anger); 15. to cure (an illness); 16. to secure the passing of (a bill); 17. to lay. **Faire — sous les yeux de quelqu'un**, to lay before the eyes of a person.

18. (with *sur*) to make... dispense with, to make... overlook. **Un motif si légitime me fit — sur les petites formalités ordinaires**, so honourable a motive made me dispense with the little common formalities.

LAISSER PASSER, 1. to let pass, to let go; 2. to make way for; 3. to wait till (a thing) is over. **Laissons — le tumulte du carnaval**, let us wait till the tumult of the carnival is over.

4. to let pass, not to object to, not to blame. **On ne peut laisser — cette proposition**, that proposition must be rejected.

5. to overlook, to pass over (a fault).

PASSER, *va.* 1. to pass: *a*) to go through, to go over, to go across, to cross, to pass over; *b*) to carry, to convey; to carry over, to pass over, to take over; (in a boat) to ferry over; *c*) to send, to hand, to transmit (with the hand); *d*) to put into circulation; to utter; *e*) to cause to percolate; to strain, to filter; to sift; *f*) to cause to move; *g*) to cause to go through or into; to run; to thrust. *a*) **— l'eau**, to cross the water. **— la mer**, to cross the sea. **— la ligne**, to cross the line. **— une rivière**, to pass, to go over a river. **— une rivière à gué**, to ford a river. **— une rivière à la nage**, to swim across a river. **— le détroit**, to cross the channel. **— le pont**, to cross the bridge. **— le seuil de la porte**, to cross the threshold of the door. **— la porte**, to pass the door. **— le pas**, 1. to be forced to do a thing; 2. to do anything difficult; 3. to die, to make one's exit. **— son chemin**, to go along; to go about one's business; to go one's way, (on horseback) to ride on one's way. **Un sanglier passait son chemin**, a boar was going its way. **Passez votre chemin, les gens curieux sont ici fort mal reçus**, go about your business, inquisitive people are unwelcome here. **Passez votre chemin sans écouter ces propos**, go your way without listening to these remarks. *b*) **Le batelier nous a passés à l'autre bord**, the boatman ferried us over to the other side. *c*) **Passez cela à votre voisin**, hand that to your neighbour. **— des marchandises en fraude**, to smuggle goods. *d*) **— une pièce de monnaie fausse**, to pass off a bad coin. *e*) **— du bouillon à travers une étamine**, to strain broth through a colander. **— de la farine au tamis**, to sift flour through a sieve. **— une chose au gros sas**, *Fig.* to examine a thing slightly or superficially. **— une chose par l'étamine**, *Fig.* to examine a thing carefully. *f*) **— sa main sur ses cheveux**, to pass one's hand over one's hair, to stroke one's hair. **— la main sur le dos d'un chat**, to stroke a cat's back. **— le fer sur du linge**, to iron linen. **— l'éponge sur une toile cirée**, to wipe an oil-cloth with a sponge. **— l'éponge sur quelque chose**, *Fig.* to bury a thing in the past. **— la lime sur un ouvrage**, to file over a piece of work. **Il passait les yeux sur ce qui l'entourait**, he glanced at the things about him. *g*) **— son épée au travers du corps de quelqu'un**, to run a person through the body. **— un ruban dans un anneau**, to run a ribbon in a ring. **— une manœuvre dans une poulie** *Naut.* to reeve a rope.

2. to put, to put on ; to slip. — **les bras dans les manches de sa robe**, to slip one's arms into the sleeves of a dress. — **un collier à son cou**, to put on a necklace. — **son doigt dans une bague**, to put a ring on one's finger. — **son habit**, to put on one's coat. — **un habit à quelqu'un**, to help anyone on with his coat. *Slang.* — **des curettes**, go bamboozle or make a fool of any one. — **à l'arme à gauche**, to kick the bucket, to stick one's spoon in the wall. — **quelqu'un à tabac**, to make anyone give in or obey by ill-treatment (said of the police).

3. to pass, to spend. **Il passait trois heures en prières**, he spent three hours in prayer. **Conduisez-vous partout, comme si vous y deviez — votre vie**, wherever you are, let your conduct be the same as if you were to spend your life there. — **le jour à ne rien faire**, to spend the day in idleness. — **la nuit auprès d'un malade**, to sit up with a sick person. — **la nuit sans dormir**, to have a sleepless night. — **la nuit à danser**, to spend the night in dancing. — **une bonne nuit, bien — la nuit**, to have a good night. — **une mauvaise nuit, mal — la nuit**, to have a bad night. — **deux jours sans manger**, to be two days without eating. — **l'été à la campagne**, to spend the summer in the country. — **sa vie dans l'oisiveté**, to spend one's life in idleness. — **le temps**, to pass away, to while away the time. — **mal son temps**, to have a bad time of it.

4. to pass, to pass over, to omit, to leave out, to pass by, to slip, to skip, to overlook. **Passez cet endroit, ne le lisez pas**, pass over that passage, do not read it. **Vous avez passé deux mots**, you have left out two words. — **un fait sous silence**, to omit a fact.

5. to pass : *a*) to exact, to sanction ; *b*) to admit, to approve ; to allow, to grant ; *c*) to undergo. *a*) — **un décret**, to issue a decree. *b*) — **condamnation**, to pass sentence on one's self. **Je vous passe cette proposition**, I admit this proposition. **Il fallut bien lui — ce dernier article**, we were obliged to grant him this last point. *c*) **Il a bien passé son examen**, he passed his examination well. — **une inspection**, to pass inspection *or* examination. — **une revue**, to pass a review. — **en revue**, *a*) to pass (troops) in review ; *b*) to take a review of (a person's actions).

6. to touch on, upon ; to mention or treat of slightly ; to glance upon. **Il a passé cela délicatement**, he mentioned this delicately.

7. to make, to draw up (a contract, a deed), to enter into ; 8. *Book-k.* to carry ; 9. to leave ; to sell. **Il m'a passé cet objet à un prix très-modéré**, he sold me this object at a very moderate price. **Les muletiers connaissent les voleurs, passent des marchés avec eux**, the muleteers know the robbers, make bargains with them. *Th. Gaut.* **Je vous passerai cela pour trente francs**, I'll let you have that for thirty francs.

10. to forgive, to pardon, to pass by, to excuse, to overlook. **Il faut être aussi bonne que je le suis, pour vous — toutes vos folies**, one must be as kind as I am to excuse all your follies. **Il est malheureux, il faut bien lui — quelque chose**, he is unhappy, therefore you must excuse him a little. **Il ne faut rien lui —**, nothing must be looked over with him. **Il ne lui passe rien**, he takes him up every time.

11. to gratify, to satisfy. — **son envie de pleurer**, to satisfy the desire one has to cry. **Il passe sa colère sur son domestique**, he vents his anger on his servant.

12. to go beyond : *a*) to exceed, to pass, to pass beyond, to transcend, to surpass the bounds of ; *b*) to exceed a price ; *c*) *Fig.* to exceed, to surpass, to excel, to transcend. *a*) **La boule a passé le but**, the ball has gone beyond the mark. **Ce rire ne passe pas les lèvres**, it is a very faint smile. *b*) **Ne pas vouloir — un prix pour l'achat d'un objet**, to be unwilling to exceed a certain price for a thing. **La dépense passe la recette**, the expenditure is beyond the receipt. *c*) **Le succès passait mon espérance**, the success exceeded my hopes. — **les bornes, la mesure**, to be beyond all limits, all measure. **Cela passe la raillerie**, this is more than bantering. **Ceci passe la permission**, this exceeds the permission.

13. to be more than, to be over, to be upwards of. **Elle avait passé alors cinquante ans**, she was then over fifty.

14. to be taller than. **Cet homme vous passe de toute la tête**, that man is taller than you by a whole head.

15. to outstrip, to outrun : to outgo, to leave behind (in a race) ; to surpass. **Ce lévrier passe tous les autres à la course**, that greyhound outruns all the rest. **S'il continue ainsi, il passera bientôt tous les élèves de sa classe**, of he goes on in this way he will soon surpass all the boys of his class.

16. to exceed, to surpass, to surmount, to be beyond (bodily strength or mental powers). **Cela passe mes forces**, that is beyond my strength. **Cela passe la portée de l'esprit humain**, that is beyond the human mind. **Cela passe l'imagination**, that is beyond all imagination. **Cela me passe**, that surmounts my reach, that is beyond my reach.

17. to pass, to surpass, to excel, to exceed, to transcend, to outdo (in good qualities) ; to be better than ; to be beyond, to be above. — **quelqu'un en méchanceté**, to be more wicked than another person. **Passez-les en prudence aussi bien qu'en courage**, be more prudent and courageous than they are. **Elle passait toutes ses compagnes en beauté**, she surpassed all her companions in beauty. **Cette pièce égale ou passe la meilleure des miennes**, this play is as good or better than any of mine. **Homère et Virgile ont passé bien loin tous les autres poètes épiques**, Homer and Virgil have greatly surpassed all other epic poets. — *Prov.* : **Contentement passe richesse**, content is beyond riches.

18. to outlive, to live out ; to outlast, to last out ; to live beyond, to survive. **Ce malade ne passera pas la journée**, that patient will not live through the day.

19. to miss. — **l'heure d'un rendez-vous**, to miss an appointment.

20. to spread beyond. **Que cela ne nous passe pas**, that is between ourselves.

21. *Technol.* to dress. — **du linge à la calandre**, to dress linen with a calender, to calender linen. — **du linge au bleu**, to blue linen. — **en carton**, *Book b.* to bole the boards. — **en parchemin**, to indorse, to back with parchment.

22 to put. — **au fil de l'épée**, to put to the sword. — **un soldat par les armes**, to execute a soldier militarily.

23 to set (razors, knives.)

PASSER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to surpass one's self. to excel one's self ; 2. to pass away, to run away, to pass, to run, to elapse, to glide on ; to be spent ; to be employed. **Le temps se passe**, time passes away. **La belle saison se passe**, the fine season is passing away. **La moitié de la vie se passe en sommeil**, half our life is spent in sleep. **La matinée se passait dans ce pieux exercice**, this pious work occupied the morning. **La seconde campagne se passa comme la première**, the second campaign was spent like the first. *Prov.* : **Il faut que jeunesse se passe**, boys will be boys ; you cannot put old heads on young shoulders.

3. to cease, to pass. **Son indisposition se passa**, he got over his ailment.

4. to decay, to fade, to fade away, to wither ; to lose one's strength or beauty ; to wear away ; to fall off. **Les fleurs des champs qui se passent du matin au soir**, the flowers of the field that wither in a day. **Les couleurs vives se passent facilement**, bright colours soon fade. **Ce vin n'a plus guère de force, il se passe**, this wine is not very strong now, it is spoiling.

5. to be getting out of fashion. **Cette mode se passera bientôt**, that fashion will not last long.

6. to happen, to take place, to pass, to occur, to come to pass. **Ce qui s'est passé avant nous**, that which happened before us. **Savoir tout ce qui se passe**, to know all that happens. **Jusque-là les choses s'étaient passées sans bruit**, until then everything had gone off quietly. **Que s'est-il passé ?** what has happened ?

7. to go on, to proceed ; to go off. **Comment s'est passée votre dispute ?** how did your quarrel end ? **Comment s'est passé votre voyage ?** how did your journey go off ; **Cela ne se passera pas ainsi**, *Fig.* that cannot be looked over in that way.

8. *Fig*, to pass, to run ; to be felt. **Ce qui se passe dans l'esprit**, what passes in the mind. **Je ne saurais dire ce qui se passait en moi**, I cannot explain what my feeling was.

9. (with *à* or *de*) to be content, contented *or* satisfied with, to make shift with. **Il se passait de peu de chose**, he was contented with little. **Il ne se passe pas de cela**, he cannot do without that. **La sagesse accoutume les hommes à se — de peu**, wisdom accustoms men to be satisfied with little.

10. (with *de*, or *que* and the subjunctive) to dispense with, to do without. **Nous pourrons nous — aisément de nous voir**, we can easily live without seeing each other. **Il croit qu'on ne peut se — de lui**, he thinks they cannot do without him. **Ne pouvoir se — de vin**, not to be able to do without wine. **Ne pouvez-vous pas vous — de fumer ?** can you not do without smoking ? **Nous pouvons vivre sans vin et sans bière, mais nous ne pouvons nous — d'eau**, we can live without wine and beer, but we cannot do without water. **Se — de médecin**, to do without a doctor. **Il me dit encore une infinité d'autres choses que je me serais fort bien passé d'entendre**, he told me a thousand other things, that I did not want to hear.

[*Rem.*] *Passer* is conjugated with *avoir* to denote the act, and with *être* when expressing the state : **Le cortège a passé par cette rue ; il y a une heure qu'il est passé**, the procession passed through this street an hour ago.]

PASSERAGE, pâs'razh', *sf.* *Bot.* pepperwort, peppergrass : *Lepidium*, a genus of cruciferous plants. — **cultivée**, common garden-cress. — **à larges feuilles**, broad-leaved pepperwort, dittander, poor man's pepper.

PASSEREAU, pâs'rô, [Lat. : passer, sparrow], *sm.* [*Pl.* Passereaux.] 1. *Ornith.* sparrow ; passerine ; 2. *pl.* passeres, passerines, insessores : the order of birds to which sparrows belong. **De passereau**, passerine.

PASSERELLE, pâs'rèl', [passer], *sf.* foot-bridge.

PASSERESSE, pâs'rès', *sf.* *Naut.* ad-

ditional brai, (used for stay-sails, when it is blowing hard).

PASSERET, pâs'rè, *sm. Ornith.* merlin : a species of small hawk.

PASSE ROSE, pâs'rôz', *sf. Bot.* **1.** hollyhock : *Althæa rosea*, a plant of the order malvaceæ ; **2.** — **Parisienne**, rose-campion : *Agrostemma coronaria*. [*Pl. Passe-roses.*]

PASSE SOIE, pâs'swâ, *sf.* hozier's needle. [*Pl. Passe-soie.*]

PASSE-TEMPS, pâs'tân, *sm.* pastime, diversion, sport.

PASSEUR, pasœr, [passer], *sm.* ferryman.

PASSE VELOURS, pâs'vœlour, *sm. Bot.* coxcomb, cock's comb : *Celosia cristata.*

PASSE VIN, pâs'van, *sm.* wine-strainer. [*Pl. Passe-vin.*]

PASSE-VOLANT, pâs'volân, *sm.* **1.** † *Milit.* fagot : sham-soldier ; **2.** *Fig.* intruder, interloper

PASSIBILITÉ, pasibilité, *sf.* passibleness, passibility : the quality of being passible.

PASSIBLE, pasibl', [Lat. : passibilis ; pati, passus, to suffer], *adj.* **1.** passible : that may feel or suffer, susceptible of impressions from external agents ; **2.** *Law-t.* liable. — **d'une amende** liable to a fine. **Se rendre — de**, to incur liability to.

PASSIF, IVE, pasif, siv', [Lat. : passivus; pati, to suffer', *adj.* passive : *a*) suffering, receiving impression from external agents ; *b*) not active, inactive ; not opposing, unresisting ; *c*) *Gram.* noting a verb that represents its subject as acted upon ; *d*) *Gram.* pertaining to a passive verb. *a*) **Des qualités passives**, passive qualities. *b*) **Obéissance passive**, passive obedience. **Oraison passive**, passive prayer. *c*) *Verbe* —, passive verb. *d*) **Participe** —, passive participle. **La voix — d'un verbe**, the passive voice of a verb.

PASSIF, *sm.* **1.** *Com.* debts, liabilities ; **2.** *Gram.* passive form, passive. **Ce verbe est au** —, that verb is in the passive.

PASSIFLORE, pasiflor', [Lat. : passio, passion ; flos, floris, flower], *sf. Bot.* passion-flower : *Passiflora*, a genus of plants of the order passifloraceæ.

PASSIFLORÉES, pasifloré, *smpl. Bot.* passifloraceæ : an order of twining plants.

PASSIM, pasim, [Lat.] *adv.* passim : here and there, everywhere.

PASSION, pâsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : passio, passionis, passion ; pati, to suffer], *sf.* **1.** passion : suffering ; the last suffering of Christ. **La — de Notre Seigneur**, the passion of our Lord. **La semaine de la** —, Passion-week. **Le dimanche de la** —, Passion-Sunday: the fifth Sunday in Lent. *Fig.* : **Souffrir mort et** —, to be on the rack.

2. † *Cath Lit.* Lent ; **3.** sermon preached on Good Friday.

4. passion : *a*) active emotion of the mind ; *b*) violent excitement of the mind ; anger ; *c*) love ; affection ; *d*) eager or vehement desire ; strong inclination or liking ; *e*) love ; object beloved ; *f*) prepossession, prejudice ; partiality ; *g*) *Lit.* passionateness, vehemence of mind ; warmth ; spirit ; *h*) *Philos.* the impression of an external agent upon a body, that which is suffered or received ; opposed to *action*. *a*) **Une — dominante**, a ruling passion. **Suivre ses passions**, to give way to one's passions. **Lâcher la bride à ses passions**, to give loose to one's passions. **L'amour et l'aversion sont les passions mères**, love and hatred are the strongest passions. *c*) **Elle se sentit saisie tout à coup par la** —, she felt a sudden passion. **Une grande** —, a great passion. **Une — malheureuse**, an unhappy, unrequited love. **Aimer à la** —, to love passionately. **Se prendre de belle — pour quelqu'un, pour quelque chose**, to have a great passion for a person, for a thing. *d*) **Il a la — de la gloire**, he is eager for glory. **Je souhaite avec une grande — d'être hors d'ici**, I eagerly desire to be away from here. *e*) **Cette femme est sa** —, that woman is the object of his passion. **La musique est ma** —, I have a passion for music. *f*) **La — inspire toutes ses paroles**, he speaks with partiality. **Agir avec** —, to act with partiality. **Juger sans** —, to judge impartially.

PASSIONNANT, E, passyonân, ânt', *adj.* exciting, thrilling, sensational. **Un roman** —, an exciting novel.

PASSIONNÉ E, pasyoné, *adj.* **1.** passionate, impassioned : having or expressing passion ; vehement, warm, ardent. **Les caractères passionnés sont capables de folie**, passionate people are liable to madness.

2. passionately fond (of), dotingly fond (of) ; doting (on). **Un homme — pour les livres**, a man passionately fond of books. **Je suis — de musique**, I am passionately fond of music. **Un mari — de sa femme**, a husband passionately fond of his wife.

3. prejudiced ; partial. **On doit tenir pour suspect un historien visiblement** —, we ought not to rely on an historian who is evidently prejudiced.

PASSIONNEL, ELLE, pasyonèl, *adj.* passional : pertaining to the passions. **Un drame** —, a tragedy due to love.

PASSIONNÉMENT, pasyonemân-t, *adv.* passionately : in a passionate manner ; fondly ; ardently, vehemently ; with passion. **Aimer** —, to love passionately. **Souhaiter quelque chose** —, to ardently desire a thing.

PASSIONNER, pasyoné r, [passion], *va.* **1.** to impassion : to move with passion, to affect strongly. **Les personnes passionnées nous passionnent**, passionate people impassion us. **La musique le passionne**, music affects him.

2. † to desire earnestly, to long for, to wish ; **3.** to passionate : to express passionately ; **4.** to impassion : to give a passionate character to.

PASSIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get or to become impassioned **Se — pour les arts**, to become impassioned for art.

2. to be enamoured (of), to be smitten (with), to be deeply interested (in) **3.** to give way to passion ; to be excited ; **4.** to listen to passion.

PASSIVEMENT, pasiv'mân-t, *adv.* passively : *a*) in a passive manner ; inactively ; *b*) *Gram.* after the form of the passive verb.

PASSIVETÉ, pasiv'té, **PASSIVITÉ**, pasivité, *sf.* passiveness, passivity : the state of being passive.

PASSOIRE, pâswar', [passer], *sf.* colander : a vessel of tin on earthenware with a bottom perforated with small holes ; cullender, strainer.

PASTEL, pastèl [Lat. : pastillus, a small loaf], *sm.* **1.** pastel : coloured crayon. **Peindre en, au** —, to paint in pastel.

2. crayon drawing. **Un beau** —, a fine drawing.

3. pastel : *a*) *Bot.* woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; *b*) a blue dye-stuff obtained from woad.

PASTELLISTE, pastelist, *sm.* pastelist : one who makes pastel drawings.

† **PASTENADE**, pastœnad', [Provenç. : pastenaga], *sf.* parsnip.

PASTÈQUE, pastèk', [Ar. : baticha,] *sf. Bot.* water-melon.

PASTEUR, pastœr', *sm.* [Lat. : pastor ; pascĕre, pastum, to feed], pastor : *a*) shepherd ; *b*) minister of the Gospel who has the charge of a parish ; clergyman. *a*) **Les pasteurs des peuples**, *Fig.* the pastors of the people ; kings, magistrates.

PASTICHE, pastish', [Ital. : pasticcio, paste], *sm.* **1.** pastiche, pasticcio : imitated painting ; **2.** *Lit.* imitation ; **3.** *Mus.* pasticcio, medley.

PASTICHER, pastishé-r, *va.* to imitate.

PASTILLE, pastiy', [Lat. : pastillus, a small loaf], *sf.* **1.** pastil, pastille : *a*) lozenge, a kind of sugar confectionary ; *b*) a dry composition of sweet smelling resins, aromatic woods, etc., burned to clear and scent the air of a room ; **2.** *Pharm.* lozenge.

PASTORAL, E, pastoral, *adj.* pastoral : *a*) pertaining to shepherds ; *b*) descriptive of the life of shepherds ; *c*) relating to a pastor or to the care of souls. *a*) **La vie pastorale**, pastoral life, rural life. *b*) **Un poème** —, a pastoral poem, a pastoral.

PASTORAL, *sm.* **1.** *Lit.* pastoral style ; **2.** pastoral : a liturgical book.

PASTORALE, *sf.* **1.** pastoral : a poem or play descriptive of the life and manners of shepherds **2.** pastorale : *a*) *Mus.* a soft, rural air ; a composition in a soothing, tender style ; *b*) a kind of dance.

PASTORALEMENT, pastoral'mân-t, *adv.* pastorally : in the manner of a pastor.

PASTORAT, pastora, *sm.* pastorate, pastorship : the office or dignity of a spiritual pastor.

PASTOUREAU, pastouró, [pasteur], *sm.* young shepherd, shepherd-boy.

PASTOURELLE, pastourèl', *sf.* **1.** young shepherdess, shepherd-girl ; **2.** pastourelle : a kind of poetry ; **3.** pastorale : a kind of figure in a dance.

PAT, pat, *sm.* (at chess) stale-mate. **Faire** —, to stale-mate, to give stale-mate.

PÂT, pâ, [Lat. : pastus, food], *sm. Falc.* food.

PATACHE, patash', [orig. unknown ; Span. : patache ; Port. : patacho], *sf.* **1.** police-galley ; **2.** custom-house tender ; **3.** patache : *a*) a small vessel for conveying men, stores, or orders, from one ship or one place to another ; advice-boat ; *b*) a kind of stage-coach ; stage-waggon, van ; *Iron.* an uncomfortable conveyance.

PATACHON, patashôn, *sm.* patache-driver.

PATAFIOLER, patafiolé-r, [orig. unknown], *va. Popul. lang.* to confound, to confuse, to dumfound.

PATAGON, patagôn, *sm.* **1.** Patagonian : an inhabitant of Patagonia ; **2.** patacoon, patagon : *a*) a Spanish silver coin.

PATAGONIE, patagoni, *sf. Geog.* Patagonia.

PATAPOUF, patapouf, *sm. Popul. lang.* **1.** stout man, or fat boy ; **2.** heavy fall. **Il faisait** —, down he went with a plump.

PATAQUE, patak', *sf.* pataca, patacoon : the name of several coins of Brazil, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, etc.

PATAQUÈS, patakès [formed from *pat* (pas) *à qu'est-ce*], *sm. Popul. lang.* slip, mistake, fault (in speaking), as in sounding a *t* for an *s* or vice versa.

PATARAFE, pataraf', [corr. of parafe], *sf. Fam.* scrawl, scribbling.

PATARAS, patarâ, *sm. Naut.* preventer shroud.

PATARASSE, pataras', [Provenç. for patac], *sf. Naut.* caulking-iron.

PATARD, patar, *sm.* farthing, mite.

PATATE, patat', [Span. : patata or ba-

tata], *sf.* batatas, sweet potato, Spanish potato.

PATATRAS, patatrà, *interj.* slapbang ! crash !

PATAUD, E, patô, tôd', [patte, paw], *adj.* clumsy, awkward.

PATAUD, E, *sm. f.* awkward person.

PATAUD, *sm.* large-pawed dog. **Être à nage —**, 1. to be splashing in the water ; 2. (of persons) to struggle to get out of the water ; 3. *Fig.* to live in clover.

PATAUGER, patôzhé-r, [pataud], *vn.* [The *g* is followed by *e* before *o* and *a* : *nous. pataugeons, il pataugea.*] 1. to splash, to plunge about ; to flounder ; to flounce : to dabble, to paddle. **— dans la boue**, to paddle in the mud.

2. *Fig.* to get entangled, to make a mess of.

PATAVINITÉ, patavinité, [Lat. : Patavium, Padua], *sf.* patavinity : 1. incorrect latinity of which the inhabitants of Padua were accused ; 2. the use of local words.

PATCHOULI, patshouli, [Eng. patchleaf from Tamil *patchei*, gum, and *elei*, a leaf], *sm.* patchouly.

PÂTE, pât', [Lat. : pasta, paste], *sf.* 1. paste : *a)* dough ; *b)* a mixture of gum, sugar, water and an emollient substance ; *c)* substances mixed to the consistence of dough ; *d) Miner.* the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded ; *e)* the mass of the colours of a painting. *a)* **— levée**, raised paste. **— feuilletée**, puff paste. **Mettre la main à la —**, *Fig.* to put one's shoulder to the wheel, to lend a helping hand. **Avoir la main à la —**, to be at work. **Il n'y a ni pain ni — au logis**, there is neither bread to eat nor water to drink in the house. **Mettre de la viande en —**, to put meat into a pie. **Être comme un coq en —**, *Fig.* to be snug in bed, to be in a comfortable situation. **Pâtes d'Italie**, Italian paste.

2. stuff. **La — de ce fromage est fort bonne**, that cheese is very good.

3. *Paper-mak.* pulp ; 4. *Print.* pie. **Tomber en —**, to fall into pie.

5. *Porcelain* paste. **De la porcelaine de — tendre**, soft-paste porcelain.

6. *Fam.* constitution, temperament, temper. **Vous êtes d'une — à vivre jusqu'à cent ans**, with your constitution you may live to a hundred. *Mol. Avare* ii. 6. **Un vieillard d'une assez bonne —**, an old man of a tolerably good constitution.

7. *Fam.* sort, kind. **Une bonne — de femme**, a good sort of woman.

PÂTÉ, pâté, [pâte], *sm.* 1. pie ; pasty. **Un — de veau**, a veal pie. **Un — de foie gras**, a foie gras pie. **— de venaison**, venison pasty. **— en terrine**, pie in a terrine. **Hacher menu comme chair à —**, to make mince meat. **Petit —**, small meat-pie. **C'est un prix fait comme celui des petits pâtés**, it is the regular price. **Un gros —**, *Fam.* a chubby-faced child.

2. spot, blot (of ink). **Faire un —**, to make a blot.

3. *Print.* pie, pi : types confusedly mixed ; 4. *Fortif.* pate : a kind of platform ; 5. clump, block (of houses, etc.) ; 6. *Jewel.* set of precious stones exposed for sale ; 7. (at cards) **Faire le —**, to pack the cards.

PATÉE, pâté, *sf.* 1. paste (for cramming poultry) ; 2. mess, meat (for dogs, etc.).

PATELETTE, pat'lèt', *sf. Milit.* cover, flap of a cartridge-box.

PATELIN, pat'lan, [from Patelin, the hero of the celebrated *Farce de Patelin*], *sm.* wheedler, wheedling fellow, crafty fellow.

PATELIN, E, *adj.* wheedling, smirking. **Un air —**, a wheedling look. **Des manières patelines**, wheedling manners.

PATELINAGE, pat'linazh', *sm.* wheedling.

PATELINER, pat'liné-r, *vn.* to wheedle : to entice by soft words ; to flatter, to coax ; to smirk.

PATELINER, *va.* 1. to wheedle, to coax, to flatter ; 2. to manage dexterously (an affair).

PATELINERIE, pat'lin'ri, *sf.* wheedling ; craftiness.

PATELINEUR, EUSE, pat'linœr, nœz, *sm. f.* wheedler ; crafty man, crafty woman.

PATELLE, patèl', [Lat. : patella], *sf.* patella : *a) Antiq.* a small vase ; *b)* limpet, a genus of univalvular molluscs.

PATELLÉ, E, patèllé, *adj.* patelliform : of the form of a dish or saucer.

PATELLIFORME, pateliform, *adj.* patelliform : in the form of a small dish or saucer.

PATELLITE, patèllit', *sf. Miner.* patellite : the fossil remains of the patella or limpet.

PATEMMENT, patamân-t, [for patentement], *adv.* publicly, openly, plainly.

PATÈNE, patèn', [Lat. : patena], *sf.* paten, patin : a) *Cath. Lit.* a small plate which serves to cover the chalice ; *b)* the vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

PATENÔTRE, pat'nôtr', [Lat. : pater noster], *sf.* 1. Lord's prayer, paternoster ; 2. prayer. **Dire ses patenôtres**, to say one's prayers.

3. trifling words unceasingly repeated. **Il marmotte toujours certaines patenôtres où je ne comprends rien**, he is always muttering something I cannot understand. *Rac. Plaideurs* i. 1. **Dire la — du singe**, to mutter, to grumble.

4. paternoster, chaplet, beads ; 5. *Arch.* paternoster : a sort of ornament in the shape of beads.

PATENÔTRIER, pat'nôtrié, *sm.* bead maker.

PATENT, E, patân, ânt', [Lat. : patens, entis, from patēre, to lie open], *adj.* 1. patent, manifest, obvious, evident ; 2. **Lettres patentes**, letters-patent.

PATENTABLE, patântabl', *adj.* liable to the license-tax.

PATENTE, patânt', [from patent], *sf.* 1. patent, letters-patent : a writing granting a privilege to some person ; 2. *Naut.* bill of health, bill. **— nette**, clean bill. **— brute**, foul bill.

3. trade-license, license. **L'impôt de la —**, license-tax. **Prendre une —**, to take out a license.

PATENTÉ, E, patânté, *adj.* licensed.

PATENTÉ, E, *sm. f.* licensed dealer.

PATENTER, patânté-r, *va.* to license : to grant a license to.

PATER, patèr, [Lat., father], *sm.* 1. paternoster, Lord's prayer ; 2. large bead (of a rosary).

PATÈRE, patèr', [Lat. : patera ; patēre, to lie open], *sf.* 1. patera : *a) Antiq.* a vessel approaching to the form of a cup ; *b) Arch.* an ornament representing a cup ; 2. hat-peg ; 3. peg, cloak-peg, clothes-peg ; 4. curtain-peg, curtain-rest.

PATERNE, patèrn', [Lat. : paternus], *adj. Fam.* paternal : pertaining to a father.

PATERNEL, ELLE, patèrnèl, [Lat. : paternus], *adj.* paternal : *a)* pertaining to a father, of a father ; fatherly ; *b)* fatherly, kind, becoming to a father ; fostering ; *c)* derived from the father ; by the father's side. *a)* **La bénédiction paternelle**, a father's blessing. **La maison paternelle**, the paternal home. *b)* **Des entrailles paternelles**, a fatherly heart. **Les conseils paternels**, the paternal advice. **L'amour —**, fatherly love. **Des soins paternels**, paternal care. **Un ton —**, a paternal tone. *c)* **La ligne paternelle**, the paternal side. **Un oncle —**, a paternal uncle.

PATERNELLEMENT, patèrnèl'mân-t, *adv.* paternally : in a paternal manner.

PATERNITÉ, patèrnité, [Lat. : paternitas], *sf.* paternity, fathership, fatherhood ; the quality, state, or relation of a father.

PÂTEUX, EUSE, pâtœ, tœz', [pâte], *adj.* 1. pasty : like paste, of the consistence of paste ; 2. sticky, clammy, mealy : viscous, adhesive. **Cela rend la bouche pâteuse**, it makes one's mouth clammy.

3. doughy, dough-baked ; 4. thick. **Du vin —**, thick wine.

5. opalescent, milky (as gems) ; 6. greasy (as pavement).

PATHÉTIQUE, patétik', [Gr. : παθητικός ; πάθος passion, suffering], *adj.* 1. pathetic, pathetical : affecting or moving the passions ; touching, moving, affecting. **Un discours —**, a touching oration.

2. *Anat.* pathetic. **Muscle —**, pathetic muscle : the oblique superior muscle of the eye. **Nerf —**, pathetic nerve.

PATHÉTIQUE, *sm.* pathetic, pathos : that which awakens tender emotions.

PATHÉTIQUEMENT, patétik'mân-t, *adv.* pathetically, touchingly, movingly.

PATHOGÉNIE, patozhéni, [Gr. : πάθος, disease ; γένεσις, birth], *sf. Med.* pathogeny : the branch of pathology which relates to the production and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMONIQUE, patognomonik', [Gr. : πάθος, disease ; γνωμονικός, indicating], **PATHOGNOSTIQUE**, patognostik', *adj. Med.* pathognomonic : characteristic of certain diseases.

PATHOGNOMONIQUE, *sf.* pathognomy : the science of the signs by which passions are indicated.

PATHOLOGIE, patolozhi, [Gr. : πάθος, suffering ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* pathology : that part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms.

PATHOLOGIQUE, patolozhik', *adj.* pathologic, pathological : pertaining to pathology.

PATHOLOGIQUEMNET, patolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* pathologically.

PATHOLOGISTE, patolozhist', *sm.* pathologist : one who treats of pathology.

PATHOPÉE, patopé, [Gr. : πάθος, passion], *sf. Rhet.* pathopœia : a figure by which the passions are moved.

PATHOS, patos, [Gr.], *sm.* 1. *Rhet.* pathos : that which excites emotions ; 2. (in an ill sense) rant, ranting, fustian, bombast, affected pathos.

PATIBULAIRE, patibulèr', [Lat. : patibulum, gibbet], *adj.* patibulary : belonging to the gallows. **Fourches patibulaires**, the gallows. **Mine —**, a hang-dog look.

PATIBULAIRE, *sm.* gallows.

PATIEMMENT, pasiamân-t, *adv.* patiently, with patience.

PATIENCE, pasiâns, [Lat. : patientia], *sf.* 1. patience : *a)* the power or the act of suffering or bearing quietly any evil ; endurance without murmuring ; *b)* the quality or the act of expecting long, without complaint ; *c)* perseverance ; constancy in labour or exertion. *a)* **Il faut avoir un grand fonds de — pour souffrir cela**, one must be very patient to suffer that. **La — est un remède à tous les**

maux, patience is a balm for every sore. **Exercer la — de quelqu'un**, to try a person's patience. **Une — d'ange, une — de saint, la — de Job**, angelic patience, patience of a saint, the patience of Job. **Avoir besoin de —**, to need patience. **Pousser à bout la — de quelqu'un**, to put a person quite out of patience. **Être à bout de —**, to be out of patience. **Prendre en —**, to take patience. **La — lui échappe**, he is losing patience. *b)* **Écouter quelqu'un avec —**, to listen patiently to a person. **Se donner —, avoir —**, to be patient, to have patience. **Prendre —**, to take patience, to be patient. **Perdre toute —**, to lose, to be out of all patience. *c)* **La — vient à bout des travaux les plus longs et les plus pénibles**, there is nothing so long and tedious but that it can be done with patience. **Un ouvrage de —**, a work of patience. **— et longueur de temps font plus que force ni que rage**, patience and time effect more than force and fury. *La Font. Fab.* II. 11.

2 delay; 3 **Jeu de —**, game of patience, puzzle; 4. *Bot.* patience, dock : *Rumex patientia*; 5. *Arch.* miserere, misericordia (in the stall of the choir of a church); 6. button-cleaner.

PATIENCE, *interj.* patience.

PATIENT, E, pasiå*n*-t, å*n*t', [Lat. : patiens, entis], *adj.* 1. passive : suffering or receiving impression from external agents; 2. patient : *a)* suffering or enduring calmly any evil; submissive, unresisting; enduring; long-suffering; *b)* persevering, constant; *c)* waiting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; unrepining. *a)* **Il est fort — dans la douleur**, he endures pain very patiently. **Dieu est — et miséricordieux**, God is long-suffering and merciful.

3. forbearing : indulgent, lenient, patient. **Ce père a été fort — à l'égard de son fils**, that father has been very lenient to his son.

PATIENT, *sm.* 1. patient : *a)* a person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; *b)* a person suffering under disease or undergoing a surgical operation. *a)* **L'agent et le —**, the agent and the patient.

2. sufferer; 3. patient person; 4. condemned man, criminal (about to suffer death).

PATIENTER, pasiå*n*té-r, *vn.* to have patience, to take patience.

PATIN, pata*n*, [patte], *sm.* 1. † high-heeled shoe; 2. patten : a wooden shoe with an iron ring formerly worn by women under the common shoe; 3. skate for sliding (on ice); 4. patten-shoe (for horses); 5. ground-sill (of stairs); 6. sole (for the heel of sheers); 7. *Naut.* end of the top-timber. 8. *Auto.* skid, landing skid; 9. spring-seat or plate. **Patins à roulettes**, roller skates.

PATINAGE, patinazh', *sm.* skating.

PATINE, patin, [Lat. : patina, a dish], *sf.* patina : the colour or incrustation which age gives to works of art.

PATINER, patiné-r, *vn.* 1. to skate : to slide on ice by the use of skates; 2. *Railw.* to glide, to slide, to skid.

PATINER, *va.* 1. to handle, to paw; 2. (in the Fine Arts) to give the appearance of patina.

PATINEUR EUSE, patinœr, nœz', *sm. f.* skater : one who skates.

PATINEUR, *sm.* handler.

PATINIER, patinyé, *sm.* 1. patten-maker; 2. skate-maker.

PATIO, patio [Span.], *sm.* patio : inner court (in Spanish houses).

PÂTIR, pâtir, [Lat. : pati, to suffer], *vn.* to suffer. **— de quelque chose**, to suffer from a thing. **— pour quelqu'un**, to suffer for a person. **Les pauvres pâtissent en hiver**, the poor suffer in winter.

PÂTIS, pâti, [Lat. : pastus; pascĕre, to feed], *sm.* pasture common, common; sheep-walk.

PÂTISSAGE, pâtisazh', *sm.* making pastry.

PÂTISSANT, E, pâtiså*n*, å*n*t', [pâtir], *adj.* suffering.

PÂTISSER, pâtisé-r, [Lat. : pasta, pâte, paste, whence Low Lat. : pasticiāre], *vn.* to make pastry.

PÂTISSERIE, pâtis'ri, *sf.* 1. pastry; 2. pastry-making; 3. pastry-business; 4. pastry-shop.

PÂTISSIER, IÈRE, pâtisyé, syèr', *sm. f.* pastry-cook.

PÂTISSOIRE, pâtiswar', *sf.* pastry-board.

PÂTISSON, pâtisô*n*, *sm. Bot.* squash : *Cucurbita melopepo*, a species of gourd.

PATOIS, patwâ-z, [Lat. : patria, one's native country, hence its language], *sm.* 1. patois : dialect peculiar to a province, now spoken only by the peasantry; 2. provincialism; 3. poor and unrefined language; 4. jargon, brogue.

PATON, patô*n*, *sm. Pott.* clod.

PÂTON, pâtô*n*, [pâte], *sm.* 1. paste (for cramming poultry); 2. *Paper-mak.* ball.

PÂTONNAGE, patonazh, [pâte], *sm.* rising of paste in bread-making.

PATOUILLE, patouy', *sf. Metall.* ore-separator.

PATOUILLER, patouyé-r, *vn.* to daddle, to dabble.

PATOUILLET, patouyè, *sm. Metall.* tool, trench, vat.

PATOUILLEUX, EUSE, patouyœ, yœz', *adj.* 1. muddy, splashy; 2. (of the sea) chopping.

PATRAQUE, patrak', [orig. unknown], *sf.* 1. gimcrack; rubbishing thing; trumpery, useless lumber; 2. worn-out clock : worn-out machine; 3. person worn out, broken-down, feeble creature. **Cette montre est une vieille —**, this watch is an old worn-out thing.

PATRAQUE, *adj.* worn out. **Se sentir —**, to feel knocked-up.

PÂTRE, pâtr', [Lat.: pastor, shepherd], *sm.* herdsman, shepherd. **Jeune —**, shepherd-boy.

PATRIARCAL, E, patriarkal, *adj.* patriarchal, patriarchic : *a)* belonging to patriarchs; *b)* simple, plain; becoming to patriarchs; *c)* possessed by patriarchs. *a)* **Gouvernement —**, patriarchism, patriarchal government. *b)* **Vie patriarcale**, patriarchal life.

PATRIARCALEMENT, patriarkal'må*n*-t, *adv.* like a patriarch.

PATRIARCAT, patriarka, *sm.* patriarchate, patriarchship : the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PATRIARCHE, patriarsh', [Gr. : πατήρ, πατρὸς, father; ἀρχὸς, chief], *sm.* patriarch : *a)* the father and ruler of a family; *b)* a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.

PATRICE, patris', [Lat. : patricius; pater, patris, father], *sm.* patrician : a title of dignity created by the emperor Constantine.

PATRICE, *pnm.* Patrick.

PATRICIAT, patrisia, [patrice], *sm.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* order of patricians; 2. patricianism : the rank or dignity of patricians.

PATRICIEN, ENNE, patrisia*n*, èn'. *adj.* patrician : noble, senatorial.

PATRICIEN, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* patrician : nobleman; a descendant of the first Roman senators.

PATRIE, patri, [Lat. : patria], *sf.* 1. native country, native land, fatherland; country. **Il y a dans tous les hommes un penchant à aimer leur —**, all men are naturally inclined to love their native land. **La mère —**, the mother-country.

2. birth-place; 3. country, nation; home. **L'amour de la —**, the love of one's country. **Cicéron fut appelé le père de la —**, Cicero was called the father of the nation. **Se dévouer pour sa —**, to devote one's self to one's country.

4. *Fig.* home; land. **Ce pays est la — des sciences**, that country is the land of sciences. **La céleste —**, Heaven. **Genève est la — de Rousseau**, Geneva was Rousseau's birth-place.

PATRIMOINE, patrimwan', [Lat. : patrimonium; pater, patris, father], *sm.* 1. patrimony : a right or estate inherited from one's ancestors; 2. inheritance, heritage.

PATRIMONIAL, E, patrimonial', *adj.* patrimonial : pertaining to a patrimony; possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONIALEMENT, patrimonial'må*n*-t, *adv.* patrimonially, by inheritance.

PATRIOTARD, patriotar, *sm. Neol. Fam.* loud talking patriot, a jingo.

PATRIOTE, patriot', [Gr. : πατριώτης, fellow-countryman; Lat. : patria, one's native country], *smf.* patriot : a person who loves his or her country, and zealously supports and defends it.

PATRIOTE, *adj.* patriot, patriotic : actuated by the love of one's country.

PATRIOTIQUE, patriotik', *adj.* patriotic, patriot: inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public welfare. **Des sentiments patriotiques**, patriotic sentiments.

PATRIOTIQUEMENT, patriotik'-må*n*-t, *adv.* patriotically, with patriotism.

PATRIOTISME, patriotism', *sm.* patriotism : love of one's country.

† **PATROCINER**, patrosiné-r, [Lat. : patrocinari, to defend], *vn.* to argue; to prose.

PATRISTIQUE, patristik', [Lat. : pater, patris, father], *sf.* patristics : the science which treats of the lives and doctrines of the fathers of the church.

PATROLOGIE, patrolozhi, [Gr. : πατὴρ, πατρὸς, father; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* patrology : treatise on the fathers of the Church and their doctrines.

PATRON, patrô*n*, [Lat. : patronus; pater, patris, father], *sm.* 1. patron : *a)* *Rom. Antiq.* a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; *b)* one who countenances, supports or protects; supporter, protector, favourer; defender; *c)* patron saint, guardian saint; *d)* † a person who had the advowson or disposition of a benefice; advowee. *b)* **Avoir un prince pour —**, to have a prince for a protector. **Talbot s'était porté pour — des Irlandais opprimés**, Talbot had devoted himself to the protection of oppressed Irishmen. *Hamilton, Gramm.* 9. *c)* **Saint Nicolas est le — de la Russie**, Saint Nicholas is the patron saint of Russia.

2. master : *a)* *Fam.* the head of a family; governor; *b)* director, ruler, manager, head; *c)* a person of an inferior rank; *d)* in the Levant, the owner of slaves; 3. *Naut.* captain, master (of a merchantman) skipper (of a Dutch ship); 4. *Naut.* patron: *a)* the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; *b)* one who steers a ship's long-boat; cockswain. **Où est le — de l'hôtel ?** where is the hotel keeper ? **J'en parlerai au**

—, I'll speak to the governor about it. **Il est le — de la barque,** *Fig.* he is the leading man.

PATRON, *sm.* **1.** pattern : *a*) model; that which is to be copied or imitated; *b*) anything cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it. *a*) **Cet homme s'est formé sur un mauvais —,** *Fig.* that man followed a bad example. *b*) **Le — d'une robe,** the pattern of a dress. **Tailler un —,** to cut a pattern. **Avoir un bon —,** to have a good pattern.

2. *Mason.* templet, template; **3.** stencil, stencil-plate (for paper-hangings, etc.); **4.** wooden model (in a forge) for forming the reservoir and upper part of the lower pyramid in sand.

PATRONAGE, patronazh', *sm.* **1.** patronage : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* the relations between patrons and freedmen; *b*) protection, support; countenance, favour; *c*) *Can. Law.* advowson; the right of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice. **Armoiries de —,** *Herald.* arms of patronage.

2. stencilling : the act of painting by means of a stencil.

PATRONAL, E, patronal, *adj.* patronal : pertaining to a patron saint.

PATRONAT, patrona, *sm.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* patronage; **2.** mastership : the office or dignity of a master.

PATRON-JAQUET, patrôn-zhakè, **PATRON-MINET,** patrôn-minè, *sm.* **Dès le —,** by daybreak, by dawn, at peep of day. [Written also : *Dès le potron jaquet, dès le poitron-jaquet* (or *minet*), *dès le paître au jaquet, dès le paître au minet, dès le paître jacquet. Jacquet* is the Norman name of a squirrel, as *minet,* is a familiar one for a cat.

PATRONNE, patron', *sf.* **1.** patroness : *a*) a woman who favours or supports; protectress, patron; *b*) a female guardian saint; mistress; **2.** second galley, commanded by the lieutenant-general; **3.** † *Milit.* cartridge-box. **Sainte Geneviève est la — de Paris,** Saint Genviève is the guardian saint of Paris. V. *Patron.*

PATRONNER, patroné-r, *va.* **1.** to patronize : to support, to countenance, to protect, to favour; **2.** to trace by a pattern; **3.** to stencil : to paint by means of a stencil.

PATRONNESSE, patronès', *sf.* patroness (of a charity festival), ball, etc.

PATRONNEUR, patronœr, *sm.* stenciller.

PATRONYMIQUE, patronimik', [Gr. : πατήρ, πατρός, father; ὄνομα, a name], *adj.* patronymic, patronymical : derived from, or expressing, the name of one's father or other ancestor. **Nom —,** patronymical name, patronymic.

PATROUILLAGE, patrouyazh', [patrouiller], *sm. Fam.* dirt made by paddling; puddle, puddling.

PATROUILLE, patrouy', *sf.* **1.** *Milit.* patrol : *a*) round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or a town; *b*) the guard or persons who go the rounds for observation. **Aller en —, faire —, faire la —,** to patrol.

2. baker's malkin.

PATROUILLER, patrouyé-r, [for patouiller, from patte, paw], *vn.* **1.** to paddle, to dabble, to puddle; **2.** to patrol.

PATROUILLER, *va.* to paw, to paw about, to maul about.

PATROUILLIS, patrouyi, *sm.* puddle, dirty mess, muddle.

PATTE, pat', [of doubtful origin; O. Fr. : poe, which seems to have helped to form the English paw. Patte like *pat* may owe its existence to imitation]. *sf.* **1.** paw : the foot of a quadruped that has toes; **2.** foot (of a bird, not a bird of prey); **3.** claws, clutches. **— de lion,** a lion's paw. **— de chat** cat's paw. **Des pattes de chat,** scrawl. **Faire, — de velours,** (of a cat) to draw in its claws; *Fig.* to flatter; to be all smirks and smiles. **Se servir de la — du chat pour tirer les marons du feu,** to make a cat's paw of a person. **Un chien qui donne la —,** a dog that gives its paw. **Les pattes de devant d'un chien,** a dog's forefeet, paws. **Les pattes de derrière,** the hind feet, hind paws. **Marcher à quatre pattes,** to walk on all fours. **Ne remuer ni pied ni —,** not to move a muscle. **Donner des coups de —,** to give a back stroke. **— de perroquet,** a parrot's claws. **— d'oie,** goose-foot.

4. claw (of a lobster); **5.** leg (of insects). **Bête à mille pattes,** centiped. **Les pattes d'une chenille,** the feet of a caterpillar. **Des pattes de mouche,** a scrawl.

6. *Fam.* hand (of man), paw, claw, clutches. **Tomber, passer sous la — de quelqu'un,** to fall into a person's clutches. **Je vous recommande de ne tomber jamais sous sa —,** I advise you always to keep out of his way. **Mettre la — sur quelqu'un,** to lay one's claws upon a person. **Être entre les pattes de quelqu'un,** to be in a person's clutches. **Tenir quelqu'un sous sa —,** to have a person in one's clutches. **Sortir des pattes, se tirer des pattes de quelqu'un,** to get out of a person's clutches. **J'ai eu toutes les peines du monde à m'échapper de leurs pattes,** I had all the difficulty in the world to escape out of their clutches. *Mol. Pourc.* ii. 4. **Donner un coup de —, des coups de — à quelqu'un,** to give a person a slap. **Graisser la — à quelqu'un,** to bribe a person.

7. foot (of a glass); **8.** flap (of a pocket); **9.** strap (of a waistcoat); **10.** tab (of shirts); **11.** music-pen; **12.** *Technol.* cramp, holdfast; flat piece of metal perforated with holes for nails or screws. **— à piton,** holdfast with an eye or loop.

13. tenon, foot (of a spoke); the part that enters the nave; **14.** *Bot.* root (of a ranunculaceous plant(; **15.** *Naut.* **— d'ancre,** palm *or* fluke of an anchor. **Garnir la — d'ancre,** to shoe the anchor. **— d'anspect,** claw of a gunner's handspike. **— de bouline,** bridle of the bowline. **— de voile,** cringle, tabling of a sail at the bolt-rope.

16. † rags; **17.** *Paper-mak.* **— de loup,** smoothing-stone.

18. *Bot.* **— d'araignée,** fennel-flower, devil in-a-bush, devil-in-a-mist : *Nigella Damascena.* **— de griffon,** stinking hellebore. **— de lapin,** hairy stonecrop ; *Sedum villosum.* **— de lièvre,** hare's foot trefoil : *Trifolium arvense.* **— de lion,** Ladys mantle : *Alchemilla vulgaris.* **— de loup,** wolf's-claw, club moss. *Lycopodium clavatum.* **— d'oie,** goose foot : *Chenopodium.* **— d'ours,** brankursine, bear's-breech : *Acanthus mollis.*

19. *Conchyl.* **— de crapaud,** rock-shell : *Murex scorpio.* **— d'oie,** strombus pes pelecani.

PATTÉ, E, paté, *adj.* **1.** pawed : having paws; **2** *Herald.* pattee, patee : noting a cross small in the centre, and widening to the extremities.

PATTE D'OIE, pat'dwa, *sf.* [*Pl. Pattes-d'oie.*] **1.** crossing, intersection (of several roads); **2.** three small branches of a mine constructed at the end of a gallery; **3.** triangular construction of beams; **4.** crow's-foot : wrinkle about the eye; **5.** *Naut.* **Mouiller en —,** to moor with three anchors ahead.

PATTÉE, paté, *sf. Mus.* stave of four lines in plain-song.

PATTE-PELU, E, pat'pœlu, *sm. f.* hypocrite, wolf in sheep's clothing. [*Pl. Pattepelus* or *pelues.*]

PATTER, paté-r. *va. Mus.* to rule (paper).

PATTU, E, patu [patte], *adj.* **1.** pawed : broad-footed; **2.** feather-legged.

PÂTURABLE, pâturabl', *adj.* pasturable: fit for pasture.

PÂTURAGE, pâturazh', [pâturer], *sm.* pasturage, pasture, pasture-land, grazing ground **Droit de —,** common of pasture.

PÂTURANT, E, pâturan, ânt', *adj.* pasturing, grazing; herbivorous.

PÂTURE, pâtur', [Lat. : pastura], *sf.* **1.** food, **Servir de — aux oiseaux de proie,** to become the prey of devouring birds. **Jeter la pâture aux oiseaux,** to throw food to the birds.

2. pasture : *a*) grass for the food of cattle, pasturage; *b*) pasturage, pasture-land, grazing ground. *a*) **Donner de la — aux bœufs,** to feed the oxen. *b*) **Envoyer en —,** to send to graze. **Vaine —,** common. **Droit de vaine —,** common of pasture.

PÂTURER, pâturé-r, [pâture], *vn.* to pasture, to feed (on grass), to graze.

PÂTURER, *va.* to pasture : to feed on grass.

PATURIN, paturan, *sm. Bot.* meadow-grass : *Poa.*

PÂTURON, pâturôn, [pâture : O. Fr. : pasturon *sm.* pastern (of a horse).

PAUCIFLORE, pôsiflor', [Lat. : pauci, few; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* having few flowers.

PAUCITÉ, pôsité, [Lat. : paucitas; pauci, few], *sf.* paucity, fewness : smallness of number.

† **PAULETTE,** pôlèt', [from the name Paulet], *sf.* tax paid for one's office.

PAULIANISTE, pôlianist', *sm. Eccles. Hist.* Paulianist : a follower of Paul of Samosata. (3rd century), who wished to bring christianity back to its original simplicity.

PAULICIEN, pôlisyan, *sm. Eccles. Hist.* Paulician : one of a branch of Manicheans. [vii. century].

PAULINIEN, ENNE, pôlinyan, nyèn', *adj.* Pauline : relating to St. Paul.

PAULO-POST-FUTUR, pôlo-post futur,' [Lat.], *sm. Greek. Gram.* paulo-post-future : proximate future.

PAULOWNIA, pôlonia, [from Anna Paulownia, daughter of the Czar Paul I], *sm. Bot.* paulownia : a Japanese tree.

PAUME, pôm', [Lat. : palma], *sf.* **1.** palm: *a*) the inner part of the hand; *b*) an old lineal measure = 3 inches; **2.** *Naut.* end of an eking piece for a mast.

1. tennis : a kind of game. **Jeu de —,** tennis, game of tennis; **2.** tennis court; **3.** *Fr. Hist.* meeting of the deputies of the third estate, at the tennis court of Versailles, in 1789. **Courte —,** court tennis. **Longue —,** lawn tennis.

PAUMELLE, pômèl', [paume], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* two rowed barley : *Hordeum distichon*; **2.** hand-leather. ; 3. French window handle.

PAUMER, pômé-r, *va. Popul. lang.* to give a punch, a dab, a slap to.

PAUMIER, pômyé, [paume], *sm.* **1.** master, keeper of a tennis court; **2.** † palmer, pilgrim.

PAUMOYER, pômwayé-r [paume], *va. Naut.* to underrun (a cable).

PAUMOYER (SE), *v. refl. Naut.* to climb up a rope hand over hand,

PAUMURE, pômur', *sf. Hunt.* top antlers (of stags).

PAUPÉRISME, pôpérism', [Lat. : pauper, poor], *sm.* pauperism : indigence of the lowest classes of society ; existence of a great number of paupers in a country.

PAUPIÈRE, pôpyèr', [Lat. : palpebra], *sf.* **1.** eyelid : the membrane that closes the eye ; **2.** *Fig.* eyes. **Ouvrir la —**, to open one's eyes, to awake. **Fermer, clore la —**, to close one's eyes : *a*) to sleep ; *b*) to die. **Fermer les paupières à quelqu'un**, to close a person's eyes.

3. eyelash.

PAUSE, pôz', [Lat. : pausa], *sf.* **1.** pause : *a*) temporary stop, rest ; cessation or intermission of action ; *b*) temporary cessation in speaking, playing or reading. **Faire une —**, to pause, to make a stop, to make a pause. **Faire plusieurs pauses en chemin**, to stop several times on the way.

2. stay, sojourn, sojourning (in any place) ; **1.** *Mus.* semi-breve rest. **Demi- —**, minim-rest.

4. time required for beating (gold) ; **5.** rim (of a bell).

PAUSER, pôzé-r, *vn.* **1.** to pause ; **2.** *Mus.* to make a rest.

PAUVRE, pôvr', [Lat. : pauper, poor], *adj.* poor : *a*) needy, indigent, necessitous, destitute, in want ; *b*) wanting good, valuable or desirable qualities ; not good, not excellent, not proper ; *c*) barren, sterile ; *d*) of little force or dignity ; *e*) dear ; a word of tenderness or commiseration ; *f*) paltry, mean, shabby ; *g*) wretched, sorry, pitiful.

a) **Un — homme, un homme —**, a poor man. **— comme Job**, as poor as Job. **Le — homme !** the poor silly fool ! the simpleton ! **Devenir —**, to become poor. **Vivre et mourir —**, to live and die poor. **Celui là est — dont la dépense excède la recette**, he whose expenditure exceeds his income is poor. *La Bruy.* 6. **Il est moins riche de ce qu'il possède, que — de ce qu'il n'a pas**, he feels the want of what he has not much more than he feels the benefit of what he has. *b*) **Un cœur —**, a poor heart. **Un esprit —**, a poor mind. **Langue —**, poor language. **Un sujet —**, a poor subject. *c*) **Un pays —**, a barren country. *e*) **Va t-en, ma — enfant**, go, my poor child. *f*) **Une — demeure**, a shabby dwelling. *g*) **Cela fait un — effet**, that has a pitiful aspect. **Un — poète**, a wretched poet. **Un — sire**, a poor creature. **Un — homme**, a wretched man. **Un — hère, un — diable**, a poor devil.

PAUVRE, *sm.* poor person, poor man (*pl.* the poor, poor people), needy person, necessitous person ; (when supported by public provision) pauper. **Donner l'aumône aux pauvres**, to give alms to the poor. **Pauvres honteux**, poor people who are ashamed to beg. **Les pauvres de la commune, de la paroisse**, the poor of the parish. **Taxe des pauvres**, poor-rate. **Les pauvres d'esprit**, the poor in spirit. **Faire le —**, to feign, to plead poverty. *Prov.* : **Le pauvre est toujours pauvre**, the poor must remain poor. **Au pauvre, un œuf vaut un bœuf**, half a loaf is better than no bread.

PAUVREMENT, pôvrœmân-t, *adv.* poorly : *a*) in poverty, in indigence ; *b*) not prosperously ; *c*) wretchedly. **Vêtu —**, wretchedly dressed.

PAUVRESSE, pôvrès', *sf.* poor woman, beggar woman.

PAUVRET, ETTE, pôvrè, èt, *sm. f.* poor creature, poor little thing.

PAUVRETÉ, pôvrœté, *sf.* **1.** poverty : *a*) poorness, destitution, need, want, penury, indigence ; *b*) poorness, barrenness. *a*) **Tomber dans une extrême —**, to become excessively poor. **— d'esprit**, poorness in mind. *b*) **La — d'une langue**, the poverty of a language. **— d'idées**, want of ideas. **2.** *Fig.* poorness, wretchedness, meanness, lowness ; **3.** sorry thing, wretched thing ; platitude. **N'écrire que des pauvretés**, to write platitudes. *Prov.* : **Pauvreté n'est pas vice**, poverty is not a vice.

PAVAGE, pavazh', [paver], *sm.* paving : *a*) the act of making a pavement ; *b*) pavement. **— en bois**, wood pavement.

PAVANE, pavan', [Ital. : pavone ; Span. : pavanna, peacock, from Lat. pavo], *sf.* pavan : a grave and stately dance of Spain.

PAVANER, (SE), sœ-pavané-r *v. refl.* to strut, to flaunt, to stalk proudly.

PAVÉ, pavé, [Lat. : pavimentum, pavement], *sm.* **1.** paving-stone ; **2.** pavement, paving. **Un — de marbre**, a marble pavement.

3. pitching, pavement ; paved road ; carriage-road, horse-road ; **4.** streets *pl.* **Suivre le —**, not to leave the paved road. **Le — est glissant**, the streets are slippery. **Se promener sur le — de Paris**, to walk about the streets of Paris. **Disputer le — à quelqu'un**, to contend with a person. **Abandonner le — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to give in, to yield ; to give up contending with a person. **Brûler le —**, to go, walk *or* ride very fast ; to tear along (the road, etc.). **Être sur le —**, *a*) to be houseless ; *b*) to be unemployed, to be out of work. **Mettre quelqu'un sur le —**, to turn a person out of his place, his house. **Être le maître du —**, to be master of the place. **Le — du roi**, the king's highroad. **Battre le —**, to idle about town. **Tâter le —**, to proceed cautiously. **Le haut du —**, the wall ; wall-side. **Céder le haut du —**, to give up the wall-side. **Tenir le haut du —**, to be on the side of the wall ; *Fig.* to hold the first rank. **Disputer à quelqu'un le haut du —**, *Fig.* to contend with a person for the first rank.

PAVEMENT, pav mân-t, [paver], *sm.* **1.** paving : the act of laying a pavement ; **2.** [ornamental] pavement.

PAVER, pavé-r, [pavé ; Lat. : pavire, to flatten, to make level], *va.* to pave : to lay or floor with stone, brick, etc.

† **PAVESADE**, pav'zad', [Ital. : pavesata], *sf. Naut.* pavesade.

PAVEUR, pavœr, *sm.* paver, pavier, paviour : a person who paves.

PAVIE, pavi, *pnf. Geog.* Pavia.

PAVIE, *sm.* or *f. Bot.* cling-stone peach.

PAVILLON, paviyôn, [Lat. : papilio, a butterfly, a tent], *sm.* **1.** pavilion : *a*) tent; *b*) *Herald.* a covering, like a tent, investing the armoury of a sovereign ; *c*) *Arch.* a small, insulated building ; a kind of turret ; a projecting apartment on the flank of a building, higher than the rest of it ; a summer-house, in a garden ; *d*) *Jewel.* the under side and corner of brilliants ; *e*) *Anat.* ala, pavilion ; the external ear ; **2.** † canopy (of a bed) ; **3.** *Cath. Lit.* veil (of the tabernacle or ciborium) ; **4.** bell (of a trumpet) ; **5.** *Surg.* larger extremity (of a sound or catheter) ; **6.** mouth (of a funnel) ; **7.** exterior opening (of the blast pipe) ; **8.** *Anat.* expanded fimbriated extremity (of a Fallopian tube). **Il habite dans un petit —, derrière la maison**, he lives in a little pavilion, (in a separate building) behind the house. **Un — de chasse** a hunting lodge.

9. *Naut.* flag, colours ; standard ; ensign. **Mât, bâton de —**, flag-staff, ensign-staff. **Drisse de —**, ensign-halliard. **— de beaupré**, jack. **— de poupe**, ensign. **— royal**, royal standard. **Vaisseau —**, † flag-ship. **— blanc**, *a*) flag of truce, white flag ; *b*) white ensign : an English flag. **— rouge** *a*) red flag (denoting defiance) ; *b*) red ensign (of the English navy). **— noir**, black flag (denoting a pirate). **— jaune**, yellow flag (borne by a vessel in quarantine). **— en berne, — d'assistance**, signal of distress, ensign with a waft. **— de combat**, signal for engagement. **Jeu de pavillons**, set of colours. **Amener son —**, to strike one's colours. **Amener le —**, to haul down the colours. **Arborer son —**, to hoist, to hang out one's colours. **Assurer son —**, to fire a gun under a ship's proper colours. **Soutenir l'honneur de son —**, to uphold the honour of one's flag. **Baisser —**, *a*) to strike sail ; *b*) to bow (with deference) ; *c*) to yield. **Hisser le —**, to hoist the colours. **Le — couvre la marchandise**, the flag covers the goods.

10. *Bot.* standard : upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla ; **11.** mark, marker.

PAVOIS, pavwâ-z, [Ital. : parvese, shied, apparently from Pavia in Italy], *sm.* **1.** † shield, pavese, buckler. **Élever sur le —**, to raise to the throne.

2. *Naut.* waist-cloth ; armour. **— du gaillard d'arrière**, quarter-cloths. **— de hune**, top armour.

PAVOISEMENT, pavwaz'mân, *sm.* decoration with flags.

PAVOISER, pavwazé-r, *va. Naut.* **1.** † to spread the waist-cloths (of a ship) ; **2.** to dress, to deck, to adorn with flags.

PAVONIEN, ENNE, pavonyan, nyèn', [Lat. : pavo, pavonis, a peacock], *adj.* pavonine : iridescent, resembling a peacock's tail.

PAVOT, pavo, [corrup. from Lat. papaver, eris, poppy], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* poppy : *Papaver*, a genus of herbaceous plants, of the order papaveraceæ. **— somnifère**, opium poppy, white poppy, oil poppy. **— du Levant, — de Tournefort**, oriental poppy. **— coq, — coquelicot**, corn-poppy, common red poppy, corn-rose, cop-rose, head-wark, red-weed. **— épineux, — argémone**, argemone, prickly poppy. **— cornu**, horn-poppy, glaucium. **Tête de —**, poppy head. **Graine de —**, poppy-seed.

2. *Poet.* sleep.

PAYABLE, pèyabl', *adj.* payable : that ought to be paid ; due.

PAYANT, E, pèyan, ânt', *adj.* **1.** paying ; that pays ; **2.** paid. **Billet —**, paid ticket. **Carte payante**, reckoning, bill (for refreshments, at an eating-house).

PAYANT, E, *sm. f.* payer, a person who pays.

PAYE, pèy', [payer], *sf.* pay : *a*) salary ; wages (of workmen) ; *b*) payment ; the act of paying ; *c*) stipend for service on the army or navy ; *d*) *Fam.* paymaster. *b*) **Jour de —**, pay-day. *c*) **Haute —**, extra pay. **— entière**, full-pay. **Demi—**, half-pay. *d*) **C'est une bonne —**, he is good pay, he is a good paymaster.

PAYEMENT, PAIEMENT *or* **PAÎMENT**, pèmân-t, *sm.* payment : *a*) the act of paying; *b*) the thing given in discharge of a debt ; *c*) *Fig.* reward, recompense. *a*) **Faire un —**, to make a payment. **Suspendre ses payements**, to suspend payment. **Moyennant le — de**, on payment of. **Jour de —**, pay-day, day of payment. **Faute de —**, for non payment. **— au comptant**, cash payment. **Refus de —**, refusal of payment. **Payements partiels**, instalments. *b*) **Faire face à un —**, to meet a payment. **— en numéraire**, payment in specie, cash-payment. **Demander le — d'un mémoire**, to ask for the payment of a bill. **Exiger le —**, to demand payment. *c*) **Voilà le — de vos peines**, that is to reward you for all your trouble.

PAYEN, ENNE, payan, yèn', *adj.* or *sm. f.* V. *Paien.*

PAYER, pèyé-r, [Lat. : pacāre, to appease], *va.* [Conj. like balayer] to pay : *a*) to discharge a debt, to discharge; to liquidate; to pay away, to pay out; to pay down : *b*) to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, to satisfy by giving an equivalent for something received or bargained for; to pay off; *c*) to pay for; to give an equivalent for; *d*) to bribe, to corrupt, to seduce; *e*) *Fig.* to repay, to reward, to recompense; *f*) to requite, to repay; to make amends for; to compensate, to make up for; *g*) to return, to repay, to requite; to pay for; *h*) to make amends for, to atone for; to atone, to expiate, to stand as an equivalent; *i*) to punish, to requite; *j*) to discharge a moral duty, to fulfil a promise; *k*) to retort; to return, to requite. *a*) **— une forte somme,** to pay a heavy sum. **— ses dettes,** to pay one's debts. **— des arrérages,** to pay up, to pay arrears. *b*) **— ses créanciers,** to pay one's creditors. **— des ouvriers,** to pay workmen. **— quelqu'un en or, en marchandises,** to pay a person in gold, in goods. **Se faire —,** to obtain payment, to get paid. **Se faire bien —,** to get well paid; to charge very dear (for). *c*) **— des marchandises,** to pay for goods. **— comptant,** to pay down, to pay on delivery. **— l'amende,** to pay the fine. **— sa quote part,** to pay one's own share. **— un billet,** to pay a bill. **— bouteille,** to stand a bottle. **— le tribut à la nature,** to die. *d*) **On paya ce domestique pour qu'il livrât les papiers de son maître,** this servant was bribed to deliver up his master's papers. *e*) **On a payé le zèle, on punira le crime.** zeal has been rewarded, crime must be punished. *Rac. Esth.* iii. 2. **Rien ne peut — une telle marque de dévouement,** nothing can repay such self-sacrifice. **Je suis assez payé par le plaisir de vous avoir obligé,** the pleasure of having obliged you quite repays me. *f*) **— quelqu'un de retour,** to requite a person. **Ils vendent l'infamie à qui la veut —,** they calumniate for any one who pays them for it. **— quelqu'un d'ingratitude,** to repay a person with ingratitude. **Un moment de bonheur nous paye de beaucoup de jours de peine,** a happy moment repays us for days of anxiety. *g*) **— de sa liberté un court instant de plaisir,** to pay for a moment's happiness with one's liberty. **Mon père paya cher ce dangereux honneur,** my father paid dear for that dangerous honour. *Rac. Mithr.* i. 3. **Être payé pour le savoir,** to know it to one's cost. *h*) **— de sa tête un grand forfait,** to lose one's life for a great crime. **Il me le payera,** he shall pay for it. **Vos bourreaux... vont — de leur tête ces cruautés,** your enemies will answer for it with their lives. *i*) **On l'a payé de son insolence,** he has been punished for his insolence. *j*) **Il est temps... de — à Dieu ce que vous lui devez,** it is time to discharge your duty towards God. **Il promet beaucoup et paye ce qu'il promet,** he promises much and fulfils his promises. *k*) **— de raison, — de raisons,** to give good reasons. **— de mauvaises raisons,** to give bad reasons. **— d'une vaine excuse,** to make a bad excuse. **— de paroles, — de belles paroles, — de mots,** to pay with fine speeches.

PAYER, *vn.* 1. to pay : *a*) to give an equivalent; to discharge a debt; *b*) to recompense, to reward; *c*) to expiate, to atone for; *d*) to be punished; to be requited. *a*) **Il refuse de —,** he refuses to pay. **— bien,** to be liberal, to be generous. *b*) **Prompt à — et tardif à punir,** ready to pay and unwilling to punish. *c*) **— pour les autres,** to be the only one to suffer for a thing. **Tout autre que vous, revenant sans mon ordre, eût payé de sa tête,** had any man but you returned without my orders, he would have atoned for it with his life.

2. to expose. **— de sa personne,** to expose one's self; not to spare one's person; to take great trouble to do anything well. **On voit que cet acteur paye sérieusement de sa personne,** that actor evidently displays great earnestness. **Ils étaient obligés de — de leur personne à chaque instant,** they were obliged to make most strenuous efforts at every moment. *Montes. Rom.* v.

3. to prove; to give proofs of. **Vous payez aujourd'hui d'un jugement très rare et d'un bonheur extrême,** you give proofs to-day of your good luck and your extraordinary judgment. **Il faut — d'obéissance,** you must prove your obedience. **— d'effronterie,** to brazen it out. **— de mine, — de bonne mine,** to have nothing but good looks to boast of. **Il ne paye pas de mine,** he is not good-looking.

PAYER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to pay one's self. **Voilà une pièce de vingt francs; payez-vous de ce que je vous dois,** here is a twenty franc piece, take what I owe you out of it. **Se — par ses mains,** to pay one's self.

2. to be paid. **Cette dette s'est payée difficilement,** it was no easy thing to get that debt paid. *Fig.* : **L'amitié ne se paye que par l'amitié,** friendship is the only return for friendship. **Cela ne se peut —,** that is invaluable.

3. to be content, to be satisfied, to be pleased (with), to take up (with); to treat one's self to. **Le monde se paye de paroles,** people cajole one another with words. **Je vais me — quelques vacances au bord de la mer,** I will treat myself to a short holiday at the seaside.

PAYEUR, EUSE, pèyœr, yœz', *sm. f.* 1. payer : a person who pays; 2. paymaster : one whose duty is to pay wages, expenses, etc. (Adject.) **Officier —,** paymaster. *Prov.* : **Les conseilleurs ne sont pas les payeurs,** nothing is so liberally given as advice. **Crédit est mort; les mauvais payeurs l'ont tué,** credit is dead, bad payers have killed it.

PAYOL, payol, *sm. Naut.* floor, bottom (of a boat.

PAYS, pèyi-z, [Lat. : pagus, a canton], *sm.* 1. country : *a*) region, territory; land; *b*) the land of one's birth; native land, native country, fatherland; birth-place, native place; home; *c*) the inhabitants of a region. *a*) **Un — fertile,** a fertile country. **Un beau —,** a fine country. **— plat, — de plaine,** flat, open country. **Le haut —,** the highland. **— bas,** lowland. **Pays-Bas,** *Geog.* Netherlands, Low Countries. **Un — perdu,** a ruined country; an out-of-the-way place. **Aller dans un —,** to go into a country. **Courir le —,** to ramble from one country to another; to ramble, to rove, to wander; *Fig.* to spread, to be spread abroad, to be circulated. **Passer —,** to travel through, to cross a country. **Gagner —, gagner du —,** to make way, to get on, to go forward on one's journey. **Tirer —,** to run away, to scamper away. **Battre du —,** to roam about the country, to ramble about; *Fig.* to treat several subjects. **Battre le —,** *Milit.* to scour the country; to beat up the country; *Fig.* to wander. **Voir le —,** to see the country, to travel through a country in order to examine it. **Voir du —,** to travel; to voyage. **Faire voir du — à une personne,** *Fig.* to lead a person a dance. **A vue de —,** at first sight, at a glance; by guess. **Savoir la carte du —,** *Fig.* to know one's ground. **Être en — de connaissance,** to be among acquaintances. **— coutumier,** † country governed by particular customs or by common law. **— de droit écrit,** † country governed by written law or civil law. **— de sapience,** † land of Wisdom : Normandy. **— latin,** the university quarter (at Paris). **Les pays d'outre-mer,** the countries beyond the seas. **En — étranger,** in a foreign country, abroad. **Les habitants d'un —,** the inhabitants of a country. *b*) **— natal,** native country, native land. **La France est mon —,** France is my native land. **De quel — êtes-vous ?** what countryman are you ? **Nul n'est prophète en son —,** no man is a prophet in his own country. **L'amour du —,** the love of one's country. **Aimer son —,** to love one's country. **Mourir pour son —,** to die for one's country. **Quitter son —,** to leave one's country. **Retourner dans son —,** to return to one's country. **Être du même —,** to be of the same country. **Revenir au —,** to return home. **Écrire au —,** to write home. **Mal du —,** home-sickness. **Il est bien de son —,** that man is a great simpleton. *c*) **Chaque — a ses usages,** every country has its customs. **Un — civilisé,** a civilized country. **Un — de cocagne,** a land of plenty, land flowing with milk and honey. **— catholique,** catholic country. **— protestant,** protestant country. **— perdu,** a wild district. **—** *Prov.* : **Pays ruiné vaut mieux que pays perdu,** half a loaf is better than no bread. **Autant de pays, autant de guises,** so many countries so many customs.

2. *Fam.* fellow-countryman, compatriot; 3. *Fig.* land, country. **C'est un de ses pays,** it is a countryman of his. **C'est une de ses payses à elle,** she is a woman from her place, from her country. **Il a épousé sa payse,** he married a woman of his place. **Le — du beau monde,** high life. **Le — de la cour,** the court. **Le — d'où l'on ne revient pas,** our last abode.

4. (in joke) part (of the body).

PAYSAGE, pèyizazh', [pays], *sm.* 1. landscape : *a*) a tract of country which the eye can comprehend in a view; scenery; *b*) a picture representing a landscape. *a*) **Un beau —,** a fine landscape. **Un — riant,** a pretty landscape. *b*) **Faire un —,** to draw a landscape.

2. landscape-painting. **Peintre de —,** landscape-painter. **Peindre le —,** to paint landscapes.

PAYSAGER, pèyizazhé, *adj. m. Hort.* (of a garden) ornamental. **L'art de faire des jardins paysagers,** landscape-gardening.

PAYSAGISTE, pèyizazhist', *sm.* landscape-painter.

PAYSAN, ANNE, pèyizân, zan', *sm. f.* peasant *m.*, peasantess *f.*; countryman *m.*, countrywoman *f.* **Les paysans,** the peasants the peasantry. **Jeune —,** peasant boy, country lad. **Jeune paysanne,** peasant girl, country lass.

PAYSAN, ANNE, *adj.* peasant, country, rural, rustic.

À LA PAYSANNE, *adv. phr.* peasant-like.

PAYSANNERIE, pèyizan'ri, *sf.* 1. peasantry : condition of peasants; 2. rusticity, country manners *pl.*, country fashions *pl.*; 3. pastoral play.

PAYS-BAS, pèyi-bâ, *sm. Geog.* the Netherlands; Low Countries; Holland.

PAYSE, pèyiz', *sf.* fellow-country-woman. V. *Pays.*

PÉAGE, péazh', [Low Lat. : pedacticum, from pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* 1. toll : a duty imposed on travellers and goods passing

along certain public roads, bridges, etc. **Percevoir le —**, to collect toll; to toll, to take toll. **Payer le —**, to toll, to pay toll. **Pont sujet au —**, toll-bridge.

2. toll-house, toll-gate; toll-bar.

PÉAGER, ÈRE, péazhé, zhèr', *sm. f.* toll-gatherer, toll-collector; tollman *m.*

PÉAGER, ÈRE, *adj.* toll: relating to toll.

PEAU, pô, [Lat.: pellis; O. Fr. pel, skin], *sf.* [*Pl. Peaux*, pô-z.] 1. skin: *a*) the natural covering of the flesh of the animal body; *b*) scarf-skin, cuticle; *c*) *Fam.* the body; person, self; life; *d*) the hide of an animal which is taken to make parchment or leather; hide (of large animals); pelt, pell, fell; leather; *e*) the covering or coating of vegetables; husk; peel (of onions, oranges, etc.), rind. *a*) **Une — blanche et fine**, a smooth, white skin. **— rosée**, rosy skin. **— veloutée**, soft skin. **Maladie de —**, cutaneous disease. **Avoir la — bien mince**, *Fig.* to be thin-skinned, to be touchy. **N'avoir que les os et la —, n'avoir que la — sur les os, avoir la — collée sur les os**, to be nothing but skin and bone, to be rawboned. **Il a la — rude comme une décrottoire**, his skin is as rough as a shoe-brush. **Il est gras à pleine —**, his skin is ready to crack for fat. **Ne pas tenir dans sa —**, 1. to be overjoyed; 2. to be puffed up. **Ne pas durer, ne pas tenir dans sa —**, to lust after, to hanker after. **Cet homme ne saurait durer dans sa —**, that man cannot be easy one moment. **Enrager dans sa —, crever dans sa —**, to fret, to be ready to burst. **Il mourra dans sa —, il ne changera pas de —**, he will never amend. **Dans sa peau mourra le renard, le loup mourra dans sa —**, he'll die as he lived. **Il mourra dans la — d'un imbécile**, he will be a fool as long as he lives. **Je ne voudrais pas être dans la — de celui qui a fait cela**, I should not like to be in the shoes (place) of him that did that. **La—lui démange**, his skin itches. *b*) **Faire — neuve**, to get a new skin. *c*) **Craindre pour sa —, trembler pour sa —**, to keep out of harm's way. **Sauver sa —**, to save one's bacon. **Avoir soin de sa —**, to take good care of one's self. **Aimer sa —**, to be fond of one's self. **Faire bon marché de sa —**, to set little value upon one's life. **Risquer sa —**, to risk one's life. **Vendre bien cher sa —**, to sell one's life dearly. **Se charger de la — de quelqu'un**, to take charge of a person.

d) **— d'agneau**, lambskin. **— de chèvre**, goat-skin. **— de daim**, buck-skin. **— de bœuf**, ox-hide. **— de cheval**, horse-hide. **— de vache**, cow-hide. **Apprêter une —**, to dress a skin. **— préparée**, dressed skin, dressed hide. **— verte, — crue**, pelt; green, raw hide, skin. **— de vélin**, vellum. **Des gants de —**, leather gloves. **— de chien de mer, — de chien**, dog-fish skin. **— d'âne**, 1. ass's skin; 2. the name of the heroine of a fairy tale; 3. (in the masc.) the tale itself. **Contes de — d'âne**, fairy tales, child's tales. **— de tambour**, drum-head. **Tanner la — à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to hide, to give a person a hiding. **Coudre la — du renard à celle du lion**, *Fig.* to tack the fox's skin to the lion's. *Prov.*: **Il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir mis par terre**, you must not count your chickens before they are hatched.

2. † *Law-t.* pell, parchment; 3. scum, skim, froth (on liquid or unctuous substances)

PEAUCIER, pôsyé, *adj.* V. *Peaussier.*

PEAUSSERIE, pôs'ri, *sf.* skin-trade; fur-trade, peltry.

PEAUSSIER, pôsyé, *sm.* skinner, leather-dealer, fellmonger: a dealer in skins, hides or pelts.

PEAUSSIER, *adj. Anat.* (of muscles) cutaneous.

† **PEAUTRE**, pôtr', [orig. uncer.; perhaps Ang.-Sax.: bolster; O. H. Ger.: polstar; Ger.: Polster, a cushion], *sm.* 1. pallet: a small mean bed. **Envoyer quelqu'un au —, aux peautres**, to send a person off packing.

2. place of ill repute. **Aller au —**, to ruin, to run to ruin.

3. refined pewter: a kind of fard or paint; 4. boat.

PÉBRINE, pébrin, [Provenç.: pebrino, from pébré, pepper], *sf.* pebrine: a disease in silk-worms.

PEC, pèk, *adj. m.* new-salted (herring).

PÉCARI, pékari, [Carib], *sm. Zool.* peccary: *Dicotyles*, a genus of South American quadrupeds.

PECCABLE, pèkabl', [Lat.: peccāre, to sin], *adj.* peccable: liable to sin.

PECCADILLE, pèkadiy', [Span.: pecadillo, dim. of pecado, sin], *sf.* peccadillo, slight offence, petty fault.

PECCANT, E, pèkkân, ânt', [Lat.: peccans, sinning], *adj. Med.* peccant: morbid, bad, injurious to the body.

PECCATA, pèkkata, [Lat.: peccata, sins], *sm. Popul. lang.* ass, donkey, stupid fellow, a dolt.

PECCAVI, pèkkavi, [Lat., I have sinned], *sm.* peccavi: acknowledgment of an offence, repentance.

PECHBLENDE, pèshblând', [Ger.: Pech, pitch; Blende, sulphur], *sm. Miner.* pitch-blende, pechblende, pechuran: an ore of uranium of an iron-black colour.

PÊCHE, pêsh', [Lat.: persicum, *malum*, Persian apple], *sf.* peach: a well known fruit. **Le duvet de la —**, the down of a peach-skin. peach-down. **Noyau de —**, peach-stone. **Couleur de —**, peach-colour.

PÊCHE, pêsh', [pêcher, to fish], *sf.* 1. fishing: the act of catching fish. **— à la ligne**, angling, **— à la ligne de fond**, ground angling. **Ustensiles de —**, fishing-tackle. **Aller à la —**, to go a fishing. **Garde- —**, water-bailiff.

2. piscary, fishery; the right of fishing; 3. fishery: the trade of fishing; 4. fish (caught): 5. coral-fishery; pearl-fishery; 6. *Fig.* picking up, fishing up, drawing up. **La — miraculeuse**, the miraculous draught of fishes.

PÉCHÉ, péshé, [pécher, to sin; Lat.: peccatum, sin), *sm.* sin, tresspass, transgression, offence. **Faire, commettre un —**, to commit a sin. **Confesser ses péchés**, to confess one's sins. **— mortel**, mortal sin. **— véniel**, venial sin. **— de commission**, sin of commission. **— d'omission**, sin of omission. **Les sept péchés capitaux**, the seven capital sins. **— mignon**, besetting sin. **— original**, original sin. **Laid comme le —**, as ugly as sin. *Fig.*: **Se dire les sept péchés mortels**, to grossly insult each other. **Dire de quelqu'un les sept péchés mortels**, to say all one can against a person. **Rechercher les vieux péchés de quelqu'un**, to rake up a person's bygones. *Prov.*: **Péché avoué est à demi pardonné**, a sin confessed is half forgiven. **A tout péché miséricorde**, we must not desire the death of the sinner. **Que celui qui est sans péché, lui jette la première pierre**, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

PÉCHER, péshé-r, [Lat.: peccāre, to sin], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], 1. to sin, to trespass, to transgress, to offend. **— contre les commandements de Dieu**, to transgress God's commandments. **— contre l'honneur**, to transgress against the laws of honour. **— contre la bienséance**, to offend against decorum.

2. to offend; to be contrary(to); to err, to fail. **— contre le sens commun**, to be contrary to common sense. **— contre les règles de la langue**, to be contrary to the laws of the language. **Cette comédie pèche contre toutes les règles de l'art**, this comedy offends against all the rules of art. *Mol. Crit. École des f.* 7. **Ce raisonnement pèche par la base**, this reasoning is wrong at the very bottom. **Il vaut mieux — par trop de bonté que par trop de rigueur**, it is better to err on the side of mercy than on that of rigour. *La Bruy.* **— par trop de zèle**, to show too much zeal. **Ce n'est pas par là qu'il pèche**, that is not his failing.

3. to fail, to be deficient, to be wanting. **Ce vin pèche en couleur, par la couleur**, that wine is not of the right colour. **Ce tableau pèche par le coloris**, the colouring of that painting is not good. — *Prov.*: **Qui perd pèche**, losers are always in the wrong. **Autant pèche celui qui tient le sac que celui qui met dedans**, the receiver is as bad as the thief.

PÊCHER, pêshé, [pêche, peach], *sm. Bot.* peach, peach-tree: *Amygdalus persica.* **Couleur fleur de —**, peach colour.

PÊCHER, pêshé-r, [Lat.: piscari, to fish], *va.* 1. to fish: to draw out of water, to catch. **— une carpe**, to catch a carp. **— un étang**, to draw a pond. **— des perles**, to fish for pearls.

2. *Fig.* to pick up; to get; to find. **Où êtes-vous allé — cette nouvelle** ? where did you get that news ? **Où a-t-il pêché cela** ? where did he pick that up ? where did he get hold of that ?

PÊCHER, *vn.* to fish. **— à la ligne**, to angle. **— en eau trouble**, to fish in troubled waters. **— au plat**, *Fig.* to take out of the dish. *Prov.*: **Toujours pêche qui en prend un**, all is fish that comes to his net; a little is better than nothing.

PÊCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be fished; 2. to be found.

PÊCHERIE, pêsh'ri, *sf.* fishery: fishing-place.

PÉCHEUR, PÉCHERESSE, péshœr, sh'rès', *sm. f.* sinner, transgressor. **Vieux —** old sinner, old offender. **Dieu ne veut pas la mort du —**, the Lord desireth not the death of the sinner.

PÉCHEUR, PÉCHERESSE, *adj.* sinning, transgressing; sinful, wicked.

PÊCHEUR, EUSE, pêshœr, shœz', *sm. f.* fisher: a person who fishes: fisherman *m.* fisherwoman *f.* — **à la ligne**, angler. — *Prov.* **A bon pêcheur échappe anguille**, the cat does not see every mouse.

PÊCHEUR, EUSE, *adj.* fishing: pertaining to the catching of fish. **Bateau —**, fishing-boat, fisher-boat. **Bâtiment —**, fisherman.

PÊCHEUR, *sm. Ornith.* kingfisher. V. *Martin-pêcheur.*

PÉCORE, pékor', [Lat.: pecus, pecoris; *pl.* pecora, herds], *sf.* 1. animal; 2. *Fig.* lout, blockhead, goose, fool.

PECQUE, pèk', [Provenç. from Lat. pecus], *sf.* silly woman.

PECTATE, pèktat', *sm. Chem.* pectate a salt composed of pectic acid and a base.

PECTEUX, EUSE, pèktœ, tœz', *adj.* curdled; thick.

PECTINE, pèktin', *sf. Chem.* pectine, the gelatinizing principle of many fruits.

PECTINÉ, E, pèktiné, [Lat.: pecten, inis, a comb], *adj.* pectinate, pectinated, pectinal: comb-shaped, resembling in form the teeth of a comb. **Feuille pectinée**, *Bot.* pectinate leaf. **Muscle —**, *Anat.* pectinated muscle.

PECTINIBRANCHE, pèktinibrânsh', [Lat.: pecten, inis, comb; Gr.: βράγχια, shield],

adj. pectinibranchiate : having pectinated gills.

PECTINIBRANCHES, *smpl.* pentinibranchiata : an order of gastropods having pectinated branchiæ or gills.

PECTIQUE, pèktik', *adj. Chem.* pectic : noting a vegetable acid.

PECTORAL, E, pèktoral, [Lat. : pectoralis ; pectus, pectoris, the breast], *adj.* pectoral : *a*) pertaining to the breast ; *b*) *Med.* good for affections of the chest.

PECTORAL, *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* pectoral muscle ; **2.** pectoral : *a*) a medicine for relieving affections of the chest ; *b*) a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest ; **3.** breast-plate.

PECTORILOQUIE, pèktorilokui, [Lat. : pectus, pectoris, the breast ; loqui, to speak], *sf. Med.* pertoriloquy, pectoriloquism : voice coming from the chest on applying the stethoscope.

PÉCULAT, pékula, [Lat. : peculatus ; peculium, savings], *sm.* peculation, embezzlement (of public money).

PÉCULATEUR, pékulatœr, *sm.* peculator, embezzler (of public money).

PÉCULE, pékul', [Lat. : peculium, private property], *sm.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* peculium (of a slave) **2.** savings, hoard, store ; **3.** stock of money : money.

† **PÉCUNE**, pékun', [Lat. : pecunia, money], *sf.* money, cash.

PÉCUNIAIRE, pékunièr', *adj.* pecuniary : *a*) relating to money ; *b*) consisting of money. **Des embarras pécuniaires**, pecuniary embarrassments. **Peine —**, pecuniary penalty, fine.

PÉCUNIAIRE, *sm.* money.

PÉCUNIAIREMENT, pékunièr'mân-t, *adv.* pecuniarily : in a pecuniary manner.

PÉCUNIEUX, EUSE, pékuniœ, œz', *adj. Fam.* moneyed, † pecunious : having money.

PÉDAGOGIE, pédagozhi, [Gr. : παιδαγωγία], *sf.* **1.** pedagogy : instruction, education of children ; the art of bringing up youth ; **2.** public school.

PÉDAGOGIQUE, pédagozhik', *adj.* pedagogic, pedagogical : *a*) relating to pedagogy ; *b*) pertaining to a pedagogue.

PÉDAGOGISME, pédagozhism', *sm.* pedagogism : the character or manners of a pedagogue.

PÉDAGOGUE, pédagog', [Gr. : παῖς, παιδὸς, a boy ; ἄγειν, to lead], *sm.* pedagogue : *a*) teacher of children ; schoolmaster ; *b*) pedant.

PÉDAGOGUE, *adj.* pedagogical.

PÉDALE, pédal', [Lat. : pedalis ; pes, pedis, foot], *sf.* **1.** pedal : *a*) pedal-stop ; a key moved by the foot, in an organ, a piano-forte or harp ; *b*) one of the largest pipes of an organ, played and stopped with the foot ; **2.** *Mus.* pedal-note : holding-note ; **3.** *Cycl.* pedal ; **4.** *Technol.* treadle, foot-board. **— caoutchouc**, rubber pedal. **— à scie**, rat-trap pedal. **— extensible**, adjustable pedal.

PÉDALÉ, E, pédalé, *adj. Bot.* pedate : palmate, palmately cleft.

PÉDALER, pédalé-r, *vn.* to pedal, to ride a bicycle ; *Fam.* to bike.

PÉDALEUR, EUSE, pédalœr, œz', *smf.* cyclist, wheelman, wheel woman.

PÉDALIER, pédalié, *sm. Cycl.* crank, pedal gear.

PÉDALIFIDE, pédalifid', [pédale ; Lat. : findere, to split], *adj. Bot.* pedatifid : whose parts are not entirely separated, but divided in a pedate manner.

PÉDALINERVE, pédalinèrv', **PÉDALINERVÉ, E**, pédalinèrvé, [pédale, nerf], *adj. Bot.* pedalinerved : having three nerves, of which the lateral are branched.

PÉDANÉ, pédané, [Lat. : pedaneus ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* standing : said of judges who formerly tried cases standing up.

PÉDANT, E, pédân-t, ânt', [Ital. : pedante. from Gr. παῖς, παιδὸς, boy], *sm. f.* **1.** pedant : a person who makes a vain display of his or her learning ; **2.** formalist ; punctilious person ; **3.** (in the masc.) pedant : schoolmaster.

PÉDANT, E, *adj.* pedantic, pedantical : pertaining to a pedant or pedantry.

PÉDANTAILLE, pédântây', *sf.* **1.** pedanty : assembly of pedants ; **2.** pedant.

PÉDANTER, pédânté-r, *vn.* to pedantize, to play the pedant.

PÉDANTERIE, pédânt'ri, *sf.* **1.** pedantry : vain ostentation of learning ; **2.** † pedantism : the state or employment of a pedagogue.

PÉDANTESQUE, pédântèsk', *adj.* pedantic, pedantical : pertaining to a pedant.

PÉDANTESQUEMENT, pédântèskœmân-t, *adv.* pedantically.

PÉDANTISER, pédântizé-r, *vn.* to pedantize, to play the pedant.

PÉDANTISME, pédântism', *sm.* pedantry ; the manners or character of a pedant.

PÉDATIFIDE, pédatifid', *adj. Bot.* V. *Pédalifide.*

PÉDÉRASTE, péderast, [Gr. : παῖς, παιδὸς, boy ; ἐρᾶν, to love], *sm.* pederast.

PÉDÉRASTIE, pédérasti, [pédéraste], *sf.* pederasty : unnatural commerce of males with males, sodomy.

PÉDESTRE, pédèstr', [Lat. : pedestris ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* pedestrian : *a*) on foot ; *b*) going on foot ; pedestrious ; *c*) performed on foot. **Statue —**, pedestrian statue. **Excursion, course —**, pedestrian excursion, walk.

PÉDESTREMENT, pédèstrœmân-t, *adv.* on foot. **Aller —**, to walk, to go on foot. **Voyager —**, to pedestrianize, in travel on foot.

PÉDIAL, E, pédial, [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Anat. Bot.* pedial : relating to the foot.

PÉDICELLE, pédicèl', [Lat. : pedicellus ; pes, pedis, foot], *sm. Bot.* pedicel, pedicle : the ultimate division of a common pedúncle.

PÉDICELLÉ, E, pédisèllé, *adj.* pedicellate, pedicelled : supported by a pedicel.

PÉDICULAIRE, pédikulèr', [Lat. : pediculus, lousy], *adj. Med.* pedicular, lousy (disease).

PÉDICULAIRE, *sf. Bot.* lousewort : *Pedicularis*, a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

PÉDICULE, pédikul', [Lat. : pediculus ; ped, pedis, foot), *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* pedicle, foot-stalk, stalk, peduncle ; **2.** stipe, stem (of fungi) ; **3.** *Anat.* neck.

PÉDICULÉ, E, pédiculé, *adj.* pedunculate, pedicellate, pedicelled : supported by a pedicle.

PÉDICURE, pédikur', [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot ; curare, to take care of], **1.** *sm.* pedicure, corn-cutter ; **2.** *Adj.* corn-cutting.

PÉDIEUX, EUSE, pédiœ, œs, [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot], *adj. Anat.* pertaining to the foot. **L'artère pédieuse**, the dorsalis pedis artery.

PÉDIFORME, pédiform', [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot ; forme], *adj.* footshaped, pediform.

PÉDILANTHE, pédilânt', *sm. Bot.* pedilanthus : a genus of South American plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

PÉDILUVE, pédiluv', [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot ; luere, to wash], *sm. Med.* footbath, pediluvium.

PÉDIMANE, pédiman', [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot, manus, hand], *sm. Zool.* pedimane : a marsupial animal, having a thumb on the hind feet.

PÉDIPALPE, pédipap', [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot ; palpus, palp], *adj. Entom.* pedipalpous : pertaining to the pedipalps.

PÉDIPALPES, *smpl. Entom.* pedipalps, pedipalpi : an order of spiders.

PÉDOMÈTRE, pédomètr', [Lat. : pes, pedis, foot ; metrum, measure], *sm.* pedometer : an instrument for ascertaining the distance passed over ; perambulator, odometer.

PÉDONCULAIRE, pédônkulèr, *adj.* peduncular : pertaining to a peduncle.

PÉDONCULE, pédônkul', [Lat. : pedunculus ; pes, pedis, support], *sm.* peduncle : *a*) *Bot.* the stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant ; foot-stalk, stalk ; *b*) *Zool.* stalk, stem ; *c*) *Anat.* prolongation or appendice of the encephalon.

PÉDONCULÉ, E, pédônkulé, *adj. Bot.* peduncled, pedunculate, pedunculated : having a peduncle.

PÉGASE, pégaz', *sm.* **1.** Pegasus : *a*) *Mythol.* a winged horse ; *b*) *Astron.* a northern constellation ; **2.** *Fig.* poetry.

PEGMATITE, pègmatit', *sf. Miner.* pegmatite : a variety of granite.

PÉGOMANCIE, pégomânsi [Gr. : πηγή, fountain ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* pegomancy : divination by means of fountains.

PÈGRE, pegr', *sf. Slang.* thief, prig. **La haute —**, the swell mob (of thieves). **Un membre de la haute —**, a member of the swell mob.

PEHLVI, pèlvi, *sm.* Pehlevi : a Persian language, in use during the period of the Sassanides.

PEIGNAGE, pènyazh', [peigner, to comb], *sm.* combing (wool, etc.).

PEIGNE, pèny', [Lat. : pecten, comb], *sm.* **1.** comb **Les dents d'un —**, the teeth of a comb. **Le dos d'un —**, the back of a comb. **— à double rangée**, double comb. **Le champ d'un —**, the bridge of a comb. **— à chignon**, back comb. **— fin**, small-toothed comb. **— de toillette**, dressing comb. **Brosse à nettoyer des peignes**, comb-brush. **Étui à —**, comb-case. **— d'ivoire**, ivory comb. **— d'écaille**, tortoise-shell comb. **Se donner un coup de —**, to comb one's head ; *Fig.* to fight together. **Donner un coup de — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a combing ; *Fig.* to ill-treat a person. **Être sale comme un —**, to be filthy dirty.

2. card : an instrument for combing wool or flax ; **3.** comb : *a*) anything resembling a comb ; *b*) an instrument for cleaning and separating the cotton, before spinning ; *c*) wool comb ; an instrument used in laying smooth the wool ; *d*) chasing tool, screwing tool, comb-screwing tool : a screw-cutting tool ; **4.** *Weav.* reed, slay, sley (of a loom) ; **5.** toothed marbling tool.

6. pecten, scallop : a genus of marine bivalves ; **7.** *Bot.* **— de Vénus**, Lady's-comb.

PEIGNÉ, E, pènyé, *adj.* **1.** combed. **Il est — à la diable**, his hair is very rough. **Mal —**, uncombed. (Substantively) **Un mal —**, an ill-dressed, slovenly man.

2. kept. **Un jardin bien —**, a well kept garden.

3. worked up, elaborate. **Un style trop —**, too elaborate a style.

PEIGNÉE, pènyé, *sf.* cardful (of wool).

PEIGNER, pènyé-r, [peigne, a comb], *va.* **1.** to comb : to adjust the hair with a comb ; **2.** to comb the hair of ; to comb the head of ; **3.** *Technol.* to card, to comb (wool, etc.) ; **4.** *Fig.* to polish (style) ; **5.** *Popul. lang.* to thrash, to drub, to beat.

PEIGNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to comb one's self, to comb one's hair, to comb one's head; 2. *Popul. lang.* to beat, to thrash each other.

† **PEIGNERAN**, pèny'rân, *sm.* comb-maker.

PEIGNERIE, pènyœri, *sf.* comb manufactory, comb-making, comb-trade.

PEIGNEUR, EUSE, pènyœr, nyœz', *sm. f. Technol.* 1. comber (of wool, etc.); 2. (in the fem.) combing machine.

PEIGNIER, pènyié, *sm.* 1. comb-maker; 2 reed-maker.

PEIGNOIR, pènywar' [peigner, to comb], *sm.* 1. combing-cloth; 2. bathing-gown; 3. fibre of hemp; 4. *pl.* noils: combings of wool.

PEIGNURES, pènyur', *sfpl.* combings; hair combed out.

PEILLES, pèy' *sfpl. Paper-mak.* rags.

PEILLIER, pèyé, *sm.* rag-picker.

PEINANT, E, pènàn, ànt', *adj.* grieving, afflicting, painful, sorrowful.

PEINCHBEC, panshbèk, *sm.* pinch-beck: alloy of copper and zinc.

PEINDRE, pandr', [Lat.: pingĕre, to paint], *va.* [Conj. like craindre]. 1. to paint: *a*) to represent by colours; to portray, to draw the likeness of in colours; *b*) to cover or coat with paint or colours; to colour; *c*) *Fig.* to portray, to depict, to describe, to represent, to picture; *d*) to diversify with colours; to deck, to deck out, to adorn. *a*) **— un homme**, to paint a man's portrait. **— un paysage**, to paint a landscape. **— quelqu'un en pied**, to paint a full length portrait of a person. **— l'histoire**, to paint historical pictures, to be an historical painter. **— le portrait**, to paint portraits, to be a portrait-painter. **Une personne faite à —** a strikingly handsome person. **Elle est faite à —**, she is a perfect picture. **Achever de —**, to complete the ruin of (a person). **Se faire —**, to have one's picture drawn, one's likeness taken. **Il s'est fait — en pied**, he has had his portrait in full length taken. *b*) **— un mur**, to paint a wall. **Leur coutume est de — leurs lèvres**, it is their custom to paint their lips. *c*) **On nous avait peint les habitants comme des êtres stupides**, the inhabitants had been represented to us as stupid beings. **J'ai peint à ses yeux le trouble de votre âme**, I represented your anxiety to him. **— tout en beau**, to show the bright side of everything. **Ce trait peint l'homme depuis la tête jusqu'aux pieds**, this trait shows exactly what the man is. **Cela peint la situation**. that represents the situation. **La terreur est peinte sur son visage**, terror was marked in his face. *d*) **— une galerie**, to paint a gallery. [*Fig.*:] **Le soleil peint nos champs des plus vives couleurs**, the sun illumines our fields with bright colours.

2. to write.

PEINDRE, *vn.* 1. to paint: to practise painting. **Apprendre à —**, to learn painting. **L'art de —**, painting, the art of painting. **— d'après nature**, to paint from nature. **— dans le goût d'une école**, to paint after the style of a school. **— sur toile, sur verre, sur porcelaine, sur vélin**, to paint on canvas on glass, on porcelain, on vellum. **— à l'huile**, to paint in oil-colours. **— à l'aquarelle**, to paint in water-colours. **— à fresque**, to paint in fresco.

2. to write. **— bien**, to write well.

PEINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to paint one's self, to draw one's own picture. **Il s'est peint lui-même**, he painted his own portrait. **S'achever de —**, *Fig.* to complete one's ruin, to ruin one's self. 2. *Fig.* to depict one's self; 3. to be adorned, to be decked; 4. to be painted; to be formed; to be visible, to appear; to be reflected. **Les objets se peignent naturellement dans une onde claire et paisible**, the objects are reflected in a clear tranquil stream. *Fig.*: **La candeur de son âme se peignait sur son front et dans ses yeux**, the candour of her soul appeared in the expression of her face. **La douleur se peignait sur son visage**, grief was depicted in his face. **Le sentiment de l'honneur se peint dans tous ses traits**, a feeling of honour appears in all his features.

PEINE, pèn', [Lat.: pœna], *sf.* 1. pain: *a*) punishment, penalty; *b*) suffering, torment; *c*) mental suffering, torment, anguish, sorrow, grief, affliction; vexation; *d*) uneasiness of mind, disquietude, anxiety, trouble; *e*) pains, toil, labour, trouble. *a*) **Porter la — de son crime**, to bear the penalty of one's crime. **Infliger une —**, to inflict a punishment. **Subir sa —**, to undergo one's punishment. **— arbitraire**, arbitrary punishment. **Les peines éternelles**, the torments of hell. **Une âme en —**, a tormented spirit. **Sous — d'amende**, under penalty of a fine. **Sous les peines de droit**, under penalty of being punished according to the law. **La — de mort**, capital punishment. **Défendre quelque chose sous — de mort**, to forbid a thing on pain of death. *b*) **Les peines du corps**, bodily pain. *c*) **Les peines de l'esprit**, the torments of the mind. **Adoucir les peines de quelqu'un**, to alleviate a person's grief. **Partager les peines de quelqu'un**, to share in a person's sorrow. **Faire de la — à quelqu'un**, to give pain to a person. **Ce pauvre homme me fait —**, I feel sorry for that poor man. **Cela fait vraiment — à voir**, it really hurts one to see it. *d*) **Voilà ce qui me met en —**, that is what makes me anxious. **Je suis fort en — de savoir ce qu'il fait**, I am very anxious to know what he is doing. **J'ai eu bien de la — à en venir à bout**, I had considerable difficulty to succeed. **Il ne se met guère en — de ce qui peut nous arriver**, he is very little concerned with what might happen to us. **Il n'y a rien qui me fasse plus de —**, nothing makes me more uneasy. **Je suis en — de votre santé**, I am anxious to know how you are. **Être en — de sa personne**, to be anxious about one's self. *e*) **Se donner de la —**, to take trouble. **Travaillez, prenez de la —**, work, take pains. **Épargner à quelqu'un une —**, to save a person trouble. **Perdre sa —, ses peines**, to have one's labour for one's trouble. **C'est — perdue**, it is labour in vain. **En être pour sa —**, to have one's trouble for nothing. **Mourir à la —**, to perish, to fall in the attempt. **La chose en vaut bien la —**, it is well worth while. **Cela n'en vaut pas la —, ce n'est pas la —**, that is not worth while. **Il a pris la — de venir me voir**, he took the trouble to come to see me. **Prenez la — de vous asseoir**, pray, take a seat. **Homme de —**, porter, labourer, drudge. *Prov.*: **Nul bien sans peine**, nothing to be had without trouble. **A chaque jour suffit sa peine**, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. **Toute peine mérite salaire**, every labourer is worthy of his hire. **Peine de vilain est compté pour rien**, the troubles of the poor man are counted for nothing.

2. difficulty, embarrassment, trouble, ado. **Avoir de la — à faire sa fortune**, to find it hard to make one's fortune. **Avoir de la — à marcher**, to walk with difficulty. **Avoir de la — à parler**, to have an impediment in one's speech. **On a eu toutes les peines du monde à l'empêcher d'y aller**, there was no end of trouble to prevent him from going there. **Il semble que vous ayez — à me reconnaître**, you do not seem to remember me.

3. reluctance. **Il eut une — extrême à m'aborder**, he accosted me very reluctantly. **J'ai de la — à croire cela**, I can scarcely believe it.

A PEINE, *adv. phr.* hardly, scarcely: *a*) a moment since; (with *que*) no sooner... as; *b*) barely, scarce, almost not; *c*) not quite, not wholly; *d*) with difficulty, scarce, hard. *a*) **A — le soleil fait ouvrir les boutiques**, the shops are scarcely open at sunrise. **A — étions-nous entrés**, we had scarcely got in. **Nous étions à — assis**, we had scarcely sat down. **A — une résolution était-elle prise que**,.. a resolution had scarcely been taken when... *b*) **Il a à — le nécessaire**, he has barely enough to live upon. **Il sait à — lire**, he can scarcely read. **Il est à — jour, à — est-il jour**, it is hardly yet light. *c*) **Elle avait à — quarante ans**, she was scarcely forty. *d*) **Il se soutient à —**, he can scarcely stand **On voit à — à se conduire**, we can scarcely see our way. **A grand' peine, à toute —**, with great difficulty; with much ado. **Elle me regardait à —**, she hardly looked at me.

AVEC PEINE, *adv. phr.* 1. with difficulty; 2. with regret; reluctantly.

SANS PEINE, *adv. phr.* 1. easily, without difficulty. **Faire sans — deux lieues en une heure**, to go two leagues easily in an hour. **Vous consentez sans — à ne plus me revoir**, you easily consent never to see me again. **Il embrasse sans — les plus grandes difficultés**, he easily understands the most difficult things.

2. willingly. **Je ferai cette démarche sans —**, I will willi gly take that step.

PEINÉ, E, pêné, *adj.* grieved, afflicted, sorry, concerned. *Fig.* elaborate, laboured, stiff.

PEINER, pèné-r, *va.* 1. to fatigue; to give (a person) trouble; 2. to pain, to give pain to, to distress, to afflict, to grieve; to concern. **Cette nouvelle me peine**, that news distresses me.

PEINER, *vn.* 1. to fatigue one's self, to toil, to labour hard. **Des chevaux qui peinent beaucoup à tirer des bateaux**, horses that labour hard in drawing boats. **Il peinait quelquefois à parler**, sometimes he could scarcely speak.

2. to be overloaded; 3. to be reluctant, to be loath, to be disliking, to be uninclined.

PEINER, (SE), *v. refl.* to pain one's self, to take pains, to take trouble, to labour. **Il faut se trop — pour avoir de l'esprit**, one must labour too hard to have wit.

PEINT, E, pan-t, ant', *pa. p.* of *Peindre*, painted; coloured. **Toiles peintes**, prints. **Papiers peints**, paper-hangings.

PEINTRE, pantr', [Low Lat.: pinctor; Lat.: pictor], *sm.* 1. painter: *a*) one who practises painting; *b*) *Fig.* describer, portrayer. *a*) **— d'histoire**, historical painter. **— de portraits**, portrait-painter **— sur verre**, glass-painter. **— de décor**, scene painter. **— en bâtiments**, house-painter. **— d'enseignes**, sign-painter. **— héraldique**, herald painter, painter-stainer. *b*) **Pline et Buffon sont les peintres de la nature**, Pliny and Buffon are the painters of nature.

2. (sometimes, in the feminine) paintress: female painter.

PEINTRE *adj.* painting, that paints. **Femme —**, paintress.

PEINTRESSE, pantrès', *sf.* paintress.

† **PEINTURAGE**, panturazh, *sm.* 1.

painting; 2. daub, daubing : bad picture.

PEINTURE, pantur', [Lat. : pictura], *sf.* painting : *a*) the art of representing objects by colours; *b*) picture, the work of a painter; *c*) picture, likeness, resemblance painted; portrait; *d*) colour laid on; paint; *e*) *Fig.* picture, description. *a*) — **à fresque**, painting in fresco, fresco painting. — **en détrempe**, distemper-painting. — **à l'huile**, oil-painting. — **à l'aquarelle**, painting in water-colours. — **lumineuse**, luminous paint. — **en mosaïque**, mosaic painting. — **sur verre**, painting on glass, glass-staining. — **sur émail**, painting on enamel. — **sur toile**, painting on canvas. — **en miniature**, miniature painting. — **de portraits**, portrait-painting. — **de paysage**, landscape-painting. **École de —**, school of painting. **Faire de la —**, *a*) to paint; *b*) to study painting. *b*) **Une belle —**, a fine painting. **Les peintures de Michel-Ange**, Michael-Angelo's paintings. **Galerie de —**, picture-gallery. **Faire une —**, to paint, to draw a picture. **Cela est fait comme une —**, *Fam.* that is well done. *e*) **La — que la chaire fait de nos vices**, our vices as they are described by the clergy.

EN PEINTURE, *adv. phr.* 1. painted; 2. *Fig.* apparently, in appearance; in semblance only; 3. in effigy. **Je ne voudrais pas y être, même en —**, I would not even like to be suspected of being there.

PEINTURER, panturé-r, *va.* 1. to paint roughly; 2. to daub.

PEINTUREUR, panturœr, *sm.* dauber : bad painter.

PEINTURLURER, panturluré-r *va.* to daub, to paint badly.

PÉJORATIF, IVE, pèzhoratif, tiv', [Lat. : pejor, worse], *adj. Gram.* 1. lessening the quality (as a termination); 2. taken in a bad sense.

PEKAN, pœkân, *sm. Zool.* pekan, fisher : *Martes Canadensis*, a quadruped of the weasel family.

PÉKIN, pékan, *sm.* 1. *Geog.* Pekin; 2. pekin : a Chinese tissue; 3. (in a bad sense) civilian, toff.

PEKO, pœko, **PEKOË**, pœkoe', *sm.* pekoe : a kind of black tea.

PELADE pœlad', [peler], *sf. Med.* alopecy, scurf, fox-evil.

PELAGE, pœlazh', [poil], *sm.* hair, colour of the hair (of horses, deer, etc.).

PÉLAGE, pélazh', *pnm.* Pelagius.

PÉLAGIANISME, pélazhianism', *sm. Eccles. Hist.* pelagianism : the doctrines of Pelagius [a British monk in the 4th century].

PÉLAGIEN, ENNE, pélazhyan, èn', *adj.* pelagian : pertaining to Pelagius or pelagianism.

PÉLAGIEN, *sm.* pelagian : a follower of Pelagius.

PÉLAGIEN, ENNE, pélazhyan, èn', [Gr.: πέλαγος, the sea], *adj.* pelagian, sea : living in the deep sea.

PÉLAGIQUE, pélazhik', *adj.* pelagic, pelagian : relating to the deep sea.

PELAN, plân, *sm.* bark.

PELARD, pœlar, [peler], *adj. m.* (of wood) barked, stripped of bark.

PÉLARGONIQUE, pélargonik, *adj. Chem.* pelargonic : noting an acid obtained from pelargonium roseum.

PÉLARGONIUM, pélargoniom, [Gr. : πελαργός, stork], *sm. Bot.* pelargonium, stork's-bill : a genus of plants of the order geraniaceæ.

PÉLASGES, pélazh', *smpl.* Pelasgians, Pelasgi : the name of the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

PÉLASGIEN, ENNE, pélaszhyan, èn', **PÉLASGIQUE**, pélaszhik', *adj.* Pelasgian, Pelasgic : pertaining to the Pelasgians.

PELÉ, E, pœlé, *adj.* 1. peeled; naked, bare; 2. bare-headed, bald-headed, bald.

PELÉ, *sm.* 1. bald-headed person, baldpate; 2. ragamuffin. **Il y avait quatre pelés et un tondu**, there was nothing but tag-rag and bobtail.

PÉLÉCOÏDE, pélékoïd', [Gr. : πέλεκυς, axe; εἶδος, form], *sf. Geom.* pelecoid : a figure in the form of a hatchet.

PÊLE-MÊLE, pèl'mêl', [orig. uncert.; perhaps, pelle, shovel and mêler, to mix up, as with a shovel], *adv.* pell-mell, confusedly, disorderly, helter-skelter.

PÊLE-MÊLE, *sm.* 1. pell-mell, confusion; 2. promiscuous order.

PÊLE-MÊLER, pèl'mêlé-r, *va.* to jumble together.

PELER, pœlè-r, [Lat. : pelāre, to deprive of; pilus, a hair or pellis, a skin], *va.* [the e is changed into è before a mute syllable : *Je pèle*; *je pelais*; *le pelai*; *je pèlerai*; *je pèlerais*; *que je pèle*; *pelant*; *pelé.*] 1. to peel : to take off the bark, to strip off; 2 to pare (a fruit); 3. to pare off (turf); 4. to strip off hair; 5. to scald (a pig). — **une pomme, une orange**, to peel an apple, an orange. — **des oignons, une langue de bœuf**, to skin onions, a neat's tongue.

PELER, *vn.* (of skin) to peel off, to come off.

PELER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of hair) to come out; 2. (of skin, bark or rind) to peel off, to come off; to peel.

PÈLERIN, E, pèl'ran, rin', [Lat. : peregrinus, traveller], *sm. f.* 1. pilgrim : *a*) one who travels to hallowed places : *b*) palmer (returned from the Holy Land); *c*) traveller. *Prov.* : **Rouge au soir, blanc au matin, c'est la journée du pèlerin**, evening red and morning gray are the signs of a fair day.

2, *Fam.* fellow, knave *m.*, jade *f.*

PÈLERINAGE, pèl'rinazh', *sm.* 1. pilgrimage : *a*) a journey undertaken to a hallowed place; *b*) *Fig.* the journey of life. **Faire le — de**, *Fig.* the journey of life. **Faire le — de, aller en — à**, to make a pilgrimage to, to go on a pilgrimage to.

2. resort of pilgrims.

PÈLERINE, pèl'rin', [from pèlerin], *sf.* 1. pelerine, tippet : a lady's long cape; 2. *Conchyl.* pecten, scallop.

PÉLICAN, pélikan, [Low Lat. : pelicanus, from Gr. πελεκάν], *sm.* 1. pelican : *a*) *Ornith.* a species of water-fowls; *b*) *Chem.* an alembic having two beaks or tubes; *c*) *Surg.* an instrument for extracting teeth; 2. *Join.* iron-dog, holdfast.

PELIN, pœlan, *sm.* lime-water (for dressing leather).

PÉLIOME, péliom', *sm. Med.* pelioma : livid spot, bruise.

PELISSE, plis', [Lat. : pellicia; pellis, skin], *sf.* pelisse : *a*) a furred robe or coat; *b*) a silk coat worn by ladies; *c*) a short coat worn by hussars; *d*) wadded cloak.

PELLAGE, pèlazh', *sm.* shovelling.

PELLAGRE, pèlagr', [Lat. : pellis, skin; Gr. : ἄγρα, affection], *sf. Med.* pellagra : a disease affecting the skin.

PELLE, pèl', [Lat. : pala], *sf.* shovel. — **à feu**, fire-shovel. — **de four**, oven-peel. **Remuer à (or avec) la —**, to shovel. **Remuer l'argent à la —**, *Fig.* to be exceedingly rich, to roll in riches. **La — se moque du fourgon**, the pot calls the kettle black. **Ramasser une —**, *Fam.* to come a cropper; *in rowing*, to catch a crab.

PELLÉE, pèlé, **PELLERÉE**, pèl'ré, **PELLETÉE**, pèl'té, *sf.* shovelful.

PELLER, pèlé-r, *va.* to shovel : to take up and throw with a shovel.

PELLERON pèlrôn, *sm.* small shovel; baker's peel.

PELLETAGE, pèl'tazh', *sm.* shovelling.

PELLETÉE, pèl'té, *sf.* V. *Pellée.*

PELLETER, pèl'té-r, *va.* to shovel.

PELLETERIE, pèl'tri, [pelletier], *sf.* 1. peltry : skins with the fur on them; 2. furriery, fur-trade.

PELLETIER, IÈRE, pèl'tyé, tyèr', [Lat. : pellis, skin], *sm. f.* furrier, dealer in furs.

PELLEVERSAGE, pèlversazh, *sm.* spade-tilling.

PELLEVERSER, pèl'vèrsé-r, [pelle; verser, to turn], *va. Agr.* to spade : to turn up the ground with a spade.

PELLEVERSOIR, pèlverswar, *sm.* spade formed with two blades for turning up the soil.

PELLICULAGE, pèlikulazh, *sm. Phot.* filming.

PELLICULE, pèllikul', [Lat. : pellicula, from pellis, skin], *sf.* pellicle : *a*) film, thin skin or membrane; *b*) *Chem.* a film which forms on the surface of a saline solution during evaporation; *Phot.* film. **Porte- —**, film-holder. — **sensible**, sensitized film.

PELLICULER, pèlikulé-r, *va. Phot.* to film. — **un cliché**, to film a negative.

PELLISSON, pèlison, [Paul], miscellaneous writer (1624-1693).

PELLUCIDE, pèllusid', [Lat. : per, through; lucidus, clear, shining], *adj. Phys.* pellucid, transparent.

PELLUCIDITÉ, pèllusidité, *sf. Phys.* pellucidity, pellucidness, transparency.

PÉLOPIUM, pélopiom, *sm. Chem.* pelopium : a metal.

PÉLOPONÈSE, péloponèz', *sm. Geog.* Peloponnesus. [Written also *Péloponnèse.*]

PÉLOPONÉSIEN, ENNE, péloponézyan, èn', *adj.* or *sm. f.* Peloponnesian.

PELOTAGE, plotazh', *sm.* 1. winding (skeins into balls); 2. pelotage : packs of vigonia wool; 3. hair of kid; 4. (at billards and tennis) inobservance of the rules of the game.

PELOTE, plot', [Low Lat. : pilotta; Lat. : pila, ball], *sf.* 1. ball (of thread, silk, etc.) 2. pin-cushion; 3. ball (of snow). — **de neige**, snow-ball.

4. round sum, hoard. **Cela fait une — au bout de quelque temps**, it makes a good round sum in time. **Faire sa —**, to feather one's nest.

5. blaze, star (on a horse's forehead).

PELOTER, ploté-r, *va.* 1. to wind (thread, etc.); 2. to make up into a ball; 3. *Popul. lang.* to bang, to beat, to handle roughly, to bemaul; 4. *Fam.* to pet, to fondle (a person, in order to obtain something).

PELOTER, *vn.* (at tennis) to throw the balls about. — **en attendant partie**, *Fig.* to keep one's hand in till the game begins.

PELOTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be wound; 2. to roll round; 3. to bemaul each other, to beat each other.

PELOTEUR, EUSE, plotœr, tœz', *sm. f.* winder (of thread); *Fam.* one who fondles or caresses.

PELOTON, plotôn, *sm.* 1. ball (of thread, silk, wool, etc.). **Se mettre en —**, to roll one's self up.

2. lump (of fat); 3. **tennis-ball**; 4. *Fig.* group, knot, cluster. **Le peuple s'assemble dans les places par pelotons**, groups of people

gather in the public places. **Un — de mouches à miel**, a cluster of bees.

5. *Milit.* platoon : *a*) a small body of soldiers ; *b*) subdivision of a battalion or squadron. **Feu de —**, platoon-firing.

PELOTONNER, plotoné-r, *va.* to wind (thread).

PELOTONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be rolled up ; 2. to roll itself up ; 3. (of persons) to roll one's self up ; to double one's self up, to double up ; to gather up one's limbs ; 4. (of animals) to roll itself up, to gather into a round mass ; 5. to gather in groups, to form a cluster.

PELOUSE, plouz', [from poil, hair, down ; it is a colloquial form of pelleuse ; Lat. : pilosus, hairy]. *sf.* 1. lawn, grass-plot ; greensward ; 2. *a*) paddock : a small field in which horses are exercised to run ; *b*) the grounds around a race-course.

PELTASTE, pèltast', [Gr. : πελταστής, armed with a buckler], *sm. Antiq.* peltastes, targeteer.

PELTE, pèlt', [Gr. : πέλτη], *sf. Antiq.* pelta, pelt : a small, light shield.

PELTÉ, E, pèlté, *adj. Nat. Hist.* peltate, peltated : *a*) shield-shaped ; *b*) *Bot.* noting a leaf the petiole of which is attached to some point within the margin.

PELTIFORME, pèltifòrm', *adj.* peltate, peltated, shield-shaped.

PELTINERVE, peltinèrv', [Lat. : pelta, shield ; nervus, nerve], *adj. Bot.* peltinerved : having nerves radiating from the centre.

PELU, E, pœlu, *adj.* hairy : covered with hair. V. *Poilu.*

PELUCHE, plush', [Eng. : plush], *sf.* plush, shag.

PELUCHÉ, E, plushé, *adj.* plushy, shaggy.

PELUCHER, plushé-r, *vn.* to wear rough, to become shaggy.

PELUCHEUX, EUSE, plushœ, œz', *adj.* plushy, shaggy.

PELURE, plur', [peler], *sf.* 1. paring, peel. **— d'oignon**, 1. onion-peel ; 2. foreign-post paper. **— pelure**, foreign -postpaper. **— de poire**, pear-parings.

2. *Fam.* thin coat.

PELVIEN, ENNE, pèlvyan, èn', [Lat. : pelvis, basin], *adj. Anat.* pelvic : relating to the pelvis.

PELVIFORME, pèlviform', *adj. Anat.* basin-shaped.

PELVIMÈTRE, pèlvimètr', [pelvis ; mètre] *sm. Surg.* pelvimeter : an instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

PELVIMÉTRIE, pelvimétri, *sf. Surg.* pelvimetry : the art or process of measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

PEMMICAN, pènmikan, [Eng.], *sm.* pemmican : meat cured, pulverized and mixed with fat.

PEMPHIGUS, panfigus, [Gr. : πέμφιξ, πέμφιγος, pustule], *sm. Med.* pemphigus : a cutaneous disease ; (in Ireland) white blisters, burnt holes, eating hive.

† **PENAILLE**, pœnây, [Lat. : pannus, rag], *sf.* crew of monks.

† **PENAILLERIE**, pœnayeri, *sf.* rags, band of ragamuffins.

† **PENAILLON**, pœnâyôn, *sm.* 1. rag ; 2. (disparagingly) monk.

PÉNAL, E, pénal, [Lat.: pœnalis ; pœna, punishment], *adj.* penal : enacting punishment. **Loi pénale**, penal law. **Code —**, penal code. **Sanction pénale**, penalty.

PÉNALITÉ, pénalité, *sf.* 1. penalty : quality of being penal ; 2. body of penal law.

PENARD, pœnar, *sm.* old dotard, old libertine.

PÉNATES, pénat', [Lat.], *smpl.* 1. penates household gods ; 2. *Fig.* home. **Je reverrai mes — chéris**, I shall see my beloved home again.

PÉNATES, *adj. pl.* household. **Dieux —**, household gods, penates.

PENAUD, E, pœnô, nôd', [peine], *adj.* abashed, down in the mouth, out of countenance, sheepish.

PENCHANT, E, pânshân, ânt', [pencher, to lean], *adj.* 1. inclining ; inclined ; 2. *Fig.* declining, decaying ; tottering. **Quand nous nous voyons penchants sur le retour de notre âge**, when we see that we are on the wane. *Bossuet. St. Bernard.*

3. prone, inclined (to).

PENCHANT, *sm.* 1. declivity (of the ground), slope, side. **Sur le — d'une colline**, on the side of a hill.

2. *Fig.* brink, verge. **Il est sur le — de sa ruine**, he is on the brink of ruin. **Se retenir sur le — du précipice**, to cling to the verge of a precipice.

3. *Fig.* decline, decay. **Bien qu'il parût déjà dans le — de l'âge**, although he seemed to be in the decline of age. **La faveur de cet homme est sur son —**, that man is declining in favour.

4. *Fig.* inclination ; propensity, proneness. **Suivre son —, s'abandonner à son —**, to gratify one's propensity. **Les hommes n'ont qu'un — décidé, c'est leur intérêt**, men have but one decided propensity, their own interest. **Avoir un —, du — pour quelqu'un**, to be fond of a person. **Il a un grand — à la vanité**, he is very much inclined to be vain.

PENCHÉ, E, panshé', *adj.* 1. bent, bowed down ; stooping ; bending. **La tour penchée de Pise**, the leaning tower of Pisa. **Sa tête sur un bras languissamment penchée**, his head resting languidly on his arm. **Comme un lis — par la pluie**, like a lily bent down by the rain. **Un air —**, a finical look. **Des airs penchés**, finical airs.

2. *Fig.* inclined, prone. **La faiblesse humaine, trop penchée par elle-même au relâchement**, human weakness, naturally too prone to laxity.

PENCHEMENT, pânsh'mân-t, *sm.* 1. stoop, stooping ; 2. leaning.

PENCHER, pânshé-r, [Low Lat. : pendicāre from Lat. pendēre, to hang], *va.* to incline : *a*) to lean, to bend ; to bow down ; to stoop ; *b*) *Fig.* to turn, to dispose, to bend. *a*) **Les arbres fruitiers penchent leurs rameaux vers la terre**, the fruit-trees have their boughs bent down to the ground. **— la tête**, to bend one's head. **— un vase**, to incline a vase.

PENCHER, *vn.* 1. to incline : *a*) to lean ; to deviate from an upright position ; to bend, to bow down, to stoop ; *b*) to be disposed, to be inclined, to lean, to propend, to have an inclination. *a*) **Ce mur penche**, that wall is not straight. **Ton front bientôt flétri penchera vers la terre**, you will soon bow down your withered brow. *b*) **Ce bon naturel qui vous fait — du côté de la vertu**, that good nature that disposes you to virtue. **Il faut toujours — vers la clémence**, we must always be disposed to be merciful. *Volt.* **L'armée penche pour vous**, you are in favour with the army. **— pour la vérité**, to be inclined to be truthful. **Mon naturel penchait à la mollesse**. I was naturally inclined to be idle. **Les juges penchaient à le renvoyer absous**, the judges were inclined to acquit him.

2. to weigh down, **Faire — une balance**, to weigh down a scale.

3. to totter, to be tottering.

PENCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to lean, to bend ; to bend down ; to stoop. **Se — à la fenêtre**, to be leaning out of the window. **Se — pour cueillir une fleur**, to stoop to gather a flower. **Sa tête appesantie se penchait sur son sein**, his weary head was bent down.

PENDABLE, pândabl', [pendre], *adj.* 1. that deserves to be hanged ; 2. hanging. **Un cas —**, a hanging matter.

3. abominable, atrocious. **Un tour —**, an abominable trick.

PENDAISON, pândèzôn, [pendre], *sf.* hanging (on a gallows), execution by hanging. **Une — de crémaillère**, a house-warming.

PENDANT, E, pândân, ânt', [pendre], *adj.* 1. hanging, hanging down, pendent : that hangs ; suspended, dangling. **Les bras pendants**, with one's arms hanging down. **Des chèvres à oreilles pendantes**, long-eared goats.

2. (of crops) standing ; 3. (of an anchor) aweigh ; 4. *Law-t.* pending : undecided. **Le procès est —**, the suit is pending.

PENDANT, *sm.* 1. pendant : *a*) an ornament or jewel hanging at the ear ; *b*) anything hanging by way of ornament ; *c*) a picture or print which, from uniformity of size and subject, hangs as a companion of another ; *d*) *Herald.* a part hanging from the label. *a*) **Pendants d'oreilles**, pendants, ear-drops. *c*) **Ces deux tableaux font —**, those two paintings match.

2. frog (of a sword-belt) ; 3. *Fig.* counterpart, fellow. **C'est le digne — de son frère**, he is his brother's worthy counterpart. **Voici le — de votre histoire**, this is the counterpart of your story.

PENDANT, *prep.* pending, during, for. **— la nuit**, during the night.

PENDANT QUE, *conj. phr.* while, whilst.

PENDARD, E, pândar, ard', *sm. f.* hang-dog, gallows-bird, rogue, rascal, scoundrel.

PENDELOQUE, pând'lok', [O. Fr.: pendelocker, to dangle], *sf.* 1. dangling rag ; shred ; 2. pendant : anything in the form of a pear, hanging by way of ornament ; drop ; 3. ear-drop, pendant.

PENDEMENT, pând'mân-t, *sm.* (in joke) hanging.

PENDENTIF, pândântif, [pendre], *sm. Arch.* pendentive : the portion of a vault between the arches under a dome.

PENDERIE, pândri, *sf.* 1. † hanging : execution, putting to death ; 2. drying shed (for leathers).

PENDEUR, pândœr, *sm.* 1. hangman, executioner ; 2. *Naut.* pendant : a short rope to which a purchase is hooked ; pennant; winding tackle. **— de la caliorne de misaine**, fore tackle-pendant. **— de grand palan**, main tackle-pendant. **— de bras**, brace pendant.

PENDILLER, pândiyé-r, [pendre], *vn.* to dangle, to swing : to flutter about.

PENDILLON, pândiyôn, *sm. Horol.* crutch (of a pendulum).

PENDRE, pândr', [Lat. : pendēre, to hang], *va.* to hang : *a*) to hang up, to suspend ; *b*) to suspend by the neck in order to kill. *a*) **— un animal par les pattes**, to hang an animal up by its paws. *b*) **Les traîtres furent pendus**, the traitors were hanged. **— haut et court**, to hang fairly. **Dire pis que — de quelqu'un**, to say everything that is bad of a person. **Cet homme ne vaut pas le —, ne vaut pas la corde pour le —** that man is not worth a rope to hang him with. **Je veux être pendu si...**, may I be hanged if.

PENDRE, *vn.* 1. to hang ; to be suspended; to dangle, to depend. **Des fruits pendaient des arbres**, fruit was hanging from the trees.

2. to hang over : to threaten, to impend.

Un pressentiment du malheur qui pendait, sur sa tête, a foreboding of impending misfortune. *Fig.* : **Autant lui en pend à l'oreillet, au nez, à l'œil, devant les yeux**, the same accident might happen to him.

3. (of a lawsuit) to be pending; 4. to hang down. **Sa robe pend de ce coté**, her dress hangs down on this side.

PENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to hang one's self up : to suspend one's self to something; to hang. **Se — à la sonnette**, to ring the bell with all one's might. **Se — au cou de quelqu'un**, to hang round a person's neck.

2. to hang one's self; to kill one's self. **Se — à un arbre**, to hang one's self to a tree. **Il y a de quoi se —**, it is enough to hang one's self from. **Après cela il faut se —**, there is nothing else to be done.

PENDU, E, pandu, *pa. p.* of *Pendre*, 1. hung, hung up; suspended; hanging; dangling. **Les glaives qu'il tient pendus sur les coupables**, the swords he keeps suspended over the heads of the guilty. **Avoir la langue bien pendue**, to have the gift of the gab. **Être toujours — aux côtés, à la ceinture de quelqu'un**, to be always dangling after a person. **Être — aux oreilles de quelqu'un**, to keep talking to a person.

2. hanged (of a gallows).

4. PENDU, *sm.* hanged man. **Être sec comme un —**, to be as dry as a chip. **Il ne faut pas parler de corde dans la maison d'un —**, we must not make painful allusions. **Avoir de la corde de —**, to be most lucky.

PENDULE, pandul, *sm.* pendulum : a body suspended by a right line from a fixed point, and moving freely about that point as a centre.

PENDULE, *sf.* time-piece; chimney-clock. **Une — à huitaine**, an eight-day clock.

PÊNE, pèn', [Lat. : pessulus, a bolt], *sm.* bolt (of a lock). **— à ressort, — à demi-tour**, spring-bolt, spring-latch. **— dormant**, French bolt.

PÈNE, pèn', *sf.* 1. *Naut.* pitch mop : a kind of brush made of oakum, used for paying a vessel; 2. *pl.* fly-net (for a horse).

PÉNEAU, pénô, *sm. Naut.* backing of an anchor.

PENELLE, pœnèl', *sf. Naut.* flat boat, lighter.

PÉNÉLOPE, pénélop', *pnf.* 1. Penelope; 2. *Fig.* virtuous woman.

PÉNÉLOPE, *sf. Ornith.* penelope, guan : a gallinaceous bird.

PÉNÉTRABILITÉ, pénétrabilité, *sf.* penetrability, penetrableness : susceptibility of being penetrated; perviousness.

PÉNÉTRABLE, pénétrabl', *adj.* penetrable : *a*) that may be penetrated; pervious; *b*) susceptible of mental impression.

PÉNÉTRAMMENT, pénétramân-t, *adv.* penetratingly.

PÉNÉTRANT, E, pénétrân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. penetrating, penetrative : *a*) penetrant, that penetrates; piercing, permeating; *b*) *Fig.* quick to understand, acute, keen, sharp, discerning. *a*) **Plaie pénétrante**, *Surg.* penetrating wound. **Vue pénétrante**, piercing eyes. *b*) **Il avait un esprit vif, —, capable des plus grandes choses**, he had a penetrating mind and was capable of doing the greatest things. **Je croyais voir son œil — et judicieux percer au fond de mon cœur**, I thought I could not conceal my innermost feelings from his quick piercing eyes. **Un regard —**, a piercing glance.

2. piercing : severe, sharp, pinching, nipping. **Un froid —**, a piercing cold.

3. *Fig.* impressive : touching, moving, making impression; sharp, pungent. **Une douleur pénétrante**, a sharp pain. **Des traits naïfs, mais pénétrants**, artless but pungent remarks.

PÉNÉTRATIF, IVE, pénétratif, tiv', *adj.* penetrative, penetrant : having power to penetrate.

PÉNÉTRATION, pénétrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : penetratio], *sf.* penetration : *a*) the act of penetrating or entering; penetrativeness; *b*) *Fig.* acuteness, discernment, sharpness, sagacity, insight.

PÉNÉTRÉ, E, pénétré, *adj.* 1. penetrated : *a*) entered; pierced; pervaded; *b*) *Fig.* understood; fathomed; 2. *Fig.* impressed : *a*) affected; concerned; *b*) imbued; filled. **Je suis — de cette affaire**, I am impressed with this affair. **Il se sentit — de compassion pour elle**, he was moved to pity for her. **Avoir l'air —**, to look affected. **— du désir de conserver l'union entre eux**, very desirous of keeping peace between them.

PÉNÉTRER, pénétré-r, [Lat. : penetrāre], *va.* [conj. like *accélérer*], 1. to penetrate : *a*) to enter, to make way into, to go through; to pass through; *b*) to pierce; to penetrate into, to enter, to pass into the interior; *c*) *Fig.* to understand, to discern; to find out; to see through, to fathom, to dive into; *d*) to impress, to affect. *a*) **La balle a pénétré les chairs**, the shot has penetrated the flesh. *b*) **Les Sarrasins pénètrent l'empire; ils occupent la Syrie et la Palestine**, the Saracens penetrated into the empire, and occupy Syria and Palestine. *c*) **Vous savez mon secret, j'ai pénétré le vôtre**, you know my secret, and I have found out yours. **On est lent à — ses défauts**, we are slow at discerning out faults. **— quelqu'un**, to see through a person. **Se laisser —**, to let one's self be seen through. *d*) **Ces lettres me pénètrent le cœur**, these letters impress me. **Cet événement l'avait pénétré de douleur**, this event overwhelmed him with grief.

2. to imbue, to convince, to impress deeply. **Linné pénétra ses disciples de son zèle**, Linnæus imbued his disciples with his own zeal.

PÉNÉTRER, *vn.* to penetrate : *a*) to make way; to find one's way; to get in; to break (into); to pierce; *b*) to make way intellectually; to dive (into), to fathom. *a*) **— dans l'intérieur d'un pays**, to penetrate into the interior of a country. **Dans une peau délicate et molle, l'air pénètre par tous les pores**, the air finds its way through all the pores of a soft, delicate skin. **Ces paroles ont pénétré jusqu'au fond de mon cœur**, *Fig.* these words went to my very heart. *Fén. Tél.* *b*) **Je pénétrai par là dans leur dessein**, this made me discover their designs. *Pasc. Prov.*

PÉNÉTRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of things) to penetrate into each other; 2. to convince one's self, to imbue one's mind, to impress one's mind. **Celui qui se pénètre vivement du beau, du touchant, du sublime, n'est pas loin de l'exprimer**, he, whose mind is impressed with the beautiful, the lovely, and the sublime, will find words to describe them.

PÉNIBLE, pénibl', [peine], *adj.* painful : difficult, laborious, toilsome; *b*) giving pain to the mind; distressing, afflictive. *a*) **Un travail —**, a laborious work. *b*) **Cela est — à dire**, that is distressing to say. **Il est — de se quitter**, it is hard to part. **La situation est très —**, the situation is very painful.

PÉNIBLEMENT, péniblœmân-t, *adv.* painfully, laboriously.

PÉNICHE, pénish', *sf. Naut.* barge, pinnace.

PÉNICILLAIRE, penisilair [Lat. : penicillum, pencil], *adj. Bot.* penicillate. *sf. Bot.* penicillium : a tuft of hairs.

PÉNICILLÉ, E pénissillé, *adj. Bot.* penicillate, penicillated : consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres.

PÉNICILLIFORME, pénisilliform', *adj. Bot.* pencil-formed, pencil-shaped, penicillate.

PÉNIL, pénil, [Low Lat. : pectiniculum; Lat. : pecten, a comb] *sm. Anat.* pubes, mons Veneris.

PÉNINSULAIRE, pénansulèr', *adj.* peninsular : pertaining to a peninsula.

PÉNINSULE, pénansul', [Lat. : pæne, almost; insula, island], *sf.* peninsula : *a*) a large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself; *b*) (particularly) Spain and Portugal.

PÉNIS, pénis,[Lat.], *sm. Anat.* penis.

PÉNITENCE, pénitâns', [Lat. : pœnitentia], *sf.* 1. penitence, penitency : sorrow for sins or offences; repentance, contrition.; 2 penance : *a*) in the Roman Catholic Church, one of the sacraments; *b*) punishment, either voluntary or imposed by ecclesiastical authority, for faults, or as an expression of penitence. *b*) **— publique**, public penance. **Faire —**, to do penance. **Faire —, de ses péches**, to do penance for one's sins. **Faire —**, *Fam.* to fare badly.

3. punishment (of a fault). **Mettre un enfant en —**, to punish a child (by making him stand in the corner).

4. penalty, forfeit.

EN PÉNITENCE, POUR PÉNITENCE, *adv. phr.* 1. as a penance; 2. as a punishment. **Il est en —**, he is in disgrace.

PÉNITENCERIE, pénitânsri, *sf.* 1. penitentiariship : the office of a penitentiary; 2. penitentiary : one of the offices of the Roman court.

PÉNITENCIER, pénitânsyé, *sm.* penitentiary : *a*) a priest, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him; *b*) the cardinal who presides over the Roman penitentiary or office; *c*) prison, house of correction, reformatory; *Naut.* reformatory ship. *b*) **Grand —**, cardinal penitentiary.

PÉNITENT, E, pénitân, ânt', [Lat. : pœnitens, entis; pœnitēre, to cause to repent], *adj.* penitent : repentant, contrite.

PÉNITENT, E, *sm. f.* penitent : *a*) repentant; one who is penitent or sorrowful for sin; *b*) one who does penance; one under censures of the church; *c*) a person under the direction of a confessor; *d*) a name given to several religious orders or charitable fraternities. *d*) **Les filles pénitentes de la Madeleine**, the Penitents of St. Magdalen. **Pécheur —**, contrite sinner. **Les pénitents blancs**, the white Penitents.

PÉNITENTIAIRE, pénitânsyèr', *adj.* penitentiary : relating to the measures adopted for reforming convicts.

PÉNITENTIAUX, pénitânsiô, *adj. mpl.* penitential : expressing penitence. **Psaumes —** penitential psalms.

PÉNITENTIEL, ELLE, pénitânsièl, *adj.* penitential : pertaining to penitence or penance.

PÉNITENTIEL, *sm. Cath. Lit.* penitential.

† **PENNACHE**, pènash', *sm.* V. *Panache.*

PENNAGE, pènnazh', [Lat. : penna, feather], *sm.* plumage (of a hawk).

PENNATIFIDE, pènnatifid', [Lat. : pennatus, feathered; findĕre, to cut], *adj. Bot.* pinnatifid : divided in a pinnated manner.

PENNATILOBÉ, ˚ pènnatilobé, [Lat. : pennatus, feathered ; lobus, lobe], *adj. Bot.* pinnatilobate : pinnately lobed.

PENNE, pèn', [Lat. : penna, feather], *sf.* 1. beam-feather (of a hawk) ; 2. *Ornith.* feather (of the tail or wing) ; 3. *Weav.* warp-end ; 4. *Naut.* peak of a lateen sail.

PENNÉ, E, pènné, *adj.* pennate, pennated: *a*) *Zool.* winged, penned ; *b*) *Bot.* pinnate, pinnated : divided into a number of pairs of leaflets arranged along the sides of a common petiole.

PENNIFORME, pènnifórm', [Lat. : penna, feather ; forme], *adj.* penniform : having the form of a feather.

PENNINERVE, pènninèrv', [Lat. : penna, feather ; nervus, nerve], *adj. Bot.* penninerved.

PENNON, pènôn, [penne], *sm.* 1. pennon, pennant : *a*) † the banner of a knight ; *b*) banner, streamer, standard ; 2. feather (of an arrow).

PÉNOMBRE, pénónbr', [Lat. : pæne, almost ; umbra, shade], *sf.* penumbra : *a*) *Astron.* a partial shadow on the margin of the perfect shadow ; *b*) *Paint.* the point where the shade blends with the light.

PENON, pœnôn, *sm. Naut.* dog-vane.

PENSANT, E, pánsán-t, ánt', *adj.* thinking. **Bien —**, right thinking ; right-minded, well-disposed (in religious matters). **Mal —**, evil-thinking ; ill-disposed ; uncharitable.

PENSÉ, E, pánsé, *adj.* 1. conceived ; invented ; 2. imagined.

PENSÉE, pánsé, [penser], *sf.* 1. thought : *a*) idea, conception ; that which the mind thinks or imagines; *b*) fancy, conceit ; something framed by the imagination ; *c*) the outward expression of thinking ; *d*) opinion, judgment, sentiment, mind ; *e*) design, intention, purpose, project ; *f*) expectation ; *g*) thinking ; cogitation ; the act or operation of thinking ; *h*) meditation, comtemplation ; reflextion ; reverie. *a*) **Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur**, noble thoughts come from the heart. **Une — juste**, a wise thought. *c*) **Rendre sa —**, to express one's thought. **Une — délicate est la plus fine production et comme la fleur de l'esprit**, a delicate thought is the noblest production and might be called the flower of the mind. *d*) **J'ai dit ailleurs ma — touchant ce sujet**, I have given my opinion on this subject elsewhere. **Parler contre sa —**, to speak against one's mind. **Entrer dans la — de quelqu'un**, to enter a person's mind. *e*) **Je ne sais comment vous avez pu avoir la — de m'accuser**, I cannot imagine how you could think of accusing me. **Changer de —**, to change one's opinion. **S'égarer dans des pensées ambitieuses**, to give way to ambitious thoughts. *f*) **Quittez le long espoir et les vastes pensées**, give up all hopes and thoughts of the future. **Mais pourquoi me flatter de ces vaines pensées ?** but how can I entertain such vain hopes ? *g*) **Toute notre dignité consiste en la —**, our whole dignity consists in our faculty of thinking. *h*) **Il y a de la — dans cet ouvrage**, there is thought in this work. **Il est attaché à ses pensées**, he keeps to his thoughts. **Se perdre dans ses pensées**, to be buried in one's thoughts.

2. mind : *a*) the thinking faculty ; *b*) understanding, intellect ; the seat of thoughts ; *c*) recollection, remembrance, memory. *a*) **Avoir la — prompte**, to be quick of understanding. **Il a perdu l'usage de ses facultés physiques ; la — lui reste seule**, he has lost the use of his physical faculties ; he has only retained the faculty of thinking. *b*) **O mort, éloigne-toi de notre —**, O death ! let no thought of thee torment us. **Être présent à la — de quelqu'un**, to be in a person's mind. **Lire dans la — de quelqu'un**, to read a person's thoughts. *c*) **Il ne put sitôt en bannir la —**, he could not forget her so soon.

3. meaning : sense, signification ; spirit. **Affaiblir la — d'un auteur**, to weaken the meaning of an author. **Entrer dans la — d'un auteur, de quelqu'un**, to enter into the spirit of an author, to understand a person's meaning. **Vous entrez bien dans ma —**, you understand what I mean. **La première — est toujours la meilleure**, the first thought is always the best. **Le style n'est que l'ordre et le mouvement que l'on met dans ses pensées**, style is naught else but the order and movement given to one's thoughts. *Buffon. Style.*

4. sketch, outline. **Il n'a encore jeté sur le papier que la — de son ouvrage**, he has only written the outline of his work.

5. *pl.* thoughts, reflections, meditations, **Les pensées de Pascal**, Pascal's meditations.

PENSÉE, *sf. Bot.* pansy, garden violet, heart's-ease : *Viola tricolor*. **Couleur de —**, dark violet colour.

† **PENSEMENT**, páns'mán-t, *sm.* thought, thinking.

PENSER, páns-ér, [Lat. : pensāre, to weigh ; pendĕre, pensum, to weigh], *va.* to think : *a*) to conceive, to imagine ; to think on, to discover by meditation ; *b*) to imagine, to fancy ; *c*) to have in mind ; *d*) to think of, to believe, to judge, to consider, to esteem. *a*) **J'ai pensé une chose qui vous tirera d'affaire**, I have thought of something that will get you out of trouble. **Vos raisons se rapportent fort à celles qu'on a déjà pensées**, your reasons are very similar to those that have already been thought of. *b*) **Quant au surplus, je le laisse à —**, as to the rest, I leave you to imagine it. *c*) **Combien tout ce qu'on dit est loin de ce qu'on pense !** what a difference there is between what we think and what we say ! *Rac. Brit.* v. I. *d*) **Je pense mes raisons meilleures que les vôtres**, I think my reasons are better than yours. **Ne savoir que — d'une personne ou d'une chose**, not to know what to think of a person or a thing. **Il est difficile d'en — du bien**, it is hard to think well of it. **Que pensez-vous de cela ?** what do you think of that ? **Je n'en pense ni bien ni mal**, I do not give it a thought ; that is quite indifferent to me. **Il ne faut pas dire tout ce qu'on pense**, one must not say all one thinks. **A ce que je pense**, according to my idea.

PENSER, *vn.* 1. to think : *a*) to cogitate, to exercise the mind ; to revolve ideas in the mind ; *b*) to think of, to judge, to believe, to deem, to estimate, to esteem ; to be of opinion ; *c*) to reflect, to consider ; (with *à*) to think on, to muse on, to meditate upon, to dwell upon in contemplation ; to be mindful of, to recollect, to remember ; *d*) to reason ; *e*) to intend ; to consider probable or likely ; to bear in mind ; *f*) to fancy, to imagine ; *g*) to hope ; *h*) to intend, to mean, to purpose. *a*) **Quiconque pense fait —**, whoever thinks makes others think. **L'homme pense, et dès lors il est maître des êtres qui ne pensent pas**, man thinks and thus becomes the master of the creatures that do not think. **Il me choisit pour l'aider à —**, he choses me to help him to think. **— noblement**, to think nobly. **— subtilement**, to think acutely. *b*) **Le péril est pressant plus que vous ne pensez**, the danger is greater than you think. **Il pense comme moi**, he thinks as I do. **Façon de —**, way of thinking. **Dire à quelqu'un sa façon de —**, *Fam.* to give a person a piece of one's mind. **— trop bien de soi**, to think too well of one's self. **— mal d'autrui**, to think badly of others. **— bien, bien —**, to think right, to think correctly. *c*) **Cela donne à —**, that makes one consider. **À quoi pensenz-vous ?** what are you thinking of ? **Pensez à votre santé**, think of your health. **Il a pensé longtemps à ce que vous lui aviez dit**, he meditated a long time on what you had said to him. **Le mal vient sans qu'on y pense**, misfortunes come unexpectedly. **Je n'y ai plus pensé**, I thought no more about it. **Sans y —**, unwillingly, inadvertently, unconsciously ; unintentionally. **Ne — qu'à soi-même**, only to think of one's self. V. *Honni*. *d*) **L'art de —**, the art of thinking. **— juste**, to think wisely. *e*) **Nous pensions partir aujourd'hui, mais ce ne sera que demain**, we intented to start to-day, but we have put it off until to-morrow. *f*) **Et je pense avoir même entendu quelques voix nous crier que...** and I even fancy I heard a few voices calling out to us to... *g*) **Un parent dont il pensait hériter**, a relative he hoped to inherit from. *h*) **Ils croient être convertis, dès qu'ils pensent à se convertir**, they think they are converted, as soon as they think of being converted. **— à mal**, to mean harm.

2. to hesitate, to consider, not to dare. **Et s'il était ici, peut-être en sa présence vous penseriez deux fois à lui faire une offense**, and if he were here, you would perhaps consider before you did anything to offend him.

3. to take care, to take heed. **Vous avez des ennemis, pensez à vous**, you have enemies, take care of yourself.

4. to be near ; to have like **Le chien pensa se noyer**, the dog was in great danger of being drowned. **Ils pensèrent mourir de douleur**, they were very near dying of grief. **J'ai pensé mourir**, I thought I should have died. **Leur hôtel a pensé brûler**, their hotel was in danger of being burnt. (Impersonally) **Il pensa lui en coûter la vie**, he nearly lost his life through it.

PENSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to think to be, to believe to be. **Je ne me pensais pas si fort dans sa mémoire**, I did not think he remembered me so well. **Des enfants qui se pensent libres, lorsqu'ils courent sans savoir où ils vont**, children who think they are free, when they are running they know not where.

2. to be thought. **Cela se pensait en secret**, that was the secret thought.

PENSER, pánsé ; the *r* is never pronounced ; but the *s* of the plural is heard as *z* before a vowel sound. *sm.* 1. inward reasoning, way of thinking ; 2. mind : faculty of thinking ; 3. *Poet.* thought.

PENSEUR, EUSE, pánsœr, œz', *sm. f.* thinker : one who thinks. **Libre. —**, freethinker.

PENSEUR, EUSE, *adj.* thoughtful, thinking, reflecting.

PENSIF, IVE, pánsif, siv', *adj.* pensive : *a*) thoughtful and sad ; employed in serious reflection ; *b*) expressing thoughtfulness with some degree of sadness. *a*) **Puis tout triste et — il s'obstine au silence**, then becoming sad and thoughtful he kept obstinately silent. *b*) **Il m'écouta d'un air — et dédaigneux**, he listened to me thoughtfully and disdainfully.

PENSION, pánsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : pensio, payment], *sf.* 1. † tribute, toll ; 2. pension: *a*) rent, wages ; *b*) an annual allow-

ance of a sum of money to a person by a government or an individual in consideration of past services ; an allowance or annual sum paid on any account. **— alimentaire,** maintenance, alimony. **— de retraite,** retiring pension. **— viagère,** life-annuity. **Donner, accorder une — à quelqu'un,** to allow a person a pension.

3. board ; board and lodging. **Demi-—,** half-board. **Payer —,** to pay for one's board. **Se mettre en — chez quelqu'un,** to board with a person.

4. boarding house. **— bourgeoise,** family boarding-house.

5. livery-stable, livery (for horses). **Tenir des chevaux en —,** to be a livery-stable keeper.

6. boarding-school, school, academy, seminary. **— de jeunes gens,** boarding-school for young gentlemen. **— de demoiselles,** boarding-school for young ladies. **Maître de —,** school-master. **Maîtresse de —,** school-mistress. **Mettre un enfant en —,** to put a child to school. **Aller en —,** to go to school. **Demi-—,** half-board.

7. schooling : price paid for instruction ; **8.** school : the assemblage of scholars in a boarding-school.

PENSIONNAIRE, pânsionèr', *smf.* **1.** pensioner, pensionary : one who receives a pension ; **2.** † pensionary : *a*) the first magistrate of the republic of Holland ; Grand Pensionary ; *b*) the chief municipal magistrate of a town in Holland ; **3.** boarder (of a boarding-house) ; **4.** boarder (of a boarding-school or a college). **Demi-—,** half-boarder. **Prendre des pensionnaires,** to take in boarders.

PENSIONNAT, pânsiona, *sm.* school, boarding-school.

PENSIONNER, pânsioné-r, *va.* to pension : to grant a pension to.

PENSIVEMENT, pânsiv'mân-t, *adv.* pensively.

† **PENSIVITÉ,** pânsivité, *sf.* pensiveness: state of being pensive, dreamy.

PENSUM, pansom, [Lat. : from pendĕre, to weigh], *sm.* extra-task ,imposition.

PENSYLVANIE, pansilvani, *sf. Geog.* Pensylvania.

PENTACORDE, pantakórd', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; χορδή, cord] *sm. Antiq.* pentachord : an instrument of music with five strings.

PENTACROSTICHE, pantakrostish, [Gr. : πέντε, five ; ἀκρόστιχον, a crostic], *sm.* pentacrostic : a set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PENTADACTYLE, pantadaktil', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Nat. Hist.* pentadactylous, five-fingered.

PENTAÈDRE, pantaèdr', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Geom.* pentahedron : a solid figure having five equal sides.

PENTAÈDRE, *adj. Geom.* pentahedral, pentahedrous : having five sides.

PENTAGLOTTE, pantaglot', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; γλῶττα, tongue], *adj.* written in five different languages. **Livre —,** pentaglot.

PENTAGONAL, E, pantagonal, *adj. Geom.* pentagonal : having five angles ; five-angled, five-cornered, five-sided.

PENTAGONE, pantagon', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; γωνία, angle], *sm. Geom.* pentagon : a plane figure having five angles and five sides.

PENTAGONE, *adj.* pentagonal.

PENTAGYNE, pantazhin', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* pentagynian, pentagynous : having five styles or pistils.

PENTAGYNIE, pantazhini, *sf. Bot.* pentagynia : an order of plants having five styles.

PENTAGYNIQUE, pantazhinik', *adj.* pentagynian, pentagynous.

PENTAMÈRE, pantamèr', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; μέρος, part], *adj. Entom.* pentamerous : having five joints to the tarsi of all the legs.

PENTAMÈTRE, pantamètr', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Pros.* pentameter : a verse of five feet.

PENTAMÈTRE, *adj.* pentameter.

PENTANDRE, pantândr', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj. Bot.* pentandrian, pentandrous : having five stamens.

PENTANDRIE, pantândri, *sf. Bot.* pentandria : a class of pentandrian plants.

PENTANDRIQUE, pântândrik', *adj. Bot.* pentandrian, pentandrous.

PENTAPÉTALE, pântapétal', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* pentapetalous : having five petals.

PENTAPHYLLE, pantafil', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* pentaphyllous : having five leaves.

PENTAPOLE, pantapol', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; πόλις, town], *sf. Geog.* pentapolis : a territory with five towns.

PENTAPTOTE, pantaptot', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; πτωτός, case], *adj. Gram.* pentaptote : said of nouns having five cases or terminations in the singular number.

PENTARCHIE, pantarshi, [Gr. : πέντε, five ; ἀρχή, government], *sf.* pentarchy : a government exercised by five persons.

PENTASÉPALE, pantasépal', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; σήπαλον, sepal], *adj. Bot.* pentasépallus : having five sepals.

PENTASPERME, pantaspèrm', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* pentaspermous : containing five seeds.

PENTASTYLE, pantastil', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; στύλος, pillar], *sm. Arch.* pentastyle : an edifice having five columns in front.

PENTASYLLABE, pantasillab', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; συλλαβή, syllable], *sm. Gram.* pentasyllable : a word of five syllables.

PENTASYLLABE, *adj.* pentasyllabic.

PENTATEUQUE, pantatœk', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; τεῦχος, book], *sm.* Pentateuch.

PENTATHIONIQUE, pantationik', *adj. Chem.* pentathionic. **Acide —,** pentathionic acid, trisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid.

PENTATHLE, pantatl', [Gr. : πέντε, five ; ἆθλος, contest], *sm. Antiq.* pentathlon : the five athletic exercises.

PENTE, pânt', [Lat. : pendĕre, to bear down], *sf.* **1.** declivity, slope, descent : downward inclination ; **2.** (in ascending) ascent, acclivity. **Une rue en —,** a sloping street. **Aller en —,** to slope, to shelve, to incline, to be sloping.

3. *Fig.* inclination, bent, propensity, proneness, tendency. **Observer la — naturelle de l'esprit de quelqu'un,** to notice the natural bent of a person's mind. **La — entraine le peuple à l'idolâtrie,** the bent of the people is in favour of idolatry. *Bossuet.* **J'ai une — naturelle à me laisser aller à tout ce qui m'attire,** I am prone to be led away by whatever charms me. *Mol. D. Juan* III. 5. **Il suit la — de son cœur,** he follows his inclination.

4. *Civ. Eng.* incline, gradient, slope ; **5.** *Build.* pitch : the angle formed by the sides of a roof ; **6.** bend (of a musket-stock) ; **7.** *Naut.* sides, walls (of a tent or awning) ; **8.** valance (of a bed) ; **9.** hanging (of book-shelves).

PENTÉCOSTAIRE, pântékostêr', *adj.* pentecostal : pertaining to Pentecost.

PENTECÔTE, pânt'kôt', [Gr. : πεντήκοντα, fifty], *sf.* Pentecost : *a*) a festival of the Jews; *b*) among the Christians, Whitsuntide, Whit-Sunday. **Dimanche de la —,** Whit-Sunday.

PENTÉLIQUE, pântélik', *adj.* Pentelican : noting marble from Mount Pentelicus.

PENTENNE, pântèn', *sf. Fish.* eel-net.

PENTURE, pantur', [Low Lat : penditura, from penditum ; Lat. : pensum from pendĕre, to hang], *sf.* **1.** hinge, iron work (of a door or window) ; **2.** *Naut.* rudder-irons.

PÉNULTIÈME, pénultyèm', [Lat. : pæne, almost ; ultimus, last], *adj.* penultimate, last but one.

PÉNULTIÈME, *sf. Gram.* penultima, penultimate, penult : the last syllable but one of a word.

PÉNURIE, pénuri, [Lat. : penuria], *sf.* **1.** penury : indigence, poverty ; **2.** scarcity, dearth.

PÉON, péôn, [Low Lat. : pedo ; Lat. : pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* peon : *a*) a foot-soldier in Hindostan ; *b*) a servant or day labourer in South America.

PÉONAGE, péonazh', *sm.* peonage : a sort of slavery, in Mexico.

PÉOTTE, péot [Ital. : peotta], *sf.* peotta : a large gondola.

PÉPERIN, pèp'ran, *sm.*, **PÉPÉRINE,** [pépérin'], *sf.* peperine, peperino : a volcanic rock.

PÉPIE, pépi, [Low Lat. : pipita ; Lat. : pipuita, rheum], *sf.* pip : a disease in fowls. **Avoir la —,** *Fig.* to be thirsty. **Il n'a pas la —,** *Fig.* he is talkative.

PÉPIEMENT, pépimân-t, *sm.* chirping, chirp.

PÉPIER, pépié-r, [Lat. : pipire], *vn.* to chirp : to cry, as a sparrow.

PÉPIN, pépan, [orig. unknown], *sm.* **1.** pip (of fruit) ; **2.** grape-stone. ; **3.** *Slang.* umbrella, gingham, gamp.

PÉPINIÈRE, pépinièr', [pépin], *sf.* **1.** nursery : *a*) *Hort.* a place for propagating plants; *b*) *Fig.* a place where anything is fostered or promoted ; **2.** collection of saplings. **Cette — que les Romains trouvèrent dans leurs esclaves,** that nursery of citizens that the Romans found in their slaves. *Montesq. Rom.* **Cette école est une — d'officiers,** that school is a nursery of officiers.

PÉPINIÉRISTE, pépiniérist', *sm. Hort.* nursery-man.

PÉPITE, pépit', [Span. : pepita, grain], *sf.* nugget (of gold).

PÉPLUM, péplom, **PÉPLON,** péplôn, [Lat. et Gr. : πέπλος, veil], *sm. Antiq.* peplum : a veil of Greek women.

PEPSINE, pèpsin', [Gr. : πέψις, digestion], *sf. Chem.* pepish : a substance secreted by the stomach of animals.

PEPTOGÈNE, peptozhen, [Gr. : πεπτός, digested ; γεννάω, I produce], *sm. Med.* peptogen : a substance that aids digestion.

PEPTONIFIER, peptonifi é-r, **PEPTONISER,** peptonisé-r, *va.* to peptonize.

PEPTONURIE, peptonuri, Gr. : πεπτός, cooked ; οὖρον, urine], *sf. Med.* peptonuria : the presence of peptone in the urine.

PERCALE, pèrkal' *sf.* cambric muslin.

PERCALINE, perkalin', *sf.* **1.** glazed calico ; **2** *Book-b.* cloth. **En — anglaise,** in cloth binding.

PERÇANT, E, pèrsân t, ânt', *adj.* piercing, sharp : *a*) that pierses ; penetrating; pointed ; *b*) quick, keen of sense ; *c*) shrill, acute ; *d*) severe, keen, biting ; *e*) acute of

mind, penetrating; shrewd, keen. *a*) **Une alène perçante**, a sharp awl. *b*) **Vue perçante**, a keen sight. **Yeux perçants**, piercing eyes. *c*) **Des cris perçants**, piercing cries. **Voix perçante**, shrill voice. *d*) **Froid —**, piercing cold. **Vent —**, piercing wind. *e*) **Un esprit vif et —**, a quick, penetrating mind.

PERCE, pèrs', *sf.* piercer, borer : an instrument for piercing.

EN PERCE, *adv. phr.* abroach. **Mettre du vin en —**, to broach, to tap a cask of wine.

PERCÉ, E, pérsé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** pierced, bored; perforated; **2.** tapped; **3.** opened. **Le mur est — d'une porte**, there is a door in the wall. **Une maison bien percée**, a house with large windows and doors. **Une forêt bien percée**, a forest with fine openings. **Être bas —**, *Fig.* to be low in cash. **Un panier —**, *Fig.* a spendthrift.

4. out. **Un habit — au coude**, a coat out at elbows.

5. pierced; wound. **— de coups**, pierced with wounds. **— à jour**, pierced through; *Fig.* seen through, understood.

6. wet through. **Nous avons été percés jusqu'aux os**, we were wet through to the skin.

7. *Fig.* pierced, afflicted; thrilled; heart-broken.

PERCÉ, *sm.* V. *Percée.*

PERCE-BARRIQUE, pers'barrik, *sm.* cask-drill.

PERCE-BOIS, pèrsœbwâ, *sm. Entom.* borer : a genus of coleopterous insects.

PERCÉE, pèrsé, *sf.* **1.** opening; glade (in a wood); **2.** vista; view. **Faire une — dans**, to make an opening in; to pierce through; to penetrate into.

PERCE-FEUILLE, pèrs'fœy', *sf. Bot.* hare's-ear : *Bupleurum* : a genus of umbelliferous plants. [*Pl. Perce-feuilles.*]

PERCE-FORÊT, pers'foré, *sm. Fam.* hardy sportsman.

PERCEMENT, pérsœmân-t, [percer], *sm.* **1.** piercing, boring; **2.** cutting; **3.** opening. **Le — d'une rue**, the opening of a street.

PERCE-MURAILLE, pèrs'murây, *sf. Bot.* pellitory of the wall : *Parietaria officinalis.* [*Pl. Perce-murailles.*]

PERCE-NEIGE, pèrs'nèzh', *sf. Bot.* snowdrop : *Galanthus nivalis*, a plant of the order amaryllidaceæ. [*Pl. Perce-neige.*]

PERCENTAGE, pèrsântazh', [Lat. : per, by; centum, hundred], *sm.* percentage : allowance or duty on a hundred.

PERCE OREILLE, persorèy', *sm. Entom.* earwig : *Forficula auricularia.* [*Pl. Perce-oreilles.*]

PERCE-PIERRE, pèrs'pyèr', *sm. Bot.* **1.** sea-samphire : *Crithmum maritimum*, a genus of umbelliferous plants; **2.** field lady's-mantle, parsley piert : *Alchemilla arvensis*, a plant of the order rosaceæ. [*Pl. Perce-pierres.*]

PERCEPTEUR, pèrsèptœr, [Lat. : perceptor], *sm.* collector, tax-gatherer.

PERCEPTIBILITÉ, pèrsèptibilité, *sf.* **1.** perceptibility : the quality of being perceptible; **2.** possibility of collecting a tax.

PERCEPTIBLE, pèrsèptibl', [Lat. : perceptibilis,] *adj.* **1.** perceptible : *a*) perceivable; that may fall under the cognizance of the senses; *b*) that may be known or conceived of; **2.** (of taxes) collectible.

PERCEPTIBLEMENT, pérsèptiblœmân-t, *adv.* perceptibly, perceivably.

PERCEPTIF, IVE, perseptif, ive, *adj. Philos.* perceptive : having the power of discerning.

PERCEPTION, persepsyôn; *in poet.* sion, [Lat. : perceptio], *sf.* **1.** *Philos.* perception : *a*) the act of perceiving, *b*) intellectual discernment; idea, notion; *c*) perceptivity; the faculty of perceiving; **2.** gathering, collecting, collection (of taxes); **3.** collectorship : the office of a tax-gatherer.

PERCEPTIVITÉ, perseptivité, *sf. Philos.* perceptivity : the quality of being able to perceive.

PERCER, pèrs(-r, [Lat. : pertundĕre, pertusum, to thrust through; Low Lat. : pertusiāre; O. Fr. : pertsier persier and perser or percer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *Nous perçons, je perçai.*] **1** to pierce: *a*) to make a hole; to bore, to drill; to perforate; *b*) to open, to broach, to tap; *c*) to stab, to run... through; to wound or kill with a pointed weapon; *d*) to force a way into, to penetrate, to enter; to go through; to pierce through; to cut one's way through; to break through; to burst through; *e*) to rend; *f*) to wound the ear with a sharp sound; to thrill; to stun; *g*) *Fig.* to penetrate the heart deeply; to afflict; *h*) to penetrate, to find out, to discern, to dive into. *a*) **— une planche**, to bore a plank; to make a hole in a board. *b*) **— un tonneau**, to broach, to tap a cask. *c*) **Les bêtes que les nymphes avaient percées de leurs flèches**, the beasts that the nymphs had pierced with their arrows. **— un homme de coups**, to stab a man over and over again. *d*) **Nous eûmes beaucoup de peine à — la foule**, we had much ado to make our way through the crowd. **Il perce nos rangs**, he breaks through our ranks. **— les buissons**, to go through the bushes. **Le soleil perce les nuages**, the sun breaks through the clouds. **Les os lui percent la peau**, his bones are coming through his skin. **La lumière perce les ténèbres**, the light bursts through the darkness. *e*) **Elle perçait le ciel de ses plaintes**, her cries rent the clouds. **Ses cris percent l'air**, his cries rend the air. *f*) **Un cri qui perce les oreilles**, a cry that goes through one. *g*) **Cet affreux spectacle perce le cœur**, it is a heart-rending sight. **Ces paroles le percèrent jusqu'au fond du cœur**, these words went to his very heart. *h*) **— un mystère**, to find out a mystery. **— l'avenir**, to dive into the future. **— le fond d'une affaire**, to go to the bottom of an affair.

2. to open, to make. **— une porte dans un mur**, to make a door in a wall. **— une rue**, to open a street.

3. to open roads in (a country, or a wood.)

4. to wet through; to soak through. **La pluie a percé les tentes**, the rain has wetted the tents through. **L'orage m'a percé jusqu'aux os**, the heavy rain has soaked me through.

5. **— les nuits**, to sit up at night; **6.** to see through, to dive into; to foresee. **— l'avenir**, to see into the future.

PERCER, *vn.* **1.** to break, to burst. **L'abcès a percé**, the abscess has burst. **Le soleil perce à travers les nuages**, the sun is peeping (is breaking) through the clouds.

2. (of teeth) to cut; **3.** to pierce : *a*) to penetrate, to enter; to force a way; *b*) *Fig.* to penetrate, to dive. *a*) **Les dents commencent à — à cet enfant**, that child is already cutting his teeth. **Le coup perce dans les chairs**, the shot penetrated the flesh. *b*) **Il perçait dans tous les secrets**, he used to find out all the secrets. **— dans l'avenir**, to dive into the future.

4. to open : to come out, to issue; **5.** to leak, to leak out; **6.** to penetrate, to enter; to break (through), to cut one's way (through). **Condé perça à travers l'armée des assiégeants**, C. cut his way through the besieging army. *Volt. L.* xiv.

7. to make one's way, to rise; to get on, to become known. **On a beaucoup de peine à —**, it is very difficult to make one's way. **Finir par —**, to get on at last. **Votre mérite a déjà percé**, your merit is already known. **Ce jeune homme percera**, that young man will get on.

8. to appear, to break out, to break through; to show one's self. **Le vrai avait percé à la longue**, the truth was discovered at last. **Le secret le mieux gardé finit toujours par —**, the best kept secret is sure to be found out at last. **Le caractère d'un homme perce plus ou moins dans ses discours, dans sa conduite, dans son maintien**, the character of man appears more or less in his language, conduct and manners. *Bescherelle.*

PERCER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be bored, to be pierced; **2.** to pierce one's self; to run one's self through the body (with a sword); **3.** to pierce one another; **4.** *Fig.* to be pierced, to be touched, to be moved.

PERCEUR, pèrsœr, *sm.* borer : one who bores.

PERCEVABLE pèrsœvabl', [percevoir], *adj.* **1.** (of a tax) collectible; **2.** perceivable, perceptible.

PERCEVOIR, pèrsœvwar, [Lat. : percipĕre, perceptum; per, through; capĕre, to take], *va.* **1.** to gather in; to collect (rents, taxes); **2.** *Philos*, to perceive : to receive impressions of external objects; to feel; to discern.

PERCHE, pèrsh', [Lat. : perca], *sf. Ichth.* perch : *Perca*, a genus of fishes inhabiting fresh water.

PERCHE, pèrsh', [Lat. : pertica, a rod], *sf.* **1.** perch : *a*) pole; *b*) roost for fowls; *c*) an old land measure; square rod. *a*) **C'est une grande —** *Fam.* she is as tall as a may pole.

2. rod (for fishing); **3.** *Hunt.* head.

PERCHÉ, E, pèrshé, *pa. p.* perched.

PERCHÉ, *sm.* being perched; roost, roosting. **Tirer des oisseaux au —**, to shoot birds when perched.

PERCHER, pèrshé-r, [perche], *vn.* to perch, to roost. **Les poules perchent pour dormir**, fowls roost when they sleep.

PERCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to perch, to roost; **2.** *Fig.* to perch one's self.

PERCHERON, ONNE, pèrsh'rôn, onne, *adj. m. Geog.* inhabitant or native of the province of Perche. **Cheval —**, percheron : a horse of the Percheron breed.

PERCHETTE, pèrshèt', *sf. Agr.* small pole.

PERCHEUR, EUSE, pèrshœr, shœz', *adj.* perching. **Oiseaux percheurs**, perching birds, perchers, insessores.

PERCHEUSE, *sf. Ornith.* titlark.

PERCHLORATE, perklorat', *sm. Chem.* perchlorate : a salt composed of perchloric acid and a base.

PERCHLORIQUE, pèrklorik', *adj. Chem.* perchloric : noting an acid of the most oxyenated of chlorine.

PERCHLOTURE, pérklotur', *sm. Chem.* perchloride : that chlroide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of chlorine.

PERCHOIR, pèrshwar, [percher], *sm.* perch, roost.

PERCLUS, E, pèrklû-z, ûz', [Lat. : perclusus, from percludĕre, to hinder], *adj.* **1.** crippled, impotent; **2.** *Fig.* **— d'esprit**, crack-brained.

PERCNOPTÈRE, pèrknoptèr', [Gr. : περκνός, black : πτερόν wing], *sm. Ornith.* 1. Egyptian vulture, Pharaoh's hen. Pharaoh's chicken : *Neophron percnopterus*, a rapacious bird ; 2. tawny vulture, griffon : *Vultur fulvus*.

PERCOÏDES, pèrkoïd', *smpl. Ichth.* percidæ, percoids : a family of acanthopterygious fishes.

PERÇOIR, pèrswar, [percer], *sm.* piercer : an instrument for piercing.

PERCOLATEUR, percolatœr [Lat. : per, through ; colāre, to filter], *sm.* percolator : *a*) a filtering vessel ; *b*) a large filtering coffee-pot.

PERÇU, E, pèrsu, *pa. p.* of *percevoir*, 1. collected ; 2. perceived.

PERCUSSION, pèrkusyôn, [Lat. : percussio], *sf.* percussion : *a*) the striking of one body against another ; stroke ; shock ; *b*) *Med.* the act of striking upon the chest, abdomen, etc. in order to ascertain the condition of the subjacent parts by the sound thus produced. *a*) **Centre de —**, centre of percussion. **Fusil à —**, percussion-gun. **Platine à —**, percussion-lock.

PERCUTANT, pèrkutân, *adj. Artill.* percussion. **Projectiles percutants**, percussion shots. **Fusée percutante**, percussion fuze.

PERCUTER, pèrkuté-r, [Lat. : percutĕre, percussum, to strike], *va.* to percuss, to strike.

PERCUTEUR, percutœr, *sm.* percussor : striker of a gun-hammer.

PERDABLE, pèrdabl', *adj.* losable : that may be lost.

PERDANT, E, pèrdân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* 1. loser : one who loses, at play ; 2. (in the masc.) *Naut.* ebb, ebb-tide.

PERDANT, E, *adj.* losing.

PERDITION, pèrdisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : perditio], *sf.* 1. waste, loss ; 2. *Naut.* wreck, wrecked state ; 3. perdition : *a*) entire loss ; ruin, destruction ; *b*) eternal death ; the utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state. **Un navire en —**, a ship in distress. **C'est de la —**, it is complete ruin. **Tant de dangers, de si fatales rencontres dans ce Paris de —**, so many dangers, such fatal hazards in that Paris, the ruin of so many. *Al. Daudet.*

PERDRE, pèrdr', [Lat. : perdĕre, to destroy], *va.* 1. to lose : *a*) to be deprived of ; to possess no longer ; *b*) to be deprived of a person, by death or otherwise ; *c*) to mislay ; *d*) to miss ; to wander from ; *e*) to suffer to vanish from view ; *f*) to make a bad use of ; to waste ; to trifle away, to idle away ; *g*) not to gain, not to win ; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest. *a*) **N'avoir rien à —**, to have nothing to lose. **— les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un**, to get out of favour with a person. **— sa réputation**, to lose one's reputation. **— ses forces**, to lose one's strength. **— son sang**, to lose one's blood **— la vie**, to lose one's life. **—** *Prop.* and *Fig.* **— la tête**, to lose one's head, to lose one's wits. **— le sommeil**, to lose one's rest. **— la mémoire**, to lose one's memory. **— patience**, to lose patience. **— la parole**, to lose the use of speech. **— courage**, to lose courage. **— son équilibre**, to lose one's balance. **— haleine**, **— l'haleine**, to get out of breath. **— l'esprit**, **— le jugement**, to lose one's reason. **Ces arbres ont perdu leurs feuilles**, these trees have lost their leaves. **Nous avons perdu l'espérance de le revoir**, we have lost all hopes of seeing him again. *b*) **Cette femme a perdu son mari**, that woman has lost her husband. *c*) **— son chapeau**, to lose one's hat. **Ce chien a perdu son maître**, that dog has lost its master. **Ce guide nous a perdus**, that guide has misled us. *d*) **— son chemin**, to lose one's way. **— la trace de quelqu'un**, to lose the traces of a person. **— du terrain**, to lose ground. **— le fil de son discours**, to lose the thread of one's discourse. **— son Latin**, to be at one's wit's end. *e*) **— quelque chose de vue**, to lose sight of a thing. **— l'occasion**, to lose the opportunity. *f*) **— du temps**. **— son temps**, to lose one's time. **Vous y perdrez vos pas**, it is all of no use. **Vous ne perdrez rien d'attendre**, you will lose nothing by waiting. *g*) **— une bataille**, to lose a battle. **Si j'avais fait cette gageure, j'y aurais bien perdu mon argent**, if I had made that bet, I should have lost my money. **— cent francs aux cartes**, to lose a hundred francs at cards.

2. to ruin, to be the ruin of ; to undo. **Le jeu l'a perdu**, gaming ruined him. **Ils se crurent perdus**, they thought they were ruined. **— quelqu'un d'honneur, de réputation**, to ruin a person's reputation. **Je vois qu'il a voulu me — auprès de vous**, I see that he wanted to lower me in your opinion.

3. to lose : *a*) to ruin ; to corrupt, to deprave ; to debauch ; *b*) to send to perdition. **— son âme**, to lose one's soul. **Les passions qui ont perdu Salomon et tant d'autres rois**, the passions that undid Salomon and so many other kings. *Boss. R. d'Angl.*

4. to spoil. **La pluie a perdu cette robe**, the rain has spoiled this dress.

5. not to hear ; 6. not to understand ; 7. not to see. **Il était mal placé, et perdait une partie du jeu des acteurs**, he was badly placed and could only see a part of the stage.

PERDRE, *vn.* 1. to lose : *a*) to be a loser ; not to win ; to be defeated ; *b*) to fall, to decline ; to go down. *a*) **Ce marchand perd sur sa marchandise**, this shopman loses on his goods. **Il y a perdu**, he was out of pocket by it. **Vous avez bien perdu de n'être pas à notre soirée**, you lost a great deal by not coming to our party. **Jouer à qui perd gagne**, to play at he who loses wins. **Il faut savoir pour gagner**, one must throw a sprat to catch a herring. *b*) **Les actions de cette société ont beaucoup perdu**, the shares of that society have fallen very much. **Ces fruits perdent à attendre**, this fruit does not keep well. **Cet homme perd dans l'opinion**, that man has gone down in public opinion. **Sa réputation perd chaque jour**, he is gradually losing his reputation.

2. to fail, to miss ; 3. *Naut.* (of the tide) to ebb.

PERDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be lost. **Le temps se perd**, time is being lost. **L'odeur se cette essence s'est perdue**, this essence has lost its smell.

2. to fall into disuse. **Cet usage se perd de jour en jour**, this custom is gradually falling into disuse.

3. to fall, to sink down. **Les monarchies vont se — dans le despotisme**, monarchies sink down in despotism. *Montesq. Esp. des Lois.*

4. to disappear, to be lost ; to lose one's self. **Cette rivière se perd sous terre** (or **dans la terre**) **à tel endroit**, this river disappears into the ground at such a place. **Des montagnes qui se perdaient dans les nues**, mountains that disappear in the clouds, *Fén. Tél.* **Nous nous sommes perdus dans le bois**, we lost ourselves (our way) in the wood. **Se — dans la foule**, to be lost in the crowd. **Se — dans les nues, dans les nuages**, *Fig.* to be lost in the clouds. **Se — dans les digressions**, to lose one's self in digressions.

5. to be confounded ; to be blended, to blend (as colours) ; 6. to be wrecked, to be cast away, to be lost ; 7. to lose one's way, to lose one's self. **Je me suis perdu dans les rues enchevêtrées de ce vieux quartier**, I lost myself in the winding streets of that old quarter.

8. *Fig.* to lose one's self, to be bewildered ; 9. to get bewildered. **Quel esprit ne se perdrait dans la contemplation de tant de merveilles ?** who could contemplate such marvels and not be bewildered ? **Je me perdais dans ses foules de règles**, so many rules bewildered me. **Plus je sonde l'abime, hélas ! plus je m'y perds**, alas ! the more I look into the abyss, the more bewildered I am. **Ma tête se perd**, I am bewildered. **Je me perds dans cette pensée**, this thought bewilders me.

10. to ruin one's self ; to go to ruin. **Il se perd par ses dépenses excessives**, these great expenses will ruin him. **Il joue à se —**, he is on the high road to ruin. **Se — à plaisir, se — de gaieté de cœur**, to ruin one's self out of mere wantonness. **Se — d'honneur**, to disgrace one's self.

11. to lose one's good name, to be ruined. **Se — dans l'esprit de quelqu'un**, to lower one's self in a person's opinion.

12. to be lost ; to go to perdition ; to expose one's self to damnation. **Elles se perdaient gaiement par la galanterie, la bonne chère et l'oisivelé**, they wantonly went to perdition by their light conduct, luxury and idleness.

13. to spoil, to be spoilt, to be damaged *Prov.* : **On hasarde de perdre en voulant trop gagner**, all covet, all lose.

PERDREAU, pèrdrô, [perdrix], *sm.* [*Pl. perdreaux*.] young partridge.

PERDRIGON, pérdrigôn, [Provenç.], *sm.* perdrigon : a species of plum.

PERDRIX, pèrdri, [Lat. : perdix], *sf. Ornith.* partridge : *Perdix*, a genus of gallinaceous birds. **— grise**, common or gray partridge. **— rouge**, red-legged partridge. **Compagnie de perdrix**, covey of patridges.

PERDU, E, pèrdu, *pa. p.* of *Perdre*, 1. lost : *a*) forfeited ; *b*) having ceased to exist ; *c*) mislaid, left in a place unknown or forgotten ; that cannot be found ; *d*) not able to find the right way ; *e*) not visible, not perceptible to the senses ; *f*) shipwrecked ; sunk, destroyed ; *g*) wasted, squandered ; useless ; *h*) not won, not gained ; *i*) bewildered, perplexed, being in a maze ; *j*) ruined, done for, undone ; *k*) gone ; very sick, *d*) **— dans un bois**, lost in a wood. *e*) **— dans la foule**, lost in the crowd. *g*) **C'est du bien —**, it is money wasted. **C'est temps —**, it is time lost ; it is of no good. **Il n'y avait rien de — dans sa conversation**, all he said was noted. **Cet exemple est — pour eux**, that is example wasted upon them. *h*) **Bataille perdue**, lost battle. *j*) **C'est un homme —**, he is a ruined man. **Il est — dans l'estime publique**, he is no longer held in public esteem. **Il est —**, he is undone. **Il est — de réputation**, he has lost his reputation. *k*) **Il a une attaque d'apoplexie : c'est un homme —**, he has had an apoplectic fit ; he will never recover. *Prov.* : **Un bienfait n'est jamais —**, a good action never goes unrewarded.

2. forlorn. **Enfants perdus**, forlorn-hope.

3. advanced. **Sentinelle perdue**, advanced sentry.

4. out of the way ; uninhabited ; solitary, desert. **Un pays —**, an out of the way country or place.

5. random, done at random, done at hazard, left to chance. **Coup —**, random shot. **Tirer à coup —**, to shoot at random. **Fondation à pierres perdues**, foundation of stones thrown in at random. **A corps —**, headlong, desperately.

6. leisure. **Heures perdues, moments perdus**, leisure hours.

7. remediless, desperate, incurable ; **8.** sunk : *a)* sunk away ; plunged ; *b)* degraded. *a)* **Elles étaient perdues dans la douleur**, they were in very great trouble. *b)* **Un homme — de conscience**, a man with a degraded conscience. **Un tas d'hommes perdus de dettes et de crimes**, a number of men disgraced by debts and crimes.

9. dishonoured, disgraced ; **10.** wanton, unchaste.

PERDU, E, *sm. f.* **1.** lost man *or* lost thing. **Pour un — deux retrouvés**, *Prov.* the loss is easily repaired ; when one door shuts another opens.

2. madman *m.*, madwoman *f.* **Crier comme un —**, to scream like any one mad.

PERDURABLE, pèrdurabl', *adj.* perdurable, lasting, very durable.

PERDURABLEMENT pèrdurablœ-mân-t, *adv.* perdurably, very durably.

PÈRE, pèr', [Lat. : pater], *sm.* father : *a)* male parent ; *Poet.* sire ; *b)* (of animals) sire ; *c)* ancestor, forefather ; the progenitor of a family or race ; *d)* the first person in the Trinity ; *e)* one who acts with paternal kindness or care ; benefactor, protector ; *f)* creator, originator, maker, author ; *g)* predecessor ; parent ; origin, cause ; *h)* *Antiq.* a Roman senator ; *i)* a title given to the members of religious orders ; *j)* a Roman Catholic confessor ; *k)* a dignitary of the Church ; *l)* an early ecclesiastical writer ; *m)* *Fam.* a man of inferior rank ; man, fellow. *a)* **— de famille**, father of a family. **— légitime**, lawful father. **— putatif**, reputed father. **— adoptif**, adoptive father. **— nourricier**, foster-father. **— noble**, actor performing the part of father. **Jouer les pères nobles**, to play the parts of fathers (on the stage). **Beau—**, father-in-law ; step-father. **Grand-père**, grandfather. **Grand— paternel, maternel**, grandfather, on the father's side, on the mother's side. **Agir en —**, to act as a father. **De — en fils**, from father to son. **Ses — et mère**, his father and mother. **N'avoir pas de —**, to be fatherless. *e)* **Cet homme est le — des pauvres**, that man is the father of the poor. *f)* **Socrate fut le — de la philosophie morale**, Socrates was the father of moral philosophy. *g)* **Les Zuingliens sont les pères des Calvinistes**, the Zuinglians are the fathers of the Calvinists. **Le travail est souvent le — du plaisir**, work is often a source of pleasure. *h)* **Les pères conscrits**, conscript fathers. *i)* **— spirituel**, father confessor. **Les PP. jésuites**, the Jesuit fathers. *j)* **Le saint —**, the Holy Father, the Pope. *k)* **Les Pères de l'Église, les Pères**, the Fathers of the Church. *l)* **Le — Jaques**, father James. **Un — la joie**, a jolly fellow. **Un — aux écus**, a very rich man. **Un gros —**, a stout fellow. **Il est bien le fils de son —**, he is a chip of the old block. **Petit —**, papa. **Le — Lebrun**, old Lebrun. *Prov.* : **Tel Père, Tel fils**, like father like son. **A père avare, fils prodigue**, niggard father, spendthrift son. **On ne peut contenter tout le monde et son père**, one cannot please everybody and his wife.

† **PÉRÉGRIN, E**, péregrân, in', [Lat. : peregrinus, foreign], *adj.* peregrine, foreign, wand ring.

PÉRÉGRINATEUR, pérégrinatœr,

PÉRÉGRINANT, pérégrinân, *sm.* peregrinator, traveller.

PÉRÉGRINATION, pérégrinasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : peregrinatio], *sf.* peregrination, travel (in foreign countries).

PÉRÉGRINER, pérégriné-r, [pérégrin], *vn.* to peregrinate : to travel from place to place, from one country to another.

PÉRÉGRINITÉ, pérégrinité, *sf.* *Law-t.* alienage, alienism : the condition or state of being an alien.

PÉREMPTION, perânpsyôn, [Lat. : peremptio ; perimère, peremptum, to destroy], *sf.* *Law-t.* limitation, extinction, peremption : the act of destroying or quashing.

PÉREMPTOIRE, pérânptwar', *adj.* peremptory : *a)* *Law-t.* that precludes all debate ; *b)* decisive, positive.

PÉREMPTOIREMENT, pérânptwar'mân-t, *adv.* peremptorily : in a decisive manner.

PÉRENNE, pérèn', [Lat. : perennis ; per, through ; annus, year], *adj.* perennial : lasting or continuing without cessation through the year.

PÉRENNITÉ, *sf.* perennity, perpetuity.

PÉRÉQUATION, pérèkwasyôn, [Lat. : peræquatio ; per, by ; æquare, to equal], *sf.* equalization : equal distribution (of taxis).

PERFECTIBILITÉ, pèrfèktibilité, *sf.* perfectibility : the quality of being perfectible.

PERFECTIBLE, pèrfèktibl', *adj.* perfectible : capable of becoming perfect.

PERFECTION, pèrfèksyôn ; *in poet.* **siôn**, [Lat. : perfectus ; perficere ; per, through ; facere, to do], *sf.* perfection : *a)* completion ; *b)* perfectness ; the state of being perfect ; consummate excellence ; *c)* a perfect or supremely excellent quality or endowment, accomplishment. *a)* **Cet édifice approche de sa —**, this building is nearly completed. *b)* **La poésie latine fut portée à sa dernière — par Virgile et par Horace**, latin poetry was brought to its full perfection by Virgil and Horace. *c)* **Les perfections divines**, the divine perfections.

EN PERFECTION, DANS LA PERFECTION, *adv. phr.* to perfection, perfectly. **Elles savaient la musique en —**, they had a perfect knowledge of music **Ce comédien joue dans la —**, that actor plays to perfection.

PERFECTIONNANT, E, pèrfèksyonân, ânt', *adj.* improving.

PERFECTIONNEMENT, pèrfèksyon'mân-t, *sm.* improvement, improving, perfecting.

PERFECTIONNER, pèrfèksyoné-r, *va.* **1.** to perfect : to make perfect ; **2.** to improve : to make more perfect ; to improve on.

PERFECTIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to improve : to become more perfect ; **2.** to improve one's self.

PERFECTIONNEUR, pèrfèksyonœr', *sm.* perfecter, improver.

PERFECTIONNISTE, pèrfèksyonist', *sm. f.* perfectionist : a member of an American sect founded by one Noyes (1811-1886).

PERFIDE, pèrfid', [Lat. : perfidus], *adj.* **1.** perfidious, treacherous, false, false-hearted, faithless. **Ce — ennemi de la grandeur romaine**, that treacherous enemy of Roman greatness. *Corn. Nicom.* ii. 3. **Être — à quelqu'un**, to be false to a person.

2. (of things) false, deceitful, treacherous, insidious.

PERFIDE, *sm. f.* perfidious person ; traitor *m.* traitress *f.*

PERFIDEMENT, pèrfid'mân-t, *adv.* perfidiously, treacherously.

PERFIDIE, pèrfidi, *sf.* **1.** perfidy, perfidiousness : breach of faith ; treachery, faithlessness ; **2.** art of perfidy. **Faire une —**, to commit an act of perfidy.

PERFOLIÉ, E, pèrfolié, [Lat. : per, through ; folium, leaf], *adj.* *Bot.* perfoliate, perfoliated : noting a leaf which surrounds its stem, and is, as it were, perforated by it.

PERFORAGE, pèrforazh', *sm.* perforation : the act of boring.

PERFORANT, E, pèrforân-t, ânt', *adj.* perforative : having power to pierce.

PERFORATEUR, TRICE, pèrforatœr, tris', *adj.* perforating : boring, piercing through.

PERFORATIF, IVE, pèrforatif, tiv', *adj.* perforative.

PERFORATION, pèrforasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* perforation : *a)* the act of boring or piercing through ; *b)* *Med.* hole, aperture.

PERFORER, pèrforé-r, [Lat. : per, through ; forāre, to bore], *va.* to perforate : to bore or pierce through.

PERGAME, pergam, *Anc. Geog.* Pergamus : an ancient city in Asia Minor.

PÉRI, péri, [Pers.], *sm f.* Peri : in Persian mythology, elf, genius, or fairy.

PÉRIANTHE, périant', [Gr. : περί, around : ἄνθος, flower], *sm.* *Bot.* perianth : the leaves of a flower.

PÉRIAPTE, périapt', [Gr. : περί, around ; ἅπτειν, to fasten], *sm.* periapt : a charm worn as preservative against diseases.

PÉRIBOLE, péribol', [Gr. : περίβολος], *sm.* *Antiq.* peribolos : a court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall.

PÉRICARDE, périkard', [Gr. : περί, around ; καρδία, heart], *sm.* *Anat.* pericardium : a membrane that incloses the heart.

PÉRICARDIQUE, périkardik', *adj.* *Anat.* pericardian, pericardial, pericardiac, pericardic : belonging to the pericardium.

PÉRICARDITE, périkardit', *sf.* *Med.* pericarditis : inflammation of the pericardium.

PÉRICARPE, périkarp', [Gr. : περί, around ; καρπός, fruit], *sm.* *Bot.* pericarp, pericarpium, seed-vessel : the covering of a fruit.

PÉRICARPIAL, E, périkarpial, *adj.* *Bot.* pericarpial : growing into or on the pericarp.

PÉRICARPIEN, ENNE, périkarpyan, èn' *adj.* *Anat.* carpal : belonging to the wrist.

PÉRICARPIQUE, périkarpik', *adj.* *Bot.* pericarpic, pericarpial: relating to a pericarp.

PÉRICENTRIQUE, périsântrik', [Gr. : περί, around ; κέντρον, centre], *adj.* disposed round a centre.

PÉRICHÆTIAL, E, périkèsial, *adj.* *Bot.* perichætial : pertaining to the perichætium.

PÉRICHÆTIUM, périkèsiom', **PÉRICHÈZE**, périkèz, [Gr. : περί, around ; χαίτη, mane], *sm.* *Bot.* perichætium, perichæt, perichete : the cluster of leaflets at the base of the fruit-stalk of mosses.

PÉRICHONDRE, périkondr', [Gr. : περί, around ; χόνδρος, cartilage], *sm.* *Anat.* perichondrium : a layer of white fibrous tissue which invests the membraniform cartilages.

PÉRICHONDRITE, périkondrit', *sf.* *Med.* perichondritis : inflammation of the perichondrium.

PÉRICLASE, périklaz', [Gr. : περί, around ; κλάσις, fracture], *sf.* *Miner.* periclase : an oxide of magnesium.

PÉRICLINANTHE, périklinânt', **PÉRICLINE**, périklin', [Gr. : περί, arround ; κλίνη, bed], *sm.* *Bot.* periclinium : the involucrum of a composite plant.

PÉRICLITANT, E, periklitân, ant, *adj.* declining, in danger of falling.

PÉRICLITER, périklité r, [Lat. : periclitari, to decline], *vn.* to be in danger, to be in jeopardy. **Faire —**, to put in jeopardy, to put in danger.

PÉRICOLPITE, périkolpit', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; κόλπος, breast], *sf.* *Med.* pericolpitis : inflammation of the vaginal tissue.

PÉRICOPE, périkop', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; κόπτειν, to cut], *sf.* pericope : a passage from the Bible.

PÉRICRÂNE, périkrân', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; κράνιον, skull], *sm.* *Anat.* pericranium : the periosteum which covers the skull.

PÉRICYCLE, perisikl', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; κύκλος, circle], *sm.* *Bot.* pericycle.

PÉRICYSTITE, périsistit', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; κύστις, bladder], *sf.* *Med.* pericystitis : inflamation of the areolar tissue around the bladder.

PÉRIDERME, periderm, [Gr. : περὶ, around ; δέρμα, skin], *Bot.* *sm.* periderm : the outer bark.

PÉRIDION, péridiôn, **PÉRIDIUM** péridiom [Gr. : πηρίδιον, dim. of πήρα, pouch], *sm.* *Bot.* peridium : the membranous envelope which incloses the spores of fungi.

PÉRIDOT, pérido, *sm.* *Miner.* peridot : chrysolite, precious stone.

PÉRIDROME, péridrom', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; δρόμος, a race], *sm.* *Arch.* peridrome : a gallery around an edifice.

PÉRIÉGÈSE, periézhès [Gr. : περὶ, around ; ἡγέομαι, I lead], *sf.* periegesis : a tour, a description of a tour.

PÉRIGÉE, périzhé, [Gr. : περὶ, around ; γῆ, the earth], *sm.* *Astron.* perigee, perigeum : the point in the orbit of a planet or of the moon at which it is nearest the earth.

PÉRIGÉE, *adj.* in its perigee.

PÉRIGOURDIN, E, perigourdân, in', *adj.* of perigord, native of Perigord.

PÉRIGYNE, périzhin', **PÉRIGYNIQUE**, périzhinik', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; γυνή, female], *adj.* *Bot.* perigynous : that surrounds the ovary.

PÉRIGYNION, périzhiniôn, *sm.* *Bot.* perigynium : the membrane that surrounds the ovary of certain plants.

PÉRIHÉLIE, périéli [Gr. : περὶ, around ; ἥλιος, the sun], *sm.* *Astron.* perihelion, perihelium : that part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun.

PÉRIHÉLIE, *adj.* in its perihelion.

PÉRIL, periy [Lat. : periculum, danger], *sm.* peril, danger, hazard, risk, jeopardy. **Mettre en —**, to endanger, to imperil, to peril, to put in danger, to put in jeopardy. **Être en —**, to be in danger, to be in peril. **Tomber en — de**, to be exposed to. **Au — de, aux périls de**, at the peril of. **Faire une chose à ses risques et périls**, to undertake a thing at one's peril ; to run the risks of a thing. **Il n'y a pas — en la demeure**, there is no need to hurry.

PÉRILLEUSEMENT, périyœzmân-t, *adv.* perilously, dangerously.

PÉRILLEUX, EUSE, périyœ, œz', *adj.* perilous, dangerous, hazardous.

PÉRIMER, périmé-r, [Lat. : perimére, to abolish], *vn* *Law-t.* to lapse.

PÉRIMÈTRE, périmètr', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* *Geom.* perimeter : the outer boundary of a figure.

PÉRIMÉTRIE, périmétri, *sf.* *Geom.* measure of the perimeter.

PÉRIMÉTRITE, périmétrit', *sf.* *Med.* perimetritis : inflammation of the areolar tissue about the womb.

PÉRINÉAL, E, périnéal, *adj.* *Anat.* perineal : pertaining to the perinæum.

PÉRINÉE, périné, [Gr. : περίναιος], *sm.* *Anat.* perinæum : the space at the lower region of the trunk.

PÉRINÉPHRITE, périnéfrit', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; νεφρὸς, kidney], *sf.* *Med.* perinephritis : inflammation of the areolar tissue around the kidney.

PÉRIODE, périod', [Gr. : περίοδος ; περὶ, around ; ὁδὸς, way], *sf.* period : *a)* the time in which a planet or other celestial body performs a revolution in its orbit ; *b)* cycle ; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured ; *c)* *Med.* one of the phases of a disease ; *d)* *Med.* the time of the paroxysm and interval of an intermittent ; *e)* *Gram.* a sentence so constructed as to have all the parts mutually dependent ; *f)* *Mus.* a musical sentence composed of several members. *a)* **La — solaire**, the solar period. *b)* **— Julienne**, Julian period. **La dernière — de sa vie**, the latter part of his life. *e)* **Une — carrée, une — nombreuse**, a full period. **Une — arrondie**, a well turned period.

PÉRIODE, *sm.* **1.** pitch, acme, height ; stage, degree. **Serait-il possible que vos incommodités fussent venues à leur —** ? might it be that your illness is at its worst ? **Ce — de développement des facultés humaines**, that stage of the development of human faculties. **Le plus haut — de la gloire**, the acme of glory. **La puissance de cet empire touchait à son dernier —**, the power of that empire was nearly at its height.

2. period : indefinite portion of time. **Un long — de temps**, a long period of time. [*Periode* is also feminine, in this acceptation.]

PÉRIODICITÉ, périodisite, *sf.* periodicity, periodicalness : the state of being periodical.

PÉRIODIQUE, periodik', *adj.* **1.** periodic, periodical : *a)* happening by revolution, at a stated time ; *b)* performed in a period or circuit ; *c)* *Med.* recurring at stated periods ; *d)* published at stated or regular periods ; *e)* *Gram.* pertaining to a period, constituting a complete sentence ; abounding in periods. *d)* **Ouvrage —**, periodical.

2. *Arith.* (of fractions) circulating.

PÉRIODIQUE, *sm.* periodical.

PÉRIODIQUEMENT, périodik'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** periodically : at regular or stated periods ; **2.** (in an ill sense) in periods.

PÉRIODISTE, périodist', *sm.* periodicalist : one who publishes a periodical.

PÉRIODONTITE, périodôntit', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; ὀδοὺς, ὀντος, tooth], *sf.* *Med.* periodontitis : inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

PÉRIŒCIENS, périèsian [Gr. : περὶ, around ; οἰκεῖν, to dwell], *smpl.* *Geog.* periecians, periœcians, periœci : the inhabitants of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PÉRIOSTE, périost', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; ὀστέον, bone], *sm.* *Anat.* periosteum : a fibrous membrane which invests the bones.

PÉRIOSTÉITE, périostéit', *sf.* *Med.* periostitis : inflammation of the periosteum.

PÉRIOSTOSE, périostôz', *sf.* *Med.* periostosis : tumour of the periosteum.

PÉRIPATÉTICIEN, ENNE, péripatétisyan, èn', *adj.* peripatetic : pertaining to Aristotl 's system of philosophy ; Aristotelian.

PÉRIPATÉTICIEN, ENNE, *sm.* *f.* peripatetic : a follower of Aristotle.

PÉRIPATÉTIQUE, péripatétik', *adj.* or *sm.* peripatetic.

PÉRIPATÉTISME, péripatétism', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; πατεῖν, to walk], *sm.* peripateticism : the system of philosophy of Aristotle.

PÉRIPÉTIE, péripési, [Gr. : περιπέτεια, περὶ, around ; πίπτειν, to fall], *sf.* **1.** *Lit.* catastrophe ; **2.** peripeteia, sudden change of fortune ; vicissitude.

PÉRIPHÉRIE, périféri, [Gr. : περὶ, around ; φέρειν, to carry], *sf.* *Geom.* periphery : the circumference of any curvilinear figure.

PÉRIPHÉRIQUE, périférik', *adj.* peripheric, peripherical, peripheral : *a)* relating to a periphery ; *b)* *Bot.* situated around the periphery of an organ.

PÉRIPHRASE, périfrâz', [Gr. : περὶ, about ; φράσις, speaking], *sf.* *Rhet.* periphrase, periphrasis : the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea, a figure employed to avoid a common manner of expression.

PÉRIPHRASER, périfrâzé-r, *vn.* to periphrase : to use periphrases.

PÉRIPHRASER, *va.* to periprhase : to express by periphrases.

PÉRIPHRASTIQUE, périfrastik', *adj.* periphrastic, periphrastical : *a)* pertaining to the periphrasis ; *b)* abounding in periphrases ; *c)* *Gram.* conjugated with the auxiliary verb.

PÉRIPLE, péripl', [Gr. : περὶ, around ; πλεῖν, to navigate], *sm.* *Geog.* periplus : a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast.

PÉRIPLOQUE, périplok', *sf.* *Bot.* periploca : a genus of plants of the order asclepiadaceæ.

PÉRIPNEUMONIE, péripnœmoni [Gr. : περὶ, around ; πνεύμων, lung], *sf.* *Med.* peripneumony, peripneumonia, pneumonitis, pneumonia : inflammation of the lungs.

PÉRIPNEUMONIQUE, péripnœmonik', *adj.* *Med.* peripneumonic, peripneumonical, pneumonic : pertaining to peripneumony.

PÉRIPOLAIRE, peripolair [Gr. : περὶ, around ; polaire], *adj.* situated about the pole.

PÉRIPTÈRE, périptèr', [Gr. : περίπτερος ; περὶ, around ; πτερόν, wing], *sm.* *Arch.* periptery : an edifice surrounded by a single row of insulated columns.

PÉRIPTÈRE, *adj.* peripteral, peripterous : having a range of columns all round.

PÉRIR, pèrir', [Lat. : perire, to perish], *vn.* **1.** to perish : *a)* to die, to lose life ; *b)* to be destroyed, ruined, or lost ; to come to nothing ; *c)* *Naut.* to be wrecked, to be lost ; *d)* *Theol.* to be lost eternally ; *e)* to decay, to waste away ; *f)* to be wasted or rendered useless. *a)* **Dix mille hommes ont péri dans cette bataille**, ten thousand men were killed in that battle. **— d'ennui**, *Fig.* to be weary to death. **S'ennuyer à —**, to feel very dull. **— de froid**, to perish with cold. **Votre père qui doit être péri dans les flots**, your father who must have perished in the waves. *Fén. Tél.* **Ceux qui ont péri dans le naufrage**, those who perished in the wreck. *b)* **La liberté périt par la licence**, license is the ruin of liberty. **Son nom ne périra pas**, his name shall not perish. *c)* **— corps et biens**, to perish crew and cargo. *e)* **Les maisons inhabitées périssent plus promptement que les autres**, houses that are not inhabited crumble sooner than others. *f)* **Il ne faut rien laisser —**, do not let anything be wasted.

2. *Law-t.* to lapse.

[*REM.* — *Périr* is conjugated with ***avoir*** when it denotes an action, and with ***être*** to express the state.]

PÉRISCIENS, périsia*n*, [Gr. : περίσκιοι; περὶ, around; σκιά, shadow], *smpl.* periscians, periscii : the inhabitants of the frigid zones.

PÉRISCOPE, periskope [Gr. : περὶ, about; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* periscope : an optical instrument used in directing submarine boats; *Milit.* — **de tranchée**, trench periscope.

PÉRISCOPIQUE, périskopik', *adj. Opt.* periscopic, periscopical : noting spectacles with concavo-convex glasses for assisting oblique vision.

PÉRISPERME, pérlspèrm', [Gr. : περὶ, around; σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* perisperm : the albumen of a seed.

PÉRISSABLE, périsabl', *adj.* perishable : liable to perish.

PÉRISSANT, E, périsâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* perishing.

PÉRISSOIRE, périswar', [périr], *sf.* outrigger, racing boat : a long and narrow boat, that may easily caprize.

PÉRISSOLOGIE, périsolozhi, [Gr. : περισσός, superfluous : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* perissology : redundance of words.

PÉRISSOLOGIQUE, périsolozhik', *adj.* perissological : redundant, wordy.

PERISTALTIQUE, péristaltik', [Gr. : περί, around : στέλλειν, to place], *adj. Physiol.* peristaltic : spiral, vermicular.

PÉRISTÈRES, péristèr', [Gr. : περιστερά, a pigeon], *smpl. Ornith.* peristera : a tribe of gallinaceous birds.

PÉRISTOLE, péristol', [Gr. : περὶ, around; στολή, contraction], *sf. Physiol.* peristole : the peristaltic action of the intestines.

PÉRISTOME, péristom', [Gr. : περὶ, around; στόμα, mouth], *sm.* peristome : *a*) *Bot.* the rim which surrounds the orifice of the theca of a moss; *b*) *Conchyl.* the margin of the aperture in univalve shells.

PÉRISTYLE, péristil', [Gr. : περὶ, around; στύλος, column], *sm. Arch.* peristyle : *a*) a range of columns round a building; *b*) a building surrounded on the inside by a row of columns; *c*) a row of insulated columns in the front of a building.

PÉRISTYLE, *adj.* adorned with a peristyle.

PÉRISYSTOLE, périsistol', [Gr. : περὶ, around; συστολή, contraction], *sf. Physiol.* perisystole : the interval between systole or contraction and the diastole dilatation of the heart.

PÉRITHÉCION, péritésiô*n*, [Gr. : περὶ, around; θήκη, envelope], *sm. Bot.* perithecium : the enveloppe surrounding the masses of fructification in certain fungi and lichens.

PÉRITOINE, péritwan', [Gr. : περὶ, around; τείνειν, to stretch], *sm. Anat.* peritoneum : the membrane which lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

PÉRITONÉAL E, péritonéal, *adj. Anat.* peritonial : pertaining to the peritoneum.

PÉRITONITE, péritonit', *sf. Med.* peritonitis : inflammation of the peritoneum.

PÉRITROPE, péritrop', *adj. Bot.* peritropal : directed from the axis of a fruit to the pericarp.

PÉRI-UTÉRIN, E, péri-utéra*n*, *adj. Anat.* peri-uterine : situated around the uterus.

PERLASSE, pèrlas'. *sf. Com.* pearlash : purified' potash.

PERLE, pèrl', [Low Lat. : pirula, a little pear], *sf.* **1.** pearl : *a*) small, silvery-white, nacreous gem; *b*) anything round and clear, as a drop of water; *c*) *Print.* a kind of very small printing-type. *a*) — **fine**, real pearl. **Semence de perles**, seed-pearl. : very small pearls. **Perles fines**, fine pearls. **Gris de** —, pearl-gray. **Nacre de perles, mère de perles**, mother-of-pearl, pearl-shell. **Cela est net comme une** —, it is very neat. **Jeter des perles devant les pourceaux**, *Fig.* to cast pearls before swine. **Perles baroques**, irregular pearls. **Perles fausses**, imitation pearls. **Enfiler des perles**, to waste one's time. **Un collier de perles**, a pearl necklace.

2. bead (of collars and brancelets). — **de Venise**, glass bead, bugle. — **de chapelet, de collier**, bead.

3. *Arch.* bead, beading (ornament],

4. *Fig.* pearly teeth, fine teeth. **Sa bouche est garnie d'un double rang de perles**, she has a very fine set of pearly teeth.

5. *Fig.* the best thing; the best. **C'est la — des hommes**, he is the best of men.

PERLÉ, E, pèrlé, *adj.* **1.** pearled : adorned with pearls; **2.** pearly, pearled : resembling pearls; clear, transparent, nacreous; **3.** pearl : *a*) relating to, or made of pearls; *b*) husked, stripped of husks. **Orge** —, pearl-barley, husked barley.

4. (of sugar) boiled twice; **5.** (of syrup) too thick; **6.** (of broth) rich, jelly ; **7.** *Fig.* finished, exquisitely done; **8.** *Mus.* brilliant.

PERLER, pérlè-r, [perle], *va.* **1.** to pearl : to adorn with pearls; **2.** to thicken (sugar); **3.** to do to perfection; **4** *Fig.* to give a finish to.

PERLER, *vn.* to drop : to fall in drops. **La sueur lui perlait au front**, the sweat stood in drops on his forehead.

PERLETTE, pèrlèt', *sf.* small pearl.

PERLIER, IÈRE, pèrlyé, èr', *adj.* pearl-bearing, pearl. **Huitre perlière**, pearl- oyster.

PERLIMPINPIN, pèrla*n*pa*n*pa*n*, [a popular slang word], *sm.* **Poudre de** —, quack powder, charlatan's nostrum.

PERLURE, pèrlur', *sf.* curling (of a stag's horn).

PERMANENCE, pèrmanâ*n*s', [permanent], *sf.* permanence, permanency : *a*) continuance in the same state; duration; *b*) continuance in the same place. **En** —, permanent; permanently. **Être en** —, to hold permanent sittings (as an assembly).

PERMANENT, E, pèrmanâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [Lat. : permanens; per; manens, from manēre, to remain], *adj.* **1.** permanent : durable, lasting, continuing in the same state; **2.** standing. **Armée permanente**, standing army.

PERMANGANATE, premanganat, *sm. Chem.* permanganate.

PERMÉABILITÉ, pèrméabilité, [perméable], *sf.* permeability : the quality of being permeable; perviousness.

PERMÉABLE, pèrméabl', [Lat. : permeatus; per, through; meāre, to pass,] *adj.* permeable, pervious : that may be passed through without displacement of its parts. — **à la lumière**, pervious to the light.

PERMÉAMÈTRE, perméamettr', [Lat. : permeāre, to permeate; Gr. : μέτρον, measure), *sm. Electr.* permeameter : an instrument to measure permeability.

PERMESSE, pèrmès', *sm. Geog.* Permessus.

PERMETTRE, pèrmètr', [Lat. : permittĕre; per, through; mittĕre, to send), *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre.*] to permit : *a*) to give leave or liberty to; to allow; to authorize; to let; *b*) to allow, to give consent by silence or by not prohibiting; *c*) to tolerate, to suffer, to allow, to admit; *d*) to afford ability or means; to afford. *a*) **Permettez qu'à mon tour je parle avec franchise**, now allow me to speak frankly. *Corn. Sert.* iii-1. **En Égypte, il n'était pas permis d'être inutile à l'État**, in Egypt no one was allowed to be useless to the State. *Bossuet. His. univ.* **S'il m'est permis de parler ainsi**, if I may express myself thus. **Je me permettrai de vous dire**, allow me to tell you. *c*) **Si Dieu le permet**, God willing. **Il faut bien — ce qu'on ne peut empêcher**, what cannot be helped must be endured. *d*) **Enfin elle arrive à Brest, où il lui fut permis de respirer un peu**, at last she reached Brest, where she was allowed to take a little rest. **Il n'est pas permis à tout le monde de parler aussi bien que vous**, it is not given to everybody to speak as well as you do. **Mes moyens ne me permettent pas une telle dépense**, my means will not allow of my indulging in such an expense.

PERMETTRE (SE), *v. refl.* to indulge in, to allow one's self; to be suffered, to be tolerated. **Je me permets de vous dire que**, I make bold to tell you.

PERMIS, E, pèrmi-z, miz', *pa. p.* of *permettre*, permitted, allowed; lawful; allowable. **Il se croit tout** —, he thinks he may do anything. — **à vous, à vous — d'avoir cette pensée**, you are free to think so if you like. **Est-il — de supposer** ? may I suppose ?

PERMIS, *sm.* permit, permission, license. — **de chasse**, shooting-license. — **de séjour**, permission to reside. — **de circulation**, railway pass; *Autom.* driver's license.

PERMISSIF, IVE, pèrmisif, siv', *adj.* permissive : granting liberty; allowing.

PERMISSION, pèrmisyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : permissio), *sf.* permission, leave : license or liberty granted; grant of authority to do something; allowance. **Demander la — de faire quelque chose**, to ask permission to do a thing. **Abuser de la** —, to stretch reasonable limits. **Comme les femmes ont — d'être faibles**, as it is women's nature to be weak. *Mme. de Sév.* **Pellisson abusait de la — qu'ont les hommes d'être laids**, P. was the ugliest of ugly men. *Mme de Sév.* **Avec votre** —, with your permission.

PERMISSIONNAIRE, pèrmisyonêr', *sm.* permittee : one to whom permission or a permit is granted.

PERMISSIONNER, pèrmisyoné-r, *va.* to authorize, to allow, to grant leave to.

PERMIXTION, pèrmikstiô*n*, [Lat. : permixtio], *sf.* permixtion : the state of being mixed.

PERMUTABILITÉ, pèrmutabilité, *sf.* permutableness : the state of being permutable; exchangeableness.

PERMUTABLE, pèrmutabl', *adj.* permutable, exchangeable, commutable.

PERMUTANT, pèrmutâ*n*, *sm.* permuter, exchanger.

PERMUTATION, pèrmutasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* **1.** permutation, exchange, change; commutation; **2.** *Math.* permutation.

PERMUTER, pèrmuté-r, [Lat. : permutāre; per, through; mutāre, to change], *va.* to exchange, to change, to permute; to transpose.

PERMUTER, *vn.* to exchange one's employment.

PERMUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be permuted, to be exchanged.

PERMUTEUR, pèrmutœr, *sm.* permuter, exchanger.

PERNE, pèrn', [Lat. : perna, ham], *sf.* peran : a genus of conchiferous molluscs.

PERNICIEUSEMENT, pèrnisiœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* perniciously.

PERNICIEUX, EUSE, pèrnisiœ-z, œz', [Lat : pernisiosus; per, completely; nex,

necis death by violence], *adj.* pernicious : mischievous : injurious in the highest degree ; deadly, fatal, noxious, hurtful, ruinous, destructive, baleful ; malignant. **Cela est — à la santé**, it is bad for the health. **Des maximes pernicieuses**, pernicious maxims.

PÉRONÉ, péroné, [Gr. : περόνη, clasp] *sm. Anat.* fibula, perone : small and outer bone of the leg.

PÉRONIER, IÈRE, péronyé, nyèr', *adj. Anat.* peronal : pertaining to the fibula.

PÉRONNELLE, [from Lat. Petronilla, the name of a supposed daughter of St. Peter), *sf.* gossip, silly jade, silly and talkative woman. **Que je sois pendu si je pensais à cette —**, I'll be hanged if I even thought of that silly wench ! *G. Sand.* **Taisez-vous, —**, be silent, you saucy baggage. *Mol. F. Sav.* iii. 8. **Chanter la —**, *Fig.* to say foolish things.

PÉRORAISON, pérorèzôn, [Lat. : peroratio], *sf. Rhet.* peroration : the concluding part of an oration.

PÉRORER, péroré-r, [Lat. : perorāre ; per, through ; orāre, to speak ; os, oris, mouth], *vn.* to speechify, to harangue, to spout, to hold forth.

PÉROREUR, pérorœr, *sm.* speechifier, spouter, haranguer.

PÉROT, péro, [dim. of père], *sm.* **1.** tree of the age of two cuttings ; **2.** *Fam.* parrot.

PÉROU, pérou, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Peru ; **2.** *Fig.* treasure. **Ce n'est pas le —**, it is no great thing.

PÉROUSE, pérouz', *pnf. Geog.* Perugia.

PEROXYDE, pèroksid', *sm. Chem.* peroxide : an oxide with the greatest quantity of oxygen.

PEROXYDER, pèroksidé-r, *va. Chem.* to peroxidise : to oxidize to the utmost degree.

PERPENDICULAIRE, pèrpåndikulèr', [Lat. : per, through ; pendĕre, to weigh], *adj. Geom.* perpendicular : falling at right angles on a line or surface.

PERPENDICULAIRE, *sf. Geom.* perpendicular : perpendicular line.

PERPENDICULAIREMENT, pèrpåndikulèr'mån-t, *adv.* perpendicularly.

PERPENDICULARITÉ, pèrpåndikularité, *sf.* perpendicularity : the state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULE, pèrpåndikul', *sm.* **1.** perpendicular : a line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles ; **2.** perpendicle, plumb-line ; **3.** perpendicular height.

PERPÉTRATION, pèrpétrasyôn, *sf.* perpetration : the act of committing a crime.

PERPÉTRER, pèrpétré-r, [Lat. : perpetrāre ; per, through ; petrāre, to perform], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer], to perpetrate.

PERPÉTUALITÉ, pèrpétualité, *sf.* perpetuality : the state of being perpetual.

PERPÉTUATION, pèrpétuasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** perpetuation : the act of making perpetual ; **2.** perpetuity, duration.

PERPÉTUEL, ELLE, pèrpétuèl, [Lat. : perpetualis from perpetuus, continuous], *adj.* perpetual : *a*) endless, never-ceasing ; lasting ; everlasting, eternal ; *b*) for life, during one's lifetime ; *c*) continual, incessant, unceasing, continuing without intermission ; *d*) constant, uninterrupted ; frequent, customary ; *e*) *Law-t.* fixed, not temporary ; *f*) perennial. *a*) **La promesse d'un empire —**, the promise of an eternal empire. *Boss.* **Mouvement —**, perpetual motion. **Alliance perpétuelle**, perpetual alliance. *b*) **Condamné à un bannissement —**, sentenced to banishment for life. **Secrétaire —**, perpetual secretary. *c*) **La vie d'un homme de lettres est un combat —**, a literary man's life is full of struggles.

PERPÉTUELLEMENT, pèrpétuèl'mån-t, *adv.* perpetually : constantly, continually.

PERPÉTUER, pèrpétué-r, [Lat. : perpetuāre], *va.* to perpetuate : *a*) to make perpetual, to eternize ; *b*) to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely ; to preserve from oblivion.

PERPÉTUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be perpetuated ; to last ; **2.** to perpetuate one's self (in an office).

PERPÉTUITÉ, pèrpétuité [Lat. : perpetuitas], *sf.* perpetuity : *a*) endless duration; *b*) duration for an indefinite period of time.

À PERPÉTUITÉ, *adv. phr.* **1.** for ever ; **2.** for life. **Condamner aux galères à —**, to sentence to penal servitude for life. **3.** endlessly ; continually.

PERPIGNAN, pèrpinyån, [from the town of P.], *sm.* rod *or* handle of a whip.

PERPLEXE, pèrplèks', [Lat. : perplexus, entangled ; per, through ; plectĕre, to bend], *adj.* **1.** perplexed : embarrassed ; puzzled. **Cela me rend —**, that embarrasses me.

2. perplexing : embarrassing, troublesome, intricate.

PERPLEXITÉ, pèrplèksité, *sf.* perplexity : embarrassment of mind ; irresolution.

PERQUISITEUR, pèrkizitœr, *sm.* perquisitor, searcher.

PERQUISITION, pèrkizisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : perquisitio ; per, through ; quærĕre, to seek, ask], *sf.* **1.** perquisition : an accurate inquiry or search ; **2.** *Law-t.* search. **Lancer un mandat de —**, to issue a search warrant.

PERQUISITIONNER, pèrkisisyoné-r, *va.* to search, to make a search into.

PERRAULT, perro [Charles] poet and author of tales (1628-1703).

PERRÉ, pèré, [pierre, stone], *sm. Civ. Eng.* waterwing (of a bridge).

PERRENS, périnss [François-Tommy], historian (1822-1901).

PERREYÉ, E, pèrèyé, [pierre,stone], *adj. Civ. Eng.* stoned : lined or covered with stones.

PERRYER, pèryé, [pierre, stone], *sm. Metall.* rake.

PERRIÈRE, pèryèr', [pierre, stone], *sf.* **1.** quarry ; **2.** † *Artill.* swivel-gun, perrier.

PERRON, pèrôn, [pierre, stone], *sm.* perron : a flight of steps before a door.

PERROQUET, pèrokè, [Ital. : parrochette, which would seem to be borrowed from Span. perico, a small parrot], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* parrot. **Parler comme un —**, to talk like a parrot. **Un bâton de —**, a parrot's perch. **Un nez en bec de —**, a hooked nose.

2. *Ichth.* parrot-fish, scarus ; **3.** *Naut.* top-gallant sail. **Grand —**, main top-gallant sail. **Petit —**, fore-top-gallant sail. **— de fougue**, mizzen-top sail. **Mât de grand —**, main-top gallant mast. **Mât de — de fougue**, mizzen-top mast. **— volant**, royal sail. **Vergue de grand —**, main top-gallant yard.

PERRUCHE, pèrush', *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* hen-parrot ; **2.** *Ornith.* parrakeet, paroquet : a species of small parrot ; **3.** *Naut.* mizzen-top gallant sail. **Mât de —**, mizzen-top-gallant mast.

PERRUQUE, pèruk', [Ital. : perruca, the same as the Span. peluca, apparently], *sf.* **1.** wig, periwig, peruke ; **2.** *Fig.* old man. **— à nœuds**, bobtail wig. **Tête à —**, barber's block.

PERRUQUIER, IÈRE, pèrukyé, èr', *sm. f.* periwig-maker, peruke-maker, wigmaker ; hair-dresser ; barber.

PERS, E, pèr, pèrs', [perhaps Low Lat. : persicus, peach colour], *adj.* **1.** bluish, blue ; **2.** bluish-green ; dark blue. **Des yeux pers**, bluish-green eyes.

PERSAN, E, pèrsån, san', *adj.* Persian, Persic : pertaining to Persia.

PERSAN, *sm.* **1.** Persian : a native of Persia ; **2.** Persic : the language of the modern Persians.

PERSANE, *sf.* Persian woman.

PERSCRUTATION, pèrskrutasyôn, [Lat. : perscrutatio], *sf.* perscrutation : thorough search, minute inquiry.

PERSE, pèrs', *pnf. Geog.* Persia.

PERSE, *smf.* Persian : an inhabitant of ancient Persia.

PERSE, *sf.* chintz : a textile fabric.

PERSÉCUTANT, E, pèrsékutån, ånt', *adj.* **1.** persecuting ; **2.** importunate, troublesome, tiresome.

PERSÉCUTER, pèrsékuté-r, [Lat. : per, thoroughly ; sequi, to follow], *va.* to persecute : *a*) to harass with unjust punishment ; *b*) to afflict, to harass or destroy for adherence to a particular creed ; *c*) to harass with solicitations or importunity ; to torment, to annoy, to worry.

PERSÉCUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to persecute each other.

PERSÉCUTEUR, TRICE, pèrsékutœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** persecutor *m.* persecutrix *f.* : a person who persecutes ; tormentor ; **2.** importunate person, troublesome person.

PERSÉCUTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* persecuting.

PERSÉCUTION, pèrsékusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* persecution : *a*) the act of persecuting ; *b*) the state of being persecuted ; *c*) importunity.

PERSÉE, pèrsé, *pnm.* Perseus : *a*) *Mythol.* a Grecian hero ; *b*) *Astron.* a northern constellation.

PERSÉVÉRAMMENT, pérsévéramån-t, *adv.* perseveringly.

PERSÉVÉRANCE, pèrsévérâns', [Lat. : perseverantia], *sf.* perseverance : constancy, persistence in a design or an undertaking ; steadiness. **— finale**, *Theol.* final perseverance.

PERSÉVÉRANT, E, pèrsévérån-t, ånt', *adj.* persevering : persisting, constant.

PERSÉVÉRER, pèrsévéré-r, [Lat. : perseverāre], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], **1.** to persevere : to persist, to pursue steadfastly, to go on, to hold on ; **2.** to persist in one's opinions.

PERSICAIRE, pèrsikèr', [Lat. : persicus, peach-tree from the resemblance of the leaf], *sf. Bot.* **1. —** or **— douce**, spotted persicaria : *Polygonum persicaria* ; **2. — âcre, — brûlante, — poivrée**, smart-weed, water-pepper, biting persicaria : *Polygonum hydropiper* ; **3. — amphibie**, amphibious persicaria : *Polygonum amphibium* ; **4. — orientale, grande — du Levant**, polygonum orientale ; **5. — à feuilles de patience**, pale-flowered persicaria, willow-weed : *Polygonum latifolium.*

PERSICOT, pèrsiko, [Lat. : persecum, peach], *sm.* persicot, persecot : a cordial made of alcohol, peachstones, sugar, etc.

PERSIENNE, pèrsyèn', [perse, Persia], *sf.* outside, Venetian blind, window blind.

PERSIFLAGE, pèrsiflazh', *sm.* quizzing, banter, chaff, jesting.

PERSIFLER, pèrsiflé-r, [per ; siffler, to whistle], *va.* to quiz, to banter, to jest.

PERSIFLER, *vn.* to quiz, to banter, to jest, to rally.

PERSIFLEUR, pèrsiflœr, *sm.* quiz, banterer.

PERSIFLEUR, *adj.* quizzing, bantering, jesting.

PERSIL, pèrsi, [Lat. : petroselinum], *sm. Bot.* parsley : *Apium petroselinum.*

PERSILLADE, pèrsiyad', [persil], *sf. Cook.* cold beef and parsley.

PERSILLÉ, E, pèrsiyé, *adj.* spotted with green.

PERSIQUE, pèrsik', [Lat. : Persicus, Persian], *adj.* Persic, Persian : relating to ancient Persia.

PERSISTANCE, pèrsistâns', *sf.* persistence, persistency : the state of persisting.

PERSISTANT, E, pèrsistân-t, ânt', *adj.* persistent : *a*) *Bot.* persisting, remaining beyond the period when such parts commonly fall ; *b*) persevering, steady, constant, persistive.

PERSISTER, pèrsisté-r, [Lat. : persistĕre ; per, through ; sistĕre, to hold out], *vn.* to persist : to hold firm ; to continue steadfast.

PERSONNAGE, pèrsonazh', [Lat. : per-, sona, person], *sm.* **1.** personage : *a*) great or considerable person ; a man or woman of distinction ; *b*) character represented ; person, character, part ; *c*) character assumed ; part. *a*) **Il se croit un —,** he thinks himself somebody. *b*) **Les personnages de Molière,** M.'s characters. *c*) **L'intérêt joue toutes sortes de personnages, même celui de désintéressé.** interest assumes all sorts of characters, even that if disinterested men. *La Rochef. Réf.* **Craignons les gens qui font si volontiers deux personnages dans la même affaire,** let us beware of people who so easily assume two characters in the same affair.

2. (in an ill sense) fellow, person. **Voilà un plaisant — !** that is a strange fellow. *Vol.* **C'est un grossier —,** he is a vulgar fellow.

PERSONNALITÉ, pèrsonalité, *sf.* **1.** personality : *a*) individuality ; that which constitutes an individual, a distinct person ; *b*) personalism, quality of being personal. *a*) **La — repose essentiellement sur la mémoire ou la réminiscence,** reminiscence or memory are the capacities that constitute personality. *b*) **Pour juger sainement d'une affaire, il faut dépouiller toute —,** to judge soundly of a thing one must set all personality aside.

2. *pl.* personal particularities, details ; **3.** selfishness ; self-love. **La plupart des hommes sont d'une — odieuse, insupportable,** most men are odiously and unbearably selfish.

4. personality : a reflection directly of offensively applied to a person ; **5.** personage, person ; **6.** *Law-t.* corporateness : the state of a body corporate.

PERSONNE, pèrson', [Lat. : persona], *sf.* **1.** person [*pl.* persons, people] : *a*) a man or woman. a being possessed of personality; *b*) body, life ; self, *a*) **Une — d'esprit,** a wise person. **Fréquenter des personnes bien élevées,** to associate with well bred people. **Les personnes divines,** the divine Persons. **Il y a — et —,** there are different sorts of people. **Ce sont des personnes de condition, de qualité,** they are people of fashion, of rank. **Sans acception de personnes,** without respect of persons. **Cet homme, or cette femme est bonne —,** tnat is a kind man or woman. **Ah ! si cela était, je serais — à me désespérer,** ah ! if it were so, I could not help despairing ! *b*) **Il n'est occupé que de sa —,** he only thinks of himself. **On s'est assuré de sa —,** he has been arrested. **Aimer sa —, sa petite —,** to be fond of one's self. **Être content de sa —, de sa petite —,** to be proud of one's self. **Elle soigne sa petite —,** she looks after number one. **Il voulut y aller de sa —,** he wished to go himself. **Payer de sa —,** to fight bravely; to expose one's self. **Cet homme est bien fait de sa —,** he is a fine tall man. **En —, en propre —,** myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself ; in person. **J'y étais en —,** I was there myself. **Le général commandait l'armée en —,** the general commanded the army himself. **C'est la prévenance en —,** *Fig.* she is kindness itself. **C'est l'honneur en —,** he is honour itself. **Il se crut outragé en sa —,** he thought he had been insulted. **La — du roi,** the king's person. **Parlant à sa —,** *Law-t.* speaking to him in person.

2. woman, lady. **Une belle —,** a handsome woman. **Une jeune —,** a young lady.

3. *Gram.* person. **La première, la seconde, la troisième —,** the first, second, third person.

PERSONNE, *sm.* **1.** (in an indefinite sense) anybody, any one. **Personne croira-t-il jamais cela ?** could anybody believe it ? **Si jamais — a le courage de cette entreprise, il réussira,** if ever any one is bold enough to undertake that, he will succeed.

2. (with the negation) nobody, no one, none, not.. any one. **Nous n'avons pas le pouvoir de faire mourir —,** it is not in our power to kill any one. **Il n'y avait — de blessé,** no one was injured. **La destinée n'est à —,** no man can change his destiny. **— n'est parfait,** nobody is perfect. **Je n'ai trouvé —,** I did not find any one. [Used as a negative answer :] **Quelqu'un est-il venu ? —,** did any one come ? Nobody. **Il n'y a — à la maison,** there is nobody at home.

PERSONNÉE, pèrsoné, *adj. f. Bot.* personate : masked. **Corolle —,** personate corolla.

PERSONNÉE, *sf. Bot.* personate flower.

PERSONNEL, ELLE, pèrsonel, *adj.* **1.** personal : *a*) peculiar or proper to a person ; *b*) belonging to persons, not to things ; *c*) in person ; *d*) applying to the character and conduct of individuals, in a disparaging manner ; *e*) *Gram.* denoting the person. *a*) **La liberté personnelle est la première condition de l'existence humaine,** personal liberty is the first condition of human existence. **L'intérêt —,** personal interest. *b*) **Action personnelle,** personal action. *c*) **Entrée personnelle,** personal admittance ticket. *d*) **Des injures personnelles,** personal insults. **Critique personnelle,** personal censure. *e*) **Pronom —,** personal pronoun.

2. selfish. **L'homme — est celui qui rapporte tout à lui,** those are selfish who only think of themselves.

PERSONNEL, *sm.* **1.** † personal qualities ; **2.** persons (employed in some public service) : personnel ; hands, clerks, officials, officers ; staff.

PERSONNELLEMENT, pèrsonèl'mân-t, *adv.* personally : *a*) in a personal manner ; as to person ; particularly ; *b*) in person.

PERSONNIFICATEUR, pèrsonifikatœr, *sm.* *sm.* personifier.

PERSONNIFICATION, personifikasyôn, *sf.* personification : the act of personifying.

PERSONNIFIER, pèrsonifié-r, *va.* [conj. like prier], **1.** to personify : to invest with the qualities of a rational being or person, to give animation or life to an inanimate being ; to impersonate, to personate ; **2.** to impersonate. to make personal ; to embody, to imbody. **Elle personnifie en soi toutes les grâces de la femme du monde,** she has all the qualities of a woman of the world.

PERSONNIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be personified.

PERSPECTIF, IVE, pèrspèktif, tiv', *adj.* perspective : pertaining to perspective.

PERSPECTIVE, pèrspèktiv', [Lat. : perspicĕre, perspectum, to see through], *sf.* **1.** perspective : *a*) the art of representing on a plane surface near and distant objects, as they appear to the eye from any given distance and situation ; *b*) a kind of painting often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape or the like ; *c*) vista, view, prospect. *a*) **— linéaire,** linear perspective. *b*) **— aérienne,** aerial perspective. *c*) **On peut contempler Rome de tous les côtés et voir toujours un tableau frappant dans la — opposée,** from whatever side you look at Rome its opposite prospect is always striking.

2. *Fig.* prospect : expectation, ground of expectation. **Je m'en irai avec cette douce espérance de vous revoir l'hiver, c'est une — agréable,** I shall leave with the sweet hope of seeing you again next winter, and that is a pleasant prospect. *Mme. de Sév.* **Avoir la — d'une grande fortune,** to have the prospect of having a large fortune. **Il a une belle —,** he has a fine prospect before him. **Ce n'est pas une belle —,** that is not a very fine look-out.

EN PERSPECTIVE, *adj. phr.* **1.** in perspective, in the distance ; **2.** *Fig.* in prospect, in view, in expectation.

PERSPICACE, pèrspikas', [Lat. : perspicax, perspicacis], *adj.* perspicacious : acute, keen, discerning.

PERSPICACITÉ, pèrspikasité, *sf.* perspicacity : sagacity, penetration, acuteness of discernment.

PERSPICUITÉ, pèrspicuité, [Lat. : perspicuitas], *sf.* perspicuity, perspicuousness : distinctness, clearness.

PERSPIRABLE, pèrspirabl', *adj.* perspirable, perspirative, perspiratory : emitting or performing perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, pèrspirasyôn, [Lat. : perspiratio ; per, through ; spirāre, to breathe], *sf. Med.* (insensible), perspiration.

PERSUADANT, E, pèrsuadân, ânt', *adj.* persuading, persuasive.

PERSUADER, persuadé-r, [Lat. : persuadēre, persuasum; per ; suasēre, to advise], *va.* to persuade : *a*) to draw or incline the will of, to induce, to prevail on ; *b*) to convince ; *c*) to make. believe ; to inculcate. *a*) **Il m'a persuadé de venir,** he persuaded me to come. **Je ne veux — personne,** I do not wish to persuade any body. *b*) **Il m'a persuadé de sa sincérité,** he convinced me of his sincerity. *c*) **On veut me — de rester içi,** they wish to induce me to remain here.

PERSUADER, *vn.* to persuade. **Les exemples persuadent mieux que les paroles,** examples have greater power than words.

PERSUADER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to persuade one's self, to be of opinion, to think, to imagine ; **2.** to convince one's self ; **3.** to persuade each other ; **4.** to be persuaded.

PERSUADEUR, pèrsuadœr, *sm.* persuader : one who persuades.

PERSUASIBLE, pérsuazibl', *adj.* persuasibl', persuadable : that may be persuaded.

PERSUASIF, IVE, pèrsuazif, ziv', *adj.* persuasive : having the power of persuading; persuasory.

PERSUASION, pèrsuaziôn, [Lat. : persuasio], *sf.* **1.** persuasion : *a*) the act of persuading ; *b*) the state of being persuaded ; conviction, opinion, belief. *a*) **La douce — coulait de ses lèvres,** persuasion hung upon his tongue. *Fén. Tél. b*) **Attaché à ses sentiments par — et non par caprice,** adhering

to his sentiments, not through caprice but out of conviction. **J'ai agi dans la — que vous m'approuveriez,** I acted with the conviction that you would approve of what I had done. **Tout cela n'ébranle pas ma —,** that does not alter my opinion. *J. J. Rouss. Conf.* 12. 2. persuasiveness; the art of persuading. **Toutes ses persuasions n'ont rien pu sur moi,** I was proof against all his persuasiveness *or* all his powers of persuasion.

PERSUASIVEMENT persuazivemân, *adv.* persuasively.

PERTE, pèrt', [Lat.; perditus, from perdĕre, to lose], *sf.* 1. loss (*pl.* losses): *a)* deprivation, privation, forfeiture; *b)* the state of being lost; *c)* waste; that which is lost; *b)* failure to win or to gain; defeat; *e)* destruction, rain; overthrow; *f)* leakage: g) useless application; waste. *a)* **La — de nos biens,** the loss of our property. **La — du sommeil,** the privation of sleep. *b)* **La — d'un époux,** the loss of a husband. **Sentir vivement la — de quelqu'un,** to feel the loss of a person very much. *c)* **Il y a de la — dans la coupe de cet habit,** that coat was cut out wastefully. **Éprouver une — d'argent,** to suffer a loss of money. **Être en —,** to be a loser. **Une — sèche,** a dead loss. **Il a fait une — de dix mille francs,** he has sustained a loss of ten thousand francs. **Être repoussé avec —,** to be repulsed with loss. *d)* **La — d'une bataille,** the loss of a battle. *e)* **Résoudre la — de quelqu'un,** to be determined to ruin a person. **Les dieux ont résolu sa —,** the gods have resolved on his destruction. *Fén. Tél.* 1. **Ce sera la — de son crédit,** that will be the ruin of his credit. **Courir à sa —,** to hasten to one's ruin. *g)* **Voilà une grande — de temps,** that is a great waste of time.

2. **La — du Rhône,** the place where the Rhone disappears.

À PERTE, *adv. phr.* at a loss; losing. **Vendre à —,** to sell at a loss.

À PERTE DE VUE, *adv. phr.* 1. out of sight; 2. *Fig.* at random. **Un paysage qui s'étend à — de vue,** a landscape stretching away farther than the eye can reach.

À PERTE D'HALEINE, *adv. phr.* out of breath.

EN PURE PERTE, *adv. phr.* in mere waste, in vain, to no purpose, uselessly.

PERTINACITÉ, pértinasité, [Lat.: pertinacitas], *sf.* pertinaciousness, pertinacity.

PERTINEMMENT, pèrtinamân-t, *adv.* pertinently, appositely, to the purpose.

PERTINENCE, pèrtinâns', *sf.* pertinence, pertinency, pertinentness, appositeness, relevancy.

PERTINENT, E, pèrtinân, ânt', [Lat.: pertinent; pertinēre; per, through; tenēre, to hold], *adj.* pertinent: related to the matter in hand; apposite, fit, proper, appropriate, relevant.

PERTUIS, pèrtui, [Lat.: pertusus, pierced], *sm.* 1. opening, hole; 2. ward (of a lock; 3. side-cut; 4. *Civ. Eng.* thorough; 4. sluice, narrow opening (of a flood-gate); 6. *Geog.* straits; narrow channel; 7. pass (in the Jura Mountains); 8. rapid (in the Seine).

PERTUISANE, pèrtuizan', [Ital.: partigiana], *sf.* partisan: a sort of halberd.

PERTUISANIER, pèrtuizanye, *sm. Anc. Milit.* 1. partisan: halberdier, a soldier armed with a partisan; 2. warder: galley-slave guard in a dock-yard.

† **PERTUISER,** pèrtuizé-r, *va.* to pierce, to pierce through.

PERTURBATEUR, TRICE, pèrturbatœr, tris', *sm. f.* disturber, perturber, author of a disturbance.

PERTURBATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* disturbing, perturbing, agitating.

PERTURBATION, pèrturbasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: perturbatio], *sf.* perturbation: *a)* *Astron.* irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body; *b)* trouble, uneasiness; *c)* disturbance, perturbance, commotion, disorder.

PERTURBER, pèrturbé-r, [Lat.: perturbāre; per, thoroughly; turbāre, to disturb], *va.* to disorder, to confuse, to perturb, to put into confusion.

PERTUS, E, pèrtu, tuz', [Lat.: pertusus, pierced], *adj. Bot.* pertuse, pertused, perforated: irregularly pierced with holes.

PÉRULE, pérul' [Lat.: perula, bag], *sf. Bot.* perule: the cover of a bud.

PÉRUVIEN, IENNE, péruvyan, vyèn', *sm. f.* Peruvian: a native of Peru.

PÉRUVIEN, IENNE, *adj.* Peruvian: pertaining to Peru.

PERVENCHE, pèrvânsh', [Lat.: pervinca], *sf. Bot.* periwinkle: *Vinca*, a genus of plants of the order apocynaceæ. **Grande —,** greater periwinkle. **Petite —,** lesser periwinkle. **— de Madagascar,** rose-coloured periwinkle.

PERVERS, E, pèrvèr, vèrs', [Lat.: perversus, turned the wrong way], *adj.* perverse: obstinate in the wrong; froward, untoward, wayward; depraved, wicked.

PERVERS, *sm.* evil-doer, perverse person.

PERVERSEMENT, pèrvèrs'mân-t, *adv.* perversely.

PERVERSION, pèrvèrsiôn, [Lat.: perversio], *sf.* 1. perversion; change to something worse; corruption; 2. trouble, disorder.

PERVERSITÉ, pèrvèrsité, [Lat.: perversitas], *sf.* perverseness; perversity: the state of being perverse; frowardness, waywardness; depravity, corruption.

PERVERTIR, pèrvèrtir', [Lat.: pervertĕre; per, thoroughly; vertĕre, versum, to turn], *va.* to pervert: *a)* to turn from right; to lead astray, to corrupt, to deprave; *b)* to trouble, to put out of order; *c)* to distort. *a)* **Les mauvaisses compagnies ont perverti ce jeune homme,** that young man was led astray by bad company. *b)* **— l'ordre des choses,** to pervert the order of things. *c)* **— le sens d'un passage,** to pervert the meaning of a passage.

PERVERTIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be perverted, to become perverse.

PERVERTISSABLE, pèrvertissabl', *adj.* pervertible.

PERVERTISSEMENT, pèrvèrtis'mân-t, *sm.* perversion: the act of perverting.

PERVERTISSEUR, pèrvèrtissœr, *sm.* perverter, corrupter.

PESADE, pœzad', [Ital.: posata], *sf. Man.* pesade: a certain motion of a horse.

PESAGE, pœzazh', [peser, to weigh], *sm.* 1. weighing; 2. paddock (of race-course).

PESAMMENT, pœzamân-t, *adv.* heavily: ponderously; *b)* clumsily.

PESANT, E, pœzânt, ânt', *adj.* 1. heavy: *a)* weighty, ponderous; *b)* ungainly, clumsy, awkward; *c)* slow, sluggish; *d)* dull, sluggish, drowsy; *e)* dull, unlively, without spirit or vivacity; torpid; *f)* burdensome, tedious; *g)* *Naut.* thick, dense, violent. *a)* **Fardeau —,** heavy burden. **Cela est trop — pour ses forces,** that is too heavy for his strength. **Des coups pesants ébranlèrent la porte,** heavy blows shook the door. *b)* **Ce chirurgien a la main pesante,** that surgeon has a heavy hand. *c)* **Une armée aussi pesante que la sienne,** an army as slow as his. **Cet oiseau a les ailes courtes, et, par conséquent, le vol —,** that bird has short wings and therefore flies heavily. *d)* **Un sommeil —,** a heavy sleep. **Avoir la tête pesante** to feel drowsy. *e)* **Un style —,** a heavy style. **Avoir l'esprit —,** to be dull-witted. *f)* **Un secret —,** a heavy secret. **Le fardeau de la vie est trop — pour moi,** life is too burdensome for me.

2. (of coin) of weight.

PESANT, *sm.* weight. **Valoir son — d'or,** to be worth one's weight in gold.

PESANT, *adv.* in weight.

PESANTEUR, pœzântœr, *sf.* 1. *Phys.* gravity, force of gravity, gravitation: the tendence which all bodies have to fall towards the earth's centre; 2. heaviness: *a)* weightiness, weight, ponderousness; *b)* weight; a sensation of pressure over a part of the body; *c)* slowness, sluggishness; *d)* pressure, burden; *e)* ponderosity, dulness. *a)* **Il resta étourdi de la — de sa chute,** he remained stunned from the heaviness of his fall. **Il fit sentir la — de son bras,** he made them feel the weight of his arm. *b)* **Avoir des pesanteurs de tête,** to feel one's head heavy. *d)* **La — de l'âge,** the weight of age. *e)* **La — d'esprit,** dulness of mind. **La — du style,** the heaviness of the style.

PÈSE-ACIDE, pèzasid', *sm. Phys.* acidimeter: an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of acids. [*Pl. Pèse-acide, or Pèse-acides.*]

PESÉE, pœzé, *sf.* 1. weighing: *a)* the act of weighing; *b)* as much as is weighed at once; weight. **Faire la — de,** to weigh.

2. lift: an effort to lift up a heavy body.

PÈSE-ESPRIT, pèzèsprit, *sm.* alcoholometer: an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits. [*Pl. Pèse-esprit,* or *Pèse-esprits.*]

PÈSE-LAIT, pèzlè, *sm.* galactometer: an instrument for ascertaining the density of milk. [*Pl. Pèse-lait.*]

PÈSE-LETTRE, pèzlètr', *sm.* letter-weigher. [*Pl. Pèse-lettre,* or *Pèse-lettres.*].

PÈSE-LIQUEUR, pèzlikœr', *sm.* hydrometer: an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. [*Pl. pèse-liqueur,* or *Pèse-liqueurs.*]

PESER, pœzé-r, [Lat.: pensāre, frequen. of pendĕre, to hang], *va.* [the *e* is changed into *è* before a mute syllable.: [*Je pèse, nous pesons; je pesais; je pesai; je pèserai; je pèserais; que je pèse; que je pesasse; pesant; pesé.*] to weigh: *a)* to poise; to estimate the ponderosity of an article by the steelyard balance, scales, etc.; *b)* *Fig.* to balance in the mind; to ponder, to consider, to examine attentively; *c)* to estimate; to consider; to compare, to balance. *a)* **— du pain,** to weigh bread. *b)* **Vous voulez tout — avant que de faire le premier pas,** you wish to weigh everything before you take the first tep. **Tous les mots sont à —,** every word must be weighed. **— toutes ses paroles, — tout ce qu'on dit,** to weigh all one says. *c)* **Il pesait les esprits, et donnait à chacun le rang qu'il méritait,** he compared the men and gave to every one the rank he deserved. **— les raisons,** to weigh one's reasons.

PESER, *vn.* 1. to weigh: *a)* to have weight; *b)* to be equivalent to in weight; *c)* to bear heavily, to bear hard, to press hard. *a)* **Tous les corps pèsent,** all bodies weigh. *b)* **Cela pèse dix kilogrammes,** that weighs ten kilograms. **Cela ne pèse pas plus qu'une plume,** it is as light as a feather *Fig.*: **Le héros et le grand homme mis ensemble ne pèsent pas un homme de bien,** an honest man is worth more than a hero

and a great man put together. *La Bruy.* 2. **Cela me pèse sur le cœur,** that lies heavy on my heart. *c)* **— sur un levier,** to bear upon a lever.

2. to be weight : to have the proper weight. **Cette pièce d'or ne pèse pas,** that gold piece is under weight. **La pièce d'un franc pèse cinq grammes,** the one franc piece weighs five grammes.

3. to gravitate ; 4. *Fig.* to be heavy, to lie heavy, to hang heavy ; to be a burden. **Cette viande pèse sur l'estomac,** that meat is heavy to digest. **Ma funeste amitié pèse à tous mes amis,** my fatal friendship is a burden to all my friends. *Rac. Mithr.* III. 1. **Une dépense qui commençait à —,** an expense which had become a burden. **Rien ne pèse tant qu'un secret,** there is nothing so difficult to keep as a secret. **Que sa présence me pèse sur les épaules !** how hard his presence is to me ! *Mol. B. gent.* iii. 6.

5. to dwell ; to lay a stress. **Il faut — sur cette syllabe,** you must dwell on that syllable. **Pesez davantage sur cette parole,** lay a greater stress on that word.

PESER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be weighed ; 2. to weigh one's self.

PESETTE, pezètt *sf.* assay balance : a very sensitive balance for weighing money, etc.

PESEUR, EUSE, pœzœr, œz', *sm. f.* weigher : a person who weighs.

PESON, pœzôn, *sm.* steelyard : a kind of balance. **— à ressort,** spring-balance.

PESSAIRE, pèsèr', [Lat. : pessarium], *sm. Surg.* pessary : an instrument to support the uterus.

PESSE, pès', [Lat.: picea], *sf. Bot.* Norway spruce fir : *Pinus abies,* a coniferous tree.

PESSIMISME, pèsimism', [Lat. : pessimus, worst], *sm.* pessimism : the opinions of pessimists.

PESSIMISTE, pèsimist', *sm.* pessimist : a universal complainer.

PESTE, pèst', [Lat. : pestis, pestilence], *sf.* pest : *a)* pestilence, plague ; a fatal epidemic disease ; *b) Fig.* plague, bane, scourge; anything vexatious, noxious, mischievous of destructive. *a)* **Fuir quelqu'un comme la —,** to shun a man as if he were infected with the plague. **Dire — et rage de quelqu'un,** to say all that is bad of a person. *b)* **La discorde, — fatale aux potentats,** discord, the plague of potentates. **Les loirs sont la — des jardins,** dormice are the gardener's plague. [Said also of persons :] **Il ne manquait pas de flatteurs, — fatale qui renverse plus d'États que les armes ennemies,** he was surrounded with flatterers, those plagues of mankind who ruin more states than war itself. *Vaugelas.* **Vous avez là, ma fille, une — avec vous,** you have there with you, daughter, a pestilent hussy. *Mol. Tart.* ii 2. *Fam.* : **C'est une méchante —,** she is a mischievous woman. [By way of imprecation :] **Que la — l'étouffe,** plague on her ! **La — soit du causeur !** a plague upon the tattler ! *Mol.*

PESTE, *adj.* a bit of a plague ; knavish, roguish, [Obsolete.]

PESTE, *interj.* bless me ! the deuce ! — ! **où prend mon esprit toutes ces gentillesses ?** where the deuce do I get these pretty speeches from ? *Mol.*

PESTER, pèsté-r, [peste], *vn. Fam.* to storm, to inveigh. **Il ne fait que —,** he does nothing but storm. **Mais pour vingt mille francs j'aurai le droit de — contre l'iniquité de la nature humaine,** but for twenty thousand francs I shall have the right to protest against the iniquity of mankind. *Mol. Mis.* v. 1. **Il peste contre ses juges,** he rails at his judges.

PESTIFÈRE, pèstifèr', [Lat. : pestis, pestilence ; ferre, to carry], *adj.* pestiferous, pestilential, pestilent : *a)* noxious to health ; infectious ; *b) Fig:* noxious to morals or society ; destructive.

PESTIFÉRÉ, E, pestiféré *adj.* 1. infected with the plague, struck with the plague ; 2. pestiferous ; communicating plague.

PESTIFÉRÉ, E, *sm. f.* person infected with the plague. **Hôpital pour les pestiférés,** pest-house.

PESTILENCE, pèstilâns', [Lat. : pestilentia], *sf.* pestilence : *a)* † plague, contagious disease ; *b) Fig.* corruption.

PESTILENT, E, pèstilân-t, ânt', *adj.* pestilent, pestilential : *a)* partaking of the nature of the plague ; *b)* producing or communicating the plague or other contagious diseases ; noxious to health ; pestiferous ; *c)* pernicious, mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTIEL, ELLE, pèstilânsiel', *adj.* pestilential, pestilent : *a)* partaking of the nature of the plague ; infectious ; contagious ; *b)* producing the plague ; noxious, malignant ; *c) Fig.* pernicious. *a)* **Fièvre pestilentielle,** pestilential fever.

PET, pè, [Lat. : peditus], *sm.* 1. *Vulg.* fart ; 2. **— de nonne,** apple-fritter.

PÉTALE, pétal', [Gr. : πέταλον, leaf], *sm. Bot.* petal : flower-leaf, one of the parts of a corol.

PÉTALÉ, E, pétalé, *adj. Bot.* petaled, petalous : having petals.

PÉTALISME, pétalism', *sm. Antiq.* petalism : a sentence of banishment, among the Syracusans.

PÉTALITE, pétalit', *sf. Miner.* petalite : a silicate of alumina and lithia.

PÉTALOÏDE, pétaloid', [Gr. : πέταλον, leaf ; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Bot.* petaloid, petaline, petal-shaped, petal-like, petaliform : resembling a petal.

PÉTARADE, pétarad', [pet], *sf.* 1. *Vulg.* continuous farting ; 2. noise with the mouth (in contempt), insulting noise ; 3. noise of crackers, useless cannonade ; fireworks.

PÉTARD, pétar, [péter], *sm.* 1. *Artill.* petard : an engine, filled with gun-powder, used for breaking gates, barricades, etc., by explosion ; 2. *Pyrotech.* cracker.

PÉTARDER, pétardé-r, *va.* to blow up with a petard.

PÉTARDIER, pétardyé, *sm. Artill.* petardeer : one who manages a petard.

PÉTASE, pétaz', [Gr. : πέτασος], *sm. Antiq.* petasus : a broad-brimmed hat.

PÉTAUD, pétô, [a fanciful name], *sm.* **La cour du roi —,** Dover-court : Bedlam broken loose. **C'est tout justement la cour du roi —,** it is exactly like the court of king Petaud. *Mol. Tart.* i. 1.

PÉDAUDIÈRE, pétôdier', [pétaud], *sf.* bear-garden : a tumultuous assembly.

PÉTAURISTE, pétôrist', [Gr. : πεταυριστής, tight-rope dancer], *sm. Zool.* petaurist, petaurus, flying phalanger : a genus of marsupial animals.

PÉTÉCHIAL, E, pétéshial, *adj. Med.* petechial : spotted.

PÉTÉCHIES, pétéshi, [Lat.: pestis, pestilence], *sfpl. Med.* petechiæ : purple spots.

PET-EN-L'AIR, pètânlèr, *sm.* short linen-jacket.

PÉTER, pété-r, [pet], *vn.* 1. *Vulg.* to break wind, to fart ; 2. (of things) to make a loud report ; 3. to crackle ; to crack ; 4. to burst, to explode. **Son fusil lui a pété dans la main,** his gun burst in his hand. 5. *Fig.* **— dans la main,** to fail, to miss.

PÉTERSBOURG, *or* **SAINT-PÉTERSBOURG,** (san-ptèrsbour) *pnm. Geog.* Petersburg.

PÉTEUR, EUSE, pétœr tœz', **PÉTEUX, EUSE,** pétœ, tœz', *sm. f. Vulg.* farter.

PÉTILLANT, E, pétiyân-t, ânt', *adj.* sparkling. **Le — vin de Champagne,** sparkling Champaign wine. *Fig.* : **Son œil noir et —,** her black, sparkling eyes. **Elle était pétillante d'esprit,** she was full of wit. **Un style —,** a lively style.

PÉTILLEMENT, pétiy'mân-t, *sm.* 1. crackling. **Le — du sel dans le feu,** the crackling of salt in the fire.

2. *Fig.* sparkling.

PÉTILLER, pétiyé-r, [péter], *vn.* 1. to crackle : to crepitate ; to give out slight cracks or snaps, rapidly or repeatedly. **Le bois pétille dans le foyer,** the wood crackles on the hearth.

2. to sparkle : *a)* to emit little shining bubbles ; *b)* to shine brightly ; to glitter. **Dès que le vin commence à briller et à — dans la coupe,** as soon as the wine begins to sparkle in the glasses, *Bossuet. b)* **Ses cheveux pétillaient de mille diamants,** in her hair glittered a thousand diamonds. **Les yeux lui pétillaient,** her eyes sparkled. **— d'esprit,** to sparkle with wit. **Un ouvrage qui pétille d'esprit,** a work sparkling with wit.

3. *Fig.* to be full. **— de joie,** to be full of joy. **— d'impatience,** to boil with impatience.

4. to boil. **Le sang lui pétille dans les veines,** his blood boils in his veins.

5. to be eager, to be earnest ; to long. **— de faire une chose,** to be longing to do a thing.

PÉTIOLAIRE, pésiolêr', *adj. Bot.* petiolar, petiolary : *a)* growing on a petiole ; *b)* proceeding from a petiole.

PÉTIOLE, pésiol', [Lat. : petiolus, a little foot], *sm. Bot.* petiole : leaf-stalk, foot-stalk of a leaf.

PÉTIOLÉ, E, pésiolé, *adj. Bot.* petiolate, petiolated, petioled : having a petiole.

PÉTIOLULAIRE, pésiolulêr', *adj. Bot.* petiolulate : growing on a petiolule.

PÉTIOLULE, pésiolul', *sm. Bot.* petiolule : small petiole.

PÉTIOLULÉ, E, pésiolulé, *adj. Bot.* petiolulate.

PÉTIOT, E, pœtio, ot', *adj. Fam.* tiny.

PÉTIOT, E, *sm. f. Fam.* dilling, darling, little one.

PETIT, E, pœti-t, tit', [origin unknown], *adj.* 1. little, small : *a)* diminutive ; of limited extend or magnitude ; *b)* diminutive, contracted, short (in stature) ; *c)* of a limited quantity, amount or number ; not much ; not many, few ; *d)* less, smaller (in degree) *e)* unimportant, petty, trifling, trivial, slight, nice ; *f)* mean, small, of little value, petty, slight, inconsiderable, insignificant, poor, low ; *g)* mean, narrow, low-minded, narrow-minded, ungenerous, illiberal, selfish. *a)* **Un — espace,** a little space. **Une petite chambre,** a little room. **Une petite ville,** a small town. *b)* **Un — homme,** a little man. **Un homme —,** a mean man. **Une petite femme,** a little woman. **Se faire —,** to make one's self little. *c)* **Une petite somme d'argent** a small sum of money. **Un — nombre de personnes,** a small number of persons. *d)* **Un — feu,** a small fire. **Jouer — jeu,** to play a minor game. **Des gens d'un — mérite,** people of little merit. *e)* **Ceux qui s'appliquent trop aux petites choses, deviennent ordinairement incapables des grandes,**

those who apply themselves too much to little things generally become incapable of great ones. **Rendre à quelqu'un un — service**, to render a person a little service. *f)* **On est toujours — quand on n'est grand que par la vanité**, a man is always small when vanity alone constitutes his greatness. **Un — auteur**, a poor author *g)* **Un — esprit**, a narrow-minded, low-minded man.

2. short : *a)* not long ; *b)* small, brief, laconic. *a)* **Porter de petits cheveux**, to have short hair. *b)* **Une petite lettre**, a short letter. **Aller au — pas**, to go at a slow pace.

3. little : *a)* young ; *b) Fig.* humble. *a)* **Je vous l'ai dit, quand vous étiez —**, I told it you when were a little boy. **Le — monde**, young people, the little folks. *b)* **Se faire —**, to humble one's self, to make one's self small.

4. mean : *a)* base, low, little, vile, shabby ; contemptible, despicable ; *b)* of low rank or birth ; little, petty, inferior ; common, plebeian ; low ; *c)* wanting dignity ; low. *a)* **Une petite chose**, a little thing. **Cela est bien —**, that is very mean. *b)* **Tout — prince a des ambassadeurs**, all petty princes have their ambassadors. **On a souvent besoin d'un plus — que soi**, we often require the help of one less than ourselves. **Les petites gens**, common people. **— marchand**, small tradesman. **Le — peuple**, the lower classes. **Être aux petits soins pour quelqu'un**, to be all attention to anybody.

5. weak, feeble. **Une petite constitution**, a weak constitution.

6. first. **La petite pointe du jour**, early dawn.

7. *Fam.* dear, darling. **Ma petite femme**, my darling wife. **Mon — homme**, my dear little fellow.

PETIT, E, *sm. f.* 1. little boy *m.*, little girl *f.* ; little child, little one. 2. darling, little dear, dear ; 3. *m.* (of animals) young one (*pl.* young) ; puppy, whelp (of dogs), kitten (of cats), cub (of beasts of prey) ; brood (of birds) ; 4. *mpl.* little, low men, people ; vulgar ; 5. *sm.* little thing, the little. **Du — au grand**, from little to great. **On a souvent besoin d'un plus — que soi**, we are often in need of the help of those who are beneath us. *La Font. Fab.* **Pauvre —**, petite, poor little thing. **Comme une lionne à qui on vient d'arracher ses petits**, like a lioness from which her cubs have just been snatched. *Fén. Tél.*

EN PETIT, *adv. phr.* 1. in miniature ; 2. on a small scale, in a small way.

PETIT À PETIT, *adv. phr.* by little and little, bit by bit, gradually, by degrees. *Prov.* : **Petit à petit l'oiseau fait son nid**, light strokes fell great oaks.

PETIT-CREVÉ, pœti,- krevé, *sm. Fam.* fop, dandy, masher.

PETITE-FILLE, pœtit'fiy', *sf.* granddaughter. [*Pl. Petites-filles.*]

PETITEMENT, pœtit'mân-t, *adv.* 1. little, but little ; not much ; 2. narrowly. **Être logé —**, to have but a small lodgings, to be cramped up.

3. meanly : *a)* poorly, slenderly ; sparingly; *b)* shabbily, pettily. *a)* **Vivre —**, to live sparingly.

PETITE-OIE, pœtit' war, *sf.* 1. goose giblets, giblets in general ; 2. † articles of mercerie for the adornment of dress : ribbons, feathers, etc. ; 3. † small tokens of love. **Que vous semble de ma — ? La trouvez-vous congruante à l'habit ?** what do you think of my turn-out of trimmings ? Do you think it fitting to the coat ? *Mol. Préc. rid. sc.* 10.

PETITESSE, pœtitès', *sf.* 1. littleness, smallness ; diminutiveness ; minuteness. **La planète Uranus avait échappé par sa — aux anciens observateurs**, the ancient astronomers never saw Uranus, it being so small a planet.

2. insignificance, littleness, triflingness, smallness. **La — de ce don sera pour vous un motif de l'accepter**, the insignificance of the gift is a motive to accept it.

3. narrowness ; slenderness ; 4. meanness: *a)* low rank ; *b)* baseness, vileness ; *c)* shabbiness, shallowness ; pettiness, narrowness ; narrow-mindedness. **C'est une — de leur part**, it is great meanness on their part. **Il ne faut pas tomber dans la — de croire que...** you must not be narrow-minded enough to think that. **— d'esprit**, narrow-mindedness. **Pratiquer la religion sans —**, to be religious without being narrow-minded.

PETIT-FILS, pœti-fis, *sm.* grandson. [*Pl. Petits-fils.*]

PETIT-GRIS, pœti-gri, *sm.* 1. *Zool.* gray squirrel ; 2. minever : a kind of fur.

PÉTITION, pétision ; *in poet.* siôn,[Lat. : petitio], *sf.* 1. petition : written request. **Présenter une — à la Chambre**, to present a petition to the Chamber. **Faire, rédiger une —**, to draw up a petition. **Faire droit à une —**, to grant a request.

2. *Log.* **— de principe**, petitio principii, begging of the question.

PÉTITIONNAIRE, pétisyonèr', *sm.f.* petitioner : a person who presents a petition.

PÉTITIONNEMENT, pétisyon'mân-t, *sm.* petitioning.

PÉTITIONNER, pétisyoné-r, *vn.* to petition ; to present a petition.

PETITISSIME, pœtitisim', *adj.* most small, very small.

PÉTITOIRE, pétitwar', [Lat. : petitorius ; petere, petitum, to ask], *sm. Law-t.* suit for real property.

PÉTITOIRE, *adj. Law-t.* petitory.

PETITS-ENFANTS, pœtizânfân-z, *smpl.* grandchildren.

PETON, pœtôn, [pied], *sm. Fam.* tiny foot, foot (of children).

PÉTONCLE, pétônkl', [Lat. : pectunculus, dim. of pecten, comb], *sf.* scallop : shell-fish.

PÉTRARQUE, pétrark', *pnm.* Petrarch.

PÉTRAS, pétrâ, *sm.* awkward, clumsy fellow.

PÉTREAU, pétro, *sm. Hortic.* sucker.

PÉTRÉE, pétré, [Lat. : petra, a rock], *adj f.* 1. *Geog.* stony ; 2. petrean : relating to a rock or stone.

PÉTREL, pétrèl, [Lat. : petrus, Peter in allusion, (Matt. xiv. 29.) to Peter walking on the sea], *sm. Ornith.* petrel : a genus of oceanic birds. **— tempête**, stormy petrel, Mother Carey's chicken.

PÉTREUX, EUSE, pétrœ, œz', [Lat. : petra, a rock], *adj. Anat.* stony, petrous.

PÉTRIFIANT, E, pétrifiân, ânt', *adj.* petrifying, petrifactive.

PÉTRIFICATION, pétrifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* petrification, petrifaction : *a)* the act of petrifying ; *b)* that which is converted into stone.

PÉTRIFIER, pétrifié-r, [Lat. : petra, rock ; facère, factum, to make], *va.* to petrify : *a)* to convert into stone ; *b)* to make obdurate ; *c)* to fix in amazement.

PÉTRIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to pertrify, to be pertrified : to become stone.

PÉTRIN, pétrân, [pétrir], *sm.* 1. kneading-trough, dough-trough ; 2. *Fig.* scrape. **Se mettre dans le —**, to get into a scrape.

PÉTRIR, petrir, [Low Lat. : pisturire], *va.* 1. to knead : to work and press ingredients into a uniform mass ; 2. to mould ; 3. *Fig.* to reduce to a pulp ; to form, to make, to make up. **Il était pétri d'honneur et de vertus**, he was all honour and virtue. **Pétri d'ignorance**, steeped in ignorance. **Dieu nous à tous pétris du même limon.** God made us all of the same flesh and blood. **Un visage pétri de grâces**, a very graceful and pleasant countenance.

PÉTRIR, *vn.* to make dough.

PÉTRIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be kneaded.

PÉTRISSABLE, pétrisabl', *adj.* that may be kneaded.

PÉTRISSAGE, pétrisazh', *sm.* kneading ; dough-making.

PÉTRISSEMENT, pétris'mân-t, *sm.* 1. kneading ; 2. making up.

PÉTRISSEUR, pétrisœr, *sm.* 1. kneader, dough-maker ; 2. kneader, kneading-machine.

PÉTROGRAPHE, pétrograf, *sm.* petrographer : a student in petrography.

PÉTROGRAPHIE, pétrografi, [Gr. : πέτρος, stone ; γραφή, description], *sf.* petrography : description of stones.

PÉTROGRAPHIQUE, pétrografik', *adj.* petrographic, petrographical : relating to petrography.

PÉTROLE, pétrol', [Lat. : petra, rock ; oleum, oil], *sm.* petroleum, rock-oil.

PÉTROLÈNE, pétrolèn', *sm. Chem.* petrolene : a carburetted hydrogen.

PÉTROLERIE, pétrol'ri, *sf.* petroleum-works.

PÉTROLEUR, EUSE, pétrolœr, œz *sm. f.* one who commits arson by using petroleum;

PÉTROLIFÈRE, petrolifair [pétrole : Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* petroliferous : yielding petroleum.

PÉTRO-OCCIPITAL, E, pétro-oksipital, *adj. Anat.* petro-occipital : pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and to the occipital bone.

PÉTROSILEX, pétrosilèks, [Lat. : petra, a rock ; silex, flint], *sm. Miner.* petrosilex, rock-stone, rock-flint, compact feldspar.

PÉTROSILICEUX, EUSE, pétrosilisœ, œz', *adj.* petrosilicious : consisting of petrosilex.

PÉTROUSQUIN, petrouskân, *sm. Slang.* 1. lounger, idle fellow ; 2. backside. **Tomber sur son —**, to fall on one's backside.

PETTO, (IN), in pètto, *adv. phr.* in petto.

PÉTULAMMENT, pétulamân-t, *adv.* petulantly : with petulance.

PÉTULANCE, petulâns [pétulant], *sf.* petulance, petulancy : the quality of being petulant.

PÉTULANT, E, pétulân-t, ânt', [Lat. : pelulans, antis], *adj.* petulant : saucy, wanton, frisky.

† **PETUN**, pœtén, [Amer. Portuguese], *sm.* 1. tobacco ; 2. snuff.

† **PETUNER**, pœtuné-r, *vn.* 1. to smoke ; 2. to take snuff.

PÉTUNIA, pétunia [petun], *sm. Bot.* petunia : a genus of tropical American solanaceous plants.

PÉTUNSÉ, pétœnsé, *sm. Miner.* petunse, petuntse ; petuntze : a species of feldspar.

PEU, pœ, [Lat. : paucus], *sm.* 1. little, a little : a small quantity. **Le — qu'il avait appris d'histoire naturelle**, the little he had learned of natural history. **Je vous recommande un — de repos**, I recommend you to rest a little. **Vivre de —**, to live on little. **Un homme de —**, a common sort of man. **Excusez du —**, how modest !

2. few, a few : a small number ; 3. bit,

moment, little. **Attendez un —,** wait a moment. **Avez-vous un — d'encre ?** have you a little ink ? **Ayez un — de patience,** have a little patience.

PEU, *adv.* 1. little : not much, in a small degree or quantity. **Bien —, fort —, très —,** very little. **— souvent,** not often. **Parler — et manger — ne fait jamais de mal,** to speak little and eat sparingly cannot do harm. **Il a — de mérite,** he has little merit. **— de chose nous console, parce que — de chose nous afflige,** a little thing consoles us, because a little thing grieves is. **C'est — de chose,** it is not much, *Fam.* it is no great shakes. **C'est — que de vouloir,** it is no use wishing if we do not try. **— ou prou, ni — ni prou,** little or much, neither little nor much. **— ou point,** little or none.

2. few : not many, a small number. **Nous étions — à cette fête,** there were few of us at this festival. **Il a — de livres,** he has few books. **— de monde a su mon arrivée,** few people knew of my arrival. **— de paroles suffiront,** few words will do.

3. (before an adjective or an adverb) un, in, less, not · not very, not over. **— aimable,** unamiable. **— concluant,** inconclusive. **— sage,** unwise, not over-wise. **— soigneux,** careless. **Chanter — agréablement,** not to sing well.

PEU À PEU, *adv. phr.* by little and little ; by slow degrees, by degrees, gradually.

PEU APRÈS, *adv. phr.* soon after, shortly after ; not long since. **Il sortit — après,** he went out soon after.

À PEU PRÈS, À PEU DE CHOSE PRÈS, *adv. phr.* nearly, about, thereabout.

DANS PEU, SOUS PEU, *adv. phr.* soon, ere long, shortly, in a short time. **Il arrivera sous —,** he will come soon.

DEPUIS PEU, *adv. phr.* recently, lately, of late ; not long ago ; a short time since, a little while since.

POUR PEU QUE, *conj. phr.* if only, if... ever so little, if at all. **Pour — que vous preniez soin,** if you only take care of it. **Pour — de réflexion que vous fassiez sur la manière dont on se gouverne à la cour,** if you only reflect a little how people behave at court.

QUELQUE PEU, *adv. phr.* somewhat, rather, a little.

SI PEU, TROP PEU , *adv. phr.* so little; too little.

SI PEU QUE, AUSSI PEU QUE, *conj. phr.* however, how... soever. **Si — que rien,** a mere nothing,

TANT SOIT PEU, *adv. phr.* ever so little ; very little. **Donnez-moi tant soit — de cela,** give me very little of that. [*Substant.* :] **Donnez-m'en un tant soit —,** give me a very little. *Prov.* : **Mieux vaut peu de chose que rien,** a bit in the morning is better than nothing all day. **Le sage se contente de peu,** the greatest wealth is contentment with little. **Beaucoup d'appelés, peu d'élus,** many are called, but few are chosen.

PEUCÉDAN, pœsédàn, *sm. Bot.* hog's-fennel, sulphur-wort : *Peucedanum*, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

PEUCÉDANIN, pœsédanan, *sm.* **PEUCÉDANITE,** pœsédanit', *sf. Chem.* peucedanine: a crystallizable principle obtained from the hog's-fennel.

PEUPLADE, pœplad', [peuple], *sf.* 1. colony. **Envoyer une — dans un pays,** to send a colony to a country. **Faire une — dans un pays,** to form a colony in a country.

2. horde, tribe (of savages) ; 3. peopling : the act of stocking with inhabitants ; 4. people, population.

PEUPLE, pœpl', [Lat. : populus], *sm.* 1. people : *a*) nation ; *b*) the inhabitants of a town, of a village, etc.) ; the nation considered as a body politic ; *d*) a certain portion of the nation ; *e*) particularly the vulgar, the common people ; the mob ; *f*) multitude ; *g*) crowd. *a*) **Un — belliqueux,** a warlike nation. **Les peuples qui composaient l'empire romain,** all the nations that composed the Roman empire. **Les peuples du Nord,** the people of the North. **Les peuples modernes,** modern nations. *d*) **Le sénat et le — romain,** the Senate and the Roman people. *e*) **Le petit —, le bas —, le menu —,** the common people, the rabble, the mob. **Le — est comme la mer, sujet à tous les vents,** the mob is like the sea, moved by every wind. *Pasquier. f*) **Le — raisonne ordinairement ainsi : une chose est possible, donc elle est,** the multitude generally reasons thus : a thing is possible, therefore it exists. *g*) **Je n'ai percé qu'à peine les flots toujours nouveaux d'un — adorateur,** I could scarcely make my way through the constantly increasing crowd of an adoring multitude. **Un grand — les suit,** a great crowd follows them.

2. tribe ; family. **Faire du genre humain un — de frères,** to make one family of all mankind. *Prov.* **La voix du peuple est la voix de Dieu,** the voice of the people is the voice of God.

3. young fish, small fish ; 4. sucker (of plants).

PEUPLE, *adj.* vulgar, common.

PEUPLEMENT, pœplœmàn-t, *sm.* 1. peopling ; 2. stocking (with fish).

PEUPLER, pœple-r, [peuple], *va.* 1. to people, to multiply, to populate : to furnish with inhabitants ; 2. to stock (with animals).

PEUPLER, *vn.* to populate, to breed. **De tous les animaux il n'y en a pas un seul qui peuple autant que le lapin,** of all the species of animals there is not one that breeds so fast as the rabbit. *Bescherelle.*

PEUPLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be peopled ; to become populous.

PEUPLIER, pœplié, [peuple ; Lat. : populus, poplar-tree], *sm. Bot.* poplar : a tree of the genus *Populus*. **— blanc, — cotonneux,** white poplar, abele-tree, silver poplar, silver-leaf poplar. **— noir, — franc,** black poplar. **— d'Italie, — pyramidal,** Lombardy poplar. **— de Virginie,** Canadian poplar, black Italian poplar.

PEUR, pœr, [Lat. : pavor], *sf.* fear, fright, dread. **Avoir — de mourir,** to be afraid of dying. **Mourir de —,** to die with fright. **N'avoir point de —, n'avoir pas —,** to have no fear. **Je n'ai pas — qu'il s'en aille,** I am not afraid of his going. **N'avoir que la —,** to be only afraid. **En être quitte pour la —,** to be only frightened. **Elle en a été quitte pour la —,** she came off with the fright she had. **Avoir — de son ombre,** to be afraid of one's shadow. **J'ai eu — de vous déranger,** I was afraid of disturbing you. **Quand on cède à la — du mal, on ressent déjà le mal de la —,** when one gives way to the fear of harm, one feels already the evil of fear. *Beaum. B. de Sév.* ii. 2. **Elle est changée à faire —,** she is frightfully altered. **Elle est laide à faire —** she is frightfully ugly. **Faire — à quelqu'un,** to frighten a person. **Je lui ferai une belle —,** I will frighten him out of his wits. **Faire plus de — que de mal,** to frighten more than to hurt.

DE PEUR, *adv. phr.* for fear, out of fear.

DE PEUR DE, *prepos, phr.* for fear of. **Je me presse de rire de tout, de — d'être obligé d'en pleurer,** I laugh promptly at everything, for fear of being obliged to weep over it. *Beaum. B. de Sév.* i. 2.

DE PEUR QUE, *conj. phr.* for fear, lest. **De — qu'on ne succombe sous le nombre,** lest we should be obliged to yield to number. **De — qu'il ne se blessât,** lest he should wound himself.

PEUREUSEMENT, pœrœz'màn-t, *adv.* fearfully, timorously.

PEUREUX, EUSE, pœrœ-z, 'rœz', *adj.* fearful, timorous, timid. **Cet animal est fort —,** that animal is very shy. **Les gens de naturel — sont, disait-il, bien malheureux,** he used to say that people who are naturally timid are very unhappy. *La Font. Fab.*

PEUREUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* 1. trembler ; coward ; 2. frightened creature. **C'est un grand —,** he is a great coward.

PEUT-ÊTRE, pœtêtr', *adv.* perhaps, it may be, peradventure, by chance, perchance. **Pour la dernière fois je vous parle —,** perhaps I may never speak to you again. **— ferai-je ce que vous désirez,** I'll perhaps do what you desire. **— que non,** perhaps not.

PEUT-ÊTRE, *sm.* perhaps ; doubt ; doubtful thing. **Il n'y a pas de —,** there is no perhaps about it.

PHAÉTHON, faétòn, *pnm. Mythol.* Phaeton.

PHAÉTON, faétòn, *sm.* 1. driver ; 2. pheaton : *a*) a small four-wheeled open carriage ; *b*) *Ornith.* tropic-bird ; a genus of palmiped birds.

PHAGÉDÉNIQUE, fazhédénik', [Gr. : φαγέδαινα, great hunger], *adj. Med.* phagedenic, phagedenous, eating, corroding. **Eau —,** phagedenic water.

PHAGÉDÉNISME, fazhédénism', *sm. Med.* phagedena : a sloughing ulcer.

PHALACROSE, falakrôz', [Gr. : φαλακρός, bald], *sf. Med.* phalacrosis : baldness of the head.

PHALANGE, falànzh', [Gr. : φάλαγξ], *sf.* 1 phalanx : *a*) *Antiq* a close body of infantry ; *b*) *Poet.* any body of troops ; *c*) a close, compact body of men ; *d*) *Anat.* one of the small bones forming the fingers and toes ; bone-joint ; 2. *Entom.* phalangium, shepherd-spider : a genus of arachnidans.

PHALANGER, falànzhé, *sm. Zool.* phalanger : a genus of marsupial animals.

PHALANGÈRE, falànzhèr *sf. Bot.* phalangium : a genus of liliaceous plants.

PHALANGITE, falànzhit', *sm. Antiq.* phalangite : a soldier belonging to a phalanx.

PHALANSTÈRE, falànstèr', [word formed by Fourier (1772-1837)], *sm.* phalanstery : *a*) a community of phalansterians ; *b*) the edifice occupied by it.

PHALANSTÉRIEN, ENNE, falànstérvan, èn', *sm. f.* phalansterian, Fourierite : an advocate of phalansterianism.

PHALARIDE, falarid', *sf.*, **PHALARIS,** falaris, [Gr. : φαληρός, brilliant], *sm. Bot.* phalaris, canary-grass : a genus of grasses.

PHALAROPE, falarop [Gr. : φαλαρός, coot ; πούς, foot], *sm. Ornith.* phalarope : a genus of wading birds forming a sub-family of snipes.

PHALÈNE, falèn', [Gr. : φάλαινα] *sf. Entom.* moth, phalæna : a genus of lepidopterous insects,.

PHALLIQUE, fallik, *adj.* phallic : of or pertaining to the phallus.

PHALLOÏDE, falloid, [Gr. : φαλλός, penis ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* phalloid : resembling the phallus.

PHALLUS, falus [Gr. : φαλλός], *sm.* 1. the penis or the male organ of generation ; 2. a symbol of the male organ carried as an emblem of fecundity in certain ancient

ceremonies ; 3. *Myth.* one of the four gods of lewdness and debauchery ; 4. a genus of fungi typifying the family of phalaceæ.

PHANÉROGAME, fanéroham', [Gr. : φανερός, visible ; γάμος, marriage], *adj. Bot.* phanerogamous, phanerogamian, phanerogamic, phænogamous : having stamens and pistils distinctly developed.

PHANÉROGAME, *sf. Bot.* phanerogamous plant.

PHANTASMAGORIE, fântasmagori, *sf.* V. *Fantasmagorie.*

PHANTASME, fântasm', [Gr.: φάντασμα, phantom], *sm. Med.* phantasm : the perception of objects which are not before the eyes, but are only imaginary.

PHARAON, faraôn, *sm.* 1. Pharaoh : one of the kings of ancient Egypt ; 2. faro : a game of chance.

PHARAONIQUE, faraonik', *adj.* Pharaonic : pertaining to the Pharaohs.

PHARE, far, [Gr. : φάρος], *sm.* 1. lighthouse ; 2. beacon: *a*) light ; a signal to direct navigators ; *b*) *Fig.* guide. **Le — d'Alexandrie**, the Pharos. **— flottant**, light-ship. 3. straits. **Le — de Messine**, the straits of Messina.

4. *Auto.* **— automobile**, automobile search light.

PHARISAÏQUE, farizaik', *adj.* pharisaic, pharisaical : pertaining to the Pharisees.

PHARISAÏSME, farizaism', *sm.* pharisaism : *a*) phariseeism, the doctrines or character of the Pharisees ; *b*) hypocrisy ; external observance of forms and ceremonies.

PHARISIEN, farizian, [Gr. : φαρισαῖος], *sm.* Pharisee : *a*) a member of a Jewish sect ; *b*) hypocrite.

PHARISIEN, ENNE, *adj.* pharisaic, pharisaical.

PHARMACEUTIQUE, farmasœtik', [Gr. : φάρμακον, drug], *adj.* pharmaceutic, pharmaceutical : pertaining to the art of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTIQUE, *sf.* pharmaceutics, pharmacodynamics : a branch of pharmacology which treats of the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACIE, pharmasi, *sf.* 1. pharmacy : *a*) pharmaceutics ; the art or practice of collecting, preserving, compounding and combining medicines ; *b*) the trade of an apothecary or druggist ; 2. apothecary's shop, chemist's and druggist's shop ; 3. dispensary (in a hospital) ; 4. medecine-chest.

PHARMACIEN, farmasien *sm.* 1. apothecary, chemist and druggist, pharmaceutist : one who prepares medicines ; 2. pharmacologist : one who writes on pharmacy.

PHARMACODYNAMIQUE, farmakodinamik', [pharmacie ; dynamique], *adj.* pharmacodynamic : relating to the power or effects of medicines.

PHARMACOLITHE, farmakolit', Gr. : φάρμακον, drug ; λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* pharmacolite : native arseniate of lime.

PHARMACOLOGIE, farmakolozhi, [Gr. : φάρμακον, drug ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* pharmacology, materia medica : that part of medical science which treats of the different substances employed in the practice of medicine ; the knowledge of drugs.

PHARMACOLOGIQUE, farmakolozhik', *adj.* pharmacologic : relating to pharmacology.

PHARMACOLOGISTE, farmakolozhist, *sm.* pharmacologist : one skilled in pharmacology.

PHARMACOPÉE, farmakopé, [Gr. : φάρμακον, drug ; ποιεῖν, to make], *sf.* pharmacopœia : dispensatory ; a work giving directions for the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLE, farmakopol', [Gr. : φάρμακον, drug ; πωλεῖν, to sell], *sm.* (in joke) pharmacopolist, druggist, apothecary : one who sells medicines.

PHARMACOSIDÉRITE, farmakosidérit', [Gr. : φάρμακον, poison ; σίδηρος, iron], *sf. Miner.* pharmacosiderite : native arseniate of iron.

PHARMACOTHÈQUE, farmacotek [Gr. : φάρμακον, drug ; θήκη, box], *sf.* medecine chest : a box to contain drugs.

PHARYNGIEN, ENNE, faranzhyan, èn', *adj.* pharyngeal : relating to the pharynx.

PHARYNGITE, faranzhit', [pharynx], *sf. Med.* pharyngitis : inflammation of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOCÈLE, farangosèl [pharynx ; Gr. : κήλη, tumour], *sf. Med.* pharyngocele.

PHARYNGOGRAPHIE, farangografi, [pharynx ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sf.* pharyngography : a description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSCOPE, farangoskope, [Gr. : φάρυγξ ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *Surg.* pharyngoscope : an instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

PHARYNGOTOMIE, farangotomi, [pharynx ; Gr. : τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* pharyngotomy : the operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

PHARYNX, faranks, [Gr. : φάρυγξ], *sm. Anat.* pharynx : the part of the alimentary canal which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus.

PHASCOLOME, faskolom', *sm. Zool.* phascolome, wombat : a marsupial animal.

PHASE, fâz', [Gr. : φάσις], *sf.* 1. *Astron.* phase, phasis (*pl.* phases) : an appearance of the moon and of some planets ; 2. *Fig.* turn, aspect, stage.

PHÉBÉ, fébé, *pnf. Mythol.* Phœbe : the sister of Phœbus ; the moon.

PHÉBUS, fébus, [Gr. : φοῖβος], *pnm. Mythol.* Phœbus : Apollo ; the sun.

PHÉBUS, *sm.* bombast, fustian, rant. **Donner dans** (or **sur**) **le —**, to write bombast.

PHELLOPLASTIQUE, félloplastik', Gr. : φελλός, cork ; πλαστική, the art of forming], *sf.* phelloplastics : the art of representing objects or modelling in cork.

PHÉNAKISTISCOPE, fénakistiskope, [Gr. : φενακιστής, a deceiver ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* phenakistiscope : a sort of zoetrope.

PHÉNICIE, fénisi, *sf. Geog.* Phœnicia.

PHÉNICIEN, IENNE, fénisyan, èn', *adj.* Phœnician : pertaining to Phœnicia.

PHÉNICIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Phœnician.

PHÉNICIEN *sm.* Phœnician language, Phœnician.

PHÉNICOPTÈRE, fénikoptèr, [Gr. : φοινικός, red ; πτερόν, wing], *sm. Ornith.* flamingo, phenicopter : a bird of the order grallæ.

PHÉNIQUE, fénik', *adj. Chem.* phenic : relating to phenol. **Acide —, alcool —**, phenic acid, phenic alcohol, carbolic acid, hydrated oxide of phenyl, phenol.

PHÉNIX, féniks, [Gr. : φοῖνιξ], *sm.* phenix : *a*) a fabulous bird ; *b*) a person of singular distinction ; *c*) *Astron.* a southern constellation. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a perfect wonder. **Vous êtes le — des hôtes de ces bois**, you are the phœnix of the denizens of these woods. *La Font. Fab.*

PHÉNOL, fénol, *sm. Chem.* phenol : a subststance obtained from coaltar ; phenic acid, carbolic acid, hydrated oxide of phenyl.

PHÉNOMÉNAL, E, fénoménal, *adj.* 1. phenomenal : pertaining to a phenomenon ; 2. *Fam.* wonderful, amazing.

PHÉNOMÈNE, fénomèn', [Gr. : φαινόμενον], *sm.* 1. phenomenon (*pl.* phenomena) : *a*) whatever is presented to the senses ; *b*) an appearance the cause of which is not immediataly obvious ; a remarkable or unusual appearance ; 2. wonder : something that excites surprise ; 3. prodigious, extraordinary person.

PHÉNOMÉNISME, fénomenism', *sm. Phil.* phenomenalism : the doctrine that the phenomenal and the real are identical.

PHÉNOMÉNOLOGIE, fénoménoloshi, [phénomene ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* phenomenology : a description of phenomena.

PHÉNYLAMINE, fénilamin', *sf. Chem.* phenylamine, phenylia : aniline.

PHÉNYLE, fénil', *sm. Chem.* phenil : the hypothetical radical of phenol. **Hydrate de —**, phenol, phenic acid.

PHIALE, fial', [Gr. : φιάλη, vial], *sf. Antiq.* phial : a vessel for wine or water.

PHILADELPHE, filadèlf', [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; ἀδελφός, brother], *adj.* philadelphian : loving one's brothers.

PHILADELPHE, *sm.* Philadelphian : *a*) one who loves his brothers, or mankind ; *b*) a member of a secret association existing in France at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

PHILADELPHÉES, filadèlfé, *sfpl. Bot.* philadelphaceæ : an order of plants comprising the syringa.

PHILADELPHIE, filadèlfi, *pnf. Geog.* Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIEN, ENNE, filadèlfyan, èn', *adj.* Philadelphian : pertaining to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Philadelphian : a native of Philadelphia.

PHILANTHROPE, filântrop', [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; ἄνθρωπος, man], *sm.* philanthropist: a lover or benefactor of mankind.

PHILANTHROPIE, filântropi, *sf.* philanthropy : the love of mankind.

PHILANTHROPIQUE, filântropik', *adj.* philanthropic, philanthropical : relating to philanthropy ; kind ; benevolent.

PHILATÉLISME, filatélism', [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; ἀτέλεια, exemption from tax ; τέλος, tax], *sm.* philately, philatelism : the collecting and the study of postage stamps.

PHILATÉLISTE, filatélist, *sm. f.* philatelist : one versed in philately.

† **PHILAUTIE**, filôti *or* filafti, [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; αὐτός, self], *sf.* selflove, philauty.

PHILHARMONIQUE, filarmonik', [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; ἁρμονία, harmony], *adj.* philharmonic : loving harmony or music.

PHILHELLÈNE, filèllèn', [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; Ἕλλην, Greek], *sm.* philhellenist, philhellene : a friend of the Greeks.

PHILHELLÉNISME, filélenism', *sm.* philhellenism : love of Greece.

PHILIPPE, filip', *pnm.* Philip.

PHILIPPIQUE, filipik', *sf.* philippic : *a*) harangue of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon ; *b*) invective ; a violent personal discourse.

PHILISTIN, filistan, *sm.* Philistine : *a*) an inhabitant of Palestine ; *b*) philister ; among German students, a tradesman or a person not belonging to the university.

PHILISTINISME, filistinism', *sm.* philistinism : the caracter or the manners of the philistines.

PHILLYRÉA, filiréa, *sf. Bot.* philyrea.

PHILLYRÉINE, filiréin', *sf. Chem.* phillyrine : a substance obtained from the bark of the phillyrea or mock-privet.

PHILOGÉNITURE, filozhénitur', [Gr. : φίλος, friend ; geniture], *sf.* philoprogenitiveness : the love of offspring.

PHILOGYNIE, filozhini, [Gr. : φίλος, loving ; γυνή, woman], *sf.* philogyny, uxoriousness : fondness for women.

PHILOLOGIE, filolozhi, [Gr. : φίλος, loving ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* philology : *a)* belles-lettres ; the knowledge or study of languages, comprising grammar, etymology, poetry, rhetoric and criticism ; *b)* the knowledge and study of languages, as connected with literature.

PHILOLOGIQUE, filolozhik', *adj.* philologic, philological : pertaining to philology.

PHILOLOGIQUEMENT, filolozhik' mân-t, *adv.* philologically.

PHILOLOGUE, filolog', *sm.* philologist, philologer : one versed in the history and construction of language.

PHILOMATIE filomati, [Gr. : φίλος, loving; μανθάνειν, to learn], *sf.* philomathy: love of learning.

PHILOMATIQUE, filomatik', *adj.* philomathic, philomathical : fond of learning.

PHILOMÈLE, filomèl', *pnf.* Philomela : *a) Mythol.* the daughter of Pandion ; *b) Poet.* Philomel : the nightingale.

PHILOSOPHALE, filizofal', *adj. f.* **Pierre —**, philosopher's stone.

PHILOSOPHE, filozof', [Gr. : φιλόσοφος ; φιλεῖν, to love ; σοφία, wisdom], *sm.* philosopher.

PHILOSOPHE, *adj.* philosophic, philosophical : *a)* given to philosophy ; *b)* regulated by philosophy ; rational, temperate, cool.

PHILOSOPHER, filozofé-r, *vn.* to philosophize : *a)* to act the philospher ; to reason like a philosopher ; *b)* to search into the reason and nature of things.

PHILOSOPHERIE, filozof'ri, *sf.* philosophism : false philosophy.

PHILOSOPHESQUE, filozofèsk *adj.* philosophistic, philosophistical : pertaining to philosophism.

PHILOSOPHIE, filozofi, *sf.* **1.** philosophy : *a)* the science of causes and principles ; *b)* the principles and laws of any department of knowledge ; *c)* philosophical system ; a system for explaining natural effects ; *d)* a course of philosophical science, in a college. *e)* study of ethics ; *f)* firmness, steadiness ; *g)* a system of conduct ; manner of life. *b)* **— naturelle**, natural philosophy, physics. **La — de l'histoire**, philosophy of history. *d)* **Professeur de —**, professor of philosophy. **Faire sa —**, to follow a course of philosophy. *e)* **— morale**, moral philosophy. *f)* **L'homme n'exerce véritablement sa — que lorsqu'il est aux prises avec l'adversité**, man does not really exercise his philosophy till he is in adversity.

2. *Print.* small pica : a kind of type.

PHILOSOPHIQUE, filozofik', *adj.* philosophic, philosophical : *a)* pertaining to philosophy ; *b)* proceeding from philosophy; suitable to philosophers.

PHILOSOPHIQUEMENT, filozofik'mân-t, *adv.* philosophically.

PHILOSOPHISME, filozofism', *sm.* philosophism : false philosophy.

PHILOSOPHISTE, filozofist', *sm.* philosophist, philosophaster : a pretender to philosophy.

PHILOTECHNIQUE, filotéknik;, [Gr. : φίλος, loving ; τέχνη, art], *adj.* philotechnic, philotechnical : fond of the arts.

PHILTRE, filtr', [Gr. : φίλτρον,], *sm.* philter : a potion or charm to excite love ; love-potion ; love charm. **Donner un — à**, to philter.

PHIMOSIS, fimozis, [Gr. : φίμωσις ; φιμός, string], *sm. Surg.* phimosis : constriction of the prepuce.

PHLÉBECTASIE, flébèktazi, [Gr. : φλέψ, φλεβός, vein ; ἔκτασις, dilatation], *sf. Med.* phlebectasia : dilatation of a vein.

PHLÉBITE, flébit', [Gr. : φλέψ, φλεβός, vein], *sf. Med.* phlebitis : inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

PHLÉBOGRAPHIE, flébogradi, [Gr. : φλέψ, φλεβός, vein ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* phlebography : description of the veins.

PHLÉBOLITHE, flébolit', [Gr. : φλέψ, φλεβός, vein ; λίθος, stone], *sf.* phlebolite : a loose calcareous concretion occasionally found in the veins.

PHLÉBORRAGIE, fléborazhi, [Gr. : φλέψ, φλεβός, vein ; ῥήγνυμι, I break], *sf. Med.* phleborrhage, phleborrhagia : rupture of the veins.

PHLÉBOTOMIE, flébotomi [Gr. : φλέψ, φλεβός, vein ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* phlebotomy : blood-letting, bleeding, venesection.

PHLÉBOTOMISTE, flébotomist', *sm.* phlebotomist, blood-letter : one who practises or performs phlebotomy.

PHLÉE, flé, [Gr. : φλοιός, bark], *sm. Entom.* phlœa : a genus of hemipterous insects.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, flègmagog', [Gr. : φλέγμα, phlegm ; ἄγειν, to drive out], *sm. Med.* phlegmagogue : a medicine formerly believed to remove phlegm.

PHLEGMASIE, flègmazi', [Gr. : φλεγμασία], *sf. Med.* phlegmasia, phlogotica: local inflammation.

PHLEGMASIQUE, flègmazik', *adj. Med.* inflammatory : relating to inflammations.

PHLEGMATIE, flègmasi, [Gr. : φλέγμα, phlegm], *sf. Med.* phlegmasia : anasarca, œdema.

PHLEGMATIQUE, flègmatik', *adj.* V. *Flegmatique*,

PHLEGME, flègm', *sm.* V. *Flegme.*

PHLEGMON, flégmôn, [Gr. : φλέγω, I burn], *sm. Surg.* phlegmon : a specific, cutaneous, inflammatory tumour, red, painful, and suppurating.

PHLEGMONEUX, EUSE, flègmonœ, œz, *adj. Med.* phlegmonous : having the nature or properties of a phlegmon.

PHLOGISTICATION, flozhistikasyôn, *sf. Chem.* phlogistication : the act of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTIQUE, flozhistik', *sm. Chem.* phlogiston : the supposed principle of inflammability.

PHLOGISTIQUÉ, E, flozhistiké, [Gr. : φλόξ, φλογός, fire], *adj. Chem.* phlogisticated : combined with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTIQUER, flozhistiké-r, *va. Chem.* to phlogisticate : to combine with phlogiston.

PHLOGOSE, flogôz', [Gr. : φλέγω, I burn], *sf. Med.* phlogosis : inflammation, flushing.

PHLOGOSÉ, E, flogôzé, *adj. Med.* phlogosed, inflamed.

PHLOX, floks', [Gr. : φλόξ, flame], *sm. Bot.* phlox : a genus of plants of the order polemoniaceæ.

PHLYCTÈNE fliktèn', [Gr. : φλύκταινα : φλύζειν, to boil], *sf. Med.* phlyctæna : a small vesicle containing a serous fluid ; blister.

PHLYCTÉNOÏDE, flikténoïd', [phlyctène ; Gr. : εἶδος, resembling], *adj. Med.* phlyctenoid : resembling phlyctænæ.

PHOCACÉS, fokasé, *smpl. Zool.* phocidæ : a family of mammals ; phocaceans, seals.

PHOCEA, foséa, *sf. Astron.* Phocea : a small planet.

PHOCÉE, fosé, *sf. Geog.* Phocis : an ancient Greek state.

PHOCÉEN, ENNE, foséan, èn', *adj.* Phocian : of or belonging to Phocis ;

PHOCÈNE, fosèn', *sf. Zool.* phocæna : porpoise.

PHŒBE, fébé, *pnf.* V. *Phébé.*

PHŒNICINE, fénisin', [Gr. : φοῖνιξ, red] *sf. Chem.* phenicine, phœnicine : a purple substance obtained from indigo.

PHŒNICURE, fénikur', *sm. Ornith.* redstart : *Sylvia phœnicurus.*

PHOLADE, folad, *sf.* pholas, stoneborer : a genus of marine bivalves.

PHOLADITE, foladit', *sf.* pholadite : a fossil pholas.

PHONALITÉ, fonalité, [Gr. : φωνή, voice], *sf.* character of the sounds of a language.

PHONATEUR, fonatœr, *adj. Physiol.* vocal : producing the voice.

PHONATION, fonasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* phonation : production of the voice or language.

PHONAUTOGRAPHE, fonotograf [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; αὐτός, self ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* phonautograph : an instrument for registering the vibrations of a sounding body.

PHONE, fon [Gr. : φωνή, voice], *sm.* phone : a sort of receiver in phonoplex telegraphy.

PHONÉIDOSCOPE, fonéidoskope [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; εἶδος, form ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* phoneidoscope : an instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means.

PHONENDOSCOPE, fonandoscope [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; ἐν, in ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* phoneidoscope : a sort of stethoscope for intensifying sounds in auscultation.

PHONÉTIQUE, fonétik', [Gr. : φωνή, voice], *adj.* phonetic, phonetical, phonic : vocal, relating to voice ; representing sounds. **Écriture —**, phonetic writing.

PHONÉTIQUE, *sf.* phonetics : *a)* the whole of the sounds of a language ; *b)* phonology, phonics ; the science of sounds.

PHONÉTIQUEMENT, fonétik'mân-t, *adv.* phonetically.

PHONIQUE, fonik', [Gr. : φωνή, voice], *adj.* phonic, phonetic, vocal : relating to voice.

PHONIQUE, *sf.* phonics, phonetics, the art of combining musical sounds.

PHONOCAMPTIQUE, fonokanp tik ; [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; κάμπτειν, to bend], *adj.* phonocamptic : having the power to inflect sounds.

PHONOGRAPHE, fonograf', [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* phonograph : an instrument for reproducing the human voice.

PHONOGRAPHIE, fonografi, *sf.* phonography : the art or process of recording sounds on paper or on a plate.

PHONOGRAPHIQUE, fonografik', *adj.* phonographic, phonographical : relating to phonography or the phonograph.

PHONOLITHE, fonolit', [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* phonolite : sounding-stone.

PHONOLOGIE, fonolozhi, [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* phonology : the science of articulate sounds and their various modifications ; phonetics, phonics.

PHONOMÈTRE, fonomètr', [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* phonometer : an instrument for measuring the intensity of sounds.

PHONOMÉTRIE, fonométri', *sf.* phonometry : the art of measuring sounds.

PHONOSCOPE, fonoskope [Gr. : φωνή, voice ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* phonoscope : any instrument intended to aid in the study of the voice ; one used to test the quality of musical strings ; a microphone.

PHOQUE, fok', [Lat. : phoca], *sm. Zool.* phoca, seal, sea-calf, sea-bear : a genus of mammals.

PHORMION, fôrmiôn, **PHORMIUM**, fórmiom, *sm. Bot.* phormium, New Zealand flax : a genus of liliaceous plants.

PHOSGÈNE, foszhèn', *adj. Chem.* phosgene : chloro-carbonic.

PHOSPHATE, fosfat', *sm. Chem.* phosphate : a salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

PHOSPHATIQUE, fosfatik', *adj. Chem.* phosphatic : containing a phosphate.

PHOSPHÈNE, fosfèn [Gr. : φῶς, light ; φαίνειν, to show], *sm.* phosphene : a brilliant coloured spectrum seen when the finger is pressed on the eyeball, the lids being closed.

PHOSPHITE, fosfit', *sm. Chem.* phosphite : a salt formed of phosphorous acid and a base.

PHOSPHORE, fosfor [Gr. : φῶς, light ; φορός, bearing], *sm.* 1. *Chem.* phosphorus, phospher : a metalloid. — **rouge**, — **amorphe**, red phosphorus.

2. *Fig.* gleam, glimmer, glimpse : feeble light.

PHOSPHORÉ, E, fosforé, *adj. Chem.* phosphorated, phosphoretted, phosphuretted : combined with phosphorus. **Gaz hydrogène** —, phosphorettent hydrogen gas.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, fosforèssâns', *sf.* phosphorescence : the phenomenon, exhibited by certain bodies, of remaining luminous in the dark for some time after being exposed to a strong light, or by a slight friction.

PHOSPHORESCENT, E, fosforèssân, ânt', *adj.* phosphorescent : luminous without sensible heat.

PHOSPHOREUX, fosforœ, *adj. m. Chem.* phosphorous : noting an acid composed of one equivalent of phosphorus and three equivalents of oxygen.

PHOSPHORIQUE, fosforik', *adj.* 1. phosphoric, phosphorical : *a*) pertaining to phosphorus ; *b*) *Chem.* containing one equivalent of phosphorus and five equivalents of oxygen. **Acide** —, phosphoric acid. **Acide** — **anhydre**, phosphoric anhydride. **Acide** — **monohydraté** or **monobasique**, protohydrate of phosphoric acid. **Acide** — **bihydraté** or **bibasique**, deutohydrate of phosphoric acid. **Acide** — **trihydraté**, or **tribasique**, or **ordinaire**, tritohydrate of phosphoric acid.

2. phosphorous, phosphoreous : *sf.* having a luminous quality.

PHOSPHORISER, fosforizé-r, *va.* to phosphorate : to combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORISME, fosforism', *sm.* 1. † phosphorescence ; 2. *Med.* phosphoric intoxication.

PHOSPHORITE, fosforit', *sf. Miner.* phosphorite : native phosphate of lime.

PHOSPHOROSCOPE, fosforoskop', [phosphore ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* phosphoroscope : an instrument for ascertaining the duration of the phenomenon of phosphorescence.

PHOSPHURE, fosfur', *sm. Chem.* phosphide, phosphuret : a combination of phosphorus with a metallic or non-metallic base. — **d'hydrogène gazeux**, — **gazeux**, phosphuretted hydrogen gas. — **d'hydrogène solide**, solid phosphide of hydrogen.

PHOSPHURÉ, E, fosfuré, *adj. Chem.* phosphoretted, phosphuretted : combined with phosphorus.

PHOTOCHIMIE, fotoshimi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; chimie], *sf.* photo-chemistry : the branch of chemistry relating to the effects of light, in causing chemical changes.

PHOTOCHROMATIQUE, fotokromatik', *adj.* photochromatic : relating to the formation of colours by photography.

PHOTOCHROMIE, fotokromi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; χρῶμα, colour], *sf.* 1. photocromy : colour photography ; 2. photocrome : photograph in colour.

PHOTOCHROMOGRAPHIE, fotokromografi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; χρῶμα, colour ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* photocromography : process of printing coloured photographs.

PHOTOCOPIE, fotokopi, **PHOTOGRAMME**, fotogram, *sm.* photocopy.

PHOTOGÉNIQUE, fotozhénik', [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; γεννάω, I engender], *adj.* photogenic : producing drawings or pictures by means of light.

PHOTOGRAPHE, fotograf', [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* photographer, photographist : one who practises photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIE, fotografi', *sf.* 1. photography : the art of producing representations of objects or pictures by the action of light on a prepared surface ; 2. photograph : a picture obtained by photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIER, fotografié-r, *va.* [Conj. like *prier*], to photograph : to take photographs.

PHOTOGRAPHIER, *vn.* to photograph : to do photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIQUE, fotografik', *adj.* photographic, photographical : pertaining to photography ; photogenic.

PHOTOGRAVURE, fotogravur, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; gravure], *sf.* 1. photogravure : process of producing prints by photographic methods ; 2. a photo-engraving.

PHOTOHÉLIOGRAPHE, fotohéliograf, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; ἥλιος, sun ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* photoheliograph : a telescope specially arranged to photograph the sun.

PHOTOHÉLIOGRAPHIE, fotohéliografi, *sf.* photoheliography : the art of producing photoheliographs.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIE, fotolitografi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; lithographie], *sf.* photo-lithography : the application of photography to engraving on stone.

PHOTOLOGIE, fotolozhi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* photology : a treatise on light.

PHOTOMÈTRE, fotomètr', *sm. Phys.* photometer : an instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

PHOTOMÉTRIE, fotométri, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* photometry : the art of measuring the intensity of light.

PHOTOMÉTRIQUE, fotométrik', *adj.* photometric, photometrical : pertaining to photometry.

PHOTOPHOBIE, fotofobi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; φόβος, dread], *sf. Med.* photophobia : aversion to light.

PHOTOPHONE, fotofone, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; φωνή, voice], *sm.* photophone : a telephone to transmit speech by means of a beam of light.

PHOTOPHORE, fotofore, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; φορός, bearing], *sm.* photophore : 1. *Med.* an endoscope using an electric light ; 2. *Naut.* a luminous buoy.

PHOTOPSIE, fotopsi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; ὄψις, sight], *sf. Med.* photopsia, photopsy : an affection of the eyes, in which coruscations of light seem to dance before them.

PHOTOSCOPE, fotoskope, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* photoscope : a devise for observing light or luminous effects ; an electric apparatus used on the railway to ascertain whether the light on the disk, as a signal, is out or not.

PHOTOSCULPTURE, fotoskultur', *sf.* photo-sculpture : the art of taking likenesses in the form of statuettes and medallions by the aid of photography.

PHOTOSPHÈRE, fotosfèr', [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; σφαῖρα, sphere], *sf. Astron.* photosphere : the sphere of light.

PHOTOTÉLÉGRAPHIE, fototélégrafi, *sf.* phototelegraphy : telegraphy by means of light.

PHOTOTHÉRAPIE, fototérapi, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; thérapie], *sf. Med.* photo-therapy : the application of light for therapeutic purposes.

PHOTOTYPE, fototip, [Gr. : φῶς, φωτός, light ; τύπος, type], *sm.* phototype : image or engraved plate produced from a photograph.

PHRASE, frâz', [Gr. : φράσις *sf.* phrase : *a*) sentence ; *b*) a particular mode of speech ; *c*) *Mus.* a succession of several notes. — **faite**, idiomatic phrase. **Faire des phrases**, to speak in set phrases.

PHRASÉOLOGIE, frazéolozhi, *sf.* 1. phraseology : manner of expression ; diction, style, phrase, phrasing ; 2. (in an ill sense) empty words ; bombast.

PHRASÉOLOGIQUE, frazéolozhik', *adj.* phraseologic, phraseological : relating to phraseology.

PHRASER, frazé-r, *vn.* 1. to phrase : to employ phrases ; 2. to form phrases.

PHRASER, *va.* 1. to utter distinctly the several clauses of a phrase ; 2. *Mus.* to mark the phrases of.

PHRASEUR, frazœr, *sm. Fam.* speechifier, talker.

PHRASIER, frazyé, *sm.* 1. phraseologist, phrase-maker ; 2. wordy speaker, writer.

PHRÉNÉSIE, frénézi, *sf.* V. *Frénésie.*

PHRÉNÉTIQUE, frénétik', *adj.* V. *Frénétique.*

PHRÉNIQUE, frénik', [Gr. : φρήν, diaphragm], *adj.* 1. *Anat.* phrenic : belonging to the diaphragm ; diaphragmatic ; 2. *Physiol.* mental : relating to the mind.

PHRÉNITE, frénit', *sf. Med.* diaphragmitis : inflammation of the diahragm.

PHRÉNITIS, frénitis, *sf. Med.* phrenitis : inflammation of the brain ; phrensy, frenzy, delirium.

PHRÉNOLOGIE, frénolozhi, [Gr. : φρήν, φρενός, mind ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* phrenology : an hypothesis according to which certain parts of the brain are the seat of certain faculties.

PHRÉNOLOGIQUE, frénolozhik', *adj.* phrenologic, phrenological : pertaining to phrenology.

PHRÉNOLOGIQUEMENT, frénolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* phrenologically.

PHRÉNOLOGISTE, frénolozhist', **PHRÉ-**

NOLOGUE, frénolog', *sm.* phrenologist, phrenologer : one who is versed in phrenology.

PHRYGANE, frigan', [Gr. : φρύγανον, faggot], *sf.* *Entom.* phryganea : a genus of neuropterous insects.

PHRYGIE, frizhi, *pnf.* *Geog.* Phrygia.

PHRYGIEN, ENNE, frizhian, èn', *adj.* Phrygian : pertaining to Phrygia. **Bonnet —**, phrygian cap ; the red cap of liberty.

PHRYGIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Phrygian : an inhabitant of Phrygia.

PHTALIQUE, ftalik', *adj.* *Chem.* phtalic: noting an acid derived from naphtaline.

PHTHIRIASE *or* **PHTIRIASE**, ftiriaz', *sf.* **PHTHIRIASIS**, ftiriazis, [Gr. : φθείρ, louse], *sm.* *Med.* phthiriasis : the lousy disease.

PHTISIE, ftizi, [Gr. : φθίσις], *sf.* *Med.* phthisis : *a*) progressive emaciation of every part of the body ; *b*) pulmonary consumption, phthisipneumony, tubercular disease of the lungs. **— pulmonaire**, pulmonary consumption, phthisis. **— laryngée**, chronic laryngitis. **— dorsale**, vertebral caries. **Être atteint de la —**, to be consumptive.

PHTISIOLOGIE, ftiziolozhi, [Gr. : φθίσις ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* phthisiology : a treatise on phthisis.

PHTISIOPHOBIE, ftisiofobi [Gr. : φθίσις ; φόβος, fear], *sf.* *Med.* phthisiophobia : a morbid dread of phthisis.

PHTISIQUE, tizik', *adj.* phthisical, consumptive.

PHTISIQUE, *sm. f.* consumptive person.

PHYCOLOGIE, ficolozhi [Gr. : φῦκος, sea-weed ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* phycology : the knowledge or science of sea weeds.

PHYLACTÈRE, filaktèr', [Gr. : φυλακτήριον, antidote], *sm.* phylactery, phylacter : amulet , charm.

PHYLARCHIE, filarshi, *sf.* phylarchy : the office or dignity of a phylarch.

PHYLARQUE, filark' [Gr. : φυλή, tribe ἀρχός, chief], *sm.* *Antiq.* phylarch : the chief of a tribe.

PHYLLANTHE, fillânt', [Gr. : φύλλον, leaf ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm.* *Bot.* phyllanthus : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

PHYLLITHE, fillit', [Gr. : φύλλον, leaf], *sm.* phyllite : a petrified leaf.

PHYLLODE, fillod', *sm.* *Bot.* phyllodium, phyllode : an enlarged petiole resembling a perfect leaf.

PHYLLOPHAGE, fillofazh', [Gr.: φύλλον, leaf ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* phyllophagous, leaf-eating.

PHYLLOSTOME, fillostom, [Gr. : φύλλον, leaf; στόμα, mouth], *sm.* phyllostoma, leaf-nosed bat : a genus of bats.

PHYLLOTAXIE, fillotaksi, [Gr. : φύλλον, leaf ; τάξις, order], *sf.* *Bot.* phyllotaxis, phyllotaxy : the arrangement of leaves on the stem.

PHYLLOXERA, filloksèra, [Gr. : φύλλον leaf ; ξηρός, dry], *sm.* *Entom.* phylloxera.

PHYLOGÉNIE, filozhéni, [Gr. : φῦλον, race : γεννᾶν, to engender], *sf.* phylogeny : the genealogical history of the race or tribe.

PHYSALE, fizal', [Gr. : φυσαλίς, bladder], *sm.* *Zool.* cachalot.

PHYSALIDE, fizalid', *sf.* *Bot.* physalis, winter-cherry : a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ.

PHYSALITE, fizalit', *sf.* *Miner.* physalite, pyrophysalite : a variety of topaz.

PHYSCONIE, fiskoni, [Gr. : φυσκή, swelling], *sf.* *Med.* physconia : a large tumour on the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous.

PHYSICIEN, fizisian, *sm.* **1.** natural philosopher, physicist : one versed in physics ; **2.** (in colleges) student in natural philosophy; **3.** conjurer, magician ; **4.** † physician, doctor.

PHYSICO-MATHÉMATIQUE, fizikomatématik', *adj.* physico-mathematical, relating to physico-mathematics.

PHYSIOCRATE, fiziokrat', *sm.* economist.

PHYSIOGÉNÈSE, fizioshénès [physio ; Gr. : γένεσις, generation], *sf.* physiogeny, physiogenesis, the development of vital activities.

PHYSIOGNOMONIE, fiziognomoni, Gr. : φύσις, nature ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf.* physiognomy : the art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMONIQUE, fiziognomonik', *adj.* physiognomic, physiognomical : pertaining to physiognomy.

PHYSIOGRAPHE, fiziograf', *sm.* physiographer : one versed in physiography.

PHYSIOGRAPHIE, fiziografi, [Gr. : φύσις, nature ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* physiography : a description of the productions of nature.

PHYSIOGRAPHIQUE, fiziografik', *adj.* physiographical : pertaining to physiography.

PHYSIOLOGIE, fiziolozhi, [Gr. : φύσις, nature ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* physiology : *a*) the science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals and plants ; *b*) a treatise on this science.

PHYSIOLOGIQUE, fiziolozhik', *adj.* physiologic, physiological : pertaining to physiology.

PHYSIOLOGISTE, fiziolozhist', *sm.* physiologist, physiologer : *a*) one who is versed in physiology ; *b*) one who treats of physiology.

PHYSIONOMIE, fizionomi, [Gr. : φύσις : nature ; νόμος, law], *sf.* **1.** physiognomy : *a*) countenance, face, phiz, appearance, look ; *b*) aspect, appearance, character ; *c*) the art of discerning the character of a person from the features of the face. *a*) **Il ne faut pas se fier aux physionomies**, we must not trust to appearances. **Une heureuse —**, a pleasant countenance. *b*) **Ce pays a une — particulière**, this country has a peculiar aspect.

2. expression of countenance ; expression. **N'avoir pas de —**, to have no expression.

PHYSIONOMISTE, fizionomist', *sm.* physiognomist : a person skilled in physiognomy.

PHYSIONOTYPE, fizionotip', [physionomie ; Gr. : τύπος, stamp], *sm.* physiognotype : a machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances.

PHYSIQUE, fizik', [Gr. : φυσικός, from φύσις, nature], *adj.* physical : *a*) pertaining to nature or natural productions ; *b*) external ; perceptible to the senses; *c*) pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized body ; material : corporeal, bodily ; *d*) real, absolute ; opposed to moral. *a*) **Sciences physiques**, physical sciences, natural philosophy. *b*) **Propriétés physiques**, physical properties. *c*) **Force —**, physical strength. *d*) **Certitude —**, physical certainty. **Il y a cela un empêchement —**, there is a material obstacle in the way.

PHYSIQUE, *sf.* **1.** physics : *a*) the science of nature ; *b*) (in the modern sense) natural philosophy, mechanical philosophy ; the science which considers the properties of bodies and their actions on each other ; **2.** treatise on natural philosophy ; **3.** (in colleges) class of natural philosophy ; **4.** † physic : the art of healing diseases.

PHYSIQUE, *sm.* **1.** constitution, natural constitution ; body ; **2.** exterior, figure. **Un beau —**, a handsome person.

3. physical part, material part.

PHYSIQUEMENT, fizik'mân-t, *adv.* physically, materially.

PHYSOMÈTRE, fizomètr', **PHYSOMÉTRIE**, fizométri, [Gr.: φῦσα, wind ; μήτρα, matrix], *sf.* *Med.* physometra : inflation of the uterus.

PHYTOCHIMIE, fitoshimi, [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; χημεία, chemistry], *sf.* phytochemistry, phytochimy : vegetable chemistry.

PHYTOGÉOGRAPHIE, fitozhéografi, *sf.* [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* phyto-geography : the geography of plants.

PHYTOGRAPHE, fitograf', *sm.* phytologist : botanist.

PHYTOGRAPHIE, fitografi, *sf.* phytography : the description of plants.

PHYTOGRAPHIQUE, fitografik', *adj.* phytographical : pertaining to the description of plants.

PHYTOLAQUE, fitolak', [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; laque], *sf.* *Bot.* phytolacca, American pole-weed : a genus of plants, the fruit of which yields a red colour.

PHYTOLITHE, fitolit', [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* phytolite : fossil vegetable.

PHYTOLOGIE, fitolozhi, [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* phytology : botany.

PHYTOLOGIQUE, fitolozhik', *adj.* phytological : botanical.

PHYTONOMIE, fitonomy, [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; νομός, law], *sf.* phytonomy : vegetable physiology.

PHYTOPHAGE, fitofazh', [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* phytophagous : feeding on plants.

PHYTOTOMIE, fitotomi, [Gr. : φυτόν, plant ; τομή, cutting], *sf.* phytotomy : vegetable anatomy.

PHYTOZOAIRE, fitozoair [Gr.: φυτόν, plant ; ζῶον, animal], *sm.* phytozoon, *pl.* phytozoa : plant-like animals, as sponges, sea-anemones, etc.

PIACULAIRE, piakulèr', [Lat. : piacularis] *adj.* *Antiq.* piacular : expiatory.

PIAFFE, piaf', [orig. unknown], *sf.* *Fam.* parade, show, ostentation.

PIAFFEMENT, piaf'mân-t, *sm.* pawing the ground.

PIAFFER, piafé-r, [piaffe], *vn.* to make show, to be ostentatious : **2.** *Man.* (of horses) to paw the ground ; to prance.

PIAFFEUR, EUSE, piafœr, œz, *sm. f.* person fond of show.

PIAFFEUR, *adj. m.* (of a horse) that paws the ground ; prancing.

PIAILLARD, E, piâyar, ard', *adj.* bawling, squalling.

PIAILLER, piây-ér, [pie, magpie], *vn.* *Fam.* to bawl, to squall.

PIAILLERIE, piây'ri, *sf.* bawling, squalling.

PIAILLEUR, EUSSE, piâyœr, œz', *sm. f.* *Fam.* bawler, squaller.

PIAN, piân, [Amer. Indian], *sm.* *Med.* yaws, frambœsia : a cutaneous disease, endemic in the West Indies and Africa.

PIANE-PIANE, pian'-pian', [Ital. : piano, softly), *adv. phr.* *Pop. lang.* softly ; slowly.

PIANINO, pianino, *sm.* pianino : small upright piano.

PIANISTE, pianist', *sm.* pianist : a performer on the piano-forte.

PIANO, piano, [Ital.], *adv.* piano : softly.

PIANO, piano, **PIANO-FORTE**, piano-

fórté, *sm.* piano-forte, piano. — **droit,** cottage-piano, upright piano. — **carré,** square piano-forte. — **à queue,** grand piano. — **demi-queue,** semi-grand piano. — **à cadre en fer,** iron frame piano. — **à échappement,** piano check action. — **à trois cordes,** tricord piano. — **à cordes croisées,** overstrung piano .— **oblique,** oblique piano. **Jouer, toucher du —,** to play on the piano. **Chanter au —,** to sing to a piano accompaniment. **Tenir le —,** to accompany on the piano.

PIANOTER, pianoté-r, *vn. Fam.* to strum, to play badly on the piano.

PIASTRE, piastr', [Ital. : piastra], *sf.* piastre, piaster : a silver coin of different value.

PIAT, pia, *sm.* young magpie.

PIAULEMENT, piôl'mân-t, *sm.* puling.

PIAULER, piolé-r, [onomat.], *vn.* to pule: *a)* to cry, as chickens · *b)* whine, to whimper, as a child.

PIAULEUR, EUSE, piôlœr, lœz', *sm. f.* whiner, whimperer.

PIBLE, pibl, *sm. Naut.* pole. **Mât à —,** pole mast.

PIBROCH, pibrok, *sm.* **1.** bagpipe ; **2.** pibroch : in Scotland, an air played on the bagpipe.

PIC, pik, [Ang.-Sax. : pic, a point ; general in most European languages in the sense of a point ; late Lat. pica, a pickaxe], *sm.* **1.** pickaxe, pick : an axe with a sharp point at one end. — **à roc,** miner's pic. — **à feuille de sauge,** miner's pick for sand and gravel. — **à roc à tête,** poll-pick.

2. poker : an iron bar used to stir fires ; 3. *Naut.* peak : the end of a gaff. — **d'artimon,** mizzen-peak.

4. peak : *a)* the pointed top of a hill or mountain ; *b)* high mountain. **Le — de Ténériffe,** the Peak of Tenerife.

À PIC, *adv. phr.* **1.** perpendicularly, (*adject.*) perpendicular, wall-sided ; *Naut.* apeak. **L'ancre est à —,** the anchor is apeak. **Côté à —,** bold, bluff shore. **Virer à —,** to heave short.

2. *Popul. lang.* opportunely, in time, just in time. **Cela tombe à —,** that comes just in the right time.

PIC, pik, [Lat. : picus], *sm. Ornith.* woodpecker : a genus of birds of the order scansores. — **vert,** green woodpecker, yaffle. **Grand — noir,** great black woodpecker. — **à bec d'ivoire,** ivory-billed woodpecker. **Grand — varié,** great spotted woodpecker, French pie, wood pie. — **épeichette,** lesser spotted woodpecker.

PIC, pik, *sm.* (at piquet) pique. **Faire —,** to piquer.

PICA, pika, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* pica : a vitiated appetite.

PICADOR, pikador [Span.], *sm.* picador : a horseman armed with a lance who commences the bull fight by pricking the bull.

PICAILLON, pikâyôn, [Provenç.], *sm.* **1.** farthing : a small copper coin, in Savoy ; **2.** *Popul. lang.* money.

PICAILLONNAGE, pikâyonazh', *sm.* thriftiness, frugality : a term used in Savoy.

PICARD, E, pikar, ard', *sm. f.* Picard, Picardian : a native of Picardy.

PICARD, E, *adj.* Picardian : belonging to Picardy.

PICARD [Louis Benoit], comic poet, (1769 1828).

PICARDIE, pikardi, *pnf.* Picardy ; an ancient province of France.

PICARESQUE, pikarèsk', [Span. : picaro, a knave], *adj.* picaresque : knavish : applied to plays and novels in which the hero or chief personage is a knave.

PICÉA, piséa, *sm. Bot.* Norway spruce.

PICHENETTE, pish'nèt', *sf.* fillip.

PICHET, pishé, [of uncertain origin] *sm.* pitcher, pot : a vessel for holding water or wine.

PICHOLINE, pikolin', [Provenç. : pichoulino, *sf.* picholine : a small olive.

PICOLET, pikolè, *sm.* catch (of a lock)

PICOLINE, pikolin', *sf. Chem.* picoline : a volatile oily base, present in coaltar naphtha.

PICORÉE, pikoré, [Span.: pecorea ; Lat.: pecus, flock, herd], *sf.* marauding, pickeering, pilfering.

PICORER pikoré-r, *vn.* to maraud, to pickeer, to piqueer, to pilfer, to pick.

PICOREUR, pikorœr, *sm.* marauder, pickeerer, pilferer.

PICOT, piko, [pic, a point], *sm.* **1.** small splinter, nob (remaining upon wood which has not been cut even) ; **2.** pointed hammer ; **3.** purl (of lace) ; **4.** *Fish.* net for catching flat fish.

PICOTANT, E, pikotân, ânt', *adj.* teasing, irritating.

PICOTÉ, E, pikoté, *adj.* marked, pitted.

PICOTEMENT, pikot'mân-t , *sm.* pricking, tingling.

PICOTER, pikoté-r, [from piquer], *va.* **1.** to peck : to strike with the beak ; to pick up food with the beak ; **2.** *Man.* to prick, to spur slightly; **3.** to prick, to cause to tingle, to occasion a tingling in ; **4.** *Fig.* to irritate, to tease, to provoke, to torment.

PICOTER (SE), *v. refl.* to irritate, to tease, to provoke each other.

PICOTERIE, pikot'ri, *sf.* teasing.

PICOTEUX, pikotœ, *sm. Naut.* small fishing boat, in the Channel.

PICOTIN, pikotan, *sm.* peck [measure], feed (of oats).

PICRATE, pikrat', *sm. Chem.* picrate : a salt formed of picric acid and a base.

PICRIDE, pikrid', *sf. Bot.* picris, ox tongue : a genus of composite plants.

PICRINE, pikrin, *sf. Chem.* picrine : a bitter substance obtained from digitalis.

PICRIQUE, pikrik', [Gr. : πικρός, bitter], *adj. Chem.* picric, carbazotic. **Acide —,** picric acid.

† **PICROCHOLE,** pikrokol', *adj.* hypochondriac.

PICROMEL, pikromel, *sm. Chem.* picromel : a bitter substance existing in bile.

PICTURAL, E, piktural [Lat. : pictura, painting], *adj.* pictural : relating to painting or pictures.

PIC-VERT, pivèr, *sm.* V. *Pivert.*

PIE, pi, *pnm.* Pius.

PIE, pi [Lat. : pica], *sf.* pagpie, pie : *Pica caudata*, a bird of the crow tribe. **Jaser comme une —, comme une — borgne, comme une — dénichée,** to chatter like a magpie. **Bavarde comme une —,** a chatterbox. **Larron comme une —,** as thievish as a magpie. **Trouver la — au nid,** *Fig.* to find a mare's nest.

PIE, [Lat. : pius], *adj.* charitable, pious, good. **Œuvres pies,** alms-deeds.

† **PIÉÇA,** pyésa, [pièce], *adj.* ago ; it is long since.

PIEÇARD, piesar [pièce], *sm. Technol.* piece workman.

PIÈCE, pyès', [of uncertain origin ; Lat. : petium, a piece of land ; late Lat. : pettia, petia], *sf.* **1.** piece : *a)* a fragment or part of anything ; portion, bit ; *b)* patch ; *c)* a thing distinct from others of a like kind ; a separate part of a collection ; *d)* piece of ordnance, gun, cannon ; *e)* a man at chess ; *f)* sheet of water ; *g)* coin ; *h)* *Theat.* performance, play ; *i)* a composition, essay, or writing of no great length ; *j)* a musical composition. *a)* **Les pièces d'une montre,** the pieces of a watch. **Tomber par pièces,** to fall to pieces. **Tailler une armée en pièces,** to rout an army. Emporter la —, *Fig.* to sting to the quick, to strike home. **Mettre en pièces,** to cut to pieces ; to break to pieces ; to divide, to part ; to tear to pieces ; to rend. **Mettre quelqu'un en pièces,** *Fig.* to say all that is bad of a person **Se mettre en pièces pour servir quelqu'un,** to do one's utmost to serve a person. **Être armé de toutes pieces,** to be in full armour. *b)* **Mettre une — à un habit,** to patch a coat. — **de rapport,** piece, patch. **De pièces et de morceaux,** of odds and ends. **Jugez de la — par l'échantillon,** *Fig.* you see a chip of the old block. *c)* **Une — de drap,** a piece of cloth, **Travailler à ses pièces,** to work by the job. **Une — de vaisselle,** a piece of plate. **Une — de tapisserie,** a piece of tapestry. *d)* — **d'alarme,** alarm-gun. — **de canon,** — **d'artillerie,** piece of ordnance. — **de campagne,** field-piece. — **de chasse,** bow-chase gun. — **de siège,** battering-piece, siege-gun. *f)* — **d'eau,** a sheet of water. *g)* **Une — de monnaie,** a piece of money, a coin. **Une — fausse,** a bad piece. **Une — de vingt francs,** a twenty franc piece. **Rendre à quelqu'un la monnaie de sa —,** *Fig.* to return like for like. **Être près de ses pièces,** to be low in cash. *h)* — **de théâtre,** a theatrical piece, play. **Petite —,** after-piece. **Quelle — joue-t-on ce soir** ? what piece is on to-night?

2. *Fortif.* work. — **détachée,** detached work, outwork.

3. barrel, puncheon, cask (of wine), etc. ; 4. room, apartment ; 5. patch (of ground) ; 6. field (of wheat) ; 7. piece of furniture ; 8. head (of cattle, game, etc.) ; 9. joint (of meat). — **de résistance,** substantial joint. **Je viens de commander deux pièces de vin rouge,** I have just ordered two casks of red wine. **Elle travaillait dans la — à côté,** she was at work in the next room. **Son appartement se compose de quatre pièces seulement,** his apartment consists of only four rooms.

10. each, piece, apiece. **Ces cheveux coûtent mille francs —,** those horses cost a thousand francs apiece. **Cela vaut tant la —,** it is so much apiece.

11. gratuity ; drink-money ; something. **Donner la — à quelqu'un,** to give a person a gratuity.

12. document, paper, instrument ; proof. **Avez-vous toutes vos pièces** ? have you all your papers ? **Les pièces relatives à une négociation,** the documents concerning a negotiation. — **justificative,** voucher. **La meilleure — du sac,** the best of the whole.

13. trick, prank. **Jouer, faire une — à quelqu'un, faire — à quelqu'un,** to play, to serve a person a trick. **C'est une — sanglante qu'ils nous ont faite,** it is a terrible trick that they have played on us. *Mol. Prec. rid.* 16.

14. *Fam.* fellow, piece, creature. **Voyez la bonne — avec ses révérences,** look at the creature, how she bows. **Taisez-vous, bonne —, vous faites la sournoise, mais je vous connais,** hold your tongue, creature, you pretend not to understand, but I know you. *Mol. G. Dand.* i. 6.

PIÈCE Á PIÈCE, *adv. phr.* bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

TOUT D'UNE PIÈCE, *adv. phr.* **1.** all of one piece, all of a lump. **La phalange ne pouvait se mouvoir que tout d'une —,** the phalanx could not move but all of one piece. *Boss. His. Univ.*

2. *Falc.* of a simple colour; **3.** all at once; **4.** the whole night long, without awaking once.

5. (of a person), upright, straight; **6.** as stiff as a poker; **7.** *Fig.* stiff, unbending, inflexible, unyelding.

DE TOUTES PIÈCES, *adv. phr.*, completely, entirely. **C'est lui qui a écrit ce livre de toutes pièces**, he it was who wrote that book entirely by himself. **On ne saurait aller nulle part où l'on ne vous entende accommoder de toutes pièces**, it is imposible to go anywhere but one is sure to hear you completely pulled to pieces *Mol. Av.* iii. 5.

PIÉCETTE, pyésèt, *sf.* small piece.

PIED, pyé, [Lat.: pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* **1.** foot (*pl.* feet): *a*) the part on which a man or an animal stands; the organ of locomotion; *b*) *Fig.* footing, foundation, basis, support; condition, state; *c*) that on which anything stands; support, leg; *d*) the lower part of anything; base, bottom; *e*) a measure containing twelve inches — 321 centimetres, or 1 Engl. foot 0.078 inch, *f*) *Pros.* a certain rhythmical division of a line; (in French versification) two syllables.

a) — **droit**, right foot. — **gauche**, left foot. **Être sur le — gauche**, *Fenc.* to be in a wrestling posture. **Partir du — gauche**, to put one's best foot foremost. **Grand —**, large foot. **Petit —**, small foot. **Des petits pieds**, **1.** children; **2.** small birds; small game. — **bot**, club foot. **Un — bot**, a club-footed man. — **plat, plat —**, flat foot; *Fig.* scoundrel, mean wretch. **Les pieds du cerf**, the stag's feet. **Des pieds de veau**, calves' feet. **Faire le — de veau**, *Fig.* to be servile, to be a fawner, to fawn. **Faire le — de grue**, *Fig.* to dance attendance. **Des pieds de cochon**, pig's feet. **Des pieds de cochon de lait**, pettitoes. — **fourché**. cloven foot. **Le — du montoir**, near foot, near fore-leg (of a horse). **Le — hors du montoir**, off foot, off fore-leg. **Pieds de mouche**, *Fig.* scrawl. **Pieds de mouton**, sheep's trotters. **Marcher à quatre pieds**, to walk on all fours (as a child). **Tomber sur ses pieds**, to fall upon one's feet; *Fig.* to get out of a difficulty. **Gens de —**, foot soldiers, infantry. **Valet de —**, footman. — **poudreux**, vagrant, vagabond. — **marin**, sea-legs. **Avoir le — marin**, to have sea legs: to be a good sailor. **La pointe du —**, tiptoe, the end of the toe. **Marcher sur la pointe du —**, to walk on tiptoe. **Passer un cours d'eau à — sec**, to cross a stream without wetting one's feet. **Marcher pieds nus**, or **nu-pieds**, to walk bare-footed. **Depuis la tête jusqu'aux pieds, de la tête aux pieds, depuis les pieds jusqu'à le tête**, from head to foot; completely, entirely. **Il me fit habiller à ses frais depuis les pieds jusqu'à la tête**, I was dressed from head to foot at his expense. **Et de la tête aux pieds elle est toute charmante**, and she is altogether charming. **C'est de la tête aux pieds un homme tout mystère**, that man is full of mysteries. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 4. **Examiner quelqu'un de la tête aux pieds**, to examine a person from head to foot. **De — en cap**, from top to toe. **Avoir les pieds chauds**, **1.** to have warm feet; **2.** *Fig.* to be in easy circumstances, to enjoy one's ease; **3.** to be talkative. **Avoir toujours un — en l'air**, to be always in motion. **N'être que sur un —**, to be standing on one leg. **Frapper du —**, to stamp. **Un coup de —**, a kick. **Donner un coup de — à quelqu'un**, to kick a person. **Donner un coup de — jusqu'à tel endroit**, to walk to such a place. **Chasser à coups de —**, to kick out. **A pieds joints**, close-legged. **Sauter, passer à pieds joints sur, par-dessus une chose**, *Fig.* to avoid a thing, to ride roughshod over; **Faire le — derrière**, † to bow, to make a bow. **Sortir de sa maison les pieds devant, les pieds les premiers**, to be taken out of one's house in one's coffin. **Avoir un — dans la fosse, dans la barque**, to have a foot in the grave. **Avoir un — à l'étrier**, to have one's foot in the stirrup. **Tenir à quelqu'un le — sur la gorge**, to try to compel a person to do a thing. **Tirer à quelqu'un une épine du —**, to get a person out of a scrape. **Ne savoir sur quel — danser**, not to know which way to turn. **S'enfuir un — chaussé et l'autre nu**, to run away with only one shoe on, to flee precipitately. **Trouver chaussure à son —**, to find just what one wants, to meet with one's match. **Couper l'herbe sous le — à quelqu'un**, to cut the grass under a person's feet: to supplant him. **Ne pas se moucher du —**, to be no fool. **Avoir bon —, bon œil**, to be stout and hearty. **Pieds et poings liés**, bound hand and foot. **N'avoir ni pieds ni tête**, (of things) to be inconsistent, to be absurd. **Marcher sur le — à quelqu'un**, to tread on a person's foot. **Perdre —**, to be out of one's depth. **Il n'y a pas —**, the water is too deep for one to stand in it. **Prendre —**, to begin a thing. **Mettre une chose sous le —, sous les pieds, sous ses pieds**, to take no notice of a thing. **Lever le —**, to lift one's foot up; *Fig.* to take French leave, to run away. **Gagner au —**, to take to one's heels, to run away, to scamper away. **Prendre quelqu'un au — levé**, not to allow a person to escape at the last moment. **Venir de son — en quelque endroit**, to walk to a place **Aller bien du —, aller du — comme un chat maigre, comme un Basque**, to walk fast; to be a good walker. **Aller du même —**, to proceed similarly. **Aller de bon — dans une affaire**, to be honourable and zealous in the management of an affair. **Aller de son — gaillard, de son — léger, de son — mignon**, to travel on foot and economically. **Lâcher —, lâcher le —**, **1.** to run away, to scamper away; **2.** to give way, to lose ground, to yield. **Mettre — à terre**, to alight. **Mettre le — à terre**, to stay. **Mettre le —, les pieds dans un endroit**, to go to a place. **Remettre le —, les pieds quelque part**, to return to a place. **Mettre un — devant l'autre**, to put one foot before the other. **Ne pouvoir mettre un — devant l'autre**, to be unable to put one foot before the other. **En —**, **1.** erect; standing; **2.** full length. **Peindre quelqu'un en —**, to paint a full length portrait of a person. **Portrait en —**, full-length portrait. **Être en —**, *Fig.* to be in the exercise of one's functions. **Sur —**, **1.** on foot; **2.** standing; erect, upright; **3.** up: not in bed; **4.** on one's legs, not ill, restored; **5.** *Milit.* out; **6.** in fashion; in use. **Il est sur — dès cinq heures du matin**, he is up and about at five in the morning. **Grâce à son médecin, le voilà enfin sur —**, thanks to his doctor, he is well again at last. **Mettre sur — quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to set a man on his legs. **Ils peuvent mettre sur — cent mille hommes**, they can raise an army of a hundred thousand soldiers. **Tandis qu'il mettait sur — les commencements sincères d'une paix**, while he was beginning to negotiate a lasting peace. **Sur ses pieds**, on one's feet. **Se tenir sur ses pieds**, to stand on one's feet. **Te voilà sur les pieds, droit comme une statue**, there you stand, as motionless as a statue. **Être encore sur ses pieds**, *Fig.* **1.** to be on one's legs, not to be utterly ruined; **2.** not to be engaged, to be free. **Être sur ses pieds**, *Fig.* to be able. **Fouler quelque chose aux pieds**, to trample on a thing. **Regarder à ses pieds**, to look down. **Les vaincus qu'il voit étendus à ses pieds**, the vanquished that he sees lying at his feet. **Se jeter aux pieds de quelqu'un**, to throw one's self at a person's feet.

b) **Prendre —**, to get a footing, to establish a footing. **Prendre — sur**, to make a precedent of. **Mettre quelqu'un sur un bon —**, to procure a person great advantages. **Mettre quelqu'un sur le bon —**, to compel a person to do his duty. **Être sur un bon —, sur le bon —**, to be well off; to be in a good position. **Être sur un grand — dans le monde**, to stand high in the world. **Cette maison est montée sur un grand —**, that house is on a good footing. **Être réduit au petit —**, to have known better days. **Être sur un bon — avec quelqu'un**, to be on a good footing with a person. **Sur quel — êtes-vous ensemble ?** on what footing are you one with the other ? **Ils étaient sur le — de se faire l'un à l'autre des présents**, they were in the habit of making presents to each other. **Il était sur le — d'un homme de condition**, he was on the footing of a man of rank. **Se mettre sur le — d'un homme de qualité**, to put one's self on the footing of a man of rank. **Sur le — où en sont les choses, sur ce —, sur ce —là**, in the present state of affairs. **Sur le — de paix**, on a peace footing.

c) **Les pieds d'une chaise, d'une table**, the legs of a chair, of a table; *d*) **Le — d'une croix**, the foot of a cross. **Mettre son ressentiment aux pieds de la croix**, to lay one's resentment at the foot of the cross. **Le — d'un arbre**, the foot of a tree. **Le — d'une montagne**, the foot of a mountain. **Au — de la tour**, at the foot of the tower. **Au — de la lettre**, literally, strictly speaking. **Raser une maison rez —, rez terre**, to demolish a house, and lay it even with the ground. **Mettre quelqu'un au — du mur**, *Fig.* to bring a person to a stand-still, to nonplus a person. **Le — de l'écu**, *Herald.* the base of a shield. — **d'une perpendiculaire**, *Geom.* foot of a perpendicular. — **de mât**, *Naut.* heel of a mast. **Le —, les pieds du lit**, the foot of the bed.

e) — **de roi**, foot, royal foot. — **carré**, square foot (= 1 Engl. sq. foot, 13 1/2 sq. inches). — **cube**, cubic foot. **Posséder un — de terre**, to have a foot of ground. **Cette femme a un — de rouge sur le visage**, the rouge on that woman's face is an inch thick. **Faire un — de nez à quelqu'un**, to take a sight at any one; to make a fool of any one. **Tirer la langue d'un — de long**, to be in a predicament. **Il voudrait être à cent pieds sous terre**, he wishes he were dead. **Avoir d'une chose cent pieds par-dessus la tête**, to be worried to death with a thing. **Si vous lui donnez un —, il en prendra quatre**, give him an inch and he will take an ell. **Au petit —**, on a small scale.

2. foot-rule; foot-measure; **3.** stalk (of plants); **4.** plant, tree. **Acheter une récolte sur —**, to buy standing crop. **Il y a cinq cents pieds d'arbres dans cette avenue**, there are five hundred trees in that avenue. **Un — de giroflée**, a gillyflower root.

5. *Hunt.* track; **6.** slope, inclination.

7. *Technol.* — **de-biche**, *a*) small iron lever, cleft at the toe, for drawing nails; *b*) *Surg.* elevator, lever. — **de-chèvre**, crowbar.

8. *Bot.* —**d'alouette**, larkspur: *Delphinium.* —**de-bœuf**, arum, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint. — **-de-bouc**, *a*) wild angelica; *b*) purple cow-wheat: *Melampyrum arvense.* —**de-chat**, mountain cudweed: *Gnaphalium*

dioicum. **—de-chèvre,** burnet-saxifrage. **—de-coq,** *a)* bublous crowfoot, buttercups : *Ranunculus bulbosus*; *b)* creeping crowfoot ; *c)* loose panic-grass : *Panicum crus-galli.* **—de-corbin,** upright meadow crowfoot : *Ranunculus acris.* **—de griffon,** stinking hellebore. **—de-lièvre,** hare's-foot trefoil : *Trifolium arvense.* **—de-lion,** lady's-mantle : **Alchemilla vulgaris.** **—de-lit,** wild-basil : *Clinopodium vulgare.* **—de-loup,** water-horehound, gipsywort :*Lycopus europœus.* **—de-milan,** meadow-rue : *Thalictrum flavum.* **—d'oiseau,** bird's-foot. **—de-poule,** *a)* creeping crowfoot ; *b)* white dead-nettle, white archangel : *Lamium album.* **—de-sauterelle,** rampion bell-flower: *Campanula rapunculus.* **—de-veau,** arum, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint.

À PIED, *adv. phr.* on foot, afoot. **Aller à —,** to go on foot. **Être à —,** not to have a carriage ; to have lost one's employment. **Loger à — et à cheval,** to give entertainment for man and beast. **Ici on loge à — et à cheval,** accommodation for man and beast. **Mettre quelqu'un à —,** to dismiss a functionary. **Mettre un cocher à —,** to deprive a cabman of his licence.

PIED À PIED, *adv. phr.* foot by foot, step by step, inch by inch ; by degrees, gradually. **Il regagna —à — son royaume,** inch by inch he regained his kingdom. **Défendre un passage — à —,** to defend a pass foot by foot.

DE PIED FERME, *adv. phr.* unflinchingly ; firmly, steadfastly, resolutely. **Je vous attends de — ferme depuis plus d'une heure,** I have been waiting for you without stirring from here over an hour.

PIED-À-TERRE, pyétatèr', *sm.* occasional lodging, small lodging ; shooting lodge. [*Pl. Pied-à-terre.*]

PIED-DROIT, pyèdrwá, *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* pier : *a)* piedroit ; square pillar ; *b)* a vertical wall supporting an arch. [*Pl. Pieds-droits.*],

PIÉDESTAL, pyédèstal', [Ital. : piedetallo, base ; Lat. : pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* [*Pl. Piédestaux.*] **1.** pedestal : the base or support of a column, statue, vase, etc. ; **2.** *Fig.* support.

PIÉDOUCHE, pyédoush', [Ital. : pieduccio, dim. of pied, foot], *sm. Arch.* piedouche: a little pedestal for supporting a bust.

PIÈGE, pyèzh', [Lat. : pedica], *sm.* snare, trap. **Dresser, tendre un —,** to set a trap. **Prendre un renard au —,** to take a fox in a trap. *Fig.* : **Tomber, donner dans un —,** to be caught in a trap. **Se tirer d'un —,** to get out of a trap. **Cette offre cache un —,** that offer hides some snare.

PIE-GRIÈCHE, pi-griėsh', *sf.* [*Pl. Pies-grièches.*] **1.** *Ornith.* shrike, butcher-bird : *Lanius,* a genus of passerine birds. **— grise, — commune,** great gray shrike, sentinel shrike. **— écorcheur,** red-backed shrike.

2. *Fig.* shrew : a peevish, malignant woman.

PIE-MÈRE, pimèr', [Lat. : pia mater], *sf. Anat.* pia mater : a thin membrane immediately investing the brain.

PIÉMONT, pyémòn, *sm. Geog.* Piedmont.

PIÉMONTAIS, E, pyémòntè, èz', *sm. f.* Piedmontese.

PIÉMONTAIS, E, *adj.* Piedmontese.

PIÉRIDE, pyérid', *sm. Entom.* pieris : a genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects. **— de la rave,** small cabbage butterfly, small garden white butterfly. **— de chou,** large garden white butterfly, large cabbage butterfly. **— du navel,** green-veined white butterfly.

PIERRAILLE, pyèrây', [pierre], *sf.* broken stones.

PIERRE, pyèr', [Lat. : petra, rock], *sf.* **1.** stone : *a)* concreted earthy or mineral matter possessing some considerable degree of hardness ; *b)* a piece of stone cut for building ; *c)* a tomb-stone ; *d) Fig.* rock, foundation ; *e)* a piece of stone ; pebble ; *f)* gem, precious stone ; *g)* inorganic concretion in the kidneys or the bladder ; calculus ; *h)* vesical calculus. *a)* **Des dieux de—,** stone gods. **Les maisons ne sont plus qu'un amas de pierres,** the houses are now but a mere heap of stones. *Bossuet.* **Il n'y reste pas — sur —,** no stone has remained standing. **Ne pas laisser — sur —,** not to leave a stone standing. **Geler à — fendre,** to freeze hard. **Être comme une —,** to be as still as a mouse. **Un cœur de —,** *Fig.* a hard heart ; a stony-hearted person. **Fondation à — perdue,** riprap foundation. **— à aiguiser,** whetstone. **— à broyer,** grinding-stone. **— d'évier,** sink. **— à laver,** sink-stone. **— milliaire,** mile-stone, milliary stone, milliary. **— d'aimant,** loadstone, magnet. **— calcaire,** calcareous stone. **— à cautère,** potential cautery : potasse fusa. **— à enluminer,** illumining burnisher (for artists). **— à chaux,** limestone. **— de foudre,** meteoric stone, aerolite. **— à briquet, à fusil, — à feu,** gun-flint. **— lithographique,** lithographic stone. **— de la lune,** moonstone. **— de meule, — de meulière, — meulière,** millstone. **— de mine,** ore. **— ponce,** pumice-stone. **— rouge,** bloodstone, sanguine. **— de touche,** touch stone. **— vitrescible** or **vitrifiable,** vitrifiable stone. **— levée,** cromlech. *b)* **— à bâtir,** building stone. **— parpaigne,** perpend-stone- perpend. **— d'attente, 1.** toothing-stone block left for the carver ; **2.** *Fig.* stepping-stone, a beginning. **— angulaire,** corner-stone. **— fondamentale,** foundation-stone. **— de taille,** free-stone. **Première —,** foundation-stone. **Poser la première —,** to lay the first stone. **Tailleur de —,** stone-cutter. *d)* **Vous êtes Pierre, et sur cette —, je bâtirai mon église,** thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church. **Jésus-Christ, qui est lui-même la principale — de l'angle,** Jesus-Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

e) **Trouver des pierres en son chemin,** to meet with obstacles. **— d'achoppement,** stumbling-block. **Poursuivre quelqu'un à coups de —,** to stone a person. **Jeter des pierres,** to throw stones. **Jeter le premier la —, jeter la première — à quelqu'un,** to cast the first stone at a person. **Jeter la — à quelqu'un,** to blame a person. **Jeter des pierres dans le jardin de quelqu'un,** to make personal allusions, to attack a person indirectly. **C'est une — jetée dans mon jardin,** that's aimed at me. **Faire d'une — deux coups,** to kill two birds with one stone. **Les pierres mêmes parleront,** the stones themselves will speak. **Mener quelqu'un par un chemin où il n'y a point de pierres,** *Fig.* **1.** to persecute a person ; **2.** to make things easy for anyone. **Être malheureux comme les pierres,** to be very unhappy. **C'est de quoi faire rire un tas de pierres,** it is enough to make a cat laugh, *Prov.*: **Pierre qui roule n'amasse pas mousse,** a rolling stone gathers no moss. V. *chien.*

f) **— précieuse,** precious stone, gem. **— fine,** fine stone. **— fausse,** artificial gem.

2 **— de Bologne,** Bologna-stone : native sulphate of baryta. **— divine,** a species of collyrium composed of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, sulfate of alumina, and camphor. **— infernale,** lunar caustic : nitrate of silver. **— philosophale,** philosopher's stone. **— pourrie,** rotten stone.

PIERRE, *pnm.* Peter. **C'est découvrir Saint Pierre pour couvrir Saint Paul,** it is just robbing Peter to pay Paul.

PIERRÉE, pyèré, *sf. Civ. Eng.* rubble-drain.

PIERRERIES, pyèrri, *sfpl.* precious stones, gems.

PIERRETTE, pyèrèt', *sf.* **1,** small stone ; **2.** quoits ; chuck-farthing, chuckstone : a childish game ; **3.** hen-sparrow ; **4.** female mummer ; **5.** † white jacket.

PIERREUX, EUSE, pyèrœ, œz', *adj.* stony : *a)* full of stones; *b)* consisting of stone ; *c)* petrific, converting into stones. *a)* **Un terrain —,** stony ground.

PIERREUX *sm. Med.* person affected with calculus.

PIERRIER, pyèryé, [pierre, stone], *sm. Artill.* swivel-gun, swivel.

PIERROT, pyèro, [Pierre, Peter], *sm.* **1.** clown ; Jack Pudding ; **2,** mummer ; **3.** *Ornith.* house sparrow.

PIERRURES, pyèrur', [pierre, stone], *sfpl. Hunt.* pearl, burr : the bony tubercles at the base of a deer's horns.

PIÉTÉ, piété, [Lat. : pietas], *sf.* **1.** piety : *a)* godliness, devotion ; *b)* affection and reverence of parents. *a)* **La — n'est qu'une hypocrisie quand elle n'est pas intérieure,** piety that does not come from the heart is mere hypocrysy. *b)* **— filiale,** filial piety.

2. **Mont-de-Piété,** pawning-office, pawn-broking establishment.

PIÉTER, pyété-r, [pied], *vn.* (at bowls) to foot the mark.

PIÉTER, *va. Fam.* to set (against).

PIÉTER (SE), *v. refl.* to stand out, to resist.

PIÉTINEMENT, pyétin'mân-t, *sm.* trampling, stamping with the feet.

PIÉTINER, piétiné-r, *vn.* **1.** to trample ; to move quickly one's feet about; **2.** to stamp: to strike the foot forcibly downward. **— d'impatience,** to stamp with impatience.

PIETINER, *va.* to trample : to tread down, to tread under foot ; to stamp.

PIÉTISME, piétism', [piété], *sm.* pietism : the doctrine of the pietists [reformers at the end of the 17th c.].

PIÉTISTE, piétist', *sm.* pietist : a member of a German sect.

PIÉTON, ONNE, pyétòn, ton', [pied], *sm. f.* **1.** pedestrian, walker, foot-passenger ; **2.** footpost, rural postman ; **3.** † foot-soldier.

PIÈTRE, pyètr', [O. Fr. : peestre, from Lat. pedetris], *adj.* poor, miserable, wretched, sorry, paltry, shabby. **De piètres meubles,** shabby furniture. **Faire — figure,** to have a wretched appearance. **Un — personnage,** a miserable fellow.

PIÉTRÉ, pyètré, *sm. Thieves'slang,* a sham criple who begs ; loafer.

PIÈTREMENT, pyètrœmân-t, *adv.* miserably, poorly, wretchedly, sorrily. **Il est logé —,** he is miserably lodged.

PIÈTRERIE, pyètrœri, *sf.* trash, rubbish ; poor, paltry stuff.

PIETTE, piėt', *sf. Ornith.* red-breasted merganser : *Mergus serrator,* a seabird of the family anatidæ.

PIEU, pyœ, [Lat. : palus ; O. Fr. : pal and pel], *sm.* [*Pl. Pieux.*] **1.** stake : post or strong stick pointed at one end ; *Build.* pile. **Planter, enfoncer un —,** to drive in a stake, a pile. **Un rang de pieux,** a row of piles.

2. *Hunt.* boar-spear.

PIEUQUETTE, pyœkèt', *sf. Ornith.* pipit, titling, titlark, meadow pipit : *Anthus pratensis,* a passerine bird.

PIEUSEMENT, piœz'mân-t, *adv.* piously, godly, devoutly.

PIEUVRE, pyœvr', [Lat. : polypus], *sf.* poulpe : Octopus vulgaris, a genus of cephalopods.

PIEUX, EUSE, piœ-z, œz', (Lat.: pius), *adj.* pious : *a*) godly, devout ; having reverence for God ; *b*) proceeding from piety ; religious ; *c*) having due respect and affection for parents ; filial ; *d*) practised under the pretence of religion.

PIÉZOMÈTRE, piézomètr', [Gr. : πιέξειν, to press ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* piezometer : an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids.

PIF, pif *sm. Slang.* large nose : handle, conk.

PIFFRE, ESSE, pifr', frès', [O. Fr. : pifre, fife-player], *sm. f. Vulg.* **1.** big-bellied person ; **2.** glutton.

PIFFRER, (SE), pifré-r, *v. refl. Vulg.* to stuff : to feed gluttonously.

PIGAMON, pigamôn, *sm. Bot.* meadowrue : *Thalictrum*, a genus of ranunculaceous plants. **— des prés**, common meadowrue.

PIGAULT-LEBRUN, pigo-lebrun [Charles-Antoine], novelist [1753-1835],

PIGEON, pizhôn, [Lat. : pipio, onis ; pipire, to chirp], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith* . pigeon, dove : a bird of the family columbidæ. **Une paire de pigeons**, a pair of pigeons. **Une couple de pigeons**, a couple of pigeons. **— pattu**, bantam pigeon. **— ramier**, ring dove, woodpigeon. **— sauvage, — petit ramier**, stock dove, smaller wood-pigeon. **— biset, — de rocher**, rock pigeon, rock dove, biset.**—domestique**, domestic pigeon. **— boulant, — grosse gorge**, cropper, pouter. **— culbutant**, tumbler. **— voyageur**, carrier pigeon. **Couleur gorge de —**, dove-colour, shot-colour. **Gorge de —**, (*adject.*) shot-coloured, dove-coloured.

2. *Fig.* cully, dupe, gull, gudgeon. **Plumer le —**, to pigeon.

PIGEONNEAU, pizhonô, *sm.Pl.* [*Pigeonneaux.*], **1.** young pigeon ; **2.** *Fig.* dupe, cully, gull.

† **PIGEONNER**, pizhoné-r, *va. Slang.* to pigeon ; to swindle, to dupe.

PIGEONNIER, pizhonyé, *sm.* pigeonhouse, dove-cot, pigeonry.

PIGER, pizhé-r [from pige, printer's slang for a length or measure in setting up], *va.* [takes an *e* after the *g* before *a* and *o* : *il pigea, nous pigeons*], *Slang.* **1.** to crib, to take, to lay hold of, to collar ; **2.** to look at, to twig, to catch on. **— un rhume**, to catch a cold. **— un voleur**, to collar a thief. **Ces gamins ont fait l'école buissonnière, mais ils ont été pigés**, those kids have been playing the truant, but they were nabbed. **Pige donc ce portrait**, just twig that portrait.

PIGMENT, pigmân, [Lat. : pigmentum ; pingĕre, to paint], *sm. Physiol.* pigment.

PIGMENTAIRE, pigmântèr', *adj. Physiol.* pigmentary, pigmental, pigmentous : relating to pigment.

PIGMENTATION, pigmântasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* coloration (of the skin).

PIGNADE, pinyad', *sf.* pine-forest [in the south of France),

PIGNE, piny', [Span. : pina], *sf.* **1.** fir-cone, pine-cone ; **2.** *Miner.* pena silver ; pena gold.

PIGNOCHER, pinyoshé-r, [for épinocher ; épinoche, stickleback], *vn. Fam.* to nibble, to eat little, to eat squeamishly, without appetite, to pick.

PIGNON, pinyôn, [Lat. : pinna, loophole], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* gable (of a house). **Avoir — sur rue**, to have a house of one's own.

2. *Mech.* pinion: a smaller wheel with notches or teeth playing into the teeth of a larger wheel ; **3.** *Bicycl.* sprocket, hubwheel. *Autom.* fixed wheel. **— à chaîne**, sprocket wheel, kernel (of fir-cones) ; **4.** inferior wool.

† **PIGNORATIF**, pignoratif, [Lat. : pignus, oris, pledge ; pignorāre, to pledge], *adj. m Law-t.* pignorative.

PIGNORATION, pignorasyon, *sf. Law-t.* pignoration : giving or seizing in pledge.

PIGNOUF, pignouf. *sm. Slang.* cad, mean fellow.

PIGOU, pigou, *sm. Naut.* iron candlestick, with two sharp points.

PIGOULIÈRE, pigoulyèr', *sf. Naut.* pitch boat.

PILAGE, pilazh', *sm.* pounding.

PILAIRE, pilèr', [Lat. : pilus, hair], *adj. Anat.* pileous, pilous, pilose, hairy : pertaining to the hair.

PILASTRE, pilastr', [Lat. : pila, column], *sm. Arch.* pilaster : a square column, usually set within a wall.

PILATE, pilat', *pnm.* Pilate. **Renvoyer de Caïphe à —**, to send from post to pillar.

PILAU, pilô, *sm. Cook.* pillau : a Turkish dish, boiled rice.

PILE, pil', [Lat. : pila, a pillar], *sf.* **1.** pile, heap, mass. **Une — de morts**, a mass of dead bodies. **Une — de livres**, a pile of books. **En —**, in a pile, in a heap.

2. pile : *a*) a heap of balls or shells laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidal form ; *b*) *Phys.* battery ; an apparatus for disengaging electricity. **— galvanique, — voltaïque, — de Volta**, voltaic pile, Volta's pile, galvanic *or* voltaic battery. **— à auges**, galvanic trough. **— de Wollaston, — à locaux**, Wollaston's battery. **— sèche**, dry pile.

3. beating-trough, stamping-trough ; **4.** pounding-stone ; **5.** *Popul. lang.* thrashing. **Il a reçu une —**, he has had a licking. **Flanquer une — à quelqu'un**, to give any one a drubbing.

6. pile : *a*) † *Com.* punch, puncheon, stamp ; *b*) reverse of a coin. **Croix ou —, — ou face**, cross or pile, head or tail. **Faire — ou face**, to toss up. **N'avoir ni croix ni —**, to be penniless.

7. *Build.* mole ; **8.** pier (of a bridge) ; **9.** *Herald.* pile : an ordinary pale in form of a stake sharpened, with the point downward. **— -culée**, abutment pier.

PILÉE, pilé, *sf.* heap of fulled cloth.

PILÉIFORME, piléifôrm', [Lat. : pileus, cap ; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* pileate, pileated : having the form of a cap.

PILER, pilé-r, *va.* to pound ; to bruise.

PILER (SE), *v. refl.* to be pounded.

PILET, pilèt, *sm. Ornith.* pintail, pintail-duck : *Anas acuta*, a species of duck.

PILETTE, pilèt', *sf.* wool-bat.

PILEUR, pilœr, *sm.* pounder : one who pounds.

PILEUX, EUSE, pilœ, œz', [Lat.: pilosus; pilus, hair], *adj.* pilous, pileous, pilose, hairy : pertaining to the hair.

PILIER, pilyé, [pile ; Lat. : pila ; Low. Lat. : pilāre], *sm.* **1.** pillar : *a*) *Arch.* a columnar or vertical support in a building ; pier ; post ; *b*) *Fig.* supporter, maintainer. *a*) **— butant**, butting pillar, buttress. **Avoir de bons gros piliers**, *Fam.* to have good legs of one's own.

2. † gibbet, post ; **3.** constant frequenter. **Un — de café**, a constant frequenter of coffee-houses.

PILIFÈRE, pilifèr', [Lat.: pilus, hair; ferre, to bear], *adj.* piliferous : bearing hairs.

PILIFORME, pilifórm', *adj. Nat. Hist.* piliform : having the form of a hair.

PILLAGE, piyazh', [piller], *sm.* pillage, plunder, spoil. **Livrer au —**, to give up to plunder. **Mettre au —**, to plunder. **Tout y est au —**, every one plunders there that likes.

PILLARD, E, piyar, ard', *adj.* pillaging, plundering.

PILLARD, E, *sm. f.* pillager, plunderer, robber.

PILLER, piyé-r, [Lat. : pilāre, to plunder], *va.* **1.** to pillage, to plunder : to strip of money or goods by open violence ; to ransack, to rifle. **— une ville**, to pillage, to plunder a town. **Des domestiques qui pillent leurs maîtres**, servants that rob their masters.

2. to steal, to pilfer, to purloin. **— des vers**, to pilfer verses. **Il a pillé cette pensée dans Montaigne**, he took that idea from Montaigne.

3. *Hunt.* (of dogs) to seize. **Pille ! pille !** seize him ! seize him !

PILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to plunder one another.

PILLERIE, piy'ri, *sf.* pillage, plunder, robbery.

PILLEUR, piyœr', *sm.* pillager, plunderer, robber.

PILON, pilôn [piler], *sm.* **1.** pestle : the instrument with which anything is pounded in a mortar ; **2.** stamper, stamp. **Mettre des livres au —**, to destroy books, to make paper of them.

PILONNAGE, pilonazh', *sm.* beating, pounding.

PILONNER, piloné-r, *va.* **1.** to beat, to pound ; **2.** to full (cloth) ; **3.** to stir (the wool-bath) ; **4.** *Glass-mak.* to stir (the frit).

PILORI, pilori', [of unknown origin ; perhaps pilier, pillar], *sm.* pillory. **Mettre au —**, to pillory, to put in the pillory.

PILORIER, pilorié-r, *va.* **1.** to pillory, to put in the pillory, to pillorize ; **2.** *Fig.* to asperse, to slander ; to vilify.

PILORIS, pilori, *sm. Zool.* musk-rat.

PILOSELLE, pilozèl', [Lat. : pilosus, hairy], *sf. Bot.* mouse-ear hawkweed : *Hieracium pilosella*, a composite plant.

PILOT, pilo, [Pile.], *sm. Build.* pile.

PILOTAGE, pilotazh', *sm.* pile-work, piling.

PILOTAGE, pilotazh', *sm. Naut.* **1.** pilotage, piloting : the art or the act of steering a ship ; **2.** pilotage ; the compensation allowed to a pilot.

PILOTE, pilot', [Ital. : pilote ; Dutch : piloot, from peilen, to sound ; O. Fr. : pedot, which seems connected with the Gr. πηδόν, a rudder], *sm.* **1.** pilot : *a*) *Naut.* a sailor whose occupation is to steer ships along a coast, or into and out of a harbour, bay, of river, where navigation is dangerous; *b*) *Fig.* guide. *a*) **— côtier**, coast-pilot. **— lamaneur**, harbour-pilot. **— hauturier**, sea-pilot.

2. *Aviat.* pilot, aeroplane, airplane pilot.

3. *Ichth.* **— de requin**, pilot-fish : the *Naucrates ductor.*

PILOTE, *adj.* pilot. **Bateau —**, pilot-boat.

PILOTER, piloté-r, [pile], *va.* to pile : to drive piles in.

PILOTER, *vn.* to pile : to drive down piles.

PILOTER, piloté-r, [pilote], *va.* to pilot : *a*) *Naut.* to direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous ; *b*) *Fig.* to guide. **Je vous piloterai dans Paris**, I'll show you about Paris.

PILOTIN, pilotan, *sm. Naut.* pilot's apprentice.

PILOTIS, piloti, [pilot], *sm.* 1. pile-work, piling; pile-planks *pl.*; 2. pile.

PILULAIRE, pilulèr', *sf. Bot.* pillwort: *Pilularia*, a genus of creeping plants.

PILULAIRE, *adj.* pilular: relating to pills.

PILULE, pilul, [Lat.: pilula, dim. of pila, little ball], *sf.* pill: *a*) *Pharm.* a medicine in the form of a little ball; *b*) *Fig.* anything nauseous. **Avaler la —**, to swallow the pill. **Dorer la —**, to gild the pill.

PILULIER, pilulyé, *sm.* pill-making machine.

PIMAR *or* **PIMART**, pimar, *sm. Ornith.* 1. great black wood-pecker; 2. oriole; 3. bullfinch.

PIMARIQUE, pimarik', *adj. Chem.* pimaric: noting an acid found in the turpentine of the *Pinus maritima.*

PIMBÈCHE, panbèsh', [orig. unknown], *sf. Fam.* impertiment minx.

PIMÉLIQUE, pimélik', *adj. Chem.* pimelic: noting an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on oleic acid.

PIMENT, pimân-t, [Lat.: pigmentum, paint], *sm.* 1. † piment: wine mixed with spice and honey; 2. *Bot.* Guinea peper: *Capsicum annuum*, a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ; 3. capsicum: the berries of that plant; (when powdered) Cayenne-pepper; 4. **— de la Jamaïque**, pimento, pimenta, Jamaica-pepper, allspice: *a*) a plant, the *Eugenia pimenta*; *b*) its berries; 5. **— royal, — aquatique. — d'eau**, water-pepper, biting percicaria: *Polygonum hydropiper*; 6. **— royal, — de marais**, sweet gale, Dutch myrtle: *Myricæ gale*; 7. **— des abeilles, — des mouches**; balm, garden-balm, balm mint: *Melissa officinalis.*

PIMENTADE, pimântad', *sf.* pimento sauce.

PIMPANT, E, panpân-t, ânt', [from O. Fr. verb pimper equivalent to piper.], *adj.* spruce, smart. **Une jeune fille toute pimpante**, a smart young girl. **Une toilette pimpante**, a smart dress. [*Substant*, :] **Faire le —**, to make one's self spruce.

† **PIMPESOUÉE**, panpswé, *sf.* affected person.

PIMPINELLE, panpinèl', *sf. Bot.* pimpinel, pimpinella, burnet-saxifrage: a genus of umbelliferous plants.

PIMPRENELLE, panprœnèl', *sf. Bot.* 1. pimpernel, salad-burnet: *Poterium*, a genus of plants of the order rosaceæ. **Petite —, — commune**, salad-burnet: sanguisorba. **— des prés**, great burnet: *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

2. **— d'Afrique**, honey-flower: *Melianthus.* **— aquatique**, water pimpernel, brookweed: *Samolus valerandi.*

PIN, pan, [Lat.: pinus], *sm. Bot.* pine, fir: *Pinus*, a genus of trees of the order coniferæ. **— commun, — sauvage, — sylvestre, — de Genève, de Russie** or **de Riga**, Scotch pine, Scotch fir. **— rouge**, red pine. **— laricio, — de Corse**, laricio, Corsican pine. **— maritime, — de Bordeaux, — des Landes, — sauvage, grand —, — pinastre**, pinaster, seaside pine, cluster pine. **— pinceau, — des Pyrénées, — nazarou**, Pyrenean pine. **— cultivé, — de pierre, — pinier, — bon, — doux, — pignon**, stone-pine. **— de montagne, — nain**, dwarf pine. **— d'Alep, — de Jérusalem, — blanc**, Aleppo pine. **— à trochets, — hérissé**, pitch pine. **— austral, — des marais, — jaune des Américains**, long-leaved pine, southern pine, Georgia pitch pine. **Bois de —**, pine-timber. **Pomme de —**, fir-cone.

PINACLE, pinakl', [Lat.: pinnaculum], *sm.* pinnacle: top, summit. **Le — du temple**, the pinnacle of the Temple. **Être sur le —**, *Fig.* to have reached the pinnacle. **Mettre quelqu'un sur le —**, *Fig.* to praise a person to the skies.

PINACOTHÈQUE, pinakotèk', [Gr.: πίναξ, ακος, picture; θηκή, box], *sf.* picture-gallery.

PINASSE *or* **PINACE**, pinas', [Lat.: pinus, pine], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* pinnace: a small, light vessel; 2. *Bot.* Scotch pine, Scotch fir.

PINASTRE, pinastr', [Lat.: pinaster, wild pine], *sm. Bot.* pinaster, cluster pine.

PINÇADE, pansad', *sf.* pinching.

PINÇARD, pansar, *sm.* horse wearing the shoes at the toe.

PINCE, pans' [pincer], *sf.* 1. pinch, pinching: the act of compressing with the fingers; gripe; hold. **Avoir bonne —, avoir la — forte** *or* **rude**, to have a strong gripe. **Craindre la —**, *Popul. lang.* to be afraid of being caught or arrested.

2. tongs: an instrument for taking up hot coals; 3. *Technol.* clasp: pincers, pinchers; pliers, plyers; nippers. **— à boucle, — à coulant**, sliding tongs. **— à sucre**, sugar-tongs. **Pinces coupantes**, nippers. **Pinces plates**, flat nippers, flat-nose-pliers. **— ronde**, round-nose pliers. **Pinces à compas**, caliber nippers. **Petites pinces**, tweezers. **— à feuilles**, *Book-b.* leaf-press. **— à épiler**, tweezers. **— à champagne**, champagne nippers. **— de contrôle**, ticket-nippers. **— à glace**, ice tongs. **— à linge**, clothes-peg.

4. *Surg.* forceps; 5. claw (of a lobster); 6. toe (of a horse, etc); 7. toe (of a horse-shoe); 8. pincers, nippers, fore-teeth (of a horse); 9. *Dress-mak.* plait, 10. brim (of a bell); 11. crowbar, lever. **— à pied de biche**, claw-hand spike.

PINCÉ, E, pansé, *adj.* 1. pursed; 2. affected, stiff. **Un air —**, an affected look. **Lèvres pincées**, thin lips.

PINCEAU, pansô, [Lat.: penicillum, painter's brush], *sm.* [*Pl. Pinceaux.*] 1. brush (of a painter); pencil, hair-pencil. **Donner un coup de —**, to paint a little. **Donner le dernier coup de — à un tableau**, to give the finishing stroke to a painting. **En —**, pencil-shaped. 2. touch: the manner of painting; pencil; 3. *Fig.* crayon, pencil. **Donner un coup de — à**, *a*) to crayon, to sketch; *b*) (in an ill sense) to satirize. **On reconnait dans ce tableau le — du maître**, the master's touch is visible in that painting.

PINCEAUTER, pansôté-r, *va.* to mend with a brush.

PINCE-BALLE, pans'bal', *sf. Naut.* pincers for hot-shot. *Pl. Pince-balles.*

PINCE-CLICHÉ, pans-klishé, *sm. Phot.* developing-clip. *Pl. Pince-clichés.*

PINCÉE, pansé, *sf.* pinch: that which is taken between the ends of two or three fingers.

PINCELIER, pans'lyé, *sm. Paint.* dip-cup; smush-pot

PINCE-LISIÈRE, pans'lizyèr', *sf.* selvedge-pincers.

PINCE-MAILLE, pans'mây', *sm.* pinch-penny, pinch-fist, miser, niggard, skin-flint. *Pl. Pince-mailles.*

PINCEMENT, pâns'mân-t, *sm.* pinching.

PINCE-MONSEIGNEUR, pans'monsaignœr, *sf.* jemmy: burglar's crowbar.

PINCE-NEZ, man's'né, *sm.* double eye-glass.

PINCE-NOTES pans'not, **PINCE-LETTRES**, pans'lettr', *sm.* letter-clip.

PINCE-PANTALON pans'pantalon [for pince de pantalon), *sm. Bicycl.* trouser-clip.

PINCER, pans é-r, [origin very obscure; Dutch: pitsen, to pinch; O. Fr.: pinchier; Norm. and Channel Islands: pincher and pinchier], *vn.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous pinçons, pinçant.*] 1. to pinch: *a*) to press or squeeze between the ends of the fingers; to give a pinch; *b*) to press hard with an instrument; to press, to hold fast; *c*) to compress the lips; to purse up; *d*) to nip, to blast; to gripe, to pain. *a*) **— le doigt de quelqu'un**, to pinch a person's finger. *c*) **— les lèvres**, to compress one's lips. *d*) **Le vent me pinçait le visage**, the wind cut my face.

2. to nip: *a*) to nip off; to pinch off, to cut, to clip; *b*) *Fig.* to taunt, to satirize, to bite. *b*) **On l'a pincé assez doucement**, they did not taunt him much. **— quelqu'un sans rire**, to offend a person without seeming to be aware of it.

3. *Fam.* to catch, to catch out, to take hold of, to lay hold on, to seize. **On a pincé le voleur**, the thief was caught. **Se faire —**, to get caught.

4. *Naut.* to hug: to keep close to. **— le vent**, to hug the wind.

5. to play (the guitar, the harp, etc.); 6. *Fig.* to touch slightly upon (a subject); 7. *Popul. lang.* **En —**, to taste of (something); 8. *Man.* to spur gently; 9. *Naut.* to thin; 10. to set off (the figure).

PINCER, *vn.* 1. to pinch (with the fingers); 2. to pinch, to be pinching (as the cold); 3. to bite; to jest bitingly; 4. to play (on the guitar, etc.)

PINCER (SE), *v. refl.* to pinch one's self.

PINCE-SANS-RIRE, pans'sânrir', *sm.* dry old file, dry joker.

† **PINCETER** pâns'té-r, *va.* to nip off.

PINCETTE, pansèt', [dim de pince], *sf.* 1. pinching. **Baiser quelqu'un à la —**, to pinch a person's cheek in kissing.

2. (commonly in the plural) tongs (for the fire). **Une paire de pincettes**, a pair of tongs, tongs. **On ne voudrait pas le toucher avec des pincettes**, I would not touch him with a pair of tongs.

3. *pl.* pincers, nippers; (for the hair) tweezers.

PINÇON pansôn, *sm.* pinch: a mark of a pinch on the skin. **Se faire un —**, to give one's self a pinch, to pinch one's self.

PINÇOTER, pansoté-r, *va.* to pinch slighly.

PINÇURE, pansur', *sf.* 1. pinching; 2. crease (in a woollen stuff).

PINDARE, pandar', *pnm.* Pindarus, Pindar.

PINDARIQUE, pandarik', *adj.* Pindaric: after the style and manner of Pindar.

PINDARISER, pandarizé-r *vn. Fam.* to write, to talk bombast; to speak affectedly.

PINDARISEUR, EUSE, pandarizœrœz', *sm.f.* talker of bombast, of fustian, ranter.

PINDARISME, pandarism', *sm.* pindarism: imitation of the style of Pindar.

PINDE, pand', *sm. Geog.* Pindus. **Le Dieu du —**, Apollon. **Les déesses du —**, the Muses

PINÉALE, pinéal', [Lat.: pinea, pine cone], *adj. f. Anat.* pineal: having the form of a cone of a pine. **Glande —**, pineal gland.

PINEAU, pinô *sm.* black grape.

PINÈDE, pinèd', *sf.* pine- barren: a tract of barren land covered with pines.

PINÉE, piné, *sf.* 1. salt-cod; 2. pine-plantation.

PINGOUIN, *or* **PINGUIN**, pangwan, [Eng.: penguin, of unknown origin], *sm. Ornith.* penguin: a bird of the family alcidæ.

PINGRE, pangr', [of unknown origin], *sm. Popul. lang.* curmudgeon, hunks.

PINGUITE, pa*n*guit', *sf. Miner.* pinguite : hydrous silicate of iron.

PINIER, piny*é*, [Lat. : pinus, pine], *sm. Bot.* stone-pine : *Pinus pinea.*

PINIÈRE, piniėr', *sf.* pine-plantation.

PINIFÈRE, pinifėr', [Lat. : pinus, pine ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* piniferous, piny : producing pines.

PINIQUE, pinik', *adj. Chem.* pinic. **Acide —**, pinic acid : a resinous constituent of colophony.

PINNATIFIDE, pinnatifid', [Lat. : pinnatus, winged ; pinna, feather ; findĕre, to cleave], *adj. Bot.* pinnatifid, feather-cleft.

PINNE, pin', [Lat. : pinna, feather], *sf.* **1.** † fin (of a fish) ; **2** pinna, wing-shell : a genus of molluscs. **— marine**, pinna, wing-shell.

PINNÉ, E, pinné, *adj. Bot.* pinnate, pinnated : having several leaflets attached to each side of a common petiole.

PINNIFÈRE, pinnifėr', [Lat. : pinna, feather, fin ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* finny : furnished with fins.

PINNIFORME, pinnifôrm', [Lat. : pinna, feather, fin ; forme], *adj.* pinniform : having the form of a fin.

PINNULE, pinul', [Lat. : pinnula, dim. of pinna, feather], *sf.* **1.** pinnula, sight-vane (of an instrument) ; **2.** pinnule : *a*) *Ichth.* a small fin ; *b*) *Bot.* pinna, pinnula, leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

PINQUE, or **PINK**, pa*n*k', *sf. Naut.* pink : a vessel with a flat floor.

PINSON, pa*n*sô*n*, [Low Lat. : pincio], *sm. Ornith.* finch : *Fringilla*, a genus of passerine birds. **— ordinaire**, chaffinch. **— de neige**, snowbird. **— royal**, hawfinch, grossbeak. **Être gai comme un —**, to be as blithe as a lark.

PINSONNÉE, pa*n*soné, *sf.* night-fowling.

PINTADE, pa*n*tad', [Port. : pintada], *sf. Ornith.* pintado, pearl-hen, Guinea-hen, Guinea-fowl : *Numida meleagris*, a genus of gallinaceous birds.

PINTADEAU, pa*n*tadô, *sm.* Guinea-chick.

PINTE, pa*n*t', *sf.* pint : an old measure for wine, nearly equal to a litre.

PINTER, pa*n*té-r, *vn.* to tope, to tipple, to guzzle.

PIOCHAGE, pyoshazh', [pioche], *sm.* digging, delving.

PIOCHE, pyosh', [pic], *sf.* pick-axe, mattock.

PIOCHER, pyoshé-r, *va.* to dig.

PIOCHER, *vn.* **1.** to dig, to delve ; **2.** *Fig.* to toil, to work hard, to fag, to study hard.

PIOCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to fight, to come to blows.

PIOCHEUR, pyoshœr', *sm.* **1.** digger, delver ; **2.** hard student.

† **PIOLÉ, E**, piolé, [pie and piauler], *adj.* versicoloured, many-coloured ; variegated.

PION, piô*n*, [Lat. : pedo, foot-soldier], *sm.* **1.** (at chess) pawn ; (at draughts) man. **— coiffé**, capped pawn. **Damer le — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to outdo a person.

2. † foot-soldier ; **3.** (in India) peon : *a*) foot-soldier ; *b*) servant, attendant ; **4.** poor fellow, poor wretch ; **5.** (in colleges, in an ill sense) usher, under-master.

PIONCE, pions, *sf. Slang.* snooze, sleep.

PIONCER, pionsé-r, *vn. Slang.* to sleep, to snooze.

PIONCEUR, EUSE, pionsœr, œz, *sm. Slang.* sleeper, snoozer.

PIONE, pion', *sf. Bot.* peony, piony.

PIONNAGE, pionazh', [pionner], *sm.* pioning : the works of pioneers ; pioneering.

PIONNER, pioné-r, [pion], *vn.* to take pawns (at chess).

PIONNER, pioné-r, *vn.* to pioneer : to act as pioneer.

PIONNIER, piony*é*, *sm.* pioneer.

† **PIOT**, pio, *Slang. sm.* **1.** wine ; **2.** drink.

PIOUPIOU, pyoupyou, *sm. Popul. lang.* foot-soldier, red coat, Tommy Atkins.

PIPE, pip', [Late Lat. pipa, from Lat. pipāre, to chirp], *sf.* **1.** pipe (for smoking tobacco], **Allumer sa —**, to light one's pipe. **Fumer une—**, to smoke a pipe. **Casser sa—**, *Fig.* to kick the bucket. **Fumer sans —**, *Fig.* to fume, to be in a rage, to fret. **Embouchure de —**, mouth-piece of a pipe. **Fourneau de —**, bowl of a pipe. **Râtelier de —**, pipe rack. **Tuyau de —**, pipe-stem. **Cure —**, pipe-cleaner. **Terre de —**, pipe clay.

2. pipe : a cask.

PIPEAU, pipô, [pipe], *sm.* [*Pl. pipeaux.*] **1.** pipe, reed-pipe, rustic pipe, shepherd's pipe ; **2.** bird-call ; **3.** *pl.* lime-twigs ; **4.** *Fig.* snare, lure, artifice.

PIPÉE, pipé, [piper], *sf.* bird-catching, birding (by decoy). **Prendre des oiseaux à la —**, to catch birds with a bird-call ; *Fig.* to entice, to take in.

PIPER, pipé-r, [Lat. : pipāre, to chirp], *vn.* **1.** to pule, to chirp like a chicken ; **2.** to smoke. **Le poulet casse sa coquille après avoir pipé**, the chick breaks its shell after having chirped. *Buffon. Coq.*

PIPER, *va.* **1.** to whistle : to call with a whistle ; **2.** to catch (birds) by a bird-call, by decoy ; **3.** *Fig.* to cheat, to lure, to deceive, to gull, to take in ; **4.** to cog (dice) ; **5.** to mark, to prepare (cards). **Vous pipâtes au jeu, pour douze mille écus, ce jeune seigneur étranger**, when gaming with this young foreign nobleman, you cheated him out of twelve thousand crowns. *Mol. Pourc.* i. 4.

PIPER (SE), *v. refl.* to deceive one's self ; to delude one's self.

PIPÉRACÉES, pipérasé, *sfpl. Bot.* piperaceæ : plants of the pepper family.

PIPERIE, pip'ri, *sf.* **1.** cheating (at play) ; **2.** *Fig.* cheat, trick, deception.

PIPERIN, pip'ra*n*, *sm.*, **PIPERINE**, pip'rin', *sf. Chem.* piperine : an alcaloid substance found in black pepper.

PIPETTE, pipėt', *sf. Chem.* dropping-tube.

PIPEUR, pipœr *sm.* **1.** *Hunt.* bird-catcher, bird-caller ; **2.** cheat (at play), sharper.

PIPEUSE, pipœz, **PIPERESSE**, piperess, *sf.* feminine of pipeur.

PIPI, pipi, *sm.* piddle, water, urine : a childish word. **Faire —**, to piddle : to make water, to urinate.

PIPIEMENT, pipimâ*n*-t, *sm.* puling (of young birds).

PIPIER, pipié-r, *vn.* to pule (as young birds].

PIPISTRELLE, pipistrél', *sf.* pipistrel : the common bat.

PIPIT, pipit, **PITPIT**, pitpit (onomat.) *Ornith.* pipit, titlark : a bird of the genus anthus.

PIPOIR, pipwar, *sm.* for pipeau, bird-call.

PIQUANT, E, pikâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [piquer], *adj.* **1.** prickly, pricking ; stinging. **Des orties piquantes**, stinging nettles.

2. piquant : *a*) pricking, pungent, stimulating to the tongue ; *b*) sharp, tart, pungent, severe, keen, pointed, cutting, biting; *c*) lively, smart *a*) **De la moutarde trop piquante**, very strong mustard. **Sauce piquante**, pungent sauce. *b*) **Des paroles piquantes**, sharp words. **Riposter d'une manière piquante**, to answer tartly. *c*) **Une conversation piquante**, a lively conversation. **Elle ne doit tous ses défauts qu'au désir de paraître piquante**, all her defects come from her desire to appear lively. **Une beauté piquante**, a lively beauty.

3. (of the temperature) piercing, cutting, pinching, sharp, biting, nipping. **Un vent —**, a sharp, a biting wind. **Le froid est —** the cold is piercing.

PIQUANT, *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* prickle : pricker ; a small, sharp point. **Plein de piquants, qui a beaucoup de piquants**, prickly.

2. quill (of a porcupine) ; **3.** *Fig.* piquancy : *a*) pungency, sharpness ; *b*) point, zest ; pith ; fun, cream, best. **Le — de la chose**, the fun of the thing. **Les lettres provinciales ont perdu beaucoup de leur —, lorsque les jésuites ont été abolis**, the lettres provinciales lost a good deal of their pungency, after the expulsion of the jesuits. *Volt. S•de L.* xiv.

PIQUE, pik', [piquer], *sf* **1.** pike : a pointed weapon. **Demi—**, short pike. **Bois de —**, pikestaff. **Fer d'une —**, spear.

2. spear (of a pike) ; **3.** pike-length. [*Fig.* :] **Vous en êtes à cent piques**, you are very far out. **Être à cent piques au-dessus de quelqu'un**, to be far above a person.

4. pikeman : a soldier armed with a pike.

5. *Fam.* pique : offence, slight anger, grudge. **Il en est résulté une — entre eux deux**, the result was that they were offended with each other. **Par —**, out of spite, out of pique.

PIQUE, *sm.* spade (at cards).

PIQUÉ, E, piké, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** pricked ; stung ; **2.** eaten. **— des vers**, worm-eaten. *Fam.* **Cela n'est pas — des vers**, that is not to be sneezed at.

3. stitched ; quilted ; **4.** *Cook.* larded ; **5.** *Mason.* (of stones) scappled ; **6.** (of wine) pricked, acid ; **7.** *Fig.* pricked, goaded ; impelled, excited ; **8.** *Fig.* piqued, nettled, irritated ; **9.** *Mus.* detached, short ; staccato.

PIQUÉ, *sm.* quilting.

PIQUE-ASSIETTE, pikasyėt', *sm.* parasite, sponger, spunger. [*Pl. pique-assiettes.*]

PIQUE-BŒUF, pik' bœf, *sm.* **1.** ox-driver; drover ; **2.** *Ornith.* beef-eater. [*Pl. Pique-bœuf or Pique-bœufs.*]

PIQUE-BOIS, pik'bwâ, *sm. Ornith.* great black woodpecker. [*Pl. Pique-bois.*]

PIQUE-FEU, pik' fœ, *sm.* poker, to stir the fire, [*Pl. Pique-feu.*]

PIQUE-MOUCHE, pik'moush', *sf.* Ornith. great tit. [*Pl. Pique-mouche* or *pique-mouches.*]

PIQUE-NIQUE, pik'nik, [of uncertain explanation ; pique is apparently Dutch ; picken, to pick up. Skeat believes nique to signify a trifle, a kind of snack to be eaten, and is French], *sm.* picnic. **En —**, each paying his share. [*Pl. Pique-niques.*]

PIQUE-NIQUER, pik' niké-r, *vn.* to picnic, to have a picnic.

PIQUE-NOTES, pik'not, *sm.* file for bills.

PIQUER, piké-r, [pic], *va.* **1.** to prick : *a*) to pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument, to puncture ; *b*) to fix by the point ; to stick. *a*) **Se — le doigt**, to prick one's finger. **Cette épingle m'a piqué**, that pin pricked me. **Les orties piquent les pieds**, nettled prick the feet. **— un papier**, to prick a paper. **— un cheval**, to prick a horse.

2. to goad (oxen) ; **3.** *Fish.* to harpoon, to spear ; **4.** *Man.* to spur (a horse) ; **5.** (of insects, of serpents) to sting. **Une vipère le piqua au pied**, a viper stung his foot *Fig.* : **On ne sait quelle mouche le pique**, there is

no knowing what puts him into such a humour.

6. (of worms) to eat, to gnaw ; 7. *Mason.* to scapple (a stone) ; 8. to prick off, to prick down (on a list) ; to set down ; 9. to stitch : to sew with a back puncture of the needle, so as to double the thread ; 10. to quilt : to sew in the manner of a quilt ; 11. to pink (silk) ; 12. to stick : *a*) to thrust in ; to fasten by piercing ; *b*) to fix on a pointed instrument ; *c*) *Cook.* to set, to fix in ; 13. *Cook.* to lard : to stuff with bacon ; 14. *Naut.* to skewer ; 15. *Carp.* to mark the cuttings on (a piece of timber). — **les absents,** to prick, to mark those who are absent.

16. to be piquant, pungent, pricking (to the tongue) ; 17. *Fig.* to excite, to stimulate, to pique, to rouse ; to prick, to goad, to spur, to stir. — **quelqu'un d'honneur,** to touch a person's honour. — **la curiosité de quelqu'un,** to excite a person's curiosity. **Ce fromage pique,** that cheese has a sharp taste. **Cette moutarde pique la langue,** this mustard burns the tongue.

18. to interest. **Cet ouvrage m'a vivement piqué,** that work interested me very much.

19. *Fig.* to bite ; to nettle ; to pique, to fret, to offend, to irritate. **La moindre reproche le pique,** the least reproach irritates him. **Cette réponse l'a piqué au vif,** that answer stung him to the quick.

IDIOMAT. PHR. — **la mazette,** to ride a hack. — **une tête,** to dive, to plunge the head foremost in the water. — **du nez,** to fall head foremost. — **l'assiette,** to spunge, to be a spunger. — **l'heure,** *Naut.* to strike the bell.

PIQUER, *vn.* 1. to prick (with anything pointed) ; 2. (of insects, serpents, etc.) to sting ; 3. *Man.* to spur. — **des deux,** to set spurs on one's horse, to spur on each side ; *Fig.* to make haste.

4. *Hunt.* to gallop (into) ; 5. to stitch ; 6. to be piquant ; to have a strong taste ; to get tainted, not to be fresh ; 7. *Naut.* — **au vent,** to hug the wind.

8. *Fig.* to be piquant, to be lively ; to interest. **Sa physionomie pique et attire,** her countenance is both lively and pleasant.

9. to be offending, to displease.

PIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to prick one's self ; 2. to be worm-eaten ; 3. to get spotted ; to spoil ; 4. (of wine) to get sour ; 5. *Fig.* to fall in love; 6. to pique one's self, to pride one's self, to take a pride, to plume one's self, to value one's self, to pretend to be. **Se — de noblesse,** to pride one's self on being noble. **Je ne me pique ni de fermeté, ni de philosophie,** I do not pretend to be either a firm man, or a philosopher. *Mme de Sév.* **Il se piquait de tout, et n'était bon à rien,** he pretended he could do anything and in reality he could do nothing. **Se — d'honneur,** to make it a point of honour. **Se — le nez,** *Slang.* to get drunk. *Prov.* **Qui s'y frotte s'y pique,** no one wounds me with impunity ; *motto : of Scotland* ; *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

7. to be opinionated ; to be excited ; 8. † to grieve, to be grieved ; 9. to get angry, to be offended, to take offence, to take a pique, to be piqued. **Se — au jeu,** to persist in playing when losing. **Il s'est piqué de mon observation,** my remark offended him. **Se — de rien,** to take offence at the least thing. **Et entre amis on ne va pas se — pour si peu de chose,** besides, between friends we will not take offence at such a trifle. *Mol. Préc. rid.* 15.

PIQUET, piké, [piquer], *sm.* 1. picket : *a*) pointed stake ; *b*) a sort of punishment ; *c*) detachment. *a*) **Être droit comme un —,** to be as upright as a post. **Les piquets d'une tente,** the pickets of a tent. **Planter le —,** to pitch tents, to encamp ; *Fig.* to take up one's quarters ; to establish one's self. **Lever le —,** to strike tents, to decamp. **Fortifier par des piquets,** to picket. *b*) **Un — de cavalerie,** a picket of cavalry **Être au —,** to be on picket ; to stand still in one place (as a punishment in schools).

2. piquet, picket : a game at cards. **Faire un cent de —,** to play at piquet. **Un jeu de —,** a pack of piquet-cards.

PIQUETER, pik'té-r, [piquer], *a.* 1. to spot ; to mark with spots ; 2. *Civ. Eng.* to take out ; 3. *Naut.* to skewer ; 4. to fix with pickets.

PIQUETTE, pikèt', *sf.* 1. piquette: a drink made by pouring water on the husks of grapes ; 2. sour wine ; 3. small wine.

PIQUEUR, EUSE, pikœr, œz', *sm. f.* shoebinder.

PIQUEUR, *sm.* 1. *Cook.* larder ; 2. *Hunt.* huntsman, whipper-in ; 3. *Man.* groom, stud-groom ; 4. outrider, servant ; 5. time-keeper ; overseer ; 6. — **d'assiettes,** spunger, parasite.

PIQUIER, pikyé, *sm.* pikeman : a soldier armed with a pike.

PIQÛRE, pikur', [piquer], *sf.* 1. prick, puncture ; pricking ; (of serpents and insects) sting ; 2. *Far.* warbles : hard tumours caused by fly-blows ; 3. worm-hole ; 4. *Fig.* sting, pain ; 5. stitching ; quiting ; 6. pinking (on silk). **Piqûres de mouches,** fly-blows, fly-dirts.

PIRATE pirat', [Lat. : pirata], *sm.* pirate: *a*) sea-robber, free-booter, corsair, *b*) *Fig.* any robber ; extortioner.

PIRATER, piraté-r *vn.* to pirate : to rob on the high seas ; to practise piracy.

PIRATERIE, pitat'ri, *sf.* piracy : *a*) the practice of a pirate ; *b*) the act of robbing on the high seas ; act of piracy ; *c*) robbery; extortion ; *d*) literary theft.

PIRATIQUE, piratik', *adj.* piratic, piratical : pertaining to piracy ; predatory, robbing.

PIRE, pir', [Lat. : pejor], *adj.* 1. (*Compar.* of *Mauvais.*) worse. **Le remède est — que le mal,** the remedy is worse than the evil.

2. (*Super* ; preceded by the article or a possessive adjective). **Votre — ennemi,** your worst enemy. **De toutes les calamités, c'est la —,** this is the worst of calamities. **Mettant les choses au —,** let the worst come to the worst. *Prov.* : **Il n'est pire sourd que celui qui ne veut pas entendre,** none so deaf as those who will not hear. **Il n'y a pire eau que l'eau qui dort,** still waters run deep.

PIRE, *sm.* worst. **Souvent qui choisit, prend le pire,** pick and choose and take the worst.

PIRIFORME, pirifórm', [Lat. : pirum, pear ; forme], *adj.* pyriform, pear-shaped.

PIROGUE, pirog', [Carib. and Span. : piragua], *sf.* pirogue, pirague : canoe formed of a hollowed tree.

PIROLE pirol', [Lat. : pirus, pear-tree], *sf. Bot.* winter-green, false winter-green : *Pyrola.*

PIRON, piron Alexis, poet, (689-1773).

PIROUETTE, pirouèt', [origin unknown], *sf.* 1. whirligig : a toy ; 2. pirouette : *a*) a step in which the body is turned round on one foot ; whirling, turning about ; *b*) *Man.* the circumvolution of a horse on the same ground. **Faire une —,** to execute a pirouette .

3. *Fig.* shift, subterfuge.

PIROUETTER, pirouèté-r, *vn.* 1. to pirouette : to whirl round upon one foot ; 2. to whirl, to turn round ; 3. *Fig.* to turn about, to run about. **Le vent fait — la girouette,** the wind makes the weathercock turn about.

PIS, pi-z, [Lat. : péjus], *adv.* 1. (*Compar.* of *Mal.*) worse. **Il se portait mieux ; mais aujourd'hui il est — que jamais,** he had got better, but to-day he is worse than ever. **De mal en —, de — en —,** from bad to worse, worse and worse. **Tant —,** so much the worse. (*adject.*) **Et qui — est,** and what is worse. **Il n'y a rien de — que cela,** nothing can be worse than that.

2. [*Superl.*] worst. **Mettre quelqu'un à — faire,** or **à faire —,** to defy a person, to bid a person do the worst.

PIS, *sm.* worst. **Ce fut là le — de l'aventure,** that was the worst of the adventure. **Il disait toujours tout le — contre notre pauvre ami,** he always said everything that was bad against our poor friend. *Mme de Sév.* **Il fit tout du — qu'il put,** he did his worst. **Dire — que pendre de quelqu'un,** to say the very worst one can say of anyone. **Mettre quelqu'un au —,** to set a person at defiance. **Mettre les choses au —,** to look at the worst side of things.

PIS ALLER, *sm.* 1. worst ; 2. last shift, last resource ; 3. make-shift. **C'est votre —,** it is your last shift.

AU PIS ALLER, *adv. phr.* at the worst, in the event of the worst. **Prendre la chose au —,** to take the worst of a thing. **Voici ce que je ferai au —,** this is what I will do if it comes to the worst.

PIS, pi [Lat. : pectus, breast], *sm.* 1. † breast ; 2. udder (of a cow, a she-goat, etc.) 3. dug, teat, pap. **Bout du pis,** dug, teat, pap.

PISCATOIRE, piscatwar [Lat. : piscatorius, from piscator, angler], *adj.* piscatorial : relating to fishes or the art of angling.

PISCICOLE, pissikol [Lat. : piscis, fish ; colĕre, to cultivate], *adj.* piscicultural.

PISCICULTURE, pissikultur', [Lat. : piscis, fish ; culture], *sf.* pisciculture : the raising of fish.

PISCIFORME, pissifórm', [Lat. : piscis, fish ; forme], *adj.* pisciform : having the shape of a fish.

PISCINE, pissin', [Lat. : piscina, a fish-pond ; piscis, fish], *sf.* 1. piscina : *a*) *Antiq.* fish-pond ; *b*) the basin in which a priest washes his hands ; 2. (in the Temple of Jerusalem) pool ; 3. swimming bath.

PISCIVORE, pissivor', [Lat. : piscis, fish ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* piscivorous : feeding on fishes.

PISE, piz, *pnf. Geog.* Pisa.

PISÉ, pizé, *sm. Build.* 1. clay ; 2. pise : a species of wall made of stiff clay, rammed in between moulds as it is carried up. **Mur de —,** clay-wall ; pise-wall.

PISER, pizé-r, [Lat. : pisāre, to pile up], *va. Build.* to ram (clay) in between moulds.

PISIFORME, pizifórm', [Lat. : pisum, pea ; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* pisiform : having the form of a pea.

PISOLITHE, pizolit', [Lat. : pisum, pea ; Gr. : λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* pisolite, pea-stone : a calcareous stone.

PISOLITHIQUE, pizolitik', *adj. Miner.* pisolitic : containing pisolite.

PISSASPHALTE, pisasfalt', *sm.* pissasphalt, earth-pitch : a soft, black bitumen, of a very strong smell.

PISSAT, pisa', [pisser], *sm.* urine (of beasts).

PISSEMENT, pis'mân-t, *sm. Med.* pissing.

PISSENLIT, pisànli, *sm.* *Bot.* dandelion, pissabed : a composite plant.

PISSER, pisé-r, [origin unknown ; imitative in all probability], *vn.* to piss, to urine, to make water.

PISSEUR, EUSE, piscer, œz', *sm. f.* 1. pisser ; 2. *Fam.* (in the feminine, and an ill sense), girl.

PISSEUX, EUSE, pisœ, œz', *adj.* 1. urinous, urinose : relating to urine ; 2. piss-burned, stained with urine.

PISSOIR, piswar, *sm.* urinal.

PISSOTER, pisoté-r, *vn.* to urine frequently.

PISSOTIÈRE, pisotyèr', *sf.* 1. urinal ; 2. dribbling jet ; paltry fountain.

PISTACHE, pistash', [Gr. : πιστάκιον, *sf.* 1. pistachio, pistachio-nut : the nut of the pistacia ; 2. — **de terre**, earth-nut.

PISTACHIER, pistashyé- *sm.* *Bot.* pistacia, pistachio-tree : a genus of turpentine trees.

PISTE, pist', [Lat. : pistus, from pinsĕre, to tread, to press], *sf.* 1 track, trace, trail. **La — du lièvre**, the trail of the hare. **Suivre à la —** to track (an animal), to trail. **Être à la — de quelqu'un**, to be in search of anyone.

2. *Man.* ring. 3. *Sport.* track, course, path. **— de vélodrome**, cycling track. **— cimentée**, cement track. **Une course sur —**, a race on a course.

PISTER, pisté r, *va.* to tout; to look out for and bring in customers, as to a hotel.

PISTEUR, pistœr *sm.* *Pop.* tout, touter : one on the look out for customers; spy.

PISTIL, pistil, *sm.* *Bot.* pistil, the female organ in plants.

PISTILLÉ, E, pistillé, **PISTILLIFÈRE**, pistillifèr', *adj.* *Bot.* pistillate, pistilliferous, having a pistil.

PISTOLE, pistol', [Ital. : pistola], *sf.* 1. pistole : *a*) † ten francs *b*) a Spanish coin ; 2. lockup (for certain prisoners).

† **pistoler**, pistolé-r, *va.* to pistol : to shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLET, pistolè, [Ital. : pistolese, or pistoletta, from pistola, a small fire-arm], *sm.* 1. pistol : a small fire-arm. **— d'arçon**, horse-pistol. **— de poche**, pocket-pistol. **Coup de —**, pistol shot. **Tirer un coup de —**, to fire off a pistol. **Si ses yeux étaient des pistolets, il le tuerait**, he looks daggers at him. *Fig.* *Fam.* **C'est un drôle de —**, he is a queer fellow.

2. *Naut.* boomkin, bumkin, tack-piece ; 3. *Min.* miner's drift.

† **PISTOLIER**, pistolié, *sm.* soldier armed with a pistol.

PISTON, piston [Lat.: pistāre, to press], *sm.* 1. *Mech.* piston : a short cylinder of metal, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down in it alternately ; sucker forcer ; plunger. **— plein**, solid piston, forcer ; plunger. **— à clapet**, bucket. **— plongeur**, plunger. **— de pompe à clapet**, valve piston. **— à vapeur**, steam-piston. **Machine à — annulaire**, annular piston engine. **Tige de —**, piston-rod. **Coup de —**, piston-stroke, **Jeu, course du —**, length of the stroke of the piston.

2. **Fusil à —**, percussion-gun ; 3. *Mus.* **Cornet à —**, cornet.

PISTONNER, pistoné-r, *va.* *Fam.* 1. to recommend, to back with one's influence, to shove; 2. to annoy, to worry. **Il a été très pistonné à cet examen**, he was unduly helped at that examination.

PITANCE, pitàns', [pitié], *sf.* 1. pittance: an allowance of meat in a monastery ; 2. daily subsistence ; 3. provisions. **Maigre —**, poor allowance. **Aller à la —** to go to market.

PITANCIER, pitànsyé, *sm.* pittancer : in monasteries, one who distributes the pittance.

PITAUD, E, pitô, tôd', *sm. f.* peasant, rustic, clodhopper, clown.

† **PITE**, pit', *sf.* mite : a very small coin.

PITEUSEMENT, pitœz'màn-t, *adv.* piteously, pitiably.

PITEUX, EUSE, pitœ-z, œz', [Lat. : pietosus, worthy of pity], *adj.* piteous : *a*) pitiable, worthy of compassion ; *b*) *Fam.* pitiful paltry, poor, sorry ; woful, rueful, doleful. *b*) **Parler d'un ton —**, to speak in a pitiful tone. **Faire piteuse mine**, to look rueful, doleful. **Faire piteuse chère**, to have but poor fare. [*Substant.* :] **Faire le —**, to complain without cause.

PITIÉ, pityé, [Lat. : pietas], *sf.* pity : *a*) compassion, commiseration ; sympathy with suffering or misery ; *b*) subject of pity ; thing to be regretted ; *c*) pitifulness, contemptibleness. **Être peu sensible à la —**, to feel but little pity. **Être touché de —**, to be moved to pity. **Jeter un regard de — sur quelqu'un**, to look pitifully at a person. **Digne de —**, pitiable, piteous, deserving pity, worthy of compassion. **Par —**, for pity's sake ; out of pity. **Sans —**, pitiless, ruthless, unpitiful, unmerciful, merciless, compassionless, uncompassionate, hard-hearted ; (*adverbially*) pitilessly, ruthlessly, unpitifully, mercilessly. **Prendre —**, to take, to have pity on ; to pity. **Avoir —** to have pity ; to pity. **Ayez pitié de moi**, have pity upon me ! **Ayez — d'un pauvre aveugle !** please to pity the poorblind ! **Faire —**, to excite one's pity ; to be pitiful ; (in contempt) to be pitiful ; to be despicable. **Il dit cela si tristement qu'il me fit —**, he said that so sorrowfully, that it made me sad. **Leur ignorance lui fit —**, he pitied their ignorance. **Chanter à faire —**, to sing wretchedly. **Regarder en —**, to take pity on ; (in a bad sense) to despise. **C'est une, — c'est grande —, c'est grand' —**, it is a great pity, 'tis a thousand pities. **C'est grand' — que de nous !** what poor creatures we are ! **Ah ! mon Dieu, madame, vous voilà toute seule ? quelle — est-ce là ? toute seule !** dear me, madam, are you alone ? How is that ? quite alone ! **Sourire de —**, to smile with pity. *Prov.* : **Il vaut mieux faire envie que pitié**, better be envied than pitied.

PITON, pitôn, *sm.* 1. screw-ring ; 2. peak (of a mountain).

PITOYABLE, pitwayabl', [pitié], *adj.* 1. pitiful, compassionate, merciful, tender, kind, full of pity. **Si le ciel — eût écouté ma voix**, had merciful Heaven hearkened to my prayer. *Corn.* *Hor.* iii. 5.

2. piteous, pitiable : that excites pity, deserving compassion ; doleful, woful, rueful, lamentable. **Il était dans un état —**, he was in a woful plight.

3. (in an ill sense) pitiful, contemptible, despicable, paltry, wretched, poor. **Cette excuse est —**, this is a wretched excuse. **Des vers pitoyables**, wretched verses. **Un poète —**, a wretched poet. **Cela est —**, that is despicable.

PITOYABLEMENT, pitwayablœmàn-t, *adv.* 1. piteously, pitiably, wofully ; 2. (in an ill sense) pitifully, contemptibly, wretchedly, miserably.

PITPIT, pitpit, *sm.* *Ornith.* pitpit, pipit, titlark : a small passerine bird.

PITRE, pitr', *sm.* *Popul. lang.* juggler's aid, clown, fool.

PITTORESQUE, pittorèsk', [Ital. : pittoresco], *adj.* 1. pictorial ; pictural : relating to pictures ; 2. picturesque : striking the mind and sight with great pleasure ; having that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture ; giving vivid impressions of nature or reality, graphic. **Les deux tours de l'église gothique font un effet — sur l'azur du ciel**, the two towers of the gothic church have a picturesque effect against the azure blue of the sky. **Ce paysage est d'un effet —**, this is a picturesque landscape. **Un récit —**, a graphic account. **Une description —**, a graphic description. **Style —**, picturesque style.

3. pictorial : *a*) forming pictures ; *b*) illustrated by pictures ; illustrated.

PITTORESQUE, *sm.* picturesque, picturesqueness.

PITTORESQUEMENT, pittorèsk'màn-t, *adv.* 1. pictorially ; 2. picturesquely.

PITTOSPORE, pitos por [Gr. : πίττα, pitch ; σπόρος, seed], *sm.* *Bot.* pittosporum : a large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs.

PITTOSPORÉES, pitosporé, *sfpl.* *Bot.* pittosporaceæ : a family of plants of the pittosporum type.

PITUITAIRE, pituitèr', *adj.* *Med.* pituitary : pertaining to the secretion of mucus.

PITUITE, pituit', [Lat. : pituita], *sf.* *Med.* pituite, mucus, phlegm.

PITUITEUX, EUSE, pituitœz, œz', *adj.* pituitous : consisting of phlegm.

PITYRIASIS, pitiriazis, [Gr. : πίτυρον, bran], *sm.* *Med.* pityriasis, scurf, dandruff : a cutaneous disease.

PIVANE, pivan', *sm.* *Ornith.* bullfinch.

PIVERT, pivèr, *sm.* *Ornith.* 1. green woodpecker : *Picus viridis*. **— bigarré**, great spotted woodpecker.

2. **— d'eau, — bleu**, kingfisher : Alcedo *hispida*.

PIVITE, pivit', *sm.* *Ornith.* lapwing, crested lapwing, peewit : *Vanellus cristatus*.

PIVOINE, pivwan', [Lat. : pæonia], *sf.* *Bot.* peony, pæony, piony : a genus of ranunculaceous plants. **— officinale, — femelle**, common pæony. **— de Chine**, Chinese pæony. **— mâle**, entire-leaved pæony.

PIVOINE, *sm.* *Ornith.* bullfinch : *Pyrrhula*, a bird of the family fringillidæ.

PIVOT, pivô, [origin unknown], *sm.* 1. pivot : *a*) pin or short shaft on which anything turns ; *b*) *Milit.* the wing on which a troop turns ; *c*) *Fig.* main hinge ; main spring ; 2. *Bot.* tap-root.

PIVOTANT, E, pivôtàn, ànt', *adj.* *Bot.* tap-rooted, tap.

PIVOTER, pivoté-r, *vn.* 1. to revolve, to turn on a pivot. **Faire —**, to turn ; *Naut.* to slue.

2. *Bot.* to tap.

PLACABLE, plakabl', [Lat. : placabilis], *adj.* placable, appeasable. [Little used].

PLACAGE, plakash', [plaquer], *sm.* 1. veneering (of wood) ; 2. plating (of metals) 3. *Fig.* patchwork.

PLACARD, plakar, [plaquer], *sm.* 1. cupboard (in a wall) 2. door-dressings ; 3. placard : *a*) a printed paper posted up in a public place ; advertisement, bill ; *b*) libel ; 4. *Print.* slip-proof.

PLACARDER, plakardé-r, *va.* 1. to lay ; 2. to placard, to post, to post up (a placard) ; 3. to lampoon, to satirize (a person).

PLACE, plas', [Lat.: platea, a broad street], *sf.* 1. place : *a*) open space, space unoccupied ; *b*) spot, ground ; *c*) space occupied by one person ; stand ; seat ; *d*) room ; way ; *e*) stead, room, lieu ; *f*) space occupied by a thing ; position, situation ; *g*) station, calling, occupation, condition, post, employ-

ment; *h*) dignity, charge, office, function; *i*) rank, order; *j*) rank in a class. *b*) **Un coup de bâton l'étendit sur la —**, he was knocked down with a stick. **Demeurer, rester sur la —**, 1. to remain on the spot; 2. to be left dead on the spot; 3. to have the worst of it. *c*) **Une — au parterre**, a place in the pit. **Une — dans un wagon**, a place in a railway carriage. **Retenir des places d'avance**, to secure seats beforehand. **Je n'ai pu trouver de — au concert**, I could not get a place at the concert. **Garder une — à quelqu'un**, to keep a place for a person. **Faire une — à quelqu'un auprès de soi**, to make room for a person by one's side. **Il ne tient point de —**, he holds no office. **Tenir une grande —**, *Fig.* to be an important man. **Demeurer en —**, to remain still, to stand still; to sit still. **Ne pas tenir en —**, to be always on the move. **Quitter la —**, to give up one's place; to leave the place. **En —**, in your places. *d*) **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to make room for a person. **Faire —**, to give way. **Faire faire —**, to clear the way. **Se faire —**, to make one's way. *e*) **Tenir la — de quelqu'un**, to be in a person's stead. **A la — de**, in the place of, in the room of, instead of, in lieu of. **Se mettre à la — de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to put one's self in a person's place. **Si j'étais à votre —**, if I were in your place. **Je ne voudrais pas être à sa —**, I should not like to be in his place. *f*) **Ranger chaque chose à sa —, en sa —**, to put everything into its place. **C'était là la — de sa maison**, this is where his house stood. **La — n'est plus tenable**, the situation is no long bearable. **Tenir — de quelque chose**, to stand instead of a thing. **Prendre la — de**, to take the place of. **Cette réflexion trouvera — dans l'ouvrage**, this idea will be mentioned in the work. *g*) **Cet homme n'est pas à sa —**, that man is not in his place. **Se tenir à sa —**, to know one's station. **Remettre quelqu'un à sa —**, to put a person down. **Être sans —**, to be without a place; to be unemployed. *h*) **Une des premières places de l'État**, one of the highest offices of the State. **Un homme en —**, a man in office. **Toute autre — qu'un trône eût été indigne d'elle**, any other dignity but that of a queen would have been unworthy of her. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.* *i*) **Avoir —, tenir sa — dans l'histoire**, to be mentioned in history. **Les belles choses le sont moins hors de leur —**, beautiful things are less out of their place. **Ne me refusez pas une — dans votre amitié**, do not refuse me a place in your heart. *Prov.* : **Qui va à la chasse perd sa place**, he who leaves his place looses it.

2. place : *a*) town ; *b*) fortified town, fortress; 3. place : square, public spuare; 4. market-place; spot good for trade, for business; 5. coach-stand. **Voiture de —**, cab.

6. *Com.* mart, market, town; 7. Change, Exchange; 8. merchants.; 9. Fare. **On paye sa — d'avance**, fares are payable before hand. **Les places s'il vous plaît**, fares, please. **Sur la —**, in the market; on change. **Ce jeune homme fait la — pour la librairie**, that young man does the town travelling in the book-trade, canvasses in the book-line. **Notre — est bien approvisionnée**, our market is well stocked.

10. *Milit.* — **d'armes**, *a*) place of arms; *b*) frontier-town.

PLACÉ, É, plasé, *pa. p. adj.* 1. placed: *a*) set, put; fixed; *b*) located; situated; *c*) established; *d*) invested; put out. *a*) **C'est un homme qui serait bien — partout**, that wan would be out of his place nowhere. **Un mot bien —**, a word to the purpose. *b*) *Fig.* **Avoir le corps bien—**, to have a handsome figure. **Avoir les épaules bien placées**, to have well shaped shoulders. **Avoir le cœur bien —**, to have one's heart in the right place.

2. well-timed, apposite.

PLACEMENT, plas'mân-t, *sm.* 1. placing, **Bureau de —**, register-office.

2. *Fin.* investment; 3. *Com.* selling. **C'est un — de premier ordre**, it is a first class investment. **Ces articles sont d'un — difficile**, those goods are dull of sale.

PLACENTA, plasanta, [Lat., a flat cake], *sm.* placenta : *a*) *Anat.* the substance that connects the fetus to the womb; *b*) *Bot.* a cellular growth in the interior of the ovary.

PLACENTAIRE, plasantêr', *adj.* placental : relating to the placenta.

PLACENTATION, plasantasyôn, *sf.* *Bot.* placentation : the arrangement of the placenta.

PLACER, plasé-r [place], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous plaçons*; *je plaçais*.] 1. to place : *a*) to put, to set in a place, in a particular part of space; to lay; *b*) to procure a place or situation for; to set, induct or establish in an office; to marry; *c*) to rank; to put in a particular rank, state or condition; *d*) to invest, to put at interest, to put out, to lend. *a*) **— des livres dans une bibliothèque**, to place books in a book-case. **— des spectateurs dans une salle**, to place spectators in a hall. *Fig.* : **Le philosophe place le bonheur dans la vertu**, for philosophers happiness is found in virtue. **— mot à propos**, to speak to the purpose. **Il ne trouve pas à — un seul mot**, he cannot put in a single word. **Il place bien ce qu'il dit**, what he says, he says to the purpose. **— un nom sur un visage**, to name a person. **— bien sa confiance, son amitié**, to bestow well one's confidence, one's friendship. **— bien ses charités**, to bestow one's charities well. **Il sera difficile à — cette jeune fille**, it will be difficult to get that young person married. *c*) **Ses vertus le placent parmi les plus honnêtes citoyens de la ville**, his virtues give him a place among the most honest citizens of the town. **Il mérita d'être placé dans l'histoire**, he deserved to be mentioned in history. **Vous me placez dans une cruelle alternative**, you place me in a disagreeable, in a hard alternative. *d*) **— à fonds perdu**, to sink. **Je compte — de l'argent sur l'État**, I reckon on investing money in the public funds. **Vous pourriez — votre argent à la banque**, you might lodge your money in the bank.

2. *Com.* to sell, to dispose of. **— des étoffes**, to dispose of stuffs. **— des billets de concert**, to dispose of concert tickets.

3. (at tennis) to strike (the ball); 4. *Man.* to set (on horseback).

PLACER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to place one's self: *a*) to set one's self; to take one's place; to take one's seat, to seat one's self; to take one's stand, to station one's self; *b*) to rank one's self; *c*) to intervene; 2. to obtain, to get a place, a situation; 3. (of things) to be placed; 4. *Fin* to be invested, to be placed; to be lent; 5. *Com.* to sell. **Placez-vous où vous voudrez**, place yourself where you like. **Il cherche à se —**, he is looking for a situation.

PLACER, plasèr *sm.* *Min.* placer : diggings.

PLACET, plasè, [Lat. : placet; it pleases], *sm.* 1. placet : approbation; 2. petition.

PLACEUR, EUSE, plasœr, œz', [placer, *sm. f.* 1. placer : a person who places; 2. register-office keeper. *Theat.* box-opener.

PLACIDE, plasd', *pnm.* Placidius.

PLACIDE [Lat. : placidus; placēre, to please], *adj.* placid : equable, undisturbed, gentle, mild.

PLACIDEMENT, placid'mân-t, *adv.* placidly : calmly.

PLACIDITÉ, plasidité, *sf.* placidness, placidity : *a*) calmness, quiet, tranquillity; *b*) mildness, gentleness.

PLACIER, IÈRE, plasyé, syèr', [place], *sm. f.* 1. person who assigns places; 2. *Com.* agent; town-traveller.

PLAFOND, plafôn, [for plat-fond], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* ceiling : the upper surface of a room; 2. ceiling-paintings; 3. **— de corniche**, soffit; 4. bottom (of a tank, etc.). **Avoir une araignée dans le —**, *Fam.* to have a bee in one's bonnet; to have a tile loose.

PLAFONNAGE, plafonazh', *sm.* ceiling : the act of ceiling.

PLAFONNER, plafoné-r, *va.* to ceil : to overlay the inner roof of a building or the upper surface of an apartment.

PLAFONNEUR, plafonœr, *sm.* plasterer: one who makes ceilings.

PLAFONNIER, plafonié, *sm.* ceiling lamp, ceiling rose; (*of a car*), roof lamp, pendant.

PLAGAL, E, plagal, [Gr. : πλάγιος, side wise], *adj.* *Mus.* plagal.

PLAGE, plazh', [Lat. : plaga, stretch of land], *sf.* 1. *Poet.* country, region; 2. *Geog.* region; 3. *Naut.* coast, shore, sea-shore, beach.

PLAGIAIRE, plazhièr', [Lat. : plagiarius, a kidnapper, from Gr. πλάγιος, oblique], *sm.* 1. † kidnapper : one who steals human beings; 2. plagiary, plagiarist : a thief in literature.

PLAGIAIRE, *adj.* plagiary.

PLAGIAT, plazhia, *sm.* 1. † kidnapping; 2. plagiarism : literary theft.

PLAGIÈDRE, plazhièdr', [Gr. : πλάγιος, oblique; ἕδρα, base], *adj.* *Miner.* plagihedral : having oblique sides.

PLAGIOSTOME, plazhiostom, *adj.* plagiostomous, plagiostomatous.

PLAGIOSTOMES, plazhiostom', [Gr. : πλάγιος, oblique; στόμα, mouth], *smpl.* *Ichth.* plagiostomi : an order of cartilaginous fishes.

PLAID, plè, [Lat. : placitum, public assembly], *sm.* 1. *Feud. Law.* court of justice; 2. sitting (of a court of justice). **Tenir les plaids**, to sit.

3. plea : *a*) counsel's speech; *b*) in England, cause, lawsuit. **Cour des plaids communs**, Court of common pleas. **Être sage au retour des plaids**, to become wise after the event.

PLAID, plè, [Gaelic : plaide, a blanket for peal-laid, a sheep-skin; peall, a skin; Lat. : pellis], *sm.* plaid : *a*) Scotch cloak; *b*) variegated cloth; travelling-rug.

PLAIDABLE, plèdabl', *adj.* pleadable : that may be pleaded.

PLAIDAILLER, plèdâyé-r, *vn.* to be always pleading.

PLAIDANT, E, plèdân, ânt', *adj.* pleading; litigant. **Avocat —**, barrister, counsel. **Parties plaidantes**, litigants.

PLAIDER, plède-r, [plaid], *vn.* 1. to litigate; to be at law, to go to law; 2. to plead : *a*) to argue at the bar, as attorneys or barristers; *b*) to urge reasons for or against; to supplicate.

PLAIDER, *va.* 1. to plead : *a*) to argue; to discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal; *b*) to allege in pleading, to use as a plea; *c*) to allege in vindication; to vindicate. **— une affaire, une cause**, to plead, to argue a cause **— un fait**, to plead a fact.

— que, to allege. **— le faux pour savoir le vrai**, to allege falsely to get at the truth.

2. to sue (a person), to go to law with.

PLAIDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be at law; **2.** to be pleaded, to come on (for hearing); to be heard. **Cette cause se plaide demain**, that case comes on to-morrow.

† **PLAIDERIE**, plèd'ri, *sf.* pleading; lawsuit.

PLAIDEUR, EUSE, plèdœr, œz', *sm. f* suitor, litigant.

PLAIDOIRIE, plèdwari, *sf.* **1.** pleading: the art or the act of pleading; **2.** speech (of a counsel); **3.** discussion.

PLAIDOYER, plèdwayé, [an old infinitive, to plead], *sm.* counsel's speech: speech for the defence.

PLAIE, plè, [Lat.: plaga], *sf.* **1.** wound: *a*) sore, a breach of continuity in the soft parts of the body; *b*) breach or hurt of the bark of trees; *c*) *Fig.* hurt, injury, damage, harm, evil. *a*) **Tout son corps n'est plus qu'une —**, he is all over sores. **Rouvrir une —**, to open a wound again. **Ne demander que — et bosse**, to be bent on mischief; to be ready for a fight. *c*) **Découvrir les plaies de sa conscience**, to reveal the wounds of one's conscience. **Les plaies du cœur**, the wounds of the heart. **Le désordre dans les finances est la plus grande — de cet empire**, the bad state of that empire's finances is its greatest evil. **— secrète**, secret wound. **Mettre le doigt sur la —**, to point out the evil. — *Prov.* **Plaie d'argent n'est pas mortelle**, what money mars, money will mend.

2. scar: cicatrix; **3.** plague. **Les plaies d'Egypte**, the plagues of Egypt.

PLAIGNANT, E, plènyân, ânt', [plaindre], *adj.* complaining.

PLAIGNANT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** complainer: one who complains; **2.** *Law-t.* plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor.

PLAIN, E, plin, plèn', [Lat.: planus, plain], *adj.* plain: *a*) plane, level, even, flat; without elevations and depressions; *b*) not ornamented with figures. *a*) **Des lieux plains et sablonneux**, flat sandy places. **En plaine campagne**, in a flat country. **De — pied**, on a level, on the same floor; smoothly, easily. *b*) **Velours —**, plain velvet.

PLAIN, *sm. Naut.* high sea, offing.

PLAIN-CHANT, planshân, *sm.* plain-chant, plain-song.

PLAINDRE, plindr', [Lat.: plangĕre, planctum, to lament], *va.* [conj. like craindre], **1.** to pity: to have compassion for, to compassionate, to commiserate. **— les malheureux**, to pity the poor. **Je vous ai souvent plaint de la vie ennuyeuse que vous menez**, the dull life you lead has often made me sorry for you. **Je te plains de tomber dans ses mains redoutables**, I cannot see you fall into his terrible hands without pity. *Rac. Ath.* ii. 5. **Vous êtes bien à —**, you are much to be pitied. **Votre sort est à —**. yours is sad fate.

2. to repine at: to be discontented, to complain. **Si votre main gauche plaint ce que donne votre main droite**, if your left hand complains that your right hand gives away: if you repine at your former liberalities.

3. to grudge: to give unwillingly; to spare. **— la dépense**, to grudge the expense. **Se — une chose**, to grudge one's self a thing. **— sa peine**, to spare one's pains. **Il ne plaint pas sa peine, ses peines**, he spares no trouble.

PLAINDRE, *vn.* to complain, to lament.

PLAINDRE, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to complain, to lament, to moan, to bemoan, to wail, to murmur. **Se — du mal de tête**, to complain of a headache. **Il est beau de souffrir sans se —**, it is praiseworthy to suffer without complaining. **Avoir sujet de se — de quelqu'un**, to have cause to complain of a person. **De quoi vous plaignez-vous ?** what do you complain of? **Je me suis plaint de vous**, I complained of you. **Tout le monde croit avoir à se — de la fortune**, every man thinks he has a right to complain of his lot. **Il se plaint de ce que vous l'avez frappé**, he complains that you struck him. **Pouvez-vous vous — qu'on ne vous ait pas rendu justice ?** have you to complain that justice has not been rendered you?

2. *Law-t.* **Se — en justice**, to lodge a complaint; to complain; **3.** to pity each other.

PLAINE, plèn', [Lat.: planus, even, plain], *sf.* plain: level ground; open, level field.

PLAIN-PIED, planpyé, *sm.* **1.** flat, floor; **2.** suite of apartments.

PLAINTE, plant', [plaindre], *sf.* complaint: *a*) the act of complaining; lamentation, wailing, wail; *b*) *Law-t.* accusation, charge. *a*) **La douleur arrache des plaintes**, pain makes people groan. **Étouffer ses plaintes**, to stop one's complaints. **Faire ses plaintes à quelqu'un**, to make one's complaints to a person. **Donner à quelqu'un un sujet de —**, to give a person cause to complain. **Fatiguer l'air de ses plaintes**, to fill the air with one's lamentations. *b*) **Porter —**, to lodge a complaint.

PLAINTIF, IVE, plantif, tiv', [plainte], *adj.* plaintive: *a*) expressive of sorrow; lamenting, mournful, doleful, moanful, sad; *b*) lamenting, wailing, complaining; *c*) murmuring, querulous, habitually complaining. *a*) **Un chant —**, a plaintive song. **Le cri — du castor**, plaintive cry of the beaver. **Un ton —**, a plaintive tone. *c*) **Être sombre, chagrin —**, to be sad and querulous.

PLAINTIVEMENT, plantiv'mân-t, *adv.* plaintively, mournfully, moanfully.

PLAIRE, plèr', [Lat.: placēre], *vn.* [*Je plais, tu plais, il plaît, nous plaisons, vous plaisez, ils plaisent; je plaisais; je plus; je plairai; je plairais; que je plaise; que je plusse; plaisant; plu.*] **1.** (with *à*) to please: to be pleasing to; to gratify; to be agreeable or gratifying to; to be pleasant to, to give pleasure to. **Pour — aux autres il faut parler de ce qu'ils aiment**, to please people you must speak of what they like. **La personne à laquelle il voulait —**, the person he wished to please. **Avoir le don de —**, to have the art of pleasing. **Il plaisait par ses manières nobles et aisées**, people liked him for his natural and gentlemanly manners. [Of things:] **On a pour toute règle que ce qui plaît est beau**, the only rule is that whatever pleases is beautiful. **Cela vous plait à dire**, *Fam.* you are pleased to say so; you may say so, if you like.

2. (impersonally) to please, to be pleased; to choose. **Il fait de cet homme tout ce qu'il lui plait**, he makes that man do what he pleases. **Il vous a plu de m'écrire les choses du monde les plus aimables**, you were pleased to write me the most amiable things one could think of. **Vous plaît-il de venir ce soir?** would you like to come this evening? **Comme il vous plaira**, as you like. **Il ne me plaît pas d'y aller**, I do not think proper to go; I do not choose to go. **Il me plaît que vous fassiez cela**, I wish you to do that. **Cela va comme il plaît à Dieu**, it does not get on very well. **Tout ce qu'il vous plaira**, anything you please. **S'il vous plaît**, if you please. **Plaît-il ?** what do you say? **Plaise à Dieu qu'il en soit ainsi !** would to God it were so. **Plût à Dieu que l'histoire parlât davantage des hommes de génie !** how much better it would be if history spoke more of men of genius. *D'alemb.* **A Dieu ne plaise**, God forbid.

PLAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to please one's self. **Il plaît à tout le monde et ne saurait se —**, he pleases every one and yet cannot please himself. *Boil. Sat.* 2.

2. to please each other; **3.** to like, to be fond of, to love; to be delighted; to delight; (of plaints) to thrive. **On se plait avec des amis, dans la société des honnêtes gens**, people like to be with their friends; one likes the society of honest people. **Elle ne se plait pas dans cette maison**, she is not happy in that house. **Elle se plaît à la campagne**, she likes being in the country. **C'est une plante qui se plaît dans les lieux humides**, this plant thrives in damp places.

4. (with *à*) to take pleasure in, to take delight in, to delight in. **Roi cruel ! ce sont là les jeux où tu te plais**, cruel king! such are the things you delight in. *Rac. Esth.* iii. 1. **Se — à étudier**, to take pleasure in studying. **Cet homme se plaît à faire du mal**, that man delights in doing mischief. **Quelques philosophes se sont plu à nous peindre l'homme comme un dieu**, some philosophers have been pleased to represent man as a god. *Prov.* **Ce qui déplait aux uns, plaît aux autres**, one man's meat is another man's poison. **Qui veut plaire à tout le monde doit se lever de bon matin**, he had need rise betimes that would please everybody.

PLAISAMMENT, plèzamân-t, *adv.* pleasantly: *a*) in such a manner as to please; agreeably; humorously, merrily; *b*) indicrously, comically, ridiculously. *a*) **Raconter une historiette fort —**, to tell a story very pleasantly. *b*) **Être — habillé**, to be dressed ridiculously.

PLAISANCE, plèzâns', [plaire], *sf.* pleasure. **Maison de —**, country seat. **Bateau de —**, pleasure boat.

PLAISANCE, *pnf. Geog.* Placentia.

PLAISANT, E, plèzân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** pleasant: *a*) pleasing, agreeable, gratifying; *b*) humorous, sportive, merry, good-humoured, jocose, amusing; comical, funny. *b*) **Faire un récit très —**, to relate a humorous story. **Je tiens cette comédie une des plus plaisantes que l'auteur ait produites**, I consider this is one of this author's most amusing comedies. *Mol. Crit de l'E. des F.* 3.

2. ludicrous, ridiculous, pretty. **C'est un — homme**, he is a ludicrous man. **Je vous trouve — de vouloir m'imposer vos opinions**, you are a pretty fellow to wish to impose your opinions on me.

PLAISANT, *sm.* **1.** joker, wag, jester. **Les plaisants de profession ont presque tous l'esprit faux autant que superficiel**, professed jokers are generally bad and superficial judges. **Un mauvais —**, a disagreeable joke. **Il fait le mauvais —**, his jesting is out of place.

2. humour, fun; ludicrousness, ludicrous, humorousness, humorous. **Mêler le — à l'utile**, to mingle the agreeable and the useful. **C'est là le — de l'aventure**, that is the best of the adventure.

PLAISANTER, plèzânté-r, [plaisant], *vn.* **1.** to joke, to jest. **Aux dépens du bon sens gardez de —**, do not joke at the expense of sound sense. **C'est un homme qui ne plaisante pas**, he is not a man to be trifled with. **Il ne plaisante pas là-dessus**, he does not joke on that subject. **Il plaisante sur tout**, he jokes about everything. **Je ne plaisante**

pas, je parle sérieusement, I am not joking, I am speaking seriously. **J'ai dit cela en plaisantant,** I said that jokingly.

2. (with *avec*) to trifle.

PLAISANTER, *va.* to joke, to banter, to jest with; to play upon. **On l'a beaucoup plaisanté sur son aventure,** they joked him very much about his adventure.

PLAISANTER (SE), *v. refl.* to joke, to banter one another.

PLAISANTERIE, plèzânt-ri, [plaisant], *sf.* 1. pleasantry: sprightly saying, lively talk; joke, jest; joking, jesting; humour; jocoseness, facetiousness. **Il m'a conté mille bonnes plaisanteries,** he told me many good jokes. **Hasarder une —,** to risk a joke. **Opposer la — à la colère,** to joke at anger. **S'exposer à la —,** to expose one's self to be joked at. **Contraste et ressemblance, voilà les sources de la bonne —,** contrast and similarity are the sources of humour. **Faire des plaisanteries,** to cut jokes, to joke. **Tourner tout en —,** to make fun of every thing. **— à part, sans —,** without joking. **Entendre la —, entendre bien la —,** to know how to take a joke. **Entendre la —, savoir manier la —,** to know how to joke. **Il n'entend pas —,** *a)* he cannot take a joke; *b)* he is not to be trifled with. **Cela passe la —,** that is beyond a joke. **C'est une — de mauvais goût,** that is a vulgar jest. **Une bonne — mérite les honneurs du bis,** a good story may be heard twice over. **Par —,** by way of a joke.

2. derision, mockery. **Cela dégénère en —,** that becomes mockery

PLAISANTIN, plezântan, *sm.* joker, jester (in an ill sense).

PLAISIR, plèzir', [plaire], *sm.* 1. pleasure: that which pleases; the gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; delight, enjoyment. **Le — le plus délicat est de faire celui d'autrui,** to oblige people is the purest of pleasures, *La Bruy.* 5. **Prendre — à,** to take pleasure in. **Se faire un — de,** to esteem it a pleasure to; to be pleased to. **Il est bête à faire —,** *Fam.* he is exceedingly stupid. **Avoir du — à obliger,** to be fond of obliging. **J'aurai le — de vous voir,** I shall have the pleasure of seeing you. **Il y a — à travailler pour des gens comme lui,** it is a pleasure to work for a man like that. **Avec —,** with pleasure; cheerfully. **Les plaisirs de la table,** the pleasures of the table. **La cour veut toujours unir les plaisirs avec les affaires,** courtiers cannot separate pleasure from business. *Poet.* : **Les jeux, les ris et les plaisirs,** the sports, the smiles and the pleasures.

2. pleasure; diversion, entertainment; sport. **C'était — de voir danser la jeune fille,** it was a pleasure to see the young girl dance. **Jouer pour son —,** to play for one's pleasure. **Un homme de —,** a man who is fond of pleasure. **Des plaisirs délicats,** refined pleasures. **Le — de la table est de tous les âges,** the pleasure of the table is of every age. **Les plaisirs de la campagne,** the pleasures, the sports of the country. **Le — de la chasse,** the diversion of hunting. **Menus plaisirs,** pocket-money.

3. pleasure : *a)* approbation; will; *b)* favour, kindness. *a)* **Ce n'est pas mon — que cela soit,** it is so against my will. **Je ne puis plus rien faire que sous le bon — des médecins,** I cannot do anything now without consulting my doctors. *b)* **Il n'y a pas de — que l'on fasse plus volontiers à un ami, que lui donner conseil,** advice is what we most willingly favour our friends with. *La Roch.* **Je suivrai votre conseil pour vous faire —,** to please you I follow your advice. **Faites-moi le — de ne dire cela à personne,** do me the pleasure not to speak about that to anybody. **Voulez-vous me faire le — de venir tel jour ?** will you do me the pleasure to come such a day ? **Nous aurons le — de vous avoir ce soir,** we shall have the pleasure of your campany this evening. *Prov.* **Nul plaisir sans peine,** no pleasure without pain.

4. wafer : a kind of pastry.

À PLAISIR, *adv. phr.* 1. at one's ease; 2. carefully; 3. wantonly, gratuitously.

PAR PLAISIR, *adv. phr.* 1. for pastime, for pleasure, for one's pleasure; 2. *Fam.* by way of trial; just to see.

PLAMER, plam é-r, *va.* to lime (skins).

PLAN, E, plân, plan', [Lat. : planus], *adj.* 1. *Geom.* plane : plain, level, even, flat. **Surface plane,** plane surface. **Figure plane,** plane figure. **Angle —,** plane angle. **Problème —,** plane problem. **Carte plane,** plane chart. **— de flottaison,** water plane, plane of flotation. *Aviat.* **— de machine volante,** plane of flying machine. **— sustentateur,** supporting plane.

2. *Opt.* plano. **—concave,** plano-concave. **—- convex,** plano-convex.

PLAN, *sm.* 1. *Geom.* plane : plane surface. **— incliné,** inclined plane.

2. plan : *a)* the representation of anything drawn on paper or on a flat surface; draught; plot; map; *b)* draught, ground-plot; *c)* project, scheme, design. *a)* **— d'une ville,** map of a town. **— de terrain,** plot. **— d'un bâtiment,** plan of a building. **— à vue d'oiseau,** bird's eye view. **— en relief,** plan in relief. **— géométral,** geometrical plan. **— perspectif,** perspective plan. **Lever un —,** to take a plan. **Levée des plans,** surveying. *b)* **Former le — d'un ouvrage,** to form the plan of a work. *c)* **Il a dressé le — de quelque trahison,** he has planned some treason or other. *Fig.* **Reléguer au second —,** to put aside, in the back ground. **Laisser quelqu'un en —,** to give any one the slip, to leave any one in the lurch. **Laisser tout en —,** to leave, to give up everything.

3. *Persp.* plane; 4. *Paint.* ground. **Premier —,** fore-ground. **Arrière- —,** background.

PLANCHE, plânsh', [Lat. : planca, board], *sf.* 1. bard : a piece of sawon timber; plank : a thich board. **Une — servit de pont,** a board was used as a bridge. **Faire la —,** to float, to swim on one's back; *Fig.* to lead the way. **La mer fait —,** the sea is as smooth as glass. **Avoir du pain sur la —,** to have something in store for the future. **— à nettoyer les couteaux,** knife-board. **— à dessin,** drawing-board. **— à repasser,** ironing-board. **Une — dans le naufrage, une dernière —,** the last shift. **S'appuyer sur une — pourrie,** to lean on a rotten staff. **— de roulis,** *Naut.* side-board. **— de salut,** sheet-anchor. **— à débarquer,** gang-board of a boat. **Mettre la —,** to ship the gang-board. **Jours de —,** running days time, agreed on for the discharge of a ship's cargo.

2. *pl. Fam.* boards, stage. **Monter sur les planches,** to tread the boards.

3. shelf : a small board; 4. plate (of metal); 5. bed (of a garden).

PLANCHÉIAGE, plânsh éyazh', *sm.* boarding, planking; flooring.

PLANCHÉIER, plânshéyé-r. *va.* 1. to board, to plank : to cover or lay with boards or planks; 2. to floor (a room), to plancher.

PLANCHER, plânshé, [planche], *sm.* 1. floor, flooring. **— carrelé,** brick floor. **Poser un —,** to lay down a floor. **Frotter, polir le —,** to polish the floor. **— des vaches,** dry land. **Il faut soulager, décharger le —,** *Fam.* there is nothing like terra firma for safety.

2. ceilling roof. **Vous me feriez sauter au —,** you would drive me mad.

PLANCHETTE, plânshèt', *sf.* 1. little board; 2. plane-table (for surveying).

PLANÇON, plânsôn, **PLANTAR,** plantar, *sm.* 1. *Hort.* sapling; set, slip (for planting); 2. piece of timber.

PLANE, plan', [Lat. : platanus], *sm. Bot.* Norway maple-tree : *Acer platanoides,* a species of maple-tree.

PLANE, [Lat. : plana], *sf.* 1. spoke-shave; 2. turning chisel; drawing-knife; 3. cutting tool; 4. **— à déborder, — ronde,** paring-knife.

PLANER, plané-r, [plain], *vn.* 1. to hover : to flap the wings; to soar. **Et l'aigle impérieux qui plane au haut du ciel,** and the haughty eagle flying aloft. *Volt. Fig.* : **Mon âme erre et plane dans l'univers sur les ailes de l'imagination,** my wandering soul towers high, borne on the wings of imagination. *J. J. Rouss.*

2. to look down. **De cette tour on plane sur toute la vallée,** from that tower you look down into the valley.

PLANER, [Lat. : planāre], *va.* 1. to plane: to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board; 2. to planish, to smooth : to render a metallic surface level and smooth; 3. to shave : to make smooth by paring; to trim. **Marteau à —,** sleeking-hammer. **Machine à —,** planing-machine.

PLANÈRE, planèr', *sf. Bot.* planera : a genus of plants of the order ulmaceæ.

PLANÉTAIRE, planétèr', *adj.* planetary : *a) Astron.* pertaining to the planets; *b)* consisting of planets; *c) Astrol.* under the dominion or influence of a planet.

PLANÉTAIRE, *sm.* planetarium, orrery : a machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets.

PLANÈTE, planèt', [Lat. : planeta; Gr. : πλανήτης, wanderer], *sf. Astron.* planet.

PLANEUR, planœr, *sm.* 1. planisher, polisher. 2. *Aviat.* glider.

PLANIMÉTRIE, planimétri, [Lat. : planus, plain; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sf.* planimetry : the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMÉTRIQUE, planimétrik', *adj.* planimetric, planimetrical : pertaining to plainimetry.

PLANISPHÈRE, planisfèr', [Lat. : planus, plain; sphère], *sm.* planisphere : a sphere projected on a plane.

PLANO (DE), déplano, *adv. phr. Law-t.* at once; immediately.

PLANOIR, planwar', *sm.* polishing-chisel.

PLANORBE, planórb', *sm.* planorbis : a genus of shells.

PLANT, plân, [planter], *sm.* 1. sapling : young tree; 2. *Hort.* plant; 3. plantation of young trees; set; bed.

† **PLANTADE,** plântad', *sf.* vineyard.

PLANTAGE, plântazh', *sm.* planting, plantation.

PLANTAGINÉES, plântazhiné, [Lat. : plantago, plantain], *sfpl. Bot.* plantaginaceæ, plantagineæ : an order of herbaceous plants.

PLANTAIN, plântan, *sm. Bot.* 1. plantain : *Plantago,* a genus of plants of the order plantaginaceæ. **Grand —, — à grandes feuilles,** greater plantain, waybread. **— moyen,** hoary plantain. **— lancéolé, — long,** ribwort plantain, ribgrass. **— corne de cerf,** buck's horn plantain. **— psyllium,** fleawert.

2. **—arbre,** plantain, plantain-tree : *Musa*

paradisiaca; 3. — **d'eau,** — **aquatique,** great water-plantain : *Alisma plantago.*

PLANTAIRE, plântèr', [plante], *adj.* of the sole (of the foot).

PLANTANIER, plântanyé, *sm. Bot.* plantain, plantain-tree : *Musa paradisiaca*, a tree of the palm tribe.

PLANTARD, plântar', *sm.* V. *Plançon.*

PLANTATION, plântasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : plantatio], *sf.* plantation : *a)* the act of planting ; *b)* the place planted, ground planted ; *c)* a large estate cultivated by negroes, in the southern states of North America ; *d)* settlement ; colony.

PLANTE, plânt', [Lat. : planta], *sf.* 1. plant : *a)* any vegetable ; *b)* small vegetable ; herb ; shrub. **Jardin des plantes,** Botanical Garden. — **médicinale,** medicinal plant.

2. *Fig.* young person; 3. young vine plant.

4. sole (of the foot).

PLANTÉ, E, plânté, *adj.* 1. planted : *a)* set in the ground; *b)* furnished with trees ; *c) Fig.* introduced, established; settled. *b)* **Un parc bien —,** a park planted with many trees.

2. situated. **Une maison bien plantée,** a house well situated.

3. placed. **Des cheveux bien plantés,** well placed hair.

4. (of animals' hair) erect ; 5. standing, fixed ; 6. firm (on one's feet) ; 7. in an attitude. **Une statue bien plantée,** a statue in a fine attitude.

PLANTER, plânté-r, [Lat. : plantāre], *va.* 1. to plant : *a)* to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots ; *b)* to put in the ground and cover, as seed ; to sow; *c)* to furnish with trees, with plants ; *d)* to set firmly, to fix ; to drive in ; to set up. *a)* — **des saules,** to plant willows. *Fig.* : **Il est allé — ses choux chez lui, il est allé — des choux,** he has retired into his own country. **Vienne qui plante, arrive qui plante !** come what may ! *c)* — **un terrain de vignes,** to plant vines.— **un bois,** to plant a wood. — **une avenue,** to plant an avenue. *d)* — **un poteau,** to set up a post. — **des échelles à une muraille,** to set ladders against a wall. — **un étendard,** to set up a standard. — **l'étendard,** to set up a standard. — **l'étendard de la croix,** — **la foi dans un pays,** to raise the standard of the cross in a country.

2. to put, to place. **Devant moi justement on plante un grand potage,** and they set before me a large tureen full of soup.

3. to give. — **un baiser,** to give a good kiss. — **un soufflet sur la joue de quelqu'un,** to slap a person's face.

4. *Fam.* to cast, to throw. — **quelque chose au nez de quelqu'un,** to cast, to throw a thing into a person's teeth.

5. *Arch.* to lay the foundations of; 6. to station (a person somewhere). — **là quelqu'un,** to abandon a person ; to give a person the slip, to leave a person in the lurch. — **là quelque chose,** to give up a thing.

PLANTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be planted, to be set ; 2. to place, to put, to station, to set one's self. **Se — sur le passage de quelqu'un,** to place one's self where a person is about to pass.

3. to lodge, to dwell.

PLANTEUR, plântœr, *sm.* planter : *a)* one who plants; *b)* owner of a plantation.

PLANTIGRADE, plântigrad', [Lat. : planta, sole of the foot; gradi, to walk], *adj. Zool.* plantigrade : walking on the sole of the foot.

PLANTIGRADES, *smpl. Zool.* plantigrada, plantigrades : a tribe of carnivorous mammals.

† **PLANTIS,** plânti, *sm.* planting, plantation.

PLANTOIR, plântwar, *sm. agr.* dibble, setting-stick.

PLANTON, plântôn, [planter], *sm. Milit.* 1. orderly (soldier) ; 2. orderly duty.

PLANTULE, plântul', *sf. Bot.* plantule : embryo of a plant.

PLANTUREUSEMENT, plânturœz'-mân-t, *adv.* abundantly, luxuriantly, copiously, plentifully.

PLANTUREUX, EUSE, plânturœ, œz', [Lat. : plenitura, plenitude ; plenus, full], *adj.* 1. abundant, luxuriant, copious, plentiful, rich ; 2. fertile. **Un repas —,** a copious, a hearty meal. **Que les saignées soient fréquentes et plantureuses,** there should be frequent and abundant bleedings. *Mol. Pourc.* I. ii. **Une terre plantureuse,** a fertile soil.

PLANURE, planur', [planer], *sf.* shavings (of wood).

PLAQUE, plak', [plaquer], *sf.* 1. plate : a flat piece of metal ; sheet ; slab ; wash : thin leaf. — **d'about,** shoe. — **d'appui,** locking plate. — **de bocard,** ore-crushing plate. — **de couche,** heel-plate covering the butt of a musket. — **de cuivre,** copper sheet. — **de fermeture,** cap. — **fixe,** dead, fast plate. —**de fonte,** cast-iron plate. — **de fondation,** *St. Eng.* foundation plate. — **de frottement,** *Mech.* friction plate. — **de garde,** *Railw.* axle guard. — **de plomb,** sheet of lead. — **tournante,** *Railw.* turning-plate, turntable. — **de propreté,** finger-plate. — **d'identité,** address plate (for carriages, bicycles, etc). — **sur une porte,** door-plate. **Il y a une — sur cette maison historique,** there is a slab on that historical house. *Photo.* —, plate. — **sensible,** sensitive plate. — **à émailler,** enamelling plate. **Plaques positives et négatives,** positive and negative plates.

2. *Cabinet-m.* veneer ; 3. — **de feu,** — **de cheminee,** back of a chimney.

4. star (of the Legion of Honour) ; 5. badge, ticket (of errand-men, porters, etc) ; 6. shell (of a sword) ; 7. *Horol.* dial-plate.

PLAQUÉ, E, plaké, *adj.* 1. plated ; 2. veneered. **Des meubles d'acajou plaqués,** veneered mahogany furniture.

PLAQUÉ, *sm.* plated goods ; plated metal.

PLAQUEMINIER, plak'minyé, *sm. Bot.* date-plum, ebony-tree : *Diospyros*, a tree of the order ebenaceæ.—**bois d'ébène,** ebony-tree. — **faux ébénier,** cadooberia. — **à bois noir,** ebony-tree of Coromandel. — **faux lotus,** date-plum, European lotus, date of Trebisond. — **de Virginie,** Virginian date-plum, persimon.

PLAQUER, plaké-r, [O. Dutch. plakken, to stick], *va.* 1. to plate : to cover or overlay with plate or with metal ; 2. to veneer (wood), 3. to lay down (turf); 4. to plaster : to overlay with plaster ; to lay ; 5. *Fig.* to give (a blow).

PLAQUETTE, plakèt', [plaque], *sf.* 1. thin book; 2. small coin. **Cela ne vaut pas une —,** that is not worth a farthing.

PLAQUEUR, plakœr *sm.* 1. plater; 2. 2. veneerer.

PLAQUIS, plaki, *sm.* incrustation of a thin plate of stone or marble.

PLASMA, plasma, [Gr. : πλάσμα, formation], *sm.* plasma : *a) Miner.* a variety of quartz; *b) Physiol.* the colourless fluid of the blood.

PLASMATIQUE, plasmatik', *adj. Physiol.* plasmatic : relating to the plasma.

PLASTICITÉ, plastisité, *sf.* plasticity : capacity of being moulded, formed, or modelled.

PLASTIQUE, plastik', [Gr. : πλαστικός, mouldable ; πλάσσειν, to mould], *adj.* plastic : *a)* having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter ; *b) Physiol.* formative, generative ; *c)* capable of being moulded, formed or modelled. *b)* **Force —,** plastic force, plasticity. *c)* **Argile —,** plastic clay. **Art —,** plastic art.

PLASTIQUE, *sf.* plastic art.

PLASTRON, plastrôn, [Ital. : piastrone, breast-plate], *sm.* 1. breast-plate (of a cuirass) ; 2. *Fenc.* plastron : a piece of leather stuff ; 3. *Technol.* drill-plate ; 4. *Pharm.* chest-protector ; 5. shirt-front, dicky. 6. plastron-cravate, 7. *Fam.* laughing-stock, butt.

PLASTRONNER, plastroné-r, *va.* to put a plastron on.

PLASTRONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to put on a plastron.

PLAT, E, pla-t, at', [folk-Lat. : plattus, flat. Platt in Ger. and all the northern languages having any affinity with German ; Gr. : πλατύς, broad], *adj.* 1. flat : *a)* having an even surface ; *b)* level ; horizontal; *c)* shallow, not deep ; *d)* without relief or prominence ; *e)* tasteless, vapid, insipid, dead ; *f)* dull, unanimated, lifeless, spiritless ; *g)* dull, depressed. *a)* **Un pays —,** a flat country. *c)* **Un bassin —,** a shallow basin. **Assiette plate,** a flat plate. *d)* **Avoir la poitrine plate,** to have a flat chest. **Avoir le dos —,** to have a flat back. **Sa bourse est bien plate,** his purse is very low, empty. **Plate peinture,** flat painting. *e)* **Un goût —,** an insipid taste. **Un vin —,** flat wine. *f)* **Style —,** dull style. **Un — personnage,** a dull person.

2. *Geog.* plain; 3. *Naut.* dead. **Calme —,** dead calm.

4. *Naut.* (of ships) flat-bottomed ; 5. (of plate) silver; 6. straight, lank (as hair) ; 7. regular (as rhymes.

PLAT, *sm.* flat, flat part. **Le — d'une règle,** the flat part of a ruler. **Le roi les créait chevaliers, en leur frappant sur l'épaule du — de son épée,** the king made them knights by striking them on the shoulder with the flat side of his sword. **Le — de la main,** the back of the hand. **Donner du — de la langue,** *Fig.* to make promises one does not mean to keep.

À PLAT, TOUT À PLAT, *adv. phr.* 1. flatwise, flat, quite flat. **Coucher à —,** to lay flatwise. **A — ventre,** flat on the ground. **Être à — ventre devant quelqu'un,** to cringe before (or to) any one.

2. quite, entirely. **La pièce est tombée tout à —,** the piece was a decided failure.

TOUT PLAT, *adv. phr.* 1. flat ; 2. sincerely, undisguisedly, openly, frankly.

PLAT, pla, *sm.* 1. plate : a small shallow vessel ; 2. dish : *a)* a vessel; *b)* food. *a)* **Un — creux,** a deep dish. **Un — décoratif,** a decoration plate (for ornament). **Un — à barbe,** a shaving dish. **Le bord du —,** the edge of the dish. **Mettre les petits plats dans les grands,** *Fig.* to spare no pains or expense to receive a person. **Servir quelqu'un à plats couverts,** to injure a person secretly. **Mettre les pieds dans le —,** to put one's foot into it. *b)* **Un — de viande,** a dish of meat. **Un — exquis,** a delicious dish. **Servir — à —,** to serve up one dish after another. *Fig.* : **Voilà un bon —,** there is a nice set of them. **Nous avons eu cette nuit un bon — de gelée,** it froze hard last night. **Donner, servir un — de son métier,** to play a person a trick.

3. *Naut.* mess; 4. scale, basin (of a balance); 5. sheet (of glass).

PLATANE, platan', [Lat. : platanus], *sm. Bot.* plane-tree, platane : a genus of trees of the order platanaceæ.

PLATANÉES, platané, *sfpl. Bot.* platanaceæ.

PLAT-BORD, plabór, *sm. Naut.* 1. gunwale, gunnel, portlast, portoise : the upper part of the solid workmanship of a ship's side; 2. (abusively) bulwark [of a ship] [*Pl. Plats-bords*]

† **PLATE**, plat', *sf.* 1. plate. **armures à plates**, plate, armour of plate.

2. silver.

PLATEAU, platô, [plat], *sm.* [*pl. plateaux*], 1. flat thing; 2. tray, tea-board, waiter; 3. low table; 4. table-land, plateau : an elevated plain; (of a small extent) upland; 5. *Milit.* platform : elevation of earth, on which cannons can be mounted; 6. *Naut.* shoal, shallow; 7. scale, basin (of a balance). ; 8. *Autom.* — **defriction**, friction disc.

PLATE-BANDE, plat' bând', *sf.* [*Pl. Plates-bandes.*] 1. plat-band : *a*) *Arch.* a flat square moulding, whose projection is much less than its height; *b*) the lintel of a door or window; *c*) *Gard.* a flower-bed, a border plot along a wall, or the side of a parterre; border; 2. *Artill.* cap-square, flat ring (in the mouldings of ordnance). — **de culasse**, base-ring.

PLATÉE platé, *sf.* 1. dishful, plateful. 2. *Arch.* entirety of the foundations of a building.

PLATE-FORME, plat' fórm', *sf.* 1. platform; *a*) a kind of terrace on the top of a building; *b*) *Artill.* a floor of wood or stone for mounting cannons; *c*) *Naut.* floor; 2. flat roof; 3. *Carp.* prop. **Il y a quatre places sur la — du tramway**, there is standing room for four on the platform of the tramway. [*Pl. plates formes.*]

PLATE-LONGE, platlonzh', *sf* 1. kicking-strap (of harnesses); 2. *Man.* leading rein. [*Pl. plates longes.*]

PLATEMENT, plat' mân-t *adv.* 1. flatly, insipidly, dully; 2. frankly, openly.

PLATEUR, platœr, *sf.* flatness : the state of being flat.

PLATEURE, platœr', *sf. Min.* horizontal vein.

PLATIÈRE, platyer', *sf. Civ. Eng.* low flat ground.

PLATIN platan, *sm. Naut.* sandbank, shoal shallow.

PLATINAGE, platinazh, *Technol. sm.* 1. coating with platina : 2. the whitening of copper.

PLATINE, platin', [plat], *sf.* 1. flat part; 2 plate, covering-plate; 3. scutcheon (of a key-hole); plate; 4 lock (of fire-arms). **à rouet**, wheel -lock. — **de lumière**, apron of a gun. — **à percussion**, percussion-lock. — **renversée**, backaction lock. **Corps de la —** lock-plate.

5. *Horol.* pillar-plate; 6. *Print.* platen; 7. linen-drier; 8. *Pap-m.* block; 9. *Found.* type-mould; 10. *Popul. lang.* tongue. **Avoir une bonne —**, to talk glibly.

PLATINE, platin', [Span. : plating, dim. of plate, silver], *sm. Chem.* platinum, platina : a metal. — **spongieux**, **mousse de —**, **éponge de —**, spongy platinum, platinum-sponge. **Noir de —**, platinum-black.

PLATINEUR, platinœr, *sm.* gun-lock maker.

PLATINEUX, platinœ, *adj. m. Chem.* platinous : containing platinum.

PLATINIFÈRE, platinifèr', [platine ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Miner.* platiniferous : producing platinum.

PLATINOÏDE, platinoïd', [platine; Gr. : εἶδος, aspect], *sm.* platinoid : an alloy in which platinum is associated with copper, nickel and zinc.

PLATINIQUE, platinik', *adj. Chem.* platinic : pertaining to platinum.

PLATINISER, platinizé-r. *va.* to platinize : to coat with platinum.

PLATINOTYPIE, platinotipi [platine ; Gr. : τύπος, type], *sf.* platinotype : *a*) a method of producing photographs by means of paper coated with a preparation of platinum; *b*) a print so produced.

† **PLATISE**, platiz', *sf.* nonsense; flat, senseless thing,

PLATITUDE, platitud', [plat], *sf.* 1. flatness, dulness, insipidity, vapidness. **La — du style**, the dulness of the style.

2. meanness. **Une conduite d'une révoltante —**, a very mean way of behaving.

3. platitude, flat expression, dull remark, twaddle, vapid nonsense. **Cet écrit est plein de platitudes**, that work is full of platitudes. **Il ne dit que des platitudes**, he only talks nonsense.

PLATON, platôn, *pnm.* Plato. [Greek philosopher (429-347. B. C.).

PLATONICIEN, IENNE, platonisyan, èn', *adj.* Platonic, Platonical : pertainig to Plato's philosophy. **Philosophie platonicienne**, Platonism, philosophy of Plato, Platonic school.

PLATONICIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Platonist, Platonizer, Platonic : an adherent to Platonism.

PLATONIQUE, platonik', *adj.* Platonic, Platonical : ralating to Plato, or to his philosophy. **Année —**, Platonic year. **Amour —**, Platonic love. **Une protestation —**, a protest for form's sake.

PLATONISANT, E, platonizân, ânt', *adj.* platonizing.

PLATONISER, platonizé-r, *vn.* to platonize : to follow Platonism.

PLATONISME, platonism', *sm.* Platonism : the doctrines of Plato.

PLÂTRAGE, plâtrazh', [plâtrer], *sm.* 1. plaster-work; plastering; 2. manuring with gypsum; 3. *Fig.* worthless compilation, flimsy work.

PLÂTRAS, plâtrâ, *sm.* rubbish; old plaster.

PLÂTRE, plâtr', [Gr. : ἔμπλασρον ; Lat. : emplastrum; Low Lat. : plastrum], *sm.* 1. plaster : *a*) sulphate of lime; gypsum, plaster-stone; *b*) calcined plaster; *c*) plaster, considered as the material of which a building is made; *d*) gypsum used for casting figures and ornaments. *a*) **Carrière à —**, plaster-quarry. **Four à —**, plaster-kiln. — **de Paris**, plaster of Paris. **Pierre à —** plaster stone. *b*) **Revêtir de —**, to plaster. — **éventé**, effete plaster. **Battre comme —**. to beat to a mummy, to pommel, to thrash, to beat soundly. *c*) **Essuyer les plâtres**, to lodge in a newly built house. *d*) **Mouler en —**, to cast in plaster.

2. plaster-cast : a cast formed of plaster of Paris. **Le — d'une personne**, the plaster-cast of a person. **Tirer un — sur quelqu'un**, to make a plaster-cast of a person.

3. plaster ornaments; 4. plaster figure; 5. paint (on the face).

PLÂTRÉ, E, plâtré, *adj.* 1. plastered : *a*) overlaid with plaster; *b*) cleared with gypsum; *c*) whitewashed, painted; 2. patched up (peace). **Fût de vin —**, barrel of wine plastered at its ends.

PLÂTRER, plâtré-r, [plâtre], *va.* 1. to plaster : *a*) to overlay or cover with plaster : *b*) to clear with gypsum; *c*) *Fig.* to palliate, to smooth over; to patch up, to dissemble; 2. *Agr.* to manure with gypsum or plaster.

PLÂTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to paint one's self; to bedaub one's self.

PLÂTREUR, EUSE, plâtrœr, œz', *sm. f.* forger; inventor *m.* inventress *f.*

PLÂTREUX, EUSE, plâtrœ, œz', *adj.* gypseous, chalky : containing gypsum or plaster.

PLÂTRIER, plâtrié, *sm.* plasterer; plaster-burner.

PLÂTRIÈRE, plâtrièr', *sf.* 1. plaster-quarry; 2. plaster-kiln.

PLATYCÉPHALE, platiséfal', [Gr. : πλατύς, wide; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Nat. Hist.* platycephalous : broad-headed.

PLATYDACTYLE, platidaktil [Gr. : πλατύς, broad; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Zool.* Platydactyle : said of lezards and frogs having suckerlike tips to their toes.

PLATYRRHININS, platirrinian [Gr. : πλατύς, broad : ῥίν, nose], *smpl. Zool.* platyrrhina : a species of broad-nosed monkeys.

PLAUSIBILITÉ, plôzibilité, *sf.* plausibility, plausibleness, speciousness : the quality of being plausible.

PLAUSIBLE, plôzibl', [Lat. : plausibilis; plaudĕre, to praise], *adj.* plausible : specious, apparently right.

PLAUSIBLEMENT, plôziblœmân-t, *adv.* plausibly : speciously.

PLÈBE, plèb', [Lat. : plebs, plebis, the people], *sf.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* people; 2. common people, vulgar.

PLÉBÉIANISME, plébéyanism', *sm.* plebeianism; the conduct of plebeians.

PLÉBÉIEN, IENNE, plébéyân, yèn', *sm. f.* plebeian : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* one of the lower orders; *b*) one of the common people.

PLÉBÉIEN, IENNE, *adj.* plebeian.

PLÉBISCITE, plébis, [Lat. : plebicitum ; plebs, the people; scitum, a decree], *sm.* plebiscit, plebiscitum : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* a decree of the Roman plebeians; *b*) a resolution referred to the people.

PLECTOGNATHES, plèktognat', [Gr. : πλεκτός, plaited; γνάθος, a jaw], *smpl. Ichth.* plectognathi : an order of osseous fishes.

PLECTRE. plèktr', **PLECTRUM** plèktrom [Gr. : πλῆκτρον], *sm. Antiq.* plectrum: little wand for striking the strings of the lyre.

PLÉIADES, pleyad', [Gr. : πλειάς, άδος], *sfpl.* 1. *Astron.* Pleiads, Pleiades : a cluster of seven stars in the neck of Taurus; seven stars.

2. (in the singular) pleiad : a group of seven poets.

† **PLEIGE**, plèzh', [origin unknown ; Low Lat. : plegius ; O. Fr. : plevir and pleuvir, to warrant], *sm. Law-t.* pledge. **Ma tête sur ce point vous servira de —**, my head for that will serve you as a pledge. *Corn. Melite* ii. 5.

† **PLEIGER**, plèzhé-r, *va. Law-t.* to pledge.

PLEIN, E, plan, plèn', [Lat. : plenus], *adj.* 1. full : *a*) replete; completely filled; *b*) having no void space : compact; solid; *c*) abounding; having a large number or quantity; crowded; filled; replete, fraught; *d*) satiated, sated; *e*) plump, fat, stout; *f*) exhibiting the whole face or disc; *g*) entire, whole, perfect, complete; thorough; *h*) strong, loud. *a*) **Un espace —**, a full space. **Un verre —**, a glassful. **Un — coffre de papiers**, a chest full of papers. — **comme un œuf**, very full. **A demi —**, half full. **Avoir le ventre —**, to have one's belly full. **Boire à — verre**, to drink bumpers. **La rivière coulait à pleins bords**, the river was flooding its

banks. **La mer est pleine,** it is high tide. *b)* **Bois —,** a thick wood. **Meubles d'acajou —,** solid mahogany furniture. *c)* **Une cave pleine de vin,** a cellar full of wine. **Une salle pleine de spectateurs,** a hall full of spectators. **La chambre était pleine de monde,** the room was full of people. **Nos poètes sont pleins de ces descriptions courtes et vives,** there are many of those short and lively descriptions to be found in our poets **Je suis plein d'inquiétude,** I am full of anxiety. **Un homme — d'expédients,** a man full of expedients. **Un homme — de difficultés,** a man hemmed in with difficulties ; *Fig.* a man hard to please. **Cette tragédie est pleine de beaux vers,** there are many fine verses in this tragedy. **Cette page est pleine de fautes,** this page is full of errors. **Son style est — de douceur et d'élégance,** his style is very smooth and elegant. **Un navire qui vogue à pleines voiles,** a ship in full sail. **Ce tableau est — de vie,** that picture is lifelike. **— de soi-même,** self-conceited. **Pendant qu'ils étaient pleins de ces pensées,** whilst they were occupied with these ideas. **J'avais le cœur —,** my heart was full. *d)* **David étant donc fort âgé et — de jours,** so when David was old and full of days. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 1. *e)* **Avoir le visage —,** to have a full face. *f)* **Pleine lune,** full moon. *g)* **Un jour —,** a whole day. **Un domaine en — rapport,** a very productive estate. **Laisser quelqu'un en pleine liberté,** to allow a person full liberty. **Rien n'est plus insupportable à l'homme que d'être en — repos,** nothing is more trying to man than perfect rest. **Le laboureur dort d'un sommeil — et tranquille que les rêves ne troublent point,** the husbandman sleeps soundly and is not disturbed by dreams. **Il a fait cela de son — gré,** he did that with his own free will. **Il peut faire cela de — droit,** he has a perfect right to do that. *h)* **Voix pleine,** a full voice.

2. plentiful, abundant. **Pleine récolte,** a plentiful harvest.

3. very busy. **Une vie pleine,** a very busy life.

4. *Naut.* upper. **— bois,** upper works.

5. (preceded by *en*) in open ; in full ; in the midst of, in the middle of. **En pleine mer,** in the open sea. **En — vent,** in the open air. **En — jour,** in broad day. **En — midi,** in the middle of the day. **Un arbre en pleine terre,** a tree in the open ground. **En — hiver,** in the middle of winter. **En — été,** in the height of summer. **En pleine paix,** in the midst of peace. **En — champ,** in the open field. **Il a dit cela en — conseil,** he said that before the whole council.

6. (of animals) with young , big; (of bitches) in pup; (of cats) in kitten; (of cows) in calf ; (of mares) in foal; (of sows) in pig.

PLEIN, *sm.* **1.** *Phys.* plenum : fulness of matter in space ; **2.** full : *a)* fulness ; the state of being full ; plenitude ; complete measure ; *b)* the highest degree ; *c)* the moon's time of being full; **3.** high water ; **4.** thickness ; **5.** thick stroke (in writing ;) **6.** *Build.* solid part ; **7.** middle part. **Le — d'un bois,** the middle of a wood. **Mettre dans le —,** to strike full in the middle, to hit the mark. **Battre son —,** to be at the highest point (of the tide) ; *Fig.* to be in full swing. **La fête bat son —,** the feast is going on merrily, is in full swing. **La lune est dans son —,** the moon is in the full.

PLEIN, *prep.* full of. **Avoir de l'argent — ses poches,** to have one's pockets full of money. **J'avais des fleurs — mes corbeilles,** my baskets were full of flowers. **Nous avons du vin — notre cave,** we have our cellar full of wine.

EN PLEIN, TOUT EN PLEIN, *adv. phr.* **1.** fully, completely, quite ; **2.** directly. **Le soleil donne en — sur notre maison,** we have the full sun on our house.

À PLEIN, *adv. phr.* fully, completely. **A pur et à —,** fully, to the full. **Donner à pleines mains,** to give liberally.

TOUT PLEIN, *adv. phr. Fam.* much, many ; a great many ; a great deal. **Il y a tout — de monde sur la plage,** the beach is crowded with people. *Prov.* : **Quand le verre est trop plein, il faut qu'il déborde,** when the glass is too full it must run over.

PLEINEMENT, plen' mân-t, *adv.* fully, entirely, completely ; quite ; thoroughly.

PLÉNIER, IÈRE, plényé, èr', *adj.* plenary : full, entire, complete. **Indulgence plénière,** plenary indulgence.

PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRE, plénipotânsièr', [Lat. : plenus, full ; potentia, power], *sm.* plenipotentiary : an envoy invested with full power to transact any business.

PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRE, *adj.* plenipotentiary.

PLÉNITUDE, plénitud', [Lat. : plenitudo], *sf.* plenitude : *a)* fulness ; *b)* repletion ; *c)* abundance; *d)* completeness.

PLÉONASME, pléonasm', [Gr. : πλεονασμός, abundance], *sm. Gram.* pleonasm : redundancy of words.

PLÉONASTE, pléonast', *sm. Miner.* pleonaste : a variety of spinel.

PLÉONASTIQUE, pleonastik', *adj. Gram.* pleonastic, pleonastical : pertaining to pleonasm.

PLÉROME, plerome [Gr. : πλήρωμα, that which fills], **1.** *sm. Philos.* pleroma : in Gnosticism, divine being, including all the æons which emanate from it ; **2.** *Bot.* plerome.

PLÉROSE, plerose [Gr. : πλήρωσις], *sf. Med.* plerosis.

PLÉSIOMORPHE, plésiomôrf', [Gr. ; πλησίος, near; μορφή, form], *adj.* plesiomorphous : having forms which closely resemble each other.

PLÉSIOMORPHISME, plésiomórfism', *sm. Miner.* plesiomorphism : the state of being plesiomorphous.

PLÉSIOSAURE, plésiosôr', [Gr.: πλησίος, near ; σαῦρος, lizard], *sm.* plesiosaurus, plesiosaur : a genus of extinct saurians.

PLESSIMÈTRE, plèsimètr', [Gr.: πλήσσειν, to strike ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Med.* plessimeter, pleximeter : an instrument used in mediate percussion of the chest.

PLESSIMÉTRIE, plèsimètri, *sf. Med.* plessimetry : the practice of using a plessimeter in mediate percussion.

PLET, plè, *sm Naut.* coil (of a cable or large rope) .

PLÉTHORE, plétor', [Gr.: πληθώρη, fullness ; πλέος, full], *sf. Med.* plethora, plenitude : fulness or excess of blood and humours.

PLÉTHORIQUE, plétorik', *adj. Med.* plethoric : *a)* overcharged with fluids ; *b)* relating to plethora.

PLÈTHRE, plètr', [Gr. : πλέθρον], *sm.* relating to plethora.

PLÈTHRE, plètr', [Gr. : πλέθρον], *sm. Antiq.* plethron, plethrum : *a)* among the Greeks, a long measure of 100 feet ; *b)* a square measure of 10,000 feet.

PLEUPLEU, plœplœ, **PLUI-PLUI,** pluiplui, [imitation], *sm. Ornith.* green woodpecker.

PLEUR, plœr, [pleurer], *sm.* **1.** weeping, crying ; **2.** wailing, lamentation, moaning, **Là commencera ce — éternel,** then will begin that everlasting wailing. *Boss.*

3. (in the plural) tears; tear-drops, water-drops, drops. **Pour me tirer des pleurs il faut que vous pleuriez,** to make me shed tears you must weep yourself. *Boil. Art.* p, 3. **J'ai vu couler ses pleurs,** I saw her weeping. **Verser des pleurs,** to shed tears. **Un œil mouillé de pleurs,** eyes wet with tears. **Essuyer les pleurs de quelqu'un,** to dry a person's tears. **Essuyer, sécher ses pleurs,** to wipe, to dry up one's tears. **Être baigné, trempé de pleurs, être en pleurs, être tout en pleurs, être noyé de pleurs,** to be drowned in tears. **Les pleurs de l'aurore,** *Poet.* the dew.

4. bleeding (of the vine).

PLEURANT, E, plœrân-t, ânt', *adj.* weeping, crying.

PLEURARD, plœrar, *sm.* whimperer, squaller, blubberer.

PLEURARD, E, *adj.* crying, blubbering.

PLEURE, plœr', *sf.* V. *Plèvre.*

PLEURE-MISÈRE, plœr misère, *sm.* grumbler.

PLEURER, plœré-r, [Lat. : plorāre, to weep], *vn.* **1.** to weep, to cry : to shed tears, to drop tears. **Les enfants rient et pleurent facilement,** children are easily made to cry or to laugh. **— à force de rire,** to cry from too much laughing. **— à chaudes larmes,** to weep bitterly. **— comme un enfant,** to cry like a child. **— comme un veau.** *Fam.* to blubber aloud. **— de joie,** to weep for joy. **Il pleure d'un œil et rit de l'autre,** he is all tears and smiles. **On dirait qu'il a pleuré pour avoir son chapeau,** he has a very shabby hat. **C'est Jean qui pleure et Jean qui rit,** he is one who cries one minute and laughs the next.

2. (with *sur*) to weep over, to weep, to mourn for, to mourn, to lament, to bewail. **— sur la folie des hommes,** to bewail the folly of men.

3. (of the eyes) to water ; **4.** (of the vine) to bleed.

PLEURER, *va.* **1.** to weep, to weep for, to weep over, to bewail, to bemoan, to lament, to mourn, to mourn for. **— quelqu'un,** to mourn for a person. **On ne l'a pleuré que d'un œil,** *Fam.* he was not much regretted. **— la mort d'un fils,** to mourn for the loss of a son. **— ses péchés,** to weep for one's sins.

2. to shed (tears) ; **3.** *Fam.* to grudge : to give unwillingly.

PLEURER (SE), *v. refl.* to weep over one's self.

PLEURERIE, plœrri, *sf.* weeping , lamentation.

PLEURÉSIE, plœrezi, [Gr. : πλευρῖτις, from πλευρά, pleura], *sf. Med.* pleurisy : inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURÉTIQUE, plœrétik', *adj. Med.* pleuritic, pleuritical : *a)* pertaining to pleurisy; *b)* diseased with pleurisy.

PLEUREUR, EUSE, plœrœr, œz, *sm. f.* **1.** weeper, mourner ; **2.** hired mourner.

PLEUREUR, EUSE, *adj.* weeping. **Roche pleureuse,** weeping-rock. **Saule —,** weeping-willow.

PLEUREUX, EUSE, plœrœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** tearful, weeping, crying, maudlin ; **2.** ready to weep.

PLEURNICHEMENT, plœrnish' mân-t, *sm.* whimpering, whining.

PLEURNICHER, plœrnishé-r, [pleurer], *vn.* to whimper, to whine, to snivel : to cry with a low, whining, suppressed voice.

PLEURNICHERIE, plœrnish'ri, *sf.* whimpering, whining.

PLEURNICHEUR, EUSE, plœrnishœr, œz', *sm. f.* whimperer, whiner, sniveller.

PLEURODYNIE, plœrodiny, [Gr. : πλευ-

ρά, side; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* pleurodynia : rheumatic pain in the intercostal muscles.

PLEURONECTE, plœronèkt', [Gr. : πλευρόν, side; νεκτός, floating], *sm. Ichth.* pleuronectes, flounder, flat fish : a genus of malacopterygious fishes.

PLEUROPNEUMONIE, plœropnœmoni, [Gr. : πλευρά, side; πνευονία], *sm. Med.* pleuropneumonia, pleuropneumony, pleuroperipneumony : inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

PLEUROTHOTONOS, plœrototonos, [Gr.: πλευρόθεν, laterally; τόνος, tension], *sm. Med.* pleurothotonos: a form of tetanus in which the body is curved laterally.

PLEURS, plœr, *smpl.* V. *Pleur.*

PLEUTRE, plœtr', [origin unknown], *sm.* dastard, coward, poor wretch, contemptible fellow .

PLEUVOIR, plœvwar, [Lat. : pleuĕre, to rain], *vn.* [*Il pleut*; *il pleuvait*; *il plut*; *il pleuvra*; *il pleuvrait*; *qu'il pleuve*; *qu'il plût*; *pleuvant*; *plu.*] **1.** (impers.) to rain. **Il pleut à verse,** it pours with rain. **Il ne cesse de —,** it rains continually. **Comme s'il en pleuvait,** *Fam.* a great quantity. **Quand il pleut au matin continue ton chemin,** a misty morning may turn out a fine day.

2. to rain down, to pour down, to come down, to fall down. **Quand il pleuvrait des hallebardes,** even if it were to rain cats and dogs. **Les bombes pleuvaient sur les maisons,** shells kept falling upon the houses. **Il pleuvait des boulets et des balles,** there was a shower of bullets.

3. to shower down, to pour in, to come thick, to swarm, to be an abundance of. **Les avis, les conseils vous pleuvent l'un sur l'autre,** you get plenty of advice given you. **Les calomnies pleuvent sur quiconque réussit,** those who succeed are sure to be calumniated. **Les biens et les honneurs pleuvaient sur sa personne,** riches and honours were heaped upon him. **Il pleut ici de mauvais livres et de mauvais vers,** bad books and bad verses are very common here. *Volt.*

PLÈVRE, plèvr', [Gr. : πλευρά], *sf. Anat.* pleura : a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the longs.

PLEXIFORME, plèksifórm', [plexus; forme], *adj.* plexiform : in the form of network.

PLEXUS, plèksus', [Lat.] *sm. Anat.* plexus : a net-work of blood-vessels or of nerves.

PLEYON, plèyôn, *sm.* osier-band, osier-tie.

PLI, pli, [plier], *sm.* **1.** fold, plait, double. **Faire un — à une étoffe,** to make a crease in a stuff. **Faire un — à une feuille de papier,** to fold a sheet of paper. **Les plis d'une draperie,** the folds of a drapery. **Les plis d'une robe,** the folds of a dress. **Des manchettes plissées à petits plis,** small-plaited cuffs. **— crevé,** box-plait. **Cet habit ne fait pas un —,** that coat fits without a wrinkle. **Cela ne fait pas un —, le moindre —,** *Fam.* it does not present the least difficulty.

2. *Fig.* bent : direction, turn. **Donner un bon — à une affaire,** to manage an affair well. **Tâchez de prendre ce — -là,** try to work on in that way. **Il a pris un mauvais —,** he has contracted a bad habit.

3. cover, envelop (of a letter). **Je vous envoie cent francs sous ce —** I send you a hundred francs herein inclosed.

4. tuck : a horizontal plait made in a garment to shorten it ; **5.** crease : mark made as by doubling or folding; wrinkle, pucker. **Faux —,** crease, pucker. **Cette étoffe a pris son —,** this stuff has taken its fold. **6.** bend (of the arm) ; **7.** *Fig.* fold (of the heart) ; **8.** wrinkle, furrow, pucker. **Nul souci sur son front n'avait laissé son —,** care had left no furrow on his brow. **Un — de terrain,** a depression or undulation of the ground.

PLIABLE, pliabl', [plier], *adj.* pliable, pliant : *a)* flexible, easy to be bent or folded ; *b)* *Fig.* supple, yeilding, docile.

PLIAGE, pliazh', *sm.* folding : doubling.

PLIANT, E, pliân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** pliant, pliable : *a)* flexible; that may be easily bent ; *b)* *Fig.* docile, supple, yielding, tractable. *a)* **Une branche pliante,** a flexible branch. *b)* **Un homme d'un esprit —,** a man of a yielding temper.

2. folding. **Table pliante,** a folding table. **Un siège —,** a folding stool, camp-stool.

PLIANT, *sm.* folding-chair, camp-stool.

PLICA, plika, *sm.* V. *Plique.*

† **PLICATURE,** plukatur', *sf.* plicature, folding.

PLIE, pli, [O. Fr. : pleïs, plaice], *sf. Ichth.* plaice : *Pleuronectes platessa,* a genus of flat fishes.

PLIÉ, E, plié, *adj. Bot.* plicate, plicated, plaited.

PLIÉ, *sm. Danc.* bend (of the knee).

PLIER, plié-r, [a form of ployer, from Lat. plicāre, to fold], *va.* [conj. like prier] **1.** to fold : *a)* to plait, to double; to lay in folds; *b)* to fold up, to lay together, to wrap ; to tuck; to gather into a narrower compass ; to gather up; to pack. *a)* **— une lettre,** to fold a letter. **— une serviette,** to fold a napkin. **— du linge,** to fold up linen. *b)* **— bagage,** to pack off, to be off bag and baggage, to decamp ; *Fig.* to die, to make one's exit.

2. to bend : *a)* to curve, to inflect, to bow ; *b)* *Fig.* to submit, to subdue, to bow, to bring under. *a)* **— de l'osier,** to bend osier. **— le coude,** to bend one's elbow. **— les genoux,** to bend one's knees. **— la tête,** to bow one's head, to submit. *b)* **— un jeune homme à la règle,** to make a young man submit to the rule. **— son humeur aux volontés de quelqu'un,** to submit to a person's will. **— son caractère aux circonstances,** to yield to circumstances.

PLIER, *vn.* **1.** to bend : to be curving, to be crooked ; to bow. **Un roseau qui plie,** a reed that bends. **Faire — un arc,** to bend a bow.

2. to sink, to bend down. **Le plancher pliait sous le faix,** the floor gave way under the weight. **— sous le poids des années,** *Fig.* to sink under the weight of years.

3. *Fig.* to submit, to yield, to bend ; to give way. **Mon orgueil est forcé de —,** my pride must yield. **Faire tout — sous sa volonté,** to make everything yield to one's will. **— sous le joug,** to bend under the yoke. **Les troupes plièrent de tous côtés sans résistance,** the troops submitted on all sides without any resistance. *Prov.* : **Il vaut mieux plier que rompre,** it is better to bend than to break.

PLIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be folded ; **2.** to bend ; to bow ; to be bent. **Le bois se plie peu à peu,** wood gradually bends.

3. to bend, to comply ; to yield. **Se — aux caprices de quelqu'un,** to yield to the caprices of a person. **Se — aux usages du monde,** to comply with the customs of the world. **Je ne saurais me — à cela,** I cannot submit to that.

PLIEUR, EUSE, pliœr, œz', *sm. f.* folder : a person who folds cloth, paper, etc.

PLINE, plin', *pnm.* Pliny.

PLINGER, planzhé-r [a form of plonger, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous plingeons.*] to dip (candles).

PLINTHE, plant', [Gr. : πλίνθος, brick], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* plinth : a flat square member serving as the foundation of a column ; **2.** skirting, skirting-board, washboard : the narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor.

PLIOGÈNE, pliosèn', [Gr. : πλεῖον, more ; καινός, recent], *adj. Geol.* pliocene : relating to the most modern tertiary deposits. **Vieux —,** older pliocene. **Nouveau —,** newer pliocene.

PLIOIR, pliwar, [plier], *sm.* folder, folding-knife, paper-knife.

PLIQUE, plik', [Lat. : plicāre, to fold], *sf. Med.* plica : a disease of the hair.

PLISSAGE, plisazh', *sm.* plaiting.

PLISSÉ, E, plisé, *adj.* **1.** plaited ; **2.** *Bot.* plicate, plicated : folded like a fan ; **3.** wrinkled, corrugated.

PLISSEMENT, plis'mân-t, *sm.* plaiting.

PLISSER, plisé-r, [pli, a fold], *va.* to plait. **— une collerette,** to plait a frill.

PLISSER, *vn.* **1.** to form plaits ; **2.** to take creases.

PLISSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be plaited ; **2.** to take creases ; **3.** to wrinkle, to be wrinkled, to pucker. **Son front se plisse,** his brow is wrinkled.

PLISSEUR, EUSE, plisœr, œz', *sm. f.* plaiter.

PLISSON, plisôn, [Provinç.], *sm.* cream tart.

PLISSURE, plisur', [plier], *sf.* plaiting : *a)* the manner of plaiting ; *b)* a plated work.

PLIURE, pliur', *sf. Book-b.* folding.

PLOC, plok, [origin unknown], *sm.* **1.** cow-hair ; **2.** *Naut.* sheathing-hair ; **3.** waste wool.

PLOCAGE, plokazh', [ploc], *sm.* carding (of wool).

PLOIEMENT, plwa-man, *sm.* folding, bending.

PLOMB, plôn, [Lat.: plumbum, lead], *sm.* **1.** *Chem.* lead : a metal. **Arséniate de —,** arsenical lead. **— aigre,** hard lead. **Blanc de —,** white lead. **— blanc, — carbonaté,** white lead-ore. **— frais,** refined lead. **— en feuilles,** sheet-lead. **Noir de —,** black lead-ore. **— doux, — raffiné,** refined lead. **— en saumon,** pig-lead. **Tireur de —,** lead-drawer. **— de vitrier,** glazier's lead, came. **Couleur de —,** lead-colour. **— corné,** muriatic lead. **— rouge,** red lead. **Mine de —,** black lead, plumbago. *Fig.* : **Il lui faudrait un peu de — dans la tête,** he requires a little ballast. **Il a du — dans la tête,** he is a wise man. **Mettre du — dans la tête de quelqu'un,** to shoot a person through the head ; *Fig.* to make anyone more serious. **N'avoir pas assez de — dans la tête,** to be giddy-headed.

2. lump of lead ; **3.** *Print.* forms. **Lire sur le —,** to read the text on the forms.

4. lead : *a)* sheets of lead used for covering roofs ; *b)* a roof covered with sheets of lead. **Les plombs de Venise,** the leads of Venice.

5. shot (for fire-arms], small shot. **Menu —,** small shot. **— de chasse,** shot. **Avoir du — dans l'aile,** to be winged ; to be wounded. **N'avoir ni poudre ni —,** not to have what is necessary.

6. leaden seal, leaden stamp ; **7.** plummet : *a)* plumb, plumb-line : a piece of lead attached to a line used by carpenters, masons, etc., to determine a perpendicular ; *b)* lead ; a long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth to water. *a)* **Fil à —,** plumb-line, plummet, *b)* **— de sonde,** sounding-lead, plummet.

8. sink; 9. mephitic air.

À PLOMB, *adv. phr.* plumb : *a*) perpendicularly, vertically; (*adject.*) perpendicular, upright; *b*) *Fig.* directly. *a*) **Faire tomber une ligne à — sur une autre**, to make a line fall perpendicularly to another. **Le soleil donne à — à l'après midi**, the sun is right over us here in the afterwoon. *b*) **Cette remarque tombait à — sur un gros manant qui dinait avec nous**, this remark was meant for a stout countryman who was dining with us. *Rous. Conf. II. 2.*

PLOMBAGE, plônbazh', *sm.* 1. plumbing, leading : the act of working in lead ; 2. sealing ; 3. stopping (of a tooth).

PLOMBAGIN, plônbazhan, *sm. Chem.* plumbagin, plumbagine : a substance extracted from the root of the leadwort.

PLOMBAGINE, plônbazgin', *sf.* plumbago, graphite, black-lead.

PLOMBAGINÉES, plônbazhine, *sfpl. Bot.* plumbaginaceæ : an order of plants.

PLOMBÉ, E, plônbé *pa. p.* or *adj.* 1. leaded ; 2. glazed ; 3. loaded (stick) ; 4. sealed ; 5. stopped (tooth) ; 6. (of colour) leady, leaden, leaden hued ; livid. **Avoir le visage —**, to have a livid complexion.

PLOMBER, plônbé-r, [plomb], *va.* 1. to lead : to fit with lead ; 2. to glaze (earthenware) ; 3. to seal (with lead) ; 4. *Naut.* to sink (with lead) ; 5. to plumb : to adjust by a plumb-line ; 6. *Surg.* to stop, to plug (a tooth) ; 7. to beat (ground) ; to roll.

PLOMBER (SE), *v. refl.* to become livid ; to take a leaden hue.

PLOMBERIE, plônbri, *sf.* plumbery : *a*) works in lead ; *b*) manufacture of lead ; the place where lead is wrought ; *b*) the art of casting and working lead.

PLOMBEUR, plônbœr, *sm.* sealer : one who affixes leaden seals to goods.

PLOMBEUX, plônbœ, *adj. m. Chem.* plumbeous, plumbean, leaden : relating to lead.

PLOMBIER, plônbyé, *sm.* plumber : a worker in lead.

PLOMBIFÈRE, plônbifèr', [plomb, Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Miner.* plumbiferous ; containing lead.

PLOMBIQUE, plônbik', *adj. Chem.* plumbic : pertaining to lead.

PLONGEANT, E, plônzhân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. plunging : immersing ; 2. downward. **Vue plongeante**, downward view. **Feu —**, downward firing, plunging, raking fire.

PLONGÉE, plônzhé, *sf.* 1. *Fortif.* glacis, slope ; 2. depth (of the sea) ; *Aviat.* dive, airplane dive.

PLONGEMENT, plônzh' mân-t, *sm.* 1. plunging ; 2. dipping.

PLONGEON, plônzhôn, *sm.* 1. *Ornith.* diver, plungeon : a genus of sea-birds. **Grand —**, great northern diver, loon, immer *or* ember goose. **— cat-marin**, red-throated diver. **Faire le —**, *a*) to plunge in, to dive ; *b*) to duck, to take a ducking; *c*) to duck one's head, to duck ; *d*) to steal away ; *e*) to back out, to recoil, to flinch.

2. plunging, diving, ducking. **Faire un —**, to dive, to plunge in.

PLONGER, plônzh-ér, [Low Lat. : plumbicāre ; from plumbum, lead], *va.* [The *g*, before *o* and *a*, is followed by *e* : *plongeant.*] 1. to plunge : *a*) to thrust into water or other fluid substance ; to immerse, to immerge, to duck, to dive, to dip ; *b*) *Fig.* to thrust into a penetrable substance ; to drive into flesh ; *c*) *Fig.* to sink ; to involve. *a*) **— une cruche dans l'eau**, to plunge, to dip a jug in water. **Il plongea sa main dans les flammes**, he plunged his hand in the flames. *b*) **Il lui plongea le poignard dans le flanc**, he plunged the dagger into his side. *c*) **Les richesses les avaient plongés dans la mollesse**, riches had plunged them into effeminacy, riches had made them effeminate. **Tout cela sera plongé dans le silence**, all this will be hushed up.

2. to dip (candles). **Une chandelle plongée**, a dip candle.

PLONGER, *vn.* to plunge : *a*) to dive, to rush in ; *b*) pitch (of ships) ; *c*) to take a downward direction. *a*) **— dans la mer**, to plunge into the sea. *c*) **Les yeux plongent jusqu'au fond de la vallée**, the eyes plunge into the valley. **Il était plongé dans un profond sommeil**, he was plunged into profound slumber. **Être plongé dans des réflexions**, to be absorbed in reflections.

PLONGER (SE), *v. refl.* to plunge one's self, to plunge : *a*) to dive; *b*) to plunge into the midst of ; to sink into ; to revel in. *a*) **Se — dans le sang**, to plunge one's self into blood. **Se — dans la fontaine de Jouvence**, to become young again. *b*) **Se — dans la débauche**, to be plunged in debauchery. **Il se plongea dans une profonde rêverie**, he fell into a deep revery.

PLONGEUR, plônzhœr, *sm.* 1. diver, plunger : one who plunges 2. scullion : one who washes the plates and dishes in a restaurant.

PLONGEUR, *adj.* plunging, diving. **Cloche à —**, diving-bell.

PLOQUER, ploké-r, *va.* 1. *Naut.* to sheathe with hair ; 2. to mix (wools).

PLOT, plo, *sm.* block ; *Electr.* contact piece or stud, or plug.

PLOYABLE, plwayabl', *adj.* bendable, flexible.

PLOYANT, E, plwayân, ânt', *adv.* bending.

PLOYER, plwayé-r, *va.* [Conj. like aboyer.] 1. to fold, to fold up (a napkin, etc.) ; 2. to bend : *a*) to bow, to curve, to inflect ; *b*) *Fig.* to subdue, to curb. *a*) **— une branche d'arbre**, to bend the branch of a tree. **— les genoux**, to bend one's knees. *b*) **Avec quelle soumission elle ploya sa volonté** ! how readily she submitted to his will !

PLOYER, *vn.* to bend, to bow ; to give way ; to yield. **— sous le faix**, to give way under the burden. **Tout ploie sous son autorité**, everything must yield to his authority.

PLOYER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be folded ; 2. to be bent ; 3. to bend, to bow, to give way ; to yield. **Il faut savoir se — à la nécessité**, one must know how to yield to necessity.

PLOYURE, plwayur', *sf.* fold.

PLUCHE, plush', *sf.* V. *Peluche.*

PLUIE, plui, [Lat. : pluvia], *sf.* 1. rain. **Le temps est à la —**, it looks like rain. **Petite — fine**, drizzle. **— battante**, pelting rain. **Goutte de —**, rain-drop, drop of rain. **La saison des pluies**, the rainy season. *Fig.* : **Parler de la — et du beau temps**, to talk of indifferent matters. **Faire la — et le beau temps**, to rule the roost. **Se jeter dans l'eau de peur de la —**, to jump into the pond to avoid the rain. **Ennuyeux comme la —**, as dull as ditch water. **Après la — le beau temps**, after a storm comes a calm. — *Prov.* **Petite — abat grand vent**, a little rain lays a great dust.

2. *Fig.* shower. **Une — de pierres**, a shower of stones. **Une — d'or**, a golden shower.

PLUI-PLUI, pluiplui, *sm.* V. *Pleupleu.*

PLUMAGE, plumazh', *sm.* plumage : the feathers that cover a bird.

PLUMAIL, plumay, *sm.* 1. feather-brush; 2. † plume, feather (worn as an ornament).

PLUMASSEAU, plumasô, *sm.* [*Pl. Plumasseaux.*] 1. feather-broom ; 2. quill (of harpsichords) ; 3. feather (of arrows) ; 4. *Surg.* pledget of lint.

PLUMASSERIE, plumas'ri, *sf.* feather trade.

PLUMASSIER, plumasyé, *sm.* featnerseller, dealer in feathers.

PLUMASSIÈRE, plumasyèr', *sf.* feather-dresser : a woman who prepares feathers for ornamental purposes.

PLUME, plum', [Lat. : pluma], *sf.* 1. feather (of birds). **Des plumes d'autriche**, ostrich-feathers. **Un balai de plumes**, a feather-broom. *Fig.* : **Il y a laissé de ses plumes**, he was stripped of his feathers, he has been fleeced. **Avoir des plumes de quelqu'un**, to have another's belongings. **Arracher à quelqu'un une — de l'aile**, to get something out of a person. **N'avoir pas encore de —**, to be yet unfledged. **Il a perdu la plus belle — de son aile**, he has lost the best he had. **Passer la — par le bec à quelqu'un**, to balk *or* thwart a person. **Paré des plumes d'autrui**, dressed out in borrowed feathers. **Léger comme une —**, as light as a feather. **Se sentir plus léger qu'une —**, to feel as light as a feather. **N'être pas de —**, to be a good weight.

2. (collectively) feathers. **Lit de —**, feather-bed. **Mettre de la — dans un oreiller**, to stuff a pillow with feathers. **Ce chien est dressé au poil et à la —, ce chien est au poil et à la —**, this dog is good for any game.

3. plume, feather : an ornament. **Des bouts de plumes**, stumps of feathers. **Un bouquet de plumes**, a bunch of feathers. **Plumes de fantaisie**, fancy feathers. **Friser des plumes**, to curl feathers. **Porter des plumes à son chapeau**, to wear feathers on one's bonnet *or* hat, to have one's bonnet trimmed with feathers.

4. quill, pen. **— d'oie**, quill ; quill-pen. **Tailler une —**, to cut, to mend a quil pen. **Un trait de —**, dash, stroke of a pen. **— métallique**, metallic pen. **— de fer**, steel pen. **— d'or**, gold pen. **— stylographe**, stylographic pen, fountain pen. **Tenir la —**, to hold the pen. **Cela s'est trouvé au bout de ma —**, I wrote that without thinking of it. **Ce mot est resté au bout de ma —**, I left that word out. **Prendre la —**, to take up one's pen. **Poser la —**, to lay down one's pen. **Cela me fait tomber la — de la main**, that makes me drop the pen. **Mettre la main à la —**, to take up one's pen. **Laisser aller la —**, to be guided by one's pen. **Jeter la — au vent**, to leave things to chance. **Écrire au courant de la —**, to write off-hand. **Lire un livre la — à la main**, to read a book pen in hand. **La — tombe des mains**, the pen slips from one's hand.

5. pen, penmanship : *a*) use of the pen in writing ; *b*) manner of writing. **Homme de —**, author, writer. **Guerre de —**, paper-war. **Une bonne —**, a good writer. *Prov.* **La belle plume fait le bel oiseau**, fine feathers make fine birds.

6. penman, writer, author.

7. **Alun de —**, plume-alum : feathery alum.

PLUMEAU, plumô, [plume], *sm.* [*pl. plumeaux.*] 1. feather-broom ; 2. pen-tray ; pen-stand.

PLUMÉE, plumé, *sf.* 1. plucking feathers ; 2. penful ; 3. dip (of ink).

PLUMER, plumé-r, *va.* 1. to plume : to strip of feathers, to pluck the feathers of, to pluck. **— une volaille**, to pluck a fowl.

2. *Fig.* to fleece, to pluck. — **la poule sans la faire crier**, to pluck the goose without making it cry; to fleece any one so dexterously that he does not complain.

PLUMET, plumè, *sm.* 1. plume, feather: an ostrich's feather, dressed and worn as an ornament; 2. *Milit.* plume of feathers; feather; 3. † *Milit.* red coat.: a young soldier; 4. † (collectively) soldiers, army.

PLUMETIS, plum'ti, *sm.* satin-stitch: needle-embroidery.

PLUMEUR, plumœr, *sm.* plucker (of fowls).

PLUMEUX, EUSE, plymœ, œz', *adj.* feathery, plumous, plumose: *a*) covered with feathers; consisting of feathers; *b*) resembling feathers.

PLUMIER, plumié, *sm.* pen-stray, penbox.

PLUMIFÈRE, plumifèr', [Lat.: pluma, feather; ferre, to bear], *adj.* plumigerous, feathered: having feathers.

PLUMIPÈDE, plumiped [Lat.: pluma, feather; pes, pedis, foot), *sm.* plumiped: a bird having feathered feet.

PLUMISTE, plumist, *sm.* plumist: a feather dresser.

PLUMITIF, plumitif, *sm.* 1. minute-book. **Tenir le —**, to take minutes of the proceedings.

2. penman, clerk.

PLUMULE, plumul', [Lat.: plumula, little feather], *sf.* 1 down: small feather; 2. *Bot.* plumule, plume: the ascending scaly part of the heart of a seed.

PLUPART, plupart [plus; part], *sf.* 1. most part, most, greatest part, majority, generality. **La — des hommes**, most men, the generality of men, **La — des choses**, most things. **L'opinion de la — des savants**, the opinion of most learned men. **La — du peuple prétendait que...**, the majority of the people pretended that. **La — des femmes sont curieuses**, most woman are curious.

2. most people; the greatest part. **La — croient que le bonheur est dans les plaisirs**, most people fancy that happiness is to be found in pleasure. **La — voulurent que ...**, most of them wished that...

POUR LA PLUPART, *adv. phr.* for the most part, mostly.

LA PLUPART DU TEMPS, *adv. phr.* mostly, generally, in most cases.

PLURALISER, pluralizé-r, *va. Gram.* to pluralize: to make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

PLURALISER (SE), *v. refl. Gram.* to be pluralized; to take the plural form.

PLURALITÉ, pluralité, [Lat.: pluralitas], *sf.* 1. plurality: *a*) the greatest number; *b*) majority; *c*) multiplicity. *a*) **La — des hommes**, the greatest number of men. *b*) **La — des voix**, the majority of voices, *c*) **La — des mondes**, the plurality of worlds. — **des bénéfices**, plurality of benefices.

2. *Gram.* plural.

PLURIEL, ELLE, plurièl, [Lat.: pluralis], *adj. Gram.* plural. **Nombre —**, plural number.

PLURIEL, *sm. Gram.* plural, plural number.

† **PLURIER**, pluryé, *sm. Gram.* plural.

PLURIFLORE, pluriflor', [Lat.: plures, several; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* many-flowered: having many flowers.

PLURILOCULARE, plurilokulèr', [Lat.: plures, several; locula, cell], *adj. Bot.* plurilocular, multilocular, many-celled: having many cells.

PLURIPARTITE, pluripartit', [Lat.: plures, several; partitus, divided], *adj. Bot.* multipartite, many-parted: divided into many parts; multifid.

PLURISÉRIÉ, E, pluriserié, *adj. Bot.* multiserial: in many rows.

PLURIVALVE, plurivalv', [Lat.: plures, several; valva, valve], *adj. Nat. Hist.* multivalve, multivalvular, many-valved: having several valves.

PLUS, plû-z', [Lat.: more], *sm.* 1. most, utmost; more. **Qui peut le — peut le moins**, those who can do what is difficult can do what is easy. **Tout cela dépend du — ou du moins de travail**, all that depends on the more or less work. **Il faut qu'il y ait du — ou du moins à cela**, *Fam.* they do not explain matters as they really are. **Il ne s'agit entre eux que du — ou du moins, la différence ne va que du — au moins.** *Fam.* they have nearly settled the bargain. **Faisons —**, let us do more. **Le — que je puisse faire**, the utmost that I can do.

2. *Alg.* plus (+): the sign of addition.

PLUS, *adv.* 1. (noting comparison) more, ...er. **L'envie est — irréconciliable que la haine**, envy is more irreconcilable than hatred. **Rien ne serait — raisonnable et — selon l'humanité que de ...**, nothing could be more reasonable and humane than... — **tôt**, sooner, earlier **Le — tôt sera le mieux**, the sooner, the better. — **tard**, later; afterwards. — **près**, nearer. — **loin**, further, farther. (*Substant.*) **Le — tôt, le — tard**, the sooner, the later. **Au — tôt**, as soon as possible. **Au — tard**, at the latest. — **encore**, rather. — **que**, more than. **Je suis — que content**, I am more than satisfied. **Femme sage est — que femme belle**, a virtuous woman is better than a beautiful woman. **Il n'est pas — riche que moi**, he is not richer than I am. **On l'aime — que jamais**, they like him better than ever. — **de**, more than; upwards of. — **qu'à moitié**, more than half. — **de cent**, more than a hundred. — **d'un**, more than one; many a one, many a... **A vouloir trop voler de victoire en victoire, — d'un ambitieux diminua sa gloire**, many an ambitious man has sullied his glory by wishing to add victories. **Il a dix ans — que moi**, he is ten years older than I am. **Il a la tête de — que moi**, he is a head taller than I am. —... —..., the more... the more. — **on a, — on veut avoir**, the more people have, the more they want. — **les hommes seront éclairés, et — ils seront libres**, the more enlightened men are, the freer they are. —... **moins...** the more..., the less... — **le jour est long — la nuit est courte**, the longer the day the shorter the night. — **on travaille, moins on s'ennuie**, the more we work, the less tedious the time seems. — **on est sévère pour soi, moins on l'est pour les autres**, the more severe we are for ourselves the less we are so for others. —... **tant** —..., **tant** —... **tant** —..., the more... the more...

2. (preceded by the negation) no more, not any more; no longer. **Je n'espère —**, I no longer hope. **Je n'y pense —**, I do not think any more about it. **Je ne reverrai — ces forêts**, I shall never see those forests again. **Je ne dis plus rien**, I will say no more. **Il n'est — que l'ombre de lui-même**, he is but a shadow of himself. **N'être —**, to be no more, to be gone; to be over.

3. (without negation) no more, away with, — **d'espoir**, no more hope, adieu to hope! — **de larmes, je vous en prie**, no more tears I beg.

4. (preceded by the article or a possessive adjective, denoting the superlative) most, ...est. **Le — savant**, the most learned. **Le — juste**, the most just. **Le — vertueux**, the most virtuous. **Les livres les — utiles**, the most useful books. **Nous leur offrons les fleurs qui leur sont les — agréables**, we offer them such flowers as they prefer. **Il a vendu son — beau cheval**, he has sold his finest horse. **Et parmi ces objets ce qui le — m'afflige**, and what pains me the most in all this.

5. rather; 6. again. **Si j'y retombe —, je veux bien qu'on m'affronte**, if ever I am taken in again, I am willing to be insulted.

7. more: noting addition or augmentation; above. **Après mille ans et — de guerre déclarée**, after fighting for more than a thousand years. *La Font. Fab.*

8. also, item, besides, moreover. —, **une pièce de drap**, besides a piece of cloth. **Il a tout cela, — une somme de mille francs**, he has all that, besides a sum of a thousand francs.

ADVERBIAL *or* CONJUNCTIVE PHRASES. — **Au —, tout au —**, at most, at the most, at the utmost; at best. **Dans deux heures au —**, in two hours at most. **Il a tout au — vingt ans**, he is no more than twenty at most. **Il aura tout au — le temps d'arriver**, he will scarcely have time to get there. — **bien —, il y a —, qui — est**, more than that, nay more, still more, what is more. **Il ne vous a pas protégé; bien —, il vous a perfidement desservi**, far from protecting you, he has treacherously injured you. **C'est un joueur; il y a —, c'est un fripon**, he is a gambler, nay more a cheat. **D'autant —**, the more, the rather, so much the more, the more so. **Il est riche; d'autant — doit-il être charitable**, he is rich; and ought to be all the more charitable. **Il en est d'autant — à craindre**, he is so much the more to be feared. **Je vous en remercie d'autant —**, I have to thank you all the more for it. **D'autant — que**, the more as; the more, the more. **On doit d'autant — être modeste qu'on est — élevé**, the higher our position is, the more modest we ought to be. **De —**, 1. more, besides, in addition, to boot. **Rien de —, rien —**, nothing more. **Que faut-il de — ?** what else is wanted ? 2. more than that, besides; nay more; moreover, furthermore. **De —, il faut remarquer**, besides, you must notice. **De — en —**, more and more. **En —**, besides. **Ne — ne moins**, † as, just as, so as. **Ni — ni moins**, neither more nor less; just the same. **Quoi que vous fassiez, il n'en sera ni — ni moins**, it will be just the same whatever you do. **Ni — ni moins que**, the same as. **Aimer quelqu'un ni — ni moins que si l'on était son frère**, to love somebody as if he were our brother. **Non —**, neither, not either; nor. **S'il n'est pas juste à votre égard, vous ne l'êtes pas non —**, if he is not just towards you, you are not so to him either. **Non — que, pas — que**, no more than; nor; nor... either. **On ne doit exiger aucun travail rude d'un enfant non — que d'une femme**, hard work ought not to be given to either women or children. **On ne peut —, on ne peut pas —**, it is impossible; to the utmost; exceedingly. **Je suis on ne peut pas — content**, I am as pleased as can be. **Elle a été on ne peut — aimable**, she was exceedingly amiable. — **ou moins**, more or less; thereabouts. **Il est sept heures, — ou moins**, it is seven o'clock more or less. **Qui —, qui moins**, some more and some less; more or less. **Sans —**, 1. without any more, no more, and no more; nothing more. **Je vous donnerai de ce pré dix mille francs, sans —**, I'll not give you more than ten thousand francs for that meadow. 2. (used as a preposition)

without further, without more, without any more. **Sans — tarder,** at once. **Sans — de délai,** without further delay. **Sans — d'hésitations,** without any more hesitation. **Tant et —,** abundantly; excessively. **Vous en trouverez tant et —,** you will get that and more. **Il y en a tant et —,** there is enough and to spare. **Travailler tant et —,** to work very hard.

PLUSAGE, pluzazh', *sm. Technol.* picking (of wool).

PLUSER, pluz é-r, *va.* to pick (wool).

PLUSIEURS, pluzyœr-z, [Lat. : pluris; Folk Lat.: plusiores], *adj. pl.* several, many.

PLUSIEURS, *smpl.* several people, several, many.

PLUS-PÉTITION, pluspétisyôn, *sf. Law-t.* exorbitant demand.

PLUS QUE-PARFAIT, pluskœparfè, *adj. Gram.* pluperfect.

PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT, *sm. Gram.* pluperfect tense.

PLUS-VALUE, pluvalu, *sf.* superior value.

PLUTARQUE, plutark', *pnm.* Plutarch.

PLUTON, plutôn, *pnm. Mythol.* Pluto : the god of the nether world.

PLUTONIEN, IENNE, plutonyan, èn', *adj. Geol.* plutonian, plutonic.

PLUTONIEN, *sm.* plutonist, plutonian : one who adopts the theory of plutonism.

PLUTONIQUE, plutonik', *adj. Geol.* plutonic, plutonian : igneous; relating to plutonism.

PLUTONISME, plutonism', *sm. Geol.* plutonism : the theory of the formation of the world from igneous fusion.

PLUTONISTE, plutonist', *sm.* plutonist, plutonian.

PLUTÔT, plutó, [plus ; tôt], *adv.* rather : *a)* sooner, more readily; in preference, preferably; *b)* more properly; with preferable expressions. *a)* **Choisir une chose — qu'une autre,** to choose one thing rather than another. **Il faut écouter — la raison que la passion,** we must be guided by reason rather than by passion. **— souffrir que mourir, c' est la devise des hommes,** man's motto is: better to suffer than to die. **Ceux qui nuisent à la réputation des autres — que de perdre un bon mot,** those who injure the reputation of others rather than miss the opportunity of being witty. **Je ne m'y résignerai point, je mourrai —,** I will die rather than resign myself to that. *b)* **Il faut vous oublier, ou — vous haïr,** I must forget you or rather hate you. *Rac. Andr.* I. 4.

PLUVIAL, E, pluvial, [Lat. : pluvialis; pluvia, rain], *adj.* pluvial, of rain : relating to rain. **Eau pluviale,** rain-water.

PLUVIAL, *sm. Cath. Lit.* pluvial. : an ecclesiastic's cope.

PLUVIER, pluvyé, [Lat. : pluvia, rain], *sm. Ornith.* plover : *Charadrius,* a genus of birds of the order grallæ. **— doré, petit — doré,** golden plover, yellow plover, green plover. **— à collier,** ringed plover. **Petit — à collier, — gravelotte,** little ringed plover. **Grand —,** great plover.

PLUVIEUX, EUSE, pluviœ, œz', [Lat. : pluviosus, rainy], *adj.* pluvial, pluvious, rainy : *a)* abounding with rain; wet; *b)* bringing rain. **Un temps —,** rainy weather. **Un vent —,** a wind that brings rain.

PLUVIOGRAPHE, pluviograf [Lat. : pluvia, rain; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm.* pluviograph : a self-recording rain-gauge.

PLUVIOMÈTRE, pluviomètr', [Lat. : pluvia, rain; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* pluviameter, rain-gauge : an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain.

PLUVIÔSE, pluviôz', [Lat. : pluviosus, rainy; pluvia, rain], *sm.* Pluviose : the fifth month of the French republican calendar (from 20 Jan. to 19 Feb.).

PNEUMARTHROSE, pnœmartrôz', Gr. : πνεῦμα, ατος, wind, air; ἄρθρον, articulation], *sf. Med.* pneumarthrosis : secretion of air into a joint.

PNEUMATIQUE, pnœmatik', [Gr. : πνεῦμα, ατος, air], *adj.* pneumatic, pneumatical : *a)* relating to air; *b)* moved or played by means of air. **Frein —,** pneumatic brake. **Levier —,** pneumatic lever. *Bicycl., Autom.* **Un bandage —,** or **un pneumatique,** a pneumatic tyre. **Crever un —,** to puncture a pneumatic tyre. **— démontable,** detachable tyre. **Machine —, pompe —,** pneumatic engine, air-pump.

PNEUMATIQUE, *sf.* pneumatics : the science of elastic fluids.

PNEUMATOCÈLE, pnœmatosèl', [Gr. : πνεῦμα, ατος, air; κήλη tumour], *sf. Surg.* pneumatocele : a distension of the scrotum by air.

PNEUMATOCHIMIE, pnœmatoshimi, [Gr. : πνεῦμα, ατος, air; chimie], *sf.* chemistry of the gases.

PNEUMATOLOGIE, pnœmatolozhi, [Gr. : πνεῦμα, ατος, spirit, breath; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* pneumatology : a treatise on spiritual substances.

PNEUMATOLOGIQUE, pnœmatolozhik', *adj.* pneumatological : relating to pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGISTE, pnœmatolozhist', **PNEUMATOLOGUE,** pnœmatolog', *sm.* pneumatologist : one who treats of spiritual substances.

PNEUMATOSE, pnœmatôz', *sf. Med.* pneumatosis : the condition of containing air.

PNEUMOGASTRIQUE, pnœmogastrik', [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung; γαστήρ, stomach], *adj. Anat.* pneumogastric : pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

PNEUMOGRAPHIE, pnœmografi, [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* pneumography : a description of the lungs.

PNEUMOLOGIE, pnœmolozhi, [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* pneumology : an anatomical treatise of the lungs.

PNEUMONIE, pnœmoni, [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung], *sf. Med.* pneumonia, pneumony, pneumonitis : inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMONIQUE, pnœmonik', *adj. Med.* **1.** pneumonic, pulmonic : relating to the lungs; **2.** pneumonitic.

PNEUMONIQUE, **1.** *sm.* pneumonic, pulmonic, a medicine for affections of the lungs; **2.** *smf.* pulmonic : a person affected with a pulmonary disease.

PNEUMOPÉRICARDE, pnœmopérikard', [Gr. : πνεῦμα, air; περικάρδιον, pericardium], *sm. Med.* pneumo-pericardium : effusion of air into the pericardial sac.

PNEUMORRAGIE, pnœmorazhi, [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung; ῥαγεῖν, to break through], *sf. Med.* hæmoptysis : spitting of blood.

PNEUMOTHORAX, pnœmotoracks', [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung; thorax], *sm. Med.* pneumothorax: accumulation of air in the pleural sac.

PNEUMOTOMIE, pnœmotomi, [Gr. : πνεύμων, lung; τομή, cutting], *sf.* pneumotomy : dissection of the lungs.

PNYX, pniks], *sm. Antiq.* pnyx : a public place in Athens.

POA, poa, *sm. Bot.* poa : a genus of grasses.

† **POCHADE,** poshad', [pocher], *sf. Paint.* **1.** rough sketch. **2.** *Slang. pop.* **bruising,** drubbing.

POCHARD, poshar, *sm. Slang.* drunkard.

POCHE, posh', [of doubtful origin. O. H. Ger. : pok; Ger. : Pocke; Eng. : pock, which seems to be a dim. form of Norm. Fr. pouquet, and in Eng. pocket. In Guernsey also exists pouquette, a dim. form of pouque for a sack or pouch], *sf.* **1.** pocket. **Mettre de l'argent dans sa —,** to put money in one's pocket. **Ouverture de la —,** pocket-hole. **Patte de —,** pocket-lid, pocket-flap. **Pistolet de —,** pocket-pistol. **Dictionnaire de —,** pocket-dictionary. **Argent de —,** pocket-money. **Payer de sa —,** to pay out of one's pocket. **Avoir ses mains dans ses poches,** to live on one's income. **Avoir la main toujours dans sa —,** to be always paying out money. **N'avoir pas ses mains dans ses poches,** to be given to stealing. **Jouer de la —,** to come down with money. **Connaître une chose comme sa —,** to know perfectly well. **Faire crédit de la main à la —,** to trust no further than one can see. **Tenir une affaire dans sa—,** to be sure to succeed. **N'avoir pas sa langue dans sa—,** to be a great talker. **Vous pouvez mettre cela dans votre — et votre mouchoir pardessus,** *Fam.* you may put that in your pipe and smoke it.

2. (great) bag, sack; **3.** pouch : small bag. **Une — de blé,** a sack of corn. **Acheter chat en —,** to buy a pig in a poke.

4. net : rabbit-net; **5.** crop (of birds); **6.** pouch : the bag or sac of an animal; **7.** *Med.* sac (of abscesses); **8.** pucker (in a coat); **9.** kit : a pocket-violin; **10.** soup-ladle; **11.** *Found.* ladle; **12.** *Weav.* furrow along the shuttle; **13.** eye (of a letter).

POCHÉ, E, poshé, *adj.* **1.** *Cook.* poached; **2.** (of the eyes) black and blue, black; **3.** (of letters) with an eye; **4.** (of writing) blotted; **5.** pocketed, kept in one's pocket; **6.** roughly sketched.

POCHÉE, poshé, *sf.* pocketful : as much as a pocket will hold.

POCHER, poshé-r, [poche], *va.* **1.** † to bag : to put into a bag; **2.** *Cook.* to poach : to cook eggs by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; **3.** *Fam.* to bruise, to blacken (the eyes) — **l'œil à quelqu'un,** to give a person a black eye.

4. to make the eye of (a letter); **5.** to sketch roughly and boldly.

POCHETER, posh'té-r, [poche], *va.* to keep in one's pocket.

POCHETER, *vn.* to be kept in one's pocket.

POCHETTE, poshèt', [poche], *sf.* **1.** pocket, small pocket; **2.** *Fish.* purse-net; **3.** kit, pocket-violin. **— de compas,** flat pocket compass-case. **— pour montre,** watch-pocket. **— de cycliste,** cyclist's satchel.

POCHOIR, poshwar, *sm.* letter-stamp : plate of tin or card with letters cut out, so that they may be marked with a brush in any object or surface.

POCULIFORME, pokulifórm', [Lat. : poculum, cup; forma, form], *adj.* poculiform, cup-shaped.

PODAGRAIRE, podagrèr', *sf. Bot.* goutweed, goutwort, ache-weed, herbgerhard : an herb reputed good for the gout.

PODAGRE, podagr', [Gr. : ποῦς, ποδός, foot; ἄγρα, prey], *sf. Med.* podagra : gout in the feet.

PODAGRE, *adj.* podagric, podagrical, podagrous, podagral, gouty : afflicted with the gout.

PODAGRE, *sm.* gouty person.

PODESTAT, podèsta, *sm.* podesta : a mayor or magistrate of an Italian city.

PODIUM, podiom, *sm. Antiq.* podium : *a*) the part of an amphitheatre projecting over the area ; *b*) a balcony or open gallery.

PODOCARPE, podokarp, [Gr. : πούς, ποδός foot ; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* podocarpus : a genus of tropical coniferous trees.

PODOGYNE, podozhin', [Gr. : πούς, ποδός, foot ; γυνή, female], *sm. Bot.* podogynium, podogyn, gynophore : a support to the ovary.

PODOLOGIE, podolozhi, [Gr. : πούς, ποδός, foot ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* podology : a treatise on the feet.

PODOMÈTRE, podometr', [Gr. : πούς, ποδός, foot ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* podometer.

PODOSPERME, podospèrm', [Gr. : πούς, ποδός, foot ; σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* podosperm : the little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta.

POÊLE, pwâl', [Lat. : pallium, mantle], *sm.* **1.** pall : funeral cloth ; **2.** *Cath. Lit.* canopy.

POÊLE, pwâl', [correctly poile ; Lat. : pensile, anything hung up], *sf.* stove. **— mobile**, movable stove.

POÊLE, pwâl', [Lat. : patella, plate], *sf.* frying-pan. *Prov.* : **Sauter de la poêle dans la braise**, to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

POÊLÉE, pwâlé, *sf.* panful.

POÊLETTE, pwâlèt', *sf.* small frying-pan.

POÊLIER, pwâlyé, *sm.* stove-maker.

POÊLON, pwâlô*n*, *sm.* earthen saucepan ; skillet.

POÈME, poêm' ; *vulg.* pwèm', [Lat. : poema ; Gr. : ποίημα], *sm.* poem : *a*) a poetical composition ; piece of poetry ; *b*) a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination.

POÉSIE, poézi, [Lat. : poesis ; Gr. : ποίησις], *sf.* poetry : *a*) the art of composing in verse ; poesy ; *b*) metrical composition ; *c*) poetical work or composition ; poem ; *d*) the qualities peculiar to good poetry ; *e*) poetical brilliancy ; *f*) sublime : high or touching qualities. *a*) **Remporter le prix de la —**, to get the prize for poetry. *b*) **— profane**, profane poetry. **— sacrée**, sacred poetry. *c*) **Les poésies de Malherbe**, M's poetical works. **Platon est plein de —**, Plato's style is very poetical. **La — du style**, the poetry of the style. *f*) **Un tableau plein de —**, a scene full of poetry.

POÈTE, poet, [Lat. : poeta], *sm.* poet *m.* poetess *f.* **Un — dramatique**, a dramatic poet. **— crotté, méchant —**, wretched poet, poetaster.

† **POÉTEREAU**, poét'rô, *sm.* poetaster, poetling : petty poet, pitiful rhymer.

POÉTESSE, poétès', *sf.* poetess.

POÉTIQUE, poétik', [Lat. : poeticus], *adj.* poetic, poetical : pertaining to poetry ; suitable to poetry. **Ouvrage —**, poetical work. **Art —**, poetical art. **Licence —**, poetical license.

POÉTIQUE, *sf.* poetics, art of poetry, treatise on poetry.

POÉTIQUEMENT, poétik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* poetically.

POÉTISER, poétizé-r, *vn.* to poetize : to compose verses, to versify.

POÉTISER, *va.* to poetize : to render poetical.

POIDS, pwâ-z, [Lat. : pondus, ponderis, a weight], *sm.* weight : *a*) heaviness ; the quality of being heavy ; *b*) *Phys.* gravity ; *c*) *Mech.* resistance to be overcome, that which receives motion; *d*) the quantity of a body ascertained by means of a balance, and expressed in terms having reference to any known standard ; *e*) a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used in weighing other bodies ; *f*) a standard of weight ; *g*) a ponderous mass ; anything heavy ; *h*) *Fig.* that which weighs down, overburthens, or oppresses ; pressure ; *i*) *Fig.* importance, power, moment, consequence. *a*) **Tomber de tout son —**, to fall heavily. *d*) **La pièce d'un franc pèse 5 grammes**, the franc piece weighs 5 grammes. **Cette monnaie est de —**, this money is weight. **— brut**, gross weight. **— mort**, dead weight. **— net**, net weight. *e*) **Un — en fer**, an iron weight. **Un — de dix kilogrammes**, a weight of ten kilograms. **Faire bon —**, to give good weight. **Faire le —**, to make weight. **Faire toutes choses avec —, nombre et mesure**, to act, to behave prudently. **Avoir deux poids et deux mesures**, to have two weights and two measures. **Vendre au — de l'or**, to sell a thing very dear. **Acheter au — de l'or**, to give a high price for a thing. *h*) **Je plains l'homme accablé du — de son loisir**, I pity the man who does not know what to do with his time. **Malgré le — des années et des affaires**, notwithstanding the weight of years and business. **Nous qui avons porté le — du jour et de la chaleur**, we who have borne the burden and the heat of day. *Bib. Saci Mat.* xx. 12. **Vous m'ôtez un — de dessus la poitrine**, you are taking a great weight off my mind. *i*) **Elle savait de quel — est la moindre parole**, she knew of what importance the least word is. *Bossuet.* **Un homme de —**, a man of importance.

POIGNAMMENT, ponyamâ*n*-t, *adv.* poignantly.

POIGNANT, E, ponyâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *or* pwanyâ*n*-t, [poindre], *adj.* **1.** pointed, sharp, acute ; **2.** poignant, keen, bitter; severe.

POIGNARD, ponyar or pwanyar' [poing], *sm.* poniard, dagger. **Donner un coup de — à quelqu'un**, to stab a person. **Mettre, tenir à quelqu'un le — sur la gorge**, to try, to force a person to do a thing. **Plonger le — dans le cœur, dans le sein de quelqu'un**, to plunge a dagger into a person's heart, breast. **Tourner le — dans la plaie, dans le cœur de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to make the wound rankle.

POIGNARDER, ponyardé, or pwanyardé-r, *va.* **1.** to poniard, to stab ; **2.** *Fig.* to wound, to grieve ; **3.** to bore, to plague ; **4.** to stimulate ; to spur on.

POIGNARDER (SE), *v. refl.* to stab one's self (with a dagger).

POIGNARDEUR, ponyardœr, *sm.* murderer.

POIGNE, pwoin [fem. form of poing, fist], *sf. Fam.* gripe, grasp, clutch ; *Fig.* vigour, strength ; *Slang.* hand, paw. **C'est un homme qui a de la —**, he is a man of energy.

POIGNÉE, ponyé, [poing], *sf.* **1.** handful : *a*) as much as the hand can hold or contain ; *b*) a small number ; a few. *a*) **Une — de clous**, a handful of nails. **Une — de riz**, a handful of rice. **Une — de cheveux**, a handful of hair. **Une — de soldats seulement**, only a few soldiers. **A poignée**, by the handful ; by handfuls. **Prendre une chose à —**, to take handfuls of a thing. **Jeter de l'argent à —**, to throw handfuls of money. *b*) **Une — de gens, une — de monde**, a few people.

2. shaking, shake. **Une — de main**, a shake of the hand. **Se donner une — de main**, to shake hands.

3. *Com.* hank : twelve skeins of thread ; **4.** couple (of salt codfish).

5. handle ; **6.** hilt (of a sword) ; **7.** ear (of a bale) ; **8.** holder : an instrument for holding a thing.

POIGNET, ponyè, [poing], *sm.* **1.** wrist ; **2.** wristband, cuff.

POIL, pwal, [Lat. : pilus], *sm.* **1.** hair : *a*) a small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root ; *b*) the hairy covering of an animal ; *c*) a collection of hairs growing on some parts of the human body ; *d*) specially, the covering of the head. *b*) **Un chien à long —**, a long-haired dog. **Reprendre du — de la bête**, to take a hair of the dog that has bitten. **Faire le — à un cheval**, to trim a horse. **Monter un cheval**, to ride a horse. **Monter un cheval à —**, to ride a horse bareback. *d*) **— hérissé**, bristling hair.

2. skin, coat. **Un lièvre, un lapin en —**, a hare or a rabbit with the skin on. **Il y a laissé son —** *Fig.* he was well fleeced there.

3. beard. **— follet**, down.

4. colour (of a horse). **De tout —**, *Fig.* of all sorts. **De quel — est son cheval ?** what is the colour of his horse.

5. pile (of velvet) ; nap (of cloth). **En couchant le —**, with the grain. **Velours à trois poils**, three-pile velvet. **C'est un brave à trois poils**, he is a dauntless fellow. **C'est un gaillard qui a du —**, he is one who fears nothing. **Il est du — et à la plume**, he is game for anything.

6. *Bot.* bristle, hair, wool.

POILEUX, EUSE, pwalœ, œz, *adj.* hairy, shaggy.

POILU, E pwalu, *adj.* hairy : *a*) covered with hair ; shagged, shaggy ; *b*) *Bot.* pilose. *Milit. Slang*, French soldier rough and tough.

POINCIANE, pwansian', **POINCILLADE**, pwansyiad', *sf. Bot.* flower-fence, poinciana, Barbadoes flower-fence : a genus of leguminous plants.

POINÇON, pwansô*n*, [Lat. : punctio, from puncta, a point], *sm.* **1.** point : a steel instrument having a sharp point or end, used by engravers ; **2.** bodkin, punch : a pointed instrument for piercing holes ; stiletto ; awl ; **3.** stamp, punch : *a*) puncheon, puncher ; an instrument for making an impression on coins, medals, plate, etc. ; *b*) hall-mark : mark on gold goods, plate, etc. ; **4.** † crisping pin ; **5.** post (on which a machine can turn) ; **6.** *Carp.* king-post, crown-post, pointal : the middle post of a framed roof, from the centre of the tie-beam to the ridge at top ; **7.** puncheon : a large cask.

POINÇONNAGE, pwansonazh', *sm.* stamping.

POINÇONNER, pwansoné-r, *va.* to stamp, to mark (plate).

POINÇONNEUSE, pwansonœz, *sf.* stamping machine stamper, puncher.

POINDRE, pwandr', [Lat. : pungère, to prick], *va.* [Conj. like craindre], to prick, to sting. **Le regret du passé cruellement me point**, *Fig.* my repentance for the past stings me to the heart. **Ce qui la poignait dans le plus intime de l'âme**, what stung her to the heart. — *Prov.* : **Oignez vilain, il vous poindra, poignez vilain, il vous oindra**, save a thief from the gallows, and he will be the first to cut your throat.

POINDRE, *vn.* **1.** to come up, to come out ; to appear. **Les bourgeons des arbres commençaient à —**, the trees were beginning to bud. **Le poil commence à lui — au menton**, his chin is beginning to show signs of a beard.

2. (of daylight), to dawn, to break. **Le jour commençait à —**, day was beginning to break

POING, pwa*n*, [Lat : pugnus], *sm.* fist :

closed, clinched hand; hand **Le cimeterre au —**, holding his cimeter *Corn.* **Serrer le —**, to clinch one's fist. **Avoir les poings sur les côtés, sur les hanches**, to have one's arms-a-kimbo. **Pas plus gros que le —**, not bigger than one's hand. **Dormir les poings fermés**, to sleep like a top. **Mener une femme sur le —**, † to give one's hand to a lady. **Coup de —**, **1** punch, cuff, handycuff, fisticuff, blow with a a fist; **2**. pocket-pistol. **Donner un coup de — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a blow with the fist. **Se battre à coups de —**, to box. **Avoir le — coupé**, to have one's hand cut off. **Pieds et poings liés**, bound hand and foot; *Fig.* quite incapable of doing anything.

POINT, pwan-t, [Lat. punctum], *sm.* **1**. stitch : *a*) a sudden, sharp, local pain; *b*) a single pass of a needle in a sewing. *a*) **Avoir un — de côté**, to have a stitch in one's side. *b*) **Faire un —**, to do a stitch. **— arrière**, back stitch. **— devant**, running stitch. **— de chaînette**, chain-stitch. *Prov.* : **Un point fait à temps en vaut mille**, a stitch in time saves nine.

2. point : *a*) point-work; a work wrought by the needle; *b*) point; fine lace wrought with the needle instead of bobbins. *a*) **Ouvrage de —**, point work. **Gros —**, large stitch. **Petit —**, little stitch. *b*) **Des manchettes de —**, point-lace cuffs. **— d'Alençon**, French point. **— d'Angleterre**, Brussels point. **— d'Irlande**, Irish point.

3. point : *a*) a very small part of space; *b*) *Geom.* that which has position without length, breadth or thickness; *c*) a fixed place; exact place, station, spot; *d*) *Geog. Astron.* one of the thirty-two parts into which the great circle of the horizon and the compass are divided; *e*) *Astron.* a certain place marked in the heavens; *f*) a certain degree of temperature. *a*) **Le système solaire n'est qu'un — insensible dans l'immensité de l'espace**, the solar system is but a mere point in the immensity of space. *b*) **Un — géométrique**, a geometrical point. **— d'intersection**, point of intersection. *c*) **— de contact**, point of contact. **— central**, central point. **— de départ**, point of departure, starting-point. **— de réunion**, meeting point, meeting-place. **— de ralliement**, rallying point. **— de jonction**, meeting-point. **De tous les points de l'horizon**, from all points of the horizon. **Sur divers points**, at different places. **Tous les efforts de l'ennemi se dirigèrent sur ce —**, all the enemy's efforts were centred on that point. **— d'appui**, *Mech.* fulcrum; *Build.* prop; *Milit.* point d'appui, point of support, base of operations; *Fig.* support. **— d'arrêt**, stop. **— mort**, dead point. **— de concours**, *Opt.* point of concurrence. **— d'incidence**, point of incidence. **— de réfraction**, point of refraction. **— lacrymal**, *Anat.* lachrymal point. **— de mire**, *Artill.* sight (of a gun); *Fig.* point : direction of view, the place to which anything is directed. **— de vue**, *Persp.* point of sight, point of view; *Fig.* point of view, prospect, true light. **Ce tableau est dans un bon — de vue**, this painting is in its true light. **Un beau — de vue**, a fine view. **Mettre une lunette à son — de vue, à son —**, to focus a telescope at its point. **Présenter une affaire sous un autre — de vue**, to show a thing in another light. **La différence des points de vue cause la différence des opinions**, men differ in their opinions because they do not view things in the same light. *d*) **Points cardinaux**, cardinal points. *e*) **Points solstitiaux**, solstitial points. **Points équinoxiaux**, equinoctial points. **Points verticaux**, vertical points. **— culminant**, highest point. *f*) **— de congélation**, freezing-point.

4. spot, speck, stain. **Avoir un — rouge à l'œil**, to have a red spot near one's eye. **Un — noir**, a black, a stormy cloud. **Il y a un — noir à l'horizon**, *Fig.* there is a black cloud on the horizon.

5. dot : a small mark or spot on the letter i. **Mettre les points sur les I**, to dot one's I's; *Fig.* to mind one's p's and q's : to be careful in small matters ? **Avec lui il faut mettre les points sur les i**, with him there must be no trifling. **Points voyelles**, *Gram.* points, vowel-points.

6. period, full stop : a point which marks the close of a sentence; note. **Deux points**, colon. **— et virgule**, semicolon. **— d'interrogation, — interrogant**, note of interrogation. **— d'exclamation, — d'admiration, — admiratif**, note of exclamation, note of admiration.

7. point : *a*) *Mus.* a dot placed at the right hand of a note to raise its value by one half; *b*) pip; spot on cards or dice; *c*) at game, number reckoned at each stroke, move or throw. *a*) **— d'orgue**, pause. *b*) **Avoir le —**, to have the better point. *c*) **Jouer en cinquante points**, to play in fifty points. **Donner, céder, rendre des points à son adversaire**, to give odds to one's adversary. *Prov.* : **Faute d'un point, Martin perdit son âne**, for want of a nail the shoe was lost; a miss is as good as a mile.

8. (at schools) mark. **Donner un bon — à un élève**, to give a good mark to a pupil.

9. *Fig.* part, head (of a literary work); **10**. *Fig.* point : *a*) aim, purpose; *b*) question, matter, difficulty; particular, respect; *c*) the subject, the main question, the precise thing to be considered. *b*) **Rien de trop est un — dont on parle sans cesse**, the golden mean is one of those subjects people like to talk about. **Un — d'histoire**, an historical question. **— de fait**, point of fact. **Sur ce —**, in this respect, in this particular. **Éclaircir un —**, to explain a matter. **Tomber d'accord sur un —**, to agree on a question. **Il l'a réfuté sur tous les points**, he confuted all his arguments. *c*) **Vous mettez la chose au vrai — de la question**, this is the precise question. **Le — capital, le — essentiel**, the main point. **Le — difficile de l'affaire**, the difficulty of the affair. **Elle s'est fait un — de vous estimer et de vous admirer**, she has made a point of esteeming and admiring you. **Venir au —**, to come to the point. **— d'honneur**, point of honour. **Au — où en sont les choses**, as matters stand.

11. point : *a*) condition, state, position, case, pass; *b*) degree, grade; height, pitch; *c*) moment, instant, time. *a*) **Au — qu'il est j'en voudrais faire autant**, in his position, I should do the same. **Retrouver une affaire au même — où on l'avait laissée**, to find a thing in the state one left it. **Et je l'ai mis au — de voir tout sans rien croire**, I have reduced him to such a state that he sees everything and believes nothing. **Mal en —**, in a bad condition. *b*) **Notre malheur est grand, il est au plus haut —**, our misfortune is at its height. *Corn. Hor.* ii. 3. **Elle ignore à quel — je suis son ennemi**, she does not know what a bitter enemy she has in me. **Cromwell était au plus haut — de gloire**, C. was in the height of his glory. **A un tel —**, to such a degree. **Jusqu'à un certain —**, to a certain extent. **Au — que**, to such a degree that. *c*) **Sur le — de**, about to, on the point of. **Sur le — de partir**, on the point of starting. **Sur le — de sa mort**, at the point of death. **Sur le — que**, just as. **Le — du jour**, the break or peep of day.

12. will, liking; opportunity. **Faire venir quelqu'un à son —**, to bring a person round, to bring a person to the point one wants. **Venir au — de quelqu'un**, to adopt a person's way of thinking; to come to his point.

13. hole (of a strap); **14**. point : *a*) the twelfth part of a line; *b*) *Print.* the sixth part of a line. **Lettre de deux points**, two-lines letter.

15. size : division of a measure used by shoemakers, hat-makers, etc. **Chausser à même —**, *Fig.* to suit each other.

16. *Naut.* place, position; day's reckoning. **Faire son —**, to calculate the day's work of a ship, to prick off a ship's place.

17. *Naut.* clew, goose-wing : one of the lower corners of a sail; tack. **— d'écoute**, clue. **Cargue-points des basses voiles**, clue-garnets.

18. *Min.* direction (of a vein); **19**. *Hydraul.* **— de partage**, dividing ridge.

A POINT, *adv. phr.* **1**. in the nick of time, just in time, in the right moment; seasonably; **2**. to a nicety, to a T. **Cela lui vient à —, bien à —**, that comes to him just in the nick of time. **Ce poulet est cuit à —**, that chicken is done to a turn. **Il a tout à —**, he has everything to a nicety. *Prov.* : **Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre**, patience brings all things about.

À POINT NOMMÉ, *adv. phr.* just in time, in the very nick of time. **Cela arrive à — nommé**, that just comes like fish in Lent. **Se trouver au rendez-vous à — nommé**, to be at the appointed place just in time.

À SON POINT ET AISÉMENT, *adv. phr.* at one's ease.

AU DERNIER POINT, *adv. phr.* to the greatest degree, extremely. **Vous lui plaisez au dernier —**, he is highly delighted with you.

DE POINT EN POINT, *adv. phr.* exactly, precisely, punctually; in all its details, minutely. **Il m'a tout raconté de — en —**, he related everything to me in all its particulars. **Ainsi fut accompli de — en — l'oracle**, thus everything the oracle said happened.

DE TOUT POINT, EN TOUT POINT, *adv. phr.* at all points; in every respect, in every point; entirely, quite. **Nous ne sommes jamais heureux de tous points**, we can never be quite happy. **Un livre mauvais de tout —**, a bad book in every respect. **Équiper, accommoder quelqu'un de tout —**, *Fig.* to treat a person very badly.

POINT, pwan-t, [from point], *adv.* not, not at all; none; (before a noun) no, not any. **Je ne mange —**, I do not eat. **N'avoir — d'argent dans sa poche**, not to have a farthing in one's pocket. [Without the negation *ne* :] **Les gens peu ou — délicats abondent dans la société**, in the world there are many people with little or no delicacy. **Êtes-vous fâché? —**, are you offended ? not at all. *Prov.* : **Point d'argent, point de Suisse**, no song no supper. **Point de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles**, no news is good news. [*Rem.*—*Point* is a more emphatical negation than pas.].

POINT DU TOUT, *adv. phr.* not at all.

POINTAGE, pwantazh', [pointer], *sm.* pointing, aiming (of a cannon, etc.].

POINTAL, pwántal, *sm.* [*Pl. pointaux.*] **1**. *Arch.* pointal, king-post; **2**. *Carp.* prop.

POINTE, pwant', [Lat. : puncta], *sf.* **1**. pungent pain; prick, puncture; sting. **Elle n'a pas souffert de ces cruelles pointes de douleur qui percent le corps**, she has had

none of those pungent pains that go through the body.

2. pungency, tartness; relish, smack; 3. dash, smack : a small quantity; touch. **La — du plaisir s'émousse par la souffrance,** suffering takes off the edge of pleasure. **La vanité même y mêlait sa —,** there was even a dash of vanity in it. **Une — de jalousie,** a touch of jealousy. **Une — de raillerie,** a touch of raillery. **Une — de vin,** a little too much wine. **Être en — de vin,** to be a little flustered.

4. point : sting of an epigram, lively turn of thought; quibble, witticism. **— d'épigramme,** point of an epigram. **Faire des pointes,** to pun, to quibble.

5. point : *a)* sharp end ; *b)* a pointed instrument used by engravers, etc; etching-needle; *c)* anything gradually diminishing to a sharp end; end, extremity; tip; tag; top, peak; *d)* small cap; headland, foreland; spit, tongue (of land). *a)* **Des pointes de fer,** iron nails. **A la — de l'épée,** at the point of the sword. **Disputer sur la — d'une aiguille,** to quarrel about nothing, to split straws. *b)* **— sèche,** etching point. **— de diamant,** diamond (to cut glass). *c)* **La — d'un clocher,** the top of a steeple. **La — du pied,** the toes. **Marcher sur la — du pied,** to walk on tiptoe. **Les trente-deux pointes d'une boussole,** the thirty-two points of a compass. **Les pointes du tablier du trictrac,** the points of a backgammon board. **La — d'une montagne,** the top of a mountain. **La — d'une asperge,** the tip of an asparagus.

6. gore (of a shirt); 7. neckerchief; 8. *Print.* bodkin; 9. nail, brad; tack, tin tack; 10. head (of arrows, of lances); 11. dawn, break (of day), peep; 12. flight (of birds); *Falc.* point. **Faire une —,** to deviate from the line. **Poursuivre,** suivre, pousser sa —, to pursue one's point. **A la — du jour,** at daybreak.

EN POINTE, *adv. phr.* in a point; pointed; tapering. **Terminer en —,** to taper, to end in a point.

POINTEAU, pwantô, *sm.* [*Pl. pointeaux*]. prick-punch.

POINTEMENT, pwant'mân-t, *sm. Milit.* pointing, aiming.

POINTER, pwanté-r, [point], *va.* 1. to prick : *a)* to pierce, to stab, to stick; *b)* to note by a puncture or mark; to point, to prick off; 2. *Print.* to register; 3. to point, to aim, to level. **— une lunette,** to point a telescope. **— un canon,** to point a gun. **— une feuille imprimée,** to register a printed sheet.

POINTER, *vn.* 1. to rise, to soar (as birds); 2. *Man.* (of horses) to rear; 3. (of plants) to shoot, to spring up, to sprout; 4. to appear, to peep, to dawn. **Le jour va bientôt —,** it will soon be dawn.

POINTER, pwantèr, [Eng.], *sm.* pointer : variety of dogs.

POINTEUR, pwantœr, *sm.* 1. marker; 2. *Artill.* gunner.

POINTILLAGE, pwantiyazh', *sm.* 1. dotting; 2. *Engrav.* stippling : the act of stippling.

† **POINTILLE,** pwantiy, *sf.* punctilio : nicety.

POINTILLÉ, pwantiyé, *sm.* stippling : the mode of engraving by means of small dots.

POINTILLER, pwantiyé-r, *va.* 1. to dot : to mark with dots; 2. *Fig.* to tease, to annoy, to worry.

POINTILLER, *vn.* 1. *Engrav.* to stipple, to practise stippling; 2. *Fig.* to cavil (at).

POINTILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to bicker.

POINTILLERIE, pwantiy'ri, *sf.* cavilling, cavil, bickering.

POINTILLEUSEMENT, pwantiyœz'mân-t, *adv.* punctiliously.

POINTILLEUX, EUSE, pwantiyœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. punctilious, nice; 2. cavilling.

POINTU, E, pwantu, [pointe], *adj.* 1. pointed : *a)* sharp, having a sharp point; peaked; *b) Fig.* subtle. *a)* **Un bâton —,** a pointed stick. **Chapeau —,** sugar-loaf hat. **Menton —,** pointed chin. **Nez —,** pointed nose. *b)* **Un esprit —,** a quibbler.

2. (of voice) shrill.

POINTURE, pwantur', *sf.* 1. prick, sting; 2. *Print.* point; 3. size (of shoes); 4. *Naut.* ear (of a sail). **Quelle — prenez-vous ?** what size do you take ?

POIRE, pwar', [Lat. : pirum], *sf.* 1. *Hort.* pear. **— d'hiver,** winter pear. **— molle,** sleepy pear. **Entre la — et le fromage,** towards the end of the meal, at dessert. **— d'angoisse,** choke-pear; *Fig.* gag. **Avaler des poires d'angoisse,** to suffer hardships. **Garder une — pour la soif,** *Fig.* to lay by something for a rainy day. **La — n'est pas mûre,** *Fig.* it is not time yet. **Ne pas promettre poires molles,** to bear malice, to threaten. **En —, en forme de —,** pear-shaped.

2. **— à poudre,** powder-horn, powder-flask; 3. ball (of a steelyard); 4. *Phot.* ball; **— à air comprimé,** pneumatic ball.

POIRÉ, pwaré, *sm.* perry.

POIREAU, pwarô, [Lat. : porrus], *sm.* [*Pl. poireaux.*] 1. leek : a vegetable; 2. *Med.* wart : an excrescence growing on the hands.

POIRÉE, pwaré, *sf. Bot.* white beet.

POIRIER, pwaryé, *sm. Bot.* pear-tree : a genus of trees of the order rosaceæ.

POIRSON, pwarson [Auguste], historian (1795-1871).

POIS, pwâ-z, [Lat. : pisum; O. Fr. peis], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* pea : *a) Pisum,* a genus of leguminous plants; *b)* its fruit or seed. **— cultivé, — commun,** common pea, garden pea. **Petits pois,** green peas. **— des champs, — gris, — de pigeon, — de brebis,** field pea. **Pois hâtifs,** early peas. **— maritime,** sea pea. **Ramer des pois,** to stick peas. **Rendre pois pour fèves,** to give tit for tat. **Donner un — pour avoir une fève,** to give a sprat to catch a herring.

2. *Bot.* **— chiche,** chick pea : *Cicer arietinum.* **— gesse, — cornu, — carré,** chickling vetch, marrow-fat : *Lathyrus sativus.* **— de senteur, — à fleur,** sweet pea : *Lathyrus odoratus.* **— à bouquet, — vivace, — de la Chine,** broad-leaved everlasting-pea : *Lathyrus latifolius.*

3. *Med.* **Pois à cautère, poix de cautère,** issue peas.

POISON, pwazôn, [Lat. : potio, a draught], *sm.* poison. **Poisons âcres ou irritants,** irritant poisons. **Poisons narcotiques,** narcotic poisons. **Poisons narcotico-âcres,** narcotico-acrid poisons. **— lent,** slow poison. *Fig.* : **Le — de l'hérésie,** the poison of heresy. **L'orgueil est un — pénétrant et subtil qui se glisse insensiblement dans l'âme des grands,** pride is a subtile poison that gradually corrupts the souls of the great.

POISSARD, E, pwasar, sard', [poix, pitch : poissard was formerly used for thief, whose fingers, tipped with pitch stuck to objects purloined], *adj.* low, vulgar; billingsgate. **Chanson poissarde,** low song. **Style —** billingsgate fashion.

POISSARDE [poisson], *sf.* fishwoman, fishfag.

POISSEMENT, pwas'mân-t, [poix], *sm.* pitching.

POISSER, pwasé-r, *va.* 1. to pitch : to smear, to pay over with pitch; 2. to make sticky, to soil.

POISSEUX, EUSE, pwasœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. pitchy; 2. sticky.

POISSILLON, pwasiyôn, *sm.* small fish.

POISSON, pwasôn, [Lat. : piscis, fish], *sm.* 1. fish. **Être muet comme un —,** not to say a word. *Fig.* : **Être comme le — dans l'eau,** to have every comfort. **Je suis comme le — hors de l'eau,** I am like a fish out of water : I am very uneasy. **On ne sait s'il est chair ou —,** you cannot tell whether he is fish, flesh or fowl. **La sauce fait manger le —,** there is something to make up for the annoyance. **Les gros poissons mangent les petits,** the big fishes eat the small ones. **Petit — deviendra grand,** it promises well for the future. *La Font.* **Marchand de —,** fishmonger. **Marchande de —,** fishwoman. **— de mer,** sea-fish, salt-water fish. **— d'avril,** mackerel; *Popul. lang.* April fool. **— volant,** flying fish. **— d'argent,** silver fish. **— doré, — rouge,** gold fish. **— coffre,** trunk fish, ostracion. **— couronne,** herring. **— épinard,** stickleback. **— serpent,** eel. **— anthropomorphe, — femme,** manatee, sea-cow. **Poissons souffleurs,** cetacea.

2. *pl. Astron.* Pisces : the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

3. quartern : a small measure for liquids.

POISSONNAILLE, pwasonây', *sf.* small fish.

POISSONNERIE, pwason'ri, *sf.* fish-market.

POISSONNEUX, EUSE, pwasonœ, œz', *adj.* full of fish, abounding with fish.

POISSONNIER, pwasonyé, *sm.* fishmonger.

POISSONNIÈRE, pwasonyèr', *sf.* 1. fishmonger (woman); 2. fish-kettle.

POITEVIN, E, pwatvin, ine, *adj.* and *sm.f.* native of or belonging to Poitou.

POITRAIL, pwatray, [poitrine], *sm.* [*pl. poitrails.*] 1. chest (of a horse); 2. breast-band, breast-piece (of harneses); 3. *Build.* brest- summer, breast-summer, bressummer.

POITRINAIRE, pwatrinêr', [poitrine], *adj. Med.* consumptive : affected with consumption.

POITRINAIRE, *sm.f.* consumptive person.

POITRINE, pwatrin', [Lat. : pectus, pectoris, the breast; Low Lat. : pectorina], *sf.* 1. chest : *a)* breast; the thorax; *b)* lungs. **Se frapper, se battre la —,** to strike one's breast. **Une bonne —,** a good chest. **Une — faible,** a weak chest. **Avoir la — délicate,** to be consumptive. **Mourir de la —,** to die of consumption. **Maladie de —,** consumption. **Voix de —,** chest voice, full voice.

2. *Butch.* breast, brisket (of beef).

POIVRADE, pwavrad', [poivre], *sf.* pepper and vinegar sauce.

POIVRE, pwavr', [Lat. : piper] *sm.* 1. pepper : *a)* the name of several spices produced by plants of the order piperaceæ; *b)* black pepper. **— noir,** pepper, black pepper. **— blanc,** white pepper. **— long,** long pepper. **— de Guinée,** Cayenne pepper. **— de la Jamaïque,** Jamaica pepper, pimento, pimenta, allspice. *Fam.* **— et sel,** pepper and salt; grizzly, greyish.

2. *Bot.* **— d'eau,** water-pepper, biting persicaria : *Polygonum hydropiper.* **— des murailles,** wall-pepper, biting stonecrop : *Sedum acre.*

POIVRÉ, E, pwavré, *adj.* 1. peppered; 2. *Fam.* very dear, sold very dear.

POIVRER, pwavré-r, *va.* 1, to pepper : to sprinkle or season with pepper; 2. *Fam.* to sell very dear.

POIVRETTE, pwavrèt', *sf. Bot.* black cummin, nigella sativa.

POIVRIER, pwavrié, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* pepper, pepper-plant : *Piper* ; 2. pepper-caster, pepper-box.

POIVRIÈRE, pwavrièr', *sf.* 1. pepper-box, pepper-caster ; 2. spice-box ; 3. pepper-plantation ; 4. *Fortif.* sentry-box.

POIVRON, pwavron, *sm.* the fruit of the pimento or Jamaica pepper-tree.

POIVROT, pwavro, *sm. Slang.* hot-copper: a drunkard, toper.

POIX, pwâ-z, [Lat. : pix, picis : O. Fr. : peiz, peis], *sf.* 1. pitch : a resinous substance. **— noire, — navale, — bâtarde,** black pitch. **— blanche, — grasse, — de Bourgogne,** Burgundy pitch. **— résine,** yellow rosin. **Enduire de —,** to pitch. **Cela tient comme —,** that sticks like glue.

2. shoemaker's wax.

POLACRE, polakr', **POLAQUE**, polak', *sf. Naut.* polacca, polacre : a vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

POLACRE, POLAQUE, *sm.* Polack : a Polish cavalier.

POLAIRE, polèr', [pôle ; Lat. : polaris], *adj.* polar : pertaining to the poles. **Étoile —,** polar star. **Cercles polaires,** polar circles. **Projection —,** polar projection.

POLARIMÈTRE, polarimètr', [polaire ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Opt.* polarimeter, polariscope : an instrument used for polarizing light.

POLARISANT, E, polarizân, ânt', **POLARISATEUR, TRICE**, polarizatœr, tris', *adj. Opt.* polarizing.

POLARISATION, polarizasyôn, *sf. Opt.* polarization.

POLARISCOPE, polariskop', [polaire ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* polariscope. : an instrument for studying the properties of polarized light.

POLARISER, polarizé-r, *va. Opt.* to polarize : to communicate polarization to.

POLARISER (SE), *v. refl. Phys.* to be polarized : to be endowed with polarity.

POLARITÉ, polarité, *sf. Phys.* polarity.

POLDER, poldèr, *sm.* polder : in Holland, a tract of low land.

PÔLE, pôl', [Lat. : polus ; Gr. : πόλος, axis, pole ; πολεῖν, to turn], *sm.* pole : *a*) *Astron.* one of the extremities of the axis of the celestial sphere ; *b*) *Geog.* one of the extremities of the axis of the earth ; *c*) *Fig.* pole-star ; guide ; cynosure : point of attraction ; *d*) one of the extremities of an axis of rotation of a sphere or a spheroid ; *e*) *Phys.* one of the opposite extremities or contrasted parts in which opposite or dissimilar properties are simultaneously developed by a common cause. *b*) **— boréal, — arctique, — septentrional, — nord,** arctic pole, North pole. **— austral, — antarctique,** antarctic pole, South pole. **De l'un à l'autre —,** from pole to pole. **Pôles du froid,** poles of maximum cold. *e*) **Pôles de l'aimant,** poles of a magnet, magnetic poles. **— magnétique de la terre,** magnetic pole of the earth. **Pôles de la pile galvanique,** poles of the voltaic battery. **— négatif,** negative pole. **— positif,** positive pole.

POLÉMARQUE, polémark', [Gr. : πόλεμος, war ; ἀρχός, chief], *sm. Antiq.* polemarch.

POLÉMIQUE, polémik', [Gr. : πόλεμος, war], *adj.* polemic, polemical : *a*) controversial, disputative ; *b*) engaged in supporting an opinion by controversy. **Écrivain —,** polemic, polemist.

POLÉMIQUE, *sf.* polemics : controversy, disputation.

POLÉMISER, polémizé r, *vn.* to be engaged in polemics.

POLÉMISTE, polémist', *sm.* polemist, polemic.

POLÉMOINE, polémwan', [Gr. : πολεμώνιον, a kind of plant], *sf. Bot.* polemonium: a genus of ornamental plants of the order polemoniaceæ.

POLÉMONIACÉES, polémoniasé, *sf. pl. Bot.* polemoniaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

POLÉMOSCOPE, polémoskop', [Gr. : πόλεμος, war ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* polemoscope : an oblique perspective glass for seeing objects which do not lie directly before the eye.

POLENTA, polanta, *sf. Cook.* polenta.

POLI, E, poli, [polir], *adj.* 1. polished : *a*) made smooth and glossy ; bright ; *b*) *Fig.* refined. *a*) **De l'acier —,** polished steel. *b*) **La Grèce devenait tous les jours plus polie,** Greece was becoming more refined every day. *Bossuet.*

2. polite : *a*) having elegance or refinement of manners ; well-bred ; polished, genteel ; *b*) characterized by courtesy ; courteous, civil, refined, mannerly. **Un homme fort —,** a very polite man. **Des manières polies,** polite manners.

POLI, *sm.* polish, gloss ; polishing. **Ces armes sont du plus beau —,** those arms are highly polished. **Donner le — à quelque chose,** to give a polish to a thing.

POLICE, polis', [Lat. : politia; Gr. : πολιτεία, government ; πόλις, a city], *sf.* 1. policy, polity : constitution, organization of a nation ; 2. police : *a*) the regulation and government of a city, town or country, so far as relates to the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, health, etc.; *b*) a body of civil officers intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city. **Préfet de —,** prefect of police. **Commissaire de —,** commissary of police. **Agent de —,** policeman. **Limier de la —,** bloodhound, spy of the police. **Tribunal de —, de simple —,** police-court. **Salle de —,** guard-room.

3. police regulation ; by-law (of a society, a meeting, etc.). **Faire la — de,** to maintain order in. **Faire la — des rues,** to maintain order in the streets.

POLICE, polis', *sf.* 1. policy : a contract of insurance ; 2. *Print.* bill (of a fount).

POLICÉ, E, polisé, *adj.* polished, refined, civilized.

POLICER, polisé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous poliçons.*] 1. to polish, to refine, to civilize ; 2. to establish policy in ; to bring under regular government.

POLICER (SE), *v. refl.* to become refined.

POLICHINELLE, polishinèl', [Ital. : pulcinello], *sm.* 1. punchinello, punch ; 2. buffoon ; 3. *Fig.* puppet. **Les polichinelles de la politique,** political upstarts. **C'est un vrai —,** he is a regular puppet.

POLICIER, IÈRE, polisyé, èr', *adj.* policed, policied, policial : relating to the police of a town.

POLICIER, *sm.* (in an ill sense) policeman ; spy, detective.

POLIMENT, polimân-t, *sm.* 1. polishing : the act of making smooth ; 2. polish : a smooth surface produced by friction.

POLIMENT, *adv.* politely, civilly, courteously.

POLIR polir, [Lat. : polire], *va.* to polish : *a*) to make smooth and glossy by friction ; to brighten ; to burnish ; *b*) to refine, to wear off rudeness, to make elegant and polite. *a*) **— le marbre,** to polish marble. **— l'acier** ; to polish steel. *b*) **— l'esprit,** to refine the mind. **— son style,** to polish one's style.

POLIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be polished. **Les diamants se polissent avec de la poussière de diamant,** diamonds are polished with diamond dust.

2. (of animals) to sleek its hair.

POLISSABLE, polisabl', *adj.* polishable : capable of being polished.

POLISSAGE, polisazh', *sm.* polishing : the act of making smooth.

POLISSEMENT, polis'mân-t, *sm.* polishment, polishing, refinement.

POLISSEUR, EUSE, polisœr, œz', *sm. f.* polisher : the person that polishes.

POLISSOIR, poliswar, *sm.* polisher : an instrument for polishing ; polishing-tool.

POLISSOIRE, poliswar', *sf.* 1. shining brush, polishing-brush ; 2. emery-wheel.

POLISSON, polisôn, *sm.* 1. mischievous child ; 2. scapegrace ; 3. blackguard, scamp ; 3. worthless fellow ; 4. rip, libertine, licentious fellow. **C'est un vrai —,** he is a regular cad. **Il est trop — pour son âge,** he is much too forward for his age.

POLISSON, ONNE, polisôn, son', *adj.* 1. mischievous, idle ; 2. dirty, lewd, licentious ; blackguard.

POLISSONNER, polisoné-r, *vn.* 1. to wander about the streets ; 2. to play the blackguard ; 3. to crack loose jokes.

POLISSONNERIE, polison'ri *sf.* 1. blackguardism ; 2. mischievous trick ; smutty, indecent talk.

POLISSURE, polisur', *sf.* polish, polishing : the state of being polished.

POLITESSE, politès', *sf.* 1. politeness : *a*) refinement ; *b*) good-breeding, urbanity, civility, courteousness ; ease and gracefulness of manners, combined with attention to the convenience of others. *a*) **La — des mœurs,** the refinement of manners. *b*) **La — consiste à dire et à faire tout ce qui peut plaire aux autres,** politeness consists in saying and doing all one can to please others. *Delille.* **Il avait des manières élégantes, une — facile et de bon goût,** his manners were elegant and he was naturally courteous.

2. act of politeness ; polite thing, mark of civility ; compliment. **Faire —, faire une — à quelqu'un,** to do a person a kindness. **Brûler la — à quelqu'un,** to be exceedingly rude, to take French leave of any one. **Je leur ai brûlé la —,** I did not wait for them. **Leurs politesses ne passent pas l'épiderme,** their politeness is only superficial.

POLITICIEN, politisyan, *sm.* politician.

† **POLITIE**, polisi, *sf.* polity, government.

POLITIQUE, politik [Gr. : πολιτικός ; πολίτης, citizen], *adj.* 1. political : *a*) pertaining to government, policy, or politics ; *b*) pertaining to a nation or nations, public. **Droits politiques,** political rights. **Économie —,** political economy. **Un parti —,** a political party. **Un homme —,** a politician.

2. politic : wise, prudent, artful, cunning, shrewd. **Une conduite —,** a prudent behaviour. **Il est trop — pour agir ainsi,** he is too wise to act thus.

POLITIQUE, *sm.* politician, statesman. **C'est un rusé —,** he is a crafty politician.

POLITIQUE, *sf.* 1. politics : the science of government ; 2. policy : *a*) the art of governing a nation ; *b*) the management of public affairs with respect either to foreign powers or to internal arrangement ; 3. politics : political or public affairs. **Parler —,** to talk politics.

4. policy : *a*) prudence or wisdom in the management of private concerns ; *b*) cunning, artfulness. **Ils ont soutenu la — du**

ministre, they supported the minister's policy. **Il y a de la — dans tout ce qu'il fait**, there is interest at the bottom of whatever he does.

POLITIQUEMENT, politik'mân-t, *adv.* politically : *a*) with relation to politics ; *b*) politicly, artfully, cunningly, shrewdly.

POLITIQUER, politiké-r, *vn. Fam.* to talk politics.

POLKA, polka, [polish], *sf.* polka : a dance.

POLKER, polké-r, *vn.* to dance the polka.

POLKEUR, EUSE, polkœr, œz', *sm. f.* polka-dancer.

POLLEN, pollèn [Lat. : fine flour], *sm. Bot.* pollen : fecundating dust, flower-dust.

POLLÉNINE, pollénin', *sf. Chem.* pollenine : a substance obtained from the pollen of plants.

POLLICITATION, pollisitasyôn, [Lat. : pollicitatio, promise], *sf. Law-t.* pollicitation : a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

POLLINIFÈRE, pollinifèr', [pollen ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* polliniferous : producing pollen.

† **POLLU, E**, pollu, *adj.* pollute, polluted, profaned, defiled.

POLLUER, pollué-r, [Lat. : polluĕre, polutus ; pol, towards ; luĕre, to wash], *va.* to pollute, to profane, to defile.

POLLUTION, pollusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : pollutio], *sf.* **1.** pollution ; profanation ; defilement, pollutedness ; **2.** *Med.* pollution.

POLLUX, polluks, [Lat.], *pnm.* Pollux : *a*) *Mythol.* the brother of Castor ; *b*) *Astron.* a fixed star in the constellation Gemini.

POLOGNE, polony', *pnf.* Poland.

POLONAIS, E, polonè-z, èz', *adj.* Polish : pertaining to Poland.

POLONAIS, E, *sm. f.* Pole, Polander.

POLONAIS, *sm.* Polonese, Polish language.

POLONAISE, *sf.* **1.** *Mus.* polonaise **2.** polonaise : a dress.

POLTRON, ONNE, poltrôn, on', [Ital. : poltrone, from Late Lat. pullitrus : accus. pullitrum, a colt ; Lat. : pullus, a foal ; Ger. : Polster, a bolster], *adj.* cowardly, dastardly, poltroonish, craven, lily-livered.

POLTRON, ONNE, *sm. f.* coward, poltroon, dastard.

POLTRONNERIE, poltron'ri, *sf.* **1.** cowardice, poltroonery : want of courage ; **2.** cowardly action.

POLYACOUSTIQUE, poliakoustik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; acoustique], *adj.* polyacoustic : multiplying or magnifying sound.

POLYADELPHE, poliadèlf', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ἀδελφός, brother], *adj. Bot.* polyadelphian, polyadelphous : pertaining to polyadelphia.

POLYADELPHIE, polyadèlfi, *sf. Bot.* polyadelphia : a class of plants including those the stamens of which are united by their filaments into several bundles.

POLYADELPHITE, poliadèlfit', *sf. Miner.* polyadelphite : a variety of garnet.

POLYANDRE, poliandr', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρος, a man], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* polyandrian, polyandrous : having many stamens ; **2.** having several husbands.

POLYANDRIE, poliândri, *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* polyandria : a class of plants having more than twenty stamens ; **2** polyandry : the practice of having several husbands at the same time.

POLYANDRIQUE, poliândrik', *adj. Bot.* polyandrian, polyandrous.

POLYANTHE, poliânt', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* many-flowered.

POLYARCHIE, poliarshi, [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ἀρχή, rule], *sf.* polyarchy : a government by many persons.

POLYATOMIQUE, poliatomik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many; atome], *adj. Chem.* polyatomic : with more than one atom in the molecule.

POLYBASIQUE, polibazik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; base], *adj. Chem.* polybasic : noting acids which require two or more equivalents of a base for neutralization.

POLYBASITE, polibazit', *sf. Miner.* polybasite : an iron-black ore of silver.

POLYCARPIEN, IENNE, polikarpyan, èn', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; καρπός, fruit], *adj. Bot.* polycarpous : bearing much fruit.

POLYCHRESTE, polikrèst', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; χρηστός, good], *adj. Chem.* polychrest : useful to many; of several uses. **Sel —**, polychrest salt.

POLYCHROÏTE, polikroït', *sf. Chem.* polychroite : the colouring matter of saffron.

POLYCHROME, polikrom', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; χρῶμα, colour), *adj.* polychromatic : *a*) having many colours, exhibiting a play of colours; *b*) using several colours.

POLYCHROMIE, polikromi, *sf.* polychromy : the state of being variously coloured.

POLYCOTYLÉDONE, polikotilédon', **POLYCOTYLÉDONÉ, E**, polikotiledoné, [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; κοτυληδών, cotyledon), *adj. Bot.* polycotyledonous : having more than two lobes to the seed.

POLYDACTYLE, polidaktil', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Nat. Hist.* many-fingered.

POLYÈDRE, polièdr', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Geom.* polyhedron : a solid contained by many sides.

POLYÈDRE *adj. Geom.* polyhedral, polyhedrous : having many sides.

POLYÉDRIQUE, polyédrik', *adj.* polyhedral. polyhedrous.

POLYGALA, poligala, **POLYGALE**, poligal', [Gr. : πολὺ, many; γάλα, milk], *sm. Bot.* polygala : a genus of plants of the order polygalaceæ.

POLYGALÉES, poligalé, *sfpl. Bot.* polygalaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

POLYGAME, poligam', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; γάμος, marriage], *sm.f.* polygamist : a person who practises polygamy.

POLYGAME, *adj.* polygamous : *a*) *Bot.* polygamian, producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both ; *b*) inclined to polygamy ; having a plurality of wives.

POLYGAMIE, poligami, *sf.* **1.** polygamy ; **2.** polygamia : a class of polygamous plants.

POLYGAMIQUE, polygamik', *adj.* polygamous : relating to polygamy.

POLYGASTRIQUE, polygastrik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; γαστήρ, stomach], *adj. Zool.* polygastric : having many stomachs.

POLYGÉNIE, polizhéni, [Gr.: πολὺ, many; γένος, generation], *sf.* polygenesis, polygeny : the myltiple genesis or species of man.

POLYGÉNIQUE, polizhénik *adj.* polygenetic, polygenous.

POLYGÉNISME, polizhénism, *sm.* polygenism : the multiple genesis of man.

POLYGÉNISTE, polizhénist, *sm.f.* polygenist : a believer in polygenism.

POLYGLOTTE, polyglot', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; γλῶττα, tongue], *adj.* polyglot, many-tongued.

POLYGLOTTE, *sm.* polyglot : a person who knows many languages.

POLYGLOTTE, *sf.* polyglot Bible, Polyglot.

POLYGONACÉES, poligonasé, **POLYGONÉES**, poligoné, *sfpl. Bot.* polygoneæ, polygonaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

POLYGONAL, E, poligonal, *adj. Geom.* polygonal, polygonous : having many angles.

POLYGONE, poligon', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; γωνία, angle], *sm.* **1.** *Geom.* polygon : a plane figure of many angles; **2.** *Artill.* ordnance yard.

POLYGONE, *adj. Geom.* polygonal, polygonous, multangular.

POLYGONÉES, poligoné, *sfpl.* V. *Polygonacées.*

POLYGONOMÉTRIE, poligonométri, [polygone ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sf. Geom.* polygonometry : measure of polygons.

POLYGONUM, poligonom, *sm. Bot.* polygonum : a genus of plants of the order polygonaceæ.

POLYGRAPHE, poligraf', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* **1.** author who writes on several subjects; **2.** polygraph, manifold-writer : an instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.

POLYGRAPHIE, poligrafi, *sf.* **1.** † polygraphy : the art of writing in various ciphers and of deciphering the same ; **2.** part of a library where polygraphs are placed.

POLYGRAPHIQUE, poligrafik', *adj.* **1.** potygraphic, polygraphical : *a*) † relating to polygraphy ; *b*) noting a collection of different works either by one or several authors. **Ouvrage —**, polygraph.

POLYGYNE, polizhin', **POLYGYNIQUE**, polishinik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many : γυνή, woman], *adj. Bot.* polygynian, polygynous : having many styles.

POLYGYNIE, polizhini, *sf. Bot.* polyginia : an order of plants having many styles.

POLYHYDRITE, poliidrit', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ὕδωρ, water], *sf. Milit.* polyhydrite : silicate of peroxide of iron.

POLYMATHE, polimat', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; μάθη, science], *sm.* polymathist : a man of various learning.

POLYMATHIE, polimati, *sf.* polymathy : the knowledge of many arts and sciences ; varied learning.

POLYMATHIQUE, polimatik', *adj.* polymathic : pertaining to polymathy.

POLYMÈRE, polimèr', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; μέρος, part], *adj. Chem.* polymeric : containing the same relative, but not the same absolute number of atoms of the same elements.

POLYMÉRIE, poliméri, *sf.*, **POLYMÉRISME**, polimérism', *sm. Chem.* polymerism : the state of polymeric compounds.

POLYMNIE, polimni, *pnf.* Polyhymnia, Polymnia : *a*) *Mythol.* one of the nine Muses ; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet.

POLYMORPHE, polimórf', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; μορφή, form], *adj.* polymorphous : having many forms; multiform, many-shaped.

POLYMORPHIE, polimórfi, *sf.* **POLYMORPHISME**, polimórfism', *sm.* polymorphy : the state of having many forms.

POLYNÉSIE, polinézi, *pnf. Geog.* Polynesia.

POLYNÉSIEN, IENNE, polinézyan, èn', *adj.* Polynesian : pertaining to Polynesia.

POLYNÔME, polinôm', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; νομή, division], *sm. Math.* polynomial, polynome : an algebraical quantity, consisting of many terms.

POLYODONTES, poliodônt', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth], *sm. pl.* polydonta, ark-shells : a family of bivalves.

POLYOPIE, poliopi, **POLYOPSIE**, poliopsi, [Gr. : πολὺ, many · ὤψις, sight],

sf. Med. polyopsy, poliopia : multiple or manifold vision.

POLYOPTRE, polioptr', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ὄπτομαι, I see], *sm. Opt.* polyoptron, polyoptrum : a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished.

POLYORAMA, poliorama, [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; ὅραμα, view], *sm.* polyorama : a view of many objects.

POLYPE, polip', [Gr. : πολὺ, many, ποῦς, foot], *sm.* **1.** *Nat. Hist.* polype, polyp : one of a class of invertebrate, radiated animals ; **2.** *Med.* polypus : a species of tumour.

POLYPÉTALE, polipétal', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* polypetalous, many-petalled : having many petals.

POLYPEUX, EUSE, polipœ, œz', *adj. Med.* polypous : having the nature of the polypus.

POLYPHAGE, polifazh', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* **1.** polyphagous : subsisting on many kinds of food; **2.** pantophagous, omnivorous : eating all kinds of food.

POLYPHARMACIE, polifarmasi, [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; φάρμακον, remedy], *sf. Med.* polypharmacy : the prescribing of many medicines.

POLYPHONE, polifon', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; φωνή, voice], *adj.* polyphonous, polyphonic : having, or consisting of, many sounds.

POLYPHONIE, polifoni, *sf.* polyphony, polyphonism : multiplicity of sounds.

POLYPHORE, polifor', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; φορός, bearing], *sm. Bot.* polyphore : the common receptacle of many ovaries.

POLYPHYLLE, polifil', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* polyphyllous, many-leaved.

POLYPIER, polipyé, *sm. Nat. Hist.* polypier, polypary : the habitation constructed by polypes.

POLYPITE, polipit', [polype], *sf.* polypite : a fossil polype.

POLYPODE, polipod', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; πούς, ποδός, foot], *adj. Zool.* many-footed, multiped.

POLYPODE, *sm. Bot.* polypody : a genus of ferns.

POLYPORE, polipor', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; πόρος, passage], *sm.* polyporus : a genus of parasitical fungi.

POLYPTOTE, poliptot', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; πτῶσις, case], *sf. Rhet.* polyptoton : the repetition of the same word in different cases, numbers, genders, etc.

POLYSCOPE, poliscop', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; σκοπεῖν to examine], *sm. Opt.* polyscope, multiplying-glass. **2.** *Med.* diaphanoscope : an instrument by means of which the inner parts of the body may be examined.

POLYSÉPALE, polisépal', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; σέπαλον, sepal], *adj. Bot.* polysepalous : having separate sepals.

POLYSOC, polisok [poly; soc], *sm.* multiploughshare : a plough with many shares.

POLYSPERMATIQUE, polispèrmatik', **POLYSPERME**, polispèrm', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* polispermous : containing many seeds.

POLYSTOME, polistome [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; στόμα, mouth], *adj. Bot., Zool.* polystomatous : having many mouths.

POLYSTOME, *sm. Zool.* polystome : an animal with many mouths.

POLYSTYLE, polistil', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; στύλος, column], *adj. Arch.* polystyle : having many columns.

POLYSYLLABE, polisillab', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; συλλαβή, syllable], *adj. Gram.* polysyllabic, polysyllabical : consisting of many syllables.

POLYSYLLABE, *sm. Gram.* polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABIE, polisillabi, *sf. Gram.* polysyllabicism, polysyllabism : the state of being polysyllabism : the state of being polysyllabic.

POLYSYLLABIQUE, polisillabik', *adj.* polysyllabic, polysyllabical.

POLYSYNDÈTE, polisandèt', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; σύνδετος, compound], *sf. Rhet.* polysyndeton : a figure by which conjunctions are often repeated.

POLYTECHNICIEN, politèknisyâ*n* *sm.* student at the polytechnic school.

POLYTECHNIQUE, politèknik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; τέχνη, art], *adj.* polytechnic : comprehending many arts and sciences.

POLYTHALAME, politalam', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; θάλαμος, chamber], *adj. Conchyl.* polythalamous : many-chambered.

POLYTHÉISME, politéism', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; Θεός, God], *sm.* polytheism : the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POLYTHÉISTE, politéist', *sm.* polytheist : a believer in polytheism.

POLYTHÉISTE, *adj.* polytheistic, polytheistical : pertaining to polytheism.

POLYTRIC, politrik', [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; τριχός, hair], *sm. Bot.* polytrichum : a genus of mosses.

POLYTYPAGE, politipazh, *sm. Typog.* polytypage : stereotypying.

POLYTYPE politip, [Gr. : πολὺ, many ; τύπος, type], *adj. Typog.* polytype or polytypic.

POMMADE, pomad', [pomme], *sf.* pomade, pomatum.

POMMADER, pomadé-r, *va.* to pomatum : to apply pomatum to the hair.

POMME, pom', [Lat. : pomum, apple], *sf.* **1** *Bot.* pome : a fleshy or pulpy pericap without valves, containing a capsule or capsules ; **2.** apple : the fruit of the apple-tree. **— à cidre**, cider-apple. **— cuite**, baked apple. **— de discorde**, *Fig.* apple of discord, bone of contention. **Donner la — à une femme**, to award the prize of beauty to a woman. **Obtenir, mériter la —**, to carry away, to deserve the palm.

3. — d'or, orange ; **4. — de pin**, fir-apple, fir-cone ; **5. — d'amour**, love-apple, tomato ; **6. — épineuse**, thorn-apple, apple Peru, Jamestown weed, stramonium, stramony ; **7. — de paradis**, banana ; **8. — de chêne**, oak-apple ; **9. — d'églantier**, bedeguar, bedegar ; **10. — de sauge**, sage-apple ; **11. — de terre**, potato (*pl.* potatoes). — *Prov.* : **Un pomme pourrie en gâte cent**, evil communications corrupt good manners.

12. — d'Adam, *Anat.* Adam's-apple : the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck.

13. head (of cabbages, etc.) ; **14.** pommel, knob, ball, head : ornament of globular form. **Canne à — d'or**, gold-headed cane.

15. — d'arrosoir, rose of a watering pot ; **16.** *Naut.* truck. **— de racage**, parrel-truck. **— gougée**, seizing-truck. **— de pavillon**, truck of the flag-staff. **— de girouette**, vane-truck, acorn. **— de flamme**, acorn of a pendant-staff.

† **POMMÉ**, pomé, *sm.* cider.

POMMÉ, E, pomé, *adj.* **1.** hearted (as cabbage, etc.) ; **2.** *Fig.* regular, complete, downright ; out-and-out. **Une sottise pommée**, an egregious blunder.

POMMEAU, pomô, [pomme], *sm.* [*Pl. pommeaux.*] pommel : *a*) the knob on the hilt of a sword ; *b*) protuberant part of a saddle bow.

POMMELÉ, É, pom'lé, *adj.* dapple, dappled. **Cheval gris —**, dapple-grey horse. **Ciel —**, dappled sky.

POMMELER, (SE), sœ-pom'lé-r *v. refl.* to dapple.

POMMELLE, pomèl', [Pomme], *sf.* cap (of a drain-pipe], grating.

POMMER, pomé-r, *vn. Hort.* to heart, to cabbage, to grow to a head.

POMMERAIE, pom'ré, *sf.* apple-orchard, apple-grove.

POMMETTE, pomèt', [pomme]. *sf.* **1.** pommel, knob, ball ; **2.** cheek bone.

POMMETTÉ, E, pomèt), *adj. Herald.* pommee, pommettee : ending in buttons or knobs.

POMMIER, pomyé, [pomme], *sm.* **1.** **1.** *Bot.* apple-tree, apple : *Purys malus* ; **2.** apple-roaster.

POMOLOGIE, pomolozhie, [Lat. : pomum, apple, fruit; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* pomology : *a*) the science of raising fruit ; *b*) a treatise on fruit.

POMOLOGIQUE, pomolozhik', *adj.* pomological : relating to pomology.

POMOLOGUE, pomolog', *sm.* pomologist : one who writes on fruit.

POMONE, pomon', *pnf.* Pomona : *a*) *Mythol.* the goddess of the fruits of trees ; *b*) *Astron.* an asteroid.

POMPADOUR, pô*n*padour, *adj.* after Mme de Pompadour's fashion ; after the fashion of the eighteenth century.

POMPE, pô*n*p', [Lat. : pompa], *sf.* pomp, parade, splendour, show, pageantry, state. **Là tu verras d'Esther la — et les honneurs**, there you will see Esther's pomp and splendour. *Rac. Esth.* i. 1. **La — et la grandeur des anciens rois de l'Asie**, the pomp and splendour of the former kings of Asia. **La — du style**, the loftiness of the style. **Renoncer au monde et à ses pompes**, to renounce the world and all its pomps. **Mes repas étaient servis avec beaucoup de —**, my meals were pompously served. **— funèbre**, funeral pomp. **Entrepreneur des pompes funèbres**, funeral undertaker.

POMPE [Ety. uncertain, but of Teutonic origin. In middle age Low Ger. plumpe is equal to pumpe, whilst pumpen is to pump, also to borrow, to get money out of anybody], pump : **1.** *a*) an hydraulic machine for raising water ; *b*) a machine for exhausting air ; air-pump. *a*) **Ame de —**, pump-bore. **Corps de —**, pump, working-barrel. **Tige de —**, pump-spear. **Garniture de —**, pump-gear. **— alimentaire**, feed-pump. **— aspirante**, suction pump, sucking pump. **— aspirante et foulante**, lift and force pump. **— foulante**, forcing pump. **— à chapelet**, chain pump. **— à double effet**, double-acting pump. **— élévatoire**, lifting pump. **— engorgée**, choked pump. **— à main**, hand-pump. **— à incendie**, fire-engine. **Petite —**, syringe. **Amorcer, charger, engrener la —**, to fetch the pump. **Faire agir, faire jouer une —**, to work a pump. **Faire jouer la —**, to pump. **Franchir la —**, to clear the pump. **La — est franche**, the pump sucks. **La — est prise**, the pulp is fetched. *b*) **— à air, — pneumatique, — à bière**, beer-engine. *Autom. Bicycl. etc.* **— à air**, air pump. **— à air pour pneus**, tyre air-pump. **— à air avec pied**, stirrup or foot air-pump. **— à poignée**, hand pump.

2. Couteau à —, clasp-knife.

3. work.

POMPÉE, po*n*pé, *pnm.* Pompey.

POMPER, pô*n*pé-r, [pompe], *va.* to pump : *a*) to raise or throw out with a pump ; *b*) to suck, to suck up, to suck in ; to absorb ;

c) *Fig.* to examine with artful questions for drawing out secrets. *a*) — **de l'eau**, to pump water. *b*) **L'éléphant pompe l'eau avec sa trompe**, the elephant sucks up water with his trunk. **Le soleil pompe les eaux de la mer**, the sun sucks up the waters of the sea. — **l'humidité**, to suck in the damp.

POMPER, *vn.* to pump : to work a pump; **2.** *Slang.* to drink much.

POMPERIE, pôn̂p'ri *sf.* pump-making.

POMPETTE, pôn̂pèt', *adj. Slang.* off. **Être —**, to be drunk.

POMPEUSEMENT, pôn̂pœz'mân-t, *adv.* pompously : with great parade or display ; splendidly, ostentatiously.

POMPEUX, EUSE, pôn̂pœ, œz', *adj.* pompous : *a*) stately, magnificent, splendid ; *b*) inflated, high-flown. **Appareil —**, pompous preparation. **Des titres vains et pompeux**, vain pompous titles. **Des éloges pompeux**, pompous praise.

POMPHOLYX, pôn̂foliks, [Gr.: πομφόλυξ], *sm.* pompholyx : *a*) flowers of zinc, white oxide of zinc which sublimes during the combustion of the metal ; *b*) *Med.* a vesicular eruption upon the skin.

POMPIER, pôn̂pyé, *sm.* **1.** pump-maker ; **2.** fireman. **Le corps des pompiers**, the fire-brigade.

POMPON, pôn̂pôn̂, [perhaps from pompe, show], *sm.* **1.** top-knot : a trifling ornament added to dress by women; **2.** tuft (of a soldier).

POMPONNER, pôn̂poné-r, *va.* to trim, to adorn, to ornament, to dress up, to bedeck. — **une mariée**, to dress up a bride. — **son style**, *Fig.* to adorn one's style.

POMPONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to dress one's self up.

PONANT, ponân-t, [Ital. : ponente, west]. *sm.* **1.** west ; **2.** west wind; **3.** † Ocean.

PONÇAGE, pôn̂sazh', *sm.* pumicing.

PONCE, pôn̂s', [Lat. : punex, pumicis, for spumex, spuma, foam], *sf.* **1.** pumice, pumice-stone : a light and spongy volcanic mineral. (*Adject.*) **Pierre —**, pumice-stone.

2. pounce : coloured powders used by pattern drawers for sprinkling over pricked papers.

PONCE, *pnm.* Pontius.

PONCEAU, pôn̂sô, [pont, bridge], *sm.* [*Pl.* *ponceaux.*] **1.** small one-arched bridge ; **2.** culvert.

PONCEAU [paon ; Lat. : papaver, poppy], *sm. Bot.* corn-poppy, corn-rose ; **4.** flame-colour, poppy colour.

PONCEAU, *adj.* flame-coloured, poppy-coloured.

PONCER, pôn̂sé-r, [ponce], *va.* [The *c*, takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous ponçons ponçant.*] **1.** to pumicate : to smooth with pumice, to rub with pumice-stone, to polish; **2.** to pounce (a drawing).

PONCEUX, EUSE, pôn̂sœ, œz', *adj. Miner.* pumiceous : pertaining to, or consisting of pumice.

PONCIF, pôn̂sif, *sm.* **1.** pattern (for pouncing) ; **2.** *Fam.* trite thought or image. **Un — de la conversation**, a catchword in everybody's mouth.

PONCIRE, pôn̂sir', [Provenc. : pomsire], *sm. Bot.* large lemon, lime.

PONCIS, pôn̂si, *sm.* **1.** pounced drawing ; **2.** pattern (for pouncing) **3.** (in the Fine Arts) copy ; conventional style.

PONCTION, pôn̂ksyôn̂ ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : punctio], *sf. Surg.* punction : puncture tapping.

PONCTIONNER, pôn̂ksyoné-r, *va. Surg.* to puncture, to tap.

PONCTUALITÉ, pôn̂ktualité, [ponteculJ], *sf.* punctuality, punctualness : the quality of being punctual.

PONCTUATION, pôn̂ktuasyôn̂ ; *in poet.* siôn, [ponctuer], *sf. Gram.* **1.** punctuation : the art of punctuating or pointing ; **2.** points, stops : the characters used to mark the divisions of a writing ; **3.** (in Shemitic languages) vowel-points.

PONCTUÉ, E, pôn̂ktué, *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* punctuated, pointed ; **2.** *Nat. Hist.* dotted, spotted ; punctate, punctated. **Ligne ponctuée**, dotted line.

PONCTUEL, ELLE, pon̂tuel, [Lat. punctuelis ; punctum, point], *adj.* punctual : *a*) punctilious, scrupulous, observant ; exact ; *b*) done at the exact time ; timely. *a*) **Un homme — à remplir ses obligations**, a man who does his duty scrupulously. **Vous êtes — à vos promesses**, you keep your promises scrupulously. *b*) **J'admire votre soin à me faire des réponses si ponctuelles**, I admire the care you take to answer me so punctually. *Mme de Sév.*

PONCTUELLEMENT, pon̂ktuèl'mân-t, *adv.* punctually : exactly, scrupulously.

PONCTUER, pôn̂ktué-r, *va.* to punctuate, to point, to stop : to mark with points.

PONCTULÉ, E, pôn̂ktulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* punctulated : marked with small spots.

PONDAGE, pôn̂dazh', [Lat. : pondus, a weight], *sm.* poundage : [in England] a duty on the weight of goods.

PONDÉRABILITÉ, pôn̂dérabilité, *sf.* ponderability, ponderableness : the quality of being ponderable.

PONDÉRABLE, pôn̂détabl', [Lat. : ponderabilis ; pondus, weight]. *adj.* ponderable: that may be weighed.

PONDÉRAL, E, pôn̂déral', *adj.* ponderal : estimated by weight, relating to weight.

PONDÉRATEUR, TRICE, pôn̂dératœr, tris', *adj.* balancing, poising.

PONDÉRATION, pôn̂dérasyôn̂ ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** ponderation, equilibration, equipoise, equiponderance ; **2.** *Fig.* poising, balancing.

PONDÉRER, pôn̂déré-r, *va*, [conj. like accélérer], to balance, to poise. **Un esprit bien pondéré**, a well-balanced mind.

PONDÉREUX, EUSE, pôn̂dérœ, œz', *adj.* ponderous, weighty : very heavy.

PONDEUSE, pôn̂dœz', [pondre], *adj. f.* laying. **Poule —**, layer.

PONDEUSE, *sf.* layer : a hen that lays eggs. **Une bonne —**, a good layer.

PONDOIR, pôn̂dwar', *sm.* laying place.

PONDRE, pôn̂dr', [Lat. : ponère], *va.* to lay (eggs). **Des œufs frais pondus**, newlaid eggs.

PONDRE, *vn.* to lay eggs, to lay. — **sur ses œufs**, *Fig.* to enjoy one's property ; to be in easy circumstances.

PONEY, ponè, [Eng. : pony], *sm.* pony : small horse.

PONGÉE, ponzhé, [from Pongie in Japan], *sm.* pongee : China silk.

PONGITIF, IVE, pôn̂zhitif, tiv', [Lat. : pongère, to prick], *adj.* (of pain) pungent, severe.

PONGO, pôn̂go, *sm.* pongo : a large species of ape.

PONSON DU TERRAIL, pôn̂son du teraï, [Pierre-Alexis], novelist (1829-1871).

PONT, pôn-t, [Lat. : pons, pontis], *sm.* **2.** bridge. **Construire un —**, to build, to erect, to construct a bridge. — **de bateaux**, bridge of boats ; pontoon-bridge. — **volant**, flying bridge ; *Milit.* pont-volant. — **tournant**, revolving bridge, swing-bridge. — **Métallique**, iron bridge. — **suspendu**, suspension bridge. — **dormant**, fixed bridge. — **biais**, askew bridge. — **à bascule**, weigh bridge. — **de cordes**, bridge of ropes. — **de chevalets**, trestle-bridge. — **tubulaire**, tubular bridge. — **roulant**, rolling bridge. — **viaduc**, viaduct bridge. **Équipage de —**, pontoon-train. **Ponts et chaussées**, bridges and roads ; road-surveying department. **Laisser passer l'eau sous les ponts**, *Fig.* to let things and people take their swing. **Il passera bien de l'eau sous le — entre ci et là**, many an up and down between this and that. **Faire le — à quelqu'un**, to favour a person. **Servir de —**, to be a transition to; to be precedent to. **Il faut faire un — d'or à ses ennemis**, we must build a bridge of gold for a retreating enemy. **Faire un — d'or à quelqu'un**, to do all one can to persuade a person to give up a thing. **Pont aux ânes**, pons asinorum, asses'bridge : a very easy problem ; easy thing ; trite thing. **C'est le — aux ânes**, every fool knows that ; it is a trite thing. *Prov.*: **La foire n'est pas sur le pont**, the show has not yet begun. there is plenty of time. **Se porter comme le Pont-Neuf**, to enjoy sound health, to be as sound as a rock.

2. *Naut.* deck. **Vaisseau à deux ponts**, two-decker. **Vaisseau à trois ponts**, three-decker. — **arqué**, cambered deck. — **à caillebotis**, grating-deck. — **coupé**, half-deck, deck open amidship. — **entier**, — **continu**, flush deck. **Faux —**, orlop. — **flottant**, floating-stage. — **volant**, hanging-stage. **Premier —**, main deck, lower deck. **Second —**, upper deck (of a two-decker), middle deck (of a three-decker). **Troisième —**, upper deck (of a three-decker). **Débarrasser le —, to clear the deck.**

3. flap (of trowsers).

4. *Electr.* — **de Wheatstone**, wheatstone's bridge.

PONT, pôn-t, *sm.* sea, Pontus. — **Euxin**, Euxine, Black Sea.

PONTAIL, pôn̂tay, *sm. Ornith.* eider, eider-duck : a species of sea-duck.

PONTAL, pôn̂tal, *sm. Naut.* depth of hold.

PONTE, pôn̂t', [pondre], *sf.* **1.** laying eggs, laying ; **2.** laying-time ; **3.** eggs.

PONTE, pôn̂t', *sm.* (at play) punter.

PONTÉ, E, pôn̂té, *adj. Naut.* decked.

PONTER, pôn̂té-r, *va. Naut.* to deck : to furnish with a deck.

PONTER, *vn.* (at play) to punt.

PONTET, pôn̂té, [pont], *sm.* **1.** trigger-guard (of an gun, etc.) ; **2.** saddle-tree (of saddles).

PONTIFE, pôn̂tif', [Lat. : pontifex, pontificis ; pons, pontis], *sm.* **1.** pontiff : *a*) priest ; *b*) *Cath. Lit.* a bishop. **Souverain —**, sovereign pontiff, pope.

2. † bridge-builder.

PONTIFICAL, E, pôn̂tifical. *adj.* pontifical : *a*) pontific, relating to priest ; *b*) belonging to a high-priest, or to a bishop ; episcopal ; *c*) belonging to the pope ; popish. *b*) **Habits, ornements pontificaux**, pontificals.

PONTIFICAL, *sm.* pontifical : a book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

PONTIFICALEMENT, pôn̂tifikal'mân-t, *adv.* pontifically.

PONTIFICAT, pôn̂tifika, *sm.* pontificate ; *a*) the state or dignity of a high-priest ; *b*) the dignity of the pope ; *c*) the reign of a pope.

PONTIFIER, pontifié-r, *vn.* [conj. like prier], to pontificate : **1.** to perform the duties of a pontif ; **2.** *Fam.* to speak or act pompously, to play the pontiff : to show off.

PONTIN, pôn̂tan, *adj. m.* Pontine. **Les**

Marais Pontins, the Pontine Marshes.

PONTIQUE, pôntik', *adj.* pontic : pertaining to the Pontus or Black Sea.

PONTIS, pônti. *sm. Glass-mak.* pontee : an iron instrument to take the hot glass.

PONT-LEVIS, pônl'vi, *sm.* [*Pl. ponts-levis.*] 1. draw-bridge ; 2. flap (of trowsers) ; 3. *Man.* pontlevis.

PONT-NEUF, pôn nœf, *sm.* street ballad, popular song, [*Pl. Ponts neufs.*]

PONTON, pôntôn, [Lat. : pons, pontis, bridge], *sm.* 1. pontoon : a boat used for making temporary bridges ; 2. pontoon-bridge : a bridge formed with pontoons ; 3. hulk : old ship cut down ; 4. pontoon, lighter : flat vessel; 5. prison-ship.

PONTONAGE, pôntonazh', *sm.* bridge-toll, toll (for crossing a river).

PONTONNIER, pôntonyé, *sm.* 1. tollman, toll-gatherer ; 2. pontonier, pontonnier : a soldier employed in constructing bridges.

PONTUSEAU, pôntuzô, *sm.* [*Pl. Pontuseaux.*] *Paper-mak.* 1. cross-rod ; 2. watermark (in paper).

POPE, pop', [Lat. : popa], *sm.* pope, Greek priest.

POPELINE, pop'lin', [corr. of papeline ; Ital. : papalina], *sf.* poplin : a stuff made of silk and worsted — **d'Irlande**, Irish poplin.

POPLITÉ, E, poplité, [Lat. : poples, itis, the hock], *adj. Anat.* popliteal, poplitic : pertaining to the posterior part of the knee-joint or ham.

POPOTE, popot (childish and fam. lang.) *sm.* soup, food, grub. **Faire la —**, to do the cooking, to get the grub ready.

POPULACE, populas', [Lat. : populus, people], *sf.* populace, mob, rabble.

POPULACIER, IÈRE, populasyé, èr', *adj.* low, vulgar; of the mob, of the populace.

POPULAIRE, populèr', [Lat. : popularis], *adj.* popular : *a*) pertaining to or derived from the common people ; *b*) suitable to common people ; vulgar ; *c*) prevailing among the people ; prevalent ; *d*) beloved by the people, enjoying the favour of the people ; *e*) ambitious, studious of the favour of the people, seeking popularity, *a*) **Opinion —**, popular opinion. **Gouvernement —**, popular government, democracy. *c*) **Erreur —**, popular error. **Rendre une science —**, to make a science popular, to popularize a science. *d*) **Se rendre —**, to make one's self popular.

POPULAIRE, *sm.* populace, common people, mob, rabble.

POPULAIREMENT, populèr'mân-t, *adv.* popularly.

POPULARISATION, popularizasyôn, *sf.* popularization : the act of popularizing.

POPULARISER, popularizé-r, *va.* to popularize : *a*) to spread among the people, to make popular, to make suitable to the common mind; *b*) to render popular, to win over the favour of the people.

POPULARISER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be popularized, to spread among the people ; 2. to render one's self popular.

POPULARITÉ, popularité, *sf.* 1. popularity : favour of the people, the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people. **Jouir d'une grande —**, to enjoy great popularity.

2. affability ; popular manners.

POPULATION, populasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* population : *a*) the whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or portion of a country ; *b*) the state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants ; *c*) multiplication of inhabitants.

POPULÉUM, populéum, [Lat. : populus ; poplar-tree], *sm. Pharm.* unguentum populi, poplar ointment.

POPULEUX, EUSE, populœ, œz', *adj.* populous : full of inhabitants.

POPULICIDE, populisid', [Lat. : populus, people; cædère, to kill], *adj.* populicidal : pertaining to the killing of the people ; noxious, fatal to the people.

POPULO, populo, *sm.* 1. *Fam.* chubby child ; 2. common people, populace, mob.

POPULOSITÉ, populôzité, *sf.* populousness : the state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

PORACÉ, E, porasé, *adj.* V. *Porracé.*

PORC, pôr ; the *c* is never pronounced ; the *s* is generally silent in the plural. [Lat. : porcus], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* hog, pig, porker, porket, swine. **Jeune —**, porket. **Soie de —**, hog's bristles. **Troupeau de porcs**, head of swine. **Gardeur de porcs**, swine-herd. *Fig.* : **C'est un vrai —**, he is a filthy hog.

2. *Butch.* pork : the flesh of swine, used for food. **— frais**, fresh pork. **Côtelettes de —**, pork-chops.

3. **— marin, — de mer**, porpoise, seahog.

PORCELAINE, pôrs'lèn' [Ital. : porcellana, the Venus shell, so named on account of its shape having, it is thought, a resemblance to a sow's vulva ; porcella, a young sow], *sf.* 1. *Conchyl.* cowry : a small shell ; 2. † nacre ; 3. porcelain, china-ware, china : a fine, translucent species of earthenware or potery. **— de Chine**, china, porcelain of china. **— du Japon**, porcelain of Japan. **— de Saxe**, Dresden china. **— de Sèvres**, Sevres porcelain. **Demi —** semi-porcelain. **Terre à —** porcelain-clay, china-clay. **Assiette de porcelaine**, china plate.

4. china vases.

PORCELAINE, *adj.* (of a horse) blue-grey.

PORCELAINIER, pórslènyé, *sm.* porcelain-manufacturer.

PORCELAINIER, IÈRE, *adj.* porcelain : belonging to porcelain ; china.

PORCELANIQUE, pársœlanik', *adj.* porcellaneous, porcellanaceous : pertaining to, or resembling porcelain.

PORCELET, pórs'lè, [dim. of O. Fr. : porcel, porker], *sm.* 1. porket : young hog ; 2. *Entom.* woodlouse.

PORCELLANE, pórsèllan', [Lat. : porcellus, a young pig], *sf.* porcellina : a genus of anomurous crustaceans.

PORCELANITE, pórsèllanit', *sf. Miner.* porcellanite : a semi-vitrified clay, resembling jasper.

PORC-ÉPIC, pórkèpik, [pork; épi; O. Fr. : porc espin], *sm. Zool.* porcupine : *Hystrix*, a genus of rodent quadrupeds, furnished with spines upon the body. [*Pl. Porcs-épics.*]

PORCHAISON, pórshèzôn, *sf. Hunt.* wild boar season.

PORCHE, pôrch', [Lat. : porticus], *sm. Arch.* porch : a kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, etc. — **en tambour**, portal.

PORCHER, ÈRE, pórshé, èr', [porc], *sm. f.* swine herd, hog-herd, pig-driver.

PORCHERIE, pórsh'ri, *sf.* sty : *a*) a pen or enclosure for swine ; hogsty, hog pen, pigsty. pig-pen, piggery ; *b*) *Fam.* any place extremely filthy; filthy hole.

PORCIE, pórsi, *pnf.* Portia.

PORCINE, pórsin', *adj.* porcine : pertaining to swine.

PORE, por', [Lat. : porus ; Gr. : πόρος, a passage], *sm.* pore : *a*) *Anat.* a minute interstice in the skin ; *b*) a small spiracle, interstice, opening, or passage in other substances.

POREUX, EUSE, porœ-z, œz', *adj.* porous: *a*) having interstices in the skin ; having spiracles or passages for fluids ; *b*) having small interstices between the particles which compose a body.

PORILLON, poriyôn, *sm. Bot.* daffodil : a species of narcissus.

PORION, poriôn, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* daffodil ; 2. overseer (in mines).

PORISME, porism', [Gr. : πορίζειν, to procure], *sm. Geom.* porism, corollary.

PORNOGRAPHE, pornograf, [Gr. : πόρνη, whore ; γράφειν, to describe, to write], *sm.*

PORNOGRAPHER : a writer of things obscene.

PORNOGRAPHIE, pornografi *sf.* pornography : 1. a treatise on prostitution or prostitutes. 2. pornograph : an obscene picture or writing.

PORNOGRAPHIQUE, pornografik *adj.* pornographic. **Littérature —**, obscene literature.

POROSITÉ, porôzite, [pore], *sf.* porosity, porousness : the quality of being porous.

PORPHYRE, pórfir', [Gr. : πορφύρα, purple], *sm. Miner.* porphyry : a very hard stone or rock, having a compact felspathic base.

PORPHYRÉ, E, pórfiré, *adj. Miner.* porphyrized : spotted with red blotches ; resembling porphyry.

PORPHYRIQUE, pórfirik', *adj.* porphyritic, porphyritical : containing, or composed of porphyry.

PORPHYRISATION, pórfirizasyôn, *sf.* grinding (with a muller), pulverization, levigation.

PORPHYRISER, pórfirizé-r, *va.* to grind (with a muller), to pulverize, to levigate.

PORPHYROÏDE, pórfiroid', [Gr. : πορφύρα, purple ; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj. Miner.* porphyraceous ; resembling porphyry.

PORQUE, pórk', [porc], *sf.* 1. sow : female-pig ; 2. *Naut.* rider.

PORRACÉ, E, porasé, [Lat. : porrum, leek], *adj. Nat. Hist.* porraceous, greenish : resembling the leek in colour.

PORREAU, porô, *sm.* [*Pl. porreaux.*] 1. leek : a vegetable ; 2. *Med.* wart.

PORRECTION, porrèksyôn, [Lat. : porrectio ; porrigère, to stretch out], *sf. Cath. Lit.* porrection : the act of reaching forth.

PORRIGO, porrigo, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* porrigo, an eruptive disease.

PORT, pôr, [Lat. : portus], *sm.* port : *a*) harbour, haven : a place or station for ships to ride at anchor ; *b*) wharf, quay ; a place for the lading and unlading of the cargoes of vessels ; *c*) sea-port, sea-port town ; *d*) *Fig.* asylum, harbour, haven. *a*) **— de mer** seaport. **— ouvert**, open port. **— fermé**, closed port. **— de toute marée**, deep-water harbour. **— de commerce, — marchand**, commercial harbour. **— militaire, — de guerre**, naval port, harbour for men-of-war. **— franc**, free port. **Prendre —, surgir au —**, to come into harbour, to land ; *Fig.* to succeed, to attain one's end. **Faire naufrage au —**, to be shipwrecked in port. **Arriver à bon —**, to get safe into port ; *Fig.* to arrive safe, to arrive in safety. *c*) **Brest est un beau —**, Brest is a fine port.

PORT, pór, [porter], *sm.* 1. conveying, conveyance, carrying ; 2. burden (of a ship), tonnage. **Un navire du — de 500 tonneaux**, a ship of 500 tons burden. **— permis**, tonnage allowed to officers of merchantmen without paying freight.

3. carriage (of parcels, goods); postage of letters). — **de lettres**, postage. **Franc de —, — payé**, prepaid; (of letters) post-paid; (of parcels) carriage-paid. **Envoyer un paquet franco de —**, to send a packet carriage-paid.

4. — **d'armes**, *a) Milit.* carrying arms; *b) Sport.* license to carry a gun, license to shoot, license to kill game.

5. port, carriage, bearing, mien, demeanour, appearance; presence; manner of walk. **Avoir un — majestueux**, to have a majestic presence. **Avoir le — d'une reine, un — de reine**, to have the presence of a queen.

6. *Bot.* aspect; 7. *Mus.* compass (of the voice).

PORTABLE, pórtabl', [porter], *adj.* 1. portable: that may be carried by the hand or about the person; not bulky or heavy; 2. *Law-t.* payable at a stipulated place; 3. wearable, fit to wear.

PORTAGE, pórtazh', [porter], *sm.* 1. conveyance, carriage, portage: the act of carrying or conveying; 2. porterage: money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter; 3. portage: a carrying-place round waterfalls or rapids, or from one navigable river to another. **Faire —**, to carry a boat over land (at waterfalls).

PORTAIL, pórtay, [porte], *sm.* a. *Arch.* front (of a church); 2. † portal, gate, gateway.

PORTANT, E, pórtân-t, ânt', [porter], *adj.* 1. bearing, supporting; 2. in... health. **Bien —**, in good health, well. **Mal —**, in bad health, unwell, ill. **A bout —**, quite close. **Dire des injures à quelqu'un à bout —**, to insult any one to his face, point-blank.

PORTANT, *sm.* 1. ring; 2. *Phys.* magnet-ring; 3. *Theat.* post, prop.

PORTATIF, IVE, pórtatif, tiv', *adj.* portable: easy to be carried or transported, not heavy or bulky; hand; pocket. **Une lunette portative**, a pocket telescope. **Des armes portatives**, pocket arms. **Dictionnaire —**, pocket-dictionary. **Somme portative**, pocket-money; ready cash.

PORTE, pórt', [Lat.: porta], *sf.* 1. gate: gate-way; opening in the walls of a town; entrance; 2. door: *a)* the opening into a house, into a room or closet; doorway, entrance; portal; (when large) gate; *b)* the movable frame of boards which closes it; (of a park, garden, etc.) gate; *c)* house; *d)* means of approach; passage, avenue, path, way, gate. *a)* **La baie d'une —**, the doorstead. **Le seuil d'une —**, the threshold of a door, the door-sill. **Mettre à la —**, to turn out of doors; to turn out. **Prendre, gagner la —**, to take to the door. **Être à la —**, to be turned out of doors; to be out; to be at the gate. **L'ennemi est à nos portes**, the enemy is at out gates. **Laisser quelque chose à la —**, to leave a thing at the door. **Être logé à la — de quelqu'un**, to live next door to a person. **Être — à —**, to live next door to a person. **Par la — et par les fenêtres**, *Fig.* from all sides, from all quarters. **Si on le chasse par la —, il rentrera par la fenêtre**, if you turn him out of door, he will come in at the window. *b)* **Chanbranle de —**, door-case, door-frame. **Dormant de —**, door-post. — **arasée**, ledge door. — **d'assemblage**, framed door. — **bâtarde**, street-door; house-door. — **brisée**, folded door. — **cochère**, carriage entrance; gateway. — **à coulisse**, sliding doors. — **coupée**, half door. — **criarde**, grating door. — **croisée**, terrace-glass door. — **de dégagement**, back door. — **dérobée**, private door. — **de derrière**, back door. — **à deux battants**, folding doors. — **de devant**, front door. — **d'entrée**, street door; gateway. — **de face**, front door. — **feinte**, sham door. — **de glace**, looking-glass door. — **mobile**, swing doors. — **à panneaux**, panelled door. — **perdue**, jib door. — **principale**, main door. — **de la rue**, street-door. — **secrète**, private door. — **de sortie**, exit door. — **vitrée**, glass door. **Frapper à la —**, to knock at the door. **Heurter, frapper à toutes les portes**, *Fig.* to leave no stone unturned. **Heurter à la bonne —** *Fig.*, to knock at the right place. **Faire sortir quelqu'un par la belle —**, to kick a person out of the house. **Mettre la clef sous la —**, to run away, to shoot the moon. **Fermer une —**, to shut a door. **Fermer la — à clef**, to lock the door. **Fermer sa —**, to shut one's door. **Fermer à quelqu'un la — au nez, sur le nez**, to shut the door in a person's face. **Écouter aux portes**, to be an eavesdropper. **Enfoncer une —**, to break open a door. **Il est entré par la belle —, par une bonne —**, he obtained his office honourably. **Ouvrir la —**, to open the door. **Ouvrir la — à quelqu'un**, to open the door to a person. **Les portes du temple de Janus**, the gates of the temple of Janus. **Les portes d'une armoire**, the doors of a cupboard. **La — d'un four**, the door of an oven. — **d'écluse**, gate, flood-gate. *Fig.*: **Les portes de la mort**, death's door. **Être aux portes de la mort**, to be at death's door. **Les portes de l'éternité**, the gates of eternity. **Les portes de la Jérusalem céleste, les portes éternelles, la — de la maison du Seigneur, la — des cieux**, the gates of Heaven. **Les portes de l'enfer**, the gates of Hell. *c)* **Ouvrir sa — aux louanges**, to listen to praise. **Se présenter à la —, être à la —, passer à la — de quelqu'un**, to present one's self at a person's door. **Se faire écrire à la — de quelqu'un**, to leave one's name at a person's door. **Refuser la — à quelqu'un**, to deny a person admittance. **Fermer sa — à quelqu'un**, not to admit a person. **Fermer sa —**, to receive no visits. **Faire défendre sa —**, to be at home to nobody. **Forcer la — de quelqu'un**, to force a person's door. **Toutes les portes lui sont ouvertes**, all doors fly open to him. **Trouver — close**, to find the door shut, to be denied admittance. *d)* **Cette place est la — du pays**, that place is the key of the country. **Les Japonais avaient fermé la — de leur pays aux Européens**, the Japanese would not admit foreigners into their country. *Fig.*: **Tout entre dans l'esprit par la — des sens**, things always act on the senses before they produce any effect on the mind. **La géométrie est la — des sciences mathématiques**, geometry is the key to mathematics. **La — des honneurs**, the path to honours. **C'était ouvrir une — bien large à la calomnie**, it was giving full scope to calumny. **Son premier vol ouvrit la — à d'autres**, after his first theft he was guilty of many others. **Il faut fermer la — à leurs prétentions**, we must put a stop to their pretensions. *Prov.*: **Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée**, a door must be either open or shut, it must be either one thing or the other; we can only side with one of the two. **Qui écoute aux portes, entend plus qu'il ne désire**, listeners never hear any good of themselves. **Quand la porte est basse il faut se baisser**, he must stoop that has a low door. V. *Diable.*

3. Porte: the government of the Turkish empire. — **ottomane, Sublime —**, Ottoman Porte, Sublime Porte.

4. eye (of a clasp); 5. *pl.* gates, defiles, pass.

DE PORTE EN PORTE, *adv. phr.* from door to door.

À PORTE CLOSE, *adv. phr.* with closed doors, in secret.

À PORTES OUVERTES, *adv. phr.* with open doors, publicly.

À PORTE OUVRANTE, À PORTES OUVRANTES, *adv. phr.* at the opening of the gates.

À PORTE FERMANTE, À PORTES FERMANTES, *adv. phr.* at the closing of the gates.

PORTE, pórt', *adj. f. Anat.* gate, porta. **Veine —**, portal-vein, vena porta: the vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

PORTÉ, E, pórté, *adj.* 1. inclined, disposed, prone, ready. **Être — pour quelqu'un**, to be very fond of a person; to patronize a person. **Toujours — à faire le mal**, always inclined to do evil. **Il est plus — à s'apprécier au-dessous qu'au-dessus de ce qu'il vaut**, he is much more inclined to underrate than to overrate his own merit. **Être plus — pour une personne que pour une autre**, to prefer one person to another. **Peu — à**, disinclined to. **Trop — à**, over-inclined to, overbent to.

2. *Paint.* projected. **Ombre portée**, shadow projected.

PORTÉ, *sm.* wear (of clothes).

PORTE-ADRESSE, port-address *sm.* luggage-label [*Pl. Porte-adresse*].

PORTE-AFFICHES, port-affish. *sm.* 1. space or board for advertisements; 2. sandwich man. [*pl. Porte-Affiches.*]

PORTE-AIGUILLE, pórtèguiy', *sm.* 1. needle-case; 2. *Surg.* needle-holder. [*Pl. Porte-aiguille* or *porte-aiguilles.*]

PORTE-ALLUMETTES, pórtalumèt', *sm.* match-box. [*Pl. Porte-allumettes.*]

PORTE-AMARRE, pórtamar', *sm. Naut.* rope-case. [*pl. Porte-Amarre.*]

PORTE-ARQUEBUSE, pórtarkœbuz', *sm.* the king's gun-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-arquebuse.*].

PORTE-ASSIETTE, pórtasyèt', *sm.* plate-stand; plate-mat. [*Pl. Porte-assiette* or *assiettes.*]

PORTE-AUGE, pórtôzh', *sm.* hodman, mason's labourer. [*Pl. Porte-auge.*]

PORTE-BAGAGES, pórt-bagazh, *sm. Cycl.* bundle-carrier [*Pl. Porte-bagages.*]

PORTE-BAGUETTE, pórt'baghèt', *sm. Milit.* ramrod-pipe. [*Pl. Porte-baguette.*]

PORTE-BAÏONNETTE, pórt'bayonèt', *sm. Milit.* bayonet-frog. [*Pl. Porte-baïonnette.*]

PORTE-BALANCE, pórt'balâns', *sm.* balance-hook. [*Pl. Porte-balance.*]

PORTE-BALLE, pórtœbal', *sm.* pedlar, hawker. [*Pl. Porte-balle* or *balles.*]

PORTE-BANNIÈRE, pórtbaniaire, *sm. f.* banner-bearer [*Pl. Porte-bannière.*]

PORTE-BARRES, pórtœbar', *smpl.* pole-ring. [*Pl. Porte-barres.*]

PORTE-BATTANT, pórt'batân, *sm. Weav.* sword: an upright lath at each end of the lathe of a weaver's loom. [*Pl. Porte-battants.*]

PORTE-BONHEUR, pórt'bonœr, *sm.* bracelet.

PORTE-BOSSOIR, pórt'boswar, *sm. Naut.* supporter of the cat-head. [*Pl. Porte-bossoirs.*]

PORTE-BOUGIE, pórt'boushi, *sm. Surg.* bougie-pipe. [*Pl. Porte-bougie.*]

PORTE-BOUQUET, pórt'bouké, *sm.* nose-gay-case. bouquet-holder. [*Pl. Porte-bouquet.*]

PORTE-BOURDON, pórt'bourdôn, *sm.* pilgrim. [*Pl. Porte-bourdon.*]

PORTE-BOUTEILLE, pórt'boutey, *sm.* bottle-stand: small wooden or metal plate to place a bottle on. [*Pl. Porte-bouteilles.*]

PORTE-BOUTEILLES, pórt'boutey, *sm.* bottle-rack, bottle-stand: a frame to hold bottles, [*Pl. Porte-bouteilles.*]

PORTE-BROCHE, pórtœbrosh', *sm.* movable handle. [*Pl. Porte-broche* or *broches.*]

PORTE-CARABINE, pórt'karabin', *sm.* carbine-swivel. [*Pl. Porte carabine.*]

PORTE-CARAFE, pórt karaf, *sm.* decanter-stand [*Pl. Porte-carafes.*]

PORTE-CARTES, pórtœkart', *sm.* 1. card-rack ; 2. card-case. [*Pl. Porte-cartes.*]

PORTE-CHAÎNE, pórtœshèn', *sm. Surg.* land-chain-bearer, chain-bearer, surveyor's assistant. [*Pl. Porte-chaîne.*]

PORTE-CHANDELIER, pórt'shândœlyé, *sm.* candlestick-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-chandelier.*]

PORTE-CARTONS, pórt-karton, *sm.* cardboard holder : piece of furniture or portfolio to hold large cards for drawing.

PORTE-CHAPE, pórtœshap', *sm.* 1. cope-bearer ; 2. † cook. [*Pl. Porte-chape.*]

PORTE-CHAPEAUX, pórt'chapò, *sm.* hat-stand. [*Porte-chapeaux*].

PORTE-CHOUX, pórtœshou, *sm.* market-gardener's horse.

PORTE-CIERGE, pórtœsyèrzh', *sm.* taper-bearer. [*Pl. Porte cierge.*]

PORTE-CIGARE, pórt'sigar', *sm.* 1. cigar-tube, cigar-holder ; 2. cigar-case ; 3. cigar-stand. [*Pl. Porte-cigare* or *cigares.*]

PORTE-CIGARETTES, pórt-sigarette, *sm.* 1. cigarette-holder ; 2. cigarette-case, [*Pl. Porte-cigarettes.*]

PORTE-CLEFS, pórtœklé, *sm.* 1. turnkey (of a gaol) ; 2. key-ring ; 3. *Mus.* key-board, key-frame (of a piano, etc.). [*Pl. Porte-clefs.*]

PORTE-COL, pórtœkol, *sm.* stiffener (of a collar). [*Pl. Porte-cols.*]

À PORTE-COL, *adv. phr.* bearing on the neck.

PORTE-COLLET, pórt'kolè, *sm.* stiffener (of a collar).

PORTE-COLLIER, pórt'kolyé, *sm. Naut.* belaying-cleat on the lower mast, supporting the collar of the stay. [*Pl. Porte-colliers.*]

PORTE-COQUETIERS, pórt'koktié, *sm.* egg-stand. [*Pl. Porte-coquetiers*].

PORTE-COTON, pórt'kotón, *sm. Fig.* lawner, toad-eater; pander.

PORTE-COUTEAU, port'koutò, *sm.* knife-rest. [*Pl. Porte-couteau.*]

PORTE-CRAYON, pórt'krèyòn, *sm.* 1. port-crayon ; a small metallic handle with a clasp, for holding a crayon ; 2. pencil-case.

PORTE-CROIX, pórtœkrwá, *sm.* cross-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-croix.*]

PORTE-CROSSE, portœkros', *sm.* 1. crosier-bearer ; 2. *Milit.* carbine-bucket ; carbine-holster. [*Pl. Porte crosse*],

PORTE-CURE-DENTS, pórt'kur'dân, *sm.* tooth-pick-case. [*Pl. Porte-cure-dents.*]

PORTE-DAIS, pórtœdé, *sm.* canopy-bearer. [*Pl. Port dais.*]

PORTE-DIEU, pórtœdyœ, *sm.* priest that carries the viaticum to sick persons. [*Pl. Porte-dieu.*]

PORTE-DÎNER, *or* **PORTE-DÎNERS**, port diné *sm.* dinner-basket.

PORTE-DRAPEAU, pórt'drapò, *sm.* ensign, standard-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-drapeau.*]

PORTÉE, pórté, [porter], *sf.* 1. † *Naut.* burden, tonnage ; 2. litter, brood (of animals); 3. gestation (of animals) ; 4. *Surg.* chain-length ; 5. *Horol.* base, plate ; 6. quantity of water discharged in any given time : 7. pitch ; 8. *Build.* bearing, length (of a piece of timber or stone that bears upon a pillar, a wall, etc.) ; 9. projection (out of a front wall) ; 10. *Hunt.* traces of the horns.

11. shot, range : distance to which a projectile is thrown. **A la — du fusil, à une — de fusil,** within gun-shot, within musket-shot. **A une — de canon,** within cannon-shot, within range.

12. reach. **A la — de la main,** within the reach of the hand. **Cela n'est pas à ma —,** that is not within my reach. **Tous les vrais plaisirs de l'homme sont à sa —,** real pleasures are all within man's reach. **Le bon marché de ces livres les met à la — de tout le monde,** the low price of those books puts them within the reach of everybody.

13. situation, position. **Être à — d'obtenir une grâce,** to be in a position to obtain a favour. **Un long séjour en Egypte l'avait mis à — de dérober aux prêtres égyptiens une partie de leurs secrets,** his long residence in Egypt had given him opportunities of finding out some of the Egyptian priests' secrets. *Barthélemy.*

14. (of the voice) call ; (of the ear) hearing (of the eyes) sight. **Être à — de la voix de quelqu'un,** to be within call of a person. **Cela n'est pas à — de mon oreille,** that is not within my hearing. **Se mettre à — de la vue de quelqu'un,** to place one's self within a person's sight.

15. *Fig.* reach, compass, range, capacity, ability. **Ce livre est à — de son intelligence,** that is a book he can understand. **Mettre les matières philosophiques à la — du commun des lecteurs,** to adapt philosophical matters to the capacity of ordinary readers. **Cela est hors de la — de son esprit,** that is quite beyond his capacity.

16. means. **Il a fait une dépense fort au-dessus de sa —,** his expenses were beyond his means.

17. import : *a*) importance ; strength ; *b*) extent. **La — d'un argument,** the strength of an argument. **Elle ne sent pas la — de ce qu'elle dit,** she does not understand the importance of what she says.

18. *Mus.* stave, staff : the five lines and spaces on which music is written.

† **PORTE-ENSEIGNE**, pórtânsèny', *sm.* ensign-bearer, ensign. [*Pl. Porte-enseigne.*]

PORTE-ÉPÉE, pórtépé, *sm.* 1. sword-belt, sword-hanger : 2. sword-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-epée.*]

PORTE-ÉPERON, pórtéprón, *sm.* spur-strap. [*Pl. Porte-éperon* or *éperons.*]

PORTE-ÉPONGE, or **PORTE-ÉPONGES**, pórt, éponge, *sm.* sponge-net, [*Pl. Porte-éponge.*]

PORTE-ÉTENDARD, pórtétândar, *sm.* 1. standard-bearer ; 2. lance-bucket, standard-bucket : a leathern socket for the butt-end of the standard staff. [*Pl. Porte-étendard.*]

PORTE-ÉTRIERS, pórtétrié, *sm.* stirrup-strap. [*Pl. Porte-etriers.*]

PORTE-ÉTRIVIÈRES, pórtétrivyèr', *sm.* stirrup bars. [*Pl. Porte-étrivières*].

PORTE-ÉVENTAIL, (pórtévântay) *sm.* fan-carrier. [*Pl. Porte-éventails.*]

PORTEFAIX, pórtœfé-z, *sm.* porter, street-porter.

PORTE-FANION, pórt fanyon, *sm. Milit.* ensign-bearer, ensign. [*Pl. Porte-fanion.*]

PORTE-FENÊTRE, pórt-fenètr', *sf.* casement window : a large window opening French-fashion on a level with a garden, a terrace, etc. [*Pl. Portes-fenêtres.*]

PORTE-FER, pórtœfèr, *sm.* horse shoe-case. [*Pl. Porte-fer* or *fers.*]

PORTEFEUILLE, pórtœfœy, *sm.* 1. portfolio : *a*) a case to keep loose papers in ; *b*) *Fig.* the office or functions of a minister of state ; 2. pocket-book ; 3. manuscript of work (not yet printed). **Avoir le — des affaires étrangères,** to have the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. **Avoir un ouvrage en —,** to have a work in manuscript.

4. *Com.* bill-case ; 5. *Com.* bills and acceptances ; 6. *Fam.* bad.

PORTEFEUILLISTE, pórt'fœyist', *sm.* portfolio maker : pocket-book-maker.

PORTE-FLAMBEAU, port'flambò, *sm.* torch-bearer, light-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-flambeau* or *flambeaux.*]

PORTE-FLEURS, pórt'flœr, *sm.* flower-stand. [*Pl. Porte-fleurs.*]

PORTE-FORET, pórt'fòrè, *sm. Jewel.* drill-stock. [*Pl. Porte-foret.*]

PORTE-FORT, pórt'for, *sm. Law-t.* proxy. [*Pl. Porte-fort.*]

PORTE-FOUET, pórt'foué, *sm.* whip-stand, whip-holder [*Pl. Porte-fouet.*]

PORTE-FOURCHETTE, pórt'fourchèt', *sm.* fork-rest. [*Pl. Porte-fourchette* or *fourchettes.*]

PORTE-FROMAGE, pórt'fromazh', *sm.* 1. cheese-tray ; 2. cheese-dish. [*Pl. Porte-fromage* or *fromages.*]

PORTE-FÛT, pórt'fu, *sm.* barrel-stand. [*Pl. Porte-fûts*].

PORTE-GARGOUSSE, pórt'gargous', *sm. Milit.* cartridge-box, [*Pl. Porte-gargousses.*]

PORTE-GIBERNE, pórt'zhibern, *sm.* pouch-belt [*Pl. Porte-giberne.*]

PORTE-GLAIVE, pórtœglèv', *sm.* sword-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-glaives.*]

PORTEGRENADE, pórt'grœnad', *sm. Milit.* grenade-pouch. [*Pl. Porte-grenades.*

PORTE-HACHE, pórtœhask', *sm. Milit.* axe-sheath, axe-case. [*Pl. Porte-hache* or *haches.*]

PORTE-HAILLONS, pórt'hayôn, *sm.* tatterdemalion : a ragged fellow. [*Pl. Porte-haillons.*]

PORTE-HAUBANS, pórt'hòbân, *sm. Naut.* chain-wale. **— d'artimon,** mizzen-chain.

PORTE-HUILIER, pórt'huilyé, *sm.* cruet-stand. [*Pl. Porte-huilier* or *huiliers.*]

PORTE-JUPE, pórtœshup', *adj.* (In joke) wearing petticoats.

PORTE-LANCE, pórtœlâns', *sm.* 1. lance-bucket ; 2. lancer : a soldier armed with a lance. [*Pl. Porte-lance* or *lances.*].

PORTE-LANTERNE, pórt'lântèrn' *sm.* 1. *Entom.* lantern-fly : an insect of America. 2. Carriages, *Bicyl.* lamp-holder, lamp-bracket [*Pl. Porte-lanterne*].

PORTE-LETTRES, pórtœlètr', *sm.* letter-case. [*Pl. Porte-lettres.*]

PORTE-LIQUEURS, pórt'likœr, *sm.* liquor-case or liquor-chest. [*Pl. Porte-liqueurs.*]

PORTE-LOF, pórtœlof, *sm. Naut.* bumpkin, bumkin. [*Pl. Porte-lof.*]

PORTE-LYRE, pórtœlir', *sm. Ornith.* lyre-bird, lyre-tail, lyre-pheasant : a bird of the genus mœnura, [*Pl. Porte-lyre*].

PORTE-MALHEUR, pórt'malœr, *sm.* bringer of ill-luck. [*Pl. Porte malheur.*]

PORTE-MANTEAU, pórt'mántò, *sm.* [*Pl. Porte-manteaux.*] 1. portmanteau : a bag for carrying apparel on journeys ; 2. † mantle-bearer, cloak-bearer ; 3. cloak-stand ; 4. clothes-pegs, row of pegs ; 5. *Naut.* poop boat.

PORTE-MASSE, pórt'mas', *sm.* mace-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-Masse.*]

PORTE-MÈCHE, pórt'mèsh', *sm.* 1. *Surg.* tent-probe ; 2. wick-holder (of lamps), [*Pl. Porte-Mèche.*]

PORTEMENT, pórtœmân, [porter], *sm. Paint.* bearing (the cross).

PORTE-MENU, pórt'menu, *sm.* menu-holder : bill of fare holder, [*Pl. Porte-menu.*]

PORTE-MINE, pórt-meen, *sm.* blacklead pencil case. [*Pl. Porte-mine.*]

PORTE-MIRE, pórt'mir', *sm. Surv.* staff-holder. [*Pl. Porte-mire.*]

PORTE-MITRE, pórtœmitr', *sm.* mitre-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-mitre.*]

PORTE-MONNAIE, pórt'monè, *sm.* purse, flat purse (*pl. Porte-monnaie*].

PORTE-MONTRE, pórtœrrôntr', *sm.* watch-stand. [*Pl. Porte-montre.*]

PORTE-MONTRES, *sm.* (watchmaker's) show-case. [*Pl. Porte-montres*].

PORTE-MORS, pórtœmôr, *sm.* heading-rein. [*Pl. Porte-mors.*]

PORTE-MOUCHETTES, pórt'mouchèt', *sm.* snuffer-tray. [*Pl. Porte-mouchettes.*]

PORTE-MOUSQUETON, pórt'mouskœtôn, *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* swivel-book; **2.** swivel [*Pl. Porte-mousqueton.*]

PORTE-MUSIQUE, pórt-music, *sm.* music-carrier. [*Pl. Porte-musique*].

PORTE-OBJET, pórtobzhè, *sm. Opt.* object-holder (of a microscope). [*Pl. Porte-objet* or *objets.*]

PORTE-ŒUFS, pórt-œ-z, *sm.* egg-frame. [*Pl. Porte-œufs*].

PORTE-PAGE, pórtœpazh', *sm. Print.* page-paper. [*Pl. Porte-page.*]

PORTE-PANTALON, pórt-pantalon, *sm.* trouser-suspender.

PORTE-PARAPLUIE, pórt'paraplui, *sm.* umbrella-stand. [*Pl. Porte-parapluies.*]

PORTE-PAROLE, pórt'parol', *sm.* mouth-piece, spokesman, [*Pl. Porte-parole.*]

PORTE-PELLE, pórt'pel, *sm.* fire-iron-stand. [*Pl. Porte-pelle*].

PORTE-PELLICULE, pórt'pelikule, *sm. Phot.* film-holder [*Pl. Porte-pellicules*].

PORTE-PHOTOGRAPHIES, pórt'fotografi, *sm.* photograph-holder : a frame to hold photographs. [*Pl. Porte-photographies*].

PORTE-PIÈCE, pórtœpyès', *sm.* shoemaker's punch. [*Pl. Porte-pièce.*]

PORTE-PIERRE, pórtœpyèr', *sm. Surg.* caustic-case. [*Pl. Porte-pierre.*]

PORTE-PIPE, pórtœpip', *sm.* **1.** pipe-rack ; **2.** pipe-case. [*Pl. Porte-pipes.*]

PORTE-PLAT, pórt'plâ, *sm.* dish-stand. [*Pl. Porte-plats*].

PORTE-PLUME, pórtœplum', *sm.* pen-holder. [*Pl. Porte-plume.*] [Written also in one word, *Porteplume.*]

PORTE-PLUMES, *sm.* **1.** pen-case ; **2.** pen-rack.

PORTE-QUEUE, pórtœkœ, *sm.* train-bearer. [*Pl. Porte-queue.*]

PORTE-QUEUES, *sm. Billiards,* cue-rack. [*Pl. Porte-queues*].

PORTER, pórte-r, [Lat. : portāre], *va.* **1.** to bear : *a*) to sustain, to support, to hold up, to uphold ; *b*) *Fig.* to be charged with, to be answerable for ; *c*) to bring forth ; *d*) to produce, to yield ; to carry ; *e*) to endure, to support, to suffer, to undergo ; *f*) to sustain without injury ; *g*) to keep afloat ; *h*) to entertain, to have ; *i*) to have, to carry, to exhibit the sign of ; *j*) to wear, to possess as a mark of distinction ; *k*) to have ; to carry ; to possess, to hold ; *l*) to utter, to exhibit ; *m*) to admit of, to allow of ; to be capable of. *a*) — **une balle de marchandises,** to carry a bale of goods. — **du bois,** to carry wood. — **sur les épaules,** to bear, to carry on the shoulders. — **la croix,** to carry the cross. **Les femelles des singes portent leurs petits dans leurs bras,** she-monkeys carry their little ones in their arms. *A. Martin.* **Un chameau peut — cinq cents kilogrammes,** a camel can carry five hundred kilograms. — **la robe, la queue de quelqu'un,** to bear the dress, the train of a person. **Des colonnes qui portent une galerie,** columns that support a gallery. **L'un portant l'autre, le fort portant le faible,** one with another, upon an average. *Fig.* : — **tout le poids des affaires,** to bear the whole weight of affairs. — **le poids du jour et de la chaleur,** to bear the burden and heat of the day. **Avoir plus de travail, plus d'affaires qu'on n'en peut —,** to have more business than one can manage. — **le joug,** to bear the yoke. — **quelqu'un sur les épaules,** *Fam.* to be worried to death by a person. — **quelqu'un dans son cœur,** to love a person. *b*) — **la peine de,** to bear the penalty of. — **les iniquités d'autrui,** to bear the iniquities of others. **Il en portera la folle enchère,** he will bear the penalty of it. *c*) **Une mère peut-elle oublier son enfant et n'avoir point de compassion du fils qu'elle a porté dans ses entrailles** ? can a woman forget her child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb ? *d*) **La terre porte des fruits pour la nourriture de l'homme et des animaux,** the earth produces fruits for the nourishment of men and beasts. **Les arbres tardifs sont ceux qui portent les meilleurs fruits,** late trees are those which bear the finest fruit. *Mol.* **Cette somme porte intérêt,** that sum bears *or* yields interest. *e*) — **noblement une disgrâce,** to bear a misfortune nobly. **On ne veut pas que, mêlant nos douleurs, nous nous aidions l'un l'autre à — nos malheurs,** we are not allowed to speak of our troubles and help each other to bear our misfortunes. *f*) **Cet homme porte bien le vin,** that man can drink a great deal. **Ce vin porte bien l'eau,** this wine bears water very well. *g*) **Une rivière qui porte bateau,** a navigable river. *h*) — **amitié, affection à quelqu'un,** to bear friendship, affection to a person. — **envie,** to entertain envy. — **bonheur,** to bring luck. — **respect,** to have respect. *i*) **Sous un visage d'homme il porte un cœur de marbre,** notwithstanding his appearance, he is a hard-hearted man. **Ils portaient encore sur leurs corps les glorieuses marques des tourments qu'ils avaient soufferts,** they stil bore on their bodies the glorious marks of the torments they suffered. **Cet homme porte la mine d'avoir fait telle chose,** that man looks as if he had done such a thing. **Il porte tout l'air d'un fripon, il porte la mine d'un drôle,** he has all the appearance of a rogue. **Il porte sa recommandation sur sa figure,** his face recommends him. *j*) — **un nom,** to bear a name. **Ce monument porte cette inscription,** this monument bears this inscription. *k*) **Ce fruit porte son sucre,** this fruit is sweet of itself. **Cela porte son excuse avec soi,** that carries its apology with it. **Accepter de l'argent porte en soi quelque honte,** money cannot be accepted without some shame. **Ce bâtiment porte trente bouches à feu,** that ship is mounted with thirty guns. *l*) — **témoignage,** to bear witness *or* testimony. — **la parole** to be the spokesman. — **parole** to promise in a person's name.

2. to carry : *a*) to bear, to convey, to transport ; to support and remove from place to place ; to take ; (through air or water) to waft ; *b*) to transport with the hand or upon the body ; to have ; *c*) to convey intelligence, to bear; to bring ; to communicate, to spread ; *d*) to bear the head, the body, the arm, in a particular manner ; to hold ; *e*) (at cards) to have, to hold ; to go *or* come out with ; *f*) *Naut.* to be under press of ; to hold, to sustain ; *g*) to push on, to drive forward, to spread ; to raise; *h*) to push forward, to cause to advance or proceed; to forward, to get, to cause to succeed. *a*) **On porta les tableaux dans le musée,** the paintings were taken to the museum. **Portez ce livre dans ma chambre,** take that book into my room. — **une lettre à la poste,** to take a letter to the post-office. **Le cheval qui le portait s'abattit,** the horse he was riding fell. *Fig.* : — **la guerre au cœur de l'Asie,** to carry war into the centre of Asia. — **la civilisation chez les peuples sauvages,** to carry civilization among the savages. — **la désolation dans une contrée,** to carry desolation into a country. — **l'épouvante et la mort en tous lieux,** to carry terror and death into all places. — **la vie,** to bring life. *Fam.* : **Il ne le portera pas loin, il ne le portera pas en paradis,** he shall never carry it off so ; I'll soon make him pay for it. — **quelqu'un en terre,** to carry one to his long home. *b*) **Il ne porte jamais d'argent sur lui,** he never carries money about him. — **une canne à la main,** to carry a walking-stick. *c*) — **de mauvaises nouvelles,** to be the bearer of bad news. **L'officier qui portait les ordres du général,** the officer who brought the general's orders. *d*) — **le bras en écharpe,** to carry one's arm in a sling. — **la tête haute,** to carry one's head high. — **les pieds en dedans, en dehors,** to turn one's toe in, out. — **bien son âge, bien — son âge,** not to look one's age. [Of animals, particularly of horses and dogs :] **Ce chien porte bas l'oreille,** that dog hangs his ears. — **le nez au vent, — au vent,** to snuff the air *Fig.* to hold up one's head. — **haut,** to carry well, to hold up the head (as a horse). — **bas,** to hang the head down. **Le — haut.** *Fig.* to carry it high. **Le — beau,** *Fig.* to go fine, genteel ; to make a figure. *e*) — **beau jeu,** to hold a good hand. — **vilain jeu,** to hold a bad hand, to hold bad cards. — **une couleur,** to carry a suit, to come our with a suit. *f*) — **de la toile, de la voile,** to carry many sails, to be under a press of sails. — **bien, — la voile,** to carry her sail very stiff. **Notre vaisseau portait cinq cents hommes d'équipage, et des vivres pour plusieurs mois,** our ship carried a crew of five hundred men, and provisions for several months. *g*) **Il faut — plus loin ce mur,** that wall must be carried farther. **Après avoir porté votre empire jusqu'aux extrémités de la terre,** after you have extended your empire to the limits of the world. *Fig.* : **Ils portèrent leur gloire à son comble,** they crowned their glory. — **jusqu'au trône son ambition,** to carry one's ambition up to the throne itself. — **tout à l'extrême,** to always carry things to extremes. — **haut ses prétentions,** to carry one's pretensions very high. — **aux nues, aux cieux,** to praise up to the skies. *h*) **Vous m'avez porté à cette haute dignité par vos acclamations,** I owe this high dignity to your acclamations.

3. to wear : to carry on the body or appendant to the body ; to have on ; (as a mark of authority) to bear. — **une bague,** to wear a ring. — **une cuirasse,** to wear a cuirass. — **du velours,** to wear velvet. **Cela est bien porté,** that is uncommon. **Cela est mal porté,** that is very common. *Fig.* : **Il porte mal une si haute dignité,** he is not fitted for such a dignity. — **les cheveux longs,** to wear one's hair long. — **la barbe,** to wear a beard. — **perruque,** to wear a wig. — **lunettes, — des lunettes,** to wear spectacles. — **une épée,** to wear a sword. — **l'épée,** to bear the sword ; to be an officer. — **le mousquet,** to carry a musket ; to be a soldier. — **les armes,** to bear *or* carry arms : to serve as a soldier, to be a soldier. — **la robe,** to wear a gown, to be a magistrate. — **la couronne,** to wear the crown. — **la livrée, — les couleurs,** to wear the livery,

the colours — **les couleurs d'une dame,** to wear a lady's colours. — **le deuil de quelqu'un** to go into mourning for a person. **Sa femme portait le haut-de-chausse, les chausses, la culotte,** his wife wore the breeches.

4. to direct; to cast, to turn; to carry. — **les yeux, la vue, les regards sur,** to look towards. — **ses pas en quelque lieu,** to bend one's steps towards a place. — **le pied en avant,** to bend one's steps forward. — **un verre à ses lèvres,** to carry a glass to one's lips.

5. to drink. — **une santé, un toast,** to drink a toast.

6. to lay, to put. — **la main au chapeau,** to touch one's hat. — **la main à l'épée,** to lay one's hand on one's sword. — **la main sur quelqu'un,** to strike a person.

7. to give. — **un coup à quelqu'un,** to give a thrust, to deal a blow to a person. — **coup,** *a*) to hit home; *b*) to hurt, to be prejudicial. — **préjudice,** to be prejudicial, to do harm. — **ombrage,** to give umbrage.

8. to bring; to cause. — **bonheur,** to bring good luck. — **malheur,** to bring ill luck. **Le péché porte séparation d'avec Dieu,** sin alienates us from God. *Bossuet.*

9. *Naut.* to drive; to steer; 10. to throw down. — **quelqu'un par terre,** to throw a person down.

11. *Man.* to keep (one's horse) well in hand; 12. to measure, to be. **Cette pièce de drap porte quatre-vingt mètres,** that piece of cloth measures eighty metres.

13. to show, to manifest, to display, to bear; to bring. **On porte partout son caractère,** change of place does not produce change of mind. — **dans tout un esprit minutieux,** to be particular in all one does. — **la tristesse peinte sur le visage,** *Fig.* to have a sad expression.

14. to bring forward; to give (a person) one's vote; 15. to favour, to patronize to countenance. **Des personnes très-puissantes portent ce jeune homme,** very powerful people patronize that young man.

16. to induce, to excite, to incite, to prompt, to impel, to urge, to carry, to draw, to lead, to influence, to instigate, to persuade, to encourage, to stir up, to dispose, to incline. **L'avarice et le mensonge peuvent — à toutes les bassesses,** avarice and lying may lead to any degree of meanness. — **quelqu'un à la modération,** to persuade a person to show moderation. **La nature nous porte à aimer nos semblables,** we are naturally inclined to love our fellow-creatures. **Le désespoir porta les peuples à la sédition,** despair incited the people to sedition. (*Neutrally*) **Le spectacle de la nature porte à la rêverie,** the sight of nature inclines people to reverie.

17. to lodge (a complaint), to lay; 18. to enact (a law, a decree); 19. to give, to pass. — **un jugement,** — **son jugement sur une chose,** to pass judgment upon a thing.

20. to inscribe; to set down; to enter; *Book-b.* to post, to carry. — **quelqu'un sur une liste,** to inscribe a person's name on a list. — **des articles sur une facture,** to put down items on a bill. — **un article sur le grand-livre,** to post an item into the ledger. — **en compte,** to charge. — **à nouveau,** to carry to a new account.

21. to express, to declare, to state; to contain. **L'ordonance porte que...,** the ordinance declares that. **Le texte ne porte pas ce que lui fait signifier la traduction,** the meaning of the translation is not the same as that of the text. **Que porte la lettre que vous avez reçue** ? what news does the letter you have just received, contain ?

22. to estimate; to rate. *Prov.* : **Chacun porte sa croix en ce monde,** every one in this world has his cross to bear. **L'argent comptant porte médecine,** money cures what poverty has caused. **La nuit porte conseil,** advise with your pillow.

PORTER, *vn.* 1. to bear: to be supported; to be borne up, to rest, to lie, to be laid. **Tout l'édifice porte sur ces colonnes,** these columns bear the whole weight of the building. **C'est un tissu d'idées qui ne porte sur rien,** *Fig.* it is a series of nonsensical ideas. — **à cru,** to be built, to be resting on the ground. — **à faux,** to bear false, not to bear steady; *Fig.* (of arguments) to be inconclusive. **Tirer à bout portant,** to fire with the muzzle touching (*or* close to) the object. **Dire quelque chose à bout portant,** *Fig.* to insult a person to his face.

2. to bear, to support; to be firm. **Il a gelé fortement, la glace porte,** it has frozen hard, the ice is firm.

3. *Herald.* to bear. — **de gueules,** to bear gules.

4. to go with young. 5. to win, to gain. **La chienne porte deux mois,** the dog goes two months. **Ce billet a porté,** this ticket won.

6. to reach; to carry. **Le boulet ne porta que jusqu'au pied de la muraille,** the ball reached only the foot of the wall. **Le nouveau fusil porte à plus d'un kilometre,** the new rifle carries more than a kilometer. **Tous les traits ont porté,** all the shots told; *Fig.* every word was to the purpose. — **juste,** to tell, to take effect; to hit home. **Son objection porte sur ce point,** that is what he objects to. **Sa vue porte loin,** he sees a long way off. **Le bruit du canon portait à plusieurs lieues,** the sound of the cannon was heard at a distance of several leagues.

7. to strike. **La tête a porté contre une pierre,** his head struck against a stone.

8. *Naut.* to bear in with: to sail towards; 9. *Naut.* to steer; to stand, to bear. — **au nord,** to stand to the north. — **à terre,** to stand in for the land. — **au large,** to stand out, to stand off, to bear off from the land. **Laisser —,** to bear away. **Faire —,** to keep the sails full. — **plein,** — **bon plein,** to get the sails full, to fill the sails.

10. *Fig.* to fall, to bear. **Dans le combat, la perte a porté surtout sur l'aile gauche,** the left wing suffered most during the fight. **La maladie porta sur ceux qui avaient le plus souffert de privations,** those who fell ill were those who had suffered most from privation.

11. to affect; to go, to get up. — **sur les nerfs,** to affect the nerves. **Ce vin porte à la tête,** this wine gets into the head. **Le feu lui avait porté à la tête,** the fire had given him headache.

PORTER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be borne, to be supported, to be sustained; to be carried. **Cela se porte sur l'épaule,** that is carried on the shoulder. **Il y avait tant de monde qu'on se portait,** there was such a crowd that people were carried along.

2. to go, to repair, to resort, to proceed; to move, to advance. **Tout le monde se porte de ce côté,** everybody goes in that direction. **L'armée se porta vivement sur le côté gauche,** the army rushed to the left side.

3. to fly; to affect. **Le sang s'est porté à la tête,** the blood flew to his head.

4. to tend; to be directed, to take the direction of, to turn, to go; to fall **C'est sur toutes ces choses que l'éducation se porte,** education teaches us all these things. **ses regards se portèrent sur le ravin,** he looks down into the ravine.

5. to be worn. **Cette étoffe ne se porte plus,** that stuff is no longer worn.

6. to behave, to conduct, to demean, to comport, to carry one's self; 7. to tend, to incline; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be ready, to be prone. **Se — au bien,** to be well disposed.

8. to proceed, to resort. **Jusques où les hommes ne se portent-ils point par l'intérêt de la religion, dont ils sont si peu persuadés, et qu'ils pratiquent si mal** ? what will men not do for religion although they have so little faith in it and scarcely observe its forms ? **Se — à la dernière extrémité, à des extrémités contre quelqu'un,** to ill-treat a person.

9. to be, to do. **Se — bien,** to be well. **Se — mal,** to be unwell. **Comment vous portez-vous** ? how do you do ?

10. to put one's self forward; to stand forth, forward; to present one's self; 11. to behave; to assume the character (of). **Se — héritier,** to assume the character of an heir. **Se — pour appelant,** to enter an appeal. **Il se porte candidat,** he puts himself forward as a candidate. **Se — partie contre quelqu'un,** to appear against a person. **Se — fort pour quelqu'un,** to answer for a person.

PORTER, porté, *sm.* wear.

PORTE-RESPECT, pórt'réspè, *sm.* 1. life-preserver: any weapon borne for self-defence; 2. badge of dignity: insignia of one's rank; 3. person of imposing appearance. [*Pl. Porte-respect*]

PORTE-RIDEAU, pórt'rido, *sm.* curtain-pole. [*Pl. Porte-rideaux.*]

PORTE-SAVON, pórt'savon, *sm.* soap-box [*Pl. Porte-savon.*]

PORTE-SERVIETTES, port'serviette, *sm.* towel rail, towel-horse. [*Pl. Porte-serviettes.*]

PORTE-SONNETTE, pórt'sonèt', *adj.* bell-bearing.

PORTE-TAPISSERIE, pórt'tapisri, *sm.* frame for tapestry. [*Pl. Porte-tapisserie.*]

PORTE-TOLETS, pórt'tolé, *sm. Naut.* row-lock, [*Pl. Porte-tolets.*]

PORTE-TRAIT, pórtœtrè, *sm.* trace-strap. [*Pl. Porte-traits.*]

PORTEUR, EUSE, pórtœr, tœz', [porter], *sm. f.* 1. bearer: *a*) a person who bears something; *b*) carrier, porter; a person who carries burdens for hire; *c*) holder. *a*) — **d'une lettre de recommandation,** the bearer of a letter of recommendation. — **de bonnes nouvelles,** the bearer of good news. *b*) — **d'eau,** water-carrier. — **de contraintes,** process-server. — **des pompes funèbres,** bearer, undertaker's man. — **de journaux,** newsman, newspaper carrier. *c*) — **d'une lettre de change,** holder of a bill. **Billet payable au —, billet au —,** bill payable to bearer. — **d'actions,** share-holder.

2. chairman, chair-porter.

3. near-horse, postilion's horse.

PORTE-VENT, pórtœvân, *sm.* 1. wind-chest (of an organ); 2. wind-pipe. [*Pl. Porte-vent.*]

PORTE-VERGE, pórtœvèrzh', *sm.* verger, beadle [*Pl. Porte-verge.*]

PORTE-VIS, pórtœvis, *sm.* screw-plate (of a gun). [*Pl. Porte-vis.*]

PORTE-VOIX, pórtœvwa, *sm.* speaking-trumpet. [*Pl. Porte-voix.*]

PORTIER, pórtyé, *sm.* door keeper, porter.

PORTIÈRE, pórtyèr', *sf.* 1. portress, portress; door-keeper; 2. door-curtain; 3. coach-door; door (of a carriage).

PORTIÈRE, pórtyèr, *adj. f.* breeding. **Vache —**, breeding cow.

PORTILLON, pórtiyô*n*, *sm.* small gate, small door, postern.

PORTION, pórsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : portio], *sf.* 1. portion : *a*) a part of anything separated from it ; *b*) a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself ; *c*) share, lot. **Une — de cercle**, a part of a circle. **Il laissa à ses enfants tout son bien par portions égales**, he left equal shares of all his property to his children.

2. allowance. **— congrue**, *a*) alowance ; *b*) † allowance made to a poor parish-priest ; *c*) small pittance.

PORTIONCULE, pórsyô*n*kul', *sf.* small portion, small part.

PORTIQUE, pórtik', [Lat. : porticus, porch ; porta, door], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* portico : *a*) a colonnade or covered ambulatory ; porch ; *b*) a covered space inclosed by columns at the entrance of a building ; *Antiq.* Porch : a building, in Athens, where Zeno taugh his disciples.

PORTO, pórto, *sm.* port-wine, port : a wine from Oporto.

PORTOR, pórtór, *sm.* portor : a kind of marble.

† **PORTRAIRE**, pórtrêr', *va.* [Conj. like *traire*.] to portray : *a*) to draw the likeness of ; *b*) to depict.

PORTRAIT, pórtrè; the *t* is always silent; in the plural the *s* is pronounced as *z* before a vowel. [the pa. p. of the verb portraire], *sm.* 1. portrait : *a*) likeness, picture ; representation of a person, drawn from the life ; picture ; *b*) *Fig.* description, picture. *a*) **Faire le — de quelqu'un**, to draw the portrait, to take the likeness of a person. **Faire faire son —**, to have one's likeness taken, one's portrait drawn. **— en pied**, full length portrait. **— en buste**, half-length portrait **— chargé**, caricature. **— flatté**, flattered portrait. **— ressemblant. — parlant**, speaking likeness. **Peintre de portraits**, portrait-painter. *b*) **Je lui ai fait un — de votre personne**, I gave him a description of you.

2. image : *a*) likeness, picture, semblance, resemblance ; *b*) idea, conception. *a*) **Cet enfant est tout le — de son père**, that child is the very image of his father.

PORTRAITISTE, pórtrètist', *sm.* portrait-painter.

† **PORTRAITURE**, pórtrètur', *sf.* 1. portraiture : *a*) portrait ; *b*) the drawing of portraits ; portrait-painting ; 2. **Livre de —**, drawing-book.

PORTUGAIS, E, pórtughè-z, èz', *adj.* Portuguese : pertaining to Portugal or to its inhabitants.

PORTUGAIS, E, *sm. f.* Portuguese : a native of Portugal.

PORTUGAIS, *sm.* Portuguese : the language spoken in Portugal.

PORTUGAL, pórtugal, *sm. Geog.* Portugal.

PORTULACACÉES, portulakassé [Lat. : portulaca, purslane], *sfpl. Bot.* portulacaceœ: a natural order of exogenous plants.

PORTULAN, pórtulâ*n*, [Ital. : portolano, from Lat. portus, port], *sm. Naut.* book containing the situation and description of sea-ports.

POSAGE, pôzazh', [poser], *sm.* laying, laying down, placing.

POSE, pôz', [poser], *sf.* 1. laying, setting, putting up, putting down ; (of bells) hanging. **— de la première pierre d'un édifice**, the laying of the first stone of a building. **La — d'un tapis**, the putting down of a carpet. **La — d'une sonnette**, the hanging of a bell.

2. *Milit.* stationing (sentries) ; 3. posture, attitude, pose ; (for one's likeness) sitting ; *Phot.* pose. **Salon, atelier de —**, studio. **Cette danseuse a des poses gracieuses**, that dancer's attitudes are graceful.

4. *Fam.* showing-off, affected attitude ; *Slang.* side, siding.

POSÉ, E, pôzé, *pa. p. or adj.* 1. placed, laid, put ; 2. *Milit.* stationed, set ; 3. *Herald.* pose : standing still with all his feet on the ground, as a lion ; 4. set, steady. **Écrire à main posée**, to write slowly to form one's letters well.

5. granted, admitted. **Cela —, il s'ensuit...**, that being granted, it follows. **— que cela fût, — le cas que cela fût**, or **le cas —, que feriez-vous ?** let us admit that such is the case, what would you do ?

6. influential. **Un homme bien —**, a very influential man.

7. steady, staid, sedate. **C'est un homme —**, he is a steady man. **Il a un esprit —**, he is a sedate man.

POSÉMENT, pôzémâ*n*-t, *adv.* steadily, staidly, sedately.

POSER, pôzé-r, [Lat. : pausāre, to pause or ponĕre, positum, to place], *va.* 1. to place, to set, to put, to lay, to lay down. **— un livre sur une table**, to put a book on a table. **— le pied**, to step, to tread, to set one's foot. **— à terre**, to lay down. **— l'arme à terre**, *Milit.* to ground arms. **— la première pierre d'un édifice**, to lay the first stone of a buiding. **— à sec**, to lay down dry, to lay stones without mortar. **— à cru**, to erect a timber frame-work without a foundation. **— de champ**, to lay on edge.

2. to place, to dispose (in a convenient posture). **— un modèle**, to place a model.

3. *Milit.* to set, to station, to post (a sentry) ; 4. to hang (bells) ; to hang, to put up (a curtain) ; 5. to post up, to placard (a bill) ; 6. *Arith.* to put down (a figure) ; 7. to lay down ; to leave, to quit ; to lay aside ; to put off. **— des chiffres**, to set down figures. **— le masque**, to lay aside the mask. **Faire — le masque de cette âme hypocrite**, to make the hypocrite drop his mask. *Mol. Tart.* iv. 4. **— l'épée**, to lay down one's sword. **— les armes**, to lay down one's arms.

8. to state, to lay down ; to put. **— une doctrine**, to lay down a doctrine. **— un principe**, to lay down a principle. **— une question**, to put a question. **La question est mal posée**, the question is not well put.

9. to grant, to admit ; to suppose. **Posez le cas que je ne sois point roi**, supposing I were not a king. **Posons que cela soit**, let us grant it to be so.

10. *Mus.* to pitch ; 11. to give influence, to do credit ; to bring credit to.

POSER, *vn.* 1. to lie, to bear, to rest. **— à faux**, to bear false.

2. to sit (for one's likeness) ; 3. *Fig.* to attitudinize, to study one's attitude ; to assume an attitude ; 4. (in an ill sense) to pose ; 5. to assume a theatrical attitude, to play a part ; *Fam.* to show off, to swagger. **Faire —**, *Fam.* to hoax.

POSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of birds) ; to alight, to perch ; 2. (of the foot) to tread ; 3. to establish one's self ; to settle ; 4. to obtain a position ; 5. to assume an attitude ; to play the part (of) ; to set up (for). **Se — en réformateur des abus** to set up for a reformer of abuses.

POSEUR, pôzœr, *sm.* layer, setter. **— de sonnettes**, bell-hanger.

POSEUR, EUSE, pózœr, œz', *sm. f. Fam.* actor ; affected person ; snob, prig. **C'est un —** he is a conceited fellow. **Quel — !** what a puppy !

POSITIF, IVE, pôzitif, [Lat. : positivus], tiv', *adj.* 1. positive : *a*) express, direct, explicit ; *b*) based on facts or experience ; real ; *c*) certain ; real ; not ideal ; *d*) written, prescribed by law ; not natural ; *e*) existing in fact, real, actual ; not negative ; *f*) *Alg.* affirmative ; preceded by the sign *plus* ; *g*) *Phys.* denoting the electricity developed in glass ; noting the zincous parts of a galvanic battery ; *h*) *Chem.* acting as a base ; *i*) *Phot.* reproducing the model with its lights and shades ; *j*) *Gram.* noting the first degree of any quality expressed by an adjective. *a*) **Je ne pus tirer de lui des paroles positives**, I could not get him to give a positive answer. **On ne sait rien de — à ce sujet**, nothing positive is known on that matter. *b*) **Les sciences positives**, positive sciences. **Philosophie positive**, positive philosophy, positivism. *c*) **Des idées positives**, positive ideas. *f*) **Quantité positive**, positive quantity. *g*) **Pôle —**, positive pole. *i*) **Épreuve positive**, positive proof.

2. practical. **Esprit —**, practical mind, matter-of-fact mind. **Un homme —**, a practical man.

POSITIF, *sm.* 1. positive : *a*) positiveness, reality ; *b*) that which is certain ; *c*) *Gram.* positive degree ; 2. *Mus.* choir-organ.

POSITION, pôzisyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n* [Lat.: positio ; ponĕre, positum, to place], *sf.* position : *a*) site, situation ; place ; *b*) manner of standing or being placed ; attitude, posture ; *c*) the manner of placing the feet, in dancing ; *d*) *Gram.* the state of a vowel placed before two consonants ; *e*) *Fig.* condition, situation ; circumstances ; *f*) something advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning ; *g*) *Arith.* a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions. *a*) **Cette ville est dans une — agréable**, that town is pleasantly situated. *b*) **La — du corps**, the position of the body. **Prendre une — aisée**, to take a natural position. *c*) **Faire connaître à quelqu'un sa —**, to explain one's position to a person. **Être dans une — critique**, to be in a difficult position. **Il est dans une bonne —**, he is in a good position. **Je voudrais être en — de vous obliger**, I wish I could do something for you. *g*) **Règle de fausse —**, position, false position, false supposition, rule of false, rule of trial and error.

POSITIVEMENT, pôzitiv'mâ*n*-t', *adv.* positively : *a*) certainly, indubitably ; *b*) precisely, expressly, explicitly.

POSITIVISME, pôzitivism', *sm.* positivism, positive philosophy, a system of philosophy based on sciences.

POSITIVISTE, pôzitivist', *sm.* positivist : one who professes positivism.

POSITIVISTE, *adj.* positive : relating to positivism.

POSOLOGIE, pôzolozhi, [Gr. : πόσος, how much ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* posology : the part of medicine which relates to the doses in which medicines should be administered.

POSOLOGIQUE, pozolozhik', *adj.* posologic, posological : pertaining to posology.

POSPOLITE, pospolit', [Pol. : pospolita], *sf.* pospolite : a military force formed of the nobility in Poland.

POSSÉDÉ, E, posédé, *adj.* possessed : affected by demons.

POSÉDÉ, E, *sm. f.* demoniac ; person possessed. **Il se démène comme un —**, he takes on like a madman.

POSSÉDER, posédé-r, [Lat. : possidēre,

possessum], *va.* [Conj. like *accelérer.*] **1.** to possess : *a)* to own, to have the ownership of, to be in possession of, to be possessed of ; *b)* to have, to hold; to be possessed of ; *c)* to enjoy ; *d)* to contain, to have ; *e)* *Fig.* to be master of ; to rule over ; *f)* to have influence over ; to have power over. *a)* **— une maison,** to possess a house. *b)* **— un emploi,** to hold an office. **— l'affection de quelqu'un,** to have a person's affection. *c)* **— la gloire éternelle,** to enjoy eternal glory. **— les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un,** to be in the good graces of a person. **— quelqu'un,** to have the company of a person. *d)* **Ce pays possède des mines de fer,** there are iron mines in that country. *e)* **— l'âme, le cœur d'une personne,** to rule over the affections of a person. **Il est possédé de l'envie de payer ses dettes,** he is very anxious to pay his debts. **Toute la terre était possédée de la même erreur,** the whole earth was filled with the same error. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* **La rage, la fureur le possède,** he is beside himself with rage, with fury. *f)* **— l'esprit de quelqu'un,** to have influence over a person. **Le démon le possède,** the devil possesses him ; he has the very devil in him. **Il est possédé du démon de l'avarice,** he is avarice itself. **L'esprit de discorde possède le peuple,** the spirit of discord has got hold of the people. *Bescher.*

2. to know, to understand, to be master of, to have a mastery of, to be versed in, to be conversant with, to be acquainted with. **Pour bien écrire, il faut — pleinement son sujet,** to write well it is necessary to understand one's subject thoroughly. **— parfaitement, — à fond sa langue maternelle,** to know one's own language thoroughly. **— une affaire,** to know a thing well. **— le secret de quelqu'un,** to know a person's secret. **Il possède bien son Virgile,** he has his Virgil at his finger's ends. **Elle possède plusieurs langues,** the knows several languages thoroughly.

POSSÉDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be possessed ; **2.** to be master of one's self, to contain one's self; to keep one's temper. **La haine nous transporte, et nous ne nous possédons plus,** our hatred is such that we cannot contain ourselves. **Il ne se possède pas de joie,** he cannot contain himself for joy. **L'homme froid et sage se possède toujours,** a cool and wise man is always master of himself.

POSSESSEUR, posèsœr, *sm.* possessor : *a)* one who possesses ; owner ; *b)* occupier, occupant ; *c)* one who has, holds, or enjoys any good or other thing.

POSSESSIF, IVE, posèsif, siv', *adj.* *Gram.* possessive : relating to, or expressing possession.

POSSESSIF, *sm.* *Gram.* possessive : *a)* possessive case ; *b)* possessive pronoun.

POSSESSION, posèsyon ; *in poet.* sion, [Lat. : possessio], *sf.* **1.** possession : *a)* the state of possessing or owning ; occupation, occupancy ; *b)* property, estate ; *c)* anything valuable possessed or enjoyed ; *d)* enjoyment, fruition ; *e)* the state of being under the power of demons. *a)* **La — d'une terre,** the possession of an estate. **— injuste,** wrongful possession. **Prise de —,** taking possession. **— de famille,** heirloom. **Prendre — de,** to take possession of. **Se mettre en — de,** to possess one's self of, to take possession of. **Être en — de quelque chose,** to possess, to be in possession of a thing. **Il se maintient dans la — du royaume,** he keeps possession of the kingdom. **— de fait,** bare, naked possession. *b)* **Les Anglais avaient attaqué les possessions de la France en Amérique,** the English had attacked the possessions of France in America. *c)* **Dieu ne nous a point promis d'autre héritage que la — de lui-même,** the Lord has promised us no other inheritance but his eternal love. *Bib.* **La — diminue ordinairement le prix des choses qu'on a le plus désirées,** possession lessens the value of those things we have most longed for. *Com.* **Je suis en — de votre honorée du 10,** your favour of the 10th is to hand, I have your favour of the 10th.

2. power. **Il est en —, de dire toutes choses sans qu'on ose s'en fâcher,** whatever he can say, people dare not take offence at it. *Mme de Sév.* **Il y a plus de mille ans qu'en Orient les femmes sont en — de se brûler,** Eastern women have been allowed to burn themselves for more than a thousand years. *Vol'. Zadig,* ii.

POSSESSIONNEL, ELLE, posèsyonèl', *adj.* *Law-t.* possessionary : implying possession.

POSSESSOIRE, posèswar', *adj.* *Law-t.* possessory : relating to possession. **Action —,** possessory action.

POSSESSOIRE, *sm.* *Law-t,* possession ; right of possession.

POSSET, posèt, [Eng.], *sm.* posset : milk curdled with beer.

POSSIBILITÉ, posibilité, *sf.* possibility : the state or quality of being possible.

POSSIBLE, posibl', [Lat. : possibilis ; posse, to be able], *adj.* possible : that may be or exist ; that may happen ; that may be done; practicable. **Il est — que cela se fasse,** it may possibly happen. **Il est — de faire cela,** it is possible to do that. **Venez le plus tôt —,** come as soon as possible. **Autant que —,** as much as possible **Cela est dans les choses possibles,** that is a thing possible. **Il n'est pas — de vivre sans manger,** it is not possible to live without eating. **S'il m'est —,** if I can. **C'est bien —,** it is quite likely. **Cela n'est pas — ! pas — !** you don't say so.

POSSIBLE, *sm.* **1.** possibility ; what is possible. **Il faut hasarder le —,** we must try what is possible.

2. utmost, best. **Je ferai mon —, tout mon — pour vous satisfaire,** I'll do my best to please you. **Incommode au —,** as inconvenient as possible. **Ignorant et présomptueux au —,** as ignorant and self-conceited as can be.

† **POSSIBLEMENT,** posiblœmân-t, *adv.* possibly : without impossibility.

POSTAL, E, postal, *adj.* postal : relating to the post : post, post-office. **Carte postale,** post or postal card. **Colis — postal** packet.

POSTALEMENT, postal'mân-t', *adv.* by post.

POSTCOMMUNION, postkomuniôn, *sf.* *Cath. Lit.* prayer after communion.

POSTDATE, postdat', *sf.* post-date : a date after the real time.

POSTDATER, postdaté-r, *va.* to postdate : to date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIEN, IENNE, postdiluvyan, èn', [Lat. : post, after ; diluvium, flood], *adj.* postdiluvial, postdiluvian : being or happening after the deluge or flood in Noah's time.

POSTE, post', [Lat. : ponĕre, positum, to place], *sf.* **1.** post-house, posting-house : a house where post-horses are kept ; **2.** post ; *a)* station or relay of horses ; *b)* manner of travelling. *a)* **Chevaux de —,** post-horses. **Chaise de —,** post-chaise, post-coach. **— aux chevaux,** post-house. **Maître de —,** post-master : one who provides post-horses. *b)* **Prendre la —,** to post, to travel with post-horses. **Venir en —,** to come in a mail-coach; to travel post. **Courir la —,** to post : *a)* to travel with post-horses ; to travel post : *b)* to travel with speed. **Aller un train de —,** to go post-haste. **Faire tout en courant la —,** to do everything in a hurry. **Voyager en —,** to travel post, to post.

3. post : itinerary measure = two leagues.

4. post : *a)* messenger ; mail ; any means for the public conveyance of letters ; *b)* post-office. *a)* **La — vient d'arriver,** the post has just come in. *b)* **Mettre une lettre à la —,** to post a letter. **Bureau de —,** post, post-office. **— restante,** till called for. **Mandat-—,** post-office order. **Timbre-—,** postage-stamp. **Facteur de la —,** postman, letter-carrier. **Directeur de —,** postmaster. **Directeur général des postes,** Postmaster General. **Grande —,** general post-office. **Petite —,** district post-office.

5. † disposal. **A sa —,** at one's disposal.

6. swan-shot, buck-shot.

POSTE, *sm.* **1.** post : *a)* office, employment ; place, situation, station ; *Fam.* berth ; *b)* *Milit.* a military station ; a place where a body of troops is stationed ; *c)* the troops stationed in a post or a guard-house. *a)* **— d'honneur,** post of honour. **Aller à son —,** to go to one's post. **Mourir à son —,** to die at one's post. **Prendre son —,** to take post. **Être à — fixe dans un lieu,** to reside in a place. **Être à son —,** to be at one's post. **Les postes éminents rendent les grands hommes encore plus grands,** eminent posts make great men still greater. *b)* **— avancé,** advanced post. **— isolé,** a detached post. **— à la cosaque,** cossack post. **— militaire,** field post. **— de combat,** *Naut.* quarters.

2. guard-house ; **3.** *Naut.* berth : a ship's station at anchor.

POSTEL, postèl, *sm.* *Bot.* teasel : thistle used in carding.

POSTER, posté-r, *va.* to post, to place, to station.

POSTER, SE, *v. refl.* to post one's self, to place one's self.

† **POSTÈRES,** postèr', [Lat. : posteriora], *smpl.* posteriors.

POSTÉRIEUR, E, postériœr, œr ; [Lat. : posterior; post, after], *adj.* posterior : *a)* later ; subsequent in time; *b)* coming after ; hinder ; hind. *a)* **Une époque postérieure,** a later period.

POSTÉRIEUR, *sm.* posteriors.

POSTÉRIEUREMENT, postériœr'mân-t, *adj.* posteriorly, subsequently, afterward, after.

POSTÉRIORI (À), apostériori, [Lat.], *adv.* *Log.* a posteriori.

POSTÉRIORITÉ, postériorité, *sf.* posteriority : the state of being subsequent ; subsequence.

POSTÉRITÉ, postérité, [Lat. : posteritas], *sf.* posterity : *a)* descendants ; the race that proceeds from a progenitor ; *Law-t.* issue ; *b)* succeeding generations.

POSTES, post', [Lat. : posita], *sfpl.* *Arch.* Vitruvian scroll.

POSTFACE, postfas', [Lat. : post, after ; fari, to speak], *sf.* final address : address at the end of a book.

POSTHUME, postum', [Lat. : post, after ; humus, the earth], *adj.* posthumous : *a)* born after the death of the father ; *b)* being, remaining, or occurring after death ; *c)* published after the death of the author. *a)* **Enfant —,** posthumous child. **Œuvres posthumes,** posthumous works.

POSTHUME, *sm.* posthumous child.

POSTHUMEMENT, postum'mân-t, *adv.* posthumously : after one's death.

POSTICHE, postish', [Ital : posticcio, from Lat. positus, placed], *adj.* **1**. superadded. **Les ornements de ce portail sont postiches**, the ornaments of this portal are superadded.

2. false, artificial ; **3**. misplaced, out of place. **Cheveux postiches**, false hair. **Dents postiches**, false teeth.

POSTIER, postyé, *sm.* **1**. post-horse. **2**. post-office employe.

POSTILLON, postiyôn, [poste], *sm.* **1**. postillion : *a*) one who rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach ; *b*) one who rides one of the horses ; *c*) post-boy ; **2**. (at back-gammon) mark above the half ; **3**. messenger, feeler (of a kite) ; **4**. plait.

POSTILLONNER, postiyoné-r, *vn.* to post, to travel post.

† **POSTPOSER**, pospôzé-r, [Lat. : post, after; poser, to place], *va.* to postpone : to set below something else in value or importance.

POSTPOSITIF, IVE, postpôzitif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* postpositive : placed after something else.

POSTPOSITION, postpôzisyôn, *sf. Gram.* postposition : the state of being postpositive.

POSTSCÉNIUM, postséniom, [Lat. : post, after ; scena, scene], *sm. Antiq.* postscenium the back part of the theatre behind the scenes.

POSTSCRIPT, postkri, **POSTSCRIPTUM**, postkriptom, [Lat. : post, after; scriptum, written], *sm.* postscript : something added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer.

POSTULANCE, postulâns', [postuler], *sf.* solicitation : the act of soliciting.

POSTULANT, E, postulân, ânt', *sm. f.* **1**. postulant : one who makes a demand or request ; **2**. candidate, applicant.

POSTULAT, postula, [Lat. : postulāre, postulatum, to ask], *sm.* postulate, postulatum : *a*) *Log.* a position or supposition required to be granted, for the purpose of future reasoning ; *b*) *Math.* something assumed or taken for granted ; something demanded to be granted, which is possible to be done.

POSTULATION, postulasyôn, *sf.* **1**. *Can. Law.* application for a dispensation ; **2**. *Law-t.* conducting a suit, a cause.

POSTULATUM, postulatom, *sm.* V. postulat.

POSTULER, postulé-r, [Lat. : postulāre, to ask], *va.* **1**. to solicit, to apply for, to postulate ; **2**. *Can. Law.* to apply for (a dispensation), — **un emploi**, to apply for a place.

POSTULER, *vn. Law-t.* to conduct a suit.

POSTURE, postur', [Ital. : postura, from Lat. positura ; ponĕre, positum, to place], *sf.* posture : *a*) attitude ; *b*) situation, state, position, condition. *b*) **Un duel met les gens en mauvaise —**, a duel puts people in a false position. *Mol.* **Être en bonne — auprès de quelqu'un**, to be on good terms with a person. **Se mettre en — de frapper quelqu'un**, to prepare to strike a person. **Être en — de faire fortune**, to be in a way to make a fortune.

POT, po ; the *t* is not pronounced, except before *à*, *au* and *aux*. [of unknown origin. Lat. : potus, a drink, potion ; potāre, to drink ; Low Lat. pottus, and potus, a pot and these seem to have furnished a form of *pot* to almost all the European languages and dialects], *sm.* **1**. pot : *a*) a vessel of earth or metal ; *b*) a vessel for boiling meat ; *c*) a measure containing nearly four pints or two quarts ; *d*) the quantity contained in a pot. *a*) — **de terre**, earthen pot. — **de fer**, iron pot. — **fêlé**, cracked pot. **Ce n'est pas par là que le — s'enfuit**, *Fig.* he is not to be blamed for that. — **cassé**, broken pot. **Il a une voix de — cassé, il parle comme un — cassé, il parle dans un — cassé**, he has a cracked voice. **Il en payera les pots cassés**, he will pay the damage. **Faire le — à deux anses**, *Fig.* to have a lady on each arm. **C'est un — sans anses, on ne sait par où le prendre**, *Fig.* he is very particular and hard to please. **Sourd comme un —**, as deaf as a post. **Bête comme un —**, very stupid. — **à eau**, water-pot, water-jug, water-jar, pitcher. — **à beurre**, butter-pot. — **à confitures**, jelly-pot. — **à fleurs**, flower-pot. **Un — d'eau**, a pot of water. **Un — de fleurs**, a pot of flowers. **Un — de lait**, a pot *or* jug of milk. **Un — de crême**, **1**. a pot of cream ; **2**. a custard. — **au lait**, milk-pot, milk-jug ; *Fig.* chimerical hopes. — **à colle**, glue-pot. — **à brai**, pitch pot. — **au noir**, *a*) pitch-pot *b*) *Fig.* danger ; snare ; *c*) ill-luck, misadventure, mischance, mishap ; *d*) *Naut.* a stormy region between 1° and 5° north latitude. — **de chambre**, **1**. chamber-pot ; **2**. † hackney-coach. — **à feu**, fire-pot, fireball ; *Artill.* stink-pot. *b*) **Mettre le —**, to put the pot on. **Mettre la poule au —**, to stew a fowl ; to have a fowl for dinner. **Courir la fortune du —**, to take pot-luck. **Être à — et à rôt**, to have one's knife and fork always laid. **Cela fait bouillir le —**, it sets the pot boiling. **Faire — à part**, not to board together. **Tourner autour du —**, to beat about the bush. **A quoi bon tant barguigner et tourner autour du — ?** what is the use of so much haggling and beating so long about the bush ? *Mol. Pourc.* i-7. **Pot-au-feu**, boiled beef and broth. **Mettre le —au-feu**, to put the pot on. **Cuiller à —**, soup-ladle. — **pourri**, **1**. hotch-potch ; **2**. medley, mixture (of flowers) ; **3**. *Mus.* medley of airs ; **4**. medley, salmigundi, olio, literary miscellany. **Découvrir le — aux roses**, to find out the secret. *c*) **Un — de vin**, a pot of wine. **Un — de cidre**, a pot of cider. *Prov.* : **Un petit pot est bientôt chaud**, a little pot is soon hot. **Un pot fêlé dure longtemps**, a creaking door hangs long on its hinges ; ailing folks live the longest. **Il n'est si méchant pot qui ne trouve son couvercle**, every jack has his jill. **On fait de bonne soupe dans un vieux pot**, good soup is made in an old pot. **C'est le pot de terre contre le pot de fer**, it is the weaker vessel against the strong.

1. † helmet ; **2**. pot : a sort of paper.

POTABILITÉ, potabilité, *sf.* potableness, drinkableness : the quality of being drinkable.

POTABLE, potabl' [Lat. : potabilis ; potāre, to drink], *adj.* potable, drinkable : that may be drunk.

POTAGE, potazh', [pot], *sm.* pottage, potage, porridge, soup. — **gras**, meat soup. — **maigre**, vegetable soup. — **au riz**, rice-soup. **Pour tout —**, in all, all told. **Que vous n'êtes pour tout —, qu'un faquin de cuisinier ?** that you are, after all nothing but a scrub of a cook ? *Mol. Av.* iii. 6.

POTAGER, ÈRE, potazhé, èr', [potage], *adj.* culinary, kitchen ; vegetable. **Jardin —**, kitchen-garden. **Herbes potagères**, potherbs.

POTAGER, *sm.* **1**. kitchen-garden ; **2**. kitchen-stove, stove for soups ; **3**. soup-can ; porringer.

POTAMOGRAPHIE, potamografi, [Gr. : ποταμός, river ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* potamography : a description of rivers.

POTAMOT, potamo [Gr. : ποταμός, river], *sm. Bot.* pond-weed, potamogeton : a genus of aquatic plants of the order naiadaceæ.

POTASSE, potas', [Ger. : Pottasche], *sf. Chem.* potash, potassa : protoxide of potassium. — **caustique**, caustic potash.

POTASSER, potassé-r, *va* and *vn. School Slang.* to work hard at, to grind away. — **un examen**, to work up an examination.

POTASSIUM, potasiom, *sm. Chem.* potassium : a white metal.

POT-DE-VIN, po de van *sm.* good-will, bonus, present; bribe, tip.

POTE, pot', *adj. f.* swelled, clumsy.

POTEAU, potô, [for posteau, from poste], *sm.* [*Pl. Poteaux.*] — post : a piece of timber set upright ; stake. — **indicateur**, finger-post, way-post, sign-post. — **cornier**, corner-post. — **de décharge**, brace, strut. — **d'arrivée**, winning-post. —**de départ**, starting-post.

POTÉE, poté, [pot], *sf.* **1**. pot, potful ; **2**. *Fam.* house-full ; swarm (of children]. **Éveillé comme une — de souris**, to be wide awake.

3. putty (of tin) ; **4**. dust. — **d'émeri**, emery-dust. — **d'étain**, putty powder.

5. *Found.* moulding loam.

POTELÉ, E, pot'lé, [pote], *adj.* plump : fat.

POTELÉE, pot'lé, *sf. Bot.* henbane.

POTELET, pot'lè, *sm.* little post ; strut.

POTENCE, potâns', [Lat. : potentia, power, support], *sf.* **1**. crutch (in the form of a T), **En —, en forme de —**, shaped like a **T** ; *Milit.* with a flank forming an angle with the line.

2. *Herald.* potence ; **3**. standard (to measure the height of men and horses ; **4**. gibbet, gallows : *a*) an instrument of punishment ; *b*) the punishment itself. **Dresser une —**, to erect a gallow. **Mener un homme à la —**, to lead a man to the gallows. **Gibier de —**, goal-bird, gallows-bird. **Maître juré filou, vrai gibier de —**, you sworn pickpocket, you real gallows-bird. *Mol. Av.* i. 3.

5. *Naut.* gallows-bitt ; **6**. *Horol.* potance ; **7**. *Carp.* traverse-beam, summer ; **8**. forked cramp of the pulley (of a well), **9**. iron bracket *or* console ; **10**. bickern of a coppersmith ; **11**. horse (of a flying or pendulum-bridge).

POTENCÉ, E, potânsé, *adj. Herald.* potent, potence : in the form of a **T**. **Croix potencée**, cross potent, cross potence, potence.

POTENTAT, potânta [Lat. : potens, powerful], *sm.* potentate : sovereign, prince

POTENTIALITÉ, potânsialité, *sf.* potentiality : the quality of being potential.

POTENTIEL, ELLE, potânsièl', [Lat. : potentialis], *adj.* **1**. potential : *a*) *Log.* existing in possibility, not in act ; virtual, possible ; *b*) *Med.* noting remedies which, although energetic, to not act immediately ; *c*) *Eng. Gram.* denoting the mood which expresses the power, possibility, liberty or necessity of an action or of being ; **2**. *Gram.* conditional : expressing a condition. **Particule potentielle**, conditional particle.

POTENTIEL, *sm.* **1**. *Electr.* and *Mech.* potential ; **2**. the potential mood.

POTENTIELLEMENT, [potânsièl'-mân-t], *adv.* potentially : in possibility.

POTENTILLE, potântiy', *sf. Bot.* cinquefoil, potentilla : a genus of herbaceous plants of the order rosaæ. — **anserine** or **argentine**, silverweed, goosegrass, wild tansy. — **quintefeuille**, common creeping cinque-

foil. — **de Norvège**, barren strawberry. — **printanière**, spring cinquefoil. — **tormentille**, tormentil.

POTERIE, pot'ri, [pot], *sf*. **1**. pottery : *a*) earthenware ; the vessels or ware made by potters ; *b*) the place where earthen vessels are manufactured ; **2**. pottery-art ; **3**. waste-pipe.

POTERNE, potèrn', [for posterne], *sf*. *Fortif.* postern : a small gate under a rampart.

POTICHE, potish', [pot], *sf*. **1**. Chinese vase ; **2**. imitation of Chinese vase.

POTIER, potyé, [pot], *sm*. **1**. potter : one who makes or sells earthen vessels. **Terre à —**, potter's-clay. *Prov.* **Chaque potier vante son pot**, nothing like leather.

2. — **d'étain**, pewterer.

POTIN potan, [pot], *sm*. **1**. pinchbeck : *a*) a variety of brass ; *b*) a mixture of yellow copper and red copper or lead.

2. *Fam.* prattle, idle talk ; **3**. scandal, noise. **Faire du —**, to kick up a row.

POTINER, potiné, *vn*. *Fam.* to gossip, to backbite.

POTINIER, ÈRE, potinié, èr, *smf*. *Fam.* gossip, mischief-maker, scandal-monger.

POTION, posyon ; *in poet.* sion, [Lat. : potio, drink ; potāre, to drink], *sf*. *Med.* potion, draught.

POTIRON, potiron, [origin unknown], *sm*. pumpkin, pumpion.

POTRON-JAQUET, potrôn-zhakè, **POTRON-MINET**, potrôn-mine, *sm*. V. *Patron-jaquet.*

POU, pou, [Lat. : pediculus], *sm*. [*Pl.* *poux.*] *Entom.* louse (*Pl.* lice) : several species of parasitic insects of the family pediculidæ. **Gagner des poux, prendre des poux**, to get lousy. **Être mangé de poux**, to be infested with lice. **Se laisser manger aux poux**, to be very dirty. **Il est laid comme un —**, he is as ugly as a toad. **Un — affamé, un — maigre**, *Fig.* a starved louse. **Chercher à quelqu'un des poux à la tête**, *Fig.* to pick a quarrel with a person. **Il écorcherait un — pour en avoir la peau**, he would flay a flint for its skin.

POUACRE, pouakr', *adj*. nasty, filthy.

POUAH, pwä, *interj*. pow, poh, foh, faugh, pugh, fy.

POUBELLE, poubèl (after *Eugène Poubelle*, prefect of the Seine 1883 to 1896), *sf*. poubelle : a dust-box placed before every house in Paris to be emptied daily.

POUCE, pous', [Lat. : pollex], *sm*. **1**. thumb : the first finger of the hand. **Serrer les pouces à quelqu'un**, † to put a thumbscrew on a person ; *Fig.* to force a person to confess the truth ; to wrest a secret from a person. **Mettre les pouces**, to knuckle, to knock under, to give in, to yield, to submit. **Se mordre les pouces de quelque chose**, to repent having done a thing. **Jouer du —**, to pay down, to come down. **Manger sur** (or *sous*) **le —**, to take a snack. **Lire du —**, to turn over the pages of a book, to glance over a book. **Donner un coup de — à**, to strangle. **Tourner ses pouces**, to twirl one's thumbs. **Et le —** (*popul. lang.*), and something more.

2. great toe ; **3**. inch : the twelfth part of a royal foot — 1.0657 Engl. inch, or 2.707 centimetres. — **carré**, square inch. — **cube**, cubic inch. **Un — de terre**, *Fig.* an inch of land : a very small property. **Ne pas céder un — de territoire**, not to give up an inch of territory. **Si on lui en donne un —, il en prend long comme le bras**, if you give him an inch, he will take an ell.

POUCET, pousè, *sm*. small thumb.

POUCETTES, pousèt', *sfpl*. manacles (for the thumbs), handcuffs.

POUCHONG, poushon, *sm*. pouchong : a kind of black tea.

POUCIER, pousyé, *sm*. **1**. thumbstall : a kind of thimble for the thumb ; **2**. thumb-piece (of a latch).

POU-DE-SOIE, poudswä, [perhaps from the English formed from Padua], *sm*. paduasoy, padesoy : a kind of silk. [Sometimes written *Pout-de-soie* or *Poult-de-soie*.]

POUDING, poudang, [Eng.], *sm*. pudding.

POUDINGUE, poudang, *sm*. *Geol.* pudding-stone, conglomerate : rounded water-worn fragments of rock or pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance of a silicious, argillaceous or calcareous nature.

POUDRE, poudr', [Lat. : pulvis], *sf*. **1**. powder : *a*) dust (of the earth or as of the earth) ; *b*) any dry substance composed of minute particles ; dust ; *c*) perfumed pulverized starch for the hair ; hair-powder ; *d*) gun-powder. *a*) **Contre le vent, la — et le soleil**, against wind, dust and sun. **C'est de la — à la Saint-Jean**, it is an ordinary thing. **Mordre la —**, to bite the dust. **Jeter de la — aux yeux de quelqu'un**, to throw dust into the eyes of a person ; *Fig.* to impose on any one ; to dazzle, to outdo. **En —**, to dust, powdered, pulverized, ruined, thrown down. **Mettre en —**, to reduce to dust, to destroy, to demolish. **Réduire en —**, to powder, to pulverize ; *Fig.* to reduce to dust. **Faire de la —**, to make a great fuss. **Vous êtes —, et vous retournerez en —**, dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. *Bib. Gen.* iii. 19. *b*) — **d'iris**, powdered iris-root. **Sucre en —**, powdered sugar, castor sugar. **Tabac en —**, snuff. — **impalpable**, impalpable powder. — **d'or**, gold-dust. — **dentifrice**, tooth-powder. *c*) **Boite à —**, powder-box. — **de perlimpinpin**, quack-powder. **Mettre de la —**, to wear powder. **Un œil de —**, a sprinkling of powder. *d*) — **blanche**, white powder. — **à canon**, gunpowder. — **de chasse**, sporting-powder, shooting-powder. — **fulminante**, fulminating, detonating, *or* percussion powder. — **de mine**, mining, blasting powder. — **sans fumée**, smokeless powder. **Caisson à —**, powder chest. **Moulin à —**, powder-mill. **Poire à —**, powder-flask, powder-horn. **Soute aux poudres**, *Naut.* powder-room. **Magasin à —**, powder-magazine. **Conspiration des poudres**, gunpowder-plot. **Il n'a pas inventé la —**, he will never set the Thames on fire. **Tirer sa — aux moineaux**, to waste one's powder and shot. **Faire parler la —**, to wage war. **Mettre le feu aux poudres**, to fan the flame, to blow the coals. **Le feu prend aux poudres**, the least thing puts him out. **Prendre la — d'escampette**, to make off, to make one's self scarce. **Il est vif comme la —, il est comme la —**, he takes fire directly. — **coton**, gun-cotton.

2. sand ; pounce.

POUDRER, poudré-r, *va*. to powder : to pounce, to sprinkle with powder. — **une perruque**, to powder a wig.

POUDRER (SE), *v. refl.* to powder one's hair.

POUDRERIE, poudrœri, *sf*. powder-mill ; powder-works.

POUDRETTE, poudrèt', *sf*. dried night-soil, dust. **Faire la —**, to roll in the dust (of birds).

POUDREUX, EUSE, poudrœ-z, œz', *adj*. dusty, powdery : covered with dust. **Pied —**, dusty foot, vagabond.

POUDRIER, poudrié, *sm*. **1**. sand-box ; pounce-box ; **2**. gunpowder-maker.

POUDRIÈRE, poudrièr', *sf*. **1**. sand-box ; pounce-box ; **2**. powder-horn, powder-flask ; **3**. powder-mill ; **4**. powder-magazine.

POUDROYER, poudrwayé-r, *va*. [Conj. like aboyer] to cover with dust ; to dust.

POUDROYER, *vn*. **1**. to get dusty ; **2**. to look dusty.

POUDROYER (SE), *v. refl.* to powder : to fall to dust.

POUF, pouf', *interj*. plump, thump ! thud ! bang ! **Faire —, Faire un —**, *Fig.* to move off, to decamp.

POUF, *adj*. crumbling ; friable, powdery.

POUF, *sm*. **1**. puff : a bombastic advertisement. **Faire —**, to puff, **A —**, on credit.

2. † lady's head-dress ; **3**. bustle : a part of a lady's dress ; **4**. hassock ; a stool, to kneel or sit on.

POUFFER, poufé-r, *vn*. **1**. to burst out. — **de rire**, to burst out laughing.

2. to give one's self airs, to puff.

POUILLE, pôuy', *sf*. *Geog.* Apulia.

POUILLÉ, pouyé, *sm*. return of the benefices of a diocese.

POUILLER, pouyé-r, [from pou], *va*. to abuse, to blackguard, to revile.

POUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to abuse each other.

POUILLERIE, pouy'ri, *sf*. **1**. squalid poverty, indigence ; **2** filthy place, dirthy hole.

POUILLES, pouy', [origin unknown], *sfpl*. abusive language, abuse. **Chanter — à quelqu'un**, to abuse a person.

POUILLEUX, EUSE, pouyœ, œz', [pou ; O. Fr. : pouil], *adj*. **1**. lousy : infested with lice ; **2**. barren. **Champagne pouilleuse**, barren champagne.

POUILLEUX, *sm*. **1**. lousy fellow ; **2**. wretched fellow.

† **POUILLIER**, pouyé, *sm*. wretched inn.

POUILLOT, pouyo, *sm*. *Ornith.* pewet, willow warbler : *Sylvia trochilus*. — **sylvicole**, wood warbler, wood wren.

POULAILLE poulây', [poule], *sf*. poultry : domestic fowls.

POULAILLER, poulâyé, [poulaille], *sm*. **1**. hen-roost ; poultry-house ; **2**. poultry-yard ; **3**. egg-cart ; **4**. *Fig.* hovel : mean habitation ; **5**. upper gallery, the gods (in a theatre) ; **6**. poulterer; one who sells fowls.

POULAIN, poulan, [Low Lat. : pullanus, from Lat. pullus, a young animal], *sm*. **1**. colt : young horse ; foal ; **2**. *Med.* an inguinal bubo.

POULAINE, poulèn', [Poulaine, the old name for Poland], *sf*. **1**. † point (of shoes). **Souliers à la —**, pointed shoes ; **2**. *Naut.* beakhead, gratings of the head.

POULARDE, poulard', [poule], *sf*. fattened pullet.

POULE, poul', [Lat. : pulla, a hen] *sf*. **1**. hen : *a*) the female of the cock ; *b*) the female of certain birds. *a*) **Fils de la — blanche**, † *Fig.* happy man. **Mettre la — au pot**, to stew a chicken. **La — aux œufs d'or**, the hen with the golden eggs. **Tuer la — pour avoir l'œuf**, *Fig.* to sacrifice all to the present. **Plumer la — sans la faire crier**, *Fig.* to pluck the goose without making it cry ; to fleece a person cleverly. **Se coucher comme les poules**, to go to roost with the chickens. **La — ne doit pas chanter devant le coq**, *Fig.* the hen ought not to cackle in presence of the cock. V. *coq*. **Une — mouillée, un cœur de —**, *Fig.* a chicken-hearted fellow, a milk-sop, a coward. **N'avoir pas plus de vigueur qu'une —**, to be a chicken-hearted fellow. **Il est frisé comme une — mouillée**, his hair curls like tallow candles. — **huppée**, tufted hen. — **pattue**, feather-legged hen. **Lait de —**, mulled egg. **Chair de —, peau de —**,

cutis anserina, goose skin. **Cela fait venir la chair de —**, it makes one's flesh crawl. *b*) **— faisane**, hen-pheasant. **— perdrix**, hen-partridge. **— d'inde**, turkey-hen.

2. fowl. **— de Barbarie, — d'Afrique, — de Numidie**, Guinea-fowl. Guinea-hen, pintado. **— de bois, — des coudriers, — sauvage**, hazel grouse, bonasia. **— de bruyère, — de Limoges**, wood grouse, cock of the woods. **— d'eau**, water-hen, moor-hen, gallinule. **— de neige**, red ptarmigan, brown ptarmigan, red grouse, moorfowl. *Prov.* : **Une poule aveugle peut quelquefois trouver son grain**, a blind hen can sometimes find her corn.

3. chick ; a word of endearment ; 4. (at cards, billiards, etc.) pool ; 5. third figure of a quadrille.

POULE, *adj.* (of steel) blistered.

POULET, poulè, [poule], *sm.* 1. chicken ; cock-chicken ; 2. fowl. **— d'Inde**, young turkey.

3. chick, chicky : a word of endearment ; 4. love-letter, billet-doux ; 5. note-paper.

POULETTE, poulèt', *sf.* 1. hen-chicken ; pullet : young hen ; 2. *Fig.* lass : young girl or woman ; 3. **A la —, à la sauce —**, *Cook.* with melted butter.

POULEVRIN, poul'vran, *sm.* V. *Pulvérin.*

POULIAGE, pouliazh', [poulie], *sm. Naut.* blocks.

POULICHE, poulish', [poulain], *sf.* foal, filly : a mare colt.

POULIE, pouli, [of obscure origin : the word seems to be of Ang. Sax. source, as is shown in: to pulle, and it has been suggested that *poulie* is from the English pully, which is most unlikely], *sf.* pulley ; *Naut.* block. **— fixe**, fixed pulley. **— mouflée**, set of pullies, set of blocks. **— folle**, loose pulley. **— double**, double block. **— de capon**. cat-block. **— coupée, — à dent**, snatch-block. **— à trois rouets**, treble, carcening block.

POULIER, poulié-r, *va.* 1. to hoist, to draw up with a pulley ; 2. *Fig.* to forward ; 3. † to spread (cloth).

POULIERIE, pouliri, *sf.* block-shed, block-workshop.

POULIEUR, pouliœr, *sm.* block-maker.

† **POULIN, E**, poulan, lin', *sm. f.* foal, colt, filly.

POULINER, pouliné-r, [poulin], *vn.* (of a mare) to foal.

POULINIÈRE, poulinyèr', *adj. f.* brood, breeding. **Jument —**, brood-mare, breeding-mare.

POULINIÈRE, *sf.* brood-mare, breeding-mare, breeder.

POULIOT, poulio, [Lat. : pulegium], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* penny-royal, penny-royal mint : *Mentha pulegium*, an aromatic plant ; 2. *Naut.* **— d'amure**, chess-tree.

POULOT, OTTE, poulo, lot', [poule], *sm. f.* darling.

POULPE, poulp', *sf.* V. *Pulpe.*

POULPE, [corrup. of polype], *sm.* poulp : a species of cephalopods.

POULS, poû ; [Lat. : pulsus], the *s* is never pronounced. *sm.* pulse : the successive dilatation of an artery, caused by the action of the heart. **— vite**, quick pulse. **— lent**, slow pulse. **— fréquent**, quick pulse. **— petit, — faible**, low pulse. **— élevé**, high pulse. **— réglé**, regular pulse. **— déréglé**, irregular pulse. **Chez un adulte le — bat soixante-douze fois par minute**, the pulse of an adult beats seventy-two times a minute. **Pendant que le — bat encore**, while he is still living. **Le — lui bat.** *Fam.* he is afraid. **Il tombe sans — et sans haleine**, he falls down lifeless. **Demeurer sans —** to remain lifeless. **Tâter le — à quelqu'un**, to feel a person's pulse ; *Fig.* to sound a person. **Se tâter le —**, to consult one's own strength.

POUMON, poumôn, [Lat. : pulmo], *sm. Anat.* lung, *pl.* lungs : the organ of respiration. **Maladies du —**, diseases of the lungs, pulmonary diseases. **Avoir de bons poumons**, to have good lungs. **Crier à pleins poumons**, to shout with all one's might.

POUMONIQUE, poumonik', *adj.* V. *Pulmonique.*

POUPARD, poupar, [O. Fr. : poupe, breast, from Lat. pupa, girl], *sm.* 1. baby, babe, 2. large doll.

POUPE, poup [Lat. : puppis, the poop], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* poop, stern (of a ship). **Avoir le vent en —**, to sail before the wind ; *Fig.* to be in a lucky way, to be in favour.

2. *Hunt.* breast (of a she-bear and of other female beasts); 3. *Geol.* round hill.

POUPÉE, poupé, [Lat. : pupa, a girl], *sf.* 1. doll. **Jouer à la —**, to play with a doll. **Elle se tient comme une —**, she looks like a doll. **C'est un visage de —**, she has a face like a doll's.

2. hobby. **Il en fait sa —**, it is his hobby.

3. puppet : *a*) a small doll in a shooting-gallery ; *b*) support of a mandrel. *a*) **Abattre la —**, to strike down the puppet.

4. rock, distaff ; 5. *Hort.* graft (cleft or crown).

POUPIN, E, poupan, pin', [from poupard], *adj.* spruce, smart.

POUPON, poupôn, [poupard], *sm.* chubfaced child, chubby baby.

POUPONNE, poupon', *sf.* 1. chub-faced girl ; 2. *Fam.* darling, little darling, deary, duck, love.

POUPOULE, poupoul, [poule], *sf. Fam.* chick, chichabiddy, (to a woman or a little girl).

POUR, pour, [Lat. : prò ; Low Lat. : por], *prep.* 1. *a*) noting purpose, tendency, or destination ; *b*) noting motive ; because of, by reason of ; on account of ; *c*) considering ; on account of, for the sake of, for... sake ; *d*) in favour of, in the interest of, in the defence of ; in, on the side of, on the part of ; *e*) to, towards ; *f*) against ; in opposition to (disease), to be used in ; *g*) with respect to, with regard to ; *h*) as for, as to, for... part ; relating to, concerning ; *i*) denoting exchange, price, compensation, comparison, reciprocity ; *j*) instead of, in the place of ; *k*) as being as ; in the character of ; *l*) in the name of ; *m*) during, through ; *n*) noting a fixed time or epoch. *a*) **Faire de l'exercice — sa santé**, to take exercise for one's health. **Il est né — le bien des hommes**, he was born for men's welfare. **— mon malheur, je ne pus garder le silence**, unfortunately, I could not help speaking. **Ceci est — vous**, that is for you. **L'affaire n'est pas — en demeurer là**, the affair will not stop there. **Cette raison n'est pas — être oubliée**, this reason must not be forgotten. *b*) **Il a été puni — une faute légère**, he was punished for a slight fault. **Il est estimé — ses vertus**, he is esteemed for his virtue. **Il est méprisé — ses vices**, he is despised for his vices. **Tout ce qui n'est pas formellement défendu, n'est pas — cela permis**, what is not forbidden is not always allowed. **On se fâcherait — moins**, it is enough to offend one. **— n'avoir pas fait cette remarque on perdit beaucoup de temps**, as this was not noticed, much time was lost. **Je hais ces cœurs pusillanimes qui, — trop prévoir les suites des choses, n'osent rien entreprendre**, I hate faint-hearted people who never undertake a thing because they are afraid of the consequences. **Les longues soirées peuvent être comparées aux longues marches, — être fastidieuses**, long evenings like long marches, are tedious. **Il a été puni — avoir désobéi**, he was punished for his disobedience. *c*) **Il faut aimer les gens, non — soi, mais — eux**, we should love people for their own sake and not for ours. **Je me tais et — cause**, I am silent and for a good reason. **— Dieu, ne me tourmentez pas**, for God's sake, do not torment me. **Faire quelque chose — l'amour de Dieu**, to do a thing reluctantly (or badly). **Vivre — la gloire de l'État**, to live for the glory of the State. **Il a fait assez — sa gloire**, he has done enough for its glory. **Un couvercle assez grand — le vase**, a lid large enough for the vase. **Il a trop fait — un ingrat**, he has done too much for an ungrateful man. *d*) **Ce que je dis est autant — vous que — moi**, what I say is as much in your interest as in mine. **Avoir les honnêtes gens — soi**, to have honest people on one's side. **Prendre parti — les opprimés**, to side with the oppressed. **Plaider — un accusé**, to plead for an accused person. **Parler — quelqu'un**, to speak for a person. **Combattre — sa patrie**, to fight for one's country. **Il faut vous prononcer — ou contre**, you must decide for or against it. **J'ai peur — vous**, I am afraid for you. *e*) **La tendresse d'une mère — ses enfants**, the tenderness of a mother for (*or* to) her children. **Son aversion — la vie de campagne**, his dislike to country life. **Avoir de l'affection — quelqu'un**, to have affection for a person. *f*) **Ce remède est bon — la fièvre**, that is a good remedy for fever. *g*) **Un habit trop chaud — la saison**, too warm a coat for the season. **Il est instruit — son âge**, he is well up for his age. **Il dépense beaucoup — son revenu**, he spends too much for his income. *h*) **— ce qui me regarde**, as far as I am concerned. **— moi, je ne réponds de rien**, as for me I'll answer for nothing. **— du blé, il n'y en avait point**, as for corn, there was none. *i*) **Acheter un château — deux cent mille francs**, to buy a mansion for two hundred thousand francs. **Faire troc — troc**, to make an exchange. **Traduire mot — mot**, to translate word for word. **Jour — jour**, to a day. **Mourir — mourir, il vaut mieux mourir en combattant qu'en fuyant**, if one must die, it is better to do so fighting than running away. **Œil — œil, dent — dent**, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. **Maison — maison, j'aime mieux celle-ci que l'autre**, since I must have one of these two houses, I prefer this one. **Il en sera — son argent**, he may say good-bye to his money. **J'en étais pour mes frais**, I was clear of it by the payment of my own expenses. *j*) **Il a — lit un mauvais matelas**, his bed is nothing but a sorry mattress. **Écrire un mot — un autre**, to write one word for another. **Allez-y — moi**, go there for me. **Jouer — quelqu'un**, to play for a person. *k*) **Je vous donne — certain que...**, I am certain that... **Tenir un fait — certain**, to be certain of a fact. **Laissez-le — ce qu'il est**, take him as he is. **Il se donne — tel**, he gives himself out as such. **Laisser quelqu'un — mort**, to leave a person for dead. **Tenir quelqu'un — fou**, to look upon any one as mad. **Je me le tins — dit**, I took it for granted. **Avoir quelqu'un — ami**, to have a person for a friend. **— toute récompense il eut des reproches**, reproaches were all he got for it. **Il est — beaucoup dans la résolution que j'ai prise**, he encouraged me very much to take this resolution. **Il n'y est — rien**, he has nothing to do with it. *l*) **Il commande la province — le roi**, he governs the

province for the king. *m*) **Avoir de quoi vivre — toute sa vie**, to have enough to live upon for the rest of one's life. **Il est ici — huit jours**, he is here for a week. **Je n'en ai que — un moment**, I shall have done in a moment *n*) **Ce sera — demain**, it will be for to-morrow. **La cérémonie était — hier**, the ceremony was to take place yesterday. **Le mariage est — le mois prochain**, the wedding is for next month. **Il aura une magnifique demeure — quand il n'en aura plus que faire**, he will have a splendid dwelling when he is not longer in want of it. *Mol.* **— quand est la fête** ? when is the holiday to be ? **— jamais, — toujours**, for ever.

2. to. **C'est une grande perte — vous**, it is a great loss to you.

3. at the point of, on the eve of ; about to. **Il était — partir**, he was about to start.

4. to, in order to. **— juger de la beauté d'un ouvrage, il suffit de le considérer en lui-même**, in order to judge of a work, we have but to find out its intrinsic value. **Manquer de mots — rendre exactement sa pensée**, not to find words enough to express one's thought. **J'ai parlé assez haut — être entendu**, I spoke loud enough to be heard. **Je suis venu — arranger cette affaire**, I came to arrange this affair. **Faire tout son possible — gagner l'amitié d'une personne**, to do one's best to gain a person's affection. **Il est assez jeune — s'instruire**, he is young enough to learn. **Il est assez riche — contribuer à cette bonne œuvre**, he is rich enough to contribute to this good work. **L'homme est né — travailler**, men are born to work. **Vous êtes trop faible — entreprendre cette tâche**, you are too weak to undertake this task. **— ainsi dire**, as it were.

5. though, although ; notwithstanding, yet. **— aimer un mari, l'on ne hait pas ses frères**, though I love my husband I do not hate my brothers.

6. enough to ; where-with, with what. **Il y a ici — contenter tout le monde**, there is enough here to please all. **Trois semaines ! ah ! c'est — en mourir**, three weeks ! what a long time.

7. **Pour... que**, however. **— grands que soient les rois, ils sont ce que nous sommes**. however great kings may be, they are only men. *Corn.*

8. **Pour peu que**, if ever, if ever so little. **— peu que vous en preniez soin**, if you only take care of it. **— peu qu'un homme en connaisse un autre**, let a man have ever so little acquaintance with another. **— peu que l'homme ait de la résolution, rien ne l'abat**, nothing discourages a resolute man.

POUR QUE, *conj. phr.* that, in order that ; for... to. **Je suis venu — que nous arrangions cette affaire**, I came in order that we might settle that affair. **Je lui ai parlé assez haut — qu'il m'entendit**, I spoke loud enough for him to hear me.

POUR LORS, *adv. phr.* **1**. then, at that time ; **2**. therefore.

POUR, *sm.* pro, for. **Le — et le contre**, pro and con.

POURBOIRE, pourbwar', [pour ; boire], *sm.* drink-money ; gratuity.

POURCEAU, poursô, [Lat. : porcellus, dim. of porcus, pig], *sm.* [*Pl. Pourceaux.*] **1**. pig, hog, swine. **Semer des perles devant les pourceaux**, *Fig.* to cast pearls before swine.

2. **— de mer**, porpoise, sea-hog.

POURCELET, pourcele, *sm.* young pig.

POUR-CENT, poursân, *sm.* percentage.

POURCENTAGE, poursântazh', *sm. Fig.* percentage.

† **POURCE QUE**, pours'kœ, *conj. phr.* because, for ; inasmuch, forasmuch, since.

† **POURCHAS**, pourshâ, [from pourchasser], *sm.* business, occupation.

POURCHASSE, poushas', *sf.* pursuit : the act of pursuing : chase.

POURCHASSER, pourshasé-r, [pour ; chasser], *va.* to pursue, to chase, to follow eagerly ; to hunt after.

POURFENDEUR, pourfândœr, *sm.* killer. **— de géants**, bully, braggart, braggadocio, swaggerer.

POURFENDRE, pourfândr', [pour; fendre], *va.* [Conj. like *Fendre.*] to cleave in two, to cleave.

POURLÉCHER, pourléshé-r, [pour : lécher], *va.* [Conj. like *Lécher.*] to lick about, to lick. **Se — les babines**, to lick one's chops.

POURLÉCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to lick one's chops.

POURPARLER, pourparlé, [pour; parler] *sm.* parley, conference. **Entrer en —**, to enter into a parley.

POURPENSER, pourpânsé-r, [pour; penser], *va.* to think of, to meditate ; to meditate upon.

POURPIER, pourpyé, [for poulepier ; Lat. : pullipes], *sm. Bot.* purslain, purslaine : a genus of herbs of the order portulaceæ. **— doré, — jaune**, golden purslane.

POURPOINT, pourpwan, [from the old French verb pourpoindre, to knit, embroider] *sm.* doublet : an old species of vest. **Mettre un homme en —**, to pull a man's cloak off ; *Fig.* to ruin him. **A brûle-—**, V. *Brûle-pourpoint*. **Un — de pierre**, a stone doublet : a dungeon, a prison. **Le moule du —, le contenu du —**, one's self, one's bones. **Il emplit bien son —**, he has a good corporation of his own. **Il y a laissé le moule de son —**, he has left his bones there. **Sauver le moule du —**, to save one's bacon. *Prov.* : **La chemise est plus proche que le pourpoint**, blood is thicker than water.

† **POURPOINTER, IERE**, pourpwântyé, tyèr' *sm. f.* doublet-maker.

POURPRE, pourpr', [Lat. : purpura], *sf.* purple : *a*) a kind of dye ; *b*) purple colour ; *c*) purple cloth ; *d*) purple dress ; *e*) dignity of Roman consuls ; *f*) sovereign dignity ; *g*) cardinalate. *a*) **La — de Tyr**, the Tyrian purple. **Teindre en —**, to dye purple, to purple. *f*) **Revêtir la —**, to assume the purple.

POURPRE, *sm.* **1**. purple : a colour produced by the union of blue and deep red ; purple-colour. **Qui tire sur le —**, purplish, purply.

2. *Herald.* purpurge : purple ; in engraving, represented by diagonal lines from the left to the right side of the escutcheon.

3. *Chem.* **— de Cassius**, purple of Cassius : in hydrated double stannate of gold and tin.

4. *Med.* purples *pl.*, purpura : an eruption of small purple spots and patches on the skin, from blood extravasated under the cuticle.

POURPRE, *adj.* purple : red mixed with blue. **La couleur —**, purple colour. **Un manteau —**, a purple mantle. **Il devint — de colère**, he flushed with anger.

POURPRÉ, E, pourpré, *adj.* purple, purple-coloured. **Fièvre pourprée**, purple fever purpura.

POURPRIN, E, pourpran, in', *adj.* purple, purple-coloured.

† **POURPRIS**, pourpri, [pour ; prendre]. *sm.* **1**. enclosure, purprise ; **2**. abode, mansion.

POURQUOI, pourkwa, [pour ; quoi] *conj.* why : for which, for what reason or cause ; wherefore, for which. **Il est arrêté sans qu'on sache —**, people do not know why he was arrested. **Vous vous demandez — vous n'avez pas réussi**, you wonder why you have nor succeeded. **S'en aller sans dire —**, to go away without giving a reason. **Il s'est mis en colère, demandez-moi —**, *Fam.* I should like to know what put him into a passion. **Vous ferez cela ou vous direz —** *Fam.* you will do that, or I shall know why.

POURQUOI, *adv.* **1**. † why, wherefore : for which reason. **C'est —**, therefore, for that reason ; wherefore, for which reason ; that is why.

2. interrogatively why : *a*) wherefore, forwhat reason ; what... for ; by what reason; *b*) from what cause ; *c*) for what purpose. **— êtes vous venu** ? way did you come ? **— cela** ? why so? **— non** ? **— pas** ? why not?

POURQUOI, *sm.* why, wherefore : *a*) cause, reason ; *b*) interrogation, question. **Les — et les parce que**, the whys and wherefores. **Ses — ne finissent pas**, there is no end to his questioning.

POURRI, pouri *sm.* **1**. rotten part ; **2**. rottenness. **Sentir le —**, to smell rotten.

POURRIR, pourir, [Lat. : putrēre, changed by degrees into *poirir*, *porrir* and *pourrir*], *vn.* **1**. to rot : to grow rotten ; to decay, to putrefy. **Un bois qui ne pourrit pas**, wood that does not rot. **Les fruits pourrissent quand ils sont trop vieux**, fruit decays when it is kept too long. **Une pomme pourrie**, a rotten apple.

2. *Fig.* to languish ; **3**. to wallow, to be sunk. **— dans l'ordure**, to rot in filth. **— dans le vice**, to rot in vice.

4. to grow ripe. **Faire —**, to ripen, to mature (a cold, an abscess).

POURRIR, *va.* **1**. to rot : to make rotten, to make putrid, to cause the rot in ; **2**. to taint, to spoil ; **3**. to ripen, to mature (a cold).

POURRIR (SE), *v. refl.* to rot : to grow rotten ; to corrupt.

POURRISSAGE, pourishash', [pourrir], *sm. Paper-mak.* rotting ; steeping.

POURRISSANT, E, pourisânt, ânt', *adj.* putrefying, rotting, growing rotten.

POURRISSOIR, pouriswar [pourrir], *sm. Paper-mak.* steeping-vat.

POURRITURE, pouritur', [pourrir], *sf.* **1**. rottenness : the state of being rotten ; rot ; **2**. rot (in sheep, etc.) ; **3**. *Med.* gangrene. **— d'hopital**, hospital gangrene.

POURSUITE, poursuit', [poursuivre], *sf.* **1**. pursuit : *a*) the act of pursuing ; pursuance, chase ; *b*) endeavour to obtain or attain ; prosecution. *a*) **Faire la — de quelqu'un**, to pursue a person. **Se soustraire à la — des ennemis**, to avoid an enemy's pursuit. *b*) **Je suis à la — d'une affaire importante**, I am following up an important affair.

2. suit : *a*) solicitation, request ; *b*) courtship; **3**. *Law-t.* suit : an action for the recovery of some right or claim before a competent tribunal ; proceedings (*pl.*) **4**. *Law-t.* prosecution : criminal suit. **Faire, diriger des poursuites contre**, to enter proceedings against, to proceed against ; to carry on a prosecution.

POURSUIVABLE, poursuivabl', *adj.* **1**. pursuable : that may be pursued ; **2**. actionable, prosecutable : that may be prosecuted.

POURSUIVANT, E, poursuivân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1**. pursuing; **2**. *Law-t.* suing, that sues, prosecuting.

POURSUIVANT, *sm.* a. suitor : *a*) applicant, solicitor ; *b*) wooer ; **2**. † pursuivant (at arms) ; **3**. *Law-t.* plaintiff, prosecutor.

POURSUIVRE, poursuivr', [pour ; suivre], *va.* [Conj. like *Suivre*], **1**. to pursue : to

follow, with a view to overtake or for some end; to go after, to chase; *b)* to haunt; to persecute, to torment; to beset, to annoy; *c)* to endeavour to obtain or attain; to seek for; *d)* to go forward in, to carry on, to prosecute, to continue, to proceed with, to go on with, to keep up. *a)* — **l'ennemi**, to pursue the enemy. **Le chien poursuit le gibier**, the dog pursues the game. *Fig*: **L'ennui le poursuit partout**, he is dull wherever he goes. *b)* **Son visage odieux m'afflige et me poursuit**, his odious face haunts and torments me. **Le malheur le poursuit**, he always meets with misfortunes. *c)* — **le bonheur**, to seek for happiness. — **les honneurs**, to pursue honours. *d)* **Il poursuivit son discours**, he continued his discourse. — **sa route**, to pursue one's way. — **sa victoire**, to pursue one's victory.

2. to woo; to court; 3. *Law-t.* to sue, to prosecute, to proceed against. **Il m'a été rapporté, monsieur, que vous aimez et poursuivez une jeune personne**, I have been told, sir, that you run after and court a young lady. *Mol. G. Dand.* i. 5.

POURSUIVRE, *vn.* 1. to pursue; to go on, to proceed, to continue. **Je ne laissais pas de — en mon dessein**, I still pursued my design, I did not change my design. *Descartes, Méth.* **De plus, poursuivit il, nous avons une question importante à traiter**, moreover, said he, we have an important question to discuss. **Vous êtes, poursuit-on, avide, ambitieux**, you are, it is said, covetous and ambitious. **Il ne faut que — à garder le silence**, you must continue to be silent, that is all.

2. *Law-t.* to sue, to prosecute. — **en justice**, to prosecute.

POURSUIVRE, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to pursue one another 2. to be pursued, to be continued.

POURTANT, pourtân-t, [pour; tant], *conj.* 1. † for that; therefore; 2. nevertheless, however; still, yet.

POURTOUR, pourtour, [pour; tour], *sm.* 1. circumference; 2. pit-tier (in a theatre).

POURVOI, pourvwa, [pourvoir], *sm.* *Jurisp.* 1. appeal (to a superior court); 2. petition (for mercy).

POURVOIR, pourvwar, [pour; voir], *vn.* [*Je pourvois, nous pourvoyons; je pourvoyais; je pourvus; je pourvoirai; je pourvoirais; que je pourvoie; que je pourvusse; pourvoyant; pourvu*], 1. to provide: *a)* to furnish, to supply; *b)* to look to, to see to, to attend to. — **aux besoins de quelqu'un**, to provide for a person's wants. — **à ses affaires**, to attend to one's business. — **à son salut**, to think of one's salvation.

2. to appoint; to make an appointment; to bestow.

POURVOIR, *va.* 1. to provide, to purvey, to furnish, to supply. — **une armée de munitions**, to provide an army with ammunition. — **quelqu'un de tout ce qu'il lui faut**, to provide a person with all that is necessary.

2. to provide for, to settle; 3. to appoint (to), to invest (with). — **quelqu'un d'une charge**, to appoint a person to an office. **De grâces et d'attraits je vois qu'elle est pourvue**, I see she is endowed with beauty and attractions. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 5.

4. to endow, to endue, to gift, to adorn. **La nature a pourvu cette femme de toutes les grâces**, nature has endowed that woman with every grace.

POURVOIR, (SE,) *v. refl.* 1. to provide one's self (with). **Se — de vivres pour un voyage**, to provide one's self with provisions for a journey.

2. (of a woman) to marry; 3. *Law-t.* to appeal, to enter an appeal (to a superior court); 4. *Law-t.* to petition (for mercy).

† **POURVOIRIE**, pourvwari, *sf.* purveyor's stores.

† **POURVOYANCE**, pourvwayâns', *sf.* providence.

POURVOYANT, E, pourvwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* provident: careful, prudent.

POURVOYEUR, EUSE, pourvwayœr, œz', *sm. f.* purveyor: *a)* one who supplies provisions; *b)* (in an ill sense) procurer *m.*, procuress *f*, go-between.

POURVU, pourvu, *pa. p.* of *Pourvoir.*

POURVU QUE, pourvu kœ, *conj. phr.* provided, provided that: in condition, if. — **que vous veniez**, provided you come. — **qu'ils soient laborieux et dociles aux lois, vous n'aurez point de meilleurs sujets**, provided they be laborious and obedient to the laws, you will have no better subjects, *Fén. Tél.*

† **POUSSADE**, pousad', *sf.* push, pushing.

POUSSAH, poussa [Chin. name of an idol], *sm.* 1. plaything in the form of a fat man which, heavy at the end, always falls upright; 2. Chinese figure in chinaware

POUSSE, pus', [pousser], *sf.* 1. shoot, sprout: young branch; 2. growth (of teeth); 3. broken wind (in horses); 4. damp (in mines); 5. † bumbailiffs; 6. *Com.* dust; waste, loss.

POUSSE-CAFÉ, pous'café, *sm. Pop.* a glass of liqueur taken after coffee.

POUSSÉE, pousé, *sf.* 1. push, pushing; shoving. **Donner une — à quelqu'un**, to give a person a push. **Donner la — à quelqu'un**, to pursue a person vigorously.

2. *Arch., Civ. Eng.* thrust; 3. press (of business).

POUSSE-PIED, pous'pyé, *sm.* little boat.

POUSSE-PIEDS, pous'pyé, *sm.* barnacle.

POUSSE-POUSSE, pous-pous, *sm. Neol.* rickshaw, or jinrikisha; a oriental two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a man.

POUSSER, pousé-r, [Lat.: pulsāre], *va.* 1. to push: *a)* to thrust, to shove; to move or drive with force or violence; *b)* to press against; *c)* to impel by pressure; to drive; to set up. *a)* — **quelqu'un dans un fauteuil**, to push a person into an arm-chair. — **un fauteuil**, to push an arm-chair. — **quelque chose du pied**, to push a thing with one's foot. *b)* — **quelqu'un du coude, du genou**, to push a person with one's elbow, one's knee. *c)* — **une balle avec la raquette**, to drive a ball with a battledore. **Les vents nous ont poussés sur la côte**, the wind drove us ashore. — **le temps avec l'épaule**, to gain time.

2. to push to. **Ne fermez pas la porte, poussez-la seulement**, do not shut the door, push it to.

3. to drive back. — **les ennemis**, to drive back the enemy.

4. to drive on, to drive forward, to push on. **Aussi capable de ménager ses troupes, que de les — dans les hasards**, as capable of sparing his troops as of leading them into danger.

5. to drive in. — **un clou dans un mur**, to drive a nail in a wall.

6. to cut (mouldings); 7. *Fenc.* to make. — **une botte à quelqu'un**, to make a thrust at a person; *Fig.* to attack a person with sharp words.

8. † to raise (the voice); 9. to utter, to set up; to heave, to heave forth. **Il ne pousse qu'injure et imprécation**, he only utters insults and imprecations. — **une clameur**, to raise a clamour. **Il pousse des paroles entrecoupées de sanglots**, his words are intermingled with sighs. — **des soupirs**, to heave sighs.

10. to set forth, to display; 11. to throw (a light); 12. to give rise to, to raise; to start.

13. to extend; to carry, to carry on; to push, to push on. **Il faut — cette allée jusqu'à l'étang**, this path must be carried on to the pond. **Nous poussâmes notre promenade jusqu'à la rivière**, we walked as far as the river. **Alexandre poussa ses conquêtes jusque dans les Indes**, Alexander extended his conquests as far as India. *Fig.*: **Il ne faut pas — cette crainte trop loin**, you must not carry that fear too far. **Le roi poussa la faiblesse jusqu'à signer cet acte fatal**, the king had the weakness to sign this fatal warrant. **Il a bien poussé sa fortune**, he has been making a fortune. — **ses succès**, to improve one's success. — **des travaux**, to push on work. **Je pensais qu'il n'oserait pas — les choses à la dernière extrémité**, I thought he would not venture to carry things to the last extremity. *La Mart.* — **jusqu'au bout**, to go through with a thing. — **la raillerie trop loin**, to carry a joke too far. — **le courage jusqu'à l'héroïsme**, to carry courage to heroism. — **très loin son ambition**, to carry one's ambition very far.

14. to prolong, to protract: to draw out, to continue. **Je ne pousserai point ce séjour-ci plus loin que le beau temps**, I shall only stay here as long as the fine weather lasts, — **l'histoire de France jusqu'à la Révolution**, to continue the history of France down to the Revolution.

15. to push, to push forward; to bring forward, to help on, to put on, to forward, to favour, to advance. **Il le poussa aux premières charges de l'armée**, through him he rose to the highest ranks in the army. *Vertot. Revol. rom.* 9. — **quelqu'un à la cour**, to help a person at court. — **un élève dans les mathématiques**, to get a pupil on with mathematics.

16. to examine, to study thoroughly. **Nous sommes ici sur une matière que je serai bien aise que nous poussions**, this as a matter which I think we ought to examine. *Mol. Crit de l'Ecole des f.* 7.

17. to pursue, to go on with, to continue; 18. to spur on, to knock up (a horse); 19. *Fig.* to urge, to stir up, to arrive, to actuate, to incite, to prompt, to induce, to put on, to push on, to impel, to instigate. **Le roi sait quels motifs ont poussé l'un et l'autre**, the king knows what motives prompted them. **Je sais par quels ressorts on le pousse, on l'arrête**, I know how they spur him on and restrain him. — **quelqu'un à se battre**, to incite a person on to fight. **C'est lui qui l'a poussé**, he it was who urged him on. — **au bien**, to urge a person to do what is right. **On l'a poussé à cette démarche**, he was hurried into that step.

20. to push: to tease, to importune; 21. to offend; 22. to stir up (fire); 23. to raise (a price); 24. (of plants) to shoot forth, to put forth, to send forth. **Cet arbre pousse des rejetons nouveaux**, that tree is putting forth new shoots. **Cet arbuste a poussé de profondes racines**, this shrub has taken deep root.

POUSSER, *vn.* 1. to push, to thrust: *a)* to make a thrust; *b)* to make exertion, to endeavour; *c)* to make an attack. — **à la roue**, to put one's shoulders to the wheel.

2. *Arch.* to bulge, to jut out; 3. to push on: *a)* to go; *b)* to go on, to continue. *a)* **Ce mur pousse en dehors**, this wall juts out. *b)* **J'ai poussé jusqu'au bout de l'avenue**, I went as far as the end of the avenue.

4. *Naut.* to push, to put. — **au large,** to push off, to put off.

5. to grow (as hair, nails, etc.); **6.** (of plants) to shoot up, to shoot forth; to spring up, to come up, to grow; **7.** *Paint.* to be turning; **8.** to puff and blow (as a horse); to be broken-winded.

POUSSER, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be pushed; **2.** to push one another; **3.** to be continued, to go on, to proceed; **4.** to be carried. **Cette discussion se pousse fort loin et fort agréablement,** this is a long and very pleasant discussion.

5. to push each other forward · **6.** to push one's self forward, to push forward; to push one's fortune; to get on, to make one's way. **Se — dans le monde,** to make one's way in the world.

7. Se — de nourriture, to cram one's self.

† **POUSSERIE,** pous'ri, *sf. Fam.* pushing, push; confusion.

POUSSETTE, pousèt', *sf.* push-pin : a childish game; push button, spring button.

POUSSEUR, EUSE, pousœr, sœz', *sm. f.* **1.** pusher : one who pushes; **2.** utterer.

POUSSIER, pousyé, [poussière], *sm.* **1.** coal-dust; charcoal-dust; **2.** turf-dust; **3.** gun-powder dust; **4.** mason's dust.

POUSSIÈRE, pousyèr', [O. Fr. : pous, dust; Lat. : pulvis], *sf.* **1.** dust : pulverized earth. **Un nuage de — s'élevait jusqu'aux nues,** a cloud of dust rose up in the air. *Fén. Tél.* **Couvert de —,** dusty, covered with dust **Secouer la — de ses pieds,** to shake the dust off one's feet. **Faire de la —,** to make a dust; *Fig.* to strut. **Jeter de la — aux yeux,** *Fig.* to throw dust in people's eyes. **Mordre la —,** to bite the dust, to be killed. **Réduire en —,** to reduce to dust. **Carthage n'est plus rien que — et que cendre,** nothing remains of Carthage except dust and ashes. **Sortir de la —,** *Fig.* to spring from the dust. **Tirer quelqu'un de la —,** to raise a person up from the dust : from poverty.

2. *Poet.* earth; **3.** *Fig.* remains, ashes; **4.** *Bot.* — **fécondante,** pollen, flower-dust. **5.** spray (of water). **L'eau de ce jet retombe en —,** tne water from that fountain falls down in a spray.

POUSSIÉREUX, EUSE, pousyérœ, œz', *adj.* dusty : covered with dust.

POUSSIF, IVE, pousif, siv', [pousser], *adj.* **1.** (of a horse) broken-winded, short-winded; **2.** *Fam.* pursy, short-breathed; asthmatic.

POUSSIF, *sm.* pursy, asthmatic man.

POUSSIN, pousan, [Lat. : pullicenus, a chick, from pullus], *sm.* chick, chicken, young chicken, chikling. **Une poule et ses poussins,** a hen and her chickens.

POUSSINÉE pousiné, *sf.* brood of young chickens.

POUSSINIÈRE, pousinyèr', *sf.* **1.** chicken coop; **2.** pleiades : a constellation.

POUSSINIÈRE, *adj. f.* of chickens.

POUSSOIR, pouswar, [pousser], *sm. Horol.* pusher.

POUSSOLANE, pousolan', *sf.* V. *Pouzzolane.*

POUT-DE-SOIE, poud'swa, *sm.* V. *Pou-de-soie.*

POUTRAGE, poutrazh, [poutre, a beam], *sm.* beams; framing.

POUTRE, poutr', [Low Lat. : pullitra, from Lat. pullus, the young of an animal], *sf.* beam : a large piece of timber; girder (of a floor). — *Prov.*: **Voir une paille dans l'œil de son prochain, et ne pas voir une — dans le sien,** to see a mote in our neighbour's eye, but not to see a beam in our own.

POUTRELLE, poutrèl', [poutre], *sf.* small beam; stop-plank.

POUVILLON, pouvyon [Emile], novelist (1840-1906).

POUVOIR, pouvwar, [Low Lat. : potère; Lat : posse, to be able], *vn.* [*Je peux* or *je puis, tu peux, il peut, nous pouvons, vous pouvez, ils peuvent*; *je pouvais*; *je pus, nous pûmes, ils purent*; *je pourrai*; *je pourrais*; *que je puisse, que nous puissions*; *que je pusse, qu'il pût, que nous pussions*; *pouvant*; *pu.*] **1.** to be able [aided by can, may, could, might]; to have power. **J'espère — venir,** I hope to be able to come; I hope I shall be able to come. **Je ne puis pas vous répondre sitôt,** I cannot answer you so soon. **Ne pouvant venir plus tôt,** not being able to come sooner. **N'en pouvant plus,** unable to hold out any longer. **Il devrait — faire cela,** he ought to be able to do that. **Cela ne se peut pas,** it cannot be done. **On fait comme on peut,** we must do the best we can. **Sauve qui peut!** let him save himself who can. **Il n'y a que lui qui puisse le faire,** he alone can do it. **Rien ne peut prospérer sur des terres ingrates,** nothing grows in barren soils. **On ne pouvait pas avoir été plus mal pendu que je l'avais été,** no one was ever hung so badly as I was. **Je ne puis qu'y faire,** I cannot help it. **Je ne puis rien à cela,** I can do nothing in that matter. **Ne — pas que... ne, ne — que... ne,** cannot choose but; must. **Vous ne pouvez pas que vous n'ayez raison,** you must be right. **Je ne puis cette fois que je ne les excuse,** I must excuse them this time.

2. may : *a)* to be at liberty; to be permitted, to be allowed; *b)* can; to be possible; noting possibility, probability or doubt; *c)* expressing desire. *a)* **Puis-je sortir?** may I go out? **Vous pouvez aller le voir demain,** you may go and see him to-morrow. *b)* **C'est le plus honnête homme qu'on puisse trouver,** he is the most honest man existing. **Le projet pourrait bien réussir,** the plan might succeed. **Il peut se faire que,** it may happen, it is possible that. **Cela peut être,** that may be. **J'ai pu rire?** I may have laughed. **Il a pu venir pendant mon absense,** he may have come during my absence. **Il aurait pu se casser le cou en tombant,** he might have broken his neck falling. **Je crois que vous eussiez pu vous abstenir plus convenablement en cette circonstance,** I think you might have abstained with more propriety on that occasion. **Ce traité durera ce qu'il pourra,** let this treaty last as long as possible. **Tout allait comme il pouvait,** everything went on as it could. **Il pouvait être environ dix heures,** it was perhaps about ten o'clock. **Il pourra venir un temps meilleur,** better times may come. **Il peut être midi,** it may be noon. *c)* **Puisse mon ami réussir!** I hope my friend will succeed. Other examples of the verb :

POUVOIR, to be able to do, can do; to have power to. **Pouvait-il faire cela?** was he able to do that? **Pourrait-il venir demain?** can he come to morrow? **Qui peut lui avoir persuadé de faire une démarche si extraordinaire?** who can nave persuaded him to undertake such an extraordinary step? **Rien que le plus grand courage n'aurait pu le sauver,** nothing but the greatest courage could have saved him. **Sachant ce que vous pouvez...,** knowing what you can do. **Peut-être ne ferait-on pas tout ce qu'on peut, sans l'espérance de faire plus qu'on ne pourra,** perhaps people would not do all they can, if they were not in hopes of doing more than they really can. **Essayer sur Cinna ce que peut la clémence,** try what treating Cinna with clemency will do. *Corn.* **Mais que peuvent pour lui vos inutiles soins?** but what good can your vain endeavours do him? **Tu peux ce que tu veux,** you can do what you wish. *Corn. Cinna* V. 1. **La fortune ne peut rien sur elle,** fortune has no power over her. **On ne peut rien de plus plaisant que ce que vous dites,** nothing can be more amusing than what you say. — **tout sur,** to have great influence (*or* power) over. **Vous pouvez beaucoup sur son esprit,** you have great influence over him. **N'en — plus,** to be exhausted, to be knocked up, to be over-fatigued. **Le pauvre garçon n'en peut plus,** the poor fellow is quite knocked up.

POUVOIR, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be possible, can be done. **Je ne sais pas si cela se peut,** I do not know if it can be done.

2. may be, may, can be; to be possible, to be likely. **Il se peut qu'il vienne,** he may come. **Se peut-il que ...,** is it possible... **Se pourrait-il que,** can it be that... **Cela se peut,** that may be, that is possible. — *Prov.* **Si jeunesse savait et si vieillesse pouvait,** if things were to be done twice all would be wise. **Fais ce que tu peux si tu ne peux pas faire ce que tu veux,** do what you can when you cannot do what you would. V. *Plus.*

POUVOIR, pouvwar, *sm.* power : *a)* the faculty of doing, acting, causing or producing; ability, capacity; strength, force; means; *b)* authority to act for another; procuration; power of attorney; *c)* authority, sway, command; *d)* government, authority; *e)* the persons invested with authority; *f)* influence, control, sway; *g)* *Phys.* capability of producing certain effects. *a)* **Autant qu'il est en notre —,** as much as lies in our power. **Servir quelqu'un de tout son —,** to do everything for a person that lies in one's power. **Cela passe mon —,** that is beyond my power. **Faire son —,** to do one's utmost, one's best. **Faire son — à,** to endeavour, to strive to. **Au — de,** in the power of. **En — de, 1.** in the power of; **2.** in one's power; able to. **Avoir une chose en son —,** to have a thing in one's power. **Tomber au — de quelqu'un,** to fall into a person's power. **Il n'est plus en — de me faire du mal,** he has no longer the power of doing me harm. **Une femme en — de mari,** *Law-t.* feme-covert, married woman. **Le feu a le — de calciner,** fire has the power of calcining. *b)* **Les ambassadeurs se sont communiqué leurs pouvoirs,** the ambassadors have communicated to each other their powers. **Pleins pouvoirs,** full powers. **Fondé de —, fondé de pouvoirs,** proxy; *Law-t.* power of attorney. **Avoir plein — de,** to have full powers to. *c)* **Le — paternel,** the paternal authority. **L'homme n'a pas même — sur sa propre vie,** a man has no power over his own life. *Pascal. Prov.* 18. — **suprême,** supreme power. *d)* **S'emparer du —,** to usurp power. **Exercer le —,** to exercise power. **Arriver au —,** to get into power. **Le — spirituel,** the spiritual power. **Le — temporal,** the temporal power. *e)* **Flatter, encenser le —,** to flatter the powerful. *f)* **Avoir beaucoup de — auprès de quelqu'un,** to have much influence over a person, **Mais ai-je sur son âme encore quelque —?** but have I still any influence over her? **Exercer un grand — sur les esprits,** to have great influence over people. **Céder au — de la vertu,** to yield to the power of virtue.

POUZZOLANE, pouzolan', [Ital. : pozzolana], *sf.* pozzuolana, pozzolana : volcanic ashes used in the manufacture of a mortar which hardens under water.

PRADON, pradon [Nicolas] tragic poet (1632-1698).

PRAGMATIQUE, pragmatik', [Gr. : πρα-

γματικός, concerning affairs], *adj. f.* pragmatic, pragmatical. — **sanction**, pragmatic sanction. **Histoire** —, pragmatic history.

PRAGMATIQUE, *sf.* pragmatic sanction.

PRAGMATIQUEMENT, pragmatik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* pragmatically : in a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences.

PRAIRIAL, prèrial, [prairie], *sm.* Prairial : the ninth month of the French republican calendar, from the 20th of May to the 18th of June.

PRAIRIE, prèri, [Lat. : pratum, meadow], *sf.* 1. meadow, mead ; 2. (in the western states of America) prairie.

PRALINE, pralin', *sf.* burnt almond.

PRALINER, praliné-r, *va.* to burn, to crisp (almonds).

PRAME, pram', [Dutch : praam] *sf. Naut.* pram, prame : a flat-bottomed boat or lighter ; praam.

PRASE, praz', [Gr. : πράσον, leek], *sf. Miner.* prase : opaque massive green quartz.

PRASINE, prazin', *sf.* prasinous clay, grass-green clay.

PRATICABILITÉ, pratikabilité, *sf.* practicability, practicableness, feasibility : the quality of being practicable.

PRATICABLE, pratikabl', [pratiquer], *adj.* 1. practicable : *a*) feasible ; that may be done, effected or performed ; that may be employed ; *b*) passable ; that may be passed or travelled ; *c*) that can be entered by troops ; *d*) *Theat.* not painted ; real. *a*) **Des idées praticables**, practicable ideas. **Cela n'est pas** —, that is impracticable. *b*) **Un chemin** —, a practicable road. *c*) **Brèche** —, practicable breach. *d*) **Objets praticables**, (or, substant.) **praticables**, real objects.

2. *Fig.* manageable.

PRATICIEN, pratisya*n*, [pratique], *sm.* practitioner. **Médecin** —, practising physician ; *Sculp.* the workman who reduces the block for the artist.

PRATICIEN, *adj.* 1. practising : engaged in any professional employment ; 2. practical ; skilled in practice.

PRATICOLE, praticol', [Lat. : pratum, meadow ; colère, to dwell], *adj.* living in meadows.

PRATICULTURE, pratikultur', [Lat. : pratum, meadow ; culture], *sf.* culture of meadows.

PRATIQUANT, E, pratikâ*n*, â*n*t', *adj.* practising, observant.

PRATIQUE, pratik', [Lat. : practicus ; Gr. : πρακτικός, from πράσσειν, to do], *sf.* 1. practice : *a*) application of rules or principles ; actual performance ; execution ; *b*) exercise of any profession ; *c*) observance ; *d*) dealing, proceeding, method ; *e*) use, customary use ; custom ; *f*) conduct, dealing, doing ; *g*) the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits at law. *a*) **Une — éclairée**, an enlightened practice. **Une — aveugle**, a blind practice. **Réduire en** —, to bring into practice. **Mettre en** —, to put into practice. **Ce sont des choses admirables dans la théorie et ridicules dans la** —, it is very well to speak of these things, but it would be ridiculous to put them into practice. *b*) **La — de la médecine**, the practice of medicine. **Avoir une grande — du dessin**, to have great practice in drawing. *c*) **Les pharisiens multiplièrent les pratiques extérieures**, the pharisees increased the number of outward observances. *d*) **Une — ingénieuse**, an ingenious practice. *e*) **L'utile et la louable — de perdre en frais de noces de tiers de la dot !** the useful and praiseworthy practice of wasting a third of the dowry in the wedding expenses ! *La Bruy.* 7. *f*) **Chacun doit avoir la libre — de sa religion**, everyone should enjoy the free practice of his religion. **Je m'en tiens aux vérités de — qui m'instruisent de mes devoirs**, I keep to the practical truths that teach me what my duty is. *g*) **Style de** —, law-style.

2. experience. **Cet auteur a la — du théâtre**, that author has theatrical experience. **Avoir la — des affaires**, to have experience in business. **La — s'acquiert par le temps**, experience is acquired in time.

3. (in an ill sense) routine, habit. **Ne connaître un art que par la** —, to do a thing only by routine. **Peindre de** —, to paint by routine.

4. *pl.* intelligence ; intrigues, underhand practices. **Pratiques secrètes**, underhand dealings. **Entretenir des pratiques secrètes avec l'ennemi**, to carry on secret intelligence with the enemy.

5. intercourse, commerce ; 6. *Naut.* pratique : a license to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine. **Obtenir** —, **recevoir** —, **se faire donner** —, **entrer en libre** —, **être admis en libre** —, to take pratique. **Donner** —, **admettre à la libre** —, to admit to pratique.

7. *Com.* custom : patronage or support in any business. **Ce marchand a bien de la** —, that tradesman does a good business. **Il m'a promis sa** —, he has promised me his custom. **Chercher des pratiques**, to look for customers.

8. customer : an accustomed buyer. **Il a perdu une de ses meilleures pratiques**, he has lost one of his best customers. **C'est le bon marché qui attire les pratiques**, it is cheapness that draws customers.

9. client (of a lawyer) ; patient (of a doctor).

10. Punch's whistle, Punch's call. **Avoir avalé la — de Polichinelle**, *Fig.* to have a hoarse voice.

PRATIQUE, *adj.* 1. practical : *a*) pertaining to practice or action ; *b*) capable of practice or active use ; *c*) that may be used in practice ; feasible, practicable ; *d*) derived from practice or experience. **Philosophie** —, practical philosophy. **Obligé aux devoirs pratiques du côté de la reconnaissance**, being obliged to give practical proofs of my gratitude.

2. skilful, experienced. **Un homme** —, an experienced man. **Pilote** —, experienced pilot.

PRATIQUE, *sm.* 1. experienced pilot ; experienced sailor. **Un — d'un lieu**, a good pilot for a place.

PRATIQUEMENT, pratik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* practically : in practice.

PRATIQUER, pratiké-r, [pratique], *va.* 1. to practise : *a*) to put in practice ; *b*) to exercise. *a*) **Je pratique ce que je vous conseille**, I do what I advise. *b*) **— la médecine**, to practise medicine.

2. to associate with, to frequent. **Pour connaître les hommes, il faut les** —, to know men, we must associate with them.

3. to tamper with, to suborn, to bribe. **— des témoins**, to bribe the witnesses.

4. to procure, to obtain. **— des intelligences**, to obtain intelligence.

5. to open (a road) ; 6. to make ; 7. *Arch.* to contrive. **Une ouverture a été pratiquée dans ce mur**, an opening has been made in that wall.

PRATIQUER, *vn.* to practise : *a*) to do a thing repeatedly ; *b*) to exercise a profession. *a*) **Il faut longtemps — pour devenir habile**, people must do things repeatedly to do them well. **Ce médecin pratique depuis longtemps**, that doctor has been in practice a long time.

PRATIQUER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be practised, to be customary, to be usual ; 2. to be done. **Cela se pratique toujours ainsi dans ce pays**, that is always done in this way in this country. **Cela ne se pratique point**, that is not usual.

PRÉ, pré, [Lat. : pratum], *sm.* 1. meadow, mead ; 2. ground (to fight a duel). **— salé**, salt marsh ; 3. South-down mutton. **Se rendre sur le** —, to go out to fight a duel. **Faire son — carré**, *Fig.* to increase one's domain.

PRÉACHAT, préasha, [Lat. : præ, before ; achat], *sm.* prepayment : payment beforehand.

PRÉACHETER, préash'té-r, *va.* to prepay : to pay beforehand.

PRÉADAMITE, préadamit', [Lat. : præ, before ; Adam], *sm.* preadamite : one supposed to have lived before Adam.

PRÉADAMITE, *adj.* preadamitic, preadamic.

PRÉALABLE, préalabl', [Lat. : præ, before ; aller], *adj.* previous, preliminary. **Question** —, previous question.

PRÉALABLE, *sm.* preliminary : preparatory step, act or measure.

AU PRÉALABLE, *adv. phr.* previously, first.

PRÉALABLEMENT, préalablemâ*n*-t, *adv.* previously.

PRÉAMBULAIRE, préâ*n*bulèr', *adj.* introductory, preambulary.

PRÉAMBULE, préâ*n*bul', [Lat. : præambulum ; præ, before ; ambulāre, to go], *sm.* preamble : introduction.

PRÉAU, préô, [dim. of pré ; Lat. : pratellum, from pratum], *sm.* [*Pl. Préaux.*] 1. yard (of a gaol, a convent, a school) ; 2. play-ground.

PRÉAVIS, préavi, [Lat. : præ, before ; avis], *sm.* forewarning, previous advice.

PRÉAVISER, préavizé-r, *va.* to forewarn.

PRÉBENDE, prébâ*n*d', [Lat. : præbenda, a payment from a public source], *sf.* 1. prebend : stipend granted to a prebendary ; 2. prebendaryship : office of a prebendary ; canonry.

PRÉBENDÉ, E, prébâ*n*dé, *adj.* enjoying a prebend.

PRÉBENDÉ, *sm.* prebendary.

PRÉBENDIER, prébâ*n*dyé, *sm.* prebendary.

PRÉCAIRE, prékèr', [Lat. : precarius ; precāri, to pray], *adj.* precarious : *a*) depending on the will or pleasure of another ; *b*) uncertain, unsettled, unsteady.

PRÉCAIRE, *sm. Law-t.* precarious tenure ; tenure during pleasure.

PRÉCAIREMENT, prékèr'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* precariously.

PRÉCARITÉ, prékarité, *sf.* precariousness : uncertainty.

PRÉCATIF, IVE, prékatif, tiv', *adj.* precatory, precative, suppliant, beseeching.

PRÉCATION, prékasyô*n*, [Lat. : precatio ; precari, to pray], *sf. Rhet.* precation : prayer, supplication.

PRÉCAUTION, prékôsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : præ, before ; cavēre, to be careful], *sf.* 1. precaution : caution previously employed to prevent mischief. **Prendre des précautions**, to take one's precautions. **User de précautions**, to proceed with caution.

2. caution, wariness. **Se conduire avec** —, to behave cautiously.

PRÉCAUTIONNÉ, E, prékôsyoné, *adj.* cautious, wary.

PRÉCAUTIONNER, prékôsyoné-r, *va.* to caution, to warn. **On l'a précautionné contre les dangers qu'il pourrait courir,** they have warned him of the dangers he may be exposed to.

PRÉCAUTIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to take precautions; to guard.

PRÉCAUTIONNEUX, EUSE, prékôsyonœ, œz', *adj.* cautious, wary.

PRÉCÉDEMMENT, présédamân-t, *adv.* before, previously, already.

PRÉCÉDENCE, présédâns', *sf.* precedence, precedency, antecedence, priority.

PRÉCÉDENT, E, présédân, ânt', [Lat. : præcedens, entis] *adj.* preceding, precedent, anterior, antecedent, previous. **Le jour —,** the preceding day. **La page précédente,** the preceding page.

PRÉCÉDENT, *sm.* precedent : something done or said, that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

PRÉCÉDER, présédé-r, [Lat. : præcedère ; præ, before ; cedère, aller], *va.* (Conj. like accélérer]. 1. to precede, to go before. **Je le précède de quelques moments,** I am a few minutes before him. **Dans cette cérémonie les femmes précédaient les hommes,** in this ceremony the women went before the men. **Les siècles qui nous ont précédés,** the centuries before ours.

2. to take precedency of.

PRÉCÉDER, *vn.* 1. to precede, to go before ; 2. to take, to have precedency.

PRÉCEINTE, présant', (for pour ceinte, from pour ; ceindre, to surround], *sf. Ship-b.* wale, bend, riband, cross-pawl ; rail. **— basse,** main-wale. **— de vibord,** sheer-rail.

† **PRÉCELLENCE**, présèllâns', *sf.* precellence, excellence.

PRÉCELLER, présèllé-r, [Lat. : præ cellère, to excel], *vn.* to precel, to excel.

PRÉCEPTE, présèpt', [Lat. : præceptum ; præ, before ; capère, to take], *sm.* precept : *a*) anything commanded or enjoined as an authoritative rule of action ; rule, maxim, direction, instruction ; *b*) commandment, injunction. *a*) **Des préceptes de morale,** moral precepts. **Conformer sa vie aux préceptes,** to follow good precepts. **Donner l'exemple et le —,** to teach good precepts and show the example.

PRÉCEPTEUR, présèptœr, [Lat. : præceptor] *sm.* 1. preceptor : *a*) teacher, instructor, master ; *b*) among the Knights Templar, the head of a preceptory ; 2. tutor, private teacher.

PRÉCEPTIF, IVE, présèptif, tiv', *adj.* preceptive : containing precepts.

† **PRÉCEPTION**, présèpsyôn, *sf.* preception, precept : royal order or letter.

PRÉCEPTORAL, E, présèptoral *adj.* preceptorial : pertaining to a preceptor : magisterial.

PRÉCEPTORAT, présèptora, *sm.* 1, preceptorship, tutorship : the office of a tutor : 2. Preceptory : a manor or estate of the Knights Templar.

PRÉCEPTORISER, présèptorisé-r, *va.* to give precepts to.

PRÉCESSION, présèsyôn, [Lat. : præcessio], *sf. Astron.* precession. **— des équinoxes,** precession of the equinoxes.

PRÊCHABLE, prèshabl', *adj.* that may be preached.

PRÉCHANTRE, préshântr', [Lat. : præ, before ; cantāre, to sing], *sm.* precentor : the leader of a choir in a cathedral.

PRÊCHE, prèsh', [prêcher], *sm.* 1. sermon (in a Protestant church) ; preaching ; 2. *Fig.* Protestantism ; 3. Protestant place of worship ; meeting-place, Protestant church ; 4. *Fam.* lecture.

PRÊCHER, prèshé-r, *va.* 1. preach : to publish in religious discourses. **— l'Évangile,** to preach the Gospel.

2. to preach during (Advent, Lent, etc.] ; 3. to preach to. **— les gentils,** to preach to the Gentiles. **— un converti,** to persuade a person who is already convinced.

4. to preach up, to recommend, to speak in favour of. **— une morale pure et sévère,** to extol pure morality. **— des maximes pernicieuses,** to speak in favour of pernicious maxims. **— l'économie à quelqu'un,** to recommend a person to be economical. **Ne faire que — malheur, misère, famine,** to be always complaining. **— toujours la même chose,** to be always harping upon the same string.

5. *Fam.* to lecture. **— quelqu'un inutilement,** to talk to a post.

6. *Fam.* to praise, to extol.

PRÊCHER, *vn.* 1. to preach : to pronounce a discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. *Fig.* : **— d'exemple,** to practise what one preaches. **— pour son saint, pour sa paroisse,** to praise, out of self-interest. **— dans le désert,** to preach in the desert, to talk for nothing.

2. to sermonize, to lecture, to remonstrate.

PRÊCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to be preached.

PRÊCHEUR, prèshœr, *sm.* 1. preacher : 2. lecturer, sermonizer.

PRÊCHEUR, *adj.* preaching. **Frère —,** Dominican friar.

PRÉCIEUSE, présiœz', *sf.* 1. (in a good sense) woman of great merit ; learned and graceful lady ; 2. (in an ill sense) affected woman, affected lady.

PRÉCIEUSEMENT, présiœz'mân-t', *adv.* 1. preciously : valuably : as a thing of great value. **Garder —,** to treasure up.

2. *Paint.* most elaborately ; 3. affectedly.

PRÉCIEUX, EUSE, présiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : pretiosus ; pretium, price], *adj.* 1. precious : *a*) of great price or value ; valuable, costly ; *b*) of great value or worth ; very valuable ; *c*) highly valued, much esteemed, dear. *a*) **Un bijou —,** a precious or valuable jewel. **Pierres précieuses,** precious stones. *b*) **Une découverte précieuse,** a valuable discovery. **Les moments sont précieux,** time is precious. *c*) **Le mérite pourtant m'est toujours —,** yet I always esteem merit. **Un souvenir —,** a sweet recollection. **Un sang —,** precious blood. **Un enfant — à ses parents,** the darling of its parents.

2. elaborate ; 3. † genteel ; distinguished, eminent ; 4. (in an ill sense) affected, finical ; prim. **Se donner un air —,** to look affected. **Parler un langage —,** to speak affectedly. **Écrire en style —,** to write in an affected style.

PRÉCIEUX, *sm.* 1. affectation, affectedness ; 2. affected man.

PRÉCIOSITÉ, présiôzité, [Lat. : pretiosus], *sf.* affectation, affectedness, finicalness.

PRÉCIPICE, présipis', [Lat. : præcipitium], *sm.* precipice : *a*) headlong steep, abrupt fall ; *b*) *Fig.* calamity. *a*) **Un chemin bordé de précipices,** a road between two precipices. **Être sur le bord d'un —,** to be on the brink of a precipice. **Tomber dans un —,** to fall into a precipice. **Tirer, sauver du —,** to rescue, to save from the precipice. *b*) **Une seule faute l'a plongé dans le —,** a single fault ruined him.

PRÉCIPITAMMENT, présipitamân-t, *adv.* precipitately, hastily, hurriedly, precipitously, with preciptation. **Courir —,** to run hastily.

PRÉCIPITANT, présipitân, *sm. Chem.* precipitant : that which operates the precipitation.

PRÉCIPITATION, présipitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : præcipitatio], *sf.* precipitation: *a*) precipitance, precipitancy, precipitousness, great haste, hurry, hastiness ; *b*) *Chem.* the act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution. *a*) **Marcher avec —,** to hurry along. **Il ne faut rien faire avec —,** we must never do things in a hurry. **Agir mûrement et sans —,** to act deliberately, not hastily.

PRÉCIPITÉ, E, présipité, *adj.* 1. precipitous, steep ; 2. *Fig.* driven, prompted ; 3. precipitate, precipitated, precipitous, hurried, hasty, headlong, precipitant. **Sa mort si précipitée,** his very sudden death. **Leur marche fut tour à tour tardive et précipitée,** their march was sometimes slow, sometimes hurried. **Course précipitée,** headlong flight. **Un départ —,** a sudden departure.

PRÉCIPITÉ, *sm. Chem.* precipitate : a substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.

PRÉCIPITER, présipité-r, [Lat. : præcipitāre, atum ; præ, before ; caput, head], *va.* 1. to precipitate : *a*) to throw headlong ; to cast, to throw down ; *b*) to urge or press with eagerness ; *c*) to urge on violently ; to hasten, to hurry ; to quicken ; *d*) *Chem.* to throw to the bottom of a vessel. *a*) **Jézabel fut précipitée du haut d'une tour par ordre de Jéhu,** Jezebel was thrown down from the top of a high tower by Jehu's orders. **Il vaudrait mieux pour vous qu'on vous précipitât au fond de la mer,** it would be better for you if they cast you into the sea. **— dans le tombeau,** to send down to the grave. *c*) **— les travaux,** to hurry on the works. **— ses pas, — sa marche,** to hurry along. **— sa fuite,** to hasten one's flight. **— son jugement,** to judge hastily. **Il ne faut rien —,** we must never do things in a hurry.

2. to plunge, to hurry. **Leur propre folie les a précipités dans la mort,** their own folly was the cause of their death. **— une nation dans une guerre funeste,** to plunge a nation into a fatal war.

PRÉCIPITER, *vn. Chem.* to precipitate.

PRÉCIPITER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to throw one's self headlong. **Se — par une fenêtre,** to throw one's self out of a window.

2. to rush down. **Le fleuve se précipite avec un grand bruit du haut des rochers,** the river rushes down from high rocks with a loud noise.

3. to spring, to leap ; to rush. **Se — sur un homme pour le frapper,** to spring upon a man to strike him. **Se — au cou de quelqu'un,** to throw one's arms round a person's neck. **Ils se sont précipités dans les bras l'un de l'autre,** they rushed into each other's arms. **Notre armée se précipita sur l'ennemi,** our army rushed upon the enemy.

4. to rush headlong, to run headlong, to run one's self. **Tous les peuples se précipitaient dans l'idolâtrie,** all the nations were becoming idolatrous. **Se — dans le danger,** to rush into danger. **Il s'est trop précipité dans cette entreprise,** he was too hasty in rushing into that undertaking.

5. to rush on. **La foule se précipitait audevant de lui,** the crowd rushed towards him.

6. to hasten, to hurry ; 7. to be hasty, to be precipitate. **Ne vous précipitez pas,** do not hurry.

8. *Chem.* to precipitate, to be precipitated.

PRÉCIPITUEUX, EUSE, présipituœ, œz', *adj.* precipitous, steep.

PRÉCIPUT, présipu-t, [Lat. præcipuum], *sm. Law-t.* preference legacy.

PRÉCIS, E, prési s, siz', [Lat. : præcisus : præ, before ; cælĕre, to cut], *adj.* **1.** precise ; *a)* having determinate limitations ; not loose, vague or uncertain ; definite, exact, accurate ; *b)* formal, scrupulous *a)* **Des ordres précis,** precise orders. **Le roi voulut un détail — de l'aventure,** the king wished for an exact account of the adventure. **Un jour —,** a precise day. **À deux heures précises,** at two o'clock precisely. *b)* **Un homme —,** a scrupulous man.

2. terse, neat. **Style —,** terse style.

3. proper, adequate. **Prendre des mesures précises,** to take proper measures.

PRÉCIS, prési-z, *sm.* **1.** abstract, summary ; **2.** epitome, compendium.

PRÉCISÉMENT, présizéman-t, *adv.* precisely : *a)* exactly, accurately ; *b)* just so. *a)* **Nous fîmes bien — ce que nous avions résolu,** we did exactly what we had intended to do. *b)* **—, voici ce qu'il vous convient,** here is precisely what you want.

PRÉCISER, présizé-r, [Lat. : præcidĕre], *va.* to state precisely, to specify, to determine exactly.

PRÉCISION, présizyon ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : præcisio], *sf.* precision, preciseness : exactness, accuracy ; rigid nicety. **Faire des expériences avec une très grande —,** to make experiments with great precision. **Des mouvements exécutés avec —,** movements executed with precision.

PRÉCITÉ, E, présité, [Lat. : præ, before ; cité], *adj.* afore mentioned, aforesaid, above-mentioned.

PRÉCOCE, prékos', [Lat. : præcox, præcocis ; præ, before ; coquĕre, to cook], *adj.* precocious : *a)* ripe before the proper or natural time ; early ; *b)* premature, forward ; *c)* ripe in understanding at an early age. *a)* **Des fruits précoces,** early fruit. *b)* **Un cerisier —,** a precocious cherry-tree. *Fig.* **Une mort —,** a premature death. **Un automne —,** an early autumn. *c)* **Un enfant —,** a precocious child. **Cet enfant montrait l'esprit le plus —,** that child was very precocious.

PRÉCOCEMENT, prékos'man-t, *adv.* precociously.

PRÉCOCITÉ, prékosité, [précoce], *sf.* precociousness, precocity : *a)* early ripeness ; *b)* prematureness, forwardness ; *c)* early development of the mental powers.

PRÉCOMPTE, prékônt', [Lat. : præ, before ; compte], *sm.* beforehand deduction.

PRÉCOMPTER, prékônté-r, *va.* to deduct beforehand.

PRÉCONCEPTION, prékônsépsyôn, *sf.* preconception, preconceit : opinion previously formed.

PRÉCONCEVOIR, prékôns',vwar', [Lat. : præ, before ; concevoir], *va.* [Conj. like *Concevoir.*] to preconceive : to imagine previously, to anticipate in thought.

PRÉCONCU, E, prékônsu, *pa. p.* or *adj.* preconceived.

PRÉCONISATION, prékonizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* preconization (of a bishop).

PRÉCONISER, prékonizé-r, [Low Lat. : præconisāre, from Lat. præconium, publication ; præco, præconis, a herald], *va.* **1.** to preconize : to declare, in a consistory that a bishop appointed by a sovereign, has the requisite qualities ; **2.** to extol, to praise, to cry up, to vaunt. **— un remède,** to vaunt a remedy.

PRÉCONISEUR, prékonizœr, *sm.* extoller.

PRÉCONNAISSANCE, prékonèsans', [Lat.: præ, before ; connaissance], *sf.* foreknowledge.

PRÉCONNAÎTRE, prékonètr', [Lat. : præ, before ; connaître], *va.* [Conj. like *Connaître.*] to foreknow : to know previously.

PRÉCORDIAL, E, prékórdial, *adj. Anat.* precordial, prœcordial : *a)* pertaining to the parts before the heart ; *b)* relating to the epigastrium.

PRÉCURSEUR, prékursœr', [Lat. : præ, before ; cursor], *sm.* **1.** precursor, forerunner : he or she that precedes an event and indicates its approach ; harbinger ; predecessor ; **2.** † herald, harbinger.

PRÉCURSEUR, *adj. m.* precursory : *a)* preceding as the harbinger ; *b)* indicating something to follow. **Des signes précurseurs,** precursory signs.

PRÉDATEUR, prédatœr, [Lat. : prædator], *m.* depredator.

PRÉDÉCÉDER, prédésédé-r, [Lat. : præ, before ; décéder], *vn.* [Conj. like *décéder.*] to die first, to predecease.

PRÉDÉCÈS, prédésè-z, *sm.* predecease : the decease of a person before another.

PRÉDÉCESSEUR, prédésèsœr, [Lat. : præ, before ; decedĕre, decessum, to withdraw], *sm.* predecessor : *a)* a person who has preceded another in the same office ; *b) pl.* forefathers, ancestors.

PRÉDÉNOMMÉ, prédénomé, *adj.* before named ; afore mentioned, above-mentioned.

PRÉDESTINATEUR, prédèstinatœr. *sm.* predestinator, predestinarian : one who holds to predestination.

PRÉDESTINATIANISME. prédèstinasianism'. *sm.* predestination : the doctrine of predestinarians.

PRÉDESTINATIEN, prédèstinasyan, *sm.* predestinarian, predestinator : one who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

PRÉDESTINATION, prédèstinasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Theol.* predestination : foreordination to eternal life or death.

PRÉDESTINÉ, E, prédèstiné, *adj.* predestinated.

PRÉDESTINÉ, E, *sm. f.* one of the elect. **Avoir un visage de —,** *Fam.* to have a pleasant countenance.

PRÉDESTINER, prédèstiné-r, [Lat. : præ, before ; destiner], *va.* **1.** to predestinate, to predestine : to foreordain, to preordain ; **2.** to doom, to foredoom, to fore design, to predesign, to predetermine. **Son étoile le prédestinait à se noyer,** he was doomed to be drowned.

PRÉDÉTERMINANT, E, prédétèrminan, ant', *adj. Theol.* predetermining.

PRÉDÉTERMINER, prédétèrminé-r,[Lat.: præ, before ; determiner], *va. Theol.* to predetermine.

PRÉDÉTERMINATION, prédétèrminasyôn, *sf.* predetermination ; premotion. **— physique,** physical predetermination.

† **PRÉDIAL, E,** prédial, [Lat. : prædium, an estate], *adj. Law-t.* predial : belonging or relating to lands or farms.

PRÉDICABLE, prédikabl', [Lat. : præ, before ; dicĕre, to say], *adj. Log.* predicable : that may be affirmed of something.

PRÉDICABLE, *sm. Log.* predicable.

PRÉDICAMENT, prédikaman-t, [Lat. prædicamentum], *sm.* **1.** *Log.* attribute ; **2.** predicament : *a) Log.* category ; *b) Fam.* condition, state ; repute.

PRÉDICANT, prédikan-t, [Lat. : prædicans, antis], *sm.* Protestant preacher.

PRÉDICAT, prédika, *sm. Log.* predicate, attribute.

PRÉDICATEUR, prédikatœr, *sm.* preacher : *a)* one who discourses on religious subjects ; predicant ; *b)* teacher.

PRÉDICATION, prédikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : prædicatio], *sf.* **1.** preaching ; **2.** sermon.

PRÉDICTION, prédiksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: prædictio ; præ, before ; dicĕre, to say], *sf.* prediction : *a)* the act of predicting ; foretelling, foreboding ; *b)* prophecy ; that which is predicted.

PRÉDILECTION, prédilèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : prædilectio, onis ; præ, before ; dilectio, choice], *sf.* predilection : partiality, preference ; prepossession of mind in favour of. **Il a de la — pour sa fille,** he has a preference for his daughter.

PRÉDIRE, prédir', [Lat. : prædicĕre ; præ, before ; dicĕre, to say], *va.* [*Je prédis, tu prédis, il prédit, nous prédisons, vous prédisez, ils prédisent* ; *je prédisais* ; *je prédis* ; *je prédirai* ; *je prédirais* ; *prédis, prédisons, prédisez* ; *que je prédise* ; *que je prédisse* ; *prédisant* ; *prédit.*] to predict, to foretell. **— l'avenir,** to predict future events ; to foretell the future. **L'histoire ne cite que trois Grecs qui aient prédit une éclipse,** history mentions only three Greeks who foretold an eclipse. *Guéroult.*

PRÉDIRE, *vn.* to foretell, to prophesy.

PRÉDIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be foretold.

PRÉDISEUR, prédizœr, *sm. Fam.* foreteller.

PRÉDISPOSANT, E, prédispozan-t, ant', *adj.* predisposing.

PRÉDISPOSER, prédispôzé-r, [Lat. : præ, before ; disposer], *va.* to predispose : *a)* to give a previous disposition to, to incline beforehand ; *b)* to adapt previously.

PRÉDISPOSITION, prédispôzisyon, *sf.* predisposition : *a)* previous fitness or adaptation to any change or impression ; *b)* previous inclination or propensity.

PRÉDOMINANCE, prédominans', *sf.* predominance, predominancy : prevalence over others ; ascendency.

PRÉDOMINANT, E, prédominan-t, ant', *adj.* predominant, predominating ; prevalent, prevailing ; ruling, ascendant. **Passion prédominante,** ruling passion.

PRÉDOMINER, prédominé-r, [prefix pré, and dominer], *vn.* to predominate, to prevail.

PRÉDORSAL, E, prédòrsal [Lat. : præ, before ; dorsum, back], *adj. Anat.* predorsal: before the back.

PRÉÉMINENCE, prééminans', *sf.* preeminence : *a)* precedence, superiority in rank or dignity ; *b)* superiority in excellence. *a)* **Avoir la — sur quelqu'un,** to be above a person in rank. *b)* **La — de la tragédie sur le drame,** the superiority of the tragedy over the drama.

PRÉÉMINENT, E, prééminan-t, ant', [pré ; éminent], *adj.* pre-eminent ; superior in excellence ; surpassing.

PRÉEMPTER, préanpté-r, [Lat. : præ, before ; emĕre, to buy], *va. Adm.* to purchase before others.

PRÉEMPTION, préanpsyôn, [Lat. : præ, before ; emtio, purchase], *sf.* preemption : the act of purchasing before others. **Droit de —,** pre-emption.

PRÉÉTABLIR, préétablir, [Lat. : præ, before ; établir], *va.* to preestablish : to establish beforehand.

PRÉEXISTANT, E, préègzistan-t, ant', *adj.* pre-existing, pre existent.

PRÉEXISTENCE, préègzistans', *sf.* preexistence : previous existence.

PRÉEXISTER, préègzisté-r, [Lat. : præ,

before, exister], *vn.* to pre-exist : to exist beforehand.

PRÉFACE, préfas', [Lat. : præfatio ; præ, before ; fari, fatus, to speak], *sf.* preface : introduction, proem, prelude, preamble. **Qui sert de —**, prefatory.

PRÉFECTORAL, E, préfèktoral, *adj.* of a prefecture of a prefect.

PRÉFECTURE, préfèktur', [Lat. : præfectura ; præfectus, prefect], *sf.* prefecture : *a*) prefectship ; the office or functions of a prefect ; *b*) jurisdiction or territory of a prefect ; *c*) the residence of a prefect.

PRÉFÉRABLE, préférabl', *adj.* preferable : worthy to be preferred.

PRÉFÉRABLEMENT, préférablœmân-t, *adv.* preferably, in preference.

PRÉFÉRENCE, préférâns', *sf.* **1.** preference : *a*) the act of preferring ; *b*) choice ; *c*) the state of being preferred. **La — du devoir sur l'inclination**, the act of preferring duty to inclination. **Donnez-moi la —**, give me the preference.

2. *pl.* marks of preference.

PRÉFÉRER, préféré-r, [Lat. : præferre ; præ, before ; ferre, to bear], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to prefer : to esteem, regard, or value more than another ; to choose, to have rather. **J'ai toujours préféré cette manière de voyager à toute autre**, I have always preferred this way of travelling to any other. **— l'utile à l'agréable**, to prefer the useful to the agreeable. **Il a préféré de payer ses dettes**, he preferred paying his debts. **Je préfère qu'il parte**, I would rather he went.

PRÉFÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be preferred ; **2.** to prefer one's self.

PRÉFET, préfè, [Lat. : præfectus], *sm.* prefect : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* governor of a province ; also, the commander of the pretorian guards ; *b*) in France, a magistrate invested with the administration of a department ; *c*) in several colleges, inspector of the studies. *a*) **— du prétoire**, pretorian prefect. *b*) **— de police**, prefect of police. **— maritime**, maritime prefect.

PRÉFIGURATION, préfigurasyôn, *sf.* prefiguration, prefigurement : act of prefiguring.

PRÉFIGURER, préfiguré-r, [pré ; figurer], *va.* **1.** to prefigure : to exhibit by antecedent representation.

PRÉFINIR, préfinir [pré ; finir], *va.* to appoint, to fix, to determine.

PRÉFIX, E, préfiks, [Lat. : præ, before ; fixus, fixed], *adj.* prefixed : appointed beforehand, set before, settled.

PRÉFIXE, préfiks, *sm. Gram.* prefix : a letter, syllable or word placed at the beginning of a word, to make with it a new word.

PRÉFIXE, *adj. Gram.* prefixed.

PRÉFIXER, préfiksé-r, [pré ; fixer], *va.* to prefix : *a*) to set or appoint beforehand ; *b*) *Gram.* to put at the beginning of a word.

PRÉFIXION, préfiksiôn, [préfixer], *sf. Law-t.* prefixing, prefixion, appointing.

PRÉFLORAISON, préflorézôn, [pré ; floraison], *sf. Bot.* prefloration, estivation : the arrangement of floral envelopes before they expand.

PRÉFOLIATION, préfoliasyôn, [pré ; foliation], *sf. Bot.* prefoliation, vernation : the arrangement of the leaves in a bud.

PRÉFORMATION, préformasyôn, *sf.* preformation : the act of preforming.

PRÉFORMER, préformé-r, [pré ; former], *va.* to preform : to form beforehand.

PRÉ GAZON, prégazon, *sm. Agr.* artificial meadow.

PRÉGNANT, E, prényân, ânt', [Lat. : prægnans, antis], *adj.* **1.** pregnant ; **2.** † pressing.

† **PRÉGNATION**, prényasyôn, [Lat. : prægnatio], *sf.* pregnancy ; fertility.

PRÉGUSTATION, prégustasyôn, *sf.* pregustation : the act of tasting beforehand.

PRÉHENSEUR, préânsœr, *adj. m. Zool.* prehensile.

PRÉHENSIBLE, preânsibl', [Lat. : prehendĕre, prehensum, to seize], *adj.* prehensible : that may be seized.

PRÉHENSILE, préânsil', *adj. Zool.* prehensile : fitted for seizing or laying hold ; prehensory.

PRÉHENSION, préânsyôn, [Lat. : prehensio, from prehendĕre, to seize], *sf.* prehension : seizing, taking hold.

PRÉHISTORIQUE préhstorik', [Lat. præ, before ; historique], *adj.* prehistoric : that precedes history.

PRÉJUDICE, prézhudis', [Lat. : præjudicium ; præ, before, judicium, judgment], *sm.* prejudice, injury, wrong, detriment, harm. **Laissez lui sentir le — de la privation**, let him feel what privation is. **On lui a porté — auprès de cette personne**, they have prejudiced that person against him. **Causer un — à quelqu'un**, to do an injury, a prejudice to a person, to wrong a person. **Ses vertus mêmes lui tourneront à —**, even his virtues will be prejudicial to him. **Au — de**, to the prejudice of, to the detriment of ; contrary to. **Je n'entreprendrai rien à votre —**, I shall do nothing to your prejudice. **Au — de son honneur, de sa réputation**, to the prejudice of his honour, his reputation. **Sans — de mes droits**, without prejudice to my rights.

PRÉJUDICIABLE, prézhudisiabl', *adj.* prejudicial, injurious, detrimental.

PRÉJUDICIAUX, prézhudisiô, *adj. mpl. Law-t.* previous.

PRÉJUDICIEL, ELLE, prézhudisièl, *adj. Law-t.* interlocutory.

PRÉJUDICIER, prézhudisié-r, [préjudice], *vn.* [Conj. like prier] to prejudice, to injure ; to be prejudicial, injurious, detrimental, hurtful (to).

PRÉJUGÉ, prézhuzhé, [pré ; jugé], *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* precedent ; **2.** presumption, appearance. **Tous les préjugés sont pour lui**, appearances are against him.

3. prejudice : *a*) a previous bent or inclination of mind for or against any person or thing ; prepossession ; *b*) prejudgment ; an opinion formed without due examination of the facts. **On est revenu, depuis quelque temps, de beaucoup de préjugés**, for some time past, people have lost something of their prejudices. **Il est exempt de préjugés**, he is free from prejudice.

PRÉJUGER, prézhuzhé-r, [pré ; juger], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous préjugeons, préjugeant.*] **1.** to prejudge ; to judge or decide beforehand. **— une question**, to prejudge a question.

2. *Law-t.* to give judgment on an interlocutory plea ; **3.** to foresee.

PRÉLART, prélar, **PRÉLAT**, prélà, *sm.* tarpawling, tarpaulin : canvas rendered waterproof by means of tar or paint.

PRÉLASSER, (SE), sœ-prélàsé-r, [prélat], *v. refl. Fam.* **1.** to strut : to walk with affected dignity ; **2.** to take one's ease, to lounge. **Se — dans un fauteuil**, to stretch one's self out in an easy-chair.

PRÉLAT, prélâ, [Lat. : prelatus], *sm.* prelate : dignitary of the church.

PRÉLATION, prélàsyon, *sf. Law-t.* prelation, preference.

PRÉLATURE, prélatur', *sf.* prelacy : *a*) prelateship ; the office or dignity of a prelate ; *b*) prelates, collectively.

PRÊLE, prêl', [for âprelle, from âpre ; formerly *presle*], *sf. Bot.* horse-tail : *Equisetum*, a genus of cryptogamous plants. **— des champs**, corn horse-tail. **— d'ivoire, — fluviatile**, great water horse-tail. **— des limons**, smooth naked horse-tail. **— des marais**, marsh horse tail.

PRÉLECTURE, prélektur', *sf. Print.* first reading (of proofs).

PRÉLEGS, prélè, [Lat. : præ, before ; legs], *sm. Law-t.* preference legacy.

PRÉLÉGUER, préléghé-r, *va. Law-t.* to give a legacy with preference to.

PRÊLER, prêlé-r, [prêle], *va.* to rub with horse-tail.

PRÉLÈVEMENT, prélèv'mân-t, *sm.* previous deduction (for legal expenses, etc).

PRÉLEVER, prél'vé-r, [Lat. : prælevāre], *va.* [changes the *e* into *è* before a mute syllable : *Je prélève* ; *je prélevai* ; *je prélèverai* ; *que je prélève* ; *prélevant* ; *prélevé.*] to deduct previously, to take off, to levy.

PRÉLIBATION, prékibasyôn, *sf. Feud. Law.* prelibation.

PRÉLIBER, prélibé-r, [Lat. : prælibāre ; præ, before ; libāre, to taste], *va.* **1.** to taste the first ; **2.** to touch slightly the first.

PRÉLIMINAIRE, préliminèr, [Lat. præ, before ; liminaris, relating to a threshold ; limen, liminis, a threshold], *adj.* preliminary : that precedes the main discourse, work or business ; preparatory, introductory, prelusive, proemial.

PRÉLIMINAIRE, *sm.* preliminary : that which precedes the principal matter ; prelude. **Régler les préliminaires de la paix**, to settle the preliminaries.

PRÉLIMINAIREMENT, préliminèr'mân-t ; *adv.* preliminarily of a peace.

PRÉLIRE, prélir', [pré ; lire], *va.* [Conj. like *Lire.*] *Print.* to read a proof at the printer's a first time.

PRÉLOMBAIRE, prélonbèr', [Lat. : præ, before ; lombes], *adj. Anat.* prelumbar : placed before the loins.

PRÉLUDE, prélud', [Lat. : præludium ; præ, before ; ludĕre, to play], *sm.* prelude : *a*) *Mus.* a short introductory composition ; *b*) *Fig.* something introductory ; something that shows what is to follow.

PRÉLUDER, préludèr, *vn.* **1.** *Mus.* to prelude : *a*) to play before ; to flourish ; *b*) to play before ; to flourish ; *b*) to play a prelude ; **2.** *Fig.* to prelude : to serve as an introduction to ; to usher in.

PRÉMATURÉ, E, prématuré, [Lat. : præ maturus ; præ, before ; maturus, ripe], *adj.* premature : *a*) ripe before the natural or proper time ; precocious ; *b*) happening or performed before the proper time ; too early ; *c*) done, said or undertaken too soon ; unseasonably early ; untimely. **Une mort prématurée**, an untimely death. **Une vieillesse prématurée**, premature old age. **Une démarche prématurée**, a premature step.

PRÉMATURÉMENT, prématurémân-t, *adv.* prematurely : too soon, too early.

PRÉMATURITÉ, prématiruté, *sf.* prematureness, precocity.

PRÉMÉDITATION, préméditasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* premeditation : *a*) the act of premeditating ; forethought ; *b*) design or intention previously formed ; *Law-t.* malice prepense *a*) **Faire quelque chose avec —**, to do a thing with premeditation. *b*) **Un meurtre commis avec —**, a wilful murder.

PRÉMÉDITÉ, E, prémédité, *adj.* premeditated : deliberate, wilful ; *Law-t.* prepense.

PRÉMÉDITER, préméditė-r, [Lat. : præmeditari ; præ, before ; meditari, to

meditate], *va.* to premeditate : to meditate beforehand, to intend, to design.

PRÉMICES, prémis', [Lat. : primiticiæ ; primus, first], *sfpl.* **1.** first-fruits. **Tu apporteras les prémices des premiers fruits de la terre**, thou shalt bring of the first fruits of thy land. *Bib. Exod.* xxiii. 19. *Fig.* : **Je vous consacre les prémices de mes études**, I give you the first fruits of my studies.

2. beginning. **Les prémices de la jeunesse**, early youth.

PREMIER, IÈRE prœmyé-r, myèr', [Lat. : primarius ; primus, first], *adj.* **1.** first : *a*) the ordinal of *un* ; noting precedence in time, place, rank ; foremost ; former ; next ; *b*) early ; old, ancient ; *c*) former, pristine ; primitive, primary ; *d*) foremost in rank or dignity ; chief, principal, head ; primary, prime, premier. *a*) **Le — jour de la semaine**, the first day of the week. **Nos premiers parents**, our first parents. **Le — village que l'on recontre sur la route**, he first village you come to on the road. **Le — étage d'une maison**, the first floor of a house. **La première représentation d'une pièce**, the first performance of a piece. **Les premières loges d'un théâtre**, the first tier of boxes in a theatre. **En — lieu**, in the first place. **Je saisirai la première occasion pour**, I will seize the first opportunity to. **Le — livre d'un ouvrage**, the first book of a work. **Il se met le — à table, et à la première place**, he sits down before anybody else and takes the first place at the table. **Étant revenu à la première idée**, having come back to his first idea. **Vous aurez le — exemplaire de mon ouvrage**, you shall have the first copy of my work. *b*) **Dans les premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne**, in the first centuries of the Christian era. *c*) **Rétablir les choses dans leur — état**, to restore things to their former state. **Il a repris pour vous sa tendresse première**, he has recovered his former affection for you. *Rac.* **Il faut remettre les choses dans leur — état**, we must get things into their first state. *d*) **Le — médecin du roi**, the king's first physician. **Le — homme de son siècle**, the first man of his century. **L'agriculture est la première des industries**, agriculture is the principal industry. **— ministre** prime minister, premier,

2. *Math.* prime. **Nombre —**, prime number : a number that cannot be exactly divided by any integral number except itself and the unit. **Figures premières**, prime figures : figures which cannot be divided into other figures more simple than themselves.

3. *Com.* raw. **Matières premières**, raw materials.

4. first : beginning ; imperfect ; rough, rudimental ; elementary. **Confier au papier ses premières idées**, to write down one's first thoughts. **Faire le — trait d'un tableau**, to make a rough sketch of a painting.

5. indispensable, requisite, first. **Subvenir aux premiers besoins d'une personne**, to supply a person with what is indispensable. **Une chose de première nécessité**, an article of the first necessity.

PREMIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* **1.** first person, first ; foremost. **Ceux qui emploient mal leur temps sont les premiers à se plaindre de sa brièveté**, those who waste their time are the first to complain of its shortness **Le — venu**, the first comer, the first that comes. **J'ai été des premières à la féliciter**, I was one of the first to congratulate her. **Il est le —, elle est la première de sa classe**, he is the first in his class, she is the first in her class. **Jouer en —**, to play first.

2. former ; first : opposed to second, last or latter.

PREMIER, *sm.* **1.** leader, chief.

2. first day, first. **Le — du mois**, the first day of the month.

3. first floor. **Demeurer au —**, to live on the first floor.

4. **—Paris**, leader : leading editorial article, in a Parisian newspaper ; **5.** *Theat.* **Jeune —**, lover. **Jouer les jeunes premiers**, to act lovers' parts.

PREMIÈRE, *sf.* **1.** *Theat.* first performance (of a play) ; **2.** *pl. Theat.* first tier of boxes [Used also in the singular.] ; **3.** *Print.* first proof ; **4.** *Com.* **Une première de change**, a first of exchange.

PREMIÈREMENT, prœmyèr'mân-t, *adv.* first, firstly, in the first place.

PREMIER-NÉ, prœmyé-né, *sm.* firstborn. [*Pl. Premiers-nés*,]

PRÉMISSES, prémis', [Lat. : premissa, [sententia] ; præ, before ; mittĕre, missum, to send], *sfpl. Log.* premises : the first two propositions of a syllogism.

PRÉMONITOIRE, prémonitwar', [Lat. : præ, before ; monitoire], *adj. Med.* premonitory : giving previous warning.

PRÉMONTRÉS, prémôntré, [from Prémontré in the depart. of Aisne], *smpl.* Premonstrants : a religious order of regular canons.

PRÉMOTION, prémosyôn ; in poet. siôn, [pré ; motion], *sf. Theol.* premotion : previous excitement to motion.

PRÉMUNIR, prémunir, [Lat. : præmunire *va.* to forewarn, to warn ; to caution ; to forearm, to prepare. **— quelqu'un contre le froid**, to caution a person against the cold. **— quelqu'un contre un danger**, to caution a person against a danger.

PRÉMUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* to provide ; to be provided.

PRENABLE, prœnabl', [prendre], *adj.* **1.** pregnable, expugnable : that may be taken by force ; **2.** *Fig.* (of persons) corruptible ; to be won ; to be bribed.

PRENANT, E, prœnân, ânt', *adj.* **1.** prehensile, prehensory : fitted for seizing. **Queue prenante**, prehensile tail.

2. taking ; receiving. **Les parties prenantes** *Fin.* the sharers.

PRÉNANTHE, prénânt', [Gr. : πρηνής, leaning ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* prenanthes : a genus of composite plants.

PRENDRE, prândr', [Lat. : prehendĕre ; Low Lat. : prendĕre], *va.* [*Je prends, tu prends, il prend, nous prenons, vous prenez, ils prennent ; je prenais ; je pris, nous prîmes, vous prîtes, ils prirent ; je prendrai ; je prendrais ; prends, prenons, prenez ; que je prenne, que nous prenions, que vous preniez, qu'ils prennent ; que je prisse, qu'il prît ; prenant ; pris.*] **1.** to take : *a*) to grasp with the hand ; to lay hold of, to seize, to catch ; to take up ; (eagerly) to snatch ; *b*) to take hold of with any instrument or in any other manner ; to seize, to lay hold of ; *c*) (of animals) to seize, to lay on ; *e*) to take away ; to lay hold of and go out ; *f*) to seize what is not given ; to steal ; to pick ; *g*) to lay hold of by force or violence ; to seize ; to take possession of by force ; *h*) to levy, to raise ; *i*) to take up, to seize, to catch, to arrest, to apprehend ; *j*) to seize, to gain possession of by force, stratagem, or capitulation ; *k*) to make prisoner, to capture ; *l*) to catch ; to get into one's power by engines or nets ; to take in, to entrap, to ensnare ; *m*) to captivate, to engage, to allure, to attract ; *n*) to catch by surprise, to surprise ; *o*) to discover, to detect, to apprehend ; *p*) to agree to, to close in with ; *q*) to seize (as a disease does).

a) **— quelqu'un par la main**, to take a person by the hand. **— un cheval par la bride**, to take a horse by the bridle. **— quelqu'un dans ses bras**, to take a person in one's arms. **— le bras de quelqu'un**, to take a person's arm. **— la main de quelqu'un**, to take a person's hand. **— une pierre**, to take up a stone. **— un bâton, une épée**, to take a stick, a sword. **— ses armes**, to lay hold of one's arms. **— les armes**, to take arms, to take up arms. **— quelqu'un aux cheveux**, to beat a person. **— l'occasion aux cheveux**, to take time by the forelock ; to seize the opportunity. **— quelqu'un au collet**, to lay hold of any one by the collar. **— le taureau par les cornes**, to take the bull by the horns. **Il souffre tant qu'on ne sait par où le — pour ne pas le faire crier**, he suffers so much that one cannot touch him without hurting him. **On ne sait par où le —**, *Fig.* there is no knowing how to take him. **— la balle au bond**, to take the ball on the rebound, on the bounce ; *Fig.* to seize on (*or* profit by) an opportunity. **— la mouche, — la chèvre**, *Fig.*, to take the huff, to take offence, to fly into a passion. **— la clef des champs**, *Fig.* to take to one's heels, to scamper away. **— une chose à pleine main**, to take a thing by the handful. **— en main**, to take in hand, to undertake. **— en main les intérêts de quelqu'un**, to espouse a person's interests. **— en main le timon des affaires, les rênes de l'État**, *Fig.* to take the reins of the State. **— en main le gouvernail**, to steer, to direct ; to guide. *b*) **— du feu sur une pelle**, to take some fire on a shovel. **— quelque chose avec les dents**, to take hold of a thing between one's teeth. **Vouloir — la lune avec les dents**, to aim at impossibilities. **Il est à —, or il n'est pas à — avec des pincettes**, he is not fit to be touched with the tongs. *c*) **Le perroquet prend avec sa patte ce qu'on lui donne**, parrots seize what is given them with their claws. **L'éléphant prend avec sa trompe**, the elephant takes things with its trunk. **— le mors aux dents**, **1.** (of a horse) to take fright ; **2.** *Fig.* to shake off one's yoke ; **3.** to give loose to one's passions ; **4.** to be earnest in business.

d) **— son manteau**, to put on one's cloak. **— son chapeau**, to put on one's hat. **— le deuil**, to go into mourning. **— l'habit de religieux, — l'habit**, to take the cowl, to go into a monastery. **— le voile**, to take the veil : to become a nun. **— le froc**, *Fam.* to turn monk. **— l'épée, — la cuirasse**, to turn soldier, to enter the army. **— le bonnet**, to turn physician. **— la livrée**, to turn lackey. *e*) **— son parapluie**, to take one's umbrella.

f) **— la bourse, la montre de quelqu'un, — à quelqu'un sa bourse, sa montre**, to steal a person's purse or watch. **On m'a pris de l'argent**, some of my money has been taken. **Le renard m'a pris trois poules**, the fox has taken three of my fowls. **— un baiser**, to take, to steal a kiss. *g*) **Il voulait résister, on l'a pris de force**, he wanted to resist but they took him by force. **Il a pris le sabre de son ennemi**, he has taken his enemy's sword. **— son bien où on le trouve**, to get all one can. *h*) **Napoléon prenait tous les jeunes gens de chaque conscription**, N. took all the young men of every conscription.

i) **— un voleur**, to catch a thief. **Il a été pris comme dans un blé**, he has been caught in a net (without the possibility of escape). *j*) **— une ville, une forteresse**, to take a town, a fortress. **— d'assaut**, to take by storm, to storm. *k*) **— dix mille hommes à l'ennemi**, to

take ten thousand prisoners. **Des pirates l'avaient prise sur les côtes d'Angleterre,** she was captured on the coast of England by pirates.

l) **Tel est pris qui croyait —,** he who thought of catching was caught. **Honteux comme un renard qu'une poule aurait pris,** looking as foolish as a fox taken in by a hen. — **un loup,** to catch a wolf. **Le chat a pris une souris,** the cat has caught a mouse. **Se laisser — au piège, à l'hameçon,** *Fig.* to fall into the snare, to be caught with the bait; to be taken in. **Ne vous laissez pas — à ses paroles,** do not believe what he says. **Cette femme l'a pris dans ses filets,** *Fig.* he has fallen into that woman's snare. — **un rat,** *Fig.* to fail in one's aim, to miscarry; to be disappointed, to be balked. *m*) **Il me prenait par mon propre intérêt,** he pleased me by pretending to espouse my interest. — **quelqu'un par son faible,** to get on the weak side of a person. **Quand on sait le —, on en fait ce qu'on veut,** you can do what you like with him if you only know how to manage him.

n) — **quelqu'un à voler des fruits,** to catch a person in the act of stealing fruit. — **quelqu'un au dépourvu,** to take a person unawares. — **quelqu'un sans vert,** to take a person unprovided. — **quelqu'un au pied levé,** to insist on a person's doing a thing at once. — **quelqu'un au saut du lit,** to go to a person's house at a very early hour; to give a person no time to consider. — **quelqu'un à son avantage,** to take a person at a disadvantage. — **quelqu'un en traître,** to surprise a person; to take a person by surprise. **Je vous y prends,** I catch, I have you then; I have caught you. **Que je vous y prenne encore une fois,** let me catch you at it a second time. **Il jura qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus,** he swore that he would not be caught at it again. *o*) — **quelqu'un sur le fait,** to catch a person in the very act. — **quelqu'un la main dans la poche, la main dans le sac,** — **quelqu'un en flagrant délit,** to take a person in the very act. *p*) — **quelqu'un au mot,** to take one at his word. *q*) **L'accès le prit à sept heures,** he went into this fit at seven o'clock. **Te prennent-ils souvent ces accès de folie ?** are you subject to these mad fits ? *Fig.* : **Le repentir m'a pris,** I am full of repentance. **L'envie lui prit d'y aller,** he was seized with a desire to go there. **Il lui prit une envie de rire,** he felt inclined to laugh. **Quand la colère me prend,** when I get into a passion. **L'ennui nous prend,** we are getting weary.

2. to draw. — **de l'eau à la rivière,** to draw water from the river.

3. to jam : to squeeze tight, to compress between two bodies. — **son doigt dans la porte,** to jam one's finger in the door.

4. to take away : to deprive of, to bereave, — **la vie de quelqu'un,** to take a person's life. **Dieu vous a pris votre fils,** God has taken away your son.

5. to take : *a*) to swallow (as meat or drink), to take off ; to eat ; to drink ; *b*) to swallow (as medicine), to take down ; *c*) to use ; to apply to the use of, to have recourse to. *a*) — **un morceau de pain,** to eat a bit of bread. — **un verre de vin,** to take a glass of wine. **Je n'ai encore rien pris de la journée,** I have not taken anything to-day. — **du chocolat, du café, du thé,** to take chocolate, coffee, tea. **Voulez-vous — quelque chose ?** will you take something ? *b*) — **médecine,** to take physic. — **des pilules,** to take pills. *c*) — **un bain,** to take a bath. — **les eaux,** to take the waters. — **du tabac,** to take snuff. — **la poudre d'escampette,** *Fig.* to scamper away. — **l'air,** to take the air, to take an airing ; *Fig.* to evade, to slip away. — **haleine,** to take breath. — **de frais,** to breathe the fresh air. — **du repos,** to take rest.

6. to take : *a*) to admit or receive from without ; to catch, to contract ; *b*) to get ; to become affected with ; *c*) to get, to assume, to admit, to receive ; *d*) to receive (as any temper or disposition of mind) ; to experience, to feel ; to conceive ; *e*) to get, to procure, to obtain ; *f*) to obtain by active exertion ; *g*) to assume ; *h*) to take up, to assume, to adopt, to espouse ; *i*) to exact and receive, to charge ; *j*) to receive, to accept, not to refuse ; *k*) to suppose ; *l*) to take up, to borrow, to derive, to get ; *m*) to copy, to draw, to paint ; *n*) to engage ; to unite by contract ; *o*) to engage in, to undertake ; *p*) to hire, to rent ; to obtain possession of a lease. *a*) **Il a pris le typhus dans l'hopital,** he caught the typhus fever in the hospital. *Fig.* : — **une passion,** to conceive a passion. — **de l'amour pour une femme,** to fall in love with a woman. *b*) — **de l'embonpoint,** — **du corps,** to get stout. — **de l'âge,** to grow old. — **des forces,** to take strength. — **une posture, une attitude,** to take an attitude. — **son vol,** to fly off. — **son élan,** to take one's start. — **la fuite,** to run away. — **le trot,** to take a trot, to trot. *c*) **L'arc parut — quelque élasticité entre ses mains,** the bow seemed to bend in his hands. **Ce jaspe prend très bien le poli,** this jasper takes a polish easily. — **une forme,** to take a form, a shape. — **son pli,** to take a fold, a direction, a bent.

d) **Prenez des sentiments plus justes et plus doux,** be more just and lenient. **J'en pris pour l'avenir dès lors quelques alarmes,** I then began to feel afraid for the future. **Je pris du goût pour la littérature,** I took a liking to literature. — **goût à,** to take a liking to. — **l'épouvante,** to feel afraid. — **l'alarme,** to take alarm. — **peur,** to take fear, to be frightened. — **courage,** to take courage. — **peine à,** to take pains about. — **de la peine,** to take trouble. — **plaisir à,** to take pleasure in, to delight in. — **le plaisir de la chasse,** to take pleasure in hunting. — **son mal en patience,** to bear one's pains patiently. — **pitié de,** to take pity upon, to pity. — **quelqu'un en pitié,** to look with an eye of pity on a person. — **quelqu'un en amitié,** to conceive a friendship for a person. — **quelqu'un en haine,** to take an aversion to a person. — **quelqu'un en grippe,** to take a dislike to a person. — **quelque chose en gré,** to take a liking to a thing.

e) **Vous savez quel empire il a pris sur mon âme,** you know what an ascendency he has over me. — **des renseignements, des informations,** to take information. — **connaissance d'une chose,** to look into a thing. — **l'avis de,** — **conseil de,** to take a person's advice. *f*.) — **la vengeance de,** to take revenge for. — **avantage,** — **ses avantages,** to take the advantage of ; to profit by circumstances. — **le dessus,** to get the upper hand, the best of. — **la grande main,** — **de haute main dans une affaire,** to take the management of an affair. — **ses grades,** to take one's degrees. *g*) — **un titre, une qualité,** to assume a title, a rank. — **la liberté de faire une chose,** to take the liberty of doing a thing. **Jai pris la liberté de vous écrire,** I have taken the liberty to write to you. *h*) — **la querelle de quelqu'un,** to espouse a person's quarrel — **les vrais intérêts de quelqu'un,** to take a real interest in a person. — **le parti de,** — **parti pour,** to take the part of, to side with. — **fait et cause pour quelqu'un,** to stand upon a person's defence.

i) **Ce marchand prend trente francs de ce drap,** that tradesman charges thirty francs for that cloth. **Ce professeur prend dix francs par leçon,** that professor charges ten francs a lesson. **Combien prenez-vous par heure ?** how much do you charge an hour ?

j) **Prenez ce petit présent,** accept this little present. **J'ai pris ce qu'on m'a donné,** I took what was given me. **Dans ce qu'il dit, il faut en — et en laisser,** *Fig.* you must not believe all he says. — **les ordres de quelqu'un,** to take a person's orders. — **congé de quelqu'un,** to take leave of a person. — **des leçons,** to take lessons. — **le temps comme il vient,** — **les choses comme elles viennent,** to take things as they come. — **les hommes comme ils sont,** to take men as they are. *k*) **Prenons que la chose est douteuse,** supposing the thing to be doubtful. **Prenez qu'on m'a surpris et que je n'ai rien dit,** take it that I was surprised and said nothing. *l*) **Il a pris l'idée de cette tragédie dans un vieux roman,** he took the idea of that tragedy from an old novel. **La langue française a pris beaucoup de mots du latin,** many French words come from the Latin. **Où avez-vous pris cela ?** *Fam.* where did you get that from ?

n) — **un domestique,** to take a servant. — **un maître de danse,** to take a dancing-master. — **un associé,** to take a partner. — **femme,** to marry. *o*) — **une somme en dépôt,** to take a sum in trust. — **une affaire à ses risques, périls et fortune,** to undertake a thing at one's own peril. — **un ouvrage à la tâche,** to take work by the job. — **une affaire à forfait,** to agree to do a thing by contract. — **un intérêt dans une affaire,** to take an interest in an affair. — **quelqu'un sous sa protection,** to take a person under one's protection. — **sur soi, 1.** to undertake, to take upon one's self ; **2.** to take upon one's self, to admit the imputation ; **3.** to take upon one's self, to assume on one's responsibility ; to warrant ; **4.** to be affected by ; **5.** to have command over one's self. **Il prend beaucoup sur lui,** he assumes very much. **Il prend trop sur lui,** he takes too much upon himself. **Je prends sur moi la rupture,** I take the rupture upon myself. **Jamais le régent ne put — sur lui de rien refuser à ses amis,** the Regent could never take it upon himself to refuse his friends anything. — **tout sur soi,** — **trop sur soi,** to undertake too much, to work too hard. *p*) — **des terres à ferme,** to farm lands. — **un appartement,** to take, to hire an apartment, a flat.

7. to contract, to get, to procure, to adopt ; to assume ; to put on. — **de mauvaises habitudes,** to contract bad habits. — **un ton sévère,** to take a severe tone. — **un air grave,** to assume a grave look. **Ils prirent les mœurs de ce pays,** they adopted the customs of the country. — **les vices de quelqu'un,** to take a person's vices. — **un air riant,** to assume a pleasant look. — **des airs,** to assume airs. — **le haut ton, le — sur le haut ton, le — haut,** to assume a lofty tone, to carry it high. **Vous le prenez bien haut,** you assume a very lofty tone. **Je ne veux pas le — sur le ton fier et sérieux,** I will not assume a proud, serious tone. **Puisque vous le prenez ainsi, je ne puis vous le refuser,** if that is the case, I cannot refuse it to you.

8. to take up. *a*) to buy, to purchase, to take off ; *b*) to borrow. *a*) **Je prends tout cela pour dix francs,** I'll take all that for ten francs. **C'est à — ou à laisser,** you may leave

it or take it. *b*) **— une somme à intérêt,** to borrow a sum upon interest.

9. to take : *a*) to bear, to endure ; *b*) to understand in a particular sense, to receive as meaning ; to contrue, to put a construction upon ; *c*) to regard, to consider ; *d*) to invoke, to call ; *e*) (with *pour*, for) to suppose to be something else ; to mistake ; *f*) to admit, to allow, to receive as true ; *g*) to form and adopt ; *h*) to choose, to elect ; to elect ; *i*) to deduct, to subtract, to retrench ; *j*) to employ, to occupy ; *k*) to have, to draw, to derive ; *l*) to pursue ; *m*) to go, to go by ; to travel. *a*) **— légèrement quelque chose,** to treat a matter lightly. *b*) **Vous prenez tout d'un sens contraire à ma pensée,** you always put a wrong construction on my thoughts. **Je lui fis excuse d'avoir mal pris son sentiment,** I begged his pardon for not having understood his feeling. **Vous n'avez pas pris le sens de l'auteur,** you have not understood the author's meaning. **Bien — une chose, — une chose en bonne part,** to take a thing in good part. **A le bien — au fond, elle n'est pas si bête,** when you come to think of it, she is not so stupid after all. **— quelque chose en mauvaise part,** to take a thing ill. **Il pourrait se trouver des gens qui prendraient mal vos discours,** some people might put a wrong construction upon what you say. **Le — mal,** to take it very ill ; to take it amiss. **Il a pris ces mots pour lui,** he thought those words were meant for him, **— une chose à la lettre, au pied de la lettre** to take a thing literally, in a literal sense. **— les choses à la rigueur,** to take things in the strictest manner. **— sérieusement, — au sérieux une chose,** to take a thing in earnest. **— en riant quelque chose,** to take a thing in jest. **— les choses de travers, à contresens, du mauvais côté,** to take things in the wrong way, in a bad sense. *c*) **Prenez ce discours à bon présage,** take that speech as a good omen. **— une chose à cœur,** to take a thing to heart. **— à injure,** to take as an affront. **— à honneur,** to consider it as an honour. **— les choses de haut,** to carry it high. **— les choses de plus haut,** to go further back in one's story. *d*) **— quelqu'un à témoin,** to take a person to witness. **— Dieu à témoin,** to call God to witness. *e*) **— l'un pour l'autre,** to take one for another. **Pour qui me prenez-vous ?** *Fam.* whom do you take me for ? **— saint Pierre pour saint Paul,** to mistake one person for another. **— quelqu'un pour un autre,** *Fam.* to mistake one person for another. **— martre pour renard,** to take an owl for an ivy bush. **— un homme pour une dupe,** to take a man for a dupe, a noodle. **— quelqu'un pour dupe,** to cozen, to gull, to deceive a person. *f*) **Prends pour sûr que je leur tiendrai tête,** be sure I shall keep my ground. **— pour bon,** to take for granted. **— pour argent comptant,** to take for gospel.

g) **— une résolution, une détermination,** to take a resolution. *h*) **Ainsi chacune prit son inclination,** so they all followed their inclination. **Prends moi le bon parti : laisse la tous les livres,** take the wisest course : throw aside all your books. **— le haut bout,** to take the upper end. **— un expédient,** to have recourse to an expedient. **— des mesures,** to take measures. **— ses précautions,** to take one's precautions. **— son parti,** to resign one's self. **Il faut — un parti,** we must decide one way or the other.

i) **— mille francs sur son traitement,** to deduct a thousand francs from one's salary. **— sa part des bénéfices,** to take one's share of the profits. **— sa bonne part de la fête, du plaisir,** to take part in the festivity, in the rejoicing. **— part à,** to take part in, to share. **— sur sa nourriture, sur le nécessaire,** to stint one's self in one's food, from what is necessary. **— sur son sommeil,** to borrow from the night. **Je n'y prends ni n'y mets,** *Fam.* I take no concern in it, I dont trouble myself about it, I neither add not diminish.

j) **— du temps,** to take time. **— son temps, 1.** to take one's time ; **2.** to time the business well, to hit the time well. **— le temps, l'occasion, le moment,** to watch the opportunity. *k*) **— sa source,** to take its rise. **La Seine prend sa source dans la Côte d'Or,** the Seine takes its rise in the Côte d'OR. *l*) **— son cours,** to take one's course. **Cette affaire prend un bon tour, une bonne tournure,** that affair is taking a good turn. *m*) **Prenez la première rue à droite,** take the first street to the right. **— un escalier,** to go up stairs. **La direction que prend le vent,** the direction in which the wind blows. **— le plus long,** to take the longest way. **— le plus court,** to take the shortest way. [*Neut.* :] **— à gauche,** to take to the left. **Nous avons pris par un mauvais chemin,** we took the wrong road. **Prenez par ici, par là,** go this way, that way. **— à travers champs,** to go through the fields. **— à travers les choux, à travers choux,** *Fam.* to go hand over head : to act negligently, inconsiderately. **— la voie de la diligence, — la diligence** to take the stage-coach, to go by the stage-coach. **— le chemin de fer,** to take the railway, to go by rail. **— un fiacre,** to take a cab. **— le bateau à vapeur,** to go by steamboat. **— la bonne voie,** *Fig.* to take the right path. **— le chemin de se ruiner,** to take the road to ruin. **— le chemin de faire fortune,** to be on the road to fortune. **— le devant, — les devants,** to go, to set out before a person ; *Fig.* to be beforehand with a person, to get the start of a person. **— le pas sur quelqu'un,** to go before a person, to take precedence of a person. **— sa droite, — la main, — le pas,** to take the right hand of a person.

10. to take in : to admit, to receive in one's house ; **11.** to gather, to collect (votes); **12.** (at play) to take (one's revenge) ; **13.** to take up : *a*) to engage, to engross ; *b*) to require, to be necessary ; *c*) to occupy, to fill. **C'est ce qui prend tout l'argent et toute l'attention,** it is that which takes all the money and engrosses all the attention. **Cela prendra du temps, beaucoup de temps,** that will take time, much time. **— beaucoup de place,** to take up a great deal of room.

14. to overtake, to surprise. **La pluie nous prit en chemin,** the rain overtook, surprised us on the way.

15. to let in (water) ; **16.** to appoint. **Vos souliers prennent l'eau,** your shoes let water. **— jour,** to appoint a day.

17. to fall on, upon, to attack. **— les ennemis en flanc,** to fall on the enemy's flank.

18. to call for ; to fetch. **Il doit venir me — chez moi,** he is to call for me. **— quelqu'un pour aller au spectacle,** to fetch a person to go to the play. **Je sais où vous —,** I know where to call for you.

19. *Naut.* **— la hauteur du soleil,** to take the altitude of the sun. **— le bord du large, — au large, — le large,** to bear, to stand off. **— le large,** *Fig.* to take to fright, to take to one's heels, to scamper away, to run away. **— la haute mer,** to stand off. **— la mer,** to go out to sea. **— terre, — port,** to land. **— les amures sur le bord,** to get aboard the tacks. **— le vent,** to sail near the wind. **— vent devant,** to be taken with the wind ahead. **— chasse,** to sheer off, to stand away from, to fly from. **— des ris,** to reef, to take in reefs. **— mouillage,** to take up an anchoring ground. **— un chargement,** to take a cargo. **— des passagers,** to take passengers.

IDIOMAT. *phr.* : **— patience,** to take patience. **— garde,** to take care, to take heed ; to heed, to regard, to pay regard, to pay attention ; to look (to) ; to observe, to take notice (of) ; to be upon one's guard. **— soin,** to take care : to be cautious, vigilant. **— soin d'une chose,** to take care of a thing. **— parole de quelqu'un,** to take a person's word. **— place,** to take place. **— la place de quelqu'un,** to take a person's place. **— langue,** to get intelligence. **— pied,** to touch ground, to come within one's depth ; to feel the ground ; (of things) to get footing. **— pied sur quelque chose,** to make a precedent of a thing. **— pied sur les actions de quelqu'un,** to square one's life (*or* conduct) by that of another. **— racine,** to take root. **— loi, — les lois,** to obey. **— parti,** to take side. **— feu,** to take fire, to kindle. **— faveur,** to take, to begin to be in vogue. **— garde,** to take heed. **— exemple sur quelqu'un,** to take a person's example. *Prov.* : **Ce qui est bon à prendre est bon à garder,** what is worth taking is worth keeping. **Ce qui est bon à prendre est bon à rendre,** what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. **Chacun prend son plaisir où il le trouve,** every one to his taste. **Tel est pris, qui croyait prendre,** harm watch, harm catch.

PRENDRE. *vn.* **1.** to take root, to strike root ; **2.** to take : to have the intended or natural effect ; to succeed, to have success. **Cet exemple prit universellement,** this example was followed by all. **Cette doctrine eut de la peine à — au Japon,** this doctrine did not take easily in Japan. **Ce livre n'a pas pris,** this book did not take. [Of persons :] **Ce jeune homme a bien pris dans le monde,** that young man met with great success in society.

3. to interest one's self, to take an interest to take (to). **On a beau faire étudier cet enfant, il ne prend à rien,** it is no use teaching that child, nothing interests him. **C'est un homme qui prend à tout,** that man takes an interest in everything.

4. to seize on ; to get up ; to burn. **Cette odeur prend au nez,** this smell gets up the nose. **Ce ragoût prend à la gorge,** this stew burns the throat. **Le feu va —,** the fire will draw up.

5. to begin to burn ; to burn ; to burst, to break out. **Le feu a pris derrière la maison,** the fire broke out behind the house. **La flamme commençait à — au bûcher,** the wood pile had caught fire. *Fln.*

6. (of milk) to curdle ; **7.** to be frozen ; to freeze, to congeal. **La rivière a pris cette nuit,** the river froze last night. **La Seine est déjà prise,** the Seine is already frozen over.

8. to seize, to take (with disease). **Le frisson lui prit en sortant,** he was seized with a shivering fit as he came out. **Il lui prit un frisson, et il changea de visage,** he shivered and his countenance fell [*Fig.* :] **l'envie lui prit de sortir,** he took it into his head to go out. **Il lui prit un dégoût de la vie,** he took a dislike to life. **Il lui a pris en gré de faire telle chose,** he took it into his head to do such a thin.

9. (Impersonally) to result, to arise ; to take ; to be. **Bien lui prend de n'être pas de verre,** it is a good thing he is not made of glass. **Bien nous en prend toujours de suivre**

un bon conseil, it is always wise of us to follow good advice. **S'il ne se corrige, il lui en prendra mal**, if he does not mend, evil will betide him.

10. to take, to receive. **Qui prend s'engage, qui prend se vend.** — *Prov.* he that receives lays himself under an obligation.

PRENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be taken to be seized, to be grasped. **Cela se prend avec des pinces**, that is to be taken with tongs. **Cette étoffe se prend à pleine main**, this stuff feels very thick.

2. to take, to seize each other. **Se — par la main**, to take each other by the hand. **Ils se sont pris aux cheveux**, they came to blows.

3. (with *à*) to catch, to be caught (in); to cling (to), to grasp (at), to lay hold (of). **Un homme qui se noie se prend à tout ce qu'il atteint**, a drowning man will catch at a straw. **Sa robe s'était prise aux ronces**, her dress had been caught in the brambles. **Ne savoir où, ne savoir à quoi se —**, *Fig.* not to know which way to turn, to have recourse to.

4. to get caught, to be caught, to be taken (in a snare, a net). **Le renard s'est pris au piège**, the fox was caught in the trap. *Fig.*: **La vanité se prend aisément aux pièges de l'adulation**, vain people are easily caught by flattery.

5. *Fig.* to be taken, to be captivated; to be smitten. **C'est un mal terrible que cette disposition à se — par les yeux**, it is a very bad thing to be captivated with whatever we see. **Mon cœur se prit et très vivement**, I was quite smitten. **Se laisser —**, to be allured; to be swayed; to be taken in, to be deceived.

6. (with *de*) to take, to conceive. **Se — d'amitié pour quelqu'un**, to conceive friendship for a person. **Se — d'amour pour**, to fall in love with. **Se — d'aversion pour**, to conceive aversion for. **Se — de vin**, to get tipsy.

7. to take one another, to unite together; **8.** (with *à*) to attack (a person); **9.** to impute (to), to lay the blame (on); to make responsible. **Si vous fussiez tombé, l'on s'en fut pris à moi**, they would have blamed me, if you had fallen. **S'en — à soi même**, to lay the blame on one's self. **Si vous n'avez pas réussi, vous n'avez qu'à vous en — à vous-même**, if you have not succeeded you have only yourself to blame for it. **S'en — à tout le monde**, to lay the blame on everybody.

10 (with *à*) to manage; to go to work about; to set about. **Elle se prend d'un air le plus charmant du monde aux choses qu'elle fait**, she does everything in such a charming way. **Je ne sais comment je dois me — à vous faire cette sollicitation**, I do not known how to ask you this favour. **On obtient tout de moi quand on s'y prend de la bonne façon**, I give people anything they like, if they only ask for it properly. **S'y — mal**, to go the wrong way to work. **De la façon dont il s'y prend, il ne pourra réussir**, from the way in which he goes to work, he cannot succeed. **S'il y a du mal, prenez-vous en à lui**, if anything goes wrong you may think him for it. **Comment vous y êtes-vous pris ?** how did you manage it ?

11. (with *à*) to begin. **Il se prit à rire**, he began to laugh. **Elle se prit à pleurer**, she began to cry.

12. to be caught. **Il y a des folies qui se prennent comme des maladies contagieuses**, madness is sometimes as catching as certain diseases.

13. to thicken; **14.** to curdle; **15.** to freeze, to congeal. **L'huile se prend dès que la température baisse**, oil thickens as soon as the weather gets cold.

16. to take one's self (for); **17.** to be taken: *a*) to be understood, *b*) to be used. *a*) **Ce mot se prend au sens propre**, that word is taken in its proper sense. **Ce mot se prend substantivement**, that adjective is used as a noun.

PRENEUR, EUSE, prœnœr, nœz', *sm. f.* **1.** taker. **— de tabac**, snuff-taker.

2. catcher. **— d'alouettes**, lark-catcher. **3.** buyer; **4.** *Law-t.* lessee; **5.** payee (of a bill of exchange). **Il y a — à cinq cents francs**, there is a buyer at five hundred francs. **Le bailleur et le —**, the lessor and the lessee.

PRENEUR, *adj m.* **Bâtiment —**, captor.

PRÉNOM, prénôn, [Lat.: prænomen], *sm.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* prenomen: a name prefixed to the family name; **2.** Christian name, first name, forename.

PRÉNOMMER, prénomé-r, *va.* **1.** to prenominate, to forename; **2.** to christen, to name.

PRÉNOTION, prénosyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: præ, before; notio, notion], *sf.* prenotion; *a*) notion previously formed, forethought; *b*) innate idea.

PRÉOCCUPATION, préokupasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: præ, occupatio], *sf.* preoccupation: *a*) *Law t.* preoccupancy; the act of taking possession before another; *b*) prepossession, prejudice; *c*) trouble of mind; anxiety. *b*) **Il est libre, exempt de —**, he is free from all prejudice. **Juger avec —**, not to judge of a thing without prejudice. *c*) **Dans ma —, je me suis trompé**, my anxiety made me make a mistake. **Cela me donne des préoccupations**, that makes me anxious.

PRÉOCCUPÉ, préokupé, *adj.* absorbed, preoccupied; anxious, thoughtful.

PRÉOCCUPER, préokupé-r, [Lat.: præ, occupâre], *va.* **1.** to preoccupy: *a*) to occupy, to engross, to absorb the thoughts of; to disturb; *b*) † to prepossess, to seize beforehand; *c*) to prepossess, to prejudice, to bias, to preoccupate. *a*) **Cette idée le préoccupe continuellement**, this idea always preoccupies him. *c*) **— l'esprit de quelqu'un**, to bias a person. **C'est une affaire qui le préoccupe beaucoup**, that affair gives him a great deal of anxiety.

PRÉOCCUPER (SE), *v. refl.* to be preoccupied, to be engrossed.

PRÉOPINANT, préopinân, *sm.* **1.** previous speaker; **2.** last speaker.

PRÉOPINER, préopiné-r, [Lat.: præ, before; opiner], *vn.* to express one's opinion first.

PRÉORDINATION, préôrdinasyôn, *sf.* preordination: the act of foreordaining; previous determination.

PRÉORDONNER, préôrdonné-r, [Lat.: præ, before; ordonner], *va.* to preordain, to foreordain, to predetermine: to ordain beforehand.

PRÉORGANISATION, préorganizasyôn, *sf.* previous organization.

PRÉORGANISER, préôrganizé-r, [Lat.: præ, before; organiser], *va.* to organize previously.

PRÉPARABLE, préparabl', *adj.* preparable, that may be prepared.

PRÉPARANT, E, préparân, ânt', *adj.* **1.** preparative: tending to prepare; **2.** *Anat.* spermatic.

PRÉPARATEUR, préparatœr, *sm.* preparer, preparator: one who prepares.

PRÉPARATIF, préparatif, *sm.* preparative: *a*) that which prepares; *b*) preparation; that which is prepared or done for a particular purpose. **Les préparatifs d'un voyage**, the preparatives for a journey. **Faire des préparatifs**, to make preparations.

PRÉPARATION, préparasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* preparation: *a*) the act of preparing or making ready; *b*) preparedness, the state of being prepared; *c*) previous measures; *d*) that which is prepared made or compounded for a particular purpose; *e*) *Pharm.* any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient; *f*) *Anat.* any part of an animal body preserved for anatomical uses. *g*) *Mus.* the art of introducing a discord. **Parler sans —**, to speak extempore.

PRÉPARATOIRE, préparatwar', *adj.* preparatory: *a*) preparative; preparing; *b*) previous, preliminary.

PRÉPARATOIRE, *sm.* preparative: that which prepares.

PRÉPARER, préparé-r, [Lat.: præ, parâre; præ, before; parâre, to make ready], *va.* to prepare; to render suitable for some end or purpose; to make ready, to get ready, to dispose; *b*) to put in order, to arrange; *c*) to take previous measures to; *d*) to provide, to procure beforehand; *e*) to qualify, to fit, to dispose. *a*) **— une fête**, to prepare a feast. **— un dîner**, to prepare a dinner. **— un discours**, to prepare a speech. **— une surprise à quelqu'un**, to prepare a surprise for a person. *c*) **Jamais nation ne prépara la guerre avec tant de prudence**, no nation ever prepared for war with so much prudence. *d*) **Cela nous prépare de grands malheurs**, that will cause us great misfortunes. **Il se prépare des chagrins de toute espèce**, he brought all sorts of trouble upon himself. *e*) **— quelqu'un à une mauvaise nouvelle**, to prepare a person for bad news. **— un élève à un examen**, to prepare a pupil for an examination. **— les esprits à de grands changements**, to prepare people to great changes.

2. to dress (leather); **3.** *Agr.* to still.

PRÉPARER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to prepare one's self, to prepare: to make one's self ready, to get ready. **Se — à la mort**, to prepare for death. **Se — à partir**, to prepare to start. **Se — pour un long voyage**, to get ready for a long journey. **Se — pour parler en public**, to prepare to speak in public.

2. (of things) to be prepared; **3.** to be in preparation; to be brewing, to brew, to brood, to gather. **Un orage se prépare**, a storm is gathering. **Alors se préparait en Europe une grande révolution dans les esprits**, a great revolution in people's minds was then preparing in Europe. *Raynal.* **Une révolution qui se prépare**, a revolution in store. **Il eut le pressentiment de ce qui se préparait contre lui**, he had a presentiment of what was to happen to him.

PRÉPONDÉRANCE, prépondérâns', *sf.* preponderance, preponderancy: *a*) outweighing; superiority of weight; *b*) *Fig.* superiority of power or influence; prevalence, prepollence, prepollency.

PRÉPONDÉRANT, E, prépôndérân-t, ânt', [Lat.: præ, before; ponderâre, atum, to weigh; pondus, a weight], *adj.* **1.** preponderant, preponderating, outweighing, prevailing, prepollent. **L'Espagne a été la puissance prépondérante de l'Europe**, Spain was once the most powerful nation in Europe. **Un homme —**, a man of great power.

2. casting (vote *or* voice); **3.** convincing (reason). **Voix prépondérante**, casting vote.

PRÉPOSÉ, prépozé, *sm.* officer, man in charge; gauger. **— de la douane**, custom-house officer. **— de l'octroi**, officer for the town dues.

PRÉPOSER, prépozé-r, [Lat.: præ,

before; poser], *va.* to set, to place (over), to appoint; to establish; to charge (with).

PRÉPOSITIF, IVE, prépôzitif, tiv', [Lat.: præ, before; ponĕre, positum, to place], *adj. Gram.* prepositive: *a*) put before; prefixed; *b*) prepositional, pertaining to a preposition; like a preposition.

PRÉPOSITIF, *sm. Gram.* prepositive: a word or particle put before another word.

PRÉPOSITION, prépôzisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Gram.* preposition.

PRÉPOSITIVEMENT, prépôzitiv',mân-t, *adv. Gram.* prepositionally.

PRÉPOTENCE, prépotâns', [Lat.: præpotentia], *sf.* ruling power, predominance, preponderance, prevalence.

PRÉPUCE, prépus', [Lat.: præputium], *sm. Anat.* prepuce; foreskin.

PRÉPUTIAL, E, prépusial, *adj. Anat.* preputial: pertaining to the prepuce.

PRÉROGATIVE, prérogativ', [Lat.: prærogativus; præ, before; rogāre, atum, to ask], *sf.* prerogative: exclusive or peculiar privilege or right.

PRÈS, pré-z, [Lat.: pressus, pressed against; premĕre, pressum, to squeeze], *adv.* **1.** near, nigh, close. **Il demeure tout —**, he lives close by. **Ici —** hard by.

2. *Naut.* **Être au plus —**, to be sharp-trimmed. **Gouverne au plus —!** keep her close! **— et plein!** full and by!

PRÈS, *prép.* 1. near, close to, by, hard by. **Il demeure — l'église**, he lives near the church. **Vauves — Paris**, Vauves near Paris.

2. to. **Ambassadeur de France — la cour de Vienne**, French ambasadeur to the court of Vienna.

PRÈS DE, *prepos, phr.* **1.** near, close to nigh, by, hard by. **— du temple**, near the temple. **Nous habitons — d'ici**, we live near here. **S'asseoir — de quelqu'un**, to sit by a person. **— du vent**, *Naut.* near the wind, close-hauled. **Toute perfection est — d'un défaut**, *Fig.* it takes very little to spoil perfection.— *Prov.*: **— de l'église et loin de Dieu**, near the church but far from God. **Avoir la tête — du bonnet**, to be hot-headed.

2. near (in time), nearly. **— du moment décisif**, near the decisive time. **Cet événement est — de nous**, that is a recent event. **Être — de sa dernière heure**, to be near one's end.

3. on the point of; near. **Un vieillard — d'aller où la mort l'appelait**, an old man on the point of death. **— de paraître devant son juge**, on the point of appearing before one's judge. **Nous ne sommes pas — de finir**, we have still, much to do before finishing. **Qui n'est pas généreux est bien — d'être injuste**, want of generosity often leads to injustice.

4. in comparison to. **Et — de vous ce sont des sots que tous les hommes**, and compared to you all men are fools. *Mol. Tart.* 1. 6.

5. about; almost, nearly. **Il est — de deux heures**, it is nearly two o'clock. **J'ai passé — de douze heures à ce travail**, I was nearly twelve hours doing that work. **Vous avez gagné — de dix mille francs**, you have gained about ten thousand francs.

PRÈS À PRÈS, *adv. phr.* near each other, close together.

À CELA PRÈS, *adv. phr.* **1.** approximatively; **2.** with that exception, except that, that excepted, save that; all but that. **J'ai été payé, à cent francs —**, they paid me all except a hundred francs. **A une grande vanité —, les héros sont faits comme les autres hommes**, great vanity is the only thing that distinguishes heroes from other men. *La Rochef. Max.* **Il fut roi, au titre —**, he was a king in all but the title.

3. nevertheless, for all that. **Il n'est pas à cela —, il n'en est pas à cela —**, he can afford to lose that. **Je ne suis pas à vingt francs —**, I am not particular to twenty francs.

À BEAUCOUP PRÈS, *adv. phr.* by a great deal, by a good deal, not nearly. **Il n'est pas si riche que vous à beaucoup —**, he is not nearly so rich as you are.

À PEU DE CHOSE PRÈS, *adv. phr.* nearly, within a trifle.

À PEU PRÈS, *adv. phr.* **1.** nearly, almost; within a trifle; **2.** tolerably; pretty much, much. **La terre est à peu — sphérique**, the earth is nearly round. **Il a vingt mille francs de rente à peu —**, he has an income of nearly twenty thousand francs. **C'est la même chose à peu —, c'est à peu — la même chose**, it is much the same thing, that is nearly the same thing. **A peu — comme**, much the same as. [*Substant.* :] **Il y a des choses qui ne demandent qu'un à peu —**, some things need not be done so carefully. **Dans tous les projets que l'on forme, il faut se contenter des à peu —**, whatever designs we form, we cannot expect to attain perfection.

DE PRÈS, *adv. phr.* close, near. **Entendre de loin comme de —**, to hear things at a distance as well as those near one. **Quelquefois la persécution suit de — la calomnie**, persecution sometimes follows closely on calumny. **Il faut craindre les ennemis de loin, pour ne les plus craindre de —**, we must keep our enemies at a distance and not fear them when they are close to us. **Vous voyez les choses de plus —, je m'en rapporte à vous**, you understand things better than I do, so I quite rely upon you. **Tondre de trop —**, to cut too close. **Serrer quelqu'un de —**, to be hard upon a person. **Tenir quelqu'un de —**, to keep a tight hand upon a person. **Menacer de —**, to be impending, to be threatening. **Voir de —**, to have a close view. **Nous vîmes de — toutes les horreurs de la mort**, we were brought closely into the presence of all the horrors of death. **Ne pas y regarder de si —**, not to be particular. **Y regarder de —, être bien — regardant**, to be very particular. **Ne vouloir entendre parler de quelqu'un ni de — ni de loin**, to wish never to hear a person spoken of. **Ne connaître une personne ni de — ni de loin**, not to know a person at all. **Se toucher de —, être parent assez —**, to be near relations. **Votre santé est un point qui me touche de bien —**, your health is a matter of great importance to me.

PRÉSAGE, prézazh', [Lat.: præsagium], *sm.* presage, omen, foreboding, portent; prognostic. **Un funeste —**, a fatal omen. **Un heureux —**, a happy omen. **Se laisser intimider par de fâcheux présages**, to be depressed by gloomy forebodings. **Croire aux présages, avoir foi aux présages**, to believe in omens, to have faith in forebodings. **Cet accident fut le — de ce qui devait arriver dans la suite**, that accident was an omen of what was ultimately to happen. **Un oiseau de sinistre —**, a bird of evil omen. **Tirer un heureux —**, to see a happy omen. **Mon ami prenait ce discours à bon —**, my friend thought his speech was a happy omen. *Pascal. Prov.*

PRÉSAGER, prézazhé r, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*: *nous présageons, présageant.*] **1.** to presage, to forebode, to foreshow, to betoken; to prognosticate. **Ils disent que les éclipses présagent malheur**, they say eclipses prognosticate evil.

2. to conjecture. **Je ne présage rien de bon de ce que nous venons de voir**, I think what we have seen forebodes no good.

3. to presage, to foretell, to predict. **Il nous a présagé que l'année serait mauvaise**, he has predicted that it would be a bad year.

PRÉSAGER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be presaged, to be foreboded, to be foreshown. **La marche de ces événements pouvait sûrement se —**, people might certainly have foreseen these events.

2. to augur. **Voilà ce que mon cœur se présage de toi**, that is what I augur from thee.

PRÉ-SALÉ, présalé, *sm.* salt-meadow mutton.

PRESBYOPIE, prèzbiopi, [Gr.: πρέσβυς, old; ὤψ, eye], *sf.* presbyopia, presbyopy.

PRESBYTE, prezbit', [Gr.: πρέσβυς, old], *adj.* far sighted, long-sighted, presbyopic, presbytic.

PRESBYTE, *smf.* presbyope, presbyte, long-sighted person.

PRESBYTÉRAL, E, prèzbitéral, *adj.* presbyterial, presbyterian, presbyteral, priestly. **Maison presbytérale**, parsonage-house.

PRESBYTÉRANISME, prèzbitéranism', *sm.* V. *Presbytérianisme.*

PRESBYTÈRE, prèzbitèr', [Lat.: presbyterium; Gr.: πρεσβύτερος, priest, an elder], *sm.* **1.** presbytery: a body or council of priests; **2.** parsonage-house, pasonage, vicarage.

PRESBYTÉRIANISME, prèzbitériasnism, *sm.* presbyterianism: the sect or doctrine of presbyterians.

PRESBYTÉRIAT, prèzbitéria, *sm.* presbyterate, presbytership: the office of a presbyter.

PRESBYTÉRIEN, IENNE, prèzbiteryan, èn', *sm. f.* presbyterian.

PRESBYTÉRIEN, IENNE, *adj.* presbyterian, presbyterial: pertaining to the presbyterians, or to the government by presbyters.

PRESBYTIE, prèzbisi, [Gr.: πρέσβυς, old], *sf. Med.* presbyopy, presbyopia, long-sightedness.

PRESBYTIQUE, prèzbitik', *adj.* presbytic: pertaining to presbyopy.

PRESBYTRE, prèzbitr', [Gr.: πρεσβύτερος, an elder], *sm.* presbyter: an elder, in the primitive Christian church.

PRESCIENCE, prèsiâns', [Lat.: præscientia], *sf. Theol.* prescience, foreknowledge, foresight.

PRESCIENT, E, prèsiân, ânt', [Lat.: præsciens; præscire: præ, before; scire, to know], *adj.* prescient, prescious, foreknowing.

PRESCRIPT, prèskri, *sm. Philos.* prescript: direction, precept.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, prèskriptibl', *adj.* *Law-t.* prescriptible: that may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, prèskripsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: præscriptio], *sf.* prescription: *a*) prescript, precept, direction; *b*) *Med.* prescript, recipe; *c*) *Law-t.* a prescribing for title; limitation.

PRESCRIRE, prèskrir', [Lat.: præ, before; scribĕre, to write], *va.* [Conj. like *Écrire.*] **1.** to prescribe: *a*) to set down authoritatively; to direct, to order, to command; *b*) *Med.* to direct, as a remedy; **2.** to appoint (a day); **3.** *Law-t.* to acquire by prescription; to prescribe for.

PRESCRIRE, *vn.* **1.** to prescribe, to order; **2.** to gain by prescription.

PRESCRIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to be prescribed, to be ordered ; **2**. *Law-t*. to be lost by limitation or prescription ; **3**. *Law-t*. to be acquired by prescription.

PRÉSÉANCE, préséans', [Lat. : præ, before ; séance], *sf*. precedence, precedency.

PRÉSENCE, prézans', [Lat. : præsentia], *sf*. presence : *a*) existence in a certain place, the state of being present ; *b*) approach face to face ; the state of being in the view of a superior ; *c*) readiness at need, quickness at expedients. *a*) **Droit de —, jeton de —**, fee of presence. **Faire acte de —**, to put in an appearance, to show one's self. **La — réelle**, *Theol*. the real presence. *b*) **N'oser soutenir la — d'une personne**, to be afraid to face a person. **Mettre en —**, to bring face to face. *c*) **— d'esprit**, presence of mind.

EN PRÉSENCE, *adv. phr*. face to face ; in each other's presence.

EN PRÉSENCE DE, *prepos. phr*. in the presence of.

PRÉSENT, E, prézan-t, ant', [Lat. : præsens, sentis], *adj*. present : *a*) being in a certain place ; being before the face ; being in company ; *b*) being now before the eyes ; being now in view ; *c*) in the mind, before the mind ; *d*) ready, at hand, quick ; *e*) now existing, not past, nor future. *a*) **Ce fait s'est passé moi —**, this happened in my presence. **Il était — à l'assemblée**, he was present at the assembly. *b*) **La présente lettre**, this letter. *c*) **Ce souvenir est encore — à mon esprit**, I still remember this. **Votre image sans cesse est présente à mon âme**, your image is ever before my mind. *Rac. Brit*. iii, 7. **La mort est toujours présente à ses yeux**, he is always thinking of death. *d*) **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be ready-witted. **Avoir la mémoire présente**, to have a quick, a ready memory. *e*) **L'année présente**, the present year. **Le mois —, le — mois**, the present month. **Le temps —**, the present time. **Temps —**, *Gram*. present tense.

PRÉSENT, *sm*. **1**. present time, present. **Ne s'occuper que du —, sans penser à l'avenir**, to live in the present, without thinking of the future.

2. *Gram*. present tense. **Au —**, in the present tense.

PRÉSENTS, *smpl*. persons present, bystanders.

PRÉSENTES, *sfpl*. presents, present letters. **A tous ceux qui ces présentes verront**, know all men by these presents.

A PRÉSENT, *adv. phr*. at present, now. **Dès à —**, from this moment. **Jusqu'à —**, up to this time, till now, hitherto. **Les usages d'à —**, the customs of now-a-days.

POUR LE PRÉSENT, *adv. phr*. for the time being.

PRÉSENT, prézan-t, [présenter], *sm*. present, gift. **Faire un —**, to make a present. **Accepter des présents**, to accept presents. **Faire — d'une chose à quelqu'un**, to make a present of a thing to a person. **Les petits présents entretiennent l'amitié**, small presents keep up friendship.

PRÉSENTABLE, prézantabl', *adj*. presentable : that may be presented.

PRÉSENTATEUR, TRICE, prézantatœr, tris', *sm. f*. presenter.

PRÉSENTATION, prézantasyôn ; *in poet*. siôn, [présenter], *sf*. presentation : *a*) the act of presenting ; presentment ; *b*) the act of offering to an ecclesiastical benefice ; *c*) introduction. *a*) **La — d'une lettre de change**, the presentation of a bill of exchange. **A —**, *Com*. on presentation. *c*) **— à la cour**, presentation, introduction at court. **La — de la Vierge**, the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin.

PRÉSENTEMENT, prézant'man-t, *adv*. at present, now.

PRÉSENTER, prézanté-r, [Lat. : præsentāre], *va*. **1**. to present : *a*) to set or place before ; *b*) to offer ; to make a present of, to give ; *c*) to offer, to tender, to hold out ; *d*) to put ceremoniously into the hands of another ; *e*) to deliver, to exhibit ; *f*) to lay out before a legislature, court or other official body for consideration ; *g*) *Milit*. to salute by holding out arms in respect ; *h*) to exhibit, to offer, to show ; to bring forward ; *i*) to introduce before or in the presence of a person ; *j*) to propose ; *k*) to put before the eyes of a person ; *l*) to afford ; *m*) (by way of courtesy) to pay ; *n*) to offer (as battle). **— un fauteuil à quelqu'un**, to offer a person an armchair. *b*) **— un bouquet**, to offer a nosegay. *c*) **— la main, le bras à une femme**, to offer a lady one's hand, one's arm. *d*) **A la cour, tout le monde sert ou veut servir : l'un présente la serviette, l'autre le vase à boire**, at court everybody waits or wishes to wait upon the sovereign ; one offers him a napkin, another a drinking cup. *e*) **— une requête à quelqu'un**, to deliver a petition. **— des lettres de créance**, to deliver letters of credence. *h*) **Cette affaire présente de grands avantages**, that affair offers great advantages. **Cela présente des inconvénients**, that presents difficulties. **La cérémonie présentait un joli spectacle**, the ceremony presented a fine sight. **Ce passage présente un double sens**, that passage has a double meaning. *i*) **— quelqu'un au roi**, to present a person to the king. **— quelqu'un dans une maison**, to introduce a person into a family. **— un enfant au baptême**, to stand godfather or godmother to a child. *k*) **Présentez-lui le miroir pour qu'il se voie**, give him the glass that he may look at himself. *l*) **Ce pays présente de grandes ressources**, that country offers great resources. *m*) **— à quelqu'un ses respects**, to pay one's respects to a person.

2. to lay before, to bring forward ; **3**. to state. **— les faits tels qu'ils sont**, to state the facts as they are. **— une affaire du côté plus favorable**, to state the best side of an affair.

4. to turn towards, to stretch out. **— le bras pour être saigné, vacciné**, to stretch out one's arm to be bled, vaccinated. **— le chat par les pattes**, *Fig*. to point out the difficulties of a thing. **— le bout à**, *Naut*. to stem.

5. *Technol*. to bring forward ; to try a piece of work if it be fit, before it is fixed in its proper place.

PRÉSENTER, *vn*. (*with à*) to stem (the current, the tide) ; to bow (the sea). **— au vent**, to stem the wind without making leeway.

PRÉSENTER (SE), *v. refl*. **1**. to present one's self : *a*) to appear ; *b*) to offer one's self, to stand forth ; to come forward. *a*) **Il n'osait se — devant son père**, he was afraid to come into his fathers' presence. **Se — pour quelqu'un**, *Law-t*. to appear in behalf of a person. **Se — contre quelqu'un**, to appear against a person. *b*) **Il ne sait pas se —**, he does not know how to behave. **Se — bien**, to have a good address. **Cet homme se présente gauchement**, that man looks awkward. **Se — pour une place**, to apply for a situation.

2. to call. **Se — chez quelqu'un**, to call on a person, to call at a person's house.

3. (of things), to present itself : *a*) to offer, to appear ; *b*) to occur. *a*) **La vérité se présente d'elle-même**, the truth is sure to come out. **De magnifiques jardins se présentèrent ensuite**, then splendid gardens appeared. **Cette difficulté se présenta à ma pensée**, this difficulty presented itself to my mind. **Cette affaire se présente bien**, this affair promises well. **Cela se présente mal**, that does not promise well. *b*) **Un embarras nouveau se présente**, a new difficulty presents itself. **La première chose qui s'est présentée à ma vue**, the first thing that struck my eye. [Impersonally :] **Il se présente beaucoup d'affaires**, there is much to be done. **S'il se présente une occasion favorable**, should a favourable opportunity occur.

PRÉSENTEUR, prézantœr, *sm*. presenter : one who presents.

PRÉSERVATEUR, TRICE, prézèrvatœr, tris, *adj*. preserving, preservatory, preservative : that preserves.

PRÉSERVATIF, IVE, prézèrvatif, tiv', *adj*. preservative : having the power of preserving.

PRÉSERVATIF, *sm*. preservative : that which preserves.

PRÉSERVATION, prézèrvasyôn, preservation : the act of preserving.

PRÉSERVER, prézèrvé-r, [Lat. : præ, before ; servāre, to preserve], *va*. to preserve : to keep from injury ; to defend, to save. **— quelqu'un d'un grand péril**, to save a person from great peril. **L'économie préserve de la misère**, economy saves people from misery. **Le ciel m'en préserve !** heaven forbid ! **Dieu vous préserve d'un si grand malheur !** may God preserve you from so great a misfortune !

PRÉSERVER (SE), *v. refl*. to preserve one's self ; to keep off. **Se — d'un péril**, to preserve one's self from great peril.

PRÉSIDENCE, prezidans', *sf*. presidency : *a*) superintendence ; *b*) presidentship, the office and place of a president ; *c*) presidentship, the term during which a president holds his office ; *d*) jurisdiction of a president.

PRÉSIDENT, prézidan-t, [Lat. : præsidens], *sm*. president : *a*) an officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company or assembly of men ; chairman ; (of the House of Commons, in England) speaker ; *b*) the first magistrate of a republic. **Vice- —**, vice-president. **— d'âge**, president by age.

PRÉSIDENTAL, E, prézidantal, *adj*. presidential : pertaining to the president of a court of justice.

PRÉSIDENTE, prézidant', *sf*. **1**. president : a lady who presides ; **2**. president's wife.

PRÉSIDENTIEL, ELLE, prézidansièl, *adj*. presidential : pertaining to a president.

PRÉSIDER, prézidé-r, [Lat. : præsidēre ; præ, before ; sidēre, to sit], *vn*. **1**. to preside, to be in the chair, to take the chair ; **2**. (with *à* or *sur*) to preside over, to watch over, to direct.

PRÉSIDER, *va*. to preside over ; to be chairman of.

PRÉSIDES, prézid', [Span. : presidios], *smpl*. presides : Spanish penal colonies.

† **PRÉSIDIAL**, prézidial, *sm*. presidial : inferior court of judicature.

PRÉSIDIAL, E, *adj*. presidial : relating to a presidial.

PRESLE, prêl', *sf*. V. *Prêle*.

PRÉSOMPTIF, IVE, prézônptif, tiv', [Lat. : præsumptus ; præ, before ; sumptus taken], *adj*. presumptive. **Héritier —**, presumptive heir ; (to the crown) heir apparent.

PRÉSOMPTION, prézônpsyôn ; *in poet*. siôn, [Lat. : præsumptio], *sf*. presumption : *a*) opinion, supposition or judgment grounded on probable evidence ; *b*) *Law-t*. supposition of the truth ; *c*) presumptuousness,

blind confidence, self-assumption, self-conceit, conceitedness. *a)* **Toutes les présomptions vous sont favorables,** all the presumptions are on your side *c)* **Une folle —,** blind presumption. **Avoir beaucoup de —,** to be very presumptuous.

PRÉSOMPTIVEMENT, prézô*n*ptivmâ*n*-t-, *adv.* presumptively : by presumption.

PRÉSOMPTUEUSEMENT, prézô*n*ptuœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* presumptuously : with rash confidence.

PRÉSOMPTUEUX, EUSE, prézô*n*ptuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : præ sumptuosus], *adj.* presumptuous : *a)* presuming, too confident, self-conceited ; *b)* founded on presumption, proceeding from excess of confidence. *a)* **Un homme —,** a presumptuous man. *b)* **Une confiance présomptueuse,** blind confidence. **Des projets présomptueux,** presumptuous designs.

PRÉSPINAL, E, prèspinal, [Lat. : præ, before ; spina, spine], *adj. Anat.* prespinal : being before the spine.

PRESQUE, prèskœ *or* prèsk', [près, near ; que], *adv.* 1. almost, nearly, all but. **Un ouvrage — terminé,** an almost finished work. **Il a — le même âge que moi,** he is nearly of the same age as I am.

2. scarcely. **N'avoir — pas mangé,** to have scarcely eaten a morsel. **— rien,** scarcely anything. **— jamais,** scarcely ever.

PRESQU'ÎLE, prèskil', [presque ; île], *sf. Geog.* peninsula.

PRESQU'OMBRE, prèskô*n*br', *sf.* penumbra. V. *Pénombre.*

PRESSAGE, presazh', *sm. Technol.* pressing : the act of compressing bodies.

PRESSAMMENT, prèsamâ*n*-t, *adv.* pressingly, urgently.

PRESSANT, E, prèsâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [presser], *adj.* 1. pressing, squeezing ; 2. pressing, urgent : *a)* earnest ; importunate ; *b)* cogent, forcible ; *c)* violent, vehement ; acute, sharp ; *d)* that admits of no delay. *a)* **Un homme — jusqu'à l'importunité,** a most importunate man. **Des prières pressantes,** earnest prayers. *b)* **Répliquer par des arguments pressants,** to argue most forcibly. *c)* **Une douleur pressante,** a sharp, a violent pain. *d)* **Un devoir — m'appelle,** a pressing duty calls me. **Ce malade réclame des soins pressants,** this patient needs immediate care. **L'occasion est pressante,** the case admits of no delay.

PRESSE, près', [presser], *sf.* 1. press : *a)* a machine by which any thing is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form ; *b)* printing-press : a machine for printing ; *c)* the art or businesss of printing and publishing ; *d)* the publication issued from the press ; periodicals, newspapers ; *e)* crowd, throng ; a multitude of individuals crowded together ; *f)* urgency ; urgent demands of affairs ; *g)* hurry ; *h)* (once in England), impressment, forcing into the naval service. *a)* **— à vis,** screw press. **— à copier,** copying-machine. **— à satiner,** hot-press. **— à vin,** wine press. **— hydraulique,** hydraulic press. **— à bandage,** *Autom.* tyre press. **Serrer un bandage à la —,** to press a tyre on. *b)* **— mécanique,** cylinder-press, printing-machine. **— à bras,** hand-press. **Mettre des livres, du linge dans une —,** to put books, linen into a press. **Un ouvrage sous —,** a work in the press. **Mettre sous —,** to put into press. *c)* **Liberté de la —,** liberty of the press. *c)* **Se trouver dans la —,** to be in the crowd. **Sortir de la —,** to get out of the crowd. **Fendre la —,** to make one's way through the crowd. **Il n'y aura pas grande — (or grand'—) à ce spectacle,** there will not be many people at that play. *g)* **Il n'y a pas de —,** there is no hurry.

2. pain, anxiety ; embarrassment ; predicament. **Il est en —,** *Fam.* he is in a predicament.

PRESSÉ, E, présé, *adj.* pressed : *a)* squeezed ; *b)* crowded. *a)* **Une éponge pressée entre les doigts,** a sponge squeezed between one's fingers. *b)* **Les rangs sont pressés,** the ranks are close to each other.

2. earnest, eager ; in haste. **Il est — de parler,** he is eager to speak.

3. in a hurry ; hurried. **Que vous êtes bien — de partir,** what a hurry you are in to go. **Lettre pressée,** letter to be delivered at once.

4. pressed, pushed, urged. **— de la faim, — par la faim,** dying of hunger. **— d'argent,** pushed for money, straitened for money, short of money. **— de son devoir,** led by his duty.

5. urgent ; 6. very busy ; 7. (of style) concise. **Il faut aller au plus —,** one must do what is most urgent.

PRESSE-CITRONS, près-sitron, *sm.* lemon crusher.

PRESSÉE, prèsé, *sf.* pressure, pressing.

PRESSEMENT, près'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* pressure, pressing : the act of pressing.

PRESSÉMENT, prèsémâ*n*-t, *adv.* earnestly.

PRESSENTIMENT, prèsâ*n*timâ*n*-t, pressentir], *sm.* presentiment, foreboding : previous apprehension of something future.

PRESSENTIR, prèsâ*n*tir, [Lat. : præ, before ; sentir, to feel], *va.* [Conj. like *Sentir*]. 1. to have a presentiment of, to foresee. **— sa fin prochaine,** to have a presentiment of one's coming death. **Je pressens l'objection,** I foresee the objection.

2. to ascertain beforehand ; to ascertain the sentiments of, to sound. **— les intentions de quelqu'un,** to ascertain what a person's intentions are. **— quelqu'un,** to sound any one.

PRESSE-PAPIERS, près-papié, *sm.* paper presser, paper-weight. [*Pl. Presse-papiers*].

PRESSER prèsé-r, [Lat. : pressāre ; premĕre, pressum, to squeeze], *va.* 1. to press : *a)* to compress with force ; to squeeze ; to crush ; to jam ; *b)* to bear upon ; *c)* to hug, to embrace closely ; *d)* to crowd, to throng ; *e)* to impress, to force into the naval or the military service (in England). *a)* **— un drap mouillé,** to wring a wet sheet. **— une éponge,** to squeeze a sponge. **— une orange,** to squeeze an orange. *c)* **— quelq'un dans ses bras, entre ses bras,** to hug a person. **— quelqu'un sur son sein,** to press a person to one's heart. *d)* **— les rangs,** to press, to crowd the ranks. *Prov.* : **Par trop presser l'anguille on la perd,** all covet, all lose.

2. to carry (a maxim) too far ; 3. to examine closely ; 4. to be concise in (one's style, reasoning) ; 5. to pursue closely, to press hard upon (an enemy, an adversary) ; 6. to press : *a)* to harass, to torment ; to solicit with importunity ; *b)* to straiten, to distress ; *c)* to urge, to urge on, to push ; *d)* to hasten, to urge on, to hurry. *a)* **Ils pressent le ciel de leur accorder tout ce qui peut servir à leur ambition,** they ask the Lord to grant them whatever they are ambitious of. **— quelqu'un de questions,** to ply a person with questions. *b)* **La faim le presse,** he is in great need of food. *c)* **Elle le pressa de revenir,** she urged him to return. *d)* **— le départ d'une personne,** to hasten a person's departure. **— une affaire,** to hurry an affair. **— le pas, — la marche,** to hurry on. **Il n'y a rien qui nous presse tant,** there is nothing to hurry us so much. **Je répondrai bien, mais rien ne me presse,** I will indeed answer but there is no hurry.

7. to hem in, to surround ! 8. *Mus.* to quicken.

PRESSER, *vn.* 1. to be urgent ; to admit of no delay. **Le danger presse,** the danger is imminent. **L'occasion presse,** the case admits of no delay. **Le temps presse,** there is no time to be lost. **Si vous croyez qu'il presse de faire quelque réponse,** if you think an answer must be given at once.

2. to be acute, sharp, severe, violent. **La douleur presse,** the pain is sharp, violent.

PRESSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to press : *a)* to squeeze ; *b)* to sit, to stand close together; *c)* to crowd, to throng ; to thicken. **Pressez-vous un peu, afin qu'il y ait place pour tout le monde,** sit close together to make room for everybody. **La foule se pressait pour voir le prince,** the crowd pressed forwards to see the prince.

2. to make haste, to hasten, to hurry ; to be quick ; to bustle. **Il ne se presse guère de payer,** he shows no great hurry to pay. **Ne vous pressez pas de répondre,** do not be in a hurry to answer. **Se — de faire une chose,** to hurry to do a thing. *Prov.* : **Plus on se presse, moins on avance,** the more haste the less speed.

PRESSETTE, prèsèt', *sf.* small press.

PRESSEUR, prèsœr, *sm.* presser : one who presses.

PRESSIER, prèsy*é*, *sm. Print* pressman.

PRESSION, prèsyô*n* ; *in poet.* sion, [presser], *sf.* pressure : *a)* pressing, pression, the act of pressing ; *b)* the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power *c)* *Fig.* constraining force or impulse. **Haute —,** high pressure. **Machine à haute —,** high pressure steam-engine. **A basse —,** low pressure. **A moyenne —,** mean pressure. **Exercer une — sur quelqu'un pour lui faire faire quelque chose,** to bring pressure to bear on a person ; to make him do something. **Il avait subi quelque —,** pressure had been brought to bear on him.

PRESSIROSTRE, prèsirostr', [Lat. : pressus ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* pressirostral : having a compressed or flattened beak.

PRESSIROSTRES, *smpl. Ornith.* pressirostres : a tribe of wading birds.

† **PRESSIS,** prèsi, *sm.* juice (of meat).

PRESSOIR, prèswar, [presser], *sm.* 1. wine-press ; 2. cider-press ; 3. press-room, press-house.

PRESSURAGE, prèsurazh', [pressurer], *sm.* 1. pressing ; 2. pressed wine.

PRESSURER, prèsuré-r, [O. Fr. : pressoirer, presser], *va.* 1. to press, to press out, to express ; 2. to squeeze (with the hand) ; 3. *Fig.* to drain, to exhaust ; to grind down ; to overtax. **— le peuple,** to overtax the people.

4. *Fig.* to gripe, to screw down, to exact from. **Il ne songe qu'à — les riches,** he only thinks of exacting all he can from the rich.

PRESSE-VIANDE, près-viand, *sm.* meat-presser, meat-press.

PRESTANCE, prèstâ*n*s', [Ital. : prestanza from Lat. præstantia.] *sf. Fam.* port, deportment, bearing, carriage.

PRESTATAIRE, prèstatèr', *sm.* one liable to prestation.

PRESTATION, prèstasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siòn, [Lat. : præstatio, from præstāre, to furnish], *sf.* 1. taking (an oath) ; 2. swearing (fidelity and homage) ; 3. prestation (in money, goods or labour).

PRESTE, prèst', [Lat. : præsto, ready], *adj.* quick : *a)* nimble, agile ; *b)* sharp. *a)* **Avoir la main —,** to have a ready hand. *b)*

Un homme — à la réplique, a man who is always ready with an answer.

PRESTE, *adv.* quickly, quick.

PRESTEMENT, prèstemàn-t, *adv.* quickly, nimbly, readily.

PRESTESSE, prèstès', [Ital. : prestezza], *sf.* quickness, agility, nimbleness.

PRESTIDIGITATEUR, prèstidizhitatœr, [Lat. : præsto, ready ; digitus, finger], *sm.* juggler, conjurer.

PRESTIDIGITATION, prèstidizhitasyôn, *sf.* juggling, sleight of hand.

PRESTIGE, prèstish', [Lat. : præstigium, delusion], *sm.* 1. magic illusion, magic spell, glamour ; enchantement ; 2. delusion, illusion ; 3. *Fig.* prestige : *a*) fascination, charm ; *b*) influence. **Le — de l'éloquence**, the magic of eloquence. **Le — d'un grand nom**, the prestige of a great name. **Avoir du —**, to have prestige.

PRESTIGIEUX, EUSE, prèztizhiœ-z, œz', *adj.* fascinating, enchanting, bewitching; illusive.

PRESTIMONIE, prèstimoni, [Low Lat. : præstimonium ; præstire, to furnish], *sf.* *Can. Law.* prestimony : fund for the support of a priest.

PRESTO, prèsto, [Ital., from Lat. præsto, ready], *adv.* presto, fast, quickly.

† **PRESTOLET**, prèstolè, [prêtre] *sm.* pristling.

PRÉSU, E, prézu, [présavoir], *adj.* foreknown.

PRÉSUMABLE, prézumabl', *adj.* presumable : that may be presumed.

PRÉSUMABLEMENT, prézumablemàn-t, *adv.* presumably.

PRÉSUMÉ, prézumé, *adj.* presumed, supposed ; considered, reputed.

PRÉSUMER, prézumé-r, [Lat. : præsumere ; præ, before ; sumere, to take], *va.* to presume : to suppose, to conjecture, to anticipate.

PRÉSUMER, *vn.* to presume : *a*) to suppose, to believe ; *b*) to have confident opinions. **Il est à — que**, it is to be supposed that. **Qui n'appréhende rien présume trop de soi**, he who fears nothing is too confident. *Corn. Poly.* ii. 6.

PRÉSUMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be presumed.

PRÉSUPPOSER, présupôzé-r, [Lat. : præ, before ; supposer], *va.* to presuppose : to suppose beforehand.

PRÉSUPPOSITION, présupôzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* presupposition : supposition previously formed ; conjecture, surmise.

PRÉSURE, prézur', [Lat. : pressura], *sf.* rennet, cheese-rennet.

PRÊT, E, prè-t, [Lat. : præstus, from præsto, ready], *adj.* ready : *a*) prepared, in readiness ; *b*) willing, disposed ; *c*) being at the point ; near. *a*) **Le dîner est — à servir**, **est —**, the dinner is ready. **La voiture est prête**, the carriage is ready. *b*) **Il est toujours — à bien faire**, he is always ready to do what is right. *c*) **L'oiseau, — à mourir, se plaint en son ramage**, the bird being at the point of death, warbled plaintively. *La Font. Fab.*

PRÊT, prè-t, [prêter], *sm.* 1. loan ; *a*) lending, the act of lending ; *b*) that which is lent. **— à intérêt**, loan on interest. **Maison de —**, pawn-shop.

2. *Milit.* advance-money.

PRÊTABLE, prètabl', *adj.* lendable : that may be lent.

PRETANTAINE, pretàntèn', [origin unknown], *sf. Fam.* **Courir la —**, to be always gadding about, to gad about. [Only used in this sentence].

PRÊTÉ, prèté, [prêter], *sm.* something lent. **C'est un — rendu**, that's tit for tat. **C'est un — pour un rendu**, it is a Rowland for an Oliver.

PRÉTENDANT, E, prétàndàn-t, ànt', *sm. f.* 1. pretender, claimant, candidate ; 2. (*in the masc.*) suitor, wooer.

PRÉTENDRE, pretàndr', [Lat. : prætendere ; præ, before ; tendere, tentum, tensum, to stretch], *va.* [Conj. like *Tendre.*] 1. to pretend : *a*) to pretend to, to claim, to lay claim to ; *b*) to hold out, to maintain ; to contend. *a*) **— la moitié dans un héritage**, to lay claim to half the inheritance. *b*) **— que les animaux sont de pures machines**, to maintain that animals are nothing but machines. **Je prétends que cela n'est pas vrai**, I maintain that it is not true. **Je prétend ceci**, I maintain this. **Comme le plus vaillant, je prétends la troisième (part)**, as being the most valiant I claim the third. *La Font. Fab.*

2. to aspire to ; 3. to mean, to intend ; to design, to purpose. **Je prétends vous traiter comme mon propre fils**, I mean to treat you as if you were my son. *Rac. Ath.* ii. 7. **Je prétends partir demain**, I mean to start to morrow.

4. to intend, to wish, to desire ; to require ; will have. **Que prétendez-vous de moi ?** what do you require of me ? **Je prétends que vous me rendiez service**, I wish you to render me a service.

5. to hope.

PRÉTENDRE, *vn.* (with à) 1. to aspire to ; 2. to pretend, to lay claim to.

PRÉTENDU, E, prètàndu, *pa. p.* of *Prétendre*, or *adj.* 1. pretended : *a*) claimed ; *b*) feigned, fictitious, sham, false ; supposed ; *c*) self-styled, would be ; (of things) so called so styled. **Un — gentilhomme**, a would-be gentleman. **Les expériences des prétendues découvertes de notre siècle**, the experience of the so-called inventions of our century. *Mol.*

2. intended (husband, wife).

PRÉTENDU, E, *sm. f.* 1. intended, future husband or wife ; 2. (*in the masc.*) suitor.

PRÉTENDUMENT, prétàndumàn-t, *adv.* pretendedly, falsely.

PRÊTE NOM, prètnôn, *sm.* person lending his (*or* her) name ; ostensible party, agent ; man of straw.

PRÉTENTIEUX, EUSE, prétànsiœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. assuming, conceited ; forward. **Un jeune homme —**, a conceited young man.

2. (of things) affected. **Style —**, affected style.

PRÉTENTION, prétànsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [prétendre], *sf.* 1. pretension, claim. **Avoir des prétentions**, to have pretensions. **Il a des prétentions**, he thinks something of himself ; he holds his head pretty high. **Réussir dans ses prétentions**, to succeed in one's pretensions. **Sans prétentions**, unpretending, unassuming.

2. expectation. **Ce jeune homme a de belles prétentions**, that young man has great expectations.

3. affectation. **Sans prétentions**, (of things) unaffected.

PRÊTER, prèté-r, [Lat. : præstare, to procure], *va.* 1. to lend : *a*) to grant, to deliver to another for temporary use, on condition of return or repayment ; to loan ; *b*) to give, to afford ; *c*) to attribute, to ascribe. *a*) **— son cheval**, to lend one's horse. **— à intérêt**, to lend on interest. *b*) **— son appui à quelqu'un**, to help a person. **— aide, secours à quelqu'un**, to help, to succour a person. **Petit poisson deviendra grand, pourvu que Dieu lui prête vie**, little fish will be one day big, if God but grant him life. *La Font. Fab.* **— main forte**, to lend assistance. **— la main à quelque chose**, to lend a hand to do a thing. **— la main, — les mains à quelqu'un**, to help a person to move or lift a thing. **Le despotisme et la superstition se prêtent la main**, despotism and superstition lend each other a hand. **— son nom**, to lend one's name. *c*) **— à quelqu'un des torts**, to lay the blame at a person's door. **L'historien a prêté ces discours à Pyrrhus**, the historian ascribes these discourses to P. **Il n'a pas tenu le langage qu'on lui prête**, he did not make such statements as are ascribed to him.

2. to give (ear) ; 3. to pay (attention) ; to be attentive ; 4. to take (oath) ; 5. to use (one's influence in favour of) ; 6. to serve as (a proof) ; 7. to be (a pretext) for. **—, serment**, to take the oath. **— l'oreille**, to give ear, to lend an ear. **Est-ce à vous de — l'oreille à leurs discours ?** is it for you to listen to their speeches. *Rac. Brit.* iv. 4. **— flanc à**, *Milit.* to be exposed to a flank attack ; *Naut.* to bring the broadside to bear ; *Fig.* to lay one's self open to an attack. **— le côté à**, *Naut.* to bring the broadside to bear. **— le collet à quelq'un**, to try one's strength with any one. **Oui, c'est à moi, et je vous prêterai le collet en tout genre d'érudition**, yes, for me, and I will challenge you in every branch of learning. *Mol. Am. Méd* ii. 4.

PRÊTER, *vn.* 1. to lend ; 2. to stretch. **Ce drap prête beaucoup**, this cloth stretches very much.

3. (of a subject) to be fertile, to offer facilities ; 4. (with *à*) to give rise (to). **Cette action prête à de fâcheuses interprétations**, this action may be deemed very unwise. **Cela prête à la plaisanterie, au ridicule**, this may be turned into ridicule.

PRÊTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be lent ; 2. (of persons) to indulge (in), to yield, to give way (to) ; 3. to comply (with), to submit (to) ; in a bad sense) to lend one's self (to). **Se — à un accomodement**, to consent to an arrangement. **Je me prêtai de bon cœur à tout**, I submitted to everything willingly. **Il faut savoir se — aux circonstances**, we must know how to yield to circumstances. *Prov.* : **Qui prête à l'ami perd au double**, he that lends loses money and friend.

4. to humour, to gratify ; to countenance, to favour. **Il ne faut pas se — aux actions coupables**, we must not countenance guilty deeds. **Se — aux faiblesses de ses amis**, to humour one's friends.

5. to adapt itself.

PRÊTER, prèté, *sm.* lending ; loan. **C'est un — à ne jamais rendre**, it is a loan which you 'll never see again.

PRÉTÉRIT, prétérit', [Lat. : præteritum], *sm. Gram.* preterite, preterit : past tense, perfect.

PRÉTÉRITION, prétérisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : præteritio, from præterire, to omit], *sf. Rhet.* preterition, pretermission : a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it.

PRÉTERMISSION, prétèrmisyôn, [Lat. : prætermissio], *sf.* preterition, pretermission.

PRÉTEUR, prétœr, [Lat. : prætor], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* pretor : a Roman magistrate.

PRÊTEUR, EUSE, prètœr, tœz', [prêter], *adj.* lending, lender.

PRÊTEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* lender. **— sur gages**, pawnbroker. **La fourmi n'est pas prêteuse**, the ant is not one to lend. *La Font. Fab.*

PRÉTEXTE, prétèkst', [Lat. : prætexta], *adj. f. Rom. Antiq.* prætexta. **Robe —** prætexta.

PRÉTEXTE, *sf. Rom. Antiq.* prætexta : a white robe, with a broad purple border.

PRÉTEXTE, prétèkst', [Lat. : prætextus; pre, before; texĕre, to weave], *sm.* pretext, pretence : false appearance, ostensible reason. **Servir de — à**, to be a pretext for. **Cela n'est qu'un —**, it is only a pretext. **Il n'y pas de — à cela**, there is no pretext for that. **Il cherche querelle sur le moindre —**, he quarrels under the least pretext. **Prendre pour — que**, to allege, to pretend. **Sous — de maladie**, under the pretext of illness. **Sous — de rendre service**, under the pretext of rendering a service. **Sous — que**, under pretence that.

PRÉTEXTER, prétèkstê-r, [prétexte], *va.* to allege; to pretend, to feign; to sham. **— une affaire pressante**, to allege pressing business. **— une maladie**, to allege illness.

PRÉTIBIAL, E, prétibial, [Lat. : præ, before; tibia], *adj. Anat.* pretibial : situated before the tibia.

† PRETINTAILLE, prœtantây', [of unknown origin], *sf.* 1. trimming; 2. fingle-fangle; 3. accessory, appendage.

† PRETINTAILLER, prœtantâyé-r, *va.* to trim (a dress).

PRÉTOIRE, prétwar', [Lat. : prætorium], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* prætorium.

PRÉTORIEN, IENNE, prétoryan, èn', *adj.* pretorian : *a)* pretorial, pertaining to a pretor; *b)* pertaining to the emperor's guards. **Garde prétorienne**, pretorian guards. **Cohorte prétorienne**, pretorian cohort.

PRÉTORIEN, *sm.* pretorian guard, pretorian.

PRÊTRAILLE, prêtrây', [prêtre], *sf.* (in an ill sense) priesthood, priests.

PRÊTRE, prêtr', [O. Fr. : prestre; Lat. : presbyter; Gr. : πρέσβυς, elder], *sm.* priest. **Grand —**, high priest.

PRÊTRESSE, prêtrès', *sf.* priestess.

PRÊTRISE, prêtriz', [prêtre], *sf.* priesthood : *a)* the office or character of a priest; *b)* the order or body of priests.

PRÉTURE, prétur', [Lat. : prætura], *sf.* pretorship : the office of a pretor.

PREUVE, prœv', [Lat. : proba; probāre, to prove], *sf.* proof : *a)* evidence; demonstration; *b)* voucher; document; *c)* mark, token, testimony; *d) Math.* a verification of a rule or a result. *a)* **— testimoniale, — par témoins**, proof by witnesses. **En venir à la —**, to come to the proof. **Pour —**, in proof of this. **Pour — de**, in proof of. **— que**, a proof that. **En —**, as a proof. **Faire la — d'un fait**, to prove a thing. **Faire — de noblesse, faire ses preuves**, to prove one's nobility. **Faire ses preuves**, *Fig.* to show what one can do. **Il a fait ses preuves**, he has shown his courage. **Faire — de**, to show proof of; to prove. **Donner une — de son amitié**, to prove one's friendship. *c)* **Donner des preuves de sa valeur**, to prove one's valour. **Faire la — d'un problème**, to give the proof of a problem.

PREUX, prœ-z, [O. Fr. : preuz, from Low Lat. prodis], *adj. m.* valiant, gallant, doughty.

PREUX, *sm.* valiant knight.

PRÉVALOIR, prévalwar, [Lat. : prævalēre; præ, before; valēre, to be powerful], *vn.* [Conj. like Valoir except in the subj. which is que je prévale : *Je prévaux, il prévaut nous prévalons; je prévalais; je prévalus; je prévaudrai; je prévaudrais; que je prévale, que nous prévalions; que je prévalusse; prévalant; prévalu.*], to prevail : *a)* to overcome, to gain the advantage; to get the better; *b)* to be predominant. **— sur quelqu'un**, to prevail upon a person. **— contre quelqu'un**, to prevail against a person. **La faveur prévaut souvent contre le mérite**, favour often prevails against merit. **L'erreur prévalait partout**, error prevailed everywhere. **L'Église, contre qui l'enfer jamais ne peut —**, the church, against which hell itself can never prevail. *Bossuet.*

PRÉVALOIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (with *de*) to avail one's self (of), to take advantage (of). **Ils se sont prévalus de ces avantages**, they availed themselves of these advantages. **S'il y a quelque chose de bon dans mon ouvrage, on pourra s'en —**, of there be anything good in my work, others may avail themselves of it.

2. to be proud (of), to pride one's self (upon).

PRÉVARICATEUR, TRICE, prévarikatœr, tris', *sm. f.* prevaricator : a person who prevaricates.

PRÉVARICATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* prevaricating.

PRÉVARICATION, prévarikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* prevarication : the act of prevaricating; betrayal of trust.

PRÉVARIQUER, prévariké-r, [Lat. : prævaricari; præ, beyond; varicari, to cross; varicus, straddling], *vn.* 1. to prevaricate; to betray one's trust; 2. to prevaricate, to quibble, to shuffle.

PRÉVENANCE, prév'nans', *sf.* engaging attentions, obligingness.

PRÉVENANT, E, prév'nan-t, ant', *adj.* 1. † prevenient : *a)* preceding, going before; *b)* preventing; 2. *Theol.* predisposing; 3. complaisant, kind, obliging. **Une personne prévenante**, an obliging, a kind person.

4. prepossessing, engaging. **Une figure agréable et prévenante**, a prepossessing countenance. **Des manières prévenantes**, prepossessing manners.

PRÉVENIR, prév'nir, [Lat. : prævenire; præ, before; venire, to come], *va.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] 1. to precede, to get there before, to arrive before. **— quelqu'un au rendez-vous**, to be the first at a meeting place.

2. to anticipate, to forestall. **Il prévint le supplice par une mort volontaire**, he anticipated the execution by killing himself. **En lui, la sagesse a prévenu l'âge**, his wisdom is beyond his years.

3. to be beforehand with, to be before, to get the start of. **Je voulais aller vous voir, mais vous m'avez prévenu**, I intended to call upon you, but you have got the start of me. **L'ennemi devait nous attaquer : nous l'avons prévenu**, the enemy was about to attack us; but we got the start of them. **— quelqu'un par de bons offices**, to be beforehand with a person by doing him good turns.

4. to prevent, to hinder; to ward off. **— le mal**, to prevent evil. **— une maladie**, to prevent an illness. **Il vaut mieux s'appliquer à — les fautes qu'à les punir**, it is better to prevent people from doing wrong than to punish them when the evil is done.

5. to meet (objections); 6. to anticipate (the wishes of a person); 7. to prepossess; to bias, to prejudice. **— l'esprit d'un juge**, to prepossess a judge. **Sa physionomie m'a prévenu en sa faveur**, his face prepossessed me in his favour. **Il est fort prévenu contre vous**, he is greatly prejudiced against you.

8. to warn, to forewarn; to apprize, to inform of. **— quelqu'un d'un danger**, to warn a person of a danger. **Il m'a fait — de son retour**, he informed me of his return. **Je désire vous — que je reviendrai à trois heures**, I wish to let you know that I shall return at three o'clock. **On nous en avait prévenus à temps**, we had been apprized of it in time.

PRÉVENIR, *vn.* to prepossess, to be prepossessing.

PRÉVENIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to anticipate each other's wishes; 2. to warn each other; 3. to be prepossessed, to be prejudiced.

PRÉVENTIF, IVE, prévantif, tiv', *adj.* 1. preventive : tending to prevent, to hinder; 2. (of imprisonment) before trial.

PRÉVENTION, prévansyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [prévenir], *sf.* 1. † *Law-t.* prevention; preoccupation; 2. preventing, prevention; 3. prepossession; bias, prejudice. **Juger sans —**, to judge without prejudice. **Se défaire de toute —**, to get rid of all prejudice. **Un juge ne doit avoir de — ni pour ni contre un accusé**, a judge must have no preconceived opinion of the accused.

4. *Law-t.* accusation, charge, imputation.

PRÉVENTIVEMENT, prévantiv'man-t, *adv.* 1. previously, beforehand; 2. *Law-t.* before trial.

PRÉVENU, E, prév'nu, *adj. Law-t.* accused, charged.

PRÉVENU, E, *sm. f. Law-t.* accused person, prisoner.

PRÉVISION, prévizyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : prævisio, from præ vidēre, to foresee], *sf.* 1. prevision : act of foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge; anticipation; 2. conjecture.

PRÉVOIR, prévwar', [Lat. : præ, before; voir], *va.* [Conj. like *Voir*, except in the future and the conditional : *je prévoirai, je prévoirais.*] 1. to foresee, to foreknow, to anticipate. **— les événements**, to foresee events. **L'enfance ne prévoit pas l'avenir**, children take no thought of the future. **Je prévoyais que cela devait arriver ainsi**, I foresaw that it would be so.

2. to provide for. **Tout a été prévu**, everything has been provided for. **On ne peut tout —**, we cannot provide for everything.

PRÉVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be foreseen;

PRÉVOST prévô, [Marcel], novelist and dramatic author (b. 1862).

PRÉVOST-D'EXILES [abbé Antoine-François] novelist (1697-1763).

PREVOST-PARADOL, [Lucien-Anatole], miscellaneous writer (1829-1870).

PRÉVÔT, prévô, [O. Fr. : provost, prévost; Lat. : præpositus, placed before], *sm.* 1. † provost : a title of certain magistrates or officers; 2. *Milit.* provost-marshal.

PRÉVÔTAL, E, prévôtal, *adj.* provost's.

PRÉVÔTALEMENT, prévôtal'man-t, *adv.* by the provost's court.

PRÉVÔTÉ, prévôté, *sf.* provostship : the dignity, office or jurisdiction of a provost.

PRÉVOYANCE, prévwayans', [prévoir], *sf.* forecast : *a)* foresight; *b)* provision. *a)* **Se conduire avec —**, to show foresight. **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in foresight. *b)* **Prendre des mesures de —**, to take cautious measures. **Institutions de —**, provident institutions.

PRÉVOYANT, E, prévwayan-t, ant', *adj.* provident, prudent, cautious, careful. **Une mère prévoyante**, a prudent mother. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be cautious. **Des soins prévoyants**, great care.

PRIANT, E, prian, ant', *adj.* praying; pious, godly.

PRIAPE, priap', *pnm. Mythol.* Priapus.

PRIAPÉE, priapé, [from Priape], *sf.* 1. obscene poem; 2. *pl.* Priapus' feasts.

PRIAPÉEN, ENNE, priapéan, èn', *adj. Lit.* priapean. **Vers —**, priapean verses.

PRIAPIQUE, priapik, *adj.* priapic : of priapus.

PRIAPISME, priapism', *sm. Med.* priapism.

PRIÉ, E, prié, *pa. p.* of *Prier.*

PRIÉ, E, *adj.* 1. invited ; 2. (of repasts) grand, great, set.

PRIÉ, E, *sm. f.* guest, person invited.

PRIE-DIEU, pridyœ, *sm.* praying desk ; prayer-stool.

PRIER, prié-r, [Lat. : precari, to pray], *va. Je prie, tu pries, il prie, nous prions, vous priez, Ils prient ; je priais, tu priais, il priait, nous priions, vous priiez, ils priaient ; je priai, etc. je prierai, etc. ; je prierais, etc. prie, prions, priez ; que je prie, que tu pries, qu'il prie, que nous priions, que vous priiez, qu'ils prient ; que je priasse, que tu priasses, etc. priant, prié.* 1. to pray : *a*) to pray to, to beseech ; to implore, to supplicate, to entreat ; *b*) to beg, to request ; to desire. *a*) **— Dieu**, to pray to God. **— les saints**, to pray to the saints. **Je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait en sa sainte et digne garde**, I pray to God to have you in his safe of holy keeping. *b*) **— quelqu'un d'une chose**, to request a thing of a person. **— quelqu'un de faire une chose**, to request a person to do a thing. **Je vous prie de le protéger**, I beg of you to protect him, **je vous prie de vouloir bien venir le plus tôt possible**, I beg you will kindly call in as soon as possible. **Je vous prie que je n'entende plus parler de cela**, pray, do not let me hear any more about that. **N'allez pas si loin, je vous en prie**, pray, do not go so far. **Donner moi ce livre, je vous prie**, give me that book, if you please.

2. to invite : to request the company of, to ask to some entertainment. **Elle est priée à tous les bals et à tous les soupers**, she is invited to all the balls and suppers. **— quelqu'un à diner**, to invite a person to dinner. **Je l'ai prié d'entrer et de se rafraîchir**, I asked him to come in and take sime refreshment. **Vous êtes prié d'assister à la bénédiction nuptiale**, you are begged to be present at the religious celebration of the marriage. **Il aime à se faire prier** he likes to be pressed.

PRIER, *vn.* to pray.

PRIÈRE, prièr', [prier ; Lat. : precaria, from prex, precis], *sf.* prayer : *a*) orison : supplication to God ; *b*) entreaty ; supplication, request. *a*) **Être en —**, to be at prayers. **Faire la —**, to say one's prayers. **Livre de prières**, prayer-book. *b*) **A la — de**, at the desire of. **Il a fait cela à ma —**, he did that at my request. **Toutes mes prières ont échoué contre sa résolution**, all my supplications were unable to move him. **Se rendre à une —**, to grant a request. **— de faire suivre cette lettre**, please kindly forward this letter. *Prov.* : **Courte prière monte au ciel**, short prayers are soonest heard.

PRIEUR, priœr, [Lat. : prior], *sm.* prior (of a convent of monks).

PRIEURE, priœr, *sf.* prioress (of a convent of nuns).

PRIEURÉ, priœré, *sm.* 1. priorate, priorship : the office or dignity of a prior ; 2. priory : a convent governed by a prior ; 3. prior's house.

PRIMAGE, primazh', [prime], *sm. Mar. Com.* primage : allowance paid to the master of a vessel.

PRIMAIRE, primèr', [Lat. : primarius, from primus, first], *adj.* primary : *a*) elementary ; first or lowest in order ; *b*) *Astron.* revolving round the sun as their centre ; not secondary ; *c*) *Geol.* of the lowest series ; primitive ; *d*) *Ornith.* noting the stiff quills in the last joint of a bird's wing ; *e*) *Med.* first in order of time. *a*) **École —**, primary, elementary school. **Instruction, enseignement —**, elementary instruction, teaching.

PRIMAT, prima, [Lat. : primus, first], *sm.* primate : an archbishop of superior dignity.

PRIMATES, primat', *smpl. Zool.* primates : the first order of mammalia, consisting of man and the apes.

PRIMATIAL, E, primasial, *adj.* primatial, primatical : pertaining to a primate.

PRIMATIE, primasi, *sf.* primacy : *a*) primateship, the dignity of a primate ; *b*) supremacy, excellency.

PRIMAUTÉ, primôté, *sf.* 1. primacy, supremacy, preeminence, priority ; 2. (at cards) the lead ; being the first to play.

PRIME, prim', *adj.* first. **De — abord**, at first sight, at first. **De — saut**, at the first try, at once, all at once, suddenly. **De — face**, at first sight.

PRIME, prim', *sf.* 1. prime : *a*) *Cath. Ch.* the first canonical hour ; *b*) *Fenc.* the first of the chief guards ; 2. prime wool.

PRIME [Lat. : præmium), *sf.* 1. premium : *a*) the consideration paid by the insured to the insurer for making an insurance ; *b*) bounty ; prize, bonus, reward ; *c*) value above the original price or cost ; *d*) something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *a*) **— d'assurance**, insurance premium. *b*) **— d'encouragement**, premium of encouragement ; bounty on production. **— d'exportation**, bounty, premium on exports. *d*) **Marché à —**, *St. Exch.* premium bargain. **Réponse des primes**, option. **A —**, with option ; *Fin.* at a premium.

2. primero : a game at cards ; 3. *Jewel.* pebble.

PRIMER, primé-r, [prime], *vn.* 1. to be, to lead, to play first ; 2. *Fig.* to lead, to take the lead ; to excel. **Quiconque prime en quelque chose, est toujours sûr d'être recherché**, whoever excels in a thing is sure to be sought after. **— tous les rivaux**, to surpass all rivals. **Bossuet prime sur tous les orateurs français**, no French orator excels *Bossuet*.

3. to precede, to arrive before. **Les affaires priment tout**, business before everything.

PRIMER, *va.* 1. to excel, to surpass ; to take the precedence of ; 2. to prize, to reward. **Il était primé au concours agricole**, he had an award at the agricultural show.

PRIMEROLE, prim'rol', [provincial], *sf. Bot.* primrose : *Primula.*

PRIMEROSE, prim'rôz', *sf. Bot.* hollyhock : *Althæa rosea.*

PRIME-SAUTIER, IÈRE, prim'sotyé, tyèr', [Lat. : primus, first ; saltus, leap], *adj.* 1. impulsive ; 2. inconsiderate, thoughtless ; 3. quick. **Les Français ont en général l'esprit —**, the French are in genral impulsive.

PRIMEUR, primœr, [prime], *sf.* 1. early season ; 2. early fruit ; early vegetable ; 3. (of wine) newness. **Du vin dans sa —**, new wine. **Ces pois sont dans la —**, these are early peas.

4. *Fig.* bloom ; freshness ; 5. earliest communication. **Vous en aurez la —**, you will be the first to get the news.

PRIMEVÈRE, prim'vèr', [Lat. : primus, first ; ver, spring], *sf. Bot.* primrose : *Primula*, a genus of plants of the order primulaceæ. **— officinale**, common primrose, cowslip, paigle. **— élévée**, oxlip primrose, oxlip. **— auricule**, auricula. **— farineuse**, bird's eye primrose. **— de Chine**, Chinese primrose.

PRIMEVÈRE, † prim'vèr', *sm.* spring.

PRIMICÉRIAL, primisérial *sm.* dignity, office of primicerius.

PRIMICIER, primisyé, [Lat. : primicerius], *sm.* primicerius : first dignitary of certain chapters.

PRIMIDI, primidi, [Lat. : primus, first ; dies, day], *sm.* Primidi : first day of the decade in the French republican calendar.

PRIMINE, primin', *sf. Bot.* primine : the outermost integument of an ovule.

PRIMIPARE, primipar', [Lat. : primus, first ; parère, to bring forth], *adj. Med.* having only one child.

PRIMIPILAIRE, primipilèr', **PRIMIPILE**, primipil', [Lat. : primus, first ; pilum, javelin], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* primipilus : chief centurion.

PRIMITIF, IVE, primitif, tiv', [Lat. : primitivus, from primus, first], *adj.* primitive : *a*) primary, first, original, first in time ; *b*) primeval ; relating to, or established from the beginning ; pertaining to early times ; *c*) *Gram.* radical, not derived ; primary ; *d*) *Opt.* primary ; noting the seven prismatic colours. *e*) simple, uncultivated. *a*) **La valeur primitive d'une monnaie**, the original value of a coin. **L'état — d'une chose**, the primitive state of a thing. **Terrains primitifs**, *Geol.* primitive rocks. *b*) **Église primitive**, primitive church. **L'homme —**, the first man. **Langue primitive**, primitive language. *c*) **Mot —**, primitive word. *d*) **Couleurs primitives**, primary colours. *e*) **Ce sont des gens de mœurs primitives**, they are people of very simple habits.

PRIMITIF, *sm. Gram.* primitive : primitive word.

PRIMITIVEMENT, primitiv'mân-t, *adv.* primitively.

PRIMITIVITÉ, primitivité, *sf.* primitiveness : the state of being primitive.

PRIMO, primo, [Lat.] *adv.* firstly, first, in the first place.

PRIMOGÉNITURE, primozhénitur', [Lat.: primus, first ; genitus, engendered], *sf. Law-t.* primogeniture : eldership ; the state of being born first of the same parents. **Droit de —**, right of primogeniture, primogenitureship.

PRIMORDIAL, E, primórdial, [Lat. : primordialis ; primus, first ; ordo, order], *adj.* 1. primordial : existing from the beginning ; first ; 2. primogenial : original, constituent, primary.

PRIMORDIALEMENT, primórdial'mân-t, *adv.* primordially.

PRIMULACÉES, primulasé, [Lat. : primula ; dim. of primus, first], *sfpl. Bot.* primulaceæ : an order of primrose plants.

PRINCE, prans', [Lat. : princeps, from primus, first], *sm.* prince : *a*) a sovereign ; *b*) the son of a sovereign ; the issue of a royal family ; *c*) man of the highest rank ; *d*) a man possessing a principality ; *e*) a bishop or cardinal ; *f*) ruler ; *g*) chief ; the first in rank or merit. *a*) **Très haut, très puissant et très excellent —**, high and mighty prince. *b*) **— du sang**, prince of the blood. **Le — de Galles**, the prince of Wales. **Vivre en —**, to live like a prince. **Avoir un équipage de —**, to have a princely equipage. **Il est habillé comme un —**, *Fam.* he is dressed like a prince. **Il est bon —**, *Fam.* he is a good fellow. *c*) **Les princes de la terre**, the princes of the world. **Le — des ténèbres**, the prince of darkness. *d*) **Un petit —**, a petty prince. *e*) **Les princes de l'Église**, the heads of the Church. *f*) **Les Phéniciens étaient devenus les princes de la mer**, the Phœnicians had become the rulers of the sea. *g*) **Cicéron, le — des orateurs**, Cicero, the prince of orators.

Prov. : **Tout petit prince a des ambassadeurs,** every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses.

PRINCEPS, pransèps [Lat.], *adj.* (of editions) first printed, first.

PRINCERIE, prans'ri, *sf.* 1. *Fam.* princeliness : the state, manner or quality of a prince ; 2. dignity of primicerius.

PRINCESSE, pransès', *sf.* 1. princess : *a*) the daughter of a prince ; *b*) the wife of a prince ; *c*) a female sovereign. — **royale**, princess-royal. [Fam. :] **Faire la —, prendre des airs de —**, to put on haughty airs. **Être traitée en —**, to be very well treated.

2. *Fam.* dear creature, dear, charmer.

PRINCIER, IÈRE, pransyé, syèr', *adj.* princely, of a prince.

PRINCIER, *sm.* primicerius : first dignitary of certain chapters.

PRINCILLON, pransiyôn, *sm.* (in joke) princeling, petty prince.

PRINCIPAL, E, pransipal, [Lat. : principalis], *adj.* principal : *a*) chief, leading, head ; highest in rank ; *b*) most important or considerable ; main, essential : fundamental. *a*) **Les principaux magistrats**, the head magistrates. *b*) **La principale vertu d'une personne**, a person's highest virtue. **Faire d'une chose sa principale affaire**, to attend principally to one thing. **Le locataire — dans une maison**, the principal tenant in a house. **La figure principale d'un tableau**, the principal figure in a painting. **Point —**, *Persp.* principal point. **Rayon —** principal ray. **C'est lui qui joue le rôle — dans cette pièce**, he plays the principal part in that piece.

PRINCIPAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Principaux.*] 1. *pl.* notables, principal persons, principals, leaders, chiefs, heads, topping men ; 2. principal thing, essential part, main point. **Pour vous, le — est que vous ayez soin de votre santé**, the principal thing for you is to mind your health.

3. principal : a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt. **Rembourser le —**, to pay off the principal.

4. head-master, head, principal (of a college).

PRINCIPALAT, pransipala, *sm.* head-mastership (of a college).

PRINCIPALEMENT, pransipal'mân-t, *adv.* principally, chiefly.

PRINCIPALITÉ, pransipalité, *sf.* V. *Principalat.*

PRINCIPAT, pransipa, *sm.* princedom : dignity of a prince.

PRINCIPAUTÉ, pransipôté, *sf.* 1. princedom : dignity of a prince ; 2. principality : the territory of a prince ; the country which gives title to a prince ; 3. principality : an order of angels.

PRINCIPE, pransip', [Lat. : principium], *sm.* principle : *a*) original cause, cause, origin, source ; *b*) beginning, commencement ; *c*) operative cause ; *d*) *Phys.* element, constituent part ; *e*) rule, precept ; *f*) *Philos.* fundamental truth, axiom ; maxim, proposition, tenet ; opinion ; *g*) rule of conduct, maxim, precept ; *h*) *pl.* uprightness, good morals. *a*) **Le — de nos idées**, the source, the origin of our ideas. *b*) **Dans le —**, in the beginning. **Dès le —**, from the beginning. *c*) **Le — du mouvement**, the principle of motion. **Le — de nos actions**, the principle of our actions. **L'amour propre est le — de toutes nos actions**, self-love is the mainspring of all our actions. *La Rochef. Max.* *d*) **Les atomes sont les principes de tous les corps**, atoms are the constituent parts of all bodies. *e*) **Les principes d'une science**, the principles of a science. *f*) **Établir un —**, to lay down a principle. **Poser en —**, to lay down as a principle. **Partir d'un —**, to proceed from a principle. **Avoir, tenir pour —**, to hold as a principle. *g*) **De bons principes**, good principles. **Agir par un — de vanité**, to be led by vanity. **Il faut avoir pour — de ne jamais taire la vérité**, we must hold it as a principle, not to conceal the truth. *h*) **Un homme sans principes**, an unprincipled man. **Cet homme a des principes**, he is a man of principle.

PRINCIPICULE, pransipikul', *sm.* princeling, petty prince.

PRINCIPION, pransipiôn, *sm.* (with contempt) petty prince.

PRINTANIER, IÈRE, prantanyé, nyèr', *adj.* 1. spring, vernal ; 2. *Fig.* early. **Fleurs printanières**, spring flowers. **La saison printanière**, the spring season, the early season.

PRINTEMPS, prantân, [Lat. : primus, first ; temps], *sm.* 1. spring, spring-time, vernal season. **Un beau jour de —**, a beautiful spring day. **Au —** in the spring, in spring-time.

2. *Poet.* summer : year ; 3. *Fig.* springtide, hey-day, freshness, prime, bloom (of youth). **Mademoiselle de S. dans le premier — de son âge**, Miss de S. in all the bloom of early youth. **Elle a quinze printemps**, she has seen fifteen summers. **Au — de la vie**, in the bloom of youth.

PRIORAT, priyora, *sm.* priorship : the office of prior.

PRIORI (À), a priyori, [Lat. : prior, first], *adv.* a priori.

PRIORITÉ, priyorité, [Lat. : prior, first], *sf.* priority : the state of being first.

PRIS, E, pri-z, iz', *pa. p.* of *Prendre.* 1. taken ; seized, caught ; 2. smitten ; 3. caught, deceived, taken in ; 4. made, formed, shaped **Bien —**, well shaped, well proportioned, well grown. **Avoir la taille bien prise, être de taille bien prise**, to be well shaped. **Avoir l'air d'un premier —**, to look foolish, as one caught in a fault.

5. frozen, congealed. — **dans les glaces**, ice-bound.

PRISABLE, prizabl', [priser], *adj.* estimable, valuable.

PRISCILLE, prisiy', *pnf.* Priscilla.

PRISCILLIANISME, prisillianism', *sm.* *Eccles. Hist.* priscillianism : the doctrines of Priscillian. (ivth century).

PRISCILLIANISTE, prisilianist', *sm.* priscillianist : a follower of Priscillian.

PRISE, priz', *sf.* [prendre], 1. taking, capture, seizure : the act of taking. **La — d'un vaisseau**, the capture of a ship. **Faire une —**, to make a capture. — **de corps**, arrest. — **de possession**, taking of possession. — **d'habit**, taking the habit. — **d'armes**, taking up arms.

2. capture, prize : the thing taken. **Amener une — dans le port**, to bring a captured vessel into the port. **Ce bâtiment est de bonne —**, that is a good capture. **Part de —**, prize-money.

3. hold : grasp, seizure ; means, facility of taking. **Lâcher —**, to loose one's hold, to let go one's hold, to let go ; *Fig.* to give in, to yield. **Ne pas lâcher —**, to keep one's hold. **Avoir —**, to have, to get a hold. **Être en —**, to lie open *or* exposed, to be exposed to be taken ; (at chess) to be in check. **Être hors de —**, to be out of reach.

4. *Fig.* hold, holding, influence, power, handle. **Le temps n'a pas de — sur une passion dominante**, time does not calm a ruling passion. **Le remords n'a plus de — sur ce cœur endurci**, this hard-hearted man is no longer sensible to remorse. **Trouver — sur quelqu'un**, to have an influence over a person. **Donner — sur soi**, to give a hold upon one's self. **Donner — à la critique**, to lay one's self open to criticism. **Elle avoue que c'est la seule — que la médisance aura sur elle**, she admits that it is the only hold that slander will have on her. *Corn. Cid. Exam.*

5. quarrel, blows ; fighting. **Ils ont eu une — ensemble**, they have had a quarrel. **En venir, en être aux prises**, to grapple with each other, to come to blows ; to fight. **Être aux prises, en être aux prises**, to be fighting, to be struggling, to be engaged in a struggle ; to come to words. **Les deux armées sont aux prises**, the two armies are engaged. **Il était aux prises avec lui-même**, he was at war with himself. **Je les ai mis aux prises**, I set them together by the ears. **Être aux prises avec la mort**, to be in the jaws of death. **Être aux prises avec la mauvaise fortune**, to be struggling against misfortune.

6. — **d'eau**, intake of water (for mills, etc.) — **d'air**, air-hole, airway ; 7. dose (of medicines or drugs) ; 8. pinch (of snuff) ; 9. freezing ; congealing ; thickening.

PRISÉE, prizé, [priser], *sf.* appraisement, valuation ; appraised value. **Faire la — d'un mobilier de salon**, to estimate the price of a drawing-room suite of forniture.

PRISER, prizé-r, [Lat. : pretium, price ; pretiāre, to value], *va.* 1. to appraise, to value, to estimate ; to price, to put a price on, to set a value on. **Ce marchand prise trop sa marchandise**, that dealer puts too high a price on his goods.

2. *Fig.* to esteem, to prize, to value. **Tous les hommes devraient — la vertu**, all men ought to value virtue. **On prise beaucoup ce prédicateur**, this preacher is very highly esteemed. **On ne peut assez — un tel avantage**, such an advantage cannot be prized too highly. *Pascal. Prov.* 5.

3. to praise.

PRISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to prize one's self ; 2. to be prized, to be valued. **Le désintéressement ne se prise plus**, disinterestedness is no longer prized.

PRISER, prizé-r, [prise], *vn.* to take snuff.

PRISEUR, EUSE, prizœr, œz', [priser, to value], *sm.* 1. appraiser : a person who appraises.

PRISEUR, EUSE, *adj.* appraising. *Commissaire—*, auctioneer and appraiser.

PRISEUR, EUSE, prizœr, œz', *sm. f.* snuff-taker.

PRISMATIQUE, prismatik', [prisme], *adj.* prismatic, prismatical : *a*) pertaining to a prism ; *b*) prism-like, prismatoidal, prismy, resembling a prism in form ; *c*) separated or formed by a prism. **Couleurs prismatiques**, prismatic colours, primary colours.

PRISMATISATION, prismatizasyôn, *sf.* prismatoidal disposition.

PRISME, prism', [Gr. : πρίσμα ; πρίζειν, to saw], *sm.* prism : *a*) *Geom.* a solid comprehended under several parallelograms, terminated by two equal and parallel polygons ; *b*) *Opt.* a triangular prism of glass used in experiments upon the refraction and dispersion of light. *a*) — **triangulaire, quadrangulaire**, triangular, quadrangular prism. — **droit, oblique**, right, oblique prism. *b*) **Le — décompose la lumière blanche**, white light is decomposed by the prism. *Fig.* **Regarder à travers un —**, to look at things with a prejudiced eye.

PRISMOÏDE, prismoïd', [Gr. : πρίσμα, prism ; εἶδος, form], *adj.* prismoidal : having nearly the form of a prism.

PRISMOÏDE, *sm.* prismoid.

PRISON, prizôn, [Lat. : prensio, onis for

prehensio; prehendĕre, prehensum, to seize], *sf.* **1.** prison : jail, gaol; prison-house. **Envoyer en —,** to send to prison. **Mettre en —,** to put into prison, to confine. **Tenir en —,** to keep in prison. **Sortir de —,** to come out of prison. **Faire pourrir un homme en —,** to let a man rot in prison. *Fig.* **Être dans la — de saint Crépin,** to wear tight shoes.

2. imprisonment, confinement; **3.** captivity, bondage.

PRISONNIER, IÈRE, prizonyé, èr', *sm. f.* prisoner : *a*) a person confined in a prison; *b*) a person under arrest; *c*) captive; one taken by an enemy in war; *d*) one whose liberty is restrained. **— d'État,** state-prisoner. **— de guerre,** prisoner of war. **Faire —,** to take prisoner.

PRIVATIF, IVE, privatif, tiv', [Lat. : privativus; privāre, to deprive], *adj. Gram.* privative : noting privation.

PRIVATIF, *sm. Gram.* privative, privative particle, privative prefix.

PRIVATION, privasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : privatio], *sf.* privation, deprivation : *a*) the act of removing something possessed; *b*) loss; *c*) hardship; destitution, want; *d*) the state of being deprived; bereavement. *b*) **La — de la vue,** loss of sight. *c*) **Vivre dans une — continuelle,** to live in continual privation. **S'imposer des privations,** to deprive one's self. **Vivre de privations,** to lead a miserable life.

PRIVATIVEMENT, privativ'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** exclusively, to the exclusion; **2.** preferably.

PRIVAUTÉ, privôté, [privé], *sf.* **1.** familiarity; **2.** *pl. Fam.* liberties.

PRIVÉ, E, privé, *adj.* **1.** private : *a*) not invested with public office or employment; *b*) privy, not public, not publicly known; *c*) privy, pertaining to some person exclusively; personal; peculiar to one's self. *b*) **Conseil d'État —, conseil —,** privy-council. **La vie privée,** private life. *c*) **Sacrifier l'intérêt — à l'intérêt public,** to sacrifice private interest to public welfare. **Agir en son nom propre et —,** to do a thing in one's own name. **Il a fait cela de son autorité privée,** he did that of his own authority.

2. familiar; **3.** tame.

PRIVÉ, *sm.* privy, necessary, watercloset.

PRIVÉMENT, privémâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** privately, privily, secretly; **2.** † familiarly.

PRIVER, privé-r, [Lat. : privāre], *va.* **1.** to deprive (of), to strip (of), to bereave (of), to take (from). **— quelqu'un de ses biens,** to deprive a person of his property. **— quelqu'un de sa liberté,** to deprive a person of his liberty.

2. to tame, to domesticate.

PRIVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to deprive one's self; **2.** to abstain; to deny to one's self; **3.** to become domesticated.

PRIVILÈGE, privilèzh', [Lat. : privilegium], *sm.* **1.** privilege : *a*) peculiar advantage or benefit; immunity; *b*) license; *c*) right; prerogative; *d*) natural gift, endowment; *e*) liberty. *a*) **Dans le principe, les privilèges ne furent que la récompense des services,** at first privileges were only granted to those who had rendered services. **Accorder un —,** to grant a privilege. *b*) **— d'imprimer,** license to print. *c*) **Les privilèges de la noblesse,** the privileges of the nobility. *d*) **La beauté est un heureux —,** beauty is a fortunate privilege. *e*) **Il a le — de dire et de faire dans cette maison tout ce qu'il lui plaît,** he is at liberty to say and do whatever he likes in that house.

2. *Law-t.* secured debt; preference mortgage.

PRIVILÉGIÉ, privilézhié, *adj.* **1.** privileged : invested with a privilege; **2.** (of theatres) licensed; **3.** *Law-t.* preference, entitled to preference. **Créancier —,** preference creditor. **Marchands privilégiés,** privileged tradesmen.

PRIVILÉGIÉ, *sm.* privileged person.

PRIVILÉGIER, privilézhié-r, *va.* to privilege : to grant a privilege to. **— une compagnie,** to grant privileges to a company.

PRIX, pri-z, [Lat. : pretium, price], *sm.* **1.** price : *a*) value, rate; cost; cost price; charge; the sum for which anything may be bought, or at which its value is rated; *b*) *Fig.* expense, cost; *c*) *Fig.* value, estimation; worth; supposed excellence. *a*) **Le — du blé est augmenté,** the price of corn has risen. **Quel est votre — ?** what is your price ? **A — d'argent,** by means of money. **Juste —,** fair price. **— raisonnable,** reasonable price. **— élevé, haut —,** high price. **Bas —,** low price. **— réglé, — convenu,** price agreed on. **— courant,** current price, market price. **— coté,** quoted price, full price. **— ferme** steady price. **— en gros,** wholesale price. **— fort** (of booksellers), full price. **Le dernier —, le plus juste —,** the lowest price. **— fixe,** set price; no abatement. **— fait,** settled, regular price. **— de fabrique,** manufacturer's price. **A bas —,** at a low price, cheap; (of travels) at low fares. **Vendre au — coûtant,** to sell at cost price, at prime cost. **Vendre à vil —,** to sell under value. **Tous ces articles ont été vendus à vil —,** all those goods were almost given away. **A tout —,** at any price; at any cost. **— de revient,** net cost. **Hors de —,** extravagantly dear. **Tout est hors de — en ce moment,** everything is frightfully dear just now. **Mettre le — à quelque chose,** to set a price on a thing. **Convenir du —,** to agree about the price. **Baisser le —,** to lower the price. **Hausser le —,** to raise the price. **Maintenir les prix,** to keep up the prices. **Rapporter un bon —,** to fetch a good price. **Une chose hors de —,** a very dear thing, an extravagantly dear thing. **Qui n'a point de —, qui est sans —,** invaluable, inestimable, priceless, above all price, (in another sense) valueless, worthless, without any price. **Une chose de —,** a valuable thing, a thing of value. **Mettre la tête d'un homme à —,** to set a price on a man's head. *b*) **Dieu met la vie éternelle à ce —,** that is the price God sets on eternal life. **Mettre ses bons offices à trop haut —,** to value one's services too highly. **Venir à bout d'une entreprise à quelque — que ce soit,** to succeed in an enterprise cost what it may. **Acheter la victoire au — de son sang,** to buy the victory with one's blood. *c*) **On doit tenir notre art en quelque —,** they must set some value on our art. *La Font. Fab.* **Le rang qui lui donne du — devant les hommes,** the rank on account of which men esteem him. **Chacun vaut son —,** they are all valuable. **C'est un homme dont vous apprécierez promptement le —,** he is a man you will soon learn to esteem. **La manière d'obliger fait tout le — d'un service,** the value of a service all depends on the way it is rendered. **Connaître le — du temps,** to know the value of time.

2. prize : *a*) reward, recompense; *b*) that which is obtained as the reward of contest; premium. *a*) **Recevoir le — de ses soins,** to be rewarded for one's trouble. **Faire le bien sans attendre aucun —,** to do good without expecting a reward. *b*) **Gagner, remporter le —,** to obtain, to carry off the prize. **Disputer un —,** to contend for a prize. **Donner, décerner, adjuger le —,** to give, to award the prize.

PRIX POUR PRIX, *adv. phr.* **1.** price for price; **2.** on a fair comparison; upon the whole.

AU PRIX DE, *prepos. phr.* in comparison with; compared with.

PROBABILISME, probabilism', *sm. Theol.* probabilism : the doctrine of the probabilists.

PROBABILISTE, probabilist', *sm. Theol.* probabilist.

PROBABILITÉ, probabilité, [Lat. : probabilitas], *sf.* probability : *a*) appearance of truth; likeliness, likelihood; *b*) *Math.* chances; *c*) *Theol.* probabilism, the doctrine of probable opinions. *a*) **Cela est dénué de, manque de —,** that is improbable. **Il est de la plus grande —, il y a toute — que vous réussirez,** you will probably succeed.

PROBABLE, probabl', [Lat. : probabilis], *adj.* probable : *a*) likely, credible; having more evidence than the contrary; *b*) that renders something probable. **Il n'est pas — qu'il ait dit cela,** it is not probable that he said that. **Cela est plus que —,** that is very likely. **Cela est peu —,** that is unlikely.

PROBABLEMENT, probablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* probably, likely.

PROBANT, E, probâ*n*, â*n*t', [Lat. : probans, from probāre, to prove], *adj. Law-t.* probatory, convincing; authentic, genuine.

PROBATION, probasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : probatio], *sf.* probation : in monasteries, trial, of the year of novitiate.

PROBATIQUE, probatik, [Gr. : προβατικός, of sheep or goats; Lat. : probaticus] *adj.* probatic : of the piscina or pool at Bethesda, used for washing the animals intended for sacrifice.

PROBATOIRE, probatwar', *adj.* probatory, probative : serving for proof or trial.

PROBE, prob', [Lat. : probus], *adj.* upright, honest, of integrity.

PROBITÉ, probité, [Lat. : probitas], *sf.* probity, uprightness, honesty, integrity.

PROBLÉMATIQUE, problématik', *adj.* **1.** problematic, problematical, characterized by doubt or uncertainty; questionable, doubtful. **Une opinion —,** a doubtful opinion.

2. equivocal. **Conduite —,** equivocal conduct.

PROBLÉMATIQUEMENT, problématik'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* problematically, doubtfully.

PROBLÈME, problèm', [Gr. : πρόβλημα; πρὸ, before; βάλλειν, to throw], *sm.* problem : *a*) *Math.* a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; *b*) *Log.* a proposition that may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative; *c*) any question involving doubt or uncertainty; *d*) puzzle. *a*) **Un — d'arithmétique,** an arithmetical problem. **Résoudre un —,** to solve a problem. *c*) **Votre conduite est pour moi un —,** your conduct is a puzzle to me. **Cet homme est un —,** that man is a problem. *d*) **Cette affaire est un vrai —,** this affair puzzles me.

PROBOSCIDE, probossid', [Lat. : proboscis; Gr. : προβοσκίς, trunk], *sf. Nat. Hist.* proboscis : *a*) the snout or trunk of an elephant; *b*) the oral instrument of dipterous insects.

PROBOSCIDÉ, E, probossidé, *adj.* proboscidate : furnished with a proboscis.

PROBOSCIDIENS, probossidya*n*, *smpl. Zool.* proboscideæ, proboscidians : a group of pachydermatous animals.

PROCATARCTIQUE, prokatarktik', [Gr. : πρὸ, before; κατὰ above; ἄρχειν, to begin], *adj. Med.* procatarctic, exciting, predisposing.

PROCÉDÉ, procédé, [procéder], *sm.* 1. proceeding, behaviour, conduct; act, procedure, management. **Avoir pour quelqu'un de bons procédés,** to behave well to a person. **C'est le — d'un homme délicat,** it is a gentlemanly way of proceeding.

2. *pl.* handsome conduct, handsome behaviour. **Manquer de procédés,** to behave badly. **Cet homme a des procédés avec tout le monde,** that man treats everybody well.

3. process : operation. **— chirurgical,** surgical process. **Un — chimique,** a chemical process. **Se servir d'un — nouveau,** to make use of a new process.

4. † preliminary (of a duel).

PROCÉDER, prosédé-r, [Lat. : procedĕre; pro, before; cedĕre, cessum, to go], *vn.* [Con. like *accélérer*], to proceed : *a)* to go on, to go forward, to pass; *b)* to act; to behave, to conduct one's self; *c) Law-t.* to act; *d) Theol.* to come, to issue, to emanate; *e)* to come, to spring, to arise. *a)* **— à l'examen d'un candidat,** to proceed to the examination of a candidate. **Nous procédons toujours lentement, d'idée sensible en idée sensible,** we always proceed slowly, from one sensible idea to another. **Cet orateur procède par périodes** that orator's discourses are full of periods. *b)* **— avec mesure,** to act cautiously. **— avec quelqu'un en homme d'honneur,** to behave honorably towards a person. *c)* **— criminellement contre quelqu'un,** to prosecute a person. *e)* **Sa mélancolie procède d'un profond chagrin,** his melancholy comes from great trouble. *d)* **Le Saint-Esprit procède du Père et du Fils,** the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and from the Son.

PROCÉDURE, prosédur', [procéder], *sf. Law-t.* 1. procedure : manner of proceeding; practice; 2. proceedings : the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action.

PROCÉDURIER, IÈRE, procéduryé, èr', *sm. f.* 1. *adj.* litigious [person]; long in litigation.

PROCÉLEUSMATIQUE, prosélœsmatik', [Gr. : προκελευσματικός], *adj. Pros.* proceleusmatic : denoting a foot a four short syllables.

PROCELLAIRE, prosèllèr', **PROCELLARIE**, prosèllari [Lat. : procella, tempest], *sf. Ornith.* procellaria, petrel : a genus of web-footed birds.

PROCÉRITÉ, prosérité, [Lat. : proceritas; procerus, tall], *sf.* procerity, tallness, height of stature.

PROCÈS, prosè-z, [Lat. : processus, from procedĕre], *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* lawsuit, process, suit, action; trial. **— criminel,** criminal suit, **— civil,** civil suit. **Gagner son —,** to gain one's suit, one's cause. **Perdre son —,** to lose one's suit. **Être en —,** to be at law. **Faire un — à quelqu'un,** to bring an action against a person. **Faire le — à,** to prosecute (a person); *Fig.* to call (a person) to account; to criticize (a thing). **Sans forme de —,** without trial. **Sans autre forme de —,** without further ceremony, without any more ado. **Un homme à —,** a litigious man. *Prov.* : **Un mauvais arrangement vaut mieux qu'un bon procès,** a bad arrangement is better than a successful law-suit.

2. process : *a)* progress; *b) Anat.* projecting part of a bone.

PROCESSIF, IVE, prosèsif, siv', *adj.* litigious. **Formes processives,** legal formalities; forms of procedure.

PROCESSION, prosèsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : processio], *sf.* procession. **Faire une — dans les rues,** to make a procession in the streets. **Marcher en —,** to form a procession.

PROCESSIONNAL, prosèsyonal', **PROCESSIONNEL**, prosèsyonèl, *sm.* processional : book of prayers for processions.

PROCESSIONNEL, ELLE, prosèsyonèl, *adj.* processional : pertaining to a procession.

PROCESSIONNELLEMENT, prosèsyonèl'-mân-t, *adv.* in procession.

PROCÈS-VERBAL, prosèverbal, *sm.* 1. minutes, journal (of proceedings); 2. book of proceedings; 3. official report or declaration. **Lire le —,** to read the minutes. **On va lui dresser un —,** an information is to be lodged against him. [*Pl. Procès-verbaux.*]

PROCHAIN, E, proshan, èn', [proche], *adj.* 1. next, nearest (in place). **La ville prochaine,** the next town.

2. next (in time); approaching, coming. **Le mois —,** next month. **L'année prochaine,** next year. **Lundi —,** next Monday.

3. early, near, coming. **Son départ est —,** he is soon to start. **Remettre la discussion d'une proposition à une prochaine séance,** to put off the discussion of a proposition to an early sitting.

4. *Philos.* proximate.

PROCHAIN, *sm.* neighbour. **Tu aimeras ton — comme toi-même,** thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Bib. Matt.* xxii. 39.

PROCHAINEMENT, proshèn'mân-t, *adv.* shortly, soon, in a short time.

† **PROCHAINETÉ**, proshèn'té, *sf.* nearness.

PROCHE, prosh', [Lat. : propius, compar. of prope, near], *adj.* near : *a)* nigh, at a short distance, in the neighbourhood; *b)* (of time) at hand, approaching; *c)* closely related by blood. *a)* **Ces deux maisons sont proches l'une de l'autre,** these two houses are near each other. **La ville la plus —,** the nearest town. *b)* **Le printemps est —,** spring is coming. **Son dernier jour est —,** his last day is at hand. *c)* **Ils sont très proches parents,** they are very near relations.

PROCHE, *prep.* near. **— l'église,** near the church. **— de,** near. **Ils étaient — de la ville,** they were near the town. **L'empire d'Honorius semblait — de sa ruine,** the empire of H. seemed near its fall.

PROCHE, *adv.* near, nigh; close, close by; at hand. **Il demeure ici —,** he lives close by. **Tout —,** close at hand, close by. **De — en —,** 1. from place to place; 2. *Fig.* gradually, by degrees. **Le choléra s'étendit rapidement de — en —,** the cholera spread quickly from place to place. **De — en —, il est arrivé à une haute fortune,** by degrees he got a large fortune.

PROCHES, *smpl.* relations, relatives, kindred. **C'est un de mes —,** he is one of my relations.

PROCHRONISME, prokronism' [Gr. : πρό, before; χρόνος, time], *sm.* prochronism : antedating.

PROCIDENCE, prosidâns', [Lat. : procidĕre, to fall forward], *sf. Med.* procidence : falling down, prolapsus.

PROCLAMATEUR, proklamatœr *sm.* proclaimer : one who proclaims.

PROCLAMATION, proklamasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : proclamatio], *sf.* proclamation : *a)* the act of proclaiming; *b)* publication by authority; *c)* the paper containing an official notice to a people.

PROCLAMER, proklamé-r, [Lat. : proclamāre], *va.* to proclaim : *a)* to publish, to promulgate; *b)* to cry out, to give out, to trumpet forth. *a)* **— une loi,** to promulgate, to proclaim a law. *b)* **— les hauts faits de quelqu'un,** to proclaim a person's noble deeds.

PROCLAMER (SE), *v. refl.* to proclaim one's self.

PROCLITIQUE, proklitik', [Gr : πρό, forward; κλίνειν, to lean], *adj. Gram.* proclitic, proclitical.

PROCLITIQUE, *sm. Gram.* proclitic : a word preceding an accented one.

PROCLIVE, prokliv', [Lat. : proclivis, sloping; pro, forward; clivus, a slope], *adj.* proclivous, proclive : inclined.

PROCLIVITÉ, proklivité, [Lat. : proclivitas], *sf.* proclivity : inclination.

PROCOMBANT, E, prokônbân, -ânt', [Lat. : procumbens; pro, forward; cumbĕre, to lie down]; *adj. Bot.* procumbent : trailing on the ground.

PROCONSUL, prokônsul, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* proconsul : governor of a province.

PROCONSULAIRE, prokônsulèr', *adj.* proconsular : *a)* pertaining to a proconsul; *b)* under the government of a proconsul.

PROCONSULAT, prokônsula, *sm.* proconsulate, proconsulship : *a)* the office of a proconsul; *b)* the term of his office.

PROCRASTINATION, prokrastinasyôn, [Lat. : pro, off; crastinus; cras, to-morrow], *sf.* proscrastination : the act of procrastinating; delay, dilatoriness.

PROCRÉATEUR, TRICE, prokréatœr, tris', *adj.* procreative, generative.

PROCRÉATION, prokréasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* procreation, generation.

PROCRÉER, prokréé-r, [Lat. : procreāre, to produce], *va.* to procreate to beget, to engender.

PROCTALGIE, proktalzhi, [Gr. : πρωκτός, anus; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* proctalgia, proctica : pain about the anus.

PROCTOCÈLE, proktosèl', **PROCTOPTOSE**, proktoptôz', [Gr. : πρωκτός, anus; κήλη, hernia; πτῶσις, fall], *sf. Surg.* proctocele : falling down of the rectum.

PROCURATEUR, prokuratœr, *sm.* procurator : *a) Rom. Antiq.* an officer in the provinces; *b)* a magistrate of certain Italian republics.

PROCURATIE, prokurasi, *sf.* procuratorship : the office of a procurator of Genoa and Venice.

PROCURATION, prokurasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : procuratio], *sf.* 1. procuration : *a)* power to act for another; power; proxy; *b)* the instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another; warrant, letter of attorney. **Donner — à,** to empower. **Par —,** by procuration; by proxy.

PROCURATORIAL, E, prokuratorial, *adj.* procuratory : relating to a procurator.

PROCURER, prokuré-r, [Lat. : procurāre, to manage; pro, for; curāre, to care for], *va.* to procure : *a)* to get, to gain, to acquire, to obtain; *b)* to provide, to furnish; *c)* to bring about, to forward; to cause. *a)* **Elles se sont procuré des bijoux,** they got some jewels for themselves. **— à quelq'un un emploi,** to find a person a situation. *b)* **— à quelqu'un des vivres,** to provide a person with food. *c)* **Cette victoire nous a procuré la paix,** by this victory we obtained peace. **Cette affaire lui a procuré des désagréments,** this affair caused him some unpleasantness.

PROCURER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be procured; to get.

PROCUREUR, prokurœr, *sm.* 1. proxy, agent : substitute, proctor, a person empowered to act for another. **Agir par —,** to act by proxy. *Prov.* : **Celui qui fait ses affaires par — va en personne à l'hôpital,** those who do not manage their own affairs are on the way to ruin.

2. *Law-t.* procurator : one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place by virtue of a power or procuration from him · 3. *Law-t.* attorney;

solicitor. — **général**, attorney general.

PROCUREUSE, prokurœz', *sf.* **1.** attorney's wife. — **générale**, attorney general's wife. *Fam.* procuress, bawd.

PROCUSTE, prokust', *pnm. Mythol.* Procrustes.

PROCYON, prosiôn, [Gr. : πρὸ, before; κύων, dog], *sm. Astron.* Procyon : a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Minor.

PRODIGALEMENT, prodigal'mân-t, *adv.* prodigally, lavishly, wastefully, profusely, extravagantly.

PRODIGALITÉ, prodigalité, [Lat. : prodigalitas], *sf.* prodigality : *a)* the quality of being prodigal; *b)* extravagance, profusion, lavishness, waste, wastefulness; *c) pl.* profuse liberality, extravagance; act of prodigality. *b)* **Donner avec —**, to give prodigally. *c)* **Faire des prodigalités**, to be extravagant. **Se ruiner en prodigalités**, to ruin one's self by one's prodigality. — **amène misère**, wilful waste makes woeful want.

PRODIGE, prodizh', [Lat. : prodigium; prodicĕre; pro, before, dicĕre, to say] *sm.* prodigy : *a)* anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; wonder, marvel; *b)* miracle, wonder; anything out of the ordinary course of nature; *c)* wonder; a wonderful person. *a)* **Les Romains firent des prodiges pour leur liberté**, the Romans did wonders for their liberty. **Cela tient du —**, that is prodigious. *b)* **Il n'y eut plus de prodiges, dès que la nature fut mieux connue**, there were no more miracles as soon as men became better acquainted with nature. *c)* **Scipion était un — de sagesse et de vertu**, Scipio was a prodigy of wisdom and virtues. **Un — d'esprit**, a prodigy of wit. (adjectively) **Un enfant —**, a wonderful child.

PRODIGIEUSEMENT, prodizhiœz'mân-t, *adv.* prodigiously : *a)* wonderfully; amazingly, stupendously; *b)* extremely, very much.

PRODIGIEUX, EUSE, prodizhiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : prodigiosus.], *adj.* prodigious : *a)* wonderful, wondrous : such as may seem a prodigy; *b)* amazing, astonishing, stupendous; *c)* very great in size; *d)* extraordinary.

PRODIGUE, prodig', [Lat. : prodigus; prodigĕre, to squander], *adj.* prodigal : lavish, profuse, wasteful, unsparing. **L'enfant —**, the prodigal son. — **de ses biens**, prodigal of one's wealth. — **de louanges**, prodigal of praise. **Il est — de son sang, de sa vie**, he does not spare his blood, his life.

PRODIGUE, *smf.* prodigal, spendthrift.

PRODIGUEMENT, prodig'mân-t, *adv.* prodigally.

PRODIGUER, prodighé-r, [prodique], *va.* to lavish, to be lavish of, to be prodigal of, to be unsparing of, to squander, to waste, to throw away. — **son bien pour le soulagement des malheureux**, to be lavish of one's wealth to help the poor. **La nature lui a prodigué ses dons**, nature has lavished her gifts on him. — **le sang de ses soldats**, to expose the lives of one's soldiers. — **légèrement sa vie**, to throw away one's life.

PRODIGUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be lavished. **Rien ne se prodigue plus volontiers que les promesses**, there is nothing people are so lavish of as promises.

2. (of persons) to lavish one's services; to make one's self cheap.

PRODIGUEUR, prodighœr, *sm.* prodigal, lavisher.

PRODITOIREMENT, proditwar'mân-t, [O. Fr. : proditoire in Lat. : proditorius], *adv.* treacherously.

PRODROME, prodrom', [Gr. : πρόδρομος; πρὸ, before; δρόμος, a running], *sm.* **1.** preface, introduction; **2.** *Med* premonitory symptoms (of a disease); **3.** *Fig.* prodrome, forerunner.

PRODUCTEUR, TRICE, produktœr, tris', *adj.* producing, productive, breeding.

PRODUCTEUR, *sm.* poducer : in political economy, one who produces.

PRODUCTIBILITÉ, produktibility, *sf.* producibleness, producibility : the quality of being producible.

PRODUCTIBLE, produktibl', *adj.* producible : that may be produced.

PRODUCTIF, IVE, produktif, tiv', *adj.* productive : having the power of producing.

PRODUCTION, produksyôn; *in poet.* siôn' [Lat. : productio], *sf.* **1.** production : *a)* the act of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; *b)* that which is produced or made, product, produce. *b)* **Les productions de la nature**, the productions of nature. **Cette statue est l'une des plus belles productions de l'art**, this statue is one of the finest productions of art.

2. birth; **3.** *Anat.* growth; production, prolongation. **Le mésentère est une — du péritoine**, the mesentery is a production of the peritoneum.

4. breeding; **5.** *Law-t.* exhibition of deeds; **6.** law papers, documents, deeds.

PRODUCTIVITÉ, produktivité, *sf.* productiveness, productivity : power of producing.

PRODUIRE, produir', [Lat. : producĕre, ductum; pro, forward; ducĕre, to lead], *va.* [Conj. like conduire], *Je produis; je produisais; je produisis; je produirai; je produirais; que je produise; que je produisisse; produisant; produit.*] **1.** to produce : to bring forward; to bring to view, to exhibit, to show, to set forth. **Après les attentats que ce jour a produits**, after the criminal attempts which were made that day. — **des titres**, to exhibit titles. — **des témoins**, to produce witnesses.

2. to adduce. — **des autorités, des raisons**, to adduce authorities, reasons.

3. to introduce, to bring out. — **quelqu'un dans le monde**, to introduce a person into society.

4. to produce : *a)* to generate and bring forth, to beget; *b)* to bear, to yield; to raise; *c)* to bring into being or form; *d)* to make, to create; *e)* to furnish, to supply; to bring in, to yield; *f)* to be productive of, to beget, to cause, to give rise to. *d)* **Ce pays produit de l'or**, this country produces gold. **Ces arbres produisent les plus beaux fruits**, those trees bear the finest fruit. *d)* **Cet auteur a produit beaucoup d'ouvrages**, this author has written many works. **Le revenu que produit cette maison**, the revenue produced by that house. *e)* **Cet emploi produit dix mille francs par an**, this place brings in ten thousand francs a year. **A quoi bon vous tourmenter ? qu'est-ce que cela vous produira ?** why need you torment yourself ? what good can it do you ? *f)* **La guerre produit de grands maux**, war causes great evils. **Cela ne produira aucun effet**, that will produce no effect.

PRODUIRE, *vn.* **1.** to reproduce; **2.** *Law-t* to deliver particulars.

PRODUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to go forth, to come forward; **2.** to make one's self known; **3.** to introduce one's self, to present one's self.

PRODUITS, E, produi-t, uit', *pa. p.* of *Produire.*

PRODUIT, *sm.* **1.** proceeds : produce, issue, rent, income. **Il vit du — de ses terres**, he lives on the produce of his land. — **net**, net proceeds.

2. product, production; produce : that which is produced by nature or by industry. **Les produits agricoles**, agricultural produce. **Les produits de l'industrie**, the products of industry. **Les produits alimentaires**, food stuffs. **Les produits coloniaux**, colonial produce, colonials. — **indigène**, home poduce. — **principal du pays**, staple commodites. **Produits chimiques**, chemical productions; *Com.* chemicals.

3. *Arith.* product : the number resulting from a multiplication.

PROÈME, proèm', [Lat. : proemium; Gr.: πρὸ, before; οἶμος, a way], *sm.* proem, preface, introduction.

PROÉMINENCE, proéminâns', *sf.* prominence, prominency : the state of being prominent; protuberance.

PROÉMINENT, E, proéminân-t, ânt', [Lat. : proeminens, entis; pro, forth, minēre, to jut], *adj.* prominent : protuberant, jutting out, standing out beyond other parts.

PROFANATEUR, TRICE, profanatœr, tris', *m. f.* profaner : one who profanes.

PROFANATEUR, TRICE, *asj.* profaning.

PROFANATION, profanasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* profanation : *a)* the act of profaning or violating sacred things; *b) Fig.* defilement, pollution.

PROFANE, profan', [Lat. : profanus; pro, before; fanum, temple], *adj.* profane : *a)* not sacred, relating to secular things; *b)* not purified or holy; unhallowed; *c)* proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; irreverent, impious; *d)* manifesting irreverence to anything sacred; godless, ungodly, impious, wicked. *a)* **Histoire —**, profane history. *c)* **Une conduite —**, profane conduct.

PROFANE, *sm.* profane thing, profane; what is profane. **Mêler le — au sacré**, to confound profane and sacred things.

PROFANE, *smf.* **1.** profane person; **2.** *Antiq.* uninitated person; **3.** unlearned person, person, not conversant with any art or science; **4.** outsider. **C'est un — en music, in** music, he counts for nothing.

PROFANEMENT, profan'mân-t, *adv.* profanely.

† **PROFANEMENT**, profan'mân-t, *sm.* profanation.

PROFANER, profané-r, [profane], *va.* to profane : *a)* to treat sacred thing with abuse, irreverence or contempt; to desecrate; *b) Fig.* to degrade, to debase, to pollute, to defile; *c)* to abuse, to put to a wrong use. *a)* — **un temple**, to desecrate a temple. *b)* — **l'innocence**, to pollute innocence. — **le nom d'amitié**, to profane the name of friendship.

PROFÉRER, proféré-r, [Lat. : proferre; pro, forward; ferre, to bring], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer.] to utter, to give utterance to, to express, to speak.

PROFÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be uttered.

PROFÈS, ESSE, profé, fès', [Lat. : professus, from profiteri, to profess], *adj.* professed.

PROFÈS, ESSE, *sm. f.* professed monk; professed nun.

PROFESSER, profèsé-r, [Lat. : professus, p. of profiteri; pro, openly; fateri, to confess], *va.* **1.** to profess : *a)* to make open declaration of, to avow, to acknowledge; *b)* to make a show of : to exhibit the appearance of. *a)* — **la religion chrétienne**, to profess the Christian religion. — **une doctrine**, to profess a doctrine. *b)* — **le plus grand respect pour quelqu'un**, to profess the greatest respect for a person.

2. to exercise, to practise (a trade, an art);

3. to teach, to be a teacher *or* professor of. **— la rhétorique**, to teach rhetoric.

PROFESSER, *vn.* to teach, to be a teacher, to be a professor, to be a lecturer, to lecture.

PROFESSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be taught.

PROFESSEUR, profèsœr, *sm.* professor : *a)* teacher ; one who teaches any art or science ; master ; *b)* one who practises any art or profession.

PROFESSION, profésyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : professio], *sf.* profession : *a)* open declaration of one's sentiments or belief ; declaration ; *b)* vocation, business, employment, occupation, office ; (of mechanical arts) calling, trade ; *c)* the entering into a religious order. *a)* **Faire — d'une religion**, to make profession of a religion. **Faire une — de foi**, to make a profession of faith. **Ils faisaient — d'une sagesse austère**, they professed to be austerely wise. *b)* **La — de médecin**, the profession of a physician. **Les professions libérales**, liberal professions. **Embrasser une —**, to choose a profession. **Vivre selon sa —**, to lead a life adequate to one's calling. **Un tailleur de —**, a tailor by trade. **Un joueur de —**, a professed gamester.

PROFESSIONNEL, ELLE, profèsyonèl, *adj.* professional : pertaining to a profession or to a calling.

PROFESSIONNEL, *sm.* professional : one who makes his living by his art, not an amateur.

PROFESSO, (EX) èksprofèso, *adv.* [Lat.] learnedly.

PROFESSORAL, E, profèsoral, *adj.* professorial : pertaining to a professor.

PROFESSORAT, profèssora, *sm.* professorship : the office of a professor.

PROFESSORIAL, E, profèsorial, *adj.* V. *Professoral.*

† **PROFICIAT**, profisiat, [Lat. from proficĕre, to make progress], *sm.* good luck, success.

PROFICIAT, *interj.* proface : an old exclamation of welcome.

PROFIL, profil, [Lat. : profilo ; pro, before ; filum, a thread], *sm.* profile : *a)* a head or portrait represented sidewise ; side-face, side-front, side-view ; *b)* *Arch.* the contour or outline of a figure, building or member ; *c)* the draught of an object, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the top to the bottom. **Une tête de —**, a side-face. **Je n'ai aperçu cette femme que de —**, I only saw that woman side-face.

PROFILER, profilé-r, *va.* to profile : to draw the outline of a head sidewise ; to draw in profile ; to draw an outline of.

PROFILOGRAPHE, profilograf ; profil ; [Gr. : φράζειν, to describe], *sm.* profilograph : an instrument for recording automatically the profile of the ground it traverses.

PROFIT, profi, [Lat. : profectus, progress ; proficĕre, profectum, to make progress], *sm.* 1. profit : *a)* the amount of money obtained by the sale of commodities above the cost of purchase or production ; pecuniary advantage ; *b)* gain, advantage, benefit, utility, avail ; *c)* † improvement, progress, proficiency. *a)* **— clair et net**, clear, net profit. **Profits et pertes**, profit and loss. *b)* **Tirer du — d'une affaire**, to make a profit of a thing. **Faire — de tout**, to make a profit out of everything. **Faire son — de**, to make the best of. **Je vous abandonne toute ma garde-robe, faites-en votre —**, I give you my garde-robe, get as much as you can for it. **Vous venez de recevoir d'utiles conseils, faites en votre —**, you have just had good advice given you, mind you follow it. **Le pain tendre ne fait pas de —**, new bread is not profitable. **Mettre à —**, to profit by, to avail one's self of, to turn to account. **Il ne se trompe qu'à son —**, he only makes mistakes to the advantage of himself. **Mettre à — son expérience**, to profit by one's experience. **Mettre le temps à —**, to make use of one's time. **Lire avec —**, to profit by one's reading. **Au — de**, for the benefit of. **Le concert fut organisé au — des pauvres**, the concert was organised for the benefit of the poor.

2. *pl.* vails, perquisites (of servants, etc.).

PROFITABLE, profitabl', *adj.* profitable : bringing profit : advantageous.

PROFITABLEMENT, profitablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* profitably, advantageously.

PROFITER, profité-r, [profit], *vn.* 1. to profit : *a)* to gain advantage in pecuniary interest ; to gain, to have profit ; *b)* to gain advantage, to derive profit, to benefit ; to avail one's self (of), to take advantage (of), to make the best (of), to turn to account ; *c)* to be of use, to be of service, to be of avail ; to be profitable ; to bring good to ; *d)* to improve, to make improvement, to make progress, to grow wiser or better ; to advance. *a)* **Son argent lui profite beaucoup**, his money brings him a good deal. **L'argent que vous gardez chez vous ne vous profite point**, the money you keep at home brings you in nothing. *b)* **Profitez des avis qu'on vous donne**, profit by the advice that is given you. **— des circonstances**, to make the best of circumstances. *c)* **Les petits profits enrichissent**, light gains make a heavy purse. **Cela ne lui a pas profité**, it was of no use to him. **Il ne lui a de rien profité d'avoir été si attaché à ses intérêts**, it brought him no good to have done so much for his own interest. **Il profite peu à vendre bon marché**, he finds it advantageous to sell cheap. *d)* **— beaucoup avec un habile précepteur**, to make great progress with a clever tutor. **Votre père a eu le même bonheur que vous, mais, hélas ! il n'a pas su en —**, your father had the same good fortune that you have, but alas ! he did not know how to make use of it. *Fén. Tél.* — *Prov.* **Le bien mal acquis ne profite point**, ill-gotten wealth never prospers ; cheats never prosper.

2. to thrive. **Les arbres profitent bien dans cette terre**, the trees thrive well in this soil. **Voici un terrain où rien ne profite**, this is a soil upon which nothing thrives.

PROFOND, E, profô*n*-t, fônd', [Lat. : profundus ; pro, towards ; fundus, bottom], *adj.* 1. deep : *a)* profound ; extending far below the surface, far to the bottom, having great depth ; *b)* entering a great way ; *c)* far from the outer part ; *d)* profound, not shallow. *a)* **Un puits —**, a deep well. *b)* **Une blessure profonde**, a deep wound. *d)* **Une rivière profonde**, a deep river.

2. low, profound, humble, submissive. **Profonde révérence**, a low bow, courtesy.

3. profound : *a)* deep, abstruse, obscure ; *b)* penetrating deeply into any subject ; deep, sagacious. *a)* **De profonds mystères**, deep mysteries. *b)* **Une profonde érudition**, profound erudition. **Un — savoir**, profound learning. **Un — savoir est souvent moins utile qu'un esprit vif**, great learning is often of less service than ready wit. **Un homme d'un esprit —**, a man of a profound mind. **Un philosophe —**, a profound philosopher.

4. consummate, thorough, complete. **Un — scélérat**, a consummate rascal.

5. profound, deep, extreme, intense. **L'empire jouissait d'une paix profonde**, the empire was in the possession of perfect peace. **Une profonde ignorance**, profound ignorance. **Un — désespoir**, a deep despair. **Un sommeil —**, a sound sleep. **Une profonde solitude**, a perfect solitude. **Un — mystère**, a profound mystery. **Une voix profonde**, a deep voice.

6. deep, dark. **Une nuit profonde**, dark night.

7. deep-fetched, deep, heavy. **Un — soupir**, a deep sigh.

PROFOND, *sm.* depth, profundity, profoundness ; bottom ; abyss.

PROFONDÉMENT, profôndémâ*n*-t, *adv.* deeply, profoundly.

PROFONDEUR, profôndœr, *sf.* depth : profundity, deepness, the distance or measure below the surface ; *b)* length ; *c)* a part remote from the limits ; middle ; *d)* *Milit.* number of men in a file ; *e)* *Fig.* inexplicableness, obscurity ; *f)* profoundness, profundity ; penetration, sagacity. *a)* **La — d'un puits**, the depth of a well. **Ce puits a vingt mètres de —**, this well is twenty meters deep (in depth). *c)* **Ils s'enfonçaient dans les profondeurs de l'Inde**, they were getting into the middle of India. *e)* **La — des desseins de Dieu**, the inexplicable designs of God. *f)* **La — de son savoir**, the depth of his learning. **Avoir de la — dans les idées**, to have depth of thought.

PROFUS, E, profu, fuz', [Lat. : profusus, from profundĕre ; pro, forth ; fundĕre, to pour], *adj.* profuse : *a)* lavish ; *b)* over-abounding.

PROFUSÉMENT, profuzémâ*n*-t, *adv.* profusely : lavishly, prodigally.

PROFUSION, profuzyô*n* ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : profusio], *sf.* profusion, profuseness : *a)* lavishness, prodigality, extravagant expenditures ; *b)* great abundance. *a)* **Faire de grandes profusions**, to spend profusely. **Donner avec —**, to give profusely. *b)* **Donner des louanges à —, avec —**, to praise extravagantly.

PROGÉNITURE, prozhénitur', [Lat. : progenitus ; pro, before ; gignĕre, genitum, to beget], *sf.* progeny, offspring.

PROGNATHE, prognat', [Gr. : πρὸ, forward ; γνάθος, jaw], *adj. Zool.* prognathous : having prominent jaws.

PROGNATHISME, prognatism', *sm. Zool.* prognathism : the quality of being pronathous.

PROGNÉ, pronyé, *pnf.* 1. *Mythol.* Progne ; 2. *Poet.* swallow.

PROGNOSE, prognôz', [Gr. : πρὸ, before ; γνῶσις, knowledge], *sf. Med.* prognosis : the art of foretelling the course and event of a disease.

PROGNOSTIC, prognostik', *sm.* V. *Pronostic.*

PROGNOSTIQUE, prognostik', *adj. Med.* prognostic : foreshowing.

PROGRAMME, program', [Gr. : πρόγραμμα ; πρὸ, before ; γράμμα, writing], *sm.* 1. programme, program : an outline or sketch of any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony. **— de spectacle**, play-bill.

2. platform : a formal statement of political principles or doctrines.

PROGRÈS, progrè-z, [Lat. : progressus ; progredi, to go forward ; pro, forward ; gradi, to step), *sm.* progress : *a)* progression, movement forward, proceeding onward, advance, advancement ; course ; *b)* increase ; a moving forward in growth ; *c)* advance in business of any kind ; proficiency ; *d)* advance in knowledge ; intellectual or moral improvement ; proficiency. *a)* **Les progrès d'un incendie**, the progress of a fire. **L'inondation fait à chaque instant de terribles progrès**, the inundation is spreading very fast. **Arrêter les progrès de l'ennemi**, to stop

the progress of the enemy. **Les progrès d'une maladie**, the progress of an illness. *e*) **Faire du — dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un**, to be getting more and more into a person's favour. *d*) **Faire des progrès dans ses études**, to make progress in one's studies. **Le — de la raison est rapide dans nos campagnes**, reason is making rapid progress among our peasants. **L'histoire des progrès de l'esprit humain**, the history of the progress of the human mind. **Le — de la civilisation**, the progress of civilization. **Être partisan du —**, to be a partisan of progress. **Le —**, progress.

PROGRESSER, progrèsé-r, *vn.* to progress, to make progress, to improve.

PROGRESSIF, IVE, progrèsif, siv', *adj.* progressive : *a*) progressing, making progress, moving forward, proceeding outward, advancing ; *b*) proceeding in regular progression ; advancing by gradual steps ; *c*) improving. **Le mouvement — de la lune**, the progressive course of the moon.

PROGRESSION, progrèsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : progressio], *sf.* progression : *a*) progress : the act of moving forward ; *b*) advancement ; course ; *c*) *Math.* a series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law ; *d*) *Mus.* a regular movement of the parts in harmony. *a*) **La — des animaux**, the progress of animals. **Mouvement de —**, progressive motion. *b*) **La — logique des idées est irrésistible**, the progressive march of ideas cannot be stopped. *e*) **— arithmétique, — par différence**, arithmetical progression **— géométrique, — par quotient**, geometrical progression. **— croissante**, increasing progression. **— décroissante**, decreasing progression.

PROGRESSISTE, progrèsist', *adj.* progressional : that advances ; promoting progress.

PROGRESSISTE, *sm.* progressionist : an advocate for progress.

PROGRESSIVEMENT, progrèsiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* progressively : by motion onward ; by regular advances.

PROGYMNASE, prozhimnaze [pro ; gymnase], *sm.* progymnasium ; in Germany a classical school in which the three highest classes are wanting.

PROHIBER, proibé-r, Lat. : prohibēre, prohibitum, to prevent], *va.* to prohibit, to forbid, to interdict. **La vente de ce livre est prohibée**, the sale of that book is prohibited.

PROHIBITIF, IVE, proibitif, tiv', *adj.* prohibitive, prohibitory : forbidding, that prohibits.

PROHIBITION, proibisyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* prohibition : interdiction.

PROHIBITIONNISTE, proibisyonist', *sm.* prohibitionist : an advocate for prohibitory measures.

PROIE, prwâ [Lat. : præda, booty ; O. Fr. : praie], *sf.* prey : *a*) something seized in order to be devoured ; food ; ravin ; *b*) something taken by violence ; rapine, booty, spoil, plunder ; *c*) victim. *a*) **Animal de —**, animal *or* beast of prey. **Oiseau de —**, bird of prey. **Comme un lion qui tient sa — dans ses ongles**, like a lion holding its prey between its claws. *Bossuet.* **Le corps de mon frère aurait été la — des vautours**, vultures will have fed upon my brother's body. *Fén. Tél.* **Lâcher sa —**, to drop one's prey. *b*) **Ces richesses furent la — du vainqueur**, the conqueror seized upon this wealth. **Cette riche fortune devint la — d'un audacieux imposteur**, this great fortune fell a prey to a bold impostor. *Fig.* : **Cette ville est en — aux horreurs de la famine**, this town is a prey to all the horrors of famine. **La maison a été la — des flammes**, the house fell a prey to the flames. **Elle était en — au désespoir**, despair preyed upon her.

PROJECTEUR, prozhektœr, *sm.* projector: 1. one who projects or forms schemes ; 2. a camera for throwing an image on a screen ; 3. a searchlight projector ; 4. *Autom.* searchlight, headlight.

PROJECTIF, IVE, prozhèktif, tiv', *adj.* 1. projectile : impelling forward ; 2. *Persp.* of projection.

PROJECTILE, prozhektil', *adj.* projectile : impelling forward.

PROJECTILE, *sm. Mech.*, *Artill.* projectile.

PROJECTION, prozhèksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : projectio, from projicĕre ; pro, forth; jacĕre, to throw], *sf.* projection : *a*) the act of projecting or throwing forward ; *b*) *Chem.* the act of throwing a powdered substance into a crucible ; *c*) *Persp.* the representation of any object on the perspective plane. *a*) **La — d'un boulet**, the throwing of a cannon ball. **La — des images sur un écran**, the projecting of images on a screen. **— du lest** (from a balloon), heaving out of ballast. **— électrique**, electric flash. **Lanterne à —**, projection lamp ; magic lantern. *b*) **Poudre de —**, powder of projection. *c*) **— stéréographique**, *Geog.* stereographic projection. **— orthogonale, — orthographique**, orthogonal orthographic, projection. **— d'un point sur un plan**, *Geom.* projection of a point upon a plane **Lanterne à —**, *Phot.* enlarging lantern.

PROJECTIONNISTE, prozheksionnist', *sm.* one who makes luminous projections with an enlarging lantern.

PROJECTURE, prozhèktur', *sf. Arch.* projecture, projection : a part jutting out.

PROJET, prozhè, [Lat. : projectus, thrown forward], *sm.* 1. project, scheme, plan, design, projection. **Faire des projets**, to make, to form projects. **Exécuter, accomplir un —**, to execute a project. **Tous mes projets ont échoué**, all my projects have failed. **Ceci n'est encore qu'un —, qu'en —, qu'à l'état de —**, for the present it is only a project. **Un homme à projets**, a projector, a schemer. **Si mes projets réussissent**, if my plans succeed.

2. draught, rough sketch ; 3. projet : a draught of a proposed treaty or convention.

PROJETER, prozh'té-r, [Lat. : pro, forward ; jeter], *va.* [Conj. like *Jeter* : takes two t's before a mute syllable, as je projetterai] to project : *a*) to throw out, to cast forward ; *b*) to throw, to cast ; *c*) to delineate, to draw ; *d*) to cast forward in the mind, to scheme, to contrive, to plan ; to contemplate, to purpose. *a*) **Un corps qui projette son ombre sur un autre**, a body that projects its shadow over another. *d*) **— un long voyage**, to plan a long journey. **— de faire une chose**, to purpose doing a thing. (Absolutely) **C'est un homme qui projette sans cesse, et ne fait jamais rien**, he is one who is always scheming, but who never accomplishes.

PROJETER (SE), *v. refl.* to project : to shoot forward, to jut, to be prominent, to stand out.

PROJETEUR, EUSE, prozh'tœr, tœz, *smf.* projector, schemer : one who projects.

PROLAPSUS, prolapsus, [Lat. fall forward], *sm. Surg.* prolapsus, prolapse : a falling down or falling out of some part of the body.

PROLATION, prolasyô*n*, [Lat. : prolatio], *sf. Gram.* prolation, utterance.

PROLÉGOMÈNES, prolègomèn', [Gr. : πρὸ, before ; λεγόμενα, things said from λέγειν, to say], *smpl.* prolegomena : preliminary observations.

PROLEPSE, prolèps', [Gr. : πρόληψις], *sf.* prolepsis : *a*) *Rhet.* anticipation ; a figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented ; *b*) prochronism : a species of anachronism.

PROLEPTIQUE, prolèptik', *adj. Med.* proleptic, proleptical : anticipating the regular time of recurrence.

PROLÉTAIRE, prolétèr', [Lat. : proletarius ; proles, offspring], *sm.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* proletary : a citizen of the lowest class ; 2. proletaire, labourer : one of the labouring class, one who depends solely upon physical labour for support.

PROLÉTAIRE, *adj.* proletarian, labouring.

PROLÉTARIAT, prolétaria, *sm.* proletariat, labouring class, indigent class, non-possessing class.

PROLIFÈRE, prolifèr', [Lat. : proles, progeny ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* proliferous : producing another from its own centre.

PROLIFIQUE, prolifik', [Lat. : prolificus, from proles, progeny ; facĕre, to make], *adj.* prolific, prolifical : having power of generating : generative, productive, fruitful.

PROLIFÈRE, prolizhèr, [Lat. : proles, offspring ; gerĕre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* proligerous.

PROLIXE, proliks', [Lat. : prolixus ; pro, forward ; liqui, to flow], *adj.* prolix : long, tedious, lengthened out ; diffuse, not concise, wordy, verbose. **Un discours —**, a prolix discourse. **Un orateur —**, a prolix orator.

PROLIXEMENT, proliks'mâ*n*-t, *ad.* prolixly, at great length.

PROLIXITÉ, proliksité, *sf.* prolixity, prolixness : the state of being prolix ; tedious length.

PROLOGUE, prolog', [Gr. : πρόλογος ; πρὸ, before ; λόγος, discourse], *sm.* prologue : *a*) a piece recited before the representation of a play ; *b*) preface, introduction, preamble.

PROLONGATION, prolô*n*gasyô*n* : *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* prolongation : *a*) the act of lengthening in time ; *b*) extension of time by delay, postponement, protraction.

PROLONGE, prolô*n*zh', [prolonger], *sf. Artill.* 1. guy, binding-rope ; 2. artillery waggon, ammunition waggon.

PROLONGEMENT, prolô*n*zh'mâ*n*-t. *sm.* prolongation : the act of lengthening in space ; lengthening, extension.

PROLONGER, prolô*n*zhé-r, [Lat. : prolongāre ; pro, forward ; longus, long], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous prolongeons, prolongeant.*] 1. to prolong : *a*) to lengthen in time, to protract ; to draw out ; *b*) to protract, to put off, to postpone, to delay ; *c*) to lengthen in space. *a*) **— la guerre**, to prolong the war. **— les jours de quelqu'un**, to prolong a person's life. **— son absense**, to prolong one's absence. *b*) **— le terme d'un payement**, to prolong the delay of a payment. *c*) **— un mur**, to prolong a wall. **Cette rue sera prolongée**, this street is to be prolonged.

2. *Geom.* to produce : to extend, to draw out in length ; 3. *Naut.* to pass along, to sail along (a coast) ; to bring (a ship) alongside.

PROLONGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be prolonged ; to be protracted ; to continue. **Les danses se prolongèrent bien avant dans la nuit**, they danced till a late hour in the night.

2. to extend. **Cette avenue se prolonge**

jusqu'à la rivière, this avenue goes down to the river.

PROMENADE, prom'nad', *sf.* **1.** walking, walk, promenade, airing; (on horse-back) ride; (in a carriage) drive; (on water) excursion; row; sail. **Faire une —,** to take a walk; to take an airing; to take a ride! to take a drive; to go a boating, to go a sailing. **Une — militaire,** a militay march.

2. promenade: a place for walking; walk. **Une — plantée de beaux arbres,** a walk planted with fine trees.

PROMENER, prom'né-r, [Lat.: prominăre to drive forwards], *va.* [takes an *è* before *a* mute syllable: *je promène*], **1.** to take out (for a walk, ride, or drive); **2.** to ead, to conduct. to lead about, to take about; **3.** to walk (a horse); to take out (a dog); **4.** to direct; to turn, to turn about. **De fleurs en fleurs, de plaisirs en plaisirs, promenons nos désirs,** let us turn our thoughts from one pleasant thing to another, from one pleasure to another. *Rac. Ath.* ii. 9. — **sa vue, ses regards sur un panorama magnifique,** to let one's eyes wander over a magnificent panorama.

5. to lead, to drive; to roll. **Ce fleuve promène majestueusement ses ondes à travers les plaines,** this river rolls its majestic waters through the plains.

6. *Fam.* to befool, to abuse the credulity of. **Voilà, plus d'un an que cet homme promène son créancier,** it is now more than a year that this man has been trifling with his creditor.

PROMENER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to walk, promenade, to take a walk; to take an airing; to take a ride; to take a drive; to go a sailing. **Se — dans un parc,** to take a walk in a park. **Se — de long en large dans sa chambre,** to walk up and down one's room. **Se — à pied,** to walk, to take a walk. **Se — en voiture,** to drive out, to take a drive. **Se — à cheval,** to ride, to take a ride. **Allez-vous —,** go about your business. (Elliptically) **Envoyer quelqu'un —,** *Fam.* to send a any one about his business. **Si j'avais été en votre place je l'aurais envoyer —,** in your place I should have packed him off about his business. *Mol. D. Juan.* iv. 7. **Allez-vous —,** take yourself off. **J'enverrai — cette affaire,** I'll get clear of that business.

2. *Fig.* (of things) to wander, to wander about. **Son imagination se promène d'un objet à l'autre,** his imagination wanders from one thing to another.

PROMENEUR, EUSE, prom'nœr, nœz', *sm. f.* **1.** walker, promenader; **2.** person that takes (another) out.

PROMENOIR, prom'nwar, *sm.* **1.** promenade: place for walking at a concert or theatre unprovided with seats; public walk; **2.** covered walk.

PROMESSE, promès', [Lat.: promissa], *sf.* **1.** promise; word pledged. **De belles promesses,** fine promises. **Faire une —,** to make a promise. **Prodiguer les promesses,** to make plenty of promises. **Tenir sa —,** to keep one's promise. **Être fidèle à ses promesses,** to be true to one's promises. **Violer sa —,** to break one's promise. **S'acquitter de sa —,** —, to perform what one has promised. **Avoir la — de quelqu'un,** to have a person's promise. **Compter sur les promesses de quelqu'un,** to rely on a person's promises. **Donner — que,** to promise that. — **de mariage,** promise of marriage. **Se ruiner en promesses,** *Fam.* to make promises one does not mean to keep. **Son avenir est plein de promesses,** his future is full of promise.

2. promissory note, note of hand.

PROMÉTHÉE, promété. *pnm. Mythol.* Prometheus.

PROMETTEUR, EUSE, promètœr, tœz', *sm. f.* promiser! one who promises.

PROMETTRE, promètr', [Lat.: promittĕre; pro, forward; mittĕre, to send], *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre.*] to promise: *a)* to make a declaration which binds the promiser to do or forbear some act; to pledge by contract; to engage to bestow; *b)* to afford reasons to expect; to give promise of; to forebode, to presage. *a)* **Tenir ce qu'on a promis,** to do what one has promised. — **de s'occuper d'une affaire,** to promise to look after an affair. — **une fille en mariage,** to promise a girl in marriage. **Je vous promets qu'il sera puni,** I promise you he shall be punished, — **monts et merveilles,** to promise wonders. — **plus de beurre que de pain,** to promise more than one can do. *b)* **Ces compagnes promettent de riches moissons,** these fields give promise of a plentiful harvest. **Le vent, qui enflait nos voiles, promettait une heureuse navigation,** the wind, that swelled our sails, gave promise of a good sailing. *Fén. Tél.* **Je vous promets du beau temps pour demain,** I assure you it will be fine weather to-morrow. **Le temps promet de la pluie,** it looks as if it would rain.

PROMETTRE, *vn.* to promise: *a)* to make a promise; *b)* to afford hopes or expectations; to be promising; to be hopeful. *a)* — **et tenir sont deux,** to promise and to perform are two things. *b)* **Les blés promettent cette année,** the wheat gives promise of a good harvest. **Cet enfant promet,** that is a promising child.

PROMETTRE, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to promise one's self; **2.** to promise each other. **Se — fidélité,** to promise to be faithful to each other. **Nous nous sommes promis de nous écrire,** we promised that we would write to each other.

3. to be promised. **De pareilles choses ne doivent pas se — légèrement,** we ought to consider before we promise such things.

4. to promise to one's self, to hope, to expect. **La jeunesse se promet tout d'elle-même,** youth is full of hope. *Fén. Tél.* I. **Il se promet une victoire aisée,** he hopes to win easily.

5. to resolve (on); to mean, to intend, to purpose. **Il se promet de profiter de vos avis,** he means to profit by your advice.

† **PROMINENCE,** prominàns', *sf.* prominence, prominency.

† **PROMINENT, E,** prominân-t, ânt', *adj.* prominent, standing out.

† **PROMINER,** prominér', [Lat.: prominēre, to jut out], *vn.* to be prominent.

PROMIS, E, promi-z, miz', *pa. p.* of *Promettre*, **1.** promised. **Terre promise,** Promised Land. **Chose promise, chose due,** *Prov.* what we promise we must perform.

2. betrothed.

PROMIS, E, *sm. f.* bridegroom *m.*; bride *f.*, betrothed.

PROMISCUITÉ, promiskuité, [Lat.: promiscuitas], *sf.* promiscuousness: a state of being mixed without order or distinction.

PROMISSION, promisyòn; *in poet.* siòn [Lat.: promissio], *sf.* promise. **Terre de —** Promised Land, Land of Promise.

† **PROMISSOIRE,** promiswar', *adj. Law-t* promissory: containing a promise.

PROMONTOIRE, promòntwar', [Lat.: promontorium; pro, before; mons, montis, mountain, *sm. Geog.* promontory, headland, high cape.

PROMOTEUR, promotœr, [Lat.: pro, forward; movēre, to move], *sm.* promoter: encourager, he who forwards, advances or promotes.

PROMOTEUR, *adj.* promoting: forwarding, exciting.

PROMOTION, promosyòn; *in poet.* siòn, [Lat: promotio], *sf.* promotion: *a)* the act of promoting: advancement; *b)* the state of being promoted; exaltation in rank; preferment. **Le pape a fait une — de cardinaux,** the pope has promoted cardinals.

PROMOUVOIR, promouvwar', [Lat.: promovēre], *va.* [Conj. like *Mouvoir.*] to promote: *a)* to raise to a higher rank; to advance, to prefer, to elevate; *b)* to forward.

PROMPT, E, prôn-t, prônt', [Lat.: promptus; proměre, to bring forward], *adj.* **1.** prompt: *a)* quick, ready, unhesitating; *b)* quick, speedy; *c)* quick, ready; not dilatory *a)* — **à servir un ami,** ready to serve a friend. **La jeunesse est prompte à s'enflammer,** young people easily take fire. *Fén.* *b)* **Cet homme est — à la course,** that man is a quick runner. *c)* **Rendre une prompte réponse,** to answer speedily. **Avoir la repartie prompte,** to be quick at repartee. **Apporter un — remède au mal,** to remedy the evil at once.

2. rapid, sudden. **Sa joie fut prompte,** his joy was sudden. — **comme l'éclair,** quick as lightning.

3. quick. **Avoir l'esprit —,** to be quick-witted.

4. hasty, passionate. **Le prince de Condé était — et colère,** the prince of C. was hasty and passionate. *Lenet.* **Il est si — qu'il s'irrite du moindre obstacle,** he is so hasty that the least thing puts him out. **Une autre fois ne soyez pas si —,** dont be so hasty another time. **Avoir l'humeur prompte,** to be quick-tempered. **Avoir la main prompte,** to be always ready to strike.

PROMPTEMENT, prônt'mân-t, *adv.* promptly, rapidly, quickly.

PROMPTITUDE, prôntitud', [Lat.: promptitudo], *sf.* **1.** promptitude, promptness. readiness; quickness of decision and action; **2.** speed, speediness, rapidity. **Cette affaire demande de la —,** this affair requires to be done at once. **Agir avec beaucoup de —,** to act without delay.

3. quickness (of mind)· **4.** readiness. **La — à croire le mal sans l'avoir assez examiné, est un effet de la paresse et de l'orgueil,** our readiness to believe a thing is wrong, without having examined it, comes from our idleness and pride. *La Rochef.*

5. hastiness, passionateness; **6.** passion, fit. **Ses promptitudes sont insupportables,** his hastiness makes him unbearable.

PROMPTUAIRE, prònptuèr', [Lat.: promptuarium] *sm.* promptuary: repository, store-room.

PROMU, E, promu *pa. p.* of *Promouvoir.*

PROMULGATEUR, promulgatœr, *sm.* promulgator: one who promulgates.

PROMULGATION, promulgasyòn; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* promulgation: the act of promulgating; publication (of laws).

PROMULGUER, promulghé-r, [Lat.: promulgāre], *va.* to promulgate: to publish laws.

PRONAOS, pronaos, [Gr.: πρό, before; ναός, temple], *sm. Arch.* pronaos: the porch or vestibule of an ancient temple.

PRONATEUR, pronatœr, [Lat.: pronāre, atum, to lean forward], *sm. Anat.* pronator: a muscle of the fore-arm. (*Adject.*) **Muscle —,** pronator muscle, pronator.

PRONATION, pronasyòn, [Lat.: pronatio, from pronāre, to lean forward], *sf.* pronation: the position of the hand when the palm is turned downward, and the thumb towards the body.

PRÔNE, prôn', [origin unknown], *sm.* 1. sermon ; 2. *Fam.* lecture. **Recommander quelqu'un au —**, to recommend a person to the prayers of the congregation.

PRÔNER, prôné-r, *va.* 1. to preach to ; 2. to lecture ; 3. to praise, to extol, to preach up, to vaunt, to puff. **— quelqu'un comme un homme extraordinaire**, to vaunt a person as being extraordinary.

PRÔNER, *vn.* 1. to preach ; 2. to lecture.

PRÔNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to praise one's self ; 2. to bepraise one another, to preach one another up.

PRÔNEUR, EUSE, prônœr, nœz', *sm. f.* 1. lecturer, preacher ; proser ; 2. praiser, extoller.

PRONOM, pronôn, [Lat. : pronomen], *sm. Gram.* pronoun.

PRONOMINAL, E, pronominal, *adj. Gram.* pronominal : belonging to, or of the nature of a pronoun.

PRONOMINALEMENT, pronominal'-mânt, *adv. Gram.* pronominally.

PRONONÇABLE, pronônsabl', *adj.* pronounceable : that may be pronounced.

PRONONCÉ, E, pronônsé, *adj.* 1. decided. **C'est son intention bien prononcée**, it is his decided intention. **Un goût —**, a decided taste. **Cet enfant a déjà un caractère —**, that child already has a will of his own.

2. *Paint.* prominent.

PRONONCÉ, *sm. Law-t.* delivering (of judgment).

PRONONCER, pronônsé-r, [Lat. : pronuntiāre], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous prononçons, prononçant.*] 1. to pronounce : *a*) to utter formally, officially, or solemnly ; to declare ; to pass ; *b*) to deliver, to utter ; to make ; *c*) to articulate, to utter, to speak. *a*) **— un jugement**, to pronounce a judgment. *b*) **— un discours**, to make a speech. *c*) **Il passait des heures entières sans — aucune parole**, he would be hours together without uttering a word. *Fén. Tél.* **Il prononce bien l'anglais**, he pronounces English well. **C'est un mot difficile à —**, it is a word hard to pronounce.

2. *Paint.* to give prominence to ; to delineate strongly.

PRONONCER, *vn.* to pronounce : *a*) to articulate ; to utter ; *b*) to declare, to say ; *c*) to decide ; to give an opinion. *a*) **Il faut — distinctement**, we must pronounce distinctly. *b*) **L'Église a prononcé**, the Church has decided. *c*) **Il est difficile de — en pareille matière**, it is difficult to give an opinion on such a matter. **Il a prononcé là-dessus un peu légèrement**, he spoke too inconsiderately about that.

PRONONCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be pronounced ; 2. (of persons to declare one's self, to pronounce one's self, to declare one's intention, to express one's sentiments, to speak out. **Je ne crois pas encore devoir me —**, I do not think it is yet time to speak out. **Je ne peux pas me — en sa faveur**, I cannot declare myself in his favour.

3. (of things) to manifest itself.

PRONONCIATION, pronônsiasyon ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : pronunciatio], *sf.* 1. pronunciation : *a*) utterance ; *b*) the mode of uttering words or sentences. **Un défaut de —**, a bad pronunciation. **Avoir une bonne —**, to have a good pronunciation.

2. delivery, elocution ; 3. pronouncing, giving (a judgment, a sentence).

PRONOSTIC, pronostik', Gr. : πρὸ, before ; γνῶσις knowledge], *sm.* prognostic : *a*) foretelling, prediction, prognostication, conjecture ; *b*) something which foreshows ; omen ; presage, token ; *c*) *Med.* prognosis.

PRONOSTICATEUR, pronostikatœr, *sm.* prognosticator : one who prognosticates, foreteller.

† **PRONOSTICATION**, pronostikasyôn, *sm.* prognostication : the act of prognosticating.

† **PRONOSTIQUE**, pronostik', *adj.* prognostic : foreshowing ; indicating something future by symptoms.

PRONOSTIQUER, pronostiké-r, *va.* to prognosticate, to foretell, to foreshow, to predict.

PRONOSTIQUEUR, pronostikœr, *sm.* prognosticator, foreteller.

PRONUNCIAMENTO, pronônsiamanto, [Span.], *sm.* (in Spain) pronunciamento.

PROPAGANDE, propagând', [from Lat. *de propaganda fide*, to propagate the faith], *sf.* 1. *Cath. Ch.* propaganda ; 2. propagandism : the propagation of tenets or principles.

PROPAGANDISTE, propagândist', *sm.* propagandist : one who devotes himself to the propagation of political principles.

PROPAGATEUR, TRICE, propagatœr, tris', *adj.* propagating ; of propagation.

PROPAGATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* propagator, disseminator, spreader.

PROPAGATION, propagasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* propagation : *a*) the act of propagating ; continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation ; *b*) *Phys.* spreading, extension ; *c*) extension, increase ; progress, forwarding ; diffusion, spreading. *b*) **La — de la lumière se fait en ligne droite**, light is propagated in a straight line. *c*) **La — de la foi chrétienne**, the propagation of Christian faith. **La — d'une épidémie**, the spreading of an epidemy. **La — des lumières**, the diffusion of light.

PROPAGER, propazhé-r, [Lat. : propagāre, atum], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous propageons, je propageais.*] to propagate : *a*) to multiply, to give continuance to the kind by generation ; *b*) to extend, to impel forward ; *c*) *Fig.* to spread abroad, to diffuse, to disseminate *b*) **— le son**, to propagate sound, *c*) **— l'Évangile**, to propagate the Gospel. **— la verité**, to propagate truth. **— l'erreur**, to propagate error.

PROPAGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to propagate ; 2. to be propagated ; to spread.

PROPENSION, propânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : propensio], *sf.* propensity, propension : *a*) natural tendency ; *b*) *Fig.* bent of mind ; disposition, inclination. **— au bien**, propension to good.

PROPHÈTE, profèt', [Gr. : προφήτης ; πρὸ, before ; φήμι, I speak], *sm.* prophet *a*) *Script.* a person inspired by God ; *b*) one who prophesies ; predicter, foreteller, seer. **Les grands prophètes**, the greater prophets. **Les petits prophètes**, the lesser prophets. **Faux —**, false prophet. **Un — de malheur**, *Fam.* a bird of ill omen. *Prov.* **Nul n'est — en son pays**, no one is a prophet in his own country.

PROPHÉTESSE, profétès', *sf.* prophetess.

PROPHÉTIE, profési, [Lat. : prophetia], *sf.* prophecy ; prediction.

PROPHÉTIQUE, profétik', *adj.* prophetic, prophetical : *a*) relating to a prophet or a prophecy ; *b*) foretelling future events.

PROPHÉTIQUEMENT, p rofétik'mân-t, *adv.* prophetically.

PROPHÉTISER, profétizé-r, *va.* to prophesy ; to predict, to foretell.

PROPHÉTISER, *vn.* to prophesy : to utter predictions.

PROPHÉTISME, profetism', *sm.* prophetism : prophetic character or system.

PROPHYLACTIQUE, profilaktik', Gr. : πρὸ, before ; φυλάσσειν, to guard], *adj. Med.* prophylactic, prophylactical : preventive.

PROPHILACTIQUE *sf.* V. *Prophylaxie.*

PROPHYLAXIE, profilaksi, [Gr. : πρόφύλαξις], *sf. Med.* prophylaxis : the preventive part of medicine.

PROPICE, propis', [Lat. : propitius : *a*) favourable, kind ; benevolent, benign ; disposed to be merciful ; *b*) favourable ; genial. *a*) **Dieu nous soit —** ! may the Lord be merciful to us ! **Les dieux sont propices à nos vœux**, the gods are favouring our wishes. **Se rendre ses juges propices**, to propitiate one's judges. *b*) **Un vent —**, a favorable wind. **Une occasion —**, a favourable opportunity. **Saisir le moment —**, to take the opportunity.

PROPICEMENT, propis'mân-t, *adv.* propitiously.

PROPIONE, propion, [Gr. : πρὸ, before ; πίων, fat], *sm. Chem.* propione, metacetone an oily volatile liquid.

PROPIONIQUE, propionik', *adj. Chem.* propionic, metacetonic : noting a volatile acid derived from propione.

PROPITIATEUR, propisiatœr, *sm.* propitiator : he who renders favourable or makes propitious.

PROPITIATION, propisiasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : propitiatio], *sf.* propitiation : the act of making propitious.

PROPITIATOIRE, propisiatwar', *adj.* propitiatory : having the power to make propitious.

PROPITIATOIRE, *sm.* propitiatory, mercy-seat : the lid of the ark of the covenant.

PROPITIER, propisié-r, [Lat. : propitiāre, to make favourable], *va.* to propitiate : to make propitious.

PROPOLIS, propolis, [Gr. : πρὸ, before ; πόλις, city], *sf.* propolis : a thick, odorous substance used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

PROPORTION, propòrsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : proportio], *sf.* proportion : *a*) adaptation of parts to each other ; symmetry ; comparative relation of one thing to another, in respect to size, quantity or degree ; *b*) *pl.* dimensions ; *c*) *Math.* ratio ; the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind in repect to magnitude or value. *d*) *Math.* equality of two ratios ; *e*) *Arith.* a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found. *a*) **Le plus ou moins de justesse des proportions du corps établit les divers degrés de beauté**, the various degrees of beauty all depend on the due proportion of parts. **Observer les proportions**, to proportion. *Fig.* : **Il doit y avoir une juste — entre la faute et le châtiment**. the punishment must be proportionable to the offence, *Montesq. Lett. pers.* *b*) **Cela sort des proportions ordinaires**, that is out of proportion. *c*) **La — de l'or à l'argent a fort varié dans tous les temps**, the proportion which gold bears to silver has varied very much at all times. **Loi des proportions multiples**, *Chem.* law of multiple proportions. *d*) **— géométrique**, proportion, geometrical proportion. **— arithmétique**, arithmetical proportion **— harmonique**, harmonical *or* harmonial proportion. **Compas de —**, sector. *e*) **Règle de —**, rule of proportion, rule of three.

À PROPORTION DE, EN PROPORTION DE, *prepos. phr.* in proportion to.

À PROPORTION, EN PROPORTION, PAR PROPORTION, *adv. phr.* proportionably, proportionally, in proportion, proportionately **La tête du dindon domestique est**

fort petite en — de son corps, the head of the domestic turkey is very small in proportion to its body. *Buffon.*

À PROPORTION QUE, *conj. phr.* in proportion as, as.

PROPORTION GARDÉE, TOUTE PROPORTION GARDÉE, *adv phr.* due allowance being made; with due proportion.

PROPORTIONNALITÉ, propòrsionalité, *sf.* proportionality : the quality of being in proportion; proportionateness.

PROPORTIONNÉ, E, propòrsioné, *adj.* 1. proportionate; 2. proportioned : with due proportion or symmetry of parts.

PROPORTIONNEL, ELLE, propórsionèl, *adj.* proportional : *a)* proportionate : having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion ; relating to proportion. **Moyenne proportionnelle**, mean proportional.

PROPORTIONNELLE, *sf.* proportional : a number or quantity proportional.

PROPORTIONNELLEMENT, propòrsionèlmân-t, *adv.* proportionally, proportionately, proportionably : in proportion, according to proportion.

PROPORTIONNÉMENT, propòrsionémant, *adv.* proportionately, in proportion; suitably.

PROPORTIONNER, propòrsioné-r, *va.* to proportion : *a)* to proportionate, to equalize, to adjust relatively; to accommodate, to regulate; *b)* to form with symmetry. *a)* **— le remède au mal**, to proportion the remedy to the disease. **— la dépense à la recette**, to proportion the expenses to the income. *b)* **— les figures d'un tableau**, to proportion the figures in a painting.

PROPORTIONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be in proportion; to be proportioned; 2. to adapt one's self, to accommodate one's self. **Se — à l'intelligence de ses auditeurs**, to adapt one's self to the intelligence of one's hearers; to speak so as to be understood.

PROPOS, propô-z, [Lat. : propositum, thing proposed], *sm.* 1. purpose, resolution, design, intent. **Faire un ferme — de ne plus pécher**, to resolve never to sin again.

2. purpose, aim, object, view; subject, matter. **Laissant à part les autres débats qui ne font rien à notre —**, setting aside the other discussions which have nothing to do with our subject. *Bossuet.*

3. conversation, discourse, speech, talk, chat. **Dans le moment qu'ils tenaient ces propos**, while they were holding this conversation. **De — en — on a parlé de vers**, poetry was spoken of among other things. **Les propos commençaient à s'échauffer**, the conversation was growing too warm. **Il est leste dans ses propos**, he is very free in his conversation. **Propos de table**, table talk. **Propos interrompus**, desultory talk; (at play) cross purposes. **Le loup donc l'aborde humblement, entre en —**, the wolf then accosts him humbly, and begins his talk. *La Font. Fab.*

4. remark, observation. **Tenir de malins propos sur**, to make malicious remarks upon. **Comment pouvez-vous tenir de pareils propos ?** how can you possibly talk in that way ?

5. idle talk, gossip. **L'homme de bien dédaigne les propos des étourdis**, a good man contemns the gossip of frivolous people. **Je me moque des propos**, I care not a straw for what people say. **Ce sont des propos en l'air**, it is mere idle words.

6. insinuation, hint.

À PROPOS, *adv. phr.* 1. at the proper time, in good time, timely, seasonably, opportunely. **Vous êtes venu à —**, you came at the proper time. **Elle fait chaque chose à —**, she does everything at the proper time. **Mal à —**, unseasonably.

2. appositely, pertinently, to the purpose, properly. **C'est un art bien difficile que de parler et de se taire à —**, it is no easy matter to know when to speak and when to be silent.

À PROPOS, *adject. phr.* apposite, pertinent, to the purpose, fit, proper; expedient; opportune, seasonably. **Il est à — de vous rappeler que...**, it is right to remind you that... **Il ne jugea pas à — de le faire venir**, he did think proper to make him come.

À-PROPOS, *sm.* 1. seasonableness, opportuneness, timeliness ; 2. appositeness, fitness, propriety. **L' — double le prix des choses**, doing a thing in time adds to its merit. **L' — fait le mérite de tout**, doing a thing in time enhances its value. **Saisir l'—**, to seize the opportunity.

À PROPOS DE, *prépos. phr.* with respect to, with regard to, in reference to; about; in the matter of. **A — de la lettre que vous m'avez écrite**, about the letter you wrote me. **A — de ce que vous disiez**, in reference to what you were saying. **A — de rien**, for nothing at all, without a motive. **A — de bottes**, without any particular reason. **A — de quoi, à quel — ?** why, for what, for what reason ? (Elliptically) **A —**, by the way, by the bye, apropos, now I think of it. **A —, pouvez-vous me dire pourquoi...**, by the bye, can you tell me why.

À TOUT PROPOS, *adj. phr.* at every turn.

DE PROPOS DÉLIBÉRÉ, *adv phr.* deliberately, purposely, on purpose.

HORS DE PROPOS, *adv. phr.* 1. ill-timed, unseasonably, inopportunely; not to the purpose; 2. without a motive, without a cause.

PROPOSABLE, propôzabl', *adj.* that may be proposed; suitable.

PROPOSANT, propôsân, *sm.* 1. proposer : one who proposes; 2. student in divinity.

PROPOSANT, *adj. m.* (of cardinals) propounding.

PROPOSER, propôzé-r, [Lat. : proponĕre; pro, before; ponĕre, positum, to place; Fr. : pro; poser], *va.* 1. to propose : *a)* to propound, to offer to consideration; to bring forward; *Parl.* to move (a resolution); *b)* to offer, to proffer; to bid (a price); *c)* to exhibit, to offer; to lay before; *d)* to propound; to offer for admission; to designate. *a)* **Cette difficulté vaut bien qu'on la propose**, this difficulty requires consideration. **Je lui ai proposé de partir pour la campagne**, I proposed we should start for the country. *b)* **— une récompense à quelqu'un**, to offer a person a reward. *c)* **— quelqu'un pour exemple**, to propose a person as a pattern. **Le sujet que l'Académie a proposé pour le prix d'éloquence**, the subject the Academy gave for the elocution prize. *d)* **— quelqu'un pour un emploi**, to designate a person for an office.

PROPOSER, *vn.* 1. to purpose, to propose; to lay a scheme; 2. *Parl.* to make a motion; to move. **L'homme propose et Dieu dispose**, man proposes and God disposes.

PROPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be proposed : 2. to propose one's self, to offer one's self; 3. to propose to one's self, to purpose, to intend, to design. **Se — de faire une promenade**, to purpose taking a walk. **Il ne se propose rien moins que d'instruire tout l'univers**, he has formed the lofty design of instructing the whole world. *Bossuet.*

PROPOSEUR, propôzœr, *sm.* proposer : one who proposes.

PROPOSITION, propôzisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : propositio], *sf.* proposition : *a)* proposal; that which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance or adoption; offer of terms; offer ; *Parl.* motion ; *b)* a sentence or discourse in which something is affirmed or denied; *c)* *Rhet.* anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration; *d)* *Lit.* the first part of a poem or another composition, in which the author states the subject or matter of it ; *e)* *Log.* a sentence in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; enunciation of a judgment; *f)* *Math.* something to be proved or to be done; theorem; problem. *a)* **Cette — est inadmissible**, this proposition is not admissible. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to make a proposal to any one; *Parl.* to make a motion, to move. **Appuyer une —**, to support a proposition, a motion. **Discuter une —**, to discuss a proposition, a motion. **Faire des propositions d'accommodement**, to make offers of terms. **Écouter des propositions**, to listen to offers. **Rejeter les propositions de quelqu'un**, to reject a person's offers. *e)* **Une — se compose d'un sujet, d'un verbe et d'un attribut**, a proposition consists of a subject, a verb and a predicate.

PROPRE, propr', [Lat. : proprius, one's own], *adj.* 1. own, one's own. **Son — fils**, his own son. **En main —**, in one's own hand.

2. same, very, self-same. **Ce sont ses propres mots**, they are his very words. **Vous demeurez dans la — maison où il logeait**, you live in the same house as he does.

3. proper : *a)* peculiar, particular; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; *b)* *Gram.* denoting an individual, pertaining to one only of a species; *c)* literal not figurative; plain; original, natural; *d)* exact, accurate, correct, just, right, appropriate; *e)* fit, appropriate, convenient, adapted, suited, suitable; good. *a)* **Le caractère —, les qualités propres d'une chose**, the particular qualities of a thing. **Le mouvement — d'un astre**, the peculiar motion of a star. **La poésie et la prose ont chacune une harmonie que leur est —**, prose and poetry both have a beauty of their own. *b)* **Nom —**, proper name. *c)* **Le sens — d'un mot**, the proper sense (or meaning) of a word. *d)* **Se servir du mot —**, to make use of the right word. *e)* **Cela est — à toute sortes de gens**, that is good for all sorts of people. **Les hommes, par leurs soins et par de bonnes lois, ont rendu la terre plus — à être leur demeure**, men by their labour and wise laws have made their life in this world more comfortable. **Le sable est le terrain — de cette plante**, sand is the soil most suitable for this plant. **Le matin est le temps — de l'étude**, the morning is the best time for study. **Ce remède est — à telle maladie**, that remedy is good for such a complaint. **La jalousie est — à dessécher le cœur**, jealousy hardens the heart.

4. apt; able, qualified; fit, fitted. **Le présomptueux se croit — à tout**, the presumptuous think there is nothing but what they can do. **Il n'y a pas d'homme qui ne soit — à quelque chose**, every man is able to do something. **Un enfant est peu — à trahir sa pensée**, a child is not very apt to betray his thoughts. *Rac. Ath.* II. 6. **C'est un terrain — à bâtir**, this is an eligible site for building. **Cet homme n'est — à rien**, tha man is good for nothing.

5. becoming, decent, decorous, proper; neat, tidy; pretty, comely, nice. **Vous voilà le plus — du monde**, how becomingly dressed you are. *Mol. Bourg. gent.* III. 4. **Être très — sur soi**, to be tidily dressed.

Avoir un ameublement fort —, to have nice furniture.

6. clean, neat. **Un enfant —**, a clean child. **Cet escalier n'est pas —**, those stairs are not clean. *Prov.* : **Qui est propre à tout, n'est propre à rien**, a Jack of all trades is master of none.

PROPRE, *sm.* 1. characteristic : peculiar quality ; nature, property. **Le — de l'oiseau, c'est de voler**, it is in the nature of birds to fly. **C'est le — des grands hommes d'avoir de méprisables ennemis**, it is the misfortune of great men to have despicable enemies. **Le — des jeunes gens est d'être légers**, it is the nature of young people to be light-hearted

2. *Gram.* proper sense ; 3. *Law-t.* real property, real estate ; 4. property : that which is one's own, that which belongs to a person. **Il ne faut pas prendre ce mot au —**, you must not take that word in its literal sense. **Ils ne possèdent point de biens en —**, they have no property of their own.

5. *Cath. Lit.* particular prayers.

PROPREMENT, proprœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* 1. properly : *a*) precisely, exactly ; *b*) *Gram.* with propriety ; correctly, rightly ; fitly ; *c*) strictly, in strict sense. **— dit** properly so called. **L'Asie — dite**, Asia properly so called. **A — parler, — parlant**, properly speaking.

2. literally, in a literal (*or* proper) sense [Little used.]

3. nicely, prettily, neatly ; decently. **Travailler —**, to work nicely. **S'habiller —**, to dress nicely, neatly.

4. cleanly : with cleanliness ; neatly.

PROPRET, ETTE, propré-t, èt', [propre], *adj.* neat, affectedly neat, prim, spruce, tidy.

PROPRETÉ, proprœté, [propre], *sf.* 1. cleanliness, cleanness : the quality or state of being clean. **Elles tiennent la maison dans un ordre et une — admirables**, they keep the house beautifully neat and clean. **La — est l'image de la netteté de l'âme**, cleanliness reminds one of a spotless soul. *Montesq. Lett. pers.*

2. neatness, niceness, tidiness.

PROPRÉTEUR, proprétœr, [Lat. : propraetor], *sm.* *Rom. Hist.* propraetor, propretor.

PROPRIÉTAIRE, propriétèr', *smf.* 1. proprietor *m.*, proprietress *f.* ; proprietary. owner ; 2. (of houses) landlord *m.*, landlady. *f.* **Grand. —**, land-owner ; person of large property. **— foncier**, landed proprietor.

PROPRIÉTÉ, proproété, [Lat. : proprietas] *sf.* 1. property : *a*) peculiar quality ; virtue ; *b*) essential quality ; nature ; 2. peculiarity ; 3. propriety : justness, accuracy, correctness, appropriateness, fitness. **Parler avec —**, to speak with correctness.

4. property : *a*) propriety ; exclusive right to a thing, ownership ; *b*) thing possessed. *a*) **Nue —**, bare ownership. **— littéraire**, copyright, literary property. *b*) **Il faut respecter la — d'autrui**, we must respect the possessions of others.

5. landed property, estate. **Une grande —**, a large estate.

6. house.

PROPULSEUR, propulsœr, [Lat. : propulsor], *adj.* propelling ; propulsive, propulsory : driving on, that propels.

PROPULSEUR, *sm.* propeller : that which propels. **— à hélice**, screw-propeller, propeller.

PROPULSION, propulsyô*n*, [Lat. : propulsio ; propellĕre, propulsum, to push forward], *sf.* propulsion : the act of driving forward.

PROPYLÉE, propilé, [Gr. : πρό, before ; πύλη, a gate], *sm.* *Antiq.* propylǎcum : vestibule or entrance to a temple.

PROPYLÈNE, propilèn', *sm.* *Chem.* propylene : a gaseous carbo-hydrogen.

PRORATA, prorata, [Lat.] *sm.* proportion, share. **Au —**, pro rata, in proportion.

PROROGATIF, IVE, prorogatif, tiv', *adj.* proroguing.

PROROGATION, prorogasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* 1. prorogation : *a*) the continuance of a parliament from one session to another ; *b*) *Law-t.* the time given to do a thing beyond the time prefixed ; 2. prolongation, delay, putting off.

PROROGER, prorozhé-r, [Lat. : prorogāre, atum ; pro, forward ; rogāre, to ask], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous prorogeons, prorogeant.*] 1. to prorogue : to continue the parliament from one session to another ; to adjourn ; 2. to prolong, to protract (time).

PROSAILLEUR, prozayœr. *sm.* *Fam.* bad writer.

PROSAÏQUE, prozaïk', [Lat. : prosaicus ; prosa, prose], *adj.* prosaic, prosaical : *a*) pertaining to prose, resembling prose ; *b*) dull, monotonous ; common.

PROSAÏQUEMENT, prozaïk'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* prosaically.

PROSAÏSER, prozaïzé-r, *vn.* to prose : to write in prose.

PROSAÏSER (SE), *v. refl.* to become prosaic, vulgarized.

PROSAÏSME, prozaïsm', *sm.* 1. prosaism, prosaicism, prosaic form ; 2. *Fig.* dulness, monotony.

PROSATEUR, prozatœr, *sm.* prosewriter, prosaist.

PROSCENIUM, prosénіom, [Lat.] *sm.* *Antiq.* proscenium : the stage of a theatre.

PROSCRIPTEUR, proskriptœr, *sm.* proscriber : one who proscribes.

PROSCRIPTION, proskripsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : proscriptio], *sf.* proscription : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* doom to death ; *b*) outlawry ; putting out of the protection of law ; *c*) *Fig.* rejection, condemnation ; destruction.

PROSCRIRE, proskrir', [Lat. : proscribĕre ; pro, before, openly ; scribĕre, scriptum, to write], *va.* [Conjugated like *Écrire.*] to proscribe : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* to sentence to death ; *b*) to outlaw, to banish, to exile ; *c*) to exclude ; *d*) to condemn, to reject ; to forbid. *a*) **Les triumvirs proscrivaient tous leurs ennemis**, the triumvirs banished all their enemies. *d*) **Ils proscrivirent les lois romaines**, they rejected the Roman laws — **un usage**, to forbid a practice.

PROSCRIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to proscrire one another.

PROSCRIT, E, proskri-t, it', *sm.* person proscribed, proscript, outlaw, exile. **Une figure de —** a forbidding countenance.

PROSE, prôz', [Lat. : prosa], *sf.* prose : *a*) discourse or composition unconfined to poetical measure ; *b*) *Cath. Ch.* a hymn. **Écrire de la —**, to write prose, *Fig.* **Faire de la — sans le savoir**, to succeed unexpectedly.

PROSECTEUR, prosèktœr, [Lat. : pro, for ; sector, cutting], *sm.* prosector : one who prepares the subject for anatomical lectures.

PROSÉLYTE, prozélit, [Gr. : προσήλυτος, new comer], *smf.* proselyte : *a*) a new convert to some religion ; *b*) one brought over to any new opinion.

PROSÉLYTISME, prozélitism', *sm.* proselytism.

PROSER, prôzé-r, *vn.* to prose : to write in prose.

PROSER, *va.* po prose, to turn into prose.

PROSERPINE, prozèrpin', *pnf.* 1. *Mythol.* Proserpine ; 2. *Astron.* Proserpina, Proserpine a small planet.

PROSODIE, prozody [Gr. : προσῳδία ; πρός, to ; ᾠδή, a song], *sf.* *Gram.* prosody : *a*) correct pronunciation according to metre, quantity and accent ; *b*) that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent and versification ; *c*) scansion.

PROSODIQUE, prozodik', *adj.* prosodical, prosodial, prosodiacal : relating to prosody.

PROSODIQUEMENT, prozodik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* prosodically, prosodically.

PROSOPOPEÉ, prozopopé, [Gr.: πρόσωπον, a face ; ποιεῖν, to make], *sf.* *Rhet.* prosopoepia : personification.

PROSPECTER, prospekté-r, *va.* *Neol.* to prospect (of mines, land, etc).

PROSPECTEUR, prospektœr *sm.* *Neol.* prospector (of mines, land, etc).

PROSPECTION, prospeksion *sf.* *Néol.* prospection (of mines, land, etc.)

PROSPECTUS, prospèktus, [Lat., view ; prospicĕre, prospectum ; pro, forward ; spectāre, to look at], *sm.* prospectus : *a*) the plan of a work, containing the general subject or design, and object of publication ; *b*) the outline of any plan or proposal, submitted for public approbation ; *c*) bill ; handbill.

PROSPÈRE, prospèr', [Lat. : prosper], *adj.* prosperous : *a*) *Poet.* favouring success ; favourable, kind ; propitious, auspicious ; *b*) lucky, thriving, flourishing, successful. *b*) **Avoir les vents prospères**, to have the wind in one's favour. **Attendre des jours plus prospères**, to wait for happier times. **L'état — de ses affaires**, the flourishing state of his affairs.

PROSPÈREMENT, prospèr'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* prosperously.

PROSPÉRER, prospéré-r, [prospère], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer*] to prosper : *a*) to be successful, to succeed, to be prosperous ; *b*) to grow or increase ; to thrive, to flourish. **Faire —**, to prosper ; to speed.

PROSPÉRITÉ, prospérité, [Lat. : prosperitas], *sf.* prosperity, prosperousness : the state of being successful ; success, good fortune ; happiness, welfare ; well-being. **Celui qui est dans la — doit craindre d en abuser, et secourir les malheureux**, he who is in prosperity, must be careful to make a good use of his wealth, and help the poor. *Fén. Tél.* **Avoir un visage de —**, *Fam.* to have a face like a full moon.

PROSTATE, prostat', [Gr.: προστάτης, what is placed before], *sf.* *Anat.* prostate gland, prostate : a glandular body, situated before the neck of the bladder.

PROSTATIQUE, prostatik', *adj.* prostatic : pertaining to the prostate.

PROSTATITE, prostatit', *sf.* *Med.* prostatitis : inflammation of the prostate.

PROSTERNATION, prostèrnasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* prosternation, prostration : the act of prostrating one's self.

PROSTERNEMENT, prostèrnœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* prosternation, prostration : *a*) the act of prostrating one's self ; *b*) the state of being prostrated.

PROSTERNER, prostèrné-r, [Lat. : prosternĕre ; pro, before ; sternĕre, stratum, to spread], *va.* to prostrate : *a*) to lay flat, to throw down in the posture of adoration or humility ; *b*) to throw down, to overthrow, to demolish.

PROSTERNER (SE), *v. refl.* to prostrate one's self : to throw one's self down or to fall in humility or adoration ; to bow in humble reverence.

PROSTHÈSE, prostèz', [Gr. : πρὸς, before; θέσις, apposition], *sf.* **1.** *Gram.* prosthesis: a figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word; **2.** *Surg.* V. *Prothèse.*

PROSTITUÉE, prostitué, *sf.* prostitute, strumpet, whore, harlot.

PROSTITUER, prostitué-r, [Lat. : prostituĕre, atum; pro, before; statuĕre, to place], *va.* to prostitute : *a*) to make a prostitute of, to offer to a lewd use; *b*) *Fig.* to put out to hire for a base purpose, to appropriate or devote to a bad use. **— sa plume**, to prostitute one's pen.

PROSTITUER (SE), *v. refl.* to prostitute one's self.

PROSTITUTION, prostitusyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* prostitution : *a*) lewdness; *b*) *Fig.* the act of selling or devoting, for hire or gain, to a bad purpose. **La — de la justice**, the prostitution of justice. **Une lâche — de la conscience**, a cowardly prostitution of one's conscience. *Bossuet.*

PROSTRATION, prostrasyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : prostratio], *sf.* **1.** prosternation, prostration; **2.** *Med.* prostration : great depression of strength.

PROSTYLE, prostil', [Gr. : πρὸ, before; στύλος, column], *sm. Antiq.* prostyle : a species of portico.

PROSYLLOGISME, prosillozhism', [pro; syllogisme], *sm. Log.* prosyllogism.

PROTAGONISTE, protagonist', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first; αγωνιστής, a combatant], *sm. Theat.* protagonist : chief actor, principal character.

PROTASE, protaz', [Gr.: προτάσις], *sf.* protasis : *a*) the first part of a dramatic composition; *b*) *Gram.* the first part of a period.

PROTATIQUE, protatik', *adj.* protatic : relating to the protasis.

PROTE, prot', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first], *sm. Print.* overseer, foreman.

PROTÉACÉES, protéasé, *sfpl. Bot.* proteaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

PROTECTEUR, TRICE, protèktœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** protector *m.*, protectress *or* protectrix *f.*: a person who protects, or defends from injury, evil or oppression; **2.** patron *m.*, patroness *f.* : a person who patronizes either a person or a work; patronizer, supporter; fosterer. **Avoir une princesse pour protectrice**, to be patronized by a princess. **Ce ministre fut le — des lettres**, this minister was the patron of literature. **Se donner des airs de —**, to assume a patronizing air.

3. (*masc.*) protector : *a*) in England, a regent, a title taken by Cromwell; *b*) at Rome, a cardinal representative of a Roman Catholic nation or religious order.

PROTECTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* **1.** protective, protecting, sheltering : affording protection. **Sous l'abri — d'un énorme rocher**, sheltered under an enormous rock. **Système —**, *Com.* protectionism. **Droits protecteurs**, protective duties. **Société protectrice des animaux**, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

2. patronizing. **Un air —**, a patronizing air.

PROTECTION, protèksyô*n*; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : protectio], *sf.* **1.** protection : *a*) the act of protecting or preserving from evil, loss, injury, or annoyance; *b*) that which protects; shelter; help; *c*) patronage, care, interest; *d*) *Pol. Econ.* the doctrine that the trade and commerce of a country ought to be protected by imposing duties on foreign importations. *a*) **Prendre la — des opprimés**, to protect the oppressed. **Prendre en sa —**, **sous sa —**, to take under one's protection. *b*) **Se mettre sous la — de quelqu'un**, to place one's self under a person's protection. *c*) **Un air de —**, a patronizing air. **Prendre sous sa — l'industrie d'un pays**, to patronize the trade and manufacture of a country. **Un système de —**, system of protection; système opposed to that of free trade.

2. patron. **Avoir de puissantes protections**, to have powerful patrons.

PROTECTIONNISME, protèksyonism', *sm. Pol. Econ.* protectionism : a system of commercial protection, as opposed to free trade.

PROTECTIONNISTE, protèksyonist', *sm. Pol. Econ.* protectionist : an adherent to protectionism. (adjectively) **Le système —**, the protectionist system.

PROTECTORAL, E, protèktoral, *adj.* protectoral : relating to a protector.

PROTECTORAT, protèktora, *sm.* protectorate : *a*) protectorship; government by a protector; *b*) the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one.

PROTÉE, proté, [Gr. : πρωτεὺς], *sm.* Proteus : *a*) *Mythol.* a marine deity; *b*) *Fig.* turncoat; a man who hastily changes his principles; *c*) *Zool.* a genus of batrachians. **De —**, Protean.

PROTÉE, *sf. Bot.* protea : a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the order proteaceæ.

PROTÉEN, ENNE, protéa*n*, èn', *adj.* Protean.

PROTÉGÉ, E, protézhé, *sm. f.* protege *m.*, protegée *f.* : a pupil, a ward.

PROTÉGER, protézhé-r, [Lat. : protegĕre; pro, in front; tegĕre, tectum, to cover], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*.] *Je protège, nous protégeons; je protégeais; je protégai; je protégerai; je protégerais; que je protège; que je protegêasse; protégeant; protégé.*] to protect : *a*) to defend; to give help to, to help, to aid, to assist, to support; *b*) to favour, to patronize; to countenance, to foster, to support; *c*) to cover from danger or injury; to shelter, to shield, to screen; to harbour. *a*) **— la veuve et l'orphelin**, to defend the widow and the orphan. **— l'innocence**, to defend the innocent. *b*) **— quelqu'un de son crédit**, to help a person with one's credit. **— les sciences et les lettres**, to patronize sciences and literature. *c*) **Ces arbres nous protègent de leur ombrage**, these trees shelter us from the sun. **Un mur qui protège contre le froid**, a wall which protects from the cold. **De nombreux forts protègent Paris**, numerous forts protect Paris.

PROTÉGER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be be protected; **2.** to protect one's self, to defend one's self; **3.** to protect each other.

PROTÉINE, prot éin', [Gr.: πρωτεύειν, to be first], *sf. Chem.* proteine, protein : a substance which was considered the basis of animal tissue.

PROTÉRANTHE, proterant', [Gr. : πρότερος, the first; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* proteranthous : having flowers appearing before the leaves.

PROTERIE, prot'ri, [prote], *sf. Print.* foreman's office.

PROTESTANT, E, protèstâ*n*-t, ânt', protester], *sm. f. Eccles. Hist.* Protestant.

PROTESTANT, E, *adj.* protestant : belonging to the Protestants.

PROTESTANTISME, protèstâ*n*tism', *sm.* Protestantism : the Protestant religion.

PROTESTATION, protèstasyô*n*: *in poet.* siô*n*. *sf.* protestation : *a*) a solemn declaration of one's will, resolution or opinion; profession; *b*) positive assurance, promise; *c*) protest; a formal and solemn declaration of dissent.

PROTESTER, protesté-r, [Lat. : protestari, atus, to bear witness in public; pro, before; testari, to witness; testis, a witness], *va.* to protest : *a*) to declare, to asseverate, to affirm; to assure; *b*) *Com.* to make a formal declaration against the drawer of a bill, for non-acceptance or non-payment. *a*) **— son ignorance**, to declare one's ignorance. **Je proteste de ne prétendre rien à tous vos biens**, I protest I do not wish for any of you wealth. *Mol. Av.* v. 3. **Il protesta que tout avait été fait malgré lui**, he protested that everything had been done against his will. *b*) **— une lettre de change**, to protest a bill of exchange. **Le billet a été protesté, faute de payement**, the bill was protested for want of payment. **Faire — une traite**, to have a bill protested.

PROTESTER, *vn.* to protest : *a*) to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; *b*) (with *contre*, against) to make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition. *a*) **— de son innocence**, to protest one's innocence. *b*) **— contre une résolution**, to protest against a resolution.

PROTÊT, protè, [pour protest], *sm. Com.* protest. **— faute d'acceptation**, protest for non-acceptance. **— faute de payement**, protest for non-payment. **Sous —**, under protest.

PROTHÈSE, protèz', [Gr. : πρὸ, before; τίθημι, to place], *sf. Surg.* prosthesis : the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body.

PROTHÉTIQUE, protétik', *adj. Surg.* prosthetic : relating to prosthesis.

PROTHORACIQUE, protorasik, *adj.* prothoracic.

PROTHORAX, protoraks, [Gr. : πρὸ, before; θώραξ, thorax], *sm. Entom.* prothorax : the first segment of the thorax in insects.

PROTOBROMURE, protobromur', *sm. Chem.* protobromide : a combination of one equivalent of oxygen with one of bromine.

PROTOCARBURE, protokarbur', *sm. Chem.* protocarburet.

PROTOCHLORURE, protoklorur', *sm. Chem.* protokloride.

PROTOCOLE, protokol', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first; κόλλα, glue], *sm.* **1.** protocol : *a*) the minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; *b*) the original copy of a treaty or other document; *c*) record, register; **2.** formulary; **3.** *Fam.* preamble.

PROTOGYNE, protozhin', [Gr.: πρῶτος, first; γυνή, female], *sm. Geog.* protogene : a kind of talcose granite.

PROTOIODURE, proto-iodur', *sm. Chem.* protoiodide.

PROTOMARTYR, protomartir, [Gr. : πρῶτος, first; μάρτυρ, witness], *sm.* protomartyr.

PROTONOTAIRE, protonotèr', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first; notaire], *sm.* prothonotary : an officer of the Papal court.

PRONOTOTARIAT, protonotaria, *sm.* prothonotaryship : the office of a prothonotary.

PROTOPATHIE, protopati, [Gr. : πρῶτος, first; πάθος, suffering], *sf. Med.* first, original disease.

PROTOPHOSPHURE, protofosfur', *sm. Chem.* protophosphuret.

PROTOPLASMA, protoplasma, [Gr. : πρῶτος, first; plasma], *sm. Bot.* protoplasm : the soft, nitrogenous lining or contents of cells.

PROTOPLASTE, protoplast', *adv.* protoplastic : first formed.

PROTOPLASTE, *sm.* first man.

PROTOPOPE, protopop', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first ; pope], *sm.* protopope : a priest of a high rank, in Russia.

PROTOSEL, protosel, *sm. Chem.* protosalt : a salt containing a metallic protoxide.

PROTOSULFURE, protosulfur', *sm. Chem.* protosulphide.

PROTOTYPE, prototip', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first ; τύπος, model], *sm.* prototype : exemplar, archetype, protoplast, original model.

PROTOXYDE, protoksid', *sm. Chem.* protoxide a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of a base.

PROTOXYDÉ, **E**, protoksidé, *adj. Chem.* protoxidized : converted into a protoxide.

PROTOZOAIRES, protozoèr', [Gr. : πρῶτος, first ; ζῷον, animal], *smpl.* protozoa : the infusoria, or lowest class animalcules.

PROTRACTION, protraksyôn, [pro ; traction], *sf.* protraction : the act of drawing out.

PROTRUSION, protruzyôn, [Lat. : pro, forth ; trudere, to thrust], *sf.* protrusion : the state of being protruded or thrust forward.

PROTUBÉRANCE, protubérâns', *sf.* protuberance : prominence, elevation, a part projecting out.

PROTUBÉRANT, E, protubérân-t, ânt', [Lat. : protuberāre, atum ; pro, forward ; tuber, a swelling], *adj.* protuberant, prominent.

PROTUTEUR, protutœr, [Lat. : protutor], *sm.* acting guardian.

PROU, prou, [O. Fr. : proust, perhaps from Lat. prodesse, prosum, to be useful], *adv. Fam.* **1.** much ; many ; **2.** enough. **Peu ou —**, little or much. **Ni peu ni —**, not at all.

† PROU, *sm.* profit, gain.

PROUE, prou [Lat. : prora], *sf.* prow, bow : the fore-part of a ship.

PROUESSE, prouès', [preux], *sf.* **1.** prowess : bravery, valour, gallantry ; **2.** feat of prowess, feat, exploit.

PROVABLE, prouvabl', *adj.* provable : that may be proved.

PROUVER, prouvé-r, [Lat. : probāre ; probus, excellent], *va.* to prove : *a)* to confirm or establish by experiment, testimony or argument, to make appear certain, to demonstrate ; to make good, to make out, to substantiate ; *b)* to evince, to show, to give a proof of ; to be a proof of. *a)* **— une proposition**, to prove a proposition. **Il faut — ce que vous dites**, you must prove what you say. *b)* **Cette action prouve beaucoup de bonté**, this action shows great kindness. **Cet événement prouve que vous ne vous étiez pas trompé dans vos conjectures**, this event proves that you conjectured right. *Prov.* **Qui prouve trop ne prouve rien**, proving too much is to prove nothing.

PROUVER (SE), *v. refl.* to be proved.

PROVÉDITEUR, provéditœr [Ital. : proveditore], *sm.* proveditor : in Venice, an officer who superintended matters of policy.

PROVENANCE, prov'nâns', [provenir], *sf.* **1.** origin ; place of export. **Des marchandises de — étrangère**, foreign goods. **De toutes provenances**, from all sources. **De — directe**, from the direct source.

2. productions. **Les provenances du midi**, the productions of the south.

3. *Fig.* origin. **Un mot dont on ignore la —**, a word we do not know the origin of.

PROVENANT, **E**, prov'nân, ânt', *adj.* proceeding.

PROVENÇAL, **E**, provânsal, *adj.* Provençal, Provencial : pertaining to Provence.

PROVENÇAL, E, *sm. f.* Provencial : a native of Provence.

PROVENÇAL, *sm.* Provencal : Provencial dialect *or* language.

PROVENCE, provâns', *sf.* Provence : an ancient province of France.

PROVENDE, provând', [Lat. : præbenda, things to be provided], *sf.* **1.** *Fam.* provisions ; **2.** provender (for beasts).

PROVENIR, prov'nir, [Lat. : provenire ; pro ; venire, to come], *vn.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] to proceed, to come, to arise, to spring, to accrue. **D'ou provient ce tumulte ?** what is cause of this tumult ? **Cette maladie provient de fatigues excessives**, this illness comes from excessive fatigue. **L'argent qui provient de la vente** the money proceeding from the sale. **D'où lui sont provenues tant de richesses ?** how did he get all these riches ?

PROVERBE, provèrb', [Lat. : proverbium; pro, for ; verbum, a word], *sm.* proverb : *a)* sententious maxim, adage ; *b)* *pl.* a book of the Old Testament ; *c)* a short dramatical composition. *a)* **Faire —, devenir —, passer en —**, to become proverbial ; to be a proverb. **Les proverbes de Salomon**, the Proverbs of Solomon.

PROVERBIAL, **E**, provèrbial, *adj.* proverbial : *a)* pertaining to proverbs ; *b)* used or current as a proverb.

PROVERBIALEMENT, provèrbial'mân-t, *adv.* proverbially.

PROVIDENCE, providâns', [Lat. : providentia], *sf.* providence.

PROVIDENT, **E**, providân, ânt', [Lat. : providens, entis, entis ; providēre], *adj. Philos.* provident.

PROVIDENTIEL, ELLE, providânsièl, *adj.* providential : effected by the providence of God.

PROVIDENTIELLEMENT, providânsièl'mân-t, *adv.* providentially.

PROVIGNEMENT, proviny'mân-t, *sm. Agr.* provining, layering.

PROVIGNER, provinyé-r, [provin], *va. Agr.* to provine, to layer (vines).

PROVIGNER, *vn.* **1.** (of vines) to provine; **2.** *Fig.* to increase.

PROVIN, provin, [Lat. : propago, inis, a layer ; O. Fr. : provain], *sm.* layer (of a vine)

PROVINCE, provans', [Lat. : provincia], *sf.* **1.** province : *a)* *Rom. Hist.* a conquered country, beyond the limits of Italy ; *b)* dependency, colony, a country belonging to a kingdom or state ; *c)* a grand division of a kingdom or state ; *d)* the inhabitants of a province ; *e)* *Fig.* region, any extent of territory ; *f)* an ecclesiastical district ; **2.** country : *a)* in France, the whole territory out of the capital ; *b)* the inhabitants of the country. *a)* **Vivre en —**, to live in the country, in the provinces. **Avoir un air, des manières de —**, to have countrified manners. **La vie de —**, country life.

PROVINCIAL, **E**, provansial', *adj.* **1.** provincial : belonging to a province ; **2.** country-like, country, provincial, countrified. **Des manières provinciales**, provincial manners.

PROVINCIAL, E, *sm. f.* [*Pl. m. Provinciaux.*] **1.** provincial, provincialist : one who lives in a province ; **2.** (particularly) country person, (*pl.*) country people ; **3.** *m.* provincial : a monastic superior.

PROVINCIALISME, provansialsm', *sm.* provincialism : a provincial idiom.

PROVISEUR, provizœr, [Lat. : provisor], *sm.* headmaster, principal (of a lyceum).

PROVISION, provizyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : provisio], *sf.* provision : *a)* things provided ; measure taken beforehand, for the supply of wants ; *b)* *Com.* the sum prepared for the payment of a bill ; *c)* nomination to an ecclesiastical benefice; *d)* stock, store, supply ; *e)* *pl.* victuals, food. *b)* **Faire — pour.** to make timely provision for. *d)* **Faire — de patience**, to take patience. **— de charbon, de bois**, provision, stock of coals, of wood. **Des provisions de bouche**, provisions. *e)* **Aller aux provisions**, to get one's provisions. **Faire ses provisions**, to provide with necessaries.

PAR PROVISION, *adv. phr.* provisionally.

PROVISIONNEL, ELLE, provizionèl, *adj. Law-t.* provisional : temporary.

PROVISIONNELLEMENT, provizionèl'mân-t, *adv.* provisionally : by way of provision, temporarily.

PROVISOIRE, provizwar', [Lat. : provisorius, from provisus, foreseen], *adj.* provisional, provisory, temporary. **Gouvernement —**, provisional government.

PROVISOIREMENT, provizwar'mân-t, *adv.* provisionally.

PROVISORAT, provizora, *sm.* headmastership (of colleges),

PROVOCANT, **E**, provokân-t, ânt', *adj.* provocative, provoking : inciting, exciting, tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PROVOCATEUR, **TRICE**, provokatœr, tris', *adj.* provoking, provocative : exciting, instigating ; irritating. **Agent —**, hired agitator.

PROVOCATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* provoker : a person who provokes ; instigator, abettor.

PROVOCATION, provokasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : provocatio], *sf.* provocation : *a)* the act of provoking ; instigation; *b)* challenge to a duel ; *c)* that which excites anger, cause of resentment ; *d)* stimulus, incitement.

PROVOQUER, provoké-r, [Lat. : provocāre], *va.* to provoke : *a)* to call forth ; to move, to incite, to stimulate, to arouse ; *b)* to challenge, to call forth to combat ; *c)* to promote, to cause, to occasion ; *d)* to excite by something offensive ; to irritate, to incense, to chafe. *a)* **— les confidences de quelqu'un**, to get a person to confide in one. **— à la révolte**, to incite a person to rebel. **— à boire**, to urge to drink. *b)* **— au combat**, to call forth to combat, *c)* **Cela provoque au sommeil**, *or* **le sommeil**, that provokes sleep. **— la sueur**, to provoke perspiration. *d)* **Il a frappé, mais il avait été provoqué**, he struck out, but he was provoked to it.

PROVOQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to provoke one another.

PROXÈNE, proksèn', [Gr. : πρό, before; ξένος, a stranger], *sm.* proxenus : a species of consul, in ancient Greece.

PROXÉNÈTE, proksénèt', [Gr. : προξενητής, a courtier], *sm.* pander, pimp, procurer.

PROXIMITÉ, proksimité, [Lat. : proxipitas ; proximus, next], *sf.* proximity, nearness : *a)* the state of being near in place ; vicinity ; *b)* near relationship. **A —**, near, **A — du chemin de fer**, near the railway.

PROYER, prwayé, *sm. Ornith*, bunting.

PRUDE, prud', [O. Fr. : prode, fem. of prod ; of prud' homme], *adj.* prudish : affectedly modest or reserved ; demure.

PRUDE, *sf.* prude : a woman overscrupulous.

PRUDEMMENT, prudamân-t, *adj.* prudently : with prudence, discreetly.

PRUDENCE, prudâns', [prudent], *sf.* prudence : wisdom applied to practice; discretion; caution. **Maximes de —**, prudentials. **Avoir de la —**, to be prudent. **Avoir la — du serpent**, *Fam.* to be very prudent. **— est mère de sûreté**, prudence is the mother of safety.

PRUDENCE, *pnf.* Prudentia, Prudence.

PRUDENT, E, prudân-t, ânt', [Lat. : prudens, entis], *adj.* prudent : *a*) cautious and wise in measures and conduct; discreet; wary, circumspect; *b*) prudential, proceeding from prudence, dictated by prudence; politic. *a*) **Un homme —**, a prudent man. *b*) **Conduite prudente**, politic conduct. **Faire une réponse prudente**, to make a politic answer.

PRUDERIE, prud'ri, [prude], *sf.* prudery : excessive nicety in conduct, affected reserve; demureness; prudishness.

PRUD'HOMIE, prudomi, *sf.* probity, honesty; wisdom (in action).

PRUD'HOMME, prudom', [prud, or prod, good; homme; Lat. : prudens; homo], *sm.* **1.** good and wise man; **2.** gallant, valiant man; **3.** skilled hand or handicraftsman. **Conseil de prud'hommes**, trade council.

PRUINE, pruin', [Lat. : pruina], *sf. Bot.* pruina, minute dust (covering certain fruits).

PRUNE, prun', [Lat. : prunum], *sf.* plum: a well-known fruit. **— de Monsieur**, Orleans plum. **— de reine-Claude**, green-gage plum. **— de damas**, damson. **— sèche**, prune. **Pour des prunes**, *Fig.* for nothing. **Si je suis affligé ce n'est pas pour des prunes**, it is not for nothing that I am distressed. *Mol. Sgan.* 16.

PRUNEAU, prunô, [prune], *sm.* [*Pl. pruneaux.*] **1.** prune : dried plum; **2.** *Popul. lang.* eye.

PRUNELAIE, prun'lê, *sf.* plum-orchard, plantation of plum-trees.

PRUNELLE, prunèl', [dim. of prune], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* sloe : wild plum. **Jus de —**, harsh wine.

2. *Bot.* prunella, self-heal, all-heal, bugle a genus of herbs of the order labiatæ; **3.** *Chem.* **Sel de —**, prunella, prunella salt : nitrate of potash.

PRUNELLE, prunèl', *sf.* **1.** pupil, apple (of the eye); eye-ball. **Conserver quelque chose comme la — de ses yeux**, *Fig.* to keep a thing as the apple of one's eye.

2. eye; look. **Jouer de la —**, to ogle, to leer.

PRUNELLE, prunèl', *sf.* prunello, prunella : a kind of woollen or mixed stuff.

PRUNELLIER, prunèlyé, *sm. Bot.* sloe-tree, black thorn.

PRUNIER, prunyé, [prune], *sm. Bot.* plum-tree, plum : a genus of fruit-trees of the order rosaceæ. **— épineux**, sloe-tree, black thorn. **— sauvage**, bullace.

PRURIGINEUX, EUSE, prurizhinœ, nœz [Lat. : pruriginosus], *adj. Med.* pruriginous itching.

PRURIGO, prurigo, [Lat. : prurio, an itching], *sm. Med.* prurigo : a cutaneous disease charactserized by severe itching.

PRURIT pruri, [Lat. : pruritus, from prurire, to itch], *sm.* itching, prurience, pruriency.

PRUSSE, prus', *pnf. Geog.* Prussia.

PRUSSIATE, prusiat', *sm. Chem.* prussiate, hydrocyanate : a compound of prussic acid and a base

PRUSSIEN, ENNE, prusyan, syèn', *adj.* Prussian : pertaining to Prussia.

PRUSSIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Prussian.

PRUSSIQUE, prusik', *adj. Chem.* prussic, hydrocyanic, cyanohydric : noting an acid composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of cyanogen.

PRYTANE, pritan', [Gr. : πρύτανις, presiding magistrate], *sm. Antiq.* prytanis : a Greek magistrate.

PRYTANÉE, pritané *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* prytaneum : a building where the prytanes assembled; **2.** (in France) public school.

PRYTANIE, pritani, *sf.* prytany : the period of office of the prytanes.

† **PSALLETTE**, psalèt', [Gr. : ψάλλειν, to make cords resound], *sf.* singing-school (for choristers).

PSALMIQUE, psalmic', [Lat. : Psalmus, psalm; O. Fr. : Psalme. v. Psaume], *adj.* of psalms.

PSALMISTE, psalmist', *sm.* psalmist : a writer or composer of psalms. **Le —**, the Psalmist, king David.

PSALMODIE, psalmodi, *sf.* **1.** psalmody : the act or manner of singing psalms; psalm singing; **2.** *Fig.* sing-song.

PSALMODIER, psalmodié-r,[Gr.: ψαλμὸς, psalm; ᾠδή, song], *vn.* **1.** to psalmodize; to sing psalms; **2.** *Fig.* to drone, to recite sing-song.

PSALMODIER, *va.* to drone out.

PSALMODIQUE, psalmodik', *adj.* psalmodic, psalmodical : relating to psalmody.

PSALMOGRAPHE, psalmograf', [Gr. : ψαλμός, psalm; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* psalmographer, psalmographist, psalmist.

PSALTÉRION, psaltériôn, [Gr. : ψαλτήριον; ψάλλειν, to play on a stringed instrument], *sm* **1.** psaltery : a stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews; **2.** *Mus.* stringed instrument.

PSAMMITE, psamit', *sm. Miner.* psammite : a species of micaceous sandstone.

PSAUME, psôm', [Gr. : ψαλμός, psalm], *sm.* psalm : a sacred song or hymn.

PSAUTIER, psôtyé, [Lat. : psalterium], *sm.* psalter : *a*) psalm-book, the book of Psalms; *b*) a large rosary, consisting if 150 beads; *c*) veil of certains nuns.

PSEUDO, psœdô, [Gr. : ψευδής, false], pseudo : a Greek prefix signifying false, counterfeit.

PSEUDOBLEPSIE, psœdoblèpsi, [Gr. : ψευδής, false; βλέψις, sight], *sf. Med.* pseudoblepsis : false or depraved sight.

PSEUDO-MARTYR, psœdomartir, *sm.* pseudo-martyr : a martyr for a wrong cause.

PSEUDO-MÉDECIN, psœdomèd'san, *sm.* quack.

PSEUDO-MEMBRANE, psœdomânbran, *sf. Anat.* false membrane.

PSEUDOMORPHE, psœdomorf [Gr. : ψευδής, false; μορφή, form], *adj. Miner.* pseudomorphous : noting crystals which have a form of crystalization different to the species to which they belong.

PSEUDONYME, psœdonim', [Gr. : ψευδής, false; ὄνυμα, name], *adj.* pseudonymous : bearing a false or fictitious name.

PSEUDONYME, *sm.* pseudonyme : false or fictitious name; assumed name.

PESUDO-PROPHÈTE, psœdoprofèt', *sm.* false prophet.

PSEUDOSCOPE, psœdoskop', [Gr. : ψευδής, false; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* pseudoscope : a species of stereoscope.

PSILOMÉLANE, psilomélan', [Gr. : ψιλός, bare; μέλας, ανος, black], *sm.* psilomelane : an ore of manganese.

PSITTACIENS, psitasyan, [Lat. : psittarus, parrot], *smpl. Ornith.* psittacidæ : the parrot tribe.

PSOAS, psoas, [Gr. : ψόα], *sm. Anat.* psoas. psoas : the name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSOPHIE, psofi, *sf. Ornith.* psophia : a sub-genus of storks.

PSORA, psora, *sm.* V. *Psore.*

PSORALIER, psoralye, [Gr. : ψώρα], *sm. Bot.* psoralea : a genus of leguminous plants.

PSORE, psor', [Gr. : ψώρα, itch], *sm. Med.* psora, itch : a cutaneous disease.

PSORIASIS, psoriazis, *sm. Med.* psoriasis, dry scall, scaly tetter : a disease of the skin.

PSORIQUE, psorik', *adj.* psoric : pertaining to psora.

PSYCHÉ, psishé, *pnf.* **1.** *Mythol.* Psyche : **2.** *Astron.* Psyche : an asteroid.

PSYCHÉ, *sf.* psyche-glass, cheval-glass : full-length dressing-glass.

PSYCHIATRIE, psishiatri, [Gr. : ψυχή, soul; ἰατρεία, healing], *sf.* psychiatry : medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

PSYCHIQUE, psishik', *adj.* psychic, psychical, psychological : relating to the mind, to the soul.

PSYCHOLOGIE, psikolozhi, [Gr. : ψυχή, mind; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* psychology : the knowledge of the mind and its faculties.

PSYCHOLOGIQUE, psikolozhik', *adj.* psychologic, psychological : pertaining to psychology.

PSYCHOLOGISTE, psikolozhist', **PSYCHOLOGUE**, psikolog', *sm.* psychologist : one who is conversant with psychology.

PSYCHOMANCIE, psikomânsi, [Gr. : ψυχή, soul; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* psychomancy : divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PSYCHOMÉTRIE, psikométri [Gr. : ψυχή, soul; μέτρον, measure] *sf.* psychometry : the art of measuring the duration of mental processes.

PSYCHOPHYSIQUE, spikofisik [Gr. : ψυχή, soul; physique], *adj.* psycho physical: involving the action or mutual relation of the psychical and physical.

PSYCHOSE, psikôz', [Gr. : ψυχή, the soul], *sf.* mental discease.

PSYCHROMÈTRE, psikromètr', [Gr. : ψυχρος, cold; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* psychrometer : an instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; wet-bulb hygrometer.

PSYCHROMÉTRIE, psikrom(tri, *sf.* psychrometry : hygrometrie; the use of the psychrometer.

PSYCHOTHÉRAPIE, psiko-terapi [Gr. : ψυχή, soul; θεραπεία, treatment], *sf.* psychotherapy : the art of curing mental diseases.

PSYLLE, psil', [from Psylli, the name of a people of Lybra], *sm.* charmer of serpents.

PSYLLE, psil', [Gr. : ψύλλα, a flea], *sf. Entom.* false puceron.

PTARMIGAN, ptarmigân, *sm. Ornith.* ptarmigan, white-grouse : *Tetrao lagopus*, a genus of rasorial birds.

PTARMIQUE, ptarmik', *sf. Bot.* sneeze-wort, goose-tongue : *Achillæa ptarmica.*

PTÉRIDE, prérid', *sf. Bot.* pteris, brake : an ornamental genus of ferns of the order polipodiaceæ.

PTÉROCARPE, ptérokarp', [Gr. : πτερόν, wing; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* pterocarpus : a genus of leguminous plants.

PTÉRODACTYLE, ptérodaktil', [Gr. : πτερὸν, wing; δάκτυλος, finger], *sm. Zool.* pterodactyl : a saurian reptile.

PTÉROMYS, ptéromis, [Gr. : πτερὸν, wing; μῦς, rat], *sm. Zool.* pteromys, flying squirrel : a genus of rodent animals.

PTÉROPE, pterop', *sm. Zool.* pteropus frugivorous bat : a genus of mammalia belonging to the cheiroptera.

PTÉROPODE, ptéropod', [Gr. : πτερὸν, wing, fin ; ποῦς, ποδός, foot], *adj.* pteropodous : having the characters of pteropoda.

PTÉROPODES, *smpl.* pteropoda : a genus of oceanic molluscs.

PTÉRYGOÏDE, ptérigoïd', [Gr. : πτέρυξ, wing ; εἶδος, aspect], *adj. Anat.* pterygoid : wing-shaped.

PTISANE, ptizan', [Gr. : πτισάνη, peeled barley,], *sf.* ptisan : a decoction of barley.

PTOLÉMÉE, ptolémé, *pnm.* Ptolemy.

PTOLÉMÉEN, ENNE, ptoléméan, èn', *adj.* Ptolemaic : pertaining to Ptolemy.

PTOSIS, pto-zis, [Gr.] *sf. Med.* ptosis : inability to raise the upper eyelid.

PTYALINE, ptialin', [Gr. : πτύαλον, salvia], *sf. Chem.* ptyaline : an organic principle of the saliva.

PTYALISME, ptialism', *sm. Med.* ptyalism : a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

PU, E, pu, *pa. p.* of *Pouvoir.*

PU, E, pu, *pa. p.* of *Paître.*

PUAMMENT, puamân-t, *adv.* 1. stinkingly; 2. *Fig.* impudently. **Mentir —**, to lie impudently.

PUANT, E, puân-t, ânt', [puer], *adj.* 1. stinking, offensive to the smell, offensive, foul, disgusting, disagreeable, of a disagreeable odour ; 2. *Fam.* impudent. **Un mensonge —**, an impudent lie.

PUANT, *sm.* 1. stinkard : a fetid, burrowing quadruped ; 2. *Popul. lang.* conceited man.

PUANTEUR, puântœr, [puant], *sf.* stink: strong, offensive smell ; stench.

PUBÈRE, pubèr'. [Lat. : pubes, puber, grown up]. *adj.* 1. pubescent : arriving at puberty ; 2. having attained the age of puberty.

PUBERTÉ, pubèrté, [Lat. : pubertas], *sf.* puberty, pubescence. **Dans l'âge de —**, at the age of puberty.

PUBESCENCE, pubèssâns', *sf. Bot.* pubescence : the downy substance on plants ; pubes, down.

PUBESCENT, E, pubèssân-t, sânt', [Lat.: pubescens], *adj. Nat. Hist.* pubescent : *a)* covered with pubescence ; *b)* covered with very fine short hairs.

PUBIEN, ENNE, pubyan, èn', *adj. Anat.* pubic : pertaining to the pubis.

PUBIS, pubis, [Lat. : pubes, genit. pubis], *sm. Anat.* 1. pubis : the anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis ; 2. pubes : the lower central part of the hypogastric region.

PUBLIC, IQUE, publik, blik', Lat. : publicus], *adj.* public : *a)* pertaining to a nation or community, extending to a whole people ; *b)* regarding the community, directed to the interest of a nation, state or community ; *c)* common to mankind at large ; not private ; *d)* open for general entertainment ; *e)* open to common use ; *f)* common to many, current or circulated among people of all classes ; general ; *g)* notorious. *a)* **Le salut —**, the public safety ; the public weal. **Le bien —**, the public welfare. **Les travaux —**, public works. **La voix publique**, public voice. **Une calamité publique**, a public calamity. **Puissance publique**, public power. **Santé publique** a public health. **Ministère —**, public prosecutor. *b)* **La chose publique**, the common weal. *c)* **Morale publique**, public morality. **La vie publique**, public life. *d)* **Jardin —**, public garden. *e)* **Édifice —**, public building. **La voie publique**, the public road. *f)* **Cette nouvelle est déjà publique**, that is already public news.

PUBLIC, *sm.* public : *a)* the people indefinitely ; *b)* a number of people present at a ceremony, a play, a meeting, etc. *a)* **C'est un bruit qui court dans le —**, it is a public rumour. **Il a fait sa fortune aux dépens du —**, he has made his fortune at the expense of the public. *b)* **Le — des concerts est un — choisi**, the public that attends concerts is very select. **Le — a beaucoup applaudi l'orateur**, the public loudly applanded the speaker.

EN PUBLIC, *adv. phr.* in public. **Parler en —**, to speak in public.

PUBLICAIN, publikan, [Lat. : publicanus], *sm.* 1. publican : a collector of toll or tribute; 2. *Fig.* extortioner.

PUBLICATEUR, publikatœr, *sm.* publisher.

PUBLICATION, publicasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : publicatio], *sf.* publication : *a)* the act of publishing ; proclamation ; promulgation ; *b)* the act of offering a book or writing to the public ; *c)* a work printed and published. *a)* **La — d'une loi**, the proclamation of a law. **La — de la guerre**, the proclamation of war. **La — des bans du mariage**, the publication of the banns of marriage. *b)* **La — de ce livre a été empêchée par la censure**, the censors have prevented the publication of that book. *c)* **Voici les dernières publications**, here are the latest publications.

PUBLICISTE, publisist', [public], *sm.* 1. publicist : a writer on the laws of nature and nations ; 2. political writer.

PUBLICITÉ, publisité, [public], *sf.* 1. publicity, publicness, notoriety : the state of being public or open to the view or notice of people at large. **La — d'un crime**, the publicity of a crime. **La — des débats parlementaires**, the publicity of parliamentary debates. **Il vous faudra faire de la — dans les journaux**, you will have to advertise in the newspapers.

2. publicness : state of belonging to the community.

PUBLIER, publié-r, [Lat.: publicāre], *va.* to publish : *a)* to make public, to make publicly known, to announce ; to proclaim, to promulgate ; to utter, to give out; to trumpet forth ; to blaze abroad ; *b)* to announce or post legally ; *c)* to put forth, to issue to the public. *a)* **— un manifeste**, to proclaim a manifest. **— quelque chose sur les toits**, to blaze a thing abroad. *b)* **— les bans d'un mariage**, to publish the banns of marriage. *c)* **— un livre**, to publish a book.

PUBLIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be published.

PUBLIQUEMENT, publik'mân-t, *adv.* publicly : in a public manner ; openly.

PUCE, pus', [Lat. : pulex, pulicis], *sf.* flea. **La morsure d'une —**, a flea-bite. **Avoir la — à l'oreille**, *Fig.* to have a flea in one's ear ; to be uneasy. **Mettre à quelqu'un la — à l'oreille**, to make a person uneasy *Prov.* : V. *Chien.*

PUCE, *adj.* puce, puce-coloured, puke : of a flea colour, of a dark brown or brownish purple colour.

PUCEAU, puso, [Low Lat. : pulivellus, dim. of puellus, a boy], *sm.* chaste youth ; *Fig.* soft, spooney, simpleton.

PUCELAGE, pus'lazh', [pucelle] *sm.* 1. *Fam.* maidenhead, maidenhood, virginity; 2. *Bot.* lesser periwinkle ; 3. *Conch.* cowry.

PUCELLE, pusèl', [Lat.: puella, girl], *sf.* 1. maid, maiden, virgin ; 2. girl. **La — d'Orléans**, the Maid of Orleans.

PUCELLE, *adj. f.* maiden.

PUCERON, pus'rôn,[puce], *sm. Entom.* puceron, aphis, vine-fretter plant-louse : a genus of hemipterous insects.

PUDDLAGE, pudlazh', *sm. Metall.* puddling.

PUDDLER, pudlé-r, [Eng.], *va. Metall.* to puddle : to convert cast-iron into wrought-iron.

PUDDLEUR, pudlœr, *sm,* puddler : one who puddles iron.

PUDEUR, pudœr, [Lat. : pudor], *sf.* 1. bashfulness : 2. modesty, decency, † pudency, shame. **Avoir de la —**, to have modesty. **Être sans —**, to have no modesty. **Rougir de —**, to blush with shame.

3. chastity ; 4. discretion, reserve, modesty. **Louer sans —**, to praise immoderately.

5. respect. **La — des lois**, the respect fo laws.

PUDIBARD, pudibar, *adj. sm. slang.* affectedly bashful. *V. Pudibond.*

PUDIBOND, E, pudibôn-t, ônd', [Lat. : pudibundus], *adj.* bashful, modest, coy, timid. **Un air —**, a bashful look.

PUDICITÉ, pudicité, *sf.* chastity, pudicity, modesty.

PUDIQUE, pudik', [Lat. : pudicus], *adj.* chaste, modest. **Le — Joseph**, chaste Joseph.

PUDIQUEMENT, pudik'mân-t, *adv.* chastely, modestly.

PUER, pue-r, [Lat. : putēre, to stink], *vn.* to smell, to stink. **— comme un bouc**, to smell like a he-goat.

PUER, *va.* to smell of. **Vous puez le vin à pleine bouche**, your breath stinks of wine. *Mol. G. Dand.* iii. 12.

PUÉRICULTURE, puérikultur', [Lat. : puer, pueri, child ; cultura, culture], *sf.* physical and moral education.

PUÉRIL, E, pueril, [Lat. : puerilis ; puer, a child], *adj.* 1. juvenile : relating to youth ; 2. (in a bad sense) puerile, childish : trifling ; characterized by puerility. **C'est là une occupation puerile**, it is a puerile occupation. **Tenir des discours puérils**, to talk childishly. **Ma frayeur me semblait puérile**, I found my fear was childish.

PUÉRILEMENT, puéril'mân-t, *adv.* puerilely, childishly, trillingly.

PUÉRILITÉ, puérilité, [Lat. : puerilitas], *sf.* puerility, puerileness : *a)* childishness boyishness ; the manners or actions of a boy ; that which is trifling ; *b)* a childish or silly act, thought, or expression.

PUERPÉRAL, E, puèrpéral, [Lat. : puerpera, a woman lately delivered ; puer, a child ; parĕre, to bear], *adj. Med.* puerperal : pertaining to childbirth. **Fièvre puerpérale**, puerperal fever.

PUFF, puf, [imit], *sm.* puff : a tumid or exaggerated commendation. **Faire le —**, to puff up.

PUFFIN, pufan, *sm. Ornith.* puffin : a palmiped water-fowl.

PUGILAT, puzhila, [Lat. : pugilatus ; pugil, a boxer], *sm.* pugilism, boxing : the practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.

PUGILISTE, puzhilist', *sm.* pugilist, boxer: one who fights with his fists.

PUGNACE, pugnas [Lat. : pugnax, pugnacis, pugnacious], *adj.* pugnacious, fond of fighting.

PUGNACITÉ, pugnasité, *sf.* pugnacity, pugnaciousness, quarrelsomeness : inclination to fight.

PUINE, puin', *sm.* gatten-tree.

PUÎNÉ, E, puiné, [puis ; né], *adj.* younger. **Frère —**, younger brother.

PUÎNÉ, E, *sm. f.* younger brother *m.*, younger sister *f.*

PUIS, pui-z, [Lat. : postea, changed gradually into postiis, pois, puis], *adv.* then, next, afterwards. **Et —**, and then ; and be-

sides; (interrogatively) and what then? **Il s'agit premièrement de pourvoir au nécessaire, et puis au superflu,** we must get the necessaries of life, and the superfluities next. **Il vous a donné de belles paroles; et — ?** he made you fine promises; and then?

PUISAGE, puizazh', [puiser], *sm.* drawing (water, etc.).

PUISARD, puizar', [puits], *sm.* 1. cesspool; 2. draining-well; 3. (in mines), sump, water-sump.

PUISATIER, puizatié, [puits], *sm.* well-sinker.

PUISER, puizé-r, [puits], *va.* to draw: *a)* to draw up, to fetch; to take; to let in; *b) Fig.* to take, to borrow. *a)* **— de l'eau dans une rivière,** to fetch water from a river. **— de l'eau à une fontaine,** to draw water from a spring. *b)* **Moïse puisa sa science chez les Égyptiens,** Moses acquired his knowledge among the Egyptians. **Cet auteur a puisé dans les anciens les plus grandes beautés de son ouvrage,** that author has taken the finest parts of his works from the ancients.

PUISER, *vn.* 1. to draw; 2. *Fig.* to draw; to take, to borrow. **— dans la bourse de quelqu'un,** to borrow money of a person. **Il n'y a rien de tel que de — à la source,** there is nothing like going to the source of things.

PUISOIR, puizwar, *sm.* ladle.

PUISQUE, puisk', puiskœ, [puis; que], *conj.* since, as, seeing that. **Pourquoi le demander, — vous le savez?** since you know it, why do you ask? **Vous le verrez, puisqu'il doit venir tout à l'heure,** you will see him, as he is coming by and by. [formerly another word was sometimes inserted between *puis* and *que*:] **Puis donc qu'il est ainsi, faites ce que vous voudrez,** if that is it, do as you like. [*Rem.* — The final *e* is elided before *il, ils, elle, elles, on, un, une,* and before a word closely connected with *puisque*].

PUISSAMMENT, puisamân-t, *adv.* 1. powerfully, potently, mightily. **Il a — aidé au succès de l'entreprise,** he has greatly aided in the success of that enterprise.

2. forcibly, cogently. **Cela confirme — ce que vous avez dit,** that quite confirms what you said.

3. extremely, very. **— riche,** extremely rich.

PUISSANCE, puisâns', [puissant], *sf.* 1. power: *a)* authority, command; sway, control; *b)* a person or body invested with authority: *c) pl.* sovereigns, kings, princes; *d)* (usually in the plural) *Fam.* high functionaries; men of high rank; *e)* divinity; God.; *f) pl.* angels; *g)* dominion, sway, authority, potency; *h)* sovereign state; *i)* military or naval force, strength, might; *j)* the faculty or ability to do something; ableness; *k)* capacity, strength; *Fig.* potency, moral force, sway, influence, might; *l)* virtue, property; efficacy, cogency; *m)* faculty of the mind, faculty; *n)* animal strength, muscular force; *o) Mech.* a force which, being applied to a machine, produces motion; *p) Opt.* capability of producing certain optical effects; *q) Math.* the product arising from the continued multiplication of a quantity or number into itself.

a) **Toute — est faible à moins que d'être unie,** there cannot be much power without union. **Exercer une — absolue,** to exercise absolute power. **Ce jeune homme est en — de père et de mère,** that young man is under age. **Cette femme est en — de mari,** that woman is a feme-covert. **Toute-—,** omnipotence. *b)* **La — législative,** legislative power. *c)* **Il n'y a point de — qui ne vienne de Dieu,** there is no power but of God. **On n'est obligé d'obéir qu'aux puissances légitimes,** we are only bound to obey those who have legal power over us. *d)* **Flatter les puissances,** to flatter powerful people. **Se croire une —,** to think very highly of one's self. *e)* **La — divine,** divine power; God. *f)* **Les puissances des ténèbres,** angels of darkness. *g)* **La — de ce prince s'étend fort loin,** that prince reigns over many countries. **Alexandre soumit l'Asie à sa —,** Alexander conquered Asia. *h)* **Les grandes puissances de l'Europe,** the great powers of Europe. **Traiter de — à —,** to treat on a foot of equality. *j)* **Il y a des moments où l'on se croit la — de ce qu'on désire,** at times we think we have the power to do what we desire. **Il n'est pas en ma — de dissimuler ma joie,** it is not in my power to conceal my joy. *k)* **La — de la parole,** the power of speaking. **La — de l'habitude nous rend souvent facile l'accomplissement de travaux rudes et pénibles,** the power of habit often enables us to do easily the hardest and roughest work. *o)* **— motive,** moving power.

2. Mightiness: a title in Holland. **Hautes Puissances,** High Mightinesses.

3. *Philos.* possibility, potentiality: 4. *Miner.* thickness (of lodes).

PUISSANT, E, puisân-t, ânt', [Lat.: potens; posse, to be able], *adj.* 1. powerful: *a)* mighty, potent; *b)* cogent, forcible, strong; *c)* efficacious, potent *a)* **Un — prince,** a powerful prince. **Tout-—,** all-powerful, mighty, omnipotent. **Très haut et très — seigneur,** most high and mighty lord. *b)* **Un — raisonnement,** a powerful argument. *c)* **Un — remède,** a powerful remedy.

2. wealthy, rich, very rich; 3. mighty, great, numerous, considerable. **Une puissante armée,** a great army.

4. large, big: great in bulk; 5. *Fam.* corpulent, stout, lusty.

PUISSANTS, *smpl.* powers; the mighty; the great ones. **Les puissants de la terre,** the mighty ones of the earth.

PUITS, pui, [Lat.: puteus], *sm.* 1. well. **— artésien,** Artesian well. **— commun,** puplic well. **— à pompe,** pump well. **Tirer de l'eau d'un —,** to draw water from a well. *Fig.*: **Cet homme est un — de science,** that man is a well of science and learning. **C'est un — d'or,** he is exceedingly rich. **C'est un —,** he never repeats anything. **Cela ne tombera pas dans le —,** that will always be remembered. **Ce qu'on lui dit tombe dans un —,** what you tell him will never go further. *Prov.*: **La vérité est au fond d'un puits,** truth lies at the bottom of a well. **Il faut puiser tant que la corde est au puits,** you must make hay while the sun shines.

2. shaft, pit (of a mine, of a quarry); 3. *Milit.* well; 4. *Naut.* ship's well; (of cables) locker.

PULICAIRE, pulikêr, [Lat.: pulex, pulicis, a flea], *sf. Bot.* fleawort: *Pulicaria,* a genus of composite plants.

PULLULANT, E, pullulân-t, ânt', *adj.* swarming.

PULLULATION, pullulasyôn, *sf.* multiplication.

PULLULER, pullulé-r, [Lat.: pululāre, to sprout], *vn.* 1. to multiply, to go on increasing; to grow fast; 2. *Fig.* to swarm.

PULMONAIRE, pulmonêr', [Lat.: pulmo, onis, lung], *adj.* pulmonary, pulmonic: *a)* pertaining to the lungs; *b) Med.* affecting the lungs. *a)* **Artère —,** pulmonary artery. *b)* **Phtisie —,** pulmonic consumption.

PULMONAIRE, *sf. Bot.* 1. longwort, pulmonary: *Pulmonaria,* a genus of plants of the order boraginaceæ. **— officinale,** common lungwort.

2. **— du chêne,** lungwort, oak-lungs: *Sticta pulmonaria,* a genus of lichens.

PULMONIE, pulmonie, [Lat.: pulmo, onis, lung], *sf. Med.* consumption.

PULMONIQUE, pulmonik', *adj.* consumptive · affected by a disease of the lungs.

PULMONIQUE, *smf.* pulmonic: consumptive person.

PULPATION, pulpasyôn, [pulper], *sf. Pharm.* pulping, reducing to pulp.

PULPE, pulp', [Lat.: pulpa], *sf.* pulp: *a)* the soft succulent part of fruit; pap; *b) Pharm.* soft mass.

PULPER, pulpé-r, [pulpe], *va.* to pulp: to reduce to pulp.

PULPEUX, EUSE, pulpœ, œz', *adj.* pulpous, pulpy: consisting of pulp; like pulp; soft, fleshy.

PULQUE, pulk', *sf.* pulque: a fermented liquor, used by the Mexicans.

PULSATEUR, TRICE, pulsatœr, tris, *adj.* pulsatory.

PULSATIF, IVE, pulsatif, tiv', *adj. Med.* pulsative, pulsatory: beating, throbbing.

PULSATILLE, pulsatiy', *sf. Bot.* pasque-flower: a species of anemone.

PULSATION, pulsasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: pulsatio], *sf.* pulsation, pulse: *a)* beating, throbbing; *b) Phys.* vibration.

PULSOMÈTRE, pulsometr', [Lat.: pulsus; pellĕre, pulsum; [Gr.: μέτρον, measure], *sm.* pulsometer, pulsimeter: an instrument for measuring the strength or the quickness of the pulse.

PULVÉRATEUR, TRICE, pulvératœr, tris', *adj.* pulverulent: addicted to lying and rolling in the dust.

PULVÉRIN, pulvéran, [Ital.: palverino], *sm.* 1. priming-powder; 2. priming-horn; 3. spray (of water).

PULVÉRINE, pulverin [Lat.: pulvis, pulveris, powder], *sf.* pulverine: a powder used for clarifying liquids.

PULVÉRISABLE, pulvérizabl', *adj.* pulverizable, that may be pulverized.

PULVÉRISATEUR, pulvérizatœr *sm.* pulverizer: atomizer, spray.

PULVÉRISATION, pulvérizasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* pulverization: *a)* the act of pulverizing; *b)* the state of being pulverized.

PULVÉRISER, pulvérizé-r, [Lat.: pulverisāre], *va.* 1. to pulverize: to reduce to fine powder or dust; 2. *Fig.* to crush, to knock to atoms; to knock on the head.

PULVÉRISEUR, pulvérizœr, *sm.* pulverizer: one who pulverizes.

PULVÉRULENCE, pulvérulâns', *sf.* pulverulence: dustiness; the state of being pulverulent.

PULVÉRULENT, E, pulvérulân-t, ânt', [Lat.: pulverulentus; pulvis, pulveris], *adj.* pulverulent: dusty, consisting of fine powder.

PULVINAR, pulvinar, [Lat.] *sm. Med.* pulvinar: pillow or cushion.

PULVINIFORME, pulviniform', [Lat.: pulvinus, cushion; forme], *adj.* pulvinate: cushion-shaped.

PUMA, puma, *sm. Zool.* puma, American lion: a quadruped of the cat family.

PUMICIF, IVE, pumisif, ive, [Lat.: pumex, icis, pumice stone], *adj.* pumiceous: of or resembling pumice.

PUMICIFORME, pumisifôrm', *adj. Miner.* pumiceous: resembling pumice.

PUMICIN, pumisan, *sm.* palm-oil.

PUMICITE, pumisit', **PUMITE**, pumit', *sf.* pumice, pumice-stone.

PUNAIS, E, punê, nêz', [Lat.: putidus,

putrid ; nasus, the nose], *adj.* affected with ozæna.

PUNAISE, punèz', [punais], *sf.* 1. *Entom.* bug : a genus of hemipterous insects ; 2. drawing-pin. **Plat comme une —**, as flat as a flounder.

PUNAISIE, punézi, *sf.* 1. bad odour ; 2. ozæna.

PUNCH, pônsh', [Eng.], *sm.* punch : a drink. **— au rhum**, rum punch.

PUNCTIFORME, pônktifòrm', [Lat. : punctum, point ; forme], *adj.* punctiform : having the form of a point.

PUNICINE, punisin', *sf. Chem.* punicine : a substance obtained from the bark of the promegranate.

PUNIQUE, punik', [Lat. : punicus ; Pœni, the Carthaginians], *adj.* Punic : pertaining to the Carthaginians. **Langue —**, Punic. **Foi —**, Punic faith.

PUNIR, punir, [Lat. : punire], *va.* to punish ; to chastise, to chasten ; to correct. **— un criminel du dernier supplice**, to punish a criminal with death. **Il a été puni de ses malversations**, he was punished for his malversations. **Faire — quelqu'un**, to have a person punished ; (of a thing) to draw on a person a punishment. **Se faire —**, to get punished. **Il a été puni par où il a péché**, he found his punishment in the sin itself. **Le voilà bien puni**, he has just got his deserts.

PUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* to punish one's self.

PUNISSABILITÉ, punisabilité *sf.* punishableness : the quality of being punishable.

PUNISSABLE, punisabl', *adj.* punishable : worthy of, or liable to, punishment.

PUNISSEUR, punisœr, *adj. m.* punishing, avenging.

PUNISSEUR, *sm.* punisher, avenger.

PUNITION, punisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : punitio], *sf.* punishment : *a)* the act of punishing ; *b)* any infliction, suffering or pain imposed on a person who has committed a fault or crime ; chastisement ; penalty. **La — doit toujours être proportionnée à la faute**, the punishment ought to be proportioned to the fault. **Une — exemplaire**, an exemplary punishment. **La — d'un crime**, the punishment of a crime. **La — des méchants**, the punishment of the wicked. **En —, par —**, as a punishment.

PUPE, pup', *sf. Entom.* pupa, pupe : chrysalis

PUPILLAIRE, pupillèr', [pupille,] *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* pupillary : pertaining to a pupil or ward ; 2. *Anat.* pupillary : pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

PUPILLARITÉ, pupillarité, *sf.* pupillarity, pupilage, wardship.

PUPILLE, pupil', [Lat. : pupillus], *smf.* 1. ward, pupil : an orphan under the care of a guardian ; 2. pupil : a child under the care of a tutor.

PUPILLE, pupil', [Lat. : pupilla], *sf. Anat.* pupil, apple, eye-apple : a small aperture in the centre of the iris.

PUPIPARES, pupipar', *smpl. Entom.* pupipara : a genus of dipterous insects.

PUPITRE, pupitr', [Lat. : pulpitum, a stage], *sm.* desk, reading-desk. **— de musique** music stand. **— de lecture**, reading-desk. **— articulé**, folding desk.

PUPIVORE, pupivor', [Lat. : pupa, nymph ; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* pupivorous : feeding on the pupes of insects.

PUPIVORES, *smpl.* pupivora : a tribe of hymenopterous insects.

PUR, E, pur, [Lat. : purus, pure], *adj.* 1. pure : *a)* genuine, unadulterated ; unmixed, free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter ; unmingled, unalloyed ; *b)* clear, fair ; uncorrupted, not vitiated ; *c)* free from ceremonial impurity ; *d)* free from moral defilement ; unsullied, untarnished, unblemished, unpolluted, unstained, stainless ; innocent, guileless, guiltless ; *e)* chaste ; *f)* not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech ; *g) Math.* treating of the principles of the science ; *h) Law-t.* simple ; unmixed, unqualified ; unconditional ; *i)* mere, absolute ; that and that only. *a)* **Du vin —**, pure wine, neat wine. **Cognac —**, neat brandy : brandy without water. **De l'eau pure**, pure water. **Une race pure**, a pure race. **C'est un cheval — sang**, that horse is a thoroughbred. *b)* **Un ciel —**, a clear sky. **Un air —**, pure air. *d)* **Aimer Dieu d'un amour —**, to love God sincerely. **Une vie pure**, a pure life. **Ses intentions étaient droites et pures**, his intentions were both pure and honourable. *f)* **Le style de cet écrivain est toujours —**, that author's style is always pure. *g)* **Mathématiques pures**, pure mathematics. *h)* **Une promesse pure et simple**, an unconditional promise. **Il a donné sa démission pure et simple**, he has given in his resignation. *i)* **C'est un — caprice**, it is a mere whim. **Ce que je vous dis là est la pure vérité**, what I tell you is perfectly true. **Ce sont des calomnies toutes pures**, it is all calumny. **Il a fait cela par pure bêtise**, he did that from downright foolishness.

2. clear ; correct, elegant. **Des formes pures**, elegant shapes. **Une voix pure et suave**, a clear, sweet voice.

3. free ; exempt. **Une liqueur pure de tout mélange**, a liquor free from all mixture. *Fig.* : **Elle avait la conscience pure de tout reproche**, she had a clear conscience. **Ses mains sont pures de tout acte de violence**, his hands are free from any act of violence.

À PUR ET À PLEIN, *adv. phr.* unreservedly, fuly entirely, completely.

EN PUR DON, *adv. phr.* as a mere gift.

EN PURE PERTE, *adv. phr.* 1. in mere waste ; 2. to no purpose.

PUREAU, purò, *sm.* part uncovered (of a tile or slate).

PURÉE, puré, [from purer, old French verb], *sf.* 1. soup. **— de pois**, pea-soup. **— de pommes de terres**, potatoes mashed and strained.

2. pea-soup. 3. *Slang.* **Être, tomber dans la —**, to be, to become hard up. **Je déclare la —**, I haven't a single rap.

PUREMENT, pur'mân-t, *adv.* purely : *a)* in a pure manner ; with purity : innocently, guiltlessly ; honestly ; *b)* correctly; without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases ; *c)* merely, only, solely, absolutely ; essentially ; simply. *a)* **Vivre —**, to live honestly. *b)* **Parler —**, to speak correctly. *c)* **C'est un pays — agricole**, it is quite an agricultural country. **Je suis venu — pour vous voir**, I only came to see you. **— et simplement**, simply ; unconditionally.

PURETÉ, pur'té, [Lat. : puritas], *sf.* purity, pureness : *a)* freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter ; genuineness ; *b)* cleanness ; freedom from foulness or dirt ; *c)* clearness ; *d) Fig.* freedom from guilt or moral turpitude ; innocence, guilelessness, guiltlessness ; *e)* chastity ; *f)* freedom from vicious or improper words or phrases, from foreign idioms. *a)* **La — de l'air**, the pureness of the air. **La — d'un métal**, the purity of a metal. **La — de l'eau**, the purity of the water. *c)* **Le ciel est d'une grande — aujourd'hui**, the sky is very clear to-day. *d)* **La — de sa foi est inaltérable**, the purity of his faith is unchangeable. **La — du cœur**, the pureness of the heart. **La — des mœurs**, the purity of morals.

PURETTE, purèt', *sf.* black sand.

PURGATIF, IVE, purgatif, tiv', [Lat. : purgativus], *adj.* purgative, purging, cathartic.

PURGATIF, *sm. Med.* purgative, cathartic.

PURGATION, purgasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : purgatio], *sf.* 1. purgation ; *a)* the act of clearing, cleansing or purifying, by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous ; *b) Can. Law.* the act of a person clearing himself of a crime ; *c) Med.* evacuation of the bowels by cathartics ; 2. *Med.* purge, purgative, cathartic ; 3. *pl* menses, catamenia.

PURGATOIRE, purgatwar', [Lat. : purgatorium ; purgāre, to purge], *sm. Theol.* purgatory.

PURGE, purzh', [purger], *sf.* 1. cleansing ; 2. purge, purgative, cathartic ; 3. *Law-t.* paying off (a mortgage).

PURGER, purzhé-r, [Lat. : purgāre], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous purgeons, purgeant.*] 1. to purge : *a)* to cleanse, to clean, to purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign or superfluous ; *b)* to clarify, to defecate ; *c)* to sweep away impurities, to remove what is offensive ; *d)* to purge away ; to clear, to rid of ; *e) Law-t.* to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime ; *f)* to clear from guilt or moral defilement ; to purify. *c)* **— une langue**, to purge a language. **— sa conscience**, to purge one's conscience. *d)* **Il venait de purger les mers des pirates**, he had just rid the sea of pirates. **— son esprit des préjudices**, to free one's mind from prejudice. *f)* **— l'âme**, to purify the soul. **— les passions**, to purge the passions.

2. to drive away (cares) ; 3. *Law-t.* to pay off (a mortgage) ; 4. to vindicate, to justify ; 5. to clear. **— la mémoire d'un mort**, to clear the memory of a dead person. **— une hypothèque**, to pay off a mortgage debt.

6. *Med.* to purge.

PURGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to purge one's self, to purify one's self ; 2. to purge, to purify, to be purified ; 3. to clear one's self of an accusation.

4. *Med*, to purge one's self.

PURIFIANT, E, pùrifiân-t, ânt', *adj.* purifying.

PURIFICATEUR, purifikatœr, *sm.* purificator, purifier.

PURIFICATION, purifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : purificatio], *sf.* 1. purification : *sf.* 1. purification : the act of purifying; purifying ; 2. *Catch. Ch.* Candlemas-day.

PURIFICATOIRE, purifikatwar', *sm. Cath. Lit.* purificatory, purificator.

PURIFIER, purifié-r, [Lat. : purificāre ; purus, pure ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to purify : *a)* to make pure or clear ; to cleanse, to clarify : *b)* to free from pollution ceremonially ; *c)* to free from guilt or the defilement of sin ; *d)* to refine ; to improve. *a)* **— l'eau**, to purify water. **— le sang**, to purify the blood. **— les métaux**, to purify, to refine metals.

PURIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to purify one's self 2. to purify, to get pure, to become pure.

PURIFORME, purifòrm, [Lat. : pus, puris, pus ; forme], *adj. Med.* puriform : resembling pus.

PURIM, purim, *sm.* Purim : a Jewish feast.

PURIN, puran, *sm. Agr.* liquid manure.

PURISME, purism', [pur,] *sm.* purism : affectation of rigid purity, niceness in the use of words.

PURISTE, purist', *sm.* purist : a person exessively nice in the use of words.

PURITAIN, E, puritan, tèn', [Eng. : puritan], *sm. f.* Puritan.

PURITAIN, E, *adj.* puritanic, puritanical : *a*) puritan ; pertaining to the Puritans ; *b*) strict, rigid.

PURITANISME, puritanism', *sm.* **1.** puritanism : the doctrines of the Puritans ; **2.** *Fig.* rigorism.

PURPURA, purpura, [Lat. : purple], *sm. Med.* purpura : an eruption of small purple specks and patches.

PURPURIN, E, purpuran, rin', *adj.* purplish ; purply : somewhat purple.

PURPURINE, purpurin', *sf. Chem.* purpurine : a colouring principle obtained from madder.

PURPURIQUE, purpurik', *adj. Chem.* purpuric : noting an acid obtained by treating uric acid with dilute nitric acid.

PURULENCE, purulâns', *sf. Med.* purulence, purulency : the quality of being purulent.

PURULENT, E, purulân-t, ânt', [Lat. : purulentus, pus], *adj. Med.* purulent : partaking of the nature of pus ; resembling pus.

PUS, pû-z, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* pus, purulence, purulent matter : a yellowish-white matter secreted in ulcers and wounds.

PUSÉYSME, puzéism', *sm.* puseyism : the religious principles of Dr. Pusey. (1800-1882).

PUSÉYSTE, puzéist', *sm.* puzeyite, puseyist : an adherent to puseyism.

PUSILLANIME, puzillanim', [Lat. : pusillanimis ; pusillus, small ; animus, mind], *adj.* pusillanimous : *a*) faint-hearted, little-souled, feeble, timid, mean-spirited ; *b*) proceeding from pusillianimity.

PUSILLANIMEMENT, puzillanim'mân-t, *adv.* pusillanimously.

PUSILLANIMITÉ, puzillanimité *sf.* pusillanimity, pusillanimousness : weakness of spirit ; faint-heartedness.

PUSTULATION, pustulasyôn, *sf. Med.* pustulation : formation of pustules.

PUSTULE, pustul', [Lat. : pustula), *sf.* **1.** *Med.* pustule : a small elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus ; pimple. — **maligne**, malignant pustule. **2.** *Bot.* blister (on a leaf).

PUSTULEUX, EUSE, pustulœ, œz', *adj.* **1.** *Med.* pustulous : full of pustules ; **2.** *Med.* pustulated : formed into pustules ; **3.** *Bot.* pustulate, pustular ; blistered.

PUTAIN, putan, [pute], *sf. Vulg.* prostitute, harlot, whore.

PUTANISME, putanism', *sm.* **1.** putanism', whoring , lewdness : **2.** whoremongering.

PUTASSERIE, putasseri, *sf.* whoredom, whoring.

PUTASSIER, putasyé, *sm.* whoremonger.

PUTATIF, IVE, putatif, tiv', [Lat. : putativus ; putāre, atum, to suppose], *adj.* putative, reputed, supposed.

PUTATIVEMENT, putativ'mân-t, *adv.* by repute.

† **PUTE**, put', [Lat. : putidus, foul, fetid] *sf.* **1.** girl ; **2.** harlot.

PUTÉAL, putéal [Lat. : puteus, a well], *sm.* well-curb : border of a well.

PUTOIS, putwâ-z, [Lat. : putidus, stinking], *sm. Zool.* polecat : a carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family.

PUTRÉFACTIF, IVE, putréfactif, tiv', *adj.* putrefactive : causing putrefaction.

PUTRÉFACTION, putréfaksyôn ; *in. poet.* siôn, [Lat. : putrifactio], *sf.* putrefaction : the process or the state of putrefying.

PUTRÉFAIT, E, putréfê, fêt', *adj.* putrefied.

PUTRÉFIER, putréfié-r, [Lat. : putrefacĕre ; puter, putris, rotten ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to putrefy : to cause to be decomposed, to cause to rot.

PUTRÉFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to putrefy : to rot, to become rotten.

PUTRESCENCE, putrèssâns', *sf.* putrescence : the state of putrefying, of being putrescent.

PUTRECIBLE, putrèssibl', *adj.* putrescible : susceptible of putrefaction.

PUTRIDE, putrid', [Lat. : putridus], *adj.* putrid : *a*) decomposed, putrified ; *b*) proceeding from putrefaction ; *c*) *Med.* noting a kind of fever.

PUTRIDITÉ, putridité, *sf.* putridity, putridness : the state of being putrid ; rottenness.

PUTRILAGE, putrillazh', [Lat. : putrilago ; putris, rotten], *sm. Med.* putrilage : animal matter partially decomposed.

PUTT, put, *interj.* pugh : denoting contempt, or indifference.

PUY, pui, [Lat.: podium, base], *sm.* mount.

PYAT, pia (Felix), dramatic writer (1810-1889).

PYCNITE, piknit', *sf. Miner.* pycnite : a variety of topaz.

PYÉLITE, piélit', [Gr. : πύελος, basin], *sf. Med.* pyelitis : inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

PYGARGUE, pigarg', *sm.* pygarg, pygargus : *a*) *Ornith.* a kind of eagle ; *b*) *Zool.* a species of antelope.

PYGMÉE, pigmé, [Gr. : πυγμαῖος, from, πυγμή, a small measure], *sm.* pygmy : *a*) one of a fabulous nation of dwarfs ; *b*) dwarf *c*) *Zool.* a species of ape ; chimpanzee.

PYGMÉEN, ENNE, pignéan, èn, *adj.* pygmean : dwarfish, diminutive.

PYINE, piin', *sf. Chem.* pyine, mucine : a form of albumen in pus.

PYJAMA, PUYJAMA, pizhama (*Hind.*). *sm.* pyjamas : loose drawers or trousers, worn in India.

PYLAGORE, pilagor', *sm. Antiq.* pylagore : a delegate of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

PYLÔNE, pilône [Gr. : πυλών, from, πύλη, a door], *sm.* **1.** pylone : porch or gate-way to an Egyptian temple ; **2.** *Avia.* pylone. **Se mettre en —**, to land on the nose, and remain tail high.

PYLORE, pilor, [Gr. : πυλουρός, gate-keeper], *sm. Anat.* pylorus : the lower and right orifice of the stomach.

PYLORIQUE, pilorik', *adj.* pylorik : pertaining to the pylorus.

PYOCYANINE, piosianin, [Gr. : πῦον, pus ; κύανος, blue], *sf. Chem.* pyocyanin : a cristalline blue pigment found in green pus.

PYOGÉNIE, piozhéni, [Gr. : πῦον, pus ; γένεσις, generation], *sf. Med.* pyogenia : the formation of pus.

PYOÏDE, pioïd', [Gr. : πῦον, pus ; εἶδος, aspect], *adj.* pyoid : resembling pus.

PYORRHAGIE, piorazhi, [Gr. : πῦον, pus ; ῥέω, I flow], *sf. Med.* pyorrhœa : discharge of pus.

PYRACANTHE, pirakânt', *sf. Bot.* pyracanth, evergreen thorn : *Cratægus pyracantha*, a plant of the genus rosaceæ.

PYRALE, piral', *sf. Entom.* pyralis : a genus of moths.

PYRALLOLITHE, pirallolit', [Gr. : πῦρ, fire ; ἄλλος, other, λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* pyrallolite : a variety of pyroxene.

PYRAME, piram', *sm.* pyrame : a small water-spaniel.

PYRAMIDAL, E, piramidal, *adj.* **1.** pyramidal, pyramidical, pyramidic : *a*) having the form of a pyramid ; *b*) relating to a pyramid ; **2.** *Fig.* enormous, huge, gigantic ; astounding, amazing.

PYRAMIDE, pyramid', [Gr. : πυραμίς, ιδος ; πῦρ, fire, flame], *sm.* pyramid : *a*) *Geom.* a solid figure contained by several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex ; *b*) a structure in the form of a pyramid ; *c*) anything in the form of a pyramid ; *d*) *Anat.* a small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum. *a*) **Hauteur d'une —**, altitude of a pyramid. **Sommet d'une —**, vertex of a pyramid. **Tronc de —, — tronquée à bases parallèles**, frustum of a pyramid. **— triangulaire**, triangular pyramid. **En —**, pyramidally, pyramidically, in the form of a pyramid. **Une — de gâteaux**, a pyramid, a pile of cakes. *b*) **Les pyramides d'Égypte**, the pyramids of Egypt.

PYRAMIDER, piramidé-r, *vn.* **1.** to look like a pyramid ; **2.** to rise like a pyramid ; **3.** to form a pyramid.

PYRAMIDION, piramidiôn, *sm.* pyramidion : the small pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

PYRAMIDOÏDE, piramidoïd', [pyramide ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *sm. Geom.* pyramidoid, parabolic spindle : a solid formed by the rotation of a semiparabola about its base.

PYRÈNE, pirèn', *sm. Chem.* pyrene : a substance obtained from coal-tar.

PYRÉNÉEN, ENNE, pirénéan, èn', *adj.* Pyrenean : relating to the Pyrenees.

PYRÉNÉES, piréné, *sfpl.* Pyrenees.

PYRÉNÉITE, pirénéit', *sf. Miner.* pyrenaite, pyreneite : a variety of garnet.

PYRÈTHRE, pirèthr', *sm. Bot.* **1.** pyrethrum, feverfew : a genus of composite plants ; **2.** Spanish chamomile : *Athemis pyrethrum.*

PYRÉTHRINE, pirétrin', *sf. Chem.* pyrethrine : a principle obtained from the root of Spanish chamomile.

PYRÉTIQUE, pirétik', [Gr. : πυρετός, fever], *adj. Med.* febrile, pyrexial, pyrexical.

PYRÉTOLOGIE, pitétolozhi, [Gr. : πυρετός, fever ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* pyretology : the doctrine of fevers.

PYREXIE, pitéksi, [Gr. : πυρέσσειν, to be feverish], *sf. Med.* pyrexia : fever, febrile disease.

PYRIFORME, pirifôrm', [Lat. : pyrum, pear ; forma, form], *adj.* pyriform, pear-shaped.

PYRIQUE, pirik', [Gr. : πῦρ, fire], *adj.* pyrotechnic, pyrotechnical : relating to fire-works.

PYRITE, pitir', [Gr. : πυρίτης ; πῦρ, fire], *sf. Miner.* pyrites (*pl.* pirites), *or* pyrite : a metallic sulphuret. **— de fer**, iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron. **— cuivreuse**, copper-pyrites, yellow copper.

PYRITEUX, EUSE, piritœ, tœz', *adj.* pyritaceous, pyritic, pyritical, piritous : consisting of, or relating to, pyrites.

PYRITIFÈRE, piritifèr', [pyrite ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj. Miner.* pyritiferous : containing pyrites.

PYRITISER, piritizé-r, *va. Miner.* to pyritize : to convert into pyrites.

PYROACÉTIQUE, pyroasétik', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire ; Lat. : acetum, vinegar], *adj. m. Chem.* pyre-acetic. **Esprit —**, pyroacetic spirit.

PYROCHLORE, piroklor', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire ; χλωρὸς, yellow], *sm. Miner.* pyrochlore : a mineral composed of ti-

tanic acid, protoxide of cerium, and lime.

PYROÉLECTRICITÉ, piro-élèktrisité, *sf. Phys.* pyroelectricity : electricity developed by heat, in certain crystals.

PYROÉLECTRIQUE, piro-élèktrik', [Gr.: πῦρ, πυρός, fire; électrique], *adj. Phys.* pyroelectric : rendered electric by heat.

PYROGALLIQUE, pirogallik', *adj. Chem.* pyrogallic : noting an acid prepared by heating gallic acid.

PYROGÈNE, pirozhèn', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; γεννάω, I engender], *adj. Miner.* pyrogenous, igneous : produced by fire.

PYROGÉNÉ, E, pirozhéné, *adj. Chem.* pyrogenous.

PYROGENÈSE, pirozhœnèz', *sf.* production of heat.

PYROLATRE, pirolâtr', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; λατρεία, worship], *sm.* fire-worshipper.

PYROLÂTRIE, pirolâtri, *sf.* pyrolatry : worship of fire.

PYROLIGNEUX, EUSE, pirolinyœ, œz', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; Lat.: lignum, wood], *adj. Chem.* pyroligneous, pyrolignous : generated or procured by the distillation of wood. **Acide —**, pyroligneous acid, impure acetic acid.

PYROLIGNITE, pirolinyit', *sm. Chem.* pyrolignite : a salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with a base.

PYROLOGIE, pirolozhi, [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* pyrology : a treatise on heat or fire.

PYROMANCIE, pyromânsi, [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* pyromancy : divination by fire.

PYROMANCIEN, piromansyan, *sm.* pyromantic : one who practises pyromancy.

PYROMANIE, piromani, [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; μανία, passion], *sf. Med.* pyromania : insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

PYROMÈTRE, piromètr', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire, μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* pyrometer : an instrument for measuring the highest degrees of temperature.

PYROMÉTRIE, pirométri, *sf.* pyrometry : the art of measuring high degrees of temperature.

PYROMÉTRIQUE, pirométrik', *adj.* pyrometric, pyrometrical : relating to pyrometry.

PYROMORPHITE, piromòrfit', *sf. Miner.* pyromorphite : native phosphate of lead.

PYROPE, pirop', [Gr.: πυρωπός, fiery-eyed], *sm. Miner.* pyrope, Bohemian garnet: a variety of garnet.

PYROPHANE, pirofan', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; φαίνω, I shine], *adj.* pyrophanous : rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPHOBIE, pirofobi [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; φόβος, dread], *sf. Pathol.* pyrophobia : a morbid dread of fire.

PYROPHORE, pirofor', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; φορός, carrying], *sm.* pyrophorus : a substance which takes fire on exposure to air.

PYROPHORIQUE, piroforik', *adj.* pyrophorik, pyrophorous : having the properties of pyrophorous.

PYROPHOSPHATE, pirofosfat', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; phosphate], *sm. Chem.* pyrophosphate : a phosphate the properties of which are modified by heat.

PYROPHYLLITE, pirofillit', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; φύλλον, leaf], *sf. Miner.* pyrophilite : a silicate of alumina.

PYROPNEUMATIQUE, piropnœmatik, [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; πνεῦμα, wind], *adj.* pyropneumatic : noting a kind of lamp for producing instantaneous light.

PYROSCAPHE, piroskaf', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; Lat. : scapha, shallop], *sm.* steamboat, steamer.

PYROSCOPE, piroskop', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* pyroscope : a species of thermometer.

PYROSIS, pirozis, [Gr. : a burn], *sm. Med.* pyrosis, water-brash, black-water : a disease of the stomach.

PYROSTAT, pirosta, [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; στατός, arrested], *sm.* pyrostat : a thermometer for high temperatures.

PYROTARTRATE, pirotartrat', *sm. Chem.* pyrotartrate : a salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base.

PYROTARTRIQUE, pirotartrik', **PYROTARTARIQUE**, pirotartarik', *adj. Chem.* pyrotartaric : noting an acid obtained by the distillation of tartaric acid.

PYROTÉCHNIE, pirotèkni, [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; τέχνη, art], *sf.* pyrotechnics, pyrotechny : the art of making fire-works; fire-works.

PYROTECHNIQUE, pirotèknik', *adj.* pyrotechnic, pyrotechnical : pertaining to pyrotechny.

PYROTIQUE, pirotik', [Gr.: πυρωτικός, from πῦρ, fire], *adj. Med.* pyrotic : caustic.

PYROXENE, piroksén', [Gr. : πῦρ, fire; ξένος, a stranger], *sm. Miner.* pyroxene, augite : a mineral occurring in lavas.

PYROXÉNIQUE, piroksénik', *adj.* pyroxenic : having the nature of pyroxene.

PYROXYLE, piroksil, *sm.*, **PYROXYLINE**, piroksilin', [Gr. : πῦρ, πυρός, fire; ξύλον, wood], *sf.* pyroxiline, pyroxyle, gun-cotton: an explosive substance.

PYROXYLIQUE, piroksilik', *adj. Chem.* pyroxylic : *a)* relating to pyroxyline; *b)* obtained by the distillation of wood. *b)* **Esprit —**, pyrocylic spirit, methylic alcohol, wood-spirit.

PYRRHIQUE, pirik', [Gr. : πυῤῥίχη], *sf. Antiq.* pyrrhic : a species of military dance.

PYRRHIQUE, *sm. Poet.* pyrrhic : a foot consisting of two short syllables.

PYRRHIQUE, *adj.* pyrrhic : *a)* noting an ancient dance; *b)* noting a foot of two short syllables.

PYRRHON, pirôn, *pnm.* Pyrrho [a philosopher of Elis (260-270 B. C.).

PYRRHONIEN, ENNE, pironyan, nyèn', *adj.* Pyrrhonic, Pyrrhonean : pertaining to pyrrhonism.

PYRRHONIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Pyrrhonist, sceptic.

PYRRHONISER, pironizé-r, *vn.* to be sceptic, to doubt of everything.

PYRRHONISME, pironism', *sm.* 1. *Philos.* Pyrrhonism : the philosophy of Pyrrho; scepticism; 2. scepticism, doubt.

PYRRHULE, pirul', *sf. Ornith.* bullflinch : a genus of conirostral birds.

PYRULE, pirul', [Lat. : pyrum, pear], *sf. Conch.* pyrule, pear-shell : a genus of turbinated shells.

PYTHAGORE, pitagor', *pnm.* Pythagoras. [a Greek philosopher vith c. before Christ].

PYTHAGORICIEN, ENNE, pitagorisyan, syèn', *adj.* Pythagorean, Pythagoric, Pythagorical : belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORICIEN, *sm.* Pythagorean : a follower of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORIQUE, pitagorik', *adj.* Pythagoric, Pythagorical.

PYTHAGORISER, pitagorizé-r, *vn.* to pythagorize : to follow the doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORISME, pitagorism', *sm.* Pythagorism, Pythagoreanism; the doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORISTE, pitagorist', *sm.* Pythagorean.

PYTHIADE, pitiad', [Gr. : πύθια], *sf. Antiq.* pythiad : the period of four years occurring between two celebrations of the Pythian games.

PYTHIE, piti, *sf. Antiq.* Pythia, pythoness : a priestess of Apollo.

PYTHIEN, ENNE, pityan, èn', *add.* Pythian : *a)* pertaining to Pytho, near Delphi; *b)* pertaining to the priestess of Apollo. *a)* **Jeux pythiens**, Pythian games.

PYTHIQUES, pitik', *adj. mpl.* Pythian. **Jeux —**, Pythian games.

PYTHON, piton, *sm.* 1. *Mythol.* Python : a serpent slain by Apollo; 2. *Script.* pythonist, necromancer, conjurer; 3. *Astron.* Draco, Dragon : a northern constellation; 4. *Zool.* python : a genus of large serpents.

PYTHONISSE, pitonis', [Lat. : pythonissa; Gr. : πυθώνισσα], *sf. Antiq* pythoness, witch.

PYULQUE, piulk', [Gr. : πύον, pus; ἕλκειν, to pull out; Lat. : pyulcum], *sm. Surg.* pyulcon : an instrument for extracting pus from a cavity.

Pyurie, piuri, [Gr. : πύον, pus; οὖρον, urine), *sf. Med.* pyury, pyuria : an emission of pus mixed with urine.

PYSIDE, piksid', [Gr. : πύξις, ἰδος, box], *sf. Bot.* pyxidium : a pod dehiscent by a transverse circular line.

PYXIDÉ, piksidé, *adj.* pyxidate : resembling a pyxidium.

Q

Q ku *or* kœ, *sm.* Q : the seventeenth letter of the alphabet.

Q. **1. quai,** quay ; **2. Quantité,** quantity, qq. **quelques,** some, a few.

Q. S. **quæ supra. 1.** les choses ci-dessus, the things above ; **2.** *quantum sufficit,* quantité suffisante, a sufficient quantity.

QUADERNES, kadern [Ital. : quaderno from Lat. quatuor, four], *sm. pl.* two fours at backgammon.

QUADRAGÉNAIRE, kwadrazhénèr', [Lat. : quadragenarius], *adj.* **1.** quadragenarious : containing forty units ; **2.** forty years old.

QUADRAGÉNAIRE, *smf.* person forty years old.

QUADRAGÉSIMAL, E, kwadrazhézimal, [Lat. : quadragesimalis], *adj.* quadragesimal, lenten : belonging to Lent.

QUADRAGÉSIME, kwadrazhézim', [Lat.: quadragesima, forty], *sf.* Quadragesima : Lent. **Le dimanche de la —,** Quadragesima Sunday : the first Sunday in Lent.

QUADRAGESIMO, kwadrazhézimo' *adv.* quadragesimo, fortiethly.

QUADRANGLE, kwadrângl', [Lat. : quadrangulum], *sm.* **1.** *Geom.* quadrangle : a plane figure having four angles ; **2.** quadrangular building.

QUADRANGULAIRE, kwadrângulèr', *adj. Geom.* quadrangular : having four angles ; four-cornered, four-angled, four-square.

QUADRANGULÉ, E, kwadrângulé, *adj. Bot.* quadrangular : having four prominent angles.

QUADRANT, kwadrant, [Lat. : quadrans, from quatuor, four], *sm.* quadrant : the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90 degrees.

QUADRAT, E, kwadra-t, at', [Lat. : quadratus, square], *adj. Astrol.* distant ninety degrees from each other. **— aspect,** quadrate, quartile.

QUADRAT, kadra, *sm. Print.* V. *Cadrat.*

QUADRATIN, kadratan, *sm. Print.* V. *Cadratin.*

QUADRATIQUE, kwadratik', *adj. Math.* quadratic, square : relating to a square. **Équation —,** quadratic equation, quadratic, equation of the second degree.

QUADRATRICE, kwadratris', *sf. Geom.* quadratrix : a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.

QUADRATURE, kwadratur', *sf.* **1.** quadrature : *a) Geom.* the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures, bounded by curved lines ; *b) Astron.* the position of two heavenly bodies distant from each other ninety degrees. *a)* **— du cercle,** quadrature of the circle. **Chercher la — du cercle,** to try an impossibility.

2. *Horol.* V. *Cadrature.*

† **QUADRER,** kadré-r, *vn.* V. *Cadrer,*

QUADRICAPSULAIRE, kwadrikapsulèr, *adj. Bot.* quadricapsular : having four capsules.

QUADRICOLORE, kwadrikolor', [quadri ; color], *adj.* of four colours.

QUADRICORNE, kwadricorn, [quadri ; corne], *adj. Bot. Zool.* quadricornous : having four horns, antennæ, branches, etc.

QUADRICYCLE, kwadrisikl', [quadri ; cycle], *sm.* quadricycle : a four-wheeled velociped.

QUADRIDENTÉ, E, kwadridânté, *adj. Bot.* quadridentate : having four teeth.

QUADRIENNAL, E, kwadriènnal, *adj.* quadriennial, quadrennial. V. *Quatriennal.*

QUADRIFIDE, kwadrifid', [Lat. : quadrifidus], *adj. Bot.* quadrifid ; four-cleft ; split into four parts.

QUADRIFOLIÉ, E, kwadrifolié, [quadri ; Lat. ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* quadrifoliate, quadrifoil, four-leaved ; having four leaves.

QUADRIFURQUÉ, E, kwadrifurké, [quadri ; Lat. : furca, fork], *adj.* quadrifurcated : having four forks or prongs.

QUADRIGE, kwadrizh', [Lat. : quadriga ; abbrev. from quatuor, four ; jugum, a yoke], *sm. Antiq.* quadriga : a car drawn by four horses harnessed all abreast.

QUADRIJUGUÉ, E, kwadrizhughé, *adj. Bot.* quadrijugous, quadrijugate : pinnate with four pairs of leaflets.

QUADRIJUMEAUX, kwadrizhumô, [quadri ; jumeaux], *adj. mpl. Anat.* **Tubercules —,** tubercula quadrigemina : the name of four tubercles of the brain, the nates and the testes.

QUADRILATÉRAL, E, kwadrilatéral, *adj.* quadrilateral, four-sided : having four sides.

QUADRILATÈRE, kwadrilatèr', [Lat. : quadrilaterus ; quatuor, four ; latus, lateris, side], *sm. Geom.* quadrilateral : quadrangular figure.

QUADRILATÈRE, *adj.* quadrilateral.

QUADRILLAGE, kadriyazh', [quadrille], *sm.* checker-work, checkers.

QUADRILLE, kadriy', [Span. : cuadrilla ; cuadra, a square], *sf.* troop of horsemen (at a tournament].

QUADRILLE, *sm.* quadrile : *a)* a kind of dance ; *b)* a piece of music composed for that dance ; *c)* a game at cards played by four persons.

QUADRILLÉ, E, kadriyé, *adj.* (of stuffs) checkered.

QUADRILLER, kadriyé-r, *va.* to rule (paper), to divide into squares or checkers.

QUADRILLION, kadriliôn, *sm. Arith.* quadrillion : the number expressed by a unit and fifteen ciphers annexed, for the French, and by twenty-four for the English and American.

QUADRILOBÉ, E, kwadrilobé, [quadri ; lobe], *adj. Bot.* quadrilobate, quadrilobed : having four lobes.

QUADRILOCULAIRE, kwadriloculèr, [quadri ; loculaire], *adj. Bot.* quadrilocular, four-celled : having four cells.

QUADRINÔME, kwadrinôm', [quadri ; nôme), *sm. Alg.* quadrinomial : a quantity consisting of four terms.

QUADRIPARTI, E, kwadriparti', **QUADRIPARTITE,** kwadripartit', [quadri ; Lat. : partitus, divided], *adj, Bot.* quadripartite : divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITION, kwadripartisyôn, *sf.* quadripartition : a division into four parts.

QUADRIPHYLLE, kwadrifil', [quadri ; Gr.: φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* quadriphyllous: having four leaves.

QUADRIRÈME, kwadrirèm', [Lat. : quadriremis ; quatuor, four ; remus, an oar], *sm. Antiq.* quadrireme : a galley.

QUADRISYLLABE, kwadrisillab', [quadri; syllable], *sm. Gram.* quadrisyllable : a word consisting of four syllables.

QUADRISYLLABIQUE, kwadrisillabik', *adj. Gram.* quadrisyllabic, quadrisyllabical : consisting of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVE, kwadrivalv', **QUADRIVALVÉ, E,** kwadrivalvé, [quadri ; valve], *adj. Bot.* quadrivalve quadrivalvular, four-valved : having four valves.

QUADRIVIUM, kwadrivium [Lat. : quatuor, four ; via, a way], *sm.* quadrivium : arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy.

QUADROXALATE, kwadroksalat', *sm. Chem.* quadroxalate : a salt composed of four equivalents of oxalic acid and one of a base.

QUADROXYDE, kwadroksid', *sm. Chem.* quadroxide : a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element.

QUADRUMANE, kwadruman', [Lat. : quatuor, four ; manus, hand], *adj. Zool.* quadrumanous : four-handed ; having four hands.

QUADRUMANE, *sm. Zool.* **1.** quadrumane, quadruman : an animal having four hands ; **2.** *pl.* quadrumana, quadrumanes : the second order of mammiferous animals.

QUADRUPÈDE, kwadrupèd', [Lat. : quatuor, four : pes, pedis, a foot], *adj. Zool* ; quadruped, quadrupedal : four-footed ; having four feet.

QUADRUPÈDE, *sm.* quadruped : a four-footed animal.

QUADRUPLE, kwadrupl', [Lat. : quadruplus four fold], *adj.* quadruple, fourfold: four times told or repeated ; four times as much ; quadruplicate.

QUADRUPLE, *sm.* **1.** quadruple : four times as much, four times the sum or the number ; **2.** double pistole, half doubloon : a Spanish coin ; **3.** doubloon : a Spanish and South American gold coin, of the value of 65 shillings.

QUADRUPLEMENT, kwadruplœmân-t, *adv.* quadruply : in a fourfold ration.

QUADRUPLER, kwadruplé-r, *va.* to quadruple, to quadruplicate : to multiply by four, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLER, *vn.* to quadruple, to be quadrupled, to increase fourfold.

QUADRUPLETTE, kwadruplet', *sf.* quadruplet : a cycle for four riders.

QUADRUPLEX, kwadrupleks *adj. Electr. teleg.* quadruplex : of a telegraph system capable of sending four messages, two in each direction ; *sm.* a quadruplex machine.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwadruplikasyôn, *sf.* quadruplication : the act of making fourfold.

QUAI, ké, [of Celtic origin : *cai,* an enclosure], *sm.* **1.** quay : *a)* a mole or bank formed on the side of a river ; *b)* wharf (for loading and unloading vessels). **Droit de —,** wharfage, quayage. **A —,** (of a vessel) alongside of a wharf. **Se promener sur les quais,** to walk along the quays.

2. *Railw.* platform.

QUAIAGE, keyazh', *sm.* V. *Quayage.*

QUAICHE, kesh', [Eng. : ketch], *sf. Naut.* ketch : a two-masted vessel.

QUAKER, QUAKRE, kwakr', [Eng.], *sm.* Quaker.

QUAKERESSE, kwakrès', *sf.* Quakeress.

QUAKERISME, kwakrism', *sm.* quakerism.

QUALIFIABLE, kalfiabl', *adj.* qualifiable : that may be qualified,

QUALIFICATEUR, kalifikatœr, *sm.* qua-

lificator : an officer in Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts.

QUALIFICATIF, IVE, kalifikatif, tiv', *adj.* 1. *Gram.* qualifying ; 2. *Chem.* qualitative.

QUALIFICATIF, *sm. Gram.* qualificative : a word that qualifies or denotes a quality.

QUALIFICATION, kalifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* title, epithet ; designation.

QUALIFIÉ, E, kalifié, *adj.* 1. noble, of note, of quality ; 2. (of crimes) considerable.

QUALIFIER, kalifié-r, [Low Lat. : qualificāre ; qualis, of what sort ; facĕre, to make], *va.* 1. to qualify : *a*) to ascribe the quality of ; *b*) *Gram.* to express a quality ; to limit. **L'adjectif qualifie le nom,** an adjective qualifies a noun.

2. to entitle, to give the title of ; 3. to term, to style, to call, to name. **— quelqu'un de fourbe,** to call a person a cheat. **— un ouvrage d'hérétique,** to call a work heretical. **Sa conduite est telle qu'on ne saurait la—,** his conduct is such that one has no name for it.

QUALIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to call, to style one's self. **Se — docteur,** to call one's self a doctor. **Se — de marquis,** to style one's self a marquis.

2. to qualify one's self, to qualify : to become qualified or fit.

QUALITATIVE, kalitativ', *adj. f. Chem.* qualitative : relating to quality, **Analyse —,** qualitative analysis.

QUALITÉ, kalité, [Lat. : qualitas, qualitatis], *sf.* quality : *a*) property ; the nature of a thing relatively considered ; attribute ; that which belongs to a body or substance ; *b*) disposition, temper ; moral characteristic ; *c*) qualification, accomplishment, acquirement ; fitness, capability ; *d*) good quality ; *e*) part, character ; *f*) superior rank or distinction, high rank, superiority of rank or station ; *g*) title ; *h*) *Law-t.* capacity. *a*) **Bonté, méchanceté sont des qualités,** kindness and wickedness are qualities. **La mauvaise — de cette eau,** the bad quality of this water. **Cette viande est de mauvaise —,** that meat is of inferior quality. **Des articles de première —,** articles of prime quality. *b*) **Les qualités de l'âme,** the qualities of the mind. *c*) **C'est un homme qui a de grandes qualités,** that man has great qualities. **— requise,** qualification. **Avoir les qualités nécessaires, voulues pour,** to be qualified to *or* for. **A-t-il les qualités requises pour ce poste ?** has he the qualifications required for that position ? *d*) **Ce serait une injustice que de ne lui reconnaître aucune —,** it would not be just to say he has no good qualities. *f*) **Un homme de —,** a man of quality, of high rank. *g*) **La — de citoyen,** the title of citizen. *h*) **La — de légataire,** the quality of legatee. **Avoir — pour faire un acte,** to be qualified to do a thing. *Fig.* : **Vous n'avez pas — pour nous donner des avis,** you are not qualified to give us advice.

EN QUALITÉ DE, *prep. phr.* 1. in the character of, in the quality of ; as ; 2. in the capacity. **Il sert en — de simple soldat,** he is serving as a private.

QUAMOCLIT, kwamokli, *sm. Bot.* quamoclit : a genus of climbing plants.

QUAND, kân-t, [Lat. : quando], *adv.* 1. when : *a*) at the time that ; *b*) (interrogatively) at what time ; *c*) at which time, *d*) what time. *a*) **— vous saurez l'anglais vous apprendrez l'allemand,** when you know English you will learn German. **Il viendra — il aura fini,** he will come when he has finished. **— je vous appelerai, vous viendrez,** when I call you you will come. [When in a sentence there are two or more verbs governed by *quand*, *que* is sometimes used before the second verb instead of *quand.* : **— j'aurai reçu de vos nouvelles, et que vous m'aurez dit que vous m'aimez toujours, je serai tranquille sur tout le reste,** when you have written to tell me you still love me, I'll not trouble about anything else. *b*) **— viendrez-vous ?** when will you come ? *c*) **J'irai vous trouver, mais je ne sais ni — ni comment,** I shall go to you, but I do not know when nor how. *d*) **Depuis —,** *a*) since when ; *b*) how long. **Depuis — est-il venu ?** how long has he been here ? **A — la partie est-elle remise ?** till when is the party put off ? **Jusques à — (or jusqu'à) — me persécuterez-vous ?** how long do you mean to persecute me ?

2. whenever : at whatever time.

QUAND, *conj.* though, although, even. **— je le voudrais, je ne le pourrais pas,** I could not even if I would. **— on découvrirait votre démarche, on ne pourrait la blâmer,** they could not blame you even if they were to find out the step you have taken. **— même, — bien même,** 1. though even, even though, even if, even, although ; 2. in any and every case. **Je serai votre ami, — même (or — bien même) vous ne le voudriez pas,** I shall be your friend, whether you will or not. **— même il périrait,** were he even to perish. **— il serait notre ami,** even if he were our friend. **— même je devrais mourir,** were I to die. **Je le ferai — même,** I will do it just the same.

† QUAND ET QUAND, *adv. phr.* at the same time.

† QUAND ET QUAND, *prepos. phr.* with ; at the same time. [written also *quant et quant.*]

† QUAND ET, QUANT ET, *prepos. phr.* with.

† **QUANQUAM,** kwânkwam, [Lat.] *sm.* Latin oration, Latin speech.

† **QUANT, E,** kân-t, ânt', [Lat. : quantus], *adj.* how much, how many. [Used only in the following obsolete phrases :] **Quantes fois,** how many times ; as many times. **Toutes et quantes fois que, toutes fois et quantes que,** whenever, as often as. **Toutes fois et quantes,** at any time.

QUANT, kân-t, [Lat. : quantum], *prep.* (always followed by *à*) as for, as to, with respect to, respecting. **— à lui, il fera ce qu'il lui plaira,** as for him, he'll do as he likes. **— à présent,** as to the present. **— à cela,** as to that. **— à moi, je n'aurais jamais trouvé son adresse,** for my part I should never have found out his address.

QUANT-A-MOI, kâtamwa, **QUANT-A-SOI,** kântaswa, *sm.* 1. independence, dignity, reserve ; 2. airs ; affected reserve. **Tenir garder son —à-moi, son —à-soi, se tenir sur son — à-soi or —à-moi,** to keep up one's dignity ; to assume an air of reserve, to stand upon the reserve. **Se mettre sur son —à-moi, sur son —à-soi,** to give one's self airs.

QUANTIÈME, kântyèm', [quant], *adj.* what number. [Obsolete.]

QUANTIÈME, *sm.* day of the month, day. **Quel est le — aujourd'hui ?** what day of the month is it to-day ?

QUANTITATIF, IVE, kântitatif, tiv', [Lat.: quantitas, quantity], *adj.* quantitative : relating to quantity.

QUANTITÉ, kantité, [Lat. : quantitas], *sf.* quantity : *a*) that property of anything which may be increased or diminished ; *b*) *Math.* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured ; *c*) deal ; a large portion ; number, multitude, many ; *d*) *Pros.* the character of a syllable as long or short ; *e*) *Mus.* the relative duration of a note or syllable. *b*) **— discrète,** discrete quantity. **Quantités négatives,** negative quantities. **Quantités imaginaires,** imaginary quantities. **— de mouvement,** *Mech.* quantity of motion, momentum. *c*) **Une grande — de blé,** a great quantity of corn. **Il y avait — de monde à la promenade,** there were many people out. **— de personnes sont venues,** a great many people came. **En —,** in great numbers, many in number.

QUANTUM, kwântom, [Lat.], *sm.* quantum : quantity, amount.

QUARANTAINE, karântèn', [quarante, forty], *sf.* 1. forty. **Une — d'années,** forty years.

2. Lent ; 3. fortieth year ; age of forty. **Atteindre la —,** to reach the age of forty. **Passer la —,** to be over forty.

4. *Naut.* quarantine. **Faire —,** to perform quarantine. **Faire faire —à, obliger de faire la —, de faire —,** to quarantine. **Mettre en —,** to send to Coventry, to boycott.

QUARANTE, karânt', [Lat. : quadraginta], *adj.* 1. forty : four times ten. **— hommes,** forty men. **— et un** *or* **—un,** forty-one. **—deux,** forty-two. **Cent —,** one hunderd and forty. **— mille,** forty thousand. **Les prières des — heures, les — heures,** *Cath. Lit.* the prayers of forty hours. **Se moquer d'une chose comme de l'an —,** not to care a rap for a thing.

2. (of pages, chapters, etc.) fortieth.

QUARANTE, *sm.* 1. forty : the number of forty ; the figure representing it ; 2. *pl.* **Les quarante de l'Académie française,** (or, elliptically) **Les Quarante,** the forty members of the French Academy. **L'un des Quarante** (or, in joke, **un quarante**), a member of the French Academy. **Le tribunal des Quarante,** the tribunal of forty (at Venice).

QUARANTENAIRE, karânt'nèr', *adj. Law-t.* of forty years.

QUARANTENIER, karântœnyé, *sm. Naut.* ratline (for lashings, netting, etc.).

QUARANTIE, karânti, *sf.* (in the republic of Venice) tribunal of forty.

QUARANTIÈME, karântyèm', *adj.* fortieth : the ordinal of forty.

QUARANTIÈME, *sm.* fortieth : *a*) the fortieth part ; *b*) noting the fortieth rank.

QUARDERONNER, kard'roné-r, *va. Arch.* to round off.

QUARRE, kar', *sf.* V. *Carre.*

QUARRÉ, karé, *adj.* or *sm.* V. *Carré.*

QUARRER, karé-r, *va.* V. *Carrer.*

QUART, E, kar, [Lat. : quartus, fourth], *adj.* 1. † fourth ; 2. *Med.* quartan : occurring every fourth day. **Fièvre quarte,** quartan fever, quartan.

QUART, kar, *sm.* 1. quarter : fourth part, fourth. **Un — de lieue,** the quarter of a league. **Les trois quarts du genre humain périssent avant l'âge de cinquante ans,** the three-fourts of the human race die before the age of fifty. **Un — d'heure,** a quarter of an hour ; *Fig.* a moment. **Passer un mauvais — d'heure,** to have a bad time of it. **Le — d'heure de Rabelais,** an umpleasant moment, the moment of paying one's reckoning. **Deux heures et un —, deux heures un —,** two hours and a quarter ; a quarter past two. **Deux heures trois quarts,** *or* **trois heures moins un —,** a quarter to three. **Le — vient de sonner,** the quarter has just struck. **Les trois quarts du temps,** mostly. **Figure de trois quarts,** three quarter face. **Demi—,** half a quarter. **Partager en quarts,** to divide into quarters, to quarter. **N'avoir pas un — d'écu,** not to have a farthing, to be extremely poor. **— de cercle,** quadrant. **— de rond,**

Arch. quarter-round, ovolo, echinus. — **de soupir**, *Mus.* semiquaver rest.

2. *Naut.* point (of the compass); 3. *Naut.* watch. **Officier de —**, officer of the watch. **Faire le —, être de —**, to be upon the watch, to keep the watch. **Faire bon — partout!** to keep the watch. **Faire bon —**, to keep a good look-out. **Bon —! bon — partout!** all's well! aye, aye! **Sablier de —**, watch-glass.

4. barrel (of flour); 5. cask; 6. quart: a mesure; 7. quartern, gill: the fourth part of a pint; 8. round: a vessel for holding beer.

QUARTAINE, kartèn', *adj. f.* quartan: occurring every fourth day. **Fièvre —**, quartan fever, quartan.

QUARTANIER, kartanyé, [from quart; or quartan], *sm. Hunt.* four years old wild-boar.

QUARTATION, kartasyôn, *sf. Chem.* quartation.

QUARTAUT, kartô, [quart], *sm.* quarter cask: a small cask of variable capacity.

QUARTE, kart', [quart, from Lat. quarta, the fem. of quartus, fourth], *sf.* 1. † quart: two pints; 2. *Mus.* fourth: interval between the third and the fifth; 3. *Fenc.* quart: a mode of parrying a thrust; 4. quart: a sequence of four cards of the same suit at piquet.

QUARTENIER, kartœnyé [quartier], *sm.* district police-oficer.

QUARTERON, kartrôn, [quartier], *sm.* *sm.* 1. quarter, fourth part (of a pound); 2. quarter, fourth part (of a hundred); two dozen.

QUARTERON, ONNE, kartrôn, tron', [Span.: cuarteron], *sm.* quadroon: the offspring of a mulatto with a white person.

QUARTETTO, kwartètto, [Ital.: dim. of quarto, four], *sm.* [*pl. Quartetti.*] *Mus.* quartette, quartet.

QUARTIDI, kwartidi, [Lat.: quartus, fourth; dies, day], *sm.* Quartidi: the fourth day of the decade in the French republican calendar.

QUARTIER, kartyé, [quart], *sm.* 1. quarter: *a*) fourth part of certain things; *b*) a fourth part of a slaughtered animal; *c*) † the fourth part of an ell; *d*) a fourth part of a year; *e*) quarterage, quarterly allowance; quarter's rent; quarter's income; *f*) the fourth part of a lunation; *g*) part, portion, piece; *h*) the piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp; *i*) the sides of the crust or wall to a horse's foot; *j*) a particular region of a town, district, ward, section; *k*) the persons living in the same quarter; the ward, the people; *l*) neighbourhood; *m*) *pl.* parts; neighbourhood, environs, vicinity; *n*) a town where troops are quartered; *o*) *Milit.* lodgings; barracks; cantonments; *p*) lodging, station; *q*) *Geneal.* descent; *r*) *Herald.* the fourth part of a shield; *s*) the sparing of life; mercy; indulgence. *a*) **Un — de pomme**, a quarter of an apple. **Le corps de ce condamné a été mis en quartiers, en quatre quartiers**, that prisoner's body was quartered. [*Fig.*:] **Je me mettrais en quatre quartiers** (or, elliptically, **en quatre**) **pour lui**, I would do anything for him. *f*) **Le premier — de la lune**, the first quarter of the moon. *g*) **Un — d'orange**, a piece of an orange. **Un — de gâteau**, a piece of a cake. **Un — de terre**, a piece of land. *j*) **Faux —**, false quarter. **Cheval qui fait — neuf**, horse that is quarter-cast. *j*) **Tout le — était en émoi**, the whole quarter was in an uproar. *k*) **C'est la gazette du —**, he (*or* she) is the gossip of the neighbourhood. **Des bruits, des nouvelles de —**, reports, news of the quarter. *m*) **Être en —**, to be quartered. *n*) **— d'assemblée**, rendez-vous, place of assembly, alarm-post. **Quartiers de cantonnement**, cantonments. **Enlever un —**, to beat up quarters. **Faire lever les quartiers**, to force the enemy to break up and abandon his post. **— général**, head-quarters. **Quartiers d'hiver**, winter-quarters. *s*) **Donner —, faire —**, to grant, to give quarter. **Demander —**, to crave quarter, to cry for quarter. **Ne point faire de —**, to give no quarter. **Point de —**, no quarter.

2. gammon, half a flitch (of bacon); 3. block (of stone); 4. flap (of a saddle).

5. (in colleges) ward; 6. *Fig.* abode, residence; home. **Rentrer au —**, to return home.

7. *Arch.* **— tournant**, quarter-pace: 8. *Naut.* **— anglais, — de Davies, — de nonante**, quadrant. **— de réduction**, sinical quadrant. **— sphérique**, spherical quadrant.

A QUARTIER, *adv. phr.* aside; by. **Prendre, tirer quelqu'un à —**, to draw a person aside. **Mettre quelque chose à —**, to put a thing aside. **Ne rien laisser à —**, not to omit anything.

QUARTIER-MAITRE, kartyèmètr', *sm.* quarter-master: *a*) *Milit.* an office whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, etc. for the army; *b*) *Naut.* a petty officer. **—m. général**, quarter-master-general. [*pl. Quartiers-maîtres.*]

† **QUARTIER-MESTRE**, kartyémèstr', *sm. Milit.* quarter-master.

QUARTILE, kwartil, *adj. Astron.* quartile. **— aspect**, quartile.: an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90 degrees.

QUARTINE, kartin', *sf. Bot.* quartine: one of the integuments of the nucleus of a seed.

QUARTINIER, kartinié, *sm.* V. *Quartenier.*

QUARTO, kwarto, *adv.* quarto, fourthly.

QUARTO (IN,) ankwarto, *sm.* V. *Inquarto.*

QUARTZ, kwarts, [Ger.], *sm. Miner.* quartz: pure silex or silica; rock-crystal; silicious earth.

QUARTZEUX, EUSE, kwartsœ, œz', *adj.* quartzose, quartzous, quartzy: partaking of the nature or quality of quartz.

QUARTZIFÈRE, kwartsifèr', [quartz; Lat.: ferre, to bear], *adj*, quartzose: containing quartz.

QUARTZITE, kwartsit', *sf.* quartzite: compact. granular quartz.

QUASI, kazi, [Lat.], *adv.* 1. almost; scarcely, hardly. **Vous ne me dites — rien de vous**, you scarcely speak about yourself.

2. (adjectively or in composition) quasi: denoting resemblance. **— -contrat**, quasi-contrat: an implied contrat. **—délit**, unintentional petty offense.

QUASI, kasi, *sm. Butch.* chump end of a loin of veal.

QUASIMENT, kazimân-t, *adv.* almost; as it were.

QUASIMODO, kazimodo, [Lat.: quasi modo; words which begin the introit for the day], *sf. Cath. Ch.* Quasimodo: the first Sunday after Easter; low Sunday.

QUASSIA, kwasia *sm.* quassia: *a*) a plant; *b*) the bark of that plant used as a bitter substance.

QUASSIER, kwasyé, *sm. Bot.* quassia: a genus of plants of the order simarubaceæ.

QUASSITE, kwasit, **QUASSINE** kwasin', *sf. Chem.* quassine, quassite: a bitter principle obtained from the quassia.

QUATERNAIRE, kwatèrnèr', [Lat.: quartenarius] *adj.* quaternary: *a*) consisting of four; by fours! *b*) *Geol.* noting strata more recent than the upper tertiary; noting a period in the formation of the earthly globe; noting animals living in that period.

QUATERNAIRE, *sm.* quaternary: the number four.

QUATERNE, katèrn', [Lat.: quaternus, four by four], *sm.* (at lottery) quaternary; quaternion.

QUATERNÉ, kwatèrné, *adj. Bot.* quaternate: disposed by fours.

QUATERNITÉ, kwatèrnité, *sf.* 1. quaternity: the state of being composed of four parts; quaternary; 2. † quaternion: a set of four persons.

† **QUATORZAINE**, katôrzèn', *sf. Law t.* fortnight.

QUATORZE, katôrz', [Lat.: quatuordecem], *adj.* 1. fourteen: four and ten. **Chercher midi à — heures**, to seek difficulties where there are none. **Renvoyer de sept en —**, to put off indefinitely. **Faire en — jours. quinze lieues**, to travel, to walk very slowly, to be very slow.

2. fourteenth. **Louis — or Louis XIV.** Louis the Fourteenth, Louis XIV. **Livre —**, book the fourteenth.

QUATORZE, *sm.* 1. fourteen: *a*) the number fourteen; *b*) the figures representing this number; 2. fourteenth day, fourteenth. **Le — du mois**, the fourteenth of the month.

3. (at piquet) quatorze: four cards of the same denomination; fourteen. **Avoir quinte et —**, to have the game in one's hands.

QUATORZIÈME, katórzyèm', *adj.* fourteenth: the ordinal of fourteen. **Le — siècle** the fourteenth century.

QUATORZIÈME, *sm.* 1. fourteenth day (of any period); 2. fourteenth: *a*) fourteenth part; *b*) person or thing holding the fourteenth rank.

QUATORZIÈMEMENT, katôrzyèm'mân-t, *adv.* fourteenthly.

QUATRAIN, katran, [quatre], *sm.* 1. quatrain: *a*) a stanza of four lines; *b*) four lines in a stanza, a sonnet, etc.; 2. V. *Quatrin.*

QUATRE, katr', *adj.* 1. four. **— hommes**, four men. **Un morceau de musique à — mains**, a piece of music for four hands. **Tirer un criminel à — chevaux**, to draw and quarter a criminal. *Fig.*: **Être tiré à — épingles**, to look as if one had just come our of a bandbox. **Il est tiré à — épingles**, he is dressed up to the nines. **Fendre un cheveu en —**, to split a hair. **Il n'y va pas par — chemins**, he does not mince matters; he is plain-spoken. **Marcher à — pattes**, to walk on all fours. **Entre — yeux**, between two persons. **Écrire — lignes, — mots à quelqu'un**, to drop a line to a person. **Tenir quelqu'un à —**, to be four people to hold a person; *Fig.* to have the greatest trouble to restrain a person. **Se tenir à — pour ne pas faire ou dire quelque chose**, to find it very difficult not to do or say a thing. **Se faire tenir à —**, to struggle violently; *Fig.* to stand upon high terms. **Monter un escalier — à —**, to take four steps at a time going up stairs.: to gallop up stairs. **Comme —**, to excess, excessively. **Un feuille de papier pliée en —**, a sheet of paper folded in four. **Se mettre en —**, to do one's utmost. **Faire le diable à —**, to play the devil. **Travailler comme —**, to work like a nigger. **Manger comme —**, to eat immensely; to have a wolf's appetite. **Courir les — coins et le milieu de la ville**, to run about very much for anything. **Fait comme — sous**, dirty; sluttish.

2. fourth. **Henri —** usually written **Henri IV**, Henry the Fourth, Henry IV. **Chapitre —**, chapter the fourth.

QUATRE, *sm.* **1.** four. **Cela est clair comme deux et deux font —**, that is as clear as can be. **Le chiffre —**, the number four. **Un — de chiffre, un — en chiffre**, a four in figures.

2. fourth day ; fourth. **La lettre est datée du —**, his letter is dated the fourth.

3. (at cards and dice) four, cater.

QUATRE-SAISONS, katrœsayson *sf.* a variety of strawberry. **Un marchand des —**, a costermonger : small dealer of fruit, vegetables etc. with barrows in the streets.

QUATRE-TEMPS, katrœtân, *smpl.* ember-days.

QUATRE-VINGTIÈME, katrœvantyém', *adj.* eightieth : the ordinal of eighty.

QUATRE-VINGTIÈME, *sm.* eightieth.

QUATRE-VINGTS, katrœvan-z, *adj.* eighty ; fourscore. **— francs**, eighty francs. **— hommes**, eighty men. [The final *s* is suppressed when *quatre-vingts* is followed by another number :] **Quatre-vingt-un**, eighty-one. **Quatre-vingt-neuf**, eighty-nine. **Quatre-vingt-dix**, ninety. **Quatre-vingt-dixième**, ninetieth. **Quatre-vingt-onze**, ninety-one. **Quatre-vingt-onzième**, ninety-first. **Quatre-vingt-quinze**, ninety-five. **Quatre-vingt-quinzième**, ninety-fifth.

QUATRE-VINGT, *adj.* eightieth. [Used instead of *Quatre-vingtième*.]

QUATRIÈME, katrièm', *adj.* fourth : the ordinal of *Quatre*.

QUATRIÈME, *sm.* **1.** fourth day, fourth ; **2.** fourth part ; **3.** fourth floor ; fourth story ; **4.** fourth person, fourth.

QUATRIÈME, *sf.* **1.** fourth person, fourth ; **2.** fourth class, fourth form ; **3.** quart : a sequence of four cards of the same suit, at piquet.

QUATRIÈMEMENT, katrièm'mân-t, *adv.* fourthly : in the fourth place.

QUATRIENNAL, E, katriènnal, *adj.* quadriennal : *a*) happening once in four years ; *b*) comprising four years.

QUATRIENNAL, *sm.* quadrennial office.

QUATRILLION, kwartriyôn, *sm.* V. *Quadrillion*.

† **QUATRIN**, katran, *sm.* farthing. **N'avoir pas un —**, not to have a single farthing.

QUATTROCENTISTE, kwatrosantist', *sm.* Italian writer of the fifteenth century.

QUATUOR, kwatuor, [Lat., four], *sm. Mus.* quatuor, quartette, quartet.

QUAYAGE, kèyazh', [quai], *sm.* quayage, keyage, wharfage : money paid for the use of a quay.

QUE, kœ, [Lat. : quem], *rel. pron.* [The *e* is elided before a vowel or a silent *h*] **1.** (of persons) whom, that. **Ces hommes que vous avez vus**, those men you saw. **Le fils qu'il amait**, the son whom he loved, *or* the son he loved.

2. (of animals or things) which, that. **Voici le livre — j'ai acheté**, this is the book which I bought. **La meilleure nouvelle que j'aie apprise**, the best news that I have heard. **Voici la chose que vous cherchiez**, here is the thing you were looking for.

3. what, that which. **Mon esprit satisfait n'aura — désirer**, my satisfied mind will have notning to wish for. **Je ne sais — dire**, I do not know what to say. **Je n'ai — faire**, I have nothing to do. **Je n'ai — faire de vos dons**, I do not want your presents. **Vous êtes un sot de venir vous fourrer où vous n'avez — faire**, it is very foolish of you to meddle with what does not concern you. *Mol.* **Je ne puis — faire à cela, je n'y puis — faire, je ne peux qu'y faire**, I cannot help that. [*Que*, between an adjective and the verb *être* :] **Comme un petit fou qu'il était**, like the silly fellow he was. **Infortunés — vous êtes, vous avez abandonné la loi de votre Dieu**, unfortunate beings, you have transgressed the law of God. **Aveugle — j'étais, je crus voir la nature...**, I did not see that it was artificial, blind creature that I was ! *Fam.* : **— je crois** (for **à ce — je crois**), I think, I believe. **Il n'est point de destin plus cruel — je sache**, there can be no harder late, that I know of. **Ce — c'est**, what it is. **Ce — c'est que de nous** ! what poor creatures we are ! **Faites ce que bon vous semblera**, do what you like. **Me voyait-il de l'œil qu'il me voit aujourd'hui** ? was I to him then what I am now ? **Je tournai la tête du côté — partait la voix**, I turned my head towards the side the voice came from.

4. (interrogatively) what. **— sais-je** ? what do I know ? **— vous semble de l'état où nous sommes** ? what do you think of the state we are in ? *Rac. Esth.* II. 9. **— sert de se flatter** ? what is the use of flattering ? **— devenir** ? what will become of us ? **— sait-on ce qui arrivera** ? who knows what may happen ? **Qu'est-ce** ? what is it ? **Qu'est-ce que c'est** ? what is it ? **Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela** ? what is that ? [*Que* followed by the conjuction *que*, but, except, if not :]

5. that, during which, when ; (of days) on which, that. **Du temps — les bêtes parlaient**, in the days when the animals could speak. *La Font. Fab.* **A l'heure — je vous parle**, while I am speaking to you. **Le jour qu'il mourut**, the day when he died. **Le jour — cela est arrivé**, the day that that happened. **Au moment — je le reverrai**, when I see him again.

QUE, *adv.* **1.** how much, how many ; how. **— de fois je suis venu ici** ! how many times have I been here ! **— nous passons rapidement sur cette terre** ! how short our life in this world is ! *J. J. Rouss.* **— d'hommes y ont été tués** ! how many men have been killed.

2 why. **— différez-vous** ? why do you linger ? **— tardez vous, seigneur, à la répudier** ? why do you not repudiate her at once ? *Rac. Brit.* I. 2. **— ne me jurez-vous que vous êtes le même** ? why do you not swear that you are the same ? **— ne venez-vous nous voir** ? why do you not come to see us ?

QUE, *conj.* **1.** that : expressing indication or declaration, between two verbs ; *that* is frequently understood. **Vous dites qu'il est honnête**, You believe he is an honest man, *or* I believe he is an honest man, *or* I believe him to be an honest man. **Vous dites qu'il viendra**, you say that he will come. **Je dis que oui**, I say yes. [After verbs implying possibility, doubt, negation, interrogaton or command, the second verb is generally used in the subjunctive mood, in French:] **Il est possible, il se peut — je parte demain**, I may start to-morrow. **Je crains qu'il ne vienne**, I fear, I am afraid he will come. **Je crains qu'il ne soit mort**, I fear he is dead. **Je craignais qu'il ne vint**, I was afraid he would come. **J'aurais voulu qu'il ne vînt pas**, I wished he would not come. **Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne**, I do not think he will come. **Je doute qu'il soit arrivé**, I doubt that he is come. **Je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne**, I do not doubt but that he will come. **Est-il possible — vous partiez** ? is it possible that you are going? are you really going ? **Il faut — j'aille en ville**, I must go to town. **Il est juste qu'il la voie**, it is fair that he should see her. **Il est juste qu'il y aille**, it is right he should go thither. **— cela soit, j'y consens**, be it so, I am willing.

2. whether. **Qu'il écrive ou non, c'est la même chose**, whether the writes or not, it is the same thing.

3. if. **Qu'il fasse le moindre excès, il est malade**, the least excess makes him ill.

4. (*faut-il* being understood, or in exclamative phrases) that, O that. **Qu'il se soit oublié à ce point** ! O that he should thus have forgotten himself ! **— ne suis-je là** ! O that I were there ! **— n'ai-je des ailes** ! O that I had wings !

5. let..., may... : expressing a wish, a command, an imprecation, or indignation. **— je vous retrouve à mon retour modeste, douce, timide, docile**, let me hope that when I return I shall find you modest, gentle, timid and obedient. **Qu'il fasse ce qu'il lui plaira** ! let him do as he likes. **— son nom soit béni** ! blessed be his name ! **— je meure si cela n'est pas vrai** ! may I die if that is not true. **Qu'il parte aussitôt**, let him start at once.

6. (for *afin que*) that, in order that, so that. **Approchez, — je vous parle**, come nearer, that I may speak to you. **Donnez-moi cette plume, — j'écrive ma lettre**, give me that pen, that I may write my letter.

7. (instead of de *peur que*) lest, for fear that, for fear. **Fuyez, qu'à ses soupçons il ne vous sacrifie**, flee, lest he should sacrifice you to his doubts. **Sortez promptement — le maître ne vienne**, go out quickly, for fear the master should come.

8. (for *avant que*) before. **Vous ne partirez pas qu'il ne soit jour**, you shall not go out before it is light. **Ne venez point ici — vous n'ayez de mes nouvelles**, do not come here before you hear from me.

9. (for *cependant, et néanmoins*) yet, still, nevertheless. **Il aurait tout l'or du monde qu'il ne serait pas content**, though he should have all the gold in the world, yet he would not be satisfied. **On le prendrait sur le fait qu'il ne rougirait pas**, though he were taken in the fact, yet he would not blush. **De telles nouvelles seraient indubitables, — je ne les tairais pas moins**, even if these reports were indubitable, I would nevertheless try to conceal them.

10. (for *pendant que*), when. **La voiture est venue — j'étais malade**, I was ill when the carriage came.

11. (for *lorsque, au moment où*) when, just as ; as. **La mort nous prend, — nous sommes encore tout pleins de nos misères**, we are full of our earthly troubles even at the very hour of death. **Ils arrivèrent, — j'allais partir**, they arrived when I was about to start.

12. (for *depuis que*) since. **Combien y a-t-il que votre frère est mort** ? how long is it since your brother died ? **Depuis combien de temps êtes vous ici** ? how long have you been here ?

13. (for *puisque*) sice, as, that. **Vous êtes donc brouillé avec lui, — vous ne lui parlez plus** ? are you offended with him, that you do not speak to him ? **Qu'avez-vous donc, dit-il, — vous ne mangez point** ? what is the matter with you, said he, that you do not eat ?

14. (for *de telle façon que*) so that ; so as. **Je suis dans une colère, — je ne me sens pas**, I am so angry that I am quite beside myself.

15. (for *de ce que, à ce que*) that ; from what ; to what. [The English verb is turned into the present participle :] **Je comprends qu'en effet vous perdez un peu — je ne sois**

plus à Paris, I can very well understand that you lose a little by my being no longer in Paris.

16. (for *autant que*) so far as, as far as; **17.** (for *sans que, à moins que*) without, but; unless. **Il n'avouera jamais qu'il est médecin, — vous ne preniez un bâton, et ne le réduisiez à force de coups**, he will never own he is a doctor, unless you oblige him to do it by cudgelling him well. *Mol.* **Il ne fait point de voyage qu'il ne lui arrive quelque accident**, he never travels without meeting with some accident or other. **Je n'irai pas le voir, qu'il ne m'en prie**, I will not go and see him, unless he invites me. **Je ne parlerai pas, qu'il ne sorte**, I will not speak, unless he goes out.

18. (for *jusqu'à ce que*) till, until. **Attendez qu'il ne pleuve plus**, wait till the rain is over. **Attendez qu'il vienne**, wait until he comes.

19. as, than: correlative of *tel, quel, même, autre*. **Montre-toi digne fils d'un père tel — moi**, show thyself worthy of thy father. **Il y avait une telle multitude de gens qu'on ne pouvait pas se remuer**, there were so many people that it was impossible to move. **Quel grand homme — ce Guillaume, prince d'Orange!** what a great man that William prince of Orange was! **Quelle faute — cette démarche!** what a mistake that step was! **C'est autre chose — ce que j'avais en vue**, it is quite another thing to what I had in view. **Mon habit est du même drap — le vôtre**, my coat is of the same cloth as yours.

20. than, as: correlative of the comparative degree of inequality of an adjective or adverb. **Il est plus heureux — sage**, he is not so wise as he is lucky. **Elle est moins jolie — sa sœur**, she is not so pretty as her sister. **Ce vin-là est pire — le premier**, this wine is wore than the first.

21. as: after a comparison of equality or quantity. **Il est aussi modeste qu'habile**, he is as modest as he is clever. **J'en ai tant — je ne sais qu'en faire**, I have so much that I do not know what to do with it. **Il n'est pas aussi riche — sa sœur**, he is no so rich as his sister. **Autant d'hommes — de femmes**, as many men as women. **Non pas tant par manque de soin — par manque d'argent**, not so much for want of care as for want of money. **Venez le plus tôt — vous pourrez**, come as soon as you can. **J'ai autant — personne le droit de me plaindre**, I have as much a right as any man to complain. **Tout riches qu'ils sont**, rich as they are. **Tout malade qu'il est**, sick as he is. **Un autre ne vous aurait pas pardonné si facilement — moi**, another would not have forgiven you so easily as I did.

22. that: expressing a consequence, after *si, tellement, tant*. **Il était si fatigué qu'il ne put aller plus loin**, he was so tired that he could go no farther. **Il a tant d'amis qu'il ne manquera jamais de rien**, he has so many friends that he will never be in want of anything. **Je ne suis pas si sot — de le croire**, I am not such a fool (*or* so silly) as to believe it.

23. (for *si ce n'est, autre que*, or *autrement que*) only, but, nothing but, if not, except. **Dans la dépendance où je me vois, puis-je former — des souhaits?** in the dependent position I am, what else can I do, but hope? **Rien ne donne l'assurance — la vérité**, there is nothing like truth to inspire confidence. **Ai-je fait un seul pas — pour te rendre heureuse?** have I not done all I could to make thee happy?

24. (preceded by *ne*, with a restrictive sense) but, only nothing but; none but. **Je ne veux — le voir**, I only want to see him. **Je n'ai de volonté — la tienne**, your wish is mine. **Nous avons — peu de temps à vivre**, we have but a short time to live. **Ne chercher — la vérité**, to seek but the truth. **Je n'ai — quinze ans**, I am but fifteen years of age. **Je ne sors — deux fois la semaine**, I only go out twice a week. **Il n'y a — lui qui puisse le faire**, he is the only one who can do it. **Je ne connais — lui**, I know nobody but him. [*Ne... que* is used by way of emphasis, with a comparative or the adverb *trop*:] **Il n'y a — trop longtemps — vous trompez le monde**, you have deceived people too long. [*Rem* — it is of importance to note the different meanings of the following expressions: **Il ne fait — sortir**, he is always out. **Il ne fait — boire et manger**, he does nothing but eat and drink. **Il ne fait — de sortir**, he has but just left. **Il ne fait — de commencer**, he has only just begun.]

25. (used for avoiding the repetition of *comme, quand, si*) as, when, if. **Comme nous avons déja dit, et — nous le verrons plus clairement ailleurs**, as we have already said, and as we shall clearly see elsewhere. **Comme cette affaire est publique, et — tout le monde la sait**, as this affair is public and everybody knows it. **S'il vient quelqu'un et — je sois sorti, envoyez-moi chercher**, if any one comes and I am out, send for me.

26. (instead of *pourquoi*) why; **27.** (correlative of *ce*) because. **Si je ne suis pas venu hier, c'est — j'avais des affaires**, if I did not come yesterday, it was because I was busy. **C'est — je ne savais pas**, it was because I did not know. **Si je ne vais plus chez vous, c'est — je crains de les y rencontrer**, if I do not now go to your house it is because I am afraid of meeting them there.

28. (Used expletively or redundantly.) **C'est une belle chose — de garder un secret**, it is no easy thing to keep a secret. **C'est une mauvaise passion — le jeu**, gaming is an accursed passion. **C'est être riche — de se contenter de peu**, those who are contented with little are rich.

29. in the place of. **Si j'étais — de vous**, were I in your place, *or* if I were you. **Si j'étais — de vous je lui achèterais une belle garniture de diamants**, if I were in your place I would buy her a fine set of diamonds. *Mol.*

30. — **si**, and if. — **bien — mal**, somehow or other.

31. *Que* is used in many conjunctive phrases: *afin que*, in order that; *dès que*, as soon as; *parce que*, because, etc.

† QUE SI, QUE NON, *sm.* quarrel, dispute, squabble.

QUEL, QUELLE, kèl, kèl', [Lat.: qualis], *adj.* what. **Quelle heure est-il?** what time is it? — **cheval voulez-vous?** what horse do you want? **Quelle est cette rue?** what street is this? — **homme singulier!** what a singular man! **Je ne sais — auteur a dit cela**, I do not know what author says that. **Quelle heure est-il maintenant?** what time is it now? **Ne savoir — parti prendre**, not to know what to do. **Je vous ai fait connaître quelles sont mes raisons**, I have given you my reasons. — **malheur!** what a misfortune! **Quelle imprudence!** how imprudent! V. *Quel que.*

QUEL QUE, QUELLE QUE, *adj.* **1.** (of persons) whoever, whosoever. **Quel qu'il soit, il doit être blâmé**, whoever he is, he must he blamed. **Quels que soient vos amis**, whoever your friends may be.

2. whatever, whatsoever; whichever, whichsoever. **Quels que soient ses talents**, whatever his talents may be. **Quelle que soit sa puissance**, whatever be his power. **Quelles que soient ses intentions**, whatever his intention may be. **Riche ou pauvre, quel qu'il soit, il sera puni**, rich or poor, whatever he may be, he shall be punished.

QUELCONQUE, kèlkônk', [Lat.: qualiscumque], *adj.* whatever, whatsoever, any, whatever, any. **Tout homme —**, any man. **Une raison —**, any reason whatever. **D'une façon —**, in any way whatever, any how. **Il faut lui envoyer une réponse —**, you must send him an answer of some sort. **Prenez un livre —**, take any took, a book of some sort.

QUELLEMENT, kèl'mân-t, *adv.* **Tellement —**, so so, indifferently.

QUELQUE, kèlkœ, [quel; que], *adj.* **1.** some; any. **Si cela était, — historien en aurait parlé**, if it were so, some historian would have mentioned it. **Quelques écrivains ont traité ce sujet**, some authors have treated this subject. **Adressez-vous à — autre personne**, apply to somebody else. — **chose**, something; anything. — **part** somewhere. — **part que**, wherever.

2. a few, a little, some. **Quelques amis**, a few friends. — **peu**, a little. **Nous étions trente et quelques**, there were thirty and some odd of us. **Cela vous coûtera quelques cents francs**, that will cost you some few hundred francs. **Je l'ai vu il y a quelques années**, I saw him some years ago. — **temps après cet événement**, some time after that event.

QUELQUE, *adv.* about, nearly; some. **Elle paraissait avoir quelque trente-cinq ans**, she seemed to be about thirty-five years old. **Il y a quelque soixante ans**, it is some sixty years ago. — **peu**, somewhat; something of, a little.

QUELQUE... QUE, *adj.* whatever, whatsoever. **Quelques ennemis que vous ayez**, whatever enemies you may have. **Quelques efforts que vous fassiez**, whatever efforts you make. **Quelque motif que ce soit**, what motive soever, whatever motive.

QUELQUE... QUE, *adv.* however, howsoever. **Quelque riche que vous soyez**, however rich you may be, *or* how rich soever you may be. **Quelque riches qu'ils soient**, however rich they may be. **Quelque savamment qu'il parle**, however learnedly he may speak. **Quelque honorée qu'elle ait été**, however honoured she may have been.

QUELQUEFOIS, kèlkœfwa-z [quelque-fois], *adv.* sometimes. **Cela est arrivé —**, that has happened sometimes. **Il va — à pied, — en voiture**, sometimes he rides, sometimes he goes on foot.

QUELQU'UN, UNE, kèlkœn, kun', *sm. f.* [*Pl. Quelques-uns, quelques-unes.*] somebody, some one, *pl.* some people, some; (with doubt or negation) anybody, any one, *pl.* any; person. **Quelqu'une de vos compagnes** one of your companions. — **m'a dit cela**, somebody told it me. — **vous a-t-il vu?** did anybody see you? **Y a-t-il — qui puisse dire qu'il ne s'est jamais trompé?** can any man say he was never wrong? **Quelques-uns vous diront que...**, some will tell you that...

† **QUÉMAND, ANDE**, kémân, ând', (O. Fr.: caimand), *sm. f.* beggar.

QUÉMANDER, kémândé-r, *vn.* to beg; to go a-begging.

QUÉMANDEUR, EUSE, kémândœr, dœz', *sm. f.* beggar.

QU'EN-DIRA-T-ON, kândiratôn, *sm.* town talk, public talk; idle tattle; what people say. **Je me moque du —**, I don't care anything for what people say.

QUENELLE, kœnèl', *sf. Cook.* forcemeat, balls.

QUENOTTE, kœnot', [Norm.], *sf. Fam.* tooth (of a baby).

QUENOUILLE, kœnouy', [dim. of Lat. colucula, a dim. of colus, a distaff], *sf.* **1.** distaff : *a)* the staff from which the flax, yarn, etc., is drawn in spinning; *b) Fig.* female sex ; female line. *a)* **Charger, coiffer une —**, to cover a distaff. *b)* **Cette maison est tombée en —**, the family survives only in the female line. **L'esprit est tombé en — dans cette famille**, the women are wittier than the men in that family. **Le royaume de France ne tombe pas en —**, women do not succeed to the throne in France.

2. distaff full. **Filer une —**, to spin a distaff full.

3. bed-post ; **4.** pyramid-shaped fruit-tree.

QUENOUILLÉE, kœnouyé, *sf.* distaff-full ; distaff-load.

QUENOUILLETTE, kœnouyèt', *sf.* **1.** small distaff ; **2.** *Naut.* futtock-staff ; **3.** *Bot.* distaff-thistle.

QUERABLE, kérabl', [quérir], *adj. Law-t.* demandable, to be demanded.

QUERCINE, kèrsin', [Lat. : quercus, oak], *sf. Chem.* quercite, quercine : a crystalline substance obtained from oak.

QUERCITRIN, kèrsitran, *sm. Chem.* quercitrine : a colouring principle of quercitron bark.

QUERCITRON, kèrsitrôn, [Lat. : quercus, oak], *sm. Bot.* quercitron, black oak, dyer's oak : *Quercus tinctoria.* **Écorce de la —** quercitron bark, quercitron.

QUERELLE, kœrel', [Lat. : querela, complaint], *sf.* quarrel : *a)* scuffle : strife ; *b)* dispute, contention, contest, altercation, feud, broil, wrangling, strife, brawling, quarrelling ; *c)* fight ; war ; *d)* cause ; side. *b)* **Un sujet de —**, the cause of a quarrel. **Chercher —, faire — à quelqu'un**, to pick a quarrel with a person. **Prendre —**, to quarrel, to fall out. **Vider une —**, to settle a dispute ; to fight it out. **Étouffer une —**, to suppress a quarrel. **Une — de famille**, a family quarrel, a feud. **Une — d'Allemand**, a groundless quarrel. *c)* **La bataille de Platée termina la grande — de la Grèce et de la Perse**, the battle of Platæa put an end to the long war between Greece and Persia. *d)* **Prendre, épouser, embrasser la — de quelqu'un**, to take up, to espouse the quarrel of a person. **Entrer dans une —**, to take up a quarrel.

QUERELLER, kœrèlé-r, *va.* **1.** to quarrel with, to quarrel. **Je n'ai de ma vie eu tant d'envie de — quelqu'un**, I was never so anxious to quarrel with any one as I am now.

2. to scold. **— ses domestiques**, to scold one's servants.

3. † to defy.

QUERELLER, *vn.* to quarrel, to have a quarrel ; to wrangle.

QUERELLER (SE), *v. refl.* to quarrel, to have a quarrel ; to wrangle ; to have words to fall out. **Nous nous parlions quelquefois, mais pour nous —**, we sometimes spoke to each other, but only to quarrel.

QUERELLEUR, EUSE, kœrèlœr, lœz', *adj.* quarrelsome : disposed to quarrel.

QUERELLEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* quarrelsome person ; quarreller. **C'est une femme querelleuse**, she is a quarrelsome woman.

QUÉRIMONIE, kérimoni, [Lat. : querimonia, a complaining. *sf.* complaint, querimoniousness.

† **QUÉRIR**, kérir, *or* **QUERIR**, kœrir [Lat. : quærère, quæsitum, to inquire.] *va.* [Used only in the infinitive mood. The old forms of this verb were : *je quier* ; *je querroie* ; *je quis* ; *je querray* ; *que je quiere* ; *querir* or *querre* ; *querant* ; *quis.*] to fetch. **Aller —**, to go and fetch, to go in quest of, to go for. **Envoyer —**, to send for. *Prov.* : **Il vaut mieux tenir que querir**, it is better to have than to expect.

† **QUERRE**, kêr', another form of the infinitive of the verb *Quérir.*

† **QUERRE**, kèr', [Lat. : quadra], *sf.* corner (of a square).

QUESTEUR, kuèstœr, [Lat. : quæstor], *sm.* questor : *a) Rom. Antiq.* an officer intrusted with the management of the public treasure ; *b)* an officer who superintends the employment of funds.

QUESTION, kèstyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : quæstio], *sf.* question : *a)* interrogation ; query, interrogatory, inquiry ; *b)* proposition ; subject of investigation, debate, or dispute ; point, topic ; *c)* inquiry, discussion, disquisition, examination ; *d)* doubt, dispute, controversy ; *e)* a kind of torture ; rack. *a)* **Faire une —**, to ask a question, to question. **Faire — sur —**, to ask one question after another. **Répondre à une —**, to answer a question. **Éluder une —**, to evade a question. **Une — captieuse**, an insidious question. (Ironically) **Belle —! quelle —!** what a question ! *b)* **Une — d'histoire**, an historical question. **Examiner une —**, to examine a question. **Proposer une —**, to state a question. **Résoudre une —**, to solve a question. **Soulever une —**, to agitate a question. **Embrouiller une — au lieu de l'éclaircir**, to complicate a question instead of explaining it. **Cette — est mal posée**, that question was badly put. **C'est là la —, voilà la —**, that is the question. **N'être pas dans la —, être hors de la —**, to be out of the question. **Sortir de la —**, to go from the question. **Rentrer dans la —**, to return to the question. **Il n'est pas — de ce que vous avez dit**, what you said is not in question. **Il est — de savoir s'il le voudra**, it is a question whether he will consent. **La personne dont il est —**, the person in question. **— préalable**, previous question. **Demander la — préalable**, to call for the previous question. *c)* **Ce qui est en —, c'est de savoir...**, the question is, to know... **Cela est hors de doute, il ne faut pas le mettre en —**, that is beyond doubt, and must not be brought into question. *d)* **C'est une — de vie ou de mort**, it is a question of life and death. *e)* **Mettre à la —**, to torture ; to put on the rack. *Fig.* **Notre patience est mise à une étrange —**, our patience is sorely put to the test. *Volt.*

QUESTIONNAIRE, kèstionèr', *sm.* **1.** book of questions ; **2.** questions for examination ; **3.** † torturer, executioner.

QUESTIONNER, kèstioné-r, *va,* to question, to interrogate ; to query.

QUESTIONNER, *vn.* to question, to ask questions, to query.

QUESTIONNEUR, EUSE, kèstionœr, nœz', *sm. f.* questioner, querist ; questionist, inquirer.

QUESTURE, kuèstur', [Lat. : quæstura], *sf.* **1.** questorship : *a)* the office or dignity of a questor ; *b)* the term of a questor's office ; **2.** questor's offices.

QUÊTE, kèt', [for queste ; Lat. : quæsita [res], a thing sought], *sf.* **1.** quest, search : the act of seeking ; pursuit. **Se mettre en — de quelque chose**, to search, to seek for a thing.

2. *Hunt.* search ; **3.** *Naut.* rake.

4. collection (for the poor); begging, gathering. **Faire la — à l'église**, to make the collection at church. **Faire une bonne —**, to make a good collection. **Une — pour les pauvre**, a collection for the poor. **Vivre de —**to live by begging.

QUÊTER, kèté-r, [quête], *va.* **1.** *Hunt.* to search ; **2.** to beg (alms) ; **3.** to collect (money) ; to gather ; **4.** to seek for, to canvass. **— des louanges**, to seek for praise. **— des suffrages pour quelqu'un**, to solicit, to canvass votes for a person.

QUÊTER, *vn.* to collect, to gather : to beg alms. **Elle va pour les malheureux — dans les maisons**, she goes to people's houses to collect money for the poor.

QUÊTEUR, EUSE, kètœr, tœz', *sm. f.* collector (for the poor). alms-collector.

QUÊTEUR, EUSE, *adj.* **1.** begging : **2.** (of friars) mendicant.

QUEUE, kœ, [Lat. : cauda], *sf.* **1.** tail : *a)* the extremity of an animal behind ; the protruding extremity of the vertebral column ; *b) Herald.* hart's tail ; *c)* a horse's tail used as a standard or badge of dignity among the Turks ; *d)* the hinder feathers of a bird ; *e)* the part opposed to the head, in fishes, serpents, etc. ; *f) Bot.* any long, flexible, terminal appendage ; stem ; stalk (of fruit), peduncle ; petiole ; *g)* that which exceeds the body of a letter ; *h) Mus.* the parts of a note extending upward or downward ; *i)* the luminous train of a comet ; *j)* the hair tied behind ; pigtail ; *k)* fag-end (of cloth) ; *l)* the extremity of a thing ; end, fag-end : latter part ; *m)* last part ; last ranks ; *Milit.* rear. *a)* **A longue —**, long-tailed. **Tirer le diable par la —**, *Fig.* to live from hand to mouth. **Cela n'a ni — ni tête**, *Fig.* that has neither head nor tail. **A la — gît le venin**, the difficulty often lies at the end. *c)* **Un pacha à trois queues**, a pacha of three tails. *d)* **une — de paon**, a peacock's tail. *e)* **— de morue**, tail of a cod. *Fig.* swallow-tail. *f)* **La — d'une cerise**, a cherry stalk. **— d'une feuille**, a leafstalk. *j)* **Ruban de —**, pigtail ribbon ; *Fig.* long way. *l)* **— de tranchée**, tail, end of the trenches. **La — d'un étang**, the end of a pond. **La — de l'hiver**, the end of the winter. **Prendre une affaire par la tête et par la —**, to sift a question to the bottom. *m)* **La — d'une procession**, the tail-end of a procession. **Prendre la —**, to take the rear. **Attaquer, prendre en — une armée**, to attack an army in rear.

2. file, string. **A la —**, in a file, behind the others. **A la — leu leu**, one after another. **Faire —**, to stand in file ; to wait one's turn. **Il faut faire — pour entrer**, you must wait long in turn to get in.

3. handle (of a frying-pan) ; **4. Piano à —**, grand piano.

5. label (of documents) ; **6.** *Arch.* pendant ; **7.** train (of a dress). **Porte-—**, train-bearer. **Porter la — d'une princesse**, to bear the train of a princess.

8. *Naut.* fly (of a flag) ; **9.** (of billiards) cue. **Faire fausse —**, to miss the cue.

10. sack (holding a hogshead and a half) ; **11.** hone (for razors).

12. Queue-blanche, *Ornith.* pygarg. **— — d'aronde**, *Carp.* dove-tail, dove-tail-joint. **Assembler à — d'aronde**, to dove-tail. **—-de-cheval**, *Bot.* horse-tail : *Equisetum.* **—-de-flèche**, *Ornith.* tropic bird. **—-de-lézard**, *Bot.* lizard-tail : *Saururus cernuus.* **—-de-lion**, *Bot.* motherwort : *Leonurus.* **—, de-poêle**, *Ornith.* long-tailed tit. **—-de-rat-1.** round file ; **2.** small wax-taper ; **3.** *Bot.* mouse-tail : *Myosurus* ; **4.** *Naut.* pointing, tapering (at the end of a rope). **—-de-renard**, *Bot.* fox-tail. **—-de-souris**, *Bot.* mouse-tail.

—d'oison, herring-fishing boat. **—en-éventail**, *Naut.* fan-tail.

QUEUSSI-QUEUMI, kœsi-kœmi, *adj. phr. Fam.* just the same.

QUEUTER, kœté-r, [queue], *vn.* (at billiards) to strike two balls at once.

QUEUX, kœ, *sf.* hone (for razors).

† **QUEUX**, kœ, [Lat. : coquus, cook], *sm.* cook.

QUI, ki, [Lat.], *rel. pron.* **1.** who, that : used in the nominative case, with reference to persons. **L'homme — parle**, the man who *or* that, is speaking. **Je ne vois que nous deux — soyons raisonnables**, I see no other reasonable beings besides ourselves. **Je suis le premier — aie fait cela**, or **ait fait cela**, I was the first to do that. **Vous êtes le seul — connaissiez**, or **— connaisse, ce sujet**, you are the only one who understands this subject. **— voulez-vous dire** ? who is it you mean ?

2. (of animals or things, in the nominative) which, that. **Le chien — aboie**, the dog that barks. **Le livre — traite de cette matière**, the book that treats of this matter.

3. (of persons, after a preposition) whom, that. **A —**, to whom, whom ; whose. **L'homme à — vous venez de parler**, the man to whom you have just spoken. **Je ne sais pas à — sont ces livres**, I don't know whose books these are. **— voulez vous dire** ? who is it you mean ? **Un ami en — j'avais confiance**, a friend I had confidence in. [In poetical langage, *qui* is often used with reference to things :] **Je pardonne à la main par qui Dieu m'a frappé**, I forgive him who struck me by the order of the Lord. **Rochers à — je me plains, bois à — je conte mes peines**, rocks that hear me lament, woods I tell my troubles to.

4. (interrogatively) who : what person ; *obj.* whom ; *poss.* whose ; (of many) which. **— a fait cela** ? who did that ? **— demandez-vous** ? whom do you want ? **— est là** ? who is there ? **— avez-vous vu** ? whom have you seen ? **—sont ces jeunes gens** ? whom are those young men ? **— passera de nous deux** ? **— cédera sa place à l'autre** ? which of us two will make room for the other ? who will give his place to the other ? **— est-ce qui**? who ? **A — parlez-vous** ? to whom are you speaking ? **A — est ceci**? whose is this? **A — est ce beau cheval** ? whose fine horse is that? **A — le tour de jouer** ? whose turn is it to play ? **Je sais à — sont ces maisons**, I know whose houses these are. **Le cheval de — tenez-vous** ? whose horse are you holding ? **Pour — me prenez-vous** ? whom do you take me for ?

5. (of persons) he who, he that, whoever. **— se laisse outrager mérite qu'on l'outrage**, he who allows people to insult him deserves to be insulted. **Aimez — vous aime**, love those who love you. **J'ignore — a fait cela**, I do not know who did that. **Écrive — voudra**, let those who like write.

6. (of things) what, that which. **Voilà — vous plaira**, that's something you will like. **Voilà — est beau**, this is really beautful. **Qui plus est**, what is more. **— pis est**, what is worse.

— que ce soit, — que ce puisse être, **1.** whoever, whoever it may be, whosoever, any one, any. **— que ce soit qui ait fait cela, c'est un habile homme**, whoever did that, is a clever man. **A— que ce soit que nous parlions, nous devons être polis**, we must always be polite to people, whoever they may be.

2. (with a negation) none, no one, nobody whatever, no one whatever. **Je n'y ai trouvé — que ce soit**, I found nobody there. **Je n'envie la fortune de — que ce soit**, I do not envy anybody's fortune.

Qui que..., whoever, whatever. **Oh ! — que vous soyez, excusez mon audance**, whoever you are, excuse my audacity.

Qui..., qui..., some..., some.... **Ils étaient dispersés, — çà, — là**, they were scattered some here and some there. **Ils cherchèrent la source du mal, — d'un côté, — d'un autre, et pas un ne la trouva**, they tried to discover the cause of the evil, some one way, some another, but nobody discovered it. **— une chose, — une autre**, some one thing, some another.

QUIA, (**À**) a kuia, [Lat., because], *adv. phr.* **Être à —**, to be at a stand, to be at a loss, to be nonplused ,to be disconcerted. **Mettre à —**, to nonplus, to disconcert. **Il le mit à—**,he left him without a leg to stand on.

QUIBUS, kuibus [Lat. : wherewith], *sm. Popul. lang.* money. **Avoir du —**, to be wealthy.

QUICONQUE, kikônk', [Lat. : quicumque], *indef. pron.* whoever, whosoever ; whichever; any one who. **— n'observera pas cette loi sera puni**, whoever trangresses this law must be punished. **J'ai promis de le protéger contre — l'attaquerait**, I have promised to defend him against any assailant. **— de vous, mes amis, bravera le danger, sera couvert de gloire**, my friends, fame will be the reward of whoever among you runs the danger. **Les flatteurs vivent aux dépens de — veut les écouter**, flatterers live at the expense of those who listen to them.

QUIDAM, ANE, kidân, dan' [Lat., somebody], *sm. f.* **1.** *Law-t.* person, individual whose name is not mentioned). **Il aurait appris de certains quidams, d'une certaine quidame, qu'un crime avait été commis en tel lieu**, he had been told by certain people that a crime had been committed in such a place. *Acad.*

2. *Fam.* certain person, fellow. [In this sense, it is never used in the feminine.]

† **QUIDDITÉ**, kuidditê, [Lat.: quidditas], *sf. Philos.* quiddity : essence.

QUIESCENCE, kuièssâns', *sf.* quiescence, quiescency : the state of being quiescent.

QUIESCENT, E, kuièssân, sânt', [Lat. : quiescens, resting, from quiescĕre, to rest], *adj. Gram.* quiescent : silent. **Lettre quiescente**, quiescent letter.

† **QUIET, ÈTE**, kuiyé, yèt', [Lat. : quietus], *adj.* quiet : tranquil, calm, peaceable.

QUIÈTEMENT, kuiyèt'mân-t, *adv.* quietly.

QUIÉTISME, kuiyétism', [Lat. : quies, etis, rest], *sm.* quietism : a theological doctrine.

QUIÉTISTE, kuiyétist, *adj.* quietistic : pertaining to quietism.

QUIÉTISTE, *smf.* quietist : a mystic adhering to quietism.

QUIÉTUDE, kuiyétud', [Lat. : quietudo], *sf.* quietude, quietness : quiet, tranquillity, calmness ; repose.

QUIGNON, kinyôn, [Lat. : cuneus, a wedge], *sm.* hunch (of bread).

QUILBOQUET, kilbokè, *sm.* joiner's gage.

† **QUILLAGE**, kiyazh', [quille, keel], *sm.* keelage : a duty paid by a merchantship on her first entering a French port.

QUILLE, kiy', [Scand. origin ; Swed. : kol, keel of a ship ; Ger. : Kiel], *sf. Naut.* the principal and lowest timber in a ship. **Fausse —**, false keel.

QUILLE [Ger. : Kegel], skittle, ninepin. **Un jeu de quilles**, a set of skittles. **Le jeu de quilles**. the game of skittles or ninepins. **Jouer aux quilles**, to play at skittles. **Abattre une —**, to knock down a skittle, a pin. **Il est planté là comme une —** he stands there like a post. **Venir comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles**, to come just at the wrong time. **Recevoir quelqu'un comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles**, to make a person as unwelcome as a dog in a wedding. **Trousser ses quilles, prendre son sac et ses quilles**, to pack off. **Un abbatteur de quilles**, *Fig.* a boaster, a braggadocio.

3. glove-stick ; **4.** † side-trimming (of a gown) ; **5.** *Popul. lang.* legs, stumps ; **6.** mass of rock-crystal. **Il est solide sur ses quilles**, he is firm on his legs.

QUILLER, kiyé-r, *vn.* (at skittles) to throw for partners.

QUILLETTE, kiyèt', [quille], *sf. Agr.* osier-set, osier-plant.

QUILLIER, kiyé, *sm.* **1.** skittle ground ; **2.** set of skittles.

QUINA, kina, *sm.* V. *Quinquina.*

QUINAIRE, kinêr', [Lat. ; quinarius ; quinque, five], *adj. Math.* quinary : consisting of five arranged by fives.

QUINAIRE, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* quinarius : a gold or silver coin.

QUINAUD, E, kinô, nôd', *adj.* abashed, ashamed, out of countenance.

QUINAULT, kino, [philippe], poet, and dramatic author (1635-1688).

QUINCAILLE kankây', [for clincaille, from old verb : clinquer, comme clinquant], *sf.* **1.** ironmongery, hardware; **2.** disparagingly, copper coins.

QUINCAILLERIE, kankây', *sf.* **1.** ironmongery, hardware ; **2.** hardware trade.

QUINCAILLIER, kankâyé, [quincaille ; O. Fr. : clinqualier], *sm.* ironmonger, hardwareman.

QUINCONCE, kankôns', [Lat. : quincunx, coin, of the value of five ounces and on which five balls were represented ; quinque, five ; uncia, an ounce], *sm.* quincunx : an arrangement of trees in rows, resembling a chesss-board. **En —**, quincuncial.

QUINCONCIAL, E, kanhônsial, *adj.* quincuncial.

QUINDÉCAGONE, kuandékagon, [Lat. : quinque, five ; Gr. : δέκα, ten ; γωνία, angle], *sm. Geom.* quindecagon : a plane figure with fifteen angles and fifteen sides.

QUINDÉCEMVIRAT, kuandésanvira, [Lat. : quindecim, fifteen ; vir, a man], *sm.* quindecemvirate : the office or dignity of the quindecemviri.

QUINDÉCEMVIRS, kuandésanvir, *smpl. Rom. Hist.* quindecemviri.

QUINDIGITAIRE, kuandizkitêr', [Lat. : quimque, five ; digitus, finger], *adj.* five-fingered.

QUINE, kin', [Lat. : quini, five], *sm.* **1.** numbers (at a lottery) five prizes ; **2.** (at backgammon) two fives.

QUINÉ, E, kiné, *adj.* quinary : arranged by fives.

QUINET, kiné, [Edgar], poet, philosopher, historian, (1803-1875).

QUININE, kinin', [quina, for quinquina], *sf. Chem.* quinine, quinia : a vegetable alkaloid obtained from cinchona. **Sulfate de —**, sulphate of quinine, sulphate of quinia.

QUINIQUE, kinik', *adj. Chem.* kinic : obtained from cinchona.

QUINOÏDINE, kinoïdin', *sf. Chem.* quinoidine : a resinous substance contained in the mother liquors from which the salts of quinin have been crystalized.

QUINOLA, kinola, [Span.], *sm.* knave of hearts (at reversis).

QUINQUAGÉNAIRE, kuankwazhénêr',

[Lat. : quinquagenarius], *adj.* fifty years old.

QUINQUAGÉNAIRE, *smf.* person fifty years old.

QUINQUAGÉSIME, kwa*n*kwazhézin', *sf.* Quinquagesima Sunday, shrove Sunday.

QUINQUAGESIMO, kua*n*kwazhézimo, [Lat. : quinquagesmus, fiftieth], *adv.* quinquagesimo : fiftiethly.

QUINQUANGULAIRE, kua*n*kwâ*n*gulèr, **QUINQUANGULÉ, E**, kua*n*kwâ*n*gulé, [Lat.: quinque, five ; angle], five-angled, five-cornerded.

QUINQUE, kua*n*kué, [Lat., five], *sm. Mus.* quintet, quintette.

QUINQUÉDENTÉ, E, kua*n*kuédâ*n*té, [Lat. : quinque, five ; dens, dentis, tooth], *adj. Bot.* quinquedentate, fife-toothed.

QUINQUÉFIDE, kuâ*n*kuéfid', [Lat. : quinque, five ; findĕre, to split], *adj. Bot.* quinquefid, five-cleft.

QUINQUEFOLIÉ, kuâ*n*folié, [Lat. : quinque, five ; folium, leaf], *adj.* quinquefoliate : having five leaves.

QUINQUÉLOBÉ, E, kua*n*kuélobé, [Lat. : quinque, five ; lobus, lobe], *adj. Bot.* quinquelobed, quinquelobated, five-lobed : having five lobes.

QUINQUÉLOCULAIRE, kua*n*kuéloku-lèr, [Lat. : quinque, five ; locula, cell], *adj. Bot.* quinquelocular, five-celled : having five cells.

QUINQUÉNERVÉ, E, kua*n*kuénèrvé, [Lat. : quinque, five ; nervus, nerve], *adj. Bot.* quinque-nerved: furnished with five ribs.

QUINQUENNAL, E, kua*n*kuènnal, [Lat. : quinquennalis], *adj.* quinquennial : *a*) lasting five years ; *b*) occurring once in five years. **Fêtes quinquennales**, quinquennalia.

QUINQUENNALES, *sfpl. Rom. Antiq.* quinquennalia : public games celebrated every five years.

QUINQUENNIUM, kua*n*kuènniom[Lat.], *sm.* quinquennium : the space of five years.

QUINQUENOVE, kua*n*kuenov, [Lat. : quinque, five ; novem, nine], *sm.* a game played with dice.

QUINQUÉPARTITE, kua*n*kuépartit', Lat. : quinque, five ; partitus, divided], *adj. Bot.* quinquepartite : divided into five parts.

QUINQUERCE, kua*n*kuèrs', *sm. Rom. Antiq.* quinquertium : a kind of athletic contest.

QUINQUÉRÈME, kya*n*kuérèm', [Lat. : quinque, five ; remus, oar], *sf. Antiq.* quinquereme : a species of galley.

QUINQUET, kankè, [Quinquet : the name of the maker], *sm.* Argand lamp. **Quinquets**, *Fig. Pop. slang*, eyes, peepers. **Baisser l'abat-jour de ses —**, to shut one's eyes ; to go to sleep.

QUINQUÉVALVE, kua*n*kuévalv', [Lat. : quinque, five ; valva, valve], *adj. Bot.* quinquevalve, quinquevalvular : having five valves.

QUINQUINA, kankina, [Peru. : quinaquina], *sm.* **1**. quinquina, cinchona, Peruvian bark, jesuit's bark : a bark obtained from several species of cinchona ; **2**. *Bot.* cinchona : a genus of trees producing a bitter bark.

† **QUINT**, ka*n* [Lat. : quintus], *sm.* fifth (of an inheritance, etc.)

QUINT. *adj. m.* fifth. **Charles Quint**, Charles the Fifth.

QUINTAINE, kantèn', [Lat. : quintana], *sf.* quintain : *a*) a kind of game, a trial of skill ; *b*) an upright post for tilters to run at. **Faquin de —**, quintain.

QUINTAL, kantal, [Ar. : quintar, a weight of a hundred pounds], *sm. Pl.* [*Quintaux.*] quintal : a hundredweight. **— métrique**, hundred kilograms.

QUINTAN, kantâ*n*, *sm.* quintain : the figure of a man to be tilted at. [Written also *Faquin.*]

QUINTANE, kantan, [Lat. : quintana], *adj. f. Med.* recurring every fifth day. **Fièvre —**, quintan.

QUINTE, kant', [Lat. : quintus, fifth], *sf.* **1**. *Mus.* fifth : an interval between the fourth and the sixth ; **2**. *Mus.* tenor violin ; **3**. (at piquet) quint : a set or sequence of five cards ; **4**. *Fenc.* quinte : fifth guard ; **5**. fit (of coughing) ; **6**. † suburbs of the city of Mans ; **7**. crotchet, whim, vagary, freak ; **8**. Man : dead stop.

QUINTEFEUILLE, ka*n*t'fœy', [Lat. : quinque, five ; feuille], *sf. Bot.* cinquefoil : a genus of plants of the order rosaceæ.

QUINTELAGE, ka*n*t'lazh', *sm. Naut.* kentledge : ballast of sand, stones, etc.

QUINTESSENCE, kantèssâ*n*s', [quinte ; essence ; Lat. : quinte essentia, fifth essence], *sf.* quintessence : *a*) † *Philos.* ethereal substance ; *b*) † *Chem.* the most subtile part obtained from a body ; *c*) † alcoholic tincture or essence ; *d*) a substance used in the transmutation of metals ; *e*) *Fig.* the most excellent or refined part in anything ; essential part ; pith. **Les gens d'esprit et de sens sont la — du genre humain**, wise and sensible people are the quintessence of mankind. *Frédéric* **Tirer la — d'un ouvrage**, to reduce a book to its quintessence.

QUINTESSENCIEL, ELLE, ka*n*tèssâ*n*siel *adj.* quintessential : consisting of quintessence.

QUINTESSENCIER, ka*n*tèssâ*n*sié-r, *va.* **1**. to extract the quintessence from ; **2**. *Fig.* to refine, to subtilize.

QUINTETTE, kua*n*tèt, [Ital. : quintetto], *sm. Mus.* quintet, quintette : a composition written for five voices or instruments.

† **QUINTETTO**, kua*n*tètto [Ital.], *sm.* [*Pl. Quintetti.*] *Mus.* quintette : *a*) a composition in five parts ; *b*) V. *Quintette.*

QUINTEUX, EUSE, ka*n*tœ-z, tœz', [quinte], *adj.* **1** capricious, crotchety, fantastic, whimsical ; **2**. (of a horse) freakish ; **3**. *Med.* recurring by fits.

QUINTIDI, kuantidy [Lat. : quintus, fifth ; dies, day], *sm.* Quintidi : the fifth day of the decade in the French republican calender.

QUINTIL, E, kuantil, *adj. Astron.* distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac. **— aspect**, quintile.

QUINTILLION, ka*n*tilliô*n*, *sm. Arith.* quintillion : a quadrillion multiplied by 1000, represented by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed.

QUINTINE, kua*n*tin', *sf. Bot.* quintine : the fifth coat of the nucleus of a seed.

QUINTISECTION, kua*n*tisèksyô*n*, [Lat.: quintus, fifth ; sectio, section], *sf.* division into five equal parts.

QUINTO, kuanto, [Lat. : quintus, fifth], *adv.* quinto : fifthly.

QUINTUPLE, kua*n*tupl', *adj.* quintuple five-fold : containing five times the amount.

QUINTUPLE, *sm.* quintuple, five-fold.

QUINTUPLER, kua*n*tuplé-r, *va.* to quintuple : to make five-fold.

QUINZAIN, kanza*n*, *adj.* (at tennis) fifteen all.

QUINZAINE, ka*n*zèn', *sf.* **1**. fifteen, about fifteen. **Une — de francs**, about fifteen francs.

2. fortnight : two weeks or fourteen days. **La — de Pâques**, Easter fortnight. **Passer une — à la campagne**, to spend a fortnight in the country.

3. quinzaine : the fourteenth day after a feast-day.

QUINZE, ka*n*z', [Lat. : quindecim], *adj.* **1**. fifteen. **— hommes**, fifteen men. **— jours**, fifteen days ; fortnight. **Tous les — jours**, every fortnight, once a fortnight. **D'aujourd'hui en —**, this day fortnight. **Il partit Samedi il y a — jours**, he left last Saturday fortnight. **De Dimanche en —**, next Sunday fortnight. **— cents**, one thousand, five hundred. **Une jeune fille de — ans**, a young girl of fifteen.

2. fifteenth. **Chapitre —**, chapter the fifteenth.

QUINZE *sm.* **1**. fifteen. **Le nombre —**, the number fifteen. **Donner —**, to give fifteen. **Avoir — sur la partie**, *Fig.* to have some advantage already in the affair. **Il pourrait donner — et bisque à son adversaire**, *Fig.* he is far superior to his opponent in that. **Celui-là en vaut —**, *Fig.* it is worth a score of them.

2. fifteenth day, fifteenth.

QUINZE-VINGTS, kanz'van, *smpl.* **1**. three hundred. **L'hopital des Quinze-Vingts**, or **les Quinze-Vingts**, the Asylum for the blind : an asylum founded in Paris by St. Louis for three hundred blind.

2. *Fam.* **Un quinze-vingts**, or **un quinze-vingt**, an inmate of the Asylum for the blind ; *Fig.* a blind person. **Il devient —**, he is losing his sight.

QUINZIÈME, ka*n*zyèm', *adj.* fifteenth : the ordinal of *quinze*. **Le — siècle**, the fifteenth century. **La — partie**, the fifteenth part.

QUINZIÈME, *sm.* **1**. fifteenth day ; **2**. fifteenth, fifteenth part ; **3**. (in both genders) fifteenth : a person holding the fifteenth rank.

QUINZIÈMEMENT, ka*n*zyèm'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* fifteenthly.

QUIPROQUO, kiproko, [Lat. : qui pro quo or un quid for a quod], *sm.* quid pro quo, mistake, blunder.

QUITTANCE, kitâ*n*s', [quitter], *sf*, receipt, discharge. **Donner —**, to give a receipt. **Une — pour solde de tout compte**, a receipt in full of all demands.

QUITTANCER, kitâ*n*sé-r, *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a.*] to receipt (a bill, etc.) ; to put a receipt to.

QUITTE, kit', [Lat. : quietus, quiet], *adj.* **1**. discharged, out of debt ; quit ; free, clear. **Quand vous aurez payé, vous serez —**, you will be quit, when you have paid. **Être — envers quelqu'un**, to be quits with a person. **Tenir quelqu'un — de ce qu'il doit**, to discharge a person from a debt. **Un domaine franc et — de toutes dettes et hypothèques**, an estate free and clear from all incumbrances (*Adverb.*) **Jouer à — ou à double, à — ou double, — ou double**, to play double or quits. **Être — à —**, to be quits ; to be quits with a person.

2, freed, relieved, rid, quit, free, clear. **Cette affaire me donnait beaucoup de peine, m'en voilà —**, that affair gave me a great deal of trouble, but now I have got rid of it. **Au lieu de perdre sa place, il en a été — pour une réprimande**, instead of losing his place he got off with a reprimand. **J'en voudrais être — pour dix pistoles**, I wish, I may get off with no more than ten pistols. **— à être grondé, — pour être grondé**, free with a scolding. **Vous n'en serez pas — à si bon marché**, you will not come off so easily as that. **Il en a été — pour la peur**, he suffered no more than a fright.

† **QUITTEMENT**, kit'mâ*n*-t, *adv. Law-t.* clear from debts.

QUITTER, kité-r, [quitte], *va.* **1**. to quit: *a*) to discharge, to release, to exempt, to free ; to dispense ; *b*) to give up, to resign, to leave, to lay down, to relinquish ; *c*) to

renounce, to give up, to forsake, to desist from, to leave off, to leave; to part from; *d*) to leave, to go away from, to part from; *e*) to abandon, to desert, to forsake, to leave; *f*) to leave, to go out of, to depart from, to depart, to go away from; *g*) to let go, to leave. *a*) — **à quelqu'un une amende**, to discharge a person from a fine. *Fam.* **Je vous quitte de tous vos compliments.** I'll dispense with all your compliments. *b*) — **tous ses droits à quelqu'un**, to give up all one's rights to a person. **Il n'en quitterait pas sa part**, he would not give up his share to another. — **la place à quelqu'un**, to give up one's place to a person. **J'aime mieux — que de disputer**, I would rather give it up than quarrel about it. **Je ne te quitterai point que je ne t'aie vu pendu**, I will not leave you until I haye seen you hanged *Mol. Méd. m. l.* iii. 9. *c*) **Quittons ces tristes souvenirs**, let us forget these sad thoughts. — **ses livres, ses études**, to leave one's books, one's studies. — **le monde**, to renounce the world. **Il a quitté le service**, he has left the service. **Nous avons quitté le commerce**, we have given up business. — **la partie**, to give up the game. *d*) **Il quitta ses compagnons en route**, he left his companions on the road. **Je ne l'ai pas quitté des yeux**, I did not take my eyes off him. **Je souhaite que la fièvre vous quitte**, I hope the fever will leave you. **Quand l'âme quitte le corps**, when the soul leaves the body. **Son portrait ne me quitte pas**, his portrait is never out of my sight. *f*) — **son pays**, to leave one's country. — **la vie**, to depart this life. **Ce malade ne quitte pas la chambre, ne quitte pas le lit**, this patient never leaves his room, his bed. *g*) **Il lui quitte la main, et tourne d'un autre côté**, he dropped his hand and turned away. — **sa proie**, to let go of one's prey. — **prise**, to let go one's hold.

2. to lay aside, to put down; to leave, to leave off. — **ses mauvaises habitudes**, to leave off one's bad habits.

3. to leave, to turn aside, to turn away from; *Fig.* to swerve. — **le bon chemin**, to leave the right road. — **le droit chemin**, *Fig.* to swerve from one's duty. — **le sentier de la vertu**, to swerve from the path of virtue. **Le fleuve a quitté son lit**, the river has gone out of its bed.

4. to leave off: to cease wearing; to leave. — **le deuil**, to go out of mourning. — **la robe**, *Fig.* to leave the bar.

5. to take off, to put off, to slip off. — **son habit**, to take off one's coat. *Prov.*: **On sait ce qu'on quitte, on ne sait ce qu'on prend**, never quit certainty for hope. **Qui quitte la partie la perd**, who leaves off the game, loses.

QUITTER, *vn.* to go out, to go away, to turn away, to part.

QUITTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to part from each other, to part, to leave each other. **Ils se sont quittés bons amis**, they parted good friends. *Prov.*: **Il n'est si bonne compagnie qui ne se quitte**, the best friends must part.

2. to be left.

QUITUS, kuitus, [Low Lat. for quitte], *sm.* discharge, release; receipt in full.

QUI-VA-LÀ? kivala, *interj.* who goes there? **Avoir toujours réponse à —**, *Fig.* to have an answer always ready; not to be intimidated by danger or difficulty.

QUI-VIVE, kiviv', *sm.* 1. *Milit.* challenge; who goes there? **Qui vive**? who goes there? **Arrêter par le —**, to challenge. **Le — de la sentinelle**, the challenge of the sentry.

2. *Fig.* look-out, watch, alert. **Être sur le —**, to be on the look-out, to keep a good look-out, to be on the alert.

QUOAILLER, kwâyé-r, [from Lat. cauda, tail], *vn.* (of a horse) to shake its tail; to wag the tail.

† **QUODLIBÉTAIRE**, kodlibétêr', **QUODLIBÉTIQUE**, kodlibétik', [Lat.: quod, what; libet, it pleases], *adj.* quodlibetical: not restrained to a particular subject, discussed or moved at pleasure.

QUODLIBÉTAIRE, QUIDLIBÉTIQUE, *sf.* thesis on all the parts of a science.

QUOI, kwa, [Lat.: quid, something], *pron.* 1. what, which, that: with reference to things. **Ce à — nous pensons**, what we are thinking of. **C'est en — vous vous trompez**, that is just what you are mistaken in. **L'éducation des enfants est une chose à — il faut s'attacher fortement**, the education of children is so important that we ought to think very much of it. **C'est une des raisons pour — je veux l'élever à la campagne**, that is one of the reasons for which I wish to bring him up in the country. **Dites-moi en — je puis vous servir**, tell me what I can do for you. **Voilà sur — vous devez prononcer**, that is what you ought to decide about. **L'accusé est forcé de deviner de — on l'accuse**, the defendant is obliged to guess what he is accused of. **Quand elle sut de — il s'agissait**, when she knew what it was about. **Il y a dans cette affaire je ne sais — que je n'entends pas**, there is in that affaire something that I do not understand. **Ne connaître qui ni —**, to know nothing and nobody. **Avoir de — vivre**, to have wherewith to live; to have enough to live upon. **Avoir de —**, to have wherewith, to have the means, to be in easy circumstances. **Je vous assure qu'il n'y a pas de — rire**, I assure you, it is no laughing matter. **Il n'y a pas là de — se fâcher**, there is nothing in it to get angry about. **Elle restait au lit, n'ayant pas de — se chauffer**, she remained in bed for want of firing. **Donnez-moi de — écrire**, give me the things to write with. **Il n'y a pas de — me remercier**, you have nothing to thank me for. **On ne partait qu'à trois heures; c'était de — dormir la grasse matinée**, they were only to start at three o'clock; so they could sleep the whole of the morning. **Une telle imposture a de — me surprendre**, such a trick as that is enough to surprise me. **Il n'y a pas de —**, *Fam. a*) there is no reason; *b*) don't mention it, it is not worth mentioning; *c*) there is no offence. **Comme —**, how. **Je ne sais —**, I do not know what. **Sur —**, upon which, whereupon.

2. (interogatively) what. **En — différons-nous d'avis**? about what do we differ? **A — passez-vous le temps**? how do you spend your time? — **de plus heureux que ce qui vous arrive**? what could be more fortunate than what has just happened to you?, —? **que dit-il**? what? what does he say?

Quoi.. .que, whatever. — **qu'il arrive**, whatever happens. — **qu'il en soit**, however it may be, be that as it may. — **qu'il fasse**, whatever he may do. **Il n'a pu réussir à — que ce soit**, he did not succeed in anything he did.

QUOI, *interj.* what! how! — **donc**! what! what then! **Eh —! vous n'êtes pas encore parti**, what, have you not left yet?

QUOIQUE, kwak', [Lat.: quam quam], quoi; que, *conj.* [The *e* is elided before *il, ils, elle, elles, on, un, une.*] though, although. **Quoiqu'il fût notre ami**, though he was our friend. — **le fait soit vrai**, although it is quite true. **Quoiqu'il soit pauvre, il est honnête homme**, he is honest although he is poor. — **peu riche, il est généreux**, he is generous, although he is not very well off.

QUOLIBET, kolibè, [Lat. what it pleases], *sm.* quibble, quirk, pun, jest. **Faire des quolibets**, to quibble, to pun.

QUOLIBÉTIER, kolibétiyé, *sm.* quibbler.

QUORUM. korom [Lat. gen. of qui, pl. of whom], *sm.* quorum.

QUOTE-PART, kot', par [Lat., quota pars], *sf.* quota, share, portion.

QUOTIDIEN, IENNE, kotidyan, dyèn', [Lat.: quotidianus, daily; quot, as many as; dies, a day], *adj.* daily, quotidian: *a*) appearing every day; *b*) happening every day; diurnal. *a*) **journal —**, daily newspaper. *b*) **Fièvre quotidienne**, quotidian fever, quotidian. **Pain —**, daily bread.

QUOTIDIENNEMENT, kotidyèn'mân-t, *adv.* daily, every day; diurnally.

QUOTIDIENNETÉ, kotidyèn'té, *sf.* dailiness: the quality of being daily.

QUOTIENT, kosiân, [Lat.: quotiens, quoties, how often], *sm. Math.* quotient: the number or quantity resulting from the division of one number or quantity by another.

QUOTITÉ, kotité, [Lat.: quotus, how much], *sf.* quota, part, portion, share.

R

R èr *or* rœ *sf.* or *m.* [Masculine when pronounced rœ.] R. r : the eighteenth letter of the alphabet.

R., **1.** *Royal*, royal ; *recommandé*, registered (by post) ; **3.** *reçu*, received ; **4.** *Réaumur*, Reaumur (thermometer) ; **5.** *Orléans*, Orleans (struck at), **6.** *Résistance*, resistance ; **7.** *Report*, contango exchange (operation) ; **8.** *Révérend*, Reverend ; **9.** *rue*, street.

R. Arg., *République Argentine*, Argentine Republic.

r. d., *rive droite*, right bank (of the river].

rég., *régiment*, regiment.

rel., *relié*, *reliure*, bound, binding.

rel. anc., *reliure ancienne*, old binding.

R. F., *République Française*, French Republic.

r. g., *rive gauche*, left bank (of the river).

R. I. P. , *Requiescat in pace* [*qu'il repose en paix*], may he rest in peace.

RO., *Remettre ouvert*, to be delivered open (of the post).

Ro., *recto*, *première page d'un feuillet*, recto (in printing).

R. P., **1.** *Réponse payée*, reply paid ; **2.** *Réprésentation proportionnelle*, proportional representation (of parties).

R. P., *Le Révérend Père*, the Reverend Father.

r. pair, *remboursables au pair*, redeemable at par.

RR. PP., *Les Révérends Pères*, the Reverend Fathers.

R.S.V.P. *Réponse, s'il vous plaît*, Reply, please.

r. var. *revenu variable*, dividend not fixed.

RABÂCHAGE, rabâshazh', *sm.* **1.** tautology ; **2.** endless repetition ; tiresome repetition ; idle twadle.

RABÂCHER, rabâshé-r, [orig. unknown], *vn. Fam.* to say the same thing over and over again, to repeat eternally the same thing, to twaddle. **Tu me l'as déjà rabâché je ne sais combien de fois**, you have already repeated that I don't know how many times.

RABÂCHER, *va.* to say over and over, to repeat eternally.

RABÂCHERIE, rabâsh'ri, *sf. Fam.* tiresome repetition, idle twadle.

RABÂCHEUR, EUSE, rabâshœr, shœz', *sm. f.* endless repeater of the same thing, twaddler.

RABAIS, rabê-z, [rabaisser], *sm.* **1.** diminution (of value or price) ; **2.** abatement, reduction, discount. **Ces marchandises ont subi un grand —**, there is a great reduction in the price of those goods. **Acheter des livres au —**, to buy books at a discount. **Mettre quelqu'un au —**, *Fig.* to run a person down. **Je vous ferai — de dix pour cent**, I will give you a reduction of ten per cent.

3. lowest tender.

RABAISSEMENT, rabés'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* reduction, diminution (of value).

RABAISSER, rabêsé-r, [ré ; abaisser], *va.* **1.** to lower : *a*) to put on a lower place ; to take down ; *b*) to cause to be less high ; *c*) to lessen, to reduce, to diminish, to abate ; *d*) *Fig.* to bring down, to humble ; *e*) to depreciate, to underrate, to undervalue ; to disparage ; *f*) to humble, to degrade, to debase ; to abase. *a*) **Ce tableau est trop haut, il faut un peu le —**, this painting is too high, it must be put a little lower down. *b*) **— la voix**, to lower the voice. *c*) **— le taux des denrées**, to reduce the price of goods. *d*) **— les prétentions de quelqu'un**, to bring down a person's pretensions. **— le caquet à quelqu'un, — le ton à quelqu'un**, to make a person lower his tone. *e*) **— le mérite de quelqu'un**, to disparage a person's merit. *f*) **Vous rabaissez la puissance royale**, you degrade royal authority. *Fén. Tél.*

RABAISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to abase one's self.

RABAN, rabâ*n*, [Dutch : raaband], *sm. Naut.* rope-band ; gasket ; earing ; knittle. **— de ferlage**, gasket ; furling-line, rope-band. **— de fond**, foot-rope. **— de pavillon**, rope-band, of a flag. **— de pointure**, d'empointure, earing. **— de têtière, d'envergure, de faix**, rope-band of the head of a sail, head-line.

RABANER, *or* **Rabanner**, rabané-r, *va. Naut.* to tie, to lash ; to fit (a sail) with rope-bands and earings ready for bending it to its yard.

RABANTER, rabâ*n*té-r, *va. Naut.* to make fast.

RABAT, raba, [rabattre], *sm.* **1.** † band (for the neck) ; **2.** band (worn by priests, etc.) ; **3.** *Hunt.* driving [deer, etc.), beating up ; **4.** tipping (at ninepins) ; **5.** roof-end (of a tennis-court) ; **6.** upper part, roof (of a cage) ; **7.** diminution (of price), abatement.

RABAT-EAU, rabatô, *sm.* splashboard.

RABAT-JOIE, rabazhwa, *sm.* **1.** damper : anything depressing or discouraging ; disappointment ; **2.** *Fam.* mar-sport, spoil-sport, mar-joy.

RABATTAGE, rabatazh', *sm.* **1.** pressing down ; **2.** *Gard.* cutting down.

RABATTEMENT, rabat'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* suppression ; **2.** † deduction, discount.

RABATTOIR, rabatwar, *sm.* instrument for dressing slates.

RABATTRE, rabatr', [ré ; abattre], *va.* [Conj. like *Battre.*] **1.** to lower, to put down ; **2.** to beat down ; **3.** to press down ; to flatten. **Le vent rabat la fumée**, the wind sends the smoke down. **— le collet de son habit**, to turn down the collar of one's coat. **— les bords d'un chapeau**, to turn down the brim of a hat. **— les coutures d'un vêtement**, to press down the seams of a coat.

4. *Fenc.* to ward off, to parry ; **5.** *Gard.* to cut down ; to top ; **6.** *Agr.* to roll down (the oats) ; **7.** *Agr.* to level (the ridges) ; **8.** to bevel off (the edge of a button-form) ; **9.** to beat out, to draw down, to stretch ; **10.** *Goldsm.* to take off the edges of ; **11.** to hammer even.

13. *Hunt.* to beat up (the game); **13.** *Law-t.* to suppress ; to annul, to revoke.

14. to lessen, to lower, to diminish, to abate. **— de son prix**, to lower one's price. **Il n'en veut rien —**, he will not take off anything.

15. to soften down ; **16.** to bring down, to humble, to beat down. **— l'orgueil de quelqu'un**, to humble a person's pride. **Cela devrait — leur confiance**, that ought to make them lose confidence.

RABATTRE, *vn.* **1.** to turn off : to take another direction ; **2.** to deduct. *Fig.* : **Ils avaient bien rabattu de leurs espérances**, they were much less hopeful. **— de l'estime qu'on avait pour quelqu'un**, to feel less esteem for a person. **Il faut beaucoup — de ce qu'il dit**, you must not believe half of what he says. **Qu'il faut beaucoup en —**, yes, a good deal must be deducted.

RABATTRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be beaten down ; **2.** to turn down ; to fall down, to fall. **Le col de cet habit se rabat sur les épaules**, the collar of this coat is to be turned down over the shoulders.

3. to turn off, to turn aside, to turn. **En me rabattant ensuite sur ma gauche, je me rendis à B.**, by turning to the left, I went to B.

4. to change one's subject ; to turn, to fall back. **Il se rebattit sur les nouvelles du jour**, he turned to the news of the day. **Nous les laissons courir après les chimères, et nous nous rabattons sur ce qu'il y a de réel**, we turn our thoughts to reality and let them feed on idle fancies.

5. to come down ; to limit one's self, to confine one's self. **Après avoir exigé de si exorbitantes conditions, il se rabattit à demander simplement que...**, after making such exorbitant conditions he merely asked for... **Des perdrix se sont rabattues en cet endroit**, some partridges have come down into that place.

RABATTU, E, rabatu, *pa. p.* of *Rabattre*, **1.** beaten down ; **2.** falling. **Ses bas sont rabattus sur ses talons**, her stockings are hanging about her heels. **Chapeau —**, a hat slouched over one's face.

3. (of leaves) turned down ; **4.** (of a sword) blunt ; **5.** deducted. **Tout compté, tout —, je me trouvai court de quatre mille écus**, everything reckoned and every allowance made, I was four thousand crowns short.

RABATTUE, *sf. Naut.* drift-rail.

RABBANISTE, rabanist', *sm. v. Rabbiniste.*

RABBI, rabi, *sm.* V. *Rabbin.*

RABBIN, raba*n*, [Heb. : rabbi, rab, master], *sm.* rabbi, rabbin : a Jewish doctor. **Grand —**, chief-rabbin.

RABBINAGE, rabinazh', *sm.* rabbinism : the study of the rabbinic doctrines.

RABBINAT, rabina, *sm.* dignity of a rabbin.

RABBINIQUE, rabinik', *adj.* rabbinic, rabbinical : pertaining to the rabbins. **Langue —**, rabbinic language, rabbinic.

RABBINISME, rabinism', *sm.* rabbinism : the doctrine of the rabbins.

RABBINISTE, rabinist', *sm.* rabbinist : one who adheres to the traditions of the rabbins.

RABDOLOGIE, rabdolozhi, *sf.* V. *Rhabdologie.*

RABDOMANCIE, rabdomâ*n*si, *sf.* V. *Rhabdomancie.*

RABELAIS, rablé, [François], humoristic writer (1483-1553).

RABELAISIEN, IENNE, rab'lèzya*n*, èn', *adj.* of Rabelais ; in the style of Rabelais.

RABES, rab', *sfpl.* hard roe (of mackerel.)

RABÊTIR, rabêtir, [re ; abêtir], *va.* to stupefy, to stultify, to make stupid.

RABÊTIR, *vn.* to grow stupid.

RABETTE, rabèt', *sf.* turnip, colerape : *Brassica rapa.*

RABIAU, RABIOT, rabio, *sm. Military slang.* remains of food, drink, etc. when all have had their share. **C'est du —**, it is something extra ; dishonest profits.

RABIBOCHER, rabiboshé-r, [orig. unknown], *va. Pop.* to mend, to repair.

RABIBOCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to make it up; to become friends again.

RABIÉIQUE, rabiéik', **RABIQUE**, rabik, **RABIEN, IENNE**, rabyan, èn', [Lat. : rabies; rabĕre, to rave], *adj. Med.* rabid : pertaining to hydrophobia. **Virus rabiétique**, rabid virus.

RABIOLE, rabiol', **RABIOULE**, rabioul', *sf.* turnip, colerape.

RÂBLE, râbl', [Lat. : rutabulum, rake; an instrument for raking]. *sm.* **1.** rake : crooked iron-bar; **2.** stirrer; **3.** *Metal*, fire-hook; poker; **4.** skimmer (for metal in fusion); **5.** *Naut.* floor-timber (of a boat).

6. back (of a hare, a rabbit, etc.); **7.** *Fam.* (of persons) back.

RÂBLÉ, E, râblé, *adj.* **1.** (of a hare) thick-backed; **2.** of persons) broad-backed, strong-backed.

RÂBLER, rablé-r, *va.* to stir (the fire).

RÂBLU, E, rablu, *adj.* V. *rablé.*

RÂBLURE, râblur', *sf. Naut.* rabbet, channel. — **de l'étrave**, rabbet of the stem. — **de l'étambot**, rabbet of the stern-post.

RABOBELINER, raboblin é-r, **RABOBINER**, rabobiné-r, [re; bobeliner, from O. Fr. bobelin, a piece of leather to mend with], *va. Popul. lang.* to mend clumsily.

RABONNIR, rabonir, [re; abonnir], *va.* improve : to give better qualities.

RABONNIR, *vn.* to improve to become better.

RABOT, rabo, [origin given as unknown in all the authorities; Russian : rabotat, to work; rabota, work, labour, from which undoubtedly *rabot*, as symbolical of work. See the curious explanation of this word given by J. de Maistre : *Soirées de St. Pétersbourg*, 2ième Entretien.] *sm.* **1.** plane : a tool for smoothing boards, etc. **Fer de** —, plane-iron. **Fût de** —, plane-stock. — **à baguette**, ramrod plane (for forming the groove). — **à bordure**, border-plane, joiner's edge. — **à dents**, — **à fer bretté**, — **bretté**, toothing-plane. — **à boudin**, round plane. — **à chantourner**, reed-plane. — **rond**, — **cintré**, compass plane. — **de bout**, small plane (of block-makers). — **à gorge**, hollow plane. — **à languette**, dovetail plane. — **à moulures** moulding plane. — **à doucine**, cornice plane, ogee plane. — **à mitre**, mitre plane. — **à planer**, bench-plane. **Le — ne mord pas**, the plane has not iron enough. **Passer le — sur**, to plane; *Fig.* to finish, to polish, to polish up.

2. scraper; **3.** diamond (for cutting glass); **4.** plaster-beater; **5.** *Found.* levelling tool; **6.** hard paving-stone.

RABOTAGE, rabotazh', *sm.* planing.

RABOTER, raboté-r, [rabot], *va.* **1.** to plane : to make smooth or level with a plane; to smooth, to plane down; **2.** *Fig.* to polish, to polish up. **Son poème est terminé, il n'y a plus qu'à — ses vers**, his poem is finished; now he has nothing to do but to polish it up.

RABETER (SE), *v. refl*, to polish one's self; to become refined.

RABOTEUR, rabotœr, *sm.* planer.

RABOTEUX, EUSE, rabotœ-z, tœz', *adj.* **1.** (of wood) knotty; **2.** rough, uneven; rugged. **Un chemin** —, an uneven road, a rough road.

3 (of style) harsh; rough, rugged, unpolished. **Il restera quelques vers raboteux**, a few harsh verses will remain.

RABOTEUSE, *sf.* planing-machine.

RABOUGRI, E, rabougri, *adj.* stunted. **Des arbres rabougris**, stunted trees. **Un petit** —, a stunted little fellow.

RABOUGRIR, rabougrir, [re; abougrir], *va.* to stunt : to hinder from growth or increase.

RABOUGRIR, *vn.* to be stunted; not to thrive.

RABOUGRIR (SE), *v. refl.* to become stunted.

RABOUGRISSEMENT, rabougris'mân-t, *sm.* stuntedness : the state of being stunted.

RABOUILLER, rabouyé-r, (provincial), *va.* to trouble (the water) with a branch in order to catch fish.

RABOUILLEUR, EUSE, rabouy œr, œz', *smf.* one who troubles the water, as with a stick.

RABOUILLOIR, rabouywar, *sm.* stick used to trouble the water in fishing.

RABOUILLÈRE, rabouyèr', [perhaps from Eng. rabbit formerly rabbet], *sf.* rabbit burrow.

RABOUTIR, raboutir [re; bout], *va.* to join end to end, to join on.

RABOUTISSAGE, raboutisazh, *sm.* the act of joining together.

RABROUANT, E, rabrouân, ânt', *adj.* snubbing.

RABROUER, rabroué-r, (orig. unknown), *va.* to snub : to check, to rebuke, to snap at.

RABROUEUR, rabrouœr, *sm.* snappish person.

RABRUTIR, rabrutir, [re; abrutir], *va.* to make more stupid or stupid again.

RABUTIN, rabutan [François de] V. *Bussy.*

RACAGE, rakazh', [raque], *sm. Naut.* parrel. **Bâtard de** —, parrel-rope. **Pomme de** —, parrel-truck. **Drosse de** —, parrel-truss.

RACAHOUT, rakaou, [Ar. · râqaut], *sm.* racahou, racahout : an Arabian preparation of roasted acorns, powdered with sugar and aromatics.

RACAILLE, rakây', *sf.* **1.** rabble : the dregs of the people; riff-raff : rascals; **2.** *Fig.* trash, rubbish.

RACAMBEAU, rakânbô, *sm. Naut.* traveller, jib-iron.

RACAN, rakan [Honoré de], poet (1589-1670).

RACASTILLAGE, rakastiyazh'. *sm. Naut.* repair of a ship's quarter-deck-poop and fore-castle.

RACASTILLER, rakastiyé-r, *va. Naut.* to repair the upper works of a ship.

RACCOMMODAGE, rakomodazh, *sm.* mending, repairing; darning.

RACCOMMODEMENT, rakomod'mân-t, *sm.* reconciliation.

RACCOMMODER, rakomodé-r, [re; accommoder], *va.* **1.** to mend, to repair; to darn; to patch, to piece. — **du linge**, to mend linen. — **un vêtement**, to mend clothes. — **des souliers**, to mend shoes.

2. to put in order, to set to rights : to adjust. — **sa coiffure**, to put one's hair in order.

3. correct, to amend. **il y a trop à — dans ce discours, il vaut mieux en faire un autre**, there is too much to correct in that discourse, it is better to write an other.

4. to improve, to amend; to mend, to repair; to make amends for. **Cette affaire n'est pas facile à** —, this is a difficult thing to make amends for. — **une sottise**, to make amends for some rudeness. **Je n'avais que dix huit ans quand je fis cette ode, mais je l'ai raccommodée**, I was only eighteen years old when I wrote that ode, but I have amended it.

5. to reconcile, to make it up between. — **deux amis brouillés**, to reconcile two friends.

RACCOMMODER (SE), *v) refl.* **1.** to mend one's clothes; **2.** to be put to rights; to be adjusted; **3.** to be reconciled, to make it up with a person. **Ils se sont raccommodés**, they have made it up.

RACCOMMODEUR, EUSE, rakomodœr, dœz', *sm. f.* mender, repairer. **Raccommodeuse de dentelle**, lace-mender.

RACCORD, rakôr *sm.* **1.** joining, junction, union; **2.** addition; **3.** *Lit.* accord. *Bicycl., Autom.* connection, flange. **Bride de** —, joint flange. — **de bec**, burner, nipple or tip. — **de tube**, socket. *Electr.* — **de câble**, cable socket. — **de tuyau**, hose union. — **de pompe**, pump attachment.

RACCORDEMENT, rakórdœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** joining, junction, union; **2**, levelling.

RACCORDER, rakórdé-r, [re; accorder], *va.* **1.** to join, to unite; **2.** to make agree, to harmonize (parts of a literary work).

RACCOURCI, E, rakoursi, *pa. p.* **1.** shortened, made shorter. **Une jupe raccourcie de deux centimetres**, a skirt shortened by two centimetres. **Frapper à bras** —, to strike with all one's might.

2. stunted; to short. **Une taille raccourcie**, too short a waist.

3. abridged, abbreviated, **Ceci est un tableau — des événements**, this is an abridged account of the events.

RACCOURCI, *sm.* **1.** *Persp.* foreshortening. **En** —, **de** —, foreshortened. **Prendre au** —, to take a short cut.

2. *Fig.* abridgment, epitome. **En** —, abridged; briefly, in miniature.

RACCOURCIR, rakoursir', [re; accourcir] *va.* **1.** to shorten, to make shorter; to curtail, to cut shorter. — **une promenade**, to shorten a walk. — **un manteau**, to shorten a cloak. — **le bras**, to make one's arm shorter. — **les pas en dansant**, to take short steps when dancing. **Les chagrins ont raccourci ses jours**, grief has shortened his days.

2. *Fig.* to abridge, to contract; **3.** *Persp.* to foreshorten; **4.** *Pop.* to guillotine.

RACCOURCIR, *vn.* to get shorter, to shorten. **Les jours ont raccourci**, the days have got shorter.

RACCOURCIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get shorter, to shorten; **2.** to contract one's self, to draw up; **3.** (of things) to contract, to shrink.

RACCOURCISSEMENT, rakoursis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** shortening; **2.** contracting, contraction; **3.** *Persp.* foreshortening.

† **RACCOURIR**, rakourir, *vn.* to run back.

RACCOURS, rakour, *sm.* shrinking (of cloth, etc.).

RACCOUTREMENT, rakoutrœmân-t, *sm.* mending.

RACCOUTRER, rakoutré-r, [re; accoutrer], *va.* to mend.

RACCOUTUMER, (SE), sœ-rakoutumé-r, [re; accoutumer] *v. refl.* to accustom, to habituate, to use one's self again; to get used again.

RACCROC, rakro, [raccrocher], *sm.* (at play) lucky hit. **Coup de** —, lucky hit. **Par un** —, **par** —, **de** —, by a lucky hit, by chance.

RACCROCHER, rakroshé-r, [re; accrocher], *va.* **1.** to hook on again; **2.** to hang up again. **Raccrochez ce tableau**, hang up that painting again. *Pop.* — **quelqu'un dans la rue**, to accost, to solicit some one in the street. **Elle l'a raccroché à Paris**, she picked him up in Paris.

3. to catch (*or* lay) hold of; **4.** *Fig.* to get back again, to recover. **Je voudrais** —

mon argent, I should like to recover my money. **Où avez-vous pu le —**, where were you able to lay hold of him.

RACCROCHER, *vn.* (at play) to have a lucky hit, to fluke.

RACCROCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cling (to), to catch (at), to grasp (at). **Il se serait noyé s'il ne s'était raccroché à une branche d'arbre**, he would have been drowned, had he not clung to the branch of a tree. **Nous nous raccrochons à cette espérance** , we cling to that hope.

2. to take (to), to fall back (on) ; **3.** (absolutely) to recover, to retrieve one's losses ; **4.** to reconcile on's self (to) ; to be reconciled.

RACCROCHEUSE, rakroshœz', *sf.* street walker.

RACCROUPIR, (SE), sœ-rakroupir, [re; accroupir], *v. refl.* to squat again.

RACE, ras', [of unknown origin ; Ital. : Razza ; Span. : raza], *sf.* race : *a*) series of descendants from one stock ; family, lineage ; *b*) extraction ; *c*) offspring, progeny, issue ; *d*) generation ; *e*) (in an ill sense) tribe, brood ; *f*.) *Zool.* collection of individuals pertaining to the same species, having a common origin and common characters ; *g*) (of animals) breed, stock ; *Man.* blood. *a*) **La — de David**, David's race. **La — des Mérovingiens, la première —**, the Merovingian race, the first race. **La — mortelle, la — humaine**, the mortal race, the human race. *d*) **Les races futures**, future generations. *e*) **La — des poètes**, the race of poets. **— de vipères**, race of vipers. *f*) **La — caucasienne**, the Caucasian race. **La — juive**, the Jewish race. *g*) **Un chien de bonne —**, a dog that comes from a good stock. **Un cheval de —**, a thorough-bred horse. *Prov.* : **Bon chien chasse de —**, it runs in the blood V. *Chien.*

RACÈME, rasèm', [Lat. : racemus], *sm. Bot.* raceme : a species of inflorescence.

RACÉMEUX, EUSE, rasémœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* racemous, racemose : growing in racemes ; racemed.

RACÉMIFÈRE, rasémifèr', [Lat. : racemus, bunch ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* racemiferous : bearing racemes.

RACÉMIFORME, rasémifôrm', [Lat. : racemus, bunch ; forma, form], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* racemose : resembling a raceme : **2.** racemiform : having the form of a bunch of grapes.

RACÉMIQUE, rasémik', *adj. Chem.* racemic, paratartaric : noting an acid found in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards.

RACHALANDER, rashalândé-r, [ré ; achalander], *va.* to recover customers ; to bring back custom to.

RACHAT, rasha, [racheter], *sm.* redemption. : *a*) repurchase ; *b*) release ; *c*) delivery , deliverance ; rescue ; ransom. *a*) **Faculté de —**, faculty, power of redemption. *c*) **Le — des prisonniers**, the ransom of the prisoners. **Le — du genre humain**, the ransom of mankind.

RACHE, rash', [Lat. : rasis, raw pitch], *sf.* **1.** dregs of pitch and tar ; **2.** trace, line (made with the point of a pair of compasses on wood) ; **3.** † salt-measure (containing 25. kilos weight).

RACHEL, rashèl *pnm.* Rachel.

RACHER, rashé-r, [rache], *va.* to mark with a point of compasses.

RACHETABLE, rash'table', *adj.* redeemable : that may be redeemed.

RACHETER, rash'té-r, [re ; acheter], *va.* [Conj. like *Acheter.*] **1.** to redeem, to buy back, to buy again, to repurchase. **J'ai racheté le cheval que j'avais vendu**, I have repurchased the horse I had sold.

2. to buy, to purchase (another thing of the same kind, or similar to the first one). **J'ai racheté un autre exemplaire de ce livre**, I have bought another copy of this book. **Nous rachèterons d'autres meubles**, we shall buy other furniture.

3. *Fin.* to buy up, to redeem (as an annuity) ; **4.** to redeem : *a*) to buy off, to ransom, to rescue ; *b*) to free by making atonement ; to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin ; *c*) to compensate ; to make up for, to make amends for ; to atone for. *a*) **— un captif**, to ransom a captive. *b*) **Jésus-Christ a voulu mourir pour — les hommes**, J. C. died to deliver man from the bondage of sin. *c*) **Un bon cœur rachète bien des défauts**, a kind heart atones for many faults. **Il n'est point de vertu qui rachète les vices**, virtue cannot atone for vice. **Elle a racheté ses péchés par les aumônes qu'elle a répandues**, she atoned for her sins by giving alms.

RACHETER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to redeem one's self ; to free one's self, to buy one's freedom. **A Athènes, les esclaves avaient la faculté de se —**, at Athens, slaves could buy their freedom. **Rome se racheta du pillage à prix d'or**, Rome freed itself from pillage at the price of gold.

2. to be redeemed, to be compensated, to be made up for ; to be atoned for. **Anciennement, tous les crimes pouvaient se — à prix d'argent**, formerly, money could make up for any crime. **La laideur peut devenir plus aimable que la beauté, lorsqu'elle se rachète par la bonté**, ugliness, when it is compensated by kindness, may please people more than beauty.

† **RACHETEUR**, rash'tœr, *sm.* redeemer.

RACHEUX, EUSE, rashœ, œz', *adj.* (of wood) knotty.

RACHEVAGE, razh'vash", **RACHÈVEMENT**, rashèv'mân-t, *sm. Technol.* finishing.

RACHEVER, rash'vé-r, [re ; achever], *va.* [Conj. like *Achever.*] *Technol.* to finish (a piece of work).

RACHEVEUR, EUSE, rash'vœr, vœz', *sm. f.* finisher.

RACHIALGIE, rashialzhi, [Gr. : ῥάχις, spine : ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* rachialgia : hyperœsthesia affecting the muscles of the back.

RACHIDIEN, IENNE, rashidyan, èn', [Gr. : ῥάχις, spine], *adj. Anat.* rachidian, spinal : pertaining to the vertebral column.

RACHIS, rashis, [Gr.], *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* rachis, vertegral column, spine, spinal column, backbone ; **2.** *Bot.* rachis : the axis of inflorescence.

RACHITIQUE, rashitik', *adj.* **1.** *Med.* rickety, rachitic : *a*) affected with rickets ; *b*) pertaining to rickets; **2.** (of plants) stunted.

RACHITIS, rashitis, *sm.* V. *Rachitisme.*

RACHITISME, rashitism', [Gr. : ῥάχις, spine], *sm.* rachitis : *a*) *Med.* rickets ; inflammation of the spine ; a feeble state of system, generally accompanying scrofula, with atrophy and distortion of the bones ; *b*) *Bot.* a disease producing abortion in the seed ; **2.** (of corn) white blight.

RACINAGE, rasinazh', [racine], *sm.* **1.** (collecctively) vegetables ; **2.** *Dy.* decoction of the root, bark and leaves of walnut-trees and of walnut-husks ; **3.** drawing imitating roots

RACINAL, rasinal, *sm. Carp.* sole, sill, beam, sleeper, ground-timber.

RACINE, rasin', [Lat. : radix], *sf.* **1.** root : *a*) that part of a plant which, by means of its radicles, serves to imbibe liquid food from the soil ; *b*) *Vulg.* applied to bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers, etc. ; *c*) a plant of which the root is esculent or its most vulgar part ; *d*) the part of anything resembling a root in situation or in manner of growth ; *e*) *Surg.* the prolongations sent by scirrhous or other tumours into the neighbouring parts ; *f*) bottom, lower part, base, foot ; *g*) *Fig.* cause, origin, source ; *h*) *Gram.* radix, radical, primitive word or syllable ; *i*) *Math.* a number which, by being multiplied into itself once or oftener, produces another number called its *puissance* ; *i*) *Alg.* radix ; the value of the unknown quantity in an equation *a*) **— pivotante**, tapering root, spindle-shaped root. **— fibreuse**, fibrous root. **— noueuse**, knobbed root. **— tubéreuse**, tuberous root. **— aérienne**, aerial root. **Jeter, pousser des racines**, to strike root. **Fruits pendants par les racines**, *Law-t.* standing crops. **Prendre —**, to root, to set ; *Fig.* to take root. **Prendre — en un lieu**, *Fam.* to settle in a place. **Il y prendra —**, he will settle there. *d*) **Les racines des dents**, the roots of the teeth. **La — d'un ongle**, the root of a nail. *f*) **La — d'une montagne**, the foot of a mountain. *g*) **Couper le mal dans sa —**, to eradicate the evil. **La vertu a jeté de profondes racines dans son cœur**, virtue is rooted in him. *i*) **— carrée**, square root. **— cubique**, cube root. **— quatrième**, fourth, biquadratic root.

2. *Dy.* yellow colour ; **3.** *Book-b.* root-shaped designs. V. *Racinage.*

RACINE, [Jean-Baptiste], tragic poet (1639-1699).

RACINER, rasiné-r, *vn.* to take root.

RACINER, *va.* **1.** *Book*-b. to form root-shaped designs upon ; **2.** *Dy.* to dye yellow.

RACINIEN, IENNE, rasinyan, èn', *adj.* after the style of the poet Racine.

RACK, rak, [for arack], *sm.* arack, rack : a spirituous liquor.

RACKLAGE, raklazh', [racler], *sm.* scraping.

RACLE, râkl', *sf. Naut.* scraper, [to clean the sides of the ship].

RACLÉE, râklé, [racler], *sf. Fam.* hiding, drubbing.

RACLER, râklé-r, [Provenc.: rascler, from Lat. radĕre, rasum, to scrape], *va.* **1.** to scrape : *a*) to rub the surface from by an edge ; to scrape off ; *b*) to grate, to rub with a grating noise ; *Fam.* to scrape on, to play ill on a stringed instrument ; to strum on, to thrum on. *a*) **— de vieux parchemins**, to scrape old parchment. *b*) **— le boyau**, to scrape on a fiddle. **— du violon**, to strum on the violin. **— un air**, to thrum a tune.

2. to skin (the throat) ; **3.** to strike (a measure).

RACLERIE, râklœri, *sf.* scraping.

RACLETTE, raklet', [racler], *sf.* scraper, squeegee. **— en caoutchouc**, India rubber squeegee. **— de photographe**, photographer's squeegee (for squeezing the moisture from a print).

RACLEUR, râklœr, *sm.* scraper, bad fiddler.

RACLOIR, râklwar, *sm.* scraper. **— de boulanger**, baker's rasp. **— de boyau**, catgut scraper.

RACLOIRE, râklwar', *sf.* strickle, strike : an instrument to strike off the surplus from a heaped measure of grain.

RACLURE, râklur', [racler], *sf.* scrapings, gratings.

RACOLAGE, rakolazh', [racoler], *sm.* crimping, crimpage, impressing, as of recruits.

RACOLER, rakolé-r, [re ; accoler], *va.* **1.**

Milit. to entice into enlistment, to enlist; to crimp; **2.** *Fig.* to pick up.

RACOLEUR, rakolœr, *sm.* crimp : one who decoys others into military service.

RACONTAGE, rakôntazh', [raconter], *sm.* prating; gossip.

RACONTAR, rakontar, *sm.* gossip; prate, tattle, talk. **C'est du —,** that is all gossip;

RACONTER, rakônté-r, [re : conter; O. Fr. : aconter], *va.* to relate, to tell, to narrate, to recount, to recite. *Fig.* to declare **— un fait,** to relate, to tell a fact. **— ses aventures,** to relate one's adventures **— une histoire,** to relate a story. **Savez-vous tout ce qu'on raconte de lui ?** do you know what people say of him ? **En —,** *Fam.* to relate many things, to relate, to tell. **En — de belles,** to tell fine tales. **Il ne finit pas d'en —,** he always has something to say. **Les cieux racontent la gloire de Dieu,** the heavens declare the glory of God. *Bib. Ps.* xix. **1.**

RACONTEUR, EUSE, rakôntœr, tœz', *sm. f.* relator, narrator, teller.

RACORNI, E, rakórni, *pa. p. adj.* **1.** hardened; **2.** shrivelled up.

RACORNIR, rakórnir, [re; corne], *va.* **1.** to harden; to make as hard as horn; **2.** to dry up, to shrivel up.

RACORNIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to harden, to grow hard, to get hard; **2.** to shrivel up.

RACORNISSEMENT, rakórnis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** hardening; **2.** hardness; **3.** shrivelling; shrivelled state.

RACQUIT, raki, *sm.* winning back.

RACQUITTER, rakité-r, [re; acquitter], *va.* **1.** to win back (at play); **2.** to indemnify. **Une seconde affaire l'a racquitté de ce qu'il avait perdu dans la première,** the second affair indemnified him for the losses he sustained in the first.

RACQUITTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to retrieve one's losses; **2.** to recoup one's self; to indemnify one's self for a loss.

RADE, rad', [Ang., Sax. : rad, from ridan, to ride; road], *sf. Naut.* road, roadstead. **Grande —,** great *or* outer road. **Petites —,** small *or* inner road. **— foraine,** free *or* open roadstead. **Aller, mettre en —,** to go into a roadstead. **Être en —,** to be at anchor in the roads. **Navire en —,** roadster.

RADEAU, radò, [Provenç. : radel, from Low Lat. radellus; Lat. ratis], *sm.* [*Pl. Radeaux.*] raft : an assemblage of planks, boards or pieces of timber, fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream : float.

RADER, radé-r, [rade], *va.* **1.** *Naut.* to anchor in a road; **2.** to strickle, to strike (a measure).

RADEUR, radœr, *sm.* salt-meter, salt-measurer.

RADIAIRE, radièr', [Lat. : radius, a ray, rod], *adj.* radiated, radiate : diverging like rays.

RADIAIRES, *smpl. Zool.* radiata : the fourth great division of the animal kingdom.

RADIAL, E, radial, *adj.* radial : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the radius; *b*) relating to a radius or a ray; shooting out from a centre.

RADIANT, E, radiân, ânt', [Lat. : radians; radiāre], *adj.* radiant : *a*) emitting rays; issuing in rays; *b*) *Bot.* radiate. *a*) **Chaleur radiante,** radiant heat. **Point —,** radiant point, radiant.

RADIATEUR, TRICE, radiatœr, tris, *adj.* radiating : emitting rays,or heat.

RADIATEUR, *sm.* radiator : **1.** an apparatus for heating by means of a radiating surface; **2.** *Autom.* radiator : a cooling apparatus. **— à grande surface,** surface radiator. **— à ventilateur,** fan-cooled radiator. **— tubulaire,** tubular radiator.

RADIATION, radiasyon, [Lat. : radiatio] *sf.* **1.** radiation : the emission of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body.

2. obliteration, erasure; cancelling; striking out. **On ordonna la — des injures contenues dans ce mémoire,** they were ordered to strike out of these memoirs all that was abusive.

RADICAL, E, radical, [Lat. : radicalis; radix, cis, root], *adj.* radical : *a*) *Bot.* pertaining to the root; proceeding immediately from the root; *b*) pertaining to the root or origin; original, fundamental, primitive; *c*) total, perfect, entire, thorough; *d*) native, implanted by nature; *e*) *Gram.* pertaining to the etymological root : primitive, underived, uncompounded; *Alg.* denoting the extraction of a root; *g*) *Alg.* to which the radical sign is prefixed; *h*) *Pol.* reformatory; advocating radical reforms. *b*) **Vice —,** radical vice. *c*) **Cure radicale,** radical cure. **Réforme radicale,** radical reform. *d*) **Humide —,** radical moisture. *e*) **Mots radicaux,** radical words. **Lettres radicales,** radical letters, primitive letters, radicals. *f*) **Signe —,** radical sign. *g*) **Quantité radicale,** radical quantity. *h*) **Parti —,** radical party.

RADICAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Radicaux.*] **1.** radical : *a*) *Gram.* primitive word, uncompounded word; *b*) *Gram.* the letters that belong to the radix, the invariable and uncompounded part of a word; *c*) *Chem.* an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition; *d*) *Pol.* radical reformer, an advocate for radicalism *e*) **— simple,** simple radical. **— composé,** compound radical. **— hypothétique,** hypothetical radical.

2. *Alg.* radical sign; **3.** *Alg.* radical quantity.

RADICALEMENT, radikal'mân-t, *adv.* radically : in a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally.

RADICALISME, radikalism', *sm. Pol.* radicalism : the principles of a radical; radical reform.

RADICANT, E, radikân, ânt', *adj. Bot.* radicant, radicating roots from the stem.

RADICATION, radicasyon, *sf. Bot.* radication : the disposition and arrangement of the roots of a plant.

RADICELLE, radicèl', *sf. Bot.* radicel, rootlet : a small root.

RADICIFORME, radisifòrm', [Lat. : radix; icis, root; forme], *adj.* root-like

RADICIVORE, radicivor', [Lat. : radix, icis, root; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* root-eating.

RADICULE, radicul', *sf.* **1.** radicel, rootlet; **2.** *Bot.* radicle, radicule : the part of the seed of a plant, which, upon vegetating, becomes the root.

RADIÉ, E, radié, [Lat. : radiatus], *adj.* radiate, radiated, radiant : proceeding from a common centre, disposed in rays; radical.

RADIER, radyé, *sm.* **1.** *Civ. Eng.* artificial foundation; frame of ground timber (for the foundation of a sluice); apron (of a dock); floor, platform (of a lock); **2.** *Arch.* inverted arch.

RADIER, radié-r, [Lat. : radiāre], *vn.* to radiate, to shine; to beam.

RADIER, *va.* to obliterate; to strike off.

RADIEUX, EUSE, radiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : radiosus, from radius, a ray], *adj.* **1.** radiant : emitting or darting rays of light; **2.** *Fig.* beaming with joy, beaming. **Il était tout —,** he was beaming with delight.

RADIFÈRE, radifèr, Lat. : radium; ferre, to bear], radiferous : bearing or having radium.

RADIO-ACTIF, IVE, radio-actif, iv, *adj. Physic.* radioactive :

RADIOCONDUCTEUR, radioconduktœr, *sm. Electr.* radio-conductor.

RADIOGRAMME, radiogram [Lat. : radius, ray; gramma, character], *sm.* radiogram; wireless telegramme.

RADIO-GRAPHE, radiograf [Lat. : radius, ray; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm. Phys.* radiograph : an instrument for measuring and recording solar radiation.

RADIOGRAPHIE, radiografi, *sf.* radiography : the art of making radigraphs.

RADIOGRAPHIER, radiografié-r, *va.* to radiograph : to photograph by means of *X* rays.

RADIOLITE, radiolit', *sf. Miner.* radiolite : a variety of mesotype.

RADIOLOGIE, radiolozhi, [Lat. : radius a ray; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* radiology, the branch of science which treats of radioactive phenomena.

RADIOMÈTRE, radiomètr', [Lat.: radius, ray; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* radiometer : *a*) forestaff, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies; *b*) an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of solar light.

RADIOMÉTRIE, radiometri, *sf.* radiometry.

RADIOPHONE, radiofone [Lat. : radius, ray; Gr. : φωνή, voice], *sm.* radiophone : an instrument for the production of sound by the action of radiant energy.

RADIOSCOPY, radioskopi, [Lat. : radius, ray; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf.* radiscopy : direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays.

RADIOTÉLÉGRAMME, radiotelegram, *sm.* radio telegram : a message transmitted by radio-telegraph.

RADIOTÉLÉPHONE, radiotelepone, *sm.* radio-telephone : a wireless telephone.

RADIOTHÉRAPIE, radiotérapi [Lat. : radius, ray; Gr. : θεραπεία, treatment] *sf. Med.* radiotherapy : treatment of disease by means radioactivity.

RADIS, radi-z, [Latè : radix, icis, a root], *sm. Bot.* radish : the root of the *raphanus sativus.*

RADIUM, radiom, [Lat. : radius, ray], *sm. Chem.* radium.

RADIUS, radius [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* radius: the exterior bone of the forearm.

RADOIRE, radwar', *sf.* strickle, strike (for measures).

RADOTAGE, radotazh', *sm.* **1.** dotage, childishness; second childhood, senility; **2.** foolish talk, senseless talk, nonsense, raving.

RADOTER, radoté-r, [re; with Eng. dote, from O. Low Ger. doten; Dutch : dutten; dut, dream, folly], *vn.* **1.** to be in his (*or* her) dotage; to dote, to doat, to drivel; to rave; **2.** *Fam.* to rave, to talk senselessly, to talk nonsense, to twaddle, to wander. **Le chevalier radote et ne sait ce qu'il veut dire,** the chevalier is wandering and does not know what he means *Mm. de Sév.*

RADOTERIE, radot'ri, *sf.* **1.** dotage, drivelling; **2.** foolish talk.

RADOTEUR, EUSE, radotœr, tœz', *sm. f.* dotard, driveller.

RADOUB, radou, *sm. Naut.* repair (of ships), refitting. **Cale de —,** graving-slip. **Être en —,** to be repairing, to be under repair.

RADOUBER, radoubé-r, [re; adouber],

va. 1. *Naut.* to repair, to refit; 2. *Artill.* to remanufacture (powder).

RADOUBER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be repaired; 2. *Fig.* to make up one's loss; to recover one's health.

RADOUBEUR, radoubœr, *sm. Naut.* calker. [*Calfateur* is more used.]

RADOUCIR, radousir, [re; adoucir], *va.* 1. to make, to render milder. **La pluie a radouci le temps**, the rain has made the weather milder.

2. to soften: to make soft or softer, to allay; to soothe, to mollify; to appease, to pacify, to calm, to soften down. — **quelqu'un**, to pacify a person. — **le caractère de quelqu'un**, to make a person more gentle. **Il dit en radoucissant sa voix...**, lowering his voice he said...

RADOUCIR, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to soften, to become soft; 2. to become, to grow milder. **Le temps commence à se —**, the weather is growing milder.

3. *Fig.* to soften down, to relent, to subside; to be pacified; to get mild. **Comme il se radoucit!** how sweet we are! *Mol. Tart.* III. 2.

RADOUCISSEMENT, radousis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. getting milder; 2. softening, mitigation, assuagement, abatement. **Le — de la voix**, the softening, the lowering of the voice. **La fièvre n'est plus si violente, il y a bien du —**, the fever is not so high, there is some improvement.

RAFALE, rafal', [orig. unknown], *sf. Naut.* squall: a sudden and violent gust of wind; white squall.

RAFALÉ, E, rafalé, *adj.* 1. *Naut.* driven by a squall; 2. *Fam.* penniless, in a low condition, hard up, in want.

RAFFERMER, rafèrmé-r, [re; affermer], *va.* to lease again.

RAFFERMIR, rafèrmir, [re; affermir], *va.* 1. to harden; to make firm; 2. to fortify, to strengthen; to consolidate, to confirm; to refresh, to revive, to renew. — **le courage des soldats**, to give the soldiers more courage. **Les officiers raffermirent les troupes qui pliaient**, the officers kept up the courage of the troops who were beginning to give way. **Cette circonstance a raffermi son autorité**, that circumstance has strengthened his authority.

3. to improve. — **la santé**, to improve the health.

RAFFERMIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to harden, to grow harder, to become firm; 2. to gain strength, to grow stronger; to improve. **La peau se raffermit par des astringents**, astringents improve the skin. **Ses jambes se raffermissent de jour en jour**, his legs are getting stronger every day. **Sa santé s'est bien raffermie**, his health is much better.

3. to grow stronger; to be confirmed; to be kept up. **Son autorité se raffermit de plus en plus**, he is getting more and more authority.

RAFFERMISSEMENT, rafèrmis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. hardening: the act of hardening; the state of being hardened; 2. strengthening; confirmation; consolidation, improvement. **Le — du sol**, the hardening of the soil. **Le — de la santé**, the improvement of health.

† **RAFFES**, raf', *sfpl*, parings [of skins.

RAFFINADE', rafinad', *sf.* refine sugar.

RAFFINAGE, rafinazh', [raffiner], *sm.* refining.

RAFFINÉ, E, rafiné', *adj.* 1. refined 2. subtle, deep, wily.

RAFFINEMENT, rafin'man-t, *sm.* refinement.

refining: *a*) the act of refining; *b*) subtility; *c*) affectation of nicety.

RAFFINER, rafiné-r, [re; affiner], *va.* to refine: *a*) to purify, to fine, to clarify; *b*) *Fig.* to polish; to subtilize.

RAFFINER, *vn.* to refine: *a*) to affect nicety; to subtilize; to be critical; *b*) to improve in delicacy. — **sur le point d'honneur**, to be over-nice on the point of honour.

RAFFINER (SE), *v. refl.* to refine, to get refined, to become more refined; to become more subtle.

RAFFINERIE, rafin'ri, *sf.* refinery: a place or building for refining sugar; sugar refinery, sugar-bakery.

RAFFINEUR, rafinœr, *sm.* refiner: one who refines. — **de sucre**, sugar-refiner, sugar-baker.

RAFFOLEMENT, rafolmân, *sm.* doting, excessive fondness.

RAFFOLER, rafolé-r, [re; affoler], *vn.* (with *de*) to dote on, upon; to be passionately fond of. **Il raffole de la musique**, he is passionately fond of music.

† **RAFFOLIR**, rafolir, [re; affolir], *va.* to become mad, to go mad.

RAFIAU, rafiô, *sm.* small boat with a lateen sail.

RAFISTOLAGE, rafistolazh [rafis-toler] *sm. Pop.* patching up, mending, make-up.

RAFISTOLER, rafistolé-r, [re; O. Fr.: afistoler], *va. Popul. lang.* to mend, to repair, to parch up, to do up.

RAFLE, râfl', [orig. unknown], *sf.* grape stalk.

RAFLE, râfl', [Lat.: rapĕre, to snatch], *sf.* 1. (at dice) pair royal, double; 2. sweeping off.; 3. police raid, clean sweep. **Faire —**, to sweep away, to carry away everything.

RAFLER, râflé-r, [Lat.: rapĕre, to snatch], *va.* to sweep off, to carry away, to carry off. **Les voleurs ont tout raflé dans la maison**, the burglars have make a clean sweep of everything in the house.

RAFLER, *vn.* to play at dice.

RAFLEUX, EUSE, râflœ, œz', *adj.* rough, uneven.

RAFLOUER, rafloué-r, *va.* V. *Renflouer*

RAFRAÎCHIR, rafrèshir, [re; frais], *va.* 1. to refresh: *a*) to cool, to refrigerate; to make cool or fresh, to allay heat, *b*) to give new strength to; to renew, repair or restore the strength of; to relieve after fatigue, depression or want; to revive, to invigorate; to recruit; *c*) to freshen; to rub up. *a*) — **le vin**, to cool the wine. **La pluie rafraîchit l'air**, the rain cools the air. — **le sang**, to cool the blood. — **un canon**, to cool a gun. *b*) **Ces troupes sont fatiguées, il faut les —**, these troops are tired, they must have rest. — **une place**, to relieve a place, to throw fresh troops and supplies into a besieged town. *c*) — **à quelqu'un la mémoire de quelque chose**, to remind a person of a thing.

2. to renovate, to repair, to renew, to do up; to restore. — **un tableau**, to clean, to renovate a picture — **un mur**, to repair a wall.

3. to trim; to crop; to prune, to clip. — **les cheveux**, to cut, to trim the hair. — **les racines d'une plante**, to clip the roots of a plant.

RAFRAÎCHIR, *vn.* to cool, to refresh, to become cool.

RAFRAÎCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to cool, to become cool. **Le temps se rafraîchit**, the weather is getting cool. **L'eau s'est beaucoup rafraîchi pendant la nuit**, the water has become quite cool during the night.

2. to refresh one's self; to take some refreshment; 3. to be refreshed, to rest, to rest one's self, to recruit one's strength. **Les troupes avaient besoin de se —**, the troops were in need of rest.

RAFRAÎCHISSANT, E, rafrèshisân, ânt', *adj.* cooling, refreshing.

RAFRAÎCHISSANT, *sm.* cooling medicine, refrigerative.

RAFRAÎCHISSEMENT, rafrèshis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. cooling: the act of making cool; 2. cooling drink, cooling beverage; 3. refreshment: *a*) relief; *b*) new life or animation after depression; *c*) that which gives fresh strength or vigour. **A ce bal on a servi beaucoup de rafraîchissements**, there were plenty of refreshments handed round at this ball.

4. *pl. Milit.* fresh provisions.

RAFRAÎCHISSEUR, rafrèshisœr, **RAFRAÎCHISSOIR**, rafrèshiswar, *sm.* cooler, wine-cooler, refrigerator.

RAGAILLARDIR, ragayardir, [re; gaillard], *va.* to enliven, to cheer, to cheer up, to make merry.

RAGE, razh', [Lat.: rabies; rabĕre, to rave], *sf.* rage: *a*) *Med.* hydrophobia, canine madness; (of animals) rabidness; *b*) violent exacerbation of anything painful; excruciating pain; *c*) violent anger, frenzy, fury, madness; *d*) extreme eagerness; passion, mania. *a*) **Un accès de —**, a fit of madness. **Écumer de —**, to foam at the mouth with rage *b*) — **de dents**, tooth-ache. *c*) **Ils ont répondu par un cri de —**, they answered by a furious cry. **Transportés à la fois de douleur et de —**, mad with pain and rage. *Fam.*: **Faire —**, 1. to make disturbance, to turn everything topsy-turvy; 2. (with *contre*) to assault, to storm; 3. to do wonders, to do one's utmost. **Dire — de quelqu'un**, to say all one can against a person. *d*) **Il a la — d'écrire**, he has a mania for writing. **La — d'imprimer ses vers est une étrange chose**, it is a mania in some people for having their verses printed. **Aimer à la —, jusqu'à la —**, *Fam.* to love to distraction. *Prov.* V. *Chien.*

RAGER, razhé-r, *vn.* [Before *o* and *a* the *g* is followed by *e*: *nous rageons*; *ragea*, *Fam.* to be furious, to be enraged; to fret.

RAGEUR, EUSE, razhœr, œz', *adj.* passionate; fretful, peevish. **Un enfant —**, an ill-tempered child.

RAGON, ragon [Félix], historian (1795-1872].

RAGOT, E, rago, got', [of unknown origin], *adj.* dumpy, thick-set, squat, short and stout, punchy.

RAGOT, *sm. Man.* punch: a well-set, thick short-backed-horse.

RAGOT, rago, *sm. Artill.* breeching-hook (placed at the outside of the limber-shafts).

RAGOT, rago, *sm. Popul. lang.* twaddle, silly talk.

RAGOTER, ragoté-r, [ragot], *va.* to grumble, to repine at.

RAGOÛT, ragoû, [ragouter], 1. ragout: *a*) a sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; *b*) a high-seasoned dish; stew. **Un — de mouton**, an Irish stew. **Faire un —**, to make a stew. **En —**, stewed.

2. *Fig.* incentive, stimulus; 3. relish, zest; pleasure.

RAGOÛTANT, E, ragoûtân, ânt', *adj.* 1. relishing, savoury; 2. *Fig.* inviting, tempting; 3. pleasing, agreeable. **Une figure ragoûtante**, a pleasing face. **Cela n'est guère —**, that is not over pleasant.

RAGOÛTER, ragouté-r, [re; goût], *va.* 1. to restore appetite to; 2. to stimulate, to excite; to quicken.

RAGOÛTER (SE), *v. refl.* to recover one's appetite.

RAGRAFER, ragrafé-r, [re; agrafer], *va.* to clasp, to hook again.

RAGRANDIR, ragrândir, [re; agrandir], *va.* to enlarge again.

RAGRANDIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get larger, to enlarge again.

RAGRÉER, ragrée-r, [re; agréer], *va.* **1.** *Arch.* to finish off, to finish; **2.** to renovate, to do up, to restore (a house); **3.** *Join.* to polish, to finish off; **4.** *Gard.* to pare; to cut off the extremity of a branch; **5.** *Naut.* to dub.

RAGRÉER (SE), *v. refl.* to refit.

RAGRÉMENT, ragrémân-t, *sm.* **1.** finishing off; **2.** renovation, restoration.

RAGUER, taghé-r, [Eng.: rag], *va. Naut.* to chafe, to gall.

RAÏA, raia, *sm.* rayah: in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject, who pays the capitation-tax.

RAID raid [Eng.], *sm.* Sport, excursion; trail of endurance.

RAIDE, rèd', [Lat.: rigidus, rigid], *adj.* [Written also *Roide.*] **1.** stiff: *a*) not easily bent, not pliant; rigid; *b*) torpid, inapt to move; *c*) *Fig.* rigid, inflexible, unyielding; hardy, stubborn; *d*) not easy, not supple; not graceful; harsh. *a*) **Avoir le bras — de froid**, to have one's arm benumbed with cold. **— comme une barre de fer, comme un bâton**, as stiff as a poker. **Être tué —, tomber — mort**, to fall stone dead. *c*) **Ces âmes vigoureuses et raides de l'antiquité**, those strong rigid minds of the ancients. **C'est un homme —**, he is a rigid man. **Avoir un caractère —**, to be of an unyielding disposition **Il a une attitude —**, his attitude is very stiff. **Il est un peu trop —**, he is a bit too stiff. **Cela est un peu — après ce qu'il m'a dit**, that's coming it rather strong after what he told me. *d*) **Des mouvements raides**, stiff movements. **Des contours raides et secs**, stiff outlines.

2. tight: not loose. **Une corde —**, a tight rope.

3. steep: precipitous, steepy; rising or descending with great inclination. **Cet escalier est bien —**, those stairs are very steep.

4. swift, rapid. **Le cours de cette rivière est —**, the current of that river is very rapid.

RAIDE, *adv.* spiritedly, with spirit; vigorously; quick, quickly; swiftly, rapidly. **On a mené cette affaire bien —**, that affair was very quickly done.

RAIDEMENT, rad'mân-t, *adv.* stiffly. [Written also Roidement.]

RAIDEUR, rèdœr', [raide], *sf.* [Written also ROIDEUR.] **1.** siffness: *a*) the quality of being stiff; rigidity; *b*) *Fig.* inflexibility, ridid̄ity; stubbornness; *c*) harshness. *a*) **La — d'un bâton**, the stiffness of a stick. *b*) **Avoir de la — dans le caractère**, to be of a somewhat rigid mind. **Mettre beaucoup de — dans les affaires**, to be very stiff in matters of business.

2. tightness (of a rope); **3.** steepness (of a staircase, a mountain, etc.); **4.** swiftness, rapidity.

RAIDI, E, rèdi, *adj.* stiffened, stiff.

RAIDILLON, tèdiyòn, *sm.* steepy hill (in a road).

RAIDIR, rédir, [raide], *va.* [Written also *Roidir.*] **1.** to stiffen: to make stiff; to render rigid; **2.** to stretch (the arm); **3.** to tighten (a rope); **4.** *Naut.* to haul taught. **Le froid avait raidi ses membres**, the cold had stiffened his limbs.

RAIDIR, *vn.* to stiffen: to become stiff.

RAIDIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to stiffen; to get, to become stiff; **2.** *Fig.* (with *contre*) to bear up against, to battle hard against, *b*) withstand, to resist. **Se — contre l'adversité**, to bear against adversity. **Il faut se — contre les difficultés inséparables de cette entreprise**, we must bear up against the unavoidable difficulties of this enterprise.

RAIDISSEMENT, rèdis'mân-t, *sm.* stiffening [Written also *Roidissement.*]

RAIDISSEUR, redissœr, *sm.* wire tightener, **Un — galvanisé** a galvanized wire-tightener

RAIE, rè, [Lat.: radia, from radius], *sf.* **1.** line, stroke (made with a pen, a pencil, etc.); **2.** stripe, streak: a mark. **Une étoffe à grandes raies**, a stuff with wide stripes. **Ce cheval a une — noire sur le dos**, this horse has a black mark on its back.

3. parting line, parting (of the hair); **4.** *Agr.* furrow.

5. *Opt.* ray (of the solar spectrum).

RAIE [Lat.: raia], *sf. Ichth.* ray, ray-fish skate: *Raia* a genus of flat and cartilaginous fishes. **— bouclée**, thornback. **— blanche, — cendrée**, common skate, blue skate, gray skate.

RAIETEAU, rèy'tô, **RAIETON**, rèy'tôn or rètôn, *sm. Ichth.* small thornback.

RAIFORT, rèfór, [Lat.: radix, root; fortis, strong; O. Fr.: rais; fort], *sm. Bot.* horse-radish: *Cochlearia armoracia.* **— cultivé**, radish.

RAIL, rây; some persons pronounce rèl', [Eng.], *sm.* rail: one of the iron bars in a railway. **— à ornière. — plat**, tram-rail, plate-rail.

RAILLER, râyé-r, [perhaps Lat. radĕre, to scrape], *va.* to rally: to treat with raillery or slight satire; to banter, to joke, to ridicule, to jest, to laugh at, to jeer at, to scoff at.

RALLER, *vn.* to rally, to jeer; to jest, to joke; to laugh. **Tous ceux que j'ai rallés vont — à leur tour**, all those I laughed a* can laugh at me now.

RAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to jest, to joke, to mock; to make fun (of), to laugh (at). **Il se raille de tout ce qu'on peut lui dire**, he laughs at everything people say to him.

RAILLERIE, rây'ri, [railler], *sf.* raillery, bantering, banter, jest, jesting. **Tourner quelque chose en —**, to turn a thing into ridicule. **Une — piquante**, cutting raillery. **Une — amère**, bitter raillery. **Un air de —**, an insolent look. **Cela passe la —**, *Fam.* that is beyond a joke **Entendre la —, entendre bien la —**, to joke well, to have a good knack at raillery. **Entendre —**, to know how to take a joke. **— à part**, without jesting, seriously, in earnest. **Nous n'entendons point — sur les matières de l'honneur**, we do not trifle in matters of honour. *Mol. G. Dand.* i. 4.

RAILLEUR, EUSE, râyœr, œz', *adj.* jesting, bantering, inclined to raillery; (in an ill sense) scoffing.

RAILLEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* jester, joker, banterer.

RAILLEUSEMENT, râyœz'mân-t, *adv* jestingly; scoffingly.

RAIMER, rèmé-r, [re; aimer], *va.* to love again.

† **RAIN**, ran, [O. Ger.], *sm.* border (of a wood).

RAINCEAU, ransô, *sm.* V. *Rinceau.*

† **RAINE**, rèn, [Lat.: rana], *s f.* frog.

RAINER, rèné-r, [orig, unknown], *va.* to make grooves in, to groove.

RAINETTE, rènèt', [faine], *sf.* **1.** tree-frog, green frog; **2.** rennet: a kind of apple. V. *Reinette.*

RAINURE, rènur', [rainer], *sf.* groove: a long, sunken channel.

RAIPONCE, rèpâns', [Lat.: rapa, a turnip], *sf. Bot.* rampion: a genus of plants of the order campanulaceæ.

† **RAIRE**, rêr', [Lat.: radĕre, to scrape], *va.* [*Je rais, nous rayons, ils raient; je rayais; je rairai, que je raie; rayant; rait.*] to *shave.*

RAIRE, *vn. Hunt.* to bell (as a deer). V. *Réer.*

RAIS, rê [Lat.: radius], *sm.* **1.** spoke (of a wheel); **2.** † ray, beam.

RAISIN, rèzan, [Lat.: racimus, bunch], *sm.* **1.** grapes: the fruit of the vine. **— sec**, raisin, plum. **Raisins de caisse**, raisins, plums; shop-plums. **Raisin de Corinthe**, currants. **Un grain de —**, a grape. **Une grappe de —**, a bunch of grapes; *Artill.* grape-shot. **Cueillir du —**, to gather grapes.

2. *Bot.* **— d'Amérique**, poke-weed. **— bois**, bilberry, black whortleberry. **— de corneille**, crowberry. **— d'ours**, red bear-berry. **— de renard**, herb-Paris, true-love, one-berry. **— de mars**, currant, common currant.

3. *Stat. Grand —*, royal paper, royal.

RAISINÉ, rèziné, [raisin], *sm.* preserved grapes, mixed with pears or quinces].

RAISON, rèzôn, [Lat.: ratio], *sf.* **1.** reason: *a*) the faculty of the mind by which we know and judge; thinking principle, understanding; sense; *b*) judgment, judiciousness; sense; reasonableness, rationalness, rationality; *c*) ratiocination, reasoning; the exercise of reason; *d*) justice, right; that which is dictated or supported by reaon; *e*) rationale, account; *f*) proof, argument; *g*) cause, motive, ground; *h*) efficient cause. *a*) **La — est le partage de l'homme**, reason is a faculty of man. **Avoir sa —, toute sa —**, to be in one's senses, to be in one's perfect senses. **Âge de —**, years of discretion. **Un être de —**, an imaginary being. **Doué de —**, rational. **Perdre la —**, to lose one's senses, to become mad. *b*) **La parfaite — fuit toute extrémité**, sound sense always avoids extremes. **Ce discours pourrait avoir quelque ombre de —**, there is some sense in that speech. **Parler —**, to talk sensibly. **Mariage de —**, prudent, sensible match. **Sa — est sujette à des éclipses**, he is given to fits of wandering. **Il n'y a ni rime ni —**, there is neither rhyme nor reason. *d*) **On dit avec — que...**, people say with good reason that... **Avoir —**, to be right, to be in the right. **Il veut toujours avoir —**, he will never admit that he is in the wrong. **La — du plus fort est toujours la meilleure**, might is right; where force bears the sway, there is no room for reason. *La Font. Fab.* **Donner — à quelqu'un**, to decide in a person's favour; to side with a person. **Entendre —**, to listen to reason. **Il n'entend pas — là-dessus**, he won't hear of it. **Se faire une —**, to console one's self. **Mettre quelqu'un à la —**, to bring a person to his senses. **Se mettre à la —**, to yield to reason. **Votre fils n'est pas si étrange que vous le dites, et il se met à la —**, your son is not so extravagant as you think, and he yields to reason. *Mol. Av.* iv. 4. **C'est —**, it is reasonable. **Contre toute —**, excessive, beyond all reason. **Comme de —**, naturally, as in reason bound; of course. **Plus que de —**, more than is reasonable. **Cet homme a bu plus que de —**, that man has had too much (drink). *e*) **Entrer en — avec quelqu'un**, to enter into discussion with a person. **Rendre — de son choix**, to explain one's choice. **Faire — de**, to account for; to explain. **Demander à quelqu'un — de quelque chose**, to ask a person to account for a thing. **Il est prêt à rendre — de tout ce qu il a fait**, he is willing to account for all he has done. **Se**

rendre — d'une chose, to understand a thing well. *f*) **Il donne pour — que...**, the reason he gives is that... **Il me donna les plus méchantes raisons du monde, que je pris pour bonnes**, he gave me the worst of reasons, and yet I thought them good. **Point tant de raisons!** *Fam.* there, that is enough about it! *g*) **C'est donc avec — que je commence à craindre**, you see I have reason to begin to fear. **Ce n'est pas une —**, that is not a just reason, it does not follow necessarily. **Il a ses raisons pour agir ainsi**, he has his reasons for doing so. **Sans — l'homme est gai, sans — il s'afflige**, men are lively or sad without any reason. **A plus forte —**, a fortiori, with still more reason. **— de plus pour ne pas faire cela**, all the more reason not to do that. **Pour — à moi connue**, for a reason of my own. **— d'État**, state reason. **Si ces doutes avaient leur — d'être alors...** if these suspicions were not groundless then... **La transportation était la — d'être de ses colonies**, it was to convict transportation that those colonies owed their first existence. **Le mariage est le but et la — d'être de la vie des femmes**, marriage is the end and justification of woman's life.

2. satisfaction. **Demander —**, to demand satisfaction. **Tirer — d'une offense**, to obtain satisfaction for an injury. **Faire —**, *a*) to give satisfaction (for an injury), *b*) to revenge one's self (on a person), *c*) to have the mastery (over a person); *d*) to do justice (to); *e*) (in drinking) to pledge. *a*) **Il me fera — de cette indignité**, I shall make him answer for this indignity. **Une bonne potence me fera — de ton audace**, I'll have you hanged for your audacity. *b*) **Il avait eu besoin de toute sa sagesse, pour ne pas faire — d'un homme qui l'avait outragé si cruellement**, had he not been so wise he would have revenged himself on a man who had so cruelly wronged him. *d*) **L'armée à son mérite enfin a fait —**, the army has done him justice at last. *e*) **Faire — à quelqu'un d'une santé qu'il a portée**, to pledge a health that has been proposed. **Se faire —, soi-même, à soi-même**, to do one's self justice to right one's self, to take the law into one's own hands. **Avoir — de**, *a*) to get the mastery over, to have the upper hand of; *b*) to have satisfaction for. **Rendre — à**, to give satisfaction to.

3. *Math.* ratio: relation between two quantities. **— arithmétique**, arithmetical ratio. **— géométrique**, geometrical ratio.

4. *Com.* form: the name under which a mercantile house is established. **—sociale**, firm.

5. † *Com.* share (in a business); **6.** † *Book k.* account. **Livre de —**, ledger.

7. *Law-t.* claim; **8.** † *Naut.* ration, allowance; **9.** *Carp.* proper plane.

À TELLE FIN QUE DE RAISON, *adv. phr.* in any case as occasion may require, to serve in case of need.

À RAISON DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** at the rate of; **2.** *Fig.* on account of, because of, by reason of.

EN RAISON DE, *phr* **1.** in proportion to; in the proportion of; in ratio to. **En — directe de**, in a direct ratio to. **En — inverse**, in an inverse ratio.

2. *Fig.* in consideration of, by reason of.

POUR RAISON DE QUOI, *adv. phr.*, on which account, wherefore.

RAISONNABLE, rèazonabl', *adj.* reasonable: *a*) rational, thinking, endowed with reason, having the faculty of reason; *b*) governed by reason, rational, wise, judicious, sensible; *c*) resigned; *d*) conformable or agreeable to reason; rational, just, proper, right; *e*) sufficient, adequate, competent, proper; moderate; *f*) tolerable, moderate. *a*) **Un être —**, a rational being. *b*) **Une personne —**, a reasonable person. *c*) **Votre malheur est grand, mais soyez —**, yours is a great misfortune, but be resigned. *d*) **Un langage —**, a rational way of speaking. **Cette demande est —**, that is a reasonable request. **Ce que vous dites parait assez —**, what you say seems rational enough. **Un prix —**, a reasonable price. **Nous en serons quittes pour une rançon —**, we shall get off by paying a moderate ransom. *f*) **Avoir une fortune —**, to have a moderate fortune.

RAISONNABLEMENT, rèzonablœmân-t, *adv.* reasonably: *a*) rationably, in a manner or degree agreeable to reason, with reason; justly, rightly, *b*) sufficiently, adequately, suitably; *c*) tolerably, moderately. *a*) **Parler —**, to speak reasonably. *b*) **Manger —**, to have a pretty good appetite. *c*) **Une maison — grande**, a tolerably large house. (In joke) **Elle est — laide**, she is rather ugly.

RAISONNANT, E, rèzonân, ânt', *adj.* that gives answers, not submissive.

RAISONNÉ, E, rèzoné, *adj.* **1.** rational, in accordance with the dictates of reason; **2.** supported by proof; with proofs and illustrations; **3.** explanatory, with notices; **4.** with reflexions, **5.** (of a treatise) analytical: methodical; arranged and digested systematically.

† RAISONNÉ, *sm.* reasoning.

RAISONNEMENT, rèzon'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** reasoning: *a*) ratiocination, reason, the exercise of reason, the act of reasoning; *b*) argument. *a*) **C'est un homme d'un — juste**, this man reasons very correctly. *b*) **En beaux raisonnements vous abondez toujours**, you are never at a loss for an argument. **Il se mit à faire quelques raisonnements sur l'état de ses affaires**, he began to argue about the state of his affairs. **Faire des raisonnements à perte de vue**, *Fam.* to argue at random. **Ce sont des raisonnements en l'air**, those are empty arguments.

2. (in an ill sense) answer, answering. **Point tant de raisonnements!** no answers! no answering! no arguing!

RAISONNER, rezoné-r, *vn.* **1.** to reason: *a*) to exercise the faculty of reason; *b*) to argue; to infer conclusions from premises; *c*) to debate, to argue; to discourse. *a*) **— mal**, to reason wrong. **— comme une pantoufle**, *Fam.* to reason with one's elbows, to talk at random. *c*) **Je suis bien sot de m'amuser à — avec vous**, it is very silly of me to reason with you. *Mol. D. Juan.* III. I. **Tout en raisonnant, je crois que nous nous sommes égarés**, with all this discussing, we have I think wandered from our path.

2. to answer. **Faites ce que je vous dis, sans tant —**, dont' answer and do what I say.

3. *Naut.* to lie to (in order to be searched). **Faire —**, to hail, to bespeak, to force to an account, to oblige (a ship) to come near and speak.

RAISONNER, *va.* **1** to reason: *a*) to discuss by arguments; to argue; to debate; *b*) to persuade, to induce by reasoning or an argument; **2.** to consider, to study, to examine. **Il raisonne tout ce qu'il fait**, that man always considers well before he does anything.

RAISONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to reason with one's self; **2.** to be discussed.

RAISONNEUR, EUSE, rèzonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* reasoner: a person who reasons or argues; dialectician, logician; **2.** tiresome speaker; **3.** (in an ill sense) person that gives answers; answerer. **Faire le —**, to answer.

RAISSONNEUR, EUSE, *adj.* **1.** critical; fault-finding; **2.** that gives answers; not submissive.

RAJAH, *or* **RAJA**, razha, [Sans rajan, a king], *sm.* rajah: an Indian prince. **Dignité de —**, rajahship.

RAJEUNIR, razhœnir, [re; jeune], *va.* **1.** to make young again, to restore to youth; **2.** to make younger; **3.** to make look young; **4.** to revive. **Ses petits enfants entouraient ses genoux et le rajeunissaient de leur jeunesse**, his grand children stood round him and made him feel young again.

5. to give a young look to; **6.** *Fam.* to shave; **7.** to prune, to trim (a tree).

RAJEUNIR, *vn.* **1.** to become young again, to be restored to youth; **2.** to look young again. **Il semble que cette femme rajeunisse**, that woman looks young again.

3. to revive. **Leur passion pour le jeu semble —**, their passion for gaming seems to have revived. **Au printemps la nature rajeunit**, in spring nature revives.

RAJEUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to make one's self young again; **2.** to make one's self look young again; **3.** *Fam.* to make one's self out younger than one is. **Elle se rajeunit de quatre ans**, she make herself out four years younger than she is.

4. to be revived.

RAJEUNISSEMENT, razhœnis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** rejuvenescence: growing young again; **1.** making young again, restoring to youth.

RAJOUTER, razhouté-r, [re; ajouter], *va.* to add again.

RAJUSTEMENT, razhustœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** readjustment, putting to rights; **2.** reconciliation.

RAJUSTER, razhusté-r, [re; ajuster], *va.* **1.** to readjust, to arrange, to put in order, to set to rights. **— les cheveux, — sa coiffure**, to put one's hair in order.

2. to retrieve, to recover; to put to rights, to settle. **— sa santé**, to recover one's health. **Cela rajuste nos affaires**, that sets our affairs to rights. **Le temps rajuste bien des choses**, time settles many a difficulty.

3. to reconcille. **Ils ont eu une querelle; cela est difficile à —**, they have quarrelled: it is no easy matter to reconcile them.

RAJUSTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to put one's self to rights, to readjust one's dress; **2.** to reconcile each other; **3.** to be readjusted.

RÂLANT, E, râlân, ânt', *adj.* rattling (in the throat). in the throes of death.

RÂLE, râl', [O. Fr. rasle; Low Lat.: rallus], *sm. Ornith.* rail: *Rallus*, a genus of wading birds. **— d'eau, — aquatique**, water-rail. **— de genêt, — rouge**, land-rail, corncrake, corn-drake daker-hen, bean-crake.

RÂLE râl', [of uncertain origin; perhaps Eng. rattle], *sm. Med.* rattle: noise produced by the air in passing through mucus; rattling. **— de la mort**, death-rattle.

RÂLEMENT, râl'mân-t, *sm.* rattling.

RALENTIR, ralântir, [re; alentir], *va.* to slack, to slacken: *a*) to make slower, to retard; *b*) to make less intense, to mitigate, to abate, to diminish to lessen. *a*) **— un mouvement**, to slacken a motion. *b*) **Le sang qu'il a perdu ralentit sa vigueur**, he is weaker through loss of blood. *Corn.* **L'absence ralentit les liaisons les plus vives**, absence weakens every kind of love.

RALENTIR, *vn.* to slack, to slacken, to abate.

RALENTIR (SE), *v. refl.* to slack, to slacken: *a*) to get slower; to slacken one pace; *b*) to abate, to become less intense;

to lessen. **Le combat s'était ralenti**, the fight was not so fierce. **La rigueur de la persécution se ralentit**, people are not as cruelly persecuted as they were.

RALENTISSEMENT, ralâ*n*tis' mâ*n*-t, *sm.* slackening : *a*) retarding, retardation ; *b*) abatement.

RÂLER, râlé-r, [râle], *vn.* **1.** to have a rattling in the throat ; **2.** to have the death-rattle, to be in the throes of death.

RALINGUE, ralang, *sf. Naut.* bolt-rope. **— de têtière, — d'envergure**, head-rope. **— de bordure**, foot-rope. **— de chute**, leech-rope. **En —**, touching. **Mettre en —**, to shiver, to spill (a sail) ; to let fly the sheets.

RALINGUER, rala*n*ghé-r, [ralingue, of uncertain origin], *va. Naut.* **1.** to sew the bolt-ropes to (a sail) ; **2.** to shiver, to spill (a sail).

RALINGUER, *vn. Naut.* to fly loose to the wind ; to let fly the sheets ; to shiver.

RALLER, ralé-r, [re ; aller], *vn.* to go again.

RALLIEMENT *or* **RALLÎMENT**, ralimâ*n*-t, [rallier], *sm.* rallying, rally. **Mot de —**, rallying-word ; watchword ; countersign. **Point de —**, rallying-point. **Signal de —**, rallying-signal (for the different ships to resume their respective stations). **Signe de —**, rallying-sign, signal to rally.

RALLIER, ralie-r, [re ; allier ; Lat. : ligāre, to bind], *va.* **1.** to rally : *a*) to bring back to order ; to reunite ; *b*) to make to concur or agree ; to unite. *a*) **Le général rallia ses troupes**, the general rallied his troops. *b*) **Cette proposition rallia tout le monde dans l'assemblée**, every man in the assembly agreed to this proposition. **Nous l'avons rallié à notre cause**, we have won him over to our side.

2. *Naut.* to rejoin ; to regain (a station) ; to approach (any object at sea). **— un bâtiment**, to stand towards a ship. **— la terre**, to stand in for the land. **— le vent**, to haul the wind again, to bring a ship to the wind.

RALLIER, *vn. Naut.* **— au vent**, to haul the wind again.

RALLIER, (SE), *v. refl*, **1**, to rally : *a*) to come back to order ; *b*) to assemble, to unite ; to join ; **2.** (with *à*) to join the party of ; **3.** *Naut.* to approach. **Ils se sont ralliés aux républicains**, they have joined the republicans.

RALLONGE, ralô*n*zh', [rallonger], *sf.* **1.** eking piece ; **2.** leaf (of a telescope table).

RALLONGEMENT, ralô*n*zh'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** lengthening ; **2** state of being lengthened.

RALLONGER, ralô*n*zhé-r, [re ; allonger], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute.] to lengthen : *a*) to make longer ; *b*) to draw out ; to let out.

RALLONGER (SE), *v. refl.* to lengthen : to become longer ; to become extended.

RALLUMER, ralumé-r, [re ; allumer], *va.* **1.** to light again, to kindle again ; **2.** *Fig.* to rekindle, to relume, to kindle anew, to light up again ; to revive. **— la guerre civile**, to rekindle civil war. **La présence de son ennemi ralluma sa colère**, his enemy's presence rekindled his anger.

RALLUMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be lighted again ; **2.** *Fig.* to break out again, to burst out again ; to rekindle, to relume, to revive. **Sa fièvre se ralluma**, he became feverish again. **A sa vue, leur courroux se ralluma**, the sight of him rekindled their anger.

RALLYE PAPER *or* **RALLIE-PAPIER**, ralé-pap r, *sm.* paper-chase : the game of hounds and hares.

RAMADAN, ramadâ*n*, **RAMAZAN**, ramazâ*n*, *sm.* Ramadan : the ninth month of the Mahometans.

RAMADOUER, ramadoué-r, [re ; amadouer], *va.* to wheedle, to coax.

RAMAGE, ramazh', [Lat. : ramaticum, from ramus, a bough], *sm.* † **1.** branch (of a tree) bough ; **2.** branches and flowers (represented on stuffs) ; **Velours à —** flowered velvet.

3. warbling, singing, chirping (of birds particularly of small ones). **Chaque oiseau a son — particulier**, every kind of bird has its particular way of singing. **Prendre plaisir au —, à entendre le — des oiseaux**, to like to listen to the singing of birds.

4. *Fam.* babble, prattle (of children). **Quel — font ces enfants-là !** what a prattle those children make !

5. (in an ill sense) rigmarole, nonsensical discourse, idle talk.

6. tentering (of cloth).

RAMAGER, ramazhé-r, *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*], to warble, to sing.

RAMAIGRIR, ramègrir, [re ; maigrir], *va.* to make leaner, to make lean again, to reduce again.

RAMAIGRIR, *vn.* to get leaner, to become lean again, to lose flesh, to fall away.

RAMAIGRISSEMENT, ramègris'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** making leaner ; **2.** falling away.

RAMAILLER, ramayé-r, *va.* to mend.

RAMAS, ramâ-z, [ramasser], *sm.* **1.** collection : *a*) gathering, collecting ; *b*) heap, lot. **Un — de vieux livres**, a collection of old books. *Fig.* : **Cette histoire n'est qu'un — d'impostures**, that story is nothing but a heap of impostures.

2. band, set, troop, heap. **Il était difficile de régler, sous de mêmes lois, ce — de tant de peuples différents**, it was very difficult to make so many different nations obey the same laws. **Un — de bandits**, a pack of robbers.

RAMASSAGE, ramâsazh', *sm.* gathering ; picking up.

RAMASSE, ramas', [Ital. : ramazza], *sf.* mountain-sledge, toboggan, for sliding down in the snow.

RAMASSÉ, E, ramâsé, *adj.* **1.** thick-set, squat. **Elle était ramassée un peu dans sa taille**, she was rather thick-set. **Ce jeune homme a les épaules larges et la taille ramassée**, that young man is broad- shouldered and thick-set.

2. *Bot.* clustered ; crowded.

RAMASSE-COUVERTS, ramasskouvèr, *sm.* knife-tray ; plate-basket. [Pl. *Ramasse-couverts.*]

RAMASSE-MIETTES, ramass-miette, *sm.* crumb-tray. [*Pl. Ramasse-miettes*].

RAMASSER, ramâsé-r, [re ; amasser], *va.* **1.** to pick up, to take up. **Les glaneurs vont — les épis dans les champs**, the gleaners go to pick up the ears of corn. **L'éléphant ramasse à terre les plus petites pièces de monnaie**, the elephant will pick up on the ground the smallest coin. *Buffon.* **— les cartes**, to take up the cards. **— ses gants**, to pick up one's gloves. **On ne ramasserait pas cela**, it is not worth thinking about. **— son paquet, — ses hardes**, to put one's things together. **Ne riez pas de celui qui tombe, ramassez-le**, do not laugh at a man when he falls, but help him to get up. *Boiste.*

2. to gather, to gather up ; to collect ; to get together, to gather together ; to assemble, to muster, to bring together. **A l'aspect de l'orage, la poule ramasse ses poussins sous ses ailes**, on the appearance of a storm, the hen gathers together her chickens under her wing. *Buffon.* **— tout ce que les anciens ont dit de plus curieux sur une matière**, to collect all the strange things the ancients have said on a subject. **— une méchanceté qui traîne dans les rues**, to repeat some public slander.

3. to scrape together, to scrape up. **Il a ramassé une fortune**, he scraped together a fortune. **Il ramasse assez d'argent dans sa journée**, he picks up a good deal of money during the day.

4. to reduce ; to gather up ; to roll up. **— son corps en boule**, to squat.

5. to concentrate, to condense ; to bring together ; to sum up. **Pour — toutes ces choses en peu de mots**, to say so many things in a few words.

6. to muster ; to resume. **Il ramasse ses forces épuisées**, he musters up his strength.

7. to meet with, to pick up, to arrest. **Elle a ramassé cet enfant, je ne sais où**, I do not know where she picked up that child. **Où avez-vous pu — cet homme-là ?** where did you fall in with that man ? **La police a ramassé hier soir tous ces vauriens**, the police arrested all those scamps last night. **C'est un ivrogne qui a été ramassé par les passants**, it is a drunkard that the passers-by picked up.

8. *Fig.* to belabour, to beat, to bang to cuff.

RAMASSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to meet, to assemble, to muster ; **2.** to collect, to get together. **Ils s'étaient ramassés en grand nombre sur la place publique**, numbers of them had collected in the square.

3. to gather one's self up ; (of animals) to roll itself up, to roll up. **Le hérisson se ramasse en boule**, the hedge-hog rolls itself up like a ball.

4. *Fam.* to get up again ; **5.** (of things) to be collected, to be gathered. **Se faire —**, *Fam.* to be taken up. **Cet homme était ivre et s'est fait — par la police**, the man was drunk and was taken up by the police.

RAMASSER, *sm.* picking up ; taking up. **Cela ne vaut pas le —**, *Fam.* it is not worth thinking about.

RAMASSER, ramasé-r, *va.* to convey, to draw in a mountain sledge.

RAMASSETTE, ramâset', *sf.* cradle (of a scythe).

RAMASSEUR, EUSE, ramâsœr, sœz', *sm. f.* collector, gatherer.

RAMASSEUR, ramasœr, *sm.* sledgeman, sledge-driver.

RAMASSIS, ramâsi, *sm.* heap, collection ; omnium-gatherum. V. *Ramas.*

RAMAZAN, ramazân, *sm.* V. *Ramadan.*

† **RAMBADE**, râmbad', [Ital. : rambata], *sf. Naut.* platform on the forecastle of a galley.

RAMBAUD, rambo [Alfred-Nicolas] historian (1842-1905). — [Laurent], poet and novelist (b. 1859).

RAMBOUR, râ*n*bour, *sm.* large baking apple.

RAME, ram', [Lat. : ramus], *sf.* **1.** *Hort.* stick (for supporting peas) ; **2.** tenter : a frame-work with hooks for stretching cloth.

RAME, [Lat. : remus, an oar], *sf.* oar (of a boat). **Le plat, la pale d'une —**, the blade of an oar. **Le manche d'une —**, the handle of an oar. **A huit rames**, eight-oared. **Faire force de rames**, to ply the oars. **Être, tirer à la —**, to tug at the oar, to pull the oar ; *Fig.* to work hard.

RAME, [Span. : resma from Ar. rizma, bale], *sf.* ream (of paper).

RAMÉ, E, ramé, *adj.* **1.** *Gard.* propped ; sticked ; branched ; **2.** bar (shot) ; **3.** rowed.

RAMÉAIRE, raméér, [Lat.: ramus, bough], *adj. Bot.* rameous : growing on a branch.

RAMÉAL, E, raméal, [Lat. : ramus, branch], *adj. Bot.* rameous : *a*) remeal ; belonging to a branch ; *b*) growing on a branch.

RAMEAU, ramô, [Lat. : ramus, branch], *sm.* [*Pl. Rameaux.*] **1.** bough, small branch (of a tree), offshoot, offset. **Dimanche, jour des Rameaux**, Palm-Sunday. **— d'olivier**, olive-branch.

2. branch : subdivision.

RAMÉE, ram é, *sf.* **1.** green arbour ; **2.** green boughs.

RAMENABLE, ram'nabl', *adj.* amendable.

RAMENDABLE, ramandabl', *adj.* mendable.

RAMENDER, ramândé-r, [re ; amender], *va.* **1.** *Agr.* to manure again ; **2.** to mend ; **3.** to lower the price of.

RAMENDER, *vn.* to fall in price, to get cheaper, to go down. **Le pain est bien ramendé**, bread has got much cheaper.

RAMENER, ram'né-r, [re ; amener], *va.* [Conj. like *Mener*]. **1.** to bring again ; **2.** to bring back, to take back ; to lead back. **Quel sujet vous ramène ?** what brings you back again ? **— quelqu'un sain et sauf**, to bring a person back safely. **— un enfant chez ses parents**, to take back a child to its parents. **Venez avec moi, je vous ramènerai dans ma voiture**, come with me, I'll take you back in my carriage. **— un cheval à l'écurie**, to bring, to take back a horse to the stable. **Il ramena ses regards sur la plaine qui était à ses pieds**, the looked down again into the valley.

3. to bring ; to pull, to draw. **Il ramenait sur le devant de sa tête ses rares cheveux**, he pulled his thin hair over the front of his head. **Il faut — la terre au pied des arbres déchaussés**, we must cover the bare roots of the trees with earth. **En ramenant la serpe, il se coupa**, he cut himself as he was drawing back the hedge-bill.

4. *Man.* to lower the head of (a horse)

5. *Fig.* to bring back, to recall. **Par cet apologue il les ramena dans leur devoir**, his apologue reminded them of their duty. **Je veux tâcher de le — à la raison**, I'll try to bring him back to reason.

6. to bring over. **— quelqu'un à son opinion**, to bring a person over to one's opinion.

7. to pacify, to appease ; to bring to. **— un ennemi par des bienfaits**, to pacify an enemy with gifts. **— des rebelles**, to pacify the rebels.

8. to reclaim ; to amend, to reform ; **9.** to restore ; to cure, to recover ; to retrieve ; to bring back (to a former state or condition.) **— quelqu'un à la vie**, to restore a person to health. **Ce médecin a parfaitement ramené son malade**, this doctor has quite cured his patient. **La vieillesse ramène l'homme à l'enfance**, old age brings man back to childhood again. **Cette mesure a ramené l'ordre**, this measure restored order.

10. (at play) to bring up ; **11.** to revive ; to bring in again. **— une vieille mode**, to receive an old fashion.

RAMENER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be brought back ; **2.** *Man.* to carry one's head.

RAMÈNERET, ramèn'rè, *Carp. sm.* stroke with a chalk-line.

RAMENTACÉ, E, ramântasé, [Lat. : ramentum, a scraping], *adj. Bot.* ramentaceous : covered with weak, shrivelled, brown, scale-like processes.

† **RAMENTEVOIR**, ramântvwar, [re ; and O. Fr. amentevoir, from Lat. mens, mentis, mind ; habēre, to have], *va.* [*Je ramentois, tu ramentois, il ramentoit, nous ramentevons, vous ramentevez, ils ramentoient* ; *je ramentevais* ; *je ramentus* ; *je ramentevrai* ; *je ramentevrais* ; *que je ramentoive* ; *ramentevant* ; *ramentu.*] to call to mind, to call back to memory, to recall to mind ; to remember ; to remind of (a thing). **Se — une chose**, to call a thing to mind ; to remind one's self of a thing ; [now only used in the infinitive].

RAMENTEVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be remembered, to be called back to memory.

RAMEQUIN, ram'kan, [Ger. : Rahm, cream], *sm. Cook.* ramekin, ramequin : slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RAMER, ramé-r, [rame], *vn.* **1.** to row ; to pull (at the oar) ; **2.** *Fig.* to work hard.

RAMER, *va.* **1.** *Gard.* to prop ; to stick (peas,etc.) ; **2.** to tenter, to stretch (cloth).

RAMEREAU, ram'rô, [ramier], *sm.* [*Pl. Ramereaux.*] young ring-dove.

RAMETTE, ramèt', [rame], *sf.* **1.** *Stat.* quarter ream (of letter-paper) ; **2.** *Print.* job-chase.

RAMEUR, ramœr, [ramer], *sm.* rower, oarsman.

RAMEUX, EUSE, ramœ, œz', [Lat. : ramosus ; ramus, a branch], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* ramous, ramose : *a*) branched, having lateral divisions ; *b*) branchy, consisting of branches, full of branches ; **2.** branching.

RAMIER, ramyé, [Lat. : ramus, a branch], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* ringdove, wood-pigeons. (Adject.) **Pigeon —**, ring-dove, wood-pigeon.

2. *Agr.* heap of branches.

RAMIÈRE, ramyèr', *sf.* raddle-hedge : border of shrubs.

RAMIFICATION, ramifikasyon ; *in poet.* siôn, [*Lat.* : ramificatio] *sf.* ramification : *a*) *Bot.* division into branches ; *b*) *Bot.* the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs : *c*) the manner in which the arteries, veins or nerves are divided ; *d*) *Fig.* branch ; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel : offshoot ; division, subdivision. *c*) **La — des artères**, the ramification of arteries. *d*) **Suivre un sujet dans toutes ses ramifications**, to study a subject in all its branches. **Les ramifications de ce complot s'étendaient très loin**, the ramifications of this plot spread very far.

RAMIFIER, (SE), sœ-ramifié-r, [Lat. : ramus, a branch ; facĕre, to make], *v. refl.* to ramify : *a*) to branch out, to branch ; to shoot into branches ; *b*) to be divided or sub divided.

RAMILLES, ramly', [Lat. : ramulus, a small branch], *sfpl.* twigs ; shoots ; spray.

RAMINAGROBIS, raminagrobis, *sm.* Grimalkin : cat, a name given in joke to cats.

RAMINGUE, raming', [Ital. : ramingo, from ramo, a branch], *adj. Man.* restive (to the spur).

RAMOINDRIR, ramwandrir, [re ; amoindrir], *va* to lessen, to depreciate.

RAMOITIR, ramwatir, [re ; O. Fr. : amoitir ; moite], *va.* to moisten, to damp, to make damp.

RAMOITIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get damp.

RAMOITISSEMENT, ramwatis'mân-t, *sm.* damping.

RAMOLLI, E, ramoli, *pa. p.* ; *adj.* **1.** softened ; **2.** enervated, enfeebled, effeminated ; **3.** *Fig.* stultified.

RAMOLLIR, ramolir, [re ; amollir], *va.* **1.** to soften : *a*) to make soft ; *b*) to relent, to mollify ; *c*) *Fig.* to enervate, to weaken, to enfeeble, to effeminate. **L'oisiveté ramollit les courages**, idleness weakens courage.

RAMOLLIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to soften, to relent : *a*) to become soft, to grow less hard ; *b*) *Fig.* to grow tender or clement, to feel compassion. **Son cœur s'est ramolli**, his heart is not so hard.

2. to be enervated ; **3.** to be stultified, to become stupid.

RAMOLLISSANT, E, ramolisân, ânt', *adj. Med.* emollient.

RAMOLLISSANT, *sm. Med.* emmolient.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, ramolis'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** softening; **2.** *Med.* mollities : preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ. **— du corveau**, softening of the brain.

RAMOLLOT, ramollo, *sm. Fam.* and *Pop.* for an old or incapable officer. [the word was popularized by C. Leroy in an amusing story], **— du cerveau**, softening of the brain.

RAMON ramôn, [Lat. : ramus, a branch], *sm.* **1.** † broom : **2.** *Gard.* broom (made of branches of trees).

RAMONAGE, ramonazh', [ramoner] *sm.* sweeping (of chimneys).

RAMONER, ramoné-r, [ramon], *va.* **1.** to sweep (chimneys) ; **2.** *Fam.* to rummage ; **3.** *Popul. lang.* to scold.

RAMONETTE, ramonèt', *sf.* brush.

RAMONEUR, ramonœr, *sm.* chimney-sweeper.

RAMONEUSE, ramonœz', *sf.* chimney-sweeping machine.

RAMPANT, E, rânpân-t, ânt', [ramper], *adj.* **1.** creeping, crawling (as animals) ; **2.** (of plants) creeping ; **3.** *Bot.* rampant ; **4.** *Fig.* cringing, fawning ; mean, servile. **On les voit aussi rampants qu'ils ont été hautains**, they are seen to become as mean as they were proud. *Fén.*

5. mean, low ; grovelling. **Ils restèrent toujours dans une soumission rampante**, they were always meanly submissive. *Hamilton. Gram.* **Style —**, low, mean style.

6. *Arch.* sloping.

RAMPANT, *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* coping ; **2.** *Metall.* flue.

RAMPE, rânp', [ramper], *sf.* **1.** flight of steps, flight of stairs, flight ; **2.** hand-rail ; balusters, balustrade (of stairs), banisters ; **3.** *Theat.* foot-lights (at the front of the stage) ; **4.** slope, inclined plane. **On arrivait par une douce — au haut du tertre**, a gentle slope led to the top of the hill.

5. slope, acclivity (of a hill, a mountain); ascent ; descent.

RAMPEMENT, rânp'mân-t, [ramper], *sm.* creeping, crawling.

RAMPER, rânpé-r, [of uncertain origin ; perhaps Lat. rapĕre, to creep], *vn.* **1.** to creep : *a*) to crawl ; to move along on the belly, as a worm or serpent ; *b*) to move, to grow along, as plants ; *c*) to crawl, to grovel ; to move on the hands and knees ; *d*) to crawl ; to move slowly, secretly, noiselessly, or insensibly ; *e*) to crawl along ; to be in a low condition, to grovel ; *f*) to crawl, to fawn, to cringe ; to behave servilely ; to curry favour. *a*) **Les vers qui rampent sous l'herbe**, the worms that crawl under the grass. *b*) **Le lierre rampe à terre et contre les murailles**, ivy creeps along the ground and up walls. *c*) **Le chien vient en rampant mettre aux pieds de son maître son courage, sa force, ses talents**, the dog comes crawling up to his master to lay at this feet his courage, strength and sagacity. *Buffon. Chien.* **Enfin, il arrive en rampant au bas d'une roche escarpée**, at last he has crawled to the bottom

of a steep rock. *e)* — **dans la misère,** to crawl on in poverty. *f)* — **devant les grands,** to cringe to the great. **La cour est un terrain sur lequel on n'avance qu'en rampant,** people cannot get on at court unless they cringe.

2. to wind, to undulate, to be bending, to be flexuous; 3. *Arch.* to slope up; to slope down; 4. *Fig.* to humble one's self; 5. to write in a low style; to be low, flat, mean, grovelling. **L'orateur croirait — si, du premier pas, il ne se perdait dans les nues,** orators would think they were humbling themselves if they did not assume a lofty style at once. *Massillon.* **Son style rampe,** his style is low, mean.

RAMPIN, rànpan, *adj. m. Man.* that wears the shoe at the toe.

RAMPISTE, rànpist', *sm.* hand-rail maker.

RAMPONNEAU, ramponno. V. *Poussah.*

RAMULEUX, EUSE, ramulœ, œz', [Lat. : ramulus, branch], *adj. Bot.* ramulous: having many small branches.

RAMUNCULE, ramônkul', *sf.* bough, small branch.

RAMURE, ramur', [Lat. : ramus, a branch], *sf.* 1. branches, branching (of a tree); 2. antlers (of deer).

RANCART, rànkar, [of unknown origin], *sm. Popul. lang.* **Mettre au —,** to put by, to lay aside, to put on the shelf.

RANCE, ràns', [Lat. : rancidus, putrid], *adj.* 1. rancid, rank : strong-scented; 2. musty. (Substant.) **Sentir le —,** to smell rancid, to smell rank; to smell musty.

RANCHE, rànsh', [Lat. : ramex, icis, post, branch]. *sf.* 1. step, round (of a peg-ladder or rack-ladder); 2. rack (of a crane).

RANCHER, rànshé, *sm.* peg-ladder, rack ladder, roost-ladder.

RANCIDITÉ, rànsidité, [Lat. : rancidus, putrid], *sf.* rancidity, rancidness : the quallity of being rancid.

RANCIR, rànsir, [rance], *vn.* to grow, to become rancid or rank.

RANCISSURE, rànsisur', *sf.* rancidness, rancidity.

† **RANCŒUR** *or* **RANCUEUR,** rànkœr, [Lat. : rancor, an old grudge], *sf.* rancour : deep-seated and implacable enmity.

RANÇON, rànsôn, [Lat. : redemptio, redemption : changed by degrees to redempçon, reeçon, raeçon and rançon], *sf.* ransom : the money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy. **Mettre à —,** to set a ransom on, to exact ransom of, to plunder. **C'est la — d'un roi,** it is an exorbitant sum.

RANÇONNEMENT, rànson'mân-t, *sm.* 1. ransoming; 2. extortion, fleecing.

RANÇONNER, rànsoné-r, [rançon), *va.* 1. to ransom : *a)* to set a ransom on, to exact ransom of; *b)* to release, after the payment of a ransom; 2. to levy contributions on; to exact; 3. to overcharge, to fleece; to despoil. **Dans cette auberge, on rançonne tout le monde,** they overcharge everybody in that inn.

RANÇONNEUR, EUSE, rànsonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* extortioner.

RANCUNE, rànkun', [Low Lat. : rancuna, from Lat. rancor], *sf.* rancour, ill-will, spite, grudge, malice. **Avoir de la — contre quelqu'un,** to bear a person malice. **J'ai une vieille — contre lui,** I bear him an old grudge. **Garder —,** to bear malice. **Sans —, point de —,** without malice, no malice. — **tenant, — tenante,** bearing mallice. — **à part,** laying aside all malice.

RANCUNEUX, EUSE, rânkunœ, nœz', *adj.* rancorous, malignant, malicious.

RANCUNIER, IÈRE, rânkunyé, èr', *adj.* rancorous, spiteful, vindictive, malicious.

RANCUNIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* malicious person.

RANDANITE, rândanit', *sf. Geol.* randanite : a species of gelatinous silica.

† **RANDON,** rândon, [O. Fr. : randir, to run fast], *sm.* an impetuous movement. **Mouceaux de neige et grands randons de pluie,** heaps of snow and torrents of rain. *La font.*

RANDONNÉE,, rândoné, [randon], *sf.* circuit round, doubling (of game); *Fig.* long way round. **Faire une longue —,** to make a long march.

RANG, rân-k, [O. H. Ger. : rhing; Ger. : Ring, circle; O. Fr. : reng], *sm.* 1. range, row, rank of things in a line. **Un — d'arbres,** a row of trees. **Un — d'édifices,** a range of buildings.

2. *Theat.* tier (of boxes); 3. *Print.* frame; 4. *Naut.* bank (of rowers).

5. rank : *a) Milit,* a line of men standing abreast or side by side; *b) pl.* the order of common soldiers; *c)* degree, grade; situation, place, order; *d)* class, order, division : *e)* dignity : high place or degree on the orders of men; high station; *f)* degree of elevation in civil life; relative station; *g)* degree or place held in the opinion of men. *a)* **Dernier —,** rear-rank. **Éclaircir les rangs,** to thin the ranks. **En rangs serrés,** in serried ranks, close banded. **Rompre les rangs,** to break the ranks. *Fig.* **Être sur les rangs,** to be on the lists; to be a competitor, to be a candidate. **Se mettre sur les rangs,** to enter the lists; to become a competitor, to present one's self as a candidate, to stand for, *b)* **Completer les rangs,** to fill the ranks; to complete the number of men. **Faire sortir des rangs,** to take from the ranks. **Sortir des rangs,** to leave, to quit the ranks; to rise from the ranks. *c)* — **de taille,** size. — **d'ancienneté,** priority, seniority of rank. **Casser de son — et renvoyer soldat,** *Milit.* to reduce to the ranks. **Serrer les rangs,** to fall in, to close the ranks. **Tenir un bon — dans sa classe,** to have a good place in one class. **Remettre un livre à son —,** to put a book in its place again. **Avoir — avant,** to take rank of, to have precedence of. **Le capitaine prend — après le colonel,** the captain takes rank after the colonel. *d)* **La distinction des rangs dans la société,** the distinction of ranks in society. *e)* **Élever quelqu'un au — de sénateur,** to raise a man to the rank of senator. **Des personnes d'un haut —,** people of high rank. **Tenir un —,** to hold a high rank. *f)* **Être au premier —, tenir le premier —,** to belong to the first rank. *g)* **Vous êtes au premier — de tout ce qui m'est le plus cher au monde,** you hold the first place in my heart. *Fig.* **Mettre une chose au — des péchés oubliés,** to forget all about a thing. **De ce jour-là seulement il prend son — d'homme de mérité,** from that day only he was ranked as a man of merit. **Prendre son —,** to lose one's rank. **Mettre au même —, en même —,** to rank among, to reckon among.

6. number. **Mettre au — de,** to place in the number of, to place among. **Mais j'aimerais mieux être au — des ignorants, que de me voir savant comme certaines gens,** I had rather be ranked among the ignorant than to be as learned as some people. *Mol. F. Sav.* iv. 3.

7. *Naut.* rate. **Vaisseau du premier —,** first-rate, first-class man-of-war.

7. *Naut.* tier (of cables).

RANGÉ, E, rânzhé, *adj.* 1. pitched (battle); 2. steady, sedate, sober; regular. **Un homme —,** a steady man. **Mener une vie rangée,** to lead a steady life.

RANGÉE, rànzhé, [ranger], *sf.* rang, row, line. **Une — de maisons,** a row of houses. **Une — d'arbres,** a row of trees. **Par rangées,** in rows. **Une — de voitures,** a line of carriages.

RANGEMENT, rànzh'mân-t, *sm.* arranging, putting in order, setting in order, setting to rights.

RANGER, rânzhé-r, [rang], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : ***nous rangeons, je rangeais.***] 1. to range : *a)* to arrange; to dispose in a proper manner, to place in regular method; to rank, to classify; *b)* to place in a particular class; to rank, to class; *c)* to set in a row or rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to marshal; to draw up; to array. — **des livres,** to put books in order. — **des personnes deux à deux,** to range people two by two. — **des troupes en bataille,** to draw up troops in battle array.

2. to arrange, to put in order, to set in order, to set to rights. — **une chambre,** to put a room in order. **Rangez vos affaires avant de sortir,** put your things in order before you go out. — **une bibliothèque,** to put a library in order.

3. to put back, to put aside, to put out of the way, to draw back; (of persons) to keep back. **Rangez cette chaise,** put that chair back. **Les gardes firent — le peuple,** the guards made the people to keep back.

4. *Naut.* to range, to range along : to sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; to sail close to. — **la côte,** to range along the coast.

5. *Naut.* to haul close to (the wind).

6. to rank among, to reckon among; 7. to bring, to reduce; to subdue. — **un pays sous ses lois, sous sa domination, sous sa puissance,** to bring a country under one's rule. — **quelqu'un à la raison,** to make a person listen to reason.

8. to bring back, to bring to one's senses. **Il faut avec vigueur — les jeunes gens,** we must do all we can to bring young people back to their senses.

RANGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to place one's self; to draw up. **Les plus braves de l'armée se rangèrent auprès de lui,** the bravest soldiers in the army drew up to him. **Se — auprès d'une table,** to draw round a table. **Les deux flottes se rangèrent en bataille,** the two fleets prepared to fight.

2. to range one's self. **Se — sous les étendards, sous les drapeaux d'un prince,** to flock to the standard of a prince.

3. to go over (to), to adhere (to); to embrace; to side (with). **Se — du parti, du coté de quelqu'un,** to go over to a person's side. **Je me range toujours avec la vérité,** I always adhere to truth. **Se — à l'avis de quelqu'un,** to embrace, to adopt a person's opinion.

4. to stand back, to stand aside; to step aside, to draw back; to make room, to make way, to clear the way, to get out of the way. **Rangez-vous,** stand back, clear the way. **Se — devant quelqu'un,** to make way for a person. **Tout le monde se range pour lui faire place,** everybody stands back to make room for him. **Se — contre la muraille,** to stand back to a wall.

5. *Naut.* to come alongside (of); 6. *Naut.* to veer, to draw. **Le vent se range de l'arrière,** the wind draws aft, veers aft. **Le vent se range au nord,** the wind veers to the north.

7. to submit one's self, to submit, to yield. **Le tout est de se — doucement à l'ordre de la volonté de Dieu,** the principal thing is to submit to the will of the Lord.

8. *Fam.* to become steady; to reform, to amend, to be reclaimed.

RANGER, ranzhé, **RANGIER,** rànzhyé, [Scand.; *Dan.* rensdyr; Ger.: Rentier, etc.], *sm. Herald.* reindeer.

RANGETTE, rànzhèt', [rang], *sf.* sheet-iron (used for stove pipes).

† **RANGETTE,** rànzhèt', *sf.* row, file, range. **A la —,** in a row, in a file.

RANGUILLON, rànghiyon, *sm. Print.* register-point.

RANIMER, ranimé-r, [re; animer], *va.* **1.** to revive: *a*) to reanimate, to resuscitate, to revivify, to bring to life again, to restore to life, to recall to life; *b*) to restore to health or vigour; to recruit, to invigorate; to renovate; to recover; *c*) to restore to activity, to raise from languor, to rouse, to quicken, to reanimate, to refresh; *d*) to rouse, to inspirit, to cheer up, to enliven. *a*) **Par nos regrets les ranimerons-nous?** can our regrets bring them to life again? *b*) **— un bras,** to strengthen an arm. *c*) **Il est tout languissant, il faut le —,** he is very languid, he must be roused. **La conversation tombait, il la ranima,** he enlivened the conversation which was flagging. **Cette nouvelle a ranimé son espoir,** this news made him hopeful again. *d*) **Par tes conseils flatteurs tu m'as su —,** your good advice cheered me up.

2 to brighten, to brighten up. **La joie a ranimé son teint,** happiness has brightened up her face. **Le printemps ranime toute la nature,** the spring revives all nature.

3. to brisk up (fire), to stir up.

RANIMER (SE), *v. refl.* to revive: *a*) to return to life, to recover life, to be restored to life, to come to live again, to be resuscitated; *b*) to be restored to health, vigour or activity, to rise from languor, to be reinvigorated, to recover strength or animation; to be reanimated; to cheer up, to be enlivened. *a*) **Les morts se ranimaient à sa voix,** his voice resuscitated the dead. *b*) **Ses forces étaient épuisées, mais il commence à se —,** he was exhausted, but he is beginning to recover his strength. **La nature se ranime,** nature revives. **Son courage s'est ranimé,** he has taken heart. **Le feu qu'on avait cru éteint s'était ranimé,** the fire that was thought to be extinguished revived again. *Chateaub.*

RANIN, E, ranan, nin', [Lat.: rana, frog], *adj.* ranine: *a*) relating to frogs; *b*). *Anat.* noting a portion of the artery which terminates in the tongue.

RANULE, ranul', [Lat.: ranula, a little frog], *sf. Med.* ranula: swelling of a salivary gland under the tongue.

RANZ, ràns', [Swiss dial: ranz for rang], *sm. Mus.* ranz. **— des vaches,** ranz des vaches: a simple air of the Swiss herdsmen.

RAOUL, raoul *pnm.* Ralph.

RAOUT, raout, [Eng.], *sm.* V. *Rout.*

RAPACE, rapas', [Lat.: rapax, acis], *adj.* **1.** rapacious: *a*) raptorial, raptorious, ravenous; voracious, preying; *b*) greedy, grasping; **2.** *Metall.* wasting.

RAPACES, *smpl. Ornith.* raptores, raptors, accipitres, rapacious birds, birds of prey.

RAPACITÉ, rapacité, [rapace; Lat.: rapacitas], *sf.* rapacity, rapaciousness: *a*) ravenousness; *b*) addictedness to plunder; *c*) exorbitant greediness of gain.

RÂPAGE, ràpazh', [râper], *sm.* rasping.

RAPAISEMENT, rapèzmàn, *sm.* (re; apaisement, appeasing) reappeasement.

RAPAISER, rapèzé-r, [re; apaiser, *va.* to appease, to calm, to still.

RAPATELLE, rapatèl', *sf.* tammy: hair-cloth.

RAPATRIAGE, rapatriazh', [rapatrier], *sf.* reconciliation.

RAPATRIEMENT, rapatrimàn-t, *sm.* **1.** bringing home; sending back to one's country (as of troops), **2.** reconciliation.

RAPATRIER, rapatrié-r, [re; patrie], *va.* **1.** to take, to bring back to one's country; to send back to one's country; **2.** to reconcile, to make friends again.

RAPATRIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be reconciled, to become friends again, to make it up.

RÂPE, ràp', [O. H. Ger.: raspôn, to grasp; Ger.: Raspe, raspeln, to rasp, whence Fr. raspe and ràpe, rasp], *sf.* **1.** rasp, grater; **2.** grape-stalk.

RÂPÉ, E, ràpé, *pa. p.* rasped, grated.

RÂPÉ, E, *adj.* threadbare, shabby, seedy. **Un habit —,** a threadbare coat. **Porter des habits râpés,** to wear threadbare clothes. **Avoir l'air bien —,** to look shabby. **Comme il est râpé!** how shabby he is!

RÂPÉ, ràpé, *sm.* **1.** rape-wine; stum; **2,** fresh grapes (to improve spoiled wine).

RÂPER, ràpé-r, *va.* to rasp, to grate. **— du bois, du pain,** to rasp wood, bread.

RÂPES, ràp', [Ger.: Rappe], *sfpl. Veter.* cracks across a horse's knee.

RAPETASSAGE, rap'tasazh', [rapetasser], *sm.* patching up.

RAPETASSER, rap'tasé-r, [re; O. Fr.: petas, piece; augmen. petasse], *va.* to piece, to patch, to patch up; to mend; to botch up, to botch. **— un vieil habit,** to patch up an old coat. **Nous n'avons rien inventé, nous n'avons fait que —,** we have invented nothing; all we have done, is to patch up. *Volt.*

RAPETASSEUR, EUSE, rap'taseer, œz', *sm. f.* patcher, botcher.

RAPETISSANT, E, raptisàn-t, ànt', *adj.* lessening.

RAPETISSEMENT, rap'tis'màn-t, *sm.* lessening, shortening.

RAPETISSER, rap'tisé-r, [re; apetisser], *va.* to lessen: to make little; to shorten; to take in; to contract. **— un habit,** to take in a coat. **La distance rapetisse les objets à l'œil,** things look smaller at a distance. **L'esclavage rapetisse l'âme,** *Fig.* slavery contracts the mind.

RAPETISSER, *vn.* to lessen, to get less, to shorten, to get shorter; to shrink. **Les jours rapetissent,** the days are getting shorter.

RAPETISSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to lessen, to get less, to shorten, to get shorter; to shrink. **Il se rapetissait pour passer par cette ouverture étroite,** he made himself as small as he could to get through this narrow opening. **Cette étoffe se rapetisse au blanchissage,** this stuff shrinks in washing.

2. *Fig.* to humble one's self; to make one's self little. **La vraie grandeur sait se — sans s'avilir,** those who are really noble-hearted can be humble without being mean.

RÂPETTE, ràpèt', *sf. Bot.* catchweed: *Asperugo,* a genus of plants of the order boraginaceæ. **— couchée,** trailing catchweed

RÂPEUR, ràpœr, *sm.* rasper, grater.

RAPHAËL, rafaèl, *pnm.* Raphael.

RAPHÉ, rafé, [Gr.: ῥαφή, suture], *sm. Anat.* raphe: a prominent line, resembling a raised seam.

RAPHIDIE, rafidi, [Gr.: ῥαφίς, ἰδος, needle], *sf Entom.* snakefly: *Raphidia,* a genus of neuropterous insects.

RAPIAT, ATE, rapia, at' [Lat.: rapère, raptum, to carry off), *adj. pop.* stingy, mean, close-fisted. [Substant], a miser. **C'est un vieux —,** he is a miserly hunks.

RAPIDE, rapid', [Lat.: rapidus], *adj.* **1.** rapid: *a*) characterized by quickness of motion; swift, speedy, fleet; fast, quick; *b*) advancing or progressing with haste or speed; fast, speedy, quick, hasty; *c*) characterized by quickness of utterance; *d*) fleet, transient, fleeting, swift. *a*) **Le vol — des aigles,** the rapid flight of eagles. **Un courant —,** a rapid current. **Un coursier —,** a swift courser. *b*) **Des conquêtes rapides,** easy conquests. **Faire de rapides progrès dans l'étude d'une langue,** to make rapid progress in the study of a language. **Jeter un coup d'œil — sur un livre,** to glance hastily over a book. **Style —,** rapid style. *c*) **Prononciation —,** rapid delivery. *d*) **Ces rapides moments d'où dépendent les victoires,** those fleeting moments on which victories depend. **C'est le destin des choses humaines de n'avoir qu'une durée courte et —,** it is the destiny of all that is human to last but a very short time.

2. steep. **Un coteau —,** a steep hill.

RAPIDE, *sm.* rapid: a part of a river where the current is very swift; fast train. **Nous prendrons le — de Calais,** we will take the Calais mail train.

RAPIDEMENT, rapid'màn-t, *adv.* rapidly, swiftly. **Un fleuve qui coule —,** a river that flows rapidly. **Nos jours s'écoulent —,** our days soon pass away.

RAPIDITÉ, rapidité, *sf.* rapidity: *a*) quickness of motion; rapidness, swiftness, speed, celerity, velocity, fleetness; *b*) quickness of progression or advance; swiftness, speed. *c*) quickness in utterance. *a*) **La — de sa course,** his swift race. **La — d'un torrent,** the rapidity of a torrent. **Le temps fuit avec —,** time flies fast. *b*) **Ce poison agit avec une extrême —,** this poison acts with immediate effect. **La — de ses progrès me confond,** I am quite surprised at his rapid progress. **La — de la pensée,** quickness of thought.

RAPIÉÇAGE, rapyésazh', **RAPIÈCEMENT,** rapyès'màn-t, [rapiécer], *sm.* piecing, patching.

RAPIÉCER, rapyésé-r [re; apiécer], *va.* [Conj. like *accélère*] to piece, to patch, to patch up; to repair.

RAPIÉCETAGE, rapyès'tazh', [rapiécetér], *sm.* patching up, piecing.

RAPIÉCETER, rapyès-té-r, [re; a; piécette], *va.* [takes a double *t* before a mute syllable: *Je rapiécette; je rapiécetterai.*] to patch up, to piece all over, to put in piece upon piece. **— de vieux souliers,** to botch up old shoes.

RAPIÈRE, rapyèr', [of unknown origin], *sf.* rapier: a long, straight sword.

RAPIN, rapàn, *sm.* **1.** painter's pupil: **2.** dauber.

RAPIN [Nicolas], poet; the most important contributor to the Satire ménippée [1540-1608]

RAPINE, rapin', [Lat.: rapina; rapère, to seize], *sf.* **1.** rapine, plunder, plundering; **2.** prey, spoil, plunder. **Un oiseau qui vit de —,** a bird of prey.

3. embezzlement, peculation; theft, plunder. **Cet homme s'est enrichi par ses rapines,** that man has grown rich by defrauding others. **Tout son bien ne vient que de —,** he got all he has by dishonest means.

RAPINER, rapiné-r, [rapine], *va.* to embezzle; to pilfer.

RAPINEUR, EUSE, rapinœr, œz', *sm. f.* pilferer.

RAPIN-THOIRAS, rapân-toyras [Paul de], historian (1671 1725).

RAPOINTIR, rapwantir, [re; pointe], *va* to point: to sharpen, to shape to a point.

RAPPAREILLER, raparèyé-r, [re; appareiller], *va.* to match: to get the fellow of, to add similar things. — **des vases, des coupes**, to match vases, cups.

RAPPARIER, raparyé-r, [re; apparier], *va.* to match: to pair, to complete a pair, to find the fellow of. — **des bas**, to find the fellow of a stocking. — **un gant**, to find the fellow of a glove. — **un bœuf pour refaire un attelage**, to match an ox to complete a yoke of oxen.

RAPPEL, rapèl, [rappeler], *sm.* **1.** recall: calling back. **Cet ambasadeur a obtenu son —**, that ambassador has been recalled. **Lettres de —**, lettres of recall. — **de l'exil**, recall from exile, repeal.

2. *Parl.* call. — **à l'ordre**, call to order.

3. *Engl. Hist.* repeal: revoking, abrogation. — **de l'union**, repeal of the union (of Ireland with England).

4. *Paint.* distribution. — **de lumière**, distribution of light.

5. *Milit.* rappel: the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms; drums beating to arms, call to arms. **Battre le —**, to beat to arms, to beat to quarters.

6. *Adm., Book-k.* further payment; payment of a part of a salary remaining unpaid.

RAPPELER, rap'lé r, [re; appeler], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable: *Je rappelle, je rappellerai*] **1.** to call again. **Je l'ai appelé et rappelé sans qu'il m'ait répondu**, I called him again and again without getting an answer.

2. to call back, to call back again; to call for; to call off. **Il s'en allait, on l'a rappelé**, he has going away and he was called back.

3. to recall: *a)* to call back to cause to return; to bring back; to take back; *b)* to call back from a place of mission; *c)* to restore. *a)* **Elle veut, il est vrai, vous — vers elle**, it is true, she wishes you to go back to her. **Vous sentez combien mon cœur me rappelle vers vous**, you can feel how I long to be with you again. **Mes affaires me rappellent à la ville**, business calls me back to town. **Les Athéniens firent un décret qui rappelait tous les bannis**, the Athenians issued a decree which recalled all those who had been banished. **Dieu l'a rappelé à lui**, God has taken him to himself. *b)* — **un ambassadeur**, to recall an ambassador. *c)* — **quelqu'un à la vie**, to restore a person to life.

4. *Parl.* to call — **à l'ordre**, to call to order.

5. to submit (to); **6.** (with *à*) to remind of. — **quelqu'un à son devoir**, to remind a person of his duty.

7. to recover, to summon up. **Mais enfin rappelant son audace première**, but at last recovering his former boldness. — **ses sens, ses esprits**, to come to one's senses again. **Rappelez tout votre courage**, summon up all your courage. *Fén. Tél.*

8. to recall, to [illegible], to revoke, to repeal; **9.** *Law-t.* to call [illegible]).

10. to recall [illegible] back, to revive in the mind or memory; to call to mind, to recall to mind, to [illegible] up, to bring to one's recollection; to think of, to remember; to recollect; to remind, to put in mind, to bring to the remembrance of. **Quand je rappelle en ma mémoire les occupations de ma plus tendre jeunesse**, when I call to mind all I did in early youth. — **le temps passé**, to recall past times. — **la mémoire, le souvenir de quelque chose**, to recall the memory of a thing, to remember a thing, to remind of a thing. — **sa mémoire**, to try to recollect, to endeavour to recall to mind. **Rappelez-moi à son souvenir**, remember me to him. **Je vous rappelle qu'il faut venir demain**, I remind you that you must come to-morrow.

SE — quelque chose, to recollect, to remember, to call up a thing, to recall a thing to mind, to bring a thing to one's recollection. **Je me rappelle qu'il m'a conté cette histoire**, I remember he told me that story. **Vous rappelez-vous ce fait ?** do you remember that fact? **Je me le rappelle parfaitement**, I remember it perfectly well. **Je ne me le rappelle pas**, I do not remember it. **Je me rappelle avoir dit cela**, I remember having said that. **Il s'est rappelé vous avoir vu plusieurs fois**, he remembered having seen you several times. **Je me rappelle vous avoir vu à Londres**, I remember I saw you in London. **Autant que je puis me le —**, as well as I can remember; to the best of my recollection.

RAPPELER, *vn. Milit.* to beat to arms.

RAPPELER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to remember one's self; **2.** to be recollected; **3.** to be recalled, to be restored, to be recovered.

RAPPOINTIS, rapwanti *sm.* **1.** *Build.* old iron hooks; **2.** *pl.* light locksmith's work.

RAPPORT, rapôr: the *t* is never pronounced. [rapporter], *sm.* **1.** bringing back. **Terres de —**, artificial soil, made soil **Pièce de —**, inlaid work, mosaic; patchwork.

2. *Law-t.* hotchpot; **3.** *Adm.* reimbursement, refunding; return; **4.** rising (in the stomach); eructation.

5. bearing, produce, revenue. **Le — de mes terres**, the produce of my land. **Un sol d'un excellent —**, a very productive soil. **Ces arbres sont en plein —**, those trees are in full bearing. **Cette terre n'est pas encore en —**, this ground does not produce anything yet. **Cet emploi est d'un bon —**, *Fam.* that is a productive employment.

6. report: *a)* relation, recital; *b)* account, statement; evidence, testimony; *c)* tale, story; *d)* return; official account, statement; record. *a)* **Le — des paroles d'autrui**, other people's reports. *b)* **Je ne le sais que sur le — d'autrui**, I only know it by what others report. **Faire un — de quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to give a person an account of a thing. **Au — d'un tel**, according to the account of such a one. *c)* **Les rapports font toujours plus de mal que de bien**, reports always do more harm than good. *Gresset.* **Noircir quelqu'un par d'infâmes rapports**, to defame a person by spreading evil reports. *d)* **Le capitaine du navire a fait son —**, the captain of the ship has drawn up his report. **C'est le juge un tel qui a fait le — de cette affaire**, it was judge so and so who drew up the report of this case. **Le — des médecins établissait que le cas était un suicide**, the doctors's reports proved that it was a case of suicide.

7. affinity, analogy, resemblance, similitude, conformity. **La langue italienne a de grands rapports avec la langue latine**, the Italian language has great affinity with the Latin. **Quel — y-a-t il de cette doctrine à celle de l'Évangile ?** what analogy is there between this doctrine and that of the Gospel? **Ma sœur et moi nous n'avons pas de — dans le caractère**, my disposition is quite different to my sisters's.

8. agreement, harmony, correspondence, consistency, keeping. **Il y a un — parfait entre la masse et les détails de cet édifice**, the details of that building are in perfect keeping with its general aspect. **Le — qu'ont ensemble les livres des deux Testaments**, the harmony that exists between the books of the old and the new Testament. *Bossuet, His. univ.* **Sa dépense n'est pas en — avec sa fortune**, his expenses are not in keeping with his fortune.

9. relation: *a)* connection between things; *b)* reference, regard, respect. **Cela n'a point de — à ce que je vous dis**, that has nothing to do with what I say. **Les actions humaines sont bonnes ou mauvaises, selon le — qu'elles ont à une bonne ou à une mauvaise fin**, human actions are good or bad according to whether they tend to good or evil. **Le — du verbe avec son sujet**, *Gram.* the connection between the verb and its subject.

10. relations, connection, connexion, intercourse, commerce. **Avoir des rapports avec quelqu'un**, to hold intercourse with a person. **Ils n'ont plus aucun — ensemble**, they never have anything to do with each other now. **Mettre une personne en — avec une autre**, to introduce a person to another. **Il n'y a aucun — entre les deux maisons**, there is no connection between the two houses

11. *Math.* relation, ratio.

PAR RAPPORT A. *prepos. phr.* **1.** with respect to, with regard to, with reference to, concerning, regarding; as for; for; **2.** on account of, with a view to; **3.** for the sake of; **4.** in comparison with; in proportion to. **La terre est très petite par — au soleil**, the earth is very small in comparison with the sun.

SOUS LE RAPPORT DE, *prepos. phr.* with regard to, with respect to, in relation to. **Sous ce —**, in this respect. **Sous quelques rapports**, in some respects **Sous tous les rapports**, in every respect. **Sous aucun —**, in no respect.

RAPPORTABLE, rapórtabl', *adj.* **1.** *Law-t.* liable to hotchpot; that must be refunded; **2.** ascribable: that may be ascribed.

RAPPORTANT, E, rapórtân-t, ânt', *adj.* agreeable, conformable.

RAPPORTÉ, E, rapórté, *pa. p.* of *Rapporter.*

RAPPORTÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** inlaid. **Pièces rapportées**, inlaid work, mosaic.

2. made, artificial. **Terres rapportées**, made soil.

RAPPORTER, rapórté-r, [re; apporter], *va.* **1.** to bring back, to carry back, to take back. — **une coupe d'argent qui avait été volée**, to bring back a silver cup which has been stolen. **Je vous rapporterai le livre que vous m'avez prêté**, I will bring you back the book you lent me.

2. to bring home, to bring in, to bring. **Tournefort rapporta treize cent trente-six nouvelles espèces de plantes**, T. brought home thirteen hundred and thirty-six new species of plants. *Volt. L. xiv. Fig.*: **Il a rapporté beaucoup de gloire de cette action**, this deed covered him with glory. **Il n'en a rapporté que de la honte**, it only brought shame upon him.

3. *Hunt.* to fetch, to carry; **4.** *Law-t.* to reimburse, to refund; **5.** to add, to join, to put (in order to make complete); **6.** *Surv.* to trace, to plot.

7. to bear, to produce, to yield, to bring in. **L'argent lui rapporte plus de cinq pour cent**, the money brings him in more than five per cent.

8. to relate, to report, to tell, to give an account of, to recite, to recount. — **tout ce qui s'est passé**, to relate all that happened. **Il y a dans cette aventure des circonstances**

qu'on ne peut —, there are circumstances in that adventure which cannot be told.

9. (in an ill sense) to tell, to repeat; to tell tales; 10. to quote, to cite. **Soyez prudent, car il rapporte tout,** be on your guard, for he tells everything. **Le prédicateur a rapporté des passages des Pères,** the preacher quoted passages from the Fathers.

11. to make a report on, to report on; 12. to refer, to direct, to aim at. **Les anciens, qui rapportaient tous leurs exercices à ceux de la guerre, s'accoutumaient de bonne heure à se baigner et à nager,** the ancients who always exerted their strength in view of becoming good warriors accustomed themselves to bathe and to swim when very young.

13. to ascribe, to attribute. **On rapporte la fondation de Marseille aux Phocéens,** the fundation of Marseilles is ascribed to the Phocians. **— l'effet à la cause,** to ascribe an effect to its cause.

14. to compare, to confer. **— des mesures à une mesure commune,** to compare measure to a standard.

15. *Adm., Law t.* to recall, to revoke to annul, to cancel, to repeal. **La loi fut rapportée,** the law was repealed.

16. *Book k.* to post.

RAPPORTER, *vn.* 1. (of animals) to fetch and carry; 2. to produce, to bear; to bring in. **Un figuier qui rapporte trois fois l'an,** a fig-tree that bears fruit three times a year.

3. to tell tales; 4. to report, to make reports; 5. *Naut.* (of the tide) to flow, to rise.

RAPPORTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to join together; 2. to agree; to correspond, to tally, to answer, to be in accordance. **Leurs caractères se rapportent en toutes choses,** they are of the same disposition. **Si votre ramage se rapporte à votre plumage,** if your sweet notes equal your plumage. *La Font. Fab.*

3. to relate, to refer, to have reference (to); to be akin to; to be connected (with). **Ce passage de ma lettre se rapporte à ce que je vous ai écrit précédemment,** this part of my letter refers to what I wrote to you before. **Le pronom relatif ne doit point être séparé du nom auquel il se rapporte,** the relative pronoun must not be separated from its antecedent.

4. to refer; to leave to the decision of. **Se — à quelqu'un de quelque chose,** to refer a matter to a person.

S'en rapporter à 1. to refer the matter to; to leave it to the decision of; to refer to. **Je m'en rapporte à vous,** I refer the matter to you. **Si l'on s'en rapporte à ce que les anciens ont écrit,** if we are to believe the writings of the ancients. [Without *en*.] **Las de combattre, ils convinrent de se — au jugement du peuple romain,** they were tired of fighting, so they decided to leave it to the decision of the Roman people. *Bossuet. His. univ.*

2. to rely upon, to have confidence in, to confide in, to trust to; to give credit to. **Je m'en rapporte à votre témoignage,** I rely upon your testimony. **Mais à d'autres qu'à toi pourquoi t'en — ?** but why rely upon anybody but yourself? **S'il faut s'en — aux traditions anciennes,** if we are to give credit to ancient traditions. *Condill.*

RAPPORTEUR, EUSE, rapórtœr, tœz', *sm. f.* (in an ill sense) tale bearer, tell-tale; reporter.

RAPPORTEUR, *sm.* 1. reporter: *a*) one who records or takes down in writing the words of a speaker; *b*) a person who draws up a report or statement of a case; 2. judge-advocate (of a court-martial); 3. *Math.* protractor: an instrument for laying off angles in plotting.

RAPPRENDRE, raprândr', [re; apprendre], *va.* [Conj. like *Apprendre*] to learn again, to learn over again.

RAPPRÊTER, raprété-r, [re; apprêter], *va. Technol.* to dress again.

RAPPRIVOISER, raprivwazé-r, [re; apprivoiser], *va.* to tame again.

RAPPROCHÉ, E, raproshé, *adj.* near. **Les deux sessions sont trop rapprochées, l'une de l'autre,** the two sessions are too near each other.

RAPPROCHEMENT, raprosh'mân-t, *sm.* 1. drawing nearer, bringing nearer, drawing close; joining; 2. the state of being drawn or brought nearer; 3. *Fig.* reconciliation, reconcilement. **Travailler au — de deux familles,** to bring about the reconciliation of two families.

4. comparison, comparing, bringing together. **Le — des circonstances éclaircit souvent une affaire,** one can often get to the bottom of a thing by comparing circumstances. **Faire d'ingénieux rapprochements,** to make ingenious comparisons

RAPPROCHER, raproshé-r, [re; approcher], *va.* 1. to draw near again, to bring near again. **Éloignez les lumières; vous les rapprocherez dans un moment,** take the lights away; you can bring them back again in a moment.

2. to bring nearer, to draw closer; to draw up. **Quel bonheur me rapproche de vous ?** what fortunate event is it which brings me nearer to you? **A ces mots, chacun rapprocha sa chaise,** at these words every one drew up his chair.

3. to bring together, to bring into contact, to unite, to join. **— les lèvres d'une plaie,** to join the lips of a wound.

4. to bring nearer; to lessen the distance of; to lessen, to diminish. **— les distances,** to lessen distances; *Fig.* to lessen the distance between the various classes of society. **Cette lunette rapproche fort bien les objets de trois lieues,** with this telescope you can see objects which are three leagues off.

5. to reconcile; to bring together. **L'infortune rapproche aisément les hommes,** misfortune brings men together. **Le danger commun avait rapproché les divers partis,** a common danger had reconciled the different parties.

6. to compare, to put in comparison, to bring together. **Le juge, rapprochant les circonstances, aperçut la complicité,** the judge found out the complicity by adding one circumstance to another. **En rapprochant des traits épars dans différents ouvrages,** by bridging together facts which are disseminated in various works.

7. *Chem.* to condense; 3. *Hunt.* to put (hounds) upon the track of.

RAPPROCHER, *vn.* 1. † to come nearer; 2. † to be near; to have a certain resemblance to; 3. *Naut.* to haul forward, to haul nearer.

RAPPROCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to draw near again; 2. to draw nearer, to come nearer; to approach; to approach each other. **Les nuages se rapprochent l'un de l'autre,** the clouds are drawing nearer to each other. **Nous avons déménagé afin de nous — de mon bureau,** we have removed, in order to get nearer to my office. **Le bruit du tonnerre s'est beaucoup rapproché,** the thunder is much nearer now. **Se — de quelqu'un,** to go nearer to a person.

3. to become, to be reconciled; to become friends again; 4. to be allied (to); 5. to begin to agree; 6. to come nearer, to be near: to have a certain resemblance. **Votre âge se rapproche du sien,** your age is about the same as his.

RAPPROPRIER, raproprié-r, [re; approprier], *va. Fam.* to clean again; to put in order.

RAPSODE, rapsod', *sm.* V. *Rhapsode.*

RAPSODIE, rapsody, *sf.* V. *Rhapsodie.*

RAPSODISTE, rapsodist', *sm.* V. *Rhapsodiste.*

RAPT, rapt, [Lat.: raptus, from rapère, to snatch], *sm.* abduction: the act of carrying away a woman by force, fraud or persuasion; rape, carrying off.

RÂPURE, râpur', [râper], *sf.* raspings: that which is taken off with a rasp.

RAPUROIR, rapurwar [re; apurer], *sm. Technol.* copper vessel (used for holding the first boiling of saltpetre).

RAQUE, rak', *sf. Naut.* truck, parrel-truck.

RAQUETIER, rak'tyé, *sm.* 1. racket-maker; 2. battledore maker.

RAQUETTE, rak'tyé, *sm.* 1. racket maker; 2. battledore maker

RAQUETTE, rakét', [Ar.: râhat, the palm of the hand], *sf.* 1. racket: *a*) an instrument to strike the ball, at tennis; *b*) snow-shoe; 2. battledore: a small instrument to strike a shuttle-cock; 3. *Bot.* opuntia: Indian fig-tree, prickly pear-tree; 4. *Artill.* rocket without a stick (which moves horizontally).

RARE, rar', [Lat.: rarus], *adj.* 1. rare: *a*) seldom occurring, not frequent; infrequent, unusual, uncommon; scarce; *b*) unusually excellent; extraordinary, incomparable; *c*) singular; odd, queer; *d*) thinly scattered; thin; scanty; *e*) *Phys.* not dense. *a*) **Un livre —,** a rare book. **Cette chose n'est précieuse que parce qu'elle est —,** that thing is precious only because it is rare. **L'argent est fort —,** money is very scarce. **Il est — de voir des amis fidèles,** we seldom meet with faithful friends. **Il est — qu'on juge sainement de la vraie gloire,** we are seldom good judges of real glory. *Fam.*: **Devenir —,** to become quite a stranger. **Il est — comme les beaux jours,** he is quite a stranger. *b*) **Voulez-vous être — ? rendez service à ceux qui dépendent de vous,** if you wish to be really kind, do all you can for those who are under you. **C'est un homme —,** *Fam.* he is an extraordinary man. *c*) **Il a fait imprimer un ouvrage qui est — par le ridicule,** he has printed an exceedingly ridiculous book. *d*) **Une chevelure —,** thin hair. **Quelques herbes rares et desséchées,** a few dry herbs.

2. *Med.* slow. **Pouls —,** slow pulse.

RARE, *sm.* 1. the uncommon, what is rare; 2. what is singular.

RARÉFACTION, raréfaksyôn, [raréfier], *sf. Phys.* rarefaction: *a*) the act of rarefying; *b*) the state of being rarefied; rarity, rareness, tenuity.

RARÉFIABLE, raréfiabl', *adj.* rarefiable: that may be rarefied.

RARÉFIANT, E, raréfiân, ânt', *adj.* rarefying.

RARÉFIER, raréfié-r, [Lat.: rarus; facère, to make], *va.* to rarefy: to make less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter.

RARÉFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to rarefy: to become rarefied, to become less dense.

RAREMENT, rar'mân-t, *adv.* rarely, seldom, not often, unfrequently.

RARESCENCE, rarèssâns', *sf.* rarefaction, tenuity.

RARESCENT, E, rarèssân, ânt', [Lat. : rarescĕre ; rarus], *adj.* rarefying, becoming less dense.

RARESCIBILITY, rarèssibilité, *sf.* rarefiableness.

RARESCIBLE, rarèssibl', *adj.* rarefiable.

RARETÉ, rar'té, [rare], *sf.* rarity : *a)* rareness, scarceness, scarcity ; uncommonness, infrequency, the state of being uncommon ; *b)* novelty ; singularity ; *c)* a thing valued for its scarcity ; rare thing, curiosity ; *d) Phys.* rareness, thinness, tenuity. *a)* **La — de l'argent**, scarcity of money. **La — d'une chose en augmente toujours le prix**, the scarcer a thing the more valuable it is. *b)* **C'est une — de** (or *que de*) **vous voir**, you are almost a stranger. **Vous devenez d'une grande —**, *Fam.* you are quite a stranger. **Pour la — du fait**, for the novelty of the thing. *c)* **Un cabinet de raretés**, a cabinet of curiosities. *d)* **La — de l'air**, the rarity of air.

RARISSIME, rarisim', *adj.* very rare, extremely rare.

RAS, E, râ-z, râz', [Lat. : rasus ; from radĕre, to scrape], *adj.* **1.** close-shaven, shorn. **Une barbe rase**, a close-shaven beard. **Avoir la tête rase**, to have one's head shaved close.

2. short-haired ; short. **A poil —**, short-haired. **Un chien à poil —**, a short-haired dog. **Les chevaux des pays chauds ont le poil plus — que les autres**, horses from hot countries have shorter hair than others.

3. smooth, bare, naked ; without hair. **La peau de l'éléphant est tout à fait rase**, the elephant's skin is naked, is not hairy.

4. short-napped, short nap. **Du velours —**, short-napped velvet.

5. open, flat, level. **Rase campagne**, open country, flat country.

6. blank, uninscribed, without inscription. **Table rase**, smoothed tablet, tabula rasa, tablet without inscription ; *Fig.* blank paper. **Faire table rase**, to reject all previous notions ; to sweep away everything. **Faire table rase de**, to sweep away.

7. (of measure) strickled, strickle ; **8.** *Naut.* low-sheered, strait-sheered. **Vaisseau —**, strait sheered, low-built ship.

9. *Naut.* bare ; open. **Bâtiment —**, barge, open boat.

RAS, *sm.* **1.** short-nap cloth ; **2.** rash satin ; **3.** first draw-plate for gold-thread ; **4.** *Naut.* floating-stage, punt ; flat-bottomed boat. **Ras** (or **rat**) **de carène**, floating-stage, punt.

5. *Naut.* **— de marée**, bore : a conflict of the tide and land current in narrow estuaries ; eagre, race ; tide-way, tide-gate. [Written also *RAZ.*]

À RAS, AU RAS, *adv. phr.* even.

À RAS DE, *prepos. phr.* up to. **Verser du vin à — de bord**, to pour wine up to the brim.

À RAS, AU RAS, AU RAS DE, *prepos. phr.* **1.** even with ; **2** close to ; **3.** to the edge of. **Au — l'eau, au — de l'eau, à — l'eau**, to the water's edge. **A — de terre**, along the ground, skimming, almost touching the ground.

RASADE, razad', [ras], *sf.* bumper, brimmer : a cup or glass brimful. **Boire —**, to drink a bumper. **Verser —**, to pour out a bumper. **Boire, vider force rasades**, to drink bumper after bumper.

RASANT, E, razân, ânt', *adj.* **1** *Fortif.* rasant, grazing. **Feu —**, rasant, grazing fire.

2 Vue rasante, view of a flat, open country.

3 *Fam.* boring, tiresome, annoying. **Cet homme est —**, that man is a perfect bore.

RASE, raz', *sf. Naut.* resin : mixture of pitch and tar for paying a vessel's bottom.

RASÉ, E, razé, *pa. p. adj.* **1.** shaved, shaven, **2.** *Popul. lang.* ruined, **3.** razed to the ground, demolished, overthrown, **4.** *Naut.* cut down. **Vaisseau —**, razee : ship cut down, razeed.

5. *Hunt.* keeping close to the ground.

RASEMENT, raz'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** shaving ; **2.** *Milit.* razing to the ground, demolishing, pulling down.

RASER, razé-r, [Lat. : rasum, from radĕre, to scrape], *va.* **1.** to shave : *a)* to cut close to the surface, to cut off, to shave off ; *b)* to make bare or smooth by cutting the hair from the surface. *c)* to remove the beard with a razor. **Se faire —**, to get shaved.

2. to raze, to raze to the ground, to lay level with the ground, to demolish, to destroy, to overthrow, to throw down, to pull down. **— une maison**, to pull down a house.

3. *Naut.* to razee : to cut down to an inferior class or rate. **— un vaisseau**, to razee, to cut down a ship.

4. to graze, to pass close to, to skim, to skim over, to rase, to shave ; *Naut.* to hug, to keep close to. **Les rayons du soleil levant rasaient déjà les plaines**, the rays of the rising sun were already beginning to light up the country. **Les hirondelles rasent quelquefois la surface de l'eau**, the swallows sometimes skim over the surface of the water. **Une balle lui rasa le visage**, a shot just grazed his face. **Le navire rasait la côte**, the ship hugged the coast, kept close to the coast. **— le tapis**, *Man.* (of a horse) to rase, to raze, to go near the ground, to be a daisy-cutter.

5. to strickle, to strike (measures), **6.** *Popul. lang.* to worry, to tire, to harass. **Il nous rase avec ses histoires**, he bores us with his stories.

RASER, *vn.* **1.** to shave : to cut off the beard with a razor, **2.** *Veter.* (of a horse) to raze, to cease to mark, to lose mark of mouth.

RASER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to shave one's self, to shave ; **2.** to get shaved ; **3.** *Hunt.* to keep close to the ground.

RASE-TAPIS, raze-tapi, *sm. Fam. Man.* (of a horse) daisy-cutter.

RASEUR, EUSE, razœr, œz', *sm. f. Fam.* a bore.

RASIBUS, rasibu, *adv.* close, quite close. **Le coup lui passa — du nez**, the shot passed quite close to his nose.

RASOIR, razwar, [raser], *sm.* **1.** razor. **Couper comme un —**, to cut like a razor. **Repasser un —** to set a razor. **Pierre à —**, hone. **Cuir à —**, strop, strap. **Donner le fil à un—**, to strop, to strap a rasor.

2. *Fam.* tiresome fellow. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular bore.

RASSADE, rasad', *sf.* glass-beads.

RASSASIANT, E, rasaziân, ânt', *adj.* satiating, satisfying, cloying.

RASSASIEMENT, rasazimân-t, *sm.* satiety, surfeit.

RASSASIER, razazié-r, [re ; Lat. : ad ; satiāre, to satisfy], *va.* **1.** to satiate, to sate, to satisfy ; to fill. **C'est dans cet asile que la faim est rassasiée**, it is in this asylum that the hungry will be filled. *Fléchier. Fig.* : **— sa curiosité**, to satisfy one's curiosity. **Je ne pouvais — mes yeux du spectacle magnifique de cette grande ville**, I thought I should never be able to turn my eyes away from the splendid view of this large city. *Fén. Tél.* 3.

2. to surfeit, to cloy. **On le rassasia de bonne chère**, he was surfeited with good living. **Rassasié de chagrins**, overwhelmed with grief.

3. to overwhelm, to overload, to load. **— quelqu'un d'opprobres**, to overwhelm a person with shame. **Ils sont rassasiés l'un de l'autre**, they are tired of each other.

RASSASIER, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be satiated, to be satisfied ; to glut one's self (with) ; to have enough (of) ; **2.** (in an ill sense) to be surfeited, to be cloyed ; **3.** to be tired (of).

RASSE, ras', *sf.* coal-basket.

RASSEMBLEMENT, rasânblœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** assembling, collecting, gathering ; **2.** (of troops) muster, mustering ; **3.** assemblage, collection ; **4.** crowd ; **5.** riotous meeting. **Disperser un —**, to disperse a mob.

RASSEMBLER, rasânblé-r, [re ; assembler], *va.* **1.** to reassemble : to collect again, to recollect, to gather together again, to bring together again. **Le vent avait éparpillé les feuilles, il fallut les —**, the wind had scattered the leaves, they had to be put together again. **— les débris d'un parti**, to collect the remaining members of a party.

2. to assemble, to muster (troops) ; **3.** to assemble, to collect, to gather ; to muster, to muster up ; to bring together ; to put together, to rake together, up. **— des preuves contre un accusé**, to collect proofs against an accused man. **— ses forces** to muster up one's strength. **— ses idées**, to collect one's thoughts.

4. *Man.* to keep (a horse) collected.

RASSEMBLER (SE), *v. refl.* to reassemble, to meet again, to meet, to collect. **Une douzaine de personnes se rassemblent tous les jours dans cette maison** a dozen persons meet every day in that house.

RASSEOIR, raswar', [re ; asseoir], *va.* [Conj. like *Asseoir.*] **1.** to reseat ; to seat again, to place again, to replace ; **2.** *Fig.* to calm, to settle, to fix, to compose. **C'est ce qui doit — votre âme effarouchée**, that is just what ought to calm you.

RASSEOIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to sit down again. **Rasseyez-vous**, sit down again. [With the ellipsis of the personal pronoun : **Il s'était levé, on le fit —**, he had got up, they made him sit down again.

2. to be composed ; to settle down, to calm down. **Ses esprits eurent quelque peine à se —**, he was some time before he could compose himself. **Je vais prendre l'air pour me — un peu**, I will go out awhile to recover myself. *Mol. Tart.* ii. 2.

3. (of liquids) to settle. **Ce vin a besoin de se —**, this wine has need to settle.

RASSÉRÈNEMENT, raserèn'man, *sm.* calm, calming down, appeasement.

RASSÉRÉNER, raséréné-r, *va.* [*Conj.* like *Accélérer*] to make serene, to clear up ; to serene, to calm, to quiet ; to restore serenity to.

RASSÉRÉNER (SE), *v. refl.* to become serene, to become calm ; to clear up, to brighten up ; to recover one's serenity. **Le temps s'est rasséréné**, the weather has cleared up. **En apprenant cette nouvelle, son visage s'est rasséréné**, his face brightened up when he heard this news.

RASSIÉGER, rasyézhé-r, [re ; assiéger], *va.* [Conj. like *Assiéger.*] to besiege again.

RASSIS, E, rasi-z, siz', *pa. p.* of *Rasseoir.*]

RASSIS, E, *adj.* **1.** settled, calm ; sedate, staid, sober-minded. **Ce jeune homme n'a pas encore l'esprit —**, that young man is not yet sedate enough. **Un homme —**, a staid man. **De sens —**, unmoved, unexcited.

2. (of bread) stale.

RASSIS, *sm.* horse-shoe set on again with new nails.

RASSORTIMENT, rasôrtimân-t, [rassortir], *sm.* new assortment : new stock of goods for the season.

RASSORTIR, rasôrtir, [re ; assortir], *va.* to assort ; to make a new assortment of.

RASSOTÉ, E, rasoté, *adj.* infatuated, bewitched.

RASSOTEMENT, rasot'mân-t, *sm.* infatuation.

RASSOTER, rasoté-r, [re ; sot], *va.* to infatuate, to besot, to bewitch.

RASSOTER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be infatuated, to be bewitched,

RASSOURDIR, rassourdir, [re ; assourdir], *va.* to stun : to make dizzy again with noise.

RASSURANCE, rasurâns *sf.* reassurance.

RASSURANT, E, rasurân-t, ânt', *adj.* reassuring, tranquillizing, encouraging.

RASSURER, rasuré-r, [re ; assurer], *va.* **1.** to reassure, to tranquillize, to encourage : to restore courage or confidence to, to free from fear or terror. **Son discours rassura les esprits**, his speech restored confidence. **Elle rassurait tout le monde par sa fermeté**, her firmness encouraged them all. **L'exemple du général rassura les soldats**, the general's example encouraged the soldiers.

2. to consolidate, to strengthen. **Cet événement rassura son pouvoir**, this event strengthened his power.

3. to secure, to make firm, to strengthen. **Il faut — cette muraille, elle menace ruine**, that wall must be strengthened, it totters.

RASSURER, *vn.* to be reassuring, to be tranquillizing.

RASSURER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be reassured, to be transquillized, to be relieved ; to tranquillize one's self, to take heart again, not to be uneasy ; to cease to fear. **Rassurez-vous, il n'y a pas tant de danger que vous pensez**, do not be uneasy, it is not so dangerous as you fancy. **Vous vous êtes alarmé sans raison, vous vous êtes rassuré de même**, you were easily alarmed and as easily reassured. **Mon cœur tant soit peu se rassure, et je pense que ce n'est rien**, I feel somewhat relieved, I do not think it is anything. *Mol. Amph.* I. 2.

2. (of the weather) to settle.

RASTA, rasta, sm. *Pop.* **1.** abbrev. of rastaquouère ; **2.** stew, grub.

RASTAQOUÈRE, rastak'ouèr (for rastarcouère from Span. rastracuero, a leather-dresser ; an upstart), *sm. Fam. Neol.* pompous adventurer, well dressed swindler.

RASURE, razur', *sf.* shaving (of the head).

RAT, ra ; the *t.* is never pronounced (of uncertain origin ; the word exists in all languages of the German and Romance families ; O. H. Ger. : ratto ; Ger. : Ratte ; Ang.-Sax. : rætt ; Eng. ; rat ; Dutch, : rat ; Dan. rotte. : Bret. : raz ; Low Lat. : rattus). *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* rat : a small rodent quadruped. **— noir**, black rat. **Mort aux rats**, ratsbane. **Nid à rats**, dismal hole, sorry lodging. **Gueux comme un — d'Église, comme un —**, as poor as a church-mouse. **Être comme un — en paille**, to be in easy circumstances, to live in clover. **Prendre un —**, to catch a rat. *Prov.* : **A bon chat bon rat**, set a thief to catch a thief ; tit for tat.

2. *Fam.* whim, crotchet, fancy. **Avoir des rats dans la tête**, to have whims, to be whimsical. **Prendre un —**, *a)* to get a crotchet into one's head ; *b) Fig.* (of fire-arms) to miss fire, to flash in the pan ; *c) Fig.* (of persons) to fail, to miss one's blow, to miscarry.

3. *Fam.* darling, ducky : a word of endearment, in speaking to a young woman or child : **4.** (in theatrical slang) **— de l'Opéra**, ballet-girl ; **5.** curmudgeon : churlish fellow ; **6. — de cave**, *a)* small taper ; *b)* (disparagingly) exciseman ; **7. — d'église**, *a)* church-goer, church-frequenter ; *b)* petty officer in a church (as a beadle, sexton, etc). **— d'hôtel**, an hotel thief.

8. *Zool.* **— des Alpes**, marmot. **— d'Amérique**, Guinea-pig. **— des bois**, *a)* brown rat, Norway rat ; *b)* field-mouse. **— des champs**, field-mouse. **— du blé**, hamster. **— d'eau**, water-rat. **— d'Égypte, — de Pharaon**, ichneumon. **— de Norvège**, lemming, sable-mouse. **— musqué**, musk rat, musquash.

9. middle hole (in a drawing-plate for gold-thread); **10.** *Naut.* floating stage V. *Ras*, 4th. acc.

RATAFIA, ratafia, [origin unknown], *sm.* ratafia : a spirituous liquor.

RATANHIA, ratania, [Peruv.], *sm. Bot.* ratany ratanhy : *Krameria triandria*, a Peruvian plant.

RATAPLAN, rataplân, [onamat.], *sm.* beating of the drum.

RATATINÉ, E, ratatiné, *adj.* dried up, shrivelled.

RATATINER, (SE), sœ-ratatiné-r, [origin unknown], *v. refl.* to shrivel, to shrivel up.

RATATOUILLE, ratatouy, [Provenç. : ratatoulho], *sf. Popul. lang.* stew (of meat and vegetables).

RATE, rat', [Dutch : raat, honey-comb], *sf. Anat.* spleen : *a)* a spongy viscus situated in man, under the false ribs ; *b)* milt (of brutes) ; *c)* anciently, supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy. *c)* **Épanouir, désopiler, dilater la —**, *Fam.* to drive away the spleen, to make merry. **Il ne se foule pas la —**, he does not trouble his mind much ; he takes things pretty easy. **Il faut enfin que j'éclate, que je lève le masque et décharge ma —**, I must at last speak out, I will raise the mask, and discharge my spleen. *Mol.* 7. *Sav.* ii. 7.

RATE, rat', *sf.* female rat.

RATÉ, E, raté, *adj.* gnawed by rats.

RATÉ, E, raté, *pa. p.* of *Rater*, missed ; failed, miscarried.

RÂTEAU, râtô, [Lat. : rastellus, dim. of rastrum, rake], *sm.* [*Pl. Rateaux.*] **1.** rake : *a)* an instrument of agriculture or gardening, furnished with teeth ; *b)* an implement shaped like a rake, but not toothed, used by gamblers for drawing money towards the hand ; **2.** *Naut.* rack : a strong frame of wood, with sheaves, through which passes the running rigging.

RÂTELAGE, rât'lazh', *sm. Agr.* raking : *a)* the act of collecting with a rake ; *b)* the act of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.

RÂTELÉE, rât'lè, *sf.* **1.** rakeful : the quantity raked at once ; **2.** tale ; that which one knows or thinks. **Dire sa —**, to speak out, to speak one's mind.

RÂTELER, rât'lé-r, [râteau], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable.] to rake : *a)* to gather with a rake ; *b)* to clean with a rake.

RÂTELEUR, EUSE, ratlœr, lœz', *sm. f. Agr.* raker.

† **RÂTELEUX, EUSE**, rat'lœ, lœz', *adj. Med.* splenetic.

RÂTELIER, râtœlyé, [râteau], *sm.* **1.** rack : a wooden frame of open work, in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding. **Manger à plus d'un —, à deux râteliers**, *Fig.* to have two strings to one's bow. **Mettre le — bien haut à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to make it almost impossible for a person to do a thing.

2. arm-rack, gun-rack. **Remettre les armes au —**, to put the arms back in the arm-rack ; *Fig.* to quit the service.

3. *Fig.* set of teeth. **Un beau —**, a fine set of teeth. **Un — de fausses dents**, a false set of teeth. **Se faire mettre un —**, to have a set of teeth put in.

4. *Naut.* rack.

RATELLE, ratèl', [rate], *sf.* disease of pigs.

RÂTELURES, râtelyur, *sfpl. Agr.* what is drawn up with the rake.

RATER, raté-r, [from rat, in the sense of caprice) *vn.* **1.** to miss fire, to flash in the pan. **Le fusil a raté**, the gun missed fire.

2. *Fig.* to miss, to miscarry ; to fail. **Il a raté le coup**, he missed his mark.

RATER, *va.* **1.** to miss (by a flash in the pan). **2.** *Fig.* to miss.

RATIER, IÈRE, ratyé, tyèr, *adj.* **1.** crotchety, whimsical ; **2.** (of dogs) rat-hunting. (Substan.) **Un bon —**, a good ratter.

RATIÈRE, ratyèr, *sf.* rat-trap.

RATIFICATION, ratifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [ratifier], *sf.* ratification : *a)* sanction ; confirmation, the act of ratifying ; *b)* the deed containing a ratification.

RATIFIER, ratifié-r, [Lat. : ratus, confirmed ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to ratify : *a)* to confirm ; *b)* to approve and sanction, to make valid. **— un traité**, to ratify a treaty. **Je ratifie tout ce qu'on vous a promis de ma part**, I ratify all they promised you in my name.

RATINAGE, ratinazh', *sm.* friezing (of stuffs).

RATINE, ratin', [origin unknown], *sf.* rateen : a thick woollen stuff ; petersham.

RATINER, ratiné-r, *va.* to frieze (cloth).

RATINEUSE, ratinœz', *sf.* friezing-machine.

RATIOCINATION, rasyosinasyôn, [Lat. : ratiocinatio], *sf. Philos.* ratiocination : the act or process of reasonning ; reasoning.

RATIOCINER, rasyosiner-r, [Lat. : ratiocinari ; ratio, reason], *vn.* to reason.

RATION, rasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ratio, reason, measure], *sf.* ration : a portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, etc., assigned to each soldier or sailor, for his daily subsistance. **Mettre à la —**, to allowance, to put upon ration *or* allowance. **A la demi-—**, on half allowance.

RATIONAL, râsional [Lat. : rationalis], *sm.* highpriest's breast-plate.

RATIONALISME, rasyonalism', *sm. Philos.* rationalism : a system of opinions deduced from reason.

RATIONALISTE, rasyona'list', *adj.* rationalist, rationalistic, rationalistical : *a)* belonging to rationalism ; *b)* professing rationalism.

RATIONALISTE, *sm.* rationalist : one who adheres to rationalism.

RATIONALITÉ, rasyonalité, *sf. Philos.* rationalness, rationality : the state of being rational.

RATIONNEL, ELLE, rasyonèl ; *in poet.* rasionèl, [Lat. : rationalis ; ratio, reason], *adj.* rational : *a)* conceived only in the mind ; *b) Math.* the value of which can be exactly expressed by numbers ; *c)* agreeable to reason ; founded on ratiocination ; *d)* reasonable, agreeable to reason, not extravagant. *a)* **Horizon —**, *Astron.* rational horizon. *b)* **Quantité rationnelle**, rational quantity. *c)* **Méthode rationnelle**, rational method. *d)* **Il est plus — de penser que..**, it is more rational to think that. . .

RATIONNELLEMENT, rasyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* rationally.

RATIONNEMENT, rasyon'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* rationing, allowancing out.

RATIONNER, rasyoné-r, [ration], *va.* to allowance, to put on short allowance.

RATISBONNE, ratisbon', *Geog. pnf.* Ratisbon.

RATISSAGE, ratisazh', [ratisser], *sm.* **1.** scraping; **2.** raking.

RATISSER, ratissé-r, [O. Fr.: rater, from rature; Lat.: radĕre, to scrape], *va.* **1.** to scrape, to scrape off; to rub off the surface of anything with something sharp or edged; **2.** to rake: to clean with a rake.

RATISSOIRE, ratiswar', *sf.* **1.** scraper: an instrument used for scraping; **2.** *Agr.* rake.

RATISSURE, ratisur', *sf.* scrapings.

RATON, rat*ô*n, [rat], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* raccoon rackoon: an American animal somewhat resembling a badger. — **crabier**, crab-eater.

2. small rat; **3.** *Fam.* little child. **Petit —**, little darling.

RATTACHAGE, ratazhazh, **RATTACHEMENT**, ratazh'mâ*n*, *sm.* act of tying up again; reconnection.

RATTACHER, ratashé-r, [re; attacher] *va.* **1.** to tie again, to tie up again, to fasten up again. **Rattachez ce chien**, tie that dog up again. — **une jarretière**, to tie up a garter.

2. (sometimes) to tie, to fasten. **Des agrafes de diamant rattachaient son manteau**, her mantle was fastened with diamond clasps.

3. *Fig.* to connect. **Des faits qu'on ne peut — à rien**, facts which have connection with nothing.

RATTACHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be tied, to be fastened. **Ce vêtement se rattache sur l'épaule**, this mantle is to be fastened on the shoulder.

2. to be attached; to become again attached; **3.** to be connected. **Ces causes se rattachent les unes aux autres**, these causes are connected. **Cette question se rattache à de grands intérêts**, great interests are connected with this question, *Acad.*

RATTEINDRE, rata*n*dr', [re; atteindre], *va.* [Conj. like *Atteindre*.] **1.** to catch again, to retake; **2.** to overtake.

RATTENDRIR, rata*n*drir, [re; attendrir], *va.* to make tender again.

RATTRAPER, ratrape-r, [re; attraper], *va.* **1.** to catch again, to take again, to retake. **Quand un renard s'est échappé d'un piège, il est bien rare de l'y —**, when a fox gets out of a trap he seldom falls into it again. *Fam.* **On ne m'y rattrapera plus, bien fin qui m'y rattrapera**, I shall not be caught so again; once bit, twice shy.

2. to overtake, to catch up. **Il vient de partir, mais j'espère le — bientôt**, he has just left, but I think I shall soon overtake him.

3. to recover, to regain, to get back. **Avoir de la peine à — la santé**, to recover one's health but slowly. — **le temps perdu**, to make up for lost time.

RATTRAPER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to seize hold of; **2.** to be caught again; **3.** to recover, to get back; to make up for. **Vous vous rattrapperez sur d'autres**, you will make up for the loss on others. **Voici comment il s'est rattrapé**, this is how he made up for it.

RATURE, ratur', [Lat.: Lat.: radĕre, rasum, to scrape], *sf.* **1.** scrapings; **2.** rasure, erasure, suppression; word scratched out. **Faire des ratures**, to scratch out words.

RATURER, raturé-r, [rature], *va.* **1.** to scrape (skins); **2.** to scrape, to cross out, to scratch out, to efface, to suppress.

RATUREUR, raturœr, *sm.* scraper: one who scrapes skins.

RAUCITÉ, rôsité, [Lat.: raucitas], *sf.* raucity, hoarseness.

RAUQUE, rôk', [Lat.: raucus, hoarse], *adj.* raucous, hoarse, harsh. **Sa voix était —**, his voice was hoarse. **Un cri —**, a harsh cry.

RAVAGE, ravazh', [ravir], *sm.* ravage, havoc, devastation, destruction, spoil, ruin, waste. **Les ennemis font de grands ravages dans la campagne**, the enemies devastate, ravage the country. **La grêle a fait bien du — dans les vignes**, the hail has greatly damaged the vines. **Rien n'est à l'abri des ravages du temps**, nothing resists the wear and tear of time. **Cette épidémie a causé de grands ravages dans le canton**, that epidemy caused many deaths in the district.

RAVAGER, ravazhé-r [ravage], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*: *nous ravageons, ils ravageaient.*] to ravage: to lay waste, to devastate, to waste, to spoil, to desolate, to ruin, to destroy, to pillage, to plunder, to ransack. **Ils (les Goths) ravagèrent tout depuis le Danube jusqu'au Bosphore**, they devastated the whole country from the Danube to the Bosphorus. *Montesq. Rom.* 17. **Les orages ont ravagé ce pays**, storms have devastated this country. **La peste ravageait l'Italie**, the pest was desolating Italy.

RAVAGEUR, ravazhœr, *sm.* ravager: one who ravages; plunderer; spoiler.

RAVAGEUR, *adj. m.* ravaging, wasting.

RAVALE, raval', [ravaler], *sf. Agr.* leveller, roller.

RAVALÉ, E, ravalé, *adj.* **1.** falling down, down at heel. **Des bas ravalés**, stockings down at heel.

2. pulled down; **3.** *Fig.* mean, base, low.

RAVALEMENT, raval', mâ*n*-t, [ravaler], *sm.* **1.** pulling down; **2.** *Naut.* lowering (of a ship's deck); **3.** *Mason.* rough-casting, rough-cast (of a wall); **4.** *Mason.* dressing, (of a wall); **5.** *Arch.* sunk panel (on a pilaster etc.).

6. *Fig.* abasement, degradation; **7.** disparagement. **Le — du mérite d'autrui**, the disparagement of other people's merit.

8. Clavecin, piano a —, harpsichord, piano with additional keys.

RAVALER, ravalé-r, [re; avaler], *va.* **1.** † to pull down; to lower. — **un capuchon sur les épaules**, to throw a hood over one's shoulders.

2. to swallow again. — **sa salive**, to swallow one's spittle.

3. *Fam.* to eat; to keep in. — **ses paroles** to eat one's words; to retract. **Il a bien fait de — ce qu'il voulait dire**, he did right to keep back what he wanted to say to you.

4. *Agr.* to level; **5.** *Mason.* to dress (a wall); to rough-cast; **6.** to give an oval shape to (a key ring); **7.** *Gild.* to spread the gold or silver foils with the polisher.

8. *Fig.* to abase, to debase; to run down, to depreciate, to disparage. — **la gloire d'une belle action**, to disparage the glory of a noble deed. **Vouloir — le mérite de tout le monde**, to wish to disparage the merit of others. **C'est — l'homme à l'état des brutes**, it is abasing man to the condition of a brute.

RAVALER, *vn.* **1.** to fall in price (as corn); **2.** *Hunt.* (of stags) to grow old.

RAVALER, (SE), *v. refl.* to debase one's self, to degrade one's self.

RAVAUDAGE, ravôdazh', [revauder], *sm.* **1.** mending (of old clothes); darning; **2.** *Fig.* botching, bungling.

RAVAUDER, ravôdé-r, [origin uncertain; re; and perhaps Lat. validus, sound; validāre, to strengthen], *va.* **1.** to mend (old clothes), to botch; to darn. — **des bas**, to darn stockings.

2. *Fig.* to abuse, to revile, to scold at, to rattle; **3.** *Fam.* to plague, to tease with.

RAVAUDER, *vn.* **1.** to mend; **2.** to plague, to tease; **3.** to bustle about in a house; **4.** to prattle, to babble.

RAVAUDERIE, ravôdri, [revauder], *sf.* **1.** trifling nonsense, prattle, silly talk; **2.** love-tale, words of love.

RAVAUDEUR, EUSE, ravôdœr, dœz', *sm. f.* **1.** mender (of old clothes); botcher. **2.** *Fam.* idle talker, silly talker.

RAVE, rav', [Lat.: rapa, rapum, turnip, Provenç.: rava], *sf. Bot.* **1.** long radish, spindle-rooted radish: a variety of radish or *Raphanus sativus*. **Petite —**, radish, common radish.

2. turnip, colerape: *Brassica rapa*, **Grosse —**, turnip. **Chou-—**, turnip.

RAVELIN, rav'la*n*, [Ital.: rivellino], *sm. Fortif.* ravelin: a detached work.

RAVENELLE, rav'nèl', *sf. Bot.* wall-flower.

RAVENNE, ravèn', *pnf. Geog.* Ravenna.

RAVESTAN ravèstâ*n*, *sm. Glass-m.* basket.

RAVI, E, ravi, *pa. p. adj.* **1.** ravished: *a)* snatched away by violence, carried away; *b)* *Fig.* delighted to ecstasy, carried up; *c)* enraptured, entranced, transported; inwrapt, overjoyed, delighted. *b)* **Être — en extase**, to be in a trance. *c)* **— de joie**, overjoyed. **Être — d'étonnement**, to be wrapt in wonder. **Tout le monde était — en admiration de ses paroles**, they were all delighted with what he said. *Fam.*: **Je suis — que cela soit arrivé**, I am delighted it happened so. **Vous auriez été ravie de l'entendre**, it would have delighted you to hear him. **Je suis — de vos succès**, I am delighted at your success.

RAVIER, ravyé, [rave], *sm* radish-plate.

RAVIER, ravyé, *adj. m. Naut.* (of a ship) disposed to luff or come up to the wind.

RAVIÈRE, ravyèr', [rave], *sf. Hort.* radish-bed: ned of long radishes.

RAVIGOTE, ravigot, *sf. Cook.* ravigote: a sauce.

RAVIGOTER, ravigoté-r, [O. Fr.: ravigorer; re; vigueur], *va. Fam.* to revive, to cheer up. **Ce verre de vin l'a ravigoté**, that glass of wine revived him.

RAVIGOTER, (SE), *v. refl.* to revive; to regain one's strength.

RAVILIR, ravillir, [re; avilir], *va.* debase, to degrade, to lower, to vilify, to make vile.

RAVILIR, (SE), *v. refl.* to debase one's self, to degrade one's self.

RAVILISSEMENT, ravilis'mâ*n*-t, *sm.* debasement, degradation.

RAVIN, rava*n*, [raviner], *sm.* ravine: *a)* a long, deep and narrow hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water; *b)* hollow road; hollow pass.

RAVINE, ravin', [Lat.: rapina, rapine], *sf.* **1.** torrent (after rain); **2.** (in the West Indies) mountain stream; **3.** ravine: place excavated by a torrent.

RAVINEMENT, ravin'mâ*n*-t, [raviner], *sm.* wearing away, gullying.

RAVINER, raviné-r, [rapine], *va.* **1.** to devastate (by a torrent); to cross with ravines; **2.** to wear, to wear away.

RAVINEUX, EUSE, ravinœ, œz', *adj.* full of ravines.

RAVIR, ravir, [Lat.: rapĕre], *va.* to ravish: *a)* to seize and carry away by violence; to snatch away, to take away; *b)* to steal.

to take; *c*) to take away; to deprive of, to despoil, to strip, to rob; *d*) *Fig.* to enrapture, to charm, to delight, to transport, to overjoy. *c*) **La mort lui a ravi ce qu'il avait de plus cher,** death has deprived him of those he most loved. **César ravit la liberté aux Romains,** Cæsar robbed the Romans of their liberty. *Acad.* *d*) **Je suis ravi de vous voir,** I am delighted to see you. **J'en suis ravi,** I am delighted at it. **Toutes vos actions me ravissent,** I am enraptured with all you do.

À RAVIR, *adv. phr.* admirably, to admiration, wonderfully well, delightfully. **Chanter à —,** to sing wonderfully well. **Une femme belle à —,** a most beautiful woman. **Fait à —,** admirably shaped; (of things) admirably made.

RAVISER, (SE), sœ-ravizé-r, [re; aviser], *v. refl.* to alter one's mind, to think better of it.

RAVISSAMMENT, ravisamân-t, *adv.* ravishingly.

RAVISSANT, E, ravisân-t, ânt', [ravir], *adj.* **1.** ravishing: *a*) taking by violence; (of beasts) ravenous; (of persons) rapacious; *b*) delightful, enchanting, charming, bewitching, lovely. *a*) **Un loup —,** a ravenous wolf. *b*) **Une beauté ravissante,** a bewitching beauty. **Un spectacle—,** a delightful sight. **Sa physionomie était ravissante,** her face was lovely. **C'est une femme ravissante,** she is a lovely woman.

2. *Herald.* ravissant: springing upon prey, as a wolf.

RAVISSEMENT, ravis'mân-t, [ravir], *sm.* ravishment, ravishing: *a*) rape; the act of ravishing or carrying away; *b*) *Fig.* ecstatic delight; ecstasy, transport, rapture, enravishment.

RAVISSEUR, ravisœr, *sm.* ravisher: one who ravishes; spoiler.

RAVITAILLEMENT, ravitây'mân-t, [ravitailler], *sm.* revictualling.

RAVITAILLER, ravitâyé-r, [re; avitailler], *va.* to revictual: to supply again with victuals or provisions.

RAVIVER, ravivé-r, [re; aviver], *va.* **1.** to urge (fire); **2.** *Paint.* to touch up, to retouch (a painting); **3.** to brighten, to brighten up; **3.** to revive: *a*) to restore to its natural state; *b*) to reinvigorate; *c*) to raise from languor, depression or neglect; to rouse, to reanimate, to quicken; to cheer, to brisk up; *d*) to renew, to renovate; *e*) to renew in the memory; to refresh. *b*) **Cette liqueur ravive les esprits,** that drink revives the spirits. *c*) **Cette nouvelle a ravivé mes espérances,** this news has revived my hopes. *d*) **On ravive toujours des calomnies anciennes cent fois réfutées,** they always repeat old calumnies that have been refuted over and over again. *Linguet.* *e*) **— une douleur,** to revive grief. **Cette vue ravive des souvenirs que je croyais effacés,** this sight reminds me of things which I had long forgotten.

RAVIVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to lighten up again; **2.** to revive; to be reanimated.

RAVOIR, ravwar, [re; avoir *va.* [Used only in the infinitive] **1.** to have again, to get again. **Tu seras trop heureuse de me —,** you will be delighted to have me again. **Pendant ce discours il avançait la main pour — la mienne,** as he spoke he put his hand out to take mine again.

2. to recover, to get back. **Il eût donné toute chose pour — cette lettre,** he would have given anything to have got that letter back. **Plaider pour — son bien,** to go to law to get back one's property.

RAVOIR, (SE), *v. refl.* to recover one's strength, to recover, to revive.

RAYAGE, rèyazh', *sm.* *Artill.* rifling, grooving.

RAYÉ, E, rèyé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1.** striped, streaked; **2.** rifled, grooved, channelled. **Canon —,** rifled barrel. **Fusil —,** rifle.

3. scratched; **4.** erased, scratched out. **Trois mots rayés,** three words crossed out.

RAYER, réyé-r, [raie], *va.* [Conj. like *Balayer.*] **1.** to scratch (plate); **2.** to stripe, to streak; **3.** to rule (paper); **4.** to rifle, to groove, to channel (a gun-barrel); **5.** to scratch out, to erase; to strike out, to suppress, to cancel. **— un mot,** to cross out a word. **— quelqu'un, — le nom de quelqu'un d'une liste,** to strike a person's name off a list. **Moi, votre ami? Rayez cela de vos papiers,** *Fig.* I! your friend? strike my name from your list. *Mol. Mis.* i. 1. **On lui a rayé sa pension,** they have stopped his pension.

RAYÈRE, rèyèr, *sf.* loop, loop-hole, slit (in a wall.)

RAY-GRAS, règras, *sm.* *Bot.* **—, d'Angleterre,** rye-grass, ray-grass; red darnel: *Lolium perenne,* a genus of grasses.

RAYNAL, rénal [Guillaume], historian (1713-1796).

RAYNOUARD, rénouar [Francois-Just-Marie], dramatic author and historian (1761-1836).

RAYON, rèyôn, [*rai*], *sm.* **1.** ray; *a*) a straight line issuing from a central point; beam; *b*) *Fig.* light, beam, emanation, appearance; *c*) *Bot.* the outer series of ligulate florets in a compound flower; *d*) *Ichth.* a cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane. *a*) **Un — de lumière,** a ray of the sun. **Le soleil darde ses rayons,** the sun darts its rays. **— calorifique,** rays of heat. **Faisceau de rayons,** pencil of rays. **Rayons parallèles,** parallel rays, beam. **Rayons divergents,** diverging rays. **Une étoile à cinq rayons,** a star with five rays. *b*) **Un — d'espérance luit à ses regards,** he begins to hope a little. **Un — de joie pénètre dans son âme,** he feels a little joy.

2. *Geom.* radius (*pl.* radii): half of the diameter of a circle or sphere. **— de courbure,** radius of curvature. **— vecteur,** radius vector.

3. circle, circumference, round. **Dans un — d'une lieue,** for a league round. **A dix lieues de —,** within a radius of ten leagues.

4. — de miel, honeycomb.

5. shelf (*Pl.* shelves); book-shelf; **6.** sometimes) *Anat.* radius; **7.** spoke (of a wheel); **8.** *Agr.* furrow.

9. department (in an establishment). **Le — des chaussures,** the shoe department. **Le — de la parfumerie,** the perfumery department. **Chef de —,** head of a department, shop-walker.

RAYONNANT, E, rèyonân, ânt', *adj.* **1.** radiant: emitting rays or beams; radiating; beaming; shining, effulgent. **Calorique —,** radiant heat. *Fig.*: **Il est — de joie, il est —,** he is radiant with joy. **Un visage —,** a beaming countenance. **Être — de gloire,** to be radiant with glory.

2. *Bot.* radiate. ; **3.** *Arch.* rayonnant. **Le style —,** the rayonnant style: late Gothic.

RAYONNÉ, E, rèyoné, *adj.* radiated: *a*) radiate, diverging like rays; *b*) adorned with rays.

RAYONNÉS, *smpl.* radiate, radiaries: a class of invertebrate animals; radiate or rayed animals.

RAYONNEMENT, rèyon'mân-t, [rayonner], *sm.* **1.** radiation: the act of radiating; **2.** extent, spread, spreading; **3.** radiance, radiancy, radiation: the state of being radiant effulgence, refulgence, beamy brightness

RAYONNER, rèyoné-r, [rayon], *vn.* **1.** to radiate: *a*) to emit rays or beams; to beam, to shine, to irradiate; *b*) to issue or emanate in rays; *c*) to proceed in direct lines from a body; **2.** *Fig.* to beam, to be beaming; to brighten up. **Son v'sage rayonne de joie, il rayonne de joie,** his countenance beams with joy.

3. to converge.

RAYURE, réyur', [rayer], *sf.* **1.** stripe, streak. **La — de cette étoffe est agréable,** that stuff is prettily striped. **A petite —,** with small stripes, small-striped.

2. *Artill.* rifling, grooving (of a gun-barrel); **3.** erasure, striking out.

RAZ, râ, [Bret.], *sm.* race: a rapid current of water. **— de marée,** race, bore, eagre.

RAZZIA, razia [Ar.:] *sf.* razzia: an incursion made into a hostile country for the purpose of carrying off cattle, etc; predatory incursion; clean sweep.

RE, rœ, **RÉ,** ré, *prefix* or *inseparable particle,* **1. re**: *a*) denoting repetition or iteration; again, anew; *b*) denoting backward action; back; **2.** more: expressing augmentation.

RÉ, ré, [first syllable in the word resonâre in the Latin hymn of John the Baptist], *sm.* *Mus.* re, D: the second note of the diatonic scale.

RÉA, rèa, **RIA,** ria *sm.* *Naut.* sheave (of a block).

RÉABONNEMENT, réabon'mân-t, *sm.* renewed subscription.

RÉABONNER, réabon'né-r, [re; abonner], *va.* to subscribe again, to renew a subscription.

RÉABSORBER, réapsôrbé-r, [ré; absorber], *va.* to reabsorb: to absorb again.

RÉABSORPTION, réapsorpsyôn, *sf.* reabsorption.

RÉACQUÉRIR, réakérir, [re; acquérir], *va.* to get again; to recover.

RÉACTEUR, TRICE, réaktœr, tris', *adj.* reactionary.

RÉACTEUR, *sm.* reactionist: abettor of counter-revolution.

RÉACTIF, IVE, réaktif, tiv', *adv.* reactive: having power to react.

RÉACTIF, *sm.* *Chem.* reagent, test.

RÉACTION, réaksyôn; *in poet.* iôn. [re; action], *sf.* reaction: *a*) reciprocal action; resistance by an opposite force; *b*) *Chem.* action excited upon each other by chemical substances; *c*) any action or force exerted in resisting or overcoming other action or force; *d*) counter-revolution. *a*) **La — et égale et contraire à l'action,** reaction is contrary and equal to action.

RÉACTIONNAIRE, réaksyonèr', *adj.* reactionary, counter-revolutionary.

RÉACTIONNAIRE, *sm.* reactionist.

RÉACTIONNEL, ELLE, réaksyonèl, *adj.* *Physiol.* reactive.

RÉACTIONNER, réaksyoné-r, [re; actionner], *va.* to sue again at law.

RÉACTIONNER, *vn.* *St. Exch.* to be depressed (as prices).

RÉADMETTRE, réadmètr', [re; admettre], *va.* [Conj. like *Admettre.*] to readmit, to admit again.

RÉADMISSION, réadmisyôn, *sf.* readmission, readmittance.

RÉADOPTER, réadopté-r, [ré; adopter], *va.* to readopt: to adopt again.

RÉAFFIRMER, réafirmé-r, [re; affirmer], *va.* to reaffirm: to affirm again.

RÉAGGRAVE, réagrav', *sm.* *Cath. Ch.*] reaggravation: the last monitory published after three admonitions.

RÉAGGRAVER, réagravé-r, [re; aggraver], *va.* to censure by a reaggravation.

RÉAGIR, réazhir, [re; agir], *vv.* to react: *a*) to return an impulse of impression; to resist the actions of another body by an opposite force; *b*) *Chem.* to act mutually upon each other; *c*) to act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

RÉAGISSANT, E, réazhisân-t, ânt', *adj.* reacting.

RÉAIMANTER, réèmânté-r, [re; aimanter], *va.* to magnetize again.

RÉAJOURNEMENT, réazhournœmân-t, *sm.* *Law-t.* readjournment.

RÉAJOURNER, réazhourné-r, [re; ajourner], *va.* *Law-t.* to readjourn: to adjourn a second time.

† **RÉAL, E**, réal, [Span.], *adj.* royal.

RÉAL, réal, *sm.* [*Pl. Réaux.*] real: a small Spanish coin.

RÉALGAR, réalgar, [Ar.: rahj-al-ghar], *sm.* realgar: red sulphuret of arsenic.

RÉALISABLE, réalizabl', [réaliser], *adj.* realizable: that may be realized.

RÉALISATION, réalizasyôn, *sf.* **1.** realization: *a*) the act of realizing or making real; *b*) conversion of goods or personal property into lands; **2.** conversion into money.

RÉALISER réalizé-r, [réal], *va.* **1.** to realize: *a*) to make real; to bring into being; to effect, to perform; *b*) *Philos.* to consider as real; *c*) to convert (one's fortune) into land. *a*) **— une promesse**, to keep a promise.

2. to convert into money; **3.** *Law-t.* to make (a tender).

RÉALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to be realized. **Puisse ma prédiction ne pas se —!** I hope I may be wrong in my prediction.

RÉALISME, réalism', *sm.* realism: *a*) *Phylos.* the doctrine of the realists; *b*) (in the Fine Arts) reproduction of nature without ideal.

RÉALISTE, réalist', *sm.* realist: *a*) *Philos.* one who considers abstractions as real beings; *b*) an adherent to realism, in the Fine Arts.

RÉALISTE, *adj.* realistic.

RÉALITÉ, réalité, [réel], *sf.* **1.** reality: *a*) actual being or existence; fact, truth; *b*) something that is real, something actually existing; *c*) something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show; **2.** *Theol.* real presence. **Sans —**, unreal, unsubstantial. **En —**, in reality, really, indeed, in fact.

RÉALLÉGUER, réalléghé-r, [re; alléguer], *va.* to reallege: to allege again, to reassert.

RÉAPPARAÎTRE, réaparètr', [re; apparaître], *vn.* [Conj. like *Paraître.*] to reappear, to appear again.

RÉAPPARITION, réaparisyôn; *in poet*, siôn, *sf.* reappearance; return.

RÉAPPEL, réapèl, *sm.* second roll call; second call.

RÉAPPELER, réap'lé-r, [re; appeler], *va.* [Conj. like *Appeler.*] **1.** to call over a second time; **2.** to appeal a second time.

RÉAPPOSER, réapôzé-r, [re; apposer], *va.* to reaffix; to put on again; to reappend, to append again.

RÉAPPOSITION, réapôzisyôn, *sf.* reaffixing, putting on again; reappending, appending again.

RÉAPPRÉCHIER, réaprésié-r, [re; apprécier], *va.* to appreciate, to estimate again.

RÉAPPRENDRE, réaprândr', [re; apprendre], *va.* to learn again.

RÉAPPROVISIONNER, réaprovizyoné-r, [re; approvisionner], *va.* to supply again.

RÉARGENTER, réarzhanté-r, [re; argenter], *va.* to resilver, to replate.

REARGENTURE, réarzhantur, *sf.* resilvering, replating.

RÉARMEMENT, réarmœmân-t, *sm.* rearming.

RÉARMER, réarmé-r, [re; armer], *va.* to re-arm.

RÉARPENTAGE, réarpântazh', *sm.* second survey, second measurement.

RÉARPENTER, réarpanté-r, [re; arpenter], *va.* to resurvey.

RÉASSEMBLER, réasamblé-r, [re; assembler, *va.* to reassemble.

RÉASSIGNATION, reasinyasyôn, *sf.* **1.** new summons; new subpœna; **2.** reassignment.

RÉASSIGNER, réasinyé-r, [re; assigner], *va.* **1.** to resummon, to summon again; **2.** to reassign.

RÉASSURANCE, réasurâns', *sf.* reinsurance, reassurance; second insurance.

RÉASSURER, réasuré-r, [re; assurer], *va.* to reinsure, to reassure: to insure a second time.

RÉASSUREUR, réasurœr, *sm.* reinsurer, reassurer.

RÉATTAQUER, réataké-r, [re; attaquer], *va.* to attack again.

RÉATTELER, réat'lé-r, [re; atteler], *va.* to put (horses) to again.

RÉAUX, réô, *smpl.* *Philos.* realists.

RÉBADIGEONNER, rœbadizhoné-r, [re; badigeonner], *va.* to whitewash anew.

REBAIGNER, rœbènyé-r, [re; baigner], *va.* to bathe again.

REBAISER, rœbèzé-r, [re; baiser], *va.* to kiss again.

REBAISSER, rœbèsé-r, [re; baisser], *va.* to lower again.

REBANDER, rœbândé-r, [re; bander], *va.* **1.** to bind up again, to tie up again, **2.** to bandage again; to put another bandage over; **3.** to bend (a bow) again.

REBANNIR, rœbanir, [re; bannir], *va.* to rebanish.

REBAPTISANTS, rœbatisân-t, *smpl.* *Eccl. Hist.* rebaptizers.

REBAPTISATION, rœbatizasyôn, *sf.* **1.** rebaptizing; **2.** rebaptization, rebaptism: second baptism.

REBAPTISER, rœbatizé-r, [re; baptiser], *va.* to rebaptize: to baptize a second time, to baptize again.

RÉBARBATIF, IVE, rébarbatif, tiv', *adj.* cross, crabbed, dogged, grim, stern, surly, surly-looking. **A l'air —, à la mine rébarbative**, surly-looking.

REBÂTIR, rœbâtir, [re; bâtir], *va.* to rebuild, to build again, to build up anew, to reconstruct.

REBATTRE, rœbatr', [re; battre], *va.* [Conj. like *Battre.*] **1.** to beat again; **2.** to beat the wool of (a mattress); **3.** to drive (hoops on a cask); **4.** to cannonade, to batter again; **5.** to shuffle (cards) again; **6.** to scour again (a country); **7.** *Hunt.* **— ses voies**, (of a dog) to beat about.

8. *Fam.* to repeat again and again, to repeat over and over again, to say over again and again. **Vous me rebattez deux ou trois fois que je commence toujours les lettres par vous demander où vous êtes**, you tell me over and over again that I always begin my letters by asking you where you are. **A force de lui — la même chose, je parvins insensiblement à lui rendre mes leçons utiles**, by dint of repeating the same thing I taught him something at last. **Faut il vous le — aux oreilles cent fois et crier comme quatre**, must I din it into your ears a hundred times, and shout like a half dozen people? *Mol. Tart.* v. 3.

REBATTU, E, rœbatu, *pa. p.*; ***adj.*** **1.** beaten again; **2.** (of a path) frequented; **3.** worn out; hackneyed, trite; thrice-told; old. **Un conte usé et —**, a very old, hackneyed story. **Des maximes rebattues**, hackneyed maxims.

4. stunned; sick, tired. **Avoir les oreilles rebattues, avoir l'esprit —, être — d'une chose**, to be sick of a thing.

REBAUDIR, rœbôdir, [re; baudir], *va.* *Hunt.* to caress (dogs).

REBEC, rœbèk, *sm.* rebec: a three stringed fiddle.

REBELL, rebel (Georges), miscellaneous writer (1876-1905).

REBELLATION, rœbèllasyôn, *sf.* rebelling, rebellion; the act of rebelling.

REBELLE, rœbèl', [Lat.: rebellis, insurgent], *adj.* **1.** rebellious, rebel, rebelling, engaged in rebellion. **Un sujet —**, a rebellious subject. **L'ange —** the rebellious angel.

2. disobedient. **— à la justice**, disobedient to the law.

3. (of an illness) stubborn, obstinate; **4.** *Fig.* of a literary subject) ill-adapted; **5.** *Metal.* refractory.

REBELLE, *smf.* rebel: one who rebels or revolts.

REBELLER, (SE), sœ-rœbèllé-r, [Lat. rebellāre], *v. refl.* to rebel, to revolt.

RÉBELLIAU, rebelio (Louis-Joseph-Alfred], miscellaneous writer (*b.* 1858).

RÉBELLION, rébèliôn, [Lat.: rebellio], *sf.* rebellion, revolt.

RÉBELLIONNAIRE, rébèlionêr, *sm.* *Law-t* rebel.

REBÉNIR, rœbénir, [re; bénir], *va.* **1.** to bless again; **2.** to reconsecrate.

REBÉQUER, rœbéké-r, [re; bec], *vn.* to be saucy, pert, insolent.

REBÉQUER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be saucy, pert, insolent.

† **REBIFFER**, rœbifé-r, [re; biffer], *va.* to turn up (one's nose).

REBIFFER, *vn.* to resist.

REBIFFER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to resist; **2.** to kick against the pricks.

REBINAGE, rœbinazh', *sm.* *Agr.* third ploughing.

REBINER, rœbiné-r, [re; biner], *va.* *Agr.* to give a third ploughing to.

REBLANCHIR, rœblânshir [re; blanchir], *va.* to whiten, to bleach, to wash again.

REBOIRE, rœbwar', [re; boire], *va.* Conj. like Boire], to drink again.

REBOISEMENT, rœbwaz'mân-t, *sm.* replanting (woods).

REBOISER, rœbwasèr, [re; boiser], *va.* to replant (with forest trees).

REBOND, rœbôn *sm.* rebound: the act of rebounding; resilience.

REBONDI, E, rœbôndi, *adj.* *Fam.* plump, round, portly; chubby. **Un petit homme —**, a short stout man. **Des joues rebondies**, chubby cheeks.

REBONDIR, rœbôndir', [re; bondir], *vn.* to rebound: to spring back, to start back.

REBONDISSANT, E, rœbôndisân-t, ânt', *adj.* rebounding, resilient.

REBONDISSEMENT, rœbôndis'mân-t, [re; bondir], *sm.* rebound, rebounding, resilience, resiliency.

REBORD, rœbôr; the *d* is never pronounced, *sm.* **1.** brim, edge, rim. **Le — d'une cheminée**, the edge of a mantelpiece. **A rebords**, brimmed.

2. ledge; raised edge, continued prominence, rising part; flange. **Le — d'une fenêtre**, a window-sill. **Le — d'une table**, the edge of a table. **Le — d'un fossé**, the edge of a ditch.

3. hem : the border of a garment doubled down ; turning up.

REBORDER, rœbórdé-r, [re ; border], *va.* to hem, to border again, to put a new border to. **— une jupe**, to new hem a gown.

REBOTTER (SE), sœ rœbotté-r, [re ; botter], *v. refl.* to put on one's boots again.

RABOUCHAGE, rœboushazh, **REBOUCHEMENT**, rœboushmân-t, [reboucher], *sm.* stopping up again.

REBOUCHER, rœbushé-r, [re ; boucher], *va.* **1.** to stop, to stop up, to block up, to fill up again ; **2.** to stuff up again ; **3.** to cork (a bottle) up again ; **4.** to wall up again (with a wall) ; **5.** to putty.

REBOUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get filled up, to be stopped up again, to bend, to turn back.

REBOUILLIR, rœbouyir, [re ; bouillir], *vn.* to reboil, to boil again.

REBOUISAGE, rœbwizazh', *sm.* cleaning up, lustring ; glossing (a hat).

REBOUISER, rœbwizé-r, [re ; bouis], *va.* to clean and lustre (a hat) ; to give gloss, to lustre up.

REBOUL, reboul (Jean) poet (1796-1864).

REBOURGEONNER, rœbourzhoné-r, [re ; bourgeonner], *vn.* to bud again.

REBOURS, rœbour, [Low Lat. : reburrus], *sm.* **1.** wrong way (of the grain, of nap, etc.); **2.** *Fig.* contrary, reverse. **Il faut faire tout le — de ce qu'il dit**, you must do just the contrary to what he says.

A REBOURS, AU REBOURS, *adv. phr.* **1.** against the grain ; against the nap ; **2.** the wrong way ; backwards. **Lire à —**, to read backwards. **Vous prenez toujours les conseils à —**, you always do the contrary to what you are told. **Que, quoi que vous disiez je l'entends au —**, that, whatever you say, I hear it in the wrong way. *Corn. Men.* v. 4.

A REBOURS DE, AU REBOURS DE, *prep. pos. phr.* the reverse of, contrary to. **Une maison où tout va au — du sens commun**, a house in which everything goes wrong. **Il fait tout au — de ce qu'on lui dit**, he does just the contrary to what he is told.

REBOURS, E, rœbour, bours', *adj. Fam.* cross grained, crabbed. **Humeur rebourse**, cross grained humour.

REBOUSSE, rœbous', *sf. Naut.* starting-bolt.

REBOUTAGE, rœboutazh, **REBOUTEMENT**, rœbout'mân-t, *sm.* joining together. *sm.* bone setting.

REBOUTER, rœbouté-r, [re ; bouter], *va. Pop* to set (bones).

REBOUTEUR, rœboutœr, *sm.* bonesetter. V. *Renoueur.*

REBOUTONNER, rœboutoné-r, [re ; boutonner], *va.* to button again.

REBOUTONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to button one's self up, to button one's clothes again.

REBRAS, rœbrâ, [re ; bras], *sm.* part of a glove covering the arm.

REBRIDER, rœbridé-r, [re ; brider], *va.* to bridle again.

REBROCHER, rœbroshé-r, [re ; brocher], *va.* to sew, to stitch (a book) again.

REBRODER, rœbrodé-r, [re ; broder] *va.* to embroider again.

REBROUILLER, rœbrouyé-r, [re ; brouiller], *va.* **1.** to mix, to jumble again ; **2.** to embroil again ; **3.** to set again at variance.

REBROUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get embroiled again ; **2.** to quarrel again.

REBROUSSÉ, E, rœbrousé, *adj.* turned up, turned back.

REBROUSSEMENT, rœbrous'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** turning back : **2.** *Geom.* inflection, retrogression (of a curve).

REBROUSSE POIL (À), arœbrous'pwal, *adv. phr.* **1.** against the grain ; against the nap ; against the hair ; **2.** *Fig.* backwards, the wrong way, against the grain.

REBROUSSER, rœbrousé-r, [rebours], *va.* **1.** to turn up, to turn back (the hair) ; to brush up ; **2.** *Fam.* to take the wrong way ; **3.** to retrace. **— chemin**, to retrace one's steps, to go back, to turn back. **— son cours**, (of a river) to run back. **— les poils de son chapeau**, to brush the nap of one's hat the wrong way.

REBROUSSER, *vn.* **1.** to turn back, to go back ; **2.** to run back.

REBROYER, rœbrwayé-r, [re ; broyer], *va.* to grind again.

REBRÛLER, rœbrulé-r, [re ; brûler], *va.* to burn again.

REBRUNIR, rœbrunir, [re ; brunir], *va.* **1.** to burnish again ; **2.** to give back its early gloss to (hair).

REBUFFADE, rœbufad', [O. Fr. : rebuffe, from Ital. ribuffo], *sf.* rebuff, repulse, refusal, denial ; rebuke **Essuyer une —**, to meet with a rebuff *or* repulse,

RÉBUS, rébus [Lat.: ab. *pl.* ofres, a thing], *sm.* **1.** rebus ; **2.** punning riddle ; pun.

REBUT, rœbu, [rebuter], *sm.* **1.** repulsion **2.** repulse, rebuff, refusal.

3. refuse, waste ; rubbish, trash ; offal. **Marchandises de —**, goods which do not sell. **Papier de —**, waste paper. **Mettre au —**, *a)* to throw aside as waste ; *b)* to send (a letter) to the dead letter office. **Bureau des rebuts**, dead-letter office.

4. (of persons) riffraff, outcast, scum. **C'est le — du genre humain**, he is the outcast of mankind, the scum of the earth.

REBUTANT, E, rœbûtân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** repulsive, disagreeable, offensive, shocking, displeasing, forbidding. **Un travail —**, unpleasant work. **Un homme —**, a disagreeable man. **Tout ce qu'on dit de trop est fade et —**, all unnecessary explanations are dull and disagreeable. *Boil. Art. p.* i.

2. discouraging, disheartening ; **3.** tedious. **Une besogne rebutante**, tedious work.

REBUTER, rœbuté-r, [re ; but], *va.* **1.** to rebuff, to repel, to spurn away ; to reject. **Quand je lui parlai de cette affaire, il me rebuta**, when I spoke to him about that affair he rebuffed me. **— un avis**, to reject advice.

2. to lay aside, to throw aside ; **3.** to refuse. **— une pièce de monnaie de mauvais aloi**, to refuse a piece of counterfeit money.

4 to discourage, to dishearten ; to disgust. **Le péril ne vous rebute point**, peril does not discourage you. **Le moindre travail le rebute**, he dislikes doing the least thing.

5. to shock, to displease. **Il a de ces manières qui vous rebutent**, he has such manners with him as disgust one.

REBUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be discouraged, to be disheartened.

RECACHER, rœkashé-r, [re ; cacher], *va.* to hide, to conceal again.

RECACHETER, rœkash'té-r, [re ; cacheter], *va.* [Conj. like *Cacheter.*] **1.** to seal again ; **2** to wafer again.

RÉCALCITRANT, E, rékalsitrân-t, ânt, *adj.* refractory, froward, stubborn, obstinate, uncomplying ; reluctant. **Humeur récalcitrante**, reluctant humour. **Il est — aux leçons** he takes his lessons reluctantly.

RÉCALCITRANT, *sm.* refractory. **Faire le —**, to be refractory.

RÉCALCITRER, rékalsitré-r, [Lat, : recalcitrāre, atum, to kick ; calx, calcis, the heel], *vn.* **1.** to be recalcitrant, to recalcitrate, to kick [of a horse. Little used] ; **2.** to be refractory, to be stubborn ; to resist.

RECALER, rœkalé-r, [re ; caler], *va.* **1.** to wedge again, to refix ; **2.** *College slang.* to pluck, to plough. **Il est encore recalé**, he is plucked again.

RECALESCENCE, rœkalesance, [re ; Lat. : calescĕre, to grow hot], *sf. Phys.* recalescense: peculiarity seen in iron when, cooling from white heat, it glows anew for a moment and becomes hotter.

RECALFATER, rœkalfaté-r, [re ; calfater], *va. Naut.* to calk again.

RÉCAPITULATIF, IVE, rékapitulatif, tiv', *adj.* recapitulatory : containing recapitulation.

RÉCAPITULATION, rékapitulasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* recapitulation : repetition ; a summing up or enumeration of the principal points of a preceding discourse.

RÉCAPITULER, rékapitulé-r, [Lat. : recapitulāre], *va.* to recapitulate : to repeat the principal points of ; to sum up.

RECAPTURER, rœkapturé-r [re ; capturer], *va.* to recapture, to take again.

RECARDER, rœkardé-r, [re ; carder], *va.* to card again.

RECARRELER, rœkar'lé-r, [re ; carreler], *va.* **1.** to new-floor (with tiles) ; **2.** to new-sole (shoes, etc.).

RECASSER, rœkâsé-r, [re ; casser], *va.* to break again.

RECÉDER, rœsédé-r, *va.* [Conj. like *Ceder.*] **1.** to return, to restore, to give back. **Je lui ai recédé la maison qu'il m'avait vendue**, I gave him back the house he sold me.

2. to resell, to sell again. **Recédez-moi ce livre pour le prix qu'il vous a coûté**, sell me that book, let me have that book for the price it cost you.

RECEL, rœsèl, *sm. Law-t.* receiving (of stolen goods).

RECELÉ, rœsèlé, *sm. Law-t.* **1.** concealment ; **2.** embezzlement.

RECÈLEMENT, rœsèl'mân-t, *sm. law-t.* **1.** concealment, concealing ; **2.** receiving (of stolen goods).

RECÉLER, rœsélé-r, [re ; céler], *va.* [Conj. like *accélerer*], **1.** to conceal, to hide : *a)* to contain to withhold from sight ; *b)* to keep in safety ; to harbour ; to receive stolen goods. *a)* **La terre recèle des trésors dans son sein**, the earth contains hidden treasures. **Elle ne vit pas un serpent que les fleurs recélaient sous ses pas**, she did not see a snake which was close to her under the flowers. *b)* **— un malfaiteur**, to conceal a malefactor **— des marchandises volées**, to receive stoken goods.

RECELER, *vn. Hort.* to be concealed, to lie close.

RECELEUR, EUSE, rœsœlœr, lœz', *sm. f.* receiver (of stolen goods) ; fence. *Prov.* : **S'il n'y avait pas de receleurs, il n'y aurait pas de voleurs**, no receiver, no thief.

RÉCEMMENT, résamân-t, [recent], *adv.* recently, lately, of late, newly.

RECENSEMENT rœsâns'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** census (of the population) ; **2.** statistical return, statement ; **3.** verification.

RECENSER, rœsânsé-r, [Lat. : recensēre, to register], *va.* **1.** to take the census of the population) ; **2.** to verify (goods) ; **3.** to restamp (plate).

RECENSION, rœsènsyôn, [Lat. : recensio], *sf.* **1.** recension, revisal : a review of the text of an ancient author by a critical editor ; **2.** collation : comparison of an ancient author's edition with the manuscript.

RÉCENT, E, résân-t, ânt', [Lat. : recent, recentis], *adj.* recent, new, fresh, late. **Des**

faits récents, recent events. **Avoir la mémoire récente d'une chose**, to have a thing fresh in one's memory.

RECEPAGE, rœsépazh', [receper), *sm. Agr.* cutting down close to the ground.

RECEPÉE, rœsepé, *sf. Agr.* recent cutting (in a wood).

RECEPER, rœsépé-r, [re; cep], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*] *Agr.* to cut down close to the ground.

RÉCÉPISSÉ, résépisé, [Lat. : recipisse, to have received], *sm.* receipt, written acknowledgement of receipt.

RÉCEPTACLE, résèptakl', [Lat. : receptaculum, from recipĕre, receptum, to receive], *sm.* receptacle : *a*) a place or vessel to contain something; recipient; *b*) *Bot.* thalamus, torus, a part of fructification; *c*) *Fig.* shelter, nest. *a*) **La mer qui est le — de toutes les eaux**, the sea into which all waters run, *Descartes, Meth.* 5. *c*) **La cour de Philippe était le — de ce qu'il avait pu ramasser de plus vil chez les Grecs ou chez les barbares**, Philip's court was a shelter for the vilest of men he had met with among the Greeks and the Barbarians. *Condillac. His. anc.*

RÉCEPTACULAIRE, résèptakulèr', *adj. Bot.* receptacular : pertaining to the receptacle, growing on it.

RÉCEPTEUR, résèptœr, *sm.* receiver : a receiving vessel or apparatus. **Le — d'un phonographe**, the receiver or receptor of a phonographer. **— téléphonique**, téléphone receiver.

RÉCEPTION, résepsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : receptio], *sf.* reception : *a*) receipt, the act of receiving; *b*) welcome; a receiving or manner of receiving visitors; *c*) entertainment; company; drawing-room (of sovereigns), evee (of princes and high functionaries); *d*) admittance into a body or an office; *e*) introduction of a doctrine. *a*) **Accuser — d'une lettre**, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter. **Accusé de —**, acknowledgment of receipt. *b*) **Faire joyeuse — à quelqu'un**, to welcome a person heartily. **Il me fit bonne —**, he received me kindly. *b*) **Jour de —**, 1. reception day, company-day; 2. drawing-room; 3. levee. **C'est jour de — chez le ministre**, it is the minister's reception day.

RÉCEPTIVITÉ, résèptivité, *sf.* receptivity : *a*) sensibility, faculty of receiving impressions; *b*) susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.

RECERCLER, rœsèrklé-r, [re; cercler], *va.* to rehoop (a cask), to hoop again.

† **RÉCESSION**, résèsyôn, [Lat. : recessio] *sf.* recession : the act of withdrawing or retiring.

RECETTE, rœsèt', [Lat. : recepta, things received), *sf.* 1. receipt : *a*) the act of receiving; reception; *b*) sum received. *a*) **Faire la — des contributions**, to collect the taxes. *b*) **La dépense excède la recette**, the expenditure exceeds the receipts. **Cette comédie donne d'excellentes recettes**, there are excellent takings with this comedy. **La — d'hier se monte à**, yesterday's takings amount to.

2. receivership: the functions or office of a receiver of public taxes; 3. receiver's office (house).

4. recipe : *a*) receipt; prescription of ingredients for any composition; *b*) a receipt for almost any mixture.

RECEVABILITÉ, rœsœvabilité, *sf. Law-t.* receivableness, receivability : quality of being receivable.

RECEVABLE, rœsœvabl', *adj.* 1. *adj*: 1. receivable : that may be received; 2. admissible. **Fournir des marchandises bonnes et recevables**, to provide proper and admissible goods. **Cette excuse n'est point —**, that is a very bad excuse.

RECEVEUR, EUSE, a rœcœvœr, vœz', *sm. f.* receiver; a person appointed to receive money. **Le — des contributions**, the tax-collector. **— des postes**, postmaster. **La receveuse des postes**, the directress of a post-office.

RECEVOIR, rœsœvwar [Lat. : recipĕre, receptum], *va.* [*je reçois, tu reçois, il reçoit, nous recevons, vous recevez, ils reçoivent*; *je recevais*; *je reçus*; *je recevrai*; *je recevrais*; *que je reçoive, que nous recevions, que vous receviez, qu'ils reçoivent*; *que je reçusse*; *recevant*; *reçu*]. to receive : *a*) to accept, to take what is offered or given; *b*) to take as due or as a reward; *c*) to take what is delivered or furnished; *d*) to take what is sent or communicated; *e*) to take or obtain from another; to get; *f*) to be endowed with; *g*) to be affected by; to bear, to support; to suffer, to undergo; *h*) to borrow, to get; to take from; *i*) to take in, to hold, to contain; to collect, to gather; *j*) to catch; *k*) to be entrusted with; *l*) to accept; to approve; *m*) to take, to admit; *n*) to believe in; to hold as true; *o*) to submit to; *p*) to welcome; to entertain; *q*) to take in, to shelter, to harbour; *r*) to take into a place; to give admittance to; *s*) to admit officially; *t*) to admit into membership or fellowship; *u*) to take in (periodicals).

a) **— un cadeau**, to receive a present. **— l'aumône**, to take alms. *b*) **— un salaire**, to take a salary. **— une gratification**, to receive a gratuity. *c*) **— des vivres**, to receive provisions. **L'armée a reçu des renforts**, the army has been reinforced. *d*) **— des lettres**, to receive letters. **— un ordre**, to receive an order **Il venait de — l'ordre de partir avec son bataillon**, he had just received orders to leave with his battalion. **— des nouvelles**, to receive news. **— un courrier**, to receive letters. **Le maître dont il reçoit les leçons**, the master who gives him lessons. **Cet enfant reçoit une bonne éducation**, this child is being well educated. *e*) **— des louanges**, to receive praise. **Les avantages qu'il a reçus de la nature**, the advantages he owes to nature. **— une tuile sur la tête**, to meet with a misfortune. **— un mauvais accueil**, to meet with a bad reception. **— un coup mortel**, to be mortally wounded. **— une balle dans la tête**, to get a shot in one's head. **— la mort**, to meet with death. *f*) **Recevez par cette lettre un pouvoir absolu sur tout le sérail**, this letter gives you absolute power over the whole seraglio. *Montesq. Lett. pers.* **— le chapeau de cardinal**, to receive a cardinal's cap.

g) **La terre reçoit les influences du ciel**, the earth is affected by the sky. **Le miroir reçoit les images des objets**, a mirror reflects the images of objects. **Cet ouvrage a reçu de grandes modifications**, that work has been greatly modified. **Ce passage peut — divers sens**, that passage may be explained several ways. **— un nom, une dénomination**, to be named. *h*) **La lune reçoit sa lumière du soleil**, the moon borrows its light from the sun.

i) **Ce port reçoit beaucoup de bâtiments**, many ships come into this harbour. **Une citerne qui reçoit les eaux pluviales**, a cistern which collects the rain water. *j*) **Le chien reçoit adroitement dans sa gueule ce qu'on lui jette**, dogs are very clever at catching what is thrown them. *k*) **Il a nié le dépôt qu'il avait reçu**, he denied that he had received a deposit. **— les dernières volontés de quelqu'un**, to hear a person's last wishes. *l*) **Ses offres ont été reçues**, his offers have been accepted. **— les excuses de quelqu'un**, to accept a person's excuses. **Bien —** to approve. **Mal —**, to disapprove. **— la parole de quelqu'un**, to take a person's word. **Les mêmes choses sont bien ou mal reçues selon les temps**, the same things are successful or unsuccessful according to the times. **Il a été reçu à son examen**, he passed his examination with success. **Son frère a été reçu docteur**, his brother has been admitted as a doctor. *n*) **Le premier précepte était de ne — jamais aucune chose pour vraie que je ne la connusse évidemment être telle**, my first precept was never to believe a thing unless I was positively sure that it was true. *Descartes.* **Cette doctrine n'est pas reçue en France**, this doctrine is not admitted in France. *o*) **— les ordres de quelqu'un**, to submit to a person's orders.

p) **C'est un homme que vous ne devriez pas —**, he is a man you ought not to receive. **Il est bien reçu partout**, he is welcome wherever he goes. **— des visites**, to receive visits. **— quelqu'un à sa table**, to receive a person at one's table. **Il m'a assez mal reçu; à peine a-t-il daigné m'écouter**, he received me very badly, he scarcely deigned to listen to me. *Fén. Tél.* **Les ennemis ont été reçus à grands coups de canon**, the enemies were received with cannon shots.

q) **— un proscrit**, to shelter an outlaw. *r*) **— ennemi dans la place**, to admit the enemy into a place.

RECEVOIR, *vn.* 1. to receive (a thing); 2. to receive company; (of a sovereign) to hold a drawing-room; (of a prince or high functionary) to hold a levee. **On reçoit demain à la cour**, a drawing-room is to be held to morrow. **Le ministre reçoit le mercredi**, the minister's reception day is Wednesday.

RECEVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be received, to be accepted. **Quel jour reçoit-il ?** what day is he at home to visitors ?

RECEZ, rœsê, [Lat. : recessus], *sm.* recess : a degree of the diet of the old German empire.

RECHAMPIR, réshanpir, [re; échampir], *va.* to pick out (with another colour), to set off.

RECHANGE, rœshânzh', *sm.* 1. change of clothes. **Une roue de —**, a spare wheel.

2. *Naut.* spare stores; 3. *Com.* re-exchange.

RECHANGER, rœshânzhé-r, [re; changer], *va.* [Conj. like *Changer.*] to change again, to rechange.

RECHANGER (SE), *v. refl.* to change one's clothes.

RECHANTER, rœshânté-r, [re; chanter], *va.* 1. to sing again; 2. to repeat. **Il rechante toujours la même chose**, he tells the same story over and over again.

RECHAPAGE, rœshâparh', [re; chape], *sm. Auto.* reshoeing a tire.

RÉCHAPPÉ, rèshapé, *sm.* person having escaped. **Un — de la potence**, a gallows-bird.

RÉCHAPPER, réshapé-r, [re; échapper], *vn.* 1. to escape; 2. to recover (from an illness).

RÉCHAPPER, *va.* to free, to deliver.

RECHARGE, rœsharzh', *sf.* 1. fresh attack; 2. surcharge. **En —**, in addition. *Electr.* : **— de l'accumulateur**, recovery of the accumulator.

RECHARGEMENT, rœsharzhœmân-t, [recharger], *sm.* reloading; relading.

RECHARGER, rœsharzhè-r, [re; charger], *va.* [Conj. like *Charger.*] 1. to load again; *Naut.* to lade again. **Apres avoir déchargé les**

mulets, il fallut les —, after unloading the mules, we had to load them again.

2. to load (fire-arms) again, to reload; 3. to recharge, to charge again, to attack again, to attack anew. — **les ennemis**, to attack the enemy again.

4 to enjoin again; to direct again.

RECHARGER (SE), *v. refl.* to load again.

RECHASSER, rœshasé-r, [re; chasser], *va.* 1. to drive back again; 2. to hunt again; 3 to re-expel, to turn out again. — **les ennemis jusque dans leur camp**, to drive the enemies back into their camp.

RECHASSER, *vn.* to hunt again.

RÉCHAUD, réshô, [réchauffer], *sm.* 1. chafing-dish; hot-water dish; 2. *Agr.* hot-bed.

RÉCHAUFFÉ, E, réshôfé, *adj.* 1. warmed, again; 2. (of food) warmed up. **Un dîner —**, a warmed up dinner.

RÉCHAUFFÉ, *sm.* 1. warmed up dish; warmed up dinner; 2. *Fig.* mere imitation; thing stale, old. **C'est du —**, it is a mere imitation.

RÉCHAUFFAGE, réshofazh', *sm.* 1. warming again; 2. anything old presented as new; 3. reheating.

RÉCHAUFFEMENT, réshôf'mân-t, *sm.* 1. warming again; 2. *Agr.* mining (a hot-bed).

RÉCHAUFFER, réshôfé-r, [re; échauffer, *va.* 1. to warm again; to heat again. — **un fer**, to heat an iron again.

2. to warm up (food); 3. to warm, to warm again, to make warm again. — **un enfant sur son sein**, to warm a child by pressing it to one's bosom.

4. to rekindle, to revive; to give new spirit to. **Ce discours réchauffa leur courage**, this discourse revived their courage.

5. *Agr.* to line (a hot-bed).

RÉCHAUFFER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to warm one's self; to get warm again. **Se — au soleil**, to warm one's self in the sun.

2. *Fig.* to rekindle, to revive; to grow warm again. **Son zèle s'est réchauffé plus fort que jamais**, his zeal is greater than ever. **Mes anciens amis se réchauffèrent pour moi**, my former friends grew warm again.

RÉCHAUFFOIR, réshôfwar, *sm.* dish-warmer, plate-warmer.

RECHAUSSEMENT, rœshôs'mân-t, *sm.* *Hort.* moulding, earthing up.

RECHAUSSER, rœshôsé-r, [re; chausser], *va.* 1. to put a person's stockings (*or* shoes) on again; 2. *Hort.* to mould, to earth up (trees); 3. *Arch.* to underpin (a wall).

RECHAUSSER (SE), *v. refl* to put on one's shoes, one's stockings again.

RÊCHE, rêsh', [origin unknown], *adj.* rough, harsh. **Cette étoffe est —**, this stuff is rough *Fig.* : **Il a l'esprit un peu —**, there is something harsh about him.

RECHERCHABLE, rœshèrhabl', *adj.* worthy of being sought after.

RECHERCHE, rœshérsh', [rechercher], *sf.* 1. search : *a*) seeking; the act of searching; looking for; quest, pursuit; *b*) inquiry, investigation; examination. *a*) **La — des sources du Nil**, the search for the sources of the Nile. **Il ordonna la — des déserteurs**, he ordered that the deserters should be pursued. *Fig.* : **La — de la vérité**, the search after truth. **L'âme s'appauvrit dans cette — des plaisirs**, pleasure-seeking weakens the mind. *b*). **On fait la — de ma conduite**, they are inquiring into my life.

2. judicial inquiry; 3. research : investigation, inquiry, a diligent and protracted seeking of facts or principles. **Il s'agissait d'une longue — et d'une subtile discussion**, the research was a long one and the discussion very deep. **Entreprendre des recherches historiques**, to undertake historial researches.

4. suit, courtship, wooing; addresses; 5. studied elegance, laboured refinement, refinement. **Il est vêtu avec une extrême —**, he is dressed with studied elegance. **Il y a trop de — dans son style**, there is too much labour in his style. **Tibère avait des recherches de dissimulation et de cruauté**, Tiberius was exceedingly deceitful and cruel.

RECHERCHÉ, E, rœshèrshé, *pa.* searched; sought for, sought after.

RECHERCHÉ, E, *adj.* 1. sought after; in great request, in demand. **Les habiles gens sont toujours recherchés**, clever people are always sought after. *Mol. Med. m. l.* 6. **Et bientôt il n'y eut pas d'homme plus — que moi dans Paris**, and very soon no man in Paris was as much sought after as I was. **Cet auteur voit ses ouvrages recherchés de tout le monde**, that author sees that his works are in great demand. **Ce livre est aujourd'hui très —**, that book is much sought after at present.

2. † (of things) choice; 3. elaborate, well finished; 4. of studied refinement; refined; 5. studied affected, nice, of studied elegance. **Des ornements trop recherchés**, too elaborate ornaments. **Sa mise est trop recherchée**, his dress is too much studied. **Une personne recherchée dans sa toilette, dans sa mise**, a person who is carefully and tastefully dressed.

6. far-fetched, far-sought, fine-spun. **Fuyons les expressions trop recherchées**, let us avoid far-fetched expressions. **Il faut exprimer ce qu'on a dessein de dire, sans qu'il y ait rien de —**, we must express ourselves plainly without far-fetched expressions.

RECHERCHER, rœshèrshé-r, [re; chercher], *va.* 1. to research, to search again, to reseek, to seek again, to look again for. **Je l'ai cherché et recherché**, I have looked for it over and over again.

2. to seek after, to seek for, to search for, to search out, to search into; to search carefully, to try to find, to look after; to investigate, to pry into. — **la cause d'un phénomène**, to try to find out the cause of a phenomenon. — **tous les mémoires d'une époque pour composer une histoire**, to investigate all the memoirs of a time to write a history. — **les moyens de faire une chose**, to try to find out the means of doing a thing.

3. to inquire into the life of, to call to account; to inquire into, to make an inquiry on; to scrutinize. **On pourra vous — quelque jour**, you may be called to account some day. **Ceux qui recherchaient ma vie passée**, those who were prying into my past.

4. to seek after; to try to obtain, to endeavour after, to run after. **Les rois qui recherchaient l'alliance de Rome**, the kings who were trying to obtain the alliance of Rome.

5. to desire, to wish for, to cover; to aspire to. **Je n'ai point recherché son amitié**, I did not seek to have his friendship.

6. to court : *a*) to solicit, to seek; to seek after; *b*) to solicit on marriage, to solicit, to woo, to ask for; to pay one's addresses to, *a*) **Les grands le recherchaient plus qu'il ne les recherchait lui-même**, the great courted him more than he courted them. **Elle était jolie et brillante; il n'en faut pas tant dans le monde pour être recherchée**, she was pretty and bright, and that is quite enough to please the world. **Et que je ne serai point ridicule en épousant la fille que je recherche**, and that I shall not be at all ridiculous in marrying the girl I am engaged to. *Mol. Mar. forcé*, ii.

7. *Law-t.* to pursue; 8. *Technol.* to finish off; 9. *Man.* to animate.

RECHERCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to seek each other's society; 2. to be affected; to be refined.

RECHERCHEUR, rœshèrshœr, *sm.* 1. researcher : one who diligently inquires; 2. seeker, inquirer; 3. (in an ill sense) inquisitor.

RECHIGNÉ, E, rœshinyé, *adj.* sour, cross, crabbed, surly, sullen, grim, glum, frowning. **Un visage —**, a cross-looking face.

RECHIGNEMENT, rœshiny'mân-t, *sm.* sourness, sullenness.

RECHIGNER, rœshinyé-r, [re; and perhaps O. H. Ger. Kinan, to show one's teeth, or charal, Karl, in Ger. Kerl a man, and in *Ang. Sac.* Ceorl, or churl in English], *vn.* 1. *Fam.* to look cross, sour, crabbed, surly, glum; to sulk; to be reluctant. **C'est un homme qui rechigne toujours**, he is always surly. **Faire les choses de mauvaise grâce et en rechignant**, to do things reluctantly and with an ill grace. **Il rechignait à faire cela**, he did that reluctantly.

2. to droop (as plants).

RECHINSER, rœshansé-r, [Low Lat. : resincerāre], *va.* to scour (wool).

† **RECHOIR**, rœshwar, [re; choir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Choir.*] 1. to fall again; 2. *Fig.* to relapse.

RECHUTE, rœshut', [re; chute], *sf.* 1. new fall; 2. relapse : backsliding, falling back into a former bad state either of body or of morals. **La — est à craindre**, they are afraid of a relapse. **Avoir une —**, to have a relapse. *Fig.* : **Les fréquentes rechutes mènent à l'endurcissement**, frequent relapses harden the heart.

RECHUTER, rœshuté-r, [rechute], *vn*, to relapse : to fall back from a convalescent state.

RÉCIDIVE, résidiv', [Lat. : recidivus], *sf.* 1. *Med.* reapparition (of a former illness); 2. relapse : falling back, backsliding; 3. *Law-t.* second offence. **En cas de —**, in case of a second offence.

RÉCIDIVÉ, résidivé, *sm.* relapser.

RÉCIDIVER, résidivé-r, [recidive; Low Lat. : recidivāre; Lat. : recidĕre; re; and cædo], to reappear; 2. to repeat an offence; 3. to relapse (into crime).

RÉCIDIVISTE, résidivist', *sm.* 1. relapser : one who relapses into vice; 2. offender previously convicted, an old offender.

RÉCIDIVITÉ, résidivité, *sf.* propensity to relapse.

RÉCIF, résif, [from Span. arrecife, causeway, a reef], *sm.* reef, ridge (of rocks). [Written also *Rescif* or *Ressif*].

RÉCIPÉ, résipé, [Lat. : take, from recipĕre], *sm.* recipe : *a*) take; *b*) medical prescription; *c*) receipt.

RÉCIPIENDAIRE, résipiândêr', [Lat recipiendus, which is to be received], new member; person received into a company.

RÉCIPIENT, résipiân-t, [Lat. : recipiens, receiving], *sm.* 1. *Chem.* recipient, receiver a vessel which receives and contains gas or liquids; a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation 2. *Phys.* receiver : a vessel employed on the plate of the air-pump for producing a vacuum.

RÉCIPROCATION, résiprokasyôn, [reciproque], *sf.* reciprocation : interchange of acts, mutually, a mutual giving and returning.

RÉCIPROCITÉ, rɛsiprosité, *sf.* reciprocity, reciprocalness : the quality or state of being reciprocal ; mutual return, reciprocation. **La — des bons offices,** reciprocity of services. **A charge de —,** to be reciprocated.

RÉCIPROQUE, résiprok', [Lat. : reciprocus], *adj.* **1.** reciprocal : *a*) alternate ; *b*) interchangeable ; *c*) mutual ; *d*) *Gram.* denoting the mutual action of several subjects upon each other. *b*) **Propositions réciproques,** *Log.* reciprocal converse propositions. *c*) **Un choc —,** a reciprocal shock. **Avoir l'un pour l'autre des sentiments réciproques,** to have the same feeling for one another. *d*) **Verbe —,** reciprocal verb.

2. *Math.* reciprocal. **Figures réciproques,** reciprocal figures.

3. *Math.* inverse. **Raison —,** inverse ratio.

RÉCIPROQUE, *sf. Log.* converse : reciprocal proposition ; a proposition formed from another by interchanging the terms.

RÉCIPROQUE, *sm. Fam.* like, the same thing. **Rendre le — à,** to do the same thing.

RÉCIPROQUEMENT, résiprokmân-t, *adv.* reciprocally : *a*) mutually interchangeably ; *b*) conversely, with change of order.

† **RÉCIPROQUER**, résiproké-r, [Lat. : reciprocāre], *va.* to reciprocate : to return the like, to be even with.

RECIRER, rœsiré-r, [re ; cirer], *va.* to wax or polish again.

† **RÉCISION**, résiziôn, *sf.* V. *Rescision.*

RÉCIT, rési ; the *t* is never pronounced. [réciter], *sm.* **1.** recital, relation, narration, account, statement. **Faire le — de ce qui s'est passé,** to give an account of what happened. **Je suis encore d'avis que nous rendions le temps moins long par des récits,** I still think that we had better relate stories to make the time seem shorter. **Faire un grand —, de grands récits de quelqu'un, de quelque chose,** to say a great deal in favour of a person or a thing.

2. narration (in a play) ; **3.** *Mus.* solo ; **4.** † *Mus.* recitative.

RÉCITANT, E, résitân, ânt', *adj. Mus.* solo. **Partie récitante,** solo part.

RÉCITATEUR, résitatœr, *sm.* reciter, narrator.

RÉCITATIF, résitatif', *sm. Mus.* recitative, recitativo : a sort of musical declamation, used in operas.

RÉCITATION, résitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* recitation, reciting, rehearsal.

RÉCITER, résité-r, [Lat. : recitāre ; re ; citāre, to call], *va.* **1.** to recite : *a*) to declaim ; *b*) to rehearse, to repeat (something learned or committed to memory) ; *c*) to relate, to narrate, to tell, to report. *b*) **— une leçon** to repeat, to recite a lesson. *c*) **— une histoire,** to relate a story.

2. † to speak of, to report of ; **3.** to quote, to cite ; **4.** *Mus.* to sing (*or* to perform) a recitative.

RÉCITER, *vn.* **1.** to recite ; **2.** *Mus.* to perform a recitative.

RÉCITER (SE), *v. refl.* to be recited ; to be told.

RÉCITEUR, résitœr, *sm. Fam.* **1.** reciter ; **2.** story-teller.

RÉCLAIRCIR, réklèrsir, [re ; éclaircir], *va.* to clear again.

RÉCLAMANT, E, réklamân-t, ânt', *sm. f. Law-t.* claimant.

RÉCLAMATEUR, réklamatœr, *sm.* complainant ; demander, claimant.

RÉCLAMATION, réklamasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: reclamatio], *sf.* **1** claim, demand ; **2.** complaint ; objection. **Faire une —,** to put in a claim ; to make a complaint, to make an objection.

RÉCLAME, réklam', [réclamer], *sf.* **1.** *Print.* catchword ; **2.** (of newspapers) advertisement ; editorial puff. **Faire de la —,** to advertise largely ; to puff.

RECLAMÉ, *sm. Falc.* call.

RÉCLAMER, réklamé-r, [Lat. : reclamāre ; re ; clamāre, to cry out], *vn.* **1.** to object, to make an objection. **— contre une proposition,** to object to a proposal.

2. to complain (of) ; **3.** to protest (against).

RÉCLAMER, *va.* **1.** to implore, to beseech, to entreat, to crave, to call upon. **Je réclame votre indulgence,** I beseech you to be indulgent.

2. to claim, to lay claim, to, to demand ; to ask for. **— le prix d'un travail,** to claim the price of work done.

3. to reclaim, to claim back ; **4.** *Feud. Law-t.* to reclaim ; **5.** *Falc.* to call ; **6.** *Hunt.* to call off (the dogs).

RÉCLAMER (SE), *v. refl.* (with *de*) to declare one's self connected with, known to, to refer to, to make use of the name of. **Il peut se — de moi,** he may make use of my name.

RECLASSEMENT, rœklas'mân-t, [re ; classement], *sm.* new classing.

RÉCLINAISON, réklinèzôn, [recliner], *sf.* reclination : *a*) the angle by which the plane of a dial inclined to the horizon deviates from a vertical position ; *b*) *Surg.* a mode of operating for the cataract.

RÉCLINANT, réklinan-t *adj. m.* reclining. **Cadran —,** reclining dial.

RÉCLINÉ, E, rékliné, *adj. Bot.* reclinate: reclined, bent downward.

RÉCLINER, rékliné-r, [Lat. : reclināre ; re ; clināre, to bend], *vn.* to recline : to lean, to deviate from a vertical position.

RÉCLINER, *va.* to recline : to lean back, to lean to one side.

RECLOUER, rœkloué-r, [re ; clouer], *va.* to nail again.

RECLURE, rœklur', [Lat. : recludĕre ; re ; cludĕre, to shut], *va.* [Used only in the infinitive and past participle.] to shut up, to sequester, to imprison, to confine, to cloister up.

RECLURE (SE), *v. refl.* to seclude one's self ; to shut one's self up.

RECLUS, E, rœklu, kluz', *pa. p.* of *Reclure,* **1.** shut up, sequestered, cloistered up ; **2.** recluse, secluded, retired, solitary.

RECLUS, E, *sm. f.* recluse : *a*) a person who lives in retirement from the world ; hermit ; *b*) a devotee who lived in a single cell attached to a church or monastery.

RECLUSERIE, rœkluz'ri, *sf.* cell.

RECLUSION, rœlkuzyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn,

RÉCLUSION, réklüzyôn [reclus ; Lat. : recludĕre], *sf.* **1.** reclusion, recluseness : retirement ; reclusion from the world ; **2.** *Law-t.* confinement, imprisonment (for five years at least, with loss of civil rights.)

RECLUSIONNAIRE, rékluzyonair, *smf.* person undergoing imprisonment.

RECOGNER, rœkonyé-r, [re ; cogner], *va.* **1.** to knock again ; **2.** † *Fig.* to repel, to beat back (an enemy) ; **3.** to beat.

RÉCOGNITIF, IVE, rékognitif, tiv', *adj.* **1.** recognitory : pertaining to recognition ; **2.** *Law-t.* acknowledging a liability.

RÉCOGNITION, rékognisyôn, [Lat. : recognitio], *sf.* recognition.

RECOIFFER, rœkwafé-r, [re ; coiffer], *va.* **1.** to dress a person's hair again ; **2.** to cap (a bottle) again.

RÉCOIFFER (SE), *v. refl.* to dress one's own hair again.

RECOIN, rœkwan [re ; coin], *sm.* **1.** snug corner, by-corner, by-place, nook. **Chercher dans tous les coins et recoins,** to look in every hole and corner.

2. *Fig.* recess, innermost recesss. **Les recoins du cœur,** the recesses of the heart.

RÉCOLEMENT, rékol'mân-t, [récoler], *sm.* **1.** † *Law-t.* re-examination (of witnesses), **2.** verification.

† **RÉCOLER**, rékolé-r, [Lat. : recolĕre, to recollect ; re ; colĕre, to cultivate], *va. Law-t.* to read one's previous evidence to (a witness).

RECOLLAGE, rœkolazh [recoller], *sm.* resticking, repasting.

RÉCOLLECTION, rékolèksyôn, *sf.* recollection.

RECOLLEMENT, rœkil'mân-t, [recoller], *sm.* new pasting.

RECOLLER, rœkolé-r, [re ; coller], *va.* **1.** to paste again ; to glue again, to stick again ; **2.** *School Slang.* to refix, to pluck again. V. *recaler.*

RÉCOLLET, rékolè, [Lat. : recollectus], *sm.* Recollect, Recollet : a monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RECOLORER, rœkoloré-r [re ; colorer], *va.* to colour again.

RÉCOLTE, rékolt', [Lat. : recollecta, things gathered], *sf.* **1.** harvest, crop, gathering. **Faire la —,** to gather in the harvest. **Faire une bonne —,** to make a good harvest, to have a plentiful crop. **Seconde —,** aftercrop.

2. *Fig.* collection, harvest. **Faire dans ses voyage une abondante — d'objects curieux,** to collect a great many curious things in one's travels.

RÉCOLTER, rékolté-r, [récolte], *va.* to harvest, to gather in, to reap.

RÉCOLTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be gathered.

RECOMBINER, rœkônbiné-r, [re ; combiner], *va.* to recombine, to combine again.

RECOMMANDABLE, rœkomândabl', *adj.* **1.** recommendable, commendable : worthy of recommendation; **2.** (of persons) respectable.

RECOMMANDABLEMENT, rœkonândablœmân-t, *adv.* recommendably.

RECOMMANDATION, rœkomândasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [recommander], *sf.* **1.** recommendation : *a*) the act of recommending ; *b*) that which recommends. **Lettre de —,** letter of recommendation; letter of introduction.

2. esteem. **Avoir en —,** to hold in high esteem.

3. reference ; **4.** injunction, order ; **5.** *Law-t.* detainer ; **6.** † notice (of a stolen thing).

RECOMMANDER, rœkomândé-r, [re ; commander], *va.* **1.** to recommend : *a*) to commend or praise to another ; to declare worthy of esteem, trust or favour ; *b*) to intrust, to commend, to commit ; *c*) to make acceptable ; to commend. *a*) **Je recommande cet homme à vos bontés,** I recommend that man to your kindness. *b*) **— une affaire à quelqu'un,** to intrust an affair to a person. *c*) **Rien ne le recommande,** there is nothing to recommend him. **Qu'a-t-il fait qui puisse — son nom à la postérité ?** what has he done to deserve that his name should be transmitted to posterity ?

2. to charge, to enjoin, to order. **On m'a recommandé de veiller sur lui,** I was ordered to watch him. **Le médecin lui a recommandé le repos,** the doctor has ordered him rest.

3. to beg, to request ; **4.** to exhort, to advise. **On lui a recommandé d'être sage,** they advised him to behave himself. **Recommandez-lui de ne jamais être en retard,** advise him never to be late. **Je vous recommande de lire cet ouvrage,** I advise you to read that book.

5. *Law t.* to lodge a detainer against (a

prisoner) ; **6.** † to send notice to stop (a stolen thing).

RECOMMANDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to recommend one's self, to commend one's self; **2.** to implore the help *or* protection of. **Se — à Dieu**, to commend one's self to God. **Il se recommande à tous les saints et saintes du paradis**, he implores every body's help. **Je me recommande à votre souvenir, à vous**, I beg you not to forget me. **Se — de quelqu'un**, to make use of another person's name. **Il se recommande de M. A**, he gives Mr. A. as reference. **Il se recommande de lui-même**, he is his own recommendation.

3. to be commendable, to be recommendable.

RECOMMANDEUR, rœkomàndeur, *sm.* recommender.

RECOMMENCEMENT, rœkomàns'màn-t, *sm.* recommencement : a commencement anew, beginning again.

RECOMMENCER, rœkomànsé-r, [re ; commencer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*.] to recommence, to commence again, to begin again. **Il recommença le combat**, he began to fight again. **— de plus belle**. **— sur nouveaux frais**, to begin again worse than ever. **C'est toujours à —**, it will never end.

RECOMMENCER *vn.* to recommence, to begin again. **Veut on que le sang recommence à couler ?** do they wish more blood to be shed ? **La guerre a recommencé**, war has begun again. **Le mauvais temps recommence**, the bad weather has begun again. **J'espère bien que vous ne recommencerez pas**, I hope indeed you will not do it again.

RECOMMENCER (SE), *v. refl.* to be recommenced, to be begun again.

RÉCOMPENSE, rékònpàns', [récompenser], *sf.* recompense, reward, requital : *a*) equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services, and the like ; *b*) return of evil or suffering, or other equivalent, as a punishment ; *c*) compensation ; amends. *a*) **Mériter une —**, to deserve a reward. **Recevoir une juste —**, to be justly rewarded. **Donner une —**, to give a reward. **C'est la — due à son mérite**, it is a reward due to his merit. **C'est la — de ses services**, it is a reward for his services. *b*) **L'échafaud sera la — de ses crimes**, he will answer for crimes on the scaffold. **Ce méchant homme a eu la — qu'il méritait**, that wicked man met with the punishment he deserved. *c*) **Donner une somme à quelqu'un pour — des pertes qu'il a faites**, to give a person a sum of money as a compensation for the losses he has sustained. **L'on mange peu, l'on boit en —**, they eat little but drink very much to make up for it. **En — de**, in return for. **Il a été décoré en — des services qu'il avait rendus**, he has been decorated in return for the services he had rendered.

RÉCOMPENSER, rékònpànsé-r, [re ; compenser], *va.* to recompense : *a*) to reward to requite, to repay ; *b*) to make amends, to make up for, to compensate, to indemnify. *a*) **— quelqu'un selon son mérite**, to reward a person according to his merit. **— les services de quelqu'un**, to reward a person for his services. [In an ill sense :] **— quelqu'un de sa perfidie**, to make a person smart for his perfidy. *b*) **Il faisait un frais délicieux qui nous récompensait d'une journée fort chaude**, a delightfully cool evening made up for the heat of the day. **— le temps perdu**, to make up for lost time.

RÉCOMPENSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be rewarded, to be recompensed ; **2.** to make amends, to make up for it.

RÉCOMPENSEUR, rékònpànseur, *sm.* rewarder.

RECOMPOSABLE, rœkònpòzabl', *adj.* that may be rewarded.

RECOMPOSER, rœkònpòzé-r, [re ; composer], *va.* to recompose, to compose anew.

RECOMPOSITION, rœkònpòzisyòn, *sf.* recomposition.

RECOMPTER, rœkònté-r, [re ; compter], *va.* to count, to count over, to reckon again.

RÉCONCILIABLE, rékònsiliabl', *adj.* reconcilable : that may be reconciled.

RÉCONCILIATEUR, TRICE, rékònsiliateur, tris', *sm. f.* reconciler : a person who reconciles.

RÉCONCILIATION, rékònsiliasyòn ; *in poet.* siòn, *sf.* reconciliation : *a*) reconcilement, renewal of friendship ; *b*) *Theol.* atonement, expiation.

RÉCONCILIATOIRE, rékònsiliatwar', *adj.* reconciliatory : able or tending to reconcile.

RÉCONCILIER, rékònsilié-r, [Lat. : reconciliāre, to call together], *va.* to reconcile : *a*) to restore to friendship or favour after an estrangement ; to bring back to agreement or concord ; to conciliate anew ; *b*) *Theol.* to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission ; *c*) to make consistent ; to bring to agreement or suitableness ; to conciliate ; *d*) *Cath. Ch.* to reconsecrate a church which has been profaned. *a*) **— deux amis**, to reconcile two friends. **Je l'ai réconcilié avec son frère**, I have reconciled him to his brother. **Cette bonne action me réconcilie avec lui**, this good action makes me like him again. *c*) **Des moralistes prétendent qu'on ne peut — le théâtre avec la morale**, moralists pretend that it is impossible to reconcile the theatre with morality.

RÉCONCILIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to reconcile one's self ; to be reconciled ; to make it up (with). **Se — avec quelqu'un**, to make it up with a person. **Se — avec soi-même**, to be at peace with one's conscience. **Se — avec Dieu**, to make one's peace with God.

2. to be reconciled ; to reconcile each other ; to make it up. **Ces deux amis se sont réconciliés d'eux mêmes**, those two friends have made it up between them.

3. *Cath. Ch.* to return to confession before communion.

RECONDUCTION, rœkònduksyòn, [re ; Lat. : conductio], *sf.* *Law t.* continued tenancy with renewal of lease. **Tacite —** continued tenancy without renewal of lease.

RECONDUIRE, rœkònduir', [re ; conduire], *va.* [Conj. like *Conduire.*] **1.** to reconduct : *a*) to conduct again ; *b*) to conduct back, to take back, to go back with ; to escort ; *c*) to take home, to see home ; to accompany home. **— un enfant au collège**, to take a child back to college. **Faire — quelqu'un par son domestique**, to have a person escorted home by one's servant. **Je vous reconduirai chez vous**, I shall see you home.

2. to show out, to accompany out, to accompany to the door, to see out. **Je vous laisse aller sans vous —**, excuse my not seeing you out. **— quelqu'un jusqu'à sa voiture**, to see a person to his carriage.

3. to drive out, to drive back. **Les ennemis furent reconduits à coups de canon**, cannon shots drove the enemies back.

RECONDUITE, rœkònduit', *sf.* reconducting, accompanying, escorting out, seeing out, showing out. **Faire la —**, to accompany a person out, to see out, to show out, to escort.

RECONFESSER, rœkònfèsé-r, [re ; confesser], *va* to confess again.

RECONFIRMER, rœkònfirmé-r, [re ; confirmer], *va.* to confirm again.

RÉCONFORT, rékònfòr, *sm.* comfort, consolation.

RÉCONFORTANT, rékònfortan-t, *adj.* recomforting, strengthening ; *sm. Med.* a soother : anything taken that soothes.

RÉCONFORTATION, rékònfòrtasyòn, *sf.* strengthening.

RÉCONFORTER, rékònfòrté-r, [re ; conforter], *va.* **1.** to strengthen : to revive ; **2.** *Fig.* to comfort, to console ; to cheer.

RÉCONFORTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be strengthened, to be revived ; **2.** to be comforted, to be consoled or soothed. **Cela réconforte l'estomac**, that is soothing to the stomach.

RECONFRONTER, rœkònfronté-r, [re ; confronter], *va.* to confront again.

RECONNAISSABLE, rœkonèsabl', *adj.* recognizable : that may be recognized, easy to be recognized ; easily known. **Je ne l'avais pas vu depuis sa maladie ; il n'est pas —**, I had not seen him since his illness ; no one would know him again.

RECONNAISSANCE, rœkonèsàns', [reconnaître], *sf.* **1.** recognition : *a*) the act of recognizing, renovation of knowledge ; *b*) recognizance, acknowledgment ; avowal. *c*) confession, acknowledgment. *b*) **— d'une dette**, acknowledgment of a debt, debenture. **— d'enfant**, acknowledgment of a child. *c*) **La prompte — de nos fautes nous en mériterait souvent le pardon**, a ready acknowledgment of our offenses often makes us deserving of forgiveness.

2. examination, verification **3.** *Milit.* reconnoissance, reconnoitring : examination of a tract of country. **Aller en —, faire une —**, to go reconnoitring, to go out a reconnoitring, to reconnoitre.

4. *Naut.* look-out ; discovery **5.** *Naut.* sea-mark.

6. (pawnbroker's) ticket. **7.** acknowledgment (of a promise).

8. gratitude, thankfulness. **Avoir de la — pour un bienfait**, to be grateful for some benefit. **Témoigner sa —**, to show one's gratitude. **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in gratitude, to be ungrateful.

9. † reward, acknowledgment.

RECONNAISSANT, E, rœkonèsàn-t, sànt', *adj.* thankful, grateful : having gratitude. **Il est — des services qu'on lui a rendus**, he is grateful for the services that have been rendered him. **— envers ses bienfaiteurs**, thankful to one's benefactors. **Je vous serais très — de vouloir venir plus tôt**, I should be much obliged to you, if you would come earlier.

RECONNAÎTRE, rœkonètr', [re ; connaître], *va.* [Conj. like *Connaître.*] **1.** to recognize : *a*) to recollect or recover the knowledge of ; to know again ; *b*) to know ; to distinguish by any mark or sign ; *c*) to discover ; *d*) to acknowledge, to admit as true ; *e*) to admit with a formal acknowledgment ; to admit as lawful. *a*) **Avoir de la peine à — quelqu'un**, to scarcely recognize a person. **Le — à sa démarche**, to know him by his walk. **— les traits, la voix de quelqu'un**, to recognize a person's features, voice. *b*) **Se faire —**, to make one's self known. **— un écrivain à son style**, to know an author by his style. **On le reconnaît bien là**, that is just his way ; that is just like him. *c*) **On a reconnu son innocence**, his innocence has been recognized. **Il a reconnu son erreur**, he admitted his mistake. **Je reconnais cet ouvrage pour très bon**, I admit that work to be a very good one. **On a reconnu que cela était réellement nécessaire**, it was admitted that

that was really necessary. *d*) **Ce philosophe reconnaissait l'existence des atomes,** this philosofer admitted the existence of atoms. **On a reconnu que cela était nécessaire,** they have admitted the necessity of that. **Les Chaldéens reconnaissaient un Dieu suprême sous le nom de Baal,** the Chaldeans acknowledged a supreme god named *Baal*. *e*) **— un gouvernement,** to recognize a government.

2. to aknowledge : *a*) to admit ; to own ; *b*) to avow, to confess. *a*) **Il ne reconnait d'autre loi que sa volonté,** his will is the only law he acknowledges. **— un enfant,** to acknowledge a child. **— sa signature,** to own one's signature. *b*) **— ses torts,** to own one's faults. **— une dette,** to own a debt. **— avoir reçu une somme,** to acknowledge having received a sum. **— qu'on a eu tort,** to acknowledge one was wrong.

3. to view, to review, to observe ; to examine ; to survey ; to explore ; *Milit.*, *Naut.* to reconnoitre ; 4. *Milit.* to challenge (a patrol) ; 5. *Milit.* **— la position de l'ennemi,** to reconnoitre the enemy's position. **Faire — un officier,** to proclaim an officer.

6. to acknowledge ; to be grateful for, to be thankful for. **— les bienfaits qu'on a reçus,** to be thankful for benefits received. **Il reconnait tout ce qu'on a fait pour lui,** he is grateful for all that people have done for him.

7. to recompense, to reward, to requite, to repay, to return. **Rendez moi ce service ; je le reconnaîtrai dans l'occasion,** render me this service and I shall return it as soon as I have an opportunity. **Voilà qui est étrange et tu es bien mal reconnu de tes soins,** that's very strange, and you are ill rewarded for your trouble. *Mol. D. Juan.* iii. 3.

RECONNAÎTRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be recognized ; 2. to recognize one's self, to know one's self. **Il se regarda dans un miroir, et se reconnaissait à peine, tant il était changé !** he looked at himself in a mirror and scarcely knew himself, he was so altered !

3. to recognize each other ; 4. to see one's self : to find one's opinions or feelings in another ; 5. to know where one is. **Il y a bien longtemps que je suis venu ici ; mais je me reconnais,** it is a long time since I was here, but I remember the place.

6. *Fig.* to make out ; to read. **Ce manuscrit est difficile à lire ; mais je commence à m'y —,** this is a difficult manuscript to read, but I am beginning to make it out.

7. to own one's self ; 8. to acknowledge one's faults, one's errors. **Il est mort sans pouvoir se —,** he died without acknowledging his errors.

9. to recollect one's self, to recover one's self, to come to one's self again ; to reflect, to look about. **Donnez moi le temps de me —,** give me time to recover myself.

RECONQUÉRIR, rœkônkérir, [re ; conquérir], *va.* [Conj. like *Conquérir.*] 1. to reconquer : to conquer again, to recover by conquest ; 2. *Fig.* to recover, to regain, to win back. **— l'estime de quelqu'un,** to win back a person's esteem.

RECONSACRER, rœkônsakré-r, [re ; consacrer], *va.* to consecrate again.

RÉCONSIDÉRER, rœkônsidéré-r, [re ; considérer], *va.* to reconsider : to consider again.

RECONSTITUER, rœkônstitué-r, [re ; constituer], *va.* to reconstitute, to constitute, again.

RECONSTITUTION, rœkônstitusyôn, *sf.* 1. reconstitution ; 2. *Law-t.* substitution (of a debt to another).

RECONSTRUCTION, rœkônstruksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn *sf.* reconstruction, rebuilding : act of constructing or building again.

RECONSTRUIRE, rœkônstruir', [re ; construire], *va.* [Conj. like *Construire.*] to rebuild, to reconstruct : to construct again. **Le théâtre a été reconstruit,** the theatre has been rebuilt.

RECONSULTER, rœkonsulté-r, [re ; consulter], *va.* to reconsult, to consult again.

RECONTER, rœkônté-r, [re ; conter], *va.* to relate over again.

RECONTINUER, rœkôntinué-r, [re ; continuer], *va.* to recontinue : to continue again.

RECONTINUER, *vn.* to go on again.

RECONTRACTER, rœkôntrakté-r, [re ; contracter], *va.* to contract again.

RECONVENIR, rœkônv'nir, [re ; convenir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Convenir.*] *Law-t.* to bring a cross action.

RECONVENTION, rœkônvânsyôn, *sf.* *Law-t.* reconvention, cross action ; cross demand.

RECONVENTIONNEL, ELLE, rœkônvânsyonèl, *asj.* *Law-t.* cross (as an action, a demand). **Demande reconventionelle,** cross demand.

RECONVERTIR, rœkônvèrtir, [re ; convertir], *va.* to reconvert : to convert again.

RECONVOQUER, rœkônvoké-r, [re ; convoquer], *va.* to reconvene : to convene again, to convoke again.

RECONVOYER, rœkônvwayé-r, [re ; convoyer], *va.* Conj. like aboyer], to reconvey : to convey back.

RECOPIER, rœkopié-r, [re ; copier], *va.* to recopy : to copy again, to transcribe again.

RECOQUILLEMENT, rœkokiy'mân-t, *sm.* turning up, curling up ; shrivelling.

RECOQUILLER, rœkokiyé-r, [re ; coquiller], *va.* to turn up, to curl up (in the shape of a shell) ; to shrivel. **Vous avez recoquillé les feuilles de ce livre,** you have dog-eared the leaves of this book.

RECOQUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to curl up, to cockle, to shrivel. *Prov.* : **Il n'y a point de si petit ver qui ne se recoquille, si l'on marche dessus,** even a worm will turn if it is trodden upon.

† **RECORD,** rœkôr, [recorder], *sm.* 1. testimony ; remembrance ; 2. *Law-t.* recording.

3. *Sport.* [Eng.], record. **Battre le —,** to beat, to break the record : to out-do the highest achievement yet accomplished. **Il détient le — pour la hauteur,** he holds the record for the highest flight.

RECORDER, rœkôrdé-r, [Lat. : recordāre, to call to mind], *va.* 1. to repeat, to rehearse (something learned by heart) ; to get by heart ; 2. † to record : to imprint on the mind or memory.

3. *Weav.* to examine (a card) ; 4. to cord again, to tie again (with a cord) ; 5. to twist (a cord or string) again ; 6. to measure (fire-wood) again.

RECORDER, rœkodé-r, [re ; corde], *va.* to record

RECORDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to call to mind ; 2. to concert (with a person).

RECORNER, rœkôrné-r, [re ; corner], *vn.* to blow a horn again.

RECORRIGER, rœkorizhé-r, *va.* [Conj. like *Corriger.*] to correct again, to revise.

† **RECORS,** rœkôr, [recorder], *sm.* bailiff's man, bailiff's follower.

RECOUCHER, rœkoushé-r, [re ; coucher], *va.* 1. to lay down again, to prostrate again ; 2. to put (a person) to bed again.

RECOUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to go to bed again.

RECOUDRE, rœkoudr', [re ; coudre], *va.* [Conj. like *Coudre.*] 1. to sew again ; 2. *Fig.* to sew up again.

RECOULER, rœkoulé-r, [re ; couler], *vn.* to flow, to run again.

RECOUPE, rœkoup', [re ; couper], *sf.* 1. stone chips, rubble ; 2. chippings ; 3. *Agr.* aftermath, rowen ;

4. coarse flour ; 5. broken bread. **— d'étoffes,** shreds.

RECOUPEMENT, rœkoup'mân-t, *sm.* *Build.* set-off.

RECOUPER, rœkoupé-r, [re ; couper], *va.* 1. to cut again ; 2. to mix (wines).

RECOUPER, *vn.* (at cards) to cut again.

RECOUPETTE, rœkoupèt', *sf.* sharps : coarsest flour.

RECOURBER, rœkourbé-r, [re ; courber], 1. to curve, to bend round ; 2. to recurvate, to bend back.

RECOURBER (SE), *v. refl.* to curve ; to be curved, to be bent.

RECOURBURE, rœkourbur, *sf.* curve, curvature.

RECOURIR, rœkourir, [re ; courir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Courir.*] 1. to run again ; 2. *Fig.* to have recourse, to turn, to apply ; to resort, to appeal. **— aux armes,** to have recourse to arms. **L'entrée du Louvre était libre à tous ceux qui recouraient à la protection de saint Louis,** all those who had recourse to the protection of St. Lewis were admitted into the Louvre. *L. Fléchier.* **— aux textes,** to turn to the text **— à la violence,** to use violence. **— aux remèdes,** to have recourse to remedies.

† **RECOURRE,** rœkour,' *va.* *Hunt.* to take back.

RECOURS, rœkour ; **the *s* is never pronounced** [recourir ; *Lat.* : recurus], *sm.* 1. recourse : application for assistance or protection ; resort. **Avoir — à Dieu,** to have recourse to God. **J'ai — à vos conseils,** I have recourse to your advice. **Avoir — aux médecins,** to seek medical advice. **Avoir — à la justice,** to appeal to the law.

2. resource, refuge, help. **Les pleurs furent son seul —,** tears were his only resource. *J. J. Rous.*

3. *Law-t.* recourse : a right of action against any person or property. **Exercer son —,** to have one's recourse.

4. *Law t.* **— en cassation,** appeal to the supreme court. **— en grâce,** recommendation to mercy.

RECOURTISER, rœkourtizé-r, [re ; courtiser], *va.* to court again.

† **RECOUSSE,** rœkous', **RESCOUSSE,** rèskous', [re, and O. Fr. escourre, to help], *sf.* 1. † rescue ; 2. recapture (of a ship).

RECOUSU, E, rœkouzu, *pa. p.* of *Recoudre,* sewed again, stitched again.

RECOUVRABLE, rœkouvrabl', [recouvrer], *adj.* *Fin.* recoverable : that may be obtained from a debtor or possessor.

† **RECOUVRANCE,** rœkouvrâns', *sf.* 1. recovery (of health) ; 2. help.

RECOUVREMENT, rœkouvrœmân-t, [recouvrer], *sm.* 1. covering ; 2. *Build.* lap, overlap ; 3. *Horol.* cap. **Montre à —,** capped watch ; hunting-watch.

4. recovery : *a*) the act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of anything lost ; recuperation ; getting back ; *b*) restoration to health ; recovering ; *c*) collection, collecting, gathering. *a*) **Le — de ses biens,** the recovery of his wealth. **Le — de ses forces,** the recovery of this strength. *b*) **Le — de la santé,** restoration of health. *c*) **Le — des impôts,** the collection of taxes.

5. *pl.* outstanding debts. **Faire des recou-**

vrements, aller en —, to collect outstanding debts.

RECOUVRER, rœkouvré-r, [Lat. : recuperāre], *va.* 1. to recover : *a)* to get or obtain that which was lost ; to regain, to get back ; *b)* to collect, to gather. *a)* **— la vue, la parole**, to recover sight, speech. **— la raison**, to recover one's reason. **— la jeunesse**, to recover one's youth. **— la santé, ses forces**, to recover one's health, one's strength. **— l'estime publique**, to recover the public esteem. *b)* **— les contributions**, to collect the taxes.

RECOUVRIR, rœkouvrir [re ; couvrir] *va.* [Conj. like *Couvrir.*] 1. to cover again, to recover, to cover up again ; 2. to cover, to cover over. **La neige qui recouvre l'herbe**, the snow that covers the grass. **Vous pourriez faire — ce parapluie**, you could have that umbrella recovered.

3. *Fig.* to cover over, to cover, to mask, to cloak. **— de beaux prétextes une mauvaise action**, to cloak an evil action under specious pretences.

RECOUVRIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be covered again ; 2. *Fig.* to be covered over again, to be cloaked ; 3. to get cloudy again, to be overcast again. **Le temps se recouvre**, it is getting cloudy again.

RECRACHER, rœcrashé-r, [re ; cracher], *va.* to spit out again.

RECRACHER, *vn.* to spit again.

RÉCRÉANCE, rékréâns', [O. Fr. : recroire to remit ; Low Lat. : recredentia], *sf.* 1. *Can. Law.* provisional possession ; 2. *Lettres* **de —**, letters of recall.

RÉCRÉATIF, IVE, rékréatif, tiv, [récréer], *adj.* recreative : refreshing ; amusing, diverting.

RECRÉATION, rœkréasyôn, [re ; creation], *sf.* new creation.

RÉCRÉATION, rékréasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : recreatio], *sf.* 1. recreation : refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil ; diversion, amusement ; 2. (of children) play. **Heure de —**, play-hour, play-time. **En —**, at play.

3. play-time.

RÉCRÉATIVEMENT, rékréativ'mân-t, *adv.* recreatively.

RECRÉER, rœkréé-r, [re ; créer], *va.* to recreate : to create anew.

RÉCRÉER, rékréé-r, *va.* to recreate : *a)* to revive, to reanimate ; to enliven ; *b)* to gratify, to delight ; to gladden, to relieve ; *c)* to refresh after toil, to divert ; to cheer ; to amuse. *a)* **Le vin récrée les esprits**, wine enlivens one's spirits. **Rien ne me récrée autant que d'entendre sa voix**, nothing enlivens me so much as the sound of her voice. *b)* **Le vert récrée la vue**, green relieves the eyes. *c)* **Il faut des jeux qui récréent, et qui ne fatiguent pas l'esprit**, we must have games that can divert the mind without fatiguing it.

RÉCRÉER, (SE), *v. refl.* to recreate, to divert, to amuse one's self.

RÉCRÉMENT, rékrémân-t, [Lat. : recrementum, dross], *sm.* recrement : dross, scoria, spume ; superfluous matter separated from that which is useful.

RECRÉMENTEUX, EUSE, rékrémântœ, tœz', *adj.* V. *Récrémentitiel.*

RÉCRÉMENTITIEL, ELLE, rékrémântisièl, *adj. Physiol.* recremental, recrementitial, recrementitious : relating to recrement.

RECRÉPIMENT, rœkrépimân-t, **RECRÉPISSAGE**, rœcrepisazh, *sm. Mason.* second pargeting.

RECRÉPIR, rœkrépir, [re ; crépir], *va.* 1. *Mason.* to parget again, to plaster over again, to give a fresh coat of plaster to ; 2. to paint (one's face) ; 3. *Fig.* to patch up (a literary work) ; 4. to restore ; 5. *Fig.* to conceal, to mask, to cover over.

RECREUSER, rœkrœzé-r, [re ; creuser]. *va.* to dig again, to hollow out again.

RECRIER, rœkrié-r, [re ; crier], *vn.* to cry again.

RÉCRIER (SE), sœ-rékrièr, [re ; crier], *v. refl.* 1. to exclaim, to cry out ; 2. to clamour, to make a clamour ; 3. to express one's admiration or wonder with loud cries. **A peine ouvrait-il la bouche, que tout le monde se recriait pour admirer ce qu'il allait dire**, as soon as he opened his mouth they all marvelled at what he was about to say. *Fén. Tél.* **Ceux qui se récriaient contre un scandale si public**, those who cried out against so public a scandal. **Il n'y pas de quoi se —**, there is nothing to make such a clamour about.

4. *Hunt.* to give tongue again.

RÉCRIMINATEUR, TRICE, rékriminatœr, tris', *adj.* recriminative, recriminatory ; recriminating : that recriminates.

RÉCRIMINATION, rékriminasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* recrimination : the act of recriminating.

RÉCRIMINATOIRE, rékriminatwar', *adj.* recrimanatory : containing a recrimination.

RÉCRIMINER, rékriminé-r, [re ; Lat. : criminari, to accuse], *vn.* to recriminate : to return an accusation.

RÉCRIRE, rékrir', [re ; écrire], *va.* [Conj like *Écrire.*] to write again, to write over again, to write anew, to rewrite.

RÉCRIRE, *vn.* to write back, to answer.

† **RECROBILLER, (SE)**, sœ-rœkrobiyé-r, *v. refl.* 1. to shrink (as parchment) ; 2. *Fig.* (of persons) to resist V. *Se recroqueviller.*

RECROISER, rœkrwazé-r, [re ; croiser], *va.* to recross, to cross again.

RECROISETÉE, rœkrwaz'té, *adj. Herald.* **Croix recroisetée**, cross crosslet : a cross the branches of which are terminated by a crosslet or little cross.

RECROÎTRE, rœkrwâtr', [re ; croître], *vn.* [Conj. like *Croître.*] 1. to grow again ; 2. to spring up again.

RECROQUEVILLER, (SE), sœ-rœkrokviyé-r, [formed from recoquiller], *v. refl.* to shrivel, to shrivel up, to shrink.

RECRU, E, rœkru, [O. Fr. : recroire, to give in], *adj.* knocked up, jaded, tired out.

RECRU, rœkru, [recroître], *sm.* shoot, growth (of copse-wood).

RECRUDESCENCE, rœkrudèssâns', [Lat.: recrudescens, from recrudescĕre, to become raw again ; crudis, crude], *sf.* recrudescence, recrudescency : increase of a disease or something bad after a temporary remission.

RECRUE, rœkru, [from recroître], *sf.* recruit : *a)* a fresh supply ; a raising of new soldiers to supply the deficiency of an army; recruiting ; *b)* a newly enlisted soldier ; *c)* *Fig.* addition ; new companion. **Faire des recrues**, to raise recruits. **Exercer des recrues**, to train recruits. **Voilà une bonne — pour la philosophie**, that's a good addition to philosophy. *Volt. Lettres.*

RECRUTEMENT, rœkrut'mân-t, *sm.* recruiting, recruitment.

RECRUTER, rœkruté-r, [recrue], *va.* to recruit : *a)* to raise new soldiers ; *b)* *Fig.* to enlist ; to unite to a cause ; to supply a company with new members. **— des associés**, to recruit partners.

RECRUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be recruited, to recruit.

RECRUTEUR, rœkrutœr, *sm.* recruiter : one who recruits.

RECRUTEUR, *adj.* recruiting.

RECTA, rèkta, [Lat.], *adv.* exactly, punctually.

RECTANGLE, rèktângl', [Lat. : rectus, right ; angulus, an angle], *sm. Geom.* rectangle : *a)* a right-angled parallelogram ; *b)* product to two lines.

RECTANGLE, *adj.* rectangular, right-angled, rectangled : having right angles.

RECTANGULAIRE, rèktângulèr, *adj. Geom.* rectangular, right-angled.

RECTANGULARITÉ, rèktângularité, *sf.* rectangularity, rectangularness : the quality of being rectangular.

RECTEUR, rèktœr, [Lat. : rector ; regĕre, rectum, to rule], *sm.* rector : *a)* a ruler ; *b)* the chief officer of a university : *c)* in France, the head of an academy ; *d)* in some provinces, parish-priest ; *e)* among the Jesuits, the superior officer of a college.

RECTEUR, TRICE, rèktœr, tris, *adj.* directing.

RECTRICES, *sfpl. Ornith.* rectrices : the tail feathers of a bird.

RECTIFIABLE, rèktifiabl, [rectifier], *adj.* rectifiable : *a)* that may be rectified ; *b)* *Geom.* noting curves such that straight lines can be constructed equal to any definite portion of them.

RECTIFICATEUR, rèktifikatœr, *sm* rectifier : *a)* one who rectifies ; *b)* *Chem.* instrument used to refine by repeated distillation.

RECTIFICATIF, IVE, rèktifikatif, tiv', *adj.* rectifying.

RECTIFICATION, rèktifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : rectificatio], *sf.* rectification : *a)* the act of rectifying ; *b)* *Geom* the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a portion of a curve ; *c)* *Chem.* the process of refining a substance by repeated distillation.

RECTIFIER, rèktifié-r, [Lat. : rectus, straight ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to rectify ; *a)* to make straight or right ; to straighten ; *b)* *Fig.* to redress ; to correct, to amend ; *c)* *Geom.* to find a straight line equal in length to any given curve ; *d)* *Chem.* to refine or purify by repeated distillation. *b)* **— des erreurs**, to rectify errors. *c)* **— une courbe**, to rectify a curve.

RECTIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be rectified.

RECTILIGNE, rèktiliny', [Lat. : rectus, straight ; linea, line], *adj.* 1. *Geom.* rectilinea rectilineal : *a)* right-lined ; consisting of a straight line ; straight ; *b)* bounded by straight lines ; 2. *Fig.* straight ; straightforward, upright.

RECTILIGNEMENT, rèktiliny'mân-t, *adj.* rectinearly, rectinineally : in a straight line.

RECTITUDE, rèktitud', [Lat. : rectitudo ; rectus, straight], *sf.* 1. straightness : the quality of being straight ; rectilinearly ; 2. *Fig.* rectitude : conformity to truth or moral laws ; uprightness, rightness ; 3. soundness. **— d esprit**, soundness of mind.

RECTO, rékto, [Lat., abl. of rectus, right], *sm.* first page (of a leaf) ; right side ; right-hand page (of a book).

RECTORAL, E, rèktoral, *adj.* rectoral, rectorial : pertaining to a rector.

RECTORAT, rektora, [recteur], *sm.* rectorate, rectorship : the office of a rector.

RECTRICES, rektris', [recteur], *sf. pl. Ornith.* rectrices : tail-feathers of a bird.

RECTUM, rèktom, [Lat. : rectus, straight], *sm. Anat.* rectum : the last portion of the great intestine.

REÇU, E, rœcu, *pa. p.* of *Recevoir*, received.

REÇU, E, *adj.* allowed ; usual, in use, customary. **Aux usages reçus il faut qu'on s'accommode**, we must put up with what is

customary. *Boil.* **Il est — de faire cela, il est — qu'on fasse cela,** it is allowed to do that.

REÇU, *sm.* receipt : a written acknowledgment of any thing received. **Au — de,** on receipt of.

RECUEIL, rœkœy [recueillir], *sm.* 1. collection : *a*) assemblage or selection of deeds, writings, literary or musical pieces, engravings, etc. ; *b*) *Fig.* the act of collecting or gathering things which are not material. *a*) **Un — de préceptes,** a collection of precepts. **Un — de chansons,** collection of songs. *b*) **En un temps où l'on fait le — des bonnes et des mauvaisses qualités de ceux qui meurent,** at a time when people consider all the good as well as the bad qualities of those who are dying. *Fléchier.*

2. magazine.

RECUEILLEMENT, rœkœy'mân-t, [recueillir], *sm.* 1. collection, gathering, collecting ; 2. *Fig.* collectedness ; composure ; concentration of thoughts, meditation, self-communing. **La campagne est plus propre pour le — d'esprit que le tumulte de Paris,** the mind enjoys more composure in the country than in the tumult of P. **Le — est nécessaire à la prière,** we must meditate before we pray.

RECUEILLIR, rœkœyir [Lat. : recolligĕre, ectum], *va.* [Conj. like *Cueillir.*] 1. to reap, to gather, to get. **— beaucoup de blé,** to reap much corn. **On ne recueille dans ce pays ni blé ni vin,** in this country they grow neither wheat nor grapes *Fig.* : **Chacun recueille ce qu'il a semé,** every man reaps what he has sown. *Boiste.* **Quel fruit de ce labeur pouvez-vous — ?** what fruit can you reap of this labour ? *La Font. Fab.* **Elle recueille les bénédictions du pauvre,** she gets the blessings of the poor.

2. to receive (by inheritance) ; to enter upon ; to inherit. **— une succession,** to inherit.

3. to collect : *a*) to gather, to receive ; to gather ; to get together, to bring together, to unite, to assemble ; *c*) to summon up ; *d*) to cull, to pick out, to choose, to select, to gather ; *e*) to infer, to deduce, to gather. *a*) **— les eaux dans une citerne,** to collect the waters in a cistern. **— le suc d'une plante,** to receive the juice of a plant. *Fig.* : **— les derniers soupirs de quelqu'un,** to witness the dying moments of any one. *b*) **Il recueillit les restes de sa fortune,** he collected the remains of his fortune. **Il va — au delà du Rhin les débris d'une armée défaite,** he goes and bring together the remains of a defeated army. *Bossuet.* **Recueillant les épis qu'on avait laissés après la moisson,** collecting the ears of corn the harvesters had left in the field. *Fig.* : **— tous les bruits de ville,** to hear all that is said about town. **— les suffrages,** to collect the votes. **— ses idées,** to collect one's ideas. *c*) **— ses forces,** to summon up one's strength. *d*) **Il a recueilli ce qu'il y a de meilleur dans les écrivains de l'antiquité,** he has selected the finest passages out of the works of antiquity.

4. to listen to ; 5. to receive (at one's house), to take in. **— quelqu'un dans son malheur,** to receive (at one's house) some unfortunate person.

RECUEILLIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be collected, to be gathered ; 2. to collect one's thoughts, to be absorbed in meditation, to concentrate one's thoughts, to collect one's self ; to meditate, to reflect ; 3. *Theol.* to commune with one's self.

RECUIRE, rœkuir', [re ; cuire], *va.* [Conj. like Cuire.] 1. to cook again ; 2. to reheat ; (of glass and metals) to anneal.

RECUISSON, rœkuisôn, [recuire], *sf.* annealing.

RECUIT, E, rœkui, kuit', *pa. p.* of *Recuire.* 1. cooked again ; 2. annealed ; 3. overdone,

RECUIT *sm.*, RECUITE, *sf.* reheating; annealing.

RECUL, rœkul, [reculer], *sm.* recoil, recoiling, resilience, flying backwards of a body. **Échappement à —,** *Horol.* recoiling, escapement.

RECULADE, rœkulad', [reculer], *sf.* 1. backing (of carriages) ; 2. (of persons) falling back ; retreat.

RECULÉ, E, rœkulé, *adj.* remote, distant, backward, behind. **A une époque très reculée,** at a very remote period. **Jusqu'à la posterité la plus reculée,** until the latest posterity,

RECULÉE, rœkulé, *sf.* moving back, **Feu de —,** roasting fire.

RECULEMENT, rœkul'mân-t, *sm.* 1. backing (of carriages) ; 2. *Fig.* removing further back ; 3. breeching (of harness).

RECULER, rœkulé-r [re ; cul], *va.* 1 to move back, to draw back ; to push back ; to put back, to set back ; 2. to back (a carriage); 3. to extend (boundaries) ; 4. *Fig.* to remove further back. **Reculez votre chaise un peu,** draw you chair back a little. **Ces peuples ont eu aussi la manie de — leur origine,** those nations were likewise fond of making their origin very remote. *Diderot.*

5. to throw back. **La disgrâce de son protecteur l'a bien reculé,** his protector's fall quite threw him back.

6. to retard, to delay, to put off. **Cet accident a fait — son mariage,** this accident made him put off his marriage.

RECULER, *vn.* 1. to recede : *a*) to go back, to move back, to fall back ; to recoil ; *b*) to retreat, to retire, to withdraw. **La voiture recula,** the carriage moved backward. **— d'un pas,** to move back a step. **Faire — tout le monde,** to make everybody fall back. **Le flot qui l'apporta recule épouvanté,** the wave that brought him recoils affrighted.

2. to go backward ; 3. to flinch, to shrink, to quail ; to fail in spirit or resolution ; 4. to give way. **C'est un homme qui ne recule jamais,** he never flinches. **C'est une faiblesse de n'oser —, quand on sent qu'on vous a fait faire une mauvaise démarche,** it is weakness on our part to go on with a thing when we feel we are doing wrong and have been misled. **— pour mieux sauter,** to go back to take a better leap.

5. to put off, to delay. **On le presse d'agir, il recule toujours,** they urge him to act, but he always delays. **Il n'y a plus moyen de —,** we must go on with it now, it cannot be helped.

RECULER (SE), *v. refl.* to move back, to go back ; to stand back ; to fall back, to go further back.

RECULONS (À), arœkulôn, *adv. phr.* backward, backwards ; the wrong way. **Aller à —,** to go backwards. **Descendre à —,** to go down backwards.

RÉCUPÉRABLE, rékupérabl', *adj.* recoverable ; retrievable.

RÉCUPÉRATION, rékupérasyôn, *sf.* recovery.

RÉCUPÉRER, rékupéré-r, [Lat. : recuperāre, to recover], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*] to recover, to retrieve.

RÉCUPÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to recover ; to retrieve one's losses.

RÉCURAGE, rékurazh', *sm.* scouring ; cleaning out.

RÉCURER, rékuré-r, [re ; écurer], *va.* to scour ; to clean out.

RÉCURRENCE, rékurrâns', *sf. Anat.* recurrence, recurrency : the state of being recurrent.

RÉCURRENT, rékurrân-t, ânt', [Lat. : recurrens ; re, back ; currĕre, to run], *adj. Anat.* recurrent : returning, noting certain arterial and nervous branches which seem to re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk from which they emanate.

RÉCUSABLE, rékuzabl', [récuser], *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* challengeable, liable to challenge ; 2. exceptionable ; doubtful.

RÉCUSANT, E, rékuzân, ânt', *sm. f. Law-t.* challenger.

RÉCUSATION, rékuzasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. *Law-t.* challenge (of judges, jurors, witnesses, etc.) ; 2. exception.

RÉCUSER, rékuzé-r, [Lat. : recusāre], *va.* 1. *Law-t.* to challenge : to except to ; to object to. **— un juge, un témoin,** to challenge a judge, a witness.

2. to reject. **— le témoignage de quelqu'un,** to reject a person's evidence.

RÉCUSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (of a judge) to excuse one's self ; 2. to decline (pronouncing, officiating, judging, adjudicating, voting, etc.).

RÉDACTEUR, rédaktœr, [Lat. : redactus, from redigĕre to bring back], *sm.* 1. writer, author (of a letter, a deed, a newspaper). **— en chef,** editor (of a newspaper). **— gérant,** sub-editor.

2. clerk (in a public office).

RÉDACTION, rédaksyôn ; *in poet.* sion, [Lat. : redactus, from redigĕre, to bring back], *sf.* 1. drawing up (of a deed, a treaty, etc.) ; 2. wording, terms, language (of any writing) ; 3. editing (of periodicals) ; 4. editors, body of editors or writers (of a newspaper) ; 5. editors' room, editor's, office.

REDAN, rœdân, [re ; dent, tooth], *sm.* 1. *Fortif.* redan : a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V. 2. notch ; 3. *Build.* check.

REDANCER, rœdânsé-r, [re ; danser], *va.* to dance again.

† **RÉDARGUER,** rédarghé-r, [Lat. : redarguĕre, to refute], *va.* to reprove, to rebuke, to chide.

REDDITION, rèddisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : redditio ; reddére, redditum, to restore], *sf.* 1. surrender (of a town), 2. giving in (of accounts).

REDÉFAIRE, rœdéfèr', [re ; défaire], *va.* [Conj. like *Faire.*] to undo again.

REDÉJEUNER, rœdézhœné-r, [re ; déjeuner], *vn.* to breakfast again.

REDÉLIBÉRER, rœdélibéré-r, [re ; délibérer], *vn.* to redeliberate : to deliberate again.

REDÉLIVRER, rœdelivré-r, [re ; délivrer], *va.* to deliver again.

REDEMANDER, rœdœmândé-r, [re ; demander], *va.* to redemand : *a*) to demand again ; to ask again ; *b*) to demand back, to demand back again ; to ask for... back again ; to claim back.

RÉDEMPTEUR, rédânptœr, [Lat. : redemptor ; redimĕre : red, back ; emĕre, to buy], *sm. Theol.* Redeemer.

RÉDEMPTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* redeeming, redemptory, redemptive.

RÉDEMPTION, rédânpsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : redemptio], *sf.* redemption : *a*) ransom ; repurchase of prisoners ; *b*) *Theol.* the ransom or deliverance of sinners by the atonement of Christ.

RÉDEMPTORISTE, rédânptorist', *sm.* Redemptorist : a member of a religious order founded in Naples.

REDÉPÊCHER, rœdépèshé-r, [re ; dépêcher], *va.* to resend, to send back.

REDÉRANGER, rœdérânzhé-r, *va.* 1.

to put again out of order ; 2. to upset again.

REDESCENDRE, rœdèsândr', [re ; descendre], *vn.* to redescend, to descend again ; to go down again.

REDESCENDRE, *va.* to bring down again, to take down again.

REDEVABLE, rœdœvabl', [redevoir], *adj.* indebted : *a)* debtor ; in the debt of ; *b) Fig.* beholden, obliged. *a)* **Il m'est — de peu de chose**, he owes me but very little. **Il m'est — d'une petite somme que je lui ai prêtée**, he owes me a little sum I lent him. *b)* **Il vous est — de sa fortune**, he owes his fortune to you. **Vous m'avez rendu de bons offices, je vous en suis très —**, I am much obliged to you for the great services you have rendered me.

REDEVABLE, *smf.* debtor.

REDEVANCE, rœdœvâns', [redevoir], *sf.* rent ; quit-rent ; due.

REDEVANCIER, IÈRE, rœdœvânsyé, syèr', *sm. f.* 1. tenant (that owes a rent) ; 2. *Feud. Law.* vassal.

REDEVENIR, rœdœv'nir, [re ; devenir], *va.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] to become... again.

REDEVOIR, rœdœvwar, [re ; devoir], *va,* [Conj. like *Devoir.*] to owe still.

RÉDHIBITION, rédibisyôn, [Lat. : redibitio], *sf. Law-t.* redhibition : action to set aside a sale.

RÉDHIBITOIRE, rédibitwar', *adj. Law-t.* redhibitory : pertaining to redhibition ; setting aside a sale.

RÉDIGER, rédizhé-r, [Lat. : redigère, to bring back], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *Il rédigea, nous rédigeames, je rédigeais nous rédigeons.*] 1. to draw up, to write out ; to indite, to write, to word ; 2. to edit (a newspaper).

RÉDIMER, (SE), sœ-rédimé-r, [Lat. : redimère, to redeem], *v. refl.* to redeem one's self.

REDINGOTE, rœdangot', [Eng. : riding ; coat], *sf.* coat, frock-coat ; surtout.

REDÎNER, rœdiné-r, [re ; diner], *vn.* to dine again.

REDIRE, rœdir', [re ; dire], *va.* [Conj. like *Dire.*] 1. to tell again, to say again ; to repeat. — **toujours la même chose**, to always repeat the same thing.

2. to repeat (what another has said : to report ; to blab, to blab out. **L'histoire redira ses exploits**, history will repeat his noble actions. **L'écho redit la dernière syllabe**, the echo repeats the last syllable. **Cet homme n'est pas sûr, il redit ce qu'il entend**, that man is not safe, he repeats what he hears.

3. to find fault with, to blame, to censure, to criticise. **Il n'y a rien à — à sa conduite**, there is nothing to be said against his conduct. **Trouver à — à tout**, to find fault with everything.

REDIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be repeated ; to be told again.

REDISEUR, EUSE, rœdizœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. repeater : a person who repeats ; 2. talebearer, tell-tale, babbler.

REDISSOUDRE, rœdisoudr', [re ; dissoudre], *va.* to redissolve : to dissolve again.

REDISTILLER, rœdistilé-r, [re ; distiller], *va.* to distil again.

REDISTRIBUER, rœdistribué-r, [re ; distribuer], *va.* to redistribute : to distribute anew, to deal back again.

REDISTRIBUTION, rœdistribusyôn, *sf.* redistribution.

REDIT, E, rœdi-t, dit', *pa. p.* of *Redire*, repeated, told again.

REDITE, *sf.* repetition, frequent repetition. **La plupart des bons mots sont des redites**, most witticisms are only repetitions. *Volt.* **Que de redites dans son discours !** how often he repeated the same thing in his speech!

REDIVISER, rœdivizé-r, [re ; diviser], *va.* to redivide : to divide again.

REDOMPTER, rœdônté-r, [re ; dompter], *va.* to tame again.

REDONDAMMENT, rœdôndamân-t, *adj.* redundantly.

REDONDANCE, rœdôndâns', *sf.* redundance, redundancy : excess, superabundance.

REDONDANT, E, rœdôndân-t, ânt', [Lat. : redundans, antis; redundāre, to redound], *adj.* redundant : *a)* superabundant, superfluous ; *b)* using more words than are necessary.

REDONDER, rœdôndé-r, [Lat. : redundāre, to redound], *vn.* to be redundant, to superabound.

REDONNER, rœdoné-r, [re ; donner], *va.* 1 to give again ; 2. to give back , to give back again ; to return. **Je lui avais rendu son livre, mais il me l'a redonné**, I had returned his book, but he lent it me again.

3. to restore ; to give new... **Cela nous redonne de nouvelles forces**, that gives us new strength. — **l'espérance à quelqu'un**, to make a person hopeful again.

REDONNER, *vn.* 1. to give one's self up again ; (in an ill sense) to give way again ; 2. to fall again, to indulge again, to indulge. **Il a redonné dans les folles dépenses**, he indulged again in foolish expenses. *Acad.*

3. to begin again ; 4. *Milit.* to charge again. **Sur ce notre infanterie redonna avec un nouveau courage**, thereupon our infantry began again with renewed courage. **La pluie redonne de plus belle**, it is raining again harder than ever.

REDONNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to give one's self up again ; 2. to indulge again (in) ; to return ; 3. to apply one's self again.

REDORER, rœdoré-r, [re ; dorer], *va.* to gild again, to regild.

REDORMIR, rœdôrmir, [re ; dormir], *vn.* to sleep, to be sleeping again.

REDOUBLANT, E, rœdoublân-t, ant', *smf.* pupil who goes over the course, or year again.

REDOUBLÉ, E, rœdoublé, *pa. p.* redoubled : *a)* repeated ; *b)* increased.

REDOUBLÉ, E, *adj.* 1. double. **Rimes redoublées**, double rhymes.

2. *Milit.* double quick. **Pas —**, double quick pace.

REDOUBLEMENT, rœdoublœmân-t, *sm.* 1. redoubling ; 2. *Gram.* reduplication ; 3. increase. **Ils sentent un — d'ardeur et de force**, they feel stronger and more zealous than ever.

4. *Med.* paroxysm. — **de fièvre**, paroxysm of fever.

REDOUBLER, rœdoublé-r, [re ; doubler], *va.* 1. to redouble : *a)* to repeat often ; to repeat ; *b)* to double again, to double ; to increase by doubling ; *c)* to increase, to augment again and again. *a)* **Elle redoubla ses cris en me voyant**, she cried more when she saw me. **Redoublez au Seigneur votre ardente prière**, pray more fervently than ever to the Lord. *Rac. Ath. v.* I. — **ses instances**, to become more pressing. *c)* **Cela a redoublé son affliction**, that has added to his sorrow. **Ce trait redouble mon estime pour lui**, that trait increases my esteem for him.

2. to line again, to new-line (a gown).

REDOUBLER, *vn.* 1. to redouble ; to double again ; to be repeated ; 2. to increase, — **de soins**, to be more careful than ever. — **de jambes**, to mend one's pace.

REDOUBLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be increased ; 2. to be redoubled.

REDOUL, rœdoul, *sm.* V. *Roudou.*

REDOUTABLE, rœdoutabl', [redouter], *adj.* redoubtable : that is to be dreaded ; formidable, dreadful.

REDOUTE, rœdout', [Ital. : ridotto], *sf.* 1. *Fortif.* redoubt : inclosed work whose form is generally polygonal ; 2. ridotto : a place of public entertainment.

REDOUTER, rœdouté-r, [re ; douter], *va.* to dread, or fear. **Je redoute le froid**, I dread the cold. **Cet homme est à —**, that man is to be feared.

REDOWA, rédova, [Bohem. : rejdowâk], *sf.* redowa : 1. kind of dance.

REDRESSEMENT, rœdrès'mân-t, *sm.* 1. straightening ; 2. *Fig.* redress, redresssing ; relief ; 3. reparation.

REDRESSER, rœdresé-r, [re ; dresser], *va.* 1. to straighten, to straighten again, to make straight. — **un bâton**, to straighten a stick.

2. to reerect : to erect again ; 3. to hold up (one's head) ; 4. *Fig.* to redress : *a)* to put right, to set right, to set upright, to correct, to relieve. *a)* — **le jugement**, to rectify the judgment. — **les idées de quelqu'un**, to rectify the ideas of a person. — **les torts**, to redress the wrongs. **Je me trompais dans mon jugement, vous m'avez redressé**, I was mistaken, you have set me right. *Bescher.* *b)* — **les torts**, to redress the wrongs.

5. (ironically) to chastise, to mortify, to humble ; to set to rights. **Il faisait l'impertinent, mais on l'a bien redressé**, he was impertinent, but they set him to rights.

6. *Fam.* to deceive, to take in.

REDRESSER (SE), *v, refl.* 1. to get straight again ; 2. to get upright, to get erect ; 3. to stand erect ; to hold straight ; 4. to hold up one's head ; 5. *Fig.* to draw one's self up, to be assuming ; 6. *Naut.* to right : to restore to an upright position ; 7. *Fig.* to right one's self, to amend one's self, to correct one's self.

REDRESSEUR, rœdrèsœr, *sm.* redresser, righter. — **de torts**, redresser of wrongs.

REDÛ, E, rœdu, *pa. p.* of *Redevoir.*

REDÛ, *sm.* balance due.

RÉDUCTEUR, réduktœr, [reduite], *sm.* reducer : one who reduces.

RÉDUCTIBILITÉ, réduktibilité, *sf.* reducibleness : the quality of being reducible.

RÉDUCTIBLE, réduktibl', *adj.* reducible : that may be reduced.

RÉDUCTIF, IVE, réduktif, tiv', *adj.* reductive : having the power of reducing.

RÉDUCTION, réduksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : reductio] *sf.* 1. reduction : *a)* the act of reducing ; *b) Surg.* the act of restoring to its proper place a dislocated or fractured bone ; *c) Chem.* the act of separating a metal from its oxygen ; *d) Geom.* the operation of constructing a figure similar to another but smaller ; *e) Geom.* the operation of constructing a figure equivalent to a given figure in area, but having a different number of sides ; *f) Paint.* a smaller copy ; *g) Arith., Alg.* the act of changing the form of an expression without altering its value ; conversion ; *h)* the act of making less ; lessening, diminution ; abatement ; *i)* the act of subduing ; subjugation ; conquest. *d)* **Échelle de —**, scale of reduction, reducing-scale. **La — d'un polygone en un parallélogramme**, the reduction of a polygon to a parallelogram. *f)* **Faire la — d'un plan**, to reduce a plan. *g)* **La — des francs en livres**, the reduction of francs into pounds. *h)* **La — d'un liquide par l'évaporation**, the reduction of a liquid by vaporization. **Sa fortune a subi une grande —**, his fortune is greatly reduced. **Il faut une — des dépenses**, we must reduce the

expenses. **Je pourrai vous faire une — de dix pour cent**, I shall be able to make you a reduction of ten per cent. *i*) **La — des rebelles**, the subduing of the rebels. **C'est de l'année 1392 qu'on peut compter la — entière de la Bulgarie sous la domination Ottomane**, Bulgaria was not really brought under the Ottoman dominion before the year 1392.

2. *Com.* trade allowance; **3.** *Log.* — **à l'absurbe**, reductio ad absurdum.

RÉDUIRE, réduir', [Lat. : reducĕre, reductum, re; back; ducĕre, to lead], *va.* [*Je réduis, nous réduisons; je réduisais; je réduisis; je réduirai; je réduirais; que je réduise; que je réduisisse; réduisant; réduit.*] **1.** to reduce : *a*) *Surg.* to restore to its proper place a dislocated or fractured bone; *b*) *Chem.* to separate a metal from other substances with which it is combined; *c*) *Geom.* to change into a similar figure, but smaller; *d*) *Geom.* to change into an equivalent figure; *e*) *Arith.* to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value; *f*) (in the Fine Arts) to copy on a small scale; *g*) to convert, to change, to turn; *h*) to bring; to restrain, to limit, to confine; *i*) to bring into a certain order; to arrange; to adjust; *j*) to make less, to lessen, to diminish; to shorten, to curtail, to cut down, to abate; *k*) to bring to any state or condition; *l*) to bring into subjection, to subdue, to subjugate; to bring down; to bring under; *m*) to compel, to oblige, to force, to drive. *c*) — **une carte**, to reduce a map. *g*) — **le blé en farine**, to convert corn into flour. — **en poudre**, to reduce to dust, to powder, to pulverize, to comminute; to grind; to crumble; *Fig.* to reduce to ashes, to destroy; *Fig.* to silence (a person); to refute, to overthrow, to upset (arguments). — **en cendres**, to reduce to ashes. *h*) — **en petit tout un grand ouvrage**, to reduce a large work. *i*) — **en art**, to reduce to an art. *j*) — **les dimensions d'un objet**, to make a thing less, smaller. — **le nombre de ses domestiques**, to reduce the number of one's servants. **Les événements ont réduit sa fortune**, events have reduced his fortune. **On sera obligé de — le prix de ces articles**, they will be obliged to reduce the price of those goods. *k*) **La ville était réduite dans une grande misère à cause de la disette des vivres**, want of food had reduced the inhabitants of the town to a very low state. *l*) **On réduisit des femmes et des enfants en servitude**, women and children were reduced to slavery. — **une ville sous son obéissance**, to bring a town under one's sway. — **des rebelles**, to subdue rebels. — **à la raison**, to bring to reason. — **à son devoir**, to reduce to duty. *m*) — **quelqu'un à demander pardon**, to compel a person to ask pardon. **Cette maladie l'a réduit à ne vivre que de lait**, this disease brought him so low that he is obliged to live on milk. — **quelqu'un au silence**, to reduce a person to silence. — **quelqu'un au désespoir**, to drive a person to despair. — **à la mendicité**, to reduce to beggary.

2. to boil down (a liquor); **3.** to break (a horse).

RÉDUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to confine one's self. **Il se réduisit de lui-même à la vie privée**, he went back to private life of his own accord.

2. to be reduced, to dwindle : *a*) to diminish, to become less; *b*) to waste away, to consume away. **Se — en poudre, en poussière**, to crumble into dust, to be reduced to dust.

3. to be brought under; **4.** to come, to amount. **C'est à quoi se réduit tout ce raisonnement**, that is the result of all this reasoning. **5.** to be summed up.

RÉDUIT, rédui, *sm.* **1.** lodging, small habitation, retreat; hovel, hole; **2.** reduct : a quick or small piece taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform; **3.** corner, nook; **4.** † meeting-place.

RÉDUPLICATIF, IVE, réduplikatif, tiv', [Lat. : reduplicatus], *adj. Gram.* reduplicative : noting reduplication.

RÉDUPLICATION, réduplicasyôn, *sf. Gram.* reduplication : *a*) repetition of a syllable or letter; *b*) repetition of certain words by way of emphasis.

REDUPLIQUÉ, E, réduplikė, *adj. Bot.* reduplicate.

RÉÉDIFICATION, réédifikasyôn, [réédifier], *sf.* re-edification, re-building, re-edifying : the act of re-building.

RÉÉDIFIER, réédifié-r, [re; édifier], *va.* [Conj. like *prier*], to rebuild, to re-edify.

RÉÉDITER, réédité-r, [re; éditer], *va.* to edit a second time; to republish.

RÉEL, ELLE, réèl [Low Lat. : realis; Lat. res, a thing], *adj.* **1.** real : *a*) actually existing, not fictitious, not imaginary, actual; *b*) true, genuine; *c*) not affected, not assumed; *d*) *Law-t.* relating to things, not personal; **2.** *Law-t.* in esse.

RÉEL, *sm.* reality, what is real.

RÉÉLECTION, réélèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [re; élection], *sf.* re-election : the act of re-electing.

RÉÉLIGIBILITÉ, réélizhibilité, *sf.* re-eligibility.

RÉÉLIGIBLE, réélizhibl', [re; éligible], *adj.* re-eligible : capable of being re-elected.

RÉÉLIRE, réélir' [re; élire], *va.* [Conj. like *Lire.*] to re-elect : to elect again.

RÉELLEMENT, réèl'mân-t, *adv.* really, in reality, truly, in fact.

RÉEMBALLAGE, réanbalazh', [re; emballer], *sm.* new packing.

RÉEMPRISONNER, réanprizoné-r, [re; emprisoner *va.* to reimprison : to imprison anew.

RÉENGAGEMENT, réangazh'mân-t, *sm.* reenlistment; reengagement.

RÉENGAGER, réangazhé-r, [re; engager], *va.* to reenlist : to enlist again; to reengage.

RÉENSEMENCER, réans'mânsé-r, [re; ensemener], *va.* to resow : to sow again.

RÉENTEMENT, réânt', mân-t, *sm.* regrafting.

RÉENTER, réânté-r, [re; enter], *va.* to graft : to graft again.

RÉENTERREMENT, réantèr'mân-t, *sm.* reburial.

RÉENTERRER, réântèrré-r, [re; enterrer], *va.* to re-inter : to inter a second time; to rebury.

RÉER, réé-r, *vn. Hunt.* to cry.

RÉESCOMPTE, réèskont, *sm.* new discount.

RÉESCOMPTER, réèskônté-r, [re; escompter], *va.* to discount anew.

RÉEXISTENCE, réègzistâns' [re; existence], *sf.* new existence.

RÉEXPÉDIER, réèkspédié-r, [re; expédier], *va.* to forward again.

RÉEXPORTATION, réèkspôrtasyôn, *sf.* **1.** re-exportation : the act of reexporting; **2.** reexport : something reexported.

RÉEXPORTER, réèksporté-r, [re; exporter], *va.* to reexport : to export again.

RÉFACTION, réfaksyôn, [refaire], *sf. Com.* allowance (for damaged goods).

REFAIRE, rœfèr, re; faire, *va.* [Conj. like *Faire.*] **1.** to make again, to make anew, to remake; to do again; to do over again. — **un ouvrage**, to do a piece of work over again. — **un discours**, to write a discourse again. — **un voyage**, to go another journey.

2. to repair, to mend, to do up. — **un habit** to do up a coat.

3. to begin again, to do over again; **4.** to refresh; to restore, to renew, to revive. — **un malade par un bon régime**, to restore a sick person to health by paying proper attention to his diet.

5. *Cook.* to warm up again; **6.** *Popul. lang.* to cheat, to deceive, to take in.

REFAIRE, *vn.* **1.** to begin again, to recommence; **2.** (at cards) to deal again.

REFAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be made again; **2.** to recover one's health; to recruit one's strength; to recruit; to be refreshed **3.** to retrieve one's losses; **4.** to assume a new character.

REFAIT, E, rèfèt, fèt', *pa. p.* of *Refaire*, **1.** done again; made again; **2.** repaired; **3.** restored; refreshed; **4.** *Fam.* cheated, deceived taken in.

REFAIT, rœfè, *sm.* **1.** drawn game; **2.** *Hunt.* new horns (of deer).

REFAUCHER, rœfôshé-r, [re; faucher], *va.* to mow again.

RÉFECTION, réfèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : refectio; reficĕre, refectum; re, again, facĕre, to make], *sf.* **1.** repair; **2.** refection : meal, repast.

RÉFECTOIRE, réfèktwar', *sm.* refectory : dining-room, dining-hall, in convents, seminaries, colleges, etc.

REFEND, rœfân, [refendre], *sm.* **1.** dividing, splitting. **Mur de —**, bearing-wall, partition-wall. **Bois de —**, sawed timber; quartered stuff.

2. channel (of a rusticated wall).

REFENDRE rœfândr', [re; fendre], *va.* **1.** to split again; **2.** to split, to saw (timber).

REFENTE, rœfânt, [refendre], *sf. Build.* splitting.

RÉFÉRÉ, référé, *sm. Law-t.* reference.

RÉFÉRENCE, référâns', [référer], *sf.* reference : *b*) the act of referring to; relation; *b*) information.

RÉFÉRENDAIRE, référândèr, [Lat. : referre, to carry back], *sm.* referendary : a title of certain public officers, in former times. (*Adject.*) **Conseiller —**, referendary : a magistrate of the audit office.

RÉFÉRER, référé-r, [Lat. : referre, to carry back], *va.* [Conj. like *Accélérer.* to refer : *a*) to direct; *b*) to attribute, to ascribe.

RÉFÉRER, *vn.* to report, to make a report.

RÉFÉRER, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to refer : *a*) to have reference; to relate; *b*) to leave to the decision of. **Se — à l'avis de quelqu'un, se — à quelqu'un, s'en — à quelqu'un**, to leave a matter to the decision of another person. **Je m'en réfère à vous**, I leave the matter to you. **Connaissez vous ce monsieur ? Il s'en réfère à vous**, do you know this gentleman ? he refers to you.

REFERMER, rœfèrmé-r, [re; fermer], *va.* **1.** to shut again, to close again, to reclose; **2.** *Surg.* to close.

REFERMER (SE), *v. refl.* to shut again, close again.

REFERRER, rœfèré-r, [re; ferrer], *va.* to newshoe (a horse), to shoe again.

REFESSER, rœfèsé-r, [re; fesser], *va.* to flog again.

REFEUILLETER, rœfœy'té-r, [re; feuileter], *va.* to turn over again.

REFILTRER, rœfiltré-r, re; filtrer], *va.* to filter again; to strain again.

RÉFLÉCHI, E, réfléshi, *pa. p.* reflected.

RÉFLÉCHI, E, *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* reflex, reflected : bent back; **2.** *Gram.* reflective; **3.**

reflective, reflecting, thoughtful, considerate. **Un esprit —**, a thoughtful mind.

4. deliberate, circumspect, wary.

REFLÉCHIR, rœfléshir, [re ; fléchir], *va.* to bend again.

RÉFLÉCHIR, *vn.* to give way again.

RÉFLÉCHIR, réfléshir, [Lat. : reflectĕre, reflexum ; re ; again ; flectĕre, to bend], *va.* 1. to reflect : to throw back, to cause to return after striking upon any surface. **Les miroirs réfléchissent l'image des objects**, mirrors reflect the images of objects.

2. to reverberate (sound) ; to echo.

RÉFLÉCHIR, *vn.* to reflect : *a*) to throw back light, heat, etc. ; to be reflected ; *b*) *Fig.* to throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operation of the mind or upon past events ; *c*) to bestow attentive consideration, to consider attentively, to think, to ponder, to revolve on the mind. *a*) **La lumière qui réfléchit de la muraille**, the light which the wall reflects. *Fig.* : **La honte de cette action réfléchit sur tous ceux qui y ont participé**, this action will reflect on all those who have participated in it. *c*) **Réfléchissez mûrement sur les propositions qui vous sont faites**, reflect well upon what they propose. **Il faut que je réfléchise avant de me décider**, I must reflect before deciding.

RÉFLÉCHIR (SE), *v. refl.* to reflect, to be reflected.

RÉFLÉCHISSANT, E, réfléchisân-t, ânt, *adj.* reflecting, reflective.

RÉFLÉCHISSEMENT, réfléshis'mân-t, *sm.* 1. reflection : turning back ; 2. reverberation (of sound).

RÉFLECTEUR, réflektœr, [réfléchir], *adj. m. Phys.* reflecting : that reflects light.

RÉFLECTEUR, *sm. Phys.* reflector : a smooth, polished surface used for reflecting light or heat.

REFLET, rœflé, [refleter], *sm.* reflection that which is reflected ; *Paint.* reflex. **Avec des reflets d'or**, with golden reflections.

REFLÉTER, rœflété-r, [Lat. : reflectĕre], *va.* (Conj. like *accélérer*), to reflect to throw back light or colour.

RÉFLÉTER (SE), *v. refl.* to reflect, to be reflected.

REFLEURIR, rœflœrir, [re ; fleurir], *vn.* to blossom again, to bloom again, to reflourish, to flourish again, to reflower, to flower again.

REFLEURISSEMENT, rœflœris'mân-t, *sm.* reflorescence a blossoming again.

RÉFLEXE, réflèks', [Lat. : reflexus, from reflectĕre], *adj.* reflex : retroactive.

RÉFLEXIBILITÉ, réflèksibilité, *sf. Phys.* réflexibility : the quality of being reflexible.

RÉFLEXIBLE, réflèksibl', *adj. Phys.* reflexible : capable of being reflected.

RÉFLEXIF, IVE, réfléksif, siv', *adj.* reflexive, reflective.

RÉFLEXION, réflèksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : reflexio], *sf.* reflection : *a*) the act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected ; *b*) *Fig.* meditation, cogitation, contemplation, consideration ; *c*) thought. *a*) **Angle de —**, angle of reflection. **Cercle de —**, reflecting circle. *b*) **Faire des réflexions**, to reflect. **Il faut faire — sur l'état de ceux qui sont plus malheureux que nous**, we must reflect upon the state of those who are more unfortunate than we are. **C'est un grand sujet de —**, it is a great subject of reflection. **S'abîmer dans ses réflexions**, to be lost in one's reflections. **Toute — faite, je ne sortirai pas**, everything considered, I shall not go out. **C'est un homme de —**, he is a thoughtful man. *c*) **Des réflexions aussi justes que fines**, just and refined thoughts.

RÉFLEXIVEMENT, réflèksiv'mân-t, *adv.* reflectively.

REFLUER, rœflué-r, [Lat. : reflŭere ; re, back ; flŭere, fluxum, to flow], *vn.* to reflow : to flow back ; (of the tide) to ebb. **Quand la mer monte, elle fait — les rivières**, when the sea rises it makes the rivers flow back.

REFLUX, rœflû-z, [refluer], *sm.* 1. reflux, refluence, refluency : a flowing back, the returning of a fluid ; (of the tide) ebb, ebbings 2. vicissitude. **Le flux et le — des choses humaines**, the ebb and flow of human things.

† **REFONDER**, rœfôndé-r, [Lat. : refundĕre ; re, back ; fundĕre, to pour], *va. Law-t.* to reimburse, to repay.

REFONDRE, rœfôndr', [re ; fondre], *va.* 1. to refound, to recast : to found or cast anew ; 2. to recoin (money) ; 3. to melt again; to melt down ; 4. to remodel, to improve to correct; 5. to remould, to reform, to change, **Il est difficile de — une nation**, it is very difficult to change a nation.

6. *Naut.* to repair thoroughly.

REFONDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be remodelled ; 2. to reform.

REFONTE, rœfônt', *sf.* 1. recasting, refounding (of metals) ; 2. recoinage, recoining. **— des monnaies**, recoinage.

3. remodeling ; remoulding, change, reform. **La législation fut soumise à une — totale**, legislation underwent a thorough reform.

REFORGER, rœforghé-r, [re ; forger,] *va.* to forge again.

4. *Naut.* thorough repair (of ships).

RÉFORMABLE, réfôrmabl', [réformer], *adj.* reformable : that may be reformed.

RÉFORMATEUR, TRICE, réfôrmatœr, tris', *sm. f.* reformer, reformist : one who reforms, or promotes reform.

RÉFORMATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* reforming, of reform.

RÉFORMATION, réfôrmasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [reformer], *sf.* 1. reformation : the act of reforming ; reform, amendment. **La — de soi-même**, one's reformation. **La — des abus**, the reform of abuses.

2. alteration (of the coinage) ; 3. *Eccles. Hist.* Reformation.

RÉFORME, réform', [réformer], *sf.* 1. reform, reformation, amendment: a changing for the better. **Tenter une — dans les mœurs publiques**, to try to reform public morality. **La — des abus**, the reform of abuses. **— parlementaire**, parliamentary reform.

2. *Eccles. Hist.* Reformation : the change of religion effected in the sixteenth century 3. † reduction (of troops) ; 4. *Milit.* putting on half-pay, half-pay ; invaliding. **Traitement de —**, half-pay.

5. (of horses) selling off.

RÉFORMÉ, E, réformé, *pa. p.* 1. reformed, amended ; 2. invalided, put on half-pay.

RÉFORMÉ, E, *adj. Eccles. Hist.* reformed. **Église réformée**, reformed church.

RÉFORMÉ, *sm.* reformer, protestant.

REFORMER, rœfórme-r [re ; former], *va.* to reform : to form again, to form anew.

REFORMER (SE), *v. refl.* to form again ; to be formed again.

RÉFORMER, réfórmé-r, [Lat. : re ; again ; formăre, to shape ; forma, form], *va.* 1. to reform : *a*) to bring back to a former good state ; to restore ; *b*) to bring from a bad to a good state, to change from worse to better ; to rectify, to correct, to mend, to improve ; *c*) to change from bad to good ; to amend, to correct, to reclaim. **— les lois**, to reform laws. **— les coutumes**, to reform customs. **— sa conduite**, to reform one's life. **Il eût voulu — tous les défauts**, he wished to correct all imperfections.

2. *Law-t.* to reverse (a sentence, a judgment) ; 3. to abate ; to reduce, to retrench, **— le luxe**, to retrench luxury. **— sa dépense**, to reduce one's expenses.

4. to discharge, to invalid (a soldier) ; 5. to put (an officer) on half-pay ; 6. to sell off (horses unfit for service) ; 7. to restamp (coins).

RÉFORMER (SE), *v. refl.* to reform, to amend.

RÉFORMISTE, réfórmist', *sm.* reformist, reformer : one who urges a political reform.

REFORTIFIER, rœfórtifiæ-r, [re ; fortifier], *va.* to refortify : to fortify again.

REFOUILLER, rœfouyé-r, [re ; fouiller], *va.* to dig up again.

REFOULEMENT, rœfoul'mân-t, [refouler], *sm.* 1. driving back ; forcing back ; 2. flowing back (of water) ; ebbing (of the tide) ; 3. pressing again ; compression.

REFOULER, rœfoule-r, [re ; fouler], *va.* 1. to drive back, to force back ; 2. *Artill.* to ram (a gun) ; 3. *Naut.* to stem, to go against (the tide) ; 4. to press again ; 5. to full (cloth) again ; 6. to tread again.

REFOULER, *vn.* to flow back ; (of the tide) to ebb.

REFOULOIR, rœfoulwar, *sm. Artill.* rammer (of a cannon).

REFOURNIR, rœfournir, [re ; fournir], *va.* to refurnish, to furnish anew, to supply again.

RÉFRACTAIRE, refraktêr', [Lat. : refractarius ; refringĕre, refractum ; re, back ; frangĕre, to break], *adj.* refractory : *a*) refusing obedience ; rebellious ; *b*) *Chem.* infusible, fire-proof ; stubborn : not easily melted, wrought or acted upon. *a*) **Conscrit —**, refractory conscript. *b*) **Terre —**, fire-clay.

RÉFRACTAIRE, *sm.* refractory conscript, deserter.

RÉFRACTER, réfrakté-r, [Lat. : refringĕre, refractum, to break], *va.* to refract : to cause to deviate from a direct course.

RÉFRACTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be refracted.

RÉFRACTEUR, réfraktœr, *sm.* refractor : refracting telescope.

RÉFRACTIF, IVE, réfraktif, tiv', *adj.* refractive : having power to refract ; pertaining to refraction.

RÉFRACTION, réfraksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : refractio], *sf. Phys.* refraction : the change in the direction of a ray of light caused by the difference of density in the mediums through which it passed. **Double —**, double refraction.

RÉFRACTOIRE, réfraktwar', *adj.* refractive : pertaining to refraction.

RÉFRACTOMÈTRE, réfraktometr', [refraction ; metre], *sm.* refractometer : an instrument for measuring refraction.

REFRAIN, rœfran, [O Fr. : refraindre ; re ; fraindre, to break], *sm.* 1. refrain, burden (of a song) ; 2. *Fig.* theme, constant theme ; tune. **C'est toujours le même —**, it is the same tune over and over again. **Le — de la ballade**, the same thing over again.

RÉFRANGIBILITÉ, réfrânshibilité, [refrangible], *sf. Phys.* refrangibility, refrangibleness : the state of being refrangible.

RÉFRANGIBLE, réfrânzhibl', [word of Eng. formation from Lat. frangĕre, to break], *adj. Phys.* refrangible : capable of being refracted.

REFRAPPER, rœfrapé-r, [re ; frapper], *va.* 1. to strike again ; 2. to recoin, to coin again.

REFRÉNATION, rœfrénasyôn, *sf.* curbing, restraint.

† **REFRÉNEMENT**, rœfrèn'mân-t, [refréner], *sm.* restraint : the state of being restrained.

REFRÉNER, rœfréné-r, [Lat. : refrenāre ; re, back ; frenum, bridle], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer.*]to restrain, to curb, to control, to check. — **sez passions**, to curb one's passions.

RÉFRIGÉRANT, E, réfrizhéran t, ânt', [réfrigérer], *adj. Phys.* **1.** refrigerant, refrigerative, refrigeratory, cooling ; **2.** freezing. **Mélange —**, freezing mixture.

RÉFRIGÉRANT, *sm.* **1.** *Med.* refrigerant, refrigerative : a remedy that allays heat ; cooling medicine ; **2.** *Chem.* refrigeratory, refrigerator : an apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still.

RÉFRIGÉRATIF, IVE, réfrizhératif, tiv', *adj. Med.* refrigerative.

RÉFRIGÉRATIF, *sm. Med.* refrigerative.

RÉFRIGÉRATEUR, réfrigératœr *sm.* refrigerator : a box or room for keeping food or other goods cool.

RÉFRIGÉRATION, réfrizhérasyôn ; *in poet.* siòn *sf.* refrigeration : the act of cooling : abatement of heat.

RÉFRIGÉRER, refrizhèré-r, [Lat. : re, frigerāre ; atum, to cool ; frigus, cold], *va.* to refrigerate, to cool.

RÉFRINGENCE, réfranzhâns', *sf. Phys.* refractive power.

RÉFRINGENT, E, réfranzhân-t, ânt, [Lat. : refringĕre, to break], *adj. Phys.* refracting, refractive : causing refraction.

REFRIRE, rœfrir', [re ; frire], *va.* to fry again.

REFRISER, rœfrizé-r, [re ; friser], *va.* to curl again ; to frizzle again.

REFROGNÉ, E, rœfronyé, **RENFROGNÉ, E**, rânfronyé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* frowning, scowling, sullen, surly, gruff, grim. **Avoir un visage —**, to have a sullen countenance.

REFROGNEMENT, rœfrony'mân-t, **REFROGNEMENT**, rânfrony'mân-t, [refrogner], *sm.* frowning, frown, scowl, knitting of the brows.

REFROGNER, rœfronyé-r, **RENFROGNER**, rânfronyé-r, [re ; O. Fr. : frogner, from O. H. Ger. flennen, to cry, to make a wry face], *va.* to knit, to wrinkle.

REFROGNER (SE), RENFROGNER (SE), *v. refl.* to frown, to scowl, to knit one's brows : to assume a frowning look, to look frowning, to look sullen.

REFROIDIR, rœfrwadir [re ; froid], *va.* to cool : *a*) to make cool or cold ; to chill ; *b*) *Fig.* to allay, to lessen ; to chill, to depress, to damp *a*) **La pluie a refroidi l'atmosphère**, the rain has cooled the atmosphere. *b*) **Cette scène refroidit l'intérêt**, this scene lessens the interest. **Ce contre-temps l'a beaucoup refroidi**, this accident quite depressed him.

REFROIDIR, *vn.* to cool : *a*) to become less hot, to get cold ; *b*) *Fig.* to grow cool, indifferent.

REFROIDIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to cool, to become cool, to grow cool. **Le diner se refroidit**, the dinner is getting cold. *Fig.* : **Leur amitié s'est refroidie**, their friendship has grown cold. **Ne laissez pas — cette affaire**, don't let that affair grow cold. **Notre admiration commence à se —**, our admiration is beginning to cool down.

2 (of the weather) to get cold ; **3.** to catch cold. **Prenez garde de vous —**, mind you do not catch cold.

REFROIDISSEMENT, rœfrwadis'mân-t, [refroidir], *sm.* **1.** cooling ; refrigeration ; **2.** coolness : *a*) coldness, the state of being cold ; *b*) *Fig.* chill, depression, loss of affection, *a*) **Le — du temps**, the coolness of the weather. *b*) **Le — de nos amis**, the coldness of our friends. **Il y a du — entre eux**, there is coolness between them.

3. cold, chill, chilliness : sensation of cold indisposition. **Elle a pris un —**, she has taken a chill.

REFROTTER, rœfroté-r, [re ; frotter], *va.* to rub again.

REFUGE, rœfuzh', [Lat. : refugium], *sm.* **1.** refuge : *a*) place of safety ; shelter, asylum, retreat ; *b*) *Fig.* support, protection ; shelter. *a*) **Chercher un —**, to seek a refuge. **Sa maison est le — de tous les malheureux**, his house is a place of refuge for the unfortunate. *b*) **Vous êtes mon seul —**, you are my only refuge. **Les lois sont le — du faible**, the laws are the protection of the weak

2. pretence, excuse.

RÉFUGIÉ, E, réfuzhié, *sm. f.* refugee : *a*) a person who flees from religious or political persecution, and takes refuge in another country ; *b*) particularly, one of the protestants who found an asylum among several European nations after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. **Il y a dix mille réfugiés protestants français à Berlin**, there are ten thousand French protestant refugees in Berlin. *Volt.*

RÉFUGIER, (SE), sœ-réfuzhié-r, [réfuge], *v. refl.* **1.** to take refuge, to take shelter. **Il se réfugia en France**, he took refuge in France. **Se — auprès de quelqu'un**, to take refuge at a person's house.

2. to have recourse. **Se — dans des subtilités**, to have recourse to subtilities.

REFUIR, rœfuir, [re ; fuir], *vn.* **1.** *Hunt.* to double ; to dodge ; **2.** to flee, to fly away.

REFUITE, rœfuit', [re ; fuite], *sf.* **1.** *Hunt.* doubling ; dodging ; shift ; **2.** *Fig.* shift.

REFUS, rœfû-z, [refuser], *sm.* **1.** refusal, denial : the act of refusing. **Essuyer un —**, to meet with a refusal. **Adoucir un — par des manières honnêtes**, to refuse a thing as politely as possible. **Avoir une chose au — d'un autre**, to have a thing after another has refused it. **Faire une chose au — de quelqu'un**, to do a thing another has refused to do. **Cela n'est pas à votre —**, you have not the refusal of that. **Cela n'est pas de —**, I cannot say no to that ; willingly.

2. thing refused. **Avoir le — d'un autre**, to have what another has refused.

3. *Hunt.* three years old. **Un cerf de —**, a stag three years old.

4. *Build.* **Jusqu'à — de mouton**, driven home. **Enfoncer des pieux jusqu'à — de mouton**, to drive piles home.

REFUSABLE, rœfuzabl', *adj.* refusable : that may be refused.

REFUSER, rœfuzé-r, [Low Lat.: refusāre; Lat. : refundĕre, refusum, to pour back], *va.* to refuse : *a*) to decline ; *b*) to deny a request, demand, invitation, or command ; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed or commanded ; to deny ; *c*) to reject, to exclude ; to rebuff. *a*) **— une offre**, to refuse an offer. **Il a refusé de se servir de mon bras**, he refused to take my arm. *b*) **Il a refusé son consentement**, he has refused his consent. **— obéissance**, to refuse to obey. **— la porte à quelqu'un**, to shut one's door against any one. **Et des vins que les nations septentrionales semblent aimer d'autant plus que la nature les leur a refusés**, and wines which the nations of the north seem to enjoy, so much the more as nature has withheld them from them. *Volt. Ch.* XII. I. 3. *c*) **Il a été refusé à son examen**, he has been plucked at his examination. **On a refusé du monde au théâtre hier soir**, they had to refuse admittance to people at the theatre last night.

REFUSER, *vn.* **1.** to refuse, to decline : **2.** *Naut.* to scant ; not to come to the wind. — *Prov.* : **Tel refuse qui après muse**, he that will not when he may, when he will he shall have nay.

REFUSER, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be refused, to be declined. **De pareilles propositions ne se refusent pas**, people do not refuse such offers.

2. (with *à*) to refuse, to deny ; to object to ; to resist, to withstand ; to deny one's self. **Il se refuse à travailler**, he refuses to work. **Il se refuse à tout ce qu'on exige de lui**, he refuses to do whatever they require of him. **Il ne se refuse à rien**, he will do anything. **On l'a vu, en garde contre lui-même, se — aux goûts les plus innocents**, he is so careful that he even denies himself the most innocent pleasures. **Le ministre se refusa toujours à cette augmentation de dépense**, the minister always objected to this increase of expense. **Se — à l'évidence**, to shut one's eyes against conviction. **La plume se refuse à décrire de pareilles horreurs**, it is impossible to describe such horrors,

3. to refuse one's self, to deny one's self, to grudge one's self. **Il se refuse jusqu'au nécessaire**, he even deprives himself of what is necessary. **Il ne se refuse rien**, he denies himself nothing.

4. not to admit ; not to permit, not to allow. **Ma fortune se refuse à une si grande dépense**, so great an expense is beyond my means. **Les circonstances s'y refusent**, circumstances are against it.

REFUSEUR, EUSE, rœfuzœr, œz', *sm. f*) refuser : a person who refuses.

† **RÉFUSION**, réfuzyôn, *sf.* **1.** spreading over ; **2.** *Law-t.* refunding (the costs).

RÉFUTABLE, réfutabl', [réfuter], *adv.* refutable : that may be refuted.

RÉFUTATEUR, réfutatœr, *sm.* refuter: one who refutes ; confuter.

RÉFUTATION, réfutasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : refutatio], *sf.* refutation : the act of refuting ; refutal, confutation, disproof.

RÉFUTATOIRE, réfutatwar', *adj.* refutatory : relating to refutation.

RÉFUTER, réfuté-r, [Lat. : refutāre], *va.* to refute : to prove to be false or erroneous ; to confute, to disprove. **— un raisonnement**, to confute an argument. **Divers savants ont réfuté cette opinion**, several learned men have confuted this opinion. **Il y a plaisir à — des gens qui n'osent parler**, there is some pleasure in confuting those who are afraid to speak. **— un livre**, to refute a book.

RÉFUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to be refuted.

† **REGABELER**, rœgab'lé-r, [re ; gabelle], *vn.* to find fault (with).

REGAGNER, rœganyé-r, [re ; gagner], *a.* **1.** to regain : to gain anew, to gain back, to win back, to get again, to recover. **— son argent**, to get back one's money. **On peut tâcher de — cela sur autre chose**, we may try to make it up in something else. *Mol. Av.* i. 5. **— le temps perdu**, to make up for lost time. *Fig.* : **— la confiance de quelqu'un**, to win back a person's confidence.

2. *Milit.* to take again ; to gain again. **— du terrain**, to gain ground. *Fig.* : **— le dessus**, **— l'avantage**, **— du terrain**, to get the advantage.

3. *Naut.* to get. **— le dessus du vent**, **— le vent sur**, to get the weather-gage of.

4. to rejoin, to meet again ; to overtake ; to reach ; to get back to, to return. to **— Le port**, to reach the port. **— son logis** to, get back home. **— le grand chemin**, to get back to the high road.

REGAGNER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be regained, to be gained again ; to be won back

REGAILLARDIR, rœgayardir [re ; gaillard'], *va.* to revive ; to enliven, to cheer.

REGAIN, rœgain, [re ; gain], *sm.* 1. *Agr.* aftermath : the second crop of grass ; latter-math, after-growth ; 2. *Fig.* revival (of youth).

RÉGAL, régal, [Lat. : regalis, royal ; rex, king], *sm.* 1. † entertainment, treat, feast, regale ; 2. meal, entertainment. **Nous nous assimes à terre autour du —**, we sat down on the ground round the meal. **Quelques racines étaient pour nous un —**, a few roots were quite a treat for us.

3. treat : *a*) something given for entertainment ; *b*) pleasure ; anything affording a high degree of enjoyment. **C'est un — pour moi de le voir**, it is a pleasure for me to see him.

RÉGALADE, régalad', [régaler], *sf.* *Fam.* regale, regalement, refreshment, treat. **Boire à la —**, to gulp down : to drink without putting the glass to the lips.

2. blazing fire, rousing fire.

RÉGALANT, E, régalant, ant', *adj.* *Fam.* agreeable, pleasant, diverting, amusing.

RÉGALE, régal', *sm.* *Mus.* 1. regal : a musical instrument ; 2. vox humana, stop of an organ).

RÉGALE, régal', *sf.* regal : royal prerogative.

† RÉGALE, *adj.* royal. **Eau —**, aqua regia, nitro-hydrochloric acid.

RÉGALEMENT, régal'mant, [régaler ; re ; égaler], *sm.* 1. levelling (of ground) ; 2. assessment (of taxes) ; 3. equalization (of shares).

RÉGALER, régaler, [O. Fr. : gale, enjoyment, galer, to rejoice] *va.* 1. to treat, to entertain ; to divert, to amuse. **Je la régalai d'une sérénade**, I entertained her with a serenade. **Il nous régala d'un conte charmant**, he told us a pretty tale to amuse us. **Je vous recommande, surtout, de — d'un bon visage cette personne là**, I advise you, above all, to receive that person with kind looks, *Moll. Av.* iii. 4.

2. (in an ill sense) to treat, to gratify, to favour. **On le régala de vingt coups de bâton**, he was treated to a sound cudgelling.

3. to reward, to recompense ; to indemnify. **Il me devra son raccommodement, et il m'en régalera**, this reconciliation will be my doing, and he will reward me for it. **Il y a plaisir à travailler pour des personnes qui sachent... vous régaler de votre travail**, it is a pleasure to work for people who know how to reward you. *Mol. B. Gent.* i. 1.

4. to regale, to treat, to entertain, to feast ; to refresh. **— ses amis**, to entertain one's friends.

RÉGALER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to regale, to feast, to regale one's self, to treat one's self ; to enjoy one's self ; 2. to treat one another.

RÉGALER, régalér, [re ; égaler], *va.* 1. to level (ground) ; 2. to assess (taxes) ; 3. to equalize.

RÉGALIEN, IENNE, régalyan, èn', [Lat. regalis, royal], *adj.* regal, royal : pertaining to a king. **Droits régaliens**, regalia.

REGARD, rœgar, [regarder], *sm.* 1. regard, attention, notice ; eyes. **Ce peuple attire tous les regards par son héroisme**, this nation attracts every body's attention for its heroism.

2 look, glance, gaze. **Elle lançait des regards furieux**, she cast angry looks. **Les regards peignent la pensée même**, looks are expressive of thoughts. **Fixer, attacher ses regards sur quelqu'un**, to look fixedly at a person. **Avoir le — fixe, assuré**, to have a firm and resolute look. **Abaisser ses regards sur les malheureux**, to look down upon the poor. **Promener ses regards autour de l'assemblée**, to cast a glance round all the assemble. **Tourner ses regards vers quelque chose**, to look towards a thing. **Détourner ses regards de quelqu'un**, to turn one's eyes away from a person. **Soutenir les regards de quelqu'un**, to bear a person's looks. **Un — timide**, a timid look. **Je me lança un — d'intelligence** he looked significantly at me.

3. *Naut.* survey ; 4. *Astrol.* aspect ; 5. *Paint.* two portraits looking at each other ; 6. opening (in an aqueduct), draft-hole.

AU REGARD DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. regarding, with regard to, respecting, concerning, relating to ; 2. in comparison with.

EN REGARD, *adv. phr.* 1. opposite ; 2. in juxtaposition ; juxtalinear ; on the opposite page (*or* column). **Se faire peindre en —**, to be painted together and looking at each other. **Une traduction avec le texte en —**, a translation with the text opposite.

PAR LE REGARD DE, POUR LE REGARD DE, *prepos. phr.* with respect to, with regard to, relating to, respecting, regarding, concerning.

REGARDANT, E, rœgardant, ant', *adj.* 1. looking, beholding ; 2. *Herald.* regardant : looking behind ; 3. nice, particular ; 4. near, saving, economical ; stingy.

REGARDANT, *sm.* spectator, beholder, looker-on.

REGARDER, rœgardér, [re ; garder] *va.* 1. to regard : *a*) to look at, to consider ; *b*) to value, to esteem ; *c*) to look at, to notice, to remark ; *d*) to attend to, to mind, to heed. *a*) **Je ne regarde Pauline que comme un obstacle à mon bien**, I consider Pauline only as an obstacle in my way. *Corn. Poly.* iv. 2. *b*) **Pour moi, je ne regarde rien, quand il faut servir un ami**, for my part, I stand at nothing when I want to serve a friend, *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 6. *c*) **Il regardait les gens qui passaient**, he looked at people as they passed. *d*) **Ne — que ses intérets**, to mind nothing but one's own interest.

2. to look at, to take a look at. ; to behold, to view, to eye. **L'objet croît toujours à mesure qu'il est regardé de plus près**, the nearer you look at a thing, the larger it seems. **Ne me regardez pas avec cet œil terrible**, do not look at me with such angry eyes. **— quelqu'un en face**, to look a person in the face. **— quelqu'un à la dérobée**, to look slily at a person. **— quelqu'un sous le nez**, to stare a person in the face. **— quelqu'un dans le blanc des yeux**, to stare defiantly at any one. **— quelqu'un aux mains, — les mains de quelqu'un**, to look at a person's hands. **— de haut en bas**, to look from top to bottom. **— quelqu'un de travers, de côté**, *Fig.* to look disdainfully at a person. **— en dessous**, to look slily. **— du coin de l'œil**, to cast a sidelong glance. **— quelqu'un favorablement, de bon œil**, to look favourably upon a person. **— quelqu'un en pitié**, to look at a person with compassion. **Se faire —**, to draw all eyes upon one's self.

3. to discern, to distinguish ; 4. *Fig.* to look at, to examine, to consider ; to regard **Tout est vain dans l'homme si nous regardons le cours de sa vie mortelle**, we see nothing but vanity if we consider the course of man's life. **Ne — que le bien public**, to consider nothing but the public welfare.

5. to regard : *a*) to consider, to reckon, to judge, to repute, to look on (as) ; *b*) to concern ; to relate to. *a*) **Il regardera l'univers comme sa patrie, et tous les hommes comme ses frères**, he will look upon the universe as his country and upon men as his brethren. **Lycurgue regardait l'éducation des enfants comme la plus grande et la plus importante affaire d'un législateur**, Lycurgus considered the education of children to be the most important affair of a legislator. **Vous ne me regardez plus pour votre fils**, you no longer look upon me as your son. *b*) **Les choses d'ici-bas ne me regardent plus**, the things of this world no longer concern me. *La Font. Fab.* **Pourquoi vous mêler de ce qui ne vous regarde pas ?** why do you meddle with what does not concern you?

6. to point towards, to be directed towards, to look towards, to regard. **L'aiguille aimantée regarde toujours le nord**, the magnetic needle always points to the north.

7. to have a view on, to overlook, to look out upon ; to look on ; to face, to front, to be opposite. **Cette maison regarde le couchant**, this house faces the west.

REGARDER, *vn.* 1. to mind, to pay attention, to attend (to), to look (to), to consider, to care, to regard. **Vous devriez un peu mieux — aux choses que vous dites**, you ought to pay more attention to what you say. *Mol. B. Gent.* iv. 2. **Il faut toujours — à l'intention**, you ought to consider the intention. **Ne pas — à la dépense**, not to mind the expense. **Y — à deux fois**, *Fam.* to look twice at the thing. **Regardez y bien**, take heed, pay attention. **Vous ne regardez pas que c'est une perte pour moi**, you do not consider that I lose by it.

2. to look : to direct the eye. **— devant soi**, to look before one. **— de côté**, to look on one side. **— de tous côtés**, to look on all sides, to look about. **— à ses pieds**, to look at one's feet. **S'enfuir sans — derrière soi**, to run away without looking behind one. **— de près**, to be short-sighted ; *Fig.* to be particular, to look narrowly. **Il n'y regarde pas de si près**, he is not so particular. **Je n'y regarde pas à quelques sous près**, I am not particular to a few pence.

3. to command a view (of), to overlook ; to look : to be turned, to be directed ; to face, to front, to be opposite. **Votre fille... a ouvert la fenêtre qui regarde sur la rivière**, your daughter... opened the window that looks upon the river. *Mol. Am. Méd.* i 6.

REGARDER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to look at one's self. **Se — dans un miroir**, to look at one's self in a glass.

2. to look at each other, to gaze at each other. **Ils se regardaient de travers**, they cast angry looks at each other. **Ils ne pouvaient se — sans rire**, they could not look at each other without laughing.

3. to examine one's self ; 4. to consider one's self, to look upon one's self. **Ne vous regardez plus comme un homme ordinaire**, and now look upon yourself as an extraordinary man.

5. (of things) to face, to front each other, to be opposite each other. **Ces deux maisons se regardent**, those two houses are facing each other.

† **REGARDEUR**, rœgardœr, *sm.* looker-on, beholder.

REGARNIR, rœgarnir, [re ; garnir], *va.* to furnish again, to garnish again ; to trim afresh.

RÉGATE, régat', [Ital. : regatta, defiance], *sf.* régatta : boat-race.

REGAYER, rœghèyér, *va.* [Conj. like balayer] to hackle : to dress with a hackle.

RÉGAYER, réghèyér, [re ; gayer], *va.* to reanimate, to cheer up, to enliven again.

REGAYOIR, rœghèywar, *sm.* hackle : a

board set with iron spikes for combing or dressing flax or hemp.

REGAYURE, rœgahéyur, *sf.* refuse remains of hemp after being hackled.

REGAZONNER, rœgazoné-r, [re ; gazonner], *va.* to turf again.

REGEL, rœzhèr [regeler], *sm.* renewed frost.

REGELER, rœzh'elé-r, [re ; geler], *va.* [Conj. like *Geler.*] to freeze again.

RÉGENCE, rézhâns', [régent], *sf.* regency : *a*) rule, authority [Little used in this sense) ; *b*) vicarious government ; the government of a regent ; *c*) the dignity of a regent ; *d*) the office or functions of a regent ; *d*) the office or functions of a regent ; *e*) the time during which a regent exercises authority ; *f*) particularly, the government of France by the regent Philip d'Orleans, from 1715 to 1723 ; *g*) town council of Belgium, Holland or Germany ; *h*) the government of a small state under the sway of the Turkish sultan ; *i*) the functions of a regent, in colleges.

RÉGÉNÉRATEUR, TRICE, rézhénératœr, tris', [régénérer], *adj.* regenerating, regeneratory, renewing.

RÉGÉNÉRATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* regenerator : a person who regenerates.

RÉGÉNÉRATIF, IVE, rézhénératif, tiv', *adj.* regenerative, regeneratory : having the power to renew.

RÉGÉNÉRATION, rézhénérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : regeneratio], *sf.* regeneration : *a*) the act of regeneration ; of reproduction ; *b*) *Med.* the reproduction of a part which has been destroyed ; *c*) *Fig.* reformation, amendment ; *d*) *Theol.* new birth by the grace of God.

RÉGÉNÉRER, rézhénéré-r, [Lat. : regenerare], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to regenerate : *a*) to generate anew, to reproduce ; *b*) *Theol.* to make to be born again ; *c*) *Fig.* to reform, to amend.

RÉGENT, E, rézhân-t, ânt', [Lat. : regens, entis ; regĕre, to rule], *adj.* regent : exercising vicarious authority.

RÉGENT, E, *sm. f.* regent : a person governing a kingdom in the minority, absence, orbinaility of the king ; regentess, *f.* queen-regent *f.*

RÉGENT, *sm.* 1. governor (of the Bank of France) ; 2. regent, master (in a college).

RÉGENTER, rézhânté-r, [régent], *vn.* 1. to teach ; to be a regent in a college ; 2. *Fig.* to domineer.

RÉGENTER, *va.* 1. to teach ; 2. to govern ; 3. *Fig.* to domineer over, to lord it over, to tyrannize over.

REGERMER, rœzhèrmé-r, [re ; germer], *vn.* to regerminate : to germinate, to bud again.

† **REGESTE**, rœzhèst', [Lat. : regesta, registers], *sm.* regest, register (of public deeds).

RÉGICIDE, rézhisid', [Lat. : rex, regis, a king ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* regicide : *a*) the murderer of a king ; *b*) the murder of a king.

RÉGICIDE, *adj.* regicidal, regicide : belonging to a regicide.

RÉGIE, rézhi, [régir], *sf.* 1. administration, management (of properties) ; 2. excise ; 3. excise office. **Un employé de la —**, an exciseman.

REGIMBEMENT, rœzhanb'mân-t, [regimber], *sm.* 1. (of horses) kicking ; 2. *Fig.* resistance.

REGIMBER, rœzhanbé-r [perhaps re, and jambe], *vn.* 1. to kick. **— contre l'éperon**, *Fig.* to kick against the pricks.

2. to resist.

RÉGIME, rézhim', [Lat. : regimen, rule], *sm.* 1. † rule, sway, command ; 2. government, form of government ; 3. rules, regulations (of public or religious establishments); 4. *Law-t.* system. **— dotal**, dotal system, system of laws which govern the relations of husband and wife when the property of the wife continues on her. **— de la communauté**, a system in which there is common property between husband and wife.

5. moderation ; 6. regimen : *a*) the rational and methodical use of food and of every thing essential to life, whether in a state of health or of disease ; *b*) rule of diet ; diet ; low diet. **Suivre un —**, to be dieted. **Se mettre au —**, to diet one's self.

7. *Gram.* regimen : the government of nouns by verbs and other words which determine the case ; the part of syntax which regulates the dependency of words : 8. *Gram.* objective case, objective, object ; 9. *Bot.* bunch (of fruit). **Un — de bananes**, a bunch of bananas.

RÉGIMENT, rézhimân-t, [Lat. : regimentum, from regimen, rule], *sm.* 1. regiment, a body of troops commanded by a colonel; 2. *Fig.* host, multitude, swarm, throng, great number.

RÉGIMENTAIRE, rézhimântèr', *adj.* regimental : relating to a regiment.

REGINGLETTE, rœzhanglèt', *sf.* snare (for small birds).

RÉGION, rézhiôn, [Lat. : regio, onis], *sf.* region : *a*) tract of land of considerable extent ; country ; *b*) a portion of space ; *c*) *Phys.* portion of the atmosphere ; *d*) part or division of sciences, philosophy, etc. : degree ; *e*) rank, station, dignity ; *f*) *Anat.* part of the body. *a*) **Le lama habite les régions les plus élevées du globe**, the lama is to be found in the upper regions of the globe. **Les régions lointaines**, the distant regions. **Les regions d'Asie**, the regions of Asia. **La — des neiges**, the snowy region. **La — des songes**, *Fig.* dreamland. *b*) **Les regions célestes**, celestial regions. *c*) **La moyenne —**, the middle region. **La haute —**, **la — supérieure**, the upper region. *d*) **Les hautes régions de la philosophie**, the higher regions of philosophy. *Mol.*

RÉGIONAL, E, rézhional *adj.* regional : of a region, of a district ; district.

RÉGIR, rézhir, [Lat. : regĕre, to rule], *va.* 1. to rule, to govern. **Les lois qui régissent ce pays**, the laws that govern that country.

2. to manage, to administer. **— les finances de l'Etat**, to manage the finances of a state.

3. *Gram.* to govern. **Certaines conjonctions régissent le subjonctif**, some conjunctions govern the subjunctive.

RÉGISSEUR, rezhisœr, [régir], *sm.* 1. manager ; 2. land-steward, steward.

RÉGISTRATEUR, rézhistratœr, *sm.* (at Rome) registrar : an officer who keeps records.

REGISTRE, rœzhistr', [Low Lat. : registrum ; Lat. : registum ; re, back ; gerĕre, to carry], *sm.* 1. register : record ; account of acts and proceedings ; *Com.* book, account-book. **Tenir — de quelque chose**, to keep an account of a thing. **Rapporter sur un —**, to enter in a register. **Cet homme est écrit, est sur mes registres**, that man is in my books. **Les registres de l'état civil**, the registers of births and deaths.

2. register : *a*) *Mus.* a sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in a organ ; *b*) *Mus.* change in the compass of the voice. *c*) *Print.* the correspondence of columns or lines on the opposite sides of the sheet ; *d*) *Mech.* a contrivance to regulate the quantity of heat or air to be admitted ; 3. damper (of a flue, etc.) ; 4. *St. Eng.* door, vane.

† **REGISTRER**, rœzhistré-r, *va.* to register, to record.

RÉGLABLE, rég'labl' [régler], adjustable.

RÉGLAGE, reglazh', [régler], *sm.* ruling ; adjustment.

RÈGLE, règl', [Lat. : regula ; regĕre, to direct], *sf.* 1. rule : *a*) ruler ; an instrument with which lines are drawn, or by which calculations are mechanically made ; *b*) *Fig.* a precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed ; *c*) a canon, law, maxim, or aphorism to be observed in any art or science ; method ; principle ; *d*) established mode or course of proceeding ; order, precept, regulation ; *e*) order, regularity ; *f*) a system of laws or regulations by which monasteries and other religious houses are governed ; *g*) *Math.* a prescribed mode for performing the operations necessary to obtain a certain result. *a*) **— à coulisse**, sliding rule. *b*) **Votre avis est ma —**, I go by what you say. **Je ferai ma — de vos désirs**, I shall be ruled by your desires. **Il faut prendre la justice pour — de nos actions**, justice must be the rule of our actions. **La — de la foi**, the rule of faith : in polemical theology, the sources whence the doctrines of the faith are authoritatively derived. *c*) **Les règles du billard**, the rules of billiards. **Les règles de la tragédie**, the rules of tragedy. **Cette comédie est dans les règles, selon les règles**, that comedy is according to strict rule. *d*) **Les règles de la civilité**, the rules of politeness. **C'est la —**, *Fam.* it is the custom. **Pour la bonne —**, for regularity's sake. **Cela est de —**, it is the rule. **Il est de — que**, it is customary to. **Ce procédé est dans les règles**, that way of proceeding is according to rule. **Il vaut mieux mourir selon les règles que de réchapper contre les règles**, it is better to die according to the prescribed rules than to escape whilst violating them, *Mol. Am. Méd.* ii. 5. **Se mettre en —**, to have everything in order. **Mes papiers sont en —**, my papers are all in order. **Un repas en —**, a well ordered meal. *e*) **Il n'y a point de — dans cette maison**, there is no rule in that house. **Il n'y a pas de — sans exception**, there is no rule without exception. **L'exception confirme la —**, exception confirms the rule. *g*) **— de trois**, rule of three.

2. pattern, model, example. **Il est de — de tous ceux de son âge**, he is a pattern to all those of his age.

3. *pl.* menses, catamenia, courses.

RÉGLÉ, E, réglé, *pa. p.* 1. ruled ; 2. regulated ; 3. settled.

RÉGLÉ, E, *adj.* 1. regular : *a*) conformed to a rule ; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, or prescribed mode ; *b*) steady ; governed by rules ; *c*) stated, determined, decided ; settled ; *d*) orderly, methodical ; *e*) of a permanent army ; *f*) instituted or done according to established forms ; *a*) **Une vie réglée**, a regular life. *b*) **Un jeune homme — dans ses mœurs**, a steady young man. **Son imagination n'est pas réglée**, he has an unbridled imagination, *c*) **C'est une affaire réglée**, it is a settled matter. *d*) **Le soleil suit une marche réglée**, the sun's course is regular. **Un pouls —**, a regular pulse. **Être en commerce —, en correspondance réglée avec quelqu'un**, to keep up a regular correspondence with a person. **— comme un papier de musique**, *Fam.* as regular as clockwork. *e*) **Troupes réglées**, regular troops.

2. *Physiol.* menstruated.

RÈGLEMENT, règlœmân-t, [régler], *sm.* 1. settling, settlement ; 2. regulation. *a*) the act of regulating ; *b*) rule, order prescribed for the management of some business, or

for the government of a company or society; **3.** *Parl.* standing orders.

RÉGLÉMENT, réglémân-t, *adj.* regularly: *a*) in a manner according to a rule; *b*) exactly, precisely: constantly.

RÉGLEMENTAIRE, réglœmântèr, *adj.* **1.** relating to regulations; **2.** regular: conformed to a rule or law.

RÉGLEMENTAIREMENT, réglœmânt-tèr'mân-t, *adv.* regularly; according to rules.

RÉGLEMENTATION, réglœmântasiôn, *sf.* regulation.

RÉGLEMENTER, règlœmânté-r, [reglement], *vn.* to make regulations.

RÉGLEMENTER, *va.* to make regulations for; to regulate.

RÉGLER, réglé-r, [règle], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*]. **1.** to rule: *a*) to mark with lines by a ruler; *b*) *Fig.* to regulate, to subject to rules; to govern, to control, to manage, to conduct, to direct, to order; *c*) to regulate, to render accordant with rule; to settle; *d*) to regulate, to order, to put in good order. *a*) **— du papier,** to rule paper. *b*) **— sa conduite,** to regulate one's conduct. **— ses désirs,** to control one's desires. *c*) **La raison règle enfin l'ardeur qui les emporte,** at last they become more ruly. *Corn. Cinna* i. 3. *d*) **— ses affaires,** to put one's affairs in order. **Tout cela a été réglé d'avance,** all that was settled before hand. **Le compte a été définitivement réglé,** the account has at length been settled. **C'est une affaire réglée,** that is a settled matter.

2. to set right, to set (a watch); **3.** to decide, to determine, to settle, to fix. **On régla la préséance,** the precedence was fixed. **L'amour ne régle pas le sort d'une princesse,** a princess must not let her love influence her. *Rac. Andr.* iii. 2.

4. to settle (a difference), to adjust.

RÉGLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be regulated; **2.** to be decided, to be determined; **3.** (of fever) to settle; **4.** to regulate one's self; **5.** to follow, to imitate, to take pattern (from). **Tous se règlent sur lui,** they all take pattern from him. **Le compte s'est réglé par une balance en notre faveur,** the account has been settled by balance in our favour.

6. to be guided, to be ruled, to go (by). **Si leurs sentiments se règlent sur les vôtres,** if their feelings are the same as yours. **Il ne pouvait pas se — sur un plus parfait modèle,** he could not be guided by a more perfect model. **Réglez vous là-dessus,** be guided by that.

7. (of accounts) to be settled.

RÉGLET, réglè, [règle], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* reglet: a flat, narrow moulding; **2.** *Print.* rule.

RÉGLETTE, réglet', [règle], *sf. Print.* reglet: a ledge of wood or cast iron.

RÉGLEUR, réglœr, *sm.* ruler, paper-ruler.

RÉGLISSE, réglis', [Span. regaliz, from Gr. γλυκύῤῥιζα, sweet root], *sf. Bot.* liquorice: *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* **Jus de —,** Spanish juice; Spanish liquorice. **— en bâton,** stick liquorice. **Bois de —,** root liquorice.

RÉGLURE, réglur', [régler], *sf.* paper-ruling.

RÉGNANT, E, rényân-t, ânt', [régner], *adj.* regnant, reigning: *a*) exercising royal authority; *b*) ruling; predominant, prevalent, predominating. *a*) **La reine régnante,** queen regnant. **Famille regnante,** reigning family. *b*) **Le goût —,** the favourite taste.

REGNARD, rœnyar [Jean-François], comic dramatic poet. (1655-1709).

RÈGNE, rèny', [Lat.: regnum], *sm.* **1.** reign: *a*) government of a king, emperor, prince, duke, etc.; *b*) time during which a king or a sovereign has authority; *c*) kingdom, dominion; *d*) power, influence, rule, sway; *e*) prevalence, prevalency. *a*) **Un mauvais — fait quelquefois la calamité de plusieurs siècles,** the effects of a bad reign are sometimes felt for several centuries. **Sous le — de ce prince,** under the reign of that prince. *c*) **Les méchants et les impies qui ont leur — sur la terre,** the wicked and the ungodly whose kingdom is in this world. *d*) **Le — de la justice,** the reign of justice. *e*) **Le — de la mode,** the reign of fashion.

2. *Nat. Hist.* kingdom. **Le — animal,** the animal kingdom.

3. tiara (of the pope); **4.** crown (over an altar).

RÉGNER, rényé-r, [Lat.: regnāre], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], **1.** to reign. *a*) to rule as a king or sovereign, to hold the supreme power; *b*) to bear sway; to govern, to control; *c*) to rule, to have power or dominion; *d*) to prevail, to be predominant, to be prevalent; to be in fashion; *e*) to exist; to be. *a*) **— sur une grande nation,** to be the king of a great nation. *b*) **On n'est pas digne de —, quand on ne règne pas sur soi-même,** he who cannot govern his passions is not worthy to govern men. **Le roi règne et ne gouverne pas,** the king reigns but does not govern. **L'Angleterre règne sur les mers,** England rules the seas: Britannia rules the waves. *c*) **Le plus grand désordre régnait dans les finances,** the greatest disorder was supreme in the finances. *d*) **Cette doctrine a regné longtemps,** this doctrine was long in vogue. **C'est la maladie qui règne,** it is the prevailing disease. **Cette mode règne depuis peu,** this is still a new fashion. **La sagesse et l'ordre régnaient partout dans le palais de Marie-Thérèse,** Maria Theresa's palace was both well and wisely managed. *Fléchier.* *e*) **L'affectation règne dans son style,** there is affectation in his style. **Le calme règne sur son visage,** his face looks calm. **Un désordre éternel règne dans son esprit,** her mind is always uneasy. **Le plus parfait accord règne entre ces deux familles,** those two families are on the best of terms. **Avec des yeux où régnait la douceur,** with kind looks. **Le silence régnait dans l'assemblée,** the assembly was silent. **Le froid règne dans ce pays une grande partie de l'année,** it is cold the greater part of the year, in that country.

2. to extend, to reach, to run along. **Une grande galerie voûtée qui règne de droite et de gauche,** a large arched gallery which runs along the building from right to left.

RÉGNICOLE, règnikol', [Lat.: regnum, kingdom; colère, to dwell], *sm. Law-t.* native; denizen.

RÉGNICOLE, *adj.* native.

RÉGNIER, rényé, [Mathurin], poet (1573-1613); — [Henri de], novelist (b. 1864).

REGONFLEMENT, rœgônflœmân-t, *sm.* **1.** swelling; **2.** accumulation; rising (of water obstructed).

REGONFLER, rœgônflé-r, [re; gonfler], *va.* to swell again, to swell; to fill again.

REGONFLER, *vn.* to swell again; to rise.

REGORGEMENT, rœgôrzhœmân-t, *sm.* overflowing, overflow (of fluids).

REGORGER, rœgôrzhé-r, [re; gorge], *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*: *nous regorgeons, regorgeant.*] **1.** to overflow: *a*) to flow, to run over; to overrun; *b*) *Fig.* to abound, to be replete; to possess in great plenty. *a*) **La rivière barrée regorgeait,** the obstructed river was overflowing. **Les pluies ont fait — la rivière,** the rain has made the river overflow. *b*) **— de santé,** to be replete with health.

2. to abound; to be full; to surfeit; to be surfeited; to be crammed. **— de blé,** to abound with wheat. **— de biens,** to abound with wealth. **Les magasins regorgent,** the shops are overstocked. **Les rues regorgent de monde,** the streets are crowded with people.

3. to be plentiful; to be abundant; **4.** to regorge, to disgorge. **Faire —,** *Fig.* to compel to disgorge.

REGORGER, *va.* to give back, to restore.

REGORGER (SE), *v. refl.* to gorge, to cram one's self.

REGOULER, rœgoulé-r, [re; O. Fr.: goule for gueule], *va.* **1.** to snub, to snap, to snarl at; **2.** to surfeit.

REGOÛTER, rœgouté-r, [re; goûter], *va.* to taste again.

REGRAT, rœgra, [regratter], *sm.* **1.** regrating, huckstering; **2.** huckster's shop.

REGRATTAGE, rœgratazh', [regratter], *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* regrating: the act of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance; scraping; **2.** † trade of a huckster.

REGRATTER, rœgraté-r, [re; gratter], *va.* **1.** to scratch again; **2.** to regrate: *a*) *Mason.* to scratch off the outer surface of an old hewn stone; to scrape again; to rub down; *b*) † to buy provisions and sell them again in retail.

REGRATTER, *vn.* **1.** † to huckster: to deal in small articles; **2.** to bargain, to chaffer, to higgle, to haggle.

† **REGRATTERIE**, rœgratri, *sf.* **1.** huckstering, hucksterage; **2.** huckster's wares.

REGRATTIER, IÈRE, rœgratyé, tyèr', *sm. f.* **1.** huckster, hucksterer (*f.* hucksteress), regrater: a retailer of salt for other articles in the small way; **2.** higgler, haggler, chafferer; **3.** *Fig.* (in an ill sense) scribbler.

REGRAVER, rœgravé-r, [re; graver], *va.* to reengrave: to engrave again.

REGRÉER, rœgré-r, [re; gréer], *va.* *Naut.* to repair.

REGREFFER, rœgrèf-ér, [re; greffer, *va.* to regraft, to graft again.

† **REGRÈS**, rœgrè, [Lat.: regressus; regredi, to step back], *sm. Law t.* regress.

RÉGRESSIF, IVE, régrèsif, siv', [Lat.: regressus], *adj.* regressive, returning, going back.

RÉGRESSION, régresyon [Lat.: regressio], *sf.* regression.

RÉGRESSIVEMENT, régresiv'mân-t, *adv.* regresssively: in a backward way.

REGRET, rœgrè [regretter], *sm.* regret; uneasiness felt for having lost something; *b*) pain of mind at some untoward event; sorrow, grief, concern, affliction; *c*) pain of conscience for some fault; sorrow; repentance; *d*) dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction; *e*) *pl.* lamentations, yearnings, repining. *a*) **Il avait — aux heures qu'il donnait au jeu,** he regretted the hours he had given to play. *b*) **La perte de mon ami m'a causé un grand —,** the loss of my friends was a great grief to me. *c*) **Avoir — de ses péchés,** to be sorry for one's sins. **En être aux regrets,** *Fam.* to regret. *d*) **Avoir du — de voir quelqu'un dans l'erreur,** to be sorry to see a person is in the wrong. **Avoir beaucoup de — de n'avoir pas trouvé quelqu'un chez lui,** to regret not to have found a person at home.

À REGRET, *adj. phr.* with regret, reluctantly, with reluctance.

REGRETTABLE, rœgrètabl', *adj.* to be regretted, worthy of regret.

REGRETTER, rœgrèté-r, [pref. re; the

rest is apparently of Gothic origin : grētan, to lament], *va.* to regret : to grieve at, to be sorry for, to mourn for, to repent of ; to grudge. **Ce qu'on donne aux méchants, toujours on le regrette,** we always grudge what we give to the wicked. *La Font. Fab.* — **la perte de quelqu'un.** to grieve at a person's death. — **d'avoir commis une faute,** to be sorry for a fault. **Je regrette de ne lui avoir pas donné ce conseil,** I am sorry I did not give him that advice. *Acad.*

REGRIMPER, rœgranpé-r, [re ; grimper], *vn.* to climb again.

REGRONDER, rœgrôndé-r, [re ; gronder], *va.* to grumble again. **Le tonnerre regronde,** the thunder is rumbling again.

REGRONDER, *va.* to scold again.

REGROSSIR, rœgrosir, [re ; grossir], *va.* to thicken (the lines of an engraving).

REGUETTER, rœghèté-r, [re ; guetter] *va.* to watch again.

REGUINDER, rœgandé-r, [re ; guinder], *va.* to hoist again.

RÉGULARISATION, régularizasiôn, [régularizer], *sf.* 1. putting in order, setting right ; 2. regularity.

RÉGULARISER, régularizé-r, [Lat. : regularis, regular], *va.* 1. to regularize : to make regular ; to put in order, to set right ; 2. to make a regular entry of.

RÉGULARITÉ, régularité, [Lat. : regularis, regular], *sf.* 1. regularity : *a*) the quality of being regular ; *b*) symmetry ; *c*) conformity to rules or regulations ; *e*) regular course : steadiness or uniformity in a course. **La — du cours du soleil,** the regular course of the sun. *b*) **La — et les agréments de sa figure,** the regularity of his features and his pleasant expression.

2. strict observance of rules ; 3. ecclesiastical state.

RÉGULATEUR, TRICE, régulatœr, tris', *adj.* regulating, regulative.

RÉGULATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* 1. regulator : *a*) one who regulates ; *b*) *Mech.* any part of a machine which regulates its movements ; small spring (of a watch) ; governor (of a steam engine) ; 2. air-chest (of forge-bellows).

RÉGULATION, régulasyôn, *sf.* regulating action.

RÉGULE, régul', [Lat. : regulus, a little king], *sm.* 1. (disparagingly) kinglet, kingling, little king ; 2. *Ornith.* kinglet, regulus : a genus of passerine birds ; 3. † *Chem.* regulus: a metal separated from other substances by fusion. — **d'antimoine,** regulus of antimony.

RÉGULIER, IÈRE, régulyé, lyèr', [Lat. : regularis], *adj.* regular : *a*) conformable to rule, agreeable or according to rule ; *b*) governed or controlled by a rule or rules ; conformed to strict regulations ; *c*) right, orderly, in order ; *d*) exact, punctual ; *e*) instituted or initiated according to established rules, forms or discipline ; *f*) belonging to a monastic order ; *g*) *Geom* the sides and angles of which are all equal ; *h*) *Bot.* having the parts all symmetrical ; *i*) well-shaped, well-proportioned. *a*) **Un édifice —,** a regular building. **Verbes réguliers,** *Gram.* regular verbs. *b*) **Des mœurs régulières,** good morals. **Une vie régulière,** a regular life. *d*) **Il est très — à tenir sa parole,** he always keeps his word. *e*) **Troupes régulières,** regular troops. *f*) **Clergé —,** the regular clergy. *g*) **Figure régulière,** regular figure. *i*) **Ses traits étaient beaux et réguliers,** his features were handsome and regular.

RÉGULIER, *sm.* regular : *a*) a monk ; *b*) a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

RÉGULIÈREMENT, régulyèr'mân-t, *adv.* regularly : *a*) in a regular manner, with regularity ; *b*) exactly, punctually.

RÉGULUS, regulus, *pnm. Astron.* Regulus, Lion's Heart, Leonis : a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Leo.

RÉGURGITATION, régurzhitasyôn, [régurgiter], *sf.* regurgitation : *a*) the act of regurgitating ; *b*) *Med.* the act by which a canal or reservoir frees itself, without effort, from substances accumulated in it.

RÉGURGITER, régurzhité-r, [Lat. : regurgitāre ; re, back ; gurges, gurgitis, a gulf], *va.* to regurgitate ; to throw back, to pour back.

RÉHABILITATION, réabilitasyôn, [réhabiliter], *sf. Law-t.* rehabilitation : the act of rehabilitating.

RÉHABILITER, réabilité-r, [re ; habiliter], *va. Law-t.* to rehabilitate : to restore to former rank, privilege or right ; to reinstate, RÉHABILITER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be rehabilitated ; to be reinstated ; 2. to rise again.

RÉHABITER, réabité-r, [re ; habiter], *va.* to reinhabit : to inhabit again.

RÉHABITUER, réabitué-r, [re ; habituer], *va.* to accustom, to habituate again.

REHANTER, rœhânté-r, [re ; hanter], *va.* to frequent again.

REHASARDER, rœazardé-r, [re ; hasarder], *va.* to hazard, to risk again.

REHAUSSE, rœôs', [rehausser], *sf.* increase of value.

REHAUSSEMENT, rœôs'mân-t, [rehausser], *sm.* 1. raising higher, raising, rise ; 2. increase of value (of coins) ; 3. *Fig.* enhancing, heightening, setting off.

REHAUSSER, rœôse-r, [re ; hausser], *va.* 1. to raise higher, to raise. — **une muraille,** to raise a wall higher.

2. to raise (in value), to enhance, to increase. — **le prix d'une marchandise,** to raise the price of goods.

3. to revive, to reanimate, to rouse, to stir up. — **le courage de quelqu un,** to raise a person's courage.

4. to relieve, to set off. **Les ombres dans un tableau rehaussent l'éclat des couleurs,** the dark parts of a picture set off the colours. **La parure rehausse la beauté d'une personne,** dress sets off a person's beauty.

5. to enrich. — **d'or et de soie des ouvrages de tapisserie,** to enrich tapestry with gold and silver.

6. to enhance, to heighten, to set off. — **l'éclat, le mérite d'une action,** to enhance the merit of an action. **Souvent les difficultés rehaussent la gloire du succès,** difficulties often add to the glory of success.

7. to extol, to vaunt, to cry up.

REHAUSSER, *vn.* to rise,

REHAUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be raised higher ; 2. to raise one's self in public esteem.

REHAUTS, rœô, *smpl. Paint.* lights (of a picture).

REHEURTER, rœœrté-r, [re; heurter], *va.* to knock again.

RÉIMPORTATION, réanpórtasyôn, [reimporter], *sf.* reimportation.

RÉIMPORTER, réanporté-r, [re ; importer], *va, Com.* to reimport : to convey back.

RÉIMPOSER, réanpôze-r, [re; imposer], *va.* 1. to reassess (taxes) ; to lay on again ; 2. to reimpose : to impose or tax anew. **Une forte somme fut réimposée sur la province,** the province was heavily taxed again. **On réimposa les habitants de cette ville,** the inhabitants of that town were taxed anew.

3. *Print.* to reimpose.

RÉIMPOSITION, réanpôzisyôn, *sf.* 1. reimposition ; reassessment ; 2. *Print.* reimposition, reimposing.

RÉIMPRESSION, réanprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* 1. reprinting ; 2. reprint : a new edition of a book.

RÉIMPRIMER, réanprimé-r, [re ; imprimer], *va.* to reprint : *a*) to renew the impression of ; to reimpress : *b*) to print again, to print a new edition of ; to reimprint.

RÉIMPRIMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be reprinted.

REIN, ran, [Lat. : ren, renis, kidney], *sm.* 1. *Anat.* kindney ; 2. *pl.* loins, reins : the lower part of the back. **Avoir mal aux reins,** to have pains in one's loins. **Se casser les reins,** to break one's back. **Douleur de reins,** pains in the loins. **Poursuivre quelqu'un l'épée, dans les reins,** to pursue any one closely.

3. *pl.* back-bone ; back. **Se donner un tour de reins,** to strain one's back. **Avoir les reins forts,** to be strong-backed, to have a strong back ; *b*) *Fig.* to have a long purse; to be rich ; *c*) to be able to succeed.

4. *pl. Script.* reins : the inward parts, the heart, the seat of the affections and passions. **C'est moi qui suis le Seigneur, qui sonde les cœurs, et qui éprouve les reins,** I the Lord search the hearts, I try the reins. *Bib. Jer.* xvii. 10. **Sonder les cœurs et les reins,** to try the hearts and reins.

5. *pl. Arch.* haunches, reins (of a vault).

RÉINCITER, réansité-r, [re ; inciter], *va.* to reincite : to incite again.

RÉINCORPORER, réankórporé-r, [re ; incorporer], *va.* to re-embody, to re-incorporate : to embody or incorporate again.

REINE, rèn', [Lat. : regina], *sf.* 1. queen: *a*) the wife of a king ; queen-consort ; *b*) a princess who governs a kingdom ; *c*) *Fig.* an eminent woman, a woman who exercises any kind of power ; *d*) *Fig.* that which rules, or is compared to a queen ; *e*) the highest or most excellent thing of its kind ; the best ; *f*) one of the principal pieces in a game of chess ; *g*) a playing-card on which a queen is depicted ; *h*) queen-bee ; the female of a hive or swarm of bees. *a*) **La — mère,** the queen-mother. — **douairière,** queen-dowager. **Avoir un port de —,** to have a queenly bearing. *b*) **Victoria, — d'Angleterre,** V., queen of England **La — du ciel, la — des anges,** the queen of Heaven, the queen of angels. *c*) — **de tous les cœurs,** beloved by all. **La — du bal,** the queen of the ball. **La — de la fête,** the queen of the festival. **C'est la — des femmes,** *Fam.* she is the best of women. *d*) **La beauté est — des cœurs,** beauty reigns over all hearts. **Elle a un port de —,** she has a queenly bearing. **L'opinion est la — du monde,** opinion rules the world. *e*) **La rose est la — des fleurs** the rose is the queen of flowers. **Jérusalem, la — des cités,** J., the queen of cities.

2. — **des prés,** *Bot.* meadow-sweet, meadow wort : *Spiræa ulmaria.*

REINE-CLAUDE, rèn'clôd', *sf. Bot.* greengage : a kind of plum. [*Pl. Reine-claude* or *Reines- claudes.*]

REINE-MARGUERITE, rèn'marg'rit', *sf. Bot.* China aster. [*Pl. Reines-marguerites.*]

REINETTE, rènèt', *sf. Hort.* pippin, rennet, renneting : a kind of apple.

RÉINFECTER, réanfèkté-r, [re ; infecter], *va.* to reinfect : to infect again.

RÉINJURIER, réanzhurié-r, [re ; injurier], *va.* to insult, to abuse again.

RÉINSÉRÉ, E, réanséré, *adj.* reinserted.

RÉINSPIRER, réanspiré-r, [re ; inspirer], *va.* to reinspire : to inspire again.

RÉINSTALLATION, réanstalasyôn, *sf.* reinstalment : a second instalment.

RÉINSTALLER, réanstalé-r, [re ; instal-

ler], *va.* to reinstal, to reinstall : to seat or instal again.

RÉINSURGER, (SE) sœ-réansurzhé-r, *v. refl.* [insurger], *va. refl.* to rise again : to become insurgent again.

REINTÉ, E, ranté, [rein], *adj.* 1. *Hunt.* strong-backed ; 2. (rarely, of persons) broad-loined.

RÉINTÉGRANDE, réantégrând', [reintégrer], *sf. Law-t.* recovery of possession.

RÉINTÉGRATION, réintégrasyôn, *sf.* redintegration, reintegration, restoration, reestablishment, reinstatement, reinstation, reinstating.

RÉINTÉGRER, réantégré-r, [Lat. : re ; integrâre, to establish], *va.* 1. to redintegrate : to restore to wholeness ; 2. to reintegrate, to restore ; 3. to reinstate ; *a*) to replace in possession ; *b*) to restore to a state from which one had been removed.

RÉINTERROGER, réantérozhé-r, [re ; interroger], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*.] to reinterrogate : to interrogate again.

RÉINVENTER, réanvânté-r, [re ; inventer] *va.* to invent again.

RÉINVITER, réanvité-r, [re ; inviter], *va.* to reinvite : to invite a second time.

REIS, réis, *sm.* reis : a Turkish officer.

REIS, réis, *sm.* rei, rea : *a*) a small money of account in Portugal; *b*) a money of account in Brazil.

RÉITÉRATEUR, TRICE, réitératœr, tris ; *adj.* reiterating.

RÉITÉRATIF, IVE, réitératif, tiv', *adj.* reiterative.

RÉITÉRATION, réitérasyôn ; *in poët.* siôn, *sf.* reiteration : repetition.

RÉITÉRER, réitéré-r, [Low Lat. : reiterâre ; re ; iter, way, *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to reiterate : to repeat, to repeat again and again ; to do again.

RÉITÉRER, *vn.* to reiterate a thing ; to do a thing again.

RÉITÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be reiterated.

REÎTRE, rêtr', [Ger. : Reiter], *sm.* 1. reiter : German trooper ; 2. *Fig.* fox. **Vieux —** old fox.

REJAILLIR, rœzhayir, [re : jaillir], *vn.* 1. to rebound : to fly back. **La balle a rejailli du mur dans la cour,** the ball rebounded from the wall into the yard.

2. (of light) to reflect, to be reflected ; to flash. **Les rayons qui rejaillissent d'un miroir,** the rays reflected from a mirror. *Fig.* : **Le siècle fut plus grand que Louis XIV ; mais la gloire en rejaillit sur lui,** the century was greater than Lewis XIV., but it made him seem more glorious than he really was. **Nos fautes rejailliront sur nos fils,** our children will suffer for our misdoings. **L'honneur de cette action rejaillit sur nous,** the honour of that deed reflects on us.

3. (of liquids) to gush out, to gush forth ; to spirt out, to spout out, to spring up, to spring forth. **Faire — de l'eau,** to make water gush out.

4. *Fig.* to spring, to arise, to result. **Considérez l'honneur qui doit en —,** consider the honour it will bring.

REJAILLISSANT, E, rœzhayisân-t, ânt', *adj.* gushing out ; spouting out ; spirting.

REJAILLISSEMENT, rœzhayis'mân-t, [re ; jaillir], *sm.* 1. rebounding, flying back ; 2. flashing (of light), reflection ; 3. *Fig.* reflection ; 4. (of liquids) gush, gushing ; spirting ; spouting ; springing up, springing forth. **Le — de l'eau,** the gushing of water. **Le — de la boue,** the spirting of mud.

REJAUNIR, rœzhônir, [re ; jaunir], *va.* to make yellow again.

REJAUNIR, *vn.* to turn, to grow yellow again.

RÉJECTION, rézhèksyôn, [Lat. : rejectio], *sf.* rejection : the act of rejecting.

REJET, rœzhè, [rejeter], *sm.* 1. rejection: the act of rejecting ; the state of being rejected ; *c*) refusal ; denial. *c*) **Le — d'une loi,** the rejection of a law. **Le — d'une proposition,** the rejection of a proposal. **Le — d'une demande,** the refusal of a request.

2. springe (for wood-cocks) ; 3. cast (of bees) ; 4. *Pros.* running into the next verse ; 5. *Fin.* carrying ; transfer ; 6. *Agr.* shoot.

REJETABLE, rœzh'tabl', *adj.* rejectable : that may be rejected.

REJETER, rœzhœté-r, rœzh'té-r, [re ; jeter], *va.* [Conj. like *Jeter.*] 1. to throw again ; 2. to throw back, to throw back again. **— une balle,** to throw back a ball. **Il rejeta le poisson dans l'eau** he threw the fish into the water again.

3. to reject, to throw away ; to cast off ; 4. to throw up, to cast up ; to vomit. **La mer rejette sur les rivages une infinité de choses qu'elle apporte de loin,** the sea throws on shore many things which it brings from very far. **Les matières rejetées par les volcans,** the matters thrown up by volcanoes. **— du pus,** to throw matter. **La première fois qu'un sauvage boit du vin, il fait la grimace et le rejette,** the first time a savage tastes wine, he makes a grimace and throws it up. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Cet homme étant malade rejette tout ce qu'il prend,** that man being ill, throws up whatever he takes.

5. *Agr.* (of trees) to throw out, to put forth ; (neutrally) to shoot. **Cet arbre a rejeté beaucoup de branches,** that tree has put forth many branches.

6. to carry, to transfer : to take from one place and put in another ; to throw. **— l'eau d'un bassin dans une cuve,** to transfer water from a basin to a tub. **Les ouvriers rejetèrent la terre du fossé dans le champ voisin,** the workmen threw the earth out of the ditch into the neighbouring field.

7. to throw, to cast ; to ascribe, to impute. **— une faute sur quelqu'un,** to throw a fault upon a person. **Il rejette sur vous sa funeste aventure,** he casts upon you the fault of his unfortunate adventure. *Corn. Œdipe.* v. 1.

8. to reject : *a*) to refuse to accept or to receive ; to refuse ; to decline ; *b*) to repel ; to repudiate ; to rebuff. **Vous pourrez — ma prière,** you may refuse my request. **Il rejeta cette proposition,** he rejected this proposal. **Les Sociniens rejettent la divinité de Jésus-Christ,** the Socinians do not believe in the divinity of J. C. **Nous avons rejeté ces présents,** we refused those presents. **Me rejetez-vous aussi comme ami ?** do you also refuse to acknowledge me as a friend ?

9. to set aside. **Cela nous rejette bien loin de notre sujet,** that carries us very far from our subject. **Nous devons — ce voyage à l'année prochaine,** we must put off this journey till next year.

REJETER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be rejected ; 2. to fall back (upon) ; to have recourse (to).

REJETON, rœzhœtôn, rœzh'tôn, [rejeter], *sm.* 1. shoot (of a plant) ; off-shoot ; sprout, tiller ; runner ; 2. *Fig.* offspring ; scion.

REJETTEMENT, rœzhet'mân-t, *sm.* rejection : the act of throwing off.

REJOINDRE, rœzhwandr', [re ; joindre], *va.* [Conj. like *Joindre.*] to rejoin : *a*) to join again, to unite after separation, to reunite ; *b*) to join, to meet again ; to overtake. *a*) **— les fragments d'un vase,** to join together the fragments of a vase. *Fig.* : **La mort a rejoint ce qu'elle avait séparé,** death has united those it parted. *b*) **Attendez-moi à Lyon, où je vous rejoindrai,** wait for me at Lyons, I shall join you there. **Il a reçu l'ordre de — son régiment,** (or neutrally *de rejoindre*), he has received orders to rejoin his regiment. **Allez toujours, je vous rejoindrai dans un instant,** go on and I will overtake you in a minute.

REJOINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be joined, to join again, to reunite ; 2. to rejoin each other ; to meet again.

REJOINTOYEMENT *or* **REJOINTOIEMENT,** rœzhwantwâmân-t, [rejointoyer], *sm. Mason.* rejointing, pointing (a wall).

REJOINTOYER, rœzhwantwayé-r, [re ; jointoyer], *va. Mason.* to rejoint : to fill up with fresh mortar the old joints of ; to point the joints of (a wall).

REJOUER, rœzhoué-r, [re ; jouer], *vn.* to play again.

REJOUER, *va.* to play again.

RÉJOUI, E, rézhoui, *pa. p.* of *Réjouir.*

RÉJOUI, E, *adj.* merry, jovial, jolly, joyous, cheerful, gay, buxom. **Une figure réjouie,** a jolly face.

RÉJOUI, E, *sm. f.* jolly fellow *m.* buxom dame *f.*

RÉJOUIR, rézhouir, [re ; jouir], *va.* 1. to rejoice : to give or to impart joy to ; to make joyful ; to gladden, to exhilarate, to cheer, to delight ; to please ; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensation. **Cette nouvelle doit vous —,** this news must please you. **Cette couleur réjouit la vue,** this colour pleases the eyes. **Le bon vin réjouit le cœur,** good wine makes the heart glad.

2. to divert, to entertain, to amuse. **Il fit venir des musiciens pour — la compagnie,** he had musicians there to amuse the company.

RÉJOUIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to rejoice : to feel or to experience joy or satisfaction ; to delight one's self, to delight, to be delighted, to gladden, to be glad. **Se — des fautes de son ennemi,** to rejoice at the mistakes of one's enemy. **Je me réjouis du succès que vous venez d'obtenir,** I am glad of the success you have just met with. **Vous vous réjouirez à la campagne,** you will enjoy being in the country. **Je me réjouis de lui apprendre cette bonne nouvelle,** I am glad to take this good news to him.

2. to divert one's self, to enjoy one's self to make merry.

RÉJOUISSANCE, rézhouisâns' [réjouir], *sf.* 1. rejoicing : expression of joy and gladness ; 2. *pl.* rejoicings, merry-making ; 3. (at lansquenet) rejouissance-card ; 4. *Butch.* bone (of inferior meat) ; make-weight.

RÉJOUISSANT, E, rézhouisân-t, ânt', *adj.* joyous, gladsome, merry ; diverting ; amusing.

REJUGER, rœzhuzhé-r, [re ; juger], *va.* [Conj. like *Juger.*] to rejudge ; to judge again.

RELÂCHANT, E, rœlashân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* relaxing, laxative.

RELÂCHANT, *sm. Med.* laxative.

RELÂCHE, rœlâsh', [relâcher], *sm.* 1. respite : temporary intermission, discontinuance ; 2. relaxation : remission of application. **Mon esprit fatigué avait besoin d'un peu de —,** my mind was overtaxed and required rest. **Travailler sans —,** not to cease working.

3. rest, repose. **Son mal ne lui laisse pas de —,** his disease allows him no rest.

4. *Theat.* no performance. **Il y a — aujourd'hui à l'Opera,** there is no performance at the Opera to-night.

RELÂCHE, *sf. Naut.* 1. putting into port; 2. port, harbour (of refuge); resting-place; 3. stay. **Faire — à, faire une — à,** to put into. **La compagnie anglaise avait formé un lieu de — à Sainte-Hélène,** the English company had made Saint-Helena a resting-place. **Après une — de quinze jours nous quittâmes l'île,** we left the island after a fortnight's stay. **Le navire y trouva une excellente —,** there the ship found an excellent port.

RELÂCHÉ, E, rœlâshé, *adj.* loose : *a*) loosened; slack, not tense, not tight; *b*) lax of bowels, not costive; *c*) lax, not strict, not rigid; *e*) lax in morals; dissolute; remiss. *c*) **Morale relâchée,** loose morals.

RELÂCHEMENT, rœlâsh'mân-t, [relâcher], *sm.* 1. relaxation : *a*) loosening; the act of slackening or remitting tension; *b*). looseness : the state of being loose; laxness, slackness. **Le — des muscles,** the relaxation of the muscles. **Le — des cordes d'un violin,** the slackening of the strings of a violon.

2. laxity, looseness (of the bowels); 3. abatement (of the wind, of the weather); getting milder. **Il y a du — dans le froid,** there is an abatement in the cold. **Le — du vent,** the abatement of the wind.

4. relaxation : *a*) remission of attention or application; remissness; recreation; *b*) laxity, looseness; want of strictness, abatement of rigour; decline, decay. *a*) **Après une longue étude, on a besoin de —,** after studying a long time we need relaxation. *b*) **Le — de la discipline,** relaxation of discipline. **Passer de l'austérité à un grand —,** to show extreme relaxation after great austerity.

RELÂCHER, rœlâshé-r, [re; lâcher; Lat. : relaxāre], *va.* 1. to relax : *a*) to make less tense or rigid, or less close; to slacken; to loose, to loosen; *b*) to relieve from constipation; *c*) to relieve from close attention; to unbend, to ease, to divert; *d*) to make less severe, rigorous, or strict; to remit, to mitigate; *e*) to abate, to diminish. *a*) **— des cordes,** to slacken, to loosen ropes. **L'humidité relâche le papier,** dampness makes paper limp. *c*) **— l'esprit,** to relax, to unbend the mind. *d*) **— la discipline,** to relax the discipline. *e*) **Lorsque je relâche quelque chose de mon attention,** whenever I relax my attention in any way.

2. to release, to set at liberty. **— un prisonnier,** to release a prisoner.

3. to make milder; 4. to give up, to yield, to forego. **Je lui ai relâché la moitié de ce qu'il me devait,** I acquitted him of half of what he owed me. **Il ne relâcha rien de son autorité,** his authority was as great as ever.

RELÂCHER, *vn.* 1. to relax : *a*) to abate in severity, to become more mild or less rigorous; *b*) to remit in close attention. **Il a beaucoup relâché de sa première ferveur,** he is much less fervent than he was.

2. *Naut.* to put into port. **Les vents nous ont contraints de — dans l'île de Chypre;** we were constrained by the wind to put into the island of Cyprus, *Fén. Tél.* 4.

RELÂCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to slacken, to loose, to loosen, to get slack, to get loose, to give way; 2. *Fig.* to abate; to remit; to grow slack. **La discipline s'est relâchée,** the discipline is not so severe as it was. **Relâchez-vous un peu des droits de la naissance,** just forego somewhat the rights that birth has given you. *Mol. Tart.* iv. 3. **Ses travaux, dont il ne se relâcha jamais, hâtèrent sa fin,** he hastened his end by working incessantly.

3. to abate; to make some abatement; to yield. **Il ne se relâche sur rien,** he never yields.

4. to get milder. **Le temps se relâche,** the weather is getting milder.

RELAIS, rœlê-z, [relayer], *sm.* 1. relay : *a*) a supply of horses on the road to relieve others in a journey; *b*) *Hunt.* a supply of dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game; *c*) *Fig.* a supply of anything laid up or kept in store; change. *a*) **J'avais quarante relais placés entre Nantes et Paris,** I had forty relays placed between N. and P. **Des chevaux de —,** fresh horses. **Avoir des équipages de —,** to have relays of carriages. *c*) **Avoir des habits de —,** to have a change of clothes.

2. stage; posting-house. **Nous arrivâmes au premier — à quatre heures,** we reached the first stage at four o'clock.

3. *Fortif.* relais : narrow walk between the rampart and the ditch; 4. derelict land; 5. opening (in tapestry).

RELAISSÉ, E, rœlésé, *adj. Hunt.* (of hares) resting.

RELAISSER, (SE), sœ-relêsé-r, [re; laisser], *v. refl.* to stay, to rest.

RELANCER, rœlânsé-r, *va.* [Conj. like *Lancer.*] 1. to throw again; 2. *Hunt.* to start again, to unharbour; 3. *Fam.* to follow, to hunt out; (in an ill sense) to beset. **— quelqu'un,** to hunt out a person, to track any one. **Un homme venait à tout moment me — pour des comptes,** a man was constantly coming to beset me with accounts. *Picard, Musard,* I. **Le remords relance partout un coupable,** the wicked are never free from remorse.

4. to snub, to snap; to answer sharply.

RELAPS, E, rœlaps, [Lat. : relapsus, fallen back; re; laps; labi, to slide], *afl.* relapsed (into heresy).

RELAPS, E, *sm. f.* relapser, backslider.

RÉLARGIR, rélarzhir, [re; élargir], *va.* to widen.

RÉLARGISSEMENT, rélarzhis'mân-t, *sm.* wildening, letting out (of clothes).

RELATER, rœlaté-r, [Lat. : referre, relatum; re; ferre, to carry], *va.* to relate, to state; to mention.

RELATEUR, rœlatœr, *sm.* relater : one who relates.

RELATIF, IVE, rœlatif, tiv', [Lat. : relativus], *adj.* relative; *a*) having relation; respecting; relating; *b*) noting a term which implies relation; not absolute; *c*). not absolute or existing by itself; incident to, or depending on, relation; contingent, incidental, casual; *d*) *Gram.* relating to another word that precedes. *a*) **Clause relative à une succession,** a clause relating to an inheritance. **La question relative à la traite des noirs,** the question relating to the slave trade. *b*) **Cause et effet sont des termes relatifs,** cause and effect are relative terms. *c*) **Les idées relatives,** relative ideas. **Tout est —,** everything is relative. *d*) **Pronom —,** relative pronoun.

RELATIF, *sm.* relative : *a*) that which has relation to something else; the contrary of *absolu*; *b*) *Gram.* relative pronoun.

RELATION, rœlasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : relatio], *sf.* 1. relation : *a*) reference, regard, respect; *b*) connection between things; mutual respect; *c*) connection, intercourse, correspondence, commerce. *b*) **Une étroite — lie ces deux questions,** there is a close connection between those two questions. *c*) **Nous sommes en — d'amitié avec lui,** we hold a friendly intercourse with him. **Avoir avec quelqu'un des relations de commerce,** to be connected in business with a person.

2. *pl.* connections : business friends, acquaintances. **Il a de belles relations,** he is very well connected. **Établir des relations d'affaires,** to open a business connection.

3. relation, narration, recital, account. **La — d'un voyage,** the account of a journey.

RELATIVEMENT, rœlativ'mân-t, *adv.* relatively : *a*) not absolutely, in relation to something else; *b*) in reference, with regard. *a*) **Cela n'est vrai que —,** that is only true relatively. *b*) **Quand je parle du faste des Athéniens, ce n'est que — aux autres peuples de la Grèce,** when I speak of the pomp of the Athenians it is only in relation to that of other Greek nations.

RELATIVITÉ, rœlativité, [relatif], *sf. Philos.* relativity, relativeness : the quality of being relative.

RELAVER, rœlavé-r, [re; laver], *va.* to wash again.

RELAXATION, rœlaksasyôn, [relaxer], *sf.* 1. *Med.* laxness, looseness; slackness, relaxation; 2. *Law-t.* release, enlargement (of a prisoner); 3. *Can. Law.* remission (of punishments).

RELAXER, rœlaksé-r, [Lat.: relaxāre], *va.* 1. *Med.* to relax : to make less tense or rigid, as sinews, or muscles; 2. *Law-t.* to release, to enlarge, to set free.

RELAYER, rœlèyé-r, [re; O. Fr. : layer for synom. of laisser] : to take the place of, to relieve.

RELAYER, *vn.* to change horses.

RELAYER, (SE), *v. refl.* to relieve one another; to take it in turns. **Les bourreaux fatigués se relayaient les uns les autres,** the weary executioners relieved one another. *Chateaub. Martyrs,* 21.

RÉLÉCHER, rœléshé-r [re; lécher], *va.* (conj. like accélérer) to lick again, to continue licking.

RELÉGATION, rœlégasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : relegatio], relegation, banishment, exile (without loss of civil rights).

RELÉGUER, rœléghé-r, [Lat. : relegāre, atum; re; away; legāre, to send], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer.] 1. to relegate : to banish, to send into exile; 2. to confine, to shut up; to seclude; to exile, to banish; to send off. **— quelqu'un dans sa chambre,** to shut up a person in his room. **— une personne à la campagne,** to send a person off to the country.

3. to put away, to put aside; to consign.

RELÉGUER (SE), *v. refl.* to seclude one's self; to confine one's self, to shut one's self up, to sequester one's self. **Il alla se — dans le fond d'une forêt,** he sequestered himself in the depth of a forest.

RELENT, rœlân, [re; Lat. : lentus, viscous, in O. Fr. : lent, insipid; compare also Lat. redolens, entis, emiting a smell], *sm.* fust, fusty smell, mustiness, musty smell. **Sentir le —,** to smell mouldy, stuffy.

† **RELENTI, E,** rœlânti, *adj.* fusty, musty.

RELEVAGE, rœlœvazh', [relever], *sm.* 1. raising; 2. taking up, picking up.

RELEVAILLES, rœlœvây', rœl'vây', [relever], *sfpl.* churching. **Faire ses —,** to be churched.

RELEVANT, E, rœlœvân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. holding; held. **Des terres relevantes immédiatement la couronne,** estates held by the crown.

2. *Fig.* depending, dependent.

RELEVÉ, E, rœlœvé, rœl'vé, *adj.* 1. enhanced, set off; adorned, trimmed. **Une tapisserie relevée d'or,** tapestry work set off with gold.

2. exalted, elevated, high; lofty; noble. **Des sentiments relevés,** noble sentiments. **Les connaissances les plus relevées,** the highest knowledge. **Un style —,** a lofty style. **Une pensée relevée,** a noble thought. **Un sujet —,** a noble subject. **Il était d'une condition relevée,** he was of noble birth.

3. (of taste) piquant, pungent.

RELEVÉ, *sm.* 1. raising; 2. shifting (of a horse's shoes); 3. *Cook.* remove; 4. *Hunt.* rising; 5. plait, fold (of a dress); 6. *Naut.* bearing (of coasts); 7. abstract; statement, account; return, list. **Faire le — des dépenses,** to cast up an account of the expenses. **Faire le — de toutes les fautes d'un ouvrage,** to make a list of all the faults in a work.

RELEVÉE, rœlœvé, *sf.* afternoon. **A deux heures de —,** at two o'clock in the afternoon.

RELÈVE-JUPE, rœlev' zhup, *sm.* dress-holder.

RELÈVEMENT, rœlèv'mân-t, [relever], *sm.* 1. raising, raising again; 2. return, account, statement; 3. *Naut.* bearing (of a coasts); setting (of the compass).

RELÈVE-MOUSTACHE, rœlev'moustazh, *sm.* moustache-holder.

RELÈVE-QUARTIER, rœlèv'kartyé, *sm.* shoeing-horn.

RELEVER, rœlœvé-r, rœl'vé-r, [re; lever], *va.* [Conj. like *Lever.*] 1. to raise up again, to set up again. **— une colonne,** to set up a column again.

2. to raise, to raise up, to take up; to pick up. **— un enfant qui est tombé,** to pick up a child that has fallen down. **— une chaise,** to pick up a chair. *Fig.* **— le gant,** to take up the gauntlet.

3. *Naut.* to set (a ship) afloat, to get afloat again; 4. *Naut.* to weigh up (the anchor) again; 5. *Card pl.* **— les mains, les levées,** to take up the tricks.

6. to draw up; to turn up, to tuck up; to curl up. **Relevez votre robe,** tuck up your dress. **Relevez le col de votre pardessus,** turn up the collar of your overcoat. **Elle avait relevé les tresses de ses cheveux,** she had turned up her tresses.

7. to raise, to elevate: to make higher. **— un terrain trop bas,** to raise ground which is too low.

8. *Fig.* to hold up, to raise up, to lift up. **— la tête,** to hold up one's head. **Cela l'a bien relevé,** that has put him on a good footing again.

9. *Man.* to raise the forehand of (a horse); to gather up; 10. to iron (velvet, flounces, etc.); 11. *Cook.* to make pungent, to give a piquant taste to, to give a zest to; 12. to give a lustre, a zest, a relish to; 13. to relieve, to set off; to adorn; to enhance, to heighten. **Il faut des agréments qui relèvent le style,** style requires figures to give it elevation and dignity. **Les ombres relèvent un tableau,** shades set off a painting. **Sa modestie relève ses autres qualités,** her modesty enhances her other qualities. **L'esprit relève la beauté,** wit enhances beauty.

14. to restore, to raise again, to set up again; to rebuild, to build up again. **— des fortifications,** to rebuild fortifications. *Fig.* **— une maison, une famille,** to lift up a decayed family again. **— quelqu'un,** to set up a person again. **Pour abaisser notre orgueil, et — notre abjection,** to lower our pride and raise us from abjection. **— son état, sa condition, sa fortune,** to restore one's state, one's condition, one's fortune.

15. to revive, to reanimate, to raise, to rouse. **— le courage de quelqu'un,** to raise a person's courage. **— les espérances de quelqu'un,** to raise a person's hopes.

16. to dignify, to raise, to exalt, to elevate. **Je ne négligeai aucune occasion de la — à ses propres yeux,** I neglected no opportunity of raising her in her own opinion. *Mme de Genlis. Mères rivales.* **— sa condition, sa dignité,** to raise one's condition, one's dignity. **Elle n'a pas toujours été si relevée que la voilà,** she has not always been so exalted as she now is, *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 12.

17. to praise, to extol, to exalt. **Homère relève dans ses héros la force, l'adresse ou l'agilité,** Homer extols the strength, the skill or the agility of his heroes.

18. to remark, to observe, to point out; (in an ill sense) to criticize, to reflect on. **Cela ne méritait pas d'être relevé,** it was not worth pointing out. **— les beautés d'un ouvrage,** to point out the beauties of a work. **— les fautes d'un écrivain,** to point out the mistakes of an author.

19. to take up, to snap up; to reply to. **— un mot piquant,** to reply to a cutting saying. **— quelqu'un du péché de paresse,** to rouse any one sharply out of his sloth. **Comme je vous l'aurais relevé, si je l'avais entendu,** how smartly I would have taken him up, if I had heard him.

20. to improve (a race); 21. to enliven, to cheer up, to reanimate. **— la conversation,** to cheer up the conversation.

22. *Hunt.* to recover (the scent); 23. to note; to record, to register; 24. *Naut.* to take the bearings of; 25. to relieve: *a*) to take the place of; *b*) *Milit.* to release from a post or station, as sentinels, by substituting fresh ones. *a*) **Je suis fatigué de lire, relevez-moi,** I am tired of reading, take my place. *b*) **— de garde une compagnie, — une compagnie,** to relieve a company on guard. **— une sentinelle, — de sentinelle,** to relieve guard.

26. *Naut.* to set (the watch); 27 *Cook.* to remove (a dish).

28. to liberate, to release, to relieve, to set free, to discharge. **Il a été relevé de ses fonctions,** he has been discharged from his functions; he has lost his place. **Le pape l'a relevé de ses vœux,** the Pope has annulled his vows. **Se faire — de ses vœux,** to have one's vows annulled. **— quelqu'un d'une interdiction, d'une excommunication,** to raise an interdiction laid on a person.

RELEVER, *vn.* 1. *Man.* (of horses) to raise one's feet in galloping; 2. *Feud. Law*) to be held, to be holden (of); (of persons), to hold (of); 3. to depend, to be dependent (on). **Un roi qui ne relevait de personne, et qui n'avait à répondre de ses actions qu'à lui-même,** a king who did not hold his kingdom of another and was not obliged to answer to anybody else but himself for what he did.

4. to recover (from illness), to get better **Il relève de maladie,** he is getting over his illness. **On ne croit pas qu'il en relève,** they do not think he will get better. **— de couches,** to have just got up after confinement.

RELEVER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to rise again; to get up again. **Laissez cet enfant se —,** let that child get up again.

2. to get up, to rise (from one's bed) **Se — plusieurs fois la nuit,** to get up several times during the night. **Elle tomba malade et ne se releva plus,** she fell ill and kept her bed.

3. to stand up; to erect one's self; to rise from sitting; 4. *Naut.* to right: to rise until the masts are erect; 5. *Naut.* to get clear (of a coast); 6. to raise one's self; to rise again, to rise. **On se relève aisément d'une première chute,** we easily get over a first fall. **La France, tant de fois prête de succomber, se releva toujours,** France after being so often on the brink of ruin, has always risen again. **La rapidité avec laquelle la France s'est relevée des désastres de la guerre,** the rapidity with which France recovered from the disasters of the war. **Il est bien plus glorieux, de se — ainsi, que de n'être jamais tombé,** it is much more glorious to rise again in this way than never to have fallen. *Fén. Tél.* **Leur puissance tomba, pour ne plus se —** their power fell never to rise again.

7. to recover, to retrieve, to repair (a loss); to get over; 8. to relieve one another. **Il ne s'en relevera jamais,** *Fig.* he will never get over it. **Nous nous relevions d'heure en heure,** we relieved one another every hour.

RELEVEUR, rœlœvœr, *adj. m. Anat.* raising. **Muscle —,** (or, subst.) **—,** elevator.

RELIAGE, rœliazh', [relier], *sm.* hooping (of casks).

RELIEF, rœlyèf, [relever], *sm.* 1. relief rilievo, relievo: *a*) prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, etc.; *b*) apparent prominence of figures in painting. *a*) **Haut. — entier,** high-relief. **Demi—,** demi relief, **Bas—,** low-relief, bass-relief. **Graver en —,** to engrave in relief. **Plan en —,** plan in relief. *b*) **Ces figures ont beaucoup de —,** those figures are very prominent.

2. *Fortif.* relief: the projection of a work above the ground-plan; 3. relief: the exposure of anything by the proximity of something else; 4. set-off, foil. **Donner du —,** to set off, to show up. **Certaines couleurs opposées les unes aux autres se donnent du —,** different colours placed side by side set one another off. **Son nouvel emploi lui donne du —,** his post makes him known. **Il ne faut rien négliger de ce qui peut donner du — à une nation aux yeux de ses voisins ou de ses ennemis,** everything must be done to make a nation seem as great as possible to neighbouring or hostile countries.

5. *Feud. Law.* relief: fine, composition paid on certain circumstances by the tenant to his lord; 6. † order.

7. *pl.* scraps, broken victuals, leavings, remains.

RELIER, rœlié-r, [re; lier], *va.* [Conj. like prier], 1. to bind again; 2. to bind (a book); 3. to hoop (a cask); 4. *Fig.* to unite, to join. **Je ferai — ce livre en veau,** I will have that book bound in calf. **— le présent au passé,** to join the present to the past.

RELIER (SE), *v. refl.* to relate, to be connected; to belong.

RELIEUR, rœliœr, *sm.* book-binder, binder.

RELIGIEUSEMENT, rœlizhiœz'mân-t, *adv.* religiously: *a*) piously; *b*) according to the rites of religion; *c*) exactly, strictly, conscientiously.

RELIGIEUX, EUSE, rœlizhiœ-z, œz', Lat.: religiosus], *adj.* religious: *a*) pertaining to religion; *b*) devoted to the duties of religion; agreeable or conformable to religion; *c*) pious, godly, devout; disposed to the duties of religion; *d*) strict, rigid, exact, conscientious; scrupulous. *a*) **Des cérémonies religieuses,** religious ceremonies. **Musique religieuse,** religious music. **Les fêtes religieuses,** the religious festivals. *b*) **Mener une vie religieuse,** to lead a religious life. **Le sentiment,** religious feeling. *c*) **Un prince —,** a religious prince. *d*) **— observateur de sa parole,** a strict observer of his word. **Une exactitude religieuse,** strict punctuality.

RELIGIEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* monk, friar *m.*; nun *f.*

RELIGION, rœlizhiô*n*, [Lat. : religio], *sf.* 1. religion : *a*) belief in the existence of God; *b*) godliness, piety, devoutness; *c*) the performance of the duties man owes to God; *d*) any system of faith and worship. **La — chrétienne**, the Christian religion. **La — catholique**, the catholic religion. **Protéger la —**, to protect religion. **Professer une —**, to profess a religion. **Changer de —**, to change one's religion. **Les guerres de —**, religious wars. **— de l'État**, **— d'État**, the religion of the state, the established religion. **— naturelle**, natural religion. **La — reformée**, the reformed religion. **Avoir beaucoup de —**, to be very religious.

2. reformed religion, protestant religion; 3. scruple, religious scruple; matter of conscience. **Se faire une — d'une chose**, to consider it a bounden duty to, to make a point of a thing. **Il s'en fait un point de —**, he makes it a matter of conscience. **Chacun sait la — du peuple juif pour toutes ses cérémonies**, everybody knows how religiously the Jews observe their ceremonies.

4. sacredness. **La — du serment**, the sacredness of an oath.

5. justice, equity; good faith. **Surprendre la — du prince**, to deceive the prince.

6. monastic life, monastic state. **Entrer en —**, to take the vows : to become a monk, a nun. **Mourir en —**, to die in the Lord. **Mettre une fille en —**, to make a young girl a nun.

7. religious order of Malta.

RELIGIONNAIRE, rœlizhionêr', *smf.* protestant, reformer.

RELIGIOSITE, rœlizhiôzité, *sf.* 1. scruple, religious scruple; 2. religiousness : the quality or state of being religious; 3. religious inclination.

RELIMER, rœlimé-r, [re ; limer], *va.* 1. to file again; 2. *Fig.* to file up, to polish.

RELIQUAIRE, rœlikêr', [relique], *sm.* reliquary : a small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

RELIQUAT, rœlika, [Lat., things left], *sm.* 1. balance (of an account); 2. remnant, remainder; remains.

RELIQUATAIRE, rœlikatêr', *smf.* debtor (by a balance).

RELIQUE, rœlik', [Lat. : reliquæ, remains], *sf.* 1. relic : the remains of saints, martyrs, etc. **Garder une chose comme une —**, to keep a thing carefully. **Je n'en veux pas faire des reliques**, *Fam.* I shall make good use of it.

2. *pl. Fig.* remains.

RELIQUIAIRE, rœlikiêr', *sm.* (disparagingly) worshipper of relics.

RELIRE, rœlir, *va.* [Conj. like *Lire.*] to read again, to read over again.

RELIRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be read over again; 2. to read what one has written.

RELIURE, rœliur', [relier], *sf.* binding, bookbinding. **Demi-—**, half-binding. **— en toile**, cloth binding. **— automatique**, automatic binding.

RELOCATION, rœlokasyô*n*, [re; location], *sf.* 1. reletting; 2. underletting, subletting.

RELOGER, rœlozhé-r, [re ; loger], *va.* to relodge, to lodge again.

RELOUER, rœloué-r, [re; louer], *va.* 1. to relet : to let or lease again; 2. to hire again; 3. to underlet, to sublet.

RELOUER, rœloué-r, *va.* to praise again

† **RELUCTANT**, **E**, rœluktâ*n*, â*n*t', [Lat.: reluctans, antis], *adj.* reluctant.

RELUIRE, rœluir, *vn.* [Conj. like Luire.] to shine. to glitter, to gleam. **Tout y reluisait d'or et de pierreries**, it was all glittering with gold and precious stones. *Fig.* : **L'espérance commença à — au fond de son cœur**, he began to hope. *Prov.* : **Tout ce qui reluit n'est pas or**, all is not gold that glitters.

RELUISANT, **E**, rœluizâ*n*-t, zâ*n*t', [reluire), *adj.* shining, glittering : glossy. **Des armes reluisantes**, shining weapons. **Le corps tout — d'huile**, the body all oily.

RELUQUER, rœluké-r, [re ; O. Fr. : luquer, to look], *va. Fam.* 1. to ogle, to leer upon; 2. to have an eye upon, to long for. **— un héritage**, to covet, to have one's eye on an inheritance.

REMÂCHER, rœmâsh é-r, [re ; mâcher], *va.* 1. to chew again, to chew over again, to ruminate; 2. *Fig.* to revolve in one's mind, to turn over in one's mind, to ruminate, to meditate over and over again.

REMAÇONNER, rœmasoné-r, [re ; maçonner], *va.* to repair (masonry).

REMAILLER, rœmayé-r, [re ; mailler], *va.* to mend the meshes of (stockings, nets, etc).

RÉMAILLER, rémayé-r, [re ; émailler *va.* to enamel again.

REMANDER, rœmâ*n*dé-r, [re ; mander], *va.* to remand, to send back, to order back.

REMANGER, rœmâ*n*zhé-r, [re : manger] *va.* [Conj. like manger] to eat again.

REMANIEMENT *or* **REMANIMENT**, rœmanimâ*n*-t, [remanier], *sm.* 1. handling again; 2. repairing, mending; 3. altering, changing; 4. *Print.* overrunning.

REMANIER, [rœmanié-r] [re ; manier], *va.* 1. to handle again; 2. to do over again; 3. to repair, to mend; 4. to alter, to change; 5. *Print.* to overrun.

REMARIAGE, rœmariazh', *sm.* second marriage.

REMARIER, rœmarié-r, [re ; marier], *va.* to remarry : to marry again.

REMARIER (SE), *v. refl.* to remarry, to marry again.

REMARQUABLE, rœmarkabl', [remarquer], *adj.* remarkable : worthy of remark; observable, noticeable; conspicuous.

REMARQUABLEMENT, rœmarkablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* remarkably : in a remarkable manner.

REMARQUE, rœmark', [remarquer], *sf.* remark : the act of remarking; notice; observation.

REMARQUER, rœmarké-r, [re ; marquer], *va.* 1. to mark again; 3. to remark : *a*) to notice, to note, to observe, to take notice of; *b*) to distinguish. **Je l'ai bien remarqué dans la foule**, I noticed him in the crowd. **Se faire —**, to attract notice, to distinguish one's self. **Faire —**, to point out, to call attention to. **M'ayant fait — les endroits qui n'étaient pas de son goût**, having pointed-out to me the passages which were not to his taste. *Le Sage. Gil. B.*

REMARQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be remarked.

REMASTIQUER, rœmastiké-r, [re ; mastiquer], *va.* to remasticate : to chew again.

REMBALLER, râ*n*balé-r, [re; emballer], *va.* to repack, to pack again.

REMBARQUEMENT, râ*n*barkœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* reembarkation, reembarking; reshipment.

REMBARQUER, râ*n*barké-r, [re ; embarquer], *va.* to reembark : to embark again; to reship.

REMBARQUER (Se), *v. refl.* 1. to reembark, to embark again, to go on board again; 2. to reengage, to engage again. **Se — dans une entreprise**, to engage again in an undertaking.

REMBARRER, râ*n*bâré-r, [re ; embarrer], *va.* to repel, to repulse.

REMBELLIR, râ*n*bèlir, [re ; embellir] *va.* to embellish again.

REMBLAI, râ*n*blé, [remblayer], *sm.* 1. filling up, embanking; 2. embankment.

REMBLAVER, râ*n*blavé-r, [re ; emblaver], *va.* to sow again with corn.

REMBLAYER, râ*n*blèyé-r, [re ; emblayer], *va.* [Conj. like *balayer.*] to fill up; to embank.

REMBOÎTEMENT, râ*n*bwat'mâ*n*-t, [remboiter], *sm.* putting together again; resetting.

REMBOITER, râ*n*bwaté-r, [re ; emboiter], *va.* to put together again; to reset, to set.

REMBOITER (SE), *v. refl.* to get into its socket again.

REMBOUGER, râ*n*bouzhé-r, *va.* to fill up (a vase), to keep full (as a barrel).

REMBOURRAGE, râ*n*bourazh', *sm.* 1. stuffing; 2. stuff.

REMBOURREMENT, râ*n*bour'mâ*n*-t, [rembourrer], *m.* 1. stuffing, padding; 2. state of being stuffed.

REMBOURRER, râ*n*bouré-r, [re ; bourrer *va.* 1. to stuff, to pad; 2. *Fam.* to cram, stuff.

REMBOURRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be stuffed; to stuff one's self up, to cram one's self.

REMBOURSABLE, râ*n*boursabl', *adj.* reimbursable : that may be reimbursed.

REMBOURSEMENT, râ*n*boursœmâ*n*-t, (rembourser), *sm.* reimbursement : the act of reimbursing, repayment; redeeming. **Contre —**, for payment, payment on delivery. **Livraison contre —**, to be paid for on delivery. **Faire suivre en —**, to charge forward.

REMBOURSER, râ*n*boursé-r, [re ; embourser], *va.* 1. to reimburse : to refund, to repay; to redeem. **— une somme**, to repay a sum. **— une rente**, to redeem an annuity. **— un créancier**, to pay a creditor.

2. *Fam.* to pocket, to receive. **— des injures**, to be insulted.

REMBOURSER (SE), *v. refl.* to reimburse one's self, to repay one's self. **Il s'est remboursé des avances qu'il avait faites**, he re-imbursed himself for sums which he had paid out.

REMBRASSER, râ*n*brâsé-r, [re ; embrasser], *va.* to kiss again.

REMBRUNI, **E**, râ*n*bruni *adj.* dark, gloomy; sombre. **Un air —**, a gloomy look.

REMBRUNIR, râ*n*brunir, [re ; embrunir], *va.* 1. to make browner, to make darker; 2. *Fig.* to darken, to sadden; to make sad; to afflict. **Cette nouvelle a rembruni ses idées**, this news has made him sad.

REMBRUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become browner; 2. to get dark. **Le temps se rembrunit**, it is getting dark.

3. *Fig.* to get gloomy, sombre; to sadden, to become sad; to darken. **Son front se rembrunit**, his countenance looks sad.

REMBRUNISSEMENT, râ*n*brunis'mâ*n*-t, [rembrunir], *sm.* darkening; gloominess.

REMBUCHEMENT, râ*n*bush'mâ*n*-t, rembucher], *sm. Hunt.* return to the lair.

REMBUCHER, râ*n*bushé-r, [re ; embûcher], *va. Hunt.* to track, to follow the tracks of.

REMBUCHER (SE), *v. refl. Hunt.* to return to its lair.

REMÈDE, rœmèd', [Lat. : remedium], *sm.* 1. remedy : *a*) that which cures a disease; *b*) *Fig.* cure : that which recovers from, or counteracts any uneasiness, inconvenience or evil; relief; *c*) that which repairs hurt or loss; reparation. *a*) **Donner des remèdes à quelqu'un**, to give a person remedies. **Être dans les remèdes, se mettre dans les remèdes, faire des remèdes**, to take remedies. **— de**

bonne femme, old woman's remedy. *b*) **Trouver le — à ses misères**, to find a remedy for one's troubles. **Avoir un — à tous les maux**, to have a balm for every sore. **C'est un vrai — d'amour**, it is a perfect cure for love. **Il n'y a point de — à mon chagrin**, there is no remedy for my trouble. *Prov.* : **Il y a remède à tout, fors à la mort**, there is a remedy for everything but death. **Le remède est pire que le mal**, the remedy is worse than the disease. **Aux grands maux les grands remèdes**, desperate diseases require desperate remedies. **A chose faite point de remède**, what is done cannot be undone.

2. clyster, enema, injection ; 3. † *Coin.* allowance.

REMÉDIABLE, rœmédiabl', *adj.* remediable : that may be remedied ; curable.

REMÉDIER, rœmédié-r, [remède], *vn.* to remedy : *a*) to cure ; to remove ; *b*) to repair ; to redress, to set to rights. **— à un mal**, to remove an evil. **En attrapant du temps, à tout on remédie**, time is a cure for all things. **On ne saurait y —**, there is no help for it.

REMÊLER, rœmêlé-r, [re ; mêler]- *va.* 1. to mix, to shuffle again ; 2. to entangle again.

† **REMEMBRANCE**, rœmâ*n*brâ*n*s', [O. Fr. : remembrer ; Lat. : remenorāre, to recall to mind], *sf.* remembrance.

REMÉMORATIF, IVE, rœmémoratif, tiv', *adj.* rememorative, commemorative.

REMÉMORATION, rœmémorasyô*n* [rememorer], *sf.* remembrance recollection.

REMÉMORER, rœmémoré-r, [Lat. : rememorare ; re, again ; memorāre, to call to mind], *va.* 1. to remind, to put in mind ; to remember. **Se —** to put in mind ; 2. to remember. **Se — une chose**, to remember, to recollect a thing.

REMENER, rœmœn é-r, [re ; mener], *va.* [Conj. like *Mener.*] 1. to lead, to bring, to take, to carry back ; to drive back ; 2. to take, to lead back again.

REMERCIEMENT, [rœmersiman-t,] *sm.* V. *Remerciment.*

REMERCIER, rœmèrsié-r, [re ; O. Fr.] mercier, from merci], *va.* [Conj. like *prier.* 1. to thank, to give thanks to. **Je vous remercie infiniment des bontés que vous avez pour moi**, I heartily thank you for the kindness you have shown me.

2. to decline, to refuse ; to beg to be excused. **Il nous a remerciés de nos offres de service**, he declined our services.

3. to dismiss, to discharge, to send away. **On a remercié deux employés**, they have dismissed two clerks.

REMERCIER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to felicitate one's self ; 2. to congratulate each other.

REMERCIEMENT *or.* **REMERCÎMENT**, rœmersimâ*n*-t, [remercier], *sm.* thanks ; grateful acknowledgment : thanksgiving. **Faire à quelqu'un ses remerciements**, to thank a person. **Agréer les sincères remerciements de quelqu'un**, to accept a person's grateful acknowledgment of a thing.

RÉMÉRÉ, réméré, [re ; Lat. : emĕre, to buy ; redimĕre], *sm. Law-t.* redemption. **Vente à—**, sale with power of redeeming. **A —, avec faculté de —**, with faculty of redemption.

REMESURER, rœmœzuré-r, [re ; mesurer], *va.* to remeasure : to measure again.

REMETTEUR, SE, rœmettœr, œz, *smf.* remitter.

REMETTRE, rœmètr', [re ; mettre], *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre.*] 1. to put back, to put back again ; to set down again ; to lay again. **— l'épée dans le fourreau**, to put the sword back into the scabbard. **— son chapeau**, to put on one's hat again. **Remettez ces livres à leur place**, put those books in place. *Fam.* : **— quelqu'un à sa place**, to put a person down.

2. to carry back ; 3. to bring back, to take back ; 4. to put again, to place again, to lay again, to set again ; to bring again. **— une armée sur pied**, to raise fresh troops *or* new forces. **— quelqu'un dans le bon chemin**, to put a person in the right path. **Je ne remettrai jamais les pieds chez lui**, I will never put my foot in his house again. **Vingt fois sur le metier remettez votre ouvrage**, revise your work over and over again. *Boil.* **L'affaire fut remise en déliberation**, the affair was taken into deliberation again. **— une pièce au théâtre**, to produce again a play at the theatre.

5. to lay. **— une chose à quelqu'un devant les yeux, sous les yeux**, to lay a thing before a person's eyes.

6. to call back : to put. **— dans son esprit, se — dans l'esprit**, to remind (of) ; to put in mind ; to recall to mind, to remember.

7. to recollect, to remember ; to recognize ; to know again. **Je ne puis me — ce qu'il me répondit**, I cannot remember what his answer was. **Se — le visage de quelqu'un**, to remember a person's face. **Il me remit dans le moment, quoique j'eusse changé d'habit**, here cognized me at once, although I had changed my dress. *Le Sage. Gil. B.* iii.

8. to put into joint again, to set. **— un bras**, to set an arm.

9. to give back, to give, to deliver. **— une lettre à quelqu'un**, to deliver a letter to a person. **Remettez lui cette somme de ma part**, give him this sum in my name.

10. to deliver, to deliver up, to surrender. **— un criminel entre les mains de la justice**, to deliver up a criminal into the hands of justice. **Voici l'argent que je suis chargé de vous —**, here is the money I am requested to hand over to you.

11. *Com.* to remit. **— de l'argent dans une ville**, to remit money to a town.

12. to put back ; to cause to begin again ; to oblige to learn again. **On l'a remis aux premiers éléments**, they have made him begin again from the beginning.

13. to resign, to throw up ; to give up. **— une charge**, to go out of office.

14. to confide, to commit, to entrust, to put into the hands of. **Je remets en vos mains mes plus chers intérêts**, I confide to your care the dearest thing I have. **— une affaire à quelqu'un**, to put an affair into a person's hands.

15. to refer, to leave. **— une affaire à la décision de quelqu'un**, to refer an affair to the decision of a person.

16. (at play) to draw (a game), to make a drawn (game).

17. to defer, to delay, to put off. **Il remet l'affaire de jour en jour**, he puts off the affair from day to day. **Il ne faut jamais — au lendemain ce qui peut se faire le jour même**, we must not put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

18. to restore : to put back, to bring back to a former state ; to put again. **— une chose en usage**, to bring a thing into use. **— quelqu'un dans tout ses biens**, to reinstate a person in all his possessions.

19. to set to rights ; 20. to restore the health of, to restore to health, to bring round ; to recover, to give back. **Cette journée nous remettra des fatigues du voyage**, this day will rest us after the fatigues of the journey. **L'usage du lait l'a remis**, he cured himself by drinking milk.

21. to make recover ; to get over, to recover (from). **J'en tremble encore de peur, et n'en suis pas remise**, I am still trembling with fear, and I cannot get over it. **Maintenant il est tout à fait remis**, he is now quite well again.

22. to calm, to soothe, to tranquillize, to reassure, to compose. **Auparavant, remettons nos esprits**, let us compose ourselves first.

23. to remit, to forgive ; to pardon. **— une amende à quelqu'un**, to remit a fine imposed on anyone. **— les péchês**, to forgive sins.

24. to reconcile. **— bien, — une personne avec une autre**, to reconcile two persons.

25. to call again. **— en question**, to call in question again.

REMETTRE, *vn. Naut.* **— à la voile**, to set sail again. **— en mer**, to go to sea again.

REMETTRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to return, to go back ; to go again. **Ils se remirent à leur place**, they returned to their places. **Elle fut obligée de se — au lit**, she was obliged to go to bed again.

2. to sit down again. **Se — à table**, to sit down again to table.

3. *Hunt.* to alight (as birds) ; 4. to put one's self again ; 5. to remember, to recollect; to recall to mind ; 6. to know each other again ; 7. to apply one's self again ; to set to again. **Il se remit à la poésie**, he wrote poetry again. **Se — au travail**, to set to work again.

8. to begin again, to recommence. **Tout le monde s'est remis à croire à la paix**, every body began again to hope peace would be made. **Je vais me — au travail**, I shall begin work again.

9. to set again. **Se — en route, en chemin**, to set out again ; to resume one's journey.

10. to be deferred, to be put off ; 11. to refer, to leave (to) to rely (on). **Je me remets à vous de ce qui vous regarde**, I rely on you for what concerns you. **Je m'en remets à ce que vous ferez**, I'll leave the matter to you. **Il s'en remet à votre sentiment**, he leaves it to you.

12. to commit one's self. **Se — entre les mains de quelqu'un**, to commit one's self to a person's care.

13. to recover : *a*) to regain health or strength, to grow well, to come round again; *b*) to regain any former state or condition after misfortune ; to retrieve one's losses ; *c*) to regain one's senses, to come to one's self again ; to compose one's self. *a*) **Il parvint à se — de son épuisement**, he at length recovered from his exhaustion. *b*) **Il s'est remis des pertes d'argent qu'il a éprouvées**, he retrieved his money losses. *c*) **Se — d'une frayeur**, to recover from a fright. **Remettez-vous monsieur, d'une alarme si chaude**, recover sir, I pray you, from your great alarm. *Mol. Tart.* V. 7.

14. (of the weather) to settle ; 15. to be reconciled ; 16. to be forgiven.

REMEUBLER, rœmœblé-r, [re ; meubler], *va.* to furnish again, to refurnish.

RÉMIFORME, rémiform [Lat. : remus, an oar ; forma, form], *adj.* remiform : shaped-like on oar.

RÉMIGE, rémizh', [Lat. : remex, igis, rower] *sf. Ornith.* remige ; quill-feather of a wing of a bird. (Used also adjectively.]

RÉMINISCENCE, réminisâ*n*s', [Lat. : reminiscentia ; reminisci, to call to mind], *sf.* reminiscence, recollection.

RÉMIPÈDE, rémiped, [Lat. : remus, rower ; pes, pedis, a foot], *sm.* and *adj.* remiped : having feet that are used as oars. *Zool.* **Les rémipèdes**, remiped animals or insects.

REMIS, E, rœmi, miz', *pa. p.* of *Remettre*. **La maison a été remise à neuf**, the house has been completely done up afresh. **1. C'est une partie remise**, it is a drawn game; **2.** the pleasure is put off.

REMISAGE, rœmisazh, [remiser], *sm.* housing: putting into a shed or coach-house.

REMISE, rœmiz', [remettre], *sf.* **1.** delivery: the act of delivering, giving over; **2.** remittance: *a*) the act of remitting, giving, delivering up; remittal, surrender; *b*) *Com.* the act of transmitting money or bills to a distant place; remission; *c*) remittance: money or sum remitted; **3.** commission, allowance: fee paid to a banker; **4.** abatement, deduction (made to a debtor); **5.** discount; **6.** allowance, trade-allowance; **7.** remission: *a*) forgiveness, pardon; *b*) abatement, moderation. **Nous avons fait la — des obligations à la banque**, we have delivered over the bonds to the bank. **La — fut faite hier**, the delivery took place yesterday. **Il a obtenu la — de sa peine**, he obtained the remission of the penalty. **Il lui a été fait — de l'amende**, they released him of the fine. **Je vous ferai une — de cinq pour cent**, I will make you a deduction of five per cent. **Veuillez me faire la — par chèque**, please forward me the remittance by cheque.

8. delay, postponement, adjournment, putting off. **Faire quelque chose sans —, sans aucune —**, to do a thing at once.

9. coach-house. **Voiture de —**, job carriage, livery carriage. **Il est sous la —**, *Fam.* he is laid by.

10. *Hunt.* cover (for game); lighting-place (of partridges).

REMISE, *sm.* glass-coach, job carriage, coach let on hire.

REMISER, rœmizé-r, [remise], *va.* to put up (a carriage).

REMISEUR, rœmisœr, *sm.* job-master: livery stable keeper, who lets out horses and carriages.

REMISIER, rœmisié, *sm.* *Stock-Ex.*, broker's agent: tout at the Stock Exchange.

RÉMISSIBLE, rémisibl' [Lat.: remissibilis], *adj.* remissible: that may be remitted or forgiven.

RÉMISSION, rémisyôn: *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: remissio], *sf.* **1.** indulgence, mercy. **N'attendez de vos ennemis aucune —**, do not expect any mercy from your enemies.

2. remission: *a*) forgiveness, pardon; *b*) *Med.* abatement; a. temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease; (particularly) diminution of the febrile symptoms, between the exacerbations of a remittent fever; *c*) abatement, diminution of intensity. *a*) **La — des péchés**, the remission of sins.

RÉMISSIONNAIRE, rémisyonèr', *sm.* *Law-t.* criminal pardoned.

RÉMITTENT, E, rémitân-t, ânt', [Lat.: remittens, from remittère], *adj.* *Med.* remittent: having alternate increase and remission. **Fièvre rémittente**, remittent fever.

REMAILLAGE, rânmayazh, *sm.* remending, re-stitching.

REMAILLER, rânmayé-r, [re; maille], *va.* to mend; to repair the meshes of.

REMMAILLOTER, rânmayoté-r, [re; emmailloter], *va.* to swaddle again.

REMMANCHER, rânmânshé-r, [re; emmancher], *va.* to put a new handle to.

REMMENER, rânmœné-r, [re; emmener], *va.* [Conj. like *Mener.*] to lead back to take away again.

REMODELER, rœmod'lé-r, [re; modeler], *va.* to remodel: to model anew.

RÉMOLADE, rémolad', **RÉMOULADE**, rémoulad', *sf.* **1.** *Cook.* remolade: a sharp sauce; **2.** *Veter.* charge.

REMOIS, E, rémwa, az', *sm. f.* **1.** native of Reims; **2.** (in the masc.) *Geog.* district of Reims.

REMOLE, rœmol', *sf.* *Naut.* whirlpool.

REMONDER, rœmôndé-r, [re; monder] *va.* to clean again.

REMONTAGE, rœmôntazh', [remonter], *sm.* **1.** ascending (a river), sailing up; steaming up; **2.** winding up (of a clock); **3.** vamping (of boots).

REMONTE, rœmônt', [remonter], *sf.* **1.** ascending (a stream); sailing up; steaming up; working up; **2.** *Milit.* remounting: purchase of fresh horses for cavalry; **3.** *Milit.* remount: *a*) fresh horses; *b*) supply of fresh horses. **Chevaux de —**, fresh horses, new horses.

4. further leap (of stud-horses).

REMONTER, rœmônté-r, [re; monter], *vn.* **1.** to go up again, to reascend, to remount. **— à sa chambre**, to go up to one's room. **A peine fut-on remonté en carrosse**, they were scarcely in the carriage again. **— à cheval**, to get on horseback again. **— sur l'eau**, to come to the surface of the water again. **— sur sa bête**, *Fig.* to retrieve one's losses.

2. to go up, to ascend (to the source of a river); to swim up; to sail up, to steam up, to row up, to tide up. **Nous remontâmes, le long du Nil, jusqu'à cette fameuse Thèbes à cent portes**, we went up the Nile till we reached that famous city of T. with its hundred gates. **D'abord il fend les eaux et remonte contre le torrent**, at first he cuts through the water and swims up against the current, *Fén. Tél.* **— au vent**, to sail to windward.

3. (of things) to get up again, to go up, to rise. **Le baromètre remonte**, the barometer is rising. **La rente remonte**, the funds are going up again.

4. *Fig.* to rise again, to reascend. **— sur le trône**, to reascend the throne.

5. to rise, to ascend, to reascend; to go back, to go up, to remount; to trace one's origin back. **Sa famille remonte aux croisades**, he traces his origin back to the crusades. **Examinons ce bruit, remontons à sa source**, let us examine this report, let us trace it to its source. *Rac. Phèdre.* ii. 6. **On est remonté à la source du Nil**, the Nile has been traced to its source.

6. to go back, to remount; to go as far back (as). **— au déluge**, to go back to the flood.

REMONTER, *va.* **1.** to reascend, to ascend, to go up again, to go up, to get up again. **— un escalier**, to go up stairs again. **— une côte**, to go up a hill again. **— le cours d'un fleuve, — un fleuve**, to ascend a stream, a river; to sail up, to steam up, to row up, (painfully) to work up a river; to tide up a river.

2. to carry up, to take up again; **3.** to raise. **— une poutre plus haut**, to raise a beam. **— une malle dans un grenier**, to carry a box up into the loft.

4. to raise higher **— un mur**, to raise a wall higher.

5. *Milit.* to remount (cavalry); to supply with fresh horses; **6.** to supply with fresh, to refurnish; **7.** to supply with a fresh stock of; to new-stock. **— une bibliothèque de bons livres**, to fill a library with a stock of good books. **— une ferme**, to new-stock a farm. **— la garde-robe de quelqu'un**, to supply a person with a new stock of clothes.

8. to set up again (a manufactory); **9.** to newmount; **10.** to vamp, to newfront (boots); **11.** to new-string (a stringed instrument); **12.** to new-stock (a gun); **13.** to set again; **14.** to put together again. **— une machine**, to put a machine together again. **— un magasin de marchandise**, to stock a shop with fresh goods. **On va — une nouvelle pièce au théâtre**, they are going to get up a new piece at the theatre. **— une armoire**, to put a cupboard together again.

15. to wind up. **— une montre, un tournebroche**, to wind up a watch, a turnspit.

16. to strengthen (wine); **17.** *Fig.* to revive, to reanimate, to rouse. **— le courage, le moral de quelqu'un**, to raise a person's courage. **— la tête de quelqu'un**, to bring a person to reason.

REMONTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be remounted; **2.** to stock one's self again; to take in a fresh supply (of); **3.** (of watches, clocks, etc.) to wind up; to be wound up; **4.** *Fig.* to revive: to recover strength or animation, to rise from languor.

REMONTOIR, rœmôntwar, *sm.* *Horol.* **1.** key (of a watch); **2.** maintaining power (of a clock). **4.** keyless watch.

REMONTRANCE, rœmôntrâns', [remontrer], *sf.* remonstrance: *a*) strong representation against something complained of or opposed; expostulation; *b*) expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof; *c*) expostulatory discourse. **Faire des remontrances à** quelqu'un, to reprove a person.

REMONTRANT, rœmôntrân-t, *sm.* remonstrant, remonstrator: one who remonstrates.

REMONTRER, rœmôntré-r, [re; montrer], *va.* **1.** to show again; **2.** to teach again; **3.** to point out, to show, to exhibit, to represent, to lay before. **— à quelqu'un les conséquences de sa conduite**, to point out to any one the consequences of his conduct. **— à quelqu'un le tort qu'il a**, to point out to a person the fault he has committed.

REMONTRER, *vn.* **1.** to remonstrate, to make a remonstrance; **2.** to teach. **En — à quelqu'un**, to be a match for any one, outdo, to be as good as one's master. *Prov.*: **C'est Gros-Jean qui remontre à son curé**, it is teaching one's grandmother to suck eggs.

REMONTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to show one's self again.

REMONTREUR, rœmôntrœr, *sm.* remonstrant, remonstrator.

REMOQUER, rœmoké-r, [re; moquer], *va.* to laugh at again.

RÉMORA, rémora, [Lat.] *sm.* remora: *a*) *Ichth.* sucking-fish: *Echeneis remora*; *b*) *Fig.* obstacle, hinderance, impediment; *c*) an old instrument of surgery.

REMORDRE, rœmórdr', [re; mordre], *va.* **1.** to bite again; **2.** *Fig.* to prick. **Sa faute le remord**, he is sorry for what he has done.

REMORDRE, *vn.* **1.** to bite again. **— à l'hameçon**, *Fig.* to take the bait.

2. to attack again; **3.** *Fig.* to renew the attack; to try again. **Il n'y veut plus —**, *Fam.* he has taken a dislike to it. **Il a de la peine à — au travail**, he does not set to work with any pleasure.

4. (of the conscience) o prick. [Obsolete.]

REMORDS, rœmòr; *d* and *s* are never pronounced. [for remor old *p. pa.* of remordre], *sm.* remorse: the reproach of conscience, compunction. **Avoir des remords**, to feel remorse. **Étouffer ses remords**, to stifle remorse. **Sans —**, remorseless; remorselessly.

RÉMORE, rémor', *sf.* remora. V. *Rémora.*

REMORQUAGE, rœmórkazh', [remorquer], *sm.* *Naut.* towing, towage.

REMORQUE, rœmórk', [Lat.: remulcum, cable], *sf.* *Naut.* **1.** towing, dragging; *Auto.* **2.** trailer. **Prendre un bateau à la —**, to take a boat in tow. **Se mettre à la —**, to follow

in the wake; *Fig.* to follow blindly the directions of anyone. **Il est à la — de cet homme,** he is quite under that man's thumb. **Câble de —** tow-rope.

3. tow-rope.

REMORQUER, rœmórké-r, [remorque], *va.* 1. *Naut.* to tow, to tug, to drag, to haul; 2. *Railw.* to drag (waggons).

REMORQUEUR, rœmórkœr, *sm.* 1. *Naut.* tow-boat, tug-boat, tug; steam-tug; 2. *Auto.* tractor. **— à vapeur,** steam-tug.

REMOTIS, (A) a-rœmoti, *adv. phr.* aside.

REMOUCHER, rœmoushé-r, [re; moucher], *va.* 1. to snuff again; 2. to blow (the nose) again; 3. *Popul. lang.* to snap, to snub.

REMOUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to blow one's nose again.

REMOUDRE, rœmoudr', [re; moudre], *va.* [Conj. like *Moudre*]. to grind again, to reduce to powder again.

RÉMOUDRE, rémoudr', [re; emoudre], *va.* [Conj. like *Emoudre,*] to grind again: to sharpen again. **— des couteaux,** to sharpen, to grind knives again.

REMOUILLER, rœmouyé-r, [re; mouiller], *va.* 1. to wet, to soak again; 2. *Naut.* to cast (anchor) again.

REMOUILLER, *vn. Naut.* to anchor, to cast anchor again.

RÉMOULADE, rémoulad', *sf.* V. *Rémolade.*

REMOULER, rœmoulé-r, [re; mouler], *va.* to remould: to mould anew.

RÉMOULEUR, rémoulœr, [rémoudre], *sm.* grinder, knife-grinder, scissor-grinder.

REMOUS, rœmou-z, [Provenç.: remou], *sm.* 1. eddy: a current of water thrown backward and running contrary to the main stream; 2. *Naut.* dead-water, eddy-water (at a ship's stern); 3. eddy-wind.

REMPAILLAGE, rânpayazh', [rempailler] *sm.* chair-bottoming.

REMPAILLER, rânpayé-r, [re; empailler] *va.* to bottom, to new-bottom (chairs).

REMPAILLEUR, EUSE, rânpayœr, yœz', *sm. f.* chair-bottomer, chair-mender.

REMPAQUEMENT, rânpak'mân-t, [rempaquer], *sm.* the barrelling of herrings.

REMPAQUER, rânpaké-r, [re; paquer], *va.* to pack herrings in barrels.

REMPAQUETER, rânpaketé-r, [re; empaqueter], *va.* to pack up again.

REMPAREMENT, rânpar'mân-t [remparer], *sm.* fortifying, fortification.

REMPARER, rânparé-r, [re; parer], *va.* 1. to fortify; 2. to face with masonry; 3. to cover; 4. to provide; to furnish.

REMPARER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to take again possession (of); 2. to fortify one's self.

REMPART, rânpar; the *t* is never pronounced. [remparer], *sm.* rampart: *a*) formerly, walls of a fortified town; *b*) a wall or mound of earth, which surrounds a fortified place, and formed into bastions, curtains, etc.; bulwark; *c*) *pl. Poet.* city town; *d*) *Fig.* bulwark, fortification, any means of defence; security, safeguard. *a*) **Abattre les remparts d'une ville,** to throw down the walls of a town. *d*) **Cette place est le — de toute la province,** that place is a bulwark to the whole province. **Faire à quelqu'un un — de son corps,** to make a rampart of one's body for anyone. **Contre la médisance il n'est point de —,** there is no help against slander. *Mol. Tart.* i. 1.

REMPIRER, rânpiré-r, [re; empirer], *vn.* to get worse again.

REMPLAÇANT, E, rânplasân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* substitute.

REMPLACEMENT, rânplas'mân-t, [remplacer], *sm.* 1. replacing, replacement; 2. substitution; 3. providing of substitutes. **Pourvoir au — de,** to provide a substitute for. **En — de,** in the place of, as a substitute for; vice.

4. *Fin.* reinvestment (of funds).

REMPLACER, rânplasé-r, [re; placer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous remplaçons,* remplaçant.] 1. to take the place of; to supply the place of. **Rien ne remplace la santé,** there is nothing like health.

2. to succeed; to take the place of. **Il remplaça son père dans sa charge,** he held that office after his father.

3. *Milit.* to serve as a substitute for; 4. to be the substitute of. **C'est moi qui le remplace pendant son absence,** I am his substitute during his absence.

5. to replace: to put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or of something lost; to supply the place of; to supply. **— un domestique,** to replace a servant. **— un meuble par un autre plus commode,** to change a piece of furniture for another more convenient one.

6. *Fin.* to reinvest.

REMPLACER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to succeed each other; to replace one another; 2. to be replaced; 3. *Com.* to obtain, to get a fresh supply.

REMPLAGE, rânplazh', [remplir], *sm.* 1. filling up (of a cask); 2. *Mason.* fillings; rubble, rubble-stones.

REMPLI, E, rânpli, *adj.* 1. filled (with), full (of). **Avoir le visage bien —,** to have a full face. **Voilà une journée bien remplie,** that is a good day's work. **Démocrite revint dans sa patrie — de la sagesse de toutes les nations,** Democritus returned to his country full of the wisdom of all nations. **Un homme — de lui-même,** a conceited man.

2. fulfilled, accomplished. **Ma prophétie a été bien remplie,** my prophecy is quite fulfilled.

3. *Herald.* rempli.

REMPLI, *sm.* plait, tuck.

REMPLIER, rânplié-r, [re; en; pli], *va.* to turn in, to take in; to make a plait, a tuck in.

REMPLIR, rânplir, [re; emplir], *va.* 1. to refill, to fill again; 2. to fill, to fill up: to make full. **— ses caves de vin,** to fill one's cellars with wine. **— un vide,** to fill up a hole. **La fumée remplit cette chambre,** this room is full of smoke. *Fig.*: **La médisance remplit tous les lieux où elle entre de désordre et de confusion,** disorder and confusion always follow in the wake of slander.

3. to cram, to stuff. **Se — le ventre,** to cram one's self.

4. to store, to supply, to fill, to stock, to furnish. **— un corps de personnes capables,** to form a body of capable people.

5. to hold, to fill, to occupy. **— un poste,** to hold an office. **— la place de quelqu'un,** to occupy a person's place. **— sa place,** to fill one's place.

6. to complete, to make up, to fill up. **— le nombre de ceux qui doivent former une compagnie,** to complete the number of those who are to form a company.

7. to satisfy, to content, to fill. **Un plaisir vrai ou faux peut — également l'esprit,** pleasure whether it be real or not, may take possession of the mind.

8. to fill up, to occupy; to employ; to take up. **La lecture remplit toutes ses soirées,** reading takes up all his evenings. **Cela remplit une partie de son temps,** that takes up a part of his time **La pensée de la mort remplit son esprit,** he is always thinking of death.

9. to fulfil, to accomplish, to effect, to discharge, to execute, to perform; to realize; to answer. **— un dessein,** to accomplish a design. **— les vues de quelqu'un,** to be according to, to answer a person's views. **— les espérances du public,** to realize the hopes of the public. **— son serment,** to keep one's oath. **— son devoir,** to fulfil, to do one's duty. **Cet homme a rempli son sort, sa destinée,** that man has fulfilled his destiny. **Il doit — ses engagements,** he must fulfil his engagements. **Il vous reste de grands devoirs à — sur la terre,** you have still great duties to fulfil in this world. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Cet ouvrage remplit parfaitement l'idée qu'on doit avoir d'un poème,** that work gives one a perfect idea of what a poem ought to be.

10. *Law-t.* to refund, to repay.

REMPLIR, *vn.* to fill: to satiate, to cloy the appetite.

REMPLIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fill; to be filled; to get filled. **Le réservoir s'est rempli d'eau,** the reservoir is full of water. **Se — de monde,** to be thronged, to be crowded.

2. to be thronged, to be crowded; 3. to fill one's self, to cram one's self. **Se — de viandes,** to cram one's self with meat.

4. *Fig.* to feed, to fill one's self. **Se — de chimères,** to feed on idle fancies.

5. *Law-t.* to be refunded, to be repaid.

REMPLISSAGE, rânplisazh', [remplir], *sm.* 1. filling: the act of filling; 2. filling up (of a cask); 3. filling in; 4. *Mason.* fillings; rubble, rubble-stones; 5. *Fig.* makeweight; rubbish, trash; padding. **Il y a dans cet ouvrage bien du —,** that work is full of trash.

6. *Mus.* middle harmony, middle parts.

REMPLISSEUSE, rânplisœz', *sf.* point-lace maker; filler in.

REMPLOI, rânplwa, *sm. Law-t.* reinvestment.

REMPLOYER, rânplwayé-r, [re; employer *va.* [Conj. like *Employer.*] to employ again.

REMPLUMER, rânplumé-r, [re; emplumer], *va.* 1. to feather again; 2. *Mus.* to new-quill (a harpsichord).

REMPLUMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to get new feathers; 2. *Fam.* to retrieve one's losses, to get rich again, to thrive, to be doing well; 3. to get stout again (after a disease).

REMPOCHER, ranposhé-r, [re; empocher] *va.* to put into one's pocket again.

REMPOIGNER, rânponyé-r, [re; empoigner], *va.* to seize, to grasp, to lay hold of again.

REMPOISONNER, rânpwazoné-r, [re; empoisonner], *va.* to poison again.

REMPOISSONNEMENT, rânpwason'mân-t *sm.* restocking with fish.

REMPOISSONNER, rânpwasoné-r, [re; empoissonner], *va.* to restock with fish.

REMPORTER, rânpórté-r, [re; emporter], *va.* 1. to carry back, to take back; 2. to carry away, to bear off, to take away. **— des marchandises,** to take away goods.

3. to win, to gain, to obtain; to bear off, to carry off. **— le prix d'histoire,** to bear off the prize for history **— la palme,** to carry the day. **— la victoire,** to win the victory. **Il n'en a remporté que des mécomptes,** he only met with disappointment.

REMPORTEUR, rânpôrtœr, *sm.* prize-taker.

REMPOTAGE, rânpotazh', [rempoter], *sm. Gard.* repotting (of plants).

REMPOTER, rânpoté-r, [re; empoter], *va. Gard.* to repot, to put into another pot.

REMPRISONNEMENT, rânprizon' mân-t, *sm.* reimprisonment.

REMPRISONNER, rânprizoné-r, [re ; emprisonner], *va.* to reimprison : to imprison anew.

REMPRUNTER, rânprœnté-r, [re ; emprunter], *va.* to borrow again.

REMUABLE, rœmuabl', *adj.* movable.

REMUAGE, rœmuazh', [remuer], *sm.* moving, stirring.

REMUANT, E, rœmuân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. stirring, bustling, busy, restless ; 2. (in an ill sense) restless, intriguing, turbulent, unquiet. **Un de ces esprits remuants et audacieux qui semblent être nés pour changer le monde,** one of those enterprising busy men who seem to have come into this world to change it. *Bossuet. R. d'Angleterre.*

3. moving, affecting.

REMUE-MÉNAGE, rœmuménazh', *sm.* 1. *Fam.* rummage, rummaging, stir ; 2. *Fig.* stir, disturbance, commotion, confusion. [*Pl. Remue-ménage*].

REMUEMENT, *or* **REMÛMENT,** rœmumân-t, [remuer], *sm.* 1. stirring, moving, movement, motion. **Le — de la foule,** the motion of the crowd. **Un — des lèvres,** a motion of the lips.

2. removal, removing (of earth) ; 3. *Fig.* stir, commotion ; disturbance, agitation. **Son arrivée a causé beaucoup de —,** his arrival has caused quite a stir. **Le — des terres,** the removal of earth.

REMUER, rœmué-r, [re ; muer], *va.* 1. to move : to put out of one place into another ; to cause to change place or posture ; to stir. **— une table,** to move a table. **— la tête,** to move one's head. **Il remua la tête d'une façon très significative,** he shook his head in a very significant manner. **— le bras,** to move one's arm. **Voyez comme le chien remue sa queue,** see how the dog shakes his tail. *Fig.* : **— ciel et terre,** to move heaven and earth ; to leave no stone unturned. **Il ne remue ni pied ni patte,** he is quite motionless. **Il ne faut pas — la cendre des morts,** peace be with the ashes of the dead. **Nous ne voulons pas — la terre en cet endroit,** we will not disturb the ground in this place. **Il ne faut point — l'ordre,** the least said about it the better. **— les puces à un enfant,** to give a child a good shaking. **— beaucoup d'argent,** to handle a good deal of money. **— l'argent à la pelle,** to be very wealthy.

2. to change the linen of ; to change (a child) ; 3. to remove, to transport (earth) ; 4. *Fortif.* to dig (the earth) ; 5. to dig (with a spade) ; 6. to stir, to agitate ; to disturb ; to stir up, to move, to rouse, to put in commotion.

7. to move, to affect, to touch ; to stir up ; to excite, to work upon. **Des paroles si touchantes remuèrent l'auditoire,** such touching words moved the audience. **— les passions,** to excite, to inflame the passions. **Il y a des choses qu'il vaut mieux ne pas —,** there are some things that are best left untouched.

8. to agitate (a question).

REMUER, *vn.* 1. to stir: *a*) to move one's self, to move ; to change place or posture ; *b*) to be in motion ; to budge ; to fidget. **Ne remuez pas de là,** do not move from there.

2. to make a disturbance.

REMUER, (SE), *v, refl.* 1. to move one's self, to move, to stir. **Je ne puis me —,** I cannot move. **La foule était si grande sur la place, qu'on ne pouvait s'y —,** the place was so crowded, that one could not move.

2. to bestir one's self, to stir about, to bustle about. **Il est si paresseux, qu'il ne se remue pour rien,** he is so lazy, that nothing can make him stir. **Il s'est remué beaucoup pour cette affaire,** he gave himself a great deal of trouble over that affair.

REMUEUR, EUSE, rœmuœr, œz', *sm. f.* stirrer.

REMUEUSE *sf.* under-nurse, maid.

† **REMUGLE,** rœmugl', [re ; mugle, *Norm.* for damp, mouldy], *sm.* fust, mustiness.

RÉMUNÉRATEUR, TRICE, rémunératœr, tris', [rémunérer], *adj.* 1. remunerating, rewarding ; 2. remunerative, remuneratory, profitable. **Un travail —,** profitable work.

RÉMUNÉRATEUR, TRICE, *sm. f.* rewarder : one who rewards.

RÉMUNÉRATION, rémunérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : remuneratio], *sf.* remuneration : reward, requital, recompense, repayment.

RÉMUNÉRATOIRE, rémunératwar', [rémunérer], *adj. Law.* remuneratory.

RÉMUNÉRER, rémunéré-r, [Lat. : remunerāre, atum ; re, in return ; munerāre, to reward ; munus, muneris, a gift], *va.* to remunerate : to reward, to recompense, to requite. **— un service,** to reward for a service.

REMUNIR, rœmunir [re ; munir], *va.* to refurnish, to furnish again, to supply again.

RENÂCLER, rœnâklé-r, [O. Fr. : renasquer, to snort, but of unknown origin], *vn.* 1. to snuff up, to snort ; 2. *Fig.* to be reluctant ; to demur, to hang back.

RENAISSANCE, rœnèsâns' [renaître], *sf.* 1. new birth, second birth ; renascency ; 2. *Theol.* regeneration ; 3. *Fig.* revival, renewal. **La — du printemps,** the renewal of spring. **La — des lettres,** the revival of learning.

4. renaissance : *a*) the revival of learning and art, in the 16th century ; *b*) the style of architecture which came into vogue at that period.

RENAISSANT, E, rœnèsân-t, ânt', *adj.* springing up again, growing again, renascent ; reviving, returning, recurring. **Des gazons toujours renaissants et fleuris,** grass which is constantly growing again and always enamelled with flowers. *Fén. Tél.* **Pour affermir son autorité renaissante,** to strengthen his returning authority.

RENAÎTRE, rœnètr', [re ; naître], *vn.* [Conj. like *Naître.*] 1. to be born again, to come to life agan ; 2. *Theol.* to be regenerated ; 3. to spring up again, to rise again, to grow again. **Au printemps les fleurs renaissent,** flowers grow again in spring.

4. to reappear ; to rise again. **Le Rhône se perd sous la terre, puis renaît un peu plus loin,** the Rhone disappears in the ground and reappears a little further on.

5. to return ; to spring up again ; to revive ; to be restored. **— à la vie,** to revive. **— au bonheur,** to be restored to happiness. **Je sentais — mon courage à mesure qu'il parlait,** as he went on speaking I felt my courage revive. *Fén.* **Mes forces renaissent,** my strength is returning. **— à l'espérance,** to feel hope again. **Il se sentit —,** he felt he was coming to life again.

RÉNAL, E, rénal, [Lat. : renalis], *adj. Anat.* renal : relating to the kidneys.

RENAN, rœnân [Joseph-Ernest], historian (1823-1892).

RENARD, rœnar [O. H. Ger. : Reginhart, used as a Christian name ; Ger. : Reinhart. The name is given to the fox in the beast epic in Low Ger. *Gedicht von den vos Reinaerde* : **Le Roman de Renart** ; *Raynard the Fox*]. *sm.* 1. *Zool.* fox, dog-fox : a carnivorous quadruped ; (in fables) renard, reynard. **Prendre un —,** to catch a fox. **Chasse au —,** fox-chase, foxhunt, fox-hunting. *Fig.* : **Faire la guerre en —, agir en —,** to act slily. **Prendre martre pour —,** to take one thing for an other. **Se confesser au —,** to tell one's secret to those who will take advantage of it. **Honteux comme un — qu'une poule aurait pris,** as sheepish as a fox caught by a hen. **Le — prêche aux poules,** the devil rebukes sin. **Il fait comme le — des mûres, des raisins,** he is like the fox and the grapes. **Coudre la peau du — à celle du lion,** to be strong and cunning. **Quand le — ne peut pas attraper les raisins, il dit qu'ils ne sont pas mûrs,** when the fox cannot reach the grapes, he says they are sour.

Prov. : **Renard qui dort ne prend pas de poules ; Renard qui dort la grasse matinée n'a pas la gueule emplumée,** a cat in mittens catches no mice. **Le renard cache sa queue,** the fox hides his tail. **On ne prend pas le renard deux fois au piége,** it is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait. **Un bon renard ne mange point les poules de son voisin,** a true fox never eats his neighbour's hens. **Le renard est pris, lâchez vos poules,** the danger is over.

2. *Fig.* sly fox, cunning fox, deep dog, sharp file, sharp blade, crafty person. **C'est un fin —, un vrai —,** he is a sly fox. **Un vieux —,** a crafty man.

3. **— marin,** sea-fox, sea-ape, foxshark : a species of shark ; 4. fox-case, fox's skin ; 5. *Astron.* fox ; 6. leak (of coffer-dams) ; 7. *Naut.* dog-hook ; 8. *Bot.* **Queue-de-—,** *a*) foxtail, foxtail-grass: *Alopecurus*, a genus of grasses ; *b*) purple cow wheat : *Melampyrum arvense.*

RENARD, [Jules], miscellaneous and dramatic writer (b. 1864).

RENARDE, rœnard', *sf. Zool.* shefox, vixen.

RENARDEAU, rœnardô, *sm.* [*Pl. Renardeaux.*] fox's cub, cub, vixen, young-fox.

† **RENARDIE,** rœnardi, *sf.* foxery, foxship, cunning, artfulness.

RENARDIER, rœnardyé, *sm.* fox-catcher.

RENARDIÈRE, rœnardyèr, *sf.* fox's hole, fox's burrow, fox's earth.

RENARÉ, E, rœnaré, *adj.* foxish, foxy, foxlike, foxly, cunning, artful.

RENASQUER, rœnaské-r, *vn.* V. *Renâcler.*

RENAUD, reno, *sm. p. n. m.* Reginald.

RENAUDEUR, rœnodœ-r, *sm. Slang.* Grumbler.

RENAVIGUER, rœnavighé-r, *vn.* to renavigate : to navigate again.

RENCAISSAGE, rânkèsazh', **RENCAISSEMENT,** rânkès'mân-t, [rencaisser], *sm.* 1. putting into another box ; putting into a box again ; 2. *Fin.* collecting again.

RENCAISSER, rânkèsé-r, [re ; encaisser], 1. to put into another box ; to put into a box again ; 2. *Fin.* to collect again.

RENCHAÎNER, ranshèné-r [re ; enchaîner] *va.* to bind again, to enchain again.

RENCHÉRI, E, rânshéri, *adj.* particular, over-nice.

RENCHÉRI, E, *sm. f.* fastidious person ; person that is particular. **Faire le —, la renchérie,** to be particular ; to give one's self airs.

RENCHÉRIR, rânshérir, [re; enchérir], *va.* to raise the price of.

RENCHÉRIR, *vn.* 1. to get dearer, to rise in prise ; 2. *Fig.* (with *sur.*) to go beyond, to outdo, to surpass, to outstrip, to improve on.

RENCHÉRISSEMENT, rânshéris'mân-t, *sm.* rise in price.

RENCLOÎTRER, rânklwâtré-r, [re ; cloître], *va.* to cloister again, to shut up in a cloister again.

RENCLORE, rânklor, [re ; enclore], *va.* [Conj. like *Clore.*] to enclose, to fence.

RENCLOUER, rânkloué-r, [re ; enclouer], *va.* to spike (guns) again.

RENCOGNER, rânkonyé-r, [re ; cogner], *va. Fam.* to drive into a corner. — **ses larmes,** to hold back one's tears.

RENCOGNER (SE), *v. refl.* to hide one's self in a corner.

RENCONTRE, rânkôntr', [rencontrer], *sf.* **1.** falling in with ; meeting. **Aller à la — de quelqu'un,** to go to meet a person. **Ils avaient fait par hasard — à un trésor,** they had the luck to find a treasure. **Il y a de singulières rencontres dans la vie,** there are some strange chances in life, *Acad.* **Une heureuse —,** a fortunate meeting. **Une mauvaise —,** an unpleasant meeting. **Qu'on ne vous voie en hâte aller à sa —,** but they see you rush out to meet him. *Mol. Mis.* ii 5.

2. chance, adventure. **Tout se fait par — et à l'aventure,** everything is the work of chance. **De —,** second-hand. **Marchandise de —,** second-hand goods.

3. recounter : *a)* clash, collision, shock, opposition ; *b)* encounter, casual or unexpected engagement ; fight ; *c)* chance duel ; *d)* any encounter, action, engagement ; conflict ; **4.** meeting, conjunction. **La — de deux trains,** the meeting of two trains.

5. *Gram. Pros.* hiatus, collision (of vowels) ; **6.** *Horol.* **Roue de —,** balance-wheel.

7. conjuncture, juncture, occasion. **Je vous servirai en toute —,** I shall always be ready to help you. **Il a fait tout ce qu'il pouvait faire en cette —,** he did what he could in this occasion.

8. coincidence ; **9.** witticism, lucky hit ; jest. **Il n'est pas heureux en ses rencontres,** he is not happy in his jests.

RENCONTRER, rânkôntré-r, [re ; old verb encontrer], *va.* **1.** to meet (unexpectedly), to meet with, to fall in with, to light on ; to rencounter. **Ils couraient au pillage, et rencontrent la guerre,** they went to plunder and met with a repulse. **Deux voyageurs à jeun rencontrèrent une huître,** two hungry travellers found an oyster. *Boil. Ep.* ii. **Le torrent entraine tout ce qu'il rencontre sur son passage,** the torrent bears away everything it meets on its way. — **les yeux, le visage de quelqu'un,** to meet a person's glance. **La balle a rencontré un os,** the bullet just touched on a bone — **quelqu'un fort à propos,** to meet a person luckily.

2. to meet ; to find. **Il n'est pas facile de vous —,** it is no easy thing to find you at home.

3. to encounter, to rencounter, to attack ; **4.** to meet with, to encounter (obstacles, difficulties) ; **5.** to guess, to hit :

RENCONTRER, *vn.* **1.** to have a lucky chance, or to be lucky ; to fall. **Il a rencontré juste dans ses prévisions,** he guessed right.

2. to guess, to hit ; **3.** to be felicitous (in one's expressions), to find felicitous expressions ; **4.** *Hunt.* to be on the scent.

RECONTRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to meet each other ; to meet. **Ils se sont rencontrés au coin de la rue,** they met at the corner of the street.

2. to rencounter : *a)* to clash, to run into, to come into collision ; *b)* to meet, to encounter each other, to encounter ; to fight, to skirmish. *a)* **Les deux trains se sont rencontrés près de la station,** the two trains came into collision near the station. *b)* **Les deux adversaires doivent se rencontrer près de la frontière,** the two adversaries are to meet on the other side of the frontier.

3. to agree, to tally, to coincide, to jump together. **Nous sommes bien loin de nous — dans nos souhaits,** we are very far from having the same desires. **Nos idées se sont rencontrées,** we both had the same ideas. **Cela se rencontre bien,** that is fortunate. **Les âmes fortes se rencontrent beaucoup plus souvent que les beaux esprits,** noble souls are more likely to agree than wits. **Les grands esprits se rencontrent,** great wits meet each other half way.

4. to be met with, to be found ; to exist, to be. **Une pareille vertu ne se rencontre pas tous les jours,** such virtue is seldom seen. **Quel prodige pareil s'est jamais rencontré ?** can anything be more wonderful than that ? **M'étant rencontré là par hasard,** having been there by chance.

RENCORSER, rânkórsé-r, [re ; corps], *va.* to put a new body to.

RENDAGE, rândazh, *sm. Technol.* the yield of raw materials ; daily product from a lime-kilm ; output.

RENDANT, E, rândân-t, dânt', [rendre], *sm. f.* person that renders an account.

RENDEMENT, rând'mân-t, [rendre], *sm.* produce, yield [of mines, land, a crop, etc.],

RENDETTER (SE), sœ-rândété-r, [re ; endetter], *v. refl.* to get into debt again.

RENDEUR, EUSE, rândœr, dœz', *sm. f.* person that renders.

RENDEZ-VOUS, rândévou [rendre], *sm.* **1.** rendezvous : *a)* meeting appointed ; appointment ; *b)* place of meeting, place appointed ; *c)* place of resort, resort. *a)* **J'ai un — à trois heures,** I have an appointment at three. **C'est le — de la mode,** it is the rendezvous of fashion. **Donner un — à quelqu'un,** to make an appointment. **Se donner —,** to appoint to meet. *b)* **Cette plaine est le — des troupes,** this plain is where the troops are to meet. *c)* **Paris, — général de presque tous les grands talents répandus dans les provinces,** P. the general resort of nearly all the talented people scattered about the country. *Fig.* : **On dirait que son âme est un — de toutes les passions,** one would think there is no passion he is a stranger to. *Boileau.*

2. *Hunt.* meet.

RENDORMIR, rândórmir, [re ; endormir *va.* [Conj. like *Dormir.*] to send to sleep again, to lull to sleep again.

RENDORMIR (SE), *v. refl.* to fall asleep again, to go to sleep again.

RENDOSSER, rândôsé-r, [re ; endosser] *va.* to put on (a cloak) again.

RENDOUBLER, rândoublé-r, [re ; doubler] *va.* to turn in ,to turn up, to make a tuck in (a garment).

RENDRE, rândr', [Lat. : reddĕre ; re ; away ; dāre, to give], *va.* [*Je rends, tu rends, il rend, nous rendons, vous rendez, ils rendent. Je rendais. Je rendis. Je rendrai. Je rendrais. Rends, rendons, rendez. Que je rende, que nous rendions. Que je rendisse. Rendant. Rendu, rendue.*] **1.** to return : to give back ; to repay, to pay back (that which has been borrowed or lent) ; to restore (a thing taken or given), to bring back, to render up ; to deliver up. — **à César ce qui est à César,** to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. — **un objet volé,** to return a stolen thing. **Il m'a rendu ce qu'il m'avait emprunté,** he gave me back what he had borrowed, — **à quelqu'un sa parole,** to release a person from his promise. *Fig.* : **Je lui ai rendu mon estime, ma confiance,** he has won back my esteem, my confidence. — **un dépot,** to restore, to deliver up a deposit.

2. to deliver (a letter, a parcel); **3.** to give, to return (an answer) ; **4.** to convey, to carry, to take, to transport. — **des marchandises en un lieu,** to convey goods to a place. **Montez dans ma voiture, et dans une heure je vous rendrai chez vous,** get into my carriage, and in an hour I will set you down at our house.

5. to return : to carry back, to bring back ; to restore ; **6.** to transmit, to transfer, to communicate ; **7.** *Fig.* to render : *a)* to return, to pay, to give ; to tender ; *b)* to give, to afford ; *c)* to return, to give back, to pay back, to repay ; to retaliate, to requite ; *d)* to invest with qualities ; to make ; to cause to be ; *e)* to translate, to construe. *a)* — **des civilités,** to pay attentions. — **hommage,** to render, to do homage. — **grâce,** to thank. — **les derniers devoirs aux morts,** to pay the last honours to the dead. — **foi et hommage,** — **aveu,** to pay fealty. — **visite à quelqu'un,** to pay a person a visit. *b)* — **service à quelqu'un,** to render a person a service. — **de bons offices à quelqu'un,** to do a person a good turn *c)* — **à quelqu'un sa visite,** to return a person's visit. — **le salut** to return a salute. — **la pareille,** to give tit for tat. — **le bien pour le mal,** to return good for evil. **Il n'aime pas G., et celui-ci le lui rend bien,** he does not like G. and G. does not like him. **Dieu vous le rende !** God bless you for it ! *d)* **Mon intérêt ne me rend point injuste,** my interest does not make me unjust. **Rendez votre élève attentif aux phénomènes de la nature,** call your pupil's attention to nature's phenomena. **Sa vertu l'a rendu illustre,** his virtue made him famous. *e)* — **un passage mot à mot,** to translate a passage word for word.

8. to restore : *a)* to cause to recover, to return anything lost ; to give back ; to render up ; to bring back to a certain state or condition ; to reinstate. *a)* — **la santé à quelqu'un,** to restore a person to health. — **la vue,** to restore sight. — **la parole,** to restore the use of speech. — **la liberté,** to restore to liberty. *b)* **Ce médecin le rendit à la santé,** that doctor restored him to health. **Tu me rends à l'espoir, tu me rends à la vie,** you make me hope again, you restore me to life again. **Cela le rendit à lui-même,** that brought him to his senses. *Fig.* **Faire — gorge à quelqu'un,** to make a person restore something. — **à chacun ce qui lui appartient,** to give every one his due.

9. to pay. **Ce fermier, rend tant de sa ferme,** that farmer pays so much for his farm.

10. to yield : *a)* to produce, to bear, to give ; *b)* to make heard. *a)* **Ces grains rendent soixante pour cent,** this corn yields sixty per cent. **Cette viande rend beaucoup de jus,** this meat is very juicy. *b)* **Cet instrument rend un son harmonieux,** that instrument is melodious.

11. to exhale, to give out, to emit, to send out. **Cette fleur rend une odeur agréable,** that flower give out a pleasant smell.

12. *Fig.* to give up, to yield up. — **l'âme,** to yield up the ghost.

13. to throw up, to cast up ; to discharge ; to void ; to eject ; to evacuate. — **de la bile,** to throw up bile.

14. to surrender, to give up, to yield up, to yield, to deliver up ; to lay down. — **une forteresse à l'ennemi,** to surrender a fortress. — **les armes,** to deliver up one's arms. — **la main,** to give a horse the bridle.

15. to express, to represent ; to render ;

to reproduce, to take off. **Cette idée est admirablement rendue,** that idea is very well expressed. **Penser et bien — ce qu'on pense sont deux choses bien différentes,** to think wisely and to express one's self well are two very different things. **Le pinceau du peintre ne rendra jamais dans une tempête le cri des matelots et le bruit des cordages,** a painter's brush can never render the shrieks of the sailors and the creaking the ropes in a tempest.

16. to repeat, to return ; to reflect. **L'écho rend les sons,** the echo repeats sounds.

17. to pronounce, to issue, to give, to pass, to deliver. **— un arrêt,** to pass a sentence. **— des oracles,** to deliver, to utter oracles, to oracle.

18. to bear. **— témoignage,** to bear witness.

19. to administer, to dispense. **— la justice,** to administer justice.

20. to do, to render. **— justice à quelqu'un** to do a person justice.

21. to render : to give on demand ; to give. **— ses comptes,** to give in one's accounts. **— compte de sa gestion,** to give an account of one's administration. **— compte d'un événement,** to give an account of an event. **— compte du sang versé,** to answer for spilt blood. **Se — compte à soi-même de quelque chose,** to understand a thing **— raison d'une chose,** to explain, to account for a thing.

RENDRE, *vn.* **1.** to give back, to pay back ; **2.** *Man.* to yield, to obey ; **3.** to yield, to produce ; **4.** (of wounds) to run ; **5.** to vomit ; **6.** to lead, to go. **Ouvrant une porte secrète qui rendait dans le temple,** opening a secret door which led into the temple.

7. (of rackets) to send back the ball.

RENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be returned, to be rendered, to be repaid. **Le mal se rend chez vous au centuple du bien,** you are more ready to return evil than good.

2. (with *à*) to be restored ; to recover. **Je me rends à toute l'espérance que j'avais,** all my hope has returned.

3. to return. **Se — à son devoir,** to return to duty, to reform.

4. to go, to repair, to proceed ; to betake one's self ; to resort ; to come. **Je me rendrai chez vous à une heure,** I shall go to your house at one o'clock. **Il doit se — ici,** he is to come here. **Se — à une invitation,** to accept an invitation. **Se — à son poste,** to go to one's post. **Se — à son devoir,** to go where duty calls one. **Se — aux ordres d'un supérieur,** to obey the orders of a superior.

5. to go, to lead ; to flow, to run. **Ce chemin se rend à la ville,** that road leads to the town. **Les fleuves se rendent à la mer,** rivers flow to the sea.

6. to render one's self, to make one's self ; to get, to become, to turn. **Se — maître de ses passions,** to be the master of one's passions. **Se — maître de l'esprit de quelqu'un,** to gain over the mind of a person. **Se — redoutable à tous ses voisins,** to make one's neighbours fear one. **Se — agréable,** to make one's self agreeable. **Se — ridicule,** to make one's self ridiculous. **Il a su se — nécessaire,** he knew how to make himself necessary.

7. to surrender ; to give one's self up ; to give in ; to yield, to submit one's self ; to submit ; to comply. **Rendez-vous à tant de preuves,** let so many proofs convince you. **Je me rends à vos remarques,** I give in to your remarks. **Ah monsieur, rendez-vous à tant de preuves.** Ah ! sir, yield to so many proofs, *Mol. D. Juan.* v. 5. **Il ne veut jamais se —,** he will never admit being in the wrong. **Se — prisonnier,** to surrender one's self. **Se — aux ennemis,** to surrender one's self to the enemy. **Se — à la raison,** to yield to reason.

8. to be exhausted, to be spent, to be tired out. **Je ne peux plus marcher, je me rends,** I am tired out, I can walk no longer.

9. to be pronounced, to be passed, to be issued. **10.** to be rendered, to be translated ; **11.** to be administered, to be dispensed. **Cela ne peut pas se —,** that cannot be translated ; cannot be expressed.

RENDRE, *sm.* returning, repayment, paying back.

RENDU, É, rân̲du, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **Il est tard et je ne suis pas encore rendu,** it is very late and I have not yet arrived.

4. carried, conveyed ; delivered ; **5.** restored, brought back. **— à soi-même,** brought back to one's senses. **— à la liberté,** restored to liberty. **C'est le prix de ces marchandises rendues à bord,** it is the price of those goods, free on board, (*fob.*)

6. done ; **7.** turned ; **8.** expressed, represented ; rendered ; **9.** rendered, translated ; **10.** surrendered ; **11.** persuaded, convinced ; **12.** tired out, exhausted, knocked up, wearied, worn out. **Souvent, — de chaleur et de fatigue, je m'étendais par terre,** when I was worn out with heat and fatigue I often slept on the ground.

RENDU, *sm.* **1.** return tit for tat ; **2.** execution ; working ; **3.** † deserter ; **4.** † monk.

RENDUIRE, rân̲duir', [re ; enduire], *va.* to coat again, to plaster anew.

RENDURCIR, rân̲dursir, [re ; endurcir], *va.* to harden, to make harder.

RENDURCIR (SE), *v. refl.* to get harder.

RENDURCISSEMENT, rân̲dursis'mân̲-t, [rendurcir], *sm.* hardening.

RÊNE, rèn', [Low Lat. : retina, from L. retinēre, to hold back], *sf*, rein : *a*) bridle-rein ; the strap of a bridle ; *b*) *Fig.* government, rule, sway. *a*) **Ajuster les rênes,** to hold the reins. *b*) **Tenir les rênes de l'empire,** to hold the reins of the empire. **On l'invita à reprendre les rênes du gouvernement,** they asked him to take the reins of the state again.

RENÉGAT, E, rœnéga, gat', [Ital. : rinnegato ; Lat. : re ; negāre, regatum, to deny], *sm. f.* renegade, renegado : an apostate from the faith ; backslider.

RENEIGER, rœnézhé-r, [re ; neiger], *vn.* to snow again.

RÊNER, réné-r, [rêne], *vn. Man.* to bear up.

RÉNETTE, rénèt', [for roinette, or rainette from rainer], *sf. Veter.* paring-knife.

RÉNETTER, rénèté-r, *va.* to furrow, to groove.

RENETTOYER, rœnètwayé-r [re ; nettoyer], *va.* to clean again.

RENFAÎTAGE, rân̲fètazh', [renfaîter], *sm.* new-ridging.

RENFAÎTER, rân̲fété-r, [re ; faîte], *va.* to new-ridge, to repair the summit of the roof of.

RENFERMÉ, rân̲fèrmé, *sm.* close smell, musty smell ; mustiness, frouziness. **Sentir le —,** to have a close smell.

RENFERMER, rân̲fèrmé-r, [re ; enfermer], *va.* **1.** to shut up again **2.** to shut up, to confine ; to immure. **Sommes nous chez les Turcs pour — les femmes ?** are we with the Turks to shut up our women. *Mol. Ec. des M.* i. 2. **On referme les fous,** mad people are kept confined.

3. to confine more closely. **— un prisonnier,** to confine a prisoner more closely.

4. *Fig.* to conceal, to hide, to shut up. **Vous semblez — quelque chagrin profond,** you seem to conceal some great sorrow.

5. to contain : to comprise, to comprehend ; to include. **Ce livre renferme plusieurs vérités,** that book contains several true sayings. **Un corps mal fait peut — une belle âme,** a deformed body may contain a noble heart.

6. *Fig.* to confine, to limit to reduce, to bring to. **— sa pensée dans les bornes d'un vers,** to express one's thought in one line.

7. *Man.* to hold in (a horse).

RENFERMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to shut one's self up, to confine one's self ; to retire. **Il se renfermait dans le lieu le plus reculé de son palais,** he would retire to the most secluded part of his palace. *Fén. Tél. Fig.* : **Se — en soi-même,** to retire within one's self, to commune with one's own thoughts, to keep one's thoughts to one's self **Il se renferme dans un silence prudent,** he maintains a prudent silence.

2. to be shut, to be confined ; **3.** to confine one's self, to restrain one's self. **Il se renferme dans le devoir de sa place,** he confines himself to the duty of his office. **Se — dans son sujet,** to keep to one's subject.

RENFILER, rân̲filé-r, [re ; enfiler], *va.* to thread again.

RENFLAMMER, rân̲flamé-r, [re ; enflammer], *va.* to kindle again, to rekindle, to reinflame.

RENFLAMMER (SE), *v. refl.* to take fire again.

RENFLÉ, E, rân̲flé, *adj.* **1.** swollen, risen **2.** swelling out, swelling, swollen. **La terre renflée sous l'équateur,** the earth, swollen under the equator. **Colonne renflée,** swelling column.

3. *Bot.* inflated, inflate.

RENFLEMENT, rân̲flœmân̲-t, [renfler], *sm.* **1.** swelling out, swelling, swell ; enlargement ; **2.** *Arch.* entasis (of a column) ; **3.** *Bot.* struma.

RENFLER, rân̲flé-r, [re ; enfler], *vn.* to swell out, to swell ; to rise ; to enlarge ;

RENFLER, *va.* to swell out, to puff up, to inflate, to enlarge.

RENFLER (SE), *v. refl.* to swell ; to rise.

RENFLOUAGE, rân̲flouazh [renflouer], *sm.* refloating (of a ship), raising a ship.

RENFLOUER, rân̲floué-r, [re ; flot], *va. Naut.* to set afloat again.

RENFONCÉ, E, rân̲fôn̲sé, *adj.* sunk.

RENFONCEMENT, rân̲fôn̲s'mân̲-t, [renfoncer], *sm.* **1.** driving, pulling further on ; **2.** depression, knocking in (in a hat) ; **3.** hollow, cavity ; **4.** recess, corner ; **5.** (in the Fine Arts) background ; **6.** *Fig.* distance ; **7.** *Print.* indenting, indentation.

RENFONCER, rân̲fôn̲sé-r, [re ; enfoncer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous renfonçons, je renfonçai.*] **1.** to drive, to pull further on ; **2.** to pull down. **— son chapeau,** to pull down one's hat ; to pull one's hat over one's eyes.

3. *Print.* to indent (a line) ; **4.** to new-bottom (a cask).

RENFORÇAGE, rân̲fôrsazh', *sm.* strengthening.

RENFORCÉ, E, rân̲fórsé, *adj.* **1.** stout, strong ; **2.** thick, strong, substantial. **Du damas —,** thick damask.

3. wealthy, substantial. **Un bourgeois —, un paysan —,** a wealthy citizen, peasant.

4. downright, complete, regular, out and out. **Un sot —,** a downright fool.

5. (of horses) strong, thick-set.

RENFORCEMENT, rân̲fórsœmân̲-t, [ren-

forcer], *sm.* 1. strengthening ; 2. *Milit.* reinforcement, reenforcement.

RENFORCER, rânfórsé-r, [re ; enforcer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous renforçons, renforçant.*] 1. to strenghten : to make, to render stronger ; 2. *Milit.* to reinforce ; 3. to increase, to augment. — **la dépense**, to increase the expense.

4. to swell, to raise. — **la voix**, to raise one's voice.

RENFORCER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to get stronger, to gather strength, to strengthen ; 2. *Milit.* to be reenforced ; 3. to gain proficiency, to attain greater proficiency. **Se — sur le violon**, to attain greater proficiency on the violin.

RENFORCIR, rânfórsir, *Pop.* to get stout ; to get stronger.

RENFORMER, rânfórmé-r, [re ; former], *va.* to stretch (a glove).

RENFORMIR, rânfórmir, [renformis], *va. Mason.* to plaster, to dub out ; to parget.

RENFORMIS, rânfórmi, [renformer], *sm. Mason.* dubbing out, plastering repairing (of an old wall).

RENFORMOIR, rânfórmwar, *sm.* glove-stick.

RENFORT, rânfór, [renforcer], *sm.* 1. *Milit.* reinforcement, reenforcement ; supply ; 2. strengthening-piece ; 3. *Fig.* help, aid. **Un — de troupes**, a supply of troops. **A grand — de besicles**, with the aid of spectacles. *P. L. Courier, Lettres.* **J'ai encore ouï dire, Madame, qu'il a pris aujourd'hui pour — de potage, un maître de philosophie**, I have heard say, Madam that to-day, to crown everything, he has taken a professor of philosophy. *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 2. **De —**, extra. **Un cheval de —**, an extra horse.

RENFROGNER (SE), sœ-rânfronyé-r, *v. refl.* V. *Refrogner (se).*

RENGAGEMENT, rângazh'mân-t, *sm.* reengagement ; reenlistment.

RENGAGER, rângazhé-r, [re ; engager], *va.* (Conj. like *Engager.*) 1. to pawn again ; 2. to mortgage again ; 3. to re-engage ; *Milit.* to re-enlist.

RENGAGER (SE), *v. refl.* to re-engage, to engage again ; *Milit.* to re-enlist.

RENGAINE, rânghèn', *sf. Fam.* twaddle, twaddy, idle trifling. **C'est toujours la même —**, it's always the same thing, over and over again. **Quelle —** ! we have heard that before.

RENGAINER, rânghèné-r, [re ; gaine], *va.* 1. to sheathe : to put into a sheath or scabbard ; to put up. — **une épée**, to put up a sword.

2. *Fig.* to put by, to pocket, to reserve — **son compliment**, to reserve one's compliment : to stop short when about to say something.

RENGAINER, *vn.* to put up one's sword, to sheathe one's sword.

RENGLOUTIR, rânglоutir [re ; engloutir] *va.* to swallow up a second time.

RENGORGEMENT, rângórzhémân-t, [rengorger], *sm.* bridling up ; carrying one's head high.

RENGORGER (SE), sœ-rângórzhé-r, *v. refl.* to bridle up, to carry it high, to assume airs of importance.

RENGRAISSER, rângrèsé-r, [re ; engraisser *va.* 1. to fatten again ; 2. to fatten, to fat ; 3. to feed, (poultry), to cram.

RENGRAISSER, *vn.* to grow, to get fat, stout again ; to fatten again.

RENGRAISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to grow fat, stout again.

† **RENGRÈGEMENT**, rângrèzh'mân-t, [rengréger], *sm.* increase.

† **RENGRÉGER**, rângrézgé-r, [re, and old verb engreger], *va.* to increase, to augment.

RENGRÈNEMENT, rângrèn'mân-t, [rengréner], *sm.* recoining, recoinage, restamping.

RENGRÉNER, rângréné-r, [re ; engrener], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer], 1. *Coin.* to recoin, to coin again ; to restamp, 2. to put under the die again ; 3. to throw into gear again, to engage again ; 4. to grind over again.

RENHARDIR, rân-ardir, [re ; enhardir], *va.* to embolden again.

RENHARDIR (SE), *v. refl.* to take fresh courage.

RENI, rœni, [renier], *sm.* denial.

RENIABLE, rœniabl', *adj.* deniable.

RENIÉ, E, rœnié, *adj.* 1. denied ; 2. apostate. **Un chrétien —**, (or subst.) **un —**, a renegado, a recreant.

RENIEMENT, *or* **RENÎMENT**, rœnimân-t, [renier], *sm.* denying, denial.

RENIER, rœnié-r, [re ; nier], *va.* 1. to deny, to disown. **Pierre renia trois fois Jésus**, Peter denied Jesus three times.

2. to disown, to disavow. — **sa famille**, to disown one's family.

3. to abjure. — **sa foi**, to abjure one's faith. — **sa religion**, to abjure one's religion.

RENIER, *vn.* 1. to abjure ; 2. to swear.

RENIEUR, rœniœr, *sm.* swearer.

RENIFLADE, rœniflad', [renifler], *sf.* sniffling.

RENIFLEMENT, rœniflœmân-t, [renifler], *sm.* sniffling, sniff.

RENIFLER, rœniflé-r, [re ; O. Fr. : nifler, to sniff], *vn.* 1. to sniff : *a)* to inhale breath violently by the nose ; *b)* *Fig.* to turn up one's nose at, to snuff ; 2. (with *sur*) to refuse.

RENIFLER, *va.* to sniff, to snuff up, to inhale.

RENIFLERIE, rœniflœri, *sf.* sniffing.

RENIFLEUR, EUSE, rœniflœr, flœz', *sm. f.* sniffer.

RÉNIFORME, rénifòrm', [Lat. : ren, kidney ; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* reniform : having the shape of the kidneys.

RÉNITENCE, rénitâns [renitent], *sf.* renitence, renitency : the resistance of a body to pressure.

RÉNITENT, E, rénitânt, ânt', *adj.* renitent : resisting pressure.

RENIVELER, rœniv'lé-r, [re ; niveler] *va.* to level again.

RENIVELLEMENT, rœnivèl'mân-t, *sm.* new levelling.

RENNE, rèn', [Isl. : hreinn, reindeer, whence Ger. : Rennthier], *sm. Zool.* reindeer: a large species of deer.

RENOM, rœnôn, [renommer], *sm.* renown, fame : *a)* reputation ; *b)* celebrity, exalted reputation. *a)* **Acquérir un grand —**, to acquire a great name. **Se faire un mauvais —**, to get a bad reputation. *b)* **Un homme de —**, a celebrated man. **Un auteur sans —** an unknown author.

RENOMMÉ, E, rœnomé, *adj.* renowned, famed, famous, celebrated. **Un capitaine —**, a celebrated captain. **Tyr, la ville du monde la plus renommée pour le commerce**, Tyre, the most celebrated town in the world for commerce. *Rollin. His. anc.*

RENOMMÉE, rœnomé, *sf.* 1. renown, fame celebrity, reputation. **Le soin que nous prenons de notre —**, the care we take of our reputation. **Avide de —**, desirous of fame. **Mauvaise —**, bad reputation. *Prov.* : **Bonne — renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée**, a good name is better than riches.

2. *Mythol.* Fame. **Peindre une —**, to paint a representation of Fame. [Poetically :] **Sur les ailes de la —**, borne on the wings of Fame : **La — a cent bouches**, Fame has a hundred mouths.

3. public rumour, report. **Nous avons appris l'évènement par la —**, we have been apprized of that event by public rumour.

RENOMMER, rœnomé-r, [re ; nommer], *va.* 1. to name again ; 2. to mention again ; 3. to reappoint ; 4. to reelect. **Les électeurs l'ont renommé**, his constituents have reelected him.

5. to celebrate, to make renowned, to talk of.

RENOMMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to become renowned ; 2. to make use of the name (of a person).

RENONÇANT, E, rœnônsânt, ânt', *adj.* renouncing.

RENONCE, rœnôns', *sf.* (at cards) renounce.

RENONCEMENT, rœnôns'mân-t, [renoncer], *sm.* renunciation, renouncing, renouncement. — **de soi-même**. — **à soi-même**, abnegation, self-denial, thorough self-forgetfulness. **Le — au monde**, renouncing the world.

RENONCER, rœnônsé r, [Lat. : renuntiāre], *vn.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous renonçons, renonçant.*] to renounce : *a)* to give up, to abandon, to relinquish, to forsake ; to resign ; to abdicate ; *b)* to break off from connection with ; to quit ; *c)* to abjure, to forsake ; *d)* (at cards) not to follow suit, to revoke. *a)* — **à la couronne**, to give up the crown. — **à la succession de quelqu'un**, to give up an inheritance. **Je renonce à lui plaire**, I shall give up trying to please him. — **à une entreprise**, to give up an enterprise. *b)* — **au monde**, to renounce the world. *c)* — **à sa religion**, to abjure one's religion.

RENONCER *va.* to renounce, to disown, to disclaim, to deny. **Je vous renonce pour mon neveu**, I no longer acknowledge you as my nephew. **Je vous dis qu'en cette même nuit, avant que le coq chante, vous me renoncerez trois fois**, Verily I say unto thee that this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. *Bib. Saci. Math.* xxvi. 34.

RENONCER (SE), *v. refl.* to deny one's self.

RENONCIATEUR, TRICE, rœnônsiatœr, tris', *sm. f. Law.* renouncer.

RENONCIATION, rœnônsiasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : renonciatio], *sf.* renunciation, renouncement : the act of renouncing ; relinquishment.

RENONCULACÉES, rœnônkulasé, *sfpl. Bot.* ranunculaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

RENONCULE, rœnónkul', [Lat. : ranunculus], *sf. Bot.* crowfoot, butter-cup, spearwort : *Ranunculus*, a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ. — **âcre**, upright meadow crowfoot. — **flamme**, less spearwort. — **ficaire**, — **petite chélidoine**. lesser celandine, pilewort — **grande douve**, greater spearwort. — **grenouillette**, — **aquatique**, water crowfoot. — **graminée**, grassy crowfoot. — **des Alpes**, Alpine white crowfoot. — **bulbeuse**, bulbous crowfoot, butter-cup, gold-cup, king-cup. — **asiatique**, Asiatic ranunculus, garden ranunculus. — **des champs**, corn crowfoot. — **rampante**, creeping crowfoot. — **des bois**, wood crowfoot, goldylocks.

RENOUÉE, rœnoué- *sf. Bot.* polygonum : a genus of plants of the order polygoneæ. — **bistorte**, great bistort , snakeweed. — **vivipare**, Alpine bistort. — **persicaire**, spotted persicaria. — **centinode**, — **des oiseaux**, knot grass. — **liseron**, black bindweed. — **poivre d'eau**, biting persicaria, water-pepper, smartweed.

† **RENOUEMENT** *or* **RENOÛMENT**, rœ-

noumâ*n*-t, [renouer], *sm.* renewal, [renouer],

RENOUER, rœnoué-r, [re ; nouer), *va.* 1. to tie again ; to knot again ; 2. to tie up. **Ses cheveux étaient renoués de rubans**, her hair was tied up with ribbons.

3. to put together, to join ; 4. *Fig.* to resume. — **la conversation**, to resume the conversation.

5. to renew. — **une alliance**, to renew an alliance. — **amitié**, to renew friendship. — **des négotiations**, to resume negociations.

RENOUER, *vn.* to renew friendship, to renew acquaintance.

RENOUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be tied again ; 2. to be resumed ; 3. to be renewed.

RENOUEUR, EUSE, rœnoyœr, œz', *sm. f.* bone-setter.

RENOUVEAU, rœnouvô, [renouveler], *sm.* spring, spring-tide.

RENOUVELABLE, rœnouv'labl', *adj.* renewable : that may be renewed.

RENOUVELER, rœnouv'lê-r, [re ; nouveau], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute *e*: *je renouvelle, je renouvellerai.*] 1. to renew : *a)* to change, to renovate, to make or to cause to be new again ; *b)* to change, to replace by new ; *c)* to improve ; to amend, to repair, to make again ; *d)* to renovate, to change ; to revive, to refresh, to restore ; to give new strength to, to reinvigorate ; *e) Theol.* to transform to new life, to renovate, to regenerate ; *f)* to begin again, to recommence ; *g)*. to repeat ; *h) Com.* to grant a new loan on a new bill or note, for the amount of a former one. *a)* — **un texte**, to change a text. *b)* — **les préfets**, to change the prefects. *c)* — **sa vie**, to amend one's life. *d)* **Le retour du printemps renouvelle toutes choses**, the return of spring revives everything. **Votre absence a renouvelé la tendresse de tous vos amis**, your absence has endeared you to your friends. **Cette révolution a renouvelé la face de l'Europe**, this revolution has quite changed the face of Europe. — **l'air dans une chambre**, the renew the air in a room. — **la douleur de quelqu'un**, to revive a persons's grief. — **son attention**, to pay more attention. — **un traité**, to renew a treaty. *f)* — **un procès**, to begin a lawsuit again. — **une querelle**, to renew a quarrel. — **connaissance**, to renew acquaintance. *g)* — **ses instances**, to renew one's entreaties.

2. to republish ; 3. to recall, to call back ; to revive : to renew in the memory ; to recollect. — **le souvenir de quelque chose**, to remind a person of a thing. **J'ai saisi seulement cette occasion pour vous — mes hommages**, I have simply availed myself of this opportunity to offer once more my respects. *Volt.*

RENOUVELER, *vn.* 1. to increase, to augment ; 2. to recommence, to begin again (with new zeal, activity, etc.). **Ses amis renouvelèrent de zèle**, his friends became more zealous than ever. — **d'appétit**, to eat with more appetite than ever. — **de jambes**, to mend one's pace. — **d'ardeur**, to show more earnestness.

RENOUVELER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to renew : to grow afresh ; to begin again ; 2. to be renewed : *a)* to be renovated, to become new again ; *b)* to be revived, to be refreshed ; *c)* to be regenerated ; 3. (of the moon), to change ; 4. **Les beaux jours se renouvelleront au printemps**, bright days will return with spring. **L'air contenu dans nos poumons se renouvelle par demi-litre à chaque inspiration**, the air in our lungs is renewed at the rate of a pint every time we breath. *Raspail.*

RENOUVELEUR, rœnouv'lœr, *sm.* renewer.

RENOUVELLEMENT, rœnouvèl'mâ*n*-t, [renouveler], *sm.* renewal : *a)* renovation, renewing ; the act of renewing ; *b)* revival ; restoration to a former or to a good state ; *c)* the grant of a new loan on a new bill or note ; *d) Theol.* regeneration ; *e)* increase, augmentation ; *f)* reiteration, repetition, répeating. *a)* — **d'un traité**, renewal of a treaty. **Le — d'un bail**, the renewal of a lease. *b)* **Le — de l'année**, the renewal of the year. *e)* — **d'appétit**, renewal of appetite. *f)* — **de vœux**, renewal of vows.

RÉNOVATEUR, TRICE, rénovatœr, tris', [Lat. : renovator], *sm. f.* renovator, renovater, renewer : a person who renews.

RÉNOVATION, rènovasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lar. : renovatio], *sf.* 1. renovation, renewal. **Des rénovations utiles et prudentes**, wise and useful renovations.

2. restoration, **La — des lois de la discipline**, the restoration of the laws of discipline.

RENSEIGNEMENT, râ*n*sèny'mâ*n*-t, [renseigner], *sm.* 1. indication, direction ; 2. hint : slight mention or reference ; 3. information, intelligence. **Donnez-moi quelques renseignements sur cette affaire**, give me some information about this affair. **Fournir des renseignements**, to give directions.

4. *pl.* reference. **J'ai d'exellents renseignements sur cet employé**, that clerk gave me very good references. **Aller aux renseignements**, to make inquiries.

RENSEIGNER, râ*n*sènyé-r, [re ; enseigner], *va.* 1. to teach again ; 2. to give information, to inform ; to direct. **Renseignez-moi sur cette affaire**, give me some information about this affair.

RENSEIGNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to obtain. information ; 2. to make inquiries.

RENTAMER, râ*n*tamé-r, [re ; entamer ; *va.* 1. to cut again 2. *Fig.* to resume.

RENTASSÉ, E, râ*n*tâsé, *adj.* thick-set dumpy.

RENTASSER, râ*n*tâsé-r, [re ; entasser], *va.* to pile up again.

RENTASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to settle (as soil.)

RENTE, râ*n*t', [Lat. : reddita, things given], *sf.* 1. yearly income, revenue. **Vivre de ses rentes**, to live on one's income. **Avoir six mille francs de —**, to have a yearly income of six thousand francs. — **viagère** life annuity.

2. rent : a sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable things, issuing yearly from lands or tenements. — **foncière**, ground rent. — **en grain**, rent in corn.

3. annuity (on funds alienated). — **viagère**, life annuity. — **à cinq pour cent**, annuity at five per cent. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to give a pension to any one, to make an annual allowance to any one.

4. government annuity ; funds, public funds, stocks, stock. — **sur l'État**, government annuity. **Rentes consolidées**, consolidated funds, consolidated stock ; (in England) consols. **Biens en rentes sur l'État**, funded property. **Placement en rentes sur l'État**, funded investment. **Avoir des rentes sur l'État**, to hold, to possess property in the funds. **Acheter de rentes**, to buy stock. **Racheter une —**, to redeem an annuity.

5. *Fig.* pension. **Faire une — à**, to allow a pension to.

RENTÉ, E, râ*n*té, *adj.* 1. endowed ; 2. independent. **Bien —**, having a good income ; rich, wealthy.

RENTER, râ*n*té-r, [rente], *va.* to endow ; to assign an income to. — **un hôpital**, to endow an hospital.

RENTIER, IÈRE, râ*n*tyé, tyèr', [rente], *sm. f.* 1. fund-holder, stock-holder ; 2. person of independent means ; independent gentleman *m.*, independent lady *f.*, 3. annuitant : one who receives an annuity ; 4. *Feud. Law.* tenant, renter.

RENTOILAGE, râ*n*twalazh', [rentoiler], *sm.* 1. putting new linen to (shirts) ; 2. putting new canvass to (paintings).

RENTOILER, râ*n*twalé-r, [re ; entoiler], *va.* 1. to put new linen to (shirts, etc.) ; 2. to put new canvass to (a picture).

RENTONNER, râ*n*toné-r, [re ; entonner], *va.* to tun again.

RENTORTILLER, râ*n*tórtiyé-r, [re ' entortiller], *va.* to wrap round again.

RENTRAGE, râ*n*trazh', *sm.* taking in, housing (as of plants, wood, etc.],

RENTRAÎNER, râ*n*trèné-r, [re ; entrainer], *va.* to carry, to drive back again.

RENTRAIRE, râ*n*trêr', [re ; Lat. : trahère, to draw ; O Fr. : entraire], *va.* [Conj. like *Traire.*] to renter : *a)* to finedraw ; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible ; *b)* in tapestry ; to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry.

RENTRAITURE, râ*n*trêtur', [rentraire], *sf.* rentering, fine-drawing.

RENTRANT, E, râ*n*trâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* reentering.

RENTRANT, *sm.* new player : player that replaces the loser.

RENTRAYAGE, râ*n*trèyazh', [rentraire], *sm.* 1. rentering, fine-drawing ; 2. sewing up.

RENTRAYER, râ*n*trèyé-r, [for rentraire] *va.* to sew up (buff-leather).

RENTRAYEUR, EUSE, râ*n*trèyœr, œz', *sm. f.* renterer, fine drawer.

RENTRÉ, E, râ*n*tré *adj.* driven in, suppressed, checked. **Sueur rentrée**, checked perspiration.

RENTRÉE, *sf.* 1. re-entering, re-entrance ; 2. reopening (of courts, schools, etc.) ; 3. re-appearance (of actors) ; 4. (of crops) gathering in, getting in, taking in ; 4. housing (of plants) ; 6. ware-housing (of goods) ; 7. *Fin.* receipt (of taxes) ; *Com.* return (of a sum, a debt, etc.) ; 8. *Hunt.* return (of game to the wood) ; 9. *Card. pl.* taking in.

RENTRER, râ*n*tré-r, [re ; entrer], *vn.* 1. to re-enter, to enter again ; to go in again ; to come in again ; 2. to go home again, to come home again, to come in again ; 3. to return : to go back, to come back again. **Nous sommes rentrés très tard hier**, we returned home late yesterday. — **dans sa maison**, to go home again. — **dans son sujet**, to resume one's subject. *Fig.* : **Faire — quelqu'un dans la poudre, dans la poussière**, to overwhelm a person. **Faire — quelqu'un cent pieds sous terre**, *Fam.* to humiliate a person. — **dans le néant**, to return to nothing, to dust. **Les jambes me rentrent dans le corps**, I am overdone with fatigue. — **dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un**, to regain a person's favour. — **en grâce**, to get into favour again. — **dans son crédit**, to recover one's credit. — **dans son bien**, to recover one's property. — **dans ses droits**, to recover one's rights. — **dans son bon sens**, to come back to one's senses. **Cela ne rentre pas dans ses attributions**, that does not come into his privileges, his rights to confer. — **dans l'ordre**, to be restored to order. — **dans le devoir**, to return to one's duty. — **en soi-même**, to commune with one's self. **Ces mots le firent — en lui-même**, these words made him consider.

4. to become, to get again. — **en fureur**, to get angry again.

5. to resume, to begin again. — **en fonctions**, to resume one's functions.

6. (of courts, colleges, schools, etc.) to reopen ; 7. *Theat.* (of actors) to re-appear ; 8. (of money) to be received, to come in ; 9. (of humours) to be driven in, to be suppressed ; 10. *Card-pl.* to come in ; 11. *Engrav.* to retouch.

RENTRER, *va.* 1. to take in, to carry in, to get in ; to gather in, to house. — **des marchandises dans le magasin**, to take goods back to the warehouse. — **les foins**, to get in the hay. **La récolte est partout rentrée**, the crops have been everywhere got in.

2. to drive in ; 3. to turn in ; 4. *Print.* to indent.

RENTR'OUVRIR, rântrouvrir, [re ; entr', ouvrir], *va.* to half-open again.

RENVERSABLE, rânvèrsabl', [renverser], *adj.* that may be overthrown.

RENVERSANT, E, rânvèrsân, ânt', *adj. Fam.* stupefying.

RENVERSE (A LA) A la rânvèrs', *adv. phr.* on one's back, backward. **Tomber à la —**, to fall on one's back.

RENVERSÉ, E, rânvèrsé, *adj.* 1. lying down on one's back ; 2. turned upside down, reversed. **C'est le monde —**, it is the world turned upside down.

3. *Opt.*, *Geom.* inverted ; 4. *Herald.* renverse ; 5. *Man.* pliant. **Encolure renversée**, pliant neck.

6. thrown down, overthrown ; ruined ; 7. discomposed. **Avoir la figure renversée**, to look discomposed, agitated.

8. turned. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to have one's head turned.

RENVERSEMENT, rânvèrsœmân-t, [renverser], *sm.* 1. throwing down, upsetting ; 2. disorder, disarrangement, upsetting, confusion ; 3. turning. — **d'esprit**, turning of the brain, madness.

4. *Surg.* retroversion ; eversion (of the eyelid) ; 5. change ; 6. *Math. Mus. Log.* inversion. **Le — d'une fraction**, the inversion of a fraction. **Le — des termes d'un rapport**, the inversion of the terms of an account. **Le — des termes d'une proposition**, the inversion of the terms of a proposition.

7. *Fig.* ruin, overthrow, subversion, destruction. **Le — d'une grande fortune**, the loss of a great fortune. **Le — de la morale**, the subversion of morals. **Le — d'un État**, the subversion of a state. **C'est le — de tout**, it is the ruin of everything.

8. † *Naut.* transshipment.

RENVERSER, rânvèrsé-r, [re ; envers], *va.* 1. to reverse : *a*) to turn upside down, to turn in a contrary or opposite direction or position ; to invert, to overturn ; *b*) *St. Eng.* to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; *c*) to invert, to transpose. *a*) — **sens dessus dessous**, to turn upside down. — **une pyramide**, to reverse a pyramid. *c*) — **les termes d'une proposition**, to invert the terms of a proposition. — **un accord**, *Mus.* to transpose a chord.

2. to disorder, to derange, to disarrange, to disturb, to turn topsy tursy, to turn upside down, to tumble, to overturn. **Il a renversé tous mes papiers**, he has turned my papers topsy tursy. **Tout cela renverse également les idées de l'honneur, celles de la morale et celles de la religion**, all this is at variance with the ideas of honour, morality and religion. — **l'esprit, la tête, la cervelle de quelqu'un**, to turn a person's head.

3. to upset : to overturn ; to turn or cause to turn upon the side or bottom upward. — **une voiture**, to upset, to overturn a carriage.

4. to spill : to suffer, to fall or to be shed. — **de l'eau**, to spill water.

5. to overthrow : *a*) to throw down ; to tumble down ; to bear down, to beat down ; *b*) *Milit.* to demolish, to dismantle, to raze, to destroy ; *c*) *Milit.* to rout ; to drive back in disorder ; *d*) *Fig.* to throw down, to reverse, to overturn, to overset, to subvert, to ruin, to destroy. *a*) **L'orage a renversé les blés**, the storm has laid the corn. — **une table**, to throw down a table. — **les temples**, to overthrow the temples. **En courant, il a renversé un enfant**, as he was running, he threw a child down. — **tout sur son passage**, to bear down everything that opposes one's passage. *b*) — **les travaux des ennemis**, to demolish the enemy's work. *c*) — **un corps de troupes**, to overthrow a body of troops. *d*) — **un État**, to overthrow a State. — **un gouvernement**, to overthrow a government. — **les lois de la nature**, to overthrow the laws of nature. **Cet accident renverse tous mes projets**, this accident overthrows all my dedigns. — **les espérances de quelqu'un**, to ruin a person's hopes. — **la vapeur**, to reverse the steam ; to give reverse movement to the steam-engine.

6. to stupefy, to confound, to astonish, to amaze. **Cette nouvelle le renversa**, this news confounded him.

7. † *Naut.* to transship, to tranship.

RENVERSER, *vn.* 1. to overturn, to upset ; to fall ; 2. to be overthrown, to be subverted.

RENVERSER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to upset, to be overturned ; 2. to fall back ; to throw one's self back . **Se — en arrière**, to throw one's self back. **Se — sur le dos, se — en arrière**, to lie down on one's back. **se — sur une chaise**, to lean back on a chair.

3. to lie down on one's back ; to loll ; 4. to turn down, to fall down ; 5. *Surg.* to be retroverted ; 6. to be inverted, to be transposed ; 7. to throw each other down ; 8. (of troops) to be thrown back, to fall back in disorder ; 9. to be thrown down, to reverse, to be overthrown, to be overturned, to be upset ; to fall down, to overset ; to upset.

RENVERSEUR, rânvèrsœr, *sm.* 1. overthrower, subverter ; 2. inverter.

RENVI, rânvi, *sm.* (at cards) additional stake.

RENVIDAGE, rânvidazh, *sm. Spinn.* winding, winding up.

RENVIDER, rânvidé-r, [re ; envider], *va. Spinn.* to wind up on the bobbins.

RENVIER, rânvié-r, [re ; envier], *vn.* (at cards) to increase one's stake, to add to one's stake.

RENVOI, rânvwa, [renvoyer], *sm.* 1. return : the act of sending back ; returning, sending back, 2. reverberation of (sound) ; 3. dismissal, discharge, sending away. **Le — des troupes**, the discharge of troops. **Signifier à quelqu'un son —**, to dismiss, to discharge a person.

4. repudiation ; 5. *Parl.* referring (a petition or propoal to a minister, committee, etc.) ; 6. *Law-t.* sending (before a judge, a court) ; 7. adjournment, postponement. **Le — de la discussion au lendemain**, the adjournment of the discussion to the next day.

8. reference (in a book, a deed) ; 9. *Mus.* sign of repeat ; 10 *Med.* eructation.

RENVOYER, rânvwayé-r, [re ; envoyer. *va.* [Conj. like *Envoyer.*] 1. to send again ; 2. to return : *a*) to send back (that which was sent) ; *b*) to give back, to send back (a thing forgotten, borrowed or lent) ; *c*) to throw back. *a*) **On lui avait envoyé un présent, il l'a renvoyé**, they sent him a present and he sent it back again ; *b*) **Je lui ai renvoyé ses lunettes qu'il avait oubliées chez moi**, I sent him his spectacles which he had left at my house. **Je vous renverrai demain le livre que vous m'avez prêté**, to-morrow I will send you back the book you lent me. *c*) **Ce joueur renvoie bien la balle**, that player throws the ball well. — **la balle à quelqu'un**, to return the ball ; *Fig.* to give tit for tat. **Se — la balle**, to keep up the ball ; *Fig.* to keep up a conversation ; to bandy compliments *or* jokes. **Se — des reproches**, to bandy reproaches.

3. to reverberate (sound), to repeat ; to send back ; to reflect. **Les cris que les rochers renvoyaient plus affreux**, the cries which the rocks dismally reverberated. **L'or, les pierres précieuses, renvoyaient et multipliaient l'éclat des flambeaux**, the gold and precious stones reflected the light and made the place more dazzlingly bright.

4. to dismiss, to discharge, to send away, to send off, to turn away. **Le sénat le renvoya comblé de présents**, the senate sent him away loaded with presents. **Lorsqu'il eut renvoyé son escorte**, when he had sent away his escort. — **un domestique**, to turn away one's servant. — **un accusé absous**, — **un accusé**, to acquit a person.

5. *Fam.* to reject, to refuse. — **quelqu'un bien loin**, to reject a person with scorn. **J'allai lui proposer un tour de promenade, il me renvoya bien loin**, I went and proposed to him that we should take a walk, he sent me about my business. *J. J. Rousseau.*

6. to send, to refer. **Ces chiffres renvoient le lecteur aux notes placées à la fin du volume**, these figures refer the reader to the notes at the end of the volume. **La lettre à laquelle vous me renvoyez...**, the letter you refer to. — **de Caïphe à Pilate**, *Fig.* to send from pillar to post. **La Chambre a renvoyé cette pétition au ministre de la guerre**, the Chamber has referred that petition to the war secretary. — **un accusé devant les assises**, to commit a prisoner for trial.

7. to adjourn, to delay, to postpone, to put off. **La décision de cette affaire est renvoyée**, the decision of that affair is postponed. **On renvoya cette affaire au lendemain**, this affair was adjourned to the next day. — **aux calendes grecques**, to put off till Doomsday.

8. *Naut.* — **de bord**, to tack.

RENVOYER (SE), *v. refl.* to be returned, to be sent back.

RÉOCCUPATION, réokupasyôn, [réoccuper], *sf.* new accupation.

RÉOCCUPER, réokupé-r, [re ; occuper], *va.* to re-occupy : to occupy annew.

RÉORCHESTRER, réorkèstré-r, [re ; orchestrer], *va. Mus.* to score again.

RÉORDINATION, réordinasyôn, [re ; ordination], *sf.* reordination : second ordination.

RÉORDONNER, réordoné-r, [re ; ordonner *va.* to reordain : to ordain again.

RÉORGANISATION, réorganizasyôn, [reorganiser], *sf.* reorganization ; *a*) the act of reorganizing ; *b*) new organization : *a*) the state of being reorganized.

RÉORGANISATEUR, TRICE, réorganizatœr, tris', *sm. f.* reorganizer.

RÉORGANISER, réorganizé-r, [re ; organiser], *va.* to reorganize : to organize anew.

RÉORGANISER (SE), *v. refl.* to be reorganized.

RÉOUVERTURE, réouvèrtur', [re ; ouverture], *sf.* reopening. **La — d'un théâtre**, the reopening of a theatre.

REPAIRE, rœpér', [O. Fr. : repairer ; Lat. : repatriāre], *sm.* **1.** † repair, place of resort, retreat ; **2.** haunt, den (of thieves) ; **3.** lair, den (of wild beasts) ; **4.** *Hunt.* dung (of wolves, hares, etc.). V. *Repère.*

REPAÎTRE, rœpêtr', [re ; paître], *vn.* [*Je repais, il repait, nous repaissons* ; *je repus* ; *je repaîtrai* ; *je repaîtrais* ; *que je repaisse* ; *que je repusse* ; *repaissant* ; *repu.*] to eat, to feed, to bait.

REPAÎTRE, *va.* to feed : *a*) to supply with food ; to nourish ; *b*) *Fig.* to keep in hope, to entertain, to nourish ; *c*) to delight, to entertain, to feast. *b*) **— quelqu'un d'espérances**, to feed a person with vain hopes. *c*) **— ses yeux d'un spectacle**, to gaze with delight at a sight.

REPAÎTRE (SE), *v. refl.*, **1.** to feed : *a*) to take food, to eat ; *b*) *Fig.* to feast, to delight. *a*) **Ces animaux se repaissent de chair**, these animals feed on flesh. *b*) **D'abord je me repus d'espérances frivoles**, at first I entertained frivolous hopes. **Pour moi, je vous l'avoue, je me repais un peu de gloire**, for my part, I must confess, I rather hunger after glory, *Mol. B. Gent.* i 1.

2. *Fig.* to glut one's self. **Se — de sang et de carnage**, to thirst after blood and slaughter.

REPÂLIR, rœpâlir, [re ; pâlir], *vn.* to turn pale again.

RÉPANDRE, répândr', [re ; épandre], *va.* **1.** to shed : *a*) to pour out ; to let or cause to flow out ; to pour down, to pour ; to effuse ; *b*) to spill (implying accident or carelessness); *c*) to lose by shedding ; to spill ; *d*) to let fall in small particles ; to scatter, to sprinkle, to spill, to pour. *a*) **Le grand prêtre a sur lui répandu l'huile sainte**, the high priest has anointed him with oil. *Rac. Ath.* v. 1. **— des larmes**, to shed tears. *b*) **— de l'eau sur la table**, to spill water on the table. *c*) **— du sang**, to shed blood. **— son sang**, to shed one's blood. *d*) **— du poivre**, to sprinkle pepper. **— du sable**, to sprinkle sand.

2. to spread : *a*) to diffuse, to disperse widely, to extend, to expand, to scatter ; to send forth, to pour ; *b*) to send out, to emit, to exhale, to give out, to shed ; *c*) to pour forth ; to scatter, to distribute ; *d*) to spread abroad ; to propagate, to disseminate, to diffuse, to circulate ; *e*) to make known, to make public, to divulge, to publish. *a*) **Le soleil répand la lumière**, the sun diffuses light. **Ce fleuve a répandu ses eaux dans la campagne**, this river has inundated the country. *b*), **Ces fleurs répandent un parfum délicieux**, these flowers give out an agreeable fragrance. *c*) **— des aumônes**, to distribute alms. **— des bienfaits**, to do good. *d*) **— l'alarme**, to spread the alarm. **Son nom seul a partout répandu la terreur**, his very name has spread terror everywhere. **— l'Évangile**, to propagate the Gospel. **— une doctrine**, to propagate a doctrine. **— l'instruction**, to diffuse instruction. *d*) **— une nouvelle dans toute la ville**, to spread news in all the town. **Je répandrai le bruit que vous êtes parti**, I will spread the report that you are gone.

3. to utter ; to burst out into. **Plus la raison manque, plus un homme violent répand d'injures**, when reason fails, the more disposed is a violent man to utter his insults. *Bossuet.* 1e *Avent.*

RÉPANDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be shed, to flow ; to be poured out ; to be spilt, to spill. **Les eaux se répandirent dans la campagne**, the waters overflowed the country. **J'ai vu ses larmes se —**, I saw her shedding tears.

2. to be spread : *a*) to be diffused, to be dispersed ; to be exhaled ; to be shed ; *b*) to be distributed, to be scattered ; to be poured forth ; *c*) to spread ; to be propagated, to be diffused, to be spread abroad ; *d*) to be published, to be divulged, to be made known ; *e*) (with *sur*) to spread ; to overspread, to extend over, to cover ; to suffuse. *a*) **Une odeur qui se répand au loin**, a smell which spreads a long way. *b*) **Ses aumônes se sont répandues principalement sur les pauvres de ce village**, most of his alms were given to the poor of this village. **Son génie se répandit sur toutes les parties de l'empire**, his genius was diffused over every part of the empire. *Montesq. Espr. des L.* *c*) **La terreur se répandit parmi les peuples**, terror was spread among the nations. *Montesq.* xxxi. 18. **L'idolâtrie se répandait par tout l'univers**, idolatry was spreading over the whole of the universe. *Bossuet, His. univ.* **Le bruit s'en répandit aux environs**, the report was spread in the neighbourhood. **Il s'est répandu un bruit par la ville**, a report has been spread about town. *d*) **Ce secret commence à se —**, that secret is beginning to be known. *e*) **Les barbares, qui se répandirent sur l'Europe, au cinquième siècle**, the barbarians who overspread Europe in the fifth century. **Une pâleur mortelle se répandait sur son visage**, her face was turning deadly pale. *Lesage Diable b.* 5.

3. to pour one's self forth. **Ces lignes, où mon âme se répand**, those verses in which I pour forth my feelings.

4. to spread ; to show one's self. **Cette vaine et fastueuse religion qui se répand toute au dehors**, that empty gaudy religion which is all an outward show.

5. to go, to get. **Se — dans le monde**, (or, absolutely) **se —**, to go into society, to frequent society.

6. to break out, to burst out, to launch out. **Se — en injures**, to burst out into invectives. **Se — en murmures**, to burst out into complaints. **Se — en compliments**, to launch out into compliments. **Sa fureur contre vous se répand en injures**, his rage against you breaks forth in insults. *Rac. Phèd.* iv. 4.

RÉPANDU, E, répându, *pa. p.* of *Répandre*, **1.** shed, poured out, spilt ; **2.** spread, diffused, scattered ; **3.** admitted, received ; common ; **4.** fashionable. **Être fort — dans le monde, être fort —**, to frequent society, to go very much into society, to see a great deal of company, to be well known.

REPAPILLOTER, rœpapioté-r, [re ; papilloter], *va.* **1.** to put in paper again ; **2.** *Fam.* to reconcile ; **3.** to put to rights ; to restore.

RÉPARABLE, réparabl', [réparer], *adj.* reparable : that may be repaired ; retrievable.

REPARAÎTRE, rœpârêtr', [re ; paraître], *vn.* [Conj like *Paraître.*] to reappear : *a*) to appear again ; *b*) to show one's self again. **Le soleil reparaît sur l'horizon**, the sun reappears on the horizon. **Cet homme a reparu après une longue absence**, this man has reappeared after a long absence.

RÉPARATEUR, TRICE, réparatœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** repairer ; **2.** *Theol.* restorer ; **3.** *Fam.* righter ; redresser (of wrongs).

RÉPARATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* **1.** reparative : that repairs ; repairing, restoring ; **2.** invigorating.

RÉPARATION, réparasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : reparatio], *sf.* reparation : *a*) the act of repairing ; repair ; *b*) *pl.* repairs ; works made for repairing ; *c*) amends, satisfaction (for injury) ; *d*) indemnification ; compensation ; relief. *a*) **La — d'un pont**, the reparation of a bridge. *b*) **Faire les réparations**, **1.** to make repairs ; **2.** to keep in repair. **Grosses réparations**, heavy repairs. **Réparations locatives, menues réparations**, tenants' repairs. *c*) **— d'honneur**, reparation. **Une prompte — bien franche et bien claire efface tout**, those who make a real reparation willingly deserve to be forgiven. **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to make a person reparation.

RÉPARER, réparé-r, [Lat. : reparāre], *va.* to repair : *a*) to mend, to restore ; to bring back to a sound or good state after decay, injury, or partial destruction ; *b*) to retrieve ; *c*) to recover, to restore, to recruit ; *d*) to redeem ; to make up for, to make amends for, to make reparation for ; to indemnify for. *a*) **— un chemin**, to repair a road. **— des chaussures**, to mend shoes. *b*) **— ses affaires**, to retrieve one's losses *c*) **— ses forces**, to recover one's strength. *a*) **— l'honneur, la réputation de quelqu'un**, to make reparation for scandal. **— une offense**, to make reparation for an offence. **— une bévue**, to atone for a blunder. **— le dommage que l'on a causé à quelqu'un**, to indemnify a person for losses sustained. **— des torts**, to redress wrongs.

RÉPARER (SE), *v. refl.* to be repaired.

RÉPAREUR, réparœr, *sm. Technol.* repairer.

RÉPARITION, réparisyôn, *sf. Astron.* reappearance.

REPARLER, rœparlé-r, [re ; parler], *vn.* to speak again.

† **REPART**, *sm.* repartee.

REPARTAGER, rœpartazhé-r, *va.* [Conj. like *Partager.*] to divide, to part, to share again.

RÉPARTEMENT, répartœmân-t, [repartir], *sm.* assessment (of taxes).

REPARTIE, rœparti, [repartie], *sf.* repartee, reply, retort, rejoinder. **Avoir la — prompte et vive**, to be quick at repartee. **Un homme prompt à la —**, a man quick at repartee. **Une — heureuse**, a good repartee.

REPARTIR, rœpartir, [re ; partir], *va.* [Conj. like *Partir.*] to reply, to answer.

REPARTIR, *vn.* to reply, to repartee, to rejoin. [Conj. with *avoir.*]

REPARTIR, rœpartir [re ; partir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Partir.*] to set off again, to set out again, to go away again, to depart again, to start again, to leave again. [Conj. with *être.*]

RÉPARTIR, répartir, [re ; partir, to divide], *va.* **1.** to divide, to portion out, to share, to distribute. **— une somme entre plusieurs personnes**, to divide a sum among several persons.

2. to assess (taxes).

RÉPARTITEUR, répartitœr, *sm.* **1.** divider, distributer ; **2.** assessor (of taxes).

RÉPARTITEUR, *adj. m.* assessing. **Commissaire —**, assessor.

RÉPARTITION, répartisyôn, [répartir], *sf.* **1.** division, distribution ; **2.** *Herald.* repartition ; **3.** apportionment, allotment ; assessment (of taxes).

REPAS, rœpâ-z, [repaître ; Lat. : re ; pastus, from pascĕre, to feed], *sm.* **1.** meal, repast. **Faire ses quatre repas**, to have four meals a day. **Ne faire qu'un —**, to have but one meal. **Il prend ses repas avec nous**, he takes his meals with us.

2. entertainment, feast, treat, banquet. **Ils m'ont donné un magnifique —**, they entertained me magnificently.

REPASSAGE, rœpâsazh', [repasser], *sm.* **1.** repassing, passing back, repassage ; **2.** grinding, setting, whetting, sharpening (knives) ; **3.** ironing (linen) ; **4.** *Gard.* raking.

REPASSER, rœpâsé-r, *vn.* 1. to repass, to pass back, to go back, to return. **Ils passent et repassent toujours par les mêmes lieux**, they are continually going back to the same places. *Fig.* : **Je ne sais pas ce qui vous repasse dans la tête**, I do not know what you are turning over in your mind.

2. to come back ; 3. to pass again, to repass, to go over again. **Les brahmanes croyaient que les âmes passaient et repassaient des corps humains dans ceux des bêtes**, the brahmins believed in the transmigration of the soul through different successive bodies.

4. to call again. **— chez quelqu'un**, to call again on a person, to call again at a person's house.

5. (with *sur*) to peruse again ; 6. (with *sur*) to read again.

REPASSER, *va.* 1. to repass : *a*) to pass again ; to go over again, to pass over again ; to cross again ; *b*) to pass back. **— les monts**, to cross the Alps again. **Le batelier qui vous a passé vous répassera**, the boatman who brought you will take you back again.

2. to grind, to set, to whet, to sharpen (knives, scissors) ; 3. to polish, to polish up. **— des couteaux, des ciseaux**, to sharpen knives, scissors. **— la lime sur un ouvrage de fer**, to polish iron-work with a file. **— la lime sur un ouvrage de vers**, *Fig.* to revise a work of poetry.

4. to dress (leather) again ; 5. to do up (old hats) ; 6. to dye (stuffs) again ; 7. *Gard.* to rake ; 8. to iron (linen) ; 9. *Fig.* to beat (a person) ; 10. *Fig.* to abuse (a person) ; 11. to examine again, to go over again ; 12. to come over again ; to look over, to rehearse (a lesson) ; 13. to repeat, to rehearse, to say over ; 14. to read over again ; 15. to turn over, to revolve. **— quelque chose dans son esprit**, to turn a thing over in one's mind. **Si je n'eusse sans cesse repassé dans mon esprit ma triste aventure**, if I had not continually turned over in my mind my sad adventure, *Fén. Tél.*

REPASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be ironed.

REPASSEUR, rœpâsœr, *sm.* grinder, knife-grinder.

REPASSEUSE, rœpâsœz', *sf.* 1. ironer: a woman whose occupation is to iron linen ; 2. crimping-machine.

REPATRIER, rœpatrié-r, *va.* V. *Rapatrier.*

REPAVER, rœpavé-r, [re ; paver], *va.* to pave again, to new-pave.

REPAYER, rœpèyé-r, [re ; payer], *va.* [Conj. like *Payer.*] to repay, to pay again : to pay a second time.

REPÊCHAGE, rœpêshazh', [repêcher], *sm.* 1. fishing up again ; 2. recovering.

REPÊCHER, rœpêshé-r, [re ; pêcher], *va.* 1. to fish up again ; 2. to take out of the water, to take up again ; to recover.

REPEINDRE, rœpandr', [re ; peindre], *va.* [Conj. like *Peindre.*] 1. to repaint : to paint anew ; 2. to retouch paintings) — 3. *Fig.* to call back (to one's mind).

REPEINT, E rœpan-t, ant', *pa. p.* of *Repeindre*, 1. repainted ; 2. retouched.

REPEINT, *sm. Paint.* part retouched ; retouch.

REPENDRE, rœpândr', [re ; pendre], *va.* to hang again.

REPENSER, rœpânsé-r, [re ; penser], *vn.* [with *à*] to think again of, to think over, to reconsider ; to revolve in one's mind.

REPENTANCE, rœpântâns', [se repentir], *sf.* repentance : sorrow or grief for sin ; contrition, compunction.

REPENTANT, E, rœpântân-t, ânt', *adj.* repentant, penitent : sorrowful for sin or past conduct.

REPENTI, E, rœpânti, *adj.* repentant, penitent. **Les Filles repenties**, (or, subst.) **les Repenties**, the Magdalen hospital.

REPENTIR, (SE), sœ-rœpântir, [Lat. : re ; pœnitēre ; O. Fr. : pentir], *v. refl.* [Conj. like *Sentir.*] to repent : to feel remorse ; to feel pain or regret for something done ; to be penitent ; to be sorry ; to rue. **Se — d'avoir fait quelque chose**, to repent having done a thing. **J'ai fait ce que j'ai dû, je ne m'en repens pas**, I did what I ought to do, and I do not repent it. **Il s'en repentira**, he shall rue it. **Je l'en ferai —**, I will make him rue it.

REPENTIR, rœpântir, *sm.* 1. repentance, penitence ; 2. *Paint.* alteration, correction ; 3. *pl.* ringlets, curls.

REPÉRAGE, rœpèrazh. [repérer], *sm.* 1. *Technol.* the point of union as in joining wall paper ; 2. the fixing on a spot or place-looked for ; 3. *Artill.* regulation point, adjustment. **— au canon**, registration fire.

REPERCER, rœpèrsé-r, [re ; percer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*.] to pierce again ; to punch, to pink ; to tap again.

REPERCEUR, EUSE, rœpèrsœr, œz, *sm. f.* piercer, puncher, pinker.

RÉPERCUSSIF, IVE, rœpèrkusif, siv', [Lat. : repercussus, from repercutĕre, to strike back], *adj.* 1. repercussive, rebounding [Little used.] ; 2. *Med.* repellent.

RÉPERCUSSIF, *sm. Med.* repellent.

RÉPERCUSSION, réperkusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : repercussio], *sf.* repercussion : *a*) reverberation ; rebound ; *b*) *Med.* the disappearance of a tumour or a cutaneous eruption in consequence of the application of a repellent ; *c*) *Mus.* frequent repetition of the same sound.

RÉPERCUTER, répèrkuté-r, [Lat. : repercutĕre, to strike back], *va.* 1. to repercuss, to reverberate, to reflect. **L'écho répercute le son**, the echo reverberates the sound.

2. *Med.* to repel.

RÉPERCUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to reverberate.

REPERDRE, rœpèrdr', [re ; perdre], *va.* [Conj. like Perdre.] to lose again.

REPÈRE, rœpèr', [old form of repaire ; Lat. : reperire, to find again], *sm.* 1. bench-mark (in levelling) ; 2. joining-mark (in paper-hangings). **Point de —**, land mark, direction, guiding-mark.

3. mark.

REPÉRER, rœpéré-r, [Lat. : reperire, to find again], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], *Artill.* to register ; to adjust ; to mark ; to put a mark on.

RÉPERTOIRE, répèrtwar', [Lat. : repertorium], *sm.* 1. repertory : *a*) index, rable ; register ; *b*) magazine ; 2. *Com.* alphabetical index ; 3. *Fig.* chronicle ; 4. *Theat.* stock-pieces, stock-plays. **Pièce du —**, stock-piece.

RÉPERTORIER, répertorié-r, *va.* [Conj. like prier], to make a list of, to catalogue, to index.

REPESER, rœpœzé-r, [re ; peser], *va.* [Conj. like *Peser.*] to weigh again.

RÉPÉTAILLER, répétâyé-r, [répéter], *va.* *Fam.* to repeat again and again, to repeat over and over again.

RÉPÉTER, répété-r, [Lat. : repetĕre, repetitum], *va.* [Conj. like *accélérer*]. 1. to repeat : *a*) to utter again ; to say again, to tell again ; *b*) to tell (what another has said) ; *c*) to do again, to make again ; to begin again, to recommence ; *d*) to reflect ; *e*) to put or dispose symmetrically ; *f*) to recite to say by heart ; *g*) to rehearse, to recit, in private. *a*) **Il ne répète point ce qu'il a dit**, he does not repeat what he has said. **Il répète toujours la même chose**, he always says the same thing. **Il ne se le fait pas —**, he will not require to be told twice. *b*) **Cet écho répète les mots**, that echo repeats words. **Platon l'a dit le premier, d'autres l'ont répété ensuite**, Plato was the first to say it and others have repeated it. [In an ill sense :] **Quoi que vous lui disiez, Il ira le — partout**, whatever you say he is sure to tell it again wherever he goes. **Toutes verités ne sont pas bonnes à dire, ni même à —** it is not proper that all truths should be told nor even repeated. *c*) **— une expérience**, to repeat an experiment. *d*) **Les eaux répétaient son image**, the waters reflected her image. *e*) **— un ornement des deux côtés d'une porte**, to put the same ornaments on both sides of a door. *f*) **— une leçon**, to recite a lesson. *g*) **— une tragédie**, to rehearse a tragedy.

2. to strike. **Cette pendule répète les quarts**, this clock strikes the quarters.

3. to give private lessons to (pupils) ; 4. *Law-t.* to claim back, to claim ; to sue for. **— une dette**, to claim a debt again. **— des frais contre quelqu'un**, to sue a person for expenses.

5. to hear (witnesses.)

RÉPÉTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to say the same thing over again ; to be given to tautology, to tautologize. **Les vieillards sont sujets à se —**, old people are apt to say the same thing over and over again.

2. to be repeated : *a*) to be said again ; *b*) to be renewed ; *c*) to be reflected ; to be reproduced ; *d*) to be disposed symmetrically. *a*) **Le même mot se répète trois fois dans un rondeau**, in a rondeau the same word is repeated three times. *b*) **Cela se répète tous les jours**, that happens every day. *c*) **Les sapins se répétaient dans les eaux**, the fir-trees were reflected in the water. *d*) **Les mêmes ornements se répètent sur les autres faces de l'édifice**, the same ornaments decorate the other parts of the building.

RÉPÉTITEUR, répétitœr, *sm.* 1. private tutor, private teacher, coach ; 2. *Naut.* repeating ship. **Un maître —**, an usher who does supervision duty with the pupils.

RÉPÉTITEUR, *adj. m*, repeating. **Cercle —**, repeating-circle.

RÉPÉTITION, répétisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : repetitio], *sf.* 1. repetition : *a*) the act of uttering a second time ; iteration ; *b*) the act of repeating what another has said ; *c*) *Rhet.* reiteration ; *d*) the act of doing a second time ; *e*) recital ; rehearsal. **Montre à —**, repeater.

2. duplicate (of a statue, etc.) ; 3. private lesson ; 4. *Law-t.* claim, demand ; 5. *Law-t.* repetition : the recovery of money paid under a mistake of law. **Cet élève prend des répétitions**, this pupil takes private lessons. **La — de la pièce est pour demain**, the rehearsal of the piece with be to-morrow. **La — générale**, the general rehearsal.

REPÉTRIR, rœpétrir, [re ; pétrir], *va.* 1. to knead again ; 2. *Fig.* to mould again, to form again.

REPEUPLEMENT, rœpœplœmân-t, [repeupler] *sm.* repeopling ; restocking. **Le — d'une colonie**, the repeopling of a colony. **Le — d'un étang**, the restocking of a pond.

REPEUPLER, rœpœplé-r, [re ; peupler], *va.* 1. to repeople : to people anew, to furnish again with a stock of people ; 2. to restock (a pond, a forest).

REPEUPLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be repeopled; **2.** to be restocked.

REPIC, rœpik, [re; pic], *sm.* repique (at piquet).

REPILER, rœpilé-r, [re; piler], *va.* to pound again.

REPILLER, rœpiyé-r, [re; piller], *va.* to plunder again.

REPINCER, repansé-r, [re; pincer], *va.* **1.** to pinch again; **2.** *Popul. lang.* to catch.

REPIQUAGE, rœpikazh', [repiquer], *sm.* **1.** *Civ. Eng.* picking up (roads); **2.** *Hort.* transplanting.

REPIQUER, rœpiké-r, [re; piquer], *va.* **1.** *Civ. Eng.* to prick up (roads); **2.** to prick again **3.** *Hort.* to prick out (young plants), to transplant.

RÉPIT, répi, [Lat. : respectus, respect; O. Fr., respit], *sm.* respite, delay, reprieve. **Ce créancier ne donne aucun — à ses débiteurs,** that creditor does not grant his debtors any respite. **Mes douleurs ne me laissent pas un instant de —,** I am never free from these pains. **Je n'ai pas eu un moment de —,** I had not a moment's rest.

REPLACEMENT, rœplas'mân-t, [replacer], *sm.* **1.** replacement, replacing; **2.** reinvestment (of funds).

REPLACER, rœplasé-r, [re; placer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous replaçons.*] **1.** to replace: *a)* to place again, to put again in the former place; *b)* to put in a new place; to place in a new situation; **2.** to reinvest (funds).

REPLACER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to replace one's self; **2.** to get a new place.

REPLAIDER, rœplède-r, [re; plaider], *vn.* to plead again, to go to law again.

REPLANCHÉIER, rœplanshayié-r, [re; plancheier], *va.* to refloor, to new-floor.

REPLANIR, rœplanit, [re; plan], *va.* *Join.* to plane down, to finish up.

REPLANTATION, rœplântasyôn, *sf.* replanting.

REPLANTEMENT, rœplânt'mân-t, *sm.* replanting.

REPLANTER, rœplânté-r, [re; planter, *va.* to replant : to plant again.

REPLÂTRAGE, rœplâtrazh', [replâtrer], *sm.* **1.** replastering; **2.** superficial repair; **3.** *Fig.* botching, patching up; **4.** *Fig.* sham reconciliation.

REPLÂTRER, rœplâtré-r, [re; plâtrer], *va.* **1.** to replaster, to plaster again; **2.** *Fig.* to botch, to patch up.

REPLET, ÈTE, rœplè-t, plèt', [Lat. : repletus, full], *adj.* corpulent, stout, obese, fat, lusty.

RÉPLÉTION, réplésyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* [Lat. : repletio], *sf.* **1.** obesity, corpulence, stoutness; **2.** repletion : *a)* the state of being completely filled, superabundant fulness; *b)* *Med.* fulness of blood, plethora.

REPLEURER, rœplœré-r, [re; pleurer], *vn.* to weep again, to cry again.

REPLEURER, *va.* to lament again; to mourn again over.

REPLEUVOIR, rœplœvwar, [replier], *vn.* to rain again.

REPLI, rœpli, [re; pleuvoir], *sm.* **1.** fold, plait. **Faire un — à une étoffe,** to make a fold in some stuff.

2. coil (of a snake); **3.** fold (of a scarf); **4.** winding (of a river, a road, etc.), turning, sinuosity; **5.** *Fig.* recess : a most secret part. **Pénétrer dans les replis de la conscience,** to penetrate the recesses of the mind. **Les plis et les replis du cœur humain,** the innermost recesses of the human heart.

REPLIEMENT, rœplimân-t, [replier], *sm.* falling back (as of troops).

REPLIER, rœplié-r, [re; plier], *va.* **1.** to fold again, to plait again, to replait; **2.** to fold up again, to fold up. **— une étoffe,** to fold some material again.

3. to turn up; **4.** to bend up. **Un bateleur plie et replie son corps,** a juggler bends his body all ways.

5. to coil up; **6.** *Milit.* to force back, to throw back, to drive back.

REPLIER, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to fold up; **2.** to coil up, to coil; to coil one's self up (as a snake); **3.** to turn up; **4.** to wind. **En cet endroit le fleuve se replie tout à coup,** at that place the river turns suddenly.

5. *Fig.* to shift about; **6.** to turn and wind; **7.** *Milit.* to fall back; to retreat. **Forcer de se —,** to force back, to drive back.

8. Se — sur soi-même, to retire within one's self; to meditate, to think.

RÉPLIQUE, réplik, [répliquer], *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* replication : the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea; **2.** *Law-t.* rejoinder : the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication; **3.** reply, answer, rejoinder. **Il n'y a pas de — à cela,** there is no answer to that. *Mol.* **Cette décision ne souffre aucune —,** this is a firm decision. **Une bourse d'or est un argument sans —,** money is the best argument. **Cet ouvrage ne demeurera pas sans —,** this work will not remain unanswered.

4. *Theat.* cue. **Donner, envoyer à quelqu'un la —,** to give a person his cue.

5. *Mus.* replicate, repeat, repetition; **6.** *Mus.* (sometimes) answer.

RÉPLIQUER, répliké-r, [Lat. : replicāre; re, back; plicāre, to fold], *va.* **1.** to rejoin : *a)* to answer to a reply; *b)* *Law-t.* to answer to a plaintiff's replication; **2.** *Law-t.* to reply: to make answer to a defendant's plea.

RÉPLIQUER, *va.* to reply; to answer. **Il n'y a rien à — à ces raisons,** these are unanswerable reasons. **Il ne souffre pas qu'on lui réplique,** he does not allow people to answer him.

REPLISSER, rœplisé-r, [re; plisser], *va.* to plait again.

REPLOIEMENT, rœplwamân-t, [reployer], *sm.* folding up again. *V. Repliement.*

REPLONGER, rœplônzhé-r, [re; plonger], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous replongeons, replongeant.*] **1.** to plunge again; to dip again; **2.** to immerse again.

REPLONGER, *vn.* to plunge in again.

REPLONGER, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to plunge one's self again, to plunge again, to dive again; **2.** (of things) to be plunged again; to be immersed again.

REPLOYER, rœplwayé-r, [re; ployer], *va.* [Conj. like *Ployer.*] to fold up again.

REPOINTAGE, rœpawntage, *sm.* *Artill.* reaiming.

REPOINTER, rœpawnté, [repointer], *va* to reaim.

REPOLIR, rœpolir [re; polir], *va.* to repolish, to polish again.

REPOLISSAGE, rœpolisazh', [repolir], *sm.* new polishing.

RÉPONDANT, répôndan-t, [répondre], *sm.* **1.** respondent : one who answers the opponent in a set disputation; **2.** (at church) clerk; **3.** surety, security, bail, bondsman; (in the civil law) respondent.

RÉPONDRE, répôndr', [Lat. : respondēre] *va.* **1.** to answer : *a)* to speak or write in reply to a call, question, argument, or address; to reply; *b)* to confute, to refute. *a)* **Il ne répondit que deux mots,** he answered but two words. **Il ne savait que —,** he did not know what to answer. **Qu'avez-vous répondu?** what did you answer? **Il a été répondu que...** the answer was that... **— une lettre,** to answer a letter. **— une pétition,** to answer a petition. *b)* **Dans cet écrit, toutes les difficultés sont exposées et répondues avec force et clarté,** in this work all the difficulties are set forth and answered with force and clearness.

2. — la messe, to make the responses to the mass.

RÉPONDRE, *vn.* **1.** to answer : *a)* to reply, to make answer, to give an answer; to respond; to rejoin; *b)* to speak or act in reply to a call; *c)* to reverberate or return sound; *d)* to allege reasons, to plead as an excuse, to make excuses; *e)* undergo an examination, to be examined as a student; to maintain a thesis, to respond; *f)* to write back, to reply; to write in answer or return to a letter; *g)* to refute, to confute; to meet satisfactorily by argument or explanation; *h)* to come up (to); to realize, *i)* to return, to acknowledge, to make return (for), to respond; *j)* to return in opposition; *k)* to be security, to be bail; *l)* to be answerable, responsible, accountable; to respond; *m)* to warrant; *n)* to respond, to correspond, to suit; *o)* to be like; to be equal, to come up; to agree, to suit, to correspond. *a)* **— à propos,** to answer at the right time. **Veuillez — sans biais,** please give a straightforward answer. **— sur-le-champ,** to answer immediately. **Il répondit par des sanglots,** his sobs were his answer. **Télemaque ne répondait à ce discours que par des soupirs,** Telemachus only answered this speech with sighs. *Fén. Tél.* **Ils répondaient à leurs pensées, plutôt qu'à ce qu'on leur disait,** they answered to what they thought rather than to what they were told. **— ad rem,** *Fam.* to answer to the purpose. **— en Normand,** to give a shuffling answer. *b)* **J'ai frappé à la porte, personne n'a répondu,** I knocked at the door, nobody answered. *c)* **L'écho seul lui répond,** the echo alone answers him. *d)* **Obéissez, et ne répondez pas,** obey, without answering. *f)* **Je lui ai écrit, il ne m'a pas répondu,** I wrote to him, and he did not answer me. *g)* **— à des objections,** to answer objections. **C'est un argument auquel on n'a jamais répondu,** it is an argument which has never been answered. *h)* **Il a parfaitement répondu à l'attente publique,** he has fully satisfied public's expectation. **Le succès n'a pas répondu à ses espérances,** he did not meet with the success he had hoped for. *i)* **C'est mal — à tout ce qu'on a fait pour vous,** it is a poor return for all that has been done for you. **— aux politesses de quelqu'un,** to respond to the kindness of a person. **— à l'affection, à la tendresse de quelqu'un,** to return a person's love, affection. **— au salut de quelqu'un,** to return a person's bow. *k)* **— pour quelqu'un d'une somme qu'il doit,** to give bail for a person. **Il a répondu pour moi,** he answered for me. *l)* **Vos jours me répondent des siens,** your life will answer for his. **Je ne réponds que de mes actes,** I only answer for what I do. **Je cède aux mouvements d'une juste colère, et je ne réponds pas de ce que je puis faire,** I yield to a feeling of just revenge, and I cannot answer for what I may do. *Mol. Mis.* IV. 3. **— d'un prisonnier,** to answer for a prisoner. **Vous en répondrez sur votre tête,** you will be answerable for it. **Je ne réponds plus de rien,** I will not be answerable for anything. **Je réponds de son obéissance,** I will answer for his obedience. **Je vous réponds qu'il partira,** I assure you he will go. **Je vous en réponds,** I answer for it. *n)* **L'aile droite de ce bâtiment ne répond**

pas à l'autre, the right wing of that building does not answer to the other. **Il s'en faut bien que le plumage de cet oiseau réponde à son ramage**, the plumage of this bird is very far from equalling his song. *Buffon. Rossignol. o)* **Ses forces ne repondent pas à son zèle**, his strength is not equal to his zeal.

2. to lead, to go. **Les allées qui répondent au bassin**, the paths which lead to that basin.

3. to be heard. **La sonnette répond dans cette pièce**, the bell is heard in this room.

4. to be felt. **La douleur lui répond à la tête**, he feels the pain in his head.

5. *Man.* to obey.

RÉPONDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to answer one's self ; **2.** to answer each other ; **3.** to respond to each other, to sympathize with each other, to sympathize. **Nos cœurs se répondent**, we sympathize with each other. **Les rossignols se répondent les uns aux autres**, the nightingales answer one another. *Bossuet.*

4. to correspond ; to agree, to suit.

RÉPONS, répón, [Lat. : responsum], *sm. Cath. Lit.* response.

RÉPONSE, répóns', [répons], *sf.* **1.** answer : *a)* reply ; (of oracles) response ; *b)*. written answer, reply ; letter written in return to another ; *c)* a defence in writing made by a defendant ; confutation of a charge *d)* reply (to an objection), response ; refutation, confutation. *a)* **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to make answer to, to answer a person. **Il m'a fait — que**, he answered me that. **Il donne des réponses courtes, mais décisives**, he gives short but decided answers. **Pour toute —, il lui dit que...**, he merely answered that... **Avoir — à tout**, never to be at a loss for an answer. **— de Normand**, an equivocal answer. *b)* **Il ne m'a pas fait de — à un billet que je lui ai écrit**, he did not answer the note I sent him. **J'attends votre — par le retour du courrier**, I expect your answer by return of post. *d)* **Cela est sans —**, it is undeniable.

2. *Mus.* response : in a fugue, a repetition of the given subject by another part ; **3.** *St.- Exch.* **— des primes**, option.

REPOPULATION, rœpopulasyón, [re ; population], *sf.* repeopling : the act of peopling anew.

REPORT, rœpór, [reporter], *sm.* **1.** *Com.* carrying forward (in accounts) ; **2.** sum brought over, brought forward ; **3.** *St. Exch.* sum or interest paid for the loan of money on securities to be repurchased at the settlement ; **4.** *St. - Exch.* continuation, prolongation. **Faire un —**, to carry forward.

REPORTAGE, rœportazh [reporter,] *sm.* reporting (for newspapers).

REPORTER, rœpórté-r, [re ; porter], *va.* **1.** to carry back ; **2.** to reconvey, to transport back ; **3.** to convey, to transport (to another place) ; to place. **— une note à la fin du volume**, to place a note at the end of the volume.

4. to bring forward, to carry forward ; **5.** (in accounts) to carry over ; **6.** *St.-Exch.* to lend, to make a loan on securities to be repurchased at the settlement.

REPORTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be carried back ; **2.** to transport one's self, to go back (in imagination).

REPORTER, rœpórtœr, [Eng.], *sm.* (in newspapers) reporter.

REPOS, rœpô-z, [reposer], *sm.* **1.** rest : *a)* cessation of labour ; repose ; *b)* resting place; *c)* a ceasing from tillage ; *d)* repose, sleep ; slumber ; *e)* repose, freedom, from uneasiness, quiet, quietness, tranquillity ; ease ; *f)* freedom of a nation from disturbance ; tranquillity, peace, quiet, stillness ; *g)* cessation of action or motion ; pause, intermission, stay ; stillness ; *h) Poet.* repose, pause, cesura ; *i) Mus.* an interval during which the voice or sound is intermitted ; *j)* a short pause of the voice in reading or in speaking. *a)* **Le dimanche chez les chrétiens est le jour du —**, the Christians' Sunday is a day of rest. **Prendre du —**, to take rest. **Dans les moments de —**, in moments of repose. *d)* **Prendre son —**, to take one's rest. **Avoir perdu le —**, to have no sleep. **Troubler le — de quelqu'un**, to disturb a person who is sleeping. **Troubler le — des morts**, *Fig.* to disturb the ashes of the dead. **Lit de —**, couch. **Le — éternel**, everlasting rest. **Champ du —**, place of rest, churchyard. *e)* **Avoir l'esprit en —**, to be easy in one's mind. **Mettre sa conscience en —**, to ease one's conscience. **Ses remords ne lui donnent aucun —**, remorse gives him no rest. **Je suis en — de ce côté-là**, I am quite easy about that. **Vous avez là des valeurs de tout —**, those bonds of yours are perfectly safe. **Dormir en — sur une affaire**, to feel no uneasiness about an affair. **Laissez-moi en —**, let me alone. **Je n'aurai point de — que cela ne soit fait**, I shall have no rest until that is done. *f)* **Le pays est dans un — complet**, the country is perfectly quiet. **Troubler le — public**, to disturb public peace. *g)* **Se tenir en —**, to keep quiet. **Cet enfant ne saurait demeurer en —**, that child cannot keep quiet.

2. *Paint.* repose : that which affords a point of rest for the eye ; **3.** *Arch.* resting-place : a half or quarter pace in a staircase ; landing-place (of a staircase) ; landing-stair ; **4.** *Milit.* half-cock. **Au —**, half-cocked, uncocked. **Mettre une arme au —**, to half-cock a fire-arm.

REPOSÉ, E, rœpôzé, *pa. p.* **1.** rested, refreshed. **Un teint —**, a fresh complexion.

2. settled. **Un vin —**, wine that has settled.

A TÊTE REPOSÉE, adv. *phr.* coolly, deliberately, with deliberation ; at leisure.

REPOSÉE, rœpozé, *sf.* lair of a deer, etc.),

REPOSE-PIED, rapôz'pié, *sm. Bicyl.* foot-rest. **— caoutchouc**, rubber foot-rest.

REPOSER, rœpôzé-r, [re ; poser], *va.* **1.** to replace, to place again, to put again, to set again, to lay again, **2.** to rest : *a)* to lay, to place (on a support) ; *b)* to lay at rest ; to repose ; to quiet, to calm ; to relieve. *a)* **— la tête sur un oreiller**, to lay one's head on a pillow. **Il reposait sa jambe sur un tabouret**, he was resting his leg on a stool. **N'avoir pas où — sa tête**, not to know where to lay one's head. **— sa vue, ses yeux sur un objet**, to keep one's eyes on a thing. *b)* **Cela repose la vue**, that rests the eyes. **— la tête, l'esprit**, to rest the mind.

3. to freshen (the complexion). **Le sommeil repose le teint**, sleep freshens the complexion.

4. *Milit.* to ground (arms).

REPOSER, *vn.* **1.** to rest : *a)* to repose, to sleep, to slumber, to be asleep ; *b)* to repose ,to be in a state of repose, to be at rest, to lie ; *c)* to lie, to be placed ; *d) Fig.* to repose, to abide, to dwell, to reside ; *e)* to repose, to lie, to lean, to recline, to be recumbent ; *f)* to be built, based upon ; to be supported by ; to repose ; *g)* to depend, to stand, to have support, *a)* **S'étant mise au lit, elle reposait**, having gone to bed, she slept. **Il n'a pas reposé de toute la nuit**, he did not sleep the whole night. *b)* **Il ne dort pas, il repose**, he is not asleep, he is resting, *c)* **C'est sous cette pierre que son corps repose**, his body lies under that stone. **Ici repose, ci-dessous repose**, here lies. *e)* **Sa tête reposait sur mon sein**, his head rested upon my bosom. *f)* **La base de l'édifice repose sur le roc**, the edifice is build on the rock. *g)* **Ce raisonnement ne repose sur rien**, *Fig.* this reasoning rests upon nothing, that is a poor argument.

2. to settle. **Laisser — du vin**, to let wine settle. [*Fig.*] **laisser — ses esprits**, to cool down.

REPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to put, to lay, to place one's self again ; **2.** (of birds) to light ; to alight ; **3.** to rest : *a)* to repose, to be at rest, to be in a state of repose ; *b)* to lie down, to lay one's self down ; *c)* to take rest ; to cease from labour or work ; *d)* to cease from motion or action ; to be still, undisturbed, unagitated or quiet ; to repose ; *e) Agr.* to lie fallow ; *f)* to fix ; to cease from wandering ; *g)* to repose, to dwell, to abide ; to remain ; *h)* to repose, to lean, to be supported ; *i)* to repose, to trust, to rely, to confide, to depend ; to placee confidence, reliance. *c)* **Travailler sans se —**, not to cease working. **Se — sur ses lauriers**, *Fig.* to rest on one's laurels, to remain satisfied with what is done. *d)* **L'Inde se reposait dans une paix profonde**, India was perfectly quiet. *Rac. Alex.* ii. 2. [With ellipsis of the pronoun :] **Faire — les chevaux**, to let the horses rest. **Il faut laisser — ces hommes**, those men must be allowed to rest. *e)* **Les terres se reposent après une moisson abondante**, after a good harvest, the soil must lie fallow. [With ellipsis of the pronoun :] **Laisser — une terre**, to let a piece of land lie fallow. *f)* **La vue, en parcourant l'horizon, se repose à droite sur la mer**, after looking towards the horizon, the eyes turn to the right and rest fixed on the sea. **Ces oiseaux ont la faculté de se — sur l'eau**, those birds have the faculty of taking their rest on the water. *Buffon.* **Il est beau d'être du petit nombre de ceux sur lesquels la pensée de l'homme de bien se repose avec délices**, it is a great thing to belong to that small number of people a good man likes to think of. *i)* **Reposez-vous sur moi, je réponds de l'affaire**, rely upon me, I'll answer for that affair. **Le fondement surlequel se reposait la foi des peuples**, the foundation on which was based the faith of nations, *Bossuet.* 6th. *Avert.* **Se — sur quelqu'un de quelque affaire**, to rely upon a person for the management of something.

4. (of liquors) to settle.

REPOSOIR, rœpôzwar, [reposer], *sm.* **1.** resting-place ; **2.** repose, pause (in a literary work) ; **3.** temporary altar (erected in streets during religious processions) ; wayside altar. **4.** vat, tub (for indigo).

REPOSSÉDER, rœposédé-r, [re ; posséder], *va.* [Conj. like Posséder.] to repossess : to possess again.

REPOSTER, rœposté-r, [re ; poster], *va.* to post, to place, to station again.

REPOUS, rœpou, *sm.* concrete (for floors, etc.).

REPOUSSANT, E, rœpousân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** repulsive, forbidding ; **2.** loathsome ; **3.** shocking. **Elle était d'une laideur repoussante**, she was extremely plain, ugly.

REPOUSSÉ, rœpousé, *adj. Technol.* embossed, raised. **Du cuivre —**, raised or embossed copper.

REPOUSSEMENT, rœpons'man-t, [repousser], *sm.* **1.** driving back ; thrusting back ; **2.** recoil (of a gun).

REPOUSSER, rœpousé-r, [re ; pousser], *va.* **1.** to push back, to thrust back ; to throw back, to hurl back ; **2.** to repel : *a)* to repulse ; to beat back, to drive back, to force back ; to check advance, to force to return ; *b)* to meet with effectual resistance, to withstand, to resist ; to oppose ; *c)* to parry, to ward off ; *d)* to reject, to rebuff, to refuse ; to spurn ; *e)*

to drive away, to turn away; to remove. — **quelqu'un de la main,** to push a person with one's hand. — **l'ennemi,** to drive the enemy back. *b)* — **les efforts de l'ennemi,** to repel the efforts of the enemy. — **un assaut,** to repel an attack. *c)* — **un coup,** to parry a blow. *d)* — **une demande,** to reject a petition, a request. **Il est repoussé de tout le monde,** everybody spurns him. *e)* **Il repoussait les louanges comme des offenses,** he resented praise as he would offence, *Bossuet. Condé.* — **une mauvaise pensée,** to drive away a bad thought.

3. to resent (an affront, an insult); 4. to be forbidding, repulsive to; to cause repulsion, dislike to.

5. (of plants) to shoot out again, to put forth again; 6. *Print.* to prick in (with type).

REPOUSSER, *vn.* 1. (of springs) to spring, to start, to be elastic; 2. (of guns) to recoil, to kick; 3. *Fig.* to be forbidding, to be repulsive. **Ses manières repoussent,** his manners are forbidding.

4. to shoot up again, to spring again, to sprout again; to grow again. **L'herbe a repoussé,** the grass has grown again. **Ses cheveux commencent à —,** her hair is beginning to grow again.

REPOUSSER (SE), *v refl.* to repel each other.

REPOUSSOIR, rœpouswar, *sm.* 1. driving-bolt; 2. *Technol.* drift; 3. (of dentists) punch; 4. *Fig.* set-off.

REPRÊCHER, rœprêshé-r, [re; prêcher] *vn.* to preach again.

RÉPRÉHENSEUR, répréânsœr, *sm.* reprehender: one who reprehends.

RÉPRÉHENSIBLE, répréânsibl', [Lat. : reprehensibilis], *adj.* reprehensible: deserving reprehension; blamable.

RÉPRÉHENSIBLEMENT, répréânsiblœmân-t, *adv.* reprehensibly, blamably.

RÉPRÉHENSION, répréânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : reprehensio], *sf.* reprehension: reproof, blame.

REPRENDRE, rœprândr', [re; prendre], *va.* [Conj. like *Prendre.*] 1. to take again: *a)* to retake, to take up again; to lay hold of, to seize, to catch again; *b)* to take up again; to retake or regain possession of; *c)* to recapture, to retake; *d)* to take back, to recapture, to recover, to resume, to take that which has been taken, lost or given away; *e)* to catch again (by surprise); *f)* to seize again; to return upon, to come again upon; *g)* to engage in again, to enter again; to follow again; *h)* to swallow again; to take down again; *i)* to catch, to contract again; *j)* to get, to acquire again; *k)* to assume, to admit, to receive, to get again; *l)* to feel, to experience again; *m)* to resume, to recover; to procure, to obtain; to get again; *n)* to assume, to put on again. *a)* — **les armes,** to take up arms again. *b)* — **sa place,** to take one's place again. *Fig.* **La colline a repris sa robe de verdure,** the hill has again put on its fresh coat of green. *Michaud.* — **une ville,** to take a town again. — **un navire,** to recapture a ship. *d)* **Il reprit son argent,** he took back his money. *e)* **On ne m'y reprendra plus,** *Fam.* I shall not be caught at that again. *f)* **La goutte l'a repris,** he is suffering from the gout again. *g)* — **un chemin,** to take a road again. — **le chemin de la ville,** to go back to town. — **la mer,** to set sail again. *h)* — **médecine,** to take more medicine. *l)* — **courage,** to take courage again. **Il a repris toute sa colère,** he is as angry again as ever. *m)* **Il reprit à la fin sa juste autorité,** he at last recovered his rightful authority. — **ses esprits,** — **ses sens,** to come back to one's senses. — **connaissance,** to recover consciousness. — **ses forces,** to recover one's strength. — **une nouvelle vigueur** to gain new vigour. **L'empire reprit bientôt sous lui sa première splendeur,** under his reign, the empire soon recovered its former splendour. — **le dessus** to get the upper hand again, to regain one's superiority; to get the better of it, to recover.

2. to take away; 3. to take back, to take back again. **Reprenez vos funestes bienfaits,** take back your fatal gifts. — **sa parole,** to take back one's promise.

4. to take in again; 5. to fetch again; to call again for. **Il viendra me — ici,** he will come and fetch me here.

6. to take to again, to return to. — **ses habits d'hiver,** to take to one's winter clothes again.

7. to resume: *a)* to begin again after interruption; to take up again; *b)* to re-capitulate. *a)* — **une lecture,** to resume one's reading. **Je vais — l'histoire où je l'ai laissée,** I'll resume the story where I left it off. **Nous reprîmes nos promenades quotidiennes,** we took up our daily walks again. — **une instance,** to resume, to begin again a lawsuit. — **la parole,** to speak again. *b)* — **une histoire de plus haut,** to go further back in a story. **Après avoir raconté les prospérités, il reprend dès l'origine toute la suite des maux,** after speaking about all this prosperity, he recapitulates all the evils. *Bossuet, His. Univ.* **Il faut — les choses de plus haut,** you must go back to an earlier period.

8. to fetch. — **haleine,** to fetch breath; to recover one's breath. — **son haleine,** to breathe again.

9. *Theat.* to put on the bill again; to represent again; 10. *Mason.* to repair. — **un mur sous œuvre, en sous-œuvre, par-dessous œuvre,** to underpin a wall. — **sous œuvre,** *Fig.* to begin all over again on another plan.

11. to take up (a stitch); 12, to sew up (a rent); 13. *Naut.* — **la tournevire,** to shift the turns of a cable upwards upon the capstan. — **les enflêchures des haubans,** to square the rattings. — **une manœuvre,** to shorten a rope. — **un palan,** to overhaul a tackle.

14. to reprove: to cast blame or censure on; to censure, to reprehend, to blame, to chide, to rebuke, to reprimand. **Si vous m'aviez repris dans mes premières fautes, je n'aurais pas fait celle-ci,** if you had reproved me for my first faults, I could not have committed this one.

15. to reprehend: to pass censure upon, to blame, to criticize upon, to find amiss, to find fault with. **Il ne reprend rien qui ne soit à —,** he never finds fault with what is right. *Neut.* : **Elle reprend avec bonté,** she blames gently. **Il avait le courage de — les défauts de ceux qu'il aimait,** he had the courage to blame the faults of those he loved, *Fléchier.*

16. to reform, to amend, to reclaim. **Rien ne reprend mieux la plupart des hommes que la peinture de leurs défauts,** the best way to reclaim men is to paint out their wickedness. **La comédie... qui, par des leçons agréables, reprend les défauts des hommes,** comedy.. which from the pleasantness of its lesson, reproves the faults of men, *Mol. Tart. Préface.*

REPRENDRE, *vn.* 1. to reply, to answer, to rejoin, to return, to resume. **Reprit-il, il reprit,** he replied.

2. to attack again, to return upon. **La fièvre lui a repris,** he is feverish again.

3. to take root again; 4. to grow again; 5. to recover, to get better, to get well again. **Le malade commence à —,** the patient is getting better.

6. to revive: to be restored to activity, 7. to take at last; to get favour; 8. to begin again, to recommence; to return, to set in again. **Le froid reprend,** the cold had set in again. **Cette mode a repris,** it is the fashion again.

9. to heal, to close, to close up again. **Les chairs ont repris,** the wound has closed up again.

10. to freeze again; 11. *Man.* to change one's pace.

REPRENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be retaken, to be taken again; 2. to heal, to close, to be closed up again, to close to again. **La plaie se reprend,** the wound is healing.

3. to make it up; to become friends again; 4. to be taken again, to indulge one's self again; 5. to correct one's-self. **Il se reprit à temps,** he stopped himself in time.

REPRENEUR, EUSE, rœprœnœr, nœz', *sm. f.* fault-finder, carping critic.

RÉPRÉSAILLE, rœprézây', [Ital. : ripresaglia], *sf.* retaliation, reprisal. **Attendez-vous à la —,** expect reprisals. **La — est juste,** reprisal is fair. *Volt.* **Toutes ces cruautés ne furent point sans représailles,** these cruelties were sometimes returned. *Volt.* **User de représailles,** to make reprisals; to retaliate. **Lettres de représailles,** letters of marque and reprisal. [Commonly used in the plural.]

REPRÉSENTABLE, rœprézântable', *adj.* representable: that may be represented.

REPRESENTANT, E, rœprézântân-t, ân-t, *adj.* representant, representing: having vicarious power.

REPRÉSENTANT, *sm.* representative: *a)* substitute, deputy; one who represents, or supplies the place of another; *Com.* agent; *b)* deputy, delegate; a member of a legislative body; *c)* *Law-t.* one who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance; *d)* *Nat. Hist.* one who exhibits the likeness of another.

REPRÉSENTATEUR, TRICE, rœprézântatœr, tris', *adj.* representative.

REPRÉSENTATIF, IVE, rœprézântatif', *adj.* representative: *a)* having the power of representing; *b)* bearing the character or power of another; *c)* conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people; representationary.

REPRÉSENTATION, rœprézântasyôn; *in poet.* siôn [représenter], *sf.* 1. exhibition: the act of exhibiting; production; 2. representation: *a)* representation, image, likeness, figure; *b)* the business of acting as a substitute for another; c) a body of representatives; *d)* that which exhibits the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it; likeness, image; picture; *e)* the act of representing; show, delineation; *f)* the act of setting forth publicly; *g)* public exhibition; spectacle; performance; *h)* *Law-t.* the standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance. *a)* **Nous sommes une vive — de ce que Lucain dit de César et de Pompée,** what Lucan says of Cæsar and Pompey might just as well be said of us. *Ch. de Sévigné.* *g)* **La première — d'une pièce,** the first performance of a piece.

3. representativeness: the state or quality of being representative; 4. catafalco; 5. show, display, appearance. **La — nationale,** national representation.

6. imposing mien, appearance, look, air; 7. remonstrance. **L'ambassadeur a fait des**

représentations au ministre, the ambassador has remonstrated with the minister.

REPRÉSENTATIVEMENT, rœprézàntatìv'màn-t, *adv.* representatively.

REPRÉSENTER, rœprézànté-r, [Lat. : repræsentàre ; re, again ; præsentàre, to place before], *va.* **1.** to present again ; **2.** to exhibit, to show, to produce ; to bring forward. **— son passeport**, to show one's passport.

3. *Law-t.* to produce : to cause to appear ; to bring forth. **— quelqu'un**, to produce a person. **Il représenta les objets qu'on avait mis en dépôt entre ses mains**, he produced the things which had been confided to his care. **Il se fit — les livres de compte**, he had the account books laid before him.

4. to reflect ; **5.** to represent : *a*) to exhibit by likeness or resemblance ; to figure ; *b*) to describe ; to set forth, to exhibit in words ; to depict, to delineate ; *c*) to exhibit ; to act, to perform ; to show by action or dramatically ; *d*) to personate ; to act the character of ; *e*) to put in mind ; to recall to memory ; to be the likeness of ; *f*) to figure, to image in the mind ; to image, to fancy, to picture ; *g*) *Theol.* to typify ; *h*) to bring into mental view ; to offer to the mind as an object for consideration ; to lay before ; to point out ; *i*) to supply the place of, to act as a substitute for, to stand for vicariously *a*) **Le théâtre représentait un palais**, the scene represented a palace. *b*) **Ce poète a bien représenté le caractère de son héros**, that poet has given a good description of his hero's character. *c*) **— une tragédie**, to act a tragedy. *e*) **Cette vieille maison me représente les scènes de ma jeunesse**, this old house reminds me of the scenes of my youth. *f*) **Se — quelque chose, c'est s'en faire une image**, to image a thing, is to picture it to one's self. **Cela est représenté au naturel**, that is drawn to the life. **Représentez-vous un homme né dans les richesses, mais qui les a dissipées**, imagine a man who was born rich, but who has squandered his wealth. *g*) **Les cérémonies de l'ancienne loi représentaient les mystères de la loi nouvelle**, the ceremonies of the old law typify the new one. *h*) **Il lui représenta les dangers qu'il allait courir**, he pointed out to him the dangers he would be exposed to. *i*) **Notre nation est représentée dans cette ville par un consul**, a consul represents our nation in that town. **Il représente une maison de commerce de Paris**, he represents a Paris business house ; he is an agent for a P. firm.

REPRÉSENTER, *vn.* **1.** to look imposing, to have an imposing appearance ; **2.** to keep up one's dignity ; **3.** to keep up appearances ; **4.** to receive a great deal of company ; **5.** to show, to set forth. **C'est un homme qui représente bien**, he is a man who knows how to keep up appearances. **Le général représente bien**, the general is a fine-looking man.

REPRÉSENTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to present one's self again ; **2.** to make one's appearance again, to reappear ; **3.** *Law-t.* to appear (before a magistrate); **4.** to happen, to occur again ; to present itself again ; **5.** to be represented, described ; depicted. **Ces scènes sanglantes ne peuvent se — fidèlement**, these bloody scenes cannot well be described.

6. to be represented, to be performed.

RÉPRESSIF, IVE, réprèsif, siv', [Lat. : repressus], *adj.* repressive : having power to repress.

RÉPRESSION, réprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : repressio], *sf.* repression : the act of repressing.

REPRÊTER, rœprêté-r, [re ; prêter], *va.* to lend again.

REPRIER, rœprié-r, [re ; prier], *va.* **1.** to pray again ; **2.** to invite in return.

RÉPRIMABLE, réprimabl', *adj.* repressible : that may be repressed.

RÉPRIMANDE, réprimànd', [réprimer], *sf.* reprimand : *a*) reproof, rebuke, reprehension, admonition ; *b*) censure pronounced by a public officer against an offender. **Faire une — à**, to reprimand, to reprehend.

RÉPRIMANDER, réprimàndé-r, [réprimande], *va.* to reprimand, to upbraid, to scold, to chide, to rebuke, to lecture.

RÉPRIMANT, E, réprimàn, ànt', *adj.* repressing, repressive.

RÉPRIMER, réprimé-r, [Lat. : reprimère, to press back], *va.* to repress : *a*) to check, to force back ; *b*) to restrain, to curb, to check ; *c*) to put down, to suppress to subdue, to quell. **Réprimez ces plaintes inutiles**, stop those useless complaints. **— la superstition**, to repress superstition. **— le vice**, to repress vice.

RÉPRIMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be repressed, to be checked, to be restrained ; **2.** to restrain one's self.

REPRIS, E, rœpri-z, iz', *pa. p.* of *Reprendre.*

REPRIS, *sm.* **— de justice**, old offender, returned convict.

REPRISE, rœpriz', [reprendre], *sf.* **1.** retaking ; **2.** recapture ; **3.** recovery ; reconquest ; **4.** resumption : *a*) the act of resuming or taking back ; *b*) continuation. **A plusieurs reprises**, on several occasions, several times ; repeatedly. **A deux reprises**, twice.

5. *Law-t.* recaption, reprisal ; **6.** renewal (of a lawsuit) ; **7.** revival. **Cette pièce eut, à la —, le même succès que dans la nouveauté**, this piece was as successful the second time it was produced on the stage as it was the first. **On s'attend à une — prochaine des affaires**, it is expected that business will shortly be looking up again. **Il y a une — des hostilités de ce côté-là**, hostilities have recommenced in that part.

8. burden (of a song, ballad, etc.) ; **9.** *Mus.* repetition ; **10.** *Mus.* second part ; **11.** *Mus.* mark of repetition ; **12.** repair (of a wall). **— en sous-œuvre**, underpinning.

13. darning ; darn. **Faire des reprises à**, to darn. **— perdue**, fine drawing.

14. *Fin.* error. **15.** (at play) party ; **16.** *Man.* lesson **17.** *Fenc.* attack. **Il fut touché à la deuxième —**, he was touched in the second attack.

REPRISER, rœprizé-r, [reprise], *va.* to darn, to darn up ; to fine-draw.

REPRISER, rœprizé-r, *vn.* to snuff again.

REPRISEUSE, rœprizœz', *sf.* darner, fine-drawer.

RÉPROBATEUR, TRICE, réprobatœr, tris', *adj.* reproving, reprobative, reprobatory ; of reproof, of reprobation ; reproachful.

RÉPROBATION, réprobasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : reprobatio], *sf.* **1.** reprobation : *a*) the act of disallowing with detestation ; *b*) *Theol.* the act of consigning to eternal punishment ; *c*) a condemnatory sentence ; rejection. **Frapper de —**, to reprobate.

2. blame, censure, reproof, rebuke.

REPROCHABLE, rœproshabl', [reprocher], *adj.* reproachable : worthy of reproach ; censurable.

REPROCHE, rœprosh', [reprocher], *sm.* **1.** reproach : *a*) the act of reproaching ; censure, reproof, upbraiding, blame ; *b*) that which causes shame or disgrace. *a*) **En venir aux reproches**, to begin to reproach. **Faire à quelqu'un des reproches de quelque chose**, to blame a person for something. **Il n'y a pas de reproches à lui faire**, there is nothing to reproach him with. **S'attirer des reproches**, to incur reproach. **Accabler quelqu'un de reproches**, to load a person with reproaches. **Les reproches de la conscience**, the stings of conscience. **Soit dit sans —**, it is not meant as a reproach. **Si je ne suis pas né noble, au moins suis-je d'une race où il n'y a pas de —**, though not born a nobleman, I am at least of a family that is without reproach. *Mol. G. Dand.* ii. 3. *b*) **Bayard fut surnommé le chevalier sans peur et sans —**, B. was surnamed the fearless and blameless knight.

2. *pl. Law-t.* objection.

REPROCHER, rœproshé-r, [Low Lat. repropriàre, to impute to ; Lat. : re, again; prope, near, propius, nearer]. *va.* **1.** to reproach, to upbraid : *a*) to pass censure upon ; *b*) to charge with a fault in severe language. **Ma conscience ne me reproche rien**, my conscience is quite clear. **Il n'a rien à se —**, he has nothing to reproach himself with. **— à quelqu'un ses vices**, to reproach anyone for his vices. **Lui — son ingratitude**, to reproach him with his ingratitude. **On lui reproche d'avoir abandonné ses amis**, they reproach him for having left his friends. **On lui reproche sa paresse**, he is reproached for his laziness. **— un bienfait à quelqu'un**, to reproach a person with a benefit conferred. *Prov.* : **Bienfait reproché tient lieu d'offense**, a benefit reproached is as good as an insult.

2. *Fam.* to grudge. **— les morceaux à quelqu'un**, to grudge a person what he eats. **L'avare se reproche le nécessaire**, the miser even grudges himself what is necessary.

3. *Law-t.* to take exception against, to object to (a witness).

REPROCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to be reproached.

REPRODUCTEUR, TRICE, rœproduktœr, tris', [reproduire], *adj.* **1.** reproductive, reproductory, reproducing : that reproduces ; used in reproduction ; **2.** breeding.

REPRODUCTIBILITÉ, rœproduktibilité, *sf.* reproducibleness, reproducibility.

REPRODUCTIBLE, rœproduktibl', [reproduire], *adj.* reproducible : that may be reproduced.

REPRODUCTIF, IVE, rœproductif, tiv', *adj.* reproductive : reproducing.

REPRODUCTION, rœproduksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [reproduire], *sf.* **1.** reproduction : *a*) the act of producing anew ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* the act of producing animals or plants of the same species ; breeding (of stock) ; *c*) that which is reproduced ; **2.** reprinting.

REPRODUIRE, rœproduir', [re ; produire], *va.* [Conj. like *Produire.*] **1.** to reproduce : to produce again or anew ; **2.** to raise, to breed (stock) ; **3.** to present again, to bring forward again.

4. to reprint ; to republish.

REPRODUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to reproduce ; **2.** to be reproduced ; **3.** to reappear ; to show one's self again ; **4.** to recur : *a*) to return to the mind ; *b*) to happen again, to occur again. **Les mêmes événements se reproduisent souvent dans l'histoire**, the same events often recur in history. **Il commence à se — dans le monde**, he is beginning to show himself again in society.

REPROMETTRE, rœpromètr', [re ; promettre], *va.* to promise again.

REPROTÉGER, rœprotézhé-r, [re ; protéger], *va.* [Conj. like *Protéger.*] to protect anew.

RÉPROUVABLE, réprouvabl', *adj.* reprovable : worthy of reproof.

RÉPROUVÉ, E, réprouvé *sm.* reprobate : a person abandoned to sin or lost to grace ; castaway. **Il vit en —**, he lives like a reprobate. **Visage de —**, hang-dog face.

REPROUVER, rœprouvé-r, [re ; prouver], *va.* to probe again.

RÉPROUVER, réprouve-r, [Lat. : reprobāre], *va.* to reprobate : *a)* to reprove, to condemn ; to disapprove, to disallow, to reject ; *b)* *Theol.* to give up to wickedness and eternal punishment ; to reject, to cast out. *a)* **— une doctrine**, to condemn a doctrine.

REPS, rèps, *sm.* reps : *a)* twilled silk ; *b)* also, a strong woollen fabric.

REPTATION, rèptasyôn, [Lat. : reptatio, a creeping ; reptāre, reptatum, to creep], *sf.* reptation : the act of creeping or crawling.

REPTATOIRE, rèptatwar', *adj.* of reptation.

REPTILE, rèptil', [Lat. : reptilis ; repĕre, reptum, to crawl], *adj.* reptile : *a)* creeping crawling ; moving on the belly ; *b)* *Fig.* grovelling, low, vulgar. **Vit-on un esprit plus —?** has ever a more grovelling mind been known ? *Regnard. Dist.* i. 4.

REPTILE, *sm.* reptile : *a)* an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs ; *b)* *Fig.* (in contempt) a grovelling or very mean person ; *Neol.* a journallist in the pay of the government.

REPTILIEN, ENNE, rèptilien, èn', [reptile], *adj. Neol.* reptile, grovelling, corrupt ; paid by secret funds. **Journaux reptiliens**, newspapers, in the secret pay of the government. **La presse reptilienne**, the reptile press.

REPU, E, rœpu *pa. p.* of *Repaître*, *adj.* well filled, cloyed, satiated.

RÉPUBLICAIN, E, républikân, kèn', *adj.* republican : *a)* pertaining to a republic ; *b)* consonant to the principles of a republic ; *c)* attached to a republican form of government. *a)* **Gouvernement —**, republican government. *b)* **Esprit —**, republican spirit. *c)* **Parti —**, republican party.

RÉPUBLICAIN, E, *sm. f.* republican : one who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

RÉPUBLICAINEMENT, républikèn'mân-t, *adj.* in a republican manner.

RÉPUBLICANISER, républicanizé-r, *va.* to republicanize : *a)* to convert to republican principles ; *b)* to render republican ; *c)* to give a republican character to.

RÉPUBLICANISME, républikanism', [républicain], *sm.* republicanism : *a)* republican principles ; *b)* the quality of being a republican ; *c)* attachment to a republican form of government.

REPUBLIER, rœpublié-r, [re ; publier], *va.* to republish : *a)* to publish a second time, to publish a new edition of a work ; *b)* to publish anew.

RÉPUBLIQUE, républik', [Lat. : respublica, commonwealth], *sf.* 1. commonwealth, commonweal : *a)* an established form of government or civil polity ; *b)* public good, general interest ; 2. republic : *a)* commonwealth ; a state or a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people, or in representatives elected by the people ; *b)* a state governed by several. **— démocratique**, democratic republic, democracy. **La — des États-unis**, the Republic of the United States.

3. **— des lettres**, republic of letters: the collective body of literary or learned men.

RÉPUDIABLE, répudiable', *adj.* repudiable : that may be repudiated.

RÉPUDIATION, rèpudiasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* repudiation : *a)* rejection ; *b)* renunciation ; *c)* putting away ; a form of divorce.

RÉPUDIER, répudié-r, [Lat. : repudiāre atum], *va.* [Conj. like prier], to repudiate : *a)* to reject, to discard, to cast away ; *b)* to refuse any longer to acknowledge ; to disclaim ; *c)* to renounce ; *d)* to put away (one's wife), to divorce. *a)* **— la croyance de ses pères**, to reject the faith of one's ancestors. *c)* **— une succession**, to renounce an inheritance.

RÉPUDIEUR, répudiœr, *sm.* repudiator : one who repudiates.

REPUE, rœpu, [repaître], *sf.* 1. feeding ; 2. food, meal.

RÉPUGNANCE, répunyâns', [répugner], *sf.* repugnance ; *a)* reluctance, dislike, aversion, unwillingness ; *b)* opposition, contrariety. *a)* **Avoir de la — pour quelqu'un**, to dislike a person. **Avoir de la — à quelque chose, à faire quelque chose**, to have an aversion to a thing, to doing a thing. **Consentir à une chose avec —**, to consent unwillingly to a thing. **La faire sans —**, to do it willingly.

RÉPUGNANT, E, répunyân-t, ânt', [répugner], *adj.* 1. repugnant : *a)* contrary, opposite, opposed, adverse ; *b)* inconsistent : contradictory. **Une proposition répugnante à la raison**, a proposition which is contrary to reason.

2. loathsome, disgusting ; disagreeable. **Une odeur répugnante**, a disagreeable smell.

3. reluctant, loath, disinclined, unwilling, disliking.

RÉPUGNER, répunyé-r, [Lat. : repugnāre ; re ; against ; pugnāre, to fight], *vn.* 1. to be repugnant, to be contrary, to be opposed ; to be incompatible, to be contradictory ; to clash. **Sa vie répugne à sa doctrine**, his life clashes with his doctrine. **Cela répugne au sens commun**, it is repugnant to reason.

2. to be reluctant, to feel reluctant, to be unwilling, to be loath. **— à un mariage**, to be unwilling to a marriage. **— à faire quelque chose**, to be reluctant to do a thing. **Mon esprit répugne à ce devoir**, I feel reluctant to do his duty. **J'y ai répugné autrefois ; mais j'ai maintenant de puissantes raisons pour cela**, I was formerly very much against marriage, but now I have strong reasons for it. *Mol. M. forcé.* 2. [Impers. :] **Il me répugne de vous entretenir d'un pareil sujet**, it is a subject I am reluctant to speak to you about.

3. to be disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable. **Les saveurs fortes nous répugnent d'abord**, at first we find strong tastes disagreeable. **Cet homme me répugne**, I cannot bear that man.

RÉPULLULER, répullulé-r, [re ; pulluler], *vn.* to repullulate : to bud, to sprout again ; to breed fast ; to multiply fast.

RÉPULSIF, IVE, répulsif, siv', [Lat. : repulsus, from repellĕre ; re, back ; pellĕre, to drive], *adj. Phys.* repulsive, repelling, repellent : producing repulsion, driving off. **Force répulsive**, repulsive force.

RÉPULSION, répulsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : repulsio], *sf.* 1. repulsion : *a)* that power by which bodies or the particles of bodies are made to recede from each other ; *b)* repulse, state of being repulsed ; 2. *Fig.* repugnance, aversion, dislike.

RÉPURGER, rœpurzhé-r, [re ; purger], *va.* [Conj. like *Purger.*] 1. to repurify, to purify again ; 2. to cleanse again ; 3. to purge again.

RÉPUTATION, réputasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : reputatio], *sf.* reputation, repute ; *a)* character by report, fame, name ; *b)* good name, good character ; *c)* credit, estimation, celebrity. *a)* **La bonne — vaut mieux que les grandes richesses**, a good name is better than wealth. **Se maintenir en bonne —**, to keep up a good name. **Perdre quelqu'un de —**, to ruin a person's reputation. **Tout le monde s'élève contre un homme qui entre en —**, every body has something to say against a rising man. **Il avait acquis une haute — dans ce genre de combat**, he had become very famous in that sort of fight. **Un homme qui néglige sa — est indigne d'en avoir**, a man who is unmindful of his reputation does not deserve one. **Il a une détestable —**, he has a very bad reputation. **Sa — en souffre**, his reputation suffers for it. **Ne connaître quelqu'un que de —**, to know a person only by reputation. *b)* **Il est temps de rendre la — à tant de personnes calomniées**, it is time to bring into reputation again so many people who have been calumniated. **Avoir soin de sa —**, to be mindful of one's good name. *c)* **Les vins de Champagne sont en —**, C. wines are in repute.

RÉPUTER, réputé-r, [Lat. : reputāre, to think over], *va.* to repute, to esteem, to deem, to think, to account, to hold, to consider. **— quelqu'un homme sage**, to think a man wise. **Je ne le réputais pas capable d'occuper cete place**, I did not think he could fill that place.

RÉPUTER (SE), *v. refl.* to repute one's self, to esteem one's self.

REQUÉRABLE, rœkérabl', [requérir], *adj. Law-t.* to be demanded.

REQUÉRANT, E, rœkérân-t, ânt', *adj. Law-t.* suing.

REQUÉRANT, *sm. f. Law-t.* applicant.

REQUÉRIR, rœkérir, [Lat. : requirĕre], *va.* [Conj. like *Acquérir.*] 1. to fetch again ; 2. to fetch, to go for ; 3. to request, to beg, to require ; to solicit, to ask, as a favour. **Le duc, pour récompense, a requis cette grâce**, as a reward, the Duke solicited that favour.

4. to require : to ask, as of right and by authority ; to call upon, to summon, to demand, to call in. **Je vous prie, et, au besoin, je vous requiers de faire telle chose**, I beg of you, and, if necessary, summon you to do such a thing. **— la force publique**, to call in the public force. **— aide et assistance**, to demand aid and assistance.

5. *Law-t.* to claim, to demand ; 6. *Fig.* to require : to need, to want, to make necessary. **Selon que le requiert ou l'âge ou la santé**, according to what age or health shall require. *Régnier.* **Les circonstances requièrent célérité**, these circumstances require things to be done at once.

REQUÊTE, rœkèt', [O. Fr. : requeste, from requérir], *sf.* request : *a)* petition ; *b)* prayer, solicitation, application. *a)* **Présenter une —, présenter —**, to present a petition. **Mettre néant au bas d'une — mettre néant à la — de quelqu'un**, not to grant a request. **Maître des requêtes**, master of requests : a member of the council of state, next in rank to a counsellor, and to whom all petitions are entrusted. *b)* **Ayez égard à ma —**, grant my request. **Faire une —**, to make a request.

REQUÊTER, rœkèté-r, [requête], *va. Hunt.* to search again.

REQUIEM, rékuièm, [Lat., rest, in the prayer], *sm. Cath. Ch.* requiem : *a)* a hymn sung for the dead ; *b)* a musical composition performed at a requiem. **Messe de —**, requiem, mass for the soul of the dead.

REQUIN, rœkan, [of uncertain origin ;

perhaps requiem, as given by Furetière, as a sailor, bitten by a shark was supposed to have met his death : his requiem], *sm. Ichth.* shark : a sea-fish. *Fig.* swindler, a sharper.

REQUINQUÉ, E, rœkanké, *adj.* spruce, dressed up.

REQUINQUER (SE), sœ-rœkanké-r, [unknown], *v. refl. Fam.* to dress, to bedizen, to spruce one's self up, to spruce.

REQUINT, rœkân, [re ; quint], *sm. Feud. Law.* twenty-fifth.

REQUIS, E, rœkt, kiz', *pa. p.* of *Requérir*, 1. requested, solicited ; 2. required, demanded.

REQUIS, E, *adj.* requisite : required by the nature of things or by circumstances ; necessary, needful ; proper. **Avoir l'âge —, les qualités requises pour une chose,** to have the requisite age, the requisite qualities to do a thing.

REQUIS, *sm.* requisite : that which is necessary.

RÉQUISITION, rékizisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : requisitio], *sf.* requisition : demand, application. **Mettre en —,** to put into requisition. **à la — de B.** at the request, on the application of B.

RÉQUISITIONNER, rekizisioné-r, *va.* to requisition : to demand, to levy authoritatively. **— des chevaux,** to requisition horses for war.

RÉQUISITOIRE, rékizitwar', *sm. Law-t.* [requisitory : public prosecutor's speech (pressing a charge against a prisoner).

RÉQUISITORIAL, rékizitorial *adj.* requisitorial.

REQUITTER, rœkité-r [re ; quitter], *va.* to leave, to quit again.

RESALUER, rœsalué-r, [re ; saluer], *va,* to resalute : *a)* to salute anew ; *b)* to return a salutation.

RESCAPÉ, E, reskapé [for reschappé], *sm.* one having escaped from danger, survivor from an accident or a catastrophe.

RESCELLER, rœsèlé-r, [re ; sceller], *va.* to seal up again.

RESCIF, rèsif, *sm.* V. *Récif.*

RESCINDABLE, rèsandabl', [rescinder], *adj. Law-t.* that may be rescinded.

RESCINDANT, rèsandân-t, *sm. Law-t.* motion to rescind a deed, application to annul a judgment.

RESCINDER, rèsandé-r, [Lat. : rescindĕre, rescissum ; re ; back ; scindĕre, to cut], *va. Law-t.* to rescind : to render null or make void an act ; to cancel, to void.

RESCISION, rèsizyôn *sf.* rescission : *a) Law-t.* the act of annulling ; annulment ; *b) Surg.* cutting off.

RESCISOIRE, rèsizwar', *adj. Law-t.* rescissory : pertaining to rescission.

RESCISOIRE, *sm. Law-t.* cause, ground for annulment.

RESCOUSSE, rèskous', *sf.* rescue. *V. Recousse.*

RESCRIPTION, rèskripsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn [Lat. : rescriptio], *sf.* 1. money-order, rescription ; cheque, check ; 2, *Fin.* bond. [Pl. *Réseaux.*]

RÉSEAU, rézô, [Lat. : retiolum, dim, of rete, a little net], *sm.* [*pl. Réseaux.*] 1. net ; 2. net-work ; 3. wire-work ; 4. system ; 5. *Anat.* plexus (of nerves, etc.) net-work ; 6. *Surv.* chain, series, system (of triangles) ; 7. *Arch.* tracery (of windows). **Un — de chemins de fer,** a network of railways.

RESÉCHER, rœséshé-r [re ; sécher], *va.* [Conj. like *Sécher.*] to dry again.

RÉSECTION, résèksyôn, [Lat. : resectio, re, again ; secāre, to cut], *sf. Surg.* resection: the operation of removing with the saw the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones.

RÉSÉDA, rézéda [Lat. *sm. Bot.* reseda : a genus of plants of the order resedaceæ. **— gaude,** wild woad, dyer's weed, yellow weed. **— odorant,** mignonette.

RÉSÉDACÉES, rézédasé, *sfpl. Bot.* resedaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

RESÉQUER, rœséké-r, [Lat. : resecāre, to cut again], *va.* [*Je resèque ; je reséquai ; je reséquerai ; que je resèque.*] *Surg.* to cut off.

RÉSERVATION, rézèrvasyôn; *in poet.* sion, [réserver], *sf.* reservation : *a)* the act of reserving ; *b) Law-t.* reserve, a clause by which something is reserved.

RÉSERVE, rézèrv', [réserver], *sf.* 1. reservation : the act of reserving ; 2. *Law-t.* reserve, reservatiou ; 3. reserve : *a)* that which is kept for other or future use ; *b)* reservation ; custody ; state of being kept in store ; *c) Milit.* a body of troops kept for an exigency ; *d) Fig.* restraint of freedom in words or actions, caution, guardedness ; *e)* coyness ; shyness ; *f)* exception ; *g) Fin.* rest. *c)* **Armée de —,** army of reserve. **Corps de —,** body of reserve. *d)* **La — n'est pas toujours une marque de défiance,** reserve is not always a sign of mistrust. **Manquer de —,** to be wanting in reserve, in circumspection. **N'avoir aucune — pour quelqu'un,** to have full confidence in a person. **Ne parler qu'avec beaucoup de —,** to speak with great reserve. **Se tenir sur la —,** to be reserved. **Il affecte une grande —, il ne parle point, mais il écoute,** he affects great reserve ; but if he does not speak, he listens. *e)* **Elle me semble manquer de — et de modestie,** I think she is neither modest nor reserved.

4. *Milit.* reserve, body of reserve ; 5. *Hunt.* preserve : park for game. **Canton de —,** preserve. **Bois de —,** preserve.

6. store-room.

À LA RÉSERVE DE, *prepos. phr.* with reservation of ; with the exception of, excepting.

À LA RÉSERVE QUE, *conj. phr.* excepting.

EN RÉSERVE, *adj. phr.* in reserve, in store ; spare ; aside, by. **Mettre une forte somme en —,** to lay by a large sum. **Avoir de l'argent en —,** to have money to spare. **Avoir toujours quelque argument en —,** to be always ready with some argument.

SANS RÉSERVE, *adv. phr.* without any reserve, unreserved ; unreservedly. **Parlez sans —,** speak unreservedly. **Le peuple s'est abandonné sans — à sa passion,** the nation has quite given way to its passion.

RÉSERVÉ, E, rézèrvé, *adj.* reserved : *a)* excepted ; *b)* kept for another or future use ; *c) Fig.* not free in words, actions, or social intercourse ; cautious, guarded, circumspect ; cold ; *d)* coy, modest, shy. *a)* **Tous droits réservés,** all rights reserved. *d)* **Cette femme est fort réservée,** that woman is very reserved. **Une conduite réservée,** a reserved conduct. **Un air —,** a reserved look.

RÉSERVÉ, E, *sm. f.* reserved, cautious person. **Faire le —,** to pretend to be reserved.

RÉSERVÉMENT, rézèrvémân-t, *adv.* reservedly, with reserve.

RÉSERVER, rézèrvé-r, [Lat. : reservāre; re, back ; servāre, to save, to keep], *va.* to reserve : *a)* to retain ; to keep back, to set apart ; *b)* to keep in store for future or other use ; to lay by, to put by ; *c)* to lay up, to lay in store. **— une part de butin,** to retain a part of the booty. **— quelque argent pour les besoins imprévus,** to keep a little money for unforeseen wants. **C'est à lui qu'il était réservé de finir les malheurs de sa patrie,** it was to be his lot to put an end to the misfortunes of his country. **Ces biens vous sont réservés,** this wealth is to be yours

RÉSERVER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to reserve one's self ; 2. to wait for an opportunity. **Je me réserve pour le rôti,** I am waiting for the roast meat.

3. to intend, to mean. **Il se réserve pour de plus grandes choses,** he intends to do greater things. **Je me réserve à vous dire le reste plus tard,** I mean to tell you the rest later. **Il se réserve de payer plus ou moins,** he intends to pay more or less.

4. to reserve to one's self ; to reserve for one's self.

RÉSERVISTE, rézèrvist', *sm. Milit.* reservist : a soldier in the reserves.

RÉSERVOIR, rézèrvwar, [reserver], *sm.* 1. reservoir : *a)* a place where anything is kept in store ; *b)* a place where water is collected and preserved ; tank, cistern ; well ; basin ; pond ; mill-pond ; fish-pond. **— d'eau,** reservoir of water, tank, well. **— d'eau chaude,** *St.-Eng.* hot-water well. **— de la vapeur,** *St.-Eng.* steam-reservoir, steam-chamber. **— de pompe,** cistern, well of a pump. **— d'air,** air-box, air-vessel. **— à air,** *Autom.* air-chamber. **— à essence,** petrol tank. **— sous pression,** pressure tank. **— de bateau pêcheur,** well of a fishing-boat. **— d'un moulin à eau,** stock of a water-mill.

2. *Anat.* receptacle.

RÉSIDANT, E, rézidân-t, ant', [résider], *adj.* resident : residing, abiding, dwelling.

RÉSIDENCE, rèzidâns', [résider], *sf.* 1. residence : *a)* the act of dwelling or abiding in a place ; *b)* sojourn, sojourning, abode ; dwelling ; *c)* the place where one resides ; abode, dwelling, domicile. **Établir sa — en quelque lieu,** to take up one's abode in a place. **Cette ville est la — du prince,** the prince resides in that town.

2. residentship : the office or dignity of a resident.

RÉSIDENT, rézidân, *sm.* resident : a minister who resides at a foreign court.

RÉSIDENTE, rézidânt', *sf.* residents's wife.

RÉSIDER, rézidé-r, [Lat. : residĕre, re, back ; sidĕre, to sit], *vn.* 1. to reside, to dwell, to live, to abide. **Il réside à Paris,** he lives, he resides in P. **Il réside dans son domaine,** he lives on his estate.

2. to lie : *a)* to be ; to rest ; *b)* to consist. *a)* **La souveraine puissance résidait en la personne du roi,** the king had sovereign power. *b)* **C'est en cela que réside le vrai courage,** that is what true courage consists in. **La difficulté réside en ceci,** the difficulty lies in this.

RÉSIDU, rézidu, [Lat. : residuum], *sm.* 1. † *Com.* residue : that which remains due of a debtor's account 2. *Arith.* remainder ; 3. *Chem.* residuum.

RÉSIDUEL, ELLE, rézidùèl, *adj.* residual : relating to the residue ; remaining. **Charge résiduelle,** *Phys.* residual charge.

RÉSIGNABLE, rézinyabl', [résigner], *adj.* that may be resigned.

RÉSIGNANT, rézinyân-t, *sm.* resigner : one who resigns an office, a benefice.

RÉSIGNATEUR, rézinyatær, *sm. Law-t.* resigner : one who resigns a contract, a rent.

RÉSIGNATAIRE, rézinyatêr, *sm.* resignee : the party to whom an office, a benefice is resigned.

RÉSIGNATION, rézinyasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : resignatio], *sf.* resignation : *a)*

the act of resigning; *b*) the act of yielding or giving up into the hands of others; *c*) *Can. Law.* the giving up of a benefice into the hands of the ordinary; *d*) *Fig.* the act of quietly submitting to the will of Providence; submission.

RÉSIGNÉ, E, rézinyé, *adj.* resigned: submissive to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rœsinyé-r, [re; signer], *va.* to resign: to sign again.

RÉSIGNER, rézinyé-r, [Lat.: rēsignāre; re, back; signāre; signum, a mark], *va.* to resign: to give up, to yield into the hands of another; to renounce, to abdicate; to abandon; to lay down. **— quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to give up a thing to a person. **— un bénéfice**, to resign a benefice. **— son âme à Dieu**, to resign one's soul to God.

RÉSIGNER (SE), *v. refl.* to resign one's self, to resign up, to submit one's self, to submit; to be resigned. **On se résigne aisément à souffrir un mal que tous les autres endurent**, we easily resign ourselves to endure what others suffer.

RÉSILIATION, réziliasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [résilier], *sf.* cancelling, annulling.

RÉSILIEMENT *or* **RÉSILÎMENT**, rézilimân-t, [résilier], *sm.* cancelling, annulling.

RÉSILIER, rézilié-r, [Lat.: resilire; re, back; salire, to leap], *va. Law-t.* to cancel, to annul (a lease, a contract).

RÉSILLE, réziy', [réseau], *sf.* net-work, net (for the hair).

RÉSINE, rézin', [Lat.: resina], *sf.* resin: *a*) inspissated exudation of certain families of plants; *b*) rosin, common resin (which exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine). **Gomme —**, gum-resin.

RÉSINÉINE, rézinéin', *sf. Chem.* resineine a light coloured oil obtained by distilling common rosin.

RÉSINEUSEMENT, réz'nœz'mân-t, *adv.* resinously.

RÉSINER, réziné-r, *va.* 1. to extract resin from pines; 2. to rosin: to rub or cover over with rosin.

RÉSINEUX, EUSE, rézinœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. resiniferous: yielding resin; 2. resinous, resiny: partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin; rosiny. **Qualité résineuse**, resinousness. **Électricité résineuse**, resinous electricity.

RÉSINIDES, rézinid', *sfpl. Chem.* resins.

RÉSINIFÈRE, résinifèr', [Lat.: resina; ferre, to bear], *adj.* resiniferous: yielding resin.

RÉSINIFICATION, réziniflkasyôn, *sf. Chem.* production of resin.

RÉSINIFIER, rézinifié-r, [Lat.: resina; fieri, to become], *va. Chem.* to convert into resin.

RÉSINIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be converted into resin.

RÉSINIFORME, réziniform', [résine; forme], *adj.* resiniform, resinoid: resembling resin.

RÉSINIGOMME, rézinigom', [resine; gomme], *sf.* gum-resin.

RÉSIPISCENCE, rézipisâns', [Lat.: resipiscentia], *sf.* resipiscence, repentance. **Venir à —** to repent, to amend.

RÉSISTANCE, rézistâns', [résister], *sf.* resistance: *a*) *Mech.* a force which acts in opposition to another so as to destroy or to diminish its effects; *b*) *Phys.* a power which motion or tendency to motion in any body is impeded or prevented; *c*) hinderance, check; obstacle; *d*) the act of resisting; withstanding; *e*) opposition; *f*) rebellion against authority. **Cette étoffe n'a pas de —** this stuff is flimsy. **Pièce de —**, substantial joint. (of meat). *d*) **Je voulus pousser la porte mais je sentis quelque —**, I wanted to push the door, but I met with some resistance. *e*) **L'ennemi ne fit que peu de —**, the enemy did not resist much. **Il fut entraîné malgré sa —**, he was dragged off, in spite of his resistance. *f*) **On ne m'opposera que trop de —**, I shall meet with too much resistance. **Obéir sans —**, to obey at once. **Faire de la —**, to offer resistence.

RÉSISTANT, E, résistân-t, ânt', *adj.* resisting: *a*) withstanding: opposing; *b*) not yielding.

RÉSISTER, rézisté-r, [Lat. resistĕre], *vn.* to resist: *a*) to withstand, so as not to be impressed by; not to yield; *b*) to act in opposition to; to oppose, to withstand; to strive against; to counteract; *c*) to hold out, to last; to endure; *d*) to hold out, to stand out, not to yield, not to be subdued; to bear up against; *e*) to bear, to undergo, to stand; *f*) to hold back. *a*) **Une pierre qui résiste au ciseau**, a stone that resists the chisel. *b*) **La ville a résisté pendant plusieurs mois**, the town resisted several months. *d*) **Moi-même, résistant à mon impatience...**, striving against my impatience. **Il n'a pas pu — à la tentation**, he could not resist the temptation. **L'âme résiste bien plus aisément aux vives douleurs qu'à la tristesse prolongée**, the soul bears up against great grief better than it does against continued sadness. **Mon cœur n'a jamais su — aux caresses**, I could never resist caresses. *e*) **— à la douleur**, to resist pain. **— à la fatigue**, to bear up against fatigue.

RÉSISTIBILITÉ, rézistibilité, *sf.* resistibility, resistibleness: the quality of resisting.

RÉSISTIBLE, rézistibl', *adj.* resistible: that may be resisted.

RÉSOLU, E, rézolu, *pa. p.* of Résoudre, 1. resolved: *a*) *Med.* dispersed, scattered, discussed; *b*) solved; *c*) determined, decided, fixed; *d*) declared; *e*) determined in purpose, fully determined. *c*) **Une entreprise résolue**, an enterprise which has been decided upon. *e*) **— de périr pour vous sauver la vie**, being determined to die to save your life.

2. cancelled, annulled.

RÉSOLU, E, *adj.* 1. resolute: *a*) fixed or steadfast in purpose; firm. constant, stanch, unwavering, unshaken; *b*) stout-hearted, determined, bold, undaunted. *a*) **Un homme —**, a resolute man. *b*) **Un ton —**, a determined tone. **C'est un point —**, that is a decided matter.

3. (in the Fine Arts) bold.

RÉSOLUBILITÉ, rézolubilité, *sf.* 1. resolvableness, resolvability: the quality of being resolvable; 2. susceptibility of being cancelled or annulled.

RÉSOLUBLE, rézolubl', *adj.* 1. resolvable, solvable: that may be solved, resolved, or explained; 2. that may be cancelled, annulled.

RÉSOLUMENT, rézolumân-t, *adv.* resolutely: *a*) firmly, steadily; with resolution; *b*) boldly, stoutly, courageously.

RÉSOLUTIF, IVE, rézolutif, tiv', *adj.* 1. † resolutive, resolvent: having the power to dissolve; 2. *Med.* discutient.

RÉSOLUTIF, *sm. Med.* discutient, resolvent: a substance that resolves tumours.

RÉSOLUTION, rézolusyon; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: resolutio; résoudre], *sf.* 1. resolution: *a*) reduction of a body to its constituent parts or first principles; decomposition, analysis; separation; *b*) dissolution, solution; the process of disssolving; *c*) *Med.* relaxation, weakening; *d*) *Med.* the disappearing of a tumour without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation; *e*) the act or process of unravelling, disentangling, or clearing away; solution; explanation; *f*) † analysis; *g*) *Math.* solution; the operation of finding such values of unknown quantities as will satisfy a given equation or answer the conditions of a given problem; *Alg.* reduction; *h*) *Mus.* a modulation or change of harmony; *i*) determination, purpose, resolve; *j*) resolve; declaration passed by a legislative body; *k*) the formal determination of any corporate body; *l*) firmness, steadiness, decision; courage. *a*) **La — des corps en leurs éléments**, the reduction of bodies to their constituent parts. *b*) **La — de la neige en eau**, the melting of snow. *e*) **La — d'une difficulté**, the resolution of a difficulty. **La — de cette question est bien difficile**, the solving of that question is very dificult. *g*) **La — d'un problème**, the solution, *or* resolution of a probleem. **— d'une équation**, resolution, solution, *or* reduction of an equation. *i*) **Changer de —**, to alter one's mind. **Je fais toujours la — de me taire, et je ne cesse de parler**, I always form the resolution to be silent, and yet I keep on talking. *Mme de Sév.* **Toutes les résolutions formées dans les premiers mouvements de la colère sont toujours imprudentes**, all the resolutions we form in fits of anger are always imprudent. **Prendre une —**, to come to a resolution. *j*) **Manquer de —**, to be wanting in resolution. **Il les étonne par sa —**, his firmness surprises them. **Avoir de la —**, to be resolute, firm. **Un homme de —**, a resolute man.

2. *Law-t.* cancelling (of a bond), annulling (of a lease, a contract); (in the civil law) resolution.

RÉSOLUTOIRE, résolutwar', *adj. Law-t.* cancelling.

RÉSOLVANT, E, rézolvân-t, ânt', [résoudre], *adj. Med.* discutient; resolvent, resolutive.

RÉSOLVANT, *sm. Med.* resolvent, discutient.

RÉSOMPTIF, IVE, rézonptif, tiv', *adj. Med.* resumptive, restoring.

RESOMMEILLER, rœsomèyé-r, [re; sommeiller], *vn.* to slumber again.

RÉSONNANCE, rézonâns', [résonner], *sf.* 1. resonance: *b*) resounding; a reverberation of sound; *b*) the returning of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed musical instruments; *c*) *Med.* the sound of the voice as heard in the bronchial tubes; 2. body (of a stringed instrument); 3. *Poet.* sound.

RÉSONNATEUR, TRICE, rézonatœr, tris, *adj.* resounding.

RÉSONNATEUR, *sm. Phys. Elect. Teleg.* resonator: a vessel for the analysis of complex sounds. **— électrique**, electric resonator.

RESONGER, rœsônzhé-r, [re, songer], *vn.* [Conj. like songer], to dream again.

RÉSONNANT, E, rézonân-t, ânt', [résonner], *adj.* 1. resonant: resounding, returning sound, echoing back; 2. sonorous, sounding, loud. **Une voix claire et résonnante**, a clear, loud voice.

RÉSONNEMENT, rézon'mân-t, [résonner], *sm.* resonance, resounding, resound; echoing.

RÉSONNER, rézoné-r, [Lat.: resonāre; re, back; sonāre, to sound], *vn.* 1. to resound: *a*) to send back sound; to echo; *b*) to be echoed; *c*) *Fig.* to echo, to reverberate. *a*) **L'air résonne des cris qu'au ciel chacun envoie**, the air resounds with our appeals to Heaven. **Un nombre infini d'oiseaux faisaient — ces bocages de leurs doux chants**, these groves resounded with the sweet singing of many birds. *Fen. Tel.* *c*) **Tout résonne du bruit de ses exploits**,

every place resounds with his exploits. *Corn.* [Actively :], **Il n'est pas dans mon cœur une fibre qui n'ait résonné sa douleur,** not a fibre in my heart but has felt his grief. *Lamart.*

RESONNER, rœsoné-r, [re ; sonner], *va.* to resound : to sound again.

RÉSORBER, rézórbé-r, [Lat. : resorbēre, to suck back], *va.* to resorb, to reabsorb.

RÉSORPTION, rézórpsyô*n*, *sf.* reabsorption resorption.

RÉSOUDRE, rézoudr', [Lat. : resolvĕre, resolutum, re : solvĕre, to loose], *va.* [*Je résous tu résous, il résout, nous résolvons, vous résolvez, ils résolvent* ; *je résolvais* ; *je résolus* ; *je résoudrai* ; *je résoudrais* ; *résous, résolvons, résolvez* ; *que je résolve, que nous résolvions* ; *que je résolusse* ; *résolvant* ; *résolu* or *résous* (V. these words).] 1. to resolve : *a*) to separate into component parts, to reduce to first principles ; to decompose, to decompound ; *b*) to reduce to a liquid state, to dissolve, to melt ; *c*) to change, to convert into ; *d*) *Med.* to disperse, to scatter ; to discuss ; *e*) *Mus.* to carry into a concord ; *f*) to clear, to disentangle ; to solve, to explain, to unfold, to decipher ; to free from doubt or uncertainty ; *g*) to fix, to determine, to decide ; to resolve on, to determine on, to decide on ; *h*) *Math.* to solve by the operation of finding what is required. *a*) **— un corps en ses éléments,** to reduce a body into its component parts. *b*) **Le froid résout la vapeur en eau,** cold resolves steam into water. *d*) **— une tumeur,** to resolve a tumour. *f*) **— une difficulté,** to solve a difficulty. **— des doutes,** to solve doubts. **Il croit que cela va — la question,** he thinks that will settle the question. *g*) **Tout fut résolu en un moment,** it was all decided in a moment. **Résolvez votre fuite et ne différez pas,** make up your mind to flee at once. **Il a été résolu que nous partirions,** it was decided that we should start. *h*) **— un problème,** to resolve, to solve a problem.

2. *Law-t.* to cancel, to annul. **— un contrat,** to annul a contract.

3. to induce, to persuade, to détermine. **Je n'ai pu le — à faire cette démarche,** I could not persuade him to take that step.

RÉSOUDRE, *vn.* to resolve *a*) to détermine, to intend, to purpose ; *b*) to decide ; *c*) to declare by resolution or vote. **Il faut attendre quel parti de lui même il résoudra de prendre,** we must wait and see what he intends himself to do. *Mol. Dép. am.* v. 4. **On a résolu d'agir sans plus tarder,** they have decided to act at once.

RÉSOUDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to resolve : *a*) to separate into its component parts, to be decomposed ; *b*) to melt, to dissolve, to be dissolved ; *c*) to be resolved ; to be converted, to change ; *Fig.* to come. **Le ciel continue de se — en eau,** the rain continues to fall. **Tout ce que vous dites là se résout à rien,** there is no meaning in all you have said.

2. *Med.* to be resolved ; 3. to be solved, to be resolved. **La difficulté se résout de cette sorte,** this is how the difficulty is to be solved. **Ce problème se résout par la règle de trois,** this problem is solved by the rule of three.

4. to resolve : to form a resolution : to make up one's mind ; to determine, to decide, to intend ; to persuade one's self. **A quoi me résoudrai-je ?** what am I to make up my mind to ? **Qui ne peut se — aux conseils s'abandonne,** those who are undetermined, listen to advice. **Je ne puis m'y —,** I cannot make up my mind to do it. **A quoi vous résolvez-vous donc ?** what resolution do you take then ? **Sans plus de discours, résous toi de me suivre,** make up your mind to follow me without another word.

RESOUFFLER, rœsouflé-r, [re ; souffler], *va.* to blow again.

RÉSOUS, OUTE, rézoû, zout', *pa. p.* of *Résoudre*, resolved : decomposed into its component parts ; melted ; changed, converted. **Brouillard — en pluie,** fog resolved into rain.

RESPECT, respè [Lat. : respectus], *sm.* respect : *a*) † consideration, motive ; *b*) † regard, relation, reference ; *c*) regard, deference, due attention ; *d*) esteem ; that estimation or honour in which we hold worth or merit, or one who possesses them ; *e*) deportment, conduct or behaviour proceeding from esteem, or from a sense of the superiority of the object of it ; *f*) reverence ; awe. **Manquer au — que l'on doit à quelqu'un,** to be wanting in respect towards any one. **Manquer de — pour les vérités que l'esprit de Dieu a révélées,** to have no respect for the truths the spirit of God has revealed. *Pascal.* **Il reçut tous les respects qu'on lui voulut rendre,** he received all the attention they paid him. **Soumis avec — à la volonté de Dieu,** respectfully submissive to the will of God. **Le — des Chinois pour leurs ancêtres,** the respect the Chinese have for their ancestors. **Perdre le —,** to lose respect. **Perdre le — à quelqu'un,** to be wanting in respect towards a person. **Se faire porter —,** to make one's self respected. **Parlant par —, sauf le —, que je vous dois, sauf votre —,** with due deference. **Les églises sont des lieux de —,** churches inspire people with awe. **Assurer quelqu'un de son —, de ses respects, de ses très humbles respects,** to present one's respects to a person. **Rendre, présenter ses respects à quelqu'un,** to pay, to present one's respects to a person. **Je suis avec —, avec un profond —,** *etc.* I remain yours respectfully, etc. **Tenir en —, dans le —,** to intimidate, to overawe, to keep in awe. **— du monde, — humain,** fear of society, of man.

RESPECTABILITÉ, rèspektabilité, *Neol. sf.* respectability : the quality of a person whose rank commands or deserves respect.

RESPECTABLE, rèspèktabl', [respecter], *adj.* respectable : worthy of respect, honourable, venerable.

RESPECTABLEMENT, rèspektablemâ*n*-t, *adv.* respectably.

RESPECTER, rèspèkté-r, [respect], *va.* 1 to respect : to have esteem for ; to esteem, to honour ; to revere, to reverence. **Ils se sont fait craindre, ne pouvant se faire —,** unable to make people respect them, they made people fear them. **Il faut — les vieillards,** we must respect old people.

2. to spare. **La mort le respecta,** death spared him.

RESPECTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to respect one's self ; 2. to respect each other.

RESPECTIF, IVE, rèspektif, tiv', *adj.* respective : belonging to each.

RESPECTIVEMENT, réspèktiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* respectively : in a respective manner, as relating to each.

RESPECTUEUSEMENT, rèspèktuœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* respectfully : with respect.

RESPECTUEUX, EUSE, rèspèktuœ-z, œz', [respect], *adj.* respectful : having or exhibiting respect ; dutiful, differential, courteous. **Un fils —,** a dutiful son. **Un enfant — envers ses maîtres,** a child respectful to his masters. **Des regards respectueux,** respectful looks. **Ce langage n'est pas —,** that language is not respectful.

RESPIRABILITÉ, rèspirabilité, [respirable], *sf.* respirability, respirableness : the quality of being respirable.

RESPIRABLE, réspirabl', [respirer], *adj* respirable : that may be breathed ; breathable.

RESPIRANT, E, rèspirâ*n*-t, â*n*t, *adj.* living ; breathing.

RESPIRATEUR, rèspiratœr *adj.* respiratory : serving for respiration. **Appareil —,** respirator : an instrument to temper the air before it reaches the lungs.

RESPIRATION, rèspirasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : respiratio], *sf.* respiration, breathing : the act of respiring or breathing. **Difficulté de —,** shortness of breath. **Cette bise vous ôte la —,** this wind takes one's breath away. **Perdre la —,** to lose breath.

RESPIRATOIRE, rèspiratwar', *adj.* respiratory : *a*) respirational ; relating to respiration ; *b*) serving for respiration.

RESPIRER, rèspiré-r, [Lat. : respirāre], *vn.* 1. to breathe : *a*) to respire ; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it ; to draw breath ; *b*) to live ; *c*) to respire, to repose, to pause, to rest, to take rest from toil ; to take breath. *a*) **À peine osait-on —, de peur de troubler le silence,** we were afraid to breathe, for fear of making a noise. *Fén. Tél.* **Avoir de la peine à —,** to breathe with difficulty. **Il respire encore,** he still breathes. **Ici on peut — au moins,** one may breathe here at least. **Il fait si chaud qu'on peut à peine —,** it is so hot that one can scarcely breathe. *b*) **Je ne respire que pour vous,** I live for you alone. *c*) **Vous ne me donnez pas le temps de —,** you do not give me time to breathe. **Laissez-le — un moment,** let him take breath a moment.

2. *Fig.* to breathe forth, to manifest itself, to show itself, to appear. **L'amour du bien public respire dans toutes ses paroles,** all he says shows his zeal for the public welfare. *Bescherelle.*

3. to long, to wish. **Elle respire après le retour de son fils,** she is longing for her son's return.

RESPIRER, *va.* 1. to breathe : *a*) to inhale, to inspire ; *b*) to exhale, to respire, to breathe out, to send out in exhalation ; *c*) to manifest, to indicate, to express. *a*) **L'air que nous respirons,** the air we breathe. **— des parfums,** to inhale perfumes. **Aller — l'air natal,** to go and breathe one's native air. *Fig.* : **Enée en ce moment, couvert d'épais rameaux, respirait la fraîcheur et de l'ombre et des eaux,** Æneas was under thick trees, enjoying the pleasant shade and the coolness of a stream. **— le jour,** to live. **Albe où j'ai commencé de — le jour,** Albe where I first draw breath. *Corn.* *c*) **Ses discours respirent la bonté,** he speaks very kindly. **Tout respire en Esther l'innocence et la paix,** everything in E. speaks of innocennce and peace. *Rac. Esth.* ii. 7.

2. to long for, to wish for, to thirst for, to desire earnestly. **Elle ne respire enfin que sang et que ruine,** she breathes in short nothing but blood and destruction, *Rac.* **Ne — que vengeance,** to thirst for vengeance.

RESPIRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be breathed.

RESPLENDIR, rèsplâ*n*dir, [Lat. : resplendēre ; re ; splendēre, to shine], *vn.* to be resplendent : to shine with lustre ; to shine bright. **Tout resplendit de lumière,** every thing is resplendent with light. *Fig.* : **Son visage parut — d'une joie douce et sereine,** her face seemed to beam with peaceful happiness.

RESPLENDISSANT, E, rèsplâ*n*disâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* resplendent ; very bright.

RESPLENDISSEMENT, rèsplândismân-t [resplendir], *sm.* resplendence, resplendency: lustre.

RESPONSABILITÉ, rèspônsabilité, [responsable], *sf.* responsibility, responsibleness. **J'en prends la —**, I will assume the responsibility of it.

RESPONSABLE, rèspônsabl', [Lat. : respondēre, responsum], *adj.* responsible: liable to account; accountable, answerable. **Etre — envers quelqu'un**, to be responsible to a person. **N'être point — des fautes d'autrui**, not to be responsible for the faults of others.

RESPONSIF, IVE, rèspônsif, siv', *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* responsory : containing answer ; 2. *Gram.* responsive : answering.

RESSAC, rœsac (of unknown origin], *sm*: *Naut.* surf: the swell of the sea which breaks upon shallows or rocks.

RESSAIGNER, rœsènyé-r, [re ; saigner], *va.* to bleed again.

RESSAIGNER, *vn.* to bleed again.

RESSAISIR, rœsèzir, [re ; saisir], *va.* 1. to reseize, to seize again ; 2. to recover possession of, to recover.

RESSAISIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. (with *de*) to seize again ; to recover ; 2. to be recovered.

RESSALER, rœsalé-r, [re ; saler], *va.* to salt again.

RESSANGLER, rœsânglé-r, [re ; sangler], *va.* to girth again.

RESSASSER, rœsâsè-r, [re ; sasser], *va.* 1 to sift again, to bolt again ; 2. to mix again; 3. *Fig.* to sift again, to examine again; to sift carefully, to scrutinize. **— un compte**, to examine an account again. **— un ouvrage**, to examine a work. **— la conduite de quelqu'un**, **— quelqu'un**, to sift a person's conduct.

4. *Fam.* to repeat again and again. **Il ne fait que — les mêmes choses**, he repeats the same things over and over again.

RESSASSEUR, rœsâsœr, *sm. Fam.* repeater.

RESSAUT, rœsô, [O. Fr. : ressaillir], *sm. Arch.* projection.

RESSAUTER, rœsôté-r, [re ; sauter], *va.* to leap again. **— un fossé**, to leap over a ditch.

RESSAUTER, *vn.* 1. to leap again, to jump again ; 2. *Arch.* to project, to stand out of the line.

RESSAYER, rèsèyé-r, [re ; essayer], *va.* to try again.

† **RESSÉANT, E**, rèséân-t, ânt', [Norm. from Lat. residens, part. of residēre, to reside], *adj.* residing, abiding, dwelling.

RESSELLER, rœsèlé-r, [re ; seller], *va.* to saddle again.

RESSEMBLANCE, rœsânblâns', [ressembler], *sf.* 1. resemblance : the quality of resembling : likeness, similitude, similarity ; 2. *Paint.* likeness.

RESSEMBLANT, E, rœsânblân-t, ânt', *adj.* resembling, similar, like, alike. **Un portrait —**, a good likeness. **Ces deux frères sont très ressemblants**, those two brothers are much alike.

RESSEMBLER, rœsânblé-r, [re ; sembler], *vn.* 1. to be like ; to be alike ; 2. (with *à*) to resemble, to be like, to have the likeness of, to have likeness to, to have resemblance to, to bear the similitude of. **Il ne lui ressemblait pas mal de visage**, their faces were very much alike. **Il ressemble à son père**, he is like his father. **Je n'ai pu croire telle chose de vous, cela ne vous ressemble pas**, I could not believe such a thing, it is not like you. **Cela ne ressemble à rien**, there is nothing like it, it is like nothing at all. **Ce portrait vous ressemble beaucoup**, this portrait is very like you. **Il lui ressemble en beau**, he is a handsome likeness of him.

RESSEMBLER (SE), *v. refl.* to resemble each other, to be like each other ; to be alike. **Ces deux sœurs se sont ressemblé dans leur enfance**, those two sisters were like each other when they were children. **Ces deux personnes se ressemblent comme deux gouttes d'eau**, those two persons are as alike as two peas in a pod. **On se ressemble de plus loin**, there is a family likeness between them. **Les enfants ne se ressemblent pas toujours à eux-mêmes**, children are not always the same. **Se — à soi-même**, to be always the same. **Ce peintre se ressemble**, that painter's works are too much alike. *Prov.* : **Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas**, days follow one another, though they are not alike. **Qui se ressemble s'assemble**, birds of a feather flock together.

RESSEMELAGE, rœsœm'lazh', [ressemeler], *sm.* 1. new-soling (of shoes), 2. new-footing (of stockings).

RESSEMELER, rœsœm'lé-r, [re ; semelle], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je resemelle.*] 1. to new-sole (shoes) 2. to new-foot (stockings).

RESSEMER, rœsœmé-r, [re ; semer], *va.* [Conj. like *Semer.*] to sow again.

RESSENTI, E, rœsânti, *pa. p.* of *Ressentir*, felt.

RESENTI, E, *adj.* full of expression, of feeling ; strongly expressed.

RESSENTIMENT, rœsântimân-t, [ressentir], *sm.* 1. return, attack, touch (of a disease, a pain) ; 2. resentment : deep sense of injury, anger, grudge. **Conserver un vif — d'une offense**, to bear a grudge for an insult. **Plein de —**, resentful.

3. feeling, conciousness, sense. **Le remords, est le — du mal fait à autrui**, remorse is consciousness of evil done to others.

4. † gratitude.

RESSENTIR, rœsântir, [re ; sentir], *va.* [Conj. like *Sentir.*] 1. to feel, to experience. **— du malaise**; to feel uncomfortable. **— du bien-être**, to feel comfortable. **— de l'amitié pour quelqu'un**, to have friendship for a person.

2. to resent, to feel. **— vivement une offense**, to highly resent an insult.

3. to betoken, to be the sign of, to manifest.

RESSENTIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to feel. **Il s'est ressenti de sa goutte ces jours derniers**, he has been suffering from gout again the last few days.

2. to feel the effects of, to feel the influence of ; to bear marks ; to show signs ; (of some evil) to suffer. **On se ressent toujours d'une bonne éducation**, we always feel the effects of a good education. **Si je fais une grande fortune, mes amis s'en ressentiront**, if I make a great fortune, my friends shall benefit by it. **Ce pays a été ruiné par la guerre, il s'en ressentira longtemps**, that country has suffered from war, and will long feel the effects of it. **Son ouvrage se ressent de la précipitation avec laquelle il a été composé**, his work bears marks of the haste with which it was written. **Les maisons voisines se sont ressenties de l'incendie**, the neighbouring houses felt the effects of the fire. **Il se ressent encore de cet accident**, he still feels the effects of that accident. **Il m'a fait un mauvais tour, mais il s'en ressentira**, he has played me a bad trick, but he will suffer for it.

3. to resent (an injury) ; 4. to be felt, to be perceived ; to show itself, to appear.

RESSERREMENT, rœsèr'mân-t, [resserrer], *sm.* 1. contraction, tightening ; 2. narrowing (of a valley, a vein, etc.) ; 3. *Med.* costiveness, constipation ; 4. *Med.* constriction ; 5. contraction (of the pores) ; 6. *Fig.* scarcity, restriction in the circulation (of money) ; 7. *Fig.* oppression ; heaviness (of heart).

RESSERRER, rœsèré-r, [re ; serrer], *va.* 1. to put back again ; to put by, to lay by again ; to put aside ; to put up again ; to put in again. **— l'argenterie dans l'armoire**, to put the plate into the cupboard again. **Il faut que je resserre tous ces papiers**, I must lock up all those papers.

2. to tie again ; 3. to tie tighter, to draw tighter, to draw closer, to lighten. **Resserrez ce nœud**, tie this knot tighter.

4. to straiten, to contract ; to narrow. **Le froid resserre les pores**, cold contracts the pores. **Ce pays est fort resserré par la mer**, that country is quite shut in by the sea.

5. to confine more closely, to keep in closer confinement. **— un prisonnier**, to confine a prisoner more closely.

6. to invest (a town) closely ; 7. *Fig.* to confine, to restrain. **— le pouvoir dans ses justes limites**, to restrain power within due limits.

8. to shorten ; to compress, to condense (a literary work) ; 9. to sadden, to depress (the heart) ; 10. to strengthen, to draw closer, to bind faster. **— l'action d'une tragédie dans un étroit espace de temps**, to limit the action of a tragedy to a very short space of time. **— les douves d'un tonneau**, to tighten the staves of a cask. **Il vient — les liens des deux nations**, he has come to strengthen the bond between the two countries. **— l'amitié**, to strengthen the bonds of friendship.

11. to constipate.

RESSERRER, *vn.* to constipate, to bind.

RESSERRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to contract ; to be contracted, to be confined ; to be straitened ; to become narrower. **Les pores se resserrent**, the pores contract. **Ce terrain se resserre**, the land is getting narrower.

2. to be condensed, to be compressed ; to condense ; 3. to confine one's self. **L'auteur aurait pu se — dans des bornes plus étroites**, the author could have confined himself within narrower limits.

4. to get colder. **Le temps se resserre**, weather is getting colder.

5. to shrink, to contract, to be depressed ; to be oppressed ; 6. to draw closer ; to be drawn closer ; 7. to retrench one's expenses. **Les temps sont mauvais, les plus riches se resserrent**, these are hard times, the rich themselves retrench their expenses.

8. to be scarce ; to hold back. **L'argent se resserre**, money is getting scarce.

RESSERVIR, rœsèrvir [re ; servir], *vn.* to serve again ; to avail again.

RESSERVIR (SE), *v. refl.* (with *de*) to use again.

RESSIF, résif, *sm. V. Récif.*

RESSORT, rœsór ; the *t* is never pronounced [ressortir], *sm.* spring : *a)* elasticity, resiliency, elastic force ; *b)* *Mech.* an elastic body, generally of tempered steel ; any body which, when bent or forced from its natural state or form, has the power of recovering it ; *c)* *Fig.* active power ; activity, energy, force, strength ; *d)* anything by which action or motion is produced ; means of action ; means. *a)* *Faire —*, to fly back, to rebound ; to resume its elasticity. **Avoir du —**, to have elasticity, to be elastic. *b)* **Pousser un — pour ouvrir une boite**, to push

a spring to open a box. **Bander un —**, to bend a spring. **Détendre un —**, to relax a spring. **— à boudin, — à pompe**, spiral spring. **— d'arrêt**, spring of the tumbler (of a lock). **— de batterie**, hammer spring. **— à chien**, cockspring. **— de gâchette**, feather-spring, seer-spring. **Grand —**, main spring. **Les ressorts d'un voiture**, the springs of a carriage. **Le — d'une montre**, the spring of a watch. **Loquet à —**, spring-latch. **Balance à —**, spring-balance. **Charrette à —**, spring-cart. **Cette personne ne se remue que par —**, *Fam.* that person is very stiff, moves like a machine. *c)* **Donner du — aux fibres**, to give strength to the fibres. **Son âme avait encore tout son —**, he still possessed all his strength of mind. *d)* **Je sais par quels ressorts on le pousse**, I know by what means they urge him on. *Rac. Esth.* iii. 5. **Pour vous perdre,il n'est point de ressorts qu'il n'invente**, he will use every means to ruin you. **Faire jouer tous ses ressorts**, to put every spring in motion. **Tous les ressorts du gouvernement sont tendus**, all the springs of government are put in motion. *Montesq.*

RESSORT, rœsór, *sm.* **1.** jurisdiction; *Law-t.* resort. **Cette affaire est du — de la cour de Paris**, that affair is cognizable in the court of Paris. **En dernier —**, without appeal; in last resort.

2 *Fig.* province, department; business. **Cela n'est pas de mon —**, that is not within my province.

RESSORTIR, rœsórtir [re; sortir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Sortir.*] **1.** to go out again, to come out again; **2.** *Fig.* to stand out, to be set off, to show. **Faire —**, to give relief to, to show up, to set forth. **Ces ornements ne ressortent pas assez**, those ornaments do not stand out enough. **Le bleu ressort bien sur un fond jaune**, a yellow ground sets blue off. **Les ombres font — les lumières**, shades set off the light parts.

3. to spring, to result, to follow. **Il ressort de ce qui précède que...**, the result of the above is.

RESSORTIR, rœsórtir, *vn.* [Regular; conj. like *Finir.*] to be in the jurisdiction (of); to be amenable (to); to be dependent (on).

RESSORTISSANT, E, rœsórtisân-t, ânt', *adj.* dependent (on).

RESSOUDER, rœsoudé-r, [re; souder], *va.* to solder again.

RESSOUDER (SE), *v. refl.* to unite each other.

RESSOURCE, rœsours', [re; source, for ressourse, from the old verb ressourdre] *sf.* **1.** resource: any source of aid or support; any object to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; expedient, resort, means, shift. **Ils ne devaient plus avoir d'autre — que leur travail**, work was to be their only resource. **Il n'y a pas de —**, there is no help for it. **Il y a de la — avec les gens d'esprit**, it is easy to get on with sensible people. **Une ville de ressources**, a town where everything is to be had. **Un homme de —**, a man who is never at a loss. **Il avait peu de ressources dans l'esprit**, he was not a man of great resource, fertile in expedients.

2. resources: funds, money, pecuniary means. **Il est sans —**, he is without means. **Faire —**, to procure resources. **Faire — de tout**, to sell off everything.

† **RESSOUVENANCE**, rœsouv'nâns', [re; souvenance], *sf.* remembrance, recollection.

RESSOUVENIR rœsouv'nir, [re; souvenir], *vn. impers.* [Conj. like *Souvenir.*] to come back to mind; to be remembered, to be recollected. **Il m'en ressouvient**, I remember it, I recollect it. **Vous en ressouvient-il ?** do you remember it ?

RESSOUVENIR (SE), *v. refl.* to remember: *a)* to recollect, to call back to mind; *b)* to consider. *a)* **Vous me faites l'honneur de vous — de moi**, you honour me by your remembrance. **Vous ne vous ressouvenez pas que j'ai eu le bonheur de boire avec vous, je ne sais combien de fois**, you don't remember that I had the pleasure of drinking with you I don't know how many times ? *Mol. Pourc.* i. 6. **Quoique ces faits se soient passés il y a plus de vingt ans, je m'en ressouviens comme d'hier**, although these facts happened more than twenty years ago, I remember them as if they were only of yesterday. [With ellipsis of the pronoun :] **Faire — quelqu'un de quelque chose**, to remind a person of a thing.

RESSOUVENIR, *sm.* **1.** remembrance, recollection; reminiscence. **Il m'en reste un léger —**, I have a slight recollection of it. **Les Perses avaient le — orgueilleux de leurs conquêtes passées**, the Persians were proud of their past conquests.

2. † memento; **3.** twinge, feeling (of physical pain). **Quel — tout à coup vous arrête ?** what remembrance checks you all at once ? *Rac. Mithr.* ii, 1.

RESSUAGE, rèsuazh', [ressuer], *sm.* **1.** sweating; **2.** *Metall.* eliquation, liquation. **Fourneau de —**, furnace for reducing copper by liquation. **Pains de —**, pieces of roasted ore.

RESSUER, rèsué-r, [re; suer], *vn.* **1.** to sweat again; **2.** to sweat. **Faire —**, *Metall.* to liquate, to sweat out; to separate by heat the more fusible metals of an alloy.

RESSUI, rèsui, [ressuyer], *sm.* **1.** *Hunt.* lair (of a deer); **2.** *Pott.* sweating of a vessel about to be gilded.

RESSUIEMENT, rèsuimân-t, [ressuyer], *sm. Agr.* drying.

RESSUIVRE, rœsuivr', [re; suivre], *va.* [Conj. like *Suivre.*] to follow again; to follow back.

RESSUSCITATION, resusitasyon [ressusciter], *sf.* resuscitation, revival, reappearance.

RESSUSCITER, rèsusité-r, [Lat. : resuscitāre; re; suscitāre, to quicken], *va.* to revive: *a)* † to awake, to awaken; to rouse; to raise from inaction; *b)* † to bring back into the mind; to recall; *c)* to reanimate, to reinvigorate; to renovate, to renew; *d)* to rouse; to raise from languor, depression or discouragement; to reinspirit; to recomfort; *e)* to resuscitate; to bring again to life, to recall to life, to raise from the dead; to reanimate, to revivify; *f)* to revivify, to give new life or vigour to; to bring out from a state of neglect or depression; *g)* to renovate, to renew; to raise from oblivion; to restore. *c)* **J'ai eu dessein de — notre commerce à mon retour, et je commence ici**, I meant to renew our intercourse on my return and I do so now. *Mme de Sév.* *d)* **— quelqu'un**, to rouse a person. **N'y a-t-il personne qui veuille me —, en me rendant mon cher argent ?** will nobody bring me to life again by giving me back my beloved money ? *Mol. Av.* iv. 7 *e)* **Jésus-Christ ressuscita Lazare**, J. C. raised Lazarus from the dead. **Cette liqueur serait capable de — un mort**, *Fam.* that cordial is strong enough to revive a dead man. **Ce remède l'a ressuscité**, *Fig.* that remedy brought him to life again. *f)* **— une querelle**, to revive a quarrel. *g)* **Il ne faut — les vieux mots que quand l'oreille les adopte**, we must not use old words unless they are pleasant to the ear. **Ils ressuscitèrent le théâtre des Grecs**, they revived the Grecian stage.

RESSUSCITER, *vn.* to rise from the dead, to come to life again; to resuscitate, to revive.

RESSUSCITER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to bring one's self to life again; **2.** to revive: to return to life, to recover life.

RESSUSCITEUR, résusitœr, *sm.* resuscitator; reviver.

RESSUYANT, rèsuiyân-t, *adj. m. Hunt.* (of the wind) sharp, biting, cutting.

RESSUYER, rèsuiyé-r, [re; essuyer], *va.* [Conj. like *Essuyer.*] to dry.

RESSUYER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to dry, to be dried; **2.** (of linen) to air.

RESTANT, E, rèstân-t, ânt', [rester], *adj.* remaining, left. **Adresser une lettre poste restante**, to address a letter to be kept till called for.

RESTANT, *sm.* rest, remainder, residue.

† **RESTAUR**, restor, *sm. V. Ristourne.*

RESTAURANT, E, rèstôrân-t, ânt', [restaurer], *adj.* restorative: having the power to renew strength and vigour.

RESTAURANT, *sm.* **1.** **restorative**: restorative food; **2.** gravy soup; **3.** **restaurant**: dining rooms; eating-house, luncheon-room. **Wagon, —**, dining-car.

RESTAURATEUR, TRICE, rèstôratœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** restorer: *a)* one who restores or repairs; *b)* one who reestablishes. *a)* **— de tableaux**, a restorer of paintings. *b)* **Le — des jeux olympiques**, the restorer of Olympic games. **Les restaurateurs de la poésie anglaise**, the restorers of English poetry.

2. (*masc.*), restorator, keeper of an eating-house, eating-house keeper.

RESTAURATIF, IVE, rèstôratif, tiv', *adj. Med.* restorative.

RESTAURATION, rèstórasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* restoration: *a)* the act of replacing in a former state; repairing, reparation; *b)* re-establishment; *c)* the act of bringing back or renewing; renewal, renovation; *d)* return or re-establishment of a dynasty; particularly, in England, the return of king Charles II., in 1660, and in France, the return of king Louis XVIII, in 1814 and 15. *a)* **La — d'une statue**, the repairing of a statue. *c)* **La — des lois**, the restoration of laws.

RESTAURER, rèstôré-r, [Lat. : restaurāre], *va.* to restore: *a)* to repair, to put in thorough repair; (in the Fine Arts) to bring back from a state of injury or decay; *b)* to re-establish; *c)* to revive; to renew; to bring back to a former state; to reinstate. *a)* **— une église**, to repair a church. **— un tableau**, to restore a painting. *c)* **Un remède qui restaure l'estomac**, a good remedy for the stomach. **— les arts et les lettres**, to restore arts and letters.

RESTAURER (SE), *v. refl.* to refresh one's self, to take refreshment.

RESTE, rèst', [rester], *sm.* **1.** rest, residue, remainder, remnant, remain, remains: that which remains or is left. **Le — de la journée**, the rest of the day. **J'ai dépensé le — de mon argent**, I have spent the rest of my money. **Les restes d'un festin**, the remains of a feast. **Il ne demande pas son —, il s'en va sans demander son —**, *Fig.* he does not wait for anything more. **Etre en —**, to owe; to be in arrear; *Fig.* to be behindhand. **Il est encore en — avec moi**, he is still behind with me. **Il est en — de cent francs**, he still owes a hundred francs. **Il ne demeura point en — de politesse avec moi**, he did not let me out-do him in politeness. **Une femme d'en-**

viron quarante ans, qui avait encore des restes de beauté, a woman about forty years old, who was still beautiful. **Ce n'est plus qu'un —, un beau —,** there is nothing but the traces of beauty left. **Ce n'est qu'un — de lui-même,** he is nothing but a shadow of what he was. **Il était temps de songer à sauver les restes de l'armée,** it was high time to think of saving the remains of the army. **Et le —,** and so forth, and so on. **Vous avez dépensé cent francs, et le —?** you spent a hundred francs, and how much more? **Conserver un — de pudeur,** not to have lost all shame. **Le — de sa conduite répondit à de si beaux commencements,** he behaved aswell at last as he did at first.

2. *pl.* remnants (of a repast), scraps; **3.** *Arith.* remainder : that which remains of the minuend after taking the subtrahend; **4.** pl. remains : a dead body; remainder, corpse; relics. **Le — d'une division,** the remainder of the division. **Ce tombeau contient ses restes,** his remains lie in this tomb.

5. rest : others; those who remain. **Le — ne vaut pas l'honneur d'être nommé,** the others are not worth mentioning.

6. leavings : anything left as worthless; refuse; orts; **7.** (at play) last stake. **Faire son —,** to stake all. **Jouer de son —,** to play one's last stake; *Fig.* to hazard all; to make the most of the thing; to use one's last resources.

DE RESTE, *adv. phr.* **1.** left, remaining; **2.** to spare enough and to spare. **Deux jours de repos me donneront de la force de —,** two days rest will make me strong and set me up again. *Mme de Sév.* **Avoir de l'esprit de —,** to have wit to spare; to be very witty. **J'en ai de —,** I have more than I want.

AU RESTE, DU RESTE, *adv. phr.* **1.** also, besides; **2.** but, however, nevertheless, yet. **Du —, il ne fait que suivre votre conseil,** besides, he only follows your advice.

RESTER, rèsté-r, [Lat. : restāre; re, back; stāre, to stand], *va.* **1.** to remain : *a)* to stay, to stand, to rest, to stop, to tarry, to dwell, to abide; *b)* to continue, to keep; to stand, to be; *c)* to be left, to be left remaining. *a)* **Restez à votre place,** remain in your place. **Je resterai chez moi toute la matinée,** I shall remain at home all the morning. **Huit mille hommes restèrent sur le champ de bataille,** eight thousand men were left on the battle-field. *b)* **Il est resté stupéfait,** he stood astounded. **Il resta sans appui,** he remained without support. **— sur la bonne bouche,** to keep something nice for a finish; *Fig.* to remain with something pleasant to think of. **Cela m'est resté dans la mémoire,** I have kept that in mind. *c)* **Voici ce qui reste de votre argent,** this is what remains of your money. **Voilà tout ce qui me reste,** that's all I have left. **Rien ne lui reste plus que les chagrins et l'âge,** he is old and afflicted and has nothing to look forward to. [Impersonally :] **Combien vous reste-t-il encore de cet argent ?** how much of that money have you still remaining ? **Il ne me reste que dix francs,** I have only ten francs left. **Reste-t-il encore du vin dans la bouteille,** is there any more wine left in the bottle ? **Il vous reste ce qu'il y a de plus précieux, l'espérance,** you still have what is most precious, hope. **Il ne me reste qu'à vous dire deux mots,** I have only a few more words to say to you. **Reste à savoir,** it remains to be known. **Il me reste à vous remercier,** I have still to think you.

2. *Mus.* to hold, to dwell (on a note); **3.** *Naut.* to bear.

En rester à, to stop, to leave off. **Quand il aura obtenu quelque avancement, il n'en restera pas là, il voudra avancer encore,** when he has obtained promotion, he will not leave off striving to better himself. **Reprenons notre discours où nous en étions restés,** let us resume our discourse where we left off. **J'en étais resté à vous dire que...,** I had just been telling you that. **Restons en là,** let us stop at that; we will say no more about it.

RESTIACÉES, rèstiasé, *spl. Bot.* restiaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants.

RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE, restif de la breton [Nicolas Edme], novelist (1734-1806).

RESTITUABLE, rèstituabl', [restituer], *adj.* to be restored, to be returned.

RESTITUER, rèstitué-r, [Lat. : restituĕre, to set up again], *va.* to restore : *a)* to return, to make restitution of, to give back (which has been taken and injustly detained); *b)* to put or bring back to its former state. *a)* **— le bien d'autrui,** to give back other people's property. **— l'honneur à quelqu'un,** to repair a person's honour. *b)* **— d'anciens textes,** to restore old texts.

RESTITUER, *vn.* to make restitution.

RESTITUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be restored.

RESTITUTEUR, rèstitutœr, *sm.* restorer (of old texts).

RESTITUTION, rèstitusyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : restitutio], *sf.* **1.** restitution : *a)* the act of returning or restoring what has been wrongfully taken from a person; *b) Phys.* the returning of elastic bodies, forcibly bent or compressed, to their natural state. *a)* **Faire —,** to make restitution. **Tenu à —,** obliged to make a restitution. *b)* **Un mouvement de —,** motion of restitution.

2. restoration : the act of restoring, re-establishing or bringing back a thing to its former state.

RESTREIGNANT, E, rèstrènyân-t, ânt', [restreindre], *adj.* restrictive.

RESTREINDRE, rèstrandr', [Lat. : restringĕre, restrictum; re, back; stringĕre, to draw tightly], *va.* [Conj. like *Craindre.*] to restrict, to restrain, to limit, to confine. **La loi peut — ce droit,** the law may restrict that right. **On a restreint aujourd'hui l'usage de ce mot,** the use of that word is now limited.

RESTREINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to restrict one's self, to limit one's self, to confine one's self. **Restreignez-vous à ce qui vous est strictement nécessaire,** limit your wants to bare necessaries.

2. to retrench one's expenses.

RESTRICTIF, IVE, rèstriktif, tiv', [Lat. : restrictus, from restringĕre], *adj.* restrictive : limiting, imposing restraint.

RESTRICTION, rèstriksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : restrictio], *sf.* restriction : *a)* restraint, limitation; *b)* reserve, reservation. **Se soumettre sans — et sans réserve,** to submit without restriction. **— mentale,** mental reservation.

RESTRINGENT, E, rèstranzhân-t, ânt', [Lat. : restringens, from restringĕre], *adj. Med.* restringent : having a contracting quality; astringent, styptic.

RÉSULTANT, E, rézultân-t, ânt', [résulter] *adj.* resultant, resulting.

RÉSULTANTE, *sf. Mech.* resultant : a force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting in different directions.

RÉSULTAT, rézulta, *sm.* result : that which results, effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating causes; issue, effect, consequence. **Les résultats de cet événement sont incalculables,** the consequences of that event are incalculable. **Connaissez-vous le — de la délibération ?** do you know the result of the deliberation ?

RÉSULTER, rézulté-r, [Lat. : resultāre], *vn.* [Used only in the infinitive and in the third person of other tenses.] to result : to come from premises, to come as the end or conclusion; to follow, to arise, to be the result, to ensue. **Que peut-il en — ?** what may be the consequences? **Il résulte de la discussion que...,** the result of the discussion is that... **De ces dissensions il résulta une guerre civile,** these dissensions brought on a civil war.

RÉSUMÉ, rézumé, [résumer], *sm.* **1.** recapitulation, summing up; **2.** summing up, summary, resume; condensed statement; **3.** abridgment, compendium, epitome, abstract. **Faire le — des débats,** to sum up the debates. **Un — de l'histoire de France,** an abridgment of the history of France.

AU RÉSUMÉ, EN RÉSUMÉ, *adv. phr.* upon the whole, after all.

RÉSUMER, rézumé-r, [Lat. : resumĕre; re, back; sumĕre, sumptum, to take], *va.* to recapitulate, to sum up, to make a summary of, to summarize. **— une discussion,** to recapitulate, to sum up a discussion.

RÉSUMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to recapitulate, to sum up; **2.** to be summed up; to be condensed.

RÉSUMPTE, raysonpt [Lat. : resumpta; resumĕre, to take back], *sf. Theol.* last thesis.

RÉSUPINATION, rézupinasyôn, [resupiné], *sf. Bot.* resupination: the state of being resupinate.

RÉSUPINÉ, E, rézupiné. [Lat. : re, back; supinus, bent backwards], *adj. Bot.* resupinate; inverted, reversed.

RÉSURRECTION, rézurèksyôn; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : resurrectio], *sf.* resurrection, rising (from the dead); revival; resuscitation.

RÉSURRECTIONNISTE, rézurèksyonist, *sm.* resurrectionist, resurrectionman : one who steals bodies from the grave for purposes of dissection.

RETABLE, rœtabl', [for reretable, from Lat. retro, back and table], *sm.* altar-screen, reredos.

RÉTABLIR, rétablir, [re; établir], *va.* **1.** to re-establish : to establish again; **2.** to restore : *a)* to bring back to a former state; to re-instate; *b)* to repair, to do up; *c)* to retrieve; *d)* to set up again; *e)* to cure, to heal, to recover from disease; *f)* to recover; to recruit; *g)* to return, to give back, to render up. **— un homme dans ses droits,** to reinstate a man in his rights. **— la discipline,** to restore discipline. **— quelqu'un sur le trône,** to set a king on his throne again. **L'ordre fut bientôt rétabli,** order was soon restored. **— la réputation de quelqu'un,** to restore the reputation of a man. **— ses affaires,** to retrieve one's losses. **Law promit de — les finances,** Law promised to set up the public revenue. **Le lait l'a rétablie,** milk has cured her. **— sa santé,** to recover one's health.

RÉTABLIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be re-established; **2.** to be restored, to improve. **Le crédit commence à se —,** credit is beginning to improve. **Ma santé ne se rétablit guère,** my health does not improve much.

3. to recover one's health, to recover; **4.** to improve; to look better.

RÉTABLISSEMENT, rétablis'mân-t, [rétablir], *sm.* **1.** re-establishment : the act of re-establishing, or the state of being re-esta-

blished ; **2.** restoration : *a*) réinstatement ; *b*) reparation, repair ; *c*) renewal, revival ; *d*) recovery. **Le — de la foi,** the revival of faith. **Le — d'une coutume,** the revival of a custom. **Le — de la santé, le —,** recovery of health.

RETAILLE, rœtay', [retailler], *sf.* shred, paring, piece cut off, waste bit.

RETAILLER, rœtayé-r, [re ; tailler], *va.* **1.** to cut again ; **2.** *Hort.* to prune again ; **3.** to mend (a quill pen).

RÉTAMAGE, rétamazh', [rétamer], *sm.* tinning over again, new tinning.

RÉTAMER, rétamé-r, [re ; étamer], *va.* to tin again — **une casserole,** to retin a saucepan. — **une glace,** to re-silver a looking-glass.

RÉTAMEUR, rétamœr, *sm.* tinman, tinker.

RETAPER, rœtapé-r, [re ; taper), *va.* **1.** † to drive back ; to turn up ; **2.** to do up (hats) ; **3.** to dress (a wig), to curl and powder ; **4.** to comb up (the hair).

RETARD, rœtar ; the *d* is never pronounced ; [retarder], *sm.* **1.** delay. **Un débiteur qui est en — de payer,** a debtor who is behind in paying. **Vous deviez venir à huit heures, vous êtes en —,** you were to come at eight, you are late. **Le train est en —, a du —,** the train is behind time ; is overdue. **En —,** behind hand, late, backward. **On est très en — dans ce pays,** people are very backward in that country.

2. slowness (of watches) ; backwardness. **Ma montre est en — de cinq minutes sur la vôtre,** my watch is five minutes slower than yours.

3. regulator (of a watch) ; **4.** slow (a character marked on watches) ; **5.** *Mus.* retardation ; **6.** *Autom.* — **à l'allumage,** retarded ignition.

RETARDATAIRE, rœtardatêr', *adj.* backward, behindhand ; in arrears.

RETARDATAIRE, *sm.* **1.** person in arrears ; **2.** laggard, loiterer.

RETARDATEUR, TRICE, rœtardatœr, tris', *adj.* retarding.

RETARDATION, rœtardasyô*n*, *sf. Phys.* retardation ; the act of abating the velocity of motion.

RETARDEMENT, rœtardœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* delay, retardation, putting off, retardment.

RETARDER, rœtardé-r, [Lat. : retardāre], *va.* **1.** to retard : *a*) to delay, to defer, to put off ; to postpone ; to procrastinate ; *b*) to diminish the velocity of motion ; to slacken ; to hinder, to check ; to delay. *a*) — **son départ,** to put off one's departure. — **la ruine d'un empire,** to defer the ruin of an empire. *b*) **Les neiges ont retardé le courrier,** the mail was late on account of the snow.

2. to put back (a watch, a clock).

RETARDER, *vn.* **1.** to put off, to defer ; **2.** to be too slow ; (with *de*) to be... slow, to lose. **Cette pendule retarde,** that clock is slow. **Ma montre retarde de cinq minutes par jour,** my watch loses five minutes a day. **Elle retarde de dix minutes,** it is ten minutes slow. **Je retarde d'un quart d'heure,** I am a quarter of an hour too slow.

3. (of the moon) to rise later ; **4.** (of the tide) to come later.

RETÂTER, rœtâté-r, [re ; tâter], *va.* **1.** to feel again ; **2.** to try, to sound again.

RETENDOIR, rœtendwar, *sm. Technol.* piano-tuner's key.

RETEINDRE, rœta*n*dr', [re ; teindre], *va.* [Conj. like *Teindre.*] to dye again.

RETENDRE, rœtâ*n*dr', [re ; tendre] ; *va.* [Conj. like *Tendre.*] to stretch again.

RETENIR, rœtœnir, [re ; tenir], *va.* [Conj. like *Tenir.*] **1.** to have again, to hold again, to get again, to get back. **Je voudrais bien — l'argent que je lui ai prêté,** I should like to get back the money I lent him.

2. to detain, to keep back, to keep from, to withhold : to keep what belongs to another. — **le bien d'autrui,** to detain the property of others.

3. to retain ; *a*) to keep in possession, to keep possession of, to retain possession of, to keep ; *b*) to keep, not to loose, to preserve ; *c*) to remember, to recollect ; *d*) to keep back ; to reduct, to take off ; *e*) to reserve ; to keep, to hold ; *f*) to engage ; to hire ; to secure beforehand, to bespeak, to take ; *g*) to contain, to hold, to keep from running or flowing out ; to restrain (by dams and dikes), to hold back. *a*) **La possession d'un cœur est fort mal assurée, lorsqu'on prétend le — par force,** it is no use trying to retain love by force. *b*) **Ils retenaient encore beaucoup des mœurs de leur pays,** they had kept many of the manners of their country. — **ses vieilles habitudes,** to keep one's old habits. **Il ne retint de cette doctrine que certains principes,** he only kept certain principles of this doctrine. *c*) — **une leçon,** to remember a lesson. **Retenez bien ceci,** remember this. **Quiconque a beaucoup vu, peut avoir beaucoup retenu,** whoever has seen much, may remember much. *La Font. Fab.* *d*) **En me payant, il a retenu la somme qu'il m'avait prêtée,** when he paid me, he kept back the sum he had lent me. *e*) **Il a donné son bien, mais il en a retenu l'usufruit,** he has given the bulk of his property but he has reserved the usufruit. — **une cause,** *Law-t.* to retain a cause, to reserve the judgment of a cause ; to appoint a day for the hearing of a cause. *f*) — **un domestique,** to take, to engage a servant. — **des ouvriers,** to engage workmen. — **un appartement,** to take apartments. — **une loge au théâtre,** to bespeak a box at the theatre. *g*) **Des citernes qui ne peuvent — l'eau,** cisterns that are not water-tight. **Cette chaussée retient la rivière dans son lit,** that embankment keeps the river within its bed.

4. to hold : to keep, to restrain, to withhold, to stop, to refrain. — **son haleine,** to hold one's breath. — **ses larmes,** to keep back one's tears. — **ses soupirs,** to keep from sighing. — **le rire,** to keep from laughing, — **un secret,** to keep a secret. — **sa langue,** to hold one's tongue.

5. to detain : *a*) to hold in custody ; *b*) to retain, to keep from departure ; *c*) to keep, to restrain from going or proceeding ; to stay, to stop. — **quelqu'un en prison,** to detain a person in prison. **Y a-t-il quelque chose qui vous retient,** is there anything that hinders you ? **Je ne vous retiendrai pas longtemps,** I will not keep you long. **Il ne m'a retenu que pour me parler de vous,** he only detained me to speak about you. **Il était tous les jours retenu pour quelque repas,** he was invited to some meal or other every day. — **quelqu'un à dîner,** to keep a person to dinner.

6. to confine. **La goutte le retient au lit,** the gout confines him to his bed. **Un rhume l'a retenu dans sa chambre,** a cold confined him to his room.

7. to restrain : *a*) to hold from advancing or proceeding ; to check, to stop, to hinder, *b*) to keep from action ; to withhold, to hold back, to refrain ; to prevent, to hinder *c*) to check, to repress, to curb, to moderate, to bridle, to rein, to control, to hold back, to hold in. *a*) **Le temps vole et m'emporte malgré moi ; j'ai beau vouloir le —, c'est lui qui m'entraine,** time flies, do what I will, and carries me with it. *b*) **Il serait tombé si je ne l'avais retenu,** he would have fallen if I had not held him back. — **la main, le bras de quelqu'un,** to hold back a person's hand, arm. **Bien des raisons doivent me — de parler,** many reasons prevent me from speaking. **Cette considération ne m'a jamais retenu de faire ce que j'ai cru bon et utile,** this consideration never prevented me from doing what I thought right and necessary. *c*) **La crainte des peines les retient,** fear of troubles holds them back. **Il les retint dans l'obéissance,** he kept them under his control. **Il a autant besoin d'être poussé que l'autre d'être retenu,** he wants as much pushing on as the other wants checking. — **sa colère,** to restrain one's anger. — **ses passions,** to restrain, to curb, to bridle one's passions. *Prov.* : **Donner et retenir ne vaut,** give willingly what you give. **On retient aisément ce qu'on a eu de la peine à apprendre,** things attained with difficulty are long retained.

8. to hold up : to sustain, to keep from falling ; to secure : to make fast. — **un rideau,** to hold up a curtain. — **une poutre,** to secure a beam.

9. *Arith.* to carry (a figure). **Je pose cinq et je retiens deux,** I put down five and carry two.

RETENIR, *vn.* **1.** *Man.* (of horses) to hold back ; **2.** (of animals) to breed, to conceive.

RETENIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to seize hold, to seize ; to hold, to cling. **Il se retint aux crins du cheval,** he clung to the horse's mane. **Se — aux branches,** to cling to the branches.

2. to check one's self, to stop, to keep back, to hold back. **Il se retint au bord du précipice,** he stopped on the brink of the precipice.

3. to restrain one's self, to check one's self, to keep one's self ; to hold in ; to refrain, to forbear. **Cet homme ne sait pas se —,** that man cannot restrain himself. **Cela me parut si horrible que j'eus peine à me —,** I thought it so horrible that I could scarcely refrain from speaking. *Pascal. Prov.* 7. **Retenez-vous, vous ne pouvez pleurer ici,** dry your tears, you must not cry here. **J'en pleurerais, je crois, si je ne me retenais,** it is as much as I can do not to cry.

4. to contain one's self ; **5.** to be retained to be remembered. **Ces préceptes se retiennent facilement,** these precepts are easily remembered.

6. *Man.* to hold back.

RETENTER, rœtâ*n*té-r, [re ; tenter], *va.* to try again.

RÉTENTEUR, TRICE, rétâ*n*tœr, tris', *adj.* retaining.

RÉTENTIF, IVE, rétâ*n*tif, tiv', *adj.* retentive : having the power to retain.

RÉTENTION, rétâ*n*syô*n* ; *in poet.* **siôn,** [retenir], *sf.* **1.** retention : *a*) the act of retaining ; retaining ; *b*) † memory ; *c*) *Law-t.* the right of retaining property until a debt due from the owner is paid to him who retains it ; *d*) *Med.* undue accumulation, and holding back of a natural secretion ; **2.** *Med.* retention of urine ; **3.** reserve, reservation ; **4.** *Arith.* carrying.

RETENTIR, rœtâ*n*tir, [re ; old verb tentir, to resound], *vn.* to resound, to echo to re-echo, to ring. **Cette voûte retentit du bruit des trompettes,** that building resounds with trumpets. **Les rivages du Jourdain retentirent du son de ces lugubres paroles,** the banks of the Jordan rung with these mournful words. **Des voix éclatantes faisaient — les airs de leurs chants,** loud voices made the air resound with their songs. **Toute la terre**

retentit du bruit de ses exploits, the whole world is filled with his fame. **Ce coup de tonnerre a retenti avec une grande force dans la montagne**, the mountain re-echoed with that loud clap of thunder. **Ses louanges retentissent partout**, the earth resounds with his praises.

RETENTISSANT, E, rœtântisân-t, ânt', *adj.* resounding, ringing; sonorous, loud.

RETENTISSEMENT, rœtântis'mân-t, [retentir], *sm.* **1.** resounding, resound; sound; din; **2.** echo; **3.** noise, outburst; **4.** publicity; celebrity. **Avoir du —**, to be echoed, to be repeated; to make a great noise; to be spread abroad.

RÉTENTIVITÉ, rétântivité, *sf.* retentiveness, retention: the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

RETENTUM, rétantom, [Lat.], *sm.* **1.** † *Law-t.* tacit article (of a sentence); **2.** *Fam.* mental reserve.

RETENU, E, rœtœnu, *pa. p.* of *Retenir.*

RETENU, E, *adj.* **1.** reserved, cautious, wary, circumspect, prudent; discreet; **2.** timid, coy; **3.** modest. **Il est fort — dans ses discours**, he speaks with great reserve. **Une fille modeste et retenue**, a modest, reserved girl.

RETENUE, rœtœnu, [retenir], *sf.* **1.** reserve, caution, prudence, discretion; **2.** modesty. **Elle savait donner de la — aux langues les moins modérées**, she could teach the greatest talkers to be discreet. **Ne garder aucune — dans sa conduite**, to be most unreserved in one's way of behaving. **Sans —**, unreservedly.

3. *Fin.* stoppage (out of salaries, etc.); **4.** † *Law-t.* redemption; **5.** (in schools and colleges) keeping in. **Mettre un écolier en —**, to keep in a boy. **Etre en —**, to be kept in.

6. reservoir; **7.** *Naut.* sluice; **8.** *Naut.* guy; tackle-fall. **Palan de —**, relieving-tackle. **Corde de —**, pendant, tackle-guy.

9. *Civ. Eng.* fixture (of a suspension-bridge).

† **RETENUEMENT**, rœtœnumân-t, *adv.* reservedly, prudently, discreetly.

RETERÇAGE *or* **RETERSAGE**, rœtèrsazh', [retercer], *sm. Agr.* second dressing (of vines).

RETERCER *or* **RETERSER**, rœtèrsé-r, [re; tercer], *va. Agr.* to give a second dressing to.

RÉTIAIRE, résièr', [Lat.: retiarus; rete, net], *sm. Antiq.* retiarius: a kind of gladiator who endeavoured to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head.

RÉTICENCE, rétisâns', [Lat.: reticentia; reticēre; re; tacēre, to hold one's tongue], *sf.* reticence, reticency: *a)* concealment by silence; omission; *b) Rhet.* a kind of preterition.

RÉTICULAIRE, rétikulèr', [Lat.: reticulum; rete, net], *adj.* reticular: having the form of a net or of net-work.

RÉTICULATION, rétikulasyôn, *sf.* reticulation, net-work.

RÉTICULE, rétikul', [Lat.: reticulum], *sm.* reticule: *a) Rom. Antiq.* reticulum, net (for the hair), net-work; *b)* netted bag; lady's workbag; *c)* a net-work dividing the field of view of a telescope into small equal squares.

RÉTICULÉ, E, rétikulé, *adj.* reticulate, reticulated: netted; having lines crossing each other like net-work; resembling the meshes of a net. **Maçonnerie réticulée**, reticulated work.

RÉTIF, IVE, rétif, tiv', [Lat.: restāre, to stop], *adj.* restive: stubborn, obstinate; mulish; unyielding. **Un âne —**, a restive ass. *Fig.*: **Un esprit —**, a stubborn man. **Une mémoire rétive**, a bad memory. [*Substant.*:] **Faire le —**, to be restive, to be stubborn.

RÉTIFORME, rétifórm', *adj. Nat. Hist.* retiform: having the form of a net; reticulate.

RÉTINALITE, rétinalit', *sf. Miner.* retinalite: a variety of serpentine.

RÉTINASPHALTE, rétinasfalt', *sm. Miner.* retinasphalt, retinite: a bituminous or resinous substance.

RÉTINE, rétin', [Lat.: retina, from rete, net], *sf. Anat.* retina: one of the coats of the eye.

RÉTINIEN, IENNE, rétinyan, èn; *adj.* retinal: pertaining to the retina.

RÉTINITE, rétinit', *sf. Med.* retinitis: inflammation of the retina.

RÉTINNAPHTE, rétinaft', *sf. Chem.* retinaphtha: a fluid obtained by rectifying the oils from resin.

RÉTINNYLE, rétinil', *sm. Chem.* retinyle: a substance obtained from rosin.

RÉTINOLE, rétinol', *sm. Chem.* retinole: a substance obtained from rosin.

RETINOSCOPIE, rétinoskopi (rétine; Gr.: σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf. Surg.* retinoscopy: examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

RETIRADE, rœtirad', [retirer], *sf. Fort.* retirade: a kind of retrenchment in the body of a work.

RETIRATION, rœtirasyôn, [retirer], *sf. Print.* working off the outer form.

RETIRÉ, E, rœtiré, *adj.* retired: *a)* private, secret; solitary; lonesome; secluded, sequestered; *b)* withdrawn from business or active life. **Les lieux les plus retirés**, the most secluded places. **Une chapelle retirée**, a solitary chapel. **Une vie retirée**, a retired life. **Vivre —, être —, mener une vie fort retirée**, to lead a very retired life. **Une âme retirée en elle-même**, a person who is always buried in meditation.

RETIREMENT, rœtir'mân-t, [retirer], *sm.* **1.** *Surg.* contraction (of nerves); **2.** withdrawing.

RETIRER, rœtiré-r, [re; tirer], *va.* **1.** to draw again, to redraw; **3.** to withdraw: *a)* to draw back, to take back; *b)* to take away, to remove, to retire; *c)* to take back, to retract, to recall; *d)* to make to retire or return; to retire; to draw off; to call away. *a)* **— son bras**, to draw one's arm back. *b)* **— une clef de la serrure**, to take a key out of a lock. **Il a retiré tout son argent de la banque**, he has taken all his money out of the bank. *c)* **— sa parole**, to retract one's word. **Mais puisque vous voulez — votre parole**, but since you wish to withdraw, *Mol. Mar. forcé*, 14. **— son amitié, sa confiance, sa protection**, to withdraw one's friendship, confidence, protection. *d)* **Je vous ai retiré du danger**, I have rescued you from danger. **Il fut obligé de — ses troupes de la province**, he was obliged to call his troops away from the province.

3. to draw in. **— son haleine**, to draw in one's breath.

4. to contract, to draw in; **5.** to draw out, to take out; to get out. **— un homme de prison**, to take a man out of prison.

6. to take out of pledge; to redeem; **7.** to reclaim. **— quelqu'un du vice**, to reclaim a person from vice.

8. to receive (in return), to get; to collect, to gather, to reap; to derive, to draw; to obtain, to procure. **Il a retiré une grosse somme de sa charge**, his office brought him in a great deal of money. *Fig.*: **— de la gloire de quelque chose**, to reap glory from a thing. **Il n'a retiré que de la honte de sa conduite**, his conduct only brought shame upon him.

9. to harbour, to receive, to give a shelter to, to afford an asylum to; to take. **— quelqu'un chez soi**, to give a person shelter. **Sa maison est trop petite pour le grand nombre d'étrangers qu'il retire chez lui**, his house is too small for the many strangers he gives shelter to. *La Bruy. Ostentation.*

RETIRER, *vn.* **1.** to draw again; **2.** (of the tide) to be ebbing.

RETIRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to retire: *a)* to withdraw, to leave, to quit; to go away; to go off; to leave off; *b)* to withdraw; to go from company into privacy; *c)* to retire to rest; *d)* to depart, to withdraw; to break up; *e)* to forsake, to abandon; to leave, to relinquish; *f)* to withdraw from business or active life; to seceed from a public body; *g)* to remove, to go; *f)* to take refuge; *i)* to draw back; to retreat. *a)* **La foule se retira devant lui**, the crowd withdrew before him. **Retirez-vous d'ici**, go away from here. **Se — sur son gain**, to retire after a run of good luck. **Se — sur la bonne bouche**, *Fam.* to retire after some success. *b)* **Ils se retirèrent chacun chez eux**, they all retired to their respective rooms; they all went home. **Il s'est retiré dans son appartement**, he has retired to his appartments. *d)* **Les vaincus se retirèrent accablés de honte et de douleur**, the vanquished withdraw overcome with shame and suffering, *Barthélemy.* **Retirez-vous d'ici, vous dis-je, ou je vous en ferai — d'une autre manière**, be gone, I say, or I will force you to leave in a different manner. *Mol. P. d'Elide*, IV. 6. *e)* **Se — d'une entreprise**, not to go on with an enterprise. *f)* **Se — du service**, to retire from the service. **Se — du commerce**, to retire from business. *g)* **Se — en province**, to go into the country. **Se — dans ses terres**, to retire to one's estate. *h)* **Les bêtes se retirent dans leurs tanières**, the beasts retire to their dens. *i)* **Comme un reste de vie se retire vers le cœur, à mesure que la mort s'empare des extrémités**, just as the last spark of life is loath to leave the heart, even when death has taken possession of the extremities.

2. to contract, to shrink. **Le parchemin se retire au feu**, parchment shrinks with the heat of a fire.

3. to subside, to retire. **Les eaux commencent à se —**, the waters are beginning to subside.

4. to ebb, to flow back, to flow out, to fall. **La mer se retire**, the tide ebbs.

5. to be withdrawn; to be retracted. **Une parole donnée ne doit point se —**, a promise given must not be withdrawn.

† **RÉTIVETÉ**, rétiv'té, **RÉTIVITÉ**, rétivité, [rétif], *sf.* restiveness; stubbornness.

RETOMBÉE, rœtônbé, [retomber], *sf. Arch.* springing (of arches).

RETOMBER, rœtônbé-r, [re; tomber], *vn.* **1.** to fall again, to fall down again; **2.** to fall back; to fall: to sink after rising. **La balle est retombée en cet endroit**, the ball fell again in this place. **Elle fit un mouvement pour se lever, et retomba dans son fauteuil**, she tried to get up, and fell back again in her chair.

3. to fall, to hang down; to lap. **Ses longs cheveux, retombant sur son visage, en cachaient une partie**, her long hair hung over her face, and partially hid it.

4. to relapse, to suffer a relapse; **5.** *Fig.* to relapse, to fall back, to return; to sink again, to fall again. **Elle est retombée ma-**

lade, she fell ill again. **Cet État est retombé dans la barbarie**, that state has sunk into barbarity again. **Ceux qui retombent toujours dans les mêmes crimes**, those who are continually committing the same crimes. — **dans la misère**, to become poor again. **Télémaque allait — dans les mêmes faiblesses**, Telemachus was about to relapse into the same weakness. *Fén.*

6. to prey upon again ; **7**. to have recourse again to ; **8**. to ascribe, to attribute ; **9**. to be confounded, to be mingled ; **10**. *Fig.* to fall : to pass, to be transferred. **La perte retomba sur moi**, the loss came to my lot. **Ses malheurs retombaient sur toute sa famille**, his misfortunes fell upon all his family. *Volt.* **Le sang qu'il a versé retombera sur sa tête**, the blood he has shed will be upon his head.

RETONDRE, rœtôndr', [re ; tondre], *va.* **1**. to shear again ; **2**. *Arch.* to clean off.

RETORDAGE, rœtórdazh', **RETORDEMENT**, rœtórdœmân-t, [retordre], *sm. Weav.* twisting.

RETORDOIR, rœtórdwar, *sm. Weav.* doubling and twisting machine.

RETORDRE, rœtórdr' [re ; tordre], *va.* **1**. to wring again ; **2**. to twist ; to double and twist. **Donner du fil à — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to give a person a great deal of trouble. **Se —**, to be twisted.

RÉTORQUABLE, rétórkabl', *adj.* that may be retorted.

RÉTORQUER, rétorké-r, [Lat. : retorquēre], *va.* to retort an argument, an accusation.

RÉTORQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be retorted

RETORS, E, rœtôr, tórs', [retordre], *adj.* **1**. twisted. **De la soie retorse**, twisted silk.

2. *Fig.* far-fetched : strained ; affected, refined. **Sens —**, far-fetched sense.

3. wrung ; **4**. *Fig.* deep, crafty, sly, cunning, artful.

RETORS, *sm.* crafty, cunning man.

RÉTORSIF, IVE, rétorsif iv, *adj.* retortive : of the nature of a retort.

RÉTORSION, rétorsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* retortion : the act of retorti g.

† **RETORTE**, rœtórt', *sf. Chem.* retort.

RETORTILLER, rœtórtiyé-r, [re ; tortiller], *va.* to twist again.

RETOUCHE, rœtoush', [retoucher], *sf. Paint.*, *Phot.* **1**. retouch, retouching, touching up ; **2**. after-touch. **Crayon de —**, retouching pencil. **Pupitre de —**, retouching frame.

RETOUCHER, rœtoushé-r, [re ; toucher], *vn.* **1**. to touch again ; **2**. to retouch, to touch up : to improve by new touches.

RETOUCHER, *va.* **1**. to touch again ; **2**. to retouch, to touch up ; to correct. — **un tableau, une photographie**, to touch up a picture a photograph.

RETOUCHEUR, EUSE, rœtouchœr, œz, *smf. Phot.* retoucher.

RETOUR, rœtour, [retourner], *sm.* **1**. winding, meander. **Les tours et retours d'un labyrinthe**, the turnings and windings of a labyrinth.

2. return : *a*) the act of returning ; going back ; coming back ; regression ; *b*) the act of coming back to a former state or occupation ; *c*) revolution ; a periodical coming to the same point ; *d*) renewal ; restoration ; *e*) conversion ; *f*) turn, vicissitude, change ; *g*) change ; *h*) repayment ; retribution ; requital, acknowledgment ; reciprocity. *a*) **Par — du courrier**, by return of post. **Être sur son —**, to be on one's return home. **Quand je serai de —**, on my return. **Je serai de — dans une demi-heure**, I shall be back in half an hour. **De — chez moi, je trouvai votre lettre**, in my return home, I found your letter. **Voyage de —**, *Naut.* home voyage. **Billet de —**, *Railw.* return ticket. — **sans frais**, *Com.* (of a bill) to be returned without expense. *b*) **Un — de jeunesse**, a return of youth. **Le — de la colère au calme**, the appeasement of anger. **Le — d'un homme d'État au ministère**, the return of a statesman to the ministry. *d*) **Le — du printemps**, the return of spring. **Le — de la paix**, the return of peace. *e*) **Le — d'une âme à Dieu**, the return of a soul to God. *f*) **Il faut redouter les retours de la fortune**, we must beware of the changes of fortune. *g*) **Le — de l'opinion**, the change of opinion. *h*) **L'amitié demande du —**, friendship requires to be returned. **Il n'y a point de — avec lui**, *Fig.* there is no means of making peace with him. **Juste —, Monsieur, des choses d'ici-bas !** a just retribution of things in this world. *Mol. Tart.* v. 3. **Payer de —**, to return, to requite. **Quand on oblige, il ne faut jamais s'attendre à être payé de —**, when you have obliged any one, you must never expect to be paid with gratitude, *Boiste.*

3. trick, artifice ; winding. **L'amour propre est fécond en retours**, pride is full of artifices. **Il a des retours bien adroits**, he has some very clever tricks.

4. *Arch.* return ; right angle. **En —, en — d'équerre**, at right angles.

5. *Mar. Com.* return goods ; **6**. — **de chasse**, luncheon after hunting.

7. repetition ; **8**. thought ; meditation. **Faire — sur soi-même**, to look into one's heart.

9. regret ; sorrow ; **10**. decline of life ; decline, wane. **Une beauté sur le —**, a beauty on the wane. **Être sur le —**, to be on the wane.

11. thing given to boot, boot. **Que me donnerez-vous de —, en — ?** what will you give me to boot ?

12. *Law-t*, reversion. **Faire — à**, to revert to.

13. *Fam.* whim, caprice. **Avoir de fâcheux retours**, to be very whimsical.

14. retort, answer.

SANS RETOUR, *adv. phr.* **1**. for ever ; **2**. irretrievably, irreparably, irrecoverably. **Il est perdu sans —**, he is irretrievably lost. **Il s'est établi en Espagne sans esprit de —**, he has definitely fixed his abode in Spain. **Son frère qui est avec lui a toujours l'esprit de —**, his brother who is with him has always hopes of returning. *Prov.* : **A beau jeu, beau retour**, one good turn deserves another. **Le retour vaut mieux que matines**, the last part is better than the first.

RETOURNE, rœtourn', [retourner], *sf. Card-pl.* turned up card, trump.

RETOURNEMENT, rœtournœmân-t, [retourner], *sm.* turning.

RETOURNER, rœtourné-r, [re ; tourner], *va.* **1**. to turn ; *a*) to change the position of ; to turn over ; to turn up ; to turn down ; to turn round ; to turn back ; *b*) to turn about ; to revolve, to agitate. *a*) — **une côtelette sur le gril**, to turn a chop on the gridiron. — **une carte**, to turn a card. — **un habit**, to turn a coat. — **la salade**, to mix a salad. — **le sol**, to turn up the soil. — **la tête**, to turn the head. **Tourner et — quelque chose**, to turn a thing round and round. **Pendant qu'il retournait toutes ces choses dans son esprit**, whilst he was turning all those things over in his mind.

2. to return : *a*) to send back ; *b*) to give back in reply ; to retort ; **3**. *Fam.* to bring (a person) round.

RETOURNER, *vn.* **1**. to return : *a*) to, go again ; *b*) to come back, to go back ; to go back again ; to walk back ; to run back ; to ride back ; *c*) to go back to the same state, occupation, subject, etc. ; to revert ; *d*) to begin again ; to set again ; to go again ; *e*) to fall back. *a*) **Vous êtes déjà allé à Londres, retournez-y**, you have already been to London, go there again. — **en arrière**, to go back, to turn back ; *Fig.* to recede ; to relinquish (a thing). *b*) — **sur ses pas**, to retrace one's steps, to turn back. — **dans son pays**, to go back to one's country. — **chez soi**, to return home. — **à Dieu**, *Fig.* to return to God. *c*) — **sur le passé**, to revert to the past. **Je ne veux point — sur tout ce que j'ai souffert à ce moment**, I will not speak of what I then suffered. *d*) — **à l'ouvrage**, to return to work. — **au combat**, to begin to fight again. **N'y retournez plus**, *Fam.* don't do it again ! *e*) **Le trait de l'injure retourne sur celui qui le lance**, insult often falls back upon the insulter.

2. (at cards) to turn up ; to be turned up. **De quoi retourne-t-il ?** what card led ?

3. *Fig.* to be going on. **Je ne sais pas de quoi il retourne**, I do not know what is going on.

4. to be repeated, to be mentioned.

RETOURNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to turn one's self, to turn one's self round ; to turn ; to turn round. **Se — dans son lit**, to turn in one's bed. **Se — vers quelqu'un**, to turn round to a person.

2. to turn about ; to manage. **Il saura bien se —**, he will not be at a loss ; he will know how to manage.

3. to be turned.

S'en retourner, to turn back, to return, to go back. **Je n'ai qu'à m'en — d'où je viens**, I have only to go back to the place I came from. **S'en — comme en est venu**, to come away without having done anything. **Il se retourna à plusieurs reprises pour me regarder**, he turned round several times to look at me. **Je m'en suis retourné seul**, I returned alone.

RETRACER, rœtrasé-r, [re ; tracer], *va.* [The **c** takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous retraçons*; *retraçant*.] **1**. to trace : *a*) to trace again ; *b*) to trace back ; *c*) to trace over again ; *d*) to recall, to bring back. *a*) **Il faut — cette allée**, this path must be made again. *d*) **C'est à la réflexion à graver les idées dans la memoire, c'est à la mémoire à les — à la réflexion**, reflection must engrave ideas on the memory, and memory must bring them back to the mind. **Les souvenirs qui retracent l'enfance sont délicieux**, the recollections relating to our childhood are delightful.

2. to relate, to recount. — **les exploits d'un héros**, to relate the exploits of a hero.

RETRACER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to be retraced ; **2**. to return to mind, to recollect. **3**. to reappear ; to recur. **La nuit affreuse qui suivit se retrace encore à ma mémoire**, I still recollect the terrible night that followed.

RÉTRACTATION, rétraktasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [rétracter], *sf.* recantation, retractation, tractation : disavowal of the truth of what has been said ; declaration of change of opinion.

RÉTRACTER, rétrakté-r, [Lat. : retrahĕre, retractum ; re, back ; trahĕre, to draw], *va.* to recant, to retract, to recall ; to unsay ; to withdraw. — **une promesse**, to retract a promise. — **ses erreurs**, to recall one's errors.

RÉTRACTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to recant, to retract, to make a recantation, to eat one's words ; **2**. *Surg.* to retract, to be drawn back. **À la suite de convulsions, sa jambe s'est rétractée**, his leg has retracted in consequence of convulsions.

RÉTRACTIBLE, rétraktibl', *adj. Nat. Hist.* retractible : that may be drawn back ; retractile, retractable.

RÉTRACTIF, IVE, rétraktif, tiv', *adj.* retractive : tending to retract, that retracts.

RÉTRACTILE, rétraktil', *adj.* retractile, retractible, retractable.

RÉTRACTILITÉ, rétraktilité, *sf.* retractility : the quality of being retractile.

RÉTRACTION, rétraksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : retractio], *sf.* retraction : *a)* the act of drawing back ; *b) Med.* the state of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards,

RETRADUIRE, rœtraduir', [re ; traduire] *va.* [Conj. like *Traduire.*] to retranslate, to translate again.

RETRAIRE, rœtrêr, [re ; traire], *va.* [Conj. like Traire.] *Law-t.* to redeem (an estate).

RETRAIT, rœtrè [retraire], *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* redeeming ; repurchase ; 2. withdrawal (of a bill) ; 3. retreat, retirement ; 4. † end (of a religious service) ; 5. residue, remainder ; 6. † place of retirement ; privy ; 7. † privy-chamber, private apartment ; 8. † refuge ; 9. contraction ; shrinking, shrinkage.

RETRAIT, E, rœtrè, èt', *pa. p.* of *Retraiter*, redeemed.

RETRAIT, E, *adj.* contracted ; retracted, drawn back. **Bois —**, dried wood. **Blé —**, thin, shrunk corn.

RETRAITE, rœtret', [re, traire], *sf.* 1 retreat : *a)* retiring ; the act of retiring ; retirement ; *b)* the retiring of a body of troops from the face of an enemy ; *c)* tattoo ; a signal given by the beat of the drum or the sounding of trumpets at sunset, or for retiring from action, *d)* retirement ; the act of withdrawing from company, from the world, from business ; *e)* retirement ; state of being retired or secluded from the world, business, etc. ; seclusion, privacy ; *f)* temporary seclusion ; exercises of piety ; *g)* place of retirement ; *h)* refuge, asylum, shelter, harbour ; *i)* recess ; privacy ; *j)* (in an ill sense) haunt, resort, den, nest. *a)* *Faire —*, to retreat. **Il faut songer à la —**, we must think of retiring. *b)* **Les troupes, fatiguées d'une longue et penible —**, the troops, tired with a long and painful retreat. **Battre en —**, to retreat, to beat a retreat. *Fig.* to give way. **Couper la —**, to cut off the retreat. *c)* **L'heure de la —**, the hour of retreat. **Battre la —**, to beat the tattoo, to beat the retreat. **Sonner la —**, *Milit.* to sound a retreat ; *Hunt.* to call off the hounds. **Vous croyez qu'il est temps que je songe à la —**, you think it is time that I thought of retiring. *Le Sage. Gil. B.* VII. 4. *e)* **Aimer la —**, to be fond of retirement. **Vivre dans la —**, to live in retirement. *g)* **La — que nous choisîmes était fort cachée**, the retreat we chose was quite hidden. *La Font. Psyché.* *h)* **Il sera bientôt pris, il n'a pas de —**, he will soon be taken, he has no place to hide in. **Des retraites honnêtes pour la vieillesse et pour les infirmités, voilà ce qui est nécessaire**, we want comfortable asylums for the old and the infirm. **Donner — à, à quelqu'un**, to shelter, to harbour any one. *j)* **Une — de voleurs**, a den of thieves. **Cette caverne était la — des bêtes farouches**, this den was the resort of wild beasts.

2. dereliction (of waters) ; 3. contraction, shrinking ; 4. *Arch.* offset ; set-off (of a wall), set back ; 5. *Com.* redraft ; 6. *Adm.* superannuation ; retiring pension. **Caisse des retraites**, superannuation fund. **Mettre à la —**, to superannuate, to pension off. **Mise à la —**, superannuation. **Prendre sa —**, to retire upon a pension. **Pension de —**, retiring pension. **Il n'a que sa — pour vivre**, his pension is all he has to live on. **Retraites ouvrières**, old age pensions.

RETRAITÉ, E, rœtrèté, *adj. Adm.* superannuated, pensioned off, retired, on the retired list. [substantively], a pensioned officer, a pensioner.

RETRAITER, rœtrèté-r, [retraite], *va.* 1. to treat again ; 2. *Adm.* to superannuate, to pension off.

RETRANCHÉ, E, rœtrâ*n*shé *adj.* 1. curtailed, cut off, retrenched ; 2. deducted ; 3. subtracted ; 4. *Milit.* intrenched.

RETRANCHEMENT, rœtrâ*n*sh'mâ*n*-t, [retrancher], *sm.* 1. retrenchment : *a)* retrenching, curtailling ; curtailment, diminution ; *b)* suppression ; cutting off ; *c) Milit.* intrenchment. *a)* **Un — dans la dépense**, a retrenchment in the expenses. **Le — du bois superflu ne faisait que rendre les fruits meilleurs**, the fruits grew all the better after these superfluous branches had been lopped off. *Bossuet. His. Univ.* *b)* **Le — de sa pension le réduit à la misère**, the loss of his pension left him a beggar. *c)* **Faire des retranchements**, to throw up intrenchments. **Forcer quelqu'un dans ses derniers retranchements**, *Fig.* to drive a person to his last intrenchment.

2. recess.

RETRANCHER, rœtra*n*shé-r, [re ; trancher], *va.* 1. to retrench : *a)* to cut off, to pare away, to lop off ; *b)* to curtail ; to lessen, to diminish, to shorten, to cut short ; to render less or smaller ; *c)* to suppress, to take away, to take off ; to stop ; *d) Milit.* to furnish with intrenchments ; to intrench ; to fortify ; *e)* to confine, to restrict. *a)* **— des branches d'un arbre**, to lop off branches of a tree. *b)* **— une dépense**, to retrench an expense. *c)* **On a retranché toutes les pensions et gratifications**, they have stopped paying all pensions and gratuities. **Ce mot me semble froid, je le retrancherais**, that word seems cold, I'd leave it out. *Boil. Art. p.* I. **Les médecins lui ont retranché le vin**, the doctors have forbidden him wine. **— de la communion des fidèles**, to expel from the communion of the faithful. **Les impies seront retranchés de dessus la terre**, the wicked shall be cut off from the earth.

2 to deduct ; 3 *Arith.* to subtract.

RETRANCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to restrain one's self, to confine one's self. **Il s'est retranché à ne plus voir que peu de monde**, he confines himself to seeing only a few people.

2. to retrench : to diminish one's expenses, to live with less expense ; 3. *Milit.* to intrench one's self ; 4. *Fig.* to screen one's self ; to plead, to urge. **Je me retranchais derrière la porte**, I entrenched myself behind the door. **Se — dans un silence obstiné**, to keep obstinately silent. **C'est en vain que vous vous retranchez sur une fausse modestie**, do not think your false modesty screens you. **Il s'est retranché derrière ce prétexte**, he sheltered himself with this pretext.

RETRANSCRIRE, rœtrâ*n*skrir', [re ; transcrire], *va.* to transcribe again.

RETRAVAILLER, rœtravayé-r, [re ; travailler], *vn.* to work again.

RETRAVAILLER, *va.* 1. to work again ; 2. *Fig.* to finish, to polish.

RETRAVERSER, rœtravèrsé-r, [re ; traverser], *va.* 1. to go over again, to cross again ; 2. to go through again.

RETRAYANT, E, rœtrèyâ*n*, â*n*t', [retraire], *sm. f. Law-t.* repurchaser, redemptor.

RÈTRE, rètr', *sm.* V. *Reître.*

RÉTRÉCI, E, rétrési, *pa, p.* 1. straitened ; 2. contracted ; 3. shrunk.

RÉTRÉCI, E, *adj.* narrow. **Esprit —**, 1. narrow mind ; 2. narrow-minded person.

RÉTRÉCIR, rétrésir, [re ; étrécir], *va.* 1. to narrow, to make narrower, to straiten. **— une rue**, to make a street narrower.

2. to shrink ; 3. to take in (clothes) ; 4. *Fig.* to contract, to narrow, to cramp, to confine, to limit. **Cela rétrécit l'esprit**, it narrows the mind.

RÉTRÉCIR, *vn.* 1. to narrow ; to get narrower ; 2. to shrink.

RÉTRÉCIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to narrow, to get narrower ; 2. to become smaller ; 3. to shrink ; 4. *Fig.* to narrow, to get narrow, to contract, to be contracted. **La question se rétrécissait singulièrement**, the question was getting into very narrow limits **Des gens dont l'esprit s'est rétréci**, people who are getting narrow-minded.

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT, rétrésis'mâ*n*-t, [rétrécir] *sm.* 1. narrowing ; 2. narrowness ; 3. the state of being narrow ; 3. shrinking (of cloth) ; 4. *Fig.* contracting, cramping, narrowing, narrowness. **Le — des vues, des idées**, the narrowness of views, of ideas.

5. *Med.* stricture.

RETREMPE, rœtra*n*p, [retremper], *sf.* tempering (of steel) ; soaking again [of linen]; *Fig.* strengthening, invigorating.

RETREMPER, rœtrâ*n*pér, [re ; tremper], *va.* 1. to soak (linen) again ; to steep again ; 2. *Metall.* to temper (steel) again ; 3. *Fig.* to strengthen, to invigorate, to give new vigour to, to renovate. **L'adversité a retrempé son âme**, adversity has strengthened his mind.

RETREMPER, (SE), *v. refl.* to recruit, to be strengthened, to be invigorated, to acquire new vigour, to acquire new strength.

RÉTRIBUER, rétribué-r, [Lat. : retribuĕre], *va.* to remunerate, to pay, to reward.

RÉTRIBUTION, rétribysyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : retributio], *sf.* remuneration, retribution, requital, reward, payment ; salary ; fee.

RETRO, rœtro [Lat., back]. ***Prefix, Prep.*** back.

RÉTROACTIF, IVE, rétroaktiv, tiv', [Lat. : retroactus ; retro, agĕre ; retro, backward ; agĕre, to do], *adj.* retroactive : acting upon something past or preceding ; retrospective.

RÉTROACTION, retroaksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : retro, backward ; actio, action], *sf*: retroaction : operation on something preceding.

RÉTROACTIVEMENT, rétroaktiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* retroactively, by retroaction.

RÉTROACTIVITÉ, rétroaktivité, [rétroactif], *sf.* retroactive effect.

RÉTROAGIR, rétroazhir, [retro ; agir], *vn.* to retroact : to act backward.

RÉTROCÉDER, rétrosédé-r, [retro ; céder], *va.* [Conj. like *Céder.*] to give back again ; to retrocede, to cede back ; to reconvey.

RÉTROCESSIF, IVE, rétrosessif, iv, *adj.* retroceeding, retrocedent.

RÉTROCESSION, rétrosèsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : retrocessio], *sf.* retrocession : *a)* *Law-t.* the act of ceding back, reconveyance ; *b) Med.* the metastasis of a tumour, eruption, etc., from the outer part of the body to the inner.

RÉTROFLÉCHI, E, rétrofléshi, [Lat. : retro, backward ; flexus, bent], *adj.* retroflex, retroflexed, retroflected : bent backward.

RÉTROFLEXION, rétroflèksyô*n*, *sf. Surg.*

retroflexion : inclination or folding backward.

RÉTROGRADATION, rétrogradasyô*n*, [rétrograder], *sf.* retrogradation : *a*) retrogression ; the act of going backward ; *b*) *Astron.* motion from east to west.

RÉTROGRADE, rétrograd', [Lat. rétrograder], *adj.* retrograde : *a*) retrogressive ; moving or going backward ; *b*) *Astron.* noting motion contrary to the order of the signs ; *c*) reactionary ; implying reaction.

RÉTROGRADER, rétrogradé-r, [Lat. : retro, backward ; gradi, gressus, to go], *vn.* to retrograde, to go backward, to move backward ; to retrocede, to go back, to recede, to march back ; to retreat.

RÉTROGRESSION, rétrogrèsyô*n*, [rétrograder], *sf.* retrogression, retrogradation : moving backward.

RÉTROÏTION, rétroisyon [Lat. : retro, backward ; ire, to go], *sf. Med.* regression : the backward displacing of teeth, by the growth of new ones.

RETROMPER, rœtrompé-r [re ; tromper], *va.* to deceive again.

RETROQUER, rœtroké-r, [re ; troquer], *vn.* to change again.

RÉTROSPECTIF, IVE, rétrospéktif, tiv', [Lat. : retrospectus, from retrospicĕre, to look back], *adj.* retrospective : looking back on past events.

RÉTROSPECTIVEMENT, rétrospèktiv', mâ*n*-t, *adv.* retrospectively.

RETROUSSÉ, E, rœtrousé, *adj.* **1.** turned up ; tucked up ; cocked up. **Une robe retroussée**, a tucked up dress. **Avoir le bras — jusqu'au coude**, to have one's sleeve tucked up to the elbow. **Nez —**, snub-nose pug-nose ; tip-tilted nose.

2. *Man.* hollow.

RETROUSSEMENT, rœtrous'mâ*n*-t, [retrousser], *sm.* turning up ; tucking up.

RETROUSSER, rœtrousé-r, [re ; trousser], *va.* to turn up, to tuck up, to hold up, to cock. **Retroussez votre manteau**, hold up your cloak. **— ses cheveux**, to turn up one's hair. **— sa moustache**, to turn up one's moustache.

RETROUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be turned up ; **2.** to tuck up one's dress, one's skirts, etc.

RETROUSSIS, rœtrousi [retrousser], *sm.* **1.** brim (of a cocked hat) ; **2.** facing (of uniform) ; **3** top (of a foot), boot-top. **Bottes à retroussis**, top-bots.

RETROUVER, rœtrouvé-r, [re ; trouver,] *va.* **1.** to find again ; **2.** to recover (something lost), to obtain again ; to find again, to find. **— sa montre**, to find one's watch again. **— son chemin**, to find one's way again. **— sa vigueur**, to recover one's strength.

3. to meet with ; to meet again, to meet. **J'irai vous —**, I shall go to meet you. **Je saurai le —**, I shall know how to find him out.

4. to recognize. **Je ne retrouve plus ce poète dans ses dernières productions**, I do not recognize that poet in his last works.

RETROUVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be found again ; **2.** to be met with again ; **3.** to find one's self again ; to be one's self again ; to be again. **Nous nous retrouvons dans le même embarras**, we are again in the same predicament. **A présent me voilà seul, à présent je me retrouve**, now I am alone, I am myself again.

4. to find one's way ; **5.** to find each other again, to meet each other again ; to meet again, to meet. **Quand on est loin, on songe qu'on se retrouvera**, when we are away from each other, we hope to meet again. **Retrouvez-vous là à une heure**, be here again at one o'clock. **Nous nous retrouverons au théâtre**, we shall see each other at the theatre.

RÉTROVERSION, rétrovèrsyô*n*, [Lat. : retro, backward ; vertĕre, versum, to turn], *sf. Surg.* retroversion : falling backward.

RETS, rè [Lat. : rete, retis, net], *sm.* net ; snare, toil. *Fig.* : **La parole est le — qui prend les âmes**, speech is the snare of souls. *Bossuet.* **Prendre quelqu'un dans ses rets**, to ensnare a person.

RETS, [Jean-François-Paul, de Gondi, cardinal], historian and author of memoirs (1613-1679).

RÉTUDIER, rétudié-r, [re ; étudier], *va.* to study again.

RÉTUS, E, rétu, tuz', [Lat. : retusus ; retundĕre. to blunt], *adj. Bot.* retuse : terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed.

RÉUNION, réniô*n*, [réunir], *sf.* **1.** reunion : *a*) a second union ; union formed anew after separation or discord ; *b*) *Med.* union of parts separated by wounds or accidents ; **2.** union : the act of uniting, or of joining two or more things so as to form one ; uniting, junction. **La — des ruisseaux forme une rivière**, the union of several streams forms a river.

3. assembly : *a*) party ; *b*) meeting. **La — était nombreuse**, the assembly was large. **Lieu de —**, a place of meeting. **Salle de —**, assembly-room.

4. body, set (of persons). **Former une —**, to call together a meeting. **Une — publique**, a public meeting.

RÉUNIR, réunir, [re ; unir], *va.* **1.** to reunite : *a*) to unite again, to join after a separation ; *b*) to reconcile after variance ; to bring together again. **— les lèvres d'une plaie**, to join the lips of a wound. **— un fief à la couronne**, to join a fief to the crown. *b*) **— les esprits**, to reconcile minds. **Un intérêt commun les a réunis**, a common interest brought them together again. **Nos ennemis communs devraient nous —**, our mutual foes ought to bring us together again. *Rac. Andr.* I. 4.

2. to unite : *a*) to join ; *b*) to bring together ; *c*) to annex ; *d*) to assemble, to muster ; to collect ; *e*) to get together. *a*) **Une galerie réunit les deux bâtiments**, a gallery unites the two buildings.

3. to collect, to gather, to muster up. **— les eaux de plusieurs sources**, to collect the waters of several springs. **— ses forces**, to collect one's strength. **— des preuves**, to gather proofs.

4. to combine ; **5.** to summon, to call together.

RÉUNIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to reunite : to be united again ; to join and cohere again ; **2.** to unite : *a*) to join ; to meet ; *b*) to be united, to be annexed. *a*) **C'est ici que les chemins se réunissent**, this is where the roads meet.

3. to assemble, to meet ; to gather together. **Nous nous réunissons une fois par mois**, we meet once a month.

4. to reunite, to meet again ; **5.** to club together ; **6.** to unite together. **Ils se sont réunis contre l'ennemi commun**, they united together against their common enemy.

7. to be centered ; **8.** to concur, to combine, to be united. **Tous les arts se réunissaient pour donner de l'éclat à cette fête**, all arts concurred to give splendour to the festivity.

RÉUSSIR, réusir, [Ital. : riuscire, to come out again], *vn.* **1.** to issue, to arise, to come ; **2.** to happen, to occur ; **3.** to issue, to end, to terminate ; **4.** to succeed ; to be successful, to have success ; to prosper, to thrive. **Il a réussi à souhait**, he could not have been more successful. **— dans ce qu'on a entrepris**, to succeed in what one has undertaken. **Il a mal réussi**, he did not succeed well. **Il a tout ce qu'il faut pour —**, he has everything he can desire to succeed. **Cela lui réussira mal**, he will be unsuccessful. **Par quelle voie a-t-il pu — à se défaire de ses anciens préjugés** ? how did he manage to get rid of his former prejudice ? **Tout lui a réussi**, he has succeeded in everything.

5. to take ; **6.** (of plants) to thrive. **La vigne ne réussit pas dans les sols humides**, the vine do not thrive in damp soils.

RÉUSSIR *va.* to execute well, to carry out well.

RÉUSSITE, rèusit', [réussir], *sf.* **1.** issue: event, end, result. **Quelle sera la — de cette affaire** ? what will be the end of this affair? **Une heureuse —**, a happy issue, success.

2. success : favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted. **Cette affaire a eu une pleine —**, that affair was quite a success. **Cet ouvrage n'a pas eu de —**, that work had no success.

REVACCINATION, rœvaksinasyô*n*, [revacciner], *sf.* revaccination : second vaccination.

REVACCINER, rœvaksiné-r, [re ; vacciner] to revaccinate : to vaccinate a second time.

REVALOIR, rœvalwar, [re ; valoir], *va.* [Conj. like *Valoir.*] to return, to pay back ; to be even with. **Je vous revaudrai cela**, I will be even with you for that.

REVANCHE, rœvâ*n*sh', [revancher], *sf.* **1.** retaliation : *a*) return of like for like ; return ; *b*) return of good for good ; requital, return. *a*) **Avoir sa —**, to have one's revenge. **Prendre sa —**, to retaliate. *b*) **Il m'a rendu un bon office, j'aurai ma —**, he has rendered me a service and I mean to repay him.

2. revenge : return of an injury. **On l'avait maltraité, mais il a eu sa —**, they had used him ill, but he has been revenged on them.

3. (at play) revenge, return match. **Vous allez me donner ma —**, you are going to give me my revenge. **Prendre sa —** to take one's revenge, to play another game.

EN REVANCHE, *adv. phr.* in return, in compensation ; to make amends. **À charge de —**, on condition of a like return. **Je veux bien accepter, mais à charge de —**, I will accepte your kindness, but one good turn deserves another. **Oui ; mais qui rit d'autrui doit craindre qu'en — on rit aussi de lui**, yes, but he who laughs at others should expect that in their turn others will likewise laugh at him. *Mol. Ec. des. f.* I. I. **Il invoquait rarement l'appui des saints, mais en — il avait recours aux diseurs de bonne aventure**, he seldom invoked the saints but, to make amends, he would have recourse to fortune-tellers. *Aug. Thierry.*

REVANCHER rœvanshé-r, [re ; venger ; Lat. : vindicāre, to lay claim to], *va.* **1.** *Fam.* to avenge **2.** to defend, to support, to stand up for.

REVANCHEUR, revonshœr *sm.* defender.

RÊVASSER, rèvasé-r, [rever] *vn.* **1.** to have unpleasant dreams ; **2.** *Fam.* to muse, to dream. **Il est resté là un bon bout de temps à —, les yeux fixés en terre**, he sat musing there a long time with his eyes fixed upon the ground. **— à une affaire**, to ponder over a thing.

RÊVASSERIE, rêvas'ri, [rêvasser], *sf.* 1. disturbed, unpleasant dream; 2. *Fam.* musing; idle dreams.

RÊVASSEUR, rèvasær, *sm.* dreamer.

RÊVE, rèv', [rêver], *sm.* dream : *a*) a train of ideas or thoughts which occupy the mind during sleep; *b*) *Fig.* vain fancy, conceit; vision. *a*) **Faire un mauvais —**, to have an unpleasant dream. **Il a fait un beau —**, *Fig.* his happiness, his hope was of short duration. **C'est un — que de vous voir ici**, *Fam.* you are an unexpected visitor. *b*) **Ce projet n'est qu'un beau —**, this project is nothing but a fine dream.

REVÊCHE, rœvêsh', [perhaps Lat. : reversus, turned back], *adj.* 1. cross-grained 2. (of diamonds) not polishable in all its parts; 3. (of iron) hard; 4. sharp (to the taste), harsh, rough, tart; 5. *Fig.* untractable, crabbed, peevish, cross-grained, cross. **Une femme —**, a peevish woman. **Des esprits revêches**, peevish dispositions.

RÉVEIL, révey, [réveiller], *sm.* 1. awaking, waking, wakening. **À mon —**, when I awoke. *Fig.*: **Il a eu un fâcheux —**, he was cruelly disappointed. **Le — d'un peuple**, the revival, the awaking of a people. *Poet.*: **Le — de l'aurore**, dawn. **Le — de la nature**, the waking of nature.

2. *Milit.* reveille : a beat of drum : 3. *Horol.* alarum, alarm. **Battre, sonner le —**, to beat, to sound the reveille.

RÉVEILLE-MATIN, révèy'matan, *sm.* 1. alarm-clock, alarum; 2. *Fig.* Chanticleer : a cock; 3. *Fig.* disturber of one's rest; 4. *Fig.* intelligence received on awaking. [*Pl. Réveille-matin.*]

RÉVEILLER, revèye-r, [re; éveiller], *va.* 1. to awake : *a*) to rouse from sleep : to awaken, to wake, to waken, to call up; *b*) to rouse from torpor, dulness or inactivity; to awaken, to wake, to wake up, to arouse. to stir up, to quicken, *a*) **Il a défendu qu'on le réveillât**, he forbade them to awake him. **— quelqu'un d'un assoupissement**, to rouse a person from sleep. **Je ne sais pas quel plaisir vous prenez à me — si matin**, I cannot imagine what pleasure you find in waking me up so early in the morning. *Mol. Sicil.* 7. *b*) **— un jeune homme qui a l'esprit assoupi**, to rouse a young man who is dull-minded. **Il n'est rien qui si fort nous réveille l'esprit**, it is the best thing to rouse the mind.

2. to rouse to rouse up, to stir up, to quicken; to wake, to revive, to reanimate, to renew. **— l'attention** to rouse attention. **— la jalousie de quelqu'un**, to rouse a person's jealousy. **Les objects qui réveilleront les plaies anciennes de votre cœur**, the objects which will make your heart bleed again. **A quoi bon — les anciennes douleurs**, why rip up old sores? *Prov.* **Il ne faut pas réveiller le chat qui dort**, let sleeping dogs lie.

3. to revive, to call up; 4. (in an ill sense) to rake up; 5. to begin again.

RÉVEILLER (SE) *v. refl.* 1. to awake, to wake, to wake up : *a*) to break from sleep, to cease to sleep; *b*) to bestir; to revive from inaction or apathy; to rouse one's self up, to be roused. *a*) **Il s'est réveillé de bonne heure**, he awoke early. **Se — en sursaut**, to wake up suddenly; to start from one's sleep. **Se — de son assoupissement**, to wake up from sleep.

2. to revive, to be revived, to be renewed, to be stirred up. **La jalousie s'était réveillée entre les patriciens et le peuple**, the jealousy between the patricians and the people revived.

RÉVEILLER, *vn.* to wake, to awaken : to be awake, to continue awake.

RÉVEILLEUR, révèyœr, *sm.* awakener : he who awakens.

RÉVEILLON, révèyôn, [réveiller], *sm.* 1. midnight repast, supper; 2. *Paint.* relief : light (in a painting).

RÉVEILLONNER, révèyône-r, [réveillon], *vn.* to sup at midnight.

RÉVÉLATEUR, TRICE, révélatœr, tris', [révéler], *sm. f.* 1. revealer : one who reveals, discloser; 2. *Law-t.* informer, detecter; approver; king's (*or* queen's) evidence; 3. *Phot.* developer.

RÉVÉLATEUR, TRICE. *adj.* revealing, disclosing; detective.

RÉVÉLATION, révélasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : revelatio], *sf.* 1. revelation : *a*) the act of revealing; information; disclosure, discovery; *b*) that which is revealed; *c*) *Theol.* a communication of truth made to man by God; 2. revealed religion.

RÉVÉLER, révélé-r, *va.* [Conj. like accélérer], to reveal : *a*) to make known something before unknown or concealed; to disclose, to divulge, to discover : *Fam.* to tell; to blab out; *b*) to communicate or impart from heaven. *a*) **— les secrets de l'État**, to reveal the secrets of the State. **— ses complices**, to name one's accomplices. **La religion révélée**, revealed religion. **Les vérités révélées**, revealed truths. **Cet ouvrage a révélé un grand talent**, that work has brought a great talent to light.

RÉVÉLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to reveal one's self; 2. to be revealed.

REVENANT, E, rœv'nân-t, ânt', [revenir], *adj.* pleasing, taking, prepossessing.

REVENANT, rœv'nân-t, *sm.* ghost, apparition. **Des histoires de revenants**, ghost stories. **Avoir peur des revenants**, to be afraid of ghosts.

REVENANT-BON, rœvœnân-bôn, *sm.* 1. emolument; perquisite; 2. bonus, surplus 3. *Fig.* profit; advantage. [*Pl. Revenants-bons.*]

REVENDAGE, rœvândazh', [revendre], *sm.* huckstering, regrating.

REVENDEUR, EUSE, rœvândœr, dœz, *sm. f.* 1. regrater : one who regrates; 2. chandler, retailer; retail dealer, petty dealer, huckster; 3. dealer in old clothes.

REVENDICABLE, rœvândikabl', *adj.* claiming that may be claimed.

REVENDICATION, rœvândikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [re; Lat. : vindicāre], *sf.* claim, claiming.

REVENDIQUER, rœvândiké-r, *va.* to claim, to demand to claim back, to reclaim. **— ses droits**, to claim one's rights. **— ce que l'on a perdu**, to claim what one has lost.

REVENDRE, rœvândr', [re; vendre], *va.* [Conj. like Vendre.] 1. to sell again; 2. to sell in retail; to regrate. **Il n'achète que pour —**, he only buys to sell again. **Avoir d'une chose à —**, to have enough and to spare of a thing. **Avoir de la santé à —**, to be in robust health. **En — à**, *Fam.* to cheat; to be more cunning than. **Ne vous fiez pas à lui, il vous en revendrait**, don't trust him, he would take you in.

REVENEZ-Y, rœv'nèzi, *sm. Fam.* return. **Il m'a dupé une fois, je l'attends au —**, he took me in once, I shall be ready for him next time.

REVENIR, rœvœnir, rœv'nir [re; venir], *vn.* [Conj. like Venir.] 1. to return : *a*) to come again; *b*) to come back; to go back to the same place; *c*) to come, to go back to the same state, occupation, subject, etc.; *d*) to revert, to fall back; to favour again; to be favourable, propitious again; *e*) to revert, to fall again into the possession of; *f*) to appear again, to reappear, to come back; *g*) to begin again. *a*) **Le médecin doit — encore ce soir**, the doctor is to come again this evening. **Je reviens pour vous dire...** I have returned to tell you... **Revenez, nous en causerons**, come again; we will talk it over. **— à la charge** to return to the charge, to begin again. *b*) **Il est parti ce matin, il n'est pas encore revenu**, he went away this morning, and has not returned. **— chez soi**, to come home, to return to one's home. **La maison d'où l'on ne revient pas**, *Poet.* the grave. **— au giron de l'Église**, to return to the bosom of the Church, to become a member of the Church again. **— sur l'eau**, to get afloat again; *Fig.* to retrieve one's losses. **S'en —**, to come back, to return. **— sur soi même**, to turn in, to wind in. *c*) **Je reviens à ma première idée**, I have come back to my first way of thinking. **— à son sujet**, to return to one's subject. **Revenons à ce que nous disions**, let us return to what we were saying. **Il n'y a pas à y —**, it is no use speaking of that again. **Ne revenons plus sur le passé**, let bygones be bygones. **J'en reviens toujours là, qu'il faut...**, I still persist in thinking that we must... **— à ses moutons**, to return to one's subject or topic. **Quand on a une fois détruit l'autorité, on n'y peut plus —**, authority once lost cannot be recovered. **— à l'étude de la philosophie**, to return to the study of philosophy. **— à la vie**, to return to life, to revive, to recover one's senses. **— à la santé**, to recover one's health. **— à son bon sens**, **— dans son bon sens**, to come back to one's senses. **— en faveur auprès du prince**, to get into a prince's favour again. *d*) **Je savais que le peuple revenait à nous**, I knew we were getting in favour with the people again. **La fortune vous reviendra**, you will become rich again. **— à Dieu**, to return to God. *e*) **Cet argent me reviendra**, that money will be mine. *f*) **Les beaux jours sont revenus**, the fine weather has returned. *g*) **— sans cesse au même sujet de conversation**, to return continually to the same subject of conversation. **Y —**, *Fam.* to do it again. **Quoi! vous y revenez**, what! you are at it again. **N'y revenez plus**, do not begin again.

2. to recur : *a*) to occur, to happen; *b*) to occur at a stated interval or according to some unvarying rule, to return; *c*) to return; to occur, to come or be presented to the mind. *b*) **Ce besoin revient tous les jours**, it is a daily want. **Ces fêtes revenaient tous les cinq ans**, these festivals came round every five years. *c*) **Ces coups de bâton me reviennent au cœur**, I cannot forget those blows. *Mol. Méd. m. lui.* 1. 5. **Mille choses de lui maintenant me reviennent**, now I remember all about him. **Cela me revient dans l'esprit, à l'esprit, cela me revient en mémoire, dans la mémoire, à la mémoire**, that recurs to my mind. **Ce nom ne me revient pas**, I cannot remember that name.

3. to grow again, to come again. **Ses cheveux reviennent**, his hair is growing again. **Les plumes reviennent à cet oiseau**, that bird's feathers are growing again.

4. to come up again : to come again into use. **Cette mode reviendra**, that fashion will come up again.

5. to appear, to walk; (with *dans*) to haunt. **Ce doit être sans doute un esprit qui revient**, it must be a ghost that appears. [*Impers.*:] **Une maison où il revient des esprits**, a house haunted with ghosts. **On prétend qu'il re-**

vient des esprits dans ce château, they say this castle is haunted.

6. to be recoverd. **Ma santé revient**, I am recovering my health. **La parole lui est revenue**, he can speak again.

7. to come to one's self, to recover one's senses; **8.** to recover (from); to get (over). **— d'une maladie**, to recover from an illness. **En —**, *a*) to recover from illness, to recover. **Il en revient à vue d'œil**, he is recovering fast. *b*) to escape some danger, to get out of danger. **Il en est revenu d'une belle**, he has had a narrow escape. **— de loin**, to escape, to get out of danger; to have been in great danger. **Il était comme un homme qui revient d'un profond sommeil**, he was like a man waking up after a sound sleep. **On dirait qu'il revient de l'autre monde**, one would think he had fallen from the clouds. **— de son trouble**, to get over one's agitation. **Dès qu'il fut un peu revenu de son étonnement**, as soon as he had got a little over his surprise. **Elle est vite revenue de cette frayeur**, she soon got over her fright. **Je n'en reviens pas**, I can't get over my surprise.

9. to be appeased, reconciled, pacified; to come to again, to come to; to give in, to yield. **Quand on l'a fâché, il ne revient jamais**, when once he is offended, he cannot be pacified. **Je reviens la première, parce que je suis de bon naturel**, I am the first to give in because I am good-natured. **N'espérez pas le faire — par les plaintes et les reproches**, you must not think complaints and reproaches will appease him.

10. to be mentioned. **Ces noms reviennent souvent**, these names are often mentioned.

11. to amount, to come, to be tantamount. **Cela revient au même**, that comes *or* amounts to the same thing. **Cela revient à dire**, that is as good as saying. **Cela ne revient à rien**, that comes to nothing; it does not mean anything.

12. to accrue, to arise; to be got by; to result, to follow. **Quel fruit lui en revint-il?** what benefit did he reap from that? **Il ne revient rien au genre humain de cent batailles données**, a hundred battles can do humanity no good. **Le profit qui m'en revient est bien petit**, the profit I get from it is very small. **Il ne vous en reviendra que des ennuis**, it will only cause you annoyances.

13. to be told; to be reported. **Il faut faire en sorte que cela lui revienne par divers endroits**, it must be so managed that he will hear of it from different quarters. [*Impers.* :] **Il me revient que...**, I am told that. **Il m'est revenu que...** I have been told that.

Revenir à, 1. to come round to, to adopt, to embrace (a person's opinion); **2.** to succeed in; **3.** to come to. **— à soi**, *a*) to come to one's self, to recover one's senses; *b*) *Fig.* to be reclaimed; to return to the right path; *c*) to calm one's self.

4. to suit, to match; to agree; to be like, to be similar. **Cette couleur revient à celle de votre habit**, this colour matches that of your coat. **Son humeur revient à la mienne**, his disposition agrees with mine.

5. to please, to suit. **Cette logique-là ne me revient pas**, that logic does not suit my taste. *Mol. B. Gent.* ii. 6. **Son air me revient**, I like his appearance. **Il a des manières qui ne me reviennent pas**, his manners do not please me. **Car, si le maître vous revient, le valet ne me revient pas moins**, for if the master pleases you, the servant pleases me no less. *Mol. B. gent.* iii. 7.

6. to cost; to stand in. **Cet habit me revient à cent francs**, this coat costs me a hundred francs.

Revenir de, 1. to recant; to change, to alter one's mind, one's opinion. **Oui, vous me voyez — de toutes mes erreurs**, yes, you see me reclaimed from all my sins. *Mol. D. Juan*, v. i. **— d'une opinion**, to change one's opinion. **C'est un homme opiniâtre qui ne revient jamais**, he is an obstinate man and never alters his mind.

2. to be weaned from, to be cured of; to take a dislike to, to dislike. **— de son erreur**, to be weaned from error. **Je suis bien revenu de ces plaisirs là**, I have had enough of those pleasures **Je suis bien revenu des choses de ce monde**, there is nothing I now care for in his world.

Revenir sur, 1. to retrace. **— sur ses pas**, *a*) to retrace one's steps; *b*) *Fig.* to recant, to make a recantation; *c*) to recapitulate, to repeat; to resume.

2. to fall back upon (one's head); **3.** to think again about, to apply one's mind again to; to reconsider; to return to. **Il ne fait que — continuellement sur un même fond d'idées**, he always keeps to the same ideas. **— sur une matière, sur une affaire**, to reconsider a matter, an affair. **— sur soi**, to return to one's self.

4. to retract, to recant; to recall, to withdraw. **Il revient sur ce qu'il a dit**, he retracts what he said. **— sur ses engagements**, not to keep one's engagements.

5. to alter one's mind about; to think better of. **— sur le compte de quelqu'un**, to alter one's mind about a person.

6. *Law-t.* to claim on a guarantee from.

Revenir contre, 1. *Law t.* to appeal against (a sentence); **2.** to rescind, to annul, to revoke.

Faire revenir, 1. to make (a person) come back; **2.** to recall (a person), to call back; **3.** *Fig.* to reclaim (a person); **4.** to recover (from fainting); **5.** to recover, to get back; **6** to bring back, to restore, to revive; **7.** *Cook.* to half-cook; to parboil.

REVENTE, rœvânt', *sf.* resale: *a*) second sale; *b*) † a sale at second hand. **De —**, second-hand. **Un tapis de —**, a second-hand carpet.

REVENTER, rœvânté-r, [re; venter], *va.* *Naut* to fill again (a sail).

REVENU, E, rœv'nu, *pa. p.* of *Revenir*, returned, come back, back.

REVENU, *sm.* revenue: *a*) income; the annual rents, profits, interest of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to individuals; *b*) the annual produce of taxes, duties, customs, and other sources which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury. *a*) **Une terre de bon —**, an estate which brings in a good revenue. **Il tire tant de — de ses propriétés**, he gets an income of so much from his estates. **Son — monte à cent mille francs**, his income amounts to a hundred thousand francs. *b*) **Revenus publics, revenus de l'État**, public revenue.

REVENUE, *sf.* **1.** return; **2.** new growth (of a wood); young wood.

RÊVER, rêvé-r, [O. Fr.: resver, of unknown origin], *vn.* **1.** to dream: *a*) to have dreams; *b*) to be dreaming; to talk unreasonably; to rave; *c*) to muse, to think idly. *a*) **— de quelqu'un**, to dream of a person. **— tout la nuit**, to dream all night. **— tout éveillé**, *Fam.* to dream with one's eyes open. **Il me semble que je rêve, je crois quand j'entends...**, I think I am dreaming when I hear... *Pascal.Prov.* 5. **Allons, vous vous rêvez, et bayez aux corneilles**, come along, you are dreaming and gaping about there, *Mol. Tart.* i. i. *b*) **Vous n'êtes pas dans votre bon sens, vous rêvez**, you are not in your senses, you are dreaming. *c*) **— au bord d'une fontaine**, to sit musing by the side of a spring.

2. to rave: to be delirious; **3.** (with *à* or *sur*) to think of, to think over, to reflect on, to muse on, to meditate, to ponder, to consider. **Il se mit à — à son projet**, he began to think of his project. **Je vous laisse — sur ce grand événement**, I will leave you to think over this great event. *Mme de Sév.* **Cela donne à —**, that makes one consider. **— à la Suisse**, to be thinking about nothing.

RÊVER, *va.* **1.** to dream, to dream of: *a*) to see or to fancy in a dream; *b*) to see as in a dream. *a*) **Vous avez rêvé cela**, you dreamt that. *b*) **Je fermais les yeux pour — le bonheur**, I closed my eyes to dream of happiness. *Desbordes-Valmore.*

2. to think upon, to meditate: to imagine; **3.** *Poet.* to long for, to dream of. **Ne — que la guerre**, to think of nothing but war. **Cette carrière de gloire et d'honneur que j'avais rêvée**, that great and glorious career I had longed for.

RÉVERBÉRANT, E, révèrbérân-t, rânt', *adj.* reverberating.

RÉVERBÉRATION, révèrbérasyôn: *in poet.* siôn [réverbérer], *sf.* reverberation, reflection: the act of reflecting light and heat.

RÉVERBÉRATOIRE, réverbératwar', *adj.* reverberatory. **Fournaise —**, reverberatory furnace, reverberatory.

RÉVERBÈRE, réverbèr', [réverbérer], *sm.* **1.** reflector; **2.** street-lamp (with a reflector). **À —**, reverberatory. **Four à —**, reverberatory furnace: a furnace in which the flame is reflected on the substance to be burnt.

RÉVERBÉRER, révèrbéré-r [Lat.: re, back; verberāre, to beat], *va.* [*Il réverbère il réverbérait*; *il réverbérera, il réverbérerait*; *qu'il réverbère*; *réverbérant*; *réverbéré.*] to reverberate, to reflect; to send back light or heat.

RÉVERBÉRER, *vn.* to reverberate: to be driven back, to be repelled.

REVERDIE, rœvèrdi, *sf.* spring-tide.

REVERDIR, rœverdir, [re; verdir], *va.* to make green again; to paint green again.

REVERDIR, *vn.* **1.** become, to grow, to get green; **2.** *Fig.* to blossom, to bloom again; **3.** *Fig.* to grow young again; **4.** to revive. **Les prés reverdissent**, the fields are growing green again. **Planter, laisser là quelqu'un pour —**, *Fam.* to leave a person in the lurch.

REVERDISSEMENT, rœvèrdis'mân-r, [re, verdir], *sm.* growing green again.

RÉVÉREMMENT, révéramân-t, *adj.* reverently.

RÉVÉRENCE, révérâns', [Lat.: reverentia], *sf.* reverence: *a*) regard or respect, veneration; *b*) a title of the clergy; *c*) homage; *d*) an act of respect or obeisance; bow (of men), courtesy (of women). *a*) **Porter — à quelqu'un**, to revere a person. **Avec —**, reverently. *Pop.* **— parler, parlant par —, sauf votre —**, with reverence be it spoken, saving your presence. **Une grande femme noire, plus qu'à moitié nue, — parler**, a tall black woman, more than half naked, if you please. *Mérimée.* *d*) **Faire une —**, to make a bow. **Faire la** or **sa — à quelqu'un**, to bow, to make a courtesy to a person. *Fam.*: **Quand il passa, je lui tirai ma —**, I bowed to him when he passed. **Je lui dis ce que j'avais à lui dire, et lui tirai ma —**, I gave him a piece of my mind and bowed myself out.

RÉVÉRENCIELLE, révèrânsiel', *adj. f.* reverential : proceeding from reverence. **Crainte —**, reverential fear.

† **RÉVÉRENCIER**, révèrânsié-r, *vn.* to bow, to make a bow.

RÉVERENCIEUSEMENT, révérânsiœz'-mân-t, *adv.* reverentially, reverently : with reverence.

RÉVÉRENCIEUX, EUSE, révérânsiœ-z, œz', [révérence], *adj.* **1.** reverential : expressing reverence ; **2.** obsequious.

RÉVÉREND, E, révérân-d, ând', [Lat. : reverendus], *adj.* reverend : *a*) † worthy of reverence ; *b*) a title of respect given to the members of religious orders ; *c*) in England, a title of honour to a clergyman. **Très —**, right, very reverend. [Subst] : *Mon* —, your Reverence.

RÉVÉRENDISSIME, révérândisim', *adj.* (of bishops) right reverend ; (of archbishops) most reverend.

RÉVÉRER, révéré-r, [Lat. : revereri ; re, inten. ; vereri, to feel awe], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer] to revere : to regard with fear mingled with respect ; to venerate, to reverence, to honour, to hold in veneration. **Oui, vous êtes sans doute un docteur qu'on révère**, yes, you are without doubt a doctor held in veneration. *Mol. Tart.* I. 6.

RÊVERIE, rèv'ri, [rêver], *sf.* **1.** revery, reverie : *a*) idle fancy, chimera, dream ; *b*) musing, dreaming ; irregular action of the fancy or imagination. *a*) **Faire une —**, to dream ; to fall into a fit of reverie. **S'adonner à la —**, to be given to dreaming. **Ils ont débité tant de rêveries**, they spoke of so many idle fancies ; theirs was such idle talk. *b*) **Le charme de la —**, the charm of reverie. **Ce lieu favorise la —**, one is inclined to dream in this place. **Quelque-fois mes rêveries finissent par la méditation**, sometimes my musing ends in meditation.

2. raving, delirium ; **3.** thought.

REVERNIR, rœvernir [re; vernir], *va.* to re-varnish.

REVERS, rœvèr, [Lat. : reversus ; revertère, to turn back], *sm.* **1.** back (of a thing), reverse, opposite side, back side. **Le — d'une tapisserie**, back of a piece of tapestry. **Le — d'une étoffe**, the wrong side of a stuff. **Le — de la main**, the back of the hand. **Un coup de —**, a back-handed blow, a back stroke. **Le — d'une médaille**, the reverse of a medal. **Le — de la médaille**, *Fig.* the wrong side of the medal ; the dark side of the picture. **Toute médaille a son —**, there is a dark side to every picture. **Le — d'une tranchée**, the reverse of a trench. **Le — d'un coteau**, the opposite side of a hill.

2. back stroke. **Frapper de —**, to deal a back stroke.

3. *Fig.* reverse : change for the worse : misfortune. **Éprouver de grands revers**, to meet with great reverses. **Se laisser abattre par le premier —**, to allow one's self to be cast down by the first misfortune. **Ce fut là le dernier de trente ans de revers**, that was the last of thirty years of misfortunes. **— de fortune**, reverse of fortune. *Prov.* : **Viennent les revers de fortune, adieu l'amitié**, when good cheer is lacking, friends will be packing. *Volt. Zaïre* ii. I.

4. facing (of clothes), lappel (of a coat), **5.** top (of boots) ; **6.** *Naut.* hollow, flaring ; **7. — de pavé**, foot pavement.

RÉVERSAL, E, révèrsal, *adj.* reversal : implying reverse.

REVERSEAU, rœvèrsô, [reverser], *sm.* [*Pl. Reverseaux.*] flashing-board (of a window, a door).

†**REVERSEMENT**, rœvèrsœmân-t, [reverser], *sm. Naut.* transshipment.

REVERSER, rœvèrsé-r, [re ; verser], *va.* **1.** to pour out again ; **2.** † *Naut.* to transship ; **3.** *Fin.* to carry.

REVERSER, *vn.* to turn back.

REVERSI *or* **REVERSIS**, rœvèrsi, *sm.* reversis : a game at cards.

RÉVERSIBILITÉ, révèrsibilité, [réversible], *sf. Law-t.* revertibility.

RÉVERSIBLE, révèrsibl', [Lat. : reversus ; revertère], *adj. Law-t.* **1.** re-vertible : that may revert or return ; **2.** reversionary : pertaining to a reversion.

RÉVERSION, révèrsyôn, *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* reversion : the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended ; **2.** return.

REVERSOIR, rœvérswar, *sm.* dam, weir: a fence over which the water of a stream flows out.

REVERTIER, rœvèrtyé, *sm.* revertier a kind of backgammon.

REVÊTEMENT, rœvèt'mân-t, [revêtir], *sm.* **1.** *Build.* facing, lining, casing ; **2.** covering ; **3.** coating (of roads) ; **4.** facing (of ditches) ; *Fortif.* revetment, revetement.

REVÊTIR, rœvètir, [re ; vêtir], *va.* [Conj. like *Vêtir.*] **1.** to clothe : *a*) to furnish with clothes ; to give clothes to ; *b*) to invest, to cover with raiment ; to dress (in), to array (with) ; *c*) to adorn, to array (with) ; to invest, to cover, to surround : *d*) to invest, to give to. *a*) **— les pauvres**, to clothe the poor. *b*) **— un prélat de ses habits pontificaux**, to array a prelate with his pontifical robes. *c*) **— ses pensées d'un style brillant**, to clothe one's thoughts in brilliant language. **— le mensonge, l'erreur des apparences de la vérité**, to conceal falsehood, error under the appearance of truth. **Un talus revêtu de gazon**, a bank covered with grass. **De vastes campagnes revêtues de riches moissons**, vast plains covered with rich harvests. *Fén.* *d*) **— quelqu'un d'une charge importante**, to give a person an important office. **L'autorité dont il est revêtu**, the authority he is invested with.

2. to put on. **— un habit**, to put on a coat.

3. *Law-t.* to invest : to draw up (with) ; **4.** to assume, to take, to take up. **— un personnage**, to assume a personage. **— de sa signature**, to cover with one's signature, to sign, to accept.

5. to cover ; **6.** to coat ; to face, to line.

REVÊTIR, (SE), *v. refl.* (with *de*) **1.** to clothe one's self (in), to dress one's self(in) ; to put on ; **2.** *Fig.* to invest one's self (in) ; **3.** to assume.

RÊVEUR, EUSE, rèvœr, œz', [rêver), *adj.* **1.** dreaming ; **2.** musing, thoughtful, pensive ; **3.** dreamy : full of dreams. **Un esprit —**, a pensive, a thoughtful mind. **Des regards rêveurs**, dreamy looks.

RÊVEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* dreamer : *a*) one who dreams ; *b*) visionary ; an idle, fanciful man.

RÊVEUSEMENT, révœz'mân-t, *adv.* dreamingly.

REVIDAGE, rœvidazh [revider], *sm.* **1.** emptying again ; **2.** settlement among dealers who have had goods knocked down to them at auctions ; knocking out.

REVIDER, rœvidé-r, [re ; vider], *va.* **1.** to empty again ; **2.** to knock out (at auctions],

REVIENT, rœvyan, [revenir], *sm.* cost. **Prix de —**, cost price.

REVIREMENT, rœvir'mân-t, [revirer], *sm.* **1.** transfer (of a debt) ; **2.** *Fig.* change ; **3.** *Naut.* tacking. **— d'opinion**, change of opinion. **— de fortune**, sudden change of fortune.

REVIRER, rœviré-r, [re ; virer], *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* to tack, to tack about ; **2.** *Fig.* to turn about, to change sides. **— de bord**, *Fig.* to change sides, to rat.

REVISABLE, RÉVISABLE, rœ, or révizabl', [reviser], *adj.* revisable : that may be revised.

REVISER, rœvizé-r, [Lat. : revisère ; re, back ; visère or vidère, to see], *va.* to revise : *a*) to review, to re-examine ; *b*) to review, alter, and amend. **— un procès**, to re-examine a lawsuit.

REVISEUR, rœvizœr, *sm.* reviser : one who revises ; examiner.

REVISION, rœvizyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, [Lat. : revisio], *sf.* **1.** revision, revisal, review, re-examination ; **2.** *Print.* revise. **Faire la — de**, to revise. **Un conseil de —**, council of revision : a board of examiners for recruits (for health requirements), une **— de la constitution**, a revision of the constitution.

REVISITER, rœvizité-r, [re ; visiter], *va.* to revisit : to visit again.

REVIVIFICATION, rœvivifikasyôn, [revivifier], *sf.* revivification : *a*) restoration of life ; the act of recalling to life ; revival ; *b*) *Chem.* the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

REVIVIFIER, rœvivifié-r, [re ; vivifier], *va.* **1.** to revivify : *a*) to vivify again ; to revive ; *b*) *Chem.* to revive, to reduce (mercury) ; **2.** *Theol.* to regenerate.

RÉVIVISCENCE, révivisâns', [Lat. : reviviscère, to come to life again], *sf.* viviscence reviviscency : renewal of life or existence.

REVIVRE, rœvivr' [re ; vivre], *va.* [Conj. like *Vivre.*] to revive : *a*) to return to life ; to live again ; to be resuscitated ; to come to life again, to rise from the dead ; *b*) to be reanimated ; *c*) *Fig.* to live again ; *d*) to recover new life or strength ; to be renewed, to be refreshed. *a*) **Faire —**, to bring to life again, to revive, to raise from the dead. *b*) **Faire — une personne**, to revive a person ; to restore a person to health or vigour ; to inspire a person with new animation, joy, or hope. *c*) **Ce bon vin l'a fait —**, this excellent wine quite set him up again. **Nous revivrons dans un monde meilleur**, we shall live again in a better world. **Les pères revivent dans leurs enfants**, fathers live again in their children. *d*) **Il revit dans le souvenir des hommes**, he lives again in the thoughts of men. **Faire — des droits**, to revive rights. **Il fait — en lui la gloire de ses ancêtres**, he revives the glory of his ancestors.

RÉVOCABILITÉ, révokabilité, *sf.* revocableness, revocability : the quality of being revocable.

RÉVOCABLE, révokabl', [Lat. : revocabilis], *adj.* **1.** revocable : that may be revoked or recalled ; repealable ; **2.** that can be dismissed.

RÉVOCATION, révokasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : revocatio], *sf.* **1.** revocation : *a*) the act of revoking or recalling ; *b*) repeal, reversal ; **2.** dismissal. **La — de l'édit de Nantes**, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. **La — d'un fonctionnaire**, the dismissal of a functionary.

RÉVOCATOIRE, révokatwar', *adj.* revocatory, revoking, recalling.

REVOICI, revwasi [re ; voici], *adv. Fam.* back... again ; here... is again, here... are again. **Me —**, here I am again.

REVOILÀ, rœvwala [re ; voilà], *adv. Fam.*

back again; there... is again, there... are again. **Les — encore qui viennent me dire adieu**, there they are come back again to say fare well.

REVOIR, rœvwar, [re; voir], *va.* [Conj. like *Voir*.] **1.** to see again; to behold again. **Je l'ai revu aujourd'hui**, I saw him again to-day. **— sa patrie**, to see one's country again. **— une pièce de théâtre**, to see a play again.

2. to meet again. **Mais nous nous reverrons bientôt**, but we shall soon meet again. [*Subst.* :] **Adieu jusqu'au —**, farewell till we meet again. **Au —**, till we meet again; good-bye, farewell.

3. to revise: *a*) to re-examine, to review, to look over again; *b*) to review, to inspect with a view to amend. *a*) **Revois tes actions, tes discours, tes pensées**, examine, think of what you have done, said and thought. **— un procès**, to revise a lawsuit. *b*) **— un manuscrit**, to revise a manuscript. **À —**, to be revised, to be reexamined.

REVOIR, *vn. Hunt.* to know again.

REVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to see each other again; to meet again. **Nous nous reverrons bientôt**, we shall meet again soon.

2. (of things) to be seen again.

REVOITURER, rœvwaturé-r, [re; voiturer], *va.* to convey back, to carry back.

REVOLER, rœvolé-r [re; voler], *vn.* **1.** to fly again; **2.** to fly back; **3.** *Fig.* to yearn (towards, after).

REVOLIN, rœvolan, [Lat.: revolvĕre, to roll back), *sm. Naut.* eddy-wind.

RÉVOLTANT, E, révoltân-t, ânt', [révolter], *adj.* revolting: doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence; shocking, disgusting.

RÉVOLTE, révolt', [révolter], *sf.* revolt: rebellion, sedition, mutiny, insurrection. **Lever l'étendard de la —**, to cause a rebellion. **Porter, exciter à la —**, to rouse to rebellion. **Fomenter la —**, to foment rebellion. **Étouffer, réprimer une —**, to stop rebellion. **La — des passions**, the rebellion of the passions.

RÉVOLTÉ, E, révolté, *adj.* revolted: *a*) having swerved from duty or allegiance; *b*) shocked; grossly offended; indignant.

RÉVOLTÉ, *sm.* revolter, rebel.

RÉVOLTER, révolté-r, [Lat.: revolvĕre re, back; volvĕre, volutum, to turn], *va.* **1.** to excite, to rouse, to instigate, to urge to revolt; to cause to revolt. **Lorsque Arbace révolta les Mèdes contre Sardanapale**, when Arbaces roused the Medes against Sardanapalus. *Bosuet. His. univ.*

2. *Fig.* to stir up, to rouse, to excite. **Contre un si juste choix qui peut vous — ?** what can make you object to so fair a choice?

3. to revolt: to shock, to disgust; to do violence to; to be revolting to. **Il a révolté tout le monde par ses indignes procédés**, his unworthy proceedings have disgusted every one. **Cela révolte le bon sens**, that is revolting to common sense.

RÉVOLTER, *vn.* to revolt.

RÉVOLTER (SE), *v. refl.* to revolt: *a*) to rebel; to turn away from obedience or allegiance; to mutiny, to rise; *b*) to be indignant (at). *a*) **Toute la nation allait se — contre César**, the whole nation was about to rise against Cæsar. **Ses troupes se sont révoltées contre lui**, his troops have risen against him. *b*) **Le bon sens se révolte contre une telle absurdité**, one's common sense is shocked by such absurdity.

RÉVOLU, E, révolu, [Lat.: revolutus], *adj.* **1.** *Astron.* revolved: having performed a revolution; turned round; **2.** *Fig.* completed, accomplished; past. **Il a quarante ans révolus**, he has completed his fortieth year; he has turned forty. **Après l'an —**, when the year is up.

RÉVOLUTÉ, E, révoluté, *adj. Bot.* revolute: rolled outward and downward.

RÉVOLUTION, révolusyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: revolutio], *sf.* **1.** revolution: *a*) *Astron.* the returning of a heavenly body to any given point; the motion or course of a heavenly body from any point in its orbit round a central body, till it returns to the same point; *b*) the interval of time or period between two consecutive returns of a heavenly body to the same point in its orbit; *c*) *Geom.* rotation; the motion of a line or surface about a point or line as its centre or axis; *d*) circular motion on an axis; rotation; period of time; *f*) *Fig.* change, variation, vicissitude (of life or human affairs); *g*) an extensive change in the political constitution of a country; *h*) (absolutely, and by way of eminence) in England, the revolution of 1688; in Sweden, that of 1772; in the United States of America, that of 1775; in France, that of 1789; *i*) *Polit.* a system of opinions opposed to the past; revolutionism; *j*) said of the natural events which have changed the aspect of the earthly surface. *a*) **Les planètes font leurs révolutions autour du soleil**, the planets revolve round the sun. *c*) **Surface de —**, surface of revolution. *d*) **La — d'une roue**, the revolution of a wheel. *e*) **La — des siècles**, the revolution of centuries. *f*) **Une grande — se prépare dans le commerce de l'Europe**, a great commercial change is about to take place in Europe. **Les choses de ce monde sont sujettes à de grandes révolutions**, the things of this world are liable to great changes. **La — qui s'est faite depuis quelques années dans l'esprit humain**, the great change that has taken place in the human mind during the last few years. *g*) **L'histoire de la Grèce est un abrégé de toutes les révolutions possibles**, the history of Greece contains a brief sketch of every kind of revolution. **Une — de palais**, a palace revolution. **La — de Juillet**, the revolution of July 1830. **La — de Février**, the revolution of February 1848. *i*) **Le parti de la —**, the revolutionary party. *j*) **Les révolutions du globe**, the revolutions of the earth.

2. *Med.* revulsion.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, révolusyonêr, *adj.* revolutionary: pertaining to, promoting or favouring a revolution in government.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, *sm.* revolutionist, *a*) one engaged in effecting a change of government; *b*) the favourer of a revolution.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIREMENT, révolusyonèr'mân-t, *adv.* in a revolutionary manner.

RÉVOLUTIONNER, révolusyoné-r, [révolution], *va.* **1.** to revolutionize: to change thoroughly; to agitate, to stir up; **2.** *Fam.* to trouble; to disturb.

REVOLVER, révolvèr, [Eng.], *sm.* revolver: a kind of pistol.

REVOMIR, rœvomir, [re; vomir], *va.* **1.** to revomit, to vomit again; **2.** to throw up again, to bring up, to vomit back again.

RÉVOQUER, révoké-r [Lat.: revocāre]; *va.* **1.** to revoke: to recall, to repeal, to annul. **— une loi**, to revoke, to repeal a law. **— un édit**, to revoke an edict. **— des privilèges**, to revoke privileges. **— un don**, to revoke a grant.

2. to recall (an ambassador); to dismiss (a clerk).

3. to call. **— en doute**, to call in question; to question.

RÉVOQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be recalled, to be called back.

REVOULOIR, rœvoulwar, [re; vouloir], *va.* [Conj. like *Vouloir*.] to desire, to wish, to want again.

REVOYAGER, rœvwayazhé-r, [re; voyager], *vn.* to travel again.

REVU, E, (rœvu) *pa. p.* of *Revoir*. **1.** seen again; **2.** revised, examined, corrected. **L'ouvrage a été revu et corrigé**, the work has been revised and corrected.

REVUE, rœvu, [revoir], *sf.* **1.** seeing again; meeting again. [Used in this familiar expression :] **Nous sommes gens de —**, we shall see each other again.

2. review: *a*) careful examination; retrospect; *b*) survey; *c*) inspection of troops; *d*) revieval; critical examination of a new publication; *e*) magazine; periodical publication. *a*) **C'est une — qui paraît deux fois par mois**, it is a review that appears twice a month. **Faire la — de ses livres**, to examine one's books. **Faire une — sur sa conduite**, to examine one's conduct. *c*) **Passer en —**, to review. **Il y a une grande —, militaire à Longchamps tous les ans**, there is a grand military review at Longchamps each year. **Passer la —**, to muster.

REVUIST, rœvuist [revue], *sm.* reviewer, writer in a review; theatrical critic.

RÉVULSER, révulsé-r, [Lat.: revulsum, from revellĕre, to tear away], *va. Med.* to repel: to divert.

RÉVULSIF, IVE, révulsif, siv', *adj. Med.* revulsive: having the power of diverting disease from one part to another.

RÉVULSIF, *sm. Med.* revulsive.

RÉVULSION, révulsyôn, [Lat.: revulsio], *sf. Med.* revulsion: the act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another.

REYBAUD, rébo [Marie-Roche-Louis,] novelist [1790-1879].

REZ, ré, [Lat.: rasus, rased], *prep.* even with, level with, on a level with. **— pied — terre**, on a level with the ground. **À — de**, on a level with.

REZ-DE-CHAUSSÉE, rèd'shôsé, *sm.* [*pl.* *Rez-de-chaussée.*] **1.** ground-level; **2.** ground-floor. **Au —**, on the ground-floor.

RHABARBARIN, rabarbaran, *sm.*, **RHABARBARINE**, rabarbarin', [Lat.: rhabarbarum, rhubarb], *sf. Chem.* rhabarbarine: a yellow principle of rhubarb; chrysophanic acid.

RHABDOÏDE, rabdoid', [Gr.: ῥάβδος, rod; εἶδος, form], *adj. Surg.* rabdoidal: having the form of a rod. **Suture rhabdoïde**, rabdoidal *or* sagittal suture.

RHABDOLOGIE, rabdolozhi, [Gr.: ῥάβδος, rod; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* rhabdology, rabdology: the method of computing or numbering by means of small square rods (*Napier's bones* or *Napier's rods*).

RHABDOMANCE, rabdomâns', **RHABDOMANCIE**, rabdomânsi, [Gr.: ῥάβδος, rod; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* rhabdomancy: divination by means of a wand or rod.

RHABILLAGE, rabiyazh', **RHABILLEMENT**, rabiy'mân-t, [rhabiller], *sm.* **1.** mending, repairing; **2.** *Fig.* patching up.

RHABILLER, rabiyé-r, [re; habiller], *va.* **1.** to mend, to repair; **2.** *Fig.* to patch up; **3.** to dress again; **4.** to new-clothe, to clothe again. *Fig.* **— de vieilles idées avec des mots nouveaux**, to clothe old ideas with new words.

RHABILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to dress again.

RHABILLEUR, EUSE, rabiyœr, œz', *sm. f.* **1.** repairer, mender: **2.** bone-setter.

RHABITER, rabité-r, [re ; habiter], *va.* to inhabit again.

RHABITUER, rabitué-r, [re ; habituer], *va.* to accustom again.

RHABITUER (SE), *v.refl.* to get accustomed, inured again.

RHADAMANTHE, radamânt', *pnm. Mythol.* Rhadamanthus.

RHAGADE, ragad', [Gr. : ῥαγάς, a crack], *sf. Med.* rhagade : fissure.

RHAMNACÉES, ramnasé, **RHAMNÉES**, ramné, *sfpl. Bot.* rhamnaceæ : an order of exogenous plants.

RHAMNUS, ramnus, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* rhamnus, buckthorn: a genus of plants of the order rhamnaceæ.

† **RHAPONTIC**, rapôntik, *sm. Bot.* rhubarb. **— de montagne**, Alpine dock.

RHAPSODE, rapsod', [Gr. : ῥαψῳδός, formed with ῥάπτειν, to sew and ᾠδή, a song], *sm. Antiq.* rhapsodist : one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAPSODIE, rapsodi, [rhapsode], *sf.* rhapsody : *a*) *Antiq.* a portion of an epic poem, which was rehearsed by a rhapsodist ; *b*) *Fig.* rambling composition.

RHAPSODIQUE, rapsodik', *adj.* rhapsodic, rhapsodical : partaking of a rhapsody ; unconnected.

RHAPSODISTE, rapsodist', *sm.* rhapsodist : sorry poet, bad writer.

RHÉE, ré, *pnf. Mythol.* Rhea.

RHÉE, ré, *sf. Ornith.* rhea, nandu, American ostrich.

RHÉINE, réin', *sf. Chem.* rheine : a yellow colouring substance obtained from the root of the common rhubarb ; rheic acid, chrysophanic acid.

RHÉIQUE, réik', *adj. Chem.* **Acide —** rheic acid, rheine.

RHÉNAN, E, rénân, nan', [Lat. : Rhenus], *adj. Geog.* Rhenish : pertaining to the river Rhine.

RHÉOMÈTRE, réomètr', [Gr. : ῥεῖν, to flow ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.* rheometer, reometer : an intrument for measuring the force of electrical currents ; galvanometer.

RHÉOPHORE, réofor', [Gr. : ῥεῖν, to flow ; φορός, bearer], *sm. Phys.* rheophore: a metallic wire conveying an electric current.

RHÉOSTAT, réostâ, [Gr. : ῥεῖν, to flow ; στατός, standing still], *sm. Elect.* rheostat : any contrivance for regulating a current between given limits.

RHÉOTOME, réotome [Gr. : ῥέος, current ; τομή, section], *sm. Phys. Electr.* rheotome : a means by which an electric current can be periodically interrupted.

RHÉTEUR, rétœr, [Gr. : ῥήτωρ], *sm.* rhetor, rhetorician : *a*) *Antiq.* orator ; *b*) *Antiq.* one who was versed in, or who taught the art of rhetoric ; *c*) (in an ill sense) one who speaks elegantly but uselessly.

RHÉTIE, rési, *sf. Geog.* Rhætia.

RHÉTIEN, ENNE, résyan', syèn', *adj.* Rhetian : pertaining to Rhætia.

RHÉTIQUE, rétik', *adj.* Rhetian.

RHÉTORICIEN, rétorisyan, *sm.* rhetorician : *a*) one who is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric ; *b*) a student in the rhetoric class.

RHÉTORIQUE, rétorik', [Gr. : ῥητωρική], *sf.* **1.** rhetoric : *a*) oratory : the art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force ; *b*) in colleges, the class of rhetoric ; *c*) a work treating of rhetoric ; *d*) *Fig.* that which persuades, allures or charms. *a*) **Les préceptes, les règles de la —**, the rules of rhetoric. **Figures de —**, figures of oratory, of speech. *b*) **Faire sa —**, to study rhetoric, to be in the class of rhetoric (the highest form but one (the philosophie) in the classical division of studies]. *d*) **J'ai employé toute ma — pour le persuader**, I did all I could to persuade him. **Il ne faut pas beaucoup de — pour...** there's not much eloquence required to... **Vous y perdrez votre —**, you will only waste words on it.

2. (in an ill sense) bombast, fustian.

RHIN, ran, *sm. Geog.* Rhine. **Vin du —**, Rhenish wine, Rhine wine, Rhenish.

RHINALGIE rinalzhi [Gr. : ῥίν, nose ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* rhinalgia : pain in the nose.

RHINANTHE, rinânt', [Gr. : ῥίν, nose ; ἄνθος, flower], *sm. Bot.* rhinanthus, yellow-rattle : a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

RHINGRAVE, ringrave [Ger. : Rhein ; Graff], *sm.* Rhinegrave : a count having possessions bordering on the Rhine.

RHINITE, rinit, *sf. Med.* rhinitis : coryza.

RHINOCÉROS, rinoséros, [Gr. : ῥίν, nose ; κέρας, horn], *sm. Zool.* rhinoceros : a pachydermatous animal.

RHINOLITHE, rinolite [Gr. : ῥίν, ῥινός, nose ; λίθος, stone], *sf.* rhinolith : a stony concretion found in the nose.

RHINOLOGIE, rinologhi, [Gr. : ῥίν, ῥινός, nose ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* rhinology : knowledge of the nose.

RHINOPLASTIE, rinoplasti, [Gr. : ῥίν, ῥινός, nose ; πλάσσειν, to form], *sf. Surg.* rhinoplasty : the operation of forming a new nose.

RHIZOCARPIEN, ENNE, rizokarpyan, én', [Gr. : ῥίζα, root ; καρπός, fruit], *adj. Bot.* rhizocarpous.

RHIZOGRAPHIE, rizografi, [Gr. : ῥίζα, root ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* description of roots.

RHIZOME, rizôm', [Gr. : ῥίζα, root], *sm. Bot.* rhizoma, root-stock : a creeping stem growing beneath the surface of the soil.

RHIZOPHAGE, rizofazh', [Gr. : ῥίζα, root, φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* rhizophagous : feeding on roots.

RHIZOPHORE, rizofor', *sf. Bot.* rhizophora, mangrove : a genus of tropical plants.

RHIZOPHORÉES, rozoforé, *sfpl. Bot.* rhizophoraceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

RHODANIEN, ENNE, rodanyan, én', **RHODANIQUE**, rodanik', *adj. Geog.* of the Rhone.

RHODIEN, ENNE, rodyan, én', *adj.* Rhodiar : pertaining to the island of Rhodes.

RHODIUM, rodiom, *sm. Chem.* rhodium : a metal.

RHODODENDRON, rododandrôn, [Gr. : ῥόδον, rose ; δένδρον, tree], *sm. Bot.* rhododendron, rose-bay : a genus of plants of the order ericaceæ.

RHOMBE, rônb', [Gr. : ῥόμβος, losange], *sm. Geom.* rhomb : an oblique-angled equilateral paralellogram.

RHOMBIQUE, rônbik', *adj.* rhombic : having the figure of a rhomb.

RHOMBOÈDRE, rônboèdr', [Gr. : ῥόμβος, rhomb ; ἕδρα, base], *se.* **1.** *Geom.* rhombohedron : a solid contained by six equal rhombic faces ; **2.** *Cristall.* rhomboid, rhomb.

RHOMBOÉDRIQUE, rônboédrik', *adj.* rhombohedral : relating to a rhombohedron ; rhomboidal, rhombic.

RHOMBOÏDAL, E, rônboïdal, *adj. Geom.* rhomboidal : having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHOMBOÏDE, rônboïd', [Gr. : ῥόμβος, rhomb ; εἶδος, form], *sm.* **1.** *Geom.* rhomboid, parallelogram : a quadrilateral figure whose adjacent sides are unequal ; **2.** *Anat.* rhomboid muscle.

RHOMBOIDE, *adj. Anat.* rhomboid.

RHONCUS, rônkus, [Gr. : ῥόγκος, snoring], *sm. Med.* rhonchus : a rattling or wheezing sound accompanyng respiration.

RHÔNE, rôn', *sm. Geog.* Rhone : *a*) a river ; *b*) a French department.

RHUBARBE, rubarb', [Lat. : rha barbarum, from Gr. Ῥᾶ, the Volga, and Lat. barbarus, a stranger], *sf. Bot.* **1.** rhubarb : *a*) the name of plants of the genus Rheum ; *b*) the root of certain species, used in medicine ; *c*) the leaf-stalks used for food. **— de Chine, — de Perse, — des Indes**, Turkey rhubarb. *Prov.* : **Passez-moi la — et je vous passerai le séné**, claw me and I'll claw thee : one good turn deserves another.

2. **— des moines**, *a*) patience dock, garden patience ; *b*) Alpine dock. **— des pauvres**, meadow-rue.

RHUM, rom, [Eng. : rum], *sm.* rum : a spirituous liquor.

RHUMATALGIE, rumatalzhi, [Gr. : ῥεῦμα, fluxion ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* rheumatic pain.

RHUMATIQUE, rumatik', *adj.* rheumatic : pertaining to rheumatism.

RHUMATISANT, E, rumatizân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* person affected with rheumatism.

RHUMATISÉ, E, rumatizé, *adj.* rheumatic, affected with rheumatism.

RHUMATISMAL, E, rumatismal *adj.* rheumatic : pertaining to rheumatism.

RHUMATISME, rumatism', [Gr. : ῥευματισμός, fluxion], *sm. Med.* rheumatism : a painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body.

RHUME, rum', [Gr. : ῥεῦμα, fluxion], *sm.* **1.** cold : indisposition occasioned by cold ; slight bronchitis. **— de poitrine**, cold in the chest. **Avoir un —**, to have a cold. **Attraper un —**, to catch a cold.

2. cold in the head, coryza. **— de cerveau**, cold in the head, coryza.

RHYTHME, ritm', [Lat. : rhythmus, from Gr. : ῥυθμός], *sm.* rhythm, rhythmus : the measure of time or movement by regular recurring impulses or accents.

RHYTHMÉ, E, ritmé, *adj.* rhythmical : having rhythm.

RHYTHMIQUE, ritmik', *adj.* rhythmical : pertaining to rhythm.

RIANT, E, riân-t, ânt', [rire], *adj.* **1.** laughing ; **2.** smiling ; cheerful. **Une mine riante**, a smiling face. **Un œil —**, a smiling look.

3. pleasing, pleasant, agreeable. **Les maisons y sont propres, commodes, riantes**, the houses there are clean, pleasant and convenient. *Fén. Tél.* **Des idées riantes**, pleasant thoughts. **Le monde a des dehors plus riants que la vertu**, the world seems more pleasant than virtue.

RIBAMBELLE, ribânbèl', [perhaps a corruption of ruban, a ribbon or string], *sf. Fam.* **1.** string. **Une — d'injures**, a string of abuse.

2. host, swarm, lot. **Une — d'enfants**, a swarm of children.

RIBAUD, E, ribô, ôd', [of uncertain origin ; O. Fr. : ribald ; Late Lat. : ribaldus ; O. H. Ger. : ribe, a prostitute], *adj.* ribald, lewd.

RIBAUD, E, *sm. f.* ribald, debauchee.

— † RIBAUDE, *sf.* baked apple-dumpling.

RIBAUDERIE, ribôd'ri, [ribaud], *sf.* ribaldry ; lewdness.

RIBAUDURE, ribodur', *sf. Techn.* crease, fold in stuffs.

RIBLETTE, riblèt, *sf. Cook.* collop; thin chop.

† **RIBLEUR**, riblœr, *sm.* prowler; vagabond.

RIBON-RIBAINE, ribôn-ribèn', [origin unknown], *adv. phr. Popul. lang.* at any price; willing or unwilling; in spite of your teeth.

RIBORD, ribôr, for rebord], *sm. Ship-b.* garboard-strake.

RIBORDAGE, ribórdazh', *sm. Naut.* damage by fouling.

RIBOTE, ribot', [riboter], *sf. Popul. lang.* 1. drunken bout; 2. drunkenness; intoxication. **Faire —**, to have a drunken bout; to get drunk. **Être en —**, to be drunk, to be intoxicated, to be tipsy.

RIBOTER, riboté r, [of uncertain origin, perhaps from ribaud], *vn. Popul. lang.* to have a drunken bout; to get drunk.

RIBOTEUR, EUSE, ribotœr, œz', *sm. f.* drinker, tippler.

RIBONIS, riboni, *sm. Slang.* second-hand-clothes dealer.

RIBOULER, riboule-r, *vn. Slang.* to stare, to goggle at with curiosity.

RICANEMENT, rikan'mân-t, [ricaner], *sm.* 1. sneer, sneering; 2. chuckle, chuckling; 3. titter, tittering; giggle, giggling; sniggering.

RICANER, rikané-r, [O. Fr.: rechaner, to bray like an ass], *vn.* 1. to sneer: to show contempt; 2. to chuckle: to laugh in a short, broken, half-suppressed laugh; 3. to giggle: *a)* to titter, to snigger; to laugh in short rapid catches; to laugh slily or secretly; *b)* to laugh sillily. **Il a dit cela en ricanant**, he said that with a sneer.

RICANERIE, rikan'ri *sf.* sneer, sneering.

RICANEUR, EUSE, rikanœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. sneerer; 2. titterer, giggler.

RICANEUR, EUSE, *adj.* 1. sneering; 2. chuckling, tittering, giggling, sniggering.

RIC-À-RIC, rikarik, *adv. phr. Fam.* strictly, rigorously, with rigorous exactness. **Payer —**, to pay with exactitude. **Je le ferai payer —**, I'll make him pay to the last farthing.

RICHARD, E, rishar *pnm.* Richard; *Fam.* Dick.

RICHARD, E, rishar, ard [riche], *sm. Fam.* rich man, nabob. **C'est un —**, he is a moneyed man.

RICHE, rish', [O. H. Ger.: rihhi and riche; Ger.: reich], *adj.* 1. rich: *a)* wealthy, opulent, affluent; *b)* endowed with, abounding in qualities; full of; *c)* fertile, fruitful; *d)* abundant, large, *e)* plentiful, abundant, affording abundance; *f)* containing great quantities of, abundant in; *g)* (of literary works) abounding in ideas; *h)* precious, valuable, costly, sumptuous; *i)* full; *j)* containing a substance; abundant in materials; *k)* copious. *a)* **Un homme très —**, a very rich man. **Il devint extrêmement —**, he became very rich. **Il était — d'environ deux cents millions**, he possessed about two hundred millions. **— comme Crésus, — comme un juif, — comme un puits, — à millions**, a very Crœsus, as rich as a Jew. **Faire un — mariage**, to make a wealthy marriage. *b)* **Elle est — en vertus**, she has great virtues. **— d'enfance et d'imagination**, full of youth and imagination. **Il est — en ridicules**, *Fam.* he is most ridiculous. *c)* **Un pays — en blés**, a country rich in corn. *d)* **Une — moisson**, an abundant harvest. **J'espérais ma part d'une si — proie**, I thought I was to have a part of such rich booty. *e)* **Une belle et — contrée**, a fine, fertile country. *f)* **Un musée — en tableaux**, a museum full of paintings. *g)* **Un sujet fort —**, a very rich subject. **Une — imagination**, a rich imagination. *h)* **Un — diadème**, a costly diadem. **Des meubles riches**, costly furniture. *i)* **Rimes riches**, full rhymes. *j)* **Un minerai — en argent**, an ore which contains much silver. *k)* **Une langue —**, a rich language.

2. high; fine. **Une — taille**, a fine figure.

RICHE, *sm.* rich man [*pl.* rich people, the rich). **Ce magistrat écoutait également le — et le pauvre**, that magistrate listened to the poor man as well as to the rich one. **Les riches et les pauvres**, the rich and the poor. **On ne prête qu'aux riches**, people only lend to the rich. **Le mauvais —**, Dives, the rich man of the parable. **Un mauvais —**, a rich man who is not compassionate. *Prov.*: **Il n'y a rien de plus orgueilleux qu'un riche qui a été pauvre**, set a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil. **On ne prête qu'aux riches**, money begets money. **Aujourd'hui riche, demain dans la misère**, rich today, poor to-morrow. **On est assez riche quand on a le nécessaire**, enough is as good as a feast. **Le riche a plus de parents qu'il n'en connaît**, a full purse never lacked friends.

RICHEBOURG, rishbour, [Jules-Emile], novelist [1833-1898],

RICHEMENT, rish'mân-t, *adv.* richly: *a)* with riches; *b)* amply, abundantly, copiously; *c)* splendidly, magnificently.

RICHEPIN, rishpân, [Jean], poet. (*b.* 1849).

RICHESSE, rishes', [riche], *sf.* 1. riches *pl.*, wealth: money or possession in abundance. **La passion des richesses**, the passion for wealth. **La — publique**, the public wealth.

2. richness: *a)* the state of being rich; wealthiness; opulence; *b)* sumptuousness, splendour; *c)* preciousness, valuableness; *d)* fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness; *e)* quality of abounding with something valuable; *f)* abundance; copiousness. *b)* **La — d'un ameublement**, the richness of a set of furniture. *d)* **La — du sol**, the richness of a soil. *f)* **La — d'une langue**, the richness of a language.

RICHISSIME, rishisim', [riche], *adj.* extremely, enormously, excessively rich.

RICIN, risan [Lat.: ricinus], *sm. Bot.* ricinus, castor-oil plant: a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ. **Huile de —**, castor oil.

RICINIQUE, risinik', *adj. Chem.* ricinic: noting an acid obtained by distilling castor-oil.

RICOCHER, rikoshé-r, [ricochet], *vn.* to ricochet, to rebound.

RICOCHET, rikoshé, [of unknown origin], *sm.* 1. duck and drake, rebound (on the water). **Faire des ricochets**, to make ducks and drakes.

2. *Artill.* ricochet. **Tir à ricochets**, ricochet firing. **Batterie à ricochets**, ricochet battery.

3. *Fig.* chain of events, series, succession; 4. *Fig.* indirect means *or* way. **Par —**, indirectly. **La nouvelle nous est arrivée par —**, we got that news in an indirect way.

RICTUS, riktus [Lat.], *sm.* wide mouth; grin, grinning,

RIDE, rid', [rider], *sf.* 1. wrinkle: *a)* furrow, crease on the face or skin; *b)* roughness, unevenness; *c)* *Bot.* irregular elevation; 2. ripple (on water); 3. *Naut.* laniard (of sails).

RIDÉ, E, ridé, *adj.* 1. wrinkled: having wrinkles; corrugated; shrivelled. **Un visage —**, a wrinkled face.

2. rugose, rugous.

RIDEAU, ridô, [rider], *sm* [*Pl. Rideaux.*] 1. curtain. **— de lit**, bed-curtain. **— de fenêtre**, window-curtain. **Tirer le —**, to draw the curtain: *a)* to close or spread it; *b)* to pull it aside, to slide it back, to undraw the curtain. **Tirer le — sur quelque chose**, to draw the curtain over a thing. **Baisser le —**, *Theat.* to drop the curtain. **Un — d'entr'acte**, a drop-scene. **Derrière le —**, behind the curtain; in the background. **Il se tient derrière le —**, he keeps himself in the background. *Prov.* **Tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée**, drop the curtain, the play is over.

2. screen (of trees). **Un — de peupliers**, a screen of poplar trees. **Cette allée d'arbres forme —**, this alley of trees forms a screen.

3. *Fortif.* rideau: a small mound of earth; 4. *Civ. Eng.* chains and bars suspending the platform in suspension-bridges.

RIDÉE, ridé, *sf.* lark-net: a net for catching larks.

RIDELLE, ridèl', *sf.* side, stave-side, side-rack (of a cart).

RIDER, ridé-r, [of Teutonic origin; O. H. Ger.: garidan; M. H. Ger.: riden, to twist], *va.* 1. to wrinkle: to corrugate, to contract into wrinkles; to shrivel. **Le chagrin ride le front**, trouble wrinkles the brow.

2. *Poet.* to ripple. **Le vent ride la surface de l'eau**, the wind makes the water ripple. **Le moindre vent, qui d'aventure fait — la surface de l'eau**, the slightest wind which, perchance ruffles the surface of the water. *La Font. Fab.*

3. *Naut.* to haul taught.

RIDER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be wrinkled, to get wrinkled, to shrivel, to contract; 2. (of water) to ripple.

RIDICULE, ridikul', [Lat.: ridiculus; ridēre, to laugh], *adj.* ridiculous: deserving derision, exciting laughter with contempt. **Il ne s'est jamais rien dit de si —**, it is the most ridiculous thing that has ever been said. **Une conduite —**, ridiculous behaviour. **Il est —**, he is ridiculous. **Saisir le côté — des choses**, to perceive the ridiculous side of things. **Se rendre —**, to make one's self ridiculous.

RIDICULE, *smf.* ridiculous person.

RIDICULE, *sm.* 1. the ridiculous: that which is ridiculous; 2. ridiculousness: the quality of being ridiculous; 3. ridicule: *a)* that which provokes contemptuous laughter; folly; *b)* derision, mockery, satire, sarcasm; sport. *a)* **Cela est d'un — achevé**, that is perfectly ridiculous. **Tourner quelqu'un en —**, to ridicule, to turn any one into riducule. **Donner, prêter un — à quelqu'un**, to bring a person into ridicule. **Se donner un —, des ridicules**, to make one's self ridiculous. *b)* **Le — est l'arme favorite du vice**, derision is the favourite armof vice. *J. J. Rouss.* **Le monde donne du — à l'homme juste**, the world makes mockery of the upright man. *Massillon.*

4. (corruption of *Réticule*) reticule: small bag.

RIDICULEMENT, risikul'mân-t, *adv.* ridiculously.

RIDICULISER, ridikulizé-r, [ridicule], *va.* to ridicule, to turn into ridicule; to make fun or sport of.

RIDICULISER (SE), *v. refl.* to make one's self ridiculous.

RIDICULISSIME, ridikulisim', *adj.* most ridiculouss.

RIDICULITÉ, ridikulité, *sf.* 1. ridiculousness: the quality of being ridiculous; 2. ridiculous thing.

RIEN, ryan, [Lat.: rem, accus. of res,

a thing], *sm.* 1. anything, something. **S'il y a — qui me plaise,** if anything pleases me. **Y a-t-il — ici que vous aimiez ?** is there anything here that you like ? **Sait-on — de ce qu'il fera ?** who knows anything of what he will do? **Pourquoi consentiez-vous à — prendre de lui ?** why did you consent to accept anything of him ? *Mol. Tart. V. 7.*

2. (with the negation) nothing, not anything. **— n'est plus admirable,** nothing can be more admirable. **Cela ne vaut — du tout,** that is worth nothing. **Je vous assure que je n'en ferai —,** I assure you that I shall do nothing of the sort. **N'ayant — fait pour nous, il n'a — mérité,** he does not deserve anything, as he has done nothing for us. **— ne vient de —,** nothing comes from nothing. **Cela ne ressemble à —,** that resembles nothing. **On ne fait — de rien,** with nothing there is nothing to be done. **Il ne tint à — qu'il ne fit cela,** he was very nearly doing it. **Vous épousez une personne qui n'est — et qui n'a —,** you marry a woman of low birth who has nothing. **Les maux d'autrui ne sont — à nos yeux,** the suffering of others are nothing to us. **Cet homme ne m'est —,** that man is nothing to me. **N'être de — à quelqu'un,** to be nothing to any one. **Mon indulgence ne servirait de —,** my indulgence would be of no use. **Ne — faire,** to do nothing : *a*) to remain idle ; *b*) to be unoccupied, to want occupation or employ. **Il ne fait plus rien,** at present he does nothing, he has left off business, work, etc. **Cela ne fait —,** *Fam.* no matter, it does not matter, that is nothing to the purpose, that is unimportant. **Cela me fait moins que —,** that does not affect me in the least. **Ne faire semblant de —** (or with ellipsis of *ne*), **faire semblant de —,** to appear to take no notice. **Pour moi je vais faire semblant de rien,** for my part, I shall go as if nothing had happened. *Mol. G. Dand.* i. 2. **Ne — dire,** *a*) to say nothing, not to say anything ; to be silent ; *b*) to talk about trifles, to trifle ; *c*) not to please, not to suit. **Ne compter pour —** (or, with ellipsis of *ne*), **Compter pour —, ne compter à —,** to be of no account ; to go for nothing. **Il compte même pour — la réputation,** he considers reputation even as nothing. *Fén. Tel.* **Et comptez-vous pour — Dieu qui combat pour nous ?** Do you esteem as nothing God fighting for us ? *Rac. Ath.* i. 2. **Il n'en est —,** it is nothing of the sort. **Ne savoir — de —, ne savoir — du tout,** *Fam.* to know nothing at all. **Il ne manque — à cette statue que la parole,** that statue is life like. **Ils n'en ont — fait que rire,** they only laughed at it. (Elliptically) **— que d'y penser, cela me fait trembler,** I shudder at the mere thought of it. **On l'eût pris pour un capitaine, — qu'à voir sa mine hautaine,** you could see he was a captain, from nothing but by his haughty look.

Ne... — moins que ; *a*) anything but ; nowise, by no means, not at all ; *b*) nothing less than. *a*) **Il n'est — moins qu'un sot,** he is anything but a fool. **Je ne pense à — moins qu'à cela,** nothing is farther from my thoughts than that. *b*) **Il ne se propose — moins que d'aller vous surprendre,** he intends nothing less than to go and surprise you.

Ne... — de moins, ne... — de moindre, ne... — moindre, nothing less. **Une indifférence qui ne tend à — de moins qu'à renverser le christianisme,** an indifference which tends to nothing less than the overthrow of Christianity.

3. *Rien* is followed by the preposition *de* before an adjective : **— de fâcheux n'est arrivé,** nothing disagreeable happened. **Il n'est — de tel que de se bien porter,** there is nothing like health.

4. (without negation) nothing : *a*) nothing, not anything ; nought ; *b*) nothingness, nihility, non-existence, inexistence ; *c*) no importance, value, or use ; *d*) no quantity, part, or degree ; *e*) no possession, or fortune *f*) low condition ; *g*) trifle, a thing of no importance. *a*) **Tout ou —,** all or nothing. **— du tout,** nothing at all. *b*) **Réduire à —,** to reduce to nothing. **Se réduire à —, venir à —, devenir à —,** to come to nothing *c*) **Un précipice caché derrière une petite haie de —,** a precipice hidden by a tiny hedge. **Pour —,** for nothing ; gratuitously ; for a trifle. **Dans ce pays là on vit pour —,** in that country living costs almost nothing. **Il a eu cette maison pour —,** he had that house for a mere nothing, for a mere song. *d*) **Si peu que —, pas plus gros que —, moins que —,** excessively small ; very little, a trifle, scarcely anything, next to nothing ; nothing. **Il mange très peu, il vit de —,** he eats very little, he lives on nothing. **— que cela,** *Fam.* is that all? *e*) **Un homme de —,** a man of low degree. **Il est venu, il s'est élevé de —,** he rose from nothing. *g*) **Il se fâche de —,** the least thing offends him. **Un songe, un —, tout lui fait peur,** he is frightened at a dream, at nothing. **En un — de temps, en un —, en moins de —,** in no time, in a trice. **Je n'ai que des riens à vous mander aujourdhui,** I have nothing important to tell you to-day. **Dire des riens,** to speak about trifles. **Il s'amuse à des riens,** he amuses himself with trifles. **Comme si de — n'était,** as if nothing at all were the matter.

EN RIEN, *adv. phr.*. 1. somewhat, something ; in some degree ; 2. (with *ne*) not at all, nothing : in no degree. **Il n'y est pour —,** he has nothing to do with that.

† RIEN, *adv.* not at all, nothing : in no degree, *Prov.* : **Qui ne risque rien n'a rien,** nothing venture nothing have. **Il n'y a que celui qui ne fait rien qui ne se trompe pas,** who never climbed never fell. **Rien ne réussit comme le succès,** nothing succeeds like success.

RIEUR, EUSE, riœr, œz', [rire], *sm. f.* 1. laugher ; 2. merry person ; 3. sneerer, joker. **Avoir les rieurs de son côté,** to be on the laughing side. **Les rieurs sont pour vous, madame,** the laughers are on your side, Madam. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 5.

RIEUR, EUSE, *adj.* laughing.

RIFLARD, riflar, [rifler], *sm.* 1. *Carp.* large plane ; 2. *Mason.* paring-chisel ; 3. rough file (for metals) ; 4. longest unprepared wool.

RIFLARD, riflar (from a character in a comedy by Picard], *sm. pop.* Sarah Gamp, gamp : an ill-tied up umbrella, an old umbrella.

RIFLER, riflé-r, [for rafler], *va.* 1. † to scratch ; 2. † *Fig.* to rifle, to rob, to plunder ; 3. *Technol.* to file (with the *riflard.*)

RIFLOIR, riflwar, *sm. Technol.* bow file.

RIGAUDON *or* **RIGODON,** rigodôn, [supposed to be from the name of a dancing-master named Rigaud], *sm.* rigadoon : a kind of dance.

RIGEL, rizhèl, *sm. Astron.* Rigel : a fixed star, in the constellation of Orion.

RIGIDE, rizhid', [Lat. : rigidus], *adj.* rigid: *a*) not pliant, not easily bent, not flexible ; stiff ; *b*) *Fig.* not lax or indulgent ; inflexible, unyielding ; strict, exact ; severe, rigorous, austere ; characterized by strictness. *a*) **Une barre —,** a rigid bar. *b*) **— observateur des lois,** a strict observer of law. **Les mœurs des Romains avaient quelque chose de rude et de —,** the Romans were somewhat rough and rigid in their manners.

RIGIDEMENT, rizhid'mân-t, *adv.* rigidly : *a*) stiffly, unpliantly ; *b*) *Fig.* severely, strictly.

RIGIDITÉ, rizhidité, [Lat. : rigiditas], *sf.* rigidity, rigidness. *a*) stiffness ; *b*) *Fig.* severity ; strictness.

RIGODON, rigodôn, *sm.* V. *Rigaudon.*

RIGOLADE, rigolad [rigoler]. *sf. Pop.* amusement, lark : a piece of fun.

RIGOLE, rigol', [origin unknown], *sf.* 1. small trench ; 2. irrigating canal ; 3. rill : a rivulet, a small brook.

RIGOLER, rigolè-r, [rigole], *va.* to furrow, to form trenches for the flow of water.

RIGOLER, rigolé-r, [of unknown origin], *vn. Pop.* 1. to divert one's self ; to make merry ; to be on the spree.

† RIGOLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to divert one's self, to make merry ; 2. go on the spree.

RIGOLETTE, rigolèt', *sf. Pop.* sprightly girl.

RIGOLEUR, rigolœr, *sm. Pop.* lover of fun, a jolly dog, a jolly fellow.

RIGOLO, OTE, rigolo, ót', *adj. Pop.* amusing, awfully funny.

RIGORISME, rigorism', [Lat.: rigor, stiffness], *sm.* rigorism, strictness, austerity.

RIGORISTE, rigorist', *smf.* rigorist : a person rigid to excess.

RIGOUREUSEMENT, rigourœz-mân-t, *adv.* rigorously : *a*) severely ; *b*) strictly ; with scrupulous nicety. *b*) **Cela est — vrai,** that is quite true.

RIGOUREUX, EUSE, rigourœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. rigorous : *a*) rigid, inflexible ; severe, austere, stern ; *b*) strict, severe ; without abatement or relaxation ; *c*) strict, exact ; scrupulously accurate ; *d*) very cold ; harsh ; severe, inclement, sharp. *a*) **Un juge —,** a rigid judge. *b*) **Une maxime rigoureuse,** a rigorous maxim. *c*) **Une démonstration rigoureuse,** an exact demonstration. *d*) **Un froid —,** severe, sharp cold. **Un hiver —,** a rigorous winter. **Un climat —,** a severe climate.

2. harsh, severe ; hard, cruel. **Un ordre —,** a cruel order. **Faire une rigoureuse pénitence,** to do, to perform a hard penance.

RIGUEUR, rigœr, [Lat. : rigor], *sf.* 1 rigour : *a*) severity, harshness, sternness, rigidness, strictness, austerity ; rigorousness ; *b*) the quality of being severe or very cold ; severity, inclemency ; *c*) strictness, exactness ; severity ; *a*) **User de —,** to show severity. **La — des lois de Dracon,** the severity of the laws of Draco. **Tenir —,** to be severe. **Sentir les rigueurs de le faim,** to suffer from hunger. *b*) **La — de l'hiver,** the severity of the winter. *c*) **Il ne faut pas prendre cela dans un sens de —,** you must not judge of that too strictly. **La — des règles,** the strictness of the rules. **Cette règle est de —,** that rule is indispensable. **À la — nous pourrions accepter ces conditions,** we might, if necessary, accept those conditions. **Jouer de —,** to play the strict game. **La — d'une démonstration,** the exactness of a demonstration.

2. cruelty, inhumanity ; insensibility.

À LA RIGUEUR, *adv. phr.* 1. rigorously, with rigour ; 2. strictly ; 3. strictly speaking. **Il ne faut pas prendre ce qu'il dit à la —,** you must not take what he says as strictly true. **À la — nous pourrions accepter ces conditions,** we might, if necessary accept those conditions.

À TOUTE RIGUEUR, À LA DERNIÈRE RIGUEUR, DANS LA DERNIÈRE

RIGUEUR, EN TOUTE RIGUEUR, *adv. phr.* with the utmost rigour, rigorously, if absolutely necessary.

EN RIGUEUR, *adv. phr.* strictly, exactly; unquestionably.

RILLETTES, riyèt', [O Fr. : rille ; slice], *sfpl. Cook.* potted pork.

RIMAILLE, rimây', [rime], *sf.* paltry rhymes, trashy verse, rhyming.

RIMAILLER, rimâyé-r, *vn. Fam.* to rhyme, to write trashy verses, to make sorry verses.

RIMAILLEUR, rimâyœr, *sm.* rhymester, rhymer, rhymist; versifier : a poor poet.

RIMANT, E, riman-t, ânt', *adj.* rhyming.

RIMASSER, rimasé-r, *vn.* V. *Rimailler.*

RIMASSEUR, rimasœr, *sm.* V. *Rimailleur.*

RIME, rim', [Lat. : rhithmus, cadence], *sf.* rhyme : *a*) correspondence of sounds in the termination of two words; *b*) *pl.* verses. *a*) **Mettre en rimes, en —**, to put into rhyme. **— masculine**, male rhyme : a rhyme not terminated by a mute. **— féminine**, female rhyme : a rhyme terminated by a mute. **Rimes croisées**, alternate rhymes. **Il n'y a ni — ni raison**, *Fig.* there is neither rhyme nor reason.

RIMER, rimé-r, [rime], *vn.* to rhyme : to accord in sound; *b*) to make verses. *a*) **Ces deux mots riment bien**, those two words rhyme well. **Ces choses ne riment pas ensemble.** *Fig.* those things have no connection with each other. **Cela ne rime à rien** it has no meaning.

RIMER, *va.* to rhyme : to put into rhyme.

RIMEUR, rimœr, *sm.* rhymer, rhymester, rhymist, versifier.

RIMULE, rimul', [Lat. : rimula], *sf. Nat. Hist.* small fissure, opening.

RINÇAGE, ransazh' [rinser], *sm.* rinsing.

RINCEAU, ransò [Lat. : ramicellus, dim. of ramus, a branch], *sm.* [*Pl. Rinceaux.*] **1.** *Arch.* foliage; **2.** *Herald.* bough; **3.** bracket-pegs.

RINCE-BOUCHE, rans'boush', *sm.* finger-glass, [*Pl. Rince-bouche.*]

RINCÉE, ransé, [rincer], *sf. Pop.* thrashing, sound drubbing.

RINCEMENT, rans'mân-t', [rincer], *sm.* rinsing.

RINCER, ranse-r [of doubtful origin; connected apparently with Ger. rein, clean; O. Fr. : raincer [Littré]; Icel. hreinsa], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous rinçons, rinçant.*] **1.** to rinse : *a*) to wash, to cleanse by washing; *b*) to clear of the soap used in washing clothes by repeatedly dipping in clear water. *a*) **— des verres, des bouteilles**, to rinse glasses, bottles. **Je vous établis dans la charge de — les verres et de donner à boire**, I fix to you the duty of washing the glasses and of pouring out to drink. *Mol. Av.* iii. 2. **Se — la bouche**, to rinse one's mouth.

2. *Fig.* to drench : to wet thoroughly. **Il a été bien rincé**, he has been drenched.

3. *Popul. lang.* to reprimand, to chide, to scold; **4.** *Pop.* to thrash, to drub, to beat soundly. **Il a été bien rincé**, he has had a good thrashing.

RINCE-TASSES, râns-tass *sm.* slop-basin.

RINCEUR, EUSE, ransœr, œz', *sm. f.* rinser.

RINÇOIR, rânswar, *sm.* rinsing tub or vessel in which things are rinsed.

RINÇURE, rans', [rincer], *sf.* rinsings, slops.

RINGARD, rangar, *sm.* **1.** turning-bar; **2.** poker; fire-iron.

RINGENTE, ranzhânt', [Lat. : ringens, entis, from ringi, to open wide the mouth], *adj. f. Bot.* ringent : gaping open.

RIOLITE, riolit. **RIONITE**, rionit', *sf. Chem.* rionite : selenide of zinc.

RIOTER, rioté-r, [rire], *vn.* to giggle, to titter : to laugh restrainedly.

RIOTEUR, EUSE riotœr, œz', *sm. f.* giggler, titterer.

† **RIOTTE**, riot', [Eng. riot], *sf.* tiff, dispute, quarrel; tumult.

† **RIOTTEUX, EUSE**, [riotte], *adj.* quarrelsome, disputatious.

RIPAGE, ripazh [riper], *sm.* scraping, polishing with a scraper [of masons].

RIPAILLE, ripây, [of unknown origin], *sf. Pop.* feasting. **Faire —**, to feast.

RIPE, rip', [riper], *sf. Mason.* scraper [for stone].

RIPEMENT, rip'mân-t, [riper], *sm.* eddy : a whirling caused by the meeting of two opposite submarine currents.

RIPER, ripé-r, [Ger. : reiben, to rub], *va.* **1.** *Mason.* to scrape; **2.** *Naut.* to slip, to slide.

RIPER, *vn. Naut.* to slide.

RIPOPÉE, ripopé, [unknown], *sf.* **1.** *Fam.* slop : mixture of wines; **2.** *Fam.* slop, slip-slop : mixture of several things; **3.** *Fig.* medley.

RIPOSTE, ripost. [for riposte, from Ital. risposta], *sf.* **1.** repartee, reply : quick answer. **Avoir toujours la — en main**, to be always ready with an answer. **Être habile, prompt, vif à la —**, to be quick at repartee.

2. *Fenc.* parry and thrust.

RIPOSTER, riposté-r, [riposte], *vn.* **1.** to repartee, to reply; to answer; **2.** *Fenc.* to parry and thrust.

RIPUAIRE, ripuèr', [Lat. : ripa, bank], *adj. Hist.* Ripuarian : inhabiting the banks of the Rhine. **Les Francs Ripuaires**, the Ripuarians. **La loi —**, lex Ripuariorum.

RIPUAIRES, *smpl.* Ripuarians.

RIRE, [rir',] [Lat.: ridēre, risum, to laugh], *Je ris, nous rions, ils rient; je riais, nous riions; je ris, nous rîmes, ils rirent; je rirai; je rirais; que je rie, que nous riions; que je risse; que nous rissions; riant; ri.*] **1.** to laugh. **Éclater de —, — aux éclats**, to burst out laughing. **— de bon cœur, de tout son cœur**, to laugh heartily. **— aux larmes**, to laugh until the tears come into one's eyes. **— à gorge déployée**, to laugh immoderately. **S'empêcher de —**, to refrain from laughter. **En riant**, laughing; with a laugh, laughingly. **— d'un sot rire**, to giggle, **— à demi**, to titter. **— du bout des dents, du bout des lèvres, ne — que du bout des dents, du bout des lèvres. — jaune**, to force a laugh, to laugh the wrong side of one's mouth. **— sous cape, — dans sa barbe**, to laugh in one's sleeve. **— intérieurement**, to laugh to one's self. **— aux anges**, *a*) to laugh immoderately; to be transported with joy, to exult; *b*) to laugh slily; to laugh without rhyme or reason. **Avoir le mot pour —**, to be factious, to be jocose. **Pincer sans —**, to be a dry joker. **Et de —**, and they burst out laughing. **Il se mit à — de plus belle**, he began to laugh louder than ever. **Se pâmer de —, mourir de —**, to die with laughing. **Se tordre de —**, to be convulsed with laughter. **Il est à mourir de — avec ses idées romanesques**, his romantic ideas are enough to make one die with laughing. **Se chatouiller pour se faire —**, to do all one can to laugh. **Il n'y a pas tant à —, il n'y a pas trop à — pour vous, il n'y a pas de quoi — pour vous**, it is no laughing matter for you. **Nous n'avons pas sujet de —, il n'y a pas là de quoi —**, we have, there is nothing to laugh at. **N'avoir pas envie de —**, to be in no laughing mood. **Ma foi, je suis confus, il n'y a pas lieu de —** In truth, I feel quite confused, and have little reason to laugh. *Mol. Tart.* iv. 8. **Je riais de le voir avec sa mine étique**, I was laughing at his wretched appearance.

2. to laugh : to be, or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively; to bear a smiling aspect, to smile; to look pleasant. **Sa bouche et ses yeux riaient encore**, there was still a pleasant expression about her eyes and lips. **Le cœur me rit**, *Fig.* I feel happy. **Quand tout rit de bonheur, d'espérance et d'amour**, when every thing speaks of happiness, hope and love.

3. to be propitious (to); to smile (on, upon), to favour. **L'occasion vous rit, et vous en userez**, it is a good opportunity and you'll not lose it. **Nous rirons bien, nous allons bien —**, we shall have great fun. **Les heureux du monde, à qui tout rit**, the happy, on whom everything smiles.

4. to please, to charm. **Cela rit à l'imagination**, that pleases the imagination.

5. to sparkle; **6.** to burst out; **7.** to laugh [at], to scoff (at), to make game (of). **Elle rit des sottises des hommes**, she laughs at men's follies. **— de quelqu'un**, to laugh in a person's face. **Apprêter, offrir à —**, to make one's self a laughing-stock. **Faire —**, to make a person laugh (at), to excite a person's laughter. **Il fit éclater de — toute la table**, he set the whole table in a roar. **Il ferait — un tas de pierres**, he would make a cat laugh. **— aux dépens d'autrui**, to laugh at other people's expense.

8. to divert one's self, to amuse one's self, to make merry; **9.** to jest, to joke. **Est-ce que vous riez, ou si c'est tout de bon ?** are you jesting, or are you in earnest? **Vous voulez —**, *Fam.* you are joking. **Je ne le disais que pour —**, I only said it in fun. **C'est pour — tout ce qu'ils vous disent**, they do not mean what they say to you. **Si vous la blâmez, c'est pour —**, if you blame her, it is only in fun. **Un roi pour —**, a sham king. **Histoire de —**, for fun.

10. to make light of, to slight; to mock at, to laugh at. **— des menaces de quelqu'un**, to laugh at a person's threats. **Je rirai de ta peine**, I shall make light of your trouble. *Prov.* : **Tel qui rit vendredi dimanche pleurera**, laugh to-day and cry to-morrow. **Marchand qui perd ne peut rire**, those who lose cannot laugh; let them laugh that win. **Plus on est de fous, plus on rit**, the more the merrier. **Rira bien qui rira le dernier**, he laughs longest who laughs latest. **Trop rire fait pleurer**, sorrow treads upon the heels of mirth.

RIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to divert, to sport one's self, to make merry; to sport; to laugh : to be gay, cheerful; **2.** to laugh (at), to scoff (at), to make fun (of), to make sport (of), to sport (with), to trifle (with). **Ils se sont ri de tous ces projets**, they laughed at all these plans. **On se rirait de vous si l'on vous entendait parler de la sorte**, people would laugh at you if they heard you speak so.

RIRE, *sm.* laughing, laugh, laughter. **Le — et les pleurs sont des signes particuliers à l'espèce humaine pour exprimer le plaisir ou la douleur de l'âme**, laughter and tears are mankind's particular signs of joy and grief. **Cet âge où le — est toujours sur les lèvres**, that age which is never tired of laughing. *J. J. Rouss.* **Un — franc et naturel**, a frank, hearty laugh. **— fou, fou —**, immoderate laugh. **Un — inextinguible**, irrepressible laughter. **Un accès de —**, a fit of laughter. **Un gros —**, loud laugh; horse-laugh.

— sardonique, sardonic laugh ; sardonic grin ; sneer. **— moqueur**, sneer. **— étouffé**, stifled laugh. **Partir d'un éclat de —**, to burst out laughing.

RIS, ri, [Lat. : risus, from ridēre, to laugh], *sm.* [*Pl. Ris.*] **1.** laugh, laughter. **Un — dédaigneux**, a disdainful laugh, sneer. **Un — immodéré**, immoderate laugh. **— de saint Médard**, giggle, titter. **Un — qui ne passe pas le nœud de la gorge, le bout des lèvres**, a laugh from the teeth outward.

2. *pl. Mythol.* Smiles. **Les Grâces et les Ris**, Graces and Smiles.

RIS, ri, [Scand. ; Dan. ; rev ; Swed. ref, a sandbank ; Dut. ; rif, reef. ; ris is for rifs], *sm. Naut.* reef : a portion of a sail rolled up or drawn together, to contract its surface. **— de chasse, premier —**, first reef. **Bas —, quatrième —**, lower reef. **Être au bas —**, to be close-reefed. **Bande de —**, reef-band. **Garcette de —**, reef-line, reef-point. **Palan de —**, reef tackle. **Œillet de —**, reef-hole. **Prendre un —**, to take in a reef. **Prendre un —, des ris à**, to reef (a sail). **Larguer un —**, to let out a reef.

RIS, ri [unknown], *sm. Butch.* sweet-bread. **— de veau**, calf's sweet bread.

RISADE, rizad', *sf. Naut.* reefing.

RISBAN, risbân, [Ger. : Rissbank], *sm. Fortif.* risban : sandbank, flat ground on which a battery is constructed for the defence of a harbour.

RISBERME, risberm', [Dut. : rijsberm], *sf. Civ. Eng.* **1.** work composed of fascines, such as is sometimes constructed at the bottom of a town-wall ; **2.** sort of glacis of fascine-work used in jetties, the sides of which, towards the sea, are so formed as to withstand its violence.

RISDALE, risdal', *sf.* V. *Rixdale.*

RISÉE, rizé, [ris], *sf.* **1.** laughter : *a*) fit of laughter, laugh ; *b*) mockery, derision. *a*) **Il s'éleva une grande —**, there was a general laugh, they broke into laughter. *b*) **Exposer à la — de tout le monde**, to expose to the mockery of everybody.

2. laughing-stock : an object of ridicule ; butt of jests. **Devenir la — du public**, to become the laughing-stock of the public. **Il est honteux que des hommes de génie s'exposent à être la — des sots**, it is a shame that men of genius should thus expose themselves to be laughed at by fools.

3. *Naut.* flaw, gust (of wind) ; puff, blast.

RISER, rizé-r, [ris], *va, Naut.* to lower.

RISETTE, rizèt', [ris], *sf.* smile (of a child).

RISIBILITÉ, rizibilité *sf.* risibility, risibleness : *a*) the quality of being capable of laughter ; *b*) the state or quality of exciting laughter ; laughableness ; ridiculousness.

RISIBLE, rizibl', [Lat. : risibilis], *adj.* risible : *a*) having the faculty or power of laughing ; *b*) capable of exciting laughter ; laughable, ludicrous, droll, funny ; *c*) ridiculous ; deserving to be laughed at.

RISIBLEMENT, riziblœmân-t, *adv.* risibly.

RISQUABLE, riskabl', [risquer], *adj.* **1.** hazardous, adventurous ; **2.** that may be risked.

RISQUE, risk', [Ital. : risico, from Lat. resecāre, to cut off], *sm.* risk : *a*) the state of being exposed to harm, injury, etc. ; hazard, peril, danger ; *b*) the chances of loss. *a*) **Il ne court aucun — de la vie**, his life is in no danger. **Le — n'était point égal entre ces deux rivaux**, those two rivals were not exposed to the same danger. **Au — de**, at the risk of. **A tout —**, at every risk, at all risks. **Faire une chose à ses risques et périls, à ses risques, périls et fortunes**, to undertake a thing at all risks.

RISQUÉ, riské, *adj. Fam.* plain, fast ; spicy, smutty, free.

RISQUER, riské-r, [risque], *va.* to risk : to expose to danger, injure or loss ; to hazard, to venture ; to put to chance. **— sa vie**, to risk one's life. **Il risque de nouveau le gain qu'il avait fait**, he again risks the money he had gained. **— le tout pour le tout**, to run all hazards ; to risk all to win all. **— le combat**, to risk an engagement. **Vous risquez qu'on vous vole votre argent**, you are in danger of being robbed of your money. **— le paquet**, *Fam.* to venture all. *Prov.* : **Qui ne risque rien, n'a rien**, nothing venture, nothing have.

RISQUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to risk one's self ; **2.** to run the risk ; to risk.

RISQUE-TOUT, riske-tou, *sm. Fam.* neck or nothing fellow, dare-devil, desperado.

RISSE, ris, *sf. Naut.* gripe ; lashing-rope.

RISSER, risé-r, *va.* to secure : to lash.

RISSOLE, risol', [O. Fr. : roussole], *sf. Cook.* minced-meat, fritter.

RISSOLÉ, E, risolé, *pa. p.* **1.** browned ; **2.** *Fig.* sunburnt.

RISSOLÉ, *sm.* brown ; meat roasted brown.

RISSOLER, risolé-r, [rissole], *va.* **1.** *Cook.* to brown, to roast brown ; **2.** *Fig.* to burn (by the sun).

RISSOLER (SE), *v. refl.* to get brown ; to brown.

RISTORNE, ristórn', **RISTOURNE**, ristourn', [Ital. : ristorno], *sf. Law-t.* cancelling (a policy of insurance) ; agreement to accept a diminution on a given or accepted price.

RISTORNER, ristôrné-r, *va.* to annul, to cancel (a policy).

RIT *or* **RITE**, rit', [Lat. : ritus], *sm.* [*Pl. Rites.*] rite : external observance, ceremony.

RITOURNELLE, ritournèl', [Ital. : ritornello], *sf.* **1.** *Mus.* ritornello : introduction to an air ; **2.** *Fig.* repetition.

RITTE, rit', *sf.* a kind of plough.

RITUALISME, ritualism', [rituel], *sm.* ritualism : system of rituals.

RITUALISTE, ritualist', *sm.* ritualist : a writer who treats of rites.

RITUALISTE, *adj.* ritualistic : pertaining to a ritual.

RITUEL, rituèl, [Lat. : ritualis], *sm.* ritual : a book containing the rites to be observed.

RITUEL, ELLE, *adj.* ritual : pertaining to rites.

RIVAGE, rivazh', [rive], *sm.* shore : *a*) land bordering on the sea, and washed by the waves ; beach, strand, sea-shore ; coast ; sea-side, side ; *b*) boundary of a lake ; beach ; *c*) the earth bordering upon a river or canal ; bank, river-side ; *d*) *Fig.* coast, country.

RIVAL, E, rival [Lat. : rivalis], *sm. f.* [*Pl. m. Rivaux.*] rival : competitor. **Sans —**, unrivalled.

RIVAL, E, *adj.* rival : having the same pretensions ; pursuing the same object ; standing in competition for superiority ; competing, emulating. **Deux peuples rivaux**, two rival nations. **Deux puissances rivales**, two rival powers.

RIVALISER, rivalizé-r, [rival], *vn.* to compete, to vie (with) ; to rival, to emulate. **— d'adresse avec quelqu'un**, to vie in skill with a person.

RIVALISER, *va.* to rival : to compete with, to contend with.

RIVALITÉ, rivalité, [rival], *sf.* rivalry, rivalship, rivality : a striving to obtain an object which another is pursuing ; competition, strife.

RIVE, riv', [Lat. : ripa, a bank], *sf.* **1.** bank, shore, riverside ; **2.** (of a lake) shore, margin. **— droite d'une rivière**, right bank of a river. **— gauche**, left bank.

3. *Poet.* shore (of the sea), strand ; **4.** *Poet.* country.

5. border (of a wood), outskirt, skirt ; **6.** edge (of an oven).

RIVEMENT, riv'mân-t, [river], *sm.* rivetting : the act of rivetting.

RIVER, rivé-r, [of Scand. origin ; Icel. : rifa, to fasten together ; perhaps connected with Ger. reiben, to rub], *va.* to rivet : *a*) to clinch ; to enlarge the point of a driven nail or a rivet ; *b*) to fasten with a rivet or with rivets ; *c*) *Fig.* to fasten firmly, to make firm, to fix. *a*) **— un clou**, to clinch, to rivet a nail. **— à quelqu'un son clou**, *Fig.* to be a clincher. **Machine à —**, rivetting-machine. *c*) **— les fers, les chaînes de quelqu'un**, to rivet the chains of a person. **Il y a des choses qu'il faut — dans la tête des hommes à coups redoublés**, some things are only driven into men's head by dint of repetition. *Volt.*

RIVERAIN, riv'ran, [rivière], *sm.* **1.** riverside resident ; inhabitant of the bank of a river, of the shore of a lake ; **2.** owner of a river-side property ; **3.** borderer : one who possesses a property situated on the border of a wood, or along a road or street.

RIVERAIN, E, riv'ran, rèn', *adj.* **1.** riverside, sitated on the banks of a river ; riparian. **Propriétaire —**, owner of a river-side property.

2. way-side ; **3.** bordering ; **4.** neighbouring ; adjacent.

RIVET, rivé, [river], *sm.* **1.** rivet : a fastening pin or bolt of metal which is clinched at both ends ; clinch ; **2.** edge of a roof at the gable.

RIVIÈRE, rivyèr', [Lat. : riparia, from ripa, bank; Low Lat. : rivaria ; Ital. : riviera, shore, river ; Span. : ribera, shore, bank], *sf.* **1.** river : *a*) a stream of water, larger than a brook, flowing into the sea, a lake, or another river ; *b*) a large stream ; copious flow ; abundance. **— navigable**, navigable river. **Lit d'une —**, river-bed. **Cours d'une —**, river-course. **Source d'une —**, source, spring of a river. **Remonter une —**, to go up a river. **Eau de —**, river water. **Porter de l'eau à la —**. *Fig.* to take coals to Newcastle. **Oiseaux de —**, water-fowl. **Une — de feu**, *Fig.* a stream of fire. *b*) **Des rivières de sang**, streams of blood. *Prov.* : **Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières**, many a mickle makes a muckle.

2. *Geog.* Coast (of Genoa) ; **3.** *Jewel.* diamond necklace, rivière (of diamonds).

RIVIÈRETTE, rivyèrèt', *sf.* rivulet, brook, streamlet.

RIVOIR, rivwar [river], *sm.* rivetting-tool.

RIVOIRE, rivwar [André], poet [*b.* 1872].

RIVURE rivur', [river], *sf.* pin (of hinges).

RIXDALE, riksdal', [Dut. : Rijksdaalder], *sf.* rixdollar : *a*) a silver coin of Holland ; *b*) formerly a coin of Northern countries.

RIXE, riks', [Lat. : rixa], *sf.* quarrel : *a*) affray, brawl, scuffle ; *b*) contention, dispute, brawl, altercation, wrangling.

RIZ, ri ; the *z* is never pronounced. [Ital. : rizo ; Lat. : orysa ; Gr. : ὄρυζα], *sm.* **1.** rice : *a*) *Bot.* **Oryza sativa**, a cereal plant ; *b*) its grain or seed. **Gâteau de —**, rice-pudding, rice-cake. **— au lait** rice-milk. **— au gras**, rice-soup. **Faire du —, faire cuire du —**, to make, to boil rice. **Eau de —**, rice-water.

2. *Bot.* **— d'Allemagne**, German rice, sprat, battledore barley : *Hordeum zeocriton.* **— du Pérou, petit —**, quinoa : *Chenopodium*

quinoa. — **sauvage**, Canada rice, wild rice : *Zizania aquatica*.

RIZICOLE, rizikol', [riz ; Lat. : colĕre, to cultivate], *adj*. rice : relating to rice.

RIZIÈRE, rizyèr', *sf*. rice-plantation, rice-ground.

ROB, rob, [Pers. : robb, wine must], *sm*. *Pharm*. rob : inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey to the consistence of a conserve.

ROB, rob, **ROBRE**, robr', [Eng. : rubber], *sm*. rubber (at whist).

ROBE, rob', [O. Fr. : rober, to undress, from O. H. Ger. : roub, roup, raup ; Ger. : Raub, booty, spoil, whence something to clothe one's self with], *sf*. **1**. robe : *a*) a long, loose garment worn by persons of quality, particularly in ancient times ; *b*) gown of state. **Tourner sa —**, *Fig*. to change sides.

2. gown : *a*) a long loose robe worn by professional men, etc ; *b*) dress ; a woman's upper garment *a*) **La — d'un magistrat**, a magistrate's gown. **Une — rouge**, a scarlet gown. **Porter la —**, to be a magistrate. **Les gens de —**, the gentlemen of the long robe, barristers. **La noblesse de —**, nobility of the long robe. **— courte**, military profession. *Fam*. **Jésuites de — courte**, jesuits without the dress ; *Fig*. hypocrites, intriguers. *b*) **Une — de femme**, a woman's dress. **— de velours**, a velvet dress. **— de mousseline**, a muslin dress. **— de bal**, a ball dress. **— de noce**, a wedding dress. **— montante**, a high dress. **— décolletée**, a low dress. **Le corsage d'une —**, the body of a dress. **La queue d'une —**, the train of a dress. **Rendre une visite en — détroussée**, † to pay a ceremonious visit. **— de chambre**, morning gown. *Fig*. **Des pommes de terre en — de chambre**, potatoes cooked in their skins, in their jackets.

3. frock (of children) ; **4**. frock (of monks) ; **5**. cloth : profession of clergymen. **Les robes noires**, (disparagingly) priests. **Il ne respecte pas assez sa —**, he has too little respect for his cloth.

6. coat (of certain animals); colour (of horses) ; **7**. fleece (of sheep) ; **8**. skin, husk (of fruits, etc.). *Prov*. : **Selon le drap, on doit tailler la robe**, cut your coat according to your cloth. **Dieu donne la robe selon le froid**, God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. **La robe ne fait pas le médecin**, it is not the gay coat that makes the gentleman. **Robe de velours, ventre de son**, he robs his belly to cover his back.

ROBER, robé-r, [robe], *va*. to bark (madder).

ROBERT, robèr, *pnm*. Robert; *Fam*. Rob, Robin.

ROBESPIERRISME, robèspyèrism', *sm*. *Fr. Hist*. political principles of Robespierre (1758-1794).

ROBESPIERRISTE, robèspyèrist', *sm*. follower of Robespierre.

ROBIN, roban, [robe], *sm*. **1**. (in an ill sense) limb of the law, lawyer ; **2**. paltry fellow.

ROBIN, *pnm*. Robin, Robert.

ROBIN, E, roban, bin', *adj*. skilful, clever, adroit.

ROBINET, robinè ; the *t* is not pronounced [from a proper name], **1**. cock ; stop-cock, tap ; **2**. plug (of a cock). **Le — d'une fontaine**, the tap, the cock of a fountain. **Le — d'un tonneau**, the tap of a cask. **Ouvrir le — d'une fontaine**, to open the tap of a fountain. **— à deux eaux**, double-valve cock. **Fermer le —**, to turn off the cock ; *Fig*. to tie up one's purse. **Tenir le —** *Fig*. to have the use of a thing at pleasure ; to be the master of. **Un — d'eau tiède**, *Fig*. a proser, a prosy fellow. **Tourner le —**, to turn the cock. **Lâcher le —**, to turn on the cock.

ROBINETIER, robinètyé, *sm*. cock-maker,

ROBINIER, robinyé, [from Robin, a proper name], *sm*. *Bot*. robinia : a genus of leguminous trees of North America.

ROBINIQUE robinik', *adj*. *Chem*. robinic : noting an acid obtained from *Robinia pseudo acacia*.

ROBINSON, robansôn, [from the umbrella of Robinson Crusoe], *sm*. *Fam*. umbrella.

ROBORANT, E, roborân-t, ânt', **ROBORATIF, IVE**, roboratif, tiv', [Lat. : roborāre, to strengthen], *adj*. *Med*. roborant, strengthening.

ROBUSTE, robust, [Lat. : robustus], *adj*. robust : possessing great strength and vigour ; strong, sturdy, hardy, stout, hearty. **Il est — de corps et d'esprit**, he is strong in body and mind. **Une complexion —**, a strong constitution. **Une santé —**, robust health. **Avoir une foi —**, *Fig*. to have great faith. **Un cheval —**, a strong horse. **Un arbre —**, a hardy tree.

ROBUSTEMENT, robustœmân-t, *adv*. robustly : with great strength ; hardily.

ROBUSTESSE, robustès', [robuste], *sf*. robustness : strength, vigour.

ROC, rok, [a form of roche], *sm*. **1**. rock : a mass of very hard stone, bedded in the earth. **Bâtir sur le —**, *Fig*. to found on a rock. **C'est un —**, *Fig*. he is hard-hearted. **Dur comme un —**, as hard as rock, rocky-hard.

2. † (at chess) rook, castle.

ROCAILLE, rokây', [roc], *sf*. **1**. pebbles ; **2**. rock-work : stones fixed in mortar ; shell-work ; grotto-work ; **3**. *Arch*., *Décor*. the rococo system of scroll ornament.

ROCAILLEUR, rokâyœr, *sm*. rockwork maker ; grotto maker.

ROCAILLEUX, EUSE, rokâyœ-z, œz', *adj*, **1**. pebbly : abounding in pebbles ; stony; **2**. *Fig*. rough, harsh, rugged. **Style —**, rococo style.

ROCAMBOLE, rokânbol', [Ger. : Rocken-Bollen], *sf*. **1**. rocambole *Allium scorodoprasum*, a sort of wild garlic ; **2**. *Fig*. seasoning ; zest ; best, cream ; **3**. *Pop*. prattle, idle talk. **Et toute la —**, and so forth.

ROCCELLE, roksél, *sf*. *Bot*. archil, orchil : *Roccella*, a genus of lichens.

ROCH, [roc] *pnm*. Roch, **Saint —**, Saint Roch. *Fig*. **C'est saint Roch et son chien**, it is Toby and his dog ; they are inseparable companions.

ROCHE, rosh', [Low Lat. : rocca, and of unknown origin], *sf*. **1**. rock : *a*) a large mass of stony matter ; *b*) *Geol*. any aggregation or collection of minerals, or of fragments of mineral matter, whether crystalline or amorphous, hard or soft, compact or loose ; *c*) *Fig*. hardness, insensibility, flint, steel ; *d*) firmness. *a*) **Eau de —**, rock-water, water issuing from a rock ; spring-water, **Pierre de —**, rock stone. **Clair comme de l'eau de —**, as clear as rock-water. **— branlante**, rocking-stone, logan. **Alun de —**, rock-alum. **Crête de —**, rock-head. **— à fleur d'eau**, rock on a level with the water. **— sous l'eau**, sunken rock. *Fig*. **Un homme de la vieille —**, a man of the old stamp. **Noblesse de la vieille —**, ancient nobility. **Amis de la vieille —**, true friends. *b*) **— crayeuse**, chalk-rock. **Cristal de —**, rock-crystal, British diamond, limpid quartz. *c*) **Un cœur de —**, a rocky, stony, hard heart. **Avoir un cœur de —**, to be rock-hearted, hard-hearted. *Fig*. **Une anguille sous —**, a snake in the grass.

2. overburnt and vitrified brick. **3**. *Artill*. **— à feu**, Valenciennes composition.

ROCHER, roshé, [roche], *sm*.**1**. rock : *a*) a high, steep, stony mass ; cliff ; *b*) *Fig*. insensibility, hardness, stone. *a*) **— escarpé**, steep rock, cliff, crag. *b*) **Un cœur de —**, a rocky, stony, hard heart, rock-hearted, hard-hearted person. **Parler aux rochers**, to speak in vain.

2. *Conchyl*. mure.

ROCHER, roshé-r, [roche], *vn*. to froth.

ROCHET, roshé, [O. Fr. : roc, a sort of cloak], *sm*. **1**. rochet : *a*) a kind of surplice worn by bishops ; *b*) a mantlet worn by the peers of England on occasions of ceremony ; **2**. *pl*. the bishops (collectively) ; **3**. rock, reel, spool (for silk, gold thread, etc) ; **4**. *Mech*. ratch, ratched-wheel.

ROCHETTE, roshèt', *sf*. Levantine soda.

ROCHEUX, EUSE, roshœ-z, œz', [roche], *adj*. rocky : abounding with rocks, full of rocks. **Les montagnes Rocheuses**, the Rocky Mountains.

ROCK, rok', [*Ar*. : rokh], *sm*. *Mythol*. roc, rock, rukh : a fabulous bird of Arabian mythology : nesrukh ; vulture.

ROCOCO, rokoko, [jocular formation from rocaille], *adj*. antiquated, old-fashioned.

ROCOCO, *sm*. rococo : an ornamental style for furniture and buildings, used in the eighteenth century.

ROCOU, rokou, **ROUCOU**, roukou, [Caribbean : rucu], *sm*. **1**. rocoa : a coloured pulpy substance within the tegumen and surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana* ; **2**. annotta, anotta, roucou, annotto, arnotto, arnotto, arnotta : purified rocoa, a substance used in dyeing ; **3**. *Bot*. annotta-tree.

ROCOUER, rokoué-r, *va*. to dye with annotta or roucou.

ROCOUER (SE), *v. refl*. to paint one's self with annotta.

ROCOUIER, *or* **ROCOUYER**, rokouyé, *sm*. *Bot*. annotta-tree : the *Bixa orellana*.

ROD, rod [Eduard], Swiss novelist [*b*. 1857].

RODAGE, rodazh', [roder], *sm*. polishing, rubbing.

RODENBACH, rodenbak [Georges], Belgian poet and novelist (1858-1889).

RODER, rodé-r, *va*. to polish, to rub (two pieces of metal or of crystal).

RÔDER, rôdé-r, [Lat. : rodĕre, to gnaw], *vn*. **1**. to roam, to ramble, to rove, to wander : to walk or move about from place to place without any certain direction ; to stroll ; **2**. (in an ill sense) to prowl ; **3**. *Naut*. **— sur son ancre**, to work smoothly and regularly, to sheer. **Le voilà qui vient — autour de vous**, there he is prowling after you. *Mol. G. Dand*. ii. 4.

RÔDER, *va*. to roam, to rove : to wander over, to ramble about.

RODET, rodè [Lat. : rota, wheel], *sm*. horizontal mill-wheel.

RÔDEUR, EUSE, rœdór, œz', [rôder], *sm. f*. **1**. rover, roamer, rambler, wanderer : one who rambles about ; stroller ; **2**. (in an ill sense) prowler. **— de nuit**, night-prowler, night-walker.

RODILARD, rodilar, **RODILARDUS**, rodilardus [a name forged by Rabelais from Lat. rodĕre, to gnaw ; lard, bacon], *sm*, Rodilardus : the name of a cat.

RODOIR, rodwar, *sm*. **1**. grinding-iron ; **2**. machine for smoothing the underpart of screw-heads.

RODOLPHE, rodolf', *pnm*. Rodolph ; *Fam*. Ralph.

RODOMONT, rodomôn, name of a boasting personage in the Orlando Furioso of

Ariosto], *sm. Fam.* rodomont, blusterer, bully, boaster, braggadoccio, braggart, swaggerer. **Faire le —**, to bully. **De —**, rodomont, bragging.

RODOMONTADE, rodomôntad', [rodomont], *sf.* rodomontade : vain boasting, empty blustering, bluster.

RODRIQUE, rodrig', *pnm.* Roderic.

ROFFRIR, rofrir, [re ; offrir], *va.* [Conj. like offrir.] to offer again.

ROFFRIR (SE), *v. refl.* to present one's self again.

ROGATION, rogasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : rogatio], *sf.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* rogation : the demand, by the tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people ; 2. *pl. Cath. Lit.* rogation; supplication ; 3. rogation-days. **La semaine des Rogations**, rogation-week.

ROGATOIRE, rogatwar', [Lat. : rogāre, to ask], *adj. Law-t.* of inquiry. **Commission —**, judicial commission.

ROGATON, rogatôn, [Lat. : rogatum, thing asked for], *sm.* 1. † *Fam.* supplication, prayer ; 2. *Lit.* refuse piece ; scraps, odds and ends, rubbish ; 3. trifling news ; 4. dainties ; 5. broken meat ; 6. scraps. **Il ne nous a donné à diner que des rogatons**, he gave us nothing but scraps for dinner.

ROGER, rozhé, *pnm.* Roger.

ROGER BONTEMPS, rozhébôntân, *sm.* hearty fellow, merry fellow, boon companion.

ROGNE, rony', [unknown], *sf.* 1. inveterate itch ; 2. mange (of animals) ; 3. scab, dodder (of trees); 4. *Pop. Slang.* ill humour, sage, anger. **Être en —**, to be in a rage.

ROGNÉ, E, ronyé, *adj.* clipped. **Écu —**, clipped crown.

ROGNEMENT, rony'mân-t, [rogner], *sm.* 1. cutting ; cutting off ; 2. clipping ; 3. paring ; 4. pruning.

ROGNER, ronyé-r, [Lat. : rotundāre, from rotundus, round], *va.* 1. to curtail : *a)* to cut the end of ; *b)* to cut a part of ; to retrench ; 2. to clip (coin) ; 3. to cut off ; 4. to pare, to pare away. **— un livre**, to cut the edges of a book. **Se — les ongles**, to cut one's nails. **— les ongles à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to clip a person's wings. **C'est la faute de votre intendant, qui m'a rogné les ailes avec les ciseaux de son économie**, it is the fault of your steward who has clipped my wings with the scissors of his economy. *Mol. Av.* v. 2.

ROGNERIE, rony'ri, *sf.* clipping.

ROGNEUR, EUSE, ronyœr, œz', [rogner], *sm. f.* clipper (of coin).

ROGNEUX, EUSE, ronyœ, œz', [rogne], *adj.* 1. itchy : affected with itch ; 2. mangy ; 3. scabby.

ROGNOIR, ronywar, [rogner], *sm.* 1. paring-tool ; 2. cutting-press.

ROGNON, ronyôn, [Low Lat. : reni, from Lat. ren, kidney] *sm. Butch.* kidney (of veal, beef, etc).

ROGNONNER, ronyoné-r, *vn.* to grumble, to growl.

ROGNURE, ronyur', [rogner], *sf.* 1. clipping ; 2. cutting ; 3. paring ; 4. remnant ; 5. shred, strip, fragment ; 6. *Fam.* leavings.

ROGOMME, rogom', *sm. Pop.* spirits. **Un petit verre de —**, a small glass of something short. **Une voix de —**, a drunkard's voice, a croaky voice.

ROGUE, rog', [perhaps Celtic, but of uncertain origin], *adj. Fam.* haughty, arrogant, proud.

ROGUE, rog', [Dan. : rogn], *sf.* cod's roe.

ROGUEMENT, rog'mân-t, *adv.* haughtily.

ROGUERIE, rog'ri [rogue], *sf.* arrogance haughtiness.

ROHRBACHER, rorbashèr [Abbé René-François], historian [1789-1856].

ROI, rwâ, [Lat. : rex], *sm.* king : *a)* sovereign, monarch ; *b) Fig.* chief, head ; *c)* the best ; *d)* a card or piece representing a king. *a)* **Vivre en —**, to live like a king. **Un morceau de —**, a dish fit for a king. **Être heureux comme un —**, to be as happy as a king. **Parler en —, faire le —**, to speak, to act like a king. **Le feu —**, the late king. **De par le —**, in the king's name. **Vive le — !** long live the king. **Le livre des Rois**, *Script.* the book of Kings. **Le jour des Rois**, Twelfth-day. **Gâteau des Rois**, twelfth-cake. **Le — de la fève**, twelfthnight king. **Le — des animaux**, the king of animals. **L'aigle est le — des oiseaux**, the eagle is the king of birds. **Un — en peinture**, he is only a mock king : a king without authority. **C'est la cour du — Pétaud**, it is Bedlam itself broke loose. **Travailler pour le — de Prusse**, to labour in vain ; to work for nothing. *b)* **— d'armes**, king at arms. **Le — des fous**, the greatest of fools. *c)* **C'est le — des hommes**, he is the best of men. *Prov.* : **Dans le royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois**, in the kingdom of the blind, one-eyed men are kings. **Où il n'y a rien le roi perd son droit**, where there is nothing the king loses his right. **Nouveaux rois, nouvelles lois**, new lords, new laws.

ROIDE, rwad', *adj. V. Raide.*

ROIDEMENT, rwad'mân-t, *adv.* V. *Raidement.*

ROIDEUR, rwadœr, *sf.* V. *Raideur.*

ROIDILLON, rwadiyôn, *sm.* V. *Raidillon.*

ROIDIR, rwadir, *va.* or *vn.* V. *Raidir.*

ROIDISSEMENT, rwadis'mân-t, *sm.* V. *Raidissement.*

ROITELET, rwat'lè, [O. Fr. : roitel, which is a dim. of roi], *sm.* 1. kingling, petty king ; 2. *Ornith.* golden-crested wren ; 3. *Ornith.* wren, European wren : *Troglodytes vulgaris.*

ROITELETTE, rwat'let', *sf. Ornith.* female wren.

ROLAND, [Madame], writer of memoirs, [1754-1793].

RÔLE, rôl', [Lat. : rotulus, dim. of rota, a wheel], *sm.* 1. roll : *a)* roller ; a cylinder of wood, iron or stone ; *b)* a cylindrical twist of tobacco ; *c)* parchment on which are engrossed the acts and proceedings of any public body; *d)* a document, as written anciently upon parchment, and rolled upon itself ; scroll ; *e)* leaf of paper, on which are engrossed acts, deeds sentences, claims etc. ; *f)* list, catalogue ; *g) Law-t.* list of the causes to be heard ; *h) Naut.* muster-roll. **— d'équipage**, muster-roll.

2. turn, rotation. **A tour de —**, in rotation, in turn, in (one's) turn.

3. *Theat.* part, character. **Le — de Phèdre**, the part of Phædra. **Cet acteur a bien saisi son —, l'esprit de son —**, that actor enters into the spirit of his part. **Créer un —**, to create a part. **Jouer un —, faire un —**, to play a part. **Jouer le — de délateur**, *Fig.* to play the part of accuser. **Vous jouez là un vilain —**, you are acting an odious part. **Sortir de son —**, to be out of character, to go beyond one's rights. **Jouer un grand —**, to play a great part.

RÔLET, rôlè, [rôle], *sm.* 1. minor part (in a play), bit of a part ; 2. *Fam.* part, character. **Jouer bien son —**, to play one's part well. **Être au bout de son —**, to be at one's wit's end.

ROLLIER, rolyé, *sm. Ornith.* roller : a bird of the order passeres.

ROLLIN, rollân [Charles], historian [1661-1741].

ROMAGNE, romany', *sf. Geog.* Romagna.

ROMAIN, E, român, én', [Lat.: Romanus, of Rome], *adj.* Roman : *a)* pertaining to Rome or to the Romans ; Romanic ; *b)* pertaining to, or professing, the Roman Catholic religion ; Romanism, Romanist, romish ; *c)* noting the common printing-letter. *a)* **Un citoyen —**, a Roman citizen. **Beauté romaine**, Roman beauty. **Chiffres romains**, roman numeral. **Une vertu romaine**, roman virtue. **A la romaine**, Roman-like. *b)* **L'Église romaine**, the Roman Church, the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMAIN, E, *sm. f.* Roman : *a)* a native of Rome ; *b)* a citizen of Rome.

ROMAIN, *sm.* 1. *Theol.* hired applauder ; 2. *Print.* roman, roman-letter ; upright printing letter ; 3. *Print.* primer : a kind of type. **Petit —**, long primer.

ROMAINE, *sf.* 1. Roman balance, steelyard ; 2. *Bot.* coss lettuce.

ROMAINEMENT, romèn'mân-t, *adj.* Roman-like.

ROMAIQUE, romaik', [Gr. : ῥωμαϊκός], *adj.* Romaic ; pertaining to modern Greece.

ROMAIQUE, *sm.* Romaic : the modern Greek language.

ROMAN, E, româ**n**, an', [Lat. : romanus, Roman ; O. Fr. : romanz], *adj.* Romance : *a)* noting a language supposed to have succeeded the Latin tongue ; *b)* Romanic ; noting the modern languages, which sprung directly from the Latin tongue ; *c) Arch.* noting the style of architecture prevalent, from the 5th to the 12th century.

ROMAN, *sm.* 1. Romance, Romanic languages : the languages derived from the Latin. **Le — provençal**, the Provencial (or Provençal) ; the Romanesque.

2. romance : *a)* any narration, real or fictitious, in prose or verse, written in the Romance language ; romaunt ; *b)* a work of fiction in prose ; novel ; *c)* any wild, extravagant story ; fiction, falsehood ; invention of the imagination. *a)* **Les romans de chevalerie**, the romances of chivalry. **Le — de la Rose**, the romaunt of the Rose. *b)* **Héros de —**, heros of romance. **Faire un —**, 1. to write a novel ; 2. to romance : to forge or tell fictitious or extravagant stories. **Prendre le — par la queue**, to begin at the end. **— historique**, historical novel. **— merveilleux, — fantastique**, romance. **— de mœurs**, novel. *c)* **De —**, romantic. **Cela tient du —**, that is like a romance. **Sa vie est tout un —**, his life is quite a romance.

ROMANCE, româns', *adj. f.* Romance, Romanic.

ROMANCE, româns', [Span. romance], *sf.* 1. ballad, song ; 2. romance : *a)* a fabulous story written in verse ; romaunt ; *b) Mus.* romanza ; a small song-like piece of vocal or intrumental music.

ROMANCERO, românséro, [Span.], *sm.* romancero : *a)* small Spanish poem ; *b)* a collection of national ballads or romances.

ROMANCIER, IÈRE, românsyé, syèr', [roman], *sm. f.* 1. romancer : a writer of romances ; 2. novel-writer, novelist.

ROMANCINE, românsin', [romance] *sf.* 1. complaint ; 2. reprimand, rebuke.

ROMANCISER, românsizé-r, *va.* to write as a novel ; to give the appearance or character of a novel to.

ROMAND, E, român, ând', *adj. Geog.* Romanic, Romance : said of those parts of Switzerland in which are spoken French or Italian dialects, or Romansch. **La Suisse romande**, French Switzerland.

ROMANÉE, romané, *sm.* wine of Romanee : excellent wine of Burgundy.

ROMANESQUE, romanèsk', [roman], *adj.* 1. romantic, romantical : *a*) pertaining to, or resembling, romance ; fabulous, fictitious, false ; *b*) chimerical, wild, extravagant, fanciful, fantastic ; *c*) extravagant ; overexcited ; enthusiastical. *a*) **Des idées romanesques et fausses**, false and romantic ideas. *b*) **Une histoire —**, a romantic story. *c*) **Un style —**, a romantic style. **Un esprit —**, a romantic mind.

2. *Paint.* romanesque.

ROMANESQUE, *sm.* 1. romantic : what is romantic ; romanticness ; 2. *Paint.* romanesque style, romanesque : a fantastic style of ornament.

ROMANESQUEMENT, romanèskœmân-t, *adv.* romantically.

ROMANICHEL, romanishel [Gipsy : rom, man ; manusch, man], *sm.* Gipsy : language of the Gipsy race ; Romany.

ROMANISANT, E, romanisân-t, ant', [romaniser], *adj.* romanising, capable of romanising, of converting to Romanism.

ROMANISER, romanize-r, [Lat. : Romanus, Roman], *va.* 1. to romanize : *a*) to convert into Romans, to subject to the Roman influence ; *b*) to write with the Roman alphabet (oriental languages) ; 2. to give the character of romance to.

ROMANISER, *vn.* to romanize : to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or customs.

ROMANISME, romanism', *sm.* (in England) Romanism : the Roman Catholic religion.

ROMANISTE, romanist', *sm.* romanist : a Roman Catholic ; Romist, Papist.

ROMANTIQUE, romântik', [roman], *adj.* romantic : *a*) fanciful, fantastic, wild ; *b*) full of wild or fantastic scenery ; fanciful, wild ; *c*) said of those writers who early in the XIXth century deviated from the classical rules of composition and style. *c*) **Le genre —**, romanticism.

ROMANTIQUE, *sm.* 1. romanticness : the state or the quality of being romantic ; 2. *Lit.* romanticism ; 3. romanticist : a writer imbued with romanticism.

ROMANTISME, romântism', [romantique], *sm.* romanticism : literary system of the romanticists.

ROMARIN, romaran [Lat. : ros, dew ; marinus ; mare, the sea], *sm. Bot.* rosemary : a labiated plant.

ROME, rom', *pnf. Geog.* Rome. *Prov.* : **Tout chemin mène à Rome**, there are more ways to the wood than one. **Il faut vivre à Rome selon les coutumes romaines**, people must live at Rome as the Romans do.

ROMÉINE, roméin', *sf. Miner.* romeine : a mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime.

ROMINAGROBIS, rominagrobis, *sm.* Grimalkin : a cat.

ROMIPÈTE, romipèt', [Lat. : Roma, Rome ; petĕre, to go], *sm.* Roman pilgrim.

ROMPABLE, rônpabl', [rompre], *adj.* breakable : that may be broken.

ROMPEMENT, rônp'mân-t, [rompre], *sm.* breaking ; 2. splitting. — **de tête**, head-splitting.

ROMPRE, rônpr', [Lat. : rumpĕre, to break], *va.* [*Je romps, tu romps, il rompt, nous rompons ; je rompais ; je rompis ; je romprai ; je romprais ; que je rompe ; que je rompisse ; rompant ; rompu.*] 1. to break : *a*) to shatter, to dash to pieces ; to snap, to snap off : *b*) to rupture, to part, to divide by force ; to rend, to sever, to break asunder, to tear asunder, to break in two ; to break off ; *c*) to dislocate ; *d*) to break open, to break, to burst, to open by force ; *e*) to disband ; to rout ; to crush, to shatter ; to break up, to separate ; to put an end to ; *g*) to divert, to turn off ; *h*) to check, to lessen the force of ; to deaden ; *i*) *Opt.* to refract ; *j*) to interrupt, to stop, to cause to cease ; to break off ; *k*) to frustrate ; to prevent ; *l*) to destroy the effect of ; *m*) to break off, to discontinue ; to cause to cease, to put an end to ; to break up ; *n*) to break off, to dissolve, to separate ; *o*) to violate, not to fulfil ; *p*) to infringe, to violate ; *q*) to train, to make tractable ; to break in, to accustom, to inure. *a*) — **les os à quelqu'un**, to break a person's bones. **Depuis plus d'une semaine, je n'ai trouvé personne à qui — les os**, for more than a week I have found nobody whose bones I could break. *Mol. Amph.* i. 2. *b*) — **une corde**, to break a rope. — **un bâton**, to break a stick. — **le pain**, to break bread. — **une lance**, to break a lance. — **une lance avec quelqu'un, contre quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to enter the lists with a person. — **une lance pour quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to defend a person. — **ses fers, ses chaînes**, *Fig.* to break off one's chains. *c*) **Se — le cou**, to break one's neck. — **le cou à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to break a person's back. *d*) **Le fleuve a rompu ses digues**, the river has overflowed its banks. — **la glace**, to break the ice. — **les chemins**, to break up the roads. *e*) — **une armée**, to break up, to disband an army. — **un bataillon**, to break, to break through a battalion. — **un carré**, to break a square. *f*) — **une assemblée**, to break up a meeting. — **sa maison**, to dismiss one's servants. — **son ménage**, to break up one's household. — **une partie de jeu**, to break up a game. *g*) — **le cours de l'eau**, to turn off the course of the water. *h*) — **la violence des eaux**, to break the violence of the waters. — **un coup**, to break a blow. *j*) — **une conversation, un entretien**, to interrupt a conversation. — **un tête-à-tête**, to interrupt a tête-a-tête, an interview. — **le sommeil de quelqu'un**, to disturb a person who is asleep. — **le fil de son discours**, to break off the thread of one's discourse. — **le silence**, to break silence. — **la monotonie de quelque chose**, to break the monotony of a thing. *k*) — **un projet**, to frustrate a plan. — **les mesures, les desseins de quelqu'un**, to frustrate a person's designs. *l*) — **un enchantement**, to break a charm. *m*) **La douceur rompt la colère**, anger gives way before gentleness, gentleness calms anger. **Pour revenir, il faut — des inclinations que le temps a fortifiées**, before you go back, you must give up inclinations which have been strengthened by time. *n*) — **un traité**, to break a treaty. — **un mariage**, to break off a marriage. — **des liens**, to break bonds. *o*) — **ses vœux**, to break one's vows. *p*) — **le jeûne**, 1. to break one's fast ; 2. to breakfast, to eat something. *q*) — **un cheval**, to break in a horse. — **quelqu'un au travail**, to train a person to work — **l'humeur, le caractère d'un enfant**, to break a child's will, temper.

2. to tear ; 3. *Fig.* to split. **Ne me rompez pas davantage la tête**, leave off making that noise ; do not annoy me any longer. *Mol. Mis.* iv. 3. **Je ne veux pas lui — la tête de ces bagatelles**, I am unwilling to annoy him with those trifles.

4. *Fenc.* to draw back. — **la semelle**, to draw back a step.

5. *Hunt.* to call off. — **les chiens**, to call off the dogs ; *Fig.* to interrupt, to turn off a discourse.

6. *Paint.* to blend (colours) ; 7. *Agr.* to break up . to plough ground the first time, or after lying long unploughed ; 8. *Mar. Com.* — **charge**, to break bulk.

9. to give up, to abandon ; to renounce ; 10. to over-fatigue, to over-tire, to tire out.

ROMPRE, *vn.* 1. to break : *a*) to part, to divide in two, to break asunder ; (suddenly) to snap ; to break off ; to rupture ; *b*) to fall out ; to have done. *a*) **Serrer jusqu'à ce que la corde rompe**, to pull until the string breaks. — **tout court**, to breaks hort, short off. **Je plie et ne romps pas**, I bend but do not break. *Fig.* : **Il rompra plutôt que de plier**, he will give it up rather than give in. **Il vaut mieux plier que —**, it is better to bend than to break. *b*) — **avec quelqu'un**, to break with a person. **Nous rompîmes à l'amiable**, we parted friends. — **à tout**, to put a stop to everything. — **en visière à quelqu'un**, to come to an open quarrel with a person.

2. to break down, to sink, to fall down. **Les poiriers rompent de fruits cette année**, the pear-trees are bent down with fruit this year. **Les greniers rompent**, the granaries are full.

3. *Fenc.* to go back.

ROMPRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be broken ; 2. to break : *a*) to part, to divide ; to break off ; to snap ; *b*) to burst by dashing against something ; *c*) to be refracted ; *d*) to be disarranged, to lose one's order ; *e*) to be dissolved ; to break up, to break away ; to discontinue, to break off. *a*) **Leurs filets se rompirent**, their nets broke. *b*) **La vague se rompt contre les rochers**, the waves break against the rocks. *e*) **Le marché s'est rompu**, the bargain is broken off. **Un mariage qui se rompt**, a marriage which is broken off.

3. to accustom one's self, to inure one's self ; to get inured. **Se — à la fatigue**, to accustom one's self to fatigue.

À TOUT ROMPRE, 1. † at the outside, at the most, at most ; 2. furiously, vehemently, enthusiastically. **Applaudir à tout —**, to applaud enthusiastically. **On a applaudi à tout —**, they brought the house down with their applause.

ROMPU, E, rônpu, *pa. p.* of *Rompre*, and *adj.* 1. broken; broken off ; 2. broken up ; 3. broken : *a*) defeated, routed ; *b*) interrupted ; *Arith.* fractionary ; 4. inured, accustomed. — **à la fatigue**, accustomed to fatigue. — **aux affaires**, accustomed to business.

5. tired out, exhausted, knocked up. **J'ai les jambes rompues**, my legs are quite tired. **J'étais — de fatigue**, I was tired out.

À BÂTONS ROMPUS, *adv. phr.* interruptedly, by snatches, by fits and start.

RONCE, rôns', [Lat. : rumex, icis, a dart], *sf.* 1. *Bot.* bramble, brier, briar : *Rubus*, a genus of prickly shrubs of the order rosaceæ. — **des haies**, — **frutescente**, common bramble. — **framboise**, — **du mont Ida**, raspberry bush. — **bleue**, blue bramble, dewberry bush. — **mûrier**, mountain bramble, blackberry.

2. *Fig.* brier, thorn, obstacle. **Ma carrière est difficile, semée de ronces et d'épines**, my career is a difficult one, I constantly meet with obstacles.

RONCERAIE, rôns'ré, *sf.* brake of briers.

RONCETTE, rônsèt', *sf. Ornith.* stone chat.

RONCEUX, EUSE, rônsœ, œz', [ronce], *adj.* briery : full of brambles.

RONCHONNER, ronshuné-r, *va. Pop.* to grumble, to growl.

RONCHONNEUR EUSE, ronshunœr, œz, *smf. Pop.* a grumbler, an old growler.

ROND, E, rôn-t, rônd', [Lat. : rotundus], *adj.* 1. round : *a*) rotund, circular ; spherical, globular ; *b*) cylindrical, rounded ; *c*) full ; *d*) large, considerable ; *e*) noting a kind of writing ; *f*) plain-dealing, plain, frank, open ; *g*) easy ; *h*) *Mus.* full ; *i*) *Lit.* rounded, round-

ed off, full; *f*) even. *a*) **Table ronde**, round table. **— comme une boule**, as round as a ball, as an apple. **La machine ronde**, the globe, the earth. **Une bouche ronde**, a round mouth. **Figures de ronde bosse**, *Sculp.* figures in high relief, in alto-relievo. **Tête ronde**, *Engl. Hist.* Roundhead. *b*) **Un bâton bien —**, a well rounded stick. **Un bras — et potelé**, a round plump arm. *c*) **Une bourse ronde**, a full purse. *d*) **Ma fortune est assez ronde**, my fortune is a tolerably large one. *e*) **Lettre ronde**, round letter. **Il est — en affaires**, he is straightforward in business. *h*) **Voix ronde**, round full voice. *i*) **Période ronde**, full period. **Un compte —**, a round sum. **Cela fait un nombre —, mille francs**, it is a round sum of a thousand francs.

2. (of thread) coarse; 3. plump, short and thick. **Il est tout —, il est — comme une boule**, he is as broad as he is long.

ROND, rô*n*; the *d* is never pronounced. *sm.* 1. round : *a*) circle, circular figure; *b*) circular or round things; *c*) circular motion; 2. ring. **En —**, round, roundly; in a round; in a ring. **Tourner en —**, to turn round and round. **Danser en —**, to dance in a ring. **S'asseoir en —**, to sit in a circle. **Quart de —**, *Arch.* ovolo, quarter round. **— de serviette**, a napkin ring. **— de cuir**, leather cushion for a seat; *Fig. Fam.* a quill-driver, a clerk, a bureaucrat. **— d'eau**, circular basin of water.

RONDACHE, rô*n*dash', [rond], *sf.* round shield, round buckler.

RONDE, rô*n*d', [rond], *sf.* 1. round : *a*) *Milit.* a night inspection or walk performed by an officer through a certain circuit of ground; *b*) the soldiers who perform this walk; beat, patrol; *c*) action in which anything passes through all hands and comes back in the first; *d*) *Mus.* 1. semibreve : a note; 2. round, roundelay: a short vocal composition; *e*) a kind of dance. *a*) **Officier de —**, officer of the round. **— -major**, grand rounds. **Chemin de —**, round way, path for the rounds. **Faire la —**, to go the rounds. *Fig.* to keep watch; to examine closely. **Faire sa —**, to make one's round. **L'agent fait sa —**, the policeman is on his beat, is going his round. *c*) **Faire la —, passer à la —**, to hand round.

2. (at play) stakes; 3. round-hand : a style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full; 4. *Mus.* semibreve.

À LA RONDE, *adv. phr.* 1. around, all around, roundabout. **A trente lieues à la —**, thirty leagues round.

2. round : one after another, from first to last. **Boire à la —**, to drink round, to drink one after another. **Passer à la —**, to hand round, to pass round.

RONDEAU, rô*n*dô, [rond], *sm.* [*Pl. Rondeaux.*] roundelay, roundel, rondo, rondeau: 1. a short poem, consisting of thirteen verses; 2. round; a simple piece of music, parts of which are repeated.

RONDELET, ETTE, rô*n*d'lè, lèt', [rond], *adj.* 1. *Fam.* roundish, stoutish, plump; 2. (of silk) coarse. **C'est une somme assez rondelette**, it is a pretty round sum.

RONDELETTE, rô*n*d'lèt', *sf. Bot.* ground-ivy.

RONDELETTES, rô*n*d'lèt', *sfpl. Naut.* sail cloth (made in Brittany).

† **RONDELIER**, rô*n*dœlyé, *sm.* soldier armed with a buckler.

RONDELLE, rô*n* lèl', [rond], *sf.* 1. † round shield, round buckler, target; 2. round nose chisel; 3. rundle, washer: flat iron or leather ring protecting certain parts of carriages, etc., from the effects of friction. **— ouverte**, semi-circular washer. **— de caoutchouc**, india-rubber ring or band.

4. round : a vessel for holding beer; 5. small teasels for mean stuffs.

RONDEMENT, rô*n*d'mâ*n*-t, *adj.* roundly: *a*) easily; *b*) completely, to the purpose, in earnest, vigorously; *c*) quickly, fast, swiftly, briskly, with speed; *d*) openly, boldly, frankly, plainly. *b*) **Mener — une affaire**, to go roundly to work in an affair. **Nous mènerons cette affaire —**, we will set about that affair briskly. *c*) **Nous avons fait ce voyage —**, we were not long doing that journey. **J'ai dit assez — la vérité**, I told the truth plainly enough.

RONDETTE, rô*n*dèt, *sf. Bot.* ground-ivy.

RONDEUR, rô*n*dœr, [rond], *sf.* roundness: *a*) rotundity; the quality of being round, circular, spherical, or cylindrical; *b*) smoothness, frankness; plain-dealing. *a*) **La — de la terre**, the roundness of the earth. **La — d'une assiette**, the roundness of a plate *b*) **Je n'ai pas eu le temps de donner à mon discours la — et la force dont il a besoin**, I had not the time to give my speech the smoothness and the force it required. *c*) **J'aime mieux sa — qu'une politesse affectée**, I prefer his plainness to affected politeness.

RONDIN, rô*n*da*n*, [rond], *sm.* 1. billet (for fuel); round bit of wood; 2. cudgel. **Il a reçu des coups de —**, he has been cudgelled.

† **RONDINER**, rô*n*diné-r, *va.* to cudgel.

RONDIR, rô*n*dir, [rond], *vn.* to round: to become round.

RONDON, rô*n*dô*n*, [O. Fr. : randon], *sm. Falc.* swoop. **En —**, with a swoop, impetuously.

ROND-POINT, rô*n*pwa*n*, *sm.* [*Pl. Ronds-points.*] 1. *Arch.* apsis; 2. circus : circular place where several roads meet.

RONFLANT, E, rô*n*flâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [ronfler], *adj.* 1. snoring; 2. sonorous, sounding. **Une voix ronflante**, a sonorous voice.

3. *Fig.* high sounding. **Des phrases emphatiques et ronflantes**, high-sounding, pompous phrases.

RONFLEMENT, rô*n*flœmâ*n*-t, [ronfler], *sm.* 1. snoring, snore; 2. snorting (of horses); 3. roaring, roar (of thunder, cannon); 4. rumbling (of wind); 5. pealing thunder, peal (of an organ); 6. humming (of a top).

RONFLER, rô*n*flé-r. [of unknown origin], *vn.* 1. to snore; 2. (of a horse) to snort; 3. to roar (as thunder, cannon, etc.); 4. to rumble (as wind); 5. (of an organ) to peal; 6. (of tops) to hum.

RONFLERIE, rô*n*flœri, *sf.* snoring.

RONFLEUR, EUSE, rô*n*flœr, œz', *sm. f.* snorer.

RONFLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* snoring.

RONGE, rô*n*zh', [ronger], *sm. Hunt.* ruminating. **Le cerf fait le —**, the stag ruminate.

RONGEANT, E, rô*n*zhâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [ronger], *adj.* 1. gnawing, nibbling; 2. heart-consuming, devouring, gnawing.

RONGE-MAILLE, rô*n*z'mây', *sm.* nibbler : a rat.

RONGEMENT, rô*n*zh'mâ*n*-t, [ronger], *sm.* gnawing, nibbling.

RONGER, rô*n*zhé-r, [Lat. : rumigāre, to chew again], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*: *nous rongeons, rongeant*], 1. to gnaw : to bite off; to wear away by biting; to nibble, to eat. **— un os**, to gnaw a bone; (of persons) to pick a bone. **Les souris rongent le papier**, mice nibble paper.

2. to bite (one's nails); 3. (of a horse) to champ. **— son frein**, to champ one's bit; *Fig.* to chafe with impatience, to fret.

4. to corrode : *a*) to eat away by degrees, to wear away; *b*) to devour, to consume, to waste, to swallow up; to ruin, to prey upon; *c*) to fret, to gnaw, to eat up; to prey upon, to waste, to impair or to consume gradually. *a*) **L'eau-forte ronge les métaux**, aqua-fortis corrodes metals. *b*) **Les usuriers l'ont rongé**, he has been ruined by usurers. *c*) **La crainte le ronge**, he is a prey to fear. **Les noirs soucis rongeaient son cœur**, his heart was full of cares. **Se — le cœur**, to be excessively uneasy.

RONGER, *vn. Hunt.* (of deer) to ruminate.

RONGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to fret; 2. to be consumed, to be corroded. **Le fer se ronge sous la rouille**, iron is eaten away with rust.

RONGEUR, EUSE, rô*n*zhœr, œz', *adj.* 1. gnawingly; *Nat. Hist.* rodent. **Ver —**, gnawing worm.

2. *Fig.* corroding, wasting, heart-corroding, heart-consuming. **Des soucis rongeurs**, corroding cares. **Ver —**, remorse; heart consuming pain.

RONGEUR, *sm.* 1. rodent : an animal that gnaws; 2. *pl. Zool.* rodentia, rodents : an order of quadrupeds, including rats and mice, squirrels, beavers, etc.

RONRON, rô*n*rô*n*, [imitative], *sm.* purring (of cats). **Faire —**, to purr.

RONRONNER, rô*n*roné-r, *vn.* to purr.

RONSARD, ronsar [Pierre de], poet (1524-1585].

ROQUEFORT, rok'fôr, *sm.* Roquefort cheese.

† **ROQUELAURE**, rok'lôr', *sf.* roquelaure : a cloak, worn at the time of Louis XIV.

ROQUENTIN, rokâ*n*ta*n*, [origin unknown], *sm.* 1. † old soldier on half-pay; 2. † satire in verses; 3. † satiric singer; 4. *Fam.* dotard, gray beard, old simpleton.

ROQUER, roké-r, [roc], *vn.* to rook, to castle (at chess).

ROQUET, rokè. [of unknown origin; perhaps a dim. of Roch, in allusion Saint Roch et son chien], *sm.* 1. cur, mongrel. pug-dog; 2. *Fig.* cur, insignificant fellow; 3. *Artill.* rocket : a kind of fire-work.

ROQUETS, rokè, [roc], *smpl. Fish.* small rocks.

ROQUETTE, rokèt', [Ital. : ruchetta], *sf. Bot.* rocket : a genus of cruciferous plants.

† **ROQUILLE**, rokiy', [unknown], *sf.* 1. gill (of wine); quartern; 2. preserved orange-peel.

RORAGE, rorazh', [Lat.: ros, roris, dew], *sm.* exposition to dew.

RORIFÈRE, rorifèr, [Lat. : ros, roris, dew; ferre, to bear], *adj.* roriferous : producing dew.

RORIQUE, rorik, [Lat. : ros, roris, dew]. *adj.* roric. pertaining to dew. *Phys. Electr.* **Figures roriques**, roric figures : figures which appear on a polished surface, as glass when breathed upon.

RORQUAL, rôrkwal, [Swed. : rörhval; rör, round; hval, whale], *sm.* rorqual : a genus of whales. [*Pl. Rorquals.*]

ROSACE, rôzas', [rose], *sf. Arch.* 1. rose, rosette : an ornament in the form of a rose; 2. rose-window; 3. an ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling.

ROSACÉ, E, rôzasé, [Lat. : rosaceus; rosa, rose], *adj. Bot.* rosaceous : rose-like, composed of several petals arranged in a circular form.

ROSACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* rosaceæ : an order of plants, containing the rose, etc; rose-tribe.

ROSAGE, rôzazh', [rose], *sm.* 1. rosing, rose-colouring; 2. *Bot.* rose-hay, rhododendron.

ROSAIRE, rôzèr', [Low. Lat. : rosarium ; rosa, rose, from the fact that the beads were called roses formerly], *sm. Cath. Ch.* rosary : a string of beads ; a series of prayers in honour of the Virgin Mary.

ROSALIE, rôzali, *pnf.* Rosalia ; **2.** rosalia, a form of melody in which a phrase is repeated, each time being transposed a step forward.

ROSAMONDE, rôzamônd', *pnf.* Rosamund.

ROSAT, rôza, [Lat. : rosatus, rosy], *adj.* (*invar.*) of roses ; rose.

ROSBIF, rosbif, [Eng. : roast-beef], *sm.* roast-beef.

ROSE, rôz', *pnf.* Rosa, Rose.

ROSE, rôz', [Lat. : rosa], *sf.* **1.** rose : a red flower of the genus Rosa. **— des Alpes**, Alpine rose. **— du Bengale**, Indian rose. **— de canella**, cinnamon rose. **— capucine**, sweet-briar rose. **— à cent feuilles**, hundred leaved rose. **— des champs**, field rose, white field rose. **— de chien**, **— cochonnière**, dog-rose. **— de Chine**, China rose. **— de Damas**, **— des quatre saisons**, Damascus rose, Damask rose. **— jaune**, yellow rose. **— mousseuse**, **— moussue**, moss rose. **— muscade**, musk rose. **— noisette**, noisette rose. **— pimprenelle**, Scotch rose, burnet-leaved rose, burnet rose. **— pompon**, Burgundy rose. **— de provins**, French rose. **— thé**, tea rose.

2. *Bot.* rose : the name of several plants resembling the rose. **— des Alpes**, Alpenrose : *Rhododendron ferrugineum.* **— de Sainte-Marie**, rose-campion. **— de Gueldre**, Guelder-rose. **— d'Inde**, African marigold. **— du Japon**, camellia. **— de Jericho**, rose of Jericho : *Anastatica hierochuntina.* **— de Noël**, **— d'hiver**, black hellebore. **— de Notre-Dame**, peony. **— rubis**, Adonis flower. **— trémière**, hollyhock. **— tulipe**, rose-tulip. **Acacia —**, rose-acacia : *Robinia hispida.* **Pommier —**, rose-apple : *Eugenia jambos.* **— Laurier-**, rose-bay : *Berium oleander.*

Bois de —, rose-wood. **Eau de —**, **eau —**, rose water. **Conserve de roses**, conserve of roses. **Essence de roses**, oil *or* otto of roses. **Lit de roses**, bed of roses. *Fig.* : **Être sur des roses**, **être couché sur des roses**, **être sur un lit de roses**, to lie, to be on a bed of roses. **— d'or**, golden rose. **La — blanche** the white rose : the badge of the house of York. **La — rouge**, the red rose : the badge of the house of Lancaster. **Les guerres des deux Roses**, the wars of the Roses. **C'est la plus belle — de son chapeau**, it is the finest jewel in his crown. **Découvrir le pot aux roses**, to discover the secret. **Couleur de —**, rosy colour, rose-colour. **Rien n'égale les roses de son teint**, nothing can be more beautiful than her rosy complexion. **Au teint de —**, **—**, rosy-hued. **Des lèvres de —**, rosy lips. **Vous êtes frais comme une —**, you are as fresh as a rose. **L'aurore aux doigts de —**, rosy-tingered Aurora. *Prov.* : **Il n'est point de roses sans épines**, every rose has it thorns : no pleasure without pain.

3. *Jewel.* rose-diamond ; **—** rose, rosette : *a*) *Arch.* an ornament resembling a rose ; *b*) a bunch of ribbons in imitation of a rose ; rose-knot ; **4.** *Goth. Arch.* rose-window ; **5.** *Naut.* rose. **— des Vents**, compass-card : the card of the mariner's compass. **Savoir la —**, to box the compass : to name the 32 points in their order.

ROSE, *adj.* **1.** rose, rose-coloured ; rose-hued ; rosy ; roseate ; **2.** *Fig.* perfect, pleasant. **Tout n'est pas — en ce monde**, all is not sunshine in this world.

ROSE, *sm.* rose-colour ; rosiness **Cette robe est d'un joli —**, that dress is a pretty rose-colour. **Le — vous va bien**, rose-colour suits you. **Voir tout couleur de —**, **voir tout en —**, to see the bright side of everything.

ROSÉ, E, rôzé, *adj.* roseate, rosy ; pink. **Un teint —**, a rosy complexion. **Couleur rosée**, pink.

ROSEAU, rozô, [O. Fr. : ros, from Goth. raus, reed], *sm.* [*Pl. Roseaux.*] **1.** reed : a plant with a hollow stem. *Fig.* : **S'appuyer sur un —**, to lean on a reed. **C'est un — qui plie à tous les vents**, it is a reed which the least wind will bend ; *Fig.* he is a waverer ; he is as flexible as a reed. **Qu'êtes-vous allé voir dans le désert ? un — agité du vent ?** what went ye out into the wilderness for to see ? a reed shaken with the wind ? *Bib. Luke.* vii. 24. **L'homme n'est qu'un —, le plus faible de la nature, mais c'est un — pensant**, man is but a reed, the weakest in nature, but he is a thinking reed. *Pasc. Pensées.*

2. *Bot.* **— à balais**, common reed : *Arundo phragmites.* **— odorant**, sweetflag, sweet-rush : **Acorus calamus.** **— à quenouille**, **grand —**, **— des jardins**, **— des étangs**, **— de la passion**, **— canne**, arrundo donax. **— des Indes**, bamboo.

ROSE-CROIX, rôz'krwâ, [translated from Ger. Rosenkreuz], *sf.* Rosy Cross. Rosicrucian. **Confrérie de la —**, brotherhood of the Rosy Cross : a sect of hermetical philosophers of the seventeenth century. **De la —**, Rosicrusian.

ROSE-CROIX, *sm.* Rosicrucian : a brother or member of the Rosicrucian society.

ROSÉE, rôzé, [Lat. : ros, roris, dew], *sf.* **1.** dew : moisture deposited from the atmosphere upon the surface of bodies cooled by radiation. **Goutte de —**, dew-drop. **Couvrir de —**, to bedew. *Fig.* **Frais comme la — de Mai**, blushing as May. **Cette viande est tendre comme —**, this meat is as tender as a chicken.

2. — du soleil, sun-dew.

ROSELET, roz'lè, *sm. Zool.* brown stoat.

ROSELIÈRE, rozœlyèr', [roseau ; O. Fr. : rosel], *sf.* reed-bank.

ROSELLE, rozèl', *sf. Ornith.* redwing.

ROSÉOLE, rôzéol', [rose], *sf. Med.* rose-rash, roseola : a sort of rash.

ROSER, rôzé-r, [rose], *va.* to rose : to make red.

ROSERAIE, rôz'rè [rose], *sf.* rosery, rosary, rosarium : a nursery of rose-bushes ; rose-garden.

ROSETTE, rôzèt', [rose], *sf.* **1.** small rose ; **2.** rose, rosette : *a*) an ornament in the form of a rose ; *b*) a knot of ribbons in imitation of a rose ; **3.** rose-diamond ; **4.** rivetting punch ; **5.** red ink ; **6.** red chalk ; **7.** rose copper, pure copper, refined copper ; **8.** *Ornith.* redwing.

ROSETTE, *pnf.* Rosetta.

ROSETTIER, rôzètyé, *sm.* rose stamp.

ROSIER, rozyé [rose], *sm. Bot.* rose, rose-bush, rose-tree. **— sauvage**, dog-rose, dog-brier, wild brier. **— cotonneux**, downy-leaved dog-rose. **— velu**, villous rose, soft-leaved round-fruited rose. **— toujours vert**, evergreen rose. **— églantier**, **— capucine**, sweet brier rose. **— grimpant**, climbing rose-tree. **— nain**, dwarf rose-tree. **— à styles soudés**, close-styled dog-rose. **— à feuilles de pimprenelle**, Scotch rose, burnet-leaved rose, **— multiflore**, many-flowered rose. **— à cent feuilles**, hundred-leaved rose. [V. Rose.]

ROSIÈRE, rôzyèr', [rose], *sf*, young maiden who has obtained a prize for virtuous conduct.

ROSIERISTE, rôzyèrist [rose], *sm.* rose-grower : horticulturist specially engaged in the culture of roses.

ROSIR, rôzir, [rose], *vn.* to become rosy.

ROSNY, roni [Joseph-Henri Honoré, and Séraphin-Justin], novelists [*b.* 1856 and 1859].

ROSSARD, rosar [rosse], *sm. Pop. Slang.* **1.** hack (of a horse) ; **2.** lazy-bones, idler, a man who has no heart to work.

ROSSE, ros', [Ger. : Ross, horse], *sf.* miserable hack, jade. *Fam.* a lazy fellow. **C'est une vraie —**, he is a regular brute ; she is lazy woman. *Prov.* : **Il n'est si bon cheval qui ne devienne rosse**, no man so strong but age will bring him down.

ROSSÉE, rosé, *sf. Pop.* drubbing, thrashing.

ROSSER, rosé-r, [rosse], *va. Fam.* **1.** to drub, to thrash ; **2.** to beat. **Survint une autre bande qui rossa la première**, a second troop which thrashed the first, came up. *Th. Gaut.* **Si je prends un bâton, je vous rosserai d'importance**, if I lay hold of a stick, I'll make you feel the weight of it. *Mol. Av.* iii. 6.

ROSSIGNOL, rosinyol, [Low Lat. : Lusciniolus, dim. of lucinia, nightingale], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* nightingale : a genus of birds of the family sylviadæ, **— franc**, **petit —**, nightingale. **— de muraille**, redstart. [Ironically) **— d'Arcadie**, ass. **Chanter comme un —**, **avoir une voix de —**, to sing like a nightingale.

2. whistle : a small flute ; **3.** stop diapason (of an organ) ; **4.** shop-keeper ; **5.** picklock. **6.** any unsaleable article.

ROSSIGNOLER, rosinyolé-r, *vn.* to imitate the nightingale.

ROSSIGNOLET, rosinyolè, *sm.* young nightingale.

ROSSINANTE, rosinânt', *sf.* **1.** Rosinante : the horse of Don Quixote ; **2.** *Fig.* jade, miserable hack.

ROSSOLIS, rosolis [Lat. : ros, dew ; solis, of the sun], *sm.* **1.** rossolis : a spirituous liquor ; **2.** *Bot.* sun-dew : a genus of plants of the order droseraceæ.

ROSTAND, rostân, [Edmond], poet and dramatic author (1868-1918).

ROSTELLAIRE, rostelair [Lat.: rostellum, a little beak ; rostrum, beak], *sf. Zool.* rostellaria : a genus of marine univalves, or gastropods : spindle shell.

ROSTELLE, rostèl', *sf.* **1.** *Nat. Hist.* small beak ; **2.** *Bot.* rostellum.

ROSTER, rosté-r, *va. Naut.* to woold : to wind a rope round two masts or yards ; to bind together.

ROSTRAL, E, rostral [Lat. : rostrum, beak], *adj.* rostral : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* adorned with a beak, resembling the beak of a ship ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* having the form of a beak. *a*) **Couronne rostrale**, rostral crown.

ROSTRE, rostr', [Lat. : rostrum, beak], *sm*, rostrum : *a*) *Nat. Hist.* bill, beak ; *b*) *Bot.* prolonged rigid process ; *c*) *Rom. Antiq.* the stage in the Roman Forum ; *c*) *Arch.* beak-shaped ornament.

ROSTRÉ, E, rostré, *adj. Nat. Hist.* rostrate, rostrated, rostral, beaked.

ROSTRIFORME, rostriform', [Lat. : rostrum, beak ; forme], *adj.* rostriform : resembling a beak.

ROSTURE, rostur', *sf. Naut.* woolding.

ROT, ro [roter], *sm.* belch, eructation.

RÔT, rô, [rôtir], *sm.* **1.** roast, roast meat ; **2.** course of roast dishes ; **3.** first course ; **4.** † meal, repast.

ROTACÉ, E, rotasé [Lat. : rota, wheel], *adj. Bot.* rotate : wheel-shaped.

ROTACISME, rotasism, *sm.* rotacism : vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*.

ROTANG, rotân, *sm.* V. *Rotin.*

ROTATEUR, TRICE, rotatœr, tris', [Lat.: rotator ; rotāre, to turn], *adj.* rotatory, rotative : causing rotation.

ROTATEUR, *sm.* **1**. *Anat.* rotator : a muscle producing a rolling motion ; **2**. *pl.* rotatories : a class of animalcules.

ROTATIF, IVE, rotatif, tiv', *adj.* rotative, rotatory : turning on an axis, rotary, whirling.

ROTATION, rotasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: rotatio], *sf.* rotation : *a*) motion about an axis ; *b*) change ; vicissitude of succession.

ROTATOIRE, rotatwar, *adj.* rotatory.

ROTATOIRES, *smpl. Zool.* rotatories : wheel animalcules.

ROTE, rot', [Lat. : rota, wheel], *sf.* rota : a court of papal jurisdiction.

ROTER, roté-r, [Lat.: ructāre, to belch.

ROTI, E, rôti. *adj.* roasted, roast.

RÔTI, *sm.* **1**. roast meat, roast ; **2**. (sometimes) course of roast dishes. **Sentir le —**, to smell a rat. **Il ne faut s'endormir sur le —**, we must not let the grass grow under our feet.

RÔTIE, *sf.* toast, slice of toast. **— au beurre**, buttered toast.

ROTIFÈRE, rotifèr', [Lat. : rota, wheel ; ferre, to bear], *sm. Zool.* rotifer : a microscopic or infusorial animal ; wheel animalcule.

ROTIFORME, rotifórm', [Lat. : rota, wheel ; forme], *adj.* rotiform, wheel-shaped.

ROTIN, rotan, [Malay : rôtan], *sm.* rattan : *a*) a genus of palms ; *b*) the stem of various species of palms ; *c*) a walking-stick, a cane made of rattan. [Written also *Rotang.*]

RÔTIR, rôtir, [O. Fr. : rostir, from O. H. Ger. rostern, to roast ; O. H. Ger. : rostpfane, and later rostpfanna, frying-pan], *va.* **1**. to roast : *a*) to cook or dress before an open fire ; to broil ; *b*) to dry or parch by exposing to heat ; to toast ; *c*) to cook in an oven ; to bake ; *d*) to heat violently ; to toast ; *e*) to burn, to dry, to parch. *a*) **— de la viande**, to roast meat. **Un feu à — un bœuf**, a fire large enough to roast an ox. **— sur le gril**, to broil. **N'être bon ni à — ni à bouillir**, to be good for nothing. *d*) **Ce feu rôtit les jambes**, that fire scorches one's legs. *e*) **Le soleil rôtit les jeunes bourgeons**, the sun scorches the young buds.

RÔTIR, *vn.* **1**. to roast, to be roasted : to broil. **Le gigot rôtit**, the leg of mutton is roasting.

2. *Fig.* to burn up, to parch. **Que faites-vous là au soleil à —** ? what are you roasting yourself in the sun for ?

RÔTIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to roast, to be roasted. **Faire —**, to roast ; to broil ; to toast.

2. to roast one's self.

RÔTISSAGE, rôtisazh', [rôti], *sm.* roasting.

RÔTISSERIE, rôtis'ri, [rôtir], *sf.* cookshop.

RÔTISSEUR, EUSE, rôtisœr, œz', *sm. f.* cook, cook-shop keeper.

RÔTISSOIRE, rôtiswar', [rôtir], *sf.* roasting-apparatus, roaster ; Dutch oven.

ROTONDE, rotônd', [Lat. : rotundus, round], *sf.* **1**. *Arch.* rotunda, rotundo : a circular building ; **2**. hindmost compartment (of a stage-coach) ; **3**. † lace collar ; **4**. round cloak.

ROTONDITÉ, rotôndité, *sf.* rotundity, plumpness.

ROTROU, rotrou, (Jean de), poet and dramatic author [1609-1650).

ROTULE, rotul', [Lat. : rotula], *sf. Anat.* patella, knee-pan : a small, rounded bone in the fore part of the knee.

ROTULÉ, E, rotulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* wheel-shaped.

ROTULIEN, ENNE, rotulyan, èn', *adj. Anat.* rotular : pertaining to the knee-pan.

ROTUNDIFOLIÉ, E, rotôndifolié, [Lat. : rotundus, round ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* rotundifolious : having round leaves.

ROTURE, rotur', [Low Lat. : ruptura, culture of the land ; ruptarius, one who breaks the clods], *sf.* **1**. plebeian state ; villenage : the state of being a villein ; **2**. (collectively) commonalty.

ROTURIER, IÈRE, roturyé, ryèr', [roture], *adj.* **1**. plebeian, not noble, low-born ; **2**. vulgar, common, mean. [Obsolete in this sense.]

ROTURIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* plebeian, commoner ; villein.

ROTURIÈREMENT, roturyèr'mân-t, *adv.* **1**. in a plebeian manner ; **2**. vulgarly, commonly, meanly.

ROUABLE, rouabl', [roue], *adj.* breakable on the wheel ; mean, base.

ROUAGE, rouazh', [roue], *sm.* **1**. wheel-work (of a machine) ; machinery ; **2**. *Horol.* movement ; **3**. wheel. **Les rouages de cette machine sont trop nombreux**, there are too many wheels to that piece of machinery. **Bois de —**, wheelwright's timber.

4. *Fig.* wheels, machinery ; means. **Le — d'une administration**, the machinery of an administration.

ROUAN, ANNE, rouân, an' [of unknown origin], *adj.* (of horses) roan : bay, white or gray hairs.

ROUAN, *sm.* roan : *a*) roan colour ; *b*) roan horse. **— vineux**, red roan.

ROUANNE, rouan', *sf.* brand-iron (for casks), marking-iron.

ROUANNER, rouané-r, *va.* to brand (casks).

ROUANNETTE, rouanèt', *sf. Carp.* small iron tracer.

ROUBLARD, E, roublar, ard', [origin unknown], *adj. Neol.Pop.* artful, sly, double-dealing, under-hand.

ROUBLARD, E, *smf.* cunning fellow, dodger, double-dealer, trickster.

ROUBLARDISE, roublardiz, *sf. Pop.* artfulness, cunning, trickery, double-dealing.

ROUBLE, roubl', [russian], *sm.* ruble : a Russion coin, worth about 2 shillings.

ROUC, rouk, *sm.* V. *Roch.*

† **ROUCHE**, roush', [for ruche], *sf. Ship-b.* hull (of a ship).

ROUCHER, roushé, [Jean-Antoine], poet (1794-1794).

ROUCOU, roukou, *sm.* V. *Rocou.*

ROUCOULEMENT, roukoul'mân-t, [roucouler], *sm.* cooing (of the dove).

ROUCOULER, roukoulé-r, [imitation], *vn.* to coo as pigeons.

ROUCOULER, *va.* to warble out, to warble forth, to pour forth plaintively.

ROUCOUYER, roukouyé, *sm.* V. *Rocouyer.*

ROUDOU, roudou, **RODOUL**, rodoul, **REDOUL**, rœdoul, *sm. Bot.* tanners, sumach ; *Cortiaria myrtifolia*, a shrub of the order ochnaceæ, the leaves of which are used for tanning and for dyeing black.

ROUE, rou', [Lat. : rota], *sf.* **1**. wheel : *a*) circular frame turning round upon an axis ; *b*) *Naut.* the wheel and axle, by which the tiller is moved ; *c*) *Fig.* rotation, revolution, vicissitude of things ; *d*) † an instrument on which criminals were tortured ; *e*) *Fig.* rack ; torment, torture, anguish. *a*) **Voiture à quatre roues**, four-wheeled carriage. **Pousser à la —**, to push the wheel ; *Fig.* to put one's shoulder to the wheel, to lend a hand. **C'est lui qui a le plus poussé à la —**, he was the greatest promoter of that enterprise. **Mettre, jeter des bâtons dans les roues**, *Fig.* to put a spoke in a person's wheel. **Cela sert comme une cinquième — à un carrosse**, that is of no use. **Faire la —**, **1**. to turn on one's hands and feet like a wheel ; **2**. (of a peacock) to spread out its tail ; **3**. *Fig.* to show off, to strut. **Le paon fait la —**, the peacock spreads out its tail. **— dentée**, *Mech.* toothed wheel, cog-wheel. **— excentrique**, sun and planet wheel .**— hydraulique**, water-wheel. **— folle**, **— libre**, loose wheel, free wheel . **— motrice**, driving-wheel. **— striée**, worm wheel. **— à aile**, fly wheel. **— d'angle**, bevel-wheel. **— à aubes**, paddle - wheel. **— à augets**, cup-wheel. **— mue en dessus**, overshot wheel. **— mue en dessous**, **— en dessous**, undershot wheel. **— de bois**, wooden wheel, truck. **— de champ**, crown wheel. **— à chaînes**, chain-wheel. **— d'engrenage**, worm-wheel. **— à échelier**, walking-wheel. **— de frottement**, friction-wheel. **— flamande**, Flemish wheel. **— à godets**, Persian wheel. **— à pales**, paddle-wheel. **— à rainures**, grooved wheel. **— de réaction**, reaction wheel. **— de rechange**, spare wheel. **— silencieuse**, silent wheel. **— d'un tour**, wheel of a lathe. **— de chariot**, *Weav.* copy wheel. **— de retors**, twist wheel. **— de canon**, *Horol.* hour wheel. **— de minute**, **— de chaussée**, minute wheel. **— de compte**, notch-wheel. **— à vouronne**, canting-wheel. **— de rencontre**, balance wheel, escapement-wheel. **— de rosette**, regulating wheel. **— à rochet**, ratchet-wheel. **— de tambour**, barrel-wheel. **— de volant**, fly-wheel. **Maîtresse —** main wheel ; *Fig.* main spring. **— de fortune**, (in lotteries) wheel of fortune. *c*) **La — de la fortune, la —**, the wheel of fortune. **Être au haut, au plus haut de la —**, to be at the top of the wheel. **Être au bas, au plus bas de la —**, to be at the bottom of the wheel. *d*) **Expirer sur la —**, to die on the rack. *e*) **6**. **Être sur la —**, to be on the rack, to be tormented to death. *Prov.* **La plus mauvaise roue d'un chariot fait toujours le plus de bruit**, the worst wheel of the carriage always creaks the most.

2. *Naut.* coil (of a rope) ; **3**. hem (of a skirt).

ROUÉ,E, roué, *adj.* **1**. wheel-shaped ; **2**. broken on the wheel ; **3**. run over ; **4**. beaten. **— de coups**, beaten most unmercifully.

5. knocked up, tired out ; spent. **— de fatigue**, spent with fatigue, knocked up, tired out, harassed.

6. sly, cunning.

ROUÉ, *sm.* **1**. rake, debauchee, profligate man ; **2**. sly one.

ROUELLE, rouél', [roue], *sf.* **1**. round slice ; **2**. *Butch.* round (of beef), fillet (of veal) ; **3**. *Veter.* rowel : a species of seton.

ROUEN, rouân, *sm. Geog.* Rouen.

ROUENNAIS, E, rouané, nèz', *adj.* of Rouen.

ROUENNAIS, E, *sm. f.* native of Rouen.

ROUENNERIE, rouan'ri, [Rouen], *sf.* common prints, common printed cotton ; Rouen goods.

ROUER, roué-r, [roue], *va.* **1**. *Naut.* to coil (a rope) ; **2**. to break on the wheel ; **3**. to crush (by wheels), to run over ; **4**. *Fam.* to harass, to tire out, to knock up : **5**. *Fam.* **— de coups**, to beat unmercifully, to thrash, to cudgel.

ROUERIE, rouri, [roué, cunning], *sf.* trick ; take-in, gulling, duping.

ROUET, rouè, [roue], *sm.* **1**. small wheel ; **2**. spinning-wheel ; **3**. *Naut.* sheave (of a

block); **4**. cog-wheel (of a mill); **5**. wheel-lock (of ancient guns or pistols); **6**. curb (of a well).

ROUETTE, rouèt', *sf.* twig; osier withe.

ROUF, rouf, [Eng.: roof,] *sm. Naut.* round-house, coach (on a ship's quarter-deck).

ROUFLAQUETTE, rouflakette *sf. Pop.* lock of hair twisted from the temple to the ear; *Slang.* Newgate knocker.

ROUGE, rouzh', [Lat.: rubens], *adj.* **1**. red; crimson; blood-red; (of the eyes) blood, shot, bloody. **J'étais tout — de honte**, I was red with shame. **L'étang était tout — du sang des morts**, the pool was red with the blood of the dead. **Il était — de colère**, he was red with rage. **Devenir — comme un coq**, to turn as red as fire. **— sanguin**, bloody-red, blood-red, sanguineous. **— pourpre**, purple, purple-coloured. **— carmin**, carmine, carminic. **— de cinabre**, vermilion. **— de chair**, flesh-coloured. **— orange**, orange-red, reddish yellow, orange-coloured. **— rosé**, rose. **— cerise**, cherry red. **Avoir le collet —**, *Fig.* to be beheaded. **Boulet —**, fire-ball, red-hot ball. **Drapeau —**, red flag. **Livre —**, red-book. **— bord**, bumper. **Peaux rouges**, **race —**, red men: the copper-coloured aborigines of America. **Cheveux rouges**, red hair. **Méchant comme un âne —**, *Fam.* full of malice.

2. red-hot. **Fer —**, red-hot iron.

ROUGE, *adv.* red. **Se fâcher tout —**, to get very angry. **Voir —**, *Fig.* to see blood.

ROUGE, *sm.* **1**. red, red colour; redness. **Un beau —**, a fine red. **Un — vif**, a bright red. **— d'écarlate**, scarlet. **— sanguin**, blood-red. **— de garance**, madder. **— d'Andrinople**, Turkey red. **— indien**, Indian red.

2. *Fig.* blush: the red glow on the cheeks or face excited by confusion, modesty, shame, etc.; **3**. flush: redness of the face, proceeding from afflux of blood. **Le — lui monte au visage**, she is blushing.

4. rouge, paint. **Se mettre du —**, to rouge. **Cette femme a un pied de —**, the rouge on that woman's face is an inch thick.

5. red republican; **6**. red-haired fellow; **7**. disease of silkworms; **8**. *Ornith.* shoveller: *Anas clypeata*, a species of duck.

ROUGE, *sf.* **La — et la noire**, rouge-et-noir: a game at cards.

ROUGE-AILE, rouzhèl', *sm. Ornith.* redwing, red-sided thrush, wind-thrush, swine-pipe: *Turdus iliacus.* [*Pl. Rouges-ailes.*]

ROUGEÂTRE, rouzhâtr', [rouge], *adj.* reddish.

ROUGEAUD, E, rouzhô, ôd', *adj. Fam.* ruddy, red-faces.

ROUGEAUD, E, *sm. f.* red-faced person.

ROUGE-GORGE, rouzh' gôrzh', *sm. Ornith.* redbreast, robin redbreast, robin-redstart, robinet, ruddock: *Motacilla rubecula*: an insessorial, singing bird. [*Pl. Rouges-gorges.*]

ROUGEMONT, rouzh, mon [Michel-Nicolas], dramatic writer (1781-1840).

ROUGEOLE, rouzhol', [Low Lat.: rubeola; Lat.: ruber, red], *sf. Med.* measles, rubeola: a cutaneous disease.

ROUGE-QUEUE, rouzh' kœ, *sm. Ornith*]. black redstart, red-tail. [*Pl. Rouges-queues*].

ROUGET, ETTE, rouzhè, èt', [rouge], *adj.* reddish.

ROUGET, rouzhè, *sm. Ichth.* red surmullet: *Mullus barbatus*, a sea-fish. **— grondin**, gurnet.

ROUGEUR, rouzhœr, [rouge], *sf.* **1**. redness: the quality of being red; red colour, red. **La — des lèvres**, the redness of the lips. **La — du ciel**, the redness of the sky.

2. blush, blushing, colour; **3**. flush. **La — qui couvrait mon visage**, the redness of my face. **Ces mots ont fait monter la — sur son front**, those words made her blush up. **Les applaudissements lui faisaient mont. la — au visage**, the applause made him blush. **Voyez la — de ce coupable!** see that guilty man's blush.

4. red pimple; rosy-drop. **Avoir le visage plein de rougeurs**, to have one's face covered with pimples.

ROUGI, E, rouzhi, *adj.* **De l'eau rougie**, water slightly coloured with wine.

ROUGIR, rouzhir, [rouge], *va.* to redden: to make red. **Le soleil couchant rougit les nuages**, the setting sun tinges the clouds with red. **— ses mains de sang**. *Fig.* to stain one's hands with blood.

ROUGIR, *vn.* to redden: *a*) to grow, to become red; *b*) to blush, to colour. *a*) **Les cerises commencent à —**, the cherries are turning red. *b*) **— de colère**, to blush with anger. **— jusqu'aux oreilles**, **— jusqu'au blanc des yeux**, to blush up to one's ears, eyes. **Répondre en rougissant**, to answer with a blushing face. *Fig.*: **Je rougis de ma faiblesse**, I am ashamed of my weakness. **Ne rougissez-vous point de méditer si peu votre naissance?** are you not ashamed to be so unworthy of your birth? *Mol. D. Juan.* iv 6. **Ne rougissez pas de prendre une voix suppliante**, do not be ashamed to implore.

ROUGISSANT, E, rouzhisân-t, ânt' *adj.* **1**. reddening; **2**. blushing.

ROUI, E, roui, *pa. p.* of *Rouir*, retted.

ROUI, *sm.* **1**. retting, steeping (of flax, etc.): **2**. fustiness, staleness.

ROUILLE, rouy', Low Lat.: rubiculum; Lat.: robigo, rust], *sf.* rust: *a*) oxide formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; *b*) said of some other oxides; *c*) tarnished surface of glass; *d*) *Fig.* anything that obscures or tarnishes; rusticity; *e*) a parasitic fungus or mushroom; a disease in plants, particularly in grain; mildew, blight. *d*) **La — des préjugés**, the rust of prejudice. *Prov.*: **La rouille use plus que le travail**, rust wastes more than use.

ROUILLÉ, E, rouyé, *pa. p.* or *adj.* **1**. rusted: *a*) rust-eaten, corroded by rust; *b*) affected with rust; **2**. rusty: *a*) covered with rust; *b*) *Fig.* rusty, dull, impaired by inaction or neglect of use; *c*) rough, hoarse; *d*) rust-coloured. *b*) **Des armes rouillées**, rusty weapons. **Quoique je sois un peu — sur ces matières-là**, although I have somewhat forgotten these things; for these things I have become a bit rusty.

ROUILLER, rouyè-r, [rouille], *va.* to rust: *a*) to cause to contract rust, to cover with rust; *b*) *Fig.* to impair, to weaken. *a*) **L'humidité rouille le fer**, damp rusts iron. *b*) **L'oisiveté rouille l'esprit**, idleness weakens the mind.

ROUILLER, (SE), *v. refl.* to rust: *a*) to contract rust, to get rusty; *b*) *Fig.* to become dull by inaction; to weaken, to decline; to impair, *a*) **Le fer se rouille rapidement**, iron soon gets rusty. *b*) **Relire les bons livres rafraîchit la mémoire, et empêche le goût de se —**, reading good books over and over again exercises the memory and improves the taste.

ROUILLEUX, EUSE, rouyœ, œz', [rouille], *adj.* rusty, rust-coloured.

ROUILLURE, rouyur', *sf.* rustiness: the state of being rusty.

ROUIR, rouir [Ger.: rösten; Dut.: rotten], *va.* to ret, to steep (textile plants).

ROUIR, *vn.* to be retted. **Faire —**, to ret, to steep.

ROUISSAGE, rouisazh', [rouir], *sm.* retting: the act of soaking flax in water; steeping.

ROUISSOIR, rouiswar, [rouir], *sm.* retting-place, steeping-place.

ROULABLE, roulabl', [rouler], *adj.* rollable: capable of being rolled.

ROULADE, roulad', *sf.* **1**. *Fam.* rilling; **2**. *Cook.* collar; **3**. *Mus.* roulade: a sort of rolling variation; run.

ROULAGE, roulazh', [rouler], *sm.* **1**. rolling; **2**. carriage, conveyance (of goods); waggoning; **3**. common carrier's establishment; waggon-office. **Voiture de —**, waggon.

ROULANT, E, roulân-t, ânt', rouler], *adj.* **1**. rolling. **Matériel —**, rolling-stock, rolling-plant (of a railway).

2. (of roads) easy, even; **3**. *Surg.* (of veins) moving; **4**. *Milit.* running (fire); **5**. *Print.* working, at work, in activity.

ROULEAU, roulô, [rouler], *sm.* [*Pl. Rouleaux.*] **1**. roll: *a*) a cylinder; *b*) scroll; *c*) any fabric rolled up into a cylindrical form; *c*) roller; a cylinder of wood, iron, or other material, used for various purposes; *Agr.* roll (to break the clods); *Civ. Eng.* roller (for levelling roads); *Build.* roller (for moving heavy stones, etc.); *Print.* roller (for inking the face of types); *Past.* roller, rolling-pin (for spreading out dough).; *Phot.* roller, squeegee. **— essuie mains**, jack-towel roller. *a*) **Un — de louis**, a roll of sovereigns. **Être au bout de son —**, *Fig.* to be at the end of one's tether; to be at one's wit's end. *c*) **Un — de papier peint, de papier de tenture**, a roller of wall paper.

2. phial (of syrup); **3**. coil (of rope); **4**. *Arch.* roll-moulding.

ROULÉE, roulé-r, *sf. Pop.* thrashing, drubbing, hiding. **Recevoir une —**, to get a thrashing.

ROULEMENT, roul'mân-t, [rouler], *sm.* **1**. rolling, roll; the act of rolling. **Le — d'une voiture**, the rolling, the rumbling of a carriage. *Cycl.* running, bearings. **— à billes**, ball bearings. **— de pédalier**, pedal bearing. **— d'yeux**, rolling of eyes.

2. *Mus.* roll; **3**. *Milit.* roll: a uniform beating of a drum. **Faire un —**, to roll.

4. *Com.* circulation (of money). **Fonds de —**, cash in hand; floating capital.

5. rotation (in public functions).

ROULER, roulé-r [Low Lat.: rotulâre, from Lat. rotulus, roll], *va.* **1**. to roll: to move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion: *b*) to move in a circular direction; *c*) to move or impel with undulations; *d*) to cause to move on wheels or rollers; to wheel; to trundle; *e*) *Fig.* to turn over and over; to meditate upon, to revolve (in one's mind); *f*) to roll up; to wrap round upon itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body. *a*) **— une boule**, to roll a ball. *b*) **— les yeux**, to roll one's eyes. *c*) **Cette rivière roule des eaux extrêmement claires**, that river rolls very limpid waters. **Les rivières roulent leurs flots vers la mer**, rivers roll their waters towards the sea. *e*) **— des projets dans sa tête, dans son esprit**, to meditate upon designs. *f*) **— une carte**, to roll up a map.

2. *Fig.* to pass. **— doucement sa vie**, to pass a quiet life. *Fam.* **— sa bosse**, to knock about a great deal.

3. to keep (a carriage); **4**. *Fam.* to take in; to deceive, to cheat; **5**. to hoax. **Il a cherché à vous —**, he tried to take you in. **S'il m'a roulé dans cette affaire, je le roulerai dans une autre**, if he did get the better of me

in that affair, I'll get the better of him in some other.

ROULER, *vn.* 1. to roll : *a*) to move by turning on the surface ; to be rolled ; *b*) to run on wheels, to move on rollers ; *c*) to revolve, to perform a periodical revolution ; *d*) to rumble along ; *e*) to move with undulations ; *f*) *Fig.* to move tumultuously ; *g*) to turn, to move circularly ; *h*) *Fig.* to wallow ; *i*) to revolve, to run ; *j*) to beat a drum with rapid strokes ; *h*) *Naut.* to toss, to rock from side to side. *a*) **— en bas, descendre en roulant**, to roll down. **L'enfant a roulé du haut en bas de l'escalier**, the child rolled down the staircase from top to bottom. **Les larmes lui roulent dans les yeux**, tears trickle down from his eyes. *b*) **La voiture roulait depuis plus d'une heure**, the carriage had been rolling on for over an hour. **Nous roulâmes toute la nuit**, we rolled on through the night. **Il fait beau —**, it is an easy road. *c*) **Les astres roulent dans l'espace**, the stars revolve in space. *d*) **Nous crûmes entendre — le tonnerre**, we thought we heard the rumble of thunder. *e*) **Les flots roulent sur le gravier**, the waves roll over the gravel. *f*) **Tandis que la foule autour de lui roule**, while the crowd moved round him. *g*) **Les yeux lui roulaient dans la tête**, he was rolling his eyes about. *h*) **— sur l'or et sur l'argent**, to roll in riches. *i*) **Cent sortes de chagrins me roulent par la tête**, so many different troubles torment me. **Pendant que ces pensées roulaient dans mon esprit**, while these thoughts were running in my head. *Prov.* : V. *Pierre*.

2. *Print.* to work, to be at work ; 3. to turn round ; 4. to ramble, to roam, to rove, to wander. **Il a roulé dans tous les pays**, he has been knocking about all over the world.

5. to pass away, to pass ; 6. (of things) to go on. **A voir comme tout roule**, to see how things go on.

7. to circulate, to be current ; 8. to be abundant, to be plentiful. **L'argent roule dans cette maison**, money is plentiful in that house.

9. to be, to turn. **La conversation roula sur cette matière**, the conversation turned on that subject. **L'interrogatoire du prisonnier roula sur trois points**, the examination of the prisoner turned mainly on three points. *Aug. Thierry*.

10. to rest, to turn : to depend. **L'affaire roule sur lui**, the affair rests upon him. **Tout roule sur lui**, all depends on him. **Tout roule là-dessus**, all turns upon that ; that's the main point.

11. to rote : to go out by rotation or succession ; to succeed each other by rotation ; 12. to subsist, to live, to get on. **Il n'a pas de bien, mais il ne laisse pas de —**, he has no property, but he manages to live.

13. to amount; **Son revenu roule entre telle et telle somme**, his income amounts to about so much.

14. to be spread (as news).

ROULER (SE), *v. refl.* to roll : *a*) to be rolled ; to wind ; *b*) to roll one's self ; (in an ill sense) to wallow. **Se — sur le gazon**, to roll on the grass. **Ils se roulaient dans la poussière**, they rolled in the dust. **Je me roulais de désespoir sur le sable du rivage**, in my despair I rolled myself on the sand of the shore.

ROULETTE, roulèt', [for rouelette ; roue], *sf.* 1. small wheel ; trundle ; truckle ; caster, roller. **Les roulettes d'un fauteuil**, the casters of an arm-chair. **Un fauteuil à roulettes**, an arm-chair on casters. **Les roulettes d'un lit**, the casters of a bedstead. **Un lit roulettes**, a bed running on casters. **— à patron**, pattern marker. **Cela va comme sur des roulettes**, *Fig.* that goes on swimmingly, it's as right as a trivet.

2. truckle-bed, trundle-bed : a low bed on casters, that may be pushed under another ; 3. (child's) go-cart ; 4. perambulator : light carriage for children ; 5. Bath-chair ; 6. *Book-b.* fillet ; 7. *Geom.* cycloid : a curve ; 8. roulette : a game of chance.

ROULEUR, EUSE, roulœr, œz', [rouler], *sm. f.* (in an ill sense) prowler.

ROULEUR, *sm.* 1. roller : one who rolls: 2. rolling ship, rolling vessel ; 3. *Entom.* vine-grub, vine-fretter.

ROULEUSE, *sg. Etom.* rolling caterpillar.

ROULIER, roulyé, [rouler], *sm.* common carrier ; carter, waggoner.

ROULIÈRE, roulyèr, *sf.* carter's or waggoner's smock.

ROULOTTE, [rouler], *sf.* van, showman's or gipsy's waggon, caravan.

ROULOTTIER, roulotyé, *sm.* itinerant showman ; *Thieves' slang.* thief who steals parcels, etc. from vans.

ROULURE, roulur', rouler], 1. *sf.* tool : the state of being rolled ; 2. *Slang.* prostitute.

ROUMAIN, E, roumân, mèn, *sm. f.* Rumanian : a native of Rumania.

ROUMAIN, R, *adj.* 1. Roumanian : pertaining to Roumania ; 2. (of the language) Roumanian, Romanic.

ROUMAIN, *sm.* Roumanian ; Romanic language.

ROUMANIE, roumani, *sf. Geog.* Rumania, Roumania.

ROUPIE, roupi, [Low Lat. : rupida], *sf.* snivel **Avoir la —**, to snivel.

ROUPIE, roupi. [Sansc. : rûpya, precious metal], *sf.* rupee : an Indian coin.

ROUPIEUX, EUSE, roupiœ, œz', *adj.* snivelly ; snivelling.

ROUPILLE, roupiy', [Span. : ropilla, short jacket], *sf.* Spanish cloak.

ROUPILLER, roupiyé-r, *vn. Fam.* to doze, to slumber, to snooze.

ROUPILLEUR, EUSE, roupiyœr, œz', *sm. f. Fam.* dozer, slumberer, sleepy head.

† **ROUPT**, rou, [Lat. ruptus], *adj. m. Math.* broken.

ROURE, rour', *sm. Bot.* 1. English oak. 2. **— des corroyeurs**, tanners' sumach.

ROUSPÉTANCE, rouspétânz', *sf. Slang.* ill-humour, resistance.

ROUSPÉTER, rouspété-r, *vn. Fam.* to resist, to kick the traces.

ROUSSAILLE, rousây', *sf.* small fish.

ROUSSÂTRE, rousâtr', [roux], *adj.* russet, russetty ; reddish.

ROUSSE, rous', *sf. Slang.* police.

ROUSSEAU, rousô, [roux], *adj. m.* red-haired.

ROUSSEAU, *sm.* red-haired man.

ROUSSEAU, [Jean-Baptiste], lyric poet, (1671-1741). —[Jean-Jacques], philosopher, miscellaneous writer (1712-1778).

ROUSSET, rousé [Camille-Felix-Michel], historian [1821-1892].

ROUSSELET, rous'lé, [rousseau], *sm. Hort.* russetting : a kind of pear.

ROUSSEROLLE, rous'rol', *sf. Ornith.* great sedge-warbler : *Sylvia turdoides*. **Petite —**, reed warbler : *Sylvia arundinacea*.

ROUSSETTE, rousèt', [roux], *sf.* 1. *Hort.* russetting : a variety of pear ; 2. *Ichth.* dog-fish ; 3. † *Zool.* bat ; 4. *Ornith.* hedge-warbler, hedge sparrow, hedge accentor, dunnock; *Accentor modularis.*

ROUSSEUR, rousœr, [roux], *sf.* 1. redness : the quality of being red ; 2. freckle. **Avoir des rousseurs, des taches de —**, to be freckled, to have freckles.

ROUSSI, E, rousi, *pa. p.* of *Roussir*, 1. reddened ; 2. scorched ; singed.

ROUSSI, *sm.* burnt smell, smell of burning. **Sentir le —**, to smell of burning.

ROUSSI, *sm.* Russia leather.

ROUSILLER, roussyé-r, [roussir], *va.* to scorch slightly.

ROUSSIN, rousan, [for roncin, the origin of which is unknown], *sm.* 1. cob, cart-stallion ; 2. **— d'Arcadie**, ass, jackass.

ROUSSIR, rousir, [roux], *va.* 1. to redden: to make red, to brown ; 2. to scorch : to burn superficially ; to singe. **— du linge avec un fer trop chaud**, to scorch linen with a hot iron. **Faire — la viande**, to brown the meat. [roasting].

ROUSSIR *vn.* 1. to redden, to turn red ; 2. to scorch ; to singe.

ROUSSIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to redden, to turn red ; 3. to scorch ; to singe.

ROUSSISSAGE, rousisazh', [roussir], *sm.* dyeing red.

ROUSTER, rousté-r, *va.* V. *Roster.*

ROUSTURE, [roustur'], *sf.* V. *Rosture.*

ROUT, rout ; more commonly, raout [Eng.], *sm.* rout : a fashionable assembly, a large evening party. [written also *Raout.*]

ROUTAILLER, routâyé-r, [route], *va. Hunt.* to track, to follow with the blood-hound.

ROUTE, rout', [Lat. : rupta (via), a broken way], *sf.* 1. road, way : *a*) a pass opened in woods ; *b*) public passage between two places ; highway ; carriage road ; *c*) route ; direction, course travelled or to be travelled ; patch, track ; *d*) journey. *a*) **Percer une — dans un bois**, to open a road in a wood. *b*) **— nationale**, national road : a road uniting several departments. **Grande —, grand' —**, highway, high road. **— pavée**, paved road. **— empierrée**, metalled road. **— romaine**, Roman road. *c*) **Prendre une —**, to take a road. **Mettre en —**, to put in the track, to set on the way. **Se mettre en —**, to start. **Suivre la même —**, to go by the same way ; *Fig.* to tread the same path. **Être sur la — de quelqu'un**, to be in a person's way. **En —** 1. on the way ; 2. on one's way ; *Naut.* bound (to) ; 3. drive on ; 4. all right ! **Nous sommes restés déjà trop longtemps en —**, we have already been much too long on our way. **Il est resté en —**, he remained behind. **Faire — pour**, to make for ; *Naut.* to sail to ; to be bound to. **Faire fausse —**, to go the wrong way ; *Naut.* to alter the course ; *Fig.* to take a wrong step. **La — d'un fleuve**, the course of a river. **La — du soleil**, the course of the sun. *d*) **Faire — à pied**, to walk it. **Fatigué par la —**, way-worn.

2. *Fig.* way, path ; course, means, steps. **Entre ces deux excès la — est difficile**, it is very difficult to avoid those two excesses. **Prendre la bonne — pour arriver à son but**, to use the right means to attain one's end. **La — lui a été tracée**, his course has been marked out for him.

ROUTIER, IÈRE, routyé, èr', *adj.* of roads, road. **Carte routière**, road map; track chart.

ROUTIER, *sm.* 1. road-book ; 2. *Naut.* sailing directions ; 3. chart ; 4. one knowing well the roads ; 5. † forester ; 6. stager, cunning person. ; 7. *Cycl.* roadster. **Un vieux —**, an old stager, an old roadster. **C'est un vieux —**, he is an old hand at it.

8. † highwayman.

ROUTIN, *sm. Hunt.* path (in a wood).

ROUTINE, routin', [route], *sf.* 1. routine : habit practice ; custom. **Faire une chose**

par —, to do a thing by routine. **Suivre l'ornière de la —**, to follow in the hackneyed road. **La — est l'habitude sans jugement**, routine is habit without judgment.

2. rote : frequent repetition of words, without attending to the signification. **Apprendre quelque chose par —**, to learn a thing by rote.

ROUTINER, routiné-r, *va.* **1.** to teach by routine; **2.** to accustom by routine, to accustom.

ROUTINER (SE), *v. refl.* to accustom one's self.

ROUTINIER, IÈRE, routinyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* person acting by routine.

ROUTINIER, IÈRE, *adj.* of routine.

† **ROUTINIÈREMENT**, routinyèr'man-t, *adv.* by routine.

ROUTOIR, routwar, [rouir], *sm.* retting-pool.

ROUVERIN, rouv'ran, *adj. m. metall.* brittle; hot short.

ROUVIEUX *or* **ROUX VIEUX**, rouvyœ, [unknown], *sm. Veter.* mange : a disease in horses and dogs.

ROUVIEUX, *adj. m.* mangry.

ROUVRAIE, rouvrè [rouvre], *sf.* oak-ground, oak-plantation.

ROUVRE, rouvr', [Lat. : robur], *sm. Bot.* English oak. [Written also *Roure.*]

ROUVRIR, rouvrir [re ; ouvrir], *va.* reopen, to open again.

ROUVRIR (SE), *v. refl.* to open again.

ROUX, OUSSE, roû, rous', [Lat. : russus], *adj.* **1.** russet : reddish-brown ; **2.** red. **Des cheveux roux**, red hair.

3. red-haired (person) ; **4.** brown (butter) ; **5.** nipping (wind). **Lune rousse**, April moon. **Vents roux**, cold April winds.

ROUX, OUSSE, *sm. f.* red-haired person.

ROUX, *sm.* **1.** russet ; **2.** red. **— ardent**, fiery red.

3. *Cook.* brown- butter sauce, brown sauce.

ROY, rwa [Pierre-Charles], lyric poet. (1683-1764).

ROYAL, E, rwayal, [roi ; Lat. : regalis, regal], *adj.* royal : *a)* pertaining to a king; regal; *b)* under the patronage of the king; *c)* becoming a king; kingly, king-like ; *d)* pre-eminent, *a)* **La puissance royale**, royal power. **Dignité royale**, royal dignity. **Famille royale**, royal family. **Maison royale**, royal house. **Princesse royale**, Princess Royal, **Son Altesse royale** (*S. A. R.*). His (*or* Her- Royal Highness (H. R. H.). *b)* **Musées royaux**, royal museums. **La Société Royale de Londres**, the Royal Society of London. *c)* **Munificence royale**, royale munificence. *d)* **Cour royale**, royal court : court of appeal. **Tigre —**, royal tiger.

ROYAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Royaux.*] **1.** royal : an ancient gold coin ; **2.** *pl.* royal troops.

ROYALE, *sf.* **1.** royal : a term applied to varieties of peaches, plums, roses, etc. ; **2.** tuft of beard on the lower lip.

À LA ROYALE, *adv. phr.* kingly.

ROYALEMENT, (rwayalmân-t, *adv.* royally : in a kingly manner.

ROYALISER, rwayalizé-r, *va.* to royalize : to make royal or royalist.

ROYALISME, rwayalism', *sm.* royalism : attachment to the cause of royalty.

ROYALISTE, rwayalist', *adj.* royalist : attached to a kingly government. **Le parti —**, the royalist party.

ROYALISTE, *smf*, royalist.

ROYAUME, rwayôm', *sm.* Kingdom, realm : a state under the government of a king or queen. **Le — des cieux**, the kingdom of heaven. V. *Roi.*

ROYAUTÉ, rwayôté, *sf.* royalty : *a)* kingship; the dignity of a king; *a)* *Fig.* the king or sovereign.

ROYER, rwayé, [Alphonse], novelist and dramatic author. (1803-1875).

RU, ru [Lat. : rivus, stream], *sm.* **1.** chanel : water-course ; **2.** small stream, rivulet.

RUADE, ruad', [ruer], *sf.* kick, kicking, fling. **Lancer, détacher une —**, to give a kick, to kick out.

RUBACE, rubas' **RUBACELLE** rubasèl', [rubis], *sf. Jewel.* rubicel, rubicelle : a variety of ruby of a reddish colour.

RUBAN, rubân, [origin unknown], *sm.* **1.** ribbon, riband : *a)* a woven strip of silk, satin, etc. ; used for trimmings, badges, or decorations ; *b)* *Fig.* narrow, thin strip, stripe, streak ; *c)* *Herald.* the eighth part of a bend. *a)* **— de soie**, ribbon, silk ribbon.

2. tape : narrow fabric of cotton or linen, used for strings, etc. ; lace. **— de fil**, thread tape.

3. *Bot.* **— d'eau**, bur-reed.

RUBANÉ, rubané *adj.* **1.** *Nat. Hist.* streaked ; striped ; **2.** ribboned. **Canon —**, twisted gun-barrel.

RUBANER, rubané-r, *va.* to ribbon : to adorn with ribbons.

RUBANERIE, runab'ri, *sf.* **1.** ribbon-weaving ; **2.** ribbon-trade.

RUBANIER, IÈRE, rubanyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* **1.** ribbon-weaver ; **2.** ribbon-seller.

RUBANIER, IÈRE, *adj.* ribbon, of ribbon.

RUBANIER, *sm. Bot.* bur-weed.

RUBARBE, rubarb', *sf.* V. *Rhubarbe.*

RUBASSE, rubas', *sf. Miner.* red quartz.

RUBÉFACTION, rubéfaksyôn, [rubéfier], *sf. Med.* rubefaction : the action or effect of a rubefacient.

RUBÉFIANT. E, rubéfiân-t, ânt', *adj. Med.* rubefacient : producing redness.

RUBÉFIANT, *sm. Med.* rubefacient : an external application which produces redness of the skin.

RUBÉFIER, rubéfié-r, *va. Med.* to rubify : to make red, to redden.

RUBELLITE, rubelit, [Lat. : rubellus reddish], *sf. Miner.* rubellite : a tourmaline varying from a pale rose red to a deep ruby.

RUBEN, ruban, *pnm.* Reuben.

RUBÉOLE, rubéol', [Lat. rubeus, red], *sf. Med.* rubeola, rubella, measles.

RUBESCENT, E, rubèssân, ânt', [Lat. : rubescens, from rubescĕre, to redden], *adj.* rubescent : becoming red.

RUBIACÉES, rubiasé, [Lat. : rubia, madder], *sfpl. Bot.* rubiaceæ, madder-tribe.

RUBIACIQUE, rubiasik', *adj. Chem.* rubiacic : noting an acid obtained from madder-roots.

RUBICAN, rubikân, [Lat. : rubeus, red], *adj. m.* (of a horse) rubican.

RUBICAN, *sm.* rubican colour.

RUBICELLE, rubisèl', *sf.* V. *Rubace.*

RUBICON, rubikôn, *sm. Geog.* Rubicon : a small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. **Passer le —**, *Fig.* to pass the Rubicon.

RUBICOND, E, rubikôn, ônd', [Lat. : rubicundus], *adj.* rubicund : reddish, red.

RUBIDIUM, rubidiom, *sm. Chem.* rubidium : a metal.

RUBIETTE, rubièt, *sf. Ornith.* redstart : *Motacilla phœnicura.*

RUBIGINEUX, EUSE, rubizhinœ, nœz', [Lat. : rubigo, inis, rust], *adj.* **1.** rubiginous, rusty : *a)* covered with rust ; *b)* having the colour of rust.

† **RUBINE**, rubin [Lat. : ruber, red], *sf.* ruby. **— d'argent**, ruby-silver, red-silver. **— d'arsenic**, realgar.

RUBINIQUE, rubinik', *adj. Chem.* rubinic : noting an acid obtained from catechine.

RUBIS, rubi ; the *s* is never pronounced. [Lat. : ruber, red], *sm.* ruby : *a)* *Miner.* precious stone, of a red colour ; *b)* *Fig.* red colour ; *c)* *Fam.* blotch, carbuncle. *a)* **— oriental**, Oriental ruby, red sapphire. **— balais**, balas-ruby. **— spinelle**, spinelle ruby. **— blanc**, white ruby, white sapphire. **— de Bohême**, Bohemian ruby, rose-red quartz. **— du Brésil**, Brazilian ruby, red topaz. **— de roche**, rock ruby. **De —, couleur de —**, ruby, rubied. **Monté sur —**, jewelled. **Faire — sur l'ongle**, *Fig.* to leave no heel-taps, to drink to the last drop. **Payer — sur l'ongle**, *Fig.* to pay to the last farthing.

RUBRICAIRE, rubrikêr', [rubrique], *sm.* rubrician, rubricist : one versed in the rubrics and rules.

RUBRICATEUR, rubrikatær, *sm.* rubricator ; † rubrisher : an artist who illuminated manuscripts.

RUBRIQUE, rubrik', [Lat. : rubrica, red earth], *sf.* **1.** red chalk, ruddle ; **2.** rubric : *a)* a title, written in red letters, in ancient law-books ; *b)* liturgical rule ; *c)* the date or place on the title page, printed in red ink in old books ; **3.** head, title. **Cette nouvelle est sous la — de Londres**, that news is under the head of London. **Ce livre est publié en France sous la — de Genève**, this book is publishe in France with the title-page of Geneva.

4. *Fam.* rule, method, practice ; **5.** *Fig.* ruse, trick. **Il était consommé dans toutes sortes de rubriques**, he knew all sorts of tricks. **Il n'a pas affaire à un sot, et vous savez des rubriques qu'il ne sait pas**, he has no fool to deal with, and you know more tricks than he is acquainted with. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* iii. 7.

RUBRIQUER, rubriké-r, *va.* to rubricate, to rubric : to mark with red.

RUCHE, rush', [presumably of Celtic origin, but uncertain], *sf.* **1.** hive : *a)* the receptacle in which bees form their comb or nest ; bee-hive ; *b)* the bees inhabiting a hive ; a swarm of bees ; *v)* *Fig.* swarm ; numerous and busy company ; **2.** quilling ruche.

RUCHÉE, rushé, *sf.* hiveful, hive.

RUCHER, rushé, [ruche], *sm.* apiary : stand or shed for bees.

RUCHER, rushé-r, [ruche], *va.* to quill ; to make ruches.

RUDÂNIER, IÈRE, rudânyé, nyèr, [rude ; ânier] *adj.* churlish, surly, uncouth.

RUDE, rud', [Lat. : rudis, rough], *adj.* **1.** rude : *a)* unformed by art, having roughness ; rugged, rough, uneven, shapeless ; ill-formed ; *b)* chatacterized by roughness or coarseness of manners ; coarse, uncivil, uncourteous, vulgar, rough ; *c)* characterized by violence, tumult, fierceness or severity ; violent, tumultous ; fierce ; severe, sharp ; *d)* barbarous, uncivilized ; ignorant, untaught. *a)* **Le chaos, amas — et indigeste**, chaos, a rude and shapeless mass. *b)* **Des mœurs rudes**, coarse manners. *c)* **Une — et longue guerre**, a long and fierce war. **Un — choc**, a terrible shock. **Un hiver —**, a severe winter. **Un froid —**, severe cold. **Essuyer une — tempête**, to be in a dreadful storm. *d)* **Des populations rudes et grossières**, rude, uncivilized populations.

2. rough : *a)* not smooth ; hard, rugged, uneven ; *b)* harsh, sharp to the taste ; *c)* harsh, hard-featured, hard-faced, hard-visaged, hard, not delicate, coarse ; *d)* harsh to the ear ; inharmonious, grating, jarring ; *e)* stormy, tempestuous, boisterous ; *f.* violent, terrible, dreadful. *a)* **Avoir la barbe**

—, to have a rough beard. **Une brosse fort —**, a very hard brush. **Un chemin —**, a rugged road. **Le — sentier de la vertu,** *Fig.* the rugged path of virtue. *b)* **Vin —**, rough, harsh wine. *c)* **Avoir la peau —**, to have a coarse skin. **Un visage —**, a hard face. *d)* **Avoir la voix —**, to have a harsh voive. **Une prononciation —**, to have a disagreeable pronunciation.

3. hard : *a)* dificult, laborious, fatiguing, arduous ; troublesome ; *b)* severe, rigorous ; unkind, unfeeling ; churlish ; ungentle, harsh ; *c)* distressful, painful ; severe ; *d)* not prosperous, unfavourable, not plentiful. *a)* **Une — tâche,** a hard task. **Presque en toutes choses les commencements sont rudes,** the beginning of everything is difficult. *b)* **Cet homme est — aux pauvres gens,** that man is hard to the poor. **Une — réprimande,** a severe reprimand. *c)* **Deux choses dont la privation m'est bien —**, two things I painfully feel the want of. **Une — épreuve,** a hard trial. *d)* **Les temps sont rudes,** times are hard.

4. uncredible. **Cela me paraît —**, I cannot believe that.

5. rigid, austere, strict, severe. **La règle de cet ordre est bien —**, the rules of that order are very strict.

6. redoutable, formidable. **Le pays, délivré d'un si — ennemi,** the country, delivered of so formidable an enemy. **Macaulay a la main— ; quand il frappe, il assomme,** Macaulay has a heavy hand, when he strikes, he overpowers. *Taine.* **C'est un — jouteur,** he is a redoubtable antagonist. *Slang.* **Un — lapin,** a vigorous man.

RUDEMENT, rud'mâ*n*-t, *adj.* 1. roughly, rudely : *a)* harshly, uncivilly ; *b)* coarsely, without nicety ; *c)* austerely to the taste ; *d)* harshly to the ear ; unharmoniously ; *e)* violently, fiercely, tumultuously, boisterously ; *f)* violently, not gently ; *g)* severely, without tenderness : hardly. *h)* **Frapper — à une porte,** to knock violently at a door. **Aller — en besogne,** to go roughly to work. *g)* **Parler — à quelqu'un,** to speak roughly to a person.

2. *Pop.* very much, enormously, monstrously, awfully.

RUDENTÉ, E, rudâ*n*té, [Lat. : rudens, entis, cordage], *adj. Arch.* (of columns) cabled.

RUDENTURE, rudâ*n*tur', [Lat. : rudens, entis, cordage], *sf. Arch.* rudenture, cabling the figure of a rope or staff, with which the flutings of columns are filled up.

RUDÉRAL, E, rudéral, [Lat. : rudus, eris, rubbish], *adj. Bot.* ruderary : growing among rubbish.

RUDÉRATION, rudérasyô*n*, [Lat. : ruderatio], *sf.* ruderation : a method of paving with pebbles.

RUDESSE, rudes', [rude], *sf.* 1. roughness : *a)* rudeness ; unpolished state, want of polish, inelegance ; *b)* rudeness, coarseness of manners, of behaviour, want of courtesy, vulgarity, rusticity ; *c)* unevenness, ruggedness ; *d)* harshness to the ear ; discord, unharmoniousness ; *e)* inclemency, hardness, keenness ; *f)* coarseness of features, hard-favouredness, harsh countenance ; *g)* ruggedness of temper, harshness, hardness, unkindness, severity ; *h)* rudeness, violence. *b)* **La — des mœurs,** the coarseness of manners. *c)* **La — de la peau,** the roughness of the skin. *d)* **La — de la voix,** the harshness of the voice. *e)* **La — de la saison,** the inclemency of the season. *f)* **La — de ses traits,** his harsh countenance. *g)* **La sincérité passe pour incivilité et pour —**, sincerity is looked upon as rudeness. **Avec —**, roughly.

2. *Poet.* hardness, hard-heartedness ; cruelty ; insensibility ; 3. ungentle word ; ungentle action. **Ses mots les plus flatteurs paraissent des rudesses,** his most flattering speeches seem hard.

RUDIMENT, rudimâ*n*-t, [Lat. : rudimentum], *sm.* rudiment : *a)* first principle, first element ; *b)* the first elements of grammar ; *c) Nat. Hist.* organs in an early state of development. *b)* **En être encore au —**, *Fig.* to be small in one's rudiments.

RUDIMENTAIRE, rudimâ*n*tèr', *adj.* rudimentary : *a)* rudimental ; relating to rudiments ; *b) Nat. Hist.* imperfectly developed.

RUDOIEMENT, RUDOYEMENT, rudwamâ*n*-t, [rude], *sm.* rough treatment, bullying.

RUDOYER, rudwayé-r, [rude], *va.* [Conj. like *Employer.*], to use roughly, to ill-use, to maltreat, to bully. **— un cheval,** to ill-treat a horse. **— un domestique,** to be rough with a servant.

RUE, ru. [Lat. : ruga, wrinkle, furrow], *sf.* street. **Cette nouvelle court les rues,** that news is in everybody's mouth. **Être fou à courir les rues,** to be raving mad. **L'esprit court les rues,** everybody has wit. **Les rues en sont pavées,** it is as common as the stones in the street. **Cela est vieux comme les rues,** that is as old as the hills. **Une — de traverse,** a cross street. **La grande —**, the high street. **Une — écartée,** a bye street, a back street.

RUE, ru [Lat. : rura], *Bot.* rue : a genus of plants of the order rutaceæ.

RUELLE, ruèl', [rue], *sf.* 1. lane : a small street ; 2. *Fig.* bed-side : space left between a bed and a wall ; 3. † bed-chamber ; 4. † recess ; 5. † ruelle : private assembly or circle.

RUELLER, ruèlé-r, [ruelle], *va. Agr.* to trench (vineyards).

RUER, rué-r, [Lat. : ruĕre, rutum (from ruitum), to throw, to fall down], *va.* 1. to throw, to fling, to hurl, to cast ; 2. † to deal to give a blow). **— à tort et à travers,** to strike at random.

RUER *vn.* 1. † to throw a stone ; 2. to strike (at random) ; 3. (of horses etc.) to kick.

RUER, (SE), *v. refl.* to rush (upon). **Se — sur l'ennemi,** to rush upon the enemy.

RUEUR, EUSE, ruœr, œz', *adj. Man.* kicking.

RUFIEN, RUFIAN *or* **RUFFIAN,** [origin not clear ; it exists in most romance languages in the sense of a pandar ; bawd Ital. : ruffiano], *sm.* rake, debauchee.

RUGINE, ruzhin', [Low Lat. : rugina] *sf. Surg.* rugine : a rasp.

RUGINER, ruzhiné-r, *va. Surg.* to rasp, to scale, to rugine.

RUGIR, ruzhir, [Lat. : rugire, to roar], *vn.* to roar : *a)* to bellow ; to cry with a loud, full, continued sound ; *b)* to cry aloud ; *c)* to make a loud noise. *a)* **Le lion rugit,** the lion roars. *b)* **— de fureur,** to roar with fury. *c)* **Les vents rugissent,** the winds roar.

RUGISSEMENT, ruzhis'mâ*n*-t, [rugir], *sm.* roar : *a)* roaring ; loud cry of lions and other wild beasts ; *b)* a loud noise.

RUGISSANT, E, ruzhisâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* roaring.

RUGOSITÉ, rugôzité, [Lat. : rugositas, from ruga, a wrinkle], *sf.* wrinkle ; rugosity, ruggedness.

RUGUEUX, EUSE, rughœ, œz', [Lat. : rugosus ; ruga, a wrinkle], *adj.* rugose, rugous, wrinkled : full of wrinkles.

RUINE, ruin', [Lat. : ruina], *sf.* ruin : *a)* destruction ; that change of anything which destroys it ; fall, overthrow ; downfall ; decay ; wreck ; *b)* the remains of a demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art ; wreck ; *c) Fig.* the decayed remains of a natural object ; *d) Paint. Arch.* representation of decayed buildings ; *e)* loss of credit, honour, power, life, etc. ; *f)* loss of one's fortune ; poverty, misery ; *g)* the cause of ruin or destruction ; bane, mischief. *a)* **Ce palais menace —**, that palace is falling to ruin. **Ils laissèrent tomber les murailles en —**, they let the walls fall to ruin. **Battre en —**, *Milit.* to batter down. **Tomber de — en —**, to fall lower and lower. *Fig.* : **L'état est sur le penchant de sa —**, the state is on the brink of ruin. **S'ensevelir sous les ruines de sa patrie,** to bury one's self under the ruins of one's country. *b)* **Le temple sortait de ses ruines,** the temple was rising from its ruins. **Voilà une belle —**, those are fine ruins. *c)* **Les ruines du visage,** the ruins of the face. **Courir à sa —**, to go to rack and ruin. **Cet acteur n'est plus qu'une —**, that actor has nothing of his former self. **Il n'est plus qu'une —**, he is nothing but a shadow of what he was. *e)* **Cette affaire a causé la — de son crédit,** that affair was the ruin of his credit. *f)* **Le jeu a consommé sa —**, he ruined himself by gambling. *g)* **Les excès sont la — de la santé,** excess is the ruin of health.

RUINER, ruiné-r, [ruine], *va.* to ruin ; *a)* to demolish, to pull down ; to destroy, to overthrow, to subvert ; *b)* to destroy, to lay waste, to ravage, to waste, to desolate ; *c)* to destroy, to bring to an end ; to defeat ; *d)* to invalidate, to overthrow ; *e)* to deprive of honour, reputation ; *f)* to undo, to impoverish ; to deprive of fortune to bring to misery ; *g)* to waste, to wear out ; to spoil, to cause to decay. *a)* **— des remparts,** to pull down ramparts. *b)* **La grêle a ruiné toutes les vignes,** the hail has destroyed the vines . *c)* **Souvent un instant ruine une entreprise,** an enterprise may be brought to nought in an instant. **La perte de cette somme ne vous ruinera pas,** the loss of that sum will not ruin you. **Ces fautes ont ruiné nos affaires,** those mistakes were the ruin of our affairs. **Gratien avait entrepris de — la religion des paiens,** Gratianus had undertaken to destroy the pagan religion. *d)* **— un raisonnement,** to refute an argument. *e)* **— l'honneur de vingt familles,** to ruin the honour of twenty families. **— quelqu'un,** to ruin a person. **— quelqu'un auprès d'une autre personne,** to ruin a person in another's opinion. *f)* **Le jeu l'a ruiné,** gambling ruined him. *g)* **— sa santé,** to ruin one's health.

RUINER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to ruin : *a)* to fall into ruins ; to sink ; *b)* to go, to run to ruin ; to fall into decay ; to decay ; *c)* to be ruined, to be spoiled ; 2. to ruin one's self ; to lose one's fortune, health, etc. ; 3. to ruin each other.

RUINEUSEMENT, ruinœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* ruinously.

RUINEUX, EUSE, ruinœ-z, œz', *adj.* 1. tottering, falling to ruin ; in ruins, decayed ; 2. *Fig.* unstable ; 2. ruinous : bringing or tending to bring ruin; destructive, pernicious, baneful, wasteful. **Un jeu —**, a ruinous game.

RUINIFORME, ruinifórm', [ruine ; forme], *adj.* ruiniform : having the appearance of ruins.

RUINURE, ruinyur, *sf. Carp.* housing, bearing : the space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another.

RUISSEAU, ruisô, [Low Lat. : rivuscel-

lus ; dim. of Lat. rivus, a stream], *sm.* [*Pl. Ruisseaux.*] 1. small stream, streamlet, brook, rivulet, rill. **Un petit —**, a brooklet, a rivulet. **Un joli —**, a pretty brook, *Prov.* : **Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières**, many drops make a shower.

2. kennel, gutter. **Le — d'une rue**, the gutter of a street. **Tomber dans le —**, to fall into the gutter. *Fig.*: **Cette chose traîne, est traînée dans le —**, *Fig.* that is very trivial. **Cette nouvelle est ramassée dans le —**, that is street news. **Des proverbes traînés dans les ruisseaux des Halles**, proverbs dragged out of the gutters of all the market-places. *Mol. F. Sav.* II. 7. **Laisser quelqu'un dans le —**, to leave a person in the gutter. **Tirer quelqu'un du —**, to raise a person up from the gutter.

3. *Fig.* stream, current, flood. **Des ruisseaux de larmes coulèrent de leurs yeux**, they shed floods of tears.

RUISSELANT, E, ruis'lân-t, ânt', [ruisseler], *adj.* streaming ; running ; dripping.

RUISSELLEMENT, ruiselmân-t, [ruisseler], *sm.* streaming. **Le — de la pluie sur les vitres**, the pouring down of the rain on the windows.

RUISSELER, ruis'lé-r, [ruisseau], *vn.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *Il ruisselle.*] to stream, to stream down ; to run down ; to trickle, to trickle down, to drip. **L'eau ruisselait par divers endroits**, the water was trickling from several places. **La sueur lui ruisselait du front**, perspiration was running down his face.

RULHIÈRE, rulièr, [Claude-Carloman de] historian (1735-1791).

RUM, rom, *sm.* V. *Rhum.*

RUMB, rönb' [of uncertain origin ; perhaps Lat. rhumbus from Gr, ῥόμβος, V. *Rhombe*], *sm. Naut.* rhumb : *a*) a vertical circle which makes an angle with the meridian ...y given place ; *b*) a point of the compass. **Ligne de —**, rhumbline, rhumb.

RUMEN, rumèn, [Lat.], *sm.* rumen, paunch : the first cavity of the complex stomach of a ruminant quadruped.

RUMEUR, rumœr, [Lat. : rumor, a noise], *sf.* 1. murmur ; grumbling ; 2. hum ; low, confused noise ; 3. uproar ; tumult ; bustle and clamour. **De sourdes rumeurs**, secret rumours. **Toute la ville est en —**, the whole town is in an uproar. **Les rumeurs de la foule**, the clamour of the crowd. **Une — subite se répandit dans toute la ville**, a sudden rumour spread all over the town.

4. rumour : flying or popular report ; bruit, talk, fame. **La — publique l'accuse**, public rumour is against him.

RUMEX, rumèks [Lat., spike], *sm. Bot.* rumex, dock : a genus of plants.

RUMINANT, E, ruminân-t, ânt', [ruminer], *adj. Zool.* ruminant : chewing the cud.

RUMINANT, *sm. Zool.* ruminant (*Pl.* ruminants), ruminantia.

RUMINATION, ruminasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [ruminer], *sf.* rumination : a function peculiar to ruminantia.

RUMINER, ruminé-r, [Lat. ruminãre ; rumen, the gullet], *va.* to ruminate : *a*) to chew over again ; *b*) *Fig.* to muse on, to meditate over and over again, to ruminate on, to think about to reflect upon. — **quelque chose dans sa tête**, to reflect upon a thing.

RUMINER, *vn.* to ruminate : *a*) to chew the cud ; *b*) *Fig.* to muse, to meditate, to ponder, to think. **Je ruminais sur un fait si singulier**, I was thinking of this strange fact.

RUNES, run', [Goth. : runa, secret], *sfpl.* runes, Runic characters, Runic letters.

RUNIQUE, runik', *adj.* Runic : relating to the Goths and Scandinavians, or to their language. **Caractères runiques**, Runic characters, runes. **Aune** or **bâton —**, Runic wand.

RUPESTRE, rupèstr', [Lat. : rupes, a rock], *adj. Bot.* rupestrine : growing on rocks.

RUPICOLE, rupikol', [Lat. : rupes, rock ; colère, to inhabite], *adj.* rupicolous : living on rocks.

RUPIN, rupin *sm. Pop.* 1. † gentleman ; 2. fashionable man.

RUPTILE, ruptil', [Lat. : ruptus, broken], *adj.* rupturing, breaking, bursting.

RUPTURE, ruptur', [Lat. : ruptura, from rumpére, ruptum, to break], *sf.* 1. rupture : *a*) the act of breaking or bursting ; the state of being broken ; fracture, disruption, breach, burst ; *b*) *Med.* hernia ; *c*) *Fig.* interruption of peace or concord ; breaking off *a*) **La — d'une porte**, the breaking open of a door. **La — d'une veine**, the rupture of a vein. **La — d'un os**, the fracture of a bone. *c*) **Avoir quelque sujet de —**, to have some reason for breaking off. **En venir à une —**, to come to a rupture. **La — de la paix**, the rupture of peace. **— d'un mariage**, breaking off of a marriage. *Law-t.* **En — de ban**, escaped from banishment or from a place assigned to live in.

2. *Paint.* mixing of colours.

RURAL, E, rural. [Lat. : rurails ; rus, ruris, the country], *adj.* rural : pertaining to the country ; country. **La vie rurale**, rural life. **Biens ruraux**, rural property. **Doyen —**, rural dean. **Code —**, rural code.

RURAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Ruraux.*] countryman : a dweller in the country.

RURALEMENT, rural'mân-t, *adv.* rurally.

RURALITÉ, ruralité, *sf.* ruralness : the quality of being rural.

RUSE, ruz', [ruser], *sf.* 1. *Hunt.* double, doubling ; 2. artifice, wile, trick, ruse, finesse, stratagem, deceit, dodge, craft, guile, cunning. **Recourir à une — grossière**, to have recourse to a coarse trick. **Ruses innocentes**, harmless tricks. **— de guerre**, stratagem of war.

RUSÉ, E, ruzé, *adj.* artful, crafty, sly, cunning, deep. **Un — coquin**, an artful rogue. **Une rusée commère**, a sly jade, a cunning woman. **Avoir l'air —**, to look cunning.

RUSÉ, E, *sm. f.* crafty person, sly boots.

RUSER, ruzé-r, [O. Fr. : reüser, to refuse ; Low Lat. : refusãre ; Lat. : recusãre, to refuse], *vn.* 1. *Hunt.* to double ; 2. *Fig.* to use artifice, to use craft, to dodge, to finesse.

RUSEUR, ruzœr, *sm.* crafty, cunning man.

RUSSE, rus', *adj.* Russian, Russ : pertaining to Russia.

RUSSE, *smf.* Russian : a native of Russia ; Russ.

RUSSE, *sm.* Russian, Russ : the language of Russia.

RUSSIE, rusi, *sf. Geog* Russia.

RUSSIEN, ENNE, V. *Russe.*

RUSTAUD, E, rustô, tôd', [O. Fr. : ruste for rustre], *adj. Fam.* rustic, clownish, boorish, coarse, uncouth. **Un air —**, an uncouth look.

RUSTAUD, *sm.* rustic, clown, boor, clodhopper.

RUSTAUDEMENT, rustôd'mân-t, *adv.* rustically : without elegance or refinement ; rudely, clownishly, boorishly.

RUSTAUDERIE, rustôd'ri, [rustaud], *sf.* rusticity : rustic manners, rudeness.

RUSTICITÉ, rustisité, [Lat. : rusticitas], *sf.* rusticity : *a*) want of polish, country manners : *b*) artlessness, simplicity ; rusticalness, rudeness, coarseness ; clownishness, uncouthness, boorishness.

RUSTIQUE, rustik', [Lat. : rusticus ; rus, country], *adj.* rustic : *a*) rural, country, relating to the country ; *b*) characterized by plainness or simplicity : plain, simple, unadorned, artless ; *c*) clownish, coarse, rough, rude, unpolished ; *d*) *Arch.* denoting a kind of masonry, in which the faces of stones are left rough. *a*) **Des plaisirs rustiques**, rustic pleasures. **Un repas —**, a rustic meal. *b*) **Des mœurs rustiques**, rustic manners. *d*) **Ouvrage —**, rustic work. **Siège —**, rustic seat.

RUSTIQUE, *sm.* 1. rustic, countryman ; 2. *Arch.* rustic order.

RUSTIQUEMENT, rustik'mân-t, *adv.* rustically.

RUSTIQUER, rustiké-r, *va. Arch.* to rusticate, to jag out, to make rustic-like.

RUSTRE, rustr', [O. Fr. : ruste ; Lat. : rusticus], *adj.* clownish, boorish, loutish.

RUSTRE, *sm.* 1. clown, boor, lout, bumpkin, churl ; 2. † lance.

RUSTRERIE, rustrœrie, *sf.* clownishness, boorishness.

RUT, rut' [Lat. : rugitus ; O. Fr. : ruit, rut ; ruir, to roar, from Lat. rugire], *sm.* rut, rutting ; rutting time, rut-time.

RUTABAGA, rutabaga, [Swedish dial. : rotabagge], *sm.* rutabaga, Swedish turnip : a variety of *Brassica campestris.*

RUTACÉES, rutasé, [Lat. ruta, rue], *sfpl. Bot.* rutaceæ : an order of exogenous plants.

RUTHÉNIUM, ruténiom. [Lat. : Ruthenia, Russia], *sm. Chem.* ruthenium : a metal.

RUTILANCE, rutilâns' [rutilant], *sf.* redness.

RUTILANT, E, rutilân-t, ânt', [Lat. : rutilans, from rutilãre, to be reddish], *adj.* bright red ; shining, rutilant.

RUTILE, rutil', [Lat. : rutilus, red], *sm. Chem.* rutile, rutil : an ore of titanium.

RUTILINE, rutilin', *sf. Chem.* rutiline : a red substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on salicine.

RUTILITE, rutilit', *sf. Miner.* rutilite : a variety of garnet.

RUTOIR, rutwar, *sm.* retting-pool.

RYDER, ridèr, [for routoir], *sm.* ryder : a Dutch coin.

RYOTT, riot, *sm.* ryot : in Hindoostan, a peasant.

RYTME, *sm.* V. *Rhythme.*

RYTHMIQUE, ritmik', *adj.* V. *Rhythmique.*

S

S. ès *or* sœ *sf.* (masculine, when pronounced sœ.) S : the nineteenth letter of the alphabet. **Faire des S,** *Fig.* to reel, to stagger.

S. **1.** *Mus.* abbreviation for *solo*; **2.** *Geog.* **Sud,** south; **3.** *Numis.* **Reims,** Rheims [struck at); **4.** **Signé,** signed; **5.** **Samedi,** Saturday; **6.** **Siècle,** century.

S., contraction of : **1.** *se*; **2.** *son*; **3.** *sur.*

S. A., **1.** *Son Altesse,* His *or* Her Highness. **2.** *Services auxiliaires,* auxiliary services.

s. a., *secundum artem* (selon l'art), according to rule.

S. A. I. *Son Altesse Impériale,* His *or* Her Imperial Highness.

S. A. R., *Son Altesse Royale,* His *or* Her Royal Highness.

S. A. S., *Son Altesse Sérénissime,* His *or* Her Serene Highness.

s. b., *Sans bagages,* without luggage.

s. d., *sans date,* no date (of books).

S. E., **1.** *Son Eminence,* His Eminence; **2.** *Son Excellence,* His Excellence. ; **3.** *Sud-est,* South-East.

S. E., ou O, *sauf erreurs ou omissions,* errors and omissions excepted.

S.-et-L., *Saône-et-Loire,* Saône and Loire [Department of France].

S-et-M., *Seine-et-Marne,* Seine and Marne [Department of France].

S.-et-O., *Seine-et-Oise,* Seine and Oise, [Department of France].

S. F., *Sans frais,* free of cost.

S. G. D. G. *Sous garantie du Gouvernement,* with government guarantee (of patents).

S.Inf., *Seine-Inférieure,* Lower Seine [Department of France].

S. I., *Société de Jésus,* Society of Jesus.

s. l. f., *selon laformule,* according to prescription (of medicine).

s. l. n. d, *sans lieu ni date,* sine loco et anno, (without mention of place or date (of publication).

S. M., *Sa Majesté,* His *or* Her Majesty.

S. M. B., *Sa Majesté Britannique,* His *or* Her Britannic Majesty.

S. M. C., *Sa Majesté Catholique,* His *or* Her Catholic Majesty.

S. M. I. *Sa Majesté Impériale,* His *or* Her Imperial Majesty.

S. M. R., *Sa Majesté Royale,* His *or* Her Royal Majesty.

S.-O., *Sud-Ouest,* South-West.

S. -P., *Saint-Père,* Holy Father.

S.-pref., *Sous-préfecture,* sous-prefecture (in France).

S. S., *Sa Sainteté,* His Holiness.

S. v. p., *s'il vous plaît,* if you please.

SA, sa, *adj. poss. f.,* his *m.,* her *f.,* its *n.* V. *Son.*

SABADILLINE, sabadilin', *sf. Chem.* sabadilline, sabadillia : an alkaloid found in cevadilla.

SABAÏSME, sabaism', *sm.* V. *Sabéisme.*

SABAOTH, sabaot, [Heb.], *sm. Script.* Sabaoth.

SABAYE, sabay', *sf. Naut.* small rope.

SABAZIES, sabazi, *sfpl. Mythol.* Sabasia : festivals in honour of the god Sabasius.

SABBAT, saba-t, [Heb. : schabat, rest], *sm.* **1.** *Script.* Sabbath : *a)* religious rest; *b)* the seventh day of the week (with the Jews), Saturday; *c)* Sabbatical year ; **2.** vigil, nocturnal revels (of witches); **3.** *Fam.* uproar, row, racket. **C'est un véritable —,** it is a perfect tumult. **Faire un —,** to kick up a racket. **Voyez le beau — qu'ils font à notre porte,** see what a noise they are making at our door. *Rac. Plaid.* i. 8.

4. *Fam.* scolding; **5.** caterwauling.

SABBATAIRE, sabatèr', *sm.* Sabbatarian : observer of the Sabbath.

SABBATIN, E, sabatàn, tin', *adj.* sabbatic.

SABBATINE, sabatin', [sabbat], *sf. Univ.* philosophical thesis.

SABBATIQUE, sabatik', *adj.* sabbatic, sabbatical : pertaining to the Sabbath. **Repos —,** Sabbath rest. **Année —,** sabbatical year, Sabbath.

SABBATISER, sabatizé-r, *vn.* to keep the Sabbath.

SABÉEN, ENNE, sabéan, èn', (of Saba in Arabia], *adj.* Sabian, Sabean : pertaining to Sabianism.

SABÉEN, *sm.* Sabian, Sabean, Sabæan.

SABÉISME, sabéism', [Syr. : tsāba, a host], *sm.* Sabianism, Sabaism, Sabeism : *a)* a system of ancient religion in Arabia; *b)* adoration of the sun, moon and stars, with the belief of the unity of the Deity; *c)* sect of the Sabians or Christians of St. John.

SABELLE, sabèl, [origin unknown], *sf. Zool.* Sabella : a genus of tubiculous ametids or sea-worms.

SABELLIANISME, sabèllianism', *sm. Eccl. Hist.* Sabellianism : the doctrines of Sabellius [a heretic of the 3rd c. banished from Rome by Callistus].

SABELLIEN, ENNE, sabèllyan, lyén', *adj.* Sabellian : pertaining to the doctrines of Sabellius. : the sabbelians denied the distinctions of the three persons of the Trinity.

SABELLIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Sabellian : a follower of Sabellius.

SABIN, E, saban, bin', *sm., f. Rom. Hist.* Sabine.

SABINE, sabin', [Lat. : sabina], *sf. Bot.* savin, sabine, red cedar : an evergreen shrub, *Juniperus subina.*

SABISME, sabism', *sm.* V. *Sabéisme.*

SABLE, sâbl', [Lat. : sabulum], *sm.* **1.** sand: a mineral, pulverulent substance. **— fin,** fine sand. **— argileux,** loam-sand. **— de rivière,** gravel. **— mouvant,** quick-sand. **Bâtir, fonder sur le — mouvant,** *Fig.* to build on sand. **Lit de —,** sand-bed. **Banc de —,** sand-bank. **Bain de —,** sand-bath. **Avoir du — dans les yeux,** *Fam.* to be sleepy. **On grave sur le marbre bien plus malaisement que sur le —,** we engrave on marble with much greater difficulty than on sand. *Mol. Mal. im.* ii. 6.

2. *Naut.* hour-glass, sand-glass, glass, **3.** *Med.* gravel : sandy matter produced in the reins.

4. *Herald.* sable : black colour.

SABLÉ, E, sâblé, *adj.* sanded : *a)* sandy; covered with sand; *b)* of a sandy colour; specked. **Allée sablée,** gravel-walk.

SABLER, sâblé-r, *va.* **1.** to sand : to cover with sand, to strew or sprinkle with sand; to gravel; **2.** *Fam.* to drink off, to toss off, to gulp down. **— un verre de champagne,** to toss off a glass of Champagne.

SABLEUR, sâblœr. *sm.* **1.** mould maker; **2.** *Fam.* great drinker.

SABLEUX, EUSE, sâblœ-z, œz', *adj.* sandy : containing sand; arenaceous; gravelly.

SABLIER, sablié, [sable], *sm.* **1.** hour-glass, sand-glass, glass; **2.** sand-box; **3.** *Bot.* sandbox-tree : *Hura crepitans* : a genus of South American trees.

SABLIÈRE, sablièr', *sf.* **1.** sand-pit; **2.** gravel-pit; **3.** *Carp.* sabliere, raising-piece; **4.** *Build.* wall-plate.

SABLON, sablôn, [Lat. : sabulo], *sm.* **1.** fine sand; **2.** scouring sand; **3.** † sands : barren country covered with sand .

SABLONNER, sabloné-r, *va.* to scour with sand.

SABLONNEUX, EUSE, sablonœ, œz', (sablon), *adj.* sandy : abounding with sand, full of sand.

SABLONNIER, sablonyé, *sm.* sandman, dealer in sand.

SABLONNIÈRE, sablonyèr', *sf.* sandpit, gravel-pit.

SABORD, sabôr', [origin unknown], *sm. Naut.* port-hole, port; gun-port. **— de nage, — d'aviron,** row-port. **— de charge,** raft-port. **— de chasse,** chase-port on the forecastle. **— de retraite,** stern-chase port. **— de fuite,** sally-port [of a fire-ship). **Faux —,** sham port. **Mantelet de —,** port-lid. **Mettre au —,** to run out the guns.

SABORDEMENT, sabôrdaman, **SABORDAGE,** sabordazh, *sm. Naut.* scuttling.

SABORDER, sabórdé-r, *va.* to scuttle (the ship's side).

SABOT, sabo; the *t* is never pronounced, (of unknown origin; a connection with Low Lat. sabbatum, a shoe, has been suggested], *sm.* **1.** wooden shoe, sabot. *Fig.* : **Il est venu à Paris en sabots,** he had not a shoe to his foot when he came to Paris. **Il a du foin dans ses sabots,** he has feathered his nest. **Casser son —,** to lapse, to impair one's honour.

2. hoof (of a horse); **3.** socket (of furniture); **4.** shoe of a pile, a post, a lance); **5.** shoe (of sledges); **6.** skid, drag, shoe (of carriages); **7.** *Artill.* shot-bottom; **8.** slipper-bath; **9.** ropemaking tool; **10.** small nest (in a bird-cage); **11.** *Fam.* fiddle, bad violin; **12.** whipping-top, top. **Il faut mettre le — dans les descentes rapides,** you must put the skid on when going down hill. **Fouetter un —,** to whip a top. **Dormir comme un —,** to sleep like a top.

13. *Bot.* **— de Vénus, — des vierges,** Lady's-slipper : *Cypripedium*; **14.** *Conchyl.* turban-shell, turban.

SABOTABLE, sabotabl', *adj.* fit for making wooden shoes.

SABOTAGE, sabotazh', *sm.* **1.** wooden shoe-making; **2.** wilful damage or destruction to property or work done by workmen or others; scamp-work.

SABOTER, (saboté-r), *vn.* **1.** *Fam.* to make noise with one's shoes; **2.** to whip a top.

SABOTER, *va.* **1.** to shoe; **2.** *Fam.* to botch; **3.** † to torment; **4.** to do wilfully damage to property or work.

SABOTEUR, EUSE, sabotœr, œz. *sm. f.* **1.** bungler, bad workman; **2.** any one who does wilful damage to property or to work, out of spite.

SABOTIER, sabotyé, *sm.* **1.** wooden shoe-maker; **2.** wearer of wooden shoes.

SABOTIÈRE, sabotyèr', *sf.* **1.** shop of a wooden shoe-maker; **2.** a kind of dance in wooden shoes.

SABOULAGE, saboulazh', **SABOULEMENT,** saboul'mân-t, [sabouler], *sm.* tossing about.

SABOULER, saboulé-r, [origin unknown], *va.* 1. to push about, to toss about, to jostle, to hustle ; 2. *Fig.* to botch ; 3. to scold, to rate.

SABOULEUR, sabouloer, *sm.* *Slang.* shoe-black, shoe-cleaner.

SABRE, sâbr', [Ger. : Sabel, from Hungarian szablya], *sm.* sabre : a sword with a broad and heavy blade ; broad sword. **Coup de —**, sabre-cut, sword-cut. **Coups de plat de —**, blows with the flat of a sword. **—-baïonnette**, rifle-sword, sword-bayonet.

SABRENAS, sabrœnâ, **SABRENAUD**, sabrœnô, [of unknown origin], *sm.* bungler, botcher.

SABRENASSER, sabrœnasé-r, **SABRENAUDER**, sabrœnôdé-r, *va.* to bungle, to botch.

SABRER, sâbré-r, [sabre], *va.* 1. to sabre : to strike, cut, or kill with a sabre ; to cut down ; 2. *Fig.* to hurry over, to patch up, to huddle up. **— une affaire**, to hurry over an affair. **— de la besogne**, to hurry over the work.

3. to blot out, to efface, to erase ; 4. to find fault with.

SABRER *vn.* to sabre.

SABRETACHE, sâbrœtash', [Ger. : Sabel-tasche ; Sabel, sabre ; Tasche, pocket], *sf.* *Milit.* sabretache : a pocket suspended from the sword-belt.

SABREUR, sâbrœr, *sm.* good fighter, brave soldier ; slasher, swash-buckler ; *Fig.* bungler, botcher.

SABULEUX, EUSE, sabulœ, œz', [Lat. : sabulum, sand], *adj.* sandy, sabulous, gritty.

SABURRAL, E, saburral [saburre], *adj.* *Med.* saburral : pertaining to, or produced by, an accumulation of vitiated matters in the stomach.

SABURRE, sabur', [Lat. : saburra, gravel], *sf.* *Med.* saburral deposit ; saburra, foulness of the stomach.

SAC, sak', [Lat. : saccus, a bag], *sm.* 1. sack : bag, pouch. **Un — de cuir**, a leather bag. **Un — de toile**, a linen bag. **Un — de papier**, a paper bag. **Un — à blé**, a corn sack. **Un — de blé**, a sack of corn. **— d'argent**, a bag of money. **Un — de farine**, a sack of flour. **Un — à ouvrage**, a work-bag. **Un — de voyage, un — de nuit**, a carpet-bag. **Un — de soldat**, a knapsack. **Cet habit est un —, ressemble à un —**, that coat is like a sack. **Tirer d'un — deux moutures**, *Fig.* to take double profits. **Prendre quelqu'un la main dans le —**, to take a person in the act. **Avoir la tête dans un —**, *Fig.* not to know what is going on. **C'est un — percé**, he is a spendthrift. **Mettre quelqu'un au —**, *Fig.* to nonplus a person. **Un — à vin**, *Fig.* a regular drunkard. **Remplir son —**, *Pop.* to fill one's belly. **En avoir plein son —**, *Pop.* to have enough of it : to be disgusted with anything. **— à terre**, *Milit.* earth-bag. **— à sable**, sand-bag. **— à étoupilles**, tubecase. **— de procès**, lawyer's bag. **Trousser, prendre son — et ses quilles**, to pack off, bag and baggage. *Fig.* **Donner à quelqu'un son — et ses quilles**, to send a person away about his business. **Ne laisser aux autres que le — et les quilles**, to keep all that is worth having for one's self. **Mettre dans son —**, *Fig.* to pocket. **Des gens de — et de corde**, good-for-nothing fellows, gallows-birds. *Prov.* : **Il ne saurait sortir d'un sac que ce qui y est**, nothing can be got out of a sack but what is in it. **D'un sac de charbon il ne peut sortir de blanche farine**, you cannot have blood out of a stone ; two blacks will not make a white. **Autant pèche celui qui tient le sac que celui qui met dedans**, he who takes in stolen goods is no better than a thief. **Le sac ne fut jamais si plein qu'il n'y entrât bien un grain**, a barber does not shave so closely but another finds work to do.

2. bag of money. **Avoir le —**, *Fam.* to be rich.

3. lawyer's bag. *Fig.* **C'est la meilleure pièce de son —**, that is what he has the greatest hopes in. **Vider son —**, to empty one's budget ; to have one's say. **Voir le fond du —**, to see to the bottom of an affair. **Juger sur l'étiquette du —**, to judge from appearances. **L'affaire est dans le —**, the affair is as good as done. **Avoir cent ruses au —**, to be very cunning.

4. *Milit.* knapsack ; 5. work-bag ; 6. *Naut.* hammock.

7. sackcloth : coarse cloth worn in mourning or mortification ; sack ; 8. *Anat.* sac ; bag ; cyst. **— lacrymal**, lachrymal sac.

9. *Fam.* paunch, belly ; 10. *Fam.* wit, mind.

SAC, sak, [see sac above], *sm.* sack, sackage, sacking, plunder, pillage. **Mettre à —**, to sack.

SACCADE, sakad', [origin uncertain], *sf.* 1. *Man.* saccade, jerk : a sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins ; 2. shake ; 3. jerk, jot. **Donner des saccades**, to jerk. **N'aller que par saccades**, to jolt along.

4. rating, scolding.

SACCADÉ, E, sakadé, *adj.* 1. jerked ; by jerks ; 2. (of style) abrupt.

SACCADER, sakadé-r, [saccade], *va.* *Man.* to jerk.

SACCAGE, sakazh', [saccager], *sm.* 1. overthrow, confusion ; 2. confused heap.

SACCAGEMENT, sakazh'mân-t, *sm.* sacking, sackage, sack, plunder, pillage.

SACCAGER, sakazhé-r, [from sac], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous saccageons, saccageant.*] 1. to sack, to pillage, to plunder, to ransack ; 2. *Fam.* to throw into confusion, to disorder ; 3. to pull out.

SACCAGEUR, sakazhœr, *sm.* sacker : one who sacks a town.

SACCHARATE, sakarat', [Lat.: sacharum, sugar], *sm.* *Chem.* saccharate : a salt formed by the combination of saccharic acid with a base.

SACCHAREUX, EUSE, sakarœ, œz', *adj.* saccharine : having the qualities of sugar.

SACCHARIDE, sakarid, *sm.* *Chem.* saccharide : a compound with sugar : a saccharate.

SACCHARIFÈRE, sakarifèr', [Lat. : saccharum, sugar ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* sacchariferous : producing sugar.

SACCHARIFICATION, sakarifikasyôn, *sf.* conversion into sugar.

SACCHARIFIER, sakarifié-r, [Lat. : saccharum, sugar ; fieri, to become], *va.* to saccharify, to saccharize : to convert into sugar.

SACCHARIMÉTRIE, sakarimétri, [Lat. : saccharum, sugar ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sf.* saccharimetry : determination of the quantity of sugar in a solution.

SACCHARIN, E, sakaran, rin' [Lat. : saccharum, sugar], *adj.* 1. saccharine : *a)* containing sugar ; having the qualities of sugar ; *b)* pertaining to sugar ; 2. † saccharic.

SACCHARIQUE, sakarik', *adj.* *Chem.* saccharic : noting an acid obtained from sugar.

SACCHARITE, sakarit', *sm.* *Miner.* saccharite : a granular variety of feldspar.

SACCHAROÏDE, sakaroïd', [Lat. : saccharum, sugar, Gr. : εἶδος, form] *adj.* *Miner.* saccharoid, saccharoidal : having the appearance of sugar.

SACCHAROLOGIE, sakarolozhi, [Lat. : saccharum, sugar ; Gr.: λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on sugar.

SACCHAROSE, sackarose [Gr. : σάκχαρον, sugar], *sf.* saccharose : the ordinary pure sugar of commerce.

SACCHARURE, sackarur [Lat. : saccharum, sugar], *sm.* *Phar.* medicine formed of sugar and another substance dissolved in alkohol or ether. **— d'aconite**, sugar of aconite.

SACCIFORME, saksiform', [Lat. : saccus, bag ; forme], *adj.* *Bot.* sacciform : having the form of a sack.

SACCOMYS, sakomis, [Gr. : σάκκος, bag ; μῦς, rat], *sm.* *Zool.* saccomys : a genus of rodent animals.

SECERDOCE, sasèrdos', [Lat. : sacerdos, priest ; sacer, sacred], *sm.* priest-hood : *a)* the office or character of a priest ; sacerdotalism ; *b)* (collectively) priests.

SACERDOTAL, E, sasèrdotal, *adj.* sacerdotal, priestly : belonging to the priesthood or to a priest.

SACERDOTALISME, saserdotalism', *sm.* sacerdotalism : the spirit of priesthood.

SACHÉE, sashè, [sac], *sf.* sackful, bagful : a full sack or bag.

SACHEM, sashèm, *sm.* sachem : an Indian chief.

SACHET, sashé, [sac], *sm.* 1. satchel, small bag, small sack ; 2. sachet, scent-bag, sweet-bag, perfume cushion.

SACHET, ETTE, sashè, shèt, [sac], *sm. f.* a monk *or* nun wearing a sack.

SACOCHE, sakosh, [sac, influenced by Ital. saccoccia], *sf.* 1. courier's bag, wallet ; 2. money-bag ; 3. saddle-bag.

SACQUER, saké-r, [sac], *va.* *Slang.* to dismiss ; to give the sack.

SACRAMENTAIRE, sakramentêr', [Lat. : sacramentum, sacrament : a sacred thing], *sm.* 1. sacramentary : an ancient book containing the prayers and ceremonies practised in the sacraments ; 2. sacramentarian, sacramentary : a term of reproach given to Protestants by Roman Catholics.

SACRAMENTAIRE, *adj.* sacramentary, sacramentarian.

SACRAMENTAL, E, sakramântal, **SACRAMENTEL, ELLE**, sakramântél, [sacrement, *adj.* 1. sacramental : *a)* sacramentarian ; pertaining to a sacrament ; *b)* sacredly binding ; 2. *Fig.* decisive, essential, all-important. **Mots sacramentaux, paroles sacramentelles**, decisive words.

SACRAMENTALEMENT, sakramântal'mân-t, **SACRAMENTELLEMENT**, sakramân-tel', *adv.* sacramentally.

SACRARIUM, sarkrarium [Lat.], *sm.* sacrarium : the part of a church where the altar is, the sanctuary.

SACRE, sakr', [sacrer ; Lat. : sacer, sacred], *sm.* 1. consecration (of a bishop ; 2. coronation (of a king) ; 3. † procession.

SACRE, sakr', [Ar. : Çaqr, hawk], *sm.* saker : *a)* a species of kawk ; *b)* an ancient piece of artillery.

SACRÉ, E, sakré, [sacrer], *adj.* 1. sacred : *a)* consecrated, devoted, dedicated ; *b)* relating to the Scriptures ; *c)* relating to the worship of God ; holy ; *d)* religious ; relating to religion ; *e)* entitled to reverence ; venerable ; *f)* inviolable ; holy ; g) a title of sovereigns. *b)* **Histoire sacrée**, Secred History. **Les livres sacrés**, Holy writ. *c)* **Les vases sacrés**, the sacred vases. **Les lois les plus sacrées**, the most sacred laws. **Ordres sacrés**, holy orders. *d)* **Le feu — de Vesta**, the sacred ire of V. **Les livres sacrés des Indiens**, the sacred books of the Indians. *e)* **Un secret est un chose sacrée, a secret is a sacred thing.**

2. *Vulg.* cursed, confounded, blessed, damned; 3. *Anat.* sacral : pertaining to the sacrum.

SACRÉ, *sm.* sacred : that which is sacred.

SACREBLEU, sakr'blœ [for sacredieu], *interj.* odd's life [God's life], hang it!

SACREMENT, sakrœmân-t, [Lat. : sacramentum], *sm.* a. sacrament : a religious rite or ceremony; a solemn religious ordinance; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. **Priver des sacrements, refuser les sacrements**, to refuse the sacrament. **S'approcher des sacrements**, to take the sacrament. **Fréquenter les sacrements**, to receive the sacrament frequently. **Il a reçu tous les sacrements, les derniers sacrements**, he has been administered. **Administrer les derniers sacrements à quelqu'un**, to administer the last sacraments to a person. **Le saint —**, *a)* the holy sacrament, the sacrament : the eucharist, the communion; *b)* the Host; *c) Cath. Ch.* the monstrance.

2. (jestingly) matrimony, marriage.

SACRER, sakré-r, [Lat. : sacrāre; sacer, sacred], *va.* 1. to consecrate (a bishop); 2. to crown (a king).

SACRER, *vn. Fam.* to curse, to swear.

SACRET, sacrèt, *sm. Falc.* sakeret : the male of a saker.

SACRIFIABLE, sakrifiabl', [sacrifier], *adj.* sacrificable : that may be sacrificed.

SACRIFICATEUR, sakrifikatœr, *sm.* sacrificer : one who sacrifices. [Used also in the feminine, *Sacrificatrice.*]

SACRIFICATOIRE, sakrifikatwar', *adj.* sacrificial : relating to sacrifice; sacrificatory.

SACRIFICATURE, sakrifikatur', *sf.* sacrificership, office of sacrificer.

SACRIFICE, sakrifis', [Lat. : sacrificium], *sm.* sacrifice : *a)* the act of one who sacrifices; offering made to God; *b)* that which was offered to the gods; *c)* a victim; *d) Fig.* destruction, surrender, or loss for the sake of something else; that which is given up or lost for something else. *a)* **Offrir un — de louanges**, *Script.* to have a thanks-giving, offering. **Le — de la messe, le saint — de la messe**, the Holy mass. *b)* **On fit des sacrifices à Jupiter**, they sacrificed to J. **Il offrait tous les jours le — d'une brebis blanche**, every day he offered up a white sheep as a sacrifice. **— sanglant**, bloody sacrifice. *d)* **Il a fait de grands sacrifices pour l'éducation de son fils**, he made great sacrifices for the education of his son. **Faire à sa patrie le — de sa vie**, to sacrifice one's life to one's country.

SACRIFIER, sakrifié-r, [Lat. : sacrificāre; sacer, sacred; facĕre, to make], *va.* to sacrifice : *a)* to offer to Heaven; to immolate upon an altar; *b)* to listen to, to obey; *c)* to give up for the sake of; *d)* to destroy, render, or suffer to be lost for the sake of something else; *e)* to devote; *f)* to kill; *g)* to make the victim of. *a)* **— des victimes**, to sacrifice victims. **— le corps et le sang de Jésus-Christ**, to sacrifice the flesh and blood of J. C. **— à l'amitié**, to sacrifice to friendship. **— aux Grâces**, to sacrifice to the Graces. **— aux préjugés**, to sacrifice to prejudice. **— à la mode**, to sacrifice to fashion. *c)* **— à Dieu son ressentiment**, to sacrifice one's resentment to God. **J'ai tout sacrifié pour vous**, I have given up everything for your sake. *d)* **— sa fortune à son honneur**, to sacrifice one's fortune to one's honour. **— la solidité à l'élégance**, to sacrifice solidity to elegance. *e)* **— tout son temps à une chose**, to devote all one's time to a thing. **— tout à ses intérêts**, to sacrifice everything to one's interests. *f)* **Sur le moindre soupçon, il les sacrifiait à sa sûreté**, whenever he had the least doubt, he sacrificed them to insure his safety, *Fén. Télém.* **— quelqu'un à son ambition**, to sacrifice a person to one's ambition.

SACRIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to sacrifice one's self. **Se — pour son pays**, to sacrifice one's self to one's country.

SACRILÈGE, sakrilèzh', [Lat. : sacrilegium; sacer, sacred; legĕre, to gather], *sm.* sacrilege : *a)* the act of violating or profaning sacred things; *b)* any action against a sacred or venerable person; *c)* sacrilegiousness; the quality of being sacrilegious. *Fam.*: **Ce serait un — d'abattre ce bel arbre**, it would be a sacrilege to fell that splendid tree.

SACRILÈGE, *adj.* sacriligious : *a)* violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; *b)* containing sacrilege. *a)* **Un prêtre —**, sacrilegious priest. **Une main —**, a sacrilegious hand. *b)* **Une pensée —**, a sacrilegious thought.

SACRILÈGE, *smf.* sacrilegist; sacrilegious person.

SACRILÈGEMENT, sakrilèzh'mân-t, *adj.* sacrilegiously.

SACRIPANT, sakripân-t, [Ital. : Sacripante, the name of a personage in the Orlando of Boiardo and Ariosto], *sm.* 1. rodomont, hector, bully, braggart, swaggerer. 2. blackguard, rascal. **Il a l'air d'un fier —**, he is a rascally-looking fellow.

SACRISTAIN, sakristan, [Lat. : sacrista], *sm.* sacristan; (commonly) sexton.

SACRISTI, sakristy, *or* **SAPRISTI**, sapristy, *interj.* the devil take it : a sort of swearing by changing the form *sacristie.*

SACRISTIE, sakristi, [Low Lat. : sacristia, vestry; Lat. : sacra, sacred things], *sf.* 1. vestry, vestry-room, sacristy; 2. sacred utensils; sacrament-plate, church-plate; 3. church fees.

SACRISTINE, sakristin, *sf.* vestry-nun.

SACRO-LOMBAIRE, sakro-lônbèr', *adj. Anat.* sacro-lumbal.

SACRO-SAINT, E, sakrosan, ant', *adj.* most holy.

SACRUM, sakrom, [Lat., sacred], *sm. Anat.* sacrum : the large, triangular bone at the end of the vertebral column.

SACY *or* **SACI**, sâsy [Louis-Isaac le Maistre, called de Saci], theologian, author of an excellent translation of the Bible from the Vulgate. (1613-1684).

† **SADE**, sad', [Lat. : sapidus], *adj.* agreeable, graceful, pleasant.

† **SADINET, ETTE**, sadinè, nèt', *adj.* [Dim. of *Sade.*] agreeable.

SADIQUE, sadik, [from Sade, a writer (1740 1814), *adj.* morbid, lewd, cruel.

SADISME, sadism' [from Sade, the writer], *sm.* sadism : lewdness mixed with cruelty.

SADUCÉEN, ENNE, saduséan, èn', [from Sadoc or Zadok, the founder], *adj.* sadducean : pertaining to the Sadducees.

SADUCÉEN, *sm.* Sadducee : a member of a Jewish sect.

SADUCÉISME, saduséism', *sm.* sadducism : the tenets of the Sadducees, who denied the immortality of the soul.

SAETTE saèt', *sf.* V. *Sagette.*

SAFRAN, safrân, [Lat. : safranum], *sm.* 1 saffron : *a) Bot. Crocus sativus*, a bulbous plant; *b)* the stigmata of this plant, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes. **Jaune —, couleur de —**, saffron.

2. *Bot.* **— bâtard**, safflower, saffron bastard, bastard saffron : *Carthamus tinctorius.*

3. *Chem.* crocus. **— des métaux**, oxide of antimony. **— de Mars**, oxide of iron.

SAFRAN, safrân [origin unknown] *sm. Naut.* check, after-piece (of the rudder).

SAFRANÉ, E, safrané, *adj.* saffron coloured, saffron, yellow, saffrony.

SAFRANER, safrané-r, [safran], *va.* to saffron : to tinge with yellow.

SAFRANIÈRE, safranyèr, *sf.* saffron-ground.

SAFRANUM, safranom [Lat.], *sm. Dy.* safflower.

† **SAFRE**, safr', *adj.* gluttonous, greedy.

SAFRE, safr', [*Pop.* for saphir], *sm. Chem.* zaffre : crude oxide of cobalt.

SAFREMENT, safrœmân-t, *adv.* greedily.

SAGA saga, [Isl. : saga, a story], *sf.* saga : historical and mythological tradition of the Scandinavians.

SAGACE, sagas', [Lat. : sagax, acis], *adj.* sagacious : acute in discernment or penetration; shrewd.

SAGACEMENT, sagas'mân-t, *adv.* sagaciously, acutely, shrewdly.

SAGACITÉ, sagasité, [sagace; Lat. : sagacitas], *sf.* sagacity, sagaciousness: *a)* acuteness *b)* quickness of discernment; acuteness, shrewdness.

SAGAIE, SAGAYE, sagay. V. *Zagaie.*

SAGAPÉNUM, sagapénom, [Gr. : σαγάπηνον], *sm. Phar.* sagapen, sagapenum : a gum-resin.

SAGE, sazh', [Lat. : sapius, wise], *adj.* 1. wise : *a)* knowing, sapient, enlightened; skilled; *b)* sage; discerning and judging rightly; sagacious; sensible; *c)* judicious, prudent, discreet; sage; proceeding from wisdom; well judged. *a)* **Il était plus — que tous les hommes**, he was wiser than any man. *b)* **Un — vieillard**, a wise old man. **De sages magistrats**, wise magistrates. *c)* **De sages mesures**, wise measures. **Une conduite —**, wise, discreet behaviour.

2. sober, steady, staid, moderate; discreet, well-conducted, well-behaved; 3. good; quiet. **Cet enfant est —**, that child is good. **— comme une image**, as good as gold.

4. chaste, modest; **Une fille —**, a modest girl; 5. gentle. **Ce cheval est —**, that horse is gentle. *Prov.* : **On est toujours sage après coup**, if things were to be done twice, all would be wise.

SAGE, *sm.* wise man, sage. **La mort ne surprend point le —**, the wise are always ready to die. *La Font.* **Un faux —**, a man who pretends to be wise. **Les sages de la Grèce**, the wise men of Greece. **Les sages et les fous ont leurs disciples**, wise men and fools have their followers. **Le sage se contente de peu**, content is the true philosopher's stone. **Les sages sont quelquefois la dupe des sots**, fools set stools for wise men to stumble over. **Un fol avise bien un sage**, a fool may give a wise man counsel.

SAGE-FEMME, sazh'fam', *sf.* midwife. [*Pl. Sages-femmes.*]

SAGEMENT, sazh'mân-t, *adv.* wisely, sagely, judiciously, sensibly, prudently.

SAGÈNE, sazhèn', *sf.* sagene : a Russian measure.

SAGÉNITE, sazhénit', *sf. Miner.* sagenite : acicular rutile.

SAGESSE, sazhès', [sage], *sf.* 1. wisdom : *a)* the quality of being wise; sound judgment, discernment; sageness, discretion, prudence, judiciousness; *b)* sapience; knowledge; learning, erudition; *c)* judicious conduct. *a)* **La — de ses mesures**, the prudence of his measures. **Il a montré une grande — dans cette circonstance**, he showed great wisdom in those circumstances. *b)* **La — des Égyp-**

tiens, the learning of the Egyptians. **La — divine**, la — **de Dieu**, the wisdom of God. **Le livre de la Sagesse**, the Book of Wisdom.

2. steadiness, staidness, sobriety; moderation. **Conserver la — dans la prospérité**, to be sober-minded even in prosperity.

3. good behaviour, goodness (of children); 4. chastity, modesty; 5. sobriety (of style); 6. gentleness (of animals). **Cet enfant a eu le prix de —**, this child had the prize for good behaviour.

† **SAGETTE**, sazhèt', [Lat. : sagitta], *sf.* arrow.

SAGITTAIRE, sazhitèr', [Lat. : sagittarius], *sm.* 1. archer; 2. *Astron.* Sagittarius, Archer : the ninth sign of the zodiac.

SAGITTAIRE, *sf. Bot.* arrow-head, sagittaria : a genus of plants of the order alismaceæ.

SAGITTAL, E, sazhital, [Lat. : sagitta, arrow], *adj. Anat.* sagittal : resembling an arrow.

SAGITTÉ, E, sazhité, *adj.* sagittate : shaped like the head of an arrow; arrow-shaped.

SAGOU, sagou, [Malay : sagu], *sm.* 1. sago: a dry mealy substance obtained from the pith of several palms; 2. sago-tree, sagus.

SAGOUIER, sagouyé *sm.* V. *Sagoutier.*

SAGOUIN, sagwan *sm.* 1. sagoin, squirrel-monkey : a genus of monkeys; 2. *Fam.* sloven, slovenly fellow.

SAGOUINE, zagwin', [fem. of sagouin] *sf. Fam.* slut, slovenly woman.

SAGOUTIER, sagoutyé, [sagou], *sm. Bot.* sagotree, sagus : a genus of palm-trees.

SAGUM, sagom, *sm. Antiq.* sagum : military cloak.

SAIE, sè, *sf.* 1. sagum, cloak; 2. sagathy: a kind of serge : 3. goldsmith's brush.

SAÏGA, saiga, *sm. Zool.* saiga : a species of antelope.

SAIGNANT, E, sènyân-t, ânt', [saigner], *adj.* 1. bleeding, bloody; 2. *Cook.* underdone.

SAIGNÉE, sènyé, [saigner], *sf.* 1. bloodletting, bleeding; 2. bend of the arm; 3. trench, open drain. **Faire une — à**, to bleed, *Fig.* to drain.

SAIGNEMENT, sény'mân-t, [saigner], *sm.* bleeding : hœmorrhage. **Le — d'une plaie**, the bleeding of a wound. **— de nez**, bleeding of the nose.

SAIGNER, sènyé-r, [Lat. : sanguinâre], *vn.* to bleed; to loose, run or drop like blood; to lose blood. **Laisser — une plaie**, to let a wound bleed. **Le nez lui saigne**, his nose bleeds. **Son doigt saigne**, his finger bleeds. **— comme un bœuf**, to bleed like a pig. **— du nez**, 1. to bleed at the nose; 2. *Fig.* to show the white feather, to want courage, to be a coward; 3. to break a promise, to retract; 4. *Artill.* to spew, to run at the mouth (applied to a gun when, from too quick a fire, it bends at the chase, or the muzzle droops). **L'un des deux seigneurs saigna du nez**, one of the two knights showed the white feather. *La Font. Fab. Fig.* : **C'est une plaie qui saigne encore**, it is still a great trouble. **Le cœur me saigne**, my heart bleeds. **Cela fait — le cœur**, it makes one's heart bleed.

SAIGNER, *va.* 1. to bleed to draw blood; to bloodlet, to let blood. **Se faire —** to bleed one's self. **— à blanc, jusqu'au blanc**, to bleed to death.

2. to draw the blood out of (meat); 3. to kill (an animal); 4. to drain : *a)* to empty, to make dry by drawing away; to exhaust; *Fig.* to extort a sum from (a person). *a)* **— un fossé**, to drain a ditch. **— un poulet**, to kill a chicken.

SAIGNER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to bleed one's self; 2. *Fig.* to drain one's self.

SAIGNEUR, sènyœr, *sm. Fam.* bleeder.

SAIGNEUX, EUSE, sènyœ, œz', *adj.* bloody : stained with blood. **Bout —**, *Butch.* scrag-end (of a neck of mutton, etc.).

SAILLANT, E, sayân-t, ânt', [saillir], *adj.* 1. *Herald.* salient : being in a leaping posture; 2. projecting, jutting, prominent; 3. salient : standing out prominently; 4. striking, forcible, remarkable.

SAILLIE, sayi, [saillir], *sf.* 1. start; 2. (of liquids) gush, spurt. **Cet animal marche par bonds et par saillies**, that animal advances by starts and leaps. **Ce jet d'eau ne vient que par saillies**, that jet of water only gushes up now and then.

3. *Fig.* flight, sally, start, fit; 4. fit of passion, fit of anger. **Parlant sans suite et par saillies**, speaking incoherently and by starts. **Une — de gaieté**, a playful sally. **Dans sa colère, il a de fâcheuses saillies**, when he is angry, his sallies offend people.

5. sally : a spring or flight of intellect; sally of wit, flash of wit, witticism. **Une — vive, spirituelle**, a flash of wit. **Il a de belles saillies par moments**, he has some fine flashes of wit now and then.

6. projection, protuberance, prominence. **— d'un rocher**; the projection of a rock. **Une fenêtre en —**, a bay-window. **Faire —, être en —**, to project, to jut out,

SAILLIR, sayir, [Lat. : salire], *va.* [Conj. like *Finir.*] to start, to break forth, to gush, to gush out.

SAILLIR, *va.* to leap, to serve, to cover.

SAILLIR, sayir, *vn.* [*Il saille, ils saillent*; *il saillait*; *il saillit*; *il saillera*; *il saillerait*; *qu'il saille*; *saillant*; *sailli.*] to project, to jut out, to stand out. **Ce balcon saille de trois pieds sur le mur**, that balcony projects three feet from the wall. **Cette corniche saille trop**, that cornice projects too much.

SAIN, E, san, sèn', [Lat. : sanus], *adj.* 1. sound : *a)* healthy, healthful, hale; *b)* uninjured, undecayed; *c)* sane, healthy, not disordered, perfect; *d)* founded in truth; true, correct; orthodox. *a)* **Une constitution saine**, a healthy constitution. **— de corps**, healthy in body. **— et sauf**, safe and sound, uninjured. *b)* **Un arbre —**, a sound tree, *c)* **Une tête saine**, a sound mind. **Avoir le jugement —**, to have a sound judgment. *d)* **La saine raison**, sound reason. **Les saines doctrines**, sound doctrines.

2. healthful, wholesome, salubrious. **De la nourriture saine**, wholesome food. **Les lieux marécageux ne sont pas sains**, marshy places are not healthy. **L'exercice est —**, exercise is healthy. **La sérénité du ciel les rend sains**, the pureness of the atmosphere makes them healthy. *Volt.* Ch. xii, 1.

3. *Naut.* clear. **Côte saine**, clear coast, clear shore.

SAINBOIS, sanbwâ, [sain; bois], *sm.* 1. *Bot.* spurge-flax : *Daphne gnidium*; 2. *Pharm.* garou-bark.

SAINDOUX, sandou-z, [O. Fr. : sain, fat; doux, soft], *sm.* lard.

SAINEMENT, sèn'mân-t, *adv.* 1. soundly, healthily; 2. wholesomely; 3. *Fig.* soundly, sanely.

SAINFOIN, sanfwan, sain; foin; Lat. : sanum fœnum], *sm.* sainfoin : *Onobrychis*, a genus of leguminous plants.

SAINT, E, san-t, sant', [Lat. : sanctus, holy], *adj.* holy : *a)* consecrated, hallowed, sacred; *b)* pious, pure in heart, free from sin; godly, righteous; *c)* sainted, saintly, godly, religious; *d)* saint, saintly; *e)* sacred, august, reverend, venerable. *a)* **La sainte messe**, the holy mass. **Des lieux saints**, holy places. **La sainte Bible** the Holy Bible. **L'Écriture sainte**, Holy Writ; the Scriptures. **La cité sainte**, the holy city. **Le — siège**, the Holy See : the papal court. **Terre sainte**, holy, consecrated ground. **La Terre sainte**, the Holy Land, Palestine. **Le — office**, the holy office, the Inquisition. **Semaine sainte**, Holy-week, Passion-week. **Jeudi —**, Maundy Thursday. **Vendredi —**, Good Friday. *b)* **Le — Esprit, l'Esprit —**, the Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit. **La sainte Famille**, the Holy Family. **On n'est — qu'à proportion qu'on est humble**, we must be humble to be holy. **Une âme sainte**, a holy soul. *c)* **Il fait le — homme**, he pretends to be a saint. **Mener une vie fort sainte**, to lead a godly life. **Une sainte action**, a holy action. *d)* **Les saints martyrs**, the holy martyrs. **C'est une sainte femme**, she is a saintly woman. *e)* **La plus sainte des lois**, the holiest of laws.

SAINT, E, *sm. f.* 1. saint : *a)* one of the blessed in Heaven, one canonized by the church; *b)* a pious and virtuous person; a sanctimonious person. *a)* **Mettre au rang des saints**, to saint. **Il ne sait à quel — se vouer**, he is at his wit's end; he does not know which way to turn. **Prêcher pour son —**, to praise out of self-interest. **Chacun prêche son —**, every one looks after himself. **C'est un pauvre —, c'est un — qui ne guérit de rien, c'est un — qu'on ne chôme plus** he has no influence. [*Rem.*: The word saint is written with a capital letter, and is connected with a hyphen when it does not designate a Saint]. **La Saint-Jean**, Midsummer. **La Saint-Michel**, Michaelmas. **La Saint Martin**, Martinmas day. **La croix de Saint André**, Saint-Andrew's-cross. **Le village de Saint-Cloud**, the village of Saint-Cloud. **La rue Saint-Honoré**, the rue Saint-Honoré. **C'est un Saint-Nitouche**, he looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth. *b)* **De petits saints**, *Fam.* little saints. **C'est un petit — de bois**, he is a hypocrite. *Prov.*: **Comme on connaît les saints, on les honore**, honour him to whom honour is due. **A chaque saint sa chandelle**, to every Saint his candle, every lawyer must have his fee. **C'est découvrir saint Pierre pour couvrir saint Paul**, it is robbing Peter to pay Paul. **La fête passée, adieu le saint**, vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. **Il vaut mieux s'adresser à Dieu qu'à ses saints**, it is better to go to headquarters at once.

2. *Script.* **— des saints**, holy of holies.

3. **Le — des saints, le Très —**, the Holy One, the most Holy One.

4. patron, patron saint; 5. *Fig.* idol. **C'est le — du jour**, he is the idol of the day,

SAINT-AMANT, sant-Amân [Marc-Antoine- Gérard de], poet (1594-1661).

SAINT-AMAND, sant Aman [Jean-Armand], dramatic author (1797-1885).

SAINT-AUGUSTIN, santôgustan, *sm. Print.* English : a kind of type.

SAINT-AULAIRE, sant'olair, [François-Joseph), poet (1643-1742), — [Louis-Clair de Beaupoil], historian (1778-1854).

SAINT-CYRIEN, sansiryan, *sm.* pupil of the military school of Saint-Cyr.

SAINTE-BARBE, sant'barb', *sf. Naut.* gun-room.

SAINTE-BEUVE, sant-Bœuv [Charles-Augustin de], critic and essayist (1804-1869).

SAINTEMENT, sant'mân-t, *adv.* holily, piously.

SAINTE-NITOUCHE, sant'nitouch', *sf.* sanctimonious person. **Faire la —**, to look demure.

SAINTETÉ, sant'té [saint] *sf.* 1. holiness, sanctity : *a)* the state of being holy; *b)* purity, godliness, saintliness; *c)* sacredness,

inviolability; holiness. *b*) **Avoir un air de —** to have a godly look. *c*) **La — du mariage,** the holiness of marriage.

2. Holiness : the title of the pope. **Sa —,** His Holiness.

SAINT-ÉVREMOND, sant'-Evremon [Charles de Marquetel de Saint-Denis], miscellaneous writer (1610-1703).

SAINT-FOIX, san Foi [Germain-François Poullain de], miscellaneous writer, author of *Essais historiques sur Paris* (1698-1776).

SAINT-GERMAIN, sanzhèrman, *sm. Hort.* Saint-Germain : a variety of pear.

SAINTINE, santin [Joseph-Xavier, called Boniface], novelist and dramatic author (1798-1865).

SAINT-LAMBERT, san-Lambèr [Jean-François], poet (1716-1803).

SAINT-RÉAL, san réal [César de Vichard], historian (1639-1692).

SAINT-SIMON, sansimon, [Louis de Rouvroy], author of celebrated memoirs (1675-1755).

SAINT-SIMONIEN, ENNE, sansimonyan, nyèn', *sm. f.* Saint-Simonian : a follower of the Count of St. Simon. (1760-1825).

SAINT-SIMONISME, sansimonism', *sm.* Saint-Simonianism : the doctrines of the St. Simonians.

SAINT-VICTOR, san-victor, [Jean-Baptiste Bins], poet, miscellaneous writer, historian (1772-1858). — [Paul Bins, son of the preceding], critic, miscellaneous writer (1827-1881).

SAÏQUE, saik', *sf.* saic : a vessel of the Levant.

SAISI, E, sèzi, *pa. p.* of *Saisir,* 1. seized, caught; 2. distrained; 3. in possession of. **Le voleur a été trouvé — du vol,** they found the stolen goods in the thief's possession.

4. transported, seized; struck. **— de joie,** seized with joy. **— d'horreur,** struck with horror.

5. startled; 6. apprehended.

SAISI, *sm. Law-t.* party distrained.

SAISIE, sèzi, [saisir], *sf.* 1. seizure; 2. *Law-t.* execution; 3. *Law-t.* distress : the act of distraining. **Procéder à une —,** to distrain. **—arrêt,** attachment. **—brandon,** execution on standing crops. **—exécution,** execution. **—gagerie,** execution by way of security; distress. **—revendication,** attachment of property claimed.

SAISINE, sèzin', [saisir], *sf. Law-t.* seizin : *a*) the act of seizing; *b*) the act of taking possession; *c*) possession of land.

SAISIR, sèzir, [O. H. G. sezzen ; Ger. : setzen, to put; Low Lat. : sacire, to take possession of; O. Fr. : seisir], *va.* 1. to seize : *a*) to take hold of suddenly and forcibly; to lay hold on, to catch; to grasp, *b*) to take possession of by force; to lay hold on, to seize upon; *c*) to avail one's self of; *d*) to attack; *e*) to prey upon, to come upon, to invade; to strike, to impress; to startle; to shock; *f*) to take possession of by virtue of an execution of legal authority; *g*) to put in possession of; to invest with. *a*) **— quelqu'un par le bras,** to take hold of a person by the arm. *b*) **L'huissier a saisi leurs meubles,** the bailiff seized their furnitures. *c*) **— le moment, l'occasion favorable,** to seize a favourable opportunity. **— un prétexte,** to avail one's self of a pretext. *d*) **Le soir la fièvre me saisit,** at night I had an attack of fever. *e*) **L'épouvante saisit les cœurs,** fear lays hold of people's minds. **Tout ce qui est nouveau et inattendu saisit toujours,** we are always impressed with what is new and unexpected. **Je suis encore tout saisi de cette nouvelle,** I am still depressed with this news. *g*) **Ils vous ont saisi de ma couronne,** they (the gods) have invested you with my crown. *Corn. Œd* ii. 1.

2. to take hold of. **— un vase par les anses,** to take hold of a vase by its handles.

3. to unite; 4. *Naut.* to bind together, to secure; 5. *Fig.* to embrace, to span. **Ses yeux ont d'un regard saisi le monde entier,** he embraced the whole world at a glance.

6. *Fig.* to understand, to apprehend. **Le traducteur a mal saisi le sens de son auteur,** the translator did not grasp the author's meaning. **Vous n'avez pas saisi ce qu'il a dit,** you did not catch what he said.

7. to discern, to perceive, to lay hold of. **Il a bien saisi le ridicule de cette action,** he quite perceived the ridiculousness of this action. **A Paris surtout, où l'on ne saisit les choses que par le coté plaisant,** at Paris above all, where things are only looked at in their ridiculous point of view. *J. J. Rouss.*

8. *Law-t.* to attach : to take or apprehend by virtue of a writ; 9. *Law-t.* to distrain, to distress : to seize for debt; 10. to bring before (a court).

SAISIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to grasp each other; 2. (with *de*) to seize, to seize upon, to lay hold of, to take possession of; to apprehend, to arrest, to secure; 4. to pervade to prey upon; 5. to be struck; to be startled. **Les agents se saisirent de sa personne,** the police arrested him. **Le voleur s'était saisi de l'argent,** the thief had laid his hands upon the money. **Cet homme se saisit au moindre contre-temps qui lui arrive,** the least annoyance puts that man out.

6. to take cognizance of.

SAISIR-ARRÊTER, sezir-arêté-r, *va. Law-t.* to attach.

SAISIR-EXÉCUTER, sézir-egsékuté-r, *va. Law-t.* to distrain.

SAISISSABLE, sèzisabl', *adj. Law-t.* 1. seizable : that may be seized; 2. (of rents) distrainable.

SAISISSANT, E, sézisân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. (of cold) piercing, chilling; 2. *Fig.* striking, startling; 3. *Law-t.* distrainor, distraining party.

SAISISSEMENT, sèzis'mân-t, [saisir], *sm.* 1. chill; 2. *Fig.* startle, startling; 3. *Fig.* shock. **Il est mort de —,** he died of a shock. **Le doux — d'une joie imprévue,** the pleasant startle at unexpected joy.

SAISON, sézôn, [Lat.: satio, onis, seed-time, O. Fr. : seson], *sf.* season : *a*) one of the four divisions of the year; *b*) a time, as distinguished from others; *c*) a suitable time; convenient time; time, moment; *d*) part, time; end. *a*) **La — nouvelle,** spring, the spring-time, the springtide of the year, the vernal season. **La belle —,** summer, the fine season; the fine weather. **L'arrière-—,** autumn; the latter end of the season. **La mauvaise —,** winter; the end of the autumn; the bad weather. **La — chaude,** the warm season. **La — froide,** the cold season. **Marchand des quatres saisons,** costermonger. *b*) **La — des pluies,** the rainy season. **Morte —,** dead season, dull season. **La — des fleurs,** the season for flowers. **La — des vendanges,** vintage time. **Les fruits de la —,** the fruit of the season. *c*) **En temps et —,** when convenient; in due time. **Quelque grain pour subsister jusqu'à la — nouvelle,** just a seed to live on till the spring. *La Font. Fab.* **La — favorable pour voyager,** the proper season for travelling. **Tout vient en sa —,** everything happens in due time. **Remettons ce discours pour une autre —,** let us put off this speech until some more convenient time. **Cela n'est plus de —,** that is out of season now. **La prudence est toujours de —,** prudence is never out of season. **Ce que vous dites est hors de —,** what you say is out of season. *d*) **Vous entrez maintenant dans la belle — de l'homme,** you are now just in the prime of life. *Mol. Av.* ii. 6. **La première — de la vie,** the spring-tide of life. **La dernière — de la vie,** the last years of life. **La belle — de la vie,** the prime of life.

SAJOU, sazhou, *sm. Zool.* sajou : a South American monkey.

SAKI, saki, *sm. Zool.* saki, fox-tailed monkey : a genus of monkeys.

SALACE, salas', [Lat. : salax], *adj.* salacious, lustful.

SALACITÉ, salasité, [Lat.: salacitas], *sf.* salaciousness, salacity, lust.

SALADE, salad', [saler, to salt], *sf.* 1. salad. **Panier à —,** salad-basket. *Fig.* prison van. **Retourner la —,** to mix the salad.

2. mess (for horses); 3. † sallet, helmet.

SALADIER, saladyé, [salade], *sm.* 1. salad-bowl; 2. salad-basket.

SALAGE, salazh', [saler], *sm.* salting.

SALAIRE, salèr, [Lat. : salarium ; salt-money; sal, salt], *sm.* 1. salary : a sum paid to a person for his services; pay, wages, hire; 2. *Fig.* reward, recompense. **Le — des ouvriers,** workmen's wages. *Prov.* : **Toute peine mérité salaire,** the labourer is worthy of his hire.

SALAISON, salèzôn, [saler], *sf.* 1. salting; 2. salt-provision; salt-meat. **Marchand de salaisons,** dry-salter. **Pendant le temps de la —,** during the salting season.

SALAMALEC, salamalèk, [Ar. : salam, peace; aleik, à toi], *sm.* (jestingly) profound bow, low bow.

SALAMANDRE, salamândr', [Gr.: σαλαμάνδρα], *sf.* salamander : a genus of batrachian reptiles.

SALAMANQUE, salamânk', *sf. Geog.* Salamanca.

SALAMINE, salamin', *sf. Geog.* Salamis.

SALANGA, salânga, **SALANGANE,** salângan', *Ornith. sf.* esculent swallow.

SALANT, salân-t, [saler], *adj. m.* salt. **Marais —,** salt-marsh.

SALARIAT, salaria, [salaire], *sm.* condition of salaried persons.

SALARIÉ, E, salarié, *pa. p.* salaried, hired; paid.

SALARIÉ, E, *sm. f.* salaried person, wages-receiving person; stipendiary; (in an ill sense) hireling.

SALARIER, salarié-r, [salaire], *va.* to salary : to pay a stipend to, to pay a salary to; to pay; to remunerate.

SALAUD, E, salô, lôd', [sale], *adj. Pop. ang.* filthy, nasty; slovenly, sluttish.

SALAUD, E, *sm. f.* sloven *m.*; slut *f.*

SALAUDERIE, salôd'ri, *sf.* filth, dirty thing; dirty action.

SALE, sal', [O. H. Ger : salo, faded], *adj.* 1. dirty : *a*) unclean; nasty, filthy, squalid, foul; *b*) obscene, indecent, coarse, loose; *c*) foul, base. *a*) **Une chambre —,** a dirty room. **Avoir les mains sales,** to have dirty hands. **Du linge —,** dirty linen. **Un homme —,** a dirty man. **Une femme —,** a dirty woman. *b*) **Des actions sales,** dirty tricks. *c*) **Il y a des âmes sales, pétries de boue et d'ordure,** there are dirty souls made up of nothing but mud and filth. *La Bruy. Caract. Des Biens.* **Une — affaire,** a base affair, an unpleasant affair. *Fam.* **Il a une — affaire sur le bras,** he as a very nasty job in hand.

2. dull. **Gris —,** dull grey.

3. *Naut.* foul. **Vaisseau —,** foul vessel. **Côte —,** foul coast.

SALE, *sm. f.* dirty person: sloven *m.*, slut *f.*

SALÉ, E, salé, *adj.* 1. salted, salt **Eau salée**, salt water. **La plaine salée**, the sea.

2. *Fig.* piquant, pungent, sharp, poignant, biting, keen, pointed. **Une épigramme salée**, a pointed epigram.

3. coarse, cross, loose, broad, smutty; 4. dear. **Vendre cela quarante francs, c'est —**, to sell that at forty francs; it is very dear.

5. enormous, excessive.

SALÉ, *sm.* salt-pork. **Petit —**, pickled pork.

† **SALÉBREUX, EUSE**, salébrœ, œz, [Lat.: salebrosus], *adj.* salebrous, rough, rugged, uneven.

SALEMENT, sal'mân-t, *adv.* dirtily, nastily, filthily.

SALEP, salèp, [Ar.: sahlap], *sm.* salep, salop, saloop: *a)* the dried root of a species of orchis; *b)* a beverage made with the decoction of this root.

SALER, salé-r, [Lat.: sal, salt], *va.* 1. to salt: *a)* to sprinkle, to impregnate, to season with salt: *b)* to preserve with salt; to cure. *b)* **— des harengs**, to salt herrings. **— le bœuf**, to salt beef.

2. *Fig.* to lay by; 3. *Fig.* to sell dear; to overcharge; to fleece customers.

SALER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be salted; 2. to put salt.

SALERON, sal'rôn, *sm.* the bowl or upper part of a salt-cellar.

SALETÉ, salté, [sale], *sf.* 1. dirtiness, dirt; nastiness, filthiness: the quality of being dirty; 2. dirt, filth; 3. *Fig.* dirtiness, coarseness, ribaldry, obscenity, indecency; 4. coarse expression; filthy word, filthy thing; 5. dirty trick.

SALEUR, EUSE, salœr, œz', [saler], *sm. f.* salter, curer: one who salts, who cures.

SALICAIRE, salikèr', [Lat.: salix, icis, willow], *sf. Bot.* spiked purple loosestrife: *Lythrum salicaria.*.

SALICINE, salisin', *sf. Chem.* salicine: a substance obtained from the bark of the willow.

SALICINÉES, salisiné, *sfpl. Bot.* salicaceæ: an order of dicotyledonous plants.

SALICOLE, salikol', [Lat.: sal, salt; colĕre, to cultivate], *adj.* salt: *a)* saliferous; yielding salt; *b)* relating to salt.

SALICOQUE, salikok', [origin unknown], *sf.* prawn: a sea-crustacean of the shrimp family.

SALICOR, salikór *sm.* **SALICORNE**, salikôrn', *sf. Bot.* saltwort, glass-wort: *Salicornia*, a genus of plants of the order chenopodiaceæ.

SALICULTURE, salikultur [Lat.: sal, salt, culture], *sf.* the improvement or working of salt marshes, of salt-works, etc.

SALICYLEUX, salisilœ, *adj. m. Chem.* salicylous: denoting an acid obtained from the flowers of meadow-sweet.

SALICYLIQUE, salisilik', *adj. Chem.* salicylic: noting an acid obtained from hydride of salicyle.

SALIENS, salyan, *adj. mpl. Rom. Antiq.* salian: applied to the priests of Mars. **Prêtres saliens** (or subst.) **saliens**, salii.

SALIENS, salyan, *adj. mpl.* Salian: noting a tribe of Franks.

SALIÈRE, salyèr', [Lat.: sal, salt], *sf.* 1. salt-cellar; 2. salt-box (in a kitchen); 3. hollow.

SALIFÈRE, salifèr', [Lat.: sal, salt; ferre, to bear], *adj.* saliferous: producing salt.

SALIFIABLE, salifiable, *adj. Chem.* salifiable: capable of being salified.

SALIFICATION, salifikasyôn, *sf. Chem.* salification: the act of salifying.

SALIFIER, salifié-r, [Lat.: sal, salt; facĕre, to make], *va. Chem.* to salify: to convert into salt.

SALIGAUD, E, saligô, gôd', [sale, dirty], *sm. f.* dirty person; sloven *m.*, slut *f.*

SALIGNON, salinyôn, [Lat.: sal, salis, salt] *sm.* salt-cat: a lump of bitter salt.

SALIGOT, saligo, *sm. Bot.* saligot, water-thistle, warte-caltrops: the *Trapa natans.*

SALIN, E, salan, [Lat.: sal, salt], *adj.* saline: *a)* salt, briny; containing salt; *b)* resembling salt; salty.

SALIN, *sm.* 1. salt-marsh; 2. salt-spring, saline; 3. salin, saline: a dry, saline, reddish substance obtained from the ashes of certain plants.

† SALINE, *sf.* 1. salt-provisions; 2. salt-fish; 3. saltern, salt-works; salline: a place where salt is made; 4. salt-mine, salt-pit; 5. salt-rock; 6. portion of a salt-marsh.

SALINIER, salinyé, [saline], *sm.* salter: *a)* one who makes salt; *b)* one who sells salt.

SALINITÉ, salinité, *sf.* salineness: the quality of being saline.

SALIQUE, salik', *adj.* Salic: pertaining to the Salian Franks. **Loi —**, Salic law.

SALIR, salir, [sale, dirty], *va.* 1. to dirt, to dirty, to soil: to make foul or dirty, to make filthy: to foul, to befoul; to stain, **— ses habits**, to dirty one's clothes. **— ses mains**, to dirty one's hands.

2. to stain, to tarnish: to make dull; 3. *Fig.* to defile: *a)* to render morally impure; to sully, to pollute; *b)* to tarnish, to sully, to slur, to stain to defame, to disgrace, to taint. **— la réputation de quelqu'un**, to sully a person's reputation. **Il a sali son blason par cette action**, that action is a stain on his honour. **— l'imagination**, to sully the imagination.

SALIR, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to dirty one's self, to dirt one's self. **Prenez garde de vous —**, mind you do not dirty yourself.

2. to soil, to get dirty, to get soiled. **Les étoffes blanches se salissent très vite**, white materials soon get dirty.

3. *Fig.* to sully one's reputation.

SALISSANT, TE, salisân-t ânt', [salir], *adj.* 1. soiling; that dirts; 2. apt to soil, easily soiled.

SALISSON, salisôn, [salir], *sf.* slut, slattern.

SALISSURE, salisur [salir], *sf.* soil, spot of dirt.

SALIVAIRE, salivèr, [Lat.: salivarius], *adj. Anat.* salival, salivary: pertaining to saliva.

SALIVANT, E, salivân-t, ânt', *adj.* salivant: promoting saliva.

SALIVATION, salivasyôn, [saliver], *sf. Med.* salivation: the act of salivating.

SALIVE, saliv', [Lat.: saliva], *sf.* saliva, spittle.

SALIVER, salivé-r, *vn.* to excrete salive, to spit. **Faire —**, to salivate.

SALLE, sal', [O. H. G.: sal; house, habitation; Ger.: Saal, hall], *sf.* 1. hall; room. **Une grande —**, a hall, a large room. **— d'attente**, waiting-room. **— de bain**, bath-room. **— à manger**, dining room. **— du commun**, servant's hall. **— de billiard**, billiard-room. **— de réception**, saloon. **— du conseil**, council-chamber; council-room. **— des festins**, banqueting-hall. **— de bal**, ball-room. **— de concert**, concert-room. **— de réunion**, assembly room. **— du trône**, presence-chamber, presence-room; throne-room. **— d'audience**, audience-chamber. **— des gardes**, guard-room, guard-chamber. **— du rapport**, orderly-room. **— de police**, guard-room. **— de vente**, sale-room. **— de danse**, dancing saloon; dancing school. **— d'armes**, **— d'escrime**, fencing school. **— d'armes**, armoury. **— des gabarits**, *Naut.* mould-room. **Grand'— des pas perdus**, great hall.

2. *Theat.* house. **— de spectacle**, play-house. **— pleine**, full house, crowded house.

3. gallery (of a museum); 4. ward (of hospitals); 5. school. **— d'asile**, infant school.

6. bower, arbour (in a garden).

SALMIGONDIS, salmigôndi, [origin unknown], *sm.* salmagundi: *a)* a mixture of metals; hodgepodge, hotchpotch, hotchpot; *b) Fam.* medley, olio, miscellany.

SALMIS, salmi, [salmi, abreged from salmigondis], *sm.* salmis: jugged hare, a ragout of game previously roasted.

SALMONE, salmon', *sm. Ichth.* salmonoid: one of a family of abdominal fishes.

SALOIR, salwar, [saler], *sm.* 1. salt-box; 2. salting-tub.

SALOMON, salomôn, *pnm.* Solomon.

SALON, salôn, [salle], *sm.* 1. drawing-room; parlour; saloon. **Grand —**, large drawing-room. **Petit —**, parlour, private drawing-room.

2. saloon: a lofty, spacious apartment in a house; *b)* the public cabin in a steamer; 3. circle; 4. *Pl.* fashionable circles, fashionable world, society. **Fréquenter les salons**, to be a man, *or* a woman, of fashion.

5. exhibition (of works of art); exhibition of pictures.

SALONIQUE, salonik', *sf. Geog.* Salonica.

SALOPE, salop', [sale], *adj.* dirty, slovenly, sluttish.

SALOPE, *sf.* 1. slut, slattern, trollop; 2. disorderly woman, wench.

SALOPEMENT, salop'mân-t, *adv.* dirtily.

SALOPERIE, salop'ri, [salope], *sf.* 1. dirtiness, slovenliness, sluttishness; 2. grossness, beastliness, filth, ribaldry; coarse thing; 3. botch: work ill or clumsily performed, worthless goods, rubbish.

SALOPETTE, salopet', *sf. Pop.* loose thin stuff trousers, worn over others to keep them clean; child's pinafore; over-all.

SALORGE, salórzh', *sm.* loaf of salt.

SALPÊTRAGE, salpêtrazh', [salpêtrer], *sm.* formation of saltpetre.

SALPÊTRE, salpêtr', [Lat.: sal, salt; petra, stone], *sm.* 1. saltpetre: nitre, nitrate of potassa; 2. *Fig.* gunpowder. **Ce n'est que —, que du —**, he is very hot-headed.

SALPÊTRER, salpêtré-r, *va.* 1. to cover with saltpetre; to lay down saltpetre on; 2. to nitrify.

SALPÊTREUX, EUSE, salpêtrœ, œz', *adj.* saltpetrous, nitrous: containing saltpetre.

SALPÊTRIER, salpêtrié, *sm.* saltpetre-maker.

SALPÊTRIÈRE, salpêtrièr', *sf.* 1. salt-petre-works; 2. Salpêtrière: an asylum for female lunatics in Paris.

SALPICON, salpikôn, [Span.], *sm. Cook.* salt picon,: chopped meat and other things with it as stuffing.

SALSE, sals', [Lat.: salsus, salty], *sf.* volcano (throwing out salt-water).

SALSEPAREILLE, sals'parèy', [Span.: zarzarparilla], *sf. Bot.* sarsaparilla.

SALSEPARINE, sals'parin', *sf. Chem.* salseparine: smilacine.

SALSIFIS, salsifi, [Ital.: sassefrica], *sm. Bot.* salsify: the *Tragopogon porrifolius*, oyster-plant; goat's-beard. **— sauvage** goat's-beard.

SALSOLA, salsola [Lat.: salsus; salire, to salt], *sf. Bot.* salsola: a genus of plants including the salt-wort.

SALSOLACÉ, E, salsolasé, *adj. Bot.* salsolaceous.

SALSUGINEUX, EUSE, salsuzhinœ, œz,' [Lat. : salugo, inis, pickle, brine], *adj.* salsuginous, saltish.

SALTARELLE, saltarèl', *sf.* saltarello : an Italian dance.

SALTATION, saltasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : saltatio ; saltus, jump], *sf. Antiq.* saltation.

SALTIGRADE, saltigrad', [Lat.: saltus, a leap ; gradi, to walk], *adj.* saltigrade ; leaping.

SALTIMBANQUE, saltanbank', [Ital. : saltimbanca], *sm.* **1.** mountebank, juggler, charlatan, quack ; **2.** buffoon.

† **SALUADE,** saluad', *sf.* bow.

SALUBRE, salubr', [Lat. : salubris], *adj.* salubrious : promoting health ; wholesome, healthful, healthy, salutary.

SALUBREMENT, salubrœmân-t, *adv.* salubriously.

SALUBRITÉ, salubrité, *sf.* **1.** salubrity, salubriousness, wholesomeness, healthfulness : the quality of being salubrious ; **2.** health. — **publique,** public health.

SALUER, salué-r, [Lat. : salutāre], *va.* **1.** to salute, to greet, to hail. — **de la main,** to salute with the hand. **J'ai l'honneur de vous —,** your humble servant ; I wish you a good morning ; [in writing] I beg to remain, obediently yours.

2. to bow to ; **3.** to compliment, to present one's compliments to ; **4.** to cheer (a person) ; **5.** *Milit.* to salute : to honour, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colours, by shouts, etc ; to fire a salute. — **de l'épée,** to salute with the sword. — **du canon,** to salute with guns. — **de vingt et un coups de canon,** to fire a royal salute. — **du pavillon,** to strike the colours. — **des voiles,** to salute by lowering the top-sails. — **de la voix,** to cheer. — **trois fois de la voix,** to give three cheers. — **par un vivat,** to cheer. **La mer salue la terre,** the ship salutes the port first.

6. *Antiq.* to salute, to proclaim.

SALUER (SE), *c. refl.* **1.** to salute each other ; **2.** to exchange a salute.

SALURE, salur', [saler], *sf.* saltness : the quality of being impregnated with salt.

SALUT, salu, [Lat. : salus, health], *sm.* **1.** salutation, salute, greeting, bow : an act of civility, respect, or kind wishes. **Un — gracieux,** a graceful bow. **Il me rendit mon —,** he returned my bow. **Un léger —,** a nod. — **des armes,** military salute. *Prov.* : **A bon entendeur, salut,** a word to the wise is enough.

2. (exclamation) greeting. *Poet.* hail ; salve. **3.** *Naut.* salute ; **4.** *Cath. Lit.* benediction ; evening prayer.

SALUT, salu, [Lat. : salus, health], *sm.* **1.** safety : freedom from danger. **Chercher son — dans la fuite,** to seek safety in flight.

2. *Theol.* salvation. **Faire son —,** to work out one's salvation. **Il y va de votre —,** your salvation is at stake. **Faire son —,** to work out one's own salvation. **L'armée du —,** the salvation army.

SALUTAIRE, salutèr', [Lat. : salutaris ; salus, health], *adj.* salutary : healthful, wholesome ; beneficial, useful, advantageous.

SALUTAIREMENT, salutèr'mân-t, *adv.* salutarily : wholesomely ; beneficially.

SALUTATION, salutasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : salutatio], *sf.* **1.** salutation : the act of saluting ; salute, greeting ; bow ; **2.** *pl.* compliments, respects. **Recevez mes salutations, mes salutations respectueuses,** yours respectfully, yours truly.

† **SALVAGE,** salvazh', [Lat. : salvāre, to save], *sm. Naut.* salvage ; salvage dues.

SALVANDY, salvandie [Narcisse-Achille], historian (1795-1856).

SALVANOS, salvanos, [Lat. : salva nos : save us], *sm. Naut.* lifebuoy.

SALVATION, salvasyôn, [Lat. : salvatio], *sf.* **1.** salvation ; **2.** *pl. Law-t.* reply.

SALVE, salv', [Lat. : salve, hail] *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* salute ; **2.** volley (of musketry) ; **3.** *Fig.* round (of applause).

SALVÉ, salvé, *sm.* Salve Regina : a prayer to the Virgin Mary.

SAMAIN, saman, [Albert] roet (1895-1900).

SAMARE, samar', [Lat. : samare], *sf. Bot.* samara : an indehiscent fruit with dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions.

SAMARIE, samari, *sf. Geog.* Samaria.

SAMARITAIN, E, samaritan, tèn', *sm. f.* Samatitan : *a)* an inhabitant of Samaria ; *b)* a member of a Jewish sect.

SAMARITAIN, E, *adj.* Samaritan.

SAMBIEU, sânbyœ, **SAMBLEU,** sânblœ, *interj.* zounds !

SAMBUQUE, sânbuk', [Lat. : sambuca], *sf. Mus.* sambuke : an ancient stringed instrument, a kind of harp.

SAMEDI, sam'di, [Lat. : sabbati dies, day of the Sabbath], *sm.* Saturday. — **saint,** Easter eve. — **il y a huit jours,** last Saturday week.

SAMIEN, ENNE, samyen, of the island of Samos.

SAMIENNE, èn', *adj. f.* Samian. **Terre —,** Samian earth : an argillaceous astringent earth.

SAMOLE, samol', *sm. Bot.* samolus : a genus of plants of the order primulaceæ.

SAMOVAR, samovar [Rus.] *sm.* samovar : a Russian tea-urn.

SANATORIUM, sanatorium, [Lat. : sanāre, to heal] *sm.* sanatorium : a health resort, an establishment for the treatment of sick persons.

SAN-BENITO, sânbénito, [Span. : saint ; Benoit, Benedict], *s.* sanbenito : a robe worn by persons condemned by the inquisition.

SANCIR, sânsir, [Gascon : sansi], *vn. Naut.* to go down head foremost ; to sink, to founder.

SANCTIFIANT, E, sânktifiân-t, ânt', *adj.* sanctifying.

SANCTIFICATEUR, sânktifikatœr, *sm.* sanctifier : he who sanctifies.

SANCTIFICATION, sânktififikasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* sanctification : *a)* the act of sanctifying ; *b)* the state of being made holy.

SANCTIFIÉ, E, sânktifié, *adj.* sanctified, holy.

SANCTIFIER, sanktifié-r, [Lat. : sanctificāre ; sanctus, sacred ; facère, to make], *va.* **1.** to sanctify : *a)* to make holy ; to hallow ; *b)* to consecrate ; **2.** to keep holy. — **le dimanche,** to keep the Sabbath holy. **Que votre nom** [Protes. ton nom] **soit sanctifié,** hallowed be thy name. *Bib, Mat.*vi 9.

SANCTIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to sanctify one's self ; to become pure or holy.

SANCTION, sânksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : sanctio ; sanctire, to establish], *sf.* **1.** sanction : *a)* an oficial act of a superior, by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body ; assent ; *b)* ratification ; countenance, support ; approbation. *a)* **Cette loi n'a pas encore reçu la — royale,** that law has not yet been sanctioned by the king. *b)* **Cette expression a reçu la — de l'usage,** that word has been sanctioned by use.

2. penalty or reward (of a law). — **pénale,** penalty, penal clause. — **rémunératoire,** reward.

SANCTIONNATEUR, sânksyonatœr, *adj. m.* sanctioning.

SANCTIONNER, sânksyoné-r, [sanction], *va.* to sanction : to give validity to; to ratify, to confirm ; to countenance, to support.

SANCTUAIRE, sânktuèr', [Lat. : sanctuarium ; sanctus, sacred], *sm.* **1.** sanctuary : *a)* a sacred place ; *b)* the most retired part of the Temple at Jerusalem ; holy of holies ; *c)* in Roman Catholic churches, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade ; chancel ; *d)* *Fig.* asylum. *b)* **Peser une chose au poids du —,** *Fig.* to weigh a thing fairly. *d)* **Le — des lois de la justice,** the sanctuary of law, of justice. **Cette maison est le — de l'honneur,** that house is the sanctuary of honour.

2. *Fig.* priesthood, church ; **3.** *Fig.* private society.

SAND, sân, [George ; real name Amantine-Lucile-Aurore Dupin, Madame Dudevant], novelist (1804-1876).

SANDAL, sândal, *sm.* V. *Santal.*

SANDALE, sândal', [Lat.: sandalium], *sf.* **1.** sandal : a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot ; **2.** fencing-shoe.

SANDALIER, sandalyé, *sm.* sandal-maker.

SANDARAQUE, sândarak', [Lat. : sandaraca ; Gr. : σανδαράχη], *sf.* **1.** sandarac, sandarack : *a)* a kind of resin ; *b)* † **realgar ;** **2.** pounce.

SANDEAU, sando, [Léonard-Sylvain-Jules], novelist (1811-1876).

SANDIS, sândis, *interj.*, zounds !

SANDJIAK, sândzhiak, *sm.* V. *Sangiac.*

SANDWICH, sândwitsh, [Eng.] *sf.* sandwich.

SANG, sân-k, [Lat.: sanguis], *sm.* blood : *a)* the circulating fluid of animals ; *b)* *Fig.* temper of mind ; state of the passions ; *c)* bloodshed ; murder, violent death ; *d)* race, extraction, lineage ; family, kindred, consanguinity, relationship ; *e)* race of men ; *f)* breed, race of horses. *a)* — **artériel,** arterial blood. **Perdre son —,** to lose one's blood. **Baptême de —,** baptism of blood. **Tout en —,** all over blood. **Mettre en —,** to wound. **Mordre jusqu'au —,** to bite until the blood comes. **Fouetter jusqu'au —,** to flog until the blood comes. **Se battre au premier —,** to fight until blood is drawn. **Suer — et eau,** *Fam.* to moil and toil ; to strain every nerve. **Animaux à — rouge,** red-blooded animals. **Animaux à — blanc,** exsanguious animals. **Rafraîchir le —,** to cool the blood. **Le — lui monte à la tête,** the blood rushes to his head. *b)* **Tout mon — de colère et de honte s'enflamme,** my blood is up with shame and anger. **Il a le — chaud,** his blood is warm. **Cela glace le —,** it curdles one's blood. **A ce nom redoutable, mon — se glaça dans mes veines,** that dreaded name made my blood run cold. **Je n'ai pas une goutte de — dans mes veines,** I have not a drop of blood in my veins. **Vous me faites tourner le —,** you quite upset me. **Cela fait bouillir le —,** it makes the blood boil. **Le — lui bout dans les veines,** his blood is up. **Cela allume le —** that fires the blood. **Le — lui monte à la tête,** he gets out of temper. **Le — lui est monté au visage,** he is quite red in the face. **Faire du bon —, se faire du bon —,** *Fam.* to amuse one's self. **Faire du mauvais —, de mauvais —,** to breed ill blood. **Cela lui fera faire du mauvais —,** that will affect him grievously. **Cet homme a du — dans les veines,** that man will not be insulted. **Je donnerais le plus pur de mon —,** I would give

my very heart's blood. **Il n'a pas de — dans les veines**, he is lily-livered. **Son — n'a fait qu'un tour**, his blood was up in a moment; he was struck all of a heap. *c*) **Venger le — par le —**, to have blood for blood. **Verser, répandre le —**, to shed blood. **Le prix du —**, the price of blood. **Se baigner dans le —**, to swim in blood. **Aimer le —**, to be blood-thirsty. **Il y a eu beaucoup de — répandu dans cette guerre**, there was great bloodshed in that war. **Faire couler le —**, to spill blood. **Le — a coulé, a été répandu**, blood was shed. **Inonder de — un pays**, to cover a country with blood. **Mettre un pays à feu et à —**, to waste a country with fire and sword. **Laver son injure dans le —**, to wash out an insult in blood. **Payer une chose de son —**, to pay for a thing with one's blood. **Le — de cet homme crie vengeance**, that man's blood cries for vengeance. **De —**, bloody, sanguinary, blood-thirsty. **Des hommes de —**, blood-thirsty men. **Un tribunal de —**, a sanguinary tribunal. *d*) **Les liens du —**, the bonds of blood. **Il est d'un — illustre**, he is of noble blood. **La pureté du —**, the purity of the blood. **Les princes du —**, the princes of the blood. **Droit du —**, right of blood. **Cela est dans le —**, it runs in the blood. **La voix du —**, the voice of blood. **Va, tu es mon vrai —, ma véritable fille**, Ah! you are my true flesh and blood, my real daughter. *Mol. Mal. im.* iii. 21. *e*) **Le — est beau dans ce pays**, the inhabitants of that country are handsome. *f*) **Un cheval de pur —, un pur —**, a thorough-bred horse, blood-horse. *Prov.* : **Bon sang ne peut mentir**, true blue will never stain; it early pricks that will be a thorn.

SANG-DE-DRAGON, sândœdragôn, **SANG-DRAGON**, sândragôn, *sm.* 1. dragon's blood: a resinous substance; *b*) *Bot.* bloodyveined dock : *Rumex sanguineus.*

SANG-FROID, sânfrwa, *sm.* coolness : freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; composure, temper. **De —**, cold-blooded; in cold blood; coolly, with coolness, with composure, without emotion. **Tuer quelqu'un de —**, to kill a person in cold blood. **Garder son —**, to keep one's temper. **Agir de —**, to act in cold blood. **Perdre son —**, to lose one's temper.

SANGIAC, sânzhiak, *sm.* 1. sangiacate : a division of a Turkish pachalic; 2. sangiac : a Turkish governor of a sangiacate.

SANGIACAT, sânzhiaka, *sm.* sangiacate.

SANGLADE, sânglad', [sangle] *sf.* lash, cut (with a whip).

SANGLANT, E, sânglân-t, ânt', [sang], *adj.* 1. bleeding; 2. bloody : stained with blood; blood-stained, blooded; 3. sanguinary : attended with bloodshed. **La plaie est encore sanglante**, *Fig.* the wound is still bleeding. **Une robe sanglante**, a bloody robe. **Combat —**, bloody fight. **Mort sanglante**, bloody death.

4. blood-coloured; 5. cruel, deadly; outrageous, most offensive; keen, cutting, sharp. **Faire de sanglants reproches à quelqu'un**, to reproach a person sharply. **Publier une sanglante satire**, to publish a cutting satire. **Un — affront**, an outrageous affront. **Une raillerie sanglante**, a cutting raillery. **Une injure sanglante**, a deadly insult.

SANGLE, sângl', [Lat. : cingula], *sf.* 1. band, strap. **Lit de —**, folding bed.

2. girth (of a saddle); girthing.

SANGLER, sângle-r, [sangle], *va.* 1. to bind; 2. to strap; 3. to girth. **— un cheval**, to girth a horse.

4. to strike, to deal (a blow); 5. to lash, to whip; to beat. **On l'a sanglé comme il fallait**, he has been severely beaten; he has sustained a loss. **— un coup de fouet à quelqu'un**, to give a person a cut with a whip.

SANGLER (SE), *v. refl.* to lace one's self too tight.

SANGLIER, sânglié, [Lat. : singularis [porcus] single, alone], *sm.* 1. *Zool.* boar, wild boar. **Chair de —**, brawn. **Défenses de —**, a boar's tusks. **Hure de —**, boar's head.

2. brawn; 3. *Ichth.* boar-fish.

SANGLOT, sânglo, [Lat. : singultus, a sob], *sm.* sob; *pl.* sobs, sobbing. **Pousser des sanglots**, to sob. **Étouffer, retenir ses sanglots**, to stiffle, to restrain one's sobs. **Les sanglots étouffaient sa voix**, he could not speak for sobbing.

SANGLOTER, sânglotè-r, [sanglot], *sm.* to sob.

SANGSUE, sânsu, [Lat.: sanguisuga, blood-sucking; sanguis, blood; sugère, to suck], *sf.* 1. leech, blood-sucker : a species of worm. **Mettre des sangsues à**, to put leeches on, to leech.

2. *Fig.* blood-sucker : extortioner.

SANGUIFICATION, sânguifikasyôn, [Lat.: sanguis, blood; facère, to make], *sf. Physiol.* sanguification : the production of blood.

SANGUIFIER, sânguifié-r, *va.* to sanguify : to make blood. **Se —**, to change into blood. **Le chyle se sanguifie**, chyle turns into blood.

SANGUIN, E, sângan, ghin', [Lat. : sanguineus; sanguis, blood], *adj.* 1. sanguineous : constituting blood; 2. blood, of blood : pertaining to blood; 3. sanguine : *a*) abounding with blood; sanguineous; *b*) sanguineous; characterized by warmness or ardour; *c*) blood-coloured, sanguineous, blood-red. *b*) **Les vaisseaux sanguins**, blood-vessels. **Les gens sanguins**, sanguine people. *c*) **Rouge —**, bloodred.

SANGUINAIRE, sânghinèr', [Lat. : sanguinarius], *adj.* sanguinary : *a*) eager to shed blood; blood-thirsty; *b*) bloody, cruel, murderous. *a*) **Un prince —**, a sanguinary prince. *b*) **Des desseins sanguinaires**, cruel designs. **Contentez votre soif —**, satisfy your thirst for blood.

SANGUINAIRE, *sf. Bot.* bloodwort, sanguinaria, sanguinary : a genus of plants of the order papaveraceæ. **— canadienne**, bloodwort of North America.

SANGUINARINE, sânghinarin', *sf. Chem.* sanguinarine : a substance found in the roots of the bloodwort of North America.

SANGUINE, sânghin'. [Lat. : sanguis, inis, blood], *sf.* 1. *Miner.* blood-stone : *a*) a peroxide of iron, red hematite; *b*) a precious stone; 2. red chalk, redchalk drawing.

SANGUINELLE, sânghinèl, *sf. Bot.* gatten-tree.

SANGUINOLENT, E, sânghinolân-t, ânt', [Lat. : sanguinolentus], *adj.* 1. bloody : stained with blood; 2. sanguineous : *a*) consisting of blood; *b*) blood-coloured, red; 3. sanguinary, blood-thirsty.

SANGUISORBE sânguisórb', *sf. Bot.* burnet, sanguisorba : a genus of plant of the order rosaceæ.

SANHÉDRIN, sanédran, [Heb. : sanedrin, altered from Gr. : συνέδριον : σὺν, together; ἕδριον or ἕδρα, a seat], *sm.* sanhedrim : great council of the Jews.

SANICLE, sanikl', [Lat. : sanāre, to heal], *sf. Bot.* sanicle : *Sanicula*, a genus of umbelliferous plants. **— commune, — d'Europe**, sanicle, European sanicle, self-heal.

SANIE, sani, [Lat. : sanies], *sf. Med.* sanies : a thin, reddish discharge from wounds or sores.

SANIEUX, EUSE, saniœ, œz', *adj. Med.* sanious : pertaining to sanies.

SANITAIRE, sanitèr', [Lat. : sanitas, health], *adj.* sanitary : pertaining to, or designed to secure health. **Science —**, sanitary science. **Police —**, sanitary police. **Cordon —**, cordon sanitaire.

SANS, sân-z, [Lat. : sine], *prep.* 1. without; *a*) not with; noting absence or destitution; *b*) with the exemption of; *c*) not by; not by the use of; not by the help of; independent of; but, unless, except; but for, had it not been for, were it not for; 2. (in composition) without; in..., un...; ... less. **Mourir — enfants**, to die childless. **Un acteur — défaut** or **défauts**, a faultless actor. **C'est un homme — honneur, — religion, — foi**, he is a man without honour, without religion and without faith. **Se trouver — ressources**, to be without resources. **— force ni vertu** or **— force et — vertu**, without strength or virtue. **Une lettre — date**, a letter without a date. **Vous pouvez y aller — moi**, you can go there without me. **Un dessert — fromage est une belle à qui il manque un œil**, a dessert without cheese is like a beauty with one eye. *Br. Savarin.* **Passer la journée — travailler**, to pass the day without working. **Dire quelque chose — y penser**, to say a thing thoughtlessly. **Cela va — dire**, of course, as a matter of course. **— mentir, c'est un plaisant personnage**, he is really a strange fellow. **— cet obstacle, nous aurions réussi**, had it not been for that obstacle, we should have succeeded. **— vous, j'aurais gagné mon procès**, had it not been for you, I should have won the lawsuit. **— quoi**, otherwise, else, without that. **Vous ferez cela, — quoi vous serez puni**, you must do that or you will be punished. **— cela**, otherwise, or but for that. **— doute**, no doubt, undoubtedly. **— fin**, endless; endlessly. **— façon**, without ceremony. **— faute**, 1. without a fault, faultless; 2. without fail. **— crainte**, fearlessly. **— plus**, without anything more, alone.

SANS QUE, *conj. phr.* 1. without. **— que personne s'en aperçoive**, without anybody perceiving it. **— que cela paraisse** without any appearance of it. **Il se laissa gronder — qu'il en fût autre chose** he allowed himself to be scolded, without changing his way of behaving. **Je suis parti sans qu'on m'ait vu**, I left without being seen.

2. † (with the indicative or the conditional tense) but for, unless, except, without; were it not for; but that.

† **SANSAL**, sânsal, [for sensal], *sm.* [*Pl. Sanseux.*] stock-broker.

SANS-CŒUR, sânkœr, *sm.* heartless fellow. [*Pl. Sans-cœur.*]

SANSCRIT, E, sânskri, it', *adj.* Sanscrit : pertaining to the Brahmins.

SANSCRIT, *sm.* Sanscrit : the ancient and sacred languages of Hindostan.

SANSCRITAIN, E, sânskritan, tèn', *adj.* Sanscrit: relating to the Sanscrit.

SANSCRITAIN, *sm.* Sanscritist : one versed in Sanscrit literature.

SANSCRITIQUE, sânskritik', *adj.* Sanscrit : relating to the Sanscrit.

SANSCRITISME, sânskritism', *sm.* study of Sanscrit literature.

SANSCRITISTE, sânskritist', *sm.* Sanscritist.

SANS-CULOTTE, sânkulot', *sm.* [*Pl. Sans-culottes.*] *Fr. Hist.* sans-culottes : this term (without breeches) was applied to the republicans (who had adopted trousers instad of breeches), of 1793, and was then synonymous with "good patriot,,. It fell into disuse towards the close of the Convention.

SANS-CULOTTERIE, sânkulot'ri, *sf. Fr. Hist.* democratic party.

SANS-CULOTTIDE, sânkulotid, *sf.* sans-culotide : the five supplementary days added to make up the year of the Republican Calendar.

SANS-CULOTTISME, sânkulotism', *sm. Fr. Hist.* sans-culottism : principles of the democrats.

SANS-DENT, sândân, *sf.* toothless hag, toothless old woman. [*Pl. sans-dents.*]

SANS-FLEUR, sânflœr, *sf.* a kind of apple. [*Pl. sans-fleur.*]

SANS-FAÇON, sânfasôn, *sm.* off-handedness, bluntness.

SANS-GÊNE, sânzhèn', *sm.* free and easy behaviour; unceremoniousness.

SANSONNET, sânsoné, *sm. Ornith.* starling : *Sturnus vulgaris*, a conirostral bird of the order passeres.

SANS-PEAU, sânpô, *sf.* a kind of summer pear. [*Pl. Sans-peau.*]

SANS-SOUCI, sânsouci, *sm.* **1.** freedom of cares; **2.** careless person, person void of cares; **3.** Sans-souci : a residence of Frederic II.

SANTAL, sântal, **SANDAL**, sândal [Gr. : σαντάλον], *sm.* sandal-wood, sanders-wood. **— blanc**, white sandal-wood ; the wood of the *Santalum album*. **— citrin**, yellow sandal-wood. **— rouge**, red sandal-wood, sanders, red sanders-wood : the produce of the *Eterocarpus santalinus.*

SANTALACÉES, sântalasé, *sf.pl. Bot.* santalaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

SANTALÉINE, sântaléin', *sf. Chem.* santaline, santalin, santalic acid : the colouring matter of red sandal-wood, obtained by means of alcohol.

SANTALINE, sântalin', *sf. Chem.* santaline : a principle obtained from red sandal wood, by means of ether.

SANTÉ, sânté, [Lat. : sanitas; sanus, sound], *sf.* **1.** health : *a*) soundness of body; healthiness, healthfulness; *b*) *Fig.* soundness of mind, mental vigour; *c*) moral purity; *d*) wish of health, in drinking; toast. *a*) **Bonne —**, good health. **Mauvaise —**, bad health. **— délicate**, delicate health. **Parfaite —**, perfect health. **Une — robuste**, robust health. **Il a une — de fer**, he has a robust[an iron] constitution. **Avoir le visage brillant de —**, to have a healthy looking face. **Avoir un air de —**, to look healthy. **N'avoir pas de —**, **—**, to have bad health. **Jouir d'une bonne —**, to enjoy good health. **Officier de —**, health officer, medical practitioner, (not having the rank of doctor). **Corps de —**, body of surgeons. **Maison de —**, private asylum; private hospital for persons of unsound mind. **Bureau de —**, board of health. **Billet de —**, bill of health. *b*) **La — de l'esprit**, the soundness of the mind. *c*) **La — de l'âme**, the purity of the soul. *d*) **Boire à la — de quelqu'un**, to drink to a person's health. **Boire, porter des santés**, to drink, to propose healths. **A votre —** ! to your health.

2. constitution; **3.** healthfulness, salubrity, wholesomeness. *Prov.* : **Qui n'a santé, n'a rien**, health is better than wealth.

SANTOLINE, sântolin', *sf. Bot.* lavender-cotton : a genus of composite plants.

SANTON, sântôn, *sm.* santon : a Turkish monk.

SANTONINE, sântonin', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* artemisia santonica : a species of wormwood; **2.** *Chem.* santonine, santonin : a principle obtained from the seeds and flower-heads of the preceding plants; semen-contra, worm-seed.

SANVE, sânv', *sf. Bot.* charlock : *Sinapis arvensis*, a plant of the mustard family.

SAOUL, sou, *adj.* V. *Soûl.*

SAP, sap, *sm. Naut.* fir-wood.

SAPA, sapa, [Lat.], *sm. Pharm.* inspissated grape-juice.

SAPAJOU, sapazhou, [Braz.], *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* sapajou, sapajo : a South American monkey with prehensile tail; **2.** *Fam.* baboon, monkey : an ugly and ridiculous man.

SAPAN, sapân, *sm.* sapan-wood : an Asiatic dye-wood.

SAPE, sap', [Low Lat. : sappa, pickaxe], *sf.* **1.** *Milit.* sapping; **2.** *Milit.* sap : a trench for undermining; **3.** small scythe.

SAPER, sapé-r, [sape], *va.* to sap, to undermine; to subvert by digging under ground or removing the foundations of. **— une muraille**, to sap a wall. **Leur système sape la religion chrétienne par les fondements**, *Fig.* their system undermines the Christain religion.

SAPEUR, sapœr, [saper], *sm.* **1.** *Milit.* sapper : a soldier employed in working at saps; **2.** *Milit.* pioneer : a soldier whose business is to clear the road before a troop; **3.** **—pompier**, fire-man.

SAPHÈNE, safén', [Gr. : σαφήνης, apparent], *sf. Anat.* saphena : a vein of the leg.

SAPHIQUE, safik', *adj. Pros.* Sapphic : pertaining to Sappho [lyric poetess of Lesbos (600 B. C.). **Vers —**, Sapphic verse.

SAPHIQUE, *sm.* Sapphic : Sapphic verse.

SAPHIR, safir. [Lat. : sapphirus; Gr. : σάπφειρος], *sm. Miner.* sapphire : a precious stone.

SAPHIRIN, E, safirin, rin', *adj.* sapphirine : resembling sapphire.

SAPHIRINE, safirin', *sf. Miner.* sapphirine : a pale-blue mineral.

SAPHISME, safism, [from Sappho], *sm.* saphism : unnatural passion between women.

SAPIDE, sapid', [Lat. : sapidus; sapére, to taste], *adj.* sapid : palatable, tastable, tasteful, savoury, relishing.

SAPIDITÉ, sapidité, *sf.* sapidity, sapidness : the quality of being sapid; tastefulness, savour.

SAPIENCE, sapiâns', [Lat. : sapientia, wisdom], *sf.* **1.** † sapience, wisdom; **2.** *Script.* Wisdom.

SAPIENTIAUX, sapiânsiô. [sapience], *adj. mpl.* sapiential, of wisdom.

SAPIN, sapan, [Lat. : sapinus], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* fir, fir-tree, spruce : *Abies*, a genus of coniferous trees. **— commun**, **— blanc**, **— argenté**, **— en peigne**, silver fir. **— baumier**, balm of Gilead fir. **— épicéa**, Norway spruce fir. **— noir**, black spruce, double spruce. **— blanc**, white spruce. **— du Canada**, hemlock spruce.

2. fir-wood, deal-wood, deal. **Planche de —**, deal-plank, deal-board. **Sentir le —**, *Fig.* to have one foot in the grave.

3. *Fam.* hack-carriage, hackney-coach.

SAPINDACÉES, sapandasé, [Lat. : Sapo Indicus], *sfpl. Bot.* sapindaceæ : an order of plants, the type of which is the soap-berry.

SAPINE, sapin', [sapin], *sf.* fir-plank, deal-plank.

SAPINETTE, sapinet', *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* hemlock spruce. **— noire**, black spruce. **— blanche**, white spruce.

2. spruce-beer.

SAPINIÈRE, sapinyèr', [sapin], fir-plantation.

SAPONACÉ, E, saponasé, [Lat. : sapo, onis, soap], *adj.* saponaceous, soapy : having the qualities of soap.

SAPONAIRE, saponèr', *sf. Bot.* soap-wort: *Saponaria*, a genus of plants of the order silenaceæ.

SAPONIFIABLE, saponnifiabl', *adj.* saponifiable : that may be saponified.

SAPONIFICATION, saponificasyôn, *sf.* saponification : conversion into soap.

SAPONIFIER, saponifié-r, [Lat. : sapo, soap; facĕre, to make], *va.* to saponify : to convert into soap.

SAPONINE, saponin', *sf. Chem.* saponine, saponin : a substance obtained from the roots of soapwort.

SAPONIQUE, saponik', *adj. Chem.* saponic : noting an acid obtained from saponine.

SAPONITE, saponit', [Lat. : sapo, onis, soap], *sf. Miner.* saponite : a soft white mineral.

SAPONULE, saponul', *sf. Chem.* saponule : a combination of an essential oil with a base.

SAPORIFIQUE, saporifik', [Lat. : sapo, soap, facĕre, to make], *adj.* saporific : producing taste or flavour.

SAPOTE, sapot', **SAPOTILLE**, sapotiy', *sf.* sappodilla-plum, sappodilla : the fruit of sappodilla.

SAPOTIER, sapotyé, **SAPOTILLIER**, sapotiyé, *sm. Bot.* sappodilla, sapodilla, sapota : *Sapota achras*, a tree of the West Indies.

SAPRISTI, *interj.* V. *Sacristi.*

SAQUEBUTE, sak'but', [saquer; buter], *sf. Mus.* sackbut : a species of trumpet.

SAQUER, saké-r, [a form of sacher, perhaps from sac], *va. Naut.* to shove; to push forward by degrees any mass or weight.

SAQUET, sakè, [a form of sachet], *sm.* small sack or bag.

SARA, sara, *pnf.* Sarah.

SARABANDE, sarabând', [Span. : zarabanda], *sf.* saraband : *a*) a grave Spanish dance; *b*) a dance tune in triple time.

SARAZIN, sarazan [Jean-François], poet, (1603-1654).

SARBACANE, sarbakan', [O. Fr. : sarbatane from Ar. zabatana], *sf.* **1.** pea-shooter; **2.** speaking-tube.

SARBOTIÈRE, sarbotyèr', *sf.* V. *Sorbétière.*

SARCASME, sarkasm', [Gr. : σαρκασμός], *sm.* sarcasm : taunt, satire, gibe.

SARCASTIQUE, sarkastik', *adj.* sarcastic, sarcastical : bitterly satirical; taunting, cutting.

SARCELLE, sarcèl', [for cercelle], *sf. Ornith.* teal : *Anas querquedula*, a genus of ducks. **Petite —**, teal.

SARCEUX, EUSE, sarsœ, sœz', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh], *adj. Anat.* fleshy; muscular.

SARCEY, sarsé, [Francisque], critic and novelist (1827-1899).

SARCLAGE, sarklazh', [sarcler], *sm. Agr.* weeding : the act of clearing from weeds.

SARCLER, sarklé-r, [Lat. : sarculâre], *va. Agr.* to weed, to hoe, to extirpate weeds.

SARCLET, sarklè, *sm. Agr.* weeding-hook: a hook for extirpating weeds.

SARCLEUR, sarklœr, *sm.* weeder : one who weeds.

SARCLOIR, sarklwar, *sm.* weeding-hook, weed-hook, hoe.

SARCLURE, sarklur', *sf. Agr.* weedings : weeds cut down.

SARCOCARPE, sarkokarp', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; καρπός, fruit], *sm. Bot.* sarcocarp : the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp.

SARCOCÈLE, sarkosèl', [Gr. : σάρξ,

σαρκός, flesh; κήλη, tumour], *sm. Surg.* sarcocele : a tumour of the testicle.

SARCOCOLLE, sarkokol', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; κόλλα, glue], *sf.* sarcocol : a gum-resin.

SARCOCOLLIER, sarkokolyé, *sm. Bot.* sarcocol-tree : the *Penæa sarcocolla*, an evergreen shrub.

SARCOCOLLINE, sarkokolin', *sf. Chem.* sarcocolline : a substance obtained from sarcocolla.

SARCODERME, sarkodèrm', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; δέρμα, skin], *sm. Bot.* sarcoderm : middle covering of the seed.

SARCOLOGIE, sarkolozhi, [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* sarcology : a treatise on the soft and fleshy parts of the body.

SARCOMATEUX, EUSE, sarkomatœ, tœz', [sarcome], *adj. Surg.* sarcomatous : pertaining to sarcoma.

SARCOMATOSE, sarkomatose [sarcome], *sf. Surg.* sarcomatosis : sarcomatous degeneration.

SARCOME, sarkôm', [Gr. : σάρκωμα, from σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh], *sf. Surg.* sarcoma, sarcosis : fleshy and firm tumour.

SARCOPHAGE, sarkofazh', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj. Med.* sarcophagous : flesh-eating.

SARCOPHAGE, *sm.* **1.** sarcophagus : *a*) a species of stone used by the ancients for making coffins; *b*) a stone coffin in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn; **2.** coffin *or* representation of a coffin (at a funeral ceremony); cenotaph; **3.** tomb, monument.

SARCOPHAGIE, sarkofazhi, *sf.* sarcophagy : the eating of flesh.

SARCOPHYLLE, sarkofil', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; φύλλον, leaf], *sf. Bot.* fleshy part of a leaf.

SARCOPTE, sarkopt', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; κόπτειν, to cut], *sm.* sarcoptes : itch-mites, a genus of arachnidæs.

SARCORAMPHE, sarkorânf', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; ῥάμφος, beak], *sf. Ornith.* sarcoramphus, condor : a genus of birds of the vulturidæ family.

SARCOSINE, sarkizin', [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh], *sf.* sarcosine : a substance obtained from kreatin.

SARCOTIQUE, sarkotik, [Gr. : σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh], *adj. Med.* sarcotic, incarnative : generating new flesh.

SARCOTIQUE, *sm. Mec.* sarcotic, incarnative.

SARDAIGNE, sardèny', *sf. Geog.* Sardinia.

SARDANAPALE, sardanapal', *pnm.* Sardanapalus.

SARDANAPALESQUE, sardanapalèsk', **SARDANAPALIQUE**, sardanapalik' *adj.* of Sardanapalus; dissolute, effeminate.

SARDE, sard', *adj.* Sardinian : belonging to Sardinia.

SARDE, *dmf.* Sardinian : a native of Sardinia.

SARDE, sard', *sf.* **1.** whale; **2.** *Miner.* sardel, sardius, sard, sardine, sardoin, carnelian : a brownish-red chalcedony.

SARDINE, sardin', [Lat. : sardina; Gr. : σαρδίνα], *sf. Ichth.* sardine, sardan, sardel : *Clupea sardina*, a fish of the herring family.

SARDINIER, sardinyé, *sm.*, **SARDINIÈRE** sardinyèr', *sf. Fish.* sardine-net.

SARDOINE, sardwan', [Lat. : sarda; onyx; Gr. : σαρδόνυξ], *sf. Miner.* sardonyx : a variety of quartz resembling agate; a reddish-yellow or orange-coloured stone.

SARDONIEN, sardonyan, **SARDONIQUE**, sardonik', [Lat. : sardonicus, of Sardinia], *adj. m.* sardonic : *a*) convulsive; *b*) malicious, malignant. **Ris sardonique**, sardonic laugh.

SARDONYX, sardoniks, *sf. Miner.* sardonyx.

SARDOU, sardou [Victorien] dramatic writer (1831-1908).

SARGASSE, sargas', [Span. : sargazo], *sf.* sargassum, gulf-weed : a genus of sea-weeds.

SARGUE, sarg', *sm.* sargus : *a*) *Ichth.* a genus of sparoid fishes; *b*) *Entom.* a genus of dipterous insects.

SARGUET, sarghè, [Braz.], *sm. Ichth.* sargus.

SARIGUE, sarig', *sm. Zool.* opossum : a marsupial quadruped; didelphis.

SARISSE, saris', [Gr. : σάρισσα], *sf. Antiq.* Macedonian lance.

SARMENT, sarmân t, [Lat. : sarmentum], *sm. Bot.* **1.** vine-shoot, vine-branch; **2.** sarment, sarmentum : runner; sarmentose stem.

SARMENTEUX, EUSE, sarmântœ, tœz', *adj. Bot.* sarmentous, sarmentose, sarmentaceous : noting long, flexible twigs.

SARONIQUE, saronik', *adj. Geog.* Saronic. **Golfe —**, Saronic Gulf.

SAROS, saros, **SARE**, sar', *sm.* saros : an ancient astronimical period.

SARRACÉNIÉES, sarasénié, *sfpl. Bot.* sarraceniaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

SARRACÉNIQUE, sarasénik', *adj.* Saracenic, Saracenical : pertaining to the Saracens.

SARRASIN, sarazan, [Low Lat. : saracenus; *Ar.* : sharkeyn], *sm.* Saracen : an Arabian people.

SARRASIN E, *adj.* Saracenic, Saracenial.

SARRASIN, sarazan, *adj. Bot.* **Blé —**, buck wheat.

SARRASIN. *sm. Bot.* buckwheat.

SARRASINE, sarazin', *sf. Fortif.* sarasine, sarasin, portecullis.

SARRAU, sarô [origin unknown], *sm.* [*Pl. Sarraux.*] smock-frock ; waggoner's frock.

SARRETTE, sarèt', *sf. Bot.* sawwort : *Serratula*, a genus of composite plants.

SARRIETTE, saryèt', *sf. Bot.* savory : *Satureia hortensis*, a labiated plant.

SARROT, sarô, *sm.* V. *Sarrau.*

SARRUSSOPHONE, sarusofone [Sarrus, the inventor; Gr. : φωνή, voice], *sm. Mus.* sarrusophone : a musical instrument of the oboe class.

† **SARTINE** sartin' *sf.* wig.

SAS, sâ, [Low Lat. : setaceum from Lat. seta, a bristle], *sm.* **1.** sieve, bolt. **Gros —**, coarse sieve. **Passer au —**, to sift. **Passer au gros —**, to examine superficially.

2. chamber (of a lock).

SASSAFRAS, sasafrâ, [of American origin; Span . : Sasafras], *sm. Bot.* sassafras : a genus of plants of the order lauraceæ.

SASSE, sas', [Provenç. : sasso], *sf. Naut.* scoop.

SASSEMENT, sâs'mân-t, [sasser], *sm.* sifting.

SASSENAGE, sas'nazh', [sasser], *sm.* Sassenage cheese.

SASSER, sâsé-r, [sas], *va.* to sift : *a*) to separate by a sieve, to pass through a sieve; to dress, to bolt; *b*) *Fig.* to examine minutely, to ventilate. **— Une affaire**, to thoroughly sift an affair.

SASSET, sase, *sm.* little sieve.

SASSEUR, sâsœr, *sm.* sifter : one who sifts.

SASSOIRE, saswar', *sf.* sweep-bar, sway-bar (of a carriage).

SASSOLINE, sasolin', *sf. Chem.* sassoline. sassolin : boracic acid.

SASTRA, sâstra, *sm.* sastra, shaster, chastra : Hindoo scriptures.

SATAN, satân, [Heb. enemy], *pnm.* Satan.

SATANAS, satanâs, *pnm. Fam.* Satan.

SATANÉ, E, satané *adj. Pop.* devilish, damned, infernal : worthy of Satan.

SATANIQUE, satanik', *adj.* satanic, satanical : having the character or spirit of Satan; diabolical, infernal, malicious.

SATELLITE, satèllit', [Lat. : satelles, satellitis, au attendant], *sm.* satellite : *a*) attendant, follower; body-guard; *b*) *Astron.* a secondary planet; moon. **De —**, satellitious.

SATIÉTÉ, sasiété, [Lat. : satietas], *sf.* satiety : the state of being satiated; satiation, repletion; fulness, excess of gratification. **Manger jusqu'à —**, to eat to satiety. *Fig.* : **Il ne cessait de rabâcher jusqu'à — ce qu'il croyait bon**, he was constantly repeating what he thought right.

SATIF, IVE, satif, tiv', [Lat. : sativus, serère, to sow], *adj.* sative : sown in gardens.

SATIN, satan, [Lat. : seta, a hair, bristle; Low Lat. : setinus; Ital. : setino], *sm.* satin : a glossy silk cloth. **Robe de —**, satin dress. **— de laine**, black kerseymere.

SATINADE, satinad', [satin], *sf.* satinet : a thin species of satin.

SATINAGE, satinazh', [satiner], *sm.* hot-pressing.

SATINÉ, E, satiné, *pa. p.* hot-pressed.

SATINÉ, E, *adj.* **1.** satin, satiny, glossy : having the appearance of satin; **2.** velvet, soft. **Une peau satinée**, a skin as soft as velvet.

SATINÉ, *sm.* gloss.

SATINÉE, *sf. Bot.* satin-flower : *Lunaria rediviva.*

SATINER satiné-r, [satin], *va.* to hot-press.

SATINER, *vn.* to look like satin, to imitate satin.

SATINETTE, satinet, [satin], *sf.* satinet : a thin kind of satin.

SATINEUR, satinœr', *sm.* hot-presser.

SATIRE, satir', [Lat. : satira or satyra], *sf.* satire. **Faire la — de**, to satirize, to be a satire upon. **— personnelle**, lampoon.

SATIRIQUE, satirik', *adj.* satiric, satirical : *a*) belonging to satire, containing satire; *b*) censorious, severe in language.

SATIRIQUE, *sm.* satirist : one who writes satire.

SATIRIQUEMENT, satirik'mân-t, *adv.* satirically.

SATIRISER, satirisé-r, [satire], *va.* to satirize : to expose by satire; to lampoon; to censure.

SATISFACTION, satisfaksyôn; *in poet.* siôn; [Lat. : satisfactio], *sf.* **1.** satisfaction; *a*) the state of being satisfied or pleased; contentment, comfort; gratification, pleasure, indulgence; *b*) that which satisfies; atonement; indemnification, amends. *a*) **Éprouver une douce —**, to feel satisfied. **Témoigner à quelqu'un sa —**, to express one's satisfaction to a person. **Se conduire à la — générale**, to conduct one's self so as to give general satisfaction. *b*) **Faire — à quelqu'un**, to make amends to a person for. **Avoir — d'une offense**, to have satisfaction for an offence. **Demander — à quelqu'un**, to ask a person for satisfaction.

2. *Theol.* atonement.

SATISFACTOIRE, satisfaktwar', [satisfaire], *adj. Theol.* satisfactory : atoning, making amends.

SATISFAIRE, satisfèr', [Lat. : satisfacĕre ; satis, enough ; facĕre, to make], *va.* [Conj. like *Faire.*] **1.** to satisfy : *a)* to afford full gratification : to gratify, to please, to content ; to indulge ; *b)* to pay, to content, to pay to the full extent of claims ; *c)* to convince ; to free from doubt, suspense or uncertainty ; *d)* to gratify, to give gratification to wants, desires or wishes ; *e)* to indulge ; to satiate. *a)* **Un enfant qui satisfait son père et sa mère**, a child that satisfies his father and mother. — **sa curiosité**, to satisfy one's curiosity. — **sa vengeance**, to indulge in revenge. *b)* — **ses créanciers**, to pay one's creditors. *c)* **Je puis vous — sur ce point**, I can satisfy you on that point. **Cette explication ne me satisfait point**, that explanation does not satisfy me. **Il semble qu'ils sortent mal satisfaits d'ici**, they seem to leave here any thing but satisfied. *Mol. Préc. rid.* ii. *d)* — **un besoin**, to satisfy a want. — **sa passion, sa colère**, to gratify one's passion, one's anger.

2. to give satisfaction to, to make amends. — **un homme qu'on a offensé**, to make amends to a man one has offended.

3. to answer, to fulfil. — **l'attente de quelqu'un**, to answer a person's expectations.

4. to please, to gratify. — **l'esprit**, to please the mind. — **l'oreille**, to please the ear.

SATISFAIRE, *vn.* **1.** to satisfy : *a)* to afford gratification, to give content, to give satisfaction ; to obey, to comply : to indulge, to gratify ; *b)* to do what one ought ; to discharge, to perform, to fulfil ; *c)* to atone, to give satisfaction, to make amends ; *d) Math.* to answer, to fulfil. *a)* — **aux désirs de quelqu'un**, to gratify a person's desires. *b)* — **à ses obligations**, to fulfil one's obligations.

2. to meet ; to answer. — **à une objection**, to answer an objection.

SATISFAIRE, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to satisfy one's self, to gratify one's self. **C'est mon plaisir ; je veux me —**, I take pleasure in it and I mean to gratify myself.

2. to be satisfied, to be appeased ; **3.** to satisfy one's self : to free one's self from doubt ; **4.** to take satisfaction for one's self ; to avenge one's self.

SATISFAISANT, E, satisfœzân-t, ânt', *adj.* satisfactory : *a)* gratifying, satisfying ; giving satisfaction ; *b)* relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty ; satisfying, convincing. **Une conduite satisfaisante**, a satisfactory way of behaving. **Des raisons satisfaisantes**, satisfactory reasons.

SATISFAIT, E, satisfé, fèt', *pa. p.* of *Satisfaire*, satisfied ; gratified.

SATISFAIT, E, *adj.* pleased, gratified ; content. — **de son sort**, content with one's lot. **Mal —**, dissatisfied, unsatisfied ; unpleased.

SATRAPE, satrap', [Gr. : σατράπης], *sm.* satrap : a governor of a province, in Persia.

SATRAPIE, satrapi, *sf.* satrapy : the goverment of a satrap.

SATURABILITÉ, saturabilité, *sf. Chem.* quality of being saturable.

SATURABLE, saturabl', *adj. Chem.* saturable : capable of saturation.

SATURANT, E, saturân-t, ânt', *adj.* saturant, saturating.

SATURATION, saturasyôn, [saturer], *sf.* saturation : *a) Chem.* solution continued till the solvent can contain no more ; *b)* A filling or supply to fullness.

SATURER, saturé-r, [Lat. : saturāre ; satur, full ; satis, enough], *va.* to saturate : *a)* to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received ; *b)* to fill to fulness ; to satiate ; to surfeit. **Le public est saturé de ce genre de romans**, the public has had enough of novels of that kind. **Le marché est saturé de cette denrée**, the market is overstocked with provisions of that sort.

SATURER (SE), *v. refl.* to get saturated, surfeited.

SATURNALES, saturnal', [Lat. : saturnalia], *sfpl. Rom. Antiq.* Saturnalia : festival of Saturn. **Des —**, saturnalian.

SATURNE, saturn', [Lat. : Saturnus], *pnm.* Saturn : *a) Mythol.* one of the oldest deities ; *b) Astron.* a planet ; *c)* † *Chem.* lead. **Sucre de —, sel de —**, sugar of lead, acetate of lead. **Extrait de —**, extract of Saturn : saturated solution of sub-acetate of lead.

SATURNIEN, IENNE, saturnyan, nyèn, *adj.* **1.** Saturnian : pertaining to Saturn ; **2.** saturnine : dull, grave, gloomy, sad ; under the influence of Saturn.

SATURNIN, E, saturnan, nin', *adj. Med.* saturnine : pertaining to lead.

SATYRE, satir', [Lat. : satyrus ; Gr. : σατύρος], *sm.* **1.** *Mythol.* satyr : a sylvan deity ; **2.** *Fig.* lewd, sensual man.

SATYRE, *sf.* satyric play (in Greece).

SATYRIASIS, satiriazis, [Lat. : Gr. : σατυρίασις], *sm. Med.* satyriasis, morbid lasciviousness in men.

SATYRION, satiriôn, *sm. Bot.* satyrium, satyrion : a genus of plants of the order orchidaceæ.

SATYRIQUE, satirik', *adj. Antiq.* satyric : pertaining to satyrs. **Danses satyriques**, satyric dances.

SAUCE, sôs', [Lat. : salsa ; sal, salt], *sf. Cook.* sauce : liquid seasoning. — **blanche**, melted butter. — **courte**, little sauce. — **Robert**, onion sauce. — **piquante**, pungent sauce. **Donner ordre aux sauces**, to superintend the cooking. **Il ne sait à quelle — manger le poisson**, he does not know what to think of it. *Fig.* : **La — vaut mieux que le poisson, la — fait manger le poisson**, the details are better than the thing itself. **Cela ne vaut rien, à quelque — qu'on le mette**, there is nothing to be done with it. **On ne sait à quelle — le mettre**, one does not know what he is fit for. **Être dans la —**, to be in a pickle. **Mettre quelqu'un à toutes sauces**, to give a person all kinds of things to do. **Donner une — à quelqu'un, faire la — à quelqu'un**, to rate a person well. *Prov.* : **Il n'est sauce que d'appétit**, hunger is the best sauce.

SAUCÉ, E, sôsé, *pa. p.* **1.** sopped ; **2.** soused ; **3.** *Fam.* soaked, wet through.

SAUCÉ, E, *adj.* (of medals) plated.

SAUCER, sôsé-r, [sauce], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous sauçons, je sauçais.*] **1.** to sop : to steep, to dip in sauce ; **2.** to souse : to plunge in any liquid ; to drench ; **3.** *Pop.* to scold, to reprimand.

SAUCIÈRE, sôsyèr, [sauce], *sf.* sauce-boat : a vessel for holding sauce.

SAUCISSE, sôsis', [Lat. : salsicia salt], *sf.* sausage, small sausage.

† **SAUCISSIER**, sôsisyé, *sm.* sausage maker.

SAUCISSON, sôsisôn, [saucisse], *sm.* **1.** sausage, large sausage ; **2.** saucisson : *a) Artill.* a long pipe or bag filled with powder ; *b) Fortif.* fascine or bundle of fagots.

SAUF, SAUVE, sôf, sôv', [Lat. : salvus, saved], *adj.* safe : unhurt ; secure. **L'honneur est —**, honour is safe. **Avoir la vie sauve**, to be unhurt. **Sain et —**, safe and sound.

SAUF, *prep.* **1.** save, saying, except, excepting ; excepted ; but. — **le respect que je vous dois, — votre respect**, with all due deference to you. — **erreur ou omission**, errors or omissions excepted. **Il lui a légué tout son bien, — une terre**, he left him all he had with the exception of one estate.

2. reserving, under. — **correction**, under correction.

SAUF À, *prepos. phr.* reserving. **Faites vite, — à corriger plus tard**, do it quickly, at the risk of correcting another time.

SAUF QUE, *conj. phr.* save, unless, except.

SAUF-CONDUIT, sôfkôndui, *sm.* [*Pl. Sauf-conduits.*] safe-conduct.

SAUGE, sôzh', [Lat. : salvia], *sf. Bot.* sage : *Salvia*, a genus of labiate plants. — **officinale, — des jardins**, garden sage.

SAUGRENU, E, sôgrœnu, [Lat. : sal, salt ; grenu], *adj. Fam.* absurd, preposterous, ridiculous.

† **SAUGRENUITÉ**, sôgrœnuité *sf.* absurdity, ridiculousness.

SAÜL, saul, *pnm.* Saul.

SAULAIE, sôlê, [saule, willow], *sf.* willow-plantation.

SAULE, sôl', [Lat. : salix], *sm. Bot.* willow : *Salix*, a genus of trees of the order salicaceæ. — **blanc, — commun**, white willow. — **pleureur**, weeping willow. — **fragile**, crack willow. — **cendré**, gray sallow. — **à oreillettes**, round-eared willow. — **viminal, — des vanniers**, common osier. — **jaune, — osier**, golden willow, golden osier. — **rouge**, green-leaved osier, ornard.

SAULÉE, sôlé, *sf.* row of willows.

SAUMÂTRE, sômâtr', [saumure], *adj.* brackish ; briny. **Eau —**, brackish water.

SAUMON, sômôn, [Lat. : salmo], *sm.* **1.** *Ichth.* salmon : a malacopterygious fish ; **2.** **3.** salmon colour : **4.** *Metall.* pig (of lead). — **de fonte**, pig-iron.

SAUMONÉ, E, sômoné, *adj.* salmonlike. **Truite saumonée**, salmon-trout.

SAUMONEAU, sômonô, [saumon], *sm.* [*Pl. Saumoneaux.*] salmonet, samlet, young salmon.

SAUMURAGE, sômurazh', [saumure], *sm.* pickling (in brine).

SAUMURE, sômur', [O. Fr. : sal *or* sau, salt ; muire ; Lat. : muria, pickle], *sf.* brine, pickle.

SAUNAGE, sônazh', [sauner], *sm.* **1.** salt-making ; **2.** salt-trade. **Faux-—**, illicit salt-trade.

SAUNAISON, sônèzôn, [sauner], *sf.* salt-making.

SAUNER, sôné-r, [Lat. : salināre], *va.* **1.** to make salt ; **2.** to salt : to deposit salt.

SAUNERIE, sôn'ri, [saunier], *sf.* saltern, saltwork, salt-works : a place where salt is made.

SAUNIER, sônyé, [Lat salinarius], *sm.* salt-maker, salter. **Faux-—**, dealer in contraband salt.

SAUNIÈRE, sônyèr', *sf.* salt-box.

SAUNIÈRE, [Paul], novelist (1827-1894).

SAUPIQUET, sôpikè, [Lat. : sal, salt ; piquer], *sm. Cook.* sharp sauce, pungent sauce.

SAUPOUDRAGE, sôpoudrazh [saupoudrer], *sm.* besprinkling, salting.

SAUPOUDRER, sôpoudré-r, [sau, for sal ; poudrer], *va.* **1.** to salt : to sprinkle with salt ; **2.** to dredge : to sprinkle flour on ; **3.** to sprinkle, to powder ; **4.** *Fig.* to intersperse, to interlard.

SAUR, sor, *adj. m.* V. *Saure.*

SAURAGE, sorazh', [saur], *sm. Falc.* (first year of a hawk before it has moulted).

SAURE, sor', [perhaps Dutch sor, soor-

for dry, brown], *adj.* 1. sorrel : brownish-yellow. **Cheval —**, sorrel horse.

2. red, smoked. **Hareng —**, smoked red herring. **Maigre comme un hareng —**, as thin as a lath.

3. *Falc.* red.

SAURER, soré-r, [saur], *va.* to smoke (herrings).

SAURET, sorè, *adj. m.* V. *Saure.*

SAURIENS, sôryan, [Gr. : σαῦρος, lizard], *smpl. Zool.* saurians : an order of reptiles; lizards.

SAURIN, soran, *sm.* red herring.

SAURIR, sorir, [saur], *va.* to smoke.

SAUSSAIE, sôsé, [saux, willow], *sf.* willow-plot, willow-plantation. V. *Saulaie.*

SAUT, sô; the *t* is not pronounced. [Lat. : saltus, leap], *sm.* 1. saltation : the act of leaping or jumping; 2. leap, jump; skip. **Aller par sauts et par bonds**, to move by leaps and bounds. **La nature ne procède jamais par sauts**, nature never proceeds by bounds. **Franchir un fossé d'un —, de plein —, en un seul —**, to leap, to jump over a ditch. **Ne faire qu'un — d'un endroit à un autre**, to go at a stretch quickly from one place to another. **— périlleux**, *a)* somerset, somersault, summersault, sommerset, summerset; *b)* tumble, tumbling; *c)* dangerous fall. **— de mouton**, *a) Man.* goat-leap; *b)* leap-frog : a game.

3. fall, leap. **Tomber d'un quatrième étage est un terrible —**, a fourth story is a fearful height to fall from. **Faire, franchir le —**, *Fig. a)* to take the leap; to make up one's mind; *b)* to sink, to succomb, to yield. **Faire faire le — à quelqu'un**, to have a person turned away. **— de Breton**, Cornish hug : the tripping up of a person's heels. **Faire le — en l'air.** *Pop. Slang.* to be hanged, to hang one's self.

4. getting up. **Au — du lit**, on getting out of bed, on first getting up, on leaving one's bed.

5. waterfall; fall. **Le — du Niagara**, the Niagara falls. **— de moulin**, mill-race.

6. *Man.* leap; 7. **— de loup**, haha, haw-haw : sunk-fence.

DE PLAIN SAUT, *adv. phr.* on a sudden, all at once.

SAUTAGE, sôtazh', [sauter], *sm.* 1. *Min.* blowing up, exploding; 2. pressing herrings into barrels.

SAUTANT, E, sôtân-t, ânt', *adj. Herald.* leaping.

SAUTE, sôt', [sauter], *sf. Naut.* shifting, shift (of wind).

SAUTÉ, E, sôté, *adj. Cook.* stewed.

SAUTÉ, *sm. Cook.* stew.

SAUTELLE, sôtèl', *sf.* vine-shoot.

SAUTER, sôté-r, [Lat. : saltāre], *vn.* 1. to leap, to jump : to spring upward or forward; to spring or move suddenly; to vault, to bound; to skip. **— de branche en branche**, to hop from branch to branch. *Fig.* **Il saute d'un sujet à l'autre**, he goes from one subject to another. **— à pieds joints**, to jump close-legged. **— à cloche-pied**, to skip. **— de joie**, to leap with joy. **— en selle**, to spring into the saddle. **— à bas de son lit**, to jump out of bed. **— au plancher, aux nues**, to jump up to the ceiling. *Fig.* to be driven mad. **Vous me ferez — au plancher, tant vos raisonnements sont absurdes**, you will drive me mad with your absurd reasonings. **Reculer pour mieux —**, to go back to take a better leap; *Fig.* to bide one's time. **— par la fenêtre**, to jump out of window. **Faire — quelqu'un par la fenêtre**, *Fam.* to throw a person out of the window.

2. to seize; to rush at, to fly at. **— au collet, à la gorge de quelqu'un**, to seize a person by the neck. **— au visage de quelqu'un** to fly at a person's face. **— sur un homme pour le frapper**, to rush at a man to strike him. **— aux yeux de quelqu'un**, *a)* to fly at a person. *b)* (of things) to be very evident, to be obvious. **Cela saute aux yeux**, that is as clear as can be. **— au cou de quelqu'un**, to fall on a person's neck.

3. *Naut.* to veer, to shift. **Le vent a sauté à l'est**, the wind has veered round to the east.

4. to blow up, to explode. **La poudrière a sauté**, the powder-magazine has blown up.

5. to fly off; to fly out.

Faire sauter, 1. to make (a person) jump; 2. to blow up (with powder); to explode (a mine); 3. to blow out. **Faire — un chien par-dessus un bâton**, to make a dog jump over a stick. **Faire — un navire**, to blow up a ship. **Faire — une mine**, to spring a mine. **Faire — la cervelle à quelqu'un**, to blow a person's brains out. **Se faire — la cervelle**, to blow out one's brains.

4. to knock out. **Faire — une œil hors de la tête**, to knock out a person's eye.

5. (at billiards) to throw down (a ball); 6. *Card-pl.* to shift. **Faire — la coupe**, to shift the cut.

7. to crack (bottles); 8. to get (a person) dismissed; to oust (a person) out of his place; 9. to get free of, to get rid of; 10. to ruin; 11. to spend lavishly, to squander, to dissipate; 12. to break (the bank of a gaming-house); 13. *Cook.* to toss up. **Nous ferons — une bouteille de champagne**, we will crack a bottle of champagne. **Faire — la banque**, to break the bank.

SAUTER, *va.* 1. to leap, to jump, to leap over, to jump over : to pass over by leaping, to spring over. **— un fossé**, to clear a ditch. **— le pas**, *Fig.* to come to a decision after much hesitation. **— le bâton**, to do a thing against one's will. **Il ne voulait pas épouser cette fille, mais on lui a fait — le bâton**, he was unwilling to marry that girl, but he was obliged to do so. *Bescherelle.*

2. to skip, to pass over, to omit, to leave out. **Le copiste a sauté deux lignes**, the copyist has left out two lines. **C'est un passage que je sauterai volontiers**, I'll pass over that passage willingly. **Vous avez sauté cette page**, you skipped over that page.

3. *Cook.* to toss up; 4. (of stallions) to leap, to serve, to cover, to mount.

SAUTEREAU, sôt'rô, [sauter], *sm.* [*Pl. Sautereaux.*] jack (of musical instruments).

SAUTERELLE, sôt'rèl', [sauter], *sf.* 1. *Entom.* grasshopper, locust; 2. *Carp.* shifting bevel; 3. spring.

SAUTERIE, sôt'ri, [sauter], *sf.* 1. leaping, leap; 2. dancing party.

SAUTERNE, sotèrn', *sm.* Sauterne : a species of French wine.

SAUTE-RUISSEAU, sôt'ruisô, *sm.* [*Pl. Saute-Ruisseau.*] skip-kennel, errand-boy.

SAUTEUR, EUSE, sôtœr, tœz', *sm. f.* 1. leaper, jumper; 2. tumbler; buffon; mountebank; 3. *Fig.* weather-cock : irresolute person; 4. *Man.* leaping horse. **Cet homme est un —**, that man is a humbug, a regular humbugger.

SAUTEUSE, *sf.* sauteuse : a kind of dance.

SAUTILLAGE, sôtiyazh', [sautiller], *sm.* skipping, hopping.

SAUTILLANT, E, sôtiyân-t, ânt', *adj.* skipping, hopping.

† **SAUTILLEMENT**, sôtiy'mân-t, *sm.* skipping, hopping.

SAUTILLER, sôtiyé-r, [sauter], *vn.* to skip : to bound or move in short quick leaps; to hop.

SAUTOIR, sôtwar, [sauter], *sm.* 1. Saint-Andrew's cross; 2. *Herald.* saltier, saltire. **En —**, cross-wise; saltier-wise. **Porter un ordre en —**, to wear an order saltierwise. **Porter quelque chose en —**, to carry a thing slung over the shoulder. **Elle porte une chaîne en —**, she wears a chain about her neck with the ends crossed on her breast.

SAUVAGE, sôvazh', [Lat. : silvaticus, pertaining to the woods; whence O. Fr. salvage] *adj.* 1. wild, savage : *a)* living in woods or deserts; being in a state of nature; untamed; *b)* uncivilized, barbarous, untaught, rude, unpolished; *c)* uncultivated; uninhabited, desert. *a)* **Des animaux sauvages**, wild beasts, savage beasts. *b)* **Des tribus sauvages**, wild tribes. *c)* **Un site —**, a wild spot.

2. unsociable; shy. **C'est un homme fort —**, he is a very unsociable man. **Un enfant —**, a shy child.

3. savage, cruel, inhuman; fierce; pitiless, merciless, unmerciful; ferocious; rough, harsh. **Une vertu —**, cruel virtue. **Des manières sauvages**, ferocious manners. **Un air —**, a savage look. **Le ciel avec horreur voit ce monstre —**, heaven is horrified at the sight of this cruel monster. **Dans cette île déserte et —**, in this waste and savage island. *Fén. Tél.*

4. wild : growing without culture. **Pommier —**, wild apple-tree. **Olivier —**, wild olive-tree.

5. (of oil) bitter.

SAUVAGE, *smf.* 1. savage : a person wholly uncivilized; 2. unsociable person; shy person. **Les sauvages de l'Amérique**, the savages of America.

SAUVAGEMENT, sôvazh'mân-t, *adv.* 1. wildly; 2. unsociably; shyly.

SAUVAGEON, sôvazhôn [sauvage], *sm.* 1. wild stock; wilding : wild sapling; 2. *Hort.* seedling.

SAUVAGERIE, sôvazh'ri, *sf.* 1. savagism : savage state, savage form of life; 2. *Fig.* ferocity, savageness; unsociableness, shyness.

SAUVAGESSE, sôvazhés', *sf.* savage woman.

SAUVAGIN, E, sôvazhan, zhin', [sauvage], *adj.* fishy.

SAUVAGIN, *sm.* fishy taste. **Sentir le —**, to have a fishy taste.

SAUVAGINE, *sf.* 1. wild water-fowl; 2. fishy taste, fishy odour; odour of water-fowl.

SAUVAL, soval [Henri], historian (1620-1670).

SAUVEGARDE, sôv'gârd', [sauve; garde], *sf.* 1. safeguard : *a)* safe-keeping protection; *b)* a convoy, a guard sent for protection; *c) Fig.* protection, defence, shield, buckler. **Prendre quelqu'un sous sa —**, to take a person under one's protection. **Son obscurité lui servit de — contre la proscription**, his obscure life saved him from exile.

2. *pl. Naut.* rudder-pendant.

SAUVEGARDER, sôv'gardé-r, *va.* 1. to safeguard : to guard, to protect, to shield; 2. to hold harmless.

SAUVE-QUI-PEUT, sôv'kipœ, *sm.* signal for dispersing; save himself who can; rout, panic, stampede.

SAUVER, sôvé-r, [Lat. : salvāre], *va.* 1. to save : *a)* to bring out of danger, to rescue, to deliver; to preserve from danger, or from any evil; to protect; *b)* to keep from eternal death; to redeem from sin and its consequences; to be the salvation of; *c)* to

hinder from being spent or lost; *d*) to spare, to hinder occurring; to keep whole; to keep safe; *f*) to gloss over; to salve. *a*) **— sa patrie**, to save one's country. **— un homme de la misère**, to save a man from misery. **— la vie à quelqu'un**, to save a person's life. **Son médecin l'a sauvé**, his doctor saved his life. *c*) **Le navire a échoué, on a sauvé les marchandises**, the ship was stranded, but the goods were saved. *d*) **Sauvez-moi cette honte**, spare me that shame. **Vous m'avez sauvé une grande peine**, you saved me great trouble. *e*) **— l'honneur**, to save honour. *f*) **— les apparences**, to save appearances. **A présent nous sommes sauvés**, now we are all right, we are safe.

2. to justify, to excuse. **Quelque excuse qu'on allègue, on ne peut — cette action**, no reason can be given to justify this action.

3. to palliate; **4**. to conceal, to hide. **— une difficulté**, to palliate a difficulty. **— les défauts d'un ouvrage**, to conceal the defects of a work.

SAUVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to save one's self; to escape. **Se — d'un péril, d'un danger**, to escape peril, from a danger.

2. to be saved; to work one's salvation; **3**. to retrieve one's self; **4**. to get rid (of); to get out (of); **5**. to escape, to make one's escape, to flee. **Se — de prison**, to get out of prison. **Se — à la nage**, to save one's self by swimming.

6. to run away, to take flight, to betake one's self to flight. **Se — à toutes jambes**, to run away as fast as one can. **Sauve qui peut**, let everybody look out for himself.

7. to be off, to make haste away, to be gone. **Je ne veux pas être témoin de cette scène, je me sauve**, I am off, for I do not wish to witness this scene.

8. to take refuge; to flee. **Se — dans une église**, to take refuge in a church.

9. to indemnify one's self.

SAUVETAGE, sôv'tazh', [sauver], *sm.* **1**. saving; **2**. *Naut.* salvage; **3**. rescuing, rescue; **4**. life. **Bateau de —**, life-boat. **Bouée de —**, life-buoy. **Ceinture de —**, life-belt. **Canot de —**, life-boat. **Echelle de —**, fire-escape.

† **SAUVETÉ**, sôv'té, *sf.* safety.

SAUVETER, sôv'té-r, *va. Naut.* to save.

SAUVETEUR, sôv'tœr', *sm.* saver, rescuer.

SAUVEUR, sôvœr, [sauver], *sm.* **1**. saver: one who saves; deliverer; **2**. *Theol.* Saviour, Redeemer. **Le — du monde**, the Saviour of the world.

SAUVEUR, *adj. m.* **1**. savi g; **2**. *Theol.* all-saving.

SAUVE-VIE, sôv'vi, *sf. Bot.* wall-rue, spleenwort: *Asplenium ruta muraria*, a genus of ferns.

SAVAMMENT, savamân-t, [savant], *adj.* **1**. learnedly; **2**. knowingly, cleverly.

SAVANE, savan', [Span.: savana], *sf.* savanna; an extensive open plain or meadow, in America; prairie,

SAVANT, E, savân-t, ânt', [savoir], *adj.* **1**. learned: *a*) possessing learning; erudite; versed in literature or science; *b*) containing learning. *a*) **Un homme — en histoire**, a man learned in history. *b*) **Une savante dissertation**, a learned dissertation. **Langues savantes**, learned languages. **Les Femmes savantes de Molière**, the learned women of Molière.

2. well-informed; knowing; **3**. skilful, clever, able, masterly. **— au language des yeux**, knowing the language of the eyes. *Corn.* **— J'aimerais mieux être au rang des ignorants, que de me voir — comme certaines gens**, I had rather be numbered with the ignorant than to see myself learned like certain people. *Mol. F. sav.* iv. 3. **— dans l'art de dompter les coursiers**, clever in the art of taming horses. **De savantes combinaisons**, clever combinations. **Une main savante**, a skilful hand.

SAVANT, E, *sm. f.* learned person; scholar. **Les savants**, the learned, the scholars. **Une femme qui fait la savante**, a woman who gives herself learned airs. **Les savants**, the learned, the literati.

SAVANTAS, savântâ, **SAVANTASSE**, savântas', [savant], *sm.* sciolist, smatterer.

SAVANTERIE, savânteri, *sf.* pedantry.

SAVANTISSIME, savântisim', [savant], *adj.* most learned.

SAVATE, savat', [Span.: savato, a shoe], *sf.* **1**. old shoe. **Traîner la —**, *Fam.* to go ragged, to be as poor as Job, to be very poor.

2. shoe down at the heel; **3**. hunt-the-slipper: a childish play; **4**. French boxing; **5**. a military punishment; **6**. † foot-post; **7**. *Naut.* shoe (of an anchor).

SAVATERIE, savat'ri, [savatier], *sf.* old shoe market, dealing in old shoes.

SAVERNE, savèrn', *sf. Geog.* **1**. Severn: river in England; **2**. a town in Lower Alsatia.

SAVETER, sav'té-r, [savate], *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable.] to cobble, to bungle, to botch.

SAVETIER, sav'tyé, [savate], *sm.* cobbler: *a*) a mender of shoes; *b*) a clumsy workman; bungler, botcher.

SAVEUR, savœr, [Lat.: sapor], *sf.* savour: quality affecting the organs of taste; sapor, relish, savouriness, taste, flavour, zest. **Cela n'a ni goût ni —**, that is quite tasteless.

SAVINIER, savinyé, *sm. Bot.* savin: *Juniperus sabina.*

SAVOIE, savwa, *sf. Geog.* Savoy.

SAVOIR, savwar, [Lat.: sapĕre, to taste], *va.* [*Je sais, tu sais, il sait, nous savons, vous savez ils savent*; *je savais*; *je sus, nous sûmes*; *je saurai*; *je saurais*; *sache, sachons, sachez*; *que je sache, que nous sachions*; *que je susse, qu'il sût*; *sachant*; *su.*] to know: *a*) to have knowledge of; to be aware of, to be apprised of; to be acquainted with; *b*) to be versed in; to have a knowledge of; *c*) to be conscious of, to be sensible of; *d*) to be accustomed to; to be familiar with; *e*) to be able; to know how; *f*) to be informed of, to be apprised of; *g*) to have or retain in the mind; *h*) (absolutely) to have knowledge, to be well-informed, to be learned, to be a scholar. *a*) **— l'avenir**, to know the future. **Je sais de ce palais tous les détours obscurs**, I know all the ins and outs of that palace. **Il ne sait rien de rien**, he knows nothing at all. **Il ne sait ce qu'il veut**, *Fam.* he does not know what he wants. **Il ne sait ni ce qu'il fait ni ce qu'il dit**, he does not know what he says, nor what he does. **Il sait le fin du fin**, he knows everything. **Il en sait beaucoup, il en sait bien long**, he knows a thing or two. **Il en sait plus d'un, il en sait plus d'une**, he knows the time of day; he knows what's what. **L'homme que vous savez**, the man you know. **Cet argent vient de qui vous savez**, that money comes from you know where. **Laissons là ce chapitre. Il suffit que nous savons ce que nous savons**, enough on that score, it is enough to know what we do know. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* i. 1. **Les Spartiates ne savaient qu'une chose, c'était le dévouement à la patrie**, the only thing the Spartans cared about was their country. **Je ne sais qui** (or, substantively) **un je ne sais qui**, somebody no one knows who, a quidam. **Un je ne sais quel homme est venu me trouver**, I do not know what man came to me. **Je ne sais quoi, un je ne sais quoi**, a something I know not what, a something. **Vraiment, je ne sais à quoi me décider**, really, I do not know what resolution to take. **Il avait je ne sais quoi dans ses yeux perçants qui me faisait peur**, there was something, I know not what, in his piercing eyes which frightened me. **Je ne sais quel trouble s'est emparé de moi**, I cannot explain what feeling came over me. **Je suis tout je ne sais comment**, *Fam.* I am quite out of sorts. **Que savez-vous?** what do you know? **Qu'en sait-on?** what is known of it? **Que sais-je?** I know not what. **Reste à — si ..**, it remains to be known if. **Savez-vous bien que je suis fort mécontent de vous?** are you aware how dissatisfied I am with you? **— bon gré de**, to be well pleased with. **— mauvais gré de**, to be ill pleased with. *b*) **— la grammaire**, to know grammar. **Il ne sait pas son métier**, he does not know his trade. **Il sait lire et écrire**, he can (he knows how to) read and write. **Il sait le latin et le grec**, he knows Latin and Greek. **Ne savoir ni A ni B**, not to know an A from a bull's foot. **— bien le monde, — bien son monde**, to know the world; to know people. **M. Jourdain sait son monde**, M. J. knows whom he is addressing. *Mol. B. gent.* iii. 19. *c*) **Je sais qu'il est incapable de faire cela**, I know he is incapable of doing that. *d*) **— jouer du violon**, to know how to play the violin. **— vivre**, to know how to behave. *e*) **Il sait plaire**, he knows how to please. **Il ne sait pas distinguer sa main gauche de sa main droite**, he does not know his right hand from his left. **Il faut — faire un sacrifice**, we must know how to make a sacrifice. **On ne saurait avoir un plus beau teint**, it is impossible to have a finer complexion. **Elle ne saurait s'empêcher de médire**, she cannot help slandering. **Je ne saurais vous dire combien je l'estime**, I cannot tell you how much I esteem him. *f*) **Savez-vous ce que je viens d'apprendre?** do you know what I have just heard? **Si je l'avais su**, if I had known. **Il fit du bien à tous ceux qu'il savait avoir aimé son fils**, he did good to all those who, he knew, had loved his son. **Afin que vous le sachiez**, that you may know it. **Je lui ai fait — comment cela est arrivé**, I have informed him how it happened. **On ne sait pas ce qui peut arriver**, no one knows what may happen. **Vous saurez que c'est moi qui l'ai dit**, you will understand that it was I who said so. **Aussitôt que vous serez de retour, faites-le-moi —**, as soon as you return, let me know of it. **Faire à —**, to give notice. **— faisons**, we hereby give notice. **C'est à —, à —,** or **—**, that is to say, that is, to wit, namely, viz. **C'est à — si**, it is a question whether. *g*) **— sa leçon**, to know one's lesson. **— son rôle**, to know one's part. **— quelque chose par cœur**, to know something by heart. **— quelqu'un par cœur**, *Fig.* to know a person well. *h*) **Une avidité de —**, a great desire to know. **C'est un homme qui sait beaucoup**, he is a learned man.

IDIOMAT. AND PROV. PHR. **Je ne sache rien de si beau**, I know nothing finer. **Je ne sache personne...**, I know nobody. **Que je sache**, that I know of, for all I know. **Il n'est venu personne que je sache**, nobody came that I know of. **Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait**, if youth had experience and old age ability. **Il sait son pain manger, il sait plus que son pain manger**, he knows what he is about, he is no fool. **Qui plus n'en sait, plus n'en dit**, he has told

all he knew. **Qui ne sait son métier, l'apprenne**, let those who do not know their business learn it. **Qui plus sait, plus se tait**, a still tongue shows a wise head.

SAVOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be known. **Tout se sait tôt ou tard**, the truth is sure to come out.

SAVOIR, *sm.* knowledge, learning. **Acquérir un grand —**, to acquire great knowledge. **Un homme de peu de —**, a man of little learning. **Un profond — est souvent moins utile qu'un esprit vif**, great learning is often of less service than ready wit. *Prov.* **Par savoir vient avoir**, knowledge is power.

SAVOIR-FAIRE, savwar-fèr', *sm.* skill, tact, dexterity; management; wits. **Pour gagner du bien, le — vaut mieux que le savoir**, to get rich it is better to be skilful than learned.

SAVOIR-VIVRE, savwar-vivr', *sm.* good-breeding, polished manners, usage of the world. **Avoir du —**, to be well-bred.

SAVOISIEN, ENNE, savwazyan, zyèn', *adj.* of Savoy.

SAVOISIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Savoyard: a native of Savoy.

SAVON, savôn, [Lat. : sapo, onis], *sm.* **1.** soap. **— de toilette**, scented soap. **— noir**, soft soap. **— marbré**, **de Marseille**, mottled soap. **Un pain de —**, a cake of soap. **Bulle de —**, soap-bubble. **Eau de —**, soapsuds, suds. **Fabricant de —**, soap-boiler.

2. *Fam.* lecture, reprimand, scolding. **Donner un — à quelqu'un**, to lecture, to reprimand, to scold a person.

SAVONNAGE, savonazh', [savonner], *sp.* soaping, washing.

SAVONNER, savoné-r, *va.* **1.** to soap, to wash (with soap); **2.** to lather (for shaving); **3.** *Fam.* to lecture, to reprimand, to rebuke, to scold, to haul over the coals.

SAVONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to wash: to suffer being washed.

SAVONNERIE, savon'ri, *sf.* **1.** soapworks, soap-house, soap-manufactory; **2.** — Savonnerie: a carpet manufactory in Paris.

SAVONNETTE, savonèt', *sf.* **1.** soapball, wash-ball. **— à vilain**, *Fig.* office (formerly) purchased to ennoble the holder.

2. hunting-watch.

SAVONNEUX, EUSE, savonœ, œz', *adj.* soapy: pertaining to soap.

SAVONNIER, savonyé, *sm.* **1.** soap-boiler, soap-maker; **2.** *Bot.* soap-berry tree: *Sapindus saponaria.*

SAVONNIÈRE, savonyèr', *sf. Bot.* soapwort: *Saponaria.*

† **SAVOUREMENT**, savour'mân-t, [savourer], *sm.* savouring, tasting.

SAVOURER, savouré-r, [saveur], *va.* **1.** to savour, to relish, to taste. **— un vin**, to relish wine.

2. *Fig.* to enjoy; to relish; to take delight in. **— la louange**, to delight in praise.

SAVOURET, savourè, [savourer], *sm.* **1.** marrowbone (of beef); **2.** bone of salt pork; **3.** † witticism.

SAVOUREUSEMENT, savourœz'mân-t, *adv.* savourily, savourly: with a pleasing relish.

SAVOUREUX, EUSE, savourœ, œz', *adj.* savoury: pleasing to the taste; relishing. **Peu —, qui n'est pas —**, unsavoury, savourless, insipid.

SAVOYARD, E, savwayar, ard', *sm. Geog. f.* Savoyard: a native of Savoy.

SAX, saks, *sm.* sax-horn, sax: the name of a numerous family of brass wind instruments, invented by Sax; as, **saxhorn**, saxhorn, **saxtuba**, sax-tuba etc.

SAXATILE, saksatil', [Lat. : saxatilis, from saxum, a rock], *adj.* saxatile: *a*) *Bot.* growing among rocks; *b*) *Ichth.* living among rocks.

SAXE, saks', *sf. Geog.* Saxony; (in composition) Saxe.

SAXE, *sm.* Saxon porcelain, Dresden china.

SAXICAVE, saksikav', *adj. Nat. Hist.* saxicavous, rock-boring.

SAXICOLE, saksikol', [Lat. : saxum, a rock; colère, to inhabit], *adj. Nat. Hist.* saxatile: living among rocks.

SAXICOLE, *sf. Ornith.* stone-chats: *Saxicola*, a genus of birds of the order sylviadæ.

† **SAXIFRAGE**, saksifrazh', [Lat. : saxifraga; saxum, rock; frangère, to break], *adj. Med.* saxifragous: dissolving the stone.

SAXIFRAGE, *sf. Bot.* **1.** saxifrage: **1.** genus of plants of the order saxifrageæ. **— ombreuse**, London pride, none-so-pretty. **—granulée**, white meadow saxifrage. **— tridactyle**, **— rouge**, rue-leaved saxifrage. **— hypnoïde**, **— mousseuse**, mossy saxifrage, ladies' cushion. **— dorée**, golden saxifrage. **— étoilée**, starry saxifrage.

2. burnet saxifrage: *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

3. **— maritime**, sea-samphire: *Crithmum maritimum.*

SAXIFRAGÉES, saksifrazhé, *sfpl. Bot.* saxifrageæ, saxifragaceæ: an order of dicotyledonous plants.

SAXON, ONNE, saksôn, son', *adj.* Saxon: pertaining to the Saxons, or to Saxony.

SAXON, *sm.* Saxon: *a*) a native of Saxony; *b*) one of the nation that conquered England in the 5th c. *c*) the language of the Saxons.

SAXONNE, *sf.* Saxon woman, Saxon.

SAXONIQUE, saksonik', *adj.* Saxon: pertaining to Saxony.

SAXOPHONE, saksofon', *sm. Mus.* saxophone. V. *Sax.*

† **SAYETTE**, sèyèt', *sf.* sayette, sagathy: a kind of thread.

SAYNÈTE, sénèt', [Span. : sainete, a delicate bit; sain, fat], *sf.* farce (of the Spanish theatre).

† **SAYON**, sèyôn, [saie], *sm.* sagum: a cloak worn by soldiers and peasants; round frock.

SBIRE sbir', [Ital. : sbirro], *sm.* **1.** sbirro (*pl.* sbirri): a Roman archer; **2.** *Fig.* myrmidon.

SCABELLON, skabèllôn, [Lat. : scabellum], *sm. Arch.* scabellum: pedestal.

SCABIEUSE, skabiœz', [Lat. : scabies, the itch], *sf. Bot.* scabious: *Scabiosa*, a genus of plants of the order dipsaceæ. **— succise**, **— tronquée**, devil's bit scabious. **— noir-pourpre**, **— fleur des veuves**, sweet scabious.

SCABIEUX, EUSE, skabiœ, œz', [Lat.: scabiosus; scabies, the itch], *adj.* scabious: consisting of scabs; leprous.

SCABRE, skabr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* scabrous: rough, rugged.

SCABREUX, EUSE, skabrœ-z, œz', [Lat.: scabrosus], *adj.* **1.** rough, rugged; scabrous. **Un chemin —**, a rough road.

2. *Fig.* difficult; dangerous, perilous; slippery; delicate, ticklish. **Une entreprise scabreuse**, a difficult enterprise. **Il est trop — de se mêler de vos affaires**, it is too delicate a thing to meddle with your affairs. **Une question scabreuse**, a delicate question. **Une affaire scabreusse**, a ticklish affair.

SCABROSITÉ, skabrôzité, *sf.* scabrousness, roughness, ruggedness.

SCAFERLATI, skaferlati, *sm.* tobacco cut in thin ribbons for the pipe.

SCALAIRE, skalèr [Lat.: scalaris, ladder], *sf. Moll.* scalaria *pl.* ladder-shells or wentletraps.

SCALARIFORME, skalarifôrm', *adj.* scalariform: resembling a ladder or stairs.

SCALDE, skald', [Scand. : skald, poet], *sm.* scald: scalder: a Scandinavian poet.

SCALÈNE, skalèn', [Gr. : σκαληνός, uneven], *adj.* **1.** *Geom.* scalene, scalenous: having no equal sides. **Triangle —**, scalene triangle, scalene.

2. *Anat.* **Muscle. —**, scalenus: a triangular muscle of the neck.

SCALPE, skalp', [of uncertain origin; apparently of Scand. source; allied to O. Dutch schelp, a shell, to O. Fr. : escalope; O. Eng. : scalpe], *sm.* scalp: the skin of the top of the head.

SCALPEL, skalpèl, [Lat. : scapellum, dim. of scalprum, a knife], *sm. Surg.* scalpel: a knife used in anatomical dissections.

SCALPEMENT, skalpœmân-t, [scalper], *sm.* scalping.

SCALPER, skalpé-r, [scalpe, but borrowed directly from Eng. scalp], *va.* to scalp: to deprive of the scalp.

SCAMMONÉE, skamoné, [Lat. and Gr.: σκαμμωνία], *sf.* scammony: a gum-resin, used as a cathartic.

SCANDALE, skândal', [Lat. : scandalum, from Gr. σκάνδαλον, a stumbling-block], *sm.* **1.** stumbling-block; **2.** scandal: *a*) offence given by the faults of others; offence; *b*) the condition of being disgraced; disgrace; shame; *c*) scandalousness; *d*) exposure, noise, eclat; *e*) † reproachful aspersion; slander. **Pierre de —**, **1**. stumbling-block; **2.** cause of offence. **Au grand — des honnêtes gens**, to the great horror of honest people. **C'est un — qu'il ait obtenu cette place**, what a shame it is that he has obtained that place! **Cela fera du —**, that will scandalize, will make a noise.

SCANDALEUSEMENT, skândalœz'-mân-t, *adv.* scandalously: shamefully; in a manner to give offence.

SCANDALEUX, EUSE, skândalœ-z, œz', *adj.* scandalous: *a*) giving offence or scandal; *b*) shameful, disgraceful.

SCANDALISER, skândalizé-r, *va.* to scandalize: to offend, to give offence; to shock. **Sa conduite scandalise toute la ville**, his behaviour scandalizes the whole town.

SCANDALISER (SE), *v. refl.* to be scandalized; to be shocked.

SCANDER, skândé-r, [Lat. : scandĕre, scansum, to climb, to mount], *va. Pros.* to scan: to measure or examine a verse.

SCANDINAVE, skandinav', *adj.* Scandinavian: pertaining to Scandinavia.

SCANDINAVE, *smf.* Scandinavian: an inhabitant of Scandinavia.

SCANDINAVE *sm.* Scandinavian language.

SCANDINAVIE, skândinavi, *sf. Geog.* Scandinavia.

SCANSION, skânsiôn, [Lat. : scansio], *sf. Pros.* scanning, scansion: the act of scanning.

SCANSORES, skansorès [Lat. : scansor], *smpl. Ornith.* scansores, *pl.* an old order of climbing birds.

SCAPHANDRE, skafândr', [Gr.: σκάφη, a boat; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man], *sm.* **1.** cork-jacket; **2.** diving-apparatus; diver's water-tight suit; **3.** *Moll.* a genus of gastropods having a large shell with a concealed spire.

SCAPHANDRIER, skafândrié, *sm.* diver, furnished with a diving-dress.

SCAPHOÏDE, skafoïd', [Gr. : σκάφη, a boat; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* scaphoid: having the form of a boat.

SCAPIFORME, skapiform', [Gr.: σκάφη, boat; form], *adj. Bot.* scapiform: scape like,

SCAPULAIRE, skapulèr', [Lat. : scapulæ, the soulder-blades], *sm.* scapulary, scapular : *a)* a part of the habit of certain religious orders ; *b)* a piece of cloth worn devotionally upon the breast ; *c) Surg.* a bandage.

SCAPULAIRE, *adj.* scapular, scapulary: pertaining to the shoulder. **Artère —**, scapular artery, scapular.

SCARABÉE, skarabé, [Lat. : scarabæus], *sm. Entom.* scarab, scarabee, beetle : a genus of coleopterous insects.

SCARABÉIDES, skarabéid', *smpl. Entom.* scarabeidæ : a family of lamellicorn coleoptera.

SCAPIN, skapan, *sm.* Scapin : an old character of Italian comedies.

SCARAMOUCHE, skaramoush', [Ital. : Scaramuccio], *sm.* Scaramouch : a species of buffoon in Italian comedies.

SCARE, skar', [Lat. : scarus], *sm. Ichth.* scar, scarus : a sea-fish.

SCARIEUX, EUSE, skariœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* scariose, scarious : tough, thin and semi-transparent.

SCARIFICATEUR, skarifikatœr, [scarifier], *sm.* 1. *Surg.* scarificator, scarifier : an instrument used for scarifying ; 2. *Agr.* scarifier : an implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

SCARIFICATION, skarifikasyôn, *sf. Surg.* scarification : the act of scarifying.

SCARIFIER, skarifié-r, [Lat. : scarificāre], *va. Surg.* to scarify : to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument.

SCARIOLE, skariol', **SCAROLE**, skarol, *sf.* endive. V. *Escarole.*

SCARLATINE, skarlatin', [écarlate, scarlet], *adj. f.* 1. scarlet : of a bright-red colour ; red ; 2. *Med.* scarlet, scarlatinous. **Fièvre —**, scarlet-fever.

SCARLATINE, *sf. Med.* scarlet-fever : a cutaneous disease.

SCARRON, skarôn, [Paul], burlesque poet (1610-1660).

SCATOLOGIE, skatolozhi [Gr. : σκὼρ, σκατὸς, excrement ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* scatology : knowledge of or treatment of excrements.

SCATOLOGIQUE, skatolozhik', *adj.* scatological.

SCEAU, sô, [Lat. : sigillum, seal], *sm.* [*Pl. Sceaux.*] 1. seal : *a)* an engraved stamp for impressing the wax that is attached to the signature of a deed or other document ; *b)* the imprint itself ; *c) pl.* seals of the State; *d)* the act of sealing ; *e) Fig.* that which closes or seals ; *f) Fig.* that which confirms or ratifies ; stamp, impress. *a)* **Mettre, apposer son —**, to affix one's seal. **Le — de l'État**, the seal of the State. *b)* **Le — est à peine visible**, the seal is scarcely visible. *c)* **Le garde des sceaux**, the keeper of the seals ; the Lord Chancellor. *f)* **L'ouvrage ne paraîtra qu'après que vous y aurez mis le — de votre approbation**, the work will not be published until it meets with your approbation. **Cette dernière production mit le — à la gloire qu'il s'était acquise**, this last production was the seal of his glory. **Le — du génie**, the seal of genius. **Marqué au — du génie**, stamped with the marks of genius. **Sous le — du secret**, under the seal of secrecy.

2. *Bot.* **— de Salomon**, Solomon's-seal : *Polygonatum vulgare.* **— de Notre-Dame**, Lady's-seal : *Tamus.*

† **SCEL**, sèl, *sm.* seal.

SCÉLÉRAT, E, séleraa-t, rat', [Lat. : sceleratus ; scelus, eris, crime], *adj.* 1. profligate ; 2. vile, wicked, villanous, flagitious, atrocious, heinous, diabolical, abominable, nefarious. **Une âme scélérate**, a wicked soul. **Une conduite scélérate**, vile conduct.

SCÉLÉRAT, E, *sm. f.* 1. profligate, miscreant, wretch ; 2. scoundrel, rascal, villain.

SCÉLÉRATESSE, sélératès', [scélérat], *sf.* 1. wickedness, villany ; scoundrelism ; 2. flagitious action.

SCÉLÉRATISME, sélératism', *sm.* wickedness, scoundrelism, rascality.

SCELLÉ, E, sèlé, *sm. Law-t.* seal. **Apposer, mettre les scellés**, to affix the seals, to seal up. **Sous le —**, under seal. **Bris de —**, breaking of the seals.

SCELLEMENT, sel'mân-t, [sceller], *sm.* sealing ; fastening.

SCELLER, sèlé-r, [sceau], *va.* to seal : *a)* to set or to affix a seal as a mark of authenticity ; *b) Law-t.* to seal up ; to fasten or close with a seal ; *c) Build.* to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement, plaster, etc. ; to embed, to imbed ; *d)* to seal up, to shut or keep close ; *e) Fig.* to confirm, to ratify. *a)* **— un édit**, to seal an edict. *b)* **Le juge de paix à scellé les armoires**, the justice of the peace has affixed the seals. *c)* **— les gonds**, to seal hinges, to fix the hinges in. *d)* **— une bouteille**, to seal up a bottle. *e)* **— une alliance**, to seal an alliance. **Ils ont scellé de leur sang les vérités qu'ils ont annoncées**, they confirmed the truths they preached with their blood.

SCELLER, *vn.* to seal : to fix a seal.

SCELLEUR, sèlœr, *sm.* sealer : one who seals.

SCÈNE, sèn', [Lat. : scena ; Gr. : σκηνὴ], *sf.* 1. scene : *a) Theat.* stage ; *b)* scenery ; the representation of a place where an action is performed ; *c) Fig.* the place where anything is exhibited ; stage ; theatre, seat ; *d)* scenery, the hangings representing the scenes of a play ; *e) Fig.* an assemblage of objects presented to the view ; scenery ; landscape ; *f)* a division of an act of a play ; *g)* the action of a play ; *h)* an exhibition of passionate or excited feeling, or of disorder. *a)* **Les acteurs entrent en —**, the actors come upon the stage. **Mettre un ouvrage en —**, to get up a work for the stage. **Mettre un personnage sur la —**, to produce a character upon the stage. **Mettre, transporter un événement sur la —**, to produce an event upon the stage. **Cet homme est toujours en —**, *Fig.* that man is always busy. **Paraître sur la —**, *Fig.* to appear upon the stage. **Disparaître de la — du monde**, to disappear, to withdraw from the scene of this world. **Briller sur la — du monde**, *Fig.* to shine in the world. *c)* **Un certain jardin devait être la — de cette fête**, a certain garden was to have been the scene of this festival. *d)* **La — représente un palais**, the scene represents a palace. **La — change**, *Fig.* the scene changes. *e)* **Le pays offre une foule de scènes variées**, the scenery is very varied in that country. *f)* **— muette**, dumb show. *g)* **La — est à Rome**, the scene is in Rome. **Ouvrir la —**, to open the piece. *h)* **J'ai été témoin d'une — attendrissante**, I witnessed an affecting scene. **Faire, donner une — à quelqu'un**, to abuse a person, to make a scene, to create a disturbance, with anybody.

2. stage ; theatre ; dramatic art. **Les auteurs qui ont illustré la —**, the authors who have illustrated the stage. **La — tragique**, tragedy. **La — comique**, comedy. **La — lyrique**, opera.

SCÉNIQUE, sénik', *adj.* scenic, scenical : pertaining to scenery : theatrical ; dramatic.

SCÉNOGRAPHIE, sénografi, [Gr. : σκηνὴ, scene ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* 1. scenography : *a)* the art of perspective ; *b)* the representation of a body on a perspective plane ; 2. scene-painting : the art or the act of painting scene, or scenery for a theatre.

SCÉNOGRAPHIQUE, sénografik', *adj.* scenographic, scenographical : pertaining to scenography.

SCÉNOGRAPHIQUEMENT, sénografik'-mân-t, *adv.* scenographically : in perspective.

SCÉNOPÉGIE, sénopézhi, [Gr. : σκηνὴ, pavilion ; πηγνύειν, to fix], *sf.* scenopegia : the term by which the Greeks denominated the Jewish feast of tabernacles.

SCEPTICISME, scepticism : *a)* the doctrines of the sceptics or Pyrrhonists ; *b)* incredulity ; doubt on any subject ; scepticalness.

SCEPTIQUE, septik', [Lat. : scepticus ; Gr. : σκεπτικὸς, from σκέπτεσθαι, to weigh, to consider], *adj.* sceptic, sceptical : *a)* pertaining to the sect of Pyrrhonists ; *b)* doubting on every thing ; incredulous.

SCEPTIQUE, *sm.* septik : *a) Philos.* Pyrrhonist, a follower of Pyrrho, sceptical philosopher ; *b)* doubter ; one who doubts the truth or reality of a thing.

SCEPTIQUE, *sf.* scepticism : the doctrine of the Pyrrhonists.

SCEPTIQUEMENT, sèptik'mân-t, *adv.* sceptically.

SCEPTRE, sèptr', [Gr. : σκῆπτρον, a staff], *sm.* sceptre : *a)* a staff borne by kings as an emblem of sovereignty, ensign of royalty ; *b)* royal power ; sovereign authority ; sway, dominion ; *c)* superiority ; *d) Astron.* a constellation. *b)* **Un — de fer**, an iron sceptre. *c)* **Le — de l'éloquence**, the superiority of eloquence.

SCHABRAQUE, shabrak', [Turk.], *sf.* shabrack : saddle-cloth.

SCHAH, sha, [Pers. : chah, king], *sm.* shah, schah : the sovereign of Persia.

SCHAKO, shako, *sm.* shako : a military cap. V. *Shako.*

SCHAPSKA, shapska, *sm. Milit.* Polish cap.

SCHEELITE, shélit', *sf.* scheelite : a calcareous ore of tungsten.

SCHEIK, shèk, *sm.* V. *Cheik.*

SCHELEM, shlèm, *sm.* V. *Chelem.*

SCHELLING, shlan, [for shilling], *sm.* shilling.

SCHELME, shèlm, [Ger. : Schelm], *adj.* coward, dastard.

SCHÉMA, skéma, **SCHÈME**, skème, [Gr. : σχῆμα, form], *sm.* 1. *Gr. Gram.* figure ; 2. scheme : *a)* representation of the planets ; *b)* lineal diagram ; *c) Cath.* **— plan**, project ; *d) Philos.* form.

SCHÉMATISME, skématism', [schéma], *sm. Gram.* different position of the accent.

SCHÈNE, skèn', [Gr. : σχοῖνος, reed], *sm.* schene : an Egyptian measure of length.

SCHÉRIF, schérif, *sm.* V. *Chérif* and *Shérif.*

SCHERZO, skèrtzo, [Ital.], *sm. Mus.* scherzo.

SCHIBBOLETH, shibolèt, [Heb.], *sm.* shibboleth : test ; watchword.

SCHIITE, shiit', *sm.* Shiite, Shiah : a follower of Ali.

† **SCHISMA**, skisma, [Gr. : σχίσμα, division], *sm. Mus.* schisma : an interval, equal to half a comma.

SCHISMATIQUE, shismatik', *adj.* schismatic, schismatical : pertaining to schism.

SCHISMATIQUE *smf.* a schismatic : one who separates from a church.

SCHISME, shism', [Gr. : σχίσμα, division) *sm.* schism : *a)* division, separation in a church ; *b)* separation in political, philosophical or literary matters.

SCHISTE, shist', [Gr. : σχιστός, from σχίζειν, to cleave], *sm. Geol.* schist : a rock having a slaty structure; shist. **— argileux**, argillaceous schist.

SCHISTEUX, EUSE, shistœ, œz', *adj. Geol.* schistose, schistous, shistose, shistous: having the structure of schists.

SCHISTOÏDE shistoïd', [Gr. : σχιστος, cleft; εἶδος, form], *adj.* schistlike.

SCHISTOSITÉ, shistôzité, *sf.* schistose disposition.

SCHLAGUE, shlag', [Ger. : Schlag; schlagen, to beat], *sf.* flogging.

SCHLICH, shlik, [Ger.] *sm. Metall.* schlich : pulverized gangue; slime, slich.

SCHLITTAGE, shlitazh, [schlitte], *sm.* sledgeway; sledging : the carrying down of felled trees.

SCHLITTE, shlit', [Ger. : Schlitten], *sf.* sledge, sleigh.

SCHLITTEUR, shlitœr, *sm.* workman who brings down on a sledge, wood, etc.

SCHLOT, shlot, [Ger. : Schlotte], *sm.* deposit resulting from the boiling of salt water.

SCHNAPS, shnaps, [Ger.], *sm.* schnaps : a dram of strong spirits.

SCHNICK, shnik, *sm. Slang.* spirits.

SCHOLAIRE, skolèr', *adj.* V. *Scolaire.*

SCHOLIE, skoli, *s.* V. *Scolie.*

SCHOLL, sholl, [Aurélien], novelist (1833-1912).

SCHOONER, skounèr *or* shounèr, [Eng.], *sm. Naut.* schooner : a vessel with two masts.

SCHORL, shórl, [Ger.], *sm. Miner.* schorl, shorl : a name applied to several species of fusible minerals.

SCHORLACÉ, E, shôrlasé, *adj.* schorlaceous : like schorl; schorlous.

SCHORLIFÈRE, shórlifèr', [schorl; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* schorly : containing schorl.

SCHORLIFORME, shórlifórm', [schorl; forme], *adj.* schorlaceous : resembling schorl.

SCHORLITE, shôrlit', *sf.* schorlite, pycnite : a variety of topaz.

SCIAGE, siazh', [scier], *sm.* sawing. **Bois de —**, sawn wood.

SCIAGRAPHIE, siagrafi, *sf.* V. *Sciographie.*

SCIAMACHIE, siamashi, [Gr. : σκιά, shadow; μάχη, fight], *sf. Antiq.* sciomachy, sciamachy : an athletic exercise.

SCIANT, E, siân, ânt', [scier], *adj. Fam.* teasing, annoying, boring.

SCIARA, siara [Gr. : σκιά, a shadow], *sf. Entom.* sciara : a genus of gnats or midges.

SCIATHÉRIQUE, siatérik', [Gr. : σκιά, a shadow; θηρᾶν, to look for], *adj.* sciatheric, sciatherical : belonging to a sun dial.

SCIATIQUE, siatik', [Lat. : sciaticus, from Gr. ἰσχίον, the hip], *adj.* sciatic, sciatical : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the hip; *b*) *Med.* affecting the hip.

SCIATIQUE, *sf. Med.* sciatica, sciatic : a painful affection, seated in the sciatic nerve; hip-gout.

SCIE, si, [scier], *sf.* **1.** saw : a steel cutting plate with a dentated edge. **— circulaire**, circular saw. **— à deux mains**, cross-cut saw. **— à main**, hand-saw. **— en archet**, bow-saw. **— à châssis**, frame-saw. **— à chantourner**, sweep-saw, bow-saw, turning web. **— à ruban**, strap saw. **— passe-partout**, long saw. **— de scieur de long**, pitsaw: lock-saw. **— à dents fines**, fine-toothed saw. **Lame de —**, saw-blade; web. **Trait de —**, saw-notch; saw-cut; kerf of a saw.

2. potter's saw; **3.** *Ichth.* saw-fish : *Pristis antiquorum*; **4.** *Naut.* sawing; **5.** *Pop.* bore : tiresome thing; **6.** saw, catch-word, practical joke. **C'est une vraie —**, it is a regular bore. **Monter une — à quelqu'un**, to annoy any one by a continual repetition of a joke.

SCIEMMENT, siamân-t, [Lat. : scire, to know], *adv.* knowingly, wittingly.

SCIENCE, siâns', [Lat. : scientia; sciens, entis, knowing, from scire, to know], *sf.* science : *a*) knowledge; *b*) a system or collection of general principles or leading truths relating to any subject; *c*) learning; knowledge obtained by study; *d*) knowledge of useful things; skill, art. *a*) **Savoir quelque chose de — certaine**, to know for a certainty. **L'arbre de la — du bien et du mal**, the tree of knowledge of good and evil. **Mais en un mot, je sais, pour toute ma —, Du faux avec le vrai faire la différence**, but, in short, I have merely the science of discerning truth from falsehood. *Mol. Tart.* i. 6. *b*) **— abstraite**, abstract science. **Sciences appliquées**, applied sciences. **Sciences exactes**, exact sciences. **Sciences naturelles**, natural sciences. *c*) **Il a un grand fonds de —**, he is a man of great learning. **Une demi-—**, imperfect knowledge. **Avoir la — infuse**, to know everything by intuition. *d*) **La — du monde**, knowledge of the world.

SCIÈNE, siěn', *sf. Ichth.* sciæna : a genus of fishes resembling the perches.

SCIENTIFIQUE, siântifik', [Lat. : scientia, science; facěre, to make], *adj.* scientific, scientifical : relating to science.

SCIENTIFIQUEMENT, siântifik'mân-t, *adv.* scientifically : in a scientific manner.

SCIENTISTE, siântist, *sm.* scientist.

SCIER, sié-r, [Lat. : secāre, to cut], *va.* **1.** to saw : to cut with a saw; to saw off; **2.** *Agr.* to cut down, to reap (corn); **3.** *Pop.* to bore, to annoy. **— le dos à quelqu'un**, to bore a person.

SCIER, *vn.* **1.** to saw : to practise sawing; **2.** *Naut.* to back water, to back.

SCIER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be sawn; **2.** saw : to be under the cut of a saw.

SCIERIE, siri, [scier], *sf.* **1.** saw-yard; **2.** saw-mill : a mill for sawing timber, marble, stone, etc; **3.** saw-machine.

SCIEUR, siœr, *sm.* **1.** sawyer, sawer. **— de long**, sawyer, pit-sawyer.

2. *Agr.* reaper (of corn).

SCILLE, sil', [Lat. : scilla], *sf. Bot.* squill : a genus of plants of the order miliaceæ. **— maritime**, squill, sea-onion.

SCILLITINE, silitin', *sf. Chem.* scillitine : the bitter principle of the squill.

SCILLITIQUE, sillitik', *adj.* squillitic : pertaining to the squill.

SCINDER, sandé-r, [Lat. : scindĕre, to cut], *va.* to divide (a question, a motion, an examination).

SCINQUE, sank', [Lat. : scincus], *sm.* skink : a saurian reptile.

SCINTILLANT, E, santillân-t, ânt', [scintiller], *adj.* scintillant, scintillating, sparkling, twinkling.

SCINTILLATION, santiliasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Astron.* scintillation, twinkling.

SCINTILLEMENT, santil'mân-t, *sm.* scintillation.

SCINTILLER, santillé-r, [Lat. : scintillāre; scintilla, a spark], *vn.* to scintillate : *a*) to emit sparks; *b*) to sparkle, to twinkle.

SCINTILLOMÈTRE, santilomètr', [scintiller; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* scintillometer : an instrument for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars.

SCIOGRAPHE, siograf, *sm.* sciagrapher.

SCIOGRAPHIE, siografi, [Gr. : σκιά, shadow; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* sciagraphy, sciography : *a*) the profile of a building to exhibit its interior structure; *b*) the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

SCIOGRAPHIQUE, sciografik', *adj.* sciographic.

SCIOMACHIE, siomashi, *sf.* V. *Sciamachie.*

SCION, siôn, [O. Fr. : sion, cion; Lat. : sectio, from secāre, to cut], *sm.* scion : *a*) small twig, young shoot; *b*) a part of a branch prepared to be grafted upon some other tree.

SCIOPTIQUE, sioptik', [Gr. : σκιά, shadow; optique], *adj. Opt.* scioptic, scioptric: relating to the vision in darkness. **Sphère —**, scioptic ball.

SCIOTTE, siot', *sf. Tech.* hand-saw.

SCIOTTER, sioté-r, [sciotte], *va.* to saw (marble.)

SCIRPE, sirp', [Lat. : scirpus, reed], *sm. Bot.* club-rush : *Scirpus*, a genus of plants of the order cyperaceæ.

SCISSILE, sisil', [Lat. : scindĕre, scissum, to divide], *adj. Miner.* scissible, scissile : that may be divided.

SCISSION, sisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : scissio; scindĕre, to divide], *sf.* **1.** division (of votes, opinions, etc.); **2.** separation; secession; **3.** schism; **4.** *Physiol.* fissiparism, fission.

SCISSIONNAIRE, sisyonèr', [scission], *adj.* seceding : relating to a secession.

SCISSIONNAIRE, *sm.* seceder.

SCISSIPARE, sisipar', [Lat. : scissus, split; parĕre, to bear], *adj. Physiol.* fissiparous.

SCISSIPARITÉ, sisiparité, *sf.* fissiparism, fission.

SCISSURE, sisur', [Lat. : scissura], *sf. Anat.* fissure : a narrow cleft or opening; scissure.

SCIURE, siur', [scier], *sf.* saw-dust, saw-powder.

SCLARÉE, sklaré, *sf. Bot.* clary : **Salvia sclarea**, wild sage.

SCLAUNAGE, sklónazh', *sm. Min.* coal-conveyance.

SCLÉREUX, EUSE, sklérœ, œz', [Gr. : σκληρός, hard], *adj. Med.* sclerous : hard.

SCLÉRIASE, sklériaz', *sf. Med.* scleriasis, scleroma, sclerosis : induration.

SCLÉRODERME, sklérodern [Gr. : σκληρός, hard; δέρμα, skin], *adj.* sclerodermic, sclerodermous.

SCLÉROSARCOME, sklérosarkôm', [Gr. : σκληρός, hard : σάρκωμα, sarcoma], *sm. Med.* sclerosarcoma : a hard fleshy excrescense of the gums.

SCLÉROSE, sklérôz', [Gr. : σκληρός, hard], *sf. Med.* sclerosis, scleroma, scleriasis : induration of tissue.

SCLÉROTICAL, E, sklérotical, *adj.* sclerotic : pertaining to the sclerotic.

SCLÉROTIQUE, sklérotik', *sf. Anat.* sclerotic, sclerotica : the firm, white, outer coat of the eye.

SCLÉROTITE, sklérotit', *sf. Med.* sclerotitis : inflammation of the sclerotic.

SCOBIFORME, skobifórm', [Lat. : scobs, scobis, sawdust; forma, form], *adj.* scobiform : having the form of saw-dust or raspings.

SCOBINE, skobin', *sf.* rasp.

SCOLAIRE, skolèr', [scholaris; Lat. : schola, school], *adj.* school : relating to schools; academic. **Année —**, academic year (from October to August).

SCOLARITÉ, skolarité, [scolaire], *sf.* scholarship : literary instruction; course of study.

SCOLASTIQUE, skolastik', [scholasticus, schola, school], *adj.* scholastic, scholastical,

school : *a*) pertaining to schools ; *b*) taught according to the ordinary method of the schools ; *c*) pertaining to the schools of the middle ages. *c*) **Philosophie —**, scholastic philosophy.

SCOLASTIQUE, *sf.* **1.** scholasticism : scholastic philosophy ; **2.** scholastic divinity, school-theology.

SCOLASTIQUE, *sm.* scholastic, schoolman : an adherent to scholastic philosophy or theology.

SCOLASTIQUEMENT, skolastik'mân-t, *adv.* scholastically.

SCOLIASTE, skoliast', [Lat. : scholasticus], *sm.* scholiast : commentator, annotator.

SCOLIE, skoli, [Gr. : σχόλιον, explanation], *sf.* scholium (*pl.* scholia *or* scholiums), scholion: annotation, note, comment.

SCOLIE, *sm. Math.* scholium : a remark subjoined to a demonstration.

SCOLIÉ, E, skolié, *adj.* annotated.

SCOLOPACE, skolopas', [Lat. : scolopax, a snipe], *sf. Ornith.* scolopax: a genus of grallatorial birds.

SCOLOPENDRE, skolopândr', [Gr. : σκολόπενδρα], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* hart's-tongue ; *Scolopendrium* : a genus of ferns ; **2.** *Entom.* scolopendra : a genus of venomous annulosa, of the class myriapods.

SCOLYTE, skolit', [Gr. : σκολύπτειν, to cut short], *sm. Entom.* scolytus : a genus of coleopterous insects, of the family xylophagidæ.

SCOMBÉROÏDES, skônbéroïd', [scombre ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *smpl. Ichth.* scomberoids, scombridæ : a family of acanthopterygious fishes.

SCOMBRE, skônbr', [Lat. : scomber ; Gr. σκόμβρος, mackerel], *sm. Ichth.* scomber : a genus of fishes of the family scomberoids, mackerel.

SCOPS, skops, [Gr. : σκώψ], *sm. Ornith.* scops : a genus of nocturnal birds of prey.

SCORBUT, skórbu, [Dutch : scheurbuik], *sf. Med.* scurvy : a disease characterized by depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes.

SCORBUTIQUE, skôrbutik', *adj.* scorbutic : *a*) pertaining to scurvy ; *b*) affected with scurvy.

SCORBUTIQUE, *smf.* scorbutic : scorbutic patient.

SCORDION, skórdiôn, **SCORDIUM**, skórdiom, *sm. Bot.* water-germander : *Teucrium scordium.*

SCORIACÉ, E, skoriasé, *adj.* scoriaceous : like dross ; scoriform ; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCORIE, skori, [Lat. : scoria ; Gr. : σκωρία, dross], *sf.* scoria [*Pl.* scoriæ) : *a*) dross, slag, the recrement of metals in fusion ; *b*) slaggy lavas of a volcano.

SCORIFICATION, skorifikasyôn, *sf.* scorification : the act of scorifying.

SCORIFIER, skorifié-r, [Gr. : σκωρία, dross ; Lat. : facĕre, to make], *va.* to scorify : to reduce to scoria.

SCORIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be scorified.

SCORIFORME, skoriform', *adj.* scoriform: like scoria.

SCORPÈNE, skórpèn', *sf. Ichth.* hogfish, scorpæna : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

SCORPIOÏDE, skôrpioïd', [Gr.: σκορπίος, scorpion ; εἶδος, form), *adj.* scorpioid : curved like the tail of a scorpion.

SCORPIOJELLE, skórpiozhèl', *sf.* scorpion-oil.

SCORPION, skórpyôn ; *in poet.* piôn, [Lat. : scorpio, from Gr. : σκορπίος], *sm.* scorpion : *a*) pulmonary arachnid ; *b*) *Astron.* the eighth sign of the zodiac ; *c*) an ancient military engine.

SCORPIONE, skórpion', *sf. Bot.* scorpion-grass, myosotis.

SCORPIURE, skórpiur', *sf. Bot.* scorpion's tail : a genus of leguminous plants.

SCORSONÈRE, skórsonèr', *sf. Bot.* viper's-grass, scorzonera : a genus of composite herbs. [Written also *Scorzonère*].

SCOTIE, skosi, [Lat. : scotia], *sf. Arch.* scotia : a hollow moulding in the base of a column.

SCOTISME, skotism, *sm.* scotism: the metaphysical system of Duns Scotus [died 1308].

SCOTISTE, skotist', *sm.* scotist : one of the followers of Duns Scotus.

SCOTODINIE, skotodini', [Gr. : σκότος, darkness ; δῖνος, vertigo], *sf. Med.* scotodinia, scotomy ; giddiness, with imperfect vision.

SCOTTISH, skotish, [Eng.], *sf.* a kind of dance.

SCRIBE, skrib', [Lat. : scriba], *sm.* scribe: *a*) writer ; copyist ; *b*) among the Jews, a doctor of the law.

SCRIBE, [Auguste-Eugène], dramatic author (1791-1861).

SCRIPTEUR, skriptœr, [Lat. : scriptor], *sm.* scriptor, an officer who writes the Roman bulls.

SCRIPTURAIRE, skripturèr', [Lat. : scriptura, writing], *adj.* scriptural, pertaining to the Scriptures.

SCRIPTURAL, E, skriptural, *adj.* scriptural.

SCROBICULE, skrobikul', *sm. Anat.* scrobiculus cordis : pit of the stomach.

SCROBICULÉ, E, skrobikulé, **SCROBICULEUX, EUSE**, skrobikulœ, œz', [Lat. : scrobis, a ditch ; scrobiculus, a small ditch], *adj. Nat. Hist.* scrobiculate, scrobiculated : pitted.

SCROFULAIRE, skrofulèr', *sf. Bot.* figwort : *Scrophularia*, a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ.

SCROFULARIACÉES, skrofulariasé, **SCROFULARIÉES**, skrofularié, **SCROFULARINÉES**, skrofulariné, *sfpl. Bot.* scrophulariaceæ, scrophularineæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

SCROFULE, skroful', [Lat. : scrofula], *sf. Med.* scrofula, struma, king's-evil [sometimes used in the pl.].

SCROFULEUX, EUSE, skrofulœ-z, œz', *adj. Med.* scrofulous : *a*) pertaining to scrofula ; *b*) affected with scrofula.

SCROTAL, E, skrotal, *adj. Anat.* scrotal : pertaining to the scrotum.

SCROTIFORME, skrotiform [scrotum ; forme], *adj.* scrotiform : formed like a double bag.

SCROTOCÈLE, skrotosèl', [Lat. : scrotum; Gr. : κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* scrotocele : hernia in the scrotum.

SCROTUM, skrotom, [Lat., purse], *sm. Anat.* scrotum : the integuments which cover the testicles.

SCRUPULE, skrupul', [Lat. : scrupulus, dim. of scrupus, a sharp stone], *sm.* **1.** scruple : *a*) a small weight of 24 grains ; *b*) *Astron.* a very small part of a minute ; *c*) *Fig.* inquietude of conscience, perplexity ; *d*) doubt, difficulty ; apprehension ; nicety. *c*) **Vos scrupules font voir trop de délicatesse**, you are over-scrupulous. *La Font. Fab.* **Lever les scrupules de quelqu'un**, to remove a person's scruples. **Faire un — de quelque chose à quelqu'un**, to raise scruples in a person's mind. **Faire — de quelque chose, se faire — *or* un — de quelque chose**, to scruple to do a thing. *s*) **Il m'est venu depuis un moment de petits scrupules sur le mariage**, some little scruples have just come into my mind on the subject of marriage. *Mol. M. forcé*, 3. **2.** scrupulosity ; scrupulousness : *a*) preciseness ; exactness, punctuality ; *b*) caution, carefulness, niceness ; over-nicety. **Il est exact jusqu'au —**, he is exact to scrupulousness. **Revoir un ouvrage avec beaucoup de —**, to revise a work with great care.

SCRUPULEUSEMENT, skrupulœz'mân-t, *adv.* scrupulously : *a*) carefully, nicely ; *b*) exactly.

SCRUPULEUX, EUSE, scrupulœ-z, œz', *adj.* scrupulous : *a*) having scruples or doubts ; hard to satisfy ; conscientious, hesitating ; *b*) given to raising objections ; captious ; *c*) exact, nice, careful ; precise, minute. *a*) **Être — jusqu'à l'excès**, to be overscrupulous. **Un homme peu —**, an unscrupulous man. *c*) **Des recherches scrupuleuses**, careful researches.

SCRUPULEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* scrupler : one who has scruples ; nice person.

SCRUPULOSITÉ, skrupulôzité, *sf.* scrupulosity, scrupulousness : the quality of being scrupulous.

SCRUTATEUR, skrutatœr, [Lat. : scrutator], *sm.* **1.** scrutinizer, searcher : one who scrutinizes or examines closely ; **2.** scrutineer : examiner of votes polled ; scrutator.

SCRUTATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* scrutinizing, searching.

SCRUTER, skruté-r, [Lat. : scrutari], *va.* to scrutinize : to investigate, to search closely, to pry into.

SCRUTIN, skrutan, [scruter], *sm.* ballot, balloting ; voting by ballot. **— de liste**, ballot for a list. **— secret**, ballot. **Dépouiller le —**, to count the votes.

SCRUTINER, skrutiné-r, *vn. Fam.* to vote by ballot.

SCUBAC, skubak, *sm.* V. *Usquebac.*

SCUDÉRY, skudéri [Georges de], dramatic poet and novelist (1601-1667). — [Madeleine de], sister of the preceding, novelist (1607-1701).

SCULPTABLE, skultabl', *adj.* that may be sculptured.

SCULPTER, skulté-r, [Lat. : sculpĕre, sculptum, to carve], *va.* to sculpture ; to carve ; to engrave ; to form images or figures with the chisel.

SCULPTEUR, skultœr, *sm.* sculptor ; carver.

SCULPTURAL, E, skultural, *adj.* sculptural : pertaining to sculpture.

SCULPTURE, skultur', [Lat. : sculptura], *sf.* sculpture ; *a*) the art of carving ; *b*) carved work ; the work of the sculptor.

SCURRILITÉ, skurilité, [Lat. : scurrilitas, from scurra, buffoon], *sf.* scurrility : mean buffoonery.

SCUTELLAIRE, skutèllèr', [Lat. : scutellum, shield], *sf. Bot.* scutellaria, skull-cap : a genus of labiate plants.

SCUTELLE, skutèl', [Lat. : scutella, dim. of scutra, a platter], *sm. Bot.* scutel, scutellum : receptacle in lichens.

SCUTELLIFORME, skutelliform', [scutelle ; forme], *adj.* scutelliform, scutellate : shaped like a platter.

SCUTIFORME, skutifórm', [Lat. : scutum, shield ; forme], *adj.* scutiform : having the form of a buckler.

SCYLLA, silla, *pnf.* **1.** *Geog.* Scylla ; **2.** *Myth.* Scylla : a six-headed monster who sat over a dangerous rock near the Straits of Messina. *Prov.* : **Tomber de Charybde en —**, to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

SCYPHIFORME, sifiform', [Lat. : scyphus,

cup; forme], *adj.* scyphiform: goblet-shaped, cup-shaped.

SCYTALE, sital', [Gr. : σκυτάλη], *sf. Antiq.* cypher: secret manner of writing.

SCYTALE, *sm.* sitale: a genus of snakes.

SCYTHE, sit', *sm.* Scythian: an inhabitant of Scythia.

SCYTHIE, siti, *sf. Geog.* Scythia.

SCYTHIQUE, sitik', *adj.* Scythian: pertaining to Scythia.

SE, sœ, [Lat. : se], *pers. pron.* [The *e* is elided before a word beginning with a vowel or a mute *h*.] **1.** one's self; himself, herself, itself; themselves. **Elle se farde**, she paints herself. **Ils se sont loués**, they praised themselves.

2. to one's self; himself, to himself; herself, to herself; itself, to itself; themselves, to themselves. **Il s'est fait mal**, he has hurt himself. **Se donner un coup**, to knock one's self, to give one's self a blow.

3. (reciprocal) each other, one another; to each other, to one another. **Elles se sont embrassées**, they kissed each other. **Ils se connaissent bien**, they know each other very well. **Ils se sont parlé**, they spoke to each other. **Elles se sont fardé le visage**, they have painted their faces.

4. [When the verb can be turned into the passive form, *se* is not translated :] **Cela se voit tous les jours**, that is a very usual thing. **Du temps que le second temple se bâtissait**, while the second temple was being constructed. **Ce bruit se répandit rapidement dans la ville**, that report was soon spread over the town.

5. [Expletive, with an intransitive verb :] **Se taire**, to be silent. **S'en aller**, to go away. **Elle s'est écriée**, she exclaimed. **Ils se sont endormis**, they went to sleep. **S'entendre à une chose**, to understand a thing. **S'apercevoir d'une chose**, to perceive a thing.

SÉAMMENT, séamân-t, [seoir], *adv.* becomingly, properly.

SÉANCE, séâns', [seoir], *sf.* **1.** seat: right of sitting. **Les évêques avaient — à la diète d'Allemagne**, bishops sat in the diet of Germany.

2. sitting: *a*) presence; *b*) meeting; session: *a*) a time for which a person sits, as at play, at work, or at visit; *d*) the time during which a person sits in order to be painted. *b*) **Le discours qu'il prononça à la première — de l'assemblée**, the speech he made at the first meeting of the assembly. **La salle des séances**, the assembly hall, room. **L'aréopage tient presque toutes ses séances pendant la nuit**, the areopagus holds nearly all its sittings at night. **— tenante**, forthwith, before separating. **Cette assemblée tient —, tient sa —, tient ses séances en tel endroit**, that assembly sits in such a place. **La — est ouverte**, the chair is taken, the meeting has begun. **Lever la —**, to close the meeting. **La — est levée**, the meeting is over. **Suspendre la —**, to adjourn the meeting. **Entrer en —**, to take one's seat. *c*) **Nous avons fait une longue — à table**, we were a long while at table. *d*) **Faire un portrait en trois séances**, to paint a portrait in three sittings.

SÉANT, séân-t, *pa. p.* of *seoir*, *Law-t.* sitting.

SÉANT, E, *adj. Law-t.* sitting. **La cour séante à Paris**, the court sitting in Paris.

SÉANT, *sm.* sitting: the posture of a person placed in one's bed as on a seat. **Il se mit sur (or en) son —**, he sat up.

SÉANT, E, séân-t, ânt', [seoir], *adj.* becoming, seemly, proper, fitting. **Ce court manteau n'est pas — à un homme de la sorte**, so short a cloak does not become a man of that sort.

SEAU, sô, [Lat. : situlus], *sm.* [*Pl. seaux.*] **1.** pail, bucket; **2.** vessel. **— à charbon**, coal-scuttle, coal-box. **— à incendie**, fire-bucket. **— à glace**, ice-pail. **— hygiénique**, toilet-pail.

3. pailful, bucketful; pail. **Un — d'eau**, a pail of water. **Il pleut à seaux**, *Fam.* it is raining buckets full, in torrents; it is raining in torrents.

SÉBACÉ, E, sébasé, [Lat. : sebaceus; sebum, tallow], *adj.* sebaceous: pertaining to fat; made of tallow.

SÉBACIQUE, sébasik', *adj. Chem.* sebacic: noting an acid from distillation of fat.

SÉBATE, sébat', *sm. Chem.* sebate: a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base.

SÉBESTE, sébèst', [ar. : sebestan], *sm.* sebesten, sebesten-plum: the fruit of the sebesten.

SÉBESTIER, sébèstié, *sm. Bot.* sebesten: a tropical tree.

SÉBILE, sébill', [of uncertain origin; perhaps Pers. : zambil, a basket], *sf.* wooden bowl.

SEC, SÈCHE, sèk, sèsh', [Lat. : siccus], *adj.* **1.** dry: *a*) free from water or moisture; not wet; not rainy, without rain, mist or damp; arid, not moist, unmoist; tearless, without tears; not juicy: not green; *b*) thirsty; *c*) dried, withered; *d*) not sweet; *e*) mere; alone; without accompaniment or addition; *f*) not suckling; *g*) without mortar; *h*) *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* deficient in mellowness and harmony; frigid; hard; *i*) barren, jejune, destitute of ornament, unembellished, plain; uninteresting, void of interrest; *j*) hard, keen; severe; sharp. *a*) **La terre est sèche**, the earth is dry. **Un temps —**, dry weather. **Un froid —**, dry cold weather, **Du bois —**, dry wood. **Les rues sont sèches**, the streets are dry. **Il fait — dans les rues**, it is dry in the streets. **Orage —**, a storm without rain. **Fossé —**, dry ditch. **Traverser une rivière à pied —**, to cross a river dry-shod. **Avoid une toux sèche**, to have a dry cough. **D'un œil —**, with tearless eyes. *b*) **Avoir la bouche, la langue, la gorge sèche**, to have a dry mouth, tongue, throat. **Avoir le gosier —**, to be very thirsty. *c*) **Des herbes sèches**, dry herbs. **Et il s'y trouva un homme qui avait une main sèche**, and behold, there was a man which had his hand withered, *Bib. Mat.* xii. 10. *d*) **Vin —**, dry wine. *e*) **Pain —, pain tout —**, dry bread. *f*) **Nourrice sèche**, dry-nurse. *g*) **Mur de pierres sèches**, dry stone wall. *h*) **Des contours secs**, dry outlines. **Un coloris —**, hard colouring. *i*) **Une morale sèche et rebutante**, dry, tedious morality. **Une conversation sèche**, an uninteresting conversation. **Un auteur — et aride**, a dry, tedious author. **Un style —**, a jejune, a dry style. *j*) **Il lui à écrit une lettre sèche**, he wrote him a sharp letter. **Une réponse sèche**, a dry answer. **Répondre d'un ton —**, to answer dryly. **La donner sèche, la donner bien sèche**, to blurt it out.

2. lean, thin, spare; skinny, dry-boned. **— comme un pendu**, as thin as a lath. **Un personnage — et long**, a tall, thin man.

3. threadbare; **4.** (of the mass) without the consecration; **5.** sharp, hard. **Un coup —**, a hard blow. **Pouls —**, a sharp pulse.

6. ready, hard. **Argent —**, ready money.

7. absolute; net; **8.** harsh, hard: not soft. **Une prononciation sèche**, a harsh pronunciation. **Une perte sèche**, a dead loss.

9. unfeeling, insensible, hard. **Un cœur —**, a hard heart.

10. dull. **Cela rend la vie moins sèche et moins ennuyeuse**, it makes life less dull and less tedious.

11. unaffable, cold, rough, hard. **Il est austère et — avec ses élèves**, he is cold and severe to his pupils.

12. dissatisfied, discontented. **Une mine sèche**, a dissatisfied look.

13. ruined; penniless; out of funds, hard up.

SEC, *sm.* **1.** dryness; **2.** lean person; **3.** dry fodder (for horses, etc.), dry meat. **Nourrir un cheval au —**, to give dry fodder to a horse. **Employer le vert et le —**, *Fig.* to do any thing to succeed in a thing.

SEC, *adv.* **1.** dryly: *a*) in a dry manner; *b*) sharply, tartly; harshly. **Parler —**, to speak dryly.

2. neat; hard. **Boire —**, to drink wine neat; to drink hard.

À SEC, *adv. phr.* **1.** dryly, dry: without water. **La rivière est à —**, the river is dried up. **Mettre un fossé, un tonneau à —**, to drain a ditch, a cask.

2. *Fam.* out of funds, out of cash, hard up. **Se trouver à —, être à —**, to be hard up. **Mettre quelqu'un à —**, to drain a person's purse. **Il est à —**, he is hard up, he is stumped out.

3. *Fam.* empty. **Ma bourse est à —**, my purse is empty.

4. *Naut.* under bare poles.

TOUT SEC, *adv. phr.* merely; only; nothing but; alone. **Son revenu consiste tout — en cinquante écus de rente**, he has nothing but an income of fifty crowns. [**Toute sèche** is used with a feminine noun.]

SÉCABLE, sékabl', [Lat. : secabilis; secāre, to cut.] *adj.* divisible.

SÉCANT, E, sékân, ânt', [Lat. : secans, secantis; secāre, to cut], *adj. Geom.* secant: cutting, dividing into two parts.

SÉCANTE, sékânt', *sf. Geom.* secant: *a*) a line that cuts another; *b*) a right line drawn from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, and produced until it meets the tangent to the other extremity.

SÉCATEUR, sékatœr, [Lat. : secāre, to cut], *sm. Gard.* pruning shears.

SÉCESSION, sésèsyôn, [Lat. : secessio], *sf.* secession: the act of withdrawing; separation.

SÉCESSIONISTE, sésèsyonist', *sm.* seceder: one who secedes.

SÉCHAGE, séshazh', [sécher], *sm.* drying.

SÉCHARD, séshar, *sm.* north-east wind (at Geneva).

SÈCHE *or* **SAICHE**, sèsh', *sf.* V. *Seiche.*

SÈCHE, sèsh', *sf. Naut.* sand, rock left dry in the sea, or near the coast.

SÉCHÉ, E, séshé, *sf.* act of drying.

SÈCHEMENT, sèsh'mân-t, *adv.* dryly: *a*) in a dry manner; without moisture; *b*) coldly, frigidly; without affection; sharply, tartly, severely; *c*) without embellishment or interest; plainly, barrenly, jejunely; harshly. *a*) **Tenir une chose —**, to keep a thing in a dry place. *b*) **Je lui ai écrit fort —**, I wrote him a very cold letter. **Ces mots, qu'il prononça —, furent toute sa réponse**, these words which he uttered very dryly, were his only answer. *c*) **Peindre —**, to paint with dryness.

SÉCHER, séshé-r, [Lat. : siccāre], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer]. to dry, to dry up: to free from water or moisture; to make dry. **— ses vêtements mouillés après la pluie**, to dry one's wet clothes after the rain. **Il a séché les sources et les ruisseaux**, he turned the watersprings into dry ground. *Bib. Ps.* cvii. 33. **— les larmes de quelqu'un**, to dry a

person's tears. — **ses larmes**, — **ses pleurs**, to dry one's tears.

SÉCHER, *vn.* **1.** to dry, to dry up; *a)* to become dry, to lose moisture; *b)* to wither. *a)* **Les arbres séchèrent sur pied**, the trees dried up from the roots. — **de soif**, to be dried up with thirst. **Elle n'est pas reconnaissable, les yeux ne lui sèchent pas**, she is not the same, her eyes are never dry. **Les paroles me sèchent à la gorge**, the words stick in my throat. *b)* **La jambe droite lui a séché**, his right leg is withered up.

2. *Fig.* to pine, to pine away; to become languid. — **de douleur**, to pine away with grief. — **d'impatience**, to pine away with impatience. **Je sèche sur pied en attendant cette nouvelle**, I am dying to get that news.

SÉCHER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to dry one's self; **2.** to dry, to dry up: to become dry. **La main qu'il avait étendue contre le prophète, se sécha**, his hand, which he put forth against the prophet, dried up. *Saci.* iii. *Kings.* xiii. 4. **Votre main aurait dû se — avant de signer ce papier**, you ought never to have signed that paper. **Ses larmes se séchèrent tout à coup**, his tears dried up suddenly.

SÉCHERESSE, sèsh'rès', [sécher], *sf.* dryness: *a)* the state of being dry; siccity; *c)* drought; long continuance of dry weather, absence of rain; *c)* want of sensibility; frigidity, dulness; bluntness, abruptness; *d)* *Paint.* want of mellowness; harshness; stiffness; *e)* want of embellishment or ornament; want of that which excites the interest, or engages the mind or the passions; plainness, barrenness, jejuneness. *a)* **La — de la terre**, the dryness of the earth. *b)* **Cette année, la — est très grande**, this year the drought is excessive. *c)* **La sensibilité extrême exclut la —**, excessive sensibility does away with dryness **Répondre avec —**, to answer dryly. *e)* **Il y a une grande — de style dans tout ce qu'il écrit**, there is great dryness of expression in all he writes.

SÉCHERIE, sèshri, [sécher], *sf.* drying shed, drying-room.

SÉCHERON, sèsh'rôn, *sm. Fam.* very lean person.

SÉCHEUR, séshœr, *sm. St. Eng.* drying apparatus.

SÉCHOIR, séshwar, [sécher], *sm.* **1.** drying-room; **2.** clothes-horse, towel rail.

SECOND, E, sœgôn-t, gônd', [Lat.: secundus], *adj.* second: *a)* next after the first; *b)* other; *c)* inferior; next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank. *a)* **Demeurer au — étage**, to live on the second floor. **Se marier en secondes noces**, to marry a second time. **Eau seconde**, *Chem.* diluted aquafortis, lye-water. **Acheter une chose de seconde main**, to buy a thing second hand. *b)* **L'habitude est une seconde nature**, habit is a second nature. *c)* **Remporter le — prix**, to carry off the second prize. **Une beauté à nulle autre seconde**, a beauty second to none, of unequalled beauty. **Notre gloire est sans seconde**, there is no glory like ours.

SECOND, *sm.* **1.** second: *a)* one who holds the second place; *b)* an attendant in a duel; *c)* one who supports another; assistant; backer; **2.** *Naut.* mate; **3.** fellow; equal. **L'homme seul est quelque chose d'imparfait: il faut qu'il trouve un second pour être heureux**, man alone is imperfect, and he must find another to be happy.

4. second floor, second story. **Il demeure au —**, he lives on the second floor.

EN SECOND, *adv. phr.* in the second place; second; subordinate. **Il ne vient qu'en —**, he only comes second. **Capitaine en —**, second capitain.

SECONDAIRE, sœgôndêr', [Lat.: secundarius], *adj.* secondary: *a)* subordinate; inferior to the first, not primary; *b)* not the first in order or rank; *c)* *Med.* supervening on the primary. **Enseignement —**, secondary or classical instruction.

SECONDAIREMENT, sœgôndêr'mân-t, *adv.* secondarily.

SECONDE, sœgônd', [second], *sf.* **1.** (in colleges or schools) second form, second class; **2.** *Print.* second proof, revise; **3.** *Railw.* second place, second class; **4.** second: *a)* the sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree; *b)* *Mus.* an interval; **5.** *Fenc.* segoon.

SECONDEMENT, sœgônd'mân-t, *adv.* secondly: in the second place.

SECONDER, sœgôndé-r, [Lat.: secundāre], *va.* to second: *a)* to follow; *b)* to support, to help, to aid, to assist, to back, to forward, to promote, to further, to encourage. *a)* **Jusqu'ici les effets secondent sa promesse**, up to the present he is true to his promise. *b)* **On ne l'a pas assez secondé**, he has not been helped enough. **Les exemples secondent les préceptes**, the examples back the precepts. **Secondez-moi bien tous**, back me up well, all of you, *Mol. sav. F.* v. 2.

SECONDER (SE), *v. refl.* to second each other.

SECONDINE, sœgôndin', [second], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* secundine: the second coat of an ovule; **2.** *pl. Med.* secundines, after-birth: the placenta and membranes.

SÉCOT, E, sékô, ot, [sec], *adj. Pop.* lean, bony, lanky.

† **SECOUADE**, sœkouad, [secouer], *sf.* reprimand, rebuke.

SECOUEMENT, sœkoumân-t, [secouer], *sm.* shaking, shake.

SECOUER, sœkoué-r, [Lat.: succutĕre, to shake], *va.* **1.** to shake: *a)* to move quickly; to agitate; to toss; to jolt; *b)* to make to totter, tremble or quiver; *c)* to give a shock; to weaken; to torment. — **une porte**, to shake a door. **Le vent secoue les arbres**, the wind shakes the trees. — **la tête**, to shake one's head. **Cette maladie l'a bien secoué**, that illness has shaken him a great deal.

2. to shake off, to shake from: to rid one's self; to put away; to throw off, to cast off; to discard. — **la poussière d'un habit**, to shake off the dust from one's coat. — **la poussière de ses souliers**, to shake off the dust from one's shoes. — **le joug**, to shake off the yoke. — **sa paresse**, to shake off one's idleness — **les oreilles**, to take no notice of. **Il n'y a qu'à — un peu l'oreille**, the only thing is to pay no attention to it.

3. *Fam.* to reprimand.

SECOUER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to shake one's self; **2.** to rouse one's self; to move about; not to remain inactive. **Il faut se —**, we must rouse ourselves.

3. (of things) to be shaken.

SECOUEUR, sœkoyuœr, *sm.* shaker.

SECOURABLE, sœkourabl', [secourir], *adj.* **1.** helpful, helping; charitable, ready to help; **2.** *Milit.* relievable: that may be relieved.

SECOURANT, E, sœkourân-t, ânt', *adj.* helping.

SECOUREUR, EUSE, sœkourœr, œz', *sm. f.* succourer.

SECOURIR, sœkourir, [Lat.: succurĕre, to run up to], *va.* [Conj. like *Courir.*] to succour, to help, to aid, to assist, to relieve: to give assistance to, to be a succourer of. — **les pauvres**, to relieve the poor.

SECOURIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to help one's self; **2.** to aid, to help one another.

SECOURS, sœkour; the *s* is never pronounced. [secourir], *sm.* **1.** succour: *a)* help, aid, assistance; relief; *b)* troops which succour or relieve; relief, aid. *a)* **Le — de la religion**, the consolation of religion. **Un — inattendu**, unexpected help. **Mon — vous est inutile**, you do not want my help. **Demander du —**, to ask for help. **Prêter son —**, to lend one's aid. **Venez à mon —**, come to my help. **Au —! à mon —!** help! help! **Elle croyait les images d'un grand — pour exciter la dévotion**, she thought pictures aided very much to promote religious feelings. **Porter des secours à une famille pauvre**, to take relief to a poor family. — **à domicile**, outdoor relief. **Société de secours mutuels**, mutual benefit society. *b)* **Le — envoyé par l'Angleterre à la France était commandé par French**, the troops sent by England to the relief of France were commanded by French.

2. † chapel of ease.

SECOUSSE, sœkous', [secouer], *sf.* shake: *a)* shaking, agitation, concussion; shock; toss, tossing; jolt, jolting; *b)* *Fig.* shock, blow, stroke, attack. *a)* **Par secousses**, by fits and starts. *b)* **Cette opération donna une grande — à l'État**, this transaction was a great blow to the State. **Sa santé n'a pu résister à une telle —**, her health could not resist such a shock. **Une — de tremblement de terre**, the shock of an earthquake. **C'était une rude —**, it was a smart shock.

SECQUIÈRE, sékyèr', [Lat.: sequi, to follow], *sf.* way (in a forest).

SECRET, ÈTE, sœkrè-t, èt', [Lat.: secretus; secernĕre, secretum, to separate], *adj.* **1.** secret: *a)* hidden, concealed; privy; not revealed, unknown; *b)* not seen or apparent, latent; *c)* occult. *d)* not public, privy; private, retired. *a)* **Des agents secrets**, secret agents. **Il reçut des avis secrets que sa vie n'était pas en sûreté**, he got secret warnings that his life was in danger. **Comité —**, committee of secrecy. **Des ennemis secrets**, secret enemies. **Ses mémoires secrets**, secret memoirs. *b)* **Tout cédait au charme — de ses entretiens**, all yielded to the secret charm of his conversation. *c)* **Sciences secrètes**, occult science. *d)* **Un escalier —**, private staircase. **Porte secrète**, private door. **Fonds —**, secret service money.

2. reserved, close; close-tongued. **Ne vous fiez pas à cet homme, il n'est pas —**, do not trust to that man, he is not close-tongued. (Ironically) **Il est — comme un coup de tonnerre, comme un coup de canon**, he cannot keep a secret.

SECRET, *sm.* **1.** secret: *a)* something that is not to be revealed; a thing studiously hidden or concealed; *b)* something not discovered or unknown; *c)* secret means; *d)* the most difficult or essential part of a science, etc. *a)* **Rien ne pèse tant qu'un —**, there is nothing so difficult to keep as a secret. **Confier un — à quelqu'un**, to entrust a person with a secret. **Garder un —**, to keep a secret. **Révéler un —**, to reveal a secret. **Laisser échapper un —**, to let out a secret. **N'avoir point de — pour quelqu'un**, to withhold nothing from a person. **C'est mon —**, that is my secret. **Avoir le — de quelqu'un**, to know a person's secret. **Avoir le — d'une chose**, to be in the secret of a thing. **C'est le — de la comédie, c'est le — de Polichinelle**, it is a secret which everybody knows. **Être dans le —, être du —**, to be in the secret. *b)* **La mort révèle les secrets des cœurs**, death reveals the secrets of the heart. **Et**

c'est là tout le —, that's the whole secret; and now the murder's out. **On était persuadé qu'il y avait un — pour rendre les hommes immortels**, they were persuaded there was some secret way of making men immortal. *c)* **Elle avait trouvé le — de contenter tout le monde**, she had discovered the means of pleasing everybody. *d)* **Les secrets de l'art d'écrire**, the secrets of the art of writing. **Les secrets de la politique**, the secrets of politics.

2. secrecy: *a)* the state of being secret; concealment, privacy, secretness; *b)* solitude retirement; *c)* close silence, fidelity to a secret. *a)* **Je vous dis cela dans le —, sous le —, en grand —**, I tell you that as a secret. *b)* **Judith, dans le — de sa maison**, J., in the solitude of her house, *Massillon*. *c)* **On peut se fier à son — et à sa parole**, one can trust to his secrecy and his word. **Promettez-moi le —**, promise me you will keep it a secret.

3. close custody, close confinement. **Le prisonnier est au —**, the prisoner is in close custody.

4. secret spring; **5.** secret drawer.

EN SECRET, *adv. phr.* in secret, in secrecy, secretly, privately, in private; under the rose. *Prov.*: **Secret de deux, secret de Dieu, secret de trois, secret de tous**, no secret but between two. **Dis ton secret à ton serviteur, et tu en feras ton maître**, tell your secret to your servant and you make him your master.

SECRÉTAIRE, sœkrétèr', [Low. Lat.: secretarius], *sm.* **1.** secretary: *a)* a person employed to write letters, despatches, etc.; *b)* a person who keeps the records of an assembly; *c)* minister; a high functionary intrusted with the management of a particular department of government. *a)* **Servir à quelqu'un de —**, to be a person's secretary. **— d'ambassade**, secretary to an embassy. **— particulier**, private secretary. *b)* **Les secrétaires de la Chambre**, the secretaries of the Chamber. *c)* **— d'État**, secretary of State. **Sous — d'État**, under-secretary of State.

2. clerk. **— de mairie**, town-clerk.

3. letter-writer's manual, epistolary manual; **4.** scrutoir, writing-desk, writing-table, bureau.

5. *Ornith.* secretary-bird, secretary: a bird of prey.

SECRÉTAIRERIE, sœkrétèr'ri, *sf.* secretary's office (of a governor, an ambassador etc.).

SECRÉTARIAT, sœkrétaria, *sm.* **1.** secretaryship: the state or employment of a secretary; **2.** secretary's office.

SECRÈTE, sœkrèt', [secret], *sf.* secret prayer.

SECRÈTEMENT, sœkrèt'mân-t, *adv.* secretly, in secret, privately, in private.

SÉCRÉTER, sékrété-r, [Lat.: secernĕre, secretum, to separate], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer]. *Physiol.* to secrete, to secern.

SÉCRÉTEUR, TRICE, sékrétœr, tris', *adj.* secreting, secretory: performing the office of secretion.

SÉCRÉTION, sékrésyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* secretion: *a)* the act of secreting; *b)* the matter secreted.

SÉCRÉTIVITÉ, sékrétivité, [secret], *sf.* *Phren.* secretiveness: disposition to secrecy.

SÉCRÉTOIRE, sékrétwar', [sécrétion], *adj.* secretory: relating to secretion.

SECTAIRE, sèktèr', [secte], *sm.* sectary, sectarian: *a)* one who belongs to a sect: *b)* one who separates from an established church; dissenter.

SECTAIRE, *adj.* sectarian: pertaining to a sect.

SECTATEUR, TRICE, sèktatœr, tris', [Lat.: sectator], *sm. f.* follower, sectator, votary: disciple, adherent.

SECTE, sèkt', [Lat secta; sectāre, sectum, to cut off], *sf.* sect: *a)* a body or number of persons united in some settled tenets; *b)* a denomination dissenting from an established church. **Esprit de —**, sectarianism. **Faire —, faire — à part**, to form a separate body apart; to have one's own opinion.

SECTEUR, sèktœr, [Lat.: sector], *sm.* sector: *a) Geom.* a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; *b) Geom.* the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii; *c)* an astronomical instrument; *d) Milit.* portion of a rampart under the command of an officer. *b)* **— sphérique**, sector of a sphere, spherical sector.

SECTILE, sèktil', [sectilis], *adj.* sectile: capable of being cut or separated.

SECTION, seksyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: sectio], *sf.* section: *a)* the act of cutting; *b) Geom.* the intersection of two superficies, of two solids or of a superficies and a solid; *c) Arch.* the drawing or representation of a building, as if cut through vertically, to show the interior or profile; *d)* the surface made by cutting transversally a stream by an imaginary vertical plane; *e)* division; distinct part or portion of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, generally represented by this mark [§]; *f) Nat. Hist.* division of a genus; *g)* a distinct part of a city, town, council, court, or administrative body; *h)* electoral division; *i) Milit.* half-company. *a)* **Faire la — de**, to cut. *b)* **Sections coniques**, conic sections. **Séparer par sections**, to separate into sections.

SECTIONNEL, ELLE, sèksyonèl', *adj.* sectional: pertaining to a section.

SECTIONNEMENT, sèksyon'mân-t, *sm.* division: the act of dividing or forming into sections.

SECTIONNER, sèksyoné-r, [section], *va.* **1.** to cut; **2.** to divide; to form into sections.

SÉCULAIRE, sékulèr', [Lat.: secularis; seculum, an age, a century], *adj.* **1.** secular: *a)* coming once in a century; *b)* ending a century; *c) Astron.* becoming sensible only after the lapse of centuries. *a)* **Jeux séculaires**, *Antiq.* secular games. **Poème —**, secular poem, secular song: a poem or song composed for the secular games. *b)* **Année —**, secular year. *c)* **Inégalités séculaires**, secular inequalities.

2. *Fig.* venerable (by age), ancestral; centenarian; ancient; time-honoured. **Des préjugés séculaires**, ancient prejudices. **Chênes séculaires**, ancestral oaks, venerable oaks.

SÉCULARISATION, sékularizasyôn; *in poet.* siôn *sf.* secularization: *a)* the act of converting a regular person or benefice into a secular one; *b)* the appropriation of church property to secular or common uses.

SÉCULARISER, sékularizé-r, [séculier], *va.* to secularize: to make secular.

SÉCULARITÉ, sékularité, [séculaire], *sf.* **1.** secularity: the state of being secular; **2.** secular jurisdiction.

SÉCULIER, IÈRE, sèkulyé, lyèr', [Lat.: seculum, an age; the world], *adj.* secular: *a)* not regular; not bound by monastic vows; not subject to the rules of a religious community; *b)* worldly, temporal. *a)* **Clergé —**, secular clergy. *b)* **juridiction séculière**, secular jurisdiction. **Le bras —**, the secular power. **Une vie séculière et nullement chrétienne**, a wordly and very unchristian life.

SÉCULIER, IÈRE, *sm. f.* layman, secular.

SÉCULIÈREMENT, sékulyèr'mân-t, *adv.* secularly.

SECUNDO, sœkôndo, [Lat.], *adv.* secondly.

SÉCURIFORME, sékurifórm', [Lat.: securis, axe; forme], *adj.* securiform: shaped like an axe.

SÉCURITÉ, sékurité, [Lat.: securitas], *sf.* security, secureness: confidence of safety; freedom from fear or apprehension. **Le commerce a besoin de —**, commerce needs security.

SEDAINE, sœdèn, [Michel-Jean], dramatic poet (1719-1797).

SEDAN, sœdân, *sm.* Sedan cloth.

SÉDANOISE, sédanwaz', *sf. Print.* pearl: a kind of printing-type.

SÉDATIF, IVE, sédatif, tiv', [Lat.: sedativus; sedāre, atum, to calm], *adj. Med.* sedative: moderating, allaying irritability.

SÉDATIF, *sm. Med.* sedative: sedative medicine or substance.

SÉDATION, sédasyôn, *sf. Med.* sedation: the act of calming.

SÉDENTAIRE, sedântèr', Lat.: sedentarius; sedēre, to sit], *adv.* **1.** sedentary: *a)* accustomed to sit much; *b)* passing most of the time at home; *c)* requiring much sitting; passed or performed without going out. *a)* **Cet homme ne fait point assez d'exercice, il est trop —**, that man does not take exercise enough, he is too sedentary. *c)* **Une vie —**, a sedentary life. **Une profession —**, a sedentary profession.

2. fixed, settled. **Le saint-siège était toujours — à Avignon**, the Holy See was settled at A.

3. *Milit.* stationary.

SÉDENTAIRES, sedântèr, *smpl. Zool.* sedentaria: the rubicolous worms, the sedentary spiders.

SÉDIMENT, sédimân-t, [Lat.: sedimentum], *sm.* sediment, settlings, lees, dregs.

SÉDIMENTAIRE, sédimântèr', *adj.* sedimentary: pertaining to sediment, formed by sediment.

SÉDIMENTATION, sedimântasyôn, *sf.* sedimentation: slow formation of a deposit.

SÉDITIEUSEMENT, sédisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* seditiously.

SÉDITIEUX, EUSE, sedisiœ-z, œz', *adj.* seditious: *a)* mutinous, riotous, rebellious, guilty of sedition; *b)* tending to excite sedition; *c)* partaking of the nature of sedition. **Une populace séditieuse**, a seditious mob. **Un esprit —**, a seditious mind. **Des cris séditieux**, seditious cries.

SÉDITIEUX, *sm.* seditionary: promoter of sedition; mutineer.

SÉDITION, sédisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: seditio; se, away; ire, itum, to go], *sf.* sedition: a factious commotion of the people; mutiny, riot.

SÉDUCTEUR, TRICE, séduktœr, tris', [Lat.: seductor], *sm. f* seducer: one who seduces, or entices another to depart from the path of duty; enticer, deluder.

SÉDUCTEUR, TRICE, *adj.* seducing, seductive, enticing, deluding.

SÉDUCTIBLE, séduktibl', *adj.* seducible: that may be seduced.

SÉDUCTION, séduksyôn; *in poet.* sion, [séduire], *sf.* seduction, seducement: *a)* the act of seducing; *b)* the means employed to seduce; enticement, allurement. **Employer la —**, to seduce. **La — des richesses**, the allurement of riches.

SÉDUIRE, séduir', [Lat.: seducĕre; se, away; ducĕre, ductum, to lead], *va.* [Conj.

like *Conduire.*] **1.** to seduce : *a)* to draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; to lead astray, to mislead, to deceive, to delude, to beguile: to entice, to allure, to tempt; *b)* to induce to surrender chastity; *c)* to charm, to captivate, to win; to allure. *a)* **Il n'y a point d'imposture si grossière qui ne les séduise,** the grossest imposture deceives them. *Bossuet, His. Univ.* **Une partie de ces anges se laisse — à l'amour-propre,** part of these angels are led astray by pride. *Boss-His. Univ. c)* **Cet homme nous a séduits par le charme de ses manières,** that man captivated us by the charm of his manners.

2. to bribe, to suborn, to corrupt. **— des témoins,** to bribe witnesses.

SÉDUISANT, E, séduizân-t, ânt', [séduire], *adj.* seductive : tending to lead astray; delusive, enticing, alluring, tempting. **Un discours —,** a seductive discourse.

2. charming, captivating, winning, enchanting; bewitching, lovely.

SÉDUM, sédom', **SÉDON,** sédôn, *sm. Bot.* stonecrop, orpine : *Sedum.* a genus of plants of the order crassulaceœ.

SÉGÉTAL, E, sézhétal, [Lat.: seges, étis, harvest], *adj.* growing in cornfields.

SEGMENT, sègmân-t, [Lat. : segmentum; secāre, to cut], *sm.* segment : *a)* a part cut off or divided; *b)* a part distinct from another; *c) Geom.* a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane. **— circulaire,** segment of a circle, segment : the part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc. **— sphérique,** segment of a sphere.

SEGMENTAIRE, sègmântêr', *adj.* segmental : relating to a segment.

SEGMENTER, sègmânté-r, *va.* to cut, to divide.

SÉGRAIRIE, ségrèri, [ségrais], *sf.* wood held in common.

SÉGRAIS, ségrè, Lat. secretum], *sm.* detached wood.

SEGRAIS, [Jean Reynault de], poet (1624-1701).

SÉGRÉGATIF, IVE, ségrégatif, tiv', *adj.* segregating.

SÉGRÉGATION, ségrégasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* segregation : separation from others.

SÉGRÉGATIVEMENT, ségrégativ'mân-t, *adv.* apart.

SÉGRÉGER, segrezhé-r, [Lat. : segregāre, to separate from; se, from; grex, flock], *va.* to segregate; to separate from others of the same kind.

SÉGUÉDILLE, séghédiy', [Span. : sequidilla], *sf.* seguidilla : *a)* a Spanish song; *b)* a Spanish dance.

SÉGUR, ségyur, [Louis-Philippe], historian (1753-1830). — (Philipe-Paul], son of preceding, historian (1780-1873). — [Sophie Rostopchine], miscellaneous writer (1799-1874).

SEICHE, sèsh', [Lat. : sepia], *sf.* cuttle-fish : genus of cephalopods.

SÉIDE, séid', [Seid, a proper name of a slave of Mahomet], *sm.* zealot, fanatic. blind supporter.

SÉIDISME, séidism', *sm.* fanaticism.

SEIGLE, sègl', [Lat. : secale, is], *sm. Bot.* rye : *a)* a genus of grasses; *b)* rye-straw; *c)* the grain of rye. **Une gerbe de —,** a sheaf of rye. **Faire les seigles,** to cut rye. **Pain de —,** rye-bread. **— ergoté,** spurred rye.

SEIGNEUR, sènyœr, [Lat. : senior, elder], *sm.* **1.** lord : *a) Feud. Law.* the grantor or proprietor of a land; seignior; superior; *b)* ruler, master; *c)* a person of high rank; *d)* a title of respect; *e)* God; *f)* Jesus Christ. *c)* **Haut et puissant —,** high and mighty lord. **Un — de la cour,** a lord of the court. **Vêtu comme un —,** dressed like a lord. **Vivre en grand —,** to live like a lord. **Faire le grand —,** to put on great airs. **Il voulait faire le grand — avec moi,** he wanted to lord it over me. *e)* **Le —,** the Lord. *f)* **Notre —,** Our Lord.

2. Seignior. **Le grand —,** the Grand Seignior, the Sultan. *Prov.* **À tout seigneur, tout honneur,** honour him to whom honour is due.

SEIGNEURIAGE, sényœriazh', *sm.* seigniorage : a royal duty on coinage.

SEIGNEURIAL, E, sènyœrial, *adj.* seigneurial, seigniorial, lordly : pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

SEIGNEURIE, sènyœry, *sf.* **1.** seigniory : *a)* the power or authority of a lord; *b)* lordship, manor, domain; **2.** lordship : a title of honour. **Votre —,** Your Lordship.

SEIGNEURIFIER, sènyœrifié-r, [seigneur; Lat. : facĕre, to make], *va. Fam.* to lord : to invest with the dignity of a lord.

SEIGNEURIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to become a lord.

SEILLE, séy', [Lat. : situla], *sf.* bucket.

SEILLEAU *or* **SEILLOT,** sèyo, *sm. Naut.* bucket.

SEIME, sèm', *sf. Veter.* wire-heel (in horses).

SEIN, san, [Lat sinus], *sm.* **1.** bend, bending, curve, flexure; **2.** † gulf; **3.** bosom: *a)* breast; the fore part of the human body; *b)* the folds of the dress that cover the breast; *c)* breast; the part of the thorax between the arms; *d)* breast; a mother's nipple; the soft protuberances on the thorax; *e) Fig.* close or secret receptacle; womb; *f)* midst, heart; *g)* the heart, as the seat of the affections and passions. *a)* **Se percer le —,** to stab one's self. *b)* **Il cachait un poignard dans son —,** he had hidden a dagger in his breast. **J'ai trouvé ce billet enfermé dans son —,** I found this note bidden in her breast. *c)* **Réchauffer un serpent dans son —,** *Fig.* to cherish a snake in one's breast. **Mettre à quelqu'un un poignard dans le —,** to plunge a dagger into a person's breast; *Fig.* to annoy, to grieve a person. **Le — d'Abraham,** *Script.* Abraham's bosom. **Le — de la gloire,** the abode of bliss. **Le — de l'Église,** the bosom of the Church, *d)* **Son enfant dormait sur son —,** her child was sleeping on her breast. **Le — droit,** the right breast. **Avoir mal au —,** to have a bad breast. **Donner le — à un enfant,** to give the breast to a child. *e)* **Le — de la terre,** the bosom of the earth. **Le — fécond de la terre ne peut s'épuiser,** the prolific bosom of the earth cannot be exhausted. *Fén. Tél. f)* **Dans le — de sa famille,** in the midst of one's family. **Né au — de l'opulence,** born in the midst of riches. *g)* **Verser sa douleur dans le — d'un ami,** to tell one's trouble to a friend. **Porter quelqu'un dans son —,** to be very fond of a person.

4. womb.

SEINE, sèn', *pnf. Geog.* Seine.

SEINE, sèn', [Lat.: sagena], *sf. Fish.* seine : a large net : drag-net.

SEINER, sèné-r, *va.* to fish with a seine.

SEINEUR, sènœr', *sm.* seiner, seine-fisher: one who fishes with a seine.

SEING, san; the *g* is never pronounced. [Lat. : signum, sign], *sm.* signature, sign manual. **Blanc—,** signature in blank. **— privé,** privy seal. **Sous — privé,** by private deed.

SÉITÉ, séité, [Lat. : se, one's self], *sf. Philos.* seity : something peculiar to one's self.

SEIZAINE, sèzèn', [seize], *sf.* sixteen.

SEIZE, sèz', [Lat. : sex decem], *adj.* **1.** sixteen : six and ten. **Seize cents francs,** one thousand six hundred francs.

2. (used as an ordinal number) sixteenth. **Chapitre —,** chapter the sixteenth. **Louis —,** Louis the Sixteenth.

SEIZE, *sm.* **1.** sixteen : the sum of six and ten; **2.** sixteenth. **Le — de juillet, le — juillet,** the sixteenth of July.

SEIZIÈME, sèzyèm', *adj.* sixteenth : *a)* 16th; the ordinal of *seize*; *b)* noting one of the sixteen parts into which a thing is divided. **Le — siècle,** the sixteenth century.

SEIZIÈME, *sm.* sixteenth : *a)* sixteenth day; *b)* the sixteenth part of a whole.

SEIZIÈME, *smf.* sixteenth : one who holds the sixteenth rank.

SEIZIÈMEMENT, sèzyèm'mân-t, *adv.* sixteenthly.

SÉJOUR, sèzhour, [séjourner], *sm.* **1.** stay, sojourn; **2.** continuance. **Le — des mers sur un continent,** the continuance of the seas on a continent.

3. residence, abode, dwelling, habitation. **Cette ville est un agréable —,** that town is pleasant to live in. **Un — champêtre,** a rural abode. **Je tâcherai de rendre votre — avec nous agréable,** I will endeavour to make your stay with us pleasant.

4. *Fig.* abode, mansion; regions. **L'humide —,** the humid regions. **Le — infernal,** the infernal regions. **Le — des dieux, le céleste —,** the abode of the gods, the celestial regions. **Un permis de —,** a permission to reside, permis de séjour.

5. delay, putting off.

SÉJOURNÉ, E, sézhourné, *adj.* rested; refreshed.

SÉJOURNEMENT, sézhournœmân-t, *sm.* sojourning.

SÉJOURNER, sézhourné-r, [O. F. : sojourner; *Lat.* : sub, under; diurnāre, to stay], *vn.* **1.** to sojourn; to abide or dwell for a time; to have a temporary abode; to reside. **Il doit — à Paris cinq ou six mois,** he is to remain five or six months in Paris.

2. to stay; **3.** to stop; **4.** to remain, to continue. **Le Nil, après avoir séjourné sur les terres, se retire et rentre dans son lit,** the Nile, after remaining on the land, recedes and flows back to its bed.

SEL, sèl', [Lat. : sal], *sm.* salt: *a)* chloride of sodium; *b) Fig.* taste, savour, seasoning, relish; *c) Fig.* wit, humour, piquancy, poignancy, pungency, smartness; *d)* † *Chem.* a crystalline body soluble in water; *e) Chem.* a body composed of an acid and a base united in definite proportions. *a)* **— marin, — de cuisine,** marine salt, culinary salt, common salt. **— gemme,** rock-salt. **— gris,** bay salt. **— blanc,** white salt, table salt. **Gros —,** coarse salt. **Minot de —,** peck of salt. **Ce jambon est de bon —,** that ham is properly salted. **Manger une chose à la croque au —,** to eat a thing with salt. *c)* **Je n'ai pas trouvé le moindre grain de — dans tout cela,** I have found nothing at all witty in all that. *Mol. Crit. de l'E. des f.* **Le — d'une épigramme,** the pungency of an epigram. **Vous êtes le — de la terre,** you are the salt of the earth. *Bib. Mat.* v. 13. **Ses plaisanteries sont au gros —,** his jokes are very coarse. **— attique,** Attic salt. **Il est de — attique assaisonné partout,** it is throughout seasoned with Attic salt. *Mol. f. sav.* iii. 2. *d)* **Des sels,** salts, volatile salts. **Respirer des sels,** to smell salts. **— de vinaigre,** smelling-salts. **— essentiel,** essential salt. **— d'oseille,** salt of sorrel. **— d'absinthe,** salt of wormwood. **— de Glauber,** Glauber's salt. **— ammoniac,** sal ammoniac **— anglais, — d'Epsom,** English salt, purging salt, Epsom salt. **— volatil d'Angle**

terre, volatile salt of sal ammoniac. — **de benjoin**, salt of benzoin, benzoic acid. — **chalybé**, salt of iron. — **digestif de Sylvius**, — **diurétique**, digestive salt of Sylvius, diuretic salt. — **de duobus**, fixed nitre, vitriolated tartar, sal de duobus. — **de nitre**, — **infernal**, saltpetre, nitrate of potash. — **de Mars**, martial salt, salt of iron. — **microcosmique**, microcosmic salt, fusible salt. — **polychreste de Glaser**, polychrest salt of Glaser. — **polychreste soluble**, — **de la Rochelle**, — **de Seignette**, polychrest salt of Seignette, Rochelle salts. — **de Saturne**, salt of Saturn, salt of lead. — **de sagesse**, salt of wisdom. — **sédatif**, sedative salt, boracic acid. — **de tartre**, salt of tartar. — **végétal**, vegetable salt.

SÉLACIENS, sélasyan, [Gr. : σέλαχος, a cartilaginous fish], *smpl. Ichth.* selacians : a tribe of fishes including the rays and sharks.

SÉLAGE, sélazh', *sm. Bot.* fir-club-moss : *Lycopodium selago*, a plant of the order lycopodineæ.

SÉLAGINELLE, selazhinel', *sf. Bot.* selaginella : a genus of cryptograms, allied to club-moss.

SÉLAM *or* **SÉLAN**, sélân, [Ar. : salam], *sm.* mystic nosegay.

SÉLECTIF, IVE, sélèktif, tiv', *adj.* selective, of selection.

SÉLECTION, séléksyôn, [Lat. : selectio], *sf.* selection : the act of choosing, choice. *Biol.* — **naturelle**, natural selection. — **sexuelle**, sexual selection.

SÉLÉNIATE, séléniat', *sm. Chem.* seleniate : a compound of selenic acid with a base.

SÉLÉNIÉ, E, sélénié, *adj. Chem.* seleniuretted : containing selenium. **Gaz hydrogène —**, seleniuretted hydrogen.

SÉLÉNIEN, IENNE, sélényan, nyèn', [Gr. : σελήνη, the moon], *sm. f.* inhabitant of the moon.

SÉLÉNIEUX, sélénicœ-z, *adj. m. Chem.* selenious : noting an acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen.

SÉLÉNIFÈRE, sélénifèr', [sélénium ; Lat.: ferre, to bear], *adj.* seleniferous : containing selenium.

SÉLÉNIQUE, sélénik', *adj. Chem.* selenic : noting an acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

SÉLÉNITE, sélénit', *sf. Miner.* selenite ; the old name of sulphate of lime.

SÉLÉNITE, *sm. Chem.* selenite : a compound of selenious acid with a base.

SÉLÉNITEUX, EUSE, sélénitœ, tœz', *adj. Miner.* selenitic, seleniticeal : pertaining to selenite.

SÉLÉNIUM, séléniom, [Gr. : σελήνη, the moon], *sm. Chem.* selenium : a non-metallic solid.

SÉLÉNIURE, séléniur', *sm. Chem.* seleniuret, selenide : a compound of selenium with some other element.

SÉLÉNODONTE, sélenodont [Gr. : σελήνη, the moon ; ὀδούς, tooth], *adj.* selenodont : having crescentic ridges on the crown of the molar teeth.

SÉLÉNOGRAPHE, sélénograf', *sm.* selenographer, selenographist : one versed in selenography.

SÉLÉNOGRAPHIE, sélénografi, [Gr. : σελήνη, moon ; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* selenography : a description of the surface of the moon.

SÉLÉNOGRAHIQUE, sélénografik', *adj.* selenographic selenographical : belonging to selenography.

SÉLIN, sélan, [Gr. : σέλινον, parsley], *sm. Bot.* milk-parsley : *Selinum*, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

SÉLINE, sélin, [Gr. : σελήνη, moon], *sf. Méd.* the presence of morbid white spots on the nails.

SELLAGE, sèlazh', *sm.* saddling.

SELLE, sél', [Lat. : sella, seat], *sf.* **1.** † stool : a seat without a back ; **2.** saddle : a seat placed on a horse's back. — **de femme**, side-saddle, lady's saddle. **Être bien en —**, to sit well on one's saddle ; *Fig.* to be firmly seated. **Cheval de —**, saddle-horse. **Demeurer en —**, to keep in the saddle, *Fig.* to keep one's place. **Sauter en —**, to vault upon one's saddle. **Remettre quelqu'un en —**, to give any one help in difficulties. — **à tous chevaux**, common saddle ; *Fig.* commonplace.

3. stool, evacuation, motion, dejection. **Aller à la —**, to have relief of the bowels. **4.** washing-board ; **5.** bench (of a cartwright, of a cooper, etc.) ; **6.** *Naut.* calking box.

SELLER, sèlé-r, *va.* to saddle.

SELLER (SE), *v. refl. Agr.* to harden (as land).

SELLERIE, sèl'ri', *sf.* **1.** saddlery, harness-making ; **2.** saddle-room ; harness-room.

SELLETTE, sèlèt', [selle], *sf.* **1.** † settle, seat (for accused persons) ; stool ; stool of repentance. **Faire asseoir quelqu'un sur la —**, to make a person sit on the stool of repentance. **Tenir quelqu'un sur la —**, *Fig.* to cross-question a person.

2. settle, seat (of whitewashers) ; **2.** *Naut.* calking-box ; **4.** saddle, pad (of a cart-horse) ; **5.** *Artill.* lower bolster, limber-bolster ; **6.** collar (of a plough) ; **7.** shoe-black's box.

SELLIER, sèlyé, [selle], *sm.* saddler, saddle-maker.

SELON, sœlôn, [Low Lat. : sublongum, along], *prep.* **1.** acccording to, agreeably to, pursuant to. **Il juge l'homme — ses mœurs**, he judges men according to their customs. **Il n'avait jamais donné de conseil que — sa conscience**, he never gave advice which was not according to his conscience. — **le monde**, according to the world. — **moi**, in my opinion. **L'Évangile — saint Jean**, the Gospel according to St. John.

2. (absolutely) according to circumstances. **C'est —**, that depends on circumstances; that depends, it is uncertain ; that is as may be.

SELON QUE, *conj. phr.* according as.

SELTZ, sèls, *s. Geog.* Seltzer, **Eau de —**, Seltzer-water.

SELZOGÈNE, sèlzozh én', [Seltz ; Gr. : γεννάω, I produce], *sm.* Seltzerwater apparatus.

SEMAILLE, sœmây', [Lat. : seminalia, sowed lands ; semen, seed], *sf.* **1.** sowing : the act of sowing ; **2.** seed, sowing-seed ; **3.** sowing-time, seed-time. [Generally used in the plural.]

SEMAILLER, sœmâyé, [freq. of semer], *va. in an ill sense,* to cast seed, to spread about.

SEMAINE, sœmèn', [Lat. : septimana, from septimus, seventh], *sf.* **1.** week : period of seven days ; week's time. — **sainte**, Passion-week, holy week. **La — prochaine**, next week. **La — dernière**, last week. **En —**, in the week-time, not Sundays, on working-days. **Toutes les semaines**, **chaque —**, every week, weekly. **Par —**, a week, weekly. **A la —**, by the week. **D'une — à l'autre**, week in, week out. **Prêter à la petite —**, to lend money for a short time at heavy interest. **La — des trois jeudis**, when two Sundays come in a week ; when two Sundays meet.

2. duty's week. **De —**, **en —**, on duty for the week, on duty.

3. week's work ; **4.** week's pay, week's wages (of workmen) ; **5.** weekly pocket money, pocket-money, weekly allowance (of children).

SEMAINIER, IÈRE, sœmènyé, nyèr', [semaine], *sm. f.* **1.** person on duty for the week ; **2.** calendar of the week, date-marker, letter rack for the seven days ; **3.** a case of seven razor blades.

SEMAISON, sœmèzôn, [semer] *sf.* sowing-time.

SÉMANTIQUE, sémantik [Gr. : σημαντικός, from σῆμα, sign], *adj.* semantic : indicative, as of a danger ; ominous.

SÉMAPHORE, sémafor', [Gr. : σῆμα, a sign ; φορός, bearing], *sm.* semaphore : a coast-telegraph.

SÉMAPHORIQUE, sémaforik', *adj.* semaphoric, semaphorical : relating or pertaining to a semaphore.

SEMBLABLE, sânblabl', [sembler], *adj.* **1.** like, resembling, similar, alike. **Deux idées semblables**, two similar ideas. **On ne peut trouver deux visages tout à fait semblables**, two faces just alike are not to be found. **Figures semblables**, *Geom.* similar figures. **Triangles semblables**, similar triangles.

2. such. **Pour être approuvés, de semblables projets veulent être achevés**, such designs must be accomplished before they can be approved of. *Rac. Mithr.* iii. k.

SEMBLABLE, *sm.* **1.** likething ; such thing ; **2.** fellow-creature, fellow-man ; fellow, like ; equal. **Cet homme n'a pas son —**, there is nobody like that man. **Le bonheur de mes semblables ne m'a jamais été indifférent**, I have never been indifferent to the happiness of my fellow-creatures.

SEMBLABLEMENT, sânblablœmân-t, *adv.* likewise, also, too ; similarly.

† **SEMBLANCE**, sânblâns', [sembler], *sf.* resemblance, likeness, semblance.

SEMBLANT, sânblân-t, *sm.* appearance, seeming ; semblance ; show; pretence, mask. **Un — d'amitié**, an appearance of friendship. **Faux —**, false show, false pretence. **Il a fait — de ne pas me voir**, he pretended not to see me. **Il fit — qu'il n'avait point reçu cette requête**, be pretended not to have heard of this request. **Ne faire — de rien**, to appear to take no notice. ; to feign ignorance of.

SEMBLER, sânblé-r, [Lat. : simulāre], *vn.* to appear, to seem ; to look. **Ce vin me semble amer**, I find this wine bitter. **Vous tournez les choses d'une manière qu'il semble que vous avez raison**, you have such a way of managing things that you always seem to be in the right. *Mol. D. Juan.* i. 2. **Il semblait qu'elle eût oublié son rang**, she seemed to have forgotten her rank. **L'affaire tourne mal, à ce qu'il semble**, it seems to me that the affair is taking a bad turn. **Il me semble qu'il n'y a rien de mieux à faire**, I do not think there is anything better to be done. **Il ne me semble pas qu'on puisse penser différemment**, I do not think it possible to think otherwise. **Il me semble encore l'entendre**, I fancy I still hear him. **Il me semble le voir**, I fancy I see him. **Il me semble raisonnable d'agir ainsi**, I consider it wise to act so. **Vous ne devez pas dire que je vous ai battu, mais qu'il vous semble que je vous ai battu**, you ought not to say that I have beaten you, but that it seems that I have beaten you. *Mol. Mar. forcé*, viii. **Il en a usé comme bon lui a semblé**, he did what he thought proper. **Il viendra si bon lui semble**, he will come if he likes. **Faites comme bon vous semblera**, do just as you like. **Que vous semble de cette affaire ?** what do you think of this affair ? **Ce témoignage-là est de quelque prix, ce me semble**, that evidence is rather good, I think.

SEMÉ, E, sœmè, *pa. p.*: *adj.* 1. sown; 2. strewn, scattered, sprinkled; 3. interspersed

SÉMÉIOLOGIE, séméyolozhi, *sf.* V. *Sémiologie*.

SÉMÉIOTIQUE, séméyotik', *adj.* V. *Sémiotique*.

SÉMÉIOGRAPHIE, séméyografi *sf.* V. *Sémiographie*.

SEMELLE, sœmèl', [origin unknown], *sf.* 1. sole (of shoes, of boots). **Battre la —**, *a)* to beat the hoof, to tramp, to walk; *b)* to warm one's feet. **— simple**, simple sole.

2. foot (of a stocking); 3. step; length of a foot. **Ne pas reculer, ne pas rompre d'une —**, *Fig.* not to draw back a step.

4. *Carp.* ground-sill; ground-plate; 5. *Build.* sleeper; 6. *Naut.* shoe of an anchor); *Naut.* lee-board; 7. *Artill.* bottom, sole (of a gun-carriage).

SEMENCE, sœmâns', [Lat.: semen, seed], *sf.* 1. *Agr.* seed-corn: corn for seed. **Blé de —**, seed-corn.

2. seed: *a) Bot.* a body enclosed in a pericarp, and containing the rudiment of the future plant; *b) Fig.* principle of production; that from which anything springs; *c) Fig.* cause; *d) Zool.* fecundating fluid of male animals; semen, sperm; *e) Script.* progeny, offspring, descendants. *b)* **Ce sont les semences que je jette dans votre esprit**, they are principles I am teaching you. **Les semences de piété que nous avons reçues de notre éducation**, the seeds of piety which we owe to education. *c)* **Des semences de discorde**, seeds of discord.

3. **— de perles**, seed-pearl: a very small pearl. **— de diamants**, diamond-sparks.

4. small nails, tacks, tin tacks.

SEMEN-CONTRA, semènkôntra, *sm. Pharm.* semen-contra, semencynæ, worm-seed: a drug used as a vermifuge.

SEMER, sœmé-r, [Lat.: semināre; semen, seed], *va.* to sow: *a)* to scatter on ground in order to growth; *b)* to scatter seed in for growth; *c)* to stock as with seed; to impregnate; *d) Fig.* to scatter, to strew, to sprinkle, to besprinkle; *c)* to spread, to spread abroad, to disseminate, to propagate. *a)* **— du blé**, to sow wheat. **— en terre ingrate**, to sow in a barren soil. **— à la volée, à tout vent**, to sow broad cast *b)* **— un champ**, to sow a field. *d)* **— de fleurs le bord du précipice**, to scatter flowers along the brink of a precipice. **— des fleurs sur le passage de quelqu'un**, to strew flowers along a person's path. **— des pièges sur les pas de quelqu'un**, to lay snares for a person. **— des perles, des marguerites devant les pourceaux**, to cast pearls before swine. **— l'argent**, to scatter money. *e)* **Ce bruit scandaleux que vous semez de tous côtés**, that scandalous report you spread on all sides. **— la terreur, l'effroi**, to spread terror, fright. **— la discorde**, to sow discord.

SEMER, *vn.* to sow. **La saison de —**, the sowing-season, the seed-time. *Prov.*: **Il faut — pour recueillir**, we must sow before we reap. **Qui sème épines, n'aille déchaux**, he who sows brambles must not go barefoot. **Qui sème le vent récolte la tempête**, gather thistles, expect prickles.

SEMER (SE), *v. refl.* to be sown.

SEMESTRE, sœmèstr', [Lat.: semestris; sex, six; mensis, month], *sm.* 1. half-year, six months; 2. *Univ.* semester; 3. half-year: revenue, income, rent, etc., paid every six months; 4. half-year's duty; 5. *Milit.* six months' furlough; 6. *Milit.* soldier absent on a six month's furlough.

† SEMESTRE, *adj.* half-yearly, semi-annual.

SEMESTRIEL, ELLE, sœmèstrièl', *adj.* half-yearly, semi-annual.

SEMESTRIELLEMENT, sœmestrièl'mân-t, *adv.* half-yearly, semi-annually.

SEMESTRIER, sœmèstrié, *sm. Milit.* soldier absent on a six months' furlough.

SEMEUR, sœmœr, [semer], *sm.* sower: *a)* one who sows, seedsman; *b) Fig.* spreader, scatterer, disseminator, **— de faux bruits**, sower of false reports. **— de discordes**, sower of discord.

SEMI, sœmi, [Lat.]; *prefix*, semi, half, demi.

SEMI-AMPLEXICAULE, sœmi-ânplèksikôl', *adj. Bot.* semi-amplexicaul: half clasping the stem.

SEMI-ANNUEL, ELLE, sœmi-annuèl, *adj.* semi-annual, half-yearly: happening every six months.

SEMI-ANNULAIRE, sœmi-anulêr', *adj.* semi-annular: half round, having the form of half a ring.

SEMI-ARIANISME, sœmi-arianism', *sm.* Semi-Arianism: the doctrines of the Semi-Arians.

SEMI-ARIEN, sœmi-aryan, *sm. Eccl. Hist.* Semi-Arian: one who adopted, in part, the doctrines of Arius.

SEMI-CIRCULAIRE, sœmi-sirkulêr', *adj.* semi-circular: having the form of a semi-circle; half circular, half round.

† **SEMI-COLON**, sœmi-kolôn, *sm. Gram.* comma.

SEMI-CUBIQUE, sœmi-kubik', *adj. Geom.* semi-cubical.

SEMI-DIURNE, sœmi-diurn', *adj.* semi-diurnal: continuing half a day.

SEMI-DOUBLE, sœmi-doubl', *adj. Cath. Ch.* semi-double.

SEMI-FLEURONNÉ, E, semi-flœroné; **SEMI-FLOSCULEUX, EUSE**, sœmi-floskulœ, lœz', *adj. Bot.* semiflosculous, semi-floscular, composed of semiflorets or ligulate florets.

SEMI-HEBDOMADAIRE, sœmi-èbdomadêr', *adj.* half-weekly.

SEMI-LIQUIDE, sœmi-likid', *adj.* semi-liquid: partially liquid.

SÉMILLANCE, sémiyâns', *sf.* liveliness.

SÉMILLANT, E, sémiyân-t, ânt', [sémiller], *adj.* lively, brisk, sprightly. **Un enfant —**, a lively child.

SÉMILLER, sémiyé-r, [O. Fr.: semille, cunning, art], *vn.* to be lively, to be brisk.

SEMI-LUNAIRE, sœmi-lunêr', *adj.* semilunar, semilunary: resembling in form a half moon.

SEMI-MENSUEL, ELLE, sœmi-mânsuèl, *adj.* half-monthly.

SÉMINAIRE, séminêr', [Lat.: seminarium; semen, seed], *sm.* 1. ecclesiastical seminary; 2. *Fig.* nursery.

SÉMINAL, E, séminal, [Lat.: seminalis; semen, seed], *adj.* seminal: pertaining to seed.

SÉMINARISTE, séminarist', *sm.* seminarist: a student in an ecclesiastical seminary.

SÉMINATION, séminasyôn, *sf. Bot.* semination: the natural dispersion of seeds.

SÉMINIFÈRE, séminifèr', *adj.* seminiferous: *a) Bot.* seed-bearing; *b) Anat.* conveying the seminal fluid.

SÉMINULE, séminul', *sf. Bot.* spore (of cryptogamic plants).

SEMI-NYMPHE, sœminanf', *sf. Entom.* seminymph: the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state.

SEMI-OFFICIEL, ELLE, sœmi-ofisièl, *adj.* semi-official.

SÉMIOGRAPHIE, sémiografi', [Gr.: σημεῖον, sign; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* semeiography, semiography: notation by signs.

SÉMIOLOGIE, sémiolozhi, [Gr.: σημεῖον, sign; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* semeiology, semiology, semiotics: a branch of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases.

SÉMIOLOGIQUE, sémiolozhik', *adj.* semeiological: relating to semeiology.

SEMI-OPALE, sœmi-opal', *sf.* semiopal: a varity of opal.

SÉMIOTIQUE, sémoitik', [Gr.: σημεῖον, sign], *sf. Med.* semeiotics, semeiology.

SEMI-PALMÉ, E, sœmi-palmé, *adj. Zool.* semi-palmate, semi-palmated.

SEMI-PÉDAL, E, sœmi-pédal, *adv.* semipedal: containing a half foot.

SEMI-PÉLAGIANISME, sœmipélazhianism', *sm. Eccl. Hist.* Semi-Pelagianism.

SEMI-PÉLAGIEN, sœmi-pélazhyan, *sm. Eccl. Hist.* Semi-Pelagian.

SEMI-PÉRIODIQUE, sœmi-périodik', *adj.* periodical.

SEMI-QUARTILE, sœmi-kwartil, *adj. Astron.* semi-quartile, semi-quadrate: denoting an aspect of two planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees.

SEMI-QUINTILE, sœmikantil, *adj. Astron.* semi-quintile: denoting the aspect of two planets distant thirty six degrees from each other.

SEMIS, sœmi, [semer], *sm.* 1. seeding: a plant reared from the seed; 2. seedplot: the ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; 3. *Gard.* seed-bed; 4. sowing.

SEMI-SEXTILE, sœmi-sèkstil', *adj. Astron.* semi-sextile: distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle.

SÉMITE, sémit', *sm.* Shemite: descendant of Shem.

SÉMITIQUE, sémitik', *adj.* Shemitic: pertaining to the Shemites. **Les langues sémitiques**, the Shemitic languages.

SÉMITISME, sémitism', *sm.* shemitism: the system of the Shemitic languages.

SEMI-TON, sœmi-tôn, *sm. Mus.* semitone: half a tone.

SEMI-VOYELLE, sœmivwayèl', *sf. Gram.* semi-vowel.

SEMNOPITHÈQUE, semnopitek, [Gr.: σεμνός, venerable; πίθηκος, monkey], *sm.* semnopithecus: the sacred monkey of Asia.

SEMOIR, sœmwar, [semer], *sm.* 1. seed-lip, seed-lop: a vessel or bag in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed; 2. corn-drill (for sowing corn), drill-machine.

SEMONCE, sœmôns', [semondre], *sf.* 1. † summons; 2. † formal invitation; 3. invitation; 4. reprimand, lecture.

SEMONCER, sœmônsé-r, [semonce], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *semonçons, semonçant.*] *Fam.* to reprimand, to lecture, to scold.

† **SEMONDRE**, sœmôndr', [Lat.: submonēre, to admonish privately], *va.* [Used only in the infinitive.] 1. to invite (to a ceremony, to a meeting); 2. to excite, to incite; 3. to reprimand.

† **SEMONNEUR**, sœmonœr, [semondre], *sm.* summoner.

SEMOULE, sœmouy' *or* sœmoul', [Ital.: semola], *sf.* semolina, semoula: *a)* fine hard parts of wheat rounded in the mill-stone; *b)* large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting-machine; *c)* a kind of paste for soup.

SEMPER VIRENS, sanpèrvirans', [Lat. evergreen], *sm. Bot.* sempervirens : a species of honey-suckle.

SEMPITERNEL, ELLE, sanpitèrnèl, [Lat. sempiternus ; semper, ever ; œternus, eternal, *adj.* sempiternal : *a*) eternal, having no end ; *b*) everlasting, endless. **Des remontrances sempiternelles**, everlasting remonstrances. **Une vieille sempiternelle**, an everlasting old woman.

SEMPITERNELLEMENT, sanpitèrnèl'-mân-t, *adv.* everlastingly ; ever.

SENAIRE, sœnèr', [Lat. : senarius, from seni, six], *adj.* senary : containing six.

SÉNAT, séna, [Lat. : senatus ; senex, senis, an old man], *sm.* senate : *a*) a Roman council ; *b*) the higher branch or house of a legislature ; *c*) senate-house ; a house in which a senate meets ; *d*) † a court of justice. **Salle du —**, senate-room, senate-chamber. **En plein —**, before the whole senate.

SÉNATEUR, sénatœr, [Lat. : senator], *sm.* senator : *a*) a member of a senate ; *b*) magistrate, judge.

SÉNATORERIE, sénator'ri, *sf.* **1.** senatorship, senator's rank ; **2.** senator's district ; **3.** senator's land.

SÉNATORIAL, E, sénatorial, *adj.* senatorial, senatorian : pertaining to a senator. **Dignité sénatoriale**, senatorship.

SÉNATORIEN, IENNE, sénatoryan, èn', *adj.* senatorial, senatorian.

SÉNATRICE, sénatris', *sf.* senaror's lady.

SÉNATUS-CONSULTE, sénatus-kônsult', *sm.* senatus-consultum : decree of the senate.

SENAU, sœnô, [Dutch : snau or snauw], *sm. Naut.* snow : a kind of vessel.

SÉNÉ, séné, [Ar. : sena], *sm.* senna : *a*) *Bot.* a name given to various species of cassia ; *b*) the fruits of those plants ; *c*) *Pharm.* a drug composed of the fruits and leaves of senna. **Faux —**, bladder-sanna.

SÉNEBIÈRE, sèn'byèr', *sf. Bot.* wart-cress : *Senebierra*, a genus of cruciferous plants.

SENECÉ, sœnesé, [Antoine], poet (1634-1737).

SÉNÉCHAL, sénéshal, [Lat. : senescalus], *sm.* seneschal : *a*) † a chief magistrate ; *b*) steward. **Grand —**, high seneschal.

SÉNÉCHALE, sénéshal', *sf.* seneschal's lady.

SÉNÉCHAUSSÉE, sénéshôsé, [sénéchal], *sf.* **1.** seneschal's jurisdiction : **2.** seneschal's court.

SENEÇON, sèn'sôn, [Lat. : senecio, from senex, an old man ; from its being white in spring], *sm. Bot.* groundsel, ragwort : *Senecio*, a genus of composite plants. **— commun**, common groundsel. **— visqueux**, stinking groundsel. **— des bois**, mountain groundsel. **— jacobée**, common ragwort. **— aquatique**, marsh ragwot. **— des marais**, great fen ragwort, bird's-tongue groundsel. **— des forêts**, broad leaved ragwort.

SENÈGRE, sœnègr', **SENEGRÉ**, sœnegré, **SENEGRAIN**, sœnegran, *sm. Bot.* fenugreek.

SENELLE, sœnèl', *sf. Bot.* haw : fruit of the white-thorn.

SÉNESTRE, sénèstr', [Lat. : sinistra, left], *adj.* **1.** † left ; **2.** *Herald.* sinister.

À SENESTRE, *adv, phr.* on the sinister side.

SÉNEVÉ, sén'vé, [Lat. : sinapi], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* mustard : *Sinapis*, a genus of cruciferous plants ; **2.** mustard-seed.

† **SÉNIEUR**, séniœr, *sm.* senior : the oldest in certain corporations.

SÉNILE, sénil', [Lat. : senilis], *adj.* senile *a*) pertaining to old age ; *b*) proceeding from old age.

SÉNILITÉ, sénilité, [sénile], *sf.* senility : *a*) old age ; *b*) weakness arising from old age.

SENNE, sèn', *sf. Fish.* V. *Seine.*

SENS, sân-z', [Lat. : sensus], *sm.* **1.** sense : *a*) the faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body ; *b*) moral perception ; *c*) *pl.* senses ; sensuality, sensualness ; *d*) sensibility ; *e*) perception by the intellect ; discernment, apprehension, sensibility, sensibleness ; intelligence reasonableness, good sense ; understanding ; reason intellect ; *f*) meaning, import, signification, *g*) acceptation (of a word). *a*) **Les cinq sens**, the five senses. *b*) **— moral**, moral sense. *c*) **Les plaisirs des sens**, the pleasures of the senses, the sensual pleasures. **Mortifier ses sens**, to mortify one's senses. *d*) **Perdre — et raison**, to lose one's senses, to go mad. **Rappeler, reprendre ses sens**, to recover one's sense's. *a*) **Avoir peu de —**, to have but little sense. **Cela tombe sous le —, sous les sens**, that is obvious, one must be blind not to see that. **Le bon —**, good sense. **Il n'est pas dans son bon —**, he is out of his mind. **Perdre le —**, to lose one's wits. **— commun**, common sense. **Cet homme n'a pas le — commun**, that man has no common sense. **— froid, — rassis**, calm sense. *f*) **Le — de mes paroles**, the sense of my words. **Le mot a plusieurs sens**, the word has many meanings. **Les prophéties ont un — caché**, the prophecies have a hidden meaning. **— propre**, proper meaning. **— figuré**, figurative sense.

2. opinion, sentiment, idea, judgment, advice. **Chacun abonde en son —**, every one is entirely of his opinion. **Vous abondez dans mon —**, you agree with me. **J'abonde dans ce —**, I am quite of that opinion. **Donner, entrer dans le — de quelqu'un**, to be of a person's opinion, to agree with a person. **À mon —**, in my opinion. **Parler dans le même — qu'un précedent orateur**, to speak in the same sense as, to express the same sentiments as, a preceding orator.

3. side, way. **Mettre quelque chose du mauvais —**, to put a thing in the wrong way, on the wrong side.

4. construction, interpretation. **Prendre les choses dans le bon —**, to view things in the right light ; to take things in good part. **Tourner quelqu'un de tous les sens**, to try a person every way. **Je l'ai tourné en tout —, et je n'en puis rien tirer**, I have tried him every way, and I can get nothing out of him.

5. way, direction. **La Méditerranée est traversée de tous les sens possibles par une infinité de navigateurs**, the Mediterranean is crossed in every direction by numberless navigators. **Cela va dans le — de la longueur**, it runs lengthways. **Dans un — ou dans un autre**, one way or the other. **Aller en — contraire, inverse**, to go the contrary way.

À CONTRE-SENS, *adi. phr.* in a wrong way, in a wrong sense.

SENS DESSUS DESSOUS, sântsutsou, *adv. phr.* upside-down ; topsy-turvy. **Cette boîte est —**, that box is upside down. **Tout était — dans la chambre**, all was topsy-turvy in the room. **Mettre quelqu'un —**, *Fig.* to upset a person.

SENS DEVANT DERRIÈRE, *adj. phr.* the hind part before.

SENSATION, sânsasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : sensatio], *sf.* sensation : *a*) an impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses ; *b*) feeling awakened by external objects ; *c*) excitement ; impression made on others ; a state of excited interest or feeling. *a*) **La — du froid**, the sensation of cold. **La — des saveurs**, the sensation of tastes. *b*) **Sensations internes**, internal sensations. *c*) **Ce livre a fait —**, this book created a sensation. **À —**, sensational.

SENSÉ, E, sânsé, *adj.* sensible, judicious, of sense. **Un homme —**, a sensible man. **Un discours —**, a sensible discourse.

SENSÉMENT, sânsémân-t, *adv.* sensibly, judiciously.

SENSIBILISATEUR, sânsibilizatœr, *sm. Phot.* sensitizer : a sensitizing agent.

SENSIBILISATION, sânsibilizasyôn, *sf. Phot.* sensitization.

SENSIBILISER, sânsibilizé-r, [sensible], *va.* **1.** to animate : to make sensible ; **2.** to make sensitive ; to increase the sensibility of ; **3.** *Phot.* to sensitize : to make sensible to the action of light.

SENSIBILITÉ, sânsibilité, [Lat. : sensibilitas], *sf.* sensibility : *a*) capability of sensation ; sensibleness ; *b*) capability of quick emotion ; delicacy of feeling, sensitiveness ; *c*) tenderness, feeling ; *d*) the quality of a balance or other instrument that renders it easily affected. *a*) **L'homme est doué de —, d'entendement, de volonté**, man is endowed with sensibility, understanding and a will. *b*) **Avoir perdu toute —**, to have lost all sensibility. **La — a pour objet tout ce qui peut affecter l'âme en bien ou en mal**, sensibility is aptness to be affected by whatever may be good or bad for the soul. *c*) **Il est d'une extrême — aux reproches**, he is extremely sensitive to reproaches.

SENSIBLE, sânsibl', [Lat. : sensibilis], *adj.* sensible : *a*) capable of sensation, having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects ; sensitive, sentient ; *b*) sensitive ; having quick and acute sensibility ; easily affected ; *c*) having moral perception ; capable of being affected by moral good or evil ; *d*) affected, sensitive ; feeling, tender-hearted ; *e*) perceptible by the senses, capable of exciting sensation , *f*) painful, sharp ; *g*) acute, lively ; perceived by the mind ; *h*) obvious, visible ; clear ; *i*) perceptible ; *j*) noting the smallest differences ; *k*) *Mus.* applied to the sharp seventh of any key. *a*) **Les êtres sensibles et les êtres inanimés**, sentient and inanimate beings. *b*) **Une oreille —**, a quick ear. **Il est — aux moindres variations du temps**, he is affected by the least change of weather. *c*) **Aux larmes de sa mère il a paru —**, he was affected at the sight of his mother in tears. **Il est — à l'outrage**, he is alive to outrage. **C'est son endroit —, sa partie —**, it is his sensitive part. *d*) **Une personne si — et si délicate**, so sensitive and delicate a person. *Bossuet.* **Vous ne vous montrez point — à cet outrage !** you do not show yourself affected by this outrage ! *Corn. Hor.* ii. 5. *e*) **Les objets sensibles**, perceptible objects. **Le monde —**, the sensible world, this world. *f*) **Le froid a été très — cette année**, the cold has very sharp this year. **Un coup de poignard ne me serait pas plus —**, a stab would not affect me more. *g*) **Une joie — et profonde**, a great joy. **Les reproches me sont sensibles**, I feel reproaches very much. *h*) **En voici un exemple des plus sensibles**, this is a very good instance of it. **Cet exemple suffit pour rendre ma pensée —**, this example will suffice to explain my idea. *i*) **La courbure du globe terrestre est — à la surface des mers**, the curve of the globe is perceptible on the surface of the sea. *j*) **Une balance très —**, a sensible balance.

SENSIBLE, *sm.* **1.** sensitiveness ; **2.** sensible : that which is the object of sense.

SENSIBLE, *sf. Mus.* sensible note : the leading note or tone.

SENSIBLEMENT, sâ*n*siblœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** sensibly : *a*) in a sensible manner; perceptibly ; *b*) feelingly ; **2.** greatly, much.

SENSIBLERIE, sâ*n*siblœri, *sf.* affected sentimentalism, sentimentality.

SENSITIF, IVE, sâ*n*sitif, tiv', *adj.* sensitive : *a*) pertaining to the senses ; *b*) sentient, having the capacity of sensation.

SENSITIVE, sâ*n*sitiv', *sf. Bot.* sensitive-plant, humble-plant : *Mimosa pudica*, a leguminous plant.

SENSITIVITÉ, sâ*n*sitivité, *sf.* sensitivity, sensitiveness.

SENSORIAL, E, sâ*n*sorial, *adj.* sensorial : pertaining to the sensorium ; sensory.

SENSORIEL, ELLE, sâ*n*sorièl, *adj.* sensuous, sensual : pertaining to the senses.

SENSORIUM, sâ*n*sorium, [Lat. sensus, sense], *sm.* sensorium, sensory : the brain, as the common centre of sensations.

SENSUALISME, sâ*n*sualism', [Lat. : sensualis], *sm.* **1.** *Philos.* sensualism : the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses ; **2.** (in an ill sense) sensuality, sensualness, sensualism : devotedness to sensual pleasures.

SENSUALISTE, sâ*n*sualist', *adj.* sensualistic : pertaining to sensualism.

SENSUALISTE, *sm. Philos.* sensualist : an adherent to the doctrine of sensualism.

SENSUALITÉ, sâ*n*sualité, *sf.* **1.** sensuality, sensualness, sensualism : devotedness to sensual pleasures ; **2.** *pl.* sensual pleasures.

SENSUEL, ELLE, sâ*n*suèl', [Lat. : sensualis], *adj.* sensual : *a*) devoted to the gratification of sense ; voluptuous, lewd ; *b*) pleasing to the senses.

SENSUEL, ELLE, *sm. f.* sensualist : one devoted to sensual pleasures ; voluptuary.

SENSUELLEMENT, sâ*n*suèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv*, sensually.

SENTANT, E, sâ*n*tâ*n*-t, a*n*t', [sentir], *adj.* sentient, sensible, sensitive : having the capacity of sensation. **Un être —**, a sentient being.

† **SENTE**, sâ*n*t', [Lat : semita, *sf.* path, path-way.

SENTENCE, sâ*n*tâ*n*s', [Lat. : sententia], *sf.* sentence : *a*) maxim, short saying containing moral instruction ; *b*) judgment ; decision ; *c*) decree of God. *a*) **Il ne parle que par sentences**, he always speaks in a sententious manner. *b*) **Prononcer une —**, to pass sentence, to sentence. **Appeler d'une —**, to appeal. **Une — de mort**, a sentence of death.

† **SENTENCIER**, sâ*n*tâ*n*sié-r, *va.* to sentence : to condemn, to doom to punishment.

SENTENCIEUSEMENT, sâ*n*tâ*n*siœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* sententiously.

SENTENCIEUX, EUSE, sâ*n*tâ*n*siœ-z, œz', [Lat. : sententiosus], *adj.* sententious : *a*) comprising sentences ; *b*) abounding with sentences or maxims ; sentential. **Un style —**, a sententious style. **Un écrivain —**, a sententious author.

SENTEUR, sâ*n*tœr, [sentir], *sf.* scent : *a*) odour, fragrance ; *b*) perfume. **Pois de —**, sweet peas. **Eau de —**, scented water.

SENTI, E, sâ*n*ti, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** felt. **Bien —**, well felt.

2. (in the Fine Arts) well expressed.

SENTIER, sâ*n*tyé, [sente], *sm.* **1.** path, pathway, foot-path, foot-way. — **battu**, beaten path. — **écarté, détourné**, by-path.

2. balk (in a ploughed field) ; **3.** *Fig.* path, track. **Les sentiers de la vertu**, the path of virtue.

SENTIMENT, sâ*n*timâ*n*-t, [sentir], *sm.* **1.** sense : the faculty by which external objects are perceived ; **2.** feeling : *a*) the act of perceiving ; perception ; *b*) sensation ; the effect of perception by any external sense ; *c*) physical sensibility ; capability of sensation. *a*) **Avoir le — exquis, délicat**, to have exquisite feeling. *b*) **Un — agréable**, a pleasant sensation. **Un — douloureux**, a painful sensation. *c*) **Il n'y a plus de — dans son bras**, there is no feeling in his arm.

3. interest, concern, solicitude ; **4.** sense : *a*) consciousness, conviction. *b*) apprehension, discernment ; perception. *c*) **J'ai un — clair de ma liberté**, I am perfectly conscious of my liberty. *b*) **Avoir le — de la musique**, to possess the feeling of music. **— du beau**, to have the feeling, the sense of the beautiful. **L'homme a le — de sa faiblesse**, man is conscious of his weakness. **Juger par —**, to judge by one's feeling.

5. sentiment, feeling : *a*) emotion ; a particular disposition of mind ; passion ; *b*) tender feeling, sensibility ; proper feelings ; *c*) tenderness, sensibility, delicacy of feeling, sensibility to the sufferings of others ; *d*) love ; *e*) susceptibility of emotion ; sentimentality ; *f*) (in literature and the fine arts) soft and lively expression. *a*) **Je n'ai plus de — que pour la tristesse**, I have no other feeling but that of sadness. **Des sentiments de haine**, sentiments of hatred. *b*) **Les sentiments du cœur**, the feelings of the heart. **Avoir des sentiments**, to have proper feelings, *c*) **Il faut perfectionner la raison par le —**, reason must be improved by sensibility ; let delicaty improve reason. **Se piquer de —**, to boast of one's delicacy of feeling. **Cet homme se pique de —**, he boasts of being a feeling man. **Il n'a aucun — de générosité**, he has no generous feelings. *e*) **Feindre, jouer le —**, to feign susceptibility.

6. sentiment, opinion, judgment, thought, mind. **Je serai fort aise de savoir votre — là dessus**, I am anxious to know what you think of that. **Parler à sentiments ouverts**, to give one's mind freely. **Il était lui-même dans ce —**, he was himself of that opinion. **Au — de beaucoup de gens**, according to many people's opinion.

SENTIMENTAL, E, sâ*n*timâ*n*tal, *adj.* sentimental : *a*) abounding with sentiment or sensibility, exciting to sensibility ; *b*) affecting sensibility. *a*) **Un ton —**, a sentimental tone. *b*) **Une femme sentimentale**, a sentimental woman.

SENTIMENTALEMENT, sâ*n*timâ*n*tal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* sentimentally.

SENTIMENTALITÉ, sâ*n*timâ*n*talité, *sf.* sentimentality, sentimentalism : affectation of exquisite sensibility.

SENTINE, sâ*n*tin', [Lat. : sentina], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* well, well-room ; **2.** *Fig.* sink. **C'est la — de tous les vices**, it is the sink of all vices.

3. † ferry-boat.

SENTINELLE, sâ*n*tinèl', [Ital. : sentinella ; as, with a nearly similar form in all the romance languages, from Lat. sentire, to feel, to perceive ; perhaps connected with sentine, and in Lat. semita, a path], *sf.* sentry : *a*) watch, guard ; *b*) sentinel : a soldier placed on guard. *a*) **Mettre quelqu'un en —**, to place a person on sentry. **Faire —**, to stand sentry. **Relever quelqu'un de —**, *Fam.* to reproach a person. *b*) **Poser des sentinelles**, to place sentinels. — **perdue**, forlorn sentinel.

SENTIR, sâ*n*tir, [Lat. : sentire, to perceive], *va.* [*Je sens, tu sens, il sent, nous sentons, vous sentez, ils sentent ; je sentais ; je sentis ; je sentirai ; je sentirais ; que je sente ; que je sentisse ; sentant ; senti.*] **1.** to feel : *a*) to perceive by the touch ; *b*) to have a corporeal sense of ; to experience a sensation ; *c*) to perceive mentally ; to experience ; *d*) to be affected by ; *e*) to know, to be sensible of, to be conscious of, to be aware of, to perceive. *b*) — **une douleur à la tête**, to feel a pain in one's head. — **le froid**, to feel the cold. — **la faim**, to feel hungry. — **la soif**, to feel thirsty. *c*) — **une grande affliction**, to be afflicted. — **une grande joie d'une nouvelle**, to feel great joy at some news. **Ne — aucun remords**, to feel no remorse. — **quelque chose pour quelqu'un**, to have a liking for a person. *d*) **Il sent vivement les services qu'il a reçus**, he deeply feels the services that have been rendered him. **Il ne sent point les affronts**, he does not feel insults. *e*) **Je sentais renaître mon courage**, I felt my courage revive. *Fén.* **Mon plaisir surpassa tout ce que j'avais senti la première fois**, my pleasure surpassed all that I had felt the first time. *Buffon.* — **sa faiblesse**, to feel one's weakness. **Je lui faisais — que je supportais son joug avec impatience**, I made him feel that I was tired of his yoke. **Je ferai — la force de mon bras**, I will make the weight of my arm felt. **Je ne suis qu'une suivante, et vous me le faites bien —**, I am only an attendant, and you remind me of it.

2. to smell : *a*) to perceive by the olfactory nerves ; *b*) to smell of ; to have an odour or scent, to affect the sense of smell. *a*) — **une odeur**, to smell an odour, a smell. — **une rose**, to smell a rose. *Fig.* : — **de loin**, smell out ; to foresee, to see. **Je le sentis venir de loin**, I perceived what he was after. *b*) — **le brûlé**, to smell of burning. **Cela ne sent rien**, that has no smell. **Cet ouvrage sent l'huile, sent la lampe**, *Fig.* that work is too elaborate. **Cette action sent le gibet**, *Fig.* that action makes one foresee the gallows.

3. *Fam.* to bear. **Je ne puis — cet homme-là**, I cannot bear that man.

4. to have a taste of, to savour of, to taste of. **Ce vin sent le terroir**, that wine is racy. **Cet homme sent le terroir**, *Fig.* that man's defects are those of his countrymen. **Cet ouvrage sent le terroir**, *Fig.* that work betrays its origin.

5. to seem, to have the appearance of, to look like, to smell of, to smack of, to savour of. **Des façons de parler qui sentent la province**, provincial ways of speaking. **Cette proposition sent l'hérésie**, that proposition is somewhat heretical. **Il sent l'homme de qualité**, he looks like a man of rank.

SENTIR, *va.* **1.** to feel : *a*) to be perceived ; *b*) to be affected, to be moved. **La faculté de —**, the faculty of feeling.

2. to smell : to have an odour, a scent. **Cela sent bon**, that smells nice. — **comme baume**, to smell sweet. *Impers.* : **Il sent mauvais dans cette chambre**, there is a bad smell in that room. *Fig.* : **Cela ne sent pas bon**, that affair does not seem good ; I don't like the look of that.

3. have a bad odour, to smell. **Cette viande commence à —**, that meat begins to smell. *Prov.* : V. *caque.*

SENTIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be felt : to cause a sensation ; **2.** to feel one's self, to feel. **Il ne se sentit pas mourir**, he did not feel he was dying. **Il y a de la douceur à se — vertueux**, it is pleasant to feel virtuous. **Je ne me sens pas bien**, I do not feel very well. **Ne pas se —**, to be transported. **Le corbeau, à ces mots, ne se sent pas de joie**, the crow, at those words was beside himself for joy. *La Font. Fab.*

3. to know one's self : to be conscious. **Elle a le noble orgueil du mérite qui se sent**, she has that noble pride of those who are conscious of their merit.

4. to feel the effects of. **Il commence à se — des incommodités de la vieillesse,** he begins to feel the effects of old age.

5. to participate, to share in. **S'il y a du bien ou du mal, il s'en sentira,** good or bad, he is to share in it.

SEOIR, swar', [Lat. : sedēre, to sit], *vn. defect.* [Used only in the infinitive, and in the following tenses : *Je sieds, tu sieds, il sied, nous seyons, vous seyez, ils seient ; sieds-toi, seyons-nous, seyez-vous ; séant ; sis ;*] to sit, to sit down, to be seated. **La cour séant à Paris,** the court sitting at Paris, being held at Paris.

SEOIR (SE), *v. refl.* to sit, to sit down.

SEOIR, swar, *vn. defect.* [Used only in the 3d person and in the following tenses : *il sied, ils siéent ; il seyait, ils seyaient ; il siéra, ils siéront ; ils siérait, ils siéraient ; qu'il siée, qu'ils siéent ; seyant* or *séant.*] (with *d*) to become, to be becoming, to suit, to fit, to be befitting, to be suitable. **Cette couleur vous sied bien,** that colour suits you well. **Des sociétés qui ne siéent ni à votre rang ni à votre sexe,** company which is not fit for your rank or your sex. [*Impers.* :] **À son âge il sied mal de faire la jolie,** it is silly to try to be pretty at her age. *Mol. Mis.* i 1. **Il vous sied mal de parler ainsi,** it ill becomes you to speak in that way.

SÉPALE, sépal', [Lat. : separ, separate], *sm. Bot.* sepal : a leaf of the calyx.

SÉPALOÏDE, sépaloid, *adj. Bot.* sepaloid: like a sepal.

SÉPARABILITÉ, séparabilité, *sf.* separableness : the quality of being separable.

SÉPARABLE, séparabl', *adj.* separable : that may be separated.

SÉPARANT, E, séparân-t, ânt, *adj.* separating.

SÉPARATEUR, TRICE, séparatœr, tris', *adj.* separatory, separatrice.

SÉPARATIF, IVE, séparatif, tiv', *adj.* separative : *a*) separating, dividing ; *b*) denoting separation.

SÉPARATION, séparasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : separatio], *sf.* **1.** separation : *a*) the act of separating ; *b*) the state of being separate ; separateness ; *c*) parting ; severing ; *d*) disunion, disconnection ; the act of disuniting things mingled ; *e*) disunion of married persons ; a kind of divorce. **— de corps,** judicial separation, partial divorce. **— de biens,** separate maintenance.

2. partition. **Mur de —,** partition-wall ; *Fig.* wall, cause of division.

3. coldness ; disagreement ; **4.** privation.

SÉPARATISME, séparatism', *sm.* separatism : the principles of the separatists.

SÉPARATISTE, séparatist, *sm.* separatist : *a*) one who withdraws from a church ; dissenter, seceder ; *b*) one who separates from a confederation.

SÉPARÉ, E, séparé, *adj.* separate : *a*) separated, disunited, disjoined, disconnected ; *b*) being apart ; removed ; *c*) disunited ; not together ; *d*) distinct, different. *b*) **Du reste des humains je vivais séparée,** I lived apart from human beings. *d*) **Ce sont deux questions fort séparées,** those are two very different questions.

SÉPARÉMENT, séparémân-t, *adv.* separately : apart ; distinctly.

SÉPARER, séparé-r, [Lat. : separāre], *va.* **1.** to separate : *a*) to disunite, to disjoin, to disconnect ; *b*) to set apart ; to segregate ; *c*) to part, to sever ; to sunder ; to divide a space *f*) to break up the connection between. *a*) **— la tête du corps,** to separate the head from the body. *b*) **— le bon grain de l'ivraie,** to separate the good seed from the tares, the wheat from the tares. *c*) **Cette rivière sépare ces deux provinces,** this river divides these two provinces. **Le mur qui sépare ces deux maisons,** the wall that divides these two houses. **— les cheveux sur le front,** to part the hair on the forehead. **— deux hommes qui se battent,** to part two men that are fighting. **Le sort pourra bien nous —, mais non pas nous désunir,** fate may separate but not disunite us. **La mort les a séparés,** death parted them. *d*) **Un long chemin sépare et le camp et Byzance,** a long way lies between the camp and Byzantium. *e*) **— une chambre en deux par une cloison,** to divide a room by a partition, *f*) **Le sang les avait joints ; l'intérêt les sépare,** they were of the same blood, but interest divided them. *La Font. Fab.*

2. to drive asunder ; **3.** to distinguish ; **4.** *Law-t.* to divorce.

SÉPARER (SE), *v. refl.* to separate ; *a*) to be separated, to be disjoined ; *b*) to be separated, to be divided ; *c*) to part, to part from each other ; to withdraw from each other ; *d*) to break up. *b*) **A cet endroit, le chemin se sépare,** at that place the road branches off. *c*) **Il est tard, il faut nous —,** it is late, we must part. **Les rebelles se sont séparés,** the rebels have dispersed. **Se — de corps et de biens,** *Law-t.* to be partially divorced, to be judicially separated. *d*) **L'assemblée s'est séparée en tumulte,** the assembly broke up noisily. **Le cerf cherche par bonds à se — de sa voie,** the stag by bounds endeavours to throw the dogs off the scent. *Prov.* **Il n'y a si bonne compagnie qui ne se sépare,** the best friends must part at last.

SÉPIA, sépia, [Lat. ; Gr. :], *sf.* **1.** sepia : a pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttle-fish ; **2.** sepia drawing.

SEPS, sèps', [Lat. ; Gr. : σήψ, σηπός], *sm.* seps, serpent-lizard : a genus of saurian reptiles.

SEPT, sèt ; before a noun beginning with a consonant, sè ; before a vowel or *h* mute, sèt. [Lat. : septem], *adj.* **1.** seven, **— fois,** sevenfold. **Les — couleurs de l'arc-en-ciel,** the seven colours of the rainbow. **Les — jours de la semaine,** the seven days of the week. **Les sept merveilles du monde,** the seven wonders of the world. **Les — douleurs de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie,** the seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary. **Les sept paroles du Christ,** the seven last words of Christ. **Les sept péchés capitaux,** the seven deadly sins. **La guerre de — ans,** the seven years'war. **Les sept sages de la Grèce,** the seven wise men of Greece.

2. seventh. **Louis Sept** (or **Louis VII**), Lewis the Seventh, Lewis VII.

SEPT, *sm.* (invariable) **1.** seven : *a*) the sum of six and one ; *b*) the symbol representing this number ; *c*) a card with seven spots. *a*) **Le nombre —,** the number seven. *b*) **Le chiffre —,** the figure seven. **La page —,** the seventh page or page seven.

2. seventh, seventh day (of the month). **Le — est un samedi,** the seventh is a Saturday.

SEPTAINE, sètèn', *sf.* seven like things.

† **SEPTANTE,** sèptânt', *adj.* seventy.

SEPTANTE, *smpl.* seventy : said of the authors of the Greek version of the Old Testament.

SEPTANTE, *sf.* Septuagint : the Greek version of the Old Testament.

SEPTANTIÈME, sèptantyèm', *adj.* seventieth.

SEPTEMANGULÉ, E, sèptèmângulé, *adj. Bot.* septangular : having seven angles.

SEPTEMBRAL, E, sèptânbral, *adj.* of September. **La purée septembrale,** wine.

SEPTEMBRE, sèptânbr', [Lat. : septem], *sm.* September.

SEPTEMBRISEUR, sèptânbrizœr, *sm. Fr. Hist.* Septembrist : an agent in the massacre which took place in Paris on September 2, 1792.

SEPTEMVIR, sèptèmvir, [Lat. : septem, seven ; vir, man], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* septemvir,

SEPTEMVIRAL, E, sèptèmviral, *adj.* of the septemviri.

SEPTEMVIRAT, sèptèmvira, *sm.* septemvirate : the office of the septemviri.

SEPTÉNAIRE, sèptènèr', [Lat. : septenarius ; septem, seven], *adj.* **1.** septenary, consisting of seven ; **2.** septennial : lasting or continuing seven years.

SEPTENAIRE, *sm.* septenary : *a*) a space of seven days ; *b*) a space of seven years.

SEPTENNAL, E, sèptènal, [Lat. : septennis ; septem, seven], *adj.* septennial : *a*) happening once in seven years ; *b*) lasting seven years.

SEPTENNALISME, sèptènalism', *sm. Polit.* septennial government.

SEPTENNALITÉ, sèptènalité, *sf.* septennial duration.

SEPTENNAT, sèptèna, [Lat. : septennis], *sm.* septannial duration.

SEPTENTRION, sèptântriôn, [Lat. : septentrio ; septem, seven, in allusion to the seven stars of the Great Bear and also of the Little Bear], *sm.* **1.** North, Septentrion ; **2.** *Astron.* Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear.

SEPTENTRIONAL, E, sèptântrional, *adj.* Northern, North, Northerly, Septentrional : pertaining to the north ; inhabiting the northern parts of the globe.

SEPTENTRIONAUX, sèptântrionô, *smpl.* the Northern nations.

SEPTICITÉ, sèptisité, [septique], *sf.* septicity : tendency to putrefaction.

SEPTIDI, sèptidi, [Lat. : septem, seven ; dies, day], *sm.* Septidi : the seventh day of the decade in the republican calendar.

SEPTIÈME, sètyèm', [sept], *adj.* seventh : the ordinal of *sept.* **Le — jour de la semaine,** the seventh day of the week. **Le — ciel,** *Fig.* the seventh heaven.

SEPTIÈME, *sm.* **1.** seventh : *a*) one who holds the seventh rank ; *b*) seventh part ; *c*) seventh day. *b*) **Prendre le — d'une somme,** to take the seventh of a sum. *c*) **Le — du mois,** the seventh day of the month.

2. seventh month (of pregnancy).

SEPTIÈME, *sf.* **1.** seventh class, seventh form ; **2.** (at cards) sequence of seven ; **3.** *Mus.* seventh : an interval below the octave. **— majeure,** major seventh. **— mineure,** minor seventh.

SEPTIÈMEMENT, sètyèm-mân-t, *adv.* seventhly : in the seventh place.

SEPTIFORME, sèptifórm', [Lat. : septum, separation ; forme], *adj. Bot.* septiform : having the form of a partition or septum.

SEPTIFRAGE, sèptifrazh', [Lat. : septum, partition ; frangĕre, fractum, to break], *adj. Bot.* septifragal.

SEPTILION, sèptiliôn, *sm.* septillion : a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

SEPTIMO, sèptimo, [Lat.], *adv.* seventhly.

SEPTIQUE, sèptik', [Gr. : σηπτικός, from σήπτειν, to putrify], *adj.* septic, septical : having power to promote putrefaction.

SEPT-ŒIL, septœil cetœy, *sm. Ichth.* a popular name for the lamprey.

† **SEPTON,** sèptôn, *sm. Chem.* septon ; azote.

SEPTUAGÉNAIRE, sèptuazhénèr', [Lat. : septuagenarius], *adj.* septuagenary : seventy years old.

SEPTUAGÉNAIRE, *smf.* septuagenary, septuagenerian : a person seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGÉSIME, sèptuazhézim', [Lat. : septuagesimus, seventieth], *sf.* the third sunday before Lent.

SEPTUM, Septom [Lat.] *sm. Anat.* septum: a partition which separates two cavities.

SEPTUOR, sèptuór', [sept], *sm. Mus.* septuor.

SEPTUPLE, sèptupl', [Lat. : septuplus], *adj.* septuple, sevenfold.

SEPTUPLER, sèptuplé-r, [septuple], *va.* to septuple : to make sevenfold.

SEPTUPLER, *vn.* to be septupled ; to increase sevenfold.

SÉPULCRAL, E, sépulkral, [Lat. : sepulcralis], *adj.* **1.** sepulchral : *a*) pertaining to the grave ; *b*) deep, grave ; cavernous. *a*) **Urne sépulcrale**, a sepulchral urn. *b*) **Voix sépulcrale**, sepulchral voice.

2. cadaverous ; of one from the grave ; death-like. **Une figure sépulcrale**, a cadaverous face.

SÉPULCRE, sépulkr', [Lat. : sepulchrum; sepelire, sepultum, to bury], *sm.* sepulchre : grave, tomb ; monument.

SÉPULTURE, séputtur', [Lat.: sepultura], *sf.* **1.** sepulture : burial, interment, inhumation, the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave. **Donner la —**, to bury, inter or entomb. **Refuser la —**, to refuse to bury. **Être privé de —**, to be left unburied. **Droit de —**, right of sepulture. **Droits de —**, burial fees.

2. *Fig.* death ; **3.** tomb, vault ; **4.** burial-place, place of interment,

SÉQUELLE, sé-kèl', [Lat. : sequela, from sequi, to follow], *sf. Fam.* **1.** set, crew, gang, host, band ; **2.** (of things) set, string, series.

SÉQUENCE, sékâns', [Lat. : sequentia; sequens, from sequi, to follow], *sf.* sequence: *a*) a set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit ; *b*) *Cath. Ch.* a hymn.

SÉQUESTRATION, sékèstra-yôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : sequestratio), *sf.* sequestration : *a*) the act of sequestering ; *b*) the state of being sequestered ; *c*) illegal detention, confinement.

SÉQUESTRE, sékèstr', [Lat. : sequestrum], *sm.* **1.** sequestration : *a*) the state of a thing taken from parties contending for it, and intrusted to an indifferent person; *b*) confinement, detention. **Mettre en —**, to sequester.

2. deposit; thing deposited ; **3.** sequestrator: a person to whom the keeping of a sequestered property is committed.

SÉQUESTRER, sékèstré-r, [Lat. : sequestrāre], *va.* to sequester : *a*) to sequestrate, to separate from the owner for a time ; to take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person ; *b*) to put aside ; to remote ; to set apart ; *c*) to detain illegally, to confine ; *d*) to separate from other persons. *b*) **Il avait séquestré les meilleurs effets de la succession**, he had sequestered the best part of the inheritance. *c*) **C'est un crime de — quelqu'un sans mandat**, it is a crime to detain a person illegally. *d*) **— quelqu'un du commerce des hommes**, to separate a person from others.

SÉQUESTRER (SE), *v. refl.* to sequester one's self : to separate one's self from society.

SEQUIN, sœkan, *sm.* sequin : a gold coin of Italy and Turkey.

SÉRAC, sérak, *sm.* ice crystal (in the Alps).

SÉRAIL, séray, [Turk. : serai], *sm.* seraglio : *a*) the palace of the Turkish sultan or of a princess ; *b*) (improperly) harem ; *c*) house of debauchery.

SÉRAN, sérân, [sérancer], *sm.* hackle, heckle, hatchel ; flax-comb ; hemp-comb.

SÉRANÇAGE, sérânsazh', *sm.* hackling, hatchelling.

SÉRANCER, sérânsé-r, [Ger. : schranzen, to tear], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous sérançons, je sérançais.*] to hackle, to heckle, to hatchel : to dress flax or hemp with a hackle.

SÉRANCEUR, sérânsœr, *sm.* hackler, heckler, hatcheller.

SÉRANÇOIR, sérânswar, *sm.* hackle, hatchel.

SÉRAPHIN, sérafan, [Heb. : seraphim], *sm.* seraph [*pl.* seraphs *or* seraphim) : an angel of the highest order.

SÉRAPHIQUE, sérafik', *adj.* seraphic, seraphical : pertaining to a seraph ; resembling a seraph, angelic, celestial.

SÉRAPHISME, sérafism', *sm.* seraphicalness, seraphicism : the quality of being seraphic.

SÉRAPION, sérapiôn, **SÉRAPÉUM**, sérapéom, *sm.* temple of Serapis

SÉRAPIS, sérapis, *pnm.* Serapis : an Egyptian deity.

SÉRASQUIER, séraskyé, *sm.* seraskier : a Turkish general.

SÉRASQUIÉRAT, séraskyéra, *sm.* **1.** dignity of a seraskier ; **2.** palace of a seraskier.

SERBE, sèrb', *adj. Geog.* Servian : pertaining to Servia. **Langue —**, Servian language.

SERBE, *smf.* Serb, Servian : an inhabitant of Servia.

SERBIE, serbi, *Geog.* Servia.

† **SERDEAU**, sèrdô, [for sert d'eau], *sm.* **1.** office to which the dishes removed from the king's table were carried ; **2.** the officer who took these dishes from the gentleman waiter.

SEREIN, E, sœran, rèn', [Lat. : serenus, clear], *adj.* **1.** serene : *a*) clear, fair and calm ; *b*) calm, undisturbed, tranquil, placid. *a*) **Le ciel était —**, the sky was clear. *b*) **Cet homme a le front —**, that man has a serene countenance.

2. *Poet.* happy, blissful. **Jours sereins**, happy days.

3. *Med.* serena. **Goutte sereine**, gutta serena.

SEREIN. *sm.* evening-dew, evening-damp, night-damp, night-dew.

† **SEREINER**, sœréné-r, *va.* to calm, to make serene.

SÉRÉNADE, sérénade [Ital. : serenata, evening concert], *sf.* serenade : a musical performance at night under windows. **Donner une —**, to serenade.

SÉRÉNADER, sérénadé-r, *vn.* to serenade.

SÉRÉNISSIME, sérénisim', [Lat. : serenissimus), *adj.* most serene : a title of honour given to certain princes.

SÉRÉNITÉ, sérénité, [Lat. : serenitas], *sf.* serenity, sereneness : *a*) the state of being serene ; clearness and calmness ; *b*) *Fig.* undisturbed state ; peace, quietness, calmness of mind, coolness ; *c*) a title of honour *a*) **La — de l'air**, the clearness of the air *b*) **La — n'habite que dans l'âme de l'homme de bien**, the good alone are serene. **Aucun nuage ne troubla depuis la — de sa vie**, from that time the even tenor of his life was undisturbed.

SÉREUX, EUSE, séroe-z, œz', [Lat. : serum], *adj.* serous : *a*) pertaining to serum, *b*) thin, watery, wheyish, wheyey.

SERF, ERVE, sèr, serv', [Lat. : servus, a slave], *sm. f.* serf : *a*) slave ; *b*) in feudal times, a person bound to labour on the soil where he was born, without any right to go elsewhere without the consent of his lord.

SERF, ERVE, *adj.* of serfs ; servile. **Les hommes serfs**, the serfs.

SERFOUETTE, sèrfouèt', *sf. Gard.* two-pronged mattock *or* hoe.

SERFOUIR, sèrfouir, [Lat, : suffodĕre, to dig under], *va. Gard.* to hoe ; to loosen (soil).

SERFOUISSAGE, sèrfouisazh', [serfouir], *sm.Gard.* hoeing ; loosening (soil).

SERGE, sèrzh', [Lat. : serica, silk], *sf.* ge : a woollen twilled stuff. **— de soie**, silk serge.

SERGENT, sèrzhân-t, [Lat. : serviens, entis, from servire, to serve], *sm.* **1.** sergeant, serjeant : *a*) † servant ; *b*) † bailiff ; *c*) a non-commissioned officer. **—, major**, sergeant-major. **— d'armes**, † sergeant-at-arms : an officer who attended tournaments. **— de ville**, policeman.

2. *Naut.* holdfast ; **3.** *Join.* cramp.

SERGENTER, sèrzhânté-r, *va.* **1.** † to send bailiffs after ; **2.** *Fig.* to dun.

† **SERGENTERIE**, sèrzhântri, *sf.* **1.** sergeantship, sergeancy : the office of a sergeant ; **2.** *Feud. Law.* sergeanty, sergeantry : a kind of feudal service due to the crown for lands held of it. **Grande —**, grand sergeanty. **Petite —** petit sergeanty.

SERGER, sèrzhé, **SERGIER**, sèrzhyé, [serge], *sm.* serge-weaver, serge-maker.

SERGERIE, sèrzhri, *sf.* **1.** serge trade ; **2.** serge-manufactory.

SERGETTE, sèrzhèt', *sf.* thin serge.

SERGOT, sergo, *sm. Slang.* for sergent de ville, policeman ; *Fam.* bobby, peeler.

SÉRIAIRE, sériêr', *adj.* serial : pertaining to a series ; consisting of series.

SÉRIAL, E, sérial, *adj.* serial : pertaining to a series.

SÉRICICOLE, sérisikol', [Lat. : sericum, silk ; colĕre, to cultivate], *adj.* of silk husbandry, silk, of silk.

SÉRICICULTEUR, sérisikultœr, *sm.* sericulturist : silkworms-grower.

SÉRICICULTURE, sérisikultur', [Lat. : sericum, silk ; culture], *sf.* sericulture : cultivation of silkworms.

SÉRICIQUE, sérisik', *adj .Chem.* sericic : myristic.

SÉRIE, séri, [Lat. : series, succession ; serĕre, sertum, to join], *sf.* series : *a*) *Math.* a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law ; *b*) continued succession, order, or course ; sequence ; chain, concatenation ; *c*) *Nat. Hist.* order or subdivision of a class. *a*) **— infinie**, infinite series. *b*) **Une — de sons**, a series of sounds. **Une — de questions**, a series of questions.

SÉRIÉ, E, sérié, *adj.* seriate : arranged in a series or succession.

SÉRIEL, ELLE, sériêl, *adj.* serial : consisting of a series ; relating to a series.

SÉRIEUSEMENT, sériœz'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** seriously : *a*) gravely, in a serious manner : *b*) in earnest ; *c*) earnestly, eagerly, zealously ; *d*) in an important degree. *a*) **Parler —**, to speak seriously. **Prendre une chose —**, to take a thing seriously. *b*) **Je ne puis croire que vous me parlez —**, I cannot believe you are speaking seriously. *c*) **Il travaille — à sa fortune**, he is doing his best to make a fortune. *d*) **Il est — malade**, he is seriously ill.

2. coldly. **Il m'a reçu —**, he received me coldly.

SÉRIEUX, EUSE, sériœ-z, œz, [Lat.: serius], *adj.* 1. serious : *a*) grace, sedate, not light ; *b*) earnest, ardent, eager, zealous ; *c*) thoughtful, considerate ; *d*) of weight or importance ; weighty, important ; *e*) grave, not gay or light ; *f*) earnest, sincere, true. *a*) **Un caractère —**, a serious disposition. **Un visage —**, a serious face. **Une conversation sérieuse**, a serious conversation. *b*) **Ils n'apportent presque jamais une attention forte et sérieuse pour découvrir la vérité**, they scarcely ever try earnestly and eagerly to discover truth. *d*) **Il s'agit d'une chose sérieuse**, the thing in question is a serious one. **Il en a fait un bénéfice —**, he got an important profit out of it. **C'est un acheteur —**, he is really a good customer. **Une maladie sérieuse**, a serious illness. *c*) **Une couleur sérieuse**, a quiet, a dark colour. *f*) **Les protestations d'amitié qu'il vous fait sont sérieuses**, his protestations of friendship are sincere.

2. *Jurisp.* real, bona fide. **Un contrat —**, a bona fide contract.

SÉRIEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* serious person.

SÉRIEUX, *sm.* 1. seriousness : gravity of manners or of mind. **Tenir, garder son —**, to keep one's countenance, a serious face. **J'avais peine à garder mon —** ; I could scarcely refrain from laughing.

2. *Theat.* serious character ; 3. earnest, seriousness ; serious thing ; important thing. **Prendre les choses trop au —**, to take things too much in earnest. **Prendre une chose dans le —**, to take a thing in earnest. **Prendre une plaisanterie au —**, not to take a joke.

SERIN, E, sœran, rin', [perhaps Gr. : σειρήν, a Siren, on account of the song], *sm. f.* 1. *Ornith.* canary, canary-bird, canary-finch, serin : a small passerine singing-bird ; cock-canary *m.*, hen-canary *f.* ; 2. *Pop.* gull : one easily cheated ; dupe,a ninny, a flat. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular muff.

SERINAGE, sœrinazh', [serin], *sm.* teaching.

SERINER, sœriné-r, [serin], *va.* 1. to teach (a bird) with a bird-organ ; 2. to play on the bird-organ ; 3. *Fam.* to teach mechanically ; to repeat over and over again to.

SERINETTE, sœrinèt', *sf.* 1. bird-organ ; 2. *Fam.* singer without expression.

SERINGA, sœranga, **SYRINGA,** siranga, *sm. Bot.* syringa : *Philadelphus coronarius.*

SERINGUE, sœrang, [Gr. : σύριγξ, flute], *sf.* syringe, squirt.

SERINGUER, sœranghé-r, [syringue], *va.* to syringe : *a*) to squirt, to inject through a syringe ; *b*) to cleanse by means of a syringe.

† **SÉRIOSITÉ,** sériozité, [sérieux], *sf.* seriousness : the quality of being serious.

SERMENT, sèrmân-t, [Lat.: sacramentum], *sm.* 1. oath. **Prêter —**, to take oath ; to be sworn. **Faire un faux —**, to swear against truth. **Je fais mille serments de ne jamais écrire**, I swear never to write again. *Boil. Sat.* 2. **Violer ses serments**, to break one's oaths. **Rendre à quelqu'un son —**, to release a person from his oath. **— de joueur, d'ivrogne**, a gamester's, a drunkard's oath.

SERMENTÉ, E, sèrmânté, *adj.* V. *Assermenté.*

SERMON, sèrmôn, [Lat. : sermo, onis, speech], *sm.* sermon : *a*) religious discourse ; *b*) *Fam.* lecture. *a*) **Faire, prononcer un —**, to preach a sermon.

SERMONNAIRE, sèrmonèr', *sm.* 1. sermon-book ; collection of sermons ; 2. sermonist : a writer of sermons ; (in America) sermonizer.

SERMONNAIRE, *adj.* sermonish, of sermons ; of pulpit. **Genre, style —**, pulpit oratory.

SERMONNER, sèrmoné-r, *va. Fam.* to lecture.

SERMONNEUR, EUSE, sèrmonœr, nœz', *sm. f.* 1. lecturer ; 2. proser ; 3. (in the masc.) sermonist, sermonizer.

SÉROLINE, sérolin', *sf. Chem.* seroline : a peculiar fat contained in the blood.

SÉROSITÉ, sérozité, [séreux ; Lat. : serositas], *sf.* 1. serosity : a fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood ; 2. wateriness.

SÉROTINE, sérotin', *sf.* serotine : a species of bat.

SERPE, sèrp', [Lat. : sarpĕre, to cut the vine], *sf.* bill-hook, bill, hedge-bill,pruning-hook, pruning-bill, hand-bill. **Fait à la —**, *Fig.* coarsely done.

SERPENT, sèrpân, [Lat. : serpens, entis, from serpĕre, to creep], *sm.* 1. serpent : *a*) snake ; ophidian reptile ; *b*) *Fig.* malicious person ; *c*) a wind-instrument of music ; *d*) *Astron.* a northern constellation. *a*) **— à sonnettes**, rattle-snake. **La prudence du —**, the wariness of the snake. **Or, le — était le plus fin de tous les animaux des champs**, now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field. *Bib. Gen.* iii. 1. *Fig.* **Les serpents de la calomnie**, the serpents of, calumny. **Le — est caché sous les fleurs**, there is a snake in the grass. *b*) **Une langue de —**, a malicious, an evil tongue. **Réchauffer, retirer un — dans son sein**, to take a snake to one's bossom.

2. *Mus.* serpent-player.

SERPENTAIRE, sèrpântèr', [serpent], *sf. Bot.* 1. serpentaria, snake-weed, Virginia snakeroot: *Aristolochia serpentaria* ; 2. snake-root : the root of serpentaria ; 3. **— femelle**, snake-weed : *Polygonum bistorta.*

SERPENTAIRE, sèrpântèr', [serpent], *sm.* 1. *Astron.* Serpentarius, Ophiuchus : a constellation in the northern hemisphere ; 2. *Ornith.* serpent-eater, secretary-bird, secretary : a bird of prey.

SERPENTANT, E, sèrpântân-t, ânt', *adj.* winding.

SERPENTE, sèrpânt, *sf.* 1. female serpent ; 2. tissue-paper, silver paper.

SERPENTÉ, E, sèrpânté, *adj.* winding, serpent-like, curled.

SERPENTEAU, sèrpântô, *sm.* [*Pl. Serpenteaux.*] 1. young serpent ; 2. serpent : a species of winding rocket (fireworks) ; 3. *Agr.* layer (of a vine) ; 4. *Naut.* worm-preventer.

SERPENTER, sèrpânté-r, [serpent], *vn.* to wind, to meander, to serpentize, to serpentine. **Un chemin qui monte en serpentant**, a road that winds up hill.

SERPENTIFORME, sèrpântifôrm', *adj.* serpentiform : having the form of a serpent ; serpent-like.

SERPENTIN, E, sèrpântan, tin', *adj.* serpentine : *a*) pertaining to a serpent ; *b*) resembling a serpent ; serpent-like. **Marbre —**, serpentine marble. **Langue serpentine**, *Fig.* venomous tongue ; *Man.* serpentine tongue.

SERPENTIN, sèrpântan, *sm.* 1. † cock of a musket ; 2. *Chem.* worm (of a still) ; 3. *Miner.* serpentine, ophite : a species of hard rock. 4. *Mach.* coiled tube, tube coil. **— de vapeur**, heating coil ; 5. streamer.

SERPENTINE, sèrpântin', *sf.* 1. serpentine-stone, serpentine : a species of magnesian stone ; 2. serpentine marble ; 3. *Bot.* snake-wood : *Ophioxyton serpentinum* ; 4. tooth-like lace.

SERPENTINEUX, EUSE, sèrpântinœ, œz', *adj. Miner.* serpentinous : of the nature of serpentine.

SERPENTUEUX, EUSE, sèrpântuœ, œz', *adj.* serpent-like, serpentiform.

SERPETTE, sèrpèt', [serpe], *sf. Hort.* pruning-knife, small pruning-hook.

SERPIGINEUX, EUSE, sèrpizhinœ, œz', [Lat. : serpĕre, to creep], *adj. Med.* serpiginous : affected with serpigo or ringworm.

SERPILLIÈRE, serpiyèr', [of unknown origin], *sf.* 1. sarplier, packing-cloth ; 2. coarse apron ; 3. coarse winding-sheet ; 4. *Entom.* mole-cricket.

SERPOLET, sèrpolè, [Provenç. from Lat. : serpyllum], *sm. Bot.* wild thyme : a labiate plant.

SERRAGE, sérazh', [serrer], *sm.* pressing; clasping ; tightening.

SERRATÉ, E, sèrraté, [Lat. : serratus], *adj. Bot.* serrate, serrated : having sharp notches about the edge.

SERRATIFOLIÉ, E, sèrratifolié, Lat. : serra, a saw ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* with serrate leaves.

SERRATIFORME, sèrratifórm', [Lat. : serra, a saw ; forme], *adj.* saw-like.

SERRATULE, sèrratul', *sf. Bot.* sawwort: *Serratula*, a genus of composite plants.

SERRE, sèr', [serrer], *sf.* 1. pressure, pressing ; 2. *Fam.* clutch, grasp, grip ; (of birds of prey) talon, pounce ; *Falc.* hand. **L'aigle a les serres très fortes**, the eagle has very strong talons.

4. *Fig.* rapacity, rapaciousness. *Fam.* **Il a la — bonne**, he is a miser ; he is avaricious.

5. *Gard.* green-house, conservatory ; store-room. **— chaude**, hot-house. **— à raisin**, hot-house for grapes, vinery. **— à ananas**, pinery. **C'est un fruit de — chaude, cela est venu en — chaude**, *Fig.* that is a precocious, a forced fruit. **Être tenu en — chaude**, *Fig.* to be kept in a warm house.

SERRÉ, E, séré, *pa. p.* 1. tightened ; 2. pressed ; 3. squeezed ; 4. clasped ; 5. wrung ; 6. *Print.* locked ; 7. crowded ; 8. put by, put away, stowed away. **Ici, nous sommes trop serrés**, we are too crowded together here.

SERRÉ, E, *adj.* 1. close : *a*) compact, dense ; *b*) compressed, concise, brief ; *c*) near, adjoining ; *d*) serried, crowded, compacted. *b*) **Un style —**, a consise style. **Marcher en rangs serrés**, to march in serried files.

2. tight. **Un nœud bien —**, a very tight knot.

3. narrow ; 4. *Fig.* heavy. **Avoir le cœur —**, to be heavy-hearted, down-hearted.

5. close-fisted, niggardly, niggard, avaricious. **Un homme —**, a close-fisted man.

6. *Bot.* serrate, serrated.

SERRÉ, *adv.* 1. hard ; a great deal, much. **Il gèle —**, it freezes hard.

2. impudently. **Mentir —**, to lie impudently.

3. prudently, cautiously. **Jouer —**, to play cautiously ; *Fig.* to act prudently ; to mind what one is about.

SERRE-BIJOUX, sèr-bizhou, *sm.* jewel-case, jewel-casket.

SERRE-BOSSE, sèr'bos', *sf. Naut.* shank-painter.

SERRE-FILE, sèr'fil', *sm.* 1. *Milit.* bringer-up : last man ; rear-file ; 2. *Naut.* sternmost ship. [*Pl. Serre-files.*]

SERRE-FILE, *adj. Naut.* sternmost.

SERRE-FREIN, sèr'fran, *sm.* brakeman : one who tends a brake on a railroad car. [*Pl. serre-freins.*]

SERRE-JOINT or **SERRE-JOINTS,** sèrzhwan, *sm. Carp.* cramp, screw-clamp. [*Pl. Serre-joints.*].

SERREMENT, sèr'mân-t, [serrer], *sm.* **1.** pressing ; **2.** pressure ; **3.** squeezing, squeeze. — **de main**, pressure of the hand.

4. *Fig.* anguish (of heart), constriction. **Un douloureux — de cœur**, a pang, a painful anguish of heart.

SERRÉMENT, sèrémân-t, *adj.* close, closely, niggardly, parsimoniously.

SERRE NEZ, sèrné, *sm.* twitch (for horses). [*Pl. Serre-nez.*]

SERRE-NŒUD, sèrnœ, *sm. Surg.* ligature-tightener. [*Pl. Serre-nœuds.*]

SERRE-PAPIERS, sèrpapyé, *sm.* **1.** paper-holder ; **2.** set of pigeon-holes ; **3.** paper-weight. [*Pl. Serre-papiers.*]

SERRER, sèré-r, [Low Lat. : serrāre, to shut in], *va.* **1.** to tighten : to make tight or tighter, to draw closer, to straiten. — **des liens**, to draw bonds closer. — **un nœud**, to tighten a knot. — **les nœuds de l'amitié**, *Fig.* to draw the bonds of friendship closer.

2. to tie ; to fasten, to bind. — **un nœud**, to tie a knot.

3. to press : *a*) to compress with force ; to crush ; *b*) to press closely, to squeeze, to gripe ; *c*) to hug, to embrace ; to lock, to clasp ; to encircle, to enclose ; to beset · *d*) to drive, to push on ; to pursue ; *e*) to urge with argument ; to pinch, to drive to difficulties. *a*) **Plus on serre les choses glissantes, plus elles échappent**, the more you press on slippery things, the more they slip away. — **les pouces à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to force a person to anything. *b*) — **la main**, to squeeze the hand. — **le poignet**, to clench, to tighten the wrist. — **le cou à quelqu'un**, to gripe a person's neck. *c*) — **quelqu'un dans ses bras**, to clasp a person in one's arms. **Mahomet II commença par — Constantinople du côté de l'Europe et du côté de l'Asie**, Mahomed II. began by besetting C. on the side of Europe and that of Asia. — **de près une ville**, to push on the siege of a town. *c*) **Turenne était sorti du camp pour — les ennemis contre la montagne**, T. had left the camp to drive the enemy to the foot of the mountain. — **de près quelqu'un**, to be at a person's heels. *c*) **Voici un argument qui les serrera de plus près**, here is an argument which they will find still more difficult to answer.

4. to shake. **Il lui serra vivement la main**, he shook hands heartily with him.

5. to squeeze, to jam : to compress between, two bodies ; **6.** to pinch (the foot) ; **7.** to clench, to clinch (the fist) ; **8.** *Fig.* to oppress. **Le monde est rempli de misères qui serrent le cœur**, the world is full of troubles that oppress the heart. **Elle est trop serrée dans son corset**, she is tightened in too much by her stays. **Cela serre le cœur**, that is heart-rending.

9. to put close together ; to crowd ; to close. **Vous nous avez trop serrés**, you have crowded us too much. — **les dents**, to clench one's teeth. **Serrez vos pieds l'un contre l'autre**, put your feet close together. — **les rangs**, *Milit.* to close the ranks. — **son écriture**, to write close.

10. *Print.* to lock (forms), to lock up ; **11.** *Man.* — **la bride**, to pull in the bridle. — **l'éperon à un cheval**, to clap spurs to a horse.

12 *Fenc* — **la mesure**, — **la botte**, to ply one's adversary hard ; to thrust home and hard.

13. to pass close to. — **le mur**, to pass close to a wall.

14 *Naut.* — **la terre**, — **la côte**, to hug the land, to keep the land aboard. — **le vent**, to hug the wind, to haul close to the wind ; to ply, to turn, to work to windward.

15. to condense : to shorten, to abridge, to make concise. — **son style**, to condense one's style.

16. *Naut.* — **de la voile**, to shorten sail. — **une voile**, — **les voiles**, to take in, to furl, to hand a sail, *or* sails. — **la ligne**, to contract the line of battle.

17. to put away, to put by ; to put up ; to board ; to put in, to harbour ; to stow away ; to lock up ; *Agr.* to get in, to house. — **des hardes**, to put away clothes. **Il serre trop les cordons de sa bourse**, he tightens too much the strings of his purse. *Fig.* he is too close-fisted. — **son argent**, to lock up one's money. — **quelque chose sous clef**, to put a thing under lock and key. — **les foins**, to get in the hay.

SERRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to lace tight, to lace one's self tight ; **2.** to crowd one another, to press close to each other, to press close ; to sit close ; to stand close, to lie close together. **Se — les uns contre les autres**, to sit, to stand close to one another. **Serrez-vous contre moi**, sit close to me. **Il faut nous — davantage, pour que tout le monde puisse s'asseoir**, we must sit closer to each other to make room for everybody. **Se — contre le mur**, to press close to the wall.

3. to be tightened, to be drawn tight, to grow tighter. **Ces nœuds ne peuvent se — davantage**, those knots cannot be drawn tighter. **Cette bourse se serre avec des cordons**, that purse shuts with strings.

4. *Fig.* to shrink. **Le cœur se serre**, the heart shrinks.

SERRE-TÊTE, sèr-têt', *sm.* **1.** headband ; **2.** night-cap. [*Pl. Serre-tête.*]

SERRETTE, sèrèt', *sf.* V. *Sarrette.*

SERRICORNES, sèrrikôrn', [Lat. : serra, a saw ; cornu, horn], *smpl. Entom.* serricorns : a familly of coleopterous insects, having serrated antennæ.

SERRIÈRE, sèryèr, *sf. Tech.* plug of iron, stopple of a furnace.

† **SERRON**, sèrrôn, [Span. : seron], *sm.* seron, seroon : bale, package for holding drugs.

SERRULÉ, E, sérrulé, [Lat. : serrula, small saw], *adj. Bot.* serrulate, serrulated : finely serrate.

SERRURE, sèrur', [serrer], *sf.* lock : an instrument used to fasten doors, drawers, chests, etc. **Pêne d'une —**, bolt of a lock. **Gardes d'une —**, wards of a lock. — **à palastre**, case-lock. — **à combinaisons**, combination-lock. — **à clef forée**, pipe-keyed lock. — **à deux fermetures**, double-shutting lock. — **à houssette**, trunk-lock. — **à rondelles**, roundlock. — **à ressort**, spring-lock. — **de sûreté**, safety-lock. — **à secret**, puzzle-lock. — **à double tour**, double lock. **Trou de la —**, key-hole. **Crocheter une —**, to pick a lock. **Brouiller, mêler une —**, to force a lock. **Regarder par le trou de la —**, to look through the key-hole. **Tenir sous la —**, to keep locked up.

SERRURERIE, sèrur'ri, *sf.* **1.** lock-smith's art ; **2.** lock-making ; **3.** locksmith's trade ; **4.** locksmith's work ; **5.** *Build.* iron-work. **Grosse —**, iron-work.

SERRURIER, sèruryé, *sm.* **1.** locksmith : one who makes locks ; **2.** blacksmith, iron-smith.

SERTE, sèrt', [sertir], *sf. Jewel.* bezel : the part of a ring which holds and fastens the stone.

SERTIR, sèrtir, [Lat. : sertum, from serĕre, to connect together], *va. Jewel.* to set in a bezel.

SERTISSAGE, sèrtisazhe [sertir], *sm. Jewel* setting of stones.

SERTISSURE, sèrtisur', *sf. Jewel.* **setting** (of a stone) in a bezel.

SERTULAIRE, sèrtulèr', [Lat. : serĕre, sertum, to plait], *sf.* sertularia : a genus of polypes.

SERTULE, sèrtul', *sm. Bot.* **sertulum** : umbel.

SERTULÉ, E, sértulé, *adj. Bot.* **umbellar,** umbellate, umbellated.

SÉRUM, sérom, [Lat., whey], *sm. Physiol.* serum : *a*) the thin, transparent part of the blood ; *b*) whey, the thin part of milk.

SERVAGE, sèrvazh', [serf], *sm.* **1.** *Feud. Law.* serfdom : the state or condition of serfs ; **2.** *Fig.* bondage, servitude, thraldom.

SERVAL, sèrval, *sm. Zool.* serval, tiger-cat : a carnivorous quadruped.

SERVANT, sèrvân-t, [servir], *adj. m.* **1.** servant ; **2.** waiting. **Officier —**, officer, gentleman in waiting.

3. lay. **Frère —**, lay brother.

4. *Feud. Law.* service. **Fief —**, service-fee.

SERVANT, *sm.* **1.** servant. — **d'amour**, lover.

2. *Artill.* gunner, artillery-man, gun number. — **pourvoyeur**, number seven.

SERVANTE, sèrvânt', *sf.* **1.** maid-servant, serving-maid, servant-maid, servant, maid ; house-maid. —**-maîtresse**, servant and mistress.

2. *Fig.* handmaid. **On disait dans le moyen âge que la philosophie était — de la théologie**, in the middle ages philosophy was called the handmaid of theology.

3. *Script* — servant ; **4.** servant : a term of civility. **Je suis votre très humble —**, I am your humble servant.

5. dumb-waiter : a side-table or sideboard in a dining-room ; dinner-waggon ; **6.** *Print.* chase-holder.

SERVEUR, servœr, *sm. in games.* bowler : one who bowls in cricket, who sends the ball in other games.

SERVIABILITÉ, sèrviabilité, *sf.* service-ableness : readiness to do service.

SERVIABLE, serviable', [servir], *adj.* serviceable, helpful ; willing to do a service, obliging.

SERVIABLEMENT, sèrviablœmân-t, *adv.* serviceably.

SERVICE, sèrvis', [Lat. : servitium], *sm.* **1.** service : *a*) the business of a servant, menial office ; *b*) attendance of a servant ; waiting ; *c*) place or employment of a servant. **Entrer en —**, to go out to service. **Prendre quelqu'un à son —**, to take a person into one's service. **Escalier de —**, back staircase. **Le — d'un domestique**, the attendance of a servant.

2. service : *a*) *Feud. Law.* the duty which a tenant owed to his lord ; *b*) attendance on a superior ; *c*) worship, obedience ; *d*) profession of respect. *d*) **Assurer quelqu'un de ses services**, to proffer one's services. **Je suis à votre —, tout à votre —**, I am at your service, quite at your service.

3. disposal. **Ma voiture est à votre —**, my carriage is at your disposal.

4. service : *a*) public duty, office, business, employment ; functions ; *b*) military duty by land or sea ; *c*) the period of military service ; *d*) duty ; that which is required to be done in military service. *a*) **Le — de l'État**, the service of the state. **Le — d'été pour les bateaux commence en Mai**, the summer service for the boats begins in May. **Le — se fait régulièrement trois fois par semaine**, the boats run regularly three times a week. **Avoir trente ans de —**, to have served thirty years. *b*) **Quitter le —**, to leave the service. **Entrer au —**, to go out to service ; to enter the ser-

vice. **Propre à —, bon pour le —**, fit for service. *d)* **Faire le —, Faire son —, être de —**, to be on duty, to be in attendance. **Ce soldat fait bien son —**, that soldier does his duty well.

5. service : *a)* use, avail, utility ; *b)* useful office, benefit rendered ; good ; piece of service. *a)* **C'est tout ce que je puis faire pour votre —**, that is all I can do to help you. **Qu'y a-t-il pour votre —** ? what can I do for you ? *b)* **Rendre un — à quelqu'un**, to render a person a service. **Offrir ses services**, to offer one's services. **Rendre un mauvais —, de mauvais services à quelqu'un**, to render a person a bad turn. **Vous m'avez rendu un grand —**, you did me a great service. **Hors de —**, out of use, unfit for use.

6. *Lit.* service : public worship. **Le — divin** divine service. **— funéraire**, service, mass for the dead.

7. service : *a)* course ; order of dishes at table ; *b)* set ; vessels or linen used at table. *a)* **Repas à trois services**, meal with three courses. **Le premier —**, the first course. *b)* **— de linge damassé**, damask table linen. **— de porcelaine**, china service. **— à thé, à café**, tea service, coffee service. **— d'argent**, silver service.

SERVIETTE, sèrvyèt', [servir], *sf.* **1.** napkin, serviette, table-napkin ; **2.** (for the skin) towel ; **3.** paper-case. **Séchoir à serviettes**, towel-rail, towel-horse. **— d'avocat**, lawyer's bag or case for carrying papers, books, etc.

SERVILE, sèrvil', [Lat. : servilis], *adj.* servile : *a)* pertaining to a slave, slavish ; *b)* pertaining to a serf ; *c)* dependant ; held in subjection ; *d)* slavish, mean, low ; meanly, submissive, cringing, fawning ; *e)* *Gram.* not belonging to the original root. *a)* **Condition servile**, servility. *d)* **Une action lâche et servile**, a mean, cowardly action **Une âme servile**, a mean soul. *e)* **Lettre servile**, servile letter.

SERVILE, *sm.* servility : mean submission.

SERVILEMENT, sèrvil'mân-t, *adv.* servilely, slavishly.

SERVILISME, sèrvilism', *sm.* servility.

SERVILITÉ, sèrvilité, *sf.* servility, servileness : slavishness, meanness, mean submission, baseness.

SERVIR, sèrvir, [Lat. : servire], *va.* [*Je sers, tu sers, il sert, nous servons ; vous servez, ils servent ; je servais ; je servis ; je servirai ; je servirais ; que je serve ; que je servisse ; servant ; servi.*] **1.** to serve : *a)* to be a servant to, to be in the service of ; to attend, to wait on *or* upon ; *b)* to perform services for, to be employed by ; to wait on, to attend ; *c)* *Cath. Ch.* to assist ; to assist the priest ; *d)* to render obedience or homage to, to worship ; *e)* to yield obedience to ; to obey ; *f)* to perform official duties to ; to act as the minister of ; to perform military duties for ; *g)* *Milit.* to work, to use, to manage ; *h)* *Feud. Law.* to perform the duties owned to the lord ; *i)* to assist, to give assistance to by good offices ; to do, to render a service to, to minister to, to aid, to help ; *j)* to be of service to, be serviceable to ; to be propitious to ; to be promotive of, to promote ; to be sufficient to ; *k)* to supply (one's customers) ; *l)* to supply with food, at table ; *m)* to serve up, to place on the table. *a)* **Nul ne peut — deux maîtres**, no man can serve two masters. **Se faire —** to be waited upon. *b)* **— les pauvres**, to serve the poor. *c)* **— le prêtre à l'autel**, to assist the priest at the altar. **— la messe**, to serve the mass. *d)* **— Dieu**, to serve God. *e)* **L'orgueil de voir vingt rois vous — et vous craindre**, the pride of having twenty kings to obey and fear you, *Rac. Iph.* iv. 4. *f)* **Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aïeux**, he who serves his country well is as good as a nobleman. *g)* **— une batterie**, to serve a battery. *i)* **— quelqu'un de son crédit**, to help a person with one's credit. **Il vous a servi auprès du ministre**, he spoke well of you to the minister. **— ses amis avec zèle**, to serve one's friends with zeal. *j)* **Les circonstances l'ont bien servi**, circumstances were quite in his favour. **Sa mémoire l'a mal servi**, his memory failed him. **Si ma mémoire me sert bien**, if I may trust to my memory. *k)* **— un client**, to serve, to attend to a customer. **Quand pourrez-vous nous —** ? when will you have time to attend to us ? **— son maître à table**, to wait on one's master at table. *m)* **— le dîner**, to serve up the dinner. **— un gigot**, to serve up a leg of mutton. **Madame est servie, le dîner est servi**, dinner is served up, or is ready.

2. to spread, to lay out (a table) ; **3.** to help, to assist ; to give. **— à quelqu'un un mets, d'un mets**, to help a person to a dish. **— à boire à quelqu'un**, to pour out into a person's glass ; to give a person something to drink. **— quelqu'un**, to wait upon a person. **Je vous ai bien mal servi**, I did not help you much. **Se faire — quelque chose**, to have a thing put before one. *Fig.* : **— quelqu'un d'un conte**, to tell a person a story. **— quelqu'un à plats couverts**, to disserve a person in secret.

4. to court (a lady) ; **5.** to pay (rents, interest, annuities) ; **6.** to work : to put into motion. **— une pompe**, to work a pump.

SERVIR, *vn.* **1.** to serve ; *a)* to be a servant ; to perform domestic offices to another, to wait, to attend ; to be employed ; *b)* to be in the service, to perform military duties ; *c)* to serve up ; to lay on the table ; *d)* to render services or good offices ; *e)* to be a slave, to be in bondage ; *f)* (with *de*) to serve as, to serve for, to be as, to be, to act as, to perform *or* to do the office of, to be *or* to stand in lieu of ; *g)* (with *à*) to be of use to ; to contribute to, to forward, to help ; to avail, to be of avail ; to conduce, to be conductive to ; to be sufficient for a purpose ; to answer, to accomplish the end ; *h)* to be useful, to be of use ; to be suitable. *a)* **Être réduit à —**, to be reduced to be a servant. **— à la chambre**, to be in waiting at the chamber. *b)* **Il a longtemps servi sur mer**, he has served long on the sea. **Il y a vingt ans qu'il sert dans l'armée**, he has been in the army these thirty years. **— sous un grand capitaine**, to serve under a great captain. **Servez à six heures**, serve up at six o'clock. **Servez chaud**, serve hot. *c)* **Un cœur né pour — sait mal comme on commande**, a man born to serve does not know how to command. *f)* **— de père à un enfant**, to be a father to a child. **Cela lui a servi de prétexte**, that served him as a pretext. **Mon pardessus me servira de couverture**, my overcoat will serve me as a blanket. **Que ceci vous serve de leçon**, let this be a lesson to you. **— d'un trophée à quelqu'un**, to serve as a trophy to any one. **— de jouet à quelqu'un**, to serve as a person's plaything. *g)* **Elle sert secrètement à ses desseins**, she secretly serves his designs. **Que vous sert de pleurer** ? what is the use of your crying ? **Que lui servirent ses rares talents** ? of what use were his rare talents ? **A quoi sert-il de vous écouter** ? what use is it to listen to you ? **Il ne sert à rien de se mettre en colère**, it is of no use to get into a passion. **Rien ne sert de courir : il faut partir à point**, it is no use running, if one does not start in time. *La Font. Fab.* **L'un fait beaucoup de bruit qui ne lui sert de guères**, one makes a great fuss, which leads to nothing. *Mol. Ec. des f.* i. 1. **S'il y a des choses que l'on doive ignorer, ce sont celles qui ne servent à rien**, the things we ought not to know are those that are of no use. **À quoi cela sert-il**, of what use is that ? **Ce que vous dites ne sert qu'à l'irriter**, what you say can only serve to irritate him. **Cela servit à ses desseins**, that served his purpose. **Le dernier degré de la perversité est de faire — les lois à l'injustice**, the lowest degree of perversity is to distort law to make it serve an unjust cause. *h)* **Ces gants ne peuvent plus me —**, those gloves are quite worn out.

2. *Milit.* to be on duty.

Prov. : **Il n'y a qu'un seul mot qui serve**, few words are best. **On n'est jamais mieux servi que par soi-même**, one is never better served than by one's self.

SERVIR, (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to serve one's self ; to wait upon one's self ; to do for one's self. **Ces personnes se servent elles-mêmes**, those people wait upon themselves.

2. to help one's self ; **3.** to be served up, to be served, to be placed upon the table ; **4.** to use, to make use of, to employ ; to avail one's self of, to profit by ; to have. **Pour me — des paroles fortes du plus grave des historiens**, to make use of the energetic words of the gravest of historians. **Il s'est bien servi de mon argent**, he makes good use of my money. **Se — du crédit de ses amis**, to use the credit of one's friends. **Se — de béquilles**, to use crutches.

5. to serve one another, to render services to each other.

SERVITEUR, sèrvitœr, [Lat. : servitor], *sm.* servant : *a)* serving-man. man-servant, attendant ; a man in the service of another ; *b)* one who serves the state or the king ; *c)* one who yields obedience ; one who serves God ; *d)* a word of civility or courtesy. *a)* **Un — vigilant**, a vigilant servant. **— de l'État**, servant of the State. *c)* **— de Dieu, — du Seigneur**, servant of God, of the Lord. *d)* **Votre —, votre très humble —**, your servant, your humble servant. **Je suis votre —**, (or elliptically) **votre —**, your servant, I am your servant. (Ironically), **je suis votre —**, excuse me, I beg to be excused. **Je louerai, si l'on veut son train et sa dépense, son adresse à cheval, aux armes, à la danse, mais pour louer ses vers je suis son —**, I am willing to praise his suite, expenditure, riding, fencing and dancing ; but as to his verses, I beg to be excused. *Mol. Mis.* iv. 1. *Fam.* : **— à**, good bye to, adieu to, farewell to. **Voilà l'hiver, — à la promenade**, winter is coming, good bye to fine walks.

SERVITUDE, servitud', [Lat. : servitudo], *sf.* **1.** servitude : *a)* the condition of a slave ; slavery, bondage, thraldom ; *b)* *Fig.* the state of a conquered country ; *c)* dependence; *d)* subjection, thraldom, constraint ; *e)* *Fig.* slavery, bondage ; *f)* *Law-t.* a charge upon one estate for the benefit of another. *a)* **La — abaisse les hommes**, slavery degrades man. *b)* **Réduire un peuple en —**, to reduce a nation to servitude. *e)* **La — des passions**, the bondage of passion.

2. (sometimes) serfdom, serfage, **3.** servility ; mean submission or dependence.

SES, sè-z, *ad. poss. pl.* Son, *sa.* V. *Son.*

SÉSAME, sézam', [Lat. : sesamum, Gr. : σήσαμον], *sm. Bot.* sesame, sesamum

oily-grain, oil-plant : a genus of plants from which an oil is expressed.

SÉSAMOÏDE, sézamoid', [sésame ; Gr. : εἶδος, resemblance, form], *adj. Anat.* sesamoid, sesamoidal : resembling grains of sesame.

SÉSAMOÏDES, *smpl. Anat.* sesamoid bones : small bones situated in the substance of the tendons.

SESBAN, sèsbân, *sm.*, **SESBANÉE**, sèsbané, [Ar.], *sf. Bot.* sesban : a genus of leguminous plants.

SÉSÉLI, sézéli, [Gr.], *sm. Bot.* seseli, meadow-saxifrage, hartwort : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

SESQUI, sèskui, *prefix*, sesqui : one and a half.

SESQUIALTÈRE, sèskuialtèr', [Lat. : sesqui ; alter, other], *adj. Math.* sesqualter, sesqualteral, sesqualterate : having the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESQUIOXYDE, sèskuioksid', [sesqui ; oxyde], *sm. Chem.* sesquioxide.

SESQUISEL, sèskuisèl, *sm. Chem.* sesquisalt.

SESQUITIERCE, sèskuityèrs', [sesqui ; tierce], *adj. Math.* sesquitertian, sesquitertional, sesquitertianal : designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

SESSILE, sèsil, [Lat. : sessilis, low down, from sedēre, sessum, to sit], *adj. Bot.* sessile : having no stalk.

SESSION, sésyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : sessio ; sedēre, to sit], *sf.* **1**. session : the time or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meet for business. **L'ouverture de la —**, the opening of the session. **2**. sitting (of a religious council).

SESTERCE, sèstèrs', [Lat. : sestertius : semis, half ; tertius, third], *sm. Antiq.* sesterce : a Roman coin.

SÉTACÉ, E, sétasé, [Lat. : seta, a bristle], *adj. Nat. Hist.* setaceous : bristle-shaped.

SÉTAIRE, sétèr', *sf. Bot.* bristle-grass : *Setaria*, a genus of grasses.

SETIER, sœtyé, [Lat. : sextarius ; sex, six], *sm.* setier : *a*) 34 English gallons of corn ; *b*) 13 English pints of wine.

SÉTIFÈRE, sétifèr, [Lat. : seta, bristle ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* **1**. setiferous, setiferous : bearing bristles ; **2**. silk, relating to silk.

SÉTIFORME, sétifôrm', [Lat. : seta, bristle ; forme], *adj.* setiform : having the form of a bristle.

SÉTIGÈRE, sétizhèr, [Lat. : seta, a bristle ; gerĕre, to bear], *adj.* setigerous, bristly.

SÉTON, sétôn, [Low Lat. : seto, from Lat. seta, a bristle], *sm. Surg.* seton : *a*) rowel ; a twist of thread passed through the skin : *b*) issue.

SEUIL, sœy, [Lat. : solium, seat], *sm.* **1**. threshold : *a*) sill, door-sill ; *b*) *Fig.* entrance, gate. *b*) **Le — de la vie**, the dawn of life. **2**. *Build.* ground-sill, sill.

SEUL, E, sœl', [Lat. : solus], *adj.* **1**. alone: *a*) without company, unaccompanied ; sole, solitary ; single ; by one's self, by himself, by herself, by themselves ; solitary, lonely : habitually unaccompanied, secluded from society ; *b*) only, one only, unique, sole, single, singular : of which there is no other or but one, not double or more ; *c*) single, singly, without assistant or partner, solitary, by one's self ; *d*) mere, bare, sole, single ; this or that only, without any other. *a*) **Il est — dans sa chambre**, he is alone in his room. **Je ne suis à moi que quand je suis —**, I am not myself unless I am alone. **Aimer à se trouver —**, to like to be alone. **Vivre —**, to live alone. **Vivre — dans le monde, être — sur la terre**, *Fig.* to live alone, to be alone in the world. **— à —**, face to face. **Ils sont seuls**, they are alone. **Voix seule**, solo. *b*) **Un — Dieu**, but one God. **Il est le — qui ait commis un tel crime**, he alone committed such a crime. **La seule raison qu'on puisse alléguer**, the only reason one can give. **L'homme est le — de tous les animaux qui est droit sur ses pieds**, man is the only creature that stands erect. **C'est le — danger qu'on pourrait craindre**, it is the only danger one has to fear. *c*) **— contre tous**, one against all. **C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage tout —**, it is folly to think nobody but one's self is wise. *La Rochef.* *d*) **A cette seule pensée tous mes sens sont glacés**, the bare idea of it makes my blood run cold. **Il frémit au — nom de la mort**, the mere mention of death makes him shudder. **2**. lonely, lonesome, solitary, retired.

SEUL, *sm.* one, one only, one alone. *Prov.* : V. *Malheur*.

SEULEMENT, sœlmân-t, *adv.* **1**. only : *a*) solely, singly, alone ; without more, with no/other person or thing ; *b*) simply, merely, barely ; *c*) but, no more than. **Prononcer — quelques paroles** to pronounce only a few words. **Je vais au spectacle — pour la musique**, I only go to the theatre for the sake of the music. **Le courrier est arrivé — aujourd'hui**, the post only came in today. **Si — il rendait l'argent**, if he would only give back the money. **2**. even : so much as. **Quel homme aujourd'hui pourrait prouver — qu'il descend des Gaulois, des Romains ou des Francs** ? what man nowadays could even prove that he descends from the Gauls, the Romans or the Franks ? **Cet homme que l'on disait mort n'a pas — été malade**, that man, who was reported dead, has not even been ill. **3**. but : yet. **Parlez librement ; — respectez les convenances**, speak freely ; but observe the rules of decorum.

NON SEULEMENT, *adv. phr.* not only.

SEULET, ETTE, sœlè, èt', *adj. Fam.* alone, all alone.

SÈVE, sèv', [Lat. : sapa, juice], *sf.* **1** *Bot.* sap : the circulating fluid of plants. **— ascendante**, ascending sap. **2**. strength (of wine) ; **3**. *Fig.* vigour, strength, pith. **Jeunesse pleine de —**, youth full of vigour. **Il y a de la — dans cet ouvrage**, there is pith in that work.

SÉVÈRE, sévèr', [Lat. : severus], *adj.* severe : *a*) not indulgent, rigorous, rigid; harsh, stern, sharp ; *b*) extreme, sharp ; hard to endure ; *c*) strict, exact ; regulated by rigid rules ; austere, rigid ; *d*) grave, sober, sedate, stern, exempt from all levity of appearance ; *e*) strictly methodical, not lax. *a*) **Il est plus — pour les autres que pour lui-même**, he judges others more severely than he does himself. **Un juge —**, a severe judge. **Une punition —**, a severe punishment. *b*) **Climat —**, severe climate. *c*) **Mœurs sévères**, severe morals. **Un blocus —**, a dreadful blockade. *d*) **Front —**, a severe forehead. **Un air sombre et —**, a gloomy, severe air. *e*) **Un style —**, a severe style.

SÉVÈREMENT, sévèr'mânt, *adv.* severely : *a*) rigidly ; harshly, sternly ; *b*) strictly ; austerely ; *c*) sternly, gravely.

SÉVÉRITÉ, sévérité, [Lat. : severitas], *sf.* severity : *a*) quality or state of being severe ; want of indulgence ; rigour, harshness, sternness ; *b*) austerity ; strictness, rigour ; *c*) exactness, rigid accuracy ; *d*) inclemency ; extremity. *a*) **La — d'un juge**, the severity of a judge. **Traiter avec —**, to treat harshly. *b*) **La — des mœurs**, the severity of morals. *c*) **La — du goût**, the severity of taste. **La — d'une composition**, the severity of a composition. *d*) **Les mornes sévérités d'un climat dur et capricieux**, the inclemencies of a severe and changeable climate.

SÉVEUX, EUSE, sévœz, œz', [seve], *adv. Bot.* sappy : pertaining to sap.

SÉVICES, sévis', [Lat. : sævitia, violence ; sævus, cruel], *smpl. Law-t.* ill-usage, cruel treatment, cruelty.

SÉVIGNÉ, sèvinyé, [Marie de Rabutin Chantal, Marquise de], famous letter-writer, (1626-1676).

SÉVIR, sévir, [Lat. : sevire, to act cruelly], *vn.* **1**. to proceed with rigour, to treat rigorously, to act with cruelty ; **2**. *Law-t.* to ill-treat ; **3**. to rage, to prevail ; to be rife. **La peste sévissait en Egypte**, the pest raged in Egypt. **Le froid sévit à cette époque**, the cold is severe at this time of the year.

SEVRAGE, sœvrazh', [sevrer], *sm.* **1**. weaning ; **2**. time of weaning.

SEVRER, sœvré-r, [Lat. : separāre, to separate], *va.* [*Je sèvre* ; *je sevrais* ; *je sèvrerai* ; *je sèvrerais* ; *que je sèvre* ; *sevrant* ; *sevré*.] **1**. to wean (a child) ; **2**. *Gard.* to separate (a layer from a plant) ; **3**. *Fig.* to sever ; to deprive, to frustrate. **On l'a sevré de tous les avantages de sa place**, he was deprived of all the advantages of his post.

SEVRER (SE), *v. refl.* to wean one's self, to estrange one's self, to withdraw (from) to deprive one's self. **Se — des plaisirs les plus innocents**, to wean one's self from the most innocent pleasures.

SÈVRES, sèvr', *sm.* porcelain of Sevres, Sevres porcelain.

SEVREUSE, sœvrœz', [sevrer], *sf.* dry-nurse.

SÉXAGÉNAIRE, sègzazhénèr', [Lat. : sexagenarius], *adj.* sexagenary : sixty years of age.

SEXAGÈNAIRE, *smf.* sexagenarian : a person sixty years old.

SEXAGÉSIMAL, E, sègzazhézimal, [Lat. : sexagesimus, sixtieth], *adj. Math.* sexagesimal : pertaining to the number sixty. **Fractions sexagésimales**, sexagesimal fractions, sexagesimals.

SEXAGÉSIME, ségzazhézim', *sf.* Sexagesima : the second Sunday before Lent.

SEXANGULAIRE, sèksângulèr', **SEXANGULÉ, E**, sèksângulé, [Lat. : sex, six ; angulaire], *adj.* sexangled, sexangular, hexagonal : having six angles.

SEX-DIGITAIRE, sèksdizhitèr, *adj.* six-fingered.

SEX-DIGITAIRE, *smf.* six-fingered person.

SEX-DIGITAL, E, sèksdizhital, [Lat. : sex, six ; digitus, finger], *adj.* (of the hands) six-fingered ; (of the feet) six-toed.

SEXE, sèks, [Lat. : sexus], *sm.* sex. **Le beau —, le —**, the fair sex, the sex.

SEXENNAL, E, sèksènal, [Lat. : sex, six, annus, year], *adj.* sexennial : happening once in six years.

SEXLOCULAIRE, sèkslokulèr', [Lat. : sex, six ; loculaire], *adj. Bot.* sexlocular, six-celled : having six cells.

SEXTANT, sèkstânt, [Lat. : sextans, the sixth part ; sex, six], *sm.* sextant : *a*) an instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection ; *b*) *Geom.* the sixth part of a circle ; *c*) *Astron.* a constellation.

SEXTE, sèkst', [Lat. : sextus, sixth], *sf.* **1**. *Rom. Antiq.* third part of the day ; **2**. *Cath. Lit.* sixth canonical hour.

SEXTE, *sm.* sixth book of decretals.

SEXTIDI, sèkstidi, [Lat. : sextus, sixth; dies, day], *sm.* sextidi : the sixth day of the decade in the French republican calendar.

SEXTIL, E, sèkstil, [Lat. : sextilis; sex, six], *adj. Astron.* sextile : denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when 60 degrees distant from each other.

SEXTILION, sèktilion, *sf. Arith.* sextillion : a unit with 21 ciphers annexed in the French and American notation; in the English with 35 ciphers.

SEXTUOR, sèkstuŏr, [Lat. : sex, six], *sm. Mus.* sextuor.

SEXTUPLE, sèkstupl', [Lat. : sextuplus], *adj.* sextuple, sixfold : six times as much.

SEXTUPLE, *sm.* sextuple.

SEXTUPLER, sèkstuplé-r, *va.* to increase sixfold; to multiply by six.

SEXUALISME, sèksualism', *sm.* V. *Sexualité.*

SEXUALITÉ, sèksualité, [Lat. : sexus, sex], *sf.* sexuality : the state of being distinguished by sex.

SEXUEL, ELLE, sèksuèl, [Lat. : sexualis], *adj.* sexual : pertaining to sex. **Système —**, *Bot.* sexual system *or* method.

SEYANT, E, sèyân-t, ânt', [seoir], *adj.* becoming, fitting.

SFUMATO, sfoumato, [Ital., smoked], *sm. Paint.* sfumato : a misty style of painting.

SGRAFFITE, sgrafit', [Ital. : sgraffito], *sm. Paint.* sgraffite : a species of painting.

SHAKO, shako, *sm.* V. *Schako.*

SHALL, [shâl], *sm.* V. *Châle.*

SHÉRIF, shérif, [Eng.], *sm.* sheriff. **Fonctions de —**, shrievalty, sheriffalty, sheriffwick.

SHILLING, shilang *or* shlan, *sm.* shilling : an English coin.

SI, si, [Lat.], *conj.* [The vowel is elided before *il* or *ils*,] **1.** if : *a*) grant that, suppose that, allowing that; provided; *b*) whether. **Il viendra s'il fait beau**, he will come if it is fine. **S'il venait, il me ferait plaisir**, I should be pleased if he came. **Si vous m'aviez écouté, cela ne serait pas arrivé**, if you had (or had you) listened to me, that would not have happened. **Si j'apprenais l'hébreu, les sciences, l'histoire!** if I were to learn Hebrew, sciences, history! **Vous vous en souvenez? Si je m'en souviens!** do you remember it? I should think I do! **Si je suis gai, c'est que j'en ai sujet**, if I am lively, it is with good reason. **Comment, coquine! si je suis malade!** what! hussy, whether I am ill! *Mol. Mal. im.* i. 5. **Que si vous m'alléguez cette raison, je vous dirai...**, if that is the reason you give, I will tell you... **Je ne sais s'il est arrivé**, I do not know whether he has arrived. **Je ne puis vraiment vous dire s'il y a été ou non**, I really cannot tell you whether he was there or not. **Dites-moi si vous irez là**, tell me whether you are going there. **C'est un honnête homme, s'il s'en fut**, an honest man he is, if ever there was one. **Si tant est que la chose soit comme vous dites, il faudra....** if the thing be as you say, it is necessary... **Si ce n'est**, if not; except, but; but for. **Si ce n'est eux, quels hommes eussent osé l'entreprendre?** who but they would have undertaken it? **Si ce n'est toi, c'est donc ton frère**, if it is not you, it must be your brother. *La Font. Fab.* **Il vous ressemble si ce n'est qu'il est un peu plus petit**, he resembles you, only he is a little bit shorter. **Si ce n'était**, were it not for, but for. **Si ce n'était la crainte de vous déplaire**, were it not for the fear of displeasing you. **Si je ne me trompe**, if I am not mistaken.

2. [as indicating something certain and turned without the conditional if]. **Veuillez m'excuser, si je viens en retard aujourd'hui**, please exuse my coming late to day. **Il ne faut m'en vouloir, si je vous dis cela**, you must not be angry with me for telling you that. **Vous savez si je vous aime**, you know how much I love you.

SI, *sm.* **1.** if; **2.** † condition. **Sans si ni mais**, without ifs and ands. **Il n'y a pas de si qui tienne**, there are no ifs in the matter. **Que le diable t'emporte avec tes si et tes mais**, the devil take you with your ifs and ands. *Reynard. Ret. impr.* 15. *Prov.* : **Avec des si on mettrait Paris dans une bouteille**, if wishes would bide, beggars would ride.

SI, *adv.* **1.** so : *a*) in such a degree, to such a degree, in such a manner; *b*) in like manner. **Un si honnête homme**, so honest a man. **Je n'ai jamais rien vu de si joli**, it is the prettiest thing I ever saw. **Je ne croyais pas que ma fille fut si habile, que de chanter ainsi à livre ouvert**, I did not think my daughter was so clever as to sing like that at sight, *Mol. Mal. im*, ii. 6. **Le vent est si grand qu'il rompt tous les arbres**, the wind is so high that it blows the trees down. **Il est si prudent que tout le monde le consulte**, he is so prudent that everybody consults him. **Il n'a pas été si leste qu'il ne soit tombé**, light as he was, he fell down. **Je ne suis pas si riche que vous**, I am not so rich as you.

2. so much. **Il est si usé que je ne puis plus m'en servir**, it is so much worn that I can no longer make use of it.

3. such. **Un homme si commun**, such a vulgar man. **Ces fleurs sont si belles!** these are such flowers!

4. however, yet. **Si mince qu'il puisse être, un cheveu fait de l'ombre**, thin as a hair is, it casts a shadow. **Une figure, si régulière soit-elle, n'est pas agréable à la vue lorsque...**, however regular the features may be, a face is not pleasant when...

5. † (in affirmative sentences) as. **Si peu que rien, si peu que vous voudrez**, *Fam.* ever so little, as little as you like.

6. Si que, so that. **La pluie nous surprit en chemin, si bien que nous nous égarâmes**, we were caught in the rain, and lost ourselves.

7. yes; verity, indeed. **Vous dites que non, je dis que si**, you say no, I say yes. **Est-ce que vous n'allez pas à Paris? Si, j'y vais**, are you not going to Paris? Yes, I am. **Je crois qu'il n'y est pas allé. Si fait, il y est allé**, I think he did not go. Indeed, he did. *Fam.* : **Vous ne ferez pas cela? Oh! que si!** you will not do that? Indeed, I will, but I will, though.

8. † yet, however, still, nevertheless. **Si faut-il qu'à la fin j'acquitte ma promesse**, however, I must fulfil my promise at last. **Et, quoiqu'il mange peu, si faut-il bien qu'il mange**, and although he eats little, yet eat he must. **Si est-ce que**, yet, however, nevertheless. **Et si**, and yet. **Je la fuis, je la crains, et si, je l'aime encore**, I avoid her, I fear her, and yet I still love her.

SI, si, *sm. Mus.* si, B : the seventh note in the musical scale.

SIALAGOGUE, sialagog', [Gr. : σίαλον, saliva; ἀγωγὸς, promoting], *sm. Med.* sialagogue : a medicine promoting the secretion of saliva.

SIAM, siam, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Siam; **2.** ninepins.

SIAMOIS, E, siamâ, az', *adj.* Siamese belonging to Siam.

SIAMOIS, E, *sm. f.* Siamese : a native of Siam.

SIAMOISE, *sf.* Siamese calico.

SIBARITE, sibarit', *sm.* V. *Sybarite.*

SIBBENS, sibèns, [Eng.], *sm. Med.* sibbens : an infectious disease.

SIBÉRIE, sibéri, *sf. Geog.* Siberia.

SIBÉRIEN, ENNE, sibéryan, èn', *adj.* Siberian : belonging to Siberia.

SIBÉRIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Siberian : a native of Siberia.

SIBÉRITE, sibérit', *sf. Miner.* siberite : red tourmaline, found in Siberia.

SIBILANCE, sibilâns', [sibilant], *sf.* sibilance; hissing sound.

SIBILANT, E, sibilân, ânt', [Lat. : sibilāre, to hiss], *adj.* sibilant, hissing : making a hissing sound.

SIBILATION, sibilasyŏn, *sf.* sibilation : *a*) the act of hissing; *b*) hissing sound.

SIBYLLE, sibil', [Gr. : σίβυλλα], *sf.* sibyl : *a*) *Antiq.* a woman endowed with a prophetic spirit; *b*) *Fig.* gipsy. **Une vieille —**, an old sibyl, an old gipsy.

SIBYLLIN, E, sibillan, lin', *adj.* sibylline: pertaining to the sibyls. **Livres sibyllins**, sibylline books.

SIBYLLISTE, sibillist', *sm. Eccl. Hist.* sibyllist.

SICAIRE, sikèr, [Lat. : sicarius; sica, a dagger], *sm.* hired assassin, bravo.

SICCATIF, IVE, sikatif, tiv', [Lat. : siccativus; siccāre, to dry], *adj.* siccative, drying : causing to dry.

SICCATIF, *sm.* siccative, driers, *pl.* : drying substance.

SICCITÉ, siksité, *sf.* dryness, siccity : want of moisture.

SICILE, sisil', *sf. Geog.* Sicily. **Les Deux-Siciles**, the Two Sicilies.

SICILIEN, ENNE, sisylyan, lyèn', *adj.* Sicillian : relating to Sicily. **Vêpres siciliennes**, Sicilian vespers.

SICILIEN, ENNE, *sm. f.* Sicilian : a native of Sicily.

SICLE, sikl', [Heb. : shekel], *sm.* shekel : an ancien weight and coin among the Jews.

SICOMORE, sikomor', *sm*, V. *Sycomore.*

SIDÉRAL, E, sidéral, [Lat. : sideralis; sidus, sideris, a star], *adj.* sidereal, sideral : pertaining to stars. **Jour —**, sidereal day. **Année sidérale**, sidereal year.

SIDÉRATION, siderasyon, *sf. Med.* sideration; **1.** a sudden deprivation of sense, as a stroke of apoplexy; **2.** *Agr.* a blast of plants.

SIDÉRITE, sidérit', [Gr. : σίδηρος, iron], *sf. Miner.* siderite : a phosphate of iron, an arseniate of iron, or a carbonate of iron.

SIDÉRITIS, sidéritis, *sm. Bot.* iron wort, siderite : *Sideritus*, a genus of labiate plants.

SIDÉROGRAPHIE, sidérografi, [Gr. : σίδηρος, iron; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* siderography : the art of engraving on steel.

SIDÉROMANCIE, sidéromânsi, Gr. : σίδηρος, iron; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* sideromancy : divination by burning straws on a red-hot plate of iron.

SIDÉROSCOPE, sidéroskop, [Gr. : σίδηρος, iron; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* sideroscope : an instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism by means of magnetic needles.

SIDÉROSTAT, siderosta [Lat. : sidus, sideris, a star; stāre, to stand], *sm. Astron.* siderostat : a heliostat adopted to sidereal time.

SIDÉROXYLE, sideroksil, **SIDÉROXYLON**, sidéroksilon [Gr. : σίδηρος, iron; ξύλον, wood], *sm. Bot.* iron wood : a large genus of tropical sapotaceous trees noted for their hard wood.

SIDÉRURGIE, sidérurzhy, [Gr. : σίδηρος, iron; ἔργον, work], *sf.* iron metallurgy.

SIDOINE, sidwan', *pnm.* Sidonius. — **Apollinaire**, Sidonius Appolinaris.

SIÈCLE, syèkl', [Lat. : sœculum, a century], *sm.* 1. century : a period of a hundred years ; age. **Le dix-neuvième —**, the nineteenth (or 19th) century.

2. age : *a)* period of time ; an indeterminate period ; time ; *b)* a particular period of time ; epoch, era ; time ; *c)* a very long space of time. *a)* **Les siècles futurs, les siècles à venir**, future ages, centuries to come. **Les siècles les plus éloignés, les plus reculés**, the remotest ages. **Les mœurs de notre —**, the manners of our age. **Le — d'or**, the golden age. **Le — de fer**, the iron age. **Dans tous les siècles, à tous les siècles, aux siècles des siècles**, *Script.* for ever and ever, for evermore, from everlasting to everlasting, world without end. *b)* **Le — de Périclès**, the age of P. **Cet homme n'est pas au niveau de son —**, that man is not on a level with his age. **Cela n'est pas digne de notre —**, that is unworthy of our time. **Les beaux siècles de la république romaine**, the great times of the Roman republic. *c)* **Votre absence a duré un —**, you have been away a long time. **Il y a un — qu'on ne vous a vu**, it's quite an age since we saw you.

3. world : worldly life. **Rentrer dans le —**, to lead a worldly life again. **Carloman, dégoûté du —, embrassa la vie monastique**, C., weary of the world, retired to a monastery. *Bossuet, His. Univ.*

SIÈGE, syèzh', [Lat. : sedes ; sedēre, to sit.], *sm.* 1. seat : that on which one sits or may sit ; chair, bench, stool, etc. **— de paille**, straw-bottomed chair. **— de pierre**, stone seat. **— de gazon**, turf seat. **— rustique**, rustic seat. **— de cocher**, coachman's box, coach-box. **— de derrière**, dickey, a humble seat behind. **— d'une selle**, seat of a saddle.

2. bench (of a tribunal) ; 3. seat : *a)* † post of authority ; tribunal, court ; *b)* abode, dwelling, residence, mansion ; *c)* capital. *b)* **Le — d'une cour d'appel**, the seat of a court of appeal, **Le — du gouvernement**, the seat of government. **Cette banque a son — à Paris**, the head-office of that bank is in Paris. *Fig.* : **Athènes était le — des beaux-arts**, Athens was the principal seat of arts. *c)* **Constantinople est le — de l'empire ottoman**, C. is the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

4. jurisdiction (of a court) ; 5. see : bishopric. **— épiscopal**, episcopal see. **Le saint-—**, the Holy See.

6. hip. **Bain de —**, hip-bath.

7. *Milit.* siege. **Le — de Troie**, the siege of Troy. **Mettre le — devant une ville**, to lay siege to a town. **Batterie de —**, siege battery. **Pièce de —**, battering piece ; siege-gun. **Affût de —**, siege (gun) carriage. **Faire le — de, Mettre le — devant**, to besiege, to lay siege to. **Lever le —**, to raise the siege ; *Fig.* to withdraw, to retire. **État de —**, state of siege ; martial law. **En état de —**, besieged, in a state of siege. **Mettre en état de —**, to lay under martial-law ; to declare in a state of siege.

SIÉGER, syézhé-r, *vn.* [*Je siège nous siégeons, ils siègent ; je siégeais ; je siégeai ; je siégerai ; je siégerais ; que je siège, que nous siégions ; que je siégeasse ; siégeant ; siégé.*] 1. (of a bishop) to hold one's see ; 2. (of courts of justice, assemblies, etc.) to sit. **Le tribunal ne siège pas demain**, the tribunal (the court) does not sit to-morrow. **La cour de cassation siège à Paris**, the supreme court of appeal sits in P.

3. to lie, to be seated. **C'est là que siège le mal**, that is where the evil lies.

SIEN, IENNE, syan, sièn', [Lat. : suus], *adj. poss.* [poss. pron. when with the article], 1. his, his own ; hers, her own ; its, its own, one's own. **Ce n'est pas mon livre, c'est le sien**, it is not my book, it is his. **Il travaillait à l'histoire de la géométrie ; chaque science devrait avoir la sienne**, he was writing the history of geometry ; no science ought to be without one. **Quelqu'un demanda à M. de Meaux quel ouvrage il eût mieux aimé avoir fait s'il n'avait pas fait les siens**, some one asked the bishop of M. what work, after his own, he would like to have written. **Cette découverte est sienne**, that is his discovery.

2. *Fam.* of his, of hers. **Elle perdit un sien neveu**, she lost a nephew of hers.

LE SIEN, *sm.* one's own, his own, her own ; one's property. **Il ne demande que le —**, he only claims his own. **Mettre du — dans une affaire**, *Fig.* to contribute to a thing. *Fam.* : **Il a mis du — dans cette histoire**, he has added to that story. **Ajouter du — à un texte**, to add to the text. *Prov.* : **Chacun le sien n'est pas trop**, everybody his own is but fair.

LES SIENS, *smpl.* one's, his, her family, relations, kindred ; one's friends ; one's followers ; one's people, one's men. **Il a soin des siens**, he takes care of his family. **Pour être mieux reçu, je feignis d'être fort des siens**, to be better received, I pretended to be one of his friends. **Il fut averti, par un des siens, du complot formé contre sa vie**, he was warned, by one of his men, of the plot against his life. *Prov.* : **On n'est jamais trahi que par les siens**, it is always our best friends who betray us.

LES SIENNES, *sfpl. Fam.* pranks, tricks. **Faire des siennes**, to play tricks. **Il fait encore des siennes**, he is still up to his old tricks.

SIESTE, syèst', [Span. : siesta], *sf.* siesta, afternoon nap. **Faire la —**, to have a nap.

SIEUR, syœr, [Lat. : senior, elder ; may be regarded as an abbrev. of seigneur], *sm.* Mr. (Mister). **Je plaide pour le — un tel**, I plead for Mr. such a one. **Un — Paul est venu me faire je ne sais quelle réclamation**, a Mr. P. came to me with some complaint or other.

SIFFLABLE, siflabl', [siffler], *adj.* deserving to be hissed : bad, wretched.

SIFFLANT, E, siflàn, ànt', *adj.* 1. whistling ; 2. hissing ; 3. *Gram.* sibilant.

SIFFLEMENT, siflœmân-t, [siffler], *sm.* 1. whistling, whistle ; 2. hissing, hiss ; 3. wheezing ; 4. (of arrows) whiz, hissing.

SIFFLER, siflé-r, [Lat. : sibilāre, to hiss], *vn.* 1. to whistle : *a)* to utter a shrill sound by propelling the breath through the lips ; *b)* to make a sound with a shrill wind-instrument ; *c)* to sound shrill, to make a shrill sound. *a)* **On entend les oiseaux —**, one hears the birds whistling. **Il siffle en parlant**, he hisses in speaking. **— pour avertir quelqu'un**, to whistle to warn a person. *b)* **— avec un sifflet, avec une clef**, to blow into a whistle, to whistle with a key. *c)* **On entendait le vent — à travers les longs corridors**, the wind was heard whistling through the long passages.

2. to hiss : to utter a noise like that made by a serpent ; 3. to whiz : to make a noise between humming and hissing. **Les balles sifflaient aux oreilles**, the balls were whizzing around them.

4. to wheeze : to breathe with difficulty and noise ; 5. **— sur**, to hiss at, to hiss : to censure.

SIFFLER, *va.* 1. to whistle : *a)* to utter or modulate whistling ; *b)* to call with or by a whistle. *c)* **— un air entre ses dents**, to whistle a tune to one's self. *b)* **— un chien**, to whistle to a dog.

2. (of a bird) to sing ; 3. to whistle to (a bird) ; to teach (a bird) to sing ; 4. *Fam.* to teach (a person) his lesson, to prompt, to give his cue ; 5. to hiss : to condemn by hissing ; to hiss at. **Il fut sifflé de tout l'auditoire**, he was hissed by the whole audience. **— une pièce**, to hiss a play. **Se faire —**, to get hissed.

6. *Popul. lang.* to suck in ; to drink at a draught. **— un verre de vin**, to tip off a glass of wine.

SIFFLERIE, siflœri, *sf.* hissing, hiss : expression of contempt.

SIFFLET, siflè, [siffler], *sm.* 1. whistle : *a)* a small, shrill, wind-instrument ; pipe ; *b) Theat.* cat-call ; *c) Naut.* call, a small pipe used by a boatswain to call the sailors : *d)* whistling, the act of whistling ; *e)* the sound made by one who whistles ; *f) St.-Eng.* the shrill noise made as a signal by giving vent to the steam ; *g) Popul. lang.* wind pipe. *d, e)* **Coup de —**, whistle. **Donner un coup de —**, to whistle. **On les rassemblerait d'un coup de —**, *Fig.* they are within call. *g)* **Couper le — à quelqu'un**, to cut a person's throat *or* whistle ; *Fig.* to interrupt, to silence, to dumfound a person.

2. hiss, hissing : censure, expression of contempt or disapprobation. **S'exposer aux sifflets**, to expose one's self to be hissed. **Mériter les sifflets**, to deserve disapprobation.

3. bevel, wedge. **En —**, bevelled, wedge-wise.

4. *Artill.* defect in a gun ; 5. *Metall.* dross, slag.

SIFFLEUR, EUSE, siflœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. whistler ; 2. hisser.

SIFFLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* 1. (of birds) whistling, singing ; 2. (of a horse) wheezing.

SIFFLOTER, siflоté r, [freq. of siffler], *vn.* to whistle.

SIFFLOTER, *va.* to whistle (a tune).

SIGILLAIRE, sizhillèr, [Lat. : sigillum, seal], *adj.* of seals ; relating to seals.

SIGILLÉ, E, sizhillé, *adj.* 1. sealed ; 2. of bole. **Terre sigillée**, bole.

SIGILLOGRAPHIE, sizhillografi, [Lat. : sigillum, seal ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sf.* study or description of seals.

SIGISBÉE, sizhisbé, [Ital. : cicisbeo], *sm.* cicisbeo : a married woman's *cavaliere servente* in Italy.

SIGISMOND, sizhismôn, *pnm.* Sigismund.

SIGLE, sigl', [Lat. : siglum], *sm.* abbreviation.

SIGMA, sigma, [Gr.], *sm.* sigma : the eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.

SIGMOIDAL, E, sigmoidal, *adj.* sigmoid.

SIGMOÏDE, sigmoid', [Gr. : σῖγμα, sigma ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* sigmoid, sigmoidal : curved like the Greek ς (sigma).

SIGNAL, sinyal, [Lat. : signum, sign], *sm.* signal : *a)* token, sign, anything that gives or is intended to give notice ; *b)* notice given by a sign ; *c)* landmark : an object used to mark the position of triangulation points. **Donner le — du combat**, to give the signal of the the fight. **Donner le — de la révolte**, *Fig.* to give the signal for a rebellion. **Faire des signaux**, to make signals.

SIGNALÉ, E, sinyalé, *adj.* signal : worthy of note, remarkable, eminent, memorable, conspicuous. **Une victoire signalée**, a signal victory.

SIGNALEMENT, sinyal'mân-t, [signaler], *sm.* description (of a man, a ship, etc.).

SIGNALER, sinyalé-r, [signal], *va.* 1. †

to take the description of (a soldier); **2.** to give the description of, to describe (a person); **3.** to point out, to mark out. — **quelque chose à l'attention de quelqu'un**, to point out a thing to a person.

4. *Naut.* to signalize, to make signals of, to give a signal of: to announce. **Un fanal signale de loin ce banc de sable**, a beacon gives notice of that sand-bank. **Un navire vient d'être signalé**, a ship has just been signalized.

5. *Fig.* to signalize: to make remarkable or eminent. — **sa valeur**, to signalize one's valour. **D'horribles cruautés ont signalé son passage**, horrible cruelties signalized his passage.

SIGNALER (SE), *v. refl.* to signalize one's self. **Se — dans les sciences**, to signalize one's self in sciences.

SIGNALÉTIQUE, sinyalétik', *adj.* descriptive: containing the description of a person.

SIGNALEUR, sinyalœr, **SIGNALISTE**, sinyalist, *sm.* signaller, signalman: one who makes signals, as on the railway, in the army, etc.

SIGNATAIRE, sinyatèr', [signer], signer, subscriber: one who signs his or her name.

SIGNATURE, sinyatur', [signer], *sf.* **1.** signing; **2.** signature: *a*) sign-manual; subscription; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself; *b*) *Print.* a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet; *c*) an external mark on a plant, supposed to point out its nature and use. *a*) **Une fausse —**, a false signature. **Mettre, apposer sa —**, to sign. **Honorer une —**, to protect, to do honour to a signature. **Faire honneur à une —**, to reserve due honour to a signature.

SIGNE, sinyé, [Lat.: signum], *sm.* **1.** sign: *a*) token, indication; symptom; *b*) mark of distinction; *c*) something by which another thing is represented; symbol; type; *d*) a motion, action, nod, or gesture indicating a wish or command; (with the head) nod; (with the hand) beck, beckon; *c*) *Med.* an appearance in the human body, which indicates its condition with respect to health; *f*) remarkable phenomenon; wonder, miracle, prodigy; portent, omen, presage; *g*) *Astron.* the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac; *h*) † signature; *i*) *Alg.* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; *j*) *Mus.* any character. *a*) **Ceci est un mauvais —**, this is a bad sign. **Des signes de douleur**, signs of grief. **A quel — reconnait-on un bon ouvrage?** what are the signs of a good work? **La fumée est un — de feu**, smoke is a sign of fire. **Il ne donne plus aucun — de vie**, he gives no signs of life. *c*) **Les mots sont les signes des idées**, words are the signs of ideas. *d*) **Les muets parlent par signes**, the dumb speak by signs. **Je lui fis — de venir**, I beckoned to him to come. **Faire un — de tête**, to nod. **Faire le — de la croix**, to make the sign of the cross. *f*) **Si vous ne voyez des signes et des miracles, vous ne croyez point**, except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe. *Bib. Jean.* iv. 48. **Il parut des signes dans le ciel**, there were signs in the sky.

2. mark (on the skin) **3.** † standard.

SIGNER, sinyé-r, [Lat.: signâre], *va.* to sign: *a*) to mark; *b*) to mark with one's name or signature; to subscribe. — **une lettre**, to sign a letter. — **son nom**, to sign one's name. **Le tableau est signé**, this painting is signed. — **un traité**, to sign a treaty. — **la paix**, to sign peace.

SIGNER, *vn.* to sign, to subscribe one's self.

SIGNER (SE) *v. refl.* to cross one's self, to make the sign of the cross.

SIGNET, sinyè, [signe[, *sm.* book-mark, book-marker.

SIGNEUR, sinyœr, *sm.* signer: one who signs.

† **SIGNIFIANCE**, sinyifiân's, *sf. Popul. lang.* significance, token, mark, testimony.

SIGNIFIANT, E, sinyifiân-t, ânt', *adj.* significant, significative.

SIGNIFICATIF, IVE, sinyifikatif, tiv', [signifier], *adj.* significative, significant: *a*) expressing meaning, having or bearing signification; strongly expressive; *b*) betokening something; standing as a sign. **Ce terme est bien —**, that expression is full of meaning. **Un regard —** an expressive look.

SIGNIFICATION, sinyifikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [signifier], *sf.* **1.** signification: that which is expressed by signs or words; meaning, import, sense, significance, significancy. **La — d'un symbole**, the meaning of a symbol. **La — des mots s'établit par de bonnes définitions**, good definitions settle the significations of words.

2. *Law-t.* legal notice, service: the notice given of a decree, sentence, or any judicial act.

SIGNIFICATIVEMENT, sinyifikativ'mân-t, *adv.* significatively, significantly.

SIGNIFIER, sinyifié-r, [Lat.: significâre; signum, sign; facĕre, to make], *va.* **1.** to signify: *a*) to make known by some sign; to betoken, to denote; *b*) to express; to mean, to import; *c*) to make known, to declare, to notify, to intimate. *a*) **Comprendre ce que signifie un geste**, to understand what a gesture signifies. *b*) **Cette fable signifie que...**, that fable means that... **Des contes qui sont sans raison et qui ne signifient rien**, tales which have no foundation and no meaning. **Qu'est-ce que cela signifie?** what does that mean? **Cela ne signifie rien**, that means nothing. *c*) — **ses intentions**, to declare one's intention's. **Il lui signifia qu'il allait partir**, he declared to him he was going.

2. *Law-t.* to serve (a notice).

SIGNIFIER, *vn.* to signify.

SIL, sil [Lat], *sm.* ochre.

SILENCE, silâns', [Lat.: silentium], *sm.* silence: *a*) forbearance of speech in man; *b*) absence of mention; *c*) cessation of epistolary correspondence, interruption in the interchange of letters; *d*) secrecy; *e*) oblivion; *f*) absence of sound or noise; stillness; noiselessness, quiet; *g*) *Fig.* stillness, calmness, quiet; cessation of agitation or tumult. **Rompre le —**, to break silence. **Garder le —**, to remain silent. **Nous avons fait — afin de l'écouter**, we kept silence so as to hear him. **Faites —**, or —, **du —**, **un peu de —**, silence, a little silence. **Demeurer dans le —**, to remain silent. **Il se fit un profond — dans l'assemblée**, silence reigned in the assembly. **Obéir en —**, to obey in silence. **Réduire quelqu'un au —**, *Fig.* to silence a person. **Imposer — à la calomnie**, to silence calumny. *b*) **Les journeaux out gardé le — sur ce fait** the papers have kept silent on that fact. **Passer une chose sous —**, to pass a thing over in silence. **Il a passé ce fait sous —**, he passed that fact over without any mention, in silence. *c*) **Je ne comprends rien à votre —**, I do not at all understand your silence. **Après avoir été longtemps sans vous écrire, je romps enfin le —**, after being silent so long I write to you at last. *d*) **Tout ceci sera plongé dans le —**, all this will be hidden in silence. *e*) **Leur mémoire va se perdre dans un — éternel**, their memory will lie in oblivion. *f*) **Le — des bois**, the silence of the woods. **Le — des tombeaux**, the silence of the tomb. *g*) **Imposer — à ses passions**, to silence one's passions.

2. *Mus.* rest.

SILENCIAIRE, silânsièr', [Lat.: silentiarius], *sm.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* silentiary: one who was appointed to keep silence and order; **2.** silent person.

SILENCIEUSEMENT, silânsiœz'mân-t, *adv.* silently: *a*) with silence; *b*) with stillness, without noise.

SILENCIEUX, EUSE, silânsiœ-z, œz', *adj.* silent: *a*) not loquacious, not inclined to much talking; *b*) still, noiseless, quiet, having no noise. *a*) **Un homme fort —**, a silent man. *b*) **Une retraite silencieuse**, a quiet retreat.

SILÈNE, silène, *pnm. Mythol.* Silenus.

SILÈNE, silèn', *sf. Bot.* catch-fly: *Silène*, a genus of plants of the order caryophyllaceæ.

SILÉSIE, silézi, *sf. Geog.* Silesia.

SILÉSIEN, ENNE, silézyan, èn', *adj.* Silesian: pertaining to Silesia.

SILÉSIENNE, silézyèn, *sf.* silesia, silesian cloth, a sort of thin twilled cotton.

SILEX, silèks, [Lat.], *sm. Miner.* silex: silica, pure quartz, flint.

SILHOUETTE, silouèt', [from Etienne Silhouette (1709-1767),] *sf.* silhouette: representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black colour.

SILICATE, silikat', *sm. Chem.* silicate: a salt composed of silicic acid and a base.

SILICATÉ, E, silikaté, *adj. Chem.* silicated; combined with silicic acid.

SILICE, silis', [Lat.: silicea (terra) from silion: a substance composed of silicon and oxygen; silicic acid.

SILICÉ, E, silisé, *adj.* silicited: containing-silica.

SILICEUX, EUSE, silisœ, œz', *adj.* silicious: pertaining to, or containing silex.

SILICIFÈRE, silisfèr', [Lat.: silex, icis, silex; ferre, to bear], *adj. Miner.* siliciferous: containing silica,

SILICIFICATIONS, silisifikasyôn, *sf.* silicification: petrification by silex or flint.

SILICIFIÉ, E, silisifié *adj.* silicified: petrified by flint.

SILICIQUE, silisik', *adj. Chem.* silicic. **Acide —**, silicic acid, silica.

SILICIUM, silisiom, *sm. Chem.* silicon: the base of silica; silicium.

SILICULE, silikul', *sf. Bot.* silicle, silicule, silicula, silice: a species of silique.

SILICULEUX, EUSE, silikulœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* siliculose, siliculous: having silicles.

SILIQUE, silik', [Lat.: siliqua, a pod], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* silique, siliqua: an elongated pericarp or seed-vessel; **2.** siliqua: a small weight.

SILIQUEUX, EUSE, silikœ, œz, *adj.* siliquose, siliquous: bearing siliques, resembling siliques.

SILIQUIFORME, silikiform', *Bot. adj.* siliquiform: having the form of a silique.

SILLAGE, siyazh', [siller], *sm. Naut.* **1.** headway, steerage-way, ship's way: speed; **2.** wake, track.

SILLE, sil', [Gr.: σιλλός, satire], *sm.* satiric poem.

SILLER, siyé-r, [orig. uncert.: perhaps O. Fr. sigler, for cingler, to scud], *vn. Naut.* to run ahead, to make headway; to dash along.

SILLER, siyé-r, [ciller, from cil, eyelid], *va.* **1.** *Falc.* to blind: to sew up the eyelids of a hawk; **2.** *Fig.* to shut (the eyes).

SILLET, siyè [unknown], *sm.* nut (of a violin bow).

SILLOGRAPHE, silograf [Gr.: σιλλός,

satire; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* sillograph, satirist.

SILLOMÈTRE, siyomètr', [siller; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Naut.* speed-gauge : an instrument to measure the speed of a ship without a log-line.

SILLON, siyon, [of unknown origin; O. Fr. : seillon], *sm.* **1.** furrow : the trench made by a plough. **Tracer un —**, to plough a furrow : to plough, to furrow. **Faire son —**, *Fig.* to perform one's daily task. **Partout la charrue avait laissé de creux sillons**, on every hand the plough had left deep furrows. *Fén. Tél.*

2. *Agr.* ridge [Local.]; **3.** *Gard.* drill. **Semer par sillons**, to drill.

4. *pl. Poet.* fields, plains, land; **5.** *Fig.* track, trace, mark, furrow; (of ships) wake, track; (of light) streak, trail, train. **Le — des roues**, the traces of wheels. **Un — de lumière** a streak of light. **La foudre à longs sillons éclatant dans les nues**, lightning flashing through the clouds.

6. furrow; the hollow made by wrinkles; wrinkles. **Les sillons que l'âge a creusés sur son front**, the furrows time has worn in his face.

7. *Bot. Anat.* groove; **8.** *Zool.* streak.

SILLONNÉ, E, siyoné, *adj.* **1.** furrowed; ploughed; **2.** furrowed (with wrinkles); **3.** intersected (with roads, railways, etc.) **4.** grooved; **5.** *Bot.* sulcate : sulcated; **6.** *Zool.* streaked.

SILLONNER, siyoné-r, [sillon], *va.* **1.** to furrow : *a*) to form furrows in ; to plough, to cut; *b*) *Fig.* to leave traces; *c*) to groove; *d*) to wrinkle. *d*) **L'âge a sillonné son visage**, time has wrinkled his face.

2. to ridge : to form into ridges; **3.** to intersect (a country); **4.** to flash through. **L'éclair sillonne le nuage**, lightning flashes through the cloud.

SILO, silo, [Span.], *sm.* silo : a pit to preserve corn.

SILOUETTE, silouèt', *sf.* V. *Silhouette.*

SILPHIUM, silfiom, [Gr. : σίλφιον], *sm.* silphium : a gum-resin.

SILURE, silur', [Gr. : σίλουρος], *sm. Ichth.* silure, silurus : a genus of malacopterygious fishes,

SILURIEN, IENNE, siluryan, rièn', *adj. Geol.* silurian : denoting the fossiliferous strata below the old red sandstone.

SILVESTRE, silvèstr', *pnm.* Silvester.

SILVESTRE, [Paul Armand], poet (1837-1901).

SIMAGRÉE, simagré, [perhaps, Lat. simia, from simius, monkey], *sf.* **1.** grimace; **2.** *pl.* affectation, affected manners; fuss.

SIMAISE, simèz, *sf.* V. *Cymaise.*

SIMAROUBA, simarouba, *sm. Bot.* simaruba : a genus of plants of the order simarubaceæ. **Écorce de —**, simarubabark, simaruba.

SIMAROUBACÉES, simaroubasé, **SIMAROUBÉES**, simaroubé, *sfpl. Bot.* simarubaceæ : an order of South American plants.

SIMARRE, simar', [Ital. : simarra], *sf.* **1.** † gown; **2.** simar, simare, cymar : long robe or gown.

SIMBLEAU, sanblô, *sm.* **1.** *Carp.* radius-line : a small cord used to trace large circles; **2.** *Weav.* simblot : harness of a draw-loom.

SIMÉON, siméon, *pnm.* Simeon.

SIMIEN, ENNE, simyan, myèn', [Lat. : simius, monkey], *adj. Zool.* simian, simious; of apes; monkey-like.

SIMIESQUE, simyèsk', [Lat. : simius, monkey], *adj.* apish : having the qualities of, resembling an ape.

SIMIIDÉS, simyidé, [Lat. : simia, an ape], *sm. pl. Zool.* simiidæ : the family consisting of the anthropoid apes.

SIMILAIRE, similèr', Lat. : similis, like], *adj.* similar : *a*) like, resembling ; *b*) having the same nature, homogeneous; *c*) *Geom.* having their angles respectively equal, each to each, and their sides proportional; having a like form.

SIMILAIRE, *sm.* similar thing.

SIMILARITÉ, similarité, *sf.* similarity : the quality of being similar.

SIMILITUDE, similitud', [Lat. : similitudo *sf.* similitude : *a*) likeness, resemblance, similarity; *b*) *Rhet.* simile, comparison; *c*). *Geom.* the state of similar figures; similarity.

SIMILIVOIRE, similivwar [Lat. : similis, like; ivoire],

SIMILOR, similor, [Lat. : similis, like; Fr. : or, gold], *sm.* similor : an alloy of copper and zinc, of a golden colour.

SIMON, simôn, *pnm.* Simon : *Fam.* Sin.

SIMONIAQUE, simoniak', *adj.* simoniacal, simonious : *a*) consisting in simony; *b*) guilty of simony.

SIMONIAQUE, *sm.* simoniac : one guilty of simony; simonist.

SIMONIDE, simonid', *pnm.* Simonides

SIMONIE, simoni [from the name of Simon Magus, *Bib. Actes*, viii, 9-24], *sf.* simony : the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

SIMONIEN, simonyan, *sm. Eccl. Hist.* simonian : a member of a sect founded by Simon Magus.

SIMOUN, simoun, [Ar. : semoum], *sm.* simoom, simoon : a hot, dry wind, which blows from the deserts of Africa.

SIMPLE, sanpl', [Lat. : simplex], *adj.* **1.** simple : *a*) not compounded, uncompounded, single; *b*) *Chem.* that has not been decomposed; uncombined, elementary; *c*) *Bot.* single, of one piece; *d*) not double or more; single, sole : *e*) only; mere, bare; *f*) not complicated, not complex; plain; easy; *g*) unpretending, unadorned, unaffected, natural, plain; *h*) artless, plain, sincere, undesigning, frank; harmless; simple-minded; *i*) weak in intellect, not wise; silly, credulous. *a*) **Idées simples**, single *or* simple ideas. *b*) **Corps simples**, simple bodies, elements. *c*) **Tige —**, simple stem. *d*) **Des souliers à — semelle**, shoes with single soles. **Plantes simples**, simple plants, simples. *e*) **Arrêter quelqu'un sur de simples soupçons**, to arrest a person on mere suspicion. **Il ne faut pour cela que le — bon sens**, it only requires mere common sense. *f*) **Un procédé très —**, a very simple process. **C'est tout —**, *Fam.* it is quite natural; it is a matter of course. **C'est — comme bonjour**, it is as easy as kissing my hand. *g*) **Des goûts simples**, simple tastes. **Une mise — et décente**, unpretending dress. *h*) **Votre cœur généreux, trop — et trop ouvert**, your generous heart, too artless and too sincere. **Une âme — et pure**, a pure and artless soul. *i*) **Il est si — que le premier venu le trompe**, he is so simple that any one can deceive him. **Que vous êtes — de vous tourmenter!** how silly of you to worry!

2. common, private (soldier); **3.** unbeneficed (priest); **4.** unconditional (donation).

SIMPLE, *sm.* **1.** simple-minded man; silly person, simpleton. **Les simples**, the simple, the simple-minded, simpletons.

2. simple : *a*) something not mixed or compounded : *b*) medicinal plant; *a*) **Parier le double contre le —**, to bet two to one.

3. *Mus.* simple air.

SIMPLEMENT, sanplemân-t, *adv.* simply: *a*) with simplicity, without complication : *b*) only, solely, merely, barely; *c*) plainly, without ornament; unaffectedly, artlessly, without art, without subtility; *d*) sillily. *a*) **L'action de cette pièce est conduite —**, the plot of that piece is simple. *b*) **Il ne fut pas — un critique habile**, he was not only a clever critic. *c*) **Je lui ai dit tout — que je n'avais pas besoin de lui**, I told him plainly that I did not want him. **Purement et —**, unconditionally. **Vêtu —**, plainly, simply-dressed. **Exprimer — sa pensée**, to express one's thought plainly. **Je vous raconterai la chose —**, I'll tell you the thing as it is.

† **SIMPLESSE**, sanplès', *sf.* simpleness, simplicity, artlessness; † simpless.

† **SIMPLET, ETTE**, sanplè, èt', *adj.* simple, silly, credulous.

SIMPLICE, sanplis', *pnm.* Simplicius.

SIMPLICITÉ, sanplisité, [Lat. : simplicitas], *sf.* simplicity : *a*) singleness; the quality of being simple, unmixed or uncompounded : *b*) the state of being not complex; *c*) freedom from ornament; plainness; *d*) state of being unaffected; naturalness; *e*) artlessness, plainness; freedom from duplicity; sincerity; *f*) freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; *g*) weakness of intellect; simpleness, silliness. *b*) **La — est un des principaux caractères la la beauté**, simplicity is one of beauty's principal features. *c*) **— de mœurs**, simple manners. *e*) **Ils me regardent en souriant et se moquant de ma —**, they looked at me smiling and laughing at my simplicity. *J. J. Rous.* *b*) **Il a eu la — de répéter ce propos**, he was simple enough to repeat that remark. **Peut-on pousser la — à ce point ?** how can any one be so simple ?

SIMPLIFICATEUR, sanplifikatœr, *sm.* simplifier : one who simplifies.

SIMPLIFICATION, sanplifikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* simplification : *a*) the act of simplifying; *b*) the state of being simplified.

SIMPLIFIER, sanplifié-r, [Lat. : simplificāre; simplex, simple; facĕre, to make], *va.* to simplify : to make plain or easy.

SIMPLIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to become simplified, to be simplified.

SIMPLISME, sanplizm, [simple], *sm.* simplism : affected simplicity.

SIMPLISTE, sanplist', *sm.* and *adj.* simpleton; of exceptional simplicity, foolish.

SIMULACRE, simulakr', [Lat. : simulacrum], *sm.* **1.** image (of a pagan deity), simulachre; **2.** shadow; *a*) phantom, spectre; *b*) *Fig.* representation, image; appearance; **3.** sham. **Un — de combat**, a sham fight.

SIMULATEUR, simulatœr', [simuler], *sm.* simulator : one who simulates or feigns.

SIMULATION, simulasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* simulation, feigning, feint.

SIMULÉ, E, simulé, *adj.* feigned, counterfeit, fictitious, false, pretended, sham. **Un contrat —**, a fictitious contract. **Une paix simulée**, a fictitious peace.

SIMULER, simulé-r, [Lat. : simulāre, to make similar; similis, like], *va.* to similate, to feign : to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. **— une attaque**, to feign an attack. **— une maladie**, to sham illness.

SIMULTANÉ, E, simultané, [Lat. : simultaneus; simul, at the same time], *adj.* simultaneous : existing or happening at the same time.

SIMULTANÉITÉ, simultanéité, *sf.* simultaneousness, simultaneity.

SIMULTANÉMENT, simultanémân-t, *adv.* simultaneously : at the same time; together.

SINAÏ, sinay, *sm. Geog.* Sinai.

SINAPINE, sinapin', [Lat. : sinapis,

mustard], *sf. Chem.* sinapine : an alkaloid contained in mustard.

SINAPIQUE, sinapik', *adj. Chem.* sinapik: noting an acid obtained from sinapine.

SINAPISÉ, E, sinapizé, *adj.* with flour of mustard; with mustard.

SINAPISER, sinapizé-r, [Lat. : sinapis, mustard], *va. Med.* to mix mustard in.

SINAPISME, sinapism', *sm. Pharm.* sinapism : a mustard-plaster.

SINCÈRE, sansér', [Lat. : sincerus, clean], *adj.* sincere : *a)* ingenuous, candid, open, frank, undissembling, open-hearted, simple-hearted, single-hearted; *b)* unfeigned, true, real, hearty, not feigned, not assumed, not pretended; *c)* genuine. *a)* **Un homme —**, a sincere man. *b)* **Amitié sincère**, real friendship. **Repentir —**, true repentance.

SINCÈREMENT, sansèr'mân-t, *adv.* sincerely, unfeignedly.

SINCÉRITÉ, sansérité, [Lat. : sinceritas], *sf.* **1.** sincerity, sincereness; *a)* honesty of mind, freedom from simulation; ingenuousness, candour, frankness; *b)* freedom from hypocrisy, disguise or false pretence; **2.** genuineness.

SINCIPITAL, E, sansipital, *adj. Anat.* sincipital : pertaining to the sinciput.

SINCIPUT, sansiput, [Lat. ; semi, half; caput, the head], *sm. Anat.* sinciput : the forepart of the head.

SINDON, sandôn, [Lat. ; Gr. : σίνδων, a cloth], *sm.* sindon : *a)* wrapper ; Christ's shroud ; *b) Surg.* a small rag introduced into the opening made by the trephine in the cranium.

SINÉCURE, sinékur', [Lat. : sine, without, cura, care], *sf.* sinecure : an office without employment or duties.

SINÉCURISTE, sinékurist', *sm.* sinecurist : one who has or holds a sinecure.

SINGE, sanzh', [Lat. : simius], *sm.* **1.** monkey : *a) Zool.* a quadrumanous animal of the family simiadæ ; baboon ; (without tail) ape ; *b) Fig.* a word of contempt. *a)* **Il ressemble à un —, il est laid comme un —**, he is as ugly as a monkey. **Malin, malicieux comme un —**, as mischievous as a monkey. **Adroit comme un —**, as clever as a monkey. **Monnaie de —**, grimaces. **Payer en monnaie de —**, to laugh at a person instead of paying him, to pay with promises.

2. *Fig.* ape : imitator, servile imitator ; mimic. **C'est un véritable —**, he is a regular ape. *Prov.* : **Ce n'est pas aux vieux singes qu'on apprend à faire des grimaces**, it is no use trying to teach your grandmother to suck eggs.

3. pantograph ; **4.** *Naut.* windlass.

SINGE, *adj.* apish, aping, mimicking, imitating.

SINGER, sanzhé-r, *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous singeons, singeant.*] to ape, to mimic : to imitate servilely.

SINGERIE, sanzh'ri, [singe], *sf.* **1.** apish trick, malicious trick ; **2.** antic, trick, buffoonery ; **3.** grimace. **Faire des singeries**, to play apish tricks.

4. mimicry : ridiculous imitation ; **5.** demureness, hypocrisy, affectation ; **6.** collection of monkeys or apes.

SINGEUR, sanzhœr, *sm.* ape : silly imitator.

SINGEUR, EUSE, sanzhœr, œz', or **SINGERESSE**, sanzh'rès', *adj.* apish, aping, mimicking.

SINGLETON, sanglœtôn, [Eng. : single], *sm.* (at cards) single card.

SINGULARISER, sangularizé-r, [singulier], *va.* to make, to render singular; to singularize.

SINGULARISER, (SE), *v. refl.* to affect singularity, to make one's self singular.

SINGULARITÉ, sangularité, [Lat. : singularitas], *sf.* singularity : *a)* peculiarity ; the state of being singular ; singleness ; *b)* the character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others ; something remarkable or curious ; *c)* character or manners different from those of others ; eccentricity, oddity, oddness. *a)* **Ils opposent la — de leur opinion au consentement des peuples**, they oppose their peculiar opinions to the universal consent of nations. *b)* **Ce monument frappe par sa —**, it is the singularity of that building which strikes one. *c)* **Rechercher la —**, to aspire to excentricity. **Ses singularités le rendent ridicule**, his oddity makes him ridiculous.

SINGULIER, IÈRE, sangulyé, lyèr', [Lat. : singularis], *adj.* **1.** singular : *a)* pertaining to one ; single, particular, individual ; *b)* single, not complex ; *c) Gram.* expressing one person or thing ; *d)* particular, without precedent, unexampled ; *e)* remarkable, extraordinary ; eminent, excellent ; rare, unusual, uncommon ; *f)* eccentric, queer, odd, strange. *c)* **Le nombre —**, the singular number. *b)* **Un cas —**, a singular case. *e)* **Il écrivait avec une pureté singulière pour son temps**, he wrote singularly correctly for his time. **Vertu singulière**, singular virtue. *f)* **Il y avait dans ce pays deux hommes bien singuliers**, there were two very singular men in that country. **Vous vous y prenez d'une — façon**, you act in an extraordinary manner. **Dans ses façons d'agir il est fort —**, he is very strange in his manners of acting. *Mol. Mis.* iv. 1. **Voilà un fait bien —**, this is a very singular fact.

2. single : performed with one antagonist on a side. **Combat —**, single combat.

SINGULIER, *sm. Gram.* singular number, singular.

SINGULIÈREMENT, sangulyèr'mân-t, *adv.* singularly : *a)* peculiarly ; particularly; *b)* extraordinarily ; *c)* strangely, oddly, queerly. **Il s'est conduit — dans cette affaire**, his behaviour in that affair was very strange.

SINGULTUEUX, EUSE, sangultuœz-, œz', [Lat. : singultus, sob], *adj. Med.* singultous : relating to sobs.

SINISTRE, sinistr', [Lat. : sinister, left], *adj.* **1.** sinister : *a)* unlucky, inauspicious, unfortunate ; *b)* evil, bad, wicked, perverse, sinistrous. *a)* **Un — augure**, a sinister augury. **Un événement —**, a sinister event. *b)* **Des projets sinistres**, wicked designs.

2. unfavourable ; il-favoured. **Une physionomie —**, an ill-favoured, forbidding countenance.

SINISTRE, *sm.* disaster, loss (by fire, shipwreck, etc.).

SINISTRÉ, E, sinistré, *adj.* **1.** having suffered a disaster ; **2.** shipwrecked (subst.). **Les sinistrés**, the unfortunate sufferers. (of fire, an earthquake, etc.].

SINISTREMENT, sinistrœmân-t, *adv.* sinisterly : perversely, unfairly, dismally, sinistrously.

SINISTRORSUM, sinistrôrsom, [Lat.], *adj.* sinistrorse, sinistrorsal, turned to the left.

SINOLOGIE, sinolozhi, [Lat. : Sina, China in modern Latin ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* sinology : science which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

SINOLOGUE, sinolog', *sm.* Chinese scholar.

SINOBRE, sinôbr', [Lat. : sine, without ; ombre], *adj. f.* shadowless.

SINON, sinôn, [si ; non], *conj.* **1.** otherwise, else, or else, if not. **Faites ce qu'il veut, — n'en attendez aucune grâce**, do as he wishes or you must not look for mercy.

2. save, except, but, unless. **Je ne sais rien, — qu'il a été tué**, I know nothing, except that he was killed. **Pour être heureux, que faut-il, — de ne rien désirer ?** what is happiness, unless it be contentedness ?

SINOPLE, sinopl', [from Sinope, ancient city of Asia Minor], *sm.* **1.** *Herald.* vert : green ; (on the continent) sinople ; **2.** *Miner.* sinoper, sinople : a variety of quartz.

SINTISME, santism', **SINTOÏSME**, santoïsm', *sm.* Sintuism, Sin-syuism : the ancient religion of the Japan.

SINUÉ, E, sinué, *adj. Bot.* sinuate, sinuated : having alternate rounded lobes and sinuses.

SINUEUX, EUSE, sinuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : sinuosus ; sinus, fold, curve], *adj.* sinuous, sinuose, winding ; bending in and out, of a serpentine or undulating form ; meandering.

SINUOSITÉ, sinuôzité, *sf.* sinuosity : the quality of being sinuous ; winding.

SINUS, sinus [Lat. : sinus, a curve], *sm.* **1.** *Geom.* sine : a line drawn from one end of an arc, perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other end. **— verse**, versed sine.

2. sinus : *a) Anat.* a cavity in a bone, wider at the bottom than at the entrance ; *b) Anat.* a venous canal into which several vessels empty ; *c) Surg.* a little elongated cavity in which pus is collected ; a) *Bot.* a curved or rounded recess.

SIPHON, sifôn, [Gr. : σίφων, tube], *sm.* **1.** siphon : *a)* a bent pipe or tube having arms of unequal length ; *b) Conch.* a membranous tube which traverses the septa of polythalamous shells ; *c)* the mouth of certain suctorious insects ; **2.** siphon-bottle ; **3.** water-spout (at sea).

SIPHONAGE, sifonazh, [siphon], *sm. Med.* siphonage : the action of a siphon.

SIPHONIE, sifoni, [siphon], *sf. Bot.* siphonia : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

SIPPAGE, sipazh', *sm.* leather-dressing.

SIRAUDIN, sirodan, [Paul], dramatic author (1813-1883).

SIRE, sir', [Lat. : senior, elder], *sm.* **1.** † lord, sir ; **2.** sire : a title given to kings or emperors, in speaking or writing to them ; **3.** *Fam.* fellow. **Un pauvre —**, a poor wight or wretch.

SIRÈNE, sirèn', [Lat. : sirena ; Gr. : σειρήν], *sf.* **1.** siren : *a)* mermaid ; *b) Fig.* an enticing woman ; *c)* a genus of reptiles. *b)* **Une voix de —**, a siren's voice. **Elle a une voix de —, elle chante comme une —**, she sings like a nightingale.

2. *Phys.* sirene : an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of aerial vibrations.

SIRÉNIENS, sirénian, *sm. pl. Zool.* sirenia : an order of aquatic mammals, now represented by the dugong and the manatee.

SIRIUS, sirius, *sm. Astron.* Sirius, dog-star : a bright star in the constellation of the Great Dog.

SIROP, siro ; the *p* is never pronounced. [Low Lat. : syrupus], *sm.* sirup, syrup.

SIROTER, siroté-r, [sirop], *vn. Fam.* to sip : to drink in small quantities.

SIROTER, *va.* to sip, to sup.

SIROTEUR, sirotœr, *sm.* **1.** one who sips ; **2.** tippler ; a drunkard.

SIRTE, sirt', *sf.* V. *Syrte.*

SIRUPEUX, EUSE, sirupœz-, œz', [sirop] *adj.* sirupy, syrupy : like sirup.

SIRVENTE, sirvânt', [Provenç. : sirven-

tès], *sf.* sirvente : a species of ancient poetry.

SIS, E, si-z, siz', *pa. p.* of *Seoir,* seated ; situated, situate.

SISMAL, E, sismal, **SISMIQUE,** sismik', [Gr. : σεισμός, shock], *adj. Phys.* relating to earthquakes.

SISMOGRAMME, sismogram, **SEISMOGRAMME,** seismogram [Gr. : σεισμός, shock ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* seismogram : the record made by a seismometer.

SISMOGRAPHE, sismograf', [Gr. : σεισμός, shock ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* seismometer : an instrument for measuring the shock of an earthquake.

SISMONDI, sismondi [Jean-Charles-Léoard de], historian (1773-1842).

SISON, sizôn, *sm. Bot.* stonewort : a genus of umbelleferous plants.

SISSONE, sison', *sf.* a kind of dance.

SISTRE, sistr', [Lat. : sistrum, Gr. : σεῖστρον], *sm. Mus.* sistrum : a kind of Egyptian timbrel.

SISYMBRE, sizanbr', *sm. Bot.* sisymbrium : a genus of cruciferous plants. — **officinal,** hedge-mustard. — **sagesse,** flixweed.

SISYPHE, sizif', *pnm. Mythol.* Sisyphus.

SITE, sit', [Lat. : situs, situation], *sm.* site : situation, spot, place.

SITIOLOGIE, sitiolozhi, [Gr. : σιτίον, aliment ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* sitiology : a treatise on aliments.

SITIOPHOBIE, sitiofobi, [Gr. : σιτίον. food ; φόβος, dread], *sf. Med.* sitiophobia : a morbid aversion for food.

SITÔT, sitô, [si ; tôt], *adv.* so soon : so quickly, so rapidly ; as soon. **Il n'arrivera pas —,** he will not be here so soon. **Il ne viendra pas de —,** it will be some time before he comes.

SITTELLE, sitèl', *sf. Ornith.* nuthatch : *Sitta,* a genus of scansorial birds.

SITUATION, situasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [situer], *sf.* 1. situation : *a)* location in respect of something else ; *b)* position, posture ; *c)* state, disposition of the mind ; *d)* condition, state ; predicament ; *e) Theat.* circumstance ; temporary state ; a moment in an action in which interest is excited. *a)* **J'admirais l'heureuse — de cette grande ville,** I admired the pleasant situation of this large city. *Fén. Tél. b)* **Mettre un malade dans une — convenable,** to put a patient in a good position. *c)* **Avoir l'esprit dans une — tranquille,** to be in a quiet disposition of mind. *d)* **Il est dans une bonne —,** he is in a good situation. **Ses affaires sont dans une mauvaise —,** his affairs are in a bad state. **C'est une — délicate,** it is a delicate situation. *e)* **Vers de —,** verses suitable to the occasion. **Ce personnage est en —,** that personnage is in a conspicuous position. **On ne pouvait guère amener cette belle — qu'aux dépens de la vraisemblance,** this fine situation could not be introduced without the sacrifice of probability.

2. statement (of accounts) ; 3. *Naut.* bearings.

SITUER, situé-r, [Lat. : situĕre, to place], *va.* to seat ; to place. **La ville est située sur les deux bords du fleuve,** the town is situated on both banks of the river.

SIUM, siom, *sm. Bot.* sium : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

SIVA, siva, *pnm.* Siva : the third person of the Hindoo trinity.

SIX, [Lat. : sex], sis ; before a noun beginning with a consonant, si. : before a vowel or *h* mute, si-z', *adj.* 1. six : twice three ; 2. (used for the ordinal) sixth. **Henri six, Henri VI,** Henry the Sixth, Henry VI. **C'est chapitre —, et page —,** it is chapter six, or chapter the sixth and page six.

SIX, *sm.* 1. six : *a)* the number of six ; *b)* the character or figure representing this number ; 2. sixth day, sixth. **Le — du mois,** the sixth of the month. **Le — janvier,** the sixth of January.

3. sixth day of an illness) ; 4. sixth month. (of pregnancy) ; 5. six : a card or die with six spots. **Un — de cœur,** a six of hearts.

SIXAIN, sizan *sm.* V. *Sizain.*

SIXAINE, *sf.* six.

SIXIÈME, sizyèm', *adj.* sixth : the ordinal of six.

SIXIÈME, *sm.* 1. sixth : *a)* the sixth part ; *b)* sixth day (of a period) ; *c)* a person in the sixth place ; 2. pupil of the sixth class.

SIXIÈME, *sf.* 1. sixth class ; 2. sequence of six cards. **Il est en —,** he is in the sixth class or form.

SIXIÈMEMENT, siyèm'mân-t, *adv.* sixthly.

SIXTE, sikst', [Lat. : sextus, sixth], *Mus.* sixth : an interval.

SIZAIN, sizan, *sm.* 1. sixain : a stanza of six verses ; 2. half a dozen, six packs (of cards) ; 3. a small cask (containing 110 litres).

SIZETTE, sizèt', [six], *sf.* sizette : a game at cards.

SLAVE, slav', *adj.* Sclavonian, Sclavonic, Slavonic : relating to Sclavonia, or to the Nothern and Eastern nations of Europe. **Langues slaves,** Sclavonic languages.

SLAVE, *sm.* 1. Slav. Sclavonian : an inhabitant of Sclavonia ; 2. Sclavonic, Slavonic : Sclavonic language.

SLOOP, sloup, [Eng.], *sm. Naut.* sloop.

SMALAH, smala, [Ar.], *sf.* smalah : Arab chief's camp.

SMALT, smalt, [Ital. : smalto], *sm.* smalt : glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt.

SMALTINE, smaltin', *sf. Miner.* smaltine : gray cobalt, a mineral consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

SMARAGDIN, E, smaragdan, din', [Lat. : smaragdus], *adj.* smaragdine : of an emerald-green.

SMARAGDITE, smaragdit', *sf. Miner.* smaragdite : a mineral of an emerald-green colour.

SMECTIQUE, smèktik', *adj.* smegmatic. **Argile —,** smectite.

SMECTITE, smèktit', [Gr. : σμηκτίς ; σμήχειν, to rub], *sf.* smectite : fuller's earth.

SMILACE, smilas', *sf. Bot.* smilax, sarsaparilla : a genus of plants of the order smilaceæ.

SMILACÉES, smilasé, *sfpl. Bot.* smilaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants.

SMILLE, smiy', [Gr. : σμίλη, chisel], *sf. Mason.* scappling hammer.

SMILLER, smiyé-r, *va. Mason.* to scapple.

SMITHSONITE, smitsonit', [from Smithson, [1765-1829], *sf. Miner.* smithsonite : a carbonate of copper.

SNOBBISME, snobism', [Eng. : snob], *sm.* snobbism, snobbishness : the quality or manner of a snob.

SOBOLE, sobol', [Lat. : soboles], *sf. Bot.* soboles ; shoot.

SOBOLIFÈRE, sobolifèr', [Lat. : soboles, shoots; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* soboliferous: bearing shoots.

SOBRE, sobr', [Lat. : sobrius], *adj.* 1. temperate : moderate in food or drink ; 2. sober : temperate in the use of liquors, having habits of temperance : abstemious ; 3. (of repast) frugal ; 4. *Fig.* sober, moderate, temperate ; dispassionate, calm, sedate, steady ; sparing. **Il faut être — dans les louanges,** we must be sparing of commendations. **— de paroles,** sparing of one's words. **Il faut être — à blâmer,** we mus be slow to blame. **Des pensées sobres,** sober thoughts.

SOBREMENT, sobrœmân-t, *adv.* 1. temperately ; 2. soberly ; abstemiously ; 3. frugally ; 4. *Fig.* soberly, moderately, temperately ; sparingly. **Il a usé — de cette permission,** he did not make an extravagant use of that permission. **Il faut parler — de toi,** we must speak little of ourselves. *Mm. de Sév.*

SOBRIÉTÉ, sobriété, [Lat. : sobrietas], *sf.* 1. temperance : moderation in food and drink ; 2. sobriety, soberness : *a)* temperance in the use of spitituous liquors ; abstemiousness *b. Fig.* moderation.

SOBRIQUET, sobrikè, [origin much disputed and unknown]. *sm.* nickname. **Donner un —,** to nickname.

SOC, sok, [of Celtic orig.], *sm.* share, (of a plough) ploughshare.

SOCIABILISER, sosiabilizé-r, *va.* to render sociable.

SOCIABILITÉ, sosiabilité, *sf.* sociability, sociableness : disposition to associate with others ; good-fellowship.

SOCIABLE, sosiabl', *adj.* sociable, social, disposed to unite in society, inclined to company ; companionable.

SOCIABLEMENT, sosiablœmân-t, *adv.* socially, companionably.

SOCIAL, E, sosial, [Lat. : socialis ; sociāre, to associate ; socius, a companion], *adj.* 1. social : pertaining to society ; relating to man living in society ; relating to a general or public interest. **Le corps —,** the social body. **Science sociale,** social science. **Vertu sociale,** social virtue.

2. *Com.* of the firm. **Raison sociale,** firm.

3. *Zool.* gregarious ; living together ; 4. *Bot.* social.

SOCIALEMENT, sosial'mân-t, *adv.* socially : *a)* in society ; *b)* relating to society.

SOCIALISME, socialism', [social], *sm.* socialism : a term applied to several systems of reconstructing society on new bases.

SOCIALISTE, sosialist', *adj.* socialistic : relating to socialism.

SOCIALISTE, *sm.* Socialist : an advocate of socialism : social reformer.

SOCIALITÉ, sosialité, *sf.* sociality, socialness : the quality or state of being social.

SOCIÉTAIRE, sosiétèr', [société], *adj.* of a society ; fellow.

SOCIÉTAIRE, *smf.* 1. member, associate (of a society) ; 2. *Com.* partner.

SOCIÉTAIREMENT, sosiétèr'mân-t, *adv.* in society.

SOCIÉTARIAT, sosiétaria, *sm.* membership : the quality of being a member of a literary or dramatic society.

SOCIÉTÉ, sosiété, [Lat. : societas ; socius, companion], *sf.* 1. society : *a)* the union of men having a common origin, manners and laws ; *b)* communication ; relations ; *c)* association ; fraternity ; *Com.* company ; partnership ; *d)* company, fellowship : companionship ; *e)* persons who frequently meet in company and have fellowship. *a)* **— civile,** civil society. **— de secours mutuels,** mutual benefit society. **La — des hommes,** the society of men. **Vivre en —,** to be gregarious. *c)* **— littéraire,** literary society. **— savante,** learned society. **— commerciale,** commercial company, trading company. **— par actions,** joint-stock company. **Acte de —,** deed of partnership. **Dissoudre une —,** to break up, to dissolve a partnership.

d) **Avoir — avec quelqu'un**, to have intercourse with a person. **Je trouve beaucoup d'agréments dans sa —**, I find much pleasure in his company. *c*) **La bonne —**, good society. **La — des Jésuites**, the order of Jesuits. **La — des Amis**, the society of Friends: the Quakers. **Les mauvaises sociétés l'ont perdu**, bad company spoiled him. **Talents de —**, accomplishments. **Jeux de —**, society games. **La — était fort brillante dans le dix-huitième siècle**, the society of the eighteenth century was very brilliant.

2. *Arith.* fellowship.

SOCINIANISME, sosinianism', [from Socinus (1525-1562),] *sm.* socinianism: the doctrines of the Socinians.

SOCINIEN, IENNE, sosinyan, èn', *sm. f.* Socinian : a member of a sect who denied the divinity of Jesus-Christ.

SOCIOLOGIE, sosiolozhi, [Lat. : socius, a companion ; Gr. : λόγος, treaty], *sf.* sociology : the science which treats of the general structure of society, and the laws of its development ; social science.

SOCIOLOGIQUE, sosiolozhik', *adj.* sociologic, sociological : relating to sociology.

SOCLE, sokl', [Ital. : zoccolo ; Lat. : socculus, dim. of soccus, a high heeled shoe], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* socle : *a*) plinth or plain block forming a pedestal to a statue. etc. ; *b*) plinth ; plain face at the lower face of a wall ; 2. pedestal.

SOCQUE, sok', [Lat. : soccus], *sm.* 1. sock: *a*) the shoe of the ancient actors of comedy ; *b*) *Fig.* comedy ; 2. clog : a wooden shoe.

SOCRATE, sokrat', *pnm.* Socrates.

SOCRATIQUE, sokratik', *adj.* Socratic, Socratical : pertaining to Socrates, [the philosopher (469-369 B. C.)].

SOCRATIQUE, *sm.* Socratist : a disciple of Socrates.

SOCRATIQUEMENT, sokratik'mân-t, *adv.* socratically.

SODA, soda, [Ital.], *sm.* soda. **—water**, soda-water.

SODALITE, sodalit', *sf.* [*Lat.* sodalite : a mineral composed of silica, alumina, soda, sodium, and chlorine.

SODALITÉ, sodalité, [Lat. : sodalitas], *sf.* sodality : brotherhood, fraternity, fellowship.

SODIUM, sodiom, [soda], *sm. Chem.* sodium : the metallic base of soda.

SODOME, sodom, *pnf. Geog.* Sodom : ancient city of Palestine.

SODOMIE, sodomi, [Sodome], *sf.* sodomy.

SODOMITE, sodomit', *sm.* sodomite.

SODOMITIQUE, sodomitik', *adj.* sodomitical.

SŒUR, sœr', [Lat. : soror], *sf.* sister : *a*) a female born of the same parents ; *b*) a female fellow-Christian ; *c*) a woman of the same faith ; *d*) a title given by kings in writing to queens ; *e*) a female of the same society of sisterhood ; *f*) a female of the same condition ; one of the same kind ; *g*) thing of the same kind : similar or like thing. *a*) **— germaine**, **— de père et de mère**, sister of the whole blood. **— consanguine**, **— de père**, half-sister (on the father's side), **— utérine**, **— de mère**, half-sister (on the mother's side), uterine sister. **Demi-—**, half-sister. **— aînée**, elder sister. **— cadette**, younger sister, sister next to the eldest. **Sœurs jumelles**, twin sisters. **Belle —**, sister-in-law. **— de lait**, foster-sister. **Nous nous voyons sœurs d'infortune**, *Fig.* we are sisters in misfortune. *Mol. Psyche.* i. 1. **Elle est pour moi comme une —**, she is a sister to me. **Les neuf Sœurs**, the Sacred Nine : the Muses. *d*) **Communauté de sœurs**, sisterhood. **— converse**, **— laie**, lay sister. **— grise**, gray sister, Franciscan nun. *f*) **La sagesse est — de la santé**, wisdom is the sister of health.

SŒURETTE, sœrèt', [sœur], *sf. Fam.* little sister, dear little sister.

SOFA *or* **SOPHA**, sofa, [Ar. : suffah], *sm.* 1. sofa : a long stuffed seat ; 2. sofa-bed. **Petit —**, sofett.

SOFFITE, sofit', [Ital. : soffitto], *sm. Arch.* soffit : a timber-ceiling formed of cross-beams or flying cornices,

SOFI *or* **SOPHI**, sofi, *sm.* Spohi : an ancient title of the sovereign of Persia.

SOFI, sofi, **SOUFI**, soufi, *sm.* sofi, sophi, soofee : a Mohammedan pantheistic philosopher.

SOFISME, sofism', **SOUFISME**, soufism', *sm.* sofism : the mystical doctrines of the sofis.

SOI, swa, [Lat. : se], *pers. pron. of the third person, mf,* self, one's self, himself *m.* herself *f.*, themselves ; (of things) itself, it, themselves. [With reference to an indeterminate noun, as *on*, *chacun*, etc, or used with an infinitive :] **L'amour de —**, self-love. **Chacun ne songe plus qu'à —**, every man only thinks of himself. **Ne se fier qu'à —**, to trust to nobody but one's self. [With reference to a determinate noun, more usually of things :] **Un bienfait porte sa récompense avec —**, a benefit is its own reward. **Tout cela est bon en —**, all that is good in itself. **Tout cela part d'un cœur toujours maître de —**, those are the deeds of a self-possessed man. **N'aimer que —**, to love one's self only. **On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que —**, we often require the help of one less than ourselves. **Les nouveaux enrichis se ruinent à se faire moquer de —**, those who have grown rich, make fools of themselves by the way they spend their money. **Quand on est au service de quelqu'un, on n'est plus à —**, when you are in another person's service, you are no longer master of yourself. **Dans le délire on n'est plus à —**, in delirium we lose our conciousness. **Revenir à —**, to recover one's senses. **Chez —**, at one's own house ; in one's own country ; in one's own home ; at home, home. **Aucun n'est prophète chez —**, no one is a prophet in his own country. **On n'est bien que chez —**, there is no place like home. **Rentrer chez —**, to return home. **Vivre chez —**, to live at home. [*Subst.* :], **Avoir un chez-—**, to have a home. **Rentrer en —**, to retire within one's self. **Cet accident, de —, doit être indifférent**, that accident is nothing of itself. **Ce sont choses, de —, qui sont belles et bonnes**, they are in themselves good and beautiful things. *Mol.* 7. *F. Sav.* iv. 3. **Il sera toujours vrai, en —, que la même chose ne peut tout ensemble être et n'être pas**, it will always be a true saying that the same thing cannot both be and not be. **Porter des armes sur —**, to carry arms about one. **N'avoir pas d'argent sur —**, to have no money in one's pocket ; about one. **À part —**, *Fam.* within one's self.

Soi-même, one's self, self ; itself. **Se louer —**, to praise one's self. [*Subst.* :] **Un ami est un autre —**, a friend is a second self.

SOI-DISANT, swa-dizân-t, *adv.* or *adj. phr.* self-styled, would-be, pretended, so called. **Un tel, — héritier**, a would-be heir. **Je me laissais mener comme un enfant par de — amis**, I allowed myself to be led like a child by self-styled friends.

SOIE, swâ, [Lat. : seta, hog's bristle], *sf.* 1. silk : *a*) fine, glossy thread, spun by the silkworm ; *b*) cloth made of silk. *a*) **— grège**, **— écrue**, raw silk. **— torse**, twisted silk. **— plate**, floss silk. **— apprêtée**, dressed silk. *b*) **Étoffe de —**, silk stuff. **Robe de —** silk dress. **Bas de —**, silk-hose. **Foulard de —**, silk-handkerchief. **Ver à —**, silkworm. **Doux comme la —**, as soft as silk. *Fig.* **Des jours filés d'or et de —**, halcyon days.

2. **— d'Orient**, **— végétale**, Virginian silk : the silky cotton obtained from the pods of the silk-weed. (*Asclepias syriaca*).

3. bristle : stiff hair of swine, etc. ; 4. hair, silken hair (of certain dogs) ; 5. *Veter.* wire-heel.

6. tang (of a knife), tongue (of a sword).

SOIERIE, swari, [soie], *sf.* 1. silk tissue ; silk ; *pl.* silk goods. **Marchand de soieries**, sik-mercer.

2. silk-trade ; 3. silk-manufactory.

SOIF, swaf, [Lat. : sitis], *sf.* thirst : *a*) the sensation of a desire to drink ; *b*) *Fig.* eagerness, want and eager desire after anything. *a*) **Avoir —**, to be thirsty. **Avoir grand' —**, **brûler de —**, to be parched with thirst. **Mourir de —**, to die of thirst. **Étancher sa —**, to quench one's thirst. *Fig.* **Il faut garder une poire pour la —**, we must put by for a rainy day. *b*) **La — de l'or**, thirst for gold. **Avoir — du sang de quelqu'un**, to thirst for a person's blood. *Prov.* : **On ne saurait faire boire un âne s'il n'a pas soif**, one man may lead his horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink.

SOIFFARD, swafar, **SOIFFEUR**, swafœr, *sm. Slang.* drunkard.

SOIFFER, swafé-r, *vn. Slang.* to drink to excess, to guzzle, to lush.

SOIGNÉ, E, swanyé, *adj.* elaborate, finished, carefully done. **Un style —**, a finished style. **Un ouvrage bien —**, beautifully finished piece of work. **Éducation soignée**, excellent education.

SOIGNER, swanyé-r, [Low Lat. : soniāre], *va.* 1. to take care of, to be mindful of, to be careful over ; to look after ; 2. to do, to execute with care ; 3. to nurse, to tend, to take care of (a child, a patient) ; speaking of a doctor) to attend. **— des enfants**, to take care of children. **— un malade**, to attend a patient. **Je soignerai vos intérêts**, I will look after your interest. **C'est ce médecin qui l'a soigné**, that is the doctor who attended him.

4. to attend to, to pay attention to.

† SOIGNER, *vn.* to look, to attend (to) ; to take care (of).

SOIGNER (SE), *v. refl.* to take care of one's self.

SOIGNEUSEMENT, swanyœz'mân-t, *adv.* carefully : with care.

SOIGNEUX, EUSE, swanyœ-z, œz', [soin], *adj.* careful ; attentive ; mindful, regardful. **Un domestique —**, a careful servant. **Il était économe et — de son bien**, he was sparing and careful of his money. **— de son honneur**, mindful of one's honour. **Une personne soigneuse de sa réputation**, one who is careful of his reputation.

SOIN, swan, [soigner], *sm.* 1. care; *a*) attention ; exertion or application of the mind ; heed, caution ; regard ; *b*) charge, regard ; duty of watching over ; task ; *c*) anxiety ; *d*) concern, solicitude, careful regard. *a*) **La chose allait à bien par son — diligent**, through his diligent care the thing progressed. **Jamais plante ne fut cultivée avec plus de —**, no plant was ever more carefully tended. **Les soins que j'ai pris pour vous rendre sage**, the care I took to make you wise. *Fén. Tél.* **Le maître qui prit — d'instruire ma jeunesse**, the master who taught me in my youth. **Prendre — de sa santé**, to take care of one's health. **Avoir — de quelqu'un**, to take care of a person, to provide for a person. *b*) **Je vous confie le — de veiller sur mes affaires**, I'll

trust the care of my affairs to you. **Avoir le — de la cave**, to have the care of the cellar. **Les soins du ménage**, the cares of a household. **Il laisse au temps le — de venger sa mémoire**, *Fig.* he leaves the vindication of his memory to time. *c)* **Votre santé est l'unique — de ma vie**, your health is my only care. **N'ayez aucun — de cette affaire**, do not have the least anxiety about that affair. **Il faut faire cela avec —**, that must be done carefully. *d)* **— paternel**, paternal care.

2. attendance. **Donner des soins à un malade**, to attend a patient.

3. *pl.* attentions : *a)* the act of attending ; regard ; services ; *b)* acts of civility, courtesy. **Elle a de moi des soins admirables**, she is most attentive to me. **Des soins empressés**, particular attentions. **Rendre des soins à quelqu'un**, to be attentive to a person. **Être aux petits soins auprès de quelqu'un**, to be most attentive, to be all attention, to a person.

SOIR, swar, [Lat. : serus, late *sm.* **1.** evening : *a)* the close of the day ; the beginning of night ; evening-tide, eventide ; *Poet.* even, eve ; *b)* the latter period of life ; decline. *a)* **Travailler depuis le matin jusqu'au —**, to work from morning till night. **Demain au —**, or **demain —**, to-morrow evening, night. **J'irai vous voir lundi au —**, or **lundi —**, I shall go and see you on Monday evening. **Hier au —**, or **hier —**, yesterday evening, last night. **Vers le —**, **sur le —**, towards evening. **Un beau — d'été**, a fine summer's evening. **Du — jusqu'au matin ils demeurent au guet**, they watch from night to morning. **Ces sortes de résolutions peuvent changer du — au matin**, *Fig.* such resolutions may be changed from one moment to another. *b)* **Le — de la vie**, the decline of life, the sere and yellow leaf.

2. afternoon. **À quatre heures du —**, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

SOIRÉE, swaré, [soir], *sf.* **1.** evening : the earlier part of the night before bed-time. **Une belle —**, a beautiful evening. **En hiver, les soirées sont longues**, the evenings are long in winter. **Passer la — ensemble**, to spend the evening together.

2. evening party, party, soiree. **Aller en —**, to go to an evening party. **Donner des soirées** ; to give evening-parties.

SOIT, swa-t, [être], *adv.* be it so, so let it be, let it be so. **Cela, dites-vous, est un mal ; soit**, that, you say, is an evil ; be it so. **Ainsi — il**, so be it.

SOIT, *conj.* 1. say : supposing. **— quatre à multiplier par six**, say, four to be multiplied by six.

2. to wit, namely ; 3. either ; whether. **— que**, whether. **La fortune, — bonne ou mauvaise, — passagère ou constante, ne peut rien sur l'âme du sage**, let fortune be good, bad, fickle or constant, it cannot have any influence over the wise, *Marmontel.* **— que l'on parle, — que l'on écoute**, whether speaking or listening. **— qu'il le fasse ou qu'il ne le fasse pas**, whether he does it or not.

SOIT, *interj.* very well ! agreed ! done, accepted !

SOIXANTAINE, swasânten', *sf.* **1.** sixty ; three-score , **2.** sixty years of age.

SOIXANTE, swasânt, [Lat. : sexaginta], *adj.* 1. sixty. **— et un**, sixty-one. **— deux**, sixty-two. **— dix**, **— et dix**, seventy. **— et onze**, **— onze**, seventy-one. **— douze**, seventy-two. **— dixième**, seventieth. **— onzième**, seventy-first. **— douzième**, seventy-second.

2. sixtieth: **Page —**, sixtieth page, page sixty.

SOIXANTE, *sm.* sixty : the number, sixty.

SOIXANTER, swasânté-r, *vn.* (at piquet) to count sixty.

SOIXANTIÈME, swasântyèm', *adj.* sixtieth : the ordinal of *soixante.*

SOIXANTIÈME, *sm.* sixtieth : *a)* a sixtieth part ; *b)* a person or thing holding the sixtieth rank.

† **SOL**, sol *or* sou, *sm.* V. *Sou.*

SOL, sol, [Lat. : solum, ground], *sm.* **1.** ground : surface of the earth ; ground-plot. **Le — de cette ville est inégal**, that town is on uneven ground. **À deux pieds du —**, two feet from the ground ; two feet under ground. **Il ne faut pas bâtir sur le — d'autrui**, one must not build on another's ground.

2. soil : superficial layer or stratum of the earth, mixed with the remains of vegetable or animal substances in a state of decomposition ; mould. **Un — fertile**, a fertile soil. **Un — ingrat**, a barren soil.

3. *Geol.* layer, stratum ; **4.** *Min.* wall ; **5.** *Herald.* field (of a shield) ; **6.** *Fig.* soil ground, land, country.

SOL, sol [first syllable of the word *solve*, in the old Latin hymne in honour of John the Baptist], *sm. Mus.* G, sol : the fifth note in the gamut. **La clef de —**, the G clef.

† **SOLACIER**, solasié-r, [Lat. : solatium, consolation], *va.* to solace, to comfort, to console, to cheer.

SOLACIER (SE), *v. refl.* to divert one's self ; to be cheered.

SOLAIRE, solèr', [Lat. : solaris ; sol, the sun], *adj.* solar : *a)* pertaining to the sun ; *b)* measured by the progress of the sun. **Éclipse —**, solar eclipse. **Année —**, solar year. **Jour —**, solar day. **Système —**, solar system. **Fleurs solaires**, *Bot.* solar flowers. **Cadran —**, sun-dial.

SOLAMIRE, solamir', *sf.* sieve-cloth.

SOLANÉES, solané, [Lat. : solanum], *sfpl. Bot* solanaceæ : nightshade family.

SOLANDRE, solândr', *sf. Veter.* solander, sellanders, sellenders : a disease in a horse's hock.

SOLANINE, solanin', *sf. Chem.* solanine; solania : a vegetable alkaloid obtained from various species of solanum.

SOLANUM, solanom, *sm. Bot.* solanum : a genus of plants of the order solanaceæ. **— cylindrique**, egg-plant. **— tubéreux**, potato.

SOLARIEN, IENNE, solaryen, én', [Lat. : solaris ; sol, the sun], *sm. f.* inhabitant of the sun.

SOLARISER, solarizé-r, [Lat. : sol, the sun], *va. Phot.* to solarise : to spoil by too long an exposure in the camera.

SOLBATU, E, solbatu, [sole ; battu], *adj. Veter.* surbated, foundered.

SOLBATURE, solbatur', *sf. Veter.* quitter ; surbating, foundering.

SOLDANELLE, soldanèl', [Ital. : soldanella], *sf. Bot.* soldanel, soldanella : *a)* a genus of Alpine plants of the order primulaceæ ; *b)* a species of convolvulus.

SOLDAT, solda, [Ital. : soldato ; Lat. : solidus, piece of money : pay of a soldier], *sm.* soldier : *a)* a man engaged in military service ; *b)* *Fig.* a man of military experience and skill ; a man of distinguished valour ; brave warrior ; *c)* common soldier, private. **Vieux —**, old soldier. **Simple —**, private, common soldier. **— à cheval**, horse-soldier, trooper.

SOLDAT, *adj. m.* soldierly, soldierlike : becoming a real soldier. **Avoir l'air —**, to look like a soldier.

SOLDATESQUE, soldatèsk', [Ital. : soldatesca], *sf.* (collectively and disparagingly) soldiery, soldiers.

SOLDATESQUE, *adj.* (in an ill sense) soldierly, soldier-like.

SOLDE, sold', [Low Lat. : solidum, sou ; Ital. : soldo], *sf.* pay (of soldiers), payment. **Théodose avait pris à sa — les meilleurs soldats des Goths**, Theodosius took the best Goth soldiers into his pay. **Les Francs furent à la — des Romains**, the Franks were in the pay, of the Romans. **Cet écrivain est à la — d'un parti**, *Fig.* that author is hired by a party. **Demi-—**, half-pay. **Officier à la demi-—, en demi-—**, officer on half-pay.

SOLDE, sold', *sm. Com.* **1.** final settlement, settling ; balance ; discharge. **— en caisse**, cash balance. **— porté à nouveau**, balance carried forward. **Pour — de compte**, in full of all demands, in settlement of an account.

2. unsold goods, job lot. **— de marchandise, marchandise en —**, sale of surplus stock of goods.

SOLDER, soldé-r, [solde], *va.* **1.** to pay. **— des troupes**, to pay troops.

2. *Com.* to settle, to liquidate (an account); to pay ; **3.** *Book k.* to balance.

SOLDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be settled ; **2.** to be balanced.

SOLE, sol', [Lat. : solum, ground ; solea, sandal, sole], *sf.* **1.** sole : *a)* a sort of horn under a horse's hoof ; *b)* *Ichth. Pleuronectes solea* ; sole, a flat marine fish ; **2.** *Agr.* break ; **3.** *Build.* sleeper ; ground-plate.

SOLÉAIRE, soléèr', [Lat. : solea, sole of the foot], *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* soleus : a muscle of the leg ; **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the sole of the foot.

SOLÉCISER, solésisé-r, *vn.* to solecize : to commit solecisms.

SOLÉCISME, solésism', [Gr. : σολοικισμός, from Σόλοι , Soloi, a town of Cilicia, where they spoke bad Greek], *sm.* solecism : *a)* impropriety in language, gross deviation from the rules of syntax ; *b)* *Fig.* impropriety ; fault.

SOLEIL, solèy, [Low Lat. : soliculum, from Lat. sol, solis, the sun], *sm.* **1.** sun : *a)* the central body of the solar system ; *b)* luminary, any luminous heavenly body ; *c)* sunshine, the radiant light of the sun ; sunshine, sunny place ; *d)* *Poet.* day ; *e)* *Poet.* year ; *f)* *Fig.* power ; source of glory or prosperity ; *g)* *Fig.* person of eminent qualities. *a)* **Le — se lève**, the sun rises. **Le — se couche**, the sun sets. **Le — levant**, the rising sun ; sun-rise. **Adorer le — levant**, *Fig.* to worship the rising sun. **Le — couchant**, the setting sun ; sun-set. **Le lever du —**, sun-rise. **Le coucher du —**, sun-set. *c)* **Il fait du —**, the sun shines. **Il fait grand —**, it is very sunny. **Le — luit pour tout le monde**, the sun shines upon all alike. **Le — est encore bien haut**, the sun is still very high. **Il fait trop de —**, there is too much sun : it is too sunny. **Coup de —**, sun-stroke. **Avoir place au —**, to live. **Avoir du bien au —**, to have houses, landed property. **Se chauffer au —**, to warm one's self in the sun. **Tout est vanité sous le —**, *Fig.* all is vanity under the sun. **Il n'y a rien de nouveau sous le —**, *Fig.* there is nothing new under the sun. **Entre deux soleils**, between sun-rise and sun-set. *f)* **Il fait bon d'être près du —**, it is a good thing to be near the master.

2. *Cath. Ch.* monstrance ; **3.** *Bot.* sunflower ; **4.** *Ichth.* sun-fish ; *Orthagoriscus mola*, a plectognathous fish ; **5.** † *Chem.* gold ; **6.** *Stat.* atlas : a size of paper. **Grand —**, double elephant.

SOLEILLÉ, E, solèyé, *adj.* sunbeat, sunbeaten ; sunclad.

SOLEILLÉE, solèyé, *sf.* sunbeam, sundart : a beam or ray of the sun.

SOLEILLEUX, EUSE, solèyœ, œz', *adj.* sunny : exposed to the rays of the sun.

SOLEN, solèn', [Lat.], *sm.* solen, razorfish : a genus of mollusks.

SOLÉNITE, solénit', *sf.* solenite : a petrified solen.

SOLENNEL, ELLE, solanel, [Lat. : solemnis ; solus, alone, only ; annus, year], *adj.* **1.** solemn : *a*) observed once a year with religious ceremonies ; *b*) attended with religious rites ; marked with religious gravity or pomp ; *c*) attended with a serious appeal to God ; *d*) marked with solemnities ; *e*) having a regular form ; with all the forms of a proceeding ; *f*) pompous ; ceremonial ; *g*) awful, sober, serious, grave ; *h*) affectedly grave, serious or important. *b*) **Des fêtes solennelles**, solemn feasts. *c*) **Vœu —**, solemn vowd. *d*) **Un jour —**, a solemn day. *f*) **Faire dans la ville une entrée solennelle**, to enter the town in state. *g*) **Sa voix avait quelque chose de —**, there was something solemn in his voice. *h*) **Prendre un ton —**, to take a solemn tone. **Un homme —**, a grave man.

2. formal, authentic.

SOLENNELLEMENT, solanèl'mân-t, *adv.* solemnly.

SOLENNISATION, solanizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [solenniser], *sf.* solemnization : the act of solemnizing.

SOLENNISER, solanizé-r, [solennel], *va.* to solemnize : to celebrate in due form, to perform with ceremonies.

SOLENNITÉ, solanité, [solennel], *sf.* solemnity : *a*) a ceremony annually performed with religious reverence ; *b*) a celebration or ceremony adapted to impress awe ; *c*) gravity, seriousness, solemness ; *d*) the formality necessary to render a contract, agreement, etc., valid.

SOLÉNOIDE, solénoid, [Gr. : σωλήν, ῆνος, tube ; εἶδος, form], *sm. Phys.* solenoid : a system of small electrical currents returning into themselves.

SOLFATARE, solfatar', [Ital. : zolfatara], *sf.* solfatara : a volcanic vent, from which sulphureous vapours are emitted.

SOLFÈGE, solfèzh', [Ital. : solfeggio, from solfeggiare, to sol-fa], *sm. Mus.* solfeggio, sol-faing.

SOLFIER, solfié-r, [sol ; fa], *va. Mus.* to solfa : to sing the notes of the scale.

SOLIDAIRE, solidèr', [Lat. : solidus, solid, entire], *adj.* **1.** *Law-t.* jointly and severally responsible or liable ; **2.** *Law-t.* binding upon every one ; **3.** *Fig.* jointly responsible.

SOLIDAIREMENT, solidèr'mân-t, *adv.* *Law-t.* jointly and severally.

SOLIDARISER, solidarizé-r, *va.* to make jointly and severally liable.

SOLIDARISER (SE), *v. refl.* to unite in fellowship ; to join together.

SOLIDARITÉ, solidarité, *sf.* **1.** *Law-t.* joint and several responsibility or liability ; **2.** solidarity : *a*) mutual responsibility ; joint interest ; *b*) fellowship.

SOLIDE, solid', [Lat. : solidus], *adj.* **1.** solid : *a*) not liquid or fluid ; *b*) *Geom.* formed by three or more plane angles, meeting in a point ; *c*) substantial ; *d*) firm, strong, hard ; compact ; *e*) stout, strong, robust ; *f*) real, true, weighty, not empty. *a*) **Corps —**, solid body *b*) **Angle —**, solid angle. *c*) **Aliments solides**, substantial food. *d*) **Cet édifice n'est pas —**, that building is not strong. **Des meubles solides**, strong furniture. **Un terrain —**, firm ground. *e*) **Des bras solides**, strong arms. **Un — gaillard**, a strong fellow. *f*) **Des plaisirs solides**, real pleasures. **Une — piété**, true piety. **Il a une place qui lui procure de solides avantages**, he occupies a situation which gives him some real advantages.

2. steadfast, firm ; **3.** (of colours) standing ; **4.** (of persons) serious, grave. **Un jugement —**, a sound judgment. **Un argument —**, a sound argument.

SOLIDE, *sm.* **1.** solid : *a*) firm, compact body or substance ; *b*) *Anat.* the solid parts of the body ; *c*) *Geom.* a magnitude having length, breadth and thickness ; **2.** *Fig.* real, reality. **Attachez-vous au — et non aux frivolités**, lay aside trifles for reality. **Des louanges toutes pures ne mettent point un homme à son aise ; il y faut mêler du —**, undiluted praise does not give competence to a man, he must have more solid to fall back upon. *Mol. B. Gent.* i. 1.

SOLIDEMENT, solid'mân-t, *adv*, solidly: *a*) compactly, densely, firmly ; *b*) firmly, truly, on firm grounds ; *c*) soundly.

SOLIDIFICATION, solidifikasyôn, *sf.* solidification : the act of solidifying.

SOLIDIFIER, solidifié-r, [Lat. : solidus, solid ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to solidify : to make solid.

SOLIDIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to become solid.

SOLIDISME, solidism', [solide], *sm. Med.* solidism : the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body.

SOLIDISTE, solidist', *sm. Med.* solidist : one who holds the doctrine of solidism.

SOLIDITÉ, solidité, [Lat. : soliditas], *sf.* **1.** solidity : *a*) that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration ; *b*) *Geom.* the solid contents of a body ; *c*) firmness, solidness, compactness ; the quality of being firm, dense or compact ; *d*) solidness, soundness, strength, validity ; truth, reality. *e*) **Les mesures de —**, solid, cubic measures. *d*) **La — d'un raisonnement**, the strength, the soundness of an argument.

2. † mutual responsibility.

SOLIDONGULÉ, E, solidângulé, [Lat. : solidus, solid ; ungula, hoof], *adj. Zool.* solidungulous, solidungular : having hoofs that are whole.

SOLILOQUE, solilok', [Lat. : soliloquium ; solus, alone ; loqui, to speak], *sm.* soliloquy : a talking to one's self.

SOLIN, solân, [sole], *sm. Arch.* **1.** interval between joints ; **2.** mortar.

SOLIPÈDE, solipèd', [Lat. : solus, alone ; pes, pedis, foot], *adj.* solipedous, solipedal, solidungulous : having the hoof undivided.

SOLIPÈDE, *sm. Zool.* soliped, solidungulate : an animal whose hoof is not cloven.

SOLIPSISME, solipsizm [Lat.: solus, alone ; ipse, self], *sm. Philos.* solipsism : the theory that self-existence is the only certainty, and that it is absolulely independent.

SOLIPSISTE, solipsist, *sm. Philos.* solipsist : one who believes in solipsism.

SOLISTE, solist', [solo], *sm. Mus.* solist : one who performs a solo.

SOLITAIRE, solitèr', [Lat. : solitarius], *adj.* solitary : *a*) living alone, not having company ; alone, lonely ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* growing singly or separately ; single ; *c*) destitute of company ; *d*) retired ; remote from society ; lonesome, lonely, desolate, desert. *a*) **Je suis devenu —, ou, comme ils disent, insociable et misanthrope**, I am now a lonely man or, as they say, unsociable and misanthropical *J. J. Rousseau.* *b*) **Fleur —**, solitary flower. **Ver —**, tapeworm, tænia. *c*) **Vie —**, solitary life. *d*) **Un asile —**, a solitary retreat.

SOLITAIRE, *sm.* **1.** solitary : one who lives alone or in solitude ; solitaire, solitarian, hermit, recluse ; anchoret, anchorite, anachoret ; **2.** solitaire : *a*) a sort of game of patience played by one person ; *b*) *Jewel.* diamond ; **3.** *Hunt.* old boar.

SOLITAIREMENT, solitèr'mân-t, *adv.* solitarily, alone, in solitude.

SOLITUDE, solitud', [Lat. : solitudo], *sf.* solitude : *a*) a state of being alone ; solitariness, lonely life, loneliness ; *b*) seclusion, isolation, remoteness from society ; *c*) wilderness ; lonely place, desert. *a*) **Aimer la —**, to be fond of solitude. *b*) **Chercher la —**, to seek solitude. *c*) **Cette maison n'est plus qu'une —**, that house is nothing but a solitude now.

SOLIVE, soliv', [sole], *sf. Carp.* joist : timber of floor and ceilings.

SOLIVEAU, solivô, [solive], *sm.* [*Pl. Soliveaux.*] small joist.

SOLLICITABLE, solisitabl', *adj.* that may be solicited.

SOLLICITATION, sollisitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* solicitation : *a*) soliciting, the act of soliciting ; excitement ; *b*) earnest request ; *c*) entreaty. *b*) **Faire une démarche à la — de quelqu'un**, to take a step at a person's earnest request.

SOLLICITER, sollisité-r, [Lat. : sollicitāre], *va.* **1.** to solicit : *a*) to excite, to induce, to invite ; *b*) to awake, to excite to action, to arouse ; *c*) to ask earnestly, to entreat, to implore ; to request with urgency ; to beg, to beseech ; to urge ; *d*) to apply to ; *e*) to tempt. *a*) **— à la révolte**, to excite to rebellion. **Elle pouvait contenter le désir qui sans cesse la sollicitait à faire du bien**, she could satisfy her urgent and constant desire to do good. *Boss. R. d'Angl.* *c*) **On l'a sollicité à faire cette démarche**, he was asked to take this step. **Je l'ai sollicité de venir me voir**, I asked him to come and see me. **— les bons offices de quelqu'un**, to solicit a person's help. **Ne me refusez pas la grâce dont je vous sollicite**, do not refuse me the service I beg of you. *Mol. Av.* ii. 6. *d*) **— ses juges**, to solicit one's judges.

2. to petition for ; **3.** to prosecute (a lawsuit) ; **4.** **— des suffrages**, to canvass.

SOLLICITEUR, EUSE, sollisitœr, tœz', *sm. f.* **1.** solicitor : *a*) one who asks with earnestness ; solicitress *f.* ; *b*) attorney ; **2.** **— de suffrages** canvasser.

SOLLICITUDE, sollisitud', [Lat. : sollicitudo], *sf.* solicitude : *a*) care, anxious care, anxiety, concern ; *b*) care, carefulness. *a*) **Cette affaire lui cause beaucoup de —**, that affair makes him very anxious. **Avoir de la — pour quelqu'un**, to be anxious about a person. *b*) **— maternelle**, maternal anxiety.

SOLMISATION, solmizasyôn, [solmiser], *sf. Mus.* solmization, sol-faing.

† **SOLMISER**, solmizé-r, [sol ; mi], *va.* *Mus.* to sol-fa.

SOLO, sôlo, [Ital. : solo], *sm. Mus.* solo. [*Pl. Solos or Soli.*]

SOLSTICE, solstis', [Lat. : solstitium ; sol, sun ; stāre, to stand], *sm. Astron.* solstice. **— d'hiver**, winter solstice. **— d'été**, summer solstice.

SOLSTICIAL, E, solstisial', *adj.* solstitial: pertaining to a solstice. **Points solsticiaux**, solstitial points.

SOLUBILITÉ, solubilité, [soluble], *sf.* solubility, solubleness : susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.

SOLUBLE, solubl', [Lat. : solubilis], *adj.* **1.** solvable : that may be solved or resolved ; **2.** soluble : susceptible of being dissolved in

a fluid. **Un problème qui n'est pas —**, a problem that is not solvable; that is not to be solved.

SOLUTIF, IVE, solutif, tiv', *adv.* solutive: tending to dissolve.

SOLUTION, solusyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: solutio], *sf.* solution: *a)* the act of dissolving; *b)* the state of being dissolved; *c)* a substance dissolved in a menstruum; *d)* separation of connection; disjunction; *e)* resolution, explanation; the act of removing a difficulty or doubt; *f)* termination; *g)* Med. termination of a disease; *h)* *Law-t.* discharge, release, liberation. *d)* **— de continuité**, solution of continuity. *e)* **La — d'un problème**, the solution of a problem. *f)* **Cet événement est une —**, that event solves the matter. *h)* **Jusqu'à parfaite — et payement, jusq'à parfaite —**, until the entire discharge.

SOLVABILITÉ, solvabilité, [solvable], *sf.* solvency: the state of being solvent.

SOLVABLE, solvabl', [Lat.: solvĕre, to loosen], to pay, *adj.* solvent: able to pay all debts.

SOMATIQUE, sômatik', [Gr.: σῶμα, ατος, body], *adj.* bodily, corporeal, somatic, somatical: pertaining to the body.

SOMATISTE, sômatist', *sm.* somatist: a doctor who admits the somatical doctrine of madness.

SOMATOLOGIE, sômatolozgi, [Gr.: σῶμα, ατος, body; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* somatology: a treatise on the human body.: human anatomy and physiology.

SOMBRE, sônbr', [O. Fr.: essombre, a shady place; Lat.: ex, out; umbra, a shade], *adj.* 1. dark: *a)* obscure, dull, dim, not clear, gloomy; *b)* dull, cloudy, overcast; *c)* sombrous, gloomy; dingy; *d)* obscure, mysterious, gloomy, darksome, sombre; *e)* hidden, obscure, abstruse. *a)* **Une chambre —**, a dark room. **Il fait — dans cet appartement**, it is dark in that apartment. *b)* **Le temps est —**, the weather is dull. **Il fait —**, it is dark, dull. *c)* **Couleur —**, dark colour. **Un plumage —**, dark plumage. *d)* **La — éternité**, dark, mysterious eternity. **Les sombres bords, les royaumes sombres, les rivages sombres**, *Poet.* the dark, the infernal regions.

2. gloomy, sad, melancholy, sombre, dull, dismal. **Le reste du jour, il fut silencieux et —**, he was silent and sad the rest of the day. **Humeur —**, melancholy humour. **D'où vous vient aujourd'hui cet air — et sévère?** what brings you this gloomy and stern look to-day? *Boil.* **Un visage —**, a melancholy face. **Des réflexions sombres**, gloomy thoughts.

SOMBRE, *sm.* 1. darkness, obscurity; 2. sadness, gloominess.

SOMBREMENT, sônbrœmân-t, *adv.* gloomily, sombrely, sadly.

SOMBRER, sônbré-r, [origin not clear; perhaps from *sombre* from the idea of the darkness which covers a sunken ship], *vn.* *Naut.* to founder, to go down; *Fig.* to fail. **La fortune a sombré dans cette entreprise**, he lost his fortune in that enterprise.

SOMMAIL, somay', *sm.* *Naut.* shoal, shallow.

SOMMAIRE, somèr', [Lat.: summarius; summa, sum], *adj.* summary, compendious, short, brief.

SOMMAIRE, *sm.* summary, compendium, abstract, epitome.

SOMMAIREMENT, somèr'mân-t, *adv.* summarily, compendiously, briefly.

SOMMATEUR, somatœr, [sommer], *sm.* summoner: one who summons.

SOMMATION, somasyôn, *in poet.* siôn, [sommer], *sf.* 1. summons: *a)* the act of summoning; *b)* writ; process. *a)* **Cette forteresse capitula à la première —**, this fortress surrendered at the first summons. **Faire les trois sommations contre les attroupements séditieux**, thrice to summon the rioters to disperse; (in England) to read the riot-act. *b)* **— respectueuse**, respectful summons, appeal.

2. *Math.* summation: the act of summing.

SOMME, som', [Lat.: summa], *sf.* sum: *a)* *Math.* the aggregate of two or more quantities; amount; *b)* a quantity of money; *c)* amount, number; mass; *d)* compendium, abridgment, summary; a title of books. *a)* **La — des unités**, the sum of the units. *b)* **La — de deux mille francs**, the amount of two thousand francs. **La — totale est de six mille francs**, the whole sum amounts to six thousand francs. *c)* **La — des biens serait infiniment plus grande que celle des maux, si...**, there would be a great deal more good than evil if..

SOMME TOUTE, SOMME, EN SOMME, *adv. phr.* 1. on the whole, in the main; 2. after all, finally.

SOMME, som', [Low Lat.: salma, from Gr.: σάγμα, saddle], *sf.* burden, load. **Bête de —**, beast of burden.

SOMME, som', [Lat.: somnus, sleep], *sm.* 1, sleep, slumber, 2. nap: short sleep. **Faire un —, faire un petit —**, to take a nap; *Fam.* to have forty winks. **Je n'ai jamais dormi d'un si bon —**, I never slept so well. **Il a fait la nuit tout d'un —, il n'a fait qu'un — toute la nuit**, *Fam.* he slept through the whole night.

SOMME, som', *sf.* *Naut.* sandbank (at the entrance of a harbour).

SOMMEIL, somèy, [Lat.: somnus], *sm.* sleep: *a)* temporary and periodical suspension of the functions ot the intellectual powers; *b)* slumber, repose; *c)* sleepiness, drowsiness; desire to sleep; *d)* *Fig.* death; rest in the grave; *e)* sleeping; the state of being at rest or undisturbed; inaction, inactivity, rest. *a)* **La moitié de la vie se passe en —**, half our life is spent in sleep. **Durant le —**, while sleeping. **— léger**, slumber, light sleep. **Dormir d'un profond —**, to sleep soundly. **Un — tranquille**, a tranquil sleep. **Un — de mort**, a sound sleep. *c)* **Avoir —**, to be sleepy. **Tomber de —**, to be heavy with sleep. **Accablé de —**, to be overcome with sleep. **Céder au —**, to give way to sleep. *d)* **Il s'endormit du — des justes**, he slept the sleep of the just. **Dormir du — de la mort**, to sleep one's last sleep; to sleep the eternal sleep. *e)* **Le triste hiver, saison de mort, est le temps du —, ou plutôt de la torpeur de la nature**, sad winter, the season of death, is the time when nature is asleep or rather torpid. *Buffon. Fauvette.*

SOMMEILLANT, E, somèyân-t, ânt', *adj.* slumbering; dozy, sluggish; dull.

SOMMEILLEMENT, somèy'mân-t, *sm.* slumbering.

SOMMEILLER, somèyé-r, [sommeil], *vn.* to slumber: *a)* to sleep; *b)* to nap, to doze, to sleep lightly; *c)* to be negligent, supine, idle or inactive; *d)* to sleep, to be dormant. *a)* **Lorsque tout sommeillait dans l'ombre de la nuit**, at night, when all was wrapped in slumber. *b)* **Je ne dormais pas tout à fait; je ne faisais que —**, I was not fast asleep; I was only dozing. *c)* **Homère lui-même sommeille quelquefois**, even Homer himself is sometimes absent. *d)* **La nature sommeille**, nature sleeps. **Sa raison sommeille**, his mind is dormant.

SOMMELIER, IÈRE, somœlyé, lyèr', [somme, burden], *sm. f.* butler.

SOMMELLERIE, somèl'ri, *sf.* 1. butlership: the office of a butler; 2. butler's pantry; butlery.

SOMMER, somé-r, [Lat.: summonēre; sub, secretly, monēre, to warn], *va.* to summon; *a)* to call upon; *b)* *Milit.* to demand the surrender of. *a)* **On l'a sommé de payer**, he was summoned to pay. *b)* **— une place**, to summon a place to surrender. **On somme les rebelles de se rendre**, the rebels were called upon to surrender.

SOMMER, somé-r, [somme, sum], *va.* *Math.* to sum up, to sum: to add together, to collect into a whole.

SOMMET, somè, [O. Fr.: som; Lat.: summum, the highest], *sm.* 1. summit: *a)* the highest point; top, apex, vertex; height; *b)* *Fig.* height, pinnacle, zenith, acme. *a)* **Le — d'une montagne**, the top of a mountain. **Le double —**, *Poet.* the two-crowned hill, Parnassus. *b)* **Le — de la perfection**, the height of perfection. **Le — des grandeurs**, the pinnacle of glory.

2. crown, top (of the head); 3. *Geom.* vertex: the point of an angle, a cone, a pyramid, etc; 4. *Bot.* apex; 5. *Arch.* crown.

SOMMIER, somyé, [somme, amount; Lat.: summarium], *sm.* 1. *Fin.* account-book; 2. register-book; 3. jail-book.

SOMMIER, somyé, [somme, burden], *sm.* 1. pack-horse, sumpter-horse, sumpter; sumpter-mule; 2. hair-mattress. **— élastique**, spring-mattress.

3. wind-chest (of organs); 4. soundboard, sounding-board (of a piano-forte); 5. *Arch.* breast-summer, brest-summer, bressummer, summer, girder: horizontal beam; 6. *Carp.* summer: a piece of timber serving as a lintel; 7. *Print.* winter (of a press); 8. *Arch.* springer (of an arch); 9. beam (of a balance); 10. double hoop (at the end of barrel or cask), chimb-hoop; 11. bearing-bar (for furnace).

SOMMIÈRE, somyèr', *sf.* 1. open place (in a forest); 2. † woollen stuff.

SOMMITÉ, sommité, [sommet], *sf.* 1. summit, top: the highest part of anything; 2. *Fig.* chief point, principal point, prominent part; 3. head; prominent person; influential person; 4. *Bot.* end, extremity (of plants).

SOMNAMBULE, somnânbul', [Lat.: somnus, sleep; ambulāre, to walk], *smf.* 1. somnambulist, somnambulator: a person who walks in his sleep; sleep-walker; 2. sleep-waker: one who is in a state of clairvoyant sleep; noctambulist.

SOMNAMBULE, *adj.* somnambulic, sleep-walking.

SOMNAMBULIQUE, somnânbulik', *adj.* somnambulic, somnambulistic: pertaining to somnambulism.

SOMNAMBULISME, somnânbulism', *sm.* 1. somnambulism: the act, or disease, of walking in one's sleep; somnambulation, sleep-walking; 2. sleepwaking: the state of a person who acts while hypnotised: noctambulism.

SOMNIAL, E, somnial, [Lat.: somnialis], *adj.* somnial: relating to dreams.

SOMNICIDE, somnisid', [Lat.: somnus, sleep; cædĕre, to kill], *adj.* somnifugous: driving away sleep.

SOMNIFÈRE, somnifèr', [Lat.: somnus, sleep; ferre, to bring], *adj.* somniferous somnific, narcotic, soporific, soporiferous: causing or inducing sleep.

SOMNIFÈRE, *sm.* *Med.* narcotic, opiate, soporific.

SOMNILOQUE, somnilok, [Lat.: somnus sleep; loqui; to speak], *adj.* somniloquous: talking in one's sleep.

SOMNOLENCE, somnolâns', Lat.: som-

nolentia], *sf.* 1. *Med.* somnolence, somnolency : a painful sleepiness ; 2. *Fig.* torpidity, torpidness.

SOMNOLENT, E, somnolân-t, ânt, [Lat. : somnolentus], *adj. Med.* somnolent : sleepy, drowsy.

SOMPTUAIRE, sonptuèr', [Lat. : sumptuarius], *adj.* sumptuary : *a*) pertaining to expenses ; *b*) regulating expenses. *b*) **Lois somptuaires,** sumptuary laws.

SOMPTUEUSEMENT, sônptuœz'mân-t, *adv.* sumptuously : expensively ; splendidly, magnificently.

SOMPTUEUX, EUSE, sônptuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : sumptuosus, costly ; sumptus, cost], *adj.* sumptuous : *a*) costly, expensive ; *b*) splendid, magnificent, gorgeous. **Un repas —,** a sumptuous repast. **De somptueux palais,** sumptuous palaces.

SOMPTUOSITÉ, sônptuôzit [somptueux), *sf.* sumptuousness : *a*) sumptuosity expensiveness, costliness ; *b*) magnificence, gorgeousness.

SON, [Lat. : suus, sua, suum], sôn ; before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h* : so n ; as, **son ami,** so-n ami ; but some persons preserve the nasality, and pronounce sôn-n ami ; *adj. poss. m.* [*Fem. sa* ; *pl. ses* ; *sf.*] 1. his *m.*, her *f.*, its *neut.* **Son père,** his or her father. **Sa mère,** his *or* her mother. **Ses enfants,** his *or* her children. **Son corset,** her stays. **Sentir son...,** to have the appearance of, to look like. [*Rem.* — **Son** is used instead of *sa* before feminine nouns or adjectives beginning with a vowel or a mute *h* : **Son âme,** his *or* her soul. **Son épée,** his sword. **Son incroyable audace,** his incredible audacity.]

2. one's.

SON, sôn, [Low Lat. : seonum], *sm.* bran : the husks of corn sifted from the flour. *Prov.* **Robe de velours, ventre de son,** a fine coat and an empty stomach.

SON, sôn, [Lat. : sonus], *sm.* sound : that which is perceived by the ear. **Rendre un —,** to yield, to make a sound. **Le — des trompettes,** the sound of trumpets. **Publier une chose à — de trompe,** to publish a thing far and wide ; to trumpet a thing. **Le — des cloches,** the sound *or* ringing of bells, **— du tambour,** sound *or* beat of a drum. **Danser au — du chalumeau,** to dance to the sound of pipes. **Le — d'un écu,** the chinking *or* rattle of money. **Faire l'énumération des sons d'une langue,** to enumerate the sounds of a language. **Un — perçant,** a shrill sound. **— rauque,** harsh sound. **Aux sons mélodieux,** soft-sounding. *Prov.* : **Qui n'entend qu'une cloche, n'entend qu'un son,** one tale is good till another is told.

SONATE, sonat', [Ital. : sonata], *sf. Mus.* sonata.

SONDAGE, sôndazh', [sonder], *sm.* sounding ; *Min.* boring.

SONDE, sônd', [of uncertain origin ; prob. from Scand. sund, a narrow straight ; perhaps Lat. sub unda, under a wave, as subundâre, to submerge], *sf.* 1. sounding-line : a line for trying the depth of water ; sounding-lead, lead. **Ligne de —,** sounding-line. **Plomb de —,** lead, sounding-lead. **Jeter la —,** to sound, to sink *or* to heave the lead. **Aller la — à la main,** *Fig.* to proceed carefully, cautiously.

2. *Naut.* sounding : the act of sounding ; 3. soundings ; *a*) the quality of the ground brought up by the sounding-lead ; *b*) any place of the ocean, as marked on charts, where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom ; 4. *Naut.* sounding-rod : an iron rod used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold ; 5. *Min.* bore : instrument used for boring ; 6. taster (for cheese, ham, etc.) ; 7. proof-stick ; 8. *Surg.* probe : an instrument for examing a wound, ulcer or cavity ; (for the bladder) sound ; catheter. **— œsophagienne,** probang. **— à fromage,** cheese-trier. **— à farine,** flour-trier.

SONDER, sôndé-r, [sonde], *va.* 1. to sound : *a*) to try in regard to the depth of water, or to the nature of the ground under the water by means of a sounding-lead ; *b*) to ascertain the depth of ; *c*) *Surg.* to introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient ; *d*) *Fig.* to try, to examine, to test, to search. *a*) **— une rivière,** to sound a river. *d*) **— les intentions de quelqu'un,** to sound a person's intentions. **— le terrain,** to bore ; *Fig.* to reconnoitre : to see how the land lies. **— quelqu'un,** to sound a person. **Enfin, j'ai voulu vous parler pour m'aider à — mon père sur les sentiments où je suis,** in short, I wanted to speak to you, that you might help me to sound my father concerning my present feelings. *Mol. Av.* i. 2.

2. *Min.* to bore (the ground) ; 3. to taste (cheese, etc.) ; 4. *Surg.* to probe (a wound).

SONDEUR, sôndœr, *sm. Naut.* leadsman.

SONGE, sônzh', [Lat. : somnium, dream], *sm.* dream : *a*) a train of ideas or thoughts which occupy the mind during sleep ; *b*) *Fig.* illusion ; vain fancy. **Il me semble que c'est un —, que j'ai fait un songe,** I think I must have dreamt it. **Faire de beaux songes,** to have illusions. **En —,** in a dream. **La vie n'est qu'un —,** life is but a dream. *Prov.* : **Tous songes sont mensonges,** all dreams are lies. V. *Mal.*

SONGEARD, E, sônzhar, ard', *adj.* heedless ; musing.

SONGE-CREUX, sônzh'krœ, *sm.* dreamer visionary. [*Pl. Songe-creux.*]

SONGE-MALICE, sônzh'malis', *sm.* mischief-maker. [*Pl. Songe-malices.*]

SONGER, sônzhé-r, [Lat. : somniâre], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous songeons, je songeais.*] 1. to dream : *a*) to have dreams ; *b*) *Fig.* to think idle ; to muse. *a*) **Je dormais, et je songeais que j'étais riche,** I was sleeping and dreamt I was rich. *b*) **Un lièvre en son gîte songeait,** a hare in its form was musing. *La Font. Fab.*

2. to think : *a*) to consider, to reflect ; *b*) not to forget ; to mind, to bear in mind ; *c*) to mean, to intend, to purpose. *a*) **— à son salut,** to think of one's salvation. **Il ne songe nullement au mariage,** he has not the least thought of marrying. **Songez à ce que vous dites,** think of what you say. *b*) **— à tout,** to think of everything. **Songez-y,** bear it in mind. **Vous n'y songez pas,** you don't mean it ; you would not think of such a thing. *c*) **Il faut uniquement — à bien faire,** we must only think of doing what is right. *Bossuet.* **— à mal,** to think of harm. **N'allons point — au mal qui nous peut arriver,** let us not trouble about the harm that may come to us. *Mol. D. Juan.* i 2.

SONGER, *va.* to dream : *a*) to see in a dream ; *b*) to think of, to imagine. *a*) **J'ai songé encore un autre songe,** I had another dream. *b*) **J'avais songé une comédie,** I had thought of a comedy.

SONGERIE, sônzh'ri, *sf.* dreaming.

SONGEUR, sônzhœr, *sm.* dreamer : a person who dreams.

SONGEUR, *adj. m.* dreaming.

SONICA, sonika, [origin unknown], *adj.* just in time. **Il a gagné —,** he has just won in the nick of time.

SONNAILLE, sonây', [sonner], *sf.* bell (for cows, etc.).

SONNAILLER, sonâyé, [sonnaille], *sm.* 1. belled animal, animal that wears the bell ; 2. (of sheep) bell- wether.

SONNAILLER, sonâyé-r, *vn. Fam.* to tinkle ; to keep ringing ; to be always tinkling.

SONNANT, E, sonân-t, ânt', [sonner], *adj.* 1. sounding, resounding, ringing ; sonorous. **La trompette sonnante a retenti de tous côtés,** the sounding trumpet was heard on all sides. **Espèces sonnantes,** hard cash, ready money.

2. striking, that strikes. **Horloge sonnante,** a clock that strikes. **A neuf heures sonnantes,** at nine o'clock precisely. **A l'heure sonnante,** punctual to the hour.

SONNER, soné-r, [Lat. : sonâre], *vn.* 1. to sound : to emit or give forth sound ; to ring, to tinkle, to toll. **La trompette a sonné,** the trumpet has sounded. **Les cloches sonnent,** the bells are ringing. **Ce vase sonne le fêlé,** that vase sounds as if it were cracked. **L'r sonne dans mer,** the *r* in *mer* is pronounced. **Ce mot sonne bien à l'oreille,** that word sounds pleasantly to the ear.

2. (with *de*) to sound ; to blow. **— de la trompette,** to sound the trumpet. **— du cor,** to blow the horn.

3. (of clocks) to strike. **Midi est sonné,** twelve has struck. **L'horloge de la ville sonne aux quarts et à la demi-heure,** the town-clock strikes at the quarters and the half hour. **Voilà sept heures qui sonnent,** that's seven now striking.

Faire sonner, 1. to sound (a letter) ; 2. to ring, to have (the bells) rung ; 3. to chink (money) ; 4. *Fig.* to sound : *a*) to celebrate ; *b*) to spread ; to publish, to proclaim. **Faire — ses mérites,** to sound one's praise. **Faire — bien haut,** to vaunt, to trumpet, to make a great fuss about.

SONNER, *va.* 1. to ring : to cause to sound. **— les cloches,** to ring the bells. **— le tocsin,** to ring the alarm-bell.

2. to ring for. **— la messe,** to ring for mass. **Sonner le premier coup de matines,** to ring the first bell. **— ses domestiques,** to ring for one's servants.

3. to sound : *a*) to cause to give forth sound ; *b*) to utter audibly ; *c*) to play on ; to blow. *d*) **— la charge,** *Milit.* to sound the charge.

4. *Fam.* to utter ; to say. **Ne — mot,** not to utter a word.

5. to strike. **L'horloge a sonné cinq heures,** the clock has struck five. *Fig.* : **Avoir cinquante ans sonnés,** to be past, over fifty, to have turned fifty.

SONNERIE, son'ri, [sonner], *sf.* 1. ringing. ring (of bells) ; 2. set of bells ; bells ; 3. *Mus.* sound (of the trumpets) ; 4. striking train, striking part (of a clock). **— électrique,** electric bell, electric alarm.

SONNET, soné ; the *t* is never pronounced. [Ital. : sonetto], *sm.* sonnet : a short poem of fourteen lines. **Auteur de sonnets,** sonnet-writer.

SONNETTE, sonèt', [sonner], *sf.* 1. bell. **Tirer la —,** to pull the bell. **Agiter la —,** to ring the bell. **Un grand coup de —,** a loud ring. **Je me suis pendu à la —,** I rang the bell with all my might. **Etre assujetti à la —,** to be obliged to attend the summons of a person. **Poseur de —,** bell-hanger. **— électrique,** electric bell.

2. pile-driver.

SONNEUR, sonœr, *sm.* bell-ringer, ringer.

SONNEZ, soné, [sonner], *sm.* (at dice) two sixes.

SONOMÈTRE, sonomètr', [Lat. : sonus, sound ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Phys.*

sonometer : an instrument for measuring sounds.

SONORE, sonor', [Lat. : sonorus], *adj.* sonorous : *a*) giving sound when struck ; resonant ; *b*) giving a clear or loud sound, loud ; sounding ; high-sounding ; *c*) yielding sound ; sonorific, soniferous. *a*) **Un métal —**, a sonorous metal. *b*). **Une voix —**, a sonorous voice. **Un mot —**, a sonorous word.

SONOREMENT, sonor'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* sonorously.

SONORITÉ, sonorité, *sf.* sonorousness : the quality of being sonorous.

SOPHA, sofa, *sm.* V. *Sofa.*

SOPHI, sofi, *sm.* V. *Sofi.*

SOPHIE,, sofi, *pnf.* Sophia, Sophy.

SOPHISME, sofism', [Gr. : σόφισμα ; σοφός, wise], *sm.* sophism : fallacy, fallacious argument.

SOPHISTE, sofist', *sm.* sophist: *a*) *Antiq.* wise or prudent man ; *b*) *Antiq.* a rhetor or philosopher who made use of vain subtleties and false axioms ; *c*) a captious or fallacious reasoner ; sophister.

SOPHISTERIE, sofist'ri, *sf.* sophistry : use of sophisms, fallacious reasoning.

SOPHISTICATION, sofistikasyô*n*, *sf.* sophistication : adulteration.

SOPHISTIQUE, sofistik', *adj.* sophistic, sophistical : partaking of sophistry : fallacious.

SOPHISTIQUER, sofistiké-r, *va.* **1.** to subtilize to excess ; **2.** to sophisticate, to adulterate.

SOPHISTIQUER, *vn.* to subtilize; to quibble ; to use sophistry.

SOPHISTIQUEMENT, sofistik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* sophistically.

SOPHISTIQUERIE, sofistik'ri, *sf.* **1.** *Fam.* sophistry, sophisticalness ; **2.** sophistication, adulteration.

SOPHISTIQUEUR, EUSE, sofistikœr, œz', *smf.* **1.** subtilizer ; quibbler ; **2.** sophisticator, adulterator.

SOPHOCLE, sofok', *pnm.* Sophocles.

SOPHOCLÉEN, ENNE, sofokléa*n*, èn, *adj.* sophoclean : pertaining to Sophocles, the Athenian tragic poet (496-405 B. C.).

SOPHORE, sofor, *sm.* *Bot.* sophora : a genus of leguminous plants.

SOPOR, sopôr, [Lat.], *sm.* *Med.* sopor : profound or morbid sleep.

SOPORATIF, IVE, soporatif, tiv', [sopor], *adj.* soporiferous, soporific.

SOPORATIF, *sm.* soporific, narcotic.

SOPOREUX, EUSE, soporœr, œz', [sopor], *adj.* **1.** *Med.* soporous : pertaining to sopor; sleepy ; **2.** drowsy, sleepy, somnolent.

SOPORIFÈRE, soporifèr', **SOPORIFIQUE** soporifik', [Lat. : sopor, sleep ; ferre, to bring], *adj.* soporiferous, soporific : causing sleep ; soporous, soporose, somniferous, narcotic.

SOPORIFÈRE, SOPORIFIQUE, *sm.* soporific, narcotic.

SOPRANISTE, sopranist', *sm.* sopranist : a treble singer.

SOPRANO, soprano, [Ital., from sopra, above], *sm.* *Mus.* **1.** soprano, treble, treble-voice ; **2** sopranist, treble-singer.

SOR, sor, *adj. m.* V. *Saur.*

SORBE, sórb', [Lat. : sorbus], *sf.* sorb-apple, sorb : the fruit of the service-tree.

SORBET, sórbè, *sm.* sherbet.

SORBÉTIÈRE, sórbétyèr, [Ital. : sorbetto, from Ar. sharbat, a drink], [sorbet], *sf.* ice pail : ice mould.

SORBIER, sórbyé, [sorbe], *sm.* *Bot.* sorb : the service tree.— **des oiseaux**, mountain-ash. **— domestique**, service tree.

SORBINE, sórbin', *sf.* *Chem.* sorbine : a saccharine substance obtained from berries of the mountain-ash.

SORBIQUE, sórbik', *adj.* sorbic : pertaining to the service-tree. **Acide —**, sorbic acid, malic acid.

SORBONIQUE, sórbonik', *adj.* Sorbonical : belonging to the Sorbonne.

SORBONIQUE, *sf.* Sorbonical thesis.

SORBONIQUEUR, sórbonikœr, *sm.* (ironically) doctor of divinity.

SORBONISTE, sórbonist', *sm.* sorbonist : a doctor or bachelor of the Sorbonne.

SORBONNE, sórbon', [from the founder Robert de Sorbon, 1201-1274], *sf.* Sorbonne : *a*) † a celebrated theological college, in Paris ; afterwards the faculty of theology ; *b*) the seat of the Academy of Paris ; or the building containing the faculties of letters, sciences and theology.

SORCELLERIE, sórsél'ri, [sorcier], *sf.* sorcery, witchcraft, magic enchantment.

SORCIER, IÈRE, sórsyé, syèr, [Lat. : sortiarius, one who tells fortunes by lots ; sors, sortis, a lot], *sm. f.* sorcerer *m.*, sorceress *f.*, enchanter *m.* enchantress *f* ; magician, conjurer ; wizard *m.*, witch *f.* **Il n'est pas —, il n'est pas grand —**, *Fam.* he is no conjurer. **Une vieille sorcière**, an old hag. **Il ne faut pas être grand — pour deviner cela**, one need be no great wizard to guess that.

SORCIÈRE, *sf.* *Bot.* enchanter's-nightshade : *Circœa Lutetiana.*

SORDIDE, sórdid', [Lat. : sordidus], *adj.* sordid : *a*) filthy, dirty, foul ; *b*) mean, base, gross, low ; *c*) meanly avaricious, miserly, niggardly, stingy. *a*) **Un habillement —**, sordid garments. *b*) **Tomber dans une — pauvreté**, to become miserably poor. **Avarice —**, sordid avarice. *c*) **Un avare des plus sordides**, a most sordid miser.

SORDIDEMENT, sórdid'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* sordidly, meanly, stingily.

SORDIDITÉ, sórdidité, *sf.* sordidness : *a*) filthiness ; dirtiness ; *b*) niggardliness ; stinginess.

SORE, sor', [Gr. : σωρός, heap], *sm.* *Bot.* sorus : a small cluster of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SOREL, sorèl [Charles], historiographer (1597-1674). — (Albert], historian (1842-1906).

SORET, sorè, *adj. m.* V. *Sauret.*

SORGHO, sórgo, [Ital. : sorgo], *sm.* sorgo, sorghum, indian millet, Guinea-corn : a genus of grasses.

SORGUEUR, sorgœr, *sm.* *Thieves' slang.* night thief.

SORITE, sorit', [Gr. : σωρείτης ; σωρός, heap], *sm.* *Log.* sorites : a series of syllogisms of which the conclusion of each is a premise of the succeeding one.

SORLINGUES, sórla*n*g', *sfpl.* *Geog.* **Iles —**, Scilly Islands.

SORNE, sórn', *sf.* slag ; iron dross.

SORNETTE, sórnèt', [O. Fr. : sorner, to jeer], *sf.* idle talk, silly story, nonsense. **Conter des sornettes**, to talk nonsense. **Sornettes que tout cela** ! that's all stuff and nonsense.

SORORAL, E, sororal, **SORORIAL, E**, sororial, [Lat. : soror, sister], *adj.* sisterly, belonging to sisters.

SORORICIDE, sororisid', [Lat. : soror, sister ; cœdère, to kill], *sm.* sororicide : *a*) the murder of a sister ; *b*) the murderer of his sister.

SORT, sór ; the *t* is never pronounced. [Lat. : sors, sortis, lot], *sm.* **1.** fate : *a*) destiny ; *b*) lot. *a*) **Le — le veut ainsi**, fate has ordained it thus. *b*) **Je plains votre —**, yours is a pitiable lot.

2. *Poet.* life, existence ; **3.** condition, state, lot. **Améliorer son —**, to improve one's condition. **Faire un — à quelqu'un**, to secure a person a good position.

4. lot : the manner of deciding by chance ; fate. **Le — en a décidé**, fate has decided it. **Le — en est jeté**, the die is cast. **Tirer au —**, to draw lots. **Tirage au —**, the casting or drawing of lots. **Le — des armes**, the fate of arms.

5. change, hazard ; **6.** spell, charm. **Jeter un — à, sur quelqu'un**, to throw a spell over a person.

SORTABLE, sórtabl', [from sortir], *adj.* suitable. **Un âge — au vôtre**, an age suitable to yours. **Un mariage —, un parti —**, a suitable marriage. **Il a une position fort —**, he has a very comfortable situation.

SORTABLEMENT, sórtablœmâ*n*-t, *adv.* suitably.

SORTANT, E, sórtâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [sortir], *adj.* **1.** going out. [*Subst.* :] **Les entrants et les sortants**, the persons going in and out.

2. coming out, drawn. **Numéro —**, number drawn.

3. leaving office. **Le député —**, the late member (of elections).

SORTE, sórt', [Lat. : sors, sortis, lot], *sf.* sort : *a*) kind, species ; class ; description ; *b*) rank ; condition ; *c*) manner, ways. *a*) **Nourrir toutes sortes de bêtes**, to feed all kinds of animals. **De la première —**, of the first class, excellent. **Nous avons des étoffes de toutes les sortes**, we have stuffs of all kinds. **Des gens de toute — et de toutes les conditions**, all sorts and conditions of men. **A toutes sortes d'heures**, at any hour. *b*) **Un homme de votre —**, a man of your sort. *c*) **Les uns s'habillent d'une —, et les autres d'une autre**, some dress one way, some another. **Il lui parla de cette —**, he spoke to him after this fashion. **De telle —**, in such a manner ; so much. **Il s'est conduit de telle — que tout le monde est content de lui**, he behaved in such a manner that everybody is satisfied with him. **D'aucune —**, in no wise. **De bonne —, de la bonne —**, properly, suitably. **De la bonne —**, *Fam.* **1.** soundly : severely ; **2.** just enough.

DE LA SORTE, EN LA SORTE, *adv. phr.* so, thus, in that manner, in this way. **Si je puis parler de la —**, if I may so speak.

DE SORTE QUE, EN SORTE QUE, *conj. phr.* so that, so as.

EN QUELQUE SORTE, *adv. phr.* in some sort, in some degree ; in a manner.

SORTIE, sórti, [sortir], *sf.* **1.** going out ; coming out. **C'est sa première — depuis sa maladie**, it is the first time he has been out since his illness. **Attendre la — de quelqu'un**, to wait till a person comes out.

2. leaving ; **3.** retirement, retiring ; **4.** *Theat.* exit. **Fausse —**, wrong exit, sham exit.

5. (in colleges) holiday. **Jour de —**, holiday.

6. *Milit.* sortie, sally : attack made upon besiegers ; **7.** *Com.* export, exportation, **Droit de —**, export-duty.

8. — de bal, opera-cloak.

9. egress, way out, issue, outlet. **Cette maison a deux sorties**, that house has two outlets. **Il y a une — derrière, en cas d'incendie**, there is a way out behind, in case of fire.

10. *Fig.* issue, outlet : means of retiring from embarrassment or trouble. **L'affaire était embarrassante, mais il s'était d'avance ménagé une —**, it was an awkward affair, but he had so managed that he could back out of it.

11. *Fam.* outburst, tirade. **Faire une — à**

quelqu'un, contre quelqu'un, to launch out against a person, to another. **Une — contre le luxe,** an outburst against luxury. **Il m'a fait une jolie — à mon arrivée,** when I arrived, he let me have quite an explosion of his anger. **Je ne m'attendais pas à une telle —,** I did not expect to have such an outburst.

12. (at cards) low cards.

À LA SORTIE DE, *prepos. phr.* on leaving, on departing from; at the end of. **A la — du spectacle,** at the end of the play.

SORTILÈGE, sórtilèzh', [Lat. : sortilegium], *sm.* 1. † sortilege : divination by drawing lots; 2. spell, charm, sorcery, witchcraft.

SORTIR, sórtir, [of uncertain origin : perhaps Lat. sortiri, to cast or draw lots, to bring out], *vn.* [*Je sors, tu sors, il sort, nous sortons, vous sortez, ils sortent*; *je sortais*; *je sortis*; *je sortirai*; *je sortirais*; *sors, sortons, sortez*; *que je sorte*; *que je sortisse*; *sortant*; *sorti.*] 1. to go out, to go forth, to walk out, to step out; to come out, to come forth; to leave; to retire. **— de la ville,** to go out of the town. **— de la chambre,** to go out of the room. **Il est sorti depuis plus d'une demi-heure,** he went out more than half an hour ago. **Il ne fait qu'entrer et —,** he does nothing but go in and out. **Le sang lui sortait de la bouche,** the blood flowed from his mouth. **Sortez de ma présence!** leave my presence. **La rivière est sortie de son lit,** the river has left its bed. **D'où sortez-vous?** where do you come from? **Les yeux lui sortent de la tête,** *Fig.* his eyes are starting out of their sockets. *Fig.* and *Fam.* **Faire — quelqu'un des gonds, hors des gonds,** to make any one fly into a passion, to burst with rage. **Je ne sors plus de chez moi,** I never go out now. **Ce malade commence à —,** that patient begins to go out. **— de prison,** to come out of prison. **— du spectacle,** to leave the theatre.

2. to emerge, to issue, to come out; 3. to rise (from). **— de table,** to rise from table. **— de diner,** to rise from dinner.

4. to have just come; to have just left. **Ils sortent d'ici,** they have just left here. **Ce jeune homme sort du collège,** that young man has just left college.

5. to get out. **— du lit,** to get out of bed. **— par la fenêtre,** to get out of the window.

6. to have an issue. 7. to stand out, to project. **Les figures ne sortent point assez,** the figures do not stand out enough. **Cette pensée ne sort pas assez,** *Fig.* that thought is not striking enough.

8. to come out; to be out; to leave. **— de l'enfance,** to be no longer a child. **— de l'hiver,** to be out of the winter. **— d'esclavage,** to be no longer a slave. **— de l'anarchie,** to be delivered from anarchy. **— de la vie,** to leave this world.

9. *Mus.* to be out. **— de mesure,** to be out of time. **— du ton,** to be out of tune. **— de cadence,** to dance out of time.

10. to recover. **— de maladie,** to recover from illnesss.

11. to deviate, to swerve, to wander; to depart. **— de son devoir,** to swerve from duty. **— de son caractère,** to get out of temper. **Sans — de mon sujet,** without wandering from my subject. **— de la question,** to wander from the question.

12. to extricate one's self, to get out, to get off. **Nous ne pouvions — de ces fourrés,** we could not get out of these thickets. **— d'une mauvaise affaire,** to get out of a scrape; to back out of a bad affair.

13. to leave, to give up. **Sortons des suppositions,** leaving suppositions aside.

14. to descend, to spring; to come. **Elle sort de famille et noble et vertueuse,** she comes from a noble and virtuous family.

15. to proceed, to come. **Tout ce qui sort des mains des dieux doit être parfait,** all that proceeds from the gods must be perfect.

16. to issue, to proceed, to come; to spring. **Il sortira du fond de son âme l'ennui, la noirceur, la tristesse,** weariness, baseness and sadness will proceed from his soul. **Cet écrit sort d'une bonne plume,** that is written by a good author. **Cette étoffe sort de telle fabrique,** that stuff comes from such a manufactory.

17. to spring up, to come up, to peep up; to rise up; to come out. **Les fleurs commencent à —,** the flowers are beginning to spring up. **Les blés sortent de terre,** the corn is growing fast, is springing up. **Cet enfant n'a plus la fièvre, la rougeole est sortie,** that child is no longer feverish, the measles have come out.

18. to break out; to burst out; to gush out. **Une grande chaleur sort de ce fourneau,** that furnace gives a great heat. [*Impers.* :] **Il sort une agréable odeur de ces fleurs,** those flowers send out a sweet smell. **L'esprit lui sort de tous cotés,** he is overflowing with wit. **Le feu lui sort par les yeux,** *Fig.* his eyes flash.

19. to result, to ensue. **Les mêmes effets doivent — des mêmes causes,** the same effects must proceed from the same causes.

20. to be uttered. **Un seul mot sortait de sa bouche,** he uttered a single word.

21. to escape, to go out; to ship. **Qu'un tel souvenir ne sorte jamais de votre mémoire,** never let such a remembrance slip out of your memory. **Cela ne me sort pas de l'esprit, de la tête,** that is never out of my mind.

22. *Theat.* to make one's exit; 23. *Railw.* to run off (the rails).

Faire sortir, 1. to bring out; 2. to take out; 3. to get out; 4. *Fig.* to bring forth; 5. to elicit: *a*) to fetch out; *b*) to bring to light; to strike out; 6. to call out, to call forth; 7. to draw out; 8. to send out; 9. to turn out, to drive out; 10. to run out; to thrust out.

SORTIR, *va.* 1. to bring out, to carry out, to take out, to get out, to have out. **— des papiers d'un tiroir,** to take papers out of a drawer. **— une voiture de la remise,** to take a carriage out of the coach-house, **— un enfant, — un malade,** to take a child, a patient out.

2. *Fig.* to extricate, to get out. **— quelqu'un d'embarras,** to get a person out of trouble.

AU SORTIR DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. on leaving, on coming out of; 2. on quitting, on leaving; 3. at one's departure from; 4. on rising from (table); 5. on recovering from (illness); 6. at the end of.

SORTIR, sortir, *va.* [Conj. like *Finir.*], *Law-t.* to have. **Cette sentence sortira son plein et entier effet,** that sentence will have its full effects.

SOSIE, sozi, [a personnage in the comedy of Molière: Amphytrion], 1. *pnm.* Sosia; 2. *sm.* second self; like; counterpart.

SOT, OTTE, so-t, sot', [Low Lat. : sottus], *adj.* 1. sottish : destitute of sense; senseless; stupid; silly, foolish. **C'est le plus —homme du monde,** he is the most foolish man in the world. **Le plus — animal à mon avis c'est l'homme,** the most foolish animal, in my opinion, is man. **Je ne suis pas si —,** *Fam.* I am not so foolish.

2. (of things) foolish, silly. **Une sotte pensée,** a foolish thought.

3. stupid, foolish : disagreeable; ridiculous. **Je m'étonne qu'il ne vous ait point fait quelque — compliment,** I am surprised that he did not pay you some stupid compliment. **Cette sotte guerre continue toujours,** that foolish war still continues.

4. embarrassed, confused, foolish, sheepish. **Il est resté tout —,** he was quite confused; he looked very sheepish. *Prov.* : **A sotte demande point de réponse,** a silly question needs no answer.

SOT, OTTE, *sm. f.* sot, fool, blockhead, dolt. **Un — trouve toujours un plus — qui l'admire,** a fool always finds a greater fool than himself to admire him. *Boil. Art.* p. I. **C'est un — en trois lettres,** he is a downright fool. **Vous êtes un sot, en trois lettres, mon fils,** you are in plain English a fool, my child. *Mol. Tart.* I. I. *Prov.* : **Un sot a bientôt vidé son sac,** when a fool has spoken, he has done all; a fool's bolt is soon shot. **Un sot peut faire plus de questions en une heure qu'un sage n'en répondrait en sept ans,** a fool may ask more questions in an hour than a wise man can answer in seven years. **Un sot avise bien un sage,** a fool may give a wise man counsel. **Un sot ne sait que faire de son argent,** the fool and his money soon parted.

SOTADIQUE, sotadik', *adj. Pros.* sotadic : noting an ancient kind of verse.

SOTÉRIOLOGIE, sotériolozhi, [Gr. : σωτήριον, salvation; σωτήρ, saviour; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* soteriology : hygiene.

SOTHIACAL, E, sotiakal, **SOTHIAQUE,** sotiak', *adj.* sothic: belonging to Sothis or the dog-star.

SOTIE, soti, [sot], *sf.* farce, allegorical satire.

SOT-L'Y-LAISSE, solilès', *sm.* titbit; parson's nose : titbit over a goose's or turkey's rump.

SOTTEMENT, sot'mân-t, *adv.* foolishly, stupidly, sillily, senselessly.

SOTTISE, sotiz', [sot], *sf.* 1. foolishness, doltishness, silliness : nonsense, folly; 2. foolish thing, silly thing. **Faire des sottises,** to do foolish things. **C'est une — qu'il a faite,** that was a great blunder he made. **N'ouvrir la bouche que pour dire des sottises,** to talk nothing but nonsense. **Dame mouche va chanter à leurs oreilles et fait cent sottises pareilles,** dame fly buzzes about their ears and plays a hundred other foolish tricks. *La Font. Fab.*

3. indecency; 4. abuse, abusive language; insult. **Dire des sottises à quelqu'un,** to abuse a person.

SOTTISIER, sotizyé, [sottise], *sm.* 1. jest-book; budget of balderdash; 2. smutty talker.

SOU, sou [Lat. : solidus, a coin], *sm.* sou : *a*) † an ancient gold coin; *b*) † a silver coin; *c*) the twentieth part of the old pound; *d*) five centimes, the twentieth part of the franc; half-penny. **Un petit —,** a half-penny. **Un gros —,** a penny. **Une pièce de cent sous,** a five-franc piece. **Propre comme un —,** as clean as a pink. *Fam.* : **Il n'a pas un —, il n'a pas le —, il n'a ni — ni double, il n'a ni — ni maille, il n'a pas le — vaillant,** he is penniless. **Je n'ai pas un — de monnaie sur moi,** I have not the least change about me; I have not a single copper in change. **Faire des dépenses sans avoir le premier —,** to go to expenses when one has not a farthing. **Sans un —, sans le —,** penniless. **Ne pas laisser un —,** to die penniless. **Cette terre vaut cent mille francs comme un —,** that estate is worth a hundred thousand francs if is is worth a farthing. **Mettre — sur**

—, to hoard up penny by penny. — **à** —, — **par** —, penny by penny. **C'est une affaire de quatre sous**, that's a trumpery concern; a twopenny-halfpenny affair. **Il a fait de cent sous quatre livres, et de quatre livres rien**, he is a bad manager. *Prov.*: **Un sou amène l'autre**, money begets money. [Anciently, *sol.*]

SOUABE, swab', *sf. Geog.* Swabia.

SOUBASSEMENT, soubâs'mâ*n*-t, [sous; bas], *sm.* base, basement.

SOUBRESAUT, soubrœsô, Lat.: super, above; saltus, jump], *sm.* **1.** start, shock, jolt; **2.** *Med.* subsultus. **Cette nouvelle m'a donné un violent** —, this news made me start. **Par soubresauts**, by starts.

3. *Veter.* plunge (of a horse).

SOUBRESAUTER, soubresôté-r, *vn.* to start; to jolt up and down; to skip about.

SOUBRETTE, soubrèt', [Provenç.: soubreto; perhaps from Span. sobre, on, towards; tarde, evening], *sf.* **1.** soubrette, waiting-maid, lady's-maid; *Theat.* abigail; **2.** (disparagingly) intriguer.

SOUBREVESTE, soubrœvèst', [Ital.: sopravesta], *sf. Milit.* jacket without sleeves; surcoat.

SOUBUSE, soubuz', *sf. Ornith.* harrier: a bird of prey.

SOUCHE, soush', [origin unknown], *sf.* **1.** stump, stock (of a tree); chump, stub. **Une grosse** —, a large stump. *Fig.*: **Immobile comme une** —, motionless. **Il ne remue non plus qu'une** —, he is fixed to the ground.

2. *Fig.* blockhead, dolt. **C'est une vraie** —, he is a regular blockhead.

3. *Geneal.* stock, head, founder. **Robert le Fort est la — de la maison de Bourbon**, Robert the Strong was the founder of the Bourbon family. **Faire** —, to be the first of a branch; to found a family.

4. counterstock (of bakers, butchers, etc.); **5.** *Adm.* counterpart, counterfoil (of a cheque-book, a register, etc.); **6.** chimney-top, chimney-shaft, chimney-stack.

SOUCHET, soushè, [souche], *sm.* **1.** *Mason.* inferior freestone; rag-stone (of the bottom of a quarry); **2.** *Bot.* galingale: a genus of plants of the order cyperaceæ; **3.** *Ornith.* shoveller duck.

SOUCHETAGE, soush'tazh', *sm.* counting the stumps (of felled timber).

SOUCHETEUR, soush'tœr, *sm.* surveyor of woods.

SOUCHON, soushô*n*, [souche], *sm.* small stump.

SOUCHONG, soushô*n*, *sm.* souchong, soochong; a kind of black tea.

SOUCI, sousi, [soucier], *sm.* care: anxiety; disquiet, uneasiness; concern. **Prendre — de sa dignité**, to be anxious about one's dignity. **Avoir — de quelqu'un**, to be anxious about a person. **Il est pâle, défait et les noirs soucis sont peints sur son visage toujours ridé**, he is pale and sad and his wrinkled brow speaks of care. *Fén. Tél.* **Cette affaire lui donne des soucis**, this affair makes him uneasy. **Vivre sans** —, to live without care. **C'est là le moindre de mes soucis.** *Fam.* that is the least of my concerns.

SOUCI, [Lat.: solsequium], *sm. Bot.* marigold. — **des champs**, wild marigold. — **d'eau**, marsh marigold.

SOUCIER, sousié-r, [Lat.: sollicitāre, to shake, to move], *va.* to disturb, to trouble: to cause uneasiness.

SOUCIER (SE), *v. refl.* to care; to concern one's self; to be concerned, to be anxious, to reck. **Ne se — de rien**, to care about nothing. **De quoi vous souciez-vous ?** what do you care for? **Je me soucie peu de cet homme-là**, that man is nothing to me. **Je ne me soucie guère de lui plaire**, I care little about trying to please him.

SOUCIEUSEMENT, sousiœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* carefully, with care.

SOUCIEUX, EUSE, sousiœ-z, œz', [souci], *adv.* **1.** uneasy, concerned; **2.** anxious: *a*) gloomy; full of care, care-worn; *b*) thoughtful. **Cette jeune femme paraît toute soucieuse**, that young woman seems full of care. **Avoir un air** —, to have a thoughtful look. **Front** —, pensive brow, anxious look.

SOUCOUPE, soukoup', [sous; coupe], *sf.* **1.** saucer: a shallow platter in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; **2.** salver: a piece of plate with a foot.

SOUDABLE, soudabl', (souder], *adj.* that may be soldered, united, joined.

SOUDAGE, soudazh', [souder], *sm.* soldering.

SOUDAIN, E, souda*n*, dèn', [Lat.: subitaneous; O. Fr.: sobdain, sodain, soudain], *adj.* sudden, unexpected. **Mort soudaine**, sudden death.

SOUDAIN, *adv.* of a sudden, suddenly, all of a sudden, forthwith.

SOUDAIN QUE, *conj. phr.* as soon as.

SOUDAINEMENT, soudèn'mâ*n*-t, *ad.* suddenly, of a sudden, on a sudden.

SOUDAINETÉ, soudèn'té, [soudain], *sf.* suddenness, unexpectedness.

SOUDAN, soudâ*n*, *sm.* soldar, sultan (of Egypt).

SOUDANT, E, soudâ*n*-t, ânt', [souder], *adj.* soldering.

SOUDARD *or* **SOUDART**, soudar, [solde, pay; O. Fr.: soude], *sm. Fam.* trooper, soldier; old soldier.

SOUDE, soud', [origin unknown], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* salsola, kali, glass-wort; salt-wort; **2.** *Chem.* soda, soda-ash.

SOUDER, soudé-r, [Lat.: solidāre], *va*, **1.** to solder: to unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a metallic cement; **2.** to weld (iron, etc.); **3.** to join, to unite.

SOUDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be soldered; **2.** to unite, to join, to consolidate.

SOUDEUR, EUSE, soudœr, dœz', *smi. f.* solderer: one who solders.

SOUDIER, IÈRE, soudyé, dyèr', [soude], *adj.* of soda.

SOUDIÈRE, *sf.* soda-works.

SOUDIVISER, soudivizé-r, *va.* V. *Subdiviser.*

SOUDOIR, soudwar, [souder], *sm.* soldering-iron.

SOUDOYER, soudwayé-r; some persons pronounce soudoié-r, [O. Fr.: soude for solde, pay], *va.* [Conj. like *Employer.*] to pay, to hire. — **des troupes**, to pay troops. — **des spadassins**, to pay assassins.

† **SOUDRE**, soudr', [Lat.: solvĕre, to loosen], *va.* **1.** to solve; **2.** to dissolve.

† **SOUDRILLE**, soudriy', *sm.* trooper, undisciplined soldier.

SOUDURE, soudur', [souder], *sf.* **1.** solder: a metallic cement; **2.** soldering: *a*) the act of soldering; welding; *b*) the part soldered; **3.** uniting, union.

SOUE, sou, [Lat.: sus, pig], *sf.* pigsty.

SOUFFLAGE, souflazh', [souffler], *sm.* **1.** glass-blowing; **2.** *Technol.* blowing; **3.** *Naut.* furring (of a ship), sheathing.

SOUFFLANT, E, souflâ*n*-t, ânt', *adj.* blowing.

SOUFFLE, soufl', [souffler], *sm.* breath: *a*) gentle breeze; puff; blast; *b*) expiration; *c*) the air expelled in respiration; *d*) respiration, breathing; gasp; *d*) *Fig.* inspiration, influence. *a*) **Il ne fait pas un — de vent**, there is not a breath of air stirring. *b*) **Il est si faible qu'on le renverserait d'un —, du moindre** —, he is so weak that you could blow him down. **La vie, le bonheur, l'infortune tiennent à un** —, *Fig.* life, happiness and misfortune, all depend on a trifle. **Le — créateur**, the creating breath. *b*) **Je le défendrai jusqu'à mon dernier** —, I will defend him till my latest breath. *c*) **Retenir son** —, to keep one's breath. **Reprendre son** —, to take breath again. **Manquer de** —, to be out of breath. **Etre à bout de** —, to be out of wind, to be winded. **Cet homme n'a qu'un — de vie, il n'a que le** —, that man just breathes and that is all. **Il n'a plus que le** —, he is at his last gasp. *d*) **Le — malfaisant de la haine**, the poisonous breath of hatred.

SOUFFLÉ, E, souflé, *adj.* **1.** puffed; **2.** turgid; **3.** *Cook.* (of omelets) soufflé.

SOUFFLÉ, *sm. Cook.* souflé: confectionary.

SOUFFLEMENT, souflœmâ*n*-t, *sm.* **1.** blowing; **2.** *Law-t.* suppression.

SOUFFLER, souflé-r, [Lat.: sufflare], *vn.* **1.** to blow: *a*) to make a current of air; *b*) to puff, to emit air from the mouth; to breathe on; *c*) to pant, to puff, to breathe hard; *d*) to breathe. *a*) **Le vent souffle rudement**, the wind blows lustily. **Le vent souffle où il veut, et tu en entends le bruit**, the wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof. *Bib. Jean.* iii. 8. **Regarder de quel côté le vent souffle**, *Fig.* to see which way the wind blows. *b*) — **dans ses doigts**, to blow one's fingers. *Fig.*: **Ne pas** —, not to say a word, not to speak. **N'oser —, ne pas** —, not to dare to open one's mouth. *c*) **L'attelage suait, soufflait, était rendu**, the horses sweated, puffed, were exhausted. *d*) **Laissez-moi — un peu**, just let me take breath a moment. **Laissez —, les chevaux**, let the horses breathe.

2. (with *sur*) to blow out: to extinguish; **3.** (with *sur*) to destroy, to ruin; to extirpate; **4.** to whisper. — **aux oreilles de quelqu'un**, to whisper in a person's ear.

5. † to seek the philosopher's stone.

SOUFFLER, *va.* **1.** to blow: *a*) to force wind upon; *b*) to drive or impel by the wind or breath; to breathe into; *c*) *Glass-m.* to form melted glass into shapes with the breath; *d*) to inflate with air, to swell, to blow out. *a*) — **le feu**, to blow the fire. — **le feu, l'incendie**, *Fig.* to make things worse. **Le vent nous soufflait la poussière au visage**, the wind blew the dust into our faces. *b*) **La discorde souffle dans tous les cœurs un venin mortel**, discord envenoms all hearts. — **le chaud et le froid**, *Fig.* to blow both hot and cold. *c*) — **le verre**, to blow glass. *d*) — **un veau**, to blow veal. — **l'orgue**, to blow the organ.

2. to blow out: to extinguish. — **la chandelle**, the blow out the candle.

3. to blow away, to blow off. — **la poussière**, to blow off the dust.

4. to whisper, to breathe. — **quelque chose à l'oreille de quelqu'un**, to whisper something in a person's ear.

5. to prompt: to assist a speaker when at a loss; **6.** *Fig.* to prompt, to breathe (into), to suggest; to incite. **Si j'oublie mon rôle, il faudra me — le mot**, if I forget my part you must give me the cue. **Dans nos études, je lui soufflais la leçon quand il hésitait**, in our studies I used to whisper the lesson to him, when he hesitated. *J.J. Rouss. Conf.* **C'est — la rébellion que de parler de la sorte**, to speak thus is to excite rebellion.

7. *Artill.* to scale (a cannon); **8.** *Naut.* to sheathe, to sheath (a ship); **9.** *Hunt.*

— le poil à, to miss; 10. *Fam.* — au poil de quelqu'un, to go at a person's heels. Ce chien a soufflé le poil au lièvre, this dog almost touched the hare, but missed it.

11. — mot, to speak, to open one's lips. Il ne souffle mot, he does not utter a word.

12. (at draughts) to huff (a queen); 13. to deprive of, to get away from, to trick out of, to chouse out of. — quelque chose à quelqu'un, to get a thing away from a person; to do another out of a thing. Faites bien attention ou il vous le soufflera, take care or he will have it before you, he will be beforehand with you.

14. to swallow up, to ingulf; in ingurgitate.

SOUFFLER (SE), *v. refl.* to be blown.

SOUFFLERIE, souflœri, [souffler], *sf.* 1. bellows (of an organ), set of bellows; 2. blast-engine; blowing-machine; 3. † alchemy.

SOUFFLET, souflè, [souffler], *sm.* 1. bellows; pair of bellows. L'âme d'un —, the clack of a pair of bellows. — de forge, smith's bellows. — d'orgue, organ bellows.

2. head (of a carriage); 3. † calash; 4. slap, blow, cuff, buffet, box on the ear. Donner un — à quelqu'un, to give a person a slap. Recevoir un —, to get a slap in the face. Je jure que je t'appliquerai sur la joue le plus grand — qui se soit jamais donné. I swear I will give you the soundest slap that ever you had in all your life. *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 2. *Fig.*: Donner un — au bon droit, au sens commun, to fly in the face of common sense. Donner un — à Vaugelas, to murder the king's English.

5. affront, vexation, mortification. Donner un —, to affront, to insult, to vex, to mortify Il a reçu un rude —, he was mortified.

SOUFFLETADE, souflœtad', [souffleter], *sf.* slapping, buffeting, slaps in the face.

SOUFFLETER, souflœté-r, [soufflet], *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable: *je soufflette.*] to slap the face of, to box the ears of, to buffet.

SOUFFLETER (SE), *v. refl.* to exchange blows, to strike one another.

SOUFFLEUR, EUSE, souflœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. blower: one who blows; 2. organ-blower; 3. glass-blower; 4. † alchemist; 5. *Fig. Theat.* prompter; 6. blower: a species of whale.

SOUFFLEUR, *adj. m.* (of horses) panting.

SOUFFLURE, souflur', [souffler], *sf. Found.* flaw.

SOUFFRABLE, soufrabl', [soufrir], *adj.* sufferable: that may be suffered.

SOUFFRANCE, soufrâns', [souffrir], *sf.* 1. suffering, pain; 2. *Law-t.* permission; sufferance. Jour de —, permitted light.

3. *Com.* suspense, standing over. Cet homme laisse toutes ses affaires en —, that man leaves all his affairs in suspense. Cet article est en —, that article stands over.

SOUFFRANT, E, soufrân-t, ânt', [souffrir], *adj.* 1. suffering, in pain; 2. ailing, unwell, poorly. Je suis tout — aujourd'hui, I feel quite ill to-day.

3. (of things) diseased; affected; 4. patient, enduring. Il n'est pas d'une humeur souffrante, he is not a patient temper.

SOUFFRE-DOULEUR, soufrœdoulœr, *sm.* 1. drudge, fag; 2. laughing-stock, butt.

SOUFFRETEUX, EUSE, soufrœtœ, œz', [O. Fr.: soufraite, want, privation], *adj.* 1. *Fam.* destitute, poor, miserable, needy; 2. ailing, unwell, poorly; puny, sickly, weak.

SOUFFRIR, soufrir, [Lat.: sufferre; sub, under; ferre, to bear; O. Fr.: sofrir, soufrir], *va.* [*Je souffre, tu souffres, il souffre, nous souffrons, vous souffrez, ils souffrent; je souffrais; je souffris; je souffrirai; je souffrirais; que je souffre; que je souffrisse; souffrant; souffert.*] 1. to suffer: *a*) to bear up under, not to sink under; to sustain, to support, to bear, to undergo; to stand; *b*) to endure, to bear, to put up with; to brook; to support; *c*) to tolerate, to allow, to admit, to endure; *d*) to permit, to allow, to grant, to give leave; *e*) to undergo, to feel; *f*) to admit, to admit of, to bear, to be capable of. *a*) Il n'y a rien qu'on ne souffre pour l'amour de Dieu, there is nothing that people will not suffer for the love of God. *Bossuet.* Je ne puis — le soleil dans les yeux, I cannot bear the sun in my eyes. Cette place ne peut — un siège, that place could not stand a siege. — la faim, la soif, to suffer with hunger, thirst. — un assaut, to stand an assault. *b*) — la prison avec fermeté, to bear imprisonment firmly. — patiemment la mauvaise fortune, to bear misfortune patiently. Elle ne pouvait — la vue d'un précipice, she could not bear the sight of a precipice. — la servitude, to suffer servitude. *c*) Il faut — ce qu'on ne peut empêcher, what cannot be helped must be endured. *d*) Je ne vous puis — de dire une sottise, I cannot allow you to say a foolish thing. *Corn. e*) — une perte, to suffer a loss. Combien dans cet exil ai-je souffert d'alarmes! what alarms I felt during my exile! — le martyre, — mort et passion, to suffer martyrdom. *f*) Les termes sont si clairs qu'ils ne souffrent aucune interprétation, the expressions are so clear that they admit of no interpretation. *Pascal. Provin.* 6. Il travaille plus que son grand âge ne le peut —, he works too much for so old a man. Cette règle ne souffre pas d'exception, that rule admits of no exception. C'est une affaire qui ne souffre pas de retard, it is a matter which will not admit of delay.

2. to abide: *a*) to endure without offence, to bear, to support; *b*) to tolerate, to bear with. *a*) Je ne puis pas — cet homme, I cannot bear that man. Je ne puis — que cela se fasse, I cannot bear that to be done. *b*) On ne le souffrira pas longtemps ici, they will not tolerate him here long.

3. to sustain, to endure; to experience; to encounter. — une perte, to sustain a loss. L'escadre a souffert un grand désastre, the squadron met with a great disaster. — un coup de vent, to encounter a gale.

SOUFFRIR, *vn.* to suffer: *a*) to have, to undergo, to endure a pain; to bear, to suffer pain; *b*) to bear, to bear with, to be patient to endure; *c*) to be pained, to be grieved; to be in pain; *a*) to be a sufferer; to be injured, impaired, or lessened. *a*) — de la tête, to have a headache. Ceux qui n'ont pas souffert, ne savent rien, those who have not suffered know nothing. Il a cessé de —, he has ceased to suffer. *b*) Elle a souffert comme on souffre dans les cloîtres, sans murmurer et se plaindre, she suffered as people suffer in convents without murmuring or complaining. *c*) Sa modestie souffre quand on le loue, it offends his modesty when people praise him. Je souffre de l'entendre parler ainsi, it pains me to hear him talk in that way. Les enfants souffrent des divisions des parents, children suffer from the disunion of their parents. *d*) L'armée a beaucoup souffert dans cette expédition, the army suffered very much during that expedition. Le pays souffrit beaucoup des ravages de la guerre, the country suffered much from the ravages of war. La vigne a beaucoup souffert de la gelée, the vine has greatly suffered from the frost.

SOUFFRIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to bear each other. Ces deux hommes ne peuvent se —, those two men cannot bear each other.

2. to be supported, to be endured.

SOUFFRIR, *sm.* suffering.

SOUFI, soufi, *sm.* V. *Sofi.*

SOUFRAGE, soufrazh', [soufrer], *sm.* sulphuring.

SOUFRE, soufr', [Lat.: sulfur], *sm.* sulphur, brimstone: a yellow, brittle, fusible and inflammable mineral substance. Fleur de —, flower of brimstone.

SOUFRER, soufré-r, [soufre], *va.* 1. to sulphur: *a*) to fumigate with sulphur; to expose to the fumes of sulphur; *b*) to sprinkle with sulphur; 2. to dip in brimstone; 3. to give a smell of sulphur to. — un tonneau, to sulphur a cask.

SOUFRIÈRE, soufrièr', [soufre], *sf.* sulphur-mine.

SOUFROIR, soufrwar, *sm.* sulphuring-stove.

SOUGARDE, sougard', *sf.* V. *Sousgarde.*

SOUGORGE, sougôrzh', *sf.* V. *Sousgorge.*

SOUHAIT, swè; *in poet.* souè; the *t* is never pronounced. [souhaiter], *sm.* wish, desire. Former, faire des souhaits, to wish, to form wishes. Les souhaits de bonne année, wishes for a happy new year. A vos souhaits, *Fam.* God bless you (to any one sneezing). *Prov.* Si souhaits fussent vrais, pastoureaux rois seraient, if wishes could bide, beggars would ride.

À SOUHAIT, *adv. phr.* according to one's wishes, exactly as one could wish, at one's heart's ease. Tout lui vient à —, everything happens as he would have it. Vour êtes servi à —. Un médecin vous quitte; un autre se présente, it is exactly what you wished for. One doctor leaves you, another comes in his place. *Mol. Mal. im.* iii. 9.

SOUHAITABLE, swètabl', *in poet.* souètabl', *adj.* desirable.

SOUHAITER, swèté-r; *in poet.* souèté-r, [O. Fr.: sous; haiter, to make cheerful; hait, humour], *va.* to wish; to desire, to wish for. Que souhaitez-vous? what do you wish for? Je vous souhaite le bonjour, I wish you a good morning. Je vous souhaite une bonne année, I wish you a happy New Year. J'ai souhaité l'empire, et j'y suis parvenu, I wished for the empire, and have obtained it. *Corn. Cinna.* ii. 1. Je souhaite que vous ayez raison, I hope you may be in the right. Alexandre a souhaité de faire du bruit dans le monde, Alexander wished to make a noise in the world. — du bien à ses amis, to wish one's friends well. Il serait à — que; it is to be wished that. Je vous en souhaite, *Fam.* I wish you may get it.

SOUHAITER (SE), *v. refl.* to be wished.

SOUILLARD, souyar [souiller], *sm.* hole (in a stone,) to let off dirty water.

SOUILLARDE, souyard', *sf.* scullery.

SOUILLE, souy', [souiller], *sf.* 1. *Hunt.* wallowing-place; 2. *Naut.* bed (of a ship).

SOUILLER, souyé-r, [of uncertain origin, perhaps from Lat. suillus, pigish, swinish; sus, a sow; O. Fr.: souil, soil, whence souille, given above; again, Lat. sucula, a dim. of sus, a sow; is connected with the Low Lat. suculāre, to wallow in the mire like a pig], *va.* 1. to soil, to dirty. — de boue ses vêtements, to soil one's clothes with mud.

2. *Fig.* to stain; to imbrue. — ses mains du sang innocent, to imbrue one's hands in innocent blood.

3. *Fig.* to sully, to stain, to tarnish, to blemish, to taint; to defile, to pollute, to

profane. — **sa réputation,** to stain one's reputation. — **sa conscience par une mauvaise action,** to stain one's conscience by a bad action.

SOUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to soil, to dirty one's self; 2. to sully, to tarnish one's fame; to disgrace one's self.

SOUILLON, souyŏn, [souiller], *smf.* 1. sloven *m.*, slattern, slut *f.*, 2. scullion; kitchen-wench. — **de cuisine,** scullion.

SOUILLONNER, souyoné-r, *va.* to soil, to dirty.

SOUILLURE, souyur', [souiller], *sf.* 1. dirt, soil, stain, spot of dirt, spot. **Des vêtements couverts de souillures,** clothes covered with stains.

2. *Fig.* stain, blot, defilement, taint; contamination. **Faire une — à son honneur,** to sully one's honour. **Les souillures de l'âme,** the defilements of the soul. **Chaque instant de ma vie est chargé de souillures,** every moment of my life is overburdened with pollution. *Mol. Tart.* iii. 6.

3. (*Jewish Hist*). uncleanness, impurity, pollution.

SOÛL, E, sou, soul', [Lat. : satullus, dim. of satur, satisfied], 1. *adj.* satiated, glutted, full; 2. *Fam.* (with de) surfeited. **Être — de quelque chose,** to be surfeited with a thing. **Quand j'ai bien bu et bien mangé, je veux que tout soit — dans ma maison,** when I have eaten and drunk my fill, I wish everybody in my house to be full likewise. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* i. 1.

3. drunk, intoxicated, tipsy. — **comme une grive,** as drunk as a fiddler.

SOÛL, *sm.* fill; bellyful. **Il a mangé tout son —,** he has eaten heartily. **Laissez-le parler tout son —,** let him speak as long as he likes.

SOULAGEANT, E, soulazhân-t, ânt', *adj.* allaying, relieving, comforting.

SOULAGEMENT, soulazh'mân-t, [soulager], *sm.* alleviation, relief. **Cela m'a procuré quelque —,** that gave me some relief.

SOULAGER, soulazhé-r, [Lat. : sublevāre], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* : *nous soulageons, je soulageais.*] 1. to ease, to relieve; to lighten. — **un mulet dont la charge est lourde,** to lighten the load of a mule. — **une poutre,** to lighten a beam. — **un navire,** to lighten a ship.

2. *Fig.* to alleviate, to relieve; to assuage, to allay; to comfort. **Cela me soulage de toutes mes peines,** it is a relief to me after all my troubles. — **son cœur,** to relieve one's mind. [*Neut.* :] **Cela soulage,** that is a relief.

3. to aid, to assist. **La mémoire des malheureux qu'on a soulagés donne un plaisir qui renaît sans cesse,** the memory of what we have done to relieve the unfortunate is ever pleasant.

SOULAGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to relieve one's self; 2. to disburden; 3. to assist each other; 4. to be relieved, to be alleviated.

SOÛLANT, E, soulân-t, ânt', [soûler], *adj.* satiating, cloying. [Low.],

SOÛLARD, E, soular, lard', [soûler], *sm. f. Vulg.* drunkard.

SOULARY, soulari [Joseph-Marie], poet. (1815-1891).

† **SOULAS,** soulâ, [Lat. : solatium], *sm.* solace, comfort, consolation.

SOÛLER, soulé-r, [soûl], *va.* 1. to glut, to surfeit; to satiate. — **le peuple d'utopies,** to ratify the people with all sorts of fancies.

2. *Popul. lang.* to intoxicate, to make drunk, to make tipsy.

SOÛLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to glut one's self, to surfeit one's self; to satiate one's self; to riot. **J'aime ce mets, je m'en suis soûlé,** I like that dish, I ate as much as I could of it. [*Fig.* :] **Se — de carnage,** to delight in slaughter. **Se — de plaisirs,** to riot in pleasure.

2. to get drunk, to get tipsy.

SOULEUR, soulœr, [seul], *sf. Fam.* sudden fright.

SOULEVANT, E, soul'vân-t, ânt', *adj.* raising; lifting.

SOULÈVEMENT, soulèv'mân-t, [soulever] *sm.* 1. rising : *a*) the act of rising; *b*) swelling, heaving; agitation; *c*) revolt, insurrection. *a*) **Le — des Alpes,** the rising of the Alps. *b*) — **de cœur,** rising of the stomach. **Le — des flots,** the swelling of the waves. *c*) **Le — d'une province,** the insurrection of a province.

2. *Fig.* indignation; burst of indignation. **Ce livre a excité un — général,** that book roused general indignation.

SOULEVER, soul'vé-r, [sous; lever], *va.* [*Je soulève; je soulevai; je soulèverai; je soulèverais; que je soulève; soulevant; soulevé.*] 1. to raise, to lift, to lift up : *a*) to elevate to a small height; *b*) to uncover. *a*) — **un fardeau,** to lift up a burden. — **un malade dans son lit,** to raise a patient in bed. *b*) — **un voile,** to raise a veil.

2. to heave, to heave up, to upheave. **La tempête soulève les flots,** the storm heaves the waves. **Le vent souleva un nuage de poussière,** the wind raised a cloud of dust.

3. *Fig.* to raise, to stir up; to urge to revolt, to rouse to revolt. — **le peuple,** to stir up the people.

4. to rouse the indignation of; to revolt. **Son insolence souleva tout le monde,** his insolence roused the indignation of all.

5. to start, to raise (a question); 6. *Agr.* to turn up; 7. *Naut.* to weigh.

SOULEVER, *vn.* to rise, to turn. **Le cœur lui soulève,** his stomach turns, rises. **Cela fait — le cœur,** that turns one's stomach. **Cette odeur me soulève le cœur,** that smell turns my stomach.

SOULEVER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to raise one's self, to rise. **Il est trop faible pour pouvoir se —,** he is too weak to raise himself.

2. to be lifted up; 3. to heave; to swell. **Les flots se soulevaient,** the waves were swelling.

3. to rise, to rise up; to rise in arms, revolt, to rebel. **Les esclaves se sont soulevés contre leurs maîtres,** the slaves have rebelled against their master.

4. to be stirred up, to be roused; 5. to be roused to indignation, to be indignant, to raise an outcry, to revolt. **Toute la nation s'est soulevée contre cet arrêt inique,** the whole nation was indignant at this iniquitous decree.

SOULIÉ, soulyé, [Frédéric], novelist and dramatic author (1800-1847).

SOULIER, soulyé, [Lat. : subtelāris, from subtel, the sole, the hollow of the foot], *sm.* 1. shoe. — **d'homme,** man's shoe. — **mignon,** tiny shoe. — **de bal,** dancing-shoe. — **de fatigue,** walking shoe. — **à lacets,** lace-up-shoe. [*Fig.* :] **C'est là que le — me blesse,** that is where the shoe pinches. **Mettre son pied dans tous les souliers,** to meddle with every one's business. **Il n'a pas de souliers à mettre à ses pieds, il n'a pas de souliers,** he has no shoes to his feet. **Être dans ses petits souliers,** to be awkwardly situated. **Mourir dans ses souliers,** to die in one's shoes. **N'être pas digne de dénouer les cordons des souliers de quelqu'un,** to be unworthy to loosen a person's shoe-strings. *Prov.* : **Qui compte sur les souliers d'un mort, court risque d'aller pieds nus,** he that waits for a dead man's shoes is in danger of going barefoot.

2. *Bot.* — **de Notre-Dame,** Lady's slipper.

SOULIGNEMENT, souliny'mân-t, *sm.* underlining.

SOULIGNER, soulinyé-r, [sous; ligne], *va.* to underline.

† **SOULOIR,** soulwar, [Lat. : solēre], *vn.* to be wont, to be accustomed; to use.

SOULTE, soult', **SOUTE,** sout', [from soudre, in the old sense of to pay], *sf.* balance; settlement. — **d'échange,** balance of exchange.

SOUMET, soumè [Alexandre], poet, (1788-1845).

SOUMETTRE, soumètr', [sous; mettre], *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre.*] 1. to subdue, to subjugate : to bring under power or subjection; to subject, to overcome. **Il soumit ce pays à son obéissance,** he brought that country under his sway. — **un peuple,** to subdue a people. — **des rebelles,** to subdue rebels.

2. *Fig.* to subject; *a*) to make submissive; to make subservient, to submit; *b*) to make to undergo. *a*) — **sa raison à la foi,** to submit one's reason to faith. — **ses idées à celles de quelqu'un,** to submit one's ideas to those of another person. *b*) — **à l'analyse,** to subject to analysis.

3. to force, to constrain; 4. *Fig.* to submit : to refer. — **une chose au jugement de quelqu'un,** to submit a thing to a person's judgment. **Permettez-moi de vous — une observation,** allow me to submit an observation to you. — **une chose à quelqu'un, à l'attention de quelqu'un,** to submit a thing to a person.

SOUMETTRE (SE), *v. refl.* to submit, to submit one's self : *a*) to yield, to surrender; to give in, to give way, to succumb; *b*) to comply; *c*) to consent, to engage. **Se — à la raison,** to submit to reason. **Se — aux ordres, à la volonté de quelqu'un,** to submit to the orders, to the will of a person. **Se — au jugement de quelqu'un,** to submit to the decision of a person. **Se — à une chose,** to submit to a thing. **Je me soumets à payer ce que l'on voudra,** I consent to pay what they ask. **Il faut se — aux lois,** we must submit to the laws. **Il faut se — ou se démettre,** he must submit or resign, *Gambetta.*

SOUMIS, E, soumi-z, miz', *adj.* 1. subject, being under the power, sway or rule of another; 2. submissive : obedient, humble, submiss; obsequious; dutiful. **Un fils — et respectueux,** a dutiful and respectful son. **Un air —,** a submissive look.

SOUMISSION, soumisyŏn; *in poet.* siŏn, [soumettre], *sf.* 1. submission : *a*) the act of submitting; surrender; *b*) obedience, yielding; *c*) concession; apology, excuse. *a*) **Cette ville a fait sa —,** that town has surrendered. *b*) **J'ai été très content de sa — dans cette affaire,** his obedience in that affair gave me great satisfaction.

2. submissiveness : *a*) the quality or the state of being submissive; submission; obedience, compliance; *b*) humility; obsequiousness. **Il a toujours eu une grande — pour ses supérieurs,** he has always been very submissive to his superiors. **Il le fit par — pour leurs ordres,** he did it to comply with their orders.

3. mark of respect; 4. demonstration of respect. **Ces soumissions que nous exigeons,** the marks of respect we exact.

5. tender (for a contract). **Soumissions cachetées,** sealed tenders. — **la moins élevée,** the lowest tender.

6. *Law-t.* undertaking; engagement; 7. bond.

SOUMISSIONNAIRE, soumisyonèr', *smf.* person making a tender, party tendering.

SOUMISSIONNER, soumisyoné-r, *va.* to tender for (a loan, a contract).

SOUPAPE, soupap', [origin doubtful; sous, under; O. Fr.: paper, to eat. By to eat is here meant the closing of the mouth, which is effected by a tap under the chin. The origin has been given by some as Spanish: Papo, is Span. for the underchin and sopapo (so, under, and papo, as above) would be a knock with the hand to close the mouth as a valve]. *sf.* **1.** *Mech.* valve: a lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other. **— à air,** air-valve. **— dormante,** fixed valve. **— de sureté,** safety valve. **A —** valved, with a valve.

2. plug: a conical stopple.

SOUPÇON, soupson, [Lat.: suspectio; sub, up; spicĕre, to look at], *sm.* **a.** suspicion: *a*) the act of suspecting; distrust; *b*) the state of being suspected. *a*) **Un cœur exempt de —,** an unsuspicious heart. **Un — mal fondé,** a groundless suspicion. **Avoir, concevoir, prendre, former des soupçons,** to entertain suspicion. **Ce n'est pas aujourd'hui, Nicole, que j'ai conçu des soupçons de mon mari,** this is not the first time, Nicole, that I have had some suspicions about my husband. *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 7. *b*) **Une conduite exempte de —,** conduct free from suspicion. **Son courage est hors de tout —,** his courage is beyond all suspicion.

2. surmise, conjecture. **Ce n'est pas une certitude, c'est un —,** it is not a certainty but only a surmise. **Je n'en ai qu'un léger —,** it is only a conjecture of mine.

3. touch: slight appearance. **Avoir un — de fièvre,** to have a touch of fever. **On ne trouve pas dans toute l'histoire le moindre — de ce prétendu pouvoir,** that so called power is not even mentioned in history.

4. *Fam.* dash, taste, smack: small quantity. **Un — de lait dans du thé,** a very little milk in tea. **Un — d'ail,** a dash of garlic.

SOUPÇONNABLE, soupsonabl', *adj.* suspicious: liable to be suspected.

SOUPÇONNER, soupsoné-r, [soupçon], *va.* to suspect: *a*) to have a suspicion of; to regard with suspicion; to imagine to be guilty; to have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof or on insufficient evidence; to mistrust; *b*) to distrust; not to have confidence in; *c*) to surmise, conjecture; to think. *a*) **— quelqu'un d'un crime,** to suspect a person of a crime. **Elle ne peut pas même — le mal,** she cannot even suspect evil. **On ne peut pas — ce prince d'avoir voulu affaiblir la discipline militaire,** that prince cannot be suspected of having weakened military discipline. *Montesq. Esprit.* xxviii. 21. *b*) **Je ne le soupçonnais pas, je le croyais,** I did not distrust, I believed him. *Mariv.* **Qui sait si elle ne me soupçonnait pas d'être amoureux de sa fille?** who knows whether she did not suspect me of being in love with her daughter. *E. About.* *c*) **Bacon soupçonna, Newton démontra l'existence d'un principe jusqu'alors inconnu,** B. suspected and Newton demonstrated the existence of a principle until then unknown. **Je soupçonne qu'il est l'auteur de ce livre,** I suspect he is the author of that book. **Vous ne soupçonnez pas ce que c'est que cette entreprise,** *Fam.* you can form no idea of what that enterprise is.

SOUPÇONNER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be suspected; **2.** to suspect each other.

SOUPÇONNEUR, soupsonœr, *sm.* suspecter: one who suspects.

SOUPÇONNEUSEMENT, soupsonœz'-mân-t, *adv.* suspectedly, suspiciously: so as to raise suspicion.

SOUPÇONNEUX, EUSE, soupsonœ-z, œz', *adj.* suspicious: inclined to suspect, disposed to cherish suspicion; distrustful. **Un tyran —,** a suspicious tyrant. *Boil.*

SOUPE, soup', [souper], *sf.* **1.** *Cook.* soup. **— grasse,** meat soup. **— maigre,** vegetable soup; butter soup. **— au lait,** milk-porridge. **Assiette de —,** plate of soup. **Assiette à —** soup plate. **S'emporter comme une — au lait,** *Fig.* to be very hasty, to flare up like a bonfire. **— à l'oignon,** onion soup.

2. dinner. **Manger la — avec quelqu'un,** to dine with a person.

3. sop, slice of bread (for soup). **Une — de pain,** a sop of bread. **Tailler la —,** to cut bread for the soup. **Tremper la —,** to soak the bread in the soup. **— au vin,** bread steeped in wine. **Être trempé comme une —** to be drenched through to the skin.

SOUPENTE, soupânt', [sous; pendre], *sf.* **1.** brace (of a carriage); **2.** strap (of horses); **3.** loft, garret.

SOUPER, soupé, [from the verb souper], *sm.* supper: evening repast. **L'heure du —** supper-time.

SOUPER, soupé-r, [Ang. - Sax.: supan; O. H. Ger.: sufan; Mid. h. Ger.: supfen; Ger.: saufen, to drink (of animals): all from a Teutonic type], *sm.* to supper: to take supper, to sup. **Donner à —,** to sup, to treat with supper, to give supper (to), **— par cœur,** to have no supper. **Se coucher sans —,** to go to bed supperless.

SOUPESER, soupœzé-r, [sous; peser], *va.* [*Je soupèse; je soupesai; je soupèserai; que je soupèse; soupesant; soupesé.*] to heft: to try the weight of by lifting; to weigh.

SOUPETTE, soupèt', [dim. of soupe], *sf.* sop, small slice of bread.

SOUPEUR, EUSE, soupœr, œz', *sm. f.* supper-eater.

SOUPIED, soupyé, *sm.* V. *Sous-pied.*

SOUPIÈRE, soupière', *sf* [soupe], soup-tureen, tureen.

SOUPIR, soupir, [soupirer], *sm.* **1.** sigh: a deep or long breath or respiration, made audibly, as in grief; sighing. **Pousser, faire des soupirs,** to heave, to fetch sighs. **Profond —,** deep sigh.

2. *Poet.* sigh, sighing, breeze. **Le — du vent dans le feuillage,** the sighing of the wind among the leaves. **3.** breath, breathing; gasp. **Rendre le dernier —,** to breathe one's last. **Recevoir, recueillir les derniers soupirs de quelqu'un,** to be present at a person's death.

4. *Fig.* wish. **C'est l'objet de ses soupirs,** that is that he has been wishing for; she (it) was the object of his wishes.

5. *Mus.* crotchet-rest. **Demi-—,** quaver-rest. **Quart de —,** demi-quaver rest.

SOUPIRAIL, soupiray, [soupirer], *sm.* [*Pl. Soupiraux.*] air-hole, vent-hole.

SOUPIRANT, E, soupirân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** sighing; **2.** wishing; longing.

SOUPIRANT, *sm.* wooer, suitor.

SOUPIRER, soupiré, r, [Lat.: suspirāre, to draw breath], *vn.* **1.** to sigh: *a*) to breathe; to heave sighs; *b*) to lament, to express grief by sighs; *c*) to long; to wish, to desire with eagerness. *a*) **— du fond du cœur,** to sigh heavily. *b*) **— de douleur,** to sigh from grief. **Pour quelle cause soupirez-vous donc, quel est le sujet de vos plaintes?** why do you sigh, what is it you have to complain of? **— après quelque chose,** to long for something. **Vous voyez un malheureux qui ne soupire qu'après le bonheur de retourner parmi les siens,** you see an unfortunate man who is only longing to be among his friends again. *Fén. Tél.* **— pour les richesses,** to long for riches.

2. to love, to be in love.

SOUPIRER, *va. Poet.* to sigh, to breathe, to breathe forth. **Qu'amour dictait les vers que soupirait Tibulle,** that love inspired the verses breathed forth by Tibullus. *Boil. Art. p.* 2.

SOUPLE, soupl', [Lat.: supplex; sub, under; plicāre, to bend], *adj.* supple: *a*) pliant, flexible, lithe, easily bent; *b*) *Fig.* compliant, yielding; pliant. *a*) **L'osier est —,** osier is pliant. **Du cuir —,** supple leather. **Avoir le corps —,** to have a supple body. *b*) **Pour réussir à la cour, il faut être —,** one must be compliant to succeed at court. **— à la raison,** yielding to reason. **Cet homme est — comme un gant,** that man is as pliant as a willow.

SOUPLEMENT, souplœmân-t, *adv.* pliantly, flexibly.

SOUPLESSE, souplès', [souple], *sf.* **1.** suppleness: *a*) pliantness, flexibleness, flexibility, litheness; *b*) *Fig.* ready compliance, readiness of compliance, complaisance. *a*) **La — d'un gant,** the suppleness of a glove. **La — de l'osier,** the suppleness of osier. **Un corps d'une — extraordinaire,** a very flexible body. **Les exercices entretiennent la — des membres,** exercise keeps up the flexibility of the limbs. *b*) **La — d'un courtisan,** the compliance of a courtier.

2. facility, pliancy, versatility, flexibility. **La — de la voix,** the flexibility of the voice. **Les souplesses de son esprit,** the versatility of his wit. **Ce style a de la —,** that style is not stiff.

3. cunning, artifice; **4.** *pl.* cunning tricks. **Tours de —,** tricks, artful tricks, cunning tricks.

SOUQUENILLE, souk'niy', *sf.* **1.** smock-frock; stable-man's smock; **2.** old coat.

SOUQUER, souké-r, [of unknown origin], *va. Naut.* to make fast, to haul taught.

SOURCE, sours', [Lat.: surgĕre, to rise], sourdre, to spring from the ground; *sf.* **1.** spring, source: issue of water from the earth; the fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; origin, rise. **La Seine prend sa — en Bourgogne,** the Seine takes its rise in Burgundy. **Les sources du Nil,** the sources of the Nile. **— salée,** salt spring. **— intermittente,** circulating fountain, intermitting spring. **Eau de —,** spring-water. **Sources d'eau minérale,** mineral springs. **Des sources chaudes,** hot springs. **Remonter une rivière jusqu'à sa —,** to go up a river to its source. **Cela coule de —,** *Fig.* it flows naturally.

2. *Fig.* source: *a*) fertile country; a country abounding with certain things; *b*) origin, original, cause, rise, spring, spring-head, fountain-head, fount; *c*) authority; *d*) original text, original; *e*) originator; ancestor. *a*) **Le Pérou est une — abondante de métaux précieux,** Peru abounds in precious metals. *b*) **La — de tous les biens et de tous les maux,** the origin of all good and evil. **Aller à la — du mal,** to trace evil back to its origin. **Le travail est une — de richesses,** work is a source of wealth. *c*) **Tenir une nouvelle de bonne —,** to have news from good authority. **Je l'ai de bonne —,** I have it on good authority. **Remonter à la — d'un bruit,** to trace back a report to its source. *d*) **On a cité souvent dans l'Encyclopédie française les sources primitives,** the original sources have often been mentioned in the French Encyclopedia.

3. *pl.* springs: the organs necessary to

life. **Les sources de la vie,** the springs of life.

4. *Naut.* **— du vent,** point whence the wind blows.

SOURCIER, soursyé, [source], *sm.* spring-finder.

SOURCIL, sourci; the *l* is never pronounced. [Lat.: supercilium; super, above; cilium, eyelid], *sm.* eye-brow, brow. **Froncer le —,** to knit the eye-brows; *Fig.* to frown.

SOURCILIER, IÈRE, soursilyé, lyèr', [sourcil], *adj. Anat.* superciliary: relating to the eye-brows.

SOURCILLER, soursiyé-r, *vn.* to knit one's eye-brows, to frown; to wince. **Sans —,** without wincing, without moving a muscle of his face; impassibly; unmoved.

† **SOURCILLER,** soursiyé-r, [source], *vn.* to spring out, to gush forth.

SOURCILLEUSEMENT, soursiyœz'mân-t *adv.* haughtily, proudly.

SOURCILLEUX, EUSE, soursiyœ-z, œz', [sourcil], *adj.* 1. browed; 2. *Fig.* haughty proud, supercilious: lofty with pride. **La superbe et sourcilleuse maison d'Espagne,** the haughty and supercilious house of Spain. **Une mine sourcilleuse,** a haughty look.

3. care-worn, unquiet, uneasy. **Un front —,** a care-worn face.

4. *Poet.* lofty, towering, cloud-capped, cloud-topped, cloud-ascending. **Des monts sourcilleux,** towering, cloud-topped mountains. **Des arbres sourcilleux,** lofty trees.

SOURD, E, sour, soard'; the *d* of the masculine is never pronounced. [Lat.: surdus], *adj.* 1. deaf: *a)* without the sense of hearing. *b)* hearing imperfectly; dull; *c)* unwilling to hear; *d) Fig.* insensible, dead, inflexible, inexorable. *a)* **— et muet,** deaf and dumb. **Une clameur à rendre les gens sourds,** a deafening clamour. **— comme un pot,** *Fam.* as deaf as a post. **— à n'entendre pas Dieu tonner,** as deaf as a beetle, a post. *b)* **Approchez; je suis —, les ans en sont la cause,** come nearer; I am deaf, old age is the cause. **Être — d'une oreille,** to have a deaf ear. *c)* **Faire la sourde oreille,** to turn a deaf ear. *d)* **— aux prières,** deaf to prayers. **Nous sommes sourds à tous les sages avertissements,** we are deaf to all wise warnings.

2. dull, hollow, deep: not sonorous; muffled; rumbling. **Ce violon est —,** that violin has a dull sound. **Une voix sourde,** a hollow voice. **Une salle sourde,** a hall, ill-constructed for the sound. **De sourdes rumeurs,** secret rumours. **Un bruit —,** a dull noise, a muffled sound.

3. (of files) dead; 4. dull: *a)* not acute; *b)* not bright or vivid; dead. *a)* **Douleur sourde,** dull pain. *b)* **Teintes sourdes, tons sourds,** *Paint.* dull tints.

5. *Jewel.* flawy, cloudy; 6. dark. **Lanterne sourde,** dark lantern.

7. secret; (in an ill sense) underhand, underhanded. **Il y eut toujours une guerre sourde entre l'empire et le sacerdoce,** there was always a secret war between the empire and the priesthood. **Menées sourdes,** underhand dealings, tricks. **De sourdes pratiques, de sourdes intrigues,** underhand practices; intrigues.

8. † *Math.* surd, irrational. **Quantité sourde,** irrational quantity, surd.

SOURD, E, *sm. f.* deaf. **Faire le —,** to turn a deaf ear; to sham deafness. **— muet, sourde muette,** deaf and dumb person. **Frapper comme un —,** to beat unmercifully. **Crier comme un —,** to call out with all one's might. *Prov.*: **Il n'est point de pire sourd, il n'est pire sourd, que celui qui ne veut point entendre,** none so deaf as those who will not hear.

SOURD, sour, *sm. Zool.* salamander.

SOURDAUD, E, sourdô, dôd', *sm. f.* deaf person, person hard of hearing.

SOURDEMENT, sourdœmân-t, *adv.* 1. low, without noise; rumblingly, with a rumbling noise, with a hollow noise; in a hollow voice. **La mer grondait —,** the sea was making a hollow noise. *Fén. Tél.* **Parler —,** to speak in a hollow voice.

2. *Fig.* secretly. **Cette nouvelle circula —,** this news was secretly circulated. **Agir —,** to act secretly.

SOURDINE, sourdin', [Ital.: sordina], *sf* 1. *Mus.* sordine, sordet: a mute or damper in the mouth of a trumpet or on the bridge of a violin, to make it sound lower or fainter; 2. *Horol.* dumb parts.

À LA SOURDINE, *adv. phr.* secretly, on the sly, by the sly.

SOURDON, sourdôn, *sm. Conchyl.* cockle.

SOURDRE, sourdr', [Lat.: surgĕre, to rise], *vn.* 1. to spring, to spring up; to gush forth; 2. *Fig.* to arise, to spring; to result.

SOURIANT, E, souriân-t, ânt', *adj.* smiling.

SOURICEAU, sourisô, *sm.* [*Pl. Souriceaux.*] young mouse.

SOURICIER, sourisyé, *sm.* mouse-catcher.

SOURICIÈRE, sourisyèr', [souris], *sf.* 1. mouse-trap; 2. *Fig.* trap, snare, noose.

SOURIQUOIS, E, sourikwâ, âz', [from souris], *adj.* of mice, murine. **Le peuple —, la gent souriquoise,** the mouse tribe, the murine race, the murines.

SOURIRE, sourir', [Lat.: subridēre; sub; under; ridēre, to laugh], *vn.* [Conj. like *Rire.*] 1. to smile: *a)* to express pleasure, kindness, love, or approbation by the countenance; *b)* to express sarcasm or incredulity by a smiling look; *c)* to look gay and joyous; *d)* to be propitious or favourable, to favour, to countenance. *a)* **Ils se sont souri réciproquement,** they smiled at each other. **Elle s'est souri en se mirant dans la glace,** she smiled at herself in the glass. **— à quelqu'un,** to smile at a person. **Regarder quelqu'un en souriant,** to look at a person smilingly. *c)* **La nature semblait —,** nature seemed to smile. *d)* **La fortune lui sourit,** fortune smiles on him.

2. to please, to delight. **Cette affaire me sourit,** that affair pleases me. **Cette maison lui souriait beaucoup,** he was very pleased with that house.

3. *Cook.* to boil gently. **Pour faire de bon bouillon la marmite ne devrait que —,** to make good broth the pot should only simmer. *Brill. Sav.*

SOURIRE, *sm.* smile: the act of smiling. **Un doux —,** a sweet smile. **Un — moqueur,** a scornful smile.

SOURIS, souri-z, [sourire], *sm.* smile. **Un — malin,** a mischievous smile.

SOURIS, souri, [Lat.: sorex], *sf.* 1. *Zool.* mouse (*pl. mice*): a rodent quadruped of the genus mus. **Trou de —,** mouse-hole. **Prendre, attraper des souris,** to mouse, to catch mice. **Couleur gris de —,** mouse-colour. **Cheval —,** mouse-coloured horse. **Il le guette comme le chat fait la —,** he watches him as a cat does a mouse. **On le ferait cacher dans un trou de —, dans le trou d'une —,** he would like to sneak away, to hide himself anywhere. **Il est éveillé comme une potée de souris,** he is as busy as a bee; he is wide-awake. **On entendrait trotter une —,** one might hear a pin drop. **La montagne a enfanté une —,** the mountain has brought forth a mouse. **Chercher une — dans l'oreille d'un chat,** to look for a mare's nest. *Prov.*: **Souris qui n'a qu'un trou est bientôt prise,** a mouse that has but one hole is soon caught. V. ***Chat.***

2. venison-bit, knuckle end of a leg of mutton); 3. flesh (of the arm); brachial muscle.

SOURNOIS, E, sournwâ, nwâz', [origin unknown], *adj.* sly, deep, cunning. **Un enfant —,** a sly, a cunning child. **Une mine sournoise,** a sly expression. **Avoir l'air —,** to look sly.

SOURNOIS, E, *sm. f.* sly person; sly fellow, sly-boots.

SOURNOISEMENT, sournwâz'mân-t, *adv.* slyly.

SOURNOISERIE, sournwâz'ri, *sf.* 1. slyness; 2. sly trick.

SOUS, sou-z, [Lat.: subtus, from sub, under], *prep.* 1. under: *a)* lower in place, below, beneath; *b)* in a state of protection; *c)* at the proximity of, near; *d)* exposed to; *e)* before; *f)* covered by; enclosed by; *g) Fig.* on the condition of; *h) Fig.* noting subordination; below, beneath; subordinate to; *i)* noting time; in, during; *j)* represented by; *k)* on, upon; under, with. *a)* **Passer — les fenêtres de quelqu'un,** to pass under a person's windows. **— le ciel,** under the sky. **Tenir quelqu'un — le bras,** to hold a person up under the arm. **Regarder quelqu'un — le nez,** to stare a person in the face. **— la cheminée,** under the fireplace. **Être — voiles,** *Naut.* to be under sail. **— le vent,** under the lee; leeward. *b)* **Se retirer — une ville, — le canon d'une ville,** to take shelter under the cannon of a town. *c)* **Avoir quelque-chose — la main,** to have a thing close at hand. *d)* **Être — le feu d'un bastion,** to be exposed to the fire of a bastion. *e)* **Cela s'est passé — mes yeux,** this took place under my own eyes, before me. **Mettre une chose — les yeux de quelqu'un,** to put a thing before a person. *f)* **Reconnaître une femme — le masque,** to recognize a woman notwithstanding her mask. **Un cheval — poil noir,** a black-coated horse. **Passer — silence,** to pas over in silence. **Rire — cape,** to laugh in one's sleeve. **Être — clef,** to be locked up. **Être sous les verroux,** to be in prison. **Ce papier est — les scellés,** that paper is under seal. **Être inscrit — tel numéro,** to be inscribed under such a number. *g)* **Dire une chose — le secret, — le sceau du secret,** to say a thing under the seal of secrecy. *h)* **Ces religieux vivent — telle règle,** those monks observe such a rule. **Il est — la tutelle de son oncle,** he is under the guardianship of his uncle. **Il a tant d'hommes — son commandement,** he has so many men under him. **Étudier — un maître,** to study with a master. **Être — la protection de quelqu'un,** to be under a person's protection. *i)* **— la république,** under the republic. **Ce fait est arrivé — le règne de tel roi, — tel roi,** that event happened under the reign of such a king. **— peu, — peu de temps,** shortly. *j)* **Une divinité — une figure humaine,** a divinity under a human figure. **C'est un ange — les traits d'une femme,** it is an angel under a woman's figure. **On a représenté sa conduite — un mauvais jour,** his conduct was misrepresented. **— un beau semblant de,** under a fine show of. **— le prétexte, — le voile de la charité,** under pretence of charity. *k)* **— telle et telle condition,** upon such and such conditions. **Affirmer — serment,** to affirm upon oath. **Faire un acte — seing privé,** to draw up a private agreement. **Cela est défendu — peine de la vie, — peine de l'amende,** that is forbidden upon pain of death, under penalty of a fine. **Cet ouvrage a paru — son nom,** that work was published under his name. **Il se présenta — un faux nom,** he

presented himself under a borrowed name. — **bénéfice d'inventaire**, V. *Bénéfice*.

2. in, — **presse**, in the press.

3. (in composition) under, sub, deputy.

SOUS MAIN, *adv. phr.* secretly, in an underhand way.

SOUS-ACÉTATE, souzasétat', *sm. Chem.* subacetate.

SOUS-AFFERMER, souzafèrmé-r, *va.* to underlet, to underlease.

SOUS-AGENT, souzazhân, *sm*, subagent, underagent.

SOUS-AIDE, souzèd', *sm.* under-assistant. [*Pl. Sous-aides*].

SOUS-AMENDEMENT, souzamând'mân-t, *sm. Part.* amendment on an amendment. [*Pl. Amendements.*]

SOUS-AMENDER, souzamândé-r, *va.* to make an amendment on an amendment.

SOUS-ARBRISSEAU, souzarbrisô, *sm. Bot.* undershrub. [*Pl. Sous-Arbrisseaux*].

SOUS-AUMÔNIER, souzômonié, *sm.* subalmoner, assistant chaplain.

SOUS AXILLAIRE, souzaksillér', *adj. Bot.* subaxillary : situated beneath the axil.

SOUS-BAIL, soubay, *sm.* underlease, sublease. [*Pl. Sous-baux.*]

SOUS-BAILLEUR, EUSE, souba'yœ, œz, *smf.* under-lessor. [*Pl. Sous-bailleurs*].

SOUS-BARBE, soubarb', *sf.* 1. underjaw (of a horse); 2. *Naut.* bobstay. [*Pl. Sous-barbes.*]

SOUS-BIBLIOTHÉCAIRE, soubibliotékér', *sm.* sublibrarian, assistant librarian. [*Pl. Sous-bibliothécaires.*]

SOUS-BOIS, soubwâ, *sm.* underwood: shrubs or small trees that grow under large trees; undergrowth. [*Pl. Sous-bois.*]

SOUS-BRIGADIER, soubrigadyé, *sm.* subbrigadier. [*Pl. Sous- Brigadiers.*]

SOUS-CARBONATE, soukarbonat', *sm. Chem.* subcarbonate. [*Pl. Sous-carbonates.*]

SOUS-CHANTRE, soushântr', *sm.* subchanter, under-chanter. [*Pl. Sous-chantres.*]

SOUS-CHEF, soushèf, *sm.* deputy head-clerk. [*Pl. Sous-chefs.*]

SOUS-CHEVRON, soushevron *sm.* under-rafter [*Pl. Sous-chevrons*].

SOUS-CLASSE, souklâs', *sf. Nat. Hist.* subdivision of a class. [*Sous-classes.*]

SOUS CLAVICULAIRE, souklavikulér', *adj. Anat.* subclavian : that is under the clavicle.

SOUS-CLAVIER, IÈRE, souklavyé, èr', *adj. Anat.* subclavian.

SOUS-COMITÉ, soukomité, *sm.* subcommittee. [*Pl. Sous-comité.*]

SOUS-COMMIS, soukomi, *sm.* assistant clerk, under-clerk.

SOUS-COMMISSAIRE, soukomisèr, *sm.* assistant commissary.[*Pl. Sous-commissaires*],

SOUS-COMMISSION, soukomisyôn, *sf.* subcommittee. [*Pl. Sous-commissions.*]

SOUS-CONTRAIRE, soukôntrèr', *adj. Log, Geom.* subcontrary.

SOUS-CORTICAL, E, soukórtikal', *adj.* inner, interior; under the bark.

SOUS-COSTAL, E, soukostal, *adj. Anat.* subcostal.

SOUS-COUCHE, soukoush', *sf. Geol.* underlying bed *or* stratum. [*Pl. Sousouches.*]

SOUSCRIPTEUR, souskriptœr, *sm.* subscriber.

SOUSCRIPTION, souskripsyon; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* subscription : *a*) the act of subscribing; *b*) signature; *c*) that which is subscribed; *d*) consent or attestation given by underwriting one's name; *e*) engagement; *f*) contribution; the act of contributing to an undertaking; *g*) the amount contributed.

SOUSCRIRE, souskrir', *va.* [Conj. like *Écrire.*] to subscribe : *a*) to sign; *b*) to give consent to by underwriting the name; *c*) *Fig.* to approve of, to assent to.

SOUSCRIRE, *vn.* to subscribe : *a*) to sign one's name; *b*) to give consent or assent; to agree, to consent, to assent; *c*) to promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of an undertaking; *d*) to engage, to purchase. *b*) — **à un choix**, to agree to a choice. **Voyez si c'est votre dessein de — à ce mariage**, consider whether it is your intention to agree to this marriage. *Mol. Av.* v. 6. **Je souscris à tout ce que vous dites**, I assent to all you say. *c*) — **pour mille francs**, to subscribe a thousand francs. **J'ai souscrit pour cent francs**, I have subscribed for a hundred francs. *d*) — **à la nouvelle édition d'un ouvrage**, to subscribe to a new edition of a work. — **pour deux exemplaires des Œuvres de Voltaire**, to engage to purchase two copies of Voltaire's works.

SOUSCRIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to be subscribed.

SOUSCRIVANT, souskrivân, *sm.* subscriber.

SOUS-CUTANÉ, E, soukutané, *adj. Anat.* subcutaneous : under the skin.

SOUS-DÉCUPLE, soudékupl', *adj. Math.* subdecuple.

SOUS-DÉLÉGUÉ, soudéléghé, *sm.* subdelegate. [*Pl. Sous-Délégués.*]

SOUS-DÉLÉGUER, soudéléghé-r, *va.* V. *Subdéléguer.*

SOUS-DIACONAT, soudiakona, *sm.* subdeaconship, subdeaconry.

SOUS-DIACRE, soudiakr', *sm.* subdeacon. [*Pl. Sous-diacres.*]

SOUS-DIRECTEUR, TRICE, soudirèktœr, tris', *sm. f.* subdirector *m.*, subdirectress *f.* [*Pl. Sous-directeurs, trices.*]

SOUS-DIVISER, soudivizé-r, *va.* V. *Subdiviser.*

SOUS-DIVISION, soudivizyôn, *sf.* V. *Subdivision.*

SOUS-DOMINANTE, soudominânt', *sf. Mus.* subdominant.

SOUS-DOUBLE, soudoubl', *adj. Math.* subduple.

SOUS-DOUBLÉ, E, soudoublé, *adj. Math.* subduplicate.

SOUS-DOYEN, soudwayan, *sm.* sub-dean. [*Pl. Sous-Doyens.*]

SOUS-DOYENNÉ, soudwayèné, *sm.* subdeanery.

SOUS-ÉLÉMENT, souzélémân-t *sm.* secondary element. [*Pl. Sous-éléments.*]

SOUS-ENTENDRE, souzântândr', *va.* [Conj. like *Entendre.*] to understand.

SOUS-ENTENDRE, (SE), *v. refl.* to be understood.

SOUS-ENTENDU, souzântându, *sm.* thing understood. [*Pl. Sous-entendus.*]

SOUS-ENTENTE, souzântânt', *sf.* mental reservation. [*Pl. Sous-ententes.*]

SOUS-ENTREPRENEUR, souzântrœprœnœr, *sm.* subcontractor. [*Pl. Sous-entrepreneurs.*]

SOUS-ESPÈCE, souzèspès', *sf.* subspecies : subordinate species.

SOUS-ESTIMER, souzesteemé-r, *va.* to undervalue, to underestimate; to underrate,

SOUS-ÉTAGE, souzétazh', *sm.* (Woods and forests.) undergrowth, underwood.

SOUS-FAÎTE, soufèt', *sm. Carp.* underridge-board.

SOUS-FERME, soufèrm', *sf.* underlease. (*Pl. Sous-fermes*],.

SOUS-FERMER, soufèrmé-r, *va.* V. *Sous-Affermer.*

SOUS-FERMIER, IÈRE, soufèrmyé, èr', *sm. f.* underlessee; underfarmer. [*Pl. Sous-Fermiers, ières.*]

SOUS-FIEF, soufyèf, *sm.* rere fee, rerefief. [*Pl. Sous-fiefs.*]

SOUS-FRÉTER, soufrété-r, *va.* 1. to underlet; 2. to under-freight.

SOUS-GARDE, sougard', *sf.* trigger-guard (of a gun, etc.). [*Pl. Sous-gardes*].

SOUS-GÉNÉRIQUE, souzhénérik', *adj.* subgeneric : belonging to a subgenus.

SOUS-GENRE, souzhânr', *sm.* subgenus : subdivision of a genus, [*Pl. Sous-genres.*]

SOUS-GORGE, sougórzh', *sf. Man.* throat-band, throat-lash (of a bridle). [*Pl. Sous-gorge.*]

SOUS-GOUVERNANTE, sougouvèrnânt', *sf.* under-governess. [*Pl. Sous-gouvernantes.*]

SOUS-GOUVERNEUR, sougouvèrnœr, *sm.* under-governor; tutor. [*Pl. Sous-gouberneurs.*]

SOUS-GREFFIER, sougrèfyé, *sm.* assistant registrar.

SOUS-INFÉODATION, souzanféodasyôn, *sf.* subinfeudation.

SOUS-INTENDANCE, souzantândâns', *sf.* sub-intendance.

SOUS-INTENDANT, souzantândân t, *sm.* sub-intendant; deputy-commissary [*Pl. Sous-intendants.*]

SOUS-JACENT, souzhasân-t, ânt', *adj.* subjacent : underlying, lying under.

SOUS-JUPE, souzhup', *sf.* petticoat; under-skirt. [*Pl. Sous-Jupes.*]

SOUS-LIEUTENANCE, souliœt'nâns', *sf.* 1. sublieutenancy; 2. ensigncy. [*Pl. Sous. lieutenances.*]

SOUS-LIEUTENANT, souliœt'nân-t, *sm.* 1. sublieutenant, second lieutenant; 2. ensign. [*Pl. Sous-lieutenants.*]

SOUS-LOCATAIRES, soulokatèr', *smf.* subtenant, under-tenant. [*Pl. Sous-locataires.*]

SOUS-LOCATION, soulokasyôn, *sf.* subletting, under-letting; under-tenancy. [*Pl. Sous-locations.*]

SOUS-LOUER, souloué-r, *va.* 1. to sublet, to underlet; 2. to under-hire, to under-rent.

SOUS-MAIN souman, *sm.* writing pad, blotting pad. [*Pl. Sous-mains.*]

SOUS-MAÎTRE, soumêtr', *sm.* assistant teacher; usher. [*Pl. Sous-maîtres.*]

SOUS-MAÎTRESSE, coumêtrès', *sf.* under-governess, mistress, [*Pl. Sous-maîtresses.*]

SOUS-MARIN, E, soumaran, rin', *adj.* 1. submarine; 2. submersed; 3. (of currents) under.

SOUS-MARIN, *sm.* submarine boat. [*Pl. Sous-marins.*]

SOUS-MAXILLAIRE soumaksillèr', *adj. Anat.* submaxillary : beneath the jaw.

SOUS-MÉDIANTE, souméдiânt', *sf. Mus.* submediant.

SOUS-MENTONNIÈRE, soumântonyèr', *sf.* chin-strap.

SOUS-MINER, souminé-r, *va.* to undermine.

SOUS-MINISTRE, souministr', *sm.* undersecretary of state, deputy-minister. [*Pl. Sous-ministrrs.*]

SOUS-MULTIPLE, soumultipl', *adj. Math.* submultiple.

SOUS-MULTIPLE, *sm. Math.* submultiple, [*Pl. Sous-multiples.*]

SOUS-NORMALE, sounórmal', *sf. Geom.* subnormal, subperpendicular. [*Pl. Sous-normales.*]

SOUS-OCCIPITAL, E, souzoksipital *adj.* sub-occipital.

SOUS-OCTUPLE, souzoktupl', *adj. Math.* suboctuple.

SOUS-ŒUVRE, souzœvr', *sm. Build.* underpinning. **Reprendre un mur en —**, to underpin a wall.

SOUS-OFFICIER, souzofisyé, *sm.* non-commissioned officer.

SOUS-ONGULAIRE, souzôngulèr, *adj. Anat.* subunguial : under the nail.

SOUS-ORBITAIRE, souzôrbitèr', *adj. anat.* suborbitar : seated beneath the orbitar cavity.

SOUS-ORDRE, souzórdr', *sm.* 1. *Law-t.* sub-distribution ; 2. subordinate ; subaltern. **En —**, subordinate ; subordinately. [*Pl. Sous-ordres.*]

SOUS-PÉRITONÉAL, E, soupéritonéal, *adj. Anat.* subperitoneal : situated under the peritoneum.

SOUS-PERPENDICULAIRE, souperpândikulèr', *sf. Geom.* subperpendicular, subnormal. [*Pl. Sous-perpendiculaires.*]

SOUS-PIED, soupyé, *sm.* strap, trowser-strap, foot-strap. [*Pl. Sous-pieds.*]

SOUS-PRÉCEPTEUR, souprésèptœr, *sm.* under-tutor. [*Pl. Sous-précepteurs.*]

SOUS-PRÉFECTORAL, E, soupréfèktoral *adj.* of a sub-prefecture.

SOUS-PRÉFECTORAL, E, soupréfèktoral, *adj.* of a sub-prefecture.

SOUS-PRÉFECTURE, soupréfèktur', *sf.* sub-prefecture. [*Pl. Sous-préfectures.*]

SOUS-PRÉFET, soupréfè, *sm.* subprefect. [*Pl. Sous-préfets.*]

SOUS-PRÉFÈTE, soupréfèt', *sf. Fam.* sub-prefect's lady.

SOUS-PRENEUR, souprœnœr, *sm.* under tenant. [*Pl. Sous preneurs.*]

SOUS-PRIEUR, E, souprïœr, *sm. f.* subprior *m.*, subprioress *f.*

SOUS-PRINCIPAL, souprànsipal *sm.* vice-principal. [*Pl. Sous-principaux.*]

SOUS-PUBIEN, ENNE, soupubiaɴ, èn, *adj. Anat.* sub-pubic : situated under the pubis.

SOUS-QUADRUPLE, soukwadrupl', *adj. Math.* subquadruple.

SOUS-QUINTUPLE, soukuantupl', *adj. Math.* subquintuple.

SOUS-RACE, souras', *sf.* secondary race [*Pl. Sous-races.*].

SOUS-RÉPARTITION, sourépartisyôn, *s. f.* after-repartition ; second assessment.

SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE, sousœkrétèr', *sm.* under-secretary. [*Pl. Sous-secrétaires.*]

SOUS-SECRÉTARIAT, sousœkrétaria, *sm.* under-secretaryship. [*Pl. Sous-Secrétariats.*].

SOUS-SEING, sousin, *sm.* private deed. [*Pl. Sous-seings.*].

SOUS-SEL, sousèl, *sm. Chem.* subsalt.

SOUS-SIGNATURE, sousinyatur', *sf. Law-t.* second signature.

SOUSSIGNÉ, E, sousinyà, *pa. p.* undersigned, underwritten. **Je —**, I, the undersigned.

SOUSSIGNÉ, E, *sm. f.* the undersigned.

SOUSSIGNER, sousinyé-r, [sous ; signer], *va.* to undersign, to subsign, to underwrite, to subscribe, to sign.

SOUS-SOL, sousol, *sm.* 1. subsoil, substratum ; 2. *Arch* under-ground : substructure, under-building. [*Pl. Sous-sols.*]

SOUS-TANGENTE, soutànzhànt', *sf. Geom.* subtangent. [*Pl. Sous tangentes.*]

SOUS TENDANTE, soutàndànt', *sf. Geom.* subtense, chord. [*Pl. Sous tendantes.*]

SOUS TENDRE, soutàndr', *va. Geom.* to subtend.

SOUS-TITRE, soutitr', *sm. Print.* sub-head [*Pl. Sous titres.*]

SOUSTRACTIF, IVE, soustraktif, tiv', *adj. Alg.* subtractive : denoting subtraction.

SOUSTRACTION, soustraksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : substractio], *sf.* 1. taking away, abstraction ; 2. substraction : *a*) the act of subtracting ; deduction ; *b*) *Law-t.* substraction ; the act of unlawfully taking away or withdrawing ; *c*) *Arith.* the act of taking one number or quantity from another.

SOUSTRAIRE, soustrèr', [Lat. : sub, under ; trahĕre, tractum, to draw away], *va. defect.* [*Je soustrais, nous soustrayons, vous soustrayez, ils soustraient ; je soustrayais, nous soustrayions ; je soustrairai ; je soustrairais ; soustrais, soustrayons, soustrayez ; que je soustraie, que nous soustrayions ; soustrayant ; soustrait.*] 1. to take away, to abstract ; to remove ; to deprive ; to purloin. **— des pièces d'un dossier**, to abstract documents from a brief. **Des pièces importantes ont été soustraites**, some important documents have been stolen.

2. to withdraw, to lead away, **— des sujets à l'obéissance du prince**, to withdraw subjects from their allegiance.

3. to preserve, to shelter, to screen, to secure, to save, to protect. **— quelqu'un au châtiment**, to save a person from punishment.

4. *Arith.* to subtract : to deduct, to take. **Nombre à —**, subtrahend.

SOUSTRAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to escape (from), to flee (from), to avoid, to get out (of). **Se — à la tyrannie**, to flee from tyranny. **Se — aux recherches de la justice**, to abscond. **Se — aux regards**, to get out of sight.

SOUS-TRAITANT, soutrètàn-t, *sm.* subcontractor. [*Pl. Sous-Traitants.*]

SOUS-TRAITÉ, soutrèté, *sm.* subcontract. [*Pl. Sous-traités.*]

SOUS-TRAITER, soutrèté-r, *va.* to subcontract, to make a subcontract.

SOUSTRAYEUR, soustrèyœr, *sm.* subtracter : one who subtracts.

SOUS-TRIPLE, soutripl', *adj. Math.* subtriple.

SOUS-TRIPLÉ, E, soutriplé, *adj. Math.* subtriplicate.

SOUSTYLAIRE, soustilèr', [for sousstylaire], *sf.* substyle (of a dial).

SOUS-VARIÉTÉ, souvaryété, *sf.* subvariety. [*Pl. Sous-variétés.*]

SOUS-VENTRIÈRE, souvàntrièr', *sf. Man.* belly-band. [*Pl. Sous-ventrières.*]

SOUS-VICAIRE, souviké-r, *sm.* second vicar. [*Pl. Sous-vicaires.*]

SOUTACHE, soutash', [Hung. : szuszak, fringe], *sf.* braid : a flat trimming.

SOUTACHER, soutashé-r, *va,* to braid, to adorn with braid.

SOUTANE, soutan', [Ital. : sottana, from sotto, under], *sf.* cassock, gown : ecclesiastical habit. **Porter la —**, to wear the gown. **Prendre la —**, to become a priest.

SOUTANELLE, soutanèl', [dim. of soutane], *sf.* short cassock reaching only to the knees.

SOUTE, sout', [Lat. : subtus, under], *sf.* 1. *Naut.* store-room, room, magazine. **— aux poudres**, powder-room.

2. V. *Soulte.*

SOUTENABLE, sout'nabl', *adj.* 1. sustainable : that may be defended. **Une opinion peu —**, an opinion that cannot be defended.

2. supportable, bearable **Ce joug n'est pas —**, that yoke is unbearable.

3. *Milit.* tenable.

SOUTENANCE, sout'nàns, *sf.* sustaining (a thesis).

SOUTENANT, E, sout'nàn-t, ànt', *adj.* sustaining.

SOUTENANT, *sm.* mooter, sustainer, respondent.

SOUTÈNEMENT, soutèn'màn-t, *sm.* 1. *Build.* support, prop. **Mur de —**, retaining-wall, breast-wall.

2. *Law-t.* written explanation, written statement of facts.

SOUTENEUR, sout'nœr', *sm.* 1. supporter ; 2. (in an ill sense) bully, pimp.

SOUTENIR, sout'nir, [Lat. : sustinēre ; sub, up ; tenēre, to hold], *va.* [Conj. like *Tenir.*] 1. to sustain, to support : *a*) to keep from sinking or falling ; to bear, to bear up, to upbear, to hold up ; to uphold, to prop, to prop up ; *b*) to aid, to assist, to second : *Milit.* to reinforce ; *c*) to strengthen, to give strength to ; *d*) to maintain, to supply, to provide for ; to furnish with the means of living ; *e*) to keep up ; to meet the expenses of, to pay ; to afford ; *f*) to keep from declining or failing ; *g*) to keep from fainting or failing ; to maintain, to keep up, to hold up, to uphold ; *h*) to nourish, to cherish ; *i*) to aid, to countenance, to help, to favour, to uphold ; *j*) to stand for, to side with, to take sides with ; *k*) to maintain, to hold, to have, to keep up ; *l*) to resist, to stand, to stand against, to stand up against, to bear, to bear up against, to hold out against ; *m*) to endure, to bear, to bear up under ; *n*) to defend, to maintain, to uphold, to stand by, to abide by, to stand up for, to second. *a*) **Cette colonne soutient tout le bâtiment**, that column supports the whole building. **— un fardeau**, to sustain a load. **— quelqu'un par le bras**, to hold a person up by his arm. *Fig.* : **— le faix, le fardeau des affaires**, to bear the weight, the burden of business. **— une maison, une famille**, to maintain a family. **— un État, un empire**, to uphold a state, an empire. **— un cheval**, to hold up a horse. *b*) **— une troupe**, to reinforce troops. *c*) **— par une bonne nourriture**, to strengthen with good living. **Un verre de vin vous soutiendra**, a glass of wine will give you strength. *d*) **Il emploie tous ses revenus à — les indigents**, he spends all his income upon the poor. *e*) **Je ne puis — de telles dépenses**, I can't afford such expenses. *f*) **— son crédit**, to keep up one's credit. **Le gouvernement soutint les compagnies de chemins de fer**, the government kept up the railway companies. *g*) **Est-ce ainsi que vous soutenez Télémaque contre le vice auquel il succombe ?** is this the way you support Telemachus against the vice to which he is yielding ? *Fén. Tél.* **— le courage de quelqu'un**, to keep up a person's courage. **Cet espoir le soutient**, that hope keeps him up. *i*) **Il m'a soutenu de son crédit**, he helped me with his credit. **Vos encouragements m'ont soutenu**, your encouragement upheld me. *j*) **— quelqu'un**, to take sides with a person. *k*) **Le précepte est soutenu par l'exemple**, the precept is supported by the example. **— son rang, sa dignité**, to keep up one's rank, one's dignity. **— son caractère**, to keep up one's character. **— sa réputation**, to keep up one's reputation. **— l'honneur de son pays**, to stand up for the glory of one's country. **— la conversation**, to keep up the conversation. *l*) **— un siège**, to sustain, to stand a siege. **Le chêne ne put — la force du vent**, the oak could not resist the strength of the wind. **— la torture**, to bear torture, **— un combat**, to stand a fight. **Cette hypothèse ne peut — un examen approfondi**, that hypothesis will not bear examination. **On dit que l'aigle soutient les rayons du soleil**, it is said that the eagle can gaze upon the sun. **Il soutenait leurs larmes sans s'émouvoir**, he could hold out against their tears unmoved. *m*) **— héroïquement sa disgrâce**, to bear one's

disgrace with fortitude. *n*) — **le parti de quelqu'un**, to stand up for a person. — **le pour et le contre**, to be both for and against. — **une discussion**, to keep up a discussion. — **le gouvernement**, to uphold the government. — **une doctrine**, to defend a doctrine, — **une thèse**, to sustain a thesis.

2. to persist, to persevere in; **3.** to rival; **4.** to maintain: to assert, to affirm. **Vous avez dit cela, le soutiendrez-vous** ? you said that, do you maintain it ? — **un mensonge**, to maintain a lie. **Il soutient vous avoir vu**, he maintains he saw you. **Je soutiens que cela n'est pas**, I maintain that it is not true. **Tu m'oses — que Sosie est ton nom** ? you will maintain that Sosia is your name ? *Mol. Amph.* i. 2.

5. *Mus.* to sustain.

† SOUTENIR, *vn.* to bear, to endure, **Je ne pourrais pas — de voir mes deux enfants malades**, I could not bear to see my two children ill. *Mme. de Sév.*

SOUTENIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to stand, to stand upright, to stand up, to hold one's self up; to sit up. **Je ne me soutiens plus; ma force m'abandonne**, I cannot hold myself up, my strength fails. **Cet enfant ne peut encore se — sur ses pieds**, that child cannot stand on its feet yet.

2. to support one's self, to sustain one's self; **3.** to be borne up; to be buoyed up, to buoy up. **Les oiseaux se soutiennent en l'air**, birds are buoyed up in the air. **Se — sur l'eau**, to be buoyed up on the water.

4. to stand: *a*) to stand firm, to bear up, to keep up; *b*) to continue, to remain, to last; to hold on, to be maintained; *c*) to remain unchanged; to keep up; *d*) to persist, to persevere. *b*) **Ces grands zèles ne se soutiennent pas**, such great zeal does not last. **Ce goût ne se soutint pas**, this taste did not last.

5. to keep up, to sustain one's self; **6.** to maintain one's self; **7.** to be firm. **Cette étoffe se soutient**, that stuff is stiff.

8. to hold. **Cette couleur se soutient**, that colour holds.

9. to hold out; to wear one's age. **Cette femme se soutient bien**, that woman wears well; that woman bears her age well.

10. to continue, to improve; to hold on. **Le mieux se soutient**, it continues to improve

11. to be approved; **12.** to go on, to get on, to succeed; to continue one's success; to keep one's ground; to hold up. **Cette pièce de théâtre se soutient**, that play is still a success. **Le succès de cet ouvrage se soutient**, that work continues to be approved of.

13. not to flag; to hold good; **14.** to be well kept up; **15.** to be maintained, to be sustainable. **Cette opinion ne peut se —**, that opinion cannot be maintained. **Son style ne se soutient pas**, his style is not well sustained.

16. to be suffered, to be tolerated, to be endured. **17.** (with *contre*), to resist, to withstand; **18.** to support each other.

SOUTENU, E, sout'nu, *pa. p.* of *Soutenir*, sustained, supported, kept up.

SOUTENU, E, *adj.* **1.** constant, unremitting, steady. **Une bonté soutenue**, constant kindness.

2. unflagging, continued; **3.** well kept up, well supported. **Caractères soutenus**, characters well kept up.

4. lofty, elevated. **Style —**, lofty, elevated style.

SOUTERRAIN, E, soutèran, rèn', [sous; terre; (Lat.: subterranus)], *adj.* **1.** subterranean, subterraneous, underground. **Grottes souterraines**, subterranean grottos. **Feux souterrains**, subterranean fires.

2. *Fig.* secret, dark, underhand, underhanded. **Employer des voies souterraines pour parvenir à ses fins**, to use underhand means to gain one's end.

SOUTERRAIN, *sm.* **1.** subterranean place; cave, cavern, vault. **Les souterrains d'un palais**, the vaults of a palace; **2.** *Milit.* dug-out. **Nous avons trouvé quelques-un de ces souterrains en feu**, some of these dugouts we found on fire.

3. *Railw.* tunnel; **4.** *Fig. pl.* under-hand practices.

SOUTERRAINEMENT, soutèrènmân't, *adv.* **1.** under-ground; **2.** *Fig.* secretly.

SOUTIEN, soutyan, [soutenir], *sm.* **1.** support: *a*) prop, stay; that which supports; base; *c*) maintenance, sustenance, sustentation; *c*) *Fig.* maintenance, upholding; protection, aid, assistance, succour; supporter, defender, maintainer. **Ce pilier est le — de toute la voûte**, that pillar supports the whole building. **Le — dont l'homme se sert le plus, est l'espérance**, hope is man's greatest comforter. **Le — d'une famille**, the support of a family. **Ce jeune homme est l'unique — de sa famille**, that young man is the entire support of his family.

2. argument.

SOUTIRAGE, soutirazh', [soutirer], *sm.* drawing off (of wine, etc.), racking.

SOUTIRER, soutiré-r, [sous; tirer], *va.* **1.** to draw off, to rack, to rack off (wine, etc.); **2.** to extract, to get out of; to worm out. **Cet homme lui a soutiré beaucoup d'argent**, that man has got a great deal of money out of him. **La flatterie soutire les aveux, les secrets, les confidences**, flattery worms out avowals, secrets, disclosures.

SOUVENANCE, souvœnâns', [souvenir], *sf.* remembrance, recollection. **Avoir — de**, to have a recollection of, to remember. **Combien j'ai douce — des jolis lieux de ma naissance** ! what a pleasant recollection I have of the lovely place of my birth. *Chateaub.*

SOUVENEZ-VOUS-DE-MOI, souv'né-vou-dœ-mwa, *sm. Bot.* marsh scorpion-grass.

SOUVENIR, souv'nir, [Lat.: subvenire; sub, under; venire, to come], *vn. impers.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] to remember, to recollect, to recur to mind; not to forget. **Sur ce propos, d'un conte il me souvient**, this reminds me of a tale. **Il m'est souvenu d'un passage qui confirme mon idée**, I remember a passage which confirms my idea. **Il m'en souvient**, I recollect it. **C'est du plus loin qu'il me souvienne**, *Fam.* it is as far back as I can remember. **Faire — à quelqu'un d'une chose**, to remind a person of a thing.

SOUVENIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to remember, to recollect, to call to mind, to bear in mind. **Je ne me souviens pas s'il y était**, I do not remember whether he was there. **Je ne me souviens pas que vous soyez venu**, I do not remember that you came. *La Font. Fab.* **Je m'en souviens**, I remember it. **Autant que je puis m'en—**, to the best of my recollection. **Peu de gens se souviennent d'avoir été jeunes**, few people remember that they themselves were young once. **Je me souviens que vous avez dit cela**, I remember you said it. **Je m'en souviendrai bien**, I shall keep it well in mind. **Se — de loin**, to have a good memory [With ellipsis of the pronoun :] **Faire — quelqu'un d'une chose**, to remind a person of a thing.

2. to remember: *a*) to be grateful for; not to be unmindful; *b*) to mind; not to forget. **Souvenez-vous de mon affaire**, mind you don't forget my affair.

SOUVENIR, *sm.* **1.** remembrance, recollection. **Il y a des souvenirs agréables**, there are pleasant recollections. **Les souvenirs d'enfance**, recollections of childhood. **Perdre le — de quelque chose**, to lose the recollection of a thing. **Rappelez-moi à son —**, remember me kindly to him.

2. thought, image, idea. **Le — de la mort**, the thought of death.

3. memory: the faculty of retaining or recollecting images or ideas in the mind. **Je ne saurais effacer cette action de mon —**, I cannot get that action out of my memory. **Ne suis-je plus dans votre —** ? have you forgotten me ? *Rac. Brit.* ii. 6.

4. memorial, memory, memorandum; remembrance, memento, souvenir. **Ses blessures sont pour lui de glorieux souvenirs de ses victoires**, he looks upon his wounds as glorious memorials of his victories. **En — de moi, protégez-la toujours**, always protect her, in remembrance of me. **Un — d'amitié**, a memorial of friendship.

5. memorandum-book; **6.** letter-rack.

SOUVENT, souvân-t, [Lat.: subinde], *adv.* often, frequently, oft, oftentimes. **Ce qu'on ne voudrait pas, — il le faut faire**, we are often obliged to do what we do not wish to do. **Assez —**, not unfrequently, pretty often. **Peu —**, rarely, unfrequently, seldom.

† **SOUVENTEFOIS**, souvânt'fwa, [souventes; fois], *adv.* often, oftentimes.

SOUVERAIN, E, souv'ran, rèn', [Low Lat.: superanus; super, above; O. Fr.: sovrain, souvrain], *adj.* sovereign: *a*) supreme, excellent; *b*) supreme in power; pertaining to the first ruler of a nation; independent; *c*) supremely efficacious, effectual. *a*) — **bonheur**, supreme happiness. **Le — bien**, sovereign good. *b*) **Puissance souveraine**, sovereign power. **Prince —**, sovereign prince. **Dignité souveraine**, sovereign dignity. *c*) **Remède —**, efficacious remedy.

SOUVERAIN, E, *sm. f.* **1.** sovereign: *a*) supreme ruler; one who possesses the highest authority; *b*) monarch, king, emperor, sovereign prince. *a*) **Dans les démocraties, le peuple est le —**, in democracy, the supreme power is vested in the people. *b*) **Un puissant —**, a powerful monarch. **Petit —**, minor sovereign. **Une grande reine, souveraine de trois royaumes**, a great queen, the sovereign of three kingdoms. *Boss. R. d. Angl.*

2. (masc.) sovereign: gold coin of England.

SOUVERAINEMENT, souv'rèn'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** sovereignly, supremely; **2.** *Fam.* superlatively.

SOUVERAINETÉ, souv'rèn'té, *sf.* **1.** sovereignty: supreme power, supremacy, dominion; **2.** dominions: territory.

SOUVESTRE, souvestr', [Emile], novelist (1806-1854).

SOUZA-BOTELHO, souza botelo [Mme. Adèle-Marie, comtesse de Flahaut], novelist (1761-1836).

SOYER, swayé, **SOYÈRE**, swayèr', *adj.* silk, of silk.

SOYEUX, EUSE, swayœ-z, œz', [soie], *adj.* silken, silky: *a*) pertaining to silk; *b*), containing silk; *c*) as soft as silk; *d*) *Bot.* sericeous. **Étoffe soyeuse**, silky stuff. **Des cheveux soyeux**, soft, glossy hair.

SPACIEUSEMENT, spasiœz'mân-t, *adv.* spaciously; roomily.

SPACIEUX, EUSE, spaciœ-z, œz', [Lat.: spatiosus; spatium, space], *adj.* spacious: large, wide, ample; roomy. **Des apparte-**

ments spacieux, spacious, large apartments. **Une cour spacieuse**, a large court.

SPACIOSITÉ, spasiôzité, *sf.* spaciousness : wideness, roominess.

SPADASSIN, spadasan, [Ital. : spadaccino ; spāda, sword], *sm.* **1.** fighter ; **2.** bravo : assassin for hire.

† **SPADASSINER**, spadasiné-r, *vn.* to fight, to play the assassin.

SPADICE, spadis', [Lat. : spadix, icis], *sm. Bot.* spadix : a fleshy spike enveloped by a large bract or spathe.

SPADICÉ, E, spadisé, *adj. Bot.* spadiceous : bearing a spadix.

SPADILLE, spadiy', [Span. : espadilla, dim. of espada, the ace of spades], *sf.* spadille : the ace of spades at ombre.

† **SPAGIRIE**, spazhiri, [Gr. : σπᾶν, to draw], *sf.* alchemy.

SPAGIRIQUE, spazhirik', *adj.* spagyric, spagyrical, chemical : pertaining to alchemy.

SPAGIRISTE, spazhirist', *sm.* spagyric : one of a sect of physicians who pretended to account for the changes in the human body, in the same manner as the chemists explain those of the inorganic kingdom.

SPAHI, spai, [Pers. : sipahi, cavalier], *sm.* spahi, spahee : *a)* † a part of the Turkish cavalry ; *b)* indigenous cavalry in Algeria.

SPALME, spalm', [spalmer], *sm. Naut.* paying-stuff.

SPALMER, spalmé-r, [Ital. : spalmare], *va. Naut.* to pay with pitch, with tar.

SPALT, spalt', [Ger.], *sm.* spalt : a mineral used to promote fusion of metals.

SPAR, spar, *sm.* V. *Spath.*

SPARADRAP, sparadrap, *sm. Surg.* cerecloth ; plaster.

SPARE, spar', [Lat. : sparus], *sm. Ichth.* gilt-head, sparus : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

SPARGANIER, sparganyé, *sm. Bot.* burreed : *Sparganium*, a genus of plants of the order typhaceæ.

SPAROÏDE, sparoïd', [spare ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *sm. Ichth.* **1.** sparoid fish ; **2.** *pl.* sparidæ : a family of acanthopterygious fishes.

SPARSILE, sparsil', [Lat. : sparus], *adj. on.* scattered.

SPARTE, sparte', *pn. Geog.* Sparta.

SPARTE, spart', [Gr. : σπάρτος, the broom], *sm. Bot.* esparto, mat-weed, broom. *Lygeum Spartum* : a genus of grasses.

SPARTERIE, spart'ri, *sf.* **1.** esparto-manufacture ; **2.** esparto articles, sparterie.

SPARTIATE, sparsiat', *sm. f.* Spartan : inhabitant of Sparta.

SPARTIATE, *adj.* Spartan : pertaining to ancient Sparta.

SPARTIER, spartyé, [Gr. : σπάρτος, the broom], *sm. Bot.* broom : *Spartium*, a genus of leguminous plants.

SPASME, spasm', [Gr. : σπασμός, from σπάειν, σπᾶν, to draw], *sm. Med.* spasm : involuntary contraction of muscles.

SPASMODIQUE, spasmodik', *adj. Med.* spasmodic, spasmodical : *a)* relating to spasm ; *b)* antispasmodic.

SPASMOLOGIE, spasmolozhi, [Gr. : σπασμός, spasm ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* spasmology : treatise on spasms.

SPASTIQUE, spastik', *adj.* spastic : relating to spasm ; spasmodic.

SPATH, spat, [Ger.], *sm. Miner.* spar. — **d'Islande**, — **calcaire**, Iceland spar : carbonate of lime. — **pesant**, heavy spar : sulphate of baryton. — **fluor**, fluorspar, Derbyshire spar.

SPATHACÉ, E, spatasé, **SPATHÉ, E**, sspaté, [spathe], *adj. Bot.* spathous, spathose, spathaceous : having a spatha.

SPATHE, spat', [Lat. : spatha ; Gr. : σπάθη, a broad blade], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* spatha, spathe : membranaceous involucrum ; **2.** *Antiq.* shuttle.

SPATHIFORME, spatifórm', *adj.* spathiform : resembling spar in form.

SPATHIQUE, spatik', *adj. Miner.* spathic : foliated, lamellar.

SPATULE, spatul', [Lat. : spathula, dim. of spatha ; Gr. : σπάθη, broad blade], *sf.* **1.** *Pharm.* spatula, spattle, slice : instrument for spreading plasters, etc ; **2.** *Ornith.* spoonbill.

SPATULÉ, E, spatulé, *adj. Bot.* spatulate : shaped like a spatula.

SPÉCIAL, E, spésial, [Lat. : specialis ; species, kind], *adj.* **1.** special : *a)* designating a species ; *b)* appropriate, designed for a particular purpose ; *c)* especial, peculiar, particular. **Fonds spéciaux**, special funds.

2. professional ; versed in, devoted to some particular science, art, etc.

SPÉCIALEMENT, spésial'mân-t, *adv.* specially, especially, particularly.

SPÉCIALISATION, spesializasyon ; in poet. siôn, *sf.* specialization : the act of specializing.

SPÉCIALISER, spésializé-r, *va.* to specialize : to particularize : to mention specially.

SPÉCIALISME, spésialism', *sm.* speciality : special character.

SPÉCIALISTE, spésialist', *sm,* professional man, person versed in some particular science or art.

SPÉCIALITÉ, spésialité, *sf.* **1.** speciality ; the quality of the species ; **2.** peculiarity ; **3.** department, branch, line ; line of business, particular profession ; **4.** *Fin.* special expense.

SPÉCIÉITÉ, spésiéité, [Lat. : species, kind], *sf. Nat. Hist.* speciality : the quality or character of the species.

SPÉCIEUSEMENT, spésiœz'mân-t, *adv.* speciously.

SPÉCIEUX, EUSE, spésiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : speciosus, showy ; species, kind, form], *adj.* specious : *a)* fair, pleasing ; *b)* having the appearance of truth ; apparently good or right ; plausible. *a)* **Arithmétique spécieuse**, algebra. *b)* **Un raisonnement** —, a specious argument.

SPÉCIFICATION, spésifikasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [spécifier], *sf.* specification : the act of specifying ; designation of particulars.

SPÉCIFICITÉ, spésifisité, *sf.* specificness : the quality of being specific.

SPÉCIFIER, spésifié-r, [Lat. : specificāre ; species, kind ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to specify : to mention, to designate particularly ; to particularise.

SPÉCIFIQUE, spésifik', [Lat. : species, kind ; facĕre, to make], *adj.* specific, specifical : *a)* distinguishing one species from others ; *b)* particular ; *c)* *Med.* having the property of curing some particular disease. **nom** —, specific name. **Pesanteur** —, specific gravity. **Chaleur** —, specific heat. **Remède** —, specific.

SPÉCIFIQUE, *sm. Med.* specific.

SPÉCIFIQUEMENT, spésifik'mân-t, *adv.* specifically.

SPÉCIMEN, spésimèn, [Lat.], *sm.* specimen, sample.

SPÉCIOSITÉ, spésiôzité, [spécieux], *sf.* speciousness : the quality of being specious.

SPECTACLE, spèktakl', [Lat. : spectaculum ; spectāre, atum, intens. of specĕre, to look at], *sm.* **1.** spectacle : *a)* sight ; anything that may be seen ; *b)* something exhibited to view ; exhibition, show, pageant. **Ces deux hommes si vénérables furent un** — **touchant à tant de peuples assemblés**, these two venerable men were an affecting sight to all these assembled nations. **Le** — **du monde**, the spectacle of the world. **Être en** —, to be exposed to public view. **Donner en** —, to expose to public view. **Se donner en** —, to expose one's self to public view to make one's self conspicuous. **Servir de** —, to be exposed to public curiosity, to be made a spectacle.

2. performance, representation, play, stage-play ; **3.** play-house, theatre. **Salle de** —, play-house. **Courir les spectacles**, to frequent the theatres. **Aller au** —, to go to the play, to the theatre.

4. show ; **5.** *Theat.* pomp, magnificence. **Une pièce à grand** —, a play got up with great magnificence, with fine scenery.

SPECTATEUR, TRICE, spèktatœr, tris', *sm. f.* **1.** spectator *m.*, spectatress *f.* ; looker-on, onlooker, beholder ; **2.** *pl.* audience. **Elle a été spectatrice de tous ces événements**, she witnessed all these events. **Il y avait beaucoup de spectateurs à cette revue**, there were many people at this review. **Un simple** —, a mere looker-on. **Émouvoir les spectateurs**, to move the audience. **Les acteurs et les spectateurs**, the actors and the public.

SPECTRAL, E, spèktral, [spectre], *adj.* spectral : *a)* pertaining to a spectre ; ghostly ; *b)* *Phys.* relating to the solar spectrum.

SPECTRE, spèktr', [Lat. : spectrum], *sm.* **1.** spectre : an appearance of a person who is dead ; apparition ; phantom, ghost. **La crainte des spectres**, the fear of ghosts. **Ah ! monsieur, c'est un** — ; **je le reconnais au marcher**, Ah ! sir, it is a ghost, I know it by its gait. *Mol. D. Juan.* V. 5. *Fig.* **C'est un** —, he looks like a ghost.

2. *Phys.* spectrum. — **solaire**, solar spectrum.

SPECTOGRAPHE, spektrograf [spectre ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sm.* spectrograph : an apparatus for photographing a spectrum.

SPECTROHÉLIOGRAPHE, spektrohéliograf [spectre ; Gr. : ἥλιος, the sun ; γράφειν, to write], *sm. Phys.* spectroheliograph : an apparatus, combined with a telescope, for taking photographs of the sun.

SPECTROMÉTRIE, spèktrométri', [spectre ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sf. Phys.* spectrometry : method of qualitative analysis by means of the spectrum.

SPECTROSCOPE, spektroskop, [spectre ; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Phys.* spectroscope : an instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition.

SPECTROSCOPIQUE, spèkyroskopik', *adj. Phys.* of the spectrum.

SPECTROSCOPIQUEMENT, spèktroskopik'mân-t, *adv.* by means of the spectrum.

SPÉCULAIRE, spékulèr', [Lat. : specularis, transparent], *adj. Miner.* specular. **Pierre** —, specular stone. **Fer** —, specular iron.

SPÉCULAIRE, spèkulèr', *sf. Bot.* specularia : a genus of plants of the bellwort family, including the venus's looking-glass.

SPÉCULATEUR, TRICE, spékulatœr, tris', *sm. f.* speculator : *a)* † observer, speculist ; *b)* speculatist ; one who forms theories ; theorizer ; *c)* *Com.* one who speculates.

SPÉCULATIF, IVE, spékulatif, tiv', *adj.* speculative : *a)* given to speculation ; contemplative ; *b)* formed by speculation : theoretical, ideal ; not experimental, not practical ; *c)* *Com.* pertaining to speculation in land, goods, stocks, etc.

SPECULATIF, *sm.* speculative person. speculator, speculatist.

SPÉCULATION, spékulasyôn; *in poet.* siôn. *sf.* speculation : *a*) examination, observation; *b*) abstract researches; intellectual examination; contemplation; *c*) train of thoughts formed by meditation; *d*) theory, mental scheme; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice; *e*) *Com.* the act or practice of buying stocks, goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance. *a*) **— des astres**, observation of the stars.

† **SPÉCULATIVE**, spékulativ', *sf.* speculation, theory.

SPÉCULATIVEMENT, spékulativ'mân-t, *adv.* speculatively.

SPÉCULER, spékulé-r, [Lat. : speculāri, to contemplate; speculum, mirror], *va.* to observe.

SPÉCULER, *vn.* to speculate : *a*) to meditate, to contemplate; *b*) *Com.* to make speculations. **— sur les malheurs publics**, to turn public misfortunes to account. **— sur les fonds publics**, to speculate in the public funds.

SPÉCULUM, spékulom, [Lat.], *sm. Surg.* speculum : an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body, in order to view them.

SPEECH, spitsh [Eng.], *sm.* speech.

SPEISS, spès, [Ger. : Speise], *sm.* speiss : mineral copper-nickel.

SPÉLONQUE, spélónk', [Lat. : spelunca], *sf.* spelunc, cave, cavern.

SPENCER, spansèr, [Eng.], *sm.* spencer : a short over-jacket.

SPERGULAIRE, sperguler, *sf.* **SPERGULARIA**, spergularia *sm. Bot.* spergularia : genus of caryophyllaceæ.

SPERGULE, spèrgul', *sf. Bot.* spurrey : *Spergula*, a genus of plants of the order illecebraceæ.

SPERMACÉTI, spèrmaséti, [Lat. : sperma, seed; cetus, whale], *sm.* spermaceti, sperm.

SPERMATIQUE, spèrmatik', *adj.* spermatic, spermatical, seminal : relating to sperm.

SPERMATISÉ, E, spèrmatizé, *adj. Med.* mixed with sperm.

SPERMATOCÈLE, spèrmatosèl', [Gr. : σπέρμα, ατος, seed; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* spermatocele : swelling of the spermatic vessels.

SPERMATOLOGIE, spèrmatolozhi, [Gr. : σπέρμα, ατος, seed; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* spermology, spermatology : treatise on sperm or on seeds.

SPERMATOPHAGE, spèrmatofazh', [Gr. : σπέρμα, ατος, seed; φάγειν, to eat], *adj.* seed-eating.

SPERMATORRHÉE, spermatoré [Gr. : σπέρμα, ατος, seed; ῥεῖν, to flow], *sf. Med.* spermatorrhea : involuntary seminal discharge, seminal loss.

SPERMATOZOAIRES, spèrmatozoèr', [Gr. : σπέρμα, ατος, seed; ζῷον, animal], *smpl. Physiol.* spermatozoa : minute particles in the spermatic fluid.

SPERMATOZOÏDE, spermatozoïd [Gr. : σπερμα, ατος, seed; εἶδος, form], *sm.* V. *Spermatozoaires.*

SPERME, spèrm', [Gr. : σπέρμα, seed :] *sm. Physiol.* sperm : animal seed. **— de la baleine**, sperm, spermaceti.

SPERMODERME, spèrmodèrm', [Gr. : σπέρμα, seed; δέρμα, skin], *sm. Bot.* spermoderm : the integuments of a seed.

SPERMOPHORE, spèrmofor', [Gr. : σπέρμα, seed; φορός, bearing], *sm. Bot.* spermaphore : placenta.

SPHACÈLE, sfasèl', [Gr. : σφάκελος, burn], *sm. Med.* sphacelus : gangrene.

SPHACÉLÉ, E, sfasélé, *adj.* sphacelated : affected with gangrene. *Med.*

SPHACÉLER, sfasélé-r, *va. Med.* to mortify, to affect with gangrene.

SPHACÉLER (SE), *v. refl.* to sphacelate : to mortify, to become gangrenous.

SPHACÉLISME, sfasélism', *sm. Med.* sphacelism : the act of sphacelating; disposition to sphacelus.

SPHAGNE, sfany', **SPHAIGNE**, sfèny', [Gr. : σφαγνός, moss], *sf. Bot.* sphagnum, peat-moss, hog-moss : a genus of mosses.

SPHAGNUM, sfagnom, *sm. Bot.* sphagnum.

SPHÈNE, sfèn', [Gr. : σφήν, wedge], *sm. Miner.* sphene : a mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime.

SPHÉNISQUE, sfénisk', *sm. Ornith.* spheniscus : a genus of birds of the subfamily spheniscinæ, allied to the penguins.

SPHÉNOÏDAL, E, sfénoïdal, *adj. Anat.* sphenoid, sphenoidal : resembling a wedge.

SPHÉNOÏDE, sfénoïd', [Gr. : σφήν, σφηνός, wedge; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* sphenoid, sphenoidal. **Os —**, sphenoid bone.

SPHÉNOÏDE, *sm. Anat.* sphenoid bone.

SPHÈRE, sfèr', [Gr. : σφαῖρα, *sf.* sphere : *a*) *Geom.* a solid body contained under a curved surface, which in every part is equally distant from the centre; *b*) orbicular body or figure representing the earth; *c*) representation of the apparent heavens; celestial globe; *d*) practical knowledge or study of astronomy; spherics, doctrine of the sphere; *e*) orbit of a planet; *f*) planet; orb, globe, celestial body; *g*) the several regions in which the ancients distributed the heavens; *h*) *Phet.* heaven; *i*) circuit of action; *j*) *Fig.* circuit of knowledge or influence; compass, province; extent; *k*) condition, rank. **— droite**, right sphere. **— oblique**, oblique sphere. **— parallèle**, parallel sphere. **— armillaire**, armillary sphere. **Traité de la —**, treatise on the sphere, on astronomy. **Étude de la —**, use of the globes. **Étudier la —**, to learn the use of the globes. **Saturne parcourt sa — en trente années**, Saturn describes its orbid in thirty years. **— d'activité**, sphere of activity. **L'infini est hors de la — de mon entendement**, the infinite is beyond my comprehension. **Agrandir, élargir, étendre la — des connaissances humaines**, to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge. **Sortir de sa —**, to go out of one's sphere. **Se tenir dans sa —**, to keep to one's sphere. **Cela est hors de sa —**, that is not within his reach.

SPHERICITÉ, sférisité, [sphère], *sf.* sphericity : the state of being spherical; sphericalness, roundness, rotundity.

SPHÉRIQUE, sférik', *adj.* spheric, spherical : *a*) round, like a sphere; globular; *b*) *Geom.* pertaining to the sphere. *a*) **Figure —**, spherical figure. **Forme —**, sphericalness, sphericity. *b*) **Triangle —**, curvilinear triangle. **Trigonométrie —**, spherical trigonometry.

SPHÉRIQUEMENT, sférik'mân-t. *adv.* spherically.

SPHÉRISTE, sférist', *sm. Antiq.* sphærista : one who taught tennis.

SPHÉRISTÈRE, sféristèr', *sm. Antiq.* sphæristerium, tennis-court.

SPHÉRISTIQUE, sféristik', *sf.* sphæristic exercises.

SPHÉROÏDAL, E, sféroïdal, *adj.* spheroidal, spheroidic, spheroidical : *a*) having the form of a spheroid; *b*) *Crystall.* bounded by several convex faces.

SPHÉROÏDE, sféroïd', [Gr. : σφαῖρα, sphere; εἶδος, form], *sm. Geom.* spheroid : a solid body approaching to a sphere.

SPHÉROÏDIQUE, sféroïdik', *adj.* spheroidic, spheroidical, spheroidal.

SPHÉROMÈTRE, sféromètr', [Gr. : σφαῖρα, sphere; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* spherometer : an instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies.

SPHÉRULE, sférul', *sf.* spherule : a little sphere or globe.

SPHEX, sfeks [Gr. : σφήξ, wasp], *sm. Entom.* sphex : a genus of hymenopterous insects.

SPHINCTER, sfanktèr, [Gr. : σφιγκτήρ; σφίγγειν, to bind tight], *sm. Anat.* sphincter : a muscle that contracts an orifice round which it is placed.

SPHINX, sfanks, [Gr.], *sm.* sphinx : *a*) *Mythol.* a monster represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman; *b*) *Entom.* hawk-moth, a genus of lepidopterous insects; *c*) *Fig.* secret, mystery. *a*) **Deviner l'énigme du —**, *Fig.* to guess the enigma of the sphinx.

SPHRAGISTIQUE, sfrazhistik', [Gr. : σφραγιστικός, of seals; σφραγίς, a seal], *sf.* sphragistics : the science of seals.

SPHYGMIQUE, sfigmik', [Gr. : σφυγμός, the pulse], *adj. Med.* sphygmic : relating to the pulse.

SPHYGMOGRAMME, sfigmogram, *sm.* sphygmogram : the record made by a sphygmograph.

SPHYGMOGRAPHE, sfigmograf [Gr. : σφυγμός, the pulse; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* sphygmograph : an instrument for recording the movements and the character of the pulse.

SPHYGMOMÈTRE, sfigmomètr', [Gr. : σφυγμός, the pulse; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* sphygmometer : an instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse.

SPHYGMOPHONE, sfigmofone [Gr. : σφυγμός, the pulse; φωνή, voice], *sm.* sphygmophone : an instrument by means of which a pulse-beat makes a sound.

SPHYGMOSCOPE, sfigmoskope [Gr. : σφυγμός, the pulse : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* sphygmoscope: an instrument for making arterial pulsations visible.

SPIC, spik, [Lat. : spica, ear], *sm. Bot.* spike, lavender, spike-lavender : a genius of labiate plants.

SPICA, spika, *sm. Surg.* spica : a bandage.

SPICIFORME, spisifórm', *adj.* spiciform : having the shape of a spike

SPICULAIRE, spikulèr', *adj. Miner.* spicular : resembling a dart.

SPICULE, spikul', [Lat. : spicula, a little ear], *sm. Bot.* spikelet, spikula, spicule : small or secondary spike.

SPICULÉ, E, spikulé, *adj. Bot.* spiculate: composed of several smaller spikes crowded together.

SPIGÉLIACÉES, spizhéliasé, *sfpl. Bot.* spigeliaceæ : an order of plants.

SPIGÉLIE, spizhéli, *sf. Bot.* wormseed: *Spigelia.*

SPINAL, E, spinal, [Lat. : spina, the spine], *adj. Anat.* spinal : pertaining to the spine or backbone.

SPINELLE, spinèl', [Ital. : spinella], *sm. Jewel.* spinel, spinelle : ruby. **— roug**, spinel-ruby, common ruby.

SPINELLE, *adj. Jewel.* spinel.

SPINELLE, spinèl', [Lat : spina, thorn], *sf. Bot.* small spine, small thorn.

SPINESCENT, E, spinèssân-t, ânt', *adj.* *Bot.* spinescent : becoming thorny.

SPINIFÈRE, spinifèr', [Lat. : spina, a thorn ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* spiniferous : bearing thorns.

SPINIFORME, spinifórm', *adj.* spiniform: having the form of a thorn.

SPINOSA, spinoza, *pn.* Spinoza.

SPINOSISME, spinozism', *sm.* *Philos.* spinozism : a form of pantheism taught by Spinoza (1632-1677).

SPINOSISTE, spinôzist', *sm. f.* spinozist : a believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

SPINTHARISCOPE, spintariskop, [Gr. : σπινθαρίς, a spark ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm,* spinthariscope : an instrument for detecting the rays of radium.

SPINULE, spinul', [Lat. : spinula, a little spine], *sf.* spinule : a minute spine.

SPIRACULE, spirakul', [Lat.: spiraculum, dim. formed from spirāre, to breath], *sm.* *Entom.* spiracle, stigma : the external orifice of one of the tracheæ of insects.

SPIRAL, E, spiral, [Gr. : σπεῖρα, spire], *adj.* spiral : winding like the worm of a screw.

SPIRAL, *sm.* *Horol.* spiral spring, hair spring (of a watch).

SPIRALE, spiral', *sf.* **1.** *Geom.* spiral, spiral curve : a curve continually receding from a centre, while continuing to revolve about it ; **2.** spiral, helix, screw. **En —,** spiral, winding ; spirally.

SPIRATION, spirasyôn, [Lat. : spiratio], *sf.* *Theol.* spiration.

SPIRE, spir', [Lat. : spira, from Gr. : σπεῖρα], *sf.* **1.** spire : *a)* *Geom.* a winding line, like the threads of a screw ; spiral line, spiral ; helix ; *b)* *Arch.* the base of a column ; *c)* *Bot.* winding stalk or blade ; *d)* *Conch.* part of univalve shells.

SPIRÉE, spiré, *sf.* *Bot.* spiræa : a genus of plants of the order rosaceæ.

SPIRIFÈRE, spirifèr, [Lat. : spira, spire ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* spiriferous, spiriferine.

SPIRIFORME, spirifórm', *adj.* spirelike.

SPIRITE, spirit', [Lat. : spiritus, spirit], *sm.* spiritist, spiritualist : a believer in the doctrine of spiritual manifestations.

SPIRITISME, spiritism', *sm.* spiritism. spiritualism : the doctrine or superstition of spiritists.

SPIRITISTE, spiritist.

SPIRITUALISATION, spiritualizasyôn, *sf.* spiritualization : the act of spiritualizing.

SPIRITUALISER, spiritualizé-r, *va.* to spiritualize : *a)* † *Chem.* to raise by distillation ; *b)* to convert to a spiritual meaning ; to purify, to render spiritual.

SPIRITUALISME, spiritualism', [Lat. : spiritus, spirit], *sm.* *Philos.* spiritualism : a system opposed to materialism.

SPIRITUALISTE, spiritualist', *smf.* spiritualist : one who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

SPIRITUALITÉ, spiritualité, *sf.* spirituality : *a)* *Philos.* spiritualness ; the quality of being spiritual ; *b)* immateriality ; *c)* *Theol.* spiritual exercise ; pure act of the soul ; spiritual mindedness. *a)* **— de l'âme,** spirituality of the soul.

SPIRITUEL, ELLE, spirituel, [Lat. : spiritualis ; spiritus, spirit], *adj.* **1.** spiritual : *a)* consisting of spirit ; incorporeal, not material ; *b)* mental, intellectual ; relating to the mind ; *c)* *Theol.* not sensual, refined from external things ; holy ; pure ; *d)* not lay or temporal ; ecclesiastical ; pertaining to religion. *e)* not literal ; allegorical. **Des créatures spirituelles,** spiritual creatures. **Des pensées pures, des affections spirituelles,** pure thoughts, holy affections. **Exercices spirituels,** spiritual exercices. **Concert —,** spiritual concert ; execution of religious music. **Le pouvoir —,** the spiritual power. **Les prophéties ont un sens caché et —,** the prophecies have a hidden and spiritual meaning.

2. witty, clever, sensible ; intelligent, intellectual ; lively, sprightly ; ingenious. **Une femme spirituelle,** a witty, a clever woman. **Physionomie spirituelle,** intellectual countenance. **Des yeux vifs et spirituels,** lively, intelligent eyes. **Une réponse spirituelle,** a witty answer.

SPIRITUEL, *sm.* spiritually.

SPIRITUELLEMENT, spirituèl'mân-t, *adv,* **1.** spiritually : in a spiritual manner ; in spirit ; **2.** wittily, cleverly, ingeniously.

SPIRITUEUX, EUSE, spirituœ-z, œz', *adj.* spirituous : containing spirit or alcohol.

SPIRITUEUX, *sm.* spirit, spirits, spirituous liquor.

SPIRITUOSITÉ, spirituôzité, *sf.* spirituousness : the quality of being spirituous.

SPIROÏDE, spiroïd', [spire ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* spiral, winding.

SPIROMÈTRE, spirometr', [Lat. : spirāre, to breathe ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* spirometer : an instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs.

SPIRULE, spirul', *sf.* spirula : a genus of cephalopods.

SPLANCHNIQUE, splânknik', [Gr. : σπλαγχνικὸς], *adj.* *Anat.* splanchnic : belonging to the entrails.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHIE, splânknografi, [Gr. : σπλάγχνον, viscera ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* splanchnography, splanchnology, description of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLOGIE, splânknolozhi, [Gr. : σπλάγχνον, viscera ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* splanchnology : treatise on the viscera.

SPLANCHNOTOMIE, splânknotomi, [Gr. : σπλάγχνον, viscera ; τομή, section], *sf.* splanchnotomy : dissection of the viscera.

SPLEEN, splin, [Eng.], *sm.* spleen : hypochondriasis, melancholy ; *Fam.* blue devils.

SPLÉNALGIE, splénalzhi, [Gr. : σπλήν, spleen ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf.* *Med.* splenalgy : a pain in the spleen.

SPLENDEUR, splândœr, [Lat. : splendor], *sf.* splendour : *a)* great brightness, brilliant lustre ; *b)* *Fig.* eminence, grandeur, brilliancy, lustre ; *c)* magnificence, pomp, show. *a)* **La — du soleil,** the splendour of the sun. *b)* **La — de sa race, de sa maison,** the grandeur of his race, of his house. *c)* **La — du trône,** the magnificence of the throne.

SPLENDIDE, splândid', [Lat. : splendidus], *adj.* splendid : magnificent, showy, sumptuous. **Un festin —,** a splendid feast.

SPLENDIDEMENT, splândid'mân-t, *adv.* splendidly : magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLENDIR, splândir, *vn.* *Neol.* to shine : to be splendid, bright, brilliant.

SPLENÉTIQUE, splénétik', [Gr. : σπλήν, spleen], *adj.* **1.** splenic : pertaining to the spleen ; **2.** splenetic, splenetical : affected with spleen : splenish, gloomy, sullen.

SPLÉNIFICATION, splénifikasyôn, **SPLÉNISATION,** splénizasyôn, *sf.* *Med.* splenization : inflammation of the lungs, in which the tissue resembles that of the spleen.

SPLÉNIQUE, splénik', [spleen], *adj.* *Anat* splenic, splenical : pertaining to the spleen.

SPLÉNITE, splénit', *sf.* *Med.* splenitis: inflammation of the spleen.

SPLÉNOCÈLE, splénosèl', [Gr. : σπλήν, spleen ; κήλη, tumour], *sf.* *Surg.* splenocele : hernia of the spleen.

SPLÉNOGRAPHIE, splénografi, [Gr. : σπλήν, spleen ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* splenography : description of the spleen.

SPLÉNOLOGIE, splénolozhi, [Gr. : σπλήν, spleen ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* splenology : treatise on the spleen.

SPLÉNOTOMIE, splénotomi, [Gr.: σπλήν, spleen ; τομή, cutting], *sf.* splenotomy : dissection of the spleen.

SPOLIAIRE, spolièr', *sm.* *Rom. Antiq.* spoliary : a place, in a Roman amphitheatre, where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither.

SPOLIATEUR, TRICE, spoliatœr, tris', [Lat. : spoliator], *sm. f.* spoliator, spoiler : one who commits spoliation : despoiler.

SPOLIATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* of spoliation ; despoiling.

SPOLIATION, spoliasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [spolier], *sf.* spoliation : the act of spoliating or despoiling ; robbery.

SPOLIATIVE, spoliativ', *adj. f.* *Med.* spoliative : diminishing.

SPOLIER, spolié-r, [Lat. : spoliāre], *va.* to spoliate, to despoil, to spoil, to rob.

SPONDAÏQUE, spôndaïk', [spondée], *adj.* *Pros.* spondaic, spondaical : pertaining to a spondee.

SPONDÉE, spôndé, [Lat. : spondeus ; Gr. : σπονδεῖος ; σπονδή, libation], *sm.* *Pros.* spondee : a poetic foot of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, spôndil', [Gr. : σπόνδυλος, a joint], *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* spondyle, spondyl : vertebra ; **2.** *Conchyl.* spondylus : a genus of molluscs.

SPONDYLITE, spondilit, *sf.* *Med.* spondylitis : inflammation of the vertebræ.

SPONGIAIRE, spônzhièr', [Lat. : spongia, sponge], *adj.* spongiform, spongy : resembling a sponge ; spongiose, spongoid.

SPONGIAIRES, *smpl.* spongia : a genus, of zoophytes.

SPONGIEUX, EUSE, spônzhiœ, œz', [Lat. : spongia, sponge], *adj.* spongy : *a)* full of cavities, like a sponge ; spongious, spongiose, spongoid, spongeous ; *b)* soft ; of a loose, pliable texture ; *c)* wet, drenched, soaked and soft.

SPONGIOLE, spônzhiol', *sf.* *Bot.* spongiole, spongelet.

SPONGIOSITÉ, spônzhiôzité, *sf.* sponginess : the quality of being spongy.

SPONGOÏDE, spongoïd, [Lat. : spongia, sponge ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *adj.* spongoid : resembling a sponge ; spongy, spongiform.

SPONTANÉ, E, spôntané, [Lat. : spontaneus ; sponte, of one's own accord], *adj.* spontaneous : *a)* voluntary ; proceeding from internal native feeling or proneness, without compulsion or contraint ; *b)* acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law ; self-moving, self-acting ; *c)* *Bot.* produced without being planted. **Un mouvement —,** a spontaneous motion. **Génération spontanée,** spontaneous generation.

SPONTANÉITÉ, spôntanéité, *sf.* spontaneity, spontaneousness : the quality of being spontaneous.

SPONTANÉMENT, spôntanémân-t, *adv.* spontaneously : *a)* voluntarily, of one's own internal feeling, of one's own accord ; *b)* by its own force or energy.

SPONTON, spôntôn, *sm.* spontoon : half pike. V. *Esponton.*

SPORADES, sporad', *sfpl.* *Geog.* Sporades.

SPORADES, *adj. pl.* *Astron.* **Étoiles —,** sporades : unformed stars.

SPORADICITÉ, sporadisité, *sf.* sporadicalness : the state of being sporadic.

SPORADIQUE, sporadik', [Gr. : σποραδ-

δικός, from σπείρειν, to sow], *adj.* sporadic, sporadical : *a*) *Med.* scattered, not epidemic, not endemic ; *b*) *Bot.* scattered ; occurring in several parts of the globe.

SPORADIQUEMENT, sporadik'mân-t, *adv.* sporadically.

SPORANGE, sporânzh', [Gr. : σπορὰ, seed : ἀγγεῖον, vase], *sm. Nat.* sporangium : the theca or case which contains the spores of cryptogamic plants.

SPORE, spor', [Gr. : σπορά, seed], *sf. Bot.* spore : an organ in cryptogamic plants from which new plants are produced.

SPORIDIE, sporidi, *sf. Bot.* sporidium.

SPOROPHORE, sporofor', *sm. Bot.* sporophore : a stalk supporting spores.

SPORT, spórt, [Eng.], *sm.* sport : diversion of the field ; (specially) turf, racecourse.

SPORTIF, IVE, spórtif, tiv', *adj.* sportive : of sport.

SPORTIQUE, spórtik', *adj.* sporting : relating to sport ; practising sport.

SPORTSMAN, spórtsman, *sm.* sportsman.

SPORTULE, spórtul', [Lat. : sportule, dim. of sporta, basket], *sf. Antiq.* sportule, sportula : alms, gifts.

SPORULE, sporul', *sf. Bot.* sporule : little spore.

SPORULIFÈRE, sporulifèr', **SPORULIGÈRE**, sporulizhèr', [sporule ; Lat. : ferre, gerĕre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* sporuliferous : bearing sporules. **Membrane —**, hymenium, gill.

SPOULE, spoul', *sf. Weav.* spool. V. *Espoule.*

SPRAT, sprat', [Eng.], *sm. Ichth.* sprat : a small fish of the herring family. [Written also *Sprot.*]

SPUME, spum', [Lat. : spuma], *sf. Med.* spume : spumy saliva.

SPUMEUX, EUSE, spumœ, œz', *adj.* spumous, spumy, foamy : consisting of froth or scum.

SPUTATION, sputasyôn, [Lat. : sputāre, to spit], *sf. Med.* sputation, exspuition : the act of spitting.

SQUALE, skwal', [Lat. : squalus], *sm. Ichth.* shark : *Squalus*, a genus of cartilaginous fishes.

SQUAME, skwam', [Lat. : squama, scale], *sf. Bot.* small scale, bract.

SQUAMEUX, EUSE, skwamœ, œz', [Lat. : squamosus, from squama, scale], *adj.* squamose, squamous, squamoid, scaly : covered with scales.

SQUAMIFÈRE, skwamifèr, [Lat. : squama, scale ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* squamiferous ; bearing squamæ or scales.

SQUAMIFORME, skwamifórm', *adj.* squamiform : shaped like a scale.

SQUARE, skwèr, *or* skwar', [Eng.], *sm.* square, garden.

SQUARREUX, EUSE, skwarœ, œz', [Lat. : squarrosus, rough], *adj.* squarrose, squarrous : rough.

SQUATINE, skwatin', *sf. Ichth.* squatina : a genus of cartilaginous fishes.

SQUELETTE, skœlèt', [Gr. : σκελετὸς, dried], *sm.* skeleton : *a*) the assemblage of bones in a dead body ; *b*) *Fig.* very lean person ; *c*) *Fig. d*) rough draught, sketch, outline. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a perfect skeleton, a walking skeleton.

SQUELETTOLOGIE, skœlètolozhi, [Gr. : σκελετὸν, skeleton ; λόγος, discourse], *f.* skeletology : treatise on the solid parts of the body.

SQUILLE, skill : a genus of crustaceous animals.

SQUINANCIE, skinânsi, *sf.* V. *Esquinancie.*

SQUINE, skin', *sf.* China-root : the root of the China Smilax.

SQUIRRE *or* **SQUIRRHE**, skir', [Gr. : σκίῤῥος, *sm. Med.* scirrhus : a hard tumour.

SQUIRREUX, *or* **SQUIRRHEUX, EUSE**, skirœ, œz', *adj. Med.* scirrhus.

SQUIRRHOSITÉ, skirôzité, *sf. Med.* scirrhosity : induration.

ST.! ST ! sit, sit, *interj.* pst ! pst ! here ! holloa there ! hoy ! I say !

STAAL, stâl, [Marguerite-Jeanne Cordier. de Launay], author of memoirs (1684-1750).

STABAT, stabat [Lat.], *sm. Mus.* stabat : a Latin hymn.

STABILISATEUR, TRICE, stabilizatœr, tris', *adj.* fixing, making stable.

STABILISER, stabilizé-r, *va.* to fix, to make stable, to stabilitate, to stable.

STABILISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become stable.

STABILITÉ, stabilité, [Lat. : stabilitas], *sf.* stability : *a*) the quality of being stable or firmly established ; solidity ; *b*) stableness, firmness : *c*) stableness, steadiness, constancy, strength of character ; *d*) durability ; permanence ; *e*) *Mech.* that propriety by which bodies tend to return to their position of equilibrium. **La — d'un édifice**, the solidity of a building. **La — d'une conquête**, the stability of a conquest. **La — d'un État**, the stability of a state.

STABLE, stabl', [Lat. : stabilis], *adj.* stable : *a*) solid ; firmly established ; *b*) permanent ; durable, lasting ; steady, steadfast, firm, constant. **Équilibre —**, *Mech.* stable equilibrium. **Le temps qu'il fait n'est pas —**, this weather is not likely to last. **Rien de — dans ce monde**, there is nothing constant in this world.

STABLEMENT, stablœmân-t, *adv.* firmly, steadily.

STABULATION, stabulasyôn, [Lat. : stabulatio, from stabulum, a stable], *sf.* stabulation : the act of housing beasts.

STABULER, stabulé-r, *va.* to stable, to house (beasts).

STACHYDE, stakid', [Gr. : στάχυς, ear of corn], *sf. Bot.* wound-wort : *Stachys*, a genus of labiated plants.

STADE, stad', [Lat. : stadium], *sm.* stadium : *a*) *Antiq.* stade, itinerary measure of length ; *b*) *Antiq.* an oblong area for foot-races and other gymnastic contests ; *c*) *Med.* stage, period of an intermittent disease.

STADIA, stadia, [Gr. : στάδιον] *sf.* stadium : instrument for measuring distances.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, stâl-holstan, [Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, baronne de], philosophical writer (1766-1817).

STAGE, stazh', [Low Lat. : stagium], *sm.* 1. † residence ; 2. term of probation ; terms. **Faire son —**, to keep one's terms.

STAGIAIRE, stazhièr', [stage], *adj.* attending terms.

STAGIAIRE, *sm.* law student or licentiate in law during his term of probation ; young licentiate (in law).

STAGIRITE, stazhirit', [of Stageira in Macedonia], *sm.* Stagirite : an appellation given to Aristotle.

STAGNANT, E, stagnân-t, ânt', [Lat. : stagnans, antis, from stagnāre, to form a pond], *adj.* stagnant : not flowing ; still ; standing. **Eau stagnante**, stagnant water.

STAGNATION, stagnasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : stagnāre, to form a pool], *sf.* stagnation : *a*) stagnancy ; the cessation of flowing, the state of being motionless ; *b*) *Fig.* the cessation of action ; the state of being dull; dullness. **La — des eaux**, the stagnation of waters. **La — des affaires**, the dulness of business.

STAGNER, stagné-r, [Lat. : stagnāre ; stagnum, a po[nd] *vn.* to stagnate : to cease to flow ; to sta[gnate].

STALACTITE, stalaktit', [Gr. : σταλακτὸς, from σταλάζειν, to drip], *sf.* stalactite : a pendant cylinder of carbonate of lime, attached to the roof of a cavern.

STALACTITIQUE, stalactitik', *adj.* stalactitic : having the characters of a stalactite ; stalactiform, stalactic, stalactical.

STALAGMITE, stalagmit', *sf.* stalagmite : a deposit of calcareous matter, made by water dropping on the floors of caverns.

STALAGMITIQUE, stalagmitik', *adj.* stalagmitic : having the form of a stalagmite.

STALLE, stal', [O. G. Her. : Stal ; Ger. : Stall, identically the same word as Stelle, a place], *sf.* stall : *a*) a seat in the choir of a church ; *b*) a seat in a theatre ; *c*) the division of a stable for one horse. **— d'orchestre**, orchestra stall.

STAMINAL, E, staminal, [stamine], *adj. Bot.* staminal : pertaining to stamens or stamina.

STAMINE, stamin', [Lat. : stamen, inis ; stāre, to stand], *sf. Bot.* stamen [*Pl.* stamens *or* stamina). *v. Etamine.*

STAMINÉ, E, staminé, *adj. Bot.* staminate, stamened, stamineous : furnished with stamens.

STAMINEUX, EUSE, staminœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* stamineous : possessing long stamens.

STAMINIFÈRE, staminifèr', [Lat. : stamen, inis ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* staminiferous : bearing stamens.

STAMPE, stânp', *sf. Min.* interval between two veins.

STANCE, stâns', [Ital. : stanza], *sf. Vers.* stanza : a number of lines or verses, ending in a full point or pause.

STANGUE, stânghe, [O. H. Ger. : stanga ; Ger.: Stange, a a perch, rod], *sf.* shank of an anchor.

STANHOPE, stanop', *sf. Print.* Stanhope press.

STANISLAS, stanislass, *pnm.* Stanislaus.

STANNATE, stanat', *sm. Chem.* stannate : a salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.

STANNEUX, EUSE, stanœ, œz', [Lat. : stannum, tin) *adj. Chem.* stannous: containing tin. **Oxyde —**, stannous oxide : protoxide of tin.

STANNIFÈRE, stanifèr', [Lat. : stannum, tin ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Miner.* stanniferous : containing tin.

STANNINE, stanin', *sf. Chem.* stannine : sulphide of tin.

STANNIQUE, stanik', *adj. Chem.* stannic. **Acide —**, stannic acid : hydrated deutoxide of tin.

STAPHISAIGRE, stafisègr', *sf. Bot.* stavesacre, larkspur : *Delphinium staphisagria*, a ranunculaceous plant.

STAPHYLÉACÉES, stafiléasé, *sfpl. Bot.* staphyleaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

STAPHYLIER, stafilyé, [Gr. : σταφυλὴ, bunch of grapes, the uvula], *sm. Bot.* bladder-nut : *Staphylea.*

STAPHYLIN, stafilan, *sm. Entom.* devil's coach-horse : *Staphylinus*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

STAPHYLOMATEUX, EUSE, stafilomatœ, œz, *adj. Surg.* staphylomatous, staphilomatic.

STAPHYLÔME, stafilôm', [Gr. : σταφυ-

λή, the uvula,] *sm. Surg.* staphyloma : enlargement of the eyeball.

STAPHYLORRHAPHIE, stafilorafi, [Gr.: σταφυλή, the uvula ; ῥαφή, suture], *sf. Surg.* staphyloraphy : a surgical suture of the palate.

STAPHYLOTOMIE, stafilotomi [Gr. : σταφυλή, the uvula ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* staphylotomy : the amputation of the uvula.

STAPLEAUX, staplô, [Léopold-Guillaume], dramatic author, (1851-1891).

† **STARIE**, stari. *sf. Mar. Com.* lay days.

STAROSTE, starost', [Slavonic], *sm.* starost : a Polish nobleman who possessed a starosty.

STAROSTIE, starosti, *sf.* starosty : a Polish fief conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

STASE, staz', [Gr. : στάσις, arrest], *sf. Med.* stagnation (of the blood or of the humours).

STATER *or* **STATÈRE**, statèr, *sm. Antiq.* stater : a gold or silver coin of Greece.

STATÈRE, statèr', *sf.* Roman balance, steelyard.

STATHOUDER, statoudèr, [Dutch], *sm.* stadtholder : formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.

STATHOUDÉRAT, statoudéra, *sm.* stadtholdership, stadtholderate.

STATICE, statis', *sf. Bot.* thrift : *Statice*, a genus of plants of the order plumbaginaceæ.

STATION, stasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : statio ; stāre, to stand], *sf.* **1.** *Physiol,* standing, standing up : the state of being on the feet ; **2.** station : *a)* short stay ; halt ; stand ;. *b)* a place where one stands ; stand ; *c) Railw.* station ; **1.** resting-place on a railway ; *d) Cath. Ch.* visit to churches, where indulgences are to be had on certain days ; *e) Cath. Lit.* the fast of Wednesday and Friday ; *f) Surv.* a point from which observations are made ; *g) Naut.* the place assigned to a ship ; *h) Astron.* position of a planet. **Ne faire qu'une —, qu'une courte — dans un lieu,** to stay but a short time in a place. **Stations de la croix,** stations of the cross. **Chef de —,** station master.

3. stand : a station for hackney-coaches, cabs, etc.

STATIONNAIRE, stasyonèr', [station], *adj.* stationary : *a)* fixed, not moving ; not progressive or regressive ; *b) Fig.* not advancing, not improving. **Planète —,** stationary disease. **Fièvre —,** stationary fever. **Les arts étaient stationnaires,** arts were not improving.

STATIONNAIRE, *sm. Naut.* guardship ; police-ship.

STATIONNALE, stasyonal', *adj.* (of churches), stational.

STATIONNEL, ELLE, stasyonél', *adj. Bot.* stational : relating to a station.

STATIONNEMENT, stasyon'mân-t, *sm.* standing. **— de voitures,** cab-stand.

STATIONNER, stasyoné-r, *va.* to stand : to stop, to halt ; to remain in a place. **Les voitures de place ne peuvent — dans cette rue passé telle heure,** cabs are not allowed to stand in this street after such an hour.

STATIQUE, statik', [Gr. : στατικός, standing], *adj.* static, statical : pertaining to bodies in equilibrium.

STATIQUE, *sf.* statics : that branch of mechanics which considers bodies as acted on by forces which are in equilibrium, or which produce equilibrium.

STATISTICIEN, IENNE, statistisyân, èn', [statistique], *sm. f.* statistician : a person, familiar with statistics.

STATISTIQUE, statistik', [Gr. : στατίζειν, to set up], *sf.* statistics, returns : *a)* the science which treats of the extent, population, wealth, industry, agriculture, commerce, etc., of a country ; *b)* description of a country respecting these subjects ; *c)* account.

STATISTIQUE, *adj.* statistic, statistical : pertaining to statistics.

STATUAIRE, statuèr', [Lat.: statuarius], *sm.* statuary : a sculptor who makes statues.

STATUAIRE, *sf.* statuary : the art of carving statues.

STATUAIRE, *adj.* statuary : relating to statues.

STATUE, statu, [Lat. : statua ; stare, to stand], *sf.* statue : *a)* a representation in relief of a man or of an animal ; *b) Fig.* motionless person. **— de marbre,** marble statue. **La — de Henri IV,** the statue of Henry IV. **— équestre,** equestrian statue. **Dresser, élever, ériger des statues,** to erect, to raise statues. **Droit comme une —,** as upright as a statue. **C'est une vraie —,** she is beautiful, but she has no animation. **Une belle —,** a beautiful statue. **Ne pas bouger plus qu'une —,** to be as motionless as a statue.

STATUER, statué-r, [Lat. : statuĕre, to cause to stand], *va.* **1.** to ordain, to enact, to decree ; **2.** to decide, to resolve. **Nous avons statué et ordonné,** we have decreed and ordained.

STATUETTE, statuèt', [dim. of statue], *sf.* statuette : small statue.

STATU-QUO, statu-ko, [Lat.: in the state in which things were], *sm.* status quo, status in quo, statu quo. **Dans le —,** in statu quo.

STATURE, statur', [Lat. : statura], *sf.* stature : the natural height of a person, or of an animal. **Grande —,** high stature.

STATUT, statu, [Lat. : statutum ; statuĕre, to cause to stand], *sm.* statute : *a)* law, written law. *b)* rule, regulation of a corporation, etc. **Conformément aux statuts,** statutably.

STATUTAIRE, statutèr, *adj.* statutably : *a)* statutory ; enacted by statute ; *b)* being in conformity to statute.

STATUTAIREMENT, statutèr'mân-t, *adv.* statutably.

STAUROLITHE, stôrolit', [Gr. : σταυρός, cross ; λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* staurolite : *a)* staurotide ; *b)* harmotome.

STEAMER, stimœr, [Eng.], *sm.* steamer, steamboat.

STÉARATE, stéarat', *sm. Chem.* stearate : a salt composed of stearic acid and a base.

STÉARINE, stéarin', [Gr. : στέαρ, suet], *sf. Chem.* stearine, stearin : the solid portion of animal fat.

STÉARIQUE, stéarik, *adj. Chem.* stearic : pertaining to stearine.

STÉAROPTÈNE, stéaroptên', [Gr. : στέαρ, fat ; πτηνός, volatile], *sf. Chem.* stearoptene, stearopten : solid deposit from essential oils.

STÉATITE, stéatit', [Gr. : στέαρ, ατος, suet, fat], *sf. Miner.* steatite, soap-stone, lard-stone, pot-stone : variety of talc.

STÉATITEUX, EUSE, stéatitœ, œz', *adj.* steatitic : containing steatite.

STÉATOCÈLE, stéatosèl', [Gr. : στέαρ, στέατος, fat ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* steatocele : tumour of the scrotum.

STÉATOMATEUX, EUSE, stéatomatœ, œz', *adj.* steatomatous : of the nature of a steatoma,

STÉATÔME, stéatôm', [Gr.: στεάτωμα, from στέαρ, fat], *sm. Surg.* steatome : an encysted tumour.

STÉATOPYGE, statopige *adj.* steatopygous : fat-buttocked.

STÉATOPYGIE, stéatopizhi, [Gr. : γτέαρ, στέατος, fat ; πυγή, buttock], *sf.* steatopyga : an accumulation of fat in the buttocks of women among the Hottentots, and certain other Africans.

STÉGANOGRAPHIE, stéganografi, [Gr. : στεγανός, concealed ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* steganography : the act of writing in secret characters.

STÉNAGOGRAPHIQUE, stéganografik', *adj.* steganographic, steganographical.

STEGNOTIQUE, stégnotik', [Gr. : στεγνωτικός], *adj. Med.* stegnotic : astringent.

STÈLE, stèl', [Gr. : στήλη, column], *sf. Arch.* stela : a small column, without base or capital.

STÉLÉGRAPHIE, stélégrafi, [Gr.: στήλη, column ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* stelography : the art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

STELLAIRE, stèllèr', [Lat. : stella, star], *adj.* **1.** stellar, stellary : pertaining to stars; astral ; **2.** stellate, stellated : *a)* resembling a star ; radiated ; *b)* arranged in the form of a star.

STELLAIRE, *sf. Bot.* stichwort : *Stellaria*, a genus of plants of the order alsinaceæ.

STELLIFÈRE, stèlifèr, [Lat. : stella, star ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* stelliferous, starbearing.

STELLIFORME, stèllifórm', [Lat. : stella, star; forme] *adj.* stelliform, star-like ; having the form of a star.

STELLION, stèlliôn, [Lat. : stellio], *sm.* stellion : a newt.

STELLIONAT, stèllionat, [stellion, stellio, a lizard, the symbol of fraud], *sm. Law-t.* stellionate : the fraud of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not.

STELLIONATAIRE, stèllionatèr', *sm f. Law-t.* person guilty of stellionate.

STELLITE, stèllit', [Lat. : stella, star], *sf.* stellite : a zeolitic mineral occuring in radiated acicular crystals.

STENDHAL, *V. Beyle.*

STÉNOGRAPHE, sténograf', *sm.* **1.** stenographer, stenographist, short-hand writer; **2.** reporter.

STÉNOGRAPHE, *adj.* stenographic. **Rédacteur —,** reporter.

STÉNOGRAPHIE, sténografi, [Gr, : στενός, narrow ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* stenography, short-hand.

STÉNOGRAPHIER, sténografié-r, *va.* to write in short-hand ; to report.

STÉNOGRAPHIQUE, sténografik', *adj.* stenographic, stenographical ; short-hand.

STÉNOGRAPHIQUEMENT, sténografik'mân-t, *adv.* stenographically ; in shorthand.

STENOPHYLLE, stenofil, [Gr. : στενός, narrow ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* stenophyllous : narrow-leaved.

STÉNOTYPIE, stenotipi, [Gr. : στενός, narrow ; τύπος, type), *sf.* stenotypy : the act of writing shorthand with a machine.

STENTOR, stântór, *sm.* Stentor : *a)* one of Homer's Greek heroes having a very loud voice ; *b)* a person of a loud voice. **De —,** stentorian : very loud.

STÉPHANOIS, E, stéfanwâ, waz, *adj.* relating to or of Saint-Etienne, *smf.* a native of Saint Etienne.

STEPPE, stèp', [Rus. : stepj], *sm.* steppe : a vast and uncultivated plain.

STERCORAIRE, stèrkorèr, [Lat. : stercorarius ; stercus, excrement], *adj.* stercoraceous : pertaining to dung.

STERCORAL, sterkoral, [Lat. : stercus, dung], *adj.* stercoral.

STERCORANISME, stèrkoranism', *sm.* *Eccles. Hist.* stercoranism.

STERCORANISTE, stèrkoranist', **STERCORISTE**, stèrkorist', *sm.* *Eccles. Hist.* stercorarian, stercoranist, : member of a sect of the XIth c. which held that the sacramental bread was digested and evacuated like other food.

STERCORATION, stèrkorasyô*n*, [Lat. : stercus, oris, dung], *sf.* stercoration : the act of manuring with dung.

STÈRE, stèr', [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid], *sm.* stere : a cubic metre (35,31658 cubic feet).

STÉRÉOBATE, stéréobat', [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid ; βάτης, that covers], *sm.* *Arch.* stereobate : the basement of a building.

STÉRÉOGRAPHE, stéréograf', *sm.* stereographer.

STÉRÉOGRAPHIE, stéréografi, [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* stereography : the art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

STÉRÉOGRAPHIQUE, stéréorgrafik', *adj.* stereographic, stereographical.

STÉRÉOGRAPHIQUEMENT, stéréografik'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* stereographically.

STÉRÉOMÉTRIE, stéréométri, [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid, hard ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* stereometry : the art of measuring solid bodies.

STÉRÉOMÉTRIQUE, stéréométrik', *adj.* stereometric, stereometrical.

STÉRÉOSCOPE, stéréoscop', [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid ; σκοπεῖν, to see.], *sm.* *Pot.* stereoscope : an instrument serving to illustrate the phenomena of binocular vision.

STÉRÉOSCOPIQUE, stéréoskopik', *adj.* stereoscopical.

STÉRÉOTOMIE, stéréotomi, [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid ; τομή, section], *sf.* stereotomy : the art of cutting solid bodies into certain forms.

STÉRÉOTOMIQUE, stéréotomik', *adj.* stereotomic, stereotomical.

STÉRÉOTYPAGE, stéréotipazh', [stéréotyper], *sm.* stereotyping.

STÉRÉOTYPE, stéréotip', [Gr. : στερεὸς, solid ; τύπος, type], *adj.* stereotype : *a)* pertaining to the art of stereotyping ; stereotypic ; *b)* made by fixed metallic plates.

STÉRÉOTYPER, stéréotipé-r, [stéréotype] *va.* to stereotype : *a)* to make fixed metallic plates of type-metal, corresponding with the letters of a page ; *b)* to print by the use of stereotype-plates ; *c)* *Fig.* to fix firmly or unchangeably.

STÉRÉOTYPEUR, stéréotipœr, *sm.* stereotyper.

STÉRÉOTYPIE, stéréotipi, *sf.* **1.** stereotyping ; **2.** stereotypography, stereotype-printing ; **3.** stereotype-foundry.

STÉRILE, stéril', [Lat. : sterilis], *adj.* sterile : *a)* barren, unfruitful ; *b)* barren ; producing no young ; that cannot bring forth ; *c)* *Bot.* bearing stamens, but not pistils ; *d)* barren, unfruitful, not productive ; *e)* barren of ideas ; unproductive, vain, barren, empty. **Arbre —**, unfruitful tree. **Un pays —**, a barren country. **Rocher —**, barren rock. **Année —**, unfruitful year, year of scarcity. **Un siècle — en grands hommes**, a century barren in great men. **Un auteur —**, a barren author. **Sujet —**, barren subject. **Savoir —**, vain learning. **Par de stériles vœux pensez-vous m'honorer?** do you think to honour me with empty vows ? *Rac. Ath.* i. 1.

STÉRILEMENT, stéril'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* barrenly, unfruitfully ; vainly.

STÉRILISATION, stérilizasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* sterilization : the act of sterilizing.

STÉRILISER, stérilizé-r, *va.* **1.** to sterilize : to make sterile or barren. ; **2.** *Biol.* to destroy bacteria. **Lait stérilisé**, sterilized milk.

STÉRILITÉ, stérilité, [Lat. : sterilitas], *sf.* sterility, barrenness, unfruitfulness, unproductiveness. **La — des terres rend les hommes industrieux, sobres, endurcis au travail, courageux**, the barrenness of the land makes men industrious, sober, hardy, and inures them to labour. *Montesq. Esprit.* xviii. 3. **Il y a — de nouvelles**, there is a scarcity of news.

STERLET, stérlè, [Rus.], *sm.* *Ichth.* sterlet, a small sturgeon.

STERLING, stèrla*n*, [Eng.], *adj.* sterling.

STERNAL, E, stèrnal, [sternum], *adj.* *Anat.* sternal : pertaining to the sternum.

STERNE, stérn', *sm.* *Ornith.* stern, sea-swallow : a genus of web-footed birds.

STERNUM, stèrnom, [Gr. : στέρνον, chest], *sm.* *Anat.* sternum : breast-bone.

STERNUTATIF, IVE, sternutatif, ive, **STERNUTATOIRE**, stèrnutatwar', [Lat. : sternutāre, to sneeze], *adj.* sternutatory, sternutative : that provokes sneezing.

STERNUTATOIRE, *sm.* sternutatory.

STERTOREUX, EUSE, stèrtorœ, œz', [Lat. : stertĕre, to snore], *adj.* *Med.* stertorous : snoring.

STÉTHOMÈTRE, stétomètr', [Gr. : στῆθος, chest ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* stethometer : an instrument for measuring the chest.

STÉTHOSCOPE, stétoskop', [Gr. : στῆθος, chest ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* *Med.* stethoscope : an instrument for exploring the chest.

STÉTHOSCOPIE, stétoskopi, *sf.* stethoscopy : use of the stethoscope.

STÉTHOSCOPIQUE, stétoskopik', *adj.* stethoscopic.

STHÉNIE, sténi. [Gr. : σθένος, strength] *sf.* *Med.* augmentation of vital energy and strength.

STHÉNIQUE, sténik', *adj.* *Med.* sthenic.

STIBIAL, E, stibial', [Lat. : stibium, antimony], *adj.* stibial, antimonial : pertaining to antimony.

STIBIÉ, E, stibié, [Lat. : stibium, antimony], *adj.* stibiated, impregnated with antimony ; stibious, stibic, antimonious.

STICHOMANCIE, stikomâ*n*si, [Gr. : στίχος, a row ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* stichomancy :: divination by lines or verses.

STICHOMÉTRIE, stikométri, [Gr. : στίχος, verse ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* stichometry : division in separate sentences.

STICHOMYTHIE, stikomiti [Gr. : στίχος, verse ; μῦθος, recital], *sf.* stichomythia : dialogue in alternate lines.

STIGMATAIRE, stigmatèr', *adj.* stigmatic : marked with stigmata.

STIGMATE, stigmat', [Gr. : στίγμα, ατος, a mark], *sm.* **1.** mark ; **2.** scar (of a wound) ; **3.** stigma (*pl.* stigmata) : *a)* brand mark with a hot iron ; *b)* mark of infamy ; disgrace ; *c)* *Pl.* the marks of the five wounds of Christ ; *d)* *Bot.* the top of the pistil ; *e)* *pl.* *Entom.* the external orifices of the tracheæ of insects.

STIGMATIFÈRE, stigmatifèr [stigmate ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* *Bot.* stigmatiferous: stigma-bearing.

STIGMATIQUE, stigmatik', *adj.* *Bot.* stigmatic, stigmatical, stigmatose : pertaining to the stigma.

STIGMATISÉ, E, stigmatizé, *adj.* stigmatized : *a)* branded ; *b)* marked with disgrace.

STIGMATISER, stigmatizé-r, [stigmate], *va.* to stigmatize : *a)* to mark with a hot iron ; to brand ; *b)* *Fig.* to set a mark of disgrace of infamy on ; to disgrace, to vilify.

STILBITE, stilbit', *sf.* *Miner.* stilbite : a translucent, crystalline mineral.

STIL DE GRAIN, stil dœ gra*n*, *sm.* *Tech.* yellow lake.

STILLANT, E, stillâ*n*-t, lâ*n*t', [Lat. : stillāre, to drip], *adj.* dropping.

STILLATION, stillasyô*n*, [Lat. : stillatio], *sf.* falling drop by drop.

STILLINGIE, stilla*n*zhi, [from Benjamin Stillingfleet [1702-1771], *sf.* *Bot.* stillingia : a genus of plants of the order euphorbiaceæ.

STIMULANT, E, stimulâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [stimuler], *adj.* stimulating, stimulant.

STIMULANT, *sm.* **1.** stimulus, stimulative, stimulant, incitement, spur : that which excites or stimulates ; **2.** *Med.* stimulus, stimulant.

STIMULATEUR, TRICE, stimulatœr, tris', *adj.* stimulating, stimulative.

STIMULATION, stimulasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : stimulatio], *sf.* stimulation : *a)* the act of stimulating ; *b)* *Med.* a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIMULE, stimul', *sm.* *Bot.* stimulus : sting.

STIMULER, stimulé-r, [Lat. : stimulāre, to prick on], *va.* to stimulate : *a)* to excite, to incite, to rouse, to urge, to spur on ; *b)* *Med.* to produce stimulation.

STIMULUS, stimulus [Lat.], *sm.* *Med.* stimulus, stimulant.

STIPE, stip', [Lat. : stipa], *sf.* *Bot.* feather-grass : *Stipa*, a genus of grasses.

STIPE, stip [Lat. : stipes, a stem], *sf.* stipe : *a)* the base of a frond ; a species of stem passing into leaves ; *b)* the stalk of an agaric or mushroom.

STIPELLE, stipèl', [dim. of stipe], *sf.* *Bot.* stipel : a stipule of a leaflet.

STIPELLÉ, E, stipèllé, *adj.* *Bot.* stipellate : having stipels.

STIPENDIAIRE, stipâ*n*dièr', [Lat. : stipendium, pay], *adj.* stipendiary : receiving wages ; hired.

STIPENDIAIRE, *sm.* (In an ill sense) stipendiary, hireling.

STIPENDIÉ, stipâ*n*dié, *sm.* stipendiary, hireling, mercenary.

STIPENDIER, stipâ*n*dié-r, [Lat. : stips, donation ; pendĕre, to weigh, to pay out ; stipendium, pay], *va.* to stipend, to keep in one's pay, to hire.

STIPITÉ, E, stipité, *adj.* *Bot.* stipitate : supported by a stipe.

STIPULACÉ, E, stipulacé, *adj.* *Bot.* stipulaceous : consisting of stipules.

STIPULAIRE, stipulèr', *adj.* *Bot.* stipular, stipulary : pertaining to stipules.

STIPULANT, E, stipulâ*n*, â*n*t', [stipuler], *adj.* *Law-t.* stipulating.

STIPULATION, stipulasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : stipulatio], *sf.* *Law-t.* stipulation: article of a contract.

STIPULE, stipul', [Lat. : stipula, a stalk], *sf.* *Bot.* stipule, stipula : an appendage at the base of petioles.

STIPULÉ, E, stipulé, *adj.* *Bot.* stipulate : having stipules.

STIPULER, stipulé-r, [Lat. : stipulari ; stipula, stalk], *va.* to stipulate : *a)* to bargain, to contract ; *b)* to agree ; to covenant. **On ne stipula pour eux aucune pension**

not stipulate it was that they should have any pension.

STIPULEUX, EUSE, stipulœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* stipuled : furnished with stipules.

STOCK, stock, [Eng.], *sm. Com.* stock : the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, banking, etc.

STOCKFISH, stokfish, [Eng.], *sm.* stockfish.

STOFF, stof, [Eng. : stuff], *sm.* woollen stuff.

STOÏCIEN, IENNE, stoisyan, èn', [Gr. : στοϊκός, from στοά, a porch : Zeno and his successors taught under a porch at Athens], *adj.* stoic, stoical : *a)* pertaining to the Stoics, or to their doctrines ; *b)* firm.

STOÏCIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* stoic : *a)* a disciple of the philosopher Zeno ; *b)* firm, constant, inflexible person. **Souffrir en —**, to suffer like a stoic.

STOÏCISME, stoisism', *sm.* stoicism : *a)* the opinions and maxims of the Stoics ; *b) Fig.* insensibility ; indifference to pleasure or pain ; firmness, stoicalness.

STOÏCITÉ, stoisité, *sf.* stoicalness.

STOÏQUE, stoik', *adj.* stoic, stoical : not affected by passion ; firm, insensible, unfeeling. **Vertu —**, stoic virtue.

STOÏQUE, *sm.* Stoic.

STOÏQUEMENT, stoik'mân-t, *adv.* stoically.

STOLE, stol', *sf. Antiq.* stola : a long garment.

STOLON, stolôn, [Lat. : stolo, a twig], *sm. Bot.* stolon : a runner of shoot proceeding horizontally from a plant ; sucker.

STOLONIFÈRE, stolonifèr', [Lat. : stolo, stolon ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* stoloniferous : producing stolons.

STOMACACE, stomakaz', [Gr. : στόμα, mouth ; κάκος, bad], *sf. Med.* stomacace : a fetor of breath.

STOMACAL, E, stomakal, [Gr. : στόμαχος, stomach), *adj.* stomachic, stomachical, stomachal : good for the stomach.

STOMACHIQUE, stomashik', *adj.* stomachic, stomachical : *a)* pertaining to the stomach ; *b)* cordial, stomachal ; good for the stomach.

STOMACHIQUE, *sm.* stomachic, stomachal : a substance that strenghthens the stomach.

STOMATE, stomat', [Gr. : στόμα, ατος, mouth], *sm. Bot.* stoma (*pl.* stomata) : minute pore in the epidermis of leaves.

STOMATIQUE, stomatik', *adj. Med.* stomatic : used in diseases of the mouth.

STOMATITE, stomatit', [Gr. : στόμα, ατος, mouth], *sf. Med.* stomatitis : inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATO-GASTRIQUE, stomatogastrik', *adj. Anat.* stomato gastric : pertaining to the mouth and stomach.

STOMATOPLASTIE, stomatoplasti, [Gr. : στόμα, ατος, mouth ; πλάσσω, I form], *sf.* stomatoplasty : the operation for remedying a contracted aperture of the mouth.

STOMATORRAGIE, stomatorazhi [Gr. : στόμα, ατος, mouth ; ῥέω, I flow), *sf. Med.* stomatorrhagia : hemorrhage from the mouth.

STOMATOSCOPE, stomatoskop, [Gr. : στόμα, ατος ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Med.* stomatoscope : an apparatus for examining the interior of the mouth.

STOPPAGE, stopazh [stopper], *sm. Neol.* close darning : invisible repairing of rents in stuffs.

STOPPER, stopé-r, [Eng. stop], *vn. Naut.*, *St.-Eng.* to stop : to cease from any motion.

STOPPER, *va.* **1.** to stop ; **2.** to closedarn.

STOPPEUR, stopœr', *sm.* **1.** *Naut.*, *St.-Eng.* stopper ; **2.** *Neol.* darner : one who makes invisible repairs in stuffs.

STOQUER, stoké-r, [Eng. : stoker, from Dutch : stoker], *va.* to stoke : to poke, to stir up ; to attend the combustion of fuel, in sugar-works.

STOQUEUR, stokœr, *sm.* stoker, firerake.

STORAX, storaks, **STYRAX**, stiraks, *sm. Bot.* storax : an aromatic resinous substance, obtained from the tree *styrax officinalis*.

STORE, stor', [Ital. : stora, from Lat.: storea, a mat], *sm.* roller-blind, spring-blind, blind. **Baisser les stores**, to let down the blinds. **Lever les stores**, to draw, to pull up the blinds.

STORTHING, stórtang, *sm.* storthing : the parliament of Norway.

STRABIQUE, strabik', *adj.* **1.** of strabismus ; **2.** squint-eyed, squinting ; affected with strabismus.

STRABIQUE, *smf.* squinter, squinting person, squint-eyed person.

STRABISME, strabism', [Gr. : στραβισμός, from στραβός, squinting], *sm. Med.* strabism, strabismus : squinting.

STRABOMÈTRE, strabomètr', [Gr. : στραβός, squinting ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* strabometer : an instrument for measuring strabismus.

STRABOTOMIE, strabotomi, [Gr. : στραβός, squinting ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* strabotomy : the application of tenotomy for the relief of squinting.

STRAMOINE, stramwan', *sf.* V. *Stramonium.*

STRAMONINE, stramonin', *sf. Chem.* stramonine : a substance obtained from stramony.

STRAMONIUM, stramoniom, *sm. Bot.* stramony, stramonium, thorn-apple, Jamestown-weed : the *Datura stramonium.*

STRANGULATION, strângulasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : strangulatio ; strangulāre], *sf.* strangulation : the act of strangling.

STRANGURIE, strânguri, [Gr. : στράγξ, a drop ; οὖρον, urine], *sf. Med.* strangury : a painful and stillatious discharge of urine.

STRAPASSER, strapasé-r, [Ital. : strapazzare], *va.* **1.** † to bang, to drub, to beat, to bemaul ; **2.** to paint hastily and carelessly.

STRAPASSON, strapasôn, [strapper], *sm.* bad painter.

STRAPASSONNER, strapasoné-r, [strapasson], *vn.* to paint carelessly.

STRAPONTIN, strapôntan, [Ital. : strapuntino, from Lat. stratus, stretched ; pons, pontis, bridge], *sm.* bracket-seat ; flap-seat.

STRAS, strass, [from Strass, a proper name], *sm.* strass : a compound mineral substance, which is the base of artificial gems ; paste.

STRASBOURG, strasbourg, *pn. Geog.* Strassburg.

STRASSE, stras', [Ital. : straccio, a rag], *sf.* refuse silk, floss-silk.

STRATAGÈME, stratazhèm', [Gr. : στρατήγημα ; στρατηγός, a general], *sm.* stratagem : *a)* artifice in war ; *b) Fig.* artifice, trick, ruse.

STRATE, strat', [Lat. : stratum, from sternĕre, to spread], *sf. Geol.* stratum (*pl.* strata) : layer.

STRATÈGE, stratèzh', [Gr. : στρατηγός, a general ; στρατός, army], *sm. Antiq.* strategus : general.

STRATÉGIE, stratezhi, [Gr. : στρατηγία, *sf.* strategy : the science of directing great military movements ; strategics, strategetics.

STRATÉGIQUE, stratezhik, *adj.* strategic, strategical : pertaining of strategy.

STRATÉGIQUEMENT, stratézhik'mân-t, *adv.* strategically.

STRATÉGISTE, stratézhist', *sm.* strategist : an officer skilled in strategy.

STRATIFICATION, stratifikasyôn, [stratifier], *sf.* stratification : *a)* the process of stratifying ; *b)* the state of being stratified ; arrangement in strata ; *c)* the act of laying in strata.

STRATIFIER, stratifié-r, [Lat. : stratum ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to stratify : to arrange or lay in strata ; to form into a layer.

STRATIFORME, stratifórm', *adj.* stratiform : in the form of strata.

STRATOCRATIE, stratokrasi, [Gr. : στρατός, army ; κρατεῖν, to command], *sf.* stratocracy : military government.

STRATOGRAPHIE, stratografi, [Gr. : στρατός, army ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* stratography : description of armies.

STRATUS, stratus, [Lat.], *sm. Meteor.* stratus : an extended, horizontal layer of clouds.

STRÉLITZ, strélits, *sm.* strelitz : a soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia.

STRIATION, striasyôn, [strier], *sf.* striation : the state of being striated ; striature.

STRIBORD, stribór, *sm.* V. *Tribord.*

STRICT, E, strikt, [Lat. : strictus, from stringĕre, to draw tight], *adj.* strict : *a)* rigid, rigorous, severe ; *b)* precise.

STRICTEMENT, striktœmân-t, *adv.* strictly : rigidly, rigorously. **Remplir — ses devoirs**, to be strict in the fulfilment of one's duties.

† **STRICTURE**, striktur', *sf. Surg.* stricture, contraction.

STRIDENT, E, stridân-t, ânt', [Lat. : stridens ; stridēre, to creak], *adj.* shrill, screaking, screeching, harsh.

STRIDEUR, stridœr, *sf.* screaking, screeching, harshness.

STRIDULEUX, EUSE, stridulœ, œz', [Lat. : stridulus], *adj.* stridulous, harsh, grating.

STRIE, stri, [Lat. : stria], *sf.* **1.** stria (*pl.* striæ) : *a) Nat. Hist.* small channel or furrow ; *b) Arch.* fillet between the flutes of columns ; **2.** streak.

STRIÉ, É, strié, *adj.* strate, striated : *a)* channelled ; *b)* streaked.

STRIER, strié-r, [Lat. : striāre, to furrow], *va.* to streak, to striate, to stripe.

STRIGE, strizh', [Lat. : striga, a furrow], *sf.* vampire.

STRIGILE, strizhil', [Lat. : strigilis], *sm. Antiq.* strigil : scraper for the skin.

STRIGUEUX, EUSE, strigœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* strigous, strigose : rough.

STRIURE, striur', *sf.* striation striature.

STROBILAIRE, strobilèr', *adj. Bot.* strobilaceous : pertaining to a strobile.

STROBILE, strobil', [Gr. : στρόβιλος, pine-cone], *sm. Bot.* strobile : a collective fruit in the form of a cone.

STROBILIFORME, strobilifórm', [Lat. : strobilus ; forma], *adj. Bot.* strobiliform : having the form of a strobile.

STROBOSCOPE, stroboskop, [Gr. : στρόβος, a whirling ; σκοπεῖν, to observe], *sm.* stroboscope : an instrument for observing a periodic motion by throwing light at intervals on the rotating body.

STROMA, stroma, [Gr. : στρῶμα, carpet, covering], *sm. Bot.* stroma : a fleshy body, found in fungous plants.

STROMBE, strônb', [Gr. : στρόμβος, *sm. Conchyl.* strombus : a genus of marine gasteropodous molluscs.

STRONTIANE, strônsian', [from Strontian in Argyleshire], *sf. Chem.* strontia, struntian : protoxide of strontium.

STRONTIANIQUE, strônsianik', *adj.* strontian, strontitic : containing strontia.

STRONTIANITE, strônsianit', *sf. Miner.* strontianite, strontites : carbonate of strontian.

STRONTIQUE, strôntik', *adj. Chem.* strontitic : relating to strontia or strontium.

STRONTIUM, strônsiom. *sm. Chem.* strontium : the metallic base of strontia.

STROPHE, strof', [Gr. : στροφή], *sf. Pros.* **1.** strophe : a division of the Greek ode ; **2.** stanza.

STROPHULUS, strofulus, **STROPHULE**, stroful', [Lat. : strophus, a little band], *sm. Med.* strophulus, red-gum: an eruption of pimples on the skin, peculiar to infants.

STRUCTURAL, E, struktural, *adj.* structural : relating to structure.

STRUCTURE, struktur', [Lat. : structura] *sf.* structure : *a*) manner of building ; construction ; *b*) act of building. *c*) arrangement of the molecules of a mineral ; *d*) manner of organization of animals and vegetables ; *e*) *Fig.* disposition, arrangement ; texture, fabric. **La — d'un corps vivant**, the structure of a living body. **La — d'un discours**, the structure of a discourse.

STRUME, strum', [Lat. : struma], *sf. Med.* struma : king's-evil, scrofula.

STRUMEUX, EUSE, strumœ, œz', *adj. Med.* strumous, strumose, scrofulous.

STRYCHNINE, striknin', [Gr. : στρύχνος, a kind of nightshade], *sf. Chem.* strychnia, strychnine : a vegetable alkaloid.

STRYCHNIQUE, striknik', *adj. Chem.* strychnic : noting an acid obtained from *Strychnos nux vomica.*

STRYCHNISME, striknism', *sm. Med.* strychnism : the aggregate of the toxic phenomena induced by strychnia.

STRYCHNOS, striknos, [Gr.], *sm. Bot.* strychnos : a genus of plants of the order apocynaceæ.

STRYGE, strizh', *sf. m. V. Strige.*

STUC, stuk, [Ital. : stucco], *sm.* stucco : *a*) fine plaster imitating marble ; *b*) work made of stucco ; stucco-work. **Enduire de —**, to stucco.

STUCATEUR, stukatœr, *sm.* stuccoer, stucco-plasterer.

STUDIEUSEMENT, studiœz'mân-t, *adv.* studiously.

STUDIEUX, EUSE, studiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : studiosus; studium, zeal], *adj.* studious : given to learning, devoted to study.

STUDIOSITÉ, studiôzité, *sf.* studiousness: the quality of being studious.

STUPÉFACTIF, IVE, stupéfaktif, tiv', [stupéfier], *adj. Med.* stupefactive.

STUPÉFACTION, stupéfaksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [stupéfier], *sf.* stupefaction : *a*) *Med.* insensibility ; *b*) *Fig.* astonishment.

STUPÉFAIT, E, stupéfè-t, fèt', *adj.* stupefied, stupified, astounded, astonished.

STUPÉFIANT, E, stupéfiân-t, ânt', [stupéfier], *adj.* **1.** *Med.* stupefactive, stupefying ; **2.** *Fig.* stupendous, astonishing, astounding

STUPÉFIANT, *sm. Med.* stupefactive.

STUPÉFIER, stupéfié-r, [Lat. : stupēre, to be struck senseless ; stupor ; facĕre, to make], *va.* [Conj. like prier], to stupefy, to stupefy : *a*) *Med.* to deprive of sensibility ; *b*) *Fig.* to astonish, to astound.

STUPEUR, stupœr, [Lat. : stupor], *sf.* stupor : *a*) great diminution or suspension of sensibility or of the intellectual faculties ; *b*) *Fig.* astoniskhment.

STUPIDE, stupid', [Lat. : stupidus], *adj.* stupid : *a*) senseless ; *b*) dull, slow of apprehension, stolid, obtuse, sluggish ; *c*) dull, foolish, heavy. **Je demeure —**, I am confounded. **Des hommes hébétés et stupides**, dull, stupid men. **Silence —**, stupid silence.

STUPIDE, *smf.* stupid person ; blockhead.

STUPIDEMENT, stupid'mân-t, *adv.* stupidly.

STUPIDITÉ, stupidité, [Lat. : stupiditas], *sf.* **1.** stupidity, stupidness, senselessness, dulness, stolidity ; **2.** piece of stupidity, stupid thing ; stupid action ; **3.** † stupor, astonishment.

STUPRE, stupr', [Lat. : stuprum], *sm.* stupration : violation of chastity.

STYGIAL, E, stizhial, *adj.* Stygian.

STYGIEN, IENNE, stizhyan, èn', *adj.* Stygian : pertaining to the Styx ; of the Styx.

STYLE, stil', [Lat. : stylus or stilus ; connected with Gr. στῦλος, a column], *sm.* style : *a*) *Antiq.* a kind of pencil or pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax ; *b*) gnomon, the pin of a dial ; *c*) *Bot.* the part of a pistil which bears the stigma ; *d*) manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words ; language ; character of the language used ; *e*) a peculiar or characteristic mode of execution in the fine arts ; *f*) *Law-t.* way of proceeding ; *g*) the way of speaking or acting, manner ; tone, strain ; *h*) a mode of reckoning time. **— parfait**, perfect style. **Bon —**, good style, language. **Le beau —**, the beautiful style. **Le — de l'histoire doit être simple avec dignité**, the historical style must be simple and noble. **Se mettre sur le haut —**, to assume a grand style. **Il n'a point de —**, he has no style. **Les grâces du —**, the beauties of style. **— de l'Écriture**, language of the Scriptures. **— du palais**, law-style. **— de palais**, law-terms. **Cette peinture est de bon —**, the style of that painting is good. **Cette peinture est dans le — de Raphaël**, this painting is after the manner of Raphael. **Le style hardi des églises gothiques**, the bold style of gothic churches. **Vous parliez tantôt d'un autre —**, you spoke in quite a different way a little while ago. *Mol. Tart.* IV. 5. **Vieux —**, old style.

STYLER, stilé-r, [style], *va.* to train, to form, to bring up, to accustom.

STYLET, stilè, [style], *sm.* stylet : *a*) stiletto, a small poniard or dagger ; *b*) *Surg.* specillum, an instrument for examining wounds and fistulas.

STYLIDIÉES, stilidié, *sfpl. Bot.* stylidiaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants,

STYLIFORME, stiliform', [style ; forme]. *adj. Bot.* styliform, style-shaped.

STYLISME, stilism', *sm.* stylishness : high style.

STYLISTE, stilist', *sm.* stylist : a master of style, one who is attentive to style.

STYLISTIQUE, stilistik', *sf.* stylistic : theory of style ; treatise on style.

STYLITE, stilit', [Gr. : στυλίτης, from στῦλος, pillar, column], *sm.* stilyte], a solitary who stood motionless on a column.

STYLOBATE, stilobat', [Gr. : στυλοβάτης, from στῦλος, column], *sm. Arch.* stylobate : an uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

STYLOGRAPHE, stilograf, *sm.* stylograph : a fountain pen.

STYLOGRAPHIE, stilografi [Gr.: στῦλος, style ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* stylography : a mode of writing or tracing lines with a style or pointed instrument on prepared paper cards or tablets.

STYLOGRAPHIQUE, stilografik, *adj.* stylographic.

STYLOÏDE, stiloïd', [Gr. : στῦλος, style ; εἶδος], *adj. Anat.* styloid : resembling a style.

STYLOMÈTRE, stilomètr', [Gr. : στῦλος, column ; μέτρον, measure], *sm. Arch.* stylometer : an instrument for measuring columns.

STYLOPODE, stilopod', [Gr. : στῦλος, style ; πούς, ποδός, foot], *sm. Bot.* stylopodium : support of the style.

STYPTICITÉ, stiptisité, *sf.* stypticity : the quality of astringency.

STYPTIQUE, stiptik', [Gr. : στυπτικός], *adj. Med.* styptic, styptical : astringent ; that produces contraction.

STYPTIQUE, *sm.* styptic : astringent.

STYRAX, stiraks, [Gr. : στύραξ], *sm. Bot.* styrax : a genus of plants which produces storax and gum-benzoin.

STYRIE, stiri, *sf. Geog.* Styria.

STYX, stiks, *sm. Mythol.* Styx.

SU, E, su, *pa. p.* of *Savoir*, known.

SU, *sm.* knowledge. **Au —, au vu et au — de tout le monde**, to everybody's knowledge.

SUAGE, suazh', [suer], *sm.* **1.** sweating; **2.** *Naut.* paying stuff.

SUAGER, suazhé-r, *va. Naut.* to pay (a ship).

SUAIRE, suèr', [Lat. : sudarium ; sudor, sweat], *sm.* shroud, winding-sheet.

SUANT, E, suân-t, ânt', [suer], *adj.* perspiring, in a perspiration, sweating, sweaty, in a sweat.

† **SUASION**, suaziôn, *sf.* suasion : enticement ; the act of persuading.

† **SUASOIRE**, suazwar', *adj.* suasive, persuasive, suasory : tending to persuade.

SUAVE suav', [Lat. : suavis, sweet], *adj.* sweet : *a*) soft, pleasant, agreeable, bland, delicate ; *b*) fragrant, odoriferous, sweet-smelling. **Une couleur —**, a soft, a delicate colour. **Une mélodie —**, a sweet melody. **Une odeur —**, a fragrant smell.

SUAVEMENT, suav'mân-t, *adv.* sweetly, with suavity.

SUAVITÉ, suavité, [Lat. : suavitas], *sf.* suavity, sweetness.

SUB, sub, [Lat., under], *prefix*, sub, under.

SUBAÉRIEN, IENNE, subaéryan, èn', [sub ; aérien], *adj.* subaerial : being under the air.

SUBAIGU, E, subègu, [sub ; aigu], *adj. Med.* subacute : acute in a slight degree.

SUBALPIN, E, subalpan, pin', [sub ; alpin], *adj.* subalpine : pertaining to the region at the foot of the Alpine mountains.

SUBALTERNE, subaltèrn', [Lat. : subalternus ; sub, under ; alter, the other], *adj.* subaltern : inferior, subordinate. **Des employés subalternes**, inferior clerks, under-clerks. **Un esprit —**, a mind of inferior order.

SUBALTERNE, *smf.* subaltern, inferior.

SUBALTERNEMENT, subaltèrnœmân-t, *adv.* subordinately.

SUBALTERNISER, subaltérnizé-r, *va.* to place in an inferior rank.

SUBALTERNITÉ, subaltèrnité, *sf.* subordination, subalternation, inferior position.

SUBAPENNIN, E, subapènnan, nin', [sub; Apennins], *adj. Geol.* subapennine : at the foot of the Apennine mountains.

SUBAPICULAIRE, subapikulèr, [Lat. sub, under ; apiculus, small summit], *adj. Bot.* subapical : just under the apex.

SUBAQUATIQUE, subakwatik', [sub ; aquatique], *adj.* subaquatic, subaqueous : lying under water.

SUBAXILLAIRE, subaksilair [sub ; axil

laire], *adj.* subaxillary : below the armpit.

SUBBRACHIEN, IENNE subbrashyan, èn', [sub ; brachien], *adj. Ichth.* subbrachial.

SUBBRACHIENS, *smpl. Ichth.* subbrachians : an order of malacopterygious fishes.

SUBCAUDAL, E, subkôdal, [sub ; caudal], *adj.* subcaudal : beneath the tail.

SUBCAULESCENT, subkolesan [sub ; caulescent], *adj. Bot.* subcaulescent : having a very short stem.

SUBCOMPRIMÉ, E, subkônprimé, [sub ; comprimé], *adj.* subcompressed : not fully compressed.

SUBCONIQUE, subkonik', [sub ; conique], *adj.* subconical : not quite conical.

SUBCORTICAL, subkortikal [sub ; cortical], *adj.* subcortical : existing under the bark.

SUBCOSTAL, E, subkostal, [sub ; costal], *adj. Anat.* subcostal : beneath the ribs.

SUBCYLINDRIQUE, subsilandrik', [sub ; cylindrique], *adj.* subcylindrical : partially cylindrical.

SUBDÉLÉGATION, subdélégasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. *sf.* subdelegation.

SUBDÉLÉGUÉ, subdélèghé, *sm.* subdelegate : a subordinate delegate.

SUBDÉLÉGUER, subdéléghé-r, [sub ; déléguer], *va.* to subdelegate : to appoint to act under another.

SUBDIVISER, subdivizé-r, [sub ; diviser], *va.* to subdivide : to divide what has been already divided.

SUBDIVISER (SE), *v. refl.* to be subdivided ; to subdivide.

SUBDIVISION, subdivizyôn ; *in poet.* ziôn, *sf.* subdivision : the part of a larger part, a part subdivided.

SUB-ÉGAL, E, subégal, *adj. Nat. Hist.* subequal : nearly equal.

SUBÉRATE, subérat', [Lat. : suber, cork], *sm. Chem.* suberate : a salt composed of suberic acid and a base.

SUBÉREUX, EUSE, subérœ, œz', [Lat. : suber, cork], *adj. Bot.* suberous, corky, suberose : of the nature of cork.

SUBÉRINE, subérin', *sf. Chem.* suberine, suberin : cellular tissue of cork.

SUBÉRIQUE, subérik', [Lat. : suber, cork], *adj. Chem.* suberic : pertaining to cork.

SUBGLOBULEUX, EUSE, subglobulœ, œz', [sub ; globuleux], *adj.* subglobular, subglobose.

† **SUBHASTATION**, subastasyôn, [Lat. : sub, under ; hasta, a lance], *sf.* subhastation: a sale by public auction.

SUBINFLAMMATION, subanflamasyôn, [sub, inflammation], *sf. Med.* subinflammation : a slight degree of inflammation.

SUBINTRANT, E, subantrân-t, ânt', [Lat. : sub, under ; intrāre, to enter], *adj. Med.* subintrans : said of fevers in which the fits succeed each other without intermission.

SUBIR, subir, [Lat. : subire ; sub, under ; ire, to go], *va.* to undergo, to endure, to suffer, to bear, to sustain, to go through. — **un joug**, to bear a yoke. — **le sort**, to submit to destiny. — **la question**, to undergo torture. — **un interrogatoire**, to be cross-examined. — **un examen**, to undergo, to pass an examination. — **l'épreuve du temps**, to be unchanged by time. **Les mœurs subirent une réforme**, the manners underwent a reform. **La tourterelle, comme le pigeon, a subi des variétés dans les différents climats**, the turtle-dove, like the pigeon, has assumed varieties in the different climates, *Buffon*.

SUBIR (SE), *v. refl.* to be undergone, to be suffered, to be borne ; to suffer, to put up with one another.

SUBIT, E, subi-t, bit', *adj.* sudden, unexpected, unlooked for.

SUBITEMENT, subit'mân't, *adv.* suddenly, all of a sudden, unexpextedly.

SUBITO, subito, [Lat.] *adv. Fam.* suddenly.

SUBJACENT, E, subzhasân-t, ânt', [Lat. : sub, under ; jacēre, to lie], *adj.* subjacent : lying under or below.

SUBJECTIF, IVE, subzhéktif, tiv', *adj. Philos.* subjective : relating to the subject.

SUBJECTIVEMENT, subzhèktiv'mân-t, *adv.* subjectively.

SUBJECTIVER, subzhèktivé-r, [subjectif], *va.* to make subjective.

SUBJECTIVISME, subzhèktivism', *sm.* subjectivism : propension to subjectivity.

SUBJECTIVITÉ, subzhèktivité, *sf,. Philos.* subjectivity, subjectiveness : the quality of being subjective.

SUBJONCTIF, subzhônktif, [Lat. sub, under ; jungĕre, to join], *sm. Gram.* subjunctive, subjunctive mood.

SUBJONCTIF, IVE, *adj. Gram.* subjunctive.

SUBJUGATION, subzhugasyôn, *sf.* subjugation : the act of subjugating ; subjection.

SUBJUGUER, subzhughé-r, [Lat. : sub, under ; jugum, yoke], *va.* 1. to subjugate : to conquer by force ; to subdue, to subject, to overcome, to overpower. — **un pays**, to conquer a country.

2. *Fig.* to master, to subdue, to conquer ; to quell. — **les esprits**, to get the mastery over minds. **La sagesse doit — les passions**, wisdom ought to subdue the passions.

SUBJUGUEUR, subzhugœr, *sm.* subjugator, subduer.

SUBLAPSAIRE, sublapsêr', [Lat. : sub, under ; lapsus, fall], *sm. Theol.* sublapsarian, infralapsarian.

SUBLIMATION, sublimasyôn, [sublimer] *sf. Chem.* sublimation: the process of subliming.

SUBLIMATOIRE, sublimatwar, *adj. Chem.* sublimatory : used in sublimation.

SUBLIME, sublim', [Lat. : sublimus, high], *adj.* sublime : *a*) *Anat.* high in place ; *Fig.* elevated, high ; *Fig.* high in excellence; exalted, lofty, eminent ; noble. **Un génie —**, a sublime genius. **De sublimes vérités**, sublime truths. **Style —**, sublime style. **D'une manière —**, sublimely.

SUBLIME, *sm.* 1. sublime : the grand or lofty ; 2. sublimity, sublimeness : the quality of being sublime ; loftiness, grandeur, elevation.

SUBLIMÉ, sublimé, *sm. Chem.* sublimate: the product of a sublimation.

SUBLIMEMENT, sublim'mân-t, *adv.* sublimely.

SUBLIMER, sublimé-r, [Lat. : sublimāre, to lift up], *va. Chem.* to sublimate, to sublime: to convert into vapour, by heat, and recondense into the solid form.

SUBLIMER (SE) *v. refl. Chem.* to sublime; to be sublimated.

SUBLIMINAL, subliminal [Lat, : sub, under ; limen, liminis, the door], *adj.* subliminal : beneath the level of consciousness.

SUBLIMISER, subllimizé-r, *va.* to sublime : to exalt, to elevate.

SUBLIMITÉ, sublimité, [Lat. : sublimitas], *sf.* sublimity, sublimeness : the quality of being sublime. **La — des pensées**, the sublimity of thoughts.

SUBLINGUAL, E, sublangwal, [sub ; lingual], *adj. Anat.* sublingual : situated under the tongue. **Glande sublinguale**, sublingual gland.

SUBLUNAIRE,, sublunêr', [sub ; lunaire], *adj.* sublunar, sublunary : *a*) between the moon and the earth ; *b*) earthly, terrestrial.

SUBLUXATION, subluksasyôn, *sf. Surg.* subluxation : incomplete dislocation.

SUBMENTAL, E, submântal, [sub ; mental], *adj. Anat.* submental : under the chin.

SUBMERGEMENT, submèrzhœmân-t, *sm.* submersion.

SUBMERGER, submèrzhé-r, [Lat. : submergĕre ; sub, under ; mergĕre, mersum, to plunge], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous submergeons, je submergeais.*] to submerge, to submerse : *a*) to cover or overflow with water ; to drown ; *b*) to plunge, to immerge, to put under water. **Cette inondation submergea trente villages**, that inundation submerged thirty villages. — **un vaisseau**, to submerge a ship.

SUBMERGER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to submerge, to plunge ; 2. to submerge each other.

SUBMERSIBLE, submersibl', [Lat. : submersus, plunged], *adj.* submergible ; that may be submerged. **Terrains facilement submersibles**, land easily surmerged.

SUBMERSIBLE, *sm.* submergible, submarine : 1. a submarine capable of travelling entirely under water, for a time ; 2. a submarine capable of being only partly submerged.

SUBMERSION, submèrsiôn, [Lat. : submersio], *sf.* submersion : *a*) the act of plunging under water, the act of drowning ; *b*) the act of putting under water, or causing to be overflowed.

SUBOCULAIRE, subokulêr, [sub ; oculaire], *adj.* subocular : being under the eye.

† **SUBODORER**, subodoré-r, [Lat. subodorari), *va.* to smell from afar.

SUBORDINATION, subôrdinasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [subordonner], *sf.* subordination *a*) the state of being subordinate ; *b*) rank.

SUBORDONNÉ, E, subórdoné, *adj.* subordinate : *a*) inferior in order or rank ; *b*) dependent ; 2. subordinative : implying subordination. **Une proposition subordonnée**, a subordinate proposition.

SUBORDONNÉ, E, *sm. f.* subordinate : a person which is subordinate to another, dependant.

SUBORDONNÉMENT, subórdonémân t, *adv.* subordinately.

SUBORDONNER, subórdoné-r, [sub ; ordonner], *va.* to subordinate : to make subordinate, to subject.

SUBORDONNER, (SE), *v. refl.* to subordinate one's self.

SUBORNATION, subórnasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [suborner], *sf.* subornation : the act of suborning ; bribing, bribery.

SUBORNER, subórné-r, [Lat. : subornāre ; sub, under ; ornāre, to adorn], *va.* to suborn: *a*) to cause to commit perjury ; *b*) to bribe, to corrupt ; *c*) to tamper with ; to procure a person to do a bad action. — **des témoins**, to bribe witnesses. — **des assassins**, to suborn murderers.

SUBORNEUR, EUSE, subórnœr, œz', *sm. f.* suborner : a person who suborns ; briber.

SUBORNEUR, EUSE, *adj.* suborning, of subornation ; persuasive, enticing.

SUBPÉTIOLÉ, E, subpésyolé, [sub ; pétiolé], *adj. Bot.* subpetiolate : having a very short petiole.

SUBRÉCARGUE, subrékarg, [Span. : sobrecargo], *sm. Mar. Com.* supercargo : a person, in a merchant-ship, appointed to superintend the commercial transactions of the voyage.

SUBRÉCOT, subréko, [Provenc. : sobre, on ; escot], *sm.* 1. *Fam.* after-reckoning ; additional payment ; 2. *Fig.* fresh demand.

SUBREPTICE, subrèptis', [Lat. : subrepticius], *adj.* surreptitious, surreptive : stealthily or fraudulently done or obtained.

SUBREPTICEMENT, subrèptis'mân-t, *adv.* surreptitiously.

SUBREPTION, subrèpsyôn, [Lat. : subreptio], *sf.* subreption, surreption : the act of obtaining surreptitiously or by surprise.

SUBROGATION, subrogasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [subroger], *sf. Law-t.* subrogation : the substituting of one person in the place of another ; surrogation, substitution.

SUBROGATOIRE, subrogatwar, *adj. Law-t.* subrogatory.

SUBROGÉ, E, subrozhé, *adj.* surrogated. **— tuteur**, person appointed to see that an acting guardian does his duty, deputy guardian.

SUBROGER, subrozhé-r, [Lat. : subrogāre ; sub, under ; rogāre, to ask], *va.* [Before *o* and *a* the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous subrogeons, subrogeant.*] *Law-t.* to surrogate, to substitute.

SUBSÉQUEMMENT, subsékamân-t, *adv.* subsequently.

SUBSÉQUENT, E, subsékânt, ânt', [Lat. : subsequens, entis ; sub, under ; sequi, to follow], *adj.* subsequent : following in time, coming after, posterior.

SUBSESSILE, subsésil', [sub ; sessile], *adj. Bot.* subsessile : almost sessile.

SUBSIDE, subsid', [Lat. : sibsidium], *sm.* subsidy : *a*) aid in money, supply given ; tax. **Accorder des subsides à**, to grant subsidies to ; to subsidize.

SUBSIDIAIRE, subsidièr', *adj.* 1. subsidiary : *a*) aiding, helping, auxiliary ; *b*) pertaining to the payment of subsidies ; 2. *Law-t.* additionnal ; collateral.

SUBSIDIAIREMENT, subsidièr'mân-t, *adv.* subsidiarily ; further, in addition.

SUBSISTANCE, subsistâns', [subsister], *sf.* 1. subsistence, maintenance, sustenance : means of support. **Il n'a aucun moyen de —**, he has no means of subsistence. **Tirer sa — de son travail**, to get one's living by working.

2. *pl.* provisions.

SUBSISTANT, E, subsistân-t, ânt', *adj.* subsistent, subsisting, being, extant.

SUBSISTER, subsisté-r, [Lat.: subsistĕre; sub, under ; sistĕre, to stand], *vn.* 1. to subsist : *a*) to be, to have existence, to exist ; to be extant ; *b*) to continue, to remain ; to hold good. **Rome subsiste encore**, Rome still subsists. **Tant que les traités subsisteront**, as long as treaties hold good. **Ma remarque subsiste**, my remark holds good.

2. subsist : to live ; to be maintained with food, to have the means of living. **Cette ville subsiste uniquement du commerce étranger**, that town subsists only by its foreign trade. **Solon donna tous ses soins à ce que chaque citoyen pût — de son travail**, Solo did all he could to make it possible for every citizen to get his own living.

SUBSTANCE, substâns', [Lat. : substantia], *sf.* substance : *a*) *Philos.* being, existence ; subsistence ; something existing by itself ; *b*) essence, being ; *c*) matter, body, material ; *d*) something solid, not empty ; that which is real or substantial ; *e*) the essential or material part ; *f*) means of support of living ; subsistence. **— métallique**, metallic substance. **Il y a beaucoup de paroles et peu de — dans ce discours**, there are many words and little matter in that discourse. **Ce ne sont pas ses propres paroles, mais c'en est la —**, these are not his words, but the substance of them. **On dévore la — du pauvre, on ruine la veuve et l'orphelin**, they take the substance of the poor, they ruin widows and orphans. *Bourdaloue.*

EN SUBSTANCE, *adv. phr.* in substance, substantially, essentially, in the main. **Voici en — de quoi il s'agit**, this is the thing in question.

SUBSTANTIALISER, substânsializé-r, *va.* to substantialize : to realize.

SUBSTANTIALISME, substânsializm, *sm. Philos.* substantialism : the theory that there is a real existence or substratum underlying the phenomena of consciousness.

SUBSTANTIALITÉ, substânsialité, *sf.* substantiality : state of being substantial.

SUBSTANTIEL, ELLE, substânsièl, *adj.* substantial : *a*) *Philos.* belonging to substance ; real ; *b*) nutritious, nourishing, succulent; *c*) essential, important, main. **Une nouriture substantielle**, substantial food. **Ce qu'il y a de — dans un livre**, the substance of a book.

SUBSTANTIELLEMENT, substânsièl'mân-t, *adv.* substantially : *a*) in the manner of a substance ; really, truly ; *b*) in substance, essentially, in the main.

SUBSTANTIF, IVE, substântif, tiv', [Lat.: substantivus], *adj.* substantive : *a*) betokening existence ; *b*) *Gram.* not adjective ; *c*) *Chem.* that communicates its colour without the intervention of a mordant. **Nom —**, noun substantive, substantive, noun. **Couleur substantive**, substantive colour.

SUBSTANTIF, *sm. Gram.* substantive, noun, noun substantive.

SUBSTANTIFIER, substântifié-r, **SUBSTANTIVER**, substântivé-r, *va.* 1. to substantiate : to make to exist ; 2. *Gram.* to substantive : to convert into a substantive.

SUBSTANTIVEMENT, substântiv'mân-t, *adv. Gram.* substantively : as a noun.

SUBSTITUANT, substituân-t, *sm.* substituting person.

SUBSTITUER, substitué-r, [Lat. : substituĕre ; sub, under ; statuĕre, to set], *va.* 1. to substitute : to put in the place of another. **— une chose à une autre**, to replace one thing by another.

2. *Law-t.* to appoint, to designate (a second heir to enjoy, in default of a former heir, or after him) ; 3. *Law-t.* to entail (an estate).

SUBSTITUER (SE), *v. refl.* (with *à*) 1. to substitute one's self for ; 2. to supersede.

SUBSTITUT, substitu, [substituer], *sm.* substitute, deputy.

SUBSTITUTIF, IVE, substitutif, tiv', *adj.* substitutive : that may be substituted.

SUBSTITUTION, substitusyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : substitutio], *sf.* substitution : *a*) the act of putting one person or thing in the place of another ; *b*) *Law-t.* the designation of a second heir to enjoy, in default of a former heir, or after him ; 2. *Law-t.* entailment, entail.

SUBSTRATUM, substratom, [Lat.], *sm. Philos.* substratum : the substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.

SUBSTRUCTION, substruksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : substructio], *sf.* substructure, substruction : foundation, under-building.

SUBSTRUCTURE, substructur', *sf.* substructure : under-structure.

SUBTERFUGE, subtèrfuzh', [Lat. : subterfugium ; subter, under ; fugĕre, to flee], *sm.* subterfuge : evasion, shift.

SUBTIL, subtil, [Lat. : subtilis], *adj.* 1. subtile : *a*) thin, rare, not dense or gross ; *b*) fine, nice, delicate ; *c*) acute piercing ; *d*) quick, sharp ; *e*) nice, refined ; finespun. *a*) **Un feu —**, subtile fire. **Un air —**, subtile air. **Un poison —**, a subtile poison. **Avoir la vue subtile, l'œil —**, to be sharpsighted. **Avoir l'ouïe, l'oreille subtile**, to have a quick ear. **Une différence subtile**, a slight difference.

2. skilful, dexterous ; expert, adroit, clever. **Un — voleur**, a dexterous thief. **Ce tour est fort —**, that is a very clever trick.

3. subtile : *a*) artful, cunning, crafty, sly, wily ; *b*) acute, shrewd, keen. *a*) **Un esprit —**, a subtle mind. **Ce que vous dites là est trop — pour lui**, what you say is too deep for him. **Une ruse subtile**, a sly trick. **Un raisonnement —**, subtle reasoning. **Les lois ne doivent être subtiles**, the laws should not be subtile. *Montes. Esp. des L.* xxix. 16.

SUBTIL, *sm.* subtle person, cunning person.

SUBTILEMENT, subtil'mân-t, *adv.* 1. subtly : slily, artfully, cunningly ; 2. dexterously, cleverly.

SUBTILISATION, subtilizasyôn, *sf. Chem.* subtilization : the operation of making volatile.

SUBTILISER, subtilizé-r, [subtil], *va.* 1. to subtilize : *a*) to make subtile, fine or thin ; *b*) *Fig.* to refine ; to spin into niceties ; 2. *Fam.* to deceive, to cheat, to take in ; 3. *Popul. lang.* to steal, to pilfer ; to pick.

SUBTILISER, *vn.* to subtilize : to refine in argument.

SUBTILISER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be subtilized ; 2. *Fig.* to be refined.

SUBTILISEUR, EUSE, subtilizœr, œz, *smf.* subtilizer, abstracter.

SUBTILITÉ, subtilité, [Lat. : subtilitas], *sf.* 1. subtility, subtileness : *a*) thinness, rareness ; *b*) fineness, acuteness ; *c*) refinement. **— d'un poison**, the subtility of a poison. **— d'esprit**, refinement of mind.

2. subtlety, subtleness, slyness, artfulness, cunning. **La — en affaires est bien voisine de la friponnerie**, subtlety in business is almost roguery.

3. dexterousness, cleverness, adroitness. **La — d'un escamoteur**, the dexterousness of a conjurer.

4. subtlety : acuteness, nicety of discrimination ; artifice. **Les subtilités de la métaphysique**, the subtleties of metaphysics.

SUBTROPICAL, E, subtropical, [sub ; tropical], *adj.* subtropical : near, under the tropics.

SUBULÉ, E, subulé, [Lat. : subula, an awl], *adj. Nat. Hist.* subulate, subulated : awl-shaped.

SUBURBAIN, E, suburban, bèn', [Lat. : sub, under ; urbs, a city], *adj.* suburban : *a*) being in the suburbs of a city ; *b*) inhabiting a suburb.

SUBURBICAIRE, suburbikèr', [Lat. : sub, under, near ; urbs, a city], *adj.* suburbicarian, suburbicary : in the diocese of Rome.

SUBVENIR, subvœnir, [Lat. : subvenire ; sub, under ; venire, to come], *vn.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] (with *à*) 1. to relieve, to assist ; 2. to supply, to meet ; to provide for. **— aux besoins de quelqu'un**, to provide for a person's wants. **Il a subvenu à tout**, he provided for everything, he saw to all.

SUBVENTION, subvânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [subvenir], *sf.* subvention : *a*) support, aid, relief ; *b*) grant, subsidy. **Le gouvernement accorde des subventions à certains théâtres**, the government subsidizes certain theatres.

SUBVENTIONNER, subvânsyoné-r, [subvention], *va.* to subsidize, to endow, to aid, to assist.

SUBVERSIF, IVE, subvèrsif, siv', [Lat.

subversum, from subvertĕre], *adj.* subversive tending to subvert.

SUBVERSION, subvèrsiô*n*, *sf.* subversion : overthrow, destruction, ruin. **La — de tous les principes**, the ruin of all principles. **Ces prédications séditieuses tendent à la — des faibles et des ignorants**, these seditious sermons tend to the ruin of the weak and the ignorant. *Bossuet. Var.* xi. 79.

SUBVERTIR, subvèrtir, [Lat. : sub, under ; vertĕre, versum, to turn], *va.* to subvert, to subverse : to overthrow, to destroy, to ruin, to turn upside down. **— les principes de la morale**, to subvert moral principles.

† **SUBVERTISSEMENT**, subvèrtis'mâ*n*-t, [subvertir], *sm.* subversion, ruin.

SUC, suk, [Lat. : succus], *sm.* **1**. juice : *a*) liquid part of vegetables, fruits and meat ; *b*) fluid of animals, of the earth. **Exprimer le — d'une herbe, d'un fruit**, to press out the juice of an herb, of a fruit. **Leurs flèches sont trempées dans le — de certaines herbes venimeuses**, their arrows are soaked in the juice of certain venimous plants. *Fén. Tél.* **Cette viande a peu de —**, that meat is not juicy. **— gastrique**, gastric juice. **Les végétaux pompent les sucs de la terre à l'aide de leurs racines**, the roots of vegetables suck the juices of the earth.

2. *Fig.* substance, essence, quintessence, pith. **Tout le — d'un livre**, the pith of a book.

SUCCÉDANÉ, E, suksédané, [Lat. : succedaneus ; succedĕre, to succeed to], *adj. Med.* succedaneous : substitutional, supplying the place of something else.

SUCCÉDANÉ, *sm.* succedaneum : substitute, that which is used for something else.

SUCCÉDER, suksédé-r, [Lat. : succedĕre; sub, up ; cedĕre, to go], *vn.* [Conj. like accélérer], to succeed : *a*) to come into the place of, to come after, to follow ; *b*) to follow in order, office or authority ; to take the place or office of ; *c*) to possess after another; to inherit ; *d*) to follow, to ensue, to come, to happen ; † *e*) to prosper ; to have a prosperous issue. *a*) **L'inimitié succède à l'amitié trahie**, enmity succeeds to betrayed friendship. **La nuit succède au jour**, night succeeds to day. **Les révolutions qui se sont succédé en France**, the revolutions which succeeded each other in F. *b*) **Louis XIV succéda à Louis XIII**, Lewis XIV succeeded Lewis XIII. **Il lui a succédé dans son emploi**, he succeeded him in that place. *c*) **— à un royaume**, to succeed to a kingdom. **Les enfants succèdent au père**, the children succeed their father. *d*) **Quelque chose de bon nous pourra —**, something pleasant may happen. *Mol. Dép. Am.* iii. 1. **Toutes choses succèdent selon nos désirs**, everything happens according to our wishes. *e*) **Tout lui succédait**, he succeeded in everything. **Tout lui rit, tout lui succède**, everything smiles to him, he succeeds in everything. *La Bruy. Car.*

SUCCÈS, suksè-z, [Lat.: successus], *sm.* success : *a*) issue, result ; *b*) fortune, issue ; *c*) desired issue ; prosperous termination; advantage. **Voilà donc le — qu'aura votre ambassade**, and such is to be the success of your embassy. **J'ignore quel — le sort garde à mes armes**, I do not know what success awaits me. *Rac. Andr.* iii. **3**. **Les mauvais succès sont les seuls maîtres qui peuvent nous reprendre utilement**, unsuccess is the only master from whom we really learn. *Bossuet, R. d'Angl.* **Une entreprise que le — ne saurait justifier**, an enterprise which success cannot justify. **Le — d'une pièce de théâtre**, the success of a play. **Le — de cette affaire est douteux**, the success of that affair is doubtful. **— de circonstance**, accidental success. **— d'enthousiasme, — fou**, tremendous success. **Sans —, avec peu de —**, unsuccessfully. **Cet ouvrage n'a pas eu grand —**, that work was not very successful. *Prov.* **Rien ne réussit comme le succès**, nothing succeeds like sucess.

SUCCESSEUR, suksèssœr, [Lat. : successor], *sm.* successor : one who succeeds ; one who follows in the place or character. of another.

SUCCESSIBILITÉ, suksèsibilité, *sf. Law-t* right of succession.

SUCCESSIBLE, suksèsibl', *adj. Law-t.* capable of inheriting.

SUCCESSIF, IVE, suksèsif, siv', [Lat. : successivus], *adj.* **1**. successive : consecutive, following in order. **L'ordre — des nuits et des jours**, the successive order of nights and days. **Des pertes successives**, successive losses.

2. *Law-t.* of succession. **Les droits successifs**, right of succession.

SUCCESSION, suksèsiô*n*, [Lat. : successio], *sf.* succession : *a*) series ; consecution, sequence ; *b*) inheritance ; *c*) the manner of succeeding. **La — de nos idées**, the succession of our ideas. **Par — de temps**, in process of time. **Le partage d'une —**, the dividing of an inheritance, **Recueillir une —**, to inherit a fortune, an estate. **Renoncer à une —**, to give up one's right to a succession. **— directe**, direct succession. **— collatérale**, collateral succession.

SUCCESSIVEMENT, suksèsiv'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* successively : one after another, in a series, by succession, consecutively.

SUCCESSIVITÉ, suksèsivité, *sf.* successiveness : the quality of being successive.

SUCCESSORAL, E, suksèsoral, *adj.* successional : pertaining to succession,

SUCCIN, suksa*n*, [Lat. : succinum, amber], *sm.* yellow amber. **De —**, succinous.

SUCCINATE, suksinat', *sm. Chem.* succinate : a salt formed by succinic acid and a base.

SUCCINCT, E, suksa*n*-t, ant', [Lat. : succinctus], *adj.* **1**. succinct : short, brief, concise, summary. **Un discours —**, a short discourse.

2. *Fam.* light. **Un repas —**, a light meal.

SUCCINCTEMENT, suksant'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1**. succinctly : briefly, concisely ; **2**. *Fam.* lightly, meagrely, sparingly.

SUCCINÉ, E, suksiné, [succin], *adj.* succinous, yellow (as amber).

SUCCINIQUE, suksinik', *adj. Chem.* succinic : obtained from amber.

SUCCINITE, suksinit', *sf.* succinite : a variety of garnet.

SUCCION, suksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [for suction, from Lat. suctum ; sugĕre, to suck], *sf.* suction : the act of sucking.,

SUCCOMBER, sukô*n*bé-r, [Lat. : succumbĕre ; sub, under ; cumbĕre, to lie down] *vn.* **1**. to sink (beneath, under). **— sous le poids, sous le faix**, to sink under the burden.

2. *Fig.* to succumb : to sink, to yield, to faint, to give way ; to be overcome ; to fall. **— sous le travail**, to be overcome with work. **— au mauvais exemple**, to follow a bad example. **— au sommeil**, to yield to sleep. **Ma santé succomba à tant de violentes agitations**, such violent agitation was too much for my health. **— à la tentation**, to yield to temptation.

3. to fail ; to be overcome, to have the worst of it. **Malgré la justice et les lois, le faible succombe presque toujours**, notwithstanding justice and law, the weak one generally has the worst of it.

4. to die, to perish. **La malade a succombé**, the patient died. **Monsieur Purgon dit que je succomberais s'il était seulement trois jours sans prendre soin de moi**, Monsieur Purgon says I should die if he were but three days without taking care of me. *Mol. Mal. im.* iii. 3.

SUCCOTRIN, sukotra*n*, *sf. Bot.* Socotrine aloes.

SUCCUBE, sukub', [Lat. : succuba, a whore], *sm.* succuba, succubus : a pretended female demon.

† **SUCCULEMMENT**, sukulamâ*n*-t, [succulent], *adv.* succulently : juicily.

SUCCULENCE, sukulâ*n*s', *sf.* succulence, succulency : juiciness, the quality of being succulent.

SUCCULENT, E, sukulâ*n*-t â*n*t', [Lat. succulentus], *adj.* succulent, succulous : juicy ; nutritious, nourishing.

SUCCURSALE, sukursal', [Lat. : succursus ; succurrĕre, to help], *adj.* branch ; auxiliary.

SUCCURSALE, *sf.* **1**. branch establishment ; branch ; **2**. chapel of ease. **La maison a plusieurs succursales en province et à l'étranger**, the firm has several branch houses in the provinces and abroad.

SUCCURSALISTE, sukursalist', *sm.* curate of a chapel of ease.

SUCCUSSION, sukusyô*n*, [Lat. : succussio], *sf. Med.* succussion, shake : the act of shaking.

SUCEMENT, sus'mâ*n*-t, [sucer], *sm.* sucking, suck : the act of drawing with the mouth ; suction.

SUCER, susé-r, [Lat. : sugĕre, to suck], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous suçons, je suçais.*] to suck : *a*) to draw with the mouth, to suck up, to suck in, to draw into the mouth ; to draw out, to suck out ; *b*) to draw milk from with the mouth ; *c*) to draw into the mouth ; to suck out ; *d*) to suck in, to imbibe, to inspire, to draw in ; *e*) *Fam.* to drain, to exhaust ; to get out of. **— une orange**, to suck an orange. **— la moëlle d'un os**, to suck the marrow of a bone. **Les vampires venaient — le sang des vivants**, the vampires sucked the blood of the living. *Fig.* : **Il ne songeait qu'à — le sang des malheureux**, he only thought of getting all he could out of the poor. **— un os**, to pick a bone. **— du sucre d'orge**, to suck a piece of barley-sugar. **— une plaie**, to suck a wound. **— avec le lait une doctrine**, to imbibe a doctrine with one's mother's milk. **— le lait des saines doctrines**, to suck in sound doctrines. **Il vous sucera jusqu'au dernier sou**, he will get the last farthing out of you. *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 4. **— quelqu'un jusqu'aux os, jusqu'à la moëlle des os**, to get all one can out of a person.

SUCET, susè, [sucer], *sm. Ichth.* sucking-fish ; sucker, remora : *Echineis remora*, a genis of malacopterygious fishes.

SUCEUR, susœr, *adj. m.* **1**. sucking ; **2**. *Entom.* suctorial.

SUCEUR, *sm.* sucker : *a*) a person who sucks ; *b*) a family of fishes.

SUÇOIR, suswar, [sucer], *sm.* sucker (of an insect).

SUÇON, susô*n*, *sm.* sucking mark (on the skin), spot made by sucking.

SUÇOTER, susoté-r, [sucer], *va. Fam.* to suck repeatedly, to keep on sucking.

SUCRAGE, sukrazh', [sucrer], *sm.* sugaring, sweetening with sugar.

SUCRE, sukr', [Ar. : sakkar, which perhaps comes from Gr. σάκχαρον, and

Lat. saccharum], *sm.* **1.** sugar. — **de canne,** cane sugar, colonial sugar. — **de betterave,** beet-root sugar. — **des colonies,** colonial sugar. — **brut,** raw sugar, coarse sugar, brown sugar; moist sugar. — **raffiné,** refined sugar. — **en pain,** loaf-sugar, lump-sugar. **En pain de —,** like a sugarloaf. — **candi,** sugar-candy. — **d'orge,** sugar-barley, barley-sugar. — **de pomme,** apple-sugar. — **d'érable,** maple sugar. — **pilé,** crushed sugar. — **en poudre,** powdered sugar, castor sugar. — **de fruit,** — **incristallisable,** fruit-sugar, fructose sugar. — **de raisin,** grape-sugar, glucose. — **d'amidon,** starch-sugar. — **de lait,** milk-sugar, sugar of milk, lactine, lactose. **Mettre du — dans,** to sugar. **C'est tout — et tout miel,** *Fig.* he is all honey.

2. *Chem.* sugar. — **du foie,** — **de diabète,** diabetic sugar. — **de Saturne,** sugar of lead, acetate of lead.

SUCRÉ, E, sukré, *adj.* **1.** sugared, sugary, sweet. **Un verre d'eau sucrée,** a glass of sugared water. **Des fruits très sucrés,** very sweet fruit.

2. *Fig.* honeyed: sweet; **3.** demure. **Faire la sucrée,** to look demure, to affect demureness.

SUCRER, sukré-r, [sucre], *va.* to sugar: *a*) to put sugar into, to mix with sugar, to sweeten with sugar; *b*) to sweeten.

SUCRERIE, sukrœri, [sucre], *sf.* **1.** sugar-works, sugar-work: a place where sugar is made; **2.** sugar-house, sugar-refinery; **3.** *Pl.* sweet things, sweetmeats, comfits.

SUCRIER, IÈRE, sukrié, èr', [sucre], *adj.* sugar, to sugar.

SUCRIER, *sm.* **1.** sugar-bowl, sugar-basin; **2.** sugar-maker.

SUCRIN, sukran, [sucre], *adj. m.* sugary: tasting like sugar. **Melon —,** sugary melon.

SUD, sud, [common to all languages of Scand. or German origin. O. H. Ger.: Sund; Ger.: Süd, Süden. Ang-Sax.: suth; Eng.: south; Icel.: sudhr; Dutch.: zuid; Swed.: syd], *sm.* **1.** south. **L'Amérique du —,** South America. **Le vent du —,** south-wind. **Cette ville est au — de Paris,** that town lies to the south of Paris. **Faire le —,** *Naut.* to sail southward. **La croix du —,** *Astron.* Southern Cross. **Vers le —,** southward.

2. south-wind.

SUD, *adj.* south. **Le pôle —,** the south pole.

SUDAMINA, sudamina [Lat.: sudamen, inis; sudāre, to sweat], *smpl. Med.* sudamina: minute whitish vesicles on the skin in febrile disorders.

SUDATION, sudasiôn, [Lat.: sudatio], *sf. Med.* sudation: sweating.

SUDATOIRE, sudatwar', **SUDATORIUM,** sudatoriom [Lat.: sudatorius; sudāre, to sweat], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* sudatory: hot-house, sweating-bath.

SUDATOIRE, *adj. Med.* sudatory: sweating.

SUD-EST, sudèst; sailors pronounce suè; *sm.* **1.** south-east; **2.** south-east wind.

SUD-EST, *adj.* south-east.

SUDISTE, sudist', *sm.* southron, southerner: an inhabitant of the Southern States of North America; (particularly) a confederate.

SUDORIFÈRE, sudorifèr', [Lat.: sudor, sweat; ferre, to bear], *adj.* sudoriferous, sudorific.

SUDORIFIQUE, sudorifik', [Lat.: sudor, sweat; facĕre, to make], *adj.* sudorific, sudoriferous: producing sweat.

SUDORIFIQUE, *s. Med.* sudorific.

SUDORIPARE, sudoripar', [Lat.: sudor, sweat; parāre, to produce], *adj. Anat.* sudoriparous: secreting perspiration.

SUD-OUEST, sudwèst; sailors pronounce surwè or surwa, *sm.* **1.** south-west; **2.** south-west wind.

SUD-OUEST, *adj.* south-west.

SUE, su [Marie-Joseph called Eugène], novelist (1804-1857).

SUÈDE, suèd', *pnf. Geog.* Sweden.

SUÉDOIS, E, suédwâ, âz', *sm. f.* **1.** Swede: an inhabitant of Sweden; **2.** (in the masc.) Swedish language.

SUÉDOIS, E, *adj.* Swedish: pertaining to Sweden.

SUÉE, sué, [suer], *sf.* **1.** sweat; **2.** *Fig.* sudden fright.

SUER, sué-r, [Lat.: sudāre], *vn.* **1.** to sweat: *a*) to excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to perspire, to be in a perspiration; *b*) to toil, to labour, to drudge; *c*) to emit moisture; to be wet. *a*) — **à grosses gouttes,** to perspire profusely. — **d'ahan,** to work like a slave. *b*) **J'ai bien sué pour cette affaire,** that affair gave me a great deal of trouble. **Il faut — sans cesse à trouver que lui dire,** it is always a labour to find something to say to her. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 5. *c*) **Les murailles suent pendant le dégel,** the walls are wet during a thaw. **Faire — des marrons,** to steam chestnuts.

2. to be anxious. **Il est vrai que l'on sue à souffrir ses discours,** to be sure, it puts one into a fever to hear her speak. *Mol. F. Sav.* ii. 7.

3. *Fam.* to be annoyed. **Faire — quelqu'un, faire —,** to annoy a person, to try a person's patience. **Cela vous fait —,** it is enough to disgust one.

SUER, *va.* to sweat: to exude, to emit from the pores. — **du sang,** to sweat drops of blood. *Fig.*: — **la peur,** to be very much afraid. — **l'ennui,** to be very dull. — **l'orgueil,** to be full of pride. — **des grosses gouttes,** to be in a profuse perspiration. — **sang et eau,** to be in a perspiration, to toil and moil.

SUERIE, suri, *sf. Fam.* sweating.

SUETTE, suèt', [suer], *sf. Med.* sweating-sickness: a febrile, epidemic disease.

SUEUR, suœr', [Lat.: sudor], *sf.* sweat: *a*) perspiration; moisture excreted from the skin; *b*) *Fig.* (usually in the plural) labour toil, drudgery; pains. *a*) **Son corps était couvert d'une — glacée,** he was in a cold perspiration. *Fén. Tél.* **Me voilà tout en — et hors d'haleine,** I am wet with perspiration and out of breath. **Gagner sa vie, gagner son pain à la — de son corps, à la — de son front, à la — de son visage,** to get one's bread by the sweat of one's brow. **Les fruits de leurs propres terres gagnés à la — de leur visage,** fruits of their land got by the sweat of their brows. *Fén. Tél. b*) **J'apporte quelque argent, le fruit de mes sueurs,** I bring a little money, the fruit of my labour. **Vivre de la — du peuple,** to live by the labour of the people.

SUFFÈTES, sufèt', *smpl. Antiq.* suffetes: magistrates of Carthage.

SUFFIRE, sufir', [Lat.: sufficĕre, to take the place of; sub, under; facĕre, to make], *vn.* [*Je suffis, nous suffisons; je suffis, nous suffîmes; je suffirai; je suffirais; que je suffise; que je suffisse; suffisant; suffi.*] **1.** to suffice: to be sufficient, to be enough, to satisfy. **Il fallait que cette modique somme suffît pour élever trois orphelins,** this small sum was to suffice to bring up three orphans. **La plus légère contrariété suffit pour l'irriter,** the slightest annoyance is sufficient to excite him. **Une seule partie de l'histoire naturelle suffit pour occuper plusieurs hommes,** a single part of natural history is enough to occupy several men. **Cela me suffit, cela suffit,** (or absolutely) **suffit,** that suffices, that is enough, that will do. **Peu de bien suffit au sage,** the wise are content with little. *Impers.*: **Il suffit de tes yeux pour t'en persuader,** a single look will convince you of it. *Rac. Phèd,* ii. 5. **Il suffit que vous le disiez pour que je le croie,** you say so, it suffices, I believe it. **Il suffit que nous savons ce que nous savons,** we know what we know, and that's enough. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* i. 1. **L'honneur parle, il suffit,** honour speaks, it is enough. *Prov.*: **A chaque jour suffit sa peine,** sufficient unto the day is the evil there of. **A bon clerc demi-mot suffit,** a word to the wise is enough.

2. (of persons), to be adequate, to be sufficient; to satisfy. **Les prêtres ne pouvaient — aux sacrifices,** there were not priests enough to offer the sacrifices. *Rac. Ath.* i. 1. **Cet homme ne saurait — à tant d'affaires,** that man could not manage so many things.

SUFFIRE (SE), *v. refl.* to provide for one's self, to keep one's self, to support one's self. **Elles se sont toujours suffi,** they always kept themselves.

SUFFISAMMENT, sufizamân-t, [suffisant], *adv.* sufficiently, enough: to a sufficient degree. **Il est — informé de cette affaire,** he knows enough of that affair. **Il a — de bien pour vivre,** he has enough to live upon.

SUFFISANCE, sufizâns', [suffire], *sf.* **1.** sufficiency: *a*) enough: competence; *b*) † adequacy; ability, capacity; talent. *a*) **Avoir — de blé,** to have wheat enough.

2. self-sufficiency, self-conceit, conceitedness. **La — d'un parvenu,** the conceitedness of an upstart.

À SUFFISANCE, EN SUFFISANCE, *adv. phr.* sufficiently, enough.

SUFFISANT, E, sufizân-t, ânt', [suffire], *adj.* **1.** sufficient: *a*) enough; adequate; *b*) † capable, able. **Une somme suffisante,** a sum large enough.

2. self-conceited, conceited, consequential. **Un — personnage,** a conceited personage. **Un air —,** a consequential look.

SUFFISANT, E, *sm. f.* conceited person. **Faire le —,** to play the coxcomb. **C'est un —,** he is a conceited puppy.

SUFFIXATION, sufiksasyôn, *sf. Gram.* suffixion: the act of suffixing.

SUFFIXE, sufiks', [Lat.: suffixus; sub, under; fixĕre, to fix], *sf. Gram.* suffix: a letter or syllable added to the end of a word.

SUFFIXER, sufiksé-r, [suffix], *va. Gram.* to suffix: to annex to the end of a word.

SUFFOCANT, E, sufokân-t, ânt', [suffoquer], *adj.* suffocating: stifling, choking. **Une vapeur suffocante,** a suffocating steam. **Il fait une chaleur suffocante,** the heat is stifling.

SUFFOCATION, sufokasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* suffocation: a stopping of respiration; stifling, choking.

SUFFOQUER, sufoké-r, [Lat.: suffocāre], *va.* to suffocate: to choke by stopping respiration; to stifle, to choke. **Les pleurs me suffoquaient,** sobs stifled me.

SUFFOQUER, *vn.* to suffocate, to stifle, to choke; to be choked. **Il est près de —,** he is almost choked. **Cet air suffoque,** this air is suffocating. *Fig.* — **de colère, d'indignation,** to be choked with anger, with indignation.

SUFFRAGANT, sufragân-t, [Lat.: suffragân-t, *adj. m.* suffragan: *a*) assisting; subject, dependent. **Évêque —,** suffragan bishop.

SUFFRAGANT, *sm.* suffragan : a bishop as subject to the metropolitan.

SUFFRAGE, sufrazh', [Lat. : suffragium ; suffragari, to vote for], *sm.* 1. suffrage : *a)* vote ; *b)* *Cath. Lit.* short prayers. **Recueillir les suffrages**, to get the votes. **Réunir la pluralité des suffrages**, to get the plurality of votes. — **universel**, universal suffrage, manhood suffrage.

2. *Fig.* approbation.

SUFFRAGETTE, sufrazhet [Eng.], *sf.* suffragette.

SUFFRUTESCENT, E, suffrutèssân-t, ânt', [Lat. : sub, under ; frutescens ; frutex, a shrub], *adj. Bot.* suffrutescent, suffruticose : having the character of an under-shrub.

SUFFUMIGATION, suffumigasyôn, [sub ; fumigation], *sf.* suffumigation : fumigation.

SUFFUSION, suffuzyôn, [Lat. : suffusio], *sf. Med.* suffusion : *a)* extravasation of some humour ; *b)* cataract.

SUGGÉRER, sugzhéré-r,[Lat. : suggerĕre; sub, under ; gerĕre, gestum, to carry], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer], 1. † to offer ; to supply: 2. to suggest : to hint, to intimate ; to indicate : to offer to the mind ; to insinuate ; to prompt. **Sa sœur lui suggérait à demi-voix tout ce qu'il devait répondre**, his sister whispered to him what he was to say. — **des réflexions**, to suggest thoughts. — **une idée** to suggest an idea. **Se —**, to be suggested.

SUGGESTIF, IVE, sugzhèstif, tiv', *adj.* suggestive : starting thought or ideas.

SUGGESTION, sugzhèstyôn ; *in poet.* tiôn, [suggérer], *sf.* suggestion : *a)* hint, intimation ; *b)* incitement ; instigation. **Les suggestions de la conscience**, the suggestions of one's conscience. **A** or **par la — de**, by *or* at the suggestion of.

SUGILLATION, sughillasyôn, [Lat. : sugillatio], *sf. Med.* suggillation : a livid, black spot produced from a contusion.

SUICIDE, suisid', [Lat. : sui, gen. of se, himself ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* suicide : *a)* self-murder, self-slaughter, self-homicide ; *b)* self-murderer ; felo-de-se,

SUICIDE, *adj.* suicidal : relating to suicide.

SUICIDER (SE), sœ-suisidé-r, *v. refl.* to commit suicide, to kill one's self.

SUICIDÉ, suisidé, *sm.* suicide, selfmurderer ; felo-de-se.

SUIE, sui [orig. unknown], *sf.* soot.

SUIF, suif, [Lat. : sebum], *sm.* 1. tallow : *a)* hard fat of animals ; suet ; *b)* candle-grease ; grease. — **en branche**, suet.

2. *Bot.* **Arbre à —**, tallow-tree ; 3. — **minéral**, mineral tallow ; a variety of talc.

4. *Naut.* stuff, paying. **Donner un — à un bâtiment**, to pay a ship.

5. *Fig.* and *Pop.* scolding, scold, reprimand. **Donner un — à quelqu'un**, to give any one the length of one's tongue.

SUIFFER, suifé-r, *va.* 1. to tallow : to grease or smear with tallow ; 2. *Naut.* to pay (a ship).

SUIFFEUX, EUSE, suifœ, œz', *adj.* tallowy, tallowish, greasy.

SUIFFIER, suifyé, *sm.* tallow-chandler, tallow-manufacturer.

SUINT, suan, [suer], *sm.* grease (of sheep's wool).

SUINTEMENT, suant'mân-t, [suinter], *sm.* 1. oozing ; 2. running ; leaking ; 3. sweating.

SUINTER, suanté-r, [suint], *vn.* 1. to ooze, to ooze out : to flow gently or imperceptibly; to percolate through small openings : to sweat. **L'eau suinte à travers les roches**, water oozes through the cracks of the rocks.

2. to run, to leak : to let water or other liquid out of a vessel through a hole, etc. ; to sweat. **Roche qui suinte**, porous rock. **Muraille qui suinte**, damp wall. **Ce tonneau suinte**, that cask leaks. **La plaie suinte encore**, that wound still discharges.

SUINTER, *va.* to sweat ; to let out.

SUISSE, suis', *pnf. Geog.* Switzerland.

SUISSE, *sm.* 1. Swiss : a native of Switzerland ; 2. porter ; door-keeper ; 3. beadle (of a church) ; 4. *Zool.* ground squirrel ; 5. salamander ; 6. cream cheese.

SUISSE, *adj.* Swiss.

SUISSESSE, suisès', *sf.* Swiss : a woman native of Switzerland.

SUITE, suit', [Lat. : sequita ; sequi, to follow], *sf.* 1. following : the act of following; 2. rest ; the others ; those that follow. **Laisser entrer les premiers, et fermer la porte à la —, à toute la —**, to let in the first comers and shut out the rest.

3. suite, retinue, attendants, followers, train. **Avoir une — nombreuse**, to have many attendants. **Le prince arriva avec les gentilshommes de sa —**, the prince came with the gentlemen of his suite.

4. sequel : *a)* that which follows ; following continuation, succeeding part ; *b)* event, issue ; time (following) ; later period ; *c)* consequence, issue, result, effect ; (of a disease) after-effect. *a)* **Pour bien entendre ce passage, il faut lire la —**, to understand that part well, you must read what comes after it. **Il reprit la — de son histoire**, he went on with his story. **La — au prochain numéro**, to be continued in our next. **Faire — à**, to be the continuation of, to continue. *b)* **Il fit mieux par la —**, he did better afterwards. **Dans la —** in the sequel, eventually, at a later period. *c)* **Il n'a point donné de —**, **Il n'a point donné — à son projet**, he did not carry out his intention. **Mourir des suites d'une chute**, to die from the effects of a fall. **Si la mollesse est douce, les suites en sont cruelles**, if self-indulgence is sweet, the consquences are bitter. **Cette affaire aura des suites fâcheuses**, that affair will be attended with disagreeable consequences. **Cela peut avoir des suites**, it may be followed by disagreeable consequences.

5. set, collection. **Une — de mots peu lisibles**, a set of illegible words. **Une belle — de médailles**, a fine collection of medals. **J'ai bien quelques gravures de cette histoire, mais je voudrais avoir toute la —**, I have a few of the engravings of that history, but I should like to have the whole collection.

6. succession : *a)* sequence, order, course ; consecution ; a series of things following each other ; *b)* a series of persons succeeding each other ; line ; *c)* connected order or course ; sequence, series, train, continuation. *a)* **Le fils a pris la — des affaires de son père**, the son has continued his father's business. **Toute leur vie n'est qu'une — de crimes**, their lives are nothing but a continuation of crimes. **Une longue — de siècles**, a long succession of centuries. *b)* **Une — d'ancêtres**, a line of ancestors .*c)* **La force de la vérité se faisait sentir dans la — de son raisonnement**, all the arguments he used were unmistakably true. *Fén. Tél.*

7. duration ; 8. *Math.* series : an indefinite number of quantities or terms which succeed each other according to some determinate law ; 9. order, connection, coherence. **Un songe interrompu, sans —, obscur, confus**, a strange, confused, broken dream. **Des propos sans —**, desultory talk. **Ses discours étaient contraints et sans —**, his speeches were strained and disconnected. *Volt. Zadig.* 7. **Les autres écrivent avec plus de —**, others write in a less desultory way. **Il avait eu une très bonne idée, mais il n'y a pas donné de —**, he had a most excellent idea, but he did not follow it up.

10. steadiness, perseverance, order. **Je remarque le manque de — dans ses lettres**, I notice the incoherence of his letters. **Avoir de la — dans les idées**, to be steady minded. **Esprit de —**, steadiness of mind, **Il agit sans esprit de —**, he acts with no method in his ideas.

A LA SUITE, A LA SUITE DE, *prepos. phr.* 1. after. **Ils arrivèrent à la — les uns des autres**, or **les uns à la — des autres**, they came one after the other.

2. in the train of ; 3. following ; 4. at the heels of ; 5. pursuing. **Être à la — d'une affaire**, to be pursuing an affair. **Je suis à la — de votre affaire**, I am looking up your affair.

6. in consequence of.

DE SUITE, *adv. phr.* 1. one after another, in succession, successively. **La Russie a été gouvernée par cinq femmes de —**, Russia was governed by five women in succession.

2. without interruption, uninterruptedly; 3. together ; 4. in due order ; 5. (abusively) directly.

TOUT DE SUITE, *adv. phr.* 1. directly, at once, immediately, forthwith, instantly. **Il est reparti tout de —**, he went off again immediately. **Il faut qu'il se couche tout de —**, he must go to bed at once.

2. uninterruptedly ; at a stretch.

PAR SUITE, *adv. phr.* in consequence, consequently.

PAR SUITE DE, *prepos. phr.* in consequence of.

SUIVANT, suivân-t, [suivre], *prep.* 1. according to ; agreeably to, conformably to ; in pursuance of, pursuant to. **Se mouvoir — une certaine direction**, to move according to a certain direction ; to go in a certain direction. **Vous parlez — votre âge**, you speak according to your age. — **toutes les apparences**, according to all appearances.

2. in proportion of ; by. **Travailler — ses forces**, to work in proportion to one's strength. **Il faut se gouverner — le temps et le lieu**, we must be governed by time and place.

3. † after.

SUIVANT QUE, *conj. phr.* as, according as. **Je le récompenserai — qu'il m'aura servi**, I will proportion his reward to the service he renders me.

SUIVANT, E, suivân-t, vânt', *adj.* 1. following ; coming after ; next. **Le jour —**, the next day. **La vente commence demain et continuera les jours suivants**, the sale begins to morrow and will continue the following days.

2. attending, in attendance ; waiting.

SUIVANT, *sm.* 1. attendant ; 2. votary, follower, disciple. **Les suivants d'Aristote**, the votaries of Aristotle.

3. servant.

SUIVANTE, *sf.* 1. attendant ; 2. waiting-maid, lady's-maid ; *Theol.* abigail.

SUIVER, suivé-r, [for suifer], *va. Naut.* to pay (a ship).

SUIVI, E, suivi, *pa-p.* of *Suivre*, and *adj.* 1. followed ; 2. attended ; popular, in vogue. **Un prédicateur fort —**, a very popular preacher. **Un spectacle —**, a popular play.

3. continued, constant, continuous, uninterrupted, regular. **Des observations suivies**, constant observations. **Des relations suivies**, a regular intercourse.

4. well connected, coherent ; consistent ; regular. **Un raisonnement —**, a consistent argument.

SUIVRE, suivr', [Lat. : sequi, to follow],

va. [*Je suis, tu suis, il suit, nous suivons, vous suivez, ils suivent*; *je suivais*; *je suivis*; *je suivrai*; *je suivrais*; *que je suive*; *que je suivisse*; *suivant*; *suivi.*] 1. to follow : *a*) to go after *or* behind, to come after; to be next to, to go next to, to come next to; *b*) to go with, to attend, to accompany; *c*) to pursue; to chase; *d*) to go along; to continue going on, to pursue; *e*) to attend to; to practise, to exercise, to be occupied with; *f*) to embrace the party of; *g*) to be of the opinion of; *h*) to be guided by; to obey; to indulge; *i*) to imitate, to copy, to pattern after; *j*) to go by, to conform to; *k*) to come after in the course of events, to succeed in order of time; *l*) to succeed, as a consequence; to be the consequence of; to result from; to wait for; to wait upon. *a*) **Il marchait le premier, et les autres le suivaient,** he walked first, and the others followed him. **— quelqu'un pas à pas,** to follow a person step by step. **Marchez, je vous suivrai,** go on, I will keep up with you. *Fig.* : **— quelqu'un de l'œil, des yeux,** to keep a person in sight. *b*) **Un ami le suivit dans son exil,** a friend followed him in his exile. *Fig.* : **Son image me suit partout,** her image haunts me everywhere. *c*) **— un lièvre,** to pursue a hare. **Ses ennemis le suivent à la piste,** his enemies track him. *d*) **— un chemin,** to follow a road. **Je suis la direction des grands fleuves, et je vois,** I observe the course of the large rivers and I see. *Buffon.* **— le cours d'un fleuve,** to go along a river. **Le bateau suivait le courant,** the boat was going with the stream. *Fig.* : **— le chemin de la gloire,** to tread the path of glory. **— le fil de ses idées,** to follow the thread of one's ideas. **Il faut — le torrent,** there's no striving against the stream. *e*) **— une profession,** to follow a profession, **— la carrière des lettres,** to follow the carreer of letters. *f*) **— le parti de quelqu'un,** to side with a person. **— une doctrine,** to follow a doctrine. *g*) **— Aristote,** to follow Aristotle. *h*) **Nous sommes suivis par le petit nombre et persécutés par le grand,** we are followed by a few and persecuted by many. **— une règle,** to follow a rule. **— son penchant, son inclination,** to follow one's inclination. *j*) **— un précepte,** to follow a precept. **— l'usage, la coutume,** to follow custom. **L'étrangère qui aura épousé un Français suivra la condition de son mari,** a foreigner who shall have married a Frenchman takes up the condition of her husband. *Code civil.* Art. 12. *k*) **L'âge mûr suit la jeunesse,** mature age follows youth. **La nuit suit le jour,** night follows day. **Jadis une mort prompte eût suivi cette audace,** formerly immediate death would have followed such audacity. *l*) **La peine suit le crime,** punishment follows crime.

2. to keep up with; 3. to observe, to consider, to watch, to watch over. **J'ai suivi ses progrès, et j'en ai été surpris;** I watched his progress, which quite surprised me. **Il faut — les jeunes gens sans qu'ils s'en aperçoivent,** young people must be watched over without their being aware of it. **C'est un homme qu'il faut — de près,** he is a man who requires to be narrowly watched.

4. to pursue. **— une affaire,** to pursue an affair. **— sa pointe,** to pursue one's point.

5. to attend. **— les leçons d'un maître,** to attend the lessons of a master. **— un cours,** to attend class. **— un professeur,** to attend a professor's classes. **— un prédicateur,** to go regularly to hear a preacher.

6. to frequent. **— le théâtre,** to frequent the theatre.

7. to listen to; 8. to be attentive to, to apply one's mind to; to study. **— une science,** to study a science.

9. to understand. **Cet orateur parle si vite que je ne puis le —,** that orator speaks so fast that I cannot keep up with him.

SUIVRE, *vn.* 1. to follow : *a*) to go after, to come after; *b*) to be subsequent in time; *c*) to come from, to ensue, to result; to be the consequence of. *a*) **La page qui suit,** the following page. **Voyez ce qui suit,** see what follows. *b*) **Les siècles qui suivront,** the following centuries. *c*) **Les malheurs qui suivent de la discorde,** the evils which follow discord. [*Impers.* :] **Il suit de ce que vous dites que j'avais raison,** it follows that I was right, from what you say. **Il suit de là que,** it follows from that, that...

2. to go on; 3. to proceed; 4. to attend; to pay attention, to be attentive to; 5. (of letters) to be forwarded. **Cet élève ne suit pas pendant que le professeur parle,** that pupil does not listen while the professor is speaking.

SUIVRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to follow each other. **Ils se suivaient les uns les autres,** they followed each other.

2. (of things) to succeed each other, to follow each other; to follow in order. **Ces pages se suivent,** these pages follow in order. *Prov.* : **Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas,** days follow one another, but are not all alike.

3. to be continuous; 4. to be connected; to be coherent. **Ces numéros ne se suivent pas,** these numbers do not follow.

SUJET, ETTE, suzhé-t, èt', [Lat. : subjectus; sub; under; jacĕre, to throw], *adj.* subject : *a*) subordinate, dependent; being under the power of another; *b*) subjected, submitted : reduced to the dominion of another; tributary; *c*) in subjection; *d*) liable, amenable; *e*) liable, exposed; *f*) prone, disposed, inclined; addicted, given. *a*) **— aux lois,** amenable to the laws. **Nous sommes tous sujets aux lois de notre pays,** we are all bound to obey the laws of our country. **Être sujet à l'heure, au coup de marteau,** to be a slave to the hour. *b*) **L'Égypte devint sujette des Perses,** Egypt was made tributary to Persia. *Bossuet.* *c*) **On est fort sujet dans cet emploi,** there is very little freedom in that berth. *d*) **Des gouverneurs, sujets à rendre compte de leur administration,** governors who are liable to be called to account for their administration. **— à caution,** not to be trusted, untrustworthy. *e*) **Tous les hommes sont sujets à la mort,** all men are subject to death. **Tous sont sujets à se tromper, à l'erreur,** all men are subject to error. **Êtes-vous — à cette cruelle maladie ?** are you subject to that cruel disease ? **Quoiqu'il fût — à des emportements très féroces,** although he was subject to violent fits of anger. **Combien nos jugements sur les apparences sont sujets à l'illusion !** how subject we are to illusion when we judge by appearances ! **Cette démarche est sujette à bien des inconvénients,** that step is subject to unpleasant consequences. **Ce passage est — à plusieurs interprétations différentes,** that passage may be interpreted several ways. *f*) **Il est — à s'enivrer,** he is addicted to drink. **— à ses plaisirs,** addicted to pleasure.

SUJET, ETTE, *sm. f.* subject : a person who owes allegiance to a sovereign power. **Il fut honnête homme, — attaché à son roi,** he was an honest man, and a devoted subject. **Les sujets de la république de Venise,** the subjects of the Venetian Republic.

SUJET, suzhè, *sm.* 1. cause, reason, motive, ground. **Nous avons tout — de croire que...,** we have every reason to believe that... **Les sujets de plaintes qu'il lui a donnés,** the causes for complaint he gave him. **Vous ne lui avez pas donné — de se plaindre,** you gave him no cause for complaint. **Je n'ai pas — de me plaindre,** I have no cause to complain. **Vous n'avez pas — de vous réjouir,** you have not cause to rejoice.

2. subject : *a*) subject-matter, matter; topic; theme; *b*) object; *c*) (in the fine arts) that which is the object and aim of the artist to express; *d*) *Mus.* theme of a composition; *e*) *Gram. Log.* the essential term of a proposition; that of which anything is affirmed or denied; nominative; *f*) *Philos.* the conscious being; person; self; *g*) that on which any physical operation or experiment is performed; *g*) *Anat.* a dead body for dissection. *a*) **Le — d'une comédie,** the subject of a comedy. **C'est le sort de toutes les conversations de passer d'un — à un autre,** it is the fate of all conversations to pass from one subject to another. **Être plein de son —,** to be full of one's subject. **Tâchez de ne pas sortir de votre —,** try to keep to your subject; mind you don't ramble. *b*) **Un — de risée,** a subject of laughter, a laughing matter. **Au — d'une personne,** on the subject of a person. **Être sur le — de quelqu'un,** to be on the subject of a person, to speak about a person. **Un — de discussion,** a subject of discussion. **Je ne veux pas aborder ce —,** I will not touch upon that subject. **Le — de la médecine est l'étude des maladies,** the object of medicine is the study of diseases. **En voilà assez sur ce —,** that's enough on that subject; let us say no more on that matter. *c*) **Le — d'un tableau,** the subject of a painting. *e*) **Le verbe doit s'accorder avec son — en nombre et en personne,** the verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

3. individual, person, fellow. **Un bon —,** a good person, a worthy fellow. **Mauvais —,** a bad fellow. **Il passe pour un mauvais —,** he has no good reputation.

SUJÉTION, suzhésyôn; *in poet.* siôn [Lat.: subjectio], *sf.* 1. subjection : *a*) dominion, power, sway; *b*) the state of being under the power, sway or control of another; thraldom, servitude. **Mettre tout sous sa —,** to bring all under one's sway. **Tout état de — est dur,** any kind of subjection is hard. **Vivre dans la —,** to live in subjection.

2. constraint; obligation; being tied down. **Il s'est fait une — de se lever tous les jours à cinq heures,** he has made it a rule to get up every day at five o'clock.

3. attendance, constant attendance. **C'est un homme auprès duquel il faut une grande —,** he is a man who requires constant attendance. *Bescher.*

4. inconvenience; *Law-t.* servitude. **Une maison où il y a de grandes sujétions,** a house which is full of inconveniences.

SULCATURE, sulkatur', [Lat. : sulcus, furrow], *sf. Geog.* furrow, groove.

SULFACIDE, sulfasid', *sm. Chem.* sulphacid, sulphur-acid : an electro-negative sulphide.

SULFARSÉNIQUE, sulfarsénik', [Lat. : sulfur, sulphur; arsénique], *adj. Chem.* sulph-arsenic : noting an acid composed of sulphur and arsenic.

SULFATE, sulfat', [Lat. : sulfur, sulphur], *sm. Chem.* sulphate : a salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with a base. **— de chaux,** sulphate of lime. **— de magnésie,** Epsom salts. **— de protoxyde de fer,** green of copperas.

SULFATÉ, E, sulfaté, *adj.* sulphatic

combined with a sulphate; relating to a sulphate.

SULFATER, sulfaté-r, *va.* to steep in sulphate copper.

SULFATIQUE, sulfatik', *adj. Chem.* sulphatic : relating to sulphates.

SULFATISATION, sulfatizasyǒn, *sf. Chem.* conversion into sulphate.

SULFHYDRATE, sulfidrat', *sm. Chem.* hydrosulphate, hydrosulphuret : a compound of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base.

SULFHYDRIQUE, sulfidrique', *adj. Chem.* hydrosulphuric; sulphydric : composed of sulphur and hydrogen. **Acide —**, hydrosulphuric acid, sulphydric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, hepatic air.

SULFITE, sulfit', [Lat. : sulfur], *sm. Chem.* sulphite : a salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

SULFOBASE, sulfobaz', *sf. Chem.* sulphur-base : a sulphide capable of combining with a sulphur-acid; electro-positive sulphide.

SULFOCARBONIQUE, sulfokarbonik', *adj. Chem.* sulphocarbonic : consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one of carbon. **Acide —**, sulphocarbonic acid, disulphide carbon.

SULFOCYANIQUE, sulfosianik', [Lat. : sulfur; cyanique], *adj. Chem.* sulphocyanic, hydrosulphocyanic.

SULFOCYANOGÈNE, sulfosianozhèn', *sm. Chem.* sulphocyanogen : bisulphide of cyanogen.

SULFOCYANURE, sulfosianur', [Lat. : sulfur; cyanure], *sm. Chem.* sulphocyanide : a salt composed of sulphocyanogen and another component.

SULFOSEL, sulfosèl, *sm. Chem.* sulphosalt, sulphur-salt : a salt consisting of a sulphur-acid combined with a sulphur-base.

SULFOVINIQUE, sulfovinik', *adj. Chem.* sulphovinic, œnothionic : noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

SULFURATION, sulfurasyǒn, *sf. Chem.* sulphuration : the act of combining with sulphur; sulphuring.

SULFURE, sulfur', [Lat. : sulfur], *sm. Chem.* sulphide, sulphuret : a combination of sulphur with a metallic base. **— de carbone**, bisulphide of carbon, sulphocarbonic acid.

SULFURÉ, E, sulfuré, *adj. Chem.* sulphuretted : having sulphur in combination.

SULFURER, sulfuré-r, [sulfure], *va. Chem.* to sulphurate : to combine with sulphur.

SULFUREUX, EUSE, sulfurœ, œz', *adj.* sulphurous : *a*) sulphureous, sulphury, having the qualities of sulphur; impregnated with sulphur; *b*) containing sulphur; *c*) *Chem.* noting an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur and two of oxygen.

SULFURIQUE, sulfurik', *adj. Chem.* sulphuric : pertaining to sulphur. **Acide —**, sulphuric acid, vitriolic acid, oil of vitriol. **Éther —**, sulphuric ether, ether, ethylic ether.

SULLY PRUDHOMME, sulí prudhom, [René-Francois-Armand], poet. (1839-1907).

SULTAN, sultǎn, *sm.* **1.** sultan : *a*) the Turkish sovereign; *b*) a Mohammedan prince; *c*) *Fig.* despotic sovereign; **2.** lady's hand-basket; **3.** scent-bag.

SULTANAT, sultana, *sm.* sultanship, sultanate : the dignity of a sultan.

SULTANE, sultan', [sultan], *sf.* **1.** sultana, sultaness : the wife of a sultan; **2.** *Ornith.* sultana : *Porphyrio martinica*, a marshbird of the West Indies. (*Adject.*) **Poule —**, sultan hen.

3. Turkish man-of-war.

SULTANIN, sultanan, *sm.* sultanin : a Turkish gold coin.

SUMAC, sumak, [from Ar. summaq], *sm.* sumach, sumac; shumac : *a*) *Bot. Rhus*, a genus of plants of the order anacardiaceæ; *b*) the powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of sumach, used in dyeing.

SUMMUM, sommom, [Lat.], *sm. Lat.* summum : highest point or degree.

SUND (LE), lœ-sœnd, *sm. Geog.* the Sound.

SUNNITE, sunnit', *sm.* sunnite : orthodox Mahometan.

SUPER, supé-r, *vn. Naut.* to be stopped up.

SUPERBE, supèrb', [Lat. : superbus], *adj.* **1.** proud, haughty, vainglorious, arrogant, lofty, supercillious. **Les esprits superbes**, haughty minds.

2. lofty, high; **3.** superb : *a*) grand, magnificent, splendid, stately; *b*) rich, pompous; gorgeous. **Une forêt —**, a splendid forest. **Un — tombeau**, a splendid tomb. **Un homme — en habits**, a man whose dress and equipage are splendid. **Un cheval —**, a splendid horse. **Un — discours**, a fine discourse. **Il fait un temps —**, it is splendid weather.

SUPERBE, *sm.* proud man, haughty man.

SUPERBE, *sf.* **1.** pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance, loftiness, superciliousness.

2. *Bot.* superb-lily : a liliaceous plant.

SUPERBEMENT, supèrbœmǎn-t, *adv.* **1.** proudly, haughtily, arrogantly, superciliously; **2.** superbly, magnificently, splendidly.

SUPERCHERIE, supèrsh'ri [Ital. : superchieria], *sf.* cheat, fraud, deceit.

SUPERCOQUENTIEUX, EUSE, supèrkokǎnsiœ, œz', *adj.* (in joke) splendid, very fine, magnificent.

SUPERCRÉTACÉ, E, supèrkrétasé, [super; crétacé], *adj. Geol.* supracretaceous, supercretaceous : lying above the chalk.

SUPÈRE, supèr', [Lat. : superus], *adj. Bot.* superior : situated above.

SUPERFÉTATION, supèrfétasyǒn, [Lat. : superfetatio], *sf.* **1.** *Physiol.* superfetation, superconception; **2.** *Fig.* superfluity, redundancy, excess, excrescence.

SUPERFICIAIRE, supèrfisièr', [superficies], *adj.* superficial : pertaining to the superficies.

SUPERFICIALITÉ, supèrfisialité, *sf.* superficialness : the quality of being superficial; shallowness of learning.

SUPERFICIE, supèrfisi, [Lat. : superficies; super, above; facies, face], *sf.* **1.** superficies : *a*) extent or magnitude of a surface; area; superficial contents; *b*) *Law-t.* things on the surface of a piece of ground or of a building; **2.** surface : *a*) *Geom.* magnitude having length and breadth without thickness; *b*) the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; superficies; *c*) one of the limits that terminate a solid; outside; *d*) the upper side of anything; *e*) *Fig.* appearance, first show; *f*) superficialness, show without substance; *g*) superficial knowledge, superficialness, shallowness of learning. **La — d'un champ**, the superficies of a field. *Fig.* **S'arrêter à la —**, to judge superficially. **Ceux-ci n'ont que des dehors et qu'une simple —**, those who are shallow-minded and only make a show. **Son esprit manque de profondeur, il n'a qu'une simple —**, he is not clever, his knowledge is superficial.

SUPERFICIEL, ELLE, supèrfisièl, *adj.* superficial : *a*) pertaining to the surface; *b*) being on the surface; slight; *c*) *Fig.* shallow, not deep, not profound; smattering. **Une brûlure superficielle**, a slight burn. **Vous n'avez qu'un désir — de réformer vos défauts**, you do not really wish to cure yourself of your faults. **Connaissance superficielle**, a superficial knowledge. **Une teinture superficielle des sciences**, a smattering of sciences. **Des esprits superficiels**, shallow minds.

SUPERFICIELLEMENT, supèrfisièl'mǎn-t, *adv.* superficially : *a*) on the surface; *b*) *Fig.* slightly. **Étudier —**, to study superficially.

SUPERFIN, E, supèrfan, fin', [Lat. : super; fin], *adj. Com.* superfine : very fine.

SUPERFIN, *sm.* superfine quality.

SUPERFLU, E, supèrflu, [Lat. : superfluus], *adj.* superfluous : *a*) abounding to excess; more than is wanted; exuberant; *b*) unnecessary, useless, needless; idle; vain. **Des ornements superflus**, superfluous ornements. **Des regrets superflus**, useless, vain regrets. **Des paroles superflues**, superfluous words.

SUPERFLU, *sm.* superfluity, superfluousness, excess. **Les hommes se rendent malheureux par le désir du —**, men make themselves unhappy by wishing for superfluities. **Donner le — de son bien aux pauvres**, to give one's superfluous wealth to the poor.

SUPERFLUITÉ, supèrfluité, *sf.* superfluity : *a*) a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance, overabundance; excess; *b*) superfluous thing. **Éviter la — des paroles dans un discours**, to avoid a superabundance of words in a discourse. **Les superfluités nuisent au nécessaire**, superfluities prevent people from appreciating necessary things. *Boiste.*

SUPÉRIEUR, EURE, supériœr, œr', [Lat. : superior, comp. of superus, high], *adj.* **1.** superior, upper : higher; more elevated on place. **Les étages supérieurs**, the upper stories, flats. **L'orifice — de l'estomac**, the upper orifice of the stomach.

2. *Geog.* upper. **Les provinces supérieures**, the upper provinces.

3. superior : *a*) higher in rank, dignity, station, or office; *b*) higher or greater in excellence; higher in quality; more excellent, more eminent; *c*) being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by. **Les animaux supérieurs**, superior animals. **Les classes supérieures de la société**, the upper classes of society. **Autorité supérieure**, superior authority. **Cour supérieure**, superior court. **Il ne reconnaissait rien de — à lui que la raison**, he thought himself superior to everything but reason. **Une force supérieure**, a superior force. **Génie —**, superior genius. **Esprit —**, superior mind. **Il montrait un courage — au danger**, his courage was too great to be affected by danger. **Être — aux événements**, to rise above events.

SUPÉRIEUR, E, *sm. f.* superior : *a*) one above another, in power, rank, station or office; *b*) the chief of a monastery. **Il faut obéir à ses supérieurs**, we must obey our superiors.

SUPÉRIEUREMENT, supériœr'mǎn-t, *adv.* **1.** superiorly; in a superior manner; preeminently, excellently, surpassingly, in a superior degree; **2.** in a masterly manner, uncommonly well.

SUPÉRIORITÉ, supéroirité, *sf.* **1.** superiority : *a*) the quality of being superior; preeminence, excellence, predominancy; *b*) advantage; odds. **— de talents**, superiority of parts. **Prétendre à la — sur quelqu'un**, to set up for being superior to a person. **La**

— véritable donne une parfaite bonté, real superiority makes people truly kind. **Les ennemis avaient sur nous la — du nombre,** the enemies were superior to us in number.

2. dignity of a superior (in a monastery); **3.** *Pl.* superior persons, eminent persons.

SUPERLATIF, IVE, supèrlatif, tiv', [Lat. : superlativus, from superferre; super, above; ferre, latus, to bear], *adj.* superlative : *a*) *Gram.* expressing the highest or utmost degree; *b*) *Fam.* excellent.

SUPERLATIF, *sm. Gram.* superlative : *a*) superlative degree; *b*) a word in the superlative degree. **— absolu,** superlative absolute. **Au —,** in the superlative degree.

AU SUPERLATIF, *adv. phr. Fam.* superlatively : extremely.

SUPERLATIVEMENT, superlativ'mân-t, *adv. Fam.* superlatively : in the utmost degree; extremely.

SUPERNATURALISME, supèrnaturalism', *sm.* V. *Supranaturalisme.*

SUPEROXYDATION, supèroksidasyôn, [Lat. : super, above; oxydation], *sf. Chem.* suroxidation : oxidation with an excess of oxygen.

SUPERPOSER, supèrpôzé-r, [super; poser], *va.* to superpose : to lay upon.

SUPERPOSITION, supèrpôzisyôn, *sf.* superposition : *a*) a placing above; *b*) the state of being situated upon something; *c*) *Geol.* the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other.

SUPERPURGATION, supèrpurgasyôn, [super; purgation], *sf. Med.* superpurgation : excessive purgation.

† **SUPERSÉDER,** supèrsédé-r, *va.* V. *Surseoir.*

SUPERSENSIBLE, supèrsânsibl', *adj. Philos.* supersensible, supersensual; being above the senses or their power.

SUPERSTITIEUSEMENT, supèrstisiœz'mân-t, *adv.* superstitiously : *a*) in a superstitious manner; *b*) with excessive scruple; scrupulously.

SUPERSTITIEUX, EUSE, supèrstisiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : superstitiosus, deviner; super, above; sistère; stâre, statum, to stand], *adj.* superstitious : *a*) addicted to superstition; full of superstition; *b*) proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; *c*) *Fig.* over-scrupulous, over-exact; punctual. **Un peuple —,** a superstitious people. **Une dévotion superstitieuse,** superstitious religion.

SUPERSTITIEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* superstitionist, superstitious person.

SUPERSTITION, supèrstisyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : superstitio], *sf.* superstition.

SUPERSTRUCTION, supèrstruksyôn, [Lat. : super, above; structio], *sf.* superstruction, building (above the ground).

SUPERSTRUCTURE, supèrstruktur', [super; structure], *sf. Eng.* superstructure : structure built on something else.

SUPIN, supan, [Lat. : supinus, lying on the back], *sm. Gram.* supine.

SUPINATEUR, supinatœr, *sm. Anat.* supinator, a muscle of the forearm.

SUPINATION, supinasyon, [Lat. : supinatio], *sf.* supination : *a*) *Physiol.* the act of turning the palm of the hand upward; *b*) *Med.* the state of being supine, or laid with the face upward.

SUPPLANTATEUR, suplântatœr, [supplanter], *sm.* supplanter : one who supplants.

SUPPLANTATION, suplântasyôn, [supplanter], *sf.* supplantation, supplanting.

SUPPLANTEMENT, suplânt'mân-t, *sm.* supplantation, supplanting.

SUPPLANTER, supplânté-r, [Lat. : supplantâre, to trip up one's heels; sub, under, planta, the sole of the foot], *va.* to supplant : to displace by stratagem; to remove or turn out, and take the place of. **— un rival,** to supplant a rival.

SUPPLANTER, (SE), *v. refl.* to supplant one another.

SUPPLANTEUR, suplântœr, *sm.* supplanter.

SUPPLÉANCE, supléâns', [suppléer], *sf.* substitution; supplying the place of another.

SUPPLÉANT, E, supléân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* substitute.

SUPPLÉANT, E, *adj.* assistant, deputy.

SUPPLÉER, suppléé-r, [Lat. : supplêre; sub, up; plêre, to fill], *va.* **1.** to supply : to fill up as any deficiency happens, to add what is wanted; to make up, to make good. **S'il y a moins de cents francs je suppléerai le reste,** if there is less than a hundred francs, I'll supply the deficiency.

2. to fill up; **3.** to substitute; **4.** to supply the place of; to do duty, to officiate for. **Ce professeur se fait —,** that professor gets himself replaced.

SUPPLÉER, *vn.* (with *à*), **1.** to supply the deficiency of, to make up for; **2.** to supply the place of, to serve instead of. **Son travail suppléait au talent que la nature lui avait refusé,** his work made up for the talent which nature had denied him.

SUPPLÉER (SE), *v. refl.* to be supplied.

SUPPLÉMENT, suplémân-t, [Lat. : supplementum], *sm.* **1.** supplement : *a*) an addition by which something wanting is supplied; *b*) something added; addition; *c*) appendix; *d*) addition to a work or treatise; *e*) *Geom.* that which remains after substracting an arc or an angle from 180° or a semicircle. **— de solde,** additional pay. **Publier un — à un ouvrage,** to publish a supplement to a work. **Le journal publie un — aujourd'hui,** the newspaper issues a supplement to-day.

2. (in theatres, railways, etc.) higher-priced ticket. **Prendre un —,** to take a higher-priced ticket. **Alors, je payerai le —,** I will pay the extra then.

3. (at an eating- house) extra; **4.** extra pay, extra charge; **5.** *Gram.* word supplied.

SUPPLÉMENTAIRE, suplémântèr', *adj.* supplementary, supplemental, additional : added to supply what is wanted.

SUPPLÉTIF, IVE, suplétif, tiv', *adj.* suppletory, suppletive : supplying deficiencies.

SUPPLÉTOIRE, suplétwar', *adj.* suppletory, suppletive.

SUPPLIANT, E, supliân-t, ânt', [supplier], *adj.* suppliant, supplicant, supplicating, beseeching, imploring entreating. **Prendre une voix suppliante,** to speak in a supplicating tone. **Des regards suppliants,** supplicating looks.

SUPPLIANT, E, *sm. f.* **1.** suppliant, supplicant; **2.** † petitioner.

SUPPLICATION, suplikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : supplicatio], *sf.* supplication : *a*) humble and earnest prayer; *b*) earnest request; entreaty; *c*) *Rom. Antiq.* a solemn prayer to the gods, decreed by the senate. *b*) **Faire des supplications,** to make supplications, to supplicate, to beseech, to implore, to entreat.

SUPPLICATOIRE, suplikatwar', *adj.* supplicatory : containing supplication; humble, submissive.

SUPPLICE, suplis', [Lat. : supplicium], *sm.* **1.** punishment. **Un — atroce,** a cruel punishment. **S'exposer au —,** to expose one's self to punishment. **Aller au —,** to go to the gallows, to go to execution **Condamner au dernier —,** to condemn to death. **Mener quelqu'un au —,** to lead a person to the gallows. **Les supplices éternels,** eternal punishment.

2. torture, torment, suffering; anguish. **La goutte est un —,** the gout is a perfect torture. *Fam.* : **Être au —,** to be upon the rack. *Fig.* : **L'ambition a ses supplices,** ambition has its torments. **Je vois bien que ma vue est pour elle un —,** I see plainly that my presence is painful to her. *Mol. Tart.* ii. 4.

SUPPLICIÉ, E, suplisié, *sm. f.* criminal executed, person punished; sufferer.

SUPPLICIER, suplisié-r, [supplice], *va.* to execute : to inflict capital punishment on, to put to death; to punish.

SUPPLIER, suplié-r, [Lat. : supplicâre; sub, under; plicâre, to fold], *va.* to supplicate : to ask or beg humbly; to beseech, to implore, to entreat. **Je vous supplie de faire cela,** I beg of you to do that. **Je vous en supplie,** I beseech you. **Je vous supplie que cela se fasse,** I beseech you to let that be done. **Si l'on sait des nouvelles de mon voleur, je supplie que l'on m'en dise,** if you know anything of my thief, I beseech you to tell me. *Mol. Av.* iv. 7.

SUPPLIQUE, suplik', [supplier], *sf.* **1.** petititon. **Présenter une —,** to present a petition.

2. *Fig.* prayer. **Ayez égard à ma —,** hear my prayer.

SUPPORT, supór; the *t* is never pronounced. (supporter), *sm.* **1.** support : *a*) supporter; that which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; stay, prop, stand, rest, pillar; *Mech.* fulcrum; *b*) *Fig.* prop; that which sustains or upholds; aid, assistance, help. **Avoir un —,** to have a supporter. **Donner un — à une voûte,** to give a support to a vault, to support a vault. **Sans —, sans amis, sans retraite,** without help, without friends, without a refuge. **Servir de — à quelqu'un,** to be a person's support. **Ce jeune homme est le — de sa famille,** that young man supports his family.

2. † endurance, patience, forbearance; **3.** *Pl. Herald.* supporters : figures that appear to support the arms.

SUPPORTABLE, supórtabl', *adj.* *a*) supportable : *a*) that may be borne or endured; endurable, bearable; *b*) tolerable, excusable. **Un froid —,** cold that may be endured. **Rendre la vie —,** to make life bearable. **Une expression —,** a tolerable expression. **Cela n'est pas — à** (or **dans**) **un homme de son âge,** it is unbearable in a man of his age.

2. tolerable, passable : neither excellent nor contemptible.

SUPPORTABLEMENT, supórtablœmân-t, *adv.* supportably, tolerably.

SUPPORTANT, E, suportân-t, ânt', *adj.* supporting.

SUPPORTER, supórté-r, [Lat. : supportâre; sub, up; portâre, to bear], *va.* to support : *a*) to bear, to bear up, to hold up, to uphold, to sustain, to prop; *b*) *Fig.* to sustain, to suffer, to endure, to bear, to stand, to undergo; *c*) to endure, to bear with, to have patience with, to stand, to abide, to put up with; to tolerate; *d*) to second, to help; to stand by; *e*) to sustain without change or dissolution; to sustain, to undergo; to stand. *a*) **Un seul pilier supporte toute la voûte,** a single pillar supports the whole building. *b*) **— le froid,** to bear the cold. **— la fatigue,** to bear fatigue. **— son mal,** to bear one's pain. *c*) **Il y a de la charité à — les défauts de son prochain,** it is charitable to put up with

the faults of others. **Il leur avait donné les meilleures lois qu'ils pouvaient —,** he had given them the best laws they could submit to. *d)* **Nous ne sommes pas gens à la — dans de mauvaises action,** we are not likely to excuse her when she acts wrong, *Mol. G. Dan.* i. 4. *a)* **Ce navire ne peut — la mer,** that ship is not seaworthy.

SUPPORTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be supported, suffered, borne, endured. **Cela ne peut se —,** that cannot be endured.

2. to bear with each other. **Les hommes doivent se — les uns les autres,** men must bear with each other

SUPPORTEUR, supórtœr, *sm. Surg.* supporter.

SUPPOSABLE, supôzabl', [supposer], *adj.* supposable : that may be supposed.

SUPPOSÉ, E, supôzé, *pa. p.* supposed : laid down as true. **Cela —,** that being supposed. **— que,** supposing that, suppose.

SUPPOSÉ, E, *adj.* supposititious ; suppositive ; fictitious, assumed ; imaginary. **Un testament —,** a fictitious will. **Elle parle de moi sous un nom —,** she speaks of me under a fictitious name.

SUPPOSER, supôzé-r, [Lat. : supponĕre, suppositum ; sub, under ; ponĕre, to place], *va.* to suppose : *a)* to lay down as true, in order to infer consequences ; to assume hypothetically ; to take for granted ; *b)* to imagine, to conjecture, to presume, to think ; *c)* to invent, to forge ; to impute, to attribute ; *d)* to require as previous ; to imply, to infer. *a)* **— une chose impossible,** to suppose an impossible thing. **— qu'un fait soit vrai,** to suppose a fact to be true. **Je suppose qu'il réussisse,** I suppose he will succeed, *b)* **Vous me supposez un crédit que je n'ai pas,** you imagine I have more credit than I have. **Je suppose que vous fassiez telle chose,** supposing you were to do such a thing. *c)* **— un complot,** to invent a plot. **— un testament,** to forge a will. *d)* **Cela suppose bien de la subtilité dans le renard,** we infer by that, that the fox is very cunning. **La faveur des princes n'exclut pas le mérite, mais elle ne le suppose pas non plus,** the favour of princes does not exclude merit, but it does not imply it either. *La Bruy. Car.* 12.

SUPPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to suppose, to imagine to be ; **2.** to be supposed.

SUPPOSEUR, supôzœ-r, *sm.* supposer : one who supposes.

SUPPOSITIF, IVE, supôzitif, tiv', *adj.* suppositive : including or implying supposition.

SUPPOSITION, supôzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : suppositio], *sf.* **1.** supposition : *a)* the act of supposing ; *b)* hypothesis ; *c)* imagination, conjecture, surmise. **C'est là une simple —,** that's a mere supposition. **Faire des suppositions,** to suppose. **Dans cette —,** in that supposition. **Une — hasardée,** a rash supposition.

2. forging, forgery ; assumption. **— de testament,** forging of a will.

3. *Law-t.* substitution. **— d'enfant, de part,** substitution of a child.

SUPPOSITOIRE, supôzitwar', *sm. Med.* suppository.

SUPPÔT, supô, [Lat. : suppositus ; super, above ; positus, placed], *sm.* **1.** † member, fellow ; **2.** *Fig.* agent, instrument, tool. **Les suppôts des tyrans,** the instruments of tyrants. *Fam* : **Un — de Satan,** a devil's imp : a wicked man. **Un — de Bacchus,** a drinker.

3. *Philos.* support, foundation ; subject.

SUPPRESSIF, IVE, suprèsif, siv', *adj.* suppressive : tending to suppress.

SUPPRESSION, suprèsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : suppressio], *sf.* suppression : *a)* the act of suppressing ; omission ; abolition : *b)* *Law-t.* concealment ; *c)* *Med.* stoppage, morbid retention. **La — d'une circonstance dans un exposé,** the omission of a circumstance in a statement. **La — d'un emploi,** the abolition of an office.

SUPPRIMER, suprimé-r, [Lat. : supprimĕre, suppressum ; sub, under ; premĕre, to press], *va.* to suppress : *a)* not to publish, to hinder from circulation; *b)* to restrain from disclosure ; to conceal ; to keep secret ; not to reveal ; *c)* to omit, to leave out, to hold back, to pass over in silence ; *d)* to cut off, to take off ; *e)* to abolish ; to repeal ; to do away with ; *f)* to set aside ; *g)* *Med.* to hinder, to obstruct from discharges. *a)* **— un livre,** to suppress a book. *b)* **— un acte,** to suppress a deed. **— les preuves d'un crime,** to suppress the proofs of a crime. *c)* **Ne — aucune circonstance,** to omit no circumstance. *d)* **Il faut — un tiers de ce discours,** a third of that discourse must be cut off. *e)* **— un emploi,** to abolish an office. **— des impôts,** to do away with taxes.

SUPPRIMER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be suppressed ; **2.** to kill one's self.

SUPPURANT, E, supûrâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [suppurer], *adj. Med.* suppurating.

SUPPURATIF, IVE supuratif, tiv', *adj. Med.* suppurative : promoting suppuration.

SUPPURATION, supurasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Med.* suppuration : the process of producing purulent matter ; formation of pus.

SUPPURER, supuré-r, [Lat. : sub, under ; pus, puris, pus], *vn. Med.* to suppurate : to generate pus.

SUPPUTATION, suputasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : supputatio], *sf.* computation, reckoning, supputation, calculation.

SUPPUTER, suputé-r, [Lat. : supputāre], to compute, to reckon, to suppute, to supputate, to calculate.

SUPRA-AXILLAIRE, supra-aksillèr', *adj. Bot.* supra-axillary : inserted above the axil.

SUPRALAPSAIRE, supralapsèr', *sm. Theol.* Supralapsarian : member of a sect of Calvinists who make the decree of predestination to precede the Creation and the fall of Adam.

SUPRAMONDAIN, E, supramôndan, dèn', [Lat. : supra, above ; mondain], *adj. Philos.* supramundane : above the world.

SUPRANATURALISME, supranaturalism, [Lat. : supra, above ; naturalisme], *sm. Philos.* supranaturalism, supernaturalism.

SUPRANATURALISTE, supranaturalist', *sm.* supranaturalist, supernaturalist.

SUPRASENSIBLE, suprasâ*n*sibl', [Lat. : supra ; above ; sensible], *adj.* supersensible, supersensual : above the senses.

SUPRÉMATIE, suprémasi, [Eng. : supremacy], *sf.* supremacy : *a)* the state of being supreme ; highest authority or power ; *b)* supreme and undivided authority in ecclesiastical affairs. **Serment de —,** oath of supremacy.

SUPRÊME, suprêm', [Lat. : supremus, super. of superus, high], *adj.* **1.** supreme : pro-eminent, greatest, highest. **— autorité,** supreme authority. **Pouvoir —,** supreme power. **L'Être —,** the Supreme Being.

2. *Poet.* last. **L'instant, le moment —,** the last moment. **Les volontés suprêmes d'un mourant,** the last will of a dying person. **Les honneurs suprêmes,** the last honours.

AU SUPRÊME DEGRÉ, *adv. phr.* supremely, superlatively, in the highest degree.

SUPRÊME, *sm. Cook.* delicate parts of a fowl.

SUPRÊMEMENT, suprêm'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* supremely : in the highest degree.

SUR, sur, [Lat. : super], *prep.* **1.** on, upon: *a)* above and in contact with the upper part of ; resting on the top of ; *b)* at, near, by contiguous to, adjoining ; *c)* at, by ; in ; denoting the place ; *d)* denoting that which is touched or struck ; *e)* performing or acting by contact with ; in ; *f)* about, to ; engaged in ; *g)* appearing on the surface of ; *h)* denoting that which covers ; *i)* denoting the relation of addition or accumulation ; *j)* towards, to, in the direction of ; *k)* denoting taxes, etc., to which are liable persons or things ; *l)* denoting encroachment, conquest; *m)* about, respecting, regarding, concerning, touching ; with reference to, relating to, with respect to, with regard to ; for, as to ; *n)* denoting motive or occasion ; in consequence of, by reason of, because of, on account of ; by, from ; with ; *o)* denoting the relation of support, dependence or reliance; *p)* denoting pledge or engagement ; *q)* after anything done ; *r)* denoting the object ; in, to ; *s)* denoting imprecation, denunciation, threatening ; at the peril of.

a) **S'asseoir — une chaise,** to sit on a chair. **S'appuyer — un bâton,** to lean on a stick. **Mettre les mets — la table,** to put the dishes on the table. **Monter — une chaise,** to get up on a chair . **Étendu — un lit de gazon,** spread on a grassy bed. **Souvent elle demeurait immobile — le rivage de la mer,** she would often sit motionless by the sea-side. *Fén. Tél.* **Je suis — pied depuis cinq heures du matin,** I have been up since five in the morning. **Se soutenir — l'eau,** to float on the surface of the water. **Le navire chasse — ses ancres,** the ship drags her anchors. **Passer l'éponge — quelque chose,** to efface the remembrance of a thing.

b) **Une maison — le bord de la mer,** a house by the sea-side. **Les villes qui sont — la Seine,** the towns on the S. **Châlons-s.-Marne,** Chalons upon the Marne. *c)* **Voyager — terre et — mer,** to travel by land and by sea. **La grotte de la déesse était — le penchant d'une colline,** the goddess's grotto was on the slope of a hill. **J'ai laissé la clef — la porte,** I left the key in the lock, in the door. **Je suis — les lieux, et mieux à portée que vous de juger de l'effet que cette demande produira,** I am on the spot, and therefore better able than you to judge of the effect this request will produce. *D'Alembert.*

d) **Donner un coup — la tête,** to knock on the head. **Frapper — l'enclume,** to strike on the anvil. *e)* **Graver — le cuivre, sur le marbre,** to engrave on copper, on marble. **Peindre — porcelaine,** to paint on china. **Écrire — du papier,** to write on paper. **Il l'a mis — son testament,** he has put him down in his will. *f)* **Mettre deux ouvriers — un ouvrage,** to set two workmen on a job. **Être — quelque chose,** to be about a thing ; to be doing a thing. *g)* **L'ennui est écrit et gravé — son visage,** his face has a weary expression. *h)* **Un tapis — le parquet,** a carpet on the boards. **Lire une inscription — un mur,** to read an inscription on a wall.

i) **Il entassait adage — adage,** he said one maxim after another. **Mettre sou — sou,** to hoard up. **Il ne resta pas pierre — pierre,** it was quite destroyed. **Après maints quolibets, coup — coup renvoyés,** after many jokes, which were bandied about in quick succession.

j) **Tourner — la droite,** to turn to the right. **Il opéra sa retraite — telle ville,** he retreated towards such a town. **L'aigle fond — sa proie,** the eagle makes a stoop at its prey. **Tirer — quelqu'un,** to shoot at a person. **Tirer une lettre de change — quelqu'un,** to draw a bill

upon a person. **Il marche — mes pas,** he treads in my foot-steps. **Revenir — ses pas,** to retrace one's steps. **Revenir — le passé,** *Fig.* to recall the past. *k)* **Lever des subsides — le peuple,** to raise subsidies on the people. *l)* **Cet homme a empiété — son voisin,** this man encroached on his neighbour.

m) **Il y a contradiction — ce point,** people do not agree on that point. **Faire réflexion — une affaire,** to reflect upon a thing. **— les injures je me tais ; il en sait plus que moi ; je n'aurais pas beau jeu,** touching abusive language, I have nothing to say, he knows more about it than I do ; I should stand no chance. *P. L. Courier. Lettres.* **Toute la conversation roulait — elle,** all the conversation was about her. *n)* **J'ai approuvé ce choix—sa réputation,** I approved of him on account of his reputation. **— cette espérance il se met en mer,** with this hope, he sets sail. **—cette réponse il est égorgé,** they killed him, because of this answer. **Juger — la mine, — les apparences,** to judge by appearances. **Et — cela, comme si la chose n'en valait pas la peine, ils négligent...,** and on account of that, as if the thing were not worth the trouble, they neglect.. *o)* **Faire quelque chose — la foi des traités,** to do a thing on the faith of treaties. **Se décharger d'une affaire — quelqu'un,** to leave the management of an affair to another person. **Je compte — vous,** I rely upon you. **Croire — parole,** to take a person's word. **Se fonder — une chose,** to rely upon a thing. **— mon honneur,** on my honour. **Jurer — les saints Évangiles,** to swear by the Gospel. *p)* **Prêter — gages,** to lend upon pledge ; to be a pawnbroker. *Fig.* : **Prendre quelque chose — soi,** to take a thing upon one's self : to assume the responsibility of a thing. *q)* — **cela il me quitta,** after that, he left me. *r)* **Il parle — tout,** he speaks about every thing. **Faire des commentaires — un auteur,** to comment an author. *s)* **Est-ce un article de foi qu'il faille croire — peine de damnation ?** is it an article of faith which we are bound to believe under pain of eternal death ? **Le roi ordonne, — peine de la vie, à tous les gentilshommes de monter à cheval,** the king orders all the noblemen to get on horseback under pain of death. **Gardez vous, — votre vie, d'ouvrir...,** do not, on any account, open the door.

2. about : having on one's person. **Avoir de l'argent — soi,** to have money about one.

3. above, over : higher than, in a higher place, without contact. **Un nuage orageux plane — la ville,** there is a stormy cloud over the town. **Les globes célestes qui roulent sur nos têtes,** the heavenly bodies that revolve above our heads. **Les étoiles qui sont — nos têtes,** the stars above us.

4. into. **Ses fenêtres donnent — la rue,** his windows look into the street. **Ma fenêtre donne sur un jardin,** my window overlooks a garden.

5. over : occupied with. **Être toujours — les livres, pâlir — les livres,** to be always poring over books.

6. out of, of : among. **Nous avons eu deux beaux jours — huit,** we have had two fine days out of eight. **Il eut dix voix — quinze,** he had ten votes out of fifteen. **— les dix invités cinq seulement sont venus,** out of ten invited only five came.

7. by. **Une plaine de six milles de long — deux de large,** a plain six miles long by two (wide).

8. above ; over : more than. **C'est ce que j'aime — toutes choses,** I like that above all things.

9. anxious, concerned about. **L'on se couche à la cour et l'on se lève — l'intérêt,** at court people are always anxious about their interest.

10. inclined, disposed to ; 11. from, out of : noting deduction. **Prendre — son nécessaire,** to retrench from one's necessaries. **— cette somme il faut retrancher tant,** so much must be taken from that sum.

12. at the expense of ; on. **Vivre — le commun,** to live at the expense of the people. **Autrefois les gens de guerre vivaient — le paysan,** warriors formerly lived on the peasants.

13. over : *a)* above, beyond ; *b)* above with regard to excellence, dignity, influence, authority or value. *a)* **Le progrès — l'antiquité est grand,** we have made great progress since the ancients. *b)* **Avoir autorité — quelqu'un,** to have authority over a person. **Je ne puis rien — ce garçon,** I can do nothing with that boy. **Cela influe — la santé,** that affects the health. **Ce discours fit un grand effet — les auditeurs,** this discourse had a great effect on the audience. **Prendre le pas — quelqu'un,** to take precedence of a person. **Régner — un peuple,** to reign over a people.

14. after : *a)* in imitation of ; *b)* to ; in accordance with ; according to ; by. *a)* **Prendre exemple — quelqu'un,** to take after a person. *b)* **Une histoire écrite — des mémoires authentiques,** a history written according to authentic memoirs.

15. about, towards ; near to, nearly ; almost ; on the point of. **— le soir,** towards evening. **— la brune,** towards the dusk of the evening. **Ses amis ne se retirèrent que — le tard,** his friends did not leave till very late in the night. **J'irai vous voir — les deux heures,** I will call on you at about two o'clock. **— le matin,** towards morning. **Il est — son départ,** he is about to start. **J'ai été — le point de vous faire une visite,** I was about to pay you a visit. **— l'heure,** at once, **— le champ,** at once. **Se lever — les cinq heures,** to get up about five. **Cet enfant va — dix ans,** that child is in his tenth year.

16. (in composition) upon, super..., supra... sur..., over..., extra....

SUR TOUTE CHOSE, *adv. phr.* above all, above all things.

SUR ET TANT MOINS, *adv. phr.* on account.

SUR LE TOUT, *adv. phr.* 1. for the whole ; 2. above all ; 3. *Herald.* over all.

SÛR, E, [O. H. Ger. : sûr ; Ang.—Sax. : sûr ; Ger. : sauer ; Eng. : sour], *adj.* sour : having the sharp or pungent taste imparted by acids ; acid and austere. **L'oseille est sûre,** sorrel is sour. **Un fruit —,** a sour fruit.

SÛR, E, sur [Lat. : securus], *adj.* 1. sure : *a)* certain, secure of, not doubting ; assured ; confident ; *b)* certain of obtaining ; *c)* trustworthy, trusty, safe, faithful, true ; *d)* certainly knowing, fully convinced ; certain ; *e)* infallible, unfailing ; unerring ; safe ; firm, steady ; *f)* certain, true, positive, indisputable, indubitable, unquestionable ; undoubted ; *g)* infallible, certain, without uncertainty ; *h)* certain, unfailing, constant. *a)* **Je ne suis pas — du lendemain,** I am not certain of the morrow. **Êtes-vous bien — de cet homme-là ?** can you trust that man ? *b)* **On n'est jamais — de rien en ce monde,** you can never be sure of anything in this world. **Être — de vaincre,** to be certain to conquer. *c)* **C'est un ami —,** he is a true friend. **L'instinct est un guide —,** instinct is a safe guide. **Vos papiers sont en main sûre, en mains sûres,** your papers are in safe hands. *d)* **Je suis — de ce que je vous dis,** I am certain of what I say. **Je suis — que cela est,** I am sure it is so. **Être — de son fait,** to be sure of a thing. *e)* **— dans ses raisonnements,** unerring in his judgment. **Mémoire sûre,** a sure memory. **Avoir le goût —,** to possess good taste. **Avoir le jugement —,** to judge soundly. **Lancer une flèche d'une main sûre,** to throw an arrow with a steady hand. **Ce cheval a le pied —,** that horse is sure-footed. **Avoir le coup d'œil —,** to measure well by the eye. *f)* **Je vous donne cela pour —,** I give you that as a certainty. **Ce qu'il y a de —, c'est qu'il ne tient qu'à lui d'être heureux,** it is certainly his fault if he is not happy. *g)* **Rien n'est si — que la mort** nothing is so certain as death. **Le temps n'est pas — aujourd'hui,** the weather is uncertain to day. **Le moyen le plus — de faire réussir une affaire,** the surest way to make a thing succeed. **Avoir jeu —,** (at cards) to have a sure game. **Jouer à jeu —,** *Fig.* to be certain of success. **Parier à jeu —, à coup —,** to bet with a certainty of winning. [*Substant.* :] **Le plus — est de ne pas s'y fier,** the best way is not to trust to it. *h)* **Un remède —,** a sure remedy.

2. settled. **Le temps n'est pas —,** the weather is not settled.

3. secure, careless : free from care ; 4. secure, safe : *a)* free from danger ; *b)* well protected, not likely to get lost ; sure, not liable to failure ; *c)* conferring security. *a)* **Cette échelle est sûre,** that ladder is safe. *c)* **Ce port est très —,** that harbour is safe. **Il ne fait pas — en ce lieu-là,** it is not a safe place. **Mettre quelqu'un en lieu —,** to put a person in prison. **Il est en lieu —,** he is out of harm's way.

A COUP SÛR, *adv. phr.* surely, for certain ; to a certainty, infallible.

POUR SUR, *adv. phr. Fam.* certainly, sure enough, positively, to be sure.

SURABONDAMMENT, surabôndamân-t, *adv.* superabundantly, more than enough.

SURABONDANCE, surabóndâns', [sur ; abondance], *sf.* superabundance : excessive abundance, more than enough.

SURABONDANT, E, surabôndân-t, ânt', [sur ; abondant], *adj.* superabundant : *a)* superabounding, abounding to excess, more than enough ; *b)* superfluous.

SURABONDER, surabôndé-r, [sur ; abonder), *vn.* to superabound : to be very abundant, to be more than sufficient ; to overabound.

SURACCABLER, surakablé-r, *va.* to overwhelm, to crush.

SURACHAT, surasha, [sur ; achat], *sm.* overbuying.

SURACHETER, surash'té-r, [sur ; acheter], [Conj.like *Acheter.*] to overbuy : to buy at too great a price, to pay too much for.

SURADDITION, suradisyôn, [sur ; addition], *sf.* superaddition : *a)* the act of adding to something ; *b)* that which is superadded.

SURAIGU, E, surègu, [sur ; aigu], *adj. Mus.* very high, very shrill.

SURAJOUTER, surazhouté-r, [sur ; ajouter], *va,* to superadd : to add over and above, to add to what has been added.

SURAL, E, sural, [Lat. : sura, the calf], *adj. Anat.* sural : pertaining to the calf of the leg.

SUR-ALLER, suralé-r, *vn. Hunt.* to outgo, to pass over, to go over.

SUR-ANDOUILLER, surândouyé, *sm. Hunt.* higher antler.

SURANNATION, surannasyôn, [suranner], *sf.* 1. superannuation ; 2. expiration.

SURANNÉ, E, surané, *adj.* 1. *Law-t.* expired ; 2. *Fig.* old, obsolete, antiquated, old-

fashioned; superannuated. **Des usages surannés**, old-fashioned customs. **Une beauté surannée**, a faded beauty.

SURANNER, surané-r, [sur; année], *vn. Law-t.* to expire, to get out of date.

SUR-ARBITRE, surarbitr', *sm.* umpire.

SURARD, surar, [sureau], *adj.* (of vinegar) elder flower.

SURATE, surat', *sf.* surah: chapter of the Koran.

SURBAISSÉ, E, surbèsé, *adj. Arch.* surbased, elliptical, depressed.

SURBAISSEMENT, surbès'mân-t, [surbaisser], *sm. Arch.* depression of an arch.

SURBAISSER, surbèsé-r, *va. Arch.* to surbase, to depress, to make elliptical.

SURBANDE, surband', *sf.* [sur; bande] relief: distance that the cock of a gun-lock may be drawn back beyond the full cock; **2.** *Surg.* bandage: the outer band of a compress.

SURBAU, surbô, [sur; bau], *sm.* [*pl. Surbaux.*] *Naut.* frame (of a hatchway).

SURCENS, sursân, *sm. Feud. Law.* lord's rent.

SURCHARGE, surcharz', [surcharger], *sf.* **1.** additional burden; **2.** excess, surplus; **3.** word written on another; **4.** surcharge: overcharge, extra-charge; **5.** *Print.* extra-charge; **6.** *Sport.* penalty; **7.** *Fig.* exuberance.

SURCHARGER, sursharzhé-r, [sur; charger], *va.* [*Conj.* like *Charger.*] **1.** to overcharge, to overload, to overlade, to overburden, surcharge. **— un cheval**, to overload a horse. **Se — l'estomac**, to overload the stomach. **— d'impôts**, to overtax. **Nous sommes surchargés de besogne**, we are overdone with work. **Cette femme a les doigts surchargés de bagues**, that woman's fingers are covered with too many rings.

2. to write over (a word, a line).

SURCHARGER (SE), *v. refl.* to overload one's self.; to overload one's stomach.

SURCHAUFFER, surshôfé-r, [sur; chauffer], *va. Metall.* to overheat.

SURCHAUFFURE, surshôfur', *sf.* overheating, burning.

SURCHOIX, surshwâ, [sur; choix], *sm.* first choice; finest quality.

SURCOMPOSÉ, E, surkônpôzé, [sur; composé], *adj. Gramm.* double-compound.

SURCOMPOSÉ, *sm.* double compound.

SURCOUPE, surkoup, [surcouper], at cards], *sf.* trumping over.

SURCOUPER, surkoupé-r, [sur; couper], *va.* (at cards) to trump over.

SURCROÎT, surkwâ, [surcroître], *sm.* addition, superaddition; increase. **Pour — de malheur**, to add to these misfortunes. **— de biens**, increase of property. **Pour — de malheur**, to crown the misfortune; to make matters worse.

DE SURCROÎT, *adj. phr.* in addition, to boot.

SURCROÎTRE, surkwrâtr', [sur; croître], *vn.* [Conj. like *Croître.*] to grow out.

SURCROÎTRE, *va.* to increase excessively.

SURCROISSANCE, surkrwasans, [sur; croissance], *sf.* excrescense, overgrowth, outgrowth.

SURCUIRE, surkuir, [sur; cuire], *va.* to overbake, to overdo in cooking.

SURCULEUX, EUSE, surkulœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* surculose, surculous: producing suckers.

SURDÂTRE, surdâtr', [Lat: surdus, deaf], *adj.* somewhat deaf.

SURDENT, surdân, [sur; dent], *sf.* **1.** projecting tooth; irregular tooth; **2.** *Veter.* wolf's tooth.

SURDITÉ, surdité, [Lat.: surditas], *sf.* deafness: the state of being deaf.

SURDORER, surdoré-r, [sur; dorer], *va.* to doublegild.

SURDORURE, surdorur', [sur; dorure], *sf.* doublegilding.

SURDOS, surdô, [sur; dos], *sm.* loin-strap, back-strap (of a saddle).

SUREAU, surô, [Lat.: sambucus; O. F.: seüreau], *sm.* [*pl. Sureaux.*] *Bot.* elder, elder-tree: *Sambucus.*

SURÉDIFIER, surédifié-r, [sur; édifier], *va.* to build over.

SURÉLÉVATION, surélévasyôn, [surélever], *sf.* increase.

SURÉLEVER, surél'vé-r, [sur; élever], *va.* (Conj. like *Lever.*) **1.** to raise higher; **2.** to increase.

SURELLE, surél', **SURETTE**, surèt, [sur, sour], *sf. Bot.* sorrel, wood-sorrel.

SÛREMENT, sur'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** surely, certainly; **2.** safely, securely, in safety.

SURÉMINENT, E, suréminân-t, ânt', [sur; éminent], *adj.* supereminent: eminent in a superior degree.

SURÉMISSION, surémisyôn, [sur; émission], *sf. Fin.* over-issue (of paper-money).

SURENCHÈRE, surânshèr', [surenchérir], *sf.* higher bid; outbidding. **Faire une — sur quelqu'un**, to outbid, to bid over a person.

SURENCHÉRIR, [sur; enchérir], *vn.* to outbid, to bid higher.

SURENCHÉRISSEMENT, surânshéris'mân-t, [surenchérir], *sm.* increase (of prices).

SURENCHÉRISSEUR, surânshérisœr. *sm.* bidder, outbidder.

SURENVELOPPE, surânv'lop', *sf.* second covering, double envelope.

SURÉROGATION, surérogasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: supererogatio], *sf.* supererogation: anything done beyond an obligation or a promise; performance of more than duty requites.

SURÉROGATOIRE, surérogatwar', *adj.* supererogatory: above or more than required by duty.

SURESTARIE, surèstari, [Span.: sobrestaria], *sf. Naut.* delay (in a port), over-time **Indemnité pour —**, demurrage.

SURESTIMATION, surèstimasyôn, [surestimer], *sf.* overvaluation, over-estimate.

SURESTIMER, surèstimé-r, *va.* to overvalue, to over-estimate.

SÛRET, ETTE, suré, èt', [sur, sour], *adv.* sourish: somewhat sour.

SÛRETÉ, sur'té, [sur, safe], *sf.* **1.** reliability, reliableness: the state of being reliable; trustworthiness, trustiness; trust. **Un homme d'une grande —**, a most trustworthy man.

2. security: *a*) safety, surety; freedom from care, fear or danger; *b*) that which guards or protects; protection, safeguard; *c*) caution, provision; *d*) anything given as a pledge; surety, warranty. **Être en —**, to be in safety. **Se mettre en —**, to repair to a place of safety. **Mettre son bien en —**, to ensure one's property. **La — de l'État**, the safety of the state. **Pourvoir à sa —**, to see to his security. **En — de conscience**, with a safe conscience. **Ma maison cependant est vôtre —, jouissez-y des droits de l'hospitalité**, my house is your refuge; enjoy the rights of hospitality. *Volt. Brutus.* i. 3. **Lieu de —**, a place of safety; **2.** safe custody, good custody; prison. **Mettre quelqu'un en lieu de —**, to put a person in safe keeping; to put any one out of harm's way. **Contre cet accident j'ai pris mes sûretés**, I have provided against that accident. **Le service de la —**, secret police, detective police. **Une serrure de —**, a safety-lock. **Une chaîne de —**, a safety chain. **Un de ses amis lui voulut un jour emprunter de l'argent avec de bonnes sûretés**, one of his friends once wanted to borrow money of him on good security.

3. surety, sureness: certainty, indubitableness. **Mais sous le ciel tout change, et les plus valeureux n'ont jamais — d'être toujours heureux**, but all is so changeable in this world, and the most valorous are not sure to be always happy. *Corn. Surèna.* iii. 2.

4. steadiness, firmness, sureness. **La — de la main est nécessaire au chirurgien**, steadiness of hand is necessary to a surgeon. *Fig.*: **— de tact, de goût**, sound judgment, taste. *Prov.*: **Méfiance est mère de sûreté**, safe bind, safe find. **Deux sûretés valent mieux qu'une**, Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better.

SUREXCITABILITÉ, surèksitabilité, [surexciter], *sf.* over-excitability.

SUREXCITABLE, surèksitabl', *adj.* over-excitable.

SUREXCITATION, surèksitasyôn, [surexciter], *sf.* over-excitement: excessive excitement.

SUREXCITER, surèksité-r, [sur; exciter], *va.* to over-excite.

SURFACE, surfas', [sur; face], *sf.* surface: *a*) outside, exterior part of a body; *b*) *Geom.* magnitude without thickness; superficies; *c*) *Fig.* appearance, first show, outside. **Sur la — de la terre**, on the surface of the earth. **S'arrêter à la — des choses**, to judge by appearances.

SURFAIRE, surfèr', [sur; faire], *va.* Conj. like *Faire.*] **1.** to overcharge: to ask too much for, to overrate. *Fam.* to put on. **— sa marchandise**, to ask too much for one's goods.

2. *Fig.* to overvalue, to overestimate; to overpraise, to superpraise. **C'est un homme qu'on a beaucoup surfait**, that man has been overestimated.

SURFAIRE, *vn.* to overcharge, to overrate.

SURFAIX, surfè, [sur; faix], *sm.* surcingle: a belt or band which passes over a saddle, to bind it fast.

SURFILER, surfilé-r, [sur; filer], *va.* to overcast.

SURFLEURIR, surflœrir, [sur; fleurir], *vn. Hort.* to blossom again.

SURFORCE, surforce [sur; force], *sf. Comm.* strength of alcohol above spirit proof.

SURGE, surzh', *sf.* raw wool.

SURGEON, surzhôn, [Lat.: surgĕre, to rise], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* sucker, off-shoot; **2.** *Fig.* offspring; **3.** † jet, spout. **— d'eau**, natural water jet.

SURGIR, surzhir', [Lat.: surgĕre, to rise], *vn.* **1.** to reach (a haven, a port); **2.** to land; **3.** *Fig.* to start up, to spring up, to arise. **De nouvelles difficultés surgirent**, new difficulties arose.

SURHAUSSEMENT, surhos'mân-t, [surhausser], *sm.* **1.** raising. **Le — d'un édifice**, the raising of a building.

2. forcing up prices.

SURHAUSSER, surhôsé-r, [sur; hausser], *va.* **1.** *Arch.* to raise higher, to raise; **2.** to force up, to raise excessively (the prices of).

SURHUMAIN, E, surumân, mèn', [sur; humain], *adj.* superhuman: being above human.

SURICATE, surikat, *sm. Zool.* suricate: a South African carnivore, allied to the civet.

SURIMPOSER, suranpôzé-r, [sur; imposer], *va.* **1.** to lay over, to place above; **2.** to overtax.

SURIMPOSITION, suranpôzisyôn, *sf.* increase of taxes.

SURIN, suran. **CHOURIN**, shuran, *sm.*

Thieves' slang. knife. — **muet**, loaded stick.

SURJALER, surzhalé, [sur ; jas], *va. Naut.* to raise anchor so as to clear its stock.

SURINCOMBANT, E, surankònbân-t, ânt', [sur ; incombant], *adj.* superincumbent : lying on something else.

SURINER, suriné-r, [surin], *va. pop.* to stab, to kill with a knife.

SURINEUR, surinœr [surin], *sm. Pop.* murderer.

SURINTENDANCE, surantândâns', [surintendant], *sf.* 1. superintendence, superintendency : oversight, inspection ; direction; 2. superintendent's lodgings.

SURINTENDANT, surantândân, [Lat. ; superintenden], *sm.* superintendent : one who superintends ; superintender, overseer : director.

SURINTENDANTE, surandânt', *sf.* 1. superintendent's lady ; 2. superintendent.

SÛRIR, surir, [sur, sour], *vn.* to sour, to get sour, to turn sour, to turn. [Conj. with *être* to denote the state, and with *avoir* when expressing the action :] **Le bouillon a sûri pendant l'orage**, the broth turned sour during the storm. **Le lait est sûri depuis ce matin**, the milk turned this morning.

SURJALER, surzhalé, [sur ; jas], *va. Naut.* to raise anchor so as to clear its stock.

SURJET, surzhè, [sur ; jet], *sm.* overcast-stitch, whip-stitch.

SURJETER, surzhœté-r, [sur ; jeter], *va.* [Conj. like *Jeter*], to overcast, to whip.

SURLENDEMAIN, surlând'man, [sur ; lendemain], *sm.* second day after, the day after the morrow, the next day but one. **Le — de son arrivée**, the second day after his arrival.

SURLIER, surlié-r, [sur ; lier], *va. Naut.* to woold (a rope).

SURLIURE, surliur', *sf. Naut.* woolding (of a rope).

SURLONGE, surlònzh', [sur ; lier], *sf. Butch.* neck-end of the chine (of beef).

SURLOUER, surloué-r, [sur ; louer], *va.* to overrent : to rent for too much.

SURMENAGE, surmœnazh', *sm.* 1. overdriving ; 2. over-fatigue : strain resulting from excess of mental work.

SURMENER, surmœné-r, [sur ; mener], *va.* [Conj. like *Mener*.] 1. to overdrive : to drive beyond strength ; 2. to override : to ride too much or too fast ; 3. to knock up, with excess of mental labour.

SURMESURE, surmœzur', [sur ; mesure], *sf.* overmeasure, surplus : something given over the due measure.

SURMONTABLE, surmòntabl', [surmonter], *adj.* surmountable, superable : that may be overcome.

SURMONTER, surmònté-r, [sur ; monter], *va.* 1. to leap over ; 2. to rise above. **Les eaux ont surmonté les sommets des montagnes**, the waters have risen above the mountains. **La colonne est surmontée d'un chapiteau**, the column is surmounted with a capital.

3. to overfloat, to overflow : to flow over the brim ; [*Neut.* :] to float over, to float on the top. **L'huile, mêlée avec de l'eau, surmonte toujours**, oil mixed with water always floats on the top.

4. to surmount : *a*) to mount, ascend or rise above ; *b*) to be placed above ; to top ; *c*) *Fig.* to overcome, to vanquish, to conquer, to subdue ; *d*) to be superior to, to overcome, to master, to get over, to get the better of. — **ses ennemis**, to overcome one's enemies. — **tous les obstacles**, to surmount all obstacles. — **sa colère**, to subdue one's anger. **Elle surmonta sa timidité naturelle**, she conquered her natural timidity.

5. to surpass, to outdo, to excel. — **quelqu'un en éloquence**, to surpass a person in eloquence.

6. to trouble, to make anxious.

SURMONTER (SE), *v. refl.* to overcome one's self.

SURMOULAGE, surmoulazh, [surmouler], *sm.* moulding after another mould.

SURMOULER, surmoulé-r, [sur ; mouler], *va.* to mould after another mould.

SURMOÛT, surmou, [sur ; moût], *sm.* must, new wine.

SURMULET, surmulè, [sur ; mulet], *sm. Ichth.* surmullet, red mullet : a fish allied to the lerch.

SURMULOT, surmulo, [sur ; mulot], *sm. Zool.* surmulot, brown rat, Norway rat.

SURNAGEANT, E, surnazhân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. floating ; 2. *Fig.* surviving, remaining.

SURNAGER, surnazhé-r, [sur ; nager], *vn.* [Conj. like *Nager*], 1. to swim, to float on the surface of. **Le liège plongé dans l'eau surnage**, cork floats on water.

2. *Fig.* to survive, to remain. **Le mérite seul surnage**, merit alone remains.

SURNATURALISME, surnaturalism', *sm.* supranaturalism, supernaturalism : the doctrine of those who believe in supernatural causes.

SURNATURALITÉ, surnaturalité, *sf. Theol.* supernaturalness.

SURNATUREL, ELLE, surnaturèl', [sur ; naturel], *adj.* 1. supernatural, supranatural : being beyond the powers of nature ; preternatural, miraculous ; 2. extraordinary.

SURNATUREL, *sm.* supernatural.

SURNATURELLEMENT, surnaturèl'-mân-t, *adv.* supernaturally, preternaturally.

SURNOM, surnòn, [sur ; nom], *sm.* surname, nickname : an appellation added to the original name.

SURNOMMER, surnomé-r, *va.* to surname to nickname.

SURNUMÉRAIRE, surnumérèr, [Lat. : supernumerarius ; super, over, numerus, number], *adj.* supernumerary : *a*) exceeding the number stated or prescribed ; *b*) exceeding a necessary or a usual number.

SURNUMÉRAIRE, *sm.* supernumerary.

SURNUMÉRARIAT, surnuméraria, *sm.* supernumerary service *or* time.

SUROFFRE, suroffr', (sur ; offre], *sf.* a higher offer.

SUROFFRIR, suroffrir, [sur offre], *va.* to make a higher offer.

SURON, surôn, [Span. : seron], *sm.* seroon : a kind of bag.

SUROXYDATION, suroksidasyôn, [suroxyder],, *sf. Chem.* suroxidation : the act of suroxidating.

SUROXIDE, suroksid', *sm. Chem.* superoxide : an oxide oxygenated in the highest degree.

SUROXYDER, suroksidé-r, [sur ; oxyder], *va. Chem.* to suroxidate : to form into a superoxide.

SURPASSER, surpâsé-r, [sur ; passer], *va.* 1. to be higher than, to rise above, to exceed. **Cela surpasse la muraille de deux pieds**, it rises two feet above the wall.

2. to be taller than. **Il le surpasse de toute la tête**, he is a head taller than he is.

3. to exceed : *a*) to be greater than ; *b*) to surpass, to be above, to be beyond ; *c*) to go beyond, to outgo, to surpass, to transcend ; *d*) to excel, to surpass, to outdo. **L'attraction que le soleil exerce sur les planètes surpasse celle qu'elles exercent sur lui**, the sun attracts the planets more than these do the sun. **Cette dépense surpasse mes moyens**, that expense is beyond my means. — **l'espérance des siens**, to exceed the hopes of one's friends. **Mon malheur a surpassé toutes mes craintes**, my misfortune exceeded all my fears. **Des maîtres capables de former des disciples dignes de les —**, masters able to teach their disciples to surpass them. **M. le surpassait par sa modestie**, M.'s modesty exceeded his.

4. to amaze, to astonish, to astound. **Cet événement me surpasse**, that event astonishes me. **Cela me surpasse**, that is beyond my comprehension.

SURPASSER (SE), *v. refl.* to surpass one's self, to outdo one's self. **Racine s'est surpassé dans Esther**, R. surpassed himself in Esther, *Mme. de Sév.*

SURPAYE, surpèy, *sf.* additional pay.

SURPAYER, surpéyé-r, [sur ; payer], *va.* [Conjugated like *Payer*.] 1. to overpay ; to pay too dear for ; 2. (of persons) to pay too much.

SURPEAU, surpô, [sur ; peau], *sf.* cuticle, epidermis.

SURPENTE, surpânt', *sf. Naut.* guy.

SURPEUPLEMENT, surpœplœmân-t, [surpeupler], *sm.* overcrowding 1. overstocking with people, with inhabitants.

SURPEUPLER, surpœplé-r, [sur ; peupler], *va.* to overpopulate : to overcrowd with people or inhabitants in a country, a town.

SURPLIS, surpli-s, [Low Lat. : superpellicum, an over-garment], *sm.* surplice : white ecclesiastical garment. **Porter le —**, to wear a surplice. **Qui porte un —**, surpliced.

SURPLOMB, surplòn, [surplomber], *sm.* overhanging. **En —**, overhanging, leaning forward.

SURPLOMBEMENT, surplònb'mân-t, [surplomber], *sm.* overhanging.

SURPLOMBER, surplònbé-r, [sur ; plomber], *vn.* to overhang, to lean forward.

SURPLUS, surplù-z, [sur ; plus] *sm.* 1. surplus, surplusage, overplus. **Il envoie au marché le — de ce qu'il faut de légumes pour sa table**, he sends to market the vegetables he does not require for his table.

2. remainder, rest. **Vous savez le —**, you know the rest.

AU SURPLUS, *adv. phr.* besides, after all ; however.

POUR LE SURPLUS, *adv. phr.* besides.

SURPOIDS, surpwà, [sur ; poids], *sm.* overweight : excess of weight.

SURPRENANT, E, surprœnân-t, ânt', *adj.* surprising, astonishing, amazing, wonderful. **Les effets surprenants du tonnerre**, the wonderful effects of thunder. **Il est — que...**, it is surprising that.

SURPRENDRE, surprândr', [sur ; prendre], *va.* [Conj. like *Prendre*]. 1. to surprise : *a*) to take by surprise ; to take unawares ; to come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly ; *b*) to catch, to detect. *a*) **Le sage ne se laisse pas— par les événements**, the wise man is never surprised at events. — **une ville**, to surprise a town. **Il n'est pas permis à un habile capitaine d'être surpris**, a clever captain ought not to be surprised. *Boss. Condé.* **Ne restons pas ici, on pourrait nous —**, let us not remain here, we might be taken by surprise. **La nuit nous surprit à moitié chemin**, we were only half way there when it grew dark. **La pluie nous avait déjà surpris**, we had been already caught in the rain. **La mort nous surprend souvent au milieu de nos projets**, death often surprises us in the midst of our plans. *b*) **Je l'ai surpris à me dérober de l'argent**, I caught him taking money from me.—**quelqu'un en faute**, to take a person in fault.

2. to deceive, to abuse, to take in, to

overreach, to cheat, to entrap, to ensnare. **Tout défiant qu'il est, je suis plus difficile à — que moi,** distrustful as he is, I am not so easily taken in as he is. **Il ne cherche qu'à vous —,** he is only trying to deceive you. **— la bonne foi de quelqu'un,** to abuse a person's good faith.

3. to obtain by artifice, by undue means; 4. to beguile of, to worm one's self into. **— la confiance de quelqu'un,** to worm one's self into a person's confidence.

5. to intercept. **— des lettres,** to intercept letters.

6. to detect, to find out. **— le secret de quelqu'un,** to find out a person's secret.

7. to catch, to detect, to perceive: to observe; to overhear. **N'ai-je pas même entre eux surpris quelque regard?** have I not even caught them looking at each other? *Rac. Baj.* iii. 7. **J'ai surpris ses soupirs qu'il me voulait cacher,** I overheard the sighs he did not wish me to hear. *Rac. Iph.* iii, 5. **— à quelqu'un un moment de faiblesse,** to perceive that a person is giving way.

5. to surprise: to strike with wonder, to astonish, to amaze. **Cette conduite me surprend,** this conduct surprises me. **J'ouvris les yeux, surpris de me trouver encore en vie,** I opened my eyes, surprised at finding myself still alive. *P. Mérimée.* **Que faut-il que je croie d'un bruit qui me surprend et me comble de joie?** what am I to think of this joyful and surprising report?

SURPRENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to surprise one's self; to catch one's self. **Je me suis surpris à pleurer comme un enfant,** I caught myself at crying like a child.

2. to surprise each other.

SURPRISE, surpriz', [surprendre], *sf.* surprise: *a*) the act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly; surprisal; *b*) the state of being surprised; surprisal; *c*) deceit, abuse of undue means; *d*) mistake; *e*) an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment, amazement, wonder. *a*) **Ils craignent la — de quelque nouvelle attaque,** they fear the surprise of some new attack. **Cela a été une grande — pour moi,** that was a great surprise for me. **Faire une — à quelqu'un,** to surprise a person. *c*) **User de —,** to deceive. *d*) **Ne tomber dans des fautes que par — ou par ignorance,** to do wrong either by mistake or ignorance. *e*) **Ma — est extrême,** I am exceedingly surprised. **Cette lettre me jeta dans une étrange —,** this letter astonished me exceedingly. *Fén. Tél.* **Je ne reviens pas de ma —,** I cannot get over my surprise. **Ménager une — à quelqu'un,** to prepare a surprise for any one. **Une boite à —,** a jack-in-the-box.

SURPRODUCTION, surproduksyô*n*, [sur; production], *sf.* over-production: excess of production.

SURREMISE, surremiz', [sur; remise], *sf.* *Book. t.* extra reduction made for the sale of a large number of copies.

SURRÉNAL, E, surrénal, [sur; rénal], *adj. Anat.* surrenal, suprarenal: situated above the kidneys.

SURSATURATION, sursaturasyô*n*, [sur; saturer], *sf. Chem.* supersaturation: the act of supersaturating.

SURSATURER, sursaturé-r, [sur; saturer], *va. Chem.* to supersaturate: to saturate to excess.

SURSAUT, sursô, [sursauter], *sm.* start. **En —,** with a start. **Se levant en —,** starting up. **Se réveiller en —, s'éveiller en —,** to start up out of one's sleep.

SURSAUTER, sursôté-r, [sur; sauter], *vn.* to start.

SURSÉANCE, surséâ*n*s', [surseoir], *sf.* suspension, delay.

SURSEL, sursèl, [sur; sel], *sm. Chem.* supersalt: a salt with an excess of acid.

SURSEMER, sursœmé-r, [sur; semer], *va.* [Conj. like *Semer.*] to sow again (as clover among barley).

SURSEOIR, surswar, [sur; seoir], *va.* [*Je sursois, , tu sursois, il sursoit, nous sursoyons, vous sursoyez, ils sursoient; je sursoyais; je sursis; je surseoirai; je surseoirrais; sursois, sursoyons, sursoyez; que je sursoie, que nous sursoyons; que je sursisse, sursoyant; sursis.*] to suspend, to put off, to defer, to delay. **— une délibération,** to put off a deliberation.

SURSEOIR, *vn.* (with *à*) to suspend, to put off, to defer. **— à des poursuites,** to put off proceedings.

SURSIS, E, sursi, siz', [surseoir], *pa. p.* of *Surseoir.*

SURSIS, *sm.* 1. suspension; 2. delay; 3. respite; 4. reprieve. **Un — accordé à leurs souffrances,** a respite granted them for their sufferings. **Accorder un — à un condamné,** to reprieve a criminal.

† **SURSOLIDE,** sursolid', [sur; solide], *sm. Alg.* sursolid: fourth power.

SURSOLIDE, *adj. Math.* sursolid.

SURSOMME, sursom', [sur; somme, weight], *sf.* overweight: too great a burden.

SURTARE, surtar', [sur; tare], *sf.* double tare.

SURTAUX, surtô, [sur; taux], *sm.* over-assessment.

SURTAXE, surtaks', [sur; taxe], *sf.* 1. additional charge, surcharge; 2. overtaxation.

SURTAXER, surtaksé-r, [surtaxe], *va.* to overtax: to tax too heavily.

SURTIRÉ, surtiré, *sm. Bank.* accepter of a bill (of exchange), drawee.

SURTONDRE, surtô*n*dr', [sur; tondre], *va.* to cut off, to clip.

SURTOUT, surtou-t, [sur; tout], *adv.* chiefly, especially, above all. **— soyez prudent,** above all things be prudent.

SURTOUT, *sm.* 1. surtout: upper coat' over-coat; 2. epergne (of a dinner service); 3. hand-cart; truck.

SURVALEUR, survalœr, [sur; valeur], *sf.* overvalue: overvaluation.

SURVEILLANCE, survèyâ*n*s', [surveiller], *sf.* superintendence, supervision, inspection, oversight, overlooking; watch. **— de la haute police,** police supervision.

SURVEILLANT, E, survèyâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* vigilant; watchful.

SURVEILLANT, E, *sm. f.* 1. superintendent, inspector, overseer, surveyor; 2. guardian; 3. keeper.

SURVEILLE, survèy', [sur; veille], *sf.* day before the eve; two days before.

SURVEILLER, survèyé-r, [sur; veiller], *vn.* (with *à*) to look after, to watch over. **Un général doit — tout ce qui se passe,** a general must watch everything, must know every thing that goes on.

SURVEILLER, *va.* to superintend, to inspect, to survey, to watch; to watch over, to look after; to see up. **— des travaux,** to look after the works. **— la conduite de quelqu'un,** to watch a person's behaviour. **— quelqu'un,** to watch a person.

SURVEILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to watch over one's self; 2. to watch each other.

SURVENANCE, survœnâ*n*s', [survenir], *sf.* 1. coming unexpectedly; 2. *Law-t.* birth (which has not been anticipated).

SURVENANT, E, survœnâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj* coming unexpectedly.

SURVENANT, E, *sm. f.* change-comer.

SURVENDRE, survâ*n*dr', [sur; vendre], *va.* [Conj. like *Vendre.*] to overcharge, to oversell, to sell too dear.

SURVENIR, survœnir, [sur; venir], *vn.* [Conj. like *Venir.*] 1. to supervene: *a*) to come upon as something extraneous, to be added; *b*) to come on, to happen, to occur. **Le moindre accident pourrait —** the least accident might supervene. [*Impers.*:] **Il lui survint de nouveaux embarras,** he got into fresh troubles. *Bescher.* **S'il survenait une complication,** if any complication should take place. **Il survint une émeute qui fut bien tot apaisée,** a disturbance broke out which was soon put down. *Barth.*

2. to arrive unexpectedly; 3. to come up; to come in, to drop in. **Il survient du monde,** people come in. **Un loup survient à jeun, qui cherchait aventure,** a wolf, on the look-out for prey, came up. **Qu'est-il survenu?** what has happened? **S'il lui survient le moindre accident, c'est un homme mort,** if the least accident happens, he is a dead man.

SURVENTE, survâ*n*t', [sur; vente], *sf.* 1. overcharge; 2. *Naut.* increase of the wind.

SURVENTER, survâ*n*té-r, [sur; venter], *vn. Naut.* to blow a gale, to blow too hard.

SURVÊTIR, survêtir, [sur; vêtir], *va.* to clothe too much.

SURVIDER, suvidé-r, [sur; vider], *va.* to take out, to pour out (the over-fulness of a glass, etc.).

SURVIE, survi, [sur; vie], *sf.* survival, survivorship, outliving: the state of outliving another. **En cas de —,** case of survivorship.

SURVIVANCE, survivâ*n*s', [sur; vivre], *sf.* 1. survivorship, survival, outliving; 2. reversion (of offices). **Il vient de mourir, à la — de ses deux enfants,** he has just died after having outlived his two children.

SURVIVANCIER, survivâ*n*syé, *sm.* reversioner: one who has a reversion.

SURVIVANT, E, survivâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* surviving: remaining alive; yet living.

SURVIVANT, E, *sm. f.* survivor, surviver.

SURVIVRE, survivr', [sur; vivre], *vn.* [Conj. like *Vivre.*] 1. to survive: to remain alive; 2. (with *à*) to survive: *a*) to outlive; to live beyond the life of another; *b*) to outlive anything else, to live beyond any event. **— à quelqu'un,** to survive a person. **— à son malheur,** to outlive one's misfortune. **— à sa gloire,** to outlive one's glory. **— à sa réputation,** to outlive one's reputation. **La Providence a voulu que la reine survécut à ses grandeurs,** it was the will of providence that the queen should outlive her greatness. *Boss. R. d'Angl.* **— à soi-même,** to outlive one's self, one's faculties.

SURVIVRE, *va.* to survive, to outlive. **Il a survécu à tous ses enfants,** he survived all his children. **Je plains bien moins les morts que ceux qui leur survivent,** I do not pity the dead so much as those who survive them.

SURVIVRE, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to live over again. **Se — dans ses enfants,** to live over again in one's children.

2. **Se — à soi même, à lui-même,** to outlive one's faculties.

SUS, sû-z, [Lat.: susum, for sursum, upwards], *adv.* 1. above; 2. (with *à*) on, upon. **Courir — aux ennemis,** to attack the enemy.

SUS, *interj.* come! come on! courage! cheer up! now then! **Sus! sus! courons aux armes!** come, courage, to arms! **— donc, préparez vos jambes à bien faire,** well then prepare for a good run. *Mol. Etour.* ii. 14.

Or, — mes amis, now then, my friends.

EN SUS, *adv. phr.* above, over and above; to boot; more. **Quatre francs et le quart — font cinq francs,** four francs and a fourth more make five francs.

EN SUS DE, *prepos, phr.* above, over and above. **Il a touché des gratifications en — de ses appointements,** he received a bonus over and above his salary.

SUSANNE, suzan', *pnf.* Susanna, Susan.

SUSCEPTIBILITÉ, susèptibilité, [susceptible], *sf.* **1.** susceptibility : *a) Med.* augmented impressibility; *b) Philos.* capability of admitting or receiving; susceptibleness, susceptiveness; *c)* impressibility, sensibility; **2.** irritability, touchiness. **Blesser la — de quelqu'un,** to wound a person's susceptibility. **Vous êtes d'une — ridicule,** you are ridiculously susceptible.

SUSCEPTIBLE, susèptibl, [Lat. : susceptibilis], *adj.* **1.** susceptible, susceptive : *a)* capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence; *b)* impressible, capable of impression. **Nous sommes susceptibles d'amitié, de justice, d'humanité,** we are susceptible of friendship, justice, kindness. **La matière est — de toutes sortes de formes,** matter can take any shape. **Ce passage est — d'interprétations différentes,** that passage may be interpreted different ways.

2. sensitive, irritable, irascible, touchy, easily offended. **Il est extrêmement —,** he is easily offended.

SUSCEPTION, susèpsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* **1.** susception : the act of receiving into itself; **2.** taking (holy orders); **3.** *Cath. Ch.* reception (of the Cross).

SUSCITATEUR, susitatœr, *sm.* instigator.

† **SUSCITATION,** susitasyôn, *sf.* instigation, excitation.

SUSCITER, susité-r, [Lat. : suscitāre], *va.* **1.** to suscitate : to call into life and action; to rouse; to raise up, to raise; to set up. **Dieu a suscité ses prophètes,** God raised up prophets. **Le Dieu du ciel suscitera un royaume qui ne sera jamais détruit,** the God of heaven shall set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed, *Bib. Dan.* ii. 44.

2. to rouse, to excite; to raise, to create, to stir up. **— à quelqu'un des ennemis,** to set people against a person. **Les ennemis de Périclès l'accusèrent d'avoir suscité la guerre du Péloponèse,** P.'s enemies accused him of having caused the Peloponesian war. **Son mérite lui a suscité bien des envieux,** his merit made him a subject of envy.

SUSCITER (SE), *v. refl.* to be suscitated; to rise.

SUSCRIPTION, suskripsyôn; *in poet.* sion, [Lat. : superscriptio], *sf.* superscription, address, direction. **Mettre la — à une lettre,** to address a letter.

SUSDÉNOMMÉ, E, susdénomé, [sus; dénommé], *adj.* above-mentioned.

SUSDIT, E, susdi-t, dit', [sus; dit], *adj.* aforesaid, above-said. **La personne susdite,** the above said person. [Subst.], **Le —,** the aforesaid man. **La susdite,** the aforesaid woman.

SUS-DOMINANTE, susdominânt', *sf. Mus.* superdominant : the sixth note of the key.

SUSMENTIONNÉ, E, susmânsyoné, [sus; mentionné], *adj.* above-mentioned.

SUSNOMMÉ, E, susnomé, [sus; nommé], *adj.* aforesaid, above-mentioned.

SUSPECT, E, suspè, pèkt; [suspectus; suspicĕre, to look at secretly], some persons pronounce in the masculine singular, suspèkt, *adj.* **1.** suspicious : liable to suspicion, liable to be suspected; suspectable. **Il me rendit — un autre jeune homme que j'aimais aussi,** he also made me suspect another young man I was very fond of. **Ses amis lui étaient suspects,** he suspected his friends. **Un lieu —,** a suspicious place.

2. (with *de*) suspected. **— de trahison,** suspected of treason. **— de fraude,** suspected of fraud.

3. doubtful. **Il blâme aigrement les voyageurs qui ont pu avancer quelques faits suspects,** he blames very sharply the travellers who gave doubtful accounts. **Une affaire suspecte,** a doubtful affair.

SUSPECTER, suspèkté-r, [Lat. : suspectāre, freq. of suspicĕre, suspectum; sub, up; spicĕre, to look at], *va.* to suspect : to distrust; to doubt the honour, fidelity or sincerity of; to imagine guilty. **On l'avait suspecté d'hérésie,** he had been suspected of heresy. **— la fidélité d'un domestique,** to doubt the fidelity of a servant,

SUSPENDRE, suspândr', [Lat. : suspendĕre; sub, under; pendĕre, pensum, to hang. *va.* [Conj. like *Pendre.*] *va.* to suspend : *a)* to make to hang; to attach to something above; to hang, to hang up; *b)* to interrupt, to stay, to stop; to intermite; to make to stop, to hinder from proceeding; *c)* to delay, to defer, to put off; *d)* to debar for a time from any privilege, from the execution of an office, from the enjoyment of a revenue; *e)* to hold in uncertainty, to keep undetermined. *a)* **— une lampe,** to suspend a lamp. **On lui lia les pieds, on vous le suspendit,** they tied his legs together and hung him. *La Font.Fab.* *b)* **Les troupes ont suspendu leur marche,** the troops have suspended their march. **Votre absence en ces lieux suspend toute la joie,** your absence from here puts a stop to all pleasure. **Cette maison de commerce à été obligée de — ses paiements,** that firm has been obliged to suspend payment. **Les travaux sont suspendus à cause du mauvais temps,** the works have been stopped on account of the bad weather. *c)* **— son jugement,** to defer one's judgment. *e)* **On demeura surpris : cela suspendit les esprits,** the people were surprised and did not know what to think. **Tout l'auditoire paraissait suspendu à tout ce qu'il disait,** the whole audience seemed to hang on all he said. *Mme. de Sév.*

SUSPENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to suspend one's self, to hang; **2.** to be suspended, to be interrupted.

SUSPENDU, suspandu, *adj.* **1.** hung, hanging, suspended; **2.** fixed, attentive; **Jardins suspendus,** hanging gardens. *Fig.* **Être — aux lèvres de quelqu'un,** to be all attention to what a person is saying. **3.** light; **4.** on springs. **Voiture suspendue,** carriage on springs.

5. Pont —. suspension-bridge.

SUSPENS, suspân, [Lat.: suspensus], *adj.* suspended (from one's functions). **Un prêtre —,** a suspended priest.

EN SUSPENS, *adv. phr.* suspense : *a)* in suspense, undecided, in doubt; *b)* interrupted; stopped. **Tenir les esprits en —,** to hold people in suspense. **Ils attendaient en — le jugement du sénat,** they were in suspense, waiting for the decision of the senate. **Ces promesses demeurent encore en —,** those promises are still in abeyance. **L'affaire est toujours en —,** the affair is still pending, is still undecided.

SUSPENSE, suspâns', [suspendre], *sf.* suspension : *a)* canonical censure; *b)* temporary privation of an office.

SUSPENSEUR, suspânsœr, *adj. m.* suspensory, suspending.

SUSPENSIF, IVE, suspânsif, siv', *adj.* **1.** *Law-t.* suspensive; **2.** *Gram.* of suspension. **Points suspensifs,** points of suspension.

SUSPENSION, suspânsyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : suspensio], *sf.* **1.** suspension : *a)* the act of suspending; *b)* the state of being suspended; pendency; *c) Chem.* the state of solid particles held undissolved in a liquid; *d)* temporary cessation, interruption, delay; *e)* the act of keeping in suspense or indetermination; suspense : the state of being uncertain; indecision; *f)* temporary privation of powers, authority, rights, or office; *g) Gram.* interruption; *h) Rhet.* a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow; *i) Mus.* the act of retaining in any chord some note or notes of the preceding chord. **Ils ont une belle — dans leur salle à manger,** they have a fine suspension lamp in their dining-room. *b)* **Le point de — d'une balance,** the point of suspension in a balance. *d)* **— des poursuites,** suspension of proceedings. **La — du paiement d'une rente,** the suspension of the payment of an annuity. **La maison a annoncé une — de paiement,** *Comm.* the firm has announced a suspension of payment. **La — de la fièvre,** the temporary cessation of fever. **— d'armes,** suspension of arms. *e)* **Cette — de désirs entre la vie et la mort,** that absence of all desires peculiar to men who are between life and death. **Les pyrrhoniens sont en — perpétuelle,** the pyrrhonians are always in suspense.

2. support.

SUSPENSOIR, *or* **SUSPENSOIRE,** suspânswar, *sm. Surg.* suspensor, suspensory, suspensory bandage.

SUSPENTE, suspânt', [form of soupente], *sf. Naut.* sling (of a yard).

SUSPICION, suspisyôn : *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : suspicio], *sf. Law-t.* suspicion : distrust.

SUS-PIED, supyé, *sm.* upper-strap (of a spur).

SUS-PUBIEN, IENNE, supubyan, èn', *adj. Anat.* suprapubian : situated above the pubis.

SUSRELATÉ, E, susrélaté, *adj.* above-related; above-mentioned.

SUS-SCAPULAIRE, suskapulêr, *adj. Anat.* suprascapular, suprescapulary : situated above the shoulder-blade.

SUSSEYEMENT, susèy'mân-t, [for zézayement], *sm.* lisping, lisp : imperfect pronunciation of *s*.

SUSSEYER, suséyé-r, *vn.* to lisp : to pronounce the letter *s* nearly as *th*.

SUSTENTATION, sustântasiôn, [Lat. : sustentatio], *sf.* sustentation : *a)* support, the act of sustaining; *b)* sustenance, subsistence, maintenance.

SUSTENTER, sustânté-r, [Lat. : sustentāre], *va.* to sustain, to maintain (by food), to support, to nourish, to feed, to keep. **— les pauvres,** to maintain the poor.

SUSTENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to support one's self, to keep one's self.

SUS-TONIQUE, sustonik', *adj. Mus.* supertonic : said of the note next above the key-note.

SUSURRATION, suzuerrasyôn, [susurrer], *sf.* susurration, whispering, buzzing, buzz.

SUSURREMENT, suzur'mân-t, [susurrer], *sm.* susurration, whispering; small murmur.

SUSURRER, suzurré-r, [Lat. : susurrāre, to murmur], *vn.* to whisper, to buzz.

SUTTEE *or* **SUTTIE,** suti, [Sans. : saté, a true wife], *sf.* suttee : self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband in Hindoostan.

SUTURAIRE, suturêr', *adj.* sutured, sutural : having a suture.

SUTURAL, E, sutural, *adj.* sutural : relating to a suture.

SUTURE, sutur', [Lat. : sutura ; suère, to sew], *sf.* **1.** suture : *a*) *Surg.* the uniting of a wound by stitching ; *b*) *Anat.* the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull ; *c*) *Bot.* the line of junction of contiguous parts grown together ; **2.** (of literary works) joining, junction, join.

SUTURER, suturé-r, [suture], *va Surg.* to sew, to unite.

SUZERAIN, E, suz'ran, rèn', [sus, above], *adj. Feud. Law.* paramount : superior.

SUZERAIN, E, *sm. f.* suzerain, lord (*or* lady) paramount.

SUZERAINETÉ, suz'rèn'té, [suzerain], *sf.* suzerainty, sovereignty, lordship : the dignity or authority of a suzerain.

SVELTE, svèlt', [Ital. : svelto ; svellere, to pull up, *adj.* slender : *a*) thin, slim ; light ; *b*) small in the waist, having a fine shape. **Des édifices sveltes,** slender buildings. **Cette femme est —,** that woman is slender. **Avoir la taille —,** to have a slender waist.

SVELTESSE, svèltès', *sf.* slenderness : the quality of being slender.

SWEDENBORGIEN, IENNE, svédanbórzhyan, èn', *sm. f.* Swedenborgian : a follower of Swedenborg. (1608-1792).

SWEDENBORGIEN, IENNE, *adj.* Swedenborgian : relating to Swedenborgianism.

SWEDENBORGISME, svédanbórzhism', *sm.* Swedenborgianism : the doctrines taught by Swedenborg.

SWERTIE, svérti, *sf. Bot.* marsh-felwort : *Swertia*, a genus of aquatic plants of the order gentianaceæ.

SWIÉTÉNIE, sviéténi, *sf. Bot.* swietenia : a genus of plants, including the mahogany-tree.

SYBARITE, sibarit', [from Sybaris, a Greek city in ancient Italy, noted for the luxury indulged in by its inhabitants], *sm.* Sybarite : *a*) an inhabitant of Sybaris ; *b*) *Fig.* an effeminate voluptuary.

SYBARITIQUE, sibaritik', *adj.* Sybaritic, Sybaritical : relating to a Sybarite ; luxurious, voluptuous.

SYBARITISME, sibaritism', *sm.* Sybaritism : effeminacy and luxuriousness.

SYCOMORE, sikomor', [Gr. : συκόμορος, from συκῆ, fig-tree ; μορέα, mulberry-tree], *sm. Bot.* sycomore : *a*) the *Ficus sycomorus*, a species of fig-tree ; *b*) maple, maple-tree, *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

SYCOPHANTE, sikofant', [Gr. : συκοφάντης, an informer against fig stealers ; σῦκον, *Fig.* φαίνειν, to show], *sm.* sycophant : *a*) *Antiq.* informer, accuser ; *b*) *Fig.* deceiver, impostor ; knave, rogue.

SYCOSE, sikôz', *sf*, **SYCOSIS,** sikôzis, [Gr. : σύκωσις from σῦκον, *fig. sm. Med.* sycosis : a tubercular eruption on the face.

SYÉNITE, siénit', [from Syene, in Egypt', *sf. Miner.* syenite : a rock composed of quartz, hornblende and mica.

SYÉNITIQUE, siénitik', *adj.* syenitic : containing syenite.

SYLLABAIRE, sillabèr', [syllabe], *sm.* spelling-book.

SYLLABATION, sillabasyôn *sf.* syllabication, syllabification : division of words into syllables.

SYLLABE, silab', [Gr. : συλλαβή ; σύν, with : λαμβάνειν, to take], *sf. Gram.* syllable : *a*) an elementary sound, or a combination of two or more such sounds, uttered with a single impulse of voice ; *b*) one or more letters which represent such syllables in written language ; *c*) *Fig.* word. **— longue,** long syllable. **— brève,** short syllable. **Il ne répondit pas une —.** he did not answer a syllable. **Je n'y changerai pas une —,** I'll not change a syllable of it. **Je n'en oublierai pas une —,** I shall not forget a word of it.

SYLLABIQUE, sillabik', *adj.* syllabic syllabical : pertaining to syllables.

SYLLABIQUEMENT, sillabik'man-t, *adv.* syllabically : in a syllabical manner.

SYLLABISATION, sillabizasyôn, *sf.* syllabication, syllabification.

SYLLABISER, sillabizé-r, *va.* to syllabicate : to form into syllables.

SYLLABISME, sillabism', *sm.* syllabic writing.

SYLLABUS, sillabus, [Lat. : summary], *sm.* syllabus.

SYLLEPSE, sillèps', [Gr. : σύλληψις ; σύν, with ; λαμβάνειν, to take] *sf.* syllepsis : *a*) *Gram.* substitution ; a figure by which we construe words according to the intention of the author, rather than to the rules of grammar ; *b*) *Rhet.* a trope by which a word is taken in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical.

SYLLEPTIQUE, sillèptik', *adj.* sylleptic, sylleptical : relating to syllepsis.

SYLLOGISER, sillozhizé-r, *vn.* to syllogize : to reason by syllogisms.

SYLLOGISME, sillozhism', [Gr. : συλλογισμός ; σύν, with ; λογίζεσθαι, to reckon, *sm. Log.* syllogism : a form of reasoning consisting of three propositions.

SYLLOGISTIQUE, sillozhistik' *adj.* syllogistic, syllogistical : pertaining to a syllogism.

SYLPHE, IDE silf', fid', [Lat. : sylphus] *sm. f.* sylph, sylphid : *a*) an imaginary being, inhabiting the air ; *b*) *Fig.* (in the fem.) a graceful maiden.

SYLVAIN, silvan, [Lat. : sylvanus, from sylva, forest], *sm.* **1.** sylvan : a deity of the woods ; **2.** *pl. Ornith.* sylvidæ, passeres, passerine birds, warblers.

SYLVAIN, *pnm.* Sylvan, Silvan.

SILVAIN, *adj. m. Zool.* sylvan, silvan : inhabiting the forests.

SYLVES, silv', *sfpl.* sylvæ : a collection of poetical pieces.

SYLVESTRE, sylvestr', [Lat. : sylvester ; sylva, forest], *adj.* sylvan, silvan, sylvestrian ; woody ; woodland.

SYLVESTRE, *pnm.* Sylvester.

SYLVICOLE, silvikol', [Lat. : sylva, forest ; colère, to inhabit], *adj.* sylvan : inhabiting the forest.

SYLVICULTURE, silvikultur', [Lat. : sylva, forest ; culture], *sf.* forestry : the art of cultivating forests.

SYLVIE, silvi, [Lat. : sylva, forest], *sf. Ornith.* sylvia, warbler : a genus of passerine birds. **— trochile, — filis,** willow warbler. **— luscinie,** nightingale. **— rubécule,** redbreast, robin redbreast, robin. **— régule,** goldencrested wren.

SYLVIQUE, silvik', *adj. Chem.* sylvic. **Acide —,** sylvic acid.

SYMBOLE, sanbol', [Gr. : σύμβολον]' *sm.* symbol : *a*) emblem, sign, token, type' the representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things ; *b*) in medals, a mark or figure representing a being or thing ; *c*) *Theol.* the external signs of the sacraments ; *d*) *Theol.* a summary of the articles of religion ; creed ; *e*) *Chem.* abbreviations used for expressing the chemical composition of bodies. **Le sel était le — de l'amitié,** salt was the symbol of friendship. **La balance est le — de la justice,** scales are the emblem of justice. **Le — des apôtres,** the Apostles' creed.

SYMBOLIQUE, sanbolik', *adj.* symbolic, symbolical : serving as a symbol ; typical, emblematic, significate, figurative.

SYMBOLIQUE, *sf.* **1.** symbolics, symbolism : exposition of symbols ; the science of creeds ; **2.** symbology : treatise on symbols.

SYMBOLISATION, sanbolizasion, *sf.* symbolization : the act of symbolizing.

SYMBOLISER, sanbolizé-r, [symbole], *a*) to symbolize : to represent by a symbol.

SYMBOLISER, *vn.* to symbolize : to have a typical resemblance ; to have something in common ; to agree.

SYMBOLISME, sanbolism', [symbole], *sm.* **1.** symbolism : exposition of symbols ; **2.** symbolization : representation by symbols ; **3.** symbology : the doctrine of symbols.

SYMÉTRIE, simétrie, [Gr. : συμμετρία ; σύν, together ; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* symmetry : *a*) that relation of equal and similar figures which refers to their position ; *b*) a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other ; *c*) proportion, harmony. **La — et la régularité plaisent à tous les yeux,** symmetry and regularity please every eye. *J. J. Rouss.* **Des vases arrangés avec —,** vases arranged with symmetry. **La — d'un discours,** the symmetry of a discourse.

SYMÉTRIQUE, simétrik', *adj.* symmetrical : having symmetry ; proportionate, proportional. **Un arrangement —,** a symmetrical arrangement.

SYMÉTRIQUEMENT, simétrik'man-t, *adv.* symmetrically.

SYMÉTRISER, simétrizé-r, [symétrie], *va.* to symmetrize : to reduce to symmetry, to make symmetrical.

SYMÉTRISER, *vn.* to be in symmetry ; to harmonize.

SYMPATHIE, sanpati, [Gr. : συμπάθεια ; σύν, with ; πάθος, affection], *sf.* sympathy : *a*) *Physiol.* a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations ; *b*) fellow-feeling, mutual sensibility ; the quality of being affected by another's affection ; *c*) agreement of affections, inclinations, likings, tastes, temperaments, pleasures, sufferings, etc. ; *d*) affinity ; a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other ; *e*) conformity of the parts to each other ; agreement, correspondence, correlation ; *f*) *Paint.* effective union or harmony of colours. **La — sert de contre-poids à l'égoïsme,** sympathy counteracts selfishness. **Éprouver de la — pour quelqu'un,** to feel sympathy for a person. **Le mercure s'unit à l'or par —,** affinity causes mercury and gold to amalgamate. **Poudre de —,** sympathetic powder. **Encre de —,** sympathetic ink. **Il y a une — naturelle entre certains sons et les émotions de notre âme,** there is a natural sympathy between our feelings and certain sounds.

SYMPATHIQUE, sanpatik', *adj.* sympathetic, symphathetical : *a*) depending on sympathy ; *b*) acting by sympathy ; *c*) pertaining to sympathy ; congenial ; *d*) inspiring sympathy ; engaging. **Affections sympathiques,** *Med.* sympathetic affections. Encre —, sympathetic ink.

SYMPATHIQUEMENT, sanpatik'man-t, *adv.* sympathetically.

SYMPATHISANT, E, sanpatizan-t, ant', *adj.* sympathizing.

SYMPATHISER, sanpatizé-r, [sympathie], *vn.* **1.** to sympathize : to feel with another, to have sympathy ; **2.** to harmonize, to agree.

SYMPHONIE, sanfoni, [Gr. : συμφωνία ; σύν, together ; φωνή, voice], *sf. Mus.* **1.** symphony : *a*) concert of voices, harmony of mingled sounds ; *b*) consonance, concert, harmony ; *c*) a musical composition for a

complete instrumental orchestra; *d*) instrumental passage in a vocal composition; *e*) stringed instruments; **2.** symphonists.

SYMPHONISTE, sanfonist', *sm.* symphonist: *a*) a composer of symphonies: *b*) performer, musician.

SYMPHYSE, sanfiz', [Gr. : σύμφυσις] *sf. Anat.* symphysis : connection of bones without a movable joint.

SYMPHYSÉOTOMIE, sanfizéotomi, [Gr.: σύμφυσις, union ; τομή, section], *Surg.* symphyseotomy. the operation of dividing the symphysis.

SYMPHYSIEN, ENNE, sanfizyan, èn', *adj.* Symphiseal : pertaining to symphysis.

SYMPIÉZOMÈTRE, sanpiézomètr', [Gr. : συμπιέζειν, to press together; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* sympiesometer, a kind of barometer.

SYMPLOCARPE, sanplokarp', [Gr. : σύμπλοος, united; χαρπὸς, fruit], *sm. Bot.* symplocarpus : a genus of plants of the order arraceæ.

SYMPLOQUE, sanplok', **SYMPLOCE**, sanplos', [Gr. : σὺν, together; πλέχειν, to weave], *sf. Rhet.* symploce : the repetition of a word to the beginning or at the end of successive clauses.

SYMPLOQUE, *sm. Bot.* symplocos : a genus of plants of the order ebenaceæ.

SYMPOSIAQUE, sanpoziak', [Gr. : σὺν, together; πόσις, a drinking], *sm. Antiq.* symposiac : conference or conversation at a banquet.

SYMPOSIAQUE, *adj.* symposiac : convivial, festive; happening or done at a banquet.

SYMPOSIARQUE, sanpoziark', [Gr. : συμποσίαρχος], *sm. Antiq.* symposiarch : the master of a feast.

SYMPTOMATIQUE, sanptomatik', *adj. Med.* symptomatic, symptomatical : pertaining to symptoms; indicative.

SYMPTOMATOLOGIE, sanptomatolozhi, [Gr. : σύμπτωμα, symptom; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* symptomatology : the part of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

SYMPTÔME, sanptôm', [Gr.: σύμπτωμα], *sm.* symptom : *a*) *Med.* any change connected with morbific influence; *b*) *Fig.* indication, token, sign, mark. **Il y a quelques symptômes d'agitation**, there are some signs of agitation.

SYNAGOGAL, E, sinagogal, *adj.* synagogical : pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, sinagog', [Gr. : συναγωγή, assembly], *sf.* synagogue : *a*) religious assembly of the Jews; *b*) a Jewish house of worship. **Enterrer la — avec honneur**, *Fig.* to terminate an affair happily.

SYNALÈPHE, sinalèf', [Gr. : συναλείφειν, to write], *sf. Gram.* **1.** synalepha, synalœpha : a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel at the end of a word, before another vowel; elision; **2.** synæresis, crasis.

SYNALLAGMATIQUE, sinallagmatik', [Gr. : συναλλογματιχός; συνάλλαγμα, a covenant], *adj. Law-t* synallagmatic : reciprocal.

SYNANTHE, sinânt', **SYNANTHÉ, E**, sinânté, [Gr. : σὺν, with; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* synanthous : whose flowers and leaves appear at the same time.

SYNANTHÉRÉ, E, sinântéré, *adj. Bot.* synantherous : having the stamens united by their anthers into a sheath surrounding the style; syngenesious.

SYNANTHÉREÉS, *sfpl. Bot.* composite plants, compositæ.

SYNANTHÉRIE, sinântéri, *sf. Bot.* syngenesia : a class of plants.

SYNARCHIE, sinarshi, [Gr. : σὺν, with; ἀρχή, power], *sf.* synarchy : joint sovereignty.

SYNARTHROÏDAL, E, sinartroïdal *adj. Anat.* synarthroidal : pertaining to synarthrosis.

SYNARTHROSE, sinartrôz', [Gr. : σὺν, with; ἄρθρωσις, articulation], *sf. Anat.* synarthrosis : immovable articulation.

SYNAULIE, sinôli, [Gr. : συναυλία], *sf. Mus.* wind instruments.

SYNAXE, sinaks', [Gr. : σύναξις], *sf.* synaxis : congregation.

SYNCARPE, sankarp', [Gr. : , with σὺν; χαρπὸς, fruit], *sm. Bot.* syncarpium : an aggregate fruit, in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass.

SYNCATÉGORÉMATIQUE, sankatégorématik', *adj. Log.* syncategorematic : denoting a word which cannot be used as a term by itself.

SYNCELLE, sansél', [Gr. : σύγχελλος], *sm.* overseer (in the Greek church).

SYNCHONDROSE, sankôndrôz', [Gr. : σὺν, with; χόνδρος, cartilage], *sf. Anat.* synchondrosis : the connection of bones by means of a cartilage.

SYNCHRONE, sankrôn', [Gr. : σὺν, with; χρόνος, time], *adj.* synchronal : happening at the same time; synchronical, synchronous, synchronistic, simultaneous, coeval.

SYNCHRONIQUE, sankronik', *adj.* synchronical, synchronal, synchronous, synchronistic.

SYNCHRONIQUEMENT, sankronik'mân-t, *adj.* synchronically, synchronally, synchronously.

SYNCHRONISME, sankronism', *sm.* synchronism : *a*) concurrence of two or more events in time ; sychronization, simultaneousness; *b*) tabular arrangement of history, according to dates.

SYNCHYSE, sankiz', [Gr. : σύγχυσις, confusion], *sf. Gram.* synchysis, confusion of words in a sentence.

SYNCHYSIS, sankizis, Gr. : σύγχυσις, confusion], *sm. Med.* synchysis : a disease of the eye.

SYNCLINAL, E, sanklinal, [Gr. : σὺν, with; χλίνειν, to bend], *adj. Geol.* synclinal, synclinical : inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line.

SYNCOPAL, E, sankopal, *adj. Med.* syncopal : pertaining to syncope.

SYNCOPE, sankop', [Gr. : συγχόπη; σὺν, together; χοπτειν. to cut off], *sf.* syncope : *a*) *Mea.* fainting fit, swoon; *b*) *Gram.* the omission of a letter or a syllable in the middle of a word; syncopation; *c*) *Mus.* syncopation; union of the last note of a measure with the first of the next one. *a*) **Tomber en —**, to faint away, to faint, to swoon, to swoon away.

SYNCOPER, sankopé-r, *va.* **1.** *Gram.* to syncopate : to contract by syncope; **2.** *Fig.* to abridge, to shorten; **3.** *Fam.* to depress, to deject.

SYNCOPER, *vn. Mus.* to syncopate.

SYNCRÉTISME, sznkrétirm', [Gr. : συγχρετισμός], *sm. Philos.* syncretism : the jumbling together of different philosophical or theological systems into one.

SYNCRÉTISIE, sankrétist', *sm.* syncretist : an adherent to syncretism.

SYNDACTYLE. sandaktil', [Gr. : σὺν, with; δάχτυλος, finger], *adj. Zool.* syndactylous, syndactylic : having the toes united.

SYNDACTYLES, *smpl. Ornith.* syndactyli, syndactyles : a family of passerine birds.

SYNDÉRÈSE, sandérèz', [Gr. : συντήρησις, examination], *sf. Theol.* synteresis, remorse.

SYNDESMOGRAPHIE, sandèsmografi, [Gr. : συνδεσμος, ligament; γραφή, description], *sf. Anat.* syndesmography : description of the ligaments.

SYNDESMOLOGIE, sandésmolozhi, [Gr. : σύνδεσμος, ligament; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Anat.* syndesmology : treatise on ligaments.

SYNDESMOSE, sandèsmôz', [Gr. : σύνδεσμος, ligament, *sf. Anat.* syndesmosis : the union of bones by means of ligaments; synneurosis.

SYNDESMOTOMIE, sandèsmotomi, [Gr. : σύνδεσμος, ligament; τομή, cutting], *sf.* syndesmotomy : dissection of the ligaments.

SYNDIC, sandik, [Gr. : σύνδιχος, advocate, defender], *sm.* **1.** syndic : *a*) municipal officer; *b*) manager of the concerns of a corporation or company; **2.** *Law-t.* assignee (of an insolvent's or bankrupt's estate. **Les syndics d'une faillite**, the assignees of a bankruptcy.

SYNDICAL, E, sandikal, *adj.* of a syndic. **Chambre syndicale**, syndicate, body of syndics.

SYNDICAT, sandika, [syndic], *sm.* **1.** syndicate : *a*) council; *b*) body of syndics; *c*) office of a syndic; **2.** *St.-Exch.* union of shareholders with a definite object.

SYNDIQUER, sandiké-r, [syndic], *va.* to join, to unite, to combine.

SYNECDOCHE, *or* **SYNECDOQUE**, sinèkdok', [Gr. : συνεχδοχή, conception], *sf. Thet.* synecdoche : a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus.

SYNÉCHIE, sinéki, [Gr. : συνέχεια, continuity], *sf. Med.* synechia : a disease of the eye. in which the iris adheres to the cornea.

SYNÉRÈSE, sinèrèz', [Gr. : συναίρεσις], *sf. Gram.* synœresis, crasis, synecphonesis : contraction of two vowels, which form separate syllables, into one.

SYNERGIE, sinèrzhi, [Gr. : σὺν, with; ἔργον, work], *sf. Physiol.* synergy : the cooperation of different organs.

SYNERGIQUE, sinèrzhik', *adj.* synergetic, synergistic : working together.

SYNERGISTE, sinèrzhist', *sm. Eccl. Hist.* synergist.

SYNÉVROSE, sinévrôz', *sf. v. Synnévrose.*

SYNGENÈSE, sanzh'nèz', [Gr. : σὺν, with; γένεσις, generation], *sf.* syngenesis simultaneous creation.

SYNGÉNÉSIE, sanzhénézi, [Gr. : σὺν, with; γένεσις, origin], *sf. Bot.* syngenesia : a class of plants whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYNGÉNÉSIQUE, sanzhénézik', *adj. Bot.* syngenesian, syngenesious : pertaining to the class syngenesia.

SYNGNATHE, sangnat', [Gr. : σὺν, with; γνάθος, jaw], *sm. Ichth.* syngnathus, pipe-fish : a genus of fishes of the order lophobranchii.

SYNIZÉSIS, sinizézis, [Gr. : συνίζησις; σὺν, together; ἵζειν, to be seated], *sf. Surg.* synizesis : obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

SYNNÉVROSE, sinnévrôz', *sf. Anat.* synneurosis : the connection of bones by means of ligaments; *V. Syndesmose.*

SYNODAL, E, sinodal', *adj.* synodal : pertaining to a synod ; synodic, synodical.

SYNODALEMENT, synodal'mân-t, *adv.* synodically.

SYNODE, sinod', [Gr. : συνοδος], *sm.* synod : a council or meeting of ecclesiastics.

SYNODIQUE, sinodik', *adj.* synodic, synodical : *a)* transacted in a synod ; *b) Astron.* pertaining to the period in which two heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another. **Révolution — de la lune,** synodic revolution of the moon.

SYNODIQUEMENT, sinodik'mân-t, *adv.* synodically.

SYNONYME, sinonim, [Gr. : σύνώνυμος ; σὺν, with ; ὄνυμα, name], *adj.* synonymous : expressing the same thing, having the same meaning ; synonymic, synonymical. **Mot —,** synonymous word, synonyme.

SYNONYME, *sm.* **1.** synonyme, synonym; **2.** *pl.* synonymes, synonyma ; synonymicon.

SYNONIMIE, sinonimi, *sf.* synonymy : *a)* the quality of being synonymous ; *b) Rhet.* a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYNONYMIQUE, sinonymous : relating to synonymes.

SYNONYMIQUE, *sf.* synonymic : the explanation of synonymous words.

SYNONYMIQUEMENT, sinonimik'mân-t, *adv.* synonymously.

SYNONYMISTE, sinonimist', *sm.* synonymist : one who collects and explains synonymous words.

SYNOPSIS, sinopsis, [Gr. : συν, with ; ὄψις, view], *sf.* synopsis : a collective view of any subject.

SYNOPTIQUE, sinoptik', *adj.* synoptic, synoptical : affording a general wiew of the whole.

SYNOQUE, sinok', [Gr. : συνοχὸς], *sf. Med.* synocha : a simple continuous fever not becoming atonic or asthenic in its course or progress.

SYNOSTÉOLOGIE, sinostéolozgi, [Gr. : σὺν, with ; ὀστέον, bone ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Anat.* synosteology : a treatise in the joints.

SYNOSTOSE, sinostôz', *sf. Anat.* synosteosis : union of bones.

SYNOVIAL, E, sinovial, *adj. Anat.* synovial : pertaining to synovia ; secreting a lubricating fluid.

SYNOVIE, sinovi, [Gr. : σὺν, with ; ὠὸν, egg], *sf. Anat.* synovia : the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints.

SYNTACTIQUE, santaktik', *adj. Gram.* syntactic, syntactical : pertaining to syntax.

SYNTAXE, santaks', [Gr. : σύνταξις ; σὺν, with ; τάσσειν, to put in order], *sf Gram.* syntax, syntaxis.

SYNTAXIQUE, santaksik', *adj. Gram.* syntactic, syntactical : pertaining to syntax.

SYNTHÈSE, santèz', [Gr. : σύνθεσις ; σὺν, with ; τίθημι, to place], *sf.* synthesis : *a)* composition ; *b) Chem.* the uniting of elements into a compound ; *c) Pharm.* composition of remedies ; *d) Surg.* the operation by which divided parts are reunited ; *e) Log.* the deduction of general principles or conclusions from the putting together of particular facts ; the method of reasoning from axioms, definitions or already known principles, in order to arrive at a desired conclusion, in opposition to analysis ; *f) Philos.* formation of a system ; *g) Math.* demonstration by the deduction of propositions already demonstrated.

SYNTHÉSIQUE, santézik', *adj.* synthetic : conjoining, compounding.

SYNTHÉTIQUE, santétik', *adj.* synthetic, synthetical : *a)* pertaining to synthesis; dedudtive ; *b)* consisting in composition ; compounding ; *c)* proceeding by synthesis.

SYNTHÉTIQUEMENT, santétik'mân-t, *adv.* synthetically : by synthesis.

SYNTHÉTISER, santétizé-r, *va.* to synthetize : to unite in regular structure or composition.

SYNTONINE, santonin', [Gr. : σὺν, with ; τόνος, tension], *sf.* syntonine, musculine : muscular fibrine.

SYPHILIS, sifilis [of unknown origin : the word was invented, as a name for a shepherd, by Frascator in a Latin poem published in 1530). *sf. Med.* syphilis. pox.

SYPHILISER, sifilizé-r, *va.* to syphilize : to inoculate with syphilis.

SYPHILITIQUE, sifilitik', *adj.* syphilitic : pertaining to syphilis.

SYPHILOÏDE, sifiloid', [syphilis ; Gr. : εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* syphyloid : resembling syphilis.

SYPHON, sifôn, *sm*, V. *Siphon.*

SYRIACISME, siriasism', *sm.* syriacism, syriasm : a Syriac idiom or peculiarity.

SYRIAQUE, siriak', *adj.* Syriac : pertaining to the ancient language of Syria.

SYRIAQUE, *sm.* Syriac : the ancient language of Syria.

SYRIE, siri, *sf. Geog.* Syria.

SYRIEN, IENNE, siryan, èn', *adj.* Syrian, Syriac : pèrtaining to Syria.

SYRIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* Syrian : a native of Syria.

SYRINGA, siranga, [from Gr. σύριγξ, ιγγος, a reed], *sm. Bot.* lilac : *Syringa.*

SYRINGE, siranzh', [Gr. : σύριγξ, ιγγος, a reed], *sf.* syrinx, shepherd's pipe.

SYRINGOTOME, sirangotôm *sm. Surg.* syringotome.

SYRINGOTOMIE, sirangotomi, [Gr. : σύριγξ, ιγγος, a pipe ; τομή, a cutting], *sf. Surg.* syringotomy : the operation of cutting for the fistula.

SYROP, siro, *sm.* V. *Sirop.*

SYRTE, sirt', [Lat. : syrtis], *sf.* syrt, syrtis : quicksand.

SYSSARCOSE, sisarkôz', [Gr. : συν, with ; σάρξ, σαρκὸς, flesh], *sf. Anat.* syssarcosis : the junction of bones by intervening muscles.

SYSTALTIQUE, sistaltik;, [Gr. : συσταλτικὸς, contracted], *adj. Physiol.* systaltic : having alternate contractions and dilatations.

SYSTÉMATIQUE, sistématik', *adj.* systematic, systematical : *a)* pertaining to system ; *b)* consisting in system ; methodical ; orderly ; *c)* prodeeding according to system. **Ordre —,** systematic order, **Le véritable esprit —,** the real methodical spirit. **Une opinion —,** a systematic opinion.

SYSTÉMATIQUE, *sm.* systematist, systematizer.

SYSTÉMATIQUEMENT, sistématik'mân-t, *adv.* systematically.

SYSTÉMATISATION, sistématizasyôn, *sf.* systematizing.

SYSTÉMATISER, sistématizé-r, *va.* to systematize : to reduce to a system.

SYSTÉMATISEUR, sistématizœr', *sm.* systematizer, systematist.

SYSTÉMATOLOGIE, sistématolozhi, [Gr. σύστημα, ατος, system ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* systematology : a treatise of the various systems.

SYSTÈME, sistèm', [Gr. : σύστημα], *sm.* *a)* an assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole ; *b)* political constitution ; *c)* a connected view of all the truths of some department of knowledge ; the whole of any science, art, or doctrine ; collection of rules and principles ; *d) Nat. Hist.* methodical classification ; *e)* assemblage of things connected ; *f) Mus.* an interval compounded of several lesser intervals ; *g)* regular method, course, order, or process ; *h)* plan, scheme. **Faire un —,** to make a system. **Auteur de —,** systematist, systematizer. **— de conduite,** system of conduct. **Se faire un — de quelque chose,** to make a plan of a thing. **Le — planétaire,** the planetary system, the solar system.

SYSTOLAIRE, systolêr', *adj.* systolic : pertaining to systole.

SYSTOLE, sistol', [Gr. : συστολή, contraction], *sf.* systole : *a) Physiol.* the contraction of the heart ; *b) Gram.* the shortening of long syllables.

SYSTOLIQUE, sistolik', *adj.* systolic : pertaining to systole.

SYSTYLE, sistil', [Gr. : σύστυλος ; σὺν, with ; στύλος, column], *sm. Arch.* systyle : a manner of placing columns where the space between two shafts consists of two diameters.

SYZYGIE, sizizhi, [Gr.: σὺν, with; ζύγος, a yoke], *sf. Astron.* syzygy : the period of the new or full moon. **Les marées de —:** the spring-tides.

SYZYGION, sizizhiôn, *sm. Bot.* syzygium : a genus of plants of the order myrtaceæ.

T

T, té ; tœ : *sm.* T : the twentieth letter of the alphabet. [For the sake of euphony, *t* is used between a verb ending with a vowel an the pronouns *il, elle, on,* and between the adverb *voilà* and the pronoun *il*. **Un T minuscule** *or* **un grand T**, A capital T. **Un petit t**, a small t. **Un bandage en T**, A T bandage.

T., **1**. *Télégraphe*, Telegraph ; **2**. *Température*, temperature ; **3**. *tome*, volume (of books) ; **4**. *titre*, title ; **5**. *tutti* (in music), all, altogether ; **6**. *tout*. all, everything.

T. C. , *Télégramme collationné*, telegram to be collated.

T. C. F., *Touring Club de France*, Touring Club of France.

T.-et-Gar., *Tarn-et-Garonne*, Tarn and Garonne [Dep. of France].

T. F., *Travaux forcés*, hard labour, penal servitude.

t. l. j., *Tous les jours*, daily, every day.

t. p., **1**. *Timbres-poste*, postage-stamps ; **2**. *tout payé*, paid up, all fully paid [exchange operations].

tr. dor., *tranches dorées*, gilt edges (book-binding).

tr. jasp., *tranches jaspées*, marbled edges, sprinkled edges (book-binding).

T. R. P., *Très Révérend Père*, Very Reverend Father.

T. S. F., *Télégraphe sans fil*, wireless, wireless telegraphy.

t. r., *tranches rognées.*, with cut edges (of books).

T. S.-S., *Très Saint Sacrement*, Most Holy Sacrament.

T. s. v. p., *Tournez s'il vous plaît*, please turn over.

T', contraction of *te* or *toi*.

TA, ta, *adj. poss. fem.* [*Pl. Tes.*] thy ; your. V. *Ton*.

TABAC, taba-k, [of American origin, named by the Spaniards tabaco, from Tabago or Tabaco, an island of the West-Indies], *sm.* tobacco : *a*) *Bot. Nicotiana*, a genus of herbaceous plants ; *b*) the dried leaves of those plants. **— à fumer**, tobacco, smoking-tobacco, **— en poudre**, **— à priser**, snuff. **— à chiquer**, chewing-tobacco. **— en carotte**, pigtail tobacco. **— en corde**, pigtail tobacco, **Prendre du —**, to take snuff. **Débitant, marchand de —**, tobacconist. **Bureau de —**, tobacconist's shop. **Boîte à —**, tobacco-box. **Blague à —**. tobacco-pouch. **Pipe à —**, tobacco-pipe. **Pot à —**, tobacco-jar. **Je n'en donnerais pas une prise de —**, I would not give a fig for it.

TABACOLOGIE, tabakolozhi [tabac ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on tobacco.

TABACOPHOBE, tabacofob' [tabac ; Gr. : φόβος, dread], *sm.* a hater of tobacco.

TABAGIE, tabazhi, [tabac], *sf.* **1**. smoking-room ; smoking-house ; **2**. tobacco-box.

TABAGO, tabago, *pnf. Geog.* Tobago.

TABANIENS, tabanyan, [Lat. : tabanus, gad-fly], *smpl. Entom.* tabanidæ : a family of dipterous insects.

TABARIN, tabaran, [tabarin, a personage in low comedy in the 17th c. from Jean Salomon, a charlatan 1584-1633]. *sm.* merry-Andrew, buffoon. **Faire le —**, to play the buffoon.

TABARINAGE, tabarinazh (tabarin), *sm.* buffoonery.

TABASCHIR, tabashir [Hind.], *sm.* tabasheer, tabashir, bamboo-salt : a silicious substance contained in the joints of the bamboo.

TABATIÈRE, tabatyèr', [tabac], *sf.* snuff-box. **Fenêtre en —**, sky-light window, sky-light.

TABELLAIRE, tabellèr', *adj.* table, tabular : having the form of a table.

† **TABELLION**, tabèllión, [Lat. : tabellio, from tabula, a table or tablet], *sm.* tabellion : notary ; scrivener.

TABELLIONAGE, tabèllionazh', *sm.* office of tabellion.

TABERNACLE, tabèrnakl', [Lat. : tabernaculum, tent], *sm.* tabernacle : *a*) tent, pavilion ; *b*) a tent, in which the ark of the covenant was deposited, during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness ; *c*) *Cath. Ch.* the receptacle of the consecrated vessels. **La fête des tabernacles**, the feast of Tabernacles.

TABES, tabess [Lat., a wasting disease], *sm. Med.* tabes : emaciation.

TABESCENCE, tabesâns [tabes], *sf. Med.* tabescence : a wasting away.

TABIDE, tabid', [Lat. : tabidus, from tabes, consumption], *adj. Med.* tabid, tabetic, consumptive.

TABIFIQUE, tabifik', *adj. Med.* tabific, tabifical : bringing to consumption.

TABIS, tabi ; the *s* is never pronounced. [Ar. : attabi], *sm.* tabby : watered silk.

TABISER, tabizé-r, *va.* to tabby : to water, to cause to look wavy.

TABLATURE, tablatur', [Lat. : tabula, table], *sf. Mus.* tablature. *Fig.* : **Donner de la — à quelqu'un**, to get a person into trouble. **Entendre la —**, to be cunning.

TABLE, tabl', [Lat. : tabula], *sf.* **1**. table : *a*) board ; *b*) an article of furniture, having a flat surface or top ; *c*) board of a musical instrument ; *d*) dinner-table, dining-table ; *e*) food, fare ; board ; *Naut.* mess ; *f*) *Lit.* altar ; *g*) holy communion, Lord's supper ; *h*) a flat surface of some extent ; *i*) slab ; a thin, flat piece of marble or stone ; *j*) a thin piece of stone, marble, or metal with a flat surface, used to write, grave or trace upon ; tablet ; *k*) *Arch.* a smooth, simple member, in the form of a long square ; *l*) sheet of finished glass ; *m*) *Anat.* one of the plates of compact tissue forming the bones of the skull ; *n*) *Jewel.* flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone ; *o*) index ; table of contents ; *p*) list ; catalogue ; *q*) synopsis ; *r*) *Math.* a series of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations. **— ronde**, round table. **— carrée**, square table. **— à coulisses**, **— à rallonges**, telescope table. **— à écrire**, writing-table. **— de salle à manger**, dining-room table. **— brisée**, folding table. **— de cuisine**, kitchen-table. **— de jeu**, **— à jouer**, card-table. **Jouer cartes sur —**, *Fig.* to deal, to act openly. **— à ouvrage**, work-table. **— de nuit**, bedside table. **Dresser une —**, to set a table. **— de dix couverts**, a table set for ten persons. **Mettre la —**, to lay the cloth. **Servir à —**, to wait at table. **Se mettre à —** to sit down to table. **Sortir de —**, **quitter la —**, **se lever de —**, to rise from table. **Tenir —**, **1**. to sit long at table ; **2**. to keep a table. **Tenir une grande —**, **une grosse —**, to keep a good table. **Nous dépensons tant pour la —**, we spend so much for board, for living. **Tenir — ouverte**, to keep open house. **Le plaisir de la — est de tous les âges**, eating is a pleasure at all times of life. *Brill. Savarin.* **Propos de —**, table-talk. **Admettre quelqu'un à sa —**, to invite a person to one's table. **La grande —**, the large table. **La petite —**, the little table, children's table. **La — commune**, the servants' table. **Donner la — à quelqu'un**, to board a person. **Avoir la — et le logement chez quelqu'un**, to board and lodge at a person's house. **Vivre à la même table**, to have one's meals together. **Courir, piquer les tables**, to be a spunger. **Mettre quelqu'un sous la —**, to make a person drink too much. **Tomber sous la —**, to fall under the table. **Mettre couteaux sur —**, to prepare for a feast. **Il aime trop la —**, he is too fond of the table, of good living. **Il se tient mieux à — qu'à cheval**, he is a greedy, good for nothing man. **Le dos au feu, le ventre à —**, with every comfort. **A — !** let us go to table. **— d'hôte**, table-d'hôte, ordinary. **Haut bout de la —**, head of the table. **Les chevaliers de la — Ronde**, the knights of the Table Round. **Avoir une — frugale**, to live frugally. **Aimer la —**, to be fond of good living. **Sainte —**, communion table. **La sainte —**, the holy Communion. **Graver sur une — d'airain**, to engrave on a brass tablet. **Les tables de la loi, les tables de l'alliance**, the tables of the law. **Loi des Douze Tables**, the law of the Twelve Tables. **— rase**, tablet for inscriptions ; *Fig.* blank paper ; blank. **L'esprit d'un enfant est une — rase, sur laquelle les préjugés n'ont encore rien imprimé**, a child's mind is a blank, and free from all prejudice. *Volt. Dict. Table.* **Faire — rase**, to make a clean sweep ; to change all one's opinions. **Diamant en —**, table diamond. **Une — alphabétique**, an alphabetical table or list. **— des matières**, table of contents, contents, index. **— d'harmonie**, sounding-board. **— de multiplication**, **— de Pythagore**, **— pythagorique**, multiplication table. **— de logarithmes** table of logarithms.

2. † draughts ; **3**. sheet (of lead) ; **4**. face (of an anvil, of a hammer).

TABLEAU, tablô, [table], *sm.* [*Pl. Tableaux.*] **1**. picture : *a*) painting ; *b*) scene ; assemblage of objects displayed at one view : *c*) representation ; description, **— de chevalet**, easel-piece **— d'histoire**, historical picture. **Vous devriez faire encadrer ce beau —**, you ought to have that fine picture framed. **Une ombre au —**, *Fig.* the dark side. **— vivant**, tableau vivant : living picture. **Un — noir**, a blackboard. **Cette vallée offre un magnifique —**, the scenery in that, valley is magnificent. **Le — de la vie humaine** the description of human life. **Faire, tracer le — de nos troubles civils**, to describe our civil troubles.

2. *Theat.* scenery, scene ; **3**. board ; blackboard (in a school) ; **4**. bill-frame ; **5**. *Naut.* breast-work ; **6**. table : synopsis. **— synoptique**, synoptic table.

7. list, catalogue ; roll ; (of juries) panel. **Rayer du — des avocats**, to strike off the barristers' list. **Choisir selon l'ordre du —**, to take the first of the list.

8. *Phys.* **— magique**, glass-plate charged with electricity. ; *Electr.* **— indicateur électrique**, electric indicator. **— de distribution**, distributing switch-board.

TABLEAUTIN, tablôtan, *sm.* small picture, painting.

TABLÉE, tablé, *sf.* table : the persons sitting at table.

TABLER, tablé-r, [table], *vn.* 1. (at backgammon) to place the men ; to dress the board ; 2. *Fam.* to rely. **Vous pouvez — là-dessus**, you may rely upon that.

3. to keep a table.

4. † to sit at table. **Et pleins de joie, allez — jusqu'à demain**, and most cheerfully sit down to table till to-morrow, *Mol. Amphi.* iii. 6.

TABLETIER, IÈRE, tablœtyé, tyêr', [table], *sm. f.* toy-man *m.*, toy-woman *f.* ; toy-dealer ; dealer in fancy turned articles, inlaid articles, etc.

TABLETTE, tablèt', [table], *sf.* 1. shelf (*pl.* shelves). **Les tablettes d'une bibliothèque**, the shelves of a book-case.

2. tablet : *a*) a small table ; *b*) *Pharm.* lozenge ; *c*) flattish cake ; *d*) *pl.* something flat used for writing, drawing or engraving on ; *e*) *pl.* table-book ; memorandum-book. **— de cheminée**, mantle-piece. **— de chocolat**, cake of chocolate. **Les anciens écrivaient sur des tablettes enduites de cire**, the ancients wrote on tablets covered with wax. **Mettre quelque chose sur ses tablettes**, to write something on one's memorandum-book. **Ôtez cela de dessus vos tablettes, rayez cela de vos tablettes**, *Fig.* do not depend upon that. **Vous êtes sur mes tablettes**, I have you in my books, your are down on my books.

3. table : title of certain works ; 4. *Naut.* rising-staff.

TABLETTERIE, tablèt'ri, [tabletier], *sf.* 1. toys ; 2. toy-trade, toy-business ; 3. toy-shop ; 4. inlaid or turned fancy articles, etc.

TABLIER, tablié, [table], *sm.* 1. † chess-board ; draught-board ; 2 (of backgammon) board ; 3. platform (of bridges), floor ; brow (of a floating-bridge) ; 4. † toll-house.

5. apron: a lady's or workman's covering for the person ; a piece of cloth or leather worn before, to defend the dress. **— de cuir**, leather apron. **— de toile**, linen apron. **Un — noir**, a black apron. **— d'enfant**, pinafore. **Rôle à —**, *Theat.* workman's part (in a comic opera). **Prendre le —**, *Theat.* to play the abigails.

6. apron (of a gig) ; 7. *Naut.* tabling (of a sail) ; 8. *Autom.* dash-board, dash.

TABLOIN, tablwan, [tablon, a thick plank], *sm. Artill.* platform of planks (for a battery).

TABORITE, taborit', [from Mount Tabor, the seat of the head quarters of the sect], *sm. Eccl. Hist.* Taborite : a member of a Hussite sect.

TABOU, tabou, [Polynesian : tapu], *sm.* taboo, tabu : religious interdiction, prohibition (among the Polynesians)

TABOUER, tabou'é-r, [tabou], *va.* to taboo : to put under taboo ; to interdict, to forbid.

TABOURET, tabouré, [from tabour, an old form for tambour], *sm.* 1. stool : a small seat without a back. **Droit du —**, (anciently) the right, possessed by duchesses, of sitting down at court in the royal presence.

2 foot-stool ; 3 *Bot.* shepherd's-purse.

TABOURIN, tabourin, [old form for tambourin], *sm.* tabour : small drum.

TABULAIRE, tabulèr', [Lat. : tabula, table], *adj.* tabular : *a*) in the form of a table ; *b*) set down in tables.

TAC, tak, [name of a skin disease that raged in Paris in 1411], *sm.* rot (in sheep).

TAC, tak [onomat.], *sm.* 1. tack : a short and sharp sound, as in the tick-tack of a clock ; 2 *Fenc.* touch with the sword. *Fig.* **Riposter du — au —**, to give as good as one takes.

TACAMAQUE, takamak', *sm.* tacamahaca, tacamahac : a resin.

TACCA, takka *sf. Bot.* tacca : a genus of plants of the order taccaceæ.

TACCACÉES, takkasé, *sfpl. Bot.* taccaceæ: an order of monocotyledonous plants.

TACET, tasèt, [Lat. : he keeps silent], *sm. Mus.* tacet, tace. **Garder, tenir le —**, *Fam.* to remain silent.

TACHANT, E, tashân-t, ânt', [tacher], *adj.* 1. spotting ; 2. staining, sullying.

TACHE, tash', [orig. unknown], *sf.* spot : *a*) stain ; any mark that stains ; *b*) natural mark on the skin ; macula ; freckle ; *c*) speck, speckle : a mark of different colour ; *d*) defect, blemish ; *e*) stain, disgrace, blemish, blot. **Un habit couvert de taches**, a coat covered with stains. **— d'huile**, oil stain. **Le cheval a une — blanche au front**, the horse has a white spot on its forehead. **Taches de rousseur**, freckles, sun freckles, macula. **L'Agneau sans —**, *Fig* the spotless lamb. **Les taches du soleil**, the spots on the sun. **Il y a des taches dans cet ouvrage**, there are defects in that work. **Une — d'infamie**, a disgrace. **Une — à sa réputation**, a stain on one's reputation. **Cela fait — dans sa vie**, that brings disgrace upon him. **Une vie sans —**, a blameless life.

TÂCHE, tâsh', [tâcher], *sf.* 1. task ; 2. taskwork ; job. **Donner une — à quelqu'un**, to set a person a task. **S'imposer une —**, to set one's self a task. **Remplir sa —**, to do one's task, one's duty. **Travailler à la —**, **être à la —**, to work by the job. **Ces ouvriers travaillent à la — et non pas à la journée**, these men are on piece work and not day-work. **Prendre à — de faire une chose**, *Fig.* to make it one's business to do a thing, to make a point of doing a thing.

TACHÉOGRAPHIE, takéografi, *sf.* V. *Tachygraphie.*

TACHER, tashé-r, [tache], *va.* to spot, to stain, to taint, to sully ; to blemish, to slur, to tarnish. **— du linge avec de l'encre**, to stain linen with ink. *Fig.* **Il ne faut qu'une mauvaise action pour — la plus belle vie**, one evil deed will sully the noblest life. **Il a taché sa réputation**, he has sullied his reputation.

TACHER (SE), *r. refl.* to spot, to stain one's clothes ; to dirty one's self.

TÂCHER, tâshé-r, [Lat. : taxāre; to fix, estimate], *vn.* to endeavour, to try, to strive. **Ils tâchent de deviner ce qu'ils ne voient point**, they endeavour to guess what they donot see. **Je tâche tous les jours à profiter de mes réflexions**, I try every day to turn my reflections to account. **Il tâche à me nuire**, he tries to injure me. *Fam.* : **Pardonnez-lui, il n'y tâchait pas**, forgive him, he did not do it on purpose. **Je vois qu'envers mon frère on tâche à me noircir**, I see them try to blacken me to my brother, *Mol. Tart.* iii 7. **Ils tâchent de se faire connaître**, they are trying to obtain a reputation [rem. : *Tâcher à* marks a greater effort than tâcher de].

TÂCHERON, tâsh'rön, [tâche], *sm.* jobber, task-worker ; task-master, middleman.

TACHETÉ, E, tash'té, *adj.* spotted, with spots, speckled.

TACHETER, tash'té-r, [tacher], *va* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *Je tachette.*] to speckle, to speck : to mark with small spots of a different colour ; to spot.

TACHETURE, tash'tur', [tacher], *sf.* speck, speckle.

TACHYGRAPHE, tackigraf', [Gr. : ταχύς, swift ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* tachygrapher : one who writes short-hand.

TACHYGRAPHIE, tackigrafi, *sf.* tachygraphy, tacheography, stenography, shorthand : the art of quick writing.

TACHYGRAPHIQUE, tackigrafik', *adj.* tachygraphic, tachygraphical : relating to tachygraphy.

TACHYMÈTRE, tackimètr', **TACHÉOMÈTRE**, takéomètr', [Gr. : ταχύς, rapid ; μέτρον, a measure], *sm.* tachometer : a contrivance for indicating minute variations in the velocity of a machine. **— enregistreur**, *Autom.* speed recorder with register.

TACITE, tasit', [Lat. : tacitus, from tacēre, to be silent], *adj.* tacit : silent, implied ; not expressed by words. **Un aveu —**, a tacit avowal. **Condition —**, implied condition.

TACITE, tasit', *pnm.* Tacitus.

TACITEMENT, tasit', mân-t, *adv.* tacitly : silently, impliedly, by implication.

TACITURNE, tasiturn', [Lat. : taciturnus], *adj.* taciturn : habitually silent ; reserved.

TACITURNEMENT, tasiturn'mân-t, *adv.* taciturnly ; silently.

TACITURNITÉ, tasiturnité, [Lat. : taciturnitas], *sf.* taciturnity : habitual silence ; reserve.

TACON, takön, *sm.* salmonet, young salmon.

TACONNER, takoné-r, *va. Typ.* to plane : to level types with a planer.

TACT, takt', [Lat. : tactus ; tangĕre, tactum, to touch], *sm.* tact : *a*) taction, touch, feeling ; *b*) *Fig.* nice discernment, judgment ; skill in adapting one's words or actions to circumstances. **Le — est le premier sens qui se développe**, feeling reveals itself before the other senses. **Cet homme a du —**, that man has tact. **C'est un homme de —**, he is a man of tact. **Cela indique un manque de —**, that shows a want of tact.

TAC-TAC, tak-tak, [onomat. ; for tic-tac], *sm.* tick-tack : a repeated and regular noise.

TACTICIEN, taktisyan, [tactique], *sm.* tactician : one versed in tactics.

TACTILE, taktil', [Lat. : tactilis, from tactus], *adj.* 1. tactile, tangible : perceptible to touch ; 2. tactual : relating to touch.

TACTILEMENT, taktil'mân-t, *adv.* tangibly.

TACTILITÉ, taktilité, [tactile], *sf.* tactility, tangibility, tangibleness : the quality of being tangible.

TACTION, taksyön, [Lat. : tactio], *sf.* taction, touch : the act of touching.

TACTIQUE, taktik', [Gr. : τακτική, from τακτικός, fit for arranging : τάσσειν, to put in order], *sf.* tactics : *a*) the act of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle ; the science of military and naval evolutions, manœuvres, and positions ; *b*) *Fig.* way ; means. **— navale**, naval tactics **Il faut changer la — de guerre tous les dix ans**, war tactics have to be changed every ten years. *Napol.* **C'est une vieille —**, that's an old stratagem, an old trick.

TACTIQUE, *adj.* tactic, tactical : pertaining to tactics.

TACTUEL, ELLE, taktuel [Lat. : tactus, touch], *adj.* tactual : relating to the sense of touch.

TADORNE, tadorn', *sf. Ornith.* tadorna, sheldrake : a genus of aquatic fowls.

TAEL, tael', *sm.* tael : a Chinese money.

TÆNIA, tenia, *sm.* V. *Tenia.*

TAFFETAS, tafta, [Ital. : taffeta, from Pers. taftah, woven], *sm.* 1. taffeta, taffety : a smooth, glossy, silk stuff ; 2. lustring : a shining silk. **Robe de —**, silk dress. **Ruban de —**, silk ribbon.

3. *Pharm.* — **d'Angleterre**, — **gommé**, court-plaster.

TAFIA, tafya, [creole], *sm.* tafia : a variety of rum.

TAGE, tazh', *sm. Geog.* Tagus.

TAIAUT, tayo, *interj. Hunt.* tally-ho: the huntsman's cry to rouse his hounds.

TAIE, tè [Low Lat. : tega, from Lat. tegĕre, to cover], *sf.* **1.** case. — **d'oreiller**, pillow-case.

2. *Med.* leucoma : white speck in the eye; film.

TAILLABILITÉ, tayabilité, *sf.* taxability state of being taxable.

† **TAILLABLE**, tayabl', [tailler], *adj.* taxable : subject to tallage ; liable to the villain-tax ; liable to be taxed.

† TAILLABLE, *sm.* person subject to tallage ; villain.

TAILLADE, tayad', [tailler], *sf.* cut, gash, slash. **On lui à fait de grandes taillades au visage**, his face was cut very much.

TAILLADER, tayadé-r, [taillade], *va.* to cut, to gash, to slash.

TAILLANDERIE, tayândri, [taillandier], *sf.* **1.** edge-tools ; **2.** edge-tool trade.

TAILLANDIER, tayândyé, [taillant], *sm.* edge-tool maker.

TAILLANT, tayân, [tailler], *sm.* edge (of a knife, etc.)

TAILLE, tây', [tailler], *sf.* **1.** edge (of a sword). **Frapper d'estoc et de —, de pointe et de —**, to cut and thrust.

2. cutting, cut : manner of cutting or of being cut ; **3.** *Hort.* pruning (of trees). dressing (of vines) ; **4.** *Engrav.* cut. — **douce**, copper-plate. **En — douce**, copperplate.

5. cutting : the act or the process of cutting. — **des cheveux**, hair-cutting. — **des pierres**, stone-cutting. **Pierre de —**, freestone, ashlar. — **de diamants**, diamond-cutting.

6. *Mint.* division of a gold or silver mark into a determinate number of equal pieces of money ; **7.** *Surg.* cystotomy ; **8.** *Min.* way ; wall-face. **Exploitation par grande —**, long work.

9. coppice : a wood of small growth ; coppice-wood. **C'est une — de deux ans**, this coppice-wood is of two years' growth. **10.** tally : a piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. **Faire des coches sur une —**, to tally.

11. height, stature, size. **Petit de —**, small in stature. **Ils sont presque de la — des géants** they are nearly as tall as giants. **De grande —, de haute —**, very tall. **De moyenne —**, middle-sized. **Il est à peu près de votre —**, he is about your height. **Il est de — à se défendre**, he is big enough to defend himself. **Être de — à lutter contre quelqu'un**, to be a match for a person. **Une grenouille vit un bœuf qui lui sembla de belle —**, a frog saw an ox which he thought had a noble figure. *La Font. Fab.*

12. waist, shape, figure : the trunk of the body above the hips. **Son habit lui prend bien la —**, his coat fits him well. **Elle avait la plus jolie — du monde**, she had a most elegant figure. **Cette femme n'a point de —**, that woman has no shape. **Avoir la — fine**, to have a slender waist. **Une — de guêpe**, a wasp's waist.

13. † taille, tallage, villain-tax : a tax laid upon villains. — **personnelle**, polltax.

14. deal (at cards) ; **15.** *Mus.* tenor-part ; tenor. **Haute-—**, upper tenor. **Basse-—**, bass.

TAILLÉ, E, tâyé, *pa. p.* **1.** cut ; **2.** mended (pen); **3.** proportioned. **Cote mal taillée**, ill-proportioned reckoning. **Faire une cote mal taillée**, to split the difference.

4. shaped. **Un homme bien —**, a well-shaped man.

5. (with *à* or *pour*.) cut out for, capable of, able to.

TAILLE-BUISSONS, tây'buissôn, *sm.* hedge-shears [*Pl. Taille-buissons.*]

TAILLE-CRAYON, tây'krèyôn, *sm.* pencil-pointer. [*Pl. Taille-crayons.*]

TAILLE-LÉGUMES, tây'-légume, *sm.* vegetable cutter [*Pl. Taille-légumes.*].

TAILLE-MÈCHE, tây'mèsh', *sm.* wick-cutter. [*Pl. Taille-mèches.*]

TAILLE-MER, tây'mèr, *sm. Naut.* cut-water. [*Pl. Taille-mer.*]

TAILLE-ONGLES, tây'ongle, *sm.* finger-nail scissors [*Pl. Taille-ongles.*]

TAILLE-PLUME, tây'plum', *sm.* pen-cutter. [*Pl. Taille-plumes.*].

TAILLER, tâyé-r, [Low Lat. : taliare, apparently from Lat. talea, branch clipped off, a cutting], *va.* **1.** to cut : *a*) *Hort.* to prune ; to dress ; *b*) to remove the superfluous part of ; *c*) to hew ; *d*) to carve ; to engrave ; *e*) to make (pens), to mend ; *f*) to trim ; *g*) to shape, to cut out, to fashion, to form ; *h*) to cut up (in several pieces) ; to cut out ; *i*) *Surg.* to operate. — **un arbre**, to prune a tree. — **la vigne**, to dress vines. — **une pierre**, to cut a stone. — **la barbe**, to cut the beard. — **un diamant**, to cut a diamond. — **une grotte dans le roc**, to cut out a grotto in a rock. — **un manteau**, to cut out a cloak. — **du pain par morceaux**, to cut bread up in pieces. — **et rogner**, *Fig.* to be free to do as one pleases. — **la soupe**, to cut bread for the soup. — **des bavettes**, *Fam.* to chat, to gossip, to spin yarns. — **de l'ouvrage**, — **de la besogne**, to cut out work. — **de la besogne à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to give a person a great deal of trouble. — **les morceaux à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to tell, to show a person exactly how to do a thing. — **un habit en plein drap**, to have every thing at command. — **en plein drap**, *Fig.* to be regardless of expense. — **en pièces une armée**, *Fig.* to rout an army. — **des croupières à l'ennemi**, to pursue the enemy. — **des croupières à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to get a person into trouble.

2. *Mint.* to divide a gold or silver mark into a certain quantity of equal pieces of money ; **3.** to tax.

TAILLER, *vn.* **1.** to cut ; **2.** (at cards) to deal.

TAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be cut ; **2.** to be pruned.

TAILLERIE, tây'ri, *sf.* diamond-cutting.

TAILLEUR, tayœr, [tailler], *sm.* **1.** cutter ; hewer. — **de pierre**, stone-cutter ; *Fig.* statuary, sculptor. — **de diamant**, diamond-cutter.

2. diamond-cutter ; **3.** tailor. — **d'habits**, tailor. **Maître-—**, master tailor. **Garçon —**, journeyman tailor, working tailor. — **pour hommes**, gentlemen's tailor. — **pour dames**, ladies' tailor. [*Adject.*] **Costume-—**, tailor made costume.

4. (at cards) dealer.

TAILLEUSE, tayœz', *sf.* tailoress ; mantuamaker.

TAILLE-VENT, tay'vân, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* lug-sail ; **2.** *Ornith.* sea-gull.

TAILLIS, tayi-z, [tailler], *sm.* coppice, coppice-wood, copse, copse-wood, underwood. **Un — touffu**, a thick coppice-wood. **S'enfoncer dans les taillis**, to get under the trees. **Gagner le —**, *Fig.* to take to one's heels, to scamper away. (*Adject.*) **Bois —**, copse wood, underwood.

TAILLOIR, taywar', [tailler], *sm.* **1.** trencher, platter ; **2.** *Arch.* abacus.

TAILLON, tayôn, [dim. of taille], *sm.* **1.** † tallage, tax ; **2.** barrel (of a pen).

TAIN, tan, [for étain], *sm.* tin-leaf, tin-foil. **Mettre au —**, to quicksilver.

TAINE, tain, [Hippolyte-Adolphe], historian and essayist (1828-1893).

TAIRE, tèr', [Lat. : tacēre, to be silent], *va.* [*Je tais, tu tais, il tait, nous taisons, vous taisez, ils taisent* ; *je taisais* ; *je tus* ; *je tairai, je tairais* ; *que je taisse* ; *que je tusse* ; *taisant* ; *tu.*] not to say, to keep to one's self, to suppress, to conceal, to pass over in silence, to say nothing of. **Il ne sait ce qu'il faut — ou ne pas —**, he does not know what he ought to say and what he ought not to say. **Il nous a tu les détails**, he kept the details to himself.

TAIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be silent, to keep silent, to remain silent, to keep silence, to hold one's tongue, to hold one's peace. **Ils se sont tus après quelques moments**, they were silent after a few moments. **Il est bon de parler et meilleur de se —**, it is well to speak but wiser to remain silent. *La Font. Fab.* **Quand un homme n'a rien à dire de nouveau, que ne se tait-il ?** when a man has nothing new to say, why does he not hold his tongue ? **Elle promit de se —**, she promised to be silent. **Taisez-vous**, hold your tongue.

2. (with *de*) to omit, to pass over in silence, to say nothing of ; to be silent on. **Elle dit des biens de vous inimaginables ; elle ne se peut — de votre beauté, de votre civilité, de votre esprit**, she speaks very highly of you and is never weary of praising your beauty, your politeness, your wit. *Mme de Sév.* **C'est avoir bien de la langue de ne pouvoir se — de ses propres affaires**, it is having too much tongue, when one cannot help speaking of one's own affairs. *Mol. F. de Scapin*, iii. 4.

3. to be passed over, to be passed by, to be overlooked ; not to be mentioned ; to be kept secret, to remain unsaid. **Un pareil fait ne peut se —**, such a fact cannot be kept secret.

4. (of animals and things) to be silent, to be hushed, to be quiet ; to keep silence. **Les oiseaux se taisent**, the birds are silent. **En même temps les vents se turent**, at the same time the winds were hushed.

Faire taire (with ellipsis of the pronoun). to silence, to hush ; to reduce to silence ; to make hold one's tongue ; to still. **Faites-le —**, make him hold his tongue. **Faire — le canon de l'ennemi**, to silence the enemy's cannon. *Fig.* : **Il fait — l'envie**, he silences envy. **Faire — les lois**, to silence the laws. **Faire — son ressentiment**, to lay aside one's resentment. *Prov.* : **Qui plus sait, plus se tait**, no wisdom is equal to silence ; a still tongue shows a wise head. **Qui se tait consent**, silence gives consent.

TAISSON, tèsôn, *sm. Zool.* common name for badger.

TALAPOIN, talapwan, [Siamese], *sm. Zool.* talapoin : a species of monkey.

TALC, talk, [Ar. : talq], *sm.* talc : a magnesian mineral.

TALCAIRE, talkèr', *adj.* talcose, talcous, talcky : pertaining to talc.

TALCIQUE, talsik', *adj.* talcose, talcous, talcky : consisting or composed of talc.

TALCITE, talsit', *sm.* talckite, nacrite : a species of talc.

TALED, talèd, *sm.* taled : a veil worn by the Jews.

TALENT, talân-t, [Lat. : talentum ; Gr. τάλαντον, a weight], *sm.* **1.** *Antiq.* talent : *a*) a weight ; *b*) a weight and denomination of money. — **d'argent**, silver talent.

2. *Fig.* talent : faculty, natural gift, en-

dowment, ability, attainments, parts, cleverness, skill. **Avoir le — de la parole**, to be a good speaker. **Avoir beaucoup de — pour la poésie**, to have a great talent for poetry. **Tirer parti de ses talents**, to turn one's talents to account. **Cet homme n'est pas sans —**, that man is not without talent. **Il manque de —**, he has no talent. **Enfouir ses talents**, to conceal one's talents. **Il n'a pas le — de vous plaire**, *Fam.* he is not a favourite of yours. **Un homme de —**, a talented man, a man of talent.

3. talented person, person of talent.

TALION, taliôn, [Lat. : talio, like punishment; talis, like], *sm.* retaliation. **La loi du —**, the law of retaliation.

TALISMAN, talismân, [Ar. : tilsaman, *pl.* of tilsam, magic figure], *sm.* talisman : *a)* a magical figure cut or engraved, to which wonderful effects are ascribed ; *b) Fig.* something that produces extraordinary effects.

TALISMANIQUE, talismanik', *adj.* talismanic : pertaining to talisman.

TALLE, tal', [Gr. : θαλλὸς, from θάλλειν, to shoot out as of branches], *sf. Hort.* sucker : the shoot of a plant from or from near the root.

TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, talman dé réô [Gédéon], miscellaneous writer (1619-1692).

TALLER, talé-r, [talle], *vn. Hort.* to stool; to send up suckers.

TALLEVANE, tal, van', *sf.* butter-pot.

TALLIPOT, talipot, *sm. Bot.* taliputpalm : *Corypha umbraculifera*, a genus of palm-trees.

TALMOUSE, talmouz', *sf.* **1.** cheesecake ; **2.** *Popul. lang.* thump, whack.

TALMUD, talmud', [Heb., instruction], *sm.* Talmud : the body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanation.

TALMUDIQUE, talmudik', *adj.* Talmudic, Talmudical : pertaining to the Talmud ; Talmudistic.

TALMUDISTE, talmudist', *sm.* Talmudist : one versed in the Talmud ; a believer in the Talmud.

TALOCHE, talosh', [origin unknown], *sf. Fam.* punch, thump, rap on the head ; cuff.

TALON, talôn, [Lat. : talus, ankle], *sm.* **1.** heel : *a)* the hind part of the human foot ; *b)* the hind part of the foot of some animals ; *c)* the hind part of a shoe or a stocking ; heel-piece, heel-tap ; *d) Man.* spur ; *e)* anything shaped like a heel ; inferior part ; *f) Naut.* the after part of a ship's keel. *a)* **Sur le talon de quelqu'un**, at a person's heels, behind a person. **Marcher sur le talon de quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to tread upon a person's heels ; to be at the heels of a person, to follow close a person. **Être toujours sur les talons de quelqu'un**, to be always dangling after a person. **Montrer les talons, jouer des talons, tourner les talons**, to show one's heels, to take to one's heels, to run away. **Voir les talons de quelqu'un**, to be rid of a person. **Avoir l'esprit aux talons**, to be off one's head, to have one's wits wool-gathering. **Avoir l'estomac dans les talons**, to have an empty stomach. *c)* **Souliers à talons hauts**, high-heeled shoes. **Mettre des talons à**, to heel ; to heel-piece, to heel-tap. **A talons rouges**, red heeled. **— rouge**, redheeled shoe, formerly worn by the nobility ; *Fig.* nobleman, one of the nobility ; courtier. *d)* **Donner du — à un cheval**, to spur a horse. *e)* **— d'une pipe**, heel of a pipe. **— d'un rasoir**, heel of a razor.

2. shoulder (of a sword) ; **3.** shoe (of a ..., a lance) ; **4** *Artill.* tang (of the breech of a musket) ; toe (of the hammer of a lock); **5.** back (of an axle-tree) ; **6.** *Arch.* cyma, cymatium, ogee : a moulding. **— droit**, cyma recta. **— renversé**, cyma reversa.

7. *Horol.* foot ; **8.** *Print.* foot. **9.** *Build.* stock ; **10.** *Naut.* sole (of an anchor) ; sole (of the rudder) ; bottom (of a block) ; **11.** remainder ; **12.** stock (of cards) ; **13.** counterfoil (of cheque-books, etc.).

TALONNER, taloné-r, [talon], *va.* **1.** to be at the heels of, to pursue close ; **2.** *Man.* to spur ; **3.** *Fig.* to press hard, to urge ; to dun. **Ses créanciers le talonnent**, his creditors dun him. **La mort nous talonne**, we are always reminded of death. **Pressé par la faim qui me talonnait**, with hunger pressed.

TALONNER, *vn. Naut.* to touch the ground, to touch ; to strike, to strand.

TALONNETTE, talonèt', [talon], *sf.* heel-piece (of a stocking).

TALONNIER, talonyé, *sm.* heel-maker.

TALONNIÈRE, talonyèr', [talon], *sf. Mythol.* heel-wing (of Mercury), *pl.* talaria.

TALPACK, talpak, *sm. Milit.* busby : a hussar's hat.

TALQUEUX, EUSE, talkœ, œz', *adj. Miner.* talcky : consisting of talc.

TALUS, talû-z. [Lat. : heel], *sm.* **1.** slope, sloping, declivity ; **2.** *Railw.* embankment; **3.** *Arch. Fortif.* talus, **En —**, aslope, slopingly. **Disposer en —**, to slope.

TALUTAGE, talutazh', [talus], *sm.* sloping.

TALUTER, taluté-r, *va.* to slope.

TAMANDUA, tamândua, [Braz.], *sm. Zool.* tamandua : *Myrmecophaga tamandua*, a species of ant-eaters.

TAMANOIR, tamanwar, [Braz], *sm. Zool.* great ant-eater : *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

TAMARIN, tamaran, [Braz.], *sm. Zool.* tamarin : a species of small South American monkeys.

TAMARIN, tamaran, [Ar. : thamarindi ; latinized form Tamarindus] *sm. Bot.* tamarind *a)* the fruit of the tamarind-tree ; *b)* tamarind tree.

TAMARINIER, tamarinyé, [tamarin], *sm. Bot.* tamarind-tree, tamarind : a leguminous tree.

TAMARIS, tamari, **TAMARISC** or **TAMARIX**, tamariks, *sm. Bot.* tamarisk : a genus of ornamental evergreen plants, of the order tamaricaceæ.

TAMARISCINÉES, tamarissiné, *sfpl. Bot.* tamaricaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

TAMBOUR, tanbour, [O. Fr. : tabour, from Pers. tabir], *sm.* **1.** drum : *a)* an instrument of percussion, used for martial music; *b)* drummer ; one who beats a drum ; *c) Anat.* tympanum ; *d) Mech.* revolving short cylinder imparting motion by a strap or belt ; *e)* drumbarrel, barrel ; anything drum-shaped *f) Arch.* tambour, the centre, vase, bell, or basket of the Corinthian capital. *a)* **Roulement de —**, roll of the drum. **Baguette de —**, drumstick. **Batterie de —**, beat of drum. **Dessus de —**, drum-head. **Caisse de —**, barrel of a drum **Peau de —**, drumhead. **— voilé**, muffled drum. **Voiler un —**, to muffle a drum. **Bander un —**, to brace a drum. **Battre du —**, to beat a drum, to drum. **Battre le —**, to beat the drum. **— battant**, by beat of drums ; with drums beating ; *Fig.* with a high hand **Sortir — battant**, to leave with the honours of war. **Faire une chose — battant**, to do a thing openly. **Mener quelqu'un — battant** *Fig.* to carry it with a high hand over a person. **Faire battre le —**, *Fig.* to spread abroad, to divulge a secret. **Chasser un soldat au son du —**. to drum a soldier out. **Avoir le ventre tendu comme un —**, *Fig.* to have one's belly full. **Sans — ni trompette**, very quietly. **Il s'en est allé sans — ni trompette**, he took himself off quietly. **— de basque**, tambourine, tambour, tabourine, tabour : a shallow hoop or drum with only one skin played on with the hand, and having bells at the side. *b)* **—major**, drum-major. Prov. : **Ce qui vient de la flûte s'en retourne au tambour**, lightly come lightly go.

2. tambour : *a)* a drum-like frame used by embroiderers ; *b)* lobby, vestibule inclosed with folding doors, to break the current of wind from without ; *c) Fortif.* a kind of work formed of palisades ; *d) Arch.* a round course of stones in a pillar. *a)* **Broder au —**, to tambour.

3. roller, barrel-roller ; **4.** *Naut.* paddle-box (of a steamboat) ; **5.** *Horol.* spring-box.

TAMBOURIN, tanbouran, [tambour], *sm.* **1.** tabour, tabourine : a small and long drum ; **2.** tabourer : one who beats the tabour ; **3.** air for the tabour ; **4.** half-round pearl ; **5.** *Weav.* warp-folding machine.

TAMBOURINAGE, tânbourinazh', *sm.* drumming.

TAMBOURINER, tânbouriné-r, [tambourin], *vn.* to tabour : *a)* to drum, to play on a drum or tabour ; *b)* to strike lightly and frequently.

TAMBOURINER, *va.* **1.** to cry (by beat of drum) ; **2.** *Fig.* to cry up, to extol ; **3.** *Fig.* to cry, to spread about, to make known.

TAMBOURINER (SE), *v. refl.* to praise one's self.

TAMBOURINEUR, tanbourinœr, *sm.* drummer : one who drums ; tabourer.

TAMIER, tamyé, *sm.* V. *Taminier.*

TAMINIER, taminyé-, [Lat. : tamnus], *sm. Bot.* black briony : a genus of twining plants of the order dioscoreaceæ.

TAMIS, tami, [perhaps from étamine], *sm.* sieve, sifter ; strainer. **— de crin**, hair-sieve. **Gros —**, coarse sieve. **— fin**, fine sieve. **Passer au —, passer par le —**, to sift ; *Fig.* to be sifted.

TAMISAGE, tamizazh', [tamis], *sm.* sifting.

TAMISE, tamiz', *pnf. Geog.* Thames.

TAMISER, tamizé-r, [tamis], *va.* to sift.

TAMISER, *vn.* to be sifted.

TAMISEUR, tamizœr, *sm.* sifter : one who sifts.

TAMISIER, tamizyé, *sm.* sieve-maker.

TAMOUL, E, tamoul, *adj.* Tamil. **Langue tamoule**, Tamil language.

TAMOUL, *sm.* Tamil language, Tamil : the earliest Dravidian language, spoken in Southern India.

TAMPANE, tânpan', *sf*, trundle-work (of a wind-mill).

TAMPE, tânp', *sf.* *Technol.* *Cloth m.* smoothing-board.

TAMPER, tânpé-r, *va.* *Cloth-m.* to press the smoothing-board on.

TAMPLON, tânplôn, *sm.* *Weav.* extender.

TAMPON, tânpôn, [tamper, for taper], *sm.* **1.** stopper, stopple, plug. **— de bois**, wooden stopper, plug, bung. **— de liège**, cork stopper, bung. **— d'écubier**, *Naut.* hawse-plug.

2. rag-stopper ; **3.** dam (of a pond) ; **4** *Artill.* tampion : stopper of a cannon ; **5** *Surg.* tampon, plug, tent (for a wound). **— de charpie**, pledget of lint.

6. pad ; **7.** *Railw.* buffer (of a railway-carriage) ; **8.** covering-plate ; **9.** *Join.* piece for filling. **Un — pour timbre**, a moist ink-pad for stamping, or engraving. [*Adject.*] **Un état —**, a buffer state.

TAMPONNEMENT, tânpon'mân-t, [tam-

po-ner], *sm.* **1.** stopping up; **2.** running against, knocking against.

TAMPONNER, tânponé-r, [tampon], *va.* **1.** to top, to stop up, to plug, to stopper; **2.** *Surg.* to tent (a wound); **3.** *Railw.* to run against, to knock against.

TAM-TAM, tamtam, [onomat.], *sm.* tamtam: a sonorous Chinese gong. **Faire du —,** to kick up a row.

TAN, tân, [Bret.: tann, the oak; Ang.-Sax.: tannian; the word is apparently Celtic], *sm.* tan: the bark of the oak, etc., bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides. **Moulin à —,** bark mill. **Couche de —,** tan-bed, bark-bed. **Fosse à —,** tan-pit, tan-vat.

TANAISIE, tanèzi, *sf. Bot.* tansy: *Tanacetum.* a genus of composite plants.

TANCEMENT, tâns'mân-t, [tancer], *sm.* chiding, lecturing, scolding.

TANCER, tânsé-r, [Low Lat.: tentiāre, from Lat.: tendĕre, tensum, to stretch], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a*: *nous tançons, je tançais.*] to reprimand, to lecture, to chide, to rebuke, to scold, to rate, to upbraid, to take sharply.

TANCER (SE), *v. refl.* to reprimand one's self, to rebuke one's self.

TANCHE, tânsh', [O. Fr.: tenche; Lat.: tinca], *sf. Ichth.* tench: a fish allied to the carp. **— de mer, labre —,** gold-finny.

TANDEM, tândèm: **1.** team of two horses; **2.** bicycle for two persons one in front of the other.

TANDIS, tândi; some persons pronounce tândis [Lat.: tamdiu *adv.* meanwhile, meantime.

TANDIS QUE, *conj. phr.* **1.** while, whilst. **Travaillez, — qu'il ira se promener,** work, whilst he takes a walk, *Acad.* **— que nous parlons, la mort est en ces lieux,** while we are speaking, death is in this place. *Volt.* **— que vous êtes encore jeune,** while you are still young.

2. as long as. **— que les prophètes ont été pour maintenir la loi, le peuple a été négligent,** the people were negligent, as long as they had prophets to remind them of the law.

3. whereas, while, noting opposition. **Il fait que tout prospère aux âmes innocentes, — qu'en ses projets l'orgueilleux est trompé,** he makes the innocent prosper and baffles the proud. *Rac. Esth.* I. i.

TANGAGE, tângazh', [tanguer], *sm. Naut.* pitching: the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship.

TANGARA, tângara, [Braz.], *sm. Ornith.* tanager: *Tanagra,* a genus of birds of the finch family.

TANGENCE, tânzhâns', [tangent], *sf.* tangency: the state of being tangent; contact, touching.

TANGENT, E, tânzhân-t, ânt', [Lat.: tangens, entis; tangĕre, to touch], *adj. Geom.* tangent, tangential, touching: a curve or surface at a single point. **Ligne tangente à une courbe,** tangent line to a curve. **Courbes tangentes en un point,** curves tangent to each other at a common point.

TANGENTE, *sf. Geom.* tangent: tangent line. **S'échapper par la —,** to fly off in the direction of a tangent; *Fig.* to evade, to extricate one's self adroitly. **Problème des tangentes,** problem of tangencies.

TANGENTIEL, ELLE, tânzhânsyèl, *adj. Geom.* tangential: *a)* relating to tangents; *b)* tangent; having the direction of a tangent. **Force tangenitelle,** tangential force.

TANGER, tânzhé, *pn. Geog.* Tangiers.

TANGHIN, tânghân, **TANGHUIN,** tânguan, *sm. Bot.* tanghin, tanghinia: a genus of plants of the order apocynaceæ.

TANGHINIE, tânghini, *sf. Bot.* tanghin, tanghinia.

TANGHUINE, tânguin', *sf. Chem.* tanghine, tanghin, tanghicine: a poisonous principle obtained from the fruit of tanghin.

TANGIBILITÉ, tânzhibitilé, [tangible], *sf.* tangibility, tangibleness: the quality of being tangible.

TANGIBLE, tânzhibl', [Lat.: tangibilis; tangĕre, to touch], *adj.* tangible, tactile: perceptible to the touch.

TANGON, tângôn, *sm. Naut.* fore-sail boom, outrigger.

TANGUE, tâng', *sf.* sea-sand, from the bay of Mont-Saint-Michel, used as manure.

TANGUER, tânghé-r, [origin unknown], *vn. Naut.* to pitch: to rise and fall; to send, to heave and set.

TANGUEUR, tânghœr, *sm.* **1.** pitching ship; **2.** lumper, lighterman.

TANIÈRE, tanyèr', [O. Fr.: taisniere, from Low Lat. taxonaria], *sf.* den (for wild beasts), lair, hole, cave.

TANNAGE, tanazh', [tanner], *sm.* tanning: *a)* the process of converting raw hides into leather by the use of tan; *b)* the state of being tanned.

TANNANT, E, tanân-t, ânt', [tanner], *adj.* **1.** tanning; **2.** *Fam.* annoying, tiresome, boring.

TANNATE, tanat', *sm. Chem.* tannate: a compound of tannic acid and a base.

TANNE, tan', [tanner], *sf.* black pimple (on the skin).

TANNÉ, E, tané, *adj.* **1.** tanned; **2.** tan-coloured, tawny.

TANNÉ, *sm.* tan-colour.

TANNÉE, tané, *sf.* spent bark, waste tan.

TANNER, tané-r, [tan], *va.* **1.** to tan: *a)* to impregnate with tannin; *b) Fig.* to make tawny. **— le cuir à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to drub some one, to give any one a hiding, a drubbing.

2. *Fam.* to bore, to annoy, to tire, to weary.

TANNERIE, tan'ri, [tanner], *sf.* **1.** tannery; an establishment where hides are tanned; tanyard; **2.** tanning business.

TANNEUR, tanœr, *sm.* tanner: one who tans hides.

TANNIN, tanan, [tan], *sm. Chem.* tannin, tannic acid: the astringent principle of bark.

TANNIQUE, tanik', *adj. Chem.* tannic. **Acide —,** tannic acid, tannin.

TANREC, tânrèk, *sm. Zool.* tanrec, tenrec: a quadruped allied to the hedgehog.

TANT, tân-t, [Lat.: tantum, so much], *adv.* **1.** so much: *a)* expressing an indefinite number; *b)* (followed by *de* and a noun) denoting an indefinite or a great quantity; *pl.* so many; such; *c)* in so great a quantity; to such a degree; so. **Nous partagerons; il y aura — pour vous et — pour moi,** we shall go shares; there will be so much for you and so much for me. **Mon bien se monte à —,** my fortune amounts to so much. **Un escompte de — pour cent,** a discount of so much per cent. **— tenu, — payé,** so much received, so much paid. **Il a — de complaisance,** he is so obliging. **Il a — d'argent qu'il n'en sait pas le compte,** he is so rich that he does not know what he has. **— de témérité serait bientôt punie,** such temerity would soon bring trouble upon one. **— de galanterie et — d'esprit n'étaient pas bon signe,** such gallantry and such wit were no good signs. **Je prends — de plaisir à vous écrire, que je n'en trouve guère davantage à ne rien faire,** I take such pleasure in writing to you, that I am nearly as happy as when I am doing nothing. *Mme. de Sév.* **Qui donc est ce coquin qui prend — de licence que de chanter et m'étourdir ainsi ?** who is that rascal who takes the liberty to sing and make my head ache so ? *Mol. Ampli.* i. 1. **Il a fait — et de si belles actions,** he has done so many noble deeds. **Son père a — et — de biens qu'il n'en saurait que faire,** his father has so much money that he would not know what to do with it. **Il travaille —,** he works so much. **— le désir de vivre est natural à tous les hommes,** so great is the natural desire of all men to live. *Fléchier.* **Il a tant travaillé,** he has worked so much. **Dans un âge où les autres radotent quand ils font — d'y parvenir,** at an age when others, if they live to it, talk senselessly. **Quand il faisait — que de jouer, il y passait toute la nuit,** when he did go in for playing, he would play all night long. **Puisque vous avez — fait, il faut continuer,** as you have done so much, you must go on. **Rien ne persuade — les gens,** nothing is so persuasive to people. **— je fus surpris,** so much was I surprised. **— il est vrai,** so true it is. **— est grande la force de l'instinct,** so strong is instinct. **— il est difficile d'être sage !** it is so hard to be wise ! **Il l'aime —, qu'il en perd la tête,** he is over head and ears in love with her. **Il en but —, qu'il s'enivra,** he drank so much of it that he got intoxicated. [Before a past participle :] **Cette femme autrefois — aimée,** that woman formerly so beloved. [Before an adverb. :] **Vous ne vous portez pas — mal,** your health is not so bad. [Obsolete, or familiar, before an adjective :] **Elle n'est pas — sotte, ma foi,** she is no fool, indeed. *Mol. F. de Scap.* i. 3. *Prov.* **Tant va la cruche à l'eau qu'à la fin elle se casse,** the pitcher goes so often to the well that it at last gets broken.

2. (After a numeral number] odd. **Vingt et — de francs,** twenty odd francs. (At game) **Être — à —,** to be even.

3. (Followed by an adjective and *que*) though; however, how... soever. **Arracher le consentement du lecteur, — obstiné et opiniâtre qu'il puisse être,** to get the consent of the reader, however obstinate he may be. [Used anciently, with the suppression of *que* :] **Et même ses courroux, — soient-ils légitimes, sont des marques de son amour,** and his anger, however excusable it may be, is a sign of love.

4. (Used for *autant* in negative and some affirmative phrases) so, so much; as much. **Rien ne pèse — qu'un secret,** there is nothing so difficult as to keep as a secret. **Rien n'empêche — d'être naturel que l'envie de le paraître,** people never look so formal as when they try to be natural. **Je n'estimerai ni n'aimerai rien — au monde que vous,** I esteem and love you more than anybody else in the world. *Volt. Lettres.* **Il travaille — qu'il peut,** he works as much as he can. **Il en a — qu'il veut,** he has as much of it as he likes. **Il pleut — qu'il peut,** it rains as fast as it can pour. **Tous, — que nous sommes,** all of us, every one of us, we all in general. **Et tous, — que nous sommes, nous nous laissons tenter à l'approche des biens,** and good things are temptations to all of us. **— et plus,** more than enough; a great many; so very much, so very many.

5. both, as well, and: noting a certain proportion. **— plein que vide,** empty or full. **— par terre que par mer,** both by sea and by land. **— bon que mauvais,** both good and bad. **— bien que mal,** somehow, only as may be well

TANT QUE, *conj. phr.* **1.** as long as, so

long as, whilst, while. — **qu'elle a été heureuse**, as long as she was happy. — **que je vivrai**, as long as I live. — **que le monde durera**, as long as the world lasts.

2. as far as, so far as. — **que la vue se peut étendre**, as far as the eye can reach.

3. (With the subjunctive) til l, until. **Adieu, Je vais traîner une mourante vie, — que par la poursuite elle me soit ravie**, farewell, I shall lead an unhappy life till your vengeance frees me from it. *Corn. Cid.* iii. 4.

4. so that.

TANT IL Y A QUE, TANT Y A QUE, *conj. phr. Fam.* however ; at all events. — **y a qu'il est mort**, however he is dead. — **y a qu'il n'est rien que votre chien ne prenne**, at all events, your dog takes every thing. *Rac. Plaid.* iii. 3.

TANT MIEUX, *adj. phr.* so much the better. **L'hiver est fort doux, — mieux**, the winter is very mild, so much the better.

TANT PIS, *adv. phr.* so much the worse. **C'est — pis pour vous**, so much the worse for you.

TANT PLUS, *adv. phr.* the more, so much the more. **Je ne me suis pas moqué de vous alors ; mais je m'en moque — plus aujourd'hui**, I did not laugh at you then, but I do so the more now.

TANT PLUS, TANT PLUS, *adv. phr.* the more..., the more... [Obsolete.]

TANT PLUS, TANT MOINS, *adv. phr.* the more..., the less... [Obsolete.]

TANT PLUS QUE MOINS, *adv. phr.* more or less, thereabouts. **Il a dix mille francs de rente, — plus que moins**, his income amounts to ten thousand francs or thereabouts.

TANT SEULEMENT, *adv. phr. Fam.* 1. merely, only ; 2. even ; so much. **Il ne m'a pas — seulement salué**, he did not even so much as bow to me.

TANT S'EN FAUT QUE, *conj. phr.* far from, so far from. — **s'en faut que je vous fasse aucun mal**, far from injuring you, I... — **s'en faut qu'il y répugne**, far from being against it, he...

TANT SOIT PEU, *adv. phr.* ever so little, very little. **Donnez-moi — soit peu de cela**, give me ever so little of that.

À TANT, *adv. phr.* upon which, thereupon. **A — se tut**, upon which he was silent. **A — je vous donne le bonsoir**, upon which, I wish you a good night. [Obsolete.]

EN TANT QUE, *conj. phr.* 1. as far as, in so far as ; (before a noun) as, considered as ; 2. on condition that. **Déshéritant, en — que besoin pourrait être, parents, nièces, neveux**, disinheriting, if necessary, parents, nieces, nephews. **Le bien n'est bien qu'en — que l'on s'en peut défaire**, property ceases to be valuable if it cannot be sold.

SI TANT EST QUE, *conj. phr.* if so be that ; if, supposing. **Si — est que cela arrive**, supposing it happens.

SUR ET TANT MOINS, *adv. phr.* on account.

TANTALE, tântal', *pnm. Mythol.* Tantalus. **Vase de —**, *Phys.* Tantalus's cup. **Le supplice de —**, tantalism : the punishment of Tantalus.

TANTALE, tântal', *sm. Ornith.* tantalus, woodibis : a genus of wading birds.

TANTALE, tântal', *sm. Chem.* tantalum, tantalium, columbium : a metal.

TANTALIQUE, tântalik', *adj. Chem.* columbic : noting an acid obtained from columbium.

TANTALISER, tântalizé-r, [Tantale], *va.* to tantalize : to torment, to frustrate the expectations.

TANTALITE, tântalit', *sm. Chem.* tantalite, columbite : an ore of columbium.

TANTE, tânt', [for ante, from Lat. amita ; formerly ante, which became *ta ante*, and then finally *tante*], *sf.* 1. aunt : *a*) father's or mother's sister ; *b*) the wife of an uncle. **Grand —**, great aunt. — **à la mode de Bretagne**, father's cousin german.

2. *popul. lang.* pawnbroker. **Ma —**, the pawnshop, my uncle.

TANTET, tântè, [tant], *sm. Fam.* 1. a very little ; little bit ; 2. little drop ; 3. dash. **Un — de pain**, a little bit of bread. **Un — de vin**, a little drop of wine.

UN TANTET, *adv. phr.* rather, somewhat.

TANTIÈME, tântyèm', [tant], *sm.* so much per cent.

TANTINET, tântinè, [dim of tantet], *sm. Fam.* 1. a very little ; very little bit ; 2. very little drop.

UN TANTINET, *adv. phr.* rather, somewhat. **Un — fâché**, rather angry, a little bit put out.

TANTÔT, tântô-t, [tant; tôt], *adv.* 1. soon : *a*) in a short delay ; *b*) shortly, anon ; presently, by and by ; *c*) almost ; shortly. *a*) **Vous en verrez — la suite**, you will know the consequences soon. *b*) **Je finirai cela —**, I shall finish it by and by. **Il doit revenir —**, he is to return shortly. (*Substant.*) **Sur le —**, in the afternoon. *c*) **Ce bâtiment est — achevé**, that building will soon be finished. **Il est — nuit**, it will soon be dark. **Alors, à —**, well then, good bye for the present.

2. just now, a little while ago, a short time ago. **Je l'ai vu —**, I saw him just now. **Une affaire pareille à celle de —**, an affair such as that of this morning. *Mol. Tart.* iv. 5.

3. (repeated) sometimes, sometimes ; now, now ; at one time, at another time ; one while, another while. — **fort, — faible**, sometimes strong, sometimes weak. — **plus, — moins**, sometimes more, sometimes less. — **l'un, — l'autre**, first one, then the other. — **ceci, — cela**, now this, now that. **Il est — d'un avis, — d'un autre**, he is sometimes of one mind, sometimes of another.

TAON, tôn, [Lat. : tabanus ; Low Lat. : tabo], *sm. Entom.* gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze-fly, breeze : a genus of dipterous insects.

† **TAPABOR**, tapabór, [formed from tape [taper], and bord, brim], *sm.* slouch-hat.

TAPAGE, tapazh', [taper, to knock], *sm. Fam.* 1. uproar, noise, row, riot, racket. **Faire —, faire du —**, to make an uproar.

2. confusion ; 3. noise ; piece of work; fuss. **Voilà bien du — pour rien**, that's a pretty fuss (a fine piece of work) for nothing.

TAPAGEUR, EUSE, tapazhœr, œz, *sm. f.* noisy fellow, noisy person, noisemaker, roisterer, rollicker, romp ; blusterer.

TAPAGEUR, EUSE, *adj.* 1. noisy, roistering, rollicking, romping ; blustering ; 2. flash, showy. **Une toilette tapageuse**, a showy dress.

TAPE, tap', [taper], *sf.* 1. tap, pat, rap, slap : slight blow with the hand ; 2. plug, stopper ; 3 *Naut.* tampion (of guns).

TAPÉ, E, tapé, *adj.* 1. (of fruit) dried ; 2. *Popul. lang.* smart, felicitous, happy, well-turned, well dressed. **Une réponse bien tapée**, a smart answer.

TAPECU, tap'ku, [tape ; cul], *sm.* 1. swing gate ; 2 jolting carriage ; 3. *Naut.* ring-tail : a sail.

TAPÉE, tapé, *sf. Popul. lang.* a great quantity ; a great many. **Une — d'enfants**, a host of children.

TAPER, tapé-r, [of teutonic origin ; Low Ger. : tappen, to grope ; O. Eng. : tappen ; Eng. : to tap], *va.* 1. to tap, to strike, to slap ; 2. † to crisp, to comb up (hair) ; 3. *Paint.* to sketch boldly.

TAPER, *va.* 1. to tap ; to knock ; to strike, to bit. — **du pied**, to stamp with one's foot. — **de l'œil**, to take a nap, to sleep. — **dans l'œil**, *Fam.* to please, to tickle the fancy. **Ce vin tape fort à la tête**, this wine is heady, this wine gets into one's head, — **dans le tas**, to strike at random. — **sur le ventre à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to make very familiar with a person.

2. *Pop.* to borrow. — **quelqu'un d'une pièce de vingt francs**, to borrow twenty francs from a person.

TAPER (SE), *v. refl.* to tap each other.

TAPER, tapé-r, *va.* 1. to stop, to plug ; 2. *Naut.* to put a tampion (in a gun).

TAPETTE, tapèt', [taper], *sf.* 1. tap, gentle blow ; 2. plug ; 3. flat mallet used to cork bottles ; 4. washerwoman's bat.

TAPIN, tapan, *sm. Pop.* [taper], drummer, drum-beater.

TAPINOIS, (EN), ân tapinwâ, [O. Fr. : tapin, secret], *adv.* stealthily, slyly, clandestinely.

TAPIOCA, tapioka, [Braz. : tapioka], *sm.* tapioca : fecula of the root of cassava.

TAPIR (SE), sœ-tapir, [of uncertain origin], *v. refl.* to squat, to crouch, to cower, to keep snug. **Enfin, me tapissant au recoin d'une porte...**, at last, crouching behind a door. **Les perdrix ont l'habitude de se — dans la neige pour se garantir du froid**, partridges will nestle in the snow to protect themselves against the cold. *Buffon.*

TAPIR, tapir, [Braz.], *sm. Zool.* tapir : a genus of South American quadrupeds.

TAPIRER, tapiré-r, [from Braz.], *va.* to redden.

TAPIS, tapi ; the *s* is never pronounced. [Gr. : τάπης], *sm.* 1. carpet ; rug. — **de pied**, carpetting. — **de foyer**, hearth-rug. — **de Perse**, Persian carpet.

2. cover. — **de table**, table-cover.

3. cloth (of a billiard-table, etc.), — **vert**, *a*) green cloth, green baize ; *b*) gaming-table ; *c*) council-board ; *d*) *Fig. Hort.* — **vert**, grass-plot, greensward.

4. tapis : *a*) tapestry ; *b*) the cover of a council-table. *Fig.* : **Mettre une affaire, une question sur le —**, to bring a thing on the carpet : to discuss a thing. **Amuser le —**, to amuse the company. **Mettre quelqu'un, tenir quelqu'un sur le —**, to bring a person under discussion. **Être sur le —**, to be on the carpet.

TAPISSER, tapisé-r, [tapis], *va.* 1. to carpet : to cover with carpet ; 2. to tapestry ; to hang with tapestry, to hang ; 3. (with paper) to paper ; 4. to cover ; 5. *Fig.* to deck, to bedeck, to adorn. **Le printemps tapisse de fleurs les gazons**, spring enamels the grass with flowers. **Un mur tapissé de lierre**, a wall covered with ivy.

6. *Anat.* to line.

TAPISSER, *vn.* to make tapestry, to work, tapestry.

TAPISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be adorned, to be decked.

TAPISSERIE, tapis'ri, [tapisser], *sf.* 1. tapestry : woven hangings of wool and silk. — **de haute lisse**, high-warp tapestry. — **de basse lisse**, low-warp tapestry. **Se cacher derrière une —**, to hide one's self behind tapestry hangings. **Être derrière la —**, to be hidden. **Faire —**, to line the walls, to sit down at a ball without dancing.

2. tapestry-work ; needle-work ; 3. hangings ; upholstery. — **de damas**, damask

hangings. **Faire de la —**, to do fancy needle work.

TAPISSIER, IÈRE, tapisyé, syêr', [tapis], *sm. f.* 1. tapestry-maker; tapestry-worker; 2. upholsterer. **Faire meubler son appartement par un —**, to have one's apartments furnished by an upholsterer.

TAPISSIÈRE, tapisyêr, *sf.* spring-van, excursion-van, furniture-van.

TAPON, tapôn, [taper], *sm.* 1. heap, bundle (of clothes). **En —**, in a bundle.

2. (of hair) curl. **Les cheveux relevés en —** with the hair twisted in a knot.

TAPONNAGE, taponazh, [taponner], *sm.* heap, bundling. **Ce — vous est naturel, vous l'avez au bout de vos doigts**, rolling up in that way is natural to you, you have it at your fingers'ends. *Mme de Sév.*

TAPONNER, taponé-r, [tapon], *va.* to dress in curls.

TAPONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to do one's hair in rolls. **Taponnez-vous seulement par grosses boucles, comme vous faites quelquefois**, only do your hair up in thick curls as you sometimes do. *Mme de Sév.*

TAPOTER, tapoté-r, [taper], *va.* 1. to pat, to tap: to strike lightly; 2. to strum (a piano).

TAQUE, tak', *sf. Technol.* cast-iron plate.

TAQUER, také-r, [O. Fr.: tac, nail], *va. Print.* to plane down (a form).

TAQUET, také-t, *sm.* 1. *Join.* angleblock; 2. *Naut.* cleat; clamp; 3. *Naut.* kevel: a pin or piece of timber on which the sheets and larger ropes are belayed. **— d'écoute**, kevel. **— à cœur, à oreilles**, kevel. **— simple, — à corne**, common belaying-cleat, coin. **— à dent**, snatch-cleat. **— de cabestan**, whelp of the capstan. **— d'amure**, chess-tree.

TAQUIN, INE, takan, kin', [Ital.: taccagno, sordid], *adj.* 1. † stingy, avaricious; 2. teasing.

TAQUIN, INE, *sm. f.* tease, plague.

TAQUINER, takiné-r, *va.* to tease, to plague, to torment.

TAQUINER (SE) *v. refl.* to tease each other.

TAQUINERIE, takineri, [taquiner], *sf.* teasing, torment, teasing manners, worry.

TAQUOIR, takwar, [taquer], *sm. Print.* planer.

TARABISCOT, tarabisco, *sm. Join.*, groove, hollow.

TARABUSTER, tarabusté-r, [provincial], *va.* 1. to plague, to pester, to huff; 2. to torment.

TARANCHE, tarânsh', *sf. Technol.* press-bar: lever for turning the screw of a press.

TARARE, tarar', *sm.* winnowing machine.

TARARE, *interj.* fiddlestick! fiddle-de-dee!

TARAUD, tarô, [Lat.: terebra, a borer], *sm.* screw-tap, tap, tap-borer.

TARAUDAGE, tarôdazh, [tarauder], *sm.* tapping (of screws, nuts).

TARAUDER, tarôdé-r, [taraud], *va.* to tap, to screw, to worm.

TARAUDEUSE, tarôdœz, [taraud], *sf.* tapping machine, tapping-drill.

TARAXACINE, taraksasin, *sf. Chem.* taraxacin: a substance extracted from the root of the dandelion.

TARAXACUM, taraksakon, [Lat.: Gr.: τάραξις], *sm. Bot.* taraxacum: the dandelion.

TARD, tar, [Lat.: tarde; tardus, slow], *adj.* late. **Se lever —**, to get up late. **Les secours sont arrivés trop —**, help came too late. **Il est rentré trop —**, he came in too late. **Tôt ou —**, sooner or later.

TARD, *adj.* late. **Je ne croyais pas qu'il fût si —**, I did not think it was so late. **Pas plus — que demain**, not later than to-morrow. **Il se fait —**, it is getting late. *Prov.*: **Il n'est jamais trop tard pour bien faire**, it is never too late to mend. **Mieux vaut tard que jamais**, better late than never.

TARD, *sm.* late hour; late. **Dans une heure au plus —**, in an hour at latest. **Sur le —**, rather late, somewhat late.

TARDER, tardé-r, [Lat.: tardāre, to delay], *vn.* 1. to delay, to defer, to put off. **On a trop tardé à envoyer ce secours**, they put off sending help too long. **Sans —** without delay. **Que tardez-vous?** why do you delay?

2. to loiter, to linger; to be long. **Vous avez bien tardé à venir**, you were very long coming. **Le jour du départ ne tarda pas d'arriver**, the day to start soon came. **Cela ne tardera pas à arriver**, that will take place before long.

3. (Imper.) to long. **Il me tardait que ma maison fut bâtie**, I was longing to see my house built. **Il me tarde de vous voir**, I am longing to see you. **Tant il lui tarde de savoir s'il verra son père**, so anxious is he to know whether he shall see his father. *Fén. Tél.*

4. † to stay.

TARDIF, IVE, tardif, div', *adj.* 1. tardy: *a*) late; too late; *b*) slow; *c*) backward; not being in season; formed slowly. *a*) **Un repentir —**, tardy repentance. *b*) **D'un pas pesant et —**, with a slow heavy step. *c*) **Un esprit —**, a backward mind.

2. (of fruit) late. **Des fruits tardifs**, late fruit. **Les arbres tardifs sont ceux qui portent les meilleurs fruits**, trees slow in growth bear the best fruit. *Mol. Mal.* im ii 6.

TARDIGRADE, tardigrad', [Lat.: tardus, slow; gradi, to step], *adj. Zool.* tardigrade, tardigradous: slow-paced, moving slowly.

TARDIGRADES, *smpl. Zool.* tardigrades, tardigrada: a family of edentate animals.

TARDIVEMENT, tardiv'mân-t, *adv.* tardily, slowly.

TARDIVETÉ, tardiv'té, [tardif], *sf.* 1. tardiness: slowness; 2. *Hort.* lateness; backwardness.

TARE, ta'r, [Ar.: tarha, thrown away], *sf.* 1. waste, loss, deficiency. **Cette marchandise a subi beaucoup de —**, these goods have lost much.

2. *Fig.* defect, blemish, fault, vice. **Ce bois est bon, il n'a pas de —**, that wood is good, it has no defect. *Fig.*: **C'est un homme sans — ni défaut**, there is no fault to find with him.

3. *Com.* tare: the weight of casks, bags, etc., containing mercantile commodities. **Déduire la —**, to deduct the tare.

TARÉ, E, taré, *adj. m.* damaged, disreputable, of ill repute. **Marchandises tarées**, damaged goods. **Un homme —**, a man of ill repute.

TARENTELLE, tarântèl', [Ital.: tarantella], *sf.* terentella, tarantella: *a*) a kind of dance, popular in the south of Italy; *b*) *Mus.* an air of a light character.

TARENTISME, tarântism', *sm. Med.* tarentism, tarantism: a nervous disease.

TARENTULE, tarântul', [Ital.: Tarantola, from Taranto, in Italy, where the spider abounds], *sf. Entom.* tarantula, tarentula: a species of spider.

TARER, taré-r, [tare], *va.* 1. to deteriorate, to damage; 2. *Fig.* to injure, to tarnish. **— la réputation de quelqu'un**, to injure a person's reputation.

3. *Com.* to tare: to ascertain the amount of tare.

TARET, taré, *sm. Conchyl.* teredo: a genus of bivalve mollusks.

TARGE, tarzh', [Of Teuton. origin; O H. Ger.: zarga; Ang.-Sax.: targa], *sf* target: *a*) a species of shield or buckler; *b* an ancient coin of Burgundy.

TARGETTE, tarzhèt', [targe], *sf.* small door bolt, flat bolt.

TARGUER, (SE), sœ-targhé-r, [targe], *v. refl.* to plume one's self, to pride one's self (on), to be proud (of), to boast (of), to brag (of). **Se — de son crédit**, to boast of one's credit.

TARGUM, targom, [Heb.], *sm.* targum: a paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldee language.

TARGUMISTE, targumist', *sm.* targumist: the writer of a targum.

TARI, tari, *sm.* tari: a spirituous liquor obtained from palm-trees.

TARIÈRE, taryè'r, [Low Lat.: taratrum], *sf.* 1. auger: a boring tool; wimble; 2. borer: an instrument for boring the earth; 3. *Nat. Hist.* terebra.

TARIF, tarif, [Ar.: ta'arife, notice given], *sm.* 1. tariff: table or list of duties or customs to be paid on goods exported or imported, etc.; 2. rate of prices, rate; 3. table, list.

TARIFER, tarifé-r, [tarif], *va.* to tariff to make a list of duties on goods.

TARIFICATION, tarifikasyôn, *sf.* tariffing.

TARIN, taran, *sm. Ornith.* tarin, siskin, aberdevine: *Fringilla spinus*, a singing bird of the grossbeak kind.

TARIR, tarir, [orig. uncertain, connected perhaps with Lat. aridus, dry; perhaps of German origin; Provin. Ger.: darren, dry], *va.* to dry up, to exhaust; to drain. **— un étang**, to dry up a pond. **— les larmes de quelqu'un**, to dry a person's tears. **— ses larmes, ses pleurs**, to dry up one's tears **L'excès du malheur tarit la source des larmes**, excess of misfortune dries up, exhausts one's tears. *Fig.*: **Ces dépenses ont tari son trésor**, these expenses have exhausted his treasure.

TARIR, *vn.* 1. to dry up; to be exhausted. **Cette source est tarie depuis hier**, that spring dried yesterday. **Cette source a tari**, that spring has dried up. **C'est trop verser de pleurs; il est temps qu'ils tarissent**, there is too much shedding of tears, it is time to dry them now. *Corn. Poly.* ii. 4.

2. *Fig.* to be exhausted; to be exhaustible. **On vit — tout d'un coup les principales sources de la charité**, the principal sources of charity were suddenly exhausted. **Ne pas — sur un sujet**, to be inexhaustible on a subject. **Il ne tarit point sur vos louanges**, he is never tired of praising you. **L'entretien tarit**, the conversation flagged.

TARIR (SE), *v. refl.* to dry up; to be dried up.

TARISSABLE, tarisabl', *adj.* that may be drained; that may be dried up; exhaustible.

TARISSANT, tarisân-t, ânt', *adj.* drying up; about to be dried up.

TARISSEMENT, taris'mân-t, *sm.* draining, drying up, exhausting.

TARLATANE, tarlatan', *sf.* tarlatan: a kind of muslin.

TAROTÉ, E, taroté, *adj.* (of cards) checkered, spotted.

TAROTS, taro, *smpl.* 1. spotted cards figured cards; 2. tarots: a game at cards. [Sometimes used in the singular, *tarot.*]

TAROUPE, taroup', [of unknown origin] *sf.* hair growing between the eyebrows.

TARPÉIENNE, tarpéyèn', *adj. Rom. Antiq.* Tarpeian (Rock).

TARQUIN, tarkan, *pnm.* Tarquinius, Tarquin.

TARSAL, E, tarsal, *adj.* tarsal : pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSE, tars', [Lat. : tarsus, from Gr. : ταρσός], *sm. Anat.* tarsus, tarse ; *a)* the posterior part of the foot ; *b) Entom.* the last segment of the leg.

TARSE, *adj.* tarsal. **Cartilage —**, tarsus (at the edges of the eyelids).

TARSIEN, IENNE, tarsyan, èn', *adj. Anat.* tarsal : pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSIER, tarsyé, *sm. Zool.* tarsier, jerboa : a genus of quadrumanous mammals.

TARTAN, tartân, [Eng.], *sm.* tartan : *a)* woollen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colours ; *b)* a Scotch garment.

TARTANE, tartan', [Ital. : tartana], *sf.* tartan : a small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean.

TARTARE, tartar', *sm. Mythol*, Tartaris ; Hades.

TARTARE, tartar', *sm.* **1.** Tartar, Tatar : a native of Tartary ; **2.** Turkish messenger ; **3.** footman of the kings's household.

TARTAREUX, EUSE, tartarœ, œz' [tartre], *adj. Chem.* tartareous : partaking of the properties of tartar.

TARTARIE, tatari, *sf. Geog.* Tartary.

TARTARIQUE, tartarik', *adj.* V. *Tartrique.*

TARTE, tar't, [of unknown origin], *sf.* tart : a species of pastry. **— à la crême** cream-tart.

TARTELETTE, tartœlèt', [tarte], *sf.* tartlet : small tart.

TARTINE, tartin', [tarte], *sf.* **1.** slice of bread. **— de confitures**, slice of bread and jam. **— de beurre**, slice of bread and butter.

2. *Fig.* tedious article (in a newspaper).

TARTINER, tartiné-r, [tartine], *vn. Fam.* to write articles, to spin out in writing.

TARTOUILLER, tartouyé *vn. Fam.* to scribble, to paint gaudily.

TARTRATE, tartrat', [tartre], *sm. Chem.* tartrate : a salt composed of tartaric acid and a base. **— de potasse et d'antimoine**, double tartrate of potassa and antimony ; tartarized antimony, tartar-emetic.

TARTRE, tartr', [Low Lat. : tartarum], *sm.* tartar : *a)* an acid substance that concretes on the inside of wine-casks ; *b)* an incrustation which forms upon neglected teeth. **Crême de —**, cream of tartar. **— brut**, crude tartar, argal, argol. **— rouge**, red tartar. **— blanc**, white tartar. **— émétique**, **— stibié**, tartar-emetic. **— soluble**, soluble tartar. **— vitriolé**, vitriolated tartar.

TARTREUX, EUSE, tartrœ, œz', *adj.* tartarous : partaking of the qualities of tartar.

TARTRIQUE, tartrik', [tartre], *adj. Chem.* tartaric : relating to tartar. **Acide — droit**, dextro-tartaric acid. **Acide — gauche**, lævo-tartaric acid.

TARTROVINIQUE, tartrovinik', *adj. Chem.* tartrovinic. **Acide —**, tartrovinic acid, bitartrate of ethyle.

TARTUFE, tartuf', [from Tartuffe, the comedy of Molière], *sm.* tartuffe, hypocrite.

TARTUFERIE, tartufri, *sf. Fam.* hypocrisy : tartuffism.

TARTUFIER, *vn.* tartufié-r, to play the hypocrite.

TARTUFIER, *va.* to captivate, to win over.

TAS, tâ-z, [apparently of Ger. origin, but quite uncertain], *sm.* **1.** heap : *a)* accumulation of similar things : pile, mass ; *Agr.* stock, cock ; bundle, cluster ; *b)* multitude of persons ; crowd ; set, lot. *a)* **Un — de papiers**, a heap of papers. **Un — de pierres**, a heap of stones. **Il ferait rire un — de pierres**, he would make a cat laugh. **Un — de foin**, a hay-cock. **Un — de gerbes**, a shock of sheaves. **Crier famine sur un — de blé**, *Fig.* to cry famine in the midst of plenty. **Mettre en —, en un —**, to heap up, to put into a heap ; to pile up. **Un — de**, *Fam.* a great many. *b)* **Un — d'imbéciles**, a set of fools. **Un — de coquins**, a set of rogues. **Un — de mensonges**, no end of lies.

2. hand-anvil, stake. **— à planer**, planishing stake.

TASMANIE, tasmani, *sf. Geog.* Tasmania.

TASSE, tâs', [Ar. : tas, a cup], *sf.* cup : *a)* a small drinking-vessel ; *b)* its contents. **— à thé**, tea-cup. **Prendre une — de thé**, to take a cup of tea. **Boire à la grande —**, *Fig.* to be drowned in the sea. **Une — de café**, a cup of coffee. **Demi-—**, half a cup. **— à café, à thé**, coffee cup, tea cup.

TASSEAU, tasô, [perhaps Lat. taxillus, dim. of talus, a die], *sm.* [*Pl. tasseaux.*] **1.** bracket : a stay or support for shelves, etc., placed against the wall, bearer ; ledge ; **2.** hand-anvil.

TASSÉE, tâsé, *sf.* cup, cupful.

TASSEMENT, tâs'mân-t, [tasser], *sm.* sinking, settling, subsiding. [as of the soil].

TASSER, tâsé-r, [tas], *va.* **1.** to heap up, to pile up ; **2.** to ram down.

TASSER, *vn.* (of plants) to grow thick.

TASSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to heap up ; **2.** to sink, to subside, to settle ; to press together.

TASSETTE, tâsèt', [O. Fr. : tasse, pocket, purse], *sf.* tasses, tassets *pl.*, taslet : armour for the thighs.

TASTU, tastu [Amable, Mme], poetess (1798-1885).

TÂTE-POULE, tât'poul', *sm. Fam.* cotquean : a busy-body in feminine affairs ; molly-coddle.

TÂTER, tâté-r, [origin uncertain, perhaps Lat. : tactum, from tangère, to touch ; Ger. : betasten, to feel, to handle], *va.* **1.** to feel. **— une étoffe**, to feel a stuff. **— le pouls à quelqu'un**, to feel a person's pulse. **— le pouls à quelqu'un sur une affaire**, *Fig.* to sound a person about an affair. **— le terrain**, to feel one's way.

2. to taste, to try ; **3.** *Fig.* to sound ; to try. **— quelqu'un sur une affaire**, to sound a person about a matter. **— l'ennemi**, to feel one's way with the enemy. **— le courage de quelqu'un**, or **— quelqu'un**, to put a person's courage to the proof. **Je jugeai bien qu'il avait dessein de — mon esprit**, I saw very well that his intention was to sound my intelligence. *Le Sage. Gil. B.* vii. 2.

TÂTER, *vn.* **1.** to feel . to search by feeling, by the touch ; **2.** to taste : *a)* to try by the mouth, to try the relish of anything ; *b)* to taste of ; to have the enjoyment of, to enjoy ; *c)* to try, to experience ; to taste of. **— au vin**, to taste the wine. **Heureux de — un peu de cette sorte de vie**, pleased to enjoy that kind of life. **Vous en tâterez**, you will taste of it, you will enjoy it. **Il n'en tâtera que d'une dent**, he'll hardly have a taste of it. **Il avait tâté de plusieurs métiers, avant de se fixer**, he tried several trades before he made up his mind.

TÂTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to feel one's self ; **2.** to examine one's self ; **3.** to nurse one's self up.

TÂTEUR, EUSE, tâtœr, œz', *sm. f.* irresolute person.

TÂTE VIN, tât'van, *sm.* wine-taster : an instrument. [*Pl. Tâte vin.*]

TATILLON, ONNE, tatiyôn, yon', [tâter], *sm. f.* busy-body, twaddler, meddler.

TATILLON, *adj.* fidgety, fussy, over-nice in small things.

TATILLONNAGE, tatiyonazh', *sm.* twaddling, meddling.

TATILLONNER, tatiyoné-r, [tâter], *vn. Fam.* to twaddle, to meddle, to be meddling.

TÂTONNEMENT, tâton'mân-t, *sm.* groping ; feeling about ; fumbling. **Méthode de —**, *Math.* tentative method.

TÂTONNER, tâtoné-r, [tâter], *vn.* to grope : *a)* to search or attempt to find by feeling in the dark ; *b)* to feel one's way ; to grope along *or* about ; to feel about ; to fumble ; *c)* to fumble, to seek in uncertainty ; to be hesitating. **Marcher en tâtonnant**, to grope one's way along. **Chercher en tâtonnant**, to grope for.

TÂTONNER, *va.* to try.

TÂTONNEUR, EUSE, tâtonœr, œz', *sm. f.* groper ; fumbler.

TÂTONS (A), a-tâtôn, [tâter], *adv. phr* **1.** gropingly ; feeling one's way, by feeling about ; by feeling in the dark. **Marcher à —**, to feel one's way, to grope one's way. **Aller à — dans l'obscurité**, to grope about in the dark.

2. tentatively ; groping. **Chercher à —**, to grope for.

TATOU, tatou, *sm. Zool.* tatouhou, tatu, tatu-peba, peba : a species of armadillo.

TATOUAGE, tatouazh', [tatouer], *sm.* tattooing : the practice of marking the body by stained lines and figures.

TATOUER, tatoué-r, [Tahitian : tatu, through Eng. tattoo], *va.* to tattoo : to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a coloured fluid or substance.

TATOUER (SE), *v. refl.* to tattoo one's self.

TATOUILLE, tatouy, *sf. Pop. slang.* drubbing, cuffing, blow. **Nana se traînait, empochait toujours des tatouilles de son père**, Nana dragged along and would be knocked about by her father. *Zola. Nana.*

TATOUILLER, tatouyé-r, *va. Pop.* to beat soundly, to give a licking.

TAU, tô, *sm.* tau : a Greek letter.

TAUD, tôd, *sm.*, **TAUDE**, tôd', [V. taudis], *sf. Naut.* tarpauling ; weather-cloth.

TAUDION, tôdiôn, [taudis], *sm.* dirty hole.

TAUDIS, tôdi, [O. Fr. : tauder, to shelter ; Flem. : telde, and Eng. tilt, as Ger. Zelt, a tent], *sm.* dirty hole, filthy room, dog-hole, paltry place, wretched lodging.

TAUPE, tôp', [Lat. : talpa], *sf.* **1.** *Zool.* mole, moleward, mouldwarp : *Talpa*, a small quadruped. **Ne voir pas plus clair qu'une —**, to be as blind as a beetle. **Être sous terre comme une —**, *Fig.* to be under ground, in one's grave. **Aller dans le royaume des taupes**, to go to one's grave. **Noir comme une —**, very dark. **Preneur de taupes**, mole-catcher.

2. *Fig.* intriguing person, cunning fox ; **3.** † wen ; tumour in the head ; **4.** *Veter.* poll evil.

TAUPE-GRILLON, tôp'griyôn, *sm. Entom.* mole-cricket, churr-worm, jarr-worm, eve-churr, earth-crab : an orthopterous insect.

TAUPIER, tôpyé, *sm.* mole-catcher.

TAUPIÈRE, tôpyèr', *sf.* mole-trap.

† **TAUPIN, E**, tôpan, pin', [taupe], *adj.* blackish, tawny.

TAUPIN, *sm.* Taupin : anciently, a body of militia.

TAUPINÉE, tôpiné, **TAUPINIÈRE**, tôpinyèr', [taupe], *sf.* **1.** mole-hill ; **2.** *Fam.* hil-

lock, small hill, knoll; **3.** small house.

TAURE, tôr', [Lat. : taura], *sf.* heifer : young cow.

TAUREAU, tôrô, [Lat. : taurus], *sm.* [*Pl. Taureaux.*] **1.** *Zool.* bull. **Jeune —**, steer. **Combat de taureaux**, bull-fight. **Un cou de —**, a bull neck. **Une voix de —**, a stentorian voice, a loud voice. **C'est un —**, *Fig.* he is as strong as a horse. **Il faut prendre le — par les cornes**, one must take the bull by the horns.

2. *Astron.* Taurus, the bull : one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

TAURIDE, tôrid', *sf. Geog.* Taurida.

TAURILLON, tôriyôn, [dim. of taureau], *sm.* steer, young bull.

TAURINE, tôrin', *sf. Chem.* taurine, taurin : a substance obtained from bile.

TAUROBOLE, tôrobol', [Gr. : ταυροβόλιον ; ταῦρος, bull ; βολή, the striking], *sm. Antiq.* taurobolium : sacrifice of a bull.

TAUROCÉPHALE, tôroséfal', [Gr. : ταῦρος, bull; κεφαλή, head], *adj.* bull-headed : tauriform.

TAUROMACHIE, tôromashi, [Gr. : ταῦρος, bull; μάχη, fight], *sf.* tauromachia : bull-fight.

TAUTOCHRONE, tôtokron', [Gr. : ταὐτό, the same; χρόνος, time], *adj.* tautochronous : isochronous ; arriving at the same time. **Courbe —**, tautochrone.

TAUTOCHRONE, *sf. Geom.* tautochrone.

TAUTOCHRONISME, tôtokronism', [tautochrone], *sm.* tautochronism : the quality of being tautochronous.

TAUTOGRAMME, tôtogram', [Gr. : ταὐτό, the same; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* piece of verses in which all the words begin with the same letter.

TAUTOLOGIE, tôtolozhi, [Gr. : ταυτολογία; ταὐτό, the same; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* tautology : needless repetition of a thing.

TAUTOLOGIQUE, tôtolozhik', *adj.* tautologic, tautological : repeating the same thing ; having the same signification.

TAUTOPHONIE, tôtofoni, [Gr. : ταὐτό, the same; φωνή, voice], *sf.* tautophony : repetition of the same sound .

TAUX, tô-z, [Lat. : taxāre, to tax], *sm.* **1.** rate : *a*) price ; *b*) proportion ; standard by which value is adjusted or estimated. **Le — de ces marchandises est fixé par ordonnance**, the price of these goods is fixed by law. **Prêter de l'argent au — légal**, to lend money at the legal rate. **A un — élevé**, at a high rate.

2. assessment, tax.

TAVAÏOLLE, tavayol', [Ital. : tovagliuola, dim. of tovaglia, towel], *sf.* chrisom cloth ; laced napkin for consecrated bread.

TAVELÉ, E, tav'lé, *adj.* spotted, speckled.

TAVELER, tav'lé-r, [O. Fr. : tavel, compartment on a chessboard, from Lat. tabella], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je tavelle.*] to spot, to speckle.

TAVELER (SE), *v. refl.* to grow speckled, spotted.

TAVELLE, tavèl', *sf.* narrow gimpedging.

TAVELURE, tav'lur', [taveler], *sf.* spots, speckles.

TAVERNE, tavèrn', [Lat. : taberna, a hut, a booth, from tabula, a board], *sf.* **1.** (disparagingly) public-house : a house where wines are sold ; **2.** (in a good sense) tavern : eating-house ; **3.** (in England) tavern.

TAVERNER, taverné-r, *vn.* to frequent the public-houses.

† **TAVERNIER, IÈRE**, tavèrnyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* tavern-keeper, taverner.

TAXATEUR, taksatœr, *sm.* taxer : one who taxes.

TAXATION, taksasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [taxer], *sf.* **1.** taxation, taxing ; **2.** assize, fixing by law of prices ; **3.** *pl.* fees.

TAXE, taks', [taxer], *sf.* **1.** assize (of prices) **2.** price ; rate ; **3.** price fixed ; **4.** tax, impost ; assessment ; toll. **Payer la —**, to pay taxes. **Faire la — des denrées**, to fix the prices of provisions. **Établir des taxes sur les spectacles**, to tax theatres. **Être soumis à la —**, to be taxable ; to pay the tax. **La — des lettres**, the postage of letters.

5. taxation : the act of assessing a bill of cost.

TAXER, taksé-r, [Lat. : taxāre, to value, **1.** to assize ; to fix the assize of (bread, etc.) ; to fix the price of ; **2.** to tax : *a*) to lay, to impose a tax upon ; *b*) to assess, to fix judicially ; *c*) to charge, to accuse ; to censure. *a*) **On l'a taxé bien haut**, he was heavily taxed. *e*) **— quelqu'un d'avarice**, to tax a person with avarice. **On le taxe d'être fort curieux**, he is accused of being very curious.

TAXER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to tax one's self ; **2.** to tax one's self, to accuse one's self ; **3.** to tax one another.

TAXIDERMIE, taksidèrmi, [Gr. : τάξις, arrangement ; δέρμα, skin], *sf.* taxidermy : the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAXIDERMIQUE, taksidèrmik', *adj.* taxidermic : relating to taxidermy.

TAXIDERMISTE, taksidèrmist', *sm.* taxidermist : one who preserves the skins of animals.

TAXIMÈTRE, taxsimetr', [Gr. : τάξις, tax ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* taximeter : an instrument attached to cabs to show the fare due for distance gone over.

TAXINOMIE, taksinomi, **TAXIONOMIE**, taksionomi, [Gr. : τάξις, arrangement, νόμος, law], *sf.* taxonomy: that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

TAXIS, taksis, [Gr.], *sm. Surg.* taxis : reduction of a hernia by the pressure of the hand.

TCHÉQUE, tshèk, *sm.* Czech : the language of the Czechs.

TCHÈQUES, tshèk, *smpl.* Czechs : a Slavonic race of Bohemia.

TE, tœ, [Lat. : te], *pron. pers. 2d. pers. mf.* thee, to thee ; *Fam.* you, to you. [The *e* is elided before a vowel.] V. *Tu.*

TÉ, té, *sm.* **1.** T : anything shaped like the capital letter T. **Bandage en T**, *Surg.* T bandage. **Fer à T**, T rail.

2. T square : an instrument used in drawing.

TEBETH, tébèt, *sm.* Tebeth : a Jewish month.

TECHNICITÉ, tèknisité, [technique], *sf.* technicalness, technically : the quality of being technical.

TECHNIQUE, tèknik', [Gr. : τεχνικός ; τέχνη, art], *adj.* technic, technical : pertaining to art, or to a particular art.

TECHNIQUE, *sf.* technics ; the practical part of arts.

TECHNIQUEMENT, téchnik'mân-t, *adv.* technically.

TECHNOGRAPHIE, tèknografi, [Gr. : τέχνη, art ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* technology : description of arts.

TECHNOLOGIE, tèknolozhi, [Gr. : τέχνη, art ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* technology : *a*) a treatise on the arts ; *b*) an explanation of the terms of the arts.

TECHNOLOGIQUE, tèknolozhik', *adj.* technologic, technological : *a*) pertaining to technology ; *b*) pertaining to the arts.

TECHNOLOGUE, tèknolog', *adj.* technological. **Écrivain —**, technologist : one who treats of the useful arts and manufactures.

TECK, tèk, *sm.* V. *Tec.*

TÉCOME, tékom', *sm. Bot.* tecoma : a genus of plants of the order bignoniaceæ.

TECT, tèkt', *sm.* **1.** frontal bone (in deer) ; **2.** sty, hogsty.

TECTIBRANCHE, tèktibrânsh', [Lat. : tectus, covered ; Gr. : βράγχια, branchiæ], *adj.* tectibranchiate : having the branchiæ or gills covered by the mantle.

TECTOLOGIE, tektolozhi [Lat. : tectum, roof ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf. Biol.* tectoligy : structural morphology according to which an organism is regarded as composed of individuals of different orders.

TECTRICE, tèktris', [Lat. : tectrix, icis ; tegěre, to cover], *adj. f. Ornith.* tectrix. **Plumes tectrices**, tectrices, coverts.

TE DEUM, tédéum, [Lat. : Te Deum laudamus, we praise thee, O God], *sm.* Te Deum [*Pl. Te Deum.*]

TEGMEN, tègmèn, [Lat., covering], *sm. Bot.* **1.** tegmen : tegument, covering ; **2.** tegmenta, *pl.* : the scales covering the leaf-buds of trees.

TÉGULAIRE, téguler', [Lat. : tegula, tile], *adj. Miner.* tegular : resembling tiles.

TÉGUMENT, tégumân-t, [Lat. : tegumentum], *sm. Nat. Hist.* tegument : covering, envelope, integument.

TÉGUMENTAIRE, tégumântèr', *adj.* tegumentary : pertaining to teguments.

TEIGNASSE, tènyas', *sf.* V. *Tignasse.*

TEIGNE, tèny', [Lat. : tinea], *sf.* **1.** *Entom.* moth, moth-worm : *a*) a genus of lepidopterous insects ; *b*) the larva of the different species of the family tineideæ. **— des tapisseries**, clothes-moth : *Tinea tapetzella.* **— des draps, — fripière**, clothes-moth : *Tinea sarcitella.* **— des grains, fausse — des blés**, corn-moth : *Tinea granella.*

2. scald-head : a disease of the scalp ; scurf ; porrigo ; **3.** *Veter.* thrush.

TEIGNEUX, EUSE, tènyœ, œz', [teigne], *adj.* scurfy, scurvy : furfuraceous ; having scurfs.

TEIGNEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* scurvy person.

TEIL, tèy, **TEILLEAU**, tèyô, *sm.* V. *Tilleul.*

TEILLAGE, téyazh', *sm.* V. *Tillage.*

TEILLE, tèy', *sf.* V. *Tille.*

TEILLER, tèyé-r, *va.* V. *Tiller.*

TEILLEUR, EUSE, téyœr, œz', *sm. f.* V. *Tilleur, euse.*

TEINDRE, tandr', [Lat. : tingěre, tinctum, to dye], *va.* [*Je teins, tu teins, il teint, nous teignons, vous teignez, ils teignent* ; *je teignais; je teignis* ; *je teindrai* ; *je teindrais* ; *teins, teignons, teignez* ; *que je teigne* ; *que je teignisse* ; *teignant* ; *teint.*] **1.** to dye : to give a new and permanent colour to ; to stain, to tinge. **— de la laine**, to dye wool. **— en rouge**, to dye red. **— en noir**, to dye black.

2. to colour, to tinge, to tincture. **Le bois de Brésil teint l'eau en rouge**, Brazil-wood tinges water with red.

3. to stain : to sully, to blot, to tarnish. **L'encre teint les mains**, ink stains the hands.

4. to tincture : to imbue ; to impregnate with.

TEINDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be dyed, to be tinged ; **2.** to imbue one's self ; **3.** to have a tincture of ; **4.** to dye one's hair or beard. **Il nous est plus facile de nous — d'une infinité de connaissances que d'en bien posséder un petit nombre**, it is much easier to acquire a slight knowkedge of many things

than to master a few thoroughly. *Vauven. Max.* **Il se teint la barbe,** he dyes his beard.

TEINT, E, *tan-t, ant', pa. p.* of *Teindre,* dyed, tinged; stained; tinctured. **Une robe teinte en noir,** a dress dyed black. **Des mains teintes de sang,** hands stained with blood. **Des idées teintes de la sagesse humaine,** *Fig.* ideas which show human wisdom.

TEINT, *sm.* dye: manner of dyeing; colour, hue, tint. **Cette étoffe est mauvais —,** that colour is not fast. **Grand —, bon —,** fast permanent colour. **Petit —, mauvais —, faux —,** fugitive dye, bad colour.

TEINT, *tan,* [teindre], *sm.* complexion: colour of the face. **Un beau —,** a beautiful complexion. **Son — s'est éclairci,** her complexion is clearer. **Un — vif,** a bright complexion. **— haut en couleur,** ruddy complexion. **Le soleil gâte le —,** the sun spoils the complexion. **Un — de lis et de rose,** a clear, rosy complexion. **La fraîcheur du —,** the freshness, the clearness of the complexion.

TEINTE, *tant',* [teindre], *sf.* f. *Paint.* **1.** tint: *a)* shade of colour; tinge; *b)* degree of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment. **— blafarde,** dull tint. **Mêler les teintes,** to mix tints. **— forte,** hard tint. **— plate, — uniforme,** uniform tint. **Demi-—,** mezzotint.

2. colour, hue, tinge. **Les teintes de rose que l'aurore joignait à la clarté des étoiles,** the rosy tinges of aurora added to the light of the stars.

3. *Fig.* tincture, shade, touch, smack. **Il y a dans cette lettre une — de malice,** there is a touch of malice in that letter.

TEINTER, *tanté-r,* [teinte], *va.* to tint: to tinge, to colour slightly. **Le ciel teignait de bleu la mer,** the sky gave the sea a blue tinge.

TEINTURE, *tantur',* [Lat.: tinctura], *sf.* **1.** dye: *a)* colouring liquor; *b)* colour, hue, tincture. **Mettre des étoffes à la —,** to dye stuffs. **Drap d'une belle —,** cloth of a beautiful colour.

2. dyeing: the action or the art of dyeing. **3.** tincture: *a)* *Chem.* a solution of the active principle of a substance; *b)* superficial knowledge, smatter, smattering; *b)* impression, stamp; influencing quality; *d)* slight appearance. *a)* **— alcoolique,** alcoholic tincture. **— éthérée,** ethereal tincture. *b)* **Il a une légère — de toutes les sciences,** he has a smattering of every science. *c)* **Il reste toujours quelque — de son premier état,** he still bears the stamp of his former condition. **Le style prend la — du caractère,** the style reveals the writer's character. *d)* **Une — d'honnêteté,** an appearance of honesty.

TEINTURERIE, *tantur'ri,* [teinturier], *sf.* **1.** dye-house, dye-works; **2** dyer's shop.

TEINTURIER, IÈRE, *tanturyé, ryèr',* [teinture], *sm. f.* dyer. *Fig.* et *proverbially.* **Il a fait cela avec son —,** he wrote that with the pen of another, another helped him to write that. **Voltaire a été longtemps le — du roi de Prusse.** Voltaire for a long time was the penman of the king of Prussia. *Boiste.*

TEK, *tèk',* [Malay.: tekka], *sm. Bot.* teak: *a)* teak-tree, Indian oak, *Tectoria grandis,* a very large timber-tree; *b)* teak-wood.

TEL, ELLE, *tèl',* [Lat.: talis, like], *adj.* **1.** such: *a)* of that kind; of the like kind, similar; *b)* like; *c)* certain person or thing. *a)* **A-t-on jamais vu rien de —?** who ever saw anything like it? **Il n'y a rien de — pour cette maladie,** there is nothing like it for that complaint. **Une telle conduite n'est pas supportable,** such conduct is unbearable. **De tels sujets fournissent ordinairement de nobles idées,** such subjects generally give rise to noble ideas. **— fut son langage,** such was his language. **Tels sont les enseignements que Dieu donne aux princes,** such are the lessons that God gives to princes. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl. b)* **Telle vie, telle fin,** men die as they live. *c)* **Ces vers sont de — poète,** those verses are by such a poet. **Il est maintenant dans telle ville,** he is now in such a town.

2. (denoting comparison, with *que*) such as; like. **Je ne suis pas — que vous pensez,** I am not what you take me for. **L'homme craint de se voir — qu'il est,** man does not like to see himself as he is. **Il se montre — qu'il est,** he shows himself in his true colours. **Un homme — que lui,** a man like him. **Et, — que l'on le voit, il est bien gentilhomme,** and such (poor) as he is, he is a gentleman *Mol. Tart.* ii. 2.

3. such, so: so great, so high, etc. **Un homme d'un — orgueil est inabordable,** so proud a man cannot be approached. **Un secret d'une telle importance,** so important a secret. [With *que,* that:] **Son mérite est — qu'il réussira partout,** his merit is such that he will succeed everywhere. **Telle était son habileté que...,** such was his skill that... **A — point que-vous même, monsieur, je ne vous en crois pas,** to such a degree, that I do not believe it, even when you say so. *Mol. Tart.* ii. 2.

4. *Poet.* so: thus. **Telle à l'aspect du loup... fuit d'agneaux effrayés une troupe bêlante,** thus at the sight of the wolf... a flock of frightened sheep run away bleating.

5. (Substantively, and indefinitely) such a one; so and so; many a one, many. **Monsieur un —,** Mr. such a one. **Mesdames telles et telles,** the ladies so and so. **— fait des libéralités qui ne paie pas ses dettes,** many who do not pay their debts can afford to be liberal.

6. *Fam.* **Tel quel, telle quelle, tels quels,** such as it is, such as he is, such as she is, such as they are; just as it was. **Cet accord — quel ne dura guère,** this arrangement did not last long. **Des gens tels quels,** people such as they are. **Une maison telle quelle,** a house, such as it is. **Je vous rends votre livre — quel,** I give you your book back, just as it was.

DE TELLE SORTE QUE, EN TELLE SORTE QUE, *phr. conj.* so that, in such a way that. *Prov.*: **Tel maître, tel valet,** like master like man. **Tel qui rit Vendredi, dimanche pleurera,** laugh to-day and cry tomorrow. **Tel est pris qui croyait prendre,** he is caught who thought to catch.

TÉLAMONS, *télamôn,* [Gr.: τελαμών, bearer], *smpl. Arch.* telamones, atlantes: figures of men supporting entablatures.

TÉLAUTOGRAPHE, *télotograf,* [Gr.: τῆλε, at a distance; αὐτος, self; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* telautograph: a writing or copying telegraph, for reproducing writings at a distance.

TÉLÉGRAMME, *télégram',* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* telegram: telegraphic despatch, wire.

TÉLÉGRAPHE, *télégraf',* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* telegraph: a contrivance for conveying intelligence to a great distance. **— aérien,** semaphore. **— électrique,** electric telegraph. **— sous-marin,** submarine telegraph.

TÉLÉGRAPHIE, *télégrafi,* [télégraphe], *sf.* telegraphy: the art of building telegraphs, or of communicating intelligence by telegraphs. **— sans fils,** wireless telegraphy, wireless.

TÉLÉGRAPHIER, *télégrafié-r, va.* to telegraph, to wire: to convey by telegraph.

TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE, *télégrafik', adj.* telegraphic, telegraphical *a)* pertaining to the telegraph, *b)* communicated by a telegraph; **Dépêche —,** telegraphic despatch, telegram.

TÉLÉGRAPHIQUEMENT, *télégrafik'-mân-t, adv.* telegraphically.

TÉLÉGRAPHISTE, *télégrafist', sm.* telegraphist: one who works a telegraph.

TÉLÉMAQUE, *télémak', pnm.* Telemachus.

TÉLÉMÈTRE, *télémètr',* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* telemeter, an instrument for fixing distances in surveying.

TÉLÉOLOGIE, *téléolozhi,* [Gr.: τέλος, τέλεος, issue, end; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* teleology: the doctrine of final causes.

TÉLÉOLOGIQUE, *téléolozhik', adj.* teleological: pertaining to teleology.

TÉLÉPATHIE, *télépati,* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; πάθος, affection], *sf.* telepathy: the affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another at a distance.

TÉLÉPHONE, *téléfon',* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; φωνή, voice], *sm. Phys.* telephone: an instrument for conveying sound and human voice to a great distance.

TÉLÉPHONER, *téléfoné-r, vn.* to telephone: to communicate by telephone.

TÉLÉPHONIE, *téléfoni, sf.* telephony: the act of telephoning.

TÉLÉPHONIQUE, *téléfonik', adj.* telephonic: conveying sound afar off.

TÉLÉPHONISTE, *téléfonist, smf,* telephonist.

TÉLÉPHONOGRAPHE, *téléfonograf,* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; φωνή, voice; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* telephonograph: an apparatus for recording a telephone message.

TÉLÉPHOTE, *téléfot,* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; φῶς, φωτός, light], *sm.* telephote: an electric apparatus for producing images of visible objects at a distance.

TÉLÉPHOTOGRAPHE, *téléfotograf, sm.* telephotograph: the image produced by a telephote.

TÉLÉPHOTOGRAPHIE, *téléfotografi,* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; φῶς, φωτός, light; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* telephotography: the photography of distant objects.

TÉLESCOPAGE, *téleskopazh* [télescope], *sm.* telescoping: the act of telescoping. **Le — de deux trains,** the telescoping of two trains.

TÉLESCOPE, *télèskop',* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; σκοπεῖν, to look into], *sm.* **1.** *Opt.* telescope: an instrument employed in viewing distant objects; **2.** *Astron.* Telescope, Telescopium: a southern constellation,

TÉLESCOPER, *téleskopé-r, va.* to telescope.

TÉLESCOPER (SE), *v. refl.* to telescope: to smash in or double up, as of railway carriages.

TÉLESCOPIQUE, *télèskopik', adj.* telescopic, telescopical: *a)* performed by a telescope; *b)* discoverable only by a telescope.

TÉLÉSIE, *télézi, sf. Miner.* telesia: sapphire.

TÉLÉSTÉRÉOSCOPE, *téléstéréoskop,* [Gr.: τῆλε, far; stéréoscope], *sm.* telestereoscope: an optical instrument presenting distant objects in relief.

TELLEMENT, *tèl'mân-t, adv.* in such sort, in such a manner; so much; so. **Il est — esclave de son imagination, qu'il lui obéit toujours,** he is so much the slave of his imagination that he always obeys it. **— donc que vous ne voulez plus entendre parler de lui,** so much so that you won't hear any more about him. **Elle est — changée que vous ne la reconnaîtriez pas,** she is so much

changed that you would not recognize her.

TELLEMENT QUELLEMENT, *adv. phr.* so so; indifferently.

TELLIÈRE, tèlyèr', [from *Le Tellier*, who had this paper made], *sm. Stat.* foolscap; brief paper, foolscap paper.

TELLURATE, tèllurat', *sm. Chem.* tellurate: a compound of telluric acid and a base.

TELLURE, tèllur', [Lat.: tellus, telluris, the earth], *sm. Chem.* tellurium: a metal.

TELLURÉ, E, tèlluré, *adj. Chem.* tellurretted: containing tellurium.

TELLUREUX, tèllurœ, *adj. m. Chem.* tellurous: noting an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TELLURIEN, IENNE, tèlluryan, ryèn', *adj.* tellural, telluric.

TELLURIQUE, tèllurik', *adj.* 1. telluric, tellural: pertaining to the earth; 2. *Chem.* telluric: noting an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TELLURITE, tèllurit', *sm. Chem.* tellurite: a compound of tellurous acid and a base.

TÉLODYNAMIQUE, télodinamik;, [Gr.: τῆλε, far; dynamique], *adj. Phys.* telodynamic: conveying power to a great distance.

TÉMÉRAIRE, témérèr', [Lat.: temerarius], *adj.* temerarious, rash, foolhardy, hardy, daring. **Un homme —**, a daring man. **Un dessein —**, a daring plan. **Une entreprise —**, a daring enterprise. **Jugement —**, rash judgment.

TÉMÉRAIRE, *smf.* rash person.

TÉMÉRAIREMENT, témérèr'mân-t, *adv.* rashly. **Se jeter — dans le péril**, to rush rashly into peril. **Juger —**, to judge rashly.

TÉMÉRITÉ, témérité, [Lat.: temeritas], *sf.* temerity, rashness: extreme boldness; unreasonable contempt of danger. **Quand la — est heureuse, elle ne trouve plus de censeurs**, when temerity succeeds, nobody finds fault with it. *Le Sage.*

TÉMOIGNAGE, témwanyazh', [témoigner], *sm.* 1. testimony, witness, evidence. **Porter — de ce qu'on a vu**, to bear witness of what one has seen. **Faux —**, false testimony. **Récuser le — de quelqu'un**, to reject a person's testimony. **Le — de la conscience**, the testimony of one's conscience. **Ne s'en rapporter qu'au — de ses yeux**, to believe one's eyes only. **Rendre — à la vérité**, to bear witness to truth. **Ils rendront — de son désintéressement**, they will bear witness to his disinterestedness. **Rendre — à quelqu'un**, to do justice to a person. **Ils lui ont rendu ce —, que jamais il n'avait perdu un moment favorable**, they bore witness that he had never lost an opportunity. **Appeler en —**, to call to witness. **Invoquer le — de quelqu'un**, to call upon a person to give evidence.

2. testimonial, token, proof, mark. **Donner à quelqu'un des témoignages d'affection**, to give a person tokens of affection. **Donner des témoignages de sa fidélité**, to prove one's fidelity.

TÉMOIGNER, témwanyé-r, [témoin], *vn.* to testify; to bear witness; to give evidence; to witness. **Je témoignerai de son innocence**, I shall bear witness to his innocence. *Acad.* **— contre quelqu'un**, to give evidence against a person.

TÉMOIGNER, *va.* 1. to testify, to bear witness, to give evidence of, to witness. **Je témoignerai partout que je le lui ai vu faire**, I shall testify everywhere that I saw him do it.

2. to evidence, to evince, to show, to express; to prove. **— de la joie**, to show pleasure. **— quel est son sentiment**, to express one's opinion.

TÉMOIN, témwan, [Lat.: testimonium; O. Fr.: testmoin, testmoin], *sm.* 1. witness: *a*) testimony, evidence, proof, token; *b*) one who sees or knows personally; *c*) one who gives testimony or evidence; evidence. **Ces pleurs en sont témoins**, these tears are a proof of it. **Il cite pour — un auteur du temps d'Alexandre**, he mentions an author of Alexander's time as a witness. **Prendre quelqu'un à —**, to call, to take a person to witness. **Je vous prends tous à — de la vérité de ce que je dis**, I call you all to witness that what I say is true. **Produire des témoins**, to produce witnesses. (*Adverb.*) **— ce qui m'est arrivé**, what happened to me is a proof of it. **—, auriculaire**, ear-witness. **— oculaire**, eye-witness. **Parler sans témoins**, to speak privately to a person. **Il faut en être — pour le croire**, it must be seen to be believed. **Mes yeux en sont témoins**, I witnessed it with my own eyes. **Entendre un —**, to hear a witness. **Récuser un —**, to challenge a witness. **— à charge**, witness for the prosecution. **— à décharge**, witness for the prisoner. **Faux —**, false witness.

2. second (in a duel); 3. *pl.* marks, tokens, signs; landmarks (of a field); mound (of earth).

TEMPE, tânp', [Lat.: tempora, the temples], *sf. Anat.* temple: the anterior and lateral part of the head.

TEMPÉ, tanpé, *sf. Geog.* Tempe: a valley in Thessaly.

TEMPÉRAMENT, tânpéramân-t, [Lat.: temperamentum], *sm.* 1. temperament: *a*) manner of adaptation of component parts; constitution; composition; *b*) temper, due mixture; *c*) temper; bodily constitution, natural organization of body; *d*) temper, humour, disposition of the mind, mental constitution; *e*) adjustment, accommodation; order; *f*) *Mus.* adjustment of the imperfect concords in musical instruments. *a*) **Déterminer le — de l'air**, to determine the composition of the air. *b*) **La santé du corps consiste dans le — des humeurs**, bodily health depends upon the due mixture *or* the humours. *c*) **— sanguin**, sanguine *or* sanguineous temperament. **— bilieux**, bilious *or* choleric temperament. **— lymphatique**, phlegmatic temperament. **Il est d'un — nerveux**, he is of a nervous temperament. *d*) **Il était d'un — vif et laborieux**, his disposition was quick and active.

2. temper: *a*) middle course, middle term, medium compromise; *b*) moderation. *a*) **Proposer divers tempéraments pour concilier des intérêts opposés**, to propose several middle courses to conciliate different interests. *b*) **Vous ne gardez en rien les doux tempéraments**, you never keep your temper.

3. tally-trade, tally. **A —**, by instalments. **Acheter à —**, to buy on condition that payment is made by instalments. **Vente à —**, sale by payments in instalments.

TEMPÉRANCE, tânpérâns', [Lat.: temperantia], *sf.* temperance: *a*) moderation; *b*) sobriety, soberness.

TEMPÉRANT, E, tânpérân-t, ânt', [Lat.: temperans, from temperāre], *adj.* 1. temperate: moderate: sober; 2. *Med.* sedative.

TEMPÉRATURE, tânpératur', [Lat.: temperatura], *sf. Phys.* temperature: that modification of heat which is perceptible to the senses.

TEMPÉRÉ, E, tânpéré, *adj.* 1. temperate: *a*) moderate, not excessive; *b*) not passionate; sober, dispassionate; sedate. **Air —**, temperate air. **La zone tempérée**, the temperate zone. **Climats tempérés**, temperate climates. **Esprit —**, moderate mind, temperate mind.

2. limited.

TEMÉPRÉ, *sm.* 1. medium temperature; 2. *Rhet.* middle style.

TEMPÉRÉMENT, tânpérémân-t, *adv.* temperately.

TEMPÉRER, tânpéré-r, [Lat.: temperāre], *va.* [Conj like accélérer], to temper: *a*) to moderate; to reduce the excess of; *b*) to cool; *c*) to allay, to soothe, to moderate, to mitigate. **— l'aigre par le doux**, to temper the acid by the sweet. **La mer tempère dans ces climats l'ardeur de l'air**, in those climates the sea tempers the heat of the air. *Buffon. Homme.* **— sa bile**, *Fig.* to restrain one's anger. **La douceur qui tempérait la vivacité de ses yeux**, the gentleness which tempered the liveliness of her eyes. **— le sang**, to cool the blood. **Le temps a tempéré sa douleur**, time has soothed his grief. **— les lois selon les temps**, to temper the laws to the times. **Ils tâchent de — leurs excès par deux excuses**, they try to lessen the guilt of their excesses by two excuses.

TEMPÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to grow, to become temperate. **Le vent se tempère**, the wind is not so high.

2. to calm one's self.

TEMPÊTE, tânpêt', [Lat.: tempestas], *sf.* 1. tempest: *a*) violent agitation of the wind; storm, hurricane; *b*) storm; violent agitation of the mind or soul; *c*) violent agitation, perturbation; *d*) violent tumult; storm, commotion, disturbance, sedition. **Des vaisseaux battus de la —**, tempest beaten ships. **Une — furieuse**, a violent storm. **L'oiseau des tempêtes**, the stormy petrel. **Les tempêtes des passions**, the violent agitations of passion. **Quelle — devait s'élever contre l'église naissante!** what storm the new Church would have to contend with! *Bossuet. His. univ.* **Les tempêtes civiles**, civil disturbances.

2. clamour; loud noise, ado. **C'est une — dans un verre d'eau**, it is a storm in a tea-cup. *Fig.* **Il laissa passer la —**, he waited till the storm blew over. **Pour peu que l'on s'oppose à ce que veut sa tête. On en a pour huit jours d'effroyable —**, if I oppose ever so slightly anything she gets into her head, we have a terrible storm for at least a week. *Mol. F. Sav.* ii. 9.

TEMPÊTER, tânpêté-r, [tempête], *vn.* to storm: *a*) to raise a storm; *b*) to rage, to fume; to bluster. **Il ne fait que crier et —**, he is always raging.

TEMPÊTUEUSEMENT, tânpêtuœz'mân-t, *adv.* tempestuously.

TEMPÊTUEUX, EUSE, tânpêtuœ-z, œz', *adj.* tempestuous, stormy; *a*) abounding with storms; *b*) blowing with violence.

TEMPLE, tânpl', [Lat.: templum], *sm.* temple: *a*) a public edifice erected in honour of some deity; *b*) specially, the building erected by Solomon; *c*) church (in the language of catholics); *d*) residence of the Knights Templars.

TEMPLE, tânpl', *sf. Weav.* temples: stretchers used for keeping the cloth at its proper breadth during weaving.

TEMPLET, tânplè, **TEMPLOIR**, tânplwar, *sm. Weav.* temples.

TEMPLIER, tânplié, [temple], *sm.* 1. Templar, Knight of the Temple, Knight Templar: member of a religious military order; 2. Knight Templar: member of a mystical sect.

TEMPORAIRE, tânporèr', [Lat.: temporarius], *adj.* temporary: lasting for a time only.

TEMPORAIREMENT, tânporèr'mân-t, *adv.* temporarily.

TEMPORAL, E, tânporal, Lat.: tem-

poralis], *adj. Anat.* temporal : pertaining to the temples of the head. *Région temporale*, temple.

TEMPORALITÉ, tânporalité, [Lat. : temporalitas], *sf.* 1. temporality : secular possession, proceeding from lands, titles, etc. 2. temporal jurisdiction ; 3. temporal power.

TEMPOREL, ELLE, tânporèl, [Lat. : temporalis, from tempus, time], *adj.* temporal : *a)* having limited existence ; transient; *b)* worldly ; pertaining to this life ; *c)* secular. *a)* **Les choses visibles sont temporelles,** visible things are temporal. *b)* **Les biens temporels,** temporal things. *c)* **Le pouvoir —,** temporal power.

TEMPOREL, *sm.* 1. temporals, temporalities : secular possessions, revenues, etc. 2. temporal power.

TEMPORELLEMENT, tânporèl'mân-t, *adv.* temporally.

TEMPORISATEUR, TRICE, tânporizatœr, tris', *adj.* temporizing.

TEMPORISATION, tânporizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [temporiser], *sf.* temporization, delay, procrastination.

† **TEMPORISEMENT,** tânporiz'mân-t, temporiser], *sm.* temporization ; delay.

TEMPORISER, tânporizé-r, [Lat. : tempus, temporis, time], *vn.* to temporize, to delay, to procrastinate.

TEMPORISEUR, tânporizœr, *sm.* temporizer : one who temporizes.

TEMPS, tân-z, [Lat. : tempus], *sm.* [*Pl. Temps.*] 1. time : *a)* duration ; or, a particular portion of duration, whether past, present, or future ; *b)* period ; *c)* space of time ; while ; *d)* duration, in reference to occupation ; *e)* the state of things at a particular period ; *f)* term ; limited periode ; *g)* age, epoch, era, period ; *h)* delay ; *i)* leisure ; *j)* occasion, moment, opportunity ; *k)* season, proper time ; *l) Man.* movement ; *m) Milit.* any act performed in several movements ; *n) Naut.* interval ; *o) Danc.* the precise time or moment at which certain movements are performed ; *p) Mus.* measure of sounds ; *q) Gram.* quantity ; the time a syllable takes in utterance. *a)* **Le — augmente sa tristesse,** his sadness increases with time. **Il abrège le — des périls par la vigueur de ses attaques,** he attacks vigorously to shorten the time of peril. **Le — calme tout,** time soothes every ill. **Le — dévore tout,** time does away with everything. **Le — lui dure,** he finds the time long. **Par trait de —,** by length of time. **Laps de —,** lapse of time. *b)* **— solaire,** *Astron.* solar time. **— solaire vrai, — vrai,** true time, **— sidéral,** sidereal time. **— solaire moyen, — moyen,** mean solar time. **— astronomique,** astronomical time of day. *c)* **Cela n'a qu'un —,** it lasts but a time. **J'y allai, à quelque — de là,** I went there some time after. **Ils furent quelque — saisis, muets, immobiles,** for a time they were confounded, dumb and motionless. **Il faut un long — pour se procurer une marine redoutable,** it takes a long time to get a formidable navy. **Avec le —,** in time, in course of time, in length of time. *d)* **Le — est un trésor plus grand qu'on ne peut croire,** time is a greater treasure than people think. **Bien employer son —,** to make good use of one's time. **Perdre le —, son —** to waste time. **J'ai tout mon — à moi,** my time is all my own. **Le — me presse,** I am in a hurry. **Prendre le — de quelqu'un,** to take up a person's time. **Ne pas perdre de —,** to lose, to waste no time. **Laissez moi le — d'y penser,** give me time to think it over. **Je n'ai pas de — à perdre,** I have no time to lose. **Par le — qui court,** now a days, as times go. **Réparer le — perdu, réparer la perte du —,** to make up for lost time. **Passer le —, son — à quelque chose ou à faire quelque chose,** to spend one's time doing a thing. **Le — perdu ne se retrouve jamais,** lost time is never found again. **Passer le —,** to pass the time away. **Passer bien le —, son —,** to have a good time of it. **Passer mal le —, son —,** to make bad use of one's time. **Tuer le —,** to kill time. **C'était là le bon —** those were happy times. **Prendre du bon —,** to take it easy. **Prendre le — comme il vient,** to take things easy, to take things as they come. *e)* **Espérons en des temps meilleurs,** let us hope for better times. **Les temps sont durs,** these are hard times. **Il faut être de son —,** one must follow the times. *f)* **Ses cheveux ont blanchi avant le —,** her hair turned grey before the time. **Nous ferons en son — ce qu'il faudra,** we shall do what is necessary in due time **Tout n'a qu'un —,** nothing lasts for ever. **Il a fait son —,** he has served his time ; (of a soldier) he is out of his time. **Cet habit a fait son —,** that coat has seen its best days. *g)* **Les temps historiques,** historical epochs. **Les temps fabuleux,** the fabulous ages. **En ce — -là,** at that time. **Du — de Louis XIV,** during the time of Lewis XIV. **Dans tous les temps,** at all times. **Du — que Berthe filait,** when the world was young. **Du — du roi Guillaume, du roi Dagobert, du — des collets montés, du — qu'on se mouchait sur la manche,** in the time of good queen Bess, in times of yore, in the days of good King Arthur. **De — immémorial,** time out of mind, from time immemorial. **Les hauts temps,** old times. **La nuit des temps** the night of ages. **A la consommation des temps,** at the end of the world. **Dans le cours des temps, dans la suite des temps,** in process of time. **Au — jadis,** in the days of yore. **Cela m'a coûté mille francs dans le —,** *Fam.* that once cost me a thousand francs. **Au —, du — que les bêtes parlaient,** when animals could speak. **Le bon —, le vieux —, le bon vieux —,** old times, the good old times. **Le redouté capitaine tombe au plus beau — de sa vie,** the great captain fell when he was at the height of his glory. **Dans mon jeune —,** in my youth. **De mon — on vivait plus simplement,** in my time, people lived more plainly. **Un — viendra que...,** the time will come when... **Les derniers temps,** lately, of late, at the end. *h)* **Accorder du —,** to grant time. **Obtenir du —,** to obtain, to gain time. **Il ne cherche qu'à gagner du —,** he is only trying to gain time. *i)* **Je n'ai pas le — de vous écouter,** I have no time to listen to you. *j)* **Vous le saurez quand il en sera —,** you will know of it in due time. *Corn. Psyche* iii. 3. **J'ai pris le — de sortir pendant que vous dormiez,** I took the opportunity of going out while you were asleep. *Mol. G. Dand.* **Il faut prendre les — à propos,** we must seize time by the forelock. **S'il en est encore —,** if it is not too late. **Il n'est plus —,** it is too late. **Vous ne pouviez pas prendre plus mal votre —,** you could not choose a worse time. **Prendre le — de quelqu'un,** to encroach upon a person's time. **Prendre quelqu'un sur le —,** to give a person no time to reflect. *k)* **Le — de la moisson,** the harvest-time. **Le — de Pâques,** Easter time. **Le — des vacances,** the holiday season. *p)* **Mesure à deux temps,** common measure.

2. pause ; 3. *Gram.* tense : time ; an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events. **Le — présent,** the present tense. **Temps dérivés,** derived tenses. **Temps primitifs,** primitive tenses.

À TEMPS, *adv. phr.* 1. in time ; in good time ; in season. **Les ordres ne venaient jamais à —,** the orders never came in time. **Vous y arriverez à —,** you will come in time, you have time enough to get there.

2. for a time ; for a term of years. **Cet emploi n'était qu'à —, mais il mettait en état de chercher et d'attendre,** it was not a permanent place, but it gave him time to look for another.

AU MÊME TEMPS, EN MÊME TEMPS, *adv. phr.* at the same time.

AU MÊME TEMPS QUE, *conj. phr.* along with ; at the same time as.

DANS LE MÊME TEMPS, *adv. phr.* at once ; without delay.

DANS LE TEMPS QUE *conj. phr.* whilst.

DE TEMPS EN TEMPS, DE TEMPS À AUTRE, *adv. phr.* from time to time, now and then, ever and anon ; sometimes,

DE TOUT TEMPS, DE TOUS TEMPS, *adv. phr.* at all times ; ever, always. **Cela s'est vu de tout —,** it was so at all times.

EN TEMPS ET LIEU, *adv. phr.* in due time and place. **On vous le dira en — et lieu,** it will be told you in due time.

EN TOUT TEMPS, *adv. phr.* at all times.

ENTRE TEMPS, *adv. phr.* meanwhile, meantime.

LA PLUPART DU TEMPS, *adv. phr.* mostly, generally.

SELON LE TEMPS, SELON LES TEMPS SUIVANT LE TEMPS, SUIVANT LES TEMPS, *adv. phr.* according to circumstances, temporizingly.

SUR LE TEMPS, *adv. phr.* at once ; on the spur of the moment; extempore, off-hand.

TOUT D'UN TEMPS, *adv. phr.* 1. soon, without delay ; promptly ; 2. at once ; at the same time.

TEMPS, tân-z, [see preceeding], weather. **Le — est couvert,** the weather is cloudy. **— calme,** calm weather. **— serein,** serene weather. **— variable,** changeable weather. **Beau —,** beautiful weather. **— sombre,** dull weather. **Il a fait un horrible —,** it has been wretched weather. **Quel — abominable,** what wretched weather ! **Il se met en route par toute sorte de —,** he goes out all weathers. **Un — gris,** dull weather. **Le — menace d'orage,** the weather is stormy. **Le — a l'air de vouloir se mettre au beau,** the weather looks as if it were going to set in for fine. **Le — est au beau fixe,** it is fine settled weather. **Gros —, — orageux,** stormy weather. **— pluvieux,** rainy weather. **Faire la pluie et le beau —,** *Fam.* to have great influence. **Prendre le — comme il vient,** *Fig.* to take things as they come. **Couleur du —,** like the weather. **Il fait un — de demoiselle,** there is neither rain nor dust. **Le — est haut,** the clouds are high. *Prov.* : **Après la pluie le beau temps,** after a storm comes a calm. **Le temps est un grand maître,** time is a good teacher. **Le temps est à Dieu et à nous,** we have time enough upon our hands. **Qui a temps a vie,** while there is life there is hope. **Chaque chose a son temps, il y a un temps pour tout,** everything is good in its season ; there is a time for everything. **Il y a un temps de rire et un temps de pleurer,** there is a time for laughing and a time for weeping. **Autres temps, autres mœurs,** other times, other ways; manners change with the times. **Avec le temps et la patience, on vient à bout de tout,** with time and patience everything can be done ; patience and perseverance drive a snail to Jerusalem.

TENABLE, tœnabl', [tenir], *adj.* 1. habitable ; tenantable ; 2. supportable ; 3. *Milit.* tenable : defensible.

TENACE, tœnas', [Lat. : tenax], *adj.*

tenacious : *a*) apt to adhere ; adhesive, cohesive ; sticky ; viscous, glutinous ; *b*) tough ; having great cohesive force among the particles ; *c*) holding fast ; *d*) obstinate, stubborn, opinionative ; *e*) retentive ; *f*) niggardly, stingy, close-fisted. *a*) **Du chanvre très —**, tenacious hemp. **Un liquide plus — que le sirop**, a liquid more sticky than syrup. *b*) **Métal —**, tough metal. *d*) **Un homme —**, a tenacious man. **Un préjugé —**, tenacious, great prejudice. *e*) **Avoir la mémoire —**, to have a retentive memory.

TENACEMENT, tœnas'mân-t, *adv.* tenaciously.

TÉNACITÉ, ténasité, [Lat. : tenacitas], *sf.* tenaciousness, tenacity : *a*) the quality of being tenacious ; adhesiveness ; stickiness; glutinousness ; *b*) cohesiveness ; toughness; *c*) unwillingness to quit ; *d*) retentiveness ; *e*) stinginess, nigardliness, avarice. **Sa mémoire est d'une grande —**, his memory is very retentive.

TENACULUM, ténakulom, *sm.* tenaculum a surgical instrument.

TENAILLE, tœnây', [Low Lat. : tenacula; Lat. : tenēre, to hold], *sf.* **1**. *Fortif.* tenaille : a work raised in front of the curtain ; **2**. (usually in the plural) pincers, tongs : an instrument used for handling things ; plyers; (small) nippers. **Tenailles de forgeron**, tongs. **Tenailles à bec**, cramp. **Tenailles à bouche droite**, flat bit tongs. **Tenailles à bouche courbée**, hoop tongs. **Tenailles à deux biseaux**, nippers. **Tenailles à large bouche**, slide-vice. **Tenailles à bouche étroite**, slide-plyer. **Tenailles à boucle**, pin-tongs, sliding tongs. **Tenailles à chanfrein**, bit-pincers. **Tenailles à crocs recourbés**, pincers. **Tenailles à couper**, nippers, cutting nippers, cutting plyers. **Grosses tenailles**, shingling tongs. **Tenailles à loupes**, bloom-tongs. **Tenailles à plier, à courber**, plyers.

TENAILLÉE, tœnâyé, *sf.* as much as a pair of tongs can seize.

TENAILLEMENT, tœnây'mân-t, *sm.* torment, torture. : torture which consisted in pinching the flesh from the body. *Fig.* moral torture, suffering.

TENAILLER, tœnâyé-r, [tenaille], *va.* **1**. to tear with red-hot pincers ; **2**. *Fig.* to torture, to torment.

TENAILLON, tœnâyôn, [tenaille], *sm.* *Fortif.* tenaillon : a work constructed upon the faces of the demi-lune.

TENANCIER, IÈRE, tœnânsyé, syèr', [from O. Fr. : tenance, tenure], *sm. f.* **1**. *Feud. Law.* tenent ; **2**. underfarmer.

TENANT, E, tœnân-t, ânt', [tenir], *adj.* sitting. **Séance tenante**, during the sitting.

TENANT, *sm.* **1**. † champion, challenger (in a tournament) ; **2**. champion, defendant ; supporter. **Il était le — de la dispute**, he was the champion of the quarrel.

3. occupier ; **4**. *Fam.* master ; **5**. † tenant ; **6**. *pl.* adjoining lands, adjacent parts (of properties). **Ces deux chemins sont les tenants de cet héritage**, those two roads are the adjacent parts of that inheritance. **Les tenants et aboutissants d'une pièce de terre**, the adjacent parts of a piece of land.

7. *pl.* particulars ; ins and outs. **Connaître tous les tenants et aboutissants d'une affaire**, to know all the particulars.

TOUT EN UN TENANT ; TOUT D'UN TENANT, *adv. phr.* all in one piece ; in a ring-fence.

TENDANCE, tândâns', [tendre], *sf.* tendency : *a*) the force by which a body is inclined to move ; *b*) direction of motion ; *c*) direction towards any object, effects, or result ; inclination, proneness. **Une — à l'égoïsme**, a tendency to selfishness. **Les diverses tendances de l'esprit**, the different tendencies of the mind.

TENDANCIEL, ELLE, tândânsiel, **TENDANCIEUX, EUSE**, tândansiœu, œz, *adj.* marking a tendency, a disposition; suggestive of an intention. **Une insinuation tendancieuse**, insinuation tending to accuse.

TENDANT, E, tândân-t, ânt', [tendre], *adj.* tending : directed to ; aiming at.

TENDELET, tândlè, *sm.* **1**. *Naut.* awning, canopy ; **2**. *Hort.* screen.

TENDER, tândèr', [Eng.], *sm.* *Railw.* tender (of a locomotive).

TENDEUR, EUSE, tândœr, dœz', *sm. f.* **1**. stretcher ; **2**. hanger (of tapestry) ; **3**. layer (of snares) ; coupling-iron.

TENDINEUX, EUSE, tândinœ, œz', *adj.* tendinous : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to a tendon, partaking of the nature of tendons ; *b*) full of tendons ; sinewy.

TENDOIR, tândwar, [tendre], *sm.* **1**. tenter, (for stretching cloth) ; **2**. stretching-pole.

TENDON, tândôn, [tendre], *sm.* **1**. *Anat.* tendon : a hard, insensible bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone ; sinew ; **2**. *Veter.* hamstring.

TENDRE, tândr', [Lat. : tener], *adj.* **1**. tender : *a*) soft, not firm, not hard ; easily cut, broken or bruised ; *b*) soft, delicate, smooth and yielding to the touch ; very sensible to pain ; *c*) young, early ; weak, feeble ; *d*) soft ; impressible, susceptible ; timorous ; *e*) susceptible of the softer passions ; loving, fond ; tender-hearted ; affectionate, kind ; *f*) compassionate, kind, merciful ; *g*) soft, mild, gentle ; *h*) moving, affecting, touching ; *i*) soft, sweet, graceful ; expressive of the softer passions. *a*) **Une pierre —**, a soft stone. **Un métal —**, a soft metal. **L'herbe —**, the tender grass. **Cette viande est —**, that meat is tender. *b*) **Des membres tendres et délicats**, tender, delicate limbs. **Avoir la peau —**, to have a tender skin. **— aux mouches**, very touchy. **Avoir la vue —**, to be weak-sighted. **Vous êtes donc bien — à la tentation**, you are very susceptible, it seems, to temptation. *Mol. Tart.* iii. 2. *c*) **L'âge —**, early youth. **Dès la plus — enfance**, in early childhood. *d*) **Il y a des gens qui ont l'imagination — et le cœur dur**, some people are very impressible and yet hard-hearted. *Boiste.* **Avoir la conscience —**, to have a tender conscience. *e*) **Un père —**, a fond, a loving father. **Un cœur —**, a kind heart. **Avoir le cœur —**, to be tender-hearted. **N'être pas —**, *Fam.* to be unkind. **Une amitié —**, a tender friendship. **Et j'en vois qui sont faites à pouvoir inspirer de tendres sentiments**, some, I see, are made to inspire tender sentiments (love). *Mol. Mis.* iii. 5. **Qui ne serait touché d'un si — spectacle** ? who would not be moved at so touching a sight ? *i*) **Le — chant des oiseaux**, the sweet warbling of birds. **Ces grâces si tendres qui sont comme la fleur de la première jeunesse**, those tender graces which are the bloom of early youth. **Avoir le son de la voix —, avoir un son de voix —**, to have a soft voice.

2. new. **Pain —**, new bread.

3. *Mus.* soft ; **4**. (of colour, light, etc.) delicate, soft. **Cet oiseau a le plumage d'un jaune —**, that bird's feathers are light yellow. **Un jour — se glissait dans l'appartement**, a soft light found its way into the apartment. **Ce peintre a le pinceau —**, this painter has a delicate brush.

5. inclined, disposed. **Un cœur — pour le bien**, a well disposed heart. **Moi qui suis — aux larmes**, I who am easily moved to tears. *Mme de Sév.*

TENDRE, *sm.* **1**. soft part, middle part (of a stone) ; **2**. tender part, sensible part ; **3**. liking, inclination ; **4**. *Fam.* tenderness, affection ; love.

TENDRE, tândr', [Lat. : tendĕre, from Gr. : τείνειν], *va.* **1**. to stretch : *a*) to draw in length ; to stretch out ; *b*) to draw out in all directions ; to spread, to expand ; *c*) to strain ; to extend too far. *a*) **— une corde**, to stretch a rope. **— les chaînes d'une ville**, to stretch the chains of a town. *b*) **— des filets aux oiseaux**, to spread nets for birds. *c*) **— tous les ressorts de son esprit**, *Fig.* to strain one's wits. **Cela tendit la situation**, it made the position unpleasant.

2. to bend. **— un arc**, to bend a bow.

3. to pitch (a tent) ; **4**. to put up (a bed) ; **5**. to lay, to set (a snare). **— des pièges à l'innocence**, *Fig.* to lay snares for the innocent.

6. to hang : to put up tapestry in. **— une pièce**, to hang a room. **— de noir la nef d'une église**, to hang the nave of a church with black.

7. to hold out, to hold forth ; to stretch out ; to put out, to put forth ; to throw out. **— la joue**, to offer one's cheek. **— son chapeau pour recevoir quelque chose**, to hold out one's hat to receive something. **— les mains au ciel, vers le ciel**, to uplift one's hands. **— une corde à quelqu'un qui se noie**, to throw out a rope to a drowning person. **— la perche à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to lend a helping hand to any one in difficulties. **— la main**, *a*) to hold out one's hand ; *b*) to beg ; *c*) to submit, to yield ; *d*) to stretch out a helping hand. **— les bras à quelqu'un**, to hold out one's arms to a person ; to open one's arms to a person.

TENDRE, *vn.* to tend : *a*) to move in a certain direction ; to lead, to go, to conduce ; *b*) to be directed to, to aim at ; to lead ; to seek after. *a*) **L'homme est né pour l'action, comme le feu tend en haut et la pierre en bas**, man is born to act, just as fire tends upwards and stones downwards. **Ils couraient sans savoir où tendaient leurs pas**, they were running without knowing where they were going to. *Fén. Tél.* **Où tend ce chemin-là** ? where does that road lead to ? **Cette maladie tend à la mort**, that illness may be fatal. **Le malade tend à sa fin**, the patient is drawing to his end. *b*) **Nous passons notre vie à — au bien et à faire le mal**, our life is spent in aiming at what is good and in doing what is wrong. **Tout ce qui peut — à établir la tolérance chez les hommes, doit être protégé**, whatever tends to make men tolerant must be encouraged.

TENDRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to be stretched out ; to be spread.

2. to lay snares ; **3**. to hang out tapestry.

TENDRELET, ETTE, tândrœlè, lèt', [tendre], *adj.* tenderish : somewhat tender.

TENDREMENT, tândrœmân-t, *adv.* tenderly : with tenderness, with affection ; kindly ; lovingly.

TENDRESSE, tândrès', [tendre], *sf.* **1**. tenderness : *a*) the quality of being tender ; weakness ; youth ; *b*) softness, delicacy ; *c*) *Fig.* sensibility ; *d*) susceptibility of the softer passions ; kind attention ; kindness, affection, fondness. **La — de l'âge**, the tenderness of age, early youth. **Cette première — d'une conscience innocente**, the first sensibility of an innocent conscience. **La — d'un père pour ses enfants**, the fondness of a father for his children. **La — a sa source dans le cœur**, kindness springs from the heart. **L'heureux vieillard jouit jusqu'à la fin des tendresses de sa famille**, the happy old man

enjoyed the affection of his family to the last.

2. love; 3. *pl.* caresses, tender caresses.

TENDRET, ETTE, tândrè, èt', *adj.* tenderish.

TENDRETÉ, tândrœtè, [tendre], *sf.* tenderness (of meat, vegetables, etc).

TENDRETTE, tândrèt', *sf.* long radish.

TENDRON, tândrôn, [tendre], *sm.* 1. young shoot (of plants); 2. *Fam.* girl, lass, young maiden. 3. *Butch.* gristle (of veal).

TENDU, E, tându, *pa. p.* of *Tendre.* 1. stretched; 2. (of a bow) bended; 3. (of snares) laid, set; 4. set up; put up; 5. (of tapestry) hung; 6. held out; stretched out.

TENDU, E, *adj.* 1. tense, tight; *Naut.* taught, taut; 2. bent; intent. **Avoir l'esprit —,** to have one's mind bent.

3. stiff: not easy, not natural. **Style —,** stiff style.

4. difficult; delicate. **Situation tendue,** a delicate position.

TENDUE, tându, *sf.* 1. laying (snares); 2. snare.

TÉNÈBRES, ténèbr', [Lat.: tenebræ], *sfpl.* 1. darkness; gloom, obscurity; night. **Les — de la nuit,** the darkness of night. **Le prince des —,** *Script.* the prince of darkness. **Œuvre de —,** *Fig.* works of darkness.

2. *Cath. Lit.* tenebræ: prayers.

TÉNÉBREUSEMENT, ténébrœz'mân-t, *adv.* secretly, underhand, underhandedly.

TÉNÉBREUX, EUSE, ténébrœ-z, œz', [Lat.: tenebrosus], *adj.* dark: *a*) without light; obscure, gloomy, murky, tenebrous, tenebrose, tenebrious; *b*) obscure, wanting clearness; *c*) obscure, uncertain; forgotten; *d*) not easily understood; mysterious; *e*) gloomy, sad, dismal, melancholy; *f*) wicked, sinister; secret, underhand, dark-working. *a*) **Un cachot —,** a dark dungeon. **Le séjour —,** *Poet.* the gloomy regions. *b*) **Des méthodes ténébreuses,** obscure methods. *c*) **Les temps ténébreux de l'histoire,** the dark ages of history. *d*) **Une affaire ténébreuse,** a mysterious affair. *e*) **Il est sombre et —, il a l'air sombre et —,** he is, he looks sad and gloomy. *f*) **Des complots ténébreux,** wicked, secret plots. **Une conduite ténébreuse,** underhanded conduct.

TÉNÉBRION, ténébriôn, *sm. Entom.* tenebrio: a genus of coleopterous insects.

† **TÉNÉBROSITÉ,** ténébrôzité, *sf.* darkness, tenebrousness, tenebrosity, gloominess.

TÈNEMENT, tèn'mân-t, [tenir], *sm. Feud. Law.* tenement: a house or lands depending on a manor; fee farm.

TÉNESME, ténèsm', [Gr.: τηνεσμός], *sm. Med.* tenesmus: a painful sensation in the rectum.

TENETTES, tœnèt', [tenir], *sfpl. Surg.* extractor, forceps.

TENEUR, tœnœr, [Lat.: tenor], *sf.* 1. tenor: *a*) purport, import; text; *b*) continued run, course, continuity. **La — d'une lettre,** the tenor of a letter. **La — de sa vie,** the tenor of his life.

2. *Miner.* contents; chief substance contained in a compound body.

TENEUR, EUSE, tœnœr, œz, [tenir], *sm.* keeper. — **de livres,** book-keeper.

TÉNIA, ténia, [Lat.: tænia; Gr.: ταινία, ribbon], *sm.* tænia, tape-worm: a genus of entozoa.

TÉNIOÏDE, ténioïd', Gr.: ταινία, ribbon; εἶδος, form], *adj.* tænioid, tenioid: ribbon-shaped.

TENIR, tœnir, [Lat.: tenēre], [*Je tiens, tu tiens, il tient, nous tenons, vous tenez, ils tiennent; je tenais; je tins, nous tînmes; je tiendrai; je tiendrais; que je tienne, que nous tenions, que vous teniez, qu'ils tiennent; que je tinsse; tenant, tenu.*] 1. to hold: *a*) to have, to grasp in the hand; *b*) to lay hold of; to support, to sustain; *c*) *Man.* to keep fast; *d*) to possess, to be possessed of, to have hold of, to have to occupy, to keep possession of, to keep; *e*) to keep, to have authority upon; *f*) to take up, to occupy (a space), to keep, to have; *g*) to take up (time); *h*) *Milit.* to be in, to keep, to be master of; *i*) to contain, to have capacity to receive and retain; *j*) to receive and keep; to retain within itself; *k*) to keep, to occupy (a rank); *l*) to assemble, to convene in session; to keep; *m*) to hold in, to keep in, to restrain, to check, to contain; *n*) to restrain, to hinder, to withhold; to keep; *o*) to derive from; to owe, to be indebted to; to have, to inherit from; *p*) to deem, to consider, to regard, to esteem, to think, to take, to believe, to have, to count, to account, to reckon; to look upon; to repute; *q*) to follow, to profess; to adopt, to embrace; *r*) to maintain, to sustain, to keep up; to hold forth, to speak. *a*) — **un livre à la main,** to hold a book in one's hand. — **une canne,** to hold a stick **Tenez bien cela,** hold that well. **Il se tenait la tête dans ses mains,** he was holding his head with his hands. — **en, dans, entre ses mains,** *Fig.* to hold in one's hands. **Vous tenez dans vos mains plus d'une destinée,** you hold in your hands many a destiny. **Se — les côtes, les côtés de rire,** *Fam.* to split one's sides with laughing. — **les cartes,** to deal (at cards). — **le bon bout,** *Fig.* to have the right end of the stick. — **les dés,** to hold the dice-box. — **le dé dans la conversation,** *Fig.* to engross all the conversation, — **la plume,** *Fig.* to write, to be secretary, to act as a secretary. **Il tient bien ce qu'il tient,** he is an old holdfast; he is close-fisted. — **le fil d'une intrigue,** *Fig.* to hold the thread of an intrigue. — **le mot d'une énigme,** to hold the thread of an enigma. **Je tiens le sens de ce passage,** I understand the sense of this passage. **Il crut — la solution du problème,** he thought he had solved the problem. — **pied à boule,** to toe the mark, to stand fair (at skittles); *Fig.* to stand firm, to hold one's ground. — **tête à,** to make head against, to cope with, to oppose, to resist. **Tiens, tenez,** 1. here, take it. **Tenez, voilà la clef,** here, this is the key. 2. (as a warning) here, here; hear, hark, hark ye; see now. **Tenez, je vais tout vous dire,** hark, I'll tell you all. **Tenez, le voilà qui passe dans la rue,** see now, there he is passing in the street. 3. *Fam.* there! indeed! **Tiens! je ne m'y attendais pas,** indeed! I did not expect it. **Tiens! tiens!** bless me! bless my soul!

b) — **quelqu'un par le bras,** to hold a person by the arm. — **quelqu'un par le corps,** to hold a person by the body. — **un enfant par la lisière,** to hold a child in leading-strings. — **quelqu'un par les lisières,** *Fig.* to lead a person by the nose. **Je l'ai tenu sous mon talon,** I held him under my thumb. **Elle tenait son enfant par la main,** she was holding her child by the hand. — **quelqu'un à la gorge,** to hold a person by the throat. — **quelqu'un le bec dans l'eau,** *Fig.* to keep one in suspense. — **quelqu'un dans sa manche,** *Fig.* to have a person at one's disposal. — **quelqu'un de court,** *Fig.* to keep any one short. **Il faut le — à quatre,** he must be bound hand and foot. **Se faire — à quatre,** to be a hard man to deal with. **Ne pas se faire —,** to be ready, disposed to. **Je tiens mon homme, je le tiens,** I have got the man in good custody. — **un enfant sur les fonts,** — **un enfant,** to stand godfather (*or* godmother) to a child. — **le loup par les oreilles,** to be in a scrape, and not to know how to get out of it. — **quelqu'un sur le tapis,** to make a person the subject of conversation; to bring a person under discussion. *c*) — **en bride,** to rein in, to keep tight in hand; *Fig.* to curb, to hold in check. — **la bride haute,** to ride with a tight rein; *Fig.* to keep a strict hand over a person. — **la corde,** to have the best chance.

d) — **un pays en souveraineté,** to hold a country in sovereignty. — **une terre en fief,** to hold an estate in fief. — **une terre par ses mains,** to keep an estate in one's own hands, — **une terre à foi et hommage de quelqu'un,** to hold a land of any one by fealty and homage. (Absolutely) — **de quelqu'un,** to hold of a person. **Les rebelles tiennent deux provinces,** the rebels are in possession of two provinces. — **une place de guerre,** to hold a fortified town. *e*) **Songez-vous que je tiens les portes du palais?** remember that I have the palace gates watched.

f) — **la place de deux personnes,** to take up place enough for two persons. **Serrez-vous, vous tenez trop de place,** sit a little closer, you take up too much room. **Ces tableaux tiennent trop de place,** those paintings take up too much room. — **lieu d'une personne, d'une chose,** to supply the place of a person, of a thing. *g*) **Sa vie tient presque un siècle,** he lived almost a century.

h) — **la campagne,** to keep the field, to be in the field.

i) **Cette salle tient mille personnes,** that hall holds a thousand persons. **Ce tonneau tient tant de bouteilles,** that cask holds so many bottles. *j*) **Ce baril tient bien l'eau,** that barrel holds water.

k) **Des bois tiennent le haut du coteau,** woods crown the hill. — **un rang passable dans le monde,** to occupy a tolerable rank in the world. — **le haut bout,** — **le haut du pavé,** to take the wall. — **sa place,** to keep one's place. — **bien son rang,** to keep up one's rank. — **le premier rang,** to hold the first rank.

l) **L'Académie tient ses séances tel jour,** the Academy holds its sittings on such a day. — **audience,** to hold an audience. — **conseil,** to hold a council.

m) **Cet enfant est si vif qu'on ne saurait le —,** that child is so full of life that it is impossible to restrain him. *b*) **Elle ne put — plus longtemps les éclats de rire,** she could not restrain her laughter any longer. **J'ai peine à — ma colère,** I cannot restrain my anger. — **sa langue,** to hold one's tongue. **Je ne sais ce qui me tient que je ne vous en fasse autant,** I do not know what withholds me from serving you the same.

o) **Rome tient des consuls sa gloire et sa puissance,** Rome owes its glory and its power to the consuls. **Ceux dont, ceux de qui je tiens la vie,** those I owe my life to. **Je tiens tout de vous,** I owe everything to you. **Ne — rien de quelqu'un,** to be under no obligation to a person. — **un domestique de la main de quelqu'un,** to take a servant on a person's recommendation. — **une chose de race, de naissance,** to have a thing from one's birth. **Ils sont tous braves dans cette maison, ils tiennent cela de race,** they are all brave in that house, it runs in their blood. — **quelque chose de son père et de sa mère,** to have a thing from one's father and mother. **Vous n'aimez point à lire; votre fils tient cela de vous,** you are not fond of reading and your son takes after you.

p) **Je tiens ces deux opinions condamna-**

bles, I hold those two opinions to be wrong. **Je tiens leur culte impie**, I hold their creed to be impious. *Corn. Poly.* ii. 6. **Je tiens indifférent d'être craint ou de plaire**, it is indifferent to me whether I please or whether I am feared. **On le tient honnête homme**, he is considered an honest man. **Je tiens à grand honneur de lui avoir des obligations**, I consider it a great honour to be under an obligation to him. **Il tiendrait à injure le mépris qu'on ferait de sa protection**, it would be insulting him to despise his protection. **Il tient ce propos à injure**, he takes that as an insult. **Les jugements de ceux que j'ai tenus pour mes amis**, the opinions of those I thought my friends. **Il tenait pour maxime que...**, he looked upon it as a maxim that.., his maxim was that... **Je tiens cela pour vrai**, I believe it to be true. **Je me le tiens pour dit**, I take it for granted. **Vous pouvez — l'affaire faite à l'heure qu'il est**, you may consider the matter as settled by this time. **Il ne se le tint pas pour dit**, he did not take it for granted. **Tenez-vous pour dit**, be sure; mind. **Je le tiens pour honnête homme**, I believe him to be an honest man. **Je le tiens comme mon propre frère**, I look upon him as my own brother. **L'estime où je vous tiens ne doit pas vous surprendre**, you must not be surprised that I hold you in such esteem.

q) **Ceux qui tiennent cette doctrine**, those who hold that doctrine. **Je tiens que cela a besoin d'explication**, I maintain that that needs an explanation. *r*) — **des propos sur le compte de quelqu'un**, to make remarks about a person. **Maître renard, par l'odeur alléché, lui tint à peu près ce langage**, master fox attracted by the smell, addressed him somewhat in this wise. *La Font. Fab.* **On m'a prêté des discours que je n'ai jamais tenus**, they accused me of having said what I never did say.

2. to keep : *a*) to occupy; to remain in; to lodge, to dwell in ; *b*) to practice, to exercise any art or trade ; *c*) to preserve, to have in custody ; *d*) to have, to entertain ; *e*) to hold, to maintain ; *f*) to hold, to preserve in any state or condition ; *g*) to have the care of ; to take care of ; *h*) to hold, to fill, to fill up ; to have in charge ; *i*) to keep in ; not to reveal, not to betray ; *j*) to take, to take up, to occupy, to engross, to engage ; to detain ; *k*) to hold, to keep up ; to pursue ; to go, to follow ; to take ; *l*) to fulfil, to perform, to be observant of.

a) — **une maison**, to keep a house. — **un appartement**, to keep, to have apartments. — **le lit**, to keep one's bed. — **la chambre**, to keep to one's room. — **prison**, to be kept in prison. — **garnison**, to keep garrison. *b*) — **boutique**, to keep a shop. — **pension**, to keep a boarding-house. — **école**, to keep a school. — **une auberge**, to keep an inn. — **des marchandises**, to have, to keep goods. — **table**, to give dinners. — **table ouverte**, to keep open house.

c) — **quelque chose à la cave**, to keep a thing in the cellar. — **ses papiers sous clef**, to keep one's papers locked up. — **son argent dans un coffre-fort**, to keep one's money locked up in a safe. — **quelqu'un en prison**, to keep a person in prison. **Cet homme tient sa femme à la campagne**, that man keeps his wife in the country. — **son fils au collège, dans un collège**, to keep one's son at college. — **quelqu'un chez soi**, to keep a person at one's house. **Puisque je vous tiens, vous dînerez ici**, as you are here, you must stay to dinner. *d*) — **des écoliers en pension**, to keep a boarding-school. *e*) — **un ambassadeur auprès d'un prince**, to have an ambassador at a prince's court. — **une garnison dans une ville**, to keep a garrison in a town. — **des troupes en un lieu**, to keep troops in a place.

f) — **quelqu'un debout**, to keep a person standing. — **la tête droite**, to hold up one's head. — **les yeux fermés**, to keep one's eyes shut. — **les yeux baissés**, to look down. — **les fenêtres ouvertes**, to keep the windows open. — **les peuples dans le devoir**, to keep the people to their duty. — **les esprits en suspens**, to hold people in suspense. — **quelqu'un en échec**, to keep a person in check. — **quelqu'un au courant de ce qui se passe**, to keep a person acquainted with what goes on. **Vous avez tenu vos amis en peine**, you kept your friends in anxiety. **Une juste peur tient son âme effrayée**, a natural fear keeps him in anxious suspence. **Ce dessein la tenait attachée à la lecture de l'histoire**, this purpose kept up her desire to read history. — **les ennemis en respect**, to keep the enemy in awe. — **en exercice**, to keep in practice. — **une chose en bon état, en état**, to keep a thing in good order. — **la main à quelque chose**, to take care of a thing, to look to it, to see it done. — **l'œil à**, to have an eye on ; to see to, to look to. *g*) **Bien — sa maison**, to keep one's house well. *h*) —**, une charge honorable**, to hold an honourable office. — **le sceau, les sceaux de l'État**, to keep the seals of the State. — **un rôle**, *Theat.* to play, to take a part.

i) **Tenez cela secret**, keep that secret. **On convint de — l'affaire secrète**, it was decided to keep the thing a secret. **Il nous a tenu le cas secret**, he kept the thing secret.

j) **Cette lecture m'a tenu longtemps**, it took me a long while to read that. **Cette cérémonie nous tiendra peu de temps**, that ceremony will not detain us long. **Cette visite m'a tenu une heure**, that visit detained me an hour. **Je ne vous tiendrai guère**. I'll not keep you long. **Il nous a tenus deux heures à ne rien faire**, he kept us two hours doing nothing.

k) **Lorsque je l'ai recontré, il tenait le chemin de Lyon**, when I met him, he was on his way to Lyons. **Il y a divers chemins à —**, there are several ways there. **Il faudra — la voie qu'ont tenue tous vos pères**, *Fig.* you must go the way your ancestors went. — **un chemin, une route**, to take a road, a way. **On croit d'ordinaire que la route qu'on a tenue était la seule qu'on devait prendre**, people generally think that what they have done is the only thing that could be done. **La conduite à — en tel cas est celle-ci**, this is the way to behave in such a case. — **une bonne conduite**, to behave well. — **une mauvaise conduite**, to behave ill. — **le milieu dans une affaire**, to observe the golden mean in a thing.

l) **Ils sont prêts à — ce qu'ils ont promis**, they are ready to keep to what they have promised. — **sa promesse**, to keep one's promise. — **sa parole**, to keep one's word. — **un vœu**, to keep a vow. — **un traité**, to keep a treaty. — **un marché**, to keep a bargain. — **une convention**, to keep an agreement. **Sa mine promet peu et tient beaucoup**, *Fam.* he is a good man notwithstanding his unprepossessing appearance. [*Prov.* :] **Promettre et — sont deux**, to make a promise is not always to keep it; it is easier to make a promise than to keep it.

3. to contain : to comprise, to include. **Les mines de plomb tiennent une petite quantité d'argent**, lead mines contain very little silver.

4. to keep in : to restrain ; 5. *Mus.* to sing. — **sa partie**, to sing one's part.

6. to play, to act. — **sa partie**, to play one's part.

7. to take. — **le parti de quelqu'un**, to take sides with, to side with, to stand for a person.

8. to follow, to observe ; to keep to. **Tel est l'ordre que j'ai tenu**, that is the order I followed.

9. to keep up ; to maintain ; to continue, to persist in. — **son quant-à-soi** ; to keep up one's dignity. — **sa gravité**, to keep one's countenance. **Il eut peine à — son sérieux**, he could scarcely keep a serious countenance. — **sa morgue**, to assume a scornful look. — **rigueur à quelqu'un**, to be severe upon a person.

10. to be upon. **Sa mauvaise humeur le tient**, he is in one of his bad humours. **La fièvre m'a tenu longtemps**, I was feverish a long while. **Voilà sa folie qui le tient**, he is in one of his bad fits. **Qu'est-ce qui le tient** ? what is the matter with him ? **Je ne sais ce qui le tient**, I do not know what is the matter with him.

11. (in the passive) to be bound, to be obliged, to be held. **Vous êtes tenus à des égards envers vos parents**, you are bound to respect your parents. **Vous n'êtes pas tenu d'y aller**, you are not obliged to go there.

12. to have : to know. **De qui tenez-vous la nouvelle** ? whom did you get that news from ? **Je la tiens d'une personne sûre**, I heard it from somebody who can be trusted. **Je tiens cela de bonne source**, I have that on good authority.

13. *Com.* to keep. — **la caisse chez un banquier**, to keep the cash account, to be cashier at a banker's. **Ce marchand tient des articles de bonne qualité**, this tradesman keeps (sells) articles of good quality. — **les livres chez un négociant**, to keep the account at a merchant's. — **registre de quelque chose**, to keep an account of a thing. — **note de quelque chose**, to keep note of a thing. — **compte d'une somme à quelqu'un**, to put down a sum to a person's account. **Je vous tiendrai compte de cela**, *Fig.* I'll not let you lose by that. — **compte de quelqu'un**, to have consideration for a person. **Ne — aucun compte de quelqu'un**, to think nothing of a person.

14. to take, to take up ; to bet. — **une gageure**, to take a bet. — **vingt francs**, to take twenty francs. **Vous pariez cent francs, je tiens**, you bet a hundred francs, I'll accept ; done. — **jeu à quelqu'un**, to continue to play against a person.

15. *Naut.* — **la mer**, a) to keep the sea ; *b*) to keep at sea, to be at sea. — **la côte**, to coast, to coast along. — **le large**, to hold out in the offing. — **le plus près**, to keep the wind close, to keep the luff. — **le vent**, to keep the wind, to sail close to the wind. — **deux objets l'un par l'autre**, to keep two sea-marks in one. — **un bâtiment**, to keep way with a ship. — **bon**, — **ferme**, to hold tight. **Tiens bon ! tiens bon là** ! hold ! avast ! avast there!

Faire tenir, to convey, to send, to forward, to transmit, to remit. **Faire — un livre à quelqu'un**, to forward a book to a person. **Faire — de l'argent à quelqu'un**, to remit money to a person. **Je vous ferai — de mes nouvelles**, I shall let you hear from me. *Prov.* : **Tenir vaut mieux qu'attendre**, it is better to have than to wait for. **Il vaut mieux tenir que courir ; Un tient vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras**, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. **Ce qu'on croit tenir nous fuit**, he lacks most that longs most ; the watched pot never boils.

TENIR, *vn.* **1.** to hold : *a*) to hold fast, to adhere, to stick, to cling, to cleave ; to hold on, to hold to ; *b*) to be fast, to be firm, not to give way ; not to part. **Ces pierres tiennent fortement**, those stones hold fast. **Cela tient comme poix**, that sticks like pitch, like wax. **Cette porte tient**, that door sticks. **On ne peut arracher ce clou, il tient trop**, that nail cannot be pulled out, it holds too fast. **Cela ne tient ni à fer ni à clou**, *Fig.* there is nothing done yet. **Ses dents ne tiennent plus dans leurs alvéoles**, his teeth do not hold in their sockets. **Ses pieds ne tiennent pas à terre**, he cannot keep quiet ; his feet scarcely seem to touch the ground. **Ne — qu'à un fil**, to hold only by a thread. **Ce bouton ne tient plus qu'à un fil**, this button is only kept on by a thread. **La vie ne tient qu'à un fil**, *Fig.* life only hangs on a thread. **La boue tient sur cette étoffe**, the mud sticks on that stuff.

2. to hold together, to stick together : to be joined ; to remain in union. **Autrefois l'Angleterre tenait à la France**, France and England were formerly joined together. **Tout cela tient bien ensemble**, all that holds together very well.

3. to hinder. **Il n'est mode qui tienne, cela ne me plaît pas**, it may be fashionable, but I do not like it. **Il n'y a crédit ni fortune qui tiennent, on le condamnera s'il est coupable**, notwithstanding his credit and fortune, he will be condemned if he is guilty.

4. to be bound, to be attached ; to cling, to stick, to cleave, to be wedded (to) ; to care (for). **Pour moi, je ne tiens plus à vous par aucun attachement du monde**, as for me, I no long care for you. *Mol.* **Il tient à ce parti là par des raisons de famille**, family reasons make him keep to that party. **Il ne tenait à rien par son goût**, there was nothing he cared for. **Me voilà prêt à partir, je ne tiens à rien**, I am ready to go now, as there is nothing I care for. **— à son opinion**, to be wedded to one's opinion. **— à l'argent**, to care for money. **— à la vie**, to be fond of life. **Je vous embrasse tous, vous me tenez bien tendrement au cœur**, I kiss you all, you are all very dear to me. **Cette affaire lui tient au cœur**, that affair hangs heavily on him. **Toutes ces choses me tiennent fort au cœur**, all these things annoy me very much. **Cette injure lui tient au cœur**, he feels that insult very much. **Ouais ! ce maître d'armes vous tient au cœur** ! dear me ! this fencing master seems to set your teeth on edge. *Mol. B. gen.* iii. 3.

5. to be connected (with) ; to have connection. **Nous tenons tous à un certain monde qui nous environne**, we are all of us connected with the society we mix in.

6. to be anxious, to be desirous ; to wish. **Je tiens à vous convaincre de mon innocence**, I am anxious to convince you of my innocence.

7. to be contiguous, to be adjacent ; to adjoin. **Son parc tient à la forêt**, his park adjoins the forest. **Ma maison tient à la sienne**, my house adjoins his.

8. to proceed, to result, to arise, to take its rise ; to depend. **Ces événements tiennent à des causes inconnues**, these events proceed from unknown causes. **Cette infirmité tient à la faiblesse des organes**, this infirmity proceeds from the weakness of the organs.

9 [*Impers.* :] to depend, to hang ; to be in the power ; (with the negative) not to be the fault. **Il tient à vous, il ne tient qu'à vous d'être sage**, it is in your power to be wise. **Il ne tient qu'à vous de lui faire grâce**, it is in your power to grant him his pardon. **A quoi tient il que nous ne partions** ? what prevents us from going ? **A quoi tient-il que cela ne se fasse** ? what hinders that from being done? **Il ne tient pas à moi**, it does not depend upon me. **Qu'à cela ne tienne**, do not let that be an objection. **Il ne tient pas à moi que cela ne se fasse**, it is no fault of mine if that is not done. **Il ne tient pas à moi qu'on ne sache l'amitié que vous avez pour moi**, it is not my fault if the friendship you have for me is not known. *Mme de Sév.* **S'il ne tient qu'à cela, je ne serai pas des derniers**, if that is all [if it only depends on that], I shall not be one of the last. **Il ne tint presque à rien qu'ils ne se battissent**, they were very near coming to blows.

10. to be related ; to bear relation ; to have connection. **Tout ce qui tient à mon sujet**, all that which relates to my subject.

11. to be of the nature (of) , to partake of the nature (of), to partake (of), to have something (of), to be akin (to). **Pour être bon poète, il faut — des fous**, to be a good poet, one must be somewhat mad. **Le mulet tient de l'âne et du cheval**, the mule partakes of the nature of the donkey and of that of the horse. *Buffon. Cheval.* **Cette architecture tient du gothique**, there is something of the gothic about that architecture. **Ce voyage tient du roman**, there is something romantic about that voyage.

12. to take after, to resemble. **Cet enfant tient de son père**, that child takes after his father. **Il a de qui —**, he has somebody to take after ; he is a chip of the old block.

13. to be held ; to be kept ; to sit. **L'Académie Française tient les jeudis**, the French Academy sits up Thursdays. **Le marché tient deux fois par semaine**, the market is held twice a week.

14. to hold, to hold good : *a*) to keep, to be persistent, to persist, to last, to remain, to hold out ; *b*) to be kept in force, to subsist ; to stand ; to prove good. **La neige tient**, it keeps on snowing. **Cette couleur ne tient pas**, that colour is not fast. **Le temps ne tiendra pas**, the weather will change. **Ce beau temps ne tiendra pas**, this fine weather will not last. **Le traité tient**, the treaty holds good. **Notre marché tient**, our bargain holds good. **Ma colère ne tient guère**, my anger does not last long.

15. to stand ; to remain ; to bear, to endure. **Ces démarches seront lentes, et nous pourrons — ici longtemps**, these undertakings will take time, and we may remain here a long while. **Je me suis trouvé parmi eux si déplacé que je n'ai pu y —**, I thought myself so out of place among them that I could not bear it. **Et moi, je ne tiens plus sur mes jambes** ! myself, I can't keep up on my legs any longer. *Labiche. Perrichon*, i 5.

16. to hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted. **Cette maison ne tiendra pas**, this house will not hold on. **Ce bâtiment ne saura — à la mer**, that ship is not seaworthy.

17. to hold out : not to yield ; to stand ; to resist, to withstand ; to bear up ; to be proof (against). **La place tint trois mois entiers**, the town held out three whole months. **— contre une armée ennemie**, to resist a hostile army. **Les ouvrages des Egyptiens étaient faits pour — contre le temps**, the buildings of the Egyptians were meant to be proof against time. **Peu de cœurs tiennent contre l'absence**, few hearts are proof against absence. **Cet homme ne tient pas contre l'argent**, that man is not proof against money. **Il est difficile de — contre de pareilles raisons**, it is very difficult to hold out against such reasons. **— bon**, **— ferme**, to hold, to hold out, to stand. **Un juge qui tient ferme contre les sollicitations**, a judge who holds out against solicitations. **Ce général tint bon devant des forces supérieures aux siennes**, that general held out against forces superior to his own. **Tenez bon, et vous aurez cette terre pour le prix que vous offrez**, hold out, and you will get that estate for the price you offer. **Y tenir**, to be attached to it. **Y tenez-vous** ? do you care about it ? **J'y tiens**, I stick to it. **Je n'y tiens pas**, I do not care for it ; I am not particular about it. **Il n'y tenait plus**, he could bear it no longer. **C'est à ne plus y —**, I (one) cannot stand it any longer.

18. (with *pour*). to be, to stand, to stand up (for) ; to side (with), to hold (with). **— pour quelqu'un**, to side with a person.**— pour le peuple**, to stand up for the people. **— pour tel parti**, to side with such a party. **— pour la vérité**, to stand up for the truth. **Il tient pour l'injustice, et moi pour la raison**, he holds with injustice, and I hold with reason.

19. *Naut.* **— bon**, to hold tight. **— en travers**, to hold it out. **— au vent**, to keep the wind close.

20. to hold, to be held : to be contained. **Tout le monde ne pourra pas — dans cette voiture**, this carriage will not be able to hold us all. **Tous ces meubles ne peuvent — dans cette chambre**, all this furniture will not hold in that room.

En tenir, **1.** to be hit ; **2.** to be caught, to be in for it ; **3.** to be fuddled ; **4.** to be smitten. **Cette femme lui a donné dans l'œil, il en tient**, that woman has touched his fancy, he is quite gone on her. **Nous en tenons tous deux**, we are both hit.

TENIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be held ; **2.** to hold (by), to lay hold (of), to hold fast (to), to cling (to). **Se — à une branche**, to cling to a branch.

3. to sit. **Se — à cheval**, to sit on horseback.

4. to hold each other. **Se tenir par la main**, to hold each other by the hand. **Ils se tenaient bras dessus bras dessous**, they were walking arm in arm.

5. to be contiguous, to be adjacent ; to adjoin ; to be near. **Nos maisons se tiennent**, our houses adjoin.

6. to depend on each other, to hang one upon another ; to hold together, to stick together. **Le vrai, le bon et le beau se tiennent de bien près**, the true, the good and the beautiful are much about the same thing. **Tout se tient dans la nature**, in nature all holds together.

7. Se —, or **s'en — à**, to stick to, to adhere to, to abide by, to stand by ; to content one's self with, to be satisfied with. **Nous ne nous en tenons jamais au temps présent**, we are never satisfied with the present. **Tenez-vous-en là, si vous m'en croyez**, take my advice, be satisfied with that. **Quand il est bien, il ne peut jamais s'y —**, he never knows when he is well off. **Qui change une fois, peut bien ne pas s'en — là**, whoever changes once, may go on doing so. **Je veux savoir à quoi m'en —**, I want to know what I am to expect, to know how matters stand. **Je m'en tiens à votre décision**, I adhere to your decision. **Se — à son mot**, to keep to one's word (price). **Se — à peu de chose**, to stand upon little. **Se — à rien**, to stand upon a trifle.

8. to stand : *a*) to keep ; to remain in a place ; to be ; to lie ; to sit ; to stay ; *b*) to keep ; to be, to remain in a particular state or position ; to hold one's self ; to lie ; to sit ; *c*) to be on one's feet ; to be or to remain

erect ; *d*) to remain ; to be fixed or steady. *a*) **Le chamois se tient sur les montagnes,** the chamois keeps on the mountains. **Il se tenait auprès de la porte,** he stood by the door. **Se — chez soi,** to keep at home. **Se — dans sa chambre,** to remain in one's room. **Se — à l'ombre,** to keep in the shade. **Se — à sa place,** to keep one's place. **Tenez-vous là, et n'en bougez plus,** stand there, and do not move. **Un tel se tient six mois à la campagne,** so and so stays six months in the country. **S'il est bien, qu'il s'y tienne,** if he is comfortable, let him remain there. **Quand on est bien, il faut s'y —,** when people are comfortable, they must not think of changing. *b*) **Se — debout,** to stand up. **Se — à genoux,** to remain on one's knees. **Se — les bras croisés,** to remain with folded arms. **Se — à ne rien faire,** to stand doing nothing. **Se — tranquille,** to keep quiet. **Tenez-vous en repos,** be quiet. **Se — sur ses gardes,** to be on one's guard. **Se — à l'écart,** to keep aloof. **Se — propre,** to keep one's self clean. **Se — prêt,** to keep one's self in readiness. **Se — bien, se — comme il faut,** to behave one's self properly. **Se — mal,** to behave one's self badly. **Il ne sait comment se —,** he does not know how to behave. *c*) **Tenez-vous que je vous voie en face,** hold your head up that I may see your face. *d*) **Se — ferme,** to keep firm. **Mon esprit s'est toujours tenu dans l'indépendance,** I was always of an independent turn of mind.

9. to hold one's self, to deem one's self, to consider one's self, to think one's self, to esteem one's self, to account one's self. **Je me tiendrais bien malheureux, si...,** I should deem myself very unfortunate if... **Je me tiens heureux d'avoir pu vous être utile,** I deem myself very fortunate to have been of some service to you. **Il ne se tient pas pour battu,** he does not consider himself beaten.

10. to keep, to abstain, to refrain (from), to forbear, to help. **Je ne saurais me — de rire,** I could not help laughing. **Il ne peut se — de parler,** he cannot refrain from speaking.

11. to contain one's self. **J'ai peine à me —, et la main me démange,** I can scarcely contain myself, my fingers itch to be at it.

12. to be held. **Les discours qui se sont tenus en cette occassion,** the speeches that were held on this occasion. **Il s'est tenu beaucoup de propos sur son compte,** there was a great deal said about him.

13. to be kept ; to be held, to sit. **La foire se tient tous les ans,** the fair is kept every year. **Le marché se tient le vendredi,** the market is held on Friday. **Il s'est tenu ici un concile,** a council sat here.

14. to be kept, to be fulfilled, to be performed. **Mon vœu doit se —,** my vow must be kept.

TENON, tœnôn, [tenir], *sm.* **1.** tenon : the end of a piece of timber, reduced in its dimensions, so as to be fitted into a mortise. **— passant,** tenon and key. **— en queue d'aronde,** dove-tailed tenon. **— à renfort,** axled tenon. **— en about,** bevelled tenon. **Assemblage à — et mortaise,** joining with tenon and mortise, cocking.

2. *Milit.* slide, loop (of a musket) ; bolt ; bayonet stud ; **3.** *Artill.* **— de manœuvre,** running-up bolt of a mortar-bed ; **4.** *Naut.* nut (of the anchor) ; **5.** jut, jutting, projection.

TENONNER, tœnoné-r, [tenon], *va.* to furnish with tenons.

TÉNOR, ténôr, [Ital. : tenore], *sm. Mus.* tenor : *a*) the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing ; the highest voice of adult males ; *b*) a person who sings the tenor.

TÉNOTOMIE, ténotomi, [Gr. : τένων, tendon ; τομή, cutting], *sf. Surg.* tenotomy: the division of a tendon.

TENSEUR, tânsœr, [Lat. : tensor ; tendĕre, to stretch], *sm. Anat.* tensor : a muscle that extends a part.

TENSIF, IVE, tânsif, siv', *adj.* tensive : giving a sensation of contraction.

TENSION, tânsyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : tensio], *sf.* **1.** tension : *a*) the state of being stretched or strained ; tenseness ; *b*) the degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, etc., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length ; strain ; *c*) distension ; *d*) elasticity of fluids ; *e*) electrical intensity ; **2.** stiffness, hardness (of style) ; **3.** close application (of mind).

† **TENSON,** tânsôn, *sf.* **1.** poetical disputation ; **2.** poetical composition, poem.

TENTACULAIRE, tântakulèr', *adj.* tentacular : pertaining to tentacles.

TENTACULE, tântakul', [Lat. : tentāre, feel], *sm. Nat. Hist.* tentacle, tentacula : a filiform process on the bodies of various animals.

TENTACULÉ, E, tântakulé, *adj. Nat. Hist.* tentaculated : having tentacles.

TENTANT, E, tântân-t, ânt', [tenter], *adj.* tempting, enticing.

TENTATEUR, TRICE, tântatœr, tris', [Lat. : tentator, trix], *sm. f.* **1.** tempter *m.*, temptress *f.* : a person who tempts ; **2.** *Script.* tempter : Satan, the devil.

TENTATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* tempting. **L'esprit —,** the tempter, the arch-tempter, the devil.

TENTATIF, IVE, tântatif, tiv', *adj.* tentative : trying, essaying.

TENTATION, tântasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : tentatio], *sf.* temptation : *a*) enticement, solicitation ; the state of being tempted ; *b*) enticement to evil. **Avoir la — de voyager,** to be tempted to travel. **Je résistai à la — de rire,** I resisted the temptation to laugh. **Résister à la —,** to resist temptation. **Céder, succomber à la —,** to yield to temptation. **Voys êtes donc bien tendre à la —,** you are, it seems, very susceptible to temptation. *Mol. Tart.* iii. 2.

TENTATIVE, tântativ', *sf.* attempt, endeavour, trial. **Faire une —,** to make an attempt, to attempt. **J'aurais fait une — pour me sauver, si la porte n'eût pas été fermée,** I should have made an attempt to escape, if the door had not been closed. *Le Sage. Gil. B.* **Une — d'évasion,** an attempt to escape.

TENTE, tânt', [Lat. : tenta ; tendĕre, to stretch ; tentorium, a tent], *sf.* **1.** tent : *a*) pavilion ; *b*) *pl.* soldiers' camp ; *c*) *Surg.* a roll of lint. **Dresser une —,** to pitch a tent. **L'armée reposait sous les tentes,** the army was resting under the tents. **Se retirer sous sa —,** *Fig.* to withdraw.

2. *Naut.* awning. **Montant de —,** awning stanchion.

TENTER, tânté-r, [Lat. : tentare, to feel], *va.* **1.** to attempt, to try : to make an effort to effect any object or purpose. **— des choses impossibles, — l'impossible,** to attempt impossibilities. **— différents moyens,** to try different means. **Les assiégés tentèrent vainement de faire lever le blocus,** the besieged attempted in vain to raise the blockade. **Je me plais à — des entreprises hasardeuses,** I like to embark in perilous enterprises. *Mol.* **J'ai tenté de le sauver,** I tried to save him. **— une route,** to try a road.

2. to venture, to hazard. **Incertain s'il tenterait le lendemain le sort d'une nouvelle bataille,** uncertain whether he would venture upon another battle the next day.

3. to tempt : *a*) *Script.* to try ; to prove ; *b*) to provoke, to incite ; to solicit ; to entice ; to seduce ; *c*) to solicit to an evil act, to incite to something wrong. **Dieu tenta Abraham,** God did tempt Abraham. **Vous ne tenterez pas le Seigneur votre Dieu,** ye shall not tempt the Lord your God. *Bib. Deut.* iv. 16. **— son geôlier,** to seduce one's jailer. **La gloire est le seul bien qui me puisse —,** glory alone can tempt me. **Vous vous laissez — à l'envie de causer,** you follow your inclination to speak. *Mm. de Sév.*

TENTER, tânté-r [tente], *va.* to pavilion : to shelter with a tent.

TENTURE, tântur', [tendre] *sf.* hangings; tapestry.

TENU, E, tœnu, *pa. p.* of *Tenir.* **1.** held ; **2.** kept. **Une maison bien tenue,** a well kept house.

3. bound, obliged, held. **Je ne suis pas — de cela, à cela.** I am bot bound to it. **Je ne suis pas — de croire aux yeux d'autrui,** I am not bound to trust to other people's eyes. **Il est tenu d'y résider,** he is obliged to reside there. *Prov.* : **A l'impossible nul n'est tenu,** no one is bound to do impossibilities.

4. esteemed, reputed, reckoned, regarded, looked (upon), held. **Un jeune ermite était — pour saint,** a young hermit was looked upon as a saint.

TÉNU, E, ténu, [Lat. : tenuis, thin], *adj.* tenuous : slender, thin, minute. **Un fil —,** a thin thread.

TENUE, tœnu, [tenir], *sf.* **1.** holding : the manner of holding a pen ; **2.** seat (on horseback) ; attitude ; **3.** *Naut.* anchorhold ; holding-ground ; **4.** holding (of assemblies), session ; **5.** meeting ; **6.** sitting (at table) ; **7.** order, discipline ; **8.** deportment, bearing, carriage ; behaviour. **La — de ces personnes est excellente,** those people behave themselves exceedingly well. **Avoir une bonne —,** to behave one's self well. **N'avoir point de —, manquer de —,** to be awkward or untidy.

9. duration, continuity ; settling. **Cet été, la chaleur n'est pas de —,** this summer the heat is not likely to last. **Le temps n'a point de —,** the weather is not settled.

10. *Fig.* steadiness, constancy, firmness. **Un esprit inégal, d'aucune —,** a fickle mind. **N'avoir point de —,** to be fickleminded.

11. dress : *a*) manner of being dressed ; *b*) *Milit.* uniform ; appearance. **La — exigée pour paraître dans un salon,** the dress requisite to show one's self in a drawing-room. **Avoir une bonne —,** to be neat in one's dress. **— d'été,** summer dress. **Être en grande —,** to be in full dress, in uniform. **Être en petite —,** to be in undress. **Ce régiment a une belle —,** that regiment has a handsome appearance. **Les troupes sont en — de campagne,** the troops are all in heavy marching order.

12. keeping (of books). **— des livres en partie double, en partie simple,** book-keeping by double entry, by single entry.

13. *Mus.* holding-note ; **14.** *Feud. Law.* tenure.

TOUT D'UNE TENUE, *adv. phr.* contiguous (of land, field), all in one piece, all of a piece.

TÉNUEMENT, ténumân-t, *adv.* tenuously, slenderly, thinly.

TÉNUIFOLIÉ, E, ténuifolié, [Lat. : tenuis, thin ; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* tenuifolious : having thin or narrow leaves.

TÉNUIROSTRE, ténuirostr', [Lat. : tenuis, thin ; rostrum, beak], *adj. Ornith.* tenuirostral : thin-billed.

TÉNUIROSTRES, *smpl. Ornith.* tenuirostres : tribe of insessorial or perching bird

TÉNUITÉ, ténuité, [Lat. : tenuitas], *sf.* tenuity : thinness ; smallness.

TENURE, tœnur', [tenir], *sf. Feud. Law.* tenure : a manner of holding lands of a superior.

TÉORBE, *or* **THÉORBE**, téorb', *sm. Mus.* theorbo : an ancient instrument of music.

TÉPHROMANCIE, téfromànsi, [Gr. : τέφρα, ashes ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* tephramancy : divination by the ashes of a sacrifice.

TÉPHROSIE, téfròzi, *sf. Bot.* tephrosia : a genus of leguminous plants.

TÉPIDITÉ, tépidité, [Lat. : tepiditas], *sf.* tepidness, tepidity : the quality of being tepid.

TER, tèr [Lat. :] *adv.* **1.** *Mus.* three times ; **2.** ter : repeated or occurring a third time.

TÉRATOGÉNIE, tératozhéni, [Gr. : τέρας, ατος, a monster ; γενέα, birth], *sf.* teratogeny : the formation of monsters.

TÉRATOLOGIE, tératolozhi, [Gr. : τέρας, ατος, a monster ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* teratology : description of monsters, treatise on monsters.

TÉRATOLOGIQUE, tératolozhik, *adj.* teratologic : pertaining to teratology.

TERBIUM, tèrbiom, *sm. Chem.* terbium : a metal.

TERCER, *or* **TERSER**, tèrsé-r, [Lat. , three times], *va. Agr.* to give a third dressing to (vines).

TERCET, tèrsè, *sm. Vers.* tiercet, triplet : three lines rhyming together.

TERCINE, tèrsin', [Lat. : tertius, third], *s. Bot.* tercine : the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovula of a plant.

TÉRÉBENTHINE, térébàntin', [térébinthe], *sf.* turpentine : a resin obtained from several species of firs and terebinths. — **de Chio**, Chian turpentine — **de Venise**, Venice, Strasburg, Swiss, *or* larch turpentine. — **de Bordeaux, de France, de Strasbourg**, thin Strasburg turpentine, common European turpentine. **Essence de —**, oil of turpentine.

TÉRÉBINTHACÉES, térébantasé, *sfpl. Bot.* terebintaceæ, anacardiaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

TÉRÉBINTHE, térébant', [Lat. : terebinthus, from Gr. : τερέβινθος], *sm. Bot.* terebinth, turpentine-tree : *Pistacia terebinthus.*

TÉRÉBINTHINÉ, E, térébantiné, *adj.* terebinthine, terebinthinate : consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

TÉRÉBRANT, E, térébràn-t, ànt', boring.

TÉRÉBRATION, térébrasyôn, [Lat. : terebratio], *sf.* terebration : the act of boring.

TÉRÉBRATULE, térébratul', [Lat. : terebra, a instrument for boring], *sf.* terebratula : an genus of bivalve molluscs.

TÉRÉBRER, térébre-r, [Lat. : terebrāre, to bore], *va.* to bore, to perforate.

TERGAL, E, tèrgal, [Lat. : tergum, the back], *adj.* tergal : relating to the back of insects.

TERGÉMINÉ, E, tèrzhéminé, [Lat. : ter, three times ; genime], *adj. Bot.* tergeminous : threefold].

TERGIVERSATEUR, tèrzhivèrsatœr, *sm.* tergiversator : one who tergiversates ; shuffler.

TERGIVERSATION, tèrzhivèrsasyôn : *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* tergiversation : evasion, shift, shuffle.

TERGIVERSER, tèrzhivèrsé-r, [Lat. : tergiversari : tergum, the back ; versari, to turn], *vn.* to tergiversate : to use evasion, to evade, to shift, to shuffle. [Conj. with *avoir.*]

TERGUM, tèrgom, [Lat.] *sm. Entom.* tergum : the upper surface of the abdomen.

TERME, term', [Lat. : terminus, a boundary], *sm.* **1.** term : *a*) limit, end ; *b*) *Rom. Antiq.* the head of some divinities, used to mark boundaries ; landmark ; *c*) *Arch.* a pedestal widening towards the top, where it merges into a bust ; *d*) bound, boundary, limit ; extremity ; goal ; end, close ; *e*) period of time, limited time, appointed time ; time ; *f*) word, expressing ; *g*) a word having a technical meaning, a word peculiar to an art or a science ; *h*) *Gram.* element of a proposition ; *i*) *Log.* the subject or the predicate of a proposition ; (*j* each of the members of a proportion or of a ratio ; *k*) *Alg.* a member of a compound quantity ; *l*) conditions, propositions, stipulations.

c) **Être planté comme un —**, to stand like a statue. **Ne bouger non plus qu'un —**, to be motionless.

d) **Le — d'une course**, the goal of a race. **Le — de la vie**, the term of life. **Toucher au — fatal, être à son dernier —**, to be near one's end. **Il faut mettre un — à ces abus-là**, we must put a stop to those abuses. **Tel à été le dernier — de son ambition**, such was the last aim of his ambition. **Arriver à son —**, to come to an end, to expire. **C'est le — de rigueur**, it is the very last term, last delay, utmost limit. **Une maladie qui touche à son —**, an illness which is drawing to its end. *e*) **Payer dès que le — est échu**, to pay as soon as the time is up. **Emprunter à long —**, to borrow for a long time. **— de rigueur**, at the latest. **A long —**, for a long time ; (of bills) long-dated. **A —**, *St.-Exch.* for the account.

f. **— propre**, proper word. **— figuré**, figurative term. **— inusité**, unusual expression. **S'exprimer en termes choisis**, to use choice language. **Expliquer une chose en termes précis**, to explain a thing clearly. **Dire la même chose en d'autres termes**, to convey the same idea in other words. **Je lui ai dit cela en propres termes**, I told him so clearly. **Mesurer, ménager, peser ses termes**, to measure, to weigh one's words. **Parler de quelqu'un en bons termes**, to speak well of a person. *g*) **Un — scientifique**, a scientific word. **Un — de métier**, a technical term. *h*) **— de comparaison**, term of comparison. *i*) **Les termes d'un syllogisme**, the terms of a syllogism.

2. *pl.* terms, state, condition. **Voilà à quels termes je suis réduit**, such is the condition I am reduced to. **J'ai toujours vécu en de bons termes avec lui**, I have always lived on good terms with him. **En quels termes êtes-vous ensemble** ? on what terms are you with him ? **Aux termes d'usage**, at the usual rate.

3. quarter : three months. **Nous sommes restés trois termes dans ce logement**, we remained nine months in those lodgings.

4. quarter's rent. **Payer son —**, to pay one's rent. **Le jour du —**, rent day.

5. time. **Avant —**, before one's time, untimely.

Prov. : **Il y a terme à tout ; chaque chose a son terme**, everything has an end. **Qui a terme ne doit rien**, one owes nothing till the debt is due. **Le terme vaut l'argent**, a delay for payment is often as good as money.

TERMÈS, tèrmès, *sm. Entom.* termes, white ant : a nevropterous insect. V. *Termite.*

TERMINAISON, tèrminèzôn, [terminer], *sf.* termination : *a*) end, ending, conclusion ; *b*) *Gram.* ending of a word ; the letter or letters that end a word.

TERMINAL, E, tèrminal, *adj.* terminal : *a*) forming the end or extremity ; *b*) *Bot.* growing at the end of a branch or stem ; *c*) belonging to a terminus.

TERMINATEUR, TRICE, tèrminatœr, tris', *adj.* terminating, ending.

TERMINATIF, IVE, tèrminatif, tiv', *adj. Gram.* terminational : pertaining to, or forming the end, or concluding syllable.

TERMINER, tèrminé-r, [Lat. : termināre ; terminus], *va.* to terminate : *a*) to bound, to limit, to end ; *b*) to end, to finish, to complete ; to conclude, to bring to a conclusion, to bring to a close ; *c*) to put an end to. **Cette forêt termine la vue**, this forest shuts out the view. **— un ouvrage**, to finish a work. **— un différend**, to bring a quarrel to a close. **Ainsi fut terminée la seconde guerre punique**, thus ended the second punic war. **— un discours par une invocation**, to end a discourse by an invocation. **La mort termina les conquêtes d'Alexandre**, death put an end to Alexander's conquests.

TERMINER (SE), *v. refl.* to terminate : *a*) to end, to be limited, to be bounded ; *b*) to end, to close ; to conclude ; to be ended, to be finished, to finish ; *c*) *Gram.* to end. **L'affaire se termina par un traité de paix**, a treaty of peace put an end to the affair. **La journée ne se terminera pas sans orage**, there will be a storm before the end of the day. **Pour que la vie se termine bien, il faut qu'elle ait été bien employée**, the best preparation for death is a well spent life. **Les verbes de la première conjugaison en français se terminent en er**, verbs of the first conjugation in French end in *er*.

TERMINISME, tèrminism', *sm. Theol.* terminism : a special theological doctrine.

TERMINISTE, tèrminist', *sm. Theol.* terminist.

TERMINOLOGIE, tèrminolozhi, [Lat. : terminus, term ; Gr. : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* terminology : the whole of the terms belonging to a particular science or art.

TERMINUS, tèrminus [Lat., term], *sm. Railw.* terminus.

TERMITE, tèrmit', [Lat. : termes, termitis, a wood-worm], *sm. Entom.* termes (*pl.* termites), termite, white ant : a genus of nevropterous insects.

TERNAIRE, tèrnèr', [Lat. : ternarius ; terni, three each], *adj.* ternary : *a*) consisting of three units ; *b*) proceeding by threes. **Nombre —**, ternary number, ternary, three.

TERNE, tèrn', [origin unknown], *adj.* **1.** dull : *a*) not bright ; dim ; *b*) tame, spiritless. *a*) **Coloris —**, dull colour. *b*) **Style —**, dull, tame style.

2. wan : **3.** lustreless, lacklustre. **Des yeux ternes**, lustreless eyes.

TERNE, tèrn', [Lat. : terni, three each], *sm.* **1.** three numbers (in the lottery) ; **2.** three winning numbers ; **3.** two threes (at dice), two treys.

TERNÉ, E, tèrné, [Lat. : terni, by three], *adj. Bot.* ternate tern : having three leaflets.

TERNIR, tèrnir, [terne], *va.* to tarnish : *a*) to diminish or to destroy the lustre of ; to dim ; to dull, to soil, to stain ; *b*) to sully, to dim, to dull, to obscure, to darken ; *c*) *Fig.* to sully, to soil, to stain, to slur, to blemish. **— l'argent**, to tarnish silver. **— les couleurs**, to tarnish colours. **L'haleine ternit la glace d'un miroir**, the breath dims a looking-glass. **— la réputation d'une personne**, to tarnish the reputation of a person. **La fin de son règne ternit la gloire des commencements**, the end of his reign sullied the glory of the first part of it.

TERNIR (SE), *v. refl.* to tarnish : *a*) to lose lustre, to become dull ; *b*) to become s[u]l-

ed, to be sullied, to be stained ; to fade, to decay.

† **TERNISSEMENT**, tèrnis'mân-t, *sm.* tarnishing.

TERNISSURE, tèrnisur', [ternir], *sf.* tarnishing : the state of being tarnished ; dulness, tarnish.

TERPSICHORE, tèrpsikor', *pnf. Mythol.* Terpsychore : one of the nine who presided over choral song and dancing.

TERRADE, tèrad', [terre], *sf.* road-scrapings.

TERRAGE, tèrazh', [terrer], *sm.* **1.** feudal dues paid in kind ; **2.** claying (of sugar) ; **3.** scouring with fuller's earth.

TERRAILLE, tèrây', [terre], *sf.* fine earthenware.

TERRAIN, tèran, [Lat. : terrenum, from terre, earth], *sm.* **1.** ground : *a*) a piece of land ; piece of ground ; groundplot ; building-ground ; *b*) soil ; *c*) position ; state, circumstances. *a*) **Terrains à vendre,** plots to be sold. **Un beau — pour bâtir,** a fine piece of ground to build on. **Se rendre sur le —, aller sur le —,** to fight a duel. **Ménager le —,** to save the ground ; to go prudently to work. **Disputer le —,** to stand one's ground, not to give in. **Gagner du —,** *Fig.* to gain ground. **Perdre du —** to lose ground. *b*) **Un mauvais —,** a bad soil. **Un — humide,** a damp soil. *c*) **Ces arts, transplantés de Grèce en Italie, se trouvaient dans un — favorable,** these arts which had been brought from Greece to Italy, were likely to prosper there. **Connaître le —,** to know the ground. **Sonder, tâter le —,** to feel one's way. **Il est là sur son —,** he is in his element. **Se placer sur un bon —,** to take up a good cause ; to take up a good position.

2. *Geol.* rocks, strata (relatively to their formation and extent). **Terrains primitifs** or **primaires,** primary *or* primitive rocks, primary formations.

TERRAL, tèral *sm. Naut.* land-breeze.

TERRAQUÉ, E, tèrraké, [Lat. : terra, land ; aqua, water], *adj.* terraqueous : consisting of land and water.

TERRAS, térâ, *sm.* resin mixed with earth.

TERRASSANT, E, tèrasân-t, ânt', [terrasser], *adj.* confounding, nonplusing.

TERRASSE, tèras', [Ital. : terrazza ; Lat. : terra], *sf.* **1.** terrace : *a*) a raised bank or platform of earth ; *b*) balcony or open gallery ; *c*) flat roof of a house. *a*) **Ce jardin est en —,** that garden forms a terrace. *b*) **Les fenêtres de sa chambre ouvrent sur une —,** the windows of his room open on a terrace.

2. earthwork. **Travaux de —,** earthwork. **3.** *Paint.* fore-ground ; **4.** *Sculpt.* ground ; surface (of a pedestal).

TERRASSEMENT, tèras'mân-t, [terrasser], *sm.* **1.** earthwork, embankment ; **2.** throwing down.

TERRASSER, tèrasé-r, [terrasse], *va.* **1.** to bank up (a wall) ; **2.** to dig ; **3.** to terrace : to form into a terrace ; **4.** to knock down, to fling down, to throw to the ground ; to strike to the ground. **Il le prit au collet et le terrassa,** he caught hold of him by the neck and threw him down.

5. *Fig.* to dismay, to strike with dismay, to throw into consternation. **Cette nouvelle l'a terrassé,** he was struck with dismay at that news.

6. to confound, to nonplus ; to silence, to floor. **— un adversaire par des arguments sans réplique,** to silence an opponent by unanswerable arguments.

TERRASSIER, tèrasyé, *sm.* excavator, navigator, navvy.

TERRE, tèr', [Lat. : terra], *sf.* **1.** earth : *a*) ground, land ; the dry solid portion of the surface of the globe ; *b*) soil, land, ground ; the soft upper stratum of the earth in which vegetables grow ; mould ; *c*) the earth considered relatively to its composition and as a particular substance ; terra ; *d*) † one of the four elements ; *e*) *Chem.* metallic oxide ; substance composed of oxygen and a base ; terra ; *f*) the planet which we inhabit ; *g*) land, ground, dry land (as opposed to the sea) ; *h*) world ; the inhabitants of the earth ; *i*) this world. *a*) **Un tremblement de —,** an earthquake. **Mettre pied à —,** to alight. **Courir ventre à —,** (of horses) to go at full gallop. **Mettre un genou en —,** to bend one knee. **Reprendre —,** to get new strength, to refresh. **Baiser la —, raser la —,** *Fig.* to be low-minded. **Remuer de la —,** to remove earth. **Sac à —,** *Fortif.* earth-bag. **Ouvrage de —,** *Fortif.* earthwork. **À —,** on the ground ; to the ground ; on the floor. **Cette draperie touche à —,** that drapery touches the ground. **Cela n'est pas tombé à —,** *Fig.* that did not fall to the ground. **Cette affaire n'a pas touché à —,** that affair met with no difficulties. **À plate —,** flat on the ground. **Par —,** on the ground, to the ground ; on the floor. **Il est tombé par — en courant,** he fell down as he was running. **Mettre par —,** to put on the ground. **Jeter, porter par —,** *Fig.* to throw down. **Tenir à —,** to keep down. **Être à —,** to be on the ground. *Naut.* to be on shore ; *Naut.* to lie aground. **Battre quelqu'un à —,** to strike a person when he is down. **Tomber par —, tomber à —,** *Fig* to come to nothing. **Ce cheval va — à —,** *Man.* that horse passages low. **— à —,** *Fig.* without elevated views, low-minded ; common-place. **Ma philosophie est — à —,** my philosophy is common-place. **Aller — à —,** *Fig.* **1.** to have no elevated views, to be low-minded ; **2.** to be prosy ; **3.** to advance slowly. **Le mien** (mon esprit) **est fait, ma sœur, pour aller — à —,** mine is fitted, sister, only for meaner flights. *Mol. F. Sav.* i. 1. [*Subst.*:] **Le — à — du style,** the lowness of the style. **Donner du nez en —,** to be disappointed. **Creuser une habitation sous —,** to dig a dwelling in the ground. *b*) **— arable,** arable land. **— forte,** heavy land. **— à blé,** corn-land. **— franche, — végétale,** vegetable mould. *c*) **— calcaire,** calcareous earth, lime. **— de pipe,** clay. **— à porcelaine,** China clay, porcelain clay, kaoline. **— du Japon,** Japan earth, terra Japonica, catechu. **— à foulon,** fuller's earth. **— glaise,** clay. **— de Lemnos,** Lemnian earth, terra Lemnia : a red, bolar earth. **— de rapport, — rapportée,** made ground. **— pourrie,** rotten stone. **— de Sienne,** terra Sienna. **— à potier, — à pot,** potter's earth. **De la poterie de —,** earthenware. **— à briques,** brick-earth. **— cuite,** terra-cotta : baked clay. **Buste en — cuite,** bust in terra-cotta. **Une — cuite,** a terra-cotta : a figure, case, etc., in baked clay. *e*) **— pesante,** heavy earth, barytes. *f*) **La — tourne autour du soleil,** the earth turns round the sun. **Enfant de la —,** earth-born. **Être sur —,** to be in the world. **Tant que — nous pourra porter ; nous irons tant que —,** as far as we can go. **On ne voit ni ciel ni —,** it is pitch dark. **Remuer ciel et —,** to leave no stone unturned. *g*) **— haute,** upland. **Descendre à —,** to land. **Apercevoir la —,** to see land. **Terre ! terre !** land ! land ! **Mettre à —,** to land ; **Perdre —, 1.** *Naut.* to lose sight of land. **2.** to get out of one's depth, to lose one's footing. **Faire perdre — à quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to nonplus a person (in a discussion). **Aller — à —,** *Naut.* to coast along, to coast. **Raser la —,** to hug the coast. **Bien avant dans les terres,** far inland. **Brise de —,** landbreeze. **Armée de —,** land-force. **— ferme,** firm land, dry land, terra firma ; main land. *h*) **Toute la — vous obéirait,** the whole world would obey you. **Il est connu de toute la —,** every body knows him. **Cela est reçu par toute la —,** *Fig.* the whole world acknowledges that. *i*) **Vous ne songez qu'à la —,** you only think of this world. **Les plaisirs de la —,** the pleasures of the world.

2. ground. **Il y a longtemps qu'il est sous —,** he has been dead a long while. **Porter en —, mettre en —,** to bury. **Ouvrir la —,** to break the ground. **— sainte,** consecrated ground. **Être enterré en — sainte,** to be buried in consecrated ground.

3. land : *a*) region ; parts of the globe ; *b*) country ; territory, dominions ; *c*) real estate, possession, ground. *a*) **Les terres arctiques,** the artic regions. **Terres inhabitées,** uninhabited country. **— de Labrador,** Labrador. **— de Labour,** *Geog.* terra di Lavoro. **Les basses terres,** the lowlands. **Les hautes terres,** the highlands. *b*) **La — sainte,** the Holy Land. **— de promission, — promise,** promised land. *c*) **Acheter une —,** to buy an estate. **Le revenu d'une —,** the revenue of an estate. **S'en aller dans ses terres,** to go to one's estate. **Chasser sur les terres d'autrui,** *Fig.* to encroach upon other people's rights. **— vague,** waste land. **— bien cultivée,** well cultivated land. **— bien bâtie,** ground which is quite covered with buildings. **Vivre de ses terres,** to live on the revenue of one's estate. **Vivre sur ses terres,** to reside on one's estate. **N'avoir pas un pouce de —,** to have no land of one's own. **Il a peur que la — ne lui manque,** *Fig.* he is always afraid of coming to want. **Faire de la — le fossé,** to fill up one hole by digging another. *Prov.* : **Qui terre a, guerre a,** much corn, much strife. **Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut la terre,** the tillings shows the tiller. **Bonne terre, mauvais chemins,** rich country, bad roads.

4. *Com.* **— mérite,** terra merita : curcuma or turmeric root.

TERREAU, tèrô', [terre], *sm.* [*Pl. Terreaux.*] **1.** mould, vegetable earth ; **2.** compost ; **3.** (in some parts) ditch.

TERREAUDER, tèrôdé-r, **TERREAUTER**, tèroté-r, *va. Agr.* to compost : to manure with compost.

TERRE-NEUVE, tèrnœv', *pnf. Geog.* Newfoundland.

TERRE-NEUVE, *sm.* Newfounland dog.

TERRE-NEUVIER, tèr'nœvyé, *sm.* **1.** Newfoundland fisherman ; **2.** banker : vessel engaged in the Newfoundland cod-fishery ; Newfoundland vessel. [*Pl. Terre-neuviers.*]

TERRE-NEUVIER, *adj. m.* of Newfoundland.

TERRE-NOIX, tèr'nwâ *sf. Bot.* earth-nut, pig-nut. [*Pl. Terre-noix.*]

TERRE-PLEIN, tèr'plân, *sm.* **1.** platform ; *Fortif.* terre-plein. [*Pl. Terre-pleins.*] **2.** terre-plein : an evenly raised surface of ground in public spaces.

TERRER, tèré-r, [terre], *va.* **1.** *Agr.* to earth up (plants) ; **2.** *Agr.* to spread mould over ; **3.** *Agr.* to renew the soil of ; to mix several species of earth ; **4.** to raise up (the earth) ; **5.** *Technol.* to earth (cloth) ; **6.** to clay (sugar).

TERRER, *vn.* to earth : to hide under ground ; to burrow.

TERRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be earthed, to be covered with earth ; **2.** (of sugar) to be clayed ; **3.** to earth, to burrow ; to run, to go to earth ; **4.** *Milit.* to throw up an

earthwork ; to shelter one's self with earthworks.

TERRESTRE, tèrèstr', [terre], *adj.* **1.** terrestrial, earthly : *a)* pertaining to the earth ; *b)* existing on the earth ; *c)* pertaining to the world ; worldly ; not spiritual. **Le globe —,** the terrestrial globe. **Paradis —,** terrestrial paradise. **Les joies terrestres,** terrestrial joys. **Notre scène —,** this mortal scene.

2. earthly : gross, not refined.

TERRETTE, tèrèt', *sf.* *Bot.* a common name for groundivy : *Glechoma hederaca,* a genus of labiate plants.

TERREUR, tèrœr, [Lat. : terror], *sf.* terror : *a)* extreme fear ; dread, fright, dismay ; awe ; *b)* the cause of extreme fear, that which may excite dread ; *c)* *Fr. Hist.* reign of terror (during the French Revolution). **Glacé de —,** seized with fright. **La — se mit dans leurs troupes,** their troops were seized with terror. **Répandre partout la —,** to spread terror every where. **Faire régner la — dans un pays,** to terrify a country. **Sa présence a dissipé toutes les terreurs,** his presence reassured them. **— panique,** panic terror. **Ce que n'avait pu la — du supplice,** what the fear of death could not do. **Il remplit tout de la — de son nom,** he is the terror of the whole world. **Les Gaulois d'Italie, que leurs guerres continuelles et leurs victoires fréquentes rendaient la — des Romains,** the Gauls from Italy, whose continual wars and many victories terrified the Romans. **Il est la — des ennemis,** he is a terror to the enemy. **Ce juge est la — des coupables,** that judge is the terror of the guilty.

TERREUX, EUSE, tèrœ-z, œz', [terre], *adj.* **1.** earthy : *a)* partaking of the qualities of the earth ; terrene ; *b)* terreous ; composed of earth. **Matière terreuse,** earthy matter. **Goût —,** earthy taste. **Métal —,** earthy metal.

2. dirty ; **3.** earth-coloured ; **4.** (of colours) dull ; **5.** cadaverous. **Visage —,** cadaverous face.

TERRIBLE, tèribl', [Lat. : terribilis], *adj.* terrible : *a)* dreadful ; adapted to excite terror, causing terror ; terrific, frightful ; *b)* adapted to impress terror, or solemn awe ; awful, dreadful, tremendous ; *c)* severe, bad, violent, excessive ; *d)* wild : dreadful ; strange, extraordinary. *a)* **Un bruit —,** a terrible noise. **Un homme d'un aspect —,** a frightful looking man. **Quel moment — !** what a terrible moment ! **Une mort —,** a terrible death. **Il devint — à ses ennemis,** he struck his enemies with terror. **On doit être surpris que la mort soit si — à des chrétiens,** it is surprising that death should so terrify christians. *c)* **Il fait un temps —,** it is very fearful weather. **Vos blessures m'avaient donné une — inquiétude,** your wounds made me feel terribly uneasy. *d)* **Une — aventure,** a terrible, a dreadful adventure. **Avoir une — envie de quelque chose,** to wish very much for a thing, to have an awful desire to... **C'est un — harangueur,** he is a terrible talker. **Enfant —,** a terrible child.

TERRIBLE, *sm.* terrible, terribleness.

TERRIBLEMENT, tèriblœmân-t, *adv.* **1.** terribly : *a)* dreadfully ; awfully ; *b)* *Fam.* greatly, violently ; enormously, excessively. *a)* **Il tonnait —,** it was thundering awfully. *b)* **Il pleuvait —,** it was raining very fast. **La nuit est — noire,** it is an awfully dark night. **Je vieillis —,** I am getting old awfully fast.

2 *Fam.* with a vengeance : with vehemence.

TERRIEN, IENNE, tèri-n, ryèn', [terre], *adj.* **1.** land possessing ; **2.** † terrestrial, earthly.

TERRIEN, IENNE, *sm. f.* land-holder ; landowner.

TERRIER, tèryé, [terre], *adj. m.* *Feud. Law.* of land. **Papier —,** terrier : a book or roll in which the persons holding of a lord were mentioned.

TERRIER, tèryé, *sm.* **1.** terrier : hole in the earth ; burrow ; earth. **Un renard qui s'est retiré au fond de son —** a fox that has crept into its hole. **— de lapin,** rabbit burrow.

2. *Fig.* hole : secret place. **Se retirer dans son —,** to retire to one's hole. **Il est allé mourir dans son —,** he went home to die.

3. *Hunt.* terrier, terrier-dog.

TERRIFIER, tèrifié-r, [Lat. : terrificare], *va.* to terrify : to frighten, to affright.

TERRINE, tèrin', [O. Fr. : terrin, earthen] *sf.* **1.** earthen-pan, pan ; **2.** terrine : ragout ; dish.

TERRINÉE, tèriné, *sf.* panful.

TERRIR, tèrir, [terre], *vn.* **1.** to lay eggs in the sand (as tortoises) ; **2.** *Naut.* to approach land. [Conj. with *avoir.*]

TERRITOIRE, tèritwar', [Lat. : territorium], *sm.* territory : *a)* a tract of land under the dominion of a prince or state ; *b)* jurisdiction ; *c)* a large district of country belonging to the United States.

TERRITORIAL, E, tèritorial, *adj.* territorial : pertaining to a territory. **Armée territoriale,** territorial army, the home forces.

TERRITORIAL, *sm.* [*Pl.* *Territoriaux.*] a member of the territorial army.

TERRITORIALEMENT, tèritorial'mân-t, *adv.* territorially.

TERRITORIALITÉ, tèritorialité, *sf.* what belongs to a territory.

TERROIR, tèrwar, [terre], *sm.* soil, ground. **Vin qui sent le —,** racy wine. **Avoir un goût de —,** to taste of the soil ; *Fig.* to savour of one's country.

TERRORISER, tèrorizé-r, [Lat. : terror], *va.* to terrify : to establish a system of terror.

TERRORISME, tèrorism', *sm.* *Fr. Hist.* terrorism : the system of the reign of terror.

TERRORISTE, tèrorist', *sm.* *Fr. Hist.* terrorist : agent or partizan of the reign of terror.

TERSER, tèrsé-r, *va.* V. *Tercer.*

TERTIAIRE, tèrsièr', [Lat. : tertiarius ; tertius, third], *adj.* *Geol.* tertiary : third, of the third formation.

TERTIO, tèrsio, [Lat.], *adv.* *Lat.* thirdly.

TERTRE, tèrtr', [Low Lat. : termes, termitis, or more probably Lat. terræ torus, a heap of earth], *sm.* knoll, hillock, eminence, rising ground. **Un — élevé,** a lofty eminence. **Un — isolé,** a solitary knoll.

TERTULLIEN, tèrtulyan, *pnm.* Tertullian.

TERVAGANT, tèrvagân, **TARVAGANT,** tarvagân, *pnm.* Termagant : a name given, in the middle ages, to a pretended deity of the Saracens.

TES, tê-z, *adj. poss. mf. pl.* thy ; your. V. *Ton.*

TESSELLE, tèsèl', [Lat. : tessela], *sf.* small, square piece of marble.

TESSELLÉ, E, tèsèlé, *adj.* tessellated, tessellar, checkered : formed in squares.

TESSÈRE, tèsèr', [Lat. : tessera, a square piece], *sf.* *Rom. Antiq.* tessera : a cube used as a token.

TESSON, tèsòn, [têt], *sm.* **1.** piece of broken glass ; **2.** potsherd : fragment of a broken pot.

TESSURE, tèsur', *sf.* set of fishing-nets.

TEST, tè, [Lat. : testa, earthen vase], *sm.* **1.** *Metall.* test : a cupel for assaying metals ; **2.** *Nat. Hist.* testa : shelly covering of testaceous animals. V. *Têt.*

TEST, test, *sm.* (Eng.) test : oath and declaration against transubstantiation.

TESTA, tèsta, [Lat.], *sm.* *Bot.* testa : the integuments of a seed.

TESTACÉ, E, tèstasé, [Lat. : testaceus ; testa, shell], *adj.* *Nat. Hist.* testaceous : covered with a hard shell ; shelled.

TESTACÉS, *smpl.* testacea, testaceans : shelled animals.

TESTACÉOGRAPHIE, testaséografi, **TESTACÉOLOGIE,** testaséolozhi, [Lat. : testaceus, testaceous ; testa, a shell ; Gr. : γραφή, description : λόγος, discourse], *sf.* testaceography : descriptive testaceology.

TESTAMENT, tèstamân-t, [Lat. : testamentum ; testari, to be a witness ; testis, a witness], *sm.* testament : *a)* will : *b)* a division of the books of the Scriptures. *a)* **Donner, laisser quelque chose par —,** to leave a thing to a person on one's will. **Mettre quelqu'un dans son —,** to put a person down in one's will. **Faire son —,** to make one's will. **— olographe,** will written in the testator's own hand, holographic will, olograph, holograph. **— mystique, — secret,** mystic testament. **— de mort,** last will and testament. **Ceci est mon —,** this is my last will and testament. *b)* **L'Ancien —,** the Old Testament. **Le Nouveau —,** the New Testament.

TESTAMENTAIRE, tèstamântèr', *adj.* testamentary, testamental : *a)* pertaining to a will ; *b)* given by testament. **Disposition —,** devise. **Héritier —,** devisee. **Exécuteur —,** executor of a will.

TESTAMENTER, tèstamânté-r, *vn.* to make one's will.

TESTATEUR, TRICE, tèstatœr, tris', *sm. f.* testator *m.*, testatrix *f.* ; devisor.

TESTER, tèsté-r, [Lat. : testare], *vn.* to make one's will.

TESTICULE, tèstikul', [Lat. : testiculus], *sm.* *Anat.* testicle.

TESTIF, tèstif, [origin unknown], *sm.* camel's hair.

TESTIMONIAL, E, tèstimonial, [Lat. : testimonialis], *adj.* relating to testimony. **Lettres testimoniales,** testimonials. **Preuve testimoniale,** testimonial proof, evidence, proof by witness.

TEST-OBJET, tèstobzhé, [Eng.], *sm.* test-object : any object by which one is enabled to prove the efficiency of a microscope.

TESTON, tèstòn, [O. Fr. : teste, for tête, head], *sm.* **1.** tester, teston : an old French silver coin ; **2.** testone : a Roman silver coin.

† **TESTONNER,** tèstoné-r, [teston], *va.* to dress the hair of.

TESTUDO, tèstudo, [Lat., tortoise], *sm.* *Med.* testudo : an encysted tumour.

TÊT, tê, [Lat. : testa, earthen vase], *sm.* **1.** piece of broken glass ; **2.** potsherd. V. *Tesson.*

3. *Miner.* test : a cupel for assaying metals ; **4.** *Nat. Hist.* testa, shell, hard covering of animals. V. *Test.*

5. *Bot.* testa : integuments of a seed. V. *Testa.*

6. † cranium, skull ; **7.** *Hunt.* head.

TÉTANIE, tétani, [tétanos], *sf.* *Med.* tetany.

TÉTANIQUE, tétanik', *adj.* *Med.* tetanic : pertaining to tetanus.

TÉTANOS, tétanos, [Gr. : τέτανος, stretched], *sm.* *Med.* tetanus, lock-jaw.

TÊTARD, têtar, [tête], *sm.* **1** tadpole : the young of the frog and other batrachians in their first state ; **2.** pollard : a tree having

its top cut off ; **3**. tongue of a pole (of carriages) ; **4**. *Ichth.* mill-r's-thumb, bull-head.

TÉTASSE, tétas', [tette], *sf. Pop.* flabby breast.

TÊTE, têt', [Lat. : testa, an earthen pot ; by degrees in pop. lang. applied to the head, as being a box of bone, a skull]. *sf.* **1**. head : *a)* that part of an animal which is the seat of sensation, and in man of thought ; *b)* skull ; *c)* face, front ; *d)* resistance, opposition ; *e) Hunt.* horns ; *f)* countenance, presence ; appearance ; *g) Paint., Sculpt.* the representation to the head of a person ; *h) Coin.* face ; *i)* hair, head of hair ; *j)* individual, person ; *k)* brains, mind, understanding, sense, judgment, wit ; *l)* resolution, will, self-command, self-possession ; *m)* life ; *n)* chief, leader ; principal ; *o)* top, upper, or fore-part of anything ; extremity ; the most important part ; *p)* place of command or of honour, first place ; *q)* beginning ; source, origin. *a)* **Le haut de la —**, the crown of the head. **La — d'un poisson**, the head of a fish. **Un signe de —**, a sign of the head, a nod. **Faire un signe de —**, to nod. **Lever la —**, to hold up one's head. **Pencher la —**, to hold down one's head. **Mettre la — à la fenêtre**, to look out at the window. **De la — aux pieds**, from top to toe. **Piquer une —**, to dive (into the water). **Ce sont deux têtes dans un même bonnet**, they are hand and glove together. **Avoir la — près du bonnet**, to be hasty. **C'est vouloir donner de la — contre les murs**, *Fig.* it is knocking one's head against a wall. **Ne savoir où donner de la —**, *Fam.* not to know which way to turn. **Porter la — sur l'échafaud**, to go to the scaffold. **Je parie ma —, je parie ma — à couper, je mettrais ma — à couper que cela est**, I will lay my life on it. **Avoir soixante ans sur la —**, to be sixty. **Tous les pouvoirs sont réunis sur sa —**, he has every power. **Laver la — à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to let a person have it ; to rate a person. **Se jeter dans l'eau la — la première**, to jump into the water head first. **— de mort**, death's head. **Se fendre la —**, to split, to cut one's head. **Aller — nue au soleil**, to go bare-headed into the sun. **— chauve**, bald head. **Mal de —**, headache. **Avoir la — pesante, lourde**, to feel one's head heavy. **Cette odeur porte à la —**, that smell causes headache. **Ce vin monte à la —**, that wine gets into one's head. **Rompre la — à quelqu'un de quelque chose**, to harp upon a thing. **Se rompre, se casser la — à faire quelque chose**, to rack, to puzzle one's brain to do a thing. **Crier à tue-—**, to cry at the top of one's voice. **Des yeux à fleur de —**, large staring eyes. **N'avoir personne au dessus de sa —**, *Fig.* to be above every body. **Avoir des affaires par-dessus la —**, to be up to one's eyes in business ; to be awfully busy. **Avoir des dettes par-dessus la —**, to be over head and ears in debt. **En avoir par dessus la —**, to have enough of it : to be sick of a thing. **Lever la —**, *Fig.* to hold up one's head. **Aller — levée, la — levée**, *Fig.* to carry one's head high. **— baissée**, head down ; *Fig.* headlong. **Se jeter — baissée au milieu des ennemis**, to rush headlong among the enemies. **Donner — baissée dans une aventure téméraire**, to rush headlong into a bold adventure. **Donner — baissée dans un piége**, to fall completely into the snare. **Jeter quelque chose à la — de quelqu'un**, to offer a person a thing which has not been asked for. **Il lui jeta à la — ses richesses mal acquises**, *Fig.* he threw it into his face that he had not come fairly by his riches. **Jeter une marchandise à la —**, *Fam.* to offer goods at a low price. **Se jeter à la — de quelqu'un**, to put one's self too much forward. *c)* **Faire — à**, to head, to be at the head of. *d)* **Tenir —, faire — à quelqu'un**, to cope with a person ; to hold one's own. **Faire — à l'orage**, to brave the storm. **Mettre un homme en — à quelqu'un**, to set a man against anybody. **Avoir quelqu'un en —**, to have somebody against one. *e)* **— de cerf**, stag's horns. *f)* **Une belle —**, a fine head. *g)* **— d'étude**, a head (painted or drawn). **Faire sa —**, *Fig.* to be proud. *i)* **— frisée**, curly head. **— naissante**, a growing head of hair. *j)* **Payer tant par —**, to pay so much a head. **Se payer la — de quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to make fun (game) of a person ; to make any one look foolish. **Faire une —**, to be chop-fallen, to look foolish, to be down in the mouth. **Mettre une rente viagère sur la tête de quelqu'un**, to allow a person an annuity. **Il a un troupeau composé de cent têtes**, he has a herd consisting of a hundred head of sheep. **Cent têtes de bétail**, a hundred head of cattle. **Ce titre a passé sur la — de son fils**, this title has passed to the head of his son. **Il a constitué une rente sur la — de sa fille**, he has settled an income on his daughter. **— couronnée**, crowned head. *k)* **Avoir quelque chose en —, dans la —**, to be bent upon a thing. **Cela lui a passé par la —**, that came into his head. **Cela lui a passé de la —**, that has slipped his memory. **Se mettre en — de faire une chose**, to get it into one's head to do a thing. **Se mettre des chimères en —**, to create bugbears. **Rouler de grands projets dans sa —**, to be planning great things. **On ne peut lui ôter cette idée de la —**, you cannot get that idea out of his head. **Faire les choses à sa —**, to do things one's own way. **Mettez-vous en —, dans la — que...**, be convinced that... **Avoir la — légère**, to be light-headed, light minded, giddy-headed. **Avoir la — dérangée**, not to be quite right in one's head. **Avoir la — dure**, to be thick-headed. **Avoir martel en —**, to be tormented to death. **En faire à sa tête, agir à sa —**, to follow one's own mind. **Faire un coup de —**, to act rashly. **Faire un coup de sa —**, to take a step obstinately ; to take nobody's advice. **Se monter la —**, to get excited. **Avoir de la —**, to have a good head. **N'avoir pas de —, avoir peu de —**, to be wanting in judgment. **Avoir la — fêlée**, to be cracked-brained ; to be a bit off. **Perdre la —**, to lose one's presence of mind. **La — lui tourne**, he is giddy. **Avoir la — chaude**, to be hot-headed. **Une forte —**, a strong-minded man. **Les meilleures têtes de l'assemblée**, the wisest men in the assembly. **Une — sage, posée**, a wise-minded man or woman. **Une — faible**, a weak-minded person. **Une — folle**, a shallow-brained person. **Une — légère**, a hare-brained person. **Une — à l'évent, une — éventée, écervelée, une — sans cervelle, une — de linotte, de girouette**, a giddy head, a shallow-brained person. **Une — de fer**, a headstrong man. **Mauvaise —**, a quarrelsome person. **C'est un homme de —**, he is a man of sense.

l) **Ta — répondra de tant de barbaries**, you will have to answer for your many acts of cruelty. **Je hasardais ma —**, I risked my life. **Ils en veulent à sa —**, it is his life they want. **Mettre la — de quelqu'un à prix**, to set a price on a person's head. **Il lui en coûta la —, il paya de sa tête**, it cost him his life **J'en réponds sur ma tête**, I'll lay my life on it.

o) **Cette fumée enveloppe constamment la — du volcan**, this smoke is always to be seen at the top of the volcano. **La — d'un compas**, the head of a pair of compasses. **La — d'un marteau**, the head of a hammer. **La — d'un os**, the head of a bone. **— de pavot**, head of a poppy. **— d'écouvillon**, *Artill.* spunge-head. **— de refouloir**, rammer-head. **La — d'un clou, d'une épingle**, the head of a nail of a pin. **Vis à — perdue**, flat screw. **— à la romaine**, Roman screw-head. **La — d'un rideau**, the head, the top of a curtain. **La — d'un mât**, *Naut.* the head, the upper part of a mast. **De — en —**, *Naut.* from stem to stern. **La — d'une note**, *Mus.* the head of a note. **— de la tranchée**, *Milit.* head of a trench. **— de pont**, *Milit.* tete de pont, bridge-head : a work thrown up at the entrance of a bridge. *p)* **Prendre la —**, to take the lead. **Marcher en —**, to march at the head ; to lead the way. **En —**, at the head ; in front. *q)* **Être à la — d'une maison**, to be at the head of a house. **La — d'un canal**, the head of a canal. **— de chapitre**, beginning of a chapter. **— de page**, heading of a page. **La préface mise à la tête d'un ouvrage**, the preface at the beginning of a work. **Ligne de —**, *Print.* head-line. **— de ligne**, *Railw.* terminus. **C'est ici la — de cette ligne de tramways**, this is the head of this line of trawmays ; this is the starting place of this tramway line. **La — d'un cortège**, the head of a procession. **— de vent**, rising, springing up of a breeze.

Prov. : **Autant de têtes, autant d'avis**, so many men, so many minds. **Tête de fou ne blanchit pas**, a fool's head never grows grey. **À vouloir blanchir la tête d'un nègre, on perd sa lessive**, it is useless to try to wash a negro white. **Qui n'a pas de tête, n'a pas besoin de chapeau**, he that has no money needs no purse. **En petite tête gît gros bon sens**, a little body often has a big soul.

2. *Bot.* capitulum ; **3**. fore-part, front ; breast. **— d'affût**, breast of a gun-carriage. **— de camp**, front of the first line. **En — et en queue**, front and rear. **— d'un ouvrage à corne**, front of a horn-work.

4. † body of troops ; **5**. thickness (of a wall) ; **6**. *Chem.* **— morte**, caput mortuum.

7. *Bot.* **— d'âne**, greater knapweed : *Centaurea scabiosa*. **— de coq**, cock'shead, sainfoin. **— de mort**, small snap dragon : *Antirrhinum oruntium*.

8. *Conchyl.* **— d'araignée**, Venus's-comb : *Murex tribulus*.

DE TÊTE, *adv. phr.* **1**. in one's head ; **2**. (of the voice) feigned ; **3**. from memory ; **4**. resolutely.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE, *adv. phr.* **1**. face to face ; **2**. in private, tête-à-tête.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE, *sm.* private interview, private conversation, tête-à-tête. **En —**, in private. [*Pl. Tête-à-tête.*]

TÊTE POUR TÊTE, *adv. phr.* face for face.

AH ! TÊTE ! PAR LA TÊTE ! *interj.* zounds !

TÊTE-BÊCHE, *adv. phr.* head against foot.

TÊTE-BLEU, *interj.* zounds !

TÊTE DE PONT, *Milit.* tête-de-pont, advanced works at a part where a river is crossed ; head of a bridge : that part nearest the enemy. **— à bascule**, front cross-beam of a draw-bridge.

TÊTEAU, têtô, *sI. Agr.* extremity of a main branch.

TETÉE, TÉTÉE, tœté, tété, [téter, to suck], *sf.* suck : milk drawn from the breast,

TETER, tœté-r, [tette], *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *il tette.*] to suck to draw milk from with the mouth.

TÉTER, tété-r, [tette], *va.* [*Je tète* ; *je tétais* ; *je tétai* ; *je téterai* ; *je téterais* ; *que je tète* ; *tétant* ; *tété.*] to suck.

TÉTER, TETER, *vn.* **Donner à — à,** to give suck to, to suckle.

TETER, *sm.* sucking, suck : the act of sucking.

TÊTIÈRE, tètyêr', [tête], *sf.* **1.** baby's cap, infant's cap ; **2.** head-stall (of a bridle).

TÉTIGUÉ, tétighé, **TÉTIGOY,** tétigwa, **TÉTIGUENNE,** tétighèn', *interj.* zounds !

TÉTIN, tétan, *sm.* **1.** nipple ; teat, **2.** † breast.

TETINE, tœtin', [tette], *sf.* **1.** dug (of female mammals) ; **2.** udder : breast of a cow ; **3.** dent, dint (made by a bullet on a cuirass).

TÉTON, téton, [tette], *sm.* breast, teat (of women).

TÉTONNIÈRE, tétonyèr', *sf.* **1.** *Popul. lang.* full-breasted woman ; **2.** band for sustaining the breast.

TÉTRA, tétra, [Gr.], *prefix,* tetra : four.

TÉTRABRANCHE, tétrabrânsh', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; βράγχια, gills], *adj.* tetrabranchiate : having four gills.

TÉTRACORDE, tétrakórd', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; χορδή, cord], *sm. Mus.* tetrachord : diatessaron, a series of four sounds.

TÉTRADACTYLE, tétradaktil', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Zool.* tetradactylous, four-toed : having four toes.

TÉTRADE, tétrad', *sf.* tetrad : the collection of the four first numbers.

TÉTRADRACHME, tétradrakm', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; δραχμή, drachm], *sf.* tetradrachm, tedradrachma : Greek silver coin.

TÉTRADYNAME, tétradinam', **TÉTRADYNAMIQUE,** tétradinamik', *adj. Bot.* tetradynamian, tetradynamous : pertaining to tetradynamia.

TÉTRADYNAMIE, tétradinami, [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; δύναμις, power], *sf. Bot.* tetradynamia : a class of plants having six stamens, four of them longer than the other two.

TÉTRAÉDRAL, E, tétraédral, *adj.* tetrahedral : having four equal and equilateral triangles.

TÉTRAÈDRE, tétraèdr', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Geom.* tetrahedron : a solid figure having four equal faces.

TÉTRAÉDRIQUE, tétraédrik', *adj.* tetrahedral.

TÉTRAGONAL, E, tétragonal, *adj.* tetragonal : pertaining to a tetragon.

TÉTRAGONE, tétragon', [Gr. : τετρα, four ; γωνία, angle], *adj.* **1.** tetragonal : having four angles or sides ; four-sided, four-cornered ; *b) Bot.* having four prominent longitudinal angles ; **2.** *Astrol.* **Aspect —,** tetragon.

TÉTRAGONE, *sm.* tetragon : quadrangle.

TÉTRAGONE, *sf. Bot.* tetragonia, New Zealand spinach : a genus of plants.

TÉTRAGRAMME, tétragram', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; γράμμα, letter], *adj.* having four letters.

TÉTRAGRAMME, *sm.* tetragrammaton : the mystic number *four,* representing the Deity.

TÉTRAGYNE, tétrazhin', **TÉTRAGYNIQUE,** tétrazhinik', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* tetragynian, tetragynous : having four styles.

TÉTRAGYNIE, tétrazhini, *sf. Bot.* tetragynia : an order of plants having four styles.

TÉTRALOGIE, tétralozhi', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* tetralogy : a collection of four dramatic pieces represented for the prize at Athens.

TÉTRAMAZE, tétramaz', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; μαζός, breast], *adj.* four-breasted.

TÉTRAMÈRE, tétramèr', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; μέρος, part], *adj. Entom.* tetramerous, having four joints at the tarsi.

TÉTRAMÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* tetramera : a section of coleopterous insects.

TÉTRAMÈTRE, tétramètre', [Gr.: τέτρα, four ; μέτρον, measure], *adj. Pros.* tetrameter, tetrametrical : having four metrical feet.

TÉTRAMÈTRE, *sm. Pros.* tetrameter : a verse consisting of four measures.

TÉTRANDRE, tétrândr', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj. Bot.* tetrandrian, tetrandrous : having four stamens.

TÉTRANDRIE, tétrândri, *sf. Bot.* tetrandria : a class of plants having four stamens.

TÉTRANDRIQUE, tétrândrik', *adj. Bot.* tetrandrian, tetrandrous.

TÉTRAO, tétrao, *sm.* V. *Tétras.*

TÉTRAONIDOS, tétraonid', *smpl. Ornith.* tetraonidæ : a family of gallinaceous birds.

TÉTRAPÉTALE, tétrapétal', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* tetrapetalous : containing four petals.

TÉTRAPHYLLE, tétrafil', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* tetraphyllous, four-leaved : having four leaves or leaflets.

TÉTRAPLE, tétrapl', [Gr. : τετραπλόος, quadruple], *smpl.* Tetrapla : a Bible consisting of four different versions arranged in four columns.

TÉTRAPODE, tétrapod', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; ποῦς, ποδός, foot], *adj. Zool.* four-footed.

TÉTRAPTÈRE, tétraptèr', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; πτερόν, wing], *adj. Entom.* tetrapterous, four-winged : having four wings.

TÉTRAPTÈRES, *smpl. Entom.* tetrapterans : class of insects having four wings.

TÉTRAPTOTE, tétraptot', [Gr. : τετρα, four ; πτῶσις, a case, fall], *adj. Gram.* tetraptote : having four cases only.

TÉTRAPTOTE, *sm. Gram.* tetraptote.

TETRARCHAT, *or* **TÉTRARCAT,** tétrarka, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* tetrarchate : the office or dignity of a tetrarch.

TÉTRARCHIE, tétrarshi, [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; ἀρχή, power], *sf.* tetrarchate, tetrarchy : the fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch.

TÉTRARQUE, tétrark', *sm.* tetrarch : a subordinate prince ; a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TÉTRAS, tétrâ, [Gr. : τέτρηξ, τετράων, a pheasant], *sm. Ornith.* grouse : *Tetrao,* a genus of gallinaceous birds.

TÉTRASÉPALE, tétrasépal', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; sépale], *adj. Bot.* tetrasepalous : having four sepals.

TÉTRASPERME, tétraspèrm', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; σπέρμα, seed], *adj. Bot.* tetraspermous, four-seeded : having four seeds.

TÉTRASPORE, tétraspor, [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; σπορός, seed], *sm.* tetraspore : a reproductive body composed of four germs, found in algæ.

TÉTRASTIQUE, tétrastik', *sm. Pros.* tetrastich : a stanza consisting of four verses.

TÉTRASTIQUE, *adj.* **1.** *Pros.* of four verses ; **2.** *Bot.* four-rowed.

TÉTRASTYLE, tétrastil', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; στύλος, a column], *sm. Arch.* tetrastyle : a building with four columns in front.

TÉTRASTYLE, *adj.* **1.** *Arch.* having four columns in front ; **2.** *Bot.* tetragynous : having four styles.

TÉTRASYLLABE, tétrasillab', [Gr. : τέτρα, four ; syllabe], *adj. Gram.* tetrasyllabic, tetrasyllabical : consisting of four syllables.

TÉTRASYLLABE, *sm. Gram.* tetrasyllable : a word consisting of four syllables.

TÉTRASYLLABIQUE, tétrasillabik, *adj. Gram.* tetrasyllabic, tetrasyllabical.

TÉTRODON, tétrodôn, *sm. Ichth.* tetraodon : the globe-fish.

TETTE, tèt', [O. H. Ger. : titte ; Ger. : Zitze, teat], *sf.* teat, dug (of animals), teat.

TETTE-CHÈVRE, tèt'shèvr', *sm. Ornith.* goat-sucker. [*Pl. Tette-chèvres.*]

TÊTU, E, tètu, [tête], *adj.* **1.** † headed : having a head ; **2.** *Fig.* obstinate, stubborn, headstrong. **L'âne est lent, indocile et —,** the ass is slow, indocile and obstinate. *Buffon.*

TÊTU, E, *f. sm.* obstinate person.

TÊTU, tètu, *sm.* stone-hammer.

TEUGUE, tœg', **TUGUE,** tug', **TUQUE,** tuk', [Lat. : tegula, a tile], *sf. Naut.* top poop.

TEUTON, ONNE, tœtôn, ton', *adj.* Teutonic : pertaining to the Teutons.

TEUTON, *sm.* **1.** Teuton, Teutonic : the language of the Teutons ; **2.** *pl.* Teutons ; an ancient people of Germany ; **3.** German.

TEUTONIQUE, tœtonik', *adj.* Teutonic. **Ordre —,** Teutonic order. **Chevaliers teutoniques,** Teutonic knights.

TEXTE, tèkst', [Lat. : textus ; texère, textum, to weave], *sm.* text : *a)* the very words of an author, of a book, considered with relation to the commentaries written on them ; purview (of a law) ; *b) Script.* passage of Scriptures, selected as the subject of a discourse ; *c) Fig.* subject, theme, topic ; *d) Print.* a kind of letter or character. *a)* **Le — hébreu de la Bible,** the Hebrew text of the Bible. **Le commentaire est plus obscur que le —,** the commentary is more obscure than the text. *c)* **Revenir à son —,** to return to one's subject. **Restituer un —,** to restore a text. *d)* **Gros —,** two-line brevier. **Petit —,** brevier.

TEXTILE, tèkstil', [Lat. : textilis ; texère, to weave], *adj.* textile : *a)* capable of being woven ; *b)* textorial, textrine ; pertaining to weaving. **Plante —,** textile plant. **Les industries textiles,** the manufacture of textile fabrics. **Matière —,** textile matter.

TEXTILE, *sm.* textile fabric, textile.

TEXTILITÉ, tèkstilité, *sf.* quality of being textile.

TEXTUAIRE, tèkstuèr', [texte], *sm.* **1.** textbook : book without notes ; text ; **2.** textualist : one who can readily quote texts ; textuary, textuarist.

TEXTUAIRE, *adj.* textuary, textual : pertaining to a text.

TEXTUEL, ELLE, tèkstuèl', [texte], *adj.* textual : *a)* contained in the text ; textuary ; *b)* in accordance with a text.

TEXTUELLEMENT, tèkstuèl'mân-t, *adv.* textually : in accordance with a text.

TEXTULAIRE, tèkstulèr', *adj.* of texture, relating to texture.

TEXTURE, tèkstur', [Lat. : textura ; texère, to weave], *sf.* texture : *a)* the act of weaving ; *b)* web ; that which is woven ; *c)* the disposition of the several parts of a bod in connection with each other ; *d) Anat* the particular arrangement of the tissues which constitute an organ ; *e) Fig.* connection, plot. **La — d'une pièce de théatre,** the plot of a play.

THALAME, talam', **THALAMION,** talamiôn, [Gr. : θάλαμος, bed], *sm. Bot.* thalamus : dilated apex of the peduncle.

THALAMIFLORE, talamiflor', *adj. Bot.* thalamifloral.

THALASSIOPHYTE, talasiofit', [Gr. : θαλάσσιος, of the sea ; φυτόν, plant]. *sm. Bot.* thalassiophite : marine plant, sea-plant.

THALASSIQUE, talasik', [Gr.: θαλασσα, the sea], *adj.* sea : relating to the sea ; marine.

THALASSOCRATIE, talasokrasi, [Gr. : θάλασσα, the sea ; κράτος, empire], *sf.* sea-dominion.

THALER, talèr, *sm.* thaler : formerly a German coin ; dollar.

THALIE, tali, *pnf.* Thalia : *a) Mythol.* one of the nine Muses who presided over pastoral and comic poetry. *b) Astron.* a small planet.

THALLE, tal', [Gr. : θαλλός, a green shoot], *sm. Bot.* thallus : that part which bears the fructification in lichens.

THALLITE, tallit', *sf. Miner.* thallite : epidote.

THALLIUM, talliom, [Gr. : θαλλός, a green shoot], *sm. Chem.* thallium : a metal.

THALWEG, talvèg, [Ger. : Thal, valley ; Weg, a way], *sm.* bed (of a river).

THAMUS, tamouz, *sm.* thammuz, tammuz : the tenth month of the Jewish civil year.

THANATOLOGIE, tanatolozhi, [Gr. : θάνατος, death ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* thanatology : a discourse of death ; the doctrine of death.

THANATOPHOBIE, tanatofobi [Gr. : θάνατος, death ; φόβος, dread], *sf.* thanatophobia : a morbid dread of death.

THANE, tan', *sm.* thane : a Saxon or Danish baron.

THAPSIE, tapsi, *sf. Bot.* thapsia, deadly-carrot : a genus of umbelliferous plants.

THAUMATURGE, tômaturzh', [Gr. : θαῦμα, ατος, a wonder ; ἔργον, a work], *adj.* thaumaturgic : working wonders.

THAUMATURGE, *sm.* thaumaturgist, thaumaturgus : a miracle-worker.

THAUMATURGIE, tômaturzhi, *sf.* thaumaturgy ; the act of performing wonders or miracles.

THAUMATURGIQUE, tômaturzhik', *adj.* thaumaturgic, thaumaturgical : relating to thaumaturgy.

THÉ, té, [Chinese : te], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* teaplant, teatree ; **2.** tea : *a)* dried leaves of the teaplant ; *b)* a beverage made by the infusion of the dried leaves of the tea-plant. **— vert**, green tea. **— hysson**, hyson tea. **— noir**, black tea. **Boîte à —**, tea-caddy ; tea-canister. **Service à —**, tea-service : set of tea-things. **Tasse à —**, tea-cup. **Prendre du —**, to take tea, to drink tea.

3. tea-party.

THÉATIN, téatan, *sm.* theatine : a member of a religious order.

THÉATRAL, E, téâtral, *adj.* theatric, theatrical : *a)* pertaining to a theatre ; *b)* calculated for display ; pompous. **Représentation théatrale**, theatrical performance.

THÉATRALEMENT, téâtral'mân-t, *adv.* theatrically : in a theatrical manner.

THÉATRE, téâtr', [Lat. : theatrum ; Gr. : θέατρον], *sm.* **1.** theatre, play-house ; **2.** stage ; scene. **La décoration du —**, the scenery. **Le devant du —**, the front of the stage. **Changements de —**, change of scenery. **Monter sur le —**, to go on the stage. **Habits de —**, theatrical dresses. **Masque de —**, theatrical mask. **Pièce de —**, theatrical piece. **Aller au —**, to go to the theatre, the play. **Quitter le —**, to leave the stage.

3. drama ; dramatic art ; stage. **Non, le — ne corrige pas**, no, indeed, the drama does not improve people. **Écrire, travailler pour le —**, to write, to work for the stage. **Coup de —**, unforeseen event, claptrap.

4. plays, dramatic works. **Le — de Corneille**, Corneille's dramatic works. **Le — anglais**, the English, the British drama : a collection of English plays.

5. *Fig.* theatre : *a)* scene, seat ; place of any action ; *b)* exhibition ; stage. **Le — de la guerre**, the seat of war. **Jouer un rôle sur le — du monde**, to play a part in the world. **L'imagination est un — où se passent bien des faits**, the imagination is the seat of many an event.

THÉATRICULE, téatrikul', *sm.* small theatre.

THÉATROPHONE, téâtrofon [Gr. : θέατρον, theatre ; φονή, voice], *sm.* theatrophone : a telephonic apparatus by means of which may be heard at a distance the performance at a theatre.

THÉBAÏDE, tébaïd', *sf.* Egyptian desert, solitude, from the southern part of ancient Egypt.

THÉBAIN, E, tében, bèn', *adj.* Theban : pertaining to Thebes.

THÉBAIN, E, *sm. f.* Theban : an inhabitant of Thebes.

THÉBAÏNE, tébaïn', *sf. Chem.* thebaine : paramorphine ; an alkaloid.

THÉIÈRE, téyèr (thé), *sf.* tea-pot.

THÉIFORME, téifòrm', [thé ; forme], *adj.* theiform : resembling tea.

THÉINE, téin', *sf. Chem.* theine, thein : principle obtained from tea.

THÉISME, téism', [Gr. : Θεός, God], *sm.* theism : belief in the existence of a God.

THÉISTE, téist', [Gr. : Θεός, God], *sm.* theist : one who believes in the existence of a God, and who acknowledges a public worship.

THÉISTE, *adj.* theistic, theistical : pertaining to theism.

THÉLALGIE, télalzhi, [Gr. : θηλή, nipple ; ἄλγος, pain], *sf. Med.* thelalgia : pain in the nipple.

THÉLITE, télit', [Gr. : θηλή, nipple], *sf. Med.* thelitis : inflammation of the nipple.

THÉMATIQUE, tématik', *adj.* thematic : relating to a theme.

THÈME, tèm', [Gr. : θέμα ; τίθημι, I place], *sm.* **1.** theme : *a)* topic, subject ; *b)* a short dissertation composed by a student ; exercice ; *c) Gram.* a verb in its primary state, not modified by inflections ; *d) Mus.* a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition. *a)* **Développer un —**, to treat a subject. **Prendre mal son —**, *Fig.* **1.** to say an untruth ; **2.** to do a thing at the wrong time. *b)* **— latin**, latin exercise. **Composer un —**, to write a theme. **Cours de thèmes**, course of exercises. **Donner un —**, to give an exercise. **Faire son —**, to treat one's subject. **Faire son — de deux façons**, *Fig.* to treat one's subject two different ways.

2. *Astrol.* scheme.

THÉMIS, témis, *pnf.* Themis : *a) Mythol.* the goddess of justice ; *b) Fig.* justice ; *c) Astron.* a small planet or asteroid ; *d) Astron.* Virgo, a constellation.

THÉNAR, ténar, [Gr. : θέναρ, the palm of the hand], *sm. Anat.* thenar : a muscle extending the thumb.

THÉNARDITE, ténardit', *sf. Miner.* thenardite : native anhydrous sulphate of soda.

THÉOBROME, téobrom', *sm. Bot.* theobroma : a genus of plants producing cacao.

THÉOBROMINE, téobromin', *sf. Chem.* theobromine : alkaloid found in the seeds of theobroma cacao.

THÉOCRATIE, téokrasi, [Gr. : θεοκρατια · θεὸς, a god ; κράτος, power], *sf.* theocracy : government by the ministers of God.

THÉOCRATIQUE, téokratik', *adj.* theocratic, theocratical : pertaining to a theocracy.

THÉOCRATIQUEMENT, téokratik'mân-t, *adv.* theocratically.

THÉODICÉE, téodisé, [Gr. : θεός, a god ; δίκη, justice], *sf.* theodicy : *a)* a vindication of the justice of God ; *b)* that part of modern philosophy which treats of the existence of God.

THÉODOLITE, téodolit', *sm.* theodolite : a surveying instrument.

THÉODOSE, téodoz', *pnm.* Theodosius.

THÉODOSIEN, IENNE, téodozyan, syèn', *adj.* Theodosian : of Theososius.

THÉOGONIE, téogoni, [Gr. : θεός, a god ; γονή, γένος, race], *sf.* theogony : the generation of the gods.

THÉOGONIQUE, téogonik', *adj.* theogonic : relating to theogony.

THÉOGONISTE, téogonist', *sm.* theogonist : a writer on theogony.

THÉOLOGAL, E, téologal, [Lat. : theologus, theologian], *adj.* theologic, theological, divine : pertaining to theology. **Les trois vertus théologales**, the three divine virtues.

THÉOLOGAL, *sm.* lecturer on divinity.

THÉOLOGALE, *sf.* functions of a lecturer on divinity.

THÉOLOGIE, téolozhi, [Gr. : θεολογία, Θεός, God ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* theology ; divinity : the science of God and divine things. **Faire sa —**, to study divinity. **Docteur en —**, doctor of divinity, D. D.

THÉOLOGIEN, téolozhyan, *sm.* theologian, divine, theologist : a person well versed in theology.

THÉOLOGIQUE, téolozhik', *adj.* theologic, theological : pertaining to divinity.

THÉOLOGIQUEMENT, téolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* theologically.

THÉOLOGISER, téolozhizé-r, *vn.* to theologize : to reason as a theologian.

THÉOLOGISME, téolozhism', [théologie], *sm.* **1.** abusive reasoning in theological matters ; **2.** *Fig.* subtlety.

THÉOMANCIE, téomânsi, [Gr. : θεός, a god ; μαντεία, divination], *sf.* theomancy : a kind of divination.

THÉOMANIE, téomani [Gr. : θεός, God ; μανία, mania], *sf.* theomania : a madman's belief that he is God.

THÉOMAQUE, téomak', [Gr. : θεός, a god ; μάχομαι, I fight], *sm. Mythol.* theomachist : one who fights against the gods.

THÉOPHANIE, téofani', [Gr. : θεός, God ; φαίνεσθαι, to appear], *sf.* theophany : a manifestation of God to man.

THÉOPHILANTHROPE, téofilântrop', *sm.* theophilanthropist : a follower of theophilanthropism.

THÉOPHILANTHROPIE, téofilânyropi, [Gr. : Θεός, God ; φίλος, friend ; ἄνθρωπος, man], *sf.* theophilanthropism : a religious doctrine based on the love of God and man.

THÉOPHILANTHROPIQUE, téofilântropik', *adj.* theophilanthropic : pertaining to theophilanthropism.

THÉOPNEUSTIE, téopnœsti, [Gr. : θεοπνευστία], *sf.* theopneusty : divine inspiration.

THÉORBE, téorb', *sm. Mus.* V. *Téorbe.*

THÉORÈME, téorèm', [Gr. : θεώρημα], *sm.* theorem : a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.

THÉORÉTIQUE, téorétik', *adj.* theoretic. [Little used.]

THÉORICIEN, teorisyan, *sm.* theorist : one given to theory.

THÉORIE, téori, [Gr. : θεωρία, a beholding, a contemplation], *sf.* **1.** theory : *a)* speculation ; a doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in contemplation, without a view to practise ; *b)* philosophical explanation of phenomena ; *c)* theoretics ; an exposition of the general principles of any science. **Cet homme a plus de — que de pratique**, that man has more theory than practice. **Le lendemain, ma — reçut la sanction de l'expérience**, the following day my theory was sanctioned by experience. **En —**, theoretically, speculatively. **Faire des théories**, to theorize, to speculate. **La — de l'électricité**, the theory of electricity.

2. *Milit.* drill ; **3.** *Antiq.* embassy.

THÉORIQUE, téorik', *adj.* theoretic, theoretical : pertaining to theory, depending on theory ; speculative.

THÉORIQUEMENT, téorik'mân-t, *adv.* theoretically, speculatively : in theory, in speculation.

THÉORISER, téorizé-r, *vn.* to theorize, to speculate : to form a theory or theories.

THÉOSOPHE, téosof', *sm.* theosophist : one addicted to theosophy.

THÉOSOPHIE, téosofi, [Gr. : θεοσοφία ; θεός, God ; σοφία, wisdom], *sf.* theosophy, theosophism : supposed intercourse with God.

THÉOSOPHIQUE, téosofik', *adj.* theosophic, theosophical : pertaining to theosophy.

THÉOSOPHISME, téosofism', *sm.* theosophism : character of theosophical speculations.

THÈQUE, tèk', [Gr. : θήκη, box], *sf.* *Bot.* theca (*pl.* thecæ) : a hollow, urn-like body in cryptogamic plants.

THÉRAPEUTES, térapœt', [Gr. : θεραπευτής, an attendant], *smpl.* therapeutæ, therapeutics : a sect of Jewish monks.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, térapœtik', [Gr. : θεραπευτικός ; θεραπεύειν, to take care of], *sf.* therapeutics *pl.* : that part of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, *adj.* therapeutic, therapeutical, curative : relating to therapeutics.

THÉRAPEUTISTE, térapœtist', *sm.* therapeutist : one versed in therapeutics.

THÉRAPIE, térapi, *sf.* therapeutics.

THÉRIACAL, E, tériakal, *adj.* theriac, theriacal : pertaining to theriac.

THÉRIAQUE, tériak', [Gr. : θηριακή, from θήρ, wild beast], *sf.* *Pharm.* theriac, theriaca : a compound consisting of numerous drugs, considered as a remedy against poison.

THERMAL, E, tèrmal, [thermes], *adj.* thermal : warm. **Eaux thermales**, thermal waters.

THERMALITÉ, tèrmalité, *sf.* quality of thermal waters.

THERMANTIQUE, tèrmântik', [Gr. : θερμαντικός], *adj.* *Med.* exciting.

THERMES, tèrm', [Lat. thermæ, from Gr. : θερμός, hot], *smpl.* **1.** *Antiq.* thermæ, **2.** thermal baths, hot baths.

THERMIDOR, tèrmidór, [Gr. : θέρμη, heat], *sm.* Thermidor : the eleventh month of the year in the French republican calendar (from July 19 to August 17).

THERMIDORIEN, IENNE, tèrmidoryan, ryèn', *adj.* *Fr. Hist.* thermidorian.

THERMIDORIEN, *sm.* *Fr. Hist.* Thermidorian : one of those who participated in the overthrow of Roberspierre.

THERMIQUE, tèrmik', [Gr. : θερμός, hot], *adj.* thermic, thermotic : relating to heat.

TERMOCHIMIE, tèrmoshimi, [Gr. : θερμός, hot ; chimie], *sf.* thermochemistry : theory of the heat developed by chemical phenomena.

THERMODYNAMIQUE, tèrmodinamik, [Gr. : θερμός, hot ; dynamique], *sf.* thermodynamics : the branch of physics which treats of heat as mechanical agent.

THERMO-ÉLECTRICITÉ, tèrmoélèktrisité, *sf.* thermo-electricity : electricity developped by heat.

THERMO-ÉLECTRIQUE, termoélèktrik', *adj.* thermo-electric : pertaining to thermo-electricity.

THERMOGÈNE, tèrmozhèn', *adj.* thermogenous : producing heat.

THERMOGÉNÈSE, tèrmogenès [Gr. : θερμός, hot ; γεννᾶν, to engender], *sf.* themogenesis : the production of heat by physiological processes.

TERMOGRAPHE, tèrmograf [Gr.: θέρμη, heat ; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* thermograph : a self-registering thermometer.

THERMOLOGIE, tèrmolozhi, [Gr. : θερμός, hot ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* thermotics *pl.* : the doctrine or the science of heat.

THERMOLOGIQUE, tèrmolozhik', *adj.* thermotic : relating to thermotics.

THERMO-MAGNÉTIQUE, tèrmomanyétik', *adj.* termo-electric.

THERMO MAGNÉTISME, tèrmomanyétism', *sm.* termo-electricity.

THERMOMÈTRE, tèrmomètr', [Gr. : θερμός, hot : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* **1.** thermometer : an instrument for measuring the variations of temperature. **— à air**, air thermometer **— à mercure**, mercurial thermometer. **— à esprit de vin**, spirit thermometer. **— de Réaumur**, Reaumur's thermometer. **— centigrade**, centigrade thermometer. **— de Fahrenheit**, Fahrenheit's thermometer. **— différentiel**, differential thermometer. **— à maxima et à minima**, maximum, minimum thermometer. **— à registre**, self-registering thermometer. [V. *introduction.*].

2. *Fig.* criterion, standard, test.

THERMOMÉTRIE, tèrmomètri, *sf.* thermometry : measure of heat.

THERMOMÉTRIQUE, tèrmométrik', *adj.* thermometric, thermometrica : pertaining to a thermometer.

THERMO-MULTIPLICATEUR, termomultiplikatœr, *sm.* thermo-multiplier : a thermo-electric pile for detecting changes of temperature.

THERMOPYLES, tèrmopil', *sfpl.* Thermopylæ : a narrow pass of mount Œta in Thessaly.

THERMOSCOPE, tèrmoskop', [Gr. : θερμός, hot ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* thermoscope : an instrument for measuring minute differences of temperature.

THERMOSCOPIQUE, tèrmoskopic', *adj.* thermoscopic: pertaining to the thermoscope.

THÉSAURISATION, tézorizasyôn, *sf.* hoarding up.

THÉSAURISER, tézorizé-r, [Lat. : thesaurus, from Gr. θησαυρός, treasure], *vn.* to treasure up, to hoard up, to hoard.

THÉSAURISEUR, EUSE, tézorizœr, œz', *sm. f.* hoarder.

THÈSE, tèz', [Gr. : θέσις, from τίθημι, I place], *sf.* thesis (*pl.* theses) : *a)* a proposition advanced or laid down to be supported by argument ; theme, subject ; *b)* a proposition for a school or university exercise : an essay written by undergraduates, previous to receiving their degree ; *c)* argument, discussion. **Il a pris une mauvaise —**, he has chosen a bad subject. **Vous soutenez une bonne —**, you sustain a good thesis ; you are on the right side. **Cela change la —**, *Fam.* that alters the case. **En — générale**, generally, as a general rule. **Soutenir — pour quelqu'un**, to stand up for a person.

THÉSÉE, tésé, *pnm.* Theseus.

THÉSIS, tézis, [Gr.] *sf.* *Gr. Pros.* thesis : the unaccented part of the measure.

THESSALONICIEN, ENNE, tessalonisian, èn, *smf.* and *adj.* Thessalonian : of Thessalonica.

THÊTA, têta, *sm.* theta : the eight letter of the Greek alphabet.

THÉTIS, tétis, *sf.* Thetis : *a)* *Mythol.* the mother of Achilles, one of the Nereids ; *b)* *Fig.* the sea ; *c)* *Astron.* a small planet.

THÉURGUE, téurzhi, [Gr. : θεός, God : ἔργον, work], *sf.* theurgy : a species of magic.

THÉURGIQIE, téurzhik', *adj.* theurgic, theurgical : pertaining to theurgy.

THÉURGISTE, téurzhist', **THÉURGITE**, téurzhit', *sm.* theurgist : one addicted to theurgy.

THEURIET, teuriè, [André], poet and novelist (1833-1907).

THIBAUDE, tibôd', [from a popular name Thibaud given to shepherds], *sf.* hair-cloth, coarse drugget, under-carpet.

THIERRY, tièrié, [Augustin], historian (1795-1856), — [Amédée-Simon-Dominique], brother of the preceding, historian (1797-1873).

THIERS, tier [Adolphe], statesman and historian (1707-1877).

THIONIQUE, tionik', *adj.* *Chem.* sulphuric.

THLASPI, tlaspi, [Gr.], *sm.* *Bot.* thlaspi, shepherd's-purse : a genus of cruciferous plants. **— des champs**, **— monnoyère**, Mithridate mustard, penny-cress. **— bourse à pasteur**, shepherd's-purse.

THLIPSIE, tlipsi, [Gr. : θλίψις], *sf.* *Med.* thlipsis : compression, constriction of vessels by an external cause.

THOMAS, toma, *pnm.* Thomas. **Saint — d'Aquin**, St. Thomas Aquinas.

THOMISME, tomism', *sm.* thomism, thomaism : the doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

THOMISTE, tomist', *sm.* thomist : an adherent to thomism.

THON, tôn, [Gr. : θύννον], *sm.* *Ichth.* tunny, tunnyfish : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes. **— mariné**, pickled tunny.

THONNINE, tonin', *sf.* pickled tunny.

THOR, tór, *pnm.* Thor : a Scandinavian deity, the god of thunder.

THORACIQUE, torasik', *adj.* *Anat.* thoracic : pertaining to the thorax. **Régions thoraciques**, thoracic regions. **Canal —**, thoracic duct.

THORACIQUES, *smpl.* *Ichth.* thoracics : an order of bony fishes, having the ventral fins placed beneath the pectoral fins.

THORAX, toraks, [Gr. : θώραξ], *sm.* *Anat.* thorax : the chest.

THORINIUM, toriniom, **THORIUM**, (toriom), *sm.* *Chem.* thorium, thorinum : a metal.

THORITE, torit', *sf.* *Miner.* thorite : a mineral from which thorinum is obtained.

THRACE, tras', *sf.* *Geog.* Thrace.

THRACE, *smf.* Thracian : an inhabitant of Thrace.

THRACE, *adj.* *adj.* Thracian : pertaining to Thrace.

THRACIEN, ENNE, trasian, ièn, *smf.* and *adj.* Thracian : an inhabitant of Thrace ; of or belonging to Thrace.

THRIDACE, tridas', [Gr. : θρίδαξ, ακος, lettuce], *sf. Pharm.* lettuce-juice.

THRIPS, trips, *sm. Entom.* thrips : a genus of hemipterous insects.

THRISSE, tris', [Gr. : θρίσσα], *sf. Ichth.* thrissa : a genus of malacopterygious fishes.

THROMBOSE, trônbôz', [Gr. : θρόμβος], *sm. Med.* thrombosis : the coagulation of blood in the vessels, or its extravasation in the areolar tissue.

THROMBUS, trônbus, *sm. Surg.* thrombus : a small tumour formed by the escape of venous blood from an opened vein.

THUCYDIDE, tusidid, *pnm.* Thucydides.

THUIA, tuia, *sm.* V. *Thuya.*

THUREAU-DANGIN, turo-danzhan, [Paul], historian (*b.* 1837).

THURIFÉRAIRE, turiférèr', [Lat. : thus, thuris, incense ; ferre, to bear], *sm.* 1. thurifer, incense-bearer, censer-bearer ; 2. *Fig.* flatterer.

THURIFÈRE, turifèr', [V. Thuriféraire], *adj.* thuriferous : producing frankincense.

THUYA, tuia, [Gr. : θυΐα], *sm. Bot.* thyja, thuya : a genus of coniferous plants.

THYADE, tiad', [Gr. : θυάς], *sf.* bacchante.

THYM, tan, [Lat. : thymus ; Gr. : θύμος], *sm. Bot.* thyme : a genus of aromatic plants of the order labiatæ. — **vulgaire**, — **commun**, garden-thyme. — **bâtard**, — **serpolet**, wild thyme. **Qui ressemble au** —, thymelaceous. **Qui a l'odeur du** —, thymy.

THYMALLE, timal', [Gr. : θύμαλλος], *sm. Ichth.* thymallus : a genus of fishes of the salmon family. — **commun, saumon** —, grayling.

THYMÉ, E, timé, *adj.* thymelaceous.

THYMÉLÈES, timélè, *sfpl. Bot.* thymelaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

THYMIATECHNIE, timiatèkni, [Gr. : θυμίαμα, perfume ; τέχνη, art], *sf.* thymiatechny : the art of using perfumes in medicine.

THYMIQUE, timik', *adj. Anat.* thymic : pertaining to the thymus.

THYMUS, timus, [Lat. : Gr. : θύμος], *sm. Anat.* thymus, thymus gland : a gland consisting of two lateral lobes, covered by the sternum. — **de veau**, thymus of calf, sweet-bread.

THYRÉOÏDE, tiréoïd', [Gr. : θυρεός, shield ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* thyroid : resembling a shield. **Cartilage** —, thyroid cartilage of the larynx, Adam's apple. **Glande** —, **corps** —, thyroid gland, thyroid body.

THYRÉOÏDIEN, IENNE, tiréoïdyan, dyèn', *adj.* thyroideal : relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

THYRÉOÏDITE, tiréoïdit', *sf. Med.* thyreoitis : inflammation of the thyroid gland.

THYRÉONCIE, tiréonsi, *sf. Med.* bronchocele, goitre.

THYRÉOTOMIE, tiréotomi [Gr. : θυρεός, thyroid ; τομή, a cutting], *sf. Surg.* thyreotomy : incision into the thyroid gland.

THYROÏDE, tiroïd', *adj.* V. *Thyréoïde.*

THYRSANTHE, tirsânt', [Gr. : θύρσος, thyrse ; ἄνθος, flower], *adj. Bot.* thyrsoid : having the form of a thyrse.

THYRSE, tirs', [Gr. : θύρσος], *sm.* 1. *Antiq.* thyrsus : a staff entwined with ivy ; 2. *Bot.* thyrse, thyrsus : a species of inflorescence ; a panicle, very compact, with the lower branches shorter than those of the middle.

THYRSOÏDE, tirsoïd', *adj.* thyrsoid.

THYSANOURES, tizanour', **THYSANURES**, tizanur', [Gr. : θύσανος, fringe ; οὐρά, tail], *smpl. Entom.* thysanoura, thysanura, thysanourans : an order of apterous insects.

TIARE, tiar', [Gr. : τιάρα], *sf.* tiara : *a*) an ornament with which the ancient Persians covered their heads ; *b*) an ornament worn by the Jewish high-priest ; *c*) the pope's triple crown ; *d*) *Fig.* papal dignity. **Porter la** —, to be a pope. **Poser, mettre la** — **sur la tête de quelqu'un**, to put the tiara on a person's head ; to crown a person a pope.

TIBÈRE, tibèr', *pnm.* Tiberius.

TIBÉRIADE, tibériad', *pnf. Geog.* Tiberias.

TIBÉRON, tibérôn, *sm.* V. *Tiburon.*

TIBET, THIBET, tibè, *sm. Geog.* Tibet, Thibet, Tubet.

TIBÉTAIN, E, tibétan, tèn', *sm. f.* Tibetan : inhabitant of Tibet.

TIBIA, tibia, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* tibia, shin-bone : the larger and inner of the two bones of the leg.

TIBIAL, E, tibial. *adj. Anat.* tibial : pertaining to the tibia.

TIBRE, tibr', *sm. Geog.* Tiber.

TIBULLE, tibul', *pnm.* Tibullus.

TIC, tik, [of uncertain origin], *sm.* 1. *Veter.* vicious habit. — **rongeur**, crib-biting.

2. tic : a local and habitual convulsive movement of certain muscles. — **douloureux de la face**, tic douloureux, face-ague.

3. *Fig.* bad habit. **C'est son** —, it is a habit he has.

TIC TAC, tik tak [onomat.], *sm.* 1. tick-tack ; ticking ; clack. **Le** — **d'un moulin**, the tick-tack of a mill. **Faire** —, to go tick-tack ; to tick.

2. pitapat. **Son cœur fait** —, her heart goes pitapat.

TIÈDE, tyèd', [Lat. : tepidus], *adj.* luke-warm : *a*) tepid ; moderately warm ; *b*) *Fig.* not ardent, not zealous ; cool. **Un bain** —, a tepid bath. **De l'eau** —, tepid water. [*Adverb.*], **Boire** —, to take warm drinks. **Un ami** —, a lukewarm friend. **Une dévotion**, —, a lukewarm religion.

TIÈDE, *smf.* lukewarm person.

TIÈDEMENT, tyèd'mân-t, *adv.* luke-warmly : without ardour.

TIÉDEUR, tyédeur, [tiède], *sf.* lukewarmness : *a*) tepidity, tepidness ; *b*) want of zeal, of ardour. **La** — **de l'eau**, the lukewarmness of water. **Servir ses amis avec** —, to help one's friends with little zeal.

TIÉDIR, tyédir, [tiède], *vn.* to grow, to become tepid, lukewarm, cool ; to cool. **Faire** — **de l'eau**, to set hot water to cool.

TIEN, tyan, **TIENNE**, tyèn', [Lat. : tuus], *adj.* thine ; yours. **Ces biens-là peuvent devenir tiens**, that wealth may become yours. **Un** — **ami**, a friend of yours.

LE TIEN, LA TIENNE, *pron. poss.* thine ; yours. **Ce n'est pas mon livre, c'est le** —, it is not my book, it is yours. **Ce sont là mes habits, et non les tiens**, those are my clothes and not yours.

LE TIEN, *sm.* 1. thine, thine own ; yours, your own. **Personne ne songe à t'enlever le** —, nobody means to take yours. **Le** — **et le mien**, yours and mine. 2. *pl.* thy *or* your family, kindred, relations, friend, people, race, tribe. **Tu devrais d'abord favoriser les tiens**, you ought first of all to favour your family. **Je n'oublierai jamais ce que les tiens ont été pour moi**, I shall never forget what your family did for me. *G. Ohnet.*

TIERÇAIN, tyèrsan, [tiers], *sm.* tierce, tierce : a cask.

TIERÇAIRE, tyèrsèr', [tiers], *sm.* monk of the third order of Franciscans.

TIERCE, tyèrs', [tiers, from Lat. : tertius, third], *sf.* 1. tierce : *a*) *Mus.* a third ; *b*) a sequence of three cards of the same colour; *c*) *Fenc.* a thrust ; *d*) *Herald* a field divided into three parts. *a*) — **majeure**, major third. — **mineure**, minor third. — **diminuée**, diminished third. — **augmentée**, superfluous third. *b*) — **majeure**, tierce-major, tierce-major.

2. *Cath. Lit.* second canonical hour ; 3. *Print.* last revise ; 4. *Math. Astron.* third : the sixtieth part of a second.

TIERCELET, tyèrsœlè [tiers] *sm.* 1. *Falc.* tiercelet, tiercel, tercel : the male hawk ; † *Fig.* would-be.

TIERCELINE, tyèrsœlin', *sf.* nun of the third order of Franciscans.

TIERCEMENT, tyèrs'mân-t', [tiercer], *sm.* augmentation of a third.

† **TIERCEMENT**, tyèrs'mân-t, *adv.* thirdly.

TIERCER, tyèrsé-r, [tiers], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *tierçons, tierçant.*] 1. to enhance the price of by a third ; 2. to divide by thirds ; 3. *Build.* to reduce to the third ; 4. *Agr.* to give the third dressing to (vines).

TIERCER, *vn.* to raise the price one third.

TIERCERON, tyèrs'rôn, [tiers], *sm. Gothic Arch.* secondary arch ; tierceron.

†**TIERCET**, tyèrsè, *sm.* V. *tercet.*

† **TIERCEUR**, tyèrsœr, *sm.* bidder.

TIERCIÈRE, tyèrsyèr', *sf.* a sort of fishing-net.

TIERÇON, tyèrsôn, [tiers], *sm.* tierce : a cask. : an old liquid measure.

TIERS, ERCE, tyèr-z, tyèrs', [Lat. : tertius, third], *adj.* 1. third. **La tierce partie d'un tout**, the third part of a whole. **En maison tierce**, in the house of a third person. **Écrire à une tierce personne**, to write to a third person. **En main tierce**, in the hands of a third person. — **arbitre**, umpire. **L'argent sera déposé entre les mains d'un** — the money to be deposited in the hands of a third person. — **parti**, third party. — **état**, tiers-etat, third estate, the commonalty. — **ordre**, third order. — **an**, *Hunt.* third year. **Tierce opposition**, *Law-t.* third opposition.

2. *Med.* tertian. **Fièvre tierce**, tertian fever, tertian.

TIERS, *sm.* 1. third part, third. **Le** — **de neuf est de trois**, three is the third of nine. **Les deux tiers du genre humain** the two thirds of mankind. **Le** — **d'une succession**, the third of an inheritance. **Être pour un** — **dans une entreprise**, to be interested for a third in an enterprise.

2. third party, third person. **Déposer une somme entre les mains d'un** —, to deposit a sum in the hands of a third party. **Il survint un** —, a third person came in. — **détenteur**, — **possesseur**, *Law-t.* third hand, third holder. — **porteur**, *Com.* second endorsee (of a bill). **Le** — **et le quart**, no matter who ; every body. **Et l'on y sait médire et du** — **et du quart**, and there is evil-speaking of this one and that. *Mol. Tart.* i. 1.

3. *Fr. Hist.* tiers-état, third estate.

EN TIERS, *adv. phr.* a third, as a third person ; with two others. **Il vint se mettre en** —, **et se rendit maître de la conversation**, he joined the two and took the lead in the conversation. **Se mettre en** — **avec tel et tel**, to join two other persons.

TIERS-POINT, tyèr-pwan, *sm.* 1. *Arch.* tierce-point ; 2. three-square file : a small sharp-pointed triangular file.

TIGE, tizh', [Lat. : tibia, a pipe]. *sf.* 1. stem, stalk (of plants) ; stock, stem, body, trunk (of trees). **La** — **d'une fleur**, the stem

of a flower. — **herbacée**, herbaceous stalk. — **ligneuse**, woody stem. **Arbre à haute —**, lofty trunk.

2. *Geneal.* stock : *a*) stem ; the original progenitor ; *b*) lineage, race, family ; progeny, stem. **Saint Louis, la — des Bourbons**, Saint Lewis, the stock of the B. **Faire —**, to be the first of a race.

3. *Fig.* stem, stock, origin, spring, source, original, cause. **Les luthériens, qui étaient la — de la réforme**, the Lutherans, who were the stock of the Reformation. **Toutes les Églises naissantes venaient de la — commune des apôtres**, the apostles were the common origin of all the new churches. *Bossuet.*

4. shaft (of a column), tige ; **5.** *Arch.* pillar ; **6.** stem (of a candlestick) ; **7.** leg (of a round table) ; pillar (of a tea-table) ; **8.** leg (of a boot) ; **9.** shank (of a key, of a nail) ; **10.** shank, shaft (of an anchor) ; **11.** rod (of a piston, etc.). — **de communication**, connecting rod. — **conductrice**, guide-rod. — **graduée**, index-rod. *Bicycl.* — **de selle**, saddle-pin. — **de guidon**, handle-bar stem. *Autom.* — **de direction**, controlling rod of steering gear. — **de guidage**, guide bolt.

TIGELLE, tizhèl', [tige], *sf. Bot.* tigelle, tigella, caulicle, radicle : the part of the embryo which bears the cotyledons.

TIGETTE, tizhèt', [tige], *sf. Arch.* honeysuckle ornament (at the springing of a volute).

TIGNASSE, tinyas', [for teignasse, from teigne], *sf. Fam.* scrubby wig, mop.

TIGNON, tinyón, [old form for chignon], *sm. Pop. lang.* back hair (of women). *v. Chignon.*

TIGNONNER, tinyoné-r, *va.* to dress the back hair.

TIGNONNER (SE), *v. refl.* to pull one another's hair ; to seize each other by the hair behind.

TIGRE, tigr', [Lat. : tigris, from Gr. τίγρις], *sm.* **1.** tiger : *a*) *Zool.* a fierce feline quadruped ; *b*) *Fig.* cruel, pitiless man ; *c*) groom, servant-boy. *a*) — **royal**, Bengal tiger. **De —**, tigerish. **Jaloux comme un —**, as jealous as a tiger. *b*) **C'est un —, un vrai —**, he is a tiger, a regular tiger.

2. *Zool.* — **barbet**, — **frisé**, — **chasseur**, chetah, cheetah, hunting leopard of India. — **d'Amérique**, — **du Brésil**, — **de la Guyane**, jaguar, American tiger, American panther. — **chat**, tiger-cat ; ocelot ; serval. — **des iroquois**, — **poltron**, — **rouge**, puma, American lion. — **loup**, hyena. — **noir**, jaguar.

3. *Conchyl.* tiger-shell : a red shell of the genus cypræa.

TIGRE, *adj.* spotted, speckled : tiger-like.

TIGRE, tigr', *sm. Geog.* Tigris.

TIGRÉ, E, tigré, *pa. p.* or *adj.* spotted, speckled.

TIGRER, tigré-r, *va.* to spot, to speckle : to adorn with spots.

TIGRESSE, tigrès', *sf.* tigress : the female of the tiger.

TIGRIDIE, tigridi, *sf. Bot.* tigerflower : *Tigridia*, a genus of bulbous plants of the order iridaceæ.

TILBURY, tilburi, [Eng.], *sm.* tilbury : a two wheeled carriage.

TILDE, tilde, [Span. : tilda], *sf.* tilde : a mark put on the letter *n* to give it a liquid sound, in the Spanish tongue.

TILIACÉES, tiliasé, [Lat. : tilia, a lime-tree], *sfpl. Bot.* tiliaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

TILL *or* **TEEL**, til, *sm. Bot.* teel, til : a plant, the *Sesamum indicum*.

TILLAC, tiyak, [of Scand. origin], *sm. Naut.* deck. **Franc —**, main deck. **Faux —**, orlop deck.

TILLAGE, tiyazh', *sm.* stripping (hemp).

TILLE, tiy', [Lat. : tilia, lime-tree], *sf.* **1.** bast, bass : the inner bark of the lime-tree ; **2.** harl, hempharl.

TILLE, tiy' *sf. techn.* axe, hatchet-hammer ; slater's hammer ; carpenter's hatchet.

TILLE, tiy, (perhaps Eng. till for drawer], *Naut.* cabin, cuddy (of a lighter or open boat).

TILLEMONT, tiymon (Sébastien Le Nain de], historian (1637-1698).

TILLER, tiyé-r, [tille], *va.* to strip, to peel (hemp).

TILLETTE, tiyèt, *sf.* pattern-slate.

TILLEUL, tyœl, [Lat. : tilia, lime-tree], *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* limetree, linden-tree : a genus of plants of the order tiliaceæ ; **2.** lime-tree flowers.

TILLEUR, EUSE, [tiller], tiyœr, œz', *sm. f.* stripper (of hemp).

TILLOTTE, tiyot', **TILLOLLE**, tiyol', *sf.* small fishing-punt.

TILLOTTE, tiyot', [tiller], *sf.* hemp-hatchel, hemp-hackle.

TILLOTTER, tiyoté-r, [tillotte], *va.* to hatchel, to hackle (hemp).

TIMAR, timar, *sm.* Turkish fief.

TIMARIOT, timario, *sm.* Turkish horseman (holding a fief).

TIMBALE, tanbal', [Ar. : thabal], *sf.* **1.** kettle-drum, tymbal, timbal ; **2.** cup, drinking cup (of silver or other metal) ; **3.** parchment battledore.

TIMBALIER, tanbalyé, [timbale], *sm.* kettle-drummer.

TIMBRAGE, tanbrazh', [timbrer], *sm.* stamping.

TIMBRE, tanbr', [Lat. : tympanum, gradually altered into tymbanum, timbre], *sm.* **1.** cord (of drums) ; **2.** bell, hand-bell ; **3.** bell (of a clock), clock-bell ; **4.** *Fig.* brain, head. — **de table**, bell-call. — **électrique**, electrical bell-call. **Avoir le — fêlé**, *Fam.* to be crack-brained. **Je lui crois, pour moi, le — un peu fêlé**, for my part, I believe him to be a bit cracked. *Mol. F. sav.* ii. 7. **Brouiller le — à quelqu'un**, to turn a person's brain. **On dit que son — est brouillé**, they say his brain is muddled. *Rac. Plaid.* i. 1.

5. sound (of a bell) ; **6.** sound, tone : sonorous quality of a voice, of an instrument) ; timbre ; tone-character, tone-quality. **Ce violon a beaucoup de —**, that violin has plenty of sound. **La voix s'affermit et prend du —**, the voice becomes firmer and more sonorous.

7. air : first line of a popular song.

8. stamp : *a*) mark imprinted upon paper liable to duty ; *b*) postage-stamp ; a small piece of paper bearing an official mark, struck upon letters and parcels sent by post. *a*) — **sec**, blank stamp. **Bureau du —**, stamp office. **Droit du —, droit de —**, stamp-duty.

9. stamp-office ; **10** stamp-duty ; **11.** post-mark. **Cette lettre porte le — de Londres**, that letter bears the London post-mark.

12 *Herald.* crest, helmet.

TIMBRÉ, E, tanbré, *pa. p.* **1.** stamped, marked. **Papier —**, stamped paper. **Cette lettre n'est pas timbrée**, there is no stamp on this letter. **Une lettre timbrée de Lille**, a letter bearing the Lille post-mark.

2. cracked, crack-brained. **Une cervelle mal timbrée**, **une tête timbrée**, a crack-brained-person. **Il est un peu —**, he is a little cracked.

3. *Herald.* crested.

TIMBRE POSTE, tanbrœpost', *sm.* postage-stamp, stamp. **Mouilleur de —**, stamp damper. [*Pl. Timbres poste.*]

TIMBRE-QUITTANCE, tanbr'kitâns, *sm.* receipt-stamp,

TIMBRER, tanbré-r, [timbre], *va.* **1.** to stamp (paper, parchment, bills, newspapers, letters, etc.) ; **2.** *Law-t.* to docket (papers) ; **3.** *Herald.* to crest (a coat of arms). **Tampon à —**, stamp-pad.

TIMBREUR, tanbrœr, *sm.* stamper ; a person who stamps paper, bills, letters, etc.

TIMIDE, timid', [Lat. : timidus], *adj.* timid : *a*) not bold ; timorous, fearful ; faint-hearted ; *b*) timorous ; indicating fear, full of scruples ; *c*) bashful, shy, diffident, modest ; reserved ; *d*) cautious, wary. **Une femme —**, a timid woman. **Le mouton est encore plus — que la brebis**, with sheep the male is even more timid than the female. *Buffon.* **Un écrivain —**, a timid writer. **Style —**, timid, tame style. **Un regard —**, a timid look. **Une contenance —**, a timid bearing. **Donner des conseils timides**, to advise timidly. **Le malheur et le repentir l'avaient rendu — envers la destinée**, remorse and misfortune had made him afraid of destiny. **Un enfant —**, a timid, a shy child. **Marche —**, cautious walk.

TIMIDES. *smpl.* timid persons, timid ones.

TIMIDEMENT, timid'mân-t, *adv.* timidly : *a*) timorously, fearfully ; without courage or boldness ; *b*) bashfully, shyly.

TIMIDITÉ, timidité, *sf.* timidity : *a*) timorousness, fearfulness ; want of boldness ; *b*) bashfulness, shyness, diffidence.

TIMOCRATIE, timokrasi, [Gr. : τιμή, honour ; κράτος, power], *sf.* timocracy : government by men of property.

TIMON, timón, [Lat. : temo, temonis], *sm.* **1.** pole (of a coach) ; **2.** beam (of a plough) ; **3.** *Naut.* tiller, helm ; **4.** *Fig.* helm : direction.

TIMONERIE, timon'ri, *sf. Naut.* steerage.

TIMONIER, timonyé, [timon], *sm.* **1.** wheelhorse ; **2.** *Naut.* helmsman, steersman.

TIMORÉ, E, timoré, [Lat. : timor, fear ; timēre, to fear], *adj.* timorous : *a*) timid, fearful ; *b*) full of scruples ; scrupulous. **Une conscience timorée**, a scrupulous conscience.

TIMOTHÉE, timoté, *pnm.* Timotheus, Timothy.

TIN, tan, *sm. Naut.* stock, block of wood.

TINCAL *or* **TINKAL**, tankal, [Malay], *sm.* tincal : crude borax.

TINCTORIAL, E, tanktorial, [Lat. : tinctorius], *adj.* tinctorial : used in dyeing ; colouring ; dye.

TINE, tin', [Lat. : tina, a wine-vessel], *sf.* tub ; water-cask.

TINÉITES, tinéit', [Lat. : tinea], *smpl. Entom.* tineidæ : a family of lepidopterous insects.

TINET, tiné, *sm. Butch.* gambrel.

TINETTE, tinèt', [dim. of tine], *sf.* small tub.

TINTAMARRE, tantamar', [origin unknown], *sm. Fam.* clatter, uproar, racket, hurly-burly, hubbub. **Faire du —**, to make a clatter, to clatter.

† **TINTAMARRER**, tantamaré-r, [tintamarre], *vn. Fam.* to clatter, to make a clatter.

TINTAMARRESQUE, tantamarèsk', *adj.* buffoonish, comic.

TINTEMENT, tant'mân-t, [tinter], *sm.* **1.** tinkling, ringing ; **2.** tolling, toll. **Un — funèbre**, a tolling.

3. tingling, ringing. — **d'oreilles**, ringing noise in the ears.

TINTENAGUE, tant'nag', *sf.* T. *Toutenague.*

TINTER, tanté-r, [Lat. : tinitire, to tinkle], *va.* **1.** to ring (a bell) ; to toll ; **2.** to ring for. — **la messe**, to ring for mass.

3. *Naut.* to set on blocks.

TINTER, *vn.* 1. to toll : to ring, to sound slowly. **La cloche de la chapelle tinte,** the chapel bell is ringing. **Voilà le sermon qui tinte,** they are ringing for the sermon.

2. to tinkle to make small, quick sounds; to ring, to jingle, to clink. **Les grelots tintaient,** the bells were ringing. **Les troupeaux dont la cloche tintait,** the sheep, the bells of which were tinkling. **Les écus tintent en tombant l'un sur l'autre,** the crowns ring as they fall one upon the other. **Faire — un verre,** to make a glass jingle.

3. to patter, to strike with a quick succession of short sounds. **De larges gouttes de pluie tintaient sur les vitres,** large drops of rain pattered on the windows. *Th. Gaut.*

4. to tingle : to feel a kind of thrilling sound; to ring. **Les oreilles lui tintent,** his ears tingle. **Faire — les oreilles de quelqu'un,** to make a person's ears tingle. **La même voix tintait longtemps dans mes oreilles,** the same voice long continued to ring in my ears. *Lamartine.* **Les oreilles doivent lui avoir bien tinté,** *Fig.* there was a great deal said about him.

5. *Fig.* to be cracked. **Le cerveau lui tinte,** he is cracked.

TINTIN, tantan, [tinter], *sm.* ting, tinkle, clink, tinkling, jingling : as light, shar psound.

TINTINNABULER, tantinnabulé-r. [Lat.: tintinnabulum, small bell], *vn.* to ring (as small bells).

TINTOUIN, tantwan, [tinter], *sm.* 1. ringing, tingling (in the ears). **Avoir un — continuel dans les oreilles,** to have a continual ringing in one's ears.

2. *Fig.* anxiety, uneasiness. **Cette affaire lui donne bien du —,** that affair makes him very uneasy.

TIPULAIRE, tipulèr', **TIPULIFORME,** tipulifórm', **TIPULCÏDE,** tipulcïd', *adj.* tipulary : pertaining to, or resembling, insects of the genus tipula.

TIPULAIRES, tipulèr', *smpl. Entom.* tipulidæ : a family of dipterous insects.

TIPULE, tipul', [Lat. : tipula], *sf. Entom.* tipula : a genus of dipterous insects.

TIQUE, tik', [German origin : Dutch : teek; O. Ger. : zècke; Ger. : Zecke; O. Eng. : tyke; Eng. : tick], *sf.* 1. *Entom.* tick : a kind of acarus; 2. dog-tick. **— ricin,** wood-tick, dog-tick.

TIQUER, tiké-r, [tic], *vn.* (of horses) to be vicious.

TIQUETÉ, E, tik'té [perhaps a form for tacheté], *adj.* variegated, spotted, speckled.

TIQUETURE, tik'tur', *sf.* variegation : the state of being variegated.

TIQUEUR, EUSE, tikœr, œs', [tiquer], *adj.* vicious; crib-biting.

TIR, tir, [tirer], *sm.* 1. shooting; firing. **Chasse au —,** shooting. **— à la cible,** shooting at a target. **— aux pigeons,** pigeon shooting. **Être habile au —,** to shoot well. **— au pistolet,** pistol-shooting. **— à boulet,** firing solid shot. **— à obus,** firing shells; howitzer-practice. **— à boulets rouges,** firing red-hot shot. **Canon à — rapide,** quick-firing gun.

2. archery; 3. fire; firing; range. **La justesse du —,** the precision of the firing. **— direct,** direct fire. **— d'enfilade,** enfilading fire. **— d'écharpe** flank-fire. **— de front,** frontal fire. **— de plein fouet,** direct fire. **— à longue portée,** long range fire. **— plongeant,** plunging-fire. **— à ricochet** ricochet-fire. **— à répétition,** magazine fire. **— à toute volée,** firing at random; volley firing. **Ce fusil n'a pas le — juste,** this musket does not shoot true, does not carry well.

4. shooting-gallery; shooting-grounds; 5. archery-grounds.

TIRADE tirad' [Ital. : tirata] *sf.* 1. draught, drawing; 2. *Fig.* passage; 3. *Theat.* tirade : declamation; strain flight; long speech. **— trop longue,** too long a speech. **Il ne lui restera que l'ignominie d'avoir fait des tirades contre des gens de bien,** and he will only have the shame of having made long speeches against good people. *Grimm. Corresp.* **Une — de réflexions,** a train of reflections. **Une — d'injures** *Fam.* many insults uttered one after another.

4. *Mus.* tirade : the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

D'UNE TIRADE, TOUT D'UNE TIRADE, *adv. phr. Fam.* at a stretch, without ceasing.

TIRAGE, tirazh', [tirer], *sm.* 1. draught : *a*) drawing, draw; the act of drawing; dragging; *b*) the force or power necessary to move anything; difficulty, resistance in drawing; *c*) the up-current of a chimney. *a*) **Ce cheval est excellent au —,** that is an excellent draught-horse. *b*) **Il y a beaucoup de — sur le caillou,** it is difficult to draw anything on pebbles. **C'est un chemin où il y a beaucoup de — pour les chevaux,** it is a very heavy road for the horses. **Il y a un peu de — entre eux,** *Fam.* they do not get on very well together.

2. towing (of boats); 3. tow-path. **Chevaux de —,** draught-horses.

4. stretching (of cloth); 5. winding off (of silk); 6. drawing (of metals); 7. extraction, drawing out (of a quarry); 8. *Print.* working off, working, printing off, edition. *Phot.* printing; 9. drawing (of a lottery). **— au sort,** drawing lots; *Milit.* drawing for the conscription.

TIRAILLEMENT, tirây'mân-t, [tirailler], *sm.* 1. pulling about, pulling; 2. wrest : the effect of being pulled about; 3. *Fig.* difficulties (between contending or rival parties); 4. pain, twitch, twitching, twinge. **— d'estomac,** pain in the stomach. **Il y a des tiraillements continuels dans cette administration,** there is continual jarring (disagreement) in that administration.

5. *Fig.* trouble, cross, pains.

TIRAILLER, tirâyé-r, [tirer], *va.* 1. to pull about. **— une étoffe pour l'allonger,** to pull a stuff to lenghten it.

2. *Fig.* to importune, to tease, to plague. **Les affaires me tiraillent de tous côtés,** I am so plagued with business that I do not know which way to turn. *Volt.* **Il y a longtemps qu'on le tiraille pour obtenir son consentement,** they have been teasing him a long while to give his consent. *Bescher.*

3. to divert (one's thoughts).

TIRAILLER *vn.* 1. to shoot badly; 2. *Milit.* to skirmish.

TIRAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to pull one another about; 2. to shoot one another.

TIRAILLERIE, tirây'ri, *sf. Milit.* skirmishing.

TIRAILLEUR, tirâyœr, *sm. Milit.* sharpshooter, skirmisher; (in the French army) tirailleur.

TIRANCE, tirâns', *sf. Naut.* stake used for dragging ropes at the bottom of the sea.

TIRANT, tirân-t, [tirer], *sm.* 1. string (of a purse); 2. tie (of shoes); 3. strap (of boots); 4. strap, brace (of a drum); 5. iron-bar; 6. *Arch.* holdfast, brace; cramp-iron; tie-rod; tie-beam; 7. splinter-bar stay (of a carriage); 8. *Butch.* whitleather : sinews in meat; 9. *Naut.* draught. **— d'eau,** draught of water; sea-gauge.

TIRASSE, tiras', [tirer], *sf.* draw-net.

TIRASSER, tirasé-r, [tirasse], *va.* to take with a draw-net, to net (partridges, etc.)

TIRAUDE, tirôd', (tirer) *sf.* hand-rope of the tie-rope of a pile-driver.

TIRE, tir', [tirer], *sf.* stroke (of a wing). **Tout d'une —,** at one stroke, at a stretch. **Vol au —,** pocket-picking. **Voleur au —,** pick-pocket.

TIRÉ, E, tiré, *adj.* 1. drawn. **Être — à quatre épingles,** *Fam.* to look as if one had just come out of a band-box.

2. get out, extricated, delivered. **— d'affaires,** out of difficulty.

3. fired, shooted, discharged; 4. wan, pale, haggard. **Visage —,** haggard face.

5. printed off; 6. far-fetched, far-sought; **— de loin, — par les cheveux,** far-fetched.

TIRÉ, *sm.* 1. *Com.* drawee (of a bill of exchange); 2. shooting. **Chasse au —,** shooting.

TIRE-À-BARRE, tirabar', *sm.* cooper's tool (for fixing the bar which supports the end of a cask).

TIRE-BALLE, tir'bal', *sm.* 1. † *Surg.* forceps; 2. *Milit.* worm-screw for drawing the ball out of small arms). [*Pl. Tire-balles.*]

TIRE-BORD, tir'bór, *sm. Ship-b.* holdfast. [*Pl. Tire-bords.*]

TIRE-BOTTE, ir'bot', *sm.* 1. boot-jack; 2. boot-hook; 3. † boot-strap; 4. † thread-lace. [*Pl. tire-bottes.*]

TIRE-BOUCHON, tir'boushôn, *sm.* 1. corkscrew; 2. (of hair) ringlet. **En —,** winding, spiral. **Cheveux en —, cheveux frisés en —,** ringlets of hair. [*Pl. Tire-bouchons.*]

TIRE-BOUCLER, tir'bouklé, *sm. Carp.* mortise-chisel.

TIRE-BOURRE, tir'bour', *sm.* 1. *Milit.* wad-hook; worm-screw; 2. *Milit.* ramrod-screw; gun-screw; 3. *Paper-m.* cleaner. [*Pl. Tire-bourre.*]

TIRE BOUTON, tir'boutôn, *sm.* button-hook. [*Pl. Tire-boutons.*]

TIRE CENDRE, tir'sândr', *sf. Miner.* tourmaline. [*Pl. Tire-cendre*].

TIRE CLOU, tir'klou, *sm.* 1. slater's hammer, nail-drawer; 2. claw-hammer, [*Pl. Tire-clous.*]

TIRE D'AILE, tir'dèl', *sf.* rapid motion, quick jerk of the wing. [*Pl. Tires-d'aile.*]

À TIRE-D'AILE, *adv. phr.* swiftly, with all possible swiftness. **Voler à —,** to fly with all possible swiftness.

TIRE DENT, tir'dân, *sm.* pincers. [*Pl. Tire-dents.*]

TIRE FILET, tir'filè, *sm.* filet, moulding-plane. [*Pl. Tire-filets.*]

TIRE-FOND, tir'fôn, *sm.* 1. cooper's turrel; 2. screw-ring. [*Pl. Tire-fond.*]

TIRE-FUSÉE, tir'fuzé, *sm. Milit.* fuse-engine : drawer for extracting fuses when fixed in shells. [*Pl. Tire-fusées.*]

TIRE LAINE, tir'len', *sm.* 1. founder's tool; 2. † cloak-stealer, night-robber. [*Pl. Tire-laine.*]

† **TIRE-LAISSE,** tir'lès', *sm. Fam.* balk, disappointment.

TIRE-LARIGOT, (À) a tir'larigo, *adv. phr.* **Boire à —,** to drink hard.

TIRE-LIGNE, tir'liny', *sm.* drawing-pen. [*Pl. Tire-lignes.*]

TIRELIRE, tir'lir', [of unknown origin], *sf.* money-box.

TIRELIRE, tir'lir, *sm.* song (of the lark).

TIRELIRER, tir'liré-r, *va.* to sing (like the lark).

TIRE-LISSE, tir'lis', *sf. Weav.* spring-shaft. [*Pl. Tire-lisses.*].

TIRE-MOELLE, tir'mwal', *sm.* marrow-spoon. [*Pl. Tire-moelle.*]

† **TIRE-PAILLE,** tir'pây', *sm.* yellow amber. [*Pl. Tire-pailles.*]

TIRE-PAVÉ, tir' pavé, *sm.* sucker : a

child's toy consisting of a piece of leather to lift a stone by means of a string. [*Pl. Tirepavés.*]

TIRE-PIED, tir'pyé, *sm.* shoemaker's stirrup. [*Pl. Tire-pieds.*]

TIRE-PLOMB, tir'plôn, *sm.* glazier's vice, lead-flatting mill. [*Pl. Tire-plomb.*]

TIRE-POINT, tir-pwan, *sm.* pricker : sharp pointed tool to pierce holes with in leather [*Pl. Tire-points.*]

TIRER, tiré-r, [of unknown origin], *va.* **1.** to draw : *a*) to attract ; to pull ; to draw back ; to draw in, to pull in ; to draw out, to pull out ; to draw up, to pull up ; to draw down, to pull down ; (with a twitch) to pluck ; to lug ; *b*) to cause to move forward by force applied in the front or in advance of the thing moved ; to cause to move after ; (along the ground) to drag ; (with great effort) to haul, to tug ; to lug ; *c*) to attract, to cause to be directed towards a person or a thing ; *d*) *Naut.* to sink into the water, to require a certain depth of water for floating ; *e*) to draw out, to get out, to extract, to take out, to take, to obtain ; to pull ; *f*) to unsheathe ; *g*) to induce, to extort; *h*) to fetch ; to heave ; *i*) to take, to let out, to tap ; *j*) to let ; *k*) to take by chance ; to have ; *l*) to take, to procure, to receive, to obtain, to derive ; *m*) to draw out, to suck ; *n*) to draw off ; to extract by distillation, to distil; to obtain by expression, to squeeze out, to press out ; *o*) to take out ; *p*) to get out, to extricate ; to relieve, to deliver ; *q*) to extend, to stretch ; to lengthen ; to tighten ; *r*) to spread, to close ; *s*) to pull aside, to slide back, to unclose, to undraw ; to cause to slide along ; *t*) to extend in length, to form by extension ; to draw out ; to wiredraw.

a) **Il lui tirait les cheveux**, he was pulling his hair. — **la couverture à soi**, to keep the best part of a thing for one's self. — **quelqu'un par l'habit**, to pull a person by the coat. — **la porte sur soi, après soi**, to shut the door after one. — **le verrou**, to draw the bolt. — **l'oreille, les oreilles à quelqu'un**, to pull a person's ears. — **le diable par la queue**, to struggle to live, to find it hard to make both ends meet. *b*) — **un cheval par la bride**, to pull a horse by the bridle. **Six forts chevaux tiraient un coche**, six strong horses were dragging a coach. — **un criminel à quatre chevaux**, to quarter a criminal alive, to tear a criminal between four horses. — **quelqu'un à quatre.** *Fam.* to press, to urge a person. **Se faire** —, *Fig.* to want pressing. **Il y a encore bien à — pour en venir là**, *Fam.* it will still take time to effect. *c*) **Cela tire l'œil**, that attracts the eye. *d*) **Ce navire tire quinze pieds d'eau**, that vessel draws fifteen feet of water.

e) — **sa bourse de sa poche**, to pull one's purse out of one's pocket. — **une épine du pied**, to take a thorn out of a person's side. — **de l'eau d'un puits**, to draw water from a well. — **l'or de la mine**, to extract gold from a mine. — **sa montre**, to pull out one's watch. — **son épingle du jeu**, *Fig.* to get out of a scrape. — **les marrons du feu**, *Fig* to be the cat's paw. — **pied ou aile**, *Fam.* to get a picking. — **d'un sac double mouture**, *Fig.* to take double profit. — **des sons d'un instrument**, to draw sounds from an instrument. — **du feu d'un caillou**, to strike fire from a flint. *f*) — **l'épée**, to draw the sword. — — **l'épée contre quelqu'un**, to draw the sword against a person. *g*) — **des larmes des yeux de quelqu'un**, to draw tears from a person's eyes. *h*) — **des soupirs**, to heave sighs. *i*) — **du vin**, to draw wine. — **du vin au clair**, to draw off wine. *Fig.* **Le vin est tiré, il faut le boire**, now the ale is drawn it must be drunk : it is now too late to alter what is arranged. — **une affaire au clair**, *Fig.* to clear up a matter. *j*) — **du sang**, to let blood, to draw blood, to bleed. *k*) — **les numéros d'une loterie**, — **une loterie**, to draw a lottery. — **quelque chose à la courte paille**, to draw lots. — **le gâteau des Rois**, — **les Rois**, to keep Twelfthnight. — **au sort**, to draw lots, to cast lots for ; *Milit.* to draw for the conscription. *l*) — **des denrées d'un pays**, to obtain provisions from a country. *m*) **L'enfant tire le lait de la mamelle**, the child draws the milk from the breast. *n*) — **le suc des herbes**, to extract the juice from herbs. **On ne saurait — de l'huile d'un mur**, one cannot get blood out of a stone. *p*) — **quelqu'un de peine, d'embarras**, to get a person out of trouble. **On ne peut le — de là**, *Fig.* that cannot be got out of his head. — **quelqu'un d'un mauvais pas**, to get a person out of a scrape. — **quelqu'un de la boue**, to raise a person from a low condition. — **quelqu'un de prison**, to get a person out of prison.

q) — **une courroie**, to stretch a leather strap. — **une corde**, to tighten a rope. — **bien ses bas**, to pull one's stockings up. — **le cordon**, to pull the string in order to open the door. — **en longueur**, *Fig.* to delay, to put off, to prolong, to spin out. *r*) — **les rideaux**, to draw the curtains. — **le rideau sur quelque chose**, — **le rideau**, *Fig.* to draw the curtain over a thing. *s*) — **les rideaux**, to undraw the curtains. *t*) — **l'or**, — **l'argent**, to wiredraw gold, silver.

2. to strain : to injure or weaken by stretching ; to wrench, to sprain. **Cette écriture est trop fine, elle tire les yeux**, *Fig.* that writing is too fine, it strains the eyes.

3. to make. — **sa révérence à quelqu'un**, to bow to a person when leaving.

4. to put out, to hold out. — **la langue**, to put out one's tongue. — **la langue à quelqu'un**, to put out one's tongue to a person. **Faire — la langue à quelqu'un d'un pied de long**, *Fig.* to hold out false hopes to a person.

5. to pull off. — **les bas, les bottes à quelqu'un**, to pull off a person's stockings, a person's boots. — **son chapeau**, to take off one's hat. — **ses chausses**, — **ses grègues**, *Fig.* to run away, to scamper away. — **pays**, — **chemin**, *Fig.* to run away, to scamper away.

6. to milk : to draw or press out the milk of. — **les vaches**, to milk cows.

7. *Arith.* to extract. — **la racine carrée d'un nombre**, to extract the square root of a number.

8. † to deal, to strike ; **9.** *Fenc.* to give. — **une estocade**, to give a thrust. — **des armes**, to fence.

10. to shoot : *a*) to let fly, to discharge missile weapons ; *b*) to fire off, to let off, to discharge fire-arms ; *c*) to shoot at, to fire at. *a*) — **des traits, des flèches**, to shoot arrows. *b*) — **des armes à feu**, to fire, to shoot. — **un coup de fusil**, to fire a gun, to shoot. — **des salves d'artillerie**, to fire rounds of artillery. — **sa poudre aux moineaux**, *Fig.* to waste one's money or credit on trifles. *c*) — **des grives**, to fire at thrushes. — **un lièvre**, to shoot at a hare. — **au vol**, to shoot flying.

11. to draw : *a*) to trace, to delineate ; to rule ; *b*) to paint, to copy, to take ; *c*) to take off, to copy ; *d*) *Com.* to draft. *a*) — **une ligne**, to draw a line. — **un plan sur du papier**, to draw a plan on paper. *b*) **Faire — son portrait**, to have one's portrait taken. *c*) — **copie d'un acte**, to copy a deed. *d*) — **une lettre de change**, to draw a bill of exchange.

12. *Print.* to print, to print off, to work off, to strike off. **Cet ouvrage a été tiré à cinq mille exemplaires**, five thousand copies of that work were struck off, printed.

13. to draw out : to obtain by questioning, to pump out ; to elicit ; to get out, to bring out. — **un secret de quelqu'un**, to get a secret out of a person. **Ne pouvoir — un mot de quelqu'un**, to be unable to get a word out of a person. — **un éclaircissement de quelqu'un**, to get an explanation from a person.

14. to draw : *a*) to gather, to reap, to obtain, to get, to pull, to receive ; to take ; *b*) to derive, to take, to borrow ; *c*) to infer, to deduce, to derive. *a*) — **dix mille francs par an d'une terre**, to get ten thousand francs a year from an estate. — **de l'argent de quelqu'un**, to get money from a person. — **quelque grâce de quelqu'un**, to obtain a favour of a person. — **promesse**, — **parole de quelqu'un**, to get a person to promise. **On ne saurait — raison de cet homme**, you cannot get that man to do what he ought. — **raison**, — **satisfaction d'une injure**, to be revenged of an insult. — **vengeance**, to take revenge. — **parti de**, to take advantage of, to turn to good account. — **avantage d'une chose**, to derive benefit from, to avail one's self of a thing. — **vanité**, — **gloire de**, to glory in, to pride one's self on. *b*) **Ce mot est tiré du latin**, that word comes from the Latin. **C'est de là que cette ville tire son nom**, that is what this town takes its name from. **Cette rivière tire sa source de telle montagne**, that river draws its source from such a mountain. *c*) — **une conséquence d'un principe**, to infer from a principle. **Les présages qu'on tire du vol des oiseaux**, the auguries drawn from the flight of birds. — **l'horoscope d'une personne**, to cast a person's nativity. — **les cartes à quelqu'un**, to tell a person's fortune by the cards. — **les cartes**, to tell fortunes by the cards.

TIRER, *vn.* **1.** to draw : *a*) to pull, to tug, to haul ; to exert strength in drawing ; *b*) *Fam.* to go, to move, to advance ; to draw on ; *c*) to allow chance to decide ; *d*) to shrink, to contract ; *e*) (with *à*) to draw near, to draw nigh, to come near, to approach ; *f*) (with *sur*) *Com.* to value upon. *a*) — **sur une corde**, to pull a rope. *b*) **Tirons de ce côté**, let us go this way. **Nous sommes découverts, tirons de ce côté**, we are found out, let us go this way. *Mol. Et.* iii. 13. **Je tirai plus à l'ouest que je n'avais fait la veille**, I went more westward than I did the day before. — **au large**, — **de long**, to run away, to scamper away, to fly away, to take to one's heels. **Tirez, tirez**, away ! away ! *c*) — **à la courte paille**, — **au doigt mouillé**, to draw, to cast lots. — **à qui fera**, to cast lots whose turn is shall be. — **à la conscription**, —, to draw lots for the conscription. *d*) **La peau du visage me tire**, the skin of my face is drawn. *e*) **Cet ouvrage tire à sa fin**, that work is nearly finished. **Ce malade tire à sa fin**, that patient is near his end. *Prov.* : **A trop tirer la corde casse**, the last straw breaks the camel's back.

2. *Fenc.* to fence ; **3.** to shoot ; (of fire-arms), to fire. — **de l'arc**, to draw the bow. — **aux perdrix**, to shoot partridges. — **au blanc**, to shoot, to fire at a mark. — **en l'air**, to fire in the air. — **juste**, to shoot true. — **à balle**, to fire with ball, to fire ball-cartridge. — **à mitraille**, to fire case-shot. — **à plomb**, to fire shot, to fire small shot. — **à poudre**, to fire blank cartridge, to fire with powder. — **à bout por-**

tant, to shoot point blank — **sur quelqu'un à bout portant**, *Fig.* to say disgreeable things point-blank to a person. — **sur ses troupes**, *Fig.* to attack one's own friends.

4. — **en longueur**, to delay, to put off, to spin out. **Cette affaire tire en longueur**, that business is spun out.

5. (with *à*) to bring to; to be drawn into; to prove. **Cette demande pourrait — à conséquence**, that request might be drawn into a prededent. **Cela ne tire pas à conséquence**, it is of no consequence.

6. (with *à*, *sur*), to look as, to resemble to be drawing, to be verging, to verge, to tend (towards, to); to border (upon). **Son style tire à la manière et au précieux**, his style is somewhat affected. **Il écoutait ce récit, d'un maintien froid, pensif et tirant sur l'austère**, while he was listening to this account, he seemed cold, thoughtful and somewhat austere. **Son teint, tirant au noir, ôtait à sa figure toute prétention à la beauté**, her complexion, which was very dark, prevented her face from being beautiful. **Cette pierre tire sur le vert**, that stone has a green cast, has a shade of green. **Un blanc sale tirant sur le gris**, a dirty grayish white.

TIRER (SE), *v.refl.* **1.** to get out, to extricate one's self; to save one's self, to get through. **Il s'est tiré de prison avec beaucoup de peine**, he got out of prison with great difficulty. **Se — d'affaire**, to get through a thing. **Se — des mains de quelqu'un**, to get out of a person's clutches. **S'en —, s'en bien —**, *Fam.* to come off; to come off well, to get off; to get over it; to recover (from illness). **Je me souvins alors de l'embarras où je m'étais trouvé, avec le duc de Lerme en pareil cas, et de quelle façon je m'en étais tiré**, I remembered the scrape I was in with the duke of L. when in a similar case, and how I got out of it. *Le Sage.* **Vous aurez quelque peine à vous — de là**, you will not get over that easily. **Il se s'en tirera jamais**, he will never get over it. **Se — de la presse, de la foule**, to get out of the crowd. **Se — du pair, de pair**, to rise above one's equals.

2. to be drawn: *a)* to be taken off, to be drawn out; to be drawn in; *b)* to be extracted by distillation; to be obtained by expression; *c)* to be extracted; *d)* to be obtained, to be gathered, to be collected; *e)* to be derived; to be inferred. *b)* **L'huile se tire des olives**, oil is extracted from olives. *c)* **Ce marbre se tire de telle carrière**, that marble is extracted from such a quarry. *d)* **Tire le bien du mal, lorsqu'il s'en peut —**, seek good out of evil, when it can be done. **Il lui avait signalé le grand parti qui pouvait se — de cette forteresse**, he had pointed out the great advantage this fortress would be.

3. to be shot; 4. to be printed, to be printed off.

TIRE-RACINE, tir'rasin', *sm. Dent. Surg.* stump-forceps. [*Pl. Tire-racines.*]

TIRERIE, tir'ri, [tirer], *sf.* wiredrawing room.

TIRE-SOU, tir'sou, *sm.* usurer. [*Pl. Tire-sous.*].

TIRET, tirè, [tirer], *sm.* **1.** † slip of parchment; **2.** hyphen (-); **3.** *Print.* dash (—).

TIRETAINE, tir'tèn', *sf.* linsey-woolsey; a coarse stuff, made of flax and wool mixed.

TIRETTE, tirèt', [tiret], *sf.* **1.** shutter, damper (of a chimney); **2.** string (to draw up a gown).

TIREUR, EUSE, tirœr, œz', [tirer], *sm. f.* **1.** drawer: *a)* one who draws; *b)* one who draws a bill of exchange; **2.** *Weav.* drawboy; **3.** pin-maker; **4.** wiredrawer. — **d'or**, gold wiredrawer.

5. distiller; **6.** — **de mine**, miner; **7.** **Tireuse de cartes**, fortune-teller by cards.

8. robber, snatcher, stealer. — **de laine**, † cloak-snatcher, night-robber.

9. shooter; shot, marksman; *Milit.* rifleman, sharp-shooter. **Un bon —**, a good shot. — **d'arc**, archer.

10. game-keeper; **11.** *Fenc.* fencer. — **d'armes**, † fencing-master.

TIRE-VEILLE, tir'vèy', *sf. Naut.* man-rope, ladder-rope, side-rope. — **du beaupré**, man-rope of the bowsprit. — **de cabestan**, swifter of a capstan.

TIROIR, tirwar, [tirer], *sm.* **1.** drawer: sliding box in a bureau, case or table. **Pièce à —**, *Fig.* comedy of episodes.

2. *St.-Eng.* slide-valve, slide. **Armature du —**, valve-works. **Boîte à —**, valvebox. — **de distribution**, slide-valve. — **réversible**, reversible slide valve. — **rotatif, tournant**, rotary slide valve. — **long en D**, long D valve. — **en coquille**, — **à trois orifices**, three-ported slide. — **rond**, pipe valve. **Chemise du —**, valve-casing. — **d'injection**, injection slide-valve.

3. toothed cylinder (of the friezing-table); **4.** tray (of gun-limber): small flat sliding pin fox fixing a gun-barrel to the stock; **5.** *Milit.* middle rank (of three), centre rank, second rank.

TIRONIEN, IENNE, tironyan, én', *adj. Rom. Antiq.* tironian. **Notes tironiennes**, tironian notes.

TIROT, tiro, *sm.* small boat.

TISANE, tizan', [Lat. : ptisana, from Gr. : πτισάνη, peeled barley], *sf.* **1.** ptisan, cooling draught, diet-drink, herb-drink, herb-tea, tea, infusion (of herbs). — **de mauve**, mallow drink.

2. — **de Champagne**, light champagne.

TISARD, tizar, *sm. Metall.* flue-hole; door.

TISON, tizôn, [Lat. : titio], *sm.* brand, fire-brand. **Garder les tisons**, *Fam.* to stick close to the fire. — **de la discorde**, — **de discorde**, *Fig.* brand of discord. — **de discorde**, (of things) apple of discord. — **d'enfer**, Hell-hound.

TISONNÉ, E, tizoné, *adj.* spotted with black, speckled with black spots.

TISONNER, tizoné-r, [tison], *vn.* to stir up, to poke the fire.

TISONNEUR, EUSE, tizonœr, œz', *sm. f.* person fond of poking the fire.

TISONNIER, tizonyé, *sm.* poker.

TISRI, tisri, *sm.* tisri: the first Hebrew month of the civil year.

TISSAGE, tisazh', [tisser], *sm.* weaving: the act of weaving.

TISSER, tisé-r, [v. tistre], *va.* to weave: to form textile fabric by combining threads, yarns, filaments, etc.; to form by texture.

TISSERAND, tis'rân, *sm.* weaver: one who weaves. — **en drap**, cloth-weaver.

TISSERANDERIE, tis'rândri, *sf.* weaving: trade, business of a weaver.

TISSU, E, tisu, *pa. p.* of *Tistre*, woven: *a)* tissued; formed by texture; *b)* intermixed, entwined; *c)* plotted, formed; got up, brought about; invented. *a)* **Une étoffe mal tissue**, a badly woven stuff. *b)* **Des jours tissus de plaisirs et de peines**, days of mingled joy and pain.

TISSU, *sm.* tissue: *a)* woven stuff; textile fabric; *b)* texture; *c)* *Anat.* texture, structure; *d)* *Bot.* the solid parts of plants existing in the form of membranes or filaments; *e)* *Fig.* web; substance, texture, fabric; *f)* *Fig.* connected series. *a)* **Un — d'or et de soie**, a gold and silver tissue. **Des tissus de laine**, woollen tissues. *b)* **Le — de cette étoffe est lâche**, this stuff is woven very loose. *c)* — **musculaire**, muscular tissue. **Un — fibreux**, a fibrous tissue. **Tissus accidentels**, accidental *or* adventitious tissues. *e)* **Le — d'un discours**, the tissue of a discourse. **Les pièces espagnoles étaient des tissus d'aventures incroyables**, the Spanish plays were a tissue of extraordinary events. *f)* **Un — de faussetés, de mensonges**, a tissue of falsehoods. **L'histoire de l'empire grec n'est qu'un — de révoltes, de séditions et de perfidies**, the history of the Greek empire is a record of rebellions, seditions and acts of perfidy.

TISSURE, tisur', [tissu], *sf.* **1.** texture: disposition, connection of threads interwoven; **2.** contexture; **3.** *Fig.* tissue, web.

TISSUTERIE, tisutri', [tissu], *sf.* ribbon-weaving.

TISSUTIER, tisutyà, *sm.* ribbon weaver; fringe-maker.

* **TISTRE**, tistr', [Lat. : texĕre, to weave; O. Fr. : tixtre, later tistre and tissir, whence the part. tissu], *va.* to weave. [Used only in the past participle, *tissu*, and in the compound tenses.]

TITAN, titân, *sm. Mythol.* Titan.

TITANATE, titanat', *sm. Chem.* titanate: a salt composed of tinanic acid and a base.

TITANE, titan', **TITANIUM**, titaniom, [Gr. : τίτανος, plaster], *sm. Chem.* titanium: a metal.

TITANIFERE, titanifèr', [Lat. : titanum; ferre, to bear], *adj.* titaniferous: containing titanium.

TITANIQUE, titanik', *adj.* **1.** Titanian, Titanic: relating to Titans.

2. *Chem.* titanic, titanitic: relating to titanium.

TITANITE, titanit', *sm. Miner.* titanite, sphene.

TITE-LIVE, tit' liv', *pnm.* Titus Livius.

TITHYMALE, titimal', *sm. Bot.* tithymal: a plant of the spurge kind.

TITILLANT, E, titilân-t, *adj.* titillating, tickling.

TITILLATION, titilasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : titillatio], *sf.* titillation: tickling; pricking sensation.

TITILLER, titillé-r, [Lat. : titillāre], *va.* to titillate: to tickle.

TITRAGE, titrazh', [titrer], *sm. Com.* testing.

TITRE, titr', [Lat. : titulus], *sm.* **1.** title; *a)* titlepage; the inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work and the author's name; *b)* *Law-t.* chapter, division of a book, of a subject; *c)* an appellation of honour or dignity; *d)* appellation, name; *e)* property of an office; exercise of certain professions; *f)* right; that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; *g)* the instrument which is evidence of a right; titledeed, deed, voucher; document; *h)* right, claim. *a)* **Le — d'un ouvrage**, the title of a work. **Faux —**, *Print.* half title. — **courant**, *Print.* head-line. *c)* **Il a le — de duc**, he has the title of duke. **Le — d'Altesse**, the title of Highness. *d)* **Le — de père**, the title of father. **Le — de bienfaiteur**, the title of benefactor. *e)* **Professeur en —**, titulary professor. **Il a le — de notaire**, he has the title of notary. *g)* — **de propriété**, deeds, title deeds. **Il y a des titres de cinq cents et de mille francs**, there are certificates (bonds) of five hundred and some of a thousand francs. **Titres de noblesse**, titles of nobility. *h)* **A quel — ?** on what grounds? **A quel — faites-vous cette réclamation ?** what right have you to claim that? **A bon —, à juste —**, rightly, justly; deservedly. **Il a des titres à cettte place**, he is entitled to that place.

2. standard (of gold, of silver, etc.) ; **Le — légal**, legal standard. **Le — des objets d'or et d'argent est déterminé par la loi**, the standard of articles in gold and silver is fixed by law. 3. dash : a mark above one or more letters, used to denote abbreviation.

À TITRE DE, *prepos. phr.* by right of, in virtue of ; as ; in the quality of, on the ground of. **Il s'est introduit dans cette maison à — de parent**, he introduced himself to that family as a relation. **A plus d'un —**, on more grounds than one. **A — d'ami**, as a friend. **A — de grâce**, as a favour. **A — d'office**, in virtue of one's office.

TITRÉ, E, titré, *adj.* 1. titled ; 2. conferring a title ; 3. *Chem.* standard, test, titrated.

TITRER, titré-r, [titre], *va.* 1. to title, to give a title to ; 2. *Chem.* to dose.

TITRER (SE), *v. refl.* to assume a title ; to style one's self.

TITRIER, titrié, [titre], *sm.* 1. curator of deeds in monasteries ; 2. forger of deeds.

TITUBANT, E, titubân-t, ânt', [tituber], *adj.* staggering, tottering.

TITUBATION, titubasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* staggering ; titubation.

TITUBER, titubé-r, [Lat. : titubāre], *vn.* to stagger, to stumble, to titubate.

TITULAIRE, titulèr', [Lat. : titularis, from titulus], *adj.* 1. titulary : pertaining to a title ; 2. titular : *a*) having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it ; *b*) invested with a title to an office, whether performing the duties of it or not.

TITULAIRE, *smf.* titular, titulary ; incumbent.

TITULARIAT, titularia, *sm.* office, function conferring a title.

TMÈSE, tmèz', [Gr. : τμῆσις, a cutting], *sf. Gram.* tmesis : a figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words.

TOAST, tôst', [Eng.], *sm.* toast, health.

TOASTER, tôsté-r, *vn.* to toast : to give a toast or health to be drunk ; to drink health or toasts.

TOASTER, *va.* to toast : to drink to the health in honour of.

TOBIE, tobi, *pnm.* Tobias, Toby.

TOC, tok, [onomat.], *sm.* tap, rap.

TOCANE, tokan', *sf.* unpressed wine ; unfermented champagne.

TOCOLOGIE, tokolozhi, [Gr. : τόκος, birth ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* tocology : the science of obstetrics.

TOCQUEVILLE, tokvil [Alexis-Charles-Henri de] historian and writer on political economy (1805-1853).

TOCSIN, toksan, [O. Fr. : toquer, to strike : sing. small bell, whence signe, a sign ; Lat. signum, a mark, whence signal], *sm.* tocsin, alarm-bell. **Sonner le —**, to ring the alarm-bell ; *Fig.* to raise the multitude, to inflame the passions. **Sonner le — contre, sur quelqu'un**, to raise a hue and cry, to raise an outcry against a person.

TODIER, todyé, *sm. Ornith.* tody : a genus of scansorial birds.

TOGE, tozh', *sf. Rom. Antiq.* toga : the outer garment of the Romans ; robe, gown.

TOHU-BOHU, to-u-bo-u, [Heb.], *sm.* 1. chaos ; 2. *Fig.* chaos, confused mass, medley ; hurly-burly, hubbub. **C'était un — à ne pas s'entendre**, it was a deafening hubbub.

TOI, twa, [V. TU], *pron. pers.* of the second person. 1. (nominative or vocative) thou ; *Fam.* you. **Comment as-tu perdu le goût de ces plaisirs que toi seule étais capable de sentir et de rendre ?** how could you lose all taste for that pleasure, which you alone could feel and give ? *J. J. Rouss.* **Qui sera chargé de le lui annoncer ? Toi**, who must be chosen to tell her ? You. **Toi et moi nous avons fait ce que nous devions**, both you and I have done what we ought. **C'est toi qui l'as fait**, you did it.

2. (objective) thee, you : to thee, to you. **C'est de toi que je parle**, it is of you I am speaking. **Je pensais à toi**, I was thinking of you. **Je compte sur toi**, I rely upon you. **Cela est pour toi**, that is for you. **Laisse-toi conduire**, allow yourself to be led. [After a verb in the imperative, the diphthong *oi* is elided before *en* and *y* :] **Fais-t'en donner la moitié**, get half of it. **Garde-t'en bien**, beware of it.

TOI-MÊME, thyself ; *Fam.* yourself. V. *tu*.

TOILE, twal', [Lat. : tela], *sf.* 1. cloth : a texture or fabric woven of flax, hemp, or cotton ; 2. linen : cloth made of linen or flax; used in opposition to cotton-cloth ; 3. canvas : coarse cloth of hemp or flax. **— de lin**, linen-cloth, linen. **— pour chemises**, shirting. **— pour draps**, sheeting. **— de Hollande**, Dutch linen, holland. **— écrue**, unbleached cloth. **— fine**, fine cloth. **— d'Irlande**, Irish linen. **— de batiste**, cambric. **— de coton**, cotton cloth, calico. **— de chanvre**, canvas. **— à voiles**, canvas, sail-cloth. **— d'emballage**, pack-cloth, wrapper. **— à matelas**, ticking. **— à sac**, sacking, sack-cloth. **— cirée**, oil-cloth ; floor-cloth. **— peinte**, printed calico, print. **De —**, linen. **Drap de —**, linen sheet. **Chemise de —**, linen shirt. **Commerce de toiles**, linen-trade.

4. cloth : tissue made of other materials. **— d'amiante, — amiantine**, amianthus-cloth. **— de crin**, hair-cloth. **— métallique**, wire-gauze. **— d'or**, gold tissue, cloth of gold.

5. *pl.* sheets (of a bed) ; 6. *Paint.* canvas (for painting) ; 7. *Paint.* picture, painting, piece ; 8. web. **— d'araignée**, spider-web, cobweb. **— de Pénélope**, Penelope's web.

9. *pl.* toils, nets ; 10. *Theat.* curtain. **Baisser la —**, to drop the curtain. **La — se lève**, the curtain rises.

11. † tents ; 12. *Naut.* canvas : the sails of a ship ; 13. *pl.* sail-cloth (of a wind-mill) ; 14. (at tennis) curtain.

TOILÉ, twalé, *sm.* ground (of lace).

TOILERIE, twal'ri, *sf.* linen-drapery.

TOILETTE, twalèt', [toile], *sf.* 1. cambric : fine linen-cloth ; 2. toilet : *a*) a covering spread over a table in a dressing-room ; *b*) dressing-table, toilet-table ; *c*) the act of dressing ; dressing ; careful adjustment of dress, etc. ; *d*) dress, attire. *b*) **Dessus de —**, toilet-quilt. **Plier la —**, † to pack up one's things. *c*) **Cabinet de —**, dressing-room. **Faire sa —**, to dress. **Elle fait sa —**, she is dressing. *d*) **— de bon goût**, pretty dress. **En grande —**, in full dress. **Revendeuse, marchande à la —**, dealer in ladies' left off dresses.

3. trimming (of horses) ; 4. *Com.* wrapper.

TOILIER, IÈRE, twalyé, lyèr', *smf.* 1. dealer in linen-cloth ; 2. linen-cloth maker.

TOILIER, IÈRE, *adj.* linen : of linen-cloth.

TOISE, twaz', [Lat. : tensa (brachia), stretched (arm), for the extended arm], *sf.* 1. toise : an ancient long measure in France, containing 6 French feet (— 6,39447 English feet or 6 feet 4.73 inches) ; fathom ; 2. two yard measure. **Des mots longs d'une —**, *Fig.* very long words. **Mesurer les hommes à la —**, to estimate men by their stature. **Mesurer les autres à sa —**, to measure other people's corn by one's own bushel.

TOISÉ, twazé, *sm.* 1. measuring ; 2. *Math.* mensuration.

TOISER, twazé-r, [toise], *va.* 1. to measure. **— un mur**, to measure a wall. **— un soldat**, to measure the stature of a soldier.

2. *Fig.* to eye, to scrutinize, to scan ; to judge. **— quelqu'un de la tête aux pieds**, to eye a person from top to toe.

TOISER (SE), *v. refl.* to eye, to observe each other.

TOISEUR, twazœr, *sm.* measurer, surveyor.

TOISON, twazôn, [Lat. : tonsio, shearing], *sf.* fleece. **La — d'or**, *Mythol.* the Golden Fleece. **L'ordre de la — d'or, la — d'or, la —**, the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Golden Fleece.

TOIT, twa, [Lat. : tectum], *sm.* 1. roof : *a*) the covering of a house or other building ; *b*) dwelling, house ; home. *a*) **Pente d'un —**, current of a roof. **— plat**, flat roof. **— en mansarde**, slanting roof. **Habiter sous les toits**, to live in an attic. **Habiter sous le même —**, to live under the same roof. **Publier, prêcher quelque chose sur les toits**, *Fig.* to give the greatest publicity to a thing. **Dire, crier une chose sur les toits**, to proclaim a thing upon the house-tops. *b*) **Un — hospitalier**, a hospitable roof. **Le — paternel**, the paternal roof. **Un humble —**, a humble roof.

2. (at tennis) pent-house ; 3. **— à porcs, à cochons**, pigsty, hogsty, sty ; *Fig.* dirty place. **C'est un — à cochons**, it is a filthy hole.

4. *Min.* top.

TOITURE, twatur', *sf.* roofing, roof.

TOKAI or **TOKAY**, tokè, *sm.* Tokay : a wine produced at Tokay in Hungary.

TÔLE, tôl', [O. Fr. : taule, from Lat. tabula, tablet], *sf.* sheet-iron.

TOLÈDE, tolèd', *pnf. Geog.* Toledo.

TOLÉRABLE, tolérabl', [tolérer], *adj.* tolerable : *a*) supportable, endurable, bearable ; *b*) passable, middling.

TOLÉRABLEMENT, tolérablœmân-t, *adv.* tolerably : *a*) supportably ; *b*) passably.

TOLÉRANCE, tolérâns', *sf.* 1. toleration : tolerance, indulgence ; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved, specially applied to religious opinions ; 2. sufferance, indulgence. **Jouir de quelque chose par —**, to be suffered to enjoy a thing. **Maison de —**, house of ill-fame.

3. tolerance : the power or capacity of enduring ; 4. *Coin.* remedy : the weight of a coin above or below standard weight ; allowance ; deduction.

TOLÉRANT, E, tolérân-t, ânt', [tolérer], *adv.* 1. tolerant : enduring ; favouring toleration ; 2. indulgent.

TOLÉRANTISME, tolérântism', [tolérant], *sm.* toleration in matter of religion.

TOLÉRER, toléré-r, [Lat. : tolerāre, atum], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer] to tolerate : *a*) to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition ; to suffer, to allow, to allow of ; *b*) to support. *a*) **Je ne puis — que cela se passe ainsi**, I cannot suffer it to go on in this way ; I cannot allow this. **Il y a des abus qu'on ne doit jamais —**, some abuses must never be tolerated.

TOLÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be tolerated, to be endured, to be suffered ; 2. to tolerate one another.

TÔLERIE, tôl'ri, [tôlier], *sf.* 1. sheet-iron trade ; 2. sheet-iron works.

TOLET, tolè, *sm. Naut.* thole, thole-pin.

TOLETIÈRE, tol'tyèr', *sf. Naut.* rowlock.

TÔLIER, tôlyé, [tôle], *sm.* sheet-iron manufacturer.

TOLLÉ, tollé, [Lat. : imp. of tollĕre, to lift up], *sm.* outcry, hue and cry. **Crier — sur, contre quelqu'un**, to raise a hue and cry against a person.

TOLU, tolu, *sm.* **Baume de —**, Tolu-balsam, balsam of Tolu.

TOMAHAWK, tomaôk, [the Indian name] *sm.* tomahawk : an Indian hatchet.

TOMAISON, tomèzôn, [tome], *sf. Print.* number of a volume.

TOMAN, tomân, *sm.* toman, tomaun : a Persian gold coin.

TOMATE, tomat', [Mex. : tomatl], *sf. Bot.* tomato, love-apple : a plant, the *Solanum lycopersicum*. **Sauce aux tomates**, (or adject.) **sauce —**, tomato sauce.

TOMBAC, tônbak, [Mal. : tambaga], *sm.* tombac : an alloy of copper and zinc.

TOMBAL, E, tônbal, [tombe], *adj.* tomb : pertaining to tombs. **Pierre tombale**, tombstone.

TOMBANT, E, tônbân-t, ânt', [tomber], *adj.* falling, drooping ; flowing. **Des cheveux tombants**, flowing hair. **A la nuit tombante**, at nightfall.

TOMBE, tônb', [Lat. tumba], *sf.* **1.** tombstone, gravestone : a stone laid over a grave; **2.** tomb, grave, sepulchre.

TOMBEAU, tônbô, [tombe], *sm.* [*Pl. Tombeaux.*] tomb : *a*) tombstone, sepulchre, monument in which the body of a deceased person is enclosed ; *b*) grave, pit ; *c*) grave, death ; *d*) grave, end, destruction. **Un superbe —**, a splendid tomb. **Les tombeaux des rois**, the tombs of the kings. **Descendre, entrer au —**, to go down to the grave. **Tirer quelqu'un du —**, to raise a person from the grave. **Suivre quelqu'un au —**, to follow a person to the grave. **Le chagrin l'a conduit au —**, he died of trouble. **L'intérêt est le — de l'amitié**, interest is stronger than friendship. *Boiste.*

TOMBÉE, tônbé, *sf.* fall. **A la — du jour, à la — de la nuit**, at nightfall.

† **TOMBELIER**, tônbœlyé, [tombereau], *sm.* carter.

TOMBER, tônbé-r, [of Teut. origin ; O. H. Ger. : tûmôn ; *M. H.* Ger. : tumeln, and Ger. : tummeln, to reel or turn round and round ; Ang.-Sax. : tumbian, and Eng. tumble, to turn over, *vn.* **1.** to fall : *a*) to descend by the mere force of gravity ; to fall down, to drop, to fall off ; to sink, to sink down, to subside ; *b*) to drop from an erect posture ; to fall down, to tumble, to tumble down ; *c*) to droop, to hang down. *a*) **Les fruits mûrs tombent de l'arbre**, ripe fruit falls from the tree. **Les feuilles tombent en automne**, the leaves fall in autumn. **Il tomba de cheval et se cassa une jambe**, he fell off his horse and broke a leg. **La pluie tombe, la neige tombe**, rain falls, snow falls. (*Impers.*) **Il est tombé de la neige**, it has snowed. **Il tombe de la grêle**, it is hailing. — **du ciel**, to fall from the sky. *Prov.* : **Quand la poire est mûre, il faut qu'elle tombe**, when the fruit is ripe it must fall. **Si le ciel tombait, il y aurait bien des alouettes de prises**, if the sky were to fall larks would be cheap. — **des nues**, **1.** to fall, from the clouds ; **2.** *Fig.* to stand thunder-struck, to be astounded ; **3.** to be embarrassed ; to be bewildered ; **4.** to be unknown ; **5.** to fall, to come unexpectedly. **Faire — les armes des mains de quelqu'un**, to disarm a person. **La plume me tombe des mains**, the pen falls from my hand. **Faire — la plume des mains**, to force (some one) to put down the pen. **Le livre me tombe des mains**, the book falls from my hands. **Faire — une tête**, to cause a person to be beheaded. — **à bas**, to fall down. — **à terre**, to fall to the ground, to fall down. **Un fruit tombe à terre**, a fruit falls to the ground. *b*) — **par terre**, to fall on, upon the ground, to fall down. **Un arbre tombe par terre**, a tree falls down. **Cet homme est tombé par terre**, that man fell down. — **sur ses pieds**, to fall upon one's feet. — **de son haut, de toute sa hauteur**, to fall flat down. — **de son haut**, *Fig.* to be astounded, to be amazed. — **dans l'eau**, *Fig.* to come to nothing ; to fall to the ground. — **mort**, — **raide mort**, to fall down dead. — **du haut mal**, — **d'épilepsie**, to have the falling sickness ; to have epileptic fits. — **les quatre fers en l'air**, *Fam.* to fall on one's back. **Il tomba sur un degré et se fendit la tête**, he stumbled over a step, and cut his head. *c*) **Laisser — ses bras**, to drop one's arms. **Les bras m'en tombent**, *Fig.* I am thunderstruck !

2. (of persons) to fall : *a*) to die ; to perish, to drop ; *b*) to sink, to succumb, to perish ; *c*) to be overwhelmed, overcome, or depressed ; to sink ; to droop, to faint, to grow weak; *d*) to fall down ; to prostrate one's self ; *e*) (with *sur*) to fall on, upon ; to fall foul upon, to attack ; to rush at, upon ; *f*) to impugn, to assail by words ; to reproach, to blame, to censure ; *g*) to fall in with, to meet with, to light upon (by chance), to stumble upon, to hit upon ; *h*) to come under, to be subjected to ; to be subdued, overwhelmed; to sink ; *i*) (with *sur*) to fall on, upon ; to happen to find, to come to by chance ; to light upon, to meet with ; *j*) to come unexpectedly ; *k*) (with *en*, *dans*) to be attacked with disease ; *l*) to pass into a new state of body or mind ; to become ; *m*) (with *en*, *dans*) to be reduced to, to sink into disgrace or disrepute ; to be plunged into misery ; *n*) to pass ; to experience successively ; *o*) (with *en*, *dans*) to do something deserving blame ; to become ; *p*) to err, to lapse, to sin; *q*) (with *dans*) to yield to, to give way, to give one's self up, to indulge in ; *r*) to decline in power, wealth, etc. ; *s*) to sink into weakness, to lose strength ; to decay ; *t*) to fail, to miscarry, not to succeed, to be unsuccessful.

a) **Le redouté capitaine tombe au plus beau temps de sa vie**, the redoutable captain fell when he was at the height of his glory. *Boss. A. de Gonz.* *b*) **L'homme innocent, courageux et persécuté s'indigne, tombe, mais ne s'incline pas**, an innocent, brave and persecuted man may be indignant and sink, but he never gives way. *c*) — **de faiblesse**, — **d'inanition**, to faint with weakness, with want. — **de fatigue**, to faint with fatigue. — **de sommeil**, to be overcome with sleep. *d*) — **aux pieds, aux genoux de quelqu'un**, to throw one's self at a person's feet.

e) **Il tomba sur lui avec fureur et le frappa**, he fell upon him and struck him. **Il précipite sa marche pour — sur nos soldats épuisés**, he hurries on to attack our exhausted soldiers. **Jean Bart avec ses vaisseaux tomba sur une flotte marchande**, J. B. with his ships attacked a merchant fleet. *f*) — **rudement sur quelqu'un**, to treat a person roughly. — **sur le corps à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to speak against a person.

g) **Des navires marchands tombèrent dans une flotte de vaisseaux ennemis**, merchant ships met with a hostile fleet. **Il tomba au milieu de gens qui lui étaient inconnus**, he fell in with people he did not know. — **dans un piège**, to fall into a snare. — **dans une embuscade**, to fall into an ambuscad **Vous ne pouvez jamais mieux — que chez moi**, you are always welcome at my house.

h) — **vivant entre les mains de ses ennemis**, to fall into one's enemie's hands alive. — **dans les fers**, — **dans l'esclavage**, to fall into slavery. — **sous la main de quelqu'un**, (or fam.) — **sous la patte de quelqu'un**, to fall into a person's clutches. — **sous la coupe de quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to fall into a person's power. — **sous le joug**, to fall under the yoke. *i*) — **sur un passage, sur un vers**, to drop on a passage, a verse. — **sur un sujet de conversation**, to hit upon a subject of conversation.

j) — **sur les bras de quelqu'un**, **1.** to fall upon, to attack a person ; **2.** to come unexpectedly to a person's house ; **3.** to be an expense to a person.

k) **Il tomba dans une maladie mortelle**, he fell dangerously ill. **Monsieur, j'ai une fille qui est tombée dans une étrange maladie**, Sir, I have a daughter who has fallen ill of a strange complaint. *Mol. Méd. m. l.* ii. 3. **Elle est tombée en apoplexie**, she fell into an apoplectic fit. *l*) **La reine tomba en langueur**, the queen fell into a languid state. — **en défaillance**, to faint away. — **en léthargie**, to fall into lethargy. — **en enfance**, to become childish. — **malade**, to fall ill. — **amoureux de quelqu'un**, to fall in love with a person. — **dans le trouble**, to become uneasy. **Faire — quelqu'un en confusion**, to bring one to confusion. *m*) — **dans la misère, dans la pauvreté**, to fall into misery, poverty. — **en disgrâce, dans la disgrâce**, to fall into disgrace. — **dans le mépris**, to sink into disrepute. *n*) **A chaque expérience, je tombais de surprise en surprise**, I was more and more surprised after each experiment. — **de Charybde en Scylla**, to fall from Charibdis into Scylla. — **de la poêle dans la braise**, — **de fièvre en chaud mal**, to fall out of the frying-pan into the fire. *o*) — **dans le galimatias**, to become nonsensical. — **dans le précieux**, to become affected. — **en faute**, to commit a fault. — **dans le crime**, to commit a crime. — **dans le péché**, to fall into sin. — **dans l'erreur**, to fall into error. — **dans le ridicule**, to become ridiculous. *p*) **Le juste tombe sept fois par jour**, the just man falls seven times a day. *q*) **Elle était tombée dans une rêverie profonde**, she had fallen into a deep reverie, — **dans la dévotion**, to turn devotee.

s) **Nul auteur n'est jamais tombé si bas**, no author ever fell so low. **C'est un homme qui est bien tombé**, he is not the man he was. **Le malade est tombé bien bas**, the patient is very far gone.

3. (of things) to fall : *a*) to sink, to decay, not to stand up ; *b*) to fall off, to come out ; *c*) (with *sur*) to drive, to be driven ; *d*) to be given up, overthrown, ruined ; *e*) to sink, to decay, to decline, to decrease ; *f*) to be rejected, to sink into disrepute ; to die away ; to be no longer in vogue ; to fall off ; to die out, to go out, to be wearing out ; *g*) to fail, not to succeed ; *Theat.* to be damned ; *h*) to cease, to drop ; to flag, to become dull or languid ; *i*) to be upon its decline, to come to a close ; to come on ; *j*) to decline from violence ; to calm, to become calm, to fall calm ; to abate, to die away ; *k*) *Naut.* to sag ; to lean ; *l*) to flow down, to flow, to hang ; *m*) to vanish, to disappear ; *n*) to fail, to sink, to droop ; to flag, to grow dejected; *o*) to sink ; to be dropped or uttered carelessly.

a) **Ces bâtiments tombent de vétusté**, those buildings are crumbling with age, into decay. **Les murailles tombaient au bruit des**

trompettes, the walls fell at the sound of the trumpets. — **en ruine**, to fall into ruins. *b*) **Ses cheveux tombent**, her hair falls; she is losing her hair. **Toutes les dents lui sont tombées**, he (or she) has lost all his teeth. *c*) **Assez souvent, dans le gros temps, ces navires tombent sur les navires voisins, et les entraînent dans des bas-fonds**, in bad weather these ships often drive the neighbouring ones into shallows. *d*) **Quatre batailles perdues font croire que Rome allait —**, four lost battles lead people to think that Rome must fall. *Boss. Hist. Univ.* **Toutes les villes tombent devant lui**, every town falls before him. *e*) **L'empire est tombé**, the empire is no more. *f*) **Cette mode commence à —**, that fashion is going out. **Ce système tombe devant les faits**, that system yields to facts. **Ces études sont tombées**, these studies have been given up. *g*) **Cette pièce est tombée**, that play was damned. *h*) **La conversation tomba**, the conversation flagged. **Ce sont des rêveries qui tombent d'elles mêmes**, those are reveries which come to nothing. **Ces bruits commencent à —** those reports are beginning to die out. **Il faut laisser — cela**, you must let that drop. **Le banquier ne laissa pas — cette parole**, the banker noticed this word. *i*) **Le jour commençait à —**, it was growing dark. **La nuit tombe**, night is coming on. **La nuit est tombée**, it is dark. *j*) **La fièvre tombe**, the fever is abating; he is less feverish. **Son goût pour les tableaux est bien tombé**, he has lost much of his taste for pictures. **Le vent tombe**, the wind falls. **La mer tombe**, the sea becomes calm.

l) **De beaux cheveux lui tombent sur les épaules**, beautiful hair drops down on her shoulders. **Son manteau lui tombe sur les talons**, his cloak hangs down to his heels.

m) **Votre présense fera — les difficultés**, your presence will remove all the difficulties. *n*) **Ce prince sent toute sa fierté — devant le prophète**, that prince loses all his pride before the prophet. **Toutes les espérances du roi de Suède tombèrent**, all the hopes of the king of Sweden were crushed. *Volt. Ch.* xii.

o) **Laisser — ses paroles**, to let one's words fall one by one. **Laisser — la voix**, to lower one's voice. **Il fallait que la voix de l'orateur tombât avec ces mots**, the orator ought then to have lowered his voice.

4. to fall : *a*) to pass into a worse state than the former; to sink, to decay; *b*) to degenerate; *c*) to sink down to, to be reduced to, to fall away into; *d*) to come, to occur; *e*) to happen, to befall, *f*) to come; to arrive; *g*) to be turned, to be directed; to be cast; *h*) to light on, to fail on; to strike, to assail; *i*) to fall down; to strike; *j*) to come into one's possession; to fall to, to fall on, upon; *k*) to pass, to be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, etc; *l*) (with *sous*) to fall under, to be ranged with, to belong, to appertain to; *m*) (with *sous*) to come under, to become the subject of; *n*) to disembogue, to flow out of its channel into; to run, to go.

a) **Les lois tombèrent dans le mépris**, the laws fell into contempt. — **en putréfaction, en pourriture**, to rot, to decay. — **en poussière**, to fall into dust. — **en loques**, — **par pièces**, to fall to pieces. — **en désuétude**, to grow obsolete. — **en déliquescence**, — **en deliquium**, *Chem.* to deliquesce. *b*) **Cela tombe dans le maniéré**, that degenerates into affectation. **Cette maison est tombée en quenouille**, that family survives only in the female line. *c*) — **à rien**, to come down to nothing.

d) **Cela m'est tombé dans l'esprit**, that came into my mind. **Cela ne me serait jamais tombé dans l'esprit**, that would never have entered my mind. **Cela ne peut — que dans l'esprit, dans la tête d'un fou**, that thought would never have occurred to any but a fool. *e*) **Cela tombe bien**, that is very fortunate. *f*) **Cette fête tombe dans tel mois**, this feast falls in such a month.

g) **Ses regards inquiets n'osent — sur moi**, she is afraid to cast her anxious looks upon me. **Son regard tomba sur cet objet**, his eyes fell on that object. **Laisser — un regard de pitié sur quelqu'un**, to cast a look of pity upon a person. **L'entretien tomba sur un tel**, the conversation turned upon such a one. **Faire — la conversation sur un sujet**, to turn the conversation upon a subject. **Des conversations inutiles qui ne tombent sur rien du tout**, useless conversations which turn upon nothing. *h*) **Les critiques tombèrent sur lui**, the critics assailed him. **Le soupçon tomba sur lui**, suspicion fell upon him.

j) **Des royaumes entiers tombèrent sous ses lois**, whole kingdoms fell under his sway. **Cet ouvrage est tombé dans le domaine public**, that is now public property. (*Impers.*) **Il m'est tombé entre les mains une petite pièce de vers**, a short poem fell into my hands. *k*) **Si quelque vertu m'est tombée en partage**, if I have any virtue. **Ce duché pourrait lui — un jour**, he might some day inherit that dukedom. **Cela est tombé en de bonnes mains**, that has fallen into good hands. **Le sort tomba sur lui**, it fell to his lot.

m) **Tous les corps qui tombent sous nos sens**, all things that affect the senses. **Cela tombe sous le sens**, it is evident.

n) **Ce chemin tombe dans tel autre**, this road leads to such another. **Cette rivière tombe dans la Seine**, this river flows into the Seine.

5. to collapse; **6.** — **d'accord**, to agree.

TOMBEREAU, tônbrô, [tomber], *sm.* [*Pl. Tombereaux.*] **1.** tumbrel, dung-cart; rubbish-cart; **2.** cartful; **3.** rough cart.

TOMBERELLE, tônbrèl', *sf.* partridge-net.

TOMBOLA, tônbola, [Ital.] *sf.* tombola : kind of lottery.

TOME, tom', [Lat. : tomus; Gr. : τόμος, a section], *sm.* **1.** tome : *a*) volume, book; *b*) as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming a part of a larger work; **2.** *Fig.* part. **Le premier — de sa vie**, the first part of his life. **Faire le second — de quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to be a person's counterpart.

TOMENTEUX, EUSE, tomântœ, tœz', [Lat. : tomentum, stuffing for pillows, etc.], *adj. Bot.* tomentose, downy, nappy, cottony.

TOMER, tomé-r, *va.* to divide into tomes or volumes.

TOM-POUCE, tompous', [Tom-Pouce, name given to Charles Stratton, the dwarf. (1819-1882), *sm.* Tom Thumb : a dwarf.

TON, [Lat. : tuus, tua, tuum], tôn; before a vowel or a silent *h*, to-n; but some persons preserve the nasality and pronounce tôn-n, as *ton ami*, tôn-nami.) *adv. poss.* [*Fem. Ta; pl. tes.*] thy; *Fam.* your. [Before feminine nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, *ton* is used instead of *ta* : *ton épée*, thy *or* your swoed.]

TON, tôn, [Lat. : tonus, from Gr. : τόνος], *sm.* **1.** tone : *a*) *Med.* tension or firmness proper to each organic tissue; elasticity; *b*) *Gram* stress, accent; *c*) accent, inflection of the voice; a particular or affected sound or intonation in speaking or reading; *d*) manner of speaking; strain; style, manner; tenor, character, spirit; bearing, import; *e*) *Mus.* pitch; a property of sound by which it comes under the relation of grave and acute; *f*) *Mus.* an interval between two sounds; *g*) tune; the state of being neither above nor below the true pitch; *h*) *Paint.* the relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade; *i*) the prevailing colour of a picture. *a*) **Ce cordial donne du — à l'estomac**, this cordial is a tonic. *c*) — **de voix**, tone of voice. **Un — doux**, a sweet tone. **Une — aigre**, a sharp tone. **Un — plaintif**, a plaintive tone. **Le — de la colère**, an angry tone. **Hausser le —**, to raise the voice. **Baisser le —**, to lower the voice. *d*) **Elle me fait trembler, des qu'elle prend son —**, she makes me tremble, as soon as she raises her voice. *Mol. f. sav.* ii. 9. **Parler d'un — de maître**, to assume the tone of a master. **Le — de la conversation est coulant et naturel**, the tone of conversation must be smooth and natural. **Le prendre sur un — bien haut**, to ride a high horse. **Si vous le prenez sur ce —, monsieur, je n'ai plus rien à dire**, if you take it in that manner, sir, I have nothing more to say. *Mol. Amph.* ii. 1. **Parler à quelqu'un d'un bon —**, to speak to any one in a proper manner. **Changer de —**, to change one's tone. **Faire baisser le — à quelqu'un**, to lower a person's tone. *f*) **Demi-—, semi-—**, semitone. *g*) **Donner le —**, to give the tone, to tune, to tone; *Fig.* to lead the fashion. **Je le ferai bien chanter sur un autre —**, *Fig.* I'll make him sing to another tune. *Prov.* : **C'est le — qui fait la musique**, the manner shows the intention. *h*) **Des tons clairs**, clear tones.

2. tone : manners. **Le — de la ville**, the tone of the town. **Le bon —, le —**, good breeding, good manners; the fashion. **Le mauvais —**, ill-breeding, bad manners. **Le haut —, le grand —**, the fashionable tone.

TONAL, ALE, tonal [ton], *adj. Mus.* tonal; to tone.

TONALITÉ, tonalité, [tonal], *sf. Mus.* tonality : *a*) property of a tone; *b*) mode.

TONCA *or* **TONKA**, tônka, *sm.* **1.** of Guiana. **Fève de —**, tonga-bean, tonka-bean, tonca-bean, tonquin-bean.

2. tonga-bean.

TONDAGE, tôndazh', [tondre], *sm.* shearing.

TONDAILLE, tôndây', [tondre], *sf.* sheep-shearing.

TONDAISON, tôndèzôn, [tondre], *sf.* **1.** sheep-shearing; **2.** wool; **3.** shearing-time.

TONDEUR, EUSE, tôndœr, dœz', *sm. f.* shearer; clipper — **de drap**, cloth shearer, shearman. — **de buis**, box-shearer.

TONDEUSE, *sf.* shearing-machine. — **de gazon**, lawn-mower.

TONDRE, tôndr', [Lat. : tondēre], *va.* **1.** to shear : to clip, to cut something from a surface with shears or scissors. — **des brebis**, to shear sheep. **Se laisser — la laine sur le dos**, *Fig.* to suffer one's self to be fleeced : to put up with anything. — **la brebis de trop près**, *Fig.* to cut too close. — **quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to ruin a person. **Il tondrait sur un œuf**, he would skin a flint. — **des draps**, to shear cloth.

2. (of animals) to graze; **3.** to cut, to clip, to crop; to trim. — **un chien**, to crop a dog. — **une haie**, to trim a hedge. — **les buis**, to cut the box-borders.

4. to cut (hair), to crop : to cut a person's hair short.

TONDU, E, tôndu, *pa. p.* of *Tondre.* shorn; clipped, clipt, cropped, cut. *Prov.* : **A brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent**, God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

TONDU, *sm.* shaveling : a monk. **Il n'y avait que trois tondus et un pelé**, *Fig.* there was nothing but tag-rag and bobtail.

TONDURE, tôndur', *sf.* shearings.

TONICITÉ, tonisité, [tonique], *sf. Med.* tonicity : the elasticity of living parts.

TONIQUE, tonik', [Lat. : tonicus ; Gr. : τόνος, tone], *adj.* tonic : *a*) *Med.* increasing tension ; increasing strength ; *b*) *Med.* increasing or strengthening the tone or muscular action ; restoring healthy functions ; *c*) steady and continuous ; *d*) *Mus.* relating to tones or sounds ; denoting the key-note : *e*) *Gram.* denoting great force of stress. *a*) **Force —**, tonic power. *b*) **Médicament —**, tonic medicine. *c*) **Spasme —**, tonic spasm. *d*) **Note —**, tonic note, key-note. *e*) **Accent —**, tonic accent.

TONIQUE, *sm. Med.* tonic : tonic medicine.

TONIQUE, *sf. Mus.* tonic, key-note.

TONITRUANT, E, tonitruân-t, ânt', [Lat.: tonitru, thunder], *adj.* † tonitrous ; thundering, loud. **Une voix tonitruante**, a stentorian, a thundering voice ; *Fig.* loud-sounding, lofty (of style).

TONKA, tônka, *sm.* V. *Tonca.*

TONKINOIS, E, tonkinwa, was, *adj. Geog.* Tonkinese : of Tonkin, native of Tonkin.

TONLIEU, tônlyœ, [Lat. : telonium], *sm.* market-duty.

TONNAGE, tonazh', [tonne], *sm.* tonnage : *a*) the cubical content or burden of a ship in tons ; *b*) duty or custom paid on goods by the ton. **Droit de —**, tonnage.

TONNANT, E, tonân-t, ânt', [tonner], *adj.* 1. thundering. **Jupiter —**, thundering Jove, the Thunderer.

2. loud, sonorous.

TONNE, ton', [Low Lat.: tunna, of Celtic origin ; Ang - Sax. : tunne], *sf.* 1. tun : *a*) a large cask ; *b*) large quantity ; *c*) ton ; a weight equal to 1000 kilogrammes (or 2204 lbs. avoir du pois. **— d'or**, ton of gold.

2. *Naut.* tun-buoy ; 3. *Conchyl.* spotted tun.

TONNEAU, tonô, [tonne], *sm.* [*Pl. Tonneaux.*] 1. tun : *a*) a large wooden cask ; barrel ; *b*) large quantity ; *c*) *Fam.* drunkard ; *d*) a measure of capacity ; *c*) *Naut.* ton ; the weight of 1000 kilogrammes (=2205 lbs. avoirdupois) and the capacity of 1 cubic metre, 440 (or 50.8559 cubic feet). *a*) **Un — d'huile**, a barrel of oil. **Un — de vin**, a cask of wine. **Gros comme un —**, tun-bellied. **Mettre du vin en —**, to cask wine. **Mettre un — en perce**, to broach a cask. **Enfoncer un —**, to stave in a cask.

2. tub. **— de Diogène**, Diogenes' tub. **— des Danaïdes**, *Mythol.* sieve of the Danaides. *Prov.* : **Ce sont les tonneaux vides qui font le plus de bruit**, empty barrels make the most noise.

3. cask : the content of a cask ; 4. tonneau : a game.

TONNELER, ton'lé-r, [tonelle], *va.* [The *l* is doubled before a mute syllable.] *Hunt.* to tunnel (partridges).

TONNELET, ton'lè, [tonneau], *sm.* 1. small cask ; keg ; anker ; 2. † *Theat.* lower art of a Roman habit.

TONNELEUR, ton'lœr, *sm. Hunt.* tunneller: one who uses a tunnel-net.

TONNELIER, tonœlyé, [tonneau], *sm.* cooper.

TONNELLE, tonèl', [tonneau], *sf.* 1. green arbour, arbour ; 2. tunnel-net : a net to catch partridges. **Prendre à la —, avec les tonnelles**, to tunnel.

TONNELLERIE tonèl'ri, [tonnelier], *sf.* 1. cooperage : cooper's trade or business ; 2. cooper's shed.

TONNER, toné-r, [Lat. : tonāre], *vn.* 1. to thunder : *a*) to give a report or noise, *b*) to make a loud or terrible noise ; to rattle, to give a deep rumbling sound. **Il a tonné cette nuit**, it thundered last night. **On n'entendrait pas Dieu —**, the noise is deafening. **Cent pièces de canon tonnèrent à la fois**, a hundred cannons thundered at once. *Prov.* : **En avril s'il tonne, c'est nouvelle bonne ; quand il tonne en avril, apprête les barils**, when April blows his horn, 't is good for hay and corn.

2. *Fig.* to inveigh. **— contre l'impiété**, to inveigh against impiety.

TONNERRE, tonèr', [Lat. : tonitru], *sm.* 1. thunder : *a*) thundering ; the noise or report produced by a discharge of atmospherical electricity ; *b*) thunder-bolt, lightning ; *c*) loud noise, tumultuous violence : *d*) denunciation, thunder-bolt, thundering, a thunder-clap. **Une voix de —**, a very loud voice. **Le séjour, la région du —**, *poet.* the regions of thunder. **L'oiseau qui porte le —**, *Poet.* the eagle. *b*) **Le — est tombé sur l'église**, that church has been struck with lightning. **Attirer le —**, *Fig.* to bring on a storm. *Prov.* : **Toutes les fois qu'il tonne, le — ne tombe pas**, threatened men live long.

2. *Poet.* cannon : 3. *Artill.* chamber (of fire-arms) ; 4. **Pierre de —**, thunder-stone, thunder-bolt.

TONSILLAIRE, tônsillèr', *adj. Anat.* tonsillar, tonsillitic : relating to tonsils.

TONSILLE, tônsil', [Lat. : tonsilla], *sf. Anat.* tonsil, almond : a glandular body in the throat.

TONSURE, tônsur', [Lat. : tonsura ; tondēre], *sf. Rom. Cath. Ch.* tonsure : *a*) the ceremony of having the crown of the head shaven ; *b*) the crown which priests wear. **Prendre la —**, to take orders. **Bénéfice à simple —**, benefice held by a person who has received only the tonsure. **A simple —**, *Fig.* unskilful.

TONSURÉ, E, tônsuré, *pa. p.* tonsured : having a tonsure : shaven.

TONSURÉ, *sm.* 1. tonsured person ; 2. priest.

TONSURER, tônsuré-r, [tonsure], *va.* to give the tonsure to.

TONTE, tônt', [tondre], *sf.* 1. shearing, sheepshearing ; 2. shearing-time ; 3. clip : wool obtained from shearing sheep ; 4. pruning (trees).

TONTINE, tôntin', [from the Italian Tonti, 17th century), *sf.* tontine : *a*) a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship ; *b*) association formed on the condition that the money of those of the subscribers who may die shall accrue to the survivors.

TONTINE, *adj.* tontine : relating to a tontine.

TONTINIER, IÈRE, tôntinyé, nyèr', *sm. f.* person interested in a tontine, annuitant of a tontine.

TONTISSE, tôntis', [tondre], *adj.* of shearings. **Bourre —**, cloth-shearings, flocks. **Papier —**, flock-paper.

TONTISSE, *sf.* hangings *pl.* coated.

TONTON, tôntôn, *sm.* 1. uncle or nuncle [a childish word.] ; 2. V. *Toton.*

TONTURE, tôntur', *sf.* 1. shearings, cloth-shearings ; flock ; clippings ; 2. *Naut.* sheer : longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides.

TOP, top [toper], *sm.* stop.

TOPARCHIE, toparshi, [Gr. : τόπος, place ; ἀρχή, power], *sf. Antiq.* toparchy : *a*) petty sovereignty ; *b*) small province.

TOPARQUE, topark', *sm. Antiq.* toparch: a petty sovereign ; the chief of a toparchy.

TOPAZE, topâz', [Gr. : τόπαζος, an island in the Red sea], *sf. Miner.* topaz : a yellow gem. **— orientale**, oriental topaz. **Fausse —, — occidentale**, false topaz, Bohemian topaz.

TOPAZOLITHE, topazolit', [topaze ; Gr. : λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* topazolite : a garnet of a topaz-like colour.

TOPER, tœpé-r, [Span.: topar, to butt], *vn.* 1. (at dice) to cover an adversary's stake; 2. *Fig.* to agree, to consent. *Tope*, agreed ! done !

TÖPFFER, tœpfer [Rodolphe], Swiss novelist (1799-1846).

TOPHACÉ, E, tofasé, [Lat. : tophus, sandstone], *adj. Med.* tophaceous : gritly, sandy, rough ; stony.

TOPHET, tofèt, [Heb.], *sm.* Tophet : a place near Jerusalem.

TOPHUS, tofus, [Lat.], *sm. Med.* tophus : a collection of hard, calcareous matter.

TOPIAIRE, topièr', [Gr. : τοπία, landscape], *adj.* topiary : pertaining to ornamental gardening.

TOPIAIRE, *sf. Antiq.* ornamental gardening : the art of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, etc.

TOPINAMBOUR, topinânbour, [from Topinambour], *sm. Bot.* Jerusalem artichoke, topinamber : *Helianthus tuberosus.*

TOPIQUE, topik', [Gr. : τοπικός, from τόπος, a place], *adj.* topic, topical : *a*) pertaining to places or to a particular place ; local ; *b*) *Med.* applied externally ; *c*) *Fig.* pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse.

TOPIQUE, *sm.* topic : *a*) *Med.* external remedy ; *b*) *pl. Rhet.* general heads ; arguments drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact.

TOPOGRAPHE, topograf', *sm.* topographer, topographist.

TOPOGRAPHIE, topografi, [Gr. : τόπος, a place ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* topography : the description of a particular place, city, town, or any limited portion of the earth surface.

TOPOGRAHIQUE, topografik', *adj.* topography.

† **TOPOGRAPHIQUEMENT**, topografik'mân-t, *adv.* topographically.

TOPOLOQIQUE, topolozhik', [Gr.: τόπος, a place ; λόγος, discourse], *adj.* topologic : relating to the knowledge of places. **Système —**, topology.

TOQUADE, tokad', [toquer], *sf. Popul. lang.* mania, fancy, whim.

TOQUANTE, tokânt', *sf. Popul. lang.* watch.

TOQUE, tok', [of uncertain origin ; perhaps Celtic as Bret. : tok ; Welsh : toc], *sf.* cap (flat on the top). **— de velours**, velvet cap.

TOQUÉ, E, toké, [toquer], *adj.* cracked, crazy, crazed, deranged.

TOQUER, toké-r, [of uncertain origin ; perhaps from toque ; apparently onomat.] *va.* 1. † to touch ; 2. to offend, to strike ; 3. *Fig.* to craze, to derange, to madden ; 4. *Print.* to replace.

TOQUET, tokè, [toque], *sm.* toquet, cap.

TORCHE, tórsh', [Lat. : tortum, from. torquēre, to twist], *sf.* torch, link ; torch-light.

TORCHE-CUL, torsh-cu, *sm. Vulg. Fig.* anything used as toilet-paper : said disparagingly of a newspaper or document. **Je prenais ces précieux torche-culs ; je les mettais dans ma poche, et je n'y songeais plus que pour le seul usage auquel ils étaient bons**, I took those precious rags ; I put them in my pocket, and no more thought of them

but to make the use of them for which alone they were fit. *J. J. Rousseau.*

TORCHE-PINCEAU, tórsh'pansô, *sm.* paint-rag. [*Pl. Torche-pinceaux.*]

TORCHER, rórshe-r, [torche], *va.* **1.** to wipe, to wipe down ; **2.** *Fig.* to beat, to drub.

TORCHÈRE, tórshèr', [torche], *sf.* **1.** cresset ; **2.** candelabrum, floor-lamp.

TORCHETTE, tòrshèt', [torcher], *sf.* wisp of straw.

TORCHIS, tórshi, [torcher], *sm.* loam, clay, mud. **Mur de —**, mud-wall.

TORCHON, tórshôn, [torcher], *sm.* **1.** dish-cloth, dish-clout ; **2.** duster ; **3.** wisp of straw.

TORCHONNER, tórshoné-r, [torchon], *va.* **1.** to wipe ; to clean ; **2.** *Fig.* to botch : to do awkwardly.

TORCOL, tórkol, **TORCOU**, tórkou, *sm.* *Ornith* wryneck : a scansorial bird.

TORDAGE, tórdazh', [tordre], *sm.* twisting ; twist.

TORD-BOYAUX, tor-bwoyo, *sm.* *Pop.* strong brandy ; "Vitriol,, .

TORDEUR, EUSE, tórdœr, dœz' *sm. f.* **1.** twister ; **2.** throwster (of silk).

TORD-NEZ, tórné [tordre ; nez], *sm.* *Veter.* twitch (for horses). [*Pl. Tord-nez.*]

TORDOIR, tordwar, *sm.* **1.** wire-tightener ; **2.** *Surg.* garrot : a twisting tourniquet; **3.** a stick to tighten a cord with.

TORDRE, tórdr' [Lat. : torquēre, to twist], *va.* **1.** to twist : to twine, to complicate so as to unite ; to throw (silk) ; **2.** to wring : *a)* to wrench, to wrest, to pull with a turn ; *b)* to wrench, to wrest, to twist with violence ; *c)* to writhe, to twist, to distort, to contort, to make awry ; *d)* to writhe, to wrest, to distort, to pervert ; to torture. *a)* **— du fil**, to twist thread. **— un lien**, to twist a chain. **— du linge**, to wring linen. *b)* **Vous me tordez le bras**, you are wrenching my arm. **— le cou à une poule**, to wring the neck of a fowl. **Se — les mains de désespoir**, to wring one's hands with despair. *c)* **— la bouche**, to twist one's mouth. **Bâiller à se — la bouche**, to open a wide mouth when yawning. *d)* **— l'Écriture**, to distort the Scriptures. **— une loi**, to wrest a law. **— un passage, une phrase d'un auteur**, to distort a passage, a sentence of an author. **— le sens d'un passage, d'un auteur**, to wrest the sense of an author, of a passage.

TORDRE (SE), *v. refl.* to twist : *a)* to be contorted, to be twisted ; *b)* to be distorted or convulsed with agony or torture ; to writhe. **Cette branche s'est tordue**, this branch twisted. **Rire à se —**, to be convulsed with laughter.

TORDU, E, tórdu, *pa. p.* of *Tordre*, twisted ; wrung, wrenched, wrested.

TORE, tor', [Lat.: torus, knot, cord], *sm.* **1.** *Arch.* tore, torus : a round moulding on the base of a column ; **2.** *Bot.* torus : receptacle.

TORÉADOR, toréadò: [Span.], *sm.* toreador, bull fighter.

TORGNIOLE, *or* **TORGNOLE**, [tourner], tòrnyol', *sf. Pop.* thump, blow

TORMENTILLE, tormàntiy', *sf.* *Bot.* tormentil, tormentilla, septfoil : a genus of plants of the order rosaceæ.

TORMINAL, E, torminal, *adj.* V. *Tormineux.*

TORMINEUX, EUSE, torminœ, œz', [Lat : tormina, gripes], *adj. Med.* torminous: racking the bowels.

TORNADE, tornad', [Span. : tornado], *sm.* tornado : violent gust of wind.

TORON, torôn [Lat. : torus, knot], *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* strand (of a rope) ; **2.** *Arch.* large torus.

TOROSITÉ, torôzité, *sf.* torosity, fleshiness.

TORPEUR, tôrpœr, [Lat. : torpor], *sf.* torpor, torpidness, torpidity, torpitude : *a)* numbness, inactivity, loss of motion ; *b)* *Fig.* dulness, laziness, sluggishness, inactivity. **Les esprits sont plongés dans la —**, the minds are dull.

† **TORPIDE**, torpid', [Lat. : torpidus], *adj.* torpid, dull.

TORPILLE, torpiy', [Lat. : torpēre, to be stiff], *sf.* torpedo : *a)* *Ichth.* cramp-fish, electric ray ; *b)* an engine invented for the purpose of destroying ships by blowing them up.

TORPILLER, torpiyé-r, *va.* to torpedo : to attack with torpedoes.

TORPILLEUR, torpilyœr, *sm.* torpedo-boat. **Aviso —**, torpedo gunboat.

TORQUE, tork', [Lat. : torques], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* torques : collar.

TORQUER, torké-r, *va.* to twist (tobacco).

† **TORQUET**, torkè, [of uncertain origin], *sm.* snare, trap. **Donner dans le —**, to fall into the snare.

TORQUETTE, torkèt', [torque], *sf.* **1.** fish-basket ; **2.** quantity (of sea fish) ; **3.** basket (of game) ; **4.** roll (of tobacco).

TORQUEUR, tórkœr, *sm.* tobacco-twister.

TORRÉFACTEUR, torréfaktœr' *sm.* torrefier ; coffee roasting machine.

TORRÉFACTION, torréfaksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : torrefactio] *sf.* torrefaction : the act of torrefying.

TORRÉFIER, torréfié-r, [Lat. : torrēfacĕre ; torridus, dry ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to torrefy : to roast, to scorch **— des grains de café**, to roast coffee berries.

TORRENT, torràn-t, [Lat. : torrens, torrentis, boiling, from torrēre, to dry], *sm.* torrent : *a)* a violent rushing stream of water or other fluid ; mountain-stream ; flood ; *b)* *Fig.* flow, flood, stream ; *c)* rapid-stream, current. **La rapidité d'un —**, the rapidity of a torrent. **Un — débordé**, a torrent which has overflowed. **Il pleut à —**, it is raining in torrents. **Un — de larmes**, a flood of tears. **Un — de paroles**, a torrent of words. **Le — des affaires**, the hurry of business. **Céder au —, suivre le —**, to go with the stream. **Il faut suivre le —**, there is no striving against the stream. **Résister au —**, to go against, to oppose the stream.

TORRENTIEL, ELLE, torrànsièl [torrent], *adj.* **1.** torrent : pertaining to torrents ; **2.** torrent-like ; diluvian ; drenching. **Pluie torrentielle**, diluvian rain.

TORRENTIELLEMENT, tòrrànsièl'màn-t, *adv.* like a torrent.

TORRENTUEUX, EUSE, torràn-tuœ-z, œz', *adj.* torrent : rolling or rushing in a rapid stream ; torrent-like. **Un ruisseau —**, a torrent-like stream.

TORRIDE, torrid', [Lat. : torridus ; torrēre, to burn], *adj.* torrid : violently hot ; burning. **Zone —**, torrid zone.

TORRIDE, *sf.* torrid zone.

TORRIDIEN, IENNE, torridyan, dyen', *adj.* torrid, burning.

TORS, E, tor, tors', [tordre ; Lat. : torsus, from torquēre, to twist], *adj.* **1.** twisted. **De la soie torse**, twisted silk.

2 crooked ; **3.** wry. **La bouche torse**, a wry mouth. **Cou —**, wry neck ; *Fig.* hypocrite.

4 twisted, wreathed, tortive, tortile. **5.** *Bot.* contorted, tortile.

TORS, *sm.* **1.** degree of torsion ; **2.** twist : twisted thread.

TORSADE, tórsad', [tors], *sf.* **1.** twisted fringe ; twist (of silk cord) ; **2.** *Milit.* bullion (of epaulets).

TORSE, tôrs', [Ital .: torso], *sm.* **1.** torso : the trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs ; **2.** trunk, body.

TORSER, tórsé-r, [torse], *va.* *Arch.* to wreathe (a column).

TORSION, tôrsiôn, [Lat.: torsio], *sf.* torsion : *a)* the act of turning or twisting : *b)* the state of being twisted ; tortuousness. **Balance de —**, *Phys.* torsion-balance.

TORT, tor ; the *t* is never pronounced ; some persons pronounce the *s* in the plural before vowels [Lat. : tortus, twisted], *sm.* **1.** wrong ; what is opposed to right, justice, or reason. **Avoir —**, to be in the wrong, to be wrong. **Avoir grand —**, to be very wrong. **Vous avez tous les torts**, you are altogether wrong. **Le — est de votre côté**, you are in the wrong. **Donner — à quelqu'un**, to decide against any one. **Tout le monde lui donne —**, every body lays the blame upon him. **Reconnaître ses torts**, to acknowledge one's self to be wrong. **Se mettre dans son —**, put one's self in the wrong. **Réparer, effacer tous ses torts**, to redeem one's faults. **Mettre quelqu'un dans son —**, to leave a person no excuse.

2. injury, harm, hurt, prejudice. **La grêle a fait bien du — en ce pays**, the hail did a great deal of harm in that part. **Réparer le — qu'on a fait**, to repair the injury one has done. **Quel — cela vous fait il ?** what harm does it do you ? **Ces gens-là vous font —, font — à votre réputation**, these people injure your reputation. **Il ne fait — qu'à lui même**, he hurts nobody but himself. **Ah ! ne me faites pas ce —, de juger de moi par les autres !** Oh ! do not do me the injustice of judging me by others. *Mol. Av.* i. *Prov.* : **On convient rarement de ses torts**, a galled horse will not endure the comb. **Nous avons toujours raison, le destin toujours tort**, in our own opinion we are never wrong. **Les morts, les absents ont toujours tort**, the dead, the absent are always in the wrong.

À TORT, *adv. phr.* wrong, wrongly ; wrongfully ; without reason ; undeservedly. **Accuser quelqu'un à —**, to accuse a person wrongfully.

À TORT ET À DROIT, *adv. phr.* at random : without examination.

À TORT ET À TRAVERS, *adv. phr.* at random : without discernment. **Parler à — et à travers**, to speak at random.

À TORT OU À DROIT, À TORT OU À RAISON, *adv. phr.* right or wrong.

TORTE, tort', [tordre] *adj. f.* distorted wry ; crooked.

TORTELLE, tortèl', *sf.* *Bot.* hedge-mustard : a cruciferous plant.

TORTICOLIS, tortikoli, [-Lat. : tortus, wry ; collum, neck], *sm.* **1.** wry-neck, stiff-neck ; **2** *Fig.* hypocrite.

TORTICOLIS, *adj.* wry-necked, stiff-necked. **Un coup d'air l'a rendu —**, he has a stiff-neck through having been in a draught.

TORTIL, tortil [tortis], *sm. Herald.* torse wreath.

TORTILE, tortil', *adj.* tortile : twisted, coiled.

TORTILLAGE, tòrtiyazh', [tortiller], *sm.* *Fam.* **1.** confused language, rigmarole ; **2.** petty intrigue, underhand work.

TORTILLANT, E, tòrtiyàn-t, ànt', *adj.* wreathing, twisting.

TORTILLARD, TORTILLART, tòrtiyar,

sm. Bot. small-leaved elm : *Ulmus campestris.*

TORTILLE, tòrtiy', [tortiller], *sf.* serpentine walk, winding walk, winding path.

TORTILLÉ, E, tòrtiyé, *adj.* twisted.

TORTILLEMENT, tórtiy'mân-t, *sm.* **1.** twisting : *a*) the act of twisting ; *b*) twist ; the state of being twisted ; convolution ; **2.** wriggling ; **3.** *Fig.* evasion, shuffle, shift.

TORTILLER, tòrtiyé-r, [freq. of tordre], *va.* **1.** to twist. **— du papier**, to twist paper. **— des cheveux**, to twist hair.

2. *Popul. lang.* to swallow down.

TORTILLER, *vn.* **1.** to waddle. **— des hanches**, to waddle.

2. to shuffle, to shift ; to use evasions **L'ordre est formel, il n'y a pas à —**, it is no use shuffling, the order must be executed.

TORTILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to wringle. **Le serpent se tortille**, the snake wriggles.

TORTILLÈRE, tórtiyèr', *sf.* V. *Tortille*

TORTILLIS, tòrtiys, [tortiller], *sm. Arch.* vermiculated work.

TORTILLON, tòrtiyôn, *sm.* **1.** † head-dress ; coarse cap ; **2.** † country-girl ; **3.** pad (for the head).

TORTILLONNÉ, E, tòrtiyoné, *adj.* affected, embarrassed.

TORTIONNAIRE, tòrsionêr, [Lat. : tortio, torture], *adj.* **1.** *Law t.* wrongful ; **2.** of torture.

TORTIONNAIREMENT, torsionêr'mân-t, *adv. Law t.* wrongfully.

TORTIS, tòrti, [tors], *sm.* **1.** twist : several threads twisted together ; **2.** † wreath, garland (of flowers) ; **3.** *Herald.* circle of pearls.

TORTU, E, tòrtu, [tordre], *adj.* tortuous : *a*) crooked ; distorted, wry ; *b*) *Fig.* crooked ; wrong. **Un nez —**, a crooked nose. **Une jambe tortue**, a crooked leg. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be cross-grained.

TORTU, *adv.* crookedly.

TORTUE, tòrtu, [Lat. : Tortus, twisted], *sf.* tortoise : *a*) *Testudo*, a genus of reptiles covered with a shell ; *b*) *Milit.* testudo ; a defence used by the ancients ; a screen for troops, formed by holding their shields over their heads. *a*) **— de terre**, land-tortoise. **— d'eau douce**, fresh-water tortoise. **— de mer**, turtle, sea turtle, sea tortoise. **Écaille de —**, tortoise-shell. **Soupe à la —**, turtle-soup. **Aller à pas de —**, to go at a snail's pace.

TORTUER, tòrtué-r, [tortu], *va.* to bend, to make crooked.

TORTUER (SE), *v. refl.* to grow, to get crooked.

TORTUEUSEMENT, tòrtuœz'mân-t, *adv.* tortuously, crookedly.

TORTUEUX, EUSE, tòrtuœ-z, œz', *adj.* tortuous : *a*) winding, tortuose ; crooked ; *b*) writhing ; *c*) *Fig.* crooked, deceitful, crafty ; unfair, indirect, disingenuous. **Rivière tortueuse**, a winding river. **Une rue étroite et tortueuse**, a narrow, winding street. **Un serpent —**, a writhing snake. **Une conduite tortueuse**, a deceitful behaviour.

TORTUOSITÉ, tòrtuôzité, *sf.* tortuousness, tortuosity, crookedness.

TORTURANT, E, torturân-t, ânt', *adj.* torturing, tormenting.

TORTURE, tortur', [Lat. : tortura], *sf.* torture : *a*) torment, rack, extreme pain ; *b*) severe pain inflicted judicially, for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person ; *c*) *Fig.* extreme pain, torment, anguish, rack. **Mettre à la —**, to torture, to torture on the rack, to rack. **Se mettre l'esprit à la —**, to rack one's brains.

TORTURER, tòrturé-r, *va.* **1.** to torture, to put to the torture, to put on the rack, to torment, to rack ; **2.** to wrest : to pervert, to turn from the natural meaning. **— un texte**, to wrest a text.

TORULEUX, EUSE, toruloe, œz', [Lat. : torulus, dim. of torus, a swelling], *adj. Nat. Hist.* torulose, torulous : cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

TORY, tori, [Eng.], *sm.* tory. [*Pl. Torys* or *Tories.*]

TORY, *adj.* tory.

TORYSME, torism', *sm.* torysm.

TOSCAN, E, toskân, kan', *adj.* Tuscan.

TOSCAN, *sm.* **1.** Tuscan : a native of Tuscany ; **2.** *Arch.* Tuscan order ; **3.** Tuscan language.

TOSCANE, toskan', *sf. Geog.* Tuscany.

TOSTE, tôst', [Eng. : toast], *sm.* toast.

TOSTER, tôsté-r, *va.* to toast.

TOSTER, *vn.* to drink healths.

TÔT, tô-t, [origin unknown ; O.Fr. : tost ; common in the Romance languages, as Ital. : tosto], *adv.* soon : *a*) in a short time ; quickly, promptly ; *b*) early. **Il vaut mieux — que tard**, the sooner the better. **Cela n'a pas été fait assez —**, that was not done soon enough. **Venir trop —**, to come too early. **— ou tard**, sooner or later. **Le plus — possible**, the soonest possible. **Au plus —**, at soonest ; as soon as possible. **Plus — que plus tard**, sooner rather than later. **— après**, soon after.

TOTAL, E, total, [Lat. : totalis, totus, whole], *adj.* total, entire, whole ; complete ; utter. **Somme totale**, sum total.

TOTAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Totaux.*] total, whole : whole sum, sum total.

AU TOTAL, *adv. phr.* **1.** upon the whole ; **2.** after all.

SOMME TOTALE, *adv. phr.* upon the whole.

TOTALEMENT, total'mân-t, *adv.* totally, wholly, entirely.

TOTALISATION, totalizasyôn, *sf.* totalizing ; summing up.

TOTALISER, totalizé-r, *va.* to totalize ; to sum up.

TOTALITÉ, totalité, *sf.* totality, whole, entirety. **La — de la succession**, the whole of the succession.

TOTANE, totan', *sm. Ornith.* gambet : *Totanus*, a genus of wading-birds.

TOTON, totôn. [Lat. : totum, whole], *sm.* teetotum.

TOUAGE, touazh', [touer], *sm. Naut.* towage : *a*) towing, the act of towing ; *b*) money paid for towing.

TOUAILLE, touây', [of Teut. origin : O. H. Ger. : twahila ; M. H. Ger. : twähele ; Ger. : Zwehle ; O. Eng. : towaille ; from these sources sprang the Romance ; Ital. : tovaglia and French touaille], *sf.* towel, jacktowel, roller-towel.

TOUCAN, toukân, [Braz.], *sm.* toucan : *a*) *Ornith.* a genus of birds of tropical America ; *b*) *Astron.* a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

TOUCHABLE, toushabl', *adj.* touchable : that may be touched.

TOUCHANT, E, toushân-t, ânt', [toucher], *adj.* touching : *a*) coming in contact with ; *b*) hitting, striking ; affecting ; *c*) affecting, moving, pathetic. **Des paroles touchantes**, touching words. **C'est un spectacle —**, it is a touching sight.

TOUCHANT, *sm.* the pathetic.

TOUCHANT, *prep.* touching : about, concerning, regarding, relating to, with regard to, with respect to. **Entretenir quelqu'un — ses affaires**, to speak to a person about one's affairs.

TOUCHAU *or* **TOUCHAUD**, toushô, [toucher], *sm.* touch-needle.

TOUCHE, toush', [toucher], *sf.* **1.** touch : the act of touching ; **2.** blows ; **3.** † *Fig.* trial, stroke, blow ; **4.** assay ; touch : examination of the purity of gold and silver by means of a stone. **Pierre de —**, touchstone. **L'adversité est la pierre de — de l'amitié**, *Fig.* adversity is friendship's touchstone. **L'impromptu est justement la pierre de — de l'esprit**, impromptu is precisely the touch-stone of wit. *Mol. Préc. Tid.* x.

5. *Print.* inking (type, forms) ; **6.** drove (of oxen) ; **7.** *Mus.* key (of a piano, etc.) ; stop ; fret (of a guitar, of an organ), finger-board (of violins, etc.) ; **8.** stick (to play at spillikins) ; **9.** fescue (to touch the letters in learning to read ; **10.** *Paint., Lit.* touch, stroke ; (of style) pen, hand ; **11.** *Fig.* appearance, touch : the act of exciting the affections. **Il a une drôle de —**, *Fam.* he has a queer touch, appearance about him. **Il a une bonne —**, he is smart looking. **Quelle — il a avec cet habit !** what a guy he looks in that coat !

TOUCHÉ, E, toushé, *adj.* touched. *a*) in contact with, hit ; *b*) struck, touched off ; *c*) played on ; *d*) impressed, affected by. **C'est bien —**, that 's sent home, that's well said. **C'est un article bien —**, that's an article well written, an article to the point.

TOUCHE-A-TOUT, toushatou, *sm.* busybody.

TOUCHER, toushé-r, [of uncertain origin ; old in Teut. forms and in the Romance ; O. H. Ger. : Zucchen ; Ger. : Ziehen, to draw ; Ital. : toccare], *va.* **1.** to touch : *a*) to put one's hand on, to feel ; to perceive by the sense of feeling ; *b*) to come in contact with ; to hit ; to strike ; *c*) to assay, to try, to test with a touch-stone ; *d*) to play on, to strike, to finger (a musical instrument) ; *e*) to be contiguous, to be adjacent, to adjoin ; *f*) *Geom.* to meet ; *g*) to mark out ; *Paint.* to lay the colours over ; *h*) *Fig.* to depict, to delineate, to draw, to paint ; to express ; *i*) to treat of slightly ; to touch on *or* upon ; to glance at ; *j*) to injure, to afflict : to offend, to gall ; *k*) to affect, to move ; *l*) to affect, to impress ; to make an impression on ; *m*) to interest ; to concern, to relate to, to regard.

a) **— du doigt**, to touch with the finger. **— de la main**, to touch with the hand. **Ne touchez pas cela**, do not touch that. **Faire — une chose au doigt et à l'œil**, *Fig.* to point clearly to a thing, to prove indisputably. *b*) **— quelque chose du pied**, to touch a thing with one's foot. **Il le toucha avec son gant**, he touched him with his glove. *c*) **— un lingot d'or**, to assay a piece of gold. *d*) **— la lyre**, to write poetry. **— l'orgue**, to play the organ. [*Fam.* :] **Il ne faut pas — cette corde-là**, it is a thing which must not be mentioned. **— la grosse corde**, *Fig.* to come to the main point.

e) **Ma maison touche la sienne**, my house adjoins his. *f*) **Cette ligne droite touche cette courbe**, this straight line meets this curve.

g) **Ce peintre a bien touché ces figures**, this painter has hit these faces well. *h*) **Ce poète touche bien les passions**, that poet paints the passions well. *c*) **J'ai déjà touché ces deux questions**, I have already touched upon those two questions. **J'ai touché en deux mots les faits principaux**, I just touched upon the principal facts. **— quelques mots d'une affaire**, to say a few words about an affair.

j) **Tu sais comme un soufflet touche un homme de cœur**, you know, what an in-

sult a slap is to an honourable man. *Corn. Cid.* iii. 4. *k*) **J'ai été sensiblement touchée de cette mort,** this death affected me very much. **Son repentir m'a touché,** his repentance moved me. **Ne pourrai je au moins — votre pitié ?** can I not even inspire you with pity ? *l*) **Il est ordinaire d'être vivement touché des choses rares,** what is unusual generally impresses us. **Le désir de la gloire m'a touché,** I feel a desire for glory. **Je ne suis touché ni des richesses ni des délices,** affected neither by riches nor pleasures. *Fén. Tél.* **Tant de malheurs vous touchent de pitié,** so many misfortunes excite your pity.

m) **Cela ne me touche point,** that is no business of mine. **Ces choses vous touchent de près,** your are deeply concerned in these things.

2. *Print.* to ink ; 3. to beat (animals) ; to whip on ; to drive on ; 4. *Naut.* to touch at : to arrive at, to come to, without stay ; 5. to touch : to come to, to reach, to attain to. **Le cocher touche son cheval pour aller plus vite,** the coachman gave his horse a touch to go on faster. **La barque touchait déjà le rivage,** the boat had already reached the shore. **— le but,** to hit the mark.

6. to receive. **— ses appointements,** to receive one's salary. **— de l'argent,** to receive money.

7. to be akin to, to be related to. **Il nous touche de près, il est notre cousin,** he is nearly related to us, he is our cousin.

TOUCHER, *vn.* 1. (with *à*) to touch : *a*) to lay one's hand upon ; *b*) to be in contact with ; *c*) *Naut.* to strike ; to run aground, to ground ; *d*) *Naut.* to put in at ; to land on ; *e*) to reach ; to attain to ; *f*) to take away from ; *g*) to afflict ; *h*) to alter, to change ; *i*) to attack, to meddle with ; *j*) to be adjacent, to be contiguous to ; *k*) to approach ; to be very near to, to be close upon, to draw near to ; *l*) to meddle with, to have a hand in, to have to do with ; *m*) to concern, to relate to ; *n*) to play upon ; *o*) to touch upon, to mention, to allude to ; *p*) to be touching, to be moving.

a) **— aux vases sacrés,** to touch the sacred vases. **Regardez cela, mais n'y touchez pas,** look at it, but do not touch it. *b*) **Ses pieds touchaient au sol,** his feet touched the ground. **Il ne touche pas à terre,** he does not touch the ground. *d*) **— à un port,** to touch at a harbour. *e*) **Sa tête touchait au plafond,** he was so tall he touched the ceiling. *f*) **Au dîner, il ne toucha à rien,** at dinner, he did not eat anything. **Puisque vous ne touchez jamais à cette argent,** as you never take any of that money. *La Font. Fab.* *h*) **On a touché aux privilèges de cette corporation,** that corporation does not enjoy the same privileges. *i*) **Leurs plus grands ennemis ne touchent pas à leurs mœurs,** their greatest enemies do not find fault with their manners. **Il n'a pas l'air d'y —, on ne dirait pas qu'il y touche,** he looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth. **Vous faites la discrète, et vous n'y touchez pas, tant vous semblez doucette,** you look as if butter would not melt in your mouth, you are so gentle.

j) **La Suisse touche à la France,** Switzerland is contiguous to France. *k*) **— au but** to hit it ; to reach the goal. **Nous touchons à une révolution,** we are on the point of a revolution. **Nous touchons au moment désiré,** we are close upon the desired time. **Ce malade touche à sa guérison,** that patient will soon be well. **— à sa fin,** to be near one's end.

l) **Ce livre touche à des matières délicates,** that book touches upon delicate subjects. **Il touche à tout,** he meddles with every thing.

m) **Les choses qui touchent à l'honneur,** things that concern honour. **Cela touche à de graves intérêts,** it concerns things of great moment.

n) **— du piano,** to play the piano.

p) **Le secret est d'abord de plaire et de —,** the secret is first of all to please and move people.

2. to be related (to). **— de naissance à quelqu'un,** to be related to a person.

3. to give ; to shake. **Le marché est conclu, il m'a touché dans la main,** the bargain is concluded, he gave me his hand upon it. **Ôtez ce gant ; touchez à monsieur dans la main,** take off that glove, and give your hand to that gentleman. **Allons, touchez-lui dans la main, et rendez grâces au ciel de votre bonheur,** there now, give him your hand, and thank heaven for your good fortune. *Mol. B. gent.* V. 6. **Ils se sont touché dans la main,** they shook hands. **Touchez là,** give us your hand. *Mol.*

4. to drive, to drive on. **On touche toujours sur le cheval qui tire,** *Fig.* All lay load on the willing horse.

TOUCHER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to touch each other : *a*) to touch, to be contiguous, to be adjoining to each other ; *b*) to join ; to meet. **Ces deux maisons se touchent,** the two houses adjoin. **Ces deux courbes se touchent,** these two curves touch each other.

2. *Fig.* to touch one another ; to be akin, to be like ; to resemble each other. **O que le génie et la folie se touchent de bien près !** how near akin genius and madness are ! *Diderot.* **Les extrêmes se touchent,** extremes meet.

3. **Se — d'affinité,** to be related ; to be relations ; 4. to be touched, to be moved, to be affected.

TOUCHER, toushé, *sm.* touch : *a*) the sense of feeling ; feeling ; *b*) sensation ; *c*) *Mus.* manner of acting on an instrument ; *d*) contact ; *e*) the act of touching. *a*) **Les idées qui nous viennent par le —,** the ideas which are inspired by touch. *b*) **Ce pianiste a un beau —,** that pianist has a good touch. **Reconnaître au —,** to know by the touch.

TOUCHEUR, toushœr, *sm.* 1. drover (of oxen) ; 2. *Print.* inking-roller (of a machine).

TOU-COI, toukwa, *interj. Hunt.* down ! lie down !

TOUDOUZE, toudous, (Gustave), novelist (*b.* 1847).

TOUE, tou, [touer], *sf.* 1. towing, towage warping : the act of towing ; 2. ferryboat.

TOUÉE, toué, [touer], *sf. Naut.* 1. towing, towage, warping ; 2. tow, tow-line, towing, line, warp : rope used in towing. **Entrer à la — par un port,** to be towed into a port.

TOUER, toué-r, [Eng. : to tow ; Ang. Sax. : teohan, pp. togen ; O. H. Ger. : ziohan ; Ger. : ziehen, to pull], *va. Naut.* 1. to tow : to drag a boat or ship by means of a rope ; 2. to warp : to tow by means of a line attached to fixed buoys or anchors.

TOUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be warped, to haul one's self ahead.

TOUEUR, touœr, *sm.* tow-boat, tug, steam-tug.

TOUEUX, touœ, *sm. Naut.* kedge, kedge-anchor, kedger.

TOUFFE, touf', [of Teut. origin ; O. H. Ger. : zopf ; Ger. : Zopf, top, which seems to be the same in origin as tuft], *sf.* tuft : *a*) a collection of threads, etc., into a knot ; *b*) collection of flowers, feathers, etc., into a bunch ; bunch ; *c*) cluster, clump ; *d*) a number of things knitted or collected together to form one top or head. **— de fleurs,** bunch of flowers. **— d'herbes,** bunch of herbs. **— d'arbres,** clump of trees. **— de cheveux,** tuft of hair.

TOUFFER, toufé-r, *va.* to tuft : to form into tufts.

TOUFFEUR, toufœr, [for étouffeur ; étouffer], *sf. Fam.* stifling heat, suffocating heat.

TOUFFU, E, toufu, [touffe], *adj.* 1. tufty, tufted : growing or being in tufts ; clustered ; bushy ; 2. thick-spreading, thick. **Cheveux touffus,** thick, bushy hair.

TOUJOURS, touzhour, [tout ; jour], *adv.* 1. always : *a*) ever, for ever ; at all times, at any time, every day, perpetually ; *b*) invariably, without omission ; constantly ; *c*) frequently ; ordinarily. *a*) **La lune tourne — autour de la terre,** the moon turns perpetually round the earth. **A — pour —,** for ever, evermore. *b*) **Vous n'avez pas — fait votre devoir,** you have not always done your duty. **Je l'ai — dit,** I have always said so. **Les plus grands esprits ne sont pas — les plus agréables,** the greatest minds are not always those of the most agreeable persons. *Bescher.* *c*) **Il ment —,** he always tells lies. **Elle est — en prières,** she is always praying.

2. still : till now, now. **Demeurez-vous toujours à Paris ?** do you still live in Paris ?

3. still ; all the same ; in the meanwhile ; go on. **Je vous suivrez de près, allez —,** go on, I shall soon follow you. **Prenez — cela en attendant,** meanwhile, take that. **En dépit de ses conseils, j'irai — mon chemin,** I shall go on my own way, notwithstanding, his advice. *Prov. V. Chien.*

4. at least, nevertheless ; however. **— est-il que,** still however the fact is that. **Si je n'ai pas réussi, — ai-je fait mon devoir,** though I have not succeeded, I have, however, done my duty.

TOULINE, toulin', [Eng. : tow-line], *sf. Naut.* tow-line, tow-rope.

TOULOUPE, touloup, *sf.* lambskin.

TOUPET, toupè, [O. Fr. : toup, for touffe], *sm.* 1. tuft, lock (of hair) ; 2. forelock ; toupet, toupee : a tuft of hair on the forehead ; 3. *Fig.* boldness, presumption ; (in an ill sense) brass, brazen face, effrontery. **Avoir du —,** to be brazen-faced, *Fam.* to have plenty of cheek, of impudence.

4. (of horses) forelock.

TOUPIE, toupi, [perhaps sauve as toupet, on account of the form ; supposed by some to come from Eng. top], *sf.* top, peg-top, spinning-top. **— d'Allemagne,** humming-top. **Tourner comme une —,** to turn, to spin round like a top. **Ronfler comme une —,** to hum like a top.

TOUPILLER, toupiyé-r, [toupie], *vn.* 1. to spin, to whirl about ; 2. *Fam.* to run about.

TOUPILLON, toupiyôn, [toupet], *sm.* 1. small tuft ; 2. waste branch (of an orange-tree).

TOUPIOLE, toupiol', *sf. Bot.* Solomon's-seal.

TOUQUE, touk', *sf.* herring-buss.

TOUR, tour, [Lat. : turris], *sf.* 1. tower : *a*) a lofty, narrow building ; *b*) the part of a church which contains the bells (commonly called *clocher*) ; *c*) citadel ; high building for defence ; *d*) anything resembling a tower. **— carrée,** square tower. **— ronde,** round tower. **La — de l'horloge,** the clock tower. **La — de Babel,** the Tower of Babel. **La — de Londres,** the Tower of London. **— à feu,** light-house.

2. turret. **— mobile,** movable turret. **— tournante,** revolving turret.

3. (at chess) castle, rook.

TOUR, tour, [Lat. : tornus, from Gr. : τόρνος, a turn], *sm.* 1. turning-lathe, lathe. **— en l'air,** mandrel-, spindle-, chucklathe. **— à barre,** bar-lathe. **— à chariot, — paral-**

lele, — **cylindrique**, sliding-lathe. — **d'horloger**, turn-bench. — **à la mécanique**, engine-lathe, — **à main**, small lathe. — **ordinaire**, centre-lathe. — **à pointes**, double centre-lathe, turn-bench. — **à plateau**, surface-lathe. — **au pied**, foot-lathe. — **à rosettes**, rose-engine. — **à tête**, heading-lathe. **Fait au** —, engine-turned (of watches); made in the lathe. *Fig.* well-made; beautifully shaped. **Ouvrage fait au** —, turner's work; turnery. **Objets faits au** —, turnery. **Cette femme a le bras fait au** —, *Fig.* that woman has a beautifully shaped arm. **Une femme faite au** —, *Fig.* a well shaped woman.

2. wheel, potter's wheel; 3. dressing-machine (of coppersmiths); 4. *Glass-m.* grinding lathe; 5. drill.

6. *Naut.* turn : *a*) the passing of a rope round a pin or kevel; *b*) round; the twist of a rope round a cleat or belaying pin; 7. hitch. — **de bitte au câble**, bitting of the cable, turn round the bitts. — **de câble**, foul hawse, cross in the hawse. — **mort**, clove hitch.

8. *Naut.* reel. — **à bitord**, spun-yarn reel. — **de loch**, log-reel.

9. revolving-box, turning-box (of use formerly in foundlings, hospitals, convents, etc.).

10. turn : *a*) turning, revolution, circular motion; round; *b*) walk; trip, travelling-trip, excursion, journey; tour; *c*) winding course; winding, turning; meander; *d*) act, deed; office, act, of kindness; service; *e*) act of malice; trick; wile; *f*) appearance direction, course; *g*) mode of expression, the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; manner; *h*) manner of proceeding, manner of being; tendency, inclination; vein; successive course, rank; rotation, round.

a) — **de roue**, a turn of the wheel. **Avant que le soleil ait fait encore un** —, before the sun has gone down again. **Il fait un — sur ses talons**, he turned round on his heels. **A — de bras**, with all one's strength of arm. **En un — de main**, in a trice. **Fermer une porte à double** —, to double-lock a door. — **de broche**, turn of the spit. **Demi— à droite** ! *Milit.* right about; turn to the right. **Demi— à gauche** ! left about; turn to the left. **Il fit un demi— à droite**, he turned on his heel to the right. *b*) **Aller faire un — aux champs**, to take a stroll in the fields. **J'irai faire un — à Paris**, I shall just take a run to Paris. **Il est allé faire un — de promenade, il est allé faire un** —, he has gone to take a walk. **Il fait ses tours comme à l'ordinaire**, he goes his rounds as usual. **Il est à propos que je fasse un petit —, à mon argent**, I had better go and pay my money a short visit. *Mol. Av.* ii. 4. **Faire ses quinze tours**, to dawdle, to waste one's time, to trifle, to do useless things. *c*) **Les tours et retours d'une rivière**, the turns and windings of a river.

d) **Pour un si bon — elle demanda son salaire**, she claimed a return for so great a service. **Un — d'ami**, a friendly turn. *e*) **Jouer un vilain — à quelqu'un**, to play a person a nasty trick. **C'était un vieux routier, il savait plus d'un** —, he was an old stager and knew a trick or two. *La Font. Fab.* **Le — est fait**, the trick is played. **Cela vous jouera un mauvais** —, you will suffer for that.

f) **Il est fâché de voir le — que cette affaire a pris**, he is sorry to see the turn that affair has taken. **Ils donnent aux faits tous les tours qu'ils veulent**, they give facts whatever turn they like. **On veut donner le — le plus noir à ce qui n'est au fond qu'une étourderie**, they wish to give the blackest appearance to what is nothing but a thoughtless act. *g*) **Il donne un — agréable à tout ce qu'il dit**, he says every thing in a pleasant way. *h*) **Ils ne sont pas ensemble sur le — de tendresse**, they bear no great affection to each other. **Il a un — admirable dans l'esprit**, he has an extremely witty turn of mind. *Mol. Préc. rid.* X. **C'est le — de son esprit**, it is the turn of his mind.

i) **Toutes les choses ont leur** —, every thing has its turn. **C'est mon** —, it is my turn. **Quand se fut son — à parler**, when it was his turn to speak. **A chacun son** —, every one in his turn. **Et chacun à son —, comme dit le proverbe**, and each in his turn, as the proverb says. *Mol. Ec. des* V. 8. **A — de rôle**, by turns.

11. sprain, strain. **Un — de reins**, a strain in the back.

12. game (at backgammon; 13. round, hand (at cards). **Faire, jouer un** —, to play a round.

14. round, circumference; compass, circuit. **Cet arbre a cinq mètres de** —, this tree is five meters in circumference, is five meters round. **Notre terre a quarante mille kilomètres de** —, our earth is forty thousand kilometers round, in circumference. **Faire le — d'un jardin**, to go round a garden. **Faire le — du monde**, to go round the world. **Prendre, faire le grand** —, to take the longest way. **Ce bracelet fait plusieurs tours autour du bras**, this bracelet goes several times round the arm. **Faire son — de France**, to travel over F. **Faire le — du cadran**, to sleep twelve hours.

15. *Law-lang.* room, interval. — **du chat**, cat's room : interval of half a foot between a furnace and the adjoining wall. — **de la souris**, room for a mouse.

16. contour : outline. **Le — de son visage était gracieux**, the contour of her face was pretty.

17. valance (of a bed); 18. *Papermak.* border (of the vat); 19. — **de cou**, neck-ribbon. — **de gorge**, tucker. — **de tête**, bonnet front; 20. tour : a tress or circular border of hair on the head.

21. feat. — **de force**, feat of strength.

22. trick : act of skill. **Des tours de cartes**, tricks with cards. — **de main**, sleight of hand. **Il fit cela en un — de main**, he did that in a twinkling. **Faire un — de son métier**, to play a trick of one's own. **Il jouait toutes sortes de tours**, he was up to all sorts of tricks.

TOUR À TOUR, *adv. phr.* by turns : one after another, alternately. **Je fais le bien et le mal — à** —, I do good and evil by turns. *Mol. Amph.* i. 2.

TOURAILLE, touràу', [tour], *sf. Brew.* maltkiln.

TOURAILLON, touràyôn, *sm. Brew.* malt-dust.

TOURANGEAU, ELLE, touranzhô, zhèl', *adj.* of Touraine (an ancient province of France).

TOURANGEAU, ELLE. *sm. f.* native of Touraine.

TOURANIEN, IENNE, touranyan, nyèn', *adj.* Turanian : noting a family of languages spoken in Asia and Europe.

TOURBE, tourb', [Ger. : Torf, turf], *sf.* turf, peat.

TOURBE, tourb', [Lat. : turba], *sf.* rabble, mob, vulgar herd.

TOURBER, tourbé-r, [tourbe], *vn.* to extract turf or peat.

TOURBEUX, EUSE, tourbœ, œz', *adj.* turfy, peaty.

TOURBIER, IÈRE, dourbyé, byér', *adj.* turfy, peaty.

TOURBIÉRE, toubyèr', *sf.* turf-pit, turf-moss, peat-moss, peat-bog.

TOURBILLON, tourbiyôn, [Lat.: turbo,inis], *sm.* 1. vortex (*pl.* vortices) : *a*) whirlwind; *b*) whirlpool, eddy; *c*) in the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis; *d*) *Fig.* that which draws on, or hurries away; anything resembling a whirlwind. **Il y a dans cette rivière des tourbillons fort dangereux**, there are very dangerous whirlpools in that river. **Le — des affaires**, the rush of business. **Le — du monde**, the vortex of the world. **Être dans le** —, to be in the vortex. **Le — nous emporte**, we are carried away.

2. cloud. **Des tourbillons de fumée, de poussière**, clouds of smoke, of dust.

3. tourbillon : a species of fire-work.

TOURBILLONNANT, E, tourbiyonân-t, ânt', *adj.* whirling; eddying.

TOURBILLONNEMENT, tourbiyonmân t, *sm.* whirl, whirling.

TOURBILLONNER, tourbiyoné-r, *vn.* to whirl : to turn, or move round rapidly; to whirl round; to eddy. **Ces amas de poussière blanchâtre, qui tourbillonnent dans nos campagnes**, those clouds of white dust which whirl round in the country.

TOURBILLONNEUX, EUSE, tourbiyonœ, œz', *adj.* voraginous : full of whirlpools.

TOURD, tour, *sm.*, **TOURDELLE**, tourdèl, [Lat. : turdus], *sf. Ornith.* thrush.

TOURDILLE, tourdiy', [Span.: tordillo], *adj.* dirty. **Gris** —, dirty gray.

TOURELÉE, tour'lé, [tourelle], *adj.* embattled : furnished with battlements.

TOURELLE, tourèl', [tour], *sf.* turret : little tower.

TOURET, tourè, *sm.* 1. small wheel; 2. winch (of ropemakers); 3. spinning-wheel; 4. reel; 5. wheel for stone-cutting; 6. drilling-lathe; 7. thowl-pin; 8. small mask.

TOURIE, touri, *sf.* carboy : large bottle.

TOURIÉRE, touryèr', [tour], *sf.* attendant of the turning-box (of a convent).

TOURILLON, touriyôn, [touret], *sm.* 1. axle, axis; pivot, pin; 2. *Artill.* trunnion; 3. crank-pin; gudgeon.

TOURISME, tourism', [touriste], *sm.* touring, cycling; travelling about for pleasure, for sight-seeing; rambling.

TOURISTE, tourist', [Eng. : tourist], *smf.* tourist : any one who makes a tour.

TOURISTIQUE, touristik, *adj.* touristic.

TOURLOUROU, tourlourou, [provenç.], *sm. Fam.* mudcrusher : jokingly said of the infantry private soldier.

TOURMALINE, tourmalin', [from Tourmali in Ceylon], *sf. Miner.* tourmaline : a siliceous mineral.

TOURMENT, tourmân-t, [Lat. : tormentum], *sm.* torment : *a*) pain, torture, anguish pang; *b*) pain (of the mind); torture; anxiety, care; plague. **Souffrir des tourments insupportable**, to suffer unbearable torments. **Condamner quelqu'un à d'horribles tourments**, to condemn a person to be horribly tortured. **Les tourments de l'ambition**, the tortures of ambition. **Se donner bien du —, sans pouvoir réussir**, to give one's self great trouble to no purpose. **Les enfants donnent quelquefois bien du — à leurs parents**, children are often a great trouble to their parents.

TOURMENTANT, E, tourmântân-t, ânt', *adj.* tormenting, troublesome.

TOURMENTE, tourmânt', [tourment], *sf.* tempest, storm. **La — a dispersé les vaisseaux**, the tempest has dispersed the ships. [*Fig.* :] **La — révolutionnaire**, the revolutionary storm.

TOURMENTÉ, E, tourmânté, *adj.* 1. tormented : *a*) tortured; *b*) afflicted; *c*) pestered, plagued; harassed. **Il est — de la**

goutte, he is tormented with the gout. **Il était — des remords de sa conscience**, he was stung with remorse.

2. tossed. **Le vaisseau fut longtemps — de**, *or* **par la tempête**, the vessel was long tossed by the tempest.

3. polished up, exaggerated, laboured, overdone. **Un dessin —**, an overdone sketch.

TOURMENTER, tourmânté-r, [tourment], *va.* **1.** to torment : *a*) to put to extreme pain ; to torture ; *b*) to pain, to distress ; *c*) to tease, to vex, to harass, to annoy, to dun, to molest, to plague, to pester. **La goutte le tourmente**, he is tormented with the gout. **Ses créanciers le tourmentent**, his creditors dun him. **J'ai là un procès qui me tourmente**, that lawsuit of mine worries me greatly. **Que cela ne vous tourmente point**, do not let that annoy you.

2. to toss : to shake, to agitate violently ; to strain. **La mer tourmenta longtemps notre vaisseau**, the sea tossed our ship a long time.

3. to jolt ; **4.** to warp (wood) ; **5.** to work up, to polish up, to elaborate. **— un ouvrage**, to elaborate a work.

6. to wrest (a text).

TOURMENTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to torment one's self, to tease one's self, to worry one's self ; to fret ; to be uneasy. **A quoi sert de vous — si fort** ? what is the use of worrying yourself so ? **Il ne faut pas se — pour si peu de chose**, we should not fret about such a trifle.

2. to toss about, to be agitated, to be restless ; not to stand still. **Ce cheval se tourmente** that horse does not stand still.

3. (of a ship) to strain ; **4.** (of wood) to warp.

† **TOURMENTEUR**, tourmântœr, *sm.* tormentor, torturer.

TOURMENTEUR, EUSE, *adj.* tormenting.

TOURMENTEUX, EUSE, tourmântœ-z, œz', *adj. Naut.* stormy.

TOURMENTIN, tourmântan, *sm. Naut.* fore-stay sail.

TOURNAGE, tournazh', [tourner], *sm.* **1.** turning ; **2.** *Naut.* clat.

TOURNAILLER, tournâyé-r, [tourner], *vn.* **1.** *Fam.* to turn round and round, to turn round ; **2.** to hover round.

TOURNAILLER, *va.* to turn frequently.

TOURNANT, tournân-t, [tourner], *sm.* **1.** turn, turning (of roads) ; elbow ; corner (of a street) ; bend (of a river) ; **2.** turning-room, room to turn ; **3.** eddy (in water), whirlpool, vortex ; **4.** wheel (of a mill). **Au — de la route**, at the turn of the road. **5.** *Fig.* indirect means, shift. **Prendre un — pour arriver jusqu'à quelqu'un**, to use indirect means to get to a person.

TOURNANT, E, tournân-t, ânt', *adj.* turning ; revolving. **Pont —**, revolving-bridge, swing-bridge.

TOURNASER, tournazé-r, **TOURNASSER**, tournasé-r, *va. Pott.* to finish on the wheel.

TOURNASAGE, tournazazh', **TOURNASSAGE**, tournasazh', *sm. Pott.* finishing, polishing on the wheel.

TOURNASIN, tournazan, **TOURNASSIN**, tournasan, *sm. Pott.* finishing tool.

TOURNASURE, tournazur', **TOURNASSURE**, tournasur', *sf. Pott.* shavings.

TOURNÉ, E, [tourné], *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** turned : *a*) formed on a lathe ; *b*) shaped, formed ; *c*) turned over ; *d*) directed towards ; *e*) changed ; altered ; *f*) turned sour, sour. *b*) **Des pieds bien tournés**, well shaped feet. **Un homme mal —**, an awkward man. [*Fig.* :] **Un esprit mal —**, a cross-grained disposition **Un compliment fort mal —**, a badly turned compliment. *d*) **On ensevelit ici les morts le visage — à l'occident**, they bury the dead here with their faces turned towards the west. *Fig.* : **Votre frère est — du côté de la dévotion**, your brother is of a religious turn of mind. **Son esprit est — sur les sciences**, he turns his mind to sciences. **Elle a l'esprit — à la malice**, she is inclined to be mischievous. *c*) **A peine eut il le dos —, qu'on se mit à rire**, he had scarcely turned his back, before they began to laugh. **Les yeux tournés**, cross-eyed. **Les volontés n'étaient pas tournées**, the minds had not altered. *f*) **Du lait —**, sour milk.

2. exposed ; looking. **Une maison bien tournée**, a well exposed house.

3. arranged, disposed ; contrived.

TOURNE À-GAUCHE, tournagôsh', *sm.* wrench. [*Pl. Tourne-à-gauche.*]

TOURNEBRIDE, tournœbrid', [tourner ; bride], *sm.* roadside public-house.

TOURNEBROCHE, tournœbrosh', [tourner ; broche], *sm.* **1.** jack, roasting jack ; **2.** turnspit.

TOURNÉE, tourné, [tourner], *sf* **1.** round : *a*) walk, turn, journey, tour, excursion ; *b*) appointed walk of functionaries ; circuit ; **2.** tour of inspection ; **3.** *Popul. lang.* round ; **4.** mattock. **Nous irons faire une — en Angleterre**, we shall go and take a turn round England. **Ils vont faire une — d'inspection de ce côté-là**, they are going to make a tour of inspection that way. **Il vient de rentrer de sa —**, he has just come back from his round. *Pop.* **Payer une —**, to pay glasses round.

TOURNE-FEUILLE, tournœfœy', *sm.* bookmarker. [*Pl. Tourne-feuilles*].

TOURNE-FIL, tournœfil, *sm.* turnfile : an instrument used by combmakers. [*Pl. Tourne-fil*].

TOURNE GANTS, tournœgân, *sm.* glove-stick.

TOURNELLE, tournèl', [tour], *sf.* **1.** small tower. **2.** Tournelle : a chamber of the ancient parliament of Paris.

† **TOURNEMAIN**, tournœman, [tourner ; main], *sm.* twinkling, trice, instant. **En un —**, in a trice. The expression *en un tour de main* is now used.

TOURNEMENT, tournœmân-t, [tourner], *sm.* turning. **— de tête**, giddiness.

TOURNE OREILLE, tournorèy', *sm. Agr.* turning mould-board.

TOURNE-PIERRE, tourn-pièr, *sm. Ornith.* turnstone : a migratory bird.

TOURNER, tourné-r, [Lat. : tornāre], *va.* **1.** to turn : *a*) to form on a lathe ; to make round ; *b*) to give a turn to ; to express ; *c*) to cause to move circularly ; to twirl ; to wind ; *d*) to change or shift sides ; to turn round, to turn over, to turn about ; *e*) to go round ; *Milit.* to outflank ; *f*) to direct ; to bend ; to apply ; *g*) to manage ; to give a certain turn or appearance to ; *h*) to construe, to put a good or bad construction on, to interpret ; *i*) to convert ; *j*) to change ; *k*) to disorder ; to infatuate ; *l*) † to translate, to do ; *m*) to cause to change sides ; *n*) to turn over, to revolve. *a*) **— l'ivoire**, to turn ivory. *b*) **Savoir — une épigramme**, to know how to give a good turn to an epigram. **Bien — un compliment**, to give a good turn to a compliment ; to know how to compliment. *c*) **— une roue**, to turn a wheel. **— une broche**, to turn a spit. **Elle le tourne comme elle veut**, she does just what she likes with him *d*) **— la tête**, to turn one's head. **— le dos à quelqu'un**, to turn one's back on a person. **La fortune lui a tourné le dos**, he was not favoured by fortune. **— le dos aux ennemis**, **— le dos**, to turn one's back to the enemy **— une étoffe d'un autre sens**, to turn a stuff another way. **— la médaille**, *Fig.* to look at both sides of the medal. **— casaque**, *Fig.* to change sides. *e*) **— le coin de la rue**, to turn the corner of the street. **— un lièvre**, to go round a hare. **— l'ennemi**, to outflank, to encircle the enemy. *f*) **Ils tournèrent leur armes contre eux-mêmes**, they turned thei weapons against themselves. **— les yeux sur quelqu'un**, to look at a person. **Je ne tourne point sans répugnance les yeux sur le passé**, I cannot look back to the past without repugnance. **— ses pas d'un côté, vers un endroit**, to bend one's steps towards a place. *Fig.* : **Les habitants tournèrent leur industrie aux arts et au commerce**, the inhabitants turned their minds to arts and trade. **— ses vues vers quelque chose**, to have something in view. **— toutes ses pensées à quelque chose, vers quelque chose**, to turn one's thoughts to a thing. *g*) **— bien une affaire**, to manage an affair well. **— une difficulté**, to turn a difficulty. *h*) **— tout en mal**, to put a wrong construction on things. **— les choses à son avantage**, to turn things to one's advantage. *i*) **— quelque chose en raillerie, en dérision**, to make a mockery of a thing, **— en ridicule**, to turn into ridicule. *j*) **— la conversation sur un autre sujet**, to change the subject of conversation. *k*) **Cette nouvelle m'a tourné le sang**, this news quite upset me. **Tout cela lui a tourné la tête**, all this has turned his head. *l*) **Il a tourné le latin en français**, he has turned the Latin into French. *m*) **Nous avions eu deux ou trois jours pour — les esprits**, we had two or three days to turn the minds of the people. *n*) **— quelque chose dans son esprit**, to turn a thing over in one's mind.

2. to sift, to question, to interrogate (in an ill sense) to circumvent, to come about. **— quelqu'un de tous les côtés**, to cross question a person. **Il a voulu me — pour savoir le nom qu'on lui cachait**, he tried to get out of me the name that was kept from him.

3. to turn over (the leaves of a book) ; **4.** to turn up (a card) ; **5.** to wear (one's shoes) down on one side. **Voulez-vous — la musique pour moi** ? will you turn over the music for me ?

TOURNER. *vn.* **1.** to turn : *a*) to exercise the art of a turner ; *b*) to move round, to turn round ; to revolve ; to wheel round ; to wind ; *c*) to change the direction or course ; to turn off ; *d*) to change posture, place or position ; *e*) to take a direction, to take a turn, to be directed ; to turn to ; *f*) to go about, to move ; *g*) to change one's mind or determination ; to hesitate, to waver ; *h*) to grow giddy, to become dizzy ; *i*) to depend on ; *j*) to alter, to be changed ; to be transformed ; to become ; *k*) to turn out ; to prove in the result or issue ; to be brought ; to result in ; *l*) to change to acid, to become sour ; to spoil ; *m*) to colour, to ripen.

a) **Une girouette qui tourne au premier vent**, a weather-cock which will turn with the least wind. **— comme une girouette, — à tout vent**, *Fam.* to turn like a weather-cock, to be very changeable. **La terre tourne en un jour sur elle-même**, the earth turns on its axis in a day.

c) **Le vent a tourné**, the wind has turned **Ce cocher a tourné trop court**, that coach man turned too abruptly. **Tournez à droit**, turn to the right. *Fig.* : **L'orateur a tourné court et s'est hâté de finir**, the orator stopped short, and then hastened to conclude. **La maladie a tourné court**, the illness stopped short. *d*) **Le pied m'a tourné**, my foot turned

e) **De quelque part qu'on tourne, on ne voit que des fous**, whichever way we turn, we always see madmen. *Mol. Fâch.* II. 2. **Ne savoir de quel côté —**, *Fig.* not to know which way to turn. **— du côté de quelqu'un**, to turn to a person. **Il tourne vers la dévotion**, he is turning religious. **— sur une pensée**, to be bent on one thought.

f) **— autour de quelque chose**, to move round something. **— autour du pot**, to beat about the bush. *g*) **Je tiens inutile de tant —, il n'est que d'aller droit**, I think it is useless to waver, there is nothing like going straight on. *h*) **La tête lui tourne**, he feels giddy ; he is puffed up with his good luck. **Faire — la tête à quelqu'un**, to turn a person's brain.

j) **Le sort a tourné**, the tables are turned. **La chance a tourné**, the tables are turned. **Le temps tourne au froid**, the weather is turning cold. **L'amour que j'ai pour toi tourne en haine pour elle**, my love for you makes me hate her. *Corn.* **Faire — quelqu'un en bourrique**, *Fam.* to drive a person mad. *k*) **Cette affaire tourne mal**, this affaire is turning out badly. **Si mes soins tournent heureusement**, if I am rewarded for all my care. **Et bientôt le combat tourne à son avantage**, and the fight soon turns out to his advantage. **Tous leurs efforts pour me suivre ont tourné à leur confusion**, all their efforts to injure me only brought confusion upon them. **Tout tourne contre lui**, everything turns against him. **Ce jeune homme tourne mal**, this young man is going wrong. *l*) **Ce vin tourne à l'aigre**, this wine is becoming sour. **Le lait a tourné**, the milk has turned. **Cela fait — le sang**, it causes one's blood to turn. *m*) **Le raisin tourne déjà**, the grapes are already ripening.

2. *Paint.* to stand out ; 3. to be deformed ; 4. (of the eyes) to be squinting ; 5. (Impersonally, at cards) to turn up. **Il tourne carreau**, diamonds are trumps.

TOURNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be turned ; 2. to turn : *a*) to change sides or place ; to turn over ; to turn round, to turn about ; *b*) to be directed ; *c*) to have recourse to ; to address ; *d*) to turn one's self ; to change from one opinion or party to another ; to side with ; *e*) (with *contre*) to be contrary ; *f*) to turn out ; to have an issue ; *g*) to change, to be changed ; to become ; *h*) to become giddy. *a*) **Se — dans son lit**, to turn round in one's bed. **Tournez vous, de grâce**, please turn round. **De quelque côté qu'on se tourne**, whichever way we turn. **N'avoir pas le temps de se —**, *Fam.* to be very busy. *b*) **L'aimant se tourne vers le nord**, the magnetic needle points to the north. **Tous les yeux se tournèrent vers moi**, all eyes were upon me. **Le génie de Colbert se tourna principalement vers le commerce**, Colbert's genius turned principally towards commerce. **Ne savoir de quel côté se —**, *Fam.* not to know which way to turn. *d*) **César se tourne du côté du peuple**, Cæsar sides with the people. **Antoine et César, après avoir ruiné Lépide, se tournent l'un contre l'autre**, Antony and Cæsar after ruining Lepidus turned one against the other. *Bossuet. His. univ.* *e*) **Mais la fortune enfin se tourne contre nous**, but fortune turned against us at last. **Tout se tourne contre moi**, everything goes ill with me. *f*) **Espérons que tout se tournera selon nos désirs**, let us hope everything will turn out as we wish. **Tout se tourne à la paix**, everything seems to be in favour of peace. *g*) **Il semble que le temps va se — au beau**, the weather seems likely to be fine. **L'orgueil se tourne aisément en cruauté**, pride may soon lead to cruelty.

TOURNERIE, tournœri, *sf.* turner's shop.

TOURNESOL, tournœsol, [tourner ; Lat. : sol, the sun], *sm.* 1. turnsole : *a*) *Bot.* heliotrope ; *b*) a deep purple dye ; litmus ; 2. *Bot.* sun-flower : *Helianthus*.

TOURNETTE, tournèt', [tourner], *sf.* 1. squirrel's cage ; 2. windle, reel.

TOURNEUR, tournœr, *sm.* 1. turner : one who turns ; 2. winder, reeler.

TOURNEUR, *adj.* turning ; dancing.

TOURNEUSE, tournœz', *sf.* reeler, winder.

TOURNEVENT, tournœvan, [tourner ; vent], *sm.* corol : a revolving hood on a chimney.

TOURNEVIRE, tournœvir', [tourner ; virer], *sf. Naut.* voyal : a large rope for weighing an anchor.

TOURNEVIS, tournœvis, [tourner ; vis], *sm.* screwdriver, turn-screw.

TOURNIQUET, tournikè, [tourner], *sm.* 1. turnpike, turnstile : a revolving frame in a foot-path ; 2. sash-pulley, pulley-sheave ; 3. *Naut.* roller ; 4. swivel ; 5. *Angl.* winch : a reel for a fishing-rod ; *Surg.* tourniquet.

TOURNIS, tourni, [tourner], *sm. Veter.* sturdy, turn-sick : a disease in sheep.

TOURNOI, tournwa, [tournoyer], *sm.* tourney, tournament.

TOURNOIEMENT *or* **TOURNOÎMENT**, tournwamân-t, [tournoyer], *sm.* 1. turning, whirling round, wheeling round ; 2. eddying (of water) ; 3. giddiness, dizziness, vertigo ; 4. *Veter.* sturdy, turn-sick.

TOURNOIR, tournwar, *sm. Pott.* turning-staff.

TOURNOIS, tournwâ, [of Tours], *adj. invar.* tournois, of Tours ; made at Tours. **Livre —**, a livre struck at Tours, which was worth twenty sous tournois, whilst that of Paris was worth twenty-five.

TOURNOYANT, E, tournwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* 1. turning about ; 2. (of water) eddying.

TOURNOYER, tournwayé-r, [tourner], *vn.* [conj. like aboyer], 1. to turn, to whirl round and round ; 2. to wind about ; 3. (of water) to eddy ; 4. *Fig.* to hesitate ; to beat about the bush.

TOURNOYEUR, tournwayœr, *sm.* tilter : one who contend at tournaments.

TOURNURE, tournur', [tour], *sf.* 1. shape, figure. **Il est d'une fort jolie —**, he is a very well shaped man. **Elle a mauvaise —**, she is awkward ; she has no shape.

2. turn : *a*) appearance ; *b*) cast, direction ; the manner of presenting or offering to the mind ; *c*) manner of being ; *d*) disposition, arrangement. **L'affaire prit une mauvaise —**, the affair took a bad turn. **Son esprit est d'une agréable —**, the turn of his mind is agreeable. **Elle avait une — d'esprit romanesque**, she was of a romantic turn of mind. **— de phrase**, expression, construction of a sentence. **Cette — est élégante**, it is an elegant mode of expression.

3. tournure, bustle (of a lady's dress) ; 4. metal filings ; fragments knocked off in turning with a lathe.

TOURQUE, tourk', *sf. Metall.* tub for the ore.

TOURRETTE, tourèt', *sf. Bot.* tower-mustard : *Turritis*, a genus of cruciferous plants.

TOURTE, tourt', [Lat. : torta], *sf.* 1. round loaf (of bread) ; 2. *Past.* pie. **Une — de pigeons**, a pigeon pie.

3. tart. **Une — de confitures**, a jamtart.

4. *Glass-m.* hearth.

TOURTEAU, tourtô, [tourte], *sm.* [*Pl. Tourteaux.*] 1. cake ; 2. oil-cake ; 3. a large species of crab. **— de lin**, linseed-cake. **— de colza**, rape-cake.

TOURTELETTE, tourtœlèt', [tourte], *sf.* small pie.

TOURTEREAU, tourtœrô, [Lat. : turtur, uris, a turtle-dove], *sm.* [*Pl. Tourtereaux.*] young turtle-dove. *Fig.* young lover.

TOURTERELLE, tourtœrèl', *sf. Ornith.* turtle-dove, turtle : *Columba turtur*. **Nous vivrons comme deux tourterelles**, we will live together like young turtle doves. *Regnard, Joueur*, iv.

TOURTIÈRE, tourtyèr', [tourte], *sf.* pie-dish.

TOUSELLE, touzèl', [*Provenc.* : tosela], *sf. Agr.* lammas wheat.

TOUSSAINT, toussan, [tout ; saint], *sf.* All-Saints day, All-Hallows.

TOUSSER, tousé-r, [toux], *vn.* 1. to cough : to make the noise of a cough ; 2. to hem : to utter a hem !

TOUSSERIE, tous'ri, *sf.* coughing.

TOUSSEUR, EUSE, tousœr, œz', *sm. f.* cougher.

TOUT, E, tou-t, out', [Lat. : totus], *adj.* [*Pl. Tous, Toutes.*] 1. all : *a*) whole ; the whole of ; *b*) every, each. *a*) **— le monde**, all the world, everybody. **— le monde et son père**, all the world and his wife. **Toute la terre**, the whole of the earth. **Tous les hommes**, all men. **Toute la dépense monte à tant**, the whole expense amounts to so much. **Servir quelqu'un de — son crédit**, to help a person with all one's credit. **Donner — pouvoir à quelqu'un**, to give full powers to a person. **— ceci**, all this. **— ce que vous dites**, all you say. **Nous serons tous heureux**, we shall all be happy. **Nous avons tous une même origine**, we all have the same origin. *Bossuet.* **Cette conversation dura une heure, il est impossible de la redire toute**, this conversation lasted an hour, it is imposible to repeat it all. **Ils sont tous étonnés**, they are all surprised. **— ce qu'il y a de grand**, all that is great, noble. **Se faire — à tous**, to be all things to all men. **Somme toute**, on the whole. **Tous les deux, tous deux**, both, both of them. **Tous les trois**, all three. **Il a perdu toute espérance de santé**, he has lost all hope of recovering his health. **À — hasard**, at all hazards. **Il veut à toute force faire fortune**, he is determined to make a fortune. **Il faut à toute force lui accorder ce qu'il demande**, we must, at any price, let him have what he wants. **Prendre de toutes mains**, to take on all sides. **Cette pièce attire — Paris**, this piece attracts all Paris. *b*) **À — propos**, at every turn. **À toute occasion**, on every occasion. **À — moment, à tous moments**, every moment. **Nuit et jour à — venant je chantais, ne vous déplaise**, night and day I sang to all comers, by your leave. *La Font. Fab.* **En — point**, in every point. **De toutes sorte, de toutes sortes**, all sorts. **De toute part de toutes parts**, from everywhere, on all sides. **Trente mille habitants de — âge et de — sexe sont écrasés sous les ruines**, thirty thousand inhabitants of all ages and sexes were crushed under the ruins. **Tous les jours**, every day. **Tous les mois**, every month. **Tous les deux jours**, every other day. **Tous les huit jours**, every week. **Tous les quinze jours**, every fortnight. **Tous les trois jours**, every third day. **Toutes les vingt-quatre heures**, every twenty-four hours. **Toutes les deux heures**, every other hour. **Par — pays**, in all countries.

2. full. **Aller, courir à toutes jambes, à toute bride**, to run at full speed.

3. any. **— homme qui**, any man that. **Toute personne pourrait le faire**, any person could do it. **— autre que lui**, any body but himself.

TOUT, *sm.* 1. whole : the total or the entire thing. **Le — est plus grand qu'une de ses parties**, the whole is greater than one

of its parts. **— ou partie**, the whole or a part. **Plusieurs touts distincts les uns des autres**, several whole things quite distinct from one another. **Il y a une différence de —, au —**, the difference is as great as it can be. **Le — ensemble**, the whole, the entirety, all together.

2. all : *a*) every thing ; the whole ; *b*) everything, anything ; *c*) every one, everybody ; *d*) the main point, the essential ; all in all ; *e*) (at play) tout. *a*) **— ou rien**, all or nothing. **Ce n'est pas —**, that is not all. **Il y a — à parier que**, the odds are that. **— ce que je sais**, all that I know. **S'il faut — vous dire**, if you must be told all. **C'est — dire**, no more can be said. **C'est —, et puis c'est —**, that is all, and quite enough too. **Ce n'est pas —, ce n'est pas encore —**, that is not all. **Vous êtes légère, étourdie et paresseuse ; voilà —**, you are frivolous, giddy and idle ; that is all. **Honneur, santé, bonheur, — est perdu**, honour, health, happiness, everything is lost. *b*) **— était Dieu, excepté Dieu même**, all was God, except God himself. **La jeunesse croit pouvoir —**, young people think they can do anything. **Il sait un peu de —**, he knows a little of everything. **Il a réponse à —**, he is never at a loss for an answer. **Voilà un petit mot qui me plaît comme —**, that saying pleases me immensely. **Se faire, se prêter à —**, to accustom one's self to anything. *c*) **Toute la cour, tout le peuple, — est abattu, — est désespéré**, the court, the nation, everybody was in despair. **Femmes, enfants, vieillards, — fut massacré**, women, children, old people, everybody was slaughtered. *d*) **Le — est de plaire**, the principal thing is to please. **Vous avez surtout un don de persévérance qui est le —**, you are above all persevering, which is the main point. **Il en fait son —, c'est son —**, it is all in all to him. *e*) **Mettre, risquer, jouer le —, pour le —**, to stake all. *Prov.* : **On ne s'avise jamais de tout**, one cannot think of everything. **Tout est bien qui finit bien**, all is well that ends well.

TOUS, TOUTES, *sm. f. pl.* all, every one, everybody. **Voyez ces femmes, toutes sont belles**, look at those women, they are all beautiful. **Tous sortaient plus éclairés d'avec lui**, when they left him, all of them were more enlightened.

À TOUT, *adv. phr.* V. *Atout.*

À TOUT PRENDRE, *adv. phr.* all things considered, upon the whole.

APRÈS TOUT, *adv. phr.* after all, upon the whole. **Mais, Madame, après —, je ne suis pas un ange**, but, Madam after all, I am not an angel. *Mol. Tart.* III. 3.

DU TOUT, *adv. phr.* 1. † quite, entirely, wholly. **Cela est du — admirable**, it is admirable in every way. *Bossuet.*

2. (with the negation) not at all. **Il ne fait rien du —**, he does nothing at all. **Il se détermina à ne point partir du —**, he decided not to start at all. **Avez-vous fait cela ? du —, point du —**, did you do that ? not a bit of it.

EN TOUT, *adv. phr.* in all. **Cela revient à deux cents francs en —**, it amounts to two hundred francs in all. **En — et par —**, entirely, wholly.

SUR LE TOUT, *adv. phr.* 1. above all ; 2. *Herald.* over all.

TOUT, *adv.* 1. quite, wholly, completely, entirely, all ; fully. **Je suis — à vous**, I am wholly yours. **Il est — aimable, — parfait, — appliqué à ses devoirs**, he is very amiable, perfect and wholly devoted to his duty. **C'est — un**, it is all one. **— nouveau, — beau**, what is new is sure to please ; new brooms sweep clean. **— fait**, ready made. **Il a — l'air d'avoir été dupe**, he looks as if he had been taken in. **Des mains — écorchées**, hands scratched all over. **Ils sont — étonnés**, they are quite surprised. **Ces fleurs sont — aussi fraîches que si l'on ne faisait que de les cueillir**, these flowers are quite as fresh as if they had only just been gathered. **Elle était tout absorbée dans ses réflexions**, she was wholly buried in her reflections. **Ils sont partis — contents**, they went away quite contented. **Une heure — entière**, a whole hour. [*Tout*, followed by a feminine adjective or participle beginning with a consonant or an *h* aspirate, takes the same gender and number as the adjective or participle :] **Elles sont toutes honteuses**, they are quite ashamed. **Elle était toute malade**, she was quite ill. [Before a noun :] **Le chien est — zèle, — ardeur, — obéissance**, the dog is zealous, eager and obedient. **Être — œil et — oreille, être — yeux et — oreilles**, to be all eyes and ears. **Cet enfant est — le portrait de son père**, *Fam.* that child is the very picture of his father.

[Before certain prepositions and adverbs, *tout* is used emphatically :] **Il lui parla — froidement**, he spoke very coldly to him. **— haut**, very loud. **— court**, very short. **Parler — bas**, to speak very low. **Cela vaut — autant**, that is worth quite as much. **— au plus**, at the utmost. **Je donnerai — au plus vingt francs**, I will give twenty francs at the most. **— au moins**, at least. [Adverbial phrases :] **— à coup**, suddenly, all on a sudden. **— à l'heure**, in a moment, just now. **— du long**, all along, at full length. **— à fait**, quite wholly, entirely. **— de suite**, directly, immediately.

2. **Tout**... **que**, however, though, for all, as. **— habiles et — artificieux qu'ils sont**, however clever and cunning they may be, though they be ever so clever and cunning; **— éclairée qu'elle était**, though she was so enlightened. **La Grèce, toute polie et toute sage qu'elle était**, wise and polished as Greece was. [In this sense, when followed by a feminine noun of person, *tout* must agree with it in number and gender :] **Toute femme qu'elle est**, woman as she is.

[REM.— Before an adjective or an adjective phrase in the feminine, *tout* is used to denote excess or intensity, whilst **toute** expresses totality : **Elle était tout en larmes**, she was all in tears. **La forêt lui parut toute enflammée**, to her the forest seemed all in flames. **Nos vaisseaux sont tout prêts et le vent nous appelle**, our vessels are quite ready and the wind awaits us. *Rac.* **La maison était toute en feu**, the house was all on fire. *Mme. de Sév.* This distinction was not observed by the older writers. **Tout autre**, meaning «quite another,» is invariable : **C'est tout autre chose**, it is quite another thing. But **tout autre**, in the sense of «any other», agrees in gender with the noun : **Demandez toute autre chose**, ask anything else. **Toute autre femme se serait rendue à ces sages conseils**, any other woman would have followed this wise advice. **Toute autre place qu'un trône eut été indigne d'elle**, any other place but a throne would have been unworthy of her. *Bossuet. R. d'Angl.*

3. **Tout en**, while, whilst : denoting simultaneity. **Il lui a dit cela — en riant**, he laughed as he said that to him. **Il sortit — en grondant**, he went out grumbling.

TOUT CONNAISSANT, TOUTE CONNAISSANTE, tou-konèsàn-t, tout'-konèsànt', *adj.* all knowing, omniscient.

TOUTE-BONNE, tout'bon', *sf.* 1. *Bot.* clary ; 2. *Hort.* toute-bonne : a variety of pear. [*Pl. Toutes-bonnes.*]

TOUTE-BONTÉ, tout'bònté, *sf.* all-goodness, supreme goodness.

TOUTE-ÉPICE, toutépis', *sf. Bot.* allspice, Jamaica pepper. [*Pl. Toutes-épices* (pr. toutépis').]

TOUTEFOIS, tout'fwà, [for toutes ; fois], *adv.* yet, however, nevertheless, still. **— il viendra**, however, he will come. **Si — la chose est possible**, if the thing is at all possible. **Je ne laisserai pas — de le servir**, nevertheless, I shall do what I can for him. **Pourvu — qu'il le veuille**, provided he be willing. **A condition — qu'ils y consentiront**, on condition, however, that they consent. **Si, —, il est permis de le dire**, if, however, one may say.

TOUTENAGUE, tout'nag', *sf.* tutenag : an alloy of copper and zinc.

TOUT-ENSEMBLE, toutànsànbl', *sm.* (in the Fine Arts) tout-ensemble, ensemble : the whole considered together.

TOUTE-PRÉSENCE, tout'prézàns', *sf.* ubiquity, omnipresence.

TOUTE-PUISSANCE, tout'puisàns', *sf.* almightiness, omnipotence.

TOUTE-SAINE, tout'sèn', *sf. Bot.* tutsan : the *Androsæmum officinale.* [*Pl. Toutes-saines.*]

TOUTE-SCIENCE, tout'siàns', *sf.* omniscience.

TOUTE-TABLE *or* **TOUTES-TABLES**, tout'tabl', *sm.* tables, backgammon.

TOU-TOU *or* **TOUTOU**, toutou, [onomat.], *sm.* bow-wow : little dog, in childish language.

TOUT-OU-RIEN, toutouryan, *sm. Horol.* all or nothing, repeating spring.

TOUT-PUISSANT, TOUTE-PUISSANTE, tou'puisàn-t, tout'puisànt', *adj.* 1. Almighty, all-powerful, omnipotent ; 2. *Fig.* all-powerful, all-efficient. [*Pl. Tout-puissants, toutes-puissantes.*]

TOUT-PUISSANT, *sm.* Almighty, Omnipotent.

TOUX, toû. [Lat. : tussis], *sf.* cough, coughing. **Une quinte de —. un violent accès de —**, a violent fit of coughing. **Une — sèche**, a dry cough. **Une — qui sent le sapin**, *Fam.* a churchyard cough. *Prov.* V. *Amour.*

TOUYOU, touyou, *sm. Ornith.* jabiru : a genus of grallatorial birds.

TOXICITÉ, toksisité, [toxique], *sf.* poisonousness : the quality of being poisonous.

TOXICODENDRON, toksikodandròn, *sm. Bot.* toxicodendron, poison-ivy, poison-oak, poison-plant : a species of rhus.

TOXICOHÉMIE, toksikoémi, [Gr. : τοξιxὸν, poison ; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* toxicohemia, toxæmia : blood-poisoning.

TOXICOLOGIE, toksikolozhi, [Gr. : τοξιxὸν, poison ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* toxicology : *a*) the science of poisons ; *b*) a treatise on poisons.

TOXICOLOGIQUE, toksikolozhik', *adj.* toxicological : pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOLOGUE, toksikolog', *sm.* toxicologist : one versed in toxicology.

TOXIQUE, toksik', [Gr. : τοξιxὸν, poison], *adj.* poisonous, toxical.

TOXIQUE, *sm.* poison.

TOXODON, toksodòn, *sm.* toxodon : a genus of extinct quadrupeds.

TOYÉRE, twayèr', *sf. Technol.* hole of an axe.

TRABAN, trabàn, [Ger. : traben, to trot], *sm.* halberd-bearer.

TRABÉATION, trabéasyòn, [Lat. : trabs, a beam], *sf. Arch.* trabeation, entablature.

TRABÉCULE, trabékul', [Lat. : trabecula, a small beam], *sf. Anat.* trabecula : a fibre or band, forming a connecting, bounding, or surrounding medium.

TRABÉE, trabé, *sf. Rom. Antiq.* trabea, a white robe, toga.

TRABUCO, trabuko, [Span.], *sm.* trabuco : Havanna cigar.

TRAC, trak, *sm. Slang.* fear ; funk. **Avoir le —**, to be in a regular funk.

† **TRAC**, trak, *sm.* **1**. gait (of horses, etc.) ; **2**. track, trace (of animals).

TRACANER, trakané-r, *va. Technol.* to reel off (silk).

TRACANOIR, trakanwar, *sm. Technol.* reel.

TRAÇANT, E, trasân-t, ânt', [tracer], *adj. Bot.* (of roots), running.

TRACAS, trakâ, [tracasser], *sm.* bustle, stir, hurry, worry, noise **Le — des affaires**, the worry of business. **Se retirer du — du monde**, to give up a worldly life.

TRACASSANT, E, trakasân-t, ânt', *adj.* tormenting, annoying, teasing.

TRACASSER, trakasé-r, [formed from traquer], *vn.* **1**. to bustle about, to fidget, to stir; **2**. to meddle.

TRACASSER, *va.* to torment, to annoy, to tease, to worry, to plague, to pester.

TRACASSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to worry one's self ; **2**. to tease one another.

TRACASSERIE, trakas'ri, *sf.* **1**. stir, stirring, bustle ; **2**. chicane, cavil ; **3**. worry, vexation, annoyance, teasing ; mischief-making ; **4**. quarrel, broil, bickering.

TRACASSIER, IÈRE, trakasyé, yère, [tracasser], *sm. f.* **1**. bustler ; busy-body ; **2**. chicaner, caviller ; **3**. mischief-maker ; **4**. tease, plague, troublesome person.

TRACASSIER, IÈRE, *adj.* **1**. cavilling ; **2**. mischief-making **3**. annoying, teasing, troublesome.

TRACE, tras', [tracer], *sf.* **1**. trace: *a*) track; a mark left by the foot, either of man or beast ; footprint, footstep ; *Hunt.* trail ; *b*) footstep, step ; example ; *c*) track, mark, vestige, remains ; *d*) *Geom.* the intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection. *a*) **Suivre la — des chevaux**, to follow in the track of horses. **Voilà la — de ses pas**, there are the traces of his footsteps. **La — en est encore toute fraîche**, the trace of it is still recent. *b*) **A peine laissent-il dans le sable quelques traces de leurs pas**, they hardly leave a trace of their footsteps in the sand. *Fén. Tél.* **Suivre les traces de, marcher sur les traces de son père**, to tread in the footsteps of one's father. *c*) **Il porte sur son visage la — de grandes souffrances**, his face shows traces of great suffering. **Quelles traces de sang vois-je sur vos habits** ? what traces of blood do I see on your clothes ? **Cette aventure a laissé des traces profondes dans mon esprit**, this adventure has left a deep impression on my mind. **On ne trouve aucune — de cet événement dans l'histoire**, there is no mention of that event in history.

2. track (of a carriage) ; **3**. † way, track, path ; **4**. laying out. **Faire la — d'un parterre**, to lay out a flower-garden.

5. outline, draught, sketch.

TRACÉ, trasé, *sm.* **1**. outline, draught, sketch ; **2**. *Fortif.* trace, plan (of a work) ; **3**. line, direction (of a road, a canal, etc.). **Faire le — de**, **1**. to sketch ; **2**. to lay out.

TRACELET, tras'lè, *sm. Math.* tracing point.

TRACEMENT, tras'mân-t, [tracer], *sm.* laying out, marking, tracing.

TRACER, trasé-r, [Lat. : tractus, pp. of trahĕre, to draw], *va.* (The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous traçons, je traçais.*) **1**. to trace, to draw : *a*) to mark out ; to delineate ; to chalk out ; *b*) to represent by words ; to pourtray. *a*) **— une ligne droite**, to draw a straight line. **— un plan**, to draw a plan. **— des fleurs sur du canevas**, to draw flowers on canvas. **— des caractères, des mots**, to write words. *b*) **Il nous a tracé le tableau de ses malheurs**, he laid before us the particulars of his misfortunes.

2. to lay out (a garden, a road, etc.) ; **3**. *Fig.* to lay, to lay down. **— à quelqu'un des règles de conduite**, to lay down rules of conduct for a person. **— à quelqu'un la conduite qu'il doit tenir**, to show a person how to conduct himself.

4. to show. **— le chemin à quelqu'un**, to show a person the way.

TRACER, *vn.* (of roots), to run out.

TRACER (SE), *v. refl.* to be traced, to be drawn.

TRACERET, tras'rè, *sm.* tracing point.

TRACEUR, trasœr, *sm.* tracer : one who traces.

TRACHÉAL, E, trashéal, *adj. Anat.* tracheal : pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHÉE, trashé, [Lat. : rachio ; Gr. : τραχύς], *sf.* trachea (*pl.* tracheæ) : *a*) *Anat.* windpipe ; *b*) *Bot.* spiral vessel, air-vessel ; *c*) *Entom.* air-breathing vessel of insects.

TRACHÉE-ARTÈRE, trashé-artèr', *sf. Anat.* trachea, windpipe : a membranous tube extending from the larynx to the bronchia.

TRANCHÉITE, trashéit', [trachée], *sf. Med.* trachitis : inflammation of the windpipe.

TRACHÉLIEN, IENNE, trakélyan, lyèn', [Gr. : τράχηλος, neck], *adj. Anat.* trachelian, cervical : pertaining to the neck.

TRACHÉOCÈLE, trashéosèl, [Gr. : τραχεῖα, trachea ; κήλη, tumour], *sf. Med.* tracheocele : bronchocele.

TRACHÉOTOMIE, trashéotomi, [Gr. : τραχεῖα, trachea ; τομή, section], *sf. Surg.* tracheotomy : the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

TRACHYTE, trashit', [Gr. : τραχύς, rough], *sm. Geol.* trachyte : a feldspathic volcanic rock.

TRACHYTIQUE, trashitik', *adj.* trachytic : pertaining to trachyte.

TRAÇOIR, traswar, [tracer], *sm.* **1**. tracing point ; **2**. tracer, cutting frame ; **3**. *Carp.* marking-tool.

TRACTARIANISME, traktarianism', [Eng.] *Eccl. Hist.* tractarianism.

TRACTARIENS, traktaryan, *smpl. Eccl. Hist.* tractarians.

TRACTATION, traktasyôn, [Lat. : tractatio], *sf.* negotiation.

TRACTATIVEMENT, traktativ'mân-t, *adv.* by a treaty.

TRACTEUR, traktœr, [Lat. : tractus ; trahĕre, to draw], *sm.* tractor : an instrument of tractive power, or used in drawing.

TRACTIF, IVE, traktif, tiv', *adj. Mech.* tractive. **Force tractive**, tractive power.

TRACTION, traksyôn, [Lat. : tractio, from trahĕre, to draw], *sf. Mech.* tension, traction : the act of drawing. **— électrique**, electric traction. **Force de —**, tensile force.

TRACTOIRE, traktwar', *adj. Mech.* tractory, tractive : pertaining to traction.

TRACTOIRE, *sf. Geom.* tractrix, tractory : a curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line.

TRADITEUR, traditœr, [Lat. : traditor], *sm. Eccl. Hist.* traditor.

TRADITION, tradisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : traditio ; tradĕre, to give up ; trans, over ; dāre, to give], *sf.* tradition: *a*) delivery ; the act of delivering into the hands of another ; *b*) the transmission of opinions, doctrines, etc., from ancestors to posterity ; *c*) that which is handed down from age to age. *d*) *Theol.* rule of faith of the Roman church. *b*) **Une — aussi ancienne que le monde**, a tradition as old as the world. **Ce sont des faits que la — nous a transmis**, these are facts which tradition has handed down to us. *c*) **Beaucoup de traits d'histoire ne sont que de fausses traditions**, many historical facts are nothing hut false traditions. **Ce jeu de scène est une —, est de —**, that by-play is a tradition.

TRADITIONALISME, tradisyonalism', *sm.* traditionalism : adherence to tradition.

TRADITIONALISTE, tradisyonalist', *sm.* traditionalist, traditionist : one who adheres to tradition.

TRADITIONNAIRE, tradisyonêr', *sm.* traditionary : among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions.

TRADITIONNEL, ELLE, tradisyonèl, *adj.* traditional, traditionary : transmitted orally ; founded on tradition ; traditive.

TRADITIONNELLEMENT, tradisyonèl'mân-t, *adv.* traditionally.

TRADUCIANISME, tradusianism', [Lat. : traducĕre, to transmit], *sm. Theol.* traducianism : the doctrine that human souls are transmitted by generation with the human bodies.

TRADUCTEUR, traduktœr, *sm.* translator.

TRADUCTION, traduksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn : [Lat. : traductio], *sf.* translation : *a*) the art of turning into another language ; *b*) version.

TRADUCTRICE, traduktris', *sf.* translatress : a female translator.

TRADUIRE, traduir', [Lat. : traducĕre ; trans, across, over ; ducĕre, to lead], *va.* [Conj. like *Conduire.*] **1**. *Law-t.* to translate, to transfer : to carry or remove from one place to anothe **2**. *Law-t*, to indict, to arraign. **— devant la cour d'assises**, to arraign before the court of assizes. **— en justice**, to indict.

3. to translate : *a*) to render into another language ; to construe, to turn ; *b*) to interpret, to explain, to construe. *a*) **Chateaubriand a traduit le *Paradis perdu* en francais**, C. translated *Paradise lost* into French. **— un auteur**, to translate an author. **— en ridicule**, *Fig.* to turn into ridicule. *b*) **Traduisez moi votre pensée en termes plus clairs**, explain your thought more clearly.

4. to show, to bring forth. **Il savait ainsi — aux regards tous les sentiments de son âme**, he could thus show what his feelings were. *Staël. Cor.*

TRADUIRE (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to appear, to show one's self ; **2**. to turn one's self. **Se — en ridicule**, to bring one's self into ridicule.

3. to be translated. **Les poètes ne peuvent se —**, poets cannot be translated. *Volt.*

4. to be evinced, to be manifested.

TRADUISIBLE, traduizibl', *adj.* translatable.

TRAFIC, trafik, [Ital. : traffico], *sm.* traffic : *a*) trade, commerce, exchange, barter, dealing ; *b*) (in an ill sense) profit ; barter, dealing ; *c*) *Railw.* goods carried to and fro. **Carthage, enrichie par son —**, Carthage, enriched by its commerce. *Bossuet.* **Le — des vins**, the wine trade. **Un petit —**, a small trade. **Ces hommes infâmes qui font un — honteux de la vérité**, those base men who make a shameful traffic of truth. *Mass.* **Le — des choses saintes**, the traffic with holy things.

TRAFIQUANT, trafikân-t, *sm.* trader, merchant, trafficker.

TRAFIQUER, trafiké-r, [trafic], *vn.* **1**. to traffic : *a*) to trade, to deal, to barter, to carry on commerce ; *b*) *Fig.* to trade meanly

to make a traffic of. **Ils nous regardèrent comme des esclaves dont les Phéniciens trafiquaient**, they looked upon us as slaves which the Phœnicians exchanged in traffic. *Tél.* — **en gros**, to deal wholesale. — **en détail**, to sell retail. — **de son honneur**, to make a traffic of one's honour. — **de la protection de quelqu'un**, to make a traffic of a person's protection.

2. to have intercourse (with) ; to be acquainted (with) ; to deal (with).

TRAFIQUER, *va.* 1. to traffic : to exchange in traffic ; 2. to negotiate (a bill of exchange) ; 3. *Fig.* to make a traffic of.

TRAFIQUER (SE), *v. refl.* to be negotiated.

TRAFIQUEUR, trafikœr, *sm.* trafficker.

TRAGACANTHE, tragakânt', [Gr. : τραγάκανθα ; τράγος, he-goat ; ἄκανθα, thorn], *sf. Bot.* tragacanth, goat's-thorn : the *Astragalus tragacantha*.

TRAGÉDIE, trazhédi, [Lat. : tragœdia ; Gr. : τραγῳδία], *sf.* tragedy : *a*) a dramatic poem ; *b*) the art of writing tragedies ; tragic art ; *c*) *Fig.* a fatal and mournful event.

TRAGÉDIEN, IENNE, trazhédyan, èn', *sm. f.* tragedian : an actor or an actress of tragedy.

TRAGI-COMÉDIE, trazhikomédi, *sf.* tragi-comedy.

TRAGI-COMIQUE, trazhikomik', *adj.* tragi-comic, tragi-comical.

TRAGIQUE, trazhik', [Gr. : τραγικός], *adj.* 1. tragic : pertaining to tragedy. **Poème —**, tragic poem. **Un poète —**, a tragic poet.

2. tragical : resembling tragedy ; fatal, mournful. **Un sort —**, a tragical fate.

TRAGIQUE, *sm.* 1. tragedy : tragic style ; 2. tragicalness : the state or the quality of being tragical. **Prendre les choses au —**, to see the dark side. **L'affaire tourne au —**, it is taking a tragical turn.

3. tragic poet, tragic author, tragedian.

TRAGIQUEMENT, trazhik'mân-t, adv. tragically.

TRAGOPOGON, tragopogôn, [Gr.: τράγος, he-goat; πώγων, beard], *sm. Bot.* tragopogon, goat's-beard : a genus of composite plants.

TRAGUS, tragus, [Gr.: τράγος], *sm. Anat.* tragus : the small anterior triangular projection on the rim of the auricle of the ear.

TRAHIR, tra-ir, [Lat. : tradĕre, to deliver ; trans, over ; dăre, to give], *va.* to betray : *a*) to give up or to act treacherously ; to violate trust, confidence or secrecy ; to be false to ; *b*) to disclose ; to show, to discover ; *c*) to mislead, to deceive, to disappoint. *a*) — **sa patrie**, to betray one's country. — **la confiance de quelqu'un**, to betray a person's confidence. — **le secret de quelqu'un**, to divulge, to betray a person's secret. — **son devoir**, to betray one's duty. — **la vérité**, to betray the truth. — **ses sentiments**, to betray one's feelings. *b*) — **le secret d'autrui**, to betray another's secret. **Un cri, un geste involontaire, un mot échappé trahissent la pensée qu'on voudrait cacher**, an exclamation, an involuntary gesture, a mere word may disclose the thought we wished to conceal. **La rougeur de son front trahissait sa pensée**, the redness of his forehead betrayed his thoughts. *Volt.* *c*) **Les événements trahirent ses espérances**, he was deceived in his hopes.

TRAHIR (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to betray one's self ; 2. to be false to one's self ; 3. to be false to each other.

TRAHISON, tra-izôn, [O. Fr. : traison, trahir], *sf.* 1. treachery, betrayal : the act of betraying ; breach of faith, fidelity or trust ; foul dealing ; 2. *Law t.* treason. **Haute —**, high treason. **Commettre une —**, to commit treason. **Faire une — à**, to act treacherously to. **Un acte de —**, a treacherous act.

TRAILLE, tray', [Lat. : tragula ; anything dragged, as a net, etc.], *sf.* ferry-boat.

TRAILLER, trayé-r, *va. Fish.* to pull, to haul about.

TRAIN, tran, [traîner], *sm.* 1. pace, rate. **Le — de ce cheval est doux**, that horse's pace is gentle. **Aller à fond de —**, to ride tantivy, to go at full speed. **Aller bon —**, to go at a good rate. **Il allait si bon —, qu'il me rejoignit en peu de temps**, he travelled so fast that he overtook me in a short time. *Le Sage.* **Aller grand —**, to go fast, to go at a great rate. **Aller son petit —**, to jog along. **Aller un — de poste**, to go very quickly, to go full speed. **Au — dont nous allons, nous ne tarderons pas à les dépasser**, at the rate we are going, we shall soon get beyond them. **Au — dont nous allons, nous n'arriverons jamais**, at the rate we are going, we shall never get there. *Fig.* : **Au — dont il va, il aura bientôt fini son travail**, at the rate he is going, he will soon have finished his work. **Mener quelqu'un grand —**, to drive a person very fast. **Mener quelqu'un bon —, le faire aller bon —, beau —, grand —**, *Fam.* to keep a person on the go. **Tout d'un — il marcha vers la ville**, he went to the town without stopping.

2. *Fig.* way, course, process, train. **Aller son —**, to go on, to get on. **L'affaire va son —**, the affair is getting on. **Le repas allait son —**, the feast was going on joyously. **Sitôt que les choses furent dans le — qu'il voulait**, as soon as things were getting on as he wished. **Du — que prennent les choses**, judging from the present state of things. **Ses malheurs prennent le — de ne finir jamais**, it seems as if his misfortunes were never to end. **Et contre le prochain, la conversation prend un assez bon —**, and the conversation is in a fair way against our neighbours. *Mol. Mis.* II. 5. **Mais j'ai du — du monde un peu d'expérience**, but I have some experience in the ways of the world. **Mener grand —**, to live at a high rate ; to be cutting a dash. **Mener un — d'enfer**, to be living at a ruinous rate. **Ils suivent toujours le même — de vie**, they still continue to live in the same way.

3. motion, movement ; 4. *Fig.* mood, spirits ; way. **Mettre une affaire en —**, to set a thing going. **Mettre une affaire en bon —**, to help to the success of a thing. **L'affaire est en bon —**, the thing is likely to succeed. **Mettre quelqu'un en — de faire quelque chose**, to put any one in the way of doing something. **On a de la peine à le mettre en —**, it is difficult to get him to begin. **Quand il est en —, rien ne lui coûte**, when once he has begun, he does not mind what he does. **C'est lui qui nous a mis en —**, it was he who set us going, who put us in the humour. **Être en —, un peu en —**, to be a bit tipsy. **Être fort en —**, to be in high spirits. **Être en — de**, 1. to be in the mood for, to be disposed to ; 2. to be on the high road to ; 3. to be about to. **Je ne suis pas en — de jouer**, I am not in a mood to play. **Il est en — de devenir riche**, he is on the high road to wealth. **Il est en — de se ruiner**, he is on the high road to ruin. **J'étais en — de lire votre lettre**, I was just reading your letter. **Il aime à causer ; et, quand on me met en —, je ne fais pas trop mal aussi**, he is fond of talking ; and when once I begin I rather like it too. **Tous les gens gais ont le don merveilleux de mettre en — tous les gens sérieux**, all lively people have the wonderful power of enlivening serious people. **C'est lui qui nous a mis en —**, it was he who set us going, who put us in the humour.

5. quarters *pl.* (of horses, etc.). — **de devant**, fore-quarters. — **de derrière**, hindquarters.

6. under-frame (of a carriage) ; 7. *Print.* carriage (of a press). **Mise en —**, making ready. **C'est la mise en —, qui demande temps**, it is the preparation that takes so much time.

8. train, retinue, attendants, suite. **Un grand — de maison**, a large retinue of servants. **Tout son — était arrivé**, all his attendants had arrived.

9. herd (of cattle); 10. *Milit.* — **d'artillerie**, train of artillery. **Un grand — de bœufs**, a large herd of oxen. — **des équipages**, waggon-train ; army service corps. — **de combat**, ammunition waggons and ambulances. **Soldat du —**, train-soldier.

11. *Railw.* train, railway-train. — **de marchandises**, goods-train, luggage-train. — **de voyageurs**, passenger-train. — **de grande vitesse**, fast train. — **de petite vitesse**, goods-train. — **express**, express train. — **direct**, through train. — **omnibus**, slow passenger train. — **de marée**, tidal train. —**poste**, mail-train. — **de plaisir**, excursion train. — **d'aller**, — **descendant**, down train. — **de retour**, — **montant, vers la capitale**, up train. **Le — part**, the train starts. **Faire partir un — supplémentaire dix minutes après le — ordinaire**, to run a supplementary train ten minutes after the ordinary train has started.

12. raft, float (of wood) ; train (of boats in tow) ; 13. *Naut.* long sledge (for transporting masts, yards, etc.).

14. † rogues ; 15. noise, bustle, row, clatter. **On fait beaucoup de — dans cette maison**, there is a great hustle in that house. **Faire du —**, to make a noise ; *Fam.* to kick up a dust. **Faire le —**, to revel.

16. train ; series, succession or consecution of connected things. **Je vais reprendre le — de mes promenades**, I shall begin my walks again.

17. *Horol.* train : the number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time.

TRAÎNAGE, trênazh', *sm.* sledging, travelling in sledges. **Le temps du —**, the sledging-season.

TRAÎNANT, E, trênân-t, ânt', [traîner], *adj.* 1. trailing : dragging on the ground. **Robe traînante**, trailing dress. **Piques traînantes**, trailing pikes.

2. dull, languid. **Style —**, languid style.

3. tardy-gaited, tardy ; 4. flagging, slow ; tiresome ; 5. drawling. **Sa voix un peu faible et traînante**, his drawling and rather faint voice. **Elle avait pris le ton lent et — des religieuses**, she drawled out her words just as nuns do.

TRAÎNARD, trênar ; the *d* is not pronounced ; [traîner], *sm.* 1. *Milit.* straggler ; 2. laggard, loiterer. [In this sense, *traînarde* may be used in the feminine].

TRAÎNARD, E, *adj.* 1. straggling ; 2. laggard, slow, sluggish, loitering.

TRAÎNASSE, trênas', *sf.* 1. drag net (for catching birds) ; 2. *Bot.* knot grass.

TRAÎNASSER, trênasé-r, [traîner], *va. Fam.* to delay, to differ, to spin out, to protract.

TRAÎNASSER, *vn.* to linger, to be dilatory.

TRAÎNE, trên', [traîner], *sf.* 1. act of being dragged ; 2. train (of a lady's dress or gown) ; 3. *Naut.* rope's end (for dragging). **A la —**, in tow.

4. ropemaker's sledge, 5. *Fish.* trail-net,

drag-net; 6. broom, brambles, briars, etc. (at the border of a wood); 7. (in some provinces) woody pathway; 8. **Perdreaux en —**, unfledged partridges.

TRAÎNEAU, trênô, [trainer], *sm.* [*Pl. Traîneaux.*] 1. sledge, sleigh : a vehicle with runners, for travelling on snow or ice; 2. (for heavy goods) sled, sledge; dray, drag; (in Canada) train : 3. *Agr.* drag; 4. *Hunt.* drag-net, trail-net.

TRAÎNE BUISSON, trên'buisôn, *sm. Ornith.* hedge-sparrow : *Accentor modularis.* [*Pl. Traîne-buisson.*]

TRAÎNÉE, trêné, [trainer], *sf.* 1. trail : a small quantity of anything spread in a line. **Une — de farine**, a trail of flour. **— de lumière**, **— lumineuse**, trail of light.

2. train (of gunpowder); 3. track : a path made by dragging or crawling along; 4. *Hunt.* track, trail; 5. train : a long line of stragglers; 6. **— des rues**, —, street-walker; 7. *Bot.* stolon, runner.

TRAÎNE MALHEUR, trên'malœr, *sm.* wretch, worthless wretch. [*Pl. Traîne-malheur.*]

TRAÎNEMENT, trên'mân-t, [trainer], *sm.* 1. dragging; 2. *Artill.* indentation made by the shot along the bottom of the bore of a gun.

TRAÎNE-POTENCE, trên'potâns', *sm.* 1. Newgate bird; 2. bringer of ill-luck. [*Pl. Traîne-potence.*]

TRAÎNER, trêné-r, [Low Lat. : traginare, from Lat. trahĕre, to draw], *va.* 1. to draw : *a*) to pull towards one; to draw along, to drag; to train; (on the ground) to trail, to drag along; to draggle; to haul; (on a canal) to track, to tow; *b*) to carry, to bear along; *c*) to attract; to cause to come towards one; to have after; to train; *d*) to have as a consequence. *a*) **Six chevaux traînent son carrosse**, his coach is drawn by six horses. **Dois-je oublier Hector, privé de funérailles, et traîné sans honneur autour de nos murailles**, shall I forget Hector, deprived of burial and dragged shamefully about our ramparts? *Rac. Andr.* III. 8. **Sur-le-champ on traîne le malheureux au supplice**, the unfortunate man was immediately dragged to the place of execution. *Diderot.* **— quelqu'un dans la boue**, to drag a person through the mire; *Fig.* to defame a person. **— la jambe**, to drag one's leg. **— les pieds**, to drag one's feet. *b*) **La rivière traîne bien du sable**, the river carries away a great deal of sand. **Elle traîne après elle un nombreux équipage**, she always has numerous attendants with her. *c*) **Hâtons-nous; le temps fuit et nous traîne avec soi**, let us hasten; time flies and drags us along with it. *Boileau.* **— quelqu'un partout**, to have a person always after one. **— les cœurs après soi**, to attract all people. *d*) **Tous les maux que la licence ne manque pas de — après soi**, all the evils which are the natural consequences of licentiousness.

2. (of a bird) to hang (its wing); 3. to drawl out, to drag out, to lead. **Adieu, je vais — une mourante vie**, farewell, I am going to lead a wretched life. *Corn. Cid.* III. 4. **La plupart de ceux qui résistent à la maladie, traînent une convalescence lente et difficile**, most of those who get over the disease have a long and tedious convalescense.

4. to drawl, to drawl out : to speak in a slow, lingering tone. **— ses paroles**, to drawl out one's words.

5. to delay, to differ, to protract, to put off, to spin out, to draw out. **— quelqu'un**, to put off a person. **Il m'a traîné bien longtemps avant de me payer**, he kept putting me off a long time before he paid me. **On traînera l'affaire toute la semaine**, they will be the whole week about that affair. **— en longueur**, to put off; to protract.

TRAÎNER, *vn.* 1. to trail, to drag : to hang so low as to be drawn along on the ground. **Sa robe traîne**, her dress drags. **Elle a laissé sa robe — dans la boue**, she has let her dress draggle in the mud.

2. to hang down, to flow. **Ces cheveux en désordre et traînant sur les épaules**, that untidy hair hanging down upon the shoulders.

3. to lie about. **Chez lui tout est en désordre, tout traîne**, his house is untidy, every thing lies about. **Ne laissez rien —**, do not leave anything about. **Elle laisse — ses clefs**, she lets her keys lie about.

4. *Fig.* to be found. **Cela traîne dans tous les livres**, that is to be found in every book.

5. to languish, to linger, to droop. **Je ne vis pas, je traîne**, I do not live, I linger. **Il traîne depuis longtemps**, he has been lingering a long time. **Elle ne peut pas — longtemps comme cela**, she cannot go on long like that.

6. to flag, to languish, to be dull. **Cet acte traîne**, this action flags.

7. to get on slowly; to be protracted. **Cette affaire traîne**, this affair gets on but slowly.

8. to lag : *a*) to loiter; *b*) to stay behind. *a*) **Il est long à revenir, il traîne en route**, he is a long time coming back, he is loitering somewhere. *b*) **Les blessés traînent loin du corps d'armée**, the wounded drag along far behind the main part of the army.

9. (at billiards) to follow one's ball.

TRAÎNER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to crawl, to crawl along : *a*) to move along as a worm; to creep; *b*) to move on one's hands and knees; *c*) to drag one's self along, to move slowly or with effort; to trudge, to wade. *a*) **Ce chasseur se traîna pour approcher du gibier**, that hunter crawled along the ground to get near the game. *b*) **Cet enfant se traîne par terre**, that child is crawling about on the ground. *c*) **Il eut bien de la peine à se — jusqu'à sa demeure**, he crawled very painfully along to his dwelling.

2. to be drawn out, to be lengthened; 3. to be dull, to be heavy. **Ce discours est sans mouvement, il se traîne**, that is a heavy, dull discourse.

TRAÎNERIE, trêneri, *sf.* dragging, drawing; rigmarole of words.

TRAÎNEUR, trênœr, *sm.* 1. drawer : one who draws. **— d'épée**, † sword-dangler. **— de sabre**, trooper, military man; swashbuckler, blusterer.

2. sledder, sleigher; sledge-driver; 3. drayman : a man whose business is to drive a dray; 4. poacher : one who poaches with a drag-net; 5. *Milit.* straggler, laggard. **Les grandes armées laissent toujours après elles quelques traîneurs**, large armies always leave stragglers after them.

6. *Naut.* ship in the rear; 7. lagger, laggard loiterer : one who stays behind. [In this acceptation, the feminine **traîneuse** is also used.]

TRAÎNOIR, trênwar, *sm. Agr.* drag : a species of harrow.

TRAINTRAIN, trên-trên, [train, but imitative], *sm.* regular course of things, routine. **Toujours le même petit —**, always the same jog-trot state of things. **Il va son petit —**, he is always the same.

TRAIRE, trêr', [Lat. : trahĕre], *va. defect.* [*Je trais, tu trais, il trait, nous trayons, vous trayez, ils traient; je trayais, nous trayions*; no perfect; *je trairai, je trairais; trais, trayons, trayez; que je traie, que nous trayions; trayant; trait.*] to milk. *Fig.* to get out of. **On trait le lait deux fois par jour**, the milking is done twice a day. **Je sais l'art de — les hommes**, I know the art of getting things out of men; of fleecing men. *Mol. Av.* II. 5.

TRAIT, E, trê, trêt', [Lat.: tractus, *pa. p.* from trahĕre, to draw], milked.

TRAIT, E, *adj.* wire-drawn, drawn.

TRAIT, trè, the *t* is not pronounced. *sm.* 1. draught : the act of drawing or pulling. **Cheval de —**, draught-horse. **Donner le premier — à**, *Fig.* to set in, to begin. **D'un —, d'un seul —**, without alighting; *Fig.* without intermission.

2. trace, harness-trace : one of the straps by which a carriage is drawn by horses; 3. leash : a string by which a huntsman holds his dog; 4. train (of boats); 5. *Fish.* sweep (of a net); 6. † letting down (in the punishment of the strappado); 7. turn (of the scale) 8. gang (of coal-miners); 9. wire (of gold or silver); 10. draught : the quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of drinking. **D'un —, d'un seul —**, at a draught. **Boire à longs traits**, to drink long draughts, to drink in long draughts, to quaff. **Il vida son verre d'un seul —**, he emptied his glass at a single draught.

11. arrow, dart, bolt, shaft : missile weapon; any weapon to be shot from a bow or to be thrown by the hand. **Les traits volèrent de part et d'autre**, the arrows flew from all sides. **Une grêle de traits**, a shower of arrows. **Lancer un —**, to shoot an arrow. **Gens de —**, bowmen, archers. **— d'arc**, **— d'arbalète**, bow-shot, shot. **Ces deux maisons sont à un — d'arbalète l'une de l'autre**, those two houses are within a stone's throw. **Comme un — d'arbalète, comme un —**, as swift as an arrow, like an arrow.

12. bolt, thunder-bolt; 13. ray, flash (of light). **Jette sur mon sujet quelques traits de lumière**, *Fig.* throw a little light on my subject. **Ce fut pour moi un — de lumière**, it came to me like a flash of light.

14. *Fig.* dart, shaft, stroke, trait, touch. **Il te garantira mal des traits de ma colère**, he will not protect you well from my anger. **Chaque mot qu'il disait était un — de flamme**, every word he said was passionate flame. *Volt.* **Peindre avec des traits de flamme**, to depict in a vivid style. **Les traits de l'amour**, the shafts of love. **Et si votre amitié sentait pour mes malheurs quelque — de pitié**, and if your friendship made you feel some touch of pity for me in my misfortunes. **Ils jettent des traits contre la sagesse qui régit le monde**, they launch out against the wisdom that, governs the world. **Cette raillerie maligne, ce — que vous lancez en passant**, that bitter raillery, that shaft you slyly darted. **Chacun lui lança son —**, every one had a fling at him. **Ce sont là de ses traits**, that is just like him. **Un — de satire**, a satire. **Les traits envenimés de l'envie**, the venom of envy.

15. touch, stroke; flash, burst. **Cette oraison funèbre était pleine de grands traits d'éloquence**, there were many flashes of eloquence in that funeral oration. **Des traits d'esprit**, flashes of wit, witticisms. **Par un — juste et fin l'éloge frappe au but**, just and delicate praise strikes home.

16. point, poignancy, sharpness, keenness. **Il avait naturellement ce qu'on appelait alors du — dans l'esprit**, he was naturally, what was then called, sharp-witted.

17. stroke (of a pen), dash. **Passer un — sur une ligne pour l'effacer**, to draw one's pen through a line to cross it out. **Cette lettre est formée de deux traits**, that letter consists of two strokes of the pen. **Ruiner quelqu'un**

d'un — de plume, to ruin a person by one stroke of the pen. **N'avoir qu'un — de plume**, to have but a stroke of a pen. **Voilà ce que j'écrivis presque d'un — de plume**, that is what I wrote almost without stopping. **— d'union**, *Gram.* hyphen; *Fig.* point of connection.

18. *pl.* writing; 19. touch : single stroke of a pencil on a picture; stroke. **Copier — pour —**, to copy exactly. **Peindre à grands traits**, to paint with bold strokes; *Fig.* to relate, to describe in a vivid style.

20. *Draw.*, *Engr.* line. **Au —**, in outline. **Un dessin au —**, a sketch.

21. lineal drawing, trait, line. **— carré**, perpendicular line. **— de Jupiter**, *Carp.* tabled scarf. **Voile à traits carrés**, *Naut.* square sail.

22. *Naut.* point (of the compass); 23. kerf (of a saw), cut; 24. mark; 25. streak, line, lineament, mark. **Un — de vert d'émeraude très vif, tracé sur la gorge de ce colibri, tombe en s'élargissant sur le devant du cou**, on the breast of the humming bird, a bright, emerald green streak, grows wider in the front part of the neck. *Buffon.*

26. feature (of the face), lineament, touch. **Elle a de petits traits**, she has small features. **La frayeur était peinte sur ses traits**, fear was marked in her features. **L'altération des traits**, the change in the features. **Ses traits sont bien tirés**, she looks very haggard. **On ne doit pas juger du bon ou du mauvais naturel d'une personne par les traits de son visage**, we must not judge of a person's disposition by his features.

27. † turn, direction; 28. *Fig.* act, deed; fact, trait. **Le drôle leur jouera quelque —**, the rogue wilt play them some trick. **Ce n'est point là un — d'ami**, it is not a friendly turn. **Le — est noir**, it is a wicked deed. **Un — de générosité**, a trait of generosity. **Un — de courage**, an act of courage. **Un — d'esprit**, a flash of wit. **Les beaux traits de notre histoire**, the noble deeds in our history.

29. trait : characteristic, that which characterizes; feature, point. **C'est là le — caractéristique de cette époque**, that is what characterizes this age. **C'est beaucoup pour la vertu qu'on ne puisse être aimable, qu'en tâchant de prendre son langage et ses traits**, it is a great thing in favour of virtue, that one cannot be amiable without assuming both its language and its appearance.

30. connection, bearing, relation. **Tout ce qui avait — à la marine, au commerce, aux arts nécessaires, excitait sa curiosité**, whatever had any relation to commerce, useful arts or the navy, excited his curiosity. **Cela a — à ce que vous me disiez**, that bears just upon what you told me.

31. *Mus.* passage; 32. length (of time); 33. *Cath Lit.* tract; 34. (at chess) prime move.

TRAITABLE, trètabl', *adj.* tractable, manageable, docile.

TRAITANT, trètân-t, [traiter], *sm.* farmer of the revenue. **Médecin —**, visiting doctor.

TRAITE, trèt', [traire], *sf.* 1. transport, exportation (of goods); carrying-trade; 2. trade (on the coasts of Africa). **La — des noirs, des nègres**, the slave-trade. **— des blanches**, white slave trade.

3. slave-trade. 4. speculation; 5. *Com.* banking-trade, banking; 6. *Com.* draft, bill. **Faire — sur**, to draw a bill on. **— qui court**, running bill. **— en souffrance**, dishonoured draft.

7. † duty, custom. **— foraine**, duty upon imports.

8. voyage, travel (by sea); 9. stage (of a journey), distance; journey. **Adieu, ma — est longue à faire**, farewell, I have a long journey before me. **Il y a une longue — d'ici là**, it is a long way from here to there. **Ils font trente milles d'une —**, they go thirty miles at one stretch.

TRAITÉ, trèté, [traiter], *sm.* 1. treatise : a written composition on a particular subject; tract, tractate, dissertation, essay. **Faire un — sur l'amitié**, to write a treatise on friendship. **Un — de chimie**, a treatise on chemistry. **Un — de morale**, a treatise on morality.

2. treaty : agreement between two or more nations or sovereigns. **— de paix**, treaty of peace. **— de commerce**, commercial treaty.

3. contract, agreement (between individuals).

TRAITEMENT, trèt'mân-t, [traiter], *sm.* 1. treatment : *a*) management, manipulation; *b*) *Med.* manner of applying remedies to cure; *c*) usage, manner of using; good or bad behaviour toward. **Il suit un — spécial dans une ville d'eaux**, he is following a special cure in a watering place. **Bon —**, good treatment. **Mauvais traitements**, ill treatment.

2. salary; pay. **Toucher, recevoir son —**, to receive one's salary.

3. honours (rendered in courts to persons of high rank). **La république de Venise avait le — des têtes couronnées**, the Venetian republic enjoyed the honours of crowned heads.

4. entertainment, treat, feast (given to embassadors).

TRAITER, trèté-r, [Lat. : tractāre, to manage], *va.* 1. to treat : *a*) to use, to behave to or towards; to deal by; *b*) to attend; to manage (in the application of remedies); *c*) *Chem.* to subject to the action of; *f*) to entertain; *e*) to negotiate, to settle the terms of; *f*) to handle, to manage; to discuss, to discourse on; *g*) to give the title of; to call. *a*) **— quelqu'un comme ami, en ami**, to treat a person as a friend. **Il fut fort bien traité du roi**, the king treated him very well. **— quelqu'un de haut en bas**, to treat a person with contempt. **Je fuis mon maître; il m'a traité comme vous le voyez**, I have run away from my master; he treated me as you see. *B. de St. P. Paul et V.* **— quelqu'un comme un chien**, to treat a person no better than a dog. **— quelqu'un en enfant de maison**, *Fam.* not to spare a person. *b*) **C'est tel médecin qui le traite**, such a doctor attends him. **— une maladie**, to treat an illness. *d*) **— quelqu'un splendidement**, to entertain a person splendidly. *e*) **— la paix**, to negotiate peace. **— un mariage**, to negotiate a marriage. *f*) **— une question**, to treat a question. *g*) **— quelqu'un de monseigneur**, to call a person my lord. **Me — de coquin, de fripon, de pendard, d'infâme**, to call me a scoundrel, a knave, hang-dog and wretch. *Mol. F. de Scap.* II. 7. **J'ai traité cela de pure bagatelle**, I looked upon that as a mere nonsense. *Mol. Tart.* II. 2.

2. *Com.* to deal; to barter; 3. to execute (a work).

TRAITER, *vn.* to treat : *a*) to use, to act, to deal; *b*) to negotiate; *c*) to be in treaty for; to deal, to traffic; to transact business; *d*) to come to terms; *e*) to discourse; *f*) to make entertainments, to entertain; to give dinner parties. *b*) **— de la paix**, to negotiate peace. *d*) **Il a traité avec ses créanciers**, he has come to terms with his creditors. *e*) **— d'une matière**, to treat a matter. *f*) **Il traite souvent**, he often gives dinner parties.

TRAITER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to treat one's self; 2. to live; to make... cheer, to keep at table. **Les médecins se traitent rarement eux-mêmes**, doctors seldom prescribe for themselves. **Il se traitait tous les jours magnifiquement**, he always kept a good table (*or* lived sumptuously).

3. to entertain, to treat one another; 4. to be treated; 5. to treat each other. **Le poète et le philosophe se traitent mutuellement d'insensés**, the poet and the philosopher call each other fools. *D'Alembert.*

TRAITEUR, trètœr, [traiter], *sm.* 1. eating-house keeper; 2. † trader (in Louisiana).

TRAÎTRE, TRESSE, trêtr', très', [Lat. : traditor, tradĕre, to give up], *adj.* 1. traitorous, treacherous, perfidious, false, faithless. **— comme Judas**, as false as Judas. **Le chat est —**, the cat is treacherous. **Jouer un tour bien —**, to play a very treacherous trick. **Une liqueur traîtresse**, a treacherous liquor.

2. *Fam.* single. **Il ne m'en a pas dit un — mot**, he did not say a single word about it.

TRAÎTRE, TRESSE, *sm. f.* treacherous person; traitor *m.*, traitress *f.*

EN TRAÎTRE, *adv. phr.* treacherously, traitorously, perfidiously. **Prendre en —**, to fall treacherously upon.

TRAÎTREUSEMENT, trêtrœz'mân-t, *adv.* treacherously, perfidiously.

TRAÎTREUX, EUSE, trètrœ-z, œz', *adj.* treacherous, perfidious.

TRAÎTRISE, trêtriz', *sf. Fam.* treachery, betrayal.

TRAJECTOIRE, trazhèktwar', [Lat. : trajectus, pp. of trajicĕre, to throw over], *sf.* trajectory : the curve which a moving body describes in space.

TRAJET, trazhè; the *t* is never pronounced. [Lat. : trajectus, from trajicĕre], *sm.* 1. passage (by water), voyage; 2. journey (by land); distance; way. **Le — est difficile**, it is a difficult journey. **Notre — fut heureux**, we had a pleasant journey. **Nous avons fait le — en trois heures**, we performed the passage in three hours.

3. *Surg.* course.

TRALALA, tralala, [onomat.], *sm. Popul. lang.* 1. noise, fuss, show; 2. apparel, attire. **Faire du —**, to make a great fuss. **C'était un joli —**, it was a fine set-out, I can tell you. *L. Halévy.*

TRAMAIL, tramay, **TRÉMAIL**, trémay, [Low Lat. : tremaculum, from Lat. : tres, three; macula, a mesh], *sm. Fish.* trammel : a long net.

TRAME, tram, [Lat. : trama], *sf.* 1. *Weav.* woof, weft : the series of threads that run breadthwise, and so cross the warp (*chaîne*); 2. *Fig.* thread, course. **Couper la — de la vie**, to snap the thread of life. **La — de notre destinée**, the course of our destiny.

3. *Fig.* plot. **Ourdir une —**, to lay a plot.

TRAMER, tramé-r, [trame], *va.* 1. to weave; 2. *Fig.* to plot; to hatch, to contrive. **— un complot**, to lay a plot. **On trame quelque chose contre moi**, they are plotting something against me.

TRAMER (SE), *v. refl.* to plot; to be hatched, to be framed, to be contrived, to be laid. **Un complot se trame dans l'ombre**, a plot is laid in secret.

TRAMEUR, EUSE, tramœr, œz', *sm. f.* weaver.

TRAMONTANE, tramôntan', [Ital. : tramontana; Lat. : trans, beyond; mons, montis, a mountain], *sf.* 1. north star, polar star. **Perdre la —**, *Fig.* to be at one's wits' end : to be quite bewildered.

2. (in the Mediterranean) northwind, tramontane; 3. north, the north.

TRAMWAY, tramwè, [Eng.], *sm.* 1. tramway, tramroad, trackway, plate-railway.

2. tramcar.

TRANCHAGE, trâ*n*shazh', [trancher], *sm.* cutting.

TRANCHANT, trâ*n*shâ*n*-t, [trancher], *sm.* edge. **Le — d'une épée**, the edge of a sword. **A deux tranchants**, two-edged ; double.

TRANCHANT, E, trâ*n*shâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj.* 1. cutting, sharp, trenchant. **Un instrument —**, a sharp instrument. **Les épées tranchantes des Gaulois**, the sharp swords of the Gauls, **Écuyer —**, carver.

2. decisive, peremptory. **Un ton —**, a peremptory tone. **Vos paroles sont tranchantes**, you speak decisively. *Mme. de Sév.* **Son ton était aussi — qu'impérieux**, his tone was peremptory as well as arrogant.

3. glaring ; contrasting. **Les couleurs tranchantes frappent tous les yeux**, glaring colours attract the eyes of everybody.

TRANCHE, trâ*n*sh', [trancher], *sf.* 1. slice ; *Cook.* collop ; rasher (of bacon). **Une — de melon**, a slice of melon.

2. *Butch.* round (of beef) ; 3. *Arith.* period, series, set, group (of figures) ; 4. *Book-b.* edge (of a book). **Doré sur tranches**, gilt-edged : with gilt edges.

5. edge : circumference of a coin ; 6. *Artill.* face (of guns) ; 7. face, surface ; 8. edge : the thin part of an object ; 9. chisel ; 10. *Found.* punch.

TRANCHÉE, trâ*n*shé, [trancher], *sf.* 1. *Civ. Eng.* excavation, cutting ; 2. drain ; 3. *Fortif.* trench : a deep ditch cut for defence. **— à ciel ouvert**, open trench. **— abri**, shelter trench. **— à crochet**, zig-zag cutting. **— directe**, straight trench. **— double**, double trench (with a parapet on each side). **Être dans les tranchées**, to be in the trenches. **Ouvrir des tranchées**, to break the ground. **Ouvrir la —**, to open the trenches. **Cavalier de —**, trench-cavalier. **Combler une —**, to fill in a trench. **Garde de —**, trench guard. **Revers de la —**, rear, reverse of the trench. **Sortir de la —**, to go over the top.

4. *pl. Med.* colic, gripes ; 5. *pl.* pains. **Avoir des tranchées**, to be griped.

TRANCHEFILE, trâ*n*sh'fil', [tranche ; fil], *sf.* 1. *Book-b.* head-band ; 2. binding (of a shoe).

TRANCHEFILER, trâ*n*sh'filé-r, *va. Book-b.* to put the head-band on.

TRANCHE GAZON, trâ*n*sh'gazô*n*, *sm.* turf-cutter.

TRANCHELARD, trâ*n*sh'lar, [trancher ; lard], *sm. Cook.* larding-knife.

TRANCHE-MONTAGNE, trâ*n*sh'mô*n*tany', *sm. Fam.* hector, bully, swaggerer. [*Pl. Tranche-montagnes.*]

TRANCHER, trâ*n*shé-r, [Lat. : truncāre, to cut, to maim ; O. Fr. : trencher], *va.* 1. to cut, to cut off. **L'acier de Damas tranche le fer**, Damascus steel cuts iron. **— la tête à quelqu'un**, to cut off a person's head. (Absolutely) **Ce couteau tranche comme un rasoir**, this knife cuts like a razor. **— dans le vif**, to break off : *Fig.* to take energetic measures. *Fig.* : **La Parque a tranché le fil de ses jours, a tranché ses jours**, the Fatal sisters have cut the thread of his life.

2. to decide, to solve, to resolve, to settle. **— le nœud de la difficulté**, to cut the Gordian knot : to remove the difficulty. **— une question** to settle a question.

3. to cut short ; to abridge, to curtail. **Cela fut cause qu'elle trancha son discours assez court**, this made her cut her discourse rather sort. **Il tranchait la discussion d'un seul mot**, he would cut the discussion short with a single word. **— le mot**, to say the word, to speak out, to be plain. **Le — net**, to speak plainly.

TRANCHER, *vn.* 1. to decide to determine ; to dogmatize. **Voilà une réponse qui tranche**, that is a decided answer.

2. to cut short, to abridge. (Elliptically) **Tranchons là**, let us break off there. **— court**, to cut short. **— net**, to speak plainly.

3. (with *de*) to set up for, to affect, to play. **— du grand seigneur**, to lord it. **— du bel esprit**, to set up for a wit. **— du généreux**, to set up for being generous. **Tu montres de l'esprit ; et je te vois en train de — avec moi de l'homme d'importance**, you are showing your wit, and you want to play the man of importance with me. *Mol. Amph.* I. 2.

4. to contrast, to glare, to be glaring ; not to be harmonious ; not to be in union. **Ces couleurs tranchent**, those colours do not do together. **Comme ce sont des couleurs sombres, elles tranchent peu l'une sur l'autre**, the colours being dark, there is not much contrast. **Cette phrase tranche dans son discours**, that sentence is not in harmony with the rest of his discourse.

TRANCHER (SE), *v. refl.* to be cut off.

TRANCHET, trâ*n*shè, [trancher], *sm.* 1. shoemaker's knife ; 2. paring-knife ; 3. punch, chisel.

TRANCHOIR, trâ*n*shwar, [trancher], *sm.* trencher, platter.

TRANQUILLE, trâ*n*kil', [Lat. : tranquillus], *adj.* quiet : *a*) tranquil, calm, still, unmoved, not in motion ; smooth ; *b*) tranquil, calm, still, placid, unruffled, undisturbed, unmoved, peaceable ; *c*) tranquil, easy, at rest, not anxious, exempt from disquiet or trouble ; *d*) not turbulent, not disturbing others ; peaceable, peaceful. *a*) **Eau —**, smooth water. **Une mer —**, a calm sea. **Air —**, still air. *b*) **Ils terminèrent leur vie par une mort —**, a calm death ended their life, they died peaceably. **Tout est — dans l'État**, the state is perfectly calm. **Tenez-vous —**, be quiet. **Laissez-moi —**, let me alone ; *Fam.* that's enough of that. **Leur bonheur n'est pas encore —**, they are not yet calmly happy. *c*) **Soyez — sur ma santé**, do not be uneasy about my health. **J'ai l'esprit bien —**, my mind is perfectly at ease. **Cela se fera, soyez —**, you may be sure, it will be done. *d*) **C'est un homme —**, he is a quiet man. **Des voisins tranquilles**, quiet neighbours. **C'est un séjour —**, it is a peaceful abode, a quiet place.

TRANQUILLEMENT, trâ*n*kil'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* quietly, tranquilly. **Achever — sa carrière**, to end one's career tranquilly.

TRANQUILLISANT, E, trâ*n*kilizâ*n*-t, â*n*t', tranquillizing.

TRANQUILLISER, trâ*n*kilizé-r, *va.* to tranquillize, to quiet, to calm, to still. **— sa conscience**, to tranquillize one's conscience. **— quelqu'un**, to tranquillize a person.

TRANQUILLISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become tranquil, to be easy.

TRANQUILLITÉ, trâ*n*kilité, [Lat. : tranquillitas], *sf.* tranquillity, tranquilness, quiet, quietness, stillness, calm, peace. **La — de la mer**, the calmness of the sea. **La — de l'air**, the stillness of the air. **La — du sommeil**, the calmness of sleep. **Passer la vie dans une grande —**, to lead a very quiet life. **— d'esprit**, tranquillity of mind.

TRANS, trâ*n*s, [Lat.], *prefix*, trans : over, beyond.

TRANSACTION, trâ*n*zaksyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, [Lat. : transactio], *sf.* 1. compromise ; 2. transaction : *a*) *Law-t.* adjustement ; *b*) management of any affair, the doing of any business ; *c*) affair ; that which is transacted ; *d*) *pl.* proceedings of learned societies.

TRANSACTIONNEL, ELLE, trâ*n*zaksyonèl, *adj.* compromissorial : pertaining to a compromise.

TRANSACTIONNELLEMENT, trâ*n*zaksyonèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* by a compromise.

TRANSALPIN, E, trâ*n*zalpa*n*, pin', [Lat. : trans, beyond ; Alpes, the Alps], *adj.* transalpine : lying or being beyond the Alps.

TRANSATLANTIQUE, trâ*n*zatlâ*n*tik', *adj.* transatlantic : lying or being beyond the Atlantic Ocean.

TRANSATLANTIQUE, *sm.* steamboat, steamer of the transatlantic line.

TRANSBORDEMENT, trâ*n*sbordœmâ*n*-t, *sm. Naut.* transshipment, transshipping.

TRANSBORDER, trâ*n*sbordé-r, [trans ; border], *va. Naut.* to transship : to convey from one ship to another.

TRANSCENDANCE, trâ*n*ssâ*n*dâ*n*s', *sf.* transcendency, transcendence : *a*) superior excellence, supereminence ; *b*) *Philos.* the character of being transcendent.

TRANSCENDANT, E, transsa*n*dâ*n*-t, â*n*t, [Lat. : transcendens. p.p. of transcendĕre ; trans, beyond ; scandĕre, to climb], *adj.* 1. transcendent : *a*) very excellent, superior, surpassing others ; *b*) *Philos.* very general ; *c*) *Philos.* going beyond the bounds of human knowledge. *a*) **Un mérite —**, transcendent merit.

2. *Math.* transcendental. **Quantité transcendante**, transcendental quantity. **Équation transcendante**, transcendental equation. **Courbe transcendante**, transcendental curve.

TRANSCENDANTAL, E, trâ*n*ssâ*n*dâ*n*tal, *adj. Philos.* transcendental : transcending or going beyond empiricism.

TRANSCENDANTALEMENT, trâ*n*ssâ*n*dâ*n*tal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* transcendentally.

TRANSCENDANTALISME, trâ*n*ssâ*n*dâ*n*talism', *sm. Philos.* transcendentalism : the ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge.

TRANSCENDANTALISTE, trâ*n*ssâ*n*dâ*n*talist', *sm.* transcendentalist.

TRANSCONTINENTAL, E, trâ*n*skô*n*tinâ*n*tal, [trans; continental], *adj.* transcontinental.

TRANSCRIPTEUR, trâ*n*skriptœr, *sm.* transcriber.

TRANSCRIPTION, trâ*n*skripsyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* transcription : *a*) the act of copying ; *b*) copy, transcript.

TRANSCRIRE, trâ*n*skrir', [Lat. : transcribĕre, scriptum ; trans, over ; scribĕre, to write], *va.* [*Conj. like Ecrire.*] to transcribe : to copy.

TRANSE, trâ*n*s', [transir], *sf.* fright, affright, alarm, anxiety. **Il est dans de grandes transes, dans des transes mortelles**, he is exceedingly anxious.

† **TRANSÉLÉMENTATION**, trâ*n*zélémâ*n*tasyô*n*, [trans ; élément], *sf. Theol.* transelementation, transubstantiation.

TRANSEPT, trâ*n*sèpt, [Eng. from Lat. trans ; septum, enclosure ; sepes, a hedge], *sm. Arch.* transept : the transverse portion of a cruciform church.

TRANSFÉRABLE, trâ*n*sférabl', *adj.* transferable, transferrible.

TRANSFÈREMENT, trâ*n*sfèrmâ*n*-t, [transférer], *sm.* transfer, conveyance.

TRANSFÉRER, trâ*n*sféré-r, [Lat. trans, across ; ferre, to carry], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer]. 1. to transfer : *a*) to convey from one place to another ; to transport, to remove ; *b*) to remove from one city to another ; (of bishops) to translate ; *c*) to make over, to pass, to convey, to assign over. *a*) **— un prisonnier d'une prison dans une autre**, to remove a prisoner from one prison to another. *b*) **— le siège d'un empire**, to remove the seat of an empire. *c*) **— tous ses biens à quelqu'un**, to make over all one possesses to a person.

2. to postpone (a festival).

TRANSFÉRER (SE), *v. refl.* to be transferred.

TRANSFERT, trânsfêr, [transférer], *sm. Com.* transfer (of stock, etc).

TRANSFIGURATION, trânsfigurasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : transfiguratio], *sf.* transfiguration.

TRANSFIGURER, trânsfiguré-r, [Lat. : transfigurāre], *va.* to transfigure : to transform, to change the outward form.

TRANSFIGURER (SE), *v. refl.* to be transfigured.

TRANSFILAGE, trânsfilazh', [tranfiler], *sm. Naut.* lacing.

TRANSFILER, trânsfilé-r, [trans ; filer], *va. Naut.* 1. to lace by means of a cord passed through eyelet holes ; 2. to snake, to marl, to marline.

TRANSFIXION, trânsfiksyôn, [Lat. : transfixio], *sf. Surg.* transfixion.

TRANSFORMABLE, trânsformabl', *adj.* transformable : that may be transformed ; capable of change.

TRANSFORMATEUR, TRICE, trânsformatœr, tris', *adj.* transformative : having the power of transforming.

TRANSFORMATIF, IVE, trânsformatif, tiv', *adj.* transformative : capable of transforming.

TRANSFORMATION, trânsformasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : transformatio], *sf.* transformation : *a)* the act of transforming ; *b)* change of form, metamorphosis ; *c) Alg.* the change of an equation into one of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members ; *d) Geom.* transmutation, the change or reduction of one figure or solid into another of the same area, or solidity, but of a different form.

TRANSFORMER, trânsformé-r, [Lat. transformāre], *va.* 1. to transform : to change the form of, to metamorphose ; to change the appearance of ; to turn, to convert. **Aucune considération ne peut — ce fait en un acte de vertu,** nothing can make that act seem virtuous.

2. *Alg.* to transform (an equation).

TRANSFORMER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to transform one's self ; to be transformed, to turn. **Le chenille se transforme en papillon,** the caterpillar turns into a butterfly. **C'est un homme qui se transforme en mille manières,** he can transform himself into what he likes.

2. (of things) to be transformed, to be converted.

TRANSFORMISME, trânsformism', [transformer], *sm.* transformism : a biological hypothesis on the transformation of species.

TRANSFUGE, trânsfuzh', [Lat. : tranfuga ; trans ; fugĕre, to flee], *sm.* deserter : *a) Milit.* transfuge, runaway, fugitive ; *b) Fig.* turn-coat, transfugitive, apostate.

TRANSFUSER, trânsfuzé-r, [Lat. : trans, over ; fundĕre, fusum, to pour], *va.* to transfuse : *a)* to pour out of one vessel into another ; *b)* to inject from the veins of one animal into those of another.

TRANSFUSION, trânsfuzyôn, [Lat. : transfusio], *sf.* transfusion : the act of transfusing. **— du sang,** transfusion of blood.

TRANSGRESSER, trânsgrèsé-r, [Lat. : trans, across ; gredi, gressus, to step], *vn.* to transgress : to violate, to infringe ; to break. **— un ordre,** to transgress an order.

TRANSGRESSEUR, trânsgrèsœr, *sm.* transgressor, offender.

TRANSGRESSEUR, *adj.* transgressional, transgressive, culpable.

TRANSGRESSIF, IVE, trânsgrèsif, siv', *adj.* transgressing : passing beyond.

TRANSGRESSION, trânsgrèsyôn ; *in poet* siôn, [Lat. : transgressio], *sf.* transgression : the act of transgressing ; violation.

TRANSHUMANCE, trânzumâns', [transhumer], *sf.* change of pasture-land.

TRANSHUMER, trânzumé-r, [Lat. : trans, beyond ; humus, the ground], *va.* to convey (cattle) to other pasture-lands.

TRANSI, E, trânsi, *pa. p.* of *Transir,* chilled, benumbed ; paralyzed. **— de froid, —,** benumbed with cold. **— de crainte,** paralyzed with fear. **Un amoureux —,** a bashful lover.

TRANSIGER, trânzizhé-r, [Lat. : transigĕre ; trans ; agĕre, to act], *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous transigeons,*] to make a compromise, to compound, to come to terms, to agree. **Les deux plaideurs ont transigé,** the suitor and the litigant have come to terms. **On ne doit pas — avec l'honneur,** we must not compound with honour.

TRANSIR, trânsir, [Lat. : transire, to pass over], *va.* 1. to chill, to freeze ; to benumb. **Le froid m'a transi,** the cold chilled me.

2. *Fig.* to paralyze, to overcome ; to petrify. **Cette nouvelle le transit de peur,** this news paralyzed him with fear.

TRANSIR, *vn.* to be chilled, to be benumbed ; to tremble, to shiver ; to be paralyzed. **— de froid,** to chill with cold. **— de peur,** to be paralyzed with fear.

TRANSISSEMENT, trânsis'mân-t, [transir], *sm.* chill, numbness.

TRANSIT, trânzit, [Lat. : transire, to pass over], *sm.* transit : conveyance of goods through a country, a town. **Marchandises en —,** goods in transit. **Droit de —,** transit duty.

TRANSITER, trânzité-r, [transit], *va.* to convey (goods) in transit.

TRANSITER, *vn.* to pass in transit.

TRANSITIF, IVE, trânzitif, tiv', [Lat. : transitivus, from transire, to pass over], *adj.* 1. *Gram.* transitive, 2. transitional : pertaining to transition. **Un verbe —,** a transitive verb.

TRANSITION, trânzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : transitio], *sf.* transition : *a) Rhet.* a passing from one subject to another ; *b) Mus.* the act of softening a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds ; *c) Geol.* passage from one kind of rocks to another ; *d) Fig.* passage, change from one state to another. **Une heureuse —,** a fortunate transition. **Ménager les transitions,** to be sparing of transitions. **Terrains de —,** transition rocks. **La — de la monarchie à la république,** the change from a monarchy to a republic.

TRANSITIONNEL, ELLE, trânzisyonèl', *adj.* transitional : pertaining to, or noting, transition.

TRANSITIVEMENT, trânzitiv'mân-t, *adv. Gram.* transitively.

TRANSITOIRE, trânzitwar', [Lat. : transitorius, passing], *adj.* transitory, transient : *b)* passing ; *b)* temporary. **Des dignités transitoires,** transitory dignities. **Un régime —,** a transitory government.

TRANSITOIREMENT, trânzitwar'mân-t, *adv.* transitorily, transiently.

† **TRANSLATER**, trânslate-r, [Lat. : translatum ; trans, over ; ferre, latum, to carry], *va.* to translate : to turn, to do.

† **TRANSLATEUR**, trânslatœr, *sm*, translator.

TRANSLATIF, IVE, trânslatif, tiv', *adj. Law-t.* transferring, translatory.

TRANSLATION, trânslasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : translatio], *sf.* 1. translation, removal. **La — d'un corps,** the removal of a body. **La — des reliques,** the removal of relics. **La — des cendres de Napoléon,** the removal of the remains of Napoleon. **La — du saint-siège de Rome à Avignon,** the removal of the holy see from R. to A. **La — d'un évêque,** the translation of a bishop.

2. transfer, transferring ; 3. postponement (of a feast) ; 4. † translation : the act of turning into another language ; 5. † *Rhet.* metaphor.

TRANSLEITHAN, E, trânslétan, an', [trans, beyond ; Leitha, the boundary river between Austria and Hungary], *adj.* transleithan, beyond the Leitha.

TRANSLITTÉRATION, trânslitérasyôn, [Lat. : trans ; littera, letter], *sf.* literal transcription of a word into a foreign language.

TRANSLUCIDE, trânslusid', [Lat. : translucidus], *adj. Phys.* translucent, translucid : semi-transparent.

TRANSLUCIDITÉ, trânslusidité, *sf. Phys.* translucency, translucence : the quality of being translucent.

TRANSMARIN, E, trânsmaran, rin' [Lat. : trans, beyond ; mare, the sea], *adj.* transmarine : lying or being beyond the sea.

TRANSMETTRE, trânsmètr', [Lat. : trans, over ; mittĕre, missum, to send], *va.* [Conj. like *Mettre.*] to transmit : *a)* to suffer, to pass through ; to convey ; *b)* to send, to send on, to convey, to forward ; *c)* to transfer, to hand over ; to make over ; *d) Fig.* to hand down, to convey down. *a)* **Les nerfs transmettent les sensations,** sensations are transmitted by the nerves. *b)* **— des ordres,** to transmit orders. **— une lettre à quelqu'un,** to forward a letter to a person. **— un privilège à quelqu'un,** to make over a privilege to a person. *d)* **Nous ne savons de la doctrine de Socrate que ce que ses disciples nous ont transmis,** we know no more of Socrates' doctrine than what has been handed down to us by his disciples. **— son nom à la postérité,** to hand down one's name to posterity.

TRANSMETTRE (SE), *v. refl* to be transmitted, to be handed down.

TRANSMETTEUR, trânsmètœr, [transmettre], *sm. Teleg., teleph.* transmitter : that portion of a telagrapic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent.

TRANSMIGRATION, trânsmigrasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : transmigratio], *sf.* transmigration : *a)* the passing of men from one country to another ; *b)* the passing of the soul into another body.

TRANSMIGRER, trânsmigré-r, [Lat. : transmigrāre], *vn.* to transmigrate : to pass from one body into another.

TRANSMISSIBILITÉ, trânsmisibilité, *sf.* transmissibility : the quality of being transmissible.

TRANSMISSIBLE, trânsmisibl', *adj.* transmissible ; transferable.

TRANSMISSION, trânsmisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : transmissio], *sf.* 1. transmission : *a)* the act of sending from one place or person to another ; *b)* the passing of a substance through a body ; 2. *Com.* transfer.

TRANSMONTAIN, E, trânsmôntan, tèn', [Lat. : trans, beyond ; mons, montis, mountain], *adj.* ultramontane : being beyond the Alps, with respect to France.

TRANSMUABLE, trânsmuabl', [transmuer], *adj.* transmutable : that may be transmuted.

TRANSMUER, trânsmué-r, [Lat. trans, over ; mutāre, to change], *va.* to transmute : to change from one nature or substance into another.

TRANSMUTABILITÉ, trânsmutabilité, *sf.*

transmutability : the quality of being transmutable.

TRANSMUTABLE, trânsmutabl', *adj.* transmutable.

TRANSMUTATEUR, trânsmutatœr, *sm.* transmuter.

TRANSMUTATION, trânsmutasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. transmutatio], *sf.* transmutation : the change of anything into another substance. — **des métaux**, transmutation of metals.

TRANSOCÉANIEN, IENNE, trânzoséanyan, èn', [trans : océan], **TRANSOCÉANIQUE**, trânzoséanik', *adj.* trans-oceanic, trans-marine.

TRANSPADAN, E, trânspadân, dan', *adj.* transpadane : being beyond the river Po.

TRANSPARAÎTRE, trânsparètr', [trans ; paraître], *vn.* to be transparent, to pass through ; to appear.

TRANSPARENCE, trânsparâns', [transparent], *sf.* transparency, transparentness : state of being transparent ; diaphaneity. **La — de l'air**, the transparency, the clearness of the air. **Demi—**, translucency.

TRANSPARENT, E, trânsparân-t, ânt', [Lat. : trans, through ; parēre, to appear], *adj.* 1. transparent : *a*) pervious to light : having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through ; diaphanous ; *b*) *Paint.* applied to those colours, which are either light and aerial in their own nature, or become so by the delicate manner in which they are laid on by the painter ; bright, clear ; *c*) *Fig.* that may be seen through ; pellucid, clear. *a*) **Le verre est —**, glass is transparent. *b*) **Couleurs transparentes**, transparent colours. **Un teint —**, *Fig.* a clear complexion. *c*) **La beauté de cette allégorie est d'être simple et transparente**, the beauty of this allegory consists in its simplicity and clearness. *Marmontel.* **Ce sont à chaque ligne des allusions transparentes**, there are allusions easily seen through in every line. *Renan.*

2. *Vulg.* translucent.

TRANSPARENT, *sm.* 1. lines, black lines (placed under a paper) ; 2. transparency : a picture painted on glass or thin canvas, to be viewed by the natural or by artificial light shining through it ; 3. oil-paper.

TRANSPERCEMENT, trânspèrsœmân-t, *sm.* transfixion : *a*) the act of transfixing or piercing through ; *b*) the state of being transfixed.

TRANSPERCER, trânspèrsé-r, [trans ; percer], *va.* [The *c* takes a cedilla before *o* and *a* : *nous transperçons, je transperçai.*] to transpierce, to transfix, to pierce through and through, to pierce ; to run through ; to thrust through ; to shoot through. **Le coup qu'il reçut le transperça**, the blow pierced him through and through. **Cette pluie nous a transpercés**, this rain wetted us through. *Fig.* : **Cette nouvelle me transperce le cœur**, this news cuts me to the quick, pierces me to the very heart.

TRANSPERCER (SE), *v. refl.* to run one's self through.

TRANSPIRABLE, trânspirabl', *adj.* transpirable, perspirable.

TRANSPIRATION, trânspirasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [transpirer], *sf.* 1. transpiration : *a*) perspiration ; cutaneous exhalation ; *b*) *Bot.* the exhalation of watery vapour from the surface of the leaves of plants. — **pulmonaire**, pulmonary transpiration.

2. perspiration : sweat, matter perspired.

TRANSPIRER, trânspiré-r, [Lat. : trans, through ; spirāre, to breath], *vn.* 1. to transpire : *a*) to perspire ; to be excreted by the pores of the skin, to exude through the skin ; *b*) *Fig.* to become public, to escape from secrecy. *a*) **Les humeurs transpirent au travers de la peau**, the humours exude through the skin. *b*) **Ce secret commence à —**, this secret is beginning to leak out : to be known. **Quant au contenu de la dépêche, rien n'a transpiré**, as to the contents of the despatch, nothing of it transpired. **Il ne transpirait rien dans le public des mesures que les confédérés prenaient**, nothing transpired in the public of the measures taken by the confederates. *Le Sage. G. Blas.* XII. 8.

2. to perspire : to sweat. — **abondamment**, to perspire profusely. **Faire — quelqu'un**, to make a person perspire.

TRANSPIRER, *va.* to transpire, to perspire.

TRANSPLANTATION, trânsplântasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [transplanter], *sf.* transplantation.

TRANSPLANTEMENT, trânsplânt'mân-t, *sm.* transplantation, transplanting.

TRANSPLANTER, trânsplânté-r, [Lat. : trans, beyond ; plantāre, to plant], *va.* to transplant : *a*) to remove and plant in another place ; *b*) *Fig.* to remove, to tranfer, to transport, to carry. — **les arts dans un pays**, to transplant arts into a country.

TRANSPLANTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be transplanted ; 2. to transplant one's self

TRANSPLANTEUR, trânsplântœr, *sm.* transplanter : one who transplants.

TRANSPLANTOIR, trânsplântwar, transplanter ; 1. a gardener's trowel ; 2. a machine for transplanting trees.

TRANSPORT, trânspòr ; the *t* is never pronounced, [transporter], *sm.* 1. transport : *a*) transportation, the act of transporting ; conveyance, carriage ; *b*) *Fig.* distracted rage, fit, violence ; *c*) rapture, ecstasy, ravishment *a*) — **de marchandises**, carrying of goods. **Moyens de —**, means of conveyance. — **par terre**, conveyance by land. **Tout le commerce de —**, all the carrying-trade. **Ce malade n'est pas en état de souffrir le —**, this patient is too ill to be removed. — **à dos d'animaux**, pack carrying. *b*) **J'ai pour lui des transports de haine**, I hate him extremely. **Un — de jalousie**, a fit of jealousy. **Dans un — de colère**, in a fit of rage. *c*) — **de joie**, transport of joy. **Il a été reçu avec —**, he was welcomed enthusiastically. **Un — d'admiration**, a transport of admiration. **Je critique avec sévérité, et je loue avec —**, I criticize severely, and praise enthusiastically. — **poétique**, poetical transport.

2. *Milit.* conveyance, carriage, vehicle, waggon ; 3. *Naut.* transport, transportship, transport-vessel. **Bâtiment de —**, transport-vessel, transport.

4. *Law-t.* visit, attendance (of a judge, a court-officer, etc.) ; 5. *Com.* carrying forward (an amount) ; 6. *Law-t.* transfer. — cession, transfer.

7. Transport. — **au cerveau**, delirium, deliriousness, light-headedness.

TRANSPORTABLE, trânsportabl', *adj.* transportable : that may be transported.

TRANSPORTANT, E, trânsportân-t, ânt', *adj.* transporting : ecstatic, ravishing with delight.

TRANSPORTATION, trânsportasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [transporter], *sf.* transportation : *a*) transport ; the act of transporting ; translation ; *Law-t*, the act of sending a convicted criminal to another country.

TRANSPORTÉ, E, trânsporté, *pa. p.* transported.

TRANSPORTÉ, *sm.* convict, transport : a convict transported.

TRANSPORTER, trânsporté-r, [Lat. trans, across ; portāre, to carry], *va* 1. to transport : *a*) to convey, to carry from one place to another ; *b*) to remove, to transfer ; *c*) to carry into banishment ; *d*) to hurry or carry away by violence of passion ; *e*) to enrapture, to ravish, to put into ecstasy. *a*) — **des marchandises**, to convey goods. — **un malade à l'hôpital**, to take a patient to the hospital. **A cet endroit on transporte les voyageurs par bateau**, at that place, passengers are carried across by boat. *b*) — **un événement sur la scène**, to represent an event upon the stage. — **un mot du propre au figuré**, to give a word a figurative sense. **Ce poète nous transporte dans la plus haute antiquité**, this poet takes us back to the remotest antiquity. *d*) **La fureur le transporte à un tel point qu'il ne se connaît plus**, he gets into such transports of fury that he is no longer master of himself. *e*) **La joie l'a tout transporté**, he is quite overcome with joy.

2. *Law-t.* to transfer, to make over, to assign. — **ses droits à quelqu'un**, to make over one's rights to a person.

TRANSPORTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to transport one's self ; to go, to repair, to proceed. **Se — chez quelqu'un**, to go to a person's house. **Le juge s'est transporté sur le lieu du crime**, the judge went to the place where the crime had been commited. *Fig.* **Transportez-vous en imagination dans l'avenir**, transport yourself in imagination to the future. **Transportez-vous par la pensée au milieu des peuples sauvages**, imagine yourself among the savage nations.

2. to be transported.

TRANSPOSABLE, trânspozabl', *adj.* transposable.

TRANSPOSER, trânspôzé-r, [trans ; poser], *va.* to transpose : *a*) to change the order of things by putting each in the place of the other ; *b*) *gram.* to change the natural order of words ; *c*) *Mus.* to write or perform in another key. *a*) — **les termes d'une proposition**, to transpose the terms of a proposition. — **des mots en copiant**, to transpose words when copying.

TRANSPOSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be transposed.

TRANSPOSITEUR, trânspôzitœr, *adj. m. Mus.* transposing. **Piano —**, transposing piano.

TRANSPOSITIF, IVE, trânspôzitif, tiv', *adj.* transpositive, transpositional : pertaining to transposition.

TRANSPOSITION, trânspôzisyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [transposer], *sf.* transposition : *a*) transposition : *a*) the act of transposing ; *b*) the state of being reciprocally changed in place ; *c*) *Gram.* a change of the natural order of words in a sentence ; *d*) *Alg.* the act of removing a quantity from one member of an equation to the other, without destroying the equality of the two members ; *e*) *Mus.* a change in the composition, by which the whole is removed into another key. **Il faut toujours prendre garde que les transpositions ne donnent lieu à des équivoques**, care must be taken that the transpositions do not make the sense equivocal.

TRANSRHÉNAN, E, trânsrénân, nan', [Lat. : trans, across ; Rhenus, the Rhine], transrhenan : beyond the Rhine.

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION, trânsubstânsiasyôn, [Lat. : trans, across ; substantia, a substance], *sf.* 1. transubstantiation : change of substance ; 2. *Theol.* transsubstantiation.

TRANSSUBSTANTIER, trânsubstânsié-r, *va.* to transubstantiate : to change to another substance.

TRANSSUDATION, trânsudasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [transsuder], *sf.* transudation : the passage of a fluid through any tissue, membrane, or porous body.

TRANSSUDER, trânsudé-r, [Lat. : trans, through ; sudāre, to sweat], *vn.* to transude : to pass through the pores of, and stand in drops on the opposite surface, or evaporate from it.

TRANSVASEMENT, trânsvaz'mân-t, [transvaser], *sm.* decanting, transfusion.

TRANSVASER, trânsvazé-r, [Lat. : trans, beyond ; vas, vase], *va.* to decant, to pour off ; to transfuse.

TRANSVERBÉRER, trânsvèrbéré-r, [Lat: trans, through ; verberāre, to strike], *va.* to transpierce, to pierce through and through.

TRANSVERSAL, E, trânsvèrsal, [trans. verse], *adj.* transverse : *a*) transversal ; running or lying across ; *b*) *Anat.* lying across other parts ; *c*) *Bot.* being at right angles with the axis of the pericarp. *a*) **Ligne transversale**, transversal line, transversal. *b*) **Les muscles transversaux du nez**, the transverse muscles of the nose.

TRANSVERSALE, *sf. Geom.* transversal line, transversal.

TRANSVERSALEMENT, trânsvèrsal'mân-t, *adv.* transversally, transversely, crosswise.

TRANSVERSE, trânsvèrs', [Lat. : transversus ; trans, across ; vertěre, versum, to turn], *adj. Anat., Geom.* transverse. **Axe —**, (in conic sections) transverse axis, transverse.

TRANSVIDER, trânsvidé-r, [trans ; vider], *va.* to decant.

TRANSYLVANIE, trânsilvani, [Lat. : transylvania], *n.p.f. Geog.* Transylvania : a portion of the Austrian Empire.

TRANTRAN, trântrân ; *Vulg.* trantran, [for train train], *sm. Fam.* knack, trick. **Savoir le — des affaires**, to have the knack of business ; to know all the ins and outs of things.

TRAPAN, trapân, [trappe], *sm.* 1. top (of a staircase) ; 2. *Paper-m.* dropping board.

TRAPER, trapé-r, [trapu], *vn.* to grow thick.

TRAPÈZE, trapèz', [Gr. : τράπεζα, a table], *sm.* 1. *Geom.* trapezoid : a plane quadrilateral, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other ; 2. *Anat.* trapezium : the first bone of the second row of the carpus ; 3. *Anat.* trapezius : a large trapeziform muscle at the posterior part of the neck and back. 4 *Gymn.* trapeze.

TRAPÉZIEN, IENNE, trapézyan, èn, *adj.* 1. *Crystall.* trapezian , 2 trapeziform.

TRAPÉZIFORME, trapéziform', *adj.* 1. trapeziform : having the form of a trapezium ; 2. trapezoidal : having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAPÉZOÈDRE, trapézoèdr', [Gr. : τράπεζα, trapeze ; ἕδρα, base], *sm. Miner.* trapezohedron . a solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRAPÉZOÏDAL, E, trapezoïdal, *adj. Miner.* trapezoidal : having its surface composed of tweaty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRAPEZOÏDE, trapézoïd', [Gr.: τράπεζα, trapeze; εἶδος, form], *sm* 1. *Geom* trapezium (*pl.* trapezia *or* trapeziums), trapeze : a plane quadrilateral whose sides are not parallel ; 2. *Anat.* trapezoides : the second bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRAPÉZOÏDE, *adj. Anat.* trapezoidal.

TRAPP, trap, [Swed. : trappa, stair], *sm. Miner.* trap, traprock : a heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish black, brownish black, or gravish colour ; green-stone. **—tuf**, trap-tuff, trap-tufa.

TRAPPE, trap', [O. H. Ger. : trapa, snare, and common to all languages of Germanic origin ; Ang.-Sax. : trœppe], *sf.* 1. trap-door : a door in a floor. **Lever, ouvrir une —**, to raise, to open a trap-door.

2. sliding door ; 3. trap, pitfall ; snare, gin. **Tendre, dresser une —**, to trap, to set a trap.

TRAPPE, (LA), la-trap', *sf.* La Trappe : a religious order.

TRAPPÉEN, ENNE, trapéan, èn', *adj. Miner.* trappean : pertaining to traprock.

† **TRAPPELLE**, trapèl, *sf.* 1. trap (for catching mice, mouse-trap ; 2. *Fig.* trap, snare.

TRAPPEUR, trapœr, *sm.* trapper : one whose occupation is to entrap wild animals.

TRAPPISTE, trapist', *sm.* trappist : a monk of La Trappe.

TRAPPISTINE, trapistin', *sf.* 1. nun of the order of La Trappe ; 2. trappistine : a spirituous liquor.

TRAPPITE, trapit', [trapp], *sf. Miner.* traprock, trap.

TRAPPON, trapôn, *sm.* trap-door (in a street).

TRAPU, E, trapu, [O. Fr.: trappe, for trapu, of unknown origin], *adj.* thickset, dumpy, squat.

TRAQUE, trak', [traquer], *sf. Hunt.* driving (game) ; beating up.

TRAQUENARD, trak'nar, (unknown ; formed perhaps from traque and renard, fox), *sm.* 1. trap, snare (for noxious animals), 2. *Man.* racking-pace ; ambling-pace (of a horse) ; 3. ambler. *Fig.* **Tomber dans un —**, to fall into a snare. **Se laisser prendre au —**, to allow one's self to be trapped ; to get caught.

TRAQUER, traké-r, [trace], *va.* 1. *Hunt.* to drive (game) ; 2. to beat up (a wood) ; 3. to enclose, to surround, to close round ; to hunt out. **— des voleurs**, to hunt out thieves.

4. to push hard.

TRAQUET, trakè, [traquer], *sm.* 1. trap, snare. **Un renard pris au —**, a fox caught in a trap. **Donner dans le —**, *Fig.* to fall into the snare.

2. mill clapper, clapper. **C'est un — de moulin, sa langue va comme un — de moulin**, *Fig.* his tongue goes like a millclapper.

3. *Ornith.* chat : *Saxicola*, a genus of small birds of the family sylviadæ **— pâtre**, stonechat, stone-chatter : *Saxicola rubicola*; **— tarien**, whinchat : *Saxicola rubetra* ; **— motteux**, wheatear : *Saxicola œnanthe.*

TRAQUEUR, trakœr, *sm. Hunt.* game-driver, beater up.

TRASS, tras, *sm. Geol.* trass, tarras, terras : a volcanic earth or sand-rock.

TRAULET, trôlè, *sm.* Draw. steel point.

TRAUMATICINE, trômatisin, *sf. Pharm.* traumaticine : a solution of gutta-percha in chloroform.

TRAUMATIQUE, trômatik ; [Gr. : τραυματικός ; τραῦμα, ατος, a wound], *adj.* traumatic : *a*) *Surg.* pertaining to wounds ; *b*) *Pharm.* vulnerary, adapted to cure wounds. **Choc —**, traumatic shock, shock.

TRAUMATIQUE, *sm. Pharm.* traumatic.

TRAUMATIQUEMENT, trômatik'mân-t, *adv.* traumatically.

TRAUMATISME, trômatism', [Gr. : τραῦμα, ατος, a wound], *sm. Surg.* traumatism, trauma ; the state of the system induced by a severe wound.

TRAVADE, travad', [port. : travado, from travar, to turn], *sf. Naut.* tornado.

TRAVAIL, travay, [travailler], *sm.* [*Pl. Travaux* (travô-z)] 1. work : *a*) pains, toil, labour, effort, fatigue ; *b*) labour, bodily or mental exertion ; the act of working ; occupation ; *c*) employment ; *d*) industry ; study ; *e*) working, operation ; working power, power ; *f*) the production of one who works ; piece of work, labour, perfomanche ; *g*) mode of working ; *h*) labour, anything to be made or done ; that on wich one works ; task ; *i*) *pl.* earthwork ; tranches, mines, etc. ; *j*) *pl.* labours, heroic achievements feats, deeds ; *k*) literary productions ; *l*) operation action, working, process. *a*) **Il ignore, en écrivant, le — et la peine**, writing is no labour to him. *b*) **Le — du corps**, bodily work. **Le — de l'esprit**, intellectual work. **L'homme est né pour le —**, man was born to work. **Le — éloigne de nous trois grands maux : l'ennui, le vice et le besoin**, work keeps three great evils away from us : dulness, vice and want. **Un — excessif**, a great labour. **Homme de —**, workman, labourer, labouring man. **Homme de grand —**, industrious, laborious man. **Il n'a que son — pour vivre**, he has only his work for his living. **Se mettre au —**, to set to work. *c*) **Il est sans —**, he is out of work ; he has nothing to do. **Les sans —, les ouvriers sans —**, the unemployed. *d*) **A force de —**, by dint of work. **Cabinet de —**, study. *e*) **— mécanique**, machine work, mechanical labour. *e*) **Cette machine fournit le — de plusieurs chevaux**, this machine does the labour of several horses. **C'est autant de — épargné**, that is so much labour saved. *f*) **C'est un beau —**, it is a fine piece of work. *g*) **Il a le — facile**, he works without an effort. *h*) **Distribuer le — aux ouvriers**, to distribute work to workmen. **Entreprendre un —**, to undertake a piece of work. **Suspendre les travaux**, to suspend the works. **— libre**, free work. **Travaux publics**, public works. **— servile**, menial work. **— forcé**, compulsory work. **Travaux forcés**, hard labour, penal servitude. **Vingt ans de travaux forcés**, twenty years' penal servitude. **Condamner aux travaux forcés à perpétuité**, to condemn to hard labour, to penal servitude for life. **Des travaux d'assainissement**, sanitary works. **Les travaux de la campagne**, agricultural work. *i*) **Ruiner les travaux des assiégés**, to undo the works of the besieged. **Conte moi tes vertus, tes glorieux travaux**, tell me what virtuous and glorious deeds you have done. *Corn. Cinna* V. I. **Les travaux d'Hercule**, the labours of Hercules.

2. care, anxiety ; trouble ; 3. travail, labour, childbirth. **— d'enfant**, travail, labour, childbirth. *Fig.* : **La montagne en — enfante une souris**, the mountain brought forth a mouse. *Boileau. Art. p.* 3.

4. workmanship : execution, the manner in which a thing is made. **Un — exquis, délicat**, exquisite, delicate workmanship. **Ce bijou est d'un beau —**, the workmanship of this jewel is beautiful.

5. labour, great care, elaborateness. **Ses vers sentent le —**, his verses are too elaborate.

6. *pl.* labours (of an assembly). **Les travaux d'une commission**, the labours of a committee. *Prov.* : **Sans un peu de travail on n'a point de plaisir**, he who would catch fish must not mind getting wet. **Qui hait le travail hait la vertu**, idleness is the source of all evil. 7. business, transacting, business (of ministers), report.

TRAVAIL, travay, [Low Lat. : tripalium ; tres, three ; palus, stake, or beam. *Pl.* ***travails***], *sm. Farr.* trave, brake (to hold a horse). **Ce maréchal ferrant a deux travails**, this farrier has two traves.

TRAVAILLANT, E, travayân-t, ânt', *adj.* working.

TRAVAILLÉ, E, travayé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. wrought : *a*) worked, operated upon ; *b*)

manufactured, formed, fashioned, made. *a)* **Ces mines sont travaillées depuis longtemps**, they have been working those mines a long time. *b)* **Du bois grossièrement —**, rudely carved wood.

2. well done, elaborate, finished. **Des vers travaillés avec art**, very elaborate verses.

3. overworked; weary. **Un cheval —, trop —**, an overworked horse.

4. tormented; distracted; labouring under. **Un État — par des dissensions civiles**, a state distracted by civil dissensions.

TRAVAILLER, travayé-r, [Low Lat.: tripāliāre, to torture, with an instrument, called tripālium, a sort of rack; Late Latin furnishes trabāculum, prob. from trabs, a beam; O. Fr.: trevaillier, travaillier], *va.* 1. to pain: to afflict with physical pain, to cause pain to, to distress, to torture, to torment. **La fièvre le travaillait quand nous partîmes**, he was feverish when we started. **Quelque léger dégoût vient il le —**, when he feels the least disinclination. **Sans cesse elle est travaillée par des peines insupportables**, she is alway suffering intolerable pain.

2. to torment, to distract, to torture, to distress, to rack; to make uneasy, to disturb, to agitate. **L'ambition ne me travaille point**, I am not ambitious. **L'inquiétude me travaillait**, I was very uneasy. **Se — l'esprit, l'imagination**, to torture one's mind.

3. to work, to work upon, to prevail upon, to influence, to engage, to act on. **De tous les pensers qui travaillent son âme**, with all the thoughts which disturb his mind. **Un autre soin me travaille**, I have another care.

4. to work up, to raise, to stir up, to excite. **— les esprits**, to excite the mind of people. **— l'armée**, to excite the army.

5. to train, to exercise (horses); 6. to overwork (a horse).

7. to work: *a)* to fashion, to form, to make: *b)* to bestow labour upon; to labour at; *c)* to effect by labour; to work out. **— la pâte**, to knead the dough. **— le fer**, to work iron. **— le marbre**, to work marble. **Les Péruviens savaient fondre et — l'or**, the Peruvians knew how to melt and work gold.

8. to till, to cultivate (the ground); 9. to knead (the dough).

10. to labour: to work at with great care, to elaborate, to take pains with. **Voici celle de mes tragédies que j'ai le plus travaillée**, this is the tragedy I took the most pains with. **— son style**, to elaborate one's style.

TRAVAILLER, *vn.* 1. to work: *a)* to use painful excertion, to exert one's self; to labour, to toil, to take pains; *b)* to work hard, to be industrious, to be laborious; *c)* to study, to read; *d)* to have work, to do work; to be employed, to be engaged in; *e)* to operate; to be in action or motion; *f)* (with *pour* or *contre*) to labour, to exert or employ one's efforts or powers; *g)* (with *à*) to apply one's self to, to-be engaged in, to endeavour, to make it one's business, to make it one's study, to study; *h)* *Naut.* (of a ship) to labour, to strain; (of the sea) to heave, to be tossed; *i)* (of liquors) to ferment; *j)* *Fig.* to be at work, to be agitated.

a) **— de corps**, to do manual work. **— à l'aiguille**, to do needle work. **— d'esprit**, to be engaged in mental work. **— à la terre**, to till the ground. **— à un tableau**, to work at (to paint) a picture. **— fort**, to work hard. **— trop**, to work too much. **— à loisir**, to work leisurely. **— pour vivre**, to work for one's living. **— nuit et jour**, to work night and day. *d)* **Cet ouvrier n'a pas travaillé de tout l'hiver**, that workman has had no work all through the winter. *f)* **Vous n'avez travaillé que pour vous**, you have only laboured for yourself. **Alexandre ne croyait pas — pour ses capitaines**, Alexander did not think he was working for his captains. *Boss. Hist. Univ.* **Chacun travaille pour soi**, every one does for himself. **Il a travaillé pour le roi de Prusse**, he has had his labour for his pains. *g)* **— à la perte de quelqu'un**, to cause the ruin of a person. **Je n'ai travaillé que pour les réconcilier**, I have been striving only to reconcile them. **— au bonheur des hommes**, to apply one's self to the happiness of men. **Il travaillait à purifier son cœur**, he was trying to purify his heart. *i)* **Le vin travaille**, wine ferments. *j)* **Sa tête, son esprit travaille**, his mind labours.

2. (of ministers, etc.) to transact business; 3. to be invested, to be employed (as funds); to bring interest; 4. (of wood) to warp, to cast. 5. (of walls) to begin to crack; 6. *Min.* to sink; 7. *Paint.* to change, to fade; 8. (of the stomach) to digest with difficulty. **Cependant notre argent ne travaille point**, however our money is lying idle; brings us in nothing. *Mme de Sév.* **Faire — son argent**, to get interest on one's money.

TRAVAILLER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be worked, to be wrought. **Cette substance ne se travaille pas facilement**, this substance is difficult to work.

2. to work one's self up, to torment one's self, to make one's self uneasy; 3. (with *à*) to study, to endeavour. **Se — mal à propos**, to torment one's self uselessly. **Il se travaille à dire de bons mots**, he endeavours to say witty things. **On voit qu'il se travaille à dire de bons mots**, you can see the effort he makes to bring out some witticism. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 5.

TRAVAILLEUR, EUSE, travayœr, œz', *sm.* 1. laborious man (*or* woman), industrious man, hard worker; hard student. **C'est un grand —**, he is a hard worker. **Un — infatigable**, an indefatigable worker. **Une bonne et habile travailleuse**, a good and clever worker. **Les travailleurs de la mer**, the toilers of the sea. *V. Hugo.*

2. labouring man, working man, worker; 3. workman, operative, mechanic; labourer; 4. *pl. Milit.* pioneers; 5. *f. pl.* working bees, workers.

TRAVAILLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* working, laborious, industrious, toiling, painstaking. **Cette jeune fille est travailleuse**, that young girl is painstaking.

TRAVAISON, travèzôn, *sf. Build.* entablature.

TRAVÉE, travé, [Lat.: trabs, beam], *sf.* 1. *Arch.* bay of joists, bay. **— de comble**, bay, trimmer of the roof. **— de balustres**, balustrade. **— de grille**, balusters, rails.

2. upper gallery (of a chuch); 3. bay ,truss (of a bridge).

TRAVERS, travèr, [Lat.: trans, across; vertĕre, versum, to turn]. *sm.* 1. breadth. **Ils sont séparés par le — d'une rue**, there is only the breadth of a street between them. **Il s'en faut de deux travers de doigt que ces planches ne se joignent**, there is only the breadth of two fingers between those boards.

2. obliquity; irregularity. **Il a du — dans ce bâtiment**, there is a want of regularity in that building.

3. *Fig.* whim, freak, fancy, caprice; oddity, whimsicalness, eccentricity. **Il a du — dans l'esprit**, he is a bit whimsical. **Son esprit était sujet à quelques travers**, he was somewhat whimsical. **Se donner un —**, to take a freak. **Corriger les travers de l'esprit**, to cure people of being whimsical. **Donner dans le —**, *Fam.* to take to bad habits.

4. *Artill.* lashing-rope; 5. transverse circular crack in a musket-barrel, sword-blade, etc., 6. *Book-b.* cross-line on the back of a book.

7. *Naut.* broadside (of a ship). **Présenter le — d'un vaisseau à**, to bring the broadside of a ship to bear upon. **Présenter son — à la lame**, to have the sea athwart. **Par le —**, on the beam; abreast, broadside; athwart; off. **Être par le — d'un port**, to be athwart a port. **Marée qui vient par le — du navire**, tide that takes the ship athwart, on the broadside. **Mouillé par le — d'une île**, at anchor off an island. **Passer par le — d'une baie**, to cross, to stand athwart a bay. **Tenir le — au vent**, to keep the broadside to the wind. **Mettre en —**, to bring to, to heave to. **En — à**, athwart.

À TRAVERS, AU TRAVERS DE, *prep. phr.* 1. across, athwart; 2. through. **Il lui donna d'un bâton à — les jambes**, he struck him with a stick across his legs. **A — les rochers la peur les précipite**, fear made them rush along the rocks. **A — champs**, across the fields. **Il se passe son épée au — du cœur**, he stabbed himself through the heart. **Nous passâmes au — des écueils**, we passed between the rocks. *Fén. Tél.* **A — choux, tout au — des choux**, *Fam.* at random, rashly. **Au — de son masque on voit à plein le traître**, one can see the traitor through his mask. *Mol. Mis.* i. 1. **Sa joie éclatait même à — ses douleurs**, he showed his joy notwithstanding the pain he was in. **Il envisage cette conduite à — sa passion**, passion did not prevent him from seeing through this conduct. **Parler à tort et à —**, to talk at random. **Apprenez mon ami, que c'est une sottise de se venir jeter au — d'un discours**, learn, friend, that it is a piece of rudeness to come and interrupt a conversation. *Mol. F. Sav.* iv. 4.

DE TRAVERS, *adv. phr.* 1. obliquely, askew, askant, askance; 2. wry, awry 3. crooked; crookedly; crosswise, across 4. athwart; 5. *Fig.* wrong; amiss. **Il a la bouche de —**, his mouth is crooked. **Regarder de —**, to squint, to be cross-eyed. **Regarder quelqu'un de —**, *Fig.* to look askance at a person; to look daggers at a person. **Mettre son bonnet de —**, *Fam.* to get cross. **Ne lui parlez pas aujourd'hui, il a mis son bonnet de —**, don't speak to him to day, something has put him out. *Acad.* **Cela est mis de —**, that is not straight. **Il va tout de —**, he does not walk straight. **Avoir les jambes de —**, to have crooked legs. **Il s'y prit tout de —**, he went the wrong way to work. **Il prend tout de —**, he takes everything in a wrong sense, amiss. **N'allez pas prendre les choses de —**, do not take things amiss. **Je suis bien aise de vous dire cela, afin que vous n'alliez pas prendre les choses de —**, I am very glad to tell you that, so that you may not misinterpret things. *Mol. Av.* i. 5. **Esprit de —**, cross-grained mind.

EN TRAVERS, *adv. phr.* across, crosswise. **Mettre des barres en — pour soutenir une table**, to put trestles to keep a table up.

TRAVERSABLE, travèrsabl', *adj.* passable.

TRAVERSANT, E, travèrsân-t, ânt', *adj.* crossing.

TRAVERSANT, *sm.* 1. † *Geom.* oblique line, diagonal; 2. scale-beam.

TRAVERSE, travèrs', [traverser], *sf.* 1. crossing, traversing; 2. cross-road; short cut; cross-street. **Prendre la —**, to take a short cut. **Un chemin de —**, a cross-road. **Rue de —**, cross-street. **Par les traverses**, *Fig.* indirectly; by indirect means. **De —** by, out

of the way ; uncommon, strange. **Des paris de —**, (at game), by-bets.

3. traverse : *a*) *Fortif.* a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank ; *b*) anything laid or built across ; cross-piece, sleeper ; *Carp.* cross-bar, cross-beam, rail ; *Locksm.* cross-bar ; *Railw.* sleeper. *c*) *Fig.* something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs ; cross accident, cross, obstacle, hinderance. **— de fenêtre**, transom. **Les traverses de la vie humaine**, the crosses of human life. **Il a essuyé bien des traverses**, he has had many crosses.

À LA TRAVERSE. *adv. phr.* in the way **Quelque obstacle s'était mis à la — pour s'opposer à son bonheur**, he found some obstacle in the way of his happiness. **Après cela viennent les aventures, les rivaux qui se jettent à la —, d'une inclination établie**, then come adventures, rivals spring up and cross a settled inclination. *Mol. Pré. rid.* 5.

TRAVERSÉ, E, travèrsé, *adj. Man.* (of a horse), broad-shouldered.

TRAVERSÉE, travèrsé, *sf.* passage (by sea), voyage.

TRAVERSEMENT, travèrsœman-t, *sm.* crossing.

TRAVERSER, travèrsé-r, [travers], *va.* 1. to cross, to traverse : *a*) to go across, to go through, to pass across, to pass through, to travel through ; to pass over, to get over, to go over ; *b*) to thwart, to lie across, to come across, to intersect ; to go through, to run through, to flow through, to pass through ; *c*) *Fig.* to thwart, to obstruct, to hinder, to contravene, to frustrate, to balk. **— un pays**, to cross a country.**—la rue**, to cross the street. **— une rivière**, to cross a river. **— une rivière à la nage**, to swim across a river. **— un torrent**, to pass over a torrent. **— la foule**, to cross the crowd. **Il revint à l'habitation qu'il traversa sans parler à personne**, he returned to the dwelling which he crossed without speaking to anybody. *B. de St. Pierre, Paul et V.* **Fig.** : **Il traverse en tremblant ces effroyables scènes**, he is a trembling witness of these awful scenes. **Ce soupçon m'a traversé l'esprit**, that doubt came into my mind. **Un chemin étroit traverse la forêt**, a narrow path lies across the forest. **Un ruisseau traverse la prairie**, a stream flows through the meadow. **La Seine traverse Paris**, the S. flows through P. **Ainsi par le destin nos vœux sont traversés**, and Fate thus thwarts our hopes. *Rac. Brit.* iii. 3. **Cela traversa mon repos**, that interfered with my rest. **— les desseins de quelqu'un**, to cross a person's designs.

2. to penetrate through, to pass through, to go through ; to run through ; to shoot through. **La pluie a traversé son manteau**, the rain has wetted his cloak through. **L'épée lui a traversé le bras**, the sword ran through his arm. **Une balle lui a traversé le corps**, a shot went through his body.

3. *Naut.* to head. **— la lame**, to head the sea.

4. *Naut.* to cock (an anchor) ; to flat in (a sail). 5. *Join.* to traverse, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood.

TRAVERSER, *vn.* to cross ; *a*) to lie across ; *b*) to go across.

TRAVERSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to be traversed. **Cette rivière ne peut se — à gué**, that river cannot be waded through.

2. *Man* to traverse ; 3. *Naut.* (of a ship) to turn her broadside ; 4. to thwart one another.

TRAVERSEUR, travèrsœr, *sm.* traverser : one who traverses.

TRAVERSIER, IÈRE, travèrsye, syèr', [travers], *adj.* cross, crossing, traversing ; going across. **Rue traversière**, cross-street. **Barque traversière**, ferry-boat, passage-boat. **Vent —**, *Naut.* soldier's wind. **Flûte traversière**, German flute.

TRAVERSIER, *sm.* 1. *Weav.* cross-bar, cross-pole ; 2. cross-beam ; 3. † small fishing-vessel.

TRAVERSIÈRE, *sf. Naut.* 1. breast-line ; 2. end-lashing.

TRAVERSIN, travèrsan, [travers], *sm.* 1. bolster : long round pillow. **Faux —**, imitation bolster. (one put at the foot of a bed for form's sake).

2. *Naut.* cross-beam, cross-tree, cross-piece ; stretcher (of a boat) ; transom. **— de bittes**, cross-piece of the bitts. **— d'écoutille** gutter-ledge : cross-bar laid in the middle of a hatchway, to support the covers. **— du gaillard d'avant**, cross-piece of the forecastle **— de hune**, cross-tree.

3. cross-bar (of a cask) ; 4. beam (of a balance).

TRAVERSINE, travèrsin', [traverse], *sf.* 1. *Carp.* cross-beam ; 2. trave, traverse ; 3. *Railw.* sleeper ; 4. *Civ. Eng.* girder (mortised into the piles which form the foundation of a sluice) ; sleeper ; 5. *Naut.* plank.

TRAVERTIN, travèrtan, [Ital. : travertino], *sm.* travertin, travertine : a white concretionary limestone.

TRAVESTI, E, travésti, *adj.* travestied : *a*) disguised, travesty; *b*) turned into ridicule ; burlesqued, parodied. **Bal —**, fancy ball.

TRAVESTIR, travèstir, [Ital. : travestire, from Lat. trans, over ; vestire, to clothe], *va.* 1. to disguise : to put on an unusual dress. **— des soldats en paysans**, to disguise soldiers as peasants. *Acad.*

2. *Fig.* to travesty : to turn into burlesque and ridicule ; to parody. **Scarron a travesti l'Enéide**, S. has travestied the Eneid.

3. to misconstrue, to misinterpret ; to misrepresent. **— la pensée de quelqu'un**, to misrepresent a person's thought.

TRAVESTIR (SE), *v. refl.* to disguise one's self. **Actuellement la maîtresse et la servante se travestissent**, at present the mistress and the servant take the change. *Marivaux.* **Dans la lutte des partis, les vices se travestissent en vertus, les vertus en vices**, in party strifes, vices assume the forms of virtues, and virtues the appearance of vices, *Boiste.*

TRAVESTISSEMENT, travestis'mân-t, [travestir], *sm.* 1. disguise ; 2. *Fig.* travesty (of a work), parody.

TRAVESTISSEUR, travèstisœr, *sm.* parodist.

TRAVON, travôn, [Lat. : trabs, a beam], *sm. Civ. Eng.* main beam (of a wooden bridge).

TRAVOUIL, travouy, *sm. Technol. Spinn.* hasp.

TRAVOUILLER, travouyé-r, *va. Spinn.* to reel.

TRAVOUILLETTE, travouyèt', *sf. Spinn.* spindle-holder.

TRAVURE, travur', *sf. Naut.* cooking-place (in a flat-bottomed boat).

TRAYÉ, E, trèyé, [for trié], *adj. Vulg.* chosen, selected.

TRAYEUR, EUSE, trèyiœr, œz', *sf.* milker, milkman ; milkmaid, milk-woman.

TRAYON, trèyôn, [traire], *sm.* teat, dug, nipple (of cows, etc.).

TRÉBUCHAGE, trébushazh [trébucher], *sm.* weighing, and exact verifying of coins.

TRÉBUCHANT, E, trébushân t, ânt', *adj.* 1. stumbling ; 2. (of coins) of weight, of full weight, full weight.

TRÉBUCHEMENT, trébush'mân-t, [trébucher], *sm.* stumbling, falling.

TRÉBUCHER, trébushé-r, [formed of Lat. trans, beyond (later trés), and O. Fr. buc, trunk of the body, from Ger. Bauch ; O. H. Ger. : buk], *vn.* 1. to stumble : *a*) to trip ; *b*) *Fig.* to err, to fail. *a*) **Passer en trébuchant sur la planche d'un ruisseau**, to stumble along a board thrown over a brook. *b*) **— dans une affaire**, to fail in an affair. **Un ouvrage où la droite raison trébuche à chaque pas**, a work in which reason is always at fault. *Boileau. Sat.* 9.

2. to fall. **Il frissonne, il chancelle, il trébuche, il expire**, he shivers, staggers, falls and dies. **— du faîte des grandeurs**, *Fig.* to fall from the height of grandeur.

3. (of weight) to turn the scale, to weigh down the scale.

TRÉBUCHET, trébushè, [trébucher], *sm.* 1. † trebucket, trebuchet : a sort of war-engine ; 2. gin, trap, snare. **Cet oiseau a donné dans le —**, that bird fell into the snare. **Prendre quelqu'un au —**, Fig. to entrap a person, to wheedle any one into a snare.

3. money-scales.

† **TREDAME**, trœdam', [abbrev. of Notre-Dame], *interj.* zounds ! **Tredame !, Monsieur, est-ce que madame Jourdain est décrépite**, gracious goodness, Sir, has Madam Jourdain grown decrepit ? *Mol. B. gent.* iii 5.

TRÉFILER, tréfilé-r, [Lat. : trans, beyond ; filum, tread], *va.* to wiredraw, to draw into wire.

TRÉFILERIE, tréfil'ri, *sf.* 1. wiredrawing ; 2. wire-mill.

TRÉFILEUR, tréfilœr, *sm.* wire-maker, wiredrawer.

TRÈFLE, trèfl', [Lat. : trifolium (tres, three, folium leaf) ; O. Fr. : trefeuil, tréfeuil], *sm.* 1. trefoil : *a*) *Bot.* clover, *Trifolium*, a genus of leguminous plants ; *b*) *Arch.* an ornament resembling three-leaved clover. *a*) **— des prés**, **— commun**, **grand — rouge**, common purple clover, red clover. **— blanc**, **— rampant**, **petit —**, **de Hollande**, white trefoil, Dutch clover, white clover. **— couché**, yellow clover, hop trefoil. **— filiforme**, slender yellow trefoil. **— enterreur**, subterraneous trefoil. **— fraisier**, strawberry-headed trefoil. **— aggloméré**, smooth round-headed trefoil **— jaunâtre**, sulphur-coloured trefoil. **— intermédiaire**, zig-zag trefoil, meadow clover, marl-grass, cow-grass. **— incarnat**, **— de Roussillon**, crimson clover, Italian clover. **— des champs**, hare's-foot trefoil. **— strié**, soft-knotted trefoil. **— scabre**, hard-knotted trefoil. **Couvert de —**, clovered.

2. *Bot.* **— d'eau**, **— aquatique**, marsh-trefoil, buck-bean : *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

3. *Milit.* trefle : a species of mine ; 4. (at cards) clubs. **Valet de —**, knave of clubs. **Jouer —**, to play clubs.

TRÉFLÉ, E, tréflé, *adj.* clover-shaped.

TRÉFONCIER, tréfônsyé, [tréfonds], *sm.* owner of the soil and subsoil ; landowner ; mine-owner.

TRÉFONDS, tréfôn, (très ; fonds), *sm.* 1. *Law*-t, subsoil, mining property ; land ; 2. *Fig.* bottom. **Savoir le fonds et le — d'une affaire**, to know the ins and outs of an affair

TREILLAGE, trèyazh', [treille], *sm.* trellis, trellis-work, lattice-work, lattice ; *Gard.* trellage.

TREILLAGER, trèyazhé-r, [treillage], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute]. to trellis, to lattice : to furnish with a lattice.

TREILLAGEUR, trèyazhœr, **TREILLAGISTE**, trèyazhist', *sm.* trellis-maker, lattice-maker.

TREILLE, trèy', [Lat. : **trichila**, an ar

bour], *sf.* 1. vine-arbour; 2. vine. **Jus de la —**, juice of the grape, wine.

TREILLIS, trèyi, [Lat. : trilix, icis, (tres, three ; licium, thread) ; O. Fr. : tresliz], *sm.* 1. trellis, trellis-work, lattice, lattice-work : a frame of cross-barred work ; 2. iron grating ; 3. glazed calico ; 4. sack-cloth, coarse sacking.

TREILLISSÉ, E, trèyisé, *pa. p.* 1. trellised, latticed ; 2. *Nat. Hist.* decussated, decussate.

TREILLISSER, trèyise-r, [treillis], *va.* to trellis, to lattice.

TREIZAINE, trèzèn', *sf.* thirteen : a collection of thirteen things.

TREIZE, trèz, [Lat. : tredecim], *adj.* 1. thirteen. **— personnes**, thirteen persons. **— cents francs**, thirteen hundred francs.

2. thirteenth. **Chapitre —**, chapter the thirteenth. **Louis —**, Louis the Thirteenth, Louis XIII. **Le — avril**, the thirteenth of April.

TREIZE, *sm.* 1. thirteen : the number thirteen ; 2. thirteenth : the thirteenth day of a month. **—douze**, thirteen : a baker's dozen, a devil's dozen.

TREIZIÈME, trèzyèm', *adj.* thirteenth : the ordinal of *treize*.

TREIZIÈME, *sm.* thirteenth : *a*) thirteenth part ; *b*) thirteenth person ; *c*) thirteenth day. **Le — du mois**, the thirteenth day, the thirteenth of the month.

TREIZIÈME, *sf. Mus.* thirteenth : an interval.

TREIZIÈMEMENT, trèzyèm'mân-t, *adv.* thirteenthly, in the thirteenth place.

TRÉLINGAGE, trélangazh', [Ital. : strelingaggio], *sm. Naut.* cat-harpings (of the shrouds).

TRÉMA, tréma, [Gr.: τρῆμα, a hole], *sm. Gram.* diæresis : the mark placed over one of two vowels to show they are to be pronounced separately, as Noël, haïr.

TRÉMA, *adj. Gram.* with a diæresis.

TRÉMAIL, trémay, *sm.* trammel : a net. [*V. Tramail.*]

TRÉMAILLON, trémayôn, *sm. Fish.* small trammel.

TRÉMAINE, trémèn, *sf. Bot. Pop.* clover.

TRÉMAT, tréma, *sm.* sandbank (in the Seine).

TRÉMATISÉ, E, trématizé, *adj. Gram.* with a diæresis.

TREMBLAIE, trânblè, [tremble], *sf.* aspen-plantation, aspen-grove.

TREMBLANT, E, trânblân-t, ânt', [trembler], *adj.* trembling, tremulous : *a*) shaking with fear, timidity, cold or weakness ; *b*) shivering, quivering ; vibratory ; *c*) faltering ; *d*) tottering, shaking ; quaking ; *e*) unsteady, vacillant ; twinkling, flickering ; dim, winking. *a*) **Un corps tout tremblant de vieillesse et de maladie**, a body trembling with old age and disease. **Et mes genoux tremblants se dérobent sous moi**, and my trembling knees cannot bear my weight. *Rac. Phèd.* I. 3. **Écrire d'une main tremblante**, to write with a trembling hand. **Je me suis présentée toute tremblante a la grille**, I stood trembling at the gate. *b*) **Sous la feuille tremblante un zéphir vous éveille**, under the waving trees a breeze awakes you. *c*) **Voix tremblante**, trembling, faltering voice. *d*) **Un point —**, a tottering bridge. *e*) **Une clarté tremblante** a flickering light.

TREMBLE, trânbl', [Lat. : tremulus], *sm. Bot.* aspen, aspen-tree, trembling poplar : *Populus tremula.*

TREMBLE, trânbl', *sm.* trembling : the state of trembling.

TREMBLÉ, E, trânblé, *adj.* 1. wavy, waved (lines) ; 2. of a trembling hand. **Écriture tremblée**, writing of a trembling hand. 3. *Mus.* trembling.

TREMBLÉ, *sm. Print.* waved rule.

TREMBLEMENT, trânblœmân-t, [trembler], *sm.* 1. trembling : *a*) quaking, quake, tremulous agitation, shaking, shake, tottering ; *b*) involuntary agitation of the body ; shaking, shivering, shiver ; trepidation ; *c*) *Fig.* the act or the state of trembling with fear ; shiver, shivering, tremor, shudder, shuddering ; shake, quivering, quaking. *a*) **Le — d'un pont suspendu**, the shaking of a suspension-bridge. **— de terre**, earthquake. *b*) **Un — de colère**, a tremor of passion, a shaking with passion. **Le — des vieillards**, the trembling of old people. **Tout le —**, *Fam.* the whole stock and lot ; the whole show.

2. tremulousness (of the voice) ; 3. *Mus.* quaver, shake, trill, quavering.

TREMBLER, trânblé-r, [Lat. : tremĕre, to shake], *vn.* to tremble : *a*) to shake involuntarily ; to quake, to quiver, to shake, to shudder, to shiver ; *b*) to totter, to shake, to quake, to be unsteady, not to be solid or firm ; *c*) (of the voice) to quaver, to speak with a tremulous voice ; *d*) *Mus.* to quaver ; *e*) to flutter, to flicker, to waver, to twinkle ; *f*) *Fig.* to fear. *a*) **Quand je l'ai aperçu, les jambes m'ont tremblé**, when I saw him my legs trembled. **Il trembla toute sa vie à la vue d'une épée nue**, he always trembled at the sight of a naked sword. **— comme une feuille**, to shake like a leaf. **— de froid**, to tremble with cold. **— de peur**, to tremble with fear. **La terre trembla par deux fois**, the earth shook twice. *b*) **Ce pont tremble**, that bridge shakes. *f*) **Tel menace qui tremble**, he who threatens is himself afraid. **Toute la terre tremblait devant lui**, he was feared by all. **Je n'y vais qu'en tremblant**, I am afraid to go there, it is with fear I go there. **— pour quelqu'un**, to tremble for a person. **— que quelque chose n'arrive**, to fear something may happen. **Les barbares firent — l'empire**, the barbarians made the empire tremble. **A faire —**, *Fam.* excessively. **Je tremble à vous nommer l'ennemi qui m'opprime**, I tremble to name the enemy that oppresses me. *Rac. Mith.* i. 2.

TREMBLER, *va.* to shiver with.

TREMBLEUR, EUSE, trânblœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. trembler : a person who trembles ; 2. *Eccles. Hist.* quaker ; shaker ; 3. *sm. Elect.* trembler, interruptor, vibrator buzzer. **— pour bobines d'allumage**, trembler for ignition coils.

TREMBLOTANT, E, trânblotân-t, ânt', *adj.* trembling, tremulous, shivering, quivering, twinkling. **Lumière tremblotante**, twinkling light. **Voix tremblotante**, tremulous voice.

TREMBLOTER, trânbloté-r, [trembler], *vn.* to tremble, to shiver, to quiver. **Mes mains tremblotent**, my hands tremble.

TREMELLE, trœmèl', [Lat. : tremella, from tremĕre, to shake], *sf. Bot.* tremella : a fungus of gelatinous consistence.

† **TRÉMEUR**, trémœr, *sf.* tremor, fear, dread.

TRÉMIE, trémi, [Lat. : trimodia, a measure of three Roman bushels], *sf.* 1. hopper, millhopper ; 2. salt-measure ; 3. *Metall.* ore-funnel ; 4. *Build.* the part of a floor cut off for the passage of chimney ways. **Bande de —**, trimmer (of a chimney).

TRÉMIÈRE, tremyèr', [of unknown origin], *adj. f.* **Rose —**, rose-mallow, hollyhock.

TRÉMION, tremiôn, [trémie], *sf.* iron band *or* brace (to support the funnel of a chimney).

TRÉMOLITE, trémolit', (from the Val Tremola in the Alps), *sf. Miner.* tremolite : a white variety of hornblende.

TRÉMOLO, trémolo, [Ital.], *sm.* 1. *Mus.* quaver ; 2. tremulousness.

TRÉMOUSSEMENT, trémous'mân-t, [trémousser], *sm.* fluttering, twitching ; fidgeting ; frisking ; agitation. **Le — des ailes**, the fluttering of wings.

TRÉMOUSSER, trémousé-r, [perhaps from Lat. : tremĕre, to shake], *va.* to stir, to bestir.

TREMOUSSER, *vn.* (of birds) to flutter : to move or flap the wings rapidly.

TRÉMOUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to flutter : *a*) to move quickly and irregularly ; to frisk ; to fidget ; *b*) to move about with great bustle ; to bestir one's self, to stir about. **Ces danseurs se trémoussent bien**, those dancers move very quickly. **Il se trémousse fort pour faire réussir cette affaire**, he gives himself a great deal of trouble to make that affair succeed.

TRÉMOUSSOIR, trémouswar, [trémousser], *sm.* swing.

TREMPAGE, trânpazh', [tremper], *sm.* 1. soaking, steeping ; 2. *Print.* wetting.

TREMPANT, E, trânpân-t, ânt', *adj.* soaking ; steeped.

TREMPE, trânp', [tremper], *sf.* 1. steeping, soaking (in water) ; 2. *Print.* wetting ; 3. *Brew.* malting-water ; 4. *Metall.* tempering, hardening. **Donner la —**, to temper (iron, steel). **— au paquet, — par cémentation**, case-hardening.

5. temper : *a*) state of a metal, in respect to hardness or elasticity ; *b*) *Fig.* constitution of body ; constitutional state of mind, constitution, disposition ; stamp, cast, character. *a*) **La — de cet acier est excellente**, the temper of that steel is excellent. **Cette arme n'est pas d'assez bonne —**, the temper of that weapon is not good enough. *Fig.* : **Notre amitié ne saurait périr ; elle est d'une bonne —**, our friendship will last; it is founded on a rock. *b*) **Ce n'est pas notre condition, c'est la — de notre âme qui nous rend heureux**, it is not our condition but our disposition which makes us happy. **Un corps d'une bonne —**, a good constitution. **Peu d'hommes ont un caractère de cette —**, there are few men of that stamp.

TREMPÉ, E, trânpé, *pa.p.* and *adj.* 1. soaked : *a*) steeped ; dipped ; *b*) wet through ; drenched ; *c*) imbrued. **Du linge —**, soaked linen. **Pinceau — dans la couleur**, brush dipped in colour. **Plume trempée dans le fiel**, *Fig.* a pen dipped in gall. **Cet homme a son habit tout —**, that man's coat is wet through. **Il est tout —**, he is wet through. **Il est — de sueur**, he is wet with perspiration. **— de larmes**, all in tears. **— de sang**, covered with blood.

2. diluted with water, diluted. **Vin —**, diluted wine.

3. tempered. **Une épée bien trempée**, a finely tempered sword. **Avoir l'esprit bien —**, to have a strong mind.

TREMPER, trânpé-r, [Lat. : temperāre], *va.* 1. to soak : *a*) to steep, to dip, to plunge into any liquid; *b*) to drench, to wet thoroughly ; *c*) to imbrue. **— son pain dans du vin**, to soak one's bread in wine. **La pluie a trempé la terre**, the rain has soaked the earth. **— de larmes**, to wet with tears. **— ses mains dans le sang**, to imbrue one's hands in blood. **Vos mains n'ont point trempé dans le sang innocent**, your hands have not been stained with innocent blood. *Rac. Phèd.* i. 3.

2. to put the bread in (the soup) ; 3. to dilute (wine) ; 4. *Print.* to wet (paper).

5. to temper (iron, steel), to harden.

TREMPER, *vn.* 1. to soak, to be soaked,

to lie in soak, to be steeped (in water or other liquid). **Le linge trempe**, the linen is soaking. **Faire — de la morue pour la dessaler**, to soak salt cod.

2. to be imbrued (in blood); **3**. to be implicated, to be concerned. **— dans un crime, dans un complot**, to be implicated in a crime, in a plot. **La loi qui ordonne de révéler les conspirations auxquelles même on n'a point trempé**, the law which binds people to reveal the plots in which they are not even implicated. *Montesq. Esp. des lois*, xii, 17. **— dans un crime**, to be implicated in a crime. **Il a certainement trempé là-dedans**, he has surely had a hand in it.

TREMPER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to be soaked; **2**. to be imbrued (in); **3**. to be tempered to be hardened.

TREMPERIE, trànpri, *sf. Print.* wetting-room.

TREMPETTE, trànpèt', [tremper], *sf.* **1**. *Fam.* slice of bread, soaked in soup, gravy, wine, etc. **Faire la —**, to eat bits, of bread soaked, to sop; **2**. a mere dip (of a bath); **3**. *Pop.* a soaking rain.

TREMPEUR, trànpœr, *sm.* **1**. tempering workman; **2**. *Print.* wetter.

TREMPIS, trànpì, [tremper], *sm.* **1**. pulp-vat; **2**. aqua-fortis; **3**. washing (of colours).

TREMPLIN, trànplan, [borrowed from Ital. trampolino, but of unknown origin], *sm.* spring-board, diving-board.

TREMPOIR, trànpwar, [tremper], *sm. Cloth-m.* steeping-tub.

TREMPOIRE, trànpwar', [tremper], *sf.* steeping-vat.

TRÉMULATION, trémulasyôn, [Lat. : tremĕre, to shake], *sf. Med.* tremor, trembling.

TRÉNITZ, trenis, *sf. Danc.* trenitz : a figure of a quadrille.

TRENTAIN, trantàn, [trente], *sm.* **1**. (at tennis) thirty all; **2**. funeral service celebrated thirty days after the death of a person.

TRENTAINE, trântèn, [trente], *sf.* **1**. (*collect.*) thirty, about thirty. **Il y avait une — de personnes**, there were about thirty people.

2. age of thirty. **Avoir passé la —**, to be over thirty.

TRENTE, trànt', [Lat. : triginta], *adj.* **1**. thirty; **2**. thirtieth.

TRENTE, *sm.* **1**. thirty; number thirty; **2**. thirtieth day, thirtieth (of the month).

TRENTE, trànt, *pn. Geog.* Trent.

TRENTENAIRE, trànt'nèr, [trente], *adj.* of thirty years.

TRENTIÈME, trántyèm', [trente], *adj.* thirtieth.

TRENTIÈME, *sm.* thirtieth: *a*) thirtieth day of the month; *b*) thirtieth part.

TRÉPAN, trépán, [Gr. : τρύπανον ; τρυπᾶν, to bore], *sm. Surg.* **1**. trepan, trephine; **2**. trephining.

TRÉPANATEUR, trépanatœr, *sm.* trepanner : one who trepans.

TRÉPANATION, trépanasyôn, *sf. Surg.* trephining, trepanning.

TRÉPANER, trépané-r, [trépan], *va. Surg.* to trephine, to trepan : to perforate the skull.

TRÉPANG, trépân, [Malay : tripang], *sm.* trepang : *Holothuria edulis*, a marine radiated animal.

TRÉPAS, trépà-z, [trépasser], *sm.* **1**. † passage; **2**. *Naut.* narrow channel; **3**. *Fig.* death, decease. **Peut-être n'y a-t-il rien au delà du —**, there may be nothing after death. **Aller de vie à —**, *Fam.* to pass from life to death.

TRÉPASSÉ, E, trépâsé, *pa. p.* dead, deceased, departed.

TRÉPASSÉ, E, *sm. f.* deceased person, dead person; *pl.* the dead.

TRÉPASSER, trépâsé-r, [O. Fr. tres, beyond, from Lat. trans; passer], *vn.* (of persons) to die, to depart this life. [Conj. with *avoir* to denote the act, and with *être* when expressing the state :] **Il a trépassé à six heures du soir**, he died at six in the evening. **Il est trépassé depuis une heure**, he died an hour ago.

TRÉPHINE, tréfin', [a variant of trépan], *sf. Surg.* trephine : a kind of trepan.

TRÉPIDATION, trépidasyôn; *in poet.* siôn. [trépider], *sf.* trepidation : *a*) trembling shaking, quaking; *b*) † *Med.* a trembling of the limbs; *c*) † *Astron.* a libration of the eighth sphere. **La — du sol, des vitres**, the trepidation, the shaking of the ground, of the window-panes.

TRÉPIDER, trépidé-r, [Lat. : trepidāre, tripidatum, to be in a hurry, in alarm] *vn.* to trepidate, to feel trepidation.

TRÉPIED, trépyé, [Lat. : tres, three; pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* **1**. *Antiq.* tripod : *a*) a stool or seat supported by three legs, on which the sibyls were placed to render oracles; *b*) any article of furniture resting upon three feet. *a*) **Le — de Delphes**, the tripod of Delphi. **Être sur le —**, *Fig.* to speak with enthusiasm.

2. trivet : a three-legged support, a movable part of a kitchen range; **3**. trevet : a stool or any other thing that is supported by three legs.

TRÉPIGNEMENT, trépiny'mân-t, [trépigner], *sm.* **1**. stamping (of the feet); **2**. *Fig.* transport (of joy).

TRÉPIGNER, trépinyé-r, [O. Fr. : treper, from Ger. : trampeln, to stamp, tramp, trample; connected thus with Treppe, a staircase, steps], *vn.* **1**. to stamp : to strike quickly one's feet downward; to patter; **2**. (of horses) to paw. **— des pieds**, to stamp one's feet. **— d'impatience**, to stamp with impatience, **— de colere**, to stamp with anger. **— de joie**, to stamp with joy.

3. to long (for). **Toute l'Allemagne trépignait de danser**, all Germany was longing to dance. *Bruslé.*

TRÉPIGNER, *va.* **1**. to press under; **2**. † to trample under foot; **3**. *Technol.* to mix (wool of different colours).

TRÉPOINTE, trépwant', [O. Fr. : trépoindre, to prick through], *sf. Shoem.* welt : a thin piece of leather.

TRÈS, trè-z, [Lat. : trans, beyond], *adj.* very, most; (before a past participle], much, very much : this particule denotes the superlative degree. **Une campagne — agréable**, a very pleasant country place. **Il est — estimé et — aimé**, he is very much esteemed and loved. **Cela est — bien**, that is very well.

TRÈS-HAUT, tré-ô, *sm.* the Most High.

TRÉSILLON, tréziyôn, *sm.* **1**. *Carp.* peg, pin; **2**. *Naut.* toggel used as a racking-pin; **3**. *Naut.* small bit of wood between planks when stacked to dry. *N. étrésillon.*

TRÉSILLONER, tréziyoné-r, *va. Naut.* to fix tackle to a rope.

TRÉSOR, trézor, [Lat. : thesaurus; Gr. : θήσαυρος], *sm.* **1**. treasure: *a*) wealth hoarded, store; *b*) *pl.* riches, wealth; *c*) great sum of money; *d*) *Fig.* anything worth storing; anything very useful or excellent; *e*) thesaurus, dictionary, lexicon; *f*) a person very much esteemed or valued; *g*) anything precious or valuable; *h*) *Script.* collection; great abundance. *a*) **Entasser des trésors**, to hoard up treasures. **Cacher des trésors**, to hide treasures. *b*) **Avoir de grand trésors**, to have great riches. **Les trésors de Crésus**, the wealth of Crœsus. *c*) **Il a dépensé des trésors pour cette affaire**, he has spent great sums of money on that affair. **Il y a des trésors à gagner dans ce commerce**, there is a great deal of money to be gained in this business. *d*) **Le travail est un —**, work is a treasure. **Ce livre est un — de recherches**, that book is a mine of useful information. **Les trésors de la terre**, the treasures of the earth. **Les trésors de Cérès**, the treasures of Ceres. **Les trésors de Bacchus**, the treasures of Bacchus. **Les trésors de Flore, les trésors du printemps**, the treasures of Flora, of spring. **Les trésors de l'automne**, the treasures of autumn. *f*) **Un véritable ami est un grand —**, a real friend is a great treasure. **Cette femme est un —**, that woman is a treasure. *g*) **Cet enfant est mon —**, that child is my treasure. *h*) **Faites-vous des trésors dans le ciel, où ni la rouille, ni les vers ne les mangent point**, lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. *Bib. Matt.* vi. 20. **Car où est votre —, là aussi est votre cœur**, for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. *Matt.* vi. 20.

2. *Law-t.* treasure-trove : money, bullion, etc., found in the earth, the owner of which is unknown.

3. treasury : *a*) a place in which stores of wealth are reposited; *b*) a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept; *c*) public revenues; *d*) a place in a church, where relics and ornaments are kept. **Il a toujours la clef de son —**, he always has the key of his treasury. **Aller au —**, to go to the Treasury. **Un employé du —**, a clerk of the Treasury. **Bon du —**, Treasury-bond; Exchequer-bill. **— public, — de l'État**, treasury.

4. † record-office, archives.

TRÉSORERIE, trézor'ri, *sf.* treasury : *a*) a place where public revenues are kept; *b*) in England, treasury department; a department of government which has the control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue. **Les lords de la —**, the lords of the treasury. **Banc de la —**, treasury bench.

TRÉSORIER, trézoryé, [trésor], *sm.* treasurer. **— payeur général**, general treasurer. **Grand —**, high treasurer. **Office de —**, treasurership.

TRÉSORIÈRE, trézoryèr', *sf.* treasurer (woman).

TRESSAILLÉ, E, trèsayé, [tres; aller], *adj.* cracked, full of streaks or cracks (of a painting, porcelain, etc.).

TRESSAILLEMENT, trèsay'mân-t, [tressaillir], *sm.* **1**. start, starting, tremor, thrill. **La peur et la joie donnent des tressaillements**, joy and fear send thrills through one. **Éprouver un doux —**, to feel a gentle tremor.

2. disturbance (of the nerves).

TRESSAILLI, E, trèsayi, *adj. Fam.* (of a nerve) disturbed.

TRESSAILLIR, trèsayir, [très; saillir; Lat. : transilire, to jump beyond], *vn.* [*Je tressaille, tu tressailles, il tressaille, nous tressaillons, vous tressaillez, ils tressaillent; je tressaillais; je tressaillis; je tressaillirai; je tressaillirais; tressaille, traissellons, tressaillez; que je tressaille, que nous tressaillons; que je tressaillisse; tressaillant, tressailli.*] to start, to give a start : to be suddenly agitated : to feel a thrill of; to thrill; to leap; to tremble. **— de joie**, to leap for joy. **— de peur**, to tremble with fear. **Mon cœur a tressailli d'allégresse**, I felt a thrill of joy. **Ils faisaient un bruit là-dedans à faire — les**

gens, the noise they were making in there was enough to frighten people.

TRESSAILLURE, trèsayur', *sf.* cracking (in pottery).

TRESSAUT, trèsô, [tressauter], *sm.* start, starting.

TRESSAUTER, trèsôté-r, [très; sauter; Lat. : trans, beyond; saltāre, to jump], *vn.* to start, to jump.

TRESSE, très', [Low Lat. : tricia, a variant, of trica, a plait, Gr. : τρίχα, τρεῖς, in three parts; three], *sf.* **1.** braid, plait, plat; **2.** (of hair) tress. — **de fil**, thread braid. — **de cheveux**, tress of hair.

3. *Naut.* sennit: a sort of flat, braided cordage.

TRESSER, trèsé-r, [tresse], *va.* **1.** to braid: to weave by infolding the strands together; to plait, to plait; **2.** to plait (hair); **3.** to form into tresses; **4.** to interweave.

TRESSEUR, EUSE, trèsœr, œz', *sm. f.* plaiter, platter.

TREST, trèst, *sm.* sail-cloth (used by fishermen).

TRÉTEAU, trétô, [Low Lat. : trestellus, from transtellum again from transtrum, a beam; O. Fr. : trestel, through the change remains unexplained], *sm.* [*Pl.* *Tréteaux.*] **1.** trestle, tressel: a frame or movable support in the form of a four-legged stool; **2.** boards of a booth; boards, stage. **Monter sur les tréteaux**, to go on the stage.

TREUIL, trœy, [perhaps Lat. : torculum, a press, from torquēre, to twist], *sm.* **1.** *Mech.* wheel and axle, windlass: a machine for raising heavy weights, in which a rope or chain is wound round a horizontal cylinder moved by a crank or shifting levers; **2.** *Naut.* winch.

TRÈVE, trèv', [of germanic origin, Ang.—Sax. : trêou, pledge of faith; M. Eng. : treives, *pl.*, a truce; O. H. Ger. : gitriuwi, Ger., getreu, treu, true; Goth. : triggwa, security], *sf.* truce: *a*) temporary cessation of hostilities; *Fig.*: *b*) cessation, intermission, quiet, rest. *a*) **Demander une —**, to ask for a truce. — **de Dieu**, — **du Seigneur**, truce of God. **Rompre une —**, to break a truce. *b*) **Son mal ne lui donne pas de —**, his pain allows him no rest. **N'avoir ni paix ni —**, to have no peace. — **à vos railleries**, a truce to raillery. — **de cérémonies**, a truce to ceremony. **De grâce, fais — à tes coups**, a truce to your blows, I beg. *Mol. Amph.* i. 2.

TRÉVIRE, trévir', [Lat. : trans, beyond, virer], *sf.* *Naut.* parbuckle.

TRÉVIRER, trèviré-r, [trévire], *va.* *Naut.* to parbuckle: to hoist, lower or roll with a parbuckle.

TRI, tri, [trier], *sm.* **1.** sorting; **2.** (at cards) ombre.

TRI, tri, [Lat. : tres; Gr. : τρεῖς, three], *sm.* tri: a prefix signifying three.

TRIABLE, treeabl', [trier], *adj.* sortable: that may be sorted.

† **TRIACLEUR**, triaklœr, (from the old form triacle for thériaque), *sm.* mountebank, charlatan.

TRIACONTAÈDRE, triakôntaèdr', [Gr. : τριάκοντα, thirty; ἕδρα, base], *adj.* *Miner.* triacontahedral: having thirty sides.

TRIADE, triad', [Gr. : τριάς, άδος; τρεῖς, three], *sf.* triad: the union of three.

TRIADELPHE, triadèlf, [Gr. : τρεῖς, τρία, three]; ἀδελφός, brother], *adj.* *Bot.* triadelphous: united in three bundles.

TRIAGE, triazh', [trier], *sm.* **1.** sorting: picking; choosing; **2.** selection; choice.

TRIAIRES, triêr', *smpl.* *Rom. Antiq.* triarii.

TRIANDRE, triândr', [Gr. : τρεῖς, τρία, three; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male], *adj.* *Bot.* triandrian, triandrous: having three stamens.

TRIANDRIE, triândri, *sf.* *Bot.* triandria a class of triandrous plants.

TRIANDRIQUE, triândrik', *adj.* *Bot.* triandrian, triandrous.

TRIANELLE, trianèl, *sf.* *Bot.* purple clover: *Trifolium pratense.*

TRIANGLE, triângl', [Lat. : triangulum; tres, three; angulus, an angle], *sm.* **1.** triangle: *a*) *Geom.* a figure having three sides and three angles; *b*) anything having the form of a triangle; *c*) *Mus.* an instrument of percussion; *d*) *Astron.* a constellation in the northern hemisphere; *e*) *Fortif.* a triangular work. *a*) — **équilatéral**, equilateral triangle. — **isocèle**, isosceles *or* equicrural triangle. — **scalène**, scalene *or* scalenous triangle. — **rectangle**, rightangled *or* rectangular triangle. — **obtusangle**, obtuse-angled, obtusangular, amblygon *or* amblygonous triangle. — **acutangle**, acute-angled, acutangular, oxygon *or* oxygonous triangle. — **plan**, plane *or* rectilinear triangle. — **sphérique**, spherical triangle. *b*) — **arithmétique**, arithmetical triangle. *d*) — **austral**, Southern Triangle. — **boréal**, Northern Triangle.

2. *Naut.* stage hung over a ship's side to calk the seams or pay the planks.

TRIANGLE, *adj.* triangled, triangular.

TRIANGULAIRE, triângulêr', *adj.* triangular, triangled, three-angled: having three angles. **Forme —**, triangularity.

TRIANGULAIREMENT, triângulêr'-mân-t, [Lat. : triangulus, triangle], *adv.* triangularly.

TRIANGULATION, triângulasyôn, *sf.* triangulation: the use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey.

TRIANGULER, triângulé-r, *va.* to triangulate: to divide into triangles or triangular plots by mensuration.

TRIANON, trianôn, [from Triarnum, the Latin name of a village near Versailles, upon the site of which Louis XIV built his Trianon], *sm.* pavillion: a small house in a park.

TRIAS, trias, [Gr. : group of three], *sm.* *Geol.* trias: the upper new red sandstone series.

TRIASIQUE, triazik', *adj.* *Geol.* triassic: belonging to trias.

TRIATOMIQUE, triatomik', [Gr. : τρεῖς, τρία, three; atomique], *adj.* *Chem.* triatomic: said of atoms capable of combining with one, two or three equivalents.

TRIBADE, tribad, (Gr. : τριβάς, άδος], *sf.* tribade: a shameless and unnatural woman who practises lewdness with one of her sex.

TRIBADISME, tribadism', [tribade], *sm.* tribadism: Lesbianism.

TRIBAL, E, tribal, *adj.* tribal: pertaining to a tribe.

TRIBART, tribar, *sm.* *Rur. econ.* yoke, clog: a stick fastened to the neck of animals to prevent them from passing through hedges or into certain enclosures.

TRIBASIQUE, tribazik', [Gr. : τρεῖς, τρία, three; basique], *adj.* *Chem.* tribasic: noting salts which contain three equivalents of base to one of acid.

TRIBOMÈTRE, tribomètr', [Gr. : τρίβειν, to rub; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* tribometer; an instrument for measuring the friction of metals.

TRIBORD, tribor, [Scand.; Icel. : stjornbordi; Dan. : styrbord; in early French: estribord], *sm.* *Naut.* **1.** starboard; **2.** starbord-watch. **Quart de —**, starboard-watch. **Feu —!** fire to starboard! — **à la barre**, starboard! starboard the helm!

TRIBORDAIS, tribordê, *sm.* *Naut.* starboard-watch.

† **TRIBOUIL**, tribouy, [tribouiller], *sm.* agitation, trouble, turmoil, disorder.

† **TRIBOUILLER**, tribouyé-r, [Lat. : tribulāre, to afflict], *vn.* to be agitated, to be stirred, to be troubled.

TRIBOULET, triboulè, [from Triboulet the buffoon of Louis XII and Francis I], *sm* **1.** buffoon; **2.** † thickset man.

TRIBOULET, triboulè, (a proper name), *Goldsm.* triblet, triboulet: a tool for making rings.

TRIBRAQUE, tribrak', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; βραχός, short], *sm.* *Pros.* tribrach: a poetic foot of three short syllables.

TRIBU, tribu, [Lat. : tribus], *sf.* tribe: *a*) a division, class, or distinct portion of people; *b*) a family or race kept distinct; *c*) *Fam.* the members of a family; *d*) *Nat. Hist.* a division intermediate between order and genus; *e*) *Fig.* party, coterie, circle; club, set. *a*) **Les Athéniens étaient partagés en dix tribus**, the Athenians were divided into ten tribes. **Une — d'Arabes**, an Arab tribe. **Une — de sauvages**, a tribe of savages. *b*) **Les douze tribus d'Israël**, the twelve tribes of Israel.

TRIBULATION, tribulasyôn; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : tribulatio], *sf.* tribulation: distress, affliction, severe trial. **Tout le monde a ses tribulations**, we all have tribulations. **Les tribulations d'un auteur**, the tribulations of an author.

TRIBULE, tribul', *sm.* *Bot.* caltrops: *Tribulus*, a genus of plants of the order rutaceæ.

TRIBUN, tribœn, [Lat. : tribunus], *sm.* **1.** tribune: *a*) *Rom. Hist.* a magistrate; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* a member of the tribunate; **2.** a popular orator, a demagogue.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal', [Lat. :], *sm.* [*Pl.* *Tribunaux.*] **1.** tribunal: *a*) the seat of a judge; bench; *b*) court of justice, court; jurisdiction. **Être assis sur un —**, to be sitting on a tribunal. — **de première instance**, court of first instance. — **d'appel**, court of appeal. **Prendre la voie des tribunaux**, to go to law. — **révolutionnaire**, revolutionary tribunal. — **de famille**, family tribunal. — **de la pénitence**, *Cath. Rel.* the tribunal of penitence. *Fig.* **Le — de l'opinion publique**, the tribunal of public opinion. **Le — de la conscience**, the tribunal of one's own conscience.

2. court: *a*) place of justice; *b*) judges, magistrates; **3.** *Theol.* judgment-seat (of God); **4.** *Arch.* tribunal.

TRIBUNAT, tribuna, [Lat. tribunatus], *sm.* tribunate *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* tribuneship, the office of a tribune; *b*) *Fr. Hist.* a legislative body.

TRIBUNE, tribun', [Low Lat. tribuna], *sf.* **1.** tribune: *a*) *Antiq.* rostrum; *b*) a pulpit or elevated place, where a speaker stands to address an assembly. **La — aux harangues**, the rostrum. **Monter à la —**, to ascend the tribune. **Être à la —**, to be speaking (in an assembly), to be in the rostrum, in the tribune (French assembly). **La — de la Chambre des Députés**, the tribune in the Chamber of Deputies. **L'éloquence de la —**, parliamentary eloquence. **La — sacrée**, pulpit eloquence.

2. stand: an erection with seats for spectators on a race-course, review-ground, etc.; **3.** gallery; (in churches) tribunal. — **publique**, public gallery. **La — des journalistes**, the reporters' gallery.

4. loft. — **d'orgues**, organ-loft.

TRIBUNITEIN, IENNE, tribunisyân, èn', *adj.* tribunitial, tribunitian: relating to a tribune.

TRIBUT, tribu, [Lat. : tributum, from tribuĕre, to assign], *sm.* tribute: *a*) an annual or

stated sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one nation to another; *b*) tax; *c*) *Fig.* something given or contributed; grant; contribution. *a*) **Payer —**, to pay a tribute. **Carthage fut obligée à payer —**, Carthage was obliged to pay tribute. *Bossuet.* *b*) **Payer le — à César**, to pay the tribute to Cesar. *c*) **Il payera son — aux douleurs**, he will have his share of grief. **Payer le — à la mer**, to be sea-sick. **Payer le — à la nature**, to pay one's debt to nature.

TRIBUTAIRE, tributèr, *adj.* tributary: *a*) paying tribute to another; *b*) subject, subordinate; *c*) yielding supplies. **Ce pays est — de l'Angleterre**, the country is tributary to England.

TRIBUTAIRE, *sm.* tributary.

TRICAPSULAIRE, trikapsulèr', [Lat.: tres, three; capsulaire, *adj. Bot.* tricapsular: three-capsuled.

TRICENNAL, E, trisènnal, [Lat.: tricennalis], *adj.* tricennial: denoting thirty years.

TRICÉPHALE, triséfal', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; κεφαλή, head], *adj. Nat. Hist.* three-headed.

TRICEPS, trisèps, [Lat.: tres, three; caput, head], *adj. Anat.* triceps: three-headed. **Muscle —**, triceps.

TRICEPS, *sm. Anat.* triceps.

TRICHER, trishe-r, [of uncertain origin; the various ald French forms as *Trechier* and *Trichier*, as well the Ital. tricari, to trifle may be of Ger. origin. O. H. Ger.: trehhan, to push. Low Ger.: trecken, to pull], *va.* to trick, to cheat, to deceive, to bilk.

TRICHER, *vn.* 1. to cheat (at play); 2. *Fig.* to cheat, to trick.

TRICHERIE, trish'ri, [tricher], *sf.* 1. cheating (at play); 2. *Fig.* cheating, trickery; trick. **— revient à son maître**, the biter is bit.

TRICHEUR, EUSE, trishœr, œz', *sm. f.* 1. cheat (at play); 2. trickster, tricker.

TRICHIASIS, trikiazis, [Gr.: τριχίασις; θρίξ, τριχός, hair], *sm. Med.* trichiasis: a disease of the eyelids.

TRICHINEUX, EUSE, trikinœ, œz', *adj. Med.* trichinous.

TRICHINE, trikin', [Gr.: θρίξ, τριχός, hair], *sf.* trichina: a small parasite, the *Trichina spiralis*.

TRICHINOSE, trikinose, [trichine], *sf. Med.* trichinosis.

TRICHOLOGIE, trikolozhi, [Gr.: θρίξ, τριχός, hair; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on hair.

TRICHOMA, trikoma, **TRICHOME**, trikôme, [Gr.: τρίχωμα, ώματος, a growth of hair], *sm. Med.* trichoma, trichome: a morbid condition of the hair.

TRICHOMATEUX, EUSE, trikomatœ, œz', **TRICHOMATIQUE**, trikomatik', *adj. Med.* trichomatose: interlaced, twisted, and agglutinated.

TRICHOTOME, trikotom, *adj.* trichatomous: divided into three parts.

TRICHOTOMIE, trikotomi, [Gr.: τρίχα, in three; τομή, section], *sf.* trichotomy: division into three parts.

TRICHROÏSME, trikroïsm', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; χρόα, colour], *sm. Phys.* trichroism: the quality of presenting different colours in three different directions.

TRICLINIQUE, triklinik', *adj. Miner.* triclinate: characterized by three axes all obliquely inclined to one another.

TRICLINIUM, trikliniom, *sm. Rom. Antiq.* triclinium.

TRICOISES, trikwaz', [for Turcoises, Turkish pincers], *sfpl.* farrier's pincers.

TRICOLOR, trikolôr, *sm. Bot.* tricoloured amaranth.

TRICOLORE, trikolor', [Lat. tres, three; color], *adj.* tricoloured, three-coloured. **Drapeau —**, tricoloured flag, tricolor, tricolour.

TRICOQUE, trikok', *adj. Bot.* tricoccous: three-grained.

TRICORDE, tricord, *adj.* trickord.

TRICORNE, trikorn', [Lat.: tres, three; cornu, horn], *adj.* tricornous, three-horned.

TRICORNE, *sm.* three-cornered hat, shovel-hat.

TRICOT, triko, [tricoter], *sm.* 1. knitting; 2. jersey, sweater: a knitted fabric for underjackets; 3. cudgel.

TRICOTAGE, trikotazh', *sm.* knitting.

TRICOTÉE, trikoté, *sf. Popul. lang.* cudgelling.

TRICOTER, trikoté-r, [Ger.: stricken, to knit], *va.* 1. to knit. **— des bas**, to knit stockings.

2. to weave, lace; 3. *Popul. lang.* to cudgel, to heal.

TRICOTER, *vn.* to knit.

TRICOTETS, trikotè, *smpl.* an old lively dance.

TRICOTEUR, EUSE, trikotœr, tœz', *sm. f.* knitter, knitting-frame. **Les tricoteuses**, *Fr. Hist.* the stocking-knitters.

TRICTRAC, triktrak, [onomat], *sm.* 1. tricktrack, trictrac, backgammon; 2. game of backgammon; 3. backgammon-board.

TRICUSPIDE, trikuspid', [Lat.: tricuspis, tricuspidis; tri, thrice; cuspis, a point], *adj.* tricuspid: having three points; three-pointed.

TRICYCLE, trisikl', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; κύκλος, circle], *sm.* 1. tricycle, three-wheeled carriage; 2. three-wheeled plough. **— automobile**, motor tricycle.

TRICYCLISTE, trisiklist, *sm.* tricyclist.

TRIDACTYLE, tridaktil', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Nat. Hist.* tridactylous, tridactyl: having three toes.

TRIDE, trid', [Span.: trido], *adj. Man.* tride: short and ready, fleet, swift.

TRIDENT, tridân-t, [Lat.: tridens; tres, three; dens, dentis, tooth], *sm.* trident: *a*) an attribute of Neptune; *b*) a three-pronged harpoon.

TRIDENTÉ, E, tridânté, *adj. Nat. Hist.* trident, tridented, tridentate, three-toothed: having three sharp teeth.

TRIDENTIN, E, tridântan, tin', [Lat.: Tridentum, Trent], *adj.* Tridentine: pertaining to Trent, or to the council held there.

TRIDI, tridi, [Lat.: tri, for tres, three; dies, day], *sm.* Tridi: the third day of the decade in the French republican calendar.

TRIDIEN, IENNE, tridian, èn', *adj.* triduan: lasting three days.

TRIDUUM, triduom, **TRIDUO**, triduo. [Lat.: triduum, the space of three days], *sm.* Tridium: *Cath. Rel.* three days' service of prayer.

TRIÈDRE, trièdr', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; ἕδρα, base], *adj. Geom.* trihedral: having three faces or sides. **Angle —**, trihedral angle, trihedral.

TRIENNAL, E, triènnal, [Lat.: triennalis; tres, three; annus, year], *adj.* triennial: *a*) continuing three years; *b*) happening every three years.

TRIENNALITÉ, triènnalité, *sf.* 1. triennial duration; 2. term of three years.

TRIENNAT, triènna, *sm.* 1. space of three years; 2. term of three years.

TRIER, trié-r, [origin unknown; perhaps Lat.: tritare, to crush], *va.* to sort, to pick, to pick out, to choose, to garble, to cull, to winnow. **— des pois**, to pick peas. **— des soldats parmi les meilleures troupes**, to choose soldiers out of the best regiments. **— sur le volet**, *Fig.* to pick and choose.

TRIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be sorted, to be picked, to be culled.

TRIÉRARCHIE, triérarshi, [triérarque], *sf.* trierarchy: the office of a trierarch.

TRIÉRARQUE, triérark', *sm. Antiq.* trierarch.

TRIÈRE, trièr', [Gr.: τριήρης], *sf. Antiq.* trireme.

TRIÉTÉRIDE, triétérid', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; ἔτος, year], *sf.* period of three years.

TRIEUR, EUSE, triœr, œz', [trier], *sm. f.* sorter: one who sorts.

TRIFACIAL, E, trifasial, [Lat.: tres, three; facies, face], *adj. Anat.* trifacial: applied to a nerve of the face.

TRIFIDE, trifid', [Lat.: tres, three; fissus from. findĕre, to cleave], *adj. Bot.* trifid, three-cleft: divided into three parts.

TRIFLORE, triflor', [Lat.: tres, three; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* triflorous, trifloral, three-flowered: bearing three flowers.

TRIFOLET, trifolé, [Lat.: trifolium, clover], *sm. Bot.* purple clover.

TRIFOLIÉ, E, trifolié, [Lat.: tres, three; folium, leaf], *adj. Bot.* trifoliate, trifoliated; trifoliolate: having three folioles.

TRIFORME, triform', [Lat.: triformis; tres, three; forma, form], *adj.* triform: having a triple form.

TRIFURCATION, trifurkasyôn, *sf. Bot.* division into three branches.

TRIFURQUÉ, E, trifurké, [Lat.: trifurcus; tres, three; furca, fork], *adj.* trifurcated, trifurcate: having three branches or forks.

TRIGAME, trigam', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; γάμος, marriage], *smf.* trigamist: one thrice married.

TRIGAME, *adj. Bot.* trigamous: having three sorts of flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

TRIGAMIE, trigami, *sf.* trigamy: *a*) the state of being married three times; *b*) the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

TRIGASTRIQUE, trigastrik', [Gr.: tri, for τρεῖς, three; γαστήρ, belly), *adj. Anat.* trigastric: noting muscles that have three bellies.

TRIGAUD, E, trigô, [Low Lat.: trigare, to intrigue], *adj.* cunning, crafty, artful, tricky, shuffling, dishonest.

TRIGAUD, E, *sm. f.* shuffler.

TRIGAUDER, trigôdé-r, [trigaud], *vn.* to shuffle.

TRIGAUDER, *va.* to cheat, to deceive.

TRIGAUDERIE, trigôd'ri, *sf.* shuffling, trickery, cunning trick

TRIGÉMELLAIRE, trizhémèllèr', *adj. Med.* trigeminous: born three at a birth.

TRIGÉMINÉ, E, trigéminé, [Lat: trigeminus; tres, three; gemini, twins], *adj.* trigeminal: triple, three-fold.

TRIGLE, trigl', [Gr.: τρίγλα], *sf. Ichth.* gurnard: *Trigla*, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

TRIGLOTTE, triglot', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, tongue], *adj.* triglot: in three different languages.

TRIGLYPHE, triglif', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three; γλυφή, sculpture], *sm. Arch.* triglyph: an ornament in the frieze of the Doric column.

TRIGONE, trigon', [Gr.: τρεῖς, three, γωνία, angle], *Adj.* trigonal, trigonous, triangular: having three angles.

TRIGONE, *sm.* trigon, trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120°, from each other.

TRIGONELLE, trigonèl', *sf. Bot.* triga-

nella : a genus of leguminous plants ; fenugreek. — bleue, blue melilot.

TRIGONOCÉPHALE, trigonoséfal', [Gr. : τρίγωνος, trigonal; κεφαλή, head], *sm.* trigonocephalus : a genus of poisonous serpents.

TRIGONOMÉTRIE, trigonométri, [Gr. : τρίγωνος, triangle ; μέτρον, measure], *sf. Math.* trigonometry : the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given. — **rectiligne**, plane trigonometry. — **sphérique**, spherical trigonometry.

TRIGONOMÉTRIQUE, trigonométrik', *adj.* trigonometrical, trigonometric.

TRIGONOMÉTRIQUEMENT, trigonométrik'mân-t, *adv.* trigonometrically.

TRIGRAMME, trigram', [Gr. : tri, for τρεῖς, three ; γράμμα, letter], *sm.* trigram : a word consisting of three letters ; trigraph.

TRIGYNE, trizhin', [Gr. : tri ; γυνή, female], *adj. Bot.* trigynian, trigynous : having three styles.

TRIGYNIE, trizhini, *sf. Bot.* trigynia : an order of trigynous plants.

TRIGYNIQUE, trizhinik', *adj. Bot.* trigynian, trigynous.

TRIHEBDOMADAIRE, triebdomadèr', [tri ; hebdomadaire], *adj.* tri-weekly : occurring, or published three times in a week.

TRIHORAIRE, triorèr, [tri ; horaire], *adj.* trihoral : happening once in three hours.

TRIJUGUÉ, E, trizhughé, [tri ; Lat. : jugum, pair], *adj. Bot.* trijugous, trijugate : having three pairs of leaflets.

TRIL, tril, *sm.* V. *Trille.*

TRILATÉRAL, E, trilatéral, [tri ; latéral], *adj.* trilateral, three-sided : having three sides.

TRILATÈRE, trilatèr, *sm.* triangle.

TRILINGUE, trilangh, [tri ; lingua, tongue], *adj.* trilingual, trilinguar : consisting of or knowing three languages.

TRILITHE, trilit', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* trilithon : three stones placed together like doorposts and a lintel.

TRILITTÈRE, trilitèr', [tri ; Lat. : littera, letter], *adj.* triliteral : consisting of three letters.

TRILLE, tril' ; some persons pronounce triy', [Ital. : trillo], *sm. Mus.* trill, quaver, shake.

TRILLER, trilé-r *or* triyé-r, *va. Mus.* to trill, to quaver, to shake.

TRILLION, trilion, [Lat. : tres, three ; Low Lat. : millio, a million], *sm.* trillion : the product of a million multiplied by a million, the number expressed by a unit with 12 ciphers annexed.

TRILOBÉ, E, trilobé, [tri ; lobé], *adj.* trilobate : having three lobes.

TRILOBITES, trilobit', *smpl.* trilobites : an extinct family of crustacea.

TRILOCULAIRE, trilokulèr', [tri ; loculaire ; Lat. : tres, three ; locula, cell], *adj Bot.* trilocular, three-celled.

TRILOGIE, trilozhi, [Gr. : τριλογία ; τρεῖς, three ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* trilogy : a series of three dramas bearing a mutual relation.

TRIMBALAGE, tranbalazh, **TRIMBALEMENT**, tranbal'man-t, [trimbaler], *sm. Fam.* pulling about, dragging out.

TRIMBALER, tranbalé-r, [origin unknown] *va. Fam.* to drag about, to trail ; to carry or lug about. **Vous croyez que je vais — ce paquet partout où je vais ?** you think I am going to lug that parcel about with me wherever I go.

TRIMBALER (SE), *v. refl. Pop.* to go, to traipse about, to knock about the streets.

TRIMER, trimé-r, to run about, to slave about.

TRIMÈRE, trimèr, *sm. Entom.* trimera : a genus of coleopterous insects.

TRIMESTRE, trimèstr', [Lat. : trimestris], *sm.* **1.** three months, quarter (of a year). **Par —**, quarterly.

2. quarter's rent , **3.** quarter's pay.

TRIMESTRIEL, ELLE, trimèstriel, *adj.* quarterly.

TRIMESTRIELLEMENT, trimèstrièl'mân-t, *adv.* quarterly.

TRIMÈTRE, trimètr', [Gr. : tri, for τρεῖς, three, μέτρον, measure], *adj. Pros.* trimeter, trimetrical : consisting of three poetical feet.

TRIMÈTRE, *sm. Pros.* trimeter : an iambic verse of six feet.

TRIMÉTRIQUE, trimétrik', *adj. Miner.* trimetric : applied to crystals having the axes of three kinds, the three being unequal.

TRIMOURTI, trimourti, *sf.* Trimurti : the trinity of the Vedas, composed of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva.

TRIN, E, tran, trin', **TRINE**, trin', [Lat. : trinus, triple], *adj.* trine, trinal. — **aspect** *Astrol.* trine.

TRINERVÉ, E, trinèrvé, **TRINERVIÉ E**, trinèrvyé, [Lat. : tres, three ; nervus, nerve], *adj. Bot.* trinerve, trinerved, three-nerved.

TRINGA, tranga, [Ital.], *sm Ornith.* tringa, sandpiper : a genus of birds of the order grallæ.

TRINGLE, trangl', [unknown], *sf.* **1.** rod ; **2.** curtain-rod ; **3.** *Arch.* tringle : a little square member ; listel ; **4.** *Carp.* line.

TRINGLER, tranglé-r, [tringle], *va. Carp.* to line out (for sawing).

TRINGLETTE, tranglèt', [tringle], *sf.* small rod.

TRINGUELTE, tranghèlt', [Ger. : trinkgeld], *sm.* drink-money.

TRINITAIRE, trinitèr', [trinité], *sm.* trinitarian : *a*) one who believes the doctrine of the Trinity ; *b*) a member of a religious body who made it their business to redeem Christians from infidels.

TRINITÉ, trinité, [Lat. : Trinitas], *sf.* **1.** Trinity : the union of three persons in one Godhead ; **2.** Trinity-Sunday. **La fête, le jour, le dimanche de la —**, Trinity-Sunday. **3.** *Geog.* Trinidad.

TRINÔME, trinôm', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three νομός, division], *sm. Alg.* trinomial : a quantity consisting of three terms.

TRINÔME, *adj.* trinomial.

TRINQUART, trankar, *sm.* fishingboat.

TRINQUER, tranké-r, [Ger. : trinken, to drink], *vn.* to touch glasses (before drinking) to hob-nob.

TRINQUET, tranké, [Ital. : trinchetto], *sm. Naut.* foremast (of lateen-rigged vessels).

TRINQUETTE, trankèt', [trinquet], *sf. Naut.* **1.** fore stay-sail ; **2.** storm-jib.

TRINQUEUR, trankœr, [trinquer], *sm.* drinker.

TRIO, trio, [Ital.], *sm.* trio : *a*) three persons united ; *b*) *Mus.* a composition in three parts.

TRIOCTAÈDRE, trioktaèdr', [Lat. : tres, three ; octaèdre], *adj. Crystal.* trioctahedral.

TRIÆCIE, triési, [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; οἰκία, house], *sf. Bot.* triœcia : the third order of the Linnœan class polygamia.

TRIÆCIQUE, triésik', **TRIOÏQUE**, trioîk', *adj. Bot.* triœcious.

TRIOLET, triolè, [dim. of trio], *sm.* **1.** triolet : a stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated ; **2.** *Mus.* triplet : three notes sung or played in the time of two ; **3.** *Bot.* Dutch clover, white trefoil.

TRIOMPHAL, E, triônfal, *adj.* **1.** triumphal : *a*) pertaining to triumph ; *b*) used in a triumph ; **2.** triumphant : celebrating victory.

TRIOMPHALEMENT, triônfal'mân-t, *adv.* triumphantly, in triumph.

TRIOMPHANT, E, triônfân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** triumphant : *a*) rejoicing for victory, or as for victory ; *b*) victorious. *a*) **Je revins — au sein de mon pays**, I came back in triumph to my country. *b*) **Le parti —**, the victorious party.

2. decisive ; **3.** *Fig.* pompous. **On ne vit jamais d'entrée si triomphante**, it was the most pompous reception that had ever been seen.

TRIOMPHANT, *sm.* triumpher.

TRIOMPHATEUR, triônfatœr, [triompher], *sm.* triumpher : *a*) a Roman general who was honoured with a triumph ; *b*) one who vanquishes ; conqueror ; *c*) one who triumphs. [In the last senses, the feminine *Triomphatrice* is used.]

TRIOMPHATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* triumphant.

TRIOMPHE, triônf', [Lat. : triumphus], *sm.* triumph : *a*) *Rom. Antiq.* a pompous ceremony performed in honour of a victorious general ; *b*) the act of triumphing ; *c*) joy or exultation for success ; *d*) great victory ; *e*) success ; advantage. *a*) **Obtenir l'honneur du —**, to obtain the honour of a triumph. **Char de —**, triumphal car. **Arc de —**, triumphal arch. **Les rois, que les Romains faisaient mourir inhumainement, après les avoir menés en —, chargés de fers**, the kings, that the Romans cruelly put to death, after leading them about in triumph loaded with chains. *Bossuet.* *b*) **Porter quelqu'un en —**, to carry a person in triumph. **Son entrée fut un véritable —**, his reception was quite a triumph. *c*) **On va conter en — la chose**, they are going to tell the thing in triumph. **Et vous, heureux Romains, quel — pour vous, si vous saviez ma honte** ! and you, fortunate Romans, how triumphant you would be if you knew of my shame ! *Rac. Mith.* IV. 5. *d*) **Les triomphes de ce général**, the victories of that general. *e*) **C'est un beau —**, it is a great success. **Assister au — de quelqu'un**, to witness a person's success. **Ce fut pour lui un jour de —**, it was a day of triumph with him. **C'est le — du courage que de se vaincre soi-même**, it is the height of courage to conquer one's self. **Le — de l'éloquence**, the triumph of eloquence. **Le — de la beauté**, the triumph of beauty.

TRIOMPHE, triônf', *sf.* **1.** triumph : a game at cards ; **2.** trump-card, trump.

TRIOMPHER, triônfé-r, [triomphe], *vn.* **1.** to triumph : *a*) to receive the honour of a triumph ; to celebrate a victory with pomp ; *b*) to vanquish ; to be victorious; *c*) to triumph over, to prevail, to succeed in overcoming ; to surmount ; to master, to subdue ; *d*) to triumph over, to boast ; to insult upon an advantage gained ; *e*) to exult. — **de tous ses ennemis**, to vanquish all one's enemies. — **de ses rivaux**, to triumph over one's rivals. **La vérité finit par — de l'erreur**, in the end, truth triumphs over error. — **de ses passions**, to master one's passions. **Ne vous hâtez pas de — tant**, do not be so ready to boast. **Au lieu d'avoir du remords de sa mauvaise action, il triomphe**, far from being sorry for his evil action, he boasts of it. **Quand on lui rappelle le succès de ses enfants, elle triomphe**, when she is reminded of the success of her children, she exults.

2. to excel. **Sur cette matière il triomphe**, he excels in that subject. **C'est quand il peint des fleurs que ce peintre triomphe**, it is in flower painting that that painter excels.

TRIPAILLE, tripây', [tripe], *sf.* (collectively) garbage.

TRIPARTI, E, triparti, [Lat. : tres, three ; pars, part], *adj.* tripartite.

TRIPARTITE, tripartit', *adj.* tripartite : divided into three parts.

TRIPARTITION, tripartisyôn, [triparti], tripartition : a division by three.

TRIPATOUILLAGE, tripatouyazh, *sm.* *Slang.* cheating, fraud ; jobbery, meddling (as with votes) ; altering or patching up (as a play).

TRIPATOUILLER, tripatouyé-r, *va. Slang.* to cheat, to tamper with (as with voting papers).

TRIPE, trip', (of unknown origin, but common to nearly all the languages of Europe), *sf.* **1.** tripe : *a*) entrails, intestines ; *b*) the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food ; **2. — de velours**, imitation velvet.

TRIPE-MADAME, V. *Trique-madame.*

TRIPÉE, V. *tripaille.*

TRIPENNÉ, E, tripènné, [Lat. : tres, three ; penna, wing], *adj. Bot.* tripinnate, tripennate : three-pinnate.

TRIPERIE, tripri, *sf.* tripe-shop ; tripe-stall.

TRIPÉTALÉ, E, tripétalé, **TRIPÉTALE**, tripétal', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; πέταλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* tripetalous, three-petaled : having three petals.

TRIPETTE, tripèt', [tripe], *sf.* small tripe. **Cela ne vaut pas —**, that's not worth a fig.

TRIPHANE, trifan', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; φαίνω, I shine], *sf. Miner.* triphane : spodumene.

TRIPHTONGUE, triftôngh', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; φθόγγος, sound, *sf. Gram.* triphthong.

TRIPHYLLE, trifil', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; φύλλον, leaf], *adj. Bot.* triphyllous, three-leaved.

TRIPIER, IÈRE, tripyé, pyèr', *sm. f.* tripe-seller, tripe-man *m.*, tripe-woman *f.*

TRIPIER, *adj. m. Falc.* untamable.

TRIPLAN, triplân, [tri ; plan], *sm. Aviat.* triplane : a three deck aeroplane.

TRIPLE, tripl', [Lat. : triplex], *adj.* triple, treble, threefold. **— couronne**, triple crown. **— alliance**, triple alliance. **Sel —**, *Chem.* triple salt. **Raison —**, *Math.* triple ratio. **— croche**, *Mus.* demi-semiquaver. **Un menton à — étage**, *Fam.* a triple chin. **Un coquin**, *Fig.* a rogue.

TRIPLE, *sm.* triple, treble, threefold. **Neuf est le — de trois**, the triple of three is nine. **Rendre le —**, to return three times as much. **L'engagement a été fait en —**, the engagement was written in triplicate. **Fait en —**, done in triplicate.

TRIPLEMENT, triplœmân-t, *sm.* tripling, trebling.

TRIPLEMENT, *adv.* triply, trebly.

TRIPLER, triplé-r [triple], *va.* to triple, to treble : to make threefold.

TRIPLER, *vn.* to triple, to treble : to incrase threefold. **La population a triplé**, the population has increased threefold. **Raison triplée**, *Math.* triplicate ratio.

TRIPLET, triplè, [triple], *sm.* triplet : three of any kind or three things united ; **1.** *Opt.* a combination of three lenses ; **2.** *Archit.* triple lancet window ; **3.** one of three children born together. **4.** *Naut.* the three end links of a chain cable.

TRIPLICATA, triplikata, [Lat. triplicatus, tripled], *sm.* triplicate : third copy.

TRIPLICATION, triplikasyôn, *sf.* triplication : *a*) the act of trebling or making threefold ; *b*) † *Law-t.* surrejoinder.

TRIPLICITÉ, triplisité, [Lat. : triplicitas], *sf.* trebleness, triplicity, tripleness.

TRIPLINERVÉ, E, triplinèrvé, **TRIPLINERVIÉ, E**, triplinèrvyé, [Lat. : triplex, triple ; nervus, nerve], *adj. Bot.* triply-ribbed.

† **TRIPLIQUE**, triplik', [tripliquer], *sf.* *Law-t.* surrejoinder, (in the civil law) triplication : a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

TRIPLIQUER, triplikė-r, [Lat. : triplicāre, to triple], *vn. Law-t.* to surrejoin : to reply to a rejoinder.

TRIPOLI, tripoli, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Tripoli ; **2.** tripoli : a fine-grained earthy substance ; rotten stone.

TRIPOLIR, tripolir, [tripoli], *va.* to polish with tripoli.

TRIPOLITAIN, E, tripolitan, tèn', *sm. f.* Tripolitan : a native of Tripoli.

TRIPOLITAIN, E, *adj.* Tripolitan, Tripoline : relating to Tripoli.

TRIPONCTUÉ, E, triponktué, [tri ; ponctué], *adj* three-dotted.

TRIPORTEUR, triportœr, [for tricycle porteur], *sm.* tricycle luggage-carrier, tricar.

TRIPOT, tripo ; the *t* is not pronounced, [unknown], *sm.* **1.** † tennis court. **Être dans son —**, *Fig.* to be at home.

2. (in an ill sense) gaming-house ; **3.** house of ill fame ; **4.** intrigue ; **5. — comique**, band of players, comedians.

TRIPOTAGE, tripotazh', [tripot], *sm. Fam.* **1.** medley : *a*) mixture ; mess, mishmash ; *b*) *Fig.* jumble ; **2.** jobbery, jobbing ; intrigue ; **3.** low intrigue ; underhand dealing. **Il y a là quelque — dont il faut vous défier**, there is some underhand dealing in that, which you must beware of.

TRIPOTÉE, tripoté, [tripoter], *sf. Vulg.* thrashing, sound drubbing.

TRIPOTER, tripoté-r, [tripot], *vn.* **1.** to mess ; **2.** to make a medley ; to jumble together ; **3.** to job ; **4.** to intrigue ; to meddle with.

TRIPOTER, *va.* **1.** to handle awkwardly ; **2.** to job.

TRIPOTEUR, EUSE, tripotœr, œz', *sm. f.* **1.** intriguer, meddler, mischief-maker.

TRIPOTIER, IÈRE, tripo-tyé, tyèr', *sm. f.* **1.** † tennis-court holder ; **2.** gaming-house keeper ; **3.** *Fig.* intriguer ; jobber.

TRIPTOLÈME, triptolèm', *pnm. Mythol.* Triptolemus.

TRIPTOTE, triptot', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; πτωτὸν, case], *adj. Gram.* triptote : having three cases only.

TRIPTOTE, *sm. Gram.* triptote.

TRIPTYQUE, triptik', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; πτυχός, a fold], *sm. Antiq.* triptych : a set of three folding tablets.

TRIPUDIER, tripudié-r, [Lat. : tripudiāre], *vn.* to dance, to leap for joy, to tripudiate.

TRIQUE, trik', [origin unknown], *sf.* **1.** cudgel. **Des coups de —**, a cudgelling.

2. *Bot.* white stonecrop : *Sedum album.*

TRIQUEBALLE, trik'bal', [trique ; balle], *sm. Artill.* truck (for cannon).

TRIQUE-MADAME, trik'madam', *sf. Bot.* white stonecrop, tripmadam.

TRIQUER, triké-r, [trique], *va.* **1.** *Ship-b.* to range timber in the yard ; **2.** *Popul. lang.* to cudgel.

TRIQUET, trikè, *sm.* narrow bat, tennis bat.

TRIQUETRAC, trik'trak, *sm.* clatter, clattering .V. *Trictrac.*

TRIRECTANGLE, trirèktângl', [tri ; Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; rectangle], *adj. Trigon.* trirectangular : having three right angles.

TRIRÈGNE, trirèny', *sm.* triple crown, tiara.

TRIRÈME, trirèm', [Lat. : tres, three ; remus, an oar], *sf. Antiq.* trireme : a galley with three benches or ranks of oars.

TRIROTE, trirot', [Lat. : tres, three ; rota, wheel], *sf.* three-wheeled chair.

TRISACRAMENTAIRE, trisakramântèr', [Lat. : tres, three ; sacramentum, sacrament], *sm. Theol.* trisacramentarian.

TRISAGION, trizazhiôn, [Gr. : τρὶς, three times ; ἅγιος, holy], *sm.* trisagion : a hymn.

TRISAÏEUL, trizayœl, [tri ; aieul], *sm.* [*Pl. Trisaïeux.*] great-grand-father.

TRISAÏEULE, trizayœl, *sf.* great great-grand-mother.

TRISANNUEL, ELLE, trizanuèl, [Lat. : tres, three ; annus, year], *adj.* triennial : *a*) lasting three years ; *b*) happening every third year.

TRISECTEUR, TRICE, trisèktœr, tris', [tri ; secteur], *adj.* trisecting.

TRISECTION, trisèksyôn, [tri ; section], *sf.* trisection : *a*) the division of a thing into three parts ; *b*) *Geom.* division into three equal parts.

TRISÉPALE, trisépal', [tri ; sépale], *adj. Bot.* trisepalous, trisepaled, three-sepaled : having three sepals.

TRISÉQUER, trisékè-r, [Lat. : tres, three ; secāre, to cut], *va. Bot.* to trisect : to divide into three parts.

TRISÉRIÉ, E, trisérié, [Lat. : tres, three ; series, row], *adj.* triserial, triseriate : in three rows.

TRISMÉGISTE, trismézhist', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; μέγιστος, super. of μέγας, great], *adj. m. Mythol.* Trismegistus.

TRISMÉGISTE, *sm. Print.* two-line double pica.

TRISMUS, trismus, [Gr. : τρισμὸς, gnashing], *sm. Med.* trismus, lock-jaw : a species of tetanus affecting the muscles of the jaw.

TRISPERME, trispèrm', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; σπέρμα, seed), *adj. Bot.* trispermous, three-seeded : containing three seeds.

TRISSE, tris', *sf. Naut.* tackle for bowsing up guns.

TRISSEMENT, tris'mân-t, [trisser], *sm.* cry (of swallows).

TRISSER, trisé-r, [Lat. : trissāre], *va.* to cry (as swallows).

TRISSER, trisé-r, [Lat. tres, three], *va.* to call for a second repetition of a song.

TRISSYLLABE, trisilab', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; συλλαβὴ, syllable], *adj. Gram.* trisyllabic, trisyllabical : consisting of three syllable.

TRISSYLLABE, *sm. Gram.* trisyllabe : a word consisting of three syllables.

TRISSYLLABIQUE, trisilabik', *adj. Gram.* trisyllabic, trisyllabical : pertaining to a trisyllable.

TRISTE, trist', [Lat. : tristis, sad], *adj.* **1.** sad : *a*) full of grief, afflicted, sorrowful, mournful, doleful, sorry ; *b*) cheerless, joyless, unjoyful, sorrowful, melancholy, melancholic, depressed, dispirited, low-spirited, dismal, gloomy ; *c*) sorrowful, cast down, downcast, dejected ; *d*) serious, grave, sober, severe ; *e*) expressive of sorrow ; sorrowful, mournful, doleful, rueful, woful, melancholy, melancholic, dismal, gloomy, dire ; *f*) causing sorrow, spreading gloom ; afflictive, mournful, doleful, gloomy, dismal, melancholy melancholic ; *g*) sorrowful, accompanied with sorrow ; *h*) calamitous, deplorable, unhappy, unlucky, lamentable, dire ; *i*) troublesome-vexatious ; painful, melancholic.

a) **Il est — de la mort de son ami**, the death of his friend makes him sad. *b*) **Pourquoi ce front —** ? why this sad brow ? *Corn.* **Il est — de sa nature**, he is naturally sad. **Son humeur — et sauvage**, his gloomy, unsocia-

ble disposition. **Il est — comme un bonnet de nuit**, he is as dull as dull can be. *c*) **Avoir une — mine, une — figure**, to look dejected. **Faire une — figure quelque part**, to cut but a sorry figure. **Faire — mine à quelqu'un**, to receive a person coldly. *d*) **Un style —**, a grave, a serious style. **Je ne suis pas pourtant de ces tristes esprits qui...**, yet I am not one of those severe men who..., *Boileau, Art p.* 4. *e*) **Un adieu —**, a sad farewell. **Ces tristes vêtements où je lis mon malheur**, these black-garments which warn me of my misfortune. *Corn. Cid.* iv. 1. *f*) **Des idées tristes**, gloomy, sad ideas. **Une — nouvelle**, sad news. *g*) **Un repas —**, a sorrowful meal. *h*) **Cet homme a fait une — fin**, that man's end was a sad one. **Une — destinée**, a sad destiny. *i*) **Quel — hiver nous venons de passer !** what a sad winter we have had ! **Une — vie**, a sad life. **Rien n'est si — que d'être avec soi-même sans occupation**, nothing is so sad as to be alone without any occupation. **Il est — de se voir traiter de la sorte**, it is sad to be treated like that.

2. dull : *a*) dreary, drear, gloomy, dismal, dim, dark, obscure ; *b*) gloomy, clouded. *a*) **Un appartement —**, a gloomy apartment. **Ce jardin est —**, that garden is dull. *b*) **Temps —** gloomy weather.

3. poor, sorry, pitiful, bad, paltry; scanty, **vous faites là un — personnage**, you cut a sorry figure. **Un — sujet de poème**, a bad subject for a poem. **De tristes consolations**, poor consolations. **Faire un — repas**, to make a poor meal.

TRISTEMENT, tristœmân-t, *adv.* 1. sadly : *a*) sorrowfully, gloomily, mournfully, melancholily ; *b*) deplorably. **Il nous dit cela si —, qu'il me fit pitié**, he told us that so sadly that I felt sorry for him.

2. poorly, sorrily.

TRISTES, trist', *smpl.* Tristia (of Ovid).

TRISTESSE, tristès', [triste], *sf.* sadness : *a*) sorrowfulness, mournfulness, melancholy, gloominess ; *b*) (habitual) melancholy ; *c*) dreariness, dulness, gloominess. *a*) **Sur les ailes du temps la — s'envole**, sadness wears away in time. *La Font. Fab.* **Il tombe dans une — mortelle**, he becomes exceedingly sad. **S'abandonner à la —**, to give way to sadness. *b*) **Cet homme est né avec un fond de —**, that man is naturally melancholy. *c*) **Cette maison est d'une grande —**, that house is very dull.

TRITERNÉ, E, tritèrné, *adj. Bot.* triternate.

TRITHÉISME, tritéism', *sm.* tritheism : the doctrine of the tritheists.

TRITHÉISTE, tritéist', **TRITHÉITE**, tritéit', [Gr. : τρεῖς, three ; θεός, god], *sm.* tritheist : one who believes that the three persons in the Godhead are three distinct beings or Gods.

TRITON, tritôn, [Gr : τρίτον], *sm* 1. *Mythol.* Triton ; 2. *Nat. Hist.* triton : *a*) genus of molluscs ; *b*) a genus of batrachian reptiles ; 3. *Mus.* tritone : interval of three tones.

TRITOXYDE, tritoksid', [Gr. : τρίτος, third ; oxyde], *sm. Chem.* tritoxide : a metallic oxide containing three equivalents of oxygen.

TRITURABLE, triturabl', *adj.* triturable.

TRITURANT, E, triturân-t, ânt', *adj.* triturating.

TRITURATION, triturasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : trituratio], *sf.* 1. trituration ; the act of triturating ; 2. mastication.

TRITURE, tritur', [triturer], *sf.* experience.

TRITURER, trituré-r, [Lat. : triturāre], *va.* to triturate : to rub or grind to a very fine powder.

TRIUMVIR, triomvir, [Lat. : tres, three ; vir, man], *sm. Rom. Hist.* triumvir (*pl.* triumviri.)

TRIUMVIRAL, E, triomviral, *adj.* triumviral : pertaining to the triumviri.

TRIUMVIRAT, triomvira, *sm.* triumvirate : *a*) *Rom. Hist.* the office of a triumvir ; *b*) a coalition of three men.

TRIVALVE, trivalv', [Lat. : tres, three ; valva, valve], *adj.* trivalvular, three-valved ; having three valves.

TRIVELIN, triv'lan, [from ital. trivellino], *sm.* buffoon.

TRIVELINADE, trivœlinad', *sf.* buffoonery.

TRIVIAL, E, trivial, [Lat. : trivialis, from trivium, a place where three ways meet ; tres, three ; via, a way], *adj.* 1. trivial : vulgar ; 2. trite : common, worn out. **Style —**, vulgar style. **Les pensées, à force d'être vraies, sont quelquefois triviales**, thoughts are sometimes so real that they are almost vulgar. **Tout cela est d'une vérité triviale**, those are all truisms. **Des compliments triviaux**, trivial compliments.

TRIVIAL, *sm.* what is trivial ; triviality.

TRIVIALEMENT, trivial'mân-t, *adv.* trivially, tritely, vulgarly, commonly.

TRIVIALISER, trivializé-r, [trivial], *va.* to make trivial.

TRIVIALITÉ, trivialité, [trivial], *sf.* triviality : *a*) trivialness, vulgarity ; triteness, commonness ; *b*) trivial thing, truism.

TRIVIUM, triviom, [Lat. : from tres, three ; via, way], *sm.* trivium : the three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

TRIVOCALE, trivokal', [tri ; vocale], *sf. Gram.* trigraph, vowel-trigraph, improper triphthong : a vocal sound, composed of three vowel elements with but one sound, as *eau* (ô).

TROADE, troad', *sf. Geog.* Troas, Troad.

TROC, trok, [troquer], *sm.* exchange, barter, truck. **— pour —**, even-handed exchange.

TROCART, trokar, **TROISQUARTS**, trwâkar, [from its triangular form], *sm. Surg.* trocar, trochar : a surgical instrument.

TROCHAÏQUE, trokaik', *adj. Pros.* trochaic, trochaical : consisting of trochees.

TROCHANTER, trokântèr, [Gr. : τροχαντήρ, from τρέχειν, to run], *sm. Anat.* trochanter : one of the two processes of the thigh bone at the upper end.

TROCHANTIN, trokântan, *sm. Anat.* minor trochanter.

TROCHÉE, troshé, *or* according to the Academy, troké, [Gr. : τροχαῖος], *sm. Pros.* trochee : a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TROCHÉE, troshé, [Gr. : τροχός, from τρέχειν, to run], *sf. Agr.* branches (of a seedling).

TROCHES, trosh', *sfpl. Hunt.* fumet (of deer).

TROCHET, troshè, *sm.* 1. *Gard.* cluster (of flowers, fruit) ; 2. cooper's block.

TROCHILE, trokil', [Gr. : τρόχιλος], *sm. Ornith.* trochilus, trochil : a genus of humming-birds.

TROCHILIDÉS, trokilidé, *smpl. Ornith.* trochilidæ, humming-birds : a family of passerine birds.

TROCHISQUE, troshisk', [Gr.: τροχίλος, little wheel], *sm. Pharm.* troche, trochisk : a kind of tablet or lozenge.

TROCHLÉAIRE, trokléèr', *adj. Anat.* trochleary : pertaining to the trochlea.

TROCHLÉE, troklé, [Lat. : trochlea], *sf. Anat.* trochlea : a pulley-like cartilage.

TROCHOÏDE, trokoid, [Gr.: τροχός, wheel εἶδος, form], *adj.* 1. trochoidal : pertaining to a trochoid ; 2. *Anat.* trochoid : applied to an articulation in which one bone rotates upon another.

TROCHOÏDE, *sf. Geom.* trochoid, cycloid.

TROCHURE, troshur', *sf. Hunt.* trochings : fourth antler.

TROÈNE, troèn, *sm. Bot.* privet, prim, print : *Ligustrum*, a genus of shrubs.

TROGLODYTE, troglodit', [Gr. : τρώγλη, cavern ; δύειν, to enter], *sm.* 1. Troglodyte : one of an ancient tribe of Africa ; 2. troglodyte : one dwelling in a subterraneous cavern ; 3. *Zool.* troglodytes : a genus of quadrumans.

TROGLODYTIQUE, trogloditik', *adj.* Troglodytic, cave-dwelling : pertaining to the Troglodytes.

TROGNE, trony', [apparently Celtic], *sf. Fam.* face, phiz.

TROGNON, tronyôn, [perhaps a corr. of tronçon, a stump], *sm.* 1. core (of fruit) ; 2. stump, stalk (of a cabbage, salad) ; 3. *Fig.* cherub, little girl, maid, lass. **Un — de chou**, a cabbage stalk. **Cela ne vaut pas un — de chou**, that is not worth a pin's head.

TROGNONNER, tronyoné-r, [trognon], *vn. Pop.* to grow thick and red.

TROIE, trwa, *pnf. Geog.* Troy.

TROIS, trwâ-z, [Lat. : tres], *adj.* 1. three. **Trois hommes**, three men. **Trois femmes**, three women. **Les — grâces**, the three Graces. **Les — quarts du chemin**, the three parts of the way. **Les — quarts du temps**, *Fam.* the greater part of the time. **— fois**, thrice, three times. **Tous les — ans**, triennially. **Tous les — jours, de — jours l'un**, every third day. **Tous les —**, all three. **Partager en —**, to divide into three parts. **Règle de —**, *Arith.* golden rule, rule of three. **Une mesure à — temps**, *Mus.* a measure of three beats or units.

2. third. **Page —**, page the third.

TROIS, *sm.* 1. three : *a*) the number three ; *b*) a card with three spots ; *c*) (at dice) trey. *a*) **— pour cent**, three per cent. **— et sept font dix**, three and seven are ten.

2. third day, third (of the month).

TROISIÈME, trwâzyèm', *adj.* third.

— TROISIÈME, *sm.* 1. third, third person ; 2. third floor, third story. **Loger au —**, to live on the third floor.

TROISIÈME, *sf.* third class. **Faire sa —**, to be in the third class. **Voyager en —**, to travel third class.

TROISIÈMEMENT, trwâzyèm'mân-t, *adv.* thirdly.

TROIS-MÂTS, trwâmâ, *sm. Naut.* three-master, three-masted ship.

TROIS-PONTS, trwâpôn, *sm. Naut.* three-decker.

TROIS-QUARTS, trwâkar, *sm.* 1. leveret three parts grown ; 2. small violin ; 3. hackney-coach ; 4. coarse triangular file ; 5. V. *Trocart*.

TROIS-SIX, trwâsis, *sm. Com.* spirits at 36 degrees, proof-spirits.[Commonly written 3-6.]

TRÔLE, trôl', [trôler], *sf.* 1. sale of furniture by the working cabinet makers themselves. **Ouvrier à la —**, furniture hawker ; 2 dragging. **Filet à la —**, dragging-net.

TRÔLÉE, trôlé, *sf.* company, band, set.

TRÔLER, trôlé-r, [Ger. : trollen, to run about ; Eng. : to troll], *va.* to lead, to drag about.

TRÔLER, *vn.* to stroll about, to troll, to run about.

TROLLE, trol', [troler], *sf. Hunt.* the act of unleashing the hounds, to let them roam.

TROLLE, trol', *sm. Bot.* globe-flower : *Trollinus*, a genus of plants of the order ranunculaceæ.

TROMBE, trô*n*b', [of an certain origin : perhaps Lat. : turbo, whirlwind], *sf.* 1. water-spout ; 2. water-blowing machine.

TROMBLON, trô*n*blô*n*, [unknown], *sm.* blunderbuss : a hand gun with a wide bore.

TROMBONE, trô*n*bon', [Ital. : trombone ; augm. of tromba, a trumpet], *sm. Mus.* 1. trombone : a brass instrument of the trumpet kind ; 2. trombone-player .

TROMBONISTE, trô*n*bonist', *sm.* trombone-player.

TROMPE, trô*n*p', [of Slavonic origin ; O. H. Ger. : trumpa ; Ital. : tromba], *sf.* 1. † trumpet. **Sonner de la —**, to blow the horn. **Publier une chose à son de —**, to proclaim a thing by sound of trumpet ; *Fig.* to trumpet, to divulge a thing. **On l'a crié à son de —**, it has been proclaimed by sound of trumpet.

2. Jew's harp ; 3. horn, hunting-horn. **Sonner de la —**, to blow the horn.

4. trunk, proboscis, snout (of elephants) ; 5. proboscis (of insects), *Colloq.* trunk ; 6. trumpet-shell : a genus of univalvular shells ; 7. *Arch.* overhanging, pendentive ; 8. tromp : a blowing machine, used in furnaces ; 9. *Anat.* tube. **— d'Eustache**, Eustachian tube. **— de Fallope**, Fallopian tube.

TROMPE L'ŒIL, trô*n*p'lœy, [tromper ; œil], *sm.* deceptive painting of still life. [*Pl. Trompe-l'oeil.*]

TROMPER, trô*n*pé-r, [origin uncertain or perhaps from tromper, to sound the trumpet, as done by charlatans before duping their hearers], *va.* 1. to deceive : *a*) to lead into error ; to mislead, to delude, to impose upon, to beguile ; *b*) to cheat, to trick, to take in, to dupe, to gull ; (at play) to cheat ; *c*) (of things) to cause to mistake or err ; *d*) to frustrate, to disappoint, to foil, to defeat, to baffle, to balk, to elude. *a*) **Le monde veut être trompé**, the world wishes to be deceived. **— par les apparences**, to mislead by appearances. **Cette femme trompe son mari**, that woman is unfaithful to her husband. **Il est aisé à —**, he is easily deceived. *b*) **Ce marchand nous a trompés**, that tradesman cheated us. *c*) **L'horloge nous a trompés**, the clock deceived us. **C'est ce qui vous trompe**, *Fam.* you are mistaken in that. *d*) **— la confiance de quelqu'un**, to abuse a person's confidence. **Il a trompé nos espérances**, he has deceived our hopes. **L'événement a trompé nos calculs**, things turned out badly ; we were disappointed in our hopes.

2. to betray : *a*) to deceive by treachery ; *b*) to seduce, to lead astray ; 3. to baffle : to elude by deceit or artifice ; to escape, to avoid. **— la vigilance de ses gardiens**, to escape the vigilance of one's keepers.

4. to elude (the law) ; 5. to beguile : *a*) to divert, to amuse ; *b*) to while away. **Trompons, si nous pouvons, notre douleur par le souvenir de nos joies passées**, let us, if we can, beguile our grief with the remembrance of our passed joy. **— son ennui**, to beguile one's weariness. **— le temps**, to while away the time. **— le chemin**, to divert one's self on the way.

TROMPER, *vn.* to deceive.

TROMPER, (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to mistake, to be mistaken, to make a mistake ; to err ; to delude one's self. **Vous vous trompez, cela n'est pas ainsi**, you are mistaken, it is not so. **Je puis me —**, I may be mistaken. **Se — lourdement**, to make a stupid mistake. **Se — de chemin**, to be mistaken in the way, to take the wrong road. **Je me suis trompé de livre**, I took the wrong book. **Il s'est trompé d'adresse**, he mistook the address. **Je me suis trompé dans l'addition**, I made a mistake in the reckoning. **Il ressemble, à s'y —, à un tel**, he is so much like so and so, that he might be taken for him. **Vous vous trompez du tout au tout**, you are quite mistaken. **C'est un homme qui ne se trompe qu'à son profit**, (*Ironic.*) he is a man who only makes mistakes that he can gain by. **C'est une mauvaise politique, si je ne me trompe**, it is bad policy, if I mistake not. **Je suis bien trompé, s'il n'en est pas ainsi**, I should be much mistaken, if it were not so. **Je ne sais si je me trompe, mais il m'a toujours semblé que ...**, I do not know if I am right, but I have always thought... *Prov.* : **Tout le monde peut se tromper**, a good marksman may miss. **Il n'y a que celui qui ne fait rien qui ne se trompe pas**, who never climbed, never fell. **On peut se tromper sans pécher**, a mistake is not a fault.

2. to deceive one another.

TROMPERIE, trô*n*p'ri, [tromper], *sf.* 1. deceit : the act of deceiving ; deception, delusion, fraud. **Il était passé maître en fait de —**, he was a master cheat. *La Font. Fab.* **Une — insigne**, a notorious imposition. **Avoir de la peine à se garantir des tromperies de quelqu'un**, to find it hard to avoid being cheated.

2. † delusion, illusion.

TROMPETER, trô*n*pété-r, [trompette], *va.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllabe : *je trompetterai.*] 1. to summon by sound of trumpet ; 2. to trumpet : *a*) to publish by sound of trumpet, to cry, *b*) to proclaim, to make known ; to spread abroad ; *c*) to divulge. **On avait recommandé le secret sur cette affaire, il a été la — partout**, he had been asked to keep that affair a secret, but he made it known to every body.

TROMPETER, *vn.* 1. to sound the trumpet ; 2. to scream : to cry, as the eagle.

TROMPETEUR, trô*n*pétœr, *sm. Anat.* buccinator : a muscle.

TROMPETTE, trô*n*pèt', [dimin. of trompe], *sf.* 1. trumpet : a wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war. **— à clef**, key bugle. **Sonner de la —**, to sound the trumpet. **Les fanfares des trompettes**, the flourish of trumpets. **Au son de la —**, to the sound of the trumpet. **Déloger sans tambour ni —**, to march off in silence. **Les trompettes de Jéricho**, the trumpets of Jerico. **La — du jugement dernier**, the trumpet of the day of judgment, the blast of doom. **Un nez en —**, a turned-up nose. **Entonner, emboucher la —**, *Fig.* to become sublime ; to be very loud ; to sound the trumpet. **— parlante**, speaking trumpet. **La —, les cents trompettes de la Renommée**, the hundred mouths of fame.

2. trumpeter : a person who proclaims, publishes, divulges news ; gossip. **Cette personne est une vraie —**, that person is a great gossip. **C'est la — du quartier**, he is the gossip of the neighbourhood.

3. *Conch.* trumpet-shell : a genus of univalvular shells ; 4. *Ichth.* trumpet-fish, sea-snipe : the *Centriscus scolopax* ; 5. *Ornith.* trumpeter : the *Psophia crepitans*.

TROMPETTE, *sm.* 1. trumpeter : *a*) one who sounds a trumpet ; *Milit.* trumpet ; *b*) *Fig.* one who proclaims or publishes. *a*) **Il est bon cheval de —, il ne s'étonne pas du bruit**, *Fig.* he is not easily frightened. *b*) **Faire quelqu'un le — de quelque chose**, to make a person trumpet a thing.

2. *Fig.* trumpet : one who praises or propagates praise.

TROMPETTISTE, trô*n*pètist', *sm.* trumpeter.

TROMPEUR, EUSE, trô*n*pœr, œz', [tromper], *adj.* deceitful, deceptive, delusive, beguiling, false. **Un guide —**, a false guide. **Une apparence trompeuse**, a false appearance. **Avoir la mine trompeuse**, not to be what one appears. **Des promesses trompeuses**, false promises.

TROMPEUR, EUSE, *sm. f.* 1. deceiver, deluder, cheat. **C'est double plaisir de tromper le —**, it gives one double pleasure to cheat a cheat. *Prov.* : **A trompeur, trompeur et demi**, diamond cut diamond.

2. betrayer ; beguiler.

TROMPEUSEMENT, trô*n*pœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* deceitfully, deceptively.

TROMPILLON, trô*n*piyô*n*, [trompe], *sm.* 1. *Arch.* small overhanging, pendentive ; 2. trompil : an aperture in a tromp.

TRONC, trô*n* ; the *c* is never pronounced. [Lat. : truncus], *sm.* 1. trunk : *a*) stock ; the stem or general body of a tree, without the branches ; *b*) the main body of anything ; *c*) *Anat.* the main part of a vein, an artery, a nerve ; *d*) the body of a man without the head and the limbs ; *e*) *Zool.* the body of a vertebrate animal without the limbs ; *f*) *Entom.* that segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and the abdomen. *a*) **Il vaut mieux s'attacher, se tenir au — de l'arbre qu'à ses branches**, *Fig.* never deal with the man when you can deal with the master.

2. *Geom.* frustum (of a cone or a pyramid) ; 3. *Arch.* broken shaft (of a column) ; 4 *Geneal.* stock ; 5. poor-box, alms-box, charity-box.

TRONCATURE, trô*n*katur', [Lat. : truncāre, to truncate], *sf.* truncation : *a*) the state of being truncated; *b*) *Crystall.* the assumption of a plane face, by the cutting off of a angle or edge.

TRONCE, trô*n*s', **TRONCHE**, trô*n*sh', *sf.* stump (of a tree).

TRONCHET, trô*n*shé, [tronche], *sm.* block.

TRONÇON, trô*n*sô*n*, [tronc], *sm.* 1. fragment, broken piece, stump. **Un — de lance**, a fragment of a lance. **Un — d'épée**, a fragment of a sword.

2. piece (of a fish, a reptile) ; 3. *Railw.* section (railway), branch-railway, portion (of a line).

TRONÇONNER, trô*n*soné-r, [tronçon], *va.* to cut into fragments, into pieces.

TRÔNE, trôn', [Lat. thronus ; Gr.: θρόνος, seat], *sm.* throne : *a*) chair of state of a sovereign ; *b*) *Fig.* sovereign power, sway ; *c*) *Fig.* the sovereign ; *d*) a bishop's seat ; *e*) *pl* an order of angels. *b*) **Appeler quelqu'un au —**, to call a person to the throne. **Monter sur le —, au —**, to ascend the throne. **Mettre, placer sur le —**, to place on the throne. *c*) **Porter au — les plaintes du peuple**, to take the complaints of the people to the sovereign. **Discours du —**, speech from the throne, royal (*or* imperial) speech.

TRÔNER, trôné-r, [trône], *vn. Fam.* to sit on a throne ; to be preeminent ; to domineer, to lord it over.

TRÔNIÈRE, trônyèr', *sf. Fortif.* embrasure.

TRONQUÉ, E, trô*n*ké, *adj.* 1. truncated, cut off, cut short. **Pyramide tronquée**, truncated pyramid. **Colonne tronquée**, broken column.

2 mutilated, maimed. **Un passage —**, a mutilated passage.

3 *Bot.* truncate : appearing as if cut off at the tip.

TRONQUEMENT, trô*n*kmâ*n*-t, *sm.* mutilation : the act of cutting off.

TRONQUER, trô*n*ké-r, [Lat. : truncāre], *va.* 1. to truncate, to cut off, to lop off ; 2. to mutilate, to maim.

TROP, tro-p, [of unknown origin : Ital. : troppo], *sm.* excess, exuberance ; too much ; too great. **Le — de confiance attire le danger**, too much confidence leads one into danger. *Corn. Cid.* ii. 6. **— de bruit nous assourdit, — de lumière éblouit**, too much noise deafens us, too much light dazzles us. **C'en est —**, it is too much. **Vous en avez — dit**, you have said too much. **Tout ce qu'on dit de — est fade et rebutant**, all superfluous sentences are insipid and tedious. *Boileau.* **Suis-je de —?** am I in the way ? **Vous n'êtes pas de —**, you are welcome ; you are not in the way. **Il y est de —**, he ought not to be there.

TROP, *adv.* 1. too ; too much, too many ; 2. too far ; 3. too long ; 4. (in composition) over. **Gens — heureux font toujours quelque faute**, those who are too fortunate, always make some mistake or other. **Vous êtes — aimable**, it is very kind of you. **Il a — bu**, he has drunk too much. **Par —**, too, too much ; rather too, rather too much. **Son style est par — familier**, his style is rather too familiar. **C'est par — exiger**, this is being overexacting. **Pas —**, not too much, not too many ; not over, not very. **Elle n'a pas — dansé**, she did not dance much. **Je ne m'y fierais pas —**, I would not trust to it. **Cela n'est pas — bon**, that is not very good. **Il n'est pas — hardi**, he is not over bold. **Il ne va pas — bien**, he is not very well. **— peu**, too little ; too few. **Il en a — peu**, he has too little of it. **— longtemps**, too long. **Je l'ai écouté — longtemps**, I have listened to him much too long. **Il est beaucoup — savant pour moi**, he is far too much of a scholar for me. **Vous allez — vite**, you go too fast. *Prov.* : **Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint**, grasp all, lose all. **Qui dit trop, ne dit rien**, he who would prove too much, proves nothing. **Chacun le sien, ce n'est pas trop**, every one his own, is but fair. **Trop est trop, rien de trop**, enough is as good as a feast.

TROPE, trop', [Lat. : tropus Gr. : τρόπος, τρέπειν, to turn], *sm. Rhet.* trope : word used figuratively.

TROPHÉE, trofé, [Lat. : trophæum ; Gr. : τρόπαιον ; τρέπειν, to turn], *sm.* 1. trophy : *a)* anything taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory ; *b)* a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy ; the representation of such a pile in marble, etc ; *c)* an ornament composed of the attributes of a science, etc. **Faire — de quelque chose**, to glory in a thing.

2. *Fig.* victory.

TROPHIQUE, trofik', [Gr. : τροφή, food], *adj.* nourishing, nutritious, trophic, trophical.

TROPHOSPERME, trofospèrm', [Gr. : τροφή, food ; σπέρμα, seed], *sm. Bot.* trophosperm : placenta.

TROPICAL, E, tropikal, *adj.* tropical, tropic : pertaining to the tropics, being within the tropics. **Régions tropicales**, tropical regions. **Les arbres tropicaux**, tropical trees. **Température tropicale**, tropical temperature.

TROPIQUE, tropik', [Gr. : τροπικός, from τρόπος, turn], *sm.* 1. *Astron., Geog.* tropic. **Le — du Cancer**, the tropic of Cancer. **Le — du Capricorne**, the tropic of Capricorn.

2. torrid zone ; 3. **oiseau des tropiques**, tropic-bird, phaeton.

TROPIQUE, *adj.* tropic, tropical. **Année —**, tropical year.

TROPISTE, tropist', [trope], *sm. Theol.* tropist.

TROPOLOGIE, tropolozhi, [Gr. : τρόπος, trope ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* tropology : use of figurative language.

TROPOLOGIQUE, tropolozhik', *adj.* tropological : relating to tropology.

TROP-PLEIN, troplin, *sm.* 1. overflow ; *Mech.* waste. **Le — d'un tonneau**, the overflow of a cask. **Le — d'un étang**, the overflow of a pond. **Tuyau de —**, waste-pipe.

2. *Fig.* overplus.

TROQUE, trok', [troquer], *sf.* truck, barter, exchange.

TROQUER, troké-r, [of unknown origin : Eng. : to truck ; O. Fr. : troquier ; Span. trocar ; Ital. : truccare, and in most languages forms nearly similar], *va.* to exchange, to barter, to truck, to change. **— son cheval borgne contre un aveugle**, *Fig.* to change for the worse.

TROQUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to give one's self in exchange ; 2. to be exchanged.

TROQUEUR, EUSE, trokœr, œz', *sm. f.* barterer.

TROT, tro, [trotter], *sm.* trot (of a horse). **Avoir le trot dur**, to trot hard, to be a hard trotter. **Aller au —, aller le —**, to trot. **Au grand —**, at full trot. **Il faut le mener grand —**, we must keep him hard at it. **Au petit —**, at a gentle trot, at a jog trot. **Prendre le —, se mettre au —**, to begin to trot, to fall into a trot.

TROTTADE, trotad', *sf.* short walk, short ride.

TROTTE, trot', [trotter], *sf. Fam.* distance, way, step, walk. **Faire une bonne —**, to go a long way. **Il y a une bonne — jusque chez vous**, it a good step to your house.

TROTTE-MENU, trot'mœnu, *adj. invar.* small-trotting : that goes with little steps. **La gent —**, rats and mice. *La Font. Fab.*

TROTTER, troté-r, [common to many languages, but of obscure origin : O. H. Ger. : trottôn, whence Ger. treten, cognate with to tread ; traben, to trot ; O. Eng. : trotten ; O. Fr. : troter, from Late Lat. : tolutâre, to trot. Ital. : trotto, trot], *vn.* 1. to trot : *a)* to move, as a horse, with a quicker pace than a walk ; *b)* to walk fast, to run ; 2. to go about, to run about. **On entendrait une souris —**, one might hear a pin fall. **Il a trotté tout le jour**, he has been running about all day. **Je suis à — tout le jour dans ces bois**, I am running about in these woods all day long. *Mme de Sév.*

3. to go on. **Tandis que coups de poing trottaient**, whilst fisticuffs were raining down. *La Font. Fab.*

4. to run (in one's head), to keep running. **Son souvenir me trotte par (or dans) la tête**, the remembrance of him runs in my head. **Son imagination, qui ne cesse de —**, his imagination, which keeps running on.

TROTTER, *va. Man.* to trot.

TROTTERIE, trot'ri, *sf.* trip, journey.

TROTTEUR, trotœr, *sm.* trotter : a horse that usually trots ; trotting-horse.

TROTTIN, trotan, [trotter], *sm.* or *f.* errandboy, errand-girl.

TROTTINER, trotiné-r, [trotter], *vn.* to jog along, to amble along.

TROTTOIR, trotwar, [trotter], *sm.* footpath ; foot-pavement. **Être sur le —**, *Fig.* to be on the high road to fortune. **Faire le —**, *Fam.* to walk the streets.

TROU, trou, [Low Lat. : traugus], *sm.* 1. hole : *a)* perforation, opening ; grap ; orifice ; *b)* cavity ; *c)* cave, den of small animals ; *d)* *Fig.* mean habitation ; hovel. *a)* **Boucher un —**, to stop up a hole, a gap ; *Fig.* to pay a debt. **Faire un — à la muraille**, to make a hole in the wall. **— d'homme**, man-hole : a hole for a man to get in, as in machinery, a drain, etc. **Se faire un — à la tête**, to wound one's head. **Il n'a jamais rien vu que par le — d'une bouteille**, *Fig.* he has seen nothing of the world. **Mettre la pièce à côté du —**, *Fig.* to use the wrong means. **Le — de la serrure, de la porte**, the key-hole. **Faire un — à la lune**, to shoot the moon ; to abscond from one's creditors. *b)* **Tomber dans un — profond**, to fall into a deep hole. **Boire comme un —**, *Fig.* to drink to excess. *c)* **On le ferait mettre dans un — de souris, dans un —**, he would sneak into a mouse-hole. *d)* **Il est logé dans un —**, he lives in a hovel. *Prov.* **A chaque trou une cheville**, a balm for every sore. **Une souris qui n'a qu'un trou est bientôt prise**, a mouse that has but one hole is soon caught.

2. pit : a mark left on the skin by a pustule or disease ; 3. empty place, vacuum. **Il y a des trous dans cette pièce**, *Fig.* there are great failings in that piece.

TROUBADOUR, troubadour, [Provenc. : trobador], *sm.* troubadour : a poet of the south of France, in the 11 th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

TROUBLANT, E, troublân-t, ânt', *adj.* troubling, disturbing.

TROUBLE, troubl', [Pop. Lat. : turbula, crowd ; Lat. : turba.], *sm.* 1. disorder, disturbance, confusion.

2. misunderstanding, dissension, disagreement. **Le — se mit dans cette famille**, there was a misunderstanding in that family. **Porter le — dans un ménage**, to bring disunion into a family.

3. *pl.* broils, commotions, troubles, disturbances. **Susciter des troubles**, to raise disturbances. **L'histoire n'est que le tableau des troubles du monde**, history is but a description of the disturbances of the world.

4. trouble : *a)* agitation, disturbance of mind ; *b)* perplexed state ; uneasiness, perturbation. **Je me suis réveillé plein de — et d'horreur**, I woke up in a state of agitation and alarm. **Les violents chagrins portent le — jusque dans la conscience**, great troubles make conscience itself uneasy. **Le — de son esprit se manifeste sur son visage**, his face shows the agitation of his mind. **Le — de la voix**, the faltering of the voice.

5. *Law-t.* disturbance.

TROUBLE, [Lat. : turbidus], *adj.* 1. turbid : not clear ; muddy, thick. **Vin —**, thick wine. **Pêcher en eau —**, *Fig.* to fish in troubled waters, to take advantage of confusion.

2. dull ; foggy, hazy, cloudy, overcast. **L'air est —**, it is foggy. **Le temps est —**, it is cloudy.

3. dim, dull : not clear. **Avoir la vue —**, to be dim-sighted. **Ce verre est —**, that glass is not clear. **Tout cela est —**, *Fig.* all that is not clear.

TROUBLE, *sm.* sediment.

TROUBLÉ, E, troublé, *pa. p.* and *adj.* disturbed, troubled : *a)* agitated, upset ; *b)* agitated, disordered ; *c)* disconcerted, confused ; *d)* molested, annoyed ; disquieted ; *e)* muddled ; thickened. *b)* **Avoir l'esprit —, être — d'esprit**, not to be quite right in one's mind.

TROUBLEAU, troublô, *sm.* [*Pl. Troubleaux*]. *Fish.* hoop-net.

TROUBLE-FÊTE, troublœfêt', *smf.* 1. mar-joy, mar-sport ; 2. (*masc.*) untoward event. [*Pl. Trouble-Fête.*]

TROUBLER, troublé-r, [trouble], *va.* 1. to disturb : *a)* to trouble, to throw into confusion, to confound, to disorder ; to upset ; *b)* to bring discord into, to disorder, to break up ; *c)* to agitate, to discompose, to disorder, to flurry ; to perplex ; to trouble ; *d)* to put out, to disconcert, to con-

fuse ; e) to derange, to trouble ; f) to disorder. to obstruct. to interrupt ; g) to molest, to trouble, to annoy ; h) to interrupt, to impede, to hinder ; i) to mar, to break in, upon ; j) to disquiet, to make uneasy, to harass, to trouble ; k) to agitate, to trouble, to make turbid, to muddle ; to thicken. a) **Jamais l'air n'est troublé de ses gémissements**, his groans never disturb us. b) **— un royaume**, to bring discord into a kingdom. **— une famille**, to bring discord into a family. **Cette Hélène qui trouble et l'Europe et l'Asie**, this Helen who disturbs both Europe and Asia. *Rac. Eph.* xi. 4. c) **Elle n'était troublée d'aucune passion**, no passion disturbed her peace of mind. **Cela lui a troublé la mémoire**, it impaired his memory. **— la tête**, to impair one's reason. **La peur lui trouble la raison**, fear disturbs his reason. d) **Vous me troublez par votre bruit**, the noise you make disturbs me. **Trop de sévérité de la part d un juge peut — un accusé**, too much severity on the part of the judge may confuse the prisoner. e) **— l'ordre des successions**, to derange the order of successions. f) **Cela trouble la digestion**, that disturbs the digestion. g) **Pardonnez si j'ose vous —**, pardon me, for disturbing you. h) **— un entretien**, to interrupt a conversation. **Quel chagrin trouble votre sommeil ?** what trouble is it that disturbs your sleep ? *Boileau*. **— le repos des morts**, to disturb the rest of the dead. i) **— une fête**, to disturb a feast. **Au plus haut point de sa gloire, sa joie est troublée par la triste apparition de la mort**, when he was at the height of his glory, death came between him and his happiness. j) **— la retraite d'une armée**, to harass a retreating army. **— quelqu'un dans la possession d'un bien**, to contest a person's right to the possession of a thing. k) **— l'eau**, to disturb water. **— l'air**, to disturb the air.

2. to dim (the sight).

TROUBLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to become disturbed, agitated ; **2.** to become confused, disconcerted. **Je me troublai au point de ne pouvoir dire un seul mot**, I became so confused that I could not utter a word. **Sa mémoire se trouble**, his memory fails him. **Son esprit se trouble**, his mind becomes confused.

3. to become unsettled ; **4.** to get cloudy, to be overcast. **Le temps commence à se —**, it is getting cloudy.

5. to grow dim, to become confused. **Ma vue se trouble, mes yeux se troublent**, my eyes grow dim. **Il s'est troublé et n'a pu rien répondre**, he got confused and could not answer anything.

6. to get turbid, muddy, thick. **Comme une eau pure et calme commence à se — aux approches de l'orage**, just as pure and tranquil water becomes muddy at the approach of a storm. *J. J. Rousseau*.

TROUÉE, troué, [trouer], *sf.* gap, opening. **Faire une — dans une haie**, to make a gap in a hedge. **Faire sa —**, *Fig.* **1.** to penetrate into the minds ; to be received ; **2.** to cut one's way.

TROUER, troué-r, [trou], *va.* **1.** to make a hole in ; **2.** to pierce ; **3.** to perforate, to bore, to hole. **— un mur**, to make a hole in a wall. **Ses vêtements sont tout troués**, his clothes are all in holes. **Des bas troués**, stockings with holes in them.

TROUER (SE), *v. refl.* to have a hole or holes, to get full of holes. **Ce cuir s'est promptement troué**, this leather soon got full of holes. **Mon habit commence à se —**, my coat is beginning to wear into holes.

TROU-MADAME, troumadam', *sm.* pigeon-hole : a game. [*Pl. Trous-madame*].

TROUPE, troup', [origin uncertain : perhaps Lat. : turba, changed into truba and trupa], *sf.* **1.** troop : a) a collection of people number, multitude, company, throng ; band ; (small) knot ; (in an ill sense) set, gang, crew ; b) company (of stage-players) ; c) *Milit.* a small body of cavalry or infantry ; d) *Milit. pl.* soldiers, forces, army ; e) *Milit.* soldiery ; common soldiers, as distinguished from the officers. a) **Une — d'enfants**, a band of children. **Une — d'esclaves**, a number of slaves. **Aller en —**, to go in companies. b) **Une — de comédiens**, a company of actors. c) **Cet officier conduit bien sa —**, that officer leads his soldiers well. d) **Des troupes d'élite**, choice troops. **De vieilles troupes**, old troops.

2. (of animals) herd, drove ; bevy ; flock ; (of birds) flight. **Une — d'oies**, a flock of geese. **Aller en —**, to go in herds, in flock.

TROUPEAU, troupô, [troupe], *sm.* [*Pl. Troupeaux.*] **1.** herd, drove (of domesticated animals) ; flock (of fowls or small animals). **Un — de bétail**, a drove of cattle. **Un — de bœufs**, a drove, a herd of oxen. **Garder les troupeaux**, to mind the herds. **Un — de dindons**, a flock of turkeys.

2. *Fig.* flock of sheep, flock. **Le — de l'évêque**, the bishop's flock. **Le — de Jésus-Christ**, the flock of Christ.

3. *Fig.* (in an ill sense) herd, set, gang. **Le — des humains**, the whole of humanity. **Un — d'ignorants**, a set of ignorants, a set of ignorant people.

TROUPIALE, troupial', [troupe], *sm. Ornith.* troop-bird, troopial : a genus of passerine birds.

TROUPIER, troupyé, [troupe], *sm.* trooper, soldier.

TROUSSAGE, trousazh, [trousser], *sm. Culin.* trussing (of poultry).

TROUSSE, trous', [trousser], *sf.* **1.** truss, bundle. **— de linge**, a bundle of linen. **— de fourrage**, truss of fodder.

2. † quiver : case for arrows : **3.** barber's case, razor-case ; **4.** surgeon's case ; **5.** gardener's case ; **6.** † *pl.* breeches (worn by pages), trunk-hose. **— roulante pour hommes, pour dames**, gent's, ladie's roll up case. **— de voyage**, travelling-case. **Avoir quelqu'un à ses trousses**, to have somebody at one's heels. **Être aux trousses de quelqu'un**, to be at a person's heels. **En —**, behind.

TROUSSÉ, E, trousé, *adj.* **1.** tucked up ; **2.** turned up ; **3.** trussed, packed up ; **4.** carried away ; **5.** *Fam.* made ; set ; disposed. **Un repas bien —**, a well cooked meal. **Une fête assez bien troussée**, a pleasant holiday. **Une petite maison bien troussée**, a pretty little house. **C'est un petit homme bien —**, he is a dapper little fellow. **Un cheval bien —**, a well set horse.

6. turned. **Un compliment bien —**, a well-turned compliment.

TROUSSEAU, trousô, [trousse], *sm.* [*Pl. Trousseaux.*] **1.** bunch (of keys) ; **2.** † bundle (of arrows) ; **3.** *Anat.* fasciculus ; **4.** outfit (of a pupil in a college) ; **5.** trousseau (of a lady about to be married), marriage outfit, wedding outfit.

TROUSSE-ÉTRIERS, trousétrié, *sm.* stirrup-leather.

TROUSSE-GALANT, trous'galàn, *sm.* cholera.

TROUSSE-PÊTE, trous'pèt', *sf. Popul. lang.* hussy, jade.

TROUSSE-QUEUE, trous'kœ, *sm. Man.* tail-band. [*Pl. Trousse-Queue.*]

TROUSSEQUIN, trous'kan, [for trusquin], *sm.* **1.** cantle : hind peak of a saddle ; **2.** *Technol.* mortise-gauge, beam-compass.

TROUSSER, trousé-r, [from trou : formed prob. from Lat. : thyrus, a stalk], *va.* **1.** to tie up ; **2.** to truss up, to pack up. **— bagage**, to pack up. *Fam.* to cut one's sticks, to hook it.

3. *Cook.* to truss (a fowl) ; **4.** † *Fam.* **— quelqu'un en malle**, to carry a person away

5. *Fig.* to despatch, to expedite (an affair business). **— de la besogne**, to get through a good deal of work.

6. *Fig.* to carry off : to kill. **Cette maladie l'a troussé en quelques jours**, that illness carried him off in a few days.

7. to turn up ; **8.** to tuck up. **— sa robe**, to tuck up one's dress.

TROUSSER (SE), *v. refl.* to tuck up one's clothes.

TROUSSIS, trousi, [trousser], *sm.* tuck.

TROUVABLE, trouvabl', [trouver], *adj.* findable ; to be found.

TROUVAILLE, trouvây, [trouver], *sf.* thing found, finding, godsend, prize. **Faire une —**, to find something. **C'est une réelle —**, *Fam.* it is a piece of luck ; it is quite a find.

TROUVÉ, E, trouvé, *adj.* **1.** found. **Enfant —**, foundling.

2. happy, felicitous. **Une expression trouvée**, a happy expression.

TROUVER, trouvé-r, [of uncertain origin : O. Fr. : trover, Late Lat. : tropāre, to find out or invent poetry, Lat. : tropus, trope], *va.* **1.** to find : a) to meet, to reach or obtain by searching or by accident ; b) to detect, to catch, to find out ; c) to meet with, to light upon, to fall upon, to hit upon, to chance upon, to come across ; d) to have, to procure, to obtain ; e) to have, to experience, to enjoy ; f) to discover, to find out ; g) to observe, to perceive, to remark ; to think ; h) to think, to think of, to deem, to judge ; i) to like ; j) to get, to procure. a) **— un trésor**, to find a treasure. **Je l'ai trouvé à propos**, I found it to the purpose. **— visage de bois**, to find nobody at home. **Vous me trouverez sur votre chemin**, *Fig.* you will find me in your way. **Il croit avoir trouvé la pie au nid**, *Fig.* he thinks he has found a mare's nest. **— chaussure à son pied**, to find just what suits one. **— à qui parler**, to find one's match. **Il a trouvé son maître**, he has found his equal, his match. b) **— quelqu'un en faute**, to detect a person in fault. **On le trouva prêt à s'évader**, they caught him just as he was about to escape. c) **— la mort sur le champ de bataille**, to meet with death on the battle-field. **— bien des obstacles**, to meet with many obstacles. **— grâce aux yeux de quelqu'un**, to find favour in a person's eyes. d) **Il a su — des amis**, he managed to find friends. **Je vais, je viens, je m'occupe, et trouve la fin de la journée**, I go about, I occupy myself and find that I have got to the end of the day. **— le temps de faire quelque chose**, to find the time to do a thing. e) **Je trouvais du plaisir à me perdre pour elle**, I found pleasure in ruining myself for her. f) **Newton a trouvé la loi de la gravitation**, N. discovered the law of gravitation. **L'ambition a fait — ces dangereux expédients**, ambition discovered these dangerous expedients. g) **Je lui trouve de l'esprit**, I think him witty. **Je l'ai trouvé malade**, I thought he was ill. **Je vous trouve bon visage**, I think you are looking well. **Je trouve un mauvais goût à ce vin**, this wine seems to have an unpleasant taste. h) **Je ne trouve rien de mauvais là-dedans**, I do not think there is anything wrong in that. **L'avis fut trouvé bon**, they thought the advice good. **Un manuscrit que je trouvai valoir beaucoup**, a manuscript which

I thought was very valuable. **Je trouve cette phrase obscure**, I think that phrase obscure. **Cela est bien mal. Vous trouvez** ? that is very wrong. Do you think so ? — **le temps long**, to think the time long. — **bon**, to think good, to approve, to like. — **mauvais**, to think bad, to disapprove, to dislike. **Je trouverai bon tout ce que vous ferez**, I shall approve of whatever you do. *f*) **Trouvez-moi quelque arme**, find me some weapon. *Rac. Ath.* v. 2. **Sa conduite a trouvé des censeurs**, his conduct was found fault with. **Tes discours trouveront plus d'accès que les miens**, he will lend a more willing ear to your speeches than to mine. *Rac. Phèd.* iii. 1.

2. to seek out. **Aller — quelqu'un**, to seek out a person. **Il est venu me — à la campagne**, he sought me out in the country. **J'irai vous — demain**, I will go to you to-morrow.

3. — **à**, to find means, to find a way ; to contrive. **Il trouve à placer son mot**, he contrives to have his say. **Trouvera-t-il à faire un emprunt** ? will he be able to borrow ? **Il n'a pas trouvé à se défaire de sa maison**, he has not been able to get rid of his house.

4. — **à dire**, — **à redire**, — **à blâmer à**, to find fault with.

TROUVER (SE), *v. refl.* **1**. to meet, to meet with ; **2** to be present, to be ; to happen to be, to chance to be. **Il s'est trouvé à cette bataille**, he was present at that battle. **Trouve-toi demain matin dans le bois**, be in the wood to-morrow morning. **Le premier qui se trouvera sur mon chemin**, the first person I meet with. **3**. to be found, to be. **Tous les œufs de cette couvée se sont trouvés clairs**, all the eggs of that brood had nothing in them. **Cela se trouve à tel endroit**, that is to be found in such a place.

4. to be found to be, to prove, to turn out. **Notre départ se trouva ainsi retardé de deux jours**, our departure was thus delayed for two days. **La nouvelle s'est trouvée fausse**, the news proved to be untrue.

5. to find in one's self ; **6**. to find one's self : *a*) to be ; *b*) to be, with respect to one's state of health ; *c*) to feel one's self, to feel, to be ; *d*) to think one's self, to deem one's self. *a*) **Se — en danger**, to find one's self in danger. **Nous nous trouvons dans des occasions dangereuses**, we find ourselves in dangerous circumstances. *b*) **Se — bien**, to be well (in health). **Se — mal**, to be uncomfortable, to faint away. **Ce malade se trouve mieux**, that patient feels better. **Comment vous trouvez-vous aujourd'hui** ? how are you to-day ? *c*) **Il se trouve heureux**, he thinks himself happy. **Il se trouve bien partout**, he is comfortable anywhere. **Je me trouve bien de la campagne**, I am all the better for being in the country. **L'on se trouve toujours bien d'avoir de la sincérité**, honesty is the best policy. **Je me suis mal trouvé de ces compliments**, I had to suffer for those compliments. *d*) **Elle se trouva belle**, she thought she was handsome. **Je me trouvais barbare, injuste, criminel**, I thought I was barbarous, unjust, criminal. *Rac. Baj.* iii. 4.

7. (*Impers.*) to be, to exist ; to be found. **Il se trouva un homme assez hardi pour lui dire la vérité**, one man was bold enough to tell him the truth.

8. (*Impers.*) to happen, to chance ; to appear. **Il se trouva que cet homme qu'on croyait riche ne laissa pas de quoi payer ses dettes**, it happened that this man that people thought so rich, did not leave enough to pay his debts. **Il se trouva qu'on mit de nouveaux obstacles à cette affaire**, it happened that new obstacles were thrown in the way of that affair.

TROUVÈRE, trouvèr', [O. Fr. : trovere], *sm.* trouvere : old poet of the north of France.

TROUVEUR, trouvœr, [trouver], *sm.* **1**. finder : one who finds ; **2**. trouvere.

TROYEN, ENNE, trwayan, èn', *sm. f.* Trojan : of or belonging to ancient Troy.

TRUAND, E, truân, ând', [of Celtic origin], *sm. f.* vagrant, vagabond.

TRUANDAILLE, truândây', [truand], *sf.* the set of vagrants : all the vagrants.

TRUANDER, truândé-r, *vn.* to beg.

TRUANDERIE, truând'ri, *sf.* vagrancy : begging.

TRUBLE, trubl', [Lat. : tribula]. *sf. Fish.* hoop-net.

TRUBLEAU, trublô, *sm. Fish.* handnet.

TRUC, truk, [Gascon], *sm.* **1**. billiards ; **2**. *Slang.* blow ; **3**. *Fig.* craft, skill. **Connaître le —, avoir le —**, to be knowing. **Débiner le —**, *Slang.* to let out the secret.

4. sleight : artful trick ; **5**. *Theat.* machinery, trap.

TRUC *or* **TRUCK**, truk, [Eng. : truck], *sm.* truck : *a*) a small wheel-carriage ; *b*) *Railw.* a low carriage.

TRUCAGE, TRUQUAGE, trùkazh, [truc, trick], *sm. Fam.* trickery, fakement : any swindling device, used particularly to denote the making up of articles sold as antiquities.

TRUCHEMAN *or* **TRUCHEMENT**, trush'mân-t, [Ar.: tourdjouman], *sm.* **1**. interpreter: (in the East) dragoman, drogman ; **2**. *Fig.* interpreter, spokesman.

† **TRUCHER**, trushé-r, *va. Slang.* to beg.

TRUCHEUR, EUSE, trushœr, œz', *sm. f.* beggar.

TRUCULENCE, trukulâns', [Lat. : truculentia], *sf.* truculence, truculency : fierceness, ferocity.

TRUCULENT, E, trukulân-t, ânt', [Lat. : truculentus], *adj.* truculent : fierce, violent.

TRUELLE, truèl', [Lat. : trulla, dim. of trua, a ladle], *sf.* **1**. trowel : a mason's tool ; **2**. *Fig.* building. **Aimer la —**, to be fond of building. — **à brique**, bricklayer's trowel. — **transplantoir**, gardener's trowel.

3. fish-trowel, fish-slice.

TRUELLÉE, truèlé, *sf.* trowel full.

TRUELLETTE, truèlèt', [truelle], *sf.* small trowel.

TRUFFE, truf', [Lat. : tuber], *sf.* truffle : a kind of fungus.

TRUFFÉ, E, trufé, *adj.* truffled : furnished or stuffed with truffles.

TRUFFER, trufé-r, [truffe], *va.* to stuff with truffles.

TRUFFIER, IÈRE, trufyé, fyèr', *adj.* of truffles.

TRUFFIÈRE, trufyèr', *sf.* truffleground.

TRUFFIVORE, trufivor', *adj.* truffle-eating.

TRUFLIER, truflié, *sm. Bot.* privet. V. *Troène*.

TRUIE, trui, [Low. Lat. : troga], *sf. Zool.* sow : female pig.

TRUISME, truism', [Eng. : truism], truism : an undoubted or self-evident truth.

TRUITE, truit', [Lat. : tructa], *sf. Ichth.* trout : *a*) river-trout, the *Salmo fario* ; *b*) several other species of salmon. **Truite saumonée**, salmon-trout.

TRUITÉ, E, truité, [truite], *adj.* **1**. trout-like ; **2**. trout-coloured ; white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel ; red-spotted. **Cheval alezan —**, trout-coloured horse.

3. spotted. **Porcelaine truitée**, spotted porcelain. **Fonte truitée**, spotted castings.

TRUITELLE, truitèl, *sf.*, **TRUITON**, truitôn, *sm.* troutlet, troutling : a small trout.

TRULLISATION, trulizatíon, [Lat. trulla, trowel], trullization, trowelling, pargeting.

TRUMEAU, trumô, [origin unknown ; perhaps Ger. : Trumm ; O. H. Ger. : drum, end], *sm.* [*Pl. Trumeaux.*] **1**. † leg ; **2**. † trowsers ; **3**. *Bulch.* leg of beaf ; **4**. *Arch.* pier : the part of a front-wall between two openings ; **5**. pier-glass : a glass which hangs against a pier, between windows.

TRUQUER, truké-r, [truc], *vn. Fam.* to cheat, to fake, to swindle, as in making false antiquities. V. *Trucage*.

TRUQUEUR, trukœr, [truc], *sm. Pop.* crafty, cunning man.

TRUSQUIN, truskan, *sm. Technol.* mortise-gauge, beam-compass.

TRYGON, trigôn, *sm. Ichth.* trygon, sting-ray : a fish of the ray kind.

TSAR, tzar, [Rus.], *sm.* czar, tzar : the emperor of Russia.

TSARIEN, IENNE, tzaryan, èn', *adj.* czarinian : belonging to the czar.

TSARINE, tzarin', *sf.* czarina, tzarina : the empress of Russia.

TSAROWITZ, tzarovits, *sm.* czarowitz : the czar's eldest son.

TU, tu, [Lat. : tu], *pron. pers.* 2d pers. *mf.* of the sing. [Objective *toi*, *te* ; *pl. vous.*] thou ; *Fam.* you. [*Tu* is used in poetry, or in familiar conversation, or between near relations, husbands, friends, or children.] **Être à tu et à toi avec quelqu'un**, to be on familiar terms with a person.

TU, E, *p. p.* of Taire. V. *Taire*.

TUABLE, tuabl', [tuer], *adj.* **1**. that may be killed ; **2**. fit to be killed.

TUAGE, tuazh', [tuer], *sm.* killing, slaughtering, (of animals).

TUANT, E, tuân-t, ânt', [tuer], *adj.* **1**. killing, fatiguing, harassing, toilsome ; **2**. wearisome, tiresome, tedious.

TU AUTEM, tu ôtèm, [Lat. : but thou], *sm. Fam.* main point, essential point.

TUBAGE, tubazh', [tube], *sm.* tubing : the act of furnishing with tubes.

TUBE, tub', [Lat. : tubus], *sm.* tube : *a*) pipe, canal, conduit, hollow cylinder ; *b*) *Anat.* duct ; *c*) *Bot.* the united portion of a monosepalous calyx or a monopetalous corolla. **Un — de verre**, a glass tube. — **capillaire**, capillary tube. — **de sûreté**, safety-tube. *d*) *Milit.* tube : the barrel of a gun. **Un — de verre**, a glass tube. — **capillaire**, capillary tube. — **de sûreté**, safety-tube. — **acoustique**, speaking-tube. — **électrique**, electric tube. — **rallonge**, extension tube.

2. *Paint.* — **de couleurs moites**, tube of moist colours. — **à dissolution**, *Cycl.* solution tube.

3. *Slang.* a chimney-pot : a tall hat, a silk hat.

TUBER, tubé-r, [tube], *va.* to tube : to furnish with tubes.

TUBÉRACÉ, E, tubérasé, [Lat. : tuber, truffle], *adj. Bot.* truffle-like.

TUBERCULE, tubèrkul', [Lat. : tuberculum, dim. of tuber], *sm.* **1**. *Bot.* tuber : *a*) an underground, fleshy, rounded expansion of the stem of plants, usually containing starchy matter ; *b*) truffle ; **2**. tubercle : *a*) *Gard.* a little knob, like a pimple on plants ; *b*) *Anat.* small eminence or elevation ; *c*) *Med.* a small, superficial tumour ; *d*) *Med* a small mass of yellow, or yellowish grey opaque, unorganized substance, deposited in various parts of the body.

TUBERCULÉ, E, tubèrkulé, *adj.* tuberculed : having tubercles.

TUBERCULEUX, EUSE, tubèrkulœ, œz', *adj.* tubercular, tuberculate, tuberculated, tuberculose, tuberculous : *a*) *Bot.* tubercled, bearing excrescences, full of knobs ; *b*) *Med.* affected with tubercles ; relating to tubercules.

TUBERCULEUX, EUSE, *sm. f. Med.* consumptive, phthisical person.

TUBERCULIFÈRE, tubèrkulifèr', [Lat. : tuberculum, tubercule ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Bot.* tuberiferous : bearing tubers.

TUBERCULISATION, tubèrkulizasyôn, *sf. Med.* tuberculization : the development of tubercles.

TUBERCULISER, tubèrkulizé-r, [tubercule], *va. Med.* to produce tubercles in.

TUBERCULOSE, tubèrkulôz', [tubercule], *sf. Med.* tuberculosis, tuberculization, consumption : the morbid state which gives rise to the development of tubercles.

TUBÉREUX, tubérœz', *sf. Bot.* tuberose : a plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower.

TUBÉREUX, EUSE, tubérœ, œz, [Lat. : tuberosus], *adj. Bot.* tuberous, tuberose : *a*) having tubers ; *b*) resembling a tuber.

TUBÉROSITÉ, tubérôzité, [tubéreux], *sf.* tuberosity : *a*) tuberousness ; the state of being knobbed ; *b*) *Anat.* projection, elevation.

TUBIEU, tubyœ, **TUBLEU**, tublœ, [for Tudieu], *interj.* zounds !

TUBIFORME, tubiform', [tube ; forme], *adj.* tubiform, tubuliform : having the form of a tube.

TUBULAIRE, tubulèr', [Lat. : tubulus, little tube], *adj.* tubular : having the form of a tube or pipe ; pipelike. **Pont —**, tubular bridge.

TUBULE, tubul', [Lat. : tubulus, little tube], *sm.* tubule : a small tube.

TUBULÉ, E, tubulé, [tube], *adj.* tubulated: *a*) furnished with one or more small tubes ; *b*) Bot. tubular, tubulous, resembling a tube.

TUBULEUX, EUSE, tubulœ z, œz', [Lat. : tubulus, little tube], *adj. Nat. Hist.* tubulous, tubulose, tubular : having the form of a tube ; composed of tubes.

TUBULIFORME, tubuliform', [Lat. : tubulus, little tube ; forme], *adj.* tubuliform : having the form of a small tube.

TUBULURE, tubulur', [Lat. : tubulus, little tube], *sf.* 1. *Chem.* tubulure, tubulature : the mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort ; 2. tubule : small tube.

TUDESQUE, tudèsk', [Lat. : Teutonicus, Teutonic, allied to Ger. teutsch or deutsch, German], *adj.* 1. Teutonic, German : pertaining to the ancient Germans ; 2. *Fig.* Gothic, uncouth, unrefined, rude, coarse, inelegant. **La langue —**, the old German language. **Des manières tudesques**, coarse German manners.

TUDESQUE, *sm.* Teutonic language.

TUDIEU, tudyœ, [pour Tue ; Dieu], *interj.* zounds ! odsbud ! odslife ! expressions euphemistically used in old comedies.

TUÉ, E, tué, *pa. p.* killed *a*) slain ; slaughtered ; *b*) tired to death ; *c*) refuted.

TUÉS, *smpl.* the killed.

TUE CHIEN, tushyan, *sm.* 1. *Bot.* meadow saffron : *Colchicum autumnale* ; 2. nux vomica. [*Pl. Tue-chiens.*]

TUE LOUP, tulou, *sm. Bot.* wolf's bane, monk's hood, aconite.

TUER, tué-r, [origin unknown ; the Lat. tutari, to cover, to protect and to smother has been suggested ; why not Ger. toten, to kill ? It begins with a T.], *va.* 1. † to extinguish, to put out ; 2. to kill : *a*) to put to death, to deprive of life ; to slay, to slaughter, to make away with ; to cause the death of ; *b*) to slaughter, to butcher ; *c*) to afflict ; to overfatigue ; *d*) to tire to death, to bore ; *e*) to destroy ; to take away ; *f*) to while away, to beguile ; *g*) to murder, to destroy ; to cause the failure of. *a*) **— un homme d'un coup d'épée**, to kill a man with a sword. **Se faire —**, to get killed. (Impers). **Il fut tué beaucoup de gens dans la dernière bataille** ; many people were killed in the last battle. **Une tuile l'a tué**, a tile falling upon him killed him. **L'apoplexie l'a tué**, he died of apoplexy. **Elle aimait trop le bal, c'est ce qui l'a tuée**, she was too fond of going to balls, that was the cause of her death. **Le bruit qui a couru de ma mort ne m'a point tué**, though it was reported that I was dead, I did not die. *b*) **— des bœufs**, to kill oxen. *c*) **Le chagrin la tue**, she is dying of grief. **Il est des moments de réflexion qui vous tuent**, reflection sometimes tires one to death. *d*) **Le grand bruit me tue**, I cannot bear a great noise. **Il me tue avec ses compliments**, he bores me to death with his compliments. *e*) **Le froid a tué les oliviers**, the frost has killed the olive-trees. **Cela tue le plaisir de la partie**, it does away with the pleasure of the party. *f*) **— le temps**, to kill, to beguile, to while away the time. *g*) **Les acteurs ont tué l'ouvrage**, the actors have murdered that play. **— un poète**, to murder a poet. **— son modèle, son original**, to murder one's model, one's original.

TUER, *vn.* to kill. **La lettre tue, mais l'esprit donne la vie**, the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. *Bib.* II *Cor.* III.

TUER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to kill one's self : *a*) to commit suicide, to make away with one's self ; *b*) to lose life by accident ; *c*) to destroy one's health ; *d*) to take much trouble. *a*) **On ne sait pas pourquoi il s'est tué**, people do not know why he killed himself. *b*) **Il s'est tué en tombant de cheval**, he fell from his horse and killed himself. *c*) **Vous vous tuez à mener une pareille vie**, you destroy your health by leading such a life. **Il se tue à force de boire**, he is killing himself with drink. **Se — à plaisir**, to destroy one's health wantonly. *d*) **Pour moi, je ne me tue point à écrire, je ne fais rien**, I do not kill myself with writing, I do not do anything. **On se tue à vous faire un aveu des plus doux**, I do myself violence to make you the tenderest of declarations. *Mol. Tart.* IV. 5. **Il se tue à rimer**, he is always trying to make verses, *Boileau. Sat.* 9. **Je me tue de lui répéter cela**, I keep telling him that over and over again. **Il ne se tue pas à travailler**, he does not kill himself with work. **Je me tue de vous faire signe que j'ai quelque chose à vous dire**, I keep making signs to you that I have something to tell you. *Prov.* : V. *Ours.*

2. to kill each other.

À TUE-TÊTE, *adv. phr.* at the top of one's voice, with might and main, with all one's might. **Crier à tue-tête**, to cry as loud as one can.

TUERIE, türi, [tuer], *sf.* 1. slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage ; 2. slaughter-house.

TUEUR, tuœr, *sm.* 1. killer, slayer. (*Ironic*). **— de gens**, braggadocio, bouster, bully.

2. butcher.

TUF, tuf, [Lat. : tofus, : Ital. : tufo], *sm.* 1. *Geol.* tufa, tuff ; *a*) a porous stone formed by depositions from water ; *b*) a soft, white, calcareous stone. **— volcanique**, volcanic tufa. **— calcaire**, calcareous tufa.

2. *Fig.* bottom. **Rencontrer, trouver le —**, to go to the bottom.

3. coarse stuff.

TUFACÉ, E, tufasé, [tuf], *adj.* tufaceous : pertaining to tufa, consisting of tufa.

TUFFEAU, tufô, [tuf], *sm.* 1. tufa-stone, white stone ; 2. chalk.

TUFIER, IÈRE, tufyé, èr', [tuf], *adj.* tufaceous : partaking of the nature of tufa ; chalky, marly.

† **TUGURIO**, tuguryo, [Ital.], *sm.* cottage, cot.

TUILE, tuil', [Lat. : tegula], *sf.* 1. tile : a plate of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings. **— creuse**, gutter-tile. **— faîtière**, crest-tile, ridge-tile. **— flamande** pantile. **— vernie**, glazed tile. **Couverture en tuiles**, tiling. **Couvreur en tuile**, tiler. **Être logé sous les tuiles**, to live in an attic.

2. *Fig.* sudden misfortune. **Hélas, c'est une — qui me tombe sur la tête**, alas, it is a sudden misfortune that has befallen me !

3. smooth board, for the wire-pliers ; 4. *Cloth-m.* smoothing-board, sleeking-board.

TUILÉ, E, tuilé, *adj.* tile-like.

TUILEAU, tuilô, *sm.* [*Pl. Tuileaux.*] broken tile.

TUILER, tuilé-r, [tuile], *va.* 1. *Cloth-m.* to give the finishing with the smoothing-board ; 2. to examine (at the entrance of a lodge of freemasons.)

TUILERIE, tuil'ri, [tuile], *sf.* 1. tiling ; 2. tile-kiln, tilery ; 3. *pl.* Tuileries : a palace in Paris.

TUILETTE, tuilèt', [tuile], *sf.* small tile.

TUILEUR, tuilœr, *sm.* tyler, tiler : a door-keeper at a lodge of freemasons.

TUILIER, tuilyé, *sm.* tile-maker.

TULIPE, tulip', [from Turkish tulbend, a turban], *sf.* tulip : *a*) *Bot.* a genus of bulbous plants ; *b*) the flower.

TULIPIER, tulipyé, *sm.* 1. tulipist : a cultivator of tulips ; 2. *Bot.* tulip-tree, white-wood : *Liriodendron tulipifera*, an American tree.

TULIPOMANIE, tulipomani, [tulipe ; manie], *sf.* tulipomania : an infatuated passion for the cultivation or possession of tulips.

TULLE, tul', [from Tulle in Corrèze], *sm.* tulle, net, single press-point. **— de coton**, cotton net, tulle. **— de soie**, silk net, tulle. **Robe de —**, tulle, net dress. **— bobin**, bobbinet.

TULLERIE, tul'ri, *sf.* tulle-manufacture.

TULLIÈRE, tulyèr', *adj. f.* of tulle, of net : relating to the manufacture of tulles.

TULLISTE, tulist', *smf.* net-maker.

TUMBLER, tônblèr, [Eng.], *sm.* tumbler : *a*) a variety of the domestic pigeon ; *b*) a sort of dog.

TUMÉFACTION, tuméfaksyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [tuméfier], *sf. Med.* tumefaction : the act of swelling or rising into a tumour.

TUMÉFIER, tuméfié-r, [Lat. : tumefacere; tumēre, to swell ; facĕre, to make], *va. Med.* to tumefy : to cause to swell.

TUMÉFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to tumefy : to swell.

TUMESCENT, tumèsan-t, [Lat. : tumēre, to swell], *adj. Med.* tumescent, swelling.

TUMEUR, tumœr, [Lat. : tumor], *sf. Med.* tumour, swelling : a morbid enlargement of any part of the body.

TUMULAIRE, tumulèr', [Lat. : tumulus, tomb], *adj.* 1. of a grave, of a stone. **Pierre —**, tomb-stone.

2. tumular : being in a heap or hillock.

TUMULTE, tumult', [Lat. : tumultus, rising : tumēre, to swell], *sm.* tumult : *a*) commotion or agitation of a multitude, accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices ; uproar, riot, hubbub ; *b*) agitation, high excitement, confused motion bustle ; hurry *a*) **Exciter des tu-**

multes, to raise tumults. — **populaire**, popular tumult. **Apaiser le —**, to appease the tumult. *b*) **Le — du monde**, the bustle of the world. **Le — des affaires**, the hurry of business. **Le — des passions**, the tumult of the passions.

EN TUMULTE, *adv. phr.* in a tumult, tumultuously.

TUMULTUAIRE, tumultuèr', *adj.* tumultuary : disorderly, confused, tumultuous **Une multitude —**, a tumultuous multitude. **Une délibération —**, a noisy discussion.

TUMULTUAIREMENT, tumultuèr'mân-t, *adv.* tumultuarily : in a tumultuary or disorderly manner. **Des peuples entiers qui s'armaient — pour la défense de leur liberté**, whole nations were tumultuarily arming to defend their liberty. *St. Evremond.*

TUMULTUEUSEMENT, tumultuœz'mân-t, *adv.* tumultuously.

TUMULTUEUX, EUSE, tumultuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : tumultuosus], *adj.* tumultuous : *a*) greatly agitated ; tumultuary, disorderly ; turbulent ; riotous ; *b*) full of tumult and disorder ; confused, noisy ; *c*) tumultuary, agitated, restless, unquiet. **Les cris tumultueux des assemblées**, the tumultuous cries of assemblies. **Une assemblée tumultueuse**, a riotous assembly. **Un esprit —**, a turbulent mind. **Une vie tumultueuse**, a turbulent life. **Des pensées tumultueuses**, tumultuous thoughts.

TUMULUS, tumulus, [Lat., mound], *sm. sm. Antiq.* tumulus (*pl.* tumuli) : barrow ; an artificial mound covering a tomb.

† **TUNER**, tuné-r, *va.* to beg.

TUNGSTATE, tòngstat', *sm. Chem.* tungstate : a salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.

TUNGSTÈNE, tôngstèn', [Swed. : tung, heavy ; sten, stone], *sm. Chem.* tungsten : a hard metal of a grayish colour.

TUNGSTIQUE, tongstik', *adj. Chem.* tungstic : containing tungsten.

TUNICELLE, tunisèl, [tunique], *sf.* short tunic.

TUNICIERS, tunisyé, *smpl.* tunicata : an order of acephalous molluscs.

TUNIQUE, tunik', [Lat. : tunica], *sf.* tunic: *a*) an under-garment worn by the ancients of both sexes ; *b*) *Cath. ch.* an under-garment worn by bishops when officiating ; *c*) coat of soldiers and pupils ; *d*) the upper part of a woman's gown ; *e*) *Bot.* coat ; integument ; *f*) *Anat.* wall, coat : a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ.

TUNIQUÉ, E, tuniké, *adj. Bot.* tunicated, coated : covered with a tunic.

TUNISIE, tunizi, *npf. Geog.* Tunis.

TUNISIEN, IENNE, *smf.* and. *adj. Geog.* Tunisian : of or belonging to Tunis.

TUNNEL, tunèl, [Eng.], *sm. Civ. Eng.* tunnel. **Un — de chemin de fer**, a railway tunnel.

TUORBE, tuórb', *sm. Mus.* theorbo. V. *téorbe.*

TURBAN, turbân, [Pers. and Ar. : dulband], *sm.* turban : *a*) a head-dress worn by the Orientals ; *b*) a head-dress worn by ladies. **Qui porte le —, coiffé du —**, turbaned. **Prendre le —**, to turn Mahometan.

TURBANÉ, E, turbané, *adj.* turbaned.

† **TURBE**, turb', *sf. Law-t.* turba.

TURBINE, turbin', [Lat. : turbo, turbinis, whirl], *sf. Hydraul.* turbine : a water-wheel with a vertical axis.

TURBINÉ, E, turbiné, *adj.* turbinate, turbinated : *a*) *Bot.* inversely conical, top-shaped ; *a*) *Conch.* spiral, wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex.

TURBINELLE, turbinèl', *sf.* turbinella, turnip-shell : a genus of marine molluscs.

TURBINER, turbiné-r, *vn. Slang.* to work, to slave at it.

TURBINEUR, turbinœr, *sm. Slang.* worker, hard worker.

TURBIT, turbit, *sm.* turbit : a variety of the domestic pigeon.

TURBITH, turbit, [ar. : turbid], *sm.* turpeth, turbith : *a*) the cortical bark of the root or *Convolvulus turpethum* ; *b*) *Chem.* turpeth-mineral, subsulphate of mercury. — **végétal**, vegetable turpeth, turpeth-root. — **noir**, *Bot.* leafy-branched spurge. — **bâtard, faux, de montagne**, broad-leaved laser-wort, deadly carrot.

TURBO, turbo, [Lat.], *sm.* turbo : a genus of gastropodous molluscs.

TURBOT, turbo, [Lat. : turbo, a spinning top], *sm. Ichth.* turbot : a sea-fish.

TURBOTIÈRE, turbotyèr, *sf. Cook.* turbot-kettle.

TURBOTIN, turbotan, *sm.* young turbot.

TURBULEMMENT, turbulamân-t, *adv.* turbulently.

TURBULENCE, turbulâns', [Lat. : turbulentia], *sf.* turbulence, turbulency : quality or state of being turbulent ; wildness.

TURBULENT, E, turbulân-t, ânt', [Lat. : turbulentus ; turba, a crowd], *adj.* turbulent : *a*) disposed to insubordination and disorder ; wild ; *b*) restless, agitated ; *c*) tumultuous, disorderly, violent, riotous ; *d*) liable to agitation. **Un enfant —**, a turbulent child. **Cette vie turbulente et tumultueuse**, that turbulent, wild life.

TURC, URQUE, turk', *adj.* Turkish : pertaining to the Turks.

À LA TURQUE, *adv. phr.* in the Turkish fashion, turkishly.

TURC, *sm.* **1.** Turk : *a*) a native of Turkey ; *b*) a Mahometan ; *c*) *Fam.* cruel man. *a*) **Fort comme un —**, as strong as a Turk. **Traiter quelqu'un de — à More**, to treat any one harshly. **Le grand —**, the Sultan of Turkey. **Les Turcs**, the Turks. **Se faire —**, to turn Mahometan.

2. Turkish language.

TURQUE, *sf.* Turkish woman.

TURC, turk, *sm. Nat. Hist.* wood-worm.

TURCIE, tursi, *sf. Civ. Eng.* dike, mole.

TURCISME, tursism', *sm.* Turcism : the religion of the Turks.

TURCO, turko, *sm.* Algerian soldier.

TURDE, turd', [Lat. : turdis], *sm. Ornith.* thrush : *Turdus.* a genus of passerine birds.

TURDIDÉS, turdidé, *smpl. Ornith.* turdidæ : thrushes, a family of dentirostral birds of the order passeres.

TURELURE, tur'lur, [onomat.], *sf.* tol de rol : burden of a song.

TURF, turf, [Eng.], *sm.* turf : race-course.

TURFISTE, turfist', *sm.* turfite : one addicted to horse-racing.

TURGESCENCE, turzhèsâns', [turgescent], *sf. Med.* turgescence : superabundance of humours in any part of the body ; turgidity.

TURGESCENT, E, turzhèsân-t, ânt', [Lat.: turgescens, from turgēre, to swell , *adj. Med.* turgescent, turgent, swelling.

TURGIDE, turzhid', [Lat. : turgidus , *adj.* turgid : swollen.

TURION, turiôn, [Lat. : turio , *sm. Bot.* turio : a young shoot or sucker springing out of the ground.

TURLUPIN, turlupân, *sm.* **1.** turlupin : a by name by which the sectaries of the 14 th century were distinguished ; **2.** Turlupin : the nickname of Henri Legrand a celebrated comedian in the 17th century ; **3.** *Fig.* sorry jester, punster.

TURLUPINADE, turlupinad', *sf.* low jest, conundrum.

TURLUPINER, turlupiné-r, *vn.* to make conundrums, to jest.

TURLUPINER, *va.* to make puns on, to banter, to tease.

TURLURETTE, turlurèt', *sf.* **1.** † kind of guitar ; **2.** tol de rol : burden of a song.

TURLUT, turlu, *sm. Ornith.* titlark, titling, pipit, meadow-pipit, moss-cheeper : *Anthus pratensis.*

TURLUTAINE, turlutèn', [turlut], *sf.* **1.** † bird-organ ; **2.** mania.

TURLUTUTU, turlututu, *interj.* **1.** onomatopœia intended to imitate the sound of a flute ; **2.** hush ! hush ! tut !

TURNEP, turnèp, **TURNEPS**, turneps, [Eng.], *sm. Agr.* turnip : a plant cultivated for feeding cattle.

TURPITUDE, turpitud', [Lat. : turpitudo ; turpis, base], *sf.* turpitude : *a*) baseness, vileness, depravity ; *b*) baseness of words or actions.

TURQUERIE, turkri, [turc], *sf.* hardness ; cruelty.

† **TURQUESSE**, turkès', *sf.* Turkish woman.

TURQUET, turkè, [turc], *sm.* **1.** maize ; **2.** pug, pug-dog.

TURQUETTE, turkèt', *sf. Bot.* rupture-wort : *Herniaria.*

TURQUIE, turki, *pnf. Geog.* Turkey. — **d'Europe**, Turkey in Europe. **Blé de —**, maize, Indian corn, Indian wheat.

TURQUIN, turkan, [Ital. : turchino, of Turkey], *adj. m.* (of blue) dark.

TURQUOIS, turkwâ, *sm.* wind-mill (in Normandy).

TURQUOISE, turkwaz', [Ital. : turchino, blue of Turkey], *sf. Miner.* turquoise, turkois : a blue mineral.

TURRICULÉ, E, turrikulé, [Lat. : turricula, a little tower], *adj. Conch.* turriculated, turreted : resembling a turret.

TURRILITE, turrilit', *sf.* turrilite : a genus of fossil shells.

TUSSAH, tusa, *adj. invar.* Tussah : a sort of Indian silk.

TUSSICULATION, tusikulasyôn, [Lat. : tussicula, a slight cough], *sf. Med.* slight cough.

TUSSILAGE, tusilazh', [Lat. : tussilago ; tussis, cough], *sm. Bot.* tussilago, colt's-foot ; a genus of composite plants.

TUSSORE, tusor', *sm.* **1.** Tussah-silk, Tusseh-silk ; **2.** Tussah-silk handkerchief.

TUTÉLAIRE, tutélèr', [Lat.: tutelarius, from tutelia, protection], *adj.* tutelar, tutelary : guardian, protecting ; having guardianship or protection. **Une divinité —**, a tutelar divinity.

TUTELLE, tutèl, [Lat. : tutelia, protection ; tutari, to guard], *sf.* **1.** *Law-t*, guardianship ; (in the Roman or civil law) tutorage. **Enfant en —**, a minor. — **officieuse**, guardianship of a minor whom the guardian intends to adopt.

2. tutelage : *a*) the state of being under a guardian ; *b*) guardianship, protection. **Tenir quelqu'un en —**, to be the guardian of a person. **Les citoyens sont sous la — des lois**, the citizens are under the protection of the laws.

TUTEUR, TRICE, tutœr, tris', [Lat. : tutor, tutrix ; tutari, to defend], *sm. f.* **1.** *Law-t.* guardian ; (in the Roman or civil law) tutor *m.*, tutrix *f.* **Il n'a pas besoin de —**, *Fig.* he can manage for himself.

2. protector, protectress. **Rome, tutrice des beaux-arts**, Rome, the protectress of fine arts.

3. (in the masc.) *Gard.* prop.

TUTIE, tuti, *sf. Chem.* tutty : impure oxide of zinc.

TUTOIEMENT, *or* **TUTOIMENT**, tutwa-mân-t, [tutoyer], *sm.* thouing, theeing-and-thouing.

TUTORIAL, E, tutorial, [Lat. : tutor], *adj.* tutorial : pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor.

TUTOYER, tutwayé-r ; some persons pronounce tutoyé-r, [tu ; toi], *va.* [The *y* is changed into *i* before *e* : *je tutoie* ; *Conj.* like aboyer], to thee-and-thou.

TUTOYER (SE), *v. refl.* to thee-and-thou each other.

TUTTI, toutti, [Ital.], *smpl. Mus.* tutti.

TUYAU, tuiyo ; some persons pronounce tuyo, [of obscure or unknown origin. Perhaps the same as tube], *sm.* [*Pl. Tuyaux.*] 1. pipe, tube. — **à gaz**, gas-pipe. — **d'embranchement**, branch-pipe. — **d'arrosage**, hose, watering-hose. — **à vapeur**, steam-pipe. **Parler dans le — de l'oreille**, *Fam.* to whisper something in a person's ear.

2. flue, shaft, funnel (of a chimney) ; 3. nozzle (of bellows) ; 4. pipe (of organs) ; 5. stem, shank (of tobacco-pipes) ; 6. stalk (of corn) ; 7. barrel (of a quill). **Plis à gros tuyaux**, quilled flounces. **Le — d'un poêle**, the pipe of a stove. **Il ronfle comme un — d'orgue**, he snores like the pipe of an organ.

8. *Slang.* top-hat. — **de poêle**, silk-hat, chimney-pot.

9. *Fam.* tip, hint : private information supposed to be of advantage, as about betting on horses.

TUYAUTAGE, tuyotazh', [tuyauter], *sm.* 1. pipes (of a steam-engine) ; 2. quilling ; fluting.

TUYAUTER, tuyote-r, [tuyau], *va.* to quill ; to flute : to arrange in round plaits.

TUYAUTERIE, tuyoteri, [tuyau], *sf.* 1. manufacture of pipes ; 2. system of pipes, of hoses, etc.

TUYÈRE, tuiyèr', *or* tuyèr', [tuyau], *sf.* 1. tuyere, tuyer, tweer, twier : the point of the blast-pipe of a smelting furnace ; 2. tewel.

TWEED, touid, [Eng.], *sm.* tweed : a light woollen cloth.

TYLOSE, tylôz', [Gr.: τύλος], *sf. Med.* tylosis : callosity.

TYMPAN, tanpân, [Gr.: τύμπανον, drum], *sm.* 1. tympanum : *a*) *Anat.* drum of the ear ; *b*) *Arch.* tympan ; a triangular space or table in the corners of an arch ; spandrel ; *c*) die, trunk of a pedestal ; *d*) panel of a door ; *e*) *Mech.* a wheel placed round an axis for raising weights. *a*) **Un bruit à briser le —**, a deafening noise.

2. *Print.* tympan ; 3. *Mech.* tread-wheel ; 4. scoop-wheel.

TYMPANAL, E, tanpanal', *adj. Anat.* tympanal, tympanic : pertaining to the tympanum.

TYMPANIQUE, tanpanik', *adj. Anat.* tympanic : *a*) relating to the tympanum ; *b*) *Med.* drum like.

TYMPANISER, tanpanizé-r, [tympan], *va.* 1. † to cry (by beat of drum) ; 2. † to publish, to proclaim ; 3. to cry down, to decry. **C'est lui qui, dans des vers, vous a tympanisées**, he it was who, in verse, has turned your heads with praise. *Mol. F. Sav.* ii. 7.

TYMPANISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become ridiculous.

TYMPANITE, tanpanit', [tympan], *sf.* 1. *Med.* tympanitis, tympanites, tympany: a flatulent distention of the body ; 2. *Veter.* wind.

TYMPANON, tanpanôn, [Gr. : τύμπανον, drum], *sm. Mus.* dulcimer : a stringed instrument.

TYPE, tip', [Gr. : τύπος, model], *sm.* 1. type : *a*) stamp ; *b*) *Print.* a model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material ; *c*) the impression on a coin or medal of any image or figure ; *d*) *Philos.* original model ; *e*) *Script.* symbol, sign ; *f*) model ; pattern ; *b*) *Nat. Hist.* that which combines most prominently the several characteristics of a group ; *h*) the distinctive characters of a race ; *i*) *Chem.* a system of heterogeneous molecules, in which one or more of them can be replaced by others, without disturbing the chemical nature of the system ; *j*) *Med.* the particular form of a disease, as respects the order in which the symptoms appear and succeed each other. **Le — de cette médaille est une Piété**, the figure on that medal represents Piety. **Selon les platoniciens, les idées de Dieu sont des types de toutes les choses créées**, according to Platonists, the ideas of God are the types of all that is created. **L'agneau pascal est le — de Jésus-Christ**, the pascal lamb is the type of J. C. **Le — européen**, the European type. **Cet homme est le — de l'avarice**, that man is the very type of avarice.

2. character, prominent figure ; 3. standard (of weights) ; 4. *Astron.* drawing plan. **C'est un véritable —**, *Fam.* he is a perfect character. **C'est un vrai —**, he is a regular cure.

TYPÉ, E, tipé, *adj.* formed on the model of.

TYPER, tipé-r, *va.* to stamp.

TYPHACÉES, tifasé, *sfpl. Bot.* typhaceæ : an order of monocotyledonous plants.

TYPHIQUE, tifik', [typhus], *adj. Med.* typhous : relating to typhus.

TYPHLITE, tiflit', *sf. Med.* typhlitis, cæcitis : inflammation of the cœcum.

TYPHOÏDE, tifoïd', [Gr. : τύφος, stupor ; εἶδος, form], *adj. Med.* typhoid : resembling typhus. **Fièvre —**, typhoid fever.

TYPHOMANIE, tifomani, [Gr.: τύφος, stupor ; μανία, delirium], *sf.* typhomania : the form of delirium observed in typhus.

TYPHON, tifôn, [Gr.: τυφῶν, a whirlwind], *sm.* 1. Typhon : the evil genius in Egyptian mythology.

TYPHON, tifôn, [Chin. : tafang or t'ai fung, a great wind], typhoon : hurricane, violent tornado, in the Chinese seas.

TYPHUS, tifus, [Gr. : τύφος, stupor], *sm. Med.* typhus : a continuous and contagious fever.

TYPIQUE, tipik', [Gr. : τυπικός, from τύπος, type], *adj.* typic, typical : *a*) *Nat. Hist.* pertaining to, or constituting a type ; *b*) emblematic, figurative, symbolical.

TYPOGRAPHE, tipograf', *sm.* 1. typographer : printer ; 2. (particularly) compositor.

TYPOGRAPHIE, tipografi, [Gr. : τύπος, type ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* 1. typography : letter-press printing, the art of printing, or of impressing letters and words on forms of types ; 2. printing-office.

TYPOGRAPHIQUE, tipografik', *adj.* typographic, typographical : pertaining to typography.

TYPOGRAPHIQUEMENT, tipografik'-mân-t, *adv.* typographically.

TYPOLITHE, tipolit', [Gr. : τύπος, type ; λίθος, stone], *sf.* typolite : a stone or fossil which has on it figures of plants and animals.

TYPOLITHOGRAPHIE, tipolitografi, [Gr.: τύπος, type ; λίθος, stone ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* typolithography : a branch of lithography in which impressions from printers' types are transferred to stone for reproduction.

TYPTOLOGIE, tiptolozhi, [Gr. : τύπτειν, to strike ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* typtology : the so called science of spirit rapping.

TYR, tir, *pnf. Geog.* Tyre.

TYRAN, tirân, [Gr. : τύραννος, stone], *sm.* 1. tyrant : *a*) *Gr. Antiq.* a citizen who raised himself to sovereign power by violence or other usurpation ; *b*) † usurper ; *c*) a monarch or prince, who uses power to oppress his subjects ; *d*) despotic ruler, despot, oppressor ; cruel master. *a*) **Pisistrate fut — d'Athènes**, Pisistratus was a tyrant of Athens. *c*) **Un cruel —**, a cruel tyrant. **Les seigneurs féodaux du moyen âge étaient autant de petits tyrans**, the feudal lords of the middle ages were all petty tyrants. *d*) **Il est le — de sa famille**, he is a tyrant at home. **Cette femme est un — domestique**, that woman is a cruel mistress. **Ce chef est un — pour ses subordonnés**, that chief is a cruel master to those under him. [of things :] **La mode est un — dont rien ne nous délivre**, fashion is a tyrant which nothing can free us from. **L'usage est le — des langues**, custom is the tyrant of languages.

2. *Ornith.* tyrant fly-catcher, king-bird : a passerine bird.

TYRANNEAU, tiranô, [tyran], *sm.* [*Pl. Tyranneaux.*] petty tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tiranisid', [Lat. : tyrannus, tyrant ; cædĕre, to kill], *sm.* tyranicide : *a*) the act of killing a tyrant ; *b*) one who kills a tyrant.

TYRANNIE, tirani, [tyran], *sf.* tyranny : *a*) † unlawful government ; *b*) government of a tyrant ; absolute monarchy cruelly administered ; *c*) arbitrary or despotic exercise of power ; cruelty, oppression ; *d*) cruel government or discipline ; *e*) rigour, unjust severity ; *f*) unresisted power. **Le joug de la —**, the yoke of tyranny. **Il ne faut ni art ni science pour exercer la —**, people need not be clever to be tyrannical. **S'affranchir de la —**, to free one's self from tyranny. **La — d'un gouverneur**, the tyranny of a governor. **La — de la beauté**, the tyranny of beauty. **La — de la mode**, the tyranny of fashion.

TYRANNIQUE, tiranik', *adj.* tyrannical, tyrannic : *a*) pertaining to a tyrant ; arbitrary, unjust, violent ; *b*) imperious, despotic ; cruel. **La force sans la justice est —**, strength without justice is tyrannical. *Pascal, Pensées.* **Un gouvernement —**, a tyrannical government. **Exercer un empire — sur l'opinion**, to have tyrannical ascendency over men.

TYRANNIQUEMENT, tiranik'mân-t, *adv.* tyrannically.

TYRANNISER, tiranizé-r, [tyran], *va.* to tyrannize over. **Néron tyrannisa l'empire romain**, Nero tyrannized over the Roman empire **Il ne faut pas — ses amis**, we must not tyrannize over our friends. **Il est tyrannisé par ses passions**, he is the slave of his passions.

TYRIEN, IENNE, tiryan, èn', [Tyr], *sm. f.* Tyrian : an inhabitant of Tyre.

TYRIEN, IENNE, *adj.* Tyrian.

TYROL, tirol, *pnm. Geog.* Tyrol.

TYROLIEN, IENNE, tirolyan, èn', *sm. f.* Tyrolese : a native of Tyrol.

TYROLIEN, IENNE, *adj.* Tyrolese : relating to Tyrol.

TYROLIENNE, *sf.* 1. a kind of song ; 2. Tyrolese dance.

TYRRHÉNIEN, IENNE, tirrényan, èn', *adj. Geog.* Tyrrhenian.

TYRTÉE, tirté, *pnm.* Tyrtæus.

TYRTÉEN, ENNE, tirté èn', *adj.* tyrtæan, of or pertaining to Tyrtæus (a Greek martial poet of the 7th century *B. C.*).

TZAR, tzar, *sm.* V. *Tsar* or *Czar*.

TZIGANE, tzigan', [Hung. : Cigany, gipsy], *sm.* a Hungarian gypsy.

U

U, u, *sm.* U : the twenty-first letter of the alphabet.

U. P. Abbrev. for *Union Postale*, postal union.

U. V. F., **Union vélocipédique de France**, Velocipedic Union of France.

UBÉRAL, E, uberal, [Lat. : uber,¹ a teat], *adj.* of a teat, a breast. **Fontaine ubérale**, a fountain the water of which gushes from the breast of one or more nymphs.

UBÉREUX, EUSE, ubérœ, œz', [Lat. : uber, rich], *adj.* uberous, copious, fruitful.

UBIQUISTE, ubikuist', [Lat. : ubique, everywhere], *sm.* **1.** (in the old University of Paris) unattached doctor of divinity ; **2.** *Theol.* ubiquist, ubiquitarian, ubiquitary ; **3.** *Fam.* ubiquist : one who seems to be everywhere at the same time.

UBIQUITAIRE, ubikuitèr', *smf. Eccles. Hist.* ubiquitarian, ubiquitary, ubiquist : one of a school of Lutheran divines who holds that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence.

UBIQUITAIRE, *adj.* ubiquitary, ubiquitous : existing everywhere.

UBIQUITÉ, ubikuité, [Lat. : ubiquitas], *sf.* ubiquity : existence in the same time in all places.

UDOMÈTRE, udomètr', [Gr. : ὕδωρ, water ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* udometer, rain-gauge, pluviameter.

UHLAN, hulân, [Ger. : from Polish ulan ; Turk. : oglan, a young man], *sm.* Ulan, Uhlan, Hulan.

UKASE, ukaz', [Russ.], *sm.* ukase : edict of the emperor of Russia.

ULBACH, ulbak (Louis), novelist (1822-1889).

ULCÉRATIF, IVE, ulsératif, tiv', *adj. Med.* ulcerative : tending to ulcerate.

ULCÉRATION, ulsérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : ulcerātio], *sf. Med.* ulceration : *a*) the process of forming into an ulcer ; *b*) superficial ulcer.

ULCÈRE, ulsèr', [Lat. : ulcus, eris], *sm. Med.* ulcer : *a*) solution of continuity in the soft parts of the body, attented with a secretion of pus ; *b*) morbid sore.

ULCÉRÉ, E, ulséré, *adj.* **1.** ulcerated : affected with ulcers ; ulcerous ; **2.** *Fig.* cankered, gangrened. **Une conscience ulcérée**, a cankered conscience.

3. exasperated ; embittered. **Un cœur —**, an embittered heart.

4. full of resentment.

ULCÉRER, ulséré-r, [Lat. : ulcerāre], *va.* [Conj. like accélérer], to ulcerate : *a*) to affect with an ulcer or with ulcers ; *b*) *Fig.* to exasperate, to irritate, to exulcerate, to embitter. **Les querelles de la religion achevaient d'— tous les cœurs**, religious quarrels embittered the people still more.

ULCÉRER (S'), *v. refl.* to ulcerate : to be formed into an ulcer.

ULCÉREUX, EUSE, ulsérœ, œz', *adj. Med.* ulcerous : *a*) affected with ulcers ; *b*) having the nature of an ulcer.

ULÉ, ulé, *sm. Bot.* ule : *Castilloa elastica*, a Mexican tree.

ULÉMA *or* **ULÉMAS**, [Turk. and Ar. from 'âlim, wise], *smpl.* ulema : a Turkish corporation, composed of the imans, the muftis and the cadis.

ULEX, ulèks, [Lat.] *sm. Bot.* ulex, furze : a genus of leguminous plants.

ULIGINAIRE, ulizhinair, **ULIGINEUX, EUSE**, ulizhinœ, œz', *adj.* uliginose, uliginous : muddy, oozy, slimy.

ULITE, ulit', [Gr. : οὖλον, the gum], *sfpl. Med.* ulitis : inflammation of the gums.

ULMACÉES, ulmasé, [Lat. : ulmus, elm], *sfpl. Bot.* ulmaceæ : an order of plants, of which the elm is the type.

ULMAIRE, ulmèr', [Lat. : ulmus, elm], *sf. Bot.* meadowsweet, meadow's-queen, meadow-wort : *Spiraea ulmaria.*

ULMEAU, ulmô, *sm. Bot.* elm : *Ulmus.*

ULMINE, ulmin', *sf. Chem.* ulmine, ulmin : a substance obtained from the decomposition of the cellulose.

ULMIQUE, ulmik', *adj. Chem.* ulmic : noting an acid procured from vegetable mould or from the bark of the elm.

ULNAIRE, ulnèr', [Lat. : ulna], *adl. Anat.* ulnar : pertaining to the cubit or ulna.

ULTÉRIEUR, E, ultèryœr, [Lat. : ulterior, comp. of ultra, beyond], *adj.* ulterior : *a*) *Geog.* being or situated beyond any line or boundary ; *Fig.* further, posterior, subsequent. *b*) **J'ai reçu des nouvelles ultérieures**, I have had subsequent news.

ULTÉRIEUREMENT, ultéryœr'mân-t, *adv.* **1.** beyond ; **2.** later, at a later period, subsequently.

ULTIÈME, ultyém', [Lat. : ultimus, the last], *adj.* last.

ULTIMATUM, ultimatom, [Lat. : ultimus, the last], *sm.* ultimatum : final proposition, condition.

ULTIME, ultim', [Lat. : ultimus, the last], *adj.* last.

ULTIMO, ultimo, [Lat.], *adv.* lastly.

ULTRA, ultra, [Lat. : beyond], *prefix.* ultra : *a*) beyond ; *b*) extreme.

ULTRA, ultra, *sm.* ultra, ultraist : one who advocates extreme measures.

ULTRACISME, ultrasism', [ultra], *sm. sm.* ultraism : extreme opinions.

ULTRA-LIBÉRAL, E, ultralibéral, *adj.* ultra-liberal, radical.

ULTRA-MONDAIN, E, ultramôndan, dèn', *adj.* **1.** ultramundane : being beyond the world ; **2.** wordly.

ULTRAMONTAIN, E, ultramôntan, tèn', [Lat. : ultra, beyong ; mons, montis, a mountain], *adj.* ultramontane : *a*) tramontane ; being beyond the mountains, or Alps ; *b*) applied to the views of the pope's rights and supremacy.

ULTRAMONTAIN, *sm.* **1.** ultramontane : one who resides beyond the montains; **2.** ultramontanist : one who holds to ultramontanism.

ULTRAMONTANISME, ultramôntanism', *sm.* ultramontanism : doctrine of the supremacy of the pope.

ULTRA-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, ultrarévolusyonêr, *adj.* ultra-revolutionary.

ULTRA-ROYALISTE, ultrarwayalist', *sm.* ultra-royalist.

ULTRA-TERRESTRE, ultratèrrèstr', *adj.* ultra-mundane : beyond the earth, beyond the world.

ULTRA-ZODIACAL, E, ultrazodiakal, *adj. Astron.* ultra-zodiacal.

ULULATION, ululasyôn, [ululer], *sf.* ululation, howling ; wailing.

ULULEMENT, ulul'mân-t, *sm.* howling, cry (of owls).

ULULER, ululé-r, [Lat. : ululāre, to hoot], *vn.* to ululate : to hoot or screech.

ULVACÉES, ulvasé, [ulve], *sfpl. Bot.* ulvaceæ : an order of cryptogamous plants.

ULVE, ulv', [Lat. : ulva, sedge], *sf. Bot.* ulva, green laver : a genus of algaceous plants.

UMBLE, ònbl', [employed in Switzerland for omble], *sm. Ichth.* umber, grayling : a fish of the salmon family.

UN, UNE, œn, [before a vowel or mute *h*, œn-n], un', [Lat. : unus], *adj. num.* one : *a*) denoting a single thing or a unit ; first number ; *b*) single, not many ; unique ; individual ; *c*) denoting a single thing in contrast with, or as different from, another ; *d*) single in respect to kind ; the same ; *e*) some one ; *a*) **— et — font deux**, one and one are two. **— entre mille**, one in a thousand. **Vingt et une personnes**, twenty-one persons. **Des enfants de — à douze ans**, children from one to twelve years old. **Il est une heure**, it is one o'clock. *b*) **Dieu est —**, there is but one God. **Vous ne faites qu'— cœur et qu'une âme avec nous**, you are quite one of us. *c*) **D'— côté**, on one side. *d*) **La vérité est toujours une**, the truth is alway the same. **La nature est une, et se présente toujours la même à ceux qui la savent observer**, nature never varies and always looks the same to those who really make a study of it. **C'est tout —**, it is all one, all the same. *c*) **— de ces jours, l'— de ces jours**, one of these days. **Le chêne — jour dit au roseau**, the oak one day said to the reed. *La Font. Fab.* **Il arriva — jour que**, it happened one day that. **— des plus grands géomètres de l'Europe**, one of the cleverest geometricians in Europe. **De deux jours l'—**, every other day. **De deux choses l'une**, one of two things.

UN, sm. (invariable) one. **Trois — de suite font cent onze**, three ones placed one after the other make a hundred and eleven. **— à —**, one by one.

UN, UNE, *pron.* one. **On manquait de porteurs ; il s'en présente —**, porters were wanting ; here is one. **Et s'il n'en reste qu'—, je serai celui-là**, and if there remain but one, I shall be he. V. *Hugo. Chat.* **Il m'en a donné d'une**, *Fam.* he has put a trick upon me. **L'— l'autre, les uns les autres**, one another, each other. **L'— et l'autre**, both. **L'— et l'autre consul vous avaient prévenue**, you were forewarned by both consuls. *Rac. Brit.* i. 2. **Les uns et les autres**, every one of them, every body. **L'— ou l'autre**, either ; either one or the other. **Ni l'— ni l'autre**, neither ; neither the one nor the other. **L'— avec l'autre, l'— dans l'autre**, one with another. **L'— ne va pas sans l'autre**, that follows as a matter of course. **L'— comme l'autre**, both alike, one as well as the other. **Les uns..., les autres...** some..., others... **L'une est plus riche que l'autre ; mais l'autre est plus jolie que l'une**, one is richer than the other, but she is not so pretty. **L'— et l'autre vous a obligé**, or **vous ont obligé**, both of them have obliged you. **Il dit aux uns et aux autres toutes ses affaires**, he tells his business to anybody. **En ce monde il se faut l'— l'autre secourir**, we must help one another in this world. *La Font. Fab.* **Nous nous parlons l'— l'autre**, we speak to one another. **Ni l'— ni l'autre ne viendra**, or **ni l'— ni l'autre ne viendront**, neither of them will come. **Ils ne sont venus ni l'— ni l'autre**, neither of them came. **Ni l'— ni l'autre ne cherchent à exposer leur**

vie, neither the one nor the other cares to expose his life. *La Bruyère*.

UN, UNE, *indef. art.* 1. a, an. **Une mauvaise action**, a bad action. — **philosophe a dit que**, a philosopher said. — **Français**, a Frenchman. — **Anglais**, an Englishman. — **grand nombre de gens**, a great many people. — **grand et illustre personnage**, a great and illustrious personage. **Voilà une belle merveille de faire bonne chère avec bien de l'argent ! c'est une chose la plus aisée du monde**, to live well at a great expense is nothing wonderful ! indeed, any one could do that. **C'est par — Tacite qu'il faut être loué**, it is by a Tacitus one ought to be praised. **C'est — Cicéron**, he is a Cicero. **C'est une Lucrèce**, she is a Lucretia.

2. any ; a, an. — **chrétien doit faire cela**, a Christian ought to do that. — **homme peut-il s'exprimer de la sorte** ? how can a man speak so ?

UNANIME, unanim', [Lat. : unanimus : unus, one ; animus, mind], *adj.* unanimous : *a*) being of one mind ; *b*) formed by unanimity.

UNANIMEMENT, unanim'mân-t, *adv.* unanimously.

UNANIMITÉ, unanimité, [Lat. : unanimitas], *sf.* unanimity, unanimousness : agreement in opinion or determination ; the state of being of one mind.

UNAU, unô, [Braz.], *sm. Zool.* unau : an edentate mammal.

UNCIALE, ônsial', *adj.* uncial letter, uncial. V. *Onciale*.

UNCIFORME, ônsiform', [Lat. : uncus, hook ; forme, *adj.* unciform, hook-shaped : having the form of a hook.

UNCINÉ, E, ônsiné, [Lat. : uncus, hook], *adj. Bot.* uncinate : hooked at the end.

UNDÉCENNAL, ôndésenal, [Lat.: undecim, eleven ; annus, year], *adj.* undecennial : of a period of eleven years, every eleven years.

UNGUÉAL, E, ônguéal, [Lat. : unguis, nail], *adj. Anat.* ungual : hooked at the end.

UNGUICULÉ, E, ônguiculé, [Lat. unguis, year], *adj.* unguiculate : having claws.

UNGUINEUX, EUSE, ônguinœ, œz, [Lat. : unguen, inis, unguent], *adj.* unguinous : of the nature of a ointment.

UNGUIS, ônguis, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* unguis, os unguis, lachrymal bone.

UNI, E, [unir], *adj.* 1. united : joined. **Deux tuyaux unis bout à bout**, two pipes joined to one another. **L'âme unie à un corps**, the soul joined to a body. **États-Unis**, United States of America. **Les Provinces-Unies**, the United Provinces. **Les méchants ont bien de la peine à demeurer unis**, the wicked find it very hard to agree.

2. even : *a*) level, not rugged, of an equal surface ; *b*) smooth, not rough. **Toute la mer devint unie comme une glace**, the sea became as smooth as glass. **Une route unie**, a smooth, a level road. **Une campagne rase et unie**, a flat, open country. **Fil —**, even, smooth thread. **Un galop —**, an even gallop. **Ce cheval est —**, that horse has an even pace.

3. plain : *a*) void of ornaments, unornamented ; homely, simple ; *b*) unadorned ; *c*) not figured ; *d*) unaffected ; frank, sincere, candid ; unceremonious. *a*) **Les habits sont tout unis et sans broderie**, the clothes are quite plain and without any embroidery. *b*) **Un style —**, a plain style. *c*) **Étoffe unie**, plain stuff. *d*) **J'aime les gens simples et unis**, I like plain, frank people. *Marivaux*. **Un homme tout —**, a frank man.

4. uniform : even, equable, constant, not variable. **Une conduite unie**, a uniform conduct. **Un bonheur tout — nous devient ennuyeux**, we get tired of constant happiness.

5. quiet, calm, unagitated ; **6.** usual, regular, common, ordinary.

UNI, *sm.* what is plain.

UNI, *adv.* evenly.

À L'UNI, *adv. phr.* on a level.

UNICAPSULAIRE, unikapsulèr', [Lat. : unus, one ; capsula, capsule], *adj. Bot.* unicapsular : having one capsule to each flower.

UNICITÉ, unisité, [Lat. : unicus, single], *sf.* oneness : the quality of being one ; singleness, soleness.

UNICOLORE, unikolor', [Lat. : unus, one ; color, colour], *adj.* one-coloured.

UNICORNE, unikorn', [Lat. : unus, one ; cornu, horn], *sm.* unicorn : *a*) a fabulous animal ; *b*) a species of rhinoceros ; *c*) narwal. V. *Licorne*.

UNIÈME, unyèm, [un], *adj.* first. [Used only with the numbers *vingt*, *trente*, etc. :] **Le cinquante et —**, the fifty-first.

UNIÈMEMENT, unyèm'mân-t, [unième], *adv.* firstly. **Vingt et —**, twenty-firstly.

UNIFACE, unifas', [Lat. : unus, one ; face], *adj.* unifacial : having one face.

UNIFICATION, unifikasyôn, [unifier], *sf.* forming into one.

UNIFIER, unifié-r, [Lat. : unus, one ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to unify : to form into one.

UNIFLORE, uniflor', [Lat. : unus, one ; flos, floris, flower], *adj. Bot.* uniflorous : bearing one flower only.

UNIFORME, uniform', [Lat. : uniformis, unus, one ; forma, form], *adj.* uniform : *a*) having the same form, not variable ; even ; *b*) equal, alike, not different ; *c*) made according to one model. *a*) **Une plaine —**, a level plain. **Un style —**, a uniform style. *b*) **Ce jugement et cette approbation — de tant d'esprits, si discordants d'ailleurs**, the unanimous judgment and approbation of so many and such different people. *c*) **Habit —**, a uniform coat.

UNIFORME, *sm.* uniform ; regimentals. *pl.* **Porter l'—**, to be a soldier. **L'— d'un collège**, the uniform of a college, a college uniform. **Quitter l'—**, to leave the service. **En grand —**, in full uniform, in full regimentals.

UNIFORMÉMENT, uniformémân-t, *adv.* uniformly.

UNIFORMISER, uniformizé-r, *va.* to make uniform.

UNIFORMITÉ, uniformité, [uniforme], *sf.* uniformity : *a*) even tenor ; *b*) similitude between the parts of a whole ; *c*) resemblance, consonance, agreement ; *d*) unvaried sameness. **L'— de sa conduite**, the uniformity of his conduct. **L'— des édifices d'une place publique**, the uniformity of the buildings of a public square. **L'— des opinions**, uniformity of opinions. **D'où peut venir cette — dans tous les ouvrages des animaux** ? whence arises this uniformity in all the works of animals ? *Buffon*.

UNIJUGÉ, E, unizhugé, [Lat. : unus, one ; jugum, couple], *adj. Bot.* unijugate : applied to a compound leaf, consisting of only one pair of leaflets.

UNILABIÉ, E, unilabié, [Lat. : unus, one ; labium, lip], *adj. Bot.* unilabiate : having one lip only.

UNILATÉRAL, E, unilatéral, [Lat. unus, one ; latus, eris, side], *adj.* 1. unilateral : *a*) being on one side only ; *b*) having one side ; 2. *Law-t.* binding (as a contract), on one party only.

UNILOCULAIRE, unilokulèr', [Lat. : unus, one ; loculus, cell], *adj. Nat. Hist.* unilocular : having one cell or chamber only.

UNIMENT, unimân-t, [uni], *adv.* 1. evenly; smoothly ; 2. plainly, simply. **Parler tout —**, to speak plainly.

UNINOMINAL, E, uninominal, [Lat. : unus, one ; nomen, name], *adj.* containing one name only.

UNION, uniôn, [Lat. : unio, unionis], *sf.* 1. union : *a*) the act of joining two or more things into one ; junction ;*b*) conjunction, unity ; *c*) match, marriage ; *d*) *Fig.* concord, agreement, unity ; *e*) alliance ; confederacy, states united ; *f*) (particularly) the United States ; *g*) a combination among the workmen of a particular trade, in order to cooperate with each other in obtaining higher wages, etc. ; *h*) *Paint.* blending of colours. *a*) **L'— de deux domaines**, the union of two estates. **L'— bizarre de certains mots**, the strange union of certain words. **C'est une belle — que celle de l'innocence et de la valeur**, what a beautiful union is that of innocence and valour ! **Trait d'—**, *Gram.* hyphen. *c*) **— bien assortie**, a well assorted marriage *d*) **Ils vivaient entre eux, en grande —**, they lived together in unity. **L'— règne dans cette famille**, there is unity in that family. **Esprit d'—**, spirit of unity. *e*) **L'— suisse**, the Swiss Confederacy. **— douanière**, Zollverein, customs-union. *f*) **Le président de l'—**, the president of the United States. *g*) **Unions ouvrières**, trades-unions. *Prov.* **L'union fait la force**, union is strength ; united we stand, divided we fall.

2. *Law-t.* **Contrat d'—**, deed of agreement.

UNIONISTE, unionist', *sm.* unionist : one who promotes or advocates union.

UNIPARE, unipar', [Lat. : unus, one ; parĕre, to bring forth], *adj.* uniparous : producing one at a birth.

UNIPERSONNEL, ELLE, unipèrsonèl, [Lat. : unus, one ; personnel], *adj. Gram.* unipersonal, impersonal : used only in the third person singular.

UNIPERSONNELLEMENT, unipèrsonèl'mân-t, *adv. Gram.* impersonally.

UNIPÉTALE, unipétal', **UNIPÉTALÉ, E**, unipétalé, [Lat. : unus, one ; Gr.: πέταλον, petal], *adj. Bot.* monopetalous.

UNIPOLAIRE, unipolèr', [Lat. : unus, one ; pôle], *adj. Phys.* unipolar : having one pole only.

UNIQUE, unik', [Lat. : unicus, single ; unus, one], *adj.* 1. only, sole, single. **Fils —**, only son.

2. unique : *a*) without another of the same kind ; unequalled, unrivalled, sole ; *b*) uncommon, singular ; strange. *a*) **Un peintre — dans son genre**, a painter unrivalled in his way. *b*) **Il est — avec ses prétentions**, he has most extraordinary pretentions. **Voilà qui est —, c'est —**, that is very strange.

UNIQUEMENT, unik'mân-t, *adv.* 1. only, solely, alone. **Il faut songer — à bien faire**, we must only think of doing what is right.

2. uniquely ; above all things. **Il l'aime —**, he likes it above all things.

UNIR, unir, [Lat. : unire], 1. to unite : *a*) to join into one ; to connect, to combine ; to connect in a near relation ; *d*) to join in interest, to associate ; to connect in alliance ; to ally, to confederate. *a*) **Le Dauphiné fut uni à la France en 1349**, the D. was united to F. in 1349. **La cour veut toujours — les plaisirs avec les affaires**, the court always wishes to combine pleasure and business. *Bossuet. A. de Genz.* **Un fleuve unit ces deux villes**, a river joins those two towns together. **Il unit l'esprit au savoir**, he has both wit and learning. *b*) **L'amitié les unit**, friendship unites them. — **deux familles par un mariage**, to unite two families by a marriage.

2. to level; to smooth, to smooth down. — **une pierre**, **une planche**, to smooth a stone, a board. — **une allée**, to level an alley.

UNIR (S'), *v. refl.* to unite: *a*) to be united, to coalesce, to combine; to become one; *b*) to be united, to join; *c*) to join in an act, to act in concert; to be allied. *a*) **Comme l'air avec l'air, l'âme s'unit à l'âme**, souls as well as vapours coalesce. *b*) — **étroitement l'un à l'autre**, to be closely united to one another. *c*) **Les villes s'unirent pour combattre l'usurpateur**, the towns united to fight against the usurper.

UNISÉRIÉ, E, unisérie, [Lat. : unus, one; sérié], *adj.* uniserial, uniseriate: having one series; in one row.

UNISEXUÉ, E, unisèksué, *adj. Bot.* V. *Unisexuel*.

UNISEXUEL, ELLE, unisèksuèl, [Lat. : unus, one; sexus, sex], *adj. Bot.* unisexual.

UNISSEUR, unisœr, *sm.* uniter: one who unites.

UNISSON, unisô*n*, [Lat. : unus, one; sonus, sound], *sm.* unison: *a*) *Mus.* consonance of sounds equal in respect to acuteness or gravity; *b*) *Fig.* agreement, concord, harmony. *b*) **Il y a un certain — d'âmes qui s'aperçoit au premier instant**, there is a certain unison of souls which is at once perceptible. **A l'—**, in unison, in agreement, in concert **Des cœurs à l'—**, hearts in unison.

UNISSONNANCE, unisonâ*n*s', [unisson], unisonance: the quality of being unison or unisonant.

UNISSONNANT, E, unisonâ*n*-t, â*n*t', *adj. Mus.* unisonant, unisonous: *a*) being in unison; *b*) unison, sounding alone.

UNITAIRE, unitèr', [unité], *adj.* unitary: *a*) tending to unity; *b*) *Theol.* unitarian; relating to Unitarians.

UNITAIRE, *sm.* Unitarian: *a*) *Theol.* a believer in God as existing in one person. *b*) *Polit.* one opposed to federalism.

UNITARIANISME, unitarianism', **UNITARISME**, unitarism', *sm. Theol.* Unitarianism: the doctrines of Unitarians.

UNITÉ, unité, [Lat. : unitas], *sf.* **1.** *Math.* unit: *a*) unity, one; the least whole number, the root of numbers; *b*) a single thing regarded as a whole. — **de mesure**, unit of measure.

2. unity: *a*) oneness; the state of being one; *b*) that which forms a whole; *c*) the correspondence of the various parts of a work, so that they may form one harmonious whole; *d*) concord, agreement, harmony; uniformity; e) *Poet.* the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. *a*) **L'— de Dieu**, the unity of God. *c*) **Ce tableau manque d'—**, there is a want of unity in that painting. *d*) **Il n'y a pas d'unité dans sa conduite**, his conduct is inconsistent. *e*) **Les trois unités**, the three unities. **L'— d'action, l'— de lieu, l'— de temps**, the unity of action, the unity of place, the unity of time.

UNITIF, IVE, unitfi, tiv', *adj.* unitive: tending to unite.

UNIVALVE, univalv', [Lat. : unus, one; valve], *adj. Nat. Hist.* univalve, univalved, univalvular: having one valve only.

UNIVALVE, *sm.* univalve: a shell having one valve only.

UNIVERS, univèr; the *s* is never pronounced. [Lat. : universus, whole], *sm.* **1.** universe: the whole system of created things; heaven and earth: world, cosmos; **2.** world: *a*) the solar system; *b*) the earth, the terraqueous globe; *c*) the earth; the inhabitants of the earth; mankind; *d*) society; people generally. *b*) **Au bout de l'—**, at the other end of the world. **Son nom vole par tout l'—**, his name is known all over the world. *c*) **Hors le seul objet qui m'occupe, l'— n'est plus rien pour moi**, except the one thing that interests me, there is nothing I care for in the world. *d*) **Mais de tout l'— vous devenez jaloux**, but you are becoming jealous of every body. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 1. **Cela court tout l'—**, that is all over the world.

UNIVERSALISATION, univèrsalizasyô*n*', *sf.* universalizing, universalization.

UNIVERSALISER, univèrsalizé-r, *va.* to universalize: to render universal, to generalize.

UNIVERSALISME, univèrsalism', *sm.* universalism: *a*) *Theol.* the doctrines of the universalists; *b*) a doctrine embracing all things.

UNIVERSALISTE, univèrsalist', *sm. Theol.* universalist: one who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

UNIVERSALITÉ, universalité, [Lat. : universalitas], *sf.* **1.** universality: the state of being universal; **2.** *Law-t.* whole, entirety.

UNIVERSAUX, universô, *smpl. Log.* universals: universal proposition, general notion.

UNIVERSEL, ELLE, univèrsèl, [Lat. : universalis], *adj.* **1.** universal: *a*) *Log.* comprising all the particulars; *b*) extending to the whole; affecting all; general; all-embracing: *c*) having capacity for everything. **Des qualités universelles**, universal qualities. **La monarchie universelle**, universal monarchy. **Suffrage —**, universal suffrage. **Science universelle**, universal science. **Cet homme est —**, that man can do anything.

2. *Law-t.* residuary. **Légataire —**, residuary legatee.

UNIVERSEL, *sm. Log.* universal: that which is common to individuals of the same genus or species.

UNIVERSELLEMENT, univèrsèl'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* universally: *a*) without exception; *b*) with extension to the whole.

UNIVERSITAIRE, univèrsitèr', *adj.* of the university.

UNIVERSITAIRE, *sm.* member of the university.

UNIVERSITÉ, univèrsité, [Lat. : universitas, a corporation], *sf.* university: *a*) a corporation empowered to teach the liberal arts, theology, law, and medicine; *b*) (specially) the university of Paris; *c*) the whole body of students of a university; *d*) an old district in Paris, including all the colleges; *e*) in modern use, the whole body of professors, under the control of the French minister of public instruction; the whole national system of education of France.

UNIVOCATION, univokasyô*n*, [Lat. : univocatio], *sf. Philos.* univocation: the character of being univocal.

UNIVOQUE, univok', [Lat. : univocus, unus, one; vox, voice], *adj.* **1.** univocal: *a*) *Philos.* generic; that may be applied to several things of different species, though pertaining to the same genus; *b*) having only one meaning; not equivocal; *c*) of the same kind; *d*) *Mus.* having unison of sounds; **2.** *Gram.* homonymous: having the same sound but a different meaning; equivocal.

UNONE, unon', *sf. Bot.* unona: a genus of plants of the order anonaceæ.

UPAS, upas, *sm.* **1.** *Bot.* **1.** upas: a tree that grows in Java and yields a poisonous secretion; **2.** upas-poison, antiarine.

URANATE, uranat', *sm. Chem.* uranate: a salt composed of uranic acid and a base.

URANE, uran', [Gr. : οὐρανός, heaven], *sm. Chem.* uranium, (or rather) protoxide of uranium: a body discovered in 1789, by Klaproth, in the mineral called pitchblende, and isolated in 1841 by Peligot.

URANIE, urani, *sf.* **1.** Urania: *a*) *Mythol.* the muse of astronomy; *b*) *Astron.* a small planet; **2.** *Entom.* urania: a genus of lepidopterous insects.

URANIQUE, uranik', *adj. Chem.* uranic: noting an oxide of uranium.

URANITE, uranit', *sm. Miner.* an ore of uranium; uran-glimmer.

URANIUM, uraniom, *sm. Chem.* uranium: a metal obtained from *urane*.

URANOGRAPHIE, uranografi, *sf.* [Gr. : οὐρανός, heaven; γράφειν, to describe], *sf.* uranography: a description of the heavens.

URANOGRAPHIQUE, uranografik', *adj.* uranographic, uranographical.

URANOMÉTRIE, uranometri [Gr. : οὐρανός, heaven; μέτρον, measure], *sf.* uranometry: the measurement of the heavens.

URANOSCOPE, uranoskop', [Gr. : οὐρανός, heaven; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm. Ichth.* uranoscopus: a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

URANUS, uranus, [Gr. : οὐρανός, heaven], *sm.* Uranus: *a*) *Mythol.* the father of Saturn; *Astron.* a planet; Georgium Sidus, Herschel.

URAO, urao, *sm.* urao, trona, sesquicarbonate of soda.

URATE, urat', *sm. Chem.* urate: a compound of uric acid and a base.

URBAIN, E, urba*n*, bèn', [Lat. : urbanus; urbs, a town], *adj.* urban: belonging to a city.

URBAIN, *sm.* citizen: inhabitant of a city.

URBAIN, *pnm.* Urban.

URBANISER, urbanizé-r, *va.* to urbanize: to render urbane or civil; to polish.

URBANITÉ, urbanité, [Lat. : urbanitas], *sf.* urbanity, politeness, courtesy.

URCÉOLAIRE, urséolèr', *adj.* V. *Urcéolé*.

URCÉOLE, urséol', [Lat. : urceolus, a small pitcher], *sm. Bot.* urceolus: an organ shaped like a pitcher.

URCÉOLÉ, E, urséolé, *adj. Bot.* urceolate: swelling out like a pitcher.

URE, ur', [Lat. : urus, from Ger. Aue, plain; Ochs, ox; aurochs], *sm. Zool.* aurochs: a species of wild ox.

URÉDO, urédo, *sm. Bot.* uredo: a genus of parasitic fungi.

URÉE, uré, [Gr. : οὖρον, urine], *sf. Chem.* urea: a substance obtained from urine.

URÉMIE, urémi, [Gr. : οὖρον, urine; αἷμα, blood], *sf. Med.* uremia, uræmia: accumulation of urea in the blood.

URETÈRE, ur'tèr', [Gr. : οὐρητής; οὖρον, urine], *sm. Anat.* ureter: the excretory duct of the kidney.

URÉTÉRITE, urétérit', *s. Med.* ureteritis: inflammation of the ureter.

URÉTHRAL, E, urétral, *adj. Anat.* urethral: pertaining to the urethra.

URÈTHRE, urétr', [Gr. : οὐρήθρα], *sm. Anat.* urethra: the excretory tube of the bladder.

URÉTHRITE, urétrit', *sf. Med.* urethritis: inflammation of the urethra.

URÈTRE, urètr. *sm.* V. *Urèthre*.

URFÉ, urfé, [Anne d'], poet, (1555-1621); [Honoré d'], (brother of the preceding), romance writer (1586-1625).

URGEMMENT, urzhamâ*n*-t, *adv.* urgently.

URGENCE, urzhâ*n*s', [urgent], *sf.* urgency: pressure of necessity. **Un cas d'—**, an urgent case. **Il y a —**, there is urgency. **Déclarer l'—**, to declare the urgency.

URGENT, E, urzhâ*n*-t, â*n*t', [Lat. : ur-

gens, from urgēre to, press], *adj.* urgent, pressing.

URGINÉE, urzhiné, *sf. Bot.* squill : *Urginea*, a genus of plants of the order liliaceæ.

URINAIRE, urinèr', [urine], *adj. Anat., Med.* urinary : pertaining to urine.

URINAL, urinal, *sm.* [*Pl. Urinaux.*] urinal : a vessel.

URINATION, urinasyôn, *sf. Physiol.* urination, micturition.

URINE, urin', [Lat. : urina], *sf.* urine.

URINER, uriné-r, *vn.* to urine, to urinate, to make water.

URINEUX, EUSE, urinœ, œz', *adj.* urinous, urinose : relating to urine.

URINIFÈRE, urinifèr, [Lat. : urina, urine ; ferre, to bear], *adj. Anat.* uriniferous.

URINOIR, urinwar, [uriner], *sm.* urinal, urinary, retiring-place.

URIQUE, urik', *adj. Chem.* uric, lithic : noting an acid contained in urine.

URNE, urn', [Lat. : urna], *sf.* **1.** urn : *a*) *Antiq.* a vessel for water ; *b*) *Antiq.* a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were kept ; *c*) a kind of vase, used as an ornament ; *d*) *Bot.* the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are lodged. *b*) **— funéraire**, sepulchral urn.

2. ballot-box, **— électorale**, ballot-box.

UROCYANINE, urosianin', **UROGLAUCINE**, uroglôsin', *sf. Chem.* uroglaucine : indigo-blue, an urinary deposit.

URODYNIE, urodin, [Gr. : οὖρον, urine ; ὀδύνη, pain], *sf. Med.* urodynia : painful micturition.

UROLITHE, urolit', [Gr. : οὖρον, urine : λίθος, stone], *sm. Med.* urinary calculus.

UROLOGIE, urolozhi, [Gr. : οὖρον, urine ; λόγος, discourse], *sf. Med.* urology : medical science relating to urine.

UROMÈTRE, uromètr', [Gr. : οὖρον, urine ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* urinometer.

UROSCOPIE, uroskopi, [Gr. : οὖρον, urine ; σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sf. Med.* uroscopy.

UROXANTHINE, urogzântin', *sf. Chem.* uroxanthine : colouring matter of urine.

URSULE, ursul', *pnf.* Ursula.

URSULINE, ursulin', *sf.* **1.** Ursuline : an order of nuns; **2.** *pl.* convent of Ursulines.

URTICACÉES, urticassé, [Lat. : urtica, a nettle], *sf.* urticaceæ : the family of nettles.

URTICAIRE, urtikèr', [Lat. : urtica, a nettle], *sf. Med.* urticaria : a cutaneous eruption ; nettle-rash.

URTICANT, E, urtikân-t, ânt', *adj.* stinging, nettling.

URTICATION, urtikasyôn, *sf. Med.* urtication: the act of whipping a limb with nettles.

URTICÉES, urtisé, *sf. pl. Bot.* urticaceæ : an order of plants ; nettle-tribe.

URUGUAY, urughé, *sm. Geog.* Uruguay.

URUS, urus, *sm.* V. *Ure.*

US, u-z, *or* us, [Lat. : usus], *smpl. Law-t.* use, usage. **Selon les us et coutumes**, according to the old customs.

USAGE, uzazh, [us], *sm.* **1.** use : *a*) the act of employing anything for any purpose ; employment, application ; *b*) service ; utility, advantage, profit ; *c*) practice, habit, exercise, customary act ; *d*) practice long continued, received practice ; usage, custom. *a*) **La patience est une vertu qui n'est guère à mon —**, I am not very patient. **A quel — destinez-vous cela ?** what use do you intend to make of that? **On fait — de cette plante en médecine**, that plant is used in medicine. **Ce drap fera beaucoup d'—**, *Fam.* that cloth will wear well. **Mettre tout en —**, to use every endeavour, to spare no pains. **L'— qu'il a fait de ce mot est heureux**, that was a felicitous application of that word. *b*) **La duplicité est regardée dans le monde comme un talent d'un grand —**, men consider duplicity as a very useful talent. *c*) **Il est dans l'— de prendre, chaque année, un mois de vacance**, it is the custom to take a month's holiday every year. *d*) **L'— est le tyran des langues vivantes**, custom is the tyrant of living languages. **Ce mot n'est plus en —**, that word is now obsolete. **Cela est contraire aux usages**, that is quite against the custom. **On n'offense jamais plus les hommes que lorsqu'on choque leurs cérémonies et leurs usages**, nothing offends men more than a want of respect for their customs and ceremonies. **C'est l'—**, is it the custom.

2. habit, habits : knowledge, experience of society. **L'— du monde**, knowledge of the world. (Elliptically). **Cet homme a beaucoup d'—**, that man is very well-bred. **Il manque d'—**, he is not well-bred. *Prov.* **Usage rend maître**, 1. practice makes perfect ; 2. possession is nine points of the law. **L'usage fait la loi**, custom makes the law.

3. *Law-t.* use ; **4.** † *pl.* religious books.

USAGÉ, uzazhé, *adj.* which has been used ; second-hand, not new.

USAGER, uzazhé, *sm. Law-t.* commoner.

USANCE, uzâns', [user], *sf.* **1.** † usage, use, custom ; **2.** *Com.* usance : time allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

USANT, E, uzân-t, ânt', *adj. Jurisp.* using, enjoying.

USÉ, E, uzé, *adj.* worn out : *a*) threadbare ; impaired by use ; *b*) weakened ; used up, exhausted ; *c*) threadbare, trite, hackneyed. *a*) **Un habit usé**, a worn-out coat. *b*) **Usé de fatigues**, worn out with fatigue. **Santé usée**, impaired health. **C'est un homme usé**, the man is worn out ; he has seen his best days. **Cervelle usée**, weakened mind. **Une passion usée**, a weakened passion. **Avoir le goût usé**, to have lost one's taste. *c*) **Ce sujet est usé**, that is a hackneyed subject.

USER, uzé-r, [Lat. : uti, *pop.* Lat. : usare], *va.* **1.** to use : *a*) † to employ, to make use of ; *b*) to consume, to use up ; *c*) to exhaust, to wear out ; *d*) to waste, to spend ; *e*) to impair, to weaken, to use up. **— beaucoup de charbon**, to use much charcoal. **Avec l'étude, on use noblement sa vie**, to study is to make a noble use of one's life. **— ses ressources**, to use up one's resources. **— ses yeux à force de lire**, to impair one's sight with reading. **Ses campagnes l'ont usé**, his campaigns have exhausted his strength.

2. to wear out. **— ses souliers**, to wear out one's shoes.

3. to wear down, to rub down, to grind off ; **4.** † *Surg.* to consume (flesh).

USER, *vn.* (with *de*) **1.** to use : *a*) to make use of ; *b*) to exercise ; *c*) to enjoy. **— d'un peu de vin**, take a little wine. **— de remèdes**, to apply remedies. **Usez et n'abusez pas**, use and do not abuse. **L'homme ne croit posséder que lorsqu'il peut — et abuser de ce qu'il possède**, men do not think they possess a thing, unless they can use and enjoy it even to excess. *Fig.* : **— de violence**, to use violence. **Ne croyez pas que j'use ici d'exagération**, do not think that I am exaggerating. **Il faut — de patience**, one must be patient. **Vous avez mal usé de mon affection**, you abused of my friendship.

2. to have ; to show. **— d'indulgence**, to be indulgent, to show indulgence.

En user, to act, to do ; to use, to behave, to treat, to deal. **Je veux en — avec toi en père qui chérit sa fille**, I wish to treat you as a loving father would treat his daughter. **On en use avec les livres comme avec les hommes, on choisit dans la foule**, we do the same with books as we do with men, we choose out of the mass. *Volt.* **En — librement, familièrement avec quelqu'un**, to treat a person familiarly. **En — bien avec quelqu'un**, to treat a person well. **En — mal avec quelqu'un**, to treat a person badly.

USER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to wear out (as clothes) ; **2.** to wear away : *a*) to be consumed ; to be used up ; *b*) to wear down ; *c*) to be spent, to waste, to decay. **Les marches d'un escalier s'usent à la longue**, steps wear away in time. **Par quels jeûnes cruels son corps s'est-il usé ?** what cruel fasts have wasted his frame ? **Les plaisirs s'usent**, pleasures wear out in time. **Tout s'use à la longue**, everything gets the worse for wear ; things cannot last for ever.

USER, *sm.* wear. **Certaines étoffes deviennent plus belles à l'—**, some stuffs look all the better for wear. **On ne connaît bien les gens qu'à l'—**, *Fig.* it takes time to know people. **Cet homme est bon à l'—**, the more you know that man the better you like him.

USINE, uzin', [Lat. : officina], *sf.* manufactory, factory ; works *pl.* **— à gaz**, gas-works.

USINIER, usinyé, *sm.* manufacturer.

USITÉ, E, uzité, *adj.* used, in use ; **2.** usual, customary. **Un mot peu —**, a word which is seldom used. **Selon une expression très usitée**, according to a well known saying.

USNÉE, usné, *sf. Bot.* usnea : a genus of lichens.

USQUEBAC, uskœbak, [from Eng.], *sm.* usquebaugh : a compound distilled spirit.

USTENSILE, ustânsil', [Lat. : utensilis, fit for use ; uti, to use ; O. Fr. : utensile], *sm.* **1.** utensil : an instrument or vessel used for domestic purposes ; **2.** tool, implement, instrument. **Des ustensiles de jardinage**, gardening tools. **— de cuisine**, kitchen utensils.

USTILAGO, ustilago [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* ustilago : a genus of parasitic fungi causing smut.

USTION, ustiôn, [Lat. : ustio], *sf.* ustion : the act of burning.

USUCAPION, uzukapyôn, [Lat. : usucapio ; capĕre, captum, to take], *sf. Law-t.* usucaption : prescription.

USUEL, ELLE, uzuèl, [Lat. : usualis], *adj.* usual, customary, common, ordinary.

USUELLEMENT, uzuèl'mân-t, *adv.* usually, customarily, commonly, ordinarily. **Cela se dit —**, that is usually said.

USUFRUCTUAIRE, uzufruktuèr', *adj. Law-t.* usufructuary ; of use.

USUFRUIT, uzufrui, [Lat. : uzus ; use ; fructus, fruit], *sm. Law-t.* usufruct : the right of enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

USUFRUITIER, IÈRE, uzufruityé, tyer', *sm. f. Law-t.* usufructuary,

USURAIRE, uzurèr', [Lat. : usurarius], *adj.* usurious : partaking of usury, containing usury. **Des profits usuraires**, usurious profits.

USURAIREMENT, uzurèr'mân-t, *adv.* usuriously : with usury.

USURE, uzur', [Lat.: usura ; uti, usus, to use], *sf.* **1.** usury : *a*) (properly) interest, premium paid for the use of money ; *b*) (now) illegal interest, higher interest than is allowed by law or custom. **Prêter à —**, to lend upon usury. **Avec —**, *Fig.* with interest. **Rendre avec —**, to pay back with interest. **La terre le payait de ses peines avec —**, the land gave him ample returns for his labour.

2. wear; wear and tear. **L'— des habits,** the wear of clothes.

† **USURER,** uzuré-r, *vn.* to usure : to practise usury.

USURIER, IÈRE, uzuryé, ryèr', *sm. f.* usurer.

USURIER, IÈRE, *adj.* usurious. V. *usuraire.*

USURPATEUR, TRICE, uzurpatœr, tris', [Lat. : usurpator], *sm. f.* usurper : one who usurps.

USURPATEUR, TRICE, *adj.* usurping ; encroaching.

USURPATION, uzurpasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn. [Lat. : usurpatio], *sf.* usurpation : the act of usurping ; illegal seizure or possession ; encroachment.

USURPATOIRE, uzurpatwar', *adj.* usurpatory : of usurpation ; usurping, encroaching.

USURPER, uzurpé-r, [Lat : usurpāre], *va.* to usurp : to seize and hold in possession by force or without right ; to assume, to appropriate ; to encroach upon. **— le bien d'autrui,** to usurp the property of others. **— le trône, la couronne,** to usurp the throne, the crown. **— un droit,** to usurp a right. **— la réputation, la gloire,** to usurp reputation, glory.

USURPER, *vn.* (with *sur*) to usurp ; to encroach upon. **Vous usurpez sur mes droits,** you encroach upon my rights. **Ce laboureur tâche d'— sur ses voisins,** that farmer is trying to encroach upon his neighbours.

UT, ut, [the first word in the Latin hymn to John the Baptist, and in Guido's musical scale], *sm. Mus.* ut, do : the first note in the musical scale ; C.

UTÉRIN, E, utéran, rin', [Lat. : uterinus ; uterus, the womb], *adj.* uterine : *a) Anat.* pertaining to the womb ; *b)* born of the same mother, but having a different father ; by the mother's side. **Frère —,** uterine brother, brother by the mother's side.

UTÉRINS, *smpl.* uterine brothers and sisters ; brothers and sisters by the mother's side.

UTÉROMANIE, utéromani, [utérus ; manie], *sf. Med.* uteromania : nymphomania.

UTÉRO-OVARIEN, IENNE, utéro-ovaryan, én', *adj. Anat.* utero-ovarial.

UTÉRUS, utérus, [Lat.] *sm. Anat.* womb, matrice, matrix.

UTILE, util', [Lat. : utilis], *adj.* **1.** useful : of use, of utility, profitable, serviceable, of service, beneficial, of benefit, advantageous ; valuable for use ; suited or adapted to the purpose ; expedient **Si je puis vous être — à quelque chose, en quelque chose,** if I can be useful to you in any way. **Un travail fort —,** a very useful work. **La lecture est fort —,** reading is very useful. **Sa mort eût été — à son pays,** his death would have been beneficial to his country. *De Maistre.* **Cette précaution me fut —,** that was a useful precaution of mine. **La première passion qu'il eut fut celle de se rendre —,** his first great desire was to make himself useful. *Fléchier.*

2. due, good. **En temps —,** in due time, in good time. **Jours utiles,** *Law-t.* days reckoned in judicial proceedings. **Ordre —,** marshalling (of creditors).

UTILE, *sm.* utility, useful, what is useful. **Préférer l'— à l'agréable,** to prefer the useful to the agreeable.

UTILEMENT, util'mân-t, *adv.* usefully : profitably, adventageously, beneficially, to some purpose. **Employer le temps —,** to make good use of one's time. **Se servir — de l'occasion,** to make good use of an opportunity.

UTILISABLE, utilizabl', *adj.* **1.** usable : that may be used ; **2.** that may be turned to account.

UTILISATION, utilizasyôn, *sf.* utilization : the act of making useful or profitable.

UTILISER, utilizé-r, [utile], *va.* **1.** to utilize : to render useful, to put to use, to employ for some useful purpose, to turn to profitable account, to turn to good use, to make use of ; **2.** to avail one's self of ; to improve ; **— son temps,** to make use of one's time. **Il a su — ses talents,** he has made good use of his talents.

UTILISER (S'), *v. refl.* **1.** to make one's self useful ; **2.** (of things) to be made use of ; to be turned to account, to be utilized.

UTILITAIRE, utilitèr', [utilité], *adj.* utilitarian : pertaining to utilitarianism.

UTILITAIRE, *sdf.* utilitarian : an adherent to utilitarianism.

UTILITARIEN, IENNE, *adj.* utilitarian : consisting in, or pertaining to utility.

UTILITARIEN, *sm.* utilitarian : one who believes in utilitarianism.

UTILITARISME, utilitarism', **UTILITARIANISME,** utilitarianism', *sm.* utilitarianism : the doctrine that the value of all institutions and pursuits is to be tested by the principle of utility, that is, the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

UTILITÉ, utilité, [Lat. : utilitas], *sf.* **1.** utility, usefulness : use, service, benefit, advantageousness, profitableness, profit, avail. **Cela n'est d'aucune —,** that is of no use. **L'— de l'histoire,** the use of history. **L'— des richesses,** the use of riches.

2. *pl. Theat.* utilities, useful men.

UTOPIE, utopi, [Lat. : utopia], *sf.* **1.** Utopia : an imaginary island, enjoying the greatest perfection in laws, politics, etc. ; **2.** *Fig.* utopia : *a)* a state of ideal perfection ; *b)* chimerical scheme, utopianism.

UTOPIQUE, utopik', *adj.* utopian : chimerical.

UTOPISME, utopism', *sm.* utopianism : unpracticable schemes of human perfection.

UTOPISTE, utopist', *adj.* utopian : chimerical, ideal.

UTOPISTE, *smf.* utopian, utopist, utopiast : chimerical mind.

UTRICULAIRE, utrikulèr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* utricular : having the form of an utricle.

UTRICULAIRE, *sf. Bot.* bladder-wort : *Utricularia,* a genus of plants of the order lentibulaceæ.

UTRICULE, utrikul', [Lat. : utriculus, dim. of uter, utris, a bag], *sm.* utricle : little bag or bladder, little cell.

UTRICULEUX, EUSE, utrikulœ, œz', *adj. Bot.* utricular : furnished with glandular vessels like small bags.

UVÉE, uvé, [Lat. : uva, a bunch of grapes], *sf. Anat.* uvea : *a)* the choroid coat of the eye ; *b)* the posterior surface of the iris.

UVÉITE, uvéit', *sf. Med.* uveitis : inflammation of the uvea or posterior surface of the iris.

UVIFORME, uviform', [Lat. : uva, bunch of grapes ; forme], *adj.* uveous : resembling a bunch of grapes.

UVULAIRE, uvulèr', *adj. Anat.* uvular : pertaining to the uvula.

UVULE, uvul, [Lat. : uvula, dim. of uva, a grape], *sf. Anat.* uvula : the pendant fleshy lobe at the back part of the tongue.

† **UXORIEN, IENNE,** uksorian, èn', [Lat. : uxorius, from uxor, a wife], *adj.* uxorial : pertaining to a wife.

UXORIEUX, uxorœ, [Lat. : uxorius, from uxor, spouse], *adj.* uxorious : submissively fond of a wife.

V

V, (vé, *or* vœ) *sm.* V. : *a*) the twenty-second letter of the alphabet ; *b*) a Roman numeral representing 5.

V., abbreviation of, **1.** *voyez* or *voir*, vide, see, V. ; **2. vent**, wind ; **3. Vendredi**, Friday ; **4.** (in religious books) **verset**, verse ; **5.** *Mus.* **violon**, violin ; **6.** *Mus.* **volti**, turn.

V°. *v°*, **verso**, back, reverse.

V., *v.* **votre**, your. V. A., **Votre Altesse**, Your Highness. *Com.* v/c., **votre compte**, your account.

V. S., **vieux style**, old style.

VA, va, **1.** 2d person of the imperative of the verb *Aller* ; **2.** 3rd person singular of the present tense of the indicative of *Aller*.

VA, *interj.* **1.** believe me ! **2.** done, agreed, be it so !

VA, *sm.* (at cards) go, va.

VACANCE, vakans', [Lat. : vacāre, to be empty], *sf.* **1.** vacancy. *a*) the state of being destitute of an incumbent ; *b*) vacation ; the time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant ; *c*) an office not occupied. *b*) **La — du saint-siège**, the vacancy of the holy see.

2. vacation : *a*) intermission of judicial proceedings ; *b*) the intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college, when the students have a recess ; holidays. *a*) **Prendre des vacances**, to take holidays. *a*) **Le temps des vacances**, the holidays. **Un jour de —**, a day's holiday. **Nous sommes en vacances**, we are taking our holidays. **Entrer en vacances**, to break up for the holidays ; to begin the holidays. **Passer ses vacances à la campagne**, to spend one's holidays in the country.

VACANT, E, vakân-t, ânt', [Lat. : vacans, vacantis, from vacāre, to be empty], *adj.* vacant : *a*) empty, unoccupied, void, not filled ; *b*) not occupied with an incumbent or possessor ; *c*) *Law-t.* abandoned, having no heir ; without a claimant ; in abeyance. *a*) **Une maison vacante**, an empty house. **La place est encore vacante**, the place is still free, unoccupied. *b*) **Le trône est —**, the throne is vacant. **Succession vacante**, vacant succession.

VACARME, vakarm', [Dutch : wacharme : wach, alas ! arm, poor], *sm.* tumult, uproar, hubbub, great noise, disturbance, hurlyburly. **Faire un affreux —**, to make a great noise. **Pour si peu de chose, faire tant de — !** to make so much ado about nothing ! **Il est allé faire —, du — dans cette maison**, *Fam.* he has gone to make a disturbance in that house.

VACATION, vakasyòn ; *in poet.* siòn, [Lat. : vacatio], *sf.* **1.** † profession, calling, trade ; **2.** sitting, time ; **3.** hearing (of counsel, etc.) ; **4.** day's sale (of an auctioneer) ; **5.** fee (of lawyers, etc.)

6. *pl.* vacation : intermission of judicial proceedings ; recess ; non-term. **Les juges sont en vacations**, the law courts are closed. **Chambre des vacations**, court instituted to judge urgent cases during the recess.

7. vacancy : the state of being destitute of an incumbent.

VACCIN, vaksin, [Lat. : vaccinus ; vacca, a cow], *sm.* vaccine matter : the virus of the cow pox.

VACCIN, *adj.* m. vaccine. **Virus —**, vaccine matter, vaccine virus.

VACCINAL, E, vaksinal, *adj.* vaccine : relating to the cow-pox.

VACCINATEUR, TRICE, vaksinatœr, tris, *adj.* vaccinating.

VACCINATEUR, *sm.* vaccinator, vaccinist : one who vaccinates.

VACCINATION, vaksinasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [vacciner], *sf.* vaccination.

VACCINE, vaksin', *sf.* **1.** cow-pox, vaccinia : an eruptive, contagious disease ; **2.** vaccination : the act of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VACCINELLE, vaksinèl', **VACCINOÏDE**, vaksinoïd', *sf. Med.* vaccinella : *a*) spurious cow-pox ; *b*) a secondary eruption occurring sometimes, during vaccinia.

VACCINER, vaksiné-r, [vaccin], *va.* to vaccinate : to inoculate with the cow-pox.

VACCINIACÉES, vaksiniasé, **VACCINIÉES**, vaksinié, *sfpl. Bot.* vaccinaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

VACCINIDE, vaksinid', *sf.* V. *Vacinelle.*

VACCINIER, vaksìnyé, [Lat. : vaccinium], *sm. Bot.* vaccinium : a genus of plants of the order vaccinaceæ.

VACCINOÏDE, vaksinoïd', [vaccine ; Gr. : εἶδος, forme], *sf.* V. *Vaccinelle.*

VACHE, vash', [Lat. : vacca, cow], *sf.* **1.** *Zool.* cow. **Traire les vaches**, to milk the cows. **— laitière**, milch-cow, dairy cow. **Lait de —**, cow's milk. **Troupeau de vaches**, herd of cows. **Étable à vaches**, cow-house. **Gardeur de vaches**, cow-keeper, cowherd. **Roux comme une —**, sandy-haired. **Poil de —**, red hair. **Les sept vaches grasses et les sept vaches maigres**, Pharao's seven lean kine and seven fat kine. **Pleurer comme une —**, to blubber like a calf. **S'il ne tient qu'à cela la — est à nous**, *Fig.* if that is all, we are sure to succeed. **Manger de la — enragée**, *Fig.* to suffer great hardships. **Quand il aura mangé un peu de — enragée**, when he has knocked about the world a bit. **Le plancher des vaches**, dry land. **Parler français comme une — espagnol**, to speak broken French. **— à lait**, milch-cow. **Ce plaideur est une — à lait pour son avoué**, *Fig.* that attorney makes a milch-cow of that suitor. **Cet homme-là fait de vous sa — à lait**, that man is drawing money out of you. **Sentir la — à Colas**, to be suspected of heresy. **Bonhomme, garde la —**, mind your own business. **Le diable est aux vaches**, all is in confusion. **Il est sorcier comme une —**, he cannot foresee anything. *Prov.* **Chacun son métier, et les vaches seront bien gardées**, every one to his business and all will go well. **Vache de loin a assez de lait**, a cow from afar gives plenty of milk. **À la boucherie toutes les vaches sont bœufs**, the butcher says the cows are all oxen. **Vache ne sait ce que vaut sa queue jusqu'à ce qu'elle l'ait perdue**, a cow does not know the worth of her tail until she has lost it.

2. cow hide. **Des souliers de —**, leather shoes. **— de Russie**, Russian leather.

3. boot (of a coach ; **4.** *Naut.* **Nœud de —**, granny's bend *or* knot.

5. *Zool.* **— de Barbarie**, **—-biche**, bubalus, bubalis, bubale : a species of antelope. **— bleue**, nylghau. **— de Tartarie**, **— grognante**, yak **— marine**, *a*) dugong *b*), manatee, lamantin, sea-cow ; *c*) morse, walrus, sea-horse ; *d*) hippopotamus, river-horse.

6. *Bot.* **Blé des vaches**, cow-wheat : *Melampyrum.* **Arbre à —**, cow-tree : *Galactodendrum utile.*

VACHELIN, vash'lan, **VACHERIN**, vash'ran, *sm.* Jura cheese.

VACHER, ÈRE, vashé, èr', [vache], *sm. f.* cow-keeper, cowherd, neat-herd.

VACHER, ÈR, *adj.* cow : relating to cows.

VACHERIE, vash'ri, *sf.* cow-house.

VACHETTE, vashèt', *sf.* **1.** small cow ; **2.** kip, kip-skin : a thin leather made from the hides of young cows.

VACIET, vasiè, [Lat. : vaccinium], *sm. Bot.* black whortleberry, bilberry : *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

VACILLANT, E, vasillân-t, ânt', [vaciller], *adj.* vacillating : *a*) fluctuating, twinkling, flickering ; *b*) unsteady, wavering, tottering staggering, reeling ; trembling ; *c*) unsteady, inconstant ; fluctuating, wavering. **Une lueur vacillante**, a flickering light. **Démarche vacillante**, staggering gait. **Une main vacillante**, a trembling hand. **Notre raison vacillante**, our unsteady reason. **Esprit —**, wavering mind. **Cet homme a des opinions vacillantes**, that man is wavering.

VACILLATION, vasillasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* vacillation : *a*) a rocking to and fro ; reeling motion, staggering ; flickering ; *b*) *Fig.* wavering, fluctuation of mind, unsteadiness. *a*) **— d'une barque**, vacillation of a boat. **— d'une lumière**, flickering of a light. *b*) **Un esprit de — et d'incertitude**, an uncertain and wavering mind.

VACILLATOIRE, vasilatwar, *adj.* vacillatory : wavering.

VACILLER, vasillé-r, [Lat. : vacillāre, **1.** to vacillate : *a*) to be unsteady ; to shake, to totter ; to reel, to stagger ; *b*) to flicker, to waver, to fluctuate, to twinkle ; *c*) *Fig.* to waver, to be unsteady, to fluctuate, to be undetermined, to hesitate. **Cette table vacille**, that table shakes. **Cet homme vacille dans sa démarche**, that man has a staggering gait. **La lumière vacille**, the light flickers. **Nos résolutions ne vacillent plus**, our resolutions are firm.

2. to falter : *a*) to hesitate in speaking : *b*) to be feeble or unsteady. **Ma langue a vacillé**, my tongue faltered. **— dans ses réponses**, to falter in one's answers.

VACILLITÉ, vasillité, *sf.* unsteadiness ; waveringness.

VACOA, vakoa, *sm.* V. *Vaquois.*

† **VACUISME**, vakuism', [Lat. : vacuus, empty , *sm. Phys.* vacuism : the doctrine of a vacuum in nature.

† **VACUISTE**, vakuist', *sm. Phys.* vacuist.

VACUITÉ, vakuité, [Lat. : vacuitas], *sf.* vacuity, emptiness : the state of being unfilled.

VACUOLAIRE, vakuolêr', *adj.* holey : containing holes or small voids.

VACUOLE, vakuol', [Lat. : vacuus, empty] *sf.* vacuity, vacuum, small voids.

VACUUM, vakuom, [Lat.] *sm. Phys.* vacuum : empty space.

VADE, vad', [Lat. : imper. of vadĕre, to go], *sf.* vade, stake (at Cards, etc.)

VADÉ, vadé, [Jean-Joseph], burlesque song-writer and play-wright (1720 1757).

† **VADEMANQUE**, vad'mank, [va ; de ; manque], *sf. Bank.* decrease of money in reserve.

VADE MECUM, vadémékom, [Lat.], *sm.* vade-mecum, hand-book.

† **VA-DE-PIED**, vad'pyé, *sm.* footman, footboy, lackey.

VADROUILLE, vadrouy', [unknown), *sf.* *Naut.* mop, swab. **2.** *Fam.* a lazy hunks. *Slang.* **3.** loafing about.

VADROUILLER, vadrouyé-r, [vadrouille] *vn.* *Slang.* **1.** to loaf about, to hang about; **2.** to lead a life of debauchery; **3.** to saunter about lazily, to stroll about.

VA-ET-VIENT, vaévyan, *sm.* **1.** *Mech.* traversing gear; **2.** reciprocating motion, alternate motion, backward and forward motion, going backward and forward; **3.** ferry-boat; **4.** *Naut.* pass-rope. **Il y dans cette maison un — continuel**, there is a perpetual movement of people coming in and going out in that house.

VAGABOND, E, vagabôn-d, ônd', [Lat. : vagabundus; vagări, to wander; vagus wandering], *adj.* vagabond, vagrant : *a)* wandering, roving, strolling about, rambling; *b)* wandering, unsettled; driven to and fro. **Vous serez fugitif et — sur la terre**, a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth. *Bib. Gen.* iv. 2. **Des peuples vagabonds qui erraient de çà et de là sur des chariots sans avoir de demeure fixe**, roving people who drove about in carts and had no settled abode. *Bossuet. His. univ.* **Une course vagabonde**, a roving course. **Même dans la prière vous laissez errer votre imagination vagabonde**, even in prayer you allow your mind to wander.

VAGABOND, E, *sm. f.* vagabond. *a)* a wandering person, wanderer; *b)* vagrant, idle wanderer, strolling beggar, one who lives idly with no settled home. *Fig.* **Mon esprit est un — qui se plaît à s'égarer**, my mind is given to wandering. *Descartes, Médit.* 2. **Une armée de vagabonds**, an army of vagabonds.

VAGABONDAGE, vagabôndazh', *sm.* vagrancy; vagabondism, vagabondage.

VAGABONDER, vagabôndé-r, [vagabond], *vn.* to vagabondize, to be a vagabond, to wander about, to ramble about, to rove about.

VAGIN, vazhan, [Lat. : vagina], *sm. Anat.* vagina.

VAGINAL, E, vazhinal, [Lat. : vagina, sheath], *adj. Anat.* vaginal : *a)* resembling a sheath; *b)* pertaining to the vagina.

VAGINANT, E, vazhinân-t, ânt', *adj. Bot.* vaginant, sheathing.

VAGINÉ, E, vazhiné, *adj.* vaginate, vaginated, sheathed.

VAGINELLE, vazhinèl', [Lat. : vagina, sheath], *sf. Bot.* vaginula.

VAGINIFORME, vazhiniform', [vagin; forme], *adj. Nat. Hist.* sheathing : resembling a sheath.

VAGINITE, vazhinit', *sf. Med.* vaginitis : inflammation of the vagina.

VAGINULE, vazhinul', [Lat. : vaginula, a little sheath], *sf. Bot.* vaginula : the torus into which the pedicel supporting the capsule of mosses is inserted.

VAGIR, vazhir, [Lat. : vagire], *vn.* to cry (as an infant), to wail, to mawl.

VAGISSANT, E, vazhisân-t, ânt', *adj.* wailing.

VAGISSEMENT, vazhis'mân-t, [vagi], *sm.* wailing, wail, mewling, crying, cry (of infants).

VAGON, vâgôn, *sm.* V. *waggon.*

VAGUE, vag', [O. H. Ger. : wâg, flood; Ger. : Woge, and Welle, wave; O. Eng. : wawe, a wave; wafian, to wave about], *sf.* **1.** wave, billow, surge. **Les vagues de la mer**, the waves of the sea. **Les vagues venaient battre le pied de la tour**, the waves struck against the foot of the tower.

2. brewer's mash-rule.

VAGUE, vag', [Lat. : vagus, wandering], *adj.* **1.** vacant, void, empty; **2.** waste : uncultivated, untilled. **Terres vaines et vagues**, waste land.

3. vague : *a)* undetermined, undefined, unconfined; *b)* *Fig.* indefinite, unsettled, not precise; *c)* proceeding from no known authority; *d)* uncertain, loose; rambling, roving *e)* wandering; rambling, flying; *f) Paint.* not precise. *a)* **Espaces vagues**, unconfined space. **La — immensité des déserts**, the unconfined immensity of deserts *b)* **De vagues chimères**, idle fancies. **Des expressions vagues**, vague expressions. **Un esprit —**, an unsettled mind. *c)* **Un bruit —**, a vague noise. *d)* **Des pensées vagues**, vague thoughts. **Des idées vagues**, vague ideas. **De vagues rêveries**, vague reveries. *e)* **Douleurs vagues**, flying pains.

VAGUE, *sm.* **1.** emptiness, vacuum, vacuity : empty space. **Le — de l'air**, the airy regions. **La nymphe s'élevant dans le — des cieux**, the nymph rising into the airy regions. **Se jeter, se perdre dans le —**, *Fig.* to lose one's self in the clouds.

2. vagueness : the state of being vague, unsettled, uncertain, indefinite; uncertainty, indefiniteness; looseness. **Il y a du — dans ce qu'il dit**, there is something vague in what he says. **Il faut bien se garder de déterminer certaines expressions dont le — fait toute la force**, we must allow some expressions to be vague for their beauty consists in this very vagueness.

3. waste land. **Des terrains vagues**, waste ground.

VAGUEMENT, vag'mân-t, *adv.* vaguely : in a vague manner.

VAGUEMESTRE, vag'mèstr', [Ger. : wagenmeister], *sm. Milit.* **1.** baggage-master; **2.** postman.

VAGUER, vaghé-r, [Lat. : vagāre, to wander :], *vn.* to wander : *a)* to ramble, to stray, to roam, to rove, to stroll; *b)* to be unfixed, to be unsettled.

VAGUER, *va.* to mash (in brewing).

VAGUESSE, vaghès', [Ital. : vaghezza, charms], *sf. Paint.* lightness, delicacy (of tone).

VAIGRAGE, vègrazh', *sm. Naut.* ceiling, foot-waling.

VAIGRE, vègr', *sf. Naut.* plank (for ceiling), thick stuff.

VAIGRER, vègré-r, *Naut.* to fix the planks and thick stuff to the timbers.

VAILLAMMENT, vayamân-t, [vaillant], *adv.* valiantly, valorously, courageously, bravely, stoutly, gallantly.

VAILLANCE, vayâns', [vaillant], *sf.* **1.** † value, valour; **2.** valour, valiantness, bravery, gallantry, prowess.

VAILLANT, E, vayân-t, ânt', [valoir], *adj.* valiant, valorous, gallant, brave, courageous. **Un — capitaine**, a gallant captain.

VAILLANT, *sm.* valiant : valiant man, a brave man.

VAILLANT, vayân-t, *sm.* worth; substance; property, fortune. **Il a mis à cette terre tout son —**, he has invested all he had in that estate. **Disposez de mes peines; car vous savez que c'est tout mon —**, I am at your disposal, my services are all I have to offer. *La Font. Contes.*

VAILLANT, *adv.* worth. **Il a quarante mille francs —**, he is worth forty thousand francs. **Il doit plus qu'il n'a —**, he owes more than he has. **N'avoir pas un sou —**, not to be worth a penny.

VAILLANTISE, vayântiz', [vaillant], *sf.* valiant feat, gallant action, act of bravery.

VAIN, E, van, vèn', [Lat. : vanus], *adj.* **1.** waste : uncultivated. **Terres vaines et vagues**, waste land.

2. common. **Vaine pâture**, common land, common.

3. vain : *a)* empty, void, unreal, shadowy; having no real substance; *b)* worthless, unimportant, trifling; *c)* chimerical, empty, shadowy; *d)* without effet, ineffectual, fruitless, idle, unprofitable; *e)* foolish, idle; frivolous; *f)* vainglorious; proud in disproportion to desert; conceited, self-conceited; puffed up. *a)* **Non, ce n'est pas une vaine ombre**, no, it is not a vain shadow. **Une éloquence pompeuse et vaine**, vain, pompous eloquence. *b)* **Tout est — en l'homme, si nous regardons ce qu'il donne au monde**, man is altogether worthless, if we consider what he does in the world. **Se parer d'un titre —**, to assume a vain title. *c)* **Ma frayeur était vaine**, my fear was vain. *d)* **De vains efforts**, vain efforts. *e)* **Combien nos jugements sont injustes et vains!** how unjust and foolish our judgments are! *f)* **Son bon naturel l'empêchait d'être vaine, c'est-à-dire sotte**, with her kind disposition she could not be vain, that is to say foolish. **Vaine gloire**, vain glory.

EN VAIN, *adv. phr.* vainly, in vain, to no purpose. **Il ne fait rien en —**, he does nothing in vain. **C'est en — que vous vous donnez tant de peine**, it is to no purpose that you take so much trouble. **Prendre le nom de Dieu en —**, to take the name of God in vain.

VAINCRE, vankr', [Lat. : vincĕre, to conquer], *va. Je vaincs, tu vaincs, il vainc, nous vainquons, vous vainquez, ils vainquent; je vainquais; je vainquis; je vaincrai; je vaincrais; que je vainque; que je vainquisse; vainquant; vaincu.*] **1.** to vanquish : *a)* to conquer, to defeat (in battle), to overcome, to overthrow; *b) Fig.* to overpower, to overcome, to subdue, to master. *a)* **— ses ennemis**, to conquer one's enemies. *b)* **— ses passions**, to subdue one's passions. **— sa colère**, to subdue one's anger. **Se laisser —**, to allow one's self to be conquered, overcome. **Se laisser — à la pitié**, to be moved to pity.

2. to conquer : *a)* to overcome, to defeat, to beat, to worst; to put to disadvantage; *b)* to overcome, to master, to surmount, to get over, to prevail over. *a)* **— à la course**, to beat a person in a race. **— dans la dispute**, to worst in a quarrel. *b)* **Il a vaincu tous les obstacles**, he surmounted all obstacles. **On ne peut — sa destinée**, we cannot change our destiny. **— la résistance d'une personne**, to overcome a person's resistance.

3. to outdo, to excel, to surpass. **— les autres en générosité**, to outdo others in generosity.

4. to tame (a horse).

VAINCRE (SE), *v. refl.* to conquer one's self, to subdue one's passions. **Qui se vainc une fois peut se — toujours**, he who once conquers himself, will always be able to subdue his passions. *Corn.*

VAINCU, E, vanku, *pa. p.* of VAINCRE.

VAINCU, *sm.* vanquished man (*pl.* vanquished, conquered). **Les vaincus ont toujours tort**, the vanquished are always in the wrong. **Malheur aux vaincus**, woe to the vanquished.

VAINEMENT, vèn'mân-t, *adv.* vainly, in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly, ineffectually.

VAINQUEUR, vankœr, *sm.* **1.** vanquisher, victor : *a)* one who defeats an enemy in battle; conqueror, one who conquers in war, or subdues countries or nations; *b)* one who vanquishes another in private combat or contest one who wins or gains the advan-

tage. **Les Romains ne firent jamais la paix qu'en vainqueurs**, the Romans never made peace but as conquerors. **Être — à la lutte**, to be the conqueror in a wrestling match. **Sortir — de la discussion**, to come out victorious in a discussion.

2. conqueror : *a*) one who conquers, surmounts, overcomes, masters ; *b*) subduer ; one who subdues. — **de tous les obstacles**, one who surmounts all obstacles. **Le sage est — de ses passions**, the wise subdue their passions.

VAINQUEUR, *adj*. victorious, conquering ; triumphant. **Peuple —**, victorious people. **Un air —**, a triumphant look.

VAIR, vêr, [Lat. : varius, variegated], *sm*. **1**. † squirrel's fur ; **2**. *Herald*, vair : a kind of fur.

VAIRÉ, E, vèré, *adj*. *Herald*. vair, vairy : charged with vair, variegated with argent and azure colours.

VAIRON, vèrôn, [Lat. : varius, varied], *adj*. wall-eyed, whally-eyed, odd-eyed.

VAIRON, vèrôn, [Lat. : varius, varied], *sm*. *Ichth*. minnow.

VAISSEAU, vèsô, [Lat. : vascellum. dim. of vas, a vase], *sm*. [*Pl. Vaisseaux*.] **1**. vessel : *a*) concave utensil made to hold liquids ; *b*) any large structure made to float upon the water ; ship ; *c*) *Anat*. tube, canal ; *d*) *Bot*. duct, tube. *a*) **Un — de bois, de terre, de fer, etc.**, a wood, an earthen, an iron vessel. *b*) — **amiral**, admiral-ship. — **armé en guerre**, armed ship, ship of war, man-of-war. — **de bas bord**, low-built ship. — **de la Compagnie des Indes**, East Indiaman. — **désarmé**, ship in ordinary. — **frégaté**, frigate-built ship. — **de guerre**, ship of war man-of-war. —**hôpital**, hospital-ship. — **amiral**, — **de ligne**, ship of the line. — **marchand**, merchantman, merchant ship. — **de premier rang**, first-rate ship. **Un —école**, a training ship, flag ship. — **transport**, transport ship. — **à trois ponts**, three-decker. **Constructeur de vaisseaux**, shipbuilder. *Fig*. **Le — de l'État lutte contre l'orage**, the ship of the State strives against the storm. **Conduire le — de l'État**, to lead the ship of the State. *c*) **Vaisseaux sanguins**, blood-vessels.

2. structure, fabric, pile. **Ce temple est un magnifique —**, that temple is a magnificent structure. **Le — d'une église**, the structure of a church.

VAISSELIER, vèselié, [vaisselle], *sm*. plate-dresser, dresser.

VAISSELLE, vèsèl', [vaisseau], *sf*. **1**. dishes, plates ; table-service. — **de porcelaine**, china table service. — **d'argent**, silver plate. — **de terre**, earthen-ware service. **Manger dans de la — d'argent**, to eat off silver plate.

2. plate (of gold or silver). — **plate**, plate.

VAISSELLERIE, vèsèleri, *sf*. **1**. pots and pans ; **2**. manufactory of china-ware.

VAL, val, [Lat. : vallis, valley], *sm*. [*Pl. Vaux*.] valley, vale, dale. **Par monts et par vaux**, up hill and down dale.

VALABLE, valabl', [valoir], *adj*. valid : having legal force ; good ; available. **Caution —**, good caution. **Excuse —**, good excuse.

VALABLEMENT, valablœmân-t, *adv*. validly.

VALACHIE, valashi, *sf*. *Geog*. Wallachia.

VALAQUE, valak', *smf*. Wallachian.

VALAQUE, *adj*. Wallachian.

VALENCE, valâns', *pnf*. *Geog*. **1**. Valencia : a town of Spain ; **2**. Valence : a town of France ; **3**. Valencia orange.

VALENCIENNES, valânsyèn', *sf*. valenciennes, valenciennes-lace.

VALENTIN, valântin, *pnm*. Valentine.

VALENTINE, valântin', *pnf*. Valentina.

VALÉRATE, valérat', **VALÉRIANATE**, valérianat', [Lat. : valēre, to be strong], *sm*. *Chem*. valerate, valerianate : a salt composed of valerianic acid and a base.

VALÉRIANACÉES, valérianasé, **VALÉRIANÉES**, valériané, *sfpl*. *Bot*. valerianaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

VALÉRIANE, valérian', *sf*. *Bot*. valerian : a genus of herbaceous plants of the order valerianaceæ.

VALÉRIANELLE, valérianèl', *sf*. *Bot*. valerianella : a genus of plants of the order valerianaceæ. — **locuste**, corn-salad, lamb's-lettuce.

VALÉRIANIQUE, valérianik', **VALÉRIQUE**, valérik', *adj*. *Chem*. valerianic, valeric : noting an acid produced from oil of potato-spirit, valerian root, etc.

VALET, valè ; the *t* is not pronounced. [O. Fr. vaslet and varlet, from Low Lat. : vassalettus, dim. of vassalis, a vassal], *sm*. **1**. valet, waiting-servant ; serving man, servant-man, man-servant ; footman, lackey. — **d'écurie**, stable-man, groom, — **de ferme**, farmer's man, farm-servant. **Maître —**, head man. — **de charrue**, ploughman, ploughboy. — **de pied**, foot-man, lackey. — **de chambre**, valet-de-chambre, valet, flunkey. — **de place**, strangers' guide. **Je suis votre —**, I am your servant ; I beg to be excused. **Faire le bon —**, to be officious.

2. assistant. — **de bourreau**, executioner's assistant.

3. groom. — **de garde-robe**, groom of the wardrobe. — **de chiens**, whipper-in.

4. (in an ill sense) valet, knave, scoundrel, rogue. **Ame de —**, cringing soul. **Se conduire en —, faire le plat —, faire le bas —**, to crouch and cringe. **Il fait comme le — du diable**, he is the very devil's slave.

5. (at cards) knave. — **de carreau**, knave of diamonds ; *Fig*. contemptible fellow. **Traiter quelqu'un comme un — de carreau**, to use any one contemptuously. **Insolent comme un — de trèfle**, a very insolent fellow. *Prov*. **Tel maître, tel valet**, like master like man. **Les bons maîtres font les bons valets**, a good master makes a good servant. **On ne prend de valet pour se servir soi-même**, one does not keep a dog to bark one's self.

6. door-weight ; **7**. rest, support (of a mirror) ; **8**. *Technol*. holdfast, claw, dog, bench-holdfast, bench-hook, iron ; **9**. *Naut*. wad.

VALETAGE, val'tazh', [valet], *sm*. menial service.

VALETAILLE, val'tây', [valet], *sf*. (in an ill sense) pack of lackeys, valets, menials.

VALETER, val'té-r, [valet], *va*. [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *il valettera*] **1**. to cringe, to fawn, to toady ; **2**. to trot about ; to dance attendance.

VALÉTUDINAIRE, valétudinêr', [Lat. : valetudinarius], *adj*. valetudinarian, valetudinary, sickly : of feeble health, weak.

VALÉTUDINAIRE, *smf*. valetudinarian, valetudinary, invalid.

VALEUR, valœr, [Lat. : valor : valēre, to be strong], *sf*. **1**. valour, bravery, valiantness, gallantry. **Une indomptable —**, great valour. **Des acteurs de —**, valorous deeds.

2. value : *a*) worth ; the quality of a thing which renders it useful ; usefulness, utility ; *b*) *Pol. Econ*. the quantity of labour, or of the product of labour, which will exchange for a given quantity of labour, or of some other product thereof ; *c*) price ; the rate of worth set upon a commodity ; *d*) estimation, importance ; weight ; *e*) worth ; moral or mental excellence ; *f*) import, meaning. *a*) **La — des choses est fondée sur leur utilité**, the value of things depends on their usefulness. — **nominale**, nominal value (of coin). — **réelle**, real value. **Cette terre est en —**, that estate is well cultivated. **Mettre une terre en —**, to improve an estate. *c*) **Vendre un bien à sa juste —**, to sell an estate what it is worth. — **reçue**. *Com*. for value received. — **en compte**, value on account. — **en espèces**, value in cash. **Valeurs mobilières**, transferable securities. — **au 15 prochain**, payable on the 15 th proximo. **Vous payerez au porteur deux cents francs, — reçue en marchandises**, pay bearer two hundred francs for value received. *d*) **La — et le vrai mérite d'un ouvrage**, the worth and the real merit of a work. **Je n'ai pas bu la — de deux verres de vin pendant toute la semaine**, I have not drunk so much as two glasses of wine all the week. **Attacher de la — à une chose**, to set a value on a thing. **De nulle —**, of no value, valueless, worthless. *e*) **Les hommes qui ont quelque —**, men of worth. *f*) **La — des mots**, the meaning, the import of words.

3. *pl*. *Bank*. bills, papers. **Mettre des valeurs en circulation**, to put bills in circulation. **Déposer des valeurs**, to deposit bills. **Des non-valeurs**, bills of no value.

4. **La — de**, as much as. **Nous avons fait la — de deux lieues**, we have walked two leagues.

VALEUREUSEMENT, valœrœz'-mân-t, *adv*. valorously, valiantly, bravely, gallantly.

VALEUREUX, EUSE, valœrœ-z, œz', [valeur], *adj*. valorous, valiant, brave, gallant.

VALHALLA, valalla, *sf*. Valhalla : in the Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality. [Written also *Walhalla*.]

VALIDATION, validasyôn, [valider], *sf*. *Law-t*. rendering valid ; validation, validating.

VALIDE, valid', [Lat. : validus ; valēre, to be strong], *adj*. **1**. healthy, able-bodied, stout, strong, † valid. **Un homme —**, a healthy, a strong man.

2. valid : having legal strength or force ; good. **Un mariage —**, a legal marriage.

VALIDE, *sm*. healthy person.

VALIDÉ, validé, *sf*. a title given to the mother of the Sultan.

VALIDEMENT, valid'mân-t, *adv*. validly.

VALIDER, validé-r, *va*. to render valid, to validate.

VALIDITÉ, validité, [valide], *sf*. validity : legal strength or force ; validness.

VALISE, valiz', [of unknown origin], *sf*. valise, cloak-bag, portmanteau, travelling-bag.

VALKYRIE, valkiri, *sf*. V. *Walkyrie*.

VALLAIRE, vallêr', [Lat. : vallum], *adj*. *Rom. Antiq*. vallar. **Couronne —**, vallar crown, vallary.

VALLÉE, valé, [val], *sf*. valley, vale. **La — de larmes, la — de misère**, *Fig*. the vale of tears, of misery.

VALLISNÉRIE *or* **VALISNÉRIE**, valisnéri, **VALISNÈRE**, valisnèr', [from Vallisneri (1661-1730), an Itatian naturalist], *sf*. *Bot*. vallisneria : a genus of aquatic plants.

VALLON, valôn, [val], *sm*. vale, dale, dell, dingle : a small valley between hills. **Le double —, le sacré —**, *Poet*. the sacred valley of Parnassus.

VALLONÉE, valoné, [Ital. : vallonia], *sf*. valonia : a species of acorn, produced from the *Quercus ægilops*.

VALLONNEMENT, valon'mân-t, [vallonner]

sm. Gard. undulation, waving, wave imitation of valleys or dales.

VALLONNER, valoné-r, [vallon], *va. Gard.* to wave.

VALOIR, valwar, [Lat.: valēre, *vn.* [*Je vaux, tu vaux, il vaut, nous valons, vous valez, ils valent*; *je valais*; *je valus*; *je vaudrai*; *je vaudrais*; *valons*; *valez, qu'ils vaillent*; *que je vaille, que nous valions, que vous valiez, qu'ils vaillent*; *que je valusse*; *valant*; *valu*]. **1.** to be worth : *a*) to be equal in value to; to have the value of; to be as good; to be the price; *b*) to deserve of; *c*) to be equal in possessions or wealth to. **Cette étoffe vaut trois francs le mètre**, that stuff is worth three francs a metre. **La somme qu'a valu il y a dix ans ce domaine**, the sum that estate was worth ten years ago. **Cette chose vaut son pesant d'or**, that thing is worth its weight in gold. **Savoir ce qu'en vaut l'aune**, *Fig.* to know by experience, to know what is what. **Cela ne vaut pas le diable**, *Fam.* it is not worth a rap. **Nous n'estimons pas que toute la pilosophie vaille une heure de peine**, we do not think philosophy is worth an hour's study. *Pascal, Pensées.* **Personne ne donnait un avis qui valût le sien**, no advice was as good as his. **Cette affaire ne vaut pas la peine d'y penser**, that affair is not worth a thought. **Cela ne vaut pas la peine d'en parler**, it is not worth speaking about. **Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle**, the game is not worth the candle. **Une blanche vaut deux noires**, *Mus.* a minim is equal to two crotchets. **Il ne vaut pas grand' chose**, he is not good for much. **C'est par là que je vaux, si je vaux quelque chose**, that is a quality of mine, if I have one. **— beaucoup**, to be worth much. **Il ne vaut pas la peine qu'on lui réponde**, he is not worthy of an answer. **Cet homme en vaut bien un autre**, that man is as good as another. **Ses sœurs la valent bien**, her sisters are as good as she is. **N'avoir rien qui vaille**, to have nothing of any value. **Ne faire rien qui vaille**, to do nothing good. **Vous n'avez rien fait qui vaille, ni vous ni le peintre**, you have produced nothing that is worth having, neither you nor the painter. *Diderot.* **Cela vaut fait**, it is as good as done. **Autant vaut**, it is quite as good; it is the same thing. **L'offre n'est pas mauvaise, et vaut bien y penser**, it is not a bad offer, and it is worth thinking about.

2. to be good. **— mieux**, to be better, to be preferable. **La vertu vaut mieux que la gloire**, virtue is better than glory. **Cet homme ne vaut pas mieux que son frère**, that man is no better than his brother. (*Impers.*) **Il vaut mieux qu'il en soit ainsi**, it is better it should be so. **Dans tous les cas, cela vaut mieux que rien**, at all events, that is better than nothing. **Il vaut mieux se taire que de parler** (or, **que parler**) **mal à propos**, it is better to be silent, than not to speak to the purpose. **Ne rien —**, *a*) to be good for nothing, to be worth nothing at all; *b*) to be bad. **L'étoffe que j'ai achetée ne vaut rien**, the stuff I bought is not worth anything. **Cette comédie ne vaut rien du tout**, that is a very poor comedy. **Cet habit ne vaut plus rien**, that coat is worth nothing now. **Le temps humide ne me vaut rien**, damp weather does not agree with me.

3. to produce, to yield, to bring in. **Cet emploi vaut tant**, that berth brings in so much.

4. to stand for. **L'M en chiffres romains vaut mille**, M in Roman numerals stands for a thousand. *Prov.* **Un tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras**, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. **Un homme averti en vaut deux**, fore warned, fore armed.

FAIRE VALOIR, **1.** to commend, to praise; **2.** to enhance, to urge; to bring into notice. **Se faire —**, *a*) to keep up one's dignity, to maintain one's rights, to keep up one's importance; *b*) to set or show one's self off; to show off; to put one's self forward. **Vous négligez les droits de votre place, vous ne vous faites point assez —**, you do not maintain the rights your position entitles you to. **Se faire — aux dépens des autres**, to keep up one's importance at the expense of others. **Un homme ne vaut que ce qu'il se fait —** the world generally takes a man at his own price.

3. to set off, to enhance, to make the most of; to set a great value on. **Faire — son droit**, to make the most of one's right. **Un acteur qui a l'art de faire — son rôle**, an actor who makes the most of his part. **La pureté d'un diamant le fait — davantage**, the purity of a diamond adds to its value. **Faire trop — ses services**, to make too much of one's services. **S'il a fait quelque chose pour moi, il me le fait bien —**, if he has done anything for me, he takes good care to remind me of it. **Faire — sa marchandise**, to set off one's goods.

4. to urge, to enforce, to lay great stress on; **5.** to plead, to allege. **Je fais — cette raison qui est bonne**, I allege this reason, which is a good one. **Faire — une objection contre quelqu'un**, to urge an objection to a person's argument.

6. to put out at interest; **7.** to turn to account; to improve; to make the most of; **8.** to farm, to cultivate. **Faire — son argent**, to make the most of one's money. **Chacun est obligé de faire — ses talents**, we are all obliged to make the most of our talents. **Faire — un domaine**, to farm an estate. **Faire — une ferme par ses mains, faire —**, to farm one's land.

VALOIR, *va.* to procure, to obtain, to win (for). **Ses succès lui ont valu le surnom de Grand**, his success won for him the title of Great. **Cette terre lui vaut dix mille francs de rente**, that estate brings him in ten thousand francs a year. **La gloire immortelle que lui ont value ses exploits**, the immortal glory his exploits have obtained for him. **Cela lui a valu beaucoup d'argent**, that was a source of much money to him.

À VALOIR, *Com.* on account.

VAILLE QUE VAILLE, *adv. phr.* **1.** for better, for worse; **2.** come what may, whatever happens; **3.** at all events, at all hazards. **Prendre —**, to take for better or for worse.

TOUT COUP VAILLE, *adv. phr.* at all events.

VALSE, vals', [Ger.: Walzer], *sf.* waltz; a kind of dance; *b*) a tune to accompany a waltz.

VALSER, valsé-r, [valse], *vn.* to waltz : to dance a waltz.

VALSEUR, EUSE, valsœr, œz', *sm. f.* waltzer.

VALUE, valu, [valoir], *sf.* value. **Plus-—**, increased value, surplus. **Moins-—**, decreased value.

VALVAIRE, valvêr', *adj. Nat. Hist.* valvate, valvular : relating to valves.

VALVE, valv', [Lat. : valva, folding-door], *sf.* valve : *a*) a close lid, so formed as to open a communication in one direction only; clack-valve; *b*) *Bot.* one of the pieces into which a pericarp separates when it bursts; *c*) *Conch.* one of the pieces of a shell.

VALVÉ, E, valvé, *adj.* valvate, valved : having valves.

VALVIFORME, valviform', [valve; forme], *adj.* valvate : resembling a valve.

VALVULAIRE, valvulêr', *adj.* valvular : containing valvas or valvules.

VALVULE, valvul', [Lat. : valvula, dim. of valva], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* valvule, valvlet, valvet : a little valve; **2.** *Anat.* valve.

VAMPIRE, vânpir', [word common in Slavonic languages : Servian, Vampir], *sm.* vampire : *a*) imaginary demon which cannot rest in the earth, but nightly leaves its grave to suck the blood of sleeping men; *b*) *Fig.* blood-sucker; one who lives upon another; *c*) *Zool.* a species of bat; vampire-bat.

VAMPIRIQUE, vânpirik' *adj.* vampire : pertaining to vampires.

VAMPIRISME, vânpirism', *sm.* vampirism : *a*) superstition respecting vampires; *b*) *Fig.* the practice of extortion.

VAN, vân, [Lat.: vannus], *sm. Agr.* winnowing basket; fan, van.

VANADATE, vanadat', *sm. Chem.* vanadiate, vanadate : a salt.

VANADIQUE, vanadik', *adj. Chem.* vanadic : noting an acid composed of vanadium and oxygen.

VANADITE, vanadit', *sm. Chem.* vanadite : a salt composed of vanadous acid or vanadic oxide and a base.

VANADIUM, vanadiom, *sm. Chem.* vanadium : a metal.

VANDAL, vândal, [Albert], historian (b. 1853).

VANDALE, vandal' *sm.* Vandal : *a*) one of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded the Roman empire; *b*) *Fig.* one hostile to the arts and literature.

VANDALE, *adj.* vandal, vandalic, barbarous.

VANDALISME, vândalism', *sm.* vandalism : wilful destruction to things of beauty in art or literature.

VANDOISE, vândwaz', *sf. Ichth.* dace, dar, dare, dart : a small river-fish of the carp family.

VANESSE, vanès', *sf. Entom.* vanessa : a genus of lepidopterous insects.

VANILLE, vaniy', [Span. : vainilla, a small sheath, from vaina, a pod, and Lat.: vagina], *sf.* **1.** vanilla : *a*) *Bot.* a genus of orchidaceous plants; *b*) the fleshy, pod-like fruit of several species of vanilla; **2.** *Bot.* heliotrope.

VANILLÉ, E, vaniyé, *adj.* aromatized with vanilla.

VANILLIER, vaniyé, *sm. Bot.* vanilla, vanilla-tree.

VANITÉ, vanité, [Lat. : vanitas], *sf.* vanity : *a*) emptiness; the state of being vain; inanity; vain pursuit, empty pleasure, unsubstantial enjoyment; *b*) empty pride, conceit, conceitedness, self-conceit. **Ma tendre reconnaissance pour mes amis n'est pas —**, my tender gratitude to my friends is perfectly real. **Renoncer aux vanités du monde**, to renounce the vanities of this world. **La vanité nous fait faire plus de choses contre notre goût que la raison**, vanity makes us to do more things against our inclination than reason does. **Il est d'une — insupportable**, his vanity is unbearable. **Faire, tirer, prendre — d'une chose**, to take pride in a thing. **Sans —**, vanity apart.

VANITEUX, EUSE, vanitœ-z, œz', *adj.* vain, vainglorious, self-admiring.

VANITEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* self-admirer; vain person.

VANNAGE, vanazh', [vanne], *sm.* **1.** sluices; disposition of sluice-gates; **2.** *Agr.* winnowing.

VANNE, van', [Lat. : vannus, a fan, wing], *sf.* sluice, sluice-gate, paddle door.

VANNEAU, vanô, [vanne], *sm.* [*Pl. Vanneaux.*] 1. *Falc.* vane : a feather ; 2. *Ornith.* pewit, lapwing : *Tringa vanellus*, a genus of plovers.

VANNER, vané-r, [van], *va. Agr.* to winnow, to fan.

VANNER, *Slang.* to tire out, to wear out, to exhaust. **Il est complètement vanné**, he is completely knocked up, done up.

VANNERIE, van'ri, [vannier], *sf.* 1. basket-trade ; 2. basket-work.

VANNET, vanè, [van], *sm.* 1. *Herald.* shell ; 2. fishing-net.

VANNETTE, vanèt', *sf.* flat basket, server (for horses).

VANNEUR, vanœr, *sm. Agr.* winnower.

VANNIER, vanyé, [van], *sm.* basket-maker.

VANNURE, vanur', [vanner], *sf.* husks.

VANTAIL, vântay, [for ventail, from vent], *sm.* [*Pl. Vantaux.*] 1. folding-door, folding-shutter, valves ; 2. leaf (of a folding-door), valve. **Les vantaux d'un triptyque**, the folding panels of a triptych.

VANTARD, E, vântar, ard', [vanter], *adj. Fam.* boasting, boastful, bragging.

VANTARD, E, *sm. f.* boaster, braggart, vaunter. **Faire le —**, to boast, to brag, to play the braggart, to vaunt. *Prov.* **Un vantard et un menteur sont de la même famille**, a boaster and a liar are akin.

VANTARDISE, vântardiz', [vantard], *sf. sf. Fam.* boastfulness, braggardism, bragging.

VANTER, vânté-r, [Low Lat. : vanitāre], *va.* to praise, to praise up, to extol ; to vaunt, to boast of. **Quelquefois il vous plaint, souvent même il vous vante**, he sometimes pities and often even praises you. **Un homme dont on vantait l'esprit**, a man who was praised for his wit. **Je ne veux point ici vous — mes services**, I do not wish to boast of my services. *Rac. Ath.* ii. 4.

VANTER (SE), *v. refl.* 1. to praise one's self. **Nous valons mieux qu'eux, sans nous —**, it is not praising ourselves to say we are worth more than they are.

2. (with *de*) to boast of, to brag of ; to vaunt in ; to be proud of. **Il se vante d'avoir fait réussir l'affaire**, he attributes the success of the affair to himself, and boasts of it. **Il n'y a pas de quoi se —**, there is nothing to boast of. **Je m'en vante**, I am proud to say so.

3. (with *de*) to boast ; to plume one's self upon. **Il se vante d'en venir à bout**, he says he is sure to succeed. **Gorgias osa se — qu'il était prêt à répondre sur quelque matière qu'on voulût lui·proposer**, G. boasted that he could answer any question which might be put to him.

VANTERIE, vânt'ri, [vanter], *sf. Fam.* boast, brag, boasting, bragging, vaunting.

VANTERNE, VENTERNE, vânt.rn, [prob. from vent, wind], *sf. Thieves' Slang.* window.

VANTERNIER, vânternié, (vanterne], *sm. Thieves, Slang.* thief who gets into a house through the window.

VANTEUR, vântœr, *sm.* boaster, braggart, vaunter.

VA-NU-PIEDS, vanupyé, *sm.* vagabond, beggar, tatterdemalion. [*Pl. Va-nu-pieds.*]

VAPEUR, vapœr, [Lat. : vapor], *sf.* 1. vapour : *a*) *Phys.* an elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed by cold ; *b*) a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere ; damp, mist, steam ; *c*) fume ; any volatile matter emitted in a visible form, the product of combustion or decomposition ; *d*) *pl. Med.* a nervous disease ; spleen. *a*) **La — de l'eau**, steam. **La — d'alcool**, the alcoholic vapour. **Bain de —**, vapour-bath. *b*) **Mille noires vapeurs obscurcissent le jour**, a thousand mists darken the sky. *c*) **La — de l'encens**, the cloud of incense. **Les vapeurs de l'arsenic**, the fumes of arsenic. **Les vapeurs du vin**, the fumes of wine. **Des vapeurs empestées**, offensive vapours. *d*) **Il était taciturne à donner des vapeurs**, he was so taciturn that he made other people melancholy. **Elle a des vapeurs**, she is melancholic. **Vapeurs de rate**, spleen. **Ce sont quelques vapeurs qui me viennent monter à la tête**, the vapours have got into my head. *Mol. Mar. forcé.* 4.

2. steam : the vapour of water generated by heat raised to the boiling point. **Bateau à —**, steamer, steam-boat ; steam-vessel ; steam-packet. **Bâtiment à —**, steamer, steam-ship, steam-vessel. **Chambre de —**, steam-room. **Chaudière à —**, steam-boiler. **Machine à —**, steam-engine. **Paquebot à —**, steam-packet. **Remorqueur à —**, steam-tug. **Pompe à —**, steam-pump. **Contre —**, returning steam. **Donner la —**, to put the steam on. **En pleine —**, with all the steam on. **On est en pleine —**, the steam is up. **Aller à pleine —, à toute —**, to go full speed. **Faire une chose à la —**, *Fig.* to do a thing very quickly.

3. fumes (of wine) ; 4. *Paint.* air.

VAPEUR, *sm.* steamer, steam-boat, steam-ship, steam-vessel. — **à aube**, paddle steamer, — **à hélice**, screw steamer.

VAPOREUX, EUSE, vaporœ-z, œz', [Lat. : vaporosus], *adj.* 1. vaporous : *a*) vapory, vapourish, full of vapours ; containing vapour ; *b*) *Fig.* vain, unreal. *a*) **Un ciel —**, a vaporous sky.

2. *Paint.* aerial ; 3. light ; 4. vapourish, vapoury, splenetic, hypochondriac. **Une personne vaporeuse**, a splenetic person.

VAPORISATEUR, vaporisatœr, [vaporiser], *sm.* vaporiser, spray. — **pour nettoyer les plantes**, plant vaporizer, sprinkler. — **à jet continu**, continuous or incessant spray.

VAPORISER, vaporizé-r, *va.* 1. to vaporize, to convert into vapour, 2. to sprinkle with a vaporizer.

VAPORISER, (SE), *v. refl.* to vaporize.

VAQUER, vakè-r, [Lat. : vacāre], *vn.* 1. to be vacant, unoccupied, empty. **Il vaque, dans cette maison, un appartement que vous pourrez louer**, there is a vacant suit of apartments in that house which you could take.

2. (of offices) to be vacant ; 3. (of courts) not to sit. **La cour vaque cette semaine**, the court does not sit this week.

4. (with *à*) to attend, to apply ones' self to. — **à son ouvrage**, to attend to one's work. **Il vaque à ses affaires**, he is attending to his business. **On ne peut — à tant de choses à la fois**, one cannot attend to so many things at once. — **à la prière**, to attend prayers.

VAQUETTE, vakèt', *sf. Bot.* wake-robin, cuckoo-pint : *Arum maculatum.*

VAQUOIS, vakwà, *sm. Bot.* vacoa : *Pandanus utilis*, a species of screw pine, from which bags for colonial produce are made.

VARAIGNE, varèny', [French patois in the west], *sf.* tide-gate (of a salt-marsh).

VARAIRE, varèr', *sf. Bot.* white hellebore.

VARAN, varàn, *sm. Zool.* monitor : *Varanus*, a genus of lizards.

VARANDER, varàndé-r, *va. Technol.* to drain (herrings).

VARANGUE, varàng', [Scand. ; Swed. : vrânger, ribs of a ship], *sf. Naut.* floor-timber. **Maitresse —**, midship floor-timber. — **plate**, flat midship floor-timber.

VARE, var', *sf.* vara : a Spanish measure of length : 0.925 English yard.

VAREC, VARECH, varèk, [Scand. ; Swede. vrak ; Danish : vrag ; Icel. : vāgreck, sea-drift], *sm.* 1. varec, varech, wrack : sea-weed ; 2. *Law-t.* wreck ; 3. (sometimes) foundered vessel.

VARENNE, varèn', [old form for garenne], *sf.* 1. waste ; 2. warren ; 3. † chase.

VAREUSE, varœz', [origin unknown], *sf.* stuff-jacket. Military officer's undress jacket.

VARI, vari, *sm. Zool.* vari : a species of lemur.

VARIABILITÉ, variabilité, *sf.* variableness, variability, changeableness.

VARIABLE, variabl', [Lat. : variabilis], *adj.* variable : *a*) that may vary ; *b*) susceptible of change ; changeable ; inconstant ; unsettled ; *c*) *Math.* subject to continual increase or decrease. **Un temps —**, changeable weather. **Les vents sont variables**, the winds are changeable. **Pouls —**, changeable pulse. **Mots variables**, *Gram.* variable words. **Quantité —**, *Math.* variable.

VARIABLE, *sf. Math.* variable.

VARIABLE, *sm.* change. **Le baromètre est au —**, the barometer is at changeable.

VARIABLEMENT, variablœmàn-t, *adv.* variably.

VARIANT, E, variàn-t, ànt', [varier], *adj.* fickle, changeable. **Un caractère —**, a fickle disposition.

VARIANTE, variànt', [varier], *sf.* variant : a different reading.

VARIATION, variasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : variatio], *sf.* variation : *a*) alteration, change ; *b*) *Gram.* change of termination ; *c*) *Astron.* inequality of the moon's motion ; *d*) *Phys., Naut.* declination ; the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point ; *e*) *pl Mus.* alterations made to an air or tune by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments. **Les variations du baromètre**, the variations of the barometer. **Les variations du langage**, the variations of language. **Une conduite sans variations**, invariable conduct. **Calcul des variations**, *Math.* calculus of variations.

VARICE, varis', [Lat. : varix], *sf. Surg.* varix, varicose vein : an enlarged and tortuous conditions of a vein. **Bas pour varices**, varicose-stockings.

VARICELLE, varisèl', [dim. of varice], *sf. Med.* varicella, chicken-pox.

VARICOCÈLE, varikosèl', [Lat. : varix, icis ; Gr. : χήλη, tumour], *sf. Surg.* varicocele : a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord of the scrotum.

VARICOMPHALE, varikônfal', [Lat. : varix, icis ; Gr. : ὀμφαλός, navel], *sf. Surg.* varicomphalus : varicose tumour of the navel.

VARIÉ, E, varié, *pa. p.* or *adj.* varied, variegated, diversified, checkered. **Un spectacle —**, a checkered scene. **Son corps est — de gris, de brun, et de noir**, bis body is checkered with gray, brown and black. **Air —**, varied air. **Des couleurs variées**, variegated colours, varied colours.

VARIER, varié-r, [Lat. : variāre], *va.* [Conj. like prier], to vary : *a*) to change, to alter, to make different by a partial change ; *b*) to diversify, to variegate. **Sans cesse en écrivant variez vos discours**, when writing constantly vary your style. *Boil. Art. p.* I. — **la phrase**, to say the same thing in other words. — **un air**, to vary an air.

VARIER, *vn.* to vary : *a*) to change, to alter, to be altered ; *b*) to differ, to be different, to be unlike ; *c*) to disagree, to differ, to be at variance. *a*) **Le temps varie continuellement**, the weather changes continually. **L'accusé varia dans ses**

réponses, the prisoner gave contradictory answers. *b*) **Les mœurs varient selon les pays**, manners vary according to the country. *c*) **Les auteurs varient beaucoup sur l'époque de l'établissement de Carthage**, authors are not agreed as to when Carthago was founded. *Rollin.*

VARIER (SE), *v. refl.* to vary : to become unlike one's self ; to alter.

VARIÉTÉ, variété, [varietas], *sf.* **1.** variety : *a*) diversity ; *b*) difference ; dissimilitude ; *c*) *Nat. Hist.* a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change. *a*) **Il faut de la — dans l'esprit**, there must be diversity in the mind. **Il y a dans ces vers une grande — d'idées et d'images**, there is a great variety of ideas and images in those verses. **C'est la — qui fait la charme des paysages**, variety constitutes the charm of a landscape. *b*) **La — des opinions**, the difference of opinions.

2. *pl.* miscellanies.

VARILLAS, varilas, [Antoine], historian, (1624-1696).

VARIOLAIRE, varioler', *adj. Nat. Hist.* variolar, variolous, pitted.

VARIOLE, variol', [Lat. : variola], *sf. Med.* variola, small-pox.

VARIOLETTE, variolèt', [variole], *sf. Med.* varicella, chicken-pox.

VARIOLEUX, EUSE, varioloe-z, œz', *adj.* variolous : affected with the small-pox.

VARIOLEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* person diseased with the small-pox.

VARIOLIFORME, varioliform', [variole ; forme], *adj.* varioloid : resembling small-pox.

VARIOLIQUE, variolik', *adj.* variolic, variolous : pertaining to small-pox.

VARIOLITE, variolit', [Lat. : varius, varied ; Gr. : λίθος, stone], *sf. Miner.* variolite : a kind of porphyritic rock.

VARIOLOÏDE, varioloïd', [variole ; Gr. : εἶδος, form], *sf. Med.* varioloid : a variety of the small-pox.

VARIQUEUX, EUSE, varikœ-z, œz', [Lat. varicosus], *adj. Surg.* varicose : *a*) preternaturally enlarged ; *b*) affected with varix.

† **VARLET**, varlè, [same word as valet], *sm.* **1.** gentleman ; **2.** varlet, page.

VARLOPE, varlop' [Dutch. : voorlooper, forerunner], *sf.* jointer, jointing-plane.

VARRE, var', *sf.* harpoon employed to catch turtles.

VARSOVIE, varsovi, *pnf. Geog.* Warsaw.

VASAIS, vazè, *sm.* reservoir of a saltmarsh.

VASARD, vazar, [vase], *adj. m. Naut.* muddy, slimy.

VASCULAIRE, vaskulèr', **VASCULEUX, EUSE**, vaskulœ, œz', [Lat. : vasculum, dim. of vas, a vessel], *adj.* vascular : *a*) *Anat.* pertaining to the vessels of animal bodies ; *b*) *Bot.* composed of vessels or tubes. **Tissu —**, vascular tissue. **Plantes vasculaires**, vasculares.

VASCULARITÉ, skularité, *sf. Anat. va.* vascularity.

VASE, vâz, [Dutch. : waze], *sf.* mud, mire, slime ; silt.

VASE, vâz', [Lat. : vas, vessel], *sm.* vase ; *a*) vessel ; *b*) *Bot.* the calyx of certain flowers ; *c*) *Arch.* the body of the Corinthian capital ; bell, drum, tambour. **Un — d'or**, a golden vase. **Des vases de porphyre**, porphyry vases. **Vases sacrés**, sacred vases. **Si quelqu'un donc se garde pur de ces choses, il sera un — d'honneur**, a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vase unto honour. *Bib.* ii. Timothy ii. 21. *Prov.* **Quand le vase est trop plein, il faut qu'il déborde**, the last drop makes the cup run over, the last straw breaks the camel's back.

VASELINE, vaz'lin, [Ger. : Wasser, water ; Gr. ἔλαιον, olive oil], *sf.* vaseline : a fatty substance obtained from petroleum.

VASEUX, EUSE, vâzœ-z, œz', *adj.* slimy, muddy, miry. **Un fond —**, a muddy bottom.

VASIER, IÈRE, vazyé, zyèr', *adj.* slimy, muddy, miry.

VASIÈRE, vâzyèr', *sf.* miry place.

VASISTAS, vazistas, [Ger. : was ist das, what is that], *sm.* **1.** small casement (in a door or window) ; casement window ; **2.** carriage-blind.

VASO-MOTEUR, TRICE, vaso'motœr, tris, *adj. Med.* vasomotor : serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves.

VASQUE, vask', [Ital. : vasca], *sf.* basin (of a fountain).

VASSAL, E, vassal, [Low Lat. : vassalis, of Celtic origin], *sm. f.* [*Pl. m. Vassaux.*] vassal : *a*) feudatory, tenant ; one who holds land of a superior ; *b*) *Fig.* subject, dependant. *a*) **Les grands vassaux**, the great vassals.

VASSALITÉ, vasalité, [vassal], *sf.* **1.** vassalage : the state of being a vassal ; **2.** vassalry : the body of vassals.

VASSELAGE, vas'lazh', [for vassalage], *sm.* **1.** vassalage : the condition of a vassal ; dependence ; **2.** † valiantness ; **3.** † reproof, reproach, reprimand.

VASSOLES, vasol', *sfpl. Naut.* coamings : the raised borders of the hatches.

VASTE, vast', [Lat. : vastus, waste], *adj.* vast : *a*) of great extent ; very spacious, very large ; immense ; *b*) wide, wide-spreading ; unbounded ; *c*) very great ; mighty ; *d*) capacious. **Un — horizon**, a vast horizon. **Une —, campagne**, a vast country. **Une — ambition**, unbounded ambition. **Un — plan**, a very great plan. **Quittez le long espoir et les vastes pensées**, give up the distant hope and great projects. *La Font. Fab.* **Un — génie**, a great genius. **Cet homme a l'esprit —**, that man has a capacious mind. **— érudition**, prodigious learning.

VASTE, *sm. Anat.* vastus : a muscle.

VASTEMENT, vastœmân-t, *adv.* vastly.

† **VASTITÉ**, vastité, *sf.* vastness : the quality of being vast.

† **VASTITUDE**, vastitud', *sf.* vastness.

VATEMAR, vatmar, *sm. Ornith.* wagtail.

VATICAN, vatikân, *sm.* Vatican : the Palace of the Pope.

VATICAN, E, *adj.* of the Vatican.

VATICINATION, vatisinasyôn, [vaticiner], *sf.* vaticination, prediction, prophecy.

VATICINER, vatisiné-r, [Lat. : vaticinari, atus, to prophesy ; vates, a seer], *vn.* to vaticinate, to prophesy.

VA-TOUT, vatou, *sm.* (at cards) last stake ; one's all. **Faire —**, to stake one's all. **Jouer son —**, *Fig.* to risk one's all [*Pl. Va-tout.*]

VATOUT, vatou, [Jean], historian (1792-1848].

VAUCOUR, vókour, *sm.* potter's bench.

VAU-DE-ROUTE, (A) à vód'rout', [a ; val; route], *adv. phr.* in disorder, in confusion.

VAUDEVILLE, vôd'vil', [from Vau de vire, in Normandy, or the ballads of the vallée de Vire (Calvados) which became celebrated, in the XV th. century), *sm.* vaudevil, vaudeville : *a*) a current street song, ballad ; *b*) a piece interspersed with light or comic songs ; *c*) a theatre in Paris. *d*) **— final**, final song.

VAUDEVILLISTE, vôd'vilist', *sm.* vaudevilist, writer of vaudevilles.

VAUDOIS, E, vôdwâ, az', *sm. f.* **1.** Vaudois : a native of the canton of Vaud ; **2.** *pl.* Waldenses : a Christian community in Switzerland.

VAULABELLE, volabel, [Achille Tenaille de], historian (1799-1879).

VEAU-L'EAU (A), avôlô, (à ; val ; eau), *adv. phr.* down the stream, with the stream. **Aller à —**, to go down the stream ; *Fig.* to go to rack and ruin.

VAUQUELIN DE LA FRESNAYE, voklân de la Frenai [Jean], poet, (1536-1606). — (Nicolas, his son, sieur des Yvetaux), poet. (1559-1649).

VAURIEN, vôryan, [valoir ; rien], *sm.* **1.** worthless fellow, good-for-nothing fellow, scamp ; **2.** *Fam.* scapegrace, rogue. **Ce petit — d'enfant !** that little scapegrace ! that little rascal !

VAUTOUR, vôtour, [Lat. : vultur], *sm.* **1.** *Ornith.* vulture ; **2.** *Fig.* rapacious man.

VAUTRAIT, vôtrè, [O. Fr. vautrayer, to hunt with dogs, called vautres], *sm. Hunt.* boar-hunting equipage.

VAUTRE, vôtr', [O. Fr. for boar-hound], *sm.* boar-hound.

VAUTREMENT, vôtremân-t, *sm.* wallowing.

VAUTRER, vôtré-r, [vautre], *va.* to roll, to wallow. **Il l'a gourmé et l'a vautré dans la boue**, he knocked him about and rolled him in the mire.

VAUTRER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to wallow : *a*) to roll one's body, to roll in mire ; *b*) *Fig.* to live in a state of filth or gross vice ; to plunge into. **Le sanglier se vautre dans la fange**, the boar wallows in the mire. **Se — dans le vice, dans la débauche**, to plunge into vice, debauchery.

2. *Fig.* to roll ; to loll ; to spread one's self out. **Se — sur l'herbe**, to loll on the grass. **Se — sur un lit**, to loll on a bed.

VAUVENARGUES, vôvenargue, [Marquis de] French moralist and author of maxims (1715-1747).

VAUVERT, vôvèr, *pn.* Vauvert : the name of a castle situated formerly in the « rue d'Enfer » at Paris. It was supposed to be inhabited by ghosts or demons, hence the popular saying : **Aller au diable vauvert**, to go to the devil, to go somewhere else.

VAVASSEUR, vavasœr, [Lat. : vassus vassorum, vassal of vassals], *sm. Feud.* vavasor : a vassal of the second degree ; valvasor, vavasour, valvasour.

VAVASSORIE, vavasori, *sf.* vavasory : the quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.

VAYVODE, vèvod', *sm.* valvode, vaiwode, waiwode, waywode : a prince of the Dacian provinces.

VAYVODIE, vèvodi, *sf.* **VAYVODAT**, vèvoda, *sm.* waywodeship.

VÉADAR, véadar, *sm.* Veadar : the thirteenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

VEAU, vô, [Lat. : vitellus ; O. Fr. : veël, and veeau], *sm.* [*Pl. Veaux.*] **1.** calf (*pl.* calves) : *a*) the young of the cow ; *b*) *Fig.* a dolt or stupid fellow ; booby, lubber ; *c*) calf-skin, leather. *a*) **— de lait**, sucking calf. **— gras**, fat calf, fatted calf. **Tuer le — gras**, *Fig.* to kill the fatted calf. **— d'or**, golden calf. **Adorer le — d'or**, *Fig.* to worship the golden calf. **Plier les genoux devant le — d'or.** to court people for their wealth, power, or authority. **Faire le pied de —**, to cringe, to bow and scrape, to do some servile thing. *b*) **Faire le —, s'étendre comme un —**, to loll about. **Pleurer comme un —**, to blubber like a calf. *c*) **Des souliers de —**, calf-skin shoes. **Relier un livre en —**, to bind a book in calf.

2. *Butch.* veal. **Manger du —**, to eat veal. **Côtelette de —**, veal-cutlet. **Pied de —**, calf's foot. **Tête de —**, calf's head. **Langue de —**, veal tongue. **Ris de —**, calf's sweet bread. **Rognon de —**, veal kidney.

3. **— marin**, sea calf, seal.

VECTEUR, vèktœr, [Lat.: vector], *adj. m. Geom.* vector. **Rayon —**, vector, radius vector.

VÉDA, véda, *sm.* Veda : a sacred book of the Hindoos.

VEDETTE, vœdèt', [Ital. : vedetta ; vedere, to see], *sf.* **1.** watch-tower (on a rampart) ; **2.** vedette : mounted sentry, a sentinel on horseback. **Mettre en —**, to place on vedette.

3. *Naut.* fifth jib (in a large ship) ; **4.** *Naut.* scout, spy-boat ; **5.** (in a letter) a line by itself. **Écrire Monsieur en —**, to write Monsieur on a separate line.

VÉDIQUE, védik', *adj.* of the Vedas.

VÉGÉTABILITÉ, vézhétabilité, [végétable], *sf.* vegetability, vegetable nature.

VÉGÉTABLE, vézhétabl', [Lat. : vegetabilis, animating], *adj.* vegetable ; vegetating.

VÉGÉTAL, E, vézhétal, *adj.* vegetable : *a*) belonging to plants ; *b*) obtained from plants. **Règne —**, vegetable kingdom. **Terre végétale**, mould. **Matière végétale**, vegetable matter.

VÉGÉTAL, *sm.* [*Pl. Végétaux.*] vegetable : a plant, an organized body.

VÉGÉTALITÉ, vezhétalité, *sf.* **1.** vegetability : vegetable nature ; **2.** vegetable kingdom ; vegetables.

VÉGÉTANT, E, vézhétân-t, ânt', *adj.* vegetative, vegetating. **Les êtres végétants**, vegetative creatures.

VÉGÉTARIANISME, vézhétarianism', *sm.* vegetarianism : feeding on vegetables.

VÉGÉTARIEN, vézhétaryan, *sm.* vegetarian : one who adheres to the principles of vegetarianism.

VÉGÉTATEUR, TRICE, vézhétatœr, tris', *adj.* vegetative.

VÉGÉTATIF, IVE, vézhétatif, tiv', *adj.* vegetative : *a*) having the power of producing growth in plants ; *b*) vegetating, growing. **Un être —**, a vegetative being. **Vie végétative**, vegetative life.

VÉGÉTATION, vézhétasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* vegetation : *a*) the process of growing as plants ; growth of plants ; *b*) vegetables or plants in general ; *c*) *Med.* a fleshy granulation which arises at the surface of a wound or ulcer. **— active, rapide**, rapid growth of vegetation. **La — est magnifique ici**, the vegetation here is magnificent.

VÉGÉTER, vézhété-r, [Lat. : vegetāre, to quicken ; vegēre, to be lively], *vn.* [Conj. like accélérer.] to vegetate : *a*) to grow, as plants ; *b*) to have growth or life without sensation ; *c*) *Fig.* to lead a languishing life ; *d*) to grub on, to live poorly, to vegetate. **— au fond d'une province**, to lead a dull life in a province. **Il ne fait plus que —**, he grubs on and that is all. **Ce poste le fait —**, that post only just enables him to live poorly. **Il trouve moyen de — où il est**, he just manages to grub on where he is.

VÉGÉTO-ANIMAL, E, vézhéto-animal, *adj.* vegeto-animal.

VÉHÉMENCE, véémâns', [Lat. : vehementia], *sf.* vehemence, vehemency : *a*) violent ardour, great heat ; impetuosity ; violence, great force derived from velocity. **La — des passions**, the vehemence of passions. **Parler avec —**, to speak with vehemence. **Cet orateur a de la —**, that orator is vehement. **Le vent souffle avec —**, the wind blows with violence.

VÉHÉMENT, E, véémân-t, ânt', [Lat. : vehemens ; vehĕre, to carry], *adj.* vehement : acting with great force, very forcible ; very eager ; violent, impetuous ; passionate, ardent. **Nous sommes véhéments dans tous nos désirs**, all our desires are vehement. **Des passions véhémentes**, violent passions. **Un ton —**, a violent tone. **Un discours —**, a vehement discourse. **Un orateur —**, a vehement orator. **Il avait une sorte d'éloquence véhémente, impétueuse, emportée, qui entraînait les esprits**, he had a kind of vehement, impetuous and passionate eloquence that rivetted all minds.

VÉHÉMENTEMENT, véémânt'mân-t, *adv.* vehemently, strongly.

VÉHICULE, véikul', [Lat. : vehiculum ; vehĕre, to carry], *sm.* vehicle : *a*) any kind of carriage ; *b*) that by means of which anything is communicated or conveyed ; instrument of conveyance, medium ; means ; *c*) *Med.* excipient ; *d*) *Pharm.* a liquid in which paints, gums, etc., are dissolved. **L'air est le — du son**, air is the vehicle of sound. **L'art de l'imprimerie est devenu le principal — de l'instruction**, the art of printing has become the principal vehicle of instruction.

VEHME, vêm', *sf.* Vehmic court : a secret tribunal in Germany.

VEHMIQUE, vêmik', *adj.* Vehmic.

VEILLANT, E, veyân-t, ânt', [veiller], *adj.* watchful, wakeful.

VEILLE, véy', [veiller], *sf.* **1.** watch : *a*) forbearance of sleep, sleeplessness, wakefulness, watching, vigil, vigilance ; *b*) keeping awake ; attendance without sleep ; sitting up ; *c*) waking, wakefulness ; *d*) guard, vigilant keeping, watching ; *e*) *Antiq.* a division of the night. **De longues veilles l'ont abattue**, long watchings have exhausted her. **Une — prolongée**, sitting up very late. **Les pharisiens faisaient de longues veilles, et se refusaient jusqu'au sommeil nécessaire**, the Pharisees sat up very late, and even denied themselves necessary sleep. **Lit de —**, watch-bed. **Chandelle de —**, watch-light. **État de —**, watch, waking, wakefulness. **Être entre la — et le sommeil**, to be between waking and sleeping. **Ancre de —**, *Naut.* sheet anchor. **La — des armes**, watching the armour. **La nuit était divisée en quatre veilles**, the night was divided into four parts.

2. *pl.* night-work, labours (at night), nights. **Consacrer ses veilles à un ouvrage**, to give up one's nights to a work. **Les veilles des savants**, the night labours of the learned.

3. eve : *a*) the day before ; *b*) *Fig.* point, verge, brink. **La — des Rois**, Twelfth-night Eve. **La — de Pâques**, Easter Eve. **Dans une lettre écrite la — de sa mort**, in a letter written the day before he died. **A la — d'un si grand jour**, on the even of such a great day. **On est à la — de nous apprendre de grandes nouvelles**, we are soon to expect extraordinary news.

VEILLÉE, vèyé, [veiller], *sf.* **1.** † vigil ; **2.** evening, evening-work ; evening-party, evening work-party. **Les veillées sont longues dans cette saison**, the evenings are long at this time of the year. **Les veillées ont commencé**, they have begun to work in the evening ; the evenings are getting long. **Faire la —**, to work in the evening. **Les contes de la —**, tales told in the evening.

3. night-attendance, sitting up (with the sick).

VEILLER, véyé-r, [Lat. : vigilāre], *vn.* **1.** to sit up, to stay up. **— très tard**, to sit up very late.

2. to wake, to waken, to be awake ; to lie awake, to keep awake ; not to sleep. **Est-ce donc pour — qu'on se couche à Paris ?** is it to lie awake, that people go to bed in P. ? *Boileau.* **Elle me fuit ! veillé-je ? ou n'est-ce point un songe ?** she avoids me ! am I awake ? or is it but a dream ? *Rac. Iph.* ii. 7.

3. to watch : *a*) to keep awake ; *b*) to be on guard, to keep guard ; to be on the watch ; *c*) to be vigilant or heedful ; to look with attention. **Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du Louvre 'en (de la mort) défend pas nos rois**, and the soldier on guard at the Louvre gates cannot keep death away from the palace. *Malherbe.* **La reine d'Angleterre veillait sans relâche sur sa conscience**, the queen of England constantly examined her conscience, *Bossuet.* **Ces deux partis veillent l'un sur l'autre**, those two parties watch each other. **— de près sur quelqu'un**, to watch a person narrowly.

4. to see ; to look, to attend ; to take care **— au salut de l'État**, to be mindful of the welfare of the state. *Prov.* v. *Jeunesse.*

VEILLER, *va.* **1.** to sit up with ; to attend ; to watch by ; to nurse. **Elle le veilla tout le temps de sa maladie**, she nursed him all the time he was ill. **— un mort**, to watch by a dead person.

2. to look after, to watch over, to watch. **Il faut — cet homme de près**, that man must well be looked after.

VEILLEUR, vèyœr, *sm.* **1.** watcher : one who watches ; **2.** watchman : *a*) one set to keep watch ; *b*) a man in a city, whose duty it is to watch during the night.

VEILLEUSE, vèyœz', *sf.* **1.** watcher ; **2.** night-lamp, night-light ; **3.** float-light ; **4.** *Bot.* meadow-saffron.

VEILLOTTE, vèyot', *sf.* **1.** *Agr.* cock (of hay), hay-cock ; **2.** *Bot.* meadow-saffron.

VEINARD, vènar, [veine], *sm. Popul. lang.* lucky man, lucky fellow.

VEINE, vèn, [Lat. : vena ; vehĕre, to carry], *sf.* **1.** vein : *a*) *Anat.* a vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart ; *b*) any blood-vessel ; *c*) *Fig.* tendency or turn of the mind ; natural bent, talent, faculty ; *d*) mood, state, of mind, disposition, humour ; *e*) *Geol.* a seam of any substance, intersecting a rock or stratum ; *f*) *Geol.* lode ; *g*) a streak or stripe of different colour in wood, marble or other stones ; *h*) *Bot.* one of the small ribs or branches of the framework of leaves. **— cave**, vena cava. **Grosse —**, large vein. **Ouvrir une —**, to open a vein. **Tout mon sang dans mes veines se glace**, my blood runs cold in my veins. **Tant que le sang, tant qu'un reste de sang coulera dans mes veines**, so long as I have blood in my body ; as long as I live. **Le sang lui bout dans les veines**, the blood boils in his veins. **Cet homme n'a pas de sang dans les veines**, *Fam.* that man has not a spark of courage. **Se faire ouvrir les veines**, to have one's veins opened. **— poétique**, poetic vein. **Il est en —**, he is in the vein. **Être en — de gaieté, de raillerie**, to be in a good humor, in the humour to joke. **Il est en — de générosité en ce moment**, he is in a giving humour just now. **— d'argent**, vein of silver. **— d'or**, vein of gold. **Une — riche**, a rich vein. **Tomber sur une bonne —**, *Fig.* to happen fortunately. **Les veines du noyer**, the veins in walnut wood.

2. *Fig.* luck. **Enfin la chance tourne : il est d'heureuses veines**, the tables are turned ; there is such a thing as good luck. **Profiter de sa —**, to make the most of one's luck. **Nous avons trouvé une bonne —**, it happened fortunately for us. **Il est en — de bonheur**, he is in good luck. **Je suis dans une**

mauvaise —, I am not in luck. **Il a vraiment de la —**, *Fam.* he is quite in luck's way ; he is a most lucky fellow.

3. underground spring (of water).

VEINÉ, E, vèné, *adj.* veined : *a*) veiny, full of veins ; *b*) streaked, variegated. **Un marbre noir — de blanc**, black marble streaked with white.

VEINER, vèné-r, [veine], *va.* to vein : to mark with veins, to imitate veins.

VEINETTE, vènette, *sf. Technol,* painter's graining brush.

VEINEUX, EUSE, vènœ-z, œz', [veine], *adj.* **1.** venous, venal : pertaining to veins, contained in veins. **Sang —**, venous blood.

2. veiny : full of veins ; veined.

VEINULE, vènul', *sf.* **1.** *Anat.* small vein ; **2.** *Bot.* veinlet.

VÉLANÈDE, vélanèd', **VÉLANI**, vélani, *sm. Bot.* valonia oak : *Quercus ægilops.*

VÉLAR, vélar, *sm. Bot.* hedge-mustard : *Sisymbrium officinale,* a genus of cruciferous plants.

VÉLAUT, vélô, *interj. Hunt.* tally-ho !

VELCHE, vèlsh', [word of Celtic or Teutonic origin, to denote a foreigner of any race, a slave even. O. H. Ger. : Walh, and Ger. Walsch or Welsch ; Ang. - Sax. : Wœlics, welise, foreigner, a Norman,not a Saxon], *sm.* barbarian, ignoramus. **C'est un —, un véritable —**, he is a barbarian, a regular barbarian.

VÉLELLE, vélèl', *sf. Zool.* velella : a genus of acephalans.

VÊLER, vêlé-r, [veau], *vn.* (of cows) to calve.

VÉLIN, vélân, [veau], *sm.* vellum : a fine kind of parchment. **Peau de —**, vellum. (*Adject*). **Papier —**, wove paper, vellum-post.

VÉLIQUE, vélik', [velum], *adj. Naut.* of sails.

VÉLITES, vélit', [Lat. : veles, itis], *smpl. Rom. Antiq.* velites : light-armed Roman soldier.

VÉLIVOLE, vélivol', [Lat. : velum, sail ; volāre to fly], *adj.* sail-bearing, veliferous.

VELLÉITÉ, vèlléité, [Low. Lat. : velleitas, from. Lat. : velle, to wish], *sf.* velleity, slight desire, inkling ; slight inclination *or* disposition.

VÉLO, vélo, [abbrev. of Vélocipède], *sm. Fam.* bike, bicycle.

VÉLOCE, vélos', [Lat. : velox, velocis, swift], *adj.* swift, rapid.

† **VÉLOCIFÈRE**, vélosifèr', [Lat. : velox, ocis, swift ; ferre, to carry], *sm.* **1.** fast-coach ; **2.** velocipede.

VÉLOCIPÈDE, vélosipèd, [Lat. : velox, ocis, swift ; pes, pedis, foot], *sm.* velocipede, bicycle.

VÉLOCIPÉDISTE, vélosipédist', *sm.* velocipede-rider,

VÉLOCITÉ, vélosité, [Lat. : velocitas], *sf.* velocity, swiftness, rapidity, speed. **La — de la révolution d'un astre**, the velocity of the motion of a heavenly body. **La — de la pensée**, the swiftness of thought.

VELOURS, vœlour ; the *s* is never pronounced. [O. Fr. : velous, from Lat. : villosus, shaggy], *sm.* **1.** velvet : a silk stuff covered with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap. **— de soie**, silk velvet. **— figuré, — façonné**, figured velvet. **— à fleurs, à ramages**, flowered velvet. **— cannelé**, ribbed velvet. **— à côte**, corduroy. **— glacé**, shot velvet. **— ras**, short-nap velvet. **— épinglé**, Terry velvet. **— plain, — uni**, plain velvet. **— à deux poils**, two pile velvet. **— de laine**, woollen velvet. **— d'Utrecht**, velours-d'Utrecht, Utrecht velvet : a woollen velvet for tapestry and furniture coverings. **— de coton**, cotton-velvet, velveteen. *Fig.* : **Jouer sur le —**, to play upon one's winnings. **Faire patte de —**, to be all smirks and smiles.

2. velvety surface, smooth surface (of grass). **Marcher sur le —**, to walk upon the tender grass. *Prov.* : **Habits de —, ventre de son**, silks and satins put out the kitchen fire.

VELOUTÉ, E, vœlouté, *adj.* **1.** velvet, velveted ; *a*) made of velvet ; *b*) imitating velvet. **Étoffe veloutée**, velvet stuff. **Papier —**, velvet paper.

2. velvety, velvet : like velvet, soft, smooth, delicate. **Fleurs veloutées**, velvet flowers **Son visage frais et —**, her rosy, delicate face.

3. soft and smooth to the palate ; (of wine) fine-flavoured dark red ; **4.** *Jewel.* dark, rich ; **5.** *Cook.* (of creams) thick.

VELOUTÉ, *sm.* **1.** velvet ribbon, velvet lace ; **2.** velveting : the fine shag of velvet ; **3.** flock-surface ; **4.** *Fig.* velvety surface ; velvet-down ; softness. **Le — d'une fleur**, the bloom of a flower. **Le — d'une pêche**, the bloom of a peach.

5. *Anat.* inmost coat ; **5.** *Jewel.* dark colour.

VELOUTER, vœlouté-r, [velours], *va.* to give the gloss or appearance of velvet.

VELOUTIER, vœloutyé, *sm.* velvetmaker, velvet-weaver.

VELTAGE, vèltazh', [velte], *sm.* gauging.

VELTE, vèlt', [perhaps from Ger. : Viertel, a quarter], *sf.* **1.** velte : an old measure containing 13 imperial pints ; **2.** gauging-stick **3.** *Naut.* a kind of rope.

VELTER, vèlté-r, [velte], *va.* **1.** to gauge ; **2.** *Naut.* to seize.

VELTEUR, vèltœr, *sm.* gauger.

VELTURE, vèltur, *sf. Naut.* cross seizing, lashing of the sheers. [Written also *Valture.*]

VELU, E, vœlu, [Lat. : villus, hair], *adj.* hairy : *a*) shaggy ; *b*) *Bot.* villous. **Jambes velues**, hairy legs. **Tige velue**, villous stem.

VELUM, vélom, [Lat.], *sm.* tent.

VELVANTINE, vélvântin', [Eng. : velvet], *sf.* velveteen : a stuff made at Amiens.

VELVERETTE, vélvœrèt', *sf.* velveret : a species of ribbed cotton-velvet ; corduroy.

VELVET, vèlvè, *sm.* **VELVÉTINE**, vèlvétin', *sf.* velveteen, cotton-velvet.

VELVOTE, vèlvot', [dim. of velu], *sf. Bot.* **1.** toadflax : *Linaria.* **— vraie**, sharp-pointed toad-flax. **— fausse**, round-leaved toad-flax.

2. **— sauvage**, green procumbent chickweed, speedwell.

VENAISON, vœnèzôn, [Lat. : venatio, hunting ; venari, to hunt], *sf.* **1.** venison : the flesh of wild animals of the deer kind. **Pâté de —**, venison pie.

2. fat (of deer, of wild boar). **Être en —**, to be fat.

VÉNAL, E, vénal, [Lat. : venalis ; venus, sale], *adj.* venal : *a*) that may be sold ; purchasable ; *b*) *Fig.* mercenary. **Les charges de notaire sont vénales**, a notary's practice is venal. **Valeur vénale**, *Com.* venal value. **Âme vénale**, mercenary spirit. **Un homme —**, a mercenary man. **Une plume vénale**, a venal writer.

VÉNALEMENT, vénal'mân-t, *adv.* venally.

VÉNALITÉ, vénalité, [vénal], *sf.* venality : the state or the quality of being venal. **La — des offices**, the venality of offices. *Fig.* : **La — des consciences**,the venality of consciences.

VENANT, E, vœnân-t, ânt', [venir], *adj.* **1.** thriving ; **2.** regularly forthcoming.

VENANT, *sm.* comer. **Les allants et les venants**, the goers and comers. **A tout —**, to the first.

VENDABLE, vândabl', *adj.* vendible, salable : that may be sold ; merchantable, marketable.

VENDANGE, vândânzh', [Lat. : vindemia ; vinum, wine ; demĕre, to remove], *sf.* vintage : *a*) grape-gathering ; *b*) produce of the vine for the season ; *c*) the fermenting wine ; *d*) *pl.* the time or the season in which grapes are gathered. **Aller en —**, to go grape-gathering. **Faire —**, to gather the grapes ; *Fig.* to make a good thing of it. **Une belle —**, a good vintage. **La — est dans la cuve**, the grapes are in the vintage-tub. **Passer les vendanges à la campagne**, to spend the vintage-time in the country.

VENDANGER, vândânzhé, [vendange], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute.] **1.** to gather (grapes) ; **2.** to gather the grapes in. **— des raisins**, to gather grapes. **— une vigne**, to gather the grapes in a vineyard.

3. *Fig.* to destroy, to devastate, to sweep away. **La grêle a tout vendangé**, the hail has destroyed all. **Les soldats ont tout vendangé**, the soldiers have destroyed all.

VENDANGER, *vn.* **1.** to vintage, to gather grapes ; **2.** *Fig.* to feather one's nest.

VENDAGEUR, EUSE, vândânzhœr, zhœz' *sm. f.* vintager : one who gathers the vintage ; grape-gatherer.

VENDÉMIAIRE, vândémièr', [Lat. : vindemia, vintage], *sm.* Vendemiaire : the first month of the French republican calendar, from Sept. 22 or 23 to Oct. 21 or 22.

VENDETTA, vandètta, [Ital. : vengeance], *sf.* vendetta : vengeance.

VENDEUR, ERESSE, vandœr, drès', *sm. f. Law-t.* vendor : the person who sells a thing.

VENDEUR, EUSE, vândœr, dœz', *sm. f.* seller, vender (of), dealer (in) ; ... monger ; -man, -woman. **— de fruits**, coster-monger ; fruit-man, fruit-woman. **Vendeuses d'herbes**, herb-woman. **Une vendeuse de marée**, a fish-woman. **M. B. est un excellent —**, Mr. B. is an excellent salesman. **Un — de journaux**, a news-vender. **— d'orviétan, de mithridate**, quack. **C'est un — de fumée**, *Fig.* he is a dealer in smoke. *Prov.* **Il y a plus de fous acheteurs que de fous vendeurs**, there are more mad buyers than sellers.

† **VENDICATION**, vândikasyôn, *sf.* V. *Revendication.*

† **VENDIQUER**, vândiké-r, *va.* V. *Revendiquer.*

† **VENDITION**, vândisyôn, *sf.* vendition, sale.

VENDRE, vândr', [Lat. : vendĕre ; venus, sale ; dāre, to give], *va.* **1.** to sell ; to vend ; to sell for ; to sell out. **— une maison**, to sell a house. **Platon fut vendu comme esclave**, Plato was sold as a slave. **Il m'a vendu son cheval trois cents francs**, he sold me his horse for three hundred francs. **Cet homme vend bien ses coquilles**, that man gets well paid. V. *Coquille.* **— en gros et en détail**, to sell whosesale and retail. **— cher**, to sell dear. **— bon marché**, to sell cheap. **— aux enchères**, to sell by auction. **— au comptant**, sell for cash, for ready money. **— de gré à gré**, to sell by private contract. **— à juste prix**, to sell at a fair price. **À —**, for sale ; to sell, to be sold. *Fig.* : **La fortune vend ce qu'on croit qu'elle donne**, fortune sells what people think she gives. *La Font. Contes.* **— son honneur**, to sell one's honour. **— sa vie, — cher sa vie, — chèrement sa vie**, to sell one's life dearly. **— sa protection**, to

sell one's patronage. — **son âme**, to sell one's soul. *Prov.* : **Ce n'est pas tout que de vendre, il faut livrer**, it is more difficult to keep one's promises than to make them. **Il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir mis par terre**, do not reckon your chickens before they are hatched. **Marchandise qui plait est à demi vendue**, articles that please are easily disposed of.

2. to betray, to sell. — **son ami**, to betray one's friend. — **ses complices**, to betray one's accomplices. — **la mèche**, to let the cat out of the bag.

VENDRE, *vn.* to sell.

VENDRE (SE), *v, refl.* 1. to sell, to be sold. **Cette maison s'est vendue avant-hier**, that house was sold the day before yesterday. **Cette marchandise se vend bien**, that article is saleable. **Les cerises se vendent tant la livre**, cherries are sold so much a pound. **Cela s'est vendu au poids de l'or**, that was sold for its weight in gold.

2. to sell one's self. **A l'injuste Athalie ils se sont tous vendus**, they have all sold themselves to the cruel Athalia. *Rac.* **Se — à un parti**, to sell one's self to a party.

3. *Fam.* to betray one's self ; 4. to betray each other.

VENDREDI, vândrœdi, [Lat. : Venus, veneris dies, the day of Venus], *sm.* Friday. — **Saint**, Good Friday. *Prov.* **Tel qui rit vendredi, dimanche pleurera**, laugh to-day, cry tomorrow ; after sweet meat comes sour sauce.

VENDU, E, vându, *pa. p.* of VENDRE. 1. sold ; 2. betrayed.

VENDU, *sm.* substitute (for military service).

VENÉ, E, vœné, *pa. p.* of VENER, (of meat) turned, spoiled, tainted, high.

† **VÉNÉFICE**, vénéfis', [Lat. : veneficium, poisoning], *sm. Law-t.* venefice ; the crime of poisoning.

VÉNELLE, vœnél', [veine], *sf.* small street, by street, lane, vennel, vinell. **Enfiler la —**, to run away, to scamper away.

VÉNÉNEUX, EUSE, vénénœ-z, œz', [Lat. : venenum, poison], *adj.* poisonous, venomous, containing poison, acting as a poison. **Beaucoup de champignons sont vénéneux**, many kind of mushrooms are venenous. **Le cuivre forme des sels vénéneux**, copper produces poisonous salts.

† **VÉNÉNOSITÉ**, vénénôzité, *sf.* poisonousness, venenousness.

VENER, vœné-r, [Lat. : venari, to hunt], *va.* 1. † *Hunt.* to run, to drive, to bait. 2. to keep meat till it is high.

VÉNÉRABLE, vénérabl', [Lat. : venerabilis], *adj.* 1. venerable : *a*) worthy of veneration ; *b*) worshipful ; a title of honour ; 2. reverend ; 3. time honoured.

VÉNÉRABLE, *sm.* Master (of a lodge of freemasons).

VÉNÉRABLEMENT, vénérablœmân-t, *adv.* venerably.

VÉNÉRATEUR, vénératœr, *sm.* venerator : one who venerates.

VÉNÉRATION, vénérasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : veneratio], *sf.* veneration : reverential respect. **Les musulmans ont une grande — pour Abraham**, the Mahometans hold Abraham in great veneration. **Sa mémoire est en —**, his memory is held in veneration.

VÉNÉRER, vénéré-r, [Lat. : venerâri, atus, *va.* [Conj. like accélérer]. to venerate : to regard with respect and reverence ; to revere, to reverence, to hold in veneration — **les saints**, to venerate the saints. **Je vous vénère comme mon second père**, I revere you as my second father. **Il est vénéré de tout le monde**, all hold him in veneration.

VÉNERIE, vénri, [vener], *sf.* 1. hunting, chase, venery ; 2. hunting-train ; 3. kennel.

VÉNÉRIEN, IENNE, vénéryan, én', *adj.* venereal. **Maladie vénérienne**, venereal disease.

VÉNÉTIE, vénési, *sf. Geog.* Venetia.

VENETTE, vœnèt', [O. Fr. : vesner, vener and vesser], *sf. Vulg.* fear, alarm. **Avoir la —**, to be in a funk, in a fright.

VENEUR, vœnœr, [Lat. : venator], *sm.* huntsman. **Grand —**, master of the hounds.

VENEZ-Y-VOIR, vnezivwar', *sm.* sight, spectacle, show, raree-show.

VENGEANCE, vânzhâns', [venger], *sf.* vengeance, revenge. **Assouvir sa —**, to gratify one's vengeance. **Rien ne me semble si doux que la —**, I do not think anything can be sweeter than revenge. **L'espoir de la —**, the hope of revenge. **Un esprit de —**, a spirit of revenge ; revengefulness. **Prendre la — de quelqu'un**, to avenge a person. **Tirer, prendre — de quelqu'un, de quelque chose**, to take vengeance, to be revenged upon a person. for a thing. **Le sang d'Abel demande —**, Abel's blood calls for vengeance. **Tant de sang mêlé à celui des prophètes qu'ils ont massacrés, crie — devant Dieu**, so much blood added to that of the prophets they have slain, must be avenged. *Bossuet. His. univ.* [In another sense :] **N'est-ce pas une chose qui crie — que de voir tant d'inhumanité** ? is it not heart-rending to see so much unkindness ? **Avoir la — dans le cœur**, to feel revengeful. **Il a fait cela par —**, it was out of vengeance that he did that. **Par —**, out of revenge.

VENGER, vânzhé-r, [Lat. : vindicâre], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous vengeons*.] to revenge : *a*) to take vengeance for ; to retaliate ; *b*) to avenge ; to vindicate by punishment, to take satisfaction for an injury. — **son honneur**, to vindicate one's honour. — **un meurtre**, to vindicate a murder. — **son ami**, to vindicate one's friend. — **sa patrie**, to avenge one's country.

VENGER (SE), *v. refl.* to revenge : to take vengeance, to avenge one's self, to revenge one's self ; to be revenged. **Se — de ses ennemis**, to revenge one's self on one's enemies. **Se — d'un outrage**, to be revenged for an insult.

VENGEUR, ERESSE, vânzhœr, zhœrès', *sm. f.* revenger, avenger.

VENGEUR, ERESSE, *adj.* revengeful, avenging. **Un Dieu — et rémunérateur**, a rewarding and an avenging God.

VENIAT, véniat, [Lat. : let him come], *sm. Law t.* summons.

VÉNIEL, ELLE, véniél, [Lat. : venialis, pardonable ; venia, pardon], *adj.* venial : *a*) pardonable, that may be forgiven ; *b*) *Fam.* excusable ; little, slight, small. *a*) **Péché —**, venial sin. **Une faute vénielle**, a venial sin.

VÉNIELLEMENT, véniél'mân-t, *adv.* venial.

VENIMEUX, EUSE, vœnimœ-z, œz', [venin], *adj.* venomous : *a*) full of venom ; poisonous ; *b*) infected with venom ; *c*) *Fig.* baneful, spiteful, malignant. **Le scorpion est —**, the scorpion is venomous. **On dit que les herbes sur lesquelles le crapaud a passé, sont venimeuses**, it is said that the plants which a toad has trodden are venomous. **Des propos venimeux**, malignant remarks. **Langue venimeuse**, malignant tongue.

VENIMOSITÉ, vœnimôzité, *sf.* venomousness.

VENIN, vœnan, [Lat. venenum, *sm.* venom : *a*) poisonous or noxious fluid secreted by certain animals ; *b*) poison ; *c*) virus ; *d*) *Fig.* malice, venomousness, virulence, virulency, malignity, spite, spitefulness. **Le — de la vipère**, the venom of the viper. **La poudre de diamant n'est pas plus un — que la poudre de corail**, diamond dust has no more venom in it than coral dust. *Volt. Fig.* : **Le — de l'hérésie**, the poison of heresy. **Le — de la petite vérole**, the virulency of the small-pox. **Les langues ont toujours du — à répandre**, evil tongues have always venom to pour forth. *Mol. Tart.* v. 3. **L'envie qui verse son — mortel autour d'elle**, envy which casts her mortal venom about her. *Fén. Tél.* **Vous avez bien du — contre lui**, you have a great spite against him. **Jeter tout son —**, *Fig.* to vent all one's spleen. **C'est un homme sans —**, he is a man who bears no malice. *Prov.* **Morte la bête, mort le venin**, dead men tell no tales. **Le venin est à la queue**, the sting is in the tail ; mark the end of the thing.

VENIR, vœnir, [Lat. : venire], *vn.* [*Je viens, tu viens, il vient, nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent* ; *je venais* ; *je vins, nous vînmes* ; *je viendrai* ; *je viendrais* ; *viens, venons, venez* ; *que je vienne, que nous venions, que vous veniez, qu'ils viennent* ; *que je vinsse, qu'il vînt, que nous vinssions* ; *venant, venu.*] 1. to come : *a*) to move towards, to advance nearer, to draw nigh ; to approach ; to come on ; to proceed ; *b*) to arrive at, to reach ; *c*) to be reduced ; *d*) to come along, to accompany ; *e*) to appear in sight ; to occur ; *f*) to be presented to the mind or memory ; to present itself ; *g*) to come up, to make appearance, to shoot from the soil ; to grow, to grow up ; *h*) to mature ; to get on, to thrive ; *i*) to issue, to run ; *j*) to happen, to chance, to occur, to fall out ; *k*) to fall ; *l*) to be transmitted ; *m*) to proceed from ; *n*) to proceed, to issue, to arise, to emanate ; *o*) to result, to arise ; *p*) to be descended, to descend ; *q*) to be derived ; *r*) to succeed, to follow.

a) **Venez ici**, come here. **Il est venu**, he came. **D'où venez-vous** ? where do you come from ? **Je viens pour vous dire**, I have come to tell you. **Venez nous voir**, come and see us. **Il vient quelquefois nous voir**, he sometimes comes to see us. **Il est venu à pied**, he came on foot. **Il est venu en voiture**, he drove here. — **au vent**, *Naut.* to come to windward, to luff. **Aller et —**, to move backwards and forwards. **Il va et vient**, he comes in and out. **Je ne ferai qu'aller et —**, I shall be back again directly. **Ne faire qu'aller et —**, to be always coming and going. *b*) — **au secours, à l'aide de quelqu'un**, to come to a person's help. — **sur**, to come upon. **Voir — quelqu'un**, to see a person coming ; *Fig.* to see what a person is aiming at, to see what a person's intentions are. **Je le vois —**, I see what he is driving at ; I see what he is after. **Laisser — quelqu'un**, to let a person come. **Laisser —, voir —**, *Fig.* to wait a little, to let things take their course. **Cela vint à ma connaissance**, this came to my knowledge. **Un bruit assez étrange est venu jusqu'à moi**, a strange rumour reached me. **Quel jour vient le courrier** ? on what day does the mail come ? **Il est venu de Rome à Lyon**, he came from Rome to Lyons. **Son heure est venue**, his time has come. **Qui vient**, coming next. **La semaine qui vient**, next week. **Il aura trente ans à Noël qui vient**, he will be thirty next Christmas **Vienne la Saint-Michel**, at Michaelmas. **Viennent les rois**, on Twelfth day. **À —**, to come, future. — **au fait**, to come to the fact. **Je viens maintenant à notre question**, I am now coming to our subject. **Je pressens votre objection ; j'y vais — à l'instant**, I anticipate your objec-

tion, I am coming to it. **Il vint à un tel point d'insolence...**, his insolence was such... **Il vint jusqu'à me déclarer...**, he even declared to me... **Les choses vinrent à un point que...**, things got to such a pitch that... — **à bout de ses desseins**, to succeed in one's plans. — **à bout de faire une chose**, to have just done a thing. — **à bout de ses ennemis**, to overcome one's enemies. — **à son but, à ses fins**, to attain one's end. *c*) — **à rien**, to come to nothing. **Il maigrit, il vient à rien**, he is getting quite a skeleton. *d*) **Voulez-vous — avec moi** ? will you come with me ?

e) — **au monde**, to come into the world, to come to life, to be born. **Une ébullition lui est venue**, he has a rash, a breaking out. [*Impers.* :] **Il lui vient des boutons au visage**, he has a breaking out on his face.

f) **Il lui vint à l'esprit, dans l'esprit que...**, it occurred to his mind that. **C'est une idée qui me vient**, this idea occurs to me. **Je dis ce qui me vient**, I say what comes into my mind.

g) **La vigne ne vient pas dans ce pays**, the vine does not grow in this part. **Ce semis commence à —**, that seed is beginning to grow. **Les dents viennent à cet enfant**, that child is beginning to cut his teeth. **La raison lui viendra avec l'âge**, *Fig.* he will grow wiser as he gets older. *h*) **Cet arbre vient bien**, that tree thrives. **Cet enfant ne vient pas bien**, that child does not thrive. **Il suffit qu'il y ait quelque semence qui vienne à bien**, it is sufficient if a few seeds thrive. — **à maturité**, to come to maturity.

i) **Le vin ne vient plus que goutte à goutte**, the wine only comes drop by drop now. **On a voulu le saigner, mais le sang ne vint pas**, they tried to bleed him, but the blood would not come.

j) **Un malheur ne vient jamais seul**, misfortunes never come single ; one misfortune comes on the back of another. **Tout lui vient à souhait**, he succeeds in everything ; everything happens as he desires. **Cela lui vient bien à point**, it comes to him at the proper time. **Je crains qu'il ne vienne de la pluie**, I am afraid it will rain. **Prendre le temps comme il vient**, to take things as they come. **Vienne une maladie**, if he were to be ill. **Si la lettre venait à se perdre**, if his letter should get lost. **S'il vient faute de lui**, if he should happen to die. *k*) **Après la mort du père, les biens viennent aux enfants**, after the father's death, the property goes to the children. **Les biens qui viennent du côté de la mère**, the property that comes from the mother's side. — **à partage**, to fall to the share. *l*) **Le plus ancien traité de musique qui soit venu jusqu'à nous**, the oldest treatise on music that has been transmitted to us.

m) **Le vent vient du nord**, the wind is blowing from the north. **La lumière vient de côté**, the light comes from the side. **Cette denrée vient de l'Orient**, those articles come from the East. **Il vient du blé de cette province**, we get wheat from that province. *n*) **Le choléra vient de l'Inde**, cholera comes from India. **L'or et l'argent viennent d'Amérique**, gold and silver come from America. **D'où vous vient aujourd'hui ce noir pressentiment** ? but why have you such gloomy forebodings to-day ? **Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur**, noble thoughts come from the heart. **De là vient qu'il y a si peu de bonne foi dans le monde**, that is why there is so little good faith in the world. *o*) **D'où vient que vous sortez si vite** ? why do you go out so quickly? *Mol. Tart.*i. 1. **De quel pays venez-vous** ? what country do you come from ? *Fig.* what world do you live in ? *p*) **C'est un homme qui vient de bon lieu**, he comes from a good family. **Ce peuple venait d'une race de géants**, this nation came from a race of giants. **Cet homme est venu de rien**, that man sprang up from nothing. *q*) **Ce mot vient du grec**, this word comes from the Greek.

r) **Ceux qui viendront après nous**, those who come after us. **Il viendra un temps**, a time will come.

2. to come up, to rise, to reach (to). **Il ne me vient pas à l'épaule**, he does not come up to my shoulder. **Les eaux viennent jusqu'au premier étage**, the water comes up to the first floor.

3. (with *à*) to fit ; to suit ; to be suitable (to) ; to agree (with), to harmonize (with). **Cette robe vient bien à sa taille**, that dress fits her well. **Ce que je vais dire vient à mon sujet**, what I am going to say relates to my subject. **Ces couleurs viennent bien ensemble**, those colours harmonize well.

4. (with *à*) to come to : to yield, to consent. — **à une chose**, to consent to something.

5. (with *à*, followed by an infinitive) to come, to happen. **Nous vînmes à parler de théâtre**, we happened to speak about the theatre. **S'il venait à mourir**, if he were to die. **La chose viendra à se savoir**, the thing will come to people's knowledge.

6. (with *de*, followed by an infinitive, to have just. **Elle vient de partir**, she has just left. **Il vient de sortir, mais il ne tardera pas à rentrer**, he has just gone out, but he will soon be back. *Labiche. Gram. Sc.* iv. **Il vient de mourir**, he has just expired. *Fam.* : **Il vient de venir**, he has just come. *Prov.* : **Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre**, time and patience bring everything to bear. **Les maladies viennent à cheval et s'en retournent à pied**, illness comes galloping and goes away on foot. V. *Flûte, Malheur, Pluie.*

EN VENIR (À), **1.** to come to, to proceed to ; to have recourse to ; to be reduced to, to go. **En — à un accommodement**, to come to terms, to come to an understanding. **En — aux mains**, to come to blows. **En — aux coups**, to come to fighting. **En — aux reproches, aux injures**, to get to reproaching, to insulting. **En — aux extrémités, à la violence, à la force**, to have recourse to extreme means, violence, force. **Mais il faut toujours en — là**, but it must always come to that. **Il en vint jusqu'à le menacer**, he even went so far as to threaten him. **Ils en vinrent au point de faire telle chose**, they went so far as to do such a thing.

2. to come off, to get off. **En — à son honneur**, to come off with honour.

3. En vouloir —, to be aiming, to be driving (at). **Où voulez-vous en —** ? what are you driving at ? **C'est là que j'en voulais —**, that was what I was driving at.

FAIRE VENIR, **1.** to send for ; to call in ; to call for. **Faire — quelqu'un**, to send for a person. **Faire — le médecin**, to call in a doctor. **Faire — une voiture**, to send for a coach.

2. to bring : to cause to come ; **3.** to have (a thing) brought. **Faire — des provisions**, to have provisions brought. **Cela fait — l'eau à la bouche**, it makes one's mouth water. **Faire — l'eau au moulin**, to bring grist to the mill.

4. to give. **Cela me fait — une idée**, that gives me an idea.

5. to bring, to reduce (to). **Faire — à la raison**, to bring to reason.

6. to grow, to raise (plants).

VENIR (S'EN), *v. refl.* to come ; to come away, to come along. **Nous nous en vînmes ensemble**, we came away together. **Mais ne la vois-je pas qui s'en vient droit à moi** ? but do I not see her coming towards me ?

VENIR. *sm.* coming. **L'aller et le —**, going and coming.

VENISE, vœniz', *pnf. Geog.* Venice.

VÉNITIEN, IENNE, vénisyan, èn', *adj.* and *sm. f.* Venetian.

VENT, vân-t, [Lat. : ventus], *sm.* **1.** wind : *a*) air in motion ; natural current of air ; (strong) gale ; (gentle) breeze ; *b*) *Hunt.* air impregnated with scent ; scent ; *c*) air put in motion by some artificial means ; *d*) *Popul. lang.* breath ; *e*) breath modulated by an instrument ; *f*) flatulence ; *g*) *Fig.* vanity, emptiness. *a*) **Bon —**, fair wind. — **faible, — mou**, slack wind. — **maniable**, moderate wind, soft wind. — **rond**, even wind, steady wind. **Petit —**, light breeze. — **frais, bon frais de —**, fresh breeze, fresh wind, brisk gale. **Grand —, grand frais de —**, hard gale. — **impétueux**, strong gale. **Coup de —**, gust of wind, hard gale. — **coulis**, a sharp draught of wind, wind from a chink. — **fait**, settled wind. — **de terre**, land-wind, land-breeze. — **de mer**, sea-wind, sea-breeze. **Vents variables**, variable, shifting winds. **Vents constants**, constant winds. **Vents alizés**, trade-winds. **Vents périodiques**, periodical winds. — **largue**, quartering wind. — **contraire**, dead wind, foul wind, contrary wind. — **arrière**, leading wind, stern wind, wind from abaft, wind right aft, wind astern. — **debout**, wind ahead, wind in the teeth. **Saute de —**, shift of wind. **Lit, épi du —**, wind's eye. **Aller contre le —**, to haul the wind. **Aller contre — et marée**, to go against wind and tide. **Avoir — et marée**, to have the wind and tide in one's favour. **Aller selon le —**, to sail according to the wind ; *Fig.* to comply with the times. **Avoir — arrière**, to have a leading wind. **Avoir — debout, — contraire**, to have the wind ahead, to have a contrary wind. **Avoir le — en poupe**, to sail before the wind. **Avoir le dessus du —**, to have the weather-gage ; *Fig.* to have the advantage. **Courir — arrière**, to spoon. **Courir devant le —**, to scud. **Donner — devant**, to stay. **Faire — arrière**, to scud. **Gagner le — de**, to weather, to get the weather-gage. **Passer au — de**, to get to windward of ; to weather (a ship). **Pincer, serrer, tenir le —**, to work to windward, to hug the wind. **Tomber sous le —**, to drive to leeward. **Au plus près du —**, by the wind, close-hauled. **Bord du —**, weather-side. **Bord sous le —**, lee-side. **Retenu par les vents contraires**, wind-bound. **Au —, au gré du —**, at the mercy of the wind ; floating in the wind, wantoning in the breeze. **Ce vaisseau flotte au gré du vent**, that ship is adrift. **Ses cheveux flottent au gré du —**, her hair is blown about by the wind. **Le — tourne**, the wind changes. **Aller comme le —**, to go very fast. **Jeter la plume, la paille au —**, to take a resolution at random. **Regarder de quel côté vient le —**, to see which way the wind blows, which way the land lies. **Autant en emporte le —**, this is all idle talk ; many words will not fill a bushel. **Tout cela n'est que du —**, all that is nothing but wind. **C'est une girouette qui tourne à tout —**, *Fig.* he constantly changes his mind. **Avoir le visage au —**, *Fig.* to be unlucky. **Mettre flamberge au —**, to draw the sword. **Il ne fait ni — ni haleine**, there is not a breath of wind. **En coup de —**, **1.** disorderly, in disorder ; **2.** precipitately, hastily. **Coiffé en coup de —**, with one's hair in disorder. **Une boutique en plein —**, a stall in

the open air. **Un arbre en plein —, un arbre de plein —, un plein —**, standard tree. **Être logé aux quatre vents**, to be exposed to every wind that blows. **Moulin à —**, windmill. **Les îles du —**, *Geog.* Windward islands. **Les îles sous le —**, Leeward islands. **Quel bon — vous amène ?** what fair wind brings you here ? *Fig.* : **Le — des prospérités**, the blessing of prosperity. **Il fait un — à écorner les bœufs**, it is blowing great guns. *Prov.* : **Petite pluie abat grand vent**, a little rain lays much dust. **Qui sème le vent recueillera la tempête**, he that sows the wind will reap the tempest ; gather thistles, expect prickles. **À brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent**, God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. **Selon le vent, la voile**, one must trim the sails according to the wind. **On tend les voiles du côté que vient le vent**, the sails must be adjusted according to the direction of the wind. **Il pleut à tous vents**, we are not proof against misfortune. **Vent au visage rend un homme sage**, adversity makes a man wise, not rich. **Il faut laisser courir le vent par-dessus les tuiles**, what cannot be helped must be endured. **Quand il n'y a pas de vent chacun sait naviguer**, in a calm sea every man is a pilot. **Le vent n'est ni chasseur ni pêcheur**, the wind is favourable neither to hunting nor fishing.

b) **Chasser au —, aller dans le —**, to go against the wind. **Porter le nez au —, porter au —**, to carry wind, to carry in the wind. **Avoir le nez au —**, to carry one's head high. **Avoir le — d'une bête**, to scent a beast, **Les corbeaux ont eu le — d'une bête morte**, the crows scented a dead animal. **Avoir — de quelque chose**, *Fam.* to have some inkling of a thing. **Dès qu'elle eut — de ces menées**, as soon as she heard of these tricks. **N'avoir ni — ni nouvelle de quelqu'un**, to have no news of a person. **On n'a ni — ni nouvelle de lui**, no one knows what has become of him. *Fig.* : **Le — du bureau n'est pas pour nous**, we are not in favour. **Ce dernier, qui n'avait pas le — du bureau, a repris faveur**, the latter, after being in discredit, is now in favour.

c) **Faire du — avec un éventail**, to make wind with a fan. **Instruments à —**, wind-instruments. **Fusil à —**, wind-gun. **Donner du — à un tonneau**, to give vent to a barrel. *d*) **Retenir son —**, to keep one's breath. **Donner — à sa colère**, *Fig.* to give vent to one's anger. *g*) **C'est se paître de —**, it is nothing but vanity. **C'est promettre beaucoup, mais qu'en sort-il souvent ? du —**, it is promising a great deal, but what does it end in ? nothing. *La Font. Fab.*

2. *Artill.* windage (of a cannon).

VENTAIL, vântay, [venter], *sm.* [*Pl. Ventaux.*] *Herald.* ventail (of a helmet), ventayle, oventayle.

VENTE, vânt', *sf.* [vendre], **1.** sale : exchange of anything for money. **La — d'une terre**, the sale of an estate. **Contrat de —**, deed of sale. **— publique**, open sale. **— aux enchères**, auction sale ; vendue. **— à tempérament**, sale for payment by instalments. **Hôtel des ventes**, auction-mart. **Salle de —**, sale room. **Mettre une chose en —**, to put a thing up for sale. **Ce livre est en —**, that book is on sale. **Une marchandise de bonne —, de —**, salable goods. **Cette marchandise est dure à la —**, those goods are not salable. **La — va**, business is brisk. **Pousser à la —**, to push on the sale of.

2. † market-place ; **3.** felling, cutting (of wood) ; **4.** vendita, hut : a place of meeting of the carbonari. **Assoir les ventes**, to mark trees that are to be felled. **Jeunes ventes**, underwood ; fresh shoot from trees cut down.

VENTELLE, vântèl', [vent], *sf.* paddle-valve (of lock-gates).

VENTER, vânté-r, [vent] *vn.* **1.** *impers.* (the wind) to blow. **Il vente**, it blows, the wind blows. **Qu'il pleuve ou qu'il vente**, whatever the weather may be.

2. to blow. **Quelque vent qui vente**, whatever wind may blow. **On ne peut pas empêcher le vent de —**, *Fig.* some obstacles cannot be surmounted.

VENTEUX, EUSE, vântœ-z, œz', *adj.* windy : *a*) exposed to the wind ; *b*) empty, airy ; *c*) flatulent ; that causes wind ; *d*) that is caused by flatulence.

VENTILATEUR, vântilatœr, [ventiler], *sm.* **1.** ventilator : a contrivance for drawing off foul or stagnant air from any close place, and introducing that which is fresh and pure ; **2.** *Naut.* wind-sail ; **3.** air-trap ; **4.** *Agr.* fan. **5.** *St.- Eng.* bellows. **— circulaire**, circular ventilator.

VENTILATION, vântilasyôn, [Lat. : ventilatio], *sf.* **1.** ventilation : the act of ventilating ; airing ; **2.** *Law-t.* valuation (of property).

VENTILER, vântilé-r, [Lat. : ventilāre], *va.* **1.** to ventilate : *a*) to air ; to open and expose to the free passage of air ; *b*) to cause the air to pass through ; *c*) to fan ; *d*) † to discuss, to examine, to agitate (a question) ; **2.** *Law-t.* to value (property).

VENTIS, vânti, [vent], *smpl.* windfalls : trees blown down by the wind.

VENTOLIER, vântolyé, *sm.* *Falc.* bird that flies against the wind.

VENTOSE, vântôz', [Lat. : ventosus, windy], *sm.* Ventose : the sixth month of the French republican calendar, from 19 or 20 February to 20 March.

VENTOSITÉ, vântòzité, [Lat. : ventositas], *sf.* windiness, flatulence.

VENTOUSE, vântouz', [Low. Lat. : ventosa : ventus, wind], *sf.* **1.** *Surg.* cupping-glass ; cupping. **Appliquer des ventouses**, to cup. **Ventouses sèches**, dry-cupping. **Ventouses humides, scarifiées**, cupping with scarification.

2. *Nat. Hist.* sucker ; **3.** *Arch.* ventiduct, vent-hole, air-hole.

VENTOUSER, vântouzé-r, *va.* *Surg.* to cup.

VENTOUSEUR, vântouzœr, *sm.* *Surg.* cupper.

VENTRAL, E, vântral, [Lat. : ventralis ; venter, the belly], *adj.* ventral : *a*) *Anat.* belonging to the belly ; abdominal ; *b*) *Bot.* belonging to anterior surface. **Nageoires ventrales**, ventral fins. **Suture ventrale**, ventral suture.

VENTRE, vântr', [Lat. : venter], *sm.* **1.** belly : *a*) venter ; stomach and abdomen ; *b*) stomach, paunch ; receptacle of food ; *c*) the belly considered as to its proeminence ; *d*) womb ; venter, uterus ; *e*) *Fig.* the part of anything which swells out ; *f*) the convex or bulging side of anything ; *g*) a place in which something is enclosed ; hollow place ; *h*) *Anat.* venter ; the middle and swollen part of a muscle.

a) **Bas-—**, abdomen. **Petit —**, stomach. **Avoir mal au —**, to have the belly-ache. **— enflé, gonflé**, swollen belly. **Être le dos au feu et le — à table**, to have a good meal and a good fire. **Se serrer le —**, to draw one's self in. **On l'a battu dos et —, on lui en a donné dos et —**, he has been soundly beaten. **— à terre**, 1. flat on the ground, flat on the face ; 2. at full speed. **On se jetait à genoux ou — à terre**, they either fell on their knees or flat on the ground. **Demander pardon — à la terre**, *Fig.* to beg pardon submissively. **Ce cheval va — à terre**, that horse goes at full gallop. **Ce cavalier va — à terre**, that rider goes at full speed. **Se coucher sur le —, à plat —**, to lie flat on one's belly. **Être à plat — devant quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to cringe to a person. **Mettre le feu sous le — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to urge a person on. **Passer, marcher sur le — à quelqu'un**, to outrun, to overreach a person ; to bear down ; to gain an advantage over a person ; *Fig.* to get the upper hand over a person ; to get the better of. **Taper sur le — à quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to strike a person on the belly. *b*) **L'homme a toujours travaillé pour son — plus que pour son cœur et son esprit**, man has always done much more fus his stomach than for his heart or mind. **Être sujet à son —**, to be a glutton. **Manger à — déboutonné**, to eat immoderately. **Rire à — déboutonné**, to split one's sides with laughing. **Il fait un dieu de son —**, he makes a god of his belly ; he is too fond of good living. **Il se dépite, il boude contre son —**, he quarrels with his victuals ; he scalds his own fingers. *c*) **Commencer à prendre du —**, to be getting stout, to get a corporation. **Il a du —**, he is stout. **Ce cheval n'a point de —**, that horse is thin-flanked. *d*) **Le — anoblit dans certains pays**, in some countries the womb ennobles. **C'est le — de ma mère**, *Fig.* you won't catch me at it again. *Prov.* **Tout fait ventre**, a bellyful is a bellyful, no more nor less. **Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles**, a hungry man has no ears; a hungry man, an angry man. **Il vaut mieux se coucher le ventre creux que de se lever avec des dettes**, better go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.

e) **Une cruche au large —**, a jug which bulges out. **Le — d'une bouteille**, the belly of a bottle. *f*) **Cette muraille fait —, fait le —**, that wall bulges out.

2. † *Anat.* venter : one of the great cavities of the body. **Le — supérieur**, the skull. **Le — moyen**, the breast. **Le — inférieur**, the abdomen.

3. breast, chest. **Tant que le cœur me battra dans le —**, as long as I live. **Mettre remettre le cœur au — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to give a person fresh courage. **Faire rentrer les paroles dans le — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to make a person eat his own words. **Je saurai ce qu'il a dans le —**, *Fig.* I must find out what he is capable of. **Cet homme n'a pas six mois dans le —**, *Fig.* that man has not six months to live.

4. centre (in deliberative assemblies).

VENTREBLEU, vântrœblœ, [for ventre Dieu], *interj.* zounds ! obsbud !

VENTRÉE, vântré, [ventre], *sf.* litter.

VENTRICULAIRE, vântrikulèr', *adj.* *Anat.* ventricular : pertaining to a ventricle.

VENTRICULE, vântrikul', [Lat. : ventriculus, little belly], *sm.* **1.** *Anat.* ventricule : a cavity peculiar to certain organs. **Les deux ventricules du cœur**, the two ventricles of the heart. **Les quatre ventricules du cerveau**, the four ventricles of the brain.

2. stomach, paunch (of some animals).

VENTRIÈRE, vântrièr', [ventre], *sf.* **1.** girth (for horses) ; belly-band ; **2.** *Build.* purline, purlin ; **3.** brace.

VENTRIÈRE, *adj.* belly, for the belly ; hypogastric.

VENTRILOQUE, vântrilok', [Lat. : ventriloquus ; venter, belly ; loqui, to speak], *sm.* ventriloquist : one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

VENTRILOQUE, *adj.* ventriloquous.

VENTRILOQUIE, vântriloki, *sf.* ventriloquism, ventriloquy.

VENTRIPOTENT, E, vântripotân-t, ânt', [Lat. : venter, belly; potens, from posse, to be able], *adj.* corpulent, big-bellied.

† **VENTROUILLER (SE)**, sœ-vântrouyé-r, *v. refl.* to wallow in the mire.

VENTRU, E, vântru, *adj.* big-bellied, corpulent.

VENTRU, E, *sm. f.* 1. big-bellied person. **Un gros —**, a very fat man.

VENU, E, vœnu, *pa. p.* and *adj.* 1. come : *a*) transported, carried from one place to another; *b*) arrived; *c*) happened; *d*) born; *e*) issued; arisen; *f*) grown; *b*) received. *a*) **Des marchandises venues de loin**, goods that have come from far. *b*) **L'heure venue, il prit congé**, he took leave when the time came. **Il est nouveau — des universités**, he is fresh from the universities. *f*) **Des végétaux maigres, mal venus**, poor vegetation of a bad growth. **Un enfant mal —**, a sickly child. *g*) **Il est bien — partout**, he is welcome everywhere. **Qui vient de votre part est toujours bien —**, those you send are always welcome. (Subst.) **Soyez le bien —, la bien venue**, you are welcome. (Written also *Bienvenu. e*). **Nul n'est si bien — à demander des grâces pour lui-même que pour un autre**, those who ask favours for others are better received than when they do so for themselves. **Je ne suis pas mal — dans la maison**, I am well received in that family.

2. *Print.* **Cette épreuve est mal venue**, that proof is a bad one.

VENU, E, *sm. f.* comer. **Un nouveau —, une nouvelle venue**, a new-comer. **Les nouveaux venus, les nouvelles venues**, the new-comers. **Le premier —, la première venue**, the first comer; *Fig.* the first that comes : anybody whatever, any one. **Le dernier —, la dernière venue**, the last comer.

VENUE, vœnu, [venir], *sf.* 1. coming, arrival. **Sa — en ces lieux cache quelque mystère**, there is some mystery in his coming here. *Corn.* V. 2. **Vous vous passeriez fort aisément de ma —**, you could easily dispense with my coming. **La — du Messie**, the coming of the Messiah. **Allées et venues**, going and coming.

2. growth. **Ce cerisier est d'une belle —**, that is a fine cherry-tree. **Il est d'une belle —**, *Fig.* he is a tall, well-built fellow. **Être tout d'une —**, *Pop.* to be all of a size. **Il a la jambe tout d'une —**, his leg is straight and well shaped.

VÉNULE, venul. V. *Veinule.*

VÉNUS, vénus, *pnf.* 1. *Mythol.* Venus : the goddess of beauty and love. **Elle est plus belle que —**, she is more beautiful than Venus. **C'est une —**, *Fig.* she is a Venus. **Peigne de —** *Bot.* Venus's-comb. **Capillaire, cheveux de —**, *Bot.* Venus's-hair. **Miroir de —**, *Bot.* Venus's-looking-glass.

2. *Astron.* Venus : a planet; morning-star, Lucifer; evening-star, Vesper, Hesperus.

VENUS, *sf.* 1. † beauty, charm; 2. Venus : *a*) † *Chem.* copper; *b*) *Conch.* a genus of bivalve molluscs.

† **VÉNUSTÉ**, vénusté, *sf.* loveliness, charm, beauty, handsomeness.

VENVOLE (À LA), a la vânvol', *adv. phr.* thoughtlessly, heedlessly.

† **VÊPRE**, vêpr', [Lat. vesper, evening], *sm.* evening. **Je donne le bon — à toute l'honorable compagnie**, I wish the honourable company good evening.

VÊPRES, vêpr', [vêpre], *sfpl.* 1. *Cath. Lit.* vespers : afternoon (*formerly* evening) service; 2. **— siciliennes**, Sicilian vespers.

VER, vèr, [Lat. : vermis], 1. *sm.* worm : *a*) any small creeping animal; *b*) *Zool.* a class of invertebrate animals; *c*) entozoon, intestinal worm; *d*) larva (of insects) ; grub ; maggot; moth; *e*) *Fig.* wretch; a debased, humiliated being; *f*) *Fig.* remorse, something tormenting. *a*) **— de terre**, earthworm. **Nu comme un —**, naked as a newborn child. **Je l'écraserai comme un —**, I'll crush him like a worm. **Rongé, mangé des vers**, worm-eaten. **Un — se recoquille bien, se recroqueville bien quand on marche dessus**, a worm will turn when it is trodden upon. *c*) **Vers nématoïdes**, threadworms, nematoidea. **Vers acanthocéphales**, acanthocephala. **Vers trématodes**, flukes, trematoda. **Vers cestoïdes**, cestoidea. **— des enfants**, round-worm, ascaris lumbricoides.**— solitaire**, tœnia, tapeworm, **Poudre à vers**, worm-powder, worm-seed, vermifuge. *d*) **— à soie**, silkworm. **— blanc**, grub (of the cockchafer). **— de viande**, maggot. **Le — d'un fruit**, the worm in a fruit. **Les vers rongent les livres, le bois**, worms eat books and wood. **Cette étoffe est mangée des** or **aux vers**, that stuff is worm-eaten. **— rongeur**, canker-worm. *Fig.* never-dying worm, remorse. **Tirer à quelqu'un les vers du nez**, *Fig.* to pump a person; to worm a secret out of anybody. *e*) **C'est un — de terre**, he is a wretched man. *f*) **Mon grand chagrin, mon — rongeur est d'être loin de vous**, to be away from you is my greatest trouble. **Le — de la conscience n'est pas mort, il n'est qu'assoupi**, there is still remorse of conscience, though it may not be felt at present.

2. mite : a minute animal of the genus *Acarus*, found on plants, in meal, cheese, dried meat; etc. 3. **— luisant**, *a*) glow-worm, globard, globird : *Lampyris*, a coleopterous insect; *b*) (particularly) firefly : the female glow-worm.

VÉRACITÉ, vérasité, [Lat. : veracitas]. *sf.* 1. veracity : the quality of being veracious; truthfulness. **La — d'un historien**, the veracity of an historian.

2. truth : the quality of being true, conformity to reality. **La — d'un témoignage**, the truth of a testimony.

VÉRANDA, vérânda, [of Hindoo origin; *Port.* : Varanda, balcony], *sf.* veranda a light external gallery.

VÉRATRE, vératr', **VÉRATRUM**, vératrom, [Lat. : veratrum], *sm. Bot.* hellebore : *Veratrum*, a genus of plants of the order malanthaceæ.

VÉRATRINE, vératrin', *sf. Chem.* veratrine, veratria : a vegetable alkaloid.

VÉRATRINIQUE, vératrinik', *adj. Chem.* veratric : noting an acid obtained from the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla.*

VERBAL, E, vèrbal, [Lat. : verbalis; verbum, word], *adj.* 1. verbal : *a*) spoken, not written; oral; *b*) consisting in words; relating to words only; *c*) attending to words only; *d*) *Gram.* derived from a verb. **Une promesse verbale**, a promise made by word of mouth. **Des ordres verbaux**, verbal orders, **Critique verbale**, verbal critic. **Adjectif —**, verbal adjective. **Substantif —**, verbal noun.

2. **Procès-verbal**, 1. official report; 2. written statement; 3. minutes, proceedings (of an assembly). **Dresser un —, des procès-verbaux**, to draw up an official report, to report. **Lisez le — de la dernière séance**, read the official report of the last meeting.

VERBAL, *sm.* official report.

VERBALEMENT, vèrbal'mân-t, *adv.* verbally, by word of mouth.

VERBALISER, vèrbalizé-r, [verbal], *vn.* 1. to draw up a report, an official report; 2. to state the facts (of a case) ; 3. † to speak uselessly.

VERBALISER, *va.* to authenticate.

VERBE, vèrb', [Lat. : verbum, word], *sm.* 1. voice, tone, tone of voice. **Avoir le — haut**, to speak very loud.

2. *Theol.* word (of God) ; 3. *Theol.* Word : the Son of God.

4. *Gram.* verb.

VERBÉNACÉES, vèrbénaxé, [Lat : verbena, vervain], *sfpl. Bot.* verbenaceæ : an order of dicotyledonous plants.

VERBÉRATION, vèrbérasyôn, [Lat. : verberatio, veberâre, to strike], *sf. Phys.* verberation.

VERBEUX, EUSE, vèrbœ-z, œz', [Lat. : verbosus; verbum, word], *adj.* verbose, wordy : abounding in words, using more words than are necesarry; prolix.

VERBIAGE, vèrbiazh', [Lat. : verbum word], *sm.* verbosity, verbiage : superabundance of words.

VERBIAGER, vèrbiazhé-r, [verbiage], *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e*.] *Fam.* to be verbose, prolix.

VERBIAGEUR, EUSE, vèrbiazh'œr, œz', *sm. f. Fam.* verbose speaker.

VERBOSITÉ, vèrbôzité, [Lat. : verbositas], *sf.* verbosity, verboseness, prolixity.

VER-COQUIN, vèrkokan, *sm.* 1. *Entom.* vine-fretter, vine-grub; 2. maggot; 3. *Veter.* staggers (in sheep) ; 4. *Fig.* whim, fancy, maggot. [*Pl. Vers-coquins.*]

VERD, vèr, *adj.* V. *Vert.*

VERDAL, vèrdal, [verd], *sm.* mass of thick greenish glass, pavement glass.

VERDÂTRE, vèrdâtr', [verd], *adj.* greenish.

VERDÉE, vèrdé, *sf.* verdee : white Florentine wine.

VERDELET, ETTE, vèrdœlè, lèt', [verd], *adj.* 1. greenish; 2. tartish, tart. **Du vin —**, tartish wine.

3. *Fam.* strong, vigorous, hale. **Un vieillard —**, a hale old man.

† **VERDERIE**, vèrdœri, [verdier], *sf.* 1. verderer's juridiction; 2. verderer's range.

VERDET, vèrdè, [verd], *sm.* 1. verdigris : acetate of copper; 2. *Chem.* distilled verdigris : neutral acetate of copper; 3. *Miner.* verditer : carbonate of copper; 4. *Agr.* disease of Indian corn; 5. *Fr. Hist.* « verdet » : a royalist, in the South of France, after 1815.

VERDEUR, vèrdœr, [verd], *sf.* 1. greenness : *a*) sap; *b*) unripeness, immaturity; *c*) *Fig.* vigour, briskness, freshness. **La — du bois**, the greenness of wood. **La — des fruits**, the greenness of fruit. **Dans la — de l'âge**, in the greenness of youth.

2. tartness : *a*) the quality of being tart, sourness or acidity of taste; *b*) *Fig.* sharpness, acrimony, acerbity. **La — du vin**, the sourness of wine. **La — d'une réponse**, the sharpness of an answer.

VERDICT, vèrdikt, [from Eng.; O. Fr. : veir dit; Lat. : veredictum; vere, truly; dictum, thing said], *sm.* verdict (of a jury). **Le jury a rendu son —**, the jury has returned their verdict. **Le — de l'opinion publique**, the verdict of public opinion.

VERDIER, vèrdyé, [verd], *sm.* 1. † verderer, verderor : an officer who had the charge of a forest; 3. *Ornith.* greenfinch, green grossbeak : a conirostral bird.

VERDILLON, vèrdiyôn, *sm.* 1. *Technol.* lever; 2. *Weav.* upper roller.

VERDIR, vèrdir, [verd], *va.* to paint green.

VERDIR, *vn.* **1.** to grow green. **Faire —,** to make green.

2. (of copper) to get green, to get covered with verdigris.

VERDISSANT, E, vèrdisân-t, ânt', [verdir], *adj.* growing green; verdant, green, fresh.

VERDISSEMENT, vèrdis'mân-t, *sm.* growing green.

VERDOYANT, E, vèrdwayân-t, ânt', *adj.* **1.** verdant, green, fresh. **Le gazon —,** the green grass.

2. (of colours), greenish.

VERDOYER, vèrdwayé-r, some persons pronounce verdoyé-r, [verd], *vn.* [Conj. like *Employer.*] to grow, to turn, to become green; to be verdant.

VERDUN, vèrdœn, *sm.* long and narrow sword, originally made at Verdun.

VERDURE, vèrdur', [verd], *sf.* **1.** green, greenness, **2.** verdure: *a)* greenness, freshness of vegetation; *b)* green; vegetation; green grass or plants· greenery. **La — des bois,** the greenness of the woods. **Un tapis de —,** a carpet of green grass. **Danser sur la —,** to dance on the greensward. **Se coucher sur la —,** to lie on the grass.

3. salads, salad-herbs; pot-herbs. **Vivre de —,** to live on herbs.

4. tapestry representing verdure.

VERDURESSE, vérdurè's *sf.* **1.** green vegetables; salad-herbs, pot-herbs; **2.** the cry of vegetable street hawkers.

VERDURIER, IÈRE, vèrduryé, ryèr', [verdure], *sm. f.* **1.** green-grocer; **2.** † (*masc.*) salad-gardener.

VÉREUX, EUSE, véræ-z, œz', [ver], *adj.* **1.** worm-eaten, maggoty; rotten. **Des fruits véreux,** rotten fruit.

2. *Fig.* suspicious, doubtful; bad; **3.** *Com.* (of bills) insecure, unsafe. **Un commerçant —,** an untrustworthy trader. **Des effets véreux,** bad bills. **Son cas est —,** his case is a bad one. **Il sent son cas —,** he is not easy in his mind. **Il ne s'occupe que d'affaires véreuses,** he only takes up bad cases.

VERGE, vèrzh', [Lat.: virga], *sf.* **1.** rod: *a)* switch; a long, flexible twig; wand, stick; *b)* wand; conjuring rod; *c)* a long piece of metal; *d)* an emblem or badge of power or authority; wand, mace, verge; tipstaff; *e)* an instrument of punishment or correction; twig; ferule, *f)* *Fig.* authority; *g)* *pl.* birch, bundle of twigs; h) *Fig.* pains, affliction; *i)* † fishing-rod. *a)* **Avoir, tenir une verge à la main,** to have a rod in one's hand. **Il n'avait ni — ni bâton,** he had no means of attack or defence. *b)* **La — de Moïse,** Moses' rod. **La — des magiciens de Pharaon,** the rod of Pharaoh's magicians. *c)* **— de fer,** iron rod. **Gouverner avec une — de fer.** *Fig.* to rule with a rod of iron. *d)* **— d'huissier,** tipstaff, rod of an usher. **— de bedeau,** verge, wand, staff of a beadle. *e)* **Le sage a toujours recommandé aux parents de tenir la — assidûment levée sur les enfants,** the wise have always recommended parents not to spare the rod. *Acad.* **La — à la main,** rod in hand. *f)* **Tenir quelqu'un sous sa —,** to have authority over a person. **N'être plus sous la — de quelqu'un,** to be no longer governed by a person. *g)* **Battre de verges,** to flog with a birch. **Une poignée de verges,** a bundle of twigs, a birch. **Faire passer un soldat par les verges,** to flog a soldier through the line. **Donner les verges pour se fouetter,** *Fig.* to give a rod for one's own back.

2. rod (of a piston); **3.** spear (of a pump); **4** *Metall* **— crénelée,** rod iron; **5** beam (of a pair of scales), **6** handle, stock (of a whip), **7.** *Naut.* shank (of an anchor); **8.** spindle (of a vane); **9.** *Anat.* yard, penis; **10.** verge: *a)* an old measure of length=6,70645 yards; *b)* an old surface measure=0,00929 acre; **11.** yard: the English yard-measure; **12.** *Horol.* verge: spindle of a watch-balance; **13.** † verge: the wand formerly held in the hand while swearing fealty to a manorial wedding-ring; **14.** *Bot.* **— d'or,** golden rod: *Solidago virga aurea.* **— à pasteur,** shepherd's-staff, shepherds'-rod, small teasel. **— de Jacob,** yellow asphodel.

VERGÉ, E, vèrzhé, [verge], *adj.* **1.** streaky. **Étoffe vergée,** stripped stuff.

2. laid. **Papier —,** laid paper.

† **VERGÉE,** vèrzhé, [verge], vergee: *a)* a land measure containing 40 French perches = 0,3377 acre, or 1,3508 English rood; *b)* 45 square yards.

VERGER, vèrzhé, [Lat.: viridiarum], *sm.* orchard: an enclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees; fruit-garden.

† **VERGER,** vèrzhé-r, [verge], *va.* to measure (with a yard).

VERGETÉ, E, vèrzhœté, *adj.* streaked, speckled.

VERGETER, vèrzhœté-r, [vergette], *va.* [the *t* is doubled before a mute syllable.] **1.** to beat: to clean with a rod; to brush; **2.** to beat, to whip, to flog.

VERGETIER, verzhœtyé, [vergette], *sm.* brushmaker.

VERGETTE, vèrzhèt', [dim. of verge), *sf.* **1.** small rod, switch; **2.** *pl.* brush, coat-brush; bundle of rods; **3.** defect (in stones); **4.** *Herald.* vergette, pallet: a small pale.

VERGETURE, vèrzhœtur', [vergeter], *sf.* livid streak or spot.

VERGEURE, vèrzhur', [verger], *sf.* **1.** *Paperm.* wire; **2.** wire-mark (in paper).

† **VERGLACER,** vèrglasé-r, [verglas], *v. impers.* to be a glazed frost; to be covered with glazed frost.

VERGLAS, vèrglà, [verre; glace], *sm.* silver frost, frozen rain; rain ice. **Il tombe du —,** it sleets. **Le pavé est couvert de —,** the pavement is covered with glazed frost.

VERGNE, vèrny', *sm.* *Bot.* old name for an aldertree. [Written also *Verne.*]

VERGOGNE, vèrgony', [Lat.: verecundia respect], *sf.* shame. **Sans —,** shameless; shamelessly.

† **VERGOGNEUX, EUSE,** vèrgonyœ, œz', *adj.* shameful.

VERGUE, vèrg', [for verge; Lat.: virga], *sf* *Naut.* yard: a long, slender beam or piece of timber, suspended to a mast. **La grande —,** the main yard. **— d'artimon,** mizzen-yard. **— de misaine,** fore-yard. **— de grand hunier,** main top-sail yard. **— de bonnette,** studding-sail yard. **— aurique, — à corne,** gaff. **— latine,** lateen yard. **— carrée,** square yard, square-sail yard. **— barrée, — sèche,** cross-jack yard. **Bout de —,** yard-arm. **— de tangon,** fore-sail boom. **— de tente,** spread yard for the awning. **— en pantenne,** yard out of trim. **— à —,** yard-arm and yard-arm.

VERGUEZ, vèrghé, *interj.* *Naut.* man the yards!

VÉRICLE, vérikl', [for béricle, old form for besicle], *sf.* *Jewel.* paste, imitation diamond. **Diamant de —,** paste, imitation, false, spurious diamond.

VÉRIDICITÉ, veridisité, [véridique], *sf.* **1.** veracity, truthfulness; **2.** truth.

VÉRIDIQUE, veridik', [Lat.: veridicus], *adj.* veracious, truthful, truth-speaking, truth-telling.

VÉRIDIQUEMENT, véridik'mân-t, *adv.* truthfully.

VÉRIFIABLE, vérifiabl', *adj.* verifiable that may be verified.

VÉRIFICATEUR, vérifikatœr, *sm.* **1.** examiner, inspector; verifier; **2.** *Build.* surveyor; **3.** *Cust.* landing-waiter, **4.** *Fin.* auditor. **— des poids et mesures,** inspector of weights and measures.

VÉRIFICATIF, IVE, vérifikatif, tiv', *adj.* verificative: tending to verify.

VÉRIFICATION, vérifikasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [vérifier], *sf.* **1.** verification: the act of verifying; **2.** assay (of weights and measures); **3.** examination (of powers or written instruments, writings, estimates, accounts, etc. *Fin.* auditing; **4.** † registering (of a royal edict).

VÉRIFIER, vérifié-r, [Lat.: verificāre; verus, true; facĕre, to make], *va.* **1.** to verify: *a)* to confirm or establish the authencitity of anything by examination; *b)* to confirm; to prove to be true; to show to be true. **— des signatures,** to examine signatures. **L'événement a vérifié votre prédiction,** the event verified your prediction. **— une allégation par pièces authentiques,** to confirm an allegation by authentic documents.

2. to examine (estimates, accounts, a calculation); to look over; **3.** *Fin.* to audit; **4.** to try (weights and measures); **5.** † to register (an edict).

VÉRIFIER, (SE), *v. refl.* to be verified.

VÉRIN, véran, [of unknown origin], *sm.* screw-jack, screw-crane. [Written also *Verrin* or *verrain.*]

VÉRINE, vérin', [from Verinas, a town in Venezuela], *sf.* **1.** verino: a fine kind of Spanish tobacco; **2.** *Naut.* pass-rope; **3.** *Naut.* binnacle-lamp.

VÉRISSIME, vérisim', [Lat.: verissimus, most true, superl. of verus, true], *adj.* most true, very true)

VÉRITABLE, véritabl', [vérité], *adj.* **true:** *a)* faithful, sincere, true-hearted; truthful, veracious; *b)* veritable, conformable to fact or truth, not false; *c)* real; not false or pretended; exact; *d)* genuine, pure, real, not counterfeit, unadulterated; *e)* excellent, real, regular; true-bred. **Un auteur fort —,** a most veracious author. **Être — dans ses paroles,** to be a man of one's word. **Être — dans ses promesses,** to be faithful to one's promises. **Une relation —,** a true account. **Tous ces détails sont véritables,** all those particulars are true. **Le — prix des choses,** the real price of things. **Il m'a rendu un — service,** he has rendered me a real service. **Un diamant —,** a real diamond. **De — or,** real gold. **Un — ami,** a true friend. **Un — savant,** a real scholar.

VÉRITABLEMENT, véritablœmân-t, *adv.* truly: *a)* according to truth; *b)* really, in reality, in fact; *c)* indeed, verily, really, in truth. **Le seul — bon ouvrage qu'il ait fait,** the only really good work he has written. **Voilà une femme qui aimait — son mari,** that is a woman who really loved her husband. *Volt.* **Je crois — qu'il en est ainsi,** I really believe it is so.

VÉRITÉ, vérité, [Lat: veritas], *sf.* **truth:** *a)* verity; *b)* that which conforms to fact; true state of things, true representation; verity, true assertion; *c)* axiom, principle; *d)* veracity, sincerity, trueness, faithfulness; *e)* reality; that which is true; *f)* (in the Fine Arts) faithful adherence to nature or to whatever subject under treatment. **Dire la —,** to say the truth. **Chercher la —,** to seek truth. **Cet homme est la — même,** that man is truth itself. **Ami de Platon, mais encore plus de la vérité,** a greater partisan of truth

than of Plato. **La vérité est cachée au fond d'un puits**, *Fig.* truth lies in a well. **Vous connaîtrez la —, et la — vous rendra libres**, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. *Bib. John.* viii. 32. **C'est la — pure**, it is the exact truth. **Cela est de toute —**, that is the precise truth. **Dire à quelqu'un ses vérités**, *Fam.* to tell a person his own. **— banale**, truism. **Il est de la nature de toute — d'être claire et d'éclairer**, it is the nature of all truths to be clear and to enlighten. **Dis la —, et moque toi du qu'en dira-t-on**, speak the truth and shame the devil. **Découvrir, trouver une —**, to discover an axiom. **Un homme plein de —**, a very truthful man. **Un accent de —**, a truthful tone. **Un air de —**, a truthful air. **Cette conduite prouve la — de mon estime**, this conduct shows the sincerity of my esteem.

Prov. : **Toutes vérités ne sont pas bonnes à dire**, all truths are not to be spoken at all times. **Il n'y a que la vérité qui offense**, it is only the truth that offends; the greater the truth the greater the libel. **Dure vérité vaut mieux que haine cachée**, open rebuke is better than secret hatred. **On dit souvent la vérité en riant**, many a true word is spoken in jest. **La vérité sort de la bouche de l'innocence**, children and fools speak the truth. **Tôt ou tard la vérité se fait jour**, murder or truth will out.

À LA VÉRITÉ, *adv. phr.* to say the truth, it is true, indeed, in sooth.

† DE VÉRITÉ, *adv. phr.* truly, really.

EN VÉRITÉ, *adv. phr.* 1. verily, truly, really, in reality; 2. truly, in truth, indeed. *Bib.* **Je vous le dis en —**, verily, I say unto you. **En — vous avez tort**, indeed, you are wrong. **En —, croyez-vous ? or en — ?** really, do you believe ?

VERJUS, vèrzhû, [vert; jus], *sm.* 1. verjuice: *a*) juice of unripe or green grapes; *b*) juice of crab-apples. **Avoir un caractère aigre comme —**, to be as sour as a crab. **C'est jus vert ou —**, it is nearly the same thing, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

2. sour grapes, green grapes.

VERJUTER, vèrzhuté-r, [verjus], *va.* to flavour with verjuice.

VERJUTÉ, E, vèrzhuté, *adj.* 1. *Cook.* with verjuice; 2. sharp, tart, acid.

VERLAINE, verlèn, (Paul-Marie), poet (1844-1896).

VERMEIL, EILLE, vèrmèy, [Lat. : vermiculus, little worm], *adj.* vermilion, vermeil, beautifully red, ruddy, ruby, rosy. **Bouche vermeille**, rosy, red mouth. **Sang —**, ruddy blood. **Vin —**, red wine. **Teint —**, rosy complexion. **Gros et gras, le teint frais, et la bouche vermeille**, stout and fat, with blooming cheeks and ruddy lips. *Mol. Tart.* i. 5.

VERMEIL, *sm.* silver-gilt, vermeil.

VERMET, vèrmè, *sm.* worm-shell : *Vermetus*, a genus of molluscs.

VERMICELIER, vèrmisœlyé, *sm.* vermicelli-maker.

VERMICELLE, VERMICEL, vèrmisèl; some persons pronounce vèrmishèl, [Ital. : vermicelli; Lat. : vermiculus, dim. of vermis, a worm], *sm.* 1. vermicelli : little rolls of paste; 2. vermicelli-soup.

VERMICIDE, vèrmisid', [Lat. : vermis, worm; caedére, to kill], *adj.* vermifugal, anthelminthic.

VERMICIDE, *sm.* vermifuge, anthelminthic.

VERMICULAIRE, vèrmikulèr', [Lat. : vermiculus, little worm], *adj.* 1. vermicular; formed or moving like a worm; 2. vermiculose, vermiculous; *a*) resembling worms: worm-like, worm-shaped; *b*) full of worms; 3. *Anat.* vermiform : having the form of a worm.

VERMICULAIRE, *sf. Bot.* white stonecrop : *Sedum album.* **— brûlante**, biting stonecrop, wall-pepper : *Sedum acre.*

VERMICULÉ, E, vèrmikulé, [Lat. : vermiculus, little worm], *adj. Arch.* vermiculated, vermicular : inlaid or formed so as to resemble the track of worms.

VERMICULURES, vérmikulur', *sfpl. Arch.* vermiculated work.

VERMIFORME, vèrmiform', [Lat. : vermis, worm; forme], *adj. Nat.Hist.* vermiform, worm-shaped.

VERMIFUGE, vèrmifuzh', [Lat. : vermis, worm; fugāre, to drive out], *adj.* vermifugal, anthelminthic.

VERMIFUGE, *sm.* vermifuge, anthelminthic, helminthagogue.

VERMILLER, vèrmiyé-r, [ver], *vn. Hunt.* (of wild boars) to scratch for worms or roots.

VERMILLON, vèrmiyôn, [vermeil], *sm.* vermilion : *a*) red sulphuret of mercury; cinnabar; *b*) a bright red pigment obtained from cinnabar; *c*) beautiful red colour; redness, ruddiness, rosiness. **Le — de ses joues**, the rosiness of her cheeks.

VERMILLONNER, vèrmiyoné-r, *va.* 1. to vermilion : to cover with a red hue; to miniate; 2. to redden.

VERMILLONNER, *vn. Hunt.* (of badgers) to scratch for worms.

VERMINATION, vèrminasyôn, [Lat. : vèrmis, worm], *sf. Med.* vermination.

VERMINE, vèrmin', [Lat. : vermis, worm], *sf.* vermin : *a*) collectively, all parasitical insects; *b*) *Fig.* rabble.

VERMINEUX, EUSE, vèrminœ, œz', *adj. Med.* verminous : caused by worms.

VERMISSEAU, vèrmisô, [Lat. : vermis, worm], *sm.* [*Pl. Vermisseaux.*] 1. vermicule : little worm, grub; 2. *Fig.* worm, wretch, miserable person.

VERMIVORE, vérmivor', [Lat. : vermis, worm; vorāre, to devour], *adj.* vermivorous : feeding on worms.

VERMOULER (SE), sœ-vèrmoulè-r, [vermoulure], *v. refl.* to get worm-eaten.

VERMOULU, E, vèrmoulu, [ver; moudre], *adj.* worm-eaten, rotten.

VERMOULURE, vèrmoulur', [vermoulu], *sf.* 1. worm-hole; 2. dust of rotten wood.

VERMOUT, VERMOUTH, vèrmout, [Ger. : Wermuth, wormwood], *sm.* vermuth : a kind of bitters.

VERNACULAIRE, vèrnakulèr', [Lat. : vernaculus, home-born], *adj.* vernacular : native.

VERNAL, E, vèrnal, [Lat. : vernalis; ver, spring], *adj.* vernal : *a*) belonging to the spring; *b*) *Bot.* vernant, appearing in spring. **Point —**, vernal equinox.

VERNATION, vèrnasyôn, *sf. Bot.* vernation : the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.

VERNE, vèrn', *sm. Bot.* V. *Vergne.*

VERNE, (Jules), novelist, (1828-1905).

VERNI, E, vèrni, *adj.* 1. varnished; glazed; 2. (of leather) enamelled; 3. (of boots, shoes) patent.

VERNIER, vèrnyé, [vernis], *sm.* vernier : a small, movable, graduated scale.

VERNIR, vèrnir, [vernis], *va.* to varnish, to glaze, to polish. **— un tableau**, to varnish a painting.

VERNIS, vèrni-z, [of doubtful origin; perhaps Low Lat. : vitrinus, glassy, from Lat. : vitrum, glass], *sm.* 1. varnish : a thin resinous coating for wood, paper, metal, etc., impervious to air and moisture; 2. glaze : a vitreous coating to pottery-ware; glazing; 3. *Fig.* varnish, gloss. **Un — d'élégance**, a gloss of elegance. **Le — de la société**, the varnish of the world.

4. *Bot.* **— du Japon, sumac au —**, *a*) varnish-tree, Japan varnish-tree, varnish sumach : *Rhus vernicifera*; *b*) poison oak : *Rhus toxicodendron.* **Faux — du Japon**, ailanto : *Ailanthus glandulosa.*

VERNISSAGE vèrnisazh', [vernir], *sm.* glazing.

VERNISSER, vèrnisé-r, [vernis], *va.* to glaze : to cover with glaze. **— un pot de terre**, to glaze an earthen pot.

VERNISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be glazed.

VERNISSEUR, vèrnisœr, *sm.* 1. varnisher; 2. varnish-maker.

VERNISSURE, vèrnisur', *sf.* varnishing.

VÉROLE, vérol', [Late Lat. : variola; Lat. : varius, spotted], *sf. Med.* 1. pox, syphilis; 2. **Petite —**, small-pox, variola. **Petite — confluente**, confluent small-pox. **Petite — volante**, chicken-pox, varicella. **Marqué de la petite —**, pox-marked, pock-fretten. **Grain, marque de la petite —**, pock-mark, pock-hole.

VÉROLÉ, E, vérolé, *adj. Med.* pocky : infected with pox.

VÉROLETTE, vérolèt', *sf. Med.* varicella, chicken-pox.

VÉROLIQUE, vérolik', *adj. Med.* pocky : pertaining to pox.

VÉRON, vérôn, [for vairon], *sm. Ichth.* minnow. *Prov.* **Il faut savoir sacrifier un véron pour prendre un saumon**, one must lose a minnow to catch a salmon.

VÉRON, (Louis-Désiré), miscellaneous writer (1798-1867). — (Pierre), humorist (1833-1900).

VÉRONE, véron', *pnf. Geog.* Verona.

VÉRONIQUE, véronik', *sf.* 1. Veronica : a representation of the face of Jesus Christ on handkerchiefs; 2. † portrait; 3. *Bot.* speedwell, veronica : a genus of plants of the order scrophulariaceæ. **— mâle**, common speedwell. **— femelle, — petit chêne**, germander speedwell. **— de montagne**, mountain speedwell. **— à écussons**, narrow-leaved marsh speedwell, **— mouron**, long-leaved water speedwell, brooklime. **— à feuilles de lierre**, ivy-leaved chickweed speedwell. **— rustique**, green procumbent chickweed speedwell. **— en épi**, spiked speedwell. **— printanière**, vernal chickweed speedwell. **— à trois feuilles**, upright *or* trifid chickweed speedwell. **— des champs**, wall chickweed speedwell. **— à feuilles de serpolet**, smooth *or* thyme-leaved speedwell. **— femelle**, spurious *or* round-leaved toad-flax : *Linaria spuria.* **— des jardins, — des jardiniers**, ragged robin, meadow lychnis : *Lychnis flos cuculi.*

VERONIQUE, *pnf.* Veronica.

VERRAILLE, vèrrây', [verre], *sf.* small glass-wares.

VERRAIN, vèran, *sm.* V. *Vérin.*

VERRAT, vèra; the *t* is never pronounced. [Lat. : verres, a boar-pig], *sm.* boar, boar-pig.

VERRE, vêr, [Lat. : vitrum], *sm.* 1. glass : *a*) a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by the fusion of siliceous and alkaline matter; *b*) anything made of glass; *c*) pane of glass; *d*) glass-case; *e*) a drinking vessel of glass; *f*) a small vessel of glass; *g*) glassful; the quantity of liquor which a glass holds. *a*) **La fragilité du —**, the brittleness of glass. **Cela se casse comme du —, comme le —**, it is as brittle as glass. **Heureuse**

ment, il n'est pas de —, it is a good thing he is not made of glass : said of a person who falls down. **Bien lui prend de n'être pas en —**, it is lucky for him he was not made of glass. *Mol. F. Sav.* iii. 2. **Une maison de —**, *Fig.* a glass house. **Plat de —**, plate-glass. **Carreau de —**, pane of glass. **— à bouteilles**, bottle-glass. **— à vitres**, sheet-glass ; window-glass. **— coloré**, coloured glass. **— blanc**, crown glass. **— dépoli**, ground glass. **— taillé**, cut glass. **— soufflé**, blown glass. **Peinture sur —**, glass-painting. **Papier de —**, glass-paper. **— ardent**, burning glass. **Bouteille de —**, glass-bottle. *b)* **Un — de montre**, a watch-glass. **Verres de lunettes**, glasses, spectacles glasses. **— grossissant**, magnifying glass. **Collier de —**, necklace of glass beads. *c)* **Mettre une estampe sous —**, to put a glass to a print, to frame a print. *d)* **Un — de pendule**, a glass to put over a clock. **Cela est à mettre sous —**, that ought to be put in a glass-case, to be kept in lavender. *e)* **Grand —**, tumbler, large glass. **Petit —**, small glass. **— à patte**, **— à pied**, glass with a foot. **— gobelet**, **— plat**, tumbler. **— à vin de Champagne**, Champagne glass. **— à liqueur**, liqueur glass. **Choquer le —**, to touch glasses ; to hobnob. **Avoir le — à la main**, to be holding a glass, to be over a glass. **Qui casse les verres les paye**, *Fig.* whoever does the damage must pay for it. **Boire dans le — de quelqu'un**, to be living with another person on the same footing. **Entre les verres et les pots**, in one's cups. **Boire à plein —**, to drink a bumper. *f)* **Verres de couleurs**, couloured glasses. **Illuminations en verres de couleur**, illuminations in coloured lamps. *g)* **Un — de vin**, a glass of wine. **Un — d'eau**, water bottle : service for water drinking. **Boire un — d'eau**, to drink a glass of water. **Il se noierait dans un — d'eau**, *Fig.* a feather would sink him ; a puff of wind would knock him down. **Un petit —**, a glass of brandy.

2. **— d'antimoine**, glass of antimony : sulphuret of antimony. **— de Moscovie**, Muscovy glass : mica . **— volcanique**, obsidian.

VERRÉ, E, vèré, *adj.* glassy : resembling glass.

VERRÉE, vèré, *sf.* glass, glassful.

VERRERIE, vèr'ri, [verrier], *sf.* **1.** glass-house, glass-works : manufactory of glass ; **2.** glass-making, glass-work : manufacture of glass ; **3.** glass-trade ; **4.** (collectively) glass-wares.

VERRIER, vèryé, [verre], *sm.* **1.** glass-maker, glass-founder. (*Adject.*)

2. † glassman : a dealer in glass-wares ; **3.** glass-basket ; **4.** (*adject.*) **Peintre —**, painter on glass.

VERRIÈRE, vèryèr', [verre], *sf.* **1.** monteth : a large punch-bowl ; **2.** a vessel for washing wine-glasses ; **3.** glass (for pictures) ; glass-case ; **4.** glass-frame ; **5.** stained glass, window (of churches).

VERRINE, vèrin', [verre], *sf* **1.** glass (for pictures) ; **2.** glass-bell ; **3.** glass-tube (of a barometer) ; **4.** *Bot.* corn horse-tail : *Equisetum arvense.*

VERRINES, vèrin', *sfpl.* Cicero's orations against Verres.

VERROTERIE, vèrot'ri, [verre], *sf.* **1.** small glass-wares ; glass-trinkets ; **2.** glass-beads.

VERROU, vèrou, [Lat. : veruculum, dim. of veru, spit, broach], *sm.* bolt : a pin of metal used to fasten a door. **— de sûreté**, safety-bolt. **Fermer au —**, to bolt. **Ouvrir le —**, to draw the bolt, to unbolt the door. **Enfermer quelqu'un au —**, to bolt a person in. **Tenir quelqu'un sous le —**, to keep a person in prison. **Être sous les verrous**, to be shut up ; to be in prison. **Tirer le —**, to draw the bolt, to bolt the door.

VERROUILLER, vèrouyè-r, *va.* to bolt : to fasten with a bolt. **— une porte**, to bolt a door. **— quelqu'un**, to bolt, to lock a person in.

VERROUILLER (SE), *v. refl.* to bolt one's self in.

VERRUCAIRE, vèrukair, [Lat. : verruca, wart], *sf. Bot.* wartwort : a common name for certain lichens.

VERRUE, vèru, [Lat. : verruca], *sf.* wart : *a)* a small, hard tumour or excrescence, which forms at the surface of the skin ; *b) Bot.* knob.

VERRUQUEUX, EUSE, vèrrukœ, œz', [verrue], *adj.* **1.** *Nat. Hist.* wart-like ; **2.** warted : covered with warts ; **3.** *Bot.* warty, verrucose, verrucous : having little knobs or warts on the surface.

VERS, vêr ; the *s* is never heard ; yet some persons pronounce it in the plural. [Lat. : versus, a line, furrow ; vertĕre, to turn], *sm.* verse : *a)* a metrical line ; *b)* a piece of poetry. **Faire des vers**, to make verses, to compose verses, to versify. **Mettre en —**, to versify, to turn into verse. **Vers blancs**, blank verse.

VERS, vêr ; the *s* is never pronounced. [Lat. : versus, turned ; vertĕre, to turn], *prep.* **1.** towards, toward : *a)* in a direction or with a tendency to ; *b)* about ; near to, nearly ; *c) Fig.* with respect to, respecting, regarding. *a)* **Lever les mains — le ciel**, to hold up one's hands to heaven ; to hold up one's hands. **Se tourner vers la mer**, to turn towards the sea. **Se diriger — le but**, to go towards the goal. *b)* **Nous partirons — midi**, we shall start towards noon. **Je rentrai — le soir** I returned towards evening. **— les cinq heures**, about five o'clock. **— l'automne**, towards autumn. **— le commencement de ce règne**, about the beginning of this reign. *c)* **L'un de l'autre jaloux, l'un — l'autre perfides**, jealous of one another, false to one another. *Corn.*

2. to. **Je l'ai envoyé — vous**, I sent him to you.

VERSADE, vèrsad', [verser], *sf.* upsetting, overturning.

VERSAGE, vèrzash', [verser], *sm. Agr.* first ploughing.

VERSANT, E, vèrsân-t, ânt', *adj.* (of carriages) liable to overturn.

VERSANT, vèrsân-t, [verser], *sm.* side (of a mountain), slope ; watershed.

VERSATILE, vèrsatil', [Lat. : versatilis], *adj.* versatile : *a)* changing ; *b)* changeable, variable ; unsteady ; *c) Nat. Hist.* freely movable. **Un caractère —**, a versatile disposition. **Un homme —**, a versatile man.

VERSATILITÉ, vèrsatilité, *sf.* versatility : variableness, inconstancy.

VERSE, vèrs', [verser], *sf. Agr.* laying down.

À VERSE, *adv. phr.* hard, fast. **Il pleut à —**, the rain is pouring down.

VERSE, vèrs', [Lat. : versus, turned], *adj. m. Geom.* versed. **Sinus —**, versed sine.

VERSÉ, E, versé, *pa. p.* **1.** spilt ; **2.** shed. **Du sang —**, blood shed.

3. overturned, upset ; **4.** laid, lodged, beaten flat (as corn).

VERSÉ, E, [Lat. : versatus ; versari, to turn round], *adj.* versed, skilled (in), acquainted, conversant (with). **Un homme — dans les affaires de finance**, a man skilled in financial proceedings.

VERSEAU, vèrsô, [verser ; eau], *sm. Astron.* Aquarius, water-bearer : a sign of the zodiac.

VERSEMENT, vèrsœmân-t, [verser], *sm. Fin.* paying in, payment, deposit. **Il y aura un — à faire le mois prochain**, there is a payment to be made next month.

VERSER, versé-r, [Lat. : versāre, freq. of vertĕre, to turn], *va.* **1.** to pour, to pour out : *a)* to let or cause a liquid to flow out (accidentally) to spill ; *b)* to discharge in a continuous stream ; to send forth. **— de l'eau à terre**, to pour water on the ground. **— du vin dans une carafe**, to decant wine. **Versez le thé**, pour out the tea. (Absolutely). **— à boire**, to pour out to drink. **Versez-moi tout plein**, pour me out a full glass. **Vous avez versé trop de vin**, you have poured out too much wine. *Fig.* **Plusieurs de nos soldats ont été versés dans un autre bataillon**, several of our soldiers have been drafted off into another battalion.

2. to shed, to spill. **— des larmes**, to shed tears. **— le sang humain**, to shed human blood. **— son sang**, to shed one's blood. **Que de sang versé depuis le commencement de cette guerre !** how much blood has been shed since the beginning of this war !

3. to empty (solid things), to put. **— du blé dans un sac**, to put corn into a sack.

4. *Fig.* to pour forth. **— des consolations dans un cœur triste**, to console a sad heart. **Vos discours ont versé du baume sur ses blessures**, your words are balm to his wounds. **— ses peines dans le cœur compatissant d'un ami**, to pour forth one's sorrow into the heart of a friend

5. *Fig.* to confer, to grant, to give. **Je dois être pénétré de reconnaissance pour les bienfaits qu'il a versés sur cette pauvre fille**, I am exceedingly grateful for all the favours he has conferred upon that poor girl. *J. J. Rousseau.* **— la récompense d'une bonne action**, to give a reward for a noble deed.

6. to throw, to cast. **— le mépris, le ridicle sur quelqu'un**, to throw, to cast contempt, ridicule upon a person.

7. to spend lavishly, to lavish. **— l'or à pleine main**, to lavish gold.

8. *Fin.* to pay in ; to deposit, to lodge. **— une somme au Trésor public**, to deposit a sum at the Treasury. **— de l'argent chez un banquier**, to pay in money at a banker's. **— des fonds dans une affaire**, to invest capital in an affair. **Voici le total des sommes versées**, this is the total of sums paid in.

9. to overturn, to upset. **Ce cocher a versé sa voiture**, that coachman overturned his coach. **Le conducteur nous a versés**, the driver overturned us.

10. to lodge, to lay, to beat down, to beat flat. **L'orage a versé les blés**, the storm has laid the corn. **11.** to plough (a field).

VERSER, *vn.* **1.** to overturn, to upset, to break down. **La voiture a versé**, the carriage was overturned.

2. to be laid, to be lodged, to be beaten down. **Le grand vent fait — les seigles**, the high wind lays the rye.

VERSER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be shed, to be spilt ; **2.** to discharge itself. **Ce cours d'eau se verse dans le lac**, this stream flows into the lake.

VERSEUSE, versœz', [verser], *sf.* **1.** a woman who pours out ; **2.** coffee-pot or tea-pot for pouring out, at table.

VERSET, vèrsè, [vers], *sm.* verse : *a)* a short division of the chapters in the Scriptures *b)* a portion of an anthem.

VERSICOLORE, vèrsikolor', [Lat. : versus · color, colour], *adj.* versicolour, versico

loured, many-coloured : having various colours.

VERSICULE, vèrsikul, **VERSICULET**, vèrsikulè, [Lat. : versiculus, a little verse], *sm. Fam.* versicle : little verse.

VERSIFICATEUR, vèrsifikatœr, *sm.* versifier : one who makes verses.

VERSIFICATION, vèrsifikasyô*n*, *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* versification : the art or practice of composing verses.

VERSIFIER, vèrsifié-r, [Lat. : versificāre ; versus, verse ; facĕre, to make], *vn.* to versify : to make verses.

VERSIFIER, *va.* to versify : to turn into verses.

VERSION, vèrsion, [Lat. : versio ; vertĕre, to turn], *sf.* **1**. version : *a*) *Obsolet.* turning ; *b*) translation, the art of translating ; *c*) (in schools) translation from another language ; the manner of relating a fact. **La — des Septante**, the Septuagint version. **Il y a sur ce fait différentes versions**, there are several versions of that fact. **L'élève a fait sa — latine**, the pupil has done his Latin translation.

2. explanation, interpretation, translation. **Je voudrais bien entendre sa — de l'affaire**, I should very much like to hear his account of the affair.

VERSO, vèrso, [Lat, ablat. of versus, turned], *sm.* reverse, second page (of a leaf), back.

VERSOIR, vèrswar, [verser], *sm. Agr.* mouldboard (of a plough).

VERSTE, vèrst', *sf.* verst, werst : a Russian itinerary measure, containing 1076 meters or about 1166 yards.

VERT, **E**, vèr, èrt', [Lat. : viridis], *adj.* **1**. green : *a*) of the colour of growing plants ; green coloured ; *b*) verdant, grassy ; *c*) sappy, full of sap, not dry ; *d*) undried ; *e*) raw ; *f*) unripe, immature ; *g*) blooming ; early, young ; *h*) undecayed ; brisk, hale, hearty, robust, vigorous, lusty. *a*) **Drap —**, green cloth. **Des rameaux verts**, green branches. **— comme pré**, fine green. *c*) **Cet arbre est encore —**, that tree is still green. **Bois —**, green wood. *d*) **Morue verte**, fresh cod. *e*) **Cuir —**, green hide, raw leather. **Des fruits verts**, unripe fruit, green fruit. *f*) **Pois verts**, green peas. **Haricots verts**, French beans. **Langue verte**, (argot,) thieve's slang, flash. **Il trouve les raisins trop verts**, *Fig.* he finds the grapes too sour. **Entre deux verts une mûre**, one good thing for two bad ones. *g*) **La verte jeunesse**, early youth. **Les vertes années**, the early years. *h*) **Une verte vieillesse**, a green old age. **Un vieillard encore —**, a hale and hearty old man.

2. (of stones) fresh : newly extracted ; **3**. (of wine) tart, acid ; **4**. *Fig.* sharp, harsh, severe. **Une verte réprimande**, a sharp reprimand.

5. firm, resolute. **Il ne faut point avoir de mollesse en sa vie ; je suis —**, there must be no weakness in us ; I am firm.

VERT, *sm.* **1**. green : *a*) a green colour ; *b*) *Phys.* a secondary colour compounded of the primaries blue and yellow. **— pré**, grass-green. **— pomme**, apple-green. **— d'eau**, **— de mer**, sea-green. **Gros —**, cabbage green. **— foncé**, deep green, dark green. **— de montagne — de Hongrie**, mountain-green. **— d'émeraude**, emerald-green. **— jaune**, yellow-green. **— brun**, brownish-green. **— d'olive**, olive green, olive. **— de vessie**, sap-green.

2. green, grass ; green food. **Mettre des chevaux au —**, to turn horses out to grass. **Faire prendre le — à un cheval**, to keep a horse on green food. **Manger son blé en —**, *Fig.* to spend one's money before one gets it. **Prendre sur le —**, to pick, to gather before ripeness ; *Fig.* to be bold. **Laisser sur le —**, *Fig.* to leave, to give up, to abandon.

3. green, greenness, viridity. **Prendre quelqu'un sans —**, *Fig.* to catch a person napping. **Employer le — et le sec**, *Fig.* to neglect no means.

4. acidity, tartness (of wine) ; **5**. *Miner.* **— antique**, **— d'Egypte**, verd-antique : a species of marble **— de Brunswick**, Brunswick green : protochloride of copper. **— de chrome**, green oxide of chrome. **— de cuivre**, malachite.

VERT-DE GRIS, vèrdœgri, *sm.* verdigris.

VERTÉBRAL, **E**, vèrtébral', [vertèbre], *adj. Anat.* vertebral : pertaining to the vertebræ. **Colonne vertébrale**, vertebral column, spinal column, spine, backbone. **Artère vertébrale**, vertebral artery.

VERTÈBRE, vèrtèbr', [Lat. : vertebra], *sf. Anat.* vertebra (*pl.* vertebræ) : a joint or bone of the spina. **Vertèbres cervicales**, cervical vertebræ. **Vertèbres dorsales**, dorsal vertebræ. **Vertèbres lombaires**, lumbar vertebræ.

VERTÉBRÉ, **E**, vèrtébré, *adj. Naut. Hist.* vertebrate, vertebrated : *a*) having a backbone or vertebral column ; vertebral ; *b*) *Bot.* contracted at intervals. **Animaux vertébrés**, vertebrated animals, vertebrates, vertebrata.

VERTÉBRÉS, *smpl.* vertebrates, vertebrata.

VERTELLE, vèrtèl', *sf. Technol.* sluice of a salt-pond.

VERTEMENT, vèrtœmâ*n*-t, [vert], *adv.* **1**. vigorously, firmly ; **2**. smartly, sharply, harshly. **Il faut lui parler —**, you must speak sharply to him.

VERTENELLES, vèrtœnèl, *sfpl. Naut.* pintles (of the rudder).

VERTERELLE, vèrtœrèl', **VERTEVELLE**, vèrtœvèl', [Lat. : vertibula, vertebra ; vertĕre, to turn], *sf.* staple (of a bolt).

VERTEX, vèrtèks, [Lat.], *sm.* vertex : crown, top of the head.

VERTICAL, **E**, vértikal, [Lat. : verticalis, from vertex], *adj.* vertical : *a*) being in the zenith, placed perpendicularly over the head ; *b*) being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon ; *c*) passing through the zenith and nadir of a place ; *d*) upright ; perpendicular. **Plan —**, vertical plane. **Point —**, zenith, vertical point. **Cercles verticaux**, vertical circles.

VERTICAL, *sm. Astron.* vertical circle, vertical. **Premier —**, prime vertical.

VERTICALE, *sf.* vertical line, vertical.

VERTICALEMENT, vèrtikal'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* vertically.

VERTICALITÉ, vèrtikalité, *sf.* verticalness, verticality : the state of being vertical.

VERTICILLE, verticil', [Lat.: verticillus, dim. of vertex], *sm. Bot.* verticil, verticillus, whorl, ring : a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

VERTICILLÉ, **E**, vertisillé, *adj. Bot.* verticillate, verticillated, whorled : growing in rings or whorls.

VERTICITÉ, vèrtisité, [Lat. : vertĕre, to turn], *sf. Phys.* verticity : the property of turning to some particular point.

VERTIGE, vèrtizh', [Lat. : vertigo ; vertĕre, to turn], *sm.* **1**. giddiness : *a*) vertigo (*pl.* vertigines), dizziness, swimming, whirling in the head ; *b*) *Fig.* vertiginousness, infatuation, intoxication, high mental excitement, frenzy, madness. **Éprouver des vertiges**, to feel a swimming in the head. **Être pris de —**, to be seized with a giddiness. **Être sujet aux vertiges**, to be subject to giddiness. **Cela donne le —**, it makes one giddy. **— ténébreux**, *Med.* scotomy : giddiness, with dimness of sight. **Le — qui s'était emparé des esprits**, the infatuation that had stolen over the minds of all. **Esprit de —**, spirit of infatuation.

2. *Veter.* staggers.

VERTIGINEUX, **EUSE**, vèrtizhinœ-z, œz', [Lat : vertiginosus], *adj.* **1**. giddy, dizzy : *a*) causing giddiness ; *b*) vertiginous ; affected with, or liable to, giddiness ; **2**. *Med.* vertiginous : pertaining to vertigo. **Une hauteur vertigineuse**, a giddy height.

VERTIGO, vèrtigo, [Lat.], *sm.* **1**. *Fam.* whim, caprice, maggot, crotchet. **Voyez un peu quel — lui prend**, why, what is the matter with her ?

2. *Veter.* staggers ; **3**. vertigo : a genus of shells.

VERTOT, vertô, (René-Aubert de), historian (1655-1735).

VERTU, vèrtu, [Lat. : virtus], *sf.* virtue : *a*) valour, courage, moral energy (the Latin and primitive signification of this word) ; *b*) moral goodness, virtuousness, uprightness, rectitude ; *c*) a particular moral excellence ; *d*) virtuous person ; *e*) chastity ; *f*) acting power ; property, quality ; secret agency, efficacy ; *g*) *Theol.* one of ar order of angels. *a*) **N'avoir ni force ni —**, to have neither energy nor strength. **Benjamin est sans force, et Juda sans —**, Benjamin is without strength, and Juda without valour. *Rac. Ath.* i. 1. *b*) **Ainsi que la — le crime a ses degrés**, there are degrees in crime as well as in virtue. **— austère**, austere virtue. **Un acte de —**, a virtuous act. **Un homme de grande —**, **de haute —**, a man of virtue, a truly upright man. **Faire de nécessité —**, to make a virtue of necessity. *c*) **On méprise tous ceux qui n'ont aucune —**, people despise those who have no virtue whatever **La princesse palatine avait les vertus que le monde admire**, the Palatine princess had the virtues which the world admires. *Bossuet. A. de Gonz.* **Vertus théologales**, theological virtues. **Vertus cardinales**, cardinal virtues. *d*) **La — la plus ferme évite les hasards**, the most virtuous avoid temptation. **Honorer la —**, to honour virtue. **Persécuter la —**, to persecute virtue. **Ajoutez la — à votre foi, et à la — la science**, add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge. *Bib. 2 Peter*, i. 5. *f*) **Les vertus des plantes**, the virtues of plants. **Des poisons sans force et sans —**, poisons without power or virtue. *Prov.* **La vertu trouve toujours sa récompense**, virtue is its own reward.

EN VERTU DE, *prep. phr.* in, by virtue of : in consequence of. **En — de telle loi**, by virtue of such a law. **En — de quoi**, in virtue of which.

† **VERTUBLEU**, vèrtublœ, **VERTUCHOU**, vèrtushou, *interj.* [vertu ; Dieu], bless my heart !

VERTUEUSEMENT, vèrtuœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* virtuously.

VERTUEUX, **EUSE**, vèrtuœ-z, œz', *adj.* virtuous : *a*) upright ; having virtue, acting in conformity to the moral law ; *b*) chaste ; being in conformity to the moral law. **Un homme —**, an upright man. **Une femme vertueuse**, a virtuous woman. **Une action vertueuse**, a virtuous action.

VERTUGADE, vèrtugad', *sf.* **VERTUGADIN**, vèrtugada*n* [Span.: vertugado], *sm.* **1**.

farthingale, hoop; 2. *Fig.* antiquated thing, old stuff; 3. turf glacis.

VERTUMNE, vèrtumn', *pnm. Mythol.* Vertumnus.

VERVE, vèrv', [origin uncertain, perhaps Lat.: verbum, word], *sf.* 1. whim, caprice, fancy, freak, maggot. (Little used in this sense).

2. rapture; fervour, spirit, animation. **— poétique**, poetical spirit. **Être en —**, to be animated. **Écrire avec —**, to write with animation. **Avoir de la —**, to be lively, spirited, sprightly. **Ce peintre a de la —**, that painter's paintings are full of life. **Il y a de la — dans cet ouvrage**, this work is written in an animated style.

VERVEINE, vèrvèn, [Lat.: verbena], *sf. Bot.* vain: *Verbena*, a genus of plants of the order verbenaceae.

VERVELLE, vèrvèl', [Lat.: vertibula, vertebra], *sf. Falc.* vervel, varvel: a small ring attached to the ends of the jesses of a hawk.

VERVEUX, vèrvœ, [Like vervelle from Lat.: vertĕre, to turn], *sm. Fish.* hoop-net.

VÉSANIE, vézani, [Lat.: vesania, madness], *sf. Med.* vesania, madness.

VESCE, vès', [Lat.: vicia], *sf. Bot.* vetch: *Vicia*, a genus of leguminous plants. **— cultivée**, **— commune**, common vetch, tare. **— jaune**, rough-podded yellow vetch. **— des haies**, bush vetch. **— hérissée**, hairy tare. **— à quatre graines**, smooth tare. **Rempli de vesces**, vetchy.

VESCERON, vèsrǒn, [vesce], *sm. Bot.* hairy tare: *Ervum hirsutum*.

VÉSICAL, E, vézikal, [Lat.: vesicalis], *adj. Anat. Med.* vesical: pertaining to the bladder.

VÉSICANT, E, vézikân-t, ânt', [Lat.: vesicans, from vesicāre, to blister], *adj. Med.* blistering, vesicant, vesicatory.

VÉSICANT, *sm. Med.* vesicant, blistering agent, blistering application, epispastic.

VÉSICATION, vézikasyôn, [Lat.: vesicāre, to blister], *sf. Med.* vesication: the process of raising blisters.

VÉSICATOIRE, vézikatwar', *adj. Med.* vesicatory, vesicant, blistering.

VÉSICATOIRE, *sm. Med.* vesicatory: blistering application, blistering plaster; blister. **Appliquer un — à**, to blister, to vesicate.

VÉSICULAIRE, vézikulèr', [vésicule], *adj.* vesicular, vesiculous, vesiculate, bladdery: pertaining to vesicles; consisting of vesicles.

VÉSICULATION, vésikulasyôn, *sf. Med.* vesication.

VÉSICULE, vézikul', [Lat.: vesicula, dim. of vesica, bladder], *sf.* vesicle: *a) Med.* little bladder; a small irregularly circumscribed elevation of the cuticle containing a transparent watery fluid; *b) Bot., Anat.* a small membranous cavity, a small bladder.

VÉSICULEUX, EUSE, vézikulœ, œz', *adj. Med.* vesiculate, bladdery.

VÉSINE, vézin', [provin.], *sf.* south-west wind.

VESOU, vœzou, *sm.* sugar-cane juice.

VESPASIEN, vèspazyan, *pnm.* Vespasianus.

VESPASIENNE, vèspazyèn', [Vespasianus, the Roman emperor who put a tax on urinals], *sf.* public urinal, in the form of a sentry-box.

VESPER, vèspèr, [Lat.], *sm.* Vesper: the evening-star, Venus.

VESPÉRAL, E, vesperal, *adj.* vesperal: pertaining to the evening, or to vespers.

VESPÉRIE, vèspéri, [vesper, evening], *sf.* 1. † *Univ.* evening disputation of a candidate to the doctor's degree; 2. *Fig.* lecture, reprimand.

† **VESPÉRISER**, vèspérizé-r, *va.* to lecture, to reprimand.

VESPERTILIENS, vèspèrtilyan, *sm. pl. Zool.* vespertilionidæ: a family of cheiropterous animals.

VESPERTILION, vèspèrtiliǒn, [Lat.: vespertilio, a bat; vesper, evening], *sm. Zool.* vespertilio: bat.

VESPÉTRO, vèspétro, *sm.* vespetro: a cordial.

VESSE, vès', [vesser], *sf. Vulg.* foist, fizzle, a bad smell. **Avoir la —**, to be in a funk.

VESSE-DE-LOUP, vès'dœ lou, *sf. Bot.* puff-ball.

VESSER, vèsé-r, [Lat.: vesire], *vn. Vulg.* to foist, to fizz, to fizzle, to funk. **— du bec**, to have an offensive breath.

VESSIE, vèsi, [Lat.: vesica, bladder], *sf.* a. *Anat.* bladder. **— natatoire**, swimming bladder. **Il veut faire croire que des vessies sont des lanternes**, *Fig.* he would have you believe that the moon is made of green cheese.

2 *Med.* blister, vesicule, pustule.

VESSIGON, vèsigǒn, [vessie], *sm. Veter.* vessigon, vessicon, windgall: soft swelling on a horse's leg.

VESTA, vèsta, *pnf.* Vesta: *a) Mythol.* the goddess of the hearth; *b)* an asteroid.

VESTALE, vèstal', [Lat.: vestalis, vestal], *sf.* vestal: *a)* a virgin consecrated to Vesta; *b) Fig.* a chaste woman.

VESTE, vèst', [Lat.: vestis, coat], *sf.* 1. vest: a waistcoat or body garment for men; 2. jacket; 3. *Pop.* failure, check. **Remporter une —**, to meet with a complete failure; to get snubbed.

VESTIAIRE, vèstièr', [Lat.: vestiarius, from vestis, coat], *sm.* 1. vestiary, dressing-room, wardrobe; cloak-room; 2. robing-room; vestry; 3. expense of clothing (in a convent).

VESTIAIRE, *adj.* vestiarian: relating to dress or vestments.

VESTIBULAIRE, vèstibulèr', *adj. Anat.* vestibular: pertaining to the vestibule.

VESTIBULE, vèstibul', [Lat.: vestibulum], *sm.* 1. vestibule: *a) Antiq.* a large open space before the door of a house; *b) Arch.* entrance-hall, hall, anteroom, lobby, waiting room; *c) Anat.* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear; *d) Anat.* the angular space between the nymphæ.

VESTIGE, vèstizh', [Lat.: vestigium], *sm.* vestige: *a)* footstep, footprint, track, the mark of the foot left on the earth; *b) Fig.* trace, remains of something; *c)* mark, trace, token, sign. **Un désert où il n'y a aucun — d'homme**, a desert where there is not a vestige of man. **Suivre les vestiges de quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to follow in a person's footsteps. **Des vestiges de camps romains**, remains of Roman camps. **Des vestiges de civilisation**, traces of civilization. **Il ne reste aucun — de cette époque**, there are no traces of that time to be found.

VESTON, vèstǒn, [veste], *sm.* jacket.

VÉSUVE, vézuv', *sm. Geog.* Vesuvius.

VÉSUVIEN, IENNE, vézuvyan, en', *adj.* 1. Vesuvian: pertaining to the volcano Vesuvius; 2. *Fig.* overexcited; hot-headed. **Des têtes vésuviennes**, hot-headed people.

VÉSUVIENNE, *sf.* 1. *Miner.* vesuvian: idocrase.

VÊTEMENT, vèt'mân-t, [vêtir], *sm.* 1. vestment, garment: a covering, some part of clothing or dress; 2. (in general) vesture, dress, garments, clothing, vestment, wearing-apparel, clothes. **Un — léger**, a light garment. **Des vêtements chauds**, warm clothes, clothing. **Changer de —**, to change one's clothes. **Les vêtements sacerdotaux**, sacerdotal garments.

3. *Fig.* garb, dress. **Combien de pensées ne diffèrent que par le —** ! how many similar thoughts are expressed in other words!

VÉTÉRAN, vétérân, [Lat.: veteranus; vetus, veteris, old], *sm.* 1. veteran: old soldier; 2. (in colleges) a pupil remaining a second year in the same class.

VÉTÉRAN, *adj. m.* veteran: long practised.

VÉTÉRANCE, vétérâns', [vétéran], *sf.* quality of a veteran.

VÉTÉRINAIRE, vétérinèr', [Lat.: veterinarius; veterina (bestia), a beast of burden], *adj.* veterinary: relating to cattle; pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals. **Art —**, veterinary art. **Médecin —**, veterinarian, veterinary surgeon, veterinary.

VETERINAIRE, *sm.* veterinarian, veterinary surgeon, horse-doctor, veterinary.

VÉTILLARD, E, vétiyar, ard', [vétille], *sm. f.* trifler.

VÉTILLE, vétiy', [Span.: vetilla, dim. of veta, vein], *sf.* trifle: unimportant thing. **S'amuser à des vétilles**, to be amused with trifles. **S'arrêter à des vétilles**, to stop at trifles. **De la moindre — il fait une merveille**, he makes a wonder of the merest trifle. *Mol. Mis.* ii. 5.

VÉTILLER, vétiyé-r, [vétille], *vn.* 1. to trifle; to amuse one's self with trifles; 2. to stand upon trifles.

VÉTILLEUR, EUSE, vétiyœr, œz', *sm. f.* trifler.

VÉTILLEUR, EUSE, *adj.* caring about trifles; over-nice.

VÉTILLEUX, EUSE, vétiyœ-z, œz', [vétille], *adj.* 1. ticklish, tedious; requiring minute care. **Une besogne vétilleuse**, a tedious work.

2. (of persons) over-nice, fastidious; caring about trifles, particular. **Il était naturellement — et grondeur**, he was naturally cross and fastidious. *Retz. Mémoires.*

VÊTIR, vêtir, [Lat.: vestire; vestis, coat; O. Fr. vestir], *va.* [*Je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt, nous vêtons, vous vêtez, ils vêtent*; *je vêtais*; *je vêtis, nous vêtîmes*; *je vêtirai*; *je vêtirais*; *vêts, vêtons, vêtez*; *que je vête*; *que je vêtisse*; *vêtant*; *vêtu*]. 1. to clothe, to dress; to vest; to robe; to array. **Son valet de chambre l'a vêtu**, his servant dressed him. **— les pauvres**, to clothe the poor.

2. to put on. **— une robe**, to put on a dress.

3. † *Law-t.* to vest: to place in possession, to make possessor of. (*Investir* is the word now used).

VÊTIR (SE), *v. refl.* to dress one's self, to put on one's clothes, to dress. **Vêtez-vous promptement**, dress yourself quickly. **Se — à la française**, to dress in the French fashion.

VÉTIVER, vetivé-r, (Tamul), *sm. Bot.* vetiver: *a) Bot.* cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatas*, an East Indian grass; *b)* cuscus root; the dried roots of this plant, which yield a very agreeable and persistent odour *c)* a scent or perfume.

VETO, véto, [Lat.: I forbid; vetāre, to forbid], *sm.* veto (pl. vetoes): *a) Polit.* the power possessed by the executive branch of a government (king or president) to negative a bill passed by the legislature; *b)* the

act of refusing to sign such a bill; *c*) the power which one branch of legislature of a country may have to negative the resolutions of another branch; *d*) *Fig.* forbidding, opposition. **Mettre son — à,** to put one's veto on, to veto. **Chaque chambre a le — sur l'autre,** each house has a veto on the other.

VÊTU, E, vêtu, *pa. p.* and *adj.* **1.** clothed, dressed; **2.** clad, arrayed. **Un pauvre enfant — de noir,** a poor child dressed in black. **Un homme mal —,** a badly dressed man. **Il est magnifiquement —,** he is splendidly dressed. **Elle était vêtue fort décemment,** she was dressed very neatly. **Légère et court vêtue,** light-footed, wearing short skirts. **Il est — comme un moulin à vent,** *Fig.* he is dressed in linen. **Être — comme un oignon,** *Fig.* to wear several things one over the other.

VÊTURE, vétur', [vêtir], *sf.* **1.** clothing; **2.** *Cath. Ch.* ceremony of taking the habit (of a friar), the veil (of a nun).

VÉTUSTE, vétust, [Lat. : vetustus, old]. *adj.* old, decayed, antiquated.

VÉTUSTÉ, vétusté, [Lat. : vetustas; vetus, old], *sf.* age, old age, oldness; antiquity; decay. **Tomber de —,** to fall into decay, to crumble away with age.

VÉTYVER. V. *Vétiver.*

VEUF, VEUVE, vœf, vœv', the *s* of the plural masculine is never pronounced. [Lat. : viduus, widower; vidua, widow], *adj.* **1.** widowed; widower *m.*, widow *f.* **Elle est veuve depuis peu,** she has lately become a widow. **Un homme —,** a widower.

2. *Fig.* widowed; bereft, deprived. **Vos villes sont veuves de rois,** your towns are deprived of kings. **Cette église est veuve de son évêque,** this church is deprived of its bishop.

VEUF, EUVE, *sm. f.* widower *m.*, widow *f.* **Épouser une veuve,** to marry a widow. **Une jeune veuve,** a young widow. *Slang.* the guillotine. **Épouser la veuve,** to be guillotined.

VEULE, vœl', [of unknown origin], *adj.* **1.** soft, weak. **Je me sens tout —,** I feel very weak. **Plante —,** weak plant.

2. *Gard.* light. **Terre —,** light earth.

VEULERIE, vœleri [veule], *sf.* want of strength, of energy.

VEUVAGE, vœvazh', [veuf], *sm.* **1.** widowhood: *a*) widowerhood, the state of a widower; *b*) the state or condition of a widow. **Pendant son —,** during his or her widowhood. **Après une année de —,** after a year's widowhood.

VEUVE, vœv, *sf.* **1.** *Ornith.* widow-bird, or whydah bird or finch; **2.** *Bot.* scabious marked with white and purple.

VEXANT, E, vèksân-t, ânt', [vexer], *adj.* vexing, vexatious, teasing.

VEXATEUR, TRICE, vèksatœr, tris', *adj.* vexatious : barassing, distressing.

VEXATION, vèksasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : vexatio], *sf.* vexation : *a*) the act of irritating, troubling or harassing; annoyance; *b*) state of being disturbed in mind; disquiet, trouble; affliction. *a*) **Commettre des vexations,** to annoy, to molest. **Les vexations qu'éprouve ce malheureux peuple,** the annoyances that infortunate nation endures. **Éprouver des vexations,** to suffer annoyances.

VEXATOIRE, vèksatwar', *adj.* vexatious : harassing, annoying, troublesome.

VEXER, vèksé-r, [Lat. : vexāre], *va,* to vex : *a*) to disturb, to disquiet; to torment, to disturb, to disquiet; to torment, to harass, to molest; *b*) *Fam.* to annoy; to irritate, to make angry. **On reproche à Louis XI d'avoir vexé ses sujets,** Lewis XI is accused of having persecuted his people. **Cela me vexe, je suis vexé de cela,** it annoys me, I am vexed at it.

VEXER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to get vexed; **2.** to tease each other.

VEXILLAIRE, vèksillèr', [Lat. : vexillarius], *sm. Rom. Antiq.* vexillary : standard-bearer.

VEXILLAIRE, *adj.* vexillary : *a*) pertaining to a standard; *b*) *Bot.* resembling a standard or banner.

VIABILITÉ, viabilité, [Lat. : **1.** vitæ habilis, capable of living; **2.** Via, a way], *sf.* **1.** *Med.* viability : aptitude to live; **2.** good state of ways and roads.

VIABLE, viabl', [vie], *adj. Med.* viable : capable of living.

VIADUC, viaduk, [Lat. : via, a way; ducĕre, to lead], *sm. Civ. Eng.* viaduct : an elevated construction of arches, for carrying roads or railways.

VIAGER, ÈRE, viazhé, èr', [O. Fr. : viage, time of life], *adj.* for life; **rente viagère,** life-annuity.

VIAGER, *sm.* life-interest.

VIAGÈREMENT, viazhèr'mân-t, *adv.* for life, during one's life.

VIANDE, vyând', [Lat. : vivenda, things to live on; vivĕre, to live], *sf.* **1.** † viand, food, victuals. **Les poires sont — très salubre,** pears are very wholesome food. **— de carême,** Lenten food. **— creuse,** meagre diet; *Fig.* empty, vain delusion. **Se repaître de viandes creuses,** *Fig.* to feed on vain hopes. **Ma foi, si vous songez à nourrir votre esprit, c'est de — bien creuse,** upon my word; if you think of feeding your mind, you will get poor diet. *Mol. F. Sav.* 7. **Ce n'est pas — prête,** we must wait a while. **Cette — est tendre comme rosée,** this meat is as tender as a chicken. **C'est un mangeur de viande apprêtées,** he is a spunger.

2. meat : the flesh of animals used as food. **— de boucherie, grosse —,** butcher's meat. **L'odeur de la —,** the smell of meat. **Manger de la —,** to eat meat. **— neuve,** fresh joint, meat brought for the first time upon the table. **— blanche,** white meat : poultry, veal. **— noire,** brown meat : game. **Menue —,** fowl and game. **— faisandée, hasardée,** meat kept till it is high.

VIANDER, vyândé-r, [viande], *vn. Hunt.* (of deer), to pasture, to feed.

VIANDIS, vyândi, [viander], *sm. Hunt.* **1.** pasture, feeding, grazing; **2.** browse, browsing.

VIARDOT, viardot, [Louis], miscellaneous writer (1800-1883).

VIATIQUE, viatik', [Lat. : viaticum; via, a way], *sm.* vaticum : *a*) provisions or money given to a friar for a journey; *b*) *Fig.* the eucharist given to a sick person.

VIAU, vio [Théophile] de, poet. (1590-1626).

VIBICES, vibis', [Lat. : vibex], *sfpl. Med.* vibices : marks, spots (on the skin).

VIBORD, vibord, *sm. Naut.* waist (of a ship).

VIBRANT, E, vibrân-t, ânt', *adj.* vibrating, vibratory, vibrative, vibratile, oscillating. **Cordes vibrantes,** vibrating cords. **Pouls —,** vibrating pulse.

VIBRATEUR, vibratœr, *sm. Elect.* vibrator.

VIBRATILE, vibratil', [vibrer], *adj.* vibratil : *a*) susceptible of vibrating; *b*) adapted to vibratory motion.

VIBRATILITÉ, vibratilité, *sf.* vibratility : susceptibility of being thrown into vibration.

VIBRATION, vibrasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : vilbratio], *sf.* vibration : *a*) *Phyl.* a motion to and fro, a regular reciprocal motion of a body or of particles of an elastic medium; *b*) *Mus.* a regular motion of a string or cord, which, suspended or stretched between two fixed points, swings or shakes to and fro; *c*) oscillation. **Les vibrations d'un diapason, d'une corde sonore,** the vibrations of a diapason, of a musical string or cord. **Les vibrations de l'air,** the vibrations of the air. **— de la voix,** vibration of the voice. **Les vibrations d'un pendule,** the oscillations or vibrations of a pendulum.

VIBRATOIRE, vibratwar', *adj.* vibratory : consisting in vibration.

VIBRER, vibré-r, [Lat. : vibrāre], *vn.* to vibrate : *a*) to move to and fro, to oscillate, to swing; *b*) to quiver. **Faire —,** to vibrate; to thrill over; to touch. **Faire — la voix,** to make the voice quiver. **Faire — les cordes sensibles de l'âme,** to touch, to move the feelings.

VIBRION, vibriôn, *sm. Zool.* vibrio : a genus of infusoria.

VIBRIONIENS, vibrionyan, *smpl. Zool.* vibrionidæ : a family of infusoria.

VIBRISSES, vibris', [Lat. : vibrissa, a hair of the nostril], *sfpl.* vibrissæ : *a*) the hairs growing within the nostrils; *b*) *Zool.* stiff, long, pointed bristles growing from the upper lip and other parts of the head.

VIBROSCOPE, vibroskop, [vibrer; Gr. : σκοπεῖν, to examine], *sm.* vibroscope : an instrument for registering vibrations.

VICAIRE, vikèr', [Lat. : vicarius], *sm.* **1.** vicar : *a*) a substitute in office; deputy, lieutenant, vicegerent; *b*) a functionary under a bishop. **Grand —, — général,** vicar-general. **— apostolique,** apostolical vicar. **Le — de Jésus-Christ,** the vicar of Christ, the pope.

2. curate : the assistant of a vicar or rector of a parish.

VICAIRE, *adj. Theol.* vicarious.

VICAIRE, [Gabriel], *poet.* [1848-1900].

VICAIRIE, vikèri, [vicaire], *sf.* **1.** vicarship,

VICAIRIE, vikèri, [vicaire], *sf.* **1.** vicarship, vicariate; **2.** vicarage : the benefice of a vicar; **3.** chapel of ease.

VICARIAL, E, vikarial, *adj.* vicarial : pertaining to a vicar; vicarious.

VICARIAT, vikaria, *sm.* **1.** vicarship, vicariate : the office of a vicar; vicegerency; **2.** vicarage : the house or residence of a vicar; **3.** curacy.

VICARIER, vikarié-r, [vicaire], *vn.* **1.** to perform the duties of a curate; **2.** to hold a subordinate office.

VICE, vis', [Lat. : vitium], *sm.* vice : blemish, defect, fault; flaw; *b*) defect, bad trick, in a horse; *c*) evil course of conduct, wrong conduct; moral fault or failing; *d*) depravity, corruption of manners, immorality; lewdness; *e*) vicious, depraved person. *a*) **Il y a un — considérable dans cet acte,** there is a great fault in that deed. **— de forme,** defect in the form. **Le — d'un raisonnement,** the defect of an argument. **— de conformation,** defect in the conformation. *c*) **Un — de prononciation,** a defect of pronunciation. *c*) **Esprits oisifs, que le — possède,** idle minds addicted to vice. **L'ivrognerie est un vilain —,** drunkenness is a great failing. **Le — l'a quitté, mais il n'a pas quitté le —,** he was addicted to vice until he died. *d*) **Vivre dans le —,** to live in vice. **Croupir dans le —,** to wallow in vice. *e*) **Flatter le — en crédit,** to flatter the successful vice. **Châtier le —,** to punish vice. *Prov.* : **Pauvreté n'est pas vice,** poverty is no crime.

VICE, vis', [Lat. : ablat. of vicis, change,

turn], *prefix*, vice : denoting one who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority; deputy, lieutenant, substitute.

VICE-AMIRAL, visamiral, *sm.* 1. vice-admiral : an officer next in rank to an admiral; 2. vice-admiral's ship; second ship of a fleet (when it is under the command of an admiral). [*Pl. Vice-amiraux.*]

VICE-AMIRAUTÉ, visamirôté, *sf.* vice-admiralty. [*Pl. Vice-amirautés.*]

VICE-BAILLI, vis'bayi, *sm.* vice-bailiff. [*Pl. Vice-baillis.*]

VICE-CHANCELIER, vis'shâ*n*sœlyé, *sm.* vice-chancellor. [*Pl. Vice-chanceliers.*]

VICE-CONSUL, vis'kô*n*sul, *sm.* vice-consul. [*Pl. Vice-consuls.*]

VICE-CONSULAT, vis'kô*n*sula, *sm.* vice-consulship. [*Pl. Vice-consulats.*]

VICE-DIEU, vis'dyœ, *sm.* 1. secondary divinity; 2. (disparagingly) the pope. [*Pl. Vice-Dieux.*]

VICE-GÉRANCE, vis'zhérâ*n*s', *sf.* vice-gerency.

VICE-GÉRANT, vis'zhérâ*n*-t, *sm.* deputy manager. [*Pl. Vice-gérants.*]

VICE-GÉRENT, vis'zhérâ*n*-t, *sm.* vicegerent : vicar, lieutenant of an officical. [*Pl. Vice-gérents.*]

VICE-LÉGAT. vis'léga, *sm.* vice-legate. [*Pl. Vice-légats.*]

VICE-LÉGATION, vis'légasyô*n*, *sf.* vice-legateship. [*Pl. Vice-légations.*]

VICENNAL, E, visènnal, [Lat. : vicennalis], *adj.* vicennial : continuing twenty years.

VICE-PRÉFET, vis'préfè, *sm.* vice-prefect : an ecclesiastical dignitary.

VICE-PRÉSIDENCE, vis'prézidâ*n*s', *sf.* vice-presidency. [*Pl. Vice-présidences.*]

VICE-PRÉSIDENT, vis'prézidâ*n*-t, *sm.* vice-president. [*Pl. Vice-présidents.*]

VICE-RECTEUR, vis'rèktœr, *sm. Univ.* vice-rector. [*Pl. Vice-recteurs.*]

VICE-REINE, vis'rèn', *sf.* 1. viceroy's consort *or* lady; 2. vice-queen. [*Pl. Vice-reines.*]

VICE-ROI, vis'rwâ, *sm.* viceroy, viceking. [*Pl. Vice-rois.*]

VICE-ROYAL, vis'rwayal *adj.* viceregal, pertaining to a viceroy.

VICE-ROYAUTÉ, vis'rwayôté, *sf.* vice-royalty, viceroyship. [*Pl. Vice-royautés.*]

VICE-SÉNÉCHAL, vis'sénéshal, *sm.* vice-seneschal, deputy-seneschal. [*Pl. Vice-sénéchaux.*]

VICÉSIMAL, E, visézimal, [Lat. : vicesimus, twentieth], *adj.* vicenary : belonging to twenty.

VICE-VERSA, visévèrsa, *adv. Lat.* vice-versa : the terms being exchanged.

VICHNOU, vishnou, *pnm.* Vishnu : one of the deities of the Hindoo triad or trimourti.

VICIABLE, visiabl', *adj.* that may be vitiated.

VICIATEUR, TRICE, visiatœr, tris', *adj.* vitiating, corrupting, tainting.

VICIATION, visiasyô*n*, [vicier], *sf.* vitiation : the act of vitiating; contaminatio.

VICIÉ, E, visié, *adj.* vitiated, tainted; foul.

VICIER, visié-r, [Lat. : vitiāre; vitium, vice], *va.* (Conj. like prier), to vitiate : *a*) to taint, to corrupt, to contaminate; *b*) *Law-t.* to render defective and void.

VICIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be vitiated.

VICIEUSEMENT, visiœz'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* viciously.

VICIEUX, EUSE, vitiœ-z, œz', [Lat. : vitiosus], *adj.* vicious : *a*) defective, imperfect; *b*) (of horses, etc.) unruly, refractory; *c*) addicted to vice; wicked, depraved; *d*) pertaining to vice; corrupt. **Conformation vicieuse**, defective conformation. **Un cheval —**, a restive horse. **Locution vicieuse**, incorrect way of speaking. **Cercle —**, vicious circle. **Un homme —**, a depraved man. **Des inclinations vicieuses**, proneness to vice.

VICIEUX, *sm.* vicious man; *pl.* the vicious, vicious people.

VICINAL, E, [Lat. : vicinalis; vicinus, neighbouring], *adj.* parochial, of parish, parish. **Des chemins vicinaux**, parish-roads, cross-roads : roads which put villages into communication with one another.

VICINALITÉ, visinalité, *sf.* state of a cross-road, communication (of roads).

VICISSITUDE, visisitud', [Lat.: vicissim, by turns; vicis, change, turn], *sf.* vicissitude : *a*) alternation, change or succession; *c*) change, revolution; ups and downs; instability, unstableness. *a*) **Cette — du jour et de la nuit, de la lumière et des ténèbres**, that vicissitude of day and night, of light and darkness. *b*) **La — des saisons**, the vicissitude of the seasons. *c*) **Les vicissitudes de la mode**, the changes of fashion. **Les vicissitudes de la fortune**, the ups and downs of fortune. **Les vicissitudes de la vie**, the vicissitudes, the ups and down of life. **Telle est la — des choses humaines**, such is the vicissitude of human things.

VICOMTAL, E, vikô*n*tal, *adj.* of a viscount.

VICOMTE, vikô*n*t', [vice; comte], *sm.* viscount : *a*) formerly, an officer who supplied the place of the count or earl; *b*) *Feud.* a lord possessing a land called « vicomté »; *c*) a title of nobility next in rank below a count or an earl; *d*) † the judge of a seigniory.

VICOMTÉ, vikô*n*té, *sf.* viscounty, viscountship : *a*) a title of nobility; *b*) the office or jurisdiction of a viscount.

VICOMTESSE, vikô*n*tès', *sf.* viscountess.

VICTIMAIRE, viktimèr', *sm. Antiq.* victimarius.

VICTIME, viktim', [Lat. : victima], *sf.* victim : a) a living being sacrificed to some deity; *b*) among the Jews, a beast slain in sacrifice; *c*) *Fig.* sufferer; a person sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; *d*) *Fam.* dupe; *e*) a person condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, during the French revolution. *a*) **Les Germains sacrifiaient des victimes humaines**, the Alemanni sacrificed human victims. *b*) **— d'expiation**, expiatory victim. *c*) **Il fut la — de la calomnie**, he was the victim of calumny. **Il a péri — de son imprudence**, he fell a victim to his imprudence. **Les peuples sont les victimes de l'ambition des grands**, the people are the victims of the ambition of the great.

VICTIMER, viktimé-r, [victime], *va.* 1. to victimize : to make a victim of; to immolate; 2. to ridicule.

VICTOIRE, viktwar', [Lat. : victoria; vincĕre, victum, to conquer], *sf.* victory : *a*) advantage gained over enemies; *b*) advantage gained over a rival; triumph; mastery; *c*) *Mythol.* a goddess who presided over victories; *d*) personification of victory. **Remporter une — signalée sur l'ennemi**, to win a signal victory over the enemy. **Une — douteuse, indécise**, a doubtful victory. **Chanter —**, *Fam.* to cry out victory, to crow over. **Remporter la — sur ses passions**, to master one's passions. **Une statue de la —**, a statue of Victory. **La — s'est déclarée pour lui**, the victory was his.

VICTOIRE, *pnf.* Victoria.

VICTORIA, viktoria, *pnf.* Victoria.

VICTORIA, *sf.* 1. *Astron.* Victoria : a small planet; 2. victoria : *a*) *Bot.* a genus of aquatic plants; *b*) a sort of phæton.

VICTORIEUSEMENT, viktoriœz'-mâ*n*-t, *adv.* victoriously.

VICTORIEUX, EUSE, viktoriœ-z, œz', [Lat.: victoriosus], *adj.* victorious : *a*) having gained a victory, having vanquished; *b*) producing victory; *c*) triumphant. **Un prince —**, a victorious prince. **Des preuves victorieuses**, victorious proofs. **La raison victorieuse des passions**, reason getting the mastery over passion.

VICTORIEUX, *sm.* victor, vanquisher, conqueror.

VICTUAILLE, viktuây', [Lat. : victualia], *sf.* 1. victuals, provisions; 2. † *Naut.* stores.

† **VICTUAILLEUR**, viktuâyœr, *sm. Naut.* victualler, victualling agent.

VIDAGE, vidazh', [vider], *sm.* emptying, removing.

VIDAME, vidam', [Lat. : vice; dominus] *sm. Feud. Law-t.* vidame : *a*) an officer who represented the bishop in temporal concerns; *b*) a noble holding in fief lands pertaining to a bishop.

VIDAMÉ, vidamé, [vidame], *sm.* **VIDAMIE**, vidami, *sf.* dignity of vidame.

VIDANGE, vidâ*n*zh', [vider], *sf.* 1. emptying, removing; 2. cleaning; 3. the state of being partially empty; 4. *Com.* ullage : that part of a cask which is not filled. **Bouteille en —**, bottle partly empty. **Du vin en —**, wine in draught.

5. *Mason.* removing of earth; 6. clearing (of woods); 7. night-work, night-man's work 8. night-soil. **Voiture de —**, night-cart.

9. ditch (along a small road); 10. † *pl. Med.* after-birth.

VIDANGER, vidâ*n*zhé-r, [vidange], *va.* to discharge, to give vent to, to send out.

VIDANGEUR, vidâ*n*zhœr, *sm.* nightman.

VIDE, vid', [Lat. : viduus, deprived], *adj.* 1. empty, vacuous; void, vacant, unoccupied. **Sa bourse est —**, his purse is empty. **Il a l'estomac —**, he has an empty stomach **Un espace —**, an empty space. **Avoir le cerveau —**, to feel giddy for want of food **Une place —**, an empty place. **Laisser la place — à quelqu'un**, to leave the place to another. **La scène est, reste —**, (in theatres) there was a gap in the scene. **Il a quitté le pouvoir les mains vides**, he went out of office empty-handed. **Vous ne laisserez pas aller les mains vides celui à qui vous donnerez la liberté**, and when thou send est him out free from thee, thou shalt not let him go away empty. *De Sacy, Bib Deut.* xv. 13. **Il a rempli de biens ceux qui étaient affamés, et il a renvoyé vides ceux qui étaient riches**, he hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away. *Bib.* Luke i. 53. **Il ne vient jamais les mains vides**, he never comes empty-handed. **Un temps —**, unoccupied time. **Avoir la tête —**, to be empty-headed. **Avoir le cœur —**, to be empty-hearted, to want sensibility. *Prov.* **Ce sont les tonneaux vides qui font le plus de bruit**, empty vessels make the greatest sound.

2. destitute, devoid, void, (of). **Une ville — de citoyens**, a town devoid of citizens. **Mon cœur, plein de vains désirs et — de biens solides**, my heart full of vain desires and destitute of good qualities. **— de soi même**, unselfish. **Des mots vides de sens**, words void of sense, meaningless words.

VIDE, *sm.* 1. *Phys.* vacuum : *a*) a space without air; *b*) a portion of space void of matter; *c*) vacuity, empty space. **— de Torricelli, — barométrique**, Torricellian vacuum. **Faire le —**, to make a vacuum. **— absolu**, absolute vacuum. **Nettoyage par le**

—, vacuum cleaning. **Machine à nettoyer par le —**, vacuum-cleaner.

2. emptiness, vacuity: *a*) the state of being empty; *b*) empty space, a space unfilled or unoccupied; void, vacancy; chasm, gap; (in a writing) blank; *c*) vanity, inanity, nihility, nothingness. **Laisser du — dans la minute d'un acte**, to leave a blank in the minute of a deed. **Il y a du — dans cette pièce de vin**, there is a certain emptiness in this barrel of wine. **Voilà un grand — dans ce jardin**, there is large empty space in this garden. **L'étude remplit utilement les vides de la journée**, the spare time of the day is usefully employed in study. **La mort de son ami fait un grand — dans sa vie**, the death of his friend is a great loss to him. *c*) **Vous devez sentir le — de tout ce qui fait l'agitation et l'empressement des autres hommes**, you must feel the nothingness of all that makes other men so eager and anxious. **Le — des grandeurs**, the nothingness of grandeur.

À VIDE, *adv. pr.* **1.** empty. **Le train s'en va à —**, the train goes off empty. **Mâcher à —**, to chew without having anything in one's mouth; *Fig.* to feed on false hopes.

2. *Mus.* open. **Corde à —**, open string.

VIDE-BOUTEILLE, vid'boutèy', *sm.* **1.** pleasure-house, country-box; **2.** drunkard; **3.** siphon [*Pl. Vide-bouteilles.*]

† **VIDE-GOUSSET**, vid'goussè, *sm.* pickpocket.

VIDE-POCHES, vid'posh', *sm.* voider, tidy, fancy pocket, fancy tray; fancy basket; lady's work-table.

VIDER, vidé-r, [vide], *va.* **1.** to empty, to make empty or void **— un sac**, to empty a bag. **— un tonneau**, to empty a cask. **— une bouteille, — un verre**, to empty a bottle, a glass. **— les bouteilles, les pots, les verres**, *Fig.* to drink to excess. **— son coffre-fort**, to empty one's safe.

2. to drain off, to draw off. **— un étang**, to drain off a pond.

3. to draw, to gut. **— une volaille**, to draw a fowl. **— un poisson**, to gut a fish.

4. to bore, to hollow out: to make hollow. **— une clef, un canon**, to bore a key, a gun-barrel.

5. to scoop; **6.** to pink (cloth, silk, velvet); **7.** to stone (fruit).

8. to vacate; to quit possession of, to make vacant; to evacuate. **— les lieux**, to vacate the premises. **— une prison**, to vacate a prison. **Le typhus a vidé cet hôpital**, the typhus has emptied that hospital.

9. to leave, to quit, to depart from. **— un pays**, to leave a country.

10. to purge; **11.** to cleanse; **12.** to evacuate, to void; **13.** *Law-t.* **— ses mains**, to give, to remit one's money to some person appointed by the judge.

14. *Fig.* to decide, to end; to settle, to arrange, to adjust. **— ses comptes**, to settle one's accounts. **— un différend**, to settle a difference, to settle a dispute. **Il faut que par le sang l'affaire soit vidée**, blood alone can bring this affair to a close.

VIDER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to empty one's self, to empty; to become empty. **La salle se vidait lentement**, the people left the hall slowly. **La bouteille se vide à la ronde**, the bottle becomes empty as it goes round.

2. to empty, to be discharged; **3.** (of animals) to void one's excrements; **4.** *Fig.* to be settled, to be adjusted.

VIDIMER, vidimé-r, [Lat.: vidimus, we have seen], *va. Law-t.* to compare (the copy of an act to the original).

VIDIMUS, vidimus, [Lat.: we have seen], *sm. Law-t.* a certificate that a copy is conformable to the original.

VIDRECOME, vidrœkom', [Ger.: wieder, again; kommen, to come], *sm.* large beer-glass, tumbler.

VIDUAL, E, vidual, *adj.* vidual: belonging to the state of a widow.

VIDUITÉ, viduité, [Lat.: viduitas; vidua, widow], *sf.* widowhood, viduage, viduity: the state of a widow.

VIDURE, vidur', [vider], *sf.* pinking, open work. **2.** what is taken out in emptying.

VIE, vi, [Lat.: vita], **1.** life: *a*) existence; *b*) man's life; the state of living or of being alive; *c*) lifetime; the time from birth to death; days; *d*) the present state of animated existence; a considerable portion of lifetime; *e*) a particular state of living; existence; *f*) cause or source of life; that which makes alive; liveliness, vigour, animation; g) spirit, animation, vivacity; *Paint.*, *Sculpt.* liveliness, appearance of life; *h*) mode, manner, way of living; *i*) living, course of living; *j*) with respect to conduct or morals; *k*) life, with respect to profession or occupation; *l*) course of things, human affairs; *m*) chief occupation; delight; *n*) darling; *o*) biography; a narrative or history of a person's life.

a) **— animale**, animal life. **Ce qui a —**, any living thing. **Avoir la — dure**, to be tenacious of life. *b*) **Il tombe sur son lit sans chaleur et sans —**, he falls cold and lifeless on his couch. **On est maître de la — des autres quand on ne compte plus pour rien la sienne**, we can dispose of the lives of others when we do not care anything for our own. **Ôter la — à quelqu'un**, to take a person's life away. **Perdre la —**, to lose one's life. **La — lui est à charge**, life hangs heavy on his hands. **Elle a perdu son fils qu'elle aimait plus que sa —**, she has lost the son who was dearer to her than life. **Il est entre la — et la mort**, he is between life and death; he is at death's door. **Sa — ne tient plus qu'à un fil**, his life hangs upon a thread. **Il n'a qu'un filet, qu'un souffle de —**, he is extremely weak. **Donner la — à**, to give life, to give birth to. **Donner la — à son ennemi**, to spare the life of one's enemy. **Faire grâce de la — à un condamné**, to grant a criminal his life. **Demander la —**, to beg for life. **Il ne donne plus signe de —**, he gives no sign of life. **Il lui doit la —, il lui est obligé de la —**, he owes his life to him. **Aller de — à trépas**, to pass from life to death. **Revenir de mort à —**, to recover from a dangerous illness. **Tenir à la —**, to cling to life. **Sauver la — à quelqu'un**, to save a person's life. **Donner sa — pour quelqu'un**, to give one's life for a person. **Sous peine de la —**, under pain of death. **Il y va de la —**, life is at stake. **J'y gagerais, j'y mettrais ma —**, I would lay my life upon it. **Recommander quelque chose à quelqu'un sur la —**, to earnestly entreat a person to do a thing. **Mourir tout en —**, to die full of life. **Mener la — à grandes guides**, to lead a fast life. *c*) **La — est courte**, life is short. **La durée de la —**, the length of life. **Ce n'est pas le plus bel endroit de sa —**, it is not the best time of his life. **Élixir de longue —**, elixir of life. **Eau-de-—**, brandy. **Assurances sur la —**, life-insurance, life-assurance. **— moyenne**, mean duration of life. *d*) **Il est estropié pour toute sa —**, he will be a cripple all his life. **Comme s'il n'eût fait autre chose de sa —**, as if he had never done anything else in his life. **Vous savez l'histoire de ma —**, you know the story of my life. **Passer sa — avec quelqu'un**, to spend one's life with a person. *e*) **La — présente**, the present life, this life. **La — future**, future life; the life to come. **La — éternelle**, eternal life, life everlasting.

f) **Il y a bien de la — dans ce vieillard**, that old man is full of life. **Donner, redonner, rendre la —**, *Fig.* to restore a person to life. **Rendre la — à une institution**, to give new life to an institution. *g*) **Le coloris donne la — à un tableau**, colour gives life to a picture. **Il y a bien de la — dans ce tableau**, there is much life in that painting. **Ce discours a de la —, est plein de —**, that is a spirited discourse. **Ce style est sans —**, that style is lifeless. **Ce portrait est plein de —**, that portrait is lifelike.

h) **Venez souper chez moi; nous ferons bonne —**, come and sup with me; we shall have a merry time of it. *La Font. Fab.* **Mener joyeuse —**, to lead a merry life. **Faire la —**, to live away. *i*) **Mener une — douce**, to lead an easy life. **Une — réglée**, a regular life. **La — de château**, luxurious country life. **Faire — qui dure**, to lead a sober life. **Tourmenter sa —**, to torment one's self. **Rendre la — dure à quelqu'un**, to lead a person a hard life of it. *j*) **La — religieuse**, religious life. **Certificat de bonne — et mœurs**, good testimonials. **Faire — de garçon**, to lead a bachelor's life. **— de Bohême**, a roving, wandering life. *k*) **Une — active, laborieuse**, an active, laborious life. **— contemplative**, contemplative life. **La — des champs**, country life. **La — des camps**, camp life, soldier's life. *l*) **Que voulez-vous? c'est la vie**, what can you expect? that 's the way in life. **Dans la —**, in life.

m) **L'étude est sa —**, his whole delight is in study. **Cette amitié fait ma —**, this friendship is most precious to me.

o) **Les vies des hommes célèbres**, the lives of the celebrated men. **Les vies de Plutarque**, the Lives of Plutarch, Plutarch's Lives. **Il nous a raconté toute sa —**, he told us the story of his life.

2. living, livelihood, subsistence; food, board. **Gagner sa —**, to earn, to gain a living, a livelihood. **Il a très peu de bien, il n'a que la — et le vêtement**, he possesses but very little, he only has his board and clothing. **Demander sa —**, to beg one's bread. **Être de grande —**, to be a great eater. **Être de petite —**, to be a little eater. **La — est chère à Paris**, living is expensive in P. **La — est à bon marché ici**, living is cheap here.

3. *Fam.* noise, racket; upbraiding. **Si j'en avais fait autant, quelle — vous me feriez!** if I had done such a thing, how you would have upbraided me! **Ce sont des vies continuelles dans cette maison**, they are continually quarrelling in that house. **Quand elle reviendra elle me fera une belle —**, when she returns, she will lead me a fine life of it.

À VIE, *adv. phr.* for life, life, during one's life. **Pension à —**, pension for life: life rent.

À LA VIE ET À LA MORT, *adv. phr.* in life and death.

DE LA VIE, DE MA VIE, DE SA VIE, etc. *adv. phr.* as long as I live, as he lives: in all my life, his life; (with negation) never. **De ma — je n'ai vu pareille chose**, I never saw such a thing in my life. **Vous n'avez de votre vie été si jeune que vous êtes**, you have never been so young in your life as at present. *Mol. Av.* ii, 6. *Fam.* **Jamais de la vie je ne ferai cela**, I will never, never do that. **Non, jamais de la vie**, no, never.

EN VIE, *adv. phr.* living, alive.

POUR LA VIE, *adv. phr.* **1.** for ever,

for life. **Je suis son ami pour la —**, I am his friend for life.

2. for a lifetime; long.

Prov. **La vie est une école**, live and learn. **Telle vie, telle fin**, such a beginning, such an end; people die as they live. **Vie courte et bonne**, a short life and a merry one. **Il faut faire vie qui dure**, it is better to spare at the brim than at the bottom. **Qui a temps a vie** while there is life there is hope.

VIE, vi, [Lat. : via], *sf.* path, way (in a salt-marsh).

VIÉDASE, viédaz', [provin. : viet, penis; azé, ass], *sm. Vulg.* jackanapes.

VIEIL, vyèy, *or* **VIEUX**, vyœ-z, **VIEILLE**, vyèy', [Lat. : vetulus, dim, of vetus, old], *adj.* old : *a*) aged, advanced in years; *b*) noting a difference of age; *c*) having the appearance of old age; *d*) long practised; veteran; ancient; having long exercised a profession; *e*) of long continuance; *f*) noting habits of long standing; *g*) venerable; *h*) olden, ancient; long-lived; that existed long ago, not modern; antique; *i*) ancient, not new, not recent; *j*) antiquated, out of date, antique, old-fashioned; obsolete; disused; *k*) having long been made; decayed by time; not fresh; worn out. [*Rem.* — The masculine *Vieil* is used before nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*. *Vieux* is used in all other cases, and sometimes before a vowel. Anciently, *Vieil* and *Vieux* were employed indiscriminately. — The plural masculine is always *Vieux*.]

a) **Un vieil homme, un vieux homme**, an old man. **Cet homme est bien vieux**, that man is very old. **Une vieille femme**, an old woman. **De vieilles gens**, old people. **Un vieux renard**, an old fox. **Un vieil oiseau**, an old bird. **Le vieil homme**, *Script.* the old man. **Vieux comme Hérode, comme les rues, comme les chemins**, to be getting old. **Cet homme ne fera pas de vieux os**, that man will not make old bones. **Être vieux avant l'âge**, to be old before the time. **Il se fait plus vieux qu'il n'est**, he gives himself out as being older than he is. **Les vieux ans, les vieux jours**, old times. *b*) **Il est plus vieux que moi de deux ans**, he is two years older than I am. **Il n'est pas si vieux que vous**, he is not so old as you are. *c*) **Je le trouve vieux**, I think he looks old. **Il a un air vieux**, he looks old. **Je vois des gens de vingt-cinq ans qui sont plus vieux que vous**, I know many a one of twenty-five who looks older than you. *Mol. Av.* ii. 6.

d) **Vieux soldat**, old soldier. **Vieux magistrat**, old magistrate. *e*) **Un vieil, un vieux ami**, an old friend. **Nous sommes de vieilles connaissances**, we are old acquaintances. **Une vieille fille**, an old maid. **Un vieux garçon**, an old bachelor. *f*) **Un vieil avare**, an old miser. (In an ill sense) **Une vieille folle**, an old fool. **Un vieux sorcier**, an old sorcerer.

g) **Le vieil Homère**, old Homer.

h) **Le bon vieux temps**, the good old times. **Les vieilles coutumes**, old customs. **Une vieille ville**, an old town. **Un vieux proverbe**, an old proverb. **Un vieil arbre**, an old tree. **Un vieux tableau**, an old painting. **La vieille Angleterre**, old England. *i*) **La ville vieille**, the old town : the old part of the town. **De vieux livres**, old books. **Vieil argent**, old silver. **Du vin vieux**, old wine. *j*) **Vieille mode**, old fashion. **Vieille méthode**, old method. **Le vieux langage**, the old language. **Ce mot, ce terme est vieux**, this word is obsolete. *k*) **Vieil habit**, old coat. **Un vieux chapeau**, an old hat. *Prov.* **Les vieux amis et les vieux écus sont les meilleurs**, old friends and old coins are the best. **Quand on est vieux on ne vaut plus rien**, it is a bad sack that will abide no clouting. **Il faut devenir vieux de bonne heure, si on veut l'être longtemps**, old young, old long.

VIEUX, *sm.* 1. old man, old fellow; *pl.* old people, the old. **Un pauvre —**, a poor old man. **Les jeunes et les vieux**, the young and the old. **Faire le —**, to pretend to be old, to sham old age.

2. anything old, old things, old stuff. **Coudre du — avec du neuf**, to mend an old thing with new stuff.

VIEILLE, *sf.* old woman; (in an ill sense) old hag. **Une bonne —**, a good old woman. **Contes de —**, old woman's tales.

VIEILLARD, vyèyar, [vieil], *sm.* 1. old man; 2. *pl.* aged persons, old people, old folks. **On doit respecter les vieillards**, we must respect old people.

VIEILLARDER, vyèyardé-r [vieillard], *vn.* to decay by old age.

VIEILLEMENT, vyèy'mân-t, *adv.* like old people.

VIEILLERIE, vyèy'ri, [vieil], *sf.* 1. old things, old stuff; old clothes; old goods; rubbish, old rubbish, old lumber. **Il se plaît à acheter des vieilleries**, he likes to buy old things.

2. *Fig.* rubbish, trash.

VIEILLESSE, vyèyès', [vieil], *sf.* 1. old age, age, years. **Une verte —**, a green old age. **Vivre jusqu'à l'extrème —**, to live to be extremely old. **Parvenir à la —**, to reach old age. **Mourir de —**, to die of old age. **Bâton de —**, staff of old age.

2. (of things) oldness. **Cette maison tombe de —**, that house is so old that it is a mere ruin. **La — de l'année**, the oldness of the year.

3. (collectively) old people, the old, the aged. **La — est impitoyable**, old age is pitiless. *Prov.* : **Si jeunesse savait et si vieillesse pouvait**, if youth had experience, and old age ability.

VIEILLIR, vyèyir, [vieil], *vn.* 1. to grow old, to get old, to become old; to grow in years. **On vieillit promptement dans les pays chauds**, people soon grow old in hot countries. **— dans un emploi**, to grow old in a place.

3. (of things) to get old : *a*) to lose strength, to weaken; *b*) to acquire new qualities. **Son talent commence à —**, his talent is beginning to grow rusty. **La passion de la gloire est la seule qui ne vieillit pas**, love of glory is the only lasting passion. **Laisser — du vin**, to let wine get old.

3. to grow, to become obsolete; to go out of fashion. **Cette mode vieillit**, that fashion is going out. **Ce mot a vieilli**, that word has become obsolete. **Le style de cet ouvrage a un peu vieilli**, the style of that work is somewhat old-fashioned.

4. to look old. **Vous ne vieillissez pas**, you do not get any older. **Je le trouve vieilli**, I fancy he looks older. **Quel avantage de ne point — ! voilà le comble du bonheur**, what an advantage it is not to grow old! why, it is the height of happiness. *Mme. de Sév.*

VIEILLIR, *va.* 1. to make old; 2. to make... look old. **Sa captivité l'a vieilli**, his captivity has made him old. **Cette coiffure vous vieillit**, that head-dress makes you look older.

VIEILLIR (SE), *v. refl.* to make one's self look old.

VIEILLISSANT, E, vyèyisân-t, ânt', *adj.* growing old.

VIEILLISSEMENT, vyèyis'mân-t, [vieillir], *sm.* 1. senescence : the state of growing old; 2. obsolescence : the state of getting obsolete.

VIEILLOT, E, vyèyo, yot', [vieil], *adj. Fam.* oldish : looking old.

VIEILLOT, E, *sm. f.* old man, old woman.

VIEL-CASTEL, viel-kastel (Louis), historian (1800-1887).

VIELLE, vyèl', [form of viole], *sf.* hurdy-gurdy : a stringed instrument played upon with a wheel.

VIELLER, vyèlé-r, [vielle], *vn.* 1. to play on the hurdy-gurdy; 2. *Fig.* to stand trifling.

VIELLEUR, EUSE, vyèlœr, lœz', *sm. f.* hurdy-gurdy player.

VIENNE, vyèn', *pnf. Geog.* 1. Vienna (in Austria); 2. Vienne (in France).

VIENNET, vyènè, (Jean-Pons-Guillaume], poet. (1777-1868).

VIENNOIS, E, vyènwa, az', *sm. f.* Viennese.

VIENNOIS, E, *adj.* Viennese.

VIERGE, vyèrzh', [Lat. : virgo], *sf.* 1. virgin, maid; 2. Virgin Mary, Virgin; 3. *Astron.* Virgo, Virgin : a sign of the zodiac.

VIERGE, *adj.* virgin : *a*) pure, chaste; *b*) virginal; pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; spotless; *c*) fresh, new, unused; *d*) pure; *e*) unmixed; *f*) uncultivated; *g*) native; not wrought. **Réputation —**, spotless reputation. **Forêt —**, untrodden forest, virgin forest. **Terre, sol —**, virgin soil. **Cire —**, virgin wax. **Huile —**, virgin oil. **Métaux vierges**, virgin metals, native metals. **Vigne —**, Virginian creeper; *Ampelopsis hederacea.*

VIEUX, vyœ-z, *adj.* and *s.* m. V. *Vieil.*

VIF, VIVE, vif, viv', [Lat. : vivus, living], *adj.* 1. alive, living, live; *Script.* quick. **Un loup écorché —**, a wolf skinned alive. **Il était plus mort que —**, he was more dead than alive. **Chair vive**, live flesh, living flesh, quick. **Cheveux vifs**, live-hair. **Haie vive**, quickset hedge. **Bois —**, live wood. **Forêt vive**, *a*) a forest full of beautiful and lofty trees; *b*) a forest abounding in game. **Plaine vive**, a plain abounding in game.

2. *Fig.* living, quick. **Eau vive**, living water, running water, spring-water. **Vive eau**, *Naut.* spring-tide. **Mort ou —**, dead or alive. **Force vive**, *Mech.* living force, momentum, impetus, motive power. **Roc —**, the solid rock. **Œuvres vives**, *Naut.* quick works (of a ship.) **Chaux vive**, quick-lime.

3. lively : brisk, nimble, agile, active, alert, quick. **Un enfant fort —**, a very lively child. **Avoir l'esprit —**, to be quick-witted, nimble-witted, ready-witted. **Avoir le sentiment —, les sens vifs**, to be very tender. **Avoir une imagination vive**, to have a lively imagination. **Avoir les passions vives, les sentiments vifs**, to have lively passions, sentiments. **Il est plus — que son frère**, he is more active, *or* quicker than his brother.

4. spirited, mettled, mettlesome. **Un cheval —**, a spirited horse.

5. sensitive : easily affected, liable to quick emotions. **Elle aimait à prévenir les injures par sa bonté; vive à les sentir, facile à les pardonner**, she always returned good for evil, and through the latter pained her very much, she readily forgave it.

6. ready, prompt, quick. **Toujours éloquents à décrier le monde, toujours plus vifs à l'aimer**, always eloquent when running down the world, but still growing fonder of it than ever.

7. hasty, passionate, quick-tempered, angry, irascible; quick. **Vous êtes trop —**, you are too hasty. **— comme la poudre, comme le salpêtre**, very quick-tempered.

8. concerned (for); warm, zealous, ardent, passionate. **Je n'ai jamais vu un homme plus — sur tout ce qui vous regarde**, I never saw a man more concerned for any one than he is for you. **Ce sont des cœurs tranquilles et paresseux qui ne sont vifs sur rien**, they are quiet, idle people who never care much for anything.

9. lively : *a*) animated, sprightly, spirited, vivacious; *b*) brisk, quick; keen; active, smart, vigorous, sharp, violent; *c*) living, ardent, fervent, active; *d*) sanguine, confident, great, ardent; *e*) vivid, sprightly, vigorous, great, strong. *a*) **Des manières vives**, lively manners. **Une conversation vive et animée**, a lively conversation. **Une joie vive**, a great joy. **Sa parole était vive**, he had a sprightly way of speaking. *b*) **Un feu —**, a brisk, quick fire; *Milit.* a galling fire. **Attaque vive**, a violent attack. **Une vive fusillade**, a brisk fire. **Pouls —**, quick pulse. *c*) **Foi vive**, lively faith, living faith. *d*) **Un — espoir**, sanguine hope. *e*) **Les objets font sur lui une vive impression, une sensation vive**, things make a great impression upon him. **Cela fit sur l'assemblée une vive sensation**, this greatly impressed the assembly. **Imagination vive**, lively, vivid imagination. **Un — plaisir**, a great, a lively pleasure. **Il avait une vive reconnaissance des servives qu'on lui avait rendus**, he was exceedingly grateful for the services that had been rendered him. **Leurs alarmes furent vives**, they were much alarmed. **Une vive émotion**, a deep emotion.

10. intense : *a*) great, violent, excessive; *b*) sharp, piercing, keen; *c*) violent, acute, sharp, severe **Une chaleur vive**, intense, great heat. **Un froid —**, sharp, bitter cold. **Air —**, keen air. **L'air est très — ce matin**, the air is very keen this morning. **Un — accès de goutte**, a sharp fit of the gout. **Une vive douleur**, violent grief.

11. great : *a*) violent, ardent, eager; warm, passionate, vehement, keen, sharp; *b*) deep, poignant. *a*) **Un — désir**, a great desire. **Amour — et ardent**, deep, passionate love. **Il leur porte un — intérêt**, he is greatly interested in them. **De vifs regrets**, deep regrets.

12. living: lasting, permanent. **Cette disgrâce est encore bien vive dans nos têtes**, we still feel this disgrace very much. **Vous êtes encore toute vive dans son souvenir**, he remembers you as well as ever.

13. lively : *a*) live, bright, vivid, brilliant, glowing, strong; *b*) high-coloured; *c*) bright, sparkling; sharp, keen. *a*) **Des couleurs vives**, bright colours. **Ses yeux brillaient d'un — éclat**, her eyes shone brightly. **Du rouge —**, bright red. *b*) **Un teint —**, a bright complexion. *c*) **Des yeux vifs**, bright eyes. **Avoir l'œil —, le regard —**, to be sharp-eyed.

14. bright, brilliant, strong. **Une vive lumière**, a bright light.

15. bitter, keen, severe, harsh, sharp; strong. **Reproches vifs**, bitter reproaches. **La discussion fut vive**, it was a sharp discussion. **Ils eurent une altercation fort vive**, they had a sharp altercation. **Des propos vifs**, sharp words. **Il lui fit de vives représentations**, he spoke sharply to him. **Avoir la parole un peu vive**, to be rather hasty in one's words, to speak rather hastily.

16. earnest, ardent. **Une vive prière**, an earnest prayer. **Il se rendit à ses vives instances**, he yielded to his earnest entreaties. **Une foi vive**, a lively faith.

17. sharp : having a keen edge. **Vive arête**, sharp edge.

VIF, *sm.* **1.** *Law-t.* living person. **Le mort saisit le —**, the heir at law inherits of course. **Donation entre vifs**, deed of gift between living persons.

2. *Hunt.* living bird, † quick; **3.** life : the real form; conformableness to reality; nature. **Peindre au —**, to paint from life.

4. quick : *a*) the living flesh; the sensible parts of an animal body; *b*) *Fig.* the feelings of the mind. **Il faut couper toutes les chairs jusqu'au —**, all that flesh must be cut away to the quick. **Piquer au —, jusqu'au —**, to sting to the quick. **Toucher au —, jusqu'au —**, to touch to the quick. **Trancher, couper dans le —**, to cut to the quick; *Fig.* to cut away to the quick; *Fig.* to take decesive *or* energetic measures. **Prendre sur le —**, to take from life. **Cette description est prise sur le —**, this description is most life-like.

5. heart; solid, innermost part (of a stone); **6.** *Arch.* shaft (of a column); die (of a pedestal); **7.** bottom; main point. **Entrer dans le — de la question**, to go into the most interesting part of the question.

8. liveliness, animation. **Le tour qu'on prend dans cet ouvrage, et le — dont on l'accompagne depuis le commencement jusqu'à la fin, feront trouver à peu de lecteurs cette pièce longue**, the plot of this work, and the animation that characterizes its style from the beginning to the end, will prevent most readers from finding it too long.

9. *Naut.* **— de l'eau**, spring-tide; high water.

DE VIVE VOIX, *adv. phr.* by word of mouth, viva voce.

DE VIVE FORCE, *adv. phr.* by main force.

VIF-ARGENT, vifarzhân, *sm.* quick-silver, mercury. **Cet homme a du — dans les veines, dans la tête**, *Fig.* that man is all animation; that man is of a mercurial disposition.

VIGIE, vizhi, [Lat. : vigilia, watching], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* look-out, watch. **Être en —**, to be on the look-out.

2. look-out man; **3.** (sometimes) lurking rocks.

VIGIER, vizhié-r, *vn.* *Naut.* to be on the look-out.

VIGILAMMENT, vizhilamân-t, *adv.* vigilantly, watchfully.

VIGILANCE, vizhilâns', [Lat. : vigilantia], *sf.* vigilance, vigilancy, watchfulness : circumspection, heedfulness, incessant care. **Tromper la — de quelqu'un**, to deceive a person's vigilance. **L'inquiète — d'une mère**, a mother's anxious care. **Avoir dans une affaire toute la — possible**, to manage a thing most carefully.

VIGILANT, E, vizhilân-t, ânt', [Lat. : vigilans, from vigilāre, to watch], *adj.* vigilant, watchful : heedful, careful, wakeful, circumspect. **Un — père de famille**, a watchful father of a family. **Des soins vigilants**, vigilant care.

VIGILE, vizhil', [Lat. : vigilia, watching], *sf.* *Cath. ch.* vigil, eve (of a feast).

VIGNE, viny', [Lat. : vinea; vinum, wine], *sf.* **1.** *Bot.* vine : *Vitis vinifera*, a climbing plant that produces grapes; grape-vine. **Feuille de —**, vine-leaf. **Pied, cep de —**, vine-stock. **Tailler la —**, to dress, to prune the vine.

2. vineyard : a plantation of vines. **Raisin de —**, wine-grapes. **Maladie de la —**, vine-disease. **Faire un tour dans les vignes**, to go round the vineyards. **Travailler à la — du Seigneur**, *Fig.* to work in the Lord's vineyard. **Être dans les vignes du Seigneur, être dans les vignes**, *Fig.* to be in one's cups, to be drunk. **Quand nous serons morts, fera les vignes qui pourra**, when we are gone, the world may go on as it will.

3. † villa : a pleasure-house near Rome.

4. *Bot.* **— blanche**, briony : *Bryonia*. **— vierge**, Virginian creeper : *Ampelopsis hederacea*. **— de Judée, — sauvage**, bitter-sweet, woody nightshade : *Solanum dulcamara*. **— noire**, black bryony : *Tamus*. **— du Nord**, hop : *Humulus*.

VIGNEAU, vinyô, [vigne], **1.** periwinkle, winkle : a small univalve mollusc; **2.** (in Normandy) bower.

VIGNERON, ONNE, viny'rôn, ron', [vigne], *sm. f.* vine-dresser, vine-grower.

VIGNETER, viny'té-r, [vignette], *va.* to ornament (manuscripts) with vignettes.

VIGNETTE, vinyèt', [vigne], *sf.* **1.** vignette : *a*) a small engraved embellishment, formerly in the form of small vines, with which manuscripts books are ornamented; *b*) a design in a book; woodcut, printed illustration; **2.** border (for pictures, book-covers, handkerchiefs, etc.) **Papier à vignettes**, paper with ornamented borders.

3. *Bot.* meadow-sweet.

VIGNETTISTE, vinyètist', *sm.* vignette-maker.

† **VIGNETURE**, viny'tur', *sf.* vignette : flourishes in the form of vine tendrils, branches and leaves.

VIGNOBLE, vinyobl', [vigne], *sm.* vineyard. **Propriétaire de vignobles**, wine-grower.

VIGNOBLE, *adj.* wine-growing. **Pays —**, wine-growing country, wine country.

VIGNOT, vinyo, *sm.* V. *Vigneau*.

VIGNY, vinyi, [Alfred de], poet, novelist and playwright, (1797-1863).

VIGOGNE, vigony', [Span. : vicuna from Peruvian], *sf.* **1.** *Zool.* vicugna, vicuna : a South American wool-bearing animal; **2.** vicuna-wool. **Chapeau de —**, vicuna-felt hat.

VIGOUREUSEMENT, vigourœz'mân-t, *adv.* vigorously.

VIGOUREUX, EUSE, vigourœ-z, œz', [vigueur], *adj.* vigorous : *a*) possessing physical or mental vigour; strong, lusty, stout, sturdy, hearty, robust, energetic; *b*) made by strength, full of vigour; powerful, forcible, strong, bold, spirited; *c*) *Paint.* bold, firm. **Un homme —**, a strong man. **Un vieillard assez —**, a hearty old man. **Des troupes vigoureuses**, vigorous troops. **Cheval —**, vigorous horse. **Des haines vigoureuses**, steadfast hatred. **Une vigoureuse résistance**, a great resistance. *c*) **Pinceau —**, bold pencil. **Coloris —**, bold colouring.

VIGUERIE, vig'ri, *sf.* **1.** function of a « viguier »; **2.** jurisdiction of a « viguier ».

VIGUEUR, vigœr, [Lat. : vigor : vigēre, to be strong], *sf.* vigour : *a*) active force of body; strength, might; lustiness, sturdiness; *b*) vital strength in vegetation; *c*) vigorousness; strength, force, spirit, energy; *d*) activity, strength, power, spirit; *e*) force, efficacy, power; being; *f*) *Paint.* boldness. **Dans la — de l'âge**, in the prime of life. **Il était encore dans toute la — de la jeunesse**, he was still in the full vigour of youth. *Fén. Tél.* **La — du tempérament**, the strength of the constitution. **— de caractère**, strength of character. **Ce peu que mes vieux ans m'ont laissé de —**, the little strength I have in my old age. **Un cheval qui a de la —**, a vigorous horse. **Cet arbre a repris de la**

— depuis qu'on l'a taillé, this tree has grown stronger since it has been cut. **Un vieillard qui a conservé toute sa — d'esprit,** an old man whose mind has lost none of its vigour. **Une grande — de pensée,** great strength of mind. **Il a une grande — de style,** he has great force in his style. **La — de ses attaques,** the vigour of his attacks. **Pousser une affaire avec —,** to carry on an affair with activity. **Agir avec —,** to act energetically. **Maintenir une loi dans sa —,** to keep a law in force. **Cette loi n'est plus en —,** this law is no longer in force. **Remettre une vieille coutume en —** , to revive an old custom. **La — du coloris,** the boldness of the colouring.

VIGUIER, vighyé, [Provenc.], *sm.* « viguier » : anciently, a magistrate in the Southern provinces of France.

VIL, E, vil, [Lat. : vilis], *adj.* **1.** low ; of little value. **Une chose de — prix,** a thing of little value. **Vendre à — prix,** to sell at a low price. **Cette marchandise est à — prix,** that commodity is very cheap, is dirt cheap.

2. *Fig.* vile, base, low, mean, worthless, despicable, abject, wretched. **Un — amour du gain,** a vile love of gain. **Un — écrivain,** a wretched writer. **Un — flatteur,** a mean flatterer. **Un homme — et abject,** a vile, base man. **Âme vile,** a base soul.

VILAIN, E, vila*n*, lèn', [Lat. : vilis ; Low Lat. : villanus ; O. Fr. : villain], *sm. f.* **1.** villain : *a*) *Feud. Law.* villein, villan, a bondman ; peasant, labourer ; *b*) less strictly, any person who was not of noble birth ; *c*) *c*) wretched person ; blackguard. **Les vilains se battaient à pied et avec le bâton,** the villeins fought on foot and with sticks. *Montesq. Esprit.* xxviii. 20. **Petit —,** *Fam.* naughty little boy. **La petite vilaine !** the wicked little thing.

2. miser, niggard, hunks. **C'est un —,** he is a miser. *Prov.* : **Il n'est chère que de vilain,** there is nothing like a miser's feast. **En obligeant un vilain, on ne recueille que chagrin,** a favour ill placed is great waste. **Oignez vilain, il vous poindra, poignez vilain, il vous oindra,** anoint a villain and he will prick you, prick a villain and he will anoint you. **Graissez les bottes d'un vilain, il dira qu'on les lui brûle,** save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat.

VILAIN, E, *adj.* **1.** *Feud. law.* held in villenage ; **2.** villanous, base, vile, wicked, wretched, infamous ; naughty, mischievous ; nasty, scurvy, dirty ; sorry. **— homme,** bad man. **— caractère,** bad temper. **Une vilaine action,** a wicked action. **Un — métier,** a wicked trade. **De vilaines paroles,** wicked words. **C'est un — monsieur,** he is a nasty fellow to deal with.

3. bad, wrong, improper, unhandsome. **Cela est — à vous d'agir ainsi,** it is wrong of you to behave so.

4. bad, dangerous, nasty, wretched. **Voilà un — rhume,** that is a bad cold. **C'est une vilaine maladie,** it is an awful complaint. **Un — verglas,** dangerous sleet.

5. bad, inconvenient, disagreeable, unpleasant, nasty ; wretched, ugly. **Un — jeu,** a bad hand. **Un — tour,** an unpleasant trick. **[Le]s chemins sont vilains,** the roads are bad. **Il habite dans un — quartier,** he lives in a wretched neighbourhood. **Quel — temps !** what bad weather ! **Il fait —,** it is bad weather.

6. ugly, ill favoured ; unsightly ; nasty-looking. **Il a une vilaine tête,** *Fam.* he has an ugly mug. **Un — pays,** a beastly place. **Une vilaine maison,** an ugly house. **Cette étoffe est vilaine,** that is ugly stuff.

7. sordid, miserly, niggardly. **Il a un père qui, quoique riche, est un avaricieux fieffé, le plus — homme du monde,** he has a father, who although he is rich, is a great miser, the most sordid of men. **Il est — comme lard jaune,** he would skin a flint.

VILAINAGE, vilènazh', [vilain], *sm. Feud. law.* villenage, villanage : *a*) the state of a villain ; the state which followed serfdom ; *b*) a base tenure of lands ; *c*) house, habitation of serfs or villeins.

VILAINEMENT, vilèn'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* **1.** villanously, basely, vilely, wretchedly, shamefully, nastily. **S'enfuir —,** to run away basely. **Il les a trompés —,** he basely deceived them. **Il nous a reçus —,** he received us wretchedly.

2. disagreeably, bodly, inconveniently. **Il s'est logé —,** he has taken miserable lodgings.

3. dirtily, nastily, shabbily, scurvily ; **4.** sordidly, miserly, niggardly. **Il fait toutes choses —,** he does every thing shabbily.

VILAYET, vilayè, *sm.* Turkish province.

VILEBREQUIN, vil'brœka*n*, [appears to be for virebrequin, from virer, to bore and brequin, the tool, the bit], *sm.* wimble : an instrument for boring holes ; centre-bit, stock and bit.

VILEMENT, vil'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* vilely, basely, meanly, wretchedly, abjectly, despicably.

VILENIE, vil'ni, [vilain], *sf.* **1.** mean action, dirty action, nasty trick. **Faire des vilenies,** to do mean things.

2. ugly word, offensive word, abuse. **Il lui a dit mille vilenies,** he used bad language to him.

3. obscenity ; **4.** nastiness, filthiness, filth, dirt ; **5.** coarse food, unwholesome food, trash. **Cet enfant est malade pour avoir mangé toutes sortes de vilenies,** the trash that child has eaten has made it ill.

6. meanness, miserliness, niggardliness, sordid avarice.

VILETÉ, vil'té, [vil], *sf.* **1.** cheapness ; low price. **La — des denrées,** the cheapness of provisions.

2. lowness. **La — du prix des grains,** the low price of corn.

3. worthlessness, unimportance, insignificance. **La — de la matière,** the worthlessness of matter.

4. baseness, vileness, meanness.

† **VILIPENDEMENT,** vilipâ*n*d'mâ*n*-t, [vilipender], *sm.* vilification : the act of vilifying ; detraction.

VILIPENDER, vilipâ*n*dé-r, [Lat. : vilipendere, to despise], *va.* to vilify : to abuse, to cry down ,to bring into contempt.

VILITÉ, vilité, *sf.* V. *Vileté.*

VILLA, villa, [Lat.], *sf.* villa, country-house, country-seat.

VILLACE, vilas', [ville], *sf.* large straggling town.

VILLAGE, vilazh', [Low Lat. : villaticum, from Lat. : villa, country house], *sm.* village : *a*) a small assemblage of houses ; vill ; *b*) the inhabitants of a village. **Une noce de —,** a village wedding. **Cet homme est bien de son —,** that man knows nothing of what is going in the world. **Il est bien de son —,** he is a perfect simpleton. **Le coq du —,** the cock of the walk. **Assembler tout le —,** to assemble all the inhabitants of the village. *Prov.* : **A gens de village, trompette de bois,** every one according to his station, to his taste.

VILLAGEOIS, E, vilazhwâ, az', *sm. f.* villager : an inhabitant of a village ; cottager.

VILLAGEOIS, E, *adj.* **village, country,** rustic, clownish, villatic.

VILLANELLE, villanèl', [Ital. : villanella], *sf.* pastoral ballad.

VILLE, vil', [Lat. : villa, country-house ; given the sense of an agglomeration of houses in Low Lat.], *sf.* town : *a*) a large collection of houses ; city : large town ; *b*) metropolis, city ; a term opposed to the country, or to the court ; *c*) the inhabitants of a town ; city ; townsman ; townspeople, townsfolk. *a*) **Une — de guerre,** a fortified town. **Une — fortifiée,** a fortified town. **Une — de commerce,** a trading town. **Une grande —,** a large town. **Une petite — de province,** a small country town. **Suivez-moi, que j'aille un peu montrer mon habit par la —,** follow me that I may go and show my dress a bit about the town. *Mol. B. Gent.* iii. 1. **Aller à la —,** to go to town. **Être en —,** to be in town. **Dîner en —,** to dine out. **Habit de —, toilette de —,** walking dress. **Avoir — gagnée,** *Fig.* to have carried the day. **La grande —,** Paris. **La — éternelle,** Rome. *b*) **Demeurer à la —,** to live in town. **Le séjour des villes,** living in towns. **La cour et la —,** all the world. **La — dégoûte de la province,** the country will not do after the town. **Il préfère la campagne à la —,** he prefers the country to the town. *c*) **La — est partagée en diverses sociétés,** the town is divided into several classes of society. **Bruit de —,** town-talk. **Toute la — est en émoi,** all the town is upset, *Fig.* all the town is up in arms. **Assez de sots sans moi feront parler la —,** enough fools without me will set the town talking. *Boil. Sat.* viii. **Le corps de —, la —,** town-council. **L'hôtel de —, la maison de —,** town-house, town-hall. **Sergent de —,** policeman ; constable.

VILLÉGIATURE, villézhiatur', [Ital. : villeggiatura], *sf.* villegiatura, country-life, country-season. **En —,** in the country.

VILLETTE, vilèt', [ville], *sf.* townlet : small town.

VILLEUX, EUSE, villœ, œz', [Lat. : villosus, hairy ; villus, hair], *adj.* villous, villose, hairy : covered with fine hairs ; shaggy.

VILLIFÈRE, villifèr, [Lat. : villus, hair ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* hair-bearing.

VILLOSITÉ, villôzité, [Lat. : villositas], *sf.* **1.** villosity: a coating of long weak hairs; shagginess ; **2.** *Anat.* villi.

VIMAIRE, vimèr', [Lat. : vis major], *sf. Woods and for.* havoc, damage (caused by storms).

VIN, va*n*, [Lat. : vinum], *sm.* **1.** wine : *a*) the fermented juice of the grape ; *b*) the fermented juice of certain fruits ; *c*) medicinal preparation ; *d*) *Fig.* drunkenness, drink. *a*) **— de Bourgogne,** Burgundy wine, Burgundy. **— de Bordeaux,** Bordeaux wine, claret. **— de Champagne,** champagne. **— de Champagne mousseux,** sparkling champagne. **— d'Espagne,** sherry. **— du Rhin,** Rhine win, Rhenish wine, Hock. **— de Portugal,** port. **— blanc,** white wine. **— rouge,** red wine. **— mousseux,** sparkling wine. **— sec,** dry wine. **— sucré,** sweet wine. **— vieux,** old wine. **— nouveau,** new wine. **Marchand de —,** wine-shop keeper. **Négociant en vin,** wine-merchant. **— du cru,** home-made wine, wine of one's own growing. **— en cercles,** wine in wood casks. **Du — à faire danser les chèvres,** very sour wine. **— de l'étrier,** parting-glass, parting-cup, stirrup-cup. **— d'honneur, — de ville,** wine offered to persons of high rank. **Boire son — pur, sec** to drink one's wine neat, undiluted. **Mettre de l'eau dans le —,** to mix wine and water. **Mettre de l'eau dans son —,** *Fig.* to sober down ; to lower one's pretentions. **— de**

liqueur, liqueur, cordial. **Esprit-de-vin,** spirit. **Tache de —,** wine stain. *b)* **— de prunelles,** sloe-wine; *Fig.* bad wine. **— de palme,** palm-wine, toddy. *c)* **Vins médicinaux,** medicinal wines. **— de quinquina,** cinchona-wine. *d)* **Il est sujet au —,** he is in the habit of drinking. **Cet homme parait avoir du —,** I think that man is tipsy. **Ce — rappelle son buveur,** this wine seems to ask for more. **Ce — donne dans le timbre,** this wine gets into one's head. **Entre deux vins,** half seas over. **Un sac à —,** a drunken sot. **Avoir le — bon,** to be merry in one's cups. **Avoir le — gai,** to be merry in one's cups. **Avoir le — mauvais,** to be quarrelsome in one's cups. **Avoir le — triste,** to be dull in one's cups. **Être en point de —,** to be merry after drinking. **Être pris de —,** to be the worse for drink. **Porter bien le —,** to be a good drinker. **Cuver son —,** to sleep one's self sober; to sober down.

2. strength (of wine).

Prov. **A bon vin point d'enseigne,** good wine needs no bush. **Quand le vin est tiré, il faut le boire,** now the ale is drawn it must be drunk. **Le meilleur vin a sa lie,** the best wine has its lees. **Le vin versé n'est pas avalé,** there is many a slip twixt the cup and lip. **On ne connaît pas le vin au cercles,** appearances are sometimes deceiving. **Après bon vin, bon cheval,** good wine makes the horse go.

VINAGE, vinazh', [viner], *sm.* addition of alcohol (in wine).

VINAIGRE, vinègr', [vin; aigre], *sm.* vinegar. **— blanc,** white vinegar. **— d'Orléans,** white wine-vinegar. **Filet de —,** a drop of vinegar. **Ajouter à une sauce un filet de —,** to add a dash of vinegar to a sauce. **Habit de —,** *Fam.* too light a garment. **— à la framboise, — framboise,** raspberry vinegar. **— rosat,** rose vinegar. **— surard,** elderflower vinegar. **— de cidre,** cider vinegar. **— de bois,** pyroligneous acid, wood-vinegar. **— radical,** radical vinegar. **— de toilette,** aromatic vinegar, **— des quatre voleurs,** thieves' vinegar, Marseilles vinegar. **Sel de —,** vinegar-salts, smelling-salts. **— de Saturne,** vinegar of Saturn: acetate of lead. **Du —!** faster! (used by children skipping.) *Prov.*: **Le bon vin fait le bon vinaigre,** good wine makes good vinegar. **On prend plus de mouches avec du miel qu'avec du vinaigre,** more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar.

VINAIGRER, vinègré-r, *va.* to season with vinegar. **Sauce vinaigrée,** sauce seasoned with vinegar.

VINAIGRERIE, vinègrœri, *sf.* **1.** vinegar-yard; **2.** vinegar-works, vinegar manufactory.

VINAIGRETTE, vinègrèt', *sf.* **1.** vinaigrette: *a)* vinegar-sauce; *b)* a kind of two-wheeled chair drawn by a man; bath chair; **2.** † vinegar-cruet; **3.** cab.

VINAIGRIER, vinègrié, *sm.* **1.** vinegar-maker; **2.** vinegar-cruet; **3.** *Bt.* sumach.

VINAIRE, vinèr', [Lat.: vinarius], *adj.* vinaceous, viny, wine: relating to wine. **Vaisseaux vinaires,** wine casks.

VINASSE, vinas', [vin], *sf.* spoilt wine, bad wine.

VINATE, vinat', *sm. Chem.* vinate: a salt composed of vinic acid and a base.

VINCIBLE, vansibl', [Lat.: vincĕre, to conquer], *adj.* vincible: that may be overcome; superable.

VINCRE, vankr', *sm. Bot.* periwinkle: a plants of the genus vinca.

VINDAS, vandâ, [Ger.: winden, to twist], *sm. Mech.* windlass.

VINDICATIF, IVE, vandikatif, tiv', [Lat.: vindicāre, to revenge], *adj.* vindictive, revengeful: given to revenge. **Un homme —,** (or, subst.) **un —,** a vindictive man.

VINDICATIVEMENT, vandikativ'mân-t, *adv.* vindictively, revengefully.

VINDICTE, vandikt', [Lat.: vindicta], *sf.* **1.** † vengeance, **2.** *Law-t.* prosecution (for crime), **La — publique,** prosecution (by the public prosecutor].

VINÉE, viné, [vin], *sf,* vintage, wine-crop.

VINER, viné-r, *va.* to add alcohol to (wine).

VINET, viné, [Alexandre-Rodolphe], Swiss theological writer (1797-1847).

VINETIER, vin'tyé, **VINETTIER,** vinètyé, *sm. Bot.* barberry: *Berberis vulgaris.*

VINETTE, vinèt', *sf. Bot.* longleaved sorrel. V. *Epine-vinette.*

VINEUX, EUSE, vinœ-z, œz', [Lat.: vinosus], *adj.* **1.** vinous, vinose: pertaining to wine; having the qualities of wine. **Une pêche vineuse,** a vinous peach. **Une haleine vineuse,** a smell of wine.

2. viny: abounding in vines; abundant in wine; producing grapes, wine-producing. **Les campagnes vineuses,** the wineproducing countries. **Année vineuse,** a good year for grapes.

3. strong-bodied, strong. **Ce vin est très —,** that wine is very strong.

4. wine-coloured, wine; purple. **Couleur vineuse,** colour of wine. **Rouge tirant sur le —,** claret colour.

VINGT, van-t; the *t* is pronounced not only before vowels, but also in the compounds of *vingt,* as *vingt-deux, vingt-cinq, vingt-neuf;* in the plural, the *s* is pronounced as *z.* [Lat.: viginti], *adj. num.* **1.** twenty: *a)* twice ten; a score; *b)* many, an indefinite number. *a)* **— hommes,** twenty men. **— et un ans,** twenty-one years, one and twenty hours. **Cent —,** one hundred and twenty. **— mille francs,** twenty thousand francs. **Cent — mille,** one hundred and twenty thousand. [*Rem.* — When preceded by a number by which it is multiplied, *vingt* takes *s* before a noun, but not before another number: **Quatre-vingts hommes,** eighty men. **Quatre-vingts francs,** eighty francs. **Quatre-vingt-un,** eighty-one. **Quatre-vingt-deux,** eighty-two. **Quatre-vingts-dix,** ninety. **Quatre-vingts-onze,** ninety one. **Six vingts,** six score. **Quinze-vingts,** **1.** † three hundred; **2.** an asylum for the blind.]

b) **Il a reçu — coups de bâton,** he was well cudgelled. **Il faut répondre à — personnes à la fois,** one has to answer twenty persons at once. **Répéter une chose — fois,** to repeat a thing twenty times.

2. (used as an ordinal number) twentieth. **Chapitre —,** twentieth chapter. **L'an mil huit cent —,** the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

VINGT, *sm.* **1.** twenty: the number twenty; **2.** twentieth day, twentieth. **Le — du mois,** the twentieth of the month. **Le denier —,** the five per cent. **In-vingt-quatre,** *Print.* 24°, 24mo., vigesimo-quarto. **Vingt-et-un,** vingt-un: a game at cards.

VINGTAINE, vantèn, *sf.* twenty, about twenty, a score. **Une — de lieu,** twenty leagues. **Nous étions une —,** there were about twenty of us.

VINGTIÈME, vantyêm', *adj.* twentieth: the ordinal of *vingt.* **C'est la — fois que je le dis,** I say that for the twentieth time.

VINGVIÈME, *sm.* **1.** twentieth *a)* the twentieth part, one part of a thing divided into twenty; *b)* the twentieth day of the month; *c)* a person holding the twentieth rank. *a)* **Il est héritier pour un —,** he has inherited the twentieth part. *b)* **Le — du mois,** the twentieth of the month. **Le vingt et unième du mois,** the twenty-first of the month.

2. † land-tax composed of one twentieth of the revenue.

VINGTIÈME, *sf.* twentieth person, twentieth.

VINGTUPLER, vantuplé-r, *va.* to multiply by twenty.

VINICOLE, vinikol', [Lat.: vinum, wine; colĕre, to cultivate], *adj.* wine-growing.

VINICULTURE, vinikultur', [Lat.: vinum, wine; culture], *sf.* cultivation of grapes,

VINIFÈRE, vinifèr', [Lat.: vinum, wine; ferre, to bear], *adj.* wine-producing.

VINIFICATION, vinifikasyôn, [Lat.: vinum, wine; facĕre, to make], *sf.* **1.** wine-making; **2.** wine-fermentation.

VINIQUE, vinik', [vin], *adj. Chem.* vinic: obtained from wine.

VINOSITÉ, vinôzité, [Lat.: vinositas], *sf.* vinosity: the quality of being vinous.

VIOL, viol, [violer], *sm.* violation, rape, ravishment, ravishing.

VIOLABILITÉ, violabilité, [violable], *sf.* violability: the quality of being violable.

VIOLABLE, violabl', [violer], *adj.* violable: that may be violated or injured.

VIOLACÉ, E, violasé, [Lat.: violaceus; viola, a violet], *adj.* violaceous: *a)* violet-coloured, violascent, violescent; tending to a violet colour; violet-hued; purple; *b)* resembling violets. **La peau avait pris une teinte violacée,** the skin had become purple.

VIOLACÉES, *sfpl. Bot.* violaceæ: an order of plants, whose type is the viole, or viola.

VIOLACER, violasé-r, *vn.* to tend to a violet colour.

VIOLARIÉES, violarié, *sfpl. Bot.* violaceæ. V. *Violacées.*

VIOLAT, viola, [Lat.: viola, a violet], *adj. m.* made of violets: said of syrup and honey.

VIOLATEUR, TRICE, violatœr, tris', *sm. f.* violator: *a)* transgressor, infringer; *b)* (*masc.*) ravisher.

VIOLATION, violasyôn; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat.: violatio], *sf.* violation: *a)* infringement, transgression, non-observance; *b)* profanation of sacred things.

VIOLÂTRE, violâtr', [violet], *adj.* violescent, of a violet colour; purplish, of a purple colour.

VIOLE, viol', [Provenc.: viula; Low Lat.: vitula, from Lat.: vitulari, to skip like a calf, to be merry; vitulus, a calf], *sf. Mus.* **1.** viol: *a)* † a stringed instruments of music; *b)* the general name for instument of the violin family. **Première —,** viola, alto-viol. **Petite —,** violetta, small alto-viol. **Basse de —,** bass-viol. **— d'amour,** viola-d'amour.

2. tenor viol.

VIOLEMENT, viol'mân-t, [violer], *sm.* violation: *a)* infringement, transgression; *b)* † ravishment, rape.

VIOLEMMENT, violamân-t, *adv.* violently: *a)* with violence; forcibly; *b)* vehemently; *c)* extremely, greatly. **Le vent souffle —,** the wind is very high. **Haïr —,** to hate violently. **Un homme — soupçonné d'un crime,** a man greatly suspected of a crime.

VIOLENCE, violâns', [Lat.: violentia], *sf.* **1.** violence: *a)* force; highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity, vehemence; wildness; stress; *b)* fierceness, wildness,

brutality; irascibility, irritability; *c*) force employed against a person, against the laws or public liberty; attack; infringement, transgression; *d*) ravishment; outrage; *e*) *Law-t.* constraint, compulsion. *a*) **La — du feu,** the violence of the fire. **La — du vent,** the violence of the wind. **La — de la douleur,** the violence of the pain. *b*) **Réprimer—, la — de son caractère,** to repress the violence of one's temper. *c*) **User de —,** to use violence. **Faire — à quelqu'un,** to offer violence to some one. **Faire — à la loi,** to wrest the meaning of a law. **Faire — à un texte,** to pervert the meaning of a text. **Je me fais une — pour vous quitter,** I am obliged to force myself away from you.

2. *pl.* acts of violence.

VIOLENT, E, violân-t, ânt', [Lat.: violentus], *adj.* 1. violent: *a*) moving or acting with violence; forcible; impetuous; furious, boisterous, raging; *b*) severe, sharp, acute; *c*) characterized by violence; wild; tumultuous, disorderly; *d*) passionate, fierce, fiery, hot; *e*) forcible; done with violence; *f*) unnatural, not natural, produced or effected by violence; g) vehement, strong, ardent. *a*) **Vent —,** boisterous wind. **L'orage est —,** the storm is boisterous. *b*) **Une douleur violente,** a violent pain. *c*) **Un exercice —,** violent exercice. **Tout ce qui est — ne peut durer,** whatever is violent cannot last long. **Las d'une course violente,** tired with running fast. *d*) **Un homme —,** a passionate man. **Emportés par leur humeur violente,** carried away by their quick temper. *e*) **Les moyens violents ne conviennent point à la cause juste,** violent means are not in accordance with justice. *f*) **Mort violente,** violent *or* unnatural death. g) **On a de violents soupçons contre lui,** people suspect him very much.

2. *Fam.* unbearable, intolerable; unfair, bad; excessive, immoderate, extreme; exaggerated. **La proposition est violente,** the proposition is unfair. **En vérité, voilà qui est —, de ne pouvoir pas avoir un laquais pour donner des sièges,** well, it is too bad, not even to have a servant to give one a seat. *Mol. Escarb.* 4.

VIOLENTER, violânté r, *va.* to force, to compel, to do violence to.

VIOLENTER (SE), *v. refl.* to do violence to one's self.

VIOLER, violé-r, [Lat.: violâre], *va.* to violate: *a*) to infringe, to transgress; to break; to break in upon; *b*) to do violence to; to injure; *c*) to profane, to treat with irreverence; *d*) to ravish, to deflower. **— la loi,** to transgress the law. **— sa parole,** to break one's word. **— son serment,** to break one's oath. **Le secret fut violé,** the secret was divulged. **— un asile,** to profane an asylum. **— une sépulture,** to violate, to desecrate a tomb

VIOLET, ETTE, violè-t, lèt', [violette], *adj* violet, violet-coloured. **— rouge,** reddish violet. **— pâle,** pale violet. **— foncé,** dark violet. **— bleu,** blue violet. **Contes violets,** *Fig.* improbable tales **La peur le saisit, il devint tout —,** he turned purple with fear.

VIOLET, *sm.* violet: *a*) *Opt.* the most refrangible of the seven primary colours of the solar spectrum; *b*) a colour produced by the mixture of red and blue; violet-colour. **Les rois de France portaient le deuil en —,** the French kings wore violet when in mourning.

VIOLETER, violté-r, *va. Dy.* to give a violet hue to.

VIOLETTE, violèt', *sf.* 1. *Bot.* violet: *a*) *Viola,* a genus of plants of the order violaceæ; *b*) its flower. **Cueillir de la —,** to gather violets. **— odorante,** sweet-scented violet, sweet violet. **Des violettes de Parme,** violets from Nice. **— hérissée,** hairy violet. **— de chien, — canine,** dog-violet, dog's violet. **— des marais,** marsh violet. **— tricolore,** pansy violet, pansy, heart's ease.

2. **Bois de —,** violet wood.

3. *Bot.* **— de la Chandeleur,** snowdrop: *Galanthus nivalis.* **— des sorciers, — de serpent,** lesser periwinkle: *Vinca minor.* **— du Pérou,** marvel of Peru: *Mirabilis jalapa.* **— des dames,** dame's-violet: *Hesperis matronalis.* **— mariane, — marine,** Canterbury-bell, bell-flower: *Campanula medium.*

VIOLEUR, violœr, [violer], *sm.* violator, ravisher.

VIOLIER, violyé, [O. Fr.: viole for violette], *sm. Bot.* wall-flower: *Cheiranthus cheiri,* a cruciferous plant.

VIOLINE, violin', *sf. Chem.* violine: a substance extracted from the sweet violet.

VIOLINISTE, violinist', *sm.* V. *Violoniste.*

VIOLISTE, violist', *sm.* violist: a player on the viol.

VIOLON, violôn, [viole; Ital.: violino], *sm.* 1. violin, fiddle: a musical instrument with four strings. **Jouer du —,** to play on the violin. **Râcler du —,** to scratch on the violin. **Donner les violons,** to give a serenade. **Se donner les violons,** *Fig.* to be self-satisfied. **Se donner, avoir les violons de quelque chose,** to boast, to brag of a thing. **Payer les violons,** to pay the piper; to pay for what others enjoy.

2. violinist, violin; player; 3. lock-up (at police-stations), cage, round-house; **Mettre quelqu'un au —,** to have any one locked up. **On l'a mis au — pour cuver son vin,** they locked him up till he should get sober. 4. † wretched fellow.

VIOLONCELLE, violônsèl', [Ital.: violoncello], *sm.* 1. violoncello: a bass-viol of four strings; 2. violoncellist.

VIOLONCELLISTE, violônsèlist', *sm.* violoncellist: a player on a violoncello.

VIOLONEUX, violonœ-z, *sm.* fiddler (in the country).

VIOLONISTE, violonist', *sm.* violinist: a person skilled in playing on a violin.

VIORNE, viorn', [Lat.: viburnum], *sf.* or *m. Bot.* Guelder rose: *Viburnum,* a genus of plants of the order caprifoliaceæ. **— mancienne,** wayfaring-tree, mealy Guelder-rose. **— obier,** common Guelder-rose, water-elder. **— des pauvres,** traveller's-joy: *Clematis vitalba.*

VIPÈRE, vipèr, [Lat.: vipera], *sf.* viper: *a*) *Zool.* a genus of venomous serpents; adder; *b*) *Fig.* mischievous or malignant person. **— commune,** common viper, adder, **— grise,** gray viper. **— chersée, — péliade. — rouge, petite —,** red viper. **— noire,** black viper. **— cornue, — céraste,** horned viper. **Herbe aux vipères,** *Bot.* viper's bugloss. **Une langue de vipère,** an evil tongue.

VIPEREAU, vip'rô, *sm.* [*Pl. Vipereaux.*] young viper, young adder

VIPÉRIDES, vipérid', *smpl. Zool.* viperidæ: a family of serpents.

VIPÉRIN, E, vipéran, rin', [Lat.: viperinus], *adj.* viperine; *a*) relating to a viper; *b*) *Fig.* viperous, malignant, poisonous, venomous. **Une langue vipérine,** *Fig.* an evil tongue. **Une grâce perfide et vipérine,** a dangerous grace.

VIPÉRINE, *sf. Bot.* viper's-bugloss: *Echium,* a genus of plants of the order boragineæ.

VIRAGE, virazh', [virer], *sm.* 1. *Naut.* heaving up (at the capstern); 2. tacking-room; 3. heaving down (in order to careen a ship); 4. *Phot.* toning (by laying the proof in a solution of gold). **Bain de —,** toning bath.

VIRAGO, virago, [Lat.], *sf.* virago, termagant.

VIRÉE, viré, [virer], *sf.* veering: going about.

VIRELAI, vir'lè, [O. Fr.: vireli: virer; lai], *sm.* virelay: an ancient French poem of short lines.

VIREMENT, vir'mân-t, [virer], *sm.* 1. turning; 2. *Naut.* **— de bord,** tacking about, veering, going about. **—d'eau,** turn of the tide. 3. *Com., Fin.* transfer (of a debt); clearing. **Comptoir de —,** clearing-house.

VIRER, viré-r, [Low Lat.: virâre, from Lat.: girâre], *vn.* 1. to turn about, to turn. **Il ne fait que tourner et —,** he only turns and twists about.

2. *Naut.* to veer, to tack, to tack about. **— de bord,** to tack about, to tack, to wear; *Fig.* to turn round, to change. **Faire — de bord,** to put about. **— tous ensemble,** to tack and wear together. **— vent arrière,** to wear, to veer. **— vent devant,** to tack.

3. *Naut.* to heave. **— au cabestan,** (or actively) **— le cabestan,** to heave at the capstern. **— de force au cabestan,** to heave a strain at the capstern. **— à pic,** to heave short. **— en carène,** to heave down for repairs. **— en quille,** to heave down keel out. **Vire! vire!** heave! heave away!

4. to change, to turn. **Certaines couleurs virent au vert par l'addition d'un alcali,** some colours will turn green if a little alcali is added to them.

VIRER, *va.* 1. to turn. **Tourner et — quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to cross-question a person; to pump a person.

2. *Fin., Com.* to clear; 3. *Phot.* to tone.

† **VIRETON,** vir'tôn, [virer], *sm.* arrow (with a pyramidal head of iron and copper spiral wings, by which a rotatory motion was communicated).

VIREUX, EUSE, virœ-z, œz', [Lat.: virosus: virus, poison], *adj.* virose, poisonous, noxious; fetid.

VIREVAU *or* **VIREVEAU,** vir'vô, [virer], *sm. Naut.* winch, small windlass.

VIREVAUDE, vir'vôd'. **VIRE-VIRE,** vir'vir', *sf. Naut.* eddy, whirlpool.

VIREVENT, vir'vân, [virer, vent], *sm. Ornith.* king-fisher.

VIREVOLTE, vir'volt', [virer; volte], *sf. Man.* quick turning.

VIREVOUSE, vir'vous', **VIRE-VOUSTE,** vir'voust', [corr. of virevolte], *sf.* stirring, bustle, hurry.

VIRGILE, virzhil', *pnm.* Virgil.

VIRGILIEN, IENNE, virzhilyan, èn', Virgilian: relating to Virgil; resembling the style of Virgil.

VIRGINAL, E, virzhinal, [Lat.: virginalis, from virgo, virgin], *adj.* virginly, maiden, maidenly: relating or relating to a virgin. **Une timidité virginale,** maidenly bashfulness. **Un lis —,** *Fig.* purity.

VIRGINALE, *sf.* virginal: a stringed and keyed instrument of music.

VIRGINALEMENT, virzhinal'mân-t, *adv.* maidenly.

VIRGINIE, virzhini, *pnf.* 1. Virginia; 2 *Geog.* Virginia.

VIRGINITÉ, virzhinité, [Lat.: virginitas; virgo, virgin], *sf.* virginity, maidenhood, maidenhead.

VIRGOULEUSE, virgoulœz, [from Virgoulée, a village near Limoges], *sf.* virgaloo, virgoulense : a sort of winter pear.

VIRGULE, virgul', [Lat. : virgula, dim. of virga, a branche], *sf.* **1.** *Gram.* comma. **Un point et —**, a semicolon.

2. *Fig.* scar ; **3.** *Horol.* hook scapement.

VIRIDITÉ, viridité, [Lat. : viridis, green], *sf.* viridity, viridness, greenness.

VIRIL, E, viri, [Lat. : virilis ; vir, a man], *adj.* virile : *a*) pertaining to a man ; belonging to the male sex ; masculine ; male ; *b*) *Fig.* manly. **Force virile**, manly strength. **Âge —**, manhood. **Une résolution virile**, a manly resolution.

VIRILEMENT, viril'mân-t, *adv.* manly, in a manly way.

VIRILITÉ, virilité, [Lat. : virilitas], *sf.* **1.** virility : *a*) adult age, manhood ; *b*) power of procreation ; **2.** manliness, force, strength, vigour.

VIROLE, virol', [Lat. : viriola, dim. of viria, bracelet], *sf.* **1.** ferrule ; **2.** collar, ring (of metal).

VIROLER, virolé-r, [virole], *va.* to put a ferrule to.

VIROLET, virolè, [virole], *sm.* *Naut.* roller ; spun-yarn winch.

VIRTUALITÉ, virtualité, [virtuel], *sf.* virtuality : the state of being virtual.

VIRTUEL, ELLE, virtuèl, [Lat. : virtus, bravery, force], *adj.* virtual : potential ; being in essence or effect, though not in fact. **Vitesse virtuelle**, virtual velocity. **Foyer —**, virtual focus.

VIRTUELLEMENT, virtuel'mân-t, *adv.* virtually, potentially.

VIRTUOSE, virtuôz', [Ital. : virtuoso], *smf.* virtuoso (*pl.* virtuosi) : *a*) † a person skilled in any art ; *b*) a person skilled in music.

VIRTUOSITÉ, virtuôzité, [virtuoze], *sf.* virtuosoship, skilfulness.

VIRULENCE, virulâns', [Lat. : virulentia], *sf.* virulence, virulency : *a*) *Med.* the quality of being virulent ; malignancy ; *b*) *Fig.* acrimony, bitterness, malignity. **La — d'un discours**, the bitterness of a speech.

VIRULENT, E, virulân-t, ânt', [Lat. : virulentus ; virus, poison], *adj* virulent : *a*) *Med.* partaking of the nature of virus : poisonous, noxious, venomous ; *b*) *Fig.* bitter, malignant, acrimonious. **Maladie virulente**, virulent disease. **Un dispute virulente**, a bitter quarrel.

VIRURE, virur', [virer], *sf.* *Naut.* streak (of planks continued from the stem to the stern-post.)

VIRUS, virus, [Lat. : poison], *sm.* *Med.* virus : the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases.

VIS, vis, [Lat. : vitis, vine, as a spiral], *sf.* **1.** screw ; male screw. **À —**, with a screw ; screw. **— à anneau**, screw-ring. **— d'Archimède**, Archimedean screw, Archimedes' screw, water-snail ; screw-propeller. **— de bassinet**, pan-screw. **Écrou d'une —**, **— intérieure**, **— concave**, **— femelle**, female screw, screw-box. **Filet de —**, tread, worm of a screw. **Pas de —**, furrow, channel of a screw. **— sans fin**, endless screw. **— de pression**, thumb screw, adjusting screw. **— de percussion**, fly-press. **Presse à —**, screw, fly-press. **— de pointage**, elevating screw of a gun. **— à caler**, levelling screw. **— à double filet**, double screw. **Tête de —**, screw-head. **— à tête fraisée**, countersink screw.

2. spiral staircase, winding stairs ; **3.** *Conch.* cochlea. **Escalier à —**, winding staircase.

VISA, viza, [Lat. : fem. of visus, seen ; vidêre, to see], *sm.* **1.** vise, visa : an official endorsement on a passport ; **2** countersignature ; **3.** signature. **Mettre son — sur**, to put one's visa to ; to endorse ; to sign.

VISAGE, vizazh', [La. : visus, seen, from vidêre, to see], *sm.* **1.** visage : *a*) face, the visible fore-part of the head ; countenance ; *b*) aspect, look, countenance, air. **Cacher son — dans ses mains**, to hide one's face in one's hands. **Cela paraît comme le nez au milieu du —**, *Fig.* that is as plain as a pike-staff. **Son — était des plus mignons**, hers was a delicate face. **N'avoir rien d'humain que le —**, to have nothing human about one but one's face. **Frapper au —**, to strike the face. **Tourner —**, to face, to turn one's face to ; *Fig.* to be contrary. **Trouver — de bois**, to find nobody at home. **Un — de pleine lune**, a face like a full moon. **— de prospérité**, a happy countenance. **Que vous avez là un vrai — de santé**, you are the very picture of health. *Mol. Av.* ii. 6. **Son — lui fait honneur**, his face does honour to his good living. **Regarder d'un — étonné**, to look astonished. **Un — défait**, **un — de cuir bouilli**, **un — de bois flotté**, a look out of sorts. **Avoir un — de déterré**, **d'excommunié**, **avoir un — de l'autre monde**, to look pale and ill. **Avoir le — allongé**, *Fig.* to pull a long face. **Je vous trouve bon —**, I think you are looking very well. **Faire bon — à quelqu'un**, to receive a person well. **Faire mauvais — à quelqu'un**, to give a person the cold shoulder. **Se composer le —**, to compose one's countenance ; to try to put on a good look. **Il fut longtemps à se faire un — et une contenance ; enfin il entra**, he was a long time composing his countenance, at last he went in. **Changer de —**, to change colour. **Un homme à deux visages**, an insincere man.

2. face : person. **Il n'aime pas les nouveaux visages**, he does not like new faces. **De beaux visages**, handsome people. (Ironically) **Vraiment, c'est un plaisant —**, what a strange fellow.

À VISAGE DÉCOUVERT, *adv. phr.* **1.** bare-faced ; **2.** *Fig.* unmasked, open.

VIS-À-VIS, vizavi, [O. Fr. : vis, for visage], *prep.* (Generally followed by *de*). **1.** opposite, opposite to, over against ; facing. **— de l'église**, opposite the church. **— le château**, opposite the castle. **Il s'est placé — de moi**, he placed himself opposite me. **Il se trouve — de rien**, *Fig.* he has nothing left.

2. towards, respecting, regarding, concerning. **Il n'a pas bien agi — de vous**, he did not behave well towards you.

VIS-À-VIS, *adv.* opposite, over the way. **Il demeure —**, he lives opposite.

VIS-À-VIS, *sm.* **1.** opposite neighbour (at table). **J'avais pour — un homme fort jovial**, my opposite neighbour was a very lively man.

2. vis-à-vis : a sort of coach in which two persons sit face to face ; **3.** *Danc.* vis-à-vis tête-à-tête, private interview.

VISCÉRAL, E, viséral, [Lat. : visceralis], *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* visceral : pertaining to the viscera ; **2.** *Fig.* essential, main.

VISCÉRALEMENT, viséral'mân-t, *adv.* deeply, profoundly, greatly.

VISCÈRE, visèr', [Lat. : viscus ; *pl.* viscera], *sm.* *Anat.* viscus (*pl.* viscera) : one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen ; (particularly) entrail, intestine.

VISCIDITÉ, visidité, *sf.* *V.* *Viscosité.*

VISCOSITÉ, viskôzité, [Lat. : viscum, bird-lime ; mistletoe], *sf.* viscosity, viscidity, viscousness, glutinousness, stickiness.

VISÉE, vizé, [viser], *sf.* aim : *a*) a directing towards ; sight ; *b*) *Fig.* object, purpose, design, end ; scheme, plan. **Il a pris sa — trop haut**, he aimed too high. **Changer de —**, to change one's plan. **Rompre les visées de quelqu'un**, to frustrate a person's designs.

VISER, vizé-r, [Lat. : vidêre, visum, to see], *va.* **1.** to aim at, to take aim at.—**un animal à la tête**, to aim at an animal's head.

2. to visa, to vise : to examine and indorse (a passport, etc.) ; to sign, to put one's visa to ; **3.** to quote (a text).

VISER, *vn.* **1.** to aim : *a*) to point at, to take aim, to take sight ; *b*) *Fig.* to have in view, to have an eye to; to aspire; *c*) to drive, to tend, to lead. **— à un but**, to take aim at a mark ; *Fig.* : to aim at a thing. **Il ne vise qu'à l'argent**, money is the only thing he thinks of. **— à l'esprit**, to aim at wit. **— au solide**, to have an eye to the solid. **Il ne pouvait pas deviner à quoi tout cela visait**, he could not guess what all this would lead to. *Mme. de Sév.*

2. to be like, to be nearly the same as. **Le repos est si grand à la campagne qu'il vise à la léthargie**, rest in the country is so great that it might almost be called lethargy.

VISEUR, vizœr, *sm.* aimer ; **2.** *Phot.* view-finder. **— pliant**, folding view-finder. **— loupe**, magnifying view-finder.

VISIBILITÉ, vizibilité, [visible], *sf.* visibility, visibleness : *a*) the quality of being perceivable to the eye ; *b*) *Fig.* conspicuousness ; the state of being apparent.

VISIBLE, vizibl', [Lat. : visibilis], *adj.* visible : *a*) perceivable by the eye, that may be seen ; *b*) *Fig.* apparent, obvious, evident, manifest, conspicuous, clear, plain. **Le monde —**, the visible world. **La comète n'est pas — à l'œil nu**, the comet is not visible to the naked eye. **Être —**, to be ready to receive visits ; to be at home. **Il n'est — pour personne**, he is at home for nobody. **C'est une injustice —**, it is a manifest injustice. **Il est — que**, it is evident that.

VISIBLEMENT, (viziblœmân-t) *adv.* visibly : *a*) in a manner perceptible to the eye ; *b*) *Fig.* obviously, manifestly, evidently.

VISIÈRE, vizyèr', [O. Fr. : vis, for visage], *sf.* **1.** visor, vizor, (of helmets). **Lever sa —**, to raise one's visor. **Rompre en —**, to break one's lance in the visor of one's adversary ; to openly fall out with. **Et mon dessein est de rompre en — à tout le genre humain**, and my intention is to break with all mankind. *Mol. Mis.* i. 1.

2. peak (of a cap) ; **3.** shade (for the eyes). **Et se faisant une — de sa main gauche étendue, il interrogeait l'horizon**, and shading his eyes with his left hand, he looked towards the horizon.

4. *Fam.* sight. **Avoir la — nette**, to be clear-sighted. **Avoir la — courte**, to be short-sighted. **Blesser, choquer la —**, to offend the sight. **Donner dans la — à quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to inspire a person with love.

5. *Artill.* sight (of a gun).

VISIF, IVE, vizif, ziv', [Lat. : visus, seen], *adj.* visive : belonging to the power of seeing. **Faculté visive**, vision.

VISIGOTH, vizigo, *sm.* Visigoth : a Western Goth ; *Fig.* Vandal, Goth, barbarian.

VISIGOTH, *adj.* barbarian.

VISIGOTHIQUE, vizigotik', *adj.* Visigothic : pertaining to the Visigoths.

VISION, viziôn, [Lat. : visio, visionis ; vidêre, to see], *sf.* vision : *a*) sight, faculty of seeing, the act of seeing ; *b*) a supernatural appearance, by dream or in reality ; *c*) anything, which is the object of sight ; *d*) apparition, phantom, spectre ; *e*) some

thing imaginary ; fancy, chimera. **L'organe de la —**, the organ of vision. **— béatifique, — intuitive**, *Theol.* beatific *or* intuitive vision. **Les visions des prophètes**, the visions of the prophets. **De là ces visions, ce spectre, ces accents, déplorables effets du trouble de nos sens**, hence, the visions, the ghost, the cries, deplorable effects of our troubled brain. **Chacun a ses visions**, we all have our visions. **S'égarer dans des visions**, to be lost in fancies. **Ce monsieur Jourdain, avec ses visions de noblesse et de galanteries**, this M. Jourdain, with his notions of gentility and gallantry. *Mol. B. Gent.* i. 1.

VISIONNAIRE, vizionèr', [vision], *adj.* visionary : *a*) imaginative ; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination ; fanciful ; *b*) imaginary, fantastical, fanciful. **Des esprits visionnaires**, fanciful people. **Il n'y avait rien de — dans les avis qu'il lui donnait**, the advice he gave him was very sensible.

VISIONNAIRE, *smf.* visionary : *a*) seer of visions ; *b*) one who forms impracticable or fanciful schemes ; dreamer. *b*) **Christophe Colomb fut d'abord traité de —**, Christopher Colombus was called a visionary at first.

VISIR, vizir, *sm.* V. *Vizir.*

VISITANDINE, vizitândin', *sf.* visitandine : a nun of the order of the Visitation.

VISITANT, E, vizitân-t, ânt', *sm. f.* visitant, visitor.

VISITATEUR, TRICE, vizitatœr, tris', *sm. f.* visitor (of a monastery).

VISITATION, vizitasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [visiter], *sf.* visitation : *a*) the act of visiting *b*) a church-festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth ; *c*) an order of nuns.

VISITE, vizit', [visiter], *sf.* 1. visit : *a*) visiting ; the act of going to see another, or of calling at his house ; waiting on ; visitation, call, *b*) visitant, visitor ; attendance ; *c*) the attendance of a surgeon or physician ; *d*) the act of going to view or inspect ; inspection ; examination. **Faire —**, to pay a visit **Faire des visites**, to pay visits. **Faire une — à quelqu'un**, to pay a person a visit. **Aller en —**, to go on a visit. **Il est en — chez son frère**, he is staying with his brother ; he is on a visit at his brother's. **Rendre —**, to pay a visit. **Rendre — à quelqu'un**, to call upon a person. **Rendre sa — à quelqu'un**, to return a person's visit. **Recevoir des visites**, to receive visits. **— en robe détroussée**, *Fam.* a formal visit. **Il a passé à la — du médecin**, he had passed the doctor's visit ; he has been examined by the doctor. **Carte de —**, visiting card. **J'ai eu beaucoup de visites aujourd'hui**, I have had many visitors to-day.

2. inspection, search ; review. **— domiciliaire**, search in a house. **— des lieux**, search of the premises. **Droit de —**, right of search. **Faire sa — dans**, to search. **La — de la douane a lieu à la frontière**, the examination of the customs takes place at the frontier. **Faire la — des bagages des voyageurs**, to examine passengers' luggage.

3. inquest : (on a dead body) ; 4. visitation : *a*) *Naut.* the act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board of a vessel belonging to another nation, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object ; *b*) inspection, by a bishop, of the several parishes in his diocese ; inspection, by a superior, of the convents belonging to a religious order ; *c*) *Theol.* the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them ; *d*) *Theol.* divine favour bestowed. **Droit de —**, right of search.

5. visite : a kind of mantle worn by ladies.

VISITER, vizité-r, [Lat. : visitāre, freq. of visĕre, to go to see], *va.* 1. to visit. *a*) to go or to come to see ; to attend ; *b*) to go or to come to, in order to inspect or survey ; to inspect, to examine, to survey ; c) *Theol.* to bestow good or evil. **— un ami**, to visit a friend. **— ses chefs**, to visit one's superiors. **— les pauvres**, to visit the poor. **— les hôpitaux**, to visit the hospitals. **— des ruines**, to visit ruins. **— les arsenaux**, to visit the arsenals, **— un diocèse**, to visit a diocese. **L'architecte doit venir — la maison**, the architect is to come and examine the house. **— une plaie**, to examine a wound.

2. to search, to make a search. **On visite les bagages à la frontière**, luggage is searched at the frontier. **On a visité partout**, every place has been searched. **Les douaniers n'ont pas encore visité ma malle**, the custom-house officers have not yet examined my box.

VISITER (SE), *v. refl.* to visit each other.

VISITEUR, EUSE, vizitœr, tœz', *sm. f.* 1. visitor : *a*) visiter, visitant ; a person who goes to see another ; visit-payer ; *b*) in the religious orders, a person authorized to visit the convents of the same order ; 2. *Cust.* searcher, tide-waiter.

VISON, vizôn, *sm. Zool.* vison : a kind of weasel.

VISON VISU, vizôn vizu, [for Lat. : visum visu], *adv. phr. Fam.* opposite each other.

VISORIUM, vizorium, [Lat.], *sm. Print.* catch, copy-holder, jigger.

VISQUEUX, EUSE, viskœ-z, œz', [Lat. : viscosus ; viscum. mistletœ], *adj.* viscous, viscid : sticky, clammy, adhesive.

VISSAGE, visazh', [visser], *sm.* screwing.

VISSER, visé-r, [vis], *va.* to screw, to screw down, to screw up, to screw on.

VISSER (SE), *v. refl.* to be screwed.

VISUEL, ELLE, vizuèl', [Lat. : visus, seen], *adj. Opt.* visual : pertaining to sight. **Angle —**, visual angle.

VITAL, E, [Lat. : vitalis, vita, life], *adj.* vital : *a*) pertaining to life ; contributing to life ; *b*) *Fig.* essential, important. **Force vitale**, vital power. **Parties vitales**, vital parts, vitals. **Importance vitale**, vital importance. **C'est un question vitale**, it is a vital question.

VITALISME, vitalism', [vital], *sm.* vitalism : a medical doctrine.

VITALISTE, vitalist', *sm.* vitalist : an adherent to vitalism.

VITALITÉ, vitalité, [vital], *sf.* vitality : the state of being vital ; the principle of life, vital power.

VITCHOURA, vitsthoura, [Slavonic], *sm.* furred pelisse.

VITE, vit', [O. Fr. : viste, but of unknown origin], *adj.* quick, swift, speedy, rapid, fleet; hasty ready, prompt. **Le pouls est plus — qu'à l'ordinaire**, the pulse is quicker than usual. **Ils courent sur des chevaux vites comme des éclairs**, they go on very swift horses.

VITE, *adv.* quickly : *a*) quick, swiftly, speedily, rapidly ; *b*) hastily, fast ; promptly, expeditiously. **Aller plus vite que le vent**, to go faster than the wind ; to fly along. **Aller — en besogne**, **aller —**, to be expeditious. **C'est aller un peu —, bien —**, it is being rather too expeditious. **Au plus —**, as quickly as possible ; sharply, at once. **Les enfants oublient —**, children soon forget. **Allez et revenez —**, go and come back quickly. **—, dépêchez-vous**, come, make haste.

VITELLIN, E, vitèllan, lin', *adj.* vitelline : relating to the vitellus.

VITELLUS, vitèllus, [Lat. : yolk of an egg], *sm.* vitellus : *a*) the yolk of an egg ; *b*) *Bot.* a fleshy bag interposed between the embryo and albumen in some seeds.

VITELOTTE, vit'lot', *sf.* kidney potato,

VITEMENT, vit'mân-t, [vite], *adv.* quickly. fast.

VITESSE, vitès', [vite], *sf.* velocity : *a*) quickness, rapidity, swiftness ; (in speaking of animals, or, more generally, of bodies moving on or near the earth) celerity, fleetness, speed ; *b*) *Phys.* that quality of motion by which a moving body passes over a certain space in a certain time. **La — d'un mouvement**, the velocity, quickness, or swiftness of a motion. **— initiale**, initial velocity. **— relative**, relative velocity. **La — de la terre**, the velocity of the earth. **La — du vent**, the velocity of the wind. **La — d'un courant**, the rapidity, swiftness, *or* velocity of a current, of a stream. **— de la lumière, du son**, velocity of light, of sound. **La — d'un boulet de canon**, the velocity of a cannon-ball. **La — d'un oiseau**, the swiftness of a bird. **La — d'un cheval**, the celerity, fleetness, speed of a horse. *Railw.* **Train de grande —**, fast train. **Train de petite —**, slow train, goods train. **Envoyez-moi ce colis par train de grande —, par petite —**, send me that parcel per passenger train, per slow freight. **La — de la main**, the rapidity of the hand. **Écrire, parler avec —**, to write, to speak fast. **Gagner quelqu'un de —**, to outstrip, to outrun a person.

VITEX, vitèks, *sm. Bot.* vitex, chaste tree : a genus of plants of the order verbenaceæ.

VITICOLE, vitikol', [Lat.: vitis, vine; colĕre, to cultivate], *adj.* vine-growing.

VITICULTEUR, vitikultœr, *sm.* vine-dresser, wine-grower.

VITICULTURE, vitikultur', [Lat. : vitis, vine ; culture], *sf.* cultivation of vines.

VITIFÈRE, vitifèr', [Lat. : vitis : vine ; ferre, to bear], *adj.* vine-producing.

VITONNIÈRE, vitonyèr, *sf. Naut.* limber-hole.

VITRAGE, vitrazh', [vitrer], *sm.* 1. glazing ; 2. (collectively) glass-windows, windows. **Le — d'une église**, the windows of a church.

3. glass-partition ; 4. (short) window-curtain.

VITRAIL, vitray, [vitre], *sm.* [*Pl. Vitraux*], glass-window, glazed window ; stained glass-window. **Les vitraux d'une église**, the windows of a church.

VITRE, vitr', [Lat. : vitrum, glass], *sf.* 1. window-glass, glass ; 2. pane of glass. **Poser une —**, to put a window in, to put a pane of glass in. **Le bruit du canon faisait trembler les vitres**, the noise of cannon made the windows rattle. **Casser une —**, to break a window. **Casser les vitres**, *Fig.* to speak out boldly.

3. window.

VITRÉ, E, vitré, [Lat. : vitreus], *adj.* 1. glass. **Porte vitrée**, glass door.

2. vitreous : *a*) *Phys.* produced from glass ; *b*) transparent ; *c*) *Anat.* resembling glass. *a*) **Électricité vitrée**, vitreous electricity. *c*) **Humeur vitrée, corps —**, vitreous humour (of the eye).

VITRER, vitré-r, [vitre], *va.* to glaze : to furnish with glass-windows.

VITRERIE, vitrœri, (vitre) *sf.* 1. glazing ; glazier's business, glazier's work ; 2. glass.

VITRESCIBILITÉ, vitrèssibilité, [vitres-

cible], *sf.* vitrescence : susceptibility of being formed into glass.

VITRESCIBLE, vitrèssibl', [Lat. : vitrum, glass], *adj.* vitrescible, vitrescent, vitrifiable : susceptible of being formed into glass.

VITREUX, EUSE, vitrœ-z, œz', [Lat. : vitrosus ; vitrum, glass], *adj.* vitreous, glassy : resembling glass. **Cassure vitreuse**, vitreous fracture. **Un éclat —**, a glassy appearance. **Œil —**, glassy eye.

VITRIER, vitrié, [vitre], *sm.* glazier : one who sets glass in window-frames.

VITRIÈRE, vitrièr', *sf.* **1**. glazier's wife ; **2**. *Technol.* frame in which a pane of glass is glazed.

VITRIFIABILITÉ, vitrifiabilité, *sf.* vitrescence : the quality of being capable of conversion into glass.

VITRIFIABLE, vitrifiabl', [vitrifier], *adj.* vitrifiable : capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion ; vitrescible, vitrescent.

VITRIFICATION, vitrifikasyô*n*, [vitrifier], *sf.* vitrifaction, vitrification : *sf.* the act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat.

VITRIFIER, vitrifié-r, [Lat. : vitrum, glass ; facĕre, to make], *va.* to vitrify : to convert into glass.

VITRIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to vitrify : to be vitrified, to be converted into glass.

VITRINE, vitrin', [vitre], *sf.* **1**. shop-window ; **2**. glass-case, show-case ; **3**. vitrina : a genus of freshwater gastropods.

VITRIOL, vitriol, [Low Lat. : vitriolum, from Lat. : vitrum, glass], *sm.* vitriol : *a*) a vulgar appellation of a sulphate ; *b*) particularly, sulphate of copper. **— bleu, — de Chypre, — de Vénus**, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. **— blanc, — de zinc**, white vitriol, white sulphate of zinc. **— de fer**, sulphate of iron. **— martial**, red vitriol, vitriol of Mars, red sulphate of iron. **— vert**, green vitriol, copperas, green sulphate of iron. **— de plomb**, lead vitriol. **Huile de —**, oil of vitriol, vitriolic acid, sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLÉ, E, vitriolé, *adj.* vitriolate, vitriolated : impregnated with vitriol.

VITRIOLER, vitriolé-r, *va. Fam. Neol.* to vitriolate, to vitriolize : to throw vitriol over some one.

VITRIOLEUR, EUSE, vitriolœr, œz', *smf.* vitriolizer : one who throws vitriol over a person with intention to disfigure.

VITRIOLIQUE, vitriolik', *adj.* vitriolic : having the qualities of vitriol ; obtained from vitriol. **Acide —**, vitriolic acid, oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLISATION, vitriolizasyô*n*, *sf.* vitriolization, vitriolation : the act of converting into vitriol.

VITROSITÉ, vitrôzité, [vitreux], *sf.* vitreousness, glassiness : the quality of being vitreous.

VITULAIRE, vitulèr', [Lat. : vitulus, a calf], *adj.* vituline : belonging to a calf.

VITUPÉRABLE, vitupérabl', [vitupérer], *adj.* vituperable, blameworthy.

VITUPÉRATIF, IVE, vitupératif, tiv', *adj.* vituperative : containing vituperation, censure, or reproach ; sharp, bitter.

† **VITUPÈRE**, vitupèr, [Lat. : vituperium], *sm.* vituperation, blame, censure.

† **VITUPÉRER**, vitupéré-r, [Lat. : vituperāre], *va.* to vituperate, to blame, to censure, to find fault with.

† **VITUPÉREUX, EUSE**, vitupérœ, œz', *adj.* vituperable, blameworthy, censurable.

VIVACE, vivas', [Lat. : vivax, vivacis], *adj.* **1**. long-lived, † vivacious ; **2**. *Bot.* perennial ; **3**. *Fig.* deep-rooted, inveterate, tenacious. **Un préjugé —**, a deep-rooted prejudice.

VIVACÉ, vivasé, *adj. Mus.* vivace : brisk and lively.

VIVACEMENT, vivas'mâ*n*-t, *adv.* vivaciously, livelily.

VIVACITÉ, vivasité, [Lat. : vivacitas], *sf.* **1**. vivacity, vivaciousness, liveliness : *a*) activity, briskness, nimbleness, sprightliness ; *b*) ardour, vehemence, vigour ; *c*) animation, sprightliness, life, vehemence ; spiritedness, spirit ; vividness ; fire ; *d*) keenness (of imagination, of wit), acuteness, quickness, sharpness. **Cet enfant a beaucoup de —**, that child is very lively. **Il met de la — dans tout ce qu'il fait**, he puts life into whatever he does. **La — de la dispute**, the vehemence of the quarrel. **La — des passions**, the vehemence of the passions. **Des mots échappés dans la — du discours**, words which escape in the vehemence of the discourse. **Il a une physionomie pleine de —**, he has a very lively countenance. **On vit paraître en elle une — qui lui faisait souvent prévenir les pensées des autres**, she was so keen-witted that she often anticipated the thoughts of others. **Ne vous abandonnez point à suivre la — de votre esprit et de votre imagination**, do not give scope to your wit and imagination.

2. hastiness : passionate vehemence ; passion, outburst, sally of anger. **Un mouvement de —**, an angry fit. **Elle travaillait à reprimer ses vivacités naturelles**, she tried to repress her natural hastiness.

3. sensibility, sensitiveness. **Recevez les assurances de ma — sur tout ce qui vous touche**, allow me to express my concern for your welfare.

4. vividness, brightness. **La — des couleurs**, the brightness of the colours. **La — du teint**, the brightness of the complexion. **Avoir de la — dans les yeux**, to have bright eyes.

VIVANDIER, IÈRE, vivândyé, dyèr', [Low Lat. : vivenda, provisions], *sm. f.* sutler.

VIVANT, E, vivâ*n*-t, ânt', [vivre], *adj.* **1**. living : *a*) live, alive, *Script.* quick ; *b*). modern ; actually spoken ; *c*) very resembling ; *d*) lasting, enduring ; *e*) behaving. *a*) **Un enfant —**, a living child. **Il est encore —**, he is still living. **Les créatures vivantes**, living creatures. **De la vie vivante, de vie vivante, de notre vie vivante**, *Fam.* never. **Il n'y a homme — qui puisse assurer cela**, no man alive can affirm that. **Je suis allé en ce lieu ; et je n'y ai trouvé âme vivante**, I went there, and did not see a single soul. **Le réveil de la nature vivante au printemps**, the waking of living nature in spring. **C'est une bibliothèque vivante**, *Fig.* he is a walking library. **Tableaux vivants**, tableaux vivants : living pictures. **S'ensevelir —**, *Fig.* to bury one's self alive. *b*) **Langue vivante**, living language, modern language. **Il est professeur de langues vivantes**, he is a professor of modern languages. *c*) **Il est le portrait — de son père**, he is the very picture of his father. *d*) **Ce sont leurs conseils qui sont encore vivants et agissants en nous**, their advice is still so fresh in our memory, that it urges us on. *e*) **Des personnes mal vivantes**, ill mannered people.

2. lively : *a*) active, animated, stirring ; *b*) animated, spirited, life-like, vivid. **Il demeure dans le quartier le plus — de la ville**, he lives in the most lively part of the town. **Une rue vivante**, a busy street. **Une scène vivante**, a lively scene. **Un récit —**, an animated account.

VIVANT, *sm.* **1**. living man, living, liver ; person living, alive ; *pl.* the living, the quick. **C'est une faible consolation pour les vivants**, it is a poor consolation for the living. **Vivre avec les vivants**, to accommodate one's self to the people one lives with. **Qui doit juger les vivants et les morts lorsqu'il apparaîtra dans son règne**, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom. *Bib. 2. Tim.* iv. 1. **Un bon —**, a lively, good-humoured man ; a boon companion. **Un mal —**, a loose character. **Portrait fait sur le —**, a portrait from nature.

2. resolute, determined man. **C'est un —, qu'on ne déconcerte point**, he is a determined man, and is not easily disconcerted.

3. life, life-time. **Il a été plus estimé après sa mort que de son —**, he was more esteemed after his death than during his lifetime. **C'est du — de sa femme**, that was in his wife's lifetime ; in his wife's time. **Vous ne verrez pas cela de votre —**, you will not live to see that. **Ci-gît un tel, en son — bourgeois**, here lies such a one, in his lifetime a citizen.

VIVAT, vivat, [Lat. : let him live], *interj.* huzza ! hurrah !

— VIVAT, *sm.* huzza, hurrah : a shout of joy or approbation : cheer.

VIVE, viv', [for vivre from, Lat. : vipera [a viper], *sf. Ichth.* weever-fish, weever : a fish of the perch family. **Grande —**, dragon-weever, sting-bull.

VIVE-LA-JOIE, viv'lazhwa, *sm.* merry fellow, jovial fellow, jolly fellow. [*Pl. Vive-la-joie.*]

VIVELLE, vivèl', *sf.* darn, darning.

VIVEMENT, viv'mâ*n*-t, [vif], *adv.* **1**. briskly ; *a*) actively, nimbly, quickly, *b*) eagerly, sharply ; vigorously ; spiritedly ; warmly ; closely ; with animation. **Il sortit — de la chambre**, he quickly left the room. **Se lever —**, to get up quickly. **Allons, — !** come, be quick. **Attaquer — l'ennemi**, to attack the ennemy vigorously. **Prendre — le parti de quelqu'un**, to defend a person warmly. **Poursuivre —**, to pursue eagerly. **Presser — quelqu'un**, to press a person warmly.

2. sprightlily, livelily, lively, vivaciously, vividly ; **3**. sensitively, sensibly ; **4**. deeply, greatly, vividly ; acutely, keenly ; sanguinely, confidently. **Il s'intéresse — à votre succès**, he takes a great interest in your success. **S'intéresser — à quelqu'un**, to take a great interest in a person. **Sentir — une injure**, to feel an insult keenly. **Sentir — les bienfaits**, to be very grateful for favours. **Il a été — touché des reproches que vous lui avez faits**, he felt your reproaches very keenly. **Sa curiosité était — excitée**, his curiosity was greatly excited. **Cette perte l'a — affligé**, he felt this loss very deeply.

5. hastily, passionately, angrily ; **6**. smartly ; sharply, severely, strongly, bitterly, keenly. **Réprimander quelqu'un —**, to reprimand a person sharply. **Il lui reprocha — sa conduite**, he reprimanded him severely for his conduct.

VIVEUR, EUSE, vivœr, vœz', [vivre], *sm. f.* sensualist, good-liver ; debauchee.

VIVIFR, vivyé, [Lat. : vivarium ; vivus, living], *sm.* fish-pond.

VIVIFIANT, E, vivifiâ*n*-t, ânt', [vivifier], *adj.* vivifying, quickening. **Une chaleur vivifiante**, a vivifying heat. **L'esprit —**, *Theol.* quickening grace.

VIVIFICATION, vivifikasyô*n* ; *in poet.* siô*n*, *sf.* vivification, revival, vivifying.

VIVIFIER, vivifié-r, [Lat. : vivificāre ; vividus ; vivĕre, to live], *va.* 1. to vivify : *a)* to endue with life, to make alive, to animate, to give life to, to quicken, to enliven ; *b)* to invigorate, to animate, to strengthen, to give vigour to ; to enliven, to make active. **Dieu vivifie toutes choses**, God vivifies all things. **L'esprit vivifie le corps**, the mind vivifies the body. *Fig.* **Son cœur. vivifie tous ceux qui l'entourent, et leur donne, pour ainsi dire, un nouvel être**, he gives life to all those about him, and we may say,makes new creatures of them. (Absolutely). **La grâce vivifie**, grace quickens. **Le soleil vivifie toute la nature**, the sun gives life to all nature. **La liberté vivifie les sciences, les lettres, les arts, le commerce**, liberty makes sciences, letters, arts and commerce prosper.

2. to give new life to. — **une province par l'établissement de nouvelles manufactures**, to give new life to a province by establishing new manufacturies.

VIVIFIER (SE), *v. refl.* to be vivified, to be revived, to be animated, to be enlivened.

VIVIFIQUE, vivifik', [Lat. : vivificus], *adj.* vivifying, life-giving.

VIVIPARE, vivipar', [Lat. : viviparus ; vivus, alive ; parĕre, to produce], *adj.* viviparous : *a) Zool.* producing young in a living state ; *b) Bot.* producing its offsprings alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant.

VIVIPARE, *sm. Zool.* viviparous animal.

VIVIPARIE, vivipari, *sf*, **VIVIPARITÉ**, viviparité, *sf.*, **VIVIPARISME**, viviparism', *sm. Zool.* the state of a viviparous animal.

VIVISECTION, vivisèksyôn, [Lat. : vivus, alive ; sectio, a cutting ; secāre, to cut], *sf.* vivisection : the art of dissecting living animals.

VIVOTER, vivoté-r, [vivre], *vn. Fam.* to live hard, poorly ; to make shift to live.

VIVRE, vivr', [Lat. : vivĕre], *vn.* [*Je vis, tu vis, il vit, nous vivons, vous vivez, ils vivent ; je vivais ; je vécus, nous vécumes ; je vivrai ; je vivrais ; vis, vivons, vivez ; que je vive ; que je vécusse ; vivant ; vécu.*] to live : *a)* to be living, to be alive, to have life, to have being, to exist ; *b)* to pass life in a particular manner ; to conduct one's self in life ; *c)* to live emphatically ; to enjoy life ; *d)* to feed, to subsist ; to be nourished ; *e)* to maintain one's self, to be maintained ; to have or gain a livelihood ; *f)* to remain, to continue, to last ; to be perpetuated. *a)* **Les poissons vivent dans l'eau**, fishes live in water. **Les chênes vivent fort longtemps**, oaks live to a great age. **Il n'y a âme qui vive**, there is not a living soul. **Le régime sévère qu'il suit le fait —**, he owes his life to his strict diet. **Il a vécu**, (in pompous style) he is dead. *Fig.* **C'en est fait, madame, et j'ai vécu**, all is over, madam : I am dying. **Nous étions dans des transes continuelles, nous ne vivions plus**, we were in continual fear and therefore led a miserable life. **Il est toujours malade, ce n'est pas —**, he is alway ill, and in that case life is not worth living. **Ceux qui ont vécu avant l'ère chrétienne**, those who lived before Christ. **C'est un homme qui a beaucoup vécu**, that man has seen much of life. **Les lois sous lesquelles nous vivons**, the laws we are governed by. **Ne — que pour l'étude**, to make study the principal occupation of one's life. [With ellipsis of *pendant* or *durant* :] — **soixante ans**, to live sixty years. **Oui, c'est moi qui voudrais effacer de ma vie les jours que j'ai vécu sans vous avoir servie**, yes, it is I who regret every one of the days, I have lived away from you. *Corn. Ment.* iii. 5. — **dans le célibat**, to live single. — **dans la joie**, to live happily. — **dans la retraite**, to live in retirement. **Il faut laisser chacun — à sa mode**, every one must be allowed to live as he pleases. **C'est un homme avec qui l'on ne peut pas —**, no one can live with that man. **Il faut — avec les vivants**, we must get accustomed to those we live with. — **bien avec quelqu'un**, to live on good terms with a person. — **chrétiennement**, to lead a Christian life. — **bien**, to live well. — **mal**, to lead a miserable life. — **mal avec quelqu'un**, to be on bad terms with any one. **Elle est extrêmement civile, et sait très bien —**, she is very polite and has good manners. **Les faux dévots savent trop bien — pour découvrir le fond de leur âme**, people who pretend to be religious are far too clever to allow others to read their thoughts. **Apprendre à quelqu'un à —**, to teach a person good manners. **Apprendre à —**, to learn how to behave. *c)* **La plupart des hommes meurent sans avoir vécu**, most men die without having known happiness. *d)* **Je vis de bonne soupe, et non de beau langage**, I can live on good soup, but I cannot on fine language. *Mol. F. Sav.* ii. 7. **Il faut manger pour —, et non pas — pour manger**, we must eat to live, and not live to eat. *Mol. Av.* iii. 5. — **sobrement**, to live soberly. **Il fait bon — ici**, living is pleasant here. **Il fait cher — dans cette ville**, living is dear in that town. **Il vit de rien**, *Fam.* he lives on almost nothing. — **de régime**, to keep a strict diet. — **à table d'hôte**, to live in hotels. — **en commun**, to live in common. **Il faut —**, we must live. **Il faut que tout le monde vive**, live and let live. *e)* — **de son travail**, to live by one's work. — **de ses revenus**, to live on one's income. — **aux dépens d'autrui**, to live on other people. **Avoir de quoi —**, to have enough to live upon. — **d'industrie**, to live by one's wits. — **de ménage**, to live economically. — **au jour de jour, au jour la journée**, to live from hand to mouth. — **d'espérance**, *Fig.* to live in hopes. — **dans le mariage**, to live in matrimony. — **en grand seigneur**, to live like a lord. — **largement**, to live comfortably. — **misérablement, mesquinement**, to live miserably. *f)* **Il vivra éternellement dans la mémoire des hommes**, his name shall live for ever. **Leurs usages, leurs lois vivent encore**, their laws, their customs still exist. **Cet ouvrage vivra**, this work will get known. *Prov.*: **Qui vivra verra**, those who live longest will see most; time will prove. **On ne sait qui meurt ni qui vit**, life is uncertain, death is sure. **Mal vit, qui ne s'amende**, he lives ill indeed that does not mend. **Assez jeûne qui pauvrement vit**, those who fare poorly have no need to fast.

Vive, vivent, 1. long live, vivat ; God save ; 2. success to, vivat ; 3. for ever ; 4. hurrah for ; 5. give me. — **le roi !** long live the King ! **Vive la reine**, long live the Queen, God save the Queen ! **Vive la république**, long live the republic ! **Vive l'Angleterre !** England for ever ! **Vive la liberté !** liberty for ever ! **Vive la joie !** give me happiness ! **Vive le vin !** there is nothing like good wine !

VIVRE, *va.* to live : to pass, to lead.

VIVRE, *sm.* 1. life : *a)* the state of being alive ; *b)* manner or course of living. **Le — et le mourir**, life and death.

2. living : food, subsistence ; board ; victuals, *pl.* **Avoir le — et le couvert**, to have board and lodging.

3. *pl.* provisions, victuals ; *Milit.*, *Naut.* stores. **Les vivres sont fort chers**, provisions are very dear. **L'armée emporta pour vingt-cinq jours de vivres**, the troops took provisions for twenty-five days. **Couper les vivres**, to cut off supplies. **Un convoi de vivres**, a convoy of provisions. **Couper les vivres à quelqu'un**, to cut off a person's supplies ; to starve one out.

4. *Adm.* victualling. **Administration des vivres**, victualling administration. **Vivres-pain**, bread-stores. **Vivres-viande**, meat-stores.

VIVRIER, vivrié, [vivres], *sm.* victualler.

VIZIR, vizir, [Ar. : wazir], *sm.* vizier, vizir, visier : a Turkish minister. **Grand —**, grand vizier.

VIZIRAT, vizira, **VIZIRIAT**, viziria, [vizir], *sm.* vizierate, viziership : the office or dignity of a vizier.

VOCABLE, vokabl', [Lat. : vocabulum], *sm.* 1. *Gram.* vocable, word, term ; 2. patronage.

VOCABULAIRE, vokabulèr', [Lat. : vocabularium], *sm.* vocabulary : *a)* a list of words, commonly arranged in alphabetical order, and explained ; nomenclature, word-book ; *b)* the collection of terms used in any art or science ; *c)* dictionary, lexicon.

VOCABULISTE, vokabulist', [vocable], *sm.* vocabulist : author of a vocabulary.

VOCAL, E, vokal, [Lat. : vocalis ; vox, vocis, voice ; vocāre, to call], *adj.* vocal : *a)* contributing to the production of the voice ; *b)* uttered or expressed by the voice ; oral ; *c)* made by the voice, or composed to be sung. **Les organes vocaux**, the vocal organs. **Les cordes vocales**, the vocal chords. **Oraison vocale**, vocal prayer. **Musique vocale**, vocal music.

VOCAL, E, *sm. f.* vocal : in religious orders, a person who has a right to vote.

VOCALEMENT, vokal'mâṅ-t, *adv.* vocally.

VOCALIQUE, vokalik', [Lat. : vocalis], *adj.* vocalic : relating to vowels or vocal sounds.

VOCALISATEUR, TRICE, vokalisatœr, tris', *sm. f. Mus.* vocalist.

VOCALISATION, vokalizasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Mus.* vocalization.

VOCALISE, vokaliz', [vocaliser], *sf. Mus.* exercise upon a vowel.

VOCALISER, vokalizé-r, [vocal], *vn. Mus.* to vocalize : to execute upon a vowel without uttering the words.

VOCALISTE, vokalist', *smf. Mus.* vocalist.

VOCATIF, vokatif, [Lat. : vocativus], *sm. Gram.* vocative, vocative case.

VOCATION, vokasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [Lat. : vocatio], *sf.* 1. vocation : *a)* calling, call ; *b)* designation or destination to a particular state or profession ; inclination. *a)* **La — d'Abraham**, the call of Abraham. **Une religieuse sans —**, a nun without a call. *b)* **La — de l'homme est d'être utile à ses semblables**, it is the duty of man to be useful to his fellow-creatures. **Suivre sa —**, to follow one's calling, one's inclination. **Une — contrariée**, crossed inclination. **Il n'a aucune — pour le commerce**, he does not like business.

2. talent, turn. **Il a une — décidée pour la peinture**, he has real talent for painting. **Je vous répète seulement que ne je me sens point la moindre — théâtrale**, I say again that I do not feel the least inclination for the theatre. *A. Daudet.*

VOCIFÉRANT, E, vosiférâṅ-t, âṅt', *adj.* vociferating, vociferous, noisy.

VOCIFÉRATEUR, TRICE, vosifératœr, tris, *sm. f.* vociferator, bawler.

VOCIFÉRATION, vosiférasyôn, *sf.* vociferation, outery, clamour, bawling.

VOCIFÉRER, vosiféré-r, [Lat. : vociferāre], *vn.* [Conj. like *accélérer*], to vociferate, to cry out, to bawl.

VOCIFÉRER, *va.* to vociferate.

VŒU, vœ, [Lat. : votum], *sm.* [*Pl. Vœux.*] **1.** vow : *a*) a solemn promise made to Heaven; *b*) solemn promise ; resolution ; *c*) votive offering ; *d*) *pl.* religious ceremony in taking orders. **Faire un —**, to make a vow. **Accomplir un —**, to fulfil one's vow. **Rompre son —**, to break one's vow. **Je n'ai pas fait — de faire telle chose**, *Fam.* I did not promise to do such a thing. **Je fis — cette nuit de ne me coucher point**, I vowed not to go to bed that night. **Prononcer ses vœux**, to take the vows.

2. consent, assent ; **3.** vote, suffrage. **Donner son —**, to give one's consent. **Le — de la nation**, the assent of the nation.

4. wish, earnest desire, prayer. **C'est mon — le plus cher** it is my fondest hope. **Ce serait le comble de mes vœux**, that would be my sincerest wish. **Je fais des vœux pour votre guérison**, I sincerely wish to see you recover soon. **Se rendre aux vœux de quelqu'un**, to yield to a person's entreaties.

5. will, intention ; prescriptions. **Le — de la loi**, the prescriptions of the law.

VOGUE, vog, [voguer], *sf.* **1.** *Naut.* rowing ; **2.** *Fig.* vogue : *a*) reputation, repute, credit, favour ; *b*) fashion. *a*) **La plupart des gens ne jugent des hommes que par la — qu'ils ont ou par leur fortune**, most people value men according to their credit or their fortune. **Avoir de la —**, to be in vogue, in fashion. **Cet écrivain est en —, a de la —**, that writer is very popular. **Il est très en —**, *Fam.* he is all the go. *b*) **Cette pièce a la —**, that piece is in vogue. **Les romans sont en —**, novels are all the fashion.

VOGUER, voghé-r, [Ger. : wogen, to fluctuate ; Woge, a wave], *vn.* **1.** *Naut.* to move forward (by rowing) ; **2.** to row, to pull ; **3.** to sail, to go ; to be wafted, to float. **— à pleines voiles**, to go with full sail. **Notre vaisseau voguait en pleine mer**, our ship was under full sail. **Vogue la galère**, *Fig.* come what come may !

VOGUEUR, voghœr, *sm.* **1.** *Naut.* rower ; 2. floating apparatus.

VOICI, vwasi, [voir ; ici], *prép.* **1.** see here, behold, lo ; **2.** here is, here are ; this is, these are. **Monsieur que —**, this gentleman here. **Me —**, here I am. **— de l'argent**, here is some money. **— le livre dont je vous ai parlé**, here is the book I spoke to you of. **— la preuve de ce que j'avance**, here is the proof of what I say. **— le fait**, this is the fact. **En — d'une autre, en — bien d'une autre**, *Fam.* well, this is strange ! **— la fin de nos souffrances**, this is the end of our troubles. **Nous — arrivés**, here we are. **— l'heure de notre départ**, it is now time for us to start. (*Ironically*) **Nous — bien !** well, we are in a mess. **Nous y —**, *Fam.* we have got to it at last. **Le — qui vient, — qu'il vient**, here he comes. **Les — venir**, here they come. **— venir le printemps**, spring is coming ; it will soon be spring.

VOIE, vwa, [Lat. : via], *sf.* **1.** way : *a*) road ; *b*) *Railw.* line, road ; *c*) conveyance, means of conveyance ; *d*) *Anat.* duct, canal ; *e*) *Fig.* path, road ; *f*) *Script.* order, commandment, law *g*) conduct, course of life ; *h*) means, method, mode of acting ; course, process of things ; *i*) *Chem.* mode of decomposition *a*) **La — Appienne**, the Appian way. **Il est toujours par — et par chemin**, he is always somewhere on the move. **Embarrasser la — publique**, to stop up the way. **Suivre la grande —**, *Fig.* to be on the high road. **La — lactée**, *Astron.* the Milky Way. *b*) **— principale**, main line. **— ferrée**, railway, railroad. **— de garage, — d'évitement**, shunting-line, siding. *c*) **Aller par la — de terre**, to go by land. **Aller par la — de mer**, to go by sea. **Faire tenir une lettre par la — de la poste**, to send a letter by post. **Par la — de Southampton**, via Southampton. *d*) **Les voies digestives**, the digestive ducts, the digestive organs. **Les voies urinaires**, the urinary passages. *e*) **La — du paradis**, the way to Heaven. **Marcher dans la droite —**, to go on the right road. **Vous êtes dans la — de mort et de perdition**, you are on the way to perdition. **La — étroite**, the narrow way, the way to salvation. **La — large**, the broad way, the road to ruin. *f*) **Il a fait connaître ses voies à Moïse**, He made known his ways unto Moses. *Bib. Ps.* ciii, 7. **Il marcha dans les voies des rois d'Israël, comme la maison d'Achab**, and he walked in the way of the kings of Israel, as did the house of Ahab. *Bib. 2 Kings*, viii, 18. *h*) **Ne faites rien par la — de la violence**, never use violence. **Vider un différend par la — des armes**, to settle a difference by an appeal to arms. **Des biens gagnés par une — illégitime**, ill-gotten wealth. **Toutes les voies furent bonnes pour parvenir à l'empire**, no means were neglected to obtain the empire. *Montesq. Rom.* 21. **Être dans la bonne —**, to be in a fair way. **Préparer la —, les voies**, to prepare the way. **Être en — d'accommodement**, to be in a fair way of being reconciled. [*Law-terms* :] **Voies de droit**, due course of law. **— de fait**, violence, act of violence. **Voies de fait**, blows ; assault and battery. **Voies et moyens**, ways and means. *i*) **— sèche**, dry way. **— humide**, humid way.

2. *Hunt.* track, trail. **Mettre les chiens sur les voies**, to put the dogs on the scent. **Les chiens sont sur la —**, the dogs are on the track. **Nos chiens perdent la —**, our dogs are losing the scent. **Être à bout de —**, to have lost the scent ; *Fig.* to be at one's wit's end, to have exhausted one's resources. **Mettre les chiens sur la —**, to put the dogs on the scent **Mettre quelqu'un sur la —, sur les voies**, *Fig.* to set a person right. **N'avoir ni vent ni — d'une personne, d'une chose**, *Fig.* not to know what has become of a person.

3. track (of a carriage). **On a suivi la — du carrosse**, the track of the coach was followed.

4. gauge : the distance between the wheels of a carriage ; **5.** load, cart-load. **— de bois**, cart-load of wood. **— de plâtre**, load of plaster. **— de charbon**, sack (3 bushels) of charcoal. **— de charbon de terre**, coal chaldron (2646 lbs. or nearly 24 cwt.). **— d'eau**, yoke, two buckets *or* two pails of water (commonly 6 1/2 gallons).

6. *Naut.* **— d'eau**, leak. **Faire une — d'eau**, to spring a leak. **Boucher une — d'eau**, to stop a leak.

VOILÀ, vwala, [voir ; là], *prep.* **1.** see there, behold, lo ; 2. there is, there are. **Le — qui s'avance**, there he comes. **La — qui vient avec une lettre**, there she is coming with a letter. **Les — qui montent**, up they go. **Les —**, there they are. **— ma maison**, there is my house. **— qu'il arrive**, there he is coming. **— qu'on sonne**, there is a ring. **L homme que —**, that man there. **— un coup**, there is a blow for you ; that is a blow.

3. that is, those are ; such is, such are. **— les cris que je craignais d'entendre**, those were the cries I was afraid of hearing. **Valeur, magnanimité, bonté naturelle, — pour le cœur ; vivacité, pénétration, grandeur, et sublimité de génie, — pour l'esprit**, valour, magnanimity, kindness, such are the qualities of his heart ; and quickness, penetration, nobleness and great genius are those of his mind. **— comme Pyrrhus vint s'offrir à ma vue**, that is how P. came into my presence. **Vous lui remettrez cette lettre, — tout**, you will give him this letter, that is all. **— ce que c'est que du monde**, that is the way of the world. **— qui est bien**, that is right. **— qui va bien, — qui marche bien**, all is going well, that is all right. **— qui est fait tout à l'heure**, it will be done presently. **Ha ! que — bien le monde !** such are men ! **En — assez**, enough of that.

4. suddenly, on a sudden, all at once. **Le voyageur s'éloigne, et — qu'un nuage l'oblige de chercher retraite en quelque lieu**, the traveller rides away, and all at once a shower obliges him to take shelter. *La Font. Fab.*

5. (Expletive) **Comme vous — !** what a figure you are ! **— comme il est**, that's just like him. **L'autorité est belle, et te — bien appuyé**, a very good authority, and you are well supported. **M'y —**, I am coming to it. **Vous y —**, you are at it. **Eh bien ! ne — pas de vos emportements !** well,now you are angry again ! **Et après tout, s'il vous le refuse ? Ah ! — !** and if after all he refuses it ? Ah ! that's it ! **Voilà-t-il pas monsieur qui ricane déjà**, there is that gentleman beginning to sneer. *Mol. Tart.* i, 1.

6. for *il y a*. **— bien une heure que je vous attends**, I have been waiting for you over an hour. **— plus de six mois que l'affaire traîne**, that affair has been hanging over for more than six months.

VOILE, vwal', [Lat. : velum, a curtain], *sm.* **1.** veil : *a*) a piece of stuff used to conceal something ; cover ; *b*) a cover to shade or conceal the face ; *c*) curtain ; *d*) *Fig.* screen ; anything that intercepts the view or hides something else ; *e*) *Fig.* pretence, cover, mask, disguise, cloak, show, colour ; *f*) *Bot.* a membrane connecting the pileus or cap of fungi with the stipes. *a*) **Un — épais**, a thick veil. **— de veuve**, widow's veil. **Le — qui couvre l'Isis des Égyptiens**, the veil that covers the Egyptians' Isis. *b*) **— de mousseline**, muslin veil. **Écarter son —**, to remove one's veil. **Lever son —**, to raise one's veil. **Avoir un — devant les yeux**, *Fig.* to have a mist before one's eyes, to be blind. **Le — d'une religieuse**, a nun's veil. **Prendre le —**, to take the veil. *c*) **Le — du temple**, the veil of the temple. *d*) **Un — sombre de tristesse et de consternation a couvert son visage**, his darkened face expressed sadness and concern. **Les voiles de la nuit**, *Poet.* the shades of night. **Il leva les voiles qui couvraient ce mystère d'iniquité**, he raised the veil that hid this wicked mystery. **Sur le passé jetons un — épais**, let us throw a veil over the past. *e*) **Sous le — d'une dévotion apparente**, under the mask of apparent religion. **Ils tâchent de cacher leurs crimes sous le — de la vertu**, they try to conceal their crimes by assuming a virtuous appearance.

2. *Anat.* velum ; **3.** crape : a kind of stuff.

VOILE, vwal', [velum], *sf.* sail : *a*) a sheet of canvas or other material, which, when spread, receives the impulse of the wind that impels a vessel ; canvas ; *b*) *Fig.* a ship or ships. **— basse**, course, lower sail. **— cachée**, square-sail. **Grand'—** main sail. **— de grand hunier**, main-topsail. **— de grand perroquet**, main-topgallant-sail. **— de grand cacatois**, main-sky-sail-topsail. **— de misaine**, fore-sail. **— de perroquet de fougue**, mizen-topsail. **— d'étai**, staysail. **— d'étai de perruche**, mizen-topgallant-staysail. **— d'artimon**, mizen sail, mizen spanker. **— latine**, lateen sail. **Aller à la —**, to sail. **Aller à voiles**

et à rames, to sail and row. **Déployer les voiles** to unfurl the sails. **Être à sec de voiles**, to be ahull. **Faire —, mettre à la —**, to sail, to set sail. **Faire force de voiles**, to carry a press of sail, to crowd sail. **Forcer de voiles**, to make sail, to crowd sail. **Faire de la —, augmenter de voiles**, to make more sail. **Faire petite —, diminuer de voiles**, to shorten sail. **Mettre toutes voiles dehors**, to crowd all sail, to carry a press of sail. **À pleines voiles, à voiles déployées**, with full sail. *Fig.* willingly, heartily. **Voguer à pleines voiles**, *Fig.* to get along swimmingly. **Une flotte de trente voiles**, a fleet of thirty sail.

VOILÉ, E, vwalé, *adj.* **1.** veiled ; **2.** *Fig.* (of the voice) clouded ; **3.** *Naut.* rigged ; **4.** warped ; **5.** *Phot.* clouded ; not clear.

VOILER, vwalé-r, [voile], *va.* **1.** to veil : *a*) to cover with a veil ; *b*) to conceal, to hid, to cloud, to cover, to shroud ; *c*) to cloak, to cover, to disguise, to colour. **Des nuages voilaient le soleil**, clouds hid the sun. **Ils avaient voilé leur révolte du prétexte de la religion**, they had disguised their rebellion under the mask of religion.

2. *Naut.* to rig with sails.

VOILER, *vn.* **1.** to veil ; **2.** to cloud, to get cloudy ; **3.** to be warped.

VOILER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to wear a veil, to veil one's self, to put on a veil ; **2.** *Fig.* to be veiled, to be concealed, to be hidden ; **3.** (of wood) to be warped.

VOILERIE, vwal'ri, [voilier], *sf. Naut.* **1.** sailmaking ; **2.** sail-loft.

VOILETTE, vwalèt', [voile], *sf.* small veil.

VOILIER, vwalyé [voile], *sm.* **1.** sailmaker; **2.** sailer : a ship.

VOILIER, IÈRE, *adj.* sailing. **Un navire bon —, fin —**, a fast, a fine sailer.

VOILURE, vwalur', *sf. Naut.* **1.** suit of sails ; the sails ; **2.** trim of the sails.

VOIR, vwar, [Lat. : vidēre, to see], *va.* [*Je vois, tu vois, il voit, nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voient* ; *je voyais, nous voyions* ; *je vis, tu vis, il vit, nous vîmes, vous vîtes, ils virent* ; *je verrai* ; *je verrais* ; *vois, voyons, voyez* ; *que je voie, que nous voyions, que vous voyiez, qu'ils voient* ; *que je visse, qu'il vît* ; *voyant* ; *vu.*] **1.** to see : *a*) to perceive by the eye ; to view ; to descry, to perceive, to discover ; *b*) to behold, to look upon, to look at ; *c*) to witness ; to know ; to perceive ; to hear ; *d*) to observe, to note, to notice ; to view ; to remark ; *e*) to know ; to enjoy ; *f*) to visit, to call ; *g*) to attend ; *h*) to visit, to be on visiting terms with, to frequent the society of, to keep company with, to have intercourse with ; *i*) to inquire, to ascertain ; *j*) to perceive by one of the senses ; to feel, to taste ; *k*) to try ; *l*) to inspect, to oversee, to superintend ; *m*) to have to do with ; *n*) to examine, to see into ; to attend ; to look to, to see to ; *o*) to visit, to acquire knowledge by travelling ; *p*) *Fig.* to have fruition of ; to enjoy ; *q*) to perceive intellectually, to view to have mental knowledge of ; *r*) to perceive, to understand, to comprehend ; *s*) to judge, to think ; to consider.

a) **Je l'ai vu, vu de mes yeux**, I saw it, yes, with my own eyes. **— un objet**, to see an object. **Comme je vous vois**, as well as I see you. **Il a vu la mort de près**, *Fig.* he was in great danger of death. **— le jour**, **1.** to see daylight ; **2.** *Fig.* to see the light, to live, to be born ; **3.** to be published, to come out. **Il n'est pas digne de — le jour**, he is not worthy to live. **— quelqu'un de bon œil**, to be favourably disposed to a person. **— en songe**, to see in a dream. **Je le vois qui vient**, I see him coming. **— venir quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to see what a person is driving at. **La maison que j'ai vu abattre**, the house that I saw them pulling down. **La maison que j'ai vue s'écrouler**, the house that I saw falling. **J'ai vu tirer un coup de feu par cette fenêtre**, I saw a gun shot from that window. **J'ai pitié de vous — la confusion que vous avez**, I am sorry to see you so confused. *Mol. D. Juan.* i, 3. **Je l'ai vu faire cela, je lui ai vu faire cela**, I saw him do that. **Je l'ai vu faire ses vingt kilomètres par jour à soixante ans**, I have known him to get over (to walk) his twenty kilometers a day at sixty. **Toutes les mesures de précaution sont prises, il faut — venir**, every measure of precaution has been taken, now we must wait and see. **Je voudrais bien — cela**, *Fam.* I should like to see that. **Je voudrais bien vous — à ma place**, *Fam.* **Je voudrais bien vous y —**, I should like to see you in my place. *b*) **Voyez ce tableau**, look at that picture. **Ce spectacle mérite d'être vu**, it is a sight worth seeing. **Voyez si mes regards sont d'un juge sévère**, do you think I look like a severe judge? **Voyez un peu l'habile homme**, see what a clever man he is. *c*) **On le voit toujours attentif à ce qui survient**, you will always see him attentive to what is going on. **Vous verrez dans une seule vie toutes les extrémités des choses humaines**, in one life you will see all the extremes of human affairs. *Bossuet, R. d'Ang.* **Vous me verrez, sinon tel que je suis, au moins tel que je me vois moi-même**, you will see me, if not as I am, at least as I see myself. **Être beau à —**, to be beautiful. **Que vois-je durant ce temps ? des enfants percés de douleur...** what do I see during this time ? children cast down with grief. **Que vois-je ? eux ensemble !** what do I see ? those two together ! **On n'a jamais vu pareille chose, on n'a jamais rien vu de pareil**, no such thing has ever been seen. **Vit-on jamais rien d'égal ?** did you ever see anything like that ! **Mais voyez donc cet enfant, comme il est joli !** look at that child, pretty little thing ! **J'ai vu le temps que l'on faisait...**, I have seen the time when people used to... **Cette mer a vu bien des naufrages**, this sea has seen many a shipwreck.

d) **Il y a peu d'hommes qui sachent — un fait avec toutes ses circonstances**, few men can understand at once all the particulars of an event. **Où avez-vous vu ce passage ?** where did you see that passage ? **Voyez ci-dessous**, see below. **Voyez la note ci-contre**, see the note on the opposite page.

f) **Aller — quelqu'un**, to go and see a person. **J'irai vous —**, I'll go and see you. **— ses juges**, to see one's judges. *g*) **— un malade**, to attend a sick person. *h*) **— bonne compagnie**, to see good society. **Ce n'est pas un homme à —**, he is not a man to have intercourse with. **C'est une chose à —**, it is a thing worth seeing. **Je ne le vois plus**, I never see him now. **Ne — personne**, to see nobody. **Il est malade, personne ne peut le —**, he is ill, nodoby can see him.

i) **Je vais — s'il est revenu**, I'll see if he has returned. **Voyez s'il est chez lui**, see if he is at home. *j*) **Voyons si cet instrument est d'accord**, let us see if this instrument is in tune. **Voyez si ce vin est bon**, see if that wine is good. **Voyez si c'est la même odeur**, see if it has the same smell. *k*) **Voyez si cet habit vous va bien**, see if that coat fits you well. **Voyez si vous pouvez résoudre ce problème**, see if you can solve that problem.

l) **Qu'avez-vous à — dans ma maison ?** what is your business in my house ? *m*) **La fade galanterie n'a rien à — dans cette pièce**, there is no such thing as insipid politeness in that piece. *n*) **Il faudra — ce qu'il y aura à faire là-dessus**, we must see what is to be done. **Voyez si cet arrangement vous convient**, see if this arrangement suits you. **Mettez-vous en ma place et voyez ce que je puis faire**, consider how I am situated, and see what I can do. **Ceci est à —**, it remains to be seen. **C'est à vous de — qu'il ne lui manque rien**, it is for you to see that he has every thing he wants. **Je vous conjure de — que cet argent soit employé selon sa destination**, I beg of you to see that this money is spent as it ought to be. **Voyez à nous loger**, see that we have lodgings.

o) **— beaucoup de pays**, to travel much. **Il n'a pas vu le monde**, he has not seen the world. **Quiconque a beaucoup vu peut avoir beaucoup retenu**, whoever has seen much of the world may have learnt a great deal. *La Font. Fab.* **Nous en avons vu bien d'autres**, *Fig.* we were not born yesterday ; we are not so easily frightened.

p) **Nous ne voyons maintenant que comme en un miroir ; mais alors nous verrons Dieu face à face**, for now we see through, a glass darkly; but then face to face. *Bib.* 1 *Cor.* xiii, 12.

q) **Comme je ne vois pas dans le fond de son cœur**, as I cannot read his thoughts. *Corn. Sert.* iii, 1. *r*) **Je vois que rien n'échappe à votre prévoyance**, I see that you foresee everything. *Rac. Baj.* ii, 1. **Je vois bien qu'il me manque de parole**, I see he does not keep his word. **— clair dans une affaire**, to see the thing clearly, to judge well of a thing. *s*) **Il est facile de — que cela est faux**, it is easy to see that it is false. **Voilà comme je vois la chose**, that is how I understand it. **— tout en beau**, to see the bright side of everything. **— tout par ses yeux**, to see for one's self. **Ne — que par les yeux de quelqu'un**, to see everything through another person's eyes. **A — la manière dont il est vêtu, on le croirait dans la misère**, people would think, by his dress, that he is very poor. **Il n'a vu que son devoir, et n'a point hésité**, he only thought of his duty, and did not hesitate.

2. to look out upon ; to overlook, to command. **Cette hauteur voit la place**, that hill overlooks the place.

3. to hear. **Je n'ai jamais vu de réponse plus impertinente que celle-là**, I never heard a more impertinent answer. **Assigner pour — dire et ordonner**, to summon to hear judgment.

Faire voir, to show : *a*) to exhibit ; *b*) to prove. **Il fit — sa blessure au chirurgien**, he showed his wound to the surgeon. **Je vous ferai — toutes les curiosités de mon cabinet**, I'll show you all the curiosities in my cabinet. *b*) **Cela fait — qu'il avait tort**, that proves that he was wrong. **Je lui ferai bien — à qui il a affaire, à qui il s'adresse**, I'll let him see whom he has to deal with. **Je vous ferai bien —, que c'est à votre père qu'il vous faut obéir**, I will show you that it is your father you have to obey. *Mol. F. sav.* v, 2.

Laisser voir, to let see ; to allow to be seen by. **Laissez-moi — ce tableau**, let me see this painting. **Elle appréhenda de laisser — son trouble**, she was afraid of showing her anxiety. **Il m'a laissé — qu'il ne serait pas éloigné de terminer cette affaire**, he gave me to understand that he was willing to put an end to this affair.

VOIR, *vn.* **1.** to see : *a*) to have perception by the eye ; *b*) to observe ; *c*) to inspect, to oversee, to superintend ; *d*) to attend ; *e*) to judge, to think. *a*) **— clair**, to see clearly. **Je vois clair dans cette affaire**, I can see clearly in this matter. **J'y vois clair**, I can see through it. **— confusément**, to see dimly. **— de loin**, to see a long way off, to be far-sighted. **Il ne voit pas plus loin que le bout de son nez**, he does not see any further than the

tip of his nose. **Chacun a sa manière de —,** every one has his own way of looking at things. **Il ne voit goutte, il n'y voit goutte,** he does not see in the least. **Il n'y voit pas,** he cannot see. *b)* **Tout le monde ne sait pas —,** every body cannot see. *c)* **Allez — aux ouvriers,** see to the workmen. *e)* **Il voit juste, il voit bien dans cette affaire,** he understands that affair. **Il voit faux,** he does not see it as it is.

2. to look out. **Cette maison voit sur la rue,** this house looks out into the street.

3. as an interjection. **Voyons! vous me devez vingt francs, je crois,** let me see! you owe me twenty francs, if I am not mistaken. **Voyons! voyons! ne vous découragez pas,** come, come, don't be discouraged.

VOIR (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to see one's self, to behold one's self. **Se — dans un miroir,** to see one's self in a mirror.

2. to see each other. **Ils se virent sans se reconnaître,** they saw but did not recognize each other.

3. to visit each other; to meet. **Ces personnes ne se voient pas,** these persons no longer visit each other.

4. to be seen; *a)* to be perceived; to be discovered; *b)* to be judged; to be appreciated; to be thought; *c)* to happen, to occur. *a)* **Cette montagne se voit de loin,** this mountain is seen from a distance. *c)* **Cela se voit tous les jours** that is to be seen every day. **Cela ne s'est jamais vu, ne s'est point encore vu,** that has never happened. (*Impers.*) **Il ne s'est jamais vu fille mieux élevée,** no girl was ever better brought up.

5. to see one's self: *a)* to judge, to esteem one's self, to deem one's self; *b)* to imagine one's self; *c)* to find one's self; to be. **On se voit d'un autre œil qu'on ne voit son prochain,** we see ourselves in a different light to what we do our neighbour. **Se — perdu,** to see one's ruin. **Se — à la veille d'être ruiné,** to be on the eve of being ruined. **Lorsqu'on se voit tout d'un coup élevé aux places les plus importantes,** when a man is suddenly called to some high office. **Ce qui désespérait le plus de si braves hommes, c'était de se — assommer comme des bêtes prises dans un piège,** what most disheartened these brave men, was to see themselves slaughtered like beasts taken in a trap. V. *Vu.*

VOIRE, vwar', [Lat. : vere, truly], *adj.* **1.** † indeed; verily, truly; **2.** even, and even, nay. **Ce remède est inutile, — même pernicieux,** this remedy is useless, nay even dangerous.

† **VOIREMENT,** vwar'mân-t, *adv.* truly, verily.

VOIRIE, vwari, [voie; voyer], *sf.* **1.** commission of public roads and streets; **2.** common sewer; **3.** offals. **Jeter quelqu'un à la —** to bury a person in a ditch.

VOISIN, E, vwazan, zin', [Lat : vicinus; O. Fr. : veisin], *adj.* **1.** neighbouring; adjoining, adjacent; near. **Nation voisine,** neighbouring nation. **Une rue voisine,** a neighbouring street. **Les campagnes voisines de la capitale,** the country round the capital.

2. *Fig.* bordering (upon), next (to), near; on the point (of), on the brink (of). **Le beau est — du laid,** the beautiful borders upon the ugly. **Il est — de sa ruine,** he is on the brink of ruin.

VOISIN, E, *sm. f.* neighbour: one who lives near another. **Nous sommes vos voisins,** we are neighbours. *Corn. Hor.* i. 3. **Avoir pour —,** to have for neighbour. **Un mauvais —,** an unpleasant neighbour. *Prov.* : **Qui a bon — a bon matin,** a good neighbour, a good morrow.

VOISINAGE, vwazinazh', [voisin], *sm.* neighbourhood: *a)* (collectively) neighbours; *b)* vicinity, proximity, nearness; *c)* place or places near; vicinity, vicinage, adjoining district, environs. *a)* **Il est aimé de tout son —,** every body in the neighbourhood likes him. *b)* **Les maisons du —,** the neighbouring houses. **Le — du chemin de fer donne de l'importance à cette ville,** the proximity of the railway makes this town an important one. **Le — d'une nation belliqueuse,** the vicinity of a warlike nation. **Je redoute son —,** I dislike his being near me. *c)* **La grêle a désolé tout mon —,** the hail has laid waste the whole country round me.

† **VOISINANCE,** vwazinâns', *sf.* V. *Voisinage.*

VOISINER, vwaziné-r, [voisin], *vn.* to be neighbourly, to visit one's neighbours.

VOITURAGE, vwaturazh', *sm.* conveyance, carriage of goods.

VOITURE, vwatur', [Lat. : vectura], *sf.* **1.** carriage: *a)* vehicle; that in which anything is carried; conveyance; *b)* any vehicle on wheels; *c)* coach, a four-wheeled vehicle; *d)* the charge for, or cost of conveyance. *a)* **Le carrosse, la litière, le bateau sont des voitures fort douces,** carriages, litters, boats are easy conveyances. *b)* **— à quatre places,** a carriage to seat four. **— découverte,** open carriage. **— fermée,** closed carriage. **— à deux roues,** two-wheeled carriage. **— publique,** stage-coach. **— suspendue,** spring carriage, spring-cart. **— à bras,** hand-cart; barrow. **— d'enfant,** perambulator. **— d'arrosage,** street watering-cart. *c)* **Conduire une —,** to drive a carriage. **Monter en —,** to get into a coach. **Descendre de —,** to alight from a a coach, to get out of a carriage. **Avoir —,** to keep a carriage. **Il a mis bas sa —, il a mis — bas,** he has given up his carriage. **Aller en —, se promener en —,** to go in a carriage, to ride in a carriage, to drive. **Faire avancer sa —,** to call one's carriage. **— de maître,** gentleman's carriage, private carriage. **— de remise,** hired carriage, fly. **— de place,** cab, hackney-coach. **— accélérée,** fast coach. **— à deux chevaux,** a coach and pair. **— à quatre chevaux,** a coach and four. *d)* **On a payé tant pour la — de nos marchandises,** we have paid so much for the carriage of our goods. **Lettre de —,** way-bill.

2. fare: persons conveyed; load: things carried. **Avoir — complète,** to have no more room. **— de charbon, de vin, etc.,** cart loaded with charcoal, with wine.

3. load, burden.

VOITURE (Vincent), Poet (1598 1648).

VOITURER, vwaturé-r, [voiture], *va.* **1.** to convey, to carry, to transport; (in a cart) to cart; (by waggon), to waggon. **— des marchandises,** to convey goods. **— par mulets,** to carry on mules.

2. to drive (a person in a coach).

VOITURETTE, vwaturet', *sf.* small car. **— de cycliste, — baladeuse,** trailer. **— de côté,** side car.

VOITURIER, vwaturyé, [voiture], *sm.* carrier, waggoner. **— par terre,** carrier. **— par eau,** bargeman.

VOITURIN, vwaturan, [Ital. : vetturino], *sm.* **1.** driver, vetturino: an owner and driver of a travelling carriage; **2.** carriage.

VOIX, vwa-z, [Lat. : vox, vocis], *sf.* **1.** voice: *a)* the sound formed in the larynx; *b)* (of certain animals) cry; *c)* speech; the faculty of speaking; *d)* the voice, as modified by song; *e)* *Mus.* a part assigned to a human voice, in a composition; *f)* singer; *g)* *Gram.* sound, vowel sound; *h)* *Fig.* noise, sound; notes; *i)* suggestion; *j)* advice, counsel; hint; call: prayer, supplication; *k)* vote, suffrage; *l)* right of suffrage, vote; *m)* *Gram.* mind, opinion, feeling; *n)* *Gram.* a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs.

a) **Le ton de la —,** the tone of the voice. **Une — douce,** a sweet voice. **Une — faible,** a weak voice. **— forte,** loud voice. **— fêlée,** broken voice. **— aigüe,** shrill voice. **D'une — entrecoupée de sanglots, ils s'écrièrent...,** in a voice broken with sobs, they exclaimed... **Grossir sa —,** to speak from the chest. **Avoir des larmes dans la —,** to speak in a broken voice. **A demi —,** in an under tone. **Parler à — basse,** to speak low, to whisper. **Parler à haute, à haute et intelligible —,** to speak loud and intelligibly; to speak so that everybody may understand. **De vive —,** viva voce, by word of mouth, verbally. **Élever la —,** to raise one's voice. **Élever la — pour quelqu'un,** *Fig.* to speak up for a person. **La — de la renommée,** public rumour. **La déesse aux cent voix,** the hundred-mouthed goddess. *b)* **La — du perroquet,** the cry of the parrot. **C'est un chien qui donne de la —,** it is a barking dog. *c)* **Il demeura sans — et sans mouvement,** he stood dumb and motionless. *d)* **Avoir la — juste,** to sing in tune. **Avoir la — fausse,** to sing out of tune. **— de basse-taille,** bass-voice. **Une — de ténor,** a tenor voice. **Avoir de la —,** to have a voice. **— de tête,** head voice, falsetto. **— de poitrine,** chest voice. **D'une — criarde,** with a screeching voice. **Il a une — de pot cassé,** he has a cracked voice. **Faire la grosse —,** to speak gruffly.

h) **La — argentine d'une cloche,** the silvery tone of a bell. **La — de la foule,** the noise of the crowd. *i)* **La — de la raison,** the voice of reason. **Résister à la — des passions,** to resist passion. *j)* **Ne soyez pas sourd à la — des malheureux,** do not be deaf to the supplications of the poor. **Et des lâches flatteurs la — enchanteresse,** and the persuasive tones of vile flatterers.

k) **Recueillir les voix,** to collect the votes. **A la pluralité des voix,** by a majority of voices, of votes. **A l'unanimité des voix,** without a dissentient voice, nem. con. **D'une — unanime, tout d'une —, d'une seule —,** unanimously, with one voice. **Aller aux voix,** to come to the vote; *Parl.* to divide. **Mettre aux voix,** to put to the vote. **Donner sa — à quelque chose,** *Fig.* to vote for a thing. **Avoir — délibérative,** to have the right to vote. **Avoir — au chapitre.** *Fig.* to have a voice in the matter. *m)* **La — publique,** public opinion. **Il n'y a qu'une — sur son compte,** there is but one opinion concerning him. *Prov.* : **La voix du peuple est la voix de Dieu,** the voice of the people is the voice of God, *vox populi, vox Dei.*

n) **— active,** active voice. **— passive,** passive voice.

2. *Hunt.* cry.

VOL, vol, [voler], *sm.* **1.** flight: *a)* volitation, the act or the power of flying; *b)* the space passed by flying; *c)* flock of birds flying together; *d)* *Falc.* hawking, flying; *e)* *Poet.* flying, fleeting; fleetness; *f)* *Fig.* soaring, elevation. **Le vol d'un oiseau,** the flight of a bird. **Oiseau de haut —,** a bird that flies high. **Tirer, tuer un oiseau au —,** to shoot a bird when it is flying. **Un long —,** a long flight. **Au premier — de la perdrix,** at the partridge's first flight. **On y voit des vols d'oiseaux qui retournent à l'est,** flocks of birds may be seen returning to the east. **Un — de sauterelles,** a cloud of locusts. **Le — du temps,** the flight of time. **Je mesure mon — à mon faible génie,** I wing my flight according to my genius. *Boil. Discours au Roi.* **Prendre un — trop haut,** to take too hold a flight.

Il est parvenu à cette dignité de plein —, he was promoted to that office at once. **Prendre un — hardi**, to take a hold flight.

2. stretch (of a bird's wings); width, spread of wings; 3. game; 4. *Falc.* hawks; cast (of hawks); 5. talent. **Avoir le — pour telle chose**, to have a talent for such a thing.

À VOL D'OISEAU, *adv. phr.* as the crow flies, in a bee's line. **C'est une vue prise à — d'oiseau**, it is a bird's eye view.

VOL, vol, [voler], *sm.* theft: *a*) the act of stealing or robbing; robbery; *b*) thing stolen. **— de grand chemin**, highway robbery. **— domestique**, theft committed by a servant. **— avec effraction**, robbery attended with breaking open, house-breaking, burglary. **— de nuit**, night robbery. **Un — de diamants**, a robbery of diamonds. **Elle veut que ce soit un — que je lui ai fait**, she wishes to make out that I have robbed her. *Mol. Mis.* iii, 3.

VOLABLE, volabl', [voler], *adj.* 1. liable to be stolen; 2. (of persons) liable to be robbed.

VOLAGE, volazh', [Lat.: volaticus], *adj.* 1. volatile, fickle: apt to change; unsteady, light, flighty, inconstant. **Un peuple —**, a fickle nation. **Cœur —**, inconstant heart. **La fortune est —**, fortune is fickle.

2. *Naut.* crank.

VOLAGE, *smf.* fickle person, inconstant person.

VOLAGEMENT, volazh'mân-t, *adv.* fickly, inconstantly, unsteadily.

† **VOLAGETÉ**, volazh'té, *sf.* volatility, volatileness, fickleness.

VOLAILLE, volây', [Lat.: volatilia, from volatilis; volāre, to fly], *sf.* 1. poultry, fowls. **La — est chère**, poultry is dear. **Marchand de —**, poulterer. **Engraisser la —**, to fatten poultry.

2. fowl. **Mettre une — au pot**, to boil a fowl.

VOLAILLER, volâyé, *sm.* 1. poulterer; 2. barn.

VOLANT, E, volân-t, ânt', [voler], *adj.* 1. flying: *a*) volant, volatile, passing through the air; *b*) volatile, having the power to fly; *c*) *Fig.* moving swiftly; volant, nimble; *d*) that may be easily removed. **Petite vérole volante**, chicken pox. **Poisson —**, flying fish. **Ces ennemis volants et invisibles**, those nimble, invisible enemies. **Camp —**, flying-camp, flying-army. **Artillerie volante**, flying-artillery, horse-artillery. **Pont —**, flying-bridge.

2. *Herald.* volant: represented as flying or having its wings spread; 3. *Paint.* floating. **Draperie volante**, floating drapery.

4. *Naut.* shifting; 5. sky. **Fusée volante**, sky-rocket. **Cacatois —**, *Naut.* sky-scraper.

6. extra. **Assiettes volantes**, extra dishes.

7. loose, detached. **Feuille volante**, loose leaf, fly sheet: a blank leaf at the beginning and at the end of a book.

VOLANT, *sm.* 1. shuttlecock: *a*) a plaything; *b*) a game; battledore and shuttlecock; 2. beam (of a windmill); 3. *Mech.* fly-wheel (of a machine), fly; 4. flounce (of a lady's dress); 5. detached leaf; 6. *Build.* length (between supports).

VOLATIL, E, vòlatil, [Lat.: volatilis], *adj.* volatile: *a*) winged; having the power to fly; *b*) *Fig.* light, airy; *c*) *Chem.* capable of easily passing into the aeriform state. **L'espèce —**, the winged tribe. **Alcali —**, volatile alkali.

VOLATILE, volatil', *sm.* winged animal, bird, fowl [formerly feminine].

VOLATILISATION, volatilizasyón; *in poet.* siôn, [volatiliser], *sf. Chem.* volatilization: the act or process of rendering volatile.

VOLATILISER, volatilizé-r, [volatil], *va. Chem.* to volatilize: to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia.

VOLATILISER (SE), *v. refl.* to become volatile.

VOLATILITÉ, volatilité, *sf. Chem.* volatility, volatileness.

VOLATILLE, volatiy', *sf.* 1. small birds (for eating); 2. fowl.

VOL-AU-VENT, volôvân-t, *sm. Cook.* puff-paste meat-pie. [*Pl. Vol-au-vent*]

VOLCAN, volkân, [Ital.: volcano; Lat. Vulcanus, the God of fire], *sm.* volcano [*pl.* volcanoes]: *a*) an opening in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava or other substances, are ejected; *b*) the mountain itself; *Vulg.* burning mountain; *c*) *Fig.* a place where artillery is discharged; *d*) *Fig.* ardent imagination; *e*) *Fig.* precipice. **La bouche, le cratère d'un —**, the mouth, the crater of a volcano. **Dormir sur un —**, to sleep on the brink of a precipice.

VOLVANICITÉ, volkanisité, *sf. Geol.* volvanicity: the state of being volcanic.

VOLCANIQUE, volkanik', *adj.* 1. volcanic: *a*) pertaining to volcanoes; *b*) produced by a volcano; 2. *Fig.* ardent, fiery, hot. **Tête —**, hot head. *Imagination —*, ardent imagination.

VOLCANISATION, volkanizasyon; *in poet.* siôn, *sf.* volcanization: the production of volcanic rocks.

VOLCANISÉ, E, volkanizé, *adj.* volcanized: subjected to volcanic action.

VOLCANISME, volkanism', *sm.* volcanism: the action of volcanoes.

VOLCANISTE, volkanist', *sm.* volcanist, vulcanist, vulcanian, plutonist, plutonian.

VOLCANITE, volkanit', *sf.* vulcanite: 1. augite; 2. a hard kind of vulcanized india-rubber.

VOLE, vol', [voler], *sf. Card-pl.* vole. **Faire la —**, to vole, to win the vole.

VOLÉE, volé, [voler], *sf.* 1. flight: *a*) the space passed by flying; *b*) flock of birds flying together; *c*) *Fig.* a number of persons; herd, troop, band, bevy. *a*) **Les hirondelles traversent quelquefois la Méditerranée tout d'une —**, the swallows some times fly over the Mediterranean without stopping. **Donner la — à un oiseau**, to let a bird loose. **Prendre sa —**, to fly off.

2. brood (of pigeons); 3. *Fig.* rank, quality. **Une — de mars, de mai**, a brood of March, of May. **Une dame de la première —, de la haute —**, a lady of rank, of quality.

4. volley: discharge of several guns; 5. discharge (of a gun); 6. *Fam.* volley (of blows); drubbing; 7. peal (of bells). **Tirer à toute —**, to fire at random. **Sonner deux volées**, to ring two peals. **Sonner à toute —**, to ring a full peal; to ring a merry peal. **Donner une — à quelqu'un**, to give any one a drubbing. **On lui a flanqué une — de coups**, *Fam.* they gave him a regular shower of blows. **Une des premières volées du canon moscovite emporta les deux chevaux du brancard**, one of the first discharges from the Muscovite cannon carried off the two horses from the shaft. *Volt. Ch.* xii.

8. splinter-bar (of a carriage). **Cheval de —**, leader.

9. flight: a series of stairs or steps from one platform to another.

À LA VOLÉE, *adv. phr.* 1. flying, in the air. **Je lui jetai ma bourse, il la saisit à la —**, I threw him my purse, he caught it before it fell.

2. quickly, rapidly. **Je vous écris dans les moments de repos qu'il faut prendre à la —**, I write to you when I can snatch a moment's rest. **Saisir, comme à la —, le moment de placer son mot**, to seize the opportunity of saying a word.

3. unthinkingly, unadvisedly, inconsiderately, hastily, at random. **Il ne faut rien faire à la —**, we must do nothing hastily. **Dans ces matières-là, il faut procéder avec circonspection, et ne rien faire, comme on dit, à la —**, in such matters one should proceed with circumspection and do nothing in a hurry. *Mol. Am. Méd.* ii. 5.

4. *Agr.* broad-cast. **Semer à la —**, to sow seed broad-cast.

VOLER, volé-r, [Lat.: volāre], *vn.* to fly: *a*) to move through the air with wings; *b*) to flutter, to float in the air; to fly about; *c*) to move or pass with the swiftness of a bird; *d*) to run with great speed; *e*) *Fig.* to change frequently; to be inconstant; *f*) to spread; *g*) to move towards; to wing one's flight to; *h*) to flee, to run away, to pass away; *i*) *Fig.* to soar. *a*) **Les aigles volent beaucoup mieux que les vautours**, eagles fly much better than vultures. **Tirer un oiseau en volant**, to shoot a bird flying. **— de ses propres ailes**, *Fig.* to be independent. **On entendrait — une mouche**, *Fig.* you might hear a pin drop. **Il ne faut pas — avant d'avoir des ailes**, we must not go beyond our means. *b*) **Ce char semblait — sur la face des eaux paisibles**, this car seemed as if it were flying rapidly on the surface of the calm waters. *c*) **Les traits volèrent de toutes parts**, arrows flew on all sides. **Le jeu devint orageux, les cartes volèrent par la chambre**, the players grew angry, the cards were flying about the room. **Il mit l'épée à la main, et en moins de rien il fit — à terre deux épées**, he put his hand to his sword, and in a second had disarmed two men. **Faire — la tête de quelqu'un**, to strike off a person's head. **— en éclats**, to fly into pieces. **Le vent faisait — les tuiles de la maison**, the wind made the tiles of the house fly about. *d*) **Ce cheval vole**, that horse flies. **Marchez, courez, volez où l'honneur vous appelle**, run, hasten, fly to where honour awaits you. *e*) **Il vole d'objet en objet, sans s'arrêter à aucun**, he goes from one thing to another without stopping at any. *f*) **La renommée fait — cette nouvelle de bouche en bouche dans toute la grande ville de Tyr**, fame spreads this news over all the great city of Tyre. *Fén. Tél. g*) **Je vois — partout les cœurs à mon passage**, I win all hearts on my way. **Un vain peuple qui vole après la nouveauté**, a vain nation running after new things. **Mon cœur vole au-devant de vos vœux**, my heart anticipates your wishes. *h*) **Le temps vole**, time flies.

VOLER, *va.* 1. *Falc.* to fly, to fly at; 2. (of birds) to fly after, to chase.

VOLER, volé-r, [as in the preceding article. The word is supposed to have taken the active sense from the use of *voler* as a hunting term: voler après le gibier, and to take it, as it were, stealthily], *va.* 1. to steal: *a*) to take and carry away unlawfully; to take by theft; to pilfer, to filch; *b*) to usurp. **— de l'argent**, to steal money. **Ils se font signe l'un à l'autre de me — ma bourse**, they signed to one another to steal my purse. *Fig.*: **Il a volé cela dans tel livre**, he took that from such a book. **— un titre**, to usurp a title. **Il ne l'a pas volé**, *Fam.* he deserved it; that served him right. *Prov.* **Qui vole un œuf vole un bœuf**, he that will steal an egg will steal an ox.

2. to rob (a person), to plunder. **On m'a volé au sortir du spectacle**, I was robbed as I was leaving the theatre.

VOLER, *vn.* to steal, to pilfer, to rob,

to purloin. **On vole dans le quartier**, there are thieves in that quarter. **— sur les grands chemins**, to commit highway robbery.

VOLER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to rob one's self ; **2.** to rob one another.

VOLEREAU, vol'rô, [voleur], *sm.* [*Pl. Volereaux.*] petty thief, pilferer.

VOLERIE, vol'ri, [voler], *sf.* **1.** *Falc.* flying, hawking ; **2.** theft, thieving, robbery, robbing, pilfering. **C'est une —**, it's thieving, nothing else.

VOLET, volè, [voler], *sm.* **1.** shutter, window shutter. **— brisé, — de brisure**, folding shutter. **Fermer les volets**, to close the shutters, to put the shutters to.

2. dove-cot, pigeon-house ; **3.** trap-door (of a dove-cot) ; **4.** ledge (of a pigeon-house) ; **5.** covering board (of a chalice or communion-cup) ; **6.** sorting-board. **Trié sur le —**, *Fig.* chosen from among the best.

7. *Bot.* water-lily, nenuphar.

VOLETER, vol'té-r, [voler], *vn.* [The *t* is doubled before a mute syllable : *je volette* ; *il volettera*] to flutter : to move or flap the wings rapidly, with short flights.

VOLETTE, volèt', [voler], *sf.* **1.** little hurdle ; **2.** *pl.* fly-net (for a horse).

VOLETTEMENT, volèt'mân-t, [voleter], *sm.* fluttering (of the wings).

VOLEUR, EUSE, volœr, œz', [voler], *sm. f.* thief (*pl.* thieves), robber. **Une troupe, une bande de voleurs**, a band of robbers ; a set of thieves. **— de grand chemin**, highway robber, highwayman. **— de nuit**, person guilty of robbery at night, night-walker ; (in houses) burglar. **Les chats sont très voleurs**, *Fam.* cats are terrible thieves, are awfully thievish. **Il est fait comme un —**, *Fam.* how untidy he is dressed ! **Au — ! au — !** thieves ! stop thief ! **Ce marchand est un —**, that tradesman is a regular thief. *Prov.* : **Quand les voleurs se battent, les larcins se découvrent**, when thieves fall out, honest men get their own.

VOLIÈRE, volyèr', [voler], *sf.* **1.** aviary, volary, large bird-cage ; **2.** pigeon-house, dove-cot.

VOLIGE, volizh', [voler], *sf.* *Carp.* **1.** batten, scantling, thin plank ; **2.** slate-lath.

VOLIGEAGE, volizhazh', [volige], *sm.* battening ; lathing.

VOLIGER, volizhé-r, [volige], *va.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute.] to batten : to furnish with battens ; to lath.

VOLITION, volisyôn, [Lat. : volo ; velle, to be willing], *sf.* *Philos.* volition, will : the act of willing.

VOLNEY, volné [C. F. de Chassebœuf, comte de], philosophical writer (1757-1820).

VOLONTAIRE, volôntèr', [Lat. : voluntarius], *adj.* **1.** voluntary: *a*) proceeding from free-will ; subject to the will ; *b*) done freely or of choice ; purposed, intended ; *c*) willing, acting with willingness. **Mouvement —**, voluntary motion. **Erreur —**, voluntary error. **Cet aveu si honteux, le crois-tu — ?** do you think this shameful confession is made willingly? *Rac. Phèd.* ii. 5. **D'une lâche indolence esclave —**, the willing slave of cowardly indolence. *Boil. Ep.* xi.

2. headstrong, obstinate, self-willed, wilful, wayward. **Cet enfant est trop —**, that child is too wilful.

VOLONTAIRE, *sm.* **1.** volunteer : a person who enters into military service of his own free-will. **S'engager comme —**, to volunteer.

2. *mf.* headstrong obstinate, self-willed person. **C'est une petite —**, she is very obstinate.

VOLONTAIREMENT, volôntèr'mân-t, *adv.* voluntarily : of one's own will, willingly.

VOLONTARIAT, volôntaria, *sm.* the state of being a volunteer, volunteering.

VOLONTÉ, volônté, [Lat. : voluntas], *sf.* will : *a*) volition ; that faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or to forbear to do ; *b*) the act of the will ; determination ; *c*) command, order ; *d*) testament ; *e*) feeling, disposition, intention towards another ; *f*) *pl.* wishes ; caprices, whims, fancies. *a*) **Il n'y a point de véritable — sans liberté**, there can be no will without liberty. *I. I. Rousseau. Em.* *b*) **Je ne fais pas sur cela ma —**, in this I am not acting according to my will. **Avoir une —, c'est préférer un objet à un autre objet**, to have a will is to prefer one thing to another. **Exécuter les volontés de quelqu'un**, to do a person's will. **Dicter ses volontés**, to dictate one's will. **Telle est ma —**, such is my will. **En faisant votre —, vous m'avez appris à faire la mienne**, by having your way, you have taught me to have mine. **Avoir de la —**, to have a will of one's own. **Avoir une grande —, une — forte, bien de la —**, to have a strong will. **Il n'en fait qu'à sa —**, he only does just what he likes. **Cet homme n'a point de —, c'est un homme sans —**, that man has no will of his own. **Il n'en fait qu'à sa —**, he has his own way. *c*) **La — de Dieu**, the will of God. **Que la — de Dieu soit faite**, God's will be done. *d*) **Les dernières volontés d'une personne**, the last will and testament of a person. *e*) **Bonne —**, good will ; willingness ; readiness. **Il a beaucoup de bonne — pour vous**, he is very well inclined towards you. **Avec un peu de bonne —**, *Fig.* with a grain of salt. **Cet enfant est rempli de bonne —**, that child is very willing. **On demande des hommes de bonne —**, willing men are wanted. **La bonne — est réputée pour le fait**, one must take the will for the deed. **Mauvaise —**, ill will ; unwillingness ; unreadiness. **Sa conduite était plutôt un effet de sa faiblesse que de sa mauvaise —**, his conduct was rather the result of weakness than of ill will. **Il y met de la mauvaise —**, there is will on his part. *f*) **Faire toutes ses volontés**, to have one's own way. **Soumettre tout le monde à ses volontés**, to make all submit to one's will.

À VOLONTÉ, *adv. phr.* at will, at pleasure ; voluntarily. **Ce ressort joue à —**, that spring acts at will. **Billet payable à —**, bill payable at will. **Voiture à —**, carriage to order. **Arme à — !** slope arms !

VOLONTIERS, volôntyé-z, [Lat. : voluntarie, voluntarily], *adv.* **1.** willingly, readily, gladly. **Je souffrirai la mort, plus — qu'un maître**, I would rather die than have a master. **Ce que les hommes entendent le plus —, ce sont les louanges qu'on se donne à soi-même**, men listen more readily to their own praise than to anything else. *St. Evremond.*

2. easily, readily ; **3.** usually, commonly. **On croit — ce qu'on désire**, we readily believe what we wish. **Les petites rivières débordent — dans cette saison**, little rivers generally overflow in this season. **Cette plante vient — de rejeton**, this plant is usually propagated from slips.

VOLT, volt', *sm.* *Electr.* volt : the unit of electromotive force.

VOLTAGE, voltazh, [volt], *sm.* *Elect.* voltage : the electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

VOLSQUE, volsk', *smf.* or *adj.* *Rom. Hist.* Volscian.

VOLTAÏQUE, voltaïk', *adj.* *Phys.* voltaic. **Pile —**, voltaic pile, electrical pile.

VOLTAÏQUEMENT, voltaïk'mân-t, *adv.* by voltaic electricity or voltaism.

VOLTAIRE, voltair', [François-Marie Arouet], philosopher, poet, historian and play-wright (1694-1778).

VOLTAIRIANISME, voltèryanism', *sf.* voltairianism. scepticism, incredulity : in the spirit of Voltaire.

VOLTAIRIEN, IENNE, voltèryan, èn', *adj.* **1.** of Voltaire ; **2.** sceptic, sceptical.

VOLTAIRIEN, *sm.* **1.** follower of Voltaire ; **2.** sceptic.

VOLTAÏSME, voltaïsm', *sm.* *Phys. Elect.* voltaism : voltaic electricity.

VOLTAMÈTRE, voltamètr', [volta ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* *Phys.* voltameter : an instrument for measuring electric currents.

VOLTAMPÈRE, voltânpèr, [volt ; ampère], *sm.* *Electr.* voltampere : a unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere.

VOLTE, volt', [Ital. : volta, Lat. : volvĕre, volutum, to turn], *sf.* volt : *a*) *Fenc.* a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust ; *b*) *Man.* a round or circular tread ; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLTÉ, E, volté, *adj.* *Herald.* double.

VOLTE-FACE, voltœfas', *sf.* [*Pl. Volte-face*], **1.** turning of the face, facing about ; **2.** wheeling round. **Faire —**, to turn completely round, to wheel about ; *Milit.* to face about ; *Fig.* to change sides.

VOLTER, volté-r', [volte], *vn.* **1.** *Fenc.* to make a volt ; **2.** † *Naut.* to change, to turn ; **3.** *Fig.* to stir about.

VOLTIGE, voltizh', [voltiger], *sf.* **1.** *Man.* vaulting ; **2.** slack rope ; **3.** tumbling, vaulting (on the slack rope).

VOLTIGEANT, E, voltizhân-t, ânt', *adj.* fluttering.

VOLTIGEMENT, voltizh'mân-t, [voltiger], *sm.* **1.** fluttering, flutter ; flickering ; waving. **Le — d'un papillon**, the fluttering of a butterfly. **Le — d'un rideau**, the fluttering of a curtain.

2. tumbling, vaulting (on the slack rope).

VOLTIGER, voltizhé-r, [Ital. : volteggiare, from volta, a turn], *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous voltigeons, voltigeant.*] **1.** *Man.* to vault : to leap on a horse ; **2.** to vault, to tumble : to perform feats of leaping or tumbling on the slack rope ; **3.** to hover : to wander about, to run about. **La route était pénible ; et des corps de Russes voltigeant dans ces quartiers rendaient la marche dangereuse**, the road was heavy, and bands of Russians wandering about those parts made the march a dangerous one. *Volt. Ch.* xii.

4. to flutter : *a*) to move or flap one's wings rapidly, without flying, or with only short flights ; to flicker, to hover ; *b*) to move about ; *c*) to hover ; to hang fluttering over or about ; *d*) to fluctuate, to float, to wave ; to flutter about, to fluctuate, to be unsteady or wavering, to be inconstant. *a*) **Un merle qui voltigeait dans la chambre**, a blackbird fluttering about the room. *c*) **Les abeilles voltigent de fleur en fleur**, bees flutter about from flower to flower. **Un papillon voltigeait autour de la lampe**, a butterfly was hovering about the lamp. **Les ombres légères qui voltigent autour de lui**, the light shadows hovering about him. *Fig.* **Le spensées noires voltigent assez dans ces bois-ci**, these woods tend to make people gloomy. *d*) **Des cheveux qui voltigent au gré des vents**, hair fluttering about in the wind. *e*) **— d'objet en objet**, to flutter from one object to another.

L'homme voltige incessament de pensée en pensée, man goes from one thing to another. **L'esprit ne fait que — sur les matières, il n'en prend que la fleur**, the mind only touches lightly on matters, it does not go below the surface.

VOLTIGEUR, voltizhœr, *sm.* **1.** vaulter (on a horse); **2.** vaulter, tumbler (on the slack rope). [In this sense, *Voltigeuse* is used in the feminine.]

3. light-infantry soldier, rifleman.

VOLTMÈTRE, voltmetr', [volt ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* voltmeter: an instrument for measuring voltage. — **de poche**, pocket voltmeter.

VOLUBILE, volubil', [Lat. : volubilis : volvĕre, volutum, to roll], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* volubilate : winding or twining round another stem ; **2.** *Fig.* fickle, unsteady.

VOLUBILE, *sf.* V. *Volubilis.*

VOLUBILIS, volubilis, [Lat.], *sm. Bot.* bind weed : *Convolvulus.*

VOLUBILITÉ, volubilité, [Lat. : volubilitas], *sf.* volubility : *a*) rapidity, aptness to roll, the capacity of being rolled ; *b*) fluency of speach ; ready motion of the tongue in speaking ; *c*) *Fig.* mutability, changeableness. **La — de la langue**, the volubility of the tongue. **Parler avec —**, to speak with volubility. **Rien n'arrête la — de notre esprit**, nothing can make man's mind less changeable. *Pascal. Pens.*

VOLUBLE, volubl', [volubile], *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* volubilate, volubile ; **2.** voluble : having fluency of speech.

VOLUME, volum', [Lat. : volumen, a roll], *sm.* volume : *a*) *Antiq.* roll of writing ; *b*) a book ; a collection of sheets of printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered ; *c*) dimensions, compass ; bulk-size ; *d*) *Geom.* space occupied ; *e*) mass ; *f*) *Mus.* the compass of a voice. *b*) **L'ouvrage a été publié en trois volumes**, the work has been published in three volumes. *b*) **Relier les deux tomes d'un ouvrage en un —**, to bind the two volumes of a work into one. **Il faudrait des volumes pour vous raconter tout cela**, it would take many a volume to tell you all that. — **in-folio**, folio volume. — **in-quarto**, quarto volume. *c*) **Des marchandises d'un grand —**, very bulky goods. **Cette fontaine débite un — d'eau considérable**, this fountain puts forth a considerable quantity of water. **La forme du soulier, au — près, était égale pour les hommes comme pour les femmes**, the men's shoes were larger but of the same shape as the women's.

VOLUMÈTRE, volumetr', [volume ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* volumeter : an instrument for measuring the volume of liquids or gazes.

VOLUMÉNOMÈTRE, volumenometr', [Lat. : volumen, volume ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm.* volumenometer : an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of fluid it displaces.

VOLUMINEUX, EUSE, voluminœ-z, œz', *adj.* **1.** voluminous : consisting in many volumes or books ; *b*) having written much, or made many volumes. **Auteur —**, voluminous auther.

2. large, large-sized, bulky, considerable. **Ce paquet est —**, that is a large parcel.

VOLUPTÉ, volupté, [Lat. : voluptas], *sf.* **1.** voluptuousness : sensual pleasure ; **2.** voluptuous charm.

VOLUPTUAIRE, voluptuèr', [Lat. : voluptuarius], *adj.* **1.** *Law.* for embellishment. **Dépenses voluptuaires**, outlay for embellishment.

2. voluptuary, voluptuous.

VOLUPTUEUSEMENT, voluptuœz'mân-t, *adv.* voluptuously.

VOLUPTUEUX, EUSE, voluptuœ-z, œz', [Lat. : voluptuosus ; voluptas, pleasure], *adj.* voluptuous : *a*) affording pleasure ; voluptuary ; *b*) expressing voluptuousness ; *c*) addicted to pleasures ; sensual, epicurean, luxurious. **Un repas —**, an epicurean meal. **Un séjour —**, a voluptuous abode. **Une cour voluptueuse et dissolue**, a voluptuous and profligate court.

VOLUPTUEUX, EUSE, *sm. f.* voluptuary, sensualist, epicure.

VOLUPTUOSITÉ, voluptuôzité, *sf.* voluptuousness : the state of being voluptuous.

VOLUTE, volut', [Lat. : voluta ; volvĕre, volutum, to roll], *sf.* **1.** *Arch.* volute : a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals ; **2.** scroll ; **3.** *Nat. Hist.* voluta, volute : a genus of testaceous gastropodous molluscs.

VOLUTÉ, E, voluté, *adj. Nat. Hist.* voluted : having a spiral scroll.

VOLUTER, voluté-r, [volute], *vn.* to turn spirally.

VOLVA, volva, *sm.*, **VOLVE**, volv', [Lat. : volva, envelop], *sf. Bot.* volva, wrapper, envelop.

VOLVOCE, volvos', [Lat. : volvox ; volvĕre, to turn], *sm.* volvoce : a genus of infusorial animalcules.

VOMER, vomèr, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* vomer : a flat bone separating the nostrils.

VOMIQUE, vomik', [Lat. : vomica], *adj.* vomic. **Noix —**, vomic-nut, nux-vomica : the poisonous seed of the *Strychnos nux-vomica.*

VOMIQUE, *sf. Med.* vomica : an abscess in the lungs.

VOMIQUIER, vomikyé, [vomique], *sm. Bot.* strychnos nux-vomica : a tree yielding the vomic-nut.

VOMIR, vomir, [Lat. : vomĕre, vomitum, to throw up], *va.* to vomit : *a*) to throw up, to eject with the stomach, through the mouth ; to belch ; *b*) to throw up, to belch, to eject, to cast up ; *c*) to pour forth, to utter. — **de la bile**, to vomit bile. [*Neut.* :] **Cela fait —, est à faire —**, *Fig.* it is enough to make one sick. **Envie de —**, sickness, qualm, qualmishness. **Le volcan vomit des tourbillons de flamme**, the volcano belches fire. **La mer vomit les débris du naufrage**, the sea casts up fragments of the wreck. — **des blasphèmes**, to utter blasphemies. — **son venin contre quelqu'un**, *Fam.* to spit one's spite against a person. **Chacun vomit feu et flamme contre l'audacieux**, they all upbraided the man for his audacity.

VOMISSEMENT, vomis'mân-t, [vomir], **1.** vomiting, vomition : the act of vomiting ; **2.** vomit : the matter ejected from the stomach.

VOMITIF, IVE, vomitif, tiv', *adj. Med.* vomitive, vomitory, emetic : procuring vomiting.

VOMITIF, *sm. Med.* emetic, vomit : that which excites vomiting.

VOMITOIRE, vomitwar', [Lat. : vomitorius], *sm.* vomitory : *a*) † *Med.* emetic, vomit ; *b*) *Antiq.* principal door or entrance of an amphitheatre.

VOMITURITION, vomituri-syon, *in poet.* siôn, *sf. Med.* vomiturition : violent retching.

VORACE, voras', [Lat. : vorax, acis], *adj.* voracious : *a*) ravenous ; greedy for eating ; *b*) ready to swallow up. **Un animal —**, a voracious animal. **Un homme —**, a voracious man. **Estomac —**, a voracious appetite.

VORACITÉ, vorasité, [Lat. : voracitas], *sf.* voracity, voraciousness : ravenousness, greediness of appetite. **La — des oiseaux de proie**, the voracity of birds of prey.

VORTEX, vórtèks, [Lat.], *sm. Anat.* vortex : circular disposition of certain vessels of the body.

VORTICELLE, vortisèl', [Lat. : vortex, icis, a whirl], *sf. Nat. Hist.* vorticel, vorticella, wheel animalcule : a genus of infusoria.

VORTICULE, vortikul', [Lat. : vortex ; icis, a whirl], *sm.* (in the Cartesian system of philosophy) small vortex.

VOS, vô-z, *adj. poss. m/pl.* your. V. *Votre.*

VOSGES, vôzh', *sm. pl. Geog.* Vosges : *a*) mountains in France ; *b*) a department of France.

VOSGIEN, IENNE, vôzhyan, èn', *adj.* of the Vosges.

VOTANT, E, votân-t, ânt', [voter], *adj.* voting, having a vote.

VOTANT, E, *sm.* voter : a person who votes or gives his suffrage.

VOTATION, votasyôn ; *in poet.* siôn, [voter], *sf.* voting : the act of voting.

VOTE, vot', [Eng. : vote, from Lat. : votum, a wish], *sm.* vote : suffrage, voice. **Adopté par un —**, carried, voted, voted in. **Rejeté par un —**, lost, voted out. — **au scrutin secret**, ballot.

VOTER, voté-r, [vote], *vn.* to vote : to express one's mind, will or preference, either viva voce or by ballot, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, etc. — **au scrutin secret**, to ballot.

VOTER, *va.* to vote : *a*) to enact or establish by vote ; to grant by vote or expression of will. — **une loi**, to vote a law. — **des remerciements à quelqu'un**, to pass a vote of thanks to a person.

VOTIF, IVE, votif, tiv', [Lat. : votivus, from votum, a wish], *adj.* **1.** votive, votary : pertaining to a vow. **Offrande votive**, votive offering.

2. of the patron saint.

VOTRE, votr', [Lat. : vester], *adj. poss. m. f.* [*Pl. Vos* (vô-z).] your. — **maison**, your house. **Vos livres**, your books.

VÔTRE, vôtr', *pron. poss.* yours.

LE VÔTRE, LA VÔTRE, LES VÔTRES, *pr. poss.* yours. **Mon cœur se met sans peine en la place du —**, I can easily understand what your feelings are.

VÔTRE, *sm.* **1.** your own, yours ; your property, work or production. **Vous en serez du —**, you will be a loser by it. **Il faut y mettre du —**, you must do something to help in the matter. **Vous y avez mis du —**, you have done something towards it on your part; you have added something.

2. pl. yours, your family, your relations ; **3.** *pl.* your friends ; your party, your side, your followers, yours ; you. **Vous et les vôtres**, you and yours. **Cette personne est des vôtres**, that person belongs to your party. **Je suis bien le —**, *Fam.* yours to command.

4. *pl. Fam.* pranks, tricks. **Vous faites des vôtres**, you are up to your tricks again.

VOUÈDE, vwèd', *Bot. sf.* woad.

VOUER, voué-r, [vœu], *va.* to vow : *a*) to promise to give, to promise by a vow ; *b*) to consecrate, to dedicate to God ; to devote ; to give up ; *c*) to promise solemnly ; *d*) to devote, to apply, to direct ; to give up. *Fig.* to doom, to destine. *a*) — **un tableau à la Vierge**, to vow a painting to the Virgin. *b*) **Ses parents l'ont voué à Dieu**, his parents have given him up to the Lord. — **un enfant au blanc**, to make a vow that a child shall be dressed in white up to a certain age. *c*) **Je lui vouai dès lors une amitié sincère**, from that time I promised to love him sin-

cerely. *d)* — **sa plume à la défense d'une cause**, to give one's self up to the defence of a cause. **Ce navire était voué à la destruction**, that ship was doomed to be lost.

VOUER, *vn.* to vow : to make vows.

VOUER (SE), *v. refl.* to devote one's self : *a)* to dedicate one's self, to consecrate one's self ; *b)* to apply one's self. **se — à l'étude**, to give one's self up entirely to study. **Se — au service de Dieu**, to devote one's self to the service of God. **Ne savoir à quel saint se —**, *Fig.* not to know which way to turn. **Se — à tous les saints**, to knock at every door, to try every means.

VOUGE, vouzh', *sm.* boar-spear.

VOULANT, E, voulân-t, ânt', [vouloir], *adj.* willing.

VOULOIR, voulwar, [Low Lat. : volēre, from Lat. : velle], *va.* [*Je veux, tu veux, il veut, nous voulons, vous voulez, ils veulent* ; *je voulais* ; *je voulus* ; *je voudrai* ; *je voudrais* ; *veuille, veuillons, veuillez*, or (emphatically) *veux, voulons, voulez* ; *que je veuille, que tu veuilles, qu'il veuille, que nous voulions* or *veuillions, que vous vouliez* or *veuilliez, qu'ils veuillent* ; *que je voulusse* ; *voulant* ; *voulu*.] **1.** to will : *a)* to determine in the mind, to decide, to intend, to mean ; to please, to choose ; to be inclined or resolved to have ; will have ; *b)* to command, to ordain, to order, to direct, to enjoin ; to require, to insist upon ; *c)* to wish, to desire, to wish for, to want ; to like, to choose ; *d)* to be willing to consent ; to wish ; to be so kind as, to have the kindness, to please, to be pleased ; *e)* (of things) can. *a)* **Je veux le voir**, I will see him, I am determined to see him. **Je veux espérer**, I mean to hope. **Il veut partir demain**, he means to start to-morrow. **Il voulait le tuer**, he intended to kill him. **Je veux le faire**, I mean *or* I intend to do it. **Je voulais le faire**, I wanted to do it. **Je veux que vous le fassiez**, I mean *or* I intend you to do it, I intend you shall do it, I will have you to do it. **Voulez-vous que je le fasse**? do you mean *or* intend me to do it ? do you intend I shall do it ? **Voulez-vous que je fasse une chose injuste** ? will you have me do an injust thing ? do you wish me to act unfairly ? **Je veux cela**, I will have that. **Je le veux absolument**, I insist upon it. **Moi, je ne veux rien**, I will not have anything. **Il ne sait pas bien ce qu'il veut**, he does not know his own mind. **Elle sort quand elle veut**, she goes out when she pleases. **Il ne faut que —**, where there is a will there is a way. **Faire de quelqu'un ce qu'on veut, tout ce qu'on veut**, to turn a person round one's little finger. **Je fais ce que je veux**, I do what I please, what I choose. **Que voulez-vous ? il a les préjugés de son pays**, what is to be done ? what can you expect ? he has the prejudices of his countrymen. **Dieu le veuille** ! God grant it ! would to God ! *b)* **Je veux plus d'obéissance**, I insist upon more obedience. **Faites ce que je veux**, do what I order you to do.

c) **Il veut de l'argent**, it is money he wants. **Nous voulons des fruits**, we want fruit. **On vous donne tout ce que vous voulez, et vous n'êtes pas contente**, you have all you can wish for, and yet you are not satisfied. **Qu'est-ce que vous voulez** ? what do you want ? **Je veux cela**, I want that, I wish for that. **Il veut avoir un prix**, he wishes to have a prize. **Vous vouliez me tromper**, you wanted to deceive me. **Je veux oublier cet outrage**, I wish to forget this insult. **Je veux que vous le fassiez**, I wish *or* I want you to do it. **Je voudrais** (for **je veux**) **vous parler**, I wish to speak to you. **Je voudrais vous entretenir en particulier**, I wish to speak to you privately. **Je voudrais le voir**, I should like to see him. **Je voudrais bien voir cela**, I should like to see that. **Je voudrais bien voir qu'il osât l'entreprendre**, I should like to see him presume to undertake it. **Je voudrais bien dissimuler le fait**, I would fain conceal the fact. **Je voudrais savoir ce qu'il prétend dire**, I should like to know what he means. **Je voudrais qu'il vînt me voir aujourd'hui**, I wish he would come to see me to-day. **Il voudrait le faire**, he would like to do it. **Je voudrais qu'il le fît**, I should like him to do it. **J'aurais voulu faire cela**, I should like to have done that. **Il aurait voulu ouvrir la porte, mais elle était fermée à clef**, he would have opened the door, but it was locked. **Je voudrais savoir le grec**, I should like to know Greek ; (with a sense of regret) I wish I knew Greek. **Je voudrais cela**, I should wish for that, I should like that, *or* wish I had that.

d) **Voulez-vous qu'il vienne avec moi**? will you let him come with me ? shall he come with me ? **Oui, je le veux bien**, with pleasure ; I am willing. **Je veux bien vous accompagner**, I am willing to accompany you. **Il veut bien y aller, pourvu que vous consentiez à aller avec lui**, he is willing to go, provided you agree to go with him. **Voici une lettre qu'il a bien voulu écrire pour vous**, here is a letter he has had the kindness to write for you. **Je veux bien l'avouer, ces nouvelles m'étonnent**, I wish you to know, that I am surprised at this news. **Je veux bien que vous sachiez...**, I wish you to know... **Si vous ne le savez, je veux bien vous l'apprendre**, if you do not know it, I am willing to tell it you. **Ce sera, si vous voulez, pour demain**, if you do not mind, it shall be for to-morrow. **Voulez-vous bien vous taire** ? will you be quiet ? hold your tongue, will you ? **Voulez-vous bien finir** ? will you have done ? have done, will you ? **Veuille me dire au plus tôt ce que tu penses de tout cela**, be so kind as to tell me as soon as possible, what you think of all this. **Veuillez être discret**, please, say nothing about it. **Veuillez bien m'expliquer cette différence**, be so good as to explain the difference to me.

e) **Cette machine ne veut pas marcher**, this machine will not work. **Ce bois ne veut pas brûler**, this wood will not burn.

2. (with *de*) will have ; to accept. **Je ne veux point d'un trône où je sois leur captive**, I will not accept a throne which would put me in their power. *Corn. Oth.* iii. 3. **Je ne veux pas d'un monde où tout change, où tout passe**, I will not have a world where all are subject to change and die.

3. to mean, to intend, to design, to pretend. **Il veut absolument que j'aie eu quelque part à cet enlèvement**, he will have it that I had something to do with his elopement.

4. to ask. **Il veut cent mille francs de sa terre**, he asks a hundred thousand francs for his estate. **Combien voulez-vous de votre cheval**? how much do you want for your horse ? **Combien en voulez-vous** ? how much do you ask for it ? **J'en veux trois cents francs**, I want three hundred francs for it.

5. to require : *a)* to want, to need ; *b)* to command ; to demand ; *c) Gram.* to govern. *a)* **Cette affaire veut être conduite avec secret**, this affair requires to be done secretly. **Des ouvrages qui veulent être faits avec une certaine légèreté**, works which require to be done rather delicately. **Cela veut du temps**, that requires times. **Cette plante veut un terrain marécageux**, this plant requires a marshy soil. *b)* **La loi veut la mort du coupable**, the law demands the death of the culpit. **L'humanité veut qu'on aide son semblable**, humanity commands us to help our fellow-creatures. **La raison voulait qu'on prît ce parti**, simple reason told them to adopt this course. **L'amitié ne veut pas qu'on tente l'impossible**, friendship does not exact impossibilities. **Son bonheur voulut que les Turcs ne l'attaquassent pas dans ces funestes conjonctures**, he had the good fortune not to be attacked by the Turks in so critical a juncture. *Volt. ch.* xii. **Le malheur a voulu qu'il fût déjà parti**, as ill luck would have it, he was no longer there. *c) Quoique* **veut le subjonctif**, *quoique* governs the subjunctive mood.

6. to admit, to allow, to grant, to suppose. **Ils regorgent de biens et d'honneurs, je le veux**, I grant, they have more than their share of wealth and honours. **Je veux bien que cela soit**, I admit, grant, suppose it is so.

7. to want, to attempt, to try, to endeavour, to seek. **Il voulut me frapper**, he tried to strike me. **Il se cassa le bras en voulant monter sur une chaise**, he broke his arm, as he was trying to get up on a chair.

8. to wish. — **du bien à quelqu'un**, to wish a person well, to bear a person good will, to be a well-wisher of a person. — **le bien de quelqu'un**, to be anxious for a person's welfare. **C'est me — du bien d'une étrange manière**, this is wishing me well after a strange manner. *Mol. Mis.* iv. 3. — **du mal à quelqu'un**, to wish a person harm, to bear a person ill-will, to have a grudge against a person. **Je n'ai jamais vu aucun de ceux qui l'entouraient se — du mal l'un à l'autre**, I never saw any of those about him bear one another any ill-will. **Laissez ; je me veux mal d'une telle faiblesse**, that will do, I am angry with myself for being so weak. **Se faire bien — de quelqu'un**, to win a person's love. **Se faire mal — de quelqu'un**, to make a person's dislike.

En vouloir à. **1.** to have a grudge *or* a spite against, to bear malice, ill-will to. **Ne m'en veuille pas trop d'avoir agi sans te consulter**, do not be angry with me for acting without your advice. **Il m'en veut toujours**, he still owes me a grudge. **Je ne sais pas pourquoi il m'en veut**, I do not know why he has a spite against me.

2. to have designs upon. **En — à la vie, aux jours de quelqu'un**, to have designs upon a person's life.

3. to want, to long for, to have a longing for, to have a mind to, to aim at. **Il en voulait à ma bourse**, it was my purse he wanted. **J'en veux à votre cœur**, it is your love that I am longing for.

4. to intend to attach ; to be aiming at. **Toujours la calomnie en veut aux gens d'esprit**, the clever can never escape calumny. **On en voulait à une petite ville du pays de Trèves, it** was a little town in Treves that they intended to attack. **A qui en voulez-vous** ? whom are you aiming at ? whom do you intend to attack ? **A qui en veut-il** ? whom has he to complain of ? with whom is he angry ? **Hélas ! la pauvre fille, le malheur lui en voulait ce jour-là**, alas ! poor girl, she was unfortunate that day !

5. to seek for ; to look for ; to want. **Je ne te cherchais pas, j'en voulais à ton maître**, it was your master, and not you, I was looking for. **A qui en voulez-vous** ? whom are you looking for ? whom do you want ?

S'en vouloir, to be angry with one's self, not to forgive one's self. **Je m'en veux de vous avoir écouté si longtemps**, I cannot forgive myself, for having listened to you so long.

Vouloir dire, to mean. **Que veut dire ce mot** ? what does this word mean ? **Entendre ce que parler veut dire**, to understand what

si meant ; to take the hint when it is given. **Que veut dire cet homme ?** what does that man mean? **Que veut dire cette clause ?** what does this clause mean ? what is the meaning of this clause ? **Que veut dire cela?** what does that mean ? **Qu'est-ce que cela veut dire ?** what is the meaning of that ? *Prov.* : **Vouloir c'est pouvoir,** where there is a will there is a way. **Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut,** a woman must have her way.

VOULOIR, *sm.* will : *a*) the act of willing ; determination ; *b*) disposition, inclination ; intention. **Tout cela sera le mieux du monde, mais rien n'ira pourtant que selon mon —,** it will be all right, but every thing must be done as I wish. **Il a le — et le pouvoir,** he has the will and the means. **Le bon — et le mauvais —,** the good will and the ill-will. **J'ai soupçonné que, dans cette affaire, il y avait eu quelque malin —,** I suspected that in all this, there was some evil intention. **Nous sommes assurés de son bon —,** we are sure of his good will. *Prov.* : **Il y a loin du vouloir au faire,** it is far from the will to the deed.

VOULU, E, voulu, *pa. p.* of *Vouloir*. **1.** willed, intended ; **2.** required ; **3.** wished for.

VOULU, E, *adj.* **1.** requisite : needful, necessary ; studied, intended, indispensable ; usual, due ; **2.** received. **Il est bien — de tout le monde,** every body likes him. **J'en serais mal — des hommes,** it would make men hate me. **Toutes les formalités voulues,** all the usual formalities.

VOUS, vou-z, [Lat. : vos], *pers. pr.* of the 2d person plural. **1.** you. **Que faites-vous?** what are you doing ?

2. (relating to one person only) you. **C'est de — que je parle,** it is of you that I am speaking. **Je dois des remerciements à tout le monde, et —, monsieur, à qui j'en dois le plus, êtes à qui j'en fais le moins,** I owe thanks to every body, and you, sir, to whom I owe the most, will get thanked less than any body.

3. (objective) you ; to you. **Il — aime,** he loves you. **Il — fait du bien,** he does you good. **Soignez-vous,** take care of yourself. **Ce livre — appartient,** that book belongs to you. **Cette maison est à —,** that house is yours. **De — à moi,** between you and me, between ourselves.

4. (Indefinitely) you, we, one. **Elle est si belle que — ne sauriez vous empêcher de l'admirer,** she is so beautiful that you cannot but admire her. **Cet homme a une façon de parler qui — étonne,** that man has a most astonishing manner of speaking.

Vous-mêmes, yourselves. **Vous-même,** yourself.

VOUSSEAU, vousô, *sm.* [*Pl. Vousseaux.*] V. *Voussoir.*

VOUSSOIR, vouswar, [Low Lat. : volsorium, from Lat. : volutus, volvĕre, to roll], *sm. Arch.* voussoir, arch-stone, vault-stone : a wedgelike stone forming part of an arch.

VOUSSOYER, vouswayé-r, *or* voussoyé-r, [vous], *va.* to say *you* to.

VOUSSURE, vousur, [voussoir], *sf. Arch* covering (of an arch).

VOÛTE, voût', [Lat. : volvĕre, volutum, to roll], *sf.* **1.** vault, arch ; **2.** vaulting. **— d'arête,** cross-vaulting, groined vault. **— en anse de panier,** basket-handle vault. **— en plein cintre,** semicircular vault. **— surbaissée,** surbased vault. **— surhaussée,** surmounted vault. **— acoustique,** whispering dome, gallery. **Clef de —,** keystone of the arch ; *Fig.* keystone.

3. vaulted roof. **La — d'une caverne,** the vaulted roof of a cavern.

4. arch, vault, canopy. **Une — de feuillage, de verdure,** a canopy of foliage. *Fig.* : **La — du ciel, la — des cieux, la — azurée, la — bleue, la — étoilée, la — céleste,** the canopy of heaven, the azure vault, the starry heavens.

5. *Anat.* roof. **— palatine, — du palais,** the roof of the mouth. **La — du crâne,** the top of the skull. **La — à quatre piliers,** the fornix of the brain.

6. *Farr.* hollow (of a horse-shoe).

VOÛTÉ, E, vouté, *pa. p.* arched, vaulted. **Un passage —,** a vaulted passage.

VOÛTÉ, E, *adj.* stooping, bent, round-shouldered, crook-backed. **Avoir le dos —,** to be round-shouldered. **Il est déjà un peu —,** he stoops a little already.

VOÛTER, vouté-r, [voûte], *va.* to vault, to arch : to cover with a vault.

VOÛTER (SE), *v. refl.* **1.** to be bent ; to arch. **Sous un toit d'arbrisseaux, dont les rameaux se voûtent en berceaux,** under small trees, the branches of which form arches.

2. to stoop, to grow double, to be round-shouldered. **Les personnes de grande taille se voûtent plus promptement que les autres,** tall people stoop at an earlier age than others.

VOYAGE, vwayazh' ; some persons pronounce voyazh', [Lat. : viaticum, provision for the way ; via, way ; O. Fr. : changing by degrees : veage, veiage, voiage, voyage], *sm.* **1.** travel, travelling ; (by land) journey ; (by sea) voyage. **Faire un —,** to travel ; to take a travel ; to take a voyage. **Être en —,** to be travelling ; to be abroad. **Revenir de —,** to return from a journey, from a voyage. **Faire le grand —,** *Fig.* to go one's last journey. **La vie est un —,** *Fig.* life is a journey. **— d'outre-mer,** voyage beyond the sea. **— autour du monde,** voyage round the world. **— de long cours,** long voyage. **Frais de —,** travelling expenses. **Compagnon de —,** fellow-traveller ; fellow-passenger. **— de plaisir, — d'agrément,** tour, excursion, pleasure trip. **Je vous souhaite un bon —,** I wish you a pleasant journey.

2. trip, jaunt, journey. **J'ai fait vingt voyages chez lui sans le trouver,** I have been twenty times to his house without finding him.

3. run ; voyage. **Ce bateau fait deux voyages par semaine,** the boat runs twice a week.

4. travels : account of travels ; **5.** errand, journey ; **6.** stay. **Le — de la cour à Compiègne,** the stay of the court at C. **Mon — à ma terre sera de six semaines,** I shall spend six weeks in my estate. **Les voyages en Turquie,** travels in Turkey. **Les voyages de Livingstone,** Livingstone's Travels. **Les voyages de Gulliver,** Gulliver's Travels.

VOYAGER, vwayazhé-r ; some persons pronounce voyazhé-r, [voyage], *vn.* [Before *o* and *a*, the *g* is followed by *e* mute : *nous voyageons, je voyageais.*] **1.** to travel : *a*) to make journeys, to journey ; (by water) to voyage ; *b*) to go, to pass. **Il est bon que les jeunes gens voyagent,** it does young people good to travel. **Cet homme n'a jamais voyagé,** that man has never travelled. **— en chemin de fer,** to travel by rail. **Les grues se mettent en ordre pour —,** the cranes migrate in an orderly way. *Prov.* : **Qui veut voyager loin ménage sa monture,** fair and easy goes far in a day.

2. (of things) to be carried.

VOYAGER, ÈRE, vwayazhé, èr', *adj.* travelling.

VOYAGEUR, EUSE, vwayazhœr, œz', *sm. f.* traveller : *a*) one who travels or has travelled, one who performs a journey ; (by sea) voyager, navigator ; (in a coach or ship) passenger ; *b*) a commercial agent who travels to obtain orders, or to sell goods o commission **— de commerce,** commercial traveller, travelling clerk, traveller.

VOYAGEUR, EUSE, *adj.* **1.** travelling. **Commis —,** travelling clerk, traveller, rider, bagman.

2. (of birds) migratory. **Des oiseaux voyageurs,** migratory birds. **Pigeon —,** carrier pigeon.

VOYANT, E, vwayân-t, ânt', [voir], *adj.* **1.** seeing, that sees ; **2.** gaudy, glaring, showy. **Une couleur voyante,** a gaudy, a showy colour. **Une robe voyante,** a showy dress.

VOYANT, *sm. Script.* seer, prophet.

VOYANT, vwayan-t [voir], *sm. Technol.* sight, station-staff : instrument used in levelling. **— de mire,** land surveyor's pole. **Plaque de voyant,** slide vane of a station-staff.

VOYELLE, vwayèl', [Lat. : vocalis, from vox, voice], *sf. Gram.* vowel. **Demi—, semi—,** semi-vowel.

VOYER, vwayé, [Lat. : viarius, from via, way], *sm.* road-surveyor ; commissioner of paving, sewers, etc. **Agent —,** road-surveyor.

VOYER, vwayé-r, voie, *va.* [Conj. like *aboyer*], to run (lye).

† **VOYEUR, EUSE,** vwayœr, œz', [voie, *sm. f.* looker-on, spectator.

VOYOU, vwayou, [voie], *sm.* street-boy, blackguard, prig, cad.

VOYOUCRATIE, vwayou, krassie, [voyou], *sf. Pop.* dregs of the people, mob ; mob government, mobocracy.

VRAC, vrak, **VRAGUE,** vrag', **VRAQUE,** vrak, [Dutch. : wrak], *sm.* disorder, confuson. **En —,** pell-mell ; *Naut.* in bulk, loose. **Charger en —,** to load as loose cargo, in bulk.

VRAI, E, vre, vrê, [Lat. : verus], *adj.* **1.** true : *a*) conformable to fact or truth ; real ; *b*) truthful, sincere ; *c*) genuine, real, not false, not pretended ; *d*) real, unique, only. **Il y a quelque chose de — dans ce que vous dites,** there is some truth in what you say. **Il n'y a pas un mot de —,** there is not a word of truth. **Il n'est pas — que ...,** it is not true that. **Le — système du monde,** the real system of the world. **Il n'est que trop —, il est trop —,** it is but too true. **Aussi — qu'il fait jour, aussi — que je vous le dis,** as true as we are alive. **Aussi — que nous sommes ici,** as true as we are here. **Il est — de dire,** it is true. **Il est — qu'elle a vingt-cinq mille francs de rente,** it is true she has twenty-five thousand francs a year. **Il a quelques moments d'humeurs, toujours est-il — qu'il est aimable,** he loses his temper sometimes, but nevertheless he is amiable. **Le — motif de son action est,** the real motive of his action was. **Voilà le — motif de son action,** that is the real motive of his action. **Le premier mérite d'un auteur est d'être —,** truthfulness is the first merit of an author. **Un — diamant,** a real diamond.

2. proper, fit, right. **La vraie manière de s'y prendre,** the right way to set about it. **C'est là votre vraie place,** that is your right place.

3. donwright, regular, arrant, very. **C'est un — supplice,** it is a perfect torture. **Un — fripon,** a regular, an arrant rogue. **Cet homme est un — lion,** that man is a very lion.

VRAI, *sm.* truth : *a*) conformity to fact or reality ; *b*) that which is true ; reality, verity (opposed to falsehood) ; *c*) faithful adherence to nature. **Il faut s'accoutumer à chercher le — dans les plus petites choses,** we must accustom ourselves to seek the truth in the smallest things. **L'amour du —,** love of truth. **Personne ne sait le — des**

cette disgrâce, nobody knows the truth about this disgrace. **Discerner le faux d'avec le —**, to distinguish truth from falsehood. **Cela sort du —**, that is getting away from the truth. **Vous êtes dans le —**, you are in the right of it. **Il y a du — dans ce qu'il vient de dire**, there is some truth in what he says. **Dire —**, to say the truth. **À dire —, à — dire, à dire le —**, to say the truth, sooth to say, really. **Rien n'est beau que le —**, nothing is beautiful but truth. *Boil. Ep.* 9.

VRAI, *adv.* truly, in truth, really, indeed, in sooth. **Vous avez dit cela, — ?** you said that, did you ? **Cela est conclu, — ?** is it really concluded ? **Cela m'oblige, — ?** it really obliges me. **Un joli bijou, pas — ?** a little gem, is it not ?

AU VRAI, *adv. phr.* in truth, truly, really. **On saura cela plus au —**, we shall know more about it.

DE VRAI, *adv. phr.* in truth, truly, really. **Ce qu'elle me disait est, de —, fort étrange**, what she told me, is really strange.

DANS LE VRAI, *adv. phr.* truly.

POUR VRAI, *adv. phr.* in truth.

VRAIMENT, vrèmân-t, *adv.* 1. truly, in truth, really, in reality, verily ; indeed, in sooth. **Un sort — tragique**, a truly tragical fate. **Un roi — roi**, a real king. *Boil. Ep.* I. **—, les larmes me vinrent aux yeux**, indeed, tears came into my eyes. **Mais —, c'est un usurier que ce marchand-là**, but that tradesman is a real usurer.

2. (In exclamations) indeed, now ; in sooth, forsooth. **Je pars demain**, I shall start to-morrow. **— !** Indeed ! (Ironically). **— ! vous êtes un joli garçon !** really, you are a pretty fellow. **Ah ! — oui, je vous en croirai**, yes indeed, I shall believe you.

VRAISEMBLABLE, vrèsânblabl', [vrai ; sembl'ble], *adj.* likely, probable. **Le vrai peut quelquefois n'être pas —**, the truth may seem very unlikely sometimes. *Boil. Art. p.* 3. **Il est — que nous irons**, we may probably go.

VRAISEMBLABLE, *sm.* likelihood, probability. **Le — n'arrive pas toujours**, what is likely does not always happen.

VRAISEMBLABLEMENT, vrèsânblablœmân-t, *adv.* likely, probably. **— il arrivera aujourd'hui**, he will probably arrive to-day.

VRAISEMBLANCE, vrèsânblâns', [vrai ; semblance], *sf.* likelihood, probability. **Sans —**, without any likelihood. **Il y a peu de — qu'il prenne ce parti-là**, there is little likelihood of his deciding in that way.

VRILLE, vriy', [perhaps Lat. : viticula, dim. of vitis, vine], *sf.* 1. *Technol.* gimblet ; gimlet ; 2. *Bot.* tendril, clasper (of vines, etc.)

VRILLÉ, E, vriyé, *adj.* winding, spiral.

VRILLER, vriyé-r, [vrille], *vn.* to bore (with a gimblet.)

VRILLER, *va.* to ascend spirally (as of rockets, etc.)

VRILLON, vriyon [vrille], *sm.* small borer, gimblet or wimble.

VRILLIER, vriyé, *sm.* gimblet-maker.

VU, E, vu, *pa. p.* of *Voir.* 1. seen ; 2. looked upon ; 3. examined. **Un spectacle — de loin**, a sight seen from a distance. **Ni — ni connu**, *Fam.* nobody will be any the wiser for it. **Une affaire vue par d'habiles gens**, an affair examined by clever people. **Tout est —**, everything has been examined. **Il est bien — de ses chefs**, his superiors think highly of him. **Cela est assez mal —**, it is not thought much of.

4. (invariable) duly examined, after due examination ; duly considered ; 5. considering ; seeing, on account of. **— les ordonnances précitées**, seeing the above-mentioned orders. **— les raisons et allégations de part et d'autre**, the reasons and assertions on both sides duly considered. **— la loi du...**, according to the law of. **— le prix**, considering the price. **— la difficulté de cette entreprise**, seeing the difficulty of that undertaking.

VU QUE, *conj. phr.* considering that, considering, seeing that.

VU, vu, [voir], *sm.* 1. examination, inspection. **Sur le — des pièces**, upon inspection of the documents.

2. *Law-t.* introductory part, preamble (of a sentence) ; 3. sight. **Au — de tout le monde, au — et au su de tout le monde**, in the sight of the whole world, in the sight and with the knowledge of the whole world.

VUE, vu, [voir], *sf.* 1. view : *a*) sight, prospect ; reach of sight, space that may be taken in by the eye ; *b*) aspect, look, appearance, prospect ; *c*) picture or drawing representing a palace, a town, etc., *d*) prospect, that which is present to the eye ; object of sight, vision ; *e*) aspect, presence, sight. *a*) **Cette terrasse n'a qu'une — bornée**, there is not an extensive prospect from this terrace. **Cette chambre a une très belle —**, there is a very fine view from this room. **Notre apartement a — sur la rue**, our rooms look over into the street, overlook the street. **Une échappée de —**, a vista. **La — est embellie par de jolies maisons de campagne**, pretty villas add to the beauty of the prospect. *b*) **— de face**, front view. **Une — de côté**, a side view. **Plan à — d'oiseau**, bird's eye plan. *c*) **— de Paris**, view of Paris. **Des vues d'Italie**, Italian views. **J'ai plusieurs vues de Suisse**, I have several views of Switzerland. *e*) **Sa — embarrassait : il fallut s'en défaire**, the sight of it was unpleasant, it had to be done away with. **Je le vis, je rougis, je pâlis à sa —**, I saw him and I turned red and then pale at his sight. **Il assiégea Dunkerque à la — de l'armée espagnole**, he laid siege to Dunkirk in the presence of the Spanish army. **Faire une chose à la — de tout le monde**, to do a thing publicly.

2. sight : *a*) the faculty of seeing ; the sense of seeing ; vision ; view ; *b*) the art of seeing ; look ; view ; *c*) eye ; the organ of sight ; *d*) view, inspection, examination by the eye ; survey ; *e*) *Com.* presentation ; *f*) *Fig.* view, mental examination. *a*) **Avoir très bonne —**, to have a good eyesight. **Avoir la — perçante**, to be sharp-sighted. **Mauvaise —**, bad sight. **— faible**, weak sight. **— longue**, long-sightedness. **— courte**, short-sightedness. **Perdre la —**, to lose one's sight. **Avoir la — trouble**, to be dim-sighted. **Tant que la — se peut étendre, jusqu'où la — peut porter**, as far as the eye can reach. *b*) **Baisser la —**, to look down. **Elle plaît à ma —**, I like her appearance. **De quelque côté que je tourne la —**, whatever way I look. **Jeter la — sur**, *Fig.* to cast eyes on. **Ses services lui reviennent devant la —**, *Fig.* he remembers his services. **Tout d'une —, d'une seule —**, all at once. **Avoir la — sur quelqu'un**, *Fig.* to have one's eye upon a person. **Perdre une personne, une chose de —**, to lose sight of a person, of a thing. **Il ne les perdit pas de —**, he did not lose sight of them. **Cette mère ne perd point sa fille de —**, *Fig.* that mother never lets her daughter go out of her sight. **Je l'ai perdu de — mais non pas oublié**, I have lost sight of, but not forgotten him. **Perdre, quitter de — une affaire**, to give up an affair. **Il perd son sujet de —**, *Fig.* he wanders from his subject. **On ne peut suivre cet orateur, on le perd de —**, it is impossible to understand that orator, he rambles so. **Quatre allées à perte de —**, four very long walks which run farther than the eye can reach. **Discourir à perte de —**, *Fig.* to make a rambling discourse. **Des compliments à perte de —**, *Fig.* long-winded compliments. **Connaître quelqu'un de —**, to know a person by sight. **Ces objets sont bien en —**, those things are very visible. **Mettre une chose en —**, to put a thing where it can be seen. **Les deux armées étaient en — l'une de l'autre**, the two armies were in sight of each other. **Le bâtiment est en —**, the ship is in sight. *c*) **Ces cris lui font ouvrir la —**, these cries made him look round. **Un nuage confus se répand sur ma —**, my eyes grow dim. **Le soleil me donne dans la —**, I have the sun in my eyes. **Les filles aiment mieux ce qui donne dans la —**, *Fig.* girls prefer what strikes the eyes. **Un bel habit noir qui m'avait donné dans la —**, a handsome black coat which had struck my fancy. **Lunette de longue —**, telescope *d*) **Regardez ces étoffes, la — n'en coûte rien**, look at those stuffs, the sight costs nothing, there's no charge for looking at them **À la première —, d'une première —**, at first sight. **On ne connaît pas les hommes à la première —**, you cannot know men a first sight. **Déchiffrer un morceau à la première —, à première —**, to read a piece at first sight. **Garder un prisonnier à —**, not to let a prisoner go out of one's sight. **Il y a une lieue à — d'œil**, it must be about a league. **Cet enfant grandit à — d'œil**, you may almost see that child grow. **Je profitais à — d'œil sous ces excellents maîtres**, I got on very rapidly with these excellent masters. **Marcher, se conduire à — de pays**, to walk on without being sure whether one is going the right way. **Juger à — de pays**, *Fig.* to judge by appearances. *e*) **Une lettre de change payable à —**, a bill payable at sight. **A trente jours de —**, at thirty day's sight. *f*) **La longue expérience des choses passées et l'habitude du travail leur donnaient de grandes vues sur toutes choses**, long experience and the habit of working gave them wide views on all things. **La — de notre esprit est aussi superficielle et aussi bornée que celle de notre corps**, our mental views are as superficial and narrow as our eye sight is limited. *Nicole, Essais.*

3. view : *a*) intention, aim, object ; *b*) design, purpose ; *c*) opinion, judgment ; the manner of seeing or understanding any subject ; *d*) prospect ; a looking forward ; foresight ; *e*) idea, notion, *f*) direction in which a thing is seen. *a*) **Dans la — de vous plaire**, with the view of pleasing you. **Cet ouvrage a été fait dans une excellente —**, this work was written with a very good object in view. **On lui accorde cette récompense en — des services qu'il a rendus**, this reward is awarded him for the services he has rendered. **L'auteur a eu en — d'attaquer ce système**, it was the author's intention to attack this system. **Avoir quelqu'un en —**, to have a person in view. **Avoir des vues pour quelqu'un**, to have something in view for a person. **Avoir des vues sur quelqu'un**, to have views upon a person. **Avoir des vues sur quelque chose**, to have a thing in view. **Jeter ses vues sur quelqu'un, sur quelque chose**, to have designs upon a person, a thing. *b*) **Il entre**

dans toutes vos vues, he enters into all your views. **Ce roi avait de grandes vues,** this king had wide views. *c*) **Tous ces auteurs ont des vues très différentes,** all these authors differ in their views. *Bossuet.* *e*) **Votre lettre est pleine de vues fines,** your letter is full of clever ideas. *f*) **Point de —,** **1.** point of view, view; **2.** prospect, point of view, **3** view, opinion; light. **4.** aim. **Rencontré-je un beau point de —, je m'arrête et j'en jouis,** if I find a beautiful view, I stop to admire it. *J. J. Rousseau.* **Voilà le point de —, où vous devez vous placer aujourd'hui,** that is the point of view you must take to-day. **C'est là son poin' de —,** that is his manner of looking at things; that is his opinion. **Chacun juge selon le point de — où il se place,** each one judges according to his own particular stand-point. **Pour mettre cette vérité dans un point de — qui nous la montre tout entière,** to put this truth in such a light that it cannot escape our view. **Ces actions peuvent être envisagées sous un double point de —,** these actions may be looked at in different lights.

4. window, light; view. **Faire boucher des vues,** to stop up windows. **— de servitude, de souffrance,** *Law-t.* view.

VULCAIN, vulkan, *pnm. Mythol.* Vulcan.

VULCANIEN, IENNE, vulkanyan, èn, *adj. Geol.* vulcanian, vulcanic, plutonian.

VULCANISATION, vulkanizasyôn, [vulcaniser], *sf.* vulcanization : a method of treating india-rubber with sulphur.

VULCANISÉ, vulkanizé, *adj.* vulcanized.

VULCANISER, vulkanizé-r, [Lat. : Vulcanus, Vulcan], *va.* to vulcanize : to prepare india-rubber with sulphur

VULCANISME, vulkanism', *sm. Geol.* vulcanian theory, plutonian theory.

VULCANISTE, vulkanist', *sm.* vulcanist : one who supports the vulcanian theory.

VULCANITE, vulkanit', *sf.* vulcanite : hard rubber produced by vulcanizing.

VULGAIRE, vulghèr', [Lat. : vulgaris : vulgus, the people], *adj.* vulgar : *a*) common ; *b*) vernacular, national ; *c*) used or practised by common people ; *d*) consisting of common persons ; *e*) low, trivial; unrefined. *a*) **Opinion —,** vulgar opinion. **Ère —,** vulgar era. *b*) **Langue —,** vulgar tongue. **La traduction de la Bible en langues vulgaires,** the translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongues. *c*) **Sortir de la route —,** to get out of the common track. *Boil. Ep. I.* *e*) **Des sentiments vulgaires,** vulgar sentiments. **Pensées vulgaires,** vulgar thoughts. **Un esprit —,** a vulgar mind.

VULGAIRE, *sm.* **1.** vulgar : the common people ; common herd ; **2.** vulgarity.

VULGAIREMENT, vulghèr'mân-t, *adv.* vulgarly, commonly. — **parlant,** generally, commonly speaking.

VULGARISATEUR, vulgarizatœr, *sm.* vulgarizer, popularizer.

VULGARISATION, vulgarizasyôn, *sf.* vulgarizing.

VULGARISER, vulgarizé-r, [vulgaire], *va.* to vulgarize : to make vulgar ; to popularize. — **la science,** to popularize science.

VULGARITÉ, vulgarité, [vulgaire], *sf.* vulgarity : grossness of manners ; commonness, triviality, lowness. **La — des manières,** vulgar behaviour.

VULGATE, vulgat', [Lat. : vulgatus], *sf.* Vulgate : Latin version of the Scriptures.

VULGATE, *adj.* vulgate.

VULGIVAGUE, vulgivag, [Lat. : vulgus, vulgar], *adj.* prostituted.

VULNÉRABILITÉ, vulnérabilité, [vulnerable], *sf,* vulnerableness.

VULNÉRABLE, vulnérabl', [Lat. : vulnerabilis ; vulnerāre, to wound], *adj.* vulnerable : that may be wounded.

VULNÉRAIRE, vulnérèr', [Lat. : vulnerarius], *adj.* vulnerary : useful in healing wounds.

VULNÉRAIRE, *sm.* vulnerary : any plant or drug useful in the cure of wounds.

VULNÉRAIRE, *sf. Bot.* **1.** woundwort ; **2.** kidney-vetch, ladies'-fingers : *Anthyllis vulneraria,* a leguminous plant.

VULNÉRANT, E, vulnérân-t, ânt', *adj.* wound-making, vulnific.

VULNÉRATION, vulnérasyôn, *sf. Surg.* wound, vulneration.

VULPIN, E, vulpan, pin', [Lat. : vulpinus ; vulpes, a fox], *adj.* vulpine : pertaining to the fox.

VULPIN, *sm. Bot.* fox-tail-grass : *Alopecurus,* a genus of grasses.

VULPINE, vulpin', **VULPULINE,** vulpulin', *sf. Chem.* vulpiline : a substance obtained from the lichen vulpinus.

VULPINIQUE, vulpinik', **VULPIQUE,** vulpik', *adj. Chem.* vulpinic : noting an acid obtained from vulpiline.

VULVAIRE, vulvèr', *adj. Anat.* vulvar : pertaining to the vulva.

VULVE, vulv', [Lat. : vulva], *sf. Anat.* vulva, pudendum : the external parts of the female genital organs.

VULVITE, vulvit', *sf. Med.* vulvitis : inflammation of the vulva.

W

W, doublœ vé, *sm.* W : letter not belonging to the French alphabet, and used in words of foreign origin.

W. abbreviation used to represent the city of Lille for money struck there.

W. C., *Water-closet.*

W. L., *Wagons-lits*, sleeping-cars.

W. R., *Wagons-Restaurants*, dining-cars on the railway].

WACKE or **WAKE**, vak', *sm. Miner.* wacke : a variety of basalt.

WAGNÉRIEN, IENNE, vagnérian, èn, *adj.* Wagnerian : pertaining to or characteristic of Richard Wagner (1805-1883).

WAGNÉRISTE, vagnérist, *adj.* and *smf.* wagnerist : an adherent of Wagner's music and his methods.

WAGON, vagón, [Eng.], *sm.* carriage. **—écurie**, horse-box. **—lit**, sleeping-car. **—-restaurant**, dining-car. **—salon**, Pullman-car, saloon-carriage.

WAGONNET, vagonè, [wagon], *sm.* truck : small waggon worked on rails, in works or for carrying off earth etc.

WAHABITE, vaabit', *sm.* Wahabee : a member of a Mahometan sect.

WALHALLA, valalla, *sf.* Valhalla, Walhalla : the palace of immortality, in Scandinavian mythology.

WALI, wali, *sm.* Arabian governor.

WALKYRIE, valkiri, *sf.* Valkyria, Valkyr : one of the maidens of Odin, in Scandinavian mythology.

WALLON, ONNE, valôn, lon', *sm. f.* **1.** Walloon : an inhabitant of the southern provinces of Belgium.

2. (*masc.*) Walloon : the language of the Walloons.

WALLON, ONNE, *adj.* Walloon : pertaining to the Walloons.

WALLON, [Henri-Alexandre], historian (1812-1904).

WAPITI, wapiti, *sm.* wapiti : a species of deer of large size, native of North America.

WARRANT, warânt', [Eng.], *sm.* warrant : *a*) *Law-t.* in England, a precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice ; *b*) *Com.* custom-house licence ; dock-warrant.

WATERCLOSET, waterklozet, [Engl. : water ; closet], *sm.* water-closet.

WATERGANG, watèrgân, **WATREGAN**, watrœgân, [Dutch], *sm.* watergang : in the Netherlands, a trench or course for conveying a stream of water ; a ditch.

WATERPROOF, watèrprouf, [Eng. : water ; proof], *sm.* waterproof-cloth ; waterproof-cloak.

WATT, wât, [from James Watt, the Scottish inventor, 1736-1819]. *sm.* watt : the practical unit of electrical activity.

WATTMAN, wâtman, [watt ; man], *sm.* driver of an electric car, tramway, etc.

WATTMÈTRE, wat'metr', [watt ; Gr. : μέτρον, measure], *sm. Elect.* wattmeter.

WEALD, wèld, [Eng.], *sm. Geol.* weald : strata of the upper part of the oolitic series.

WEALDIEN, IENNE, wèldyan, èn', *adj. Geol.* wealden.

WÈDELIN, wèd'lan, *sm.* small boat.

WÉGA, véga, *sf. Astron.* Vega : a bright star in the constellation Lyra.

WELCHE, vèlsh', *sm.* V. *Velche.*

WERNÉRITE, vèrnérit', [Werner], *sf. Miner.* wernerite : a variety of scapolite.

WESLEYEN, wèslèyan, [from John Wesley 1703-1791], *sm.* Wesleyan : a member of the sect of Methodists.

WESTPHALIEN, NE, vesfalian, èn', *adj.* and *smf. Geog.* Westphalian : of Westphalia)

WHIG, wig, [Eng.], *sm.* (in England) Whig.

WHIG, *adj. invar.* Whig.

WHIGGISME, wighism', [whig], *sm.* whiggism.

WHISKEY *or* **WHISKY**, wiski, [Eng.], *sm.* whisky, whiskey : ardent spirit.

WHIST, wist, Eng.], *sm.* whist : a game at cards.

WICLÉFISME, wikléfism', [John Wycliffe, 1325-1384], *sm. Eccles. Hist.* doctrine of Wycliffe ; Lollardy.

WICLÉFISTE, wiklèfist', *sm.* Wycliffite, Wicliffite, Lollard : a follower of the reformer Wickliffe.

WIGWAM, wigwam, [Eng.], *sm.* wigwam : *a*) Indian cabin or hut ; *b*) Indian village.

WILHELMINE, Vilelmin, *npf.* Wilhelmina.

WOLFRAM, volfram', *sm. Chem.* wolfram : ore of tungsten.

WOMBAT, wônba, *sm. Zool.* wombat : a marsupiate quadruped of New Holland.

WOORALI, ourali, **WOORARI**, ourari, *sm.* woorari, wourali : *a.* virulent poison [the same as *Curare*].

WOOTZ, vouts, *sm.* wootz : Indian steel.

WOUÈDE, wèd', *sf.* V. *Guède.*

WRICHTIE, rayti, *sf. Bot.* wrightia : a genus of plants of the order apocynaceæ.

WULFÉNITE, vulfénit', [Wulfer, an Austrian mineralogist, 1728-1805], *sf. Miner.* wulfenite : molybdate of lead.

X

X, iks, or ksœ, *sm.* X : *a*) the twenty-third letter of the French alphabet; *b*) a Roman numeral representing ten; *c*) *Alg.* the unknown quantity; *d*) represents the city of Amiens or Aix for money struck at those places. V. *Rayon.*

XANTHE, gzânt', *sm.* **1.** *Zool.* xantho : a genus of crustaceans; **2.** *Bot.* burweed : *Xanthium*, a genus of plants of the order compositæ.

XANTHINE, gzântin', [Gr. : ξανθὸς, yellow], *sf. Chem.* xanthine : the yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

XANTHIQUE, gzântik', *adj. Chem.* xanthic, xanthous : tending toward a yellow colour. **Acide —**, xanthic acid.

XANTHOPHYLLE, gzântofil', [Gr. : ξανθὸς, yellow; φύλλον, leaf], *sf. Chem.* xanthophyll : a yellow colouring matter, existing in seared autumnal leaves.

XANTHOPSIE, gzântopsi, [Gr. : ξανθὸς, yellow; ὄψις, sight], *sf. Med.* xanthopsy : a sort of colour blindness, in which everything looks yellow.

XANTHORRHÉE, gzântorré, *sf. Bot.* xanthorrhæa, grass-tree : a genus of Australian plants.

XANTHOSE, gzânthôse, [Gr. : ξανθὸς, yellow], *sf. Med.* xanthosis : the formation of a yellowish pigment in the muscular tissue.

XANTHOXYLE, gzântoksil', [Gr. : ξανθὸς, yellow; ξύλον, wood], *sm. Bot.* xantholyxum, toothache-tree, prickly-ash : a genus of exogenous plants.

XANTHOXYLÉES, gzântoksilé, *sfpl. Bot.* xanthoxylaceæ : an order of plants.

XAVIER, gzavyé, *pnm.* Xavier.

XÉNÉLASIE, ksénélazi, [Gr. : ξενηλασια, expulsion of strangers; ξένος, stranger], *sf. Antiq.* interdiction of staying in a town,

XÉNOCRATE, gzénokrat', *pnm.* Xenocrates.

XÉNOMANIE, gzenomanio [Gr. : ξένος, foreign, strange, μανία; mania], *sf.* xenomania : an excessive attachment to things foreign.

XÉNOPHON, gzénofôn, *pnm.* Xenophon.

XÉRASIE, gzérazi, [Gr. : ξηρασία, ξηρὸς, dry], *sf. Med.* xerasia. a disease of the hairs.

XÉRÈS, kérès, *sm.* **1.** *Geog.* Xeres; **2.** sherry, sherry wine, wine of Xeres.

XÉROPHAGIE, kxérofazhi, [Gr. : ξηρὸς, dry; φαγεῖν, to eat], *sf.* xerophagy : the eating of dry meats.

XÉROPHTALMIE, kséroftalmi, [Gr. : ξηρὸς, dry, ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye], *sf. Med.* xerophtalmy : an inflammation of the eye.

XERXÈS, gzèrksès, *pnm.* Xerxes.

XIPHIAS, ksifias, [Gr. : ξίφος, sword], *sm. Ichth.* xiphias, sword-fish : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

XIPHOÏDE, ksifoid', [Gr. : ξίφος, sword, εἶδος, form], *adj. Anat.* xiphoid, ensiform : denoting a cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

XYLOCARPE, ksilokarp, [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; καρπος, fruit], *sm.* xylocarp: hard woody fruit; *adj.* xylocarpous.

XYLOCOPE, ksilokop', *sf.* [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; κόπτω, I strike], *Entom.* xylocopa, carpenter-bee : a genus of hymenopterous insects.

XYLOGRAPHE, ksilograf', [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; γράφειν, to write], *sm.* xylographer, wood-engraver.

XYLOGRAPHIE, ksilografi, *sf.* xylography, wood-engraving : art of engraving on wood.

XYLOGRAPHIQUE. ksilografik', *adj.* xylographic : belonging to wood-engraving.

XYLOGRAVURE, xsilogravur, [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; gravure], *sf.* xylograph : an impression from wood blocks.

XYLOÏDE, ksiloïd', [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; εἶδος, resemblance], *adj.* woody : resembling wood.

XYLOÏDINE, ksiloïdin', *sf. Chem.* xyloidine : an insoluble compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

XYLOLÂTRE, ksilolâtr', *sm.* idolater.

XYLOLÂTRIE, ksilolâtri, [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; λατρεία, worship], *sf.* idolatry.

XYLOLITHE, ksilolit', [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; λίθος, stone], *sf.* fossil wood.

XYLOLOGIE, ksilolozhi, [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* treatise on wood.

XYLOPHAGE, ksilofazh', [Gr. : ξύλον, wood; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* xylophagous : eating or feeding on wood.

XYLOPHAGE, *sm. Entom.* xylophagan : a genus of coleopterous insects.

XYLOPHONE, ksilofon, [Gr. : ξύλον, wood, φώνη, voice], *sm.* xylophone : a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, played on by wooden hammers.

XYSTE, ksist', [Gr. : ξυστὸς, smooth from ξύειν, to polish], *sm. Antiq.* xyst, xystos : a long and open, or sometimes covered court, with porticoes, for athletic exercises.

XYSTRE, ksistr', [Gr. : ξυστὴρ, razor], *sm.* xyster : a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones, or for taking the tartar from the teeth.

Y

Y (i-grèk) *sm.* Y : *a*) twenty-fourth letter of the French alphabet ; *b*) an old numeral letter representing 150 ; *c*) *Alg.* an unknown quantity ; *d*) represented the town of Bourges on old French money.

Y, *i*, *adv.* **1.** there ; (with motion) thither ; **2.** here ; hither. **Rendez-vous-y**, go there. **J'— cours**, I am running there. **Je vous — conduirai**, I shall lead, *or* take you there. **N'— allons pas**, let us not go there. **— est-il** ? is he there ? **Nous nous — rendrons**, we shall go there. **Menez-les- —**, take them there. **Menez-l'—**, take him there. **J' suis, j'— reste**, here I am and here I shall remain. [When *y* follows the second person of the imperative, this second person takes a euphonic *s* :] **Vas-—**, go there. **Il se tournait vers le nord et me disait : voilà les montagnes, retournons —**, he turned round to the north and said to me : there are the mountains, let us go back there. *B. de St. P. Paul. et V.* [Used in gallicisms :] **Il — a**, there is, there are. V. *Avoir.*

3. at home, within. **M. Black — est-il** ? is Mr. Black at home ? **Il n'— est pas**, he is not at home. **Je n'— suis pour personne**, I am at home to no one.

4. (Expletive). **Il n'— voit pas, il n'y voit goutte**, he cannot see at all. **Il — va**. V. *Aller.*

Y. *pron.* **1.** in it, in them ; in this, in that. **Quant à la raison que vous alléguez, je m'— rends**, as to the reason you allege, I yield to it. **Il faut bien que j'— aille, car il — va de mon honneur**, I must indeed go, for my honour is at stake.

2. (referring to persons) in him, in her, in them. **C'est un homme équivoque, ne vous — fiez pas**, he is a man of doubtful character, do not trust him.

3. to it, to them ; to this, to that. **Ici l'honneur m'oblige, et j'— veux satisfaire**, honour binds me, and I wish to be true to it. **Aussitôt qu'il sera temps d'agir je n'— perdrai pas un seul moment**, as soon as it is time to act I shall do so without loss of time. **Lorsque vous étudiez quelque chose, il faut vous — livrer avec ardeur**, when you study anything, you must give yourself up to it with ardour. **Songez — bien**, think well of it ; meditate well on that matter. **Après tout, qu'est-ce qu'il — gagnera** ? after all, what will he get by it ? **Donnez — vos soins**, give your care to that. **Ils en seront peut-être fâchés ; mais je ne peux qu'— faire**, perhaps it will offend them ; but I cannot help it.

4. (of persons) to him, to her, to them ; to you. **Avez-vous pensé a moi** ? **Je n'— ai pas pensé**, did you think of me ? I did not. **Tous ceux qui la voient et qui — prennent quelque intérêt**, all those who see her, and take an interest in her.

5. so : referring to a whole sentence. **Vous voulez vivre à votre manière, vous — vivrez**, you want to live as you like, well, do so. **Je suis en repos, je veux tâcher d'— rester**, I am quiet and wish to remain so.

6. with a person. **Je vois madame de Villars ; je m'— plais, parce qu'elle entre dans mes sentiments**, I see madame de V. ; I like her, for she understands my feelings.

7. herein, therein. **Lisez l'acte ; les personnes — nommées...**, read the deed ; the persons named therein

8. at it. **Vous n'— êtes pas**, you are not at the point ; you do not understand. **Il aura sans doute été occupé de quelque aventure. — Vous — êtes**, he must been have busy about some adventure. — You have guessed it.

YAC *or* **YAK**, hyak, *sm. Naut.* union-flag, union-jack, union : the part of a flag, at the upper left-hand corner.

YACHT, hyak, [Eng.], *sm. Naut.* yacht ; a light vessel.

YACK *or* **YAK**, hyak, [Tibetan], *sm. Zool.* yak : a species of ox found in Tibet.

YANKEE, hyânki, [Eng.], *sm.* Yankee.

YARD, hyard, [Eng.], *sm.* yard : English measure of length.

YATAGAN, hyatagân, [Turk.], *sm.* yataghan, ataghan : a long Turkish dagger.

YAWS, yâs, [African : yaw, a raspberry], *sm. Med.* yaws : a cutaneous disease.

YÈBLE, yèbl', *sf. Bot.* V. *H. Hièble.*

YEN, ien, [Jap.], *sm.* yen : Japanese money of the value of about 2 shillings.

YÉNITE, yénit, *sf. Miner.* yenite : a black or brownish-black mineral.

YEUSE, iœz, [Lat. : ilex], *sf. Bot.* holm-oak, holm, evergreen oak : *Quercus ilex.*

YEUX, yœ-z, *smpl.* V. *Œil*.

YOLE, hyol', [Dutch : jol], *sf.* yawl : a small boat.

YOUYOU, hyouyou, *sm.* small Chinese river boat.

YPRÉAU, ipréô, [from Ypres in Belgium], *sm. Bot.* **1.** white poplar : *Populus alba* ; **2.** broad-leaved elm, wych elm, Ypres elm : *Ulmus montana* ; **3.** great round-leaved sallow : *Salix caprœa.*

YRIARTE, iriart, [Charles], miscellaneous writer (1833-1898).

YSARD, izar, *sm.* izard, chamois of the Pyrenees.

YTTRIA, itria, *sf. Chem.* yttria. oxide of yttrium.

YTTRIUM, itriom, *sm. Chem.* yttrium : a metal.

YUCCA, hyouka, [Caribbean], *sm. Bot.* yucca, Adam's-needle : a genus of American plants.

Z

Z, zèd, zœ, *sm.* z : the twenty-fifth letter of the French alphabet. **Il est fait comme un Z**, he is as crooked as a ram's horn.

ZACHARIE, zakari, *pnm.* Zachariah, Zacharias, Zachary.

ZAGAIE, zaghê, [Span.: azagaya, from Ar., *sf.* spear, dart.

ZAÏM, zaïm, *sm.* zaim : a Turkish soldier.

ZAIN, za*n*, [Ital.: zaino], *adj.* m. (of horses) whole-coloured, without a speck of white. **Cheval —**, zain.

ZAÏRE, zaïr', *sm. Geog.* Zaire, Congo-river.

ZAMBÈZE, zâ*n*bèz', *sm. Geog.* Zambesi river, Zambeze.

ZAMBO, zâ*n*bo, [Span.], *sm.* sambo : the child of an Indian and a negro.

ZANI, zani, [Ital. : Zani, for Giovanni, John], *sm.* zany, buffoon, merry-andrew.

ZÉA, zéa, [Gr. : ζεά], *sm. Bot.* zea, maize, Indian corn.

ZÈBRE, zèbr', [from the African languages], *sm. Zool.* zebra : a quadruped of southern Africa.

ZÉBRÉ, E, zébré, *adj.* zebra-striped, striped like the zebra.

ZÉBRER, zébré-r, *va.* to stripe, to make stripes in.

ZÉBRURE, zébrur', [zèbre], *sf.* stripe; stripes.

ZÉBU, zébu, *sm. Zool.* zebu : *Bos Indicus*, a bovine quadruped.

ZÉDOAIRE, zédoêr', *sf. Bot.* zedoary : a medicinal root belonging to the curcuma zedoaria.

ZÉE, zé, [Gr. : ζαιός], *sm. Ichth.* zeus, dory, johndory : a genus of acanthopterygious fishes.

ZÉINE, zéin, [zea], *sf. Chem.* zein : the gluten of maize.

ZÉLANDE, zélâ*n*d', *sf. Geog.* Zealand. **Nouvelle —**, New-Zealand.

ZÉLATEUR, TRICE, zélatœr, tris', *sm. f.* zealot, person zealous. **Ces anciens zélateurs de la liberté**, those former zealots of liberty.

ZÈLE, zèl, [Lat. : zelus; Gr. : ζῆλος, rivalry], *sm.* zeal : passionate ardour in some pursuit, or in support of some person or cause ; earnestness, warmth, fervency, enthusiasm. **Le — pour le bien public**, zeal for the public welfare. **— indiscret, — inconsidéré**, indiscreet, inconsiderate zeal. **Faire du —**, to make a show of zeal. **Il montre peu de — pour notre entreprise**, he shows very little zeal in our undertaking. **Faux —**, false zeal. **— aveugle**, blind zeal.

ZÉLÉ, E, zélé, [zèle], *adj.* zealous : possessing zeal ; ardent eager, earnest, warm, fervent, enthusiastic. **Un critique —**, an earnest critic. **Un disciple —**, a zealous disciple. **Un ministre — pour la justice**, a minister zealous for justice.

ZÉLÉ, E, *sm. f.* zealot, zealous person.

ZÉLOTE, zélot, [zèle], *sm.* zealot.

ZELLER, zéler, [Jules-Sylvain], historian (1819-1900).

ZÉLOTISME, zélotism',[zélote], *sm.* zealotism, zealotry, fanaticism.

ZEND, za*n*d, *sm.* Zend : *a*) commentary of the books of Zoroaster; *b*) the language in which are composed the sacred books of Zoroaster.

ZEND, E, *adj.* Zend. **Langue zende**, Zend language, Zend idiom.

ZEND-AVESTA, za*n*davèsta, *sm.* Zend-Avesta : the sacred book of the Guebres or Parsees.

ZÉNITH, zénit, [Ar. : cemt, abbrev. from samt-ar-ras, the way of the head], *sm.* zenith. *a*) *Astron.* the point of the celestial sphere situated vertically over the head of a spectator ; *b*) *Fig.* the highest point; height, summit.

ZÉNITHAL, E, zénital, *adj.* zenith : relating to the zenith.

ZÉNON, zénon, *pnm.* Zeno.

ZÉNONIQUE, zénonik', *adj.* Zenonic : *a*) belonging to Zeno of Elea ; eleatic ; belonging to Zeno of Citium ; stoic.

ZÉNONISME, zénonism', [Zeno of Elea b. about 490 B. C.], *sm.* zenonism, stoic philosophy.

ZÉOLITHE, zéolit', [Gr. : ζεῖν, to boil ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* or *f.*, *Miner.* zeolite : a family of minerals, including stilbite, natrolite, apophyllite, scolecite, etc.

ZÉOLITHIQUE, zéolitik', *adj.* zeolitic : pertaining to zeolite.

ZÉOPHAGE, zéofazh', [Gr. : ζεᾶ, maize ; φαγεῖν, to eat], *adj.* maize-eating.

ZÉPHIRE *or* **ZÉPHYR**, zéfir', [Gr. : ζέφυρος; ζόφος, darkness, the west], *pnm. Mythol.* zephyrus, zephyr : *a*) west wind ; *b*) a god ; personification of the west wind. **Le souffle du —**, the breath of the zephyr. **Flore et —**, Flora and Zephyrus.

ZÉPHYRE, ZÉPHYR, *sm.* zephyr : soft, mild or gentle breeze. **Au retour des zéphyrs**, at the return of spring. **Elle passait comme un —**, she passed away like a gentle breeze.

ZÉPHYRIEN, IENNE, zéfirya*n*, én', *adj.* light as zephyr.

ZÉRO, zéro, [Ital. : zero, from zefiro : Ar. : sifr], *sm.* **1**. *Arith.* cipher, nought ; *a*) the character O which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold ; *b*) *Fig.* a person of no character, of no value. *a*) **Un 2 et trois zéros font deux mille**, a two and three noughts make two thousand. **Il n'y manque pas un —**, there is not a thing wanting. **Sa fortune est réduite à —**, he has nothing left. *b*) **C'est un —, un vrai —, un — en chiffre**, he is a mere cipher.

2. zero : *a*) a term used to denote a cipher placed between the ascending and descending numbers of a scale or series ; *b*) the point of a thermometer from which it is graduated ; *c*) the freezing point of water, in Reaumur's and the centigrade thermometer. **Le thermomètre est descendu à —**, the thermometer is below zero.

ZÉROTAGE, zérotazh', [zero], *sm.* fixing of the zero in instruments.

ZEST, zèst, [onomat.], *interj.* **1**. pshaw ! fiddlestick ! **2**. quick ! [Written also *Zeste*.

ZEST, *sm. Fam.* one thing ; the one. **Être entre le zist et le —**, to hang between, to be wavering ; (of things) to be middling, to be passable ; to be neither the one nor the other.

ZESTE, zèst', [of unknown origin], *sm.* **1**. zest : *a*) the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut ; *b*) a piece of orange or lemon peel. *b*) **Des zestes confits**, candied peel.

2. *Fig.* straw, fig. rush : thing of small value. **S'en soucier comme d'un —**, not to care a fig. **Cela ne vaut pas un —**, it is not worth a straw.

ZESTER, zèsté-r, [zeste], *va.* to zest : to cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips.

ZÊTA, zêta, *sm.* zeta : a Greek letter.

ZÉTÉTIQUE, zététik', [Gr. : ζητητικός], *adj.* zetetic : proceeding by inquiry. **Méthode —**, *Math.* zetetic method, zetetics.

ZÉTÉTIQUE, *sf. Math.* zetetics, zetetic method.

ZEUGME, zœgm', [Gr. : ζεῦγμα], *sm. Rhet.* zeugma : a figure in grammar.

ZÉZAIEMENT, zézèy'mâ*n*-t', [zézayer], *sm.* lisping : vicious pronunciation.

ZÉZAYER, zézèyé-r, [onomat.], *va.* [Conj. like *Balayer*.] to lisp: to pronounce *j* or *g* as *z*.

ZIBELINE, zib'lin', [Slavonic], *sf. Zool.* sable : *a*) a small quadruped of the weasel family ; *b*) its fur ; sable-fur.

ZIBELINE, *adj. f.* sable. **Martre —**, sable.

ZIBET, zibèt, *sm. Zool.* zibet, civet-cat : *Viverra zibetha*.

ZIG, ZIGUE, zig, *sm. Slang.* companion, cove. **Un bon —**, a regular brick, a jolly good fellow.

ZIGZAG, zigzag, [of uncertain origin ; High Ger. : Sicsac ; Ger. : Zicksack, Richelet gives ziczac in his French Dictionary in 1694], *sm.* zigzag : *a*) something that has short turns or angles ; crankle crinkle ; *b*) an ornament in form of zigzag. **Éclair en —**, forked lightning. **Aller, marcher en —**, to zigzag, to reel along. **Un chemin tracé en —**, a winding road. **Cet ivrogne fait des zigzags en marchant**, that drunkard reels along.

ZIGZAGUER, zigzaghé-r, [zig-zag], *vn.* to zigzag.

ZINC, za*n*k, [Ger.: Zink, apparently allied to Zinn, tin], *sm.* zinc : a white metal.

ZINCAGE, za*n*kazh', **ZINGAGE**, za*n*gazh', [zinc], *sm.* zincking.

ZINCIFÈRE, za*n*sifèr', [zinc ; Lat. : ferre, to bear], *adj.* zinciferous, zinckiferous : containing zinc.

ZINCOGRAFHIE, za*n*kografi, [zinc ; Gr. : γράφειν, to write], *sf.* zincography : the art of drawing on zincplates, as a subtitute for stones.

ZINCOGRAVURE, za*n*kogravure, [zinc ; gravure], *sf.* zincograph : a plate or picture produced by zincography.

ZINGARI, za*n*gari, *sm.* gypsy : one of a wandering race of uncertain origin.

ZINGIBÉRACÉES, za*n*zhibérasé, [Lat. : singiber, ginger], *sfpl. Bot.* zingiberaceæ : an order of plants including ginger.

ZINGUER, za*n*ghé-r, [zinc], *va.* **1**. to zinc, to cover (a roof) with zinc ; **2**. to galvanize (iron).

ZINGUERIE, za*n*g'ri, *sf.* **1**. zincworks ; **2**. zinc-trade.

ZINGUEUR, za*n*ghœr, *sm.* zincworker.

ZINZOLIN, za*n*zola*n*, [Ital. : gioggiolino], *sm.* reddish violet.

ZINZOLIN, E, *adj.* violet, purplish.

ZIRCON, zirkô*n*, *sm. Miner.* zircon, hyacinth : a crystalline mineral.

ZIRCONE, zirkon', *sf. Chem.* zirconia : oxide of zirconium.

ZIRCONIEN, IENNE, zirkonyan, èn', *adj.* containing zircon.

ZIRCONIQUE, zirkonik', *adj. Chem.* zirconic : applied to the oxide of zirconium.

ZIRCONITE, zirkonit', *sf. Miner.* zirconite : a variety of zircon.

ZIRCONIUM, zirkoniom, [Ar. : zarkun, vermilion], *sm. Chem.* zirconium : the metallic base of zirconia.

ZISEL *or* **ZIZEL** zizél, *sm. Zool.* zizel, suslik, earless marmot.

ZIST, zist, *sm. Fam.* one thing ; the one. V. *Zest.*

ZIZANIE, zizani, [Lat. : zizania, from Gr. : ζιζάνιον, darnel], *sf.* **1**. *Bot.* **1**. darnel, wild rice, darnel-grass : *Zizania*, a genus of plants of the order gramineæ ; **2**. *Bib.* tares ; **3**. *Fig.* discord, dissension, variance. **Semer la —**, to sow dissension. **La — s'est glissée parmi eux**, they no longer agree.

ZIZYPHE, zizif', *sm. Bot.* jujube-tree : *Zizyphus.*

ZOANTHAIRES, zoântèr', [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; ἄνθος, flower], *smpl.* zoantharia, animal-flowers : a class of zoophytes.

ZODIACAL, E, zodiakal, *adj.* zodiacal : pertaining to the zodiac. **Lumière zodiacale**, zodiacal light.

ZODIAQUE, zodiak', [Lat. : zodiacus ; Gr. : ζωδιακός, of animals ; ζώδιον, little animal, dim. of ζῷον, animal], *sm. Astron.* zodiac. **Les signes du —**, the signs of the zodiac.

ZOÏLE, zoïl', *sm.* **1**. Zoilus : a severe critic on Homer (iv c. B. C.) ; **2**. *Fig.* snarling critic, Zoilus.

ZOÏSME, zoïsme, Gr. : ζωή, life], *sm.* zoism : **1**. the general character of the phenomena of animal life ; **2**. the doctrine that life originates from a specific principle.

ZOLA, zóla, (Emile), novelist (1840-1902).

ZOLLVEREIN, tsolfèrain, [Ger. : Zoll, duty ; Verein, union], *sm.* Zollverien : the German commercial or customs-union.

ZONA, zona, [Lat. : belt], *sm. Med.* shingles, herpes zoster.

ZONE, zôn', [Lat.: zona ; Gr. : ζώνη, belt], *sf.* zone : *a*) *Geog.* one of the five broad spaces or belts into which the surface of the earth is divided by the two tropics, and the two polar circles ; *b*) the portions of the celestial sphere, answering to those divisions of the earth ; *c*) region, in respect to temperature ; *d*) *Geom.* the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes ; *e*) *Nat. Hist.* circular band or stripe ; *f*) any space more or less resembling a girdle or belt ; *g*) circuit ; a certain space surrounding a frontier, a fortified wall, etc. **Zones glaciales**, frigid zones. **Zones tempérées**, temperate zones. **— torride**, torrid zone. **Passer la — torride**, *Fig.* to pass the torrid zone. **L'Asie n'a point précisément de — tempérée**, no region in Asia is really temperate. *Montesq.* Lois, xvii, 3. **Le cou et la poitrine de cet oiseau sont ondés distinctement de zones noires et blanches**, this bird has distinct black and white stripes on its neck and breast. **Des zones concentriques**, concentric zones. **— des vents alizés**, zone of the trade-winds.

ZONÉ, E, zôné, *adj.* zoned : having zones or concentric bands.

ZOOCHIMIE, zooshimi, [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; chimie], *sf.* zoochemistry : animal chemistry.

ZOOCHIMIQUE, zooshimik', *adj.* zoochemical : pertaining to animal chemistry.

ZOOGÉNIE, zoozhéni, [Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; γένος, origin], *sf.* zoogeny : the doctrine of animal formation.

ZOOGRAPHE, zoograf', *sm.* **1**. zoographer, zoographist : one who describes animals ; **2**. painter of animals.

ZOOGRAPHIE, zoografi, [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; γράφειν, to write], *sf.* zoography : description of animals.

ZOOGRAPHIQUE, zoografik', *adj.* zoographic, zoographical : pertaining to zoography.

ZOOLATRE, zoolâtr', *sm.* worshipper of animals.

ZOOLÂTRIE, zoolâtri', [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; λατρεία, worship], *sf.* zoolatry : the worship of animals.

ZOOLITHE, zoolit', [Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; λίθος, stone], *sm.* zoolite : an animal substance, petrified or fossil.

ZOOLOGIE, zoolozhi, [Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* zoology : *a*) that part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals ; *b*) restrictively, the natural history of quadrupeds.

ZOOLOGIQUE, zoolozhik', *adj.* zoological : relating to zoology.

ZOOLOGIQUEMENT, zoolozhik'mân-t, *adv.* zoologically.

ZOOLOGISTE, zoolozhist', **ZOOLOGUE**, zoolog', *sm.* zoologist : one versed in, or who writes on, zoology.

ZOOMAGNÉTIQUE, zoomagnétik, *adj.* zoomagnetic.

ZOOMAGNÉTISME, zoomanyétism', [Gr. : ζῷον, animal; magnétisme], *sm.* animal magnetism, mesmerism.

ZOOMORPHISME, zoomorfism', [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; μορφή, form], *sm.* zoomorphism : *a*) a religion in which gods are represented as beasts ; *b*) the doctrine or belief of the transformation of men into beasts.

ZOONOMIE, zoonomi, [Gr.: ζῷον, animal; νόμος, law], *sf.* zoonomy : the laws of animal life.

ZOOPHAGE, zoofazh', [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; φαγεῖν, to eat] *adj.* zoophagous, carnivorous : feeding on animals.

ZOOPHAGE, *sm.* zoophagan, carnivorous quadruped.

ZOOPHORE, zoofor', [Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; φορός, bearing], *sm. Arch.* zoophorus : the frieze bearing the figures of animals.

ZOOPHORIQUE, zooforik', *adj.* zoophoric : that supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPHYTE, zoofit', [Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; φυτόν, plant], *sm. Nat. Hist.* zoophyte : *a*) polyp ; *b*) a class of individuals formerly believed to form the link between the animal and the vegetable kingdom.

ZOOPHYTIQUE, zoofitik', *adj.* zoophytic, zoophytical : composed of zoophytes.

ZOOPHYTOGRAPHIE, zoofitografi', **ZOOPHYTOLOGIE**, zoofitolozhi,[Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; φυτόν, plant ; γράφειν, to write ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* zoophytology : the natural history of zoophytes.

ZOOSPERME, zoospèrm', [Gr.: ζῷον, animal ; σπέρμα, sperm], *sm. Physiol.* spermatozoon, zoosperm.

ZOOSPORE, zoospor', [Gr.: ζῷον, animal; σπορά, seed], *sf. Bot.* zoospore: a spore in cryptogamic plants.

ZOOTAXIE, zootaksi, [Gr.: ζῷον, animal; τάξις, order], *sf.* classification of animals.

ZOOTHÉRAPIE, zootérapi, [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; thérapie), *sf.* zootherapy : veterinary therapeutics.

ZOOTOMIE, zootomi, [Gr. : ζῷον, animal ; τομή, dissection], *sf.* zootomy : *a*) anatomy of animals ; *b*) dissection of animals.

ZOOTOMIQUE, zootomik', *adj.* zootomical : pertaining to zootomy.

ZOOTOMISTE, zootomist', *sm.* zootomist : one who dissects the bodies of animals.

ZOOTROPE, zootrop, [Gr.: ζῷον, animal; τρέπω, I turn], *sm.* zootrope, thaumatrope : a scientific toy in which several pictures of persons or animals in various positions are combined in one visual impression, so as to give an appearance of living movements.

ZORILLE, zoriy', *sf. Zool.* zoril : a South American variety of the skunk.

ZOROASTRE, zoroastr', *pnm.* Zoroaster, Zarathustra.

ZOROASTRIEN, IENNE, zoroastrian, èn, *adj.* Zoroastrian : relating to Zoroaster.

ZOROASTRISME, zoroastrism', *sm.* Zoroastrianism : the religion of Zoroaster.

ZOROBABEL, zorobabèl, *pnm.* Zerubbabel.

ZOSTER, zostèr, [Gr. : ζωστήρ, belt], *sm. Med.* shingles ; zoster.

ZOSTÈRE, zostèr, [Gr. : ζωστήρ, belt], *sf. Bot.* zostera, grass-wrack, sea-wrack : a genus of plants of the order fluviales.

ZOUAVE, zouav', [Ar. : zouaoua, the name of a tribe of Kabyles.] *sm.* zouave : one of a body of French infantry.

ZOULOU, zooloo, *sm.* and *adj. Geog.* Zulu.

ZOULOULAND, zoolooland, *sm. Geog.* Zululand.

ZURICH, zurik, *pn. Geog.* Zurich.

ZURICHOIS, E, zurikwa, az', *adj.* Zurichese : belonging to Zurich.

ZURICHOIS, E, *sm. f.* Zurichese : a native of Zurich.

ZUT, zut, *interj. Vulg.* pshaw ! rot ! **Je vous dis —**, you be hanged. **— alors !** hang it ! confound it !

ZYGÈNE, zizhèn', [Gr. : ζύγαινα, shark], *sm. Ichth.* zygæna, hammer-headed shark,

ZYGODACTYLE, zigodaktil', [Gr.: ζυγός, pair ; δάκτυλος, finger], *adj. Ornith.* zygodactylous, having the toes disposed in pairs.

ZYGOMA, zigôma, [Gr. : ζύγωμα, union ; junction], *sm. Anat.* zygoma : the cheek-bone.

ZYGOMATIQUE, zigomatik', *adj. Anat.* zygomatic : pertaining to the cheek-bone. **Arcade —**, zygomatic arch, zygoma. **Muscles zygomatiques**, zygomatic muscles.

ZYGOPHYLLÉES, zigofilé, [Gr. : ζυγός, union; φύλλον, leaf], *sfpl. Bot.* zygophyllaceæ : an order of polypetalous exogenous plants.

ZYMIQUE, zimik', *adj. Chem.* zymic, zumic : pertaining to fermentation. **Acide —**, zymic acid, lactic acid.

ZYMOLOGIE, zimolozhi, [Gr.: ζύμη, ferment ; λόγος, discourse], *sf.* zymology, zumology : a treatise on the fermentation of liquors.

ZYMOLOGIQUE, zimolozhik', *adj.* zymologic, zymological, zumological : pertaining to zymology.

ZYMOSCOPE, zimoskop', **ZYMOSIMÈTRE**, zimozimètr', [Gr. : ζύμη, ferment ; σκοπεῖν, to examine ; μέτρον, measure], *sm.* zymometer, zymosimeter, zumometer : an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of liquors.

ZYMOTECHNIE, zimotekni, [Gr. : ζύμη, leaven ; τέχνη, art], *sf.* zymotechnics : the art of managing fermentation.

ZYMOTIQUE, zimotik', [Gr. : ζύμα, ferment, leaven], *adj. Med.* zymotic : pertaining to an epidemic, an endemic, or a contagious affection.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO

CLIFTON AND MAC LAUGHLIN'S

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BY

L. DHALEINE
Agrégé de l'Université.

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A

ABORTIF, abortif, *adj.* abortifacient.

ABSOLU, absolu. *adj.* **Température absolue**, absolute temperature. **Zéro absolu**, absolute zero.

ACCESSOIRES, akséswar, *sm. autom.* appointments.

ACCORDÉON, akordéôn. *sm.* **Plissé —**, box pleated.

ACCOUCHEMENT, akoush'mân-t, *sm.* **Prime d' —**, maternity benefit.

ACCROCHAGE, akroshaz, *sm. w. tel.* oscillation.

ACHEULÉEN, ashœléan, *adj.* acheulean.

ACROMÉGALIE, akromégalì, *sf.* acromegaly.

ACTINIUM, aktiniom, *sm.* actinium.

ACTINOMORPHE, aktinomorf, *adj.* actinomorphic.

ADMITTANCE, admitâns', *sf. phys.* admittance.

ADRÉNAL, adrénal, adj. adrenal. **Glandes —**, adrenal glanda.

ADRÉNALINE, adrénalin, *sf.* adrenaline.

ADULTES, adult, *sm.* **Cours d' —**, continuation class.

AÉRIENNE, aéryén', *adj.* **Force —**, air power. **Route —**, airway.

AGAR-AGAR, agar-agar, *sm.* bengal isinglass.

AGENCEMENT, azhâns'mân-t, *sm.* **— à vitesse variable**, backgear.

AGRAFE, agraf, *sf.* **— de la bride de dynamo**, dynamo strap end clip.

AFFAISSEMENT, afés'mân-t, *sm.* **— des souches supérieures**, *min.* crush.

AIGUILLES, éguiy', *sf.* **— à ravauder**, darners. **— à tapis**, blunts.

AILERON, èl'rôn, *sm. aer.* aileron.

AILETTE, èlèt, *sf.* (of a torpedo,) vane.

AIMANT, èmân-t, *sm.* **— campanulé**, bell shaped magnet. **— laminaire**, plate magnet. **— modérateur**, damping magnet. **— rectiligne**, straight magnet. **— à grande résistance**, long coil magnet. **— témoin**, governing magnet.

AIMANTATION, émântasyiôn, *sf.* **Retard d' —**, magnet lag.

AIMANTÉ, émânté, *adj.* **Faisceau —**, compound magnet.

AIR, èr, *sm.* **Prise d' —**, air inlet.

ALÉSAGE, alézazh, *sm.* (dimension,) bore.

ALIMENTATION, alimântâsyôn, *sf. electr.* **— par la charge**, gravity feed. **— sous pression**, pressure feed.

ALIMENTEUR, alimântœr, *adj.* **— automatique**, self-feeder. **— de laine**, *weav.* server.

ALLUMAGE, alumazh' *sm. autom.* **Avance à l'—**, advance spark. **Retard à l' —**, delayed ignition. **Mettre de l'avance à l' —**, to advance magneto. **— à deux points**, double pole ignition. **— prématuré**, backfire.

ALTERNATEUR, altérnatœr, *sm.* alternator.

ALTERNATIF, altérnatif, *adj. electr.* alternating. **Courant —**, alternating current. **Champ de courant —**, alternating fields. **Dynamo à courant —**, alternating current generator.

AMATOL, amatol, *sm.* amatol.

AME, âm, *sf.* core (of a cable.)

AMÉRIR, amèrir, *vn.* to sea.

AMPÈRE ânpèr, *sm.* ampere.

AMPÈREMÈTRE, ânpèr'mètr', *sm.* ammeter, rheoscope.

ANASTASIE, anastazi, *sf. slang.* Dora.

ANAPHYLAXIE, anafilaxi, *sf.* anaphylaxis.

ANGLE,ângl', *sm. electr.* **— de décalage**, angle of lead. **— de décalage des phases**, angle of lag. **— mort**, dead ground.

ANION, anyôn, *sm.* anion.

ANISOTROPE, anizotrop, *adj.* anisotropic.

ANNÉE-LUMIÈRE, ané lumyèr', *sf.* light year.

ANOPHÈLE, anofèl, *sm.* anopheles.

ANNONCIATEUR, anônsyatœr, *sm. teleph.* annunciator.

ANNONCIER, anônsyè, *sm. w. teleph.* announcer, speaker.

ANTENNE, ântén, *sf. w. teleph.* aerial.

ANTICHAR, ântishâr' *sm.* antitank.

ANTIDÉRAPANT, ântidérapân-t, *adj.* non skid.

APÉRIODIQUE, apéryodik, *adj. electr.* dead beat.

APPAREIL, aparéy', *sm. w. teleph.* set. **— à galène**, crystal set. **— à lampes**, valve set. **— de tension anodique**, " B " eliminator.

APPELER, apelé-r, *va. teleph.* **— le bureau**, to ring for a number. **— un abonné**, to ring up a subscriber.

ARAIGNÉE, arènyé, *sf. vet.* sore udder. **Patte d' —**, *mechan.* abrid, ear bed.

ARBRE, ârbr', *sm. autom.* **— à cardan**, **— d'hélice**, propeller shaft. **— d'entraînement**, dynamo pinion shaft. **— manivelle**, crank axle. **— primaire**, mainshaft.

ARMATURE, armatur', *sf. electr.* **— à intensité de courant**, quantity armature. **— de commutateur**, open coil armature.

ARMES, arm, *sf.* **Commandant d' —**, town commander, town mayor. **Maniement d'—**, arms drill. **Place d' —**, assembly point. **Prise d' —**, review.

ARPIONS, ou **HARPIANS**, ârpyôn, *sm.* arpions.

ARQUET, ârkè, *sm. weav.* hiddles.

ARRIÈRE, aryèr, *adv. autom.* **Marche —**, reverse. **Pignon de marche —**, reverse pinion. **Pont —**, back axle. **— trempe**, aftermash.

ASSAUT, asô, *sm.* **Char d' —**, tank, whippet. **Troupes d'—**, shock troops.

ASSEMBLAGE, asânblazh, *sm. autom.* assembly.

ASSISE, asiz, *sf. autom.* **— du ressort de la soupape**, valve spring cup.

ATTACHE-CAPOT, atash kapô, *sm. autom.* bonnet fastener.

ATTACHE-FIL, atash fil, *sm.* wiring plate.

ATTELAGE, at'lazh', *sm.* **— à limonière**, single team. **— à timon**, double team.

ATTERRISSAGE, atérishazh, *sm.* **Train d' —**, landing gear (of an aeroplane.)

AURIGNACIEN, ôrinyasyên, *adj.* aurignacian.

AUTO, ôto, *sm.* **— blindée**, armoured car. **— mitrailleuse**, motor machine gun.

AUTODROME, ôtodrôm, *sm.* racing track.

AUTORUPTEUR, ôtoruptœr, *sm. w. teleph.* self breaker.

AUTUNITE, ôtunit, *sf.* autunite.

AUXOMÈTRE, ôxomètr', *sm.* auxometer.

AVANCE, avâns, *sf.* **Mettre de l' — à l'allumage**, to advance magneto.

AVIATEUR, avyatœr, *sm.* airman.

AVIATION, avyasyôn *sf.* aviation, Royal Air Force, Royal Flying corps. **— de bombardement**, bombing aviation. **— de chasse**, fighting aviation. **— de reconnaissance**, reconnoitring aviation. **Champ d' —**, flying ground. **Mécanicien d'—**, air mechanic.

AVIETTE, avyèt, *sf.* aviette.

AVIONS, avyôn, *sm.* aircraft. **Défense contre —**, antiaircraft.

AXE, ax, *sm. autom.* **— du culbuteur**, valve rocket fulcrum pin. **— du pignon came**, exhaust cam axle. **— du pignon de magneto**, magneto gear driving shaft. **— du piston**, gudgeon pin. **— de renvoi de frein**, brake control shaft. **— longitudinal**, fore and aft axis.

AZILIEN, azilyên, *adj.* azilian.

B

BAGUE, bag, *sf. autom.* ring bush. **— de culbuteur**, valve rocker bush. **— à dents de loup**, dog clutch.

BALAI, balè, *sm.* **— pilote**, pilot brush. **Porte —**, brush holder.

BALANCIER, balânsyè, *sm.* **Machine à —**, half beam engine.

BALLONNET, balonè, *sm.* ballonet.

BANDE, bând, *sf.* **— télégraphique**, Morse slip. **— de cartouches pour mitrailleuse**, belt.

BANQUETTE, bânket, *sf.* **— d'une tranchée**, fire step, firing step.

BAQUET, bakè, *sm.* (of a motor car,) bucket seat ; (of an aeroplane,) cockpit.

BAR, bar, *sm.* bar (a unit for air pressure.)

BARAQUEMENTS, barakmân-t, *sm.* hutments.

BARBARIE barbari, *sf.* **Pigeon de —**, barb.

BARBELÉS, barbelé, *pa. p.* **Fils —**, barbed wire.

BARBOTAGE, barbotazh, *sm. autom.* splash lubrication.

BARRAGE, barazh, *sm.* **Tir de —**, barrage, curtain of shell fire.

BASCULANTE, basculânt', *pr. p.* **Benne, —**, tipper.

BASCULEUR, baskulœr, *sm. autom.* rocker arm.

BATHMISME, batmis'm, *sm*, bathmism.

BÂTON, bâtôn, *sm.* **— de raisin**, lip stick.

BEG, **BEGA**, beg, *sm.* beg, bega. (beg is used before a vowel, bega before a consonant.)

BELGA, belga, *sm.* belga.

BERLINE, bèrlin', *sf. autom.* sports saloon.

BESSEL, besel, *sm.* spent salt.

BICRO, bikro, *sm.* bicro.

BIELLE, byel, *sf.* Connecting rod ; thrust. **— d'entretoise**, tie rod. **— de poussée**, driving rod. **Tête de—**, connecting rod big end.

BIGRILLE, bigriy, *adj.* tetrode.

BILLONNEUSE, biyonœz, *sf.* land marker.

BINEUSE, binœz, *sf.* twifallow plough.

BIRLOIR, birlàwr, *sm.* snacket.

BLANC, blân, *sm.* **— de chiffres**, cipher blank key. **— de lettres**, blank letter.

BLASTOÏDES, blàstoïds, *sf.* blastoidea.

BLASTOMÈRE, blâstomèr, *sf.* blastomere.

BLASTOSPHÈRE, blâstosfèr, *sf.* blastosphere.

BLASTULE, blâstul, *sf.* blastula.

BLOC, blôc, *sm.* **Former — avec**, to be rigid with.

BLOQUER, bloké-r, *va. autom.* to lock.

BOBINAGE, bobinazh, *sm.* winding.

BOBINE, bobin', *sf.* **— composée**, sectional coils. **— à noyau axial**, sucking plunger coil. **— de dérivation**, shunt coil. **— de réaction**, choking coil.

BOÎTE, bwât', *sf.* **— à graisse de l'essieu**, axle box. **— à réduction**, reducing gear. **— de direction**, steering box. **— d'échappement**, exhaust manifold. **— de flotteur**, float chamber. **— de vitesse**, gear box.

BOLCHEVIK, bolshevik, *sm.* bolshevik.

BOLCHEVISME, bolshevis'm, *sm.* bolshevism.

BORNE, bòrn, *sf.* **— d'accumulateur**, accumulator terminals.

BOTULISME, botulis'm, *sm.* botulism.

BOUCLIER, booklié, *sm.* — avant, scuttle dash.

BOUFFI, boufi, *sm.* slightly salted and smoked herring.

BOULE, boul, *sf.* — à ravauder, darning last.

BOULON, boulôn, *sm.* — à clavette, key bolt. — à entaille, jag bolt. Machine à fileter les —s, bolt threader.

BOYAU, bwâyò, *sm.* communication trench.

BRIDE, brid', *sf.* clamp. — de carburateur, stirrup. — de dynamo, dynamo strap. — de serrage du ressort avant, front spring clamp.

BRIÉRON, briérôn, *sm.* peat cutter.

BRISEUR, brizœr, *sm.* — de grèves, strike breaker.

BROUILLÉS, brou-yé, *adj.* Œufs —, scrambled eggs.

BRUTAGE, brutazh, *sm.* roughing (of diamonds.)

BRUTE-BONNE, brut'bon', *sf.* manna pear.

BUSE, buz', *sf.* *autom.* choke tube.

C

CABLE, kâbl', *sm.* — à conducteurs multiples, bunched cable.

CADRAN, kadrân, *sm.* — d'accord, tuning dial (*w. teleph.*)

CADRE, kadr', *sm.* for wireless telephony : frame, loop (*amer.*)— grandes ondes, high waves frame. — petites ondes, short waves frame.

CAFARD, kafàr, *sm.* hump : a fit of depression.

CAGNA, kanya, *sf.* dug out.

CAILLEBOTIS, kay'boti, *sm.* duckboard.

CAISSE, kes, *sf.* of motor car : body. — enregistreuse, cash register, check till.

CALE, kal, *sf.* — d'entraînement, driving horn (of a dynamo.)

CALÉ, kalé, *adj.* — sans avance ni retard, keyed on the shaft.

CALENDRIER, kalàndrié, *sm.* — bloc, calendar in slips.

CALER, kalé, *va.*— le moteur, to stop the engine.

CAMIONNETTE, kamyonet, *sf.* van.

CAMOUFLAGE, kamouflazh. *sm.* camouflage, dazzle painting.

CAMOUFLER, kamouflé, *va.* to camouflate.

CANALISATION, kanalizâsyôn, *sf.* pipe line (for oil.)

CANON, kanôn, *sm.* — de 75, three inch gun.— de 155, six inch gun. — de 305, twelve inch gun.— revolver, quick firing gun, quickfirer.

CAPACITÉ, kapasité, *sf.*— électrostatique, permittance.

CAPITAINE, kapitèn, *sm.* — d'armes, master at arms.

CAPITAL, kapital, *sm.* Prélèvement sur le —, capital levy.

CAPOT, kapo, *sm.* conning tower (of a submarine.)

CARBONATAGE, kàrbonatazh, *sm.* deliming (of sugar.)

CARBONE, kàrbon, *sm.* Hydrate de —, Carbohydrate. Papier —, carbon paper.

CARLINGUE, kàrling, *sf.* *av.* undercarriage.

CARNOTITE, kàrnotit', *sf.* carnotite.

CAROSSERIE, karos'ri, *sf.* coachwork, bodywork.

CARREAU, karò, *sm.* — fulminant, plate condenser.

CARTE, kàrt', *sf.* for obtaining bread, meat, etc. ; food card.

CARTER, kàrter, *sm.* crankcase, sump. — de distribution, timing gear cover. — d'embrayage, clutch housing.

CARTES, kàrt', *sf.* Chambre des —, chart house.

CASQUE, kàsk, *sm.* headgear telephone.

CASSE-DUITE, kàs'dwit', *sm.* stop finger.

CATÉGORIE, katégori, *sf.* of motor-cars : range.

CEINTURON, santuron. *sm. s.* — baudrier, Sam Browne belt.

CENTILLON, sàntilyôn, *sm.* centillion.

CENTRALE, sàntral, *adj.* — électrique, electric generating station.

CENTRIFUGE, sàntrifuzh, *adj.* écrêmeuse —, separator.

CHANDELLE, shândel, *sf.* *autom.* stay, support.

CHANGEMENT, shânzhemân-t, *sm.* — de self, change of coil.

CHANVRE, shànv'r', *sm.* — de première qualité, clean hemp. — de deuxième qualité, outshot hemp. — de troisième qualité, half clean hemp.

CHAPEAU, shapô, *sm.* — de soupape, valve cap.

CHARGE, shàrzh, *sf.* *electr.* — positive, plus charge. — négative, minus charge.

CHARGEUR, chàrzhœr, *sm.* *w. teleph.* : charger. — permanent, trickle charger. of a rifle : clip.

CHARRUE, shàru, *sf.* — à sarcler, shim.

CHAR, shàr, *sm.* — d'assaut, tank.

CHARDON, shàrdôn, *sm.* — dans la laine, moat.

CHASSIS, shasi, *sm.* chassis (of a motor car.)

CHAT BRULÉ, shà brulé, *sm.* late pear.

CHAUDIÈRE, shôdyèr, *sf.* — à tempérer, leer pan.

CHAUFFARD, shôfàr, *sm.* road hog.

CHAUFFE-BAINS, shôf-ban, *sm*, geyser.

CHELLÉEN, sheleân, *adj.* chellean.

CHENILLE, sheniy, *sf.* caterpillar, chain track. Tracteur à —, chain track tractor.

CHEVEUX, shevœ, *sm.* — coupés, of women : bobbed hair, shingled hair.

CHICANE, shikan', *sf.* baffle plate.

CHROMATINE, kromatin', *sf.* chromatin.

CINÉMA, sinéma, *sm.* — parlant, talking film, talkies.

CIRCUIT, sirkwi, *sm.* — anodique accordé, tuned plate. — dérivé, branch circuit, derived circuit, shunt circuit. — rapiécé, pick up circuit. Second —, alternative path.

CITATION, sitasyôn, *sf.* — à l'ordre de l'armée, mention in the dispatches. — à l'ordre de la division, mention in divisional orders.

CITER, sité-r, *va.* to mention in the dispatches.

CLAPETAGE, klap'tazh, *sm.* valve design.

CLASSES, klàs, *sf.* Guerre de —, class war.

CLAVETTE, klavet', *sf.* cotter, crank shaft feather. — de calage, gib: — de pignon de l'arbre à came, camshaft gear key. — de soupape, valve spring cotter. Contre —, gib of a gun : fixing pin.

CLEF, klé, *sf.* — à courants alternatifs, pole changing key. — à douille, box spanner. — pour écrous de rayons, nipple key. Grande — à vis, dwang.

COEFFICIENT, koefisyân-t, *sm.* — d'amplification, amplification factor.

COLLIER, kolyé, *sm.* — de frein, brake band. — de serrage, clip. — de serrage de circulation d'eau, hose clip.

COLONIAL, kolonyal, *adj.* Casque —, pith helmet.

COLONNE, kolon', *sf.* — alimentaire d'eau, jack head. — de direction, steering column.

COMMANDES, komând', *sf.* of a motor car : controls. — d'air, hand throttle. — de klaxon, electric horn push button. — par engrenage à planète, epicyclic gear.

COMMUTATEUR, komutatœr, *sm.* — automatique des câbles, zinc sender.— à couteau, knife edge switch. — à ressort, jack. — à trois directions, three way switch. — inverseur, pole changer.

COMPENSATEUR, kônpânsatoer, *sm.* — de chute, dashpot.

COMPLEXE, kônplex, *sm.* — en dérivation, shunting.

COMPOSITION, kônpozisyôn, *sf.* — à distribuer, dead letter.

COMPRIMÉ, kônprimé, *sm.* tabloïd.

COMPTE-TOURS, kônt'tour, *sm.* revolution counter.

COMPTEUR, kôntœr, *sm.* — de vitesse, speedometer.

CONDENSEUR, kôndânsœr, *sm.* — à coke, scrubber, Glover tower.

CONDUCTANCE, kônduktâns, *sf.* conductance.

CONDUCTEUR, kônduktœr, *sm.* feeder. — principal, main feeder. — principal dans un tableau de distribution, bus bar, bus rod.

CONDUITE kôndwit', sf. — intérieure, saloon car.— intérieure rigide, metal panelled saloon.

CONE, côn', *sm.* — diffuseur, for *w. teleph.*, cone.

CONNECTION, konexyôn, sf. *w. teleph.* — principale, mains.

CONSÉQUENT, kônsekân-t, *adj.* consequent.

CONTACT, kôntakt', *sm.* Chariot de —, contact slid. Couper le —, to switch off. Mettre le —, to switch on.— de batterie, battery stop. — de réglage, adjustable stop. — de travail, front contact.— frotteur, glide contact. — terrestre, dead earth, earth fault. — terrestre intermittent, swinging earth.

CONTINGENTEMENT, kôntanzhânt'mân-t, *sm.* act of limitation.

CONTINGENTER, kôntanzhânté-r, *va.* to limit (imports or exports).

CONTREATTAQUE, kôntr'atak, *sf.* counterattack.

CONTRECOUP, kôntrœkou, *sm.* backfire. — du parleur, backstroke.

CONTREINDUCTION, kôntr'anduksyôn, *sf.* back induction.

CONTREPÉTERIE, kôntrœpetri, *sf.* spoonerism.

CONTREPLAQUÉ, kôntrœplaké, *sm.* three ply.

CORDONS, kórdôn, *sm.* — d'alimentation, battery cord, cable plug. — de cadre, frame connections.

CORPS, kôr, *sm.* — caréné, fuselé, stream lined body. — en croix, cross frame.

COSSES, kos, *sm.* *w. teleph* : spade ends.

COULEUR, koulœr, *sf.* — prémonitrice, warning coloration.

COUPER, koupé-r, *va.* — les gaz, to cut off the mixture.

COURANT, kourân, *sm.* — de Foucault, eddy currents. — de ferme circuit, make induced current. — de retour, — aftercurrent. —de saturation, saturation current. — tellurique, earth plate current. — renversé, commuted current. Emprunt de —, sending of current.

COURSE, kours', *sf.*— d'un moteur, stroke.

COUSSINET, kousiné, *sm.* bearing.

CRAPOUILLOT, krapou-yô, *sm.* trench mortar.

CRÉANCES, kréans', *sf.* — exigibles, current liabilities.

CRIBLE, kribl', *sm.* **— à eau à mouvement alternant,** hotching machine.

CROCHET, kroshè, *sm.* **— d'attelage,** draw bar.

CROCODILE, krokodil, *sm.* alarm contact.

CROISEUR, krwazœr, *sm.* **— cuirassé,** armoured cruiser.

CUIRLINE, kwirlin', *sf.* leatherette.

CUISINE, kwizin', *sf.* **— roulante,** travelling kitchen.

CUISINIÈRE, kwizinyèr, *sf.* **— tournebroche,** veruvolver.

CULASSE, kulas', *sf.* of a cylinder : head. **Bloc de —** bridge block.

CULOT, kulo, *sm.* **— baïonnette,** bayonet cap.

CULOTTE, kulot' *sf.* **— d'eau,** water jacket.

CUVE, kuv, *sf.* **— à niveau constant,** float chamber.

CYANAMIDE, syanamid', *sf.* cyanamid.

CYLINDRE, silindr', *sm.* **— à disques indépendants,** press wheel runner. **— désaxé,** offset cylinder. **— d'induction de Siemens,** Siemens armature.

CYLINDRÉE, silindré, *sf.* capacity.

CYTOLOGIE, sitolozhi, *sf.* cytology.

CYTOPLASME, sitoplas'm, *sm.* cytoplasm.

D

DÉBRAYAGE, debrĕyazh', *sm.* declutch. **Doigt de —,** finger piece.

DÉBRAYER, dĕbrayé-r, *vn.* to relay. **— à fond,** to take the clutch right off.

DÉCALAGE, dĕkalazh, *sm.* **Angle de — des phases,** angle of lag.

DÉCALÉ, dĕkalé, *sm.* stagger.

DÉCALER, dĕkalè-r, *va.* to stagger.

DÉCHAUSSOIR, déshoswâr, *sm.* **— à tartre,** scaler.

DÉCHETS, dĕshè, *sm.* **— de coton,** engine waste.

DÉCISION, dĕsIzyôn, *sf. mil.* orders.

DÉCLAVETER, dĕklăv.é-r, *va.* to unpin.

DÉCLINAISON, dĕklinĕzôn, *sf.* deflection. **— d'un galvanomètre,** throw.

DÉCOUSEUSE, dĕkūzœz, *sf.* stitch ripper.

DÉFAITISTE, dĕfĕtIst', *sm.* croaker.

DÉFICIENCE, dĕfIsyâns, *sf.* **Maladies de —,** deficiency diseases.

DÉGAGEMENT, dĕgăzhmân-t, *sm.* **Trou de —,** antiplash vent.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, dĕzhĕnĕrĕsâns, *sf.* **— graisseuse,** fatty degenerescence, fatty heart.

DÉMARRAGE, dĕmàràzh, *sm.* starting. **— Bouton de —,** starting button.

DÉMARREUR, dĕmàrœr, *sm.* starter. **— automatique,** self starter.

DÉMULTIPLICATEUR, dĕmūltĭplikâtœr, *sm.* **Levier —,** reducing gear lever.

DÉPANNAGE, dĕpănăzh, *sm.* **Equipe de —,** breakdown gang.

DÉPLACEMENT, dĕplăsmăn-t, *sm.* **— électrique,** electric lag.

DÉPÔT, dĕpō, *sm.* dump (of ammunition, etc.)

DÉRANGEMENT, dĕrânzh'mân-t, *sm.* **— d'appareils télégraphiques,** bug. **Appareil pour remédier aux —s,** bug trap.

DÉRIVATION, dĕrIvăsyôn, *sf.* fork, forked circuits, shunt. **Proportion de la —,** shunt ratio.

DERMATOGÈNE, dĕrmătozhĕn, *sm.* dermatogen.

DEXTROGYRE, dextrozhIr, *adj.* dextrorotatory.

DIAGONALE, dyagonăl, *adj.* **Voie —,** frog.

DICTAPHONE, dIktăfōn, *sm.* dictaphone.

DICTOGRAPHE, diktogrăf, *sm.* dictograph.

DIFFUSION, difūzyôn, *sf.* **Champ de —,** stray field.

DIPHASÉ, difăzé, *adj.* diphase. **Alternateur —,** diphaser.

DISPOSITIF, dispōzitif, *sm.* device. **— de rupture,** breaking device.

DISTRIBUTEUR, distributœr, *sm.* **Appareil —,** penny machine.

DISTRIBUTION, distribusyôn, *sf.* **Ligne de —,** service conductor.

DIVALENT, divalân-t, *adj.* divalent.

DOIGT, dwâ, *sm.* finger piece. **— de commande,** trigger piece, operating piece.

DOS, dō, *sm.* of a precious stone : culler.

DOUILLE, dū-y, *sf.* **Poche à —,** forcing bag.

DRAP, drà, *sm.* **— de dame léger,** satteens, **— croisé,** says.

DROGUER, droghé-r, *va.* a race horse : to dope.

DUPEX, duplex, *adj.* **telegraphie — en masse,** batchworking.

DURALUMINIUM, duraluminyom, *sm.* duralumine.

DYNAMO, dinamo, *sm.* **— à armature découverte,** overtype dynamo. **— à bobine distincte,** open coil dynamo. **— à courant continu,** direct current dynamo. **— à double excitation,** double coil dynamo. **— à excitation compound,** compound exciting dynamo. **— à excitation en dérivation,** shunt dynamo. **—, pour distribution à deux fils en dérivation,** iron clad dynamo. **— à phases décalées,** multiphase dynamo.

DYNE, dīn, *sf.* dyne.

DYSPROSIUM, disproziom, dysprosium.

E

ÉCHAPPEMENT, eshapmân, *sm.* of gases : exhaust.

ÉCHELLES, eshĕl, *sf. in a mine* : footway.

ÉCLAIRAGE, ĕklerazh, *sm.* **— antiaveuglant,** non dazzling lighting, **— code,** code lighting. **— route,** full lighting.

ÉCRASER ĕkrazé-r. *va.* **— l'accélérateur,** to tread on the gas, to jam down the accelerator.

EFFET, efè, *sm.* **— dynamique,** output.

ÉGRISER, egrizè-r, *v. a.* **Poudre à —,** abradant.

ÉLECTRON, elektrôn, *sm.* electron.

ÉLÉMENT, ĕlémân-t, *sm. electr.* cell. **—s d'armée,** army troops.

EMBALLER, ânbalé-r, *va.* **— le moteur,** to race the engine.

EMBOUTI, ânbūté, *adj.* pressed.

ÉMERGENCE, emerzhâns, *sf.* emergence.

ÉMISSION, ĕmisyôn, *sf. w. teleph* : broadcast. **— faible,** short, sneak current.

EMPATTEMENT, ânpatmân-t, *sm.* wheelbase.

EMPENNAGE, ănpenazh, *sm.* empennage.

EMPREINTES, ânprant, *sf.* **— digitales,** finger prints.

ENCASTRER, ânkastrè-r, *v. a.* **Machine à —,** adzing machine.

ENCREUR, ânkroer, *sm.* **— Morse,** Morse inkwriter.

ENDOCRINE, ândokrin', *adj.* endocrine.

ENFLEURAGE, ânflœrazh, *sm. parfum.* absorption.

ENRAYER, ânreyè-r, *va.* to jam.

ENROULAGE, ânrūlazh, *sm.* **Connection des — en dérivation,** long shunt winding.

ENROULEMENT, ânrūlmân-t, *sm.* winding. **— en dérivation d'un dynamo compound,** teaser.

ENSTATITE, ânstatit', *sm.* enstatite.

ENTÊTE, ântêt, *sm.* **— de service d'un télégramme,** service.

ENTRAINEUSE, ântrĕnœz, *sf. print.* paper feeder.

ENTRAVÉE, ântravé, *adj.* **Jupe —,** hobble skirt.

ENTREFER, ântrœfer, *sm. electr.* air gaps.

ENTRETIEN, ântrœtyan, *sm.* of a motor car : upkeep, maintenance.

ENTROPIE, ântropi, *sf.* entropy.

EOANTHROPE, ĕoantrop, *sm.* eoanthropus.

ÉPERONNER, epœroné-r, *va.* to ram. (a submarine.)

EPICENTRE, episântr', *m.* epicentre.

ÉPONGE, epônzh, *sf.* **Serviettes —,** Turkish towels.

ÉPURATEUR, ĕpuratœr, *sm. w. teleph.* wave trap.

ERG, ĕrg, *sm.* erg. **1.000.000.000 ergs,** erg nine. **10.000.000.000 —,** erg ten.

ESCADRILLE, eskadriy, *sf.* flight, wing, squadron.

ESCALIER, eskalyè, *sm.* **— roulant, tapis roulant,** escalator.

ESPRIT, ĕspri, *sm.* **— épreuve,** highwines.

ESSAI, ĕsè, *sm.* test.

ESSENCE, ĕsâns. *sf.* petrol. **Consommation d' —,** petrol consumption. **Panne d'—,** petrol trouble.

ESSIEU, ĕsyœ, *sm.* **— moteur,** driving axle. **Corps d' —,** axle casing.

ÉTAGE, ĕtazh, *sm.* in a mine : gunnies.

ÉTALONNAGE, ĕtalonazh, *sm. w. teleph.* standardizing.

ÉTAPES, ĕtap. *sf.* **Service des —,** line of communication. **Station tête d'—,** railhead.

ÉTINCELLE, ĕtansel, *sf.* **— disruptive,** jump spark. **— torsante,** rotatory spark. **— tournante,** rotatory spark gap.

ÉTINCELLEMENT, ĕtanselmân-t, *sm.* **— de balai à balai,** flashing over. **— du collecteur,** flashing.

ÉTÉ, ĕté, *sm.* **Heure d'—,** summer time.

EUROPIUM, oeropyom, *sm.* europium.

EXCENTRIQUE, eksantric, *sm.* **Taquet de l' —,** detent cam.

EXPLOITATION, ĕxplwătâsyôn, *sf.* **Coefficient d'—,** operating ratio. **Rapport sur l'—,** traffic returns.

F

FAIM, fan, *sm.* **Grève de la —,** hunger strike.

FARAD, farad, *sm* farad.

FER, fĕr, *sm.* **— en U,** channel section.

FERME, ferm', *va.* **— circuit vibratoire,** whip.

FEUTRAGE, fœtrazh, *sm.* slicking.

FICHE, fish, *sf.* **— de branchement,** plug. **— d'étalonnage,** record sheet. **— de raccorment, de contact,** wander plug. **— à résistance infinie,** infinity plug.

FIL, fil, *sm.* **— de branchement,** riser. **— dérivé** shunt wire. **— inducteur,** main feeder. **— isolé,** taped wire. **— non occupé,** dead wire. **— de terre,** earth wire.

FIL À FIL, fil à fil, *sm.* deerskins.

FILAIRES, filĕr, *sm.* filaria.

FILAMENT, filamân-t, *sm. électr.* filament. **— étiré,** drawn wire. **— spiralé,** spiralised wire.

FILIALE, filiăl, *adj.* (compagnie) **—,** subsidiary.

FLÈCHE, flèsh, *sf.* (of a spring) : camber.

FLÉCHETTE, fléshet, *sf.* shot by airmen : aerodart.

FLOTTEUR, flotœr, *sm.* **— avertisseur,** alarm float.

FOURREAU, fūrō, *sm. autom.* sleeve.

FOX TROT, foxtrot, *sm.* fox trot.

FREIN, fran, *sm.* **— avant,** front brake.

— arrière, rear brake. **Servo —,** servo brake

FUGUE, fug, *sf.* of a motor : race.

FUMÉE, fumé', *sf.* **Écran de —,** smoke screen.

FUSANT, fuzân-t. *pr. p.* **Obus —,** fusing shell. **Tir —,** shrapnel fire.

FUSÉE fuzé, *sf.* **— éclairante,** pistol light, Very light.

FUSIL, fuzi, *sm.* **— mitrailleur,** Lewis gun, (infant.) Hotchkiss gun, (cav.) light automatic gun. **— à répétition,** magazine rifle.

FUTURISME, futuris'm, *sm.* futurism.

G

GADOLINIUM, gadolinyom, *sm.* gadolinium.

GALALITHE, galalit', *sf.* galalithe.

GALÈNE, galèn', *sf.* **Poste à —,** crystal set.

GALERIE, galri, *sf.* **— montante,** in a mine : heading.

GAMÈTE, gamèt', *sm.* gamete. **— mâle,** microgamete.

GAMÉTOGÉNÈSE, gametozhenèz, *sf.* gametogenesis.

GARNITURE, gàrnitur, *sf.* *autom.* upholstery.

GASTRULE, gastrul, *sf.* gastrula.

GAUSS, gōs', *sm.* gauss.

GAZOMÈTRE, gazomèt'r *sm.* **— à voie humide,** wet meter.**— à voie sèche,**dry meter.

GELIGNITE, zhelignit, *sf.* gelignite.

GERMOPLASME, zhermoplas'm, *sm.* germ-plasm.

GICLEUR, zhiklœr, *sm.* jet.

GLACE, glas', *sf.* **Ferré à —** sharp shod.

GLISSEMENT, glismân-t, *sm.* *autom.* **Chemin de —,** slide way.

GOUPILLE, gūpiy, *sf.***—de calotte,** exhaust valve pin.**—de griffe de mise en marche,**starting crank jaw pin.**— de remorque,** carrier pin. **— de sûreté,** split pin.

GRAIN, gran, *sm.* **— de contact,** contact point.

GRAISSAGE, grèsazh, *sm.* lubrication.

GRAISSEUR, grèsœr, *sm.* lubricator, oil cup. **— à compte gouttes,** dip oiler.

GRATTE CIEL, grat syel, *sm.* sky scraper.

GRILLE, griy, *sf.* *w. teleph.* grid. **Écran de —,** grid screen.

GRIPPAGE, gripazh, *sm.* seizure.

GRUMEAU, grumō, *sm.*, **— de plomb,** knolls.

GYROPTÈRE, zhiropter, *sm.* gyropter.

H

H. Heure —, zero hour.

HAFNIUM, hafnyom, *sm.* hafnium.

HATIVEAU, hàtivō, *sm.* hasting pear.

HAUT PARLEUR, hō pàrlœr, *sm.* loud speaker.

HÉLIOTHÉRAPIE, helyoterapi, *sf.* heliotherapy.

HÉROÏNE, heroin', *sf.* heroin.

HÉTÉROZYGOTE, heterozigot', *sm.* heterozygote.

HORMONE, hormōn', *sf.* hormone.

HUILE, uil', *sf.* **Épurateur d' —,** oil purifier. **Régulateur d'—,** oil governor. **Réservoir d'—,** oil sump.

HYDROLYSE, hidroliz, *sf.* hydrolysis.

I

IMPEDANCE, anpedans, *sf.* impedance.

IMPRÉGNATION, anpregnasyōn, *sf.* telegony.

INDICATEUR, andikatœr, *sm.* **— d'eau,** water level alarm.**— de fuite,** leak detector. **— de pression,** pressure gauge. **— de tension et de polarité,** polarity and voltage tester.

INDUCTANCE, anduktâns, *sf.* inductance.

INDUCTEUR, anduktœr, *sm.* field magnet.

INDUIT, andwi, *sm.* armature. **Enroulement en — fermé,** closed coil armature. **— de Siemens,** H armature, girder armature, **— en tambour,** drum armature.

INFINI, anfini, *adj.* **Fiche à résistance infinie,** infinity plug.

INFIRMIER, anfirmyé, *sm.* hospital attendant.

INFLATIONNISTE, anflasyonist', *sm.* inflationist.

INFRAROUGE, anfrarūzh, *adj.* infrared.

INSULINE, ansulin', *sf.* insulin.

INTENSITÉ, antânsité, *sf.* **— lumineuse,** candle power.

INTERFÉRENCE, anterferâns, *sf.* interference.

INTERRUPTEUR, anteruptœr, *sm.* cut out. **— à fiches,** jack knife.

INULASE, inulaz, *sf.* inulase.

INVERSEUR, anversœr, *sm.* **— espaceur,** spacer.

INVERTASE, anvertaz, *sf.* invertase.

IONISER, ionizé-r, *va.* to ionise.

IONIUM, ionyom, *sm.* ionium.

ISOLANT, izolân, *sm.* insulation.

ISOLATEUR, izolatœr, *sm.* **Support des —s,** pole bracket. **— à double arrêt,** shackle insulator. **— à suspension,** swinging insulator

ISOPORE, izopōr, *adj.* isoporous.

ISOTOPE izotop', *adj.* isotope.

J

JAZZ, zhaz', *sm.* jazz.

JOINT, zhwan, *sm.* **— d'about, — à clin,** lap joint.**— en biseau,** bird's joint. **— de cardan,** cardan joint. **— coudé,** toggle joint. **— par éclisses,**splayed joint.**— par étranglement,** twist joint.**— à gorge,** drip joint. **— à manchon,** sleeve joint. **— plat,** butt joint. **— à plat point,** plain joint. **— sphérique,** ball and socket joint. **— universel,** coupling joint.

JOURS, zhūr, *sm.* **— à l'aiguille,** drawn thread work.

JUMELLES, zhumel, *sf.* shackles.

K

KERR. ker, *sm.* **Phénomène de —,** Kerr's effect.

KILOWATT, kilowat', sm. kilowatt.

KIMBERLITE, kanberlit', *sf.* kimberlite.

KINE, kin' *f.* kine.

KLAXON, klaxôn, *sm.* Électric horn. **Bruit de —,** honk. **Poire de —,** bulb of horn.

KOLINSKI, kolanski, *sm.* kolinsky.

KRYPTON, kriptòn, *sm.* krypton.

L

LACTASE, laktaz, *sf.* lactase.

LÆVOGYRE, lēvozhir, *adj.* laevorotatory.

LAINE, lēn',*sf.* **— Ternaux,** tapestry wool, **— de toison de sixième, septième, huitième, dixième qualité,** downrights, seconds, abb, short course.

LAMPE, lânp', *sf.* *w. teleph.* valve. **Poste à —,** valve set. **— à haute puissance,** power valve. **— réceptrice miniwatt,** miniwatt receiving valve. **— témoin,** pilot lamp.

LANCE-FLAMMES, lâns flam', *sm.* portfire stick

LANCE-TORPILLE, lâns torpiy, *sm.* torpedo tube.

LANDAULET, landòlè, *sm.* landaulette.

LETTON, letôn, *adj.* Latvian.

LETTONIE, letoni, *sf.* Latvia.

LEUCOPLASME, lœkoplas'm, *sm.* leucoplast.

LEVIER lœvyé, *sm.* *teleg.* **— de changement de caractères,** change lever.**— de rappel au blanc,** zero adjusting lever.

LIAISON, lyēzôn, *sf.* *mil.* liaison. **Officier de —,** liaison officer.

LIGNE, liny', *sf.* **Vaisseau de —,** capital ship.

LIMITEUR, limitœr, *sm.* **— automatique de débit,** time clock, self acting time clock.**— de tension,** *w. teleph.* lightning arrester.

LIMOGER, limozhé-r, *va.* to stellenbosch.

LINCRUSTA, lankrusta, *sm.* lincrusta.

LITHUANIEN, lituanyan, *adj.* lithuanian.

LITUS, litus', *sm.* litus.

LONGERON, lônzhœrôn, *sm.* side member, longeron, *autom.*

LUGE, luzh, *sm.* luge.

LUGER, lūzhé-r, *vn.* to luge.

LUPULINE, lūpulin', *sf.* conditions.

LUTECIUM, lùtésyom, *sm.* lutetium.

LUTÉINE, lutein, *sf.* lutein.

M

MACHAIRODON, makērodôn, *sm.* machairodus.

MACHINE, mashin, *sf.* **— à câbler** stranding machine.

MACROGAMÈTE, makrogamèt, *sm.* macrogamete.

MAGDALÉNÉEN, magdalènēan, *adj.* magdalenean.

MAGNÉTIQUE, magnétik, *adj.* **Accouplement—,** magnet gear. **Commutateur— de sûreté,** magnet cut out. **Inclinaison —,** magnet dip. **Torsion —,** magnet twist.

MAGNÉTISME, manyétis'm, *sm.* **— remanent,** remanence, residual magnetism.

MAH JONG, mă djong, *sm.* mah-jong.

MAILLES, ma-y', sf. **— ouvertes,** slack course.

MAL, mal, *sm.* **— de Bright,** Bright's disease. **— de Pott,** Pott's disease, coxalgia.

MALTASE, maltàz, *sf.* maltase.

MALTE, malt', *sf.* **Fièvre de —,** Malta fever, Mediterranean fever, undulant fever.

MANCHON, mânchôn, *sm.* **— réfrigérant,** (of a machine gun)· cooling barrel.

MANDAT, mânda, *sm.* mandate (of the League of Nations).

MANDRIN, mândran, *sm.* **— à talon,** jaw chuck.

MANIPULATEUR, manipulatœr, *sm.* keysender. **— à courants alternatifs, à inversion de courants,** change key.**— à fiches,** plug key. **— de Morse,** Morse key. **— de Morse double,** Morse tapper.

MANIVELLE, manivel, *sf.* **— de parallélogramme,** radius crank.

MARMITAGE, màrmitazh. *sm.* heavy shelling, strafing.

MARMITE, mármit', *sf.* **— norvégienne,** hay box, Norvegian nest.

MARTEAU, mártō, *sm.* **— à décloner,** clawhammer. **— de couvreur,** zax. **— à pied de biche,** kenthammer. **— pilon sans percussion,** dead stroke hammer.

MASQUE, mask, *sm.* **— à gaz,** gas mask, respirator.

MASSE, mas, *sf.* **A la —,** earthed.

MASURIUM, mazuryom, *sm.* masurium.

MATELOT, matlo, *sm.* **— breveté,** able seaman.

MATERNISÉ, materniżé, *pa. p.* **Lait —,** humanised milk.

MAXWELL, maxwel, *sm.* maxwell.

MEG, MEGA, meg, *sm.* meg, (before a vowel.) mega (before a consonant).

MENCHEVIK, menshevik, *sm.* menshevik.

MENDÉLISME, mendelis'm, *sm.* mendelism.

MERCERISER, mérsœrizé-r, *va.* to mercerise.

MÉSATICÉPHALE, mézatiséfal, *adj.* mesaticephalic.

MÉTIER, météy, *sm.* — **à chaîne de paille**, slat weaving loom.

MÉTOSE, métoz, *sf.* metosis.

MÉTROSTYLE, métrostil, *sm.* metrostyle.

MHO, mho, *sm.* mho ; the unit for conductance. **Boîte à —**, mhobox.

MHOMÈTRE, mhomèt'r. *m.* mhometer.

MICRO, mikro, *sm.* micro.

MICROBIENNE, mikrobyèn, *adj.* **Théorie —**, germ theory.

MILLIBAR, milibar, *sm.* millibar.

MINES, min, *sf.* **Champ de —** mine field. **Poseur de—**, mine layer, mine trawler **Releveur de —**, mine sweeper. — **flottantes**, drifting mines.

MINIPERTE, minipert, *adj. w. teleph.* lowloss.

MITRAILLEUR, mitrayœr, *sm.* machine gunner.

MOËLLON, mwalôn. *sm.* — **brut**, plane ashlar. — **piqué**, pointed ashlar. — **à taille irrégulière**, random tooled ashlar.

MONTAGE, môntazh, *sm. autom.* fitting. — **en dérivation**, *électr.* cross leakage.

MONTEUR, môntœr, *sm. autom.* body fitter.

MONTRE, mônt'r', *sf.* — **bracelet**, wrist watch. **Dans le sens du mouvement des aiguilles d'une —**, clockwise. **Dans le sens contraire à celui du mouvement des aiguilles d'une —**, counter clockwise.

MORTIER, mortyé, *sm.* — **de tranchée**, trench mortar. — **d'accompagnement d'infanterie**, Stokes mortar.

MOTEUR, motœr, *sm.* — **à armature supérieure**, overtype engine.— **à deux temps**, two stroke engine. — **en étoile**, radial engine.— **primaire**, prime engine. — **à trois cylindres**, arrow engine.

MOTO, moto, *adj.* — **génératrice**, dynamotor.

MOTS, mo, *sm.* — **croisés**, cross word puzzle.

MOUSTÉRIEN, mûsteryan. *adj.* mousterian.

MUTATION, mutasyôn, *sf.* **Droits de — après décès**, estate duty.

N

NAVALE, naval, *adj.* **Force —**, **Puissance —**, (of a State) sea power.

NÉODYMIUM, neodimyom, *sm.* neodymium.

NÉON, neôn, *sm.* neon.

NÉOYTTERBIUM, néoiterbyom, *sm.* neoytterbium.

NETTOYEURS, netwa-yœr, *sm.* — **de tranchées**, moppers up.

NÉVROPATHE, névropat', *sm.* neuropath.

NICHE, nish, *sf.*— **à ventilation**, *min.* fang.

NID, ni, *sm.* — **de mitrailleuses**, pill box.

NITRURÉ, nitruré, *pa. p.* nitruretted.

NITON, nitôn. *sm.* niton.

NOYER, nwa-yé-r, *va.* — **le carburateur**, to flood (the carburettor.)

O

OBSÉQUENT, obsékân, adj. obsequent.

OBSERVATEUR, observatœr, *sm. aviat.* observer.

OBUS, obû, *sm.* — **éclairant**, star shell. **fusant**,— fusing shell. — **à gaz lacrymogène**, tear shell. — **percutant**, percussing shell. **Trou d'—**, crater.

OERSTED, œrsted, *sm. electr.* oersted.

ŒIL DE PERDRIX, œy' dœ perdri, *sm.* **Serviette —**, straining cloth.

OFFENSIVE, ofânsiv, *sf.* push. **Grande —** big push.

OFFICE, ofis, *sm. bakery.* **Plafond d' —**, round plate. **Plaque d'—** square plate.

OHM, ôm, *sm.* ohm.

OIE, wâ, *sf.* **Pas de l' —**, goose step.

ONDE, ônd, *sf. electr.* wave. **Longueur d' —**,wave length.— **complète**, cycle alternation. —**s hertziennes**, hertzian waves.

ONDOIEMENT, ôndwâmân-t, *sm.* — **de la lumière des lampes à incandescence**,pumping.

OSRAM, *osram*, *sm.* **Lampe—**, Osram lamp.

OURLEUR, ûrlœr, *sm.* — **à points rabattus**, feller.

OXYHÉMOGLOBINE, oxiémoglobin', *sf.* oxyhaemoglobin.

P

PALIER, pàlyé, *sm.* bearing. — **de butée**, thrust bearing. **En —**, on a level.

PALOT, pàlô, *sm.* peat shovel.

PANNE, pân', *sf.* breakdown, trouble. — **d'essence**, petrol trouble.

PANSEMENT, pânsmân-t. *sm.* dress, dressing. **Paquet de —**, field dressing.

PARALDÉHYDE, pàràldéyd', *adj.* paraldehyde.

PARALLÉLOGRAMME, pàràlèlogràm', *sm.* **Arbre du—**, motion shaft. **Guide du —**, motion side rod.

PARAPET, pàrapé, *sm.* of a trench : top. **Sauter le —**, to go over the top.

PARASITES, pàrazit', *sm. w. teleph.* atmospherics.

PARATHYROÏDE, pàratiròïd, *adj.* **Glandes —**, parathyroid glands.

PARATONNERRE, pàratŏner', *sm.* — **à lames**, plate arrester.

PARATYPHOÏDE, pàratifòïd, *adj.* **Fièvre —**, paratyphoid fever.

PARCHEMIN, pàrshœman, *sm.* **Feuilles de —**, kutch.

PARLEUR, pàrlœr, *sm.* — **Morse**, Morse sounder.

PARSEC, pàrsek, *sm.* parsec.

PARUTION, pàrusyôn, *sf.* coming out.

PASSE-MONTAGNE, pàs môntany', *sm.* Balaclava helmet.

PASSERELLE, pàsrĕl', *sf.* on a ship : bridge.

PASTILLE, pastiy', sf. of an accumulator : grid plug.

PEINTURE, pantur', *sf.* of a motor car : paintwork. — **sur fond d'or**, king's picture.

PÉKINOIS, pĕkinwâ, *adj.* Pekinese.

PENTANE, pantân', *sm.* pentane.

PERCEMENT, pĕrsœmân-t, *sm. min.* driving.

PÉRISCOPE, pĕriskŏp, *sm.* periscope.

PERMÉAMÈTRE, pĕrmeâmètr', *sm.* permeameter.

PERMÉANCE, pĕrmeâns', *sf.* permeance.

PHOT, fŏt', *sm.* phot.

PHOTOPHONE, fŏtofŏn, *sm.* photophone.

PIÈCES, pyès, *sf.* **Travail aux —**, agreement by pieces.

PIGNON, pinyôn, *sm.* — **d'attaque**, bevel driving gear.— **de commande de distribution**, timing pinion — **intermédiaire**, idle gear.

PILE, pîl, *sf.* battery.— **en arcs multiples**, quantity battery.— **bouteille**, bottle battery. — **à courant de transmission**, open battery. — **de parcs d'artillerie**, park battery.

PILONNER, pîloné-r, *va.* to stamp flat.

PLACE, plâs', *sf.* **Voiture à quatre —**, four seater. — **d'armes**, assembly point.

PLAN, plân, *sm.* of an aeroplane : foil.

PLANCHE, plân-, *sf. autom.* — **de bord**, facia board.

PLAQUE, plàk, *sf. electr.*— **de terre**, earth plate.

PLATEAU, plàtō, *sm.* — **à canons**, gun tray.

PLOMB plôn, *sm. electr.* fuse. **Le — saute**, the fuse blows.

PLOT, plŏt', *sm. electr*, plot.

POCHE, pŏsh, *sf.* — **d'air**, air pocket. — **à clous**, (of a slater,) budget,

POINT, pwan, *sm.* — **mort**, neutral point. — **nodal**, null point.— **de Venise**, (lace) angle stitch.

POINTEAU, pwantō, *sm.* needle valve. **Tige de —**, needle valve spindle.

POINTILLISME, pwantiyism', *sm.* pointilism.

POIRE, pwâr, *sf.* — **de klaxon**, bulb of horn.

POLARISATION, pŏlarizàsyôn, *sf.* — **de grille**, grid bias.

POLONIUM, polonyom, *sm.* polonium.

POLYOMYELITE, pŏlyomyèlit', *sf.* polyomyelitis.

PONT, pôn, *sm.*— **de Wheatstone**, magnet bridge.

PORTE-BALAI, pŏrtœ bàlè, *sm.* brush-holder.

PORTANT, pŏrtân, *sm.* of a magnet : keeper.

PORTÉES, pŏrté, *sf.* bearings.

POSTE, pŏst, *sm. min.* shift. **Petit —**, sentry post.— **de commandement**, headquarter.— **d'écoute**, listening post.— **de secours**, dressing station. — **à galène**, crystal set. — **à lampes**, valve set. — **d'émission**, broadcasting station. — **de réception**, receiving station. — **changeur de fréquence**, superheterodyne.

POT, pŏ, *sm. autom.* — **d'échappement** silencer.

POTENTIEL, potânsyĕl, *sm.* **Augmentation de —**, time rise. **Chute de —**, time fall.

POUSSÉE, pûsé, *sf.* — **axiale**, thrust.

POUSSOIR, pûswâr, *sm.* push rod, tappet.

PRAGMATISME, prăgmàtis'm, *sm.* pragmatism.

PRÉSENTER (SE), prĕzânté-r. *vr. mil.* to report.

PRESSE, près, *sf.* — **étoupe**, stuffing box.

PRISE, priz, *sf.* — **constante**, contact mesh. — **de courant de la batterie**, battery terminal connection. **Mettre la — de courant**, to plug. — **directe**, direct coupling, direct drive.

PROFITEUR, prŏfitœr, *sm.* profiteer.

PROJECTION, prŏzheksyôn, *sf.* — **de la surface du piston**, projected area of piston. — **des surfaces de portage**, projected area of bearing.

PROTYLE, prŏtil, *sm.* protyle.

PSYCHOANALYSE, psikŏanaliz', *sf.* psychoanalysis.

PYROXILE, piroxil, *sm.* — **carburé**, tamadine.

PYRUNIQUE, pirunik, *adj.* **Acide —**, pyrunic acid.

PULL OVER, pûl ŏvœr, *sm.* pull over.

PURINE, purin', *sf.* purin.

Q

QUALITÉS, kàlité, *sf.* of a motor car : features.

QUANTUM, kwântom, *sm.* quantum.

QUARTIER, kàrtyé, *sm.* — **Général**, Head Quarters. **Grand — général**, General Head Quarters.

QUEG, QUEGA, kwĕg, kwĕgà, *sm.* a quintillion : **quegohm —**, one quintillion ohms.

QUINTAL, kantàl, *sm.* **Chou — d'Alsace**, big headed cole.

R

RAD, răd, *sm.* rad.

RADIOGRAPHIE, rădyŏgrafi, *sf.* skiagram, skiagraph.

RADIOTHORIUM, rădyŏtŏryŏm, *sm.* radiothorium.

RAG TIME, răg tim, *sm.* rag time.

RALENTI, ralânti, *sm. autom.* slow running : **—en charge,** slow running under load.

RATÉ, răté, *sm. autom.* misfiring.

RATTRAPAGE, rătrăpăzh', *sm.* **— de jeu,** compensation for wear.

RAVAUDER, râvŏdé-r, *va.* **Aiguilles à —,** darners. **Boule à —,** darning last.

RAVITAILLEMENT, rävitlmân, *sm.* **Gare de —,** railhead.

RAYONS, rēyôn, *sm.* **— Alpha, Bèta, Gamma, Roentgen,** Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Röntgen rays. **— infrarouges, ultraviolets,** infra red, ultra violet rays. **— médullaires,** silver grain.

RÉACTION, rĕăksyôn, *sf. autom.* torque.

RÉACTANCE, rĕăktâns', *sf.* reactance.

RÉCEPTEUR, rĕseptœr, *sm.* **— Morse à pointes sèches,** Morse embosser.

RECHAPPER, rœshapè-r, *va. autom.* to retread.

REDRESSEUR, rœdresœr, *sm.* **— de courant,** A. C. rectifier.

RÉGULATEUR, rĕgulatœr, *sm.* **— en dérivation,** shunt lamp.

RÉGULE, rĕgul', *sm.* antifriction metal.

RELATIVITÉ, rœlativIty. *sf.* relativity.

RELÈVE, rœlèv, *sf.* of troops : relieving

REMORQUE, rœmòrk, *sf. autom.* truck.

REMPLOI, rânplwă, *s. m.* **Valeurs de —.** trustee stock.

RENARD, rœnàr, *sm.* in factories : blackleg.

RENDEMENT, rând'mân, *sm.* efficiency. **— de moteur,** engine efficiency.**— de poussée,** thrust efficiency.

RENIFLAGE, rœniflazh', *sm. autom.* popping back.

RÉNOVER, rénové-r, *va.* See : **renouveler.**

REPÈRE, rœpĕr', *sm.* **Point de —**; ranging point.

REPÉRÉ rœpĕrè, *pa. p.* spotted.

REPÉRER, rœpéré-r, *va.* to locate, to range, to spot.

RÉPONSE, rĕpôns', *sf.* **Clef de —, jacks de —,** answering key, answering jacks.

REPRISES, rœprîz', *sf. autom.* picking up.

RÉSEAU, rĕzŏ, *sm.* of barbed wire : entanglement.

RÉSIDUELLE, rĕziduèl, *adj.* **Electricité —,** soakage.

RÉSISTANCE, rĕzistâns', *sf.* **Electro — aimant à grande —,** long coil magnet. **Fiche à— infinie,** infinity plug.**—s proportionnelles du pont de Wheatstone,** proportionate arms, ratio arms. **Ilot de —,** *mil.* Spot of resistance.

RETORSOIR, rœtorswar', *sm.* backframe.

RETOUR, rœtūr, *sm.* **— par la terre,** *téleg.* earth wire.

REVÊTEMENT, rœvēt'mân-t, *sm.* revetting material.

RHENIUM, rĕnyom, *sm.* rhenium.

RHEOSTAT, rĕostă, *sm.* **— de chauffage,** filament rheostat.

RIDEAU, rIdŏ, *sm.* **Lever de —,** curtain riser.

ROCADE, rŏkăd, *sf.* **Ligne de —,** a railway line which runs behind the front, and parallel to it.

RORIQUES, rŏrIk, *adj.* **Images —,** breath figures.

ROTATIVE, rŏtătIv, *adj.* **Presse —,** clamming machine.

ROTULE, rŏtūl, *sf. autom.* ball joint.

ROUE, rū, *sf.* **— libre,** free wheel.

RUPTEUR, ruptœr', *sm.* contact breaker.

S

SAC, săk, *sm.* **— à terre,** sand bag.

SALVARSAN, sălvàrsân, *sm.* salvarsan.

SAMARIUM, sămăryom, *sm.* samarium.

SAMARSKITE, sămàrskIt', *f.* samarskite.

SANTÉ, sânté, *sf.* **Service de —,** Royal Army Medical Corps.

SATELLITE, sătĕlit, *sm.* differential pinion.

SAUCISSE, sôsis', *sf. mil.* kite balloon.

SAUR, sôr, *adj.* **Franc —,** dry smoked herring.

SCHILLING, shiling, *sm.* shilling.

SCIE, sI, *sf.* **— à planches,** slabbing gang.

SECOHMMÈTRE, sĕkômmètr', *sm.* secohmmeter.

SECTEUR, sèktoer, *sm.* **— denté,** notched quadrant, ratchet. **— postal,** A. P. O. (Army Post Office.) **S. P. 35,** A. P. O. 35.

SECTION, sèksyôn, *sf.* platoon. **Chef de —,** platoon leader.**— de croisement,** cross action.

SEGMENT, sègmân, *sm.* **— de piston,** piston ring.**— thermoïde pour disque,** clutch disk lining.

SÉLECTEUR, sĕlektœr, *sm.* selector.

SELF, sĕlf, *sm. w. teleph.* coil **— primaire,** primary coil. **— de réaction,** tickler coil. **— de résonance,** resonance coil.

SÉMANTIQUE, sĕmântik, sf. semantic.

SEMELLE, sœmel, *of autom.* flange **— Michelin,** non skid steel studded tyre.

SÉRIE, sĕrI, *sf.***— de tension,** contact series.

SERINGUE, sœrang, *sf. autom.* oil gun.

SERVICE, sĕrvis, *sm.* **En-tête de—** service. **Ligne de —,** talking wire.

SHÉRARDISER, shéràrdizé-r, *va.* to sherardize.

SHIMMY, shImi, *sm.* shimmy.

SIDE-CAR, sidkàr, *sm.* side-car.

SIGNAL, sinyal, *sm.* **— manqué,** clipped signal. **Signaux recourbés,** curb signal. **Appareil à signaux recourbés,** curb sender. **Clef à recourbement de signaux,** curb key.

SILICATE, silikat, *sm.* **— de potasse et de cobalt,** Lickner's blue.

SINGE, sanzh, *sm. mil. slang.* bully beef.

SINN-FEINER, sin' fĕnœr, *sm.* sinn feiner.

SJAMBOCK, sdjambok, *sm.* sjambock.

SMOKING, smŏking', *sm.* dinner jacket.

SOCIÉTÉ, sŏsyĕté, *sf.* **— des Nations,** League of Nations.

SOLUTION, sŏlusyôn, *sf. autom.* rubber solution.

SOLUTRÉEN, sŏlutrĕan, *adj.* solutrean.

SOMMEIL, sŏmĕy, *sm.* **Maladie du —,** sleeping sickness.

SON, sôn, *sm.* **Lecture au —,** sound reading.

SONNETTE, sŏnet', *sf.* in a piece of cloth : marking thread.

SOUDE, sūd, *sf.* **Sulfate de —,** salt cake. **— brute du Canada,** black salts.

SOUPAPE, sūpăp, *sf.* valve : **Moteur sans —,** valveless engine, sleeve engine. **Siége de —,** valve seating.**— d'admission,** inlet valve. **— en champignon,**pot lid valve.**— équilibrée,** double beat valve.**— de sûreté,** alarm check valve. **— de tête,** overhead valve.

SOUS-BRAS, sū brâ, *sm.* dress shield.

SOUS-MARIN, sū măran, *sm.* **Chasseur de —,** light destroyer.

SOUS PRODUIT, sū prŏdwi, *sm.* by product.

SUBSÉQUENT, subsekân-t. *adj.* subsequent.

SUCCESSORALE, suksesoral, *adj.* **Taxe —,** legacy duty.

SULFATATION, sulfătàsyôn, *sf.*sulphation.

SULPHONAL, sulfŏnal, *sm,* sulphonal.

SURFACE, surfăs', *sf.* **En —,** above water.

SURPOUSSE, surpūs', *sf.* aftersprig.

SURPRISE. surpris, *sf.* **Vote de —,** snap vote, snap division.

SURRÉNAL, surrĕnal, *adj.* suprarenal.

SURSIS, sursI, *sm.* **Loi de —** Probation Act, First offender Act.

SUSCEPTANCE, sussĕptâns', *sf.* susceptance.

SUSPENSION, suspânsyôn, *sf.* springing. **— arrière,** rear springing.**— à couteau,** knife edge suspension.

SWADESHI, swàdĕshi, *sm.* swadeshi.

SYNDICALISME, sandikălism', *sm.* syndicalism.

SYNTONIE, santonI, *sf.* syntony.

T

TABLEAU, tàblŏ, *sm. autom,* switchboard. **— distributeur,** key board. **— distributeur à fil fusible,** fuse board. **Conducteur principal d'un — de distribution,** (omni)bus bar, bus rod, bus wire.

TABLIER, tàblyé, *sm. autom.* dashboard.

TAILLE, tăy', *sf. min.***— transversale,** cross opening.

TÂTEUR, tâtœr, *sm. w. teleph.* tester.

TCHÈKO-SLOVAQUE, tseko-slŏvak, *adj.* Czecho-Slovak.

TÉLAUTOGRAMME, telŏtogrăm, *sm.* telautogram.

TÉLÉGRAPHE, tĕlĕgrăf, *sm.* **— à cadran,** A. B. C. telegraph, step by step telegraph. **— acoustique,** telegraph sounder. **— double,** duplex telegraph.**— électrochimique,** copying telegraph. **— enreigstreur,** recording telegraph. **— imprimeur,** alphabet telegraph. **— quadruple,** quadruplex telegraph. **— octuple,** octoplex telegraph. **— sans fil,** wireless telegraph.

TÉLÉGRAPHIE, tĕlĕgrafI, *sf.* **— duplex en masse,** batch working.**— triple, quadruple,** triode, tetrode working.

TÉLÉGRAPGHIQUE, tĕlĕgrăfik, *adj.* **Bande —,** telegraph reel. **Installation —,** telegraph plant.

TÉLÉPHONE, tĕlefŏn', *sm.* **— à condensateur,** electrostatic telephone.**— à ficelle,** fibre telephone. **Récepteur du —,** receiver. **Transmetteur du —,** sender,

TÉLÉPHONIQUE, tĕlĕfŏnik, *adj.* **Message —,** telepheme. **Poste—de table,** table telephone. **Poste — de paroi,** wall telephone. **Station — intermédiaire,** telephone exchange.

TENSION, tânsyôn, *sf.* **Amorce de —** tension fuse. **Indicateur de —,** voltage tester.

TÊTE, tĕt', *sf. mecan.* plate.**— de distributeur,** distributor plate.

THERM, tèrm, *sm.* therm.

THERMITE, tĕrmit', *sm.* thermit.

THIO ACIDE, tIo-ăsid', *sm.* thio acid.

TIMONERIE, timŏn'ri, *sf.* controlling rodwork.

TIRER, tiré-r. *vn.* **— au flanc,** to scrimshank. (*slang*).

TIROIR, tIrwàr, *sm.* **— de distribution,** sleeve valves.

THULIUM, tūlyom, *sm.* thulium.

TOILE, twăl, *sf.* **— d'enveloppes,** (*autom.*) fabric. **— de laine,** deerskins.

TONNEAU, tŏnŏ, *sm.* **Goût de —,** caskiness.

TORPÉDO, tòrpedŏ, *sf. autom.* torpedo, tourer, touringcar.

TORPILLE, tòrpi-y, *sf.* **— à retardement,** time torpedo.

TORSION, tòrsyôn, *sf.* **Force de —,** torque.

TOURNER, tūrné-r *vn.* **— à vide,** to run light.

TRACTION, trăksyôn, *sf.* **Force de —,**

tensile strain. **Résistance à la —**, tensile strength.

TRANSFORMATEUR, trànsfòrmatœr, *sm.* transformer.— **monté en dérivation**, multiple transformer. — **de fréquence**, step down transformer. — **de tension**, step up transformer. — **du voltmètre**, pilot transformer.

TRANSLATEUR, trànslàtœr, *sm.* pecker.

TRANSMISSION, trànsmisyôn, *sf.* transmission, drive. — **à pignon conique**, bevel gear drive.

TRAVAIL, trăvă-y', *sm.* **Bourse de —**, Labour Exchange.

TRAVAILLISTE, trăvă-y-ist, *adj.* **Parti —**, Labour party.

TREG, TREGA, trĕg, trĕga, *sm.* treg, (before a vowel : tregohm.) trega (before a consonant : tregadyne.)

TREMBLEUR, trànblœr, *sm.* trembler. **Sonnerie à —**, trembling bell.

TRÉSOR, trĕzôr, *sm.* **Bons du —**, unfunded debt.

TRICRO, trīkrŏ, *sm.* tricro.

TRIGRILLE, trīgri-y, *sm.* *w. teleph.* pentode.

TRINITROTOLUOL, trīnitrŏtŏlŭŏl, *sm.* trinitrotoluol.

TRISODYNE, trizodīn, *sm.* trisodyn.

TROMPETTE, trònpĕt,*sf.* *autom.* axle tube.

TROPISME, trŏpism', *sm.* tropism.

TROTTINETTE, trŏtinet, *sf.* scooter.

TRYPANOSOME, trīpănosôm, *sm.* trypanosome.

TUBE, tŭb, *sm.* — **pneumatique**, despatch tube. — **électroionique**, (*w. teleph.*) thermoionic valve, thermoionic tube (*amer*)

TULLE, tŭl', *sm.* — **illusion**, presspoint.

TURBINE, tŭrbīn', *sf.* — **à ailettes**, fan.

U

ULTRA MICROSCOPE, ŭltrămikrŏskôp, *sm.* ultramicroscope.

ULTRAVIOLET, ŭltrăvyolè-t, *adj.* ultraviolet.

URBANISME, ŭrbănism', *sm.* town planning.

USINÉ, ŭzīnè, *adj.* machined.

V

VA ET VIENT, vă e ˊvyan, *sm.* all wire circuit, pendulum contact.

VAISSEAU, vĕsŏ, *sm.* — **de ligne**, capital ship. — **hôpital**, hospital ship.

VALEURS, vălœr, sf. — **de remploi**, trustee funds.— **de tout repos**, gilt edged securities.

VARIATION, văryasyôn, *sf.* — **périodique de la vitesse d'un dynamo**, hunting of a generator.

VEDETTE, vœdèt, *sf.* picket boat.

VEINE, vĕn', *sf.* *min.* — **contraize**, counter, contra. — **principale**, champion lode.

VENISE, voeniz, *sf.* **Point de —**, angle stitch.

VÉRIFICATION, vĕrifikĕsbœn, *sf.* **Batterie, console, isolateur de —**, testing battery, bracket, insulator.

VIDANGE, vīdânzh', *sf.* **Bouton de —**, drain plug. **Faire la —**, to drain off, to empty the crank case.

VIRER, vīré-r, *vn.*— **sur l'aile**, *av.* to bank.

VIS, vīs', *sf.*— **de rappel**, set screw, temper screw.

VISITE, vīzit', *sf.*— **médicale**, (for soldiers,) sick parade.

VITAMINE, vītămin', *sf.* vitamin.

VITESSE, vītès', *sf.* speed. **Boîte de —**, gear box. — **angulaire**, piston speed.

VIVRES, vīv'r' *sf.* — **de réserve**, emergency rations, iron rations.

VOL, vŏl, *sm.* *av.* — **piqué**, volpique. — **plané**, volplane, gliding descent.

VOLANT, vŏlân-t, *sm.* *autom.* steering wheel.

VOLET, vŏlè, *sm.* *teleph.* drop annunciator. — **de magnéto**, make and break.

VOLT, vŏlt', *sm.* **—s perdus**, low volts.

VOLTAGE, vŏltăzh', sm. — **du circuit dynamo-électrique**, bank of lamps.

X

XENON, xĕnôn, *sm.* xenon.

Y

YOUGO-SLAVE, yŭgoslăv', *adj.* Jugo-Slav, Yugo-slav.

YPÉRITE, īpérit', *sf.* yperite.

Z

ZÉRO, zĕrŏ, *sm.* **Méthode de —**, null method.

PARIS. — IMP. PAUL DUPONT (France). — 129.7.1929

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